



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mwanza Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Mwanza Region Basic Social Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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The Republic of Korea



People's Republic of China

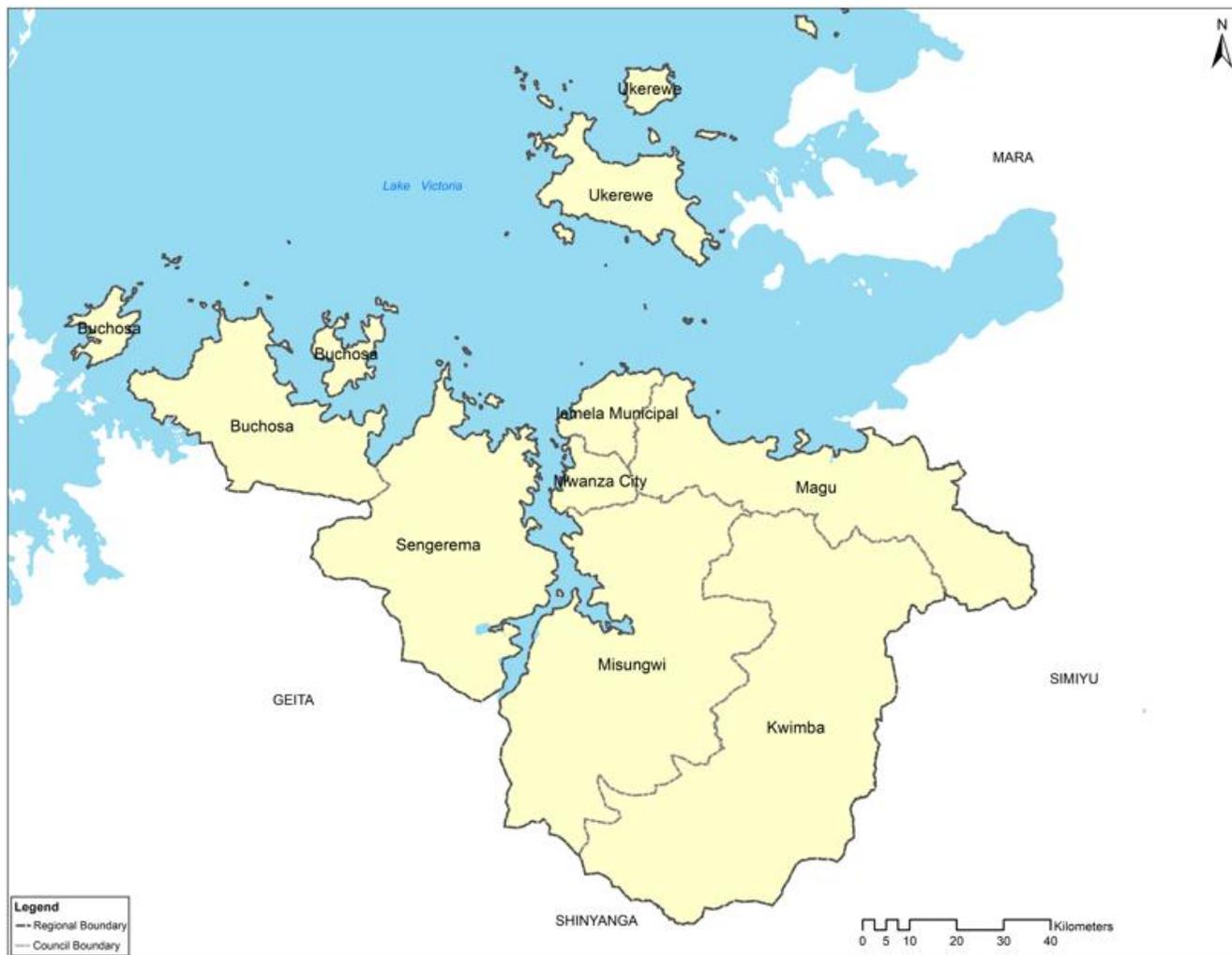
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Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Reports 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



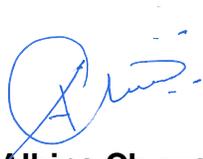
Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

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

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



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
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Executive Summary

The 2022 Mwanza 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 include; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. This report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It gives a brief history of census undertaking in the country and the main objective of the 2022 PHC. It also highlights on preparatory and implementation of census activities at different levels as well as the legal framework, census organisation structure, development of census instruments, cartographic work, pilot census, census publicity and advocacy campaigns. Furthermore, 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 Mwanza Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Mwanza Region has a population of 3,699,872 persons, out of those, 1,897,689 are females and 1,802,183 are males. Population of Mwanza Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing a decrease of 0.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Mwanza Region is expected to double in the next 24 years. The

Region population remains predominantly rural, with 60.4 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 39.6 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Mwanza Regional population. The Chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 16.8 years. Forty-five percent (45.0%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 50.1 percent in 1988 Census to 52.0 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (57.7%) compared with rural areas (48.2%) and the age dependency ratio for Mwanza Region is 92.3. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Mwanza Region decreased from 3.9 percent in 2002 to 3.0 percent in 2012 and in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Mwanza Region has 744,709 private households, out of which 358,770 (48.2%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 38.9 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in Mwanza Region increased from 33.2 percent in 2012 to 38.7 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (39.8%) than in rural areas (37.6%). The average household size decreased from 5.7 persons in 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. Slightly less than half (48.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (49.3%) to be married than males (48.2%). Almost four percent (4.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (7.4%) than that of males (1.1%). The Mean Age at First Marriage in Mwanza Region is 26.6 years for males and 22.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for females remained almost the same in 2012 and 2022 Censuses (22.8 year and 22.5 years) while for male it shows an increase from 26.1 to 26.6 years.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (70.3%) in Mwanza Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. About a quarter (24.0%) have birth certificates and a mere 4.5 percent have birth

notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (36.5%) of individuals with birth certificates, followed by 32.7 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 316,880 persons (18.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 315,582 persons (18.2%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 228,557 persons (6.3%) out of 3,638,508 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results on citizenship indicate that about all (99.9%) of the enumerated population in the Region in 2022 are Tanzanians. Non-Tanzanians in Mwanza Region came from other African countries (1,750 persons) followed by other East African Countries (1,212 persons) while 1,769 persons came from countries outside Africa.

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that 89.8 percent of children under 18 years in Mwanza Region have both parents alive. About ten percent (10.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with higher proportion in urban areas (10.4%) than rural areas (10.1%). Seven percent (7.0%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while three percent (3.2%) are orphan with both parents dead. Magu District Council has the highest percentage (10.9%) of orphans compared with other councils in Mwanza Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region is 85.6 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (88.7%) than females (82.8%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 79.5 percent and it is higher among males (79.8%) than females (79.1%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 89.1 percent. It is higher among females (91.3%) than males (86.9%). Majority (71.1%) of the population aged four years and above attained primary education, 21.5 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 4.9 percent attained university and other related education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,483,783 (75.0%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Mwanza Region using International relaxed definition is 6.3 percent.

Unemployment rate is higher among females (7.3%) than for males (5.1%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Mwanza Region is 80.0 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Mwanza Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. About twelve percent (11.8%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.4%) and walking (2.0%) are the most common types of disabilities in Mwanza Region

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Mwanza Region. About a quarter (24.6%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (21.8%) than that of males (27.6%). About forty-two percent (41.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Mwanza Region, majority of them own land jointly (31.5%) followed by those owning land alone (23.9%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Mwanza Region. About six out of ten (58.3%) households in the Region live in their own houses. About a quarter (23.6%) of households have no legal documents over the land where their houses are built. About two thirds (67.6%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than seventy percent (71.7%) of households in Mwanza Region use improved sources of drinking water and about two thirds (66.2%) use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Mwanza Region use firewood (47.4%) as main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (32.5%). The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) which is used by 37.7 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 22.9 percent in 2012 to 37.7 percent in 2022. About five out of ten (45.1%) households in Mwanza Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 58.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen presents highlights on both households and individuals' access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including ownership of ICT equipment and the type of use of ICT equipment in Mwanza Region. Results show that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 81.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones. Further, 64.4 percent own only non-smartphones and 0.7 percent own only smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with eighty two percent (82.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above using ICT equipment for communication. Non-smartphone are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.3%). Results also show that about four percent (4.1%) of person aged 15 and above in Mwanza Region use laptops and almost two percent (2.1%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number, types, main uses, number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Mwanza Region as per the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 69.3 percent of all buildings/units in the Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 14.8 percent are occupied by tenants. About sixty-seven percent (66.5%) of all individually owned buildings/units in Mwanza Region are owned by males, 23.6 percent are owned by females and 6.5 percent are jointly owned. About forty-five percent (44.5%) of all buildings/units have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) and terrazzo). Further, sixty-two percent (61.8%) percent of all buildings/units in the Region are built on un-surveyed land. Nineteen percent (18.9%) of all buildings/units are connected to the national electricity grid, while 29.8 percent are powered by other sources. About twenty percent (19.5%) of all buildings/units have water services and about four percent (4.4%) have infrastructures for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	3,699,872	100.0	2,236,138	100.0	1,463,734	100.0
Male	1,802,183	48.7	1,111,078	49.7	691,105	47.2
Female	1,897,689	51.3	1,125,060	50.3	772,629	52.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.9	-	1.9	-	4.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	594,086	16.1	381,380	17.1	212,706	14.5
Male	296,961	16.5	190,895	17.2	106,066	15.3
Female	297,125	15.7	190,485	16.9	106,640	13.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,663,925	45.0	1,080,257	48.3	583,668	39.9
Male	831,517	46.1	545,561	49.1	285,956	41.4
Female	832,408	43.9	534,696	47.5	297,712	38.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,912,996	51.7	1,229,611	55.0	683,385	46.7
Male	955,316	53.0	624,422	56.2	330,894	47.9
Female	957,680	50.5	605,189	53.8	352,491	45.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	744,251	20.1	418,693	18.7	325,558	22.2
Male	357,887	19.9	213,708	19.2	144,179	20.9
Female	386,364	20.4	204,985	18.2	181,379	23.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,291,120	34.9	703,681	31.5	587,439	40.1
Male	616,790	34.2	351,488	31.6	265,302	38.4
Female	674,330	35.5	352,193	31.3	322,137	41.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	885,667	46.7	472,670	42.0	412,997	53.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,923,763	52.0	1,078,466	48.2	845,297	57.7
Male	921,503	51.1	531,324	47.8	390,179	56.5
Female	1,002,260	52.8	547,142	48.6	455,118	58.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	174,178	4.7	118,394	5.3	55,784	3.8
Male	78,042	4.3	53,261	4.8	24,781	3.6
Female	96,136	5.1	65,133	5.8	31,003	4.0
Elderly Population (65+ years)	112,184	3.0	77,415	3.5	34,769	2.4
Male	49,163	2.7	34,193	3.1	14,970	2.2
Female	63,021	3.3	43,222	3.8	19,799	2.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	744,709	100.0	385,939	51.8	358,770	48.2
Male Headed Households	456,855	61.3	240,940	62.4	215,915	60.2
Female Headed Households	287,854	38.7	144,999	37.6	142,855	39.8
Average Household Size¹	-	4.9	-	5.7	-	4.0
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	5.1	-	5.9	-	4.1

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	4.6	-	5.3	-	3.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	736,206	36.2	375,105	32.5	361,101	41.0
Married	992,807	48.8	587,983	50.9	404,824	46.0
Living Together	86,068	4.2	53,615	4.6	32,453	3.7
Divorced	87,835	4.3	58,335	5.0	29,500	3.4
Separated	43,316	2.1	25,897	2.2	17,422	2.0
Widowed	89,715	4.4	54,946	4.8	34,773	4.0
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	871,656	24.0	54,526	16.6	12,824	35.1
Population with Birth Notification	164,606	4.5	15,375	4.8	2,169	4.2
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	3,695,131	99.9	2,234,205	99.9	1,460,926	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	4,741	0.1	1,933	0.1	2,808	0.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	228,557	6.3	71,832	3.3	156,725	10.9
Other Health Insurance	41,476	1.1	18,280	0.8	23,196	1.6
National Identification Card	316,880	18.3	124,551	12.9	192,329	25.2
National Identification Number	315,582	18.2	168,934	17.4	146,648	19.2
Zanzibar Identification Card	385	0.0	106	0.0	279	0.0
Driving License	58,434	3.4	8,497	0.9	49,937	6.5
Voter's Identification Card	1,054,303	60.9	583,604	60.2	470,699	61.7
Travel Passport	28,910	0.8	7,450	0.3	21,460	1.5
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	194,565	10.2	123,693	10.1	70,875	10.4
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,743,184	85.6	913,138	79.0	409,417	94.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	1,176,619	91.1	608,033	86.4	247,331	96.6
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,695,526	85.7	913,720	81.8	395,490	94.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	657,547	89.1	413,841	86.0	105,307	95.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	984,048	133.3	603,972	125.5	164,822	149.0
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,547,214	100.0	846,249	100.0	357,678	100.0
Pre-Primary	5,138	0.3	4,171	0.5	499	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,099,558	71.1	696,516	82.3	217,911	60.9
Training After Primary	2,096	0.1	646	0.1	2,504	0.7
Pre-Form One	405	0.0	189	0.0	77	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	332,335	21.5	123,142	14.6	97,221	27.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16,971	1.1	3,912	0.5	4,515	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	14,301	0.9	3,734	0.4	10,041	2.8
University and Other Related	76,384	4.9	13,935	1.6	24,883	7

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	0.0	4	0.0	27	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	6,824	0.5	1,145	0.1	5,679	0.9
Professionals	27,587	1.9	4,484	0.5	23,103	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	54,737	3.7	12,128	1.4	42,609	6.6
Clerks	4,737	0.3	789	0.1	3,948	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	76,267	5.1	15,976	1.9	60,291	9.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	808,904	54.5	611,477	73.1	197,427	30.5
Craft and related workers	188,675	12.7	77,117	9.2	111,558	17.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11,820	0.8	2,731	0.3	9,089	1.4
Elementary occupations	304,232	20.5	110,976	13.3	193,256	29.9
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	332,682	11.8	203,109	12.2	129,573	11.2
Type of Disability						
Albinism	4,461	0.1	2,195	0.1	2,266	0.2
Seeing	138,925	4.9	58,812	3.5	22,466	1.9
Hearing	61,201	2.2	28,737	1.7	9,622	0.8
Walking	100,477	3.6	46,433	2.8	15,695	1.4
Remembering	47,978	1.7	25,464	1.5	8,144	0.7
Self-Care	24,498	0.9	12,688	0.8	4,361	0.4
Communication	30,817	1.1	17,232	1.0	5,484	0.5
Other Disability	61,355	2.2	37,059	2.2	9,703	0.8
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	485,935	24.6	326,923	29.3	159,012	18.5
Male	257,409	27.6	171,475	31.9	85,934	21.8
Female	228,526	21.8	155,448	26.8	73,078	15.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	434,017	58.3	272,680	70.7	161,337	45.0
Living without Paying any Rent	37,453	5.0	18,992	4.9	18,461	5.1
Rented Privately	192,130	25.8	53,186	13.8	138,944	38.7
Rented by Employer	23,770	3.2	11,785	3.1	11,985	3.3
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	27,952	3.8	11,955	3.1	15,997	4.5
Owned by Employer (Free)	15,271	2.1	9,402	2.4	5,869	1.6
Owned by Employer (Rent)	14,116	1.9	7,939	2.1	6,177	1.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	689,782	92.6	337,074	87.3	352,708	98.3
Grass/Leaves	42,881	5.8	40,753	10.6	2,128	0.6
Mud and Leaves	5,017	0.7	4,506	1.2	511	0.1
Others	7,029	0.9	3,606	0.9	3,423	1.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cement	425,251	57.1	166,204	43.1	259,047	72.2
Earth/Sand	236,114	31.7	205,321	53.2	30,793	8.6
Ceramic tiles	69,976	9.4	6,574	1.7	63,402	17.7
Other	13,368	1.8	7,840	2.0	5,528	1.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	317,980	42.7	63,836	16.5	254,144	70.8
Baked Bricks	177,063	23.8	123,183	31.9	53,880	15.0
Sundried Bricks	205,587	27.6	166,772	43.2	38,815	10.8
Poles and Mud	14,657	2.0	11,685	3.0	2,972	0.8
Stones	11,198	1.5	3,480	0.9	7,718	2.2
Others	18,224	2.4	16,983	4.4	1,241	0.3
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	280,734	37.7	46,406	12.0	234,328	65.3
Solar	280,121	37.6	202,025	52.3	78,096	21.8
Kerosene	11,140	1.5	4,463	1.2	6,677	1.9
Others	172,714	23.2	133,045	34.5	39,669	11.1
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	352,738	47.4	215,464	47.2	137,274	47.7
Charcoal	242,759	32.6	145,370	31.8	97,389	33.8
Kerosene	1,750	0.2	1,132	0.2	618	0.2
Electricity	33,722	4.5	20,466	4.5	13,256	4.6
Gas	76,707	10.3	49,176	10.8	27,531	9.6
Others	37,033	5.0	25,247	5.5	11,786	4.1
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	312,175	51.0	177,661	23.0	134,514	81.1
Other Protected Sources	81,436	20.6	62,926	29.0	18,510	11.6
Unprotected Sources	237,647	28.3	221,135	47.9	16,512	7.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	304,638	40.9	74,435	19.3	230,203	64.2
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	66,425	8.9	30,250	7.8	36,175	10.1
Pit Latrine	340,545	45.7	251,976	65.3	88,569	24.7
Others	3,792	0.5	2,973	0.8	819	0.2
No Facility	29,309	3.9	26,305	6.8	3,004	0.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	212,323	28.5	33,916	8.8	178,407	49.7
Burnt	335,815	45.1	210,180	54.5	25,635	35.0
Roadside Dumping	4,450	0.6	2,514	0.7	1,936	0.5
Burying/Pit	107,556	14.4	66,901	17.3	40,655	11.3
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	84,565	11.4	72,428	18.8	12,137	3.4
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	353,777	47.5	250,980	65.0	102,797	28.7
Farm Land	413,972	55.6	268,563	69.6	145,409	40.5
House	436,935	58.7	78,549	72.2	58,386	44.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bicycle	162,563	21.8	128,382	33.3	34,181	9.5
Motorcycle or Vespa	37,281	5.0	19,982	5.2	17,299	4.8
Power Tiller	1,679	0.2	1,003	0.3	676	0.2
Information and Communication Technology						
Number of households owning radio	279,064	37.5	123,607	32.0	155,457	43.3
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,614,605	81.6	853,052	76.3	761,553	88.4
Number of private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	660,709	88.7	327,687	84.9	333,220	92.9
Number of persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,625,321	82.1	876,030	78.4	749,291	87.0
Number of persons aged 15 and above own desktop	12,036	0.6	4,963	0.4	7,073	0.8
Number of persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	39,601	2.0	11,155	1.0	28,446	3.3
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	637,231	73.4	458,260	73.1	178,971	74.1
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	168,630	18.9	35,901	6.0	132,729	44.7
Water	173,484	19.5	44,766	7.5	128,718	43.4
Toilet	610,693	68.6	376,867	63.5	233,826	78.8
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	38,509	4.4	20,640	3.5	17,869	64.2
Buildings Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	221,695	25.5	54,616	9.3	167,079	59.7
Not Surveyed	536,629	61.8	488,443	83.0	48,186	17.2
Regularised	81,651	9.4	28,671	4.9	52,980	18.9

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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 and Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
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	Ministries, 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 Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Buildings 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

A. 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, elderly is individual who is 60 years and above.

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

B. Buildings Census

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.

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

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

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

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

Certificate of Customary means the certificate of right of occupancy issued to land

Right of Occupancy under customary tenure as stipulated under Section 27 of the Land Act No.5 of 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

devices were done by Tanzanian experts. The third phase of Census implementation which includes data processing, analysis and dissemination is based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 5,709 EAs were delineated in Mwanza Region (2,436 EAs in urban areas and 3,273 hamlets in rural areas).

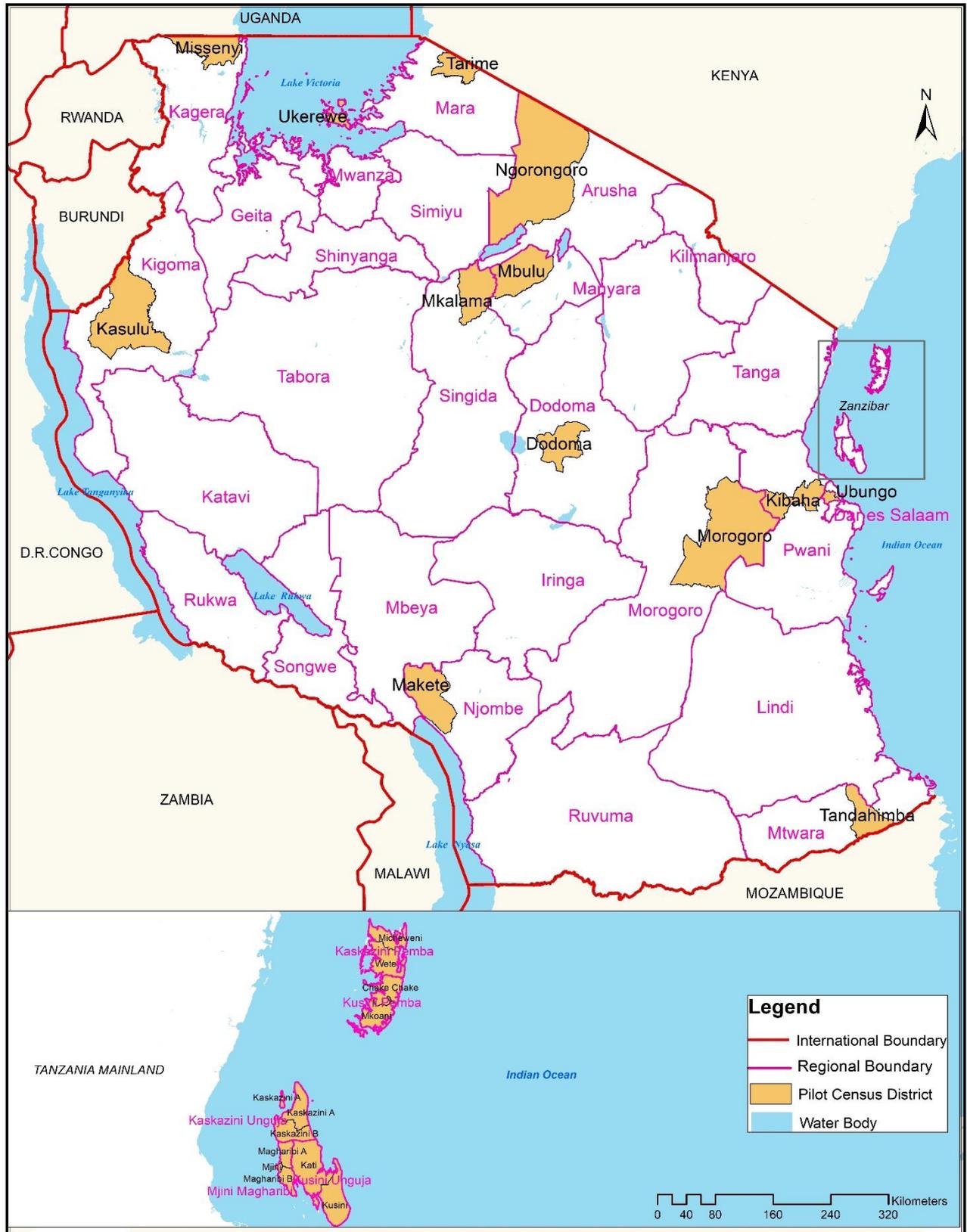
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

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



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

Several activities were undertaken in 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 the topics covered in the Census questionnaire; build common understanding of all questions, understand techniques of asking questions and probing where necessary. Furthermore, participants were trained on the use of ICT during data collection, particularly the use of tablets to collect the required information. Trainers were provided with training manuals while supervisors and enumerators were provided with instruction manuals to be used as reference materials.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Mwanza Region has a population of 3,699,872 persons; (1,802,183 males and 1,897,689 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Mwanza Regional population is expected to double in the next 24 years; that is in year 2046.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 60.4 percent of its population living in rural areas and 39.6 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

Mwanza Region has a population of 3,699,872 persons and is the second most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. More than half (51.3%) of the population are females (1,897,689 persons) and 48.7 percent (1,802,183 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

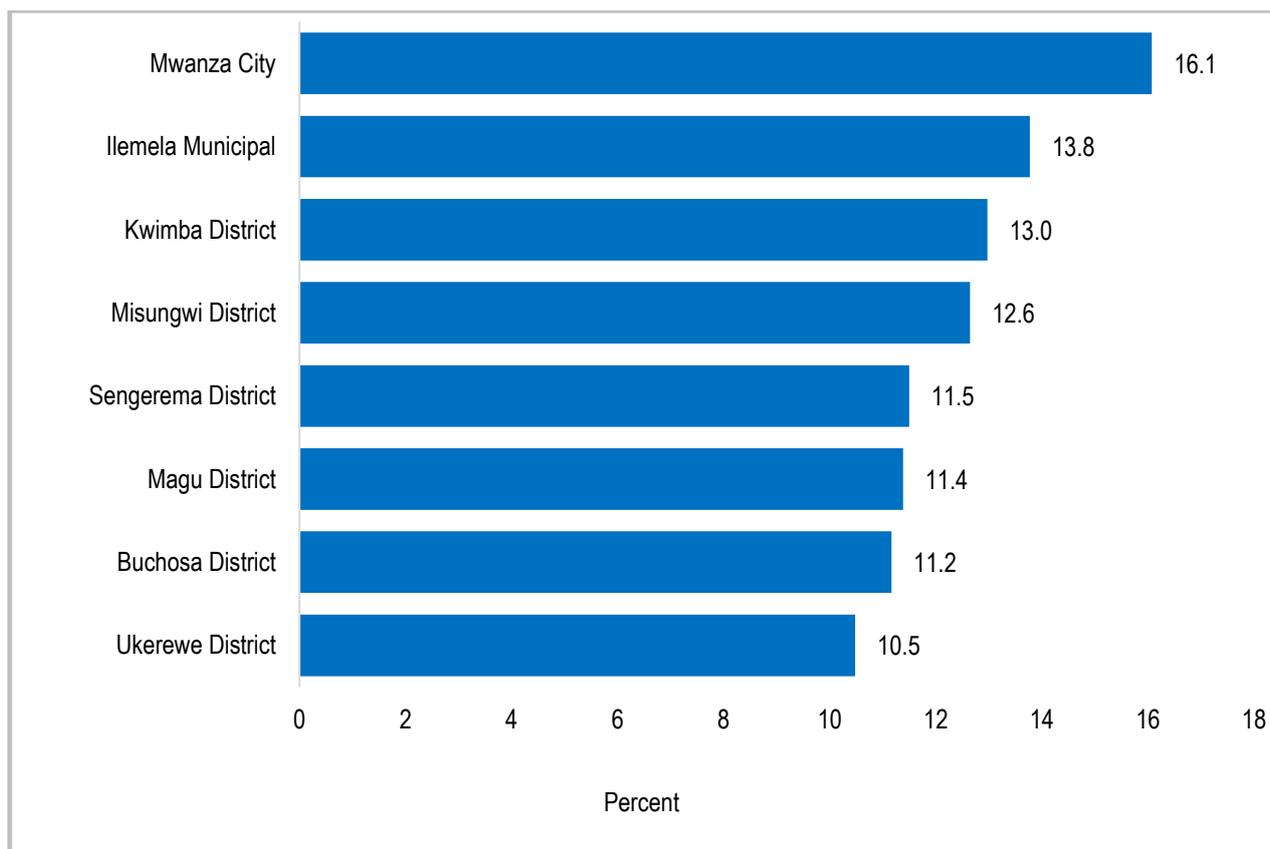
Administratively, Mwanza Region has eight councils, out of those, six are District Councils, one is a City Council and one is a Municipal Council. Mwanza City Council has the highest population (594,834 persons) compared with other councils. Other four most populated Councils are Ilemela Municipality (509,687 persons), Kwimba District (480,025 persons), Misungwi District (467,867 persons) and Sengerema District (425,415 persons). Thus, 67 percent (67.0%) of the total population in Mwanza Region live in these five councils. On the other hand, Ukerewe District Council with a population of 387,815 persons is the least populated council in the Region followed by Buchosa District Council (413,110 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further, results show that the percent of females is high compared with males in all councils except Buchosa District which has the same percentage for male and female population (50.0% each) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,699,872	1,802,183	48.7	1,897,689	51.3
Ukerewe District	387,815	191,217	49.3	196,598	50.7
Magu District	421,119	204,166	48.5	216,953	51.5
Mwanza City	594,834	282,342	47.5	312,492	52.5
Kwimba District	480,025	237,054	49.4	242,971	50.6
Sengerema District	425,415	209,066	49.1	216,349	50.9
Buchosa District	413,110	206,538	50.0	206,572	50.0
Ilemela Municipal	509,687	241,137	47.3	268,550	52.7
Misungwi District	467,867	230,663	49.3	237,204	50.7

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Mwanza Region population is predominantly rural, with 60.4 percent of its population living in rural areas and 39.6 percent living in urban areas. Across councils, Busocha District has all of its population residing in rural areas. Another council with more than 90 percent of its population living in rural areas is Kwimba with 92.1 percent. Further, results show that Ilemela Municipality and Mwanza City are the most urbanized councils with the population residing in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

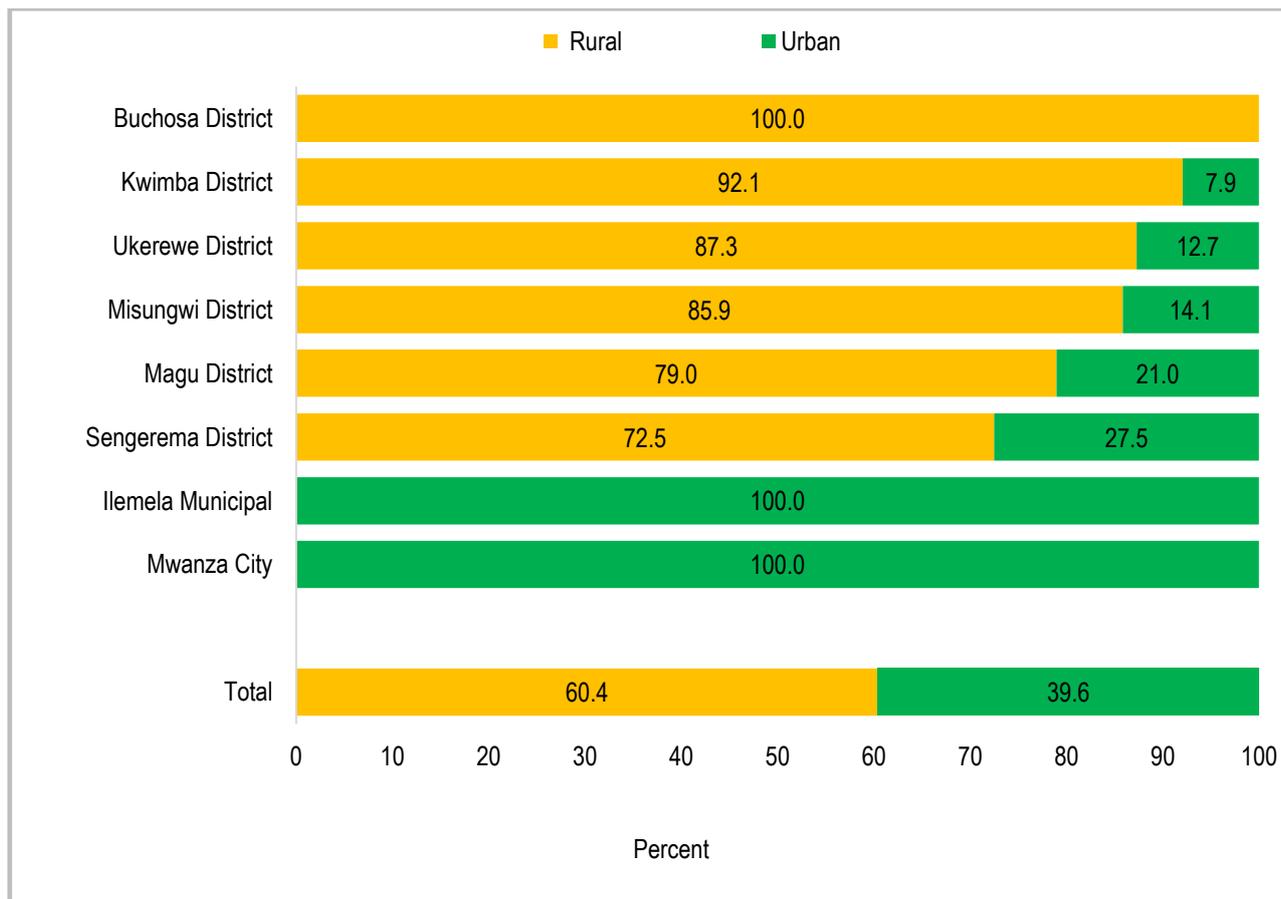


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	3,699,872	1,802,183	1,897,689	2,236,138	60.4	1,111,078	1,125,060	1,463,734	39.6	691,105	772,629
Ukerewe District	387,815	191,217	196,598	338,505	87.3	168,700	169,805	49,310	12.7	22,517	26,793
Magu District	421,119	204,166	216,953	332,551	79.0	163,121	169,430	88,568	21.0	41045	47523
Mwanza City	594,834	282,342	312,492	NA	NA	NA	NA	594,834	100.0	282,342	312,492
Kwimba District	480,025	237,054	242,971	441,912	92.1	218,751	223,161	38,113	7.9	18,303	19,810
Sengerema District	425,415	209,066	216,349	308,385	72.5	154,314	154,071	117,030	27.5	54,752	62,278
Buchosa District	413,110	206,538	206,572	413110	100.0	206538	206572	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	509,687	241,137	268,550	NA	NA	NA	NA	509,687	100.0	241,137	268,550
Misungwi District	467,867	230,663	237,204	401,675	85.9	199,654	202,021	66192	14.1	31009	35183

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Mwanza Region has increased by 33.4 percent from 2,772,509 persons in 2012 to 3,699,872 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two consecutive decades. (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

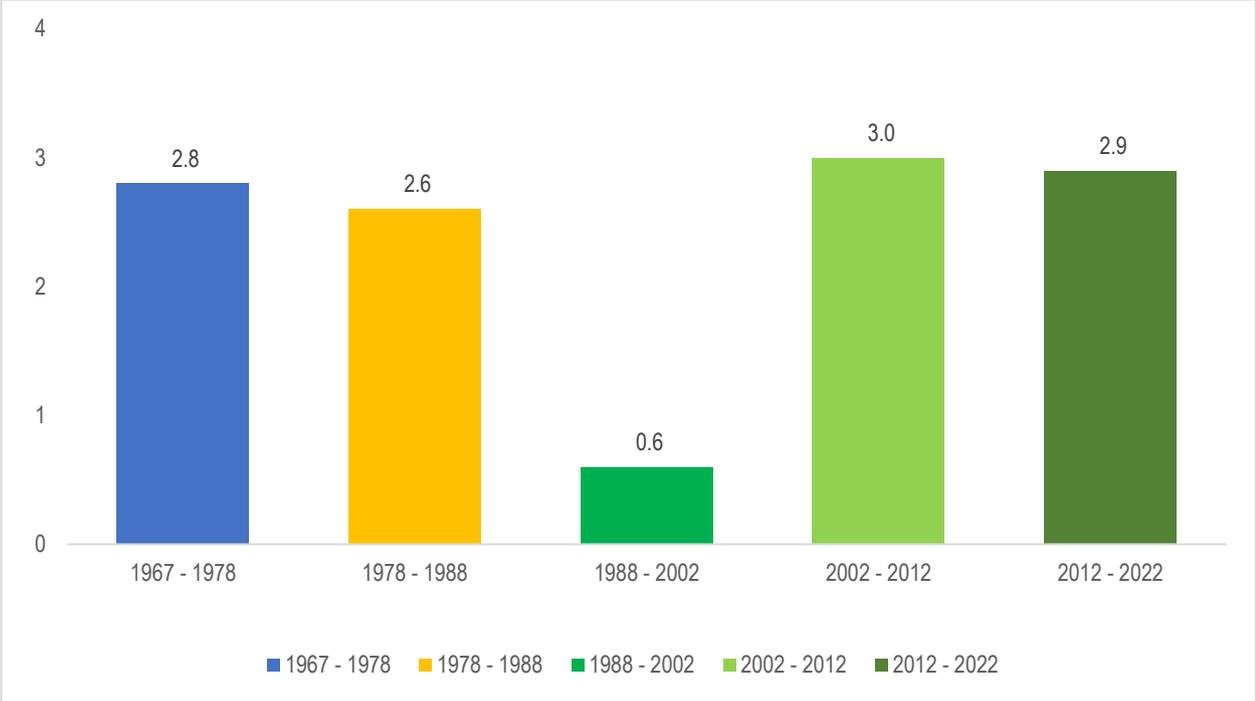
Mwanza Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 24 years, that is in year 2046. The growth rate for female population is higher (3.0%) than for the male population (2.8%) (Table 2.3).

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

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	2,772,509	3,699,872	33.4	2.9	24
Male	1,360,381	1,802,183	32.5	2.8	25
Female	1,412,128	1,897,689	34.4	3.0	23

Figure 2.3 shows that, Mwanza Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trend; it declined from 2.8 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.6 percent in 1988 - 2002, then increased to 2.9 percent in 2012 – 2022.

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



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- Forty-five percent (45.0%) of the Mwanza Regional population is aged below 15 years and 3.0 percent is aged 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Mwanza Regional population is 16.8 years.
- The percentage of working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 50.1 percent in 1988 Census to 52.0 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of population aged 60 years and above is 4.7.
- The age dependency ratio for Mwanza Region is 92.3.

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

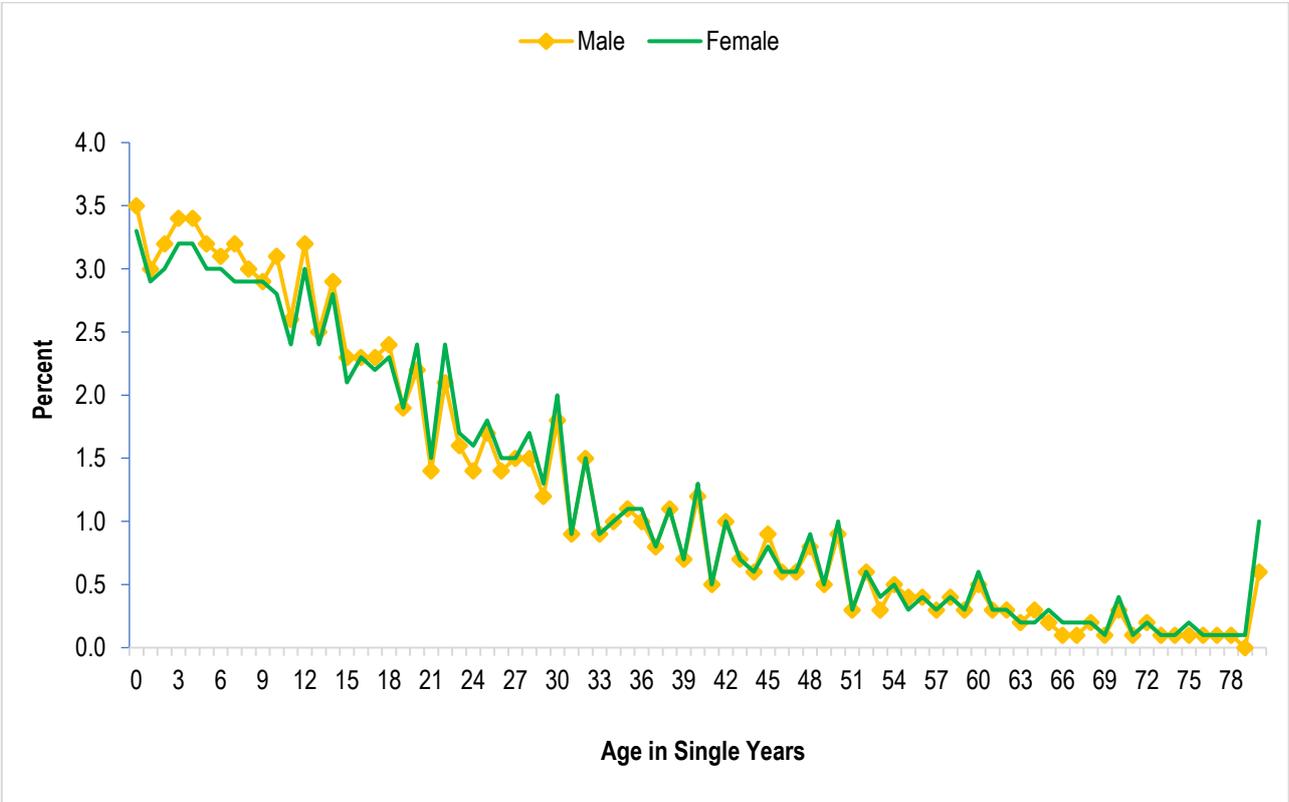
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from

previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits “0”, “5” and “8” and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” or “9”. The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is more pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Mwanza Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3” and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex; Mwanza 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 Mwanza Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 45.0 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.0 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of Mwanza Region population is 16.8 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Mwanza Region is 95 males for every 100 females (99 for rural areas and 89 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (ranging from 101 to 111 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population for the same age groups in urban areas is relatively low (ranging from 82 to 97 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	3,699,872	100.0	1,802,183	100.0	1,897,689	100.0	95
0-4	594,086	16.1	296,961	16.5	297,125	15.7	100
5-9	557,374	15.1	277,916	15.4	279,458	14.7	99
10-14	512,465	13.9	256,640	14.2	255,825	13.5	100
15-19	404,459	10.9	200,119	11.1	204,340	10.8	98
20-24	339,792	9.2	157,768	8.8	182,024	9.6	87
25-29	278,554	7.5	130,446	7.2	148,108	7.8	88
30-34	227,078	6.1	108,253	6	118,825	6.3	91
35-39	174,775	4.7	83,545	4.6	91,230	4.8	92
40-44	147,285	4.0	71,293	4.0	75,992	4.0	94
45-49	126,645	3.4	61,497	3.4	65,148	3.4	94
50-54	98,705	2.7	47,871	2.7	50,834	2.7	94
55-59	64,476	1.7	31,832	1.8	32,644	1.7	98
60-64	61,994	1.7	28,879	1.6	33,115	1.7	87
65-69	33,716	0.9	15,662	0.9	18,054	1.0	87
70-74	31,018	0.8	14,172	0.8	16,846	0.9	84
75-79	17,730	0.5	7,914	0.4	9,816	0.5	81
80-84	13,946	0.4	5,568	0.3	8,378	0.4	66
85+	15,774	0.4	5,847	0.3	9,927	0.5	59
Median Age		16.8		16.2		17.3	

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	2,236,138	100.0	1,111,078	100.0	1,125,060	100.0	99
0 – 4	381,380	17.1	190,895	17.2	190,485	16.9	100
5 – 9	363,934	16.3	182,753	16.4	181,181	16.1	101
10 – 14	334,943	15.0	171,913	15.5	163,030	14.5	105
15 – 19	237,569	10.6	124,935	11.2	112,634	10.0	111
20 – 24	181,124	8.1	88,773	8.0	92,351	8.2	96
25 – 29	142,744	6.4	68,882	6.2	73,862	6.6	93
30 – 34	120,052	5.4	57,997	5.2	62,055	5.5	93
35 – 39	94,870	4.2	45,453	4.1	49,417	4.4	92
40 – 44	83,351	3.7	40,336	3.6	43,015	3.8	94
45 – 49	75,460	3.4	36,124	3.3	39,336	3.5	92
50 – 54	61,530	2.8	29,550	2.7	31,980	2.8	92
55 – 59	40,787	1.8	20,206	1.8	20,581	1.8	98
60 – 64	40,979	1.8	19,068	1.7	21,911	1.9	87
65 – 69	21,811	1.0	10,164	0.9	11,647	1.0	87
70 – 74	21,468	1.0	9,830	0.9	11,638	1.0	84
75 – 79	12,377	0.6	5,586	0.5	6,791	0.6	82
80-84	10,198	0.5	4,161	0.4	6,037	0.5	69
85+	11,561	0.5	4,452	0.4	7,109	0.6	63
Median Age		15.3		14.9		15.7	

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,463,734	100.0	691,105	100.0	772,629	100.0	89
0 – 4	212,706	14.5	106,066	15.3	106,640	13.8	99
5 – 9	193,440	13.2	95,163	13.8	98,277	12.7	97
10 – 14	177,522	12.1	84,727	12.3	92,795	12.0	91
15 – 19	166,890	11.4	75,184	10.9	91,706	11.9	82
20 – 24	158,668	10.8	68,995	10.0	89,673	11.6	77
25 – 29	135,810	9.3	61,564	8.9	74,246	9.6	83
30 – 34	107,026	7.3	50,256	7.3	56,770	7.3	89
35 – 39	79,905	5.5	38,092	5.5	41,813	5.4	91
40 – 44	63,934	4.4	30,957	4.5	32,977	4.3	94
45 – 49	51,185	3.5	25,373	3.7	25,812	3.3	98
50 – 54	37,175	2.5	18,321	2.7	18,854	2.4	97
55 – 59	23,689	1.6	11,626	1.7	12,063	1.6	96

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
60 – 64	21,015	1.4	9,811	1.4	11,204	1.5	88
65 – 69	11,905	0.8	5,498	0.8	6,407	0.8	86
70 – 74	9,550	0.7	4,342	0.6	5,208	0.7	83
75 – 79	5,353	0.4	2,328	0.3	3,025	0.4	77
80-84	3,748	0.3	1,407	0.2	2,341	0.3	60
85+	4,213	0.3	1,395	0.2	2,818	0.4	50
Median Age		18.9		18.5		19.3	

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

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

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

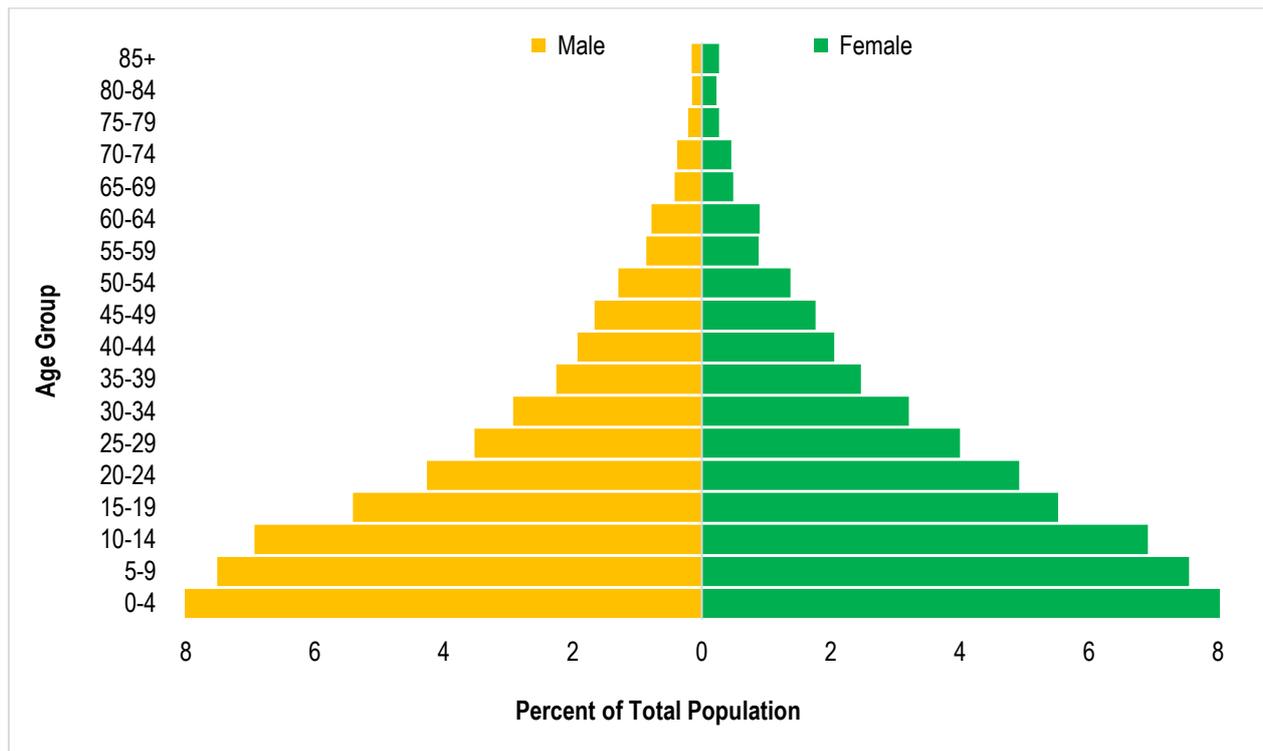


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mwanza Rural, 2022 PHC

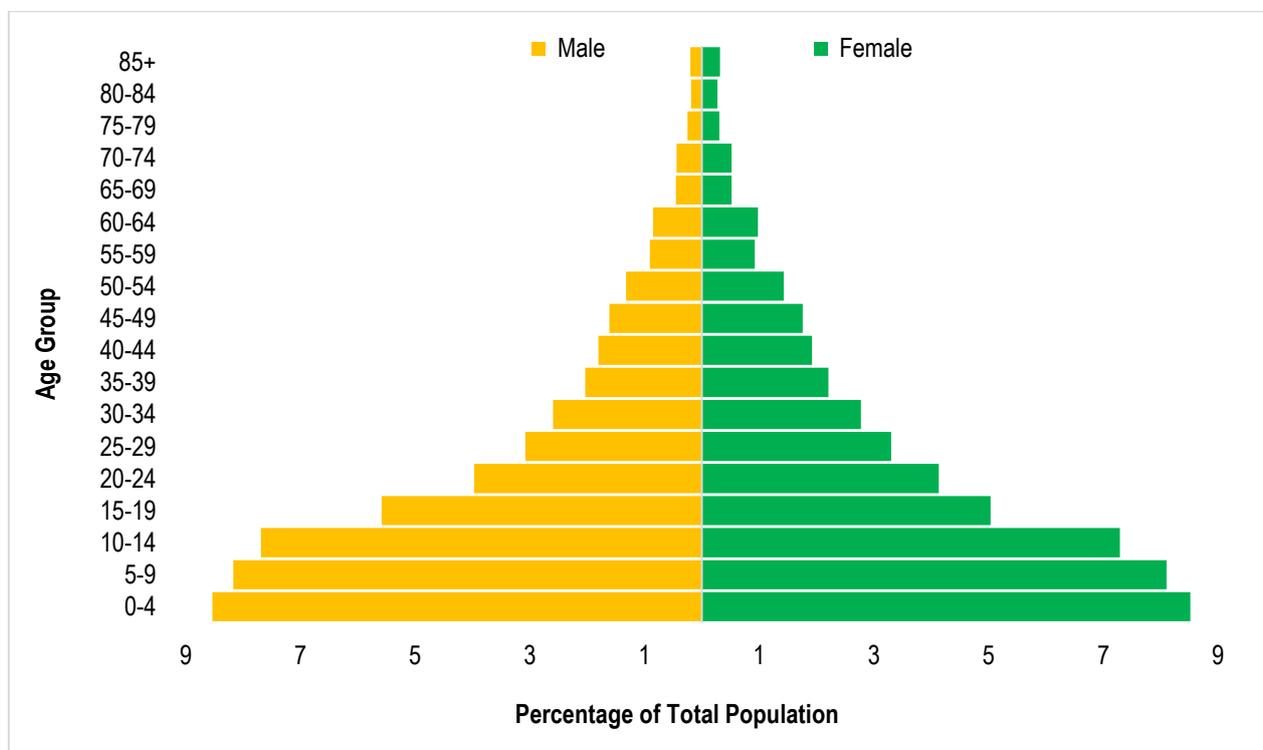


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mwanza Urban, 2022 PHC

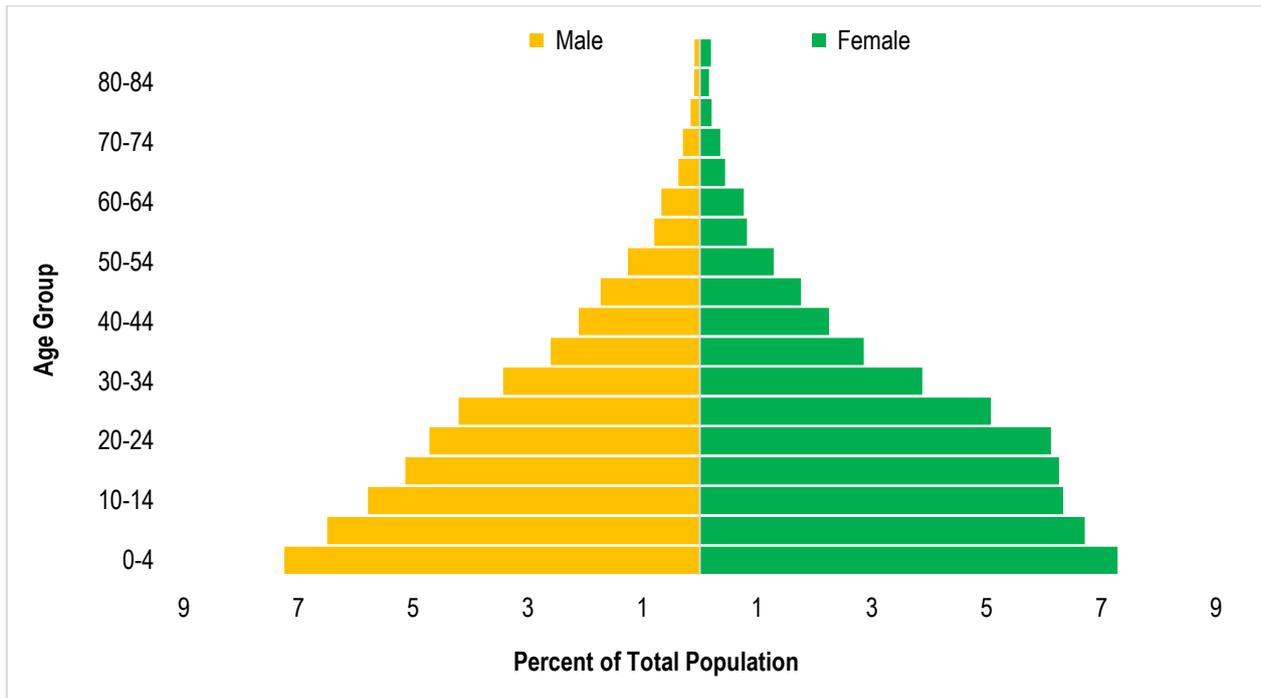
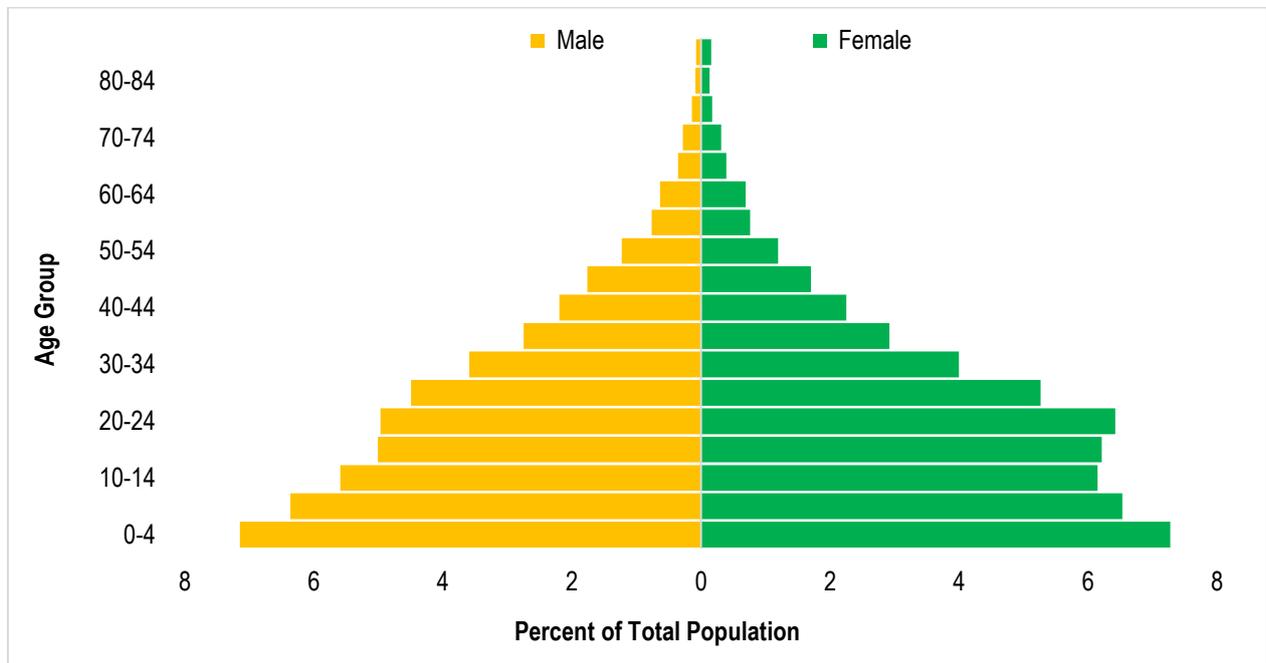


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mwanza City Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Mwanza Region has a young population with 45.0 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.0 percent of the population aged 65 years

and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

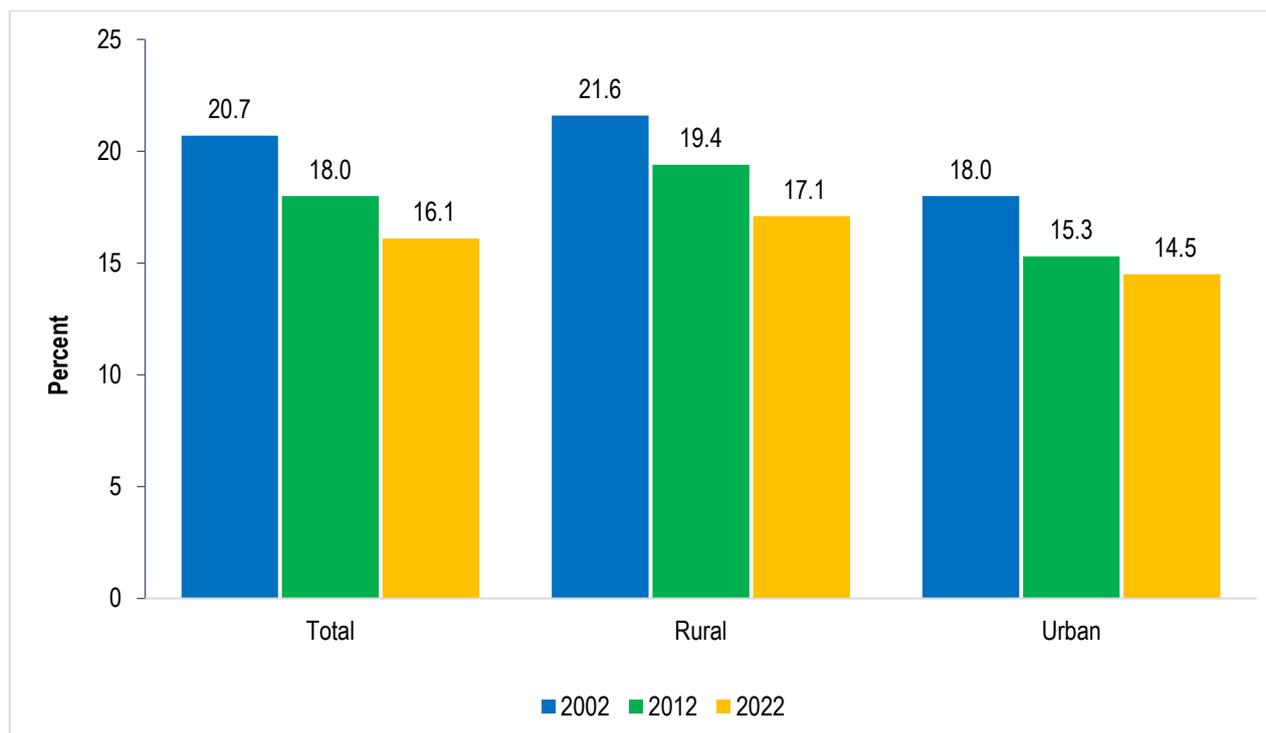
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	3,699,872	100.0	2,236,138	100.0	1,463,734	100.0
Male	1,802,183	48.7	1,111,078	49.7	691,105	47.2
Female	1,897,689	51.3	1,125,060	50.3	772,629	52.8
Children (Under 1 year)	125,566	3.4	79,177	3.5	46,389	3.2
Male	62,373	3.5	39,292	3.5	23,081	3.3
Female	63,193	3.3	39,885	3.5	23,308	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	594,086	16.1	381,380	17.1	212,706	14.5
Male	296,961	16.5	190,895	17.2	106,066	15.3
Female	297,125	15.7	190,485	16.9	106,640	13.8
Children (0–8 years)	1,043,709	28.2	675,633	30.2	368,076	25.1
Male	522,791	29.0	339,824	30.6	182,967	26.5
Female	520,918	27.5	335,809	29.8	185,109	24.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,663,925	45.0	1,080,257	48.3	583,668	39.9
Male	831,517	46.1	545,561	49.1	285,956	41.4
Female	832,408	43.9	534,696	47.5	297,712	38.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,912,996	51.7	1,229,611	55.0	683,385	46.7
Male	955,316	53.0	624,422	56.2	330,894	47.9
Female	957,680	50.5	605,189	53.8	352,491	45.6
Teenagers (13–19 years)	600,635	16.2	364,094	16.3	236,541	16.2
Male	297,166	16.5	189,836	17.1	107,330	15.5
Female	303,469	16.0	174,258	15.5	129,211	16.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	744,251	20.1	418,693	18.7	325,558	22.2
Male	357,887	19.9	213,708	19.2	144,179	20.9
Female	386,364	20.4	204,985	18.2	181,379	23.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,291,120	34.9	703,681	31.5	587,439	40.1
Male	616,790	34.2	351,488	31.6	265,302	38.4
Female	674,330	35.5	352,193	31.3	322,137	41.7
Primary School (6–12 years)	758,548	20.5	496,647	22.2	261,901	17.9
Male	379,015	21.0	251,048	22.6	127,967	18.5
Female	379,533	20.0	245,599	21.8	133,934	17.3
Primary School (7–13 years)	738,086	19.9	481,349	21.5	256,737	17.5
Male	368,388	20.4	243,696	21.9	124,692	18.0
Female	369,698	19.5	237,653	21.1	132,045	17.1
Secondary School (13-16 years)	361,463	9.8	227,300	10.2	134,163	9.2
Male	178,776	9.9	117,802	10.6	60,974	8.8
Female	182,687	9.6	109,498	9.7	73,189	9.5
Secondary School (14-17 years)	353,365	9.6	216,970	9.7	136,395	9.3

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	175,302	9.7	113,704	10.2	61,598	8.9
Female	178,063	9.4	103,266	9.2	74,797	9.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	885,667	46.7	472,670	42.0	412,997	53.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,923,763	52.0	1,078,466	48.2	845,297	57.7
Male	921,503	51.1	531,324	47.8	390,179	56.5
Female	1,002,260	52.8	547,142	48.6	455,118	58.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	174,178	4.7	118,394	5.3	55,784	3.8
Male	78,042	4.3	53,261	4.8	24,781	3.6
Female	96,136	5.1	65,133	5.8	31,003	4.0
Elderly Population (65+ years)	112,184	3.0	77,415	3.5	34,769	2.4
Male	49,163	2.7	34,193	3.1	14,970	2.2
Female	63,021	3.3	43,222	3.8	19,799	2.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	78,468	2.1	55,604	2.5	22,864	1.6
Male	33,501	1.9	24,029	2.2	9,472	1.4
Female	44,967	2.4	31,575	2.8	13,392	1.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		92		107		73

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Mwanza Region is 16.1 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 20.7 percent in 2002 to 16.1 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

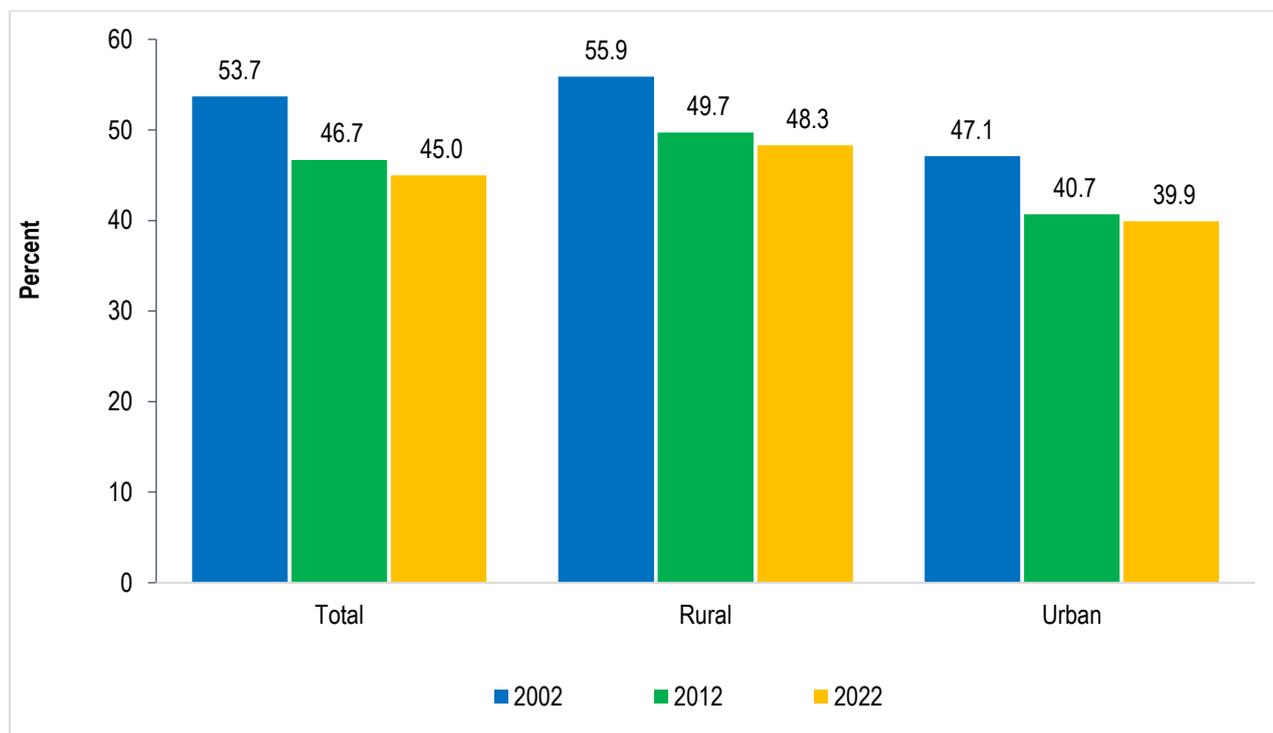
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Mwanza Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 45.0 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 53.7 percent in 2002 to 45.0 percent in 2022.

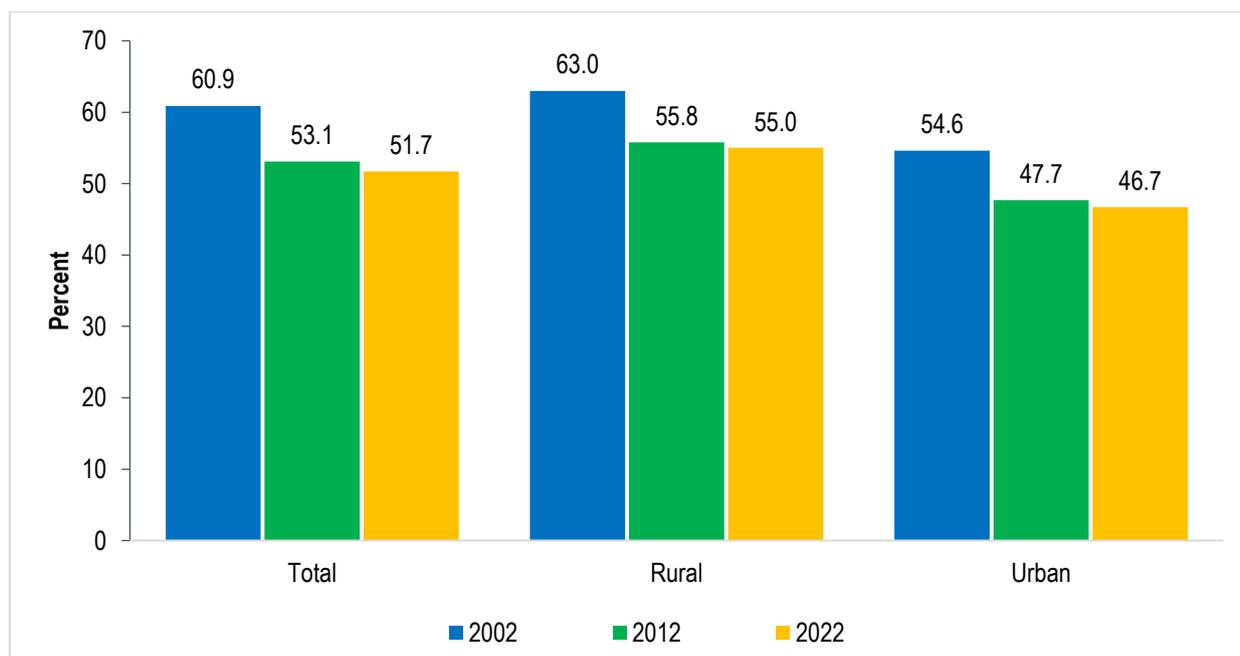
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Mwanza Region 51.7 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Mwanza Region has declined from 60.9 percent in 2002 to 51.7 percent in 2022.

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

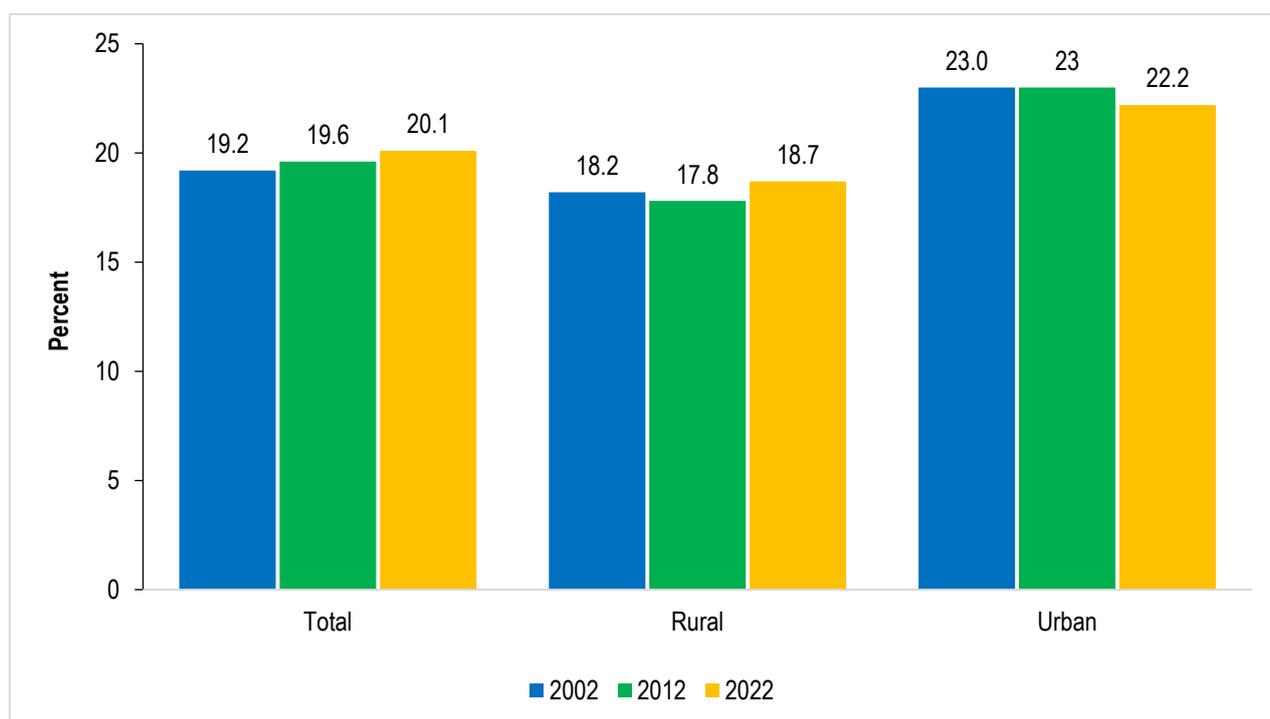


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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. Analysis in this Chapter has employed both definitions.

Figure 3.9 presents census results on the youth population as per the United Nations Definition (age 15 - 24) for Mwanza Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 censuses. Results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Mwanza Region accounts for 20.1 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has remained almost the same during the 2002- 2022 period (19.2 in 2002, 19.6 in 2012, and 20.1 in 2022).

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

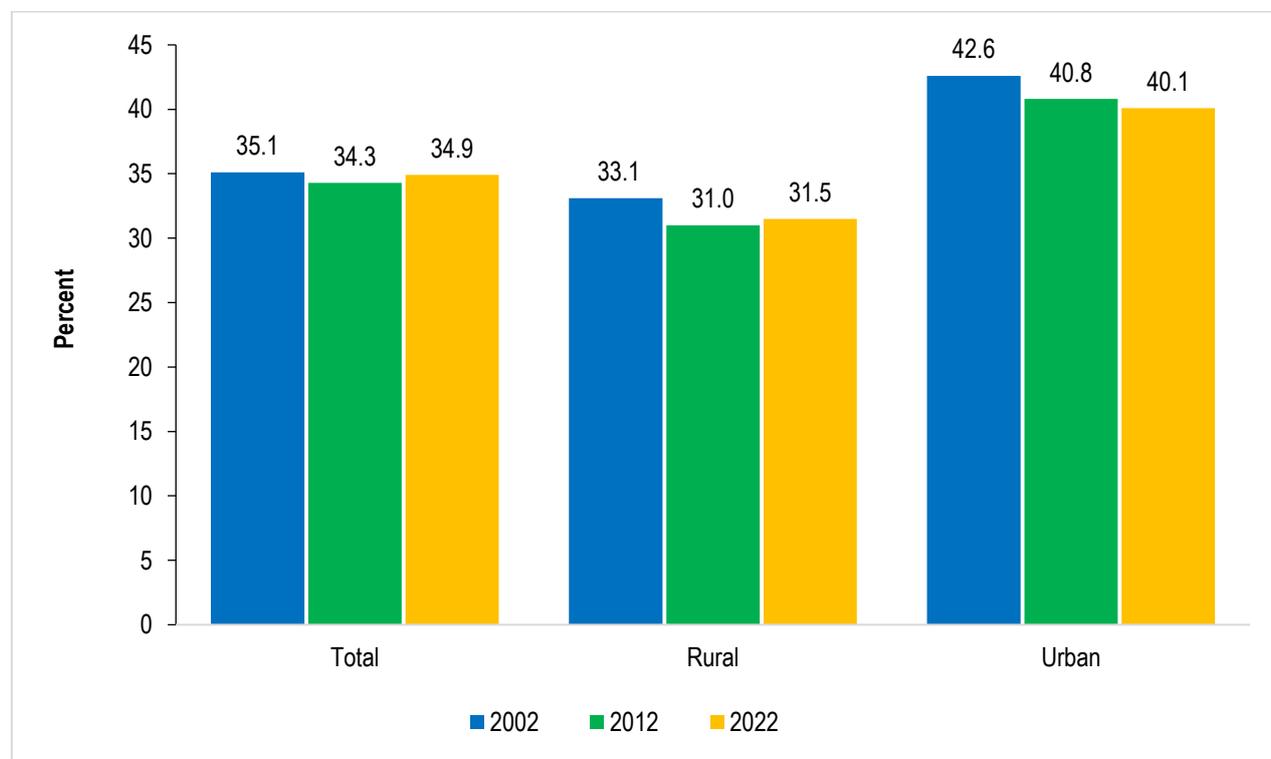


3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 34.9 percent of Mwanza regional

population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased slightly from 35.1 in 2002 to 34.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

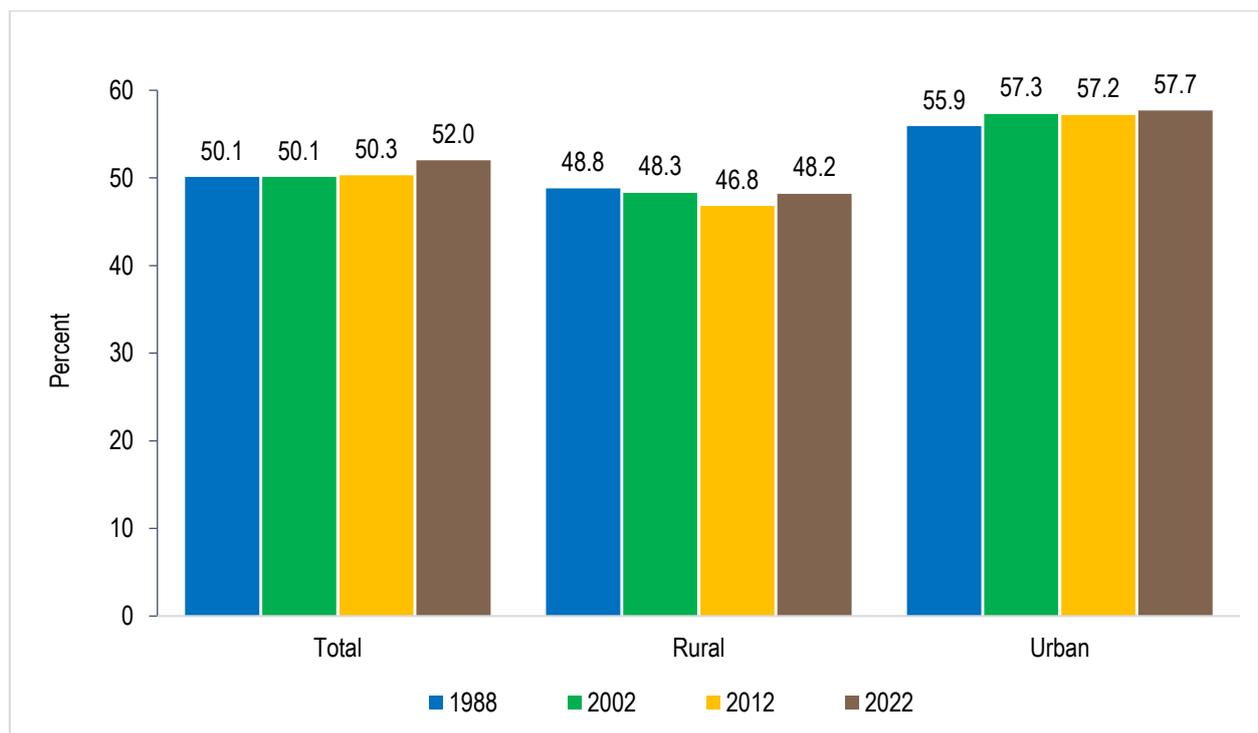
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Mwanza Region is 52.0 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 50.1 percent in 1988 Census to 52.0 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



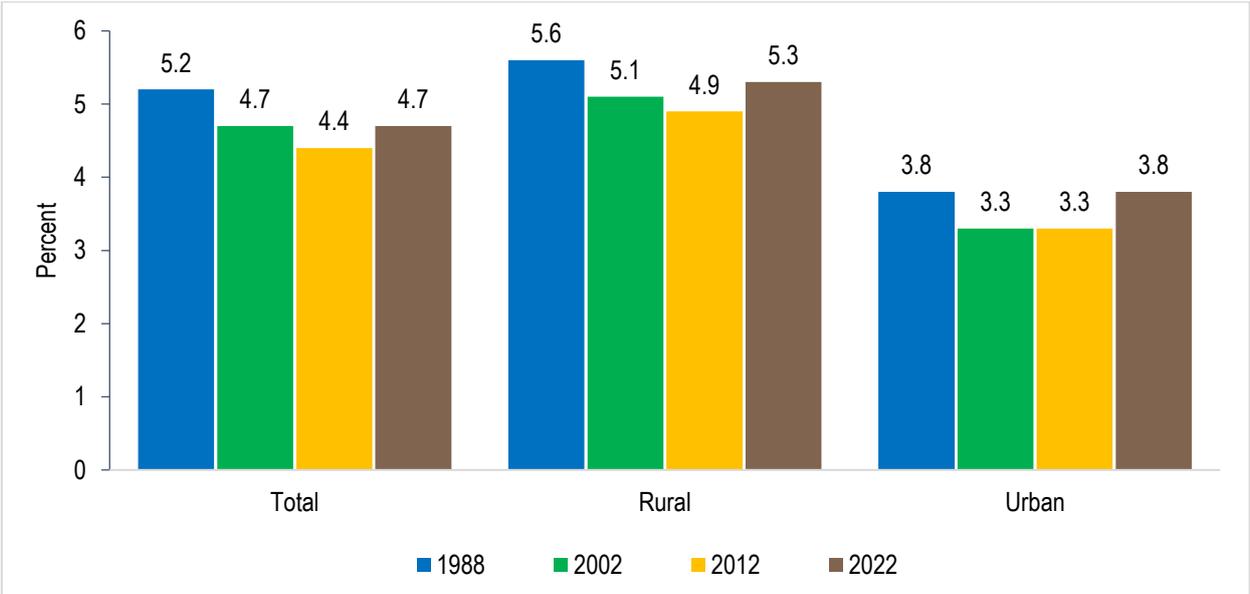
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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 Mwanza regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Mwanza Region is 4.7 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has decreased from 5.2 percent in 2002 to 4.4 percent in 2012 and then increased to 4.7 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

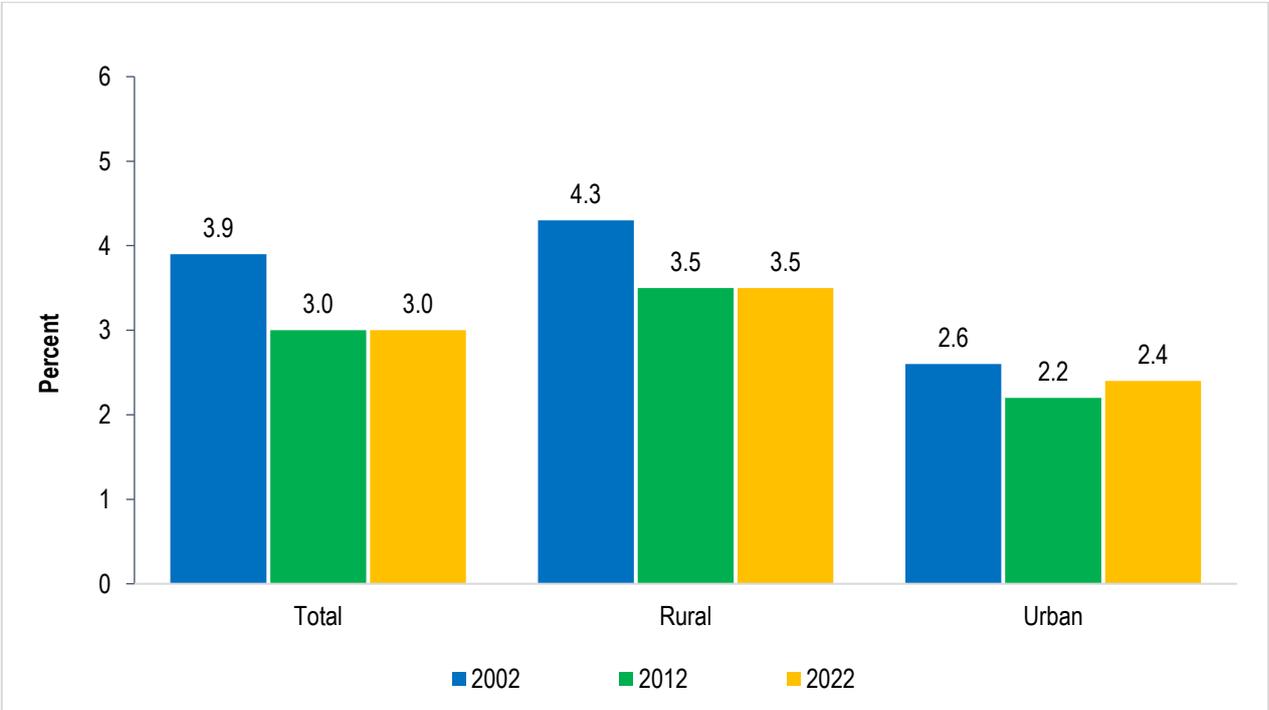
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.0%) of Mwanza regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has declined from 3.9 percent in 2002 to 3.0 percent in 2012 and in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

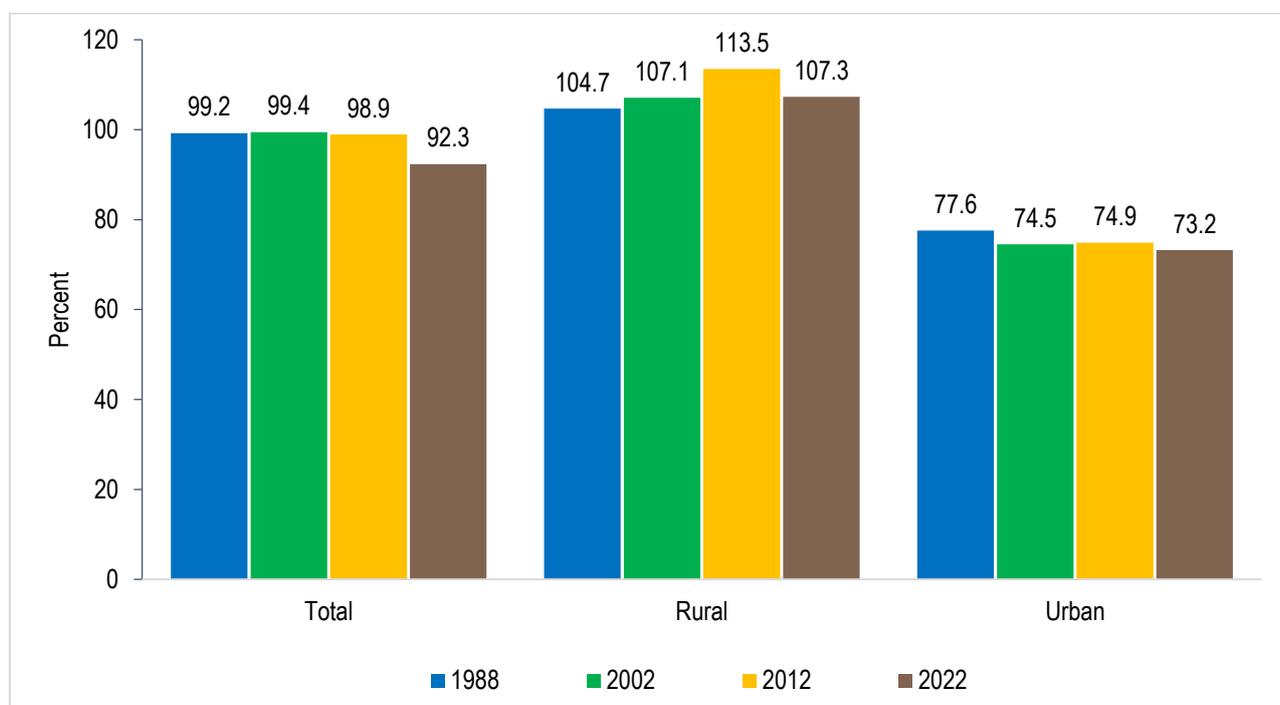


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Mwanza Region is 92.3 implying that there are 92 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Mwanza Region has declined in three decades from 99.2 in the 1988 census to 92.3 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Mwanza Region (51.8%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Mwanza Region is 4.9 persons; in rural areas it is 5.7 persons while in urban areas it is 4.0 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.8 persons in 2012 to 4.9 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.1 and 4.6 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Mwanza Region increased from 33.2 percent in 2012 to 38.7 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

A private household refers to a person or group of persons living together, having the same cooking arrangements and answerable to one household head, but not necessarily 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 necessarily related to each other, such as students in hostels, orphanages, prisons and patients in hospital wards.

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Mwanza Region has a total of 744,709 private households out of which 358,770 (48.2%) are in urban areas and 385,939 (51.8%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 38.7 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (39.8%) than in rural areas (37.6%) (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Mwanza 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	744,709	456,855	61.3	287,854	38.7	385,939	240,940	62.4	144,999	37.6	358,770	215,915	60.2	142,855	39.8
< 10 ²	305	165	54.1	140	45.9	127	73	57.5	54	42.5	178	92	51.7	86	48.3
10-14	2,201	980	44.5	1,221	55.5	986	449	45.5	537	54.5	1,215	531	43.7	684	56.3
15 - 19	14,177	6,957	49.1	7,220	50.9	5,264	2,578	49.0	2,686	51.0	8,913	4,379	49.1	4,534	50.9
20 - 24	59,330	32,691	55.1	26,639	44.9	20,843	11,652	55.9	9,191	44.1	38,487	21,039	54.7	17,448	45.3
25 - 29	99,492	63,471	63.8	36,021	36.2	39,614	26,613	67.2	13,001	32.8	59,878	36,858	61.6	23,020	38.4
30 - 34	105,538	69,272	65.6	36,266	34.4	48,883	33,557	68.6	15,326	31.4	56,655	35,715	63.0	20,940	37.0
35 - 39	90,790	58,826	64.8	31,964	35.2	45,093	30,097	66.7	14,996	33.3	45,697	28,729	62.9	16,968	37.1
40 - 44	82,531	52,462	63.6	30,069	36.4	43,850	28,455	64.9	15,395	35.1	38,681	24,007	62.1	14,674	37.9
45 - 49	74,604	46,950	62.9	27,654	37.1	42,097	26,733	63.5	15,364	36.5	32,507	20,217	62.2	12,290	37.8
50 - 54	61,337	37,560	61.2	23,777	38.8	36,959	22,708	61.4	14,251	38.6	24,378	14,852	60.9	9,526	39.1
55 - 59	42,323	25,947	61.3	16,376	38.7	26,376	16,329	61.9	10,047	38.1	15,947	9,618	60.3	6,329	39.7
60 - 64	41,570	23,461	56.4	18,109	43.6	27,097	15,282	56.4	11,815	43.6	14,473	8,179	56.5	6,294	43.5
65 - 69	22,781	12,801	56.2	9,980	43.8	14,574	8,214	56.4	6,360	43.6	8,207	4,587	55.9	3,620	44.1
70 - 74	20,718	11,244	54.3	9,474	45.7	14,309	7,754	54.2	6,555	45.8	6,409	3,490	54.5	2,919	45.5
75 - 79	11,284	6,191	54.9	5,093	45.1	7,995	4,377	54.7	3,618	45.3	3,289	1,814	55.2	1,475	44.8
80+	15,728	7,877	50.1	7,851	49.9	11,872	6,069	51.1	5,803	48.9	3,856	1,808	46.9	2,048	53.1

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

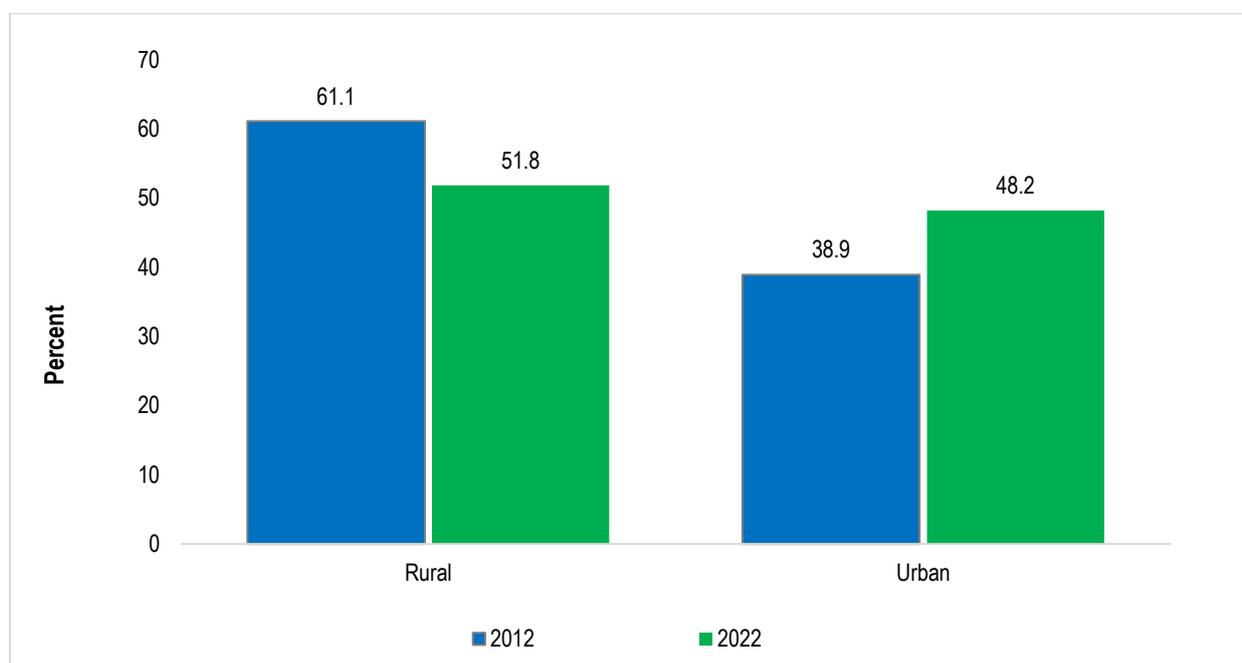
The results further reveal that, Mwanza City Council has the highest number of households accounting for 20.4 percent of total private households in the region. The next four councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Ilemela Municipal (17.0%), Magu (10.8%), Buchosa (10.7%) and Misungwi (10.6%). On the other hand, Ukerewe District has the smallest contribution of households (10.0%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	744,709	100.0	385,939	100.0	358,770	100.0
Ukerewe District	74,506	10.0	63,290	16.4	11,216	3.1
Magu District	80,326	10.8	59,297	15.4	21,029	5.9
Mwanza City	152,192	20.4	NA	NA	152,192	42.4
Kwimba District	75,147	10.1	67,415	17.5	7,732	2.2
Sengerema District	76,898	10.3	52,544	13.6	24,354	6.8
Buchosa District	79,798	10.7	79,798	20.7	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	17.0	NA	NA	126,738	35.3
Misungwi District	79,104	10.6	63,595	16.5	15,509	4.3

Figure 4.1 shows that the proportional of urban households increased from 38.9 percent in 2012 to 48.2 percent in 2022. Mwanza Region shows an increase of 9.1 percentage points in urban households.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 5.7 in 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 5.7 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (4.0 persons). Average household size declined from 6.2 persons in 2012 to 5.7 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.8 persons in 2012 to 4.0 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across councils, ranging from 3.8 persons in Mwanza City to 6.4 persons in Kwimba District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council and Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

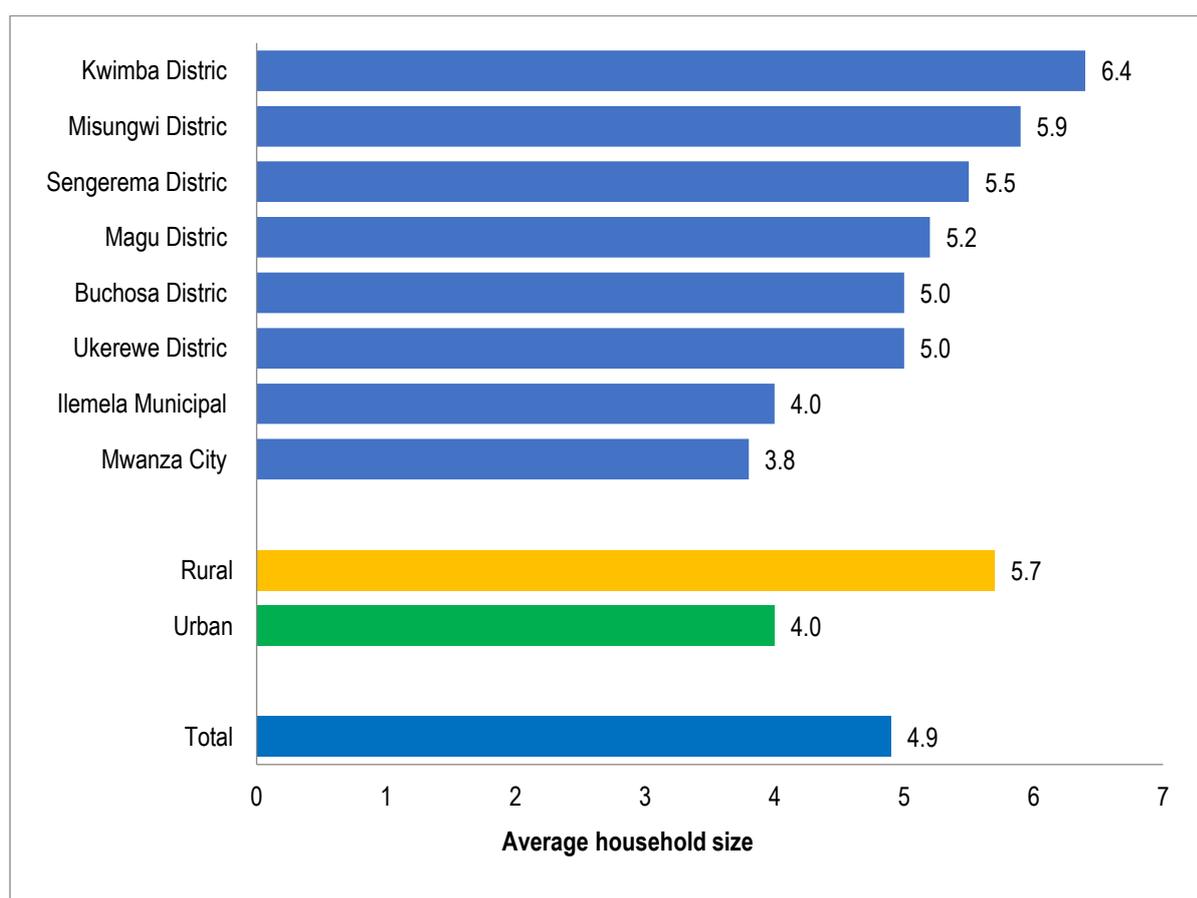
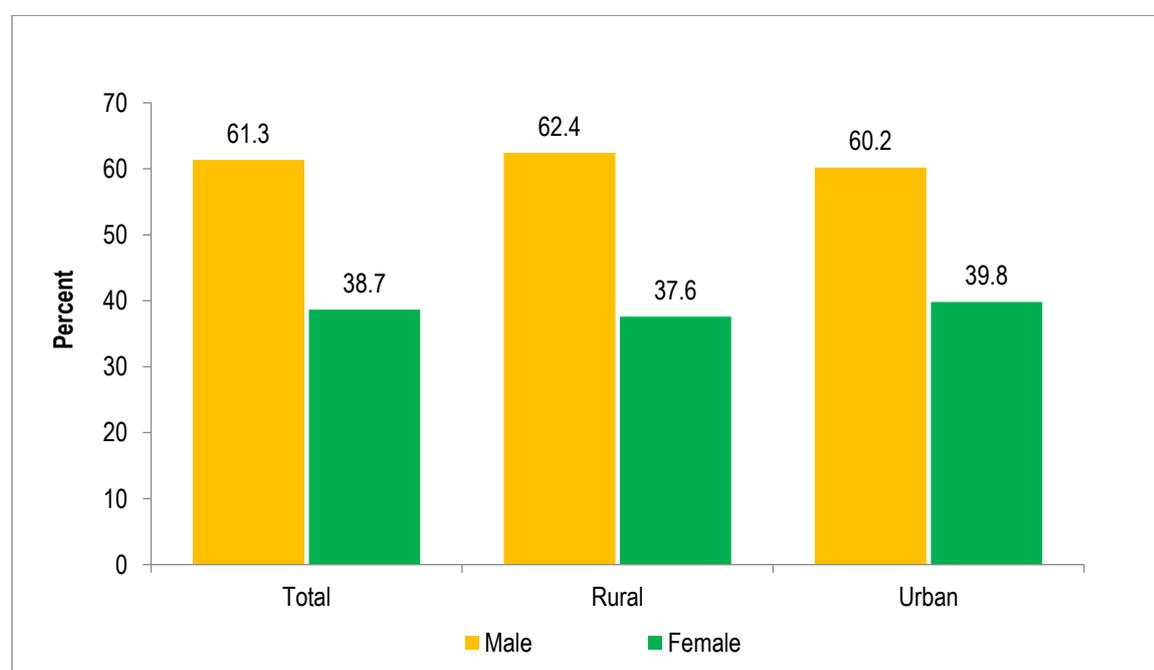


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	2,772,509	3,638,508	481,107	744,709	5.7	4.9
Rural	1,848,288	2,195,521	293,904	385,939	6.2	5.7
Urban	924,221	1,442,987	187,203	358,770	4.8	4.0
Council						
Ukerewe District	345,147	369,115	59,000	74,506	5.7	5.0
Magu District	299,759	418,253	51,335	80,326	5.8	5.2
Mwanza City	363,452	585,607	75,735	152,192	4.6	3.8
Kwimba District	406,509	477,291	62,328	75,147	6.4	6.4
Sengerema District	335,267	420,481	54,550	76,898	6.0	5.5
Buchosa District	327,767	399,140	54,784	79,798	6.0	5.0
Ilemela Municipal	343,001	503,468	69,815	126,738	4.2	4.0
Misungwi District	351,607	465,153	53,560	79,104	6.6	5.9

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, 61.3 percent of the total private households in Mwanza Region are headed by males and 38.7 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 66.8 in 2012 to 61.3 percent in 2022, while female-headed households increased from 33.2 in 2012 to 38.7 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	66.8	33.2	61.3	38.7
Rural	67.6	32.4	62.4	37.6
Urban	65.6	34.4	60.2	39.8
Council				
Ukerewe District	67.0	33.0	60.0	40.0
Magu District	65.9	34.1	61.2	38.8
Mwanza City	66.6	33.4	61.0	39.0
Kwimba District	65.5	34.5	59.3	40.7
Sengerema District	67.2	32.8	62.6	37.4
Buchosa District	69.0	31.0	62.9	37.1
Ilemela Municipal	66.0	34.0	60.9	39.1
Misungwi District	67.6	32.4	63.4	36.6

In Mwanza Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.1 persons) than in female headed households (4.6 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is highest in the following four Councils: Kwimba District (6.4 persons), Misungwi District (5.9 persons), Sengerema District (5.5 persons) and Magu District (5.2 persons) and it is lowest in Mwanza City (3.8 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.6: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza 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	3,638,508	2,308,329	1,330,179	744,709	456,855	287,854	4.9	5.1	4.6
Rural	2,195,521	1,427,837	767,684	385,939	240,940	144,999	5.7	5.9	5.3
Urban	1,442,987	880,492	562,495	358,770	215,915	142,855	4.0	4.1	3.9
Council									
Ukerewe District	369,115	229,658	139,457	74,506	44,705	29,801	5.0	5.1	4.7
Magu District	418,253	268,496	149,757	80,326	49,197	31,129	5.2	5.5	4.8
Mwanza City	585,607	358,599	227,008	152,192	92,808	59,384	3.8	3.9	3.8
Kwimba District	477,291	297,283	180,008	75,147	44,546	30,601	6.4	6.7	5.9
Sengerema District	420,481	274,562	145,919	76,898	48,153	28,745	5.5	5.7	5.1
Buchosa District	399,140	261,001	138,139	79,798	50,184	29,614	5.0	5.2	4.7
Ilemela Municipal	503,468	312,037	191,431	126,738	77,131	49,607	4.0	4.0	3.9
Misungwi District	465,153	306,693	158,460	79,104	50,131	28,973	5.9	6.1	5.5

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

This sub section discusses the heads of households and the type of building materials used to build the main dwellings (houses). For the purpose of this report, an improved house implies a house that is built using improved building materials in at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

Table 4.6 shows that 91.1 percent of households in Mwanza Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed households. However, the percentage for female headed households is slightly higher (91.8%) than for male (90.7%). Further result show that the percentage who live in improved houses is higher (98.6%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (84.2%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

Councils with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Mwanza City (99.3%), Ilemela District (98.6%), Sengerema District (92.0%) and Magu District (90.8%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Kwimba District (18.3%), Ukerewe District (17.3%), Misungwi District (16.1%) and Buchosa District (12.9%). A similar pattern is observed for both males headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total	Total		Male Headed		Female Headed	
		Improved House	Unimproved House	Improved House	Unimproved House	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	744,709	91.1	8.9	90.7	9.3	91.8	8.2
Rural	385,939	84.2	15.8	83.7	16.3	85.0	15.0
Urban	358,770	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.7	1.3
Council							
Ukerewe District	74,506	82.7	17.3	82.1	17.9	83.7	16.3
Magu District	80,326	90.8	9.2	90.5	9.5	91.3	8.7
Mwanza City	152,192	99.3	0.7	99.3	0.7	99.4	0.6
Kwimba District	75,147	81.7	18.3	80.7	19.3	83.1	16.9
Sengerema District	76,898	92.0	8.0	91.4	8.6	93.0	7.0
Buchosa District	79,798	87.1	12.9	86.1	13.9	88.6	11.4
Ilemela District	126,738	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.8	1.2
Misungwi District	79,104	83.9	16.1	83.6	16.4	84.3	15.7

The findings in Table 4.7 shows that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 92.0 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 88.2 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. A similar pattern observation holds for both male and female headed households.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head and Age Group; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	744,709	91.1	8.9	456,855	90.7	9.3	287,854	91.8	8.2
Below 18	7,775	94.0	6.0	3,679	92.8	7.2	4,096	95.1	4.9
18- 24	68,238	94.3	5.7	37,114	93.7	6.3	31,124	95.1	4.9
25 - 29	99,492	93.6	6.4	63,471	92.9	7.1	36,021	94.8	5.2
30 - 34	105,538	92.0	8.0	69,272	91.4	8.6	36,266	93.0	7.0
35 - 39	90,790	91.2	8.8	58,826	90.9	9.1	31,964	91.6	8.4
40 - 44	82,531	90.4	9.6	52,462	90.2	9.8	30,069	90.8	9.2
45 - 49	74,604	90.1	9.9	46,950	89.9	10.1	27,654	90.5	9.5
50 - 54	61,337	89.6	10.4	37,560	89.2	10.8	23,777	90.3	9.7
55 - 59	42,323	89.9	10.1	25,947	89.5	10.5	16,376	90.6	9.4
60 - 64	41,570	88.9	11.1	23,461	88.4	11.6	18,109	89.5	10.5
65 - 69	22,781	89.3	10.7	12,801	88.4	11.6	9,980	90.4	9.6
70 - 74	20,718	87.7	12.3	11,244	87.3	12.7	9,474	88.3	11.7
75 - 79	11,284	87.8	12.2	6,191	87.5	12.5	5,093	88.3	11.7
80+	15,728	88.2	11.8	7,877	88.3	11.7	7,851	88.1	11.9

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Mwanza Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status 94,788 (35.4%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (61,196 or 22.9%) and those in craft and related workers (51,955 or 19.4%). Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 1,223 (44.3%) are widowed, 613 (22.2%) are elementary workers and 506 (18.3%) are craft and related workers (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Number of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	267,474	29,844	203,667	19,134	7,472	4,596	2,761
Legislators, administrators and managers.	2,721	291	2,280	84	30	17	19
Professionals.	9,812	1,455	7,848	312	93	57	47
Technicians and associate professionals.	22,601	3,288	16,893	1,411	479	348	182
Clerks.	1,126	204	815	68	23	9	7
Service workers and shop sales workers.	17,459	3,102	12,626	1,049	315	245	122
Agricultural and fishery workers.	94,788	5,401	75,777	7,500	3,149	1,738	1,223
Craft and related workers.	51,955	6,446	38,501	3,994	1,552	956	506
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5,816	883	4,317	386	106	82	42
Elementary occupations.	61,196	8,774	44,610	4,330	1,725	1,144	613

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	267,474	29,844	203,667	19,134	7,472	4,596	2,761
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
Professionals.	3.7	4.9	3.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7
Technicians and associate professionals.	8.4	11.0	8.3	7.4	6.4	7.6	6.6
Clerks.	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.5	10.4	6.2	5.5	4.2	5.3	4.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.	35.4	18.1	37.2	39.2	42.1	37.8	44.3
Craft and related workers.	19.4	21.6	18.9	20.9	20.8	20.8	18.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.5
Elementary occupations.	22.9	29.4	21.9	22.6	23.1	24.9	22.2

On the other hand, results reveal that 42,370 (36.1%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (31,673 or 27.0%). Among the 20,051 female heads of households who are widowed, 9,515 (47.5%) are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 5,113 (25.5%) are elementary workers and 3,554 (17.7%) are craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	117,211	19,529	47,028	4,885	16,711	9,007	20,051
Legislators, administrators and managers.	751	221	369	10	60	28	63
Professionals.	3,471	1,132	1,769	57	147	125	241
Technicians and associate professionals.	3,816	1,081	1,791	120	299	194	331
Clerks.	579	252	205	11	37	29	45
Service workers and shop sales workers.	11,981	3,361	4,543	444	1,551	928	1,154
Agricultural and fishery workers.	42,370	3,343	17,733	2,148	6,487	3,144	9,515
Craft and related workers.	22,208	3,880	8,792	899	3,356	1,727	3,554
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	362	107	133	13	44	30	35
Elementary occupations.	31,673	6,152	11,693	1,183	4,730	2,802	5,113

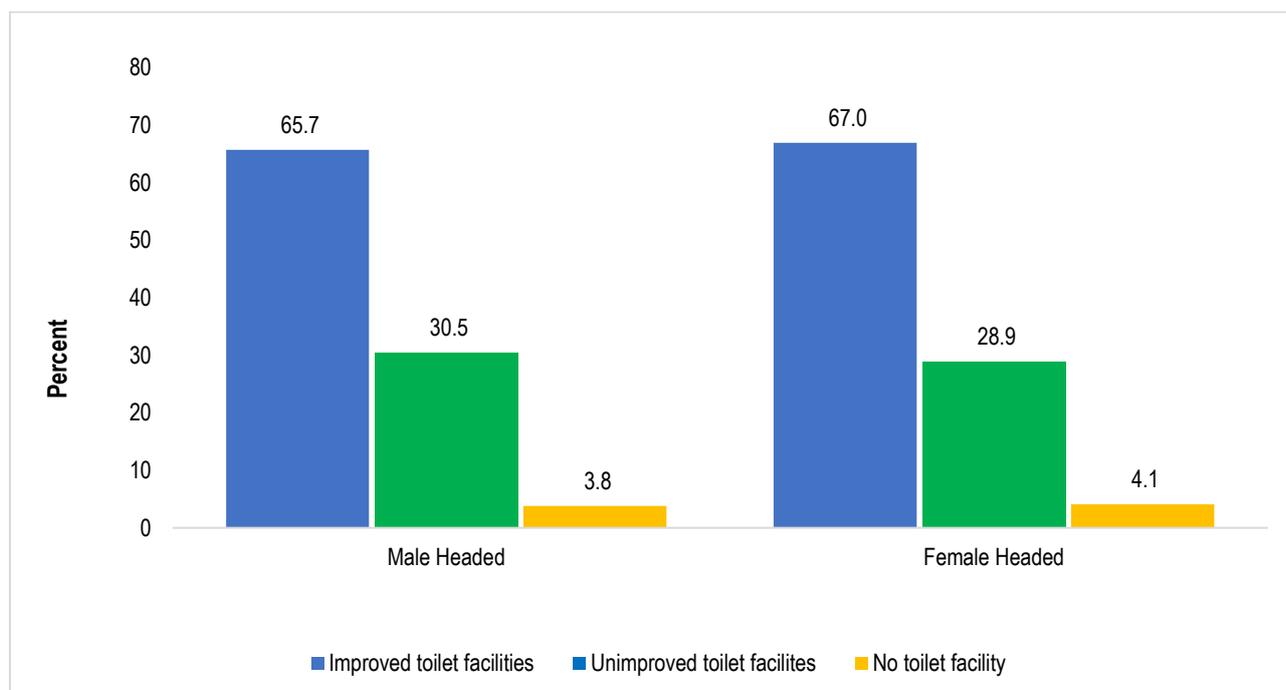
Table 4. 12: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	117,211	19,529	47,028	4,885	16,711	9,007	20,051
Legislators, administrators and managers.	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Professionals.	3.0	5.8	3.8	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.3	5.5	3.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.7
Clerks.	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10.2	17.2	9.7	9.1	9.3	10.3	5.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	36.1	17.1	37.7	44.0	38.8	34.9	47.5
Craft and related workers.	18.9	19.9	18.7	18.4	20.1	19.2	17.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Elementary occupations.	27.0	31.5	24.9	24.2	28.3	31.1	25.5

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

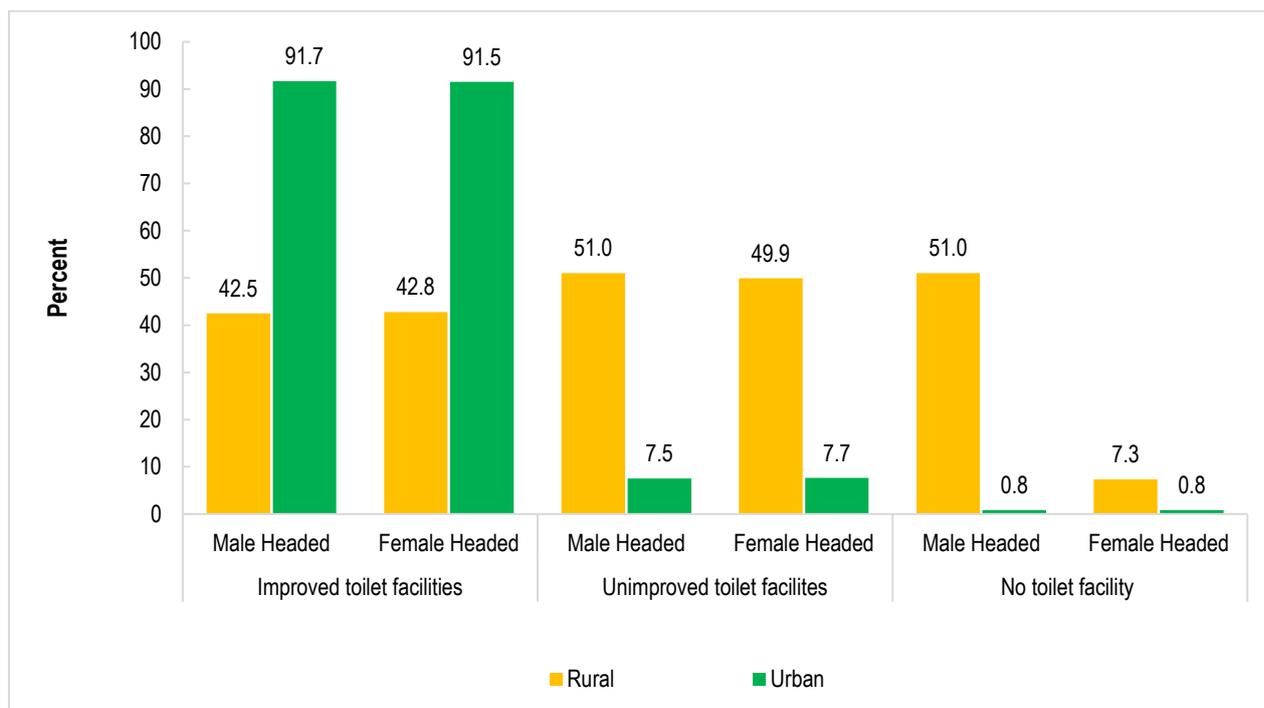
In Mwanza Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 65.7 percent for the male headed and 67.0 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is slight difference between female headed (4.1%) and male headed households (3.8%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Mwanza Region 2022 PHC



The percentage of household using improved toilet facilities is shown to be much higher in urban compared with rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 48.7 for female headed households and 49.2 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities is mostly a rural occurrence (Figure 4.5).

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



Across councils, results reveal that Mwanza City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (93.8% and 93.7% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Ilemela District (93.0% and 93.2%), Magu District (61.3% and 62.5%) and Ukerewe District (54.3% and 55.7%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Kwimba District (11.0%), Ukerewe District (8.0%) and Misungwi District (5.0%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Kwimba District (12.1%), Ukerewe District (8.3 %) and Misungwi District (6.3%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Mwanza 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	744,709	66.2	29.9	3.9	456,855	65.7	30.5	3.8	287,854	67.0	28.9	4.1
Rural	385,939	42.6	50.6	6.8	240,940	42.5	51.0	6.5	144,999	42.8	49.9	7.3
Urban	358,770	91.6	7.6	0.8	215,915	91.7	7.5	0.8	142,855	91.5	7.7	0.8
Council												
Ukerewe District	74,506	54.8	37.1	8.1	44,705	54.3	37.8	8.0	29,801	55.7	36.0	8.3
Magu District	80,326	61.8	34.8	3.4	49,197	61.3	35.4	3.3	31,129	62.5	33.9	3.6
Mwanza City	152,192	93.7	5.7	0.5	92,808	93.8	5.7	0.5	59,384	93.7	5.8	0.5
Kwimba District	75,147	32.6	55.9	11.5	44,546	32.0	56.9	11.0	30,601	33.6	54.4	12.1
Sengerema District	76,898	54.0	42.3	3.7	48,153	52.7	43.4	3.8	28,745	56.1	40.4	3.4
Buchosa District	79,798	46.9	49.7	3.3	50,184	46.4	50.2	3.4	29,614	47.8	49.0	3.2
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	93.1	5.9	1.0	77,131	93.0	6.0	1.0	49,607	93.2	5.8	1.0
Misungwi District	79,104	48.5	46.0	5.5	50,131	48.2	46.8	5.0	28,973	49.1	44.8	6.2

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is slight difference between female headed households that use improved source of drinking water (93.1%) compared with male headed households (92.5%) in urban areas. The difference is higher in rural areas where the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 53.9 percent compared with 51.0 percent for male headed households.

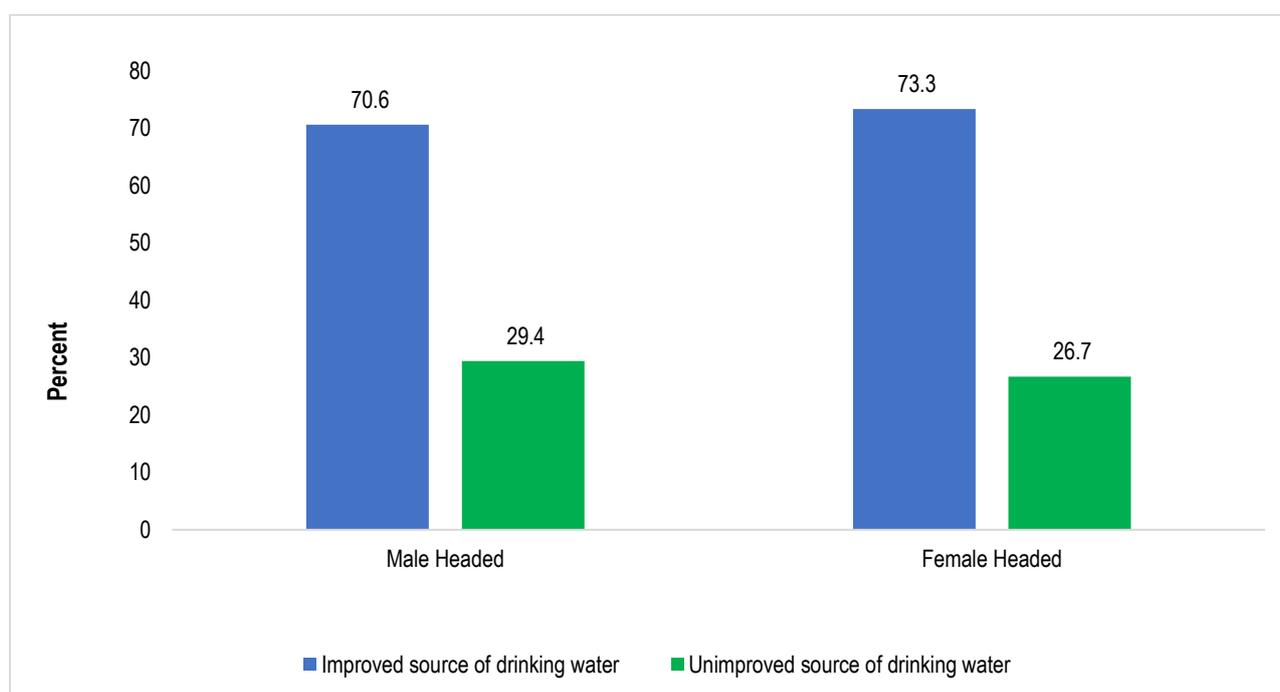
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher for male headed than female headed households in rural areas (49.0% and 46.1% respectively). The respective figures in urban areas are 7.5 percent and 6.9 percent respectively (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Mwanza 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 higher (29.4%) compared with that of female headed households (26.7%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC



Across Councils, Mwanza City has the highest percentage of both female and male headed households using improved sources of drinking water (95.4% and 95.3% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of female and male headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Illemela District (93.0% and 91.5% respectively), Kwimba District (77.3% and 75.0% respectively) and Magu District (74.8% and 72.6% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Buchosa District (56.9%), Ukerewe (54.1%), Sengerema District (48.9%) and Misungwi (44.8%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are in Buchosa District (54.3%), Ukerewe District (49.7%), Misungwi District (43.3%) and Sengerema District (43.2%) (Table 4.13).

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

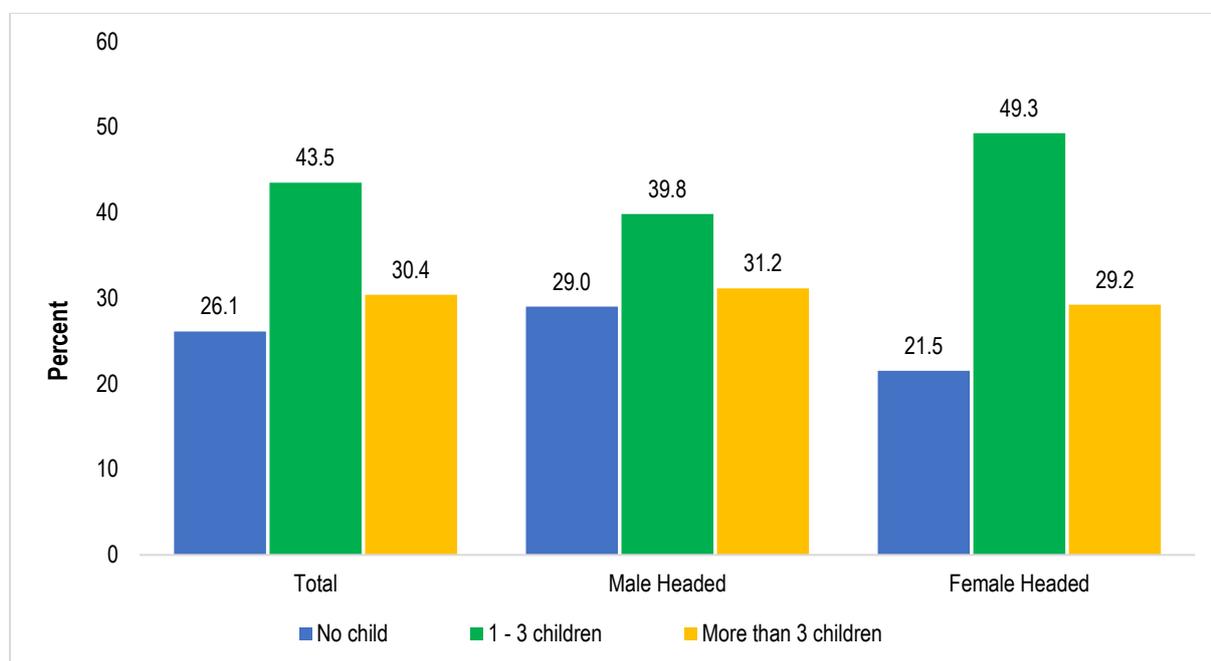
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	744,709	71.7	28.3	456,855	70.6	29.4	287,854	73.3	26.7
Rural	385,939	52.1	47.9	240,940	51.0	49.0	144,999	53.9	46.1
Urban	358,770	92.7	7.3	215,915	92.5	7.5	142,855	93.1	6.9
Council									
Ukerewe District	74,506	47.7	52.3	44,705	45.9	54.1	29,801	50.3	49.7
Magu District	80,326	73.5	26.5	49,197	72.6	27.4	31,129	74.8	25.2
Mwanza City	152,192	95.4	4.6	92,808	95.3	4.7	59,384	95.4	4.6
Kwimba District	75,147	76.0	24.0	44,546	75.0	25.0	30,601	77.3	22.7
Sengerema District	76,898	53.3	46.7	48,153	51.1	48.9	28,745	56.8	43.2
Buchosa District	79,798	44.1	55.9	50,184	43.1	56.9	29,614	45.7	54.3
Illemela Municipal	126,738	92.1	7.9	77,131	91.5	8.5	49,607	93.0	7.0
Misungwi District	79,104	55.8	44.2	50,131	55.2	44.8	28,973	56.7	43.3

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 744,709 households, 43.5 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 26.1 percent have no child and 30.4 percent have more than three children. Results further show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is

higher (49.3%) than that of male headed households (39.8%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years (31.2%) is slightly higher than that of female headed households (29.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (29.0%) compared with that of female headed households (21.5%) (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.14).

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



Results further indicate that 44.3 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 36.5 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 41.9 percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 38.6 percent of female headed households.

On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (37.3%) compared with female headed households (26.0%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Mwanza City has the highest percentage of households (48.1%) with one to three children followed by Ilemela Municipality with 47.8 percent, while Kwimba District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (38.1%) (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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

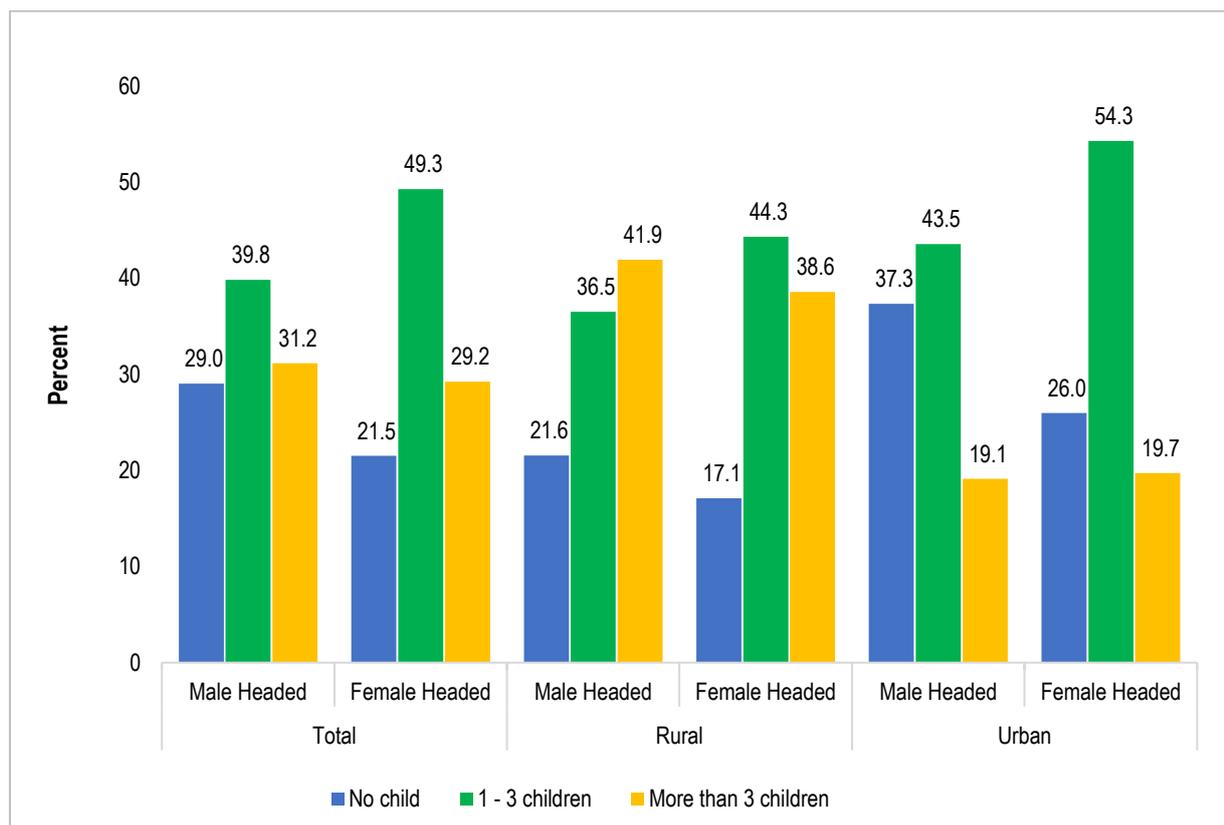


Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

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	744,709	26.1	43.5	30.4	456,855	29.0	39.8	31.2	287,854	21.5	49.3	29.2
Rural	385,939	19.9	39.4	40.7	240,940	21.6	36.5	41.9	144,999	17.1	44.3	38.6
Urban	358,770	32.8	47.8	19.4	215,915	37.3	43.5	19.1	142,855	26.0	54.3	19.7
Council												
Ukerewe District	74,506	24.4	41.3	34.3	44,705	27.8	37.5	34.7	29,801	19.3	47.0	33.7
Magu District	80,326	21.7	44.3	34.0	49,197	23.2	41.3	35.5	31,129	19.4	49.1	31.5
Mwanza City	152,192	34.5	48.1	17.4	92,808	39.6	43.6	16.8	59,384	26.6	55.1	18.3
Kwimba District	75,147	15.6	38.1	46.3	44,546	16.3	35.2	48.5	30,601	14.7	42.2	43.1
Sengerema District	76,898	21.1	40.5	38.4	48,153	23.1	37.4	39.5	28,745	17.9	45.6	36.4
Buchosa District	79,798	24.9	40.6	34.5	50,184	27.8	36.7	35.5	29,614	19.9	47.3	32.9
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	34.0	47.8	18.2	77,131	38.2	43.5	18.4	49,607	27.5	54.5	18.0
Misungwi District	79,104	19.5	39.9	40.7	50,131	20.5	37.4	42.1	28,973	17.7	44.0	38.3

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Slightly less than half (48.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region are married.
- About eight percent (7.8%) of girls aged 15-19 years in Mwanza Region are married.
- More than four percent (4.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (7.4%) than that of males (1.1%).
- More than four percent (4.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More Females are divorced (5.8%) than Males (2.7%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Mwanza Region is 24.4 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.5 years) than males (26.6 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 namely never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed were adopted to classify marital status. Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

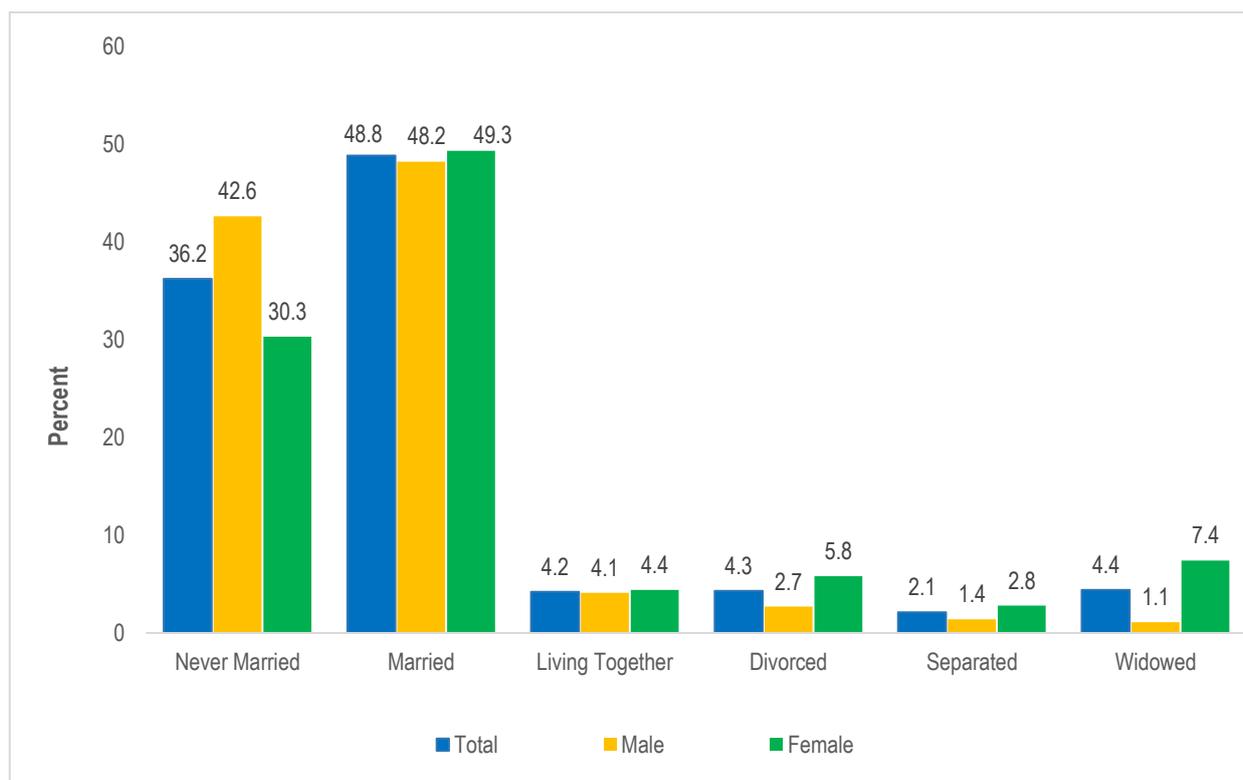
In Mwanza Region, results show that 48.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (49.3%) than males (48.2%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (50.9%) compared with urban areas (46.0%). Almost four persons out of ten (36.2%) aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 42.6 percent while for females it is 30.3 percent. The results also show a difference between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (32.5% and 41.0% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.4 percent which is higher among females (7.4%) than males (1.1%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Mwanza Region is 4.8 while it is 4.0 percent in urban areas. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,035,947	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,155,881	100.0	100.0	100.0	880,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	736,206	36.2	42.6	30.3	375,105	32.5	40.3	24.9	361,101	41.0	45.7	37.0
Married	992,807	48.8	48.2	49.3	587,983	50.9	49.5	52.2	404,824	46.0	46.3	45.7
Living Together	86,068	4.2	4.1	4.4	53,615	4.6	4.3	4.9	32,453	3.7	3.7	3.7
Divorced	87,835	4.3	2.7	5.8	58,335	5.0	3.2	6.9	29,500	3.4	2.0	4.5
Separated	43,316	2.1	1.4	2.8	25,897	2.2	1.5	3.0	17,422	2.0	1.2	2.6
Widowed	89,715	4.4	1.1	7.4	54,946	4.8	1.2	8.1	34,773	4.0	1.0	6.4

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



The percentage of married persons increase sharply with age from 31.9 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 72.4 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.2 for those aged 15–19 years to 10.0 for those aged 60-64 years, and start to decline gradually to 6.3 for those aged 80+ years. The percentage of widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from less than 1 percent for those aged 15-19 to 56.0 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,035,947	36.2	48.8	4.2	4.3	2.1	4.4
15 - 19	404,459	91.0	7.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	339,792	38.1	24.0	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	278,554	16.5	31.9	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	227,078	16.0	69.9	6.4	4.7	2.3	0.8
35 - 39	174,775	10.0	73.2	6.1	6.1	3.0	1.7
40 - 44	147,285	7.6	72.4	5.5	7.5	3.7	3.3
45 - 49	126,645	6.2	71.0	5.0	8.3	4.1	5.4
50 - 54	98,705	5.4	66.9	4.5	9.4	4.7	9.1
55 - 59	64,476	4.7	64.0	4.0	9.7	4.7	13.0
60 - 64	61,994	4.5	57.4	3.6	10.0	4.6	19.9
65 - 69	33,716	4.0	53.7	3.0	9.2	4.5	25.6
70 - 74	31,018	3.9	46.9	3.1	8.7	4.5	32.9
75 - 79	17,730	3.8	42.4	2.5	7.9	3.9	39.6
80+	29,720	3.3	29.3	1.8	6.3	3.3	56.0

Results further show that 54.6 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 38.1 percent are married and 3.2 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Mwanza Region (99.9 %) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.2 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married males decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,227,306	54.6	38.1	3.2	2.1	1.1	0.9
10 – 14	256,640	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	200,119	98.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	157,768	77.1	20.0	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	130,446	39.3	52.4	5.9	1.6	0.8	0.1
30 – 34	108,253	18.5	70.6	6.7	2.7	1.4	0.2
35 – 39	83,545	10.6	76.8	6.6	3.8	1.8	0.3
40 – 44	71,293	7.3	78.9	6.0	4.7	2.4	0.7
45 – 49	61,497	5.8	79.5	5.7	5.3	2.7	1.1
50 – 54	47,871	4.7	78.7	5.4	6.2	3.1	2.0
55 – 59	31,832	4.0	78.8	4.9	6.3	3.2	2.8
60 – 64	28,879	3.7	76.7	4.8	6.9	3.3	4.5
65 – 69	15,662	3.5	75.5	4.1	7.2	3.5	6.2

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
70 – 74	14,172	3.4	70.9	4.6	7.4	3.8	9.8
75 – 79	7,914	3.4	68.3	3.9	7.6	3.6	13.2
80+	11,415	2.7	58.8	3.5	7.0	3.6	24.4

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 39.8 percent are married, 43.8 percent are never married and 3.5 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.8%) aged 10-14 years and 83.8 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,321,106	43.8	39.8	3.5	4.7	2.3	6.0
10 – 14	255,825	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	204,340	83.8	14.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	182,024	40.6	50.2	5.6	2.3	1.1	0.1
25 – 29	148,108	22.5	64.1	6.5	4.3	2.2	0.5
30 – 34	118,825	13.7	69.3	6.1	6.4	3.1	1.4
35 – 39	91,230	9.5	69.8	5.6	8.2	4.0	2.9
40 – 44	75,992	7.9	66.2	5.0	10.2	4.9	5.7
45 – 49	65,148	6.6	63.1	4.4	11.2	5.4	9.4
50 – 54	50,834	6.1	55.7	3.7	12.5	6.2	15.9
55 – 59	32,644	5.4	49.5	3.0	12.9	6.1	23.0
60 – 64	33,115	5.1	40.6	2.6	12.6	5.6	33.4
65 – 69	18,054	4.4	34.8	2.1	10.9	5.4	42.5
70 – 74	16,846	4.3	26.7	1.8	9.8	5.1	52.4
75 – 79	9,816	4.1	21.5	1.3	8.1	4.1	60.8
80+	18,305	3.7	10.9	0.7	5.8	3.1	5.7

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

The results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Mwanza Region is 49.1 while for age group 65 years and above is 43.6 percent. The percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 37.9. The results further show that by age 65 and above, only 3.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are still single implying that marriage in Mwanza Region is almost universal. There is a relatively small proportion (4.0 and 4.3%) of persons living together in age groups 15 – 35 and 15-64 respectively (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Selected Age Groups; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,548,412	49.0	39.0	3.4	3.4	1.7	3.5
10 - 14	512,465	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	761,536	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	744,251	75.7	20.8	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.0
15 - 35	1,291,120	53.4	39.2	4.0	2.1	1.1	0.3
15 - 64	1,923,763	38.0	49.1	4.3	4.1	2.0	2.5
65+	112,184	3.8	43.6	2.6	8.1	4.1	37.9
70+	78,468	3.7	39.2	2.4	7.6	3.9	43.2

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 reveal that 42.6 percent of male and 30.3 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (5.8%) than males (2.7%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (7.4%) than males (1.1%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	970,666	42.6	48.2	4.1	2.7	1.4	1.1
15 – 19	200,119	98.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	157,768	77.1	20.0	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	130,446	39.3	52.4	5.9	1.6	0.8	0.1
30 – 34	108,253	18.5	70.6	6.7	2.7	1.4	0.2
35 – 39	83,545	10.6	76.8	6.6	3.8	1.8	0.3
40 – 44	71,293	7.3	78.9	6.0	4.7	2.4	0.7
45 – 49	61,497	5.8	79.5	5.7	5.3	2.7	1.1
50 – 54	47,871	4.7	78.7	5.4	6.2	3.1	2.0
55 – 59	31,832	4.0	78.8	4.9	6.3	3.2	2.8
60 – 64	28,879	3.7	76.7	4.8	6.9	3.3	4.5
65 – 69	15,662	3.5	75.5	4.1	7.2	3.5	6.2
70 – 74	14,172	3.4	70.9	4.6	7.4	3.8	9.8
75 – 79	7,914	3.4	68.3	3.9	7.6	3.6	13.2
80+	11,415	2.7	58.8	3.5	7.0	3.6	24.4

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,065,281	30.3	49.3	4.4	5.8	2.8	7.4
15 – 19	204,340	83.8	14.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	182,024	40.6	50.2	5.6	2.3	1.1	0.1
25 – 29	148,108	22.5	64.1	6.5	4.3	2.2	0.5
30 – 34	118,825	13.7	69.3	6.1	6.4	3.1	1.4
35 – 39	91,230	9.5	69.8	5.6	8.2	4.0	2.9
40 – 44	75,992	7.9	66.2	5.0	10.2	4.9	5.7
45 – 49	65,148	6.6	63.1	4.4	11.2	5.4	9.4
50 – 54	50,834	6.1	55.7	3.7	12.5	6.2	15.9
55 – 59	32,644	5.4	49.5	3.0	12.9	6.1	23.0
60 – 64	33,115	5.1	40.6	2.6	12.6	5.6	33.4
65 – 69	18,054	4.4	34.8	2.1	10.9	5.4	42.5
70 – 74	16,846	4.3	26.7	1.8	9.8	5.1	52.4
75 – 79	9,816	4.1	21.5	1.3	8.1	4.1	60.8
80+	18,305	3.7	10.9	0.7	5.8	3.1	75.7

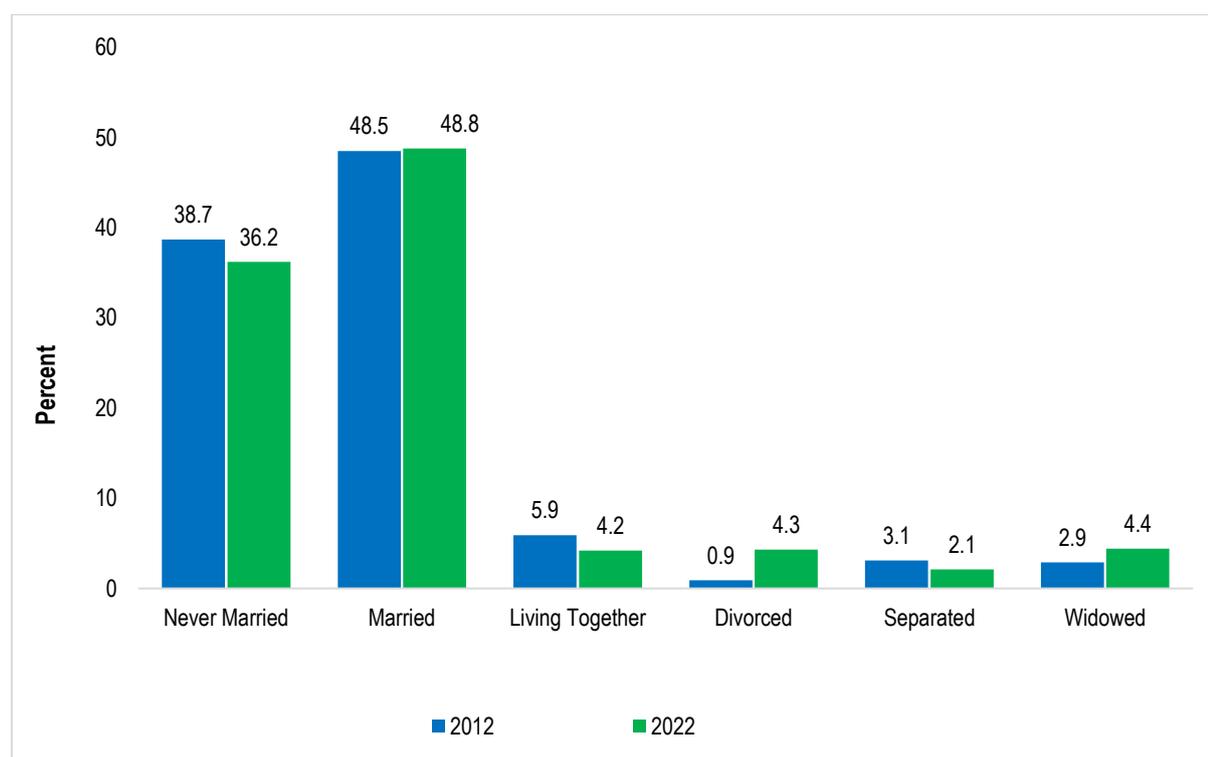
Table 5.4 highlights the council variations in marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 30.8 percent in Kwimba District Council to 42.3 percent in Ilemela Municipality. For the married category the range is from 44.3 percent in Ilemela Municipal Council to 53.0 percent in Kwimba District Council followed by Misungwi District Council (52.6%). The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.7 percent in Mwanza City Council to 5.6 percent in Ukerewe District Council.

Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,035,947	36.2	48.8	4.2	4.3	2.1	4.4
Rural	1,155,881	32.5	50.9	4.6	5.0	2.2	4.8
Urban	880,066	41.0	46.0	3.7	3.4	2.0	4.0
Council							
Ukerewe District	268,056	34.1	48.4	4.1	5.8	2.0	5.6
Magu District	285,577	34.5	48.3	5.6	4.8	2.1	4.7
Mwanza City	432,290	41.2	47.5	2.8	3.0	1.9	3.7
Kwimba District	315,998	30.8	53.0	5.2	4.7	1.8	4.5
Sengerema District	283,319	35.6	49.2	3.3	4.6	2.5	4.7
Buchosa District	278,774	32.0	48.7	6.0	5.1	3.5	4.8
Ilemela Municipal	373,605	42.3	44.3	4.5	3.2	1.9	3.8
Misungwi District	310,793	33.7	52.6	3.1	4.7	1.7	4.3

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of married, divorce and widowed. On the other hand, there is a decrease in percentage for the never married, living together and separated categories.

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

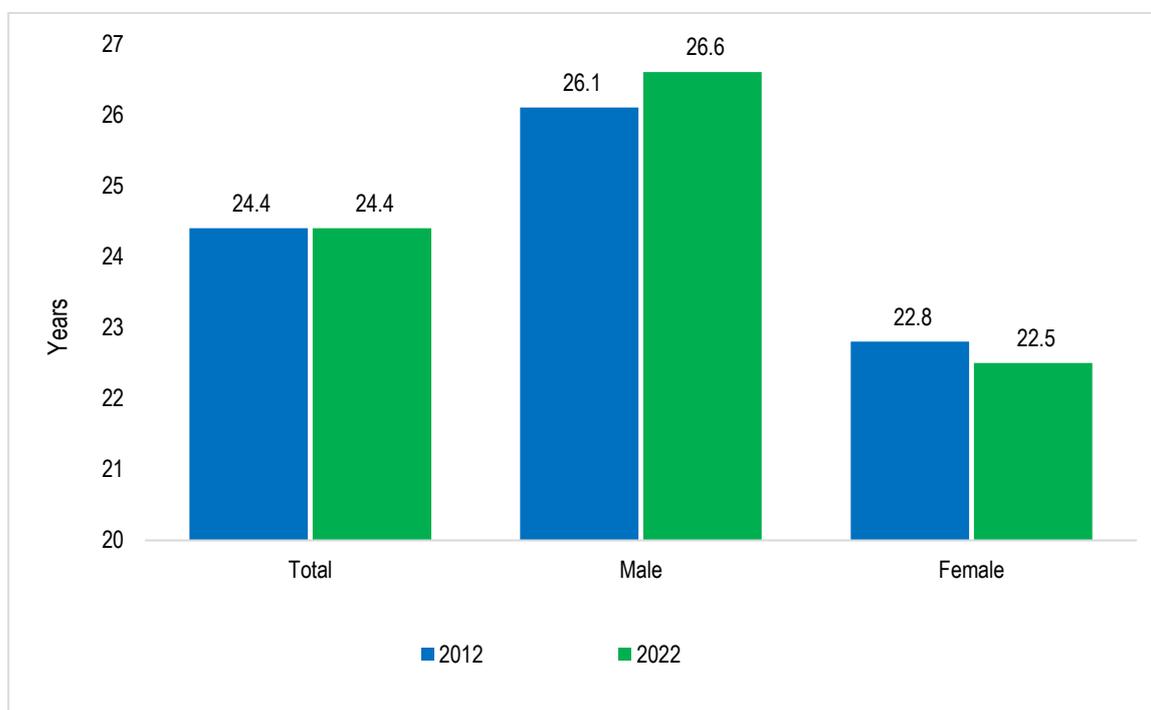


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The PHC results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 24.4 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.5 years) than males (26.6 years). Results further show that there is hardly any change in the MAFM for females from 22.8 years in 2012 to 22.5 years in 2022. There is a slight increase for males from 26.1 years in 2012 to 26.6 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



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

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

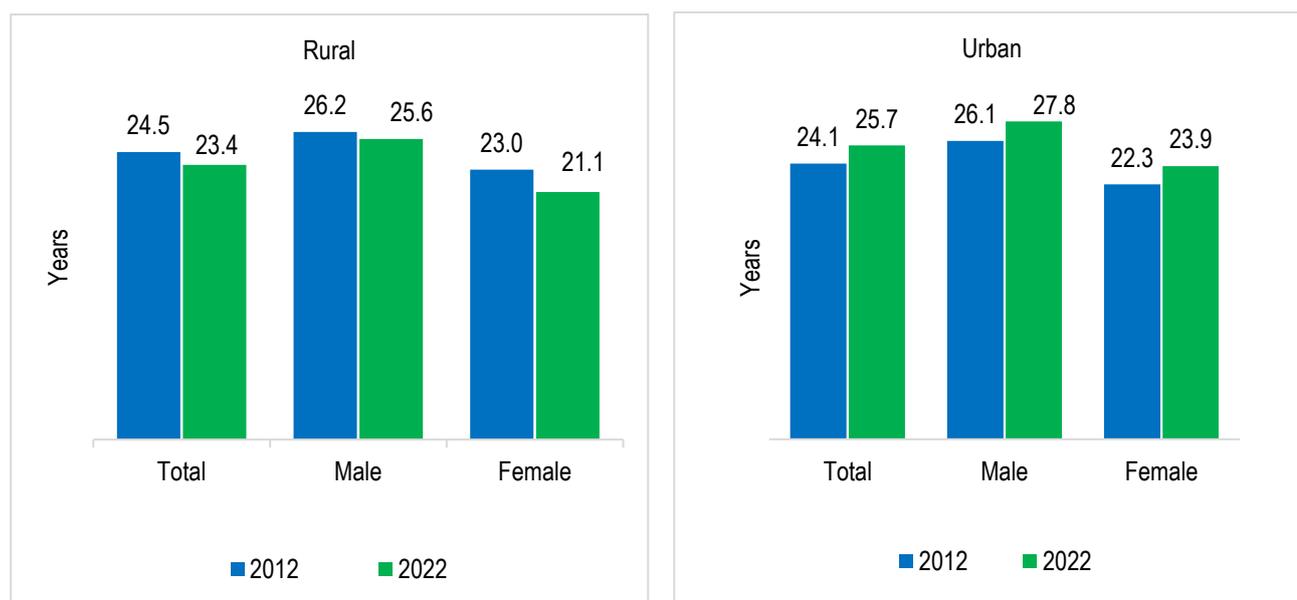


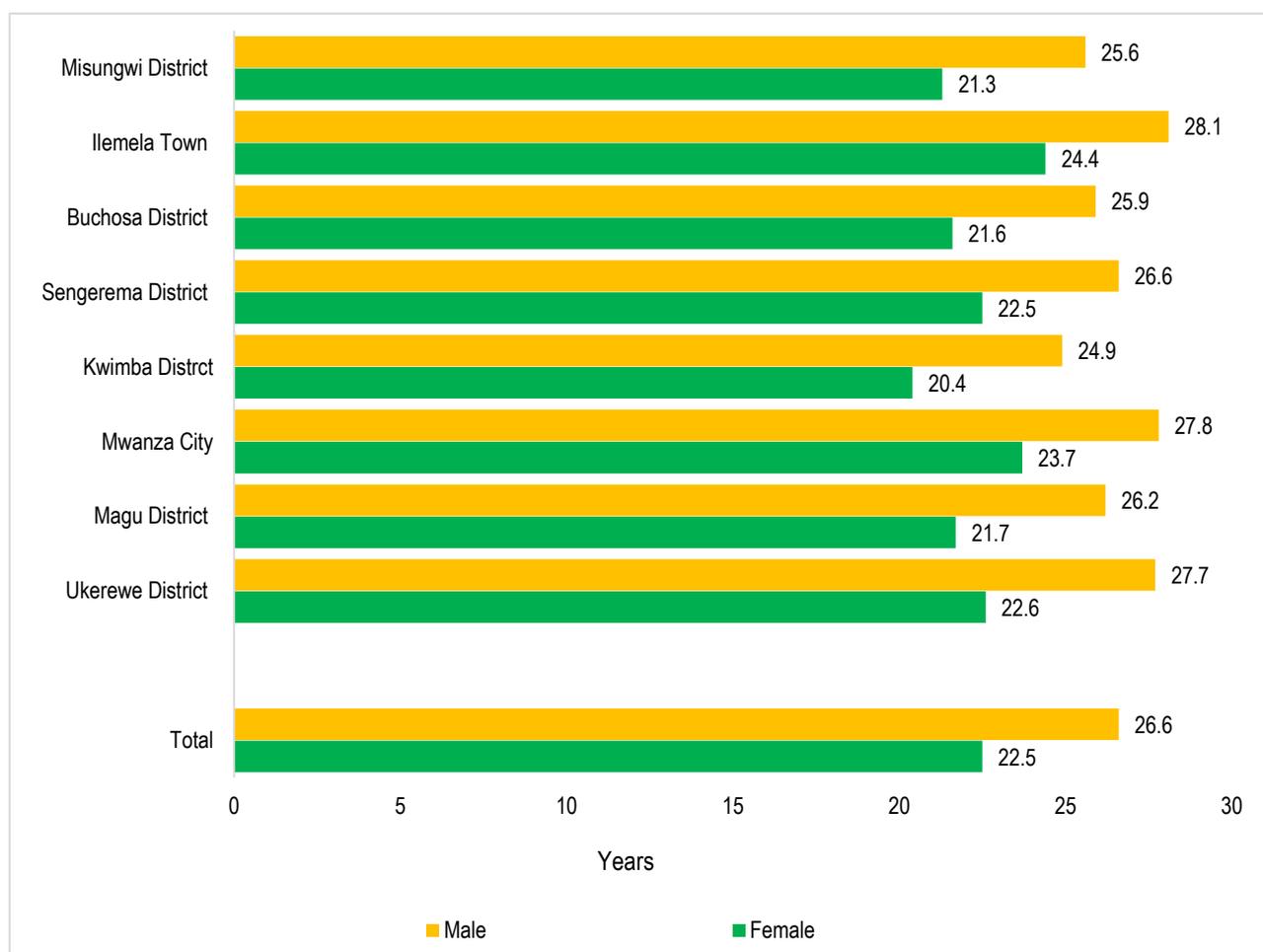
Table 5.5 shows that in Mwanza Region, the MAFM for females decreased slightly from 22.8 years in 2012 to 22.5 years in 2022 while for males it increased slightly from 26.1 years in 2012 to 26.6 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

Table 5.5: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24.4	26.1	22.8	24.4	26.6	22.5
Rural	24.5	26.2	23.0	23.4	25.6	21.1
Urban	24.1	26.1	22.3	25.7	27.8	23.9
Council						
Ukerewe District	24.5	26.2	23.0	24.6	27.7	22.6
Magu District	24.3	26.1	22.7	23.8	26.2	21.7
Mwanza City	24.0	25.9	22.1	25.6	27.8	23.7
Kwimba District	24.9	26.6	23.3	22.7	24.9	20.4
Sengerema District	24.1	25.8	22.5	24.4	26.6	22.5
Buchosa District	24.3	26.3	22.4	23.7	25.9	21.6
Ilemela Municipal	25.0	26.5	23.5	26.1	28.1	24.4
Misungwi District	24.4	26.1	22.8	23.4	25.6	21.3

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Ilemela Municipal Council having the highest MAFM for both males (28.1 years) and females (24.4 years), followed by Mwanza City (27.8 years) for males and 23.7 years for females and Ukerewe District (27.7 and 22.6 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Kwimba (24.9 years) for males and 20.4 years for females).

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- More than seventy percent (70.3%) of the population in Mwanza Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Thirty-seven percent (36.5%) of children under-five have birth certificate.
- Eighteen percent (18.2%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 18.3 percent have national identification cards.
- About 228,557 out of 3,638,508 persons in Mwanza 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 Mwanza Region 24.0 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (70.3%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (36.5 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (32.7%) (Tables 6.1).

Further, results show that 36.8 percent of males and 33.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (17.2% and 16.1 % 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 Mwanza Region 4.5 percent of the population have birth notifications, the percentage is slightly high (4.8%) in rural area than in urban areas (3.3%) (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

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

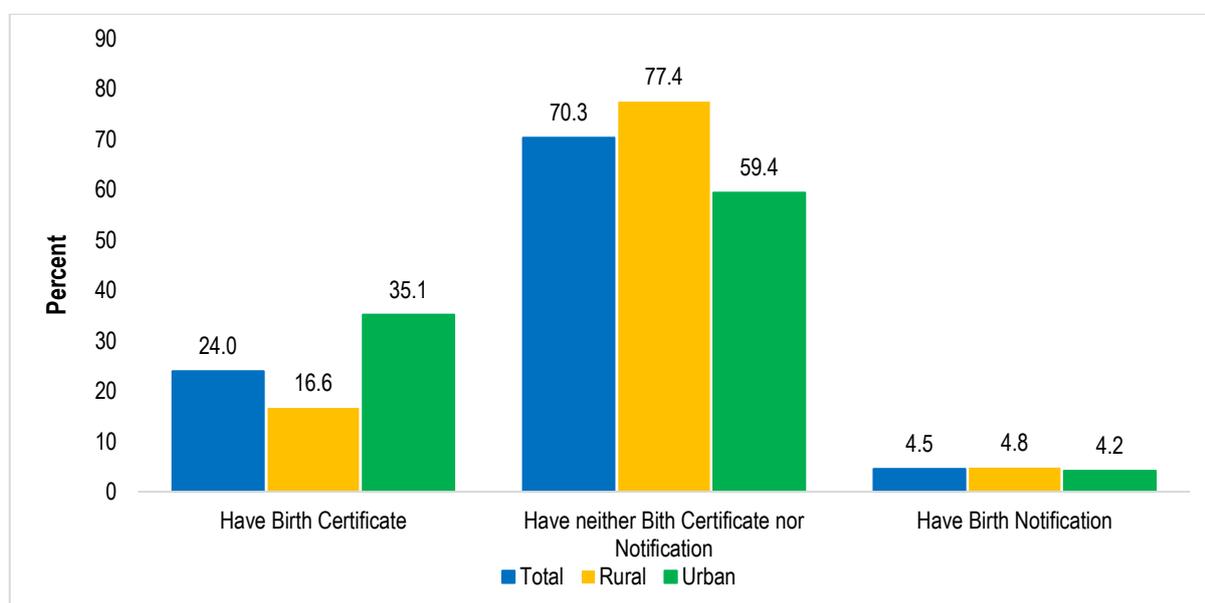


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

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	24.0	24.7	23.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	70.3	69.3	71.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
0 – 4	36.5	36.6	36.5	11.6	11.5	11.6	50.8	50.8	50.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
5 – 9	32.7	32.5	32.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	58.9	59.1	58.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
10 – 14	22.6	22.2	23.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	71.3	71.7	70.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
15 – 19	22.6	21.4	23.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	73.0	74.0	72.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
20 – 24	24.4	25.6	23.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	72.3	70.8	73.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
25 – 29	22.0	24.1	20.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	75.1	72.8	77.1	1.2	1.5	1.0
30 – 34	20.0	22.7	17.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	77.5	74.7	80.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
35 – 39	16.5	19.5	13.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	81.2	78.1	84.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
40 – 44	13.1	14.9	11.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	84.7	82.8	86.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
45 – 49	11.2	12.8	9.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	86.7	85.0	88.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
50 – 54	9.9	11.2	8.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	88.3	86.7	89.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
55 – 59	9.2	10.5	8.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	89.1	87.8	90.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
60 – 64	7.5	9.3	5.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	90.8	88.8	92.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
65 – 69	7.1	8.5	5.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	91.2	89.8	92.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
70 – 74	4.5	5.6	3.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	93.9	92.9	94.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
75 – 79	3.7	4.3	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	94.9	94.2	95.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
80+	2.6	3.1	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	1.0	0.8	1.2

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mwanza 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	16.6	17.2	16.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	77.4	76.7	78.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
0 – 4	34.0	34.1	34.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	54.2	54.2	54.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
5 – 9	26.8	26.8	26.9	7.4	7.3	7.4	64.5	64.7	64.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
10 – 14	14.4	14.1	14.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	79.0	79.4	78.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
15 – 19	10.7	10.1	11.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	84.5	84.9	84.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	11.8	12.7	11.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	84.6	83.5	85.7	1.4	1.6	1.2
25 – 29	10.2	11.5	9.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	86.8	85.3	88.1	1.2	1.5	1.1
30 – 34	9.6	11.6	7.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	87.9	85.8	89.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
35 – 39	7.0	9.5	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.8	88.3	93.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
40 – 44	4.9	6.0	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	93.2	92.0	94.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
45 – 49	3.9	4.8	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	94.3	93.3	95.1	0.9	1.0	0.9

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	3.4	4.1	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	94.9	94.1	95.5	0.9	1.0	0.8
55 – 59	3.3	4.0	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	95.1	94.5	95.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
60 – 64	2.8	3.7	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	95.6	94.7	96.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
65 – 69	2.6	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	95.9	95.2	96.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
70 – 74	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	96.6	96.1	97.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
75 – 79	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	96.9	96.8	97.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
80+	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	97.0	97.0	97.0	1.0	0.7	1.1

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mwanza 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	35.1	36.8	33.6	4.2	4.3	4.1	59.4	57.5	61.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
0 – 4	41.0	41.2	40.8	13.1	13.0	13.2	44.8	44.8	44.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
5 – 9	43.6	43.7	43.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
10 – 14	37.9	38.6	37.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	56.7	56.1	57.3	1.6	1.5	1.7
15 – 19	39.5	40.2	38.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	56.7	56.0	57.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
20 – 24	38.7	41.8	36.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	58.3	54.9	60.8	1.4	1.7	1.1
25 – 29	34.1	37.5	31.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	63.2	59.4	66.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
30 – 34	31.3	34.9	28.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	66.2	62.4	69.5	1.2	1.4	0.9
35 – 39	27.5	30.9	24.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	70.2	66.5	73.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
40 – 44	23.4	25.8	21.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	74.0	71.4	76.4	1.3	1.5	1.1
45 – 49	21.9	23.8	20.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	75.8	73.6	77.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
50 – 54	20.4	22.5	18.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	77.4	75.0	79.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
55 – 59	19.3	21.7	17.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	78.7	76.1	81.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
60 – 64	16.6	20.3	13.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	81.4	77.6	84.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
65 – 69	15.5	18.1	13.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	82.7	79.9	85.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
70 – 74	10.4	12.8	8.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	88.0	85.6	89.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
75 – 79	8.3	10.7	6.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	90.0	87.9	91.6	0.8	0.5	1.0
80+	5.9	7.8	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	92.0	90.1	93.0	1.2	1.1	1.3

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Ilemela Municipality (38.1%) and the lowest is Misungwi District (16.2%). The other Council with percentage above regional average (24.0%) is Mwanza city (35.3%).

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

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	24.0	24.7	23.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	70.3	69.3	71.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Ukerewe District	18.2	19.7	16.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	75.6	73.8	77.1	1.4	0.0	1.4
Magu District	21.5	22.2	20.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	72.7	71.8	73.5	1.2	0.1	1.2
Mwanza City	35.3	37.0	33.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	59.1	57.2	60.8	1.3	0.1	1.2
Kwimba District	15.4	15.8	14.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	78.5	77.9	79.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Sengerema District	23.8	24.4	23.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	70.5	69.8	71.2	1.2	0.1	1.2
Buchosa District	16.7	17.4	16.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	76.7	76.0	77.4	1.1	0.2	1.0
Ilemela Municipal	38.1	39.7	36.7	4.1	4.2	4.0	56.6	54.8	58.2	1.3	0.2	1.2
Misungwi District	16.2	16.5	16.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	78.7	78.3	79.0	1.2	1.3	1.1

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 315,582 persons (18.30%) aged 18 years and above in Mwanza Region have national identification cards while 315,582 persons (18.23%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (25.22%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (12.85%). Additionally, results reveal that, 1,054,303 persons (60.89%) have voters' identification cards. Further, results reveal that five percent (5.06%) of persons aged 15 years and above engaged in Informal Activities have small entrepreneur identification card (Table 6.5).

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

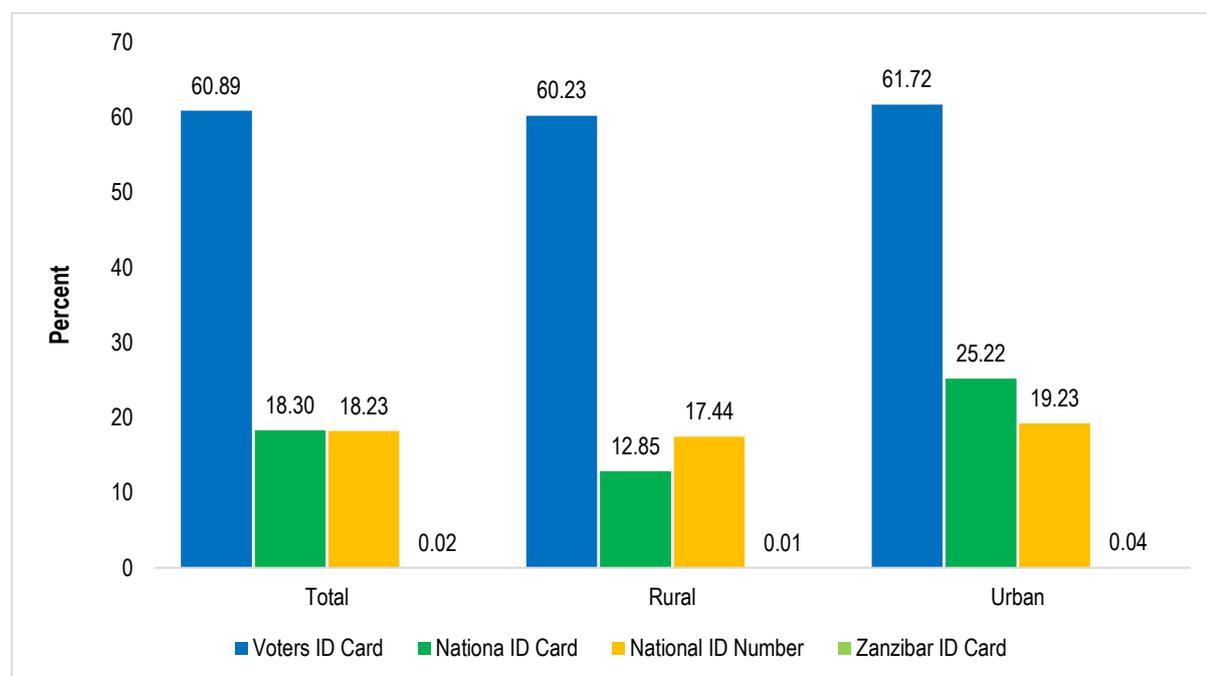


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Aged 18 Years and Above Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	18.30	18.23	0.02	3.37	60.89	0.79	5.06
Rural	12.85	17.44	0.01	0.88	60.23	0.34	4.98
Urban	25.22	19.23	0.04	6.55	61.72	1.49	5.11
Council							
Ukerewe District	9.54	29.17	0.02	1.08	67.35	0.4	5.62
Magu District	19.13	14.1	0.01	1.96	61.05	0.53	7.70
Mwanza City	22.04	21.17	0.04	6.67	61.45	1.62	4.45
Kwimba District	17.92	10.54	0.01	1.1	57.48	0.25	6.10
Sengerema District	11.92	22.54	0.02	1.53	62.26	0.41	5.52
Buchosa District	9.46	23.22	0.01	0.77	62.35	0.37	5.35
Ilemela Municipal	29.69	16.22	0.03	7.93	60.68	1.86	4.44
Misungwi District	17.67	11.03	0.02	1.74	55.93	0.43	4.18

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 6.3 percent (228,557 persons) in Mwanza Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Ilemela Municipal Council has the highest percentage (11.5%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (58,109); followed by Mwanza City Council (61,521 persons; 10.5%) and lastly Sengerema District with (23,311 persons; 5.5%). In addition, there are 41,476 (1.1 %) persons with health insurance from other health insurers. Analysis by place of residential indicates that more people 156,725 (10.9%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with 71,832 persons (3.3%). On the other hand, 18,280 (0.8%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 23,196 (1.6%) persons in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,638,508	6.3	6.3	6.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	12.1	11.9	12.3
Rural	2,195,521	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	11.2	11.1	11.3
Urban	1,442,987	10.9	10.9	10.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	14.0	13.6	14.3
Council										
Ukerewe District	369,115	3.8	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	13.0	13.5	12.6
Magu District	418,253	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.1	11.7	12.4
Mwanza City	585,607	10.5	10.6	10.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	15.5	15.3	15.7
Kwimba District	477,291	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Sengerema District	420,481	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.3	9.0	9.6
Buchosa District	399,140	3.1	3.2	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
Ilemela Municipal	503,468	11.5	11.5	11.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	13.8	13.4	14.1
Misungwi District	465,153	4.6	4.5	4.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	19.7	18.8	20.4

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.

The results show that 3,695,131 persons (99.9%) out of 3,699,872 persons enumerated in Mwanza Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African countries (1,750 persons) and other African Countries (1,212 persons). A total of 1,769 persons are from countries outside Africa (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,699,872	1,802,183	1,897,689	2,236,138	1,111,078	1,125,060	1,463,734	691,105	772,629
Tanzania	3,695,131	1,799,550	1,895,581	2,234,205	1,109,984	1,124,221	1,460,926	689,566	771,360
Other East African Countries	1,750	910	840	781	410	371	969	500	469
Other African Countries	1,212	606	606	583	294	289	629	312	317
Countries Outside Africa	1,769	1,110	659	567	388	179	1,202	722	480
Dual Citizenship	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
No Citizenship	8	6	2	2	2	0	6	4	2

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (89.8%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- More than ten percent (10.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans; proportionately higher in urban areas (10.4%) than rural area (10.1%).
- Seven percent (7.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- More than three percent (3.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Magu District Council has the highest proportion (10.9%) of orphans than other councils in Mwanza Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

The death of parents has a substantial 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 significant greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of deaths among under-5 children left behind⁵. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings.

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

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash (2011)

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.8 percent of all children under 18 years in Mwanza Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 94.4 percent for children under one year to 81.7 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with “father dead and mother alive” is higher (5.2%) than “father alive and mother dead” (1.8%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,912,996	1,718,428	89.8	34,623	1.8	98,821	5.2	61,124	3.2
0	125,566	118,521	94.4	897	0.7	2,304	1.8	3,844	3.1
1	108,587	102,280	94.2	853	0.8	2,444	2.3	3,010	2.8
2	115,565	108,421	93.8	1,084	0.9	2,903	2.5	3,157	2.7
3	123,133	114,971	93.4	1,343	1.1	3,469	2.8	3,350	2.7
4	121,235	112,399	92.7	1,420	1.2	3,915	3.2	3,501	2.9
5	115,115	106,017	92.1	1,520	1.3	4,191	3.6	3,387	2.9
6	112,344	102,908	91.6	1,580	1.4	4,574	4.1	3,282	2.9
7	112,070	102,100	91.1	1,686	1.5	4,946	4.4	3,338	3.0
8	110,094	99,619	90.5	1,871	1.7	5,328	4.8	3,276	3.0
9	107,751	96,771	89.8	1,950	1.8	5,766	5.4	3,264	3.0
10	108,000	96,208	89.1	2,168	2.0	6,319	5.9	3,305	3.1
11	92,753	82,156	88.6	2,045	2.2	5,709	6.2	2,843	3.1
12	115,536	100,886	87.3	2,825	2.4	8,014	6.9	3,811	3.3
13	91,882	79,319	86.3	2,388	2.6	6,956	7.6	3,219	3.5
14	104,294	88,622	85.0	3,023	2.9	8,701	8.3	3,948	3.8
15	81,504	68,744	84.3	2,418	3.0	7,237	8.9	3,105	3.8
16	83,783	69,993	83.5	2,665	3.2	7,685	9.2	3,440	4.1
17	83,784	68,493	81.7	2,887	3.4	8,360	10.0	4,044	4.8

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	955,316	857,711	89.8	17,289	1.8	49,360	5.2	30,956	3.2
0	62,373	58,776	94.2	458	0.7	1,166	1.9	1,973	3.2
1	54,430	51,194	94.1	435	0.8	1,219	2.2	1,582	2.9
2	57,706	54,135	93.8	533	0.9	1,454	2.5	1,584	2.7
3	61,738	57,688	93.4	683	1.1	1,692	2.7	1,675	2.7
4	60,714	56,149	92.5	724	1.2	2,031	3.3	1,810	3.0
5	58,494	53,860	92.1	803	1.4	2,090	3.6	1,741	3.0
6	56,171	51,370	91.5	800	1.4	2,323	4.1	1,678	3.0
7	56,867	51,741	91.0	837	1.5	2,563	4.5	1,726	3.0
8	54,298	48,994	90.2	942	1.7	2,703	5.0	1,659	3.1
9	52,086	46,865	90.0	887	1.7	2,747	5.3	1,587	3.0
10	55,212	49,167	89.1	1,124	2.0	3,251	5.9	1,670	3.0
11	46,554	41,198	88.5	985	2.1	2,946	6.3	1,425	3.1
12	57,827	50,449	87.2	1,432	2.5	3,975	6.9	1,971	3.4
13	45,544	39,269	86.2	1,176	2.6	3,457	7.6	1,642	3.6
14	51,503	43,806	85.1	1,504	2.9	4,219	8.2	1,974	3.8
15	40,736	34,390	84.4	1,197	2.9	3,580	8.8	1,569	3.9
16	40,993	34,195	83.4	1,345	3.3	3,782	9.2	1,671	4.1
17	42,070	34,465	81.9	1,424	3.4	4,162	9.9	2,019	4.8

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	957,680	860,717	89.9	17,334	1.8	49,461	5.2	30,168	3.2
0	63,193	59,745	94.5	439	0.7	1,138	1.8	1,871	3.0
1	54,157	51,086	94.3	418	0.8	1,225	2.3	1,428	2.6
2	57,859	54,286	93.8	551	1.0	1,449	2.5	1,573	2.7
3	61,395	57,283	93.3	660	1.1	1,777	2.9	1,675	2.7
4	60,521	56,250	92.9	696	1.2	1,884	3.1	1,691	2.8
5	56,621	52,157	92.1	717	1.3	2,101	3.7	1,646	2.9
6	56,173	51,538	91.7	780	1.4	2,251	4.0	1,604	2.9
7	55,203	50,359	91.2	849	1.5	2,383	4.3	1,612	2.9
8	55,796	50,625	90.7	929	1.7	2,625	4.7	1,617	2.9
9	55,665	49,906	89.7	1,063	1.9	3,019	5.4	1,677	3.0
10	52,788	47,041	89.1	1,044	2.0	3,068	5.8	1,635	3.1
11	46,199	40,958	88.7	1,060	2.3	2,763	6.0	1,418	3.1
12	57,709	50,437	87.4	1,393	2.4	4,039	7.0	1,840	3.2
13	46,338	40,050	86.4	1,212	2.6	3,499	7.6	1,577	3.4
14	52,791	44,816	84.9	1,519	2.9	4,482	8.5	1,974	3.7
15	40,768	34,354	84.3	1,221	3.0	3,657	9.0	1,536	3.8
16	42,790	35,798	83.7	1,320	3.1	3,903	9.1	1,769	4.1
17	41,714	34,028	81.6	1,463	3.5	4,198	10.1	2,025	4.9

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Mwanza Region ranges from 91.2 percent in Kwimba District to 89.1 percent in Magu District.

The results further show that Mwanza City Council has the highest percent (5.9%) of children with 'father dead mother alive' compared with other councils while Misungwi District Council has the highest percent of children with 'father alive mother dead' (2.0%) and 'father dead mother dead' (3.9%) compared to other Councils.

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,912,996	1,718,428	89.8	34,623	1.8	98,821	5.2	61,124	3.2
Rural	1,229,611	1,105,918	89.9	22,019	1.8	60,488	4.9	41,186	3.3
Urban	683,385	612,510	89.6	12,604	1.8	38,333	5.6	19,938	2.9
Council									
Ukerewe District	203,344	183,888	90.4	3,637	1.8	9,926	4.9	5,893	2.9
Magu District	224,980	200,541	89.1	4,152	1.8	12,109	5.4	8,178	3.6
Mwanza City	271,836	243,004	89.4	4,963	1.8	15,947	5.9	7,922	2.9
Kwimba District	269,031	245,361	91.2	4,199	1.6	11,625	4.3	7,846	2.9
Sengerema District	235,366	212,077	90.1	4,269	1.8	12,127	5.2	6,893	2.9
Buchosa District	220,618	196,764	89.2	3,984	1.8	12,178	5.5	7,692	3.5
Ilemela District	231,666	207,733	89.7	4,382	1.9	12,761	5.5	6,790	2.9
Misungwi District	256,155	229,060	89.4	5,037	2.0	12,148	4.7	9,910	3.9

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that Mwanza Region has 10.2 percent of children who are orphans. The results further show that seven percent (7.0%) of children lost either father or mother and about three percent (3.2%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher (10.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (10.1%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 8.8 percent in Kwimba District to 10.9 percent in Magu District.

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence in Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

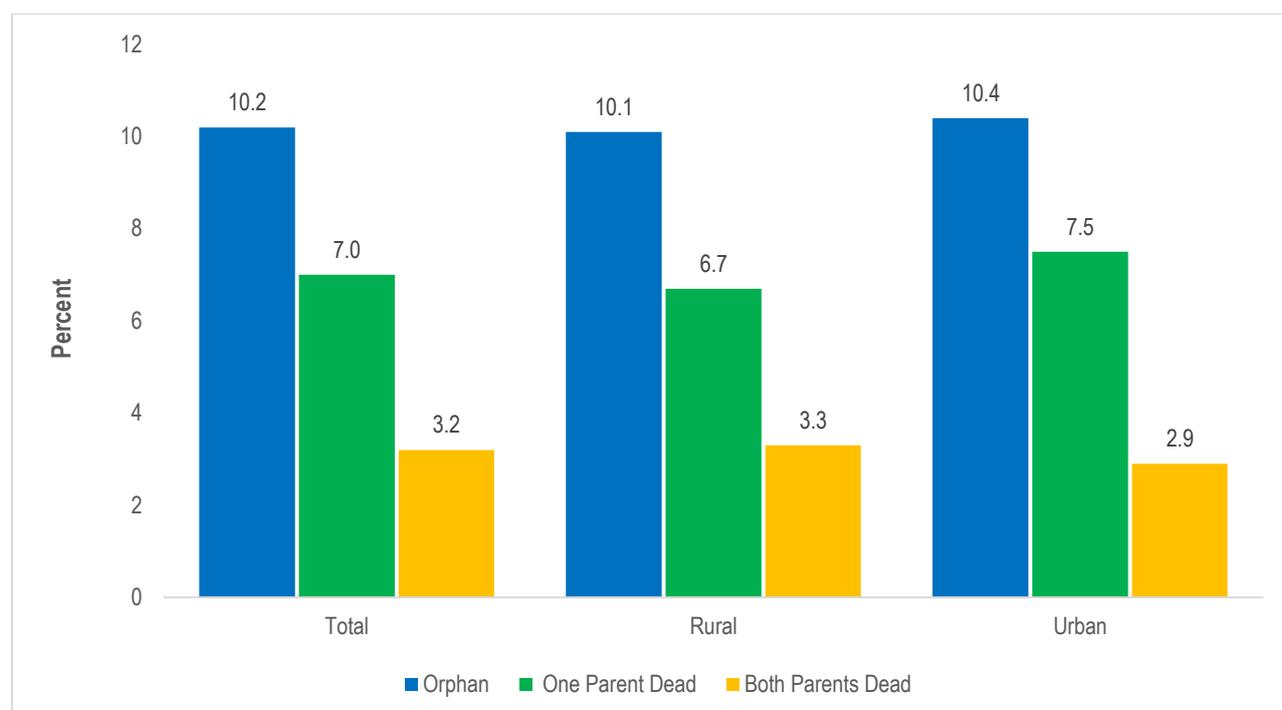
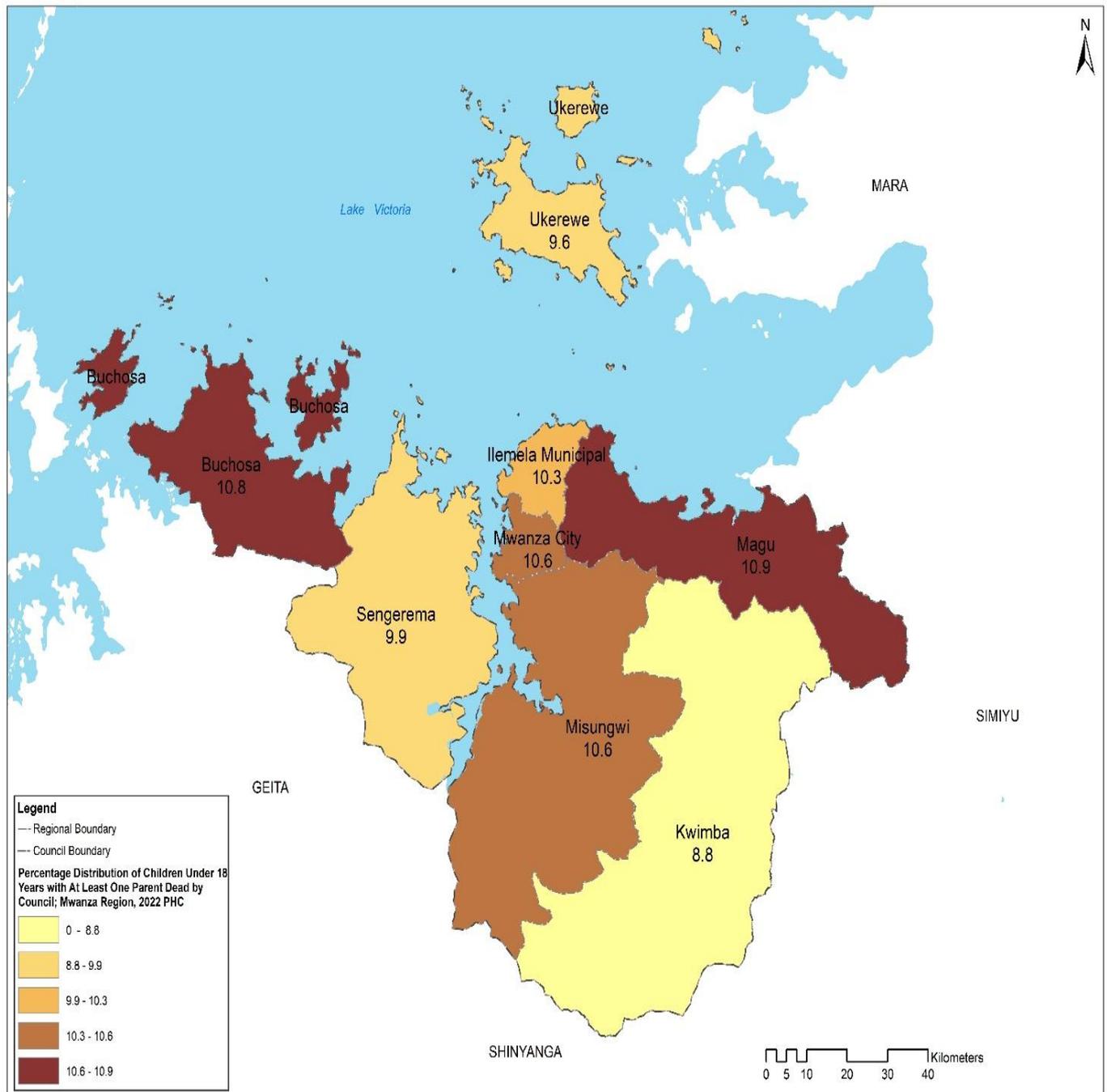


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,912,996	1,718,428	89.8	133,444	7.0	61,124	3.2	194,568	10.2
Rural	1,229,611	1,105,918	89.9	82,507	6.7	41,186	3.3	123,693	10.1
Urban	683,385	612,510	89.6	50,937	7.5	19,938	2.9	70,875	10.4
Council									
Ukerewe District	203,344	183,888	90.4	13,563	6.7	5,893	2.9	19,456	9.6
Magu District	224,980	200,541	89.1	16,261	7.2	8,178	3.6	24,439	10.9
Mwanza City	271,836	243,004	89.4	20,910	7.7	7,922	2.9	28,832	10.6
Kwimba District	269,031	245,361	91.2	15,824	5.9	7,846	2.9	23,670	8.8
Sengerema District	235,366	212,077	90.1	16,396	7.0	6,893	2.9	23,289	9.9
Buchosa District	220,618	196,764	89.2	16,162	7.3	7,692	3.5	23,854	10.8
Ilemela District	231,666	207,733	89.7	17,143	7.4	6,790	2.9	23,933	10.3
Misungwi District	256,155	229,060	89.4	17,185	6.7	9,910	3.9	27,095	10.6

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- About eighty six percent (85.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region are literate; 79.0 percent in rural and 94.3 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 79.5 percent. It is higher among males (79.8%) than females (79.1%)
- About eighty nine percent (89.1%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 15.9 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 89.1 percent. It is higher (94.9%) in urban than in rural areas (86.0%).
- Majority (71.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 21.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About five percent (4.9%) of the population attained university and related 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. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 3,105,786 persons aged five years and above 2,535,073 persons (81.6 %) in Mwanza Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (82.6%) than females (80.7%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 93.2 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is much higher (92.6%) than in rural areas (74.2%). 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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,105,786	1,505,222	1,600,564	2,535,073	1,243,096	1,291,977	81.6	82.6	80.7
5 - 9	557,374	277,916	279,458	328,650	156,100	172,550	59.0	56.2	61.7
10-14	512,465	256,640	255,825	463,239	225,834	237,405	90.4	88.0	92.8
15 - 19	404,459	200,119	204,340	377,145	184,009	193,136	93.2	91.9	94.5
20 - 24	339,792	157,768	182,024	309,442	143,230	166,212	91.1	90.8	91.3
25 - 29	278,554	130,446	148,108	254,136	119,740	134,396	91.2	91.8	90.7
30 - 34	227,078	108,253	118,825	200,939	98,555	102,384	88.5	91.0	86.2
35 - 39	174,775	83,545	91,230	147,588	73,767	73,821	84.4	88.3	80.9
40 - 44	147,285	71,293	75,992	123,351	62,650	60,701	83.7	87.9	79.9
45 - 49	126,645	61,497	65,148	102,673	52,921	49,752	81.1	86.1	76.4
50 - 54	98,705	47,871	50,834	77,815	40,668	37,147	78.8	85.0	73.1
55 - 59	64,476	31,832	32,644	50,551	27,590	22,961	78.4	86.7	70.3
60 - 64	61,994	28,879	33,115	41,148	23,539	17,609	66.4	81.5	53.2
65 - 69	33,716	15,662	18,054	21,275	12,265	9,010	63.1	78.3	49.9
70 - 74	31,018	14,172	16,846	17,136	10,283	6,853	55.2	72.6	40.7
75 - 79	17,730	7,914	9,816	8,957	5,458	3,499	50.5	69.0	35.6
80+	29,720	11,415	18,305	11,028	6,487	4,541	37.1	56.8	24.8

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

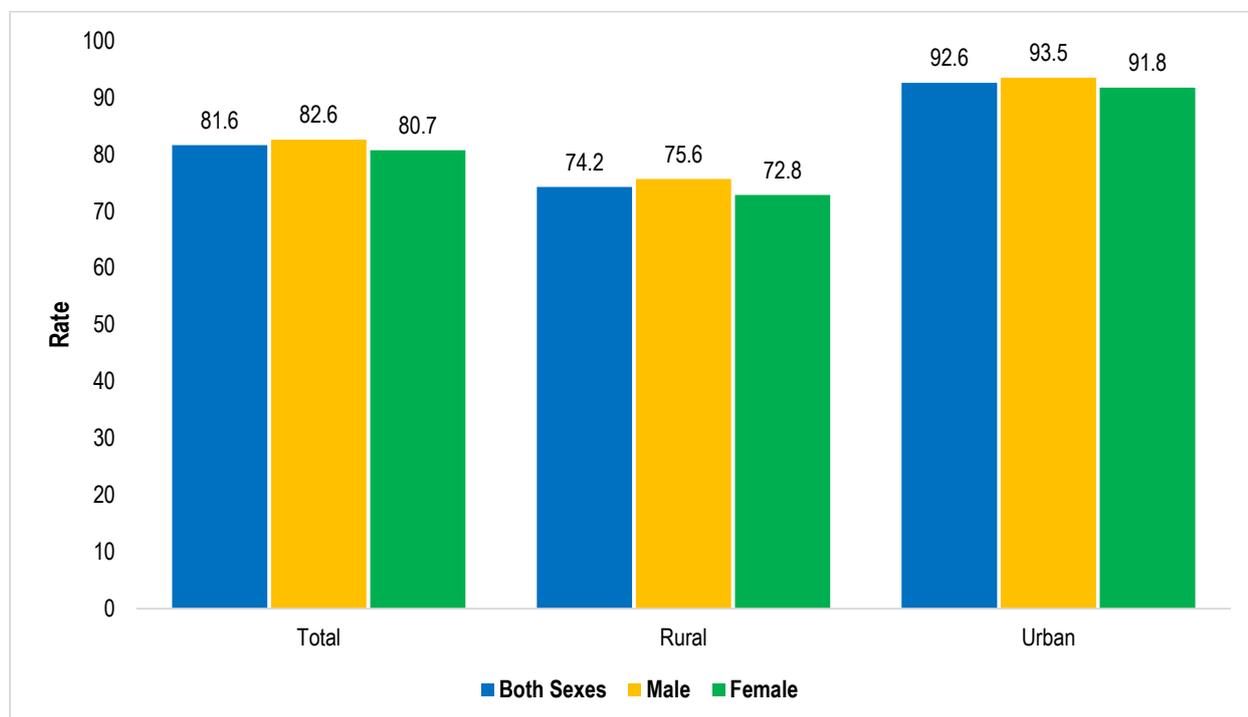
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,854,758	920,183	934,575	1,376,891	696,075	680,816	74.2	75.6	72.8
5 – 9	363,934	182,753	181,181	173,104	81,048	92,056	47.6	44.3	50.8
10-14	334,943	171,913	163,030	290,649	143,781	146,868	86.8	83.6	90.1
15 – 19	237,569	124,935	112,634	214,336	110,657	103,679	90.2	88.6	92.0
20 – 24	181,124	88,773	92,351	155,655	76,167	79,488	85.9	85.8	86.1
25 – 29	142,744	68,882	73,862	122,537	59,771	62,766	85.8	86.8	85.0
30 – 34	120,052	57,997	62,055	98,468	49,752	48,716	82.0	85.8	78.5
35 – 39	94,870	45,453	49,417	72,527	37,166	35,361	76.4	81.8	71.6
40 – 44	83,351	40,336	43,015	63,658	33,013	30,645	76.4	81.8	71.2
45 – 49	75,460	36,124	39,336	55,324	28,792	26,532	73.3	79.7	67.4
50 – 54	61,530	29,550	31,980	43,944	23,369	20,575	71.4	79.1	64.3
55 – 59	40,787	20,206	20,581	29,231	16,528	12,703	71.7	81.8	61.7
60 – 64	40,979	19,068	21,911	23,692	14,416	9,276	57.8	75.6	42.3
65 – 69	21,811	10,164	11,647	11,686	7,228	4,458	53.6	71.1	38.3
70 – 74	21,468	9,830	11,638	10,097	6,498	3,599	47.0	66.1	30.9
75 – 79	12,377	5,586	6,791	5,302	3,484	1,818	42.8	62.4	26.8
80+	21,759	8,613	13,146	6,681	4,405	2,276	30.7	51.1	17.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,251,028	585,039	665,989	1,158,182	547,021	611,161	92.6	93.5	91.8
5 – 9	193,440	95,163	98,277	155,546	75,052	80,494	80.4	78.9	81.9
10-14	177,522	84,727	92,795	172,590	82,053	90,537	97.2	96.8	97.6
15 – 19	166,890	75,184	91,706	162,809	73,352	89,457	97.6	97.6	97.5
20 – 24	158,668	68,995	89,673	153,787	67,063	86,724	96.9	97.2	96.7
25 – 29	135,810	61,564	74,246	131,599	59,969	71,630	96.9	97.4	96.5
30 – 34	107,026	50,256	56,770	102,471	48,803	53,668	95.7	97.1	94.5
35 – 39	79,905	38,092	41,813	75,061	36,601	38,460	93.9	96.1	92.0
40 – 44	63,934	30,957	32,977	59,693	29,637	30,056	93.4	95.7	91.1
45 – 49	51,185	25,373	25,812	47,349	24,129	23,220	92.5	95.1	90.0
50 – 54	37,175	18,321	18,854	33,871	17,299	16,572	91.1	94.4	87.9
55 – 59	23,689	11,626	12,063	21,320	11,062	10,258	90.0	95.1	85.0
60 – 64	21,015	9,811	11,204	17,456	9,123	8,333	83.1	93.0	74.4
65 – 69	11,905	5,498	6,407	9,589	5,037	4,552	80.5	91.6	71.0
70 – 74	9,550	4,342	5,208	7,039	3,785	3,254	73.7	87.2	62.5

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
75 – 79	5,353	2,328	3,025	3,655	1,974	1,681	68.3	84.8	55.6
80+	7,961	2,802	5,159	4,347	2,082	2,265	54.6	74.3	43.9

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national definition) have literacy rate of 91.1 percent and the rate is high among secondary school age group of 14-17 years (93.3%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Mwanza Region is 82.0 percent and among secondary school age population is 93.3 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

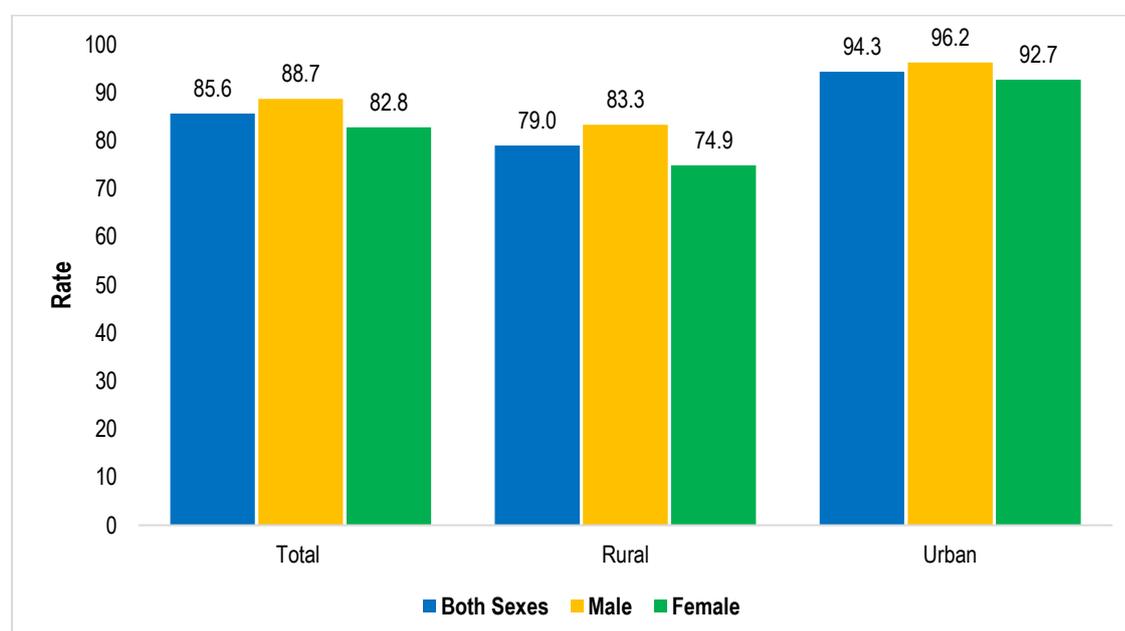
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	93.0	91.4	94.5	90.0	87.9	92.3	97.5	97.5	97.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	92.3	91.4	93.0	88.4	87.4	89.4	97.2	97.4	97.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	91.1	91.4	90.9	86.4	86.9	86.0	96.8	97.3	96.4
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	87.6	89.7	85.6	81.5	84.6	78.5	95.3	96.6	94.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	57.2	74.4	43.2	48.5	67.6	32.9	75.4	88.8	64.8
Population Aged 4 years and above	79.4	80.3	78.7	71.8	73.1	70.5	90.9	91.6	90.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	86.0	88.8	83.4	79.6	83.5	75.8	94.4	96.3	92.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.5	88.2	81.1	77.2	82.4	72.4	93.9	96.1	92.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	82.0	79.3	84.6	75.4	72.1	78.9	94.2	93.5	95.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	93.3	91.5	95.0	90.6	88.2	93.2	97.6	97.5	97.6

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

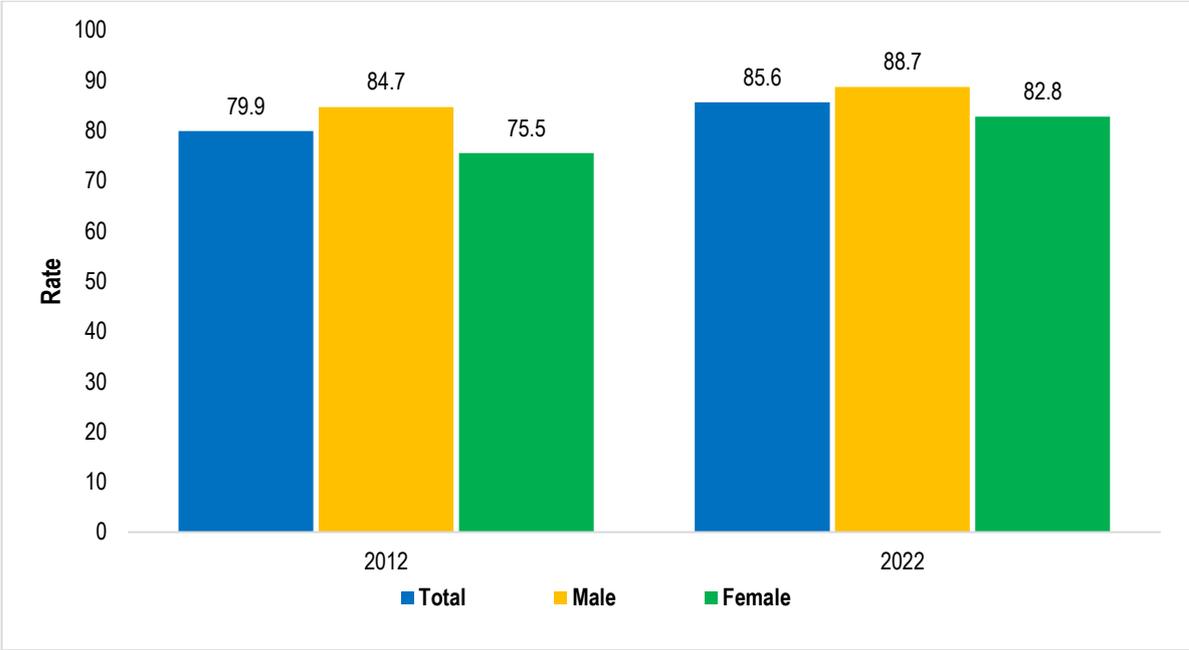
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 85.6 percent. The literacy rate is higher (88.7%) among males than females (82.8%). Furthermore, results reveal that the adult literacy rate is higher (94.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.0%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



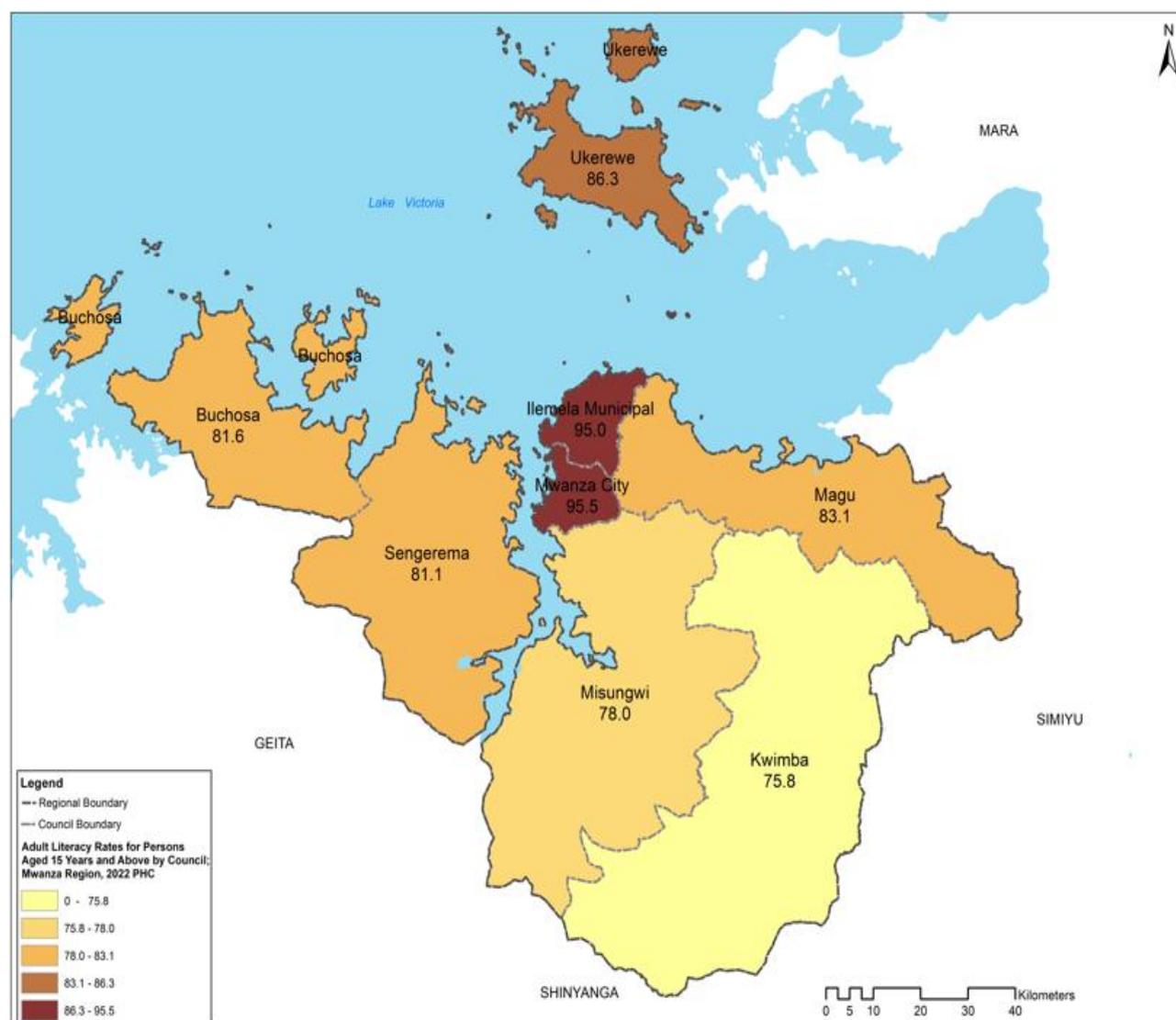
Literacy rates among adults increased from 79.9 percent in 2012 to 85.6 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (7.0 percentage point difference) than males (4.0 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across Councils, ranging from 75.8 percent in Kwimba District to 95.5 percent in Mwanza City. The other council with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Ilemela Municipality (95.0%). Further, the other council besides Kwimba District with relatively low adult literacy rates is Misungwi District (78.0%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 79.9 percent in 2012 to 85.6 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point difference of 5.7 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point difference is 7.9 percent in Misungwi District (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	79.9	84.7	75.5	85.6	88.7	82.8	5.7	4.0	7.3
Rural	89.7	89.1	90.2	79.0	83.3	74.9	(4.1)	(0.4)	(7.4)
Urban	87.5	89.6	85.8	94.3	96.2	92.7	6.8	6.6	6.9
Council									
Ukerewe District	83.7	88.9	78.8	86.3	90.8	82.0	2.6	1.8	3.2
Magu District	76.0	81.4	71.0	83.1	86.2	80.4	7.1	4.7	9.4
Mwanza City	93.0	95.3	90.7	95.5	97.1	94.1	2.5	1.8	3.4
Kwimba District	69.3	75.3	64.0	75.8	79.8	72.1	6.5	4.5	8.1
Sengerema District	75.4	81.1	69.9	81.1	85.3	77.2	5.7	4.2	7.3
Buchosa District	75.2	82.0	68.4	81.6	86.9	76.4	6.4	4.9	8.0
Ilemela Municipal	92.7	95.0	90.7	95.0	96.6	93.7	2.3	1.6	3.0
Misungwi	70.1	75.5	65.1	78.0	81.1	75.0	7.9	5.6	9.9

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Mwanza Region, literacy rate is highest in Kiswahili only (61.5%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (23.0%) and is the lowest for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that literacy rate is higher (93.2%) among persons age group 15-19 years. Illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	61.5	0.8	23.0	0.3	85.6	14.4	2,035,947	
15 – 19	57.3	0.8	35.0	0.2	93.2	6.8	404,459	
20 – 24	59.2	1.0	30.6	0.2	91.1	8.9	339,792	
25 – 29	63.9	0.9	26.3	0.2	91.2	8.8	278,554	
30 – 34	63.5	0.8	23.8	0.3	88.5	11.5	227,078	
35 – 39	66.2	0.8	17.2	0.3	84.4	15.6	174,775	
40 – 44	69.7	0.7	13.0	0.3	83.7	16.3	147,285	
45 – 49	68.6	0.7	11.5	0.3	81.1	18.9	126,645	
50 – 54	67.5	0.7	10.3	0.4	78.8	21.2	98,705	
55 – 59	66.6	0.7	10.8	0.4	78.4	21.6	64,476	
60 – 64	55.3	0.6	10.0	0.5	66.4	33.6	61,994	
65 – 69	50.1	0.6	11.8	0.6	63.1	36.9	33,716	
70 – 74	44.6	0.6	9.3	0.7	55.2	44.8	31,018	
75 – 79	41.3	0.6	7.8	0.8	50.5	49.5	17,730	
80+	31.7	0.7	3.6	1.1	37.1	62.9	29,720	

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

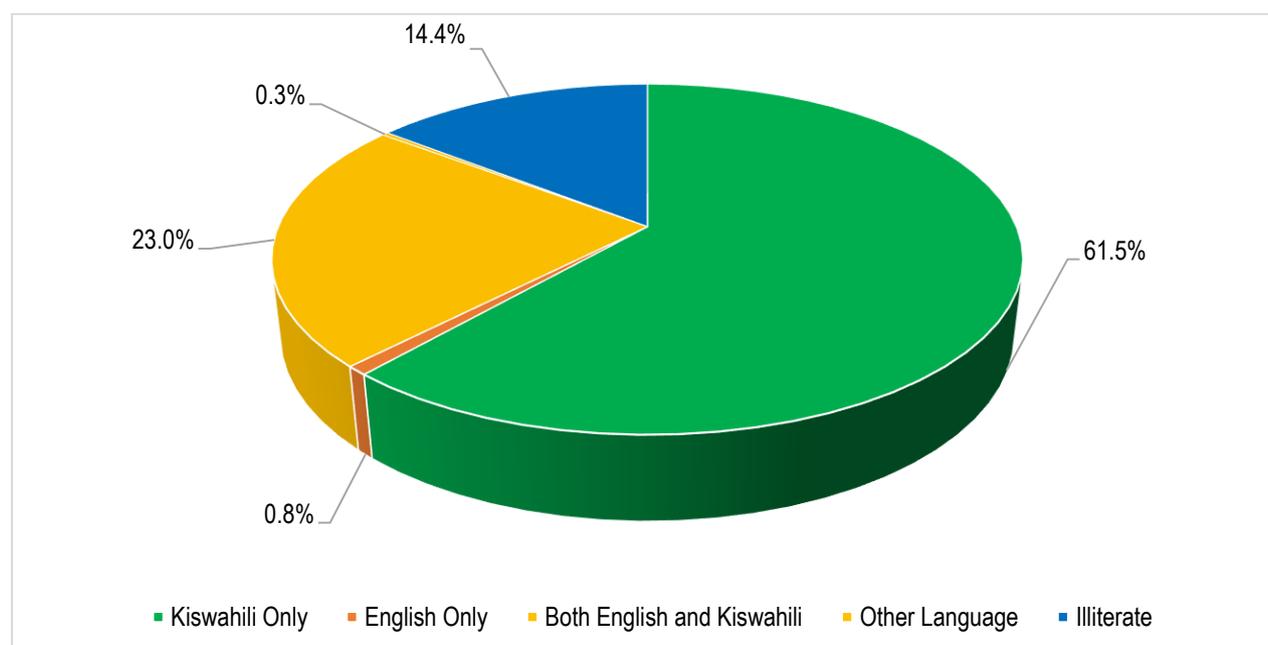


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher (64.6%) in rural than in urban areas (57.3%). On the other hand, the

percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher (35.8%) in urban than in rural areas (13.3%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (59.8%) than for males (54.5%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	61.5	0.8	23.0	0.3	85.6	14.4	2,035,947	
Male	61.5	0.8	26.1	0.3	88.7	11.3	970,666	
Female	61.4	0.8	20.3	0.3	82.8	17.2	1,065,281	
Rural	64.6	0.8	13.3	0.3	79.0	21.0	1,155,881	
Male	66.6	0.8	15.6	0.3	83.3	16.7	565,517	
Female	62.7	0.7	11.1	0.3	74.9	25.1	590,364	
Urban	57.3	0.9	35.8	0.3	94.3	5.7	880,066	
Male	54.5	0.9	40.6	0.3	96.2	3.8	405,149	
Female	59.8	0.9	31.8	0.2	92.7	7.3	474,917	

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

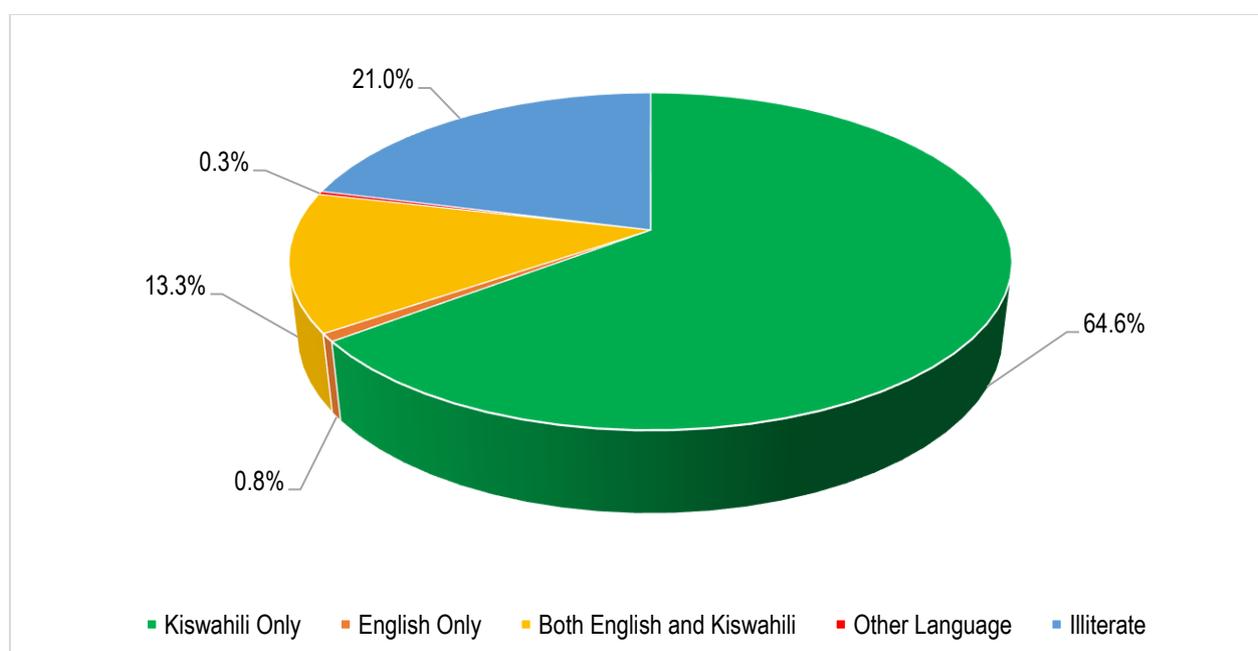


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mwanza Urban, 2022 PHC

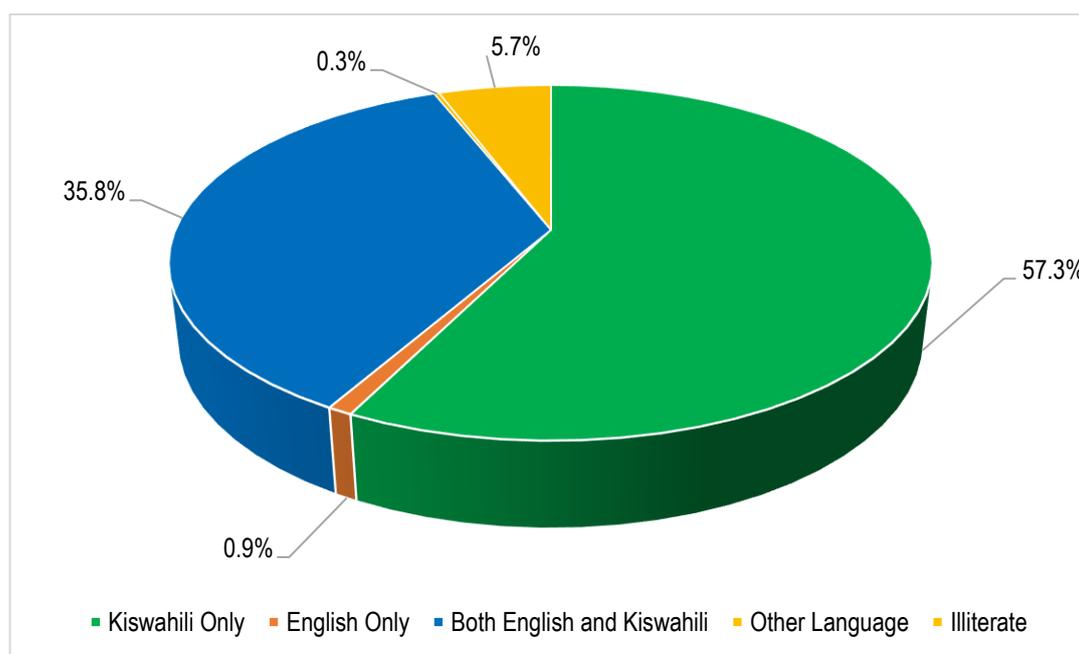


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Kwimba District having the highest illiteracy rate (24.2%), followed by Misungwi District (22.0%). The council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Mwanza City (4.5%), followed by Ilemela Municipality (5.0%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In				Other Language(s)			
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili					
Total	61.5	0.8	23.0	0.3	85.6	14.4	2,035,947	
Rural	64.6	0.8	13.3	0.3	79.0	21.0	1,155,881	
Urban	57.3	0.9	35.8	0.3	94.3	5.7	880,066	
Council								
Ukerewe District	68.6	0.5	17.0	0.1	86.3	13.7	210,867	
Magu District	61.9	0.8	20.0	0.5	83.1	16.9	224,936	
Mwanza City	58.8	1.0	35.6	0.2	95.5	4.5	362,473	
Kwimba District	61.3	0.6	13.5	0.4	75.8	24.2	243,718	
Sengerema District	61.8	0.9	18.2	0.2	81.1	18.9	219,346	
Buchosa District	67.6	0.8	13.1	0.1	81.6	18.4	219,056	
Ilemela Municipal	55.5	0.9	38.3	0.3	95.0	5.0	313,021	
Misungwi District	61.0	0.8	15.7	0.5	78.0	22.0	242,530	

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.

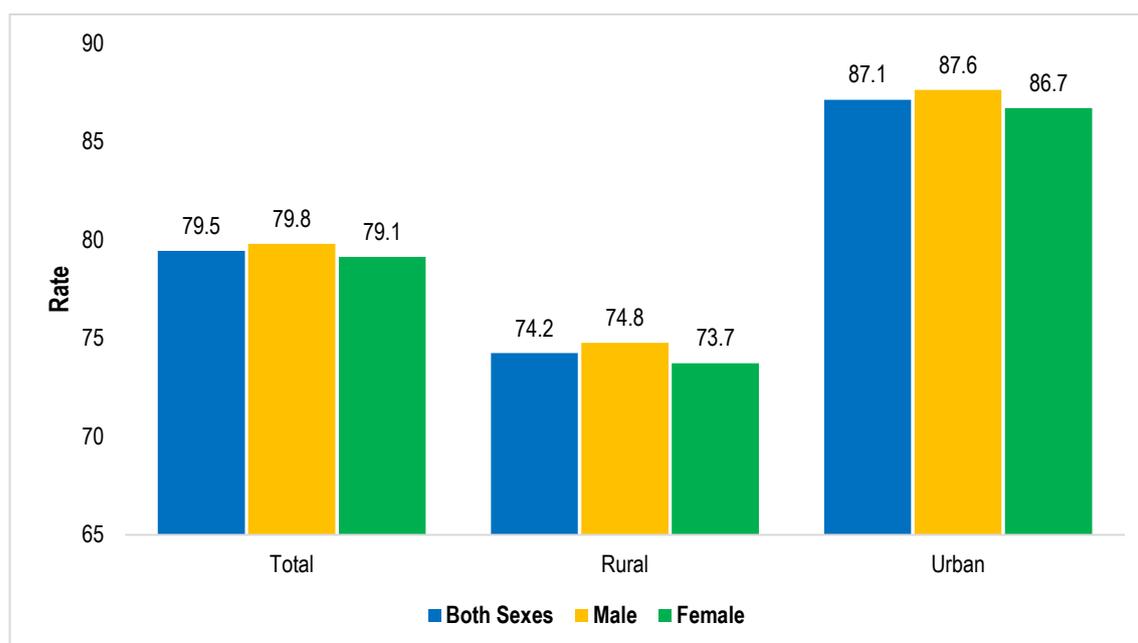
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 3,046,855 persons aged 5 years and above, 2,420,999 persons (79.5%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is slightly higher among males (79.8%) than females (79.1%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for persons aged 10 to 59 years and is relatively low (44.2%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older ages (80 years and above). Numeracy rate is higher (87.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (74.2%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79.5	79.8	79.1	74.2	74.8	73.7	87.1	87.6	86.7
5-9	51.5	48.9	54.1	43.0	40.1	46.0	67.4	65.7	69.0
10-14	85.9	83.9	87.9	83.0	80.5	85.7	91.2	90.8	91.7
15 – 19	89.8	88.9	90.6	87.8	86.6	89.2	92.5	92.6	92.4
20 – 24	88.5	88.4	88.7	85.4	85.3	85.6	92.0	92.2	91.9
25 – 29	89.3	89.8	88.8	86.1	86.8	85.5	92.5	93.0	92.1
30 – 34	88.2	90.0	86.7	84.7	87.1	82.5	92.1	93.3	91.2
35 – 39	86.2	88.6	84.1	81.7	84.8	79.0	91.4	92.8	90.0
40 – 44	85.8	88.4	83.4	81.8	85.1	78.8	90.9	92.5	89.4
45 – 49	84.6	87.8	81.6	80.4	84.6	76.8	90.6	92.2	89.0
50 – 54	82.9	87.0	79.2	78.9	83.9	74.4	89.5	91.8	87.4
55 – 59	82.1	87.9	76.6	78.3	85.3	71.6	88.7	92.5	85.1
60 – 64	73.8	84.0	65.0	69.0	80.7	58.9	83.2	90.5	76.8
65 – 69	70.9	82.0	61.4	65.6	78.1	54.9	80.7	89.3	73.4
70 – 74	63.8	77.0	52.7	58.8	73.3	46.7	74.9	85.4	66.2
75–79	58.8	73.8	46.7	54.4	70.1	41.5	68.9	82.7	58.5
80+	44.2	62.3	33.1	40.9	59.1	29.0	53.4	72.0	43.4

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



The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 88.9 percent. The rate is slightly higher (89.1%) for males than females (88.8%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (90.5 %) for females than males (88.2%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (91.5%) in urban than in rural areas (83.7%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results also reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Mwanza Region is 89.7 percent and 76.2 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The numeracy rate for secondary school age is higher (90.9%) for females than for males (88.4%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for primary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Mwanza 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)	89.3	88.2	90.5	87.3	85.8	89.0	92.4	92.4	92.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.2	88.6	89.7	86.8	86.1	87.6	92.3	92.4	92.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	88.9	89.1	88.8	86.1	86.3	86.0	92.3	92.7	91.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	76.2	73.9	78.6	71.1	68.3	74.0	85.9	84.9	86.8
Secondary School (14–17 years)	89.7	88.4	90.9	87.9	86.1	89.8	92.5	92.6	92.5
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	87.2	88.6	85.9	83.7	85.6	82.0	91.5	92.6	90.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	64.8	78.1	54.2	59.8	74.2	48.2	75.6	86.5	67.0
Population Aged 14+ years and above	77.0	77.2	76.8	71.5	72.0	71.1	85.1	85.4	84.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	85.8	87.8	84.0	82.0	84.7	79.6	90.8	92.2	89.5

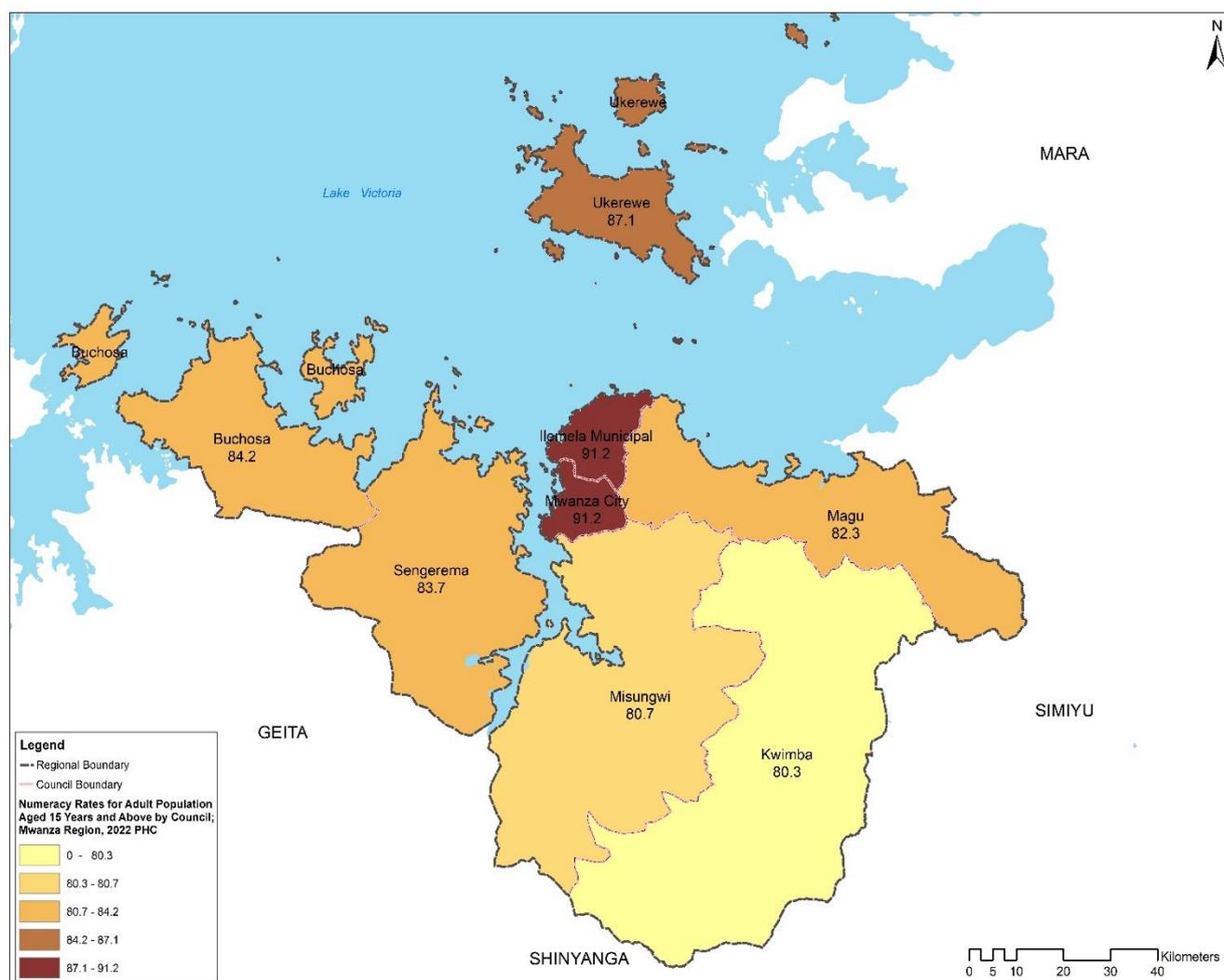
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region is 85.7 percent and is higher (90.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.8%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 80.3 percent in Kwimba District to 91.2 percent in Mwanza City and Ilemela Municipality (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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	1,695,526	819,398	876,128	85.7	87.9	83.7
Rural	1,117,542	537,745	579,797	913,720	455,465	458,255	81.8	84.7	79.0
Urban	861,711	394,523	467,188	781,806	363,933	417,873	90.7	92.2	89.4
Council									
Ukerewe District	193,001	88,608	104,393	168,155	80,182	87,973	87.1	90.5	84.3
Magu District	222,531	104,457	118,074	183,133	88,497	94,636	82.3	84.7	80.1
Mwanza City	354,312	163,991	190,321	323,124	151,830	171,294	91.2	92.6	90.0
Kwimba District	241,099	116,044	125,055	193,545	96,293	97,252	80.3	83.0	77.8
Sengerema District	214,762	102,494	112,268	34,609	179,750	88,493	83.7	86.3	81.3
Buchosa District	206,007	99,623	106,384	173,536	87,275	86,261	84.2	87.6	81.1
Ilemela Municipal	307,520	141,092	166,428	280,586	130,612	149,974	91.2	92.6	90.1
Misungwi District	240,021	115,959	124,062	193,697	96,216	97,481	80.7	83.0	78.6

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



8.4 Education

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

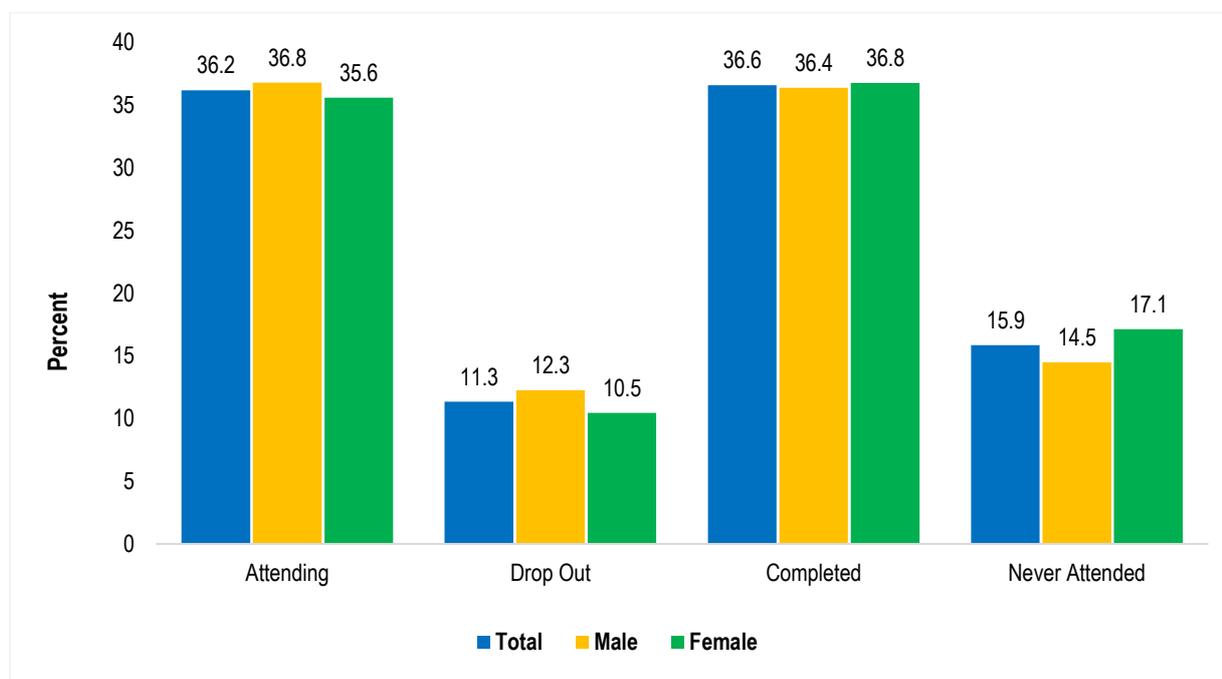
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 3,227,021 persons aged four years and above, 36.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 36.2 percent are attending school, 11.3 percent have dropped out and 15.9 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (17.1%) compared with males (14.5%).

Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (12.3%) among males than females (10.5%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About nine out of ten (89.1%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 7.6 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 70.8 percent are attending, 4.2 percent have never been to school, while 13.7 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (11.2%) than primary school age population (2.7%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mwanza 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	3,227,021	36.2	11.3	36.6	15.9	1,565,936	36.8	12.3	36.4	14.5	1,661,085	35.6	10.5	36.8	17.1
4	121,235	21.2	0.1	0.1	78.6	60,714	19.5	0.1	0.1	80.3	60,521	22.9	0.1	0.1	77.0
5	115,115	44.8	0.2	0.2	54.9	58,494	42.1	0.2	0.2	57.6	56,621	47.6	0.1	0.2	52.1
6	112,344	67.8	0.3	0.2	31.8	56,171	64.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	56,173	71.1	0.2	0.2	28.6
4-6	348,694	44.0	0.2	0.1	55.7	175,379	41.4	0.2	0.1	58.2	173,315	46.6	0.1	0.1	53.1
7	112,070	81.9	0.4	0.2	17.5	56,867	79.2	0.5	0.2	20.1	55,203	84.6	0.4	0.2	14.8
8	110,094	88.9	0.8	0.3	10.1	54,298	86.8	1.0	0.3	12.0	55,796	90.9	0.6	0.2	8.2
9	107,751	91.8	1.3	0.4	6.5	52,086	90.3	1.7	0.3	7.7	55,665	93.2	1.0	0.4	5.3
10	108,000	91.8	2.3	0.4	5.4	55,212	89.9	3.1	0.4	6.6	52,788	93.9	1.6	0.4	4.2
11	92,753	92.2	3.2	0.5	4.1	46,554	90.2	4.3	0.5	5.0	46,199	94.3	2.1	0.5	3.2
12	115,536	89.9	4.7	1.1	4.3	57,827	87.3	6.2	1.1	5.3	57,709	92.4	3.1	1.1	3.3
13	91,882	87.6	6.5	2.0	3.9	45,544	85.0	8.5	1.8	4.7	46,338	90.1	4.5	2.2	3.2
7-13	738,086	89.1	2.7	0.7	7.6	368,388	86.9	3.5	0.7	9.0	369,698	91.3	1.8	0.7	6.2
14	104,294	81.6	8.4	5.4	4.5	51,503	78.6	11.2	4.8	5.4	52,791	84.6	5.7	6.1	3.6
15	81,504	75.7	10.0	10.2	4.1	40,736	73.2	13.0	8.9	4.9	40,768	78.2	7.1	11.4	3.3
16	83,783	67.1	12.2	16.6	4.1	40,993	66.0	14.7	14.6	4.7	42,790	68.2	9.7	18.5	3.5
17	83,784	56.4	14.9	24.5	4.2	42,070	57.2	16.9	21.3	4.6	41,714	55.7	12.9	27.7	3.8
14 - 17	353,365	70.8	11.2	13.7	4.2	175,302	69.2	13.8	12.0	4.9	178,063	72.4	8.7	15.3	3.6
18	86,190	39.7	18.6	36.3	5.4	42,866	43.3	20.3	30.8	5.6	43,324	36.2	16.9	41.7	5.2
19	69,198	28.0	20.6	46.1	5.3	33,454	33.6	21.6	39.4	5.3	35,744	22.7	19.6	52.3	5.3
18 - 19	155,388	34.5	19.5	40.7	5.4	76,320	39.0	20.9	34.6	5.5	79,068	30.1	18.1	46.5	5.3
20	84,595	17.7	22.2	52.5	7.5	39,932	22.9	23.4	46.5	7.2	44,663	13.1	21.2	57.9	7.8
21	54,528	15.1	21.9	57.1	5.9	25,825	19.6	23.5	51.0	5.8	28,703	11.1	20.3	62.6	5.9
22	84,002	10.2	22.5	60.7	6.6	38,483	14.0	24.8	54.6	6.6	45,519	7.0	20.5	65.9	6.5
23	60,792	8.0	20.7	65.4	5.9	27,951	11.3	23.4	59.5	5.8	32,841	5.2	18.4	70.4	6.0
24	55,875	6.0	19.2	68.6	6.2	25,577	8.5	22.2	63.3	6.0	30,298	3.9	16.8	73.0	6.3
20 - 24	339,792	11.8	21.5	60.2	6.5	157,768	15.8	23.6	54.2	6.4	182,024	8.3	19.6	65.4	6.6
25+	1,291,696	1.0	15.7	66.5	16.7	612,779	1.3	16.6	70.9	11.2	678,917	0.8	14.9	62.6	21.7

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (20.8%) than that of urban areas (8.5%). Likewise, dropout is higher in rural areas (13.1%) than in urban areas (8.7%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (45.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (30.6%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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

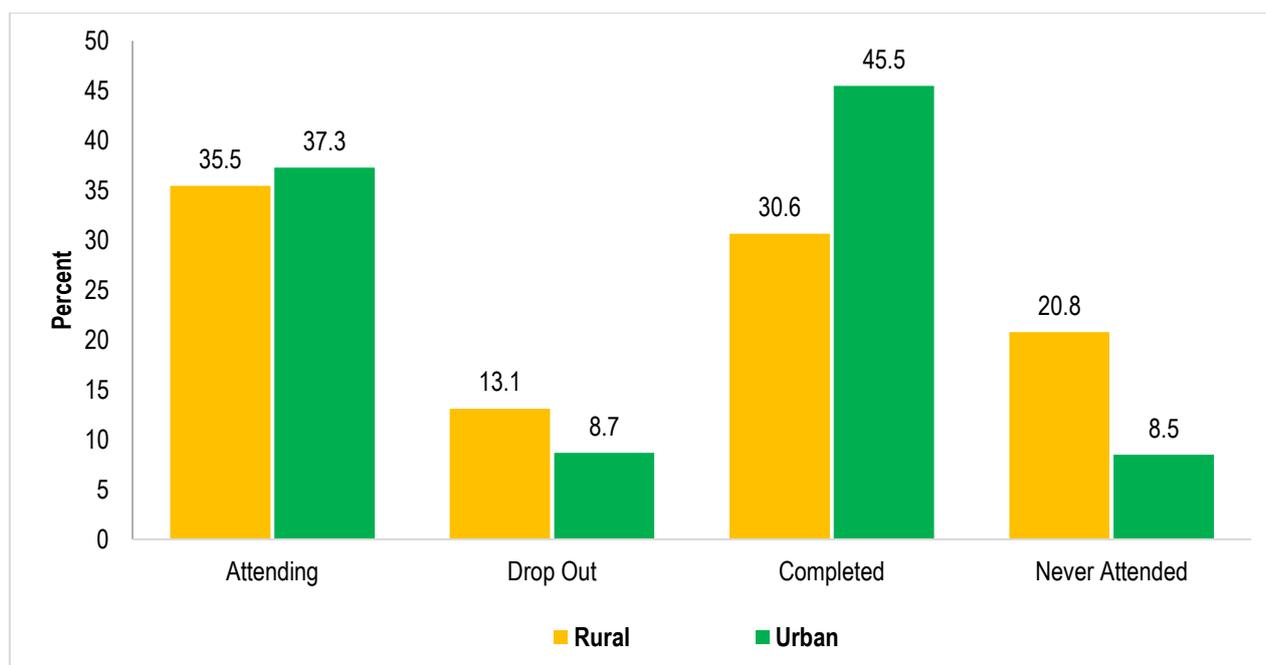


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mwanza Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,933,568	35.5	13.1	30.6	20.8	959,651	35.4	14.7	30.9	19.0	973,917	35.5	11.6	30.4	22.6
4	78,810	11.3	0.1	0.1	88.5	39,468	10.1	0.1	0.1	89.7	39,342	12.6	0.1	0.1	87.3
5	75,705	32.9	0.2	0.1	66.8	38,717	30.0	0.2	0.1	69.7	36,988	35.9	0.1	0.1	63.8
6	74,207	58.6	0.3	0.1	41.0	37,410	54.6	0.4	0.1	44.9	36,797	62.5	0.3	0.1	37.1
5-6	228,722	33.8	0.2	0.1	65.9	115,595	31.2	0.2	0.1	68.5	113,127	36.5	0.2	0.1	63.3
7	73,643	76.1	0.5	0.2	23.2	37,733	72.6	0.7	0.2	26.6	35,910	79.8	0.4	0.2	19.6
8	70,698	85.1	1.0	0.2	13.7	35,069	82.1	1.3	0.2	16.4	35,629	88.0	0.8	0.2	11.0
9	69,681	89.4	1.8	0.3	8.5	33,824	87.3	2.2	0.3	10.2	35,857	91.5	1.3	0.4	6.8
10	70,932	89.3	3.1	0.3	7.2	36,805	86.8	4.1	0.4	8.8	34,127	92.1	2.1	0.3	5.5
11	61,167	90.1	4.2	0.4	5.3	31,374	87.3	5.7	0.5	6.5	29,793	93.1	2.6	0.4	3.9
12	76,319	87.5	6.0	1.0	5.6	38,833	83.9	8.1	1.0	7.0	37,486	91.2	3.8	0.9	4.1
13	58,909	85.0	8.4	1.7	4.9	30,058	80.9	11.2	1.8	6.1	28,851	89.3	5.4	1.6	3.7
7-13	481,349	86.0	3.5	0.6	10.0	243,696	82.9	4.6	0.6	11.9	237,653	89.2	2.3	0.5	8.0
14	67,616	79.2	10.4	4.9	5.5	34,843	74.2	14.1	4.9	6.8	32,773	84.6	6.5	4.9	4.1
15	50,618	72.3	12.6	10.1	5.0	26,758	67.8	16.5	9.7	6.1	23,860	77.4	8.3	10.5	3.9
16	50,157	62.7	14.8	17.3	5.2	26,143	59.1	18.4	16.5	6.0	24,014	66.7	10.8	18.2	4.3
17	48,579	51.5	18.1	24.9	5.5	25,960	50.1	20.9	22.8	6.1	22,619	53.1	14.8	27.2	4.8
14 - 17	216,970	67.6	13.7	13.4	5.3	113,704	63.7	17.2	12.8	6.3	103,266	71.9	9.7	14.2	4.2
18	49,624	36.0	22.7	34.1	7.2	26,108	38.3	24.8	29.5	7.4	23,516	33.6	20.3	39.1	7.0
19	38,591	24.2	25.2	43.3	7.3	19,966	29.0	26.5	37.3	7.2	18,625	19.0	23.8	49.7	7.4
18 - 19	88,215	30.8	23.8	38.1	7.3	46,074	34.2	25.5	32.9	7.3	42,141	27.1	21.9	43.8	7.2
20	47,346	13.9	27.4	48.3	10.5	23,684	18.9	28.8	42.4	9.9	23,662	8.8	25.9	54.2	11.1
21	29,244	10.1	27.6	53.9	8.4	14,674	14.5	30.0	47.3	8.2	14,570	5.6	25.2	60.5	8.6
22	44,734	6.6	27.9	56.4	9.1	21,543	10.2	31.0	49.9	9.0	23,191	3.4	25.0	62.4	9.3
23	31,122	4.5	26.1	60.5	8.8	15,116	6.9	30.2	54.4	8.5	16,006	2.3	22.3	66.3	9.1
24	28,678	3.6	24.0	63.2	9.2	13,756	5.4	28.1	57.6	8.9	14,922	1.9	20.2	68.4	9.5
20 - 24	181,124	8.2	26.8	55.6	9.3	88,773	11.9	29.7	49.4	9.0	92,351	4.7	24.0	61.6	9.7
25+	737,188	0.8	18.6	57.8	22.8	351,809	0.9	20.3	63.0	15.7	385,379	0.6	17.1	53.0	29.2

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mwanza 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	1,293,453	37.3	8.7	45.5	8.5	606,285	39.0	8.5	45.1	7.4	687,168	35.8	8.9	45.9	9.5
4	42,425	39.6	0.1	0.1	60.2	21,246	37.2	0.1	0.1	62.7	21,179	42.1	0.1	0.1	57.8
5	39,410	67.7	0.1	0.3	31.9	19,777	65.8	0.1	0.3	33.9	19,633	69.6	0.1	0.3	30.0
6	38,137	85.7	0.2	0.2	13.8	18,761	84.1	0.3	0.3	15.4	19,376	87.3	0.1	0.2	12.4
5-6	119,972	63.5	0.1	0.2	36.2	59,784	61.4	0.1	0.2	38.3	60,188	65.6	0.1	0.2	34.1
7	38,427	92.9	0.2	0.3	6.5	19,134	92.0	0.2	0.3	7.4	19,293	93.7	0.3	0.3	5.7
8	39,396	95.7	0.4	0.3	3.6	19,229	95.4	0.4	0.3	3.9	20,167	96.0	0.3	0.3	3.3
9	38,070	96.1	0.6	0.4	2.9	18,262	95.8	0.6	0.4	3.2	19,808	96.4	0.5	0.5	2.6
10	37,068	96.6	0.9	0.6	2.0	18,407	96.1	1.1	0.6	2.3	18,661	97.1	0.7	0.6	1.7
11	31,586	96.4	1.1	0.6	1.9	15,180	96.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	16,406	96.6	1.0	0.7	1.8
12	39,217	94.5	2.1	1.4	2.0	18,994	94.3	2.4	1.3	2.0	20,223	94.8	1.8	1.5	1.9
13	32,973	92.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	15,486	93.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	17,487	91.5	3.1	3.2	2.3
7-13	256,737	94.9	1.2	0.9	3.0	124,692	94.7	1.2	0.8	3.3	132,045	95.2	1.1	1.0	2.8
14	36,678	86.0	4.8	6.5	2.6	16,660	87.7	5.2	4.8	2.4	20,018	84.7	4.5	8.0	2.8
15	30,886	81.2	5.8	10.4	2.6	13,978	83.6	6.3	7.6	2.5	16,908	79.2	5.4	12.7	2.6
16	33,626	73.7	8.3	15.5	2.5	14,850	78.1	8.3	11.3	2.2	18,776	70.1	8.4	18.8	2.6
17	35,205	63.2	10.4	23.9	2.4	16,110	68.6	10.4	18.9	2.1	19,095	58.7	10.5	28.2	2.6
14 - 17	136,395	76.0	7.4	14.1	2.5	61,598	79.5	7.5	10.7	2.3	74,797	73.2	7.2	17.0	2.7
18	36,566	44.7	13.0	39.3	3.0	16,758	51.1	13.2	32.8	2.8	19,808	39.3	12.8	44.8	3.1
19	30,607	32.8	14.8	49.6	2.8	13,488	40.4	14.5	42.6	2.5	17,119	26.8	15.1	55.2	3.0
18 - 19	67,173	39.3	13.8	44.0	2.9	30,246	46.3	13.8	37.2	2.7	36,927	33.5	13.9	49.6	3.0
20	37,249	22.6	15.8	57.8	3.8	16,248	28.7	15.5	52.4	3.4	21,001	17.9	16.0	62.1	4.1
21	25,284	21.0	15.2	60.9	3.0	11,151	26.4	15.0	56.0	2.7	14,133	16.7	15.3	64.8	3.2
22	39,268	14.3	16.3	65.7	3.6	16,940	18.8	17.0	60.6	3.6	22,328	10.8	15.8	69.6	3.7
23	29,670	11.6	15.0	70.5	2.9	12,835	16.4	15.4	65.6	2.6	16,835	8.0	14.7	74.2	3.1
24	27,197	8.6	14.2	74.3	2.9	11,821	12.0	15.2	70.1	2.7	15,376	5.9	13.5	77.5	3.1
20 - 24	158,668	15.8	15.4	65.5	3.3	68,995	20.8	15.7	60.5	3.1	89,673	12.0	15.2	69.3	3.5
25+	554,508	1.3	11.8	78.2	8.7	260,970	1.7	11.6	81.5	5.2	293,538	1.0	12.0	75.2	11.8

Across councils, Kwimba District has the highest percent of persons who have never attended school (24.2%), Ilemela Municipality has the lowest (7.5%) (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Buchosa District is the council with the highest (14.9%) dropout rate while Ilemela Municipality has the lowest rate (8.3%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils except Mwanza City and Ilemela Municipality (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 and Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

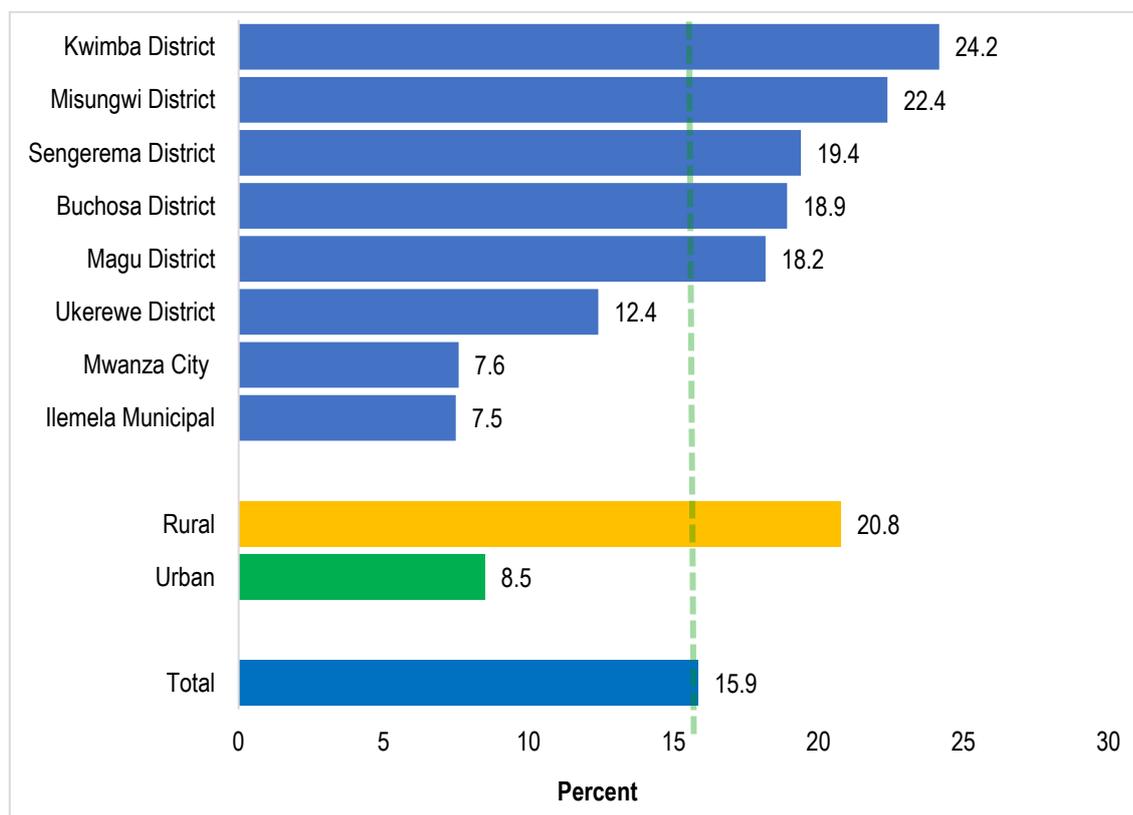


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

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	3,227,021	36.2	11.3	36.6	15.9	1,565,936	36.8	12.3	36.4	14.5	1,661,085	35.6	10.5	36.8	17.1
Rural	1,933,568	35.5	13.1	30.6	20.8	959,651	35.4	14.7	30.9	19.0	973,917	35.5	11.6	30.4	22.6
Urban	1,293,453	37.3	8.7	45.5	8.5	606,285	39.0	8.5	45.1	7.4	687,168	35.8	8.9	45.9	9.5
Council															
Ukerewe District	339,502	40.2	9.6	37.8	12.4	167,212	41.7	9.8	38.2	10.3	172,290	38.7	9.4	37.5	14.4
Magu District	365,449	36.3	12.5	33.0	18.2	176,164	36.8	14.0	32.3	16.8	189,285	35.9	11.1	33.5	19.4
Mwanza City	526,088	36.9	8.4	47.0	7.6	248,296	38.4	8.2	46.8	6.6	277,792	35.6	8.7	47.2	8.5
Kwimba District	413,952	33.1	13.7	29.0	24.2	203,931	32.3	16.2	28.8	22.7	210,021	33.9	11.2	29.2	25.6
Sengerema District	367,178	37.1	13.7	29.9	19.4	179,939	37.5	14.9	30.0	17.7	187,239	36.7	12.5	29.8	21.0
Buchosa District	357,885	35.8	14.9	30.4	18.9	179,013	36.4	15.8	31.4	16.5	178,872	35.2	14.1	29.4	21.4
Ilemela District	452,944	36.9	8.3	47.4	7.5	212,761	38.6	8.1	46.8	6.5	240,183	35.4	8.4	47.9	8.3
Misungwi	404,023	33.7	11.2	32.6	22.4	198,620	33.3	12.8	32.7	21.2	205,403	34.1	9.7	32.6	23.5

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,933,568	35.5	13.1	30.6	20.8	959,651	35.4	14.7	30.9	19.0	973,917	35.5	11.6	30.4	22.6
Ukerewe District	296,245	39.7	10.0	37.5	12.8	147,664	41.0	10.2	38.1	10.6	148,581	38.5	9.7	36.8	15.0
Magu District	287,725	36.3	13.4	30.0	20.4	140,612	36.4	15.2	29.5	18.9	147,113	36.2	11.5	30.4	21.9
Mwanza City	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kwimba District	380,440	32.8	14.0	28.3	25.0	187,914	31.8	16.6	28.0	23.5	192,526	33.7	11.4	28.5	26.4
Sengerema District	265,095	36.0	14.6	27.6	21.8	132,659	35.7	16.3	28.0	20.0	132,436	36.2	13.0	27.2	23.6
Buchosa District	357,885	35.8	14.9	30.4	18.9	179,013.0	36.4	15.8	31.4	16.5	178,872.0	35.2	14.1	29.4	21.4
Ilemela Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Misungwi District	346,178	33.4	11.6	30.6	24.4	171,789	32.6	13.4	30.9	23.1	174,389	34.1	9.9	30.4	25.6

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

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,293,453	37.3	8.7	45.5	8.5	606,285	39.0	8.5	45.1	7.4	687,168	35.8	8.9	45.9	9.5
Ukerewe District	43,257	43.2	6.9	40.4	9.5	19,548	46.8	6.3	38.7	8.2	23,709	40.3	7.4	41.8	10.5
Magu District	77,724	36.6	9.5	44.1	9.8	35,552	38.6	9.3	43.5	8.6	42,172	35.0	9.8	44.5	10.8
Mwanza City	526,088	36.9	8.4	47.0	7.6	248,296	38.4	8.2	46.8	6.6	277,792	35.6	8.7	47.2	8.5
Kwimba District	33,512	37.0	10.5	37.6	14.9	16,017	37.4	11.6	37.9	13.2	17,495	36.7	9.6	37.3	16.4
Sengerema District	102,083	39.9	11.1	35.8	13.1	47,280	42.4	10.9	35.4	11.3	54,803	37.8	11.3	36.2	14.7
Buchosa District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	452,944	36.9	8.3	47.4	7.5	212,761	38.6	8.1	46.8	6.5	240,183	35.4	8.4	47.9	8.3
Misungwi District	57,845	36.0	9.0	44.6	10.4	26,831	37.8	8.9	43.9	9.4	31,014	34.4	9.1	45.2	11.4

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 43.9 percent completed, 41.4 percent are still attending and 14.7 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 45.9 percent completed, 38.6 percent are still attending and 15.4 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 66.0 percent completed, 32.7 percent are still attending and 1.3 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at university level (1.4%) than males (1.2%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mwanza 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	116,983	95.6	2.6	1.8	57,987	94.6	3.1	2.3	58,996	96.6	2.1	1.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,875,185	41.4	14.7	43.9	904,472	41.7	16.3	42.0	970,713	41.0	13.3	45.7
Training After Primary	2,096	0.0	3.8	96.2	1,277	0.0	4.2	95.8	819	0.0	3.2	96.8
Pre-Form One	405	0.0	28.9	71.1	228	0.0	28.9	71.1	177	0.0	28.8	71.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	541,556	38.6	15.4	45.9	268,983	37.9	15.3	46.8	272,573	39.3	15.5	45.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	42,501	60.1	3.5	36.4	26,788	57.9	3.4	38.7	15,713	63.8	3.6	32.6
Training After Secondary Education	14,301	0.0	2.4	97.6	7,445	0.0	2.4	97.6	6,856	0.0	2.5	97.5
University and Other Related	113,470	32.7	1.3	66.0	66,325	31.9	1.2	66.9	47,145	33.9	1.4	64.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	0.0	46.2	53.8	18	0.0	38.9	61.1	8	0.0	62.5	37.5

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mwanza 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	62,483	93.3	4.1	2.6	307,22	91.2	5.1	3.7	31,761	95.3	3.1	1.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,191,852	41.6	17.2	41.2	594,428.	40.7	19.4	39.9	597,424	42.5	15.1	42.4
Training After Primary	646	0.0	4.8	95.2	466	0.0	5.4	94.6	180	0.0	3.3	96.7
Pre-Form One	189	0.0	39.7	60.3	105	0.0	38.1	61.9	84	0.0	41.7	58.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	230,214	46.5	19.3	34.1	120,322	44.8	19.3	35.9	109,892	48.4	19.4	32.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	12,673	69.1	3.6	27.3	9,061	67.8	3.3	28.8	3,612	72.4	4.2	23.4
Training After Secondary Education	3,734	0.0	1.9	98.1	2,370	0.0	1.9	98.1	1,364	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	26,922	48.2	1.2	50.5	17,835	45.0	1.3	53.7	9,087	54.6	1.1	44.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	50.0	50.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	66.7	33.3

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mwanza 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	54,500	98.2	0.9	0.8	27,265	98.3	0.9	0.8	27,235	98.1	1.0	0.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	683,333	41.0	10.3	48.7	310,044	43.8	10.3	45.9	373,289	38.7	10.3	51.0
Training After Primary	1,450	0.0	3.3	96.7	811	0.0	3.5	96.5	639	0.0	3.1	96.9
Pre-Form One	216	0.0	19.4	80.6	123	0.0	21.1	78.9	93	0.0	17.2	82.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	311,342	32.8	12.5	54.7	148,661	32.4	12.1	55.6	162,681	33.2	13.0	53.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	29,828	56.2	3.4	40.3	17,727	52.8	3.5	43.7	12,101	61.3	3.4	35.4
Training After Secondary Education	10,567	0.0	2.6	97.4	5,075	0.0	2.6	97.4	5,492	0.0	2.7	97.3
University and Other Related	86,548	27.8	1.3	70.8	48,490	27.0	1.2	71.7	38,058	28.9	1.4	69.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	22	0.0	45.5	54.5	17	0.0	41.2	58.8	5	0.0	60.0	40.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

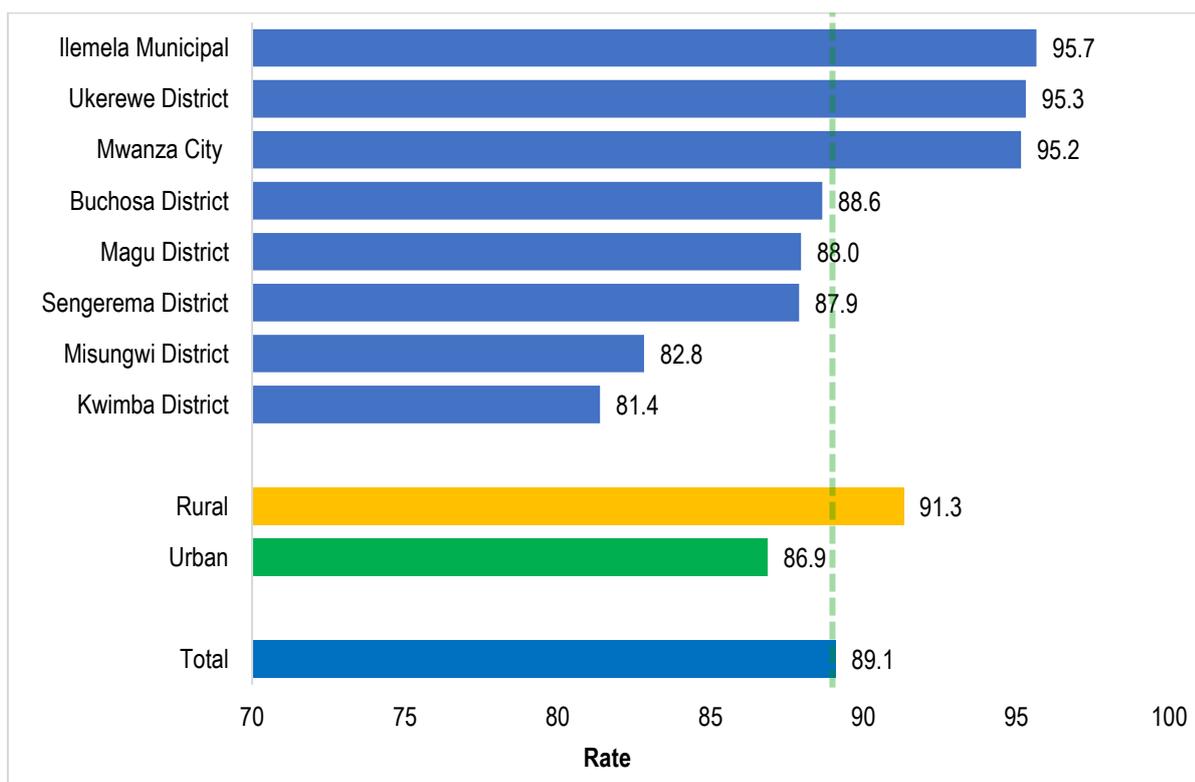
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 89.1 percent; it is higher (94.9%) in urban compared with rural areas (86.0%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (91.3%) for females than males (86.9%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	89.1	86.9	91.3	86.0	82.9	89.2	94.9	94.7	95.2
Ukerewe District	95.3	94.6	96.0	95.2	94.4	96.0	96.1	95.8	96.4
Magu District	88.0	85.1	90.8	86.7	83.3	90.2	93.6	93.8	93.5
Mwanza City	95.2	95.0	95.3	NA	NA	NA	95.2	95.0	95.3
Kwimba District	81.4	76.6	86.3	80.6	75.7	85.7	92.1	89.8	94.3
Sengerema District	87.9	85.5	90.4	86.2	83.2	89.2	92.9	92.2	93.7
Buchosa District	88.6	86.8	90.5	88.6	86.8	90.5	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	95.7	95.5	95.8	NA	NA	NA	95.7	95.5	95.8
Misungwi District	82.8	79.0	86.6	81.3	77.2	85.6	93.9	93.8	94.0

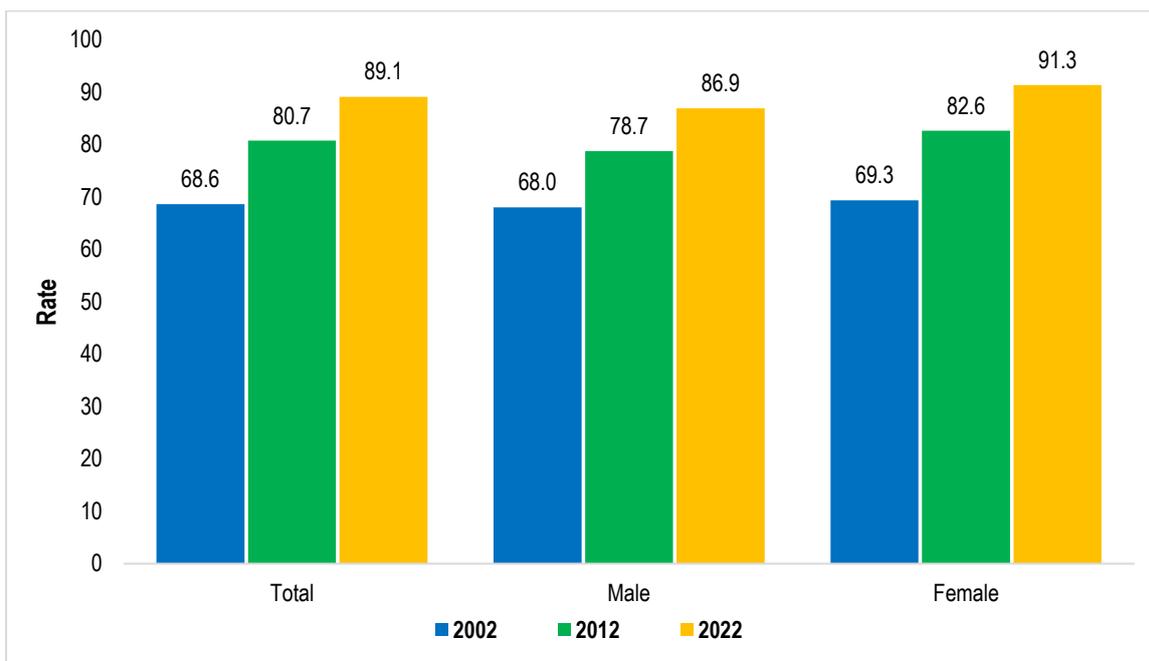
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 81.4 percent in Kwimba District to 95.7 percent in Ilemela Municipality. Three (3) councils have NER above the regional average of 89.1 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council and Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC



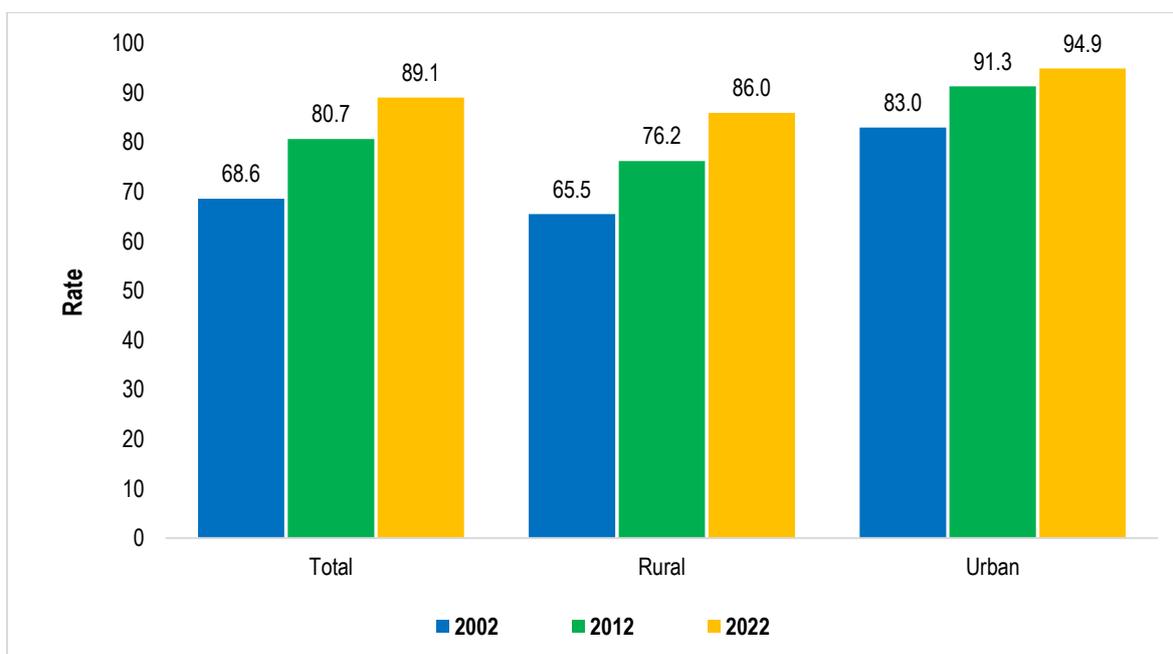
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 68.6 percent in 2002 to 89.1 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is remarkable among females (from 69.3 % to 91.3%) compared with males (from 68.0 to 86.9%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 65.5 percent in 2002 to 86.0 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 83.0 percent in 2002 to 94.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

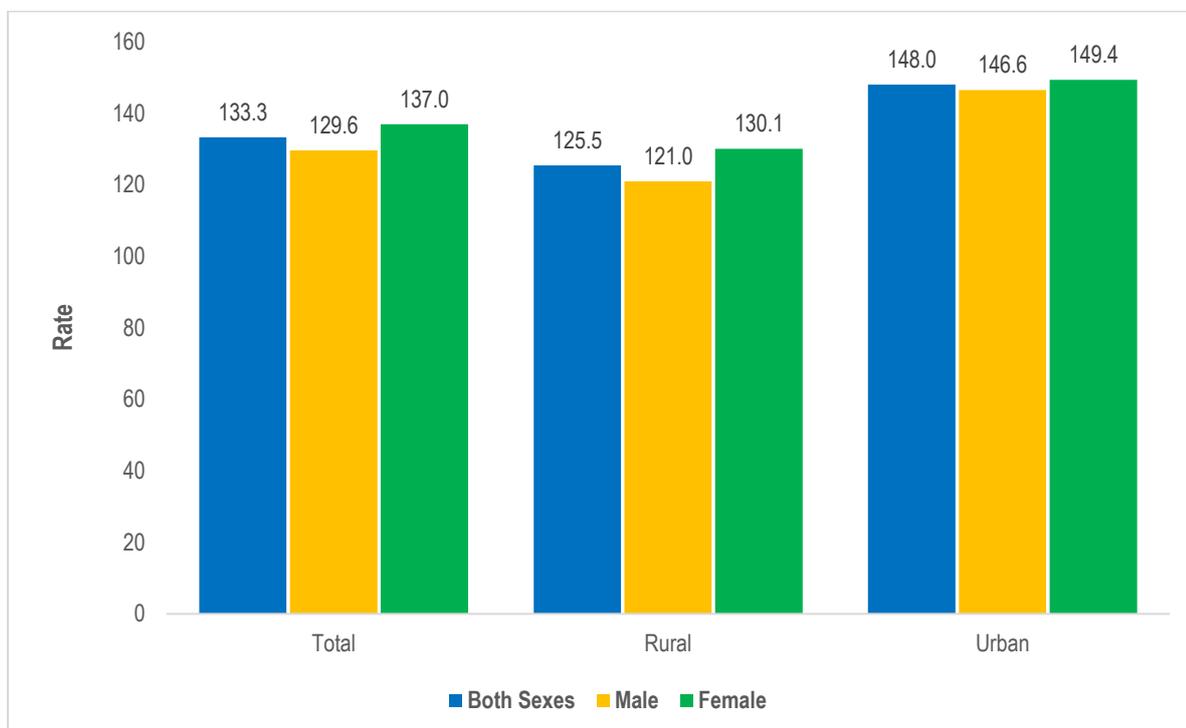
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



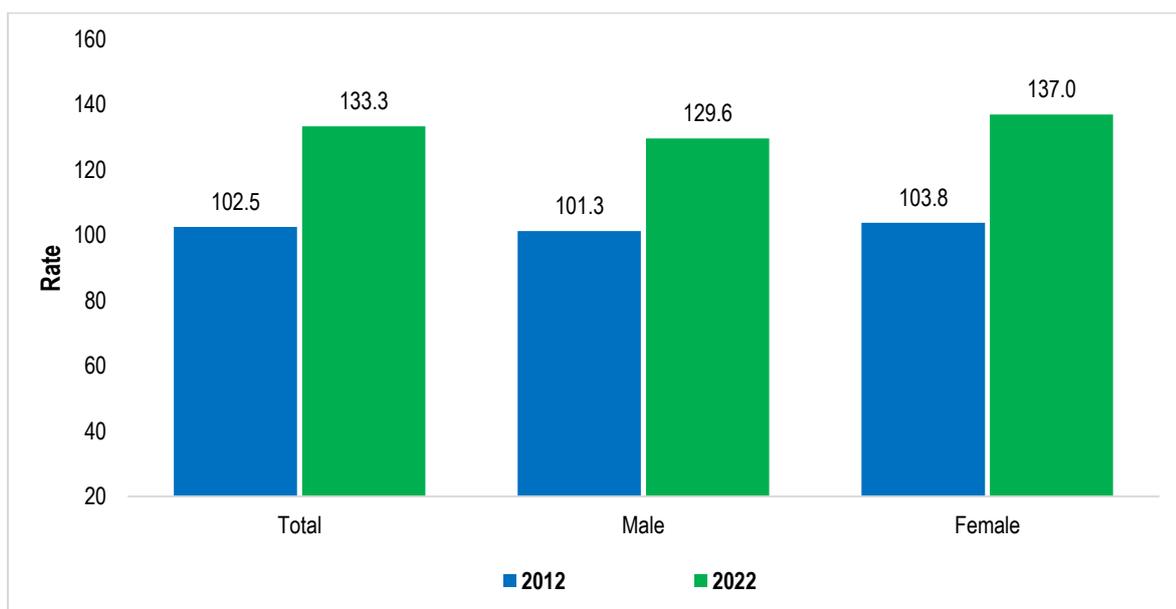
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Mwanza Region is 133.3 percent. GER is higher (148.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (125.5%) and is higher (137.0%) for females than males (129.6%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 102.5 percent in the 2012 to 133.3 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 103.8 % to 137.0%) compared with males (from 101.3% to 129.6%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mwanza Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (71.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 21.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (73.0%) compared with males (69.1%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 4.9 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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,547,214	762,465	784,749	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	5,138	3,150	1,988	0.3	0.4	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,099,558	526,933	572,625	71.1	69.1	73.0
Training After Primary	2,096	1,277	819	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	405	228	177	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	332,335	166,929	165,406	21.5	21.9	21.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16,971	11,287	5,684	1.1	1.5	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	14,301	7,445	6,856	0.9	1.0	0.9
University and Other Related	76,384	45,198	31,186	4.9	5.9	4.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	18	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	846,249	437,530	408,719	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,171	2,689	1,482	0.5	0.6	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	696,516	352,771	343,745	82.3	80.6	84.1
Training After Primary	646	466	180	0.1	0.1	0.0

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Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Form One	189	105	84	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	123,142	66,404	56,738	14.6	15.2	13.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,912	2,914	998	0.5	0.7	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	3,734	2,370	1,364	0.4	0.5	0.3
University and Other Related	13,935	9,810	4,125	1.6	2.2	1.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	700,965	324,935	376,030	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	967	461	506	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	403,042	174,162	228,880	57.5	53.6	60.9
Training After Primary	1,450	811	639	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pre-Form One	216	123	93	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	209,193	100,525	108,668	29.8	30.9	28.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,059	8,373	4,686	1.9	2.6	1.2
Training After Secondary Education	10,567	5,075	5,492	1.5	1.6	1.5
University and Other Related	62,449	35,388	27,061	8.9	10.9	7.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	22	17	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Mwanza Region is 6.3 percent; the rate is higher (7.3%) for females than males (5.1%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mwanza Region is 80.0 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (63.5%) of the total employment.
- Majority (54.5%) of employed persons are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (65.7%).
- There are 357,343 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (191,434 persons) than males (165,909 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

Table 9.1 indicates that out of 1,979,253 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,483,783 persons are in employment, 99,457 are unemployed and 396,013 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas in Mwanza Region. Further, results show that there are 250,411 inactive persons in rural and 145,602 in urban areas.

Table 9.1: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	1,483,783	99,457	396,013	1,979,253
Male	723,775	39,232	169,261	932,268
Female	760,008	60,225	226,752	1,046,985
Place of Residence				
Rural	836,823	30,308	250,411	1,117,542
Urban	646,960	69,149	145,602	861,711

Results further show that 75.0 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Ukerewe (79.2%) while the councils with the lowest levels are Magu and Kwimba (71.8% each) (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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

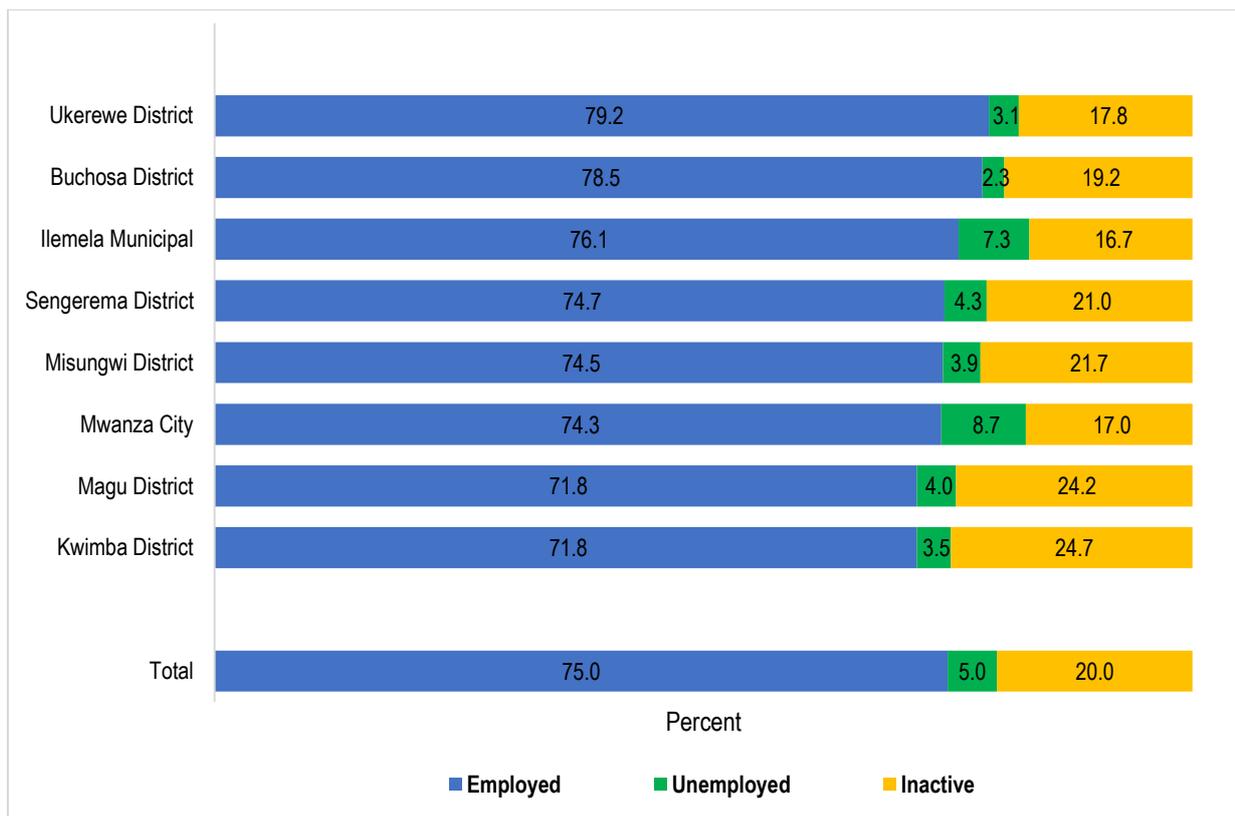


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 112,745 in Sengerema District Council to 161,732 in Buchosa District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 15,750 in Kwimba District Council to 263,290 in Mwanza City Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Mwanza	Total	1,483,783	99,457	396,013	1,979,253
	Rural	836,823	30,308	250,411	1,117,542
	Urban	646,960	69,149	145,602	861,711
Councils					
Ukerewe District	Total	152,814	5,928	34,259	193,001
	Rural	132,931	3,688	29,597	166,216
	Urban	19,883	2,240	4,662	26,785
Magu District	Total	159,806	8,955	53,770	222,531
	Rural	122,056	5,307	43,896	171,259
	Urban	37,750	3,648	9,874	51,272
Mwanza City	Total	263,290	30,667	60,355	354,312
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	263,290	30,667	60,355	354,312
Kwimba District	Total	173,107	8,418	59,574	241,099
	Rural	157,357	6,867	55,752	219,976
	Urban	15,750	1,551	3,822	21,123
Sengerema District	Total	160,328	9,258	45,176	214,762
	Rural	112,745	4,252	35,221	152,218
	Urban	47,583	5,006	9,955	62,544
Buchosa District	Total	161,732	4,647	39,628	206,007
	Rural	161,732	4,647	39,628	206,007
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	Total	233,969	22,319	51,232	307,520
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	233,969	22,319	51,232	307,520
Misungwi District	Total	178,737	9,265	52,019	240,021
	Rural	150,002	5,547	46,317	201,866
	Urban	28,735	3,718	5,702	38,155

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (917,476) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group of 36-64 years (491,692).

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

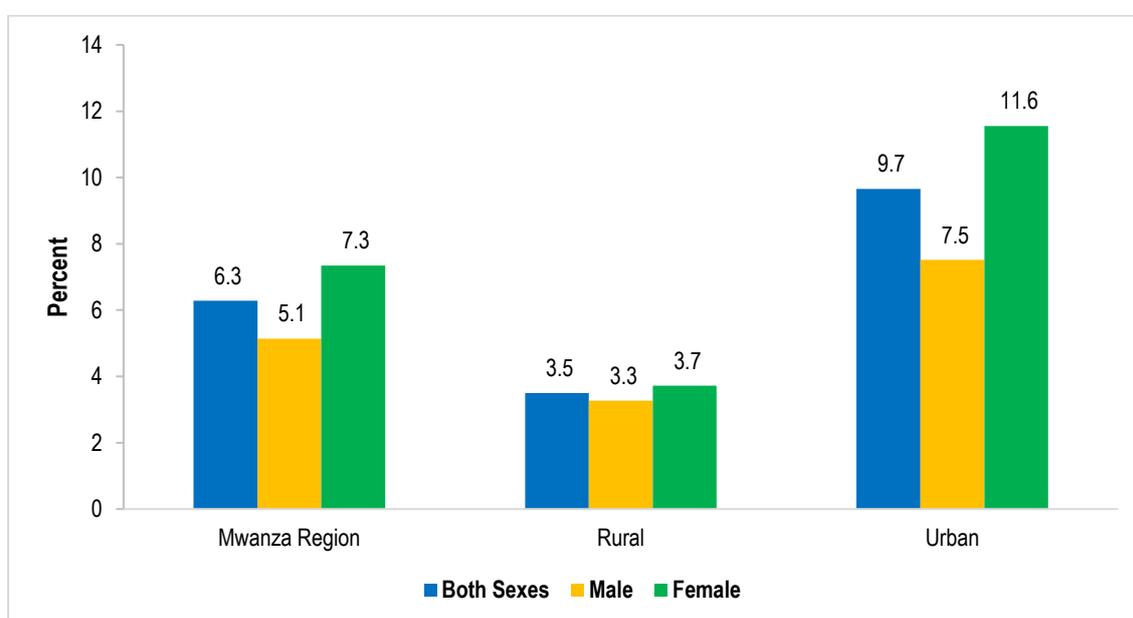
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,483,783	99,457	396,013	1,979,253
15-35	917,476	71,665	266,325	1,255,466
36-64	491,692	26,561	94,156	612,409
65 years and above	74,615	1,231	35,532	111,378

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Mwanza Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment rate in Mwanza Region is 6.3 percent. The rate is higher (9.7%) in urban than rural areas (3.5%). Current unemployment rate is higher (7.3%) among females than males (5.1%).

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

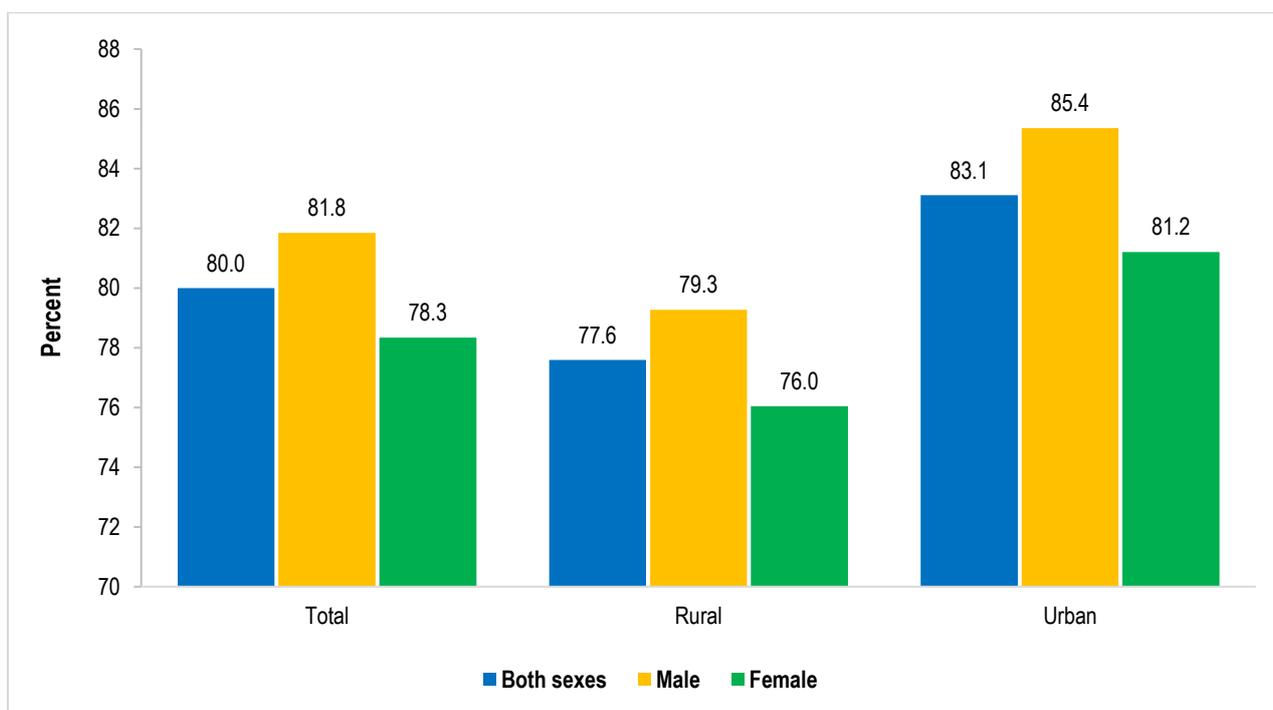


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mwanza Region is 80.0 percent; it is 77.6 percent in rural areas and 83.1 percent in urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher (81.8%) for males than females (78.3%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Mwanza 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.

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Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (63.5%) of total employment. The industry of 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranks second with 7.0 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; Mwanza Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,483,783	723,775	760,008	836,823	412,350	424,473	646,960	311,425	335,535
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.5	62.5	64.4	85.1	83.4	86.7	35.6	34.8	36.3
Mining and quarrying	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.6	2.4	2.9
Manufacturing	2.1	3.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	3.9	5.8	2.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	2.1	3.9	0.3	1.1	2.1	0.1	3.3	6.3	0.5
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.0	6.9	7.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	12.8	12.7	13.0
Transportation and storage	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.5	4.3	0.7
Accommodation and food services activities	4.0	1.9	5.9	1.9	1.0	2.8	6.6	3.1	9.8
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.0	2.3	1.7
Administrative and support services activities	4.3	4.2	4.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	7.8	7.6	7.9
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.6
Education	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	2.0	2.3
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other services activities	8.7	7.3	9.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	15.5	12.6	18.1

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 Mwanza Region (54.5%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is in elementary occupation (20.5%), followed by craft and related workers (12.7%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,483,783	723,775	760,008	836,823	412,350	424,473	646,960	311,425	335,535
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.7
Professionals	1.9	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	3.6	3.9	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	5.4	2.0	1.4	2.2	0.7	6.6	9.7	3.7
Clerks	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	5.1	4.5	5.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	9.3	8.1	10.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	54.5	52.3	56.6	73.1	71.0	75.0	30.5	27.6	33.2
Craft and related workers	12.7	13.7	11.8	9.2	10.1	8.3	17.2	18.5	16.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.3
Elementary occupations	20.5	19.6	21.4	13.3	13.2	13.3	29.9	28.1	31.5

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (65.7%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (22.1 %) and household activities (8.8 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,483,783	723,775	760,008	836,823	412,350	424,473	646,960	311,425	335,535
Public	3.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	1.4	5.4	6.4	4.4
Private	22.1	25.4	18.9	7.5	9.7	5.4	40.9	46.1	36.0
Agriculture	65.7	62.3	68.9	82.3	79.5	85.0	44.2	39.6	48.5
Household activities	8.8	8.0	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.2	9.5	7.8	11.1

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that, there are 357,343 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 191,434 females and 165,909 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 62.5 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 33.6 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 3.9 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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	Both Sexes	62.5	33.6	3.9	357,343
	Male	62.7	33.4	3.9	165,909
	Female	62.4	33.7	3.9	191,434
Rural	Both Sexes	57.8	36.9	5.3	133,167
	Male	58.9	35.8	5.3	64,618
	Female	56.7	37.9	5.4	68,549
Urban	Both Sexes	65.3	31.6	3.1	224,176
	Male	65.1	31.9	3.0	101,291
	Female	65.5	31.4	3.1	122,885

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 332,682 persons in Mwanza Region, equivalent to 11.8 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common types of disability is seeing (3.4%) followed by walking (2.0%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (62.2%) reported disease as the major cause of their disability.
- Over six percent (6.4%) of PWDs reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



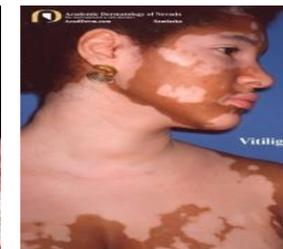
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 332,682 persons in Mwanza Region (152,315 males and 180,367 female), which is equivalent to 11.8 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (12.2%) than in urban areas (11.2%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.4%) and walking (2.0%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than one percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. The proportion of PWDs is the same for female and males for most of the major types of disabilities except for persons with seeing disability (females 3.5%; males 3.3%), walking disability (females 2.1%; males 1.9%) and other types of disabilities (females 4.1%; males 3.4%) (Table 10.1).

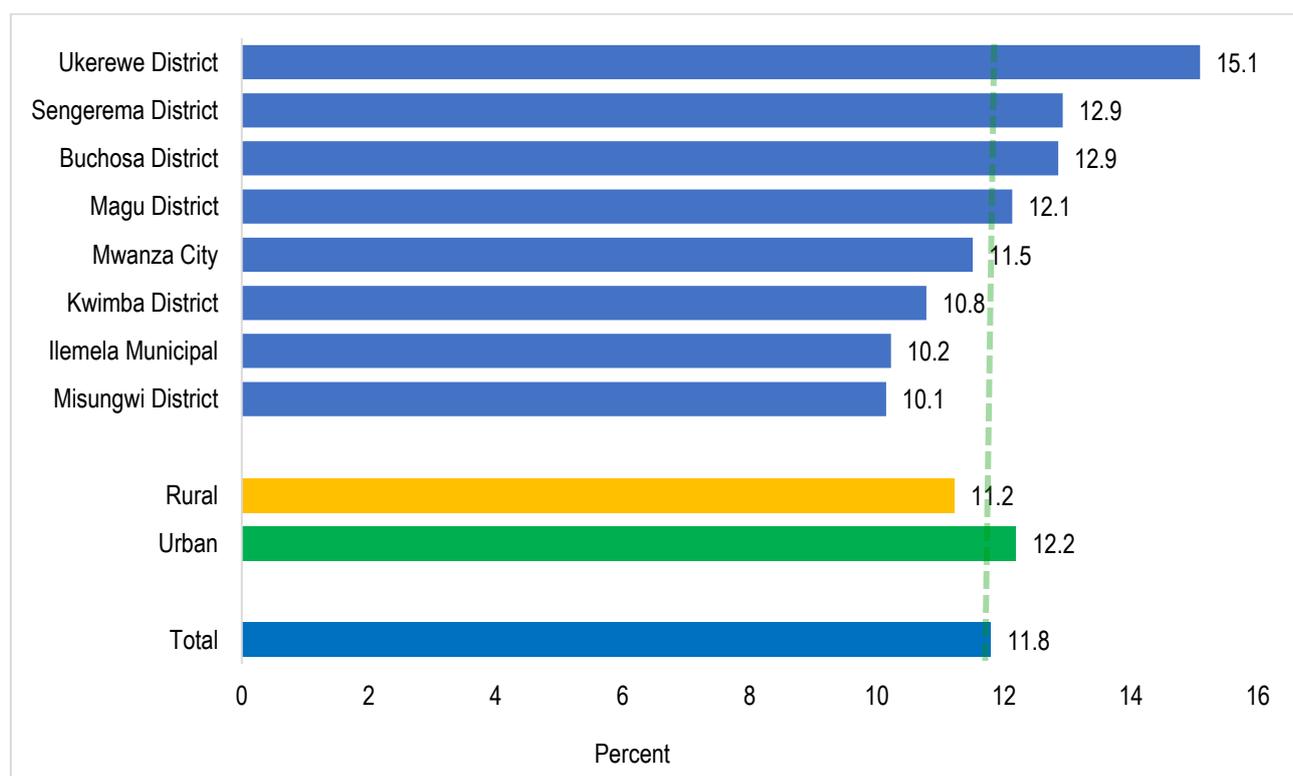
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.1 percent in Misungwi District to 15.1 percent in Ukerewe District. Four councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 11.8 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	11.8	332,682	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.4	4.1
Rural	12.2	203,109	3.3	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	3.7	4.5
Urban	11.2	129,573	3.6	3.4	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.9	3.4
Council																							
Ukerewe District	15.1	42,900	4.0	3.9	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.8	5.3	6.4
Magu District	12.1	39,017	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.5	4.4
Mwanza City	11.5	54,091	3.8	3.6	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.9	3.4
Kwimba District	10.8	38,932	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	2.8	3.6
Sengerema District	12.9	41,293	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.4	4.0	4.8
Buchosa District	12.9	38,998	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.5	4.1	4.8
Ilemela Municipal	10.2	41,611	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.6	2.9
Misungwi District	10.1	35,840	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.6	3.3

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than males in all councils within the Region. Ukerewe District Council has highest prevalence (15.1%) as well as for both males (14.5%) and females (15.6%). Misungwi District Council has the smallest prevalence for males (9.6%) while Ilemela Municipal Council has the smallest preference for females (10.4%) (Table 10.2).

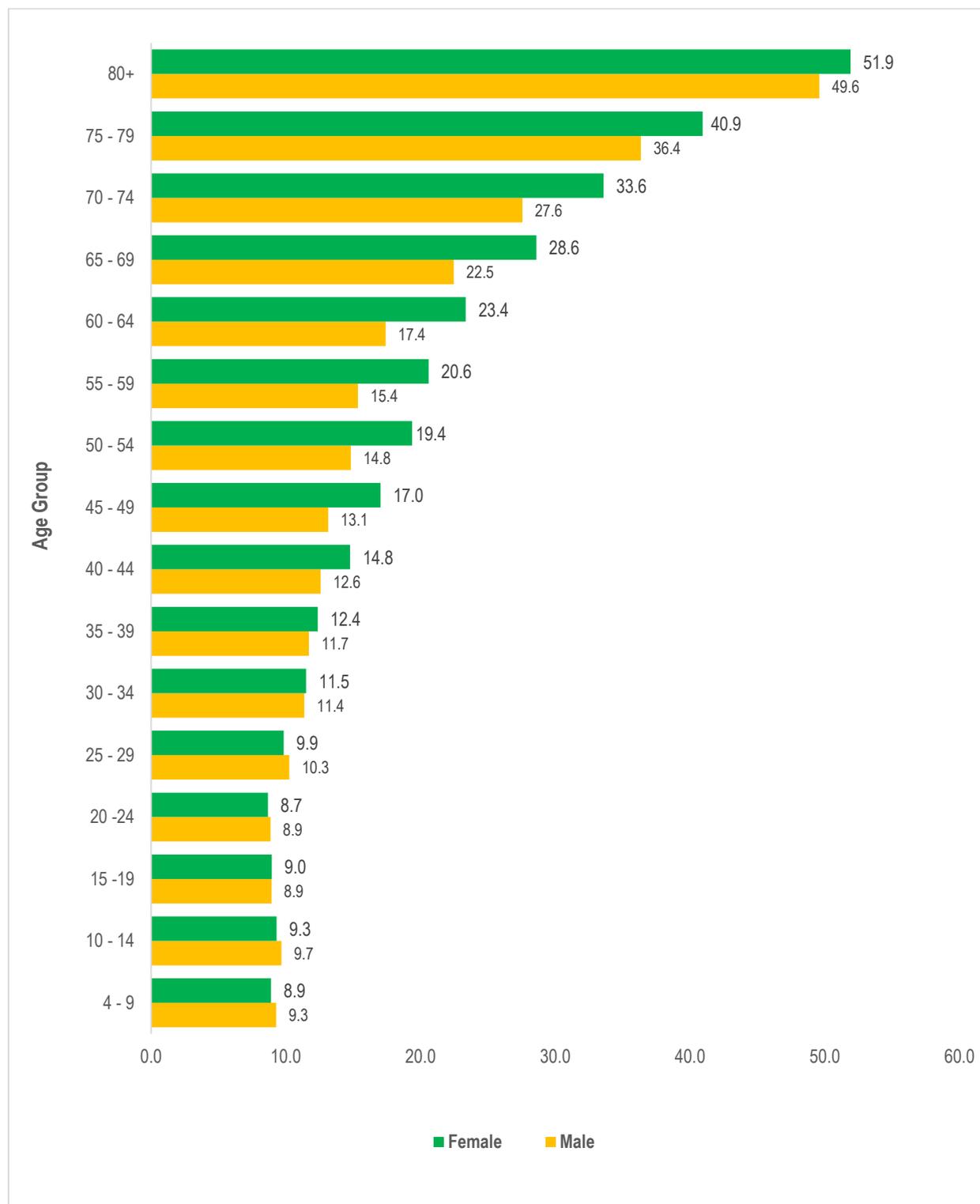
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	332,682	152,315	180,367	11.8	11.3	12.3
Rural	203,109	94,285	108,824	12.2	11.6	12.8
Urban	129,573	58,030	71,543	11.2	10.8	11.6
Council						
Ukerewe District	42,900	19,523	23,377	15.1	14.5	15.6
Magu District	39,017	17,666	21,351	12.1	11.5	12.7
Mwanza City	54,091	24,473	29,618	11.5	11.1	11.8
Kwimba District	38,932	17,595	21,337	10.8	10.0	11.6
Sengerema District	41,293	19,131	22,162	12.9	12.3	13.5
Buchosa District	38,998	18,341	20,657	12.9	12.3	13.4
Ilemela Municipal	41,611	18,953	22,658	10.2	10.0	10.4
Misungwi District	35,840	16,633	19,207	10.1	9.6	10.6

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Mwanza Region is about the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, for females, the rate increases relatively sharply to 51.9 percent and similarly for males reaching 49.6 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Mwanza Region has a total of 4,461 persons with albinism which is equivalent to about one percent (0.12%) of the total population in the Region. Out of that, 2,509 persons (0.14%) are males and 1,952 (0.01%) are females. Almost fifty percent (49.2%) of persons with albinism are living in rural areas. Across councils, large number of persons with albinism are living in Mwanza City (1,003 persons), Illemela Municipality (793 persons) and Magu District (572 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Population in Private Households			Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,638,508	1,761,369	1,877,139	4,461	0.12	2,509	0.14	1,952	0.10
Rural	2,195,521	1,082,168	1,113,353	2,195	0.10	1,272	0.12	923	0.08
Urban	1,442,987	679,201	763,786	2,266	0.16	1,237	0.18	1,029	0.13
Council									
Ukerewe District	369,115	177,254	191,861	383	0.10	220	0.12	163	0.08
Magu District	418,253	202,538	215,715	572	0.14	322	0.16	250	0.12
Mwanza City	585,607	277,049	308,558	1,003	0.17	540	0.19	463	0.15
Kwimba District	477,291	235,256	242,035	380	0.08	218	0.09	162	0.07
Sengerema District	420,481	205,896	214,585	475	0.11	277	0.13	198	0.09
Buchosa District	399,140	197,076	202,064	388	0.10	242	0.12	146	0.07
Illemela Municipal	503,468	237,382	266,086	793	0.16	439	0.18	354	0.13
Misungwi District	465,153	228,918	236,235	467	0.10	251	0.11	216	0.09

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4,461	0.12	2,509	0.14	1,952	0.10	3,638,508	1,761,369	1,877,139
0 – 4	367	0.06	171	0.06	196	0.07	591,653	295,694	295,959
5 – 9	324	0.06	163	0.06	161	0.06	556,339	277,401	278,938
10 – 14	297	0.06	156	0.06	141	0.06	511,263	256,006	255,257
15 – 19	306	0.08	146	0.07	160	0.08	400,654	197,749	202,905
20 – 24	421	0.13	221	0.15	200	0.11	329,266	151,301	177,965
25 – 29	460	0.17	260	0.21	200	0.14	268,194	123,682	144,512
30 – 34	442	0.20	280	0.27	162	0.14	217,856	102,036	115,820
35 – 39	377	0.22	232	0.30	145	0.16	167,714	78,473	89,241
40 – 44	342	0.24	199	0.30	143	0.19	141,151	66,868	74,283
45 – 49	301	0.25	179	0.31	122	0.19	122,334	58,290	64,044
50 – 54	241	0.25	152	0.33	89	0.18	96,111	45,963	50,148
55 – 59	165	0.26	103	0.33	62	0.19	63,352	30,987	32,365
60 – 64	146	0.24	86	0.30	60	0.18	61,243	28,321	32,922
65 – 69	106	0.32	66	0.43	40	0.22	33,393	15,432	17,961
70 – 74	76	0.25	43	0.31	33	0.20	30,788	13,996	16,792
75 – 79	34	0.19	19	0.24	15	0.15	17,623	7,842	9,781
80+	56	0.19	33	0.29	23	0.13	29,574	11,328	18,246

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 97,783 persons in Mwanza Region equivalent to 3.47 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal code injuries (0.44%) and cleft palate (0.37) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of Persons with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males when compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 7 Years and above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Mwanza 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	97,783	48,244	49,539	3.47	3.57	3.37	3.80	3.87	3.73	2.99	3.11	2.88
Cleft Palate	10,389	5,018	5,371	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.46	0.47	0.46
Hydrocephalus	8,395	4,138	4,257	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.29
Spinal bifida	8,368	4,053	4,315	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.28
Spinal cord injuries	12,288	5,689	6,599	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.43
Epilepsy or seizures	9,386	4,866	4,520	0.33	0.36	0.31	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.20	0.20	0.19
Psoriasis	4,510	1,890	2,620	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.14
Storiosis	3,152	1,384	1,768	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.07
Autism	1,318	715	603	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04
Mental Health	9,979	5,203	4,776	0.35	0.39	0.33	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.27	0.31	0.25
Mental Disorder	8,857	4,762	4,095	0.31	0.35	0.28	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.24	0.29	0.20
Dwarfism	1,447	687	760	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Leprosy	565	325	240	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	701	356	345	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	18,428	9,158	9,270	0.65	0.68	0.63	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.47	0.50	0.45

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities in Mwanza Region. More than 6 out of 10 PWDs (62.2%) reported disease as the cause of their disability while 17.8 percent of disability cases are inborn. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (62.2%) living in rural areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 62.1 percent in urban areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.4%).

Proportionately more females than males reported “diseases” (63.9%) as well as “others” (14.7%) as causes of disabilities. Further, there are proportionately more males than females reporting as cause “inborn”, “accident”, “beaten” and “drug abuse” (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	64,454	100.0	17.8	62.2	6.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	12.3
Rural	39,805	61.8	18.3	62.2	5.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	13.0
Urban	24,649	38.2	17.0	62.1	8.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	11.3
Sex									
Male	28,255	43.8	21.2	60.0	8.5	0.8	0.3	NA	9.3
Female	36,199	56.2	15.1	63.9	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	14.7

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Mwanza 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	22,404	9.8	62.8	4.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	20.9	9,423	11.5	61.5	7.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	18.1	12,981	8.6	63.8	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	22.9
Hearing	10,936	29.6	53.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	12.4	4,645	34.4	51.9	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	9.3	6,291	26.1	54.9	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.9	14.7
Walking	22,691	14.3	54.5	12.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	18.1	9,168	19.4	51.1	16.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	12.2	13,523	10.9	56.8	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	22.1
Remembering	7,557	28.5	44.8	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	22.5	3,192	34.8	46.4	3.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	14.2	4,365	24.0	43.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	28.5
Self-care	6,094	29.2	48.8	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	15.2	2,871	34.3	49.1	6.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	9.5	3,223	24.7	48.5	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	20.3
Communication	13,531	26.4	70.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.2	6,765	29.0	68.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	6,766	23.8	71.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.3

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with albinism, of whom 23.6 percent are using assistive devices, for other types of disability, the use is very low. For example, less than one percent of persons with hearing disabilities (0.9%) are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively equal among males and females for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	23.6	23.2	24.1	27.0	25.8	28.7	20.3	20.6	19.9
Seeing	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	5.3	4.9	5.7
Hearing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Walking	5.0	5.9	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.0	7.1	8.1	6.3
Self-care	4.2	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	6.2	6.5	5.9
Communication	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.6

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About twenty-five percent (24.6%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region own land.
- More than thirteen percent (13.4%) of males in Mwanza Region own land alone compared with 7.6 percent of females.
- About forty-two percent (41.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Mwanza Region do not possess legal documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Mwanza Region, 23.9 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 24.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (29.3%) among rural population compared with the urban population (18.5%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than those of males in both rural and urban areas (26.8%) and (15.6%) for females respectively and (31.9%) and (21.8%) for males respectively. (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,979,253	485,935	24.6
	Male	932,268	257,409	27.6
	Female	1,046,985	228,526	21.8
Rural	Both Sexes	1,117,542	326,923	29.3
	Male	537,745	171,475	31.9
	Female	579,797	155,448	26.8
Urban	Both Sexes	861,711	159,012	18.5
	Male	394,523	85,934	21.8
	Female	467,188	73,078	15.6

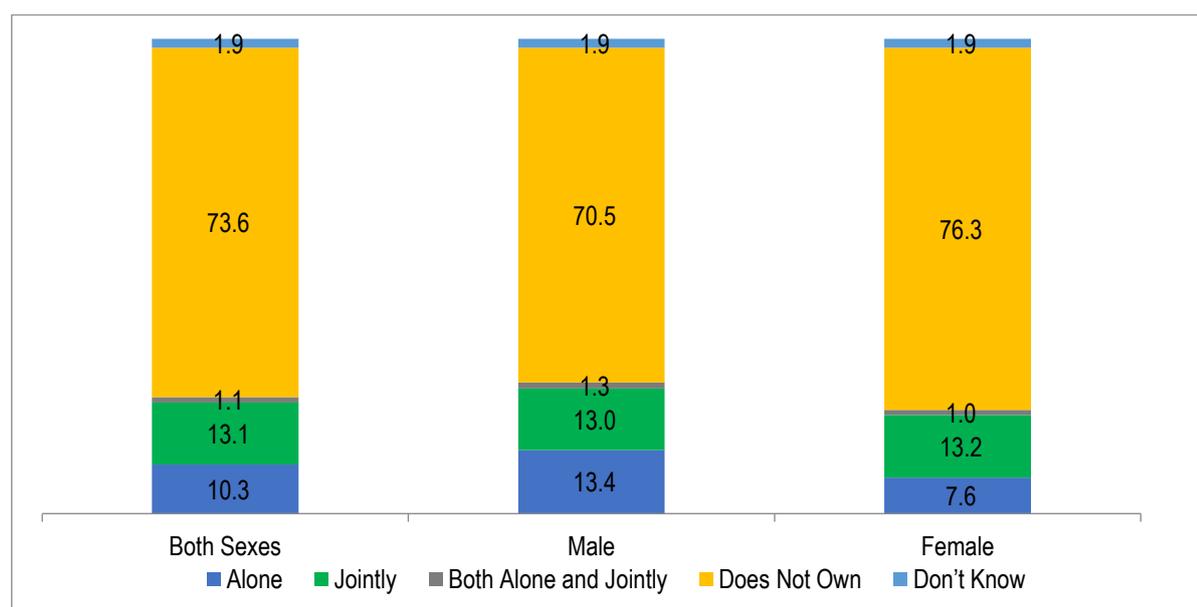
Results show that more than seventy-three percent (73.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 10.3 percent own land alone and 13.1 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Mwanza Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (7.6%) is very much below that of males (13.4%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (13.2%) than that of males (13.0%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (17.6% and 7.7% respectively) compared with that of males (17.1% and 7.3% respectively) (Table 11.2)

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC.

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	1,979,253	10.3	13.1	1.1	73.6	1.9
	Male	932,268	13.4	13.0	1.3	70.5	1.9
	Female	1,046,985	7.6	13.2	1.0	76.3	1.9
Rural	Both Sexes	1,117,542	10.4	17.4	1.5	68.8	1.9
	Male	537,745	13.1	17.1	1.7	66.2	1.9
	Female	579,797	7.8	17.6	1.3	71.2	1.9
Urban	Both Sexes	861,711	10.3	7.5	0.7	79.8	1.8
	Male	394,523	13.8	7.3	0.8	76.5	1.8
	Female	467,188	7.3	7.7	0.6	82.5	1.8

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Mwanza Region is 73.6 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 24.5 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (27.7%) for males than for females (21.8%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC.



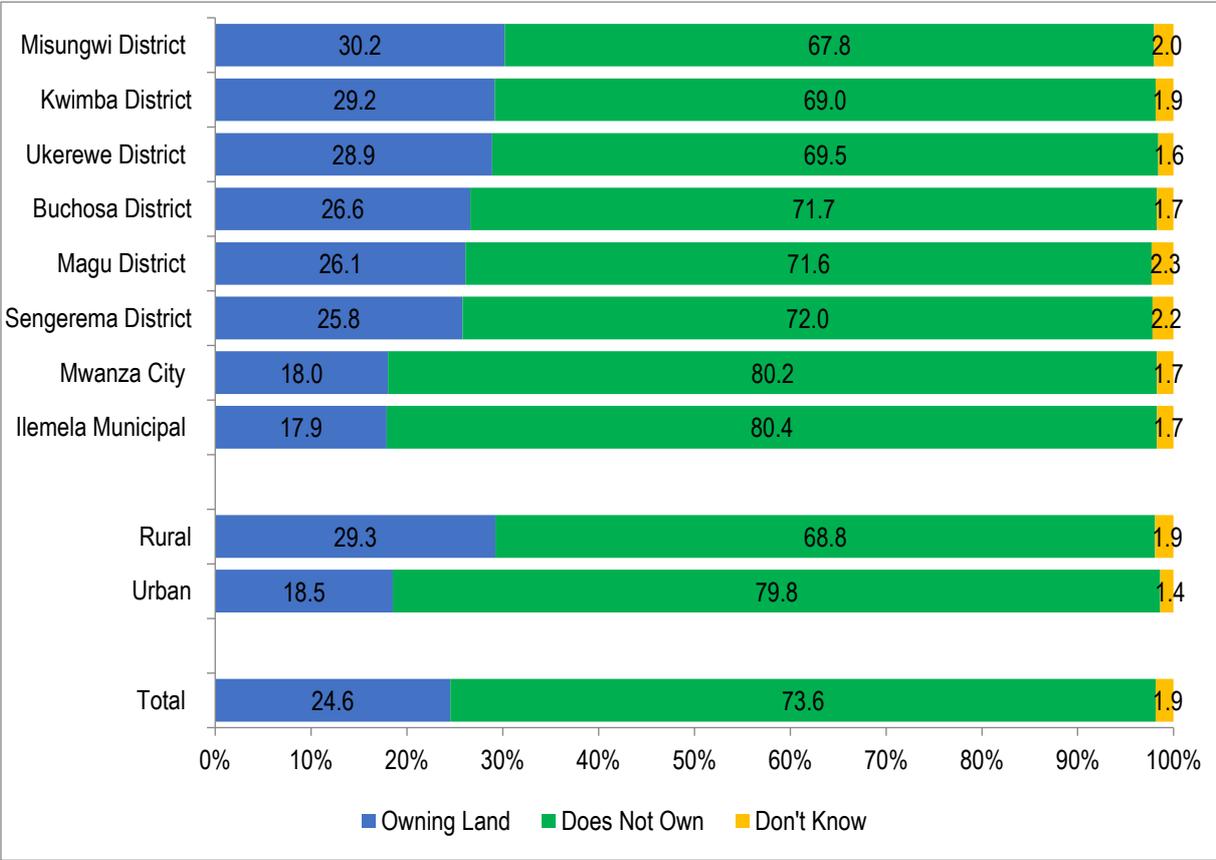
The 2022 PHC results further reveal that among persons 15 years and above, land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.6%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (11.4%). Similar pattern of ownership by age is observed in both urban and rural areas. Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age 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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC.

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	1,979,328	20.2	74.1	5.6	1,117,584	21.1	72.1	6.9	861,744	19.2	76.8	4.0
Male	932,299	21.2	73.6	5.2	537,761	22.9	70.8	6.3	394,538	18.9	77.4	3.7
Female	1,047,029	19.4	74.6	6.0	579,823	19.3	73.2	7.4	467,206	19.5	76.3	4.2
Owning land												
Total	485,994	5.0	83.6	11.4	326,953	6.3	81.1	12.5	159,041	2.4	88.6	9.0
Male	257,431	5.1	83.7	11.2	171,485	6.6	81.0	12.5	85,946	2.2	89.2	8.6
Female	228,563	5.0	83.4	11.6	155,468	6.1	81.3	12.6	73,095	2.6	88.0	9.4
Does not own												
Total	1,456,167	24.8	71.5	3.7	768,894	26.8	68.7	4.5	687,273	22.7	74.5	2.8
Male	657,459	27.0	70.1	2.9	355,792	30.2	66.4	3.4	301,667	23.2	74.5	2.4
Female	798,708	23.1	72.6	4.3	413,102	23.8	70.8	5.4	385,606	22.3	74.5	3.2
Don't Know												
Total	37,167	38.9	54.9	6.2	21,737	39.6	52.9	7.5	15,430	38.0	57.7	4.3
Male	17,409	41.7	54.5	3.8	10,484	43.4	52.1	4.5	6,925	39.1	58.2	2.6
Female	19,758	36.5	55.3	8.3	11,253	36.1	53.7	10.2	8,505	37.0	57.3	5.7

Findings reveal that Misungwi District Council has a relatively higher proportion (30.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils followed by Kwimba District Council (29.2%). On the other hand, Ilemela Municipal Council has the lowest proportions of persons owning land (17.9%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 41.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region own land without any legal documents. Among land owners possessing legal documents, 23.9 percent own land alone, 31.5 percent own land jointly and 2.6 percent own land both alone and jointly. The results further reveal that percentage of females with legal documents owning land jointly (36.3%) is higher than that for males (27.2%).

About 46 percent (45.7%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 33.4 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 33.4 percent own land jointly, followed by those owning land alone 17.9%. On the other hand, for those possessing legal documents in rural areas the

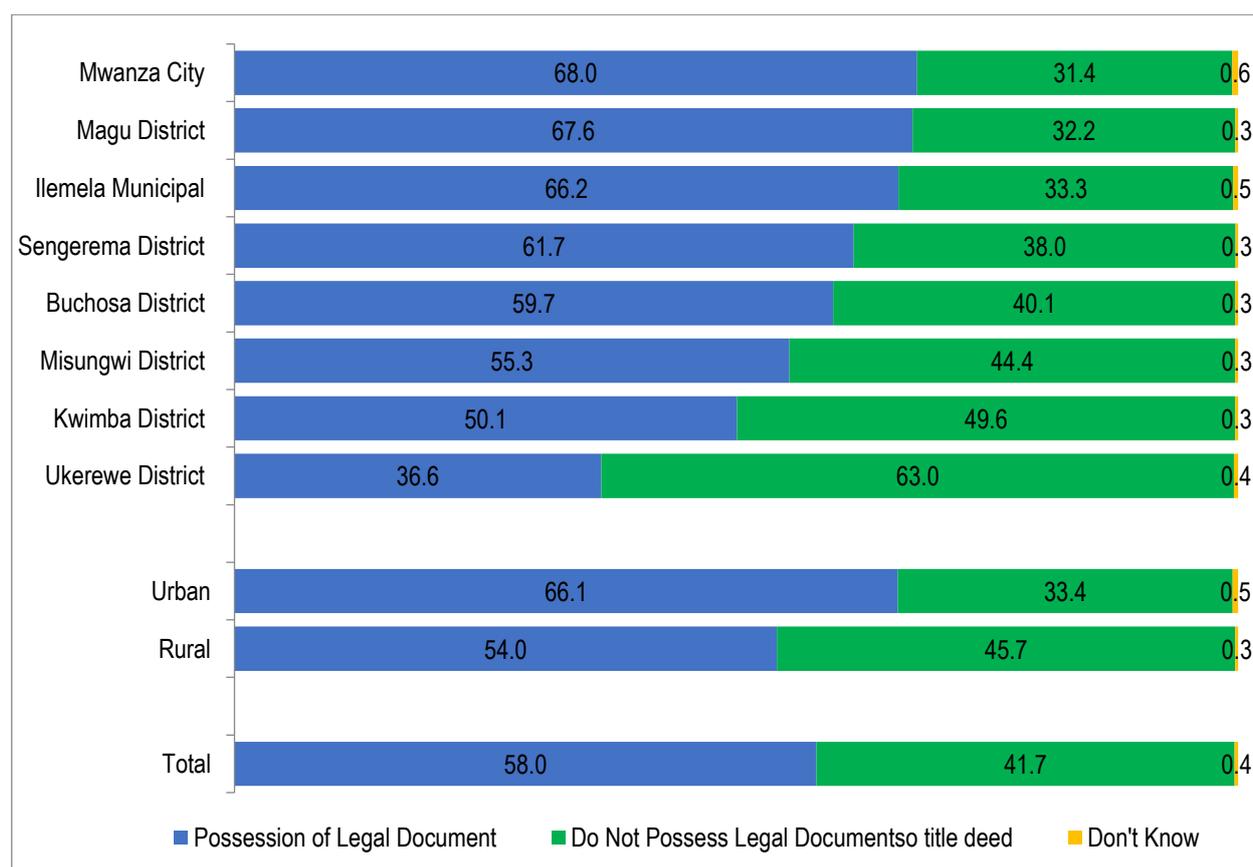
highest percent is for females owning land jointly (37.4%) while in urban areas it is males owning land alone (41.7%) (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	485,935	257,409	228,526	326,923	171,475	155,448	159,012	85,934	73,078
Alone	23.9	27.8	19.5	17.9	20.9	14.6	36.3	41.7	29.9
Jointly	31.5	27.2	36.3	33.4	29.7	37.4	27.6	22.3	34.0
Both alone and jointly	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.4
No legal document	41.7	42.0	41.3	45.7	46.3	45.0	33.4	33.4	33.3
Don't Know	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4

The 2022 PHC show that 58.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above possess legal documents. Persons living in urban areas are more likely to possess legal documents (66.1%) than persons living in rural areas (54.0%). Results further show that possession of legal documents varies across councils ranging from 36.6 percent in Ukerewe District to 68.0 percent in Mwanza City (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Six in ten (58.3%) households in Mwanza Region own houses they live in.
- About seventy-two percent (71.7%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than sixty six percent (66.2%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than forty-seven percent (47.2%) of households in rural areas and 47.7 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 22.9 percent in 2012 to 37.7 percent in 2022.
- About five in ten (45.1%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Mwanza Region, 58.3 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (70.7%) in rural areas than in urban (45.0%). The percentage of male and female headed households owning houses

is about the same (58.4% and 58.1% respectively). Across councils, Kwimba District has the highest percent (79.7%) of households living in their own houses while Mwanza City has the smallest percentage (43.0 %) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

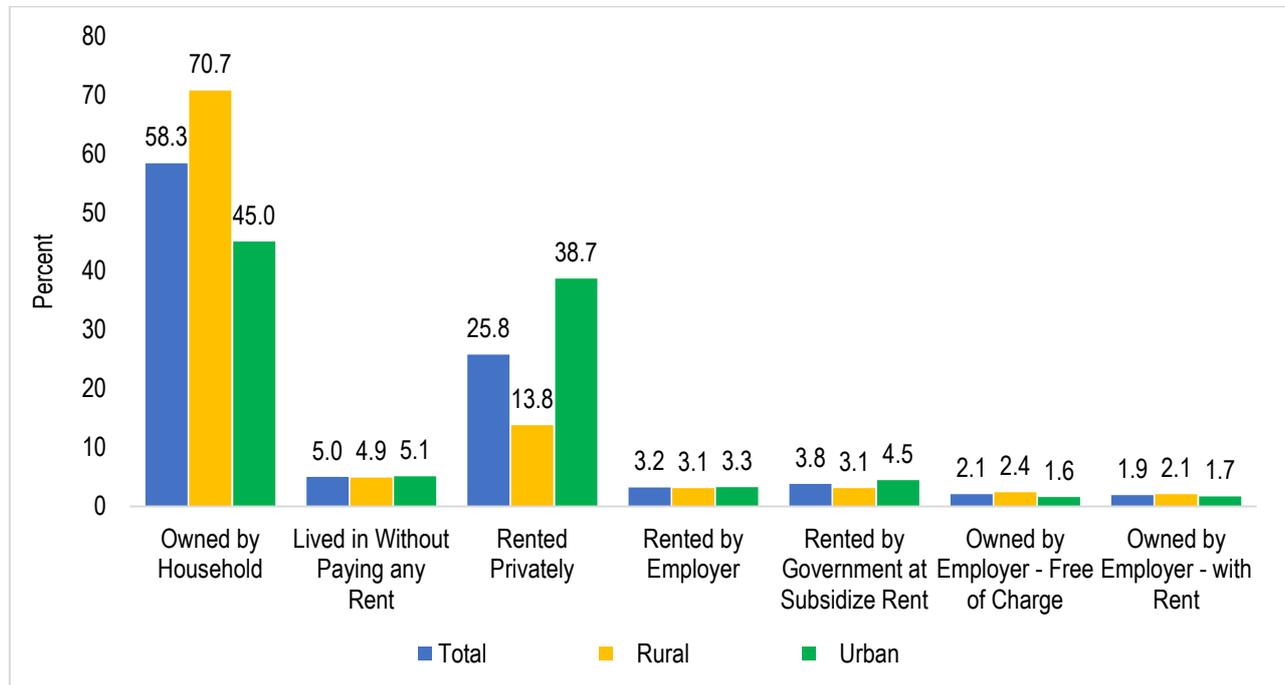


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize	Owned by Employer - Free of	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	744,709	58.3	5.0	25.8	3.2	3.8	2.1	1.9
Rural	385,939	70.7	4.9	13.8	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.1
Urban	358,770	45.0	5.1	38.7	3.3	4.5	1.6	1.7
Male Headed Households	456,855	58.4	5.1	25.5	3.1	3.7	2.2	2.0
Female Headed Households	287,854	58.1	4.9	26.3	3.3	3.9	1.8	1.8
Council	80,326	62.9	4.8	19.4	3.5	4.8	2.4	2.2
Ukerewe District	74,506	70.2	4.3	15.2	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.1
Magu District	80,326	62.9	4.8	19.4	3.5	4.8	2.4	2.2
Mwanza City	152,192	43.0	5.4	39.2	3.7	5.0	1.8	1.9
Kwimba District	75,147	79.7	3.6	10.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.2
Sengerema District	76,898	64.5	5.5	19.1	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.1
Buchosa District	79,798	61.6	5.6	21.8	3.8	3.3	2.0	1.9
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	43.6	5.1	42.4	2.8	3.4	1.3	1.5
Misungwi District	79,104	65.6	5.5	15.3	3.7	4.0	3.4	2.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Mwanza Region, 23.6 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 14.9 percent have title deed. Most households have customary type of ownership (30.0%). Households in urban areas are more likely (30.9%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (5.4%). Female-headed households are more likely (16.0 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (14.2%). Across councils, the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 4.7 percent in Kwimba District to 37.4 percent in Ilemela Municipality (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza 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 Acknowledgem ent of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Sheh ia	No Legal Right
Total	434,017	14.9	3.0	6.1	30.0	4.0	0.1	18.4	23.6
Rural	272,680	5.4	1.0	3.5	42.5	3.4	0.0	17.6	26.6
Urban	161,337	30.9	6.4	10.4	8.7	5.0	0.1	19.8	18.6
Male Headed	266,768	14.2	3.0	6.0	30.5	4.1	0.1	18.4	23.8
Female Headed	167,249	16.0	3.1	6.1	29.1	3.8	0.1	18.5	23.4
Council									
Ukerewe District	52,278	5.4	1.2	3.7	48.1	1.9	0.0	11.2	28.5
Magu District	50,523	11.7	1.8	5.1	32.4	4.3	0.1	21.1	23.6
Mwanza City	65,503	31.8	11.3	8.6	5.8	6.0	0.1	19.6	16.8
Kwimba District	59,927	4.7	0.6	1.7	40.0	2.7	0.0	15.9	34.5
Sengerema District	49,576	9.5	1.1	9.5	32.1	3.8	0.0	22.6	21.3
Buchosa District	49,127	5.9	0.8	5.0	37.8	4.6	0.0	25.6	20.1
Ilemela Municipal	55,196	37.4	3.4	9.9	7.7	4.8	0.0	16.1	20.7
Misungwi District	51,887	7.6	1.8	4.8	42.3	3.5	0.1	16.4	23.6

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

In Mwanza Region, 93.2 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 80 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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



Table 12.3 shows that, the majority of households in urban areas (98.3%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 87.3 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 82.2 percent in Kwimba District Council to 98.6 percent in Mwanza City Council. The council with the highest percent (15.7%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Kwimba District.

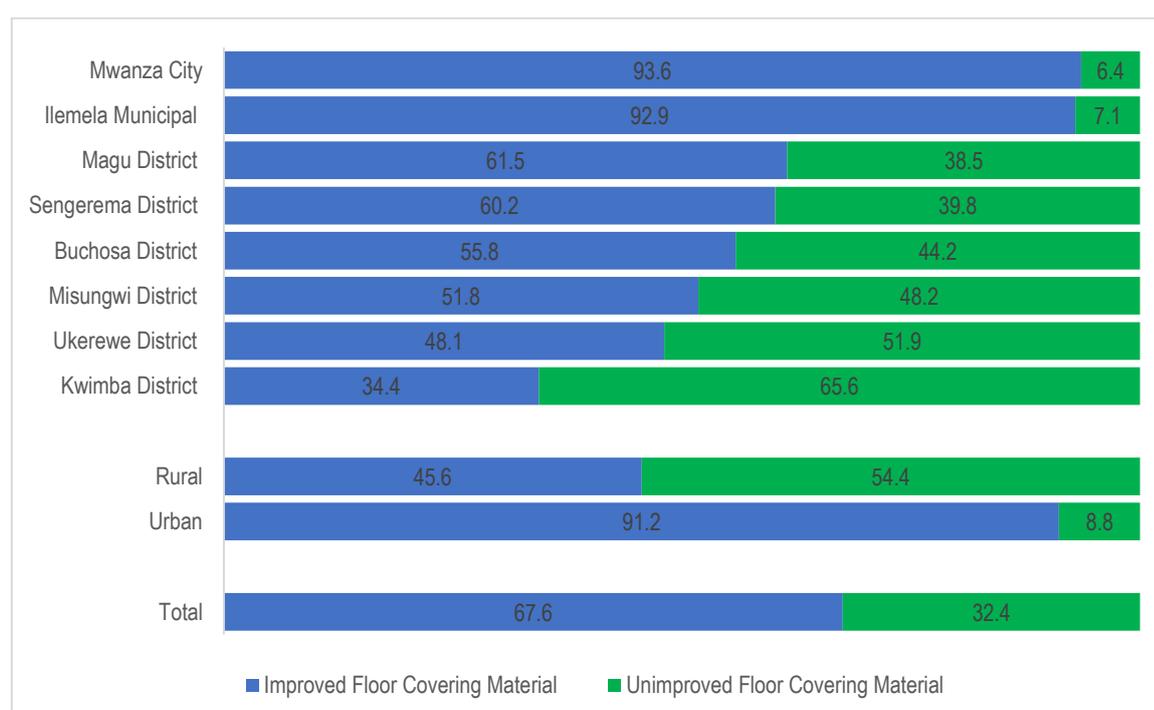
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

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	744,709	92.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Rural	385,939	87.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.6	1.2	0.3	0.3
Urban	358,770	98.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council									
Ukerewe District	74,506	92.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Magu District	80,326	90.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	7.3	1.2	0.0	0.1
Mwanza City	152,192	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kwimba District	75,147	82.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.7	1.8	0.0	0.0
Sengerema District	76,898	92.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.8	0.2	0.1
Buchosa District	79,798	92.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.6	1.1	0.9
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	98.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Misungwi District	79,104	84.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	14.3	1.2	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Mwanza Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 67.6 while 32.4 percent live in houses with un-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 34.4 percent in Kwimba District Council to 93.6 percent in Mwanza City Council (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 57.1 percent of households in Mwanza Region are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by earth or sand (31.7%) as floor. In urban areas, seven out of ten households (72.2%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by ceramic tiles (17.1%). In rural areas, most households (59.2%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by cement (43.1%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (74.6%) in Mwanza City Council followed by Ilemela Municipal Council (70.3%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Kwimba District (32.4%) and Ukerewe District (45.0%) (Table 12.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁷
Total	744,709	57.1	9.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	31.7	0.1	0.2
Rural	385,939	43.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	53.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	358,770	72.2	17.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.1
Council											
Ukerewe District	74,506	45.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.3	50.2	0.1	0.3
Magu District	80,326	53.9	5.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	37.9	0.1	0.2
Mwanza City	152,192	74.6	17.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.1
Kwimba District	75,147	32.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	65.0	0.2	0.2
Sengerema District	76,898	54.7	4.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	39.3	0.1	0.2
Buchosa District	79,798	53.4	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.4	41.9	0.1	0.4
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	70.3	21.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.1
Misungwi District	79,104	46.5	4.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.7	0.1	0.2

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Mwanza Region, have their house walls built with cement/rock bricks (42.7%) followed by sundried bricks (27.6%) and baked bricks (23.8%). In urban areas, about seventy-one (70.8%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (10.8%). In rural areas, 43.2 percent of the households are living in houses built with sundried bricks as the main wall materials, followed by cement/rock bricks (16.5%).

Ilemela Municipal Council has the highest (80.3%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Buchosa and Kwimba District Councils have less than 20 percent (5.0%, and 13.5% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Total	744,709	1.5	42.7	27.6	23.8	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Rural	385,939	0.9	16.5	43.2	31.9	1.5	1.8	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	358,770	2.2	70.8	10.8	15.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council											
Ukerewe District	74,506	1.2	24.0	24.1	33.8	2.1	5.1	8.3	1.2	0.0	0.2
Magu District	80,326	2.4	42.1	37.8	15.5	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Mwanza City	152,192	2.7	73.7	12.1	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwimba District	75,147	0.3	13.5	66.5	17.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.1
Sengerema District	76,898	1.2	16.7	29.8	49.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.1
Buchosa District	79,798	0.8	5.0	16.7	66.1	4.8	2.8	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.2
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	1.5	80.3	8.0	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Misungwi District	79,104	0.9	32.1	53.7	11.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Three in ten (37.8%) households have one room for sleeping, 29.9 percent have two rooms and 19.9 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 32.1 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (45.5%) in urban than in rural areas (30.6%). Mwanza City Council has the highest (49.5%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Kwimba District (23.0%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

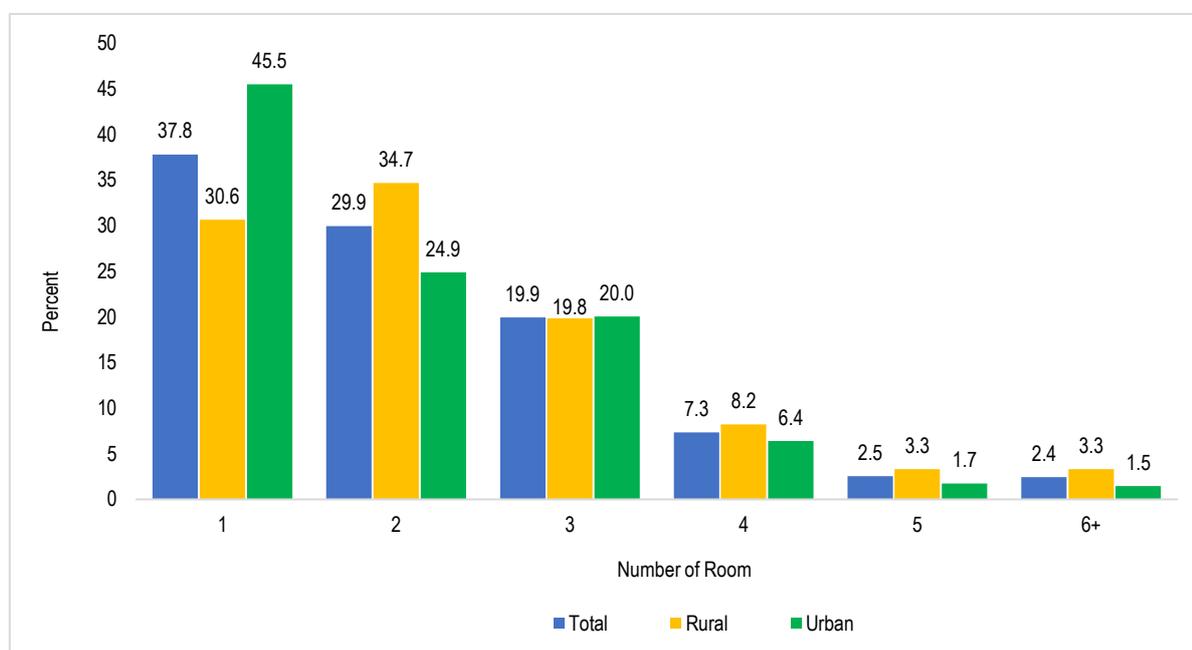


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	744,709	4.9	37.8	29.9	19.9	7.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
Rural	385,939	5.8	30.6	34.7	19.8	8.2	3.3	3.3	2.3
Urban	358,770	4.1	45.5	24.9	20.0	6.4	1.7	1.5	2.0
Male Headed Households	456,855	5.1	37.9	28.9	20.0	7.7	2.8	2.7	2.2
Female Headed Households	287,854	4.6	37.6	31.5	19.8	6.8	2.2	2.0	2.1
Council									
Ukerewe District	74,506	5.0	35.4	33.2	19.3	6.9	2.4	2.9	2.2
Magu District	80,326	5.2	32.6	33.1	21.0	7.8	2.9	2.5	2.3
Mwanza City	152,192	3.8	49.5	23.4	18.8	5.6	1.5	1.2	1.9
Kwimba District	75,147	6.4	23.0	38.0	21.3	9.8	4.1	3.7	2.5
Sengerema District	76,898	5.5	33.1	31.9	20.0	8.4	3.1	3.5	2.3
Buchosa District	79,798	5.0	40.0	31.6	17.2	6.5	2.5	2.2	2.1
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	4.0	45.0	24.2	21.0	6.7	1.7	1.5	2.0
Misungwi District	79,104	5.9	27.7	34.2	21.4	9.2	3.7	3.8	2.1

12.4 Water and Sanitation

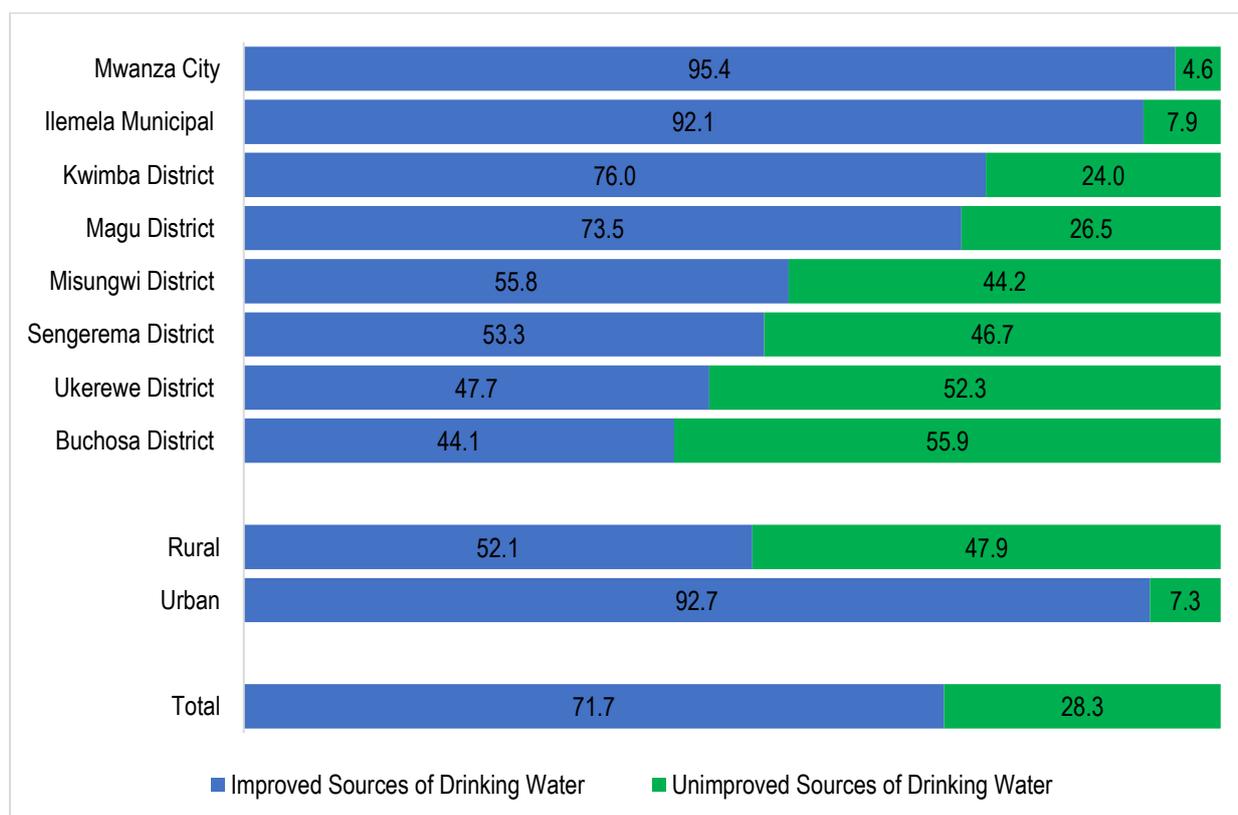
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

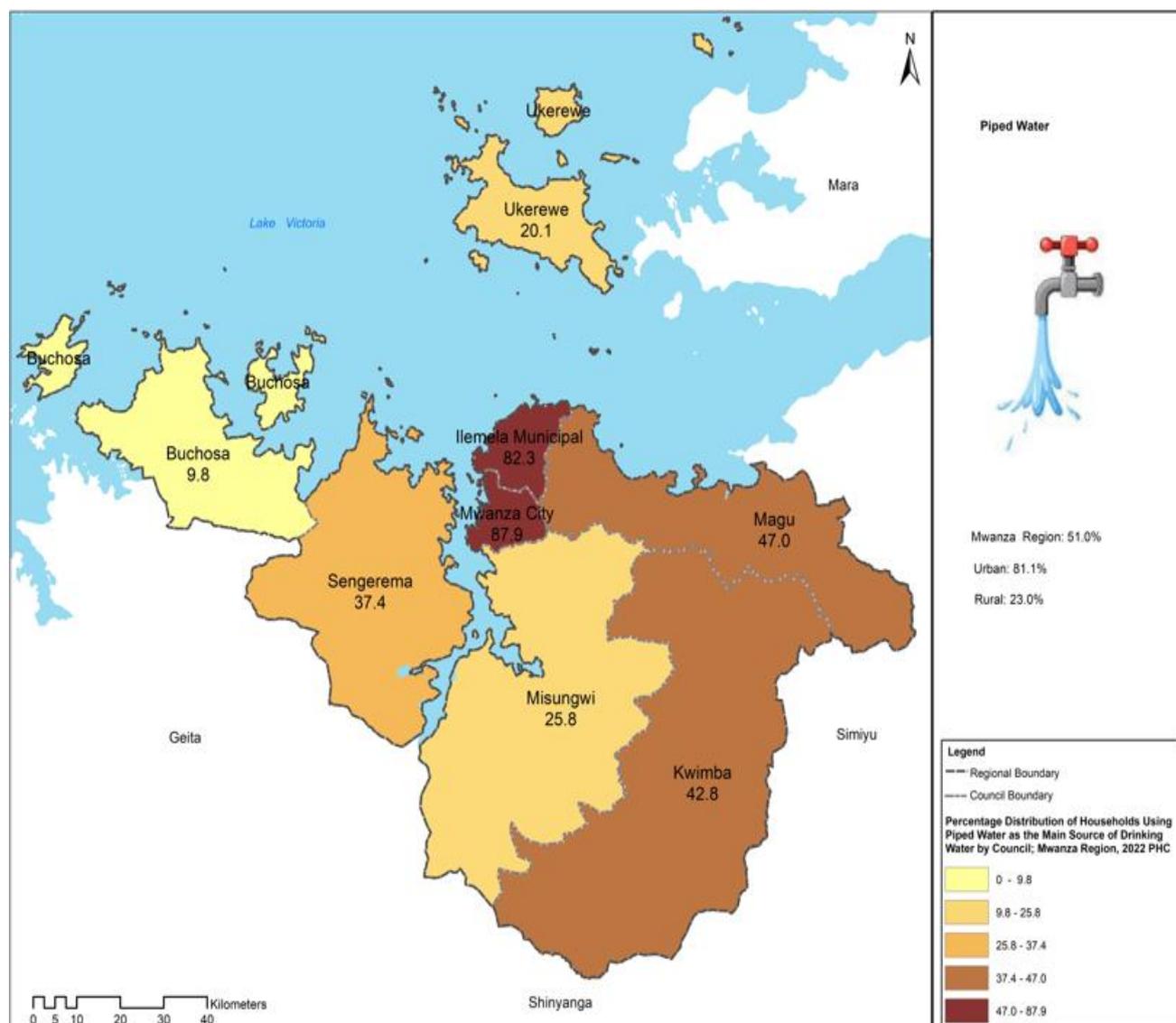
Results show that in Mwanza Region 71.7 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, four councils namely Mwanza City (95.4%), Ilemela Municipality (92.1%), Kwimba District (76.0%) and Magu District (73.5%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, two councils with less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Ukerewe District (47.7%) and Buchosa District (44.1%) (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (51.0%) in Mwanza Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (81.1% urban and 23.0% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 36.1 percent, while 21.5 percent are getting water in the yard/plot and 16.1 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply. In rural areas, 26.3 percent of households are getting water from unprotected dug well, 14.8 percent from a public tap and 13.0 percent from tube well/borehole. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 9.8 percent in Buchosa District Council to 87.9 percent in Mwanza City Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	744,709	19.5	11.4	11.2	8.9	7.4	9.0	16.1	1.2	6.9	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	5.3
Rural	385,939	4.0	2.0	14.8	2.2	13.0	10.5	26.3	2.0	12.3	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	9.3
Urban	358,770	36.1	21.5	7.3	16.1	1.5	7.5	5.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.0
Male Headed Households	456,855	18.9	11.2	11.1	8.7	7.5	9.1	16.6	1.2	7.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	5.6
Female Headed Household	287,854	20.4	11.7	11.4	9.3	7.3	8.9	15.3	1.2	6.4	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	4.9
Council															
Ukerewe District	74,506	6.4	3.8	4.3	5.6	6.7	11.0	15.8	4.3	20.8	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	15.7
Magu District	80,326	13.6	8.1	18.6	6.7	12.0	11.8	19.4	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	4.3
Mwanza City	152,192	40.0	23.7	5.4	18.9	0.6	4.8	3.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.7
Kwimba District	75,147	7.0	3.8	28.8	3.3	27.4	4.4	11.5	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	9.5
Sengerema District	76,898	13.2	7.0	10.8	6.3	5.6	6.5	31.8	0.8	7.6	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.3
Buchosa District	79,798	1.2	0.5	7.4	0.7	6.6	16.6	28.9	3.5	19.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	0.1	7.5
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	37.7	21.7	8.8	14.1	0.9	6.9	5.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.2
Misungwi District	79,104	5.7	4.2	13.0	3.0	10.7	15.2	31.6	0.7	8.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.4	4.0

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; improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, covered pit or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with washable slab and with lid, pit Latrine with washable slab without lid and pit latrine without washable slab (soil slab). Unimproved facilities include pit latrine without slab (open pit) and bucket.

More than sixty percent (66.2%) of households in Mwanza Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households, 42.6 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Mwanza City Council has the highest percent (93.7%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Kwimba District Council has the lowest (32.6%). The most commonly (29.4%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (49.8% in rural and 7.3% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.5 percent in Mwanza City Council to 11.5 percent in Kwimba District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

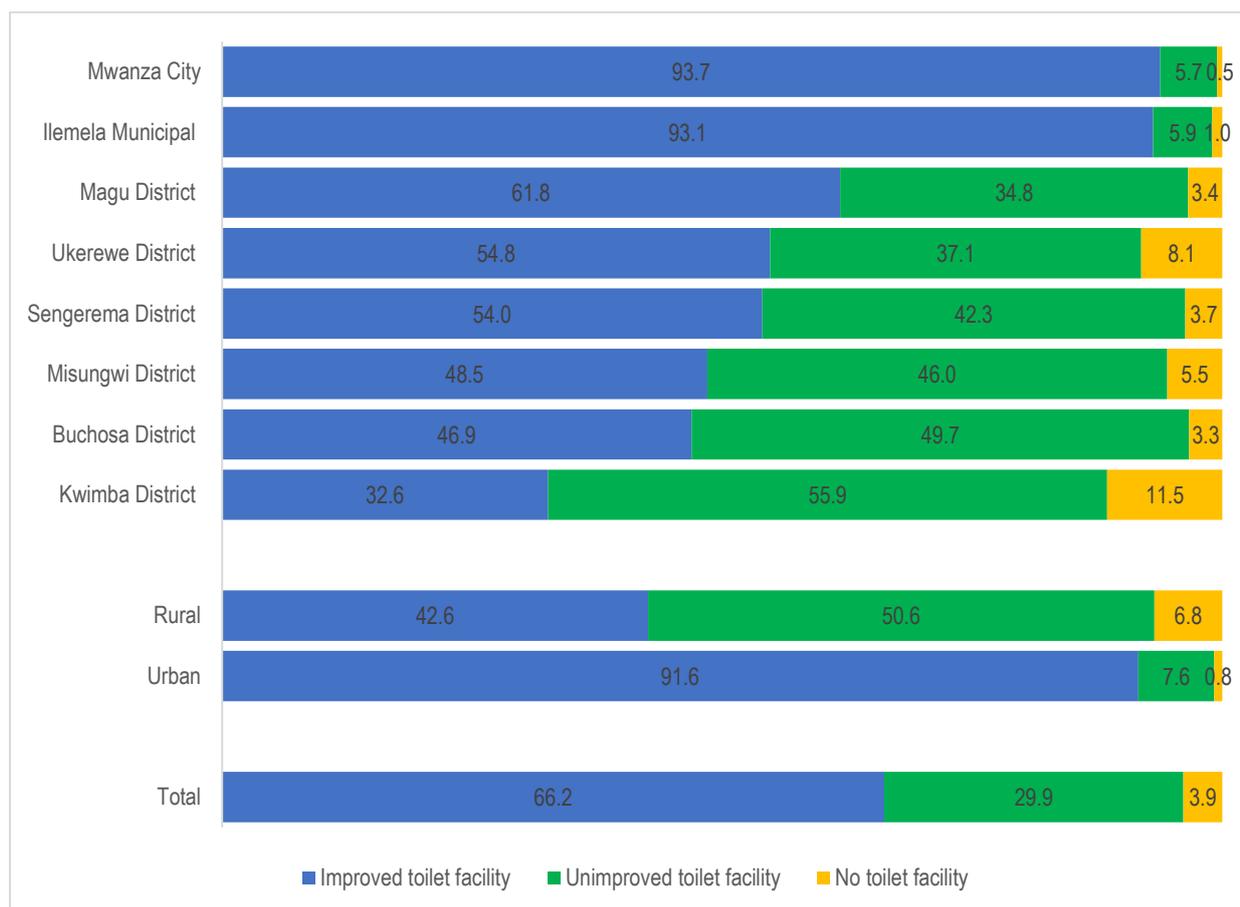


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	744,709	5.9	16.5	16.0	2.6	8.9	4.6	7.1	4.8	29.4	0.5	3.9
Rural	385,939	1.6	3.8	11.9	2.0	7.8	2.8	6.1	6.6	49.8	0.8	6.8
Urban	358,770	10.6	30.1	20.3	3.2	10.1	6.5	8.1	2.7	7.3	0.2	0.8
Male Headed Households	456,855	5.8	16.4	15.8	2.5	8.9	4.6	7.0	4.8	29.9	0.5	3.8
Female Headed Households	287,854	6.2	16.6	16.3	2.6	9.0	4.6	7.2	4.6	28.5	0.5	4.1
Council												
Ukerewe District	74,506	2.1	6.1	15.8	2.7	12.4	3.5	7.6	4.7	35.6	1.5	8.1
Magu District	80,326	4.9	9.8	21.0	3.1	5.6	4.0	7.3	6.1	34.2	0.7	3.4
Mwanza City	152,192	11.8	30.3	19.7	3.4	10.0	7.0	8.9	2.6	5.6	0.1	0.5
Kwimba District	75,147	1.7	3.2	8.6	1.3	5.9	1.7	4.3	5.9	55.7	0.2	11.5
Sengerema District	76,898	3.1	7.4	15.3	2.2	11.5	2.9	6.2	5.6	41.3	1.0	3.7
Buchosa District	79,798	1.0	2.1	14.3	2.4	10.1	3.5	6.6	7.0	49.4	0.3	3.3
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	11.4	36.7	16.6	2.6	8.6	7.2	7.6	2.3	5.7	0.2	1.0
Misungwi District	79,104	2.3	9.7	12.2	2.0	6.7	2.7	5.8	7.3	45.4	0.7	5.5

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Mwanza Region use firewood (47.4%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (32.5%). In rural areas 47.2 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 47.7 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 31.8 percent and in urban areas it is 33.8 percent.

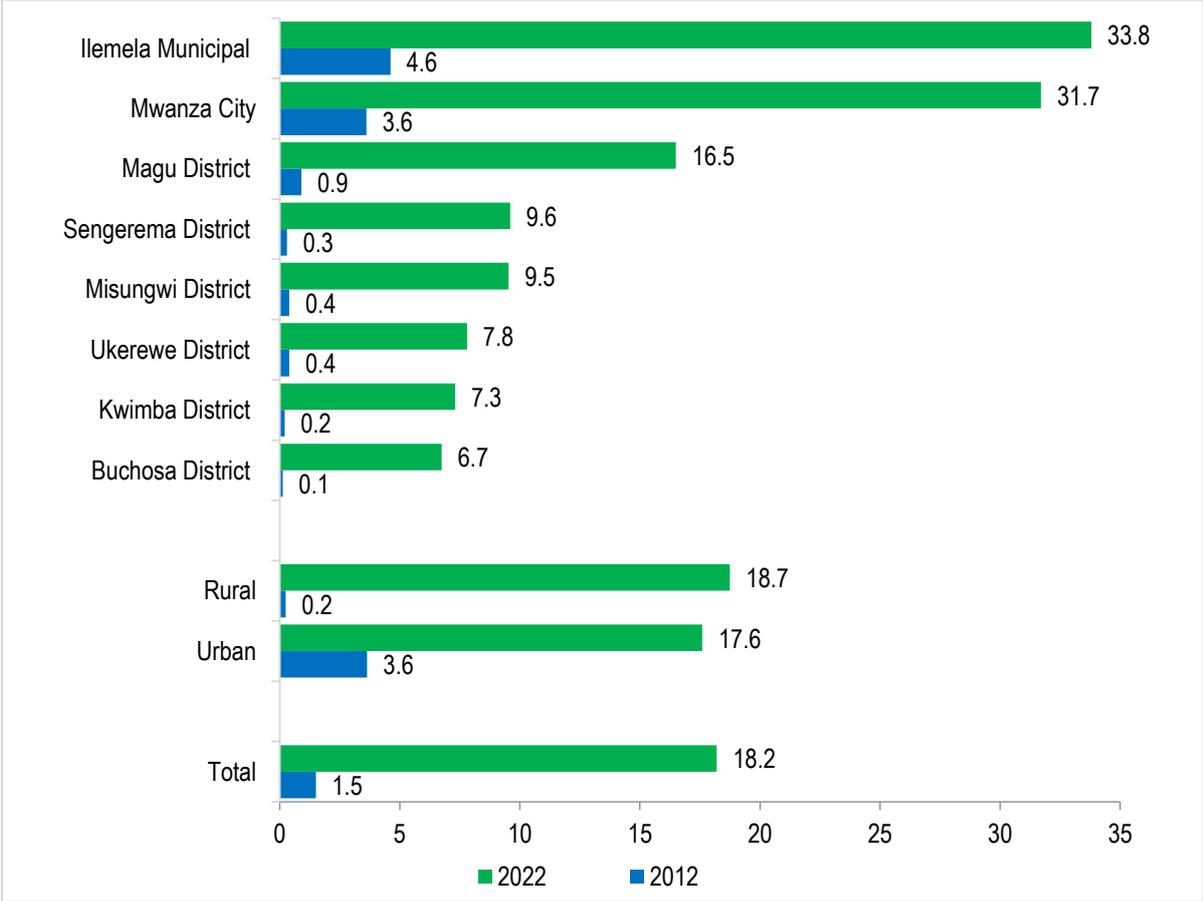
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 9.1 percent in Mwanza City to 82.2 percent in Kwimba District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 9.4 percent in Kwimba District to 56.6 percent in Mwanza City (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	744,709	4.5	3.2	0.2	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	32.5	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3
Rural	456,855	4.5	3.2	0.2	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	31.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8
Urban	287,854	4.6	3.2	0.2	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.8	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Male Headed Households	385,939	1.3	4.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.4	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Female Headed Households	358,770	8.0	2.2	0.2	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	52.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
Council															
Ukerewe District	74,506	1.5	3.3	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.0	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Magu District	80,326	4.7	4.9	0.5	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	23.8	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mwanza City	152,192	9.2	2.3	0.2	20.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	56.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6
Kwimba District	75,147	1.0	3.9	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.4	82.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Sengerema District	76,898	2.5	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	25.6	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Buchosa District	79,798	1.1	4.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	23.0	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	8.0	1.7	0.1	24.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	49.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7
Misungwi District	79,104	1.5	3.4	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	19.5	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households in Mwanza Region has increased from 1.5 percent in 2012 to 18.2 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Ilemela Municipality from 4.6 percent in 2012 to 33.8 percent in 2022 and Mwanza City from 3.6 percent in 2012 to 31.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 37.7 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 37.6 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in urban households (65.3%) compared with rural households (12.0%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 12.9 percent in Buchosa District Council to 68.3 percent in Mwanza City Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest

percent of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Buchosa District (57.8%) followed by Ukerewe District (52.2%) (Figure 12.8).

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

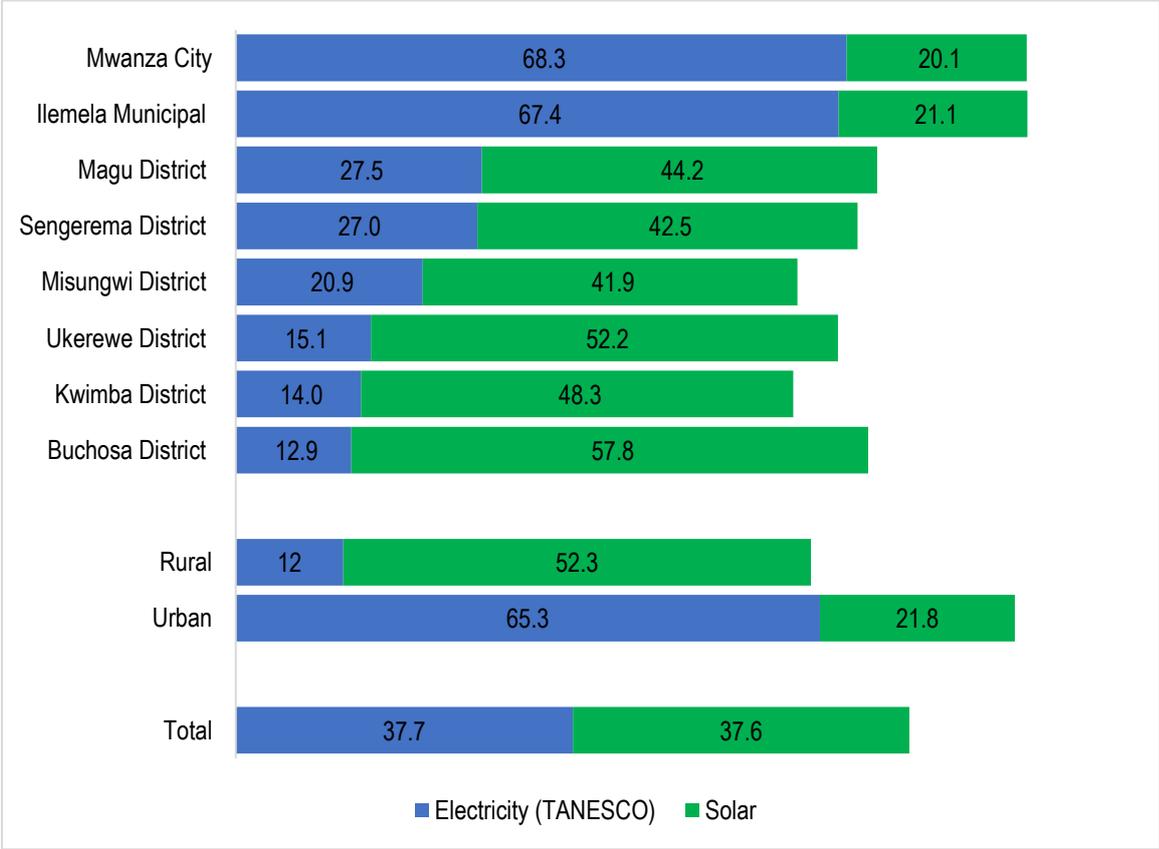


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Mwanza Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 22.9 percent in 2012 to 37.7 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils, except in Buchosa District Council where there is a decrease from 43.6 to 12.9 percent.

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

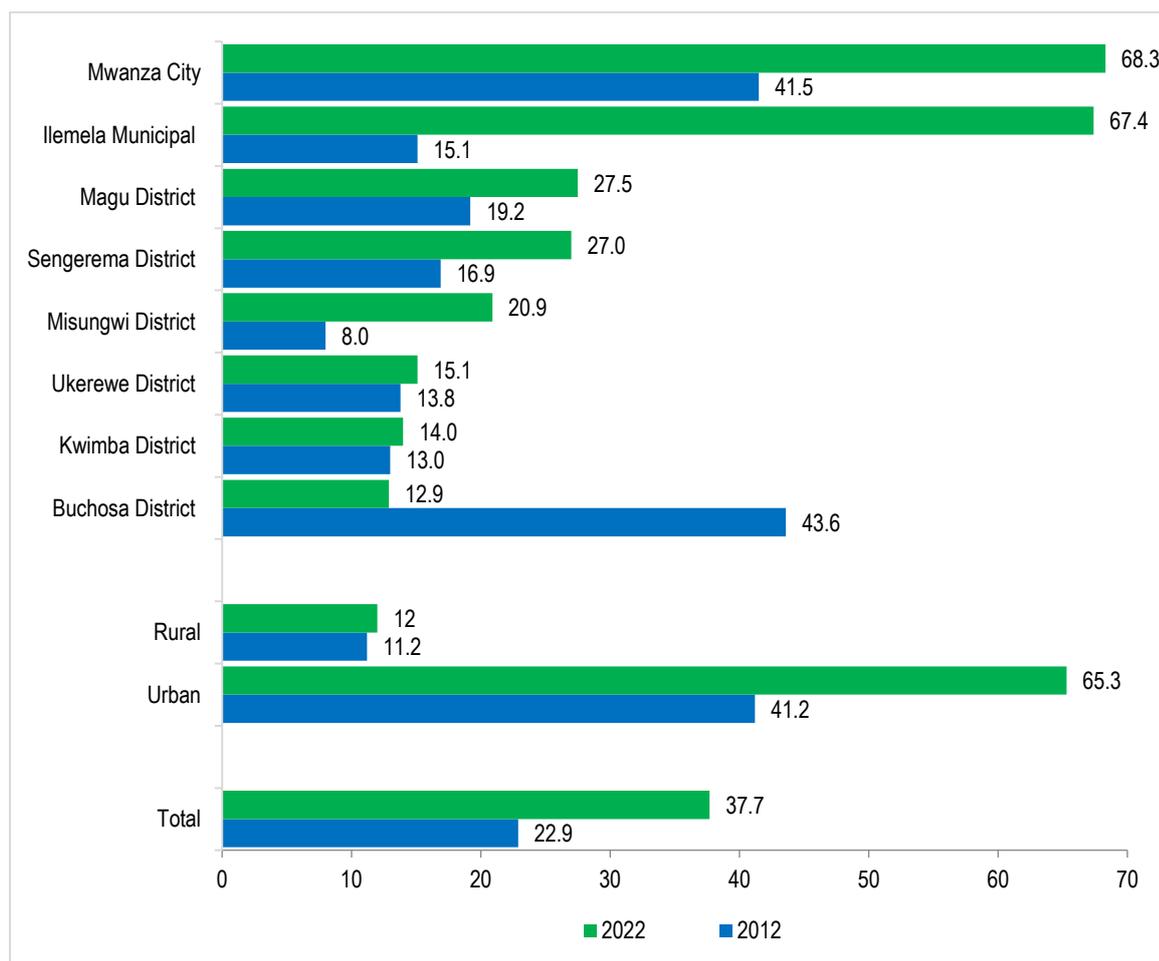


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern / Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	744,709	37.7	37.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	19.7	0.0
Rural	385,939	12.0	52.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.5	30.8	0.0
Urban	358,770	65.3	21.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	7.7	0.0
Male Headed Households	456,855	37.5	39.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.6	18.6	0.0
Female Headed Households	287,854	38.0	35.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	21.4	0.0
Council														
Ukerewe District	74,506	15.1	52.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.7	27.9	0.0
Magu District	80,326	27.5	44.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.5	22.6	0.0
Mwanza City	152,192	68.3	20.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.9	0.4	5.6	0.0
Kwimba District	75,147	14.0	48.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.6	33.8	0.0
Sengerema District	76,898	27.0	42.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	2.0	25.8	0.0
Buchosa District	79,798	12.9	57.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.3	24.9	0.0
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	67.4	21.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.4	7.0	0.0
Misungwi District	79,104	20.9	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.5	31.7	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is the 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 means used by households in disposing solid and electronic waste.

Over four in ten (45.1%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by regular collection (25.8%). In urban areas, 45.2 percent of private households use regularly collection methods as means of disposing solid waste followed by burning (35.0) and burying or pit (11.3%). In rural areas 54.5 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (17.3%) and in the farm/manure (8.7%). Ilemela Municipal Council has the highest percent (56.7%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Mwanza City Council (48.1%) (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; Mwanza 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	744,709	25.8	2.7	45.1	0.6	14.4	4.7	0.1	5.0	1.6
Rural	385,939	7.7	1.0	54.5	0.7	17.3	7.4	0.1	8.7	2.5
Urban	358,770	45.2	4.6	35.0	0.5	11.3	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.6
Male Headed Households	456,855	25.1	2.7	45.4	0.6	14.5	4.7	0.1	5.1	1.7
Female Headed Households	287,854	26.8	2.8	44.6	0.6	14.3	4.7	0.1	4.7	1.5
Council										
Ukerewe District	74,506	10.5	1.2	48.5	0.8	22.5	4.6	0.2	8.9	2.7
Magu District	80,326	15.0	1.5	60.9	0.5	10.7	5.1	0.1	4.1	2.1
Mwanza City	152,192	48.1	4.9	33.8	0.5	10.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.7
Kwimba District	75,147	8.6	1.2	60.7	0.3	11.9	8.9	0.0	6.0	2.3
Sengerema District	76,898	10.7	1.4	49.3	0.9	18.8	7.3	0.1	9.8	1.7
Buchosa District	79,798	7.6	0.9	46.1	0.7	25.8	8.0	0.3	8.5	2.2
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	56.7	5.8	25.8	0.6	8.1	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.5
Misungwi District	79,104	7.9	1.1	58.4	0.6	15.9	5.8	0.0	8.2	2.0

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that waste collecting groups and private individuals are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (30.7% and 45.7% respectively). Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (86.2%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use private individuals (38.0%), closely followed by waste collecting groups (34.9%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

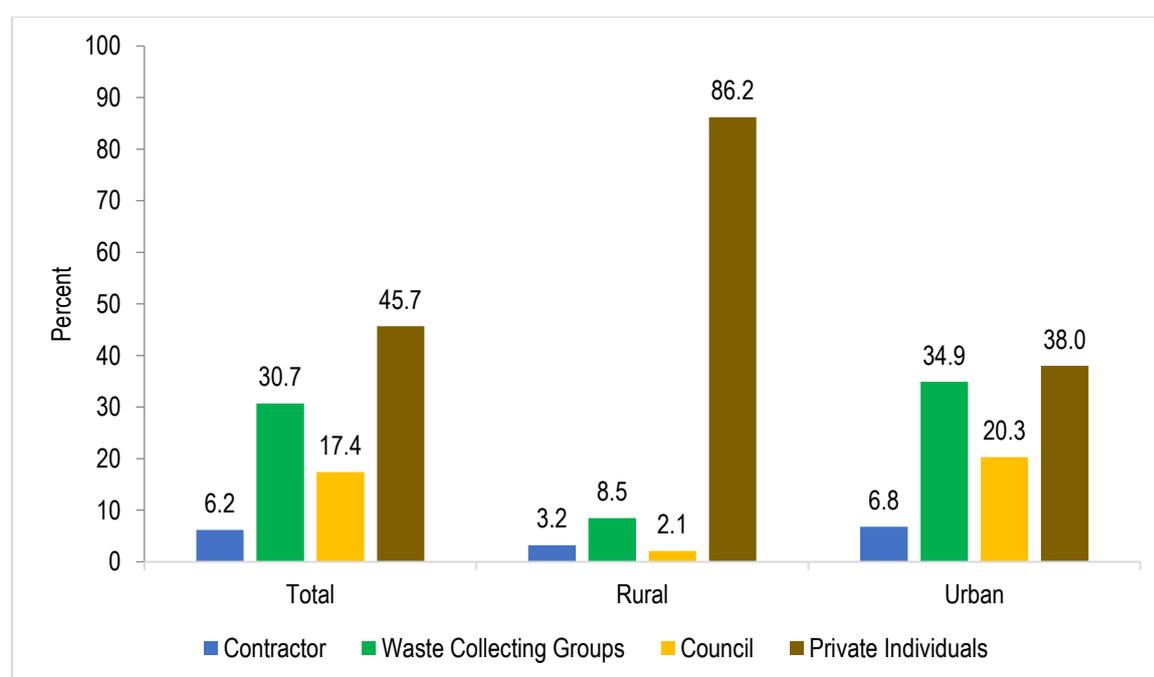


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	212,323	6.2	30.7	17.4	45.7
Rural	33,916	3.2	8.5	2.1	86.2
Urban	178,407	6.8	34.9	20.3	38.0
Male Headed Households	127,132	6.3	30.5	17.5	45.7
Female Headed Households	85,191	6.1	31.0	17.3	45.6
Council					
Ukerewe District	8,737	2.1	10.7	13.9	73.2
Magu District	13,261	8.2	13.2	7.9	70.7
Mwanza City	80,633	6.4	26.0	15.3	52.3
Kwimba District	7,367	0.8	2.2	16.3	80.7

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Sengerema District	9,298	3.8	10.9	7.7	77.6
Buchosa District	6,775	2.4	8.4	2.2	87.0
Ilemela Municipal	79,098	7.4	48.7	25.1	18.8
Misungwi District	7,154	4.7	18.4	6.0	71.0

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that 58.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (70.3%) and 47.2 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (76.3%) in Ilemela Municipal Council followed by Mwanza City Council (71.8%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Buchosa District (43.4%), Ukerewe District (47.6%), Sengerema District (49.8%) and Misungwi District (47.3%) (Table 12.13).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	744,709	58.3	1.1	0.7	4.0	0.7	13.9	13.6	5.4	2.3
Rural	385,939	47.2	0.3	0.2	5.9	0.8	17.6	18.5	7.2	2.3
Urban	358,770	70.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.6	9.8	8.3	3.5	2.3
Male Headed Households	456,855	57.9	1.1	0.7	4.1	0.7	14.1	13.7	5.5	2.2
Female Headed Households	287,854	59.1	1.1	0.7	3.9	0.8	13.5	13.4	5.3	2.4
Council										
Ukerewe District	74,506	47.6	0.4	0.2	6.2	1.1	15.9	15.9	10.2	2.6
Magu District	80,326	53.6	1.1	0.5	4.4	0.8	15.9	16.1	5.1	2.5
Mwanza City	152,192	71.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.5	9.4	7.6	3.0	2.5
Kwimba District	75,147	52.6	0.2	0.0	6.4	0.5	18.7	14.2	5.2	2.1
Sengerema District	76,898	49.8	0.4	0.1	6.1	0.9	17.8	16.6	5.7	2.6
Buchosa District	79,798	43.4	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.8	16.6	23.3	8.7	1.9
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	76.3	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	7.1	5.9	3.4	1.9
Misungwi District	79,104	47.3	0.6	0.4	5.1	0.8	18.5	19.1	5.8	2.4

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Mwanza Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (21.8%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (5.0%) and motor vehicles (2.6%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (25.3%) compared with female-headed households (16.3%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (33.3%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (9.5%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 5.7 percent in Mwanza City to 50.1 percent in Kwimba District (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mwanza 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	744,709	21.8	2.6	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Rural	385,939	33.3	0.6	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Urban	358,770	9.5	4.9	4.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
Male Headed Households	456,855	25.3	3.0	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Female Headed Households	287,854	16.3	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.4
Council							
Ukerewe District	74,506	17.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Magu District	80,326	29.7	1.6	5.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Mwanza City	152,192	5.7	4.5	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Kwimba District	75,147	50.1	0.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.9
Sengerema District	76,898	31.5	1.3	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Buchosa District	79,798	23.3	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	7.1	6.2	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
Misungwi District	79,104	35.4	1.5	6.1	0.1	0.3	0.7

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 58.7 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (72.2%) in rural than in urban areas (44.1%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (59.5%) than for female headed households (57.3%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (14.2%), electric or gas cooker (13.1%) and charcoal iron (10.5%). Proportion of households owning houses is higher in Kwimba District Council (80.4%) while Mwanza City Council has the lowest (40.0%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mwanza 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	744,709	58.7	14.2	10.5	13.1	7.8
Rural	385,939	72.2	3.3	10.1	3.0	1.3
Urban	358,770	44.1	26.0	11.0	24.1	14.8
Male Headed Households	456,855	59.5	14.4	11.3	13.5	7.7
Female Headed Households	287,854	57.3	14.0	9.4	12.6	7.9
Council						
Ukerewe District	74,506	69.9	4.7	8.9	4.7	1.5
Magu District	80,326	65.4	9.3	11.2	9.6	4.6
Mwanza City	152,192	40.0	25.2	10.2	23.9	14.1
Kwimba District	75,147	80.4	4.8	13.1	4.0	2.2
Sengerema District	76,898	67.4	8.7	12.2	6.1	3.4
Buchosa District	79,798	61.0	2.9	8.6	2.3	0.9
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	43.1	30.1	10.0	27.9	18.6
Misungwi District	79,104	70.6	7.5	11.0	6.9	4.0

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Mwanza Region, 55.6 percent of household's own land or farm and 47.5 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (69.6%) than in urban (40.5%). Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (65.0% versus 28.7%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 37.2 percent in Mwanza City to 76.3 percent in Kwimba District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand

hoe ranges from 20.0 percent in Mwanza City to 73.3 percent in Kwimba, District (Table 12.16).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	744,709	4.9	0.2	47.5	2.1	5.2	55.6	0.2
Rural	385,939	8.9	0.3	65.0	2.7	9.6	69.6	0.2
Urban	358,770	0.5	0.2	28.7	1.6	0.6	40.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	456,855	5.7	0.2	48.9	2.5	6.1	57.4	0.2
Female Headed Households	287,854	3.6	0.2	45.3	1.6	3.9	52.8	0.1
Council								
Ukerewe District	74,506	0.1	0.2	62.0	0.8	0.4	69.9	0.1
Magu District	80,326	6.1	0.3	56.9	3.0	6.5	60.3	0.2
Mwanza City	152,192	0.2	0.2	20.0	1.2	0.3	37.2	0.1
Kwimba District	75,147	21.9	0.4	73.3	5.4	22.3	76.3	0.2
Sengerema District	76,898	5.6	0.2	62.7	1.7	6.1	59.8	0.1
Buchosa District	79,798	1.4	0.2	57.2	1.0	1.9	58.5	0.1
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	0.2	0.2	26.0	1.3	0.3	39.5	0.1
Misungwi District	79,104	11.1	0.3	62.7	4.2	12.5	71.8	0.3

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (81.6%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About seventeen percent (16.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- About two thirds (64.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Almost nine out of ten households (88.7%) have at least one person aged 4 or above own a mobile phone in Mwanza Region.
- Less than one percent (0.6 %) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and 2.0 percent own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (82.1%) use ICT equipment communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.3 %).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education (73.2 % each)

13.1 Introduction

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

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and related tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 37.5 percent of households in Mwanza Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (43.3%) compared with rural areas (32.0%). The Council with the highest percent of households with radio (54.7%) is Ukerewe District, followed by Ilemela Municipality (43.8 %) and Mwanza City (42.3%). Misungwi District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (25.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 27.9 percent of the households in Mwanza Region own televisions. Analysis by place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (39.9%) of households with television sets than rural areas (16.8%). Across councils, Ukerewe District has the highest proportion of households owning television

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

(45.5%), followed by Ilemela Municipality (41.8%) and Mwanza city (38.6%). On the other hand, Kwimba District has the smallest proportion (10.1%) of households owning television (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 one percent (1.0%) of households in Mwanza Region have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone are proportionately higher in urban areas (1.3 %) than in rural areas (0.7 %). In Mwanza Region, Ukerewe District Council has the highest percent of households with landline telephone (2.8%), followed by Mwanza City and Ilemela Municipality which have same percentage of household with landline telephone (1.1% each). Buchosa District has the lowest percentage of households with landline telephones (0.4 %) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.5 percent of households in Mwanza Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.9%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). In Mwanza Region, Ilemela Municipal Council has the highest percent of households with internet facilities (1.1%), followed by Mwanza City with (0.8%) while Buchosa District has relatively small percentage of households with internet facilities (0.1%) (Table 13.1).

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

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	744,709	37.5	26.3	11.1	27.9	20.2	7.7	1.0	0.5
Rural	385,939	32.0	25.1	6.9	16.8	13.3	3.5	0.7	0.2
Urban	358,770	43.3	27.7	15.7	39.9	27.7	12.3	1.3	0.9
Council									
Ukerewe District	74,506	54.7	40.4	14.3	45.5	34.2	11.2	2.8	0.2
Magu District	80,326	33.8	25.3	8.5	19.5	14.9	4.6	0.8	0.3
Mwanza City	152,192	42.3	26.2	16.1	38.6	26.6	12.0	1.1	0.8
Kwimba District	75,147	31.2	25.8	5.4	10.1	7.8	2.2	0.5	0.2
Sengerema District	76,898	32.3	24.6	7.8	20.4	16.0	4.4	0.5	0.3
Buchosa District	79,798	28.6	21.3	7.3	15.0	12.2	2.8	0.4	0.1
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	43.8	27.5	16.2	41.8	28.2	13.5	1.1	1.1
Misungwi District	79,104	25.6	19.9	5.7	14.9	11.4	3.6	0.5	0.3

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 81.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported the highest mobile phone ownership (84.4%) compared with rural areas (76.3%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (85.3%) than females (78.3%) (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

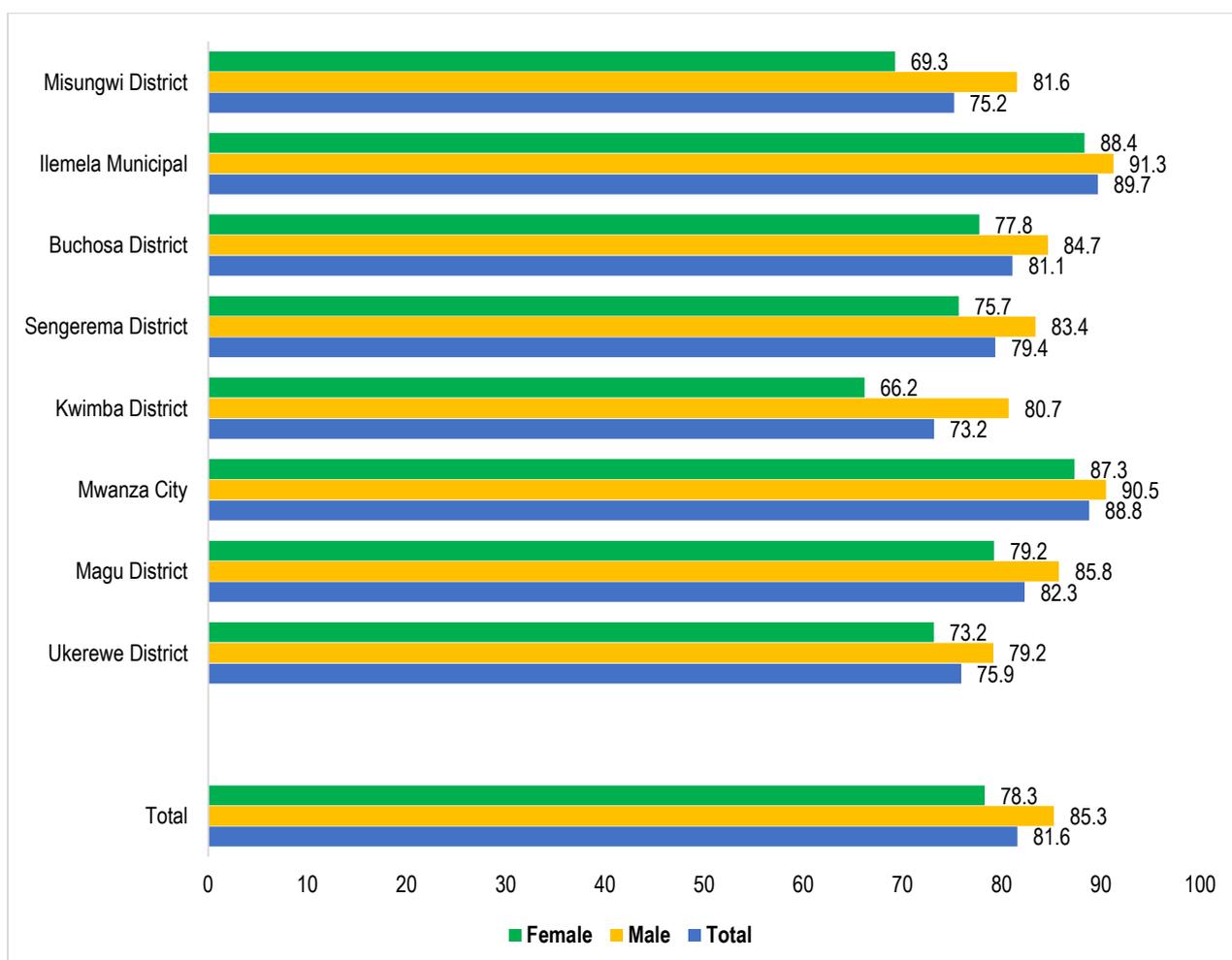
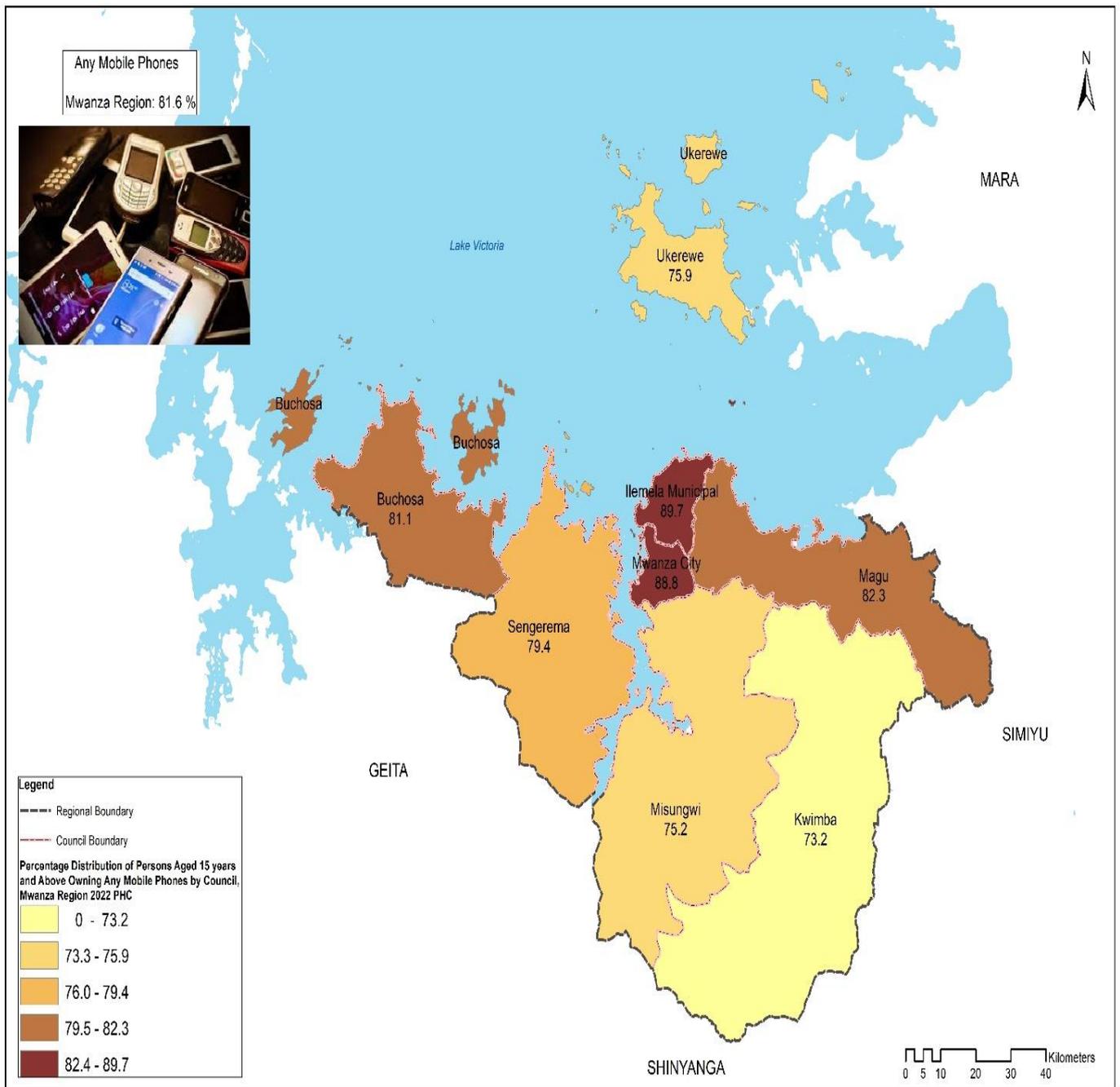


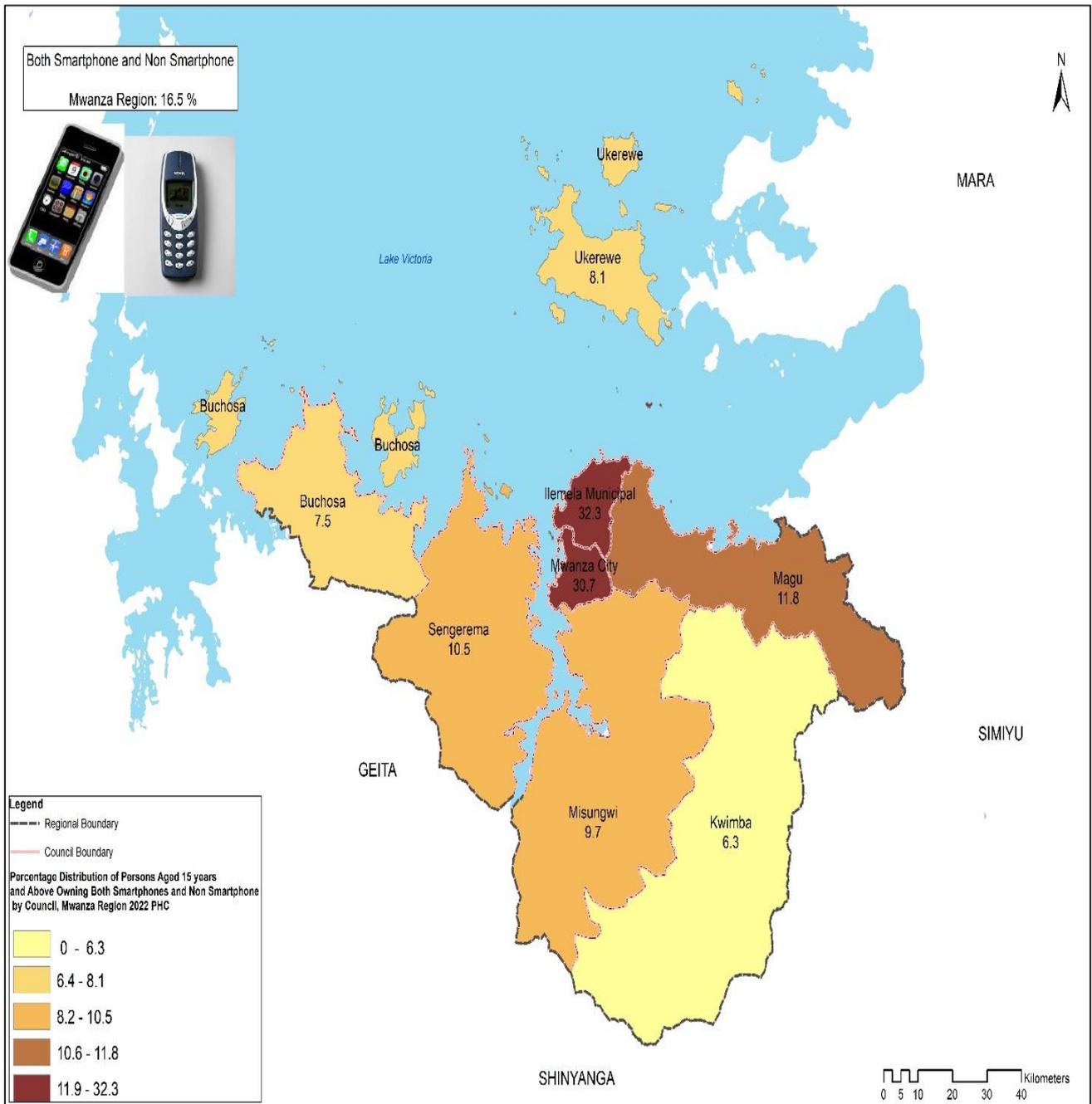
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non-smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	81.6	85.3	78.3	16.5	19.0	14.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	64.4	65.6	63.3
Rural	1,117,542	537,745	579,797	76.3	81.8	71.3	6.6	4.1	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	69.3	72.8	66.1
Urban	861,711	394,523	467,188	88.4	90.1	86.9	29.3	15.2	14.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	58.0	55.8	59.9
Council															
Ukerewe District	193,001	88,608	104,393	75.9	79.2	73.2	8.1	10.6	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	67.4	68.1	66.8
Magu District	222,531	104,457	118,074	82.3	85.8	79.2	11.8	6.5	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	70.1	71.4	68.8
Mwanza City	354,312	163,991	190,321	88.8	90.5	87.3	30.7	16.1	14.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	56.9	54.5	59.0
Kwimba District	241,099	116,044	125,055	73.2	80.7	66.2	6.3	3.8	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	66.5	72.4	61.1
Sengerema District	214,762	102,494	112,268	79.4	83.4	75.7	10.5	6.0	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	68.3	70.2	66.5
Buchosa District	206,007	99,623	106,384	81.1	84.7	77.8	7.5	4.8	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	73.2	74.4	72.1
Ilemela Municipal	307,520	141,092	166,428	89.7	91.3	88.4	32.3	16.5	15.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	56.3	54.3	58.1
Misungwi District	240,021	115,959	124,062	75.2	81.6	69.3	9.7	5.6	4.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	65.0	69.5	60.7

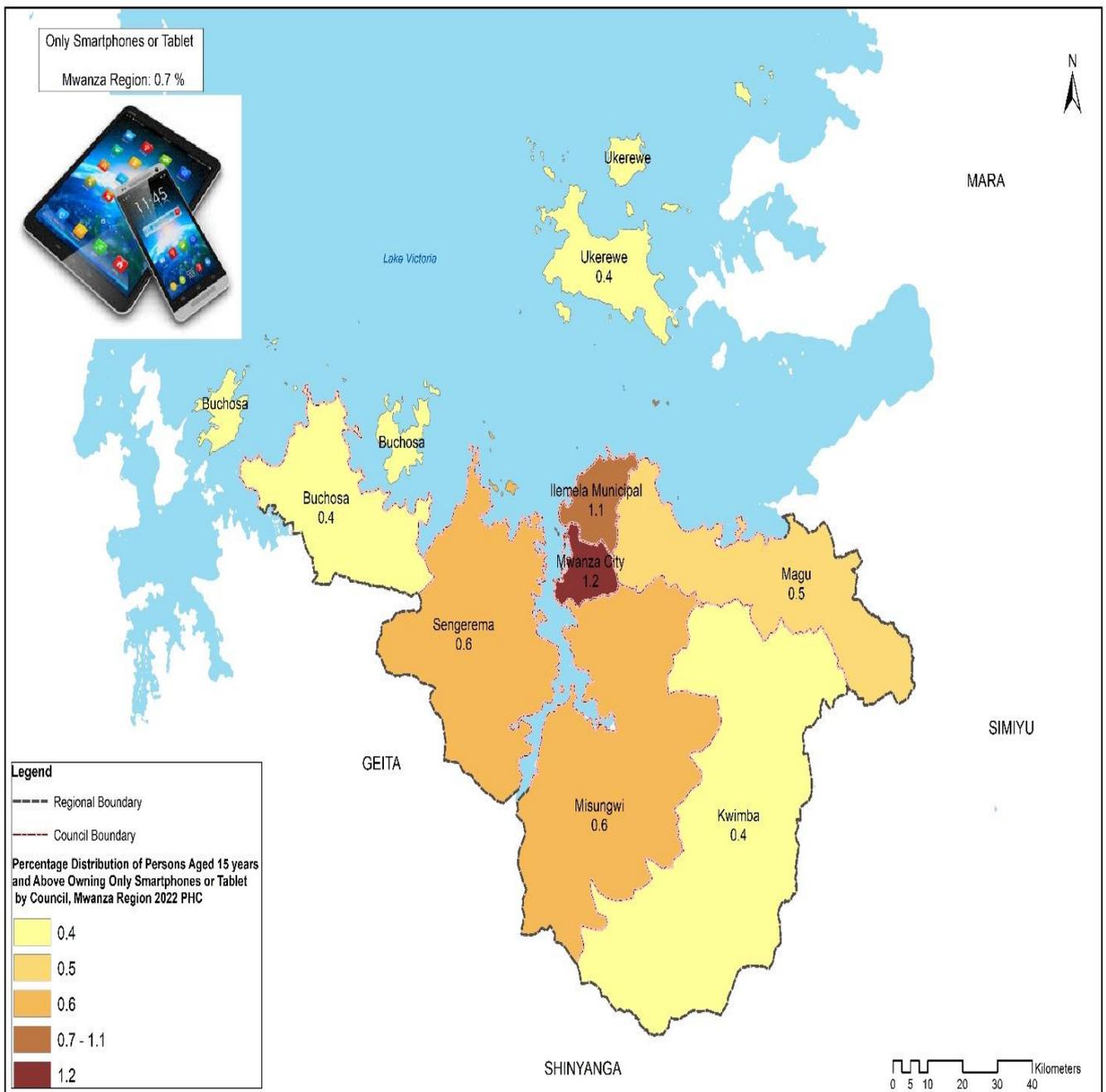
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning any Mobile Phones by Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC.



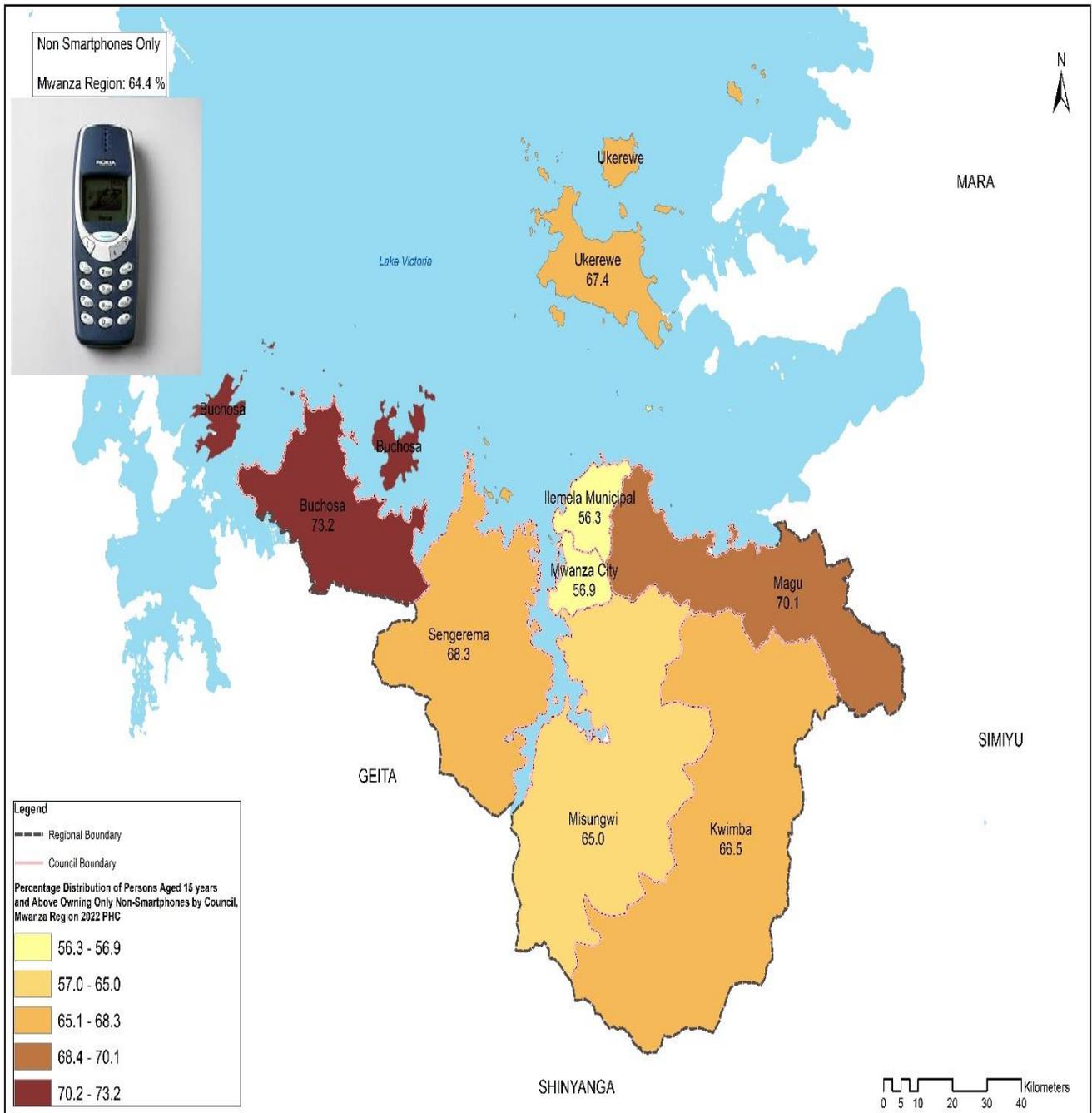
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Mwanza Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that in Mwanza Region 88.7 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (92.9%) in urban areas than rural areas (84.9%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 44.8 percent and 81.4 percent for non-smartphone; while for rural areas it is 12.5 percent and 83.4 percent respectively.

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent. Results also indicate that Ilemela Municipal Council has the highest percentage (46.2%) of households that own smart mobile phones while Kwimba District Council has the lowest percentage (13.0%) (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; Mwanza 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	744,709	88.7	27.1	82.5
Rural	385,939	84.9	12.5	83.4
Urban	358,770	92.9	42.8	81.4
Council				
Ukerewe District	74,506	83.6	13.7	81.6
Magu District	80,326	87.3	20.5	83.7
Mwanza City	152,192	93.4	44.3	80.8
Kwimba District	75,147	86.5	13.0	84.8
Sengerema District	76,898	87.7	18.7	84.9
Buchosa District	79,798	84.9	13.1	83.4
Ilemela Municipal	126,738	93.1	46.2	80.2
Misungwi District	79,104	86.2	18.5	83.1

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Mwanza Region; it is owned by 51.2 percent of individuals (52.4% males and 50.1% females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 45.6 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 59.5 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphone is highest (26.5%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone it is in the age group 45-49 years with 91.4 percent. The results also show that ownership of normal phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum point in the age group 45-49, thereafter declines steadily to persons with age groups 50-54 to age group 80 and above. On the other hand, ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum position in the age group 25-29 and then steadily declined up to age group 80 and above (Figure 13.2).

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

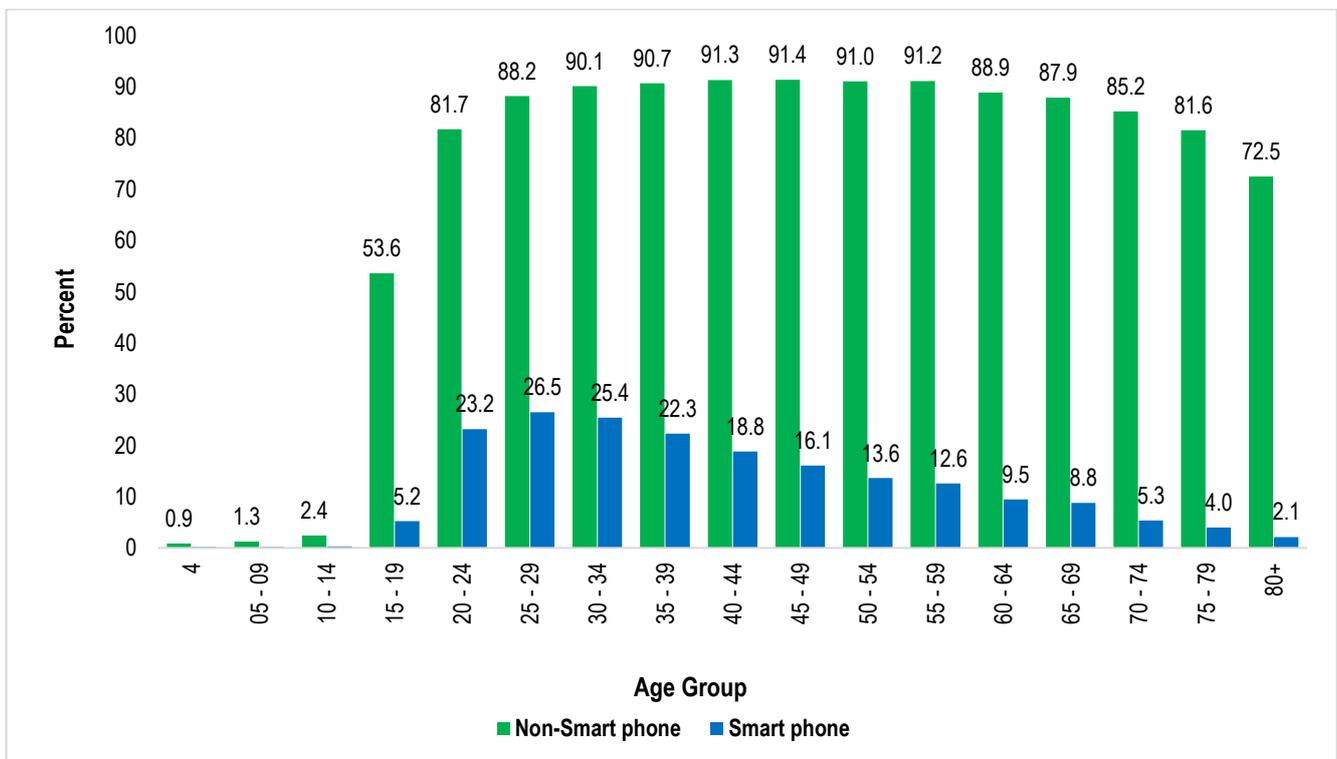


Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

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	51.2	52.4	50.1	45.6	47.8	43.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	10.8	12.1	9.6	4.2	5.2	3.2	20.7	22.9	18.7
4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
10 - 14	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
15 - 19	53.6	54.3	52.9	48.2	50.3	45.8	61.3	61.0	61.6	5.2	5.7	4.7	2.0	2.3	1.6	9.8	11.5	8.5
20 - 24	81.7	85.6	78.4	75.4	81.8	69.5	88.9	90.4	87.7	23.2	25.8	21.0	10.6	13.1	8.4	37.4	41.7	34.1
25 - 29	88.2	93.3	83.8	82.7	90.8	75.4	93.9	96.0	92.2	26.5	30.2	23.3	12.2	15.4	9.3	41.1	46.0	37.1
30 - 34	90.1	95.2	85.6	85.4	93.5	78.2	95.3	97.2	93.6	25.4	29.3	22.0	11.6	15.3	8.3	40.5	44.7	36.9
35 - 39	90.7	95.6	86.4	86.5	94.1	79.8	95.6	97.3	94.0	22.3	26.4	18.7	9.2	12.6	6.3	37.4	42.1	33.2
40 - 44	91.3	95.8	87.3	87.6	94.4	81.6	96.0	97.5	94.7	18.8	22.2	15.7	7.1	9.8	4.8	33.5	37.5	29.8
45 - 49	91.4	95.7	87.5	88.0	94.3	82.5	96.3	97.6	95.0	16.1	19.1	13.3	5.9	7.8	4.2	30.8	34.5	27.2
50 - 54	91.0	95.4	87.1	88.0	94.1	82.7	96.0	97.4	94.6	13.6	16.3	11.2	4.8	6.3	3.5	28.1	32.0	24.3
55 - 59	91.2	95.7	86.8	88.4	94.5	82.5	96.0	97.8	94.2	12.6	15.3	10.0	4.5	6.0	3.0	26.6	31.3	22.0
60 - 64	88.9	94.4	84.2	86.1	93.1	80.0	94.5	97.1	92.3	9.5	12.4	6.9	3.1	4.3	2.0	21.9	28.0	16.6
65 - 69	87.9	94.0	82.7	84.8	92.4	78.2	93.7	97.1	90.8	8.8	11.2	6.6	2.7	3.8	1.7	19.9	25.0	15.6
70 - 74	85.2	91.8	79.7	82.7	90.5	76.3	90.7	94.8	87.3	5.3	7.3	3.7	2.0	2.9	1.3	12.8	17.2	9.1
75 - 79	81.6	90.8	74.1	79.5	89.5	71.3	86.3	93.8	80.6	4.0	5.5	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.0	9.9	14.3	6.5
80 +	72.5	83.9	65.4	71.1	83.1	63.2	76.4	86.5	71.0	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	4.8	6.6	3.9

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.0%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained secondary school Ordinary Level with 74.5 percent. Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Mwanza 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	78.3	80.8	76.0	75.1	78.8	71.4	86.2	86.5	86.0	1,326	657	669	907	477	430	419	180	239
Primary School (1 - 8)	83.8	88.2	80.0	79.9	85.8	74.2	90.4	92.8	88.7	883,660	436,280	447,380	529,788	280,119	249,669	353,872	156,161	197,711
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	74.5	76.4	72.7	65.3	68.9	61.4	81.4	82.5	80.5	369,643	188,820	180,823	138,871	76,321	62,550	230,772	112,499	118,273
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	79.1	80.8	76.3	71.0	72.7	66.7	82.6	84.9	79.1	32,986	21,161	11,825	8,814	6,428	2,386	24,172	14,733	9,439
University and Other Related	94.2	94.9	93.3	87.8	89.7	84.0	96.2	96.7	95.5	102,604	60,018	42,586	22,587	15,140	7,447	80,017	44,878	35,139
Training After Primary	96.8	97.5	95.8	95.9	97.1	93.2	97.2	97.7	96.6	1,958	1,177	781	566	401	165	1,392	776	616
Training After Secondary education	98.0	98.2	97.7	98.5	98.7	98.0	97.8	97.9	97.7	13,756	7,142	6,614	3,579	2,281	1,298	10,177	4,861	5,316

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Mwanza Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related education as well as those with training after secondary education levels (73.2% each) and least owned by those who attained Pre-Primary education (7.8%). The percentage of ownership of Smartphone is higher for males who attained University and other related education (73.1%), followed by those who attained training after secondary level (71.1%) while for females is it higher to those who attained training after secondary education (75.5%), followed by those who attained University and other related education (73.4%). Ownership of Smartphone in Mwanza Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	7.8	8.2	7.4	2.4	3.0	1.8	21.2	23.6	19.4	132	67	65	29	18	11	103	49	54
Primary School (1 - 8)	10.4	11.5	9.4	4.9	5.8	3.9	19.7	22.3	17.7	109,335	56,686	52,649	32,215	19,063	13,152	77,120	37,623	39,497
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	22.6	23.9	21.3	10.7	12.4	8.9	31.5	33.2	29.9	112,027	59,065	52,962	22,809	13,748	9,061	89,218	45,317	43,901
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	37.5	38.3	36.0	22.4	23.3	20.2	43.9	46.0	40.8	15,624	10,039	5,585	2,781	2,058	723	12,843	7,981	4,862
University and Other Related	73.2	73.1	73.4	53.5	55.9	48.9	79.3	79.3	79.2	79,726	46,242	33,484	13,765	9,429	4,336	65,961	36,813	29,148
Training After Primary	49.8	47.5	53.1	35.6	34.1	39.0	55.6	54.4	57.1	1,006	573	433	210	141	69	796	432	364
Training After Secondary Education	73.2	71.1	75.5	69.4	67.9	71.9	74.5	72.5	76.4	10,280	5,169	5,111	2,522	1,570	952	7,758	3,599	4,159

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 85.6 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region are using non-smartphones and 17.7 percent are using smartphones. The proportions are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, males who are using mobile phones have slightly higher proportion than females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils in Mwanza Region, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is higher in Ilemela Municipality (34.4% for smart phone and 90.7% for non-smart phone), followed by Mwanza City (32.7% for smart phone and 89.5% for non-smart phone). On the other hand, Kwimba District has the lowest percentage (6.9% for smart phone and 79.8% for non-smart phone) of individuals who use mobile phone (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	17.7	20.2	15.5	85.6	87.8	83.6
Rural	1,117,542	537,745	579,797	7.3	9.3	5.5	82.5	85.6	79.7
Urban	861,711	394,523	467,188	31.2	35.2	27.9	89.6	90.8	88.6
Council									
Ukerewe District	193,001	88,608	104,393	8.9	11.5	6.7	82.7	84.1	81.5
Magu District	222,531	104,457	118,074	12.7	14.7	10.8	86.3	88.4	84.5
Mwanza City	354,312	163,991	190,321	32.7	36.8	29.2	89.5	90.8	88.3
Kwimba District	241,099	116,044	125,055	6.9	8.6	5.3	79.8	84.3	75.6
Sengerema District	214,762	102,494	112,268	11.6	13.7	9.6	84.2	86.6	82.0
Buchosa District	206,007	99,623	106,384	8.2	10.6	5.9	85.5	87.6	83.6
Ilemela Municipal	307,520	141,092	166,428	34.4	38.0	31.4	90.7	91.9	89.7
Misungwi District	240,021	115,959	124,062	10.7	12.5	9.0	82.1	85.7	78.9

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

Majority of persons (56.8%) aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphones in the last three months before Census in Tanzania. Percentage usage of non-smart phones is almost similar between males (57.0%) and females (56.6%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 52.6 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (63.0%). Similar situation was observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (22.2%) compared with rural areas (4.6%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used (in decreasing percent) by individuals in the age group 45-49 years, 40 – 44 years, 50-54 and 55-59 years and 35-39 (94.1%, 94.0, 93.8% each and 93.6% respectively) while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age group 25-29 years, 30-34 years and 20-24 years (26.5%, 25.4% and 23.2% respectively). The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 25-29, thereafter declines to 2.1 percent for those aged 80+ (Figure 13.3).

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

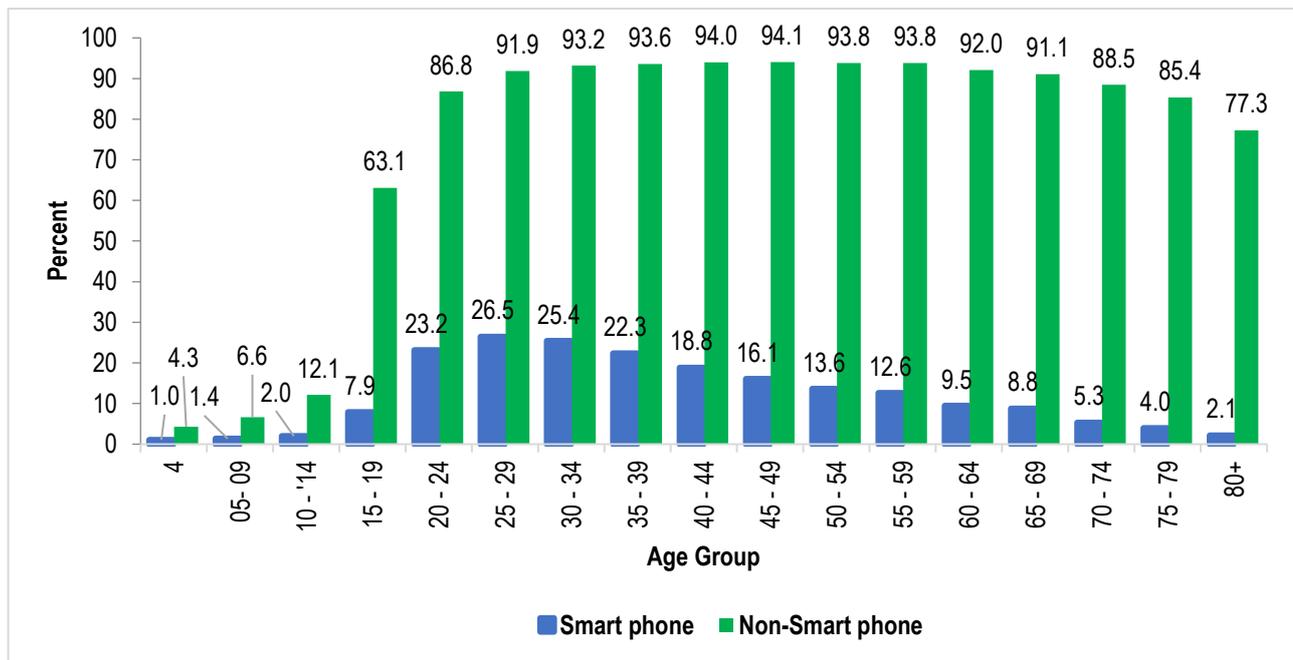


Table 13.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	56.8	57.0	56.6	52.6	53.4	51.8	63.0	62.7	63.3	11.7	13.0	10.5	4.6	5.6	3.6	22.2	24.4	20.2
4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.2	1.9
5 - 9	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
10 - 14	12.1	12.0	12.2	13.1	13.0	13.3	10.2	10.1	10.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
15 - 19	63.1	63.3	62.9	60.0	61.0	58.9	67.6	67.1	68.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	14.4	15.9	13.2
20 - 24	86.8	89.0	84.9	82.9	86.5	79.6	91.2	92.2	90.4	23.2	25.8	21.0	10.6	13.1	8.4	37.4	41.7	34.1
25 - 29	91.9	94.9	89.3	88.5	93.2	84.4	95.3	96.7	94.1	26.5	30.2	23.3	12.2	15.4	9.3	41.1	46.0	37.1
30 - 34	93.2	96.3	90.4	90.3	95.0	86.0	96.3	97.7	95.1	25.4	29.3	22.0	11.6	15.3	8.3	40.5	44.7	36.9
35 - 39	93.6	96.6	91.0	91.0	95.5	87.1	96.6	97.8	95.5	22.3	26.4	18.7	9.2	12.6	6.3	37.4	42.1	33.2
40 - 44	94.0	96.7	91.5	91.7	95.7	88.1	96.9	97.9	95.9	18.8	22.2	15.7	7.1	9.8	4.8	33.5	37.5	29.8
45 - 49	94.1	96.7	91.8	92.0	95.6	88.8	97.2	98.1	96.3	16.1	19.1	13.3	5.9	7.8	4.2	30.8	34.5	27.2
50 - 54	93.8	96.4	91.4	91.9	95.4	88.8	96.9	97.9	95.9	13.6	16.3	11.2	4.8	6.3	3.5	28.1	32.0	24.3
55 - 59	93.8	96.7	91.0	92.0	95.8	88.3	96.9	98.2	95.7	12.6	15.3	10.0	4.5	6.0	3.0	26.6	31.3	22.0
60 - 64	92.0	95.7	88.9	90.2	94.7	86.2	95.7	97.6	94.1	9.5	12.4	6.9	3.1	4.3	2.0	21.9	28.0	16.6
65 - 69	91.1	95.3	87.4	89.0	94.2	84.5	94.8	97.5	92.6	8.8	11.2	6.6	2.7	3.8	1.7	19.9	25.0	15.6
70 - 74	88.5	93.4	84.4	86.8	92.4	82.1	92.4	95.8	89.6	5.3	7.3	3.7	2.0	2.9	1.3	12.8	17.2	9.1
75 - 79	85.4	92.6	79.6	84.1	91.7	77.8	88.3	94.7	83.5	4.0	5.5	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.0	9.9	14.3	6.5
80 +	77.3	87.0	71.2	76.4	86.5	69.8	79.6	88.6	74.7	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	4.8	6.6	3.9

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above mostly use ICT equipment for communication (82.1%) in Mwanza Region, it is followed by sending and receiving money (52.8%), while online businesses is the least (4.6 %) (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (78.4 % for rural and 87.0 % for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (43.8% for rural and 64.5% for urban) and searching or receiving information (25.7% for rural and 47.8% 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 uses of ICT equipment across councils are for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least used ICT equipment across all Councils (Table 13.9).

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

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	82.1	84.3	80.2	35.3	37.7	33.2	4.6	5.3	3.9	9.5	10.9	8.2	10.6	12.3	9.1	52.8	55.3	50.6	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985
Rural	78.4	81.5	75.5	25.7	28.2	23.3	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.7	5.7	3.8	6.5	8.1	5.1	43.8	47.0	40.8	1,117,542	537,745	579,797
Urban	87.0	88.2	85.9	47.8	50.6	45.4	7.3	8.6	6.3	15.7	18.0	13.7	15.9	18.1	14.0	64.5	66.5	62.9	861,711	394,523	467,188
Council																					
Ukerewe District	79.6	81.2	78.3	25.9	28.4	23.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.9	6.4	3.6	6.1	7.8	4.8	51.0	53.1	49.2	193,001	88,608	104,393
Magu District	81.6	83.5	79.9	35.9	38.5	33.6	5.3	6.3	4.4	8.0	9.2	6.8	9.5	11.1	8.0	51.4	53.6	49.4	222,531	104,457	118,074
Mwanza City	86.7	88.2	85.5	50.8	53.5	48.5	7.4	8.7	6.3	15.9	18.2	13.8	15.8	17.9	13.9	65.0	67.0	63.3	354,312	163,991	190,321
Kwimba District	75.3	79.8	71.1	24.8	27.4	22.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	5.4	6.3	4.6	6.5	8.1	5.0	38.6	42.7	34.8	241,099	116,044	125,055
Sengerema District	80.0	82.4	77.9	28.7	31.1	26.5	3.6	4.3	3.0	6.3	7.4	5.2	8.0	9.6	6.6	46.8	49.0	44.7	214,762	102,494	112,268
Buchosa District	81.7	83.7	79.8	26.4	28.7	24.2	2.3	2.8	1.9	4.7	6.0	3.5	7.0	8.7	5.4	46.9	49.6	44.3	206,007	99,623	106,384
Ilemela Municipal	88.2	89.3	87.2	49.5	52.2	47.2	8.9	10.3	7.7	17.6	19.8	15.8	18.0	20.1	16.1	66.4	68.3	64.8	307,520	141,092	166,428
Misungwi District	79.1	82.6	75.9	25.1	27.5	22.9	2.0	2.3	1.8	5.6	6.5	4.8	7.8	9.4	6.3	45.0	48.9	41.4	240,021	115,959	124,062

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, for the population aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region, non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.3%) and least used by those who attained pre-primary level (83.5%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for both males and females who attained Training after Secondary Education. The use of non-smartphone in Mwanza Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.10).

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Education Level; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	83.5	84.7	82.3	81.7	83.5	79.9	87.9	88.5	87.4	1,413	689	724	986	505	481	427	184	243
Primary School (1 - 8)	88.5	90.9	86.3	86.1	89.3	83.1	92.5	94.1	91.3	932,588	449,767	482,821	570,776	291,427	279,349	361,812	158,340	203,472
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	79.9	81.1	78.8	73.8	76.0	71.4	84.6	85.3	83.9	396,483	200,495	195,988	156,816	84,146	72,670	239,667	116,349	123,318
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	83.6	85.0	81.2	78.7	80.1	75.4	85.6	87.5	82.9	34,852	22,266	12,586	9,780	7,085	2,695	25,072	15,181	9,891
University and Other Related	95.3	95.8	94.7	90.8	92.2	88.2	96.7	97.2	96.2	103,850	60,639	43,211	23,369	15,550	7,819	80,481	45,089	35,392
Training After Primary	97.8	98.3	97.2	97.1	98.3	94.4	98.1	98.2	98.0	1,978	1,186	792	573	406	167	1,405	780	625
Training After Secondary Education	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.2	98.3	98.1	13,806	7,163	6,643	3,588	2,283	1,305	10,218	4,880	5,338

Results further reveal that in Mwanza Region, smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related education (73.2%) compared to other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained Pre-Primary level (8.2%). The percentage of usage of smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those who attained University and other related education, training after Primary levels and training after Secondary Education whereby it is higher for females than for males. Usage of smartphone in Mwanza Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	8.2	8.4	8.0	2.7	3.1	2.2	21.8	23.6	20.5	138	68	70	32	19	13	106	49	57
Primary School (1 - 8)	10.6	11.6	9.7	5.0	6.0	4.0	20.1	22.6	18.1	111,564	57,543	54,021	33,118	19,506	13,612	78,446	38,037	40,409
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24.1	25.4	22.9	11.8	13.4	10.0	33.4	35.1	31.8	119,723	62,777	56,946	25,023	14,875	10,148	94,700	47,902	46,798
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	39.4	39.6	39.0	23.4	24.0	21.9	46.1	47.6	44.1	16,411	10,372	6,039	2,907	2,123	784	13,504	8,249	5,255
University and Other Related	73.2	73.1	73.4	53.5	55.9	48.9	79.3	79.3	79.2	79,726	46,242	33,484	13,765	9,429	4,336	65,961	36,813	29,148
Training After Primary	49.8	47.5	53.1	35.6	34.1	39.0	55.6	54.4	57.1	1,006	573	433	210	141	69	796	432	364
Training After Secondary Education	73.2	71.1	75.5	69.4	67.9	71.9	74.5	72.5	76.4	10,280	5,169	5,111	2,522	1,570	952	7,758	3,599	4,159

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results also reveal that, in Mwanza Region, usage of non-smartphones ranges from 92.4 percent among self-employed without employees to 97.1 percent among the self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment status. Furthermore, results show that mobile phones usage is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status (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 Labour Force; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	96.1	97.2	92.0	94.5	96.2	88.9	97.6	98.2	95.3	5,571	4,400	1,171	2,763	2,176	587	2,808	2,224	584
Self-employed without employees	92.4	95.5	89.5	90.6	94.2	87.6	95.5	97.5	93.2	9,046	4,491	4,555	5,652	2,675	2,977	3,394	1,816	1,578
Self-employed with employees	97.1	97.9	95.5	96.1	97.1	93.1	98.0	98.6	96.8	2,165	1,513	652	967	737	230	1,198	776	422
Casual labourers	93.2	95.3	87.6	91.6	94.2	84.6	96.5	97.4	93.8	4,243	3,162	1,081	2,796	2,093	703	1,447	1,069	378
Workers not classified by status	94.1	97.0	91.9	91.7	96.1	88.5	97.3	98.0	96.6	1,425	641	784	787	348	439	638	293	345

Results further reveal that, usage of smart phones in Mwanza Region for persons by employment status ranges from 28.0 percent among self-employed without employees to 74.6 percent among the self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across labour force categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all labour force categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.13).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Labour Force Status; Mwanza 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	61.3	32.5	25.1	15.4	17.3	8.9	46.6	47.7	42.4	1,792	1,473	319	451	392	59	1,341	1,081	260
Self-employed without employees	28.0	22.2	13.8	8.5	11.6	5.9	34.2	38.3	29.6	1,746	1,044	702	531	330	201	1,215	714	501
Self-employed with employees	74.6	36.4	27.4	16.8	19.9	7.3	47.5	52.4	38.8	750	563	187	169	151	18	581	412	169
Casual labourers	28.6	21.0	14.3	11.7	13.5	6.9	34.4	36.2	29.5	873	697	176	357	300	57	516	397	119
Workers not classified by status	37.4	22.7	20.0	8.4	9.1	7.9	38.0	39.1	37.0	321	150	171	72	33	39	249	117	132

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mwanza Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among professionals as well as legislators, administrators and managers (97.4% and 96.8 respectively). Analysis by sex shows that male usage of non-smart phone is higher than that of female in all occupations. There is no significant difference for the usage of non-smart between rural and urban areas (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	96.8	97.7	95.6	95.5	96.9	92.2	97.1	97.9	96.1	6,609	3,979	2,630	1,094	787	307	5,515	3,192	2323
Professionals.	97.4	98.0	96.6	98.1	98.8	96.8	97.2	97.8	96.6	26,860	14,897	11,963	4,400	2,975	1,425	22,460	11,922	10,538
Technicians and associate professionals.	95.9	96.4	94.5	96.4	97.1	94.5	95.7	96.2	94.4	52,478	38,017	14,461	11,696	8,896	2,800	40,782	29,121	11,661
Clerks	95.6	96.3	95.0	97.1	97.3	96.6	95.3	96.0	94.8	4,529	2,101	2,428	766	508	258	3,763	1,593	2,170
Service workers and shop sales workers	93.4	94.2	92.7	95.8	97.5	94.4	92.7	93.2	92.3	71,196	30,683	40,513	15,311	7,151	8,160	55,885	23,532	32,353
Agricultural and fishery workers	84.3	86.8	82.0	83.2	86.3	80.3	87.6	88.5	86.9	681,540	328,780	352,760	508,607	252,804	255,803	172,933	75,976	96,957
Craft and related workers	91.3	93.2	89.2	90.5	93.1	87.5	91.9	93.3	90.3	172,290	92,417	79,873	69,788	38,789	30,999	102,502	53,628	48,874
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.2	96.5	93.9	97.1	97.4	94.2	96.0	96.3	93.8	11,373	10,008	1,365	2,651	2,374	277	8,722	7,634	1,088
Elementary occupations	89.0	91.2	87.0	86.5	89.9	83.3	90.4	92.1	89.0	270,702	129,532	141,170	96,020	48,927	47,093	174,682	80,605	94,077

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mwanza Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals as well as legislators, administrators and managers (72.3% and 67.1% respectively) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (10.4 %). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of smart phones is higher than female in all occupation categories except for Technicians and associate professionals. Usage is more pronounced among those 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; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	67.1	69.7	63.3	55.1	55.9	53.2	69.5	73.1	64.7	4,578	2,838	1,740	631	454	177	3,947	2,384	1,563
Professionals.	72.3	75.6	68.2	73.9	74.9	71.8	71.9	75.7	67.7	19,932	11,486	8,446	3,312	2,255	1,057	16,620	9,231	7,389
Technicians and associate professionals.	47.3	46.3	50.1	36.6	35.4	40.4	50.4	49.5	52.4	25,903	18,237	7,666	4,442	3,244	1,198	21,461	14,993	6,468
Clerks	60.5	60.8	60.3	60.5	61.5	58.4	60.6	60.6	60.5	2,868	1,327	1,541	477	321	156	2,391	1,006	1,385
Service workers and shop sales workers	38.5	43.3	35.0	25.9	31.3	21.4	41.9	46.7	38.4	29,387	14,093	15,294	4,139	2,292	1,847	25,248	11,801	13,447
Agricultural and fishery workers	10.4	11.7	9.2	6.1	7.6	4.7	23.8	25.9	22.2	84,123	44,384	39,739	37,149	22,145	15,004	46,974	22,239	24,735
Craft and related workers	21.7	24.3	18.9	9.1	11.1	6.7	30.4	33.8	26.8	40,950	24,060	16,890	7,017	4,632	2,385	33,933	19,428	14,505
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	39.4	40.1	34.5	25.4	26.5	16.7	43.6	44.3	39.0	4,656	4,155	501	694	645	49	3,962	3,510	452
Elementary occupations	21.7	24.8	19.1	8.0	10.1	6.0	29.6	33.9	26.1	66,113	35,156	30,957	8,931	5,523	3,408	57,182	29,633	27,549

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 2.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mwanza Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.6 %) own desktop computers. Mwanza City and Ilemela Municipal Council have the highest percent of persons owning desktop computers (0.8% each), followed by Magu District (0.6%). The results also reveal that, Mwanza City and Ilemela Municipal Council have the highest percent of persons owning laptops (3.6% each). The Council with the lowest percent of persons owning desktop computers is Ukerewe District (0.4%) and for laptops are Ukerewe and Kwimba District with (1.0% each).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	2.5	1.6
Rural	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
Urban	0.8	1.1	0.6	3.3	4.3	2.4
Council						
Ukerewe District	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.8
Magu District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Mwanza City	0.8	1.1	0.6	3.6	4.6	2.7
Kwimba District	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
Sengerema District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.1
Buchosa District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.9
Ilemela Municipal	0.8	1.1	0.6	3.6	4.7	2.7
Misungwi District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

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

Usage of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Ilemela Municipality having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (3.8% use desk top and 7.2% use laptop), followed by Mwanza City (3.2 % uses desktop and 6.8% uses laptop). Kwimba District has the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (1.2% use desk top and 2.2% use laptop) in Mwanza Region (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
				Desktop			laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	2.1	2.6	1.7	4.1	4.9	3.3
Rural	1,117,542	537,745	579,797	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
Urban	861,711	394,523	467,188	3.3	4.2	2.5	6.5	8.2	5.1
Council									
Ukerewe District	193,001	88,608	104,393	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3	2.9	1.8
Magu District	222,531	104,457	118,074	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.3	3.8	2.8
Mwanza City	354,312	163,991	190,321	3.2	4.1	2.5	6.8	8.5	5.3
Kwimba District	241,099	116,044	125,055	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.8
Sengerema District	214,762	102,494	112,268	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.8	3.3	2.4
Buchosa District	206,007	99,623	106,384	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.8	1.9
Ilemela Municipal	307,520	141,092	166,428	3.8	4.7	3.0	7.2	8.9	5.8
Misungwi District	240,021	115,959	124,062	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.1	2.2

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during three months period prior to the Census for the population aged four years and above are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Mwanza Region has about three percent (3.1 %) and 1.5 percent of individuals aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop

computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that use both desktop and laptop computers has been increasing from age group 5-9 years and attained the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and then decline.

The proportion of persons aged four years and above reported having used a laptop computer within three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktops. The proportion of persons aged four years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 20-24 years to 80 and above but are almost the same for those aged four years to those in age group 15 -19 years. (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.6	2.7	3,167,816	1,526,245	1,641,571
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	120,961	60,570	60,391
5 - 9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	556,339	277,401	278,938
10 - 14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	511,263	256,006	255,257
15 - 19	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	400,654	197,749	202,905
20 - 24	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.9	5.7	4.1	329,266	151,301	177,965
25 - 29	2.7	3.5	2.1	5.4	6.6	4.3	268,194	123,682	144,512
30 - 34	2.9	3.7	2.2	5.5	6.8	4.3	217,856	102,036	115,820
35 - 39	2.7	3.5	2.0	5.2	6.7	3.8	167,714	78,473	89,241
40 - 44	2.4	3.0	1.9	4.3	5.5	3.3	141,151	66,868	74,283
45 - 49	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.8	4.7	3.0	122,334	58,290	64,044
50 - 54	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.4	4.2	2.7	96,111	45,963	50,148
55 - 59	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.3	4.2	2.4	63,352	30,987	32,365
60 - 64	1.5	2.0	0.9	2.6	3.4	2.0	61,243	28,321	32,922
65 - 69	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.7	3.3	2.1	33,393	15,432	17,961
70 - 74	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.5	30,788	13,996	16,792
75 - 79	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	17,623	7,842	9,781
80 +	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	29,574	11,328	18,246

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census in Mwanza Region are those who attained university and other related education (27.9%), which is proportionately higher for males (31.1%) than females (23.6%). The results also show that percentage of persons who use desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education. Further, the percentage of persons who use desktops is higher for persons living in urban areas than rural areas across all levels of education (Table 13.19).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.2	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	6.8	7.2	6.5	1,693	813	880	1,207	605	602	486	208	278
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	1,054,030	494,785	559,245	662,791	326,433	336,358	391,239	168,352	222,887
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	4.3	4.9	3.7	496,029	247,210	248,819	212,619	110,778	101,841	283,410	136,432	146,978
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.3	8.9	7.3	4.8	5.1	4.2	9.8	10.9	8.2	41,697	26,193	15,504	12,422	8,846	3,576	29,275	17,347	11,928
University and Other Related	27.9	31.1	23.6	16.6	18.8	12.3	31.5	35.5	26.3	108,922	63,275	45,647	25,734	16,871	8,863	83,188	46,404	36,784
Training After Primary	8.5	9.3	7.2	5.8	6.3	4.5	9.6	10.8	8.0	2,022	1,207	815	590	413	177	1,432	794	638
Training After Secondary Education	15.8	17.4	14.0	13.8	14.3	12.9	16.5	18.8	14.3	14,042	7,275	6,767	3,635	2,311	1,324	10,407	4,964	5,443

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who use laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census in Mwanza region are those who attained university and other related education (13.0%), with proportion being higher for males (14.5%) than females (10.9%). The results further show that percentage of persons who use laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13.20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.7	5.3	4.3	1,693	813	880	1,207	605	602	486	208	278
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	1,054,030	494,785	559,245	662,791	326,433	336,358	391,239	168,352	222,887
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.1	496,029	247,210	248,819	212,619	110,778	101,841	283,410	136,432	146,978
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.6	5.1	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.7	5.2	5.9	4.2	41,697	26,193	15,504	12,422	8,846	3,576	29,275	17,347	11,928
University and Other Related	13.0	14.5	10.9	9.0	10.1	7.0	14.3	16.2	11.9	108,922	63,275	45,647	25,734	16,871	8,863	83,188	46,404	36,784
Training After Primary	4.8	5.6	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.4	5.1	6.2	3.8	2,022	1,207	815	590	413	177	1,432	794	638
Training After Secondary Education	8.8	9.6	8.0	8.4	9.2	7.2	9.0	9.8	8.2	14,042	7,275	6,767	3,635	2,311	1,324	10,407	4,964	5,443

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Labour Force Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.1 percent for self-employed without employees to 6.0 percent for self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females for all labour employment status. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons living in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment categories (Table 13.21).

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

Employment Status	Percent						Number of Persons					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	

	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.6	4.0	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.9	5.8	6.4	3.6	5,807	4,532	1,275	2,926	2,266	660	2,881	2,266	615
Self-employed with employees	2.7	3.5	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.0	4.6	5.5	3.5	9,806	4,713	5,093	6,246	2,847	3,399	3,560	1,866	1,694
Self-employed without employees	6.0	6.8	4.0	2.0	2.5	0.4	9.2	11.0	6.0	2,231	1,548	683	1,007	760	247	1,224	788	436
Casual labourers	2.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.4	3.7	4.0	2.7	4,560	3,325	1,235	3,055	2,223	832	1,505	1,102	403
Workers not classified by status	2.1	3.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	3.5	5.4	1.9	1,517	662	855	859	363	496	658	299	359

Results also reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 3.0 percent for casual labourers to 10.0 percent for self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons living in urban than 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 Labour Force Status Mwanza 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	6.7	7.5	3.7	3.0	3.4	1.7	10.4	11.7	5.9	5,807	4,532	1,275	2,926	2,266	660	2,881	2,266	615
Self-employed with employees	4.2	5.4	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.5	8.1	9.9	6.1	9,806	4,713	5,093	6,246	2,847	3,399	3,560	1,866	1,694
Self-employed without employees	10.0	11.9	5.9	4.2	4.6	2.8	14.9	18.9	7.6	2,231	1,548	683	1,007	760	247	1,224	788	436
Casual labourers	3.0	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.3	5.4	5.7	4.7	4,560	3,325	1,235	3,055	2,223	832	1,505	1,102	403
Workers not classified by status	4.4	6.3	2.8	2.4	3.6	1.6	6.8	9.7	4.5	1,517	662	855	859	363	496	658	299	359

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mwanza region legislators, administrators and managers have the highest percent (7.9%) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Mwanza Region, while Agriculture and Fishery Workers recorded the least (0.7%). The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across all occupation categories. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	7.9	9.6	5.3	5.8	6.5	4.3	8.3	10.5	5.4	7,053	4,185	2,868	1,345	907	438	5,708	3,278	2,430
Professionals.	7.4	8.9	5.7	6.0	6.7	4.5	7.7	9.4	5.8	27,636	15,228	12,408	4,505	3,022	1,483	23,131	12,206	10,925
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.4	3.7	2.6	55,222	39,680	15,542	12,440	9,343	3,097	42,782	30,337	12,445
Clerks.	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4,744	2,185	2,559	794	525	269	3,950	1,660	2,290
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.5	76,521	32,693	43,828	16,088	7,396	8,692	60,433	25,297	35,136
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	830,691	390,827	439,864	631,989	304,266	327,723	198,702	86,561	112,141
Craft and related workers.	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	194,519	102,178	92,341	82,064	44,314	37,750	112,455	57,864	54,591
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.1	2.2	1.3	11,879	10,393	1,486	2,770	2,454	316	9,109	7,939	1,170
Elementary occupations.	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	313,445	146,629	166,816	118,034	58,167	59,867	195,411	88,462	106,949

The 2022 PHC results further reveal that Professionals have the highest percent (30.0) among person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Mwanza Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.5 %). The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females in all occupation. In addition, the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories except clerks where urban is 18.1 percent and rural is 19.1 percent (Table 13.24).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	26.2	30.0	20.6	15.2	17.1	11.2	28.8	33.6	22.3	7,053	4,185	2,868	1,345	907	438	5,708	3,278	2,430
Professionals.	30.0	35.6	23.2	25.5	27.9	20.6	30.9	37.5	23.6	27,636	15,228	12,408	4,505	3,022	1,483	23,131	12,206	10,925
Technicians and associate professionals.	11.3	11.6	10.6	7.7	8.2	6.2	12.4	12.7	11.7	55,222	39,680	15,542	12,440	9,343	3,097	42,782	30,337	12,445
Clerks.	18.2	20.1	16.6	19.1	20.0	17.5	18.1	20.1	16.6	4,744	2,185	2,559	794	525	269	3,950	1,660	2,290
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.4	8.3	5.0	3.8	5.1	2.6	7.1	9.3	5.6	76,521	32,693	43,828	16,088	7,396	8,692	60,433	25,297	35,136
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.7	5.6	4.0	830,691	390,827	439,864	631,989	304,266	327,723	198,702	86,561	112,141
Craft and related workers.	3.7	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.9	5.6	4.1	194,519	102,178	92,341	82,064	44,314	37,750	112,455	57,864	54,591
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	6.4	6.3	4.1	4.0	4.7	7.1	7.2	6.7	11,879	10,393	1,486	2,770	2,454	316	9,109	7,939	1,170
Elementary occupations.	3.9	4.7	3.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	5.1	6.3	4.1	313,445	146,629	166,816	118,034	58,167	59,867	195,411	88,462	106,949

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About forty-five percent (44.5%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC).
- Nineteen percent (18.9%) of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region are connected to the national electricity grid, while 29.8 percent are powered by other sources.
- About twenty percent (19.5%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Over four percent (4.4%) of all buildings in Mwanza Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- About sixty-seven percent (66.5%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Mwanza Region are owned by males, 23.6 percent by females and 6.5 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy percent (69.3%) of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region are used by the owners themselves, and 14.8 percent are used by tenants.
- About sixty-two percent (61.8%) of all buildings in Mwanza Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About twenty-seven percent (26.8%) of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region are constructed on land without legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, type of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Mwanza Region and Councils as per the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes buildings categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads and infrastructure for people

with disabilities). 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.

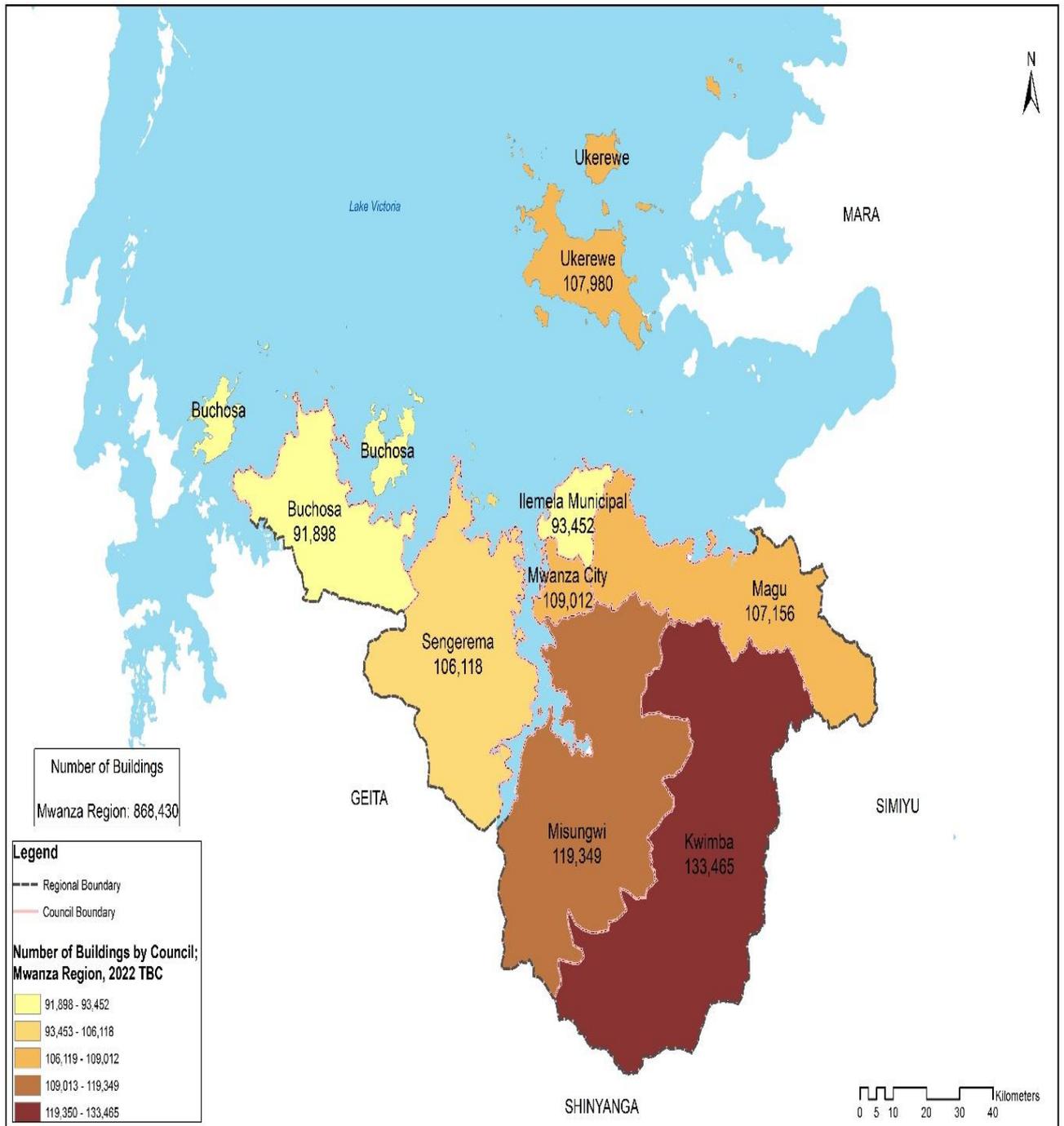
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Mwanza Region has a total of 868,430 buildings whereby 626,741 are in rural and 241,689 in urban areas. Kwimba District Council has the largest number of buildings (133,465 buildings) followed by Misungwi District Council (119,349 buildings) and Mwanza City Council (109,012 buildings). Councils with small number of buildings are Buchosa District and Ilemela Municipality (91,898 and 93,452 respectively). Further, results show that Mwanza City Council has the highest number (1,343) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Ilemela Municipality (863) while Ukerewe District (28) and Kwimba District (24) have the least number of multi-storey buildings (Table 14.1 and Map 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	868,430	2,481	801,826	64,123	626,741	229	581,865	44,647	241,689	2,252	219,961	19,476
Ukerewe District	107,980	28	98,611	9,341	101,643	21	92,823	8,799	6,337	7	5,788	542
Magu District	107,156	70	99,073	8,013	107,156	70	99,073	8,013	0	0	0	0
Mwanza City	109,012	1,343	99,646	8,023	0	0	0	0	109,012	1,343	99,646	8,023
Kwimba District	133,465	24	125,077	8,364	124,889	15	116,967	7,907	8,576	9	8,110	457
Sengerema District	106,118	48	97,445	8,625	81,806	18	75,896	5,892	24,312	30	21,549	2,733
Buchosa District	91,898	35	86,394	5,469	91,898	35	86,394	5,469	0	0	0	0
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	863	84,868	7,721	0	0	0	0	93,452	863	84,868	7,721
Misungwi District	119,349	70	110,712	8,567	119,349	70	110,712	8,567	0	0	0	0

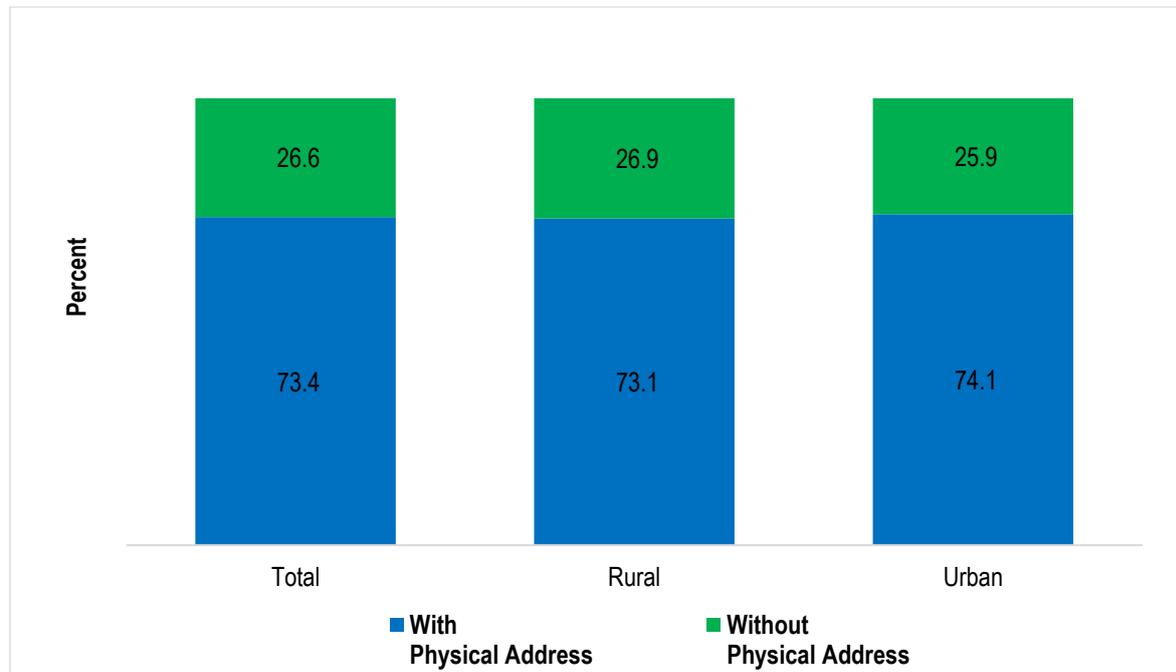
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 73.4 percent of all buildings in Mwanza Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is slightly higher in urban (74.1%) than in rural areas (73.1%) (Figure 14.1).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC

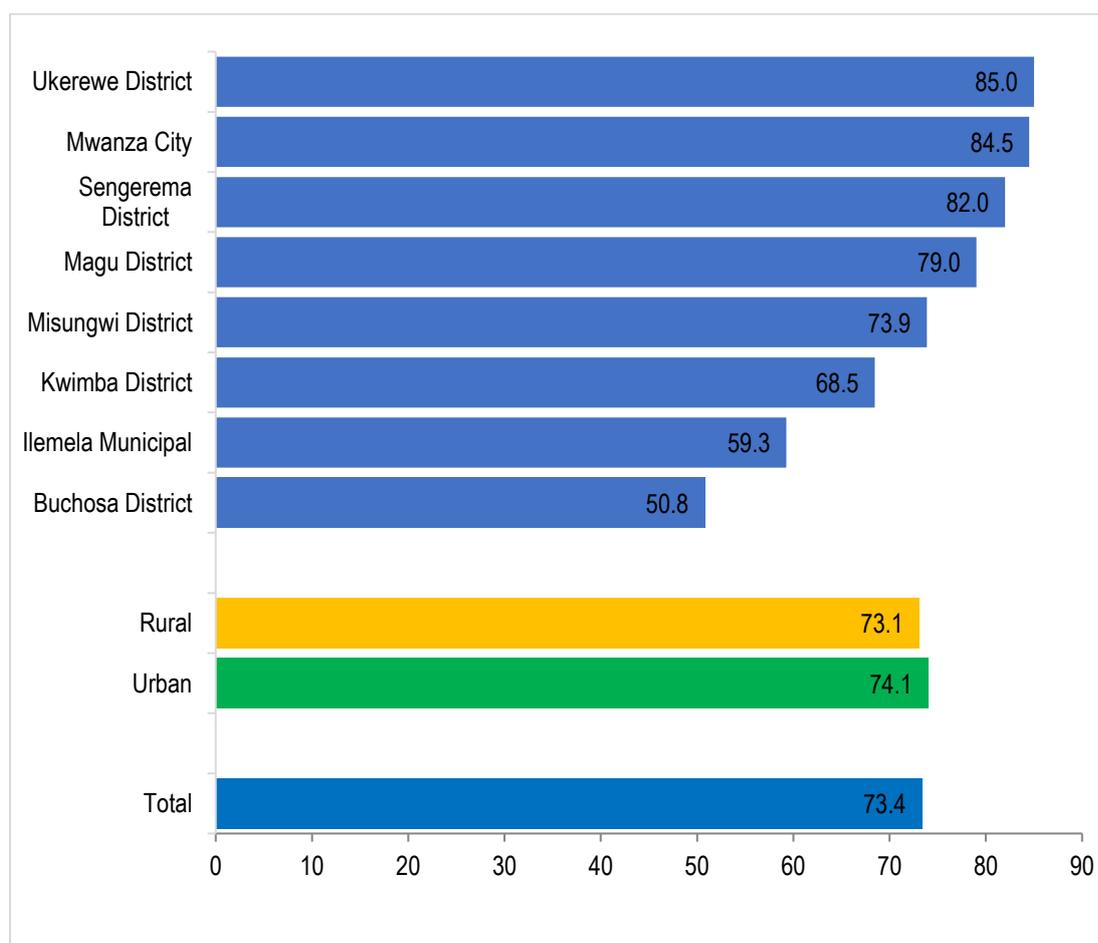


Across councils, results show that percentages of buildings with physical addresses range from 50.8 percent in Buchosa District to 85.0 percent in Ukerewe District. (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	868,430	637,231	231,199	626,741	458,260	168,481	241,689	178,971	62,718
Ukerewe District	107,980	91,778	16,202	101,643	86,091	15,552	6,337	5,687	650
Magu District	107,156	84,687	22,469	107,156	84,687	22,469	NA	NA	NA
Mwanza City	109,012	92,139	16,873	NA	NA	NA	109,012	92,139	16,873
Kwimba District	133,465	91,379	42,086	124,889	86,156	38,733	8,576	5,223	3,353
Sengerema District	106,118	87,014	19,104	81,806	66,480	15,326	24,312	20,534	3,778
Buchosa District	91,898	46,684	45,214	91,898	46,684	45,214	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	55,388	38,064	NA	NA	NA	93,452	55,388	38,064
Misungwi District	119,349	88,162	31,187	119,349	88,162	31,187	NA	NA	NA

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

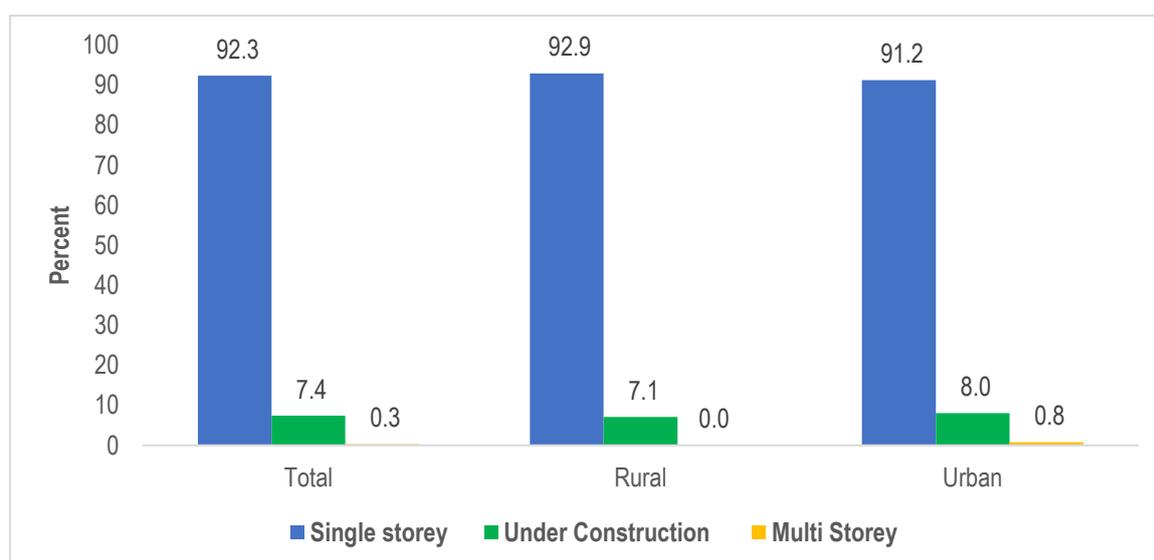


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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

The results reveal that, 92.3 percent of all buildings in Mwanza Region are single storey while under one percent (0.3%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.8%) in urban than in rural areas (with hardly any such building – 0.0% when put to the nearest one decimal point). Results further reveal that 7.4 percent are under construction. (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Mwanza 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 percent of buildings used for residential purposes in Mwanza Region is 93.6 percent, 2.5 percent for commercial-residential and 3.9 percent for non-residential. Distribution of buildings by main use follows the same pattern for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.3).

At the Council level, Kwimba District Council has the highest percent of buildings used for residential purposes (95.6%) compared with Mwanza City, which has the lowest (89.5%). Mwanza City Council, the largest urban council of Mwanza Region has the

highest proportion of buildings used for non-residential purposes (5.3%) compared with Kwimba District Council which has the least (3.2%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	868,430	93.6	2.5	3.9
	Rural	626741	94.7	1.7	3.6
	Urban	241689	90.6	4.6	4.7
Ukerewe District	Total	107,980	94.4	2.0	3.6
	Rural	101643	94.5	1.9	3.5
	Urban	6337	91.7	3.6	4.8
Magu District	Total	107,156	94.5	1.8	3.6
	Rural	107156	94.5	1.8	3.6
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mwanza City	Total	109,012	89.5	5.2	5.3
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	109012	89.5	5.2	5.3
Kwimba District	Total	133,465	95.6	1.2	3.2
	Rural	124889	95.8	1.1	3.1
	Urban	8576	93.2	2.5	4.4
Sengerema District	Total	106,118	94.4	1.9	3.7
	Rural	81806	94.6	1.7	3.6
	Urban	24312	93.5	2.5	4.0
Buchosa District	Total	91,898	94.3	2.1	3.7
	Rural	91898	94.3	2.1	3.7
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	Total	93,452	90.9	4.8	4.3
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	93452	90.9	4.8	4.3
Misungwi District	Total	119,349	94.2	1.7	4.1
	Rural	119349	94.2	1.7	4.1
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Mwanza Region is for commercial (39.9%), followed by institutional (20.3%) and religious (12.5%). Buchosa District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (45.2%; 1,518 buildings) used for commercial purposes, followed by Mwanza City Council (44.0%; 2,524 buildings) while Kwimba District Council has the lowest (33.7%; 1,434 buildings). Mwanza City Council followed by Ilemela Municipal Council have the highest percentage of

buildings (2.4%; 138 buildings) and (2.3%; 17 buildings) respectively used for industrial purposes while Buchosa District has the lowest (0.5%; 17 buildings) (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Mwanza 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	34,040	7.7	39.9	1.4	0.1	6.2	2.5	8.6	20.3	0.1	12.5	4.7
Ukerewe District	3,872	5.8	40.5	0.7	0.0	7.4	2.2	6.1	20.9	0.1	13.0	5.5
Magu District	3,903	6.7	38.9	1.8	0.4	4.1	3.7	7.6	21.6	0.0	13.6	5.4
Mwanza City	5,737	12.9	44.0	2.4	0.2	7.2	2.8	5.1	18.2	0.1	10.8	4.0
Kwimba District	4,255	6.7	33.7	1.1	0.0	3.8	2.0	14.8	23.1	0.1	12.4	6.1
Sengerema District	3,944	6.4	35.5	0.9	0.0	6.8	2.3	9.4	23.6	0.1	13.5	4.7
Buchosa District	3,359	4.4	45.2	0.5	0.0	8.6	2.4	7.6	16.4	0.1	13.1	3.3
Ilemela Municipal	4,062	9.5	40.5	2.3	0.1	8.5	3.5	3.9	18.5	0.0	15.2	3.5
Misungwi District	4,908	6.6	40.0	1.4	0.0	3.4	1.2	14.0	20.0	0.0	9.9	5.4

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

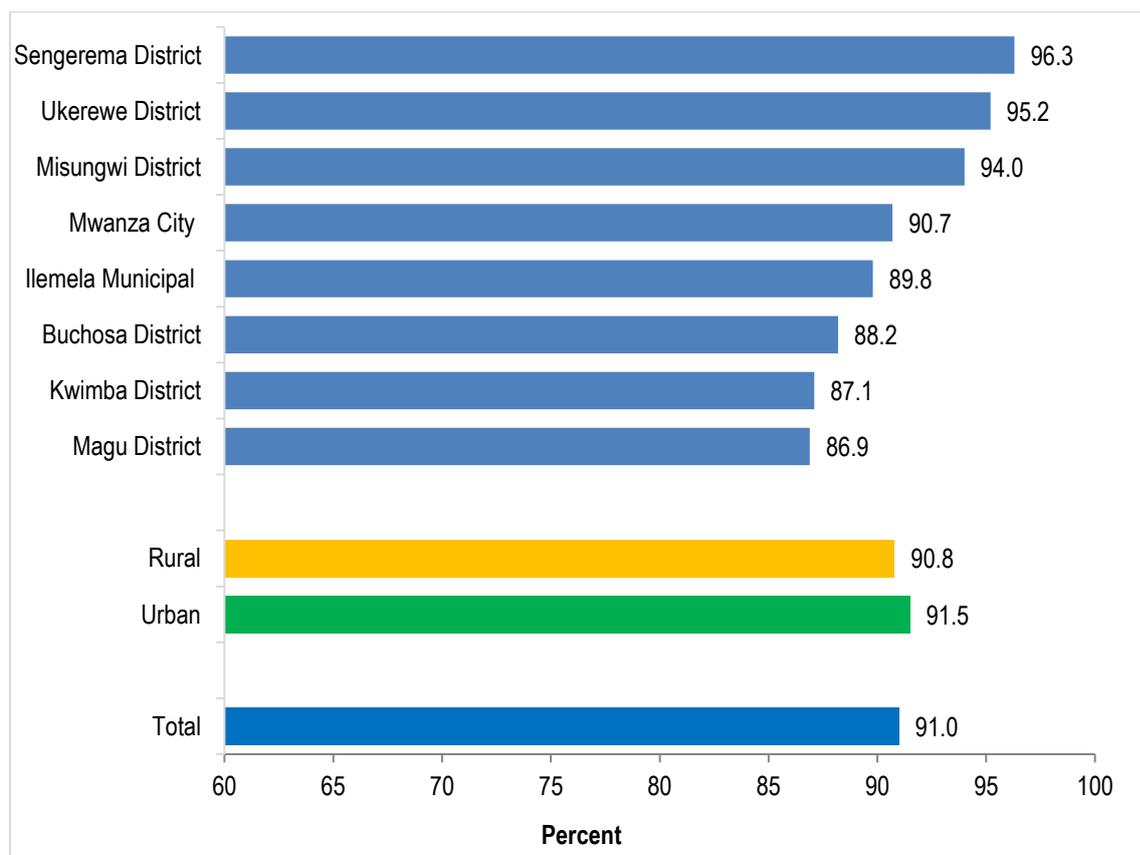
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Mwanza Region (91.0%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Sengerema District and Ukerewe District Councils have highest (96.3% and 95.2% respectively) proportion of buildings with single unit, while Magu District Council has lowest (86.9%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.1 percent in Sengerema District Council to 5.0 percent in Ilemela District Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza 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	834,390	91.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	568,219	90.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	266,171	91.5	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
Ukerewe District	104,108	95.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	93,099	95.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	11,009	95.0	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Magu District	103,253	86.9	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	88,434	85.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	14,819	93.0	3.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
Mwanza City	103,275	90.7	4.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,275	90.7	4.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	
Kwimba District	129,210	87.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	119,738	86.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	9,472	93.2	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sengerema District	102,174	96.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	77,298	96.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	24,876	95.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Buchosa District	88,539	88.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	88,539	88.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	89,390	89.8	5.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89,390	89.8	5.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	
Misungwi District	114,441	94.0	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	101,111	93.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	13,330	95.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5

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



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (94.2%) of the buildings in Mwanza Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, while a small proportion (3.8%) are terrace buildings and only 2.0 percent are semi-detached. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas and across all councils in the region (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	868,430	17,068	2.0	32,921	3.8	818,441	94.2
Rural	626,741	7,650	1.2	16,412	2.6	602,679	96.2
Urban	241,689	9,418	3.9	16,509	6.8	215,762	89.3
Council							
Ukerewe District	107,980	1,346	1.2	2,547	2.4	104,087	96.4
Magu District	107,156	1,973	1.8	3,861	3.6	101,322	94.6
Mwanza City	109,012	5,222	4.8	8,899	8.2	94,891	87.0
Kwimba District	133,465	1,374	1.0	2,358	1.8	129,733	97.2
Sengerema District	106,118	1,551	1.5	3,016	2.8	101,551	95.7
Buchosa District	91,898	1,512	1.6	3,358	3.7	87,028	94.7
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	2,907	3.1	5,891	6.3	84,654	90.6
Misungwi District	119,349	1,183	1.0	2,991	2.5	115,175	96.5

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

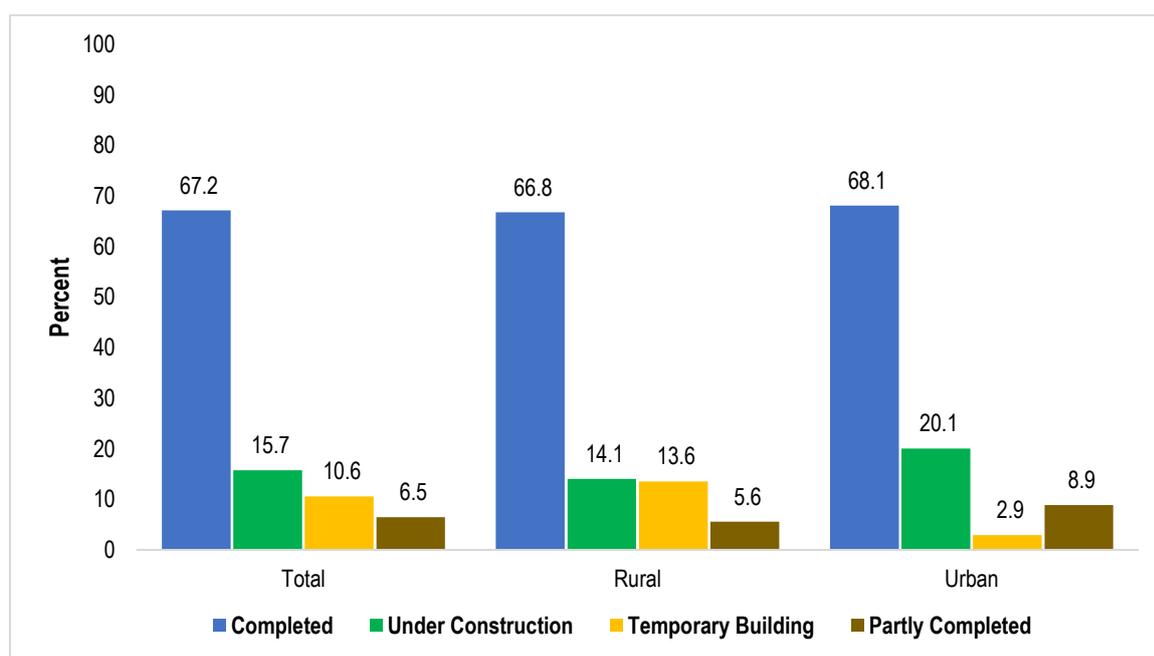
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 67.2 percent of all buildings in Mwanza Region have been completed and 6.5 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 15.7 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 10.6 percent. The results further show that 66.8 percent of all buildings in rural areas are completed compared with 68.1 percent in urban.

Buchosa District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (75.6%) followed by Mwanza City (69.4%) and Ilemela Municipality (67.0%). Furthermore, Kwimba District Council has the highest percentage (20.4%) of temporary buildings, whereas Mwanza City Council has the lowest percentage (2.2%) (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	868,430	67.2	6.5	15.7	10.6
Rural	626,741	66.8	5.6	14.1	13.6
Urban	241,689	68.1	8.9	20.1	2.9
Council					
Ukerewe District	107,980	65.5	5.6	17.7	11.2
Magu District	107,156	60.9	6.0	14.9	18.2
Mwanza City	109,012	69.4	9.3	19.2	2.2
Kwimba District	133,465	65.3	4.1	10.1	20.4
Sengerema District	106,118	68.5	6.8	16.4	8.3
Buchosa District	91,898	75.6	7.1	13.5	3.8
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	67.0	8.9	21.2	2.9
Misungwi District	119,349	66.8	5.2	14.7	13.2

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

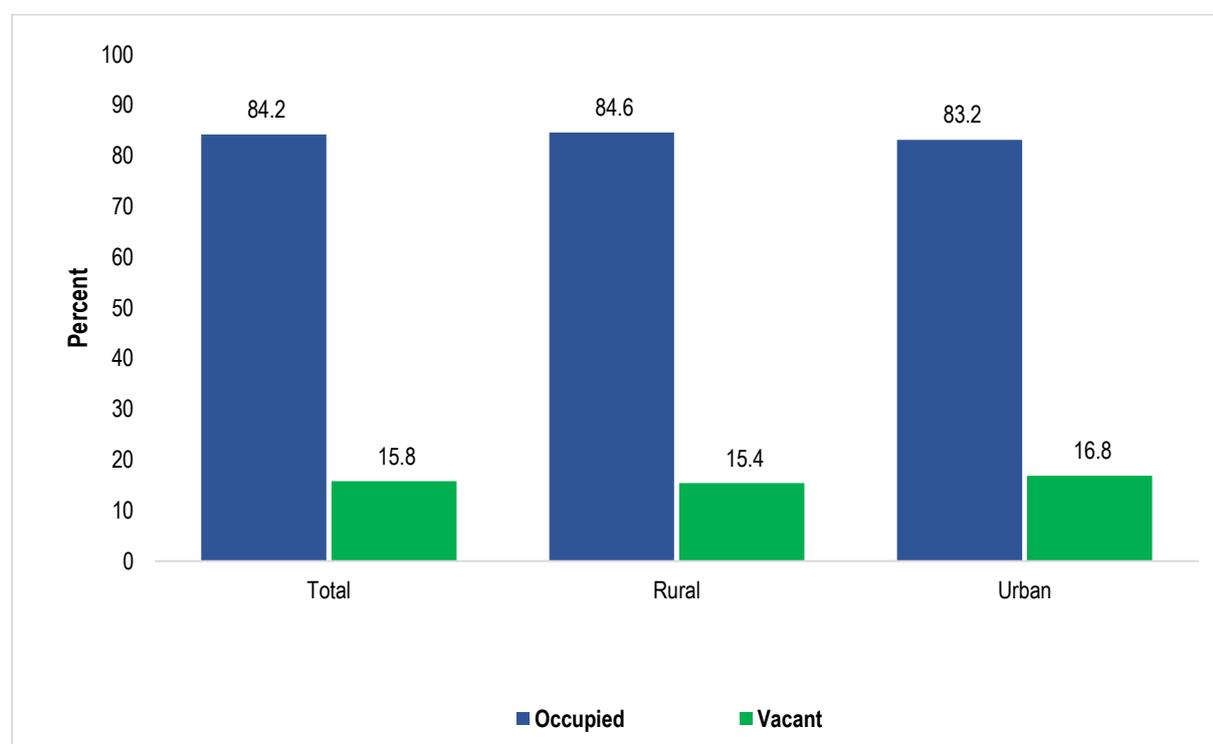
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 84.2 percent of all buildings in Mwanza Region are occupied, while 15.8 percent are vacant. There is hardly any difference in the proportion of occupied buildings between rural (84.6%) and urban areas (83.2%). More than 80 percent of buildings in all Councils of Mwanza Region are in use, ranging

from 81.4 percent in Ukerewe District to 87.0 percent in Kwimba District Council. (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	868,430	84.2	15.8
Rural	626,741	84.6	15.4
Urban	241,689	83.2	16.8
Council			
Ukerewe District	107,980	81.4	18.6
Magu District	107,156	83.6	16.4
Mwanza City	109,012	84.1	15.9
Kwimba District	133,465	87.0	13.0
Sengerema District	106,118	83.3	16.7
Buchosa District	91,898	85.8	14.2
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	83.4	16.6
Misungwi District	119,349	84.4	15.6

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



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. Around four in ten buildings (38.4%) have sand-cement floors, followed by earth or sand (30.6%) and tiles or marble floors (5.7%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 30.5 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 58.8 percent. Mwanza City Council has the highest percentage (62.4%) of buildings with cement floor while Kwimba District Council has lower percentage of 19.8 percent (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Material								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	868,425	38.4	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	30.6	0.1	24.6
Rural	626,736	30.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	39.3	0.1	27.9
Urban	241,689	58.8	16.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	16.1
Council										
Ukerewe District	107,975	31.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	33.7	0.1	32.8
Magu District	107,156	35.1	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	34.6	0.1	26.2
Mwanza City	109,012	62.4	16.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	14.1
Kwimba District	133,465	19.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	51.1	0.2	28.0
Sengerema District	106,118	37.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	32.8	0.1	26.7
Buchosa District	91,898	41.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	31.9	0.1	24.8
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	58.4	19.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	15.5
Misungwi District	119,349	29.9	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	40.6	0.1	26.6

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 Mwanza Region have walls built with sundried bricks (38.2%), followed by cement or stone blocks (32.5%). Most of the buildings in urban areas (70.0%) have walls constructed with cement blocks. However, the most common wall material in rural areas is sun-dried burnt bricks (49.0%). Ilemela Municipal Council has the highest percentage (80.0%) of buildings built with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Buchosa District Council has the lowest percentage (3.6%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Material									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	868,430	0.7	32.5	38.2	23.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	2.5
Rural	626,741	0.4	18.0	49.0	26.3	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.0	2.2
Urban	241,689	1.3	70.0	10.0	14.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.3
Council											
Ukerewe District	107,980	0.5	22.8	29.3	31.2	0.0	2.1	9.9	0.5	0.1	3.5
Magu District	107,156	0.6	35.0	48.3	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.1
Mwanza City	109,012	1.7	76.2	9.8	8.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Kwimba District	133,465	0.1	11.0	73.3	12.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.1
Sengerema District	106,118	0.4	12.9	36.6	44.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	3.3
Buchosa District	91,898	0.6	3.6	19.7	68.7	0.0	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.0	2.2
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	1.1	80.0	7.3	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3
Misungwi District	119,349	0.4	25.4	63.5	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.9

Note:

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, most of the buildings in Mwanza Region (79.7%) are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (9.4%). In urban areas, 88.0 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 76.5 percent in rural areas. Proportion of buildings with corrugated iron sheets roofs range from 71.3 percent in Misungwi District Council to 89.4 percent in Mwanza City Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Types of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza 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	868,311	79.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	9.6
Rural	626,622	76.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	9.3
Urban	241,689	88.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4
Council										
Ukerewe District	107,861	79.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.9
Magu District	107,156	77.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	10.0
Mwanza City	109,012	89.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
Kwimba District	133,465	72.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.5
Sengerema District	106,118	79.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	10.3
Buchosa District	91,898	84.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	8.6
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	88.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4
Misungwi District	119,349	71.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.1

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

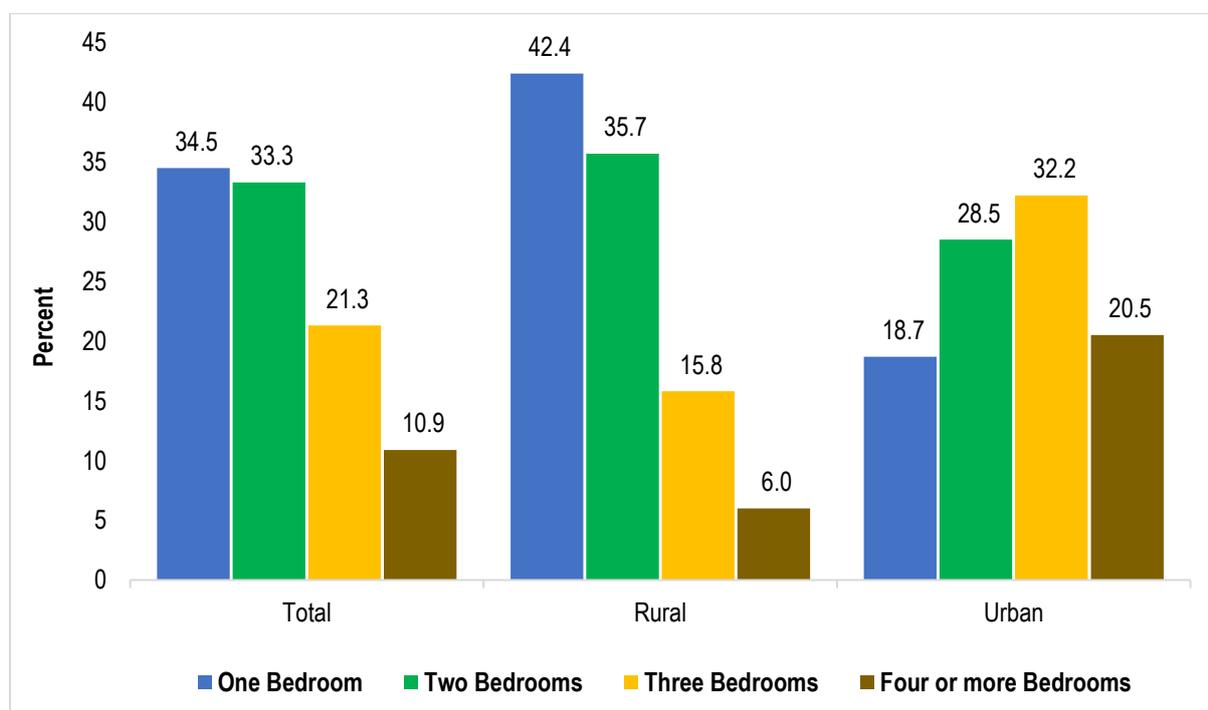
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 34.5 percent of such buildings/units in Mwanza Region have one bedroom, 33.3 percent have two bedrooms, 21.3 percent have three bedrooms and 10.9 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with one bedroom is slightly higher (42.4%) than 35.7 percent with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (32.2%) of buildings have three bedrooms, followed by those with two bedrooms (28.5%) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	807,737	34.5	33.3	21.3	6.0	2.2	1.1	1.6
Rural	532,005	42.4	35.7	15.8	3.7	1.2	0.5	0.6
Urban	275,732	18.7	28.5	32.2	10.5	4.1	2.4	3.5
Council								
Ukerewe District	101,378	45.2	31.5	16.9	3.8	1.3	0.6	0.8
Magu District	92,701	34.2	34.5	21.9	5.4	1.9	0.9	1.2
Mwanza City	109,783	18.7	27.2	32.4	10.3	4.3	2.7	4.4
Kwimba District	112,508	40.4	39.1	15.2	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Sengerema District	101,194	40.7	33.0	17.5	5.4	1.8	0.8	1.0
Buchosa District	85,313	38.4	36.6	17.1	4.4	1.5	0.7	1.2
Ilemela Municipal	92,446	17.2	27.4	34.1	11.3	4.3	2.4	3.3
Misungwi District	112,414	39.8	35.9	16.7	4.6	1.5	0.7	0.8

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

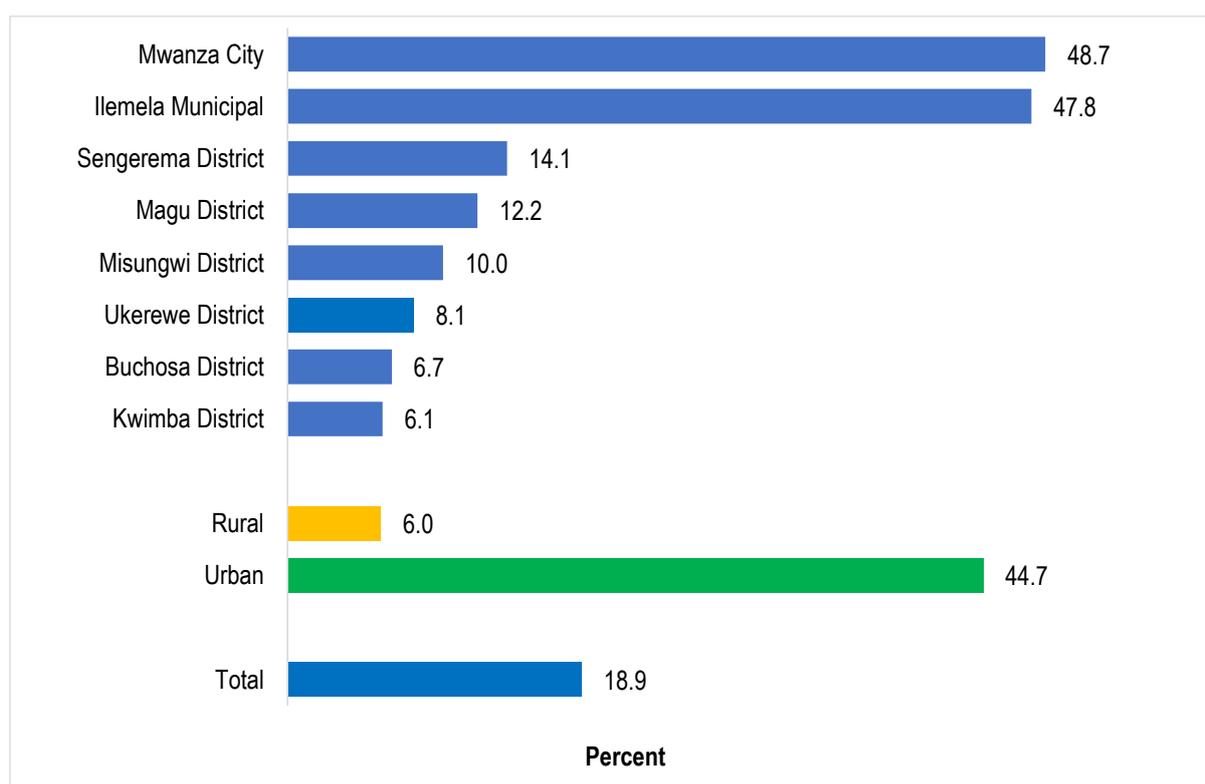
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 18.9 percent of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region are connected to the national grid. Nearly half (44.7%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 6.0 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Mwanza Region, Mwanza City (48.7%) and Ilemela Municipality (47.8%) have the highest proportion of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Kwimba District has the lowest percentage (6.1%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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



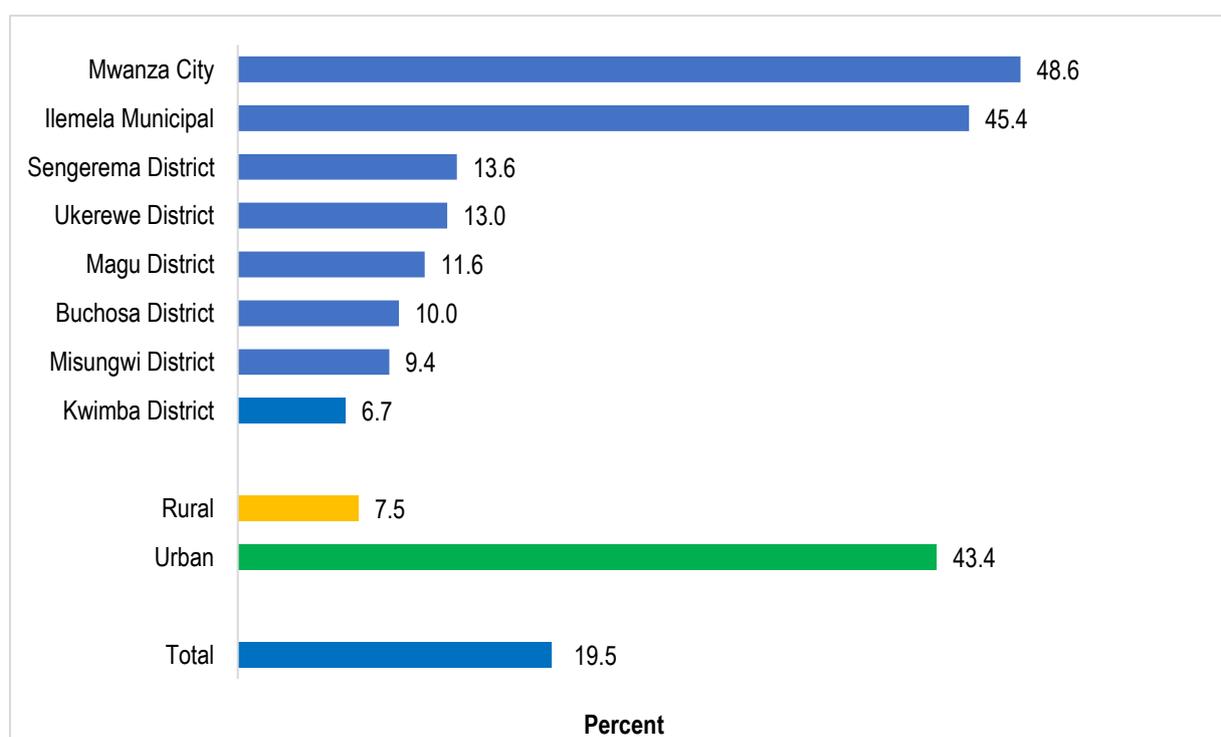
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 29.8 percent of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region have alternative sources of electricity. In rural areas 34.7 percent of all buildings have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 20.1 percent.

In Mwanza Region, Buchosa District Council has the highest percentage (46.4%) of buildings using alternative sources of electricity while Mwanza City Council has the lowest percentage (18.8%) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building/unit means the presence of water inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 19.5 percent of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region have water service. In urban areas, 43.4 percent have water service while in rural areas it is 7.5 percent. Additionally, Mwanza City Council has the highest percentage (48.6%) of buildings/units with water service while, Kwimba District Council has the lowest percentage (6.7%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Mwanza, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 68.6 percent of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (78.8%) than in rural areas (63.5%).

There is a marked disparity in proportion of buildings/units with toilet facilities across Councils, ranging from 54.9 percent in Kwimba District to 81.0 percent in Mwanza City (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

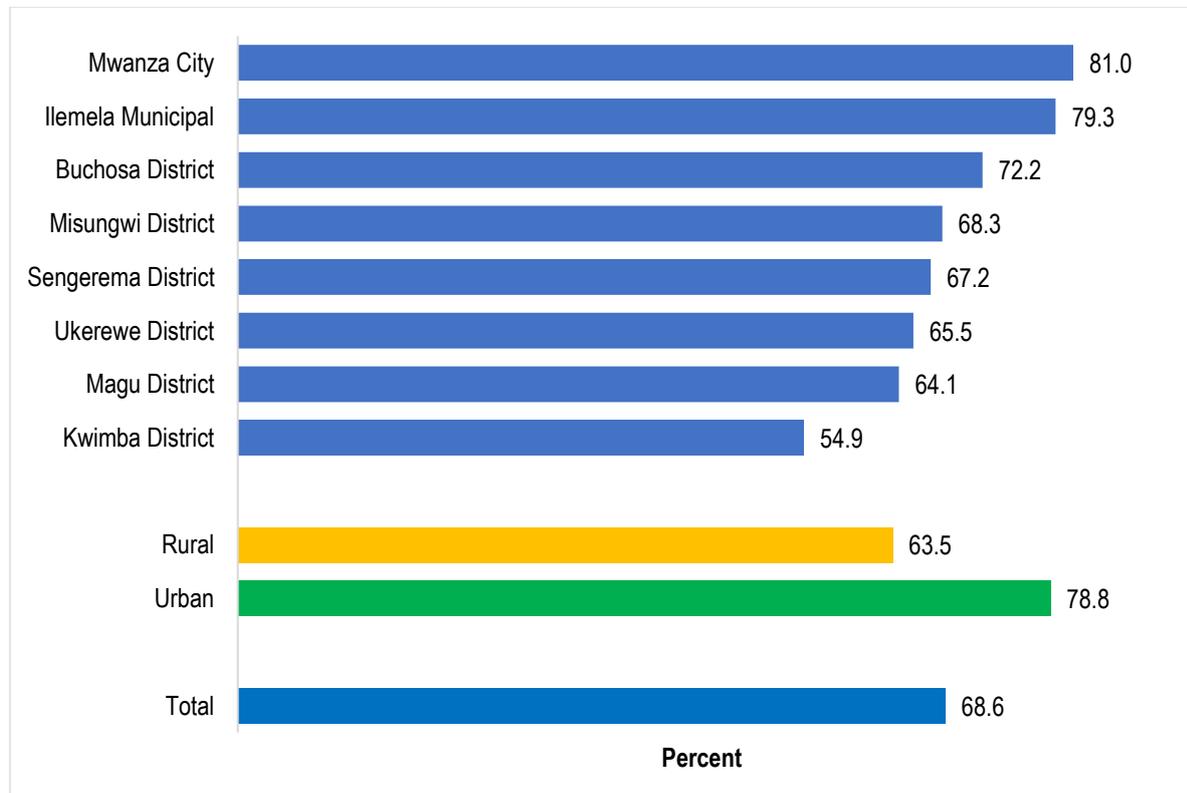


Table 14.13: Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	890,120	18.9	29.8	19.5	68.6
Rural	593,508	6.0	34.7	7.5	63.5
Urban	296,612	44.7	20.1	43.4	78.8
Council					
Ukerewe District	109,091	8.1	34.9	13.0	65.5
Magu District	108,363	12.2	30.8	11.6	64.1
Mwanza City	117,367	48.7	18.8	48.6	81.0
Kwimba District	134,594	6.1	31.0	6.7	54.9
Sengerema District	107,029	14.1	30.8	13.6	67.2
Buchosa District	92,756	6.7	46.4	10.0	72.2
Ilemela Municipal	100,028	47.8	19.7	45.4	79.3
Misungwi District	120,892	10.0	28.4	9.4	68.3

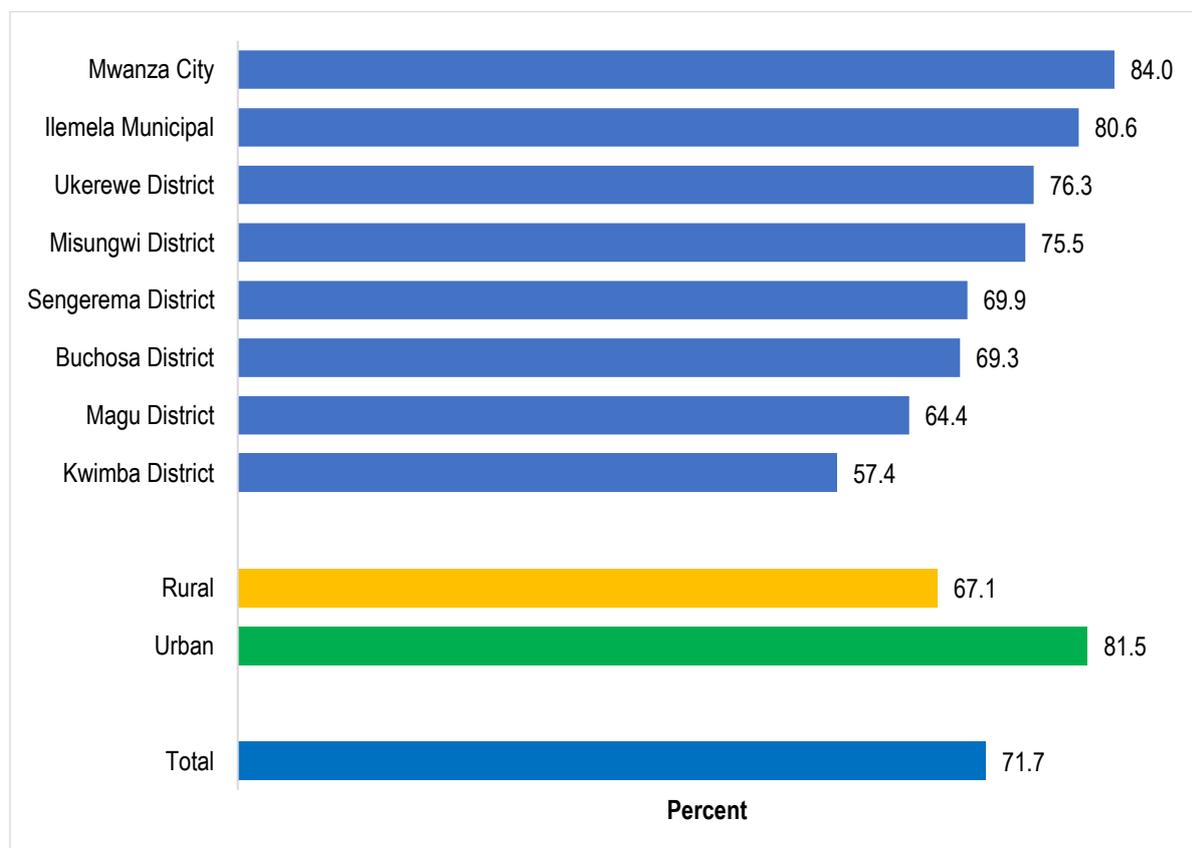
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 71.7 percent of all buildings in Mwanza Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (81.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 67.1 percent in rural areas. Mwanza City Council has the highest percentage (84.0%) of buildings accessible by road while Kwimba District Council has the lowest percentage (57.4%) (Figure 14.11).

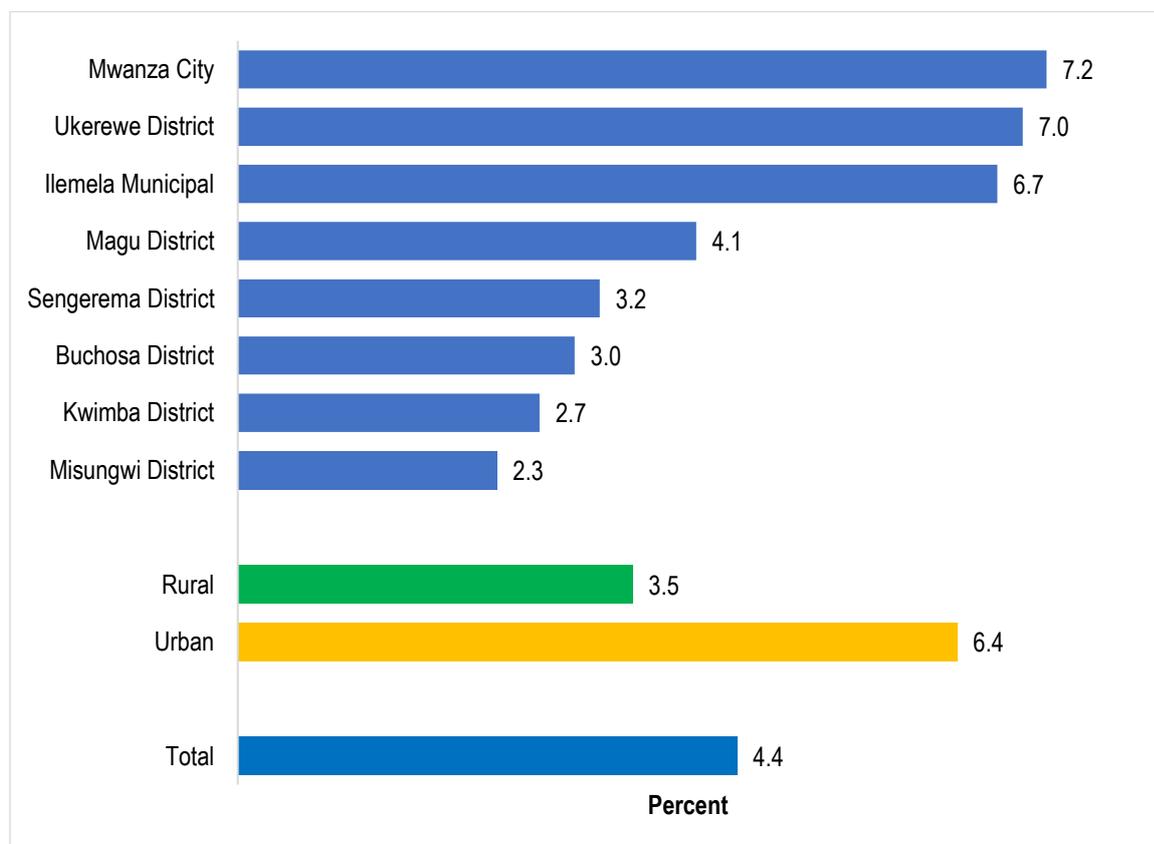
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 4.4 percent of all buildings in Mwanza Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The percentage of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs in urban areas (6.4%) is higher than that in rural areas (3.5%). Mwanza City has the highest percentage (7.2%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Misungwi District Council has the lowest percentage (2.3%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units With Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities by Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC



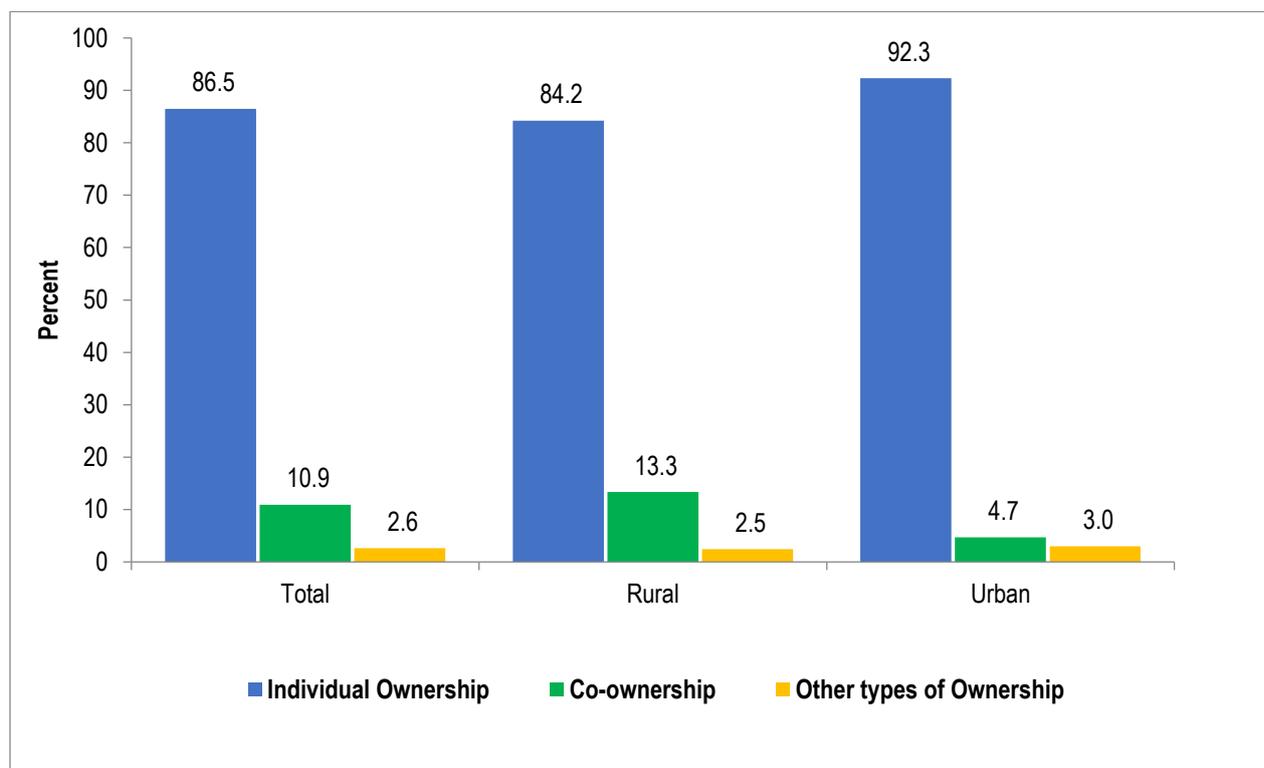
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (86.5%) of buildings in Mwanza Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings at 10.9 percent. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas; however, the percentage of co-owned buildings is almost three times in rural (13.3%) than in urban areas (4.7%) (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Mwanza Region are owned by males only (66.5%), followed by females only (23.6%) and 6.5 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas.

Mwanza City Council has the highest proportion (25.0%) of buildings owned by female while Ukerewe District Council has the lowest proportion (19.8%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14 Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	890,120	66.5	23.6	6.5	1.7	1.7	593,508	65.6	22.7	7.8	1.9	1.9	296,612	68.4	25.4	3.8	1.3	1.2
Ukerewe District	109,091	72.0	19.8	5.5	1.4	1.3	97,188	72.5	19.0	5.8	1.4	1.3	11,903	67.2	26.7	3.1	1.6	1.4
Magu District	108,363	60.4	24.5	9.7	2.6	2.6	91,974	59.2	24.3	10.5	3.0	3.0	16,389	67.2	26.1	5.3	0.7	0.7
Mwanza City	117,367	69.1	25.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,367	69.1	25.0	3.6	1.2	1.1
Kwimba District	134,594	61.4	22.9	9.3	3.2	3.2	124,535	61.2	22.5	9.8	3.3	3.2	10,059	63.6	28.0	3.8	2.2	2.4
Sengerema District	107,029	67.7	24.8	5.6	0.9	0.9	80,559	67.7	24.4	6.2	0.8	0.8	26,470	67.9	26.0	3.8	1.1	1.2
Buchosa District	92,756	67.8	22.8	6.7	1.4	1.4	92,756	67.8	22.8	6.7	1.4	1.4	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	100,028	68.9	24.8	3.8	1.4	1.2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100,028	68.9	24.8	3.8	1.4	1.2
Misungwi District	120,892	66.5	24.3	6.9	1.2	1.2	106,496	66.6	23.8	7.1	1.2	1.2	14,396	65.6	27.5	4.8	1.0	1.0

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 69.3 percent of all buildings/units in Mwanza Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (14.8%). In rural areas, the results reveal that 74.7 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by tenants alone (10.6%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas.

Misungwi District Council has the highest percentage (75.6%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone, while Mwanza City Council has the lowest percentage (57.0%). In addition, Mwanza City Council has the highest percentage (24.7%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Kwimba Council has the lowest (9.9%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Building/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and, Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	890,120	69.3	8.3	7.6	14.8	593,508	74.7	8.4	6.3	10.6	296,612	58.6	8.1	10.1	23.1
Ukerewe District	109,091	73.6	8.2	6.6	11.6	97,188	75.1	10.8	78.0	165.2	11,903	61.4	8.9	9.0	20.7
Magu District	108,363	69.0	9.1	8.4	13.5	91,974	70.4	9.5	7.9	12.2	16,389	61.3	6.9	10.9	20.9
Mwanza City	117,367	57.0	7.6	10.8	24.7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,367	57.0	7.6	10.8	24.7
Kwimba District	134,594	73.7	9.5	6.9	9.9	124,535	74.0	9.5	6.9	2.0	10,059	69.4	10.4	6.6	13.7
Sengerema District	107,029	73.7	7.9	6.1	12.3	80,559	77.2	7.6	5.2	10.0	26,470	63.0	8.9	8.9	19.3
Buchosa District	92,756	73.6	7.2	6.2	13.0	92,756	73.6	7.2	6.2	13.0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	100,028	57.3	8.2	10.3	24.3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100,028	57.3	8.2	10.3	24.3
Misungwi District	120,892	75.6	8.4	5.8	10.2	106,496	77.7	8.2	5.3	8.8	14,396	59.9	10.0	9.2	20.9

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Mwanza Region (61.8%) are built on un-surveyed land, 25.5 percent on surveyed land and 9.4 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 59.7 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 9.3 percent of rural buildings. Kwimba District Council has the highest percentage (86.1%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Mwanza City Council has the lowest percentage (7.7 %) (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	868,430	25.5	61.8	9.4	3.3	588,709	9.3	83.0	4.9	2.9	279,721	59.7	17.2	18.9	4.1
Ukerewe District	107,980	21.4	67.7	5.9	5.0	96,402	20.1	69.9	5.4	4.7	11,578	32.2	49.2	10.3	8.3
Magu District	107,156	12.9	78.8	5.3	3.0	91,443	7.2	86.8	3.4	2.6	15,713	46.0	32.0	16.9	5.1
Mwanza City	109,012	66.0	7.7	23.1	3.2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	109,012	66.0	7.7	23.1	3.2
Kwimba District	133,465	7.5	86.1	4.2	2.2	123,549	4.7	88.6	4.5	2.2	9,916	43.1	55.1	0.2	1.6
Sengerema District	106,118	14.8	77.3	4.7	3.2	80,150	4.9	88.6	4.5	2.0	25,968	45.5	42.5	5.2	6.8
Buchosa District	91,898	6.6	85.7	4.2	3.5	91,898	6.6	85.7	4.2	3.5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	65.5	10.7	19.9	3.9	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	93,452	65.5	10.7	19.9	3.9
Misungwi District	119,349	16.6	71.3	9.4	2.7	105,267	12.2	640.8	8.8	35.6	14,082	49.3	18.0	28.3	4.4

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Land ownership documents include title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO), agreements or contracts, registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar) and local government documents.

Results show that 26.8 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 21.2 percent built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 11.1 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Number of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Mwanza 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	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents	No Document	Unknown
Total	890,120	11.1	2.1	6.0	21.2	3.2	NA	22.9	26.8	6.7
Ukerewe District	109,091	3.7	0.4	3.2	36.2	1.2	NA	13.3	35.9	6.2
Magu District	108,363	6.9	0.5	5.3	20.2	3.1	NA	26.8	27.8	9.4
Mwanza City	117,367	27.7	11.1	9.9	2.2	5.9	NA	25.3	11.8	6.1
Kwimba District	134,594	3.3	0.2	1.5	25.5	2.2	NA	15.1	43.5	8.7
Sengerema District	107,029	6.3	0.2	9.4	23.6	2.7	NA	29.4	22.7	5.8
Buchosa District	92,756	3.1	0.4	4.6	27.2	4.3	NA	34.7	20.6	5.1
Ilemela Municipal	100,028	34.4	2.0	10.4	3.6	3.6	NA	20.5	17.8	7.6
Misungwi District	120,892	5.3	1.1	4.4	30.2	2.9	NA	21.7	29.8	4.7

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Mwanza Region has increased from 2,049,917 persons in 2002 to 3,699,872 persons in 2022;
- ii. Population of Mwanza Region has been growing at a rate of 2.9 percent annually between 2012 and 2022 intercensal period. The rate has decreased from 3.0 percent in 2002 - 2012 to 2.9 percent; and
- iii. The average annual growth rate varies across councils, ranging from from about one percent (1.2%) in Ukerewe District to around five percent (4.9%) in Mwanza City. for the 2012 - 2022 period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. With the current annual growth rate, the population of Mwanza Region is expected to double in the next 24 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 2.9 percent may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, lead to competitive

- businesses, increased per capita income and market shares, and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale;
- iii. On the negative side, growth rate of 2.9 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution and health hazards;
 - iv. Population growth, if not well managed may also put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure as well as on education and health facilities. It may also worsen unemployment situation; and
 - v. Population growth may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, competitive businesses, increased per capita income, market shares and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to implement effectively respective national and sector policies to sustain investment in social services as well as economic services to serve the growing population while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development in line with the national population and related policies;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use planning, urban planning and put in place effective supervision and implementation mechanism;
- iii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should consider strengthening enforcement mechanism (through by laws) to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) and other sector policies on environment to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of high population growth on environment is minimized; and
- iv. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities need to accelerate land use planning and surveying as well as putting in place dedicated infrastructure development programme for fast growing municipalities, such as Kigamboni, to avoid unplanned settlements and support economic activities leading to wellbeing of the growing population

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. More than four out of ten (45%) of the Mwanza Regional population is aged below 15 years;
- i. More than fifty percent (51.7%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- ii. The working age population (age 15 - 64) increased from 50.1 percent in 2002 to 52.0 percent in 2022;
- iii. About five percent (4.7%) of Mwanza Regional population is aged 60 years and above; and
- iv. The age dependency ratio of the Mwanza Regional population is 92 dependants per 100 working age group population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. High proportion of the population under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain on resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates (in the future) which can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, a high proportion of the population under 18 years of age (young people) means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled;
- ii. The presence of elderly persons (4.7%) indicates needs for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing;
- iii. A high age dependency ratio (increased number of persons under 15 and 65 years and above relative to working age population of 15 to 64 years) increases demand for social services and long-term care services; a high burden of public finances to cover the associated cost of providing social services; and reduce productivity growth; and
- iv. High age dependency ratio in Mwanza Region is a result of, among other things, high fertility rate and a small proportion of the elderly population aged 65 years and above.

Recommendations

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

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

- i. About fourteen percent of girls aged 10 – 19 years in Mwanza Region are married;
- ii. The percentage of population aged 15 years and above who are divorced is 3.4 percent in Mwanza Region. The rate is higher for female (5.8%) than males (2.7%);
- iii. The percentage of population aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 3.5 percent in Mwanza Region. The rate higher for female (7.4%) than male (1.1%); and
- iv. The percentage of population aged 15 years and above who are widowed has increased from to 2.9 percent in 2012 to 4.4 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as increased early pregnancies, child and maternal health, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early, are also denied education, economic opportunities and can experience psychological consequences.
- ii. The increase of divorce and widowhood may lead to change of family formation, unbalanced child upbringing and poor access to basic needs, including quality education, health and psychological wellbeing.
- iii. Divorce and Widowhood have economic implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty, leading to long term lower mobility rates between generations.

Recommendations

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

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About 51 percent of children under five years of age in Mwanza Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About 18 percent (18.3%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA); and
- iii. About six percent (6.3%) of persons in Mwanza Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, Chapter 108, R.E 2002) that stipulates a birth to be registered within 90 days of the occurrence and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012) which require to register and issue identity cards to all Tanzanian citizens, legal residents and bona fide refugees; and
- ii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society

that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and national identification to issue corresponding documents;
- ii. Regional authorities, local government authorities and stakeholders need to undertake regularly public awareness and education campaign on the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to undertake more effectively sensitization of the public especially youth on the importance of National Identification Card

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Approximately ten percent (10.2%) of children in Mwanza Region are orphans (7.0% with one parent dead and 3.2 % both parents dead);
- ii. Magu District Council has the highest proportion of children under age 18 (10.9%) who are orphans while Kwimba District Council is the lowest (8.8%) in Mwanza 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 burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

- i. Region, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their suffering.

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and strategies regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About 86 percent (85.6%) of population aged 15 years and above in Mwanza region is literate. Literacy rates range from 75.8 percent (Kwimba) to 95.5 percent in Mwanza City Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Mwanza Region has increased from 80.7 percent in 2012 to 89.1 percent in 2022 with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 81.4 percent (Kwimba) to 95.7 percent in Ilemela Municipal Council;
- iii. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age (14 - 17) population (11.2%) than primary school (2.7%) children (age 7 - 13);
- iv. About 46 percent (45.5%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges;
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio is 133.3 percent.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Adult literacy rates and other indicators, show disparity between Councils which implies that some Councils or communities are likely to be left behind in achieving national target of eliminating illiteracy;
- ii. The NER for Mwanza 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 Mwanza Region, which also translate into better education outcomes for Mwanza region's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iii. Dropping out of school leads to gaps in knowledge and skills, affecting their overall academic development thus limiting career opportunities leading to challenges in finding stable, well-paying work. Dropping out can also perpetuate a cycle of poverty. Individuals with lower education levels tend to earn less, struggle financially, and have reduced economic mobility;

- iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools has an implication to the Government with regards to resources required to finance education resulting from increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources in education sector;
- v. Persons With Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education exacerbates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty; and
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 102.5 percent in 2012 to 133.3 percent in 2022 implies that Mwanza 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 (SDGs) target to eliminate illiteracy.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievement in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among councils;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanism to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities causes of drop out in secondary schools and institute remedial measures accordingly;
- iv. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop out rates; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to promote raising awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of their education.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Mwanza Region is 6.3 percent;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (63.5%) of the total employment in Mwanza region; and
- iii. About 63 percent (62.5%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 6.3 percent unemployment for Mwanza Region is considered moderate, indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate. However, unemployment also implies possibility of social vices such as increase in crime, and social unrest;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. They may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Employment is the main source of household income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Mwanza Region. It generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve working environment for the sector it can become insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;

- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment for the private sector to flourish by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit; and
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth

15.2.8 Persons with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About twelve percent (11.8%) of the population aged 7 years and above in Mwanza Region have some form of disability;
- ii. Most persons with disabilities (62.2%) reported diseases as major cause;
- iii. More than six percent (6.4%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Although prevalence disability in Mwanza region moderate, its presence implies additional costs of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism; However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative 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 to ensure that all programs and projects in the Region integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the region;

- iii. Regional, 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, Local Government Authorities and other stakeholders to ensure awareness, availability and accessibility of the assistive devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About forty two percent (41.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents, with significant disparities between councils, ranging from 36.6 percent in Ukerewe District to 68.0 percent in Mwanza City; and
- ii. About twenty eight percent (27.8%) of males in Mwanza Region own land alone compared with 19.5 percent of females;

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Mwanza Region, with significant implications;
- ii. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities;
- iii. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.
- iv. Addressing discriminatory customs and promoting gender equality in land ownership is essential. Strengthening legal provisions to align with constitutional rights and ensuring that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women are essential steps; and
- v. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iii. 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
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

15.2.10 Drinking water

Key Findings

- i. About 72 percent (71.7%) of private households in Mwanza Region use drinking water from improved sources;
- ii. Ninety-three percent (92.7%) and fifty-two (52.1%) of private households in urban and rural areas in Mwanza Region respectively use drinking water from improved sources; and
- iii. Percent of households using improved sources of drinking water range from 44.1 percent in Buchosha District Council to 95.4 percent in Mwanza City Council.

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 low rates of households using unimproved sources generally and in both urban and rural households in Mwanza Region, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage. This may also imply, in longer terms, good ecosystem leading to economic growth and development.

Recommendations

Regional and Local Government to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources particularly in rural areas and other disadvantaged Councils.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. More than sixty six percent (66.2%) of households in Mwanza Region use improved toilet facilities; and
- ii. About four percent (3.9%) of households in Mwanza Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from less than one percent in Mwanza City to 11.5 percent in Kwimba District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved toilet facilities increases the burden of diseases. Poor sanitation is linked to diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery leading to distortion human capital development;
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

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

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. More than forty five percent (47.4%) and about thirty three percent (32.5%) of private households use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

- ii. About 18 percent of households in Mwanza Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. About thirty-eight percent (37.7%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 12.9 in Buchosa District to in Kilindi District to 68.3 percent in Mwanza City; and
- iv. About thirty-eight percent (37.6%) of households in Mwanza Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

Continued use of firewood and charcoal lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change. Results for use of clean energy (18%) signals the potential for addressing environment and natural resources. Disparities in energy access between councils implies constrained opportunities for income generation and alleviation of poverty.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue sensitizing population on the importance of using clean energy and educate public about the negative effects of dirty energy including respiratory system diseases and deforestation which are the main sources of climate change.
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with the Non-Government Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities; and
- iv. Mwanza Region and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to put in place strategic actions towards environmental conservation.

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

Key Findings

- i. About nine out of ten households (88.7%) in Mwanza Region have at least one member who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;
- iii. One percent of persons aged 15 years and above living in urban areas own smartphones or tablets compared to less than one percent (0.4%) living in rural areas;
- iv. Less than one percent (0.6%) and two percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop respectively; and
- v. About thirty eight percent (37.5%) of households in Mwanza Region own radio while 27.9 percent own television; and
- vi. Thirty-nine percent (39.5%) of households in Mwanza Region own radio while 22.5 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 25.6 percent in Misungwi District to 54.7 percent in Ukerewe District (Radio) and from 10.1 percent in Kwimba District to 45.5 percent in Ukerewe District (TV).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About Nineteen percent (18.9%) of all buildings in Mwanza Region are using electricity from the national grid and other sources respectively;
- ii. Twenty percent (19.5%) of all buildings have water services;
- iii. About four percent (4.4%) of all buildings in Mwanza Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities;
- iv. Over 60 percent (61.8%) of all buildings in Mwanza Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparities between council ranging from 86.1 in Kwimba District to 7.7 percent in Mwanza City; and
- v. Twenty seven percent (26.8%) of all buildings in Mwanza Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. 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;
- ii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities which causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iii. Buildings without legal ownership documents imply 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

- iv. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	3,699,872	2,236,138	1,463,734	1,802,183	1,897,689
Ukerewe District	387,815	338,505	49,310	191,217	196,598
Magu District	421,119	332,551	88,568	204,166	216,953
Mwanza City	594,834	NA	594,834	282,342	312,492
Kwimba District	480,025	441,912	38,113	237,054	242,971
Sengerema District	425,415	308,385	117,030	209,066	216,349
Buchosa District	413,110	413,110	NA	206,538	206,572
Ilemela Municipal	509,687	NA	509,687	241,137	268,550
Misungwi District	467,867	401,675	66,192	230,663	237,204

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	3,638,508	2,195,521	1,442,987	1,761,369	1,877,139
Ukerewe District	369,115	320,340	48,775	177,254	191,861
Magu District	418,253	331,201	87,052	202,538	215,715
Mwanza City	585,607	NA	585,607	277,049	308,558
Kwimba District	477,291	439,832	37,459	177,254	191,861
Sengerema District	420,481	305,487	114,994	202,538	215,715
Buchosa District	399,140	399,140	NA	197,076	202,064
Ilemela Municipal	503,468	NA	503,468	237,382	266,086
Misungwi District	465,153	399,521	65,632	399,521	65,632

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	61,364	40,617	20,747	40,814	20,550
Ukerewe District	18,700	18,165	535	13,963	4,737
Magu District	2,866	1,350	1,516	1,350	1,516
Mwanza City	9,227	NA	9,227	9,227	NA
Kwimba District	2,734	2,080	654	1,798	936
Sengerema District	4,934	2,898	2,036	3,170	1,764
Buchosa District	13,970	13,970	NA	9,462	4,508
Ilemela Municipal	6,219	NA	6,219	3,755	2,464
Misungwi District	2,714	2,154	560	1,745	969

Table A8. 1: Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mwanza 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)	600,635	297,166	303,469	364,094	189,836	174,258	236,541	107,330	129,211
Youth Population (15–24 years)	744,251	357,887	386,364	418,693	213,708	204,985	325,558	144,179	181,379
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,291,120	616,790	674,330	703,681	351,488	352,193	587,439	265,302	322,137
Primary School (6–12 years)	758,548	379,015	379,533	496,647	251,048	245,599	261,901	127,967	133,934
Primary School (7–13 years)	738,086	368,388	369,698	481,349	243,696	237,653	256,737	124,692	132,045
Secondary School (14-17 years)	353,365	175,302	178,063	216,970	113,704	103,266	136,395	61,598	74,797
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,923,763	921,503	1,002,260	1,078,466	531,324	547,142	845,297	390,179	455,118
Elderly population (60+ years)	174,178	78,042	96,136	118,394	53,261	65,133	55,784	24,781	31,003
Population Aged 4 years and above	3,227,021	1,565,936	1,661,085	1,933,568	959,651	973,917	1,293,453	606,285	687,168
Population Aged 14+ years and above	2,140,241	1,022,169	1,118,072	1,223,497	600,360	623,137	916,744	421,809	494,935
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,786,876	846,867	940,009	1,006,527	486,656	519,871	780,349	360,211	420,138

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

Place of Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,035,947	970,666	1,065,281	1,743,184	861,162	882,022
Rural	1,155,881	565,517	590,364	913,138	471,246	441,892
Urban	880,066	405,149	474,917	830,046	389,916	440,130
Council						
Ukerewe District	210,867	102,131	108,736	181,917	92,729	89,188
Magu District	224,936	105,882	119,054	186,999	91,263	95,736
Mwanza City	362,473	168,663	193,810	346,261	163,826	182,435
Kwimba District	243,718	117,790	125,928	184,784	93,984	90,800
Sengerema District	219,346	105,494	113,852	177,852	89,955	87,897
Buchosa District	219,056	108,630	110,426	178,773	94,424	84,349
Ilemela Municipal	313,021	144,469	168,552	297,502	139,566	157,936
Misungwi District	242,530	117,607	124,923	189,096	95,415	93,681

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,046,855	1,465,675	1,581,180	1,815,382	891,898	923,484	1,231,473	573,777	657,696
5-9	556,339	277,401	278,938	363,412	182,500	180,912	192,927	94,901	98,026
10-14	511,263	256,006	255,257	334,428	171,653	162,775	176,835	84,353	92,482
15 - 19	400,654	197,749	202,905	235,357	123,327	112,030	165,297	74,422	90,875
20 - 24	329,266	151,301	177,965	174,800	84,252	90,548	154,466	67,049	87,417
25 - 29	268,194	123,682	144,512	135,768	64,003	71,765	132,426	59,679	72,747
30 - 34	217,856	102,036	115,820	113,602	53,517	60,085	104,254	48,519	55,735
35 - 39	167,714	78,473	89,241	89,774	41,712	48,062	77,940	36,761	41,179
40 - 44	141,151	66,868	74,283	78,734	36,934	41,800	62,417	29,934	32,483
45 - 49	122,334	58,290	64,044	72,250	33,673	38,577	50,084	24,617	25,467
50 - 54	96,111	45,963	50,148	59,674	28,116	31,558	36,437	17,847	18,590
55 - 59	63,352	30,987	32,365	40,077	19,642	20,435	23,275	11,345	11,930
60 - 64	61,243	28,321	32,922	40,524	18,699	21,825	20,719	9,622	11,097
65 - 69	33,393	15,432	17,961	21,639	10,028	11,611	11,754	5,404	6,350
70 - 74	30,788	13,996	16,792	21,338	9,729	11,609	9,450	4,267	5,183
75 - 79	17,623	7,842	9,781	12,320	5,551	6,769	5,303	2,291	3,012
80+	29,574	11,328	18,246	21,685	8,562	13,123	7,889	2,766	5,123

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

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	596,309	294,496	301,813	361,668	188,106	173,562	234,641	106,390	128,251
Youth Population (15–24 years)	729,920	349,050	380,870	410,157	207,579	202,578	319,763	141,471	178,292
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,255,466	593,740	661,726	680,500	335,122	345,378	574,966	258,618	316,348
Primary School (6–12 years)	757,079	378,298	378,781	495,962	250,719	245,243	261,117	127,579	133,538
Primary School (7–13 years)	736,603	367,637	368,966	480,678	243,369	237,309	255,925	124,268	131,657
Secondary School (14-17 years)	351,712	174,297	177,415	216,106	113,137	102,969	135,606	61,160	74,446
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,867,875	883,670	984,205	1,040,560	503,875	536,685	827,315	379,795	447,520
Elderly population (60+ years)	172,621	76,919	95,702	117,506	52,569	64,937	55,115	24,350	30,765
Population Aged 4 years and above	3,167,816	1,526,245	1,641,571	1,894,037	931,287	962,750	1,273,779	594,958	678,821
Population Aged 14+ years and above	2,083,249	983,604	1,099,645	1,185,039	572,520	612,519	898,210	411,084	487,126
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,731,537	809,307	922,230	968,933	459,383	509,550	762,604	349,924	412,680

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	738,086	368,388	369,698	481,349	243,696	237,653	256,737	124,692	132,045	657,547	319,982	337,565	413,841	201,933	211,908	243,706	118,049	125,657
Ukerewe District	79,796	40,250	39,546	69,828	35,462	34,366	9,968	4,788	5,180	76,053	38,074	37,979	66,475	33,489	32,986	9,578	4,585	4,993
Magu District	87,166	43,506	43,660	71,670	36,109	35,561	15,496	7,397	8,099	76,667	37,035	39,632	62,155	30,093	32,062	14,512	6,942	7,570
Mwanza City	101,776	49,480	52,296	NA	NA	NA	101,776	49,480	52,296	96,841	46,995	49,846	NA	NA	NA	96,841	46,995	49,846
Kwimba District	105,764	53,596	52,168	98,404	49,943	48,461	7,360	3,653	3,707	86,075	41,069	45,006	79,297	37,787	41,510	6,778	3,282	3,496
Sengerema District	91,254	45,844	45,410	67,886	34,428	33,458	23,368	11,416	11,952	80,207	39,178	41,029	58,487	28,657	29,830	21,720	10,521	11,199
Buchosa District	85,436	43,351	42,085	85,436	43,351	42,085	NA	NA	NA	75,738	37,639	38,099	75,738	37,639	38,099	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	87,019	42,369	44,650	NA	NA	NA	87,019	42,369	44,650	83,242	40,482	42,760	NA	NA	NA	83,242	40,482	42,760

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mwanza Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	738,086	368,388	369,698	481,349	243,696	237,653	256,737	124,692	132,045	1,168,026	576,504	591,522	685,524	340,012	345,512	482,502	236,492	246,010
Ukerewe District	79,796	40,250	39,546	69,828	35,462	34,366	9,968	4,788	5,180	136,415	69,717	66,698	117,727	60,575	57,152	18,688	9,142	9,546
Magu District	87,166	43,506	43,660	71,670	36,109	35,561	15,496	7,397	8,099	132,808	64,846	67,962	104,338	51,137	53,201	28,470	13,709	14,761
Mwanza City	101,776	49,480	52,296	NA	NA	NA	101,776	49,480	52,296	194,350	95,367	98,983	NA	NA	NA	194,350	95,367	98,983
Kwimba District	105,764	53,596	52,168	98,404	49,943	48,461	7,360	3,653	3,707	137,059	65,827	71,232	124,654	59,843	64,811	12,405	5,984	6,421
Sengerema District	91,254	45,844	45,410	67,886	34,428	33,458	23,368	11,416	11,952	136,066	67,413	68,653	95,322	47,361	47,961	40,744	20,052	20,692
Buchosa District	85,436	43,351	42,085	85,436	43,351	42,085	NA	NA	NA	128,012	65,088	62,924	128,012	65,088	62,924	NA	NA	NA
Ilemela Municipal	87,019	42,369	44,650	NA	NA	NA	87,019	42,369	44,650	167,047	82,098	84,949	NA	NA	NA	167,047	82,098	84,949
Misungwi District	99,875	49,992	49,883	88,125	44,403	43,722	11,750	5,589	6,161	136,269	66,148	70,121	115,471	56,008	59,463	20,798	10,140	10,658

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

Place of Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	868,430	750,795	94,909	402	4,004	302	6,291	3,247	1,966	5,061	122	29	424	878
Rural	588,709	493,865	80,642	285	2,326	160	4,435	2,262	964	2,853	39	7	272	599
Urban	279,721	256,930	14,267	117	1,678	142	1,856	985	1002	2,208	83	22	152	279
Ukerewe District	107,980	95,393	9,555	20	500	15	1,149	408	146	573	5	2	158	56
Magu District	107,156	86,550	18,146	71	423	35	473	507	263	492	9	2	20	165
Mwanza City	109,012	99,767	5,667	53	721	64	592	421	566	892	53	6	65	145
Kwimba District	133,465	109,798	20,348	89	402	35	1,047	704	150	666	16	0	21	189
Sengerema District	106,118	92,512	10,840	33	475	53	946	307	177	637	7	3	44	84
Buchosa District	91,898	78,786	11,173	47	299	32	570	308	174	421	2	1	31	54
Ilemela Municipal	93,452	87,373	3,678	32	469	46	479	218	257	739	17	11	50	83
Misungwi District	119,349	100,616	15,502	57	715	22	1,035	374	233	641	13	4	35	102

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