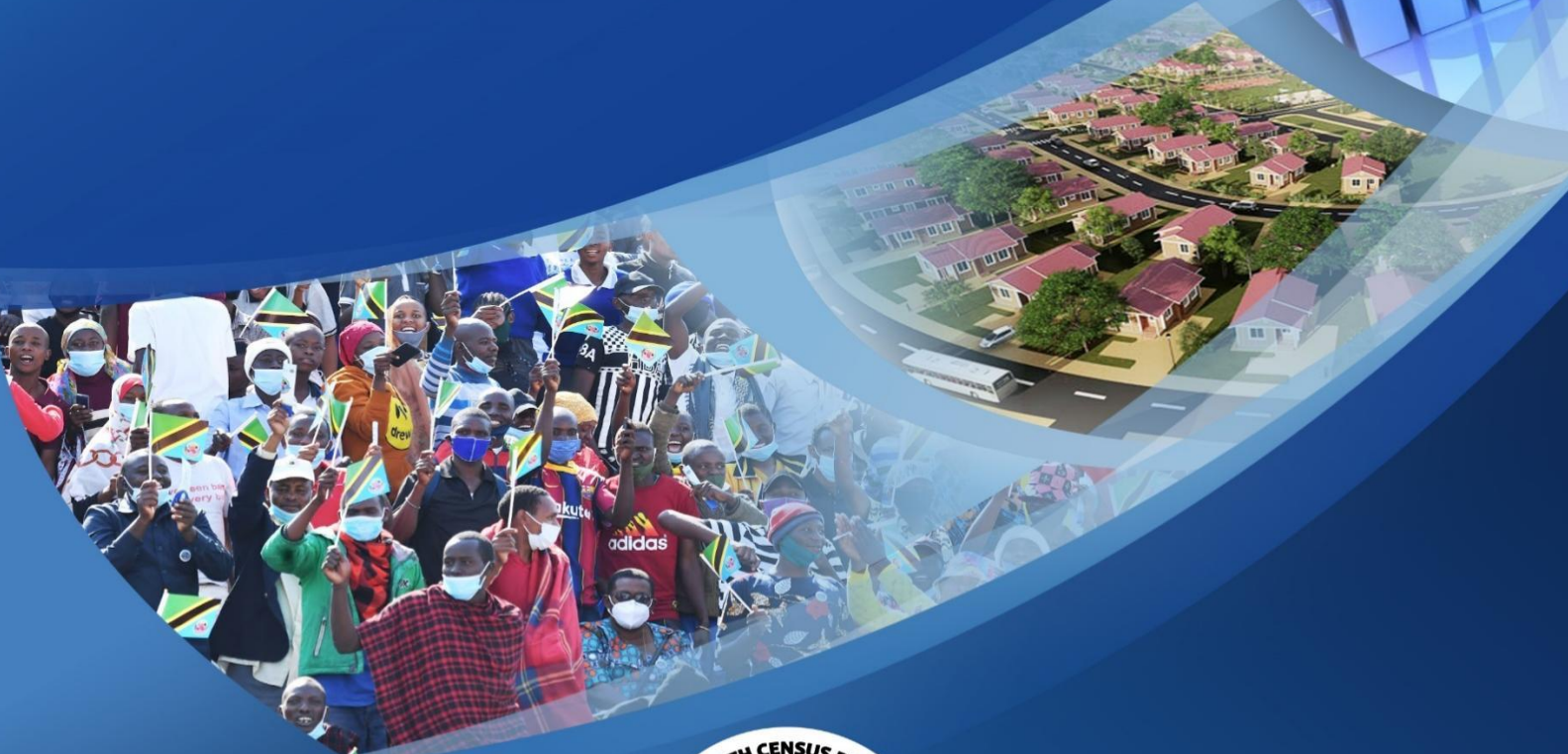THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Njombe Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The United Republic of Tanzania

Njombe 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

July 2024

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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.

NJOMBE REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

MBEYA

IRINGA

MOROGORO

Makambako Town Council

Wanging'ombe

Makete

Njombe

Njombe Town Council

Ludewa

MALAWI

Lake Nyasa

RUVUMA

Legend
— International Boundary
— Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

Kilometers
0 5 10 20 30 40

Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania under the leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of His Excellency Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

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

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

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

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile reports are the sixth in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 PHC. The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The main

purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered include population and household characteristics, as well as social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

Special thanks also go to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda - Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland and Former Speaker of the National Assembly and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza - Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar, for their effective leadership and management in educating and sensitizing all citizens and non-citizens to participate in the 2022 Population and Housing Census, thus resulting in enhanced quality, smooth and timely execution of the Census exercise. We also thank the Chairperson of the Governing Board of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Amina Msengwa and the Chairperson of the Statistics Board of Zanzibar, Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, for their guidance throughout the implementation of the Census exercise.

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

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

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics

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

Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Njombe Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Njombe Region has a population of 889,946 persons, out of those 420,533 are males and 469,413 are females. Population of Njombe Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 26.8 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Njombe Region is expected to double in the next 29 years. The Region's

population remains predominantly rural, with 70.4 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 29.6 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Njombe 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 20.7 years. More than thirty eight percent (38.1%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 51.5 percent in 2002 Census to 56.8 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher (60.8%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (55.2%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 75.9. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Njombe Region increased from 4.1 percent to 5.0 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Njombe Region has 244,579 private households, out of which 76,541 (31.3%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 23.8 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 38.0 percent in 2012 to 39.5 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher (42.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (38.4%). The average household size for the region decreased from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.6 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 47.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region are married, where males are more likely (48.9%) to be married than females (46.8%). About 7.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; the percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (12.0%) than that of males (2.1%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Njombe Region is 26.9 years for males and 23.8 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for both males and females has increased from 25.2 percent to 26.9 percent and 22.1 years to 23.8 years in 2012 and 2022 censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (61.8%) in Njombe Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 35.1 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.2 percent have birth notifications. Analysis by age indicates that, the population aged 5 – 9 years has the highest percentage (67.6%) of individuals with birth certificates, followed by under-five (63.7%) population. Results on other national identification documents show that, 33.2 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 14.5 percent of persons have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 80,392 persons (9.2%) out of 875,640 persons in private households in the region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results show that 889,946 persons (99.9%) enumerated in Njombe Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African countries (540 persons) followed by other East African countries (321 persons) and Outside Africa(141).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten children (89.5%) under 18 years in Njombe Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (10.6%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in urban areas (10.9%) than rural areas (10.4%). More than eight percent (8.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while two percent (2.4%) are orphans with both parents dead. Makete District Council has the highest percentage (12.3%) of orphans (with at least one parent dead) compared with other councils in Njombe Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region is 90.0 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (93.1%) than females (87.4%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 87.5 percent and it is higher (88.4%) among males than females (86.7%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 95.5 percent. It is higher among females (96.7%) than males (94.3%). Majority (72.7%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 19.9 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 4.9 percent attained university education and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 406,941 (75.7%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Njombe Region using Internationally relaxed definition is 6.1 percent. Females in urban have higher unemployment rate (13.4%) than males (8.5%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Njombe Region is 80.6 percent.

Chapter Ten highlights statistics on disability status in Njombe Region. For the purposes of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. About eleven percent (10.7%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.5%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common types of disabilities in Njombe Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. More than fourty-five percent (45.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (43.4%) than that of males (47.2%). More than fifty nine percent (59.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Njombe Region, majority of them own land jointly (23.7%) followed by those owning land alone (15.5%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Njombe Region. More than seven out of ten (70.6%) households in Njombe Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (38.8%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty seven percent (67.3%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than eighty percent (80.4%) of households in Njombe Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than eighty percent (80.3%) of households in Njombe Region use improved toilet facilities

The majority of households in Njombe Region use firewood (66.4%) and charcoal (21.7%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar energy used by 41.8 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national

grid for lighting increased from 11.9 percent in 2012 to 35.9 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (38.7%) households in Njombe Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 55.1 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Njombe Region. It is shown that there is a significant mobile phones penetration in this region, with 85.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who own any mobile phone whereby more than two thirds (67.4%) of them own only non-smartphones. Usage of ICT equipment for communication is similarly high (85.4%) for   persons aged 15 years and above. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after primary education (98.8%). About four percent (3.9%) of persons aged 15 and above in Njombe Region use laptops and two percent (2.3%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Njombe Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC). Findings indicate that 73.8 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 11.3 percent are occupied by tenants. More than sixty-four percent (64.3%) of all individually owned buildings in Njombe Region are owned by males, 24.7 percent by females and 7.7 percent are jointly owned. About fifty six percent (55.5%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, Tiles (marble/ceramic/PVC) andTerrazzo).

About seventy-two percent (71.9%) percent of all buildings in Njombe Region are built on un-surveyed land. More than forty five percent (45.6%) of all buildings/units in Njombe Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About twenty-two percent (21.7%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 38.0 percent are powered by other sources. About   thirty five percent (35.3%) of all buildings have water services and nearly six percent (5.6%) of all buildings/uniits in Njombe Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**889,946**	**100.0**	**619,330**	**100.0**	**255,527**	**100.0**
Male	420,533	47.3	298,824	47.7	121,709	46.2
Female	469,413	52.7	327,683	52.3	141,730	53.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)		2.4	-	1.6	-	4.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**114,402**	**12.9**	**79,244**	**12.6**	**35,158**	**13.3**
Male	56,493	13.4	39,171	13.1	17,322	14.2
Female	57,909	12.3	40,073	12.2	17,836	12.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	**339,444**	**38.1**	**243,321**	**38.8**	**96,123**	**36.5**
Male	168,277	40.0	121,311	40.6	46,966	38.6
Female	171,167	36.5	122,010	37.2	49,157	34.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	**394,955**	**44.4**	**281,758**	**45.0**	**113,197**	**43.0**
Male	196,246	46.7	141,425	47.3	54,821	45.0
Female	198,709	42.3	140,333	42.8	58,376	41.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**164,518**	**18.5**	**108,527**	**17.3**	**55,991**	**21.3**
Male	78,806	18.7	54,386	18.2	24,420	20.1
Female	85,712	18.3	54,141	16.5	31,571	22.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**310,631**	**34.9**	**201,299**	**32.1**	**109,332**	**41.5**
Male	146,727	34.9	98,475	33.0	48,252	39.6
Female	163,904	34.9	102,824	31.4	61,080	43.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**229,110**	**48.8**	**149,203**	**45.5**	**79,907**	**56.4**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**505,897**	**56.8**	**345,784**	**55.2**	**160,113**	**60.8**
Male	235,294	56.0	163,275	54.6	72,019	59.2
Female	270,603	57.6	182,509	55.7	88,094	62.2
Elderly Population (60+ years)	**65,335**	**7.3**	**54,286**	**8.7**	**11,049**	**4.2**
Male	25,701	6.1	21,315	7.1	4,386	3.6
Female	39,634	8.4	32,971	10.1	6,663	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**44,605**	**5.0**	**37,402**	**6.0**	**7,203**	**2.7**
Male	16,962	4.0	14,238	4.8	2,724	2.2
Female	27,643	5.9	23,164	7.1	4,479	3.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	244,579	100	168,038	68.7	76,541	31.3
Male Headed Households	147,867	60.5	103,540	61.6	44,327	57.9
Female Headed Households	96,712	39.5	64,498	38.4	32,214	42.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size[1]						
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	147,867	3.9	103,540	4.0	44,327	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	96,712	3.1	64,498	3.2	32,214	3.1
Marital Status (15 years and above)						
Never Married	184,079	33.4	117,807	30.7	66,272	39.6
Married	262,825	47.7	183,371	47.9	79,454	47.5
Living Together	42,559	7.7	34,522	9.0	80,37	4.8
Divorced	9,608	1.7	7,320	1.9	22,88	1.4
Separated	10,230	1.9	7,485	2.0	27,45	1.6
Widowed	41,201	7.5	32,681	8.5	85,20	5.1
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	307,645	35.1	194,054	31.3	113,591	17.1
Population with Birth Notifications	19169	2.2	13,492	2.2	5,677	0.9
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	888,801	99.9	625,942	99.9	262,859	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	1,145	0.1	565	0.1	580	0.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	80,392	9.2	46,322	7.5	34,070	13.3
Other Health Insurance	10,844	1.2	6,938	1.1	3,906	1.5
National Identification Card	160,105	33.2	119,108	35.1	40,997	28.6
National Identification Number	69,772	14.5	38,823	11.4	30,949	21.6
Zanzibar Identification Card	91	0.0	22	0.0	69	0.0
Driving License	21,026	4.4	9,538	2.8	11,488	8.0
Voter's Identification Card	321,299	66.6	229,285	67.6	92,014	64.2
Travel Passport	4,691	0.5	2,325	0.4	2,366	0.9
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	41,599	10.5	29,283	10.4	12,316	10.9
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	495,449	90.0	334,935	87.4	160,514	95.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	310,631	95.8	201,299	94.6	109,332	98.0
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	483,063	89.8	334,295	88.5	148,768	92.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	157,788	95.5	115,710	95.1	42,078	95.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	150705	150.9	110,069	148.5	40,636	157.5
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	435,643	100	297,794	100	137,849	100
Pre-Primary	664	0.2	477	0.2	187	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	316,841	72.7	236,015	79.3	80,826	58.6
Training After Primary	1,354	0.3	862	0.3	492	0.4

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pre-Form One	96	0.0	62	0.0	34	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86,611	19.9	47,294	15.9	39,317	28.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,143	1.0	1,841	0.6	2,302	1.7
Training After Secondary Education	4,764	1.1	2,397	0.8	2,367	1.7
University and Other Related	21,153	4.9	8,837	3.0	12,316	8.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	17	0.0	9	0.0	8	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,497	0.4	519	0.2	978	0.8
Professionals	7,186	1.8	2,828	1.0	4,358	3.7
Technicians and associate professionals	13,920	3.4	5,657	2.0	8,263	7.0
Clerks	1,078	0.3	407	0.1	671	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	17,972	4.4	6,592	2.3	11,380	9.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	212,111	52.1	174,106	60.3	38,005	32.1
Craft and related workers	78,890	19.4	55,314	19.2	23,576	19.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,081	1.0	1,747	0.6	2,334	2.0
Elementary occupations	70,206	17.3	41,390	14.3	28,816	24.3
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	77,104	10.7	58,167	11.4	18,937	9.1
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,090	0.12	674	0.11	416	0.16
Seeing	18,197	2.5	13,101	2.6	5,096	2.4
Hearing	7,100	1.0	5,179	1.0	1,921	0.9
Walking	13,387	1.9	10,053	2.0	3,334	1.6
Remembering	4,597	0.6	3,381	0.7	1,216	0.6
Self-Care	1,901	0.3	1,329	0.3	572	0.3
Communication	4,002	0.6	2,862	0.6	1,140	0.5
Other Disability	27,920	3.9	22,262	4.4	5,658	2.7
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	242,756	45.1	196,768	52.1	45,988	28.7
Male	115,400	47.2	93,096	53.5	22,304	31.6
Female	127,356	43.4	103,672	50.9	23,684	26.1
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	172,792	70.6	104,768	70.9	68,024	70.3
Living without Paying any Rent	12,577	5.1	7,344	5.0	5,233	5.4
Rented Privately	40,786	16.7	23,803	16.1	16,983	17.6
Rented by Employer	6,271	2.6	3,841	2.6	2,430	2.5
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	5,216	2.1	3,325	2.2	1,891	2.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	4,880	2.0	3,410	2.3	1,470	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	2,057	0.8	1,376	0.9	681	0.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Iron Sheets	234,996	96.1	159,289	94.8	75,707	98.9
Grass/Leaves	7,955	3.3	7,577	4.5	378	0.5
Mud and Leaves	580	0.2	512	0.3	68	0.1
Others	1,048	0.4	660	0.4	388	0.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	153,898	62.9	92,415	55.0	61,483	80.3
Earth/Sand	78,266	32.0	70,979	42.2	7,287	9.5
Ceramic tiles	9,852	4.0	2,595	1.5	7,257	9.5
Other	2,563	1.0	2,049	1.2	514	0.7
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	12,340	5.0	3,929	2.3	8,411	11.0
Baked Bricks	191,450	78.3	136,011	80.9	55,439	72.4
Sundried Bricks	32,660	13.4	22,118	13.2	10,542	13.8
Poles and Mud	4,082	1.7	3,646	2.2	436	0.6
Stones	2,152	0.9	663	0.4	1,489	1.9
Others	1,895	0.8	1,671	1.0	224	0.3
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	87,711	35.9	52,640	35.6	35,071	36.3
Solar	102,188	41.8	65,177	44.1	37,011	38.3
Kerosene	2,546	1.0	1,392	0.9	1,154	1.2
Others	52,134	21.3	28,658	19.4	23,476	24.3
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	162,421	66.4	98,887	66.9	63,534	65.7
Charcoal	53,035	21.7	30,698	20.8	22,337	23.1
Kerosene	326	0.1	161	0.1	165	0.2
Electricity	8,598	3.5	5,073	3.4	3,525	3.6
Gas	8,439	3.5	5,555	3.8	2,884	3.0
Others	11,760	4.8	7,493	5.1	4,267	4.4
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	152,537	62.4	91,445	61.8	61,092	63.2
Other Protected Sources	44,141	18.0	26,614	18.0	17,527	18.1
Unprotected Sources	47,901	19.6	29,808	20.2	18,093	18.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	108,962	44.6	53,302	31.7	55,660	72.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	23,792	9.7	17,571	10.5	6,221	8.1
Pit Latrine	109,945	45.0	95,608	56.9	14,337	18.7
Others	835	0.3	655	0.4	180	0.2
No Facility	1,045	0.4	902	0.5	143	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	41,721	17.1	23,663	16.0	18,058	18.7
Burnt	94,596	38.7	57,769	39.1	36,827	38.1
Roadside Dumping	385	0.2	227	0.2	158	0.2
Burying/Pit	91,541	37.4	56,503	38.2	35,038	36.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	16,336	6.7	9,705	6.6	6,631	6.9
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	174,757	71.5	108,885	73.6	65,872	68.1
Farm Land	185,801	76.0	115,668	78.2	70,133	72.5
Power Tiller	856	0.3	587	0.3	269	0.4
House	176,446	72.1	109,035	73.7	67,411	69.7
Bicycle	49,942	20.4	37,765	25.5	12,177	12.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	27,146	11.1	22,771	15.4	4,375	4.5
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	121,572	49.7	75,285	44.8	46,287	60.5
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	458,086	85.2	314,538	83.3	143,548	89.6
Private households with at least one member aged four years and above owning mobile phone	211,099	86.3	139,654	83.1	71,445	93.3
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	459,062	85.4	317,069	84.0	141,993	88.6
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	5,661	1.1	2,843	0.8	2,818	1.8
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	11,612	2.2	5,469	1.4	6,143	3.8
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	244,920	87.7	185,882	87.6	59,038	88.1
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	62,055	21.7	27,404	12.7	34,651	49.7
Water	100,806	35.3	61,290	28.4	39,516	56.6
Toilet	233,716	81.9	177,045	82.1	56,671	81.2
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	16,102	5.6	11,787	5.5	4,315	6.2
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	57,611	20.6	23,797	11.2	33,814	50.4
Not Surveyed	200,772	71.9	174,829	82.3	25,943	38.7
Regularised	15,065	5.4	10,779	5.1	4,286	6.4

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

Room for sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a

room for sleeping if currently used by any household members for sleeping purposes and can be a sitting room, a dining room or even a store.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desktop Computer is a personal computing device designed for regular use at a single location. Unlike portable devices like laptops and tablets, desktop computers typically

comprise separate components, including a monitor (screen), a keyboard, a mouse, and a central processing unit (CPU) housed in a tower or desktop case.

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;

b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and

c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

The 2022 PHC was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351. The Act, inter alia, mandates the NBS, in collaboration with OCGS Zanzibar, to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania every ten years. In this respect, the Statistician General (SG) of NBS is responsible for planning the overall organisation and technical administration of the Census. Furthermore, SG is the Accounting Officer and in charge of all Census operations. The Order to conduct the 2022 Population and Housing Census on 23rd August, 2022 was made by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 21st March, 2022 and was published in the Tanzania Government Gazette of the 29th April, 2022 as directed by the Act.

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from MDAs, higher learning and research institutions, private sector and Non-State Actors. The 2022 PHC questionnaires were developed in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population Censuses. They included topics from previous censuses for comparison purposes (both national, regional and international) and new topics to cater for the country's current data needs (Tanzania Development Vision 2050) and to feed into regional and international programmes (i.e., East African Community Vision 2050; the

Southern African Development Community Vision 2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholders' workshops and the Census Committees. The final questionnaires were approved by the Central Census Committee.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,168 EAs were delineated in Njombe Region (390 EAs in urban areas and 1,778 EAs (hamlets) in rural areas).

Map 1.1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

Map 1.2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census
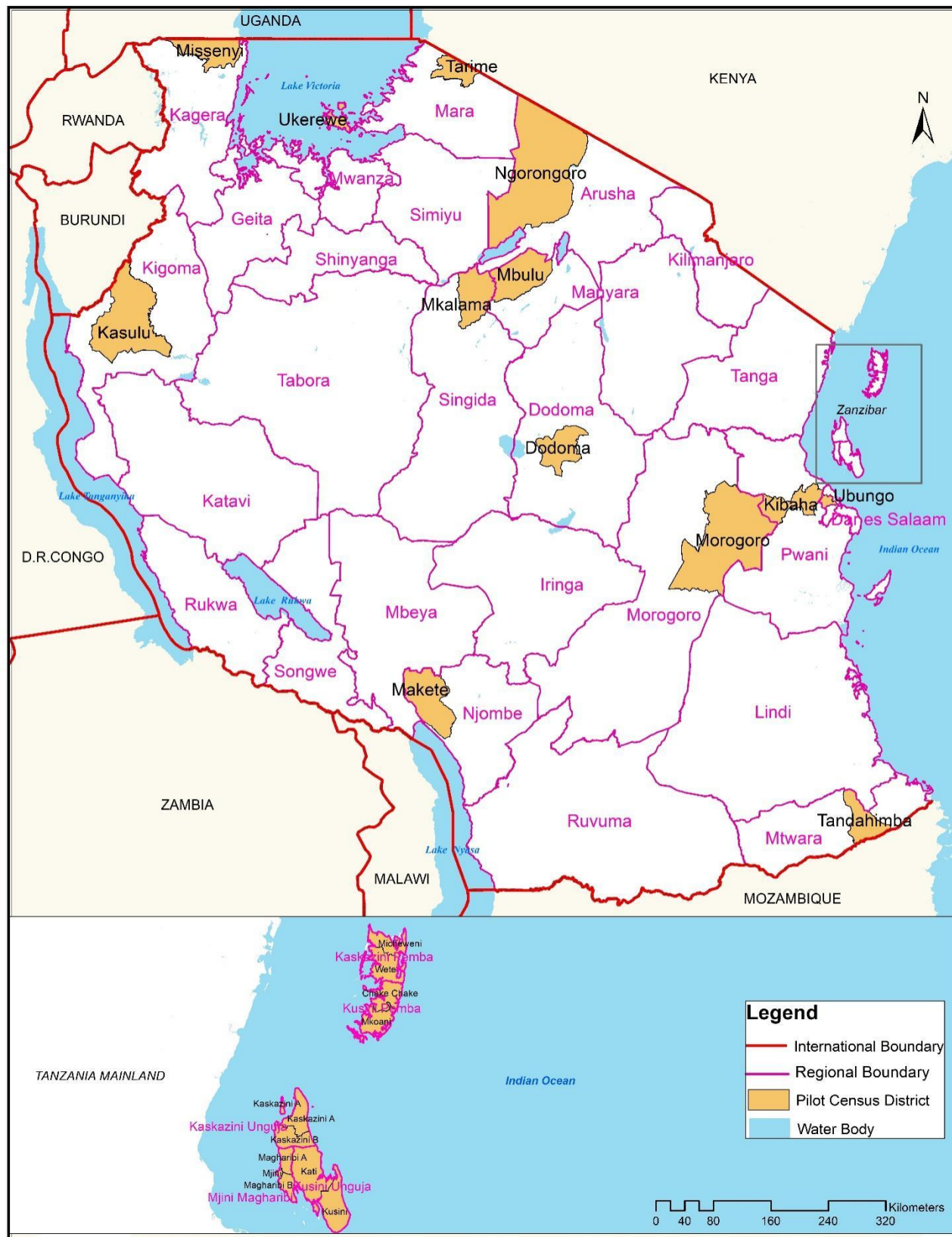
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

The targeted population for the 2022 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 22nd/23rd August, 2022 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by

enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. There were enumerators stationed at mass transit points (the night of 22nd/23rd) to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airports and ships. Special enumeration cards were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless during the same night. During enumeration, enumerators were submitting data to

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

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

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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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Key Points

- Njombe Region has a population of 889,946 persons; (420,533 males and 469,413 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Njombe Regional population is expected to double in the next 29 years; that is in year 2051.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 70.4 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 29.6 percent living in urban areas.

</div>

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 Njombe Region. Population size is the first demographic fact that any population census intends to obtain. Determining population size is important for planning, monitoring and establishing required resources for socio-economic development of any country. The growth and distribution of the population determines the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Therefore, understanding population size, growth and distribution is important for decision makers, planners, researchers, implementers of development programmes and the public in general. These statistics facilitate making evidence-based decisions, optimal resources allocation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks.

2.2 Population Size

Njombe Region has a population of 889,946 persons and is among the regions which have population under one million in Tanzania Mainland. More than half (52.7%) of this population are females (469,413 persons) and 47.3 percent (420,533 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Njombe Region has 6 Councils, out of those, four (4) are District Councils and two (2) are Town Councils. Wanging'ombe District Council has the largest population (191,506 persons) in the Region compared with other Councils. Other Councils with large population Njombe Town (182,127 persons) and Ludewa District (151,361 persons). Thus, about 59 percent of the total population in the Region live in the mentioned three councils. Councils with least population in Njombe Region are Makambako Town (146,481 persons), Njombe District (109,311 persons), and Makete District (109,160 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

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

Council	Population size					
	Both sexes	Male		Female		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	**889,946**	**420,533**	**47.3**	**469,413**	**52.7**	
Njombe District	109,311	52,044	47.6	57,267	52.4	
Njombe Town	182,127	86,333	47.4	95,794	52.6	
Makambako Town	146,481	67,876	46.3	78,605	53.7	
Ludewa District	151,361	72,445	47.9	78,916	52.1	
MaketeDistrict	109,160	52,180	47.8	56,980	52.2	
Wanging'ombe District	191,506	89,655	46.8	101,851	53.2	

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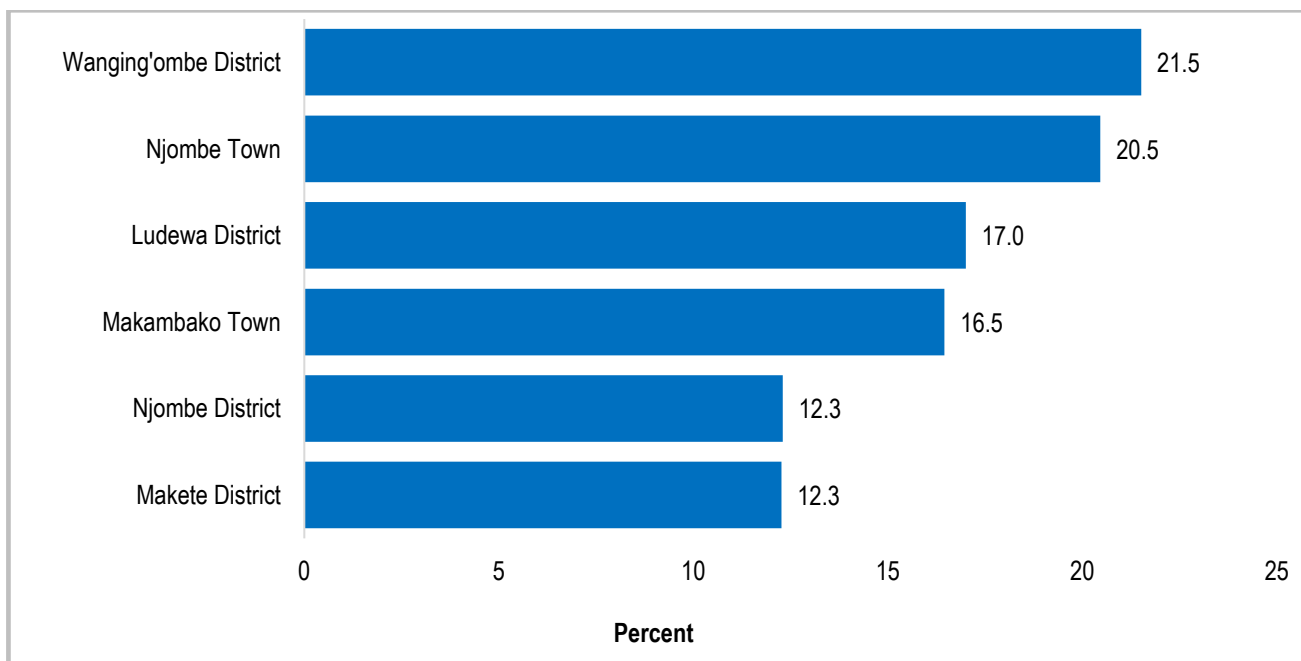
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

The population of Njombe Region is predominantly rural, with 70.4 percent of its population living in rural areas and 29.6 percent living in urban areas. Across the Council, Wanging'ombe District has the largest percent of its population residing in rural areas. Other Councils with large population residing in rural areas are Ludewa 90.3% and Njombe District 89.6%. Further results show that Makambako Town is the most urbanized Council with almost eighty percent (79.3%) its population residing in urban (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

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

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	**889,946**	**420,533**	**469,413**	**626,507**	**70.4**	**298,824**	**327,683**	**263,439**	**29.6**	**121,709**	**141,730**
Njombe District	109,311	52,044	57,267	97,938	89.6	46,738	51,200	11,373	10.4	5,306	6,067
Njombe Town	182,127	86,333	95,794	89,590	49.2	43,425	46,165	92,537	50.8	42,908	49,629
Makambako Town	146,481	67,876	78,605	30,249	20.7	14,385	15,864	116,232	79.3	53,491	62,741
Ludewa District	151,361	72,445	78,916	136,628	90.3	65,528	71,100	14,733	9.7	6,917	7,816
MaketeDistrict	109,160	52,180	56,980	94,549	86.6	45,389	49,160	14,611	13.4	6,791	7,820
Wanging'ombe District	191,506	89,655	101,851	177,553	92.7	83,359	94,194	13,953	7.3	6,296	7,657

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Njombe Region has increased by 26.8 percent from 702,097 persons in 2012 to 889,946 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades) (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Njombe Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 2.4 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 29 years, that is in year 2050. The growth rate for male population (2.4%) which is the same as that of the total population while for female population is 2.3 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Njombe 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	702,097	889,946	26.8	2.4	29
Male	329,359	420,533	27.7	2.4	28
Female	372,738	469,413	25.9	2.3	30

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Njombe Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average since 2012. However, the growth rate has increased to 2.4 percent in 2022 population census whereby the growth rate of 2012 population census was below one percent (0.7).

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Njombe Region, 2002–2022 Censuses
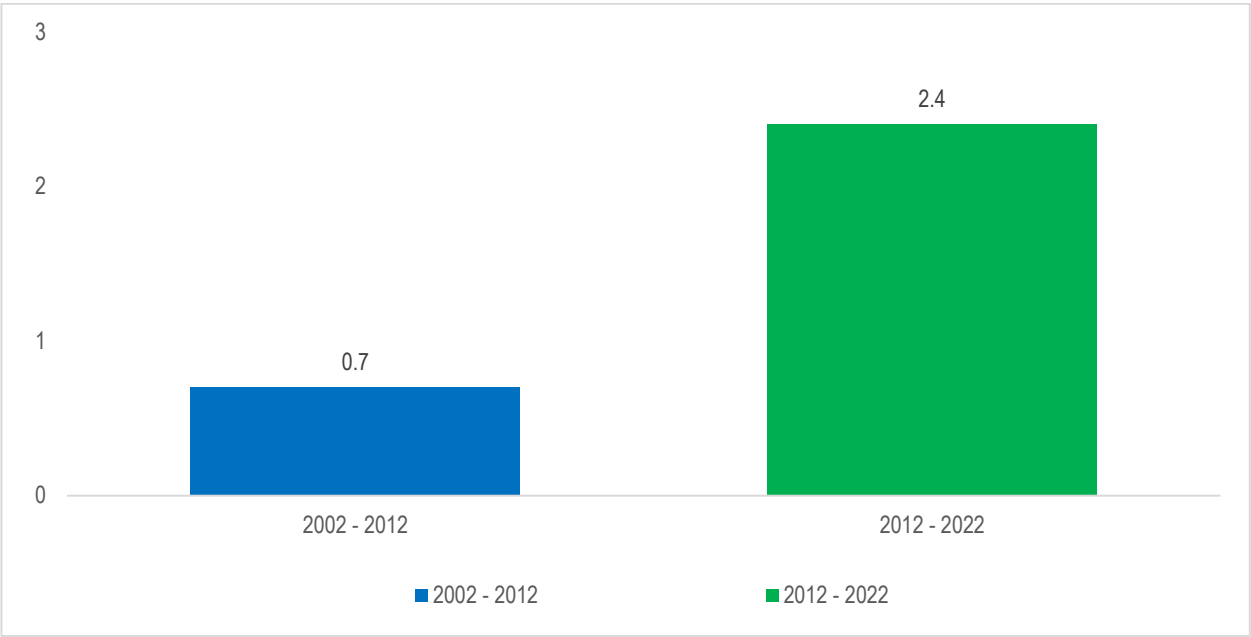
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

> ## Key Points
>
> - About thirty eight percent (38.1%) of the Njombe Region population is aged below 15 years and 5.0 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus making a youthful age structure.
> - The median age of the Njombe Regional population is 20.7 years.
> - The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Njombe Region has increased from 51.5 percent in 2002 Census to 56.8 percent in 2022.
> - The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Njombe Region is 7.3
> - The age dependency ratio for Njombe Region is 75.9.

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

The 2022 Census results in Njombe Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "6", and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "9". There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries' census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
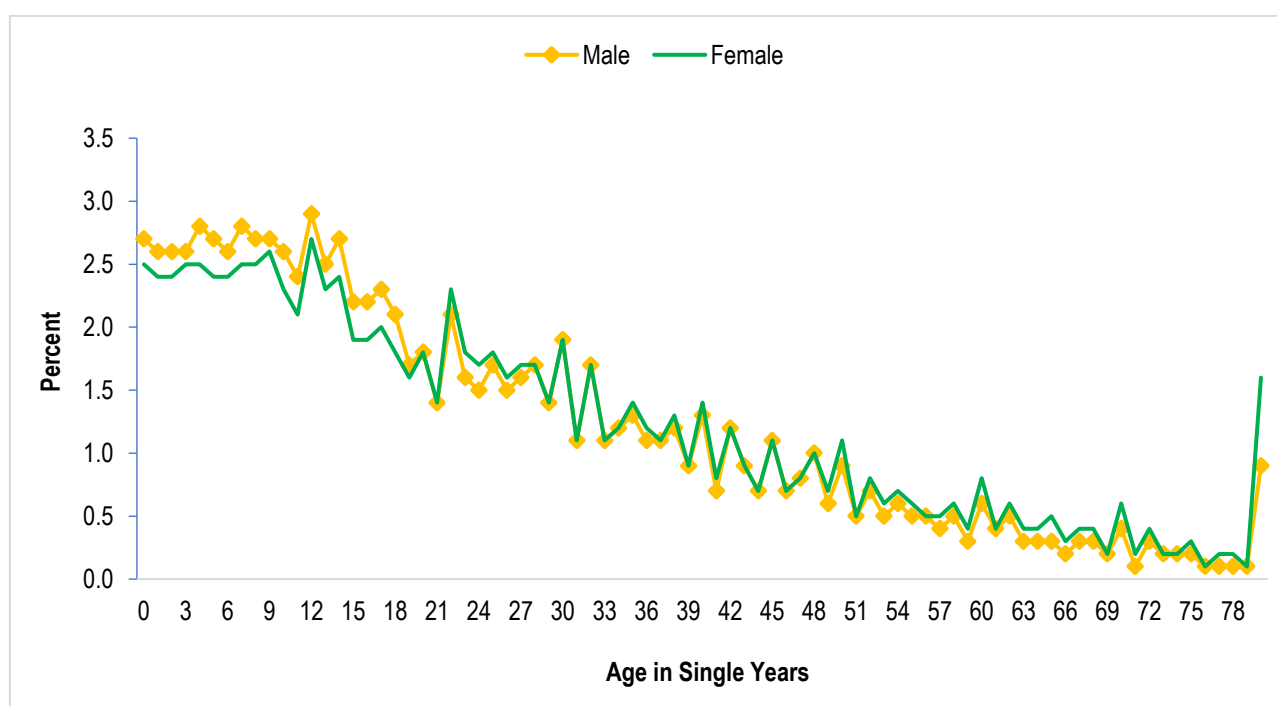
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Njombe Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 38.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 5.0 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Njombe Region population is 20.7 years. The results also portray a higher number of females than males in all age groups except age group 15 – 19.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference increases with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Njombe Region is about 90 males for every 100 females (91 for rural areas and 86 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (102 to 110 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (93 to 84 boys per 100 girls).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	889,946	100.0	420,533	100.0	469,413	100.0	90
0–4	114,402	12.9	56,493	13.4	57,909	12.3	98
5–9	115,005	12.9	56,901	13.5	58,104	12.4	98
10-14	110,037	12.4	54,883	13.1	55,154	11.7	100
15-19	87,153	9.8	43,732	10.4	43,421	9.3	101
20-24	77,365	8.7	35,074	8.3	42,291	9.0	83
25-29	71,875	8.1	32,976	7.8	38,899	8.3	85
30-34	61,938	7.0	29,268	7.0	32,670	7.0	90
35-39	51,432	5.8	23,839	5.7	27,593	5.9	86
40-44	44,257	5.0	20,585	4.9	23,672	5.0	87
45-49	38,383	4.3	17,819	4.2	20,564	4.4	87
50-54	31,049	3.5	13,780	3.3	17,269	3.7	80
55-59	21,715	2.4	9,482	2.3	12,233	2.6	78
60-64	20,730	2.3	8,739	2.1	11,991	2.6	73
65-69	14,192	1.6	5,656	1.3	8,536	1.8	66
70-74	11,733	1.3	4,600	1.1	7,133	1.5	64
75-79	7,219	0.8	2,774	0.7	4,445	0.9	62
80-84	5,603	0.6	1,967	0.5	3,636	0.8	54
85+	5,858	0.7	1,965	0.5	3,893	0.8	50
Median Age		20.7		19.3		21.9	

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	626,507	100.0	298,824	100.0	327,683	100.0	91
0 – 4	79,244	12.6	39,171	13.1	40,073	12.2	98
5 – 9	82,756	13.2	41,090	13.8	41,666	12.7	99
10 – 14	81,321	13.0	41,050	13.7	40,271	12.3	102
15 – 19	58,919	9.4	30,825	10.3	28,094	8.6	110
20 – 24	49,608	7.9	23,561	7.9	26,047	7.9	90
25 – 29	45,138	7.2	21,453	7.2	23,685	7.2	91
30 – 34	39,580	6.3	18,897	6.3	20,683	6.3	91
35 – 39	34,402	5.5	15,990	5.4	18,412	5.6	87
40 – 44	31,169	5.0	14,392	4.8	16,777	5.1	86
45 – 59	28,544	4.6	13,039	4.4	15,505	4.7	84
50 – 54	24,182	3.9	10,570	3.5	13,612	4.2	78
55 – 59	17,358	2.8	7,471	2.5	9,887	3.0	76
60 – 64	16,884	2.7	7,077	2.4	9,807	3.0	72
65 – 69	11,734	1.9	4,701	1.6	7,033	2.1	67
70 – 74	9,819	1.6	3,808	1.3	6,011	1.8	63
75 – 79	6,102	1.0	2,351	0.8	3,751	1.1	63
80-84	4,800	0.8	1,679	0.6	3,121	1.0	54
85+	4,947	0.8	1,699	0.6	3,248	1.0	52
Median Age	20.6		19.1		22.1		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	263,439	100.0	121,709	100.0	141,730	100.0	86
0 – 4	35,158	13.3	17,322	14.2	17,836	12.6	97
5 – 9	32,249	12.2	15,811	13.0	16,438	11.6	96
10 – 14	28,716	10.9	13,833	11.4	14,883	10.5	93
15 – 19	28,234	10.7	12,907	10.6	15,327	10.8	84
20 – 24	27,757	10.5	11,513	9.5	16,244	11.5	71
25 – 29	26,737	10.1	11,523	9.5	15,214	10.7	76
30 – 34	22,358	8.5	10,371	8.5	11,987	8.5	87
35 – 39	17,030	6.5	7,849	6.4	9,181	6.5	85
40 – 44	13,088	5	6,193	5.1	6,895	4.9	90
45 – 59	9,839	3.7	4,780	3.9	5,059	3.6	94
50 – 54	6,867	2.6	3,210	2.6	3,657	2.6	88
55 – 59	4,357	1.7	2,011	1.7	2,346	1.7	86
60 – 64	3,846	1.5	1,662	1.4	2,184	1.5	76
65 – 69	2,458	0.9	955	0.8	1,503	1.1	64
70 – 74	1,914	0.7	792	0.7	1,122	0.8	71
75 – 79	1,117	0.4	423	0.3	694	0.5	61
80-84	803	0.3	288	0.2	515	0.4	56
85+	911	0.3	266	0.2	645	0.5	41
Median Age	20.8		19.9		21.5		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Njombe 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). Njombe 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 Njombe Town Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of the Region, shows a bulge in ages 20-29 years, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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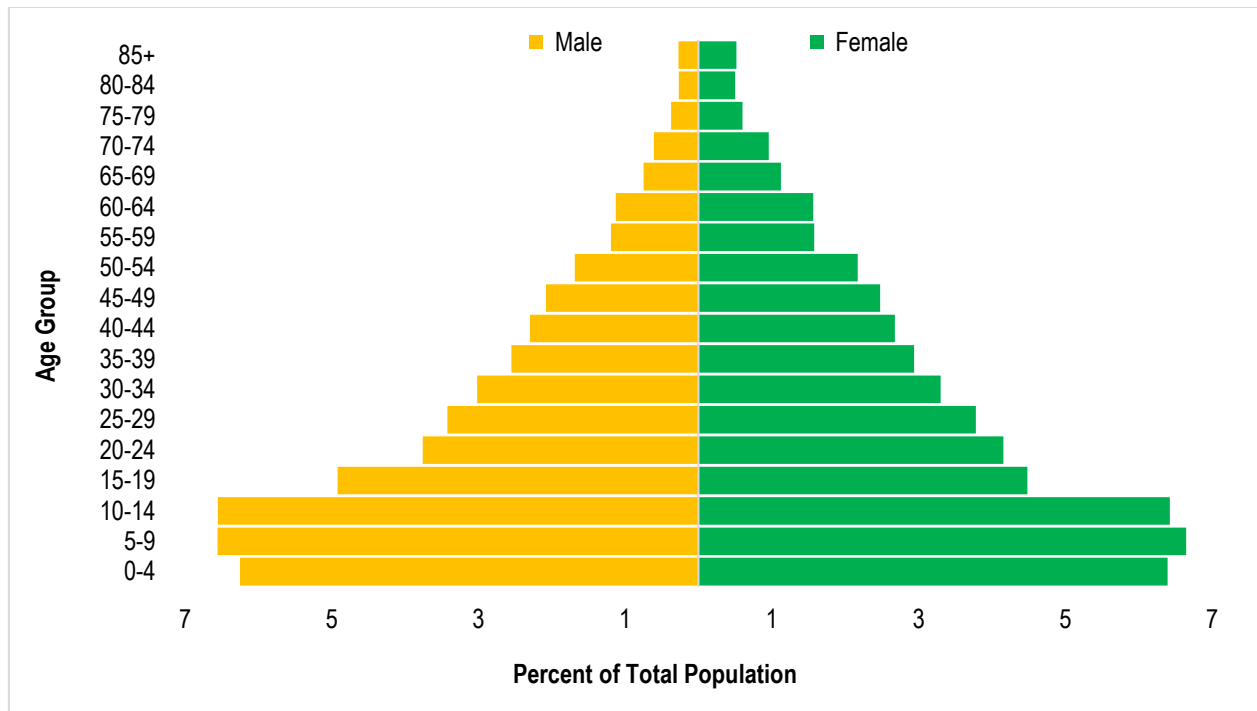
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Rural, 2022 PHC
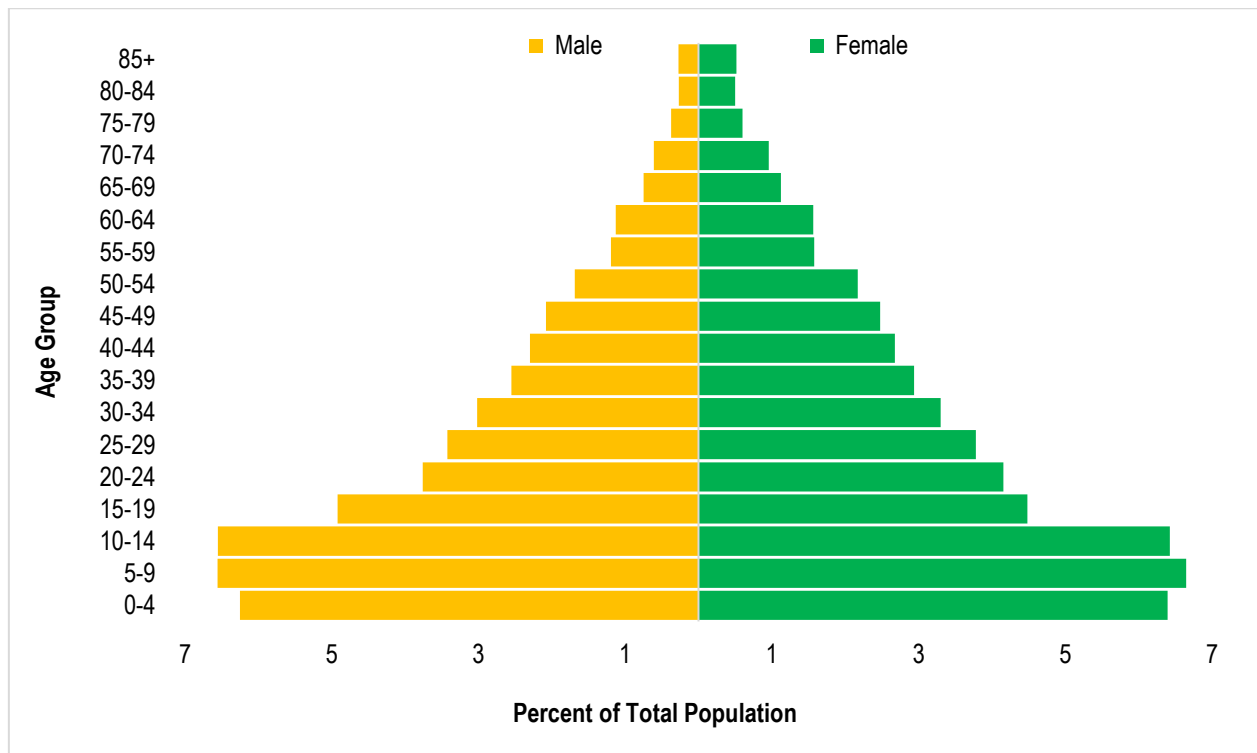
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Urban, 2022 PHC
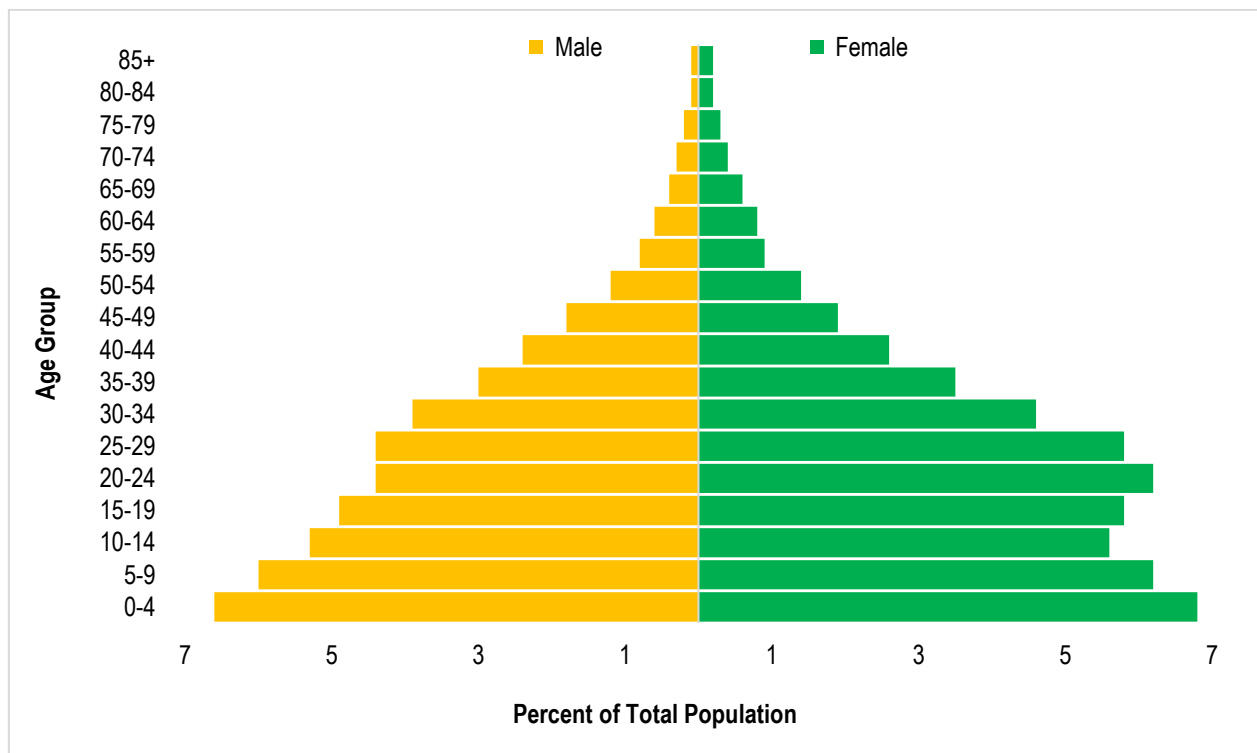
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Njombe Town Council, 2022 PHC
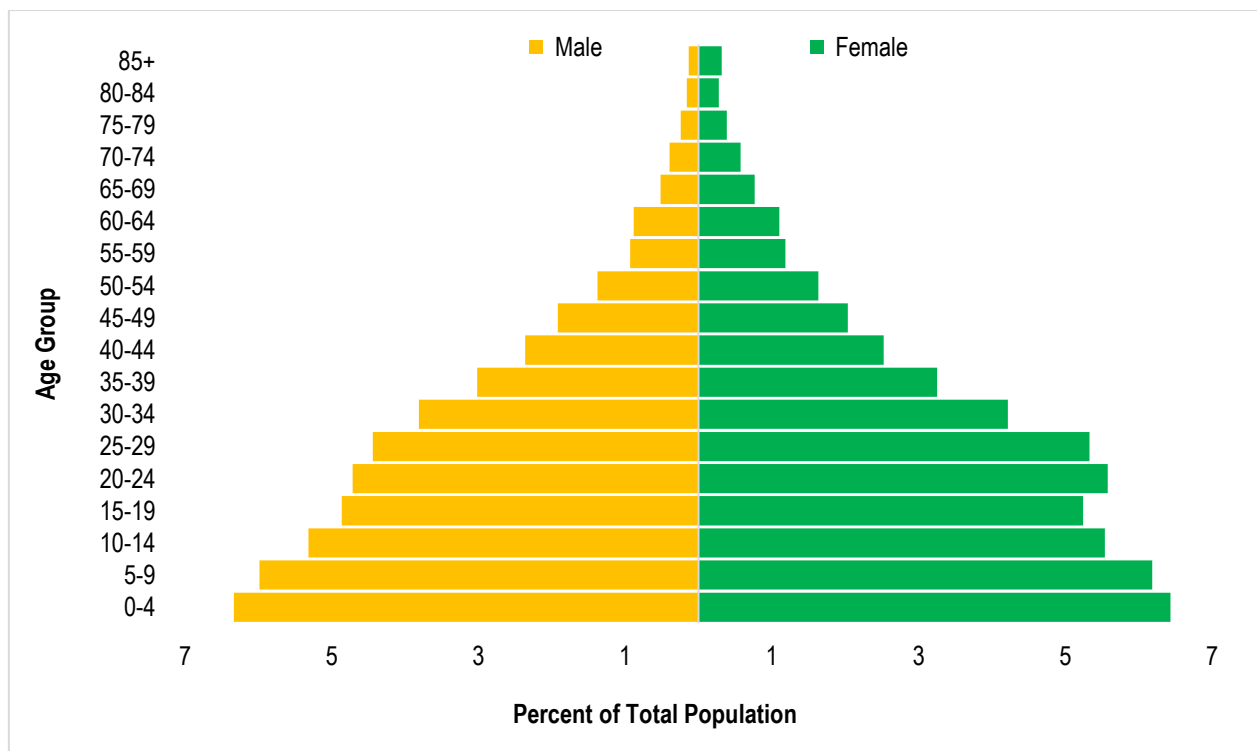
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Njombe Region has a young population consisting 38.1 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 5.0 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 population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**889,946**	**100.0**	**626,507**	**100.0**	**263,439**	**100.0**
Male	420,533	47.3	298,824	47.7	121,709	46.2
Female	469,413	52.7	327,683	52.3	141,730	53.8
Children (Under 1 year)	**23,135**	**2.6**	**15,732**	**2.5**	**7,403**	**2.8**
Male	11,365	2.7	7,755	2.6	3,610	3.0
Female	11,770	2.5	7,977	2.4	3,793	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	**114,402**	**12.9**	**79,244**	**12.6**	**35,158**	**13.3**
Male	56,493	13.4	39,171	13.1	17,322	14.2
Female	57,909	12.3	40,073	12.2	17,836	12.6
Children (0–8 years)	**205,621**	**23.1**	**144,645**	**23.1**	**60,976**	**23.1**
Male	101,906	24.2	71,822	24.0	30,084	24.7
Female	103,715	22.1	72,823	22.2	30,892	21.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	**339,444**	**38.1**	**243,321**	**38.8**	**96,123**	**36.5**
Male	168,277	40.0	121,311	40.6	46,966	38.6
Female	171,167	36.5	122,010	37.2	49,157	34.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	**394,955**	**44.4**	**281,758**	**45.0**	**113,197**	**43.0**
Male	196,246	46.7	141,425	47.3	54,821	45.0
Female	198,709	42.3	140,333	42.8	58,376	41.2
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**130,670**	**14.7**	**91,044**	**14.5**	**39,626**	**15.0**
Male	65,323	15.5	46,986	15.7	18,337	15.1
Female	65,347	13.9	44,058	13.4	21,289	15.0
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**164,518**	**18.5**	**108,527**	**17.3**	**55,991**	**21.3**
Male	78,806	18.7	54,386	18.2	24,420	20.1
Female	85,712	18.3	54,141	16.5	31,571	22.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**310,631**	**34.9**	**201,299**	**32.1**	**109,332**	**41.5**
Male	146,727	34.9	98,475	33.0	48,252	39.6
Female	163,904	34.9	102,824	31.4	61,080	43.1
Primary School (6–12 years)	**159,155**	**17.9**	**116,070**	**18.5**	**43,085**	**16.4**
Male	79,022	18.8	57,983	19.4	21,039	17.3
Female	80,133	17.1	58,087	17.7	22,046	15.6
Primary School (7–13 years)	**157,788**	**17.7**	**115,710**	**18.5**	**42,078**	**16.0**
Male	78,434	18.7	57,944	19.4	20,490	16.8
Female	79,354	16.9	57,766	17.6	21,588	15.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**80,211**	**9.0**	**57,836**	**9.2**	**22,375**	**8.5**
Male	40,013	9.5	29,559	9.9	10,454	8.6

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	40,198	8.6	28,277	8.6	11,921	8.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**229,110**	**48.8**	**149,203**	**45.5**	79,907	**56.4**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**505,897**	**56.8**	**345,784**	**55.2**	**160,113**	**60.8**
Male	235,294	56.0	163,275	54.6	72,019	59.2
Female	270,603	57.6	182,509	55.7	88,094	62.2
Elderly population (60+ years)	**65,335**	**7.3**	**54,286**	**8.7**	**11,049**	**4.2**
Male	25,701	6.1	21,315	7.1	4,386	3.6
Female	39,634	8.4	32,971	10.1	6,663	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**44,605**	**5.0**	**37,402**	**6.0**	**7,203**	**2.7**
Male	16,962	4.0	14,238	4.8	2,724	2.2
Female	27,643	5.9	23,164	7.1	4,479	3.2
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**30,413**	**3.4**	**25,668**	**4.1**	**4,745**	**1.8**
Male	11,306	2.7	9,537	3.2	1,769	1.5
Female	19,107	4.1	16,131	4.9	2,976	2.1
Age-Dependency Ratio		**76.0**		**81.0**		**65.0**

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Njombe Region is 12.9 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 15.1 percent in 2002 to 12.9 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; Njombe Region,2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
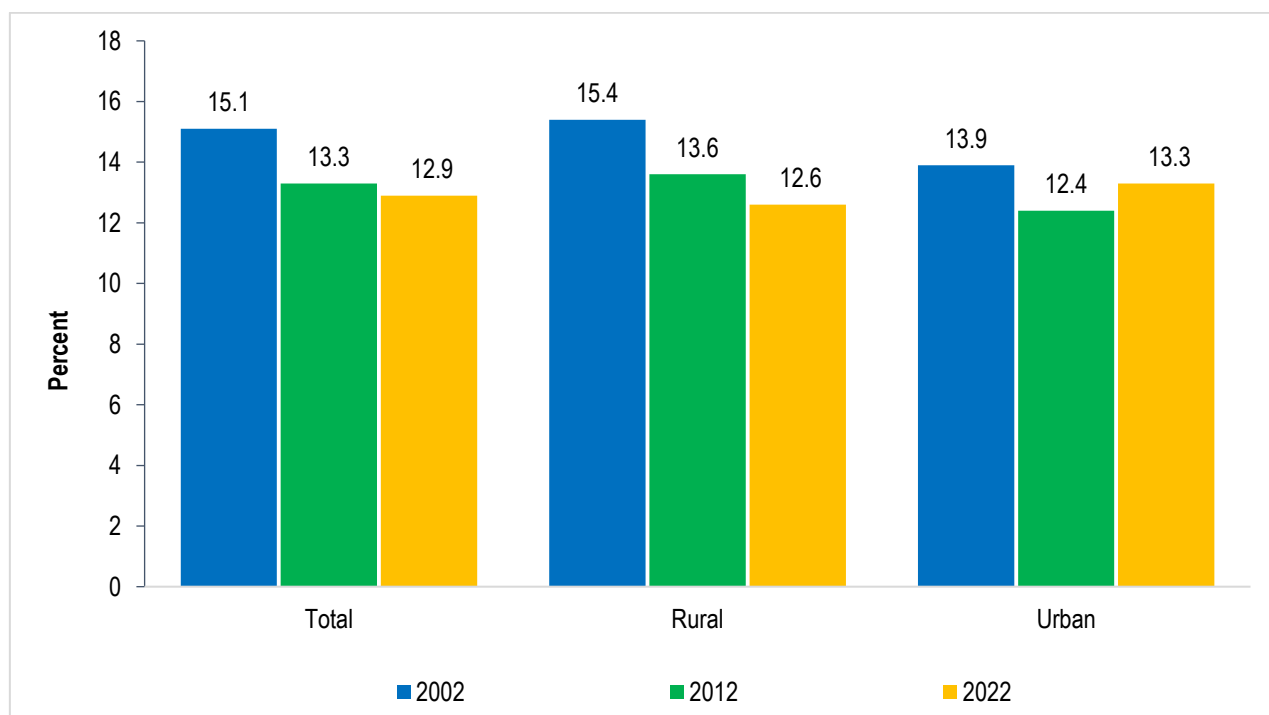
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Njombe Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 38.1 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 44.4 percent in 2002 to 38.1 percent in 2022.

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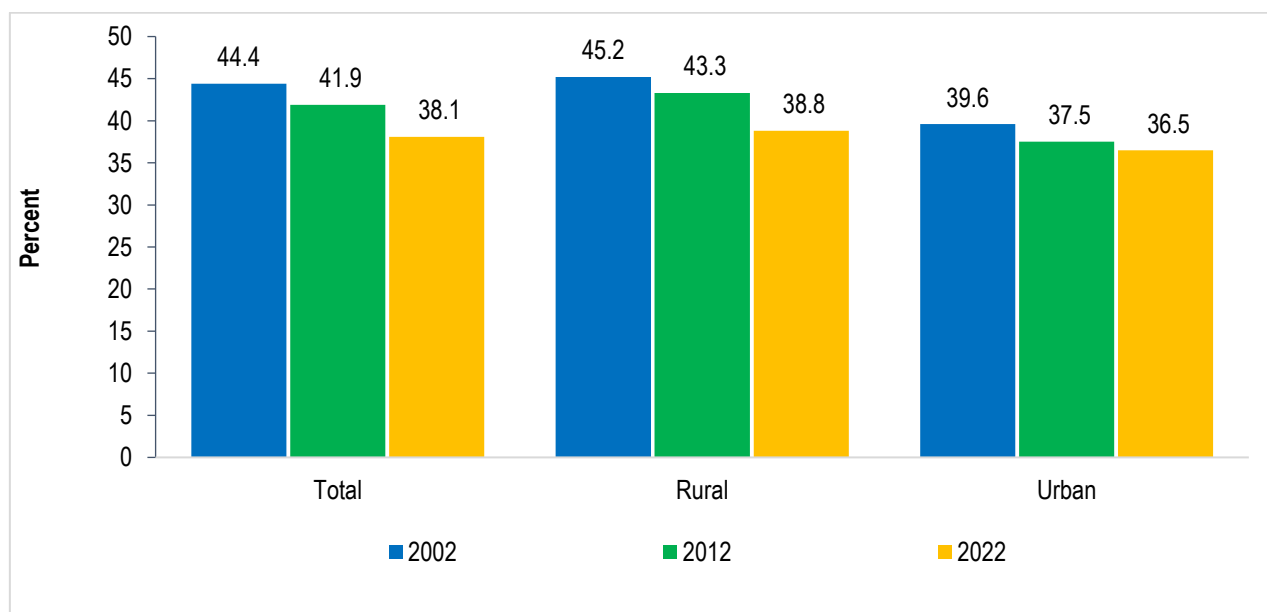
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 44.4 percent of the population in Njombe Region is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Njombe Region has declined from 51.2 percent in 2002 to 44.4 percent in 2022.

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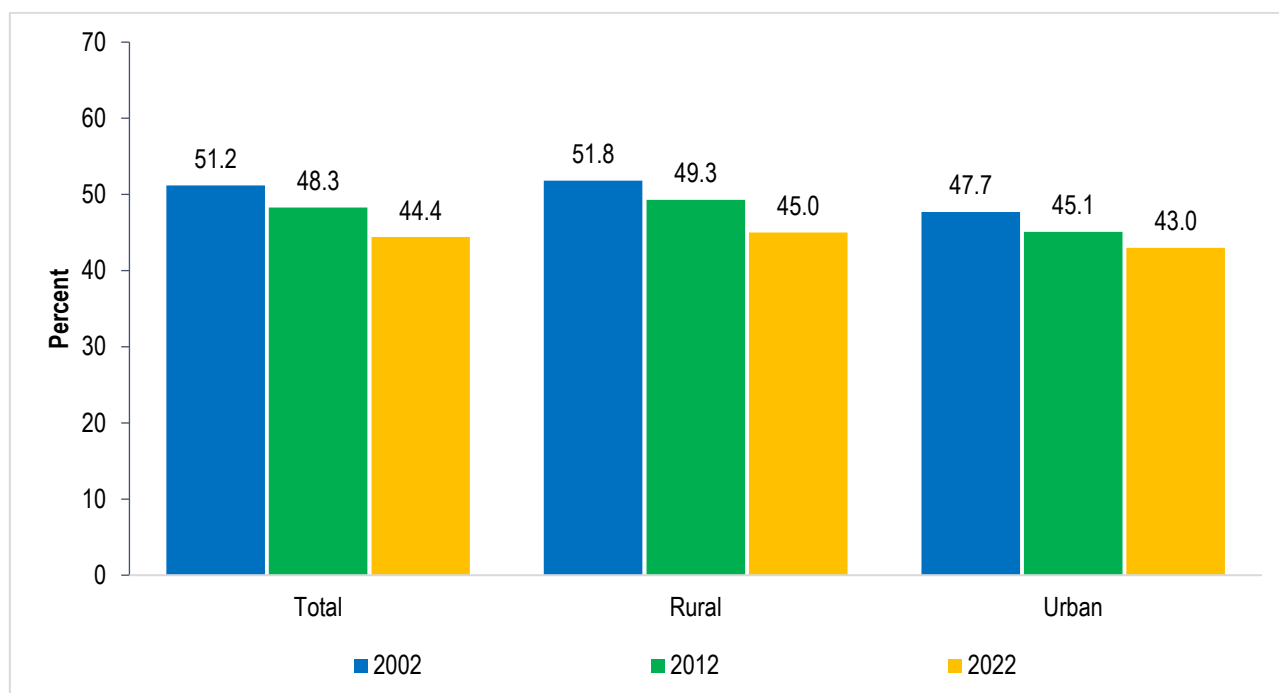
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The National Youth Development Policy, 2007 defines a youth as "a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood". According to the Policy, a youth is defined as a person aged 15 – 35 years. However, according to the United Nations, a youth is defined as a person aged 15 - 24 years. In this chapter the analysis has employed both definitions

Figure 3.9 indicates that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Njombe Region account for 18.5 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in the Region has declined slightly during the 2002 - 2022 period (19.4% in 2002, to 18.5% in 2022).

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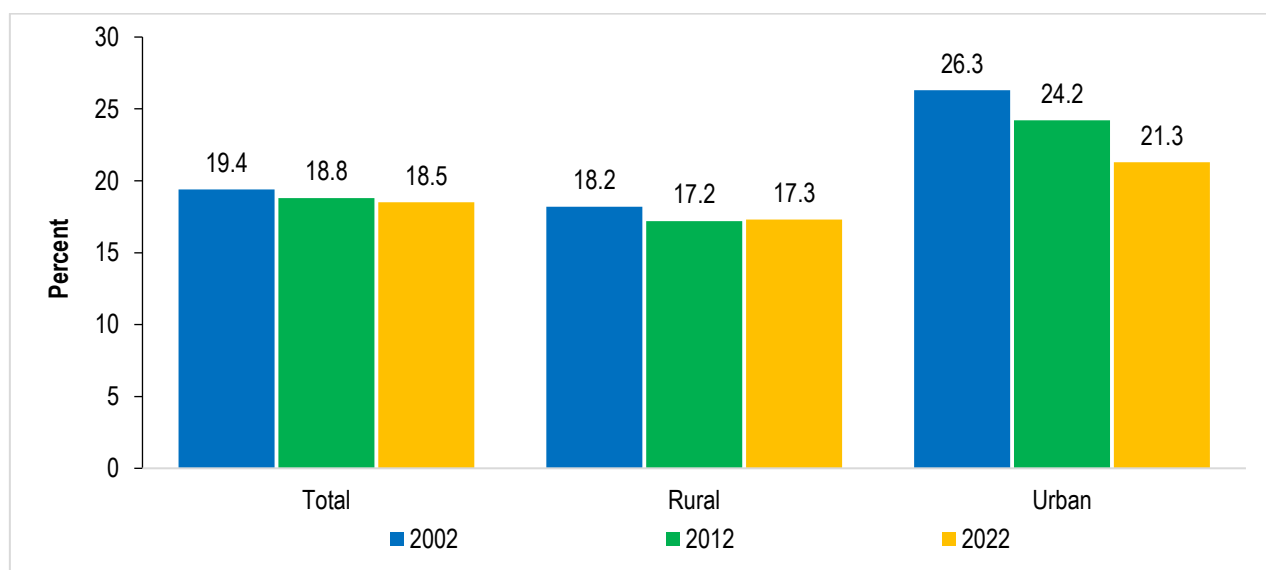
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

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 the Njombe regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has increased slightly from 34.7 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; Njombe Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
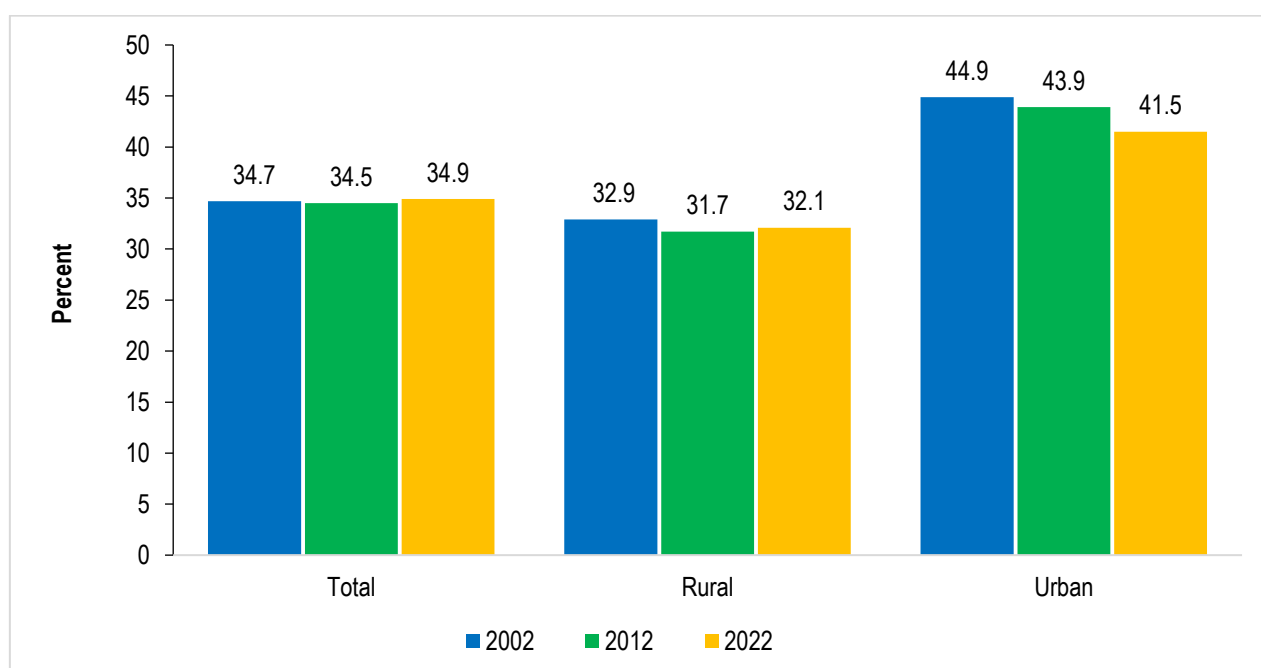
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Njombe Region is 56.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 51.5 percent in 2002 Census to 56.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

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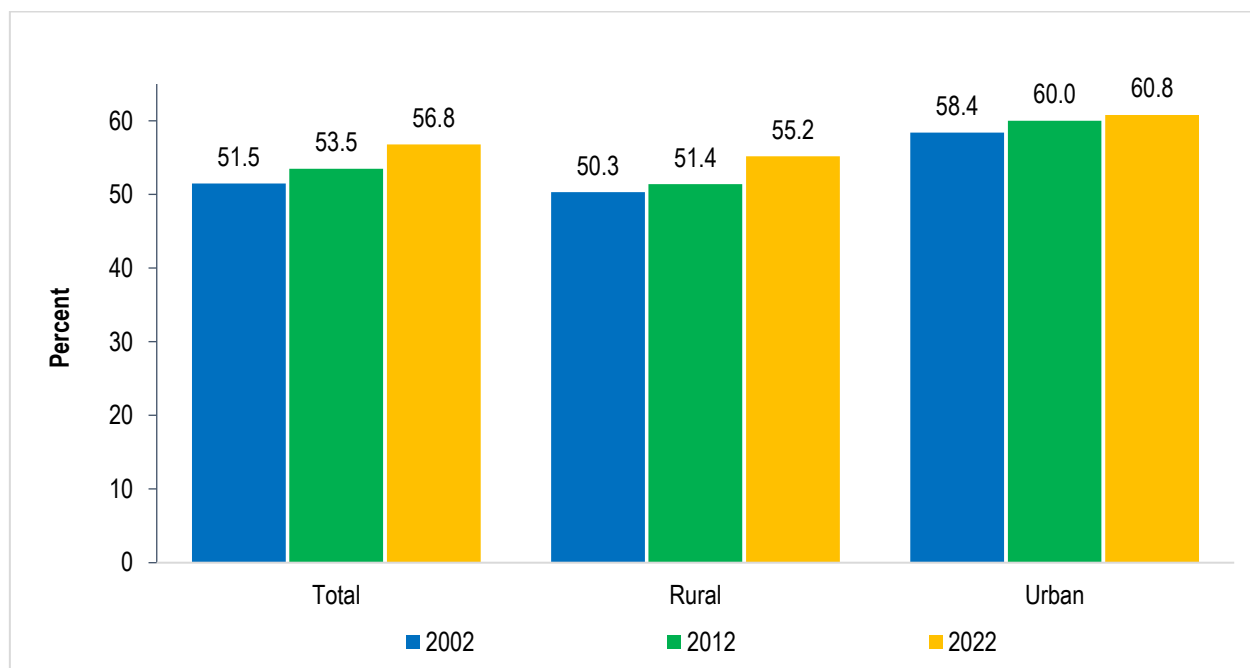
3.3.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, elderly population refers to a persons 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 Njombe regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Njombe Region is 7.3 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Njombe Region has increased steadily from 6.1 percent in 2002 to 7.3 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12). The percentage of elderly population in the region is also higher in rural areas than in urban for all censuses.

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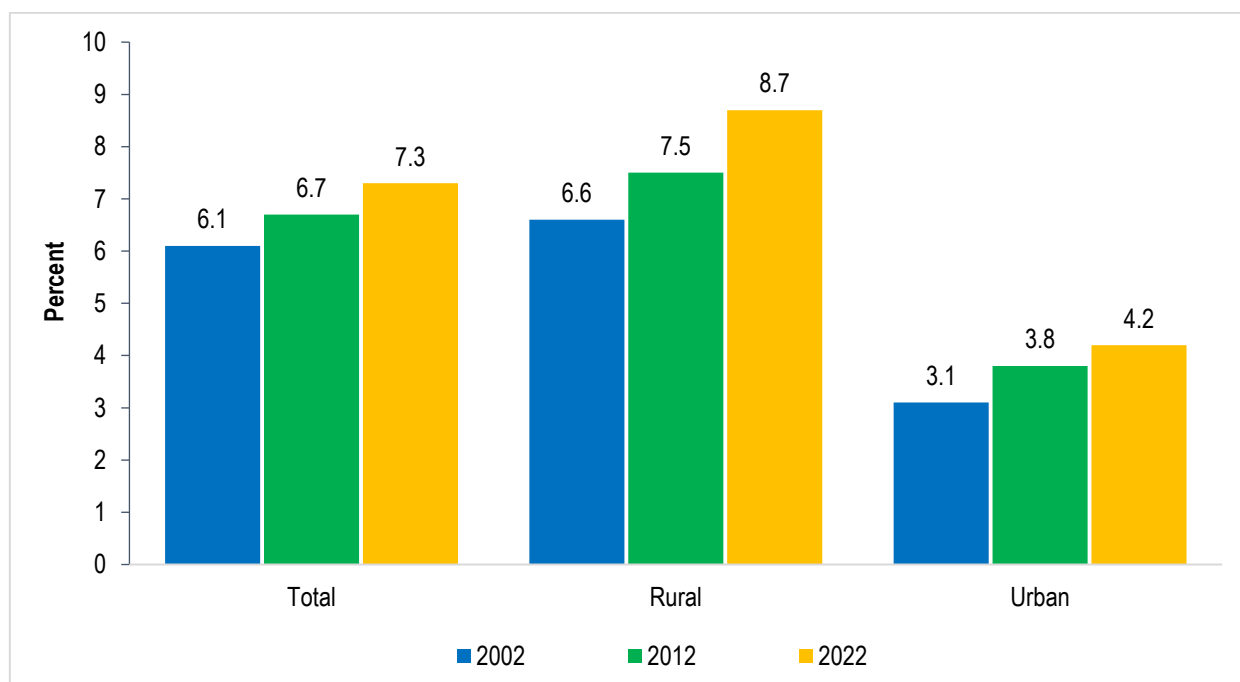
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (5.0%) of Njombe regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region increased from 4.1 percent in 2002 to 5.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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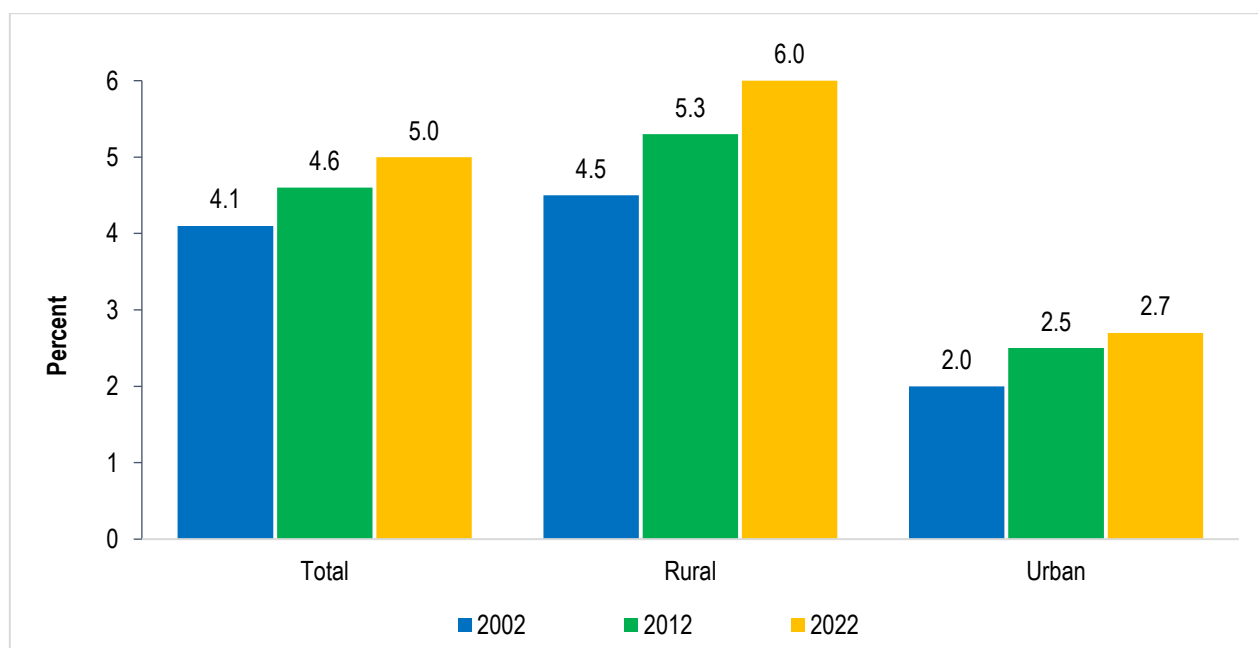
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Njombe Region is 75.9 implying that there are about 76 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined in two decades from 94.2 in the 2002 census to 75.9 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.17).

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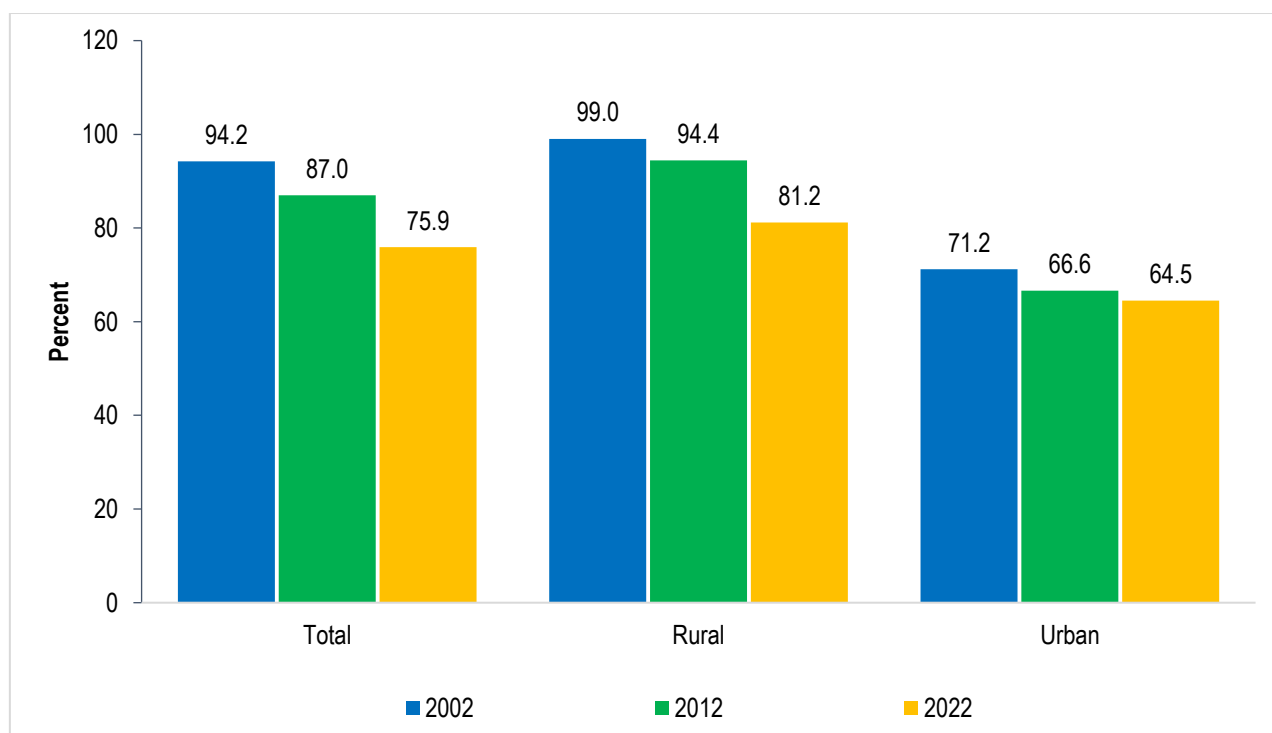
Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Njombe Region (68.7%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Njombe Region is 3.6 persons; in rural areas it is 3.7 persons while in urban areas it is 3.3 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.6 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.9 and 3.1 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Njombe Region increased from 38.0 percent in 2012 to 39.5 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, the analysis is based on private households only.

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Njombe Region has a total of 244,579 private households out of which 76,541 (31.3%) are in urban areas and 168,038 (68.7%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 39.5 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (42.1%) than in rural areas (38.4%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Njombe 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	244,579	147,867	60.5	96,712	39.5	168,038	103,540	61.6	64,498	38.4	76,541	44,327	57.9	32,214	42.1
< 10	53	19	35.8	34	64.2	22	7	31.8	15	68.2	31	12	38.7	19	61.3
10-14	328	174	53.0	154	47.0	182	102	56.0	80	44.0	146	72	49.3	74	50.7
15 - 19	3,222	1,833	56.9	1,389	43.1	1,602	961	60.0	641	40.0	1,620	872	53.8	748	46.2
20 - 24	18,013	10,723	59.5	7,290	40.5	9,424	6,147	65.2	3,277	34.8	8,589	4,576	53.3	4013	46.7
25 - 29	31,197	20,348	65.2	10,849	34.8	17,646	12,605	71.4	5,041	28.6	13,551	7,743	57.1	5808	42.9
30 - 34	31,914	21,330	66.8	10,584	33.2	19,154	13,552	70.8	5,602	29.2	12,760	7,778	61.0	4982	39.0
35 - 39	28,153	18,517	65.8	9,636	34.2	18,125	12,372	68.3	5,753	31.7	10,028	6,145	61.3	3883	38.7
40 - 44	26,106	16,813	64.4	9,293	35.6	17,890	11,797	65.9	6,093	34.1	8,216	5,016	61.1	3200	38.9
45 - 49	23,626	14,947	63.3	8,679	36.7	17,220	10,985	63.8	6,235	36.2	6,406	3,962	61.8	2444	38.2
50 - 54	20,020	11,896	59.4	8,124	40.6	15,438	9,200	59.6	6,238	40.4	4,582	2,696	58.8	1886	41.2
55 - 59	14,675	8,404	57.3	6,271	42.7	11,647	6,667	57.2	4,980	42.8	3,028	1,737	57.4	1291	42.6
60 - 64	14,756	7,833	53.1	6,923	46.9	12,036	6,392	53.1	5,644	46.9	2,720	1,441	53.0	1279	47.0
65 - 69	10,289	5,110	49.7	5,179	50.3	8,567	4,280	50.0	4,287	50.0	1,722	830	48.2	892	51.8
70 - 74	8,855	4,138	46.7	4,717	53.3	7,466	3,458	46.3	4,008	53.7	1,389	680	49.0	709	51.0
75 - 79	5,368	2,466	45.9	2,902	54.1	4,620	2,112	45.7	2,508	54.3	748	354	47.3	394	52.7
80+	8,004	3,316	41.4	4,688	58.6	6,999	2,903	41.5	4,096	58.5	1,005	413	41.1	592	58.9

Results further reveal that, Njombe Town has the highest number of private households accounting for 21.6 percent of total private households in the region. Other Councils with relatively higher number of private households are Wanging'ombe (21.3%), Makambako (16.6%), and Ludewa (16.2%). On the other hand, Njombe District has the smallest number of private households (11.5%) in the region (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**244,579**	**100**	**168,038**	**68.7**	**76,541**	**31.3**
Njombe District	28,196	11.5	24,988	88.6	3,208	11.4
Njombe Town	52,813	21.6	24,428	46.3	28,385	53.7
Makambako Town	40,576	16.6	7,808	19.2	32,768	80.8
Ludewa District	39,578	16.2	35,569	89.9	4,009	10.1
Makete District	31,291	12.8	27,212	87.0	4,079	13.0
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	21.3	48,033	92.1	4,092	7.9

Figure 4.1 shows an increase of the private households in urban areas from 23.8 percent in 2012 to 31.3 percent in 2022 PHC.

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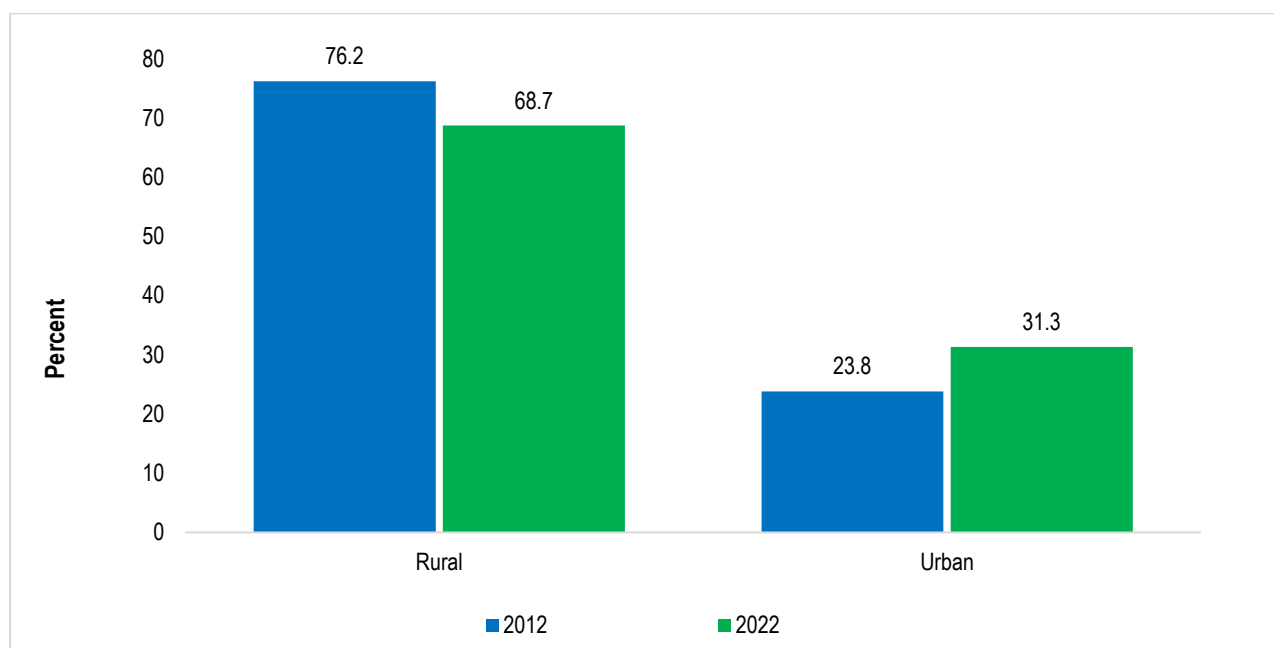
4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size in the region decreased from 4.1 in 2012 to 3.6 persons in 2022. Average household size is higher in rural (3.7 persons per household) than in urban areas (3.3 persons). Average household size also declined from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.7 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.3 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.4 persons per household in Njombe Town Council to 3.8 persons in Njombe and Ludewa District Councils (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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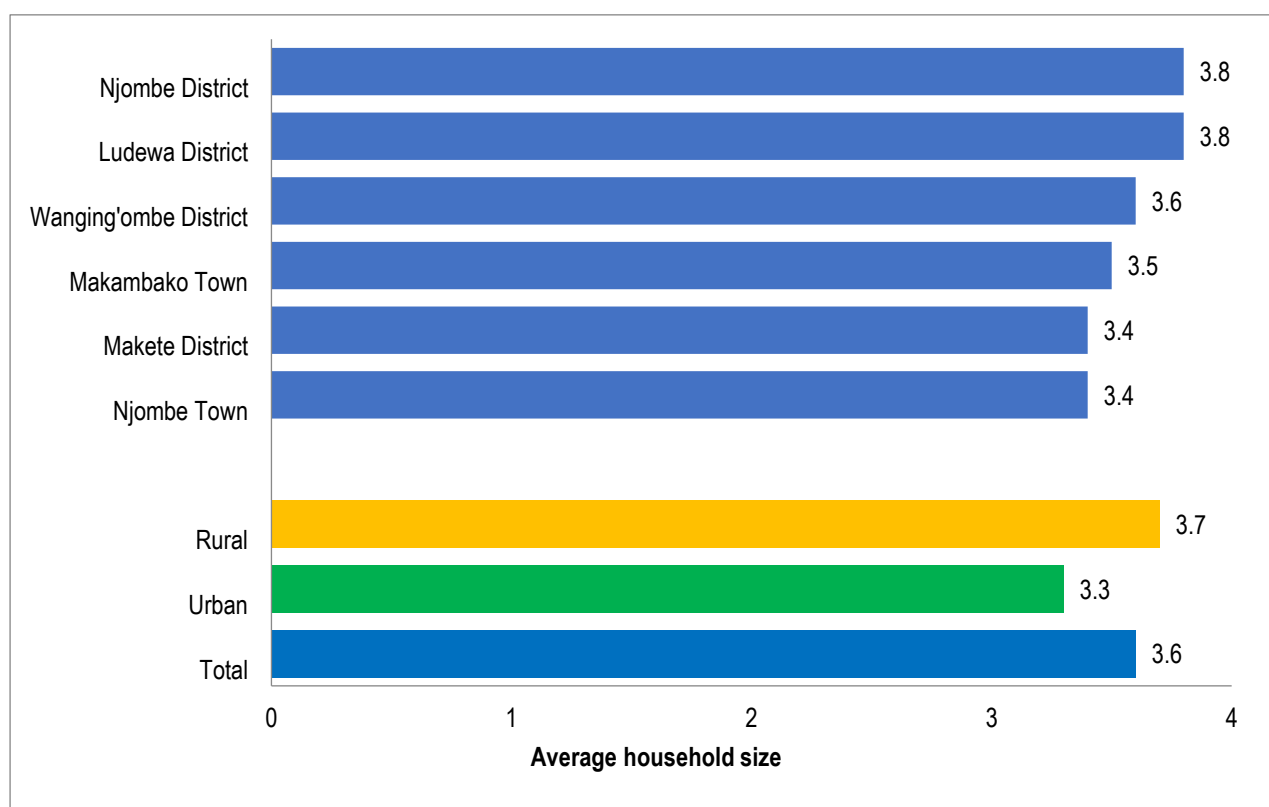
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[2]	2022
Total	**702,097**	**875,640**	**168,982**	**244,579**	**4.1**	**3.6**
Rural	536,189	619,857	128,712	168,038	4.2	3.7
Urban	165,908	255,783	40,270	76,541	4.1	3.3
Council						
Njombe District	85,747	107,049	20,211	28,196	4.2	3.8
Njombe Town	130,223	178,721	31,279	52,813	4.2	3.4
Makambako Town	93,827	144,009	21,911	40,576	4.3	3.5
Ludewa District	133,218	149,354	29,990	39,578	4.4	3.8
Makete District	97,266	106,521	25,736	31,291	3.8	3.4
Wanging'ombe District	161,816	189,986	39,855	52,125	4.1	3.6

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual member of the household who is normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Njombe Region, 60.5 percent are headed by males and 39.5 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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

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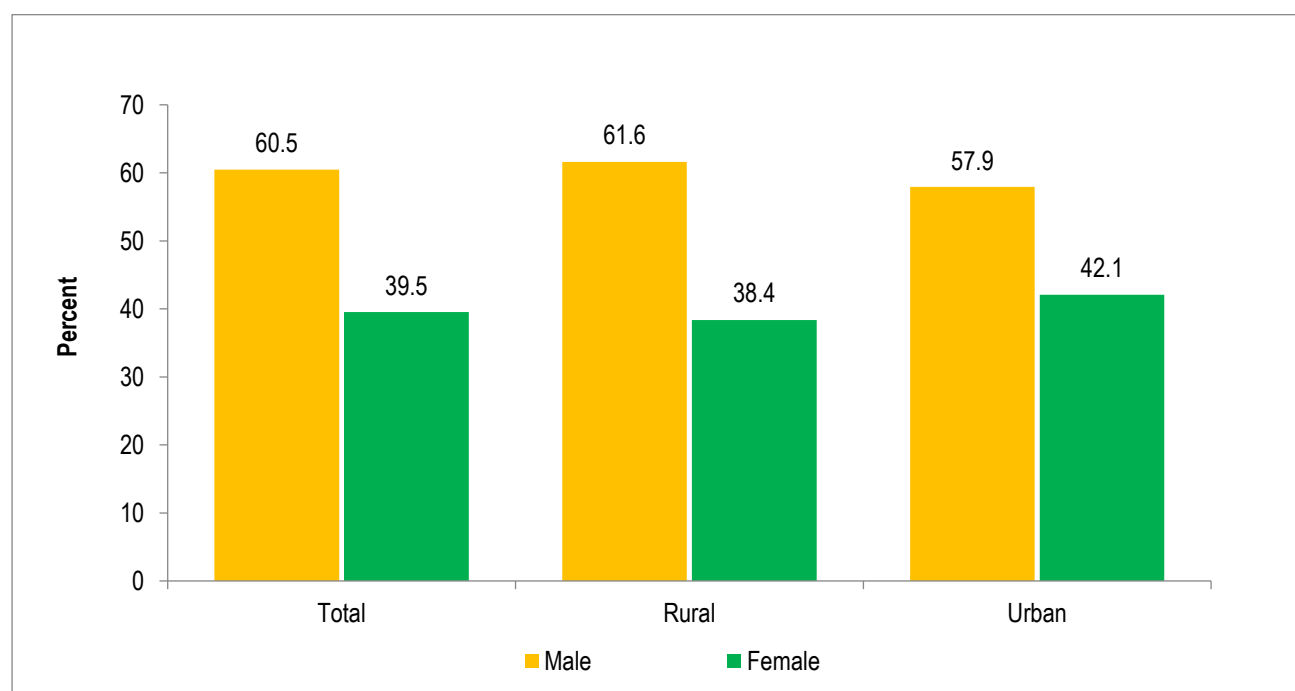
[2] Data from Njombe Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households has slightly decreased from 62.0 in 2012 to 60.5 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 38.0 in 2012 to 39.5 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**62.0**	**38.0**	**60.5**	**39.5**
Rural	61.7	38.3	66.8	34.7
Urban	63.0	37.0	61.5	33.2
Council				
Njombe District	62.1	37.9	62.7	37.3
Njombe Town	63.6	36.4	60.2	39.8
Makambako Town	63.4	36.6	58.9	41.1
Ludewa District	63.3	36.7	63.4	36.6
Makete District	59.7	40.3	59.6	40.4
Wanging'ombe District	60.5	39.5	59.0	41.0

In Njombe Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (3.9 persons) than in female headed households (3.1 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas. However, in urban areas the average household size is higher (3.5 persons) for male headed than for female headed households (3.1 persons). Irrespective of sex of head, Njombe and Ludewa Districts has the highest average household size (3.8 persons each) while Makete District and Njombe Town has the lowest (3.4 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe 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	**875,640**	**571,396**	**304,244**	**244,579**	**147,867**	**96,712**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**3.1**
Rural	619,857	414,187	205,670	168,038	103,540	64,498	3.7	4.0	3.2
Urban	255,783	157,209	98,574	76,541	44,327	32,214	3.3	3.5	3.1
Council									
Njombe District	107,049	72,769	34,280	28,196	17,687	10,509	3.8	4.1	3.3
Njombe Town	178,721	114,424	64,297	52,813	31,779	21,034	3.4	3.6	3.1
Makambako Town	144,009	91,327	52,682	40,576	23,907	16,669	3.5	3.8	3.2
Ludewa District	149,354	101,796	47,558	39,578	25,095	14,483	3.8	4.1	3.3
Makete District	106,521	69,349	37,172	31,291	18,662	12,629	3.4	3.7	2.9
Wanging'ombe District	189,986	121,731	68,255	52,125	30,737	21,388	3.6	4.0	3.2

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 95.8 percent of households in Njombe Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households (95.8% and 95.7% respectively). Results show further that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (99.0%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (94.3%). However the difference between male headed and female headed households is only slight (95.8% versus 95.7% respectively).

All Councils in the region has more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses. A similar pattern is also observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed				Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	**244,579**	**95.8**	**4.2**	**147,867**	**95.8**	**4.2**	**96,712**	**95.7**	**4.3**	
Rural	168,038	94.3	5.7	103,540	94.5	5.5	64,498	94.1	5.9	
Urban	76,541	99.0	1.0	44,327	98.9	1.1	32,214	99.1	15.2	
Council										
Njombe District	28,196	95.4	4.6	17,687	95.8	4.2	10,509	94.8	5.2	
Njombe Town	52,813	98.1	1.9	31,779	98.0	2.0	21,034	98.3	1.7	
Makambako Town	40,576	98.2	1.8	23,907	98.2	1.8	16,669	98.2	1.8	
Ludewa District	39,578	90.7	9.3	25,095	91.0	9.0	14,483	90.3	9.7	
Makete Distict	31,291	93.9	6.1	18,662	93.8	6.2	12,629	94.1	5.9	
Wanging'ombe Distict	52,125	96.7	3.3	30,737	96.9	3.1	21,388	96.4	3.6	

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house decreases. For example, while 96.5 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 94.4 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	875,640	54.8	45.2	571,396	96.4	3.6	304,244	96.0	4.0
Below 18	392,952	96.3	3.7	247,896	96.6	3.4	145,056	95.9	4.1
18- 24	105,337	96.4	3.6	68,589	96.4	3.6	36,748	97.1	2.9
25 - 29	69,517	96.6	3.4	48,338	96.3	3.7	21,179	97.2	2.8
30 - 34	60,091	96.5	3.5	42,768	96.5	3.5	17,323	96.7	3.3
35 - 39	50,078	96.6	3.4	35,837	96.5	3.5	14,241	95.9	4.1
40 - 44	43,266	96.3	3.7	30,594	96.8	3.2	12,672	95.8	4.2
45 - 49	37,688	96.5	3.5	26,424	96.6	3.4	11,264	95.9	4.1
50 - 54	30,547	96.4	3.6	20,609	96.4	3.6	9,938	96.0	4.0
55 - 59	21,427	96.2	3.8	14,076	96.1	3.9	7,351	95.8	4.2
60 - 64	20,503	96.0	4.0	12,603	95.5	4.5	7,900	95.2	4.8
65 - 69	14,044	95.4	4.6	8,240	95.7	4.3	5,804	95.1	4.9
70 - 74	11,629	95.5	4.5	6,258	95.6	4.4	5,371	94.4	5.6
75 - 79	7,172	95.1	4.9	3,796	94.8	5.2	3,376	94.0	6.0
80+	11,389	94.4	5.6	5,368	93.4	6.6	6,021	93.0	7.0

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Njombe Region, majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (56,382 or 48.3%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (26,095 or 22.3%) and those in elementary occupations (17,329 or 14.8%). Among the 2,857 widowed males (1,717 or 3.0%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 2.5 percent are elementary workers and 2.2% percent are craft and related workers. Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 3.0 percent are widowed (Table Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	116,803	13,505	83,014	13,649	1,825	1,953	2,857
Legislators' administrators and managers.	783	84	676	19	3	1	0
Professionals.	3,044	498	2,376	132	11	16	11
Technicians and associate professionals.	6,541	1,266	4,489	568	80	81	57
Clerks.	309	64	216	22	3	3	1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3,993	689	2,742	433	28	47	54
Agricultural and fishery workers.	56,382	4,518	41,058	7,117	923	1,049	1,717
Craft and related workers.	26,095	3,458	18,189	3,005	437	427	579
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,327	457	1,501	298	27	31	13
Elementary occupations.	17,329	2,471	11,767	2,055	313	298	425

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	116,803	13,505	83,014	13,649	1,825	1,953	2,857
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Professionals.	2.6	3.7	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.6	9.4	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	2.0
Clerks.	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3.4	5.1	3.3	3.2	1.5	2.4	1.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	48.3	33.5	49.5	52.1	50.6	53.7	60.1
Craft and related workers.	22.3	25.6	21.9	22.0	23.9	21.9	20.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.5
Elementary occupations.	14.8	18.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	15.3	14.9

On the other hand, results reveal that 35,053 (52.7%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by Craft and related workers (12,974 or 19.5%). Among the 19,589 widowed females (12,415 or 34.5%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 3,723 or 28.7 percent are Craft and related workers. (Table 4.10). Among the 35,053 female heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 12,415 or 35.4 percent are widowed (Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**66,532**	**11,935**	**23,498**	**4,879**	**3,007**	**3,624**	**19,589**
Legislators' administrators and managers.	265	102	127	8	2	4	22
Professionals.	1,360	511	643	41	20	42	103
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,400	533	595	60	37	51	124
Clerks.	258	140	85	6	5	9	13
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4,542	1,801	1,465	272	239	267	498
Agricultural and fishery workers.	35,053	4,013	12,180	2,903	1,601	1,941	12,415
Craft and related workers.	12,974	2,423	4,684	833	609	702	3,723
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	157	68	42	10	3	12	22
Elementary occupations.	10,523	2,344	3,677	746	491	596	2,669

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**66,532**	**11,935**	**23,498**	**4,879**	**3,007**	**3,624**	**19,589**
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals.	2.0	4.3	2.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.1	4.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.6
Clerks.	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.8	15.1	6.2	5.6	7.9	7.4	2.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	52.7	33.6	51.8	59.5	53.2	53.6	63.4
Craft and related workers.	19.5	20.3	19.9	17.1	20.3	19.4	19.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Elementary occupations.	15.8	19.6	15.6	15.3	16.3	16.4	13.6

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

In Njombe Region, percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 80.4 percent for the male headed and 80.1 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is slightly difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Njombe Region 2022 PHC
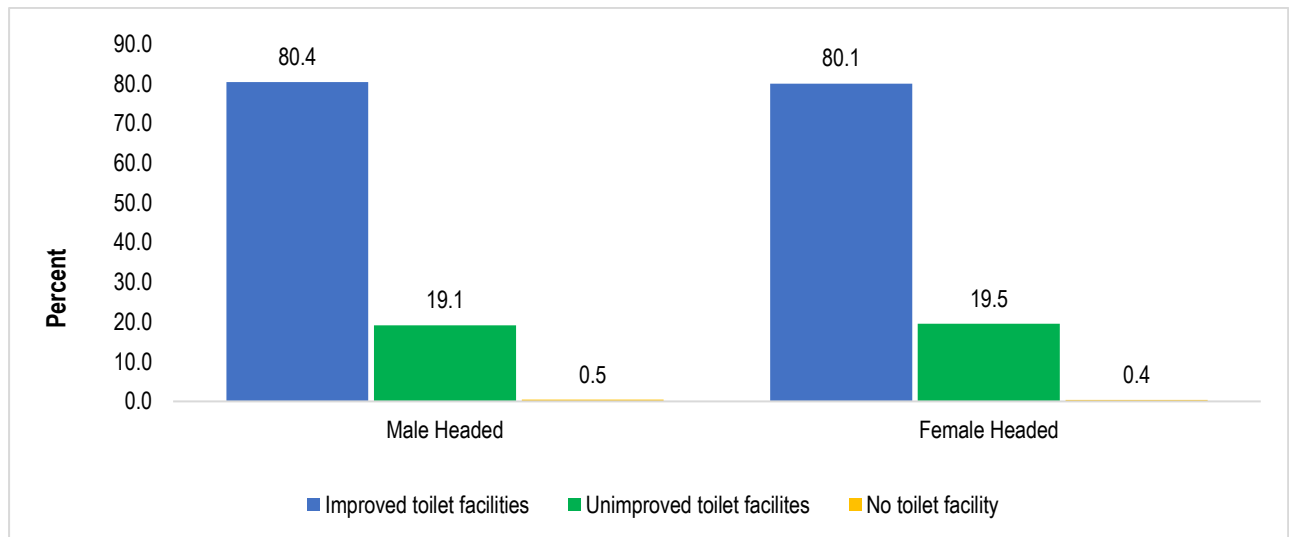
Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 93.3 for female headed households and 93.2 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.10).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Njombe Region; 2022 PHC
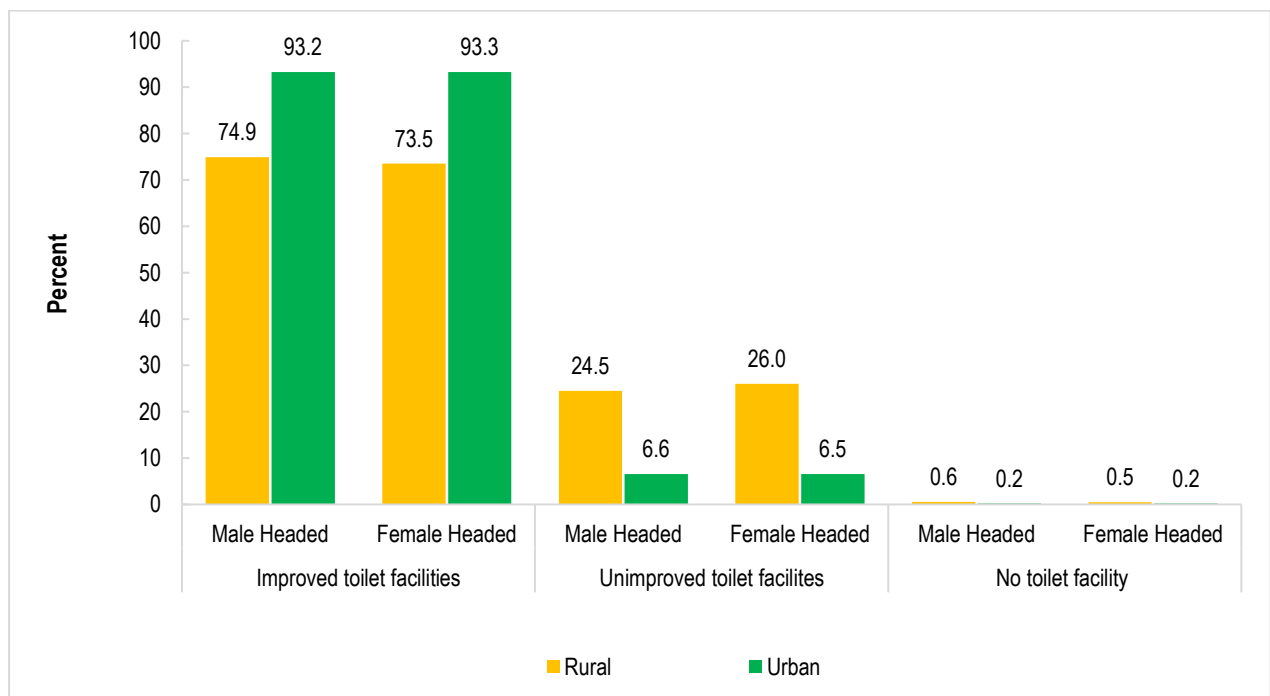
Across Councils, results reveal that Njombe District has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (93.6% and 94.2% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Makambako Town (87.0% and 87.4%), Njombe Town (86.5% and 86.6%) and Makete District (82.5% and 83.3%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with unimproved toilet facilities are Ludewa District (36.6%), Wanging'ombe District (25.1%) and Makete District (16.7%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with Unimproved toilet facilities are Ludewa District (38.7%), Wanging'ombe (27.4%) and Makete District (16.1%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Njombe 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	**244,579**	**80.3**	**19.3**	**0.4**	**147,867**	**80.4**	**19.1**	**0.5**	**96,712**	**80.1**	**19.5**	**0.4**
Rural	168,038	74.4	25.1	0.5	103,540	74.9	24.5	0.6	64,498	73.5	26.0	0.5
Urban	76,541	93.3	6.6	0.2	44,327	93.2	6.6	0.2	32,214	93.3	6.5	0.2
Council												
Njombe District	28,196	93.8	5.6	0.6	17,687	93.6	5.8	0.7	10,509	94.2	5.3	0.5
Njombe Town	52,813	86.6	13.2	0.2	31,779	86.5	13.3	0.2	21,034	86.6	13.2	0.1
Makambako Town	40,576	87.2	12.6	0.3	23,907	87.0	12.7	0.3	16,669	87.4	12.4	0.2
Ludewa District	39,578	62.1	37.4	0.5	25,095	62.9	36.6	0.5	14,483	60.8	38.7	0.5
Makete District	31,291	82.8	16.4	0.7	18,662	82.5	16.7	0.8	12,629	83.3	16.1	0.7
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	73.5	26.1	0.4	30,737	74.4	25.1	0.5	21,388	72.2	27.4	0.4

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is a slight difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (76.5%) compared with female headed households (76.3%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 36.5 percent and 35.5 percent for female headed households.

Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly lower for male than female headed households in rural areas (23.5% and 23.7% 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
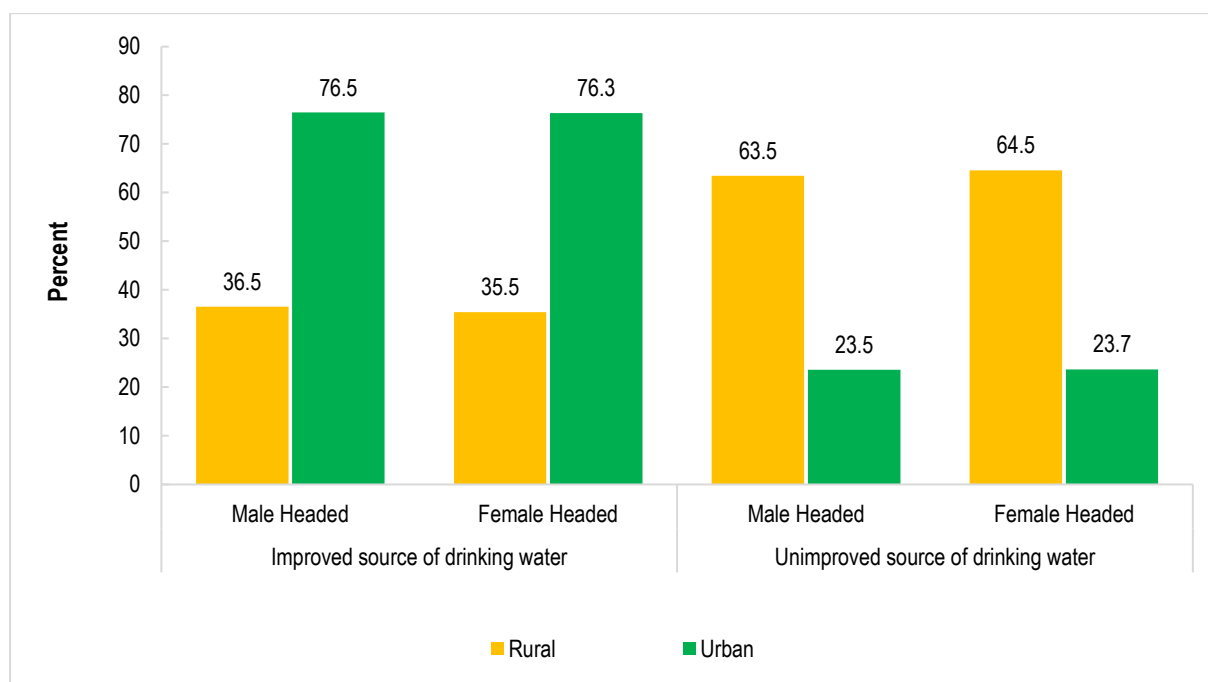
The results also reveal that the percentage of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is higher (81.3%) compared with that of male headed households (79.8%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
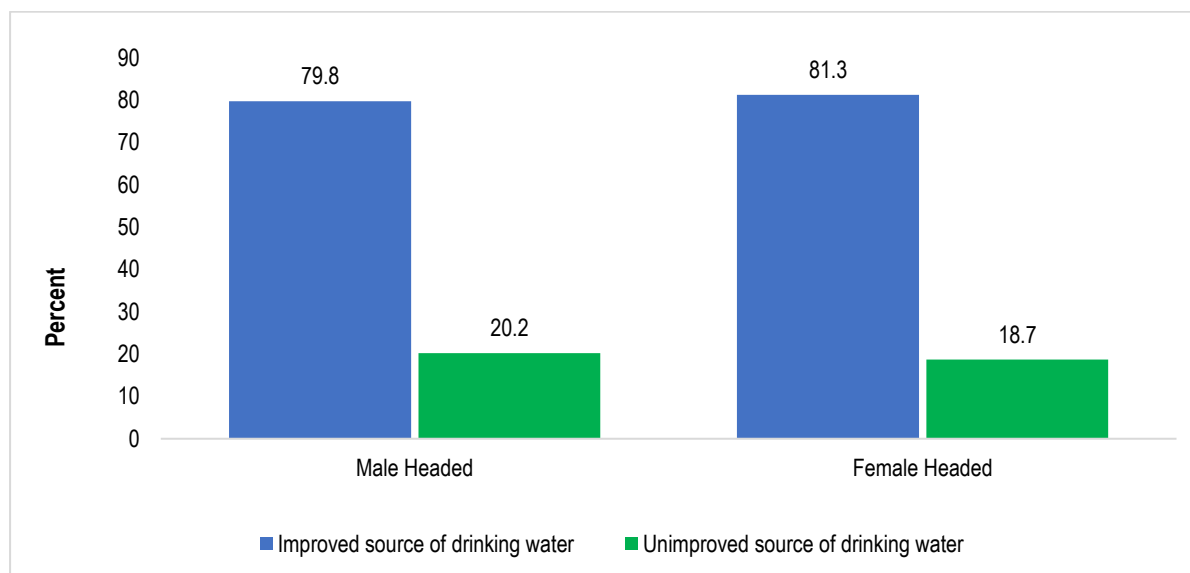
Across Councils, Makete District has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (92.3% and 92.0% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Makambako Town (88.9% and 90.4% respectively) and Wanging'ombe District (83.1% and 84.2% respectively)

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Njombe District (34.6%), Ludewa District

(28.5%) and Njombe Town (22.8%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Njombe District (32.6%), Ludewa District (27.8%), and Njombe Town (22.1%) (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**80.4**	**19.6**	**147,867**	**79.8**	**20.2**	**96,712**	**81.3**	**18.7**
Rural	168,038	76.4	23.6	103,540	75.9	24.1	64,498	77.0	23.0
Urban	76,541	89.3	10.7	44,327	89.0	11.0	32,214	89.8	10.2
Council									
Njombe Distict	28,196	66.2	33.8	17,687	65.4	34.6	10,509	67.4	32.6
Njombe Town	52,813	77.5	22.5	31,779	77.2	22.8	21,034	77.9	22.1
Makambako Town	40,576	89.5	10.5	23,907	88.9	11.1	16,669	90.4	9.6
Ludewa District	39,578	71.7	28.3	25,095	71.5	28.5	14,483	72.2	27.8
Makete District	31,291	92.2	7.8	18,662	92.3	7.7	12,629	92.0	8.0
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	83.5	16.5	30,737	83.1	16.9	21,388	84.2	15.8

4.4.4.1 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (57.9%) than that of male headed households (53.0%). The percentage of male headed households with no child under 18 years is about the same (32.8%) as that of female headed households (32.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with more than 3 children under 18 years is higher (14.2%) compared with that of female headed households (10.0%) (Figure 4.8). The results also show that, the majority of households in the region with children under 18 years have one to three such children.

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC (correction needed)
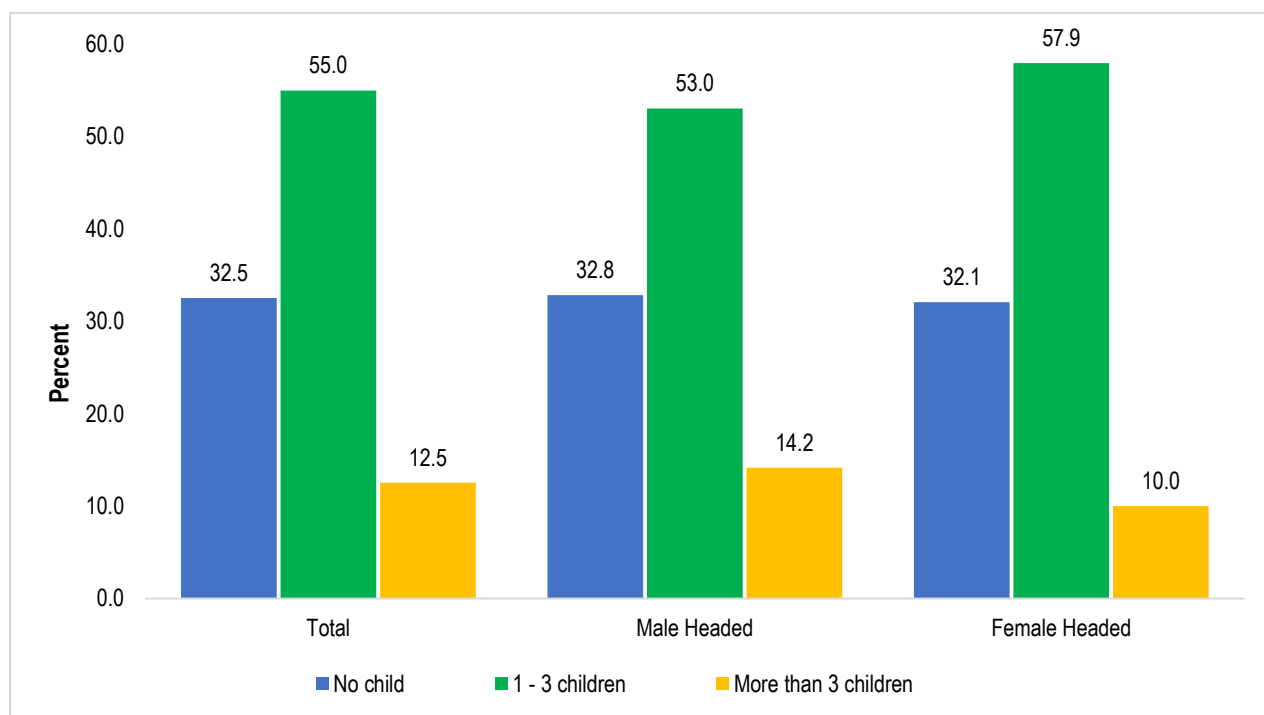
Results further indicate that, most of female headed household's (57.1%) in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 54.2 percent of male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About fifteen percent (15.4%) of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 10.5 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (38.4%) compared with those living in rural areas (30.4%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Makambako Town has the highest percentage of households (56.3%) with one to three children, followed by Njombe District with 56.1 percent, while Makete District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (52.8%) (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 ; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
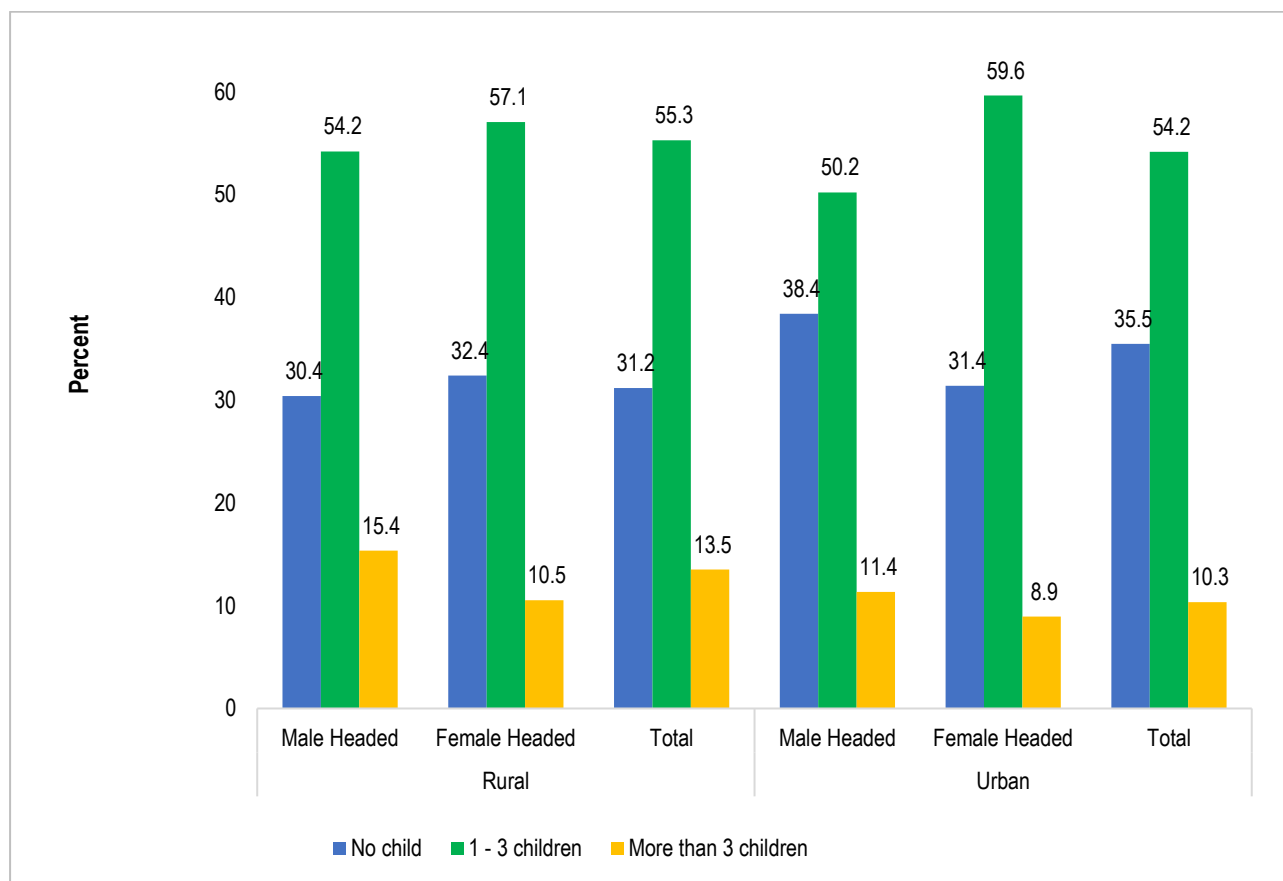
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

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	**244,579**	**32.5**	**55.0**	**12.5**	**147,867**	**32.8**	**53.0**	**14.2**	**96,712**	**32.1**	**57.9**	**10.0**
Rural	168,038	31.2	55.3	13.5	103,540	30.4	54.2	15.4	64,498	32.4	57.1	10.5
Urban	76,541	35.5	54.2	10.3	44,327	38.4	50.2	11.4	32,214	31.4	59.6	8.9
Council												
Njombe Distict	28,196	28.8	56.1	15.1	17,687	28.2	54.6	17.2	10,509	29.7	58.6	11.7
Njombe Town	52,813	36.4	53.6	10.0	31,779	38.3	50.4	11.3	21,034	33.4	58.4	8.1
Makambako Town	40,576	30.7	56.3	13.0	23,907	32.6	52.9	14.5	16,669	28.1	61.1	10.8
Ludewa District	39,578	30.1	55.2	14.7	25,095	30.0	53.6	16.4	14,483	30.2	58.1	11.7
Makete District	31,291	37.4	52.8	9.8	18,662	36.2	52.5	11.3	12,629	39.3	53.2	7.5
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	30.9	55.8	13.3	30,737	30.2	54.7	15.1	21,388	32.0	57.3	10.7

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Nearly half (47.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region are married.
- About eight percent (7.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (12.0%) than that of males (2.1%).
- About two percent (1.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (2.1%) than males (1.3%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Njombe Region is 25.2 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (23.8 years) than males (26.9 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

In Njombe Region, results show that 47.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among males (48.9%) than females (46.8%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons have a slight (0.4%) difference among married persons in rural areas (47.9%) compared with those in urban areas (47.5%). Furthermore, about one third (33.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; males are 38.8 percent while females are 28.9 percent. The results also show notable (8.9%) differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (30.7% and 39.6% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 7.5 percent which is higher (12.0%) among females than males (2.1%). In Njombe Region, the percentage of widowed in rural areas is 8.5 percent while in urban areas it is 5.1 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry early after death of their wives. This difference might also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks, hence they are more likely to die at younger ages than females. As a result, there are fewer widowed males than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the aforementioned 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Total	Male	Female	Population	Total	Male	Female	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	550,502	100.0	100.0	100.0	383,186	100.0	100.0	100.0	167,316	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	184,079	33.4	38.8	28.9	117,807	30.7	37.4	25.0	66,272	39.6	42.2	37.5
Married	262,825	47.7	48.9	46.8	183,371	47.9	48.6	47.2	79,454	47.5	49.5	45.9
Living Together	42,559	7.7	7.6	7.8	34,522	9.0	8.7	9.3	8,037	4.8	5.0	4.7
Divorced	9,608	1.7	1.3	2.1	7,320	1.9	1.5	2.3	2,288	1.4	0.9	1.7
Separated	10,230	1.9	1.3	2.4	7,485	2.0	1.4	2.5	2,745	1.6	1.0	2.2
Widowed	41,201	7.5	2.1	12.0	32,681	8.5	2.4	13.8	8,520	5.1	1.4	8.1

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
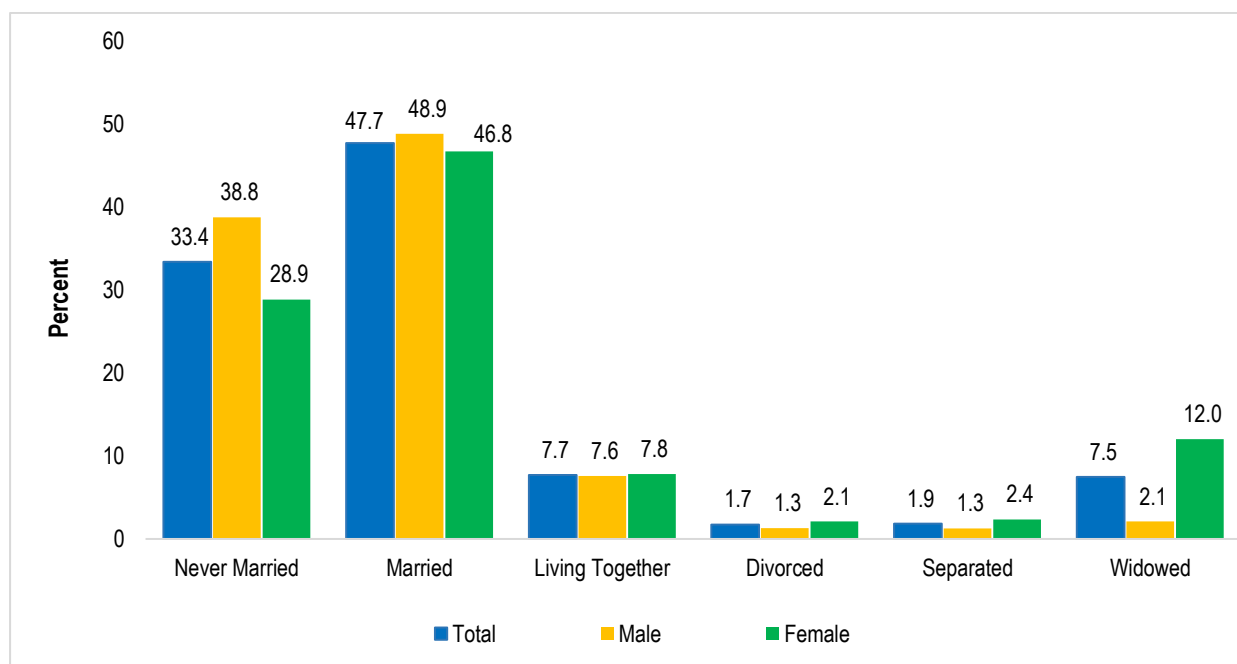
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 3.6 percent for persons aged 15-19 years to 69.4 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.1% for those aged 15–19 years to 3.1% for those aged 40-44 years and started to decline gradually up to 0.9% for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for those aged 20-24 years to 61.4 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**550,502**	**33.4**	**47.7**	**7.7**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**7.5**
15 - 19	87,153	95.3	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	77,365	62.0	29.5	6.7	0.8	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	71,875	32.8	53.1	10.5	1.5	1.6	0.4
30 - 34	61,938	18.4	64.9	10.9	2.2	2.4	1.1
35 - 39	51,432	12.2	68.4	11.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
40 - 44	44,257	8.8	69.4	10.4	3.1	3.1	5.3
45 - 49	38,383	7.2	68.6	9.5	3.0	3.0	8.7
50 - 54	31,049	5.9	66.0	9.0	2.5	3.0	13.7
55 - 59	21,715	5.1	63.6	8.2	2.5	2.6	18.0
60 - 64	20,730	4.5	58.1	7.3	2.4	2.6	25.2
65 - 69	14,192	3.3	54.1	6.4	2.0	2.1	32.0
70 - 74	11,733	3.0	47.5	5.8	1.5	2.0	40.3
75 - 79	7,219	2.7	42.9	5.2	1.2	1.5	46.6
80+	11,461	1.9	30.7	4.0	0.9	1.1	61.4

Results show that 49.7 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.2 percent are married and 6.2 percent are living together. Across age groups, almost all male children in Njombe Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 99.0 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	307,139	49.7	40.2	6.2	1.1	1.0	1.7
10 – 14	54,883	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
15 – 19	43,732	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	35,074	78.9	16.6	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	32,976	39.9	48.1	10.0	1.0	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	29,268	20.0	65.3	11.1	1.7	1.7	0.2
35 – 39	23,839	12.4	71.0	11.4	2.4	2.1	0.7
40 – 44	20,585	8.5	74.3	10.9	2.5	2.5	1.2
45 – 49	17,819	6.6	76.3	10.1	2.6	2.1	2.3
50 – 54	13,780	5.4	77.2	9.7	2.1	2.0	3.6
55 – 59	9,482	4.5	77.5	9.3	2.0	2.0	4.8
60 – 64	8,739	4.2	75.6	9.1	1.7	2.0	7.4
65 – 69	5,656	3.3	75.0	8.8	1.5	1.7	9.5
70 – 74	4,600	3.4	71.9	8.9	1.3	1.7	12.9
75 – 79	2,774	2.6	68.9	8.5	1.2	1.5	17.4
80+	3,932	2.4	58.5	7.8	1.0	1.1	29.1

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 40.0 percent are never married, 39.5 percent are married and 6.6 percent are living together. Across age groups, almost all female children (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 91.7 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**353,400**	**40.0**	**39.5**	**6.6**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**10.2**
10 – 14	55,154	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	43,421	91.7	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	42,291	48.1	40.2	9.0	1.2	1.4	0.2
25 – 29	38,899	26.8	57.4	10.9	2.0	2.2	0.7
30 – 34	32,670	16.9	64.6	10.8	2.8	3.1	1.9
35 – 39	27,593	11.9	66.2	10.6	3.3	3.4	4.6
40 – 44	23,672	9.0	65.1	9.9	3.6	3.7	8.8
45 – 49	20,564	7.7	62.0	9.0	3.4	3.7	14.2
50 – 54	17,269	6.4	57.0	8.4	2.8	3.7	21.7
55 – 59	12,233	5.6	52.9	7.3	2.9	3.1	28.3
60 – 64	11,991	4.7	45.3	5.9	2.9	3.0	38.2
65 – 69	8,536	3.4	40.3	4.8	2.3	2.4	46.8
70 – 74	7,133	2.7	31.8	3.8	1.6	2.2	57.9
75 – 79	4,445	2.7	26.6	3.1	1.2	1.5	64.8
80+	7,529	1.6	16.1	2.0	0.9	1.0	78.3

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that, the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Njombe Region is 48.0 percent while for age group 65 years and above is 44.5 percent. The percentage of widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 44.1 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Njombe Region is almost universal. The proportions of persons living together in age group 15 – 35 years is (7.0%) and those aged 15-64 years is (7.9%).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	660,53 9	44.5	39.8	6.4	1.5	1.5	6.2
10-14	110,037	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	165,548	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	164,518	79.7	15.8	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.0
15 - 35	310,631	54.1	36.2	7.0	1.1	1.2	0.4
15 - 64	505,897	36.1	48.0	7.9	1.8	1.9	4.3
65+	44,605	2.8	44.5	5.4	1.5	1.7	44.1
70+	30,413	2.5	40.0	5.0	1.2	1.5	49.7

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.8 percent of male and 28.9 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (2.1%) than males (1.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (12%) than males (2.1 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	252,256	38.8	48.9	7.6	1.3	1.3	2.1
15 – 19	43,732	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	35,074	78.9	16.6	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	32,976	39.9	48.1	10.0	1.0	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	29,268	20.0	65.3	11.1	1.7	1.7	0.2
35 – 39	23,839	12.4	71.0	11.4	2.4	2.1	0.7
40 – 44	20,585	8.5	74.3	10.9	2.5	2.5	1.2
45 – 49	17,819	6.6	76.3	10.1	2.6	2.1	2.3
50 – 54	13,780	5.4	77.2	9.7	2.1	2.0	3.6
55 – 59	9,482	4.5	77.5	9.3	2.0	2.0	4.8
60 – 64	8,739	4.2	75.6	9.1	1.7	2.0	7.4
65 – 69	5,656	3.3	75.0	8.8	1.5	1.7	9.5
70 – 74	4,600	3.4	71.9	8.9	1.3	1.7	12.9
75 – 79	2,774	2.6	68.9	8.5	1.2	1.5	17.4
80+	3,932	2.4	58.5	7.8	1.0	1.1	29.1

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	298,246	28.9	46.8	7.8	2.1	2.4	12.0
15 – 19	43,421	91.7	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	42,291	48.1	40.2	9.0	1.2	1.4	0.2
25 – 29	38,899	26.8	57.4	10.9	2.0	2.2	0.7
30 – 34	32,670	16.9	64.6	10.8	2.8	3.1	1.9
35 – 39	27,593	11.9	66.2	10.6	3.3	3.4	4.6
40 – 44	23,672	9.0	65.1	9.9	3.6	3.7	8.8
45 – 49	20,564	7.7	62.0	9.0	3.4	3.7	14.2
50 – 54	17,269	6.4	57.0	8.4	2.8	3.7	21.7
55 – 59	12,233	5.6	52.9	7.3	2.9	3.1	28.3
60 – 64	11,991	4.7	45.3	5.9	2.9	3.0	38.2
65 – 69	8,536	3.4	40.3	4.8	2.3	2.4	46.8
70 – 74	7,133	2.7	31.8	3.8	1.6	2.2	57.9
75 – 79	4,445	2.7	26.6	3.1	1.2	1.5	64.8
80+	7,529	1.6	16.1	2.0	0.9	1.0	78.3

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 29.2 percent in Makete District to 37.5 percent in Njombe Town Councils. For the married category the range is from 29.0 percent in Njombe District to 55.8 percent in Makete District District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 5.7 percent in Makambako Town to 9.7 percent in Makete District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**550,502**	**33.4**	**47.7**	**7.7**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**7.5**
Rural	383,186	30.7	47.9	9.0	1.9	2.0	8.5
Urban	167,316	39.6	47.5	4.8	1.4	1.6	5.1
Council							
NjombeDistrict	65,883	32.7	29.0	27.6	1.1	1.6	8.0
Njombe Town	116,926	37.5	49.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	5.8
Makambako Town	88,609	36.7	50.7	3.9	1.1	1.8	5.7
Ludewa District	91,269	32.2	52.2	4.1	2.5	1.5	7.4
Makete District	70,807	29.2	55.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	9.7
Wanging'ombe District	117,008	30.8	45.6	10.3	1.8	2.5	9.0

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 living together, separated and widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for married (6.1%) category and a slight decreasing proportion is revealed forthe never married (0.2%), and divorced (0.1%) categories.

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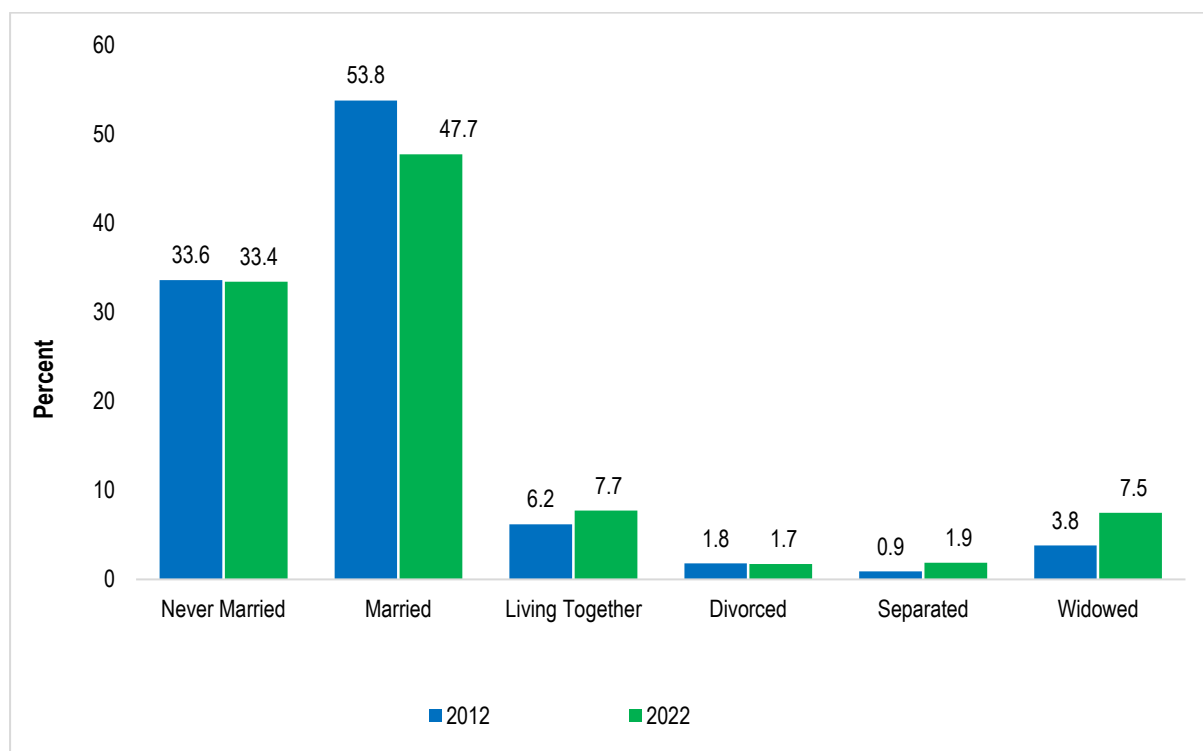
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 25.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (23.8 years) than males (26.9 years). Results further show that there is an insignificant increase (1.7%) in the MAFM for females from 22.1 years in 2012 to 23.8 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.2 years in 2012 to 26.9 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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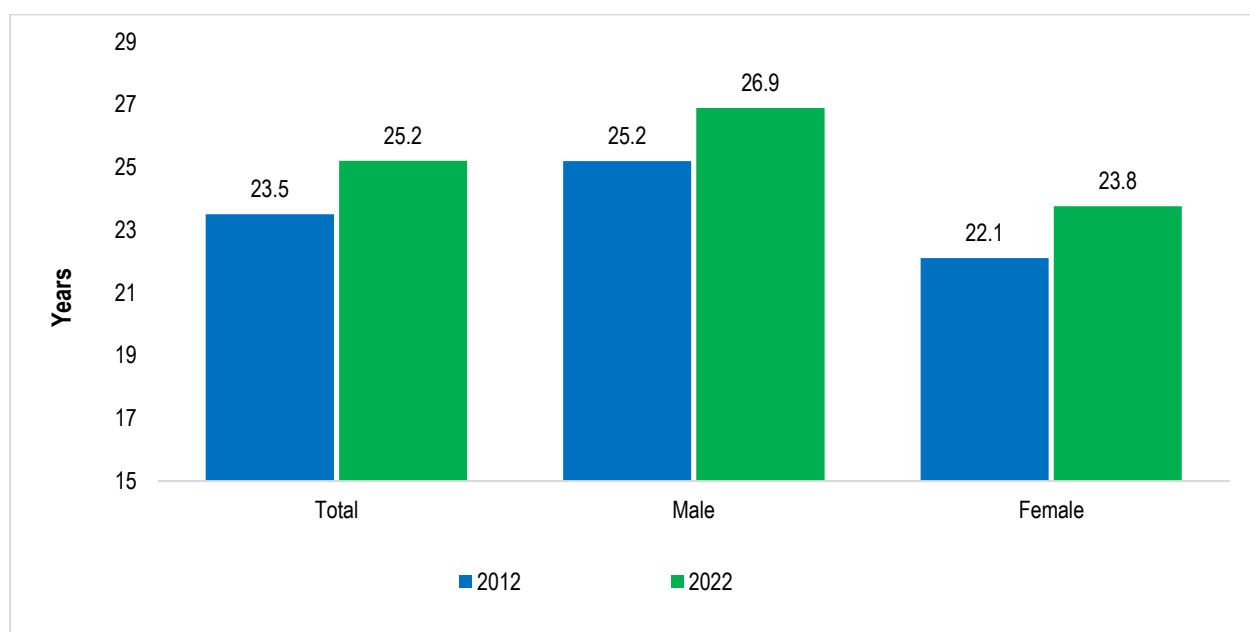
Furthermore, the MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas among both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
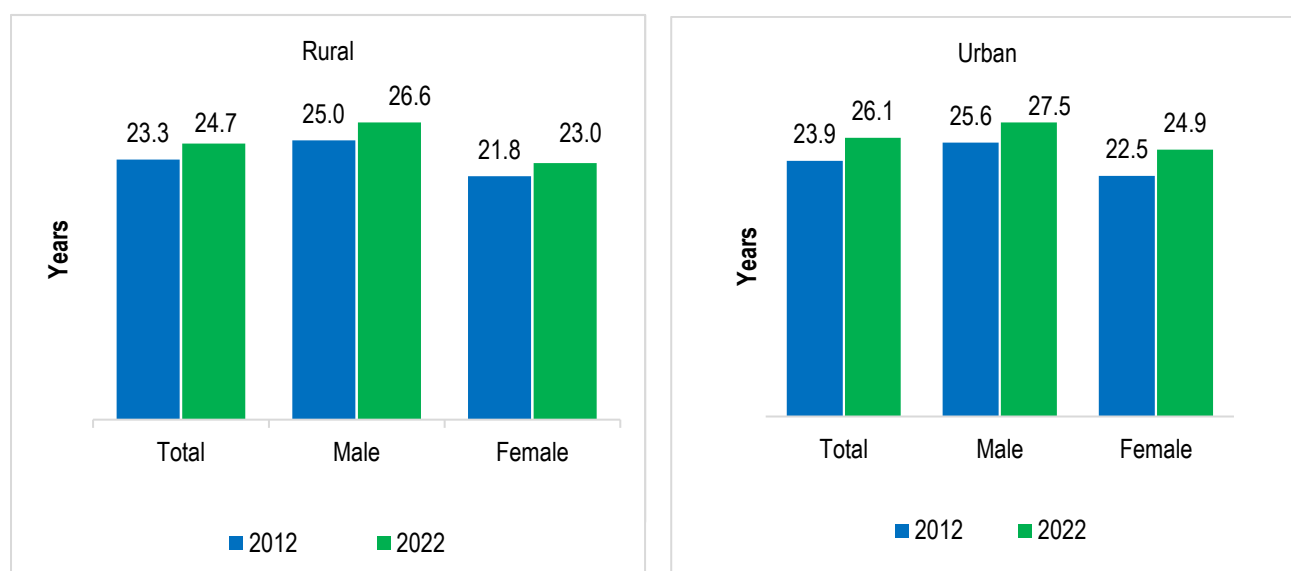
Table 5.9 shows that, the MAFM for females and males in Njombe Region are increasing slightly, from 22.1 years in 2012 for females to 23.8 years in 2022 and for males it has increased from 25.2 years in 2012 to 26.9 years in 2022. Generally, there is slight increase for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**23.5**	**25.2**	**22.1**	**25.2**	**26.9**	**23.8**
Rural	23.3	25	21.8	24.7	26.6	23.0
Urban	23.9	25.6	22.5	26.1	27.5	24.9
Council						
Njombe Town	24.2	25.8	22.9	25.8	27.3	24.5
Wang'ing'ombe District	23.4	25.1	22	25.0	26.9	23.4
Makete District	23.3	24.9	22	24.8	26.5	23.3
Njombe District	23.3	24.9	21.9	25.0	26.7	23.6
Ludewa District	23.3	25.2	21.7	24.5	26.5	22.8
Makambako Town	23.2	24.8	21.9	25.6	27.1	24.4

Figure 5.5 shows variations across councils for MAFM in which Njombe Town having the highest proportion for both males (27.3 years) and females (24.5 years), followed by Makambako Town (27.1 years) for males and 24.4 years for females, and Wanging'ombe

District (26.9 and 23.4 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Ludewa District (22.8 years) for females and 26.5 years for   males.

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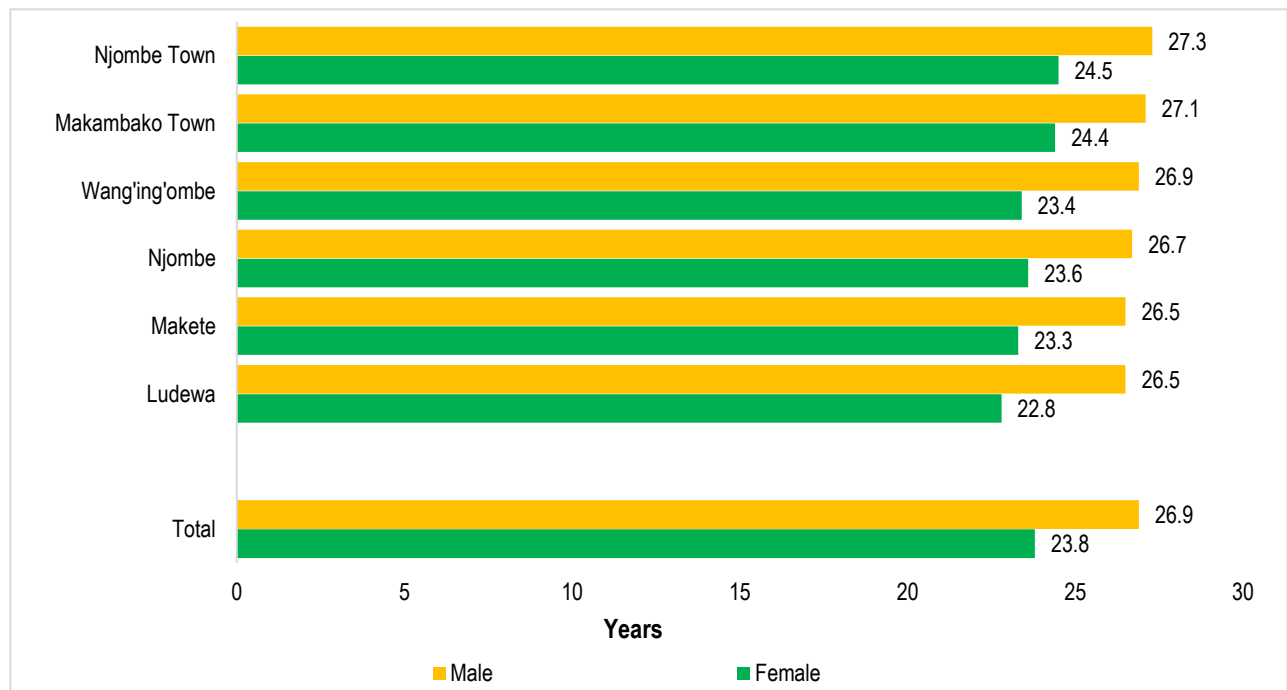
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 62 percent (61.8%) of the population in Njombe Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About sixty-four percent of children (63.7%) under-fives have birth certificates
- About 15 percent of persons (14.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification numbers and 33.2 percent have national identification cards.
- Out of 875,640 persons in Njombe Region 80,392 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 Njombe Region 35.1 percent of persons have birth certificates while the majority (61.8%) of the population have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is an increase percentage of the population with birth certificates from age group 0 – 4 years (63.7%) to age group 5 – 9 years (67.6%) while there is declining percentage of population from younger to older age group 10 – 14 years (45.1%) to age group 80+ years (2.0) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger (44.4%) in urban than in rural areas (31.3%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (36.6%) than females (33.8%). Further results show that, 46.4 percent of males and 42.7 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (32.7% and 30.0 % 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 Njombe Region, 2.2 percent of the population have birth notifications, and the same percentage is observed in both rural and urban areas (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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Njombe 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	35.1	36.6	33.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	61.8	60.1	63.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	63.7	63.8	63.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	29.5	29.5	29.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	67.6	67.7	67.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	28.4	28.2	28.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
10 – 14	45.1	44.4	45.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	51.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
15 – 19	39.2	36.4	42.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	58.0	60.5	55.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
20 – 24	29.3	28.7	29.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	68.3	68.6	68.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
25 – 29	23.2	24.7	22.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	74.6	73.0	75.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
30 – 34	20.9	23.3	18.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	77.1	74.6	79.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
35 – 39	14.6	17.4	12.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	83.5	80.6	85.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
40 – 44	11.0	12.7	9.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	87.3	85.5	88.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
45 – 49	10.0	11.5	8.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	88.4	86.8	89.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
50 – 54	9.3	11.2	7.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	89.0	87.2	90.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
55 – 59	9.2	11.5	7.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	89.3	86.9	91.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
60 – 64	7.9	10.0	6.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.6	88.5	92.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
65 – 69	6.1	8.3	4.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	92.5	90.0	94.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
70 – 74	4.0	5.5	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	94.7	93.2	95.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
75 – 79	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	96.0	94.5	97.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
80+	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	96.4	95.7	96.8	0.5	0.3	0.6

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Njombe Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	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	**31.3**	**32.7**	**30.0**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**67.9**	**66.3**	**69.3**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.7**
0 – 4	63.9	63.9	63.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	35.4	35.5	35.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
5 – 9	65.6	65.6	65.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	33.3	33.3	33.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	40.9	40.1	41.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	58.0	58.7	57.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
15 – 19	34.0	31.0	37.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	65.0	67.8	61.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
20 – 24	23.0	22.6	23.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	76.0	76.2	75.7	1.1	1.2	0.9
25 – 29	17.3	18.9	15.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	81.7	79.9	83.4	0.9	1.3	0.7
30 – 34	15.2	17.2	13.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	84.0	81.7	86.2	0.7	1.1	0.4
35 – 39	10.0	12.5	7.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	89.3	86.5	91.7	0.7	1.0	0.4
40 – 44	7.3	8.6	6.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	92.2	90.7	93.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
45 – 49	6.6	8.0	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.9	91.3	94.3	0.5	0.8	0.3
50 – 54	6.2	7.5	5.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	93.5	92.0	94.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
55 – 59	6.2	8.4	4.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	93.5	91.3	95.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
60 – 64	5.3	7.1	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	94.4	92.6	95.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
65 – 69	4.4	6.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	95.5	93.2	97.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
70 – 74	2.9	4.2	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	97.0	95.7	97.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
75 – 79	2.1	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	97.7	96.4	98.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
80+	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	98.1	97.5	98.4	0.2	0.3	0.2

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Njombe 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 Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**44.4**	**46.4**	**42.7**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**52.3**	**50.0**	**54.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
0 – 4	63.4	63.4	63.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	28.5	28.4	28.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	72.7	73.1	72.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	23.1	22.6	23.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
10 – 14	57.0	57.2	56.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	40.0	39.6	40.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
15 – 19	50.3	49.6	51.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	47.0	47.5	46.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
20 – 24	40.9	41.7	40.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	56.9	56.0	57.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
25 – 29	33.5	35.7	31.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	64.3	61.9	66.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
30 – 34	31.4	35.0	28.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	66.5	62.8	69.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
35 – 39	24.2	27.9	21.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	73.9	70.2	76.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
40 – 44	20.2	22.7	18.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	78.0	75.4	80.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
45 – 49	20.3	21.6	19.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	77.8	76.3	79.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
50 – 54	20.8	23.9	18.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	77.5	74.5	80.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
55 – 59	21.1	23.8	18.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	76.6	74.2	78.7	1.1	0.9	1.2
60 – 64	19.5	23.2	16.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	78.6	75.0	81.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
65 – 69	14.4	17.7	12.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	83.5	79.8	85.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
70 – 74	9.6	12.3	7.7	1.2	1.9	0.8	88.4	85.3	90.5	0.8	0.5	1.0
75 – 79	6.2	8.8	4.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	92.5	90.7	93.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
80+	4.0	7.0	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	93.3	90.8	94.5	1.1	0.8	1.3

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Njombe Town (42.6%) and the lowest is Ludewa District (29.4%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (35.1%) are NjombeTown (42.6%), Makambako Town (40.8%) and Njombe District (35.4%).

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

| Council | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Have Birth Certificates | | | Have Birth Notifications | | | Have Neither Birth Certificate Notification | | | Don't know | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	35.1	36.6	33.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	61.8	60.1	63.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Njombe District	35.4	36.8	34.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	62.1	60.5	63.5	0.6	0.1	0.5
Njombe Town	42.6	44.0	41.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	54.0	52.4	55.5	0.9	0.1	0.9
Makambako Town	40.8	42.5	39.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	56.3	54.5	57.8	1.1	0.3	1.2
Ludewa District	29.4	30.8	28.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	67.9	66.4	69.3	0.7	0.3	0.7
Makete District	30.6	32.7	28.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	65.4	63.1	67.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
Wanging'ombe District	30.7	32.2	29.5	2.0	2.2	1.9	66.3	64.6	67.8	0.9	0.4	0.8

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 the elderly

6.2.3.1   National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 33.2 percent (160,105) of persons aged 18 years and above in Njombe Region have national identification cards while 14.5 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (35.1%) of persons in rural areas with national identification cards than in urban areas (28.6%). Additionally, results reveal that, 66.6 percent of persons have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that more than nine percent (9.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
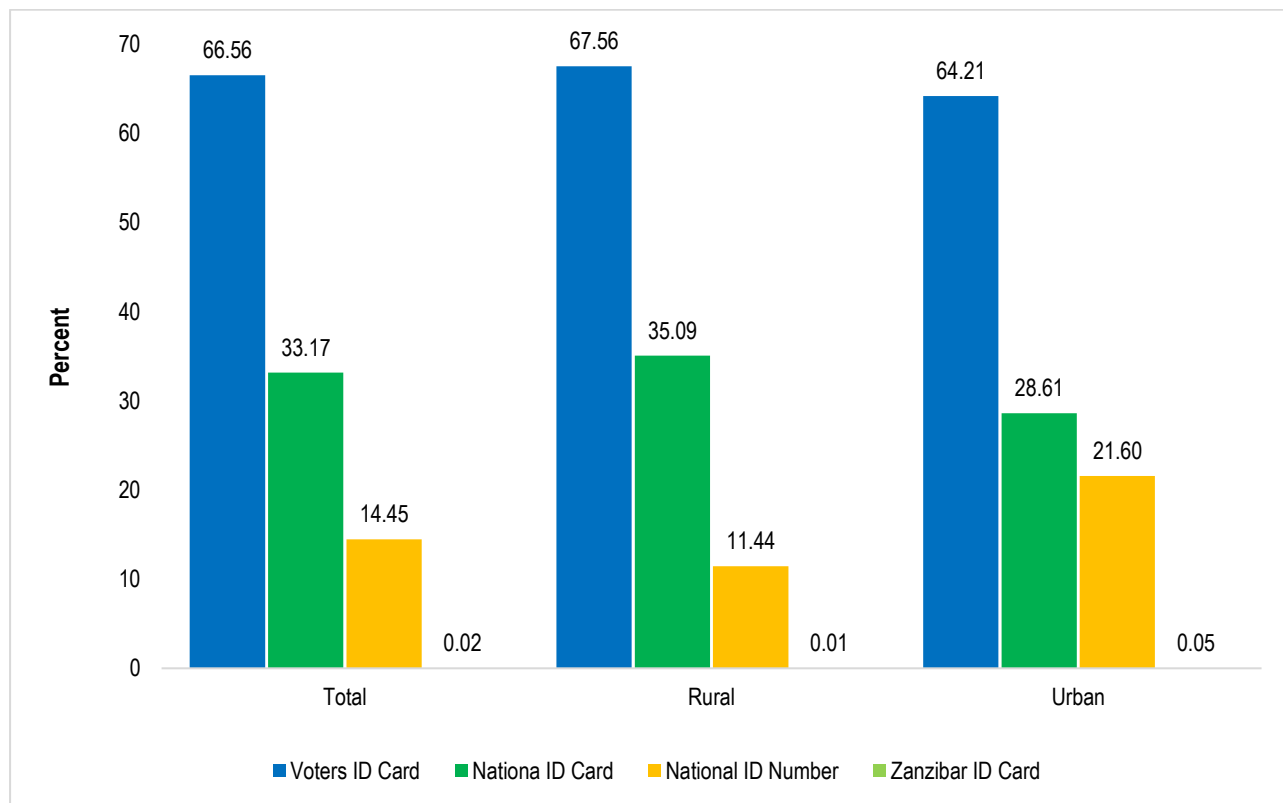
Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

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 Pass-port	With Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	**33.20**	**14.50**	**0.00**	**4.40**	**66.60**	**0.50**	**9.40**
Rural	35.10	11.40	0.00	2.80	67.60	0.40	10.63
Urban	28.60	21.60	0.00	8.00	64.20	0.90	7.41
Council							
Njombe District	41.10	6.80	0.00	3.50	65.60	0.40	8.76
Njombe Town	27.10	20.40	0.00	6.70	67.30	0.80	6.84
Makambako Town	16.40	25.00	0.10	5.80	64.50	0.60	4.85
Ludewa District	33.70	11.90	0.00	2.40	66.60	0.40	11.98
Makete District	41.70	8.90	0.00	3.70	66.00	0.60	12.94
Wanging'ombe District	41.70	10.30	0.00	3.30	68.20	0.40	17.63

6.2.3.2　　Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 9.2 percent persons in private households in Njombe Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Njombe Town council has the highest percentage (12.6%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (22,555); followed by Ludewa District Council (10.5%); (15,737) persons) and lastly Wanging'ombe District with (6.3%); (12,031 persons). In addition, 1.2 percent (10,844 persons) in the region have health insurance from other health insurers. Further analysis indicates that there is a higher proportion of persons in urban areas 34,070 (13.3%) with NHIF/CHIF cards than in rural areas with 46,322 persons (7.5%). On the other hand, 6,938 (1.1%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 3,906 (1.5%) persons in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**875,640**	**9.2**	**9.0**	**9.4**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**4.5**	**3.5**	**5.4**
Rural	619,857	7.5	7.2	7.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.8	3.8	5.7
Urban	255,783	13.3	13.4	13.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.5	2.7	4.1
Council										
Njombe District	107,049	8.9	8.3	9.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.0
Njombe Town	178,721	12.6	12.4	12.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Makambako Town	144,009	8.0	7.9	8.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Ludewa District	149,354	10.5	10.2	10.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2
Makete District	106,521	8.6	8.5	8.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
Wanging'ombe District	189,986	6.3	6.2	6.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.1

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 888,801 persons (99.9%) out of 889,946 enumerated in Njombe Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African countries (540 persons) followed by other East African countries (321 persons) and Outside Africa (284 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	889,946	420,533	469,413	626,507	298,824	327,683	263,439	121,709	141,730
Tanzania	888,801	419,789	469,012	625,942	298,523	327,419	262,859	121,266	141,593
Other East African Countries	321	186	135	179	88	91	142	98	44
Other African Countries	540	384	156	233	121	112	307	263	44
Countries Outside Africa	284	174	110	153	92	61	131	82	49

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (89.5%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.

- Almost one out of ten (10.6%) children under 18 years is orphan with proportionately higher in urban areas (10.9%) than rural area (10.4%).

- About eight percent (8.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.

- More than two percent (2.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.

- Makete District Council has the highest proportion (12.3%) of orphans (at least one parent dead) compared with other councils in Njombe 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 for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents. This definition is consistent with the United Nation definition. The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind[3]. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

3Hani K. Atrash, (2011);.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Njombe Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 95.8 percent for children under one year to 78.6 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (6.1%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (2.1%). 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	394,955	353,356	89.5	8,249	2.1	24,064	6.1	9,286	2.4
0	23,135	22,168	95.8	118	0.5	325	1.4	524	2.3
1	22,187	21,266	95.8	148	0.7	424	1.9	349	1.6
2	22,517	21,373	94.9	199	0.9	543	2.4	402	1.8
3	22,639	21,399	94.5	211	0.9	597	2.6	432	1.9
4	23,924	22,409	93.7	292	1.2	795	3.3	428	1.8
5	22,370	20,828	93.1	270	1.2	858	3.8	414	1.9
6	22,370	20,679	92.4	310	1.4	958	4.3	423	1.9
7	23,542	21,629	91.9	367	1.6	1,115	4.7	431	1.8
8	22,937	20,841	90.9	396	1.7	1,236	5.4	464	2.0
9	23,786	21,439	90.1	459	1.9	1,428	6.0	460	1.9
10	21,736	19,242	88.5	503	2.3	1,541	7.1	450	2.1
11	19,942	17,532	87.9	516	2.6	1,470	7.4	424	2.1
12	24,842	21,384	86.1	735	3.0	2,119	8.5	604	2.4
13	21,003	17,883	85.1	687	3.3	1,913	9.1	520	2.5
14	22,514	18,646	82.8	797	3.5	2,333	10.4	738	3.3
15	18,435	15,176	82.3	676	3.7	1,965	10.7	618	3.4
16	18,259	14,680	80.4	760	4.2	2,076	11.4	743	4.1
17	18,817	14,782	78.6	805	4.3	2,368	12.6	862	4.6

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Njombe 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	196,246	175,366	89.4	4,150	2.1	11,985	6.1	4,745	2.4
0	11,365	10,879	95.7	52	0.5	154	1.4	280	2.5
1	11,020	10,562	95.8	71	0.6	215	2.0	172	1.6
2	11,126	10,540	94.7	98	0.9	273	2.5	215	1.9
3	11,020	10,406	94.4	103	0.9	304	2.8	207	1.9
4	11,962	11,188	93.5	146	1.2	409	3.4	219	1.8
5	11,171	10,384	93.0	138	1.2	424	3.8	225	2.0
6	11,022	10,210	92.6	163	1.5	444	4.0	205	1.9
7	11,905	10,936	91.9	192	1.6	577	4.8	200	1.7
8	11,315	10,298	91.0	195	1.7	595	5.3	227	2.0
9	11,488	10,396	90.5	232	2.0	649	5.6	211	1.8
10	11,059	9,804	88.7	258	2.3	786	7.1	211	1.9
11	9,970	8,743	87.7	262	2.6	752	7.5	213	2.1
12	12,263	10,562	86.1	366	3.0	1,049	8.6	286	2.3
13	10,434	8,851	84.8	355	3.4	956	9.2	272	2.6
14	11,157	9,232	82.7	397	3.6	1,152	10.3	376	3.4
15	9,304	7,584	81.5	338	3.6	1,025	11.0	357	3.8
16	9,118	7,291	80.0	378	4.1	1,050	11.5	399	4.4
17	9,547	7,500	78.6	406	4.3	1,171	12.3	470	4.9

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Njombe 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	198,709	177,990	89.6	4,099	2.1	12,079	6.1	4,541	2.3
0	11,770	11,289	95.9	66	0.6	171	1.5	244	2.1
1	11,167	10,704	95.9	77	0.7	209	1.9	177	1.6
2	11,391	10,833	95.1	101	0.9	270	2.4	187	1.6
3	11,619	10,993	94.6	108	0.9	293	2.5	225	1.9
4	11,962	11,221	93.8	146	1.2	386	3.2	209	1.7
5	11,199	10,444	93.3	132	1.2	434	3.9	189	1.7
6	11,348	10,469	92.3	147	1.3	514	4.5	218	1.9
7	11,637	10,693	91.9	175	1.5	538	4.6	231	2.0
8	11,622	10,543	90.7	201	1.7	641	5.5	237	2.0
9	12,298	11,043	89.8	227	1.8	779	6.3	249	2.0
10	10,677	9,438	88.4	245	2.3	755	7.1	239	2.2
11	9,972	8,789	88.1	254	2.5	718	7.2	211	2.1
12	12,579	10,822	86.0	369	2.9	1,070	8.5	318	2.5
13	10,569	9,032	85.5	332	3.1	957	9.1	248	2.3
14	11,357	9,414	82.9	400	3.5	1,181	10.4	362	3.2
15	9,131	7,592	83.1	338	3.7	940	10.3	261	2.9
16	9,141	7,389	80.8	382	4.2	1,026	11.2	344	3.8
17	9,270	7,282	78.6	399	4.3	1,197	12.9	392	4.2

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years across councils in Njombe Region ranges from 87.7 percent to 90.4 percent. Across Councils, Ludewa District has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (90.4%) while Makete District Council has the lowest (87.7%).

The results further show that Makete District Council has the highest percentage (7.1%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive compared with other councils while all councils have the same percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (2.0%) except Ludewa council with percentage (1.8%) and Makete council has the highest percentage of children with both Father Dead and Mother Dead (3.0%) followed by Njombe District (2.7%).

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**394,955**	**353,356**	**89.5**	**8,249**	**2.1**	**24,064**	**6.1**	**9,286**	**2.4**
Rural	281,758	252,475	89.6	5,838	2.1	16,866	6.0	6,579	2.3
Urban	113,197	100,881	89.1	2,411	2.1	7,198	6.4	2,707	2.4
Council									
Njombe District	50,326	44,943	89.3	1,023	2.0	3,012	6.0	1,348	2.7
Njombe Town	76,412	68,555	89.7	1,596	2.1	4,536	5.9	1,725	2.3
Makambako Town	67,575	60,469	89.5	1,486	2.2	4,309	6.4	1,311	1.9
Ludewa District	69,122	62,497	90.4	1,232	1.8	3,838	5.6	1,555	2.2
Makete District	44,746	39,260	87.7	983	2.2	3,165	7.1	1,338	3.0
Wanging'ombe District	86,774	77,632	89.5	1,929	2.2	5,204	6.0	2,009	2.3

7.3 Orphanhood

The 2022 PHC results reveals that, Njombe Region has 10.6 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. Further results show that, more than eight percent (8.2%) of children lost either father or mother and more than two percent (2.4%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher(10.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (10.4%). The percentage of orphans ranging from 9.6 percent in Ludewa District to 12.3 percent in Makete District (Figure 7.1).

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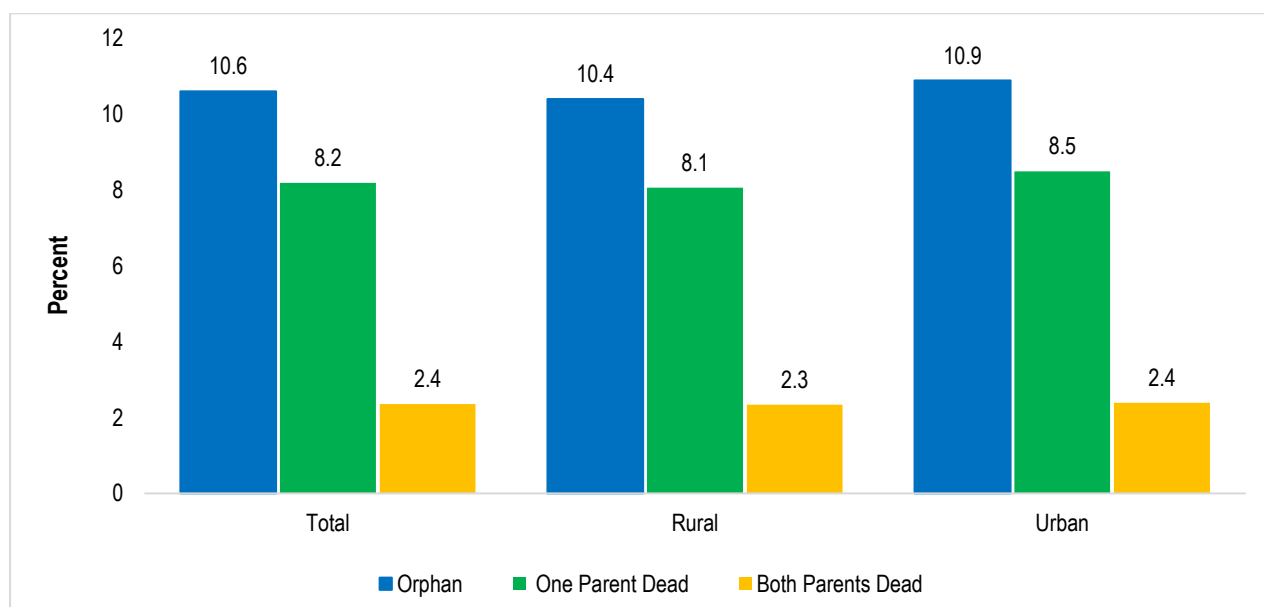
Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**394,955**	**353,356**	**89.5**	**32,313**	**8.2**	**9,286**	**2.4**	**41,599**	**10.6**
Rural	281,758	252,475	89.6	22,704	8.1	6,579	2.3	29,283	10.4
Urban	113,197	100,881	89.1	9,609	8.5	2,707	2.4	12,316	10.9
Council									
Njombe District	50,326	44,943	89.3	4,035	8.0	1,348	2.7	5,383	10.7
Njombe Town	76,412	68,555	89.7	6,132	8.0	1,725	2.3	7,857	10.3
Makambako Town	67,575	60,469	89.5	5,795	8.6	1,311	1.9	7,106	10.5
Ludewa District	69,122	62,497	90.4	5,070	7.3	1,555	2.2	6,625	9.6
Makete District	44,746	39,260	87.7	4,148	9.3	1,338	3.0	5,486	12.3
Wanging'ombe District	86,774	77,632	89.5	7,133	8.2	2,009	2.3	14,516	9.2

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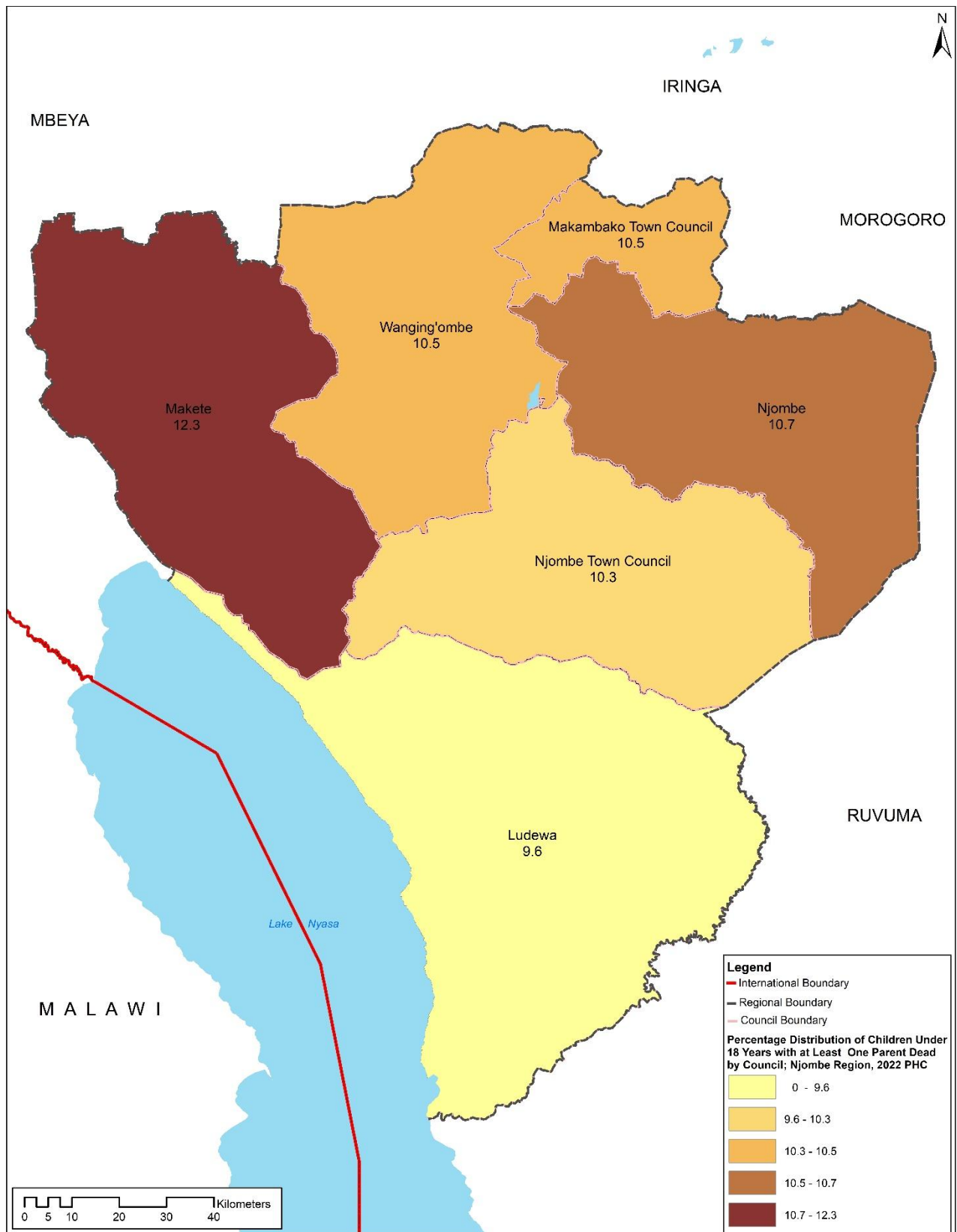
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than three quarters (90.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region are literate; 87.8 percent in rural and 96.0 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 87.5 percent; males (88.4%) and females (86.7%)
- About ninety six percent (95.5%) of the primary school population age (7-13 years) are attending school and 2.5 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 95.5 percent. It is higher in urban (96.6%) and lower in rural (95.1%) areas.
- Majority (72.7%) ofpopulation aged four years and above attained primary education and 19.9 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About four percent (4.9%) of the population aged four years and above attained university education and other related education level.

8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above. 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 775,544 persons aged five years and above 694,975 persons (89.6%) in Njombe Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (91.3%) than females (88.1%). Literacy rates are generally higher among the young population compared with the older population. The highest literacy rate of 97.2 percent is observed for age group 10-14 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among persons aged 75 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (95.4%) than in rural areas (87.2%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	775,544	364,040	411,504	694,975	332,318	362,657	89.6	91.3	88.1
5 - 9	115,005	56,901	58,104	92,619	44,693	47,926	80.5	78.5	82.5
10 - 14	110,037	54,883	55,154	106,907	52,807	54,100	97.2	96.2	98.1
15 - 19	87,153	43,732	43,421	84,440	41,905	42,535	96.9	95.8	98.0
20 - 24	77,365	35,074	42,291	74,556	33,551	41,005	96.4	95.7	97.0
25 - 29	71,875	32,976	38,899	69,162	31,642	37,520	96.2	96.0	96.5
30 - 34	61,938	29,268	32,670	58,240	27,735	30,505	94.0	94.8	93.4
35 - 39	51,432	23,839	27,593	47,194	22,209	24,985	91.8	93.2	90.5
40 - 44	44,257	20,585	23,672	40,361	19,160	21,201	91.2	93.1	89.6
45 - 49	38,383	17,819	20,564	34,480	16,450	18,030	89.8	92.3	87.7
50 - 54	31,049	13,780	17,269	27,218	12,689	14,529	87.7	92.1	84.1
55 - 59	21,715	9,482	12,233	18,254	8,713	9,541	84.1	91.9	78.0
60 - 64	20,730	8,739	11,991	15,240	7,693	7,547	73.5	88.0	62.9
65 - 69	14,192	5,656	8,536	9,565	4,750	4,815	67.4	84.0	56.4
70 - 74	11,733	4,600	7,133	7,207	3,634	3,573	61.4	79.0	50.1
75 - 79	7,219	2,774	4,445	4,146	2,133	2,013	57.4	76.9	45.3
80+	11,461	3,932	7,529	5,386	2,554	2,832	47.0	65.0	37.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**547,263**	**259,653**	**287,610**	**477,237**	**232,090**	**245,147**	**87.2**	**89.4**	**85.2**
5 – 9	82,756	41,090	41,666	63,704	30,676	33,028	77.0	74.7	79.3
10-14	81,321	41,050	40,271	78,598	39,212	39,386	96.7	95.5	97.8
15 – 19	58,919	30,825	28,094	56,673	29,243	27,430	96.2	94.9	97.6
20 – 24	49,608	23,561	26,047	47,244	22,246	24,998	95.2	94.4	96.0
25 – 29	45,138	21,453	23,685	42,885	20,351	22,534	95.0	94.9	95.1
30 – 34	39,580	18,897	20,683	36,531	17,621	18,910	92.3	93.2	91.4
35 – 39	34,402	15,990	18,412	30,778	14,584	16,194	89.5	91.2	88.0
40 – 44	31,169	14,392	16,777	27,783	13,139	14,644	89.1	91.3	87.3
45 – 49	28,544	13,039	15,505	25,103	11,835	13,268	87.9	90.8	85.6
50 – 54	24,182	10,570	13,612	20,718	9,580	11,138	85.7	90.6	81.8
55 – 59	17,358	7,471	9,887	14,226	6,773	7,453	82.0	90.7	75.4
60 – 64	16,884	7,077	9,807	11,961	6,118	5,843	70.8	86.4	59.6
65 – 69	11,734	4,701	7,033	7,579	3,861	3,718	64.6	82.1	52.9
70 – 74	9,819	3,808	6,011	5,772	2,941	2,831	58.8	77.2	47.1
75 – 79	6,102	2,351	3,751	3,351	1,771	1,580	54.9	75.3	42.1
80+	9,747	3,378	6,369	4,331	2,139	2,192	44.4	63.3	34.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	228,281	104,387	123,894	217,738	100,228	117,510	95.4	96.0	94.8
5 – 9	32,249	15,811	16,438	28,915	14,017	14,898	89.7	88.7	90.6
10-14	28,716	13,833	14,883	28,309	13,595	14,714	98.6	98.3	98.9
15 – 19	28,234	12,907	15,327	27,767	12,662	15,105	98.3	98.1	98.6
20 – 24	27,757	11,513	16,244	27,312	11,305	16,007	98.4	98.2	98.5
25 – 29	26,737	11,523	15,214	26,277	11,291	14,986	98.3	98.0	98.5
30 – 34	22,358	10,371	11,987	21,709	10,114	11,595	97.1	97.5	96.7
35 – 39	17,030	7,849	9,181	16,416	7,625	8,791	96.4	97.1	95.8
40 – 44	13,088	6,193	6,895	12,578	6,021	6,557	96.1	97.2	95.1
45 – 49	9,839	4,780	5,059	9,377	4,615	4,762	95.3	96.5	94.1
50 – 54	6,867	3,210	3,657	6,500	3,109	3,391	94.7	96.9	92.7
55 – 59	4,357	2,011	2,346	4,028	1,940	2,088	92.4	96.5	89.0
60 – 64	3,846	1,662	2,184	3,279	1,575	1,704	85.3	94.8	78.0
65 – 69	2,458	955	1,503	1,986	889	1,097	80.8	93.1	73.0
70 – 74	1,914	792	1,122	1,435	693	742	75.0	87.5	66.1
75 – 79	1,117	423	694	795	362	433	71.2	85.6	62.4
80+	1,714	554	1,160	1,055	415	640	61.6	74.9	55.2

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

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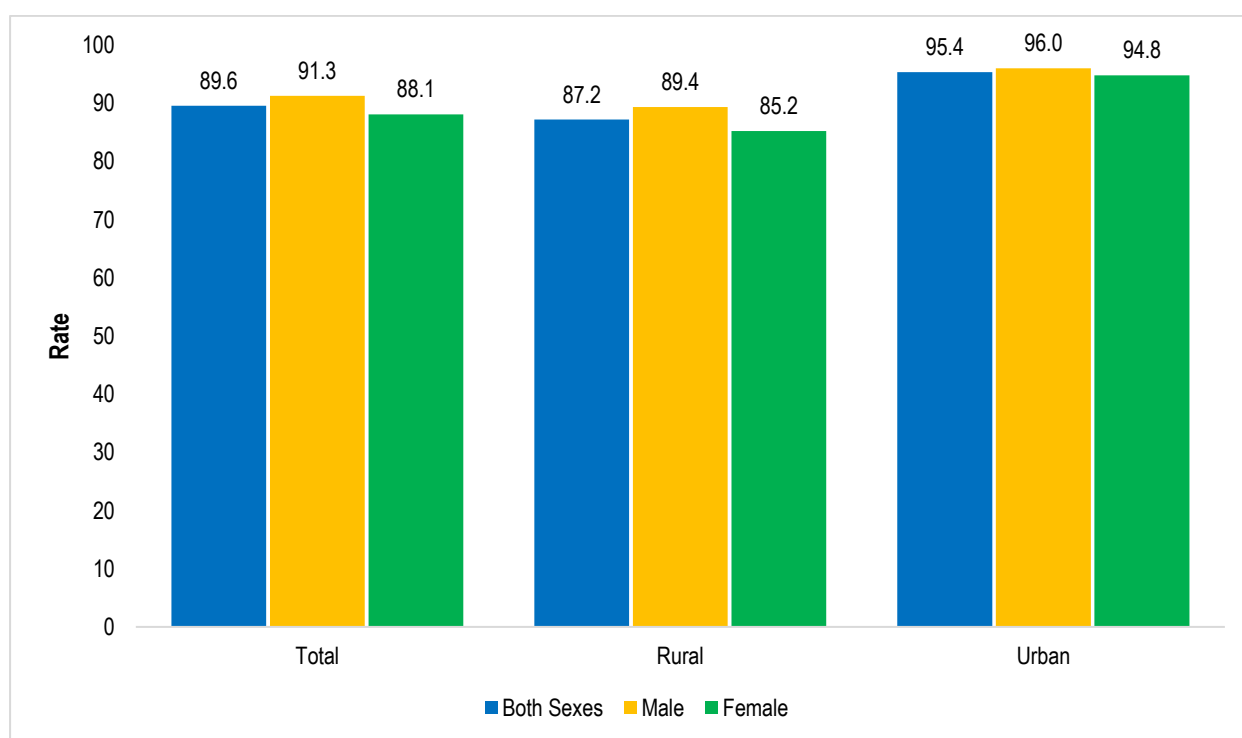
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 95.8 percent and the rate is the highest (97.2%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years) Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, females are more literate than males in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Njombe Region is 94.6 percent and among secondary school age population is 97.2 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Njombe 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)	97.0	96.0	98.0	96.4	95.1	97.8	98.4	98.2	98.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	96.6	95.7	97.5	95.8	94.7	96.8	98.4	98.1	98.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	95.8	95.5	96.1	94.6	94.3	94.9	98.0	97.9	98.1
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	97.1	96.0	98.3	96.5	95.1	98.1	98.5	98.3	98.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	92.7	94.2	91.4	90.8	92.8	89.0	97.0	97.6	96.5
Population Aged 4 years and above	63.6	80.8	52.4	60.8	79.0	49.0	77.4	89.7	69.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	88.1	89.5	86.8	85.5	87.5	83.7	94.2	94.7	93.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	90.3	93.2	87.8	87.8	91.5	84.5	96.0	97.2	95.1
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	94.6	93.4	95.8	93.5	92.1	95.0	97.5	97.1	97.9
Secondary School (14-17 years)	97.2	96.1	98.3	96.7	95.3	98.1	98.5	98.3	98.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 90.0 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (93.1%) than females (87.4%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (95.9%) than in rural areas (87.4%). 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
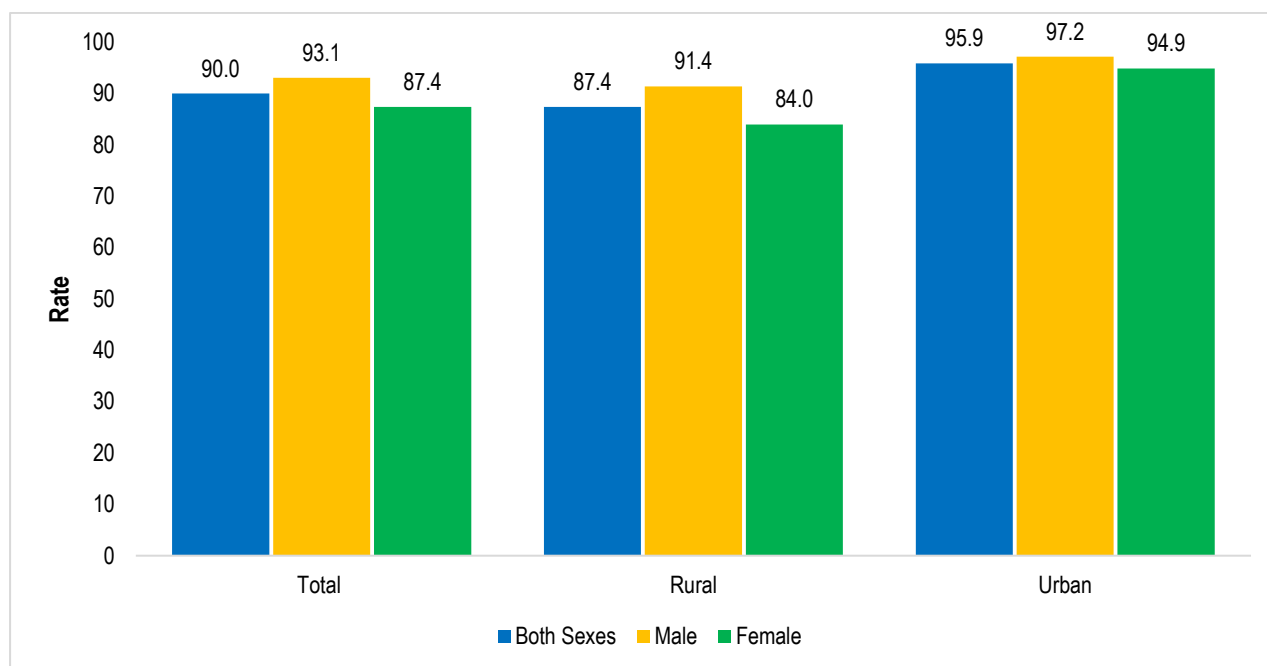
Literacy rates among adults increased from 81.9 percent in 2012 to 90.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (10.6 percentage point difference) than males (5.0 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
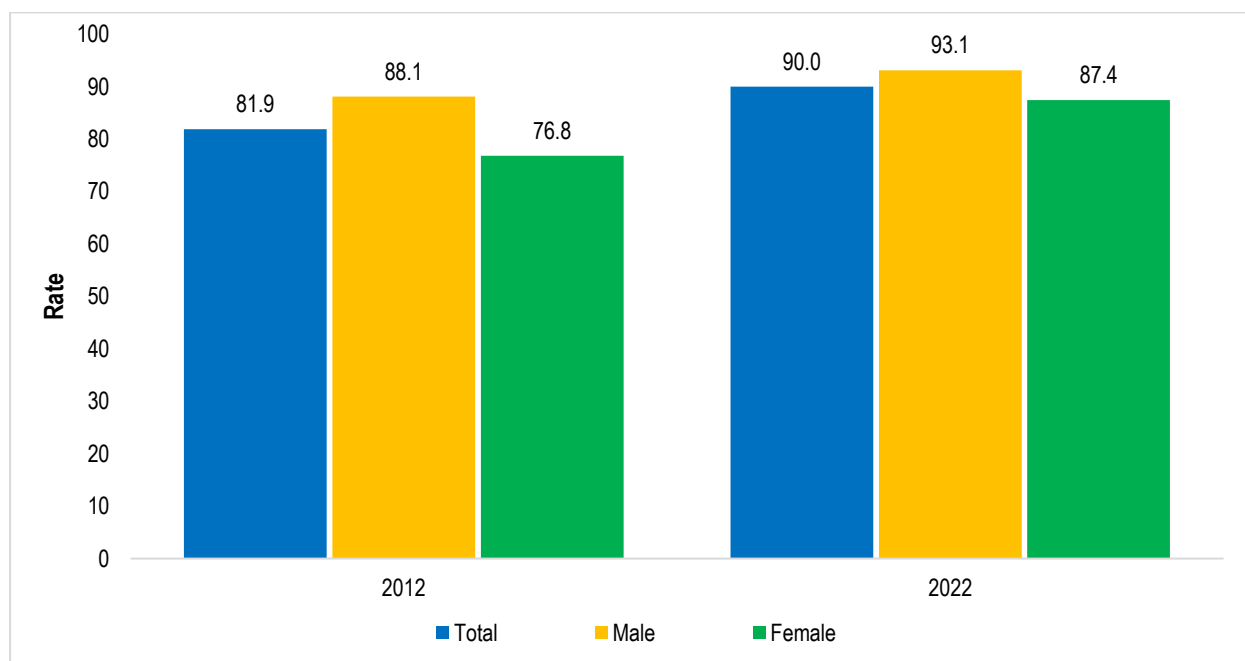
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 86.1 percent in Wanging'ombe District to 94.7 percent in Njombe Town.

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
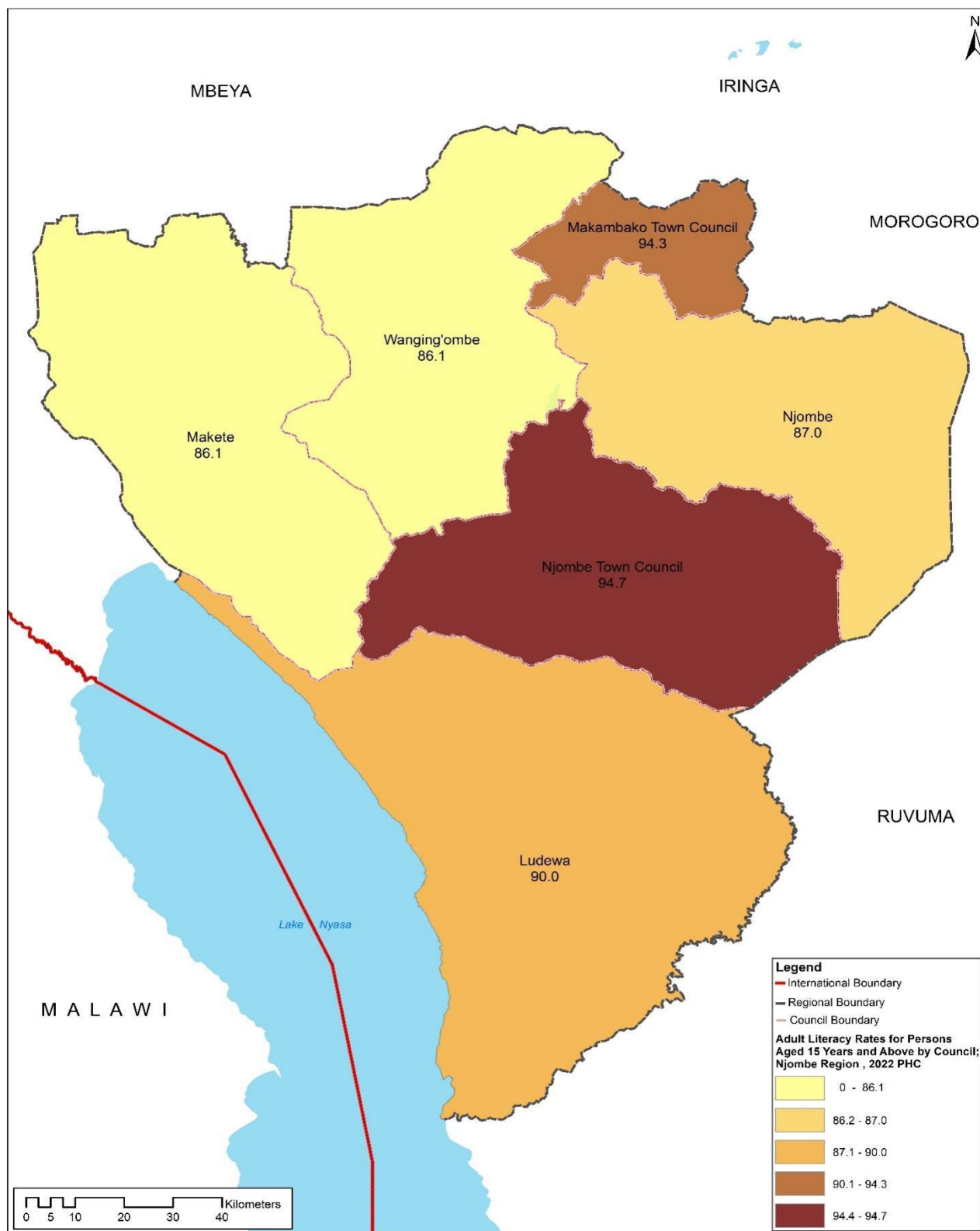
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 81.9 percent in 2012 to 90.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall percentage point difference of 8.1 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 11.0 percent in Makete District (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.9	88.1	76.8	90.0	93.1	87.4	8.1	5.0	10.6
Rural	94.6	93.5	95.7	87.4	91.4	84.0	(4.6)	(0.4)	(8.3)
Urban	91.8	92.3	91.4	95.9	97.2	94.9	4.1	4.9	3.5
Council									
Njombe District	78.7	85.9	72.9	87.0	91.1	83.4	8.3	5.2	10.5
Njombe Town	88.6	92.7	85.2	94.7	96.3	93.4	6.1	3.6	8.2
Makambako Town	86.6	91.1	83.0	94.3	96.1	92.9	7.7	5.0	9.9
Ludewa District	84.1	89.2	79.8	90.0	92.9	87.5	5.9	3.7	7.7
Makete District	75.1	84.6	67.6	86.1	91.0	81.9	11.0	6.3	14.2
Wanging'mbe District	78.3	85.3	72.8	86.1	90.2	82.7	7.7	4.9	9.9

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Njombe Region, literacy rate is 90.0.It is highest in Kiswahili only (67.9%), followed by both Kiswahili and English (21.3%) and is low for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that illiteracy rate increases with age.

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

| Age Group | Literacy Status | | | | | | Total |
| | Literacy In | | | | Total Literate | Illiterate | |
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	67.9	0.6	21.3	0.3	90.0	10.0	550,502
15 – 19	53.1	0.7	42.9	0.2	96.9	3.1	87,153
20 – 24	64.7	0.7	30.7	0.2	96.4	3.6	77,365
25 – 29	68.4	0.6	27.1	0.2	96.2	3.8	71,875
30 – 34	69.7	0.6	23.6	0.1	94.0	6.0	61,938
35 – 39	77.4	0.6	13.6	0.2	91.8	8.2	51,432
40 – 44	80.9	0.5	9.6	0.2	91.2	8.8	44,257
45 – 49	80.7	0.5	8.5	0.2	89.8	10.2	38,383
50 – 54	79.2	0.5	7.7	0.2	87.7	12.3	31,049
55 – 59	75.7	0.4	7.6	0.3	84.1	15.9	21,715
60 – 64	66.0	0.4	6.8	0.4	73.5	26.5	20,730
65 – 69	59.9	0.4	6.7	0.5	67.4	32.6	14,192
70 – 74	55.5	0.3	4.9	0.7	61.4	38.6	11,733
75 – 79	52.3	0.5	3.9	0.8	57.4	42.6	7,219
80+	43.3	0.3	2.0	1.4	47.0	53.0	11,461

Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
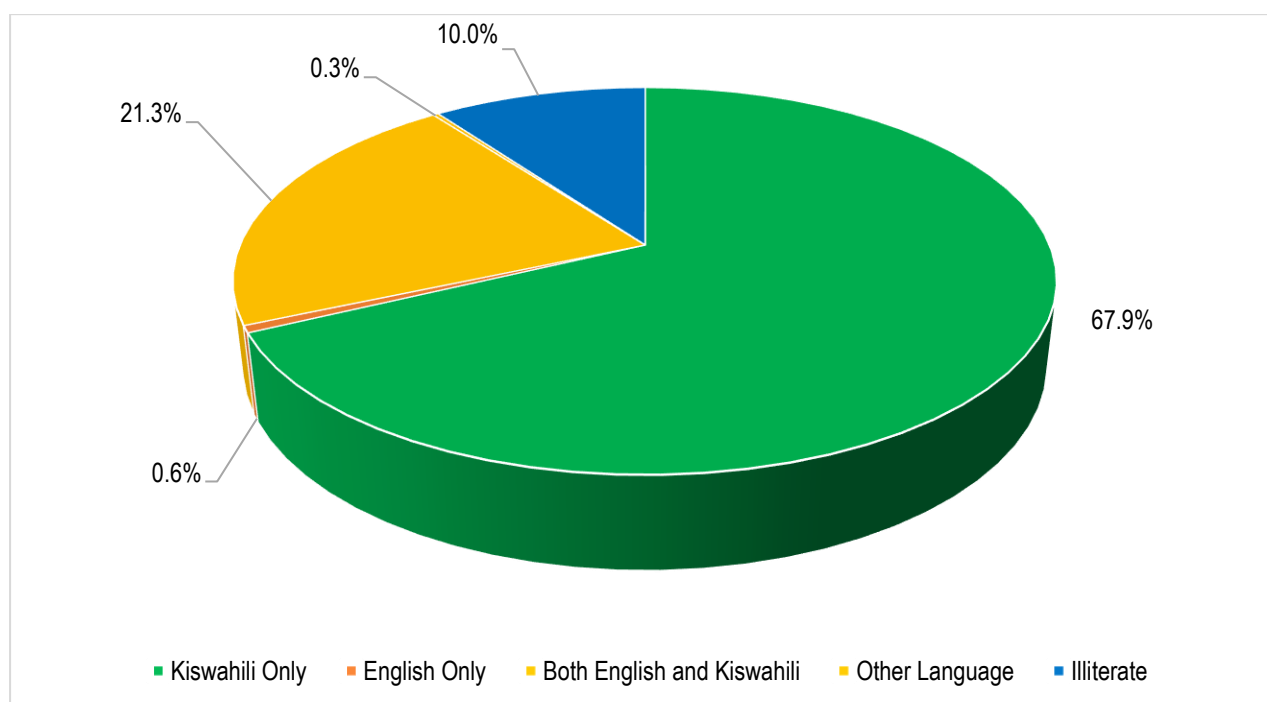
Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage (67.9%) of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (70.5%) than in urban areas (61.8%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (33.1%) than in rural areas (16.1%). In urban areas, females are more (63.3%) literate in Kiswahili only than males (60.0%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**67.9**	**0.6**	**21.3**	**0.3**	**90.0**	**10.0**	**550,502**
Male	69.4	0.6	22.8	0.3	93.1	6.9	252,256
Female	66.6	0.6	20.0	0.2	87.4	12.6	298,246
Rural	**70.5**	**0.5**	**16.1**	**0.2**	**87.4**	**12.6**	**383,186**
Male	73.4	0.5	17.3	0.2	91.4	8.6	177,513
Female	68.1	0.5	15.1	0.3	84.0	16.0	205,673
Urban	**61.8**	**0.8**	**33.1**	**0.3**	**95.9**	**4.1**	**167,316**
Male	60.0	0.8	35.9	0.4	97.2	2.8	74,743
Female	63.3	0.8	30.8	0.1	94.9	5.1	92,573

Figure 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Njombe Rural, 2022 PHC
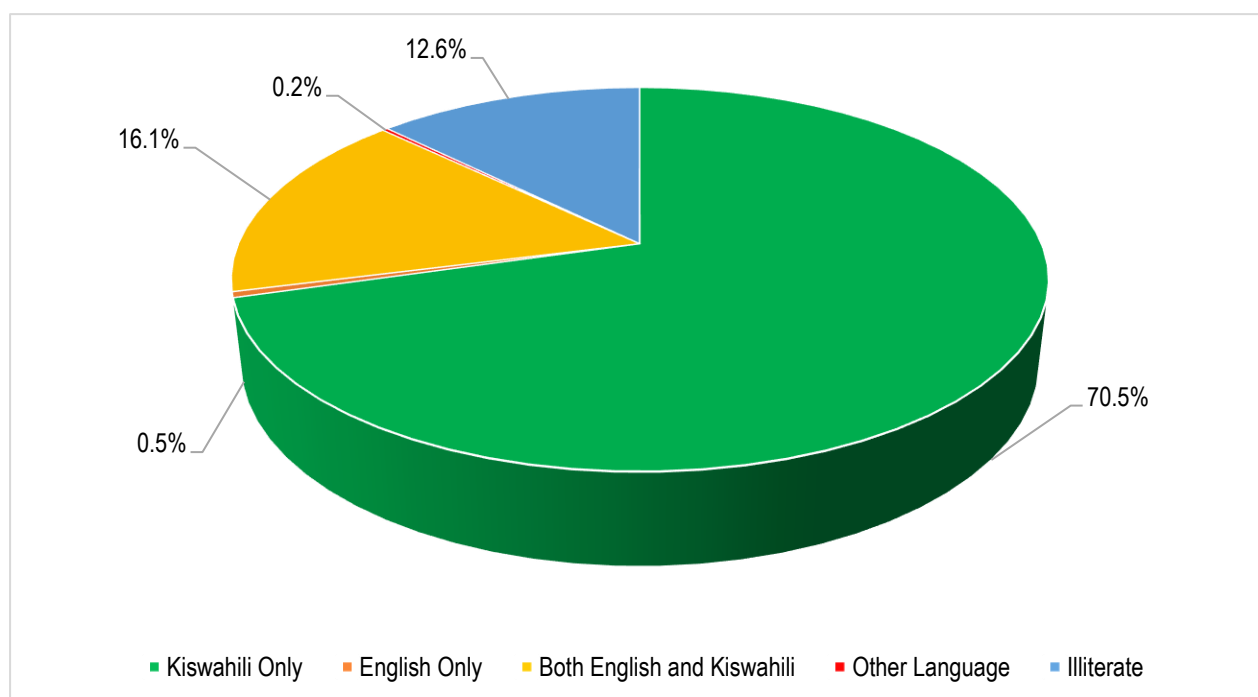
Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Njombe Urban, 2022 PHC
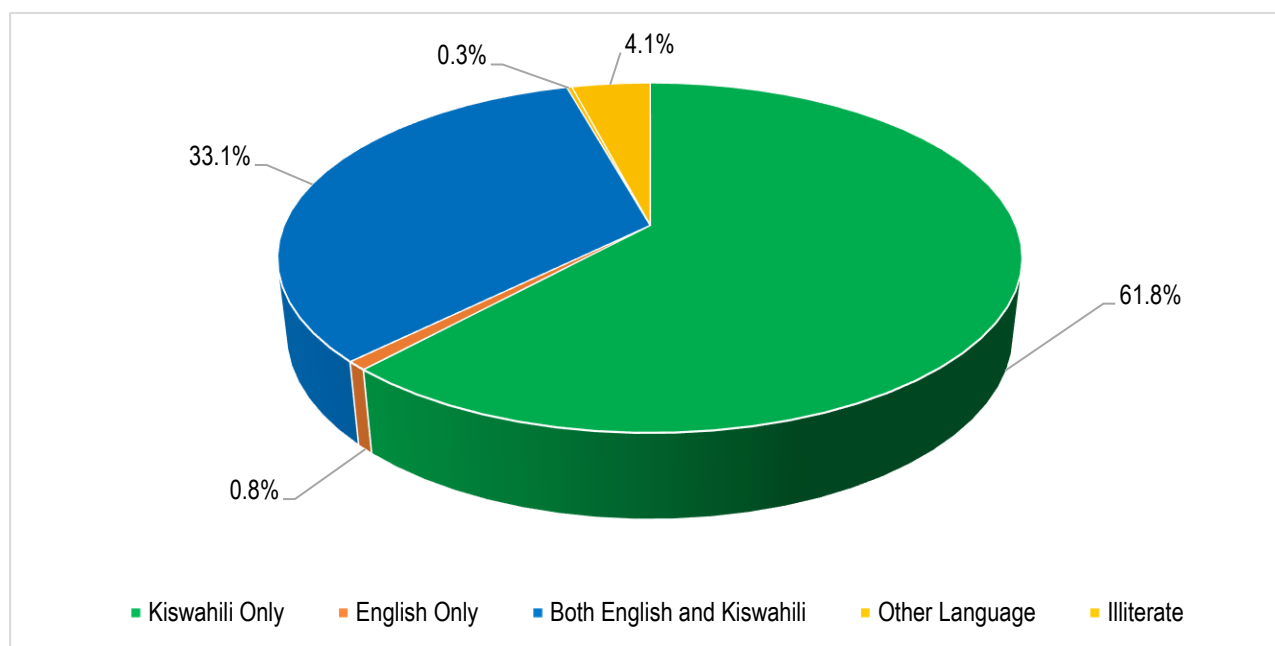
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with both Makete and Wanging'ombe Districts having the highest illiteracy rate (13.9%), followed by Njombe District Council (13.0%). The council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Njombe Town (5.3%).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**67.9**	**0.6**	**21.3**	**0.3**	**90.0**	**17.9**	**550,502**
Rural	70.5	0.5	16.1	0.2	87.4	12.6	383,186
Urban	61.8	0.8	33.1	0.3	95.9	4.1	167,316
Council							
Njombe District	68.9	0.4	17.5	0.1	87.0	13.0	65,883
Njombe Town	65.8	0.5	28.2	0.2	94.7	5.3	116,926
Makambako Town	67.5	0.9	25.8	0.1	94.3	5.7	88,609
Ludewa District	71.4	0.5	17.6	0.4	90.0	10.0	91,269
Makete District	66.6	0.6	18.4	0.5	86.1	13.9	70,807
Wanging'ombe District	67.7	0.6	17.7	0.2	86.1	13.9	117,008

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 within a range

osituations 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 762,029 persons aged 5 years and above, 666,808 persons (87.5%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher (88.4%) among males than females (86.7%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (over 90%) for youthaged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (70.9%) for young population (5 -9 years) andolder ages (70 years and above) ranging from 50.4 percent to 68.8 percent (80years and above) which is 50.4 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (90.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (86.1%). 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 Rates of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	87.5	88.4	86.7	86.1	87.3	85.0	90.9	91.2	90.6
5 - 9	70.9	68.9	72.8	68.0	65.8	70.2	78.2	77.1	79.3
10-14	93.5	92.5	94.5	93.2	92.0	94.5	94.2	93.9	94.6
15 – 19	94.0	93.1	95.0	93.8	92.7	95.1	94.4	94.0	94.8
20 – 24	93.6	93.0	94.1	93.3	92.5	94.0	94.1	93.9	94.2
25 – 29	93.9	93.7	94.1	93.6	93.5	93.7	94.4	94.1	94.7
30 – 34	92.9	93.6	92.2	92.3	93.1	91.5	94.0	94.6	93.5
35 – 39	91.8	92.8	90.9	90.9	92.1	89.9	93.6	94.4	93.0
40 – 44	92.0	93.1	91.0	91.1	92.4	90.0	94.1	94.7	93.5
45 – 49	91.0	92.6	89.6	90.2	92.1	88.7	93.3	93.9	92.6
50 – 54	89.6	92.7	87.2	88.8	92.2	86.2	92.6	94.8	90.8
55 – 59	87.1	92.4	83.1	86.1	91.8	81.8	91.3	94.6	88.5
60 – 64	80.2	89.8	73.2	79.0	89.2	71.6	85.8	92.4	80.8
65 – 69	75.2	86.7	67.6	73.6	85.7	65.5	82.7	91.5	77.2
70 – 74	68.8	81.3	60.7	67.4	80.3	59.2	76.3	86.4	69.3
75–79	64.2	79.4	54.7	63.0	78.5	53.4	70.5	84.8	62.2
80+	50.4	67.1	41.7	49.1	66.0	40.1	58.3	74.2	50.8

Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
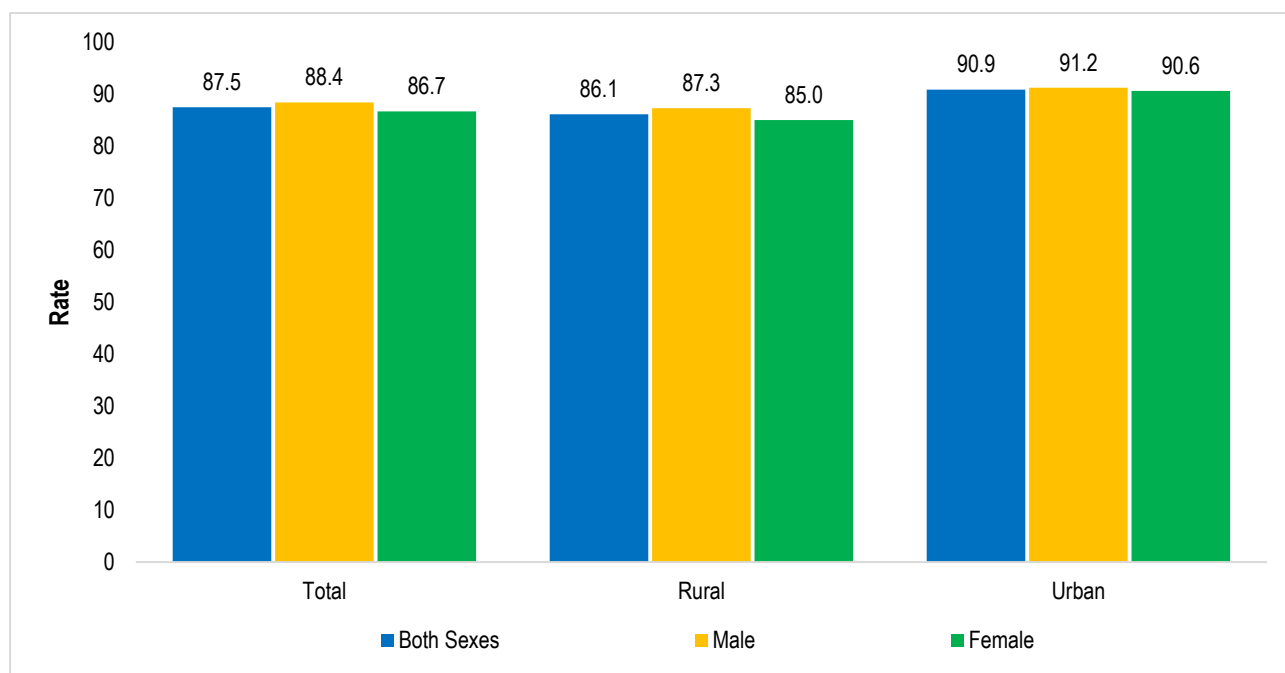
The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 93.5 percent. The rate is slightly higher (93.8%) for   females than males (93.3%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (94.9%) females than males (93.1%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (93.7%) in urban than in rural areas (91.2%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Njombe Region is 94.2 percent and 89.0 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (95.2%) for females than for males (93.2%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in   both primary and secondary school age groups (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Njombe 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)	94.0	93.1	94.9	93.9	92.8	95.0	94.4	94.0	94.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	93.8	93.1	94.5	93.6	92.7	94.5	94.2	94.0	94.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	93.5	93.3	93.8	93.2	92.9	93.5	94.2	94.1	94.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	89.0	87.6	90.3	88.2	86.6	89.7	91.2	90.5	91.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	94.2	93.2	95.2	94.0	92.8	95.4	94.6	94.3	94.9
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	92.0	93.0	91.2	91.2	92.5	90.2	93.7	94.2	93.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	70.0	83.0	61.7	68.5	82.0	59.9	77.6	88.1	70.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	90.0	92.1	88.2	88.8	91.4	86.5	92.9	93.9	92.1
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	89.3	91.9	87.2	87.9	91.1	85.2	92.6	93.8	91.7

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region is 89.8 percent and is higher (92.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (88.5%). The numeracy rate is higher (92.1%) for males than females. (88.0%). The rates also vary across councils ranging from 88.1 percent in Ludewa District to 92.8 percent in Makambako Town (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**537,780**	**244,418**	**293,362**	**483,063**	**225,008**	**258,055**	**89.8**	**92.1**	**88.0**
Rural	377,557	173,857	203,700	334,295	158,771	175,524	88.5	91.3	86.2
Urban	160,223	70,561	89,662	148,768	66,237	82,531	92.9	93.9	92.0
Council									
Njombe District	64,080	29,296	34,784	56,930	26,822	30,108	88.8	91.6	86.6
Njombe Town	113,815	52,205	61,610	105,113	48,947	56,166	92.4	93.8	91.2
Makambako Town	86,316	37,982	48,334	80,102	35,672	44,430	92.8	93.9	91.9
Ludewa District	89,461	41,443	48,018	78,837	37,583	41,254	88.1	90.7	85.9
Makete District	68,373	31,456	36,917	59,335	28,489	30,846	86.8	90.6	83.6
Wanging'ombe District	115,735	52,036	63,699	102,746	47,495	55,251	88.8	91.3	86.7

Map 8.23: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
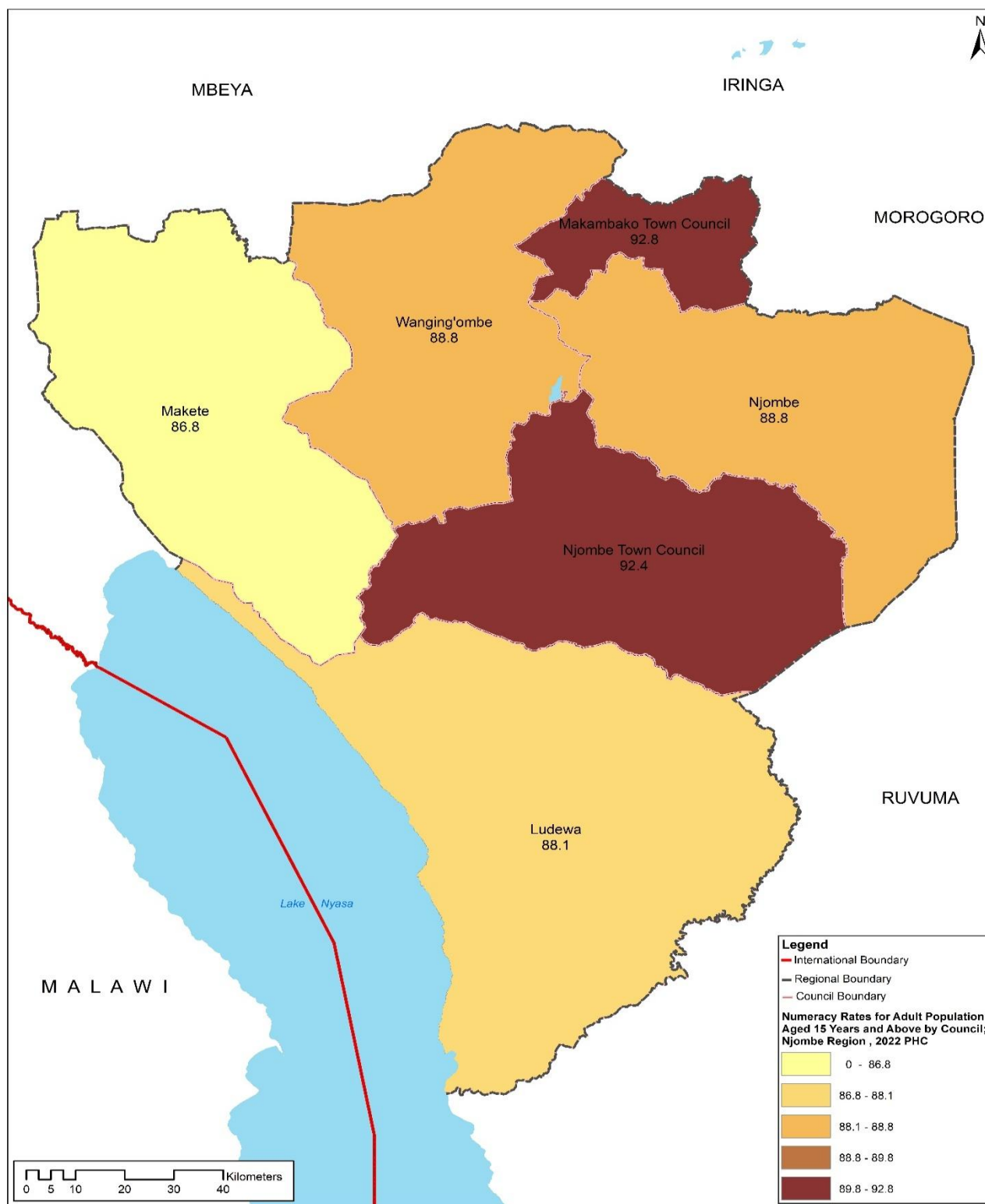
8.4 Education

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

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

The 2022 PHC results show that, out of 799,468 persons aged four years and above, 46.8 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 33.9 percent are attending school, 7.7 percent have dropped out and 11.6 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (13.6%) compared with males (9.3%). Furthermore, results show that the percentage of dropouts is higher (8.7%) among males than females (6.8%) (Figure 8.8 and Table 8.12).

Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
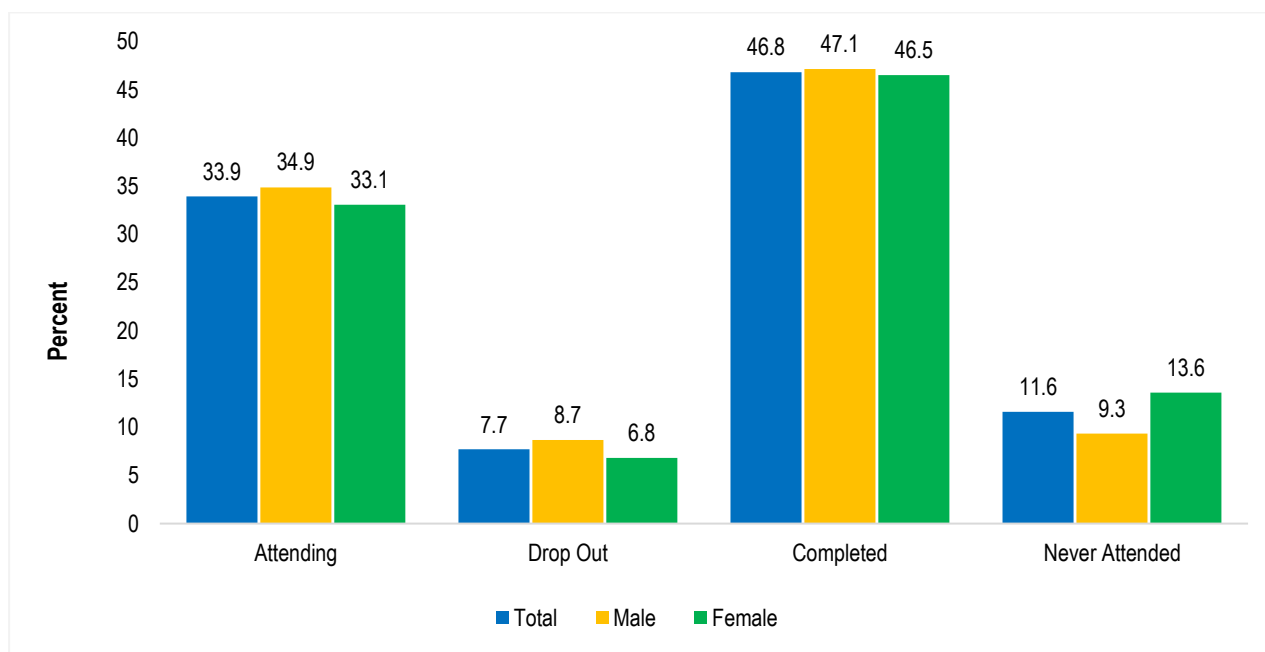
More than ninety five percent (95.5%) of the primary school population age (7-13 years) are attending schools while 2.5 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school aged population (14-17 years), 72.9 percent are attending schools, 2.5 percent had never been to school, while 17.2 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (7.4%) than primary school age population (1.2%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Njombe 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	799,468	33.9	7.7	46.8	11.6	376,002	34.9	8.7	47.1	9.3	423,466	33.1	6.8	46.5	13.6
4	23,924	37.1	0.1	0.1	62.7	11,962	35.4	0.1	0.1	64.5	11,962	38.8	0.1	0.1	61.0
5	22,370	69.2	0.1	0.2	30.5	11,171	66.7	0.1	0.2	33.0	11,199	71.6	0.1	0.2	28.0
6	22,370	88.8	0.1	0.2	10.9	11,022	87.3	0.1	0.2	12.5	11,348	90.3	0.1	0.2	9.4
4-6	68,664	64.4	0.1	0.2	35.4	34,155	62.4	0.1	0.1	37.4	34,509	66.4	0.1	0.2	33.4
7	23,542	95.0	0.2	0.3	4.6	11,905	94.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	11,637	95.8	0.1	0.3	3.8
8	22,937	96.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	11,315	96.0	0.4	0.3	3.4	11,622	97.3	0.1	0.2	2.4
9	23,786	97.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	11,488	96.6	0.7	0.4	2.4	12,298	97.7	0.2	0.4	1.6
10	21,736	96.5	1.1	0.5	2.0	11,059	95.5	1.5	0.5	2.5	10,677	97.5	0.6	0.4	1.5
11	19,942	96.4	1.4	0.4	1.8	9,970	95.3	2.1	0.5	2.0	9,972	97.6	0.6	0.4	1.5
12	24,842	94.4	2.3	1.3	1.9	12,263	92.4	3.4	1.5	2.7	12,579	96.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
13	21,003	92.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	10,434	90.3	4.1	3.1	2.5	10,569	94.5	1.5	2.3	1.7
7-13	157,788	95.5	1.2	0.8	2.5	78,434	94.3	1.8	0.9	3.0	79,354	96.7	0.6	0.7	1.9
14	22,514	86.5	3.9	7.3	2.3	11,157	82.6	6.0	8.4	3.1	11,357	90.3	1.9	6.3	1.5
15	18,435	78.2	6.0	13.2	2.6	9,304	71.9	8.7	15.9	3.5	9,131	84.6	3.3	10.4	1.6
16	18,259	68.7	8.6	20.3	2.4	9,118	60.9	12.0	24.0	3.1	9,141	76.4	5.2	16.6	1.8
17	18,817	55.7	11.8	29.8	2.7	9,547	49.1	15.0	32.4	3.5	9,270	62.5	8.5	27.1	1.8
14 - 17	78,025	72.9	7.4	17.2	2.5	39,126	66.8	10.2	19.7	3.3	38,899	79.1	4.6	14.6	1.7
18	17,215	35.9	14.7	46.0	3.5	8,759	33.5	17.4	45.1	4.1	8,456	38.4	11.9	46.9	2.9
19	14,427	24.5	14.9	57.6	3.0	7,004	25.3	17.0	54.1	3.6	7,423	23.7	13.0	60.9	2.4
18 - 19	31,642	30.7	14.8	51.3	3.2	15,763	29.8	17.2	49.1	3.9	15,879	31.5	12.4	53.4	2.6
20	16,033	14.8	15.4	65.8	4.0	7,463	15.6	18.0	61.6	4.8	8,570	14.2	13.0	69.4	3.4
21	12,537	12.5	14.7	69.6	3.3	5,812	13.1	17.7	65.3	3.9	6,725	11.9	12.1	73.2	2.7
22	19,528	8.5	15.4	72.5	3.6	8,730	9.7	17.6	68.5	4.1	10,798	7.5	13.6	75.7	3.2
23	14,949	5.8	13.6	77.6	3.0	6,613	6.7	15.4	74.1	3.8	8,336	5.2	12.1	80.4	2.4
24	14,318	3.8	13.9	79.4	2.9	6,456	4.6	15.7	76.2	3.5	7,862	3.1	12.5	82.0	2.5
20 - 24	77,365	9.1	14.7	72.9	3.4	35,074	10.0	17.0	69.0	4.1	42,291	8.3	12.7	76.1	2.9
25+	385,984	0.7	9.8	74.3	15.2	173,450	0.8	10.7	78.9	9.6	212,534	0.6	9.0	70.5	19.9

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is about twice (13.7%) that of urban (6.5%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (8.1%) than in urban areas (6.7%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (51.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (44.7%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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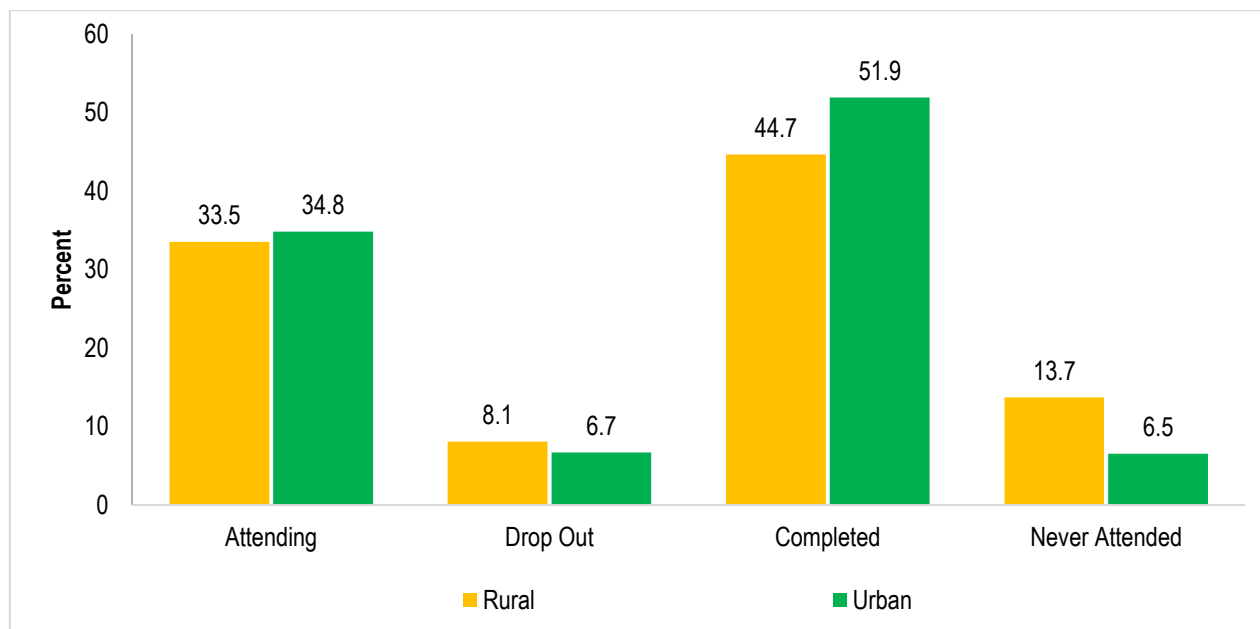
Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Njombe Rural, 2022 PHC

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	564,308	33.5	8.1	44.7	13.7	268,193	34.2	9.4	45.5	10.9	296,115	32.9	6.9	43.9	16.3
4	17,045	30.3	0.1	0.1	69.5	8,540	28.8	0.1	0.1	71.1	8,505	31.9	0.0	0.1	68.0
5	15,882	64.5	0.1	0.1	35.3	7,996	61.9	0.1	0.2	37.8	7,886	67.0	0.1	0.1	32.9
6	16,028	87.0	0.1	0.2	12.8	7,922	85.4	0.1	0.2	14.4	8,106	88.6	0.1	0.1	11.2
4-6	48,955	60.0	0.1	0.1	39.9	24,458	58.0	0.1	0.1	41.8	24,497	61.9	0.1	0.1	37.9
7	16,964	94.4	0.2	0.2	5.2	8,569	93.4	0.2	0.2	6.1	8,395	95.4	0.1	0.3	4.2
8	16,527	96.3	0.3	0.2	3.3	8,164	95.4	0.5	0.2	3.9	8,363	97.1	0.1	0.1	2.7
9	17,355	96.9	0.5	0.3	2.3	8,439	96.2	0.8	0.3	2.7	8,916	97.6	0.3	0.3	1.9
10	15,974	96.1	1.2	0.4	2.3	8,219	94.9	1.7	0.5	2.9	7,755	97.4	0.6	0.3	1.7
11	14,749	96.1	1.6	0.4	1.9	7,427	94.7	2.5	0.5	2.3	7,322	97.5	0.7	0.4	1.5
12	18,473	94.1	2.5	1.2	2.2	9,243	91.4	3.9	1.6	3.1	9,230	96.7	1.1	0.9	1.3
13	15,668	92.1	3.0	2.6	2.3	7,883	89.4	4.6	3.1	2.9	7,785	94.8	1.5	2.0	1.8
7-13	115,710	95.1	1.3	0.8	2.8	57,944	93.6	2.0	0.9	3.4	57,766	96.6	0.6	0.6	2.1
14	16,457	86.2	4.3	7.0	2.6	8,278	80.8	6.7	8.9	3.6	8,179	91.6	1.8	5.0	1.6
15	13,072	77.3	6.6	13.2	2.9	6,812	68.9	9.7	17.4	4.1	6,260	86.5	3.3	8.6	1.6
16	12,639	66.6	9.5	21.2	2.7	6,586	56.9	13.5	26.0	3.6	6,053	77.2	5.2	15.9	1.7
17	12,726	53.1	12.9	30.9	3.1	6,716	44.0	16.5	35.4	4.2	6,010	63.4	8.9	25.9	1.8
14 - 17	54,894	71.9	8.0	17.3	2.8	28,392	63.7	11.3	21.2	3.8	26,502	80.7	4.5	13.1	1.7
18	11,280	33.3	16.4	46.3	4.0	6,037	29.3	18.9	47.1	4.7	5,243	37.9	13.4	45.5	3.2
19	9,202	20.6	17.0	58.9	3.5	4,674	20.6	19.2	55.9	4.3	4,528	20.6	14.7	62.0	2.7
18 - 19	20,482	27.6	16.6	52.0	3.8	10,711	25.5	19.1	50.9	4.5	9,771	29.9	14.0	53.1	3.0
20	10,466	11.6	16.8	66.8	4.8	5,044	12.3	19.4	62.5	5.8	5,422	10.9	14.3	70.8	4.0
21	8,171	8.3	16.9	70.8	4.1	4,003	9.0	20.4	66.0	4.6	4,168	7.7	13.4	75.3	3.6
22	12,584	5.9	17.2	72.5	4.4	5,896	7.0	19.8	68.2	5.0	6,688	5.0	14.9	76.2	3.9
23	9,458	4.0	15.0	77.4	3.7	4,412	4.7	17.0	73.7	4.6	5,046	3.4	13.1	80.6	2.9
24	8,929	2.7	15.0	78.7	3.6	4,206	3.4	17.3	75.1	4.2	4,723	2.2	12.9	81.8	3.1
20 - 24	49,608	6.6	16.2	73.1	4.2	23,561	7.4	18.9	68.9	4.9	26,047	5.8	13.8	76.8	3.5
25+	274,659	0.5	10.3	70.9	18.3	123,127	0.6	11.6	76.3	11.5	151,532	0.4	9.3	66.6	23.7

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Njombe 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	235,160	34.8	6.7	51.9	6.5	107,809	36.5	6.9	51.1	5.5	127,351	33.5	6.5	52.6	7.4
4	6,879	53.9	0.1	0.1	45.9	3,422	51.8	0.1	0.1	48.0	3,457	56.0	0.1	0.1	43.7
5	6,488	80.8	0.1	0.4	18.7	3,175	78.8	0.1	0.2	21.0	3,313	82.7	0.1	0.6	16.6
6	6,342	93.4	0.1	0.2	6.3	3,100	92.2	0.1	0.2	7.5	3,242	94.5	0.1	0.3	5.1
4-6	19,709	75.4	0.1	0.2	24.2	9,697	73.5	0.1	0.2	26.2	10,012	77.3	0.1	0.3	22.2
7	6,578	96.5	0.2	0.3	3.0	3,336	96.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	3,242	96.8	0.2	0.5	2.6
8	6,410	97.5	0.2	0.4	1.9	3,151	97.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	3,259	97.7	0.1	0.4	1.8
9	6,431	97.8	0.2	0.8	1.2	3,049	97.6	0.3	0.6	1.5	3,382	98.0	0.1	0.9	1.0
10	5,762	97.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	2,840	97.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	2,922	97.9	0.5	0.7	0.9
11	5,193	97.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	2,543	97.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	2,650	97.8	0.5	0.3	1.4
12	6,369	95.4	1.8	1.6	1.2	3,020	95.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	3,349	95.7	1.6	1.8	0.9
13	5,335	93.3	2.2	3.0	1.4	2,551	93.0	2.7	2.8	1.5	2,784	93.6	1.7	3.2	1.4
7-13	42,078	96.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	20,490	96.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	21,588	96.8	0.6	1.1	1.4
14	6,057	87.4	2.9	8.2	1.5	2,879	87.7	3.8	6.9	1.6	3,178	87.1	2.2	9.4	1.4
15	5,363	80.3	4.5	13.3	1.9	2,492	80.0	5.9	12.0	2.1	2,871	80.6	3.3	14.4	1.7
16	5,620	73.2	6.5	18.4	1.8	2,532	71.4	8.1	18.8	1.8	3,088	74.8	5.3	18.0	1.9
17	6,091	61.1	9.6	27.4	2.0	2,831	61.2	11.5	25.2	2.1	3,260	61.0	7.9	29.3	1.8
14 - 17	23,131	75.4	5.9	16.9	1.8	10,734	75.1	7.3	15.7	1.9	12,397	75.7	4.7	17.9	1.7
18	5,935	40.7	11.5	45.4	2.5	2,722	42.6	13.9	40.8	2.8	3,213	39.1	9.5	49.2	2.2
19	5,225	31.3	11.4	55.3	2.0	2,330	34.6	12.7	50.6	2.1	2,895	28.7	10.3	59.1	1.9
18 - 19	11,160	36.3	11.4	50.0	2.2	5,052	38.9	13.3	45.3	2.4	6,108	34.2	9.9	53.9	2.1
20	5,567	21.0	12.7	63.8	2.5	2,419	22.5	15.1	59.7	2.6	3,148	19.9	10.8	66.9	2.4
21	4,366	20.2	10.7	67.3	1.8	1,809	22.1	11.8	63.7	2.4	2,557	18.9	9.9	69.8	1.4
22	6,944	13.2	12.1	72.5	2.1	2,834	15.5	13.0	69.2	2.3	4,110	11.7	11.5	74.8	2.0
23	5,491	9.0	11.2	77.9	1.8	2,201	10.7	12.2	74.9	2.2	3,290	7.9	10.5	80.0	1.6
24	5,389	5.5	12.2	80.6	1.8	2,250	6.8	12.6	78.3	2.2	3,139	4.5	11.8	82.2	1.5
20 - 24	27,757	13.6	11.8	72.6	2.0	11,513	15.4	13.0	69.2	2.4	16,244	12.2	11.0	75.0	1.8
25+	111,325	1.1	8.5	82.6	7.8	50,323	1.3	8.5	85.3	7.5	61,002	0.9	8.5	80.4	10.3

Across councils, Makete District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (15.0%) and the lowest is Njombe Town with 7.3 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Furthermore, Njombe District council has the highest (8.3%) dropout rate while Makambako Town has the lowest rate (7.0%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
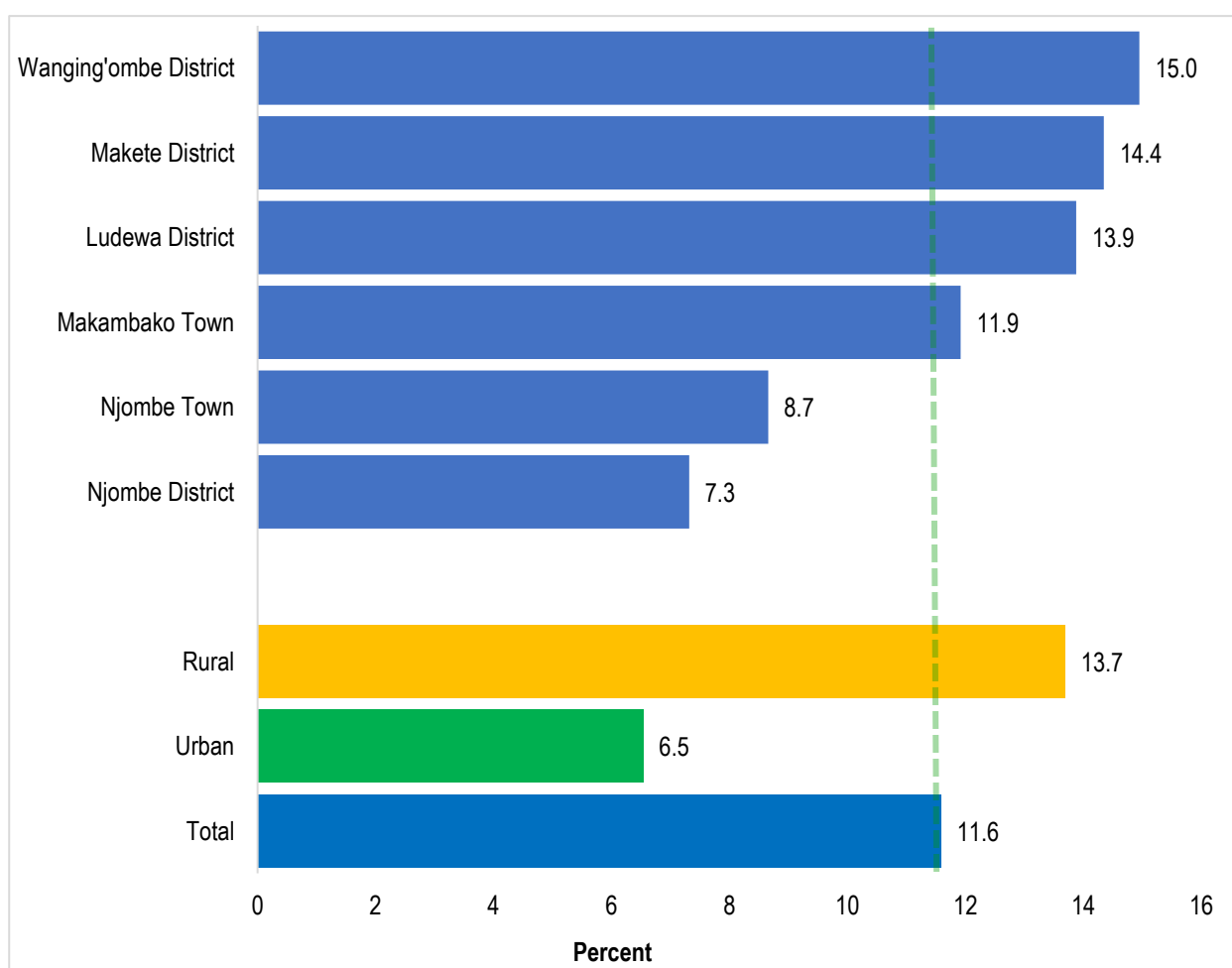
Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

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	**799,468**	**33.9**	**7.7**	**46.8**	**11.6**	**376,002**	**34.9**	**8.7**	**47.1**	**9.3**	**423,466**	**33.1**	**6.8**	**46.5**	**13.6**
Rural	564,308	33.5	8.1	44.7	13.7	268,193	34.2	9.4	45.5	10.9	296,115	32.9	6.9	43.9	16.3
Urban	235,160	34.8	6.7	51.9	6.5	107,809	36.5	6.9	51.1	5.5	127,351	33.5	6.5	52.6	7.4
Council															
Njombe District	98,005	33.9	8.3	44.0	13.9	46,491	34.2	9.9	44.9	11.0	51,514	33.6	6.8	43.1	16.5
Njombe Town	163,416	33.1	7.2	52.4	7.3	77,048	33.9	7.7	52.5	5.9	86,368	32.4	6.8	52.2	8.6
Makambako Town	130,228	36.3	7.0	48.1	8.7	59,888	37.7	7.6	47.2	7.4	70,340	35.1	6.5	48.8	9.7
Ludewa District	136,345	33.9	7.6	46.6	11.9	65,032	34.6	8.2	47.1	10.0	71,313	33.3	7.0	46.1	13.6
Makete District	98,903	31.0	8.1	46.0	15.0	47,166	32.3	9.1	47.6	11.0	51,737	29.8	7.2	44.6	18.5
Wanging'ombe District	172,571	34.6	8.2	42.8	14.4	80,377	35.7	9.7	43.0	11.5	92,194	33.6	6.9	42.7	16.8

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Njombe 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	564,308	33.5	8.1	44.7	13.7	268,193	34.2	9.4	45.5	10.9	296,115	32.9	6.9	43.9	16.3
Njombe District	87,821	34.0	8.4	43.2	14.5	41,751	34.3	10.1	44.2	11.4	46,070	33.8	6.8	42.2	17.2
Njombe Town	80,642	32.4	7.8	49.9	9.8	38,966	32.2	9.0	51.1	7.8	41,676	32.7	6.8	48.8	11.7
Makambako Town	27,140	36.1	7.2	43.3	13.5	12,860	36.8	8.6	43.8	10.7	14,280	35.4	5.9	42.8	15.9
Ludewa District	123,007	33.6	7.8	46.1	12.5	58,804	34.4	8.5	46.6	10.5	64,203	32.9	7.1	45.6	14.4
Makete District	85,711	31.3	8.5	44.2	16.0	41,081	32.5	9.6	46.1	11.8	44,630	30.1	7.4	42.5	19.9
Wanging'ombe District	159,987	34.6	8.3	42.3	14.9	74,731	35.6	9.9	42.5	12.0	85,256	33.6	6.9	42.0	17.5

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	235,160	34.8	6.7	51.9	6.5	107,809	36.5	6.9	51.1	5.5	127,351	33.5	6.5	52.6	7.4
Njombe District	10,184	32.6	7.4	51.1	8.9	4,740	33.1	8.4	51.0	7.6	5,444	32.2	6.5	51.2	10.1
Njombe Town	82,774	33.7	6.6	54.8	4.9	38,082	35.6	6.4	54.0	3.9	44,692	32.1	6.8	55.4	5.7
Makambako Town	103,088	36.3	7.0	49.3	7.4	47,028	37.9	7.4	48.2	6.5	56,060	35.0	6.6	50.3	8.1
Ludewa District	13,338	37.0	5.7	51.0	6.3	6,228	37.4	6.1	51.0	5.6	7,110	36.8	5.3	50.9	7.0
Makete District	13,192	29.0	5.4	57.6	8.0	6,085	31.0	5.5	57.7	5.8	7,107	27.3	5.3	57.4	9.9
Wanging'ombe District	12,584	35.4	7.3	50.0	7.3	5,646	37.4	7.8	48.8	6.0	6,938	33.8	6.9	51.0	8.3

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 56.7 percent completed, 35.2 percent are still attending and 8.1 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 47.6 percent completed, 37.1 percent are still attending and 15.3 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 73.2 percent completed, 26.1 percent are still attending and 0.7 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 (0.7%) than males (0.6%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Njombe 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	33,650	98.0	1.3	0.7	16,747	97.9	1.5	0.6	16,903	98.2	1.2	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	488,994	35.2	8.1	56.7	237,850	35.8	9.2	55.0	251,144	34.6	7.0	58.4
Training After Primary	1,354	0.0	1.7	98.3	840	0.0	1.1	98.9	514	0.0	2.7	97.3
Pre-Form One	96	0.0	26.0	74.0	48	0.0	25.0	75.0	48	0.0	27.1	72.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	137,804	37.1	15.3	47.6	61,308	36.3	16.7	47.0	76,496	37.8	14.1	48.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,821	57.8	2.6	39.6	5,248	52.3	2.7	45.0	4,573	64.2	2.5	33.4
Training After Secondary Education	4,764	0.0	1.1	98.9	2,375	0.0	1.1	98.9	2,389	0.0	1.1	98.9
University and Other Related	28,626	26.1	0.7	73.2	15,607	23.2	0.6	76.2	13,019	29.6	0.7	69.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	17	0.0	58.8	41.2	15	0.0	60.0	40.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Njombe 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	22,684	97.9	1.6	0.5	11,318	97.6	1.8	0.6	11,366	98.2	1.3	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	362,579	34.9	8.6	56.5	179,657	35.0	9.9	55.1	182,922	34.8	7.4	57.8
Training After Primary	862	0.0	1.5	98.5	561	0.0	1.2	98.8	301	0.0	2.0	98.0
Pre-Form One	62	0.0	30.6	69.4	28	0.0	35.7	64.3	34	0.0	26.5	73.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	80,695	41.4	17.2	41.4	36,228	39.4	19.5	41.1	44,467	43.0	15.3	41.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,601	60.0	2.7	37.3	2,499	53.6	2.7	43.7	2,102	67.6	2.7	29.7
Training After Secondary Education	2,397	0.0	1.0	99.0	1,249	0.0	1.0	99.0	1,148	0.0	1.0	99.0
University and Other Related	12,383	28.6	0.6	70.7	7,083	25.6	0.6	73.8	5,300	32.7	0.7	66.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	55.6	44.4	8	0.0	62.5	37.5	1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Njombe 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	10,966	98.3	0.8	0.9	5,429	98.5	0.9	0.7	5,537	98.1	0.8	1.0
Primary School	126,415	36.1	6.5	57.4	58,193	38.3	7.1	54.6	68,222	34.1	6.1	59.8
Training After Primary	492	0.0	2.0	98.0	279	0.0	0.7	99.3	213	0.0	3.8	96.2
Pre-Form One	34	0.0	17.6	82.4	20	0.0	10.0	90.0	14	0.0	28.6	71.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	57,109	31.2	12.5	56.3	25,080	31.9	12.6	55.5	32,029	30.6	12.5	56.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,220	55.9	2.5	41.6	2,749	51.1	2.8	46.2	2,471	61.3	2.3	36.5
Training After Secondary Education	2,367	0.0	1.2	98.8	1,126	0.0	1.2	98.8	1,241	0.0	1.3	98.7
University and Other Related	16,243	24.2	0.7	75.1	8,524	21.2	0.6	78.2	7,719	27.5	0.8	71.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	0.0	62.5	37.5	7	0.0	57.1	42.9	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

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 95.5 percent; it is higher (96.6%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (95.1%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (96.7%) for females than males (94.3%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	95.5	94.3	96.7	95.1	93.6	96.6	96.6	96.3	96.8
Njombe District	94.8	93.5	96.2	94.7	93.3	96.1	95.7	94.8	96.6
Njombe Town	96.4	95.8	96.9	95.8	94.8	96.9	96.9	97.0	96.9
Makambako Town	95.9	95.1	96.8	94.4	91.9	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.7
Ludewa District	95.3	94.3	96.3	95.2	94.1	96.3	96.7	96.7	96.6
Makete District	95.5	94.6	96.5	95.3	94.2	96.5	97.0	97.6	96.4
Wanging'ombe District	95.0	92.9	97.1	95.0	92.8	97.1	96.0	94.3	97.6

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 94.8 percent in Njombe District to 96.4 percent in Wanging'ombe. Two (2) Councils have NER above the regional average of 95.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

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

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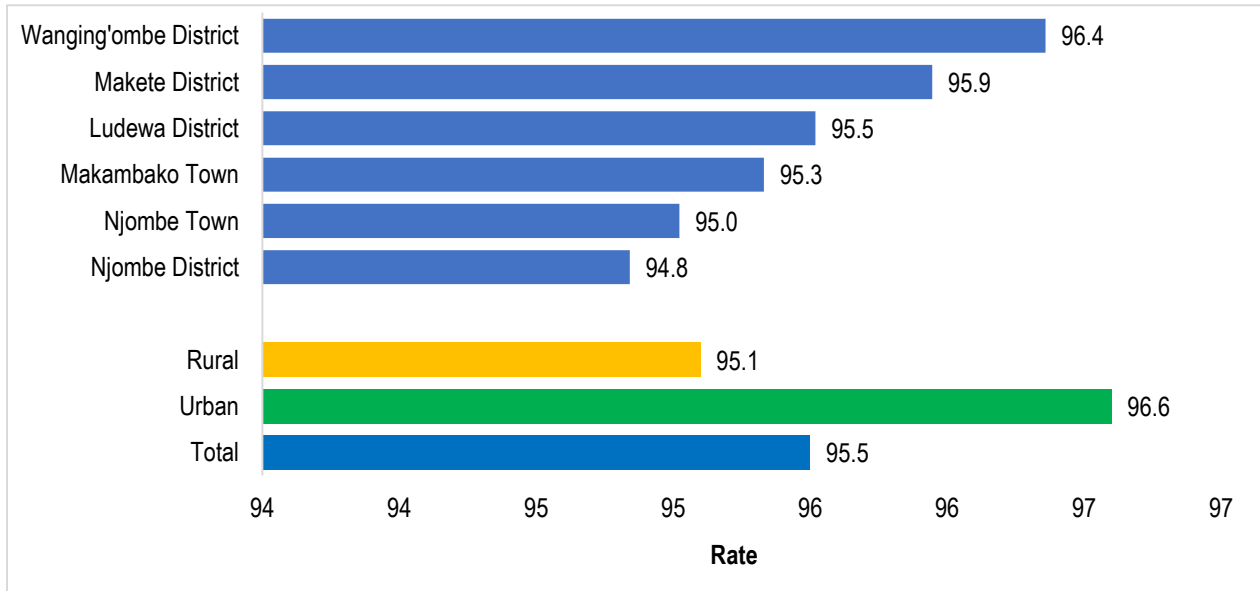
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2012 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 89.7 percent in 2012 to 95.5 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among males (from 88.0% to 94.3%) compared with females (from 91.3% to 96.7%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Njombe Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
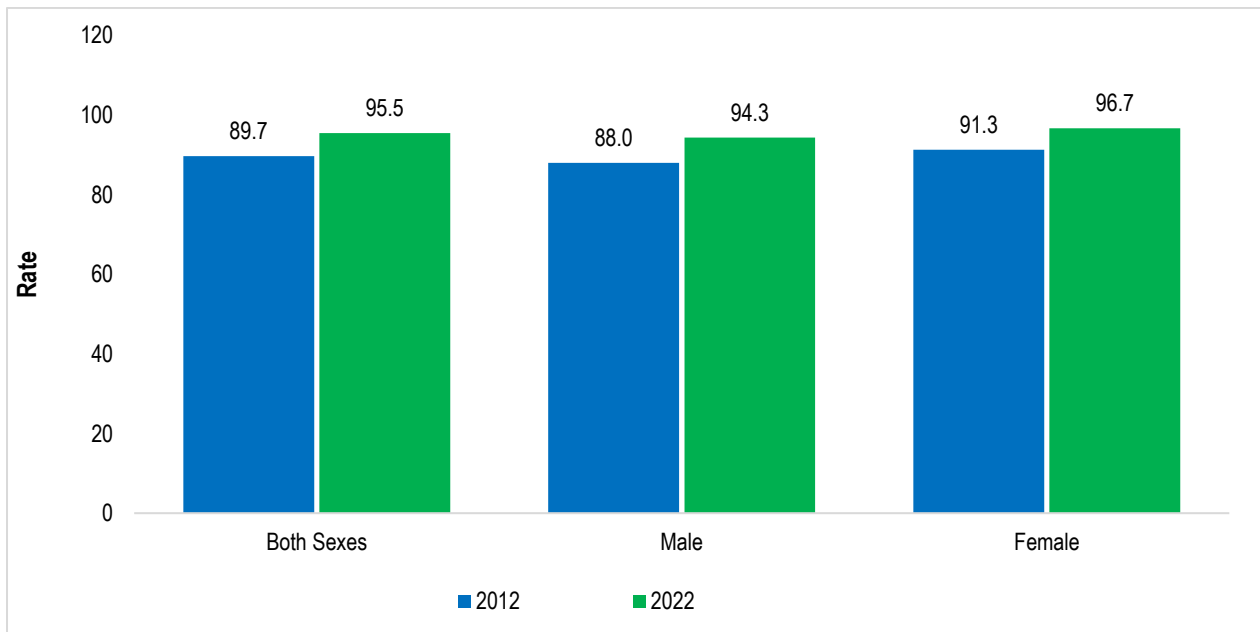
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 88.6 percent in 2012 to 95.1 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 93.9 percent in 2012 to 96.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

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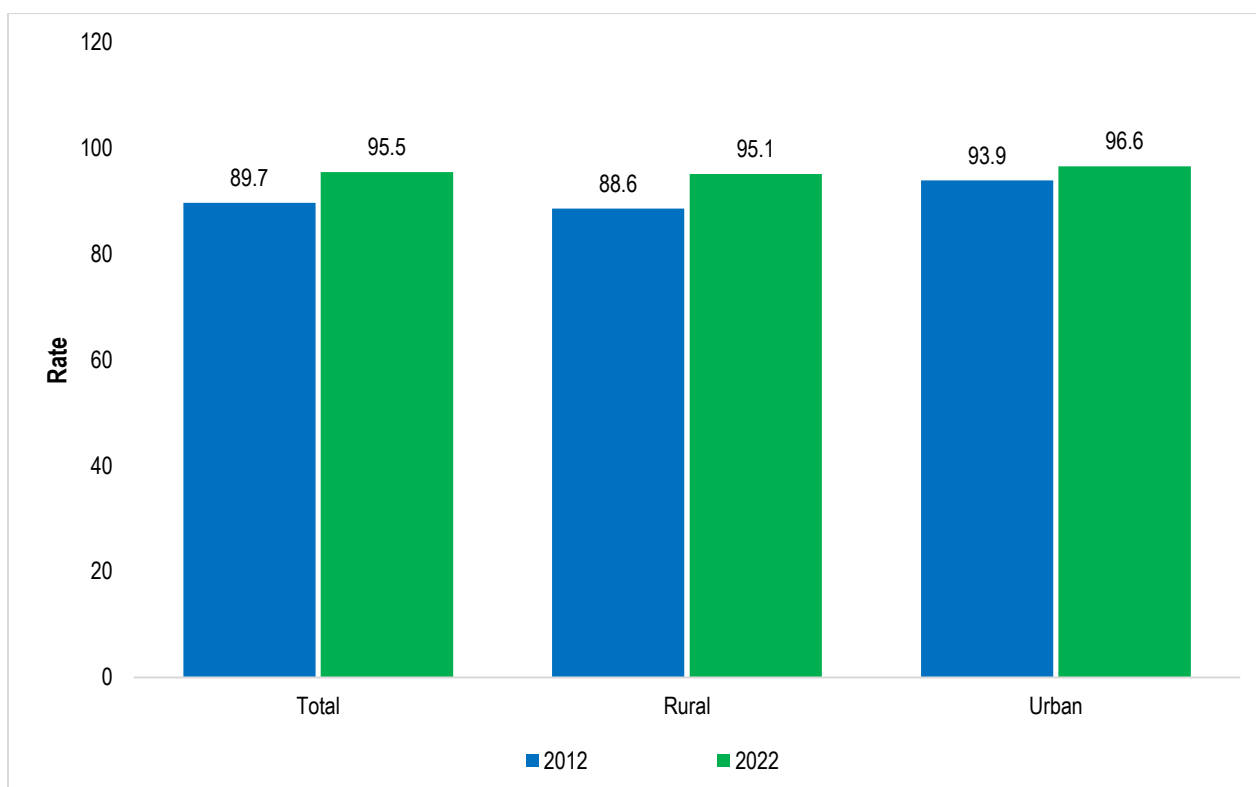
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Njombe Region is 144.2 percent. GER is higher (152.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (141.3%) and is higher (148.4%) for females than males (139.9%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
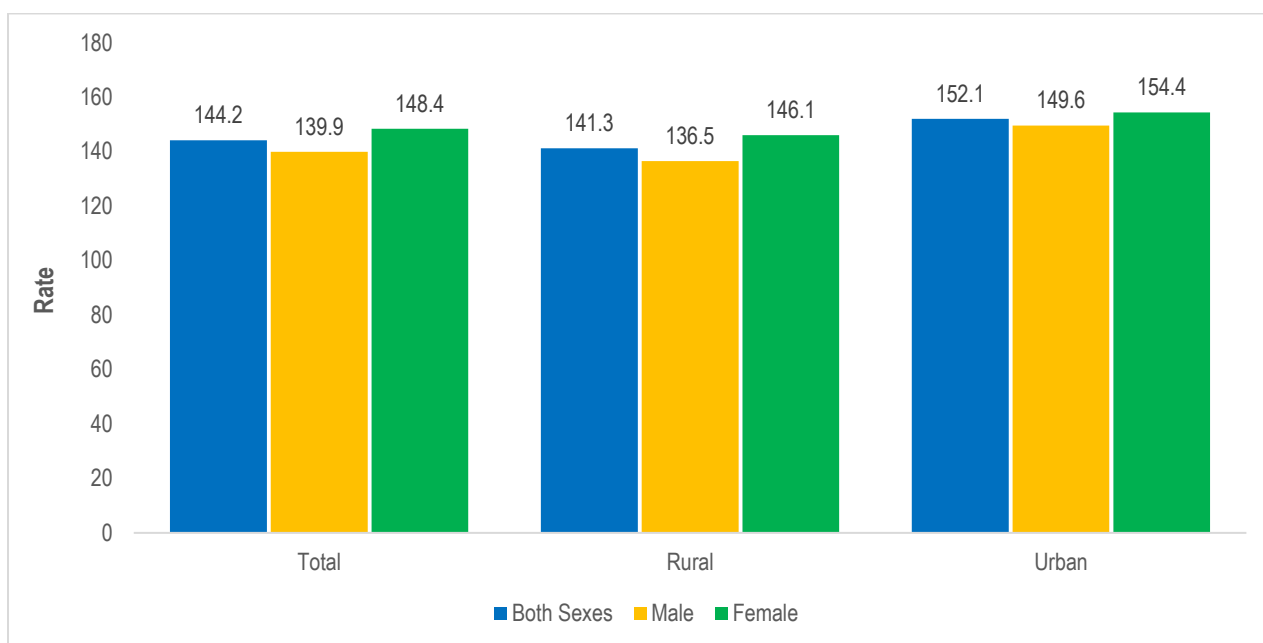
Results show GER increased from 107.1 percent in the 2012 to 144.2 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 107.9 % to 148.4%) compared with males (from 106.2% to 139.9%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Njombe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
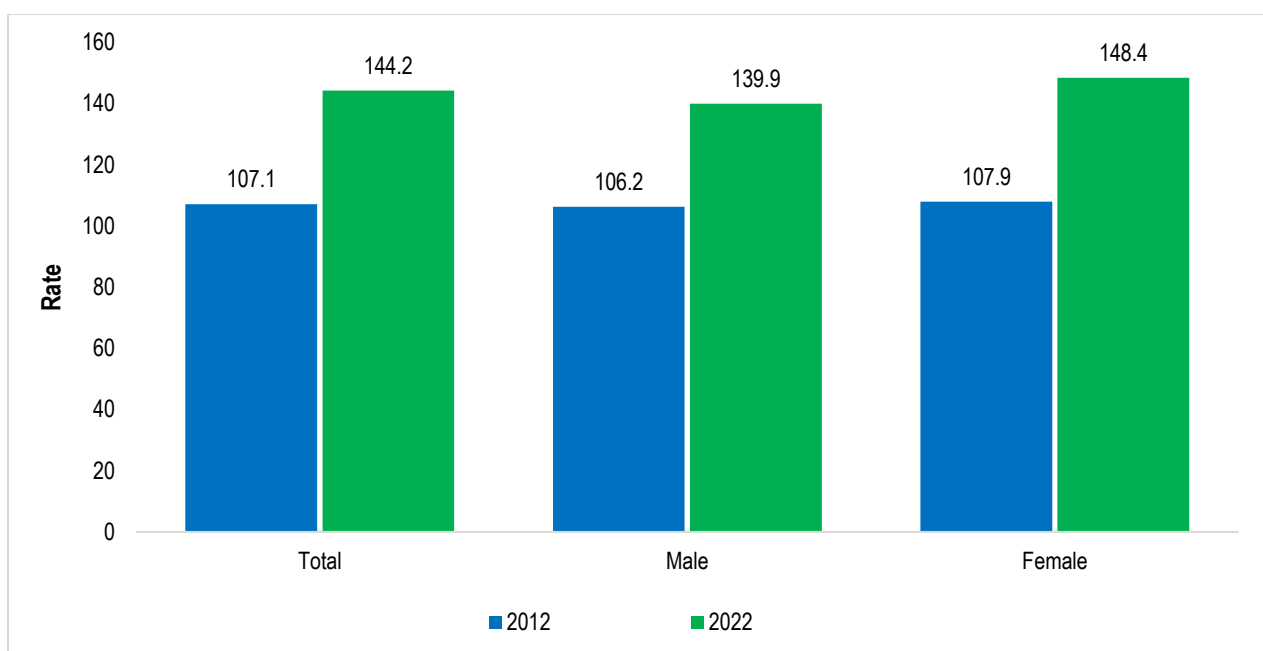
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, the majority (72.7%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 19.9 percent (18.6% males,21.1% females) completed ordinary level secondary school education. More males had attained primary education (72.8%) compared with females (72.7%). The same pattern is observed in rural areas. Results also show that 3.5 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	435,643	209,822	225,821	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	664	357	307	0.2	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	316,841	152,651	164,190	72.7	72.8	72.7
Training After Primary	1,354	840	514	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	96	48	48	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86,611	39,046	47,565	19.9	18.6	21.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,143	2,504	1,639	1.0	1.2	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	4,764	2,375	2,389	1.1	1.1	1.1
University and Other Related	21,153	11,986	9,167	4.9	5.7	4.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	17	15	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	297,794	147,282	150,512	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	477	273	204	0.2	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	236,015	116,775	119,240	79.3	79.3	79.2
Training After Primary	862	561	301	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	62	28	34	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	47,294	21,959	25,335	15.9	14.9	16.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,841	1,159	682	0.6	0.8	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	2,397	1,249	1,148	0.8	0.8	0.8
University and Other Related	8,837	5,270	3,567	3.0	3.6	2.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	8	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	137,849	62,540	75,309	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	187	84	103	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	80,826	35,876	44,950	58.6	57.4	59.7
Training After Primary	492	279	213	0.4	0.4	0.3
Pre-Form One	34	20	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	39,317	17,087	22,230	28.5	27.3	29.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,302	1,345	957	1.7	2.2	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	2,367	1,126	1,241	1.7	1.8	1.6
University and Other Related	12,316	6,716	5,600	8.9	10.7	7.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	7	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Njombe Region is 6.1 percent; the rate is higher (6.9%) for females than for males (5.1%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Njombe Region is 80.6 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.4%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (52.1%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest (72.3%)share of employed persons.
- There are 312,492 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (165,282 persons) than males (147,210 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 institutional population.

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed population. It also includes inactive population covering all

persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 537,780 persons aged 15 years and above, 406,941 persons are in employment, 26,425 are unemployed and 104,414 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 288,56 employed persons in rural areas and 118,381 in urban areas. Further, results show that, there are 77,520 inactive persons in rural and 26,894 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	**Unemployed**	**Inactive**	
Both Sexes	**406,941**	**26,425**	**104,414**	**537,780**
Male	191,002	10,313	43,103	244,418
Female	215,939	16,112	61,311	293,362
Place of Residence				
Rural	288,560	11,477	77,520	377,557
Urban	118,381	14,948	26,894	160,223

The results further showthat in Njombe Region 75.7 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with the highest level of employed persons is Njombe District (81.1%) while the council with the lowest is Wanging'ombe District (71.8%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9. 1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
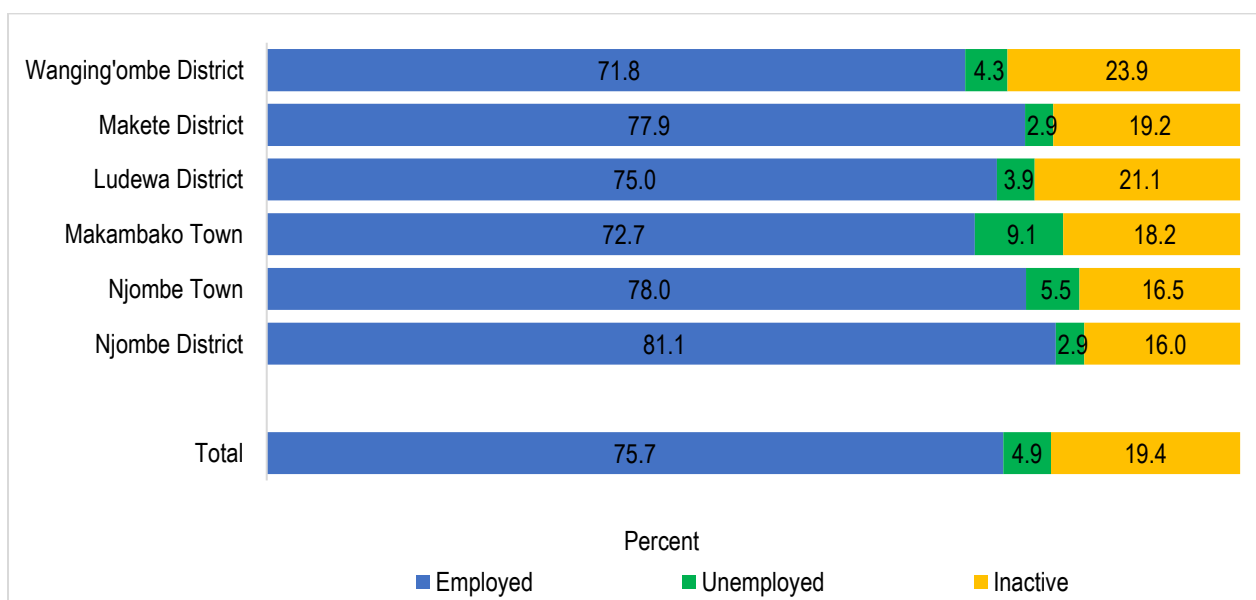
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 13,325 in Makambako Town Council to 76,774 in Wanging'ombe District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 5,472 in Njombe District Council to 49,467 in Makambako Town Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	**Unemployed**	**Inactive**	
Total	**Total**	**406,941**	**26,425**	**104,414**	**537,780**
	Rural	288,560	11,477	77,520	377,557
	Urban	118,381	14,948	26,894	160,223
Councils					
Njombe District	**Total**	**51,942**	**1,872**	**10,266**	**64,080**
	Rural	46,470	1,375	9,387	57,232
	Urban	5,472	497	879	6,848
Njombe Town	**Total**	**88,792**	**6,243**	**18,780**	**113,815**
	Rural	44,571	1,093	9,547	55,211
	Urban	44,221	5,150	9,233	58,604
Makambako Town	**Total**	**62,792**	**7,835**	**15,689**	**86,316**
	Rural	13,325	724	3,461	17,510
	Urban	49,467	7,111	12,228	68,806
Ludewa District	**Total**	**67,097**	**3,475**	**18,889**	**89,461**
	Rural	60,946	2,517	17,294	80,757
	Urban	6,151	958	1,595	8,704
Makete District	**Total**	**53,278**	**1,977**	**13,118**	**68,373**
	Rural	46,474	1,491	11,710	59,675
	Urban	6,804	486	1,408	8,698
Wanging'ombe District	**Total**	**83,040**	**5,023**	**27,672**	**115,735**
	Rural	76,774	4,277	26,121	107,172
	Urban	6,266	746	1,551	8,563

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (214,941) for the youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults (163,075 persons) in the age group 36-64 years (191,566).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	**406,941**	**26,425**	**104,414**	**537,780**
15-35	214,941	19,567	67,472	301,980
36-64	163,075	6,448	22,043	191,566
65 years and above	28,925	410	14,899	44,234

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Njombe Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the overall unemployment in Njombe Region is 6.1 percent. The rate is higher (6.9%) in urban than in rural areas (5.1%). Unemployment rate in Urban is higher (13.4%) among females than males (8.5%).

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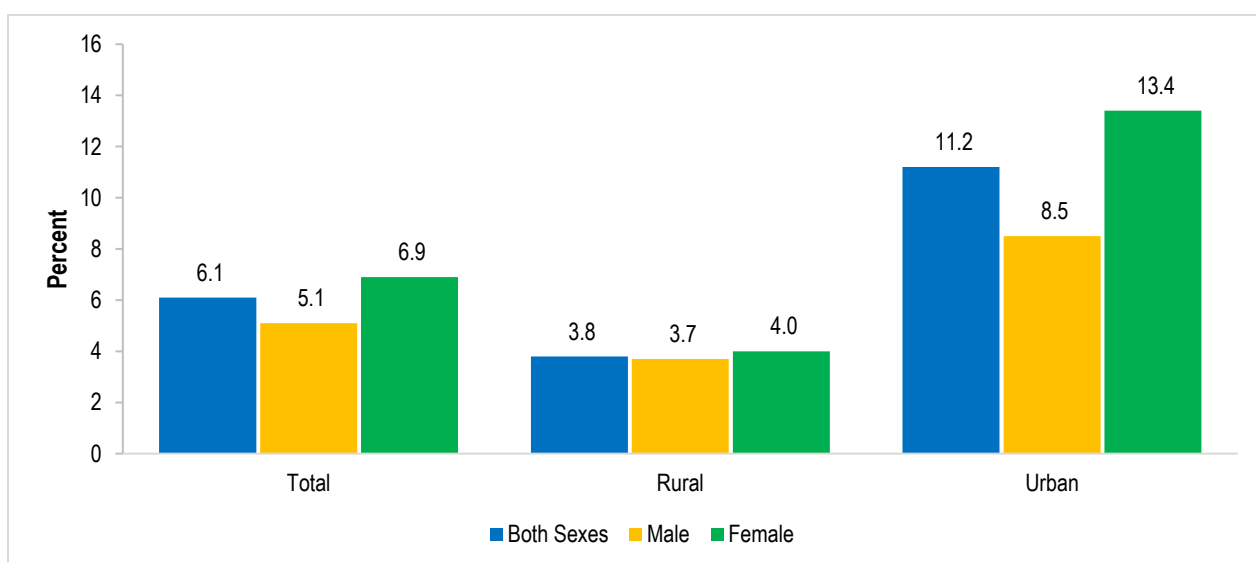
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Njombe Region is 80.6 percent; it is the higher in urban (83.2%) than in rural (79.5) areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (82.4%) than for females (79.1%).

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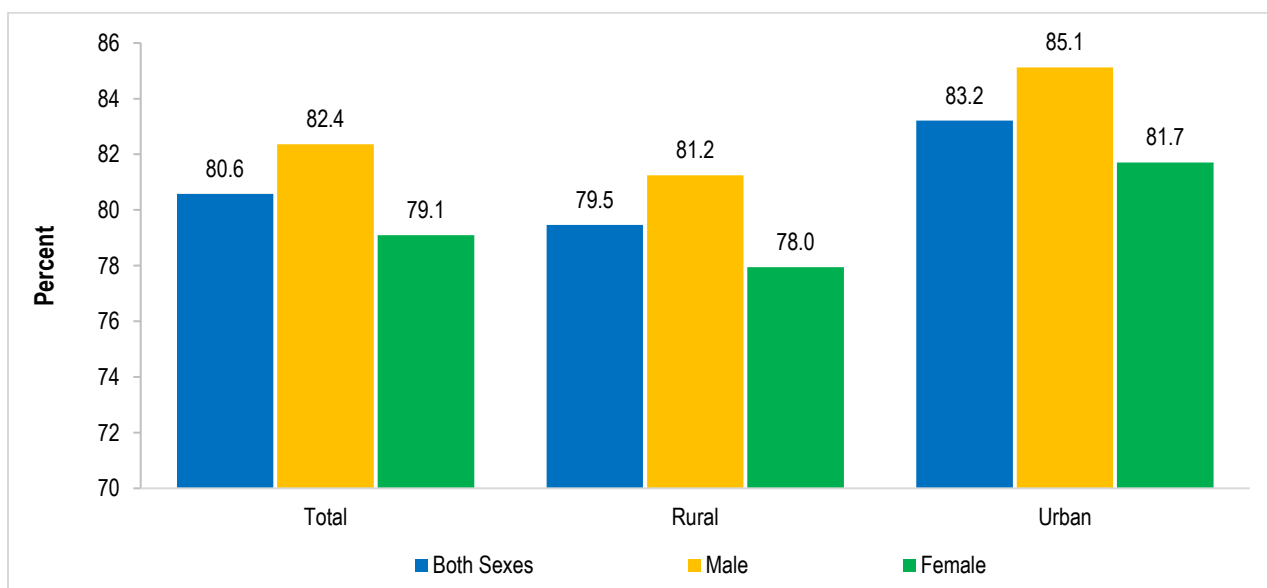
9.5 Employment by Industry

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

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.4%) of the total employment. This is followed by the industry of other services activities' industry with 4.5 percent and 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' with 4.4 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; Njombe Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	406,941	191,002	215,939	288,560	136,054	152,506	118,381	54,948	63,433
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.4	73.4	79.1	87.1	84.4	89.5	50.4	46.3	54.0
Mining and quarrying	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.6	2.4
Manufacturing	1.9	3.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.5	4.0	6.7	1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	1.5	3.0	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.1	2.7	5.5	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.4	4.0	4.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	10.2	8.9	11.3
Transportation and storage	1.1	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	2.8	5.4	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	2.2	1.1	3.2	1.2	0.6	1.7	4.6	2.1	6.7
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.4
Administrative and support services activities	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	5.3	5.1	5.4
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.7
Education	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other services activities	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	9.4	8.4	10.3

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that the majority of employed persons in Njombe Region (52.1%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is craft and related workers (19.4%) followed by elementary occupations (17.3%), (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	406,941	191,002	215,939	288,560	136,054	152,506	118,381	54,948	63,433
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
Professionals	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	3.7	4.2	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3.4	5.2	1.8	2.0	3.0	1.1	7.0	10.9	3.6
Clerks	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.4	3.1	5.6	2.3	1.8	2.7	9.6	6.4	12.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	52.1	49.3	54.6	60.3	57.5	62.9	32.1	29.0	34.8
Craft and related workers	19.4	20.9	18.1	19.2	20.6	17.9	19.9	21.6	18.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.0	3.7	0.5
Elementary occupations	17.3	16.8	17.7	14.3	14.4	14.3	24.3	22.8	25.7

9.6.1 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 or input for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (72.3%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (14.5 %) and household activities (9.2%).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	406,941	191,002	215,939	288,560	136,054	152,506	118,381	54,948	63,433
Public	4.1	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.8	2.4	6.5	7.6	5.5
Private	14.5	17.7	11.6	8.0	10.8	5.6	30.1	34.8	26.0
Agriculture	72.3	68.6	75.6	80.5	77.2	83.5	52.4	47.6	56.5
Household activities	9.2	8.8	9.5	8.4	8.3	8.5	11.0	10.0	11.9

9.7 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 312,492 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with females (165,282 persons) and males (147,210 persons). Moreover, results reveal that the majority of persons engaged in informal sector are the youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 57.8 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 36.5 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticedfor adults aged 65 years and above with 5.8 percent. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**57.8**	**36.5**	**5.8**	**312,492**
	Male	58.0	36.4	5.6	147,210
	Female	57.6	36.5	5.9	165,282
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**54.7**	**38.1**	**7.1**	**142,789**
	Male	55.4	37.9	6.7	69,894
	Female	54.1	38.4	7.5	72,895
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**60.3**	**35.1**	**4.6**	**169,703**
	Male	60.3	35.1	4.6	77,316
	Female	60.3	35.0	4.7	92,387

Chapter 10

Disability

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Key Points

- There are 77,104 persons in Njombe Region, equivalent to 10.7 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.5%) followed by walking (1.9%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (49.4%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over seven percent (7.6%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low.

</div>

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other types of disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of "other disabilities". Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority[4]

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[4] 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 77,104 persons in Njombe Region (35,225 males and 41,879 females), which is equivalent to 10.7 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above (717,467 persons) have some form of disability. The rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (11.4%) than in urban areas (9.1%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.5%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common while self-care is the least with 0.3 percent of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of communication, other types of disability and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, remembering) the proportion of PWDs is slightly similar for females and males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.1 percent in Njombe Town to 12.2 percent in Wanging'ombe District. Three councils (Wanging'ombe, Ludewa and Njombe Districts) have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 10.7 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**10.7**	**77,104**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**4.1**
Rural	11.4	58,167	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.4	4.0	4.7
Urban	9.1	18,937	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Council																							
Njombe District	11.7	10,162	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.5	4.0	5.0
Njombe Town	9.1	13,324	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
Makambako Town	10.1	11,708	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.2	3.1	3.3
Ludewa District	11.4	13,890	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.5	4.2	4.8
Makete District	10.1	8,948	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.5	3.9
Wanging'ombe District	12.2	19,072	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.6	4.1	5.0

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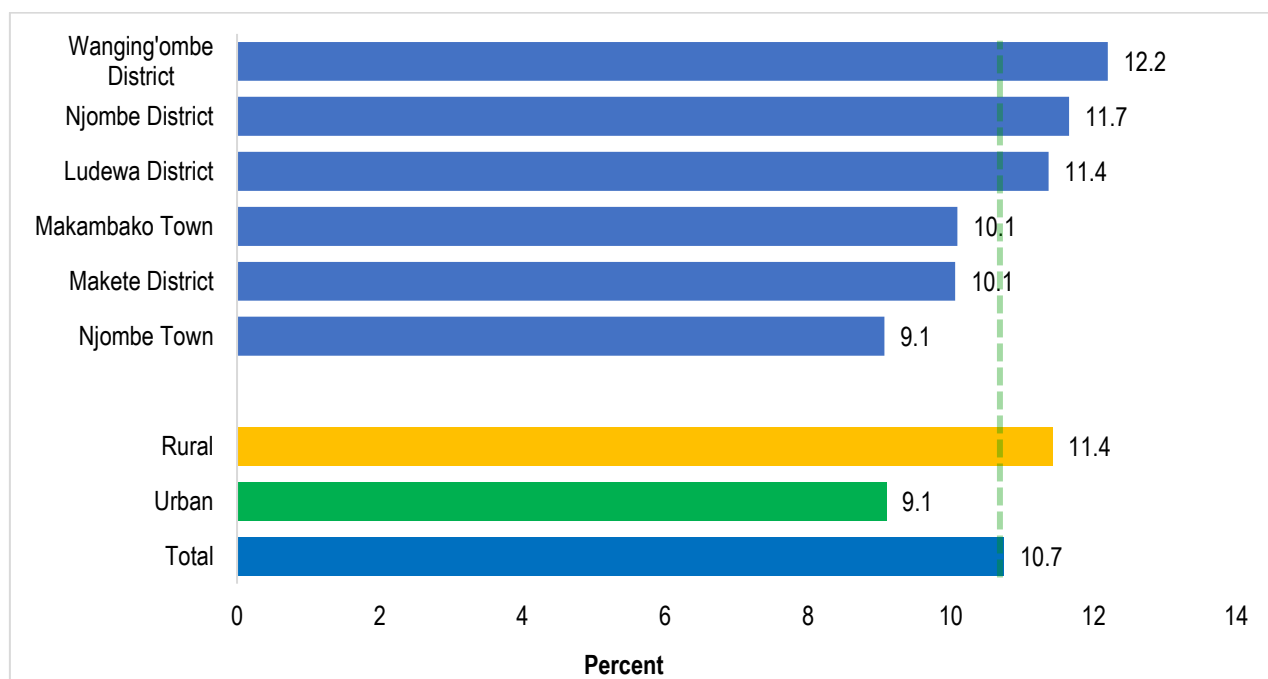
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in most councils (4 out 6) in the Region. Makambako Town has the same rate for both males and females (10.1%), while Njombe Town has a higher prevalence of disability among the males (9.2%) than among females (8.9%) (Table 10.2).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**77,104**	**35,225**	**41,879**	**10.7**	**10.6**	**10.9**
Rural	58,167	26,536	31,631	11.4	11.1	11.7
Urban	18,937	8,689	10,248	9.1	9.3	9.0
Council						
Njombe District	10,162	4,505	5,657	11.7	11.1	12.2
Njombe Town	13,324	6,312	7,012	9.1	9.2	8.9
Makambako Town	11,708	5,319	6,389	10.1	10.1	10.1
Ludewa District	13,890	6,483	7,407	11.4	11.2	11.5
Makete District	8,948	4,140	4,808	10.1	9.9	10.2
Wanging'ombe District	19,072	8,466	10,606	12.2	11.7	12.6

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age among both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Njombe Region is almost the same among females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply among females than males reaching 48.0 percent among females and 47.9 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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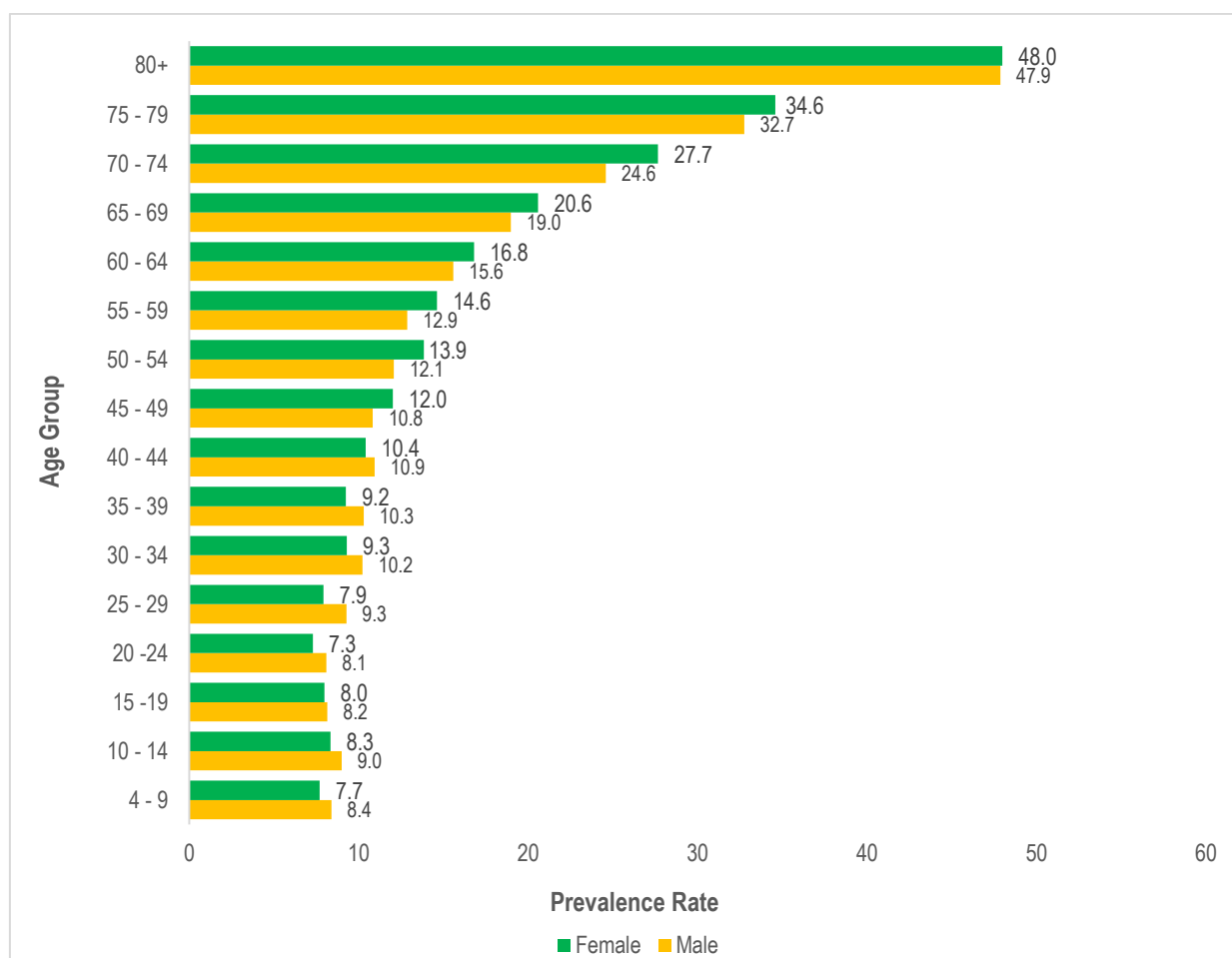
10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Njombe Region has a total of 1,090 persons with albinism which is 0.12 percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 629 persons (0.15%) are males and 461 (0.10%) are females. About sixty two percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (61.8%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Njombe Town (255 persons) and Makambako Town (206 persons) (Table 10.3and Table 10.4).

Table 10. 3: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Population in Private Households | | | Persons with Albinism | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	875,640	411,897	463,743	1,090	0.12	629	0.15	461	0.10
Rural	619,857	294,661	325,196	674	0.11	397	0.13	277	0.09
Urban	255,783	117,236	138,547	416	0.16	232	0.20	184	0.13
Council									
Njombe District	107,049	50,558	56,491	118	0.11	71	0.14	47	0.08
Njombe Town	178,721	84,200	94,521	255	0.14	148	0.18	107	0.11
Makambako Town	144,009	66,216	77,793	206	0.14	112	0.17	94	0.12
Ludewa District	149,354	71,242	78,112	176	0.12	102	0.14	74	0.09
Makete District	106,521	50,670	55,851	157	0.15	89	0.18	68	0.12
Wanging'ombe District	189,986	89,011	100,975	178	0.09	107	0.12	71	0.07

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

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Population | | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,090	0.12	629	0.15	461	0.10	875,640	411,897	463,743
0 – 4	59	0.05	38	0.07	21	0.04	113,611	56,078	57,533
5 – 9	66	0.06	41	0.07	25	0.04	114,565	56,696	57,869
10 – 14	64	0.06	35	0.06	29	0.05	109,684	54,705	54,979
15 – 19	66	0.08	34	0.08	32	0.07	85,934	43,094	42,840
20 – 24	103	0.14	55	0.16	48	0.12	74,495	33,463	41,032
25 – 29	124	0.18	74	0.24	50	0.13	69,517	31,459	38,058
30 – 34	112	0.19	70	0.25	42	0.13	60,091	28,024	32,067
35 – 39	88	0.18	51	0.22	37	0.14	50,078	22,898	27,180
40 – 44	83	0.19	53	0.27	30	0.13	43,266	19,932	23,334
45 – 49	68	0.18	41	0.24	27	0.13	37,688	17,363	20,325
50 – 54	67	0.22	36	0.27	31	0.18	30,547	13,475	17,072
55 – 59	51	0.24	28	0.30	23	0.19	21,427	9,312	12,115
60 – 64	40	0.20	23	0.27	17	0.14	20,503	8,629	11,874
65 – 69	38	0.27	17	0.30	21	0.25	14,044	5,578	8,466
70 – 74	19	0.16	11	0.24	8	0.11	11,629	4,548	7,081
75 – 79	17	0.24	10	0.36	7	0.16	7,172	2,742	4,430
80+	25	0.22	12	0.31	13	0.17	11,389	3,901	7,488

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 27,134 persons in Njombe Region which is equivalent to 3.78 percent of the regional population aged seven years and above (717,467 persons) has other types of disability. mental health (0.51%), epilepsy or seizures (0.46%), mental disorders and spinal cord injuries (0.45% each) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Percentage of Persons with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent Total			Percent Rural			Percent Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**27,134**	**13,501**	**13,633**	**3.78**	**4.05**	**3.55**	**4.11**	**4.33**	**3.92**	**2.97**	**3.31**	**2.69**
Cleft Palate	2,408	1,185	1,223	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.46	0.50	0.43
Hydrocephalus	2,368	1,188	1,180	0.33	0.36	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.32
Spinal bifida	2,318	1,151	1,167	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.31
Spinal cord injuries	3,214	1,500	1,714	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.42	0.38
Epilepsy or seizures	3,265	1,657	1,608	0.46	0.50	0.42	0.54	0.59	0.50	0.24	0.25	0.22
Psoriasis	908	390	518	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.06
Storiasis	449	149	300	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02
Autism	461	260	201	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.03
Mental Health	3,627	1,900	1,727	0.51	0.57	0.45	0.59	0.65	0.54	0.31	0.38	0.25
Mental Disorder	3,239	1,766	1,473	0.45	0.53	0.38	0.52	0.60	0.45	0.29	0.35	0.24
Dwarfism	568	265	303	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.05
Leprosy	181	82	99	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	292	143	149	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
Other	3,836	1,865	1,971	0.53	0.56	0.51	0.60	0.62	0.59	0.37	0.41	0.34

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes of disability in Njombe Region. Almost 5 out of 10 PWDs (49.4%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 23.5 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (53.8%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 48.2 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region are accidents (7.6%).

Reported causes of disabilities are almost the same among males and females as observed with diseases, beaten and drug abuse. However, relatively large variations are observed with inborn, accidents and "other causes"; for instance, 10.4 percent of males with disabilities reported accidents as a major cause compared with 5.3 percent for females (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**15,097**	**23.5**	**49.4**	**7.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**18.4**
Rural	11,862	23.8	48.2	7.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	19.6
Urban	3,235	22.3	53.8	8.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	14.1
Sex								
Male	6,725	27.3	49.2	10.4	0.6	0.1	-	12.2
Female	8,372	20.4	49.6	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	23.3

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Njombe 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	3,691	14.9	45.1	6.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	32.4	1,553	17.5	46.2	9.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	24.9	2,138	13.1	44.4	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	37.8
Hearing	2,279	35.1	36.3	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	25.1	924	40.3	37.6	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	17.9	1,355	31.7	35.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	30.0
Walking	5,611	19.3	39.3	14.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	26.0	2,312	23.9	38.4	20.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.5	3,299	16.1	40.0	10.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	32.6
Remembering	2,478	36.6	35.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	24.4	1,105	44.3	37.6	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	14.2	1,373	30.4	33.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	32.6
Self-care	2,269	35.1	36.9	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	20.7	1,061	42.7	38.1	7.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	10.6	1,208	28.4	35.8	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.7	29.6
Communication	4,165	29.4	65.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	3.9	2,120	33.0	64.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	2,045	25.8	66.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	6.1

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with albinism, of whom 27.2 percent are using assistive devices, for other types of disability, the use is very low. For example, less than two percent of persons with hearing and communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	27.2	26.1	28.9	26.9	26.4	27.4	27.9	25.4	31.0
Seeing	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.5	3.1	2.8	3.4
Hearing	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Walking	6.4	7.4	5.6	6.2	7.6	5.0	7.2	7.0	7.3
Self-care	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.6	6.6	5.3	7.8
Communication	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.2

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- More than forty-five percent (45.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own land.
- More than fourty seven percent (47.2%) of males in Njombe Region own land alone compared with 43.4 percent of females.
- More than fifty nine percent (59.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Njombe Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Njombe Region, 15.5 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 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 45.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region ownland. Ownership of land is higher (52.1%) among rural population than the urban population (28.7%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land are lower than that of males (Table 11.1).

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

| Place of Residence | Sex | Land Ownership | | Percentage of Persons Owning Land |
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**537,780**	**242,756**	**45.1**
	Male	244,418	115,400	47.2
	Female	293,362	127,356	43.4
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**377,557**	**196,768**	**52.1**
	Male	173,857	93,096	53.5
	Female	203,700	103,672	50.9
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**160,223**	**45,988**	**28.7**
	Male	70,561	22,304	31.6
	Female	89,662	23,684	26.4

About fifty-four percent (53.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 18.3 percent own land alone and 25.5 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Njombe Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (16.5%) is lower than that of males (20.4%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is 25.7 percent which is almost the same as that of males (25.3%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher in rural areas (30.4%) than that of males (29.5%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly lower in urban areas compared with that of males (15.0% and 15.2% 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; Njombe 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**	**537,780**	**18.3**	**25.5**	**1.4**	**53.6**	**1.2**
	Male	244,418	20.4	25.3	1.5	51.6	1.2
	Female	293,362	16.5	25.7	1.2	55.3	1.2
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**377,557**	**20.6**	**30.0**	**1.6**	**46.7**	**1.1**
	Male	173,857	22.4	29.5	1.7	45.3	1.1
	Female	203,700	19.1	30.4	1.5	48.0	1.1
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**160,223**	**12.8**	**15.0**	**0.9**	**69.8**	**1.4**
	Male	70,561	15.5	15.2	1.0	67.0	1.4
	Female	89,662	10.7	15.0	0.8	72.1	1.5

Results show that the percentage of persons who do not own land in Njombe Region is 53.6%, while those who own land (alone or jointly or both) is 45.2 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (47.2%) for males than for females (43.4%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC.
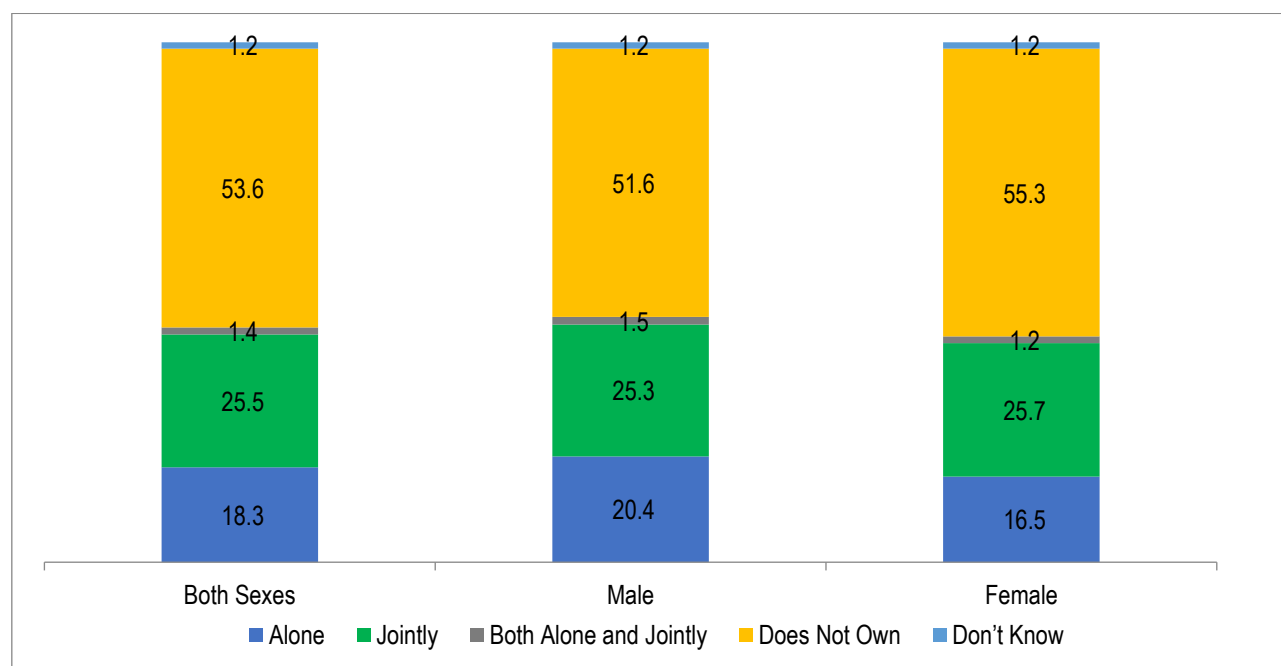
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above among those owning land disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.9%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (12.2%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (82.8% and 88.5% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in urban areas is lower (3.0%) than those in rural areas (4.2%). 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; Njombe 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	537,780	16.0	75.8	8.2	377,557	15.4	74.7	9.9	160,223	17.2	78.4	4.3
Male	244,418	17.6	75.5	6.9	173,857	17.5	74.3	8.2	70,561	17.9	78.4	3.7
Female	293,362	14.6	76.0	9.4	203,700	13.7	75.0	11.3	89,662	16.7	78.4	4.9
Owning land												
Total	242,756	4.0	83.9	12.2	196,768	4.2	82.8	13.0	45,988	3.0	88.5	8.5
Male	115,400	4.6	84.6	10.8	93,096	5.0	83.5	11.6	22,304	3.2	89.3	7.5
Female	127,356	3.4	83.2	13.5	103,672	3.5	82.2	14.4	23,684	2.9	87.7	9.4
Does not own												
Total	288,412	25.4	69.6	4.9	176,499	27.3	66.3	6.4	111,913	22.5	74.8	2.6
Male	126,059	28.8	67.8	3.3	78,784	31.6	64.2	4.2	47,275	24.3	73.9	1.9
Female	162,353	22.8	71.0	6.2	97,715	23.8	68.1	8.1	64,638	21.3	75.5	3.2
Don't Know												
Total	6,612	44.8	48.8	6.4	4,290	45.8	46.7	7.5	2,322	43.0	52.7	4.3
Male	2,959	47.9	48.4	3.7	1,977	48.5	47.1	4.4	982	46.6	51.0	2.3
Female	3,653	42.3	49.1	8.6	2,313	43.5	46.3	10.2	1,340	40.4	53.9	5.7

Findings reveal that Ludewa District Council has a relatively higher proportion (52.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, a council with small proportion of persons owning land is Makambako Town Council (34.4%) (Figure 11.2).

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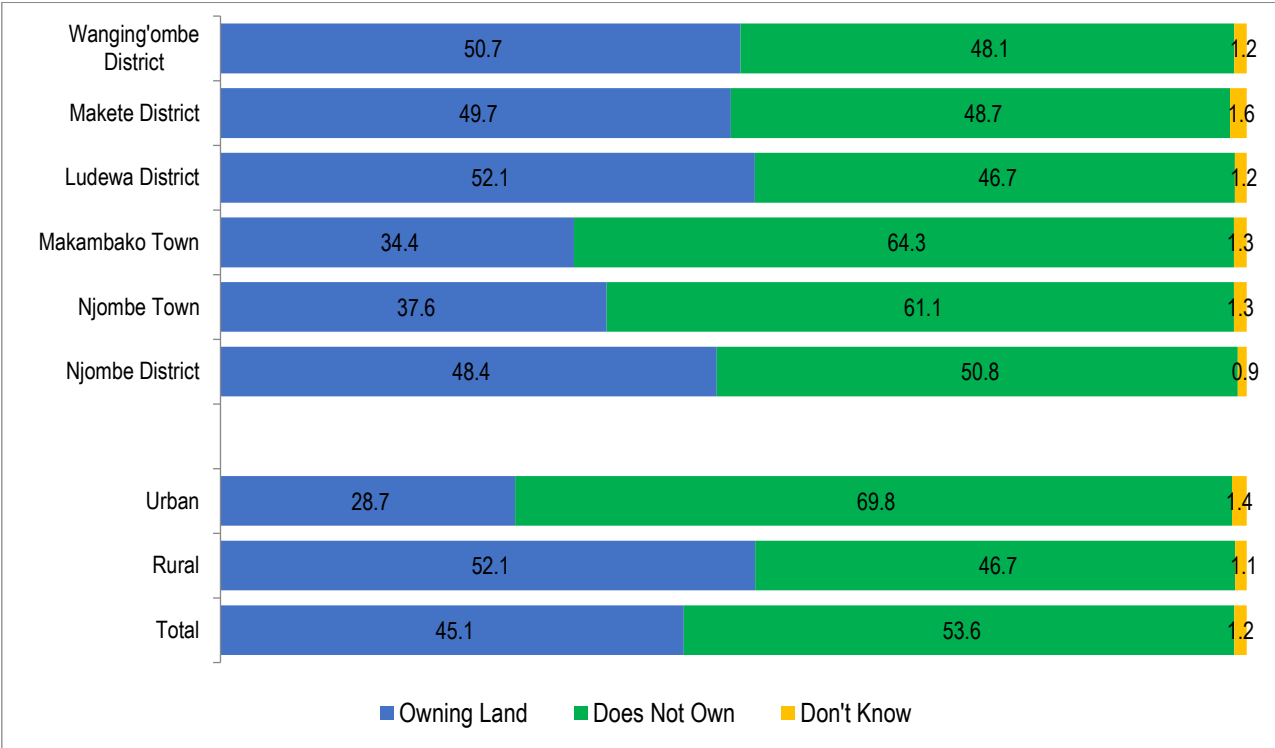
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 59.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own land without any legal documents. Among those possessing legal documents, 15.5 percent own land alone, 23.7 percent own land jointly and 1.4 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (25.1%) compared with males (22.1%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about two thirds (63.7%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 40.4 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 21.8 percent and 13.2 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 25.6 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 31.8 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is notable among females owning land jointly

(22.8%) whereas in urban areas, it is notable (35.0%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	242,756	115,400	127,356	196,768	93,096	103,672	45,988	22,304	23,684
Alone	15.5	16.8	14.4	13.2	13.9	12.5	25.6	28.8	22.7
Jointly	23.7	22.1	25.1	21.8	20.6	22.8	31.8	28.4	35.0
Both alone and jointly	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
No legal document	59.3	59.5	59.1	63.7	64.0	63.4	40.4	40.5	40.3
Don't Know	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Makambako Town council (55.6%) followed by Ludewa District (47.6%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Njombe District (28.8%) (Figure 11.3).

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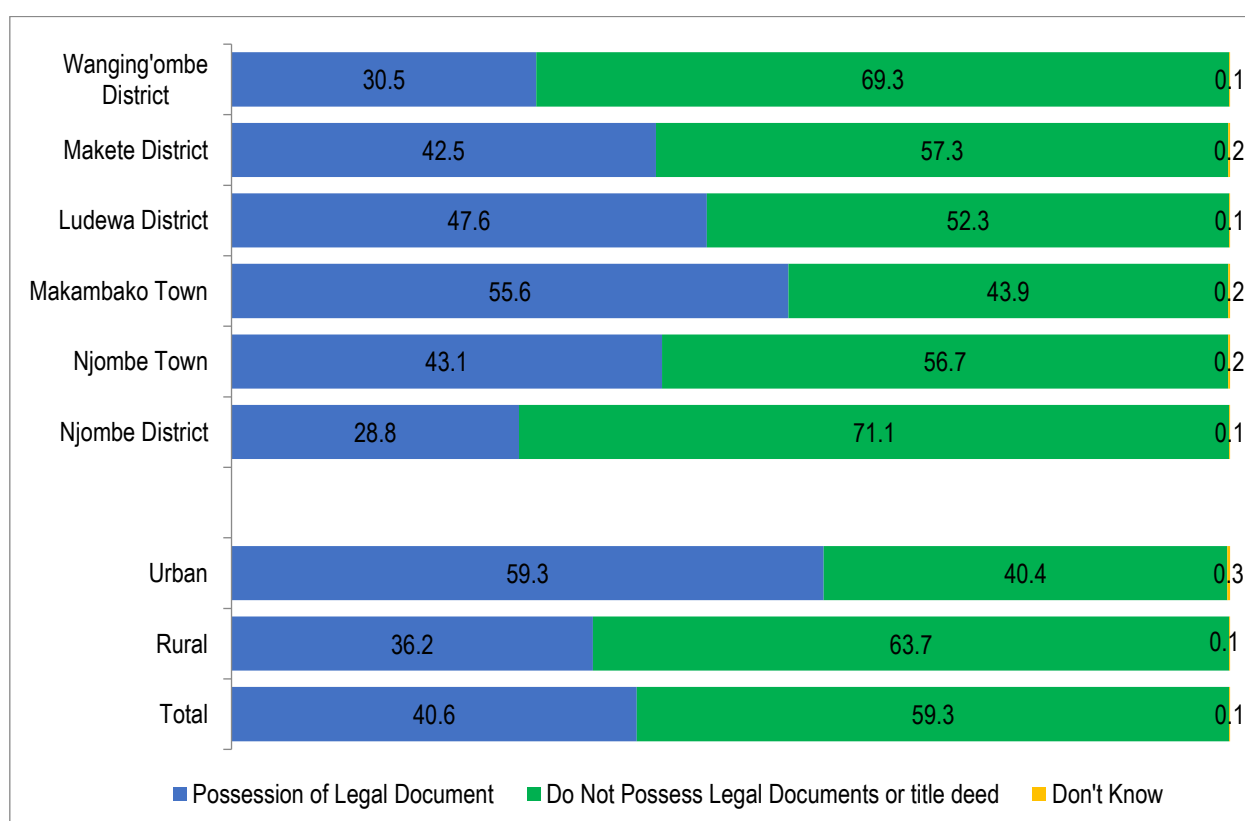
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seven in ten (70.6%) households in Njombe Region own houses they live in.
- More than eighty percent (80.4%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than eighty percent (80.3%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- About sixty seven percent (66.9%) of households in rural areas and 65.7 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 11.9 percent in 2012 to 35.9 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (38.7%) 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 Njombe Region, 70.6 percent of private households are living in their own houses; the percentages in rural and urban areas are almost the same (70.9% and 70.3%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses is higher among males (79.4%) than females (51.5%).

Across councils, Njombe District has the highest percentage (82.0 %) of households living in their own houses while Makambako Town has the lowest percentage (56.4%) (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, Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
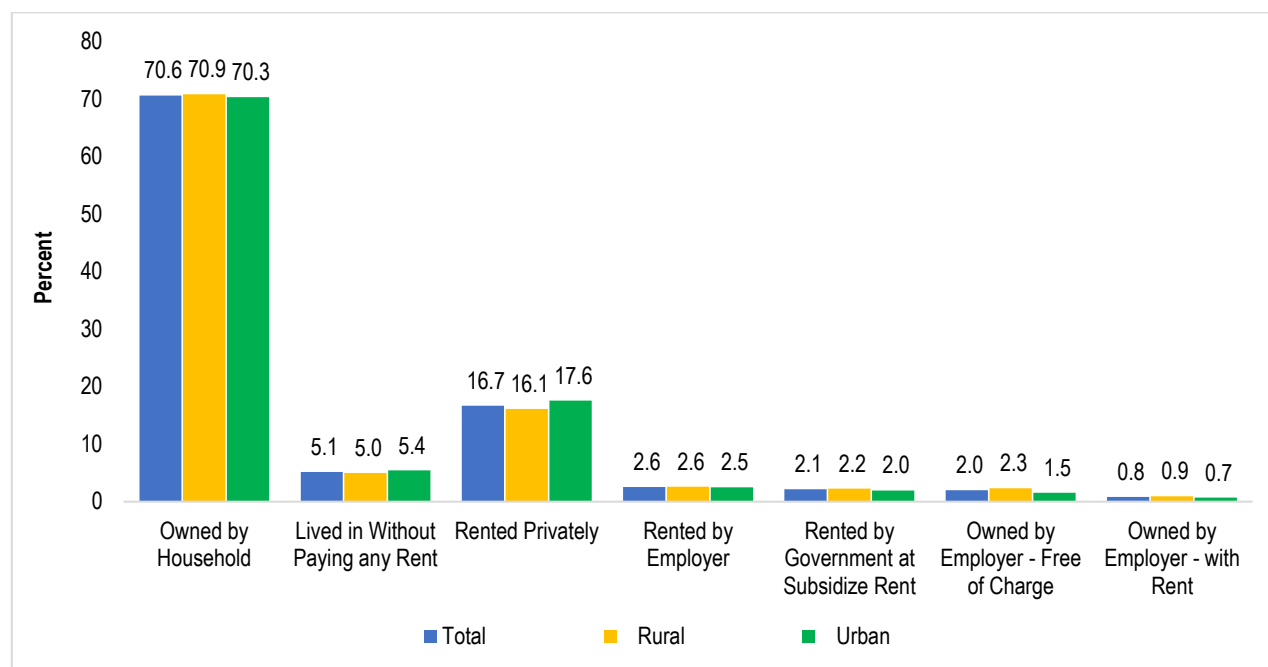
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**244,579**	**70.6**	**5.1**	**16.7**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**0.8**
Rural	147,867	70.9	5.0	16.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	0.9
Urban	96,712	70.3	5.4	17.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	0.7
Male Headed Households	168,038	79.4	5.4	8.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	0.7
Female Headed Households	76,541	51.5	4.6	34.6	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.1
Council								
Njombe District	28,196	82.0	4.2	10.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.6
Njombe Town	52,813	62.3	4.5	26.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.5
Makambako Town	40,576	56.4	4.9	28.4	4.2	3.2	1.7	1.3
Ludewa District	39,578	78.6	4.9	10.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.7
Makete District	31,291	77.1	5.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.8
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	74.2	6.3	9.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.0

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Njombe Region, 38.8 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.3 percent have title deed. Most households have customary type of ownership (41.6%). Female-headed households are more likely (8.8%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (8.0%). Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 1.5 percent in Njombe District to 16.7 percent in Makambako Town (Table 12.2).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Total	**172,792**	**8.3**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**41.6**	**2.1**	**4.9**	**NA**	**38.8**
Rural	133,377	3.1	0.6	1.0	48.4	1.2	4.0	NA	41.8
Urban	39,415	26.1	7.4	5.9	18.5	5.3	8.2	NA	28.6
Male Headed	104,768	8.0	2.1	2.2	41.8	2.2	5.0	NA	38.7
Female Headed	68,024	8.8	2.3	2.0	41.2	2.0	4.8	NA	38.8
Council								NA	
Njombe District	23,119	1.5	0.9	0.9	41.7	1.5	4.6	NA	48.9
Njombe Town	32,895	15.8	4.3	3.4	28.5	3.4	6.7	NA	38.0
Makambako Town	22,874	16.7	5.7	5.3	28.2	5.7	8.1	NA	30.3
Ludewa District	31,091	6.9	0.3	1.3	64.7	0.9	2.9	NA	23.1
Makete District	24,131	5.6	1.7	0.7	39.3	1.0	3.0	NA	48.6
Wanging'ombe District	38,682	3.9	0.8	1.3	43.4	0.9	4.7	NA	45.0

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 Njombe Region, 96.3 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 90 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Improved Roofing Material	Unimproved Roofing Material
Makambako Town	98.7	1.3
Njombe Town	98.6	1.4
Wanging'ombe District	97.1	2.9
Njombe District	96.0	4.0
Makete District	95.5	4.5
Ludewa District	90.9	9.1
Rural	95.0	5.0
Urban	99.3	0.7
Total	96.3	3.7

■ Improved Roofing Material   ■ Unimproved Roofing Material
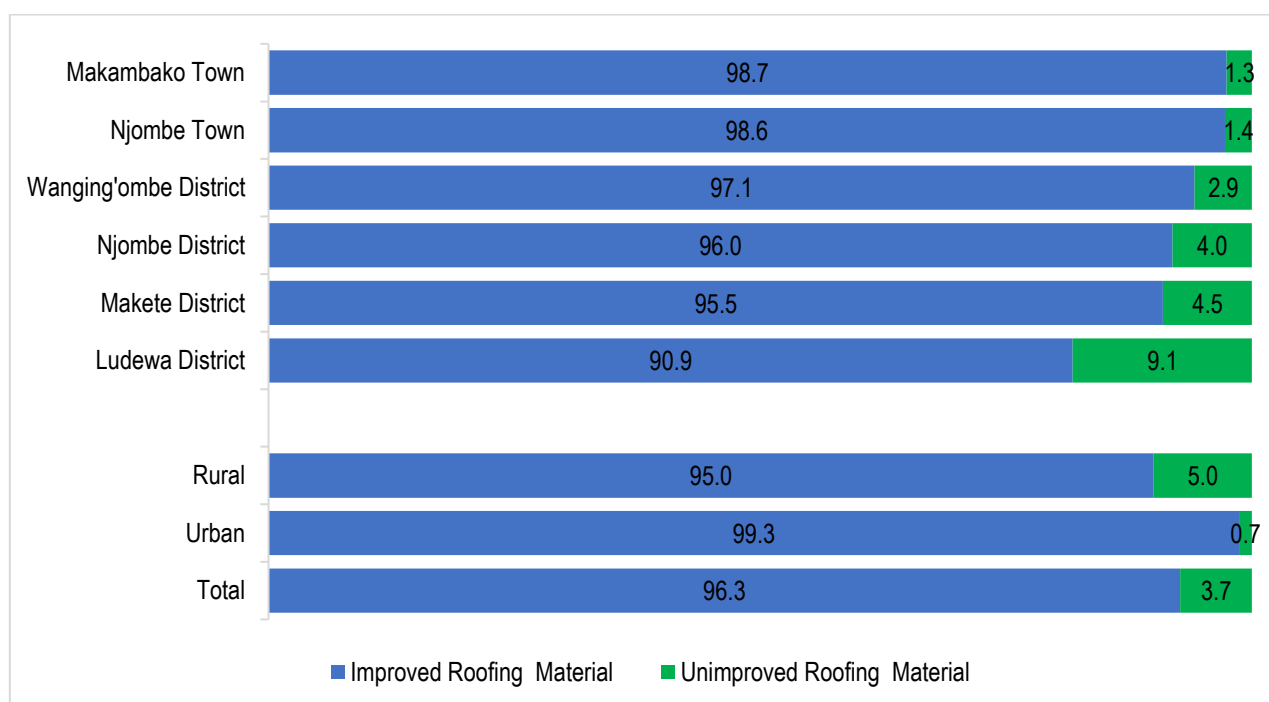
Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (98.9%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 94.8 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 90.7 percent in Ludewa District to 98.5 percent in Makambako Town. The council with the highest percentage (8.7%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Ludewa District.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**96.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Rural	168,038	94.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Urban	76,541	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council									
Njombe District	28,196	95.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
Njombe Town	52,813	98.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Makambako Town	40,576	98.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ludewa District	39,578	90.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Makete District	31,291	95.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	96.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Njombe Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 67.3 while 32.7 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 50.1 percent in Ludewa District to 81.5 percent in Njombe Town (Figure 12.3).

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

Council	Improved Floor Covering Material	Unimproved Floor Covering Material
Njombe Town	81.5	18.5
Makambako Town	81.0	19.0
Wanging'ombe District	66.4	33.6
Makete District	57.7	42.3
Njombe District	57.7	42.3
Ludewa District	50.1	49.9
Rural	56.9	43.1
Urban	90.3	9.7
Total	67.3	32.7
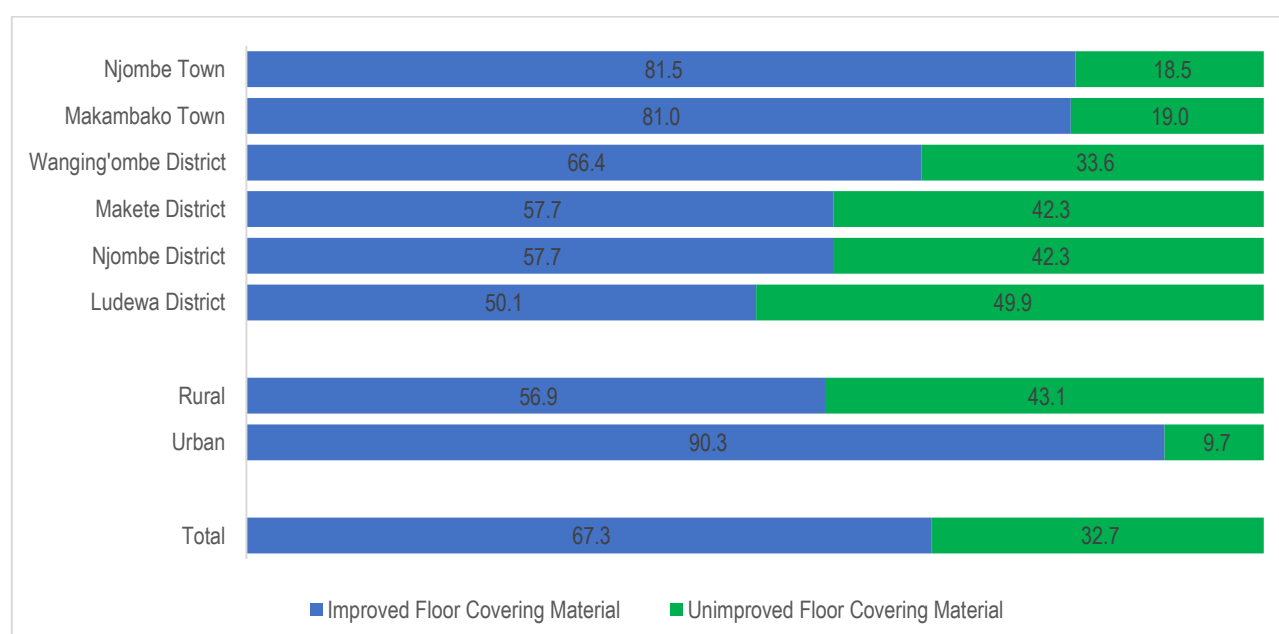
The results further show that, 62.9 percent of households in Njombe Region are living in cement floors followed by earth or sand materials (32.0%). In urban areas, eight out of ten households (80.3%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by ceramic Tiles and earth or sand (9.5% each). On the other hand, in rural areas, 55.0 percent of households are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (42.2%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (73.9%) in Njombe Town Council followed by Makambako Town Council (73.3%) and the lowest percentage is found in Ludewa district council (47.7%)

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others[5]
Total	**244,579**	**62.9**	**4.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**32.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Rural	168,038	55.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	42.2	0.3	0.2
Urban	76,541	80.3	9.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.1
Council											
Njombe District	28,196	55.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	41.8	0.1	0.2
Njombe Town	52,813	73.9	7.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	18.1	0.0	0.1
Makambako Town	40,576	73.3	7.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.1
Ludewa District	39,578	47.7	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	49.0	0.1	0.2
Makete District	31,291	55.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	40.1	1.1	0.1
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	64.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.1	0.1

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Njombe Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (78.3%), followed by sundried bricks (13.4%) and cement/rock bricks (5.0%). In urban areas, 72.4 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks followed by sundried bricks (13.8%). In rural areas, 80.9 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks followed by sundried bricks (13.2%).

Both Wanging'ombe and Ludewa Districts have the highest (91.4%) percentage of households with houses built using baked bricks. Njombe Town has the lowest (55.1%) percentage of households with houses built using baked bricks (Table 12.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of House holds	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/ Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Alumi-nium	Tent/ Containers
Total	**244,579**	**0.9**	**5.0**	**13.4**	**78.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Rural	168,038	0.4	2.3	13.2	80.9	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Urban	76,541	1.9	11.0	13.8	72.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council											
Njombe District	28,196	0.5	1.7	26.1	69.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Njombe Town	52,813	0.8	7.9	34.7	55.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Makambako Town	40,576	2.0	11.2	3.7	81.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ludewa District	39,578	0.6	1.8	2.3	91.4	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Makete District	31,291	1.0	4.4	6.5	82.9	1.3	0.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	0.4	2.0	4.9	91.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Two in ten (22.1%) households have one room for sleeping, 27.2 percent have two rooms and 29.2 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 21.4 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. The Percentage of Female headed househols with one room for sleeping is significantly higher (33.3%) compared with male headed households (17.0%).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (23.5%) in urban than in rural areas (21.2%). Makambako Town has the highest (30.3%) 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 Ludewa District (15.0%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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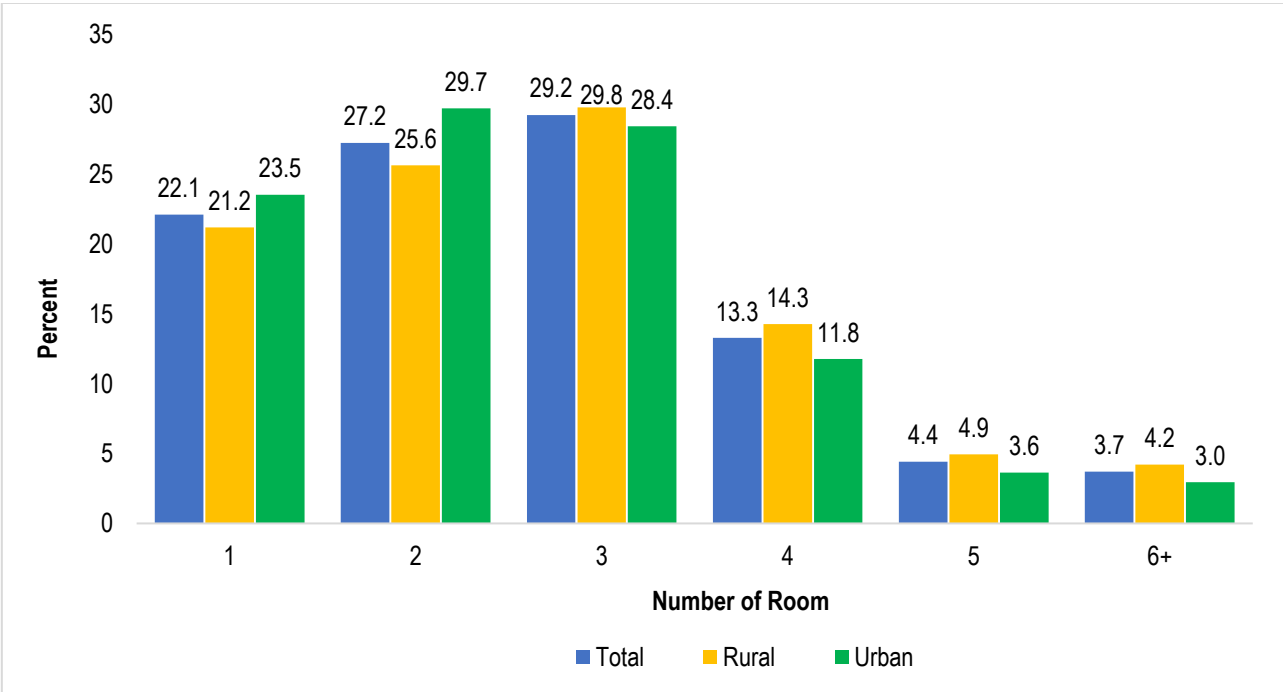
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	**244,579**	**3.6**	**22.1**	**27.2**	**29.2**	**13.3**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**2.7**
Rural	147,867	3.9	21.2	25.6	29.8	14.3	4.9	4.2	2.7
Urban	96,712	3.1	23.5	29.7	28.4	11.8	3.6	3.0	2.5
Male Headed Households	168,038	3.7	17.0	28.6	31.4	14.0	4.8	4.2	2.8
Female Headed Households	76,541	3.3	33.3	24.3	24.4	11.6	3.6	2.8	2.4
Council									
Njombe District	28,196	3.8	16.6	24.9	36.6	14.0	4.5	3.3	2.8
Njombe Town	52,813	3.4	26.8	24.0	26.3	13.7	5.0	4.3	2.6
Makambako Town	40,576	3.5	30.3	25.8	26.1	11.9	3.5	2.4	2.4
Ludewa District	39,578	3.8	15.0	25.7	32.3	15.9	5.8	5.4	2.9
Makete District	31,291	3.4	25.5	33.2	24.7	10.0	3.4	3.2	2.5
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	3.6	17.4	30.5	31.1	13.5	4.1	3.4	2.7

12.4 Water and Sanitation

Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of 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 Njombe region 80.4 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Makete District (92.2%) has the highest percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water while Njombe District (66.2%) have lowest percentage of households using improved sources of drinking (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water
Makete District	92.2	7.8
Makambako Town	89.5	10.5
Wanging'ombe District	83.5	16.5
Njombe Town	77.5	22.5
Ludewa District	71.7	28.3
Njombe District	66.2	33.8
Urban	89.3	10.7
Rural	76.4	23.6
Total	80.4	19.6
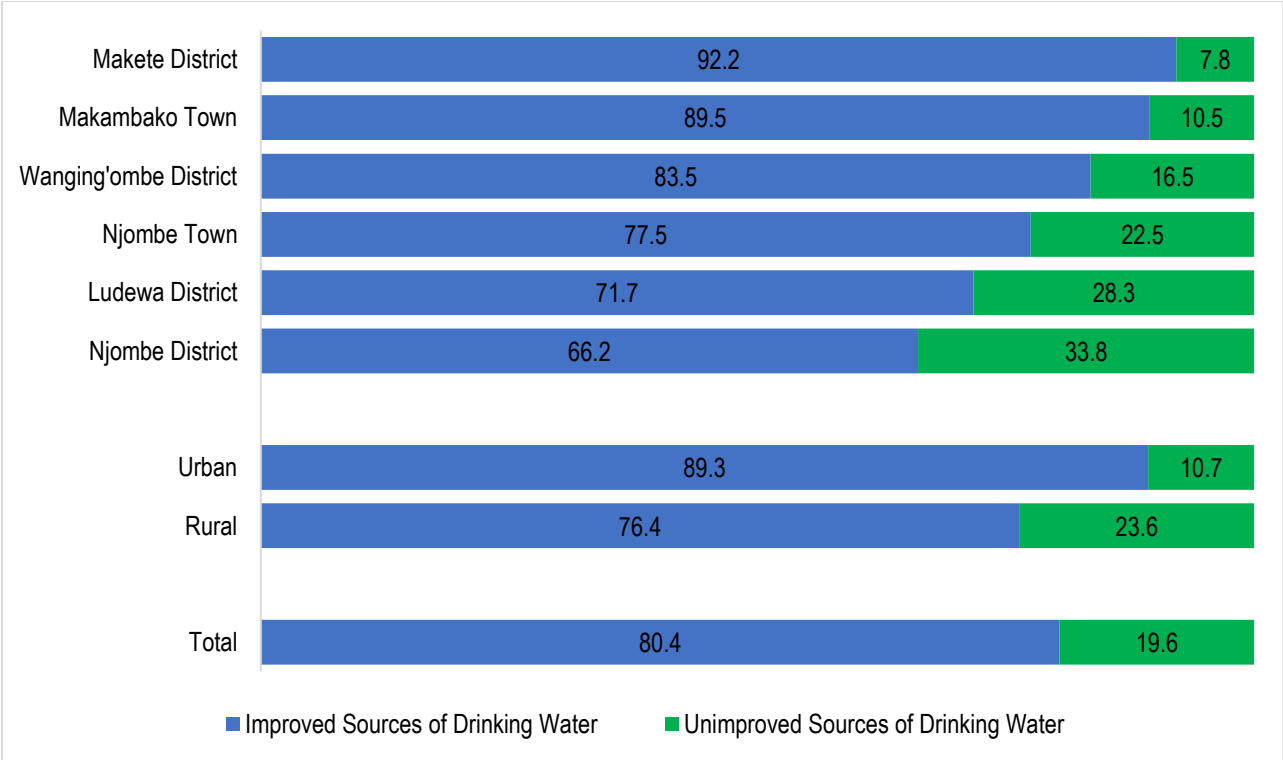
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, more than sixty percent of households (62.4%) in Njombe Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

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

N

Piped Water

IRINGA

MBEYA

Makambako Town Council
42.1

MOROGORO

Wanging'ombe
68.0

Njombe
42.1

Makete
44.8

Njombe Town Council
57.0

Njombe Region: 62.4 %

Urban: 63.2 %

Rural: 61.8 %

Ludewa
57.0

Lake Nyasa

M A L A W I

RUVUMA

Legend
—— International Boundary
--- Regional Boundary
—— Council Boundary
Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

0 - 42.1

42.2 - 44.8

44.9 - 57.0

57.1 - 68.0

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40
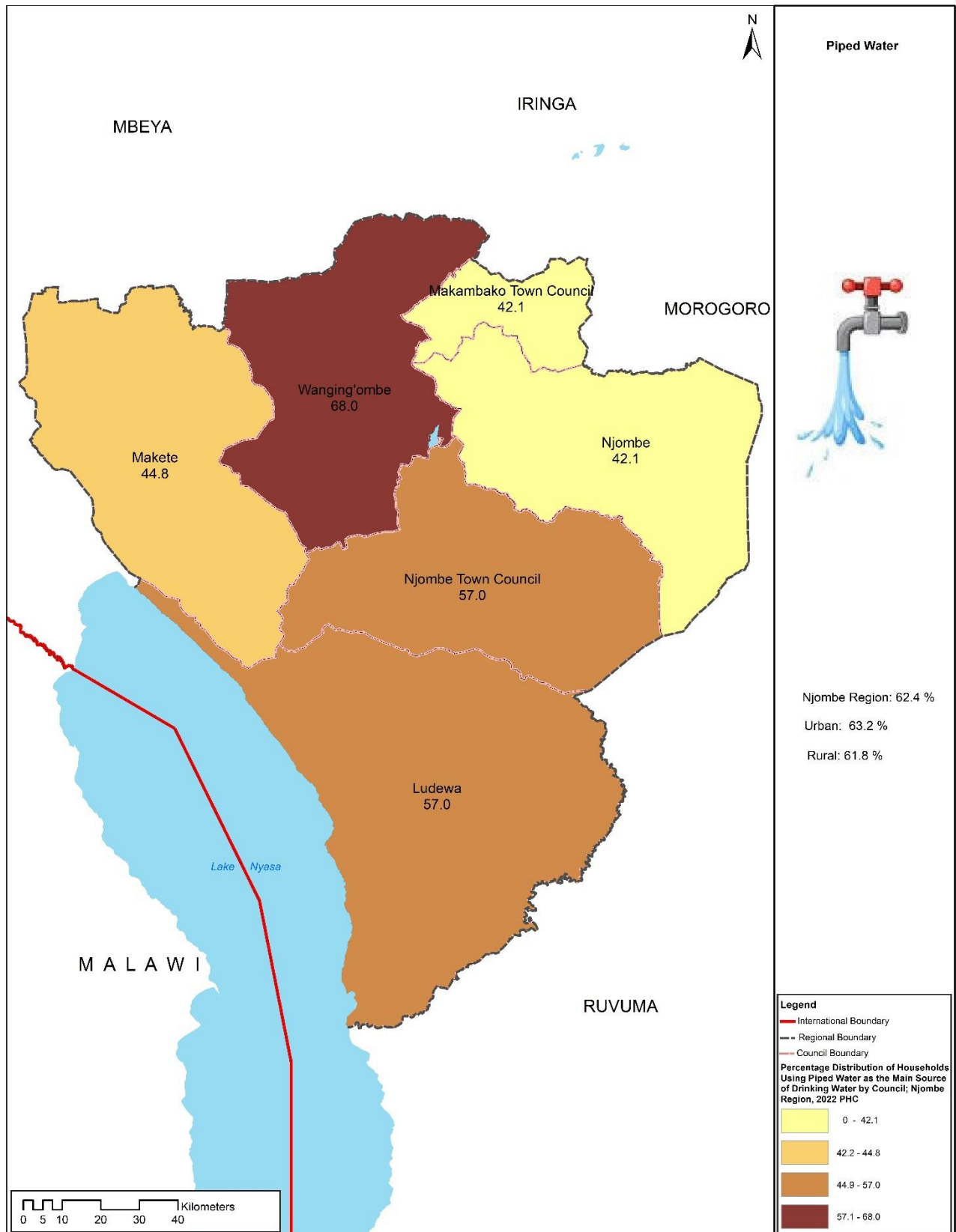
Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 19.6 percent, while 6.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 26.0 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 19.5 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 5.2 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 26.1 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 42.1 percent in Njombe District council to 91.1 percent in Makete District Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	**244,579**	**19.5**	**11.2**	**26.1**	**5.6**	**3.3**	**13.2**	**7.2**	**1.0**	**6.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**5.5**
Rural	147,867	19.5	11.0	26.1	5.2	3.3	13.2	7.2	0.9	7.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.7
Urban	96,712	19.6	11.4	26.0	6.2	3.3	13.1	7.1	1.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.2
Male Headed Households	168,038	16.2	9.3	34.1	6.1	2.9	6.5	8.3	0.9	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.7
Female Headed Household	76,541	26.8	15.3	8.4	4.5	4.2	27.7	4.6	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.8
Council															
Njombe District	28,196	3.6	2.8	34.3	1.4	3.4	18.2	8.0	2.2	19.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8
Njombe Town	52,813	23.0	11.6	19.5	2.8	2.6	15.9	8.9	1.4	8.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.0
Makambako Town	40,576	17.3	11.4	12.8	3.2	4.5	37.6	5.6	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.3
Ludewa District	39,578	16.2	9.7	34.6	7.4	0.9	2.0	6.4	0.6	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	16.4
Makete District	31,291	37.6	15.9	27.6	10.0	0.1	0.5	3.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	18.0	13.3	31.1	8.6	6.8	4.8	8.7	0.5	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5

Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco, 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.

About eighty percent (80.3%) of households in Njombe Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 74.4 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is slightly below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Njombe District Council has the highest percentage (93.8%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Ludewa District Council has the lowest (62.1%). The most commonly (29.5%) used toilet facilities in private households are flush/pour flush to covered pit. A higher proportion of households using flush/pour flush to covered pit are in urban than in rural areas (47.1% in urban and 21.5% rural). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.2 percent in Njombe Town Council to 0.7 percent in Makete 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
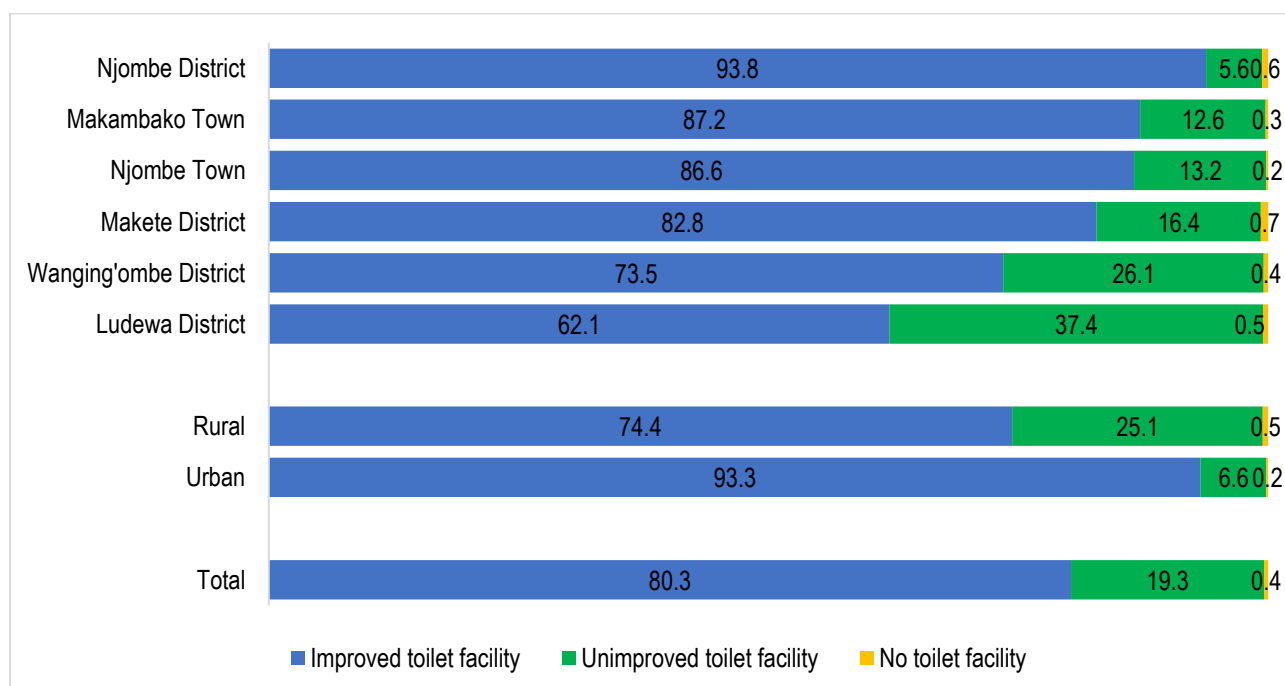
Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	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	**244,579**	**3.9**	**9.0**	**29.5**	**2.2**	**9.7**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**12.1**	**19.0**	**0.3**	**0.4**
Rural	168,038	2.1	6.5	21.5	1.6	10.5	7.7	8.3	16.3	24.7	0.4	0.5
Urban	76,541	7.8	14.4	47.1	3.5	8.1	4.4	4.9	3.1	6.3	0.2	0.2
Male Headed Households	147,867	3.8	8.9	29.3	2.1	9.7	6.8	7.1	12.6	18.8	0.3	0.5
Female Headed Households	96,712	4.0	9.1	29.9	2.3	9.7	6.4	7.3	11.4	19.2	0.3	0.4
Council												
Njombe District	28,196	1.3	11.3	39.4	2.5	22.7	5.6	8.7	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.6
Njombe Town	52,813	5.2	12.2	35.0	2.4	8.8	6.8	7.2	9.0	13.1	0.2	0.2
Makambako Town	40,576	6.1	13.2	42.1	3.8	9.8	3.5	4.6	4.1	12.6	0.0	0.3
Ludewa District	39,578	1.6	2.8	9.5	1.0	5.8	3.3	4.6	33.5	37.3	0.1	0.5
Makete District	31,291	6.2	8.4	36.6	1.9	11.3	3.5	4.7	10.1	15.2	1.3	0.7
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	2.6	6.3	19.6	1.5	5.6	14.1	11.9	11.8	25.4	0.6	0.4

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households use firewood (66.4%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (21.7%). In rural areas 66.9 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 65.7 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 20.8 and in urban areas it is 23.1 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 33.0 percent in Makambako Town to 83.8 percent in Ludewa District . On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 6.3 percent in Ludewa District to 52.3 percent in Makambako Town (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**0.4**	**3.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**21.7**	**66.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**
Rural	147,867	3.4	3.8	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.8	66.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Urban	96,712	3.6	3.5	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	23.1	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Male Headed Households	168,038	1.7	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Female Headed Households	76,541	7.4	1.8	0.3	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	54.7	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Council															
Njombe District	28,196	2.2	3.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.9	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Njombe Town	52,813	3.9	3.1	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	36.7	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Makambako Town	40,576	7.0	1.4	0.0	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	52.3	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Ludewa District	39,578	1.8	4.8	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.3	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Makete District	31,291	3.9	5.6	0.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	7.2	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	2.2	4.3	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.9	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.8 percent in 2012 to 11.1 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Makambako Town from 1.6 percent in 2012 to 13.8 percent in 2022 and Njombe Town from 1.3 percent in 2012 to 12.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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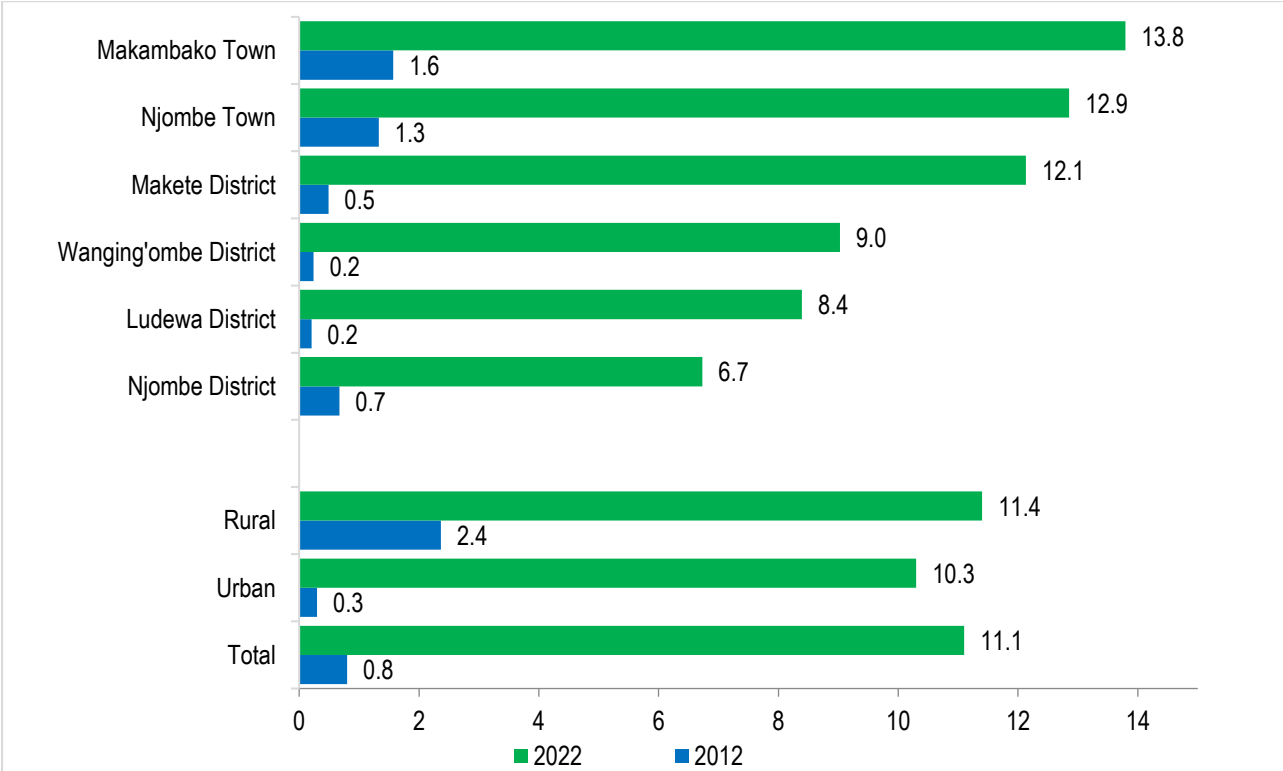
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 41.8 percent of households use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 35.9 percent of households using electricity from the national grid (TANESCO). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 15.7 percent in Ludewa District Council to 64.1 percent in Makambako Town Council.

Councils with low percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Wanging'ombe District (56.2%) followed by Ludewa District (53.1%) (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
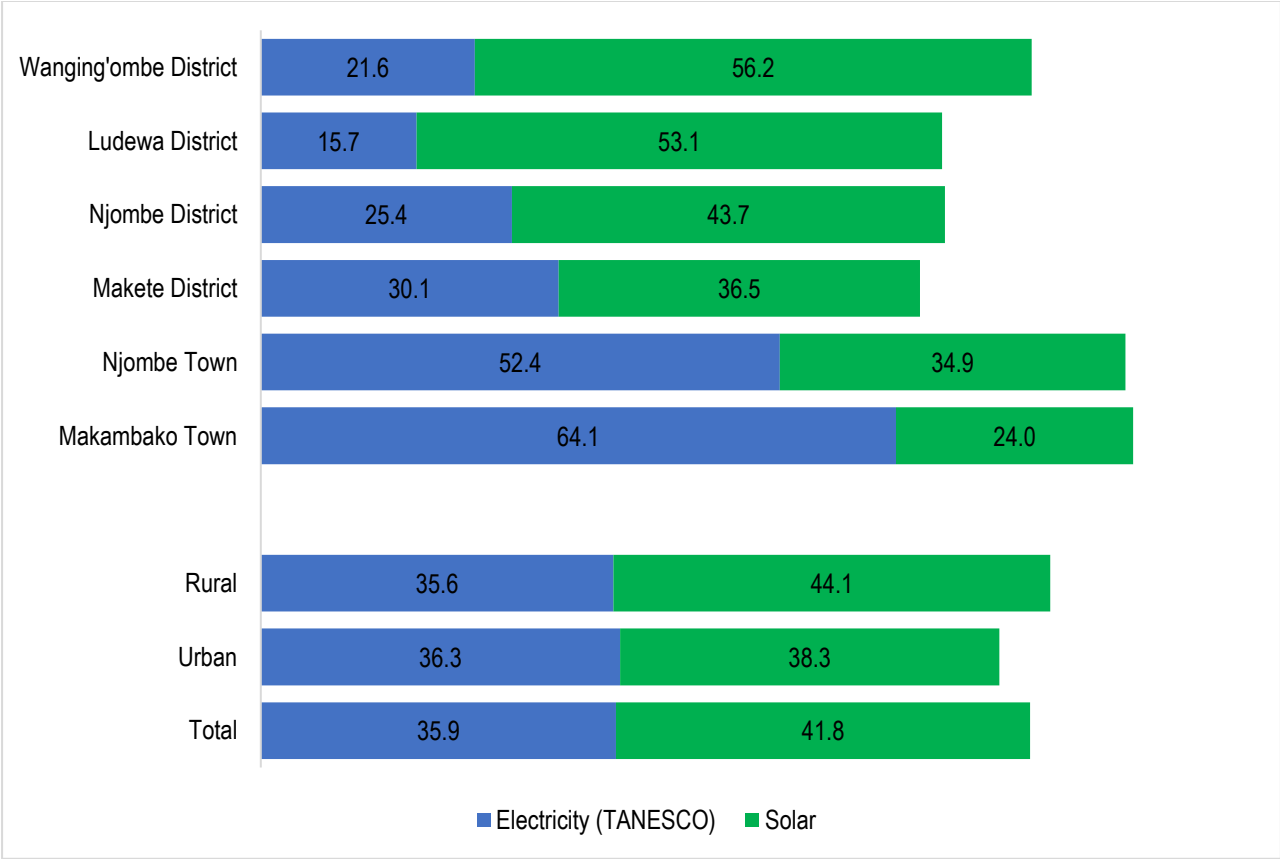
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Njombe Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 11.9 percent in 2012 to 35.9 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

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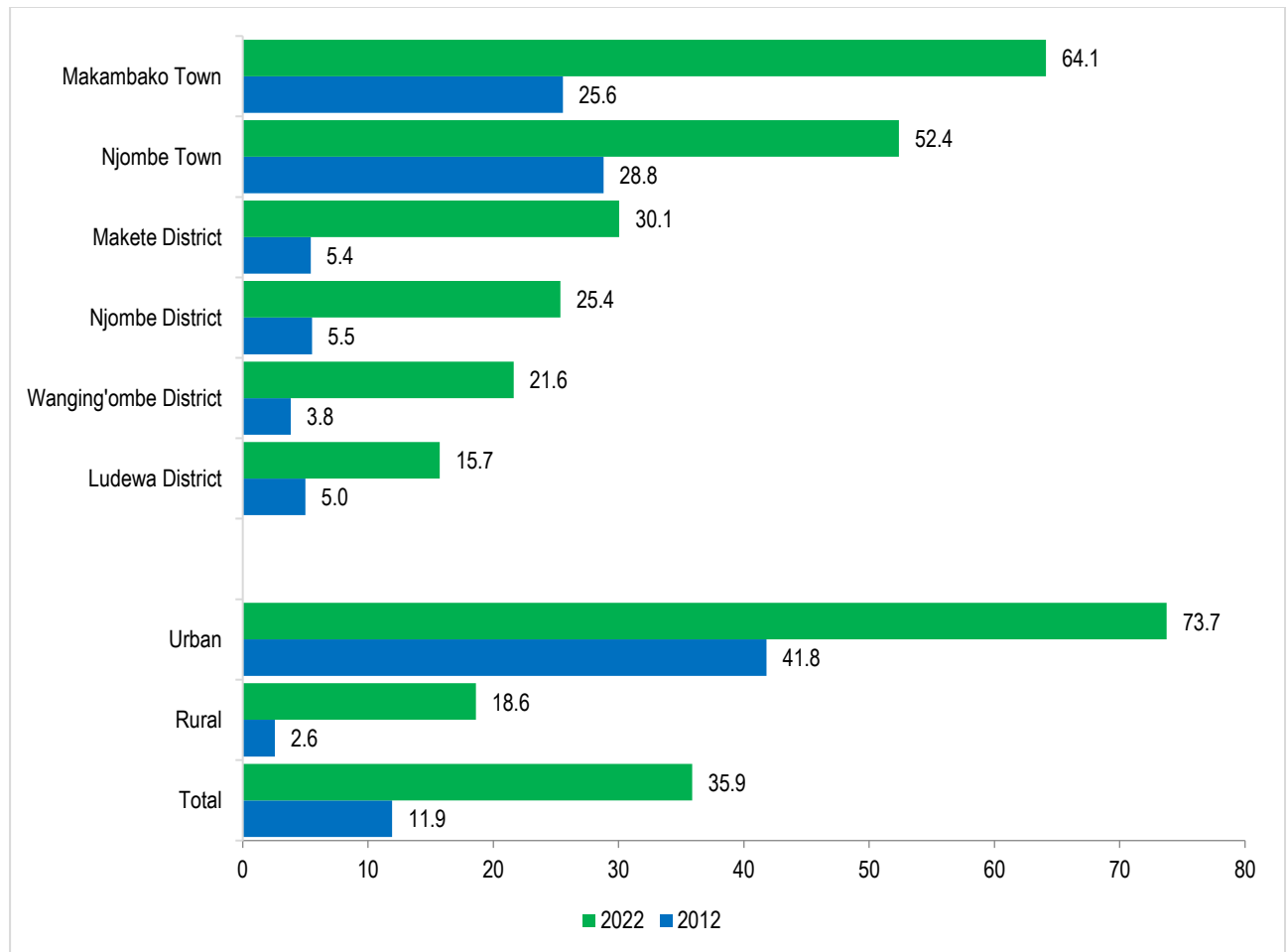
Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

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 Recharge-able Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	**244,579**	**35.9**	**41.8**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**2.4**	**15.8**	**0.0**
Rural	147,867	35.6	44.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.1	14.0	0.0
Urban	96,712	36.3	38.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.7	18.4	0.0
Male Headed Households	168,038	18.6	53.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	3.1	20.5	0.0
Female Headed Households	76,541	73.7	16.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	5.5	0.1
Council														
Njombe District	28,196	25.4	43.7	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.8	20.9	0.1
Njombe Town	52,813	52.4	34.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	8.1	0.1
Makambako Town	40,576	64.1	24.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	8.7	0.0
Ludewa District	39,578	15.7	53.1	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.5	19.9	0.0
Makete District	31,291	30.1	36.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	4.8	24.1	0.0
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	21.6	56.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.8	18.1	0.1

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Nearly four out of ten (38.7%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (37.4%). In urban areas, 38.1 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burying or pit (36.2%) and regularly collected (17.0%). In rural areas 39.1 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (38.2%) and regularly collected (14.4%). Makambako Town Council has the highest percentage (45.5%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Njombe Town Council (21.4%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**15.5**	**1.6**	**38.7**	**0.2**	**37.4**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**0.4**
Rural	147,867	14.4	1.6	39.1	0.2	38.2	1.3	0.0	4.8	0.4
Urban	96,712	17.0	1.6	38.1	0.2	36.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	0.4
Male Headed Households	168,038	5.0	0.5	42.8	0.2	43.6	1.6	0.0	5.7	0.6
Female Headed Households	76,541	38.4	3.9	29.7	0.1	23.9	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.2
Council										
Njombe District	28,196	4.6	0.4	35.7	0.1	55.6	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.4
Njombe Town	52,813	21.4	2.6	39.7	0.1	32.4	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.3
Makambako Town	40,576	45.5	4.1	18.9	0.1	22.5	1.1	0.0	7.4	0.2
Ludewa District	39,578	7.0	1.1	41.4	0.1	46.9	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.6
Makete District	31,291	3.9	0.2	49.6	0.1	42.4	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.5
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	5.4	0.4	46.0	0.3	34.2	2.1	0.1	11.0	0.6

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (67.9%) and private individuals (27.2%) are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. and Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural and urban areas are more likely to use councils than private collectors (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
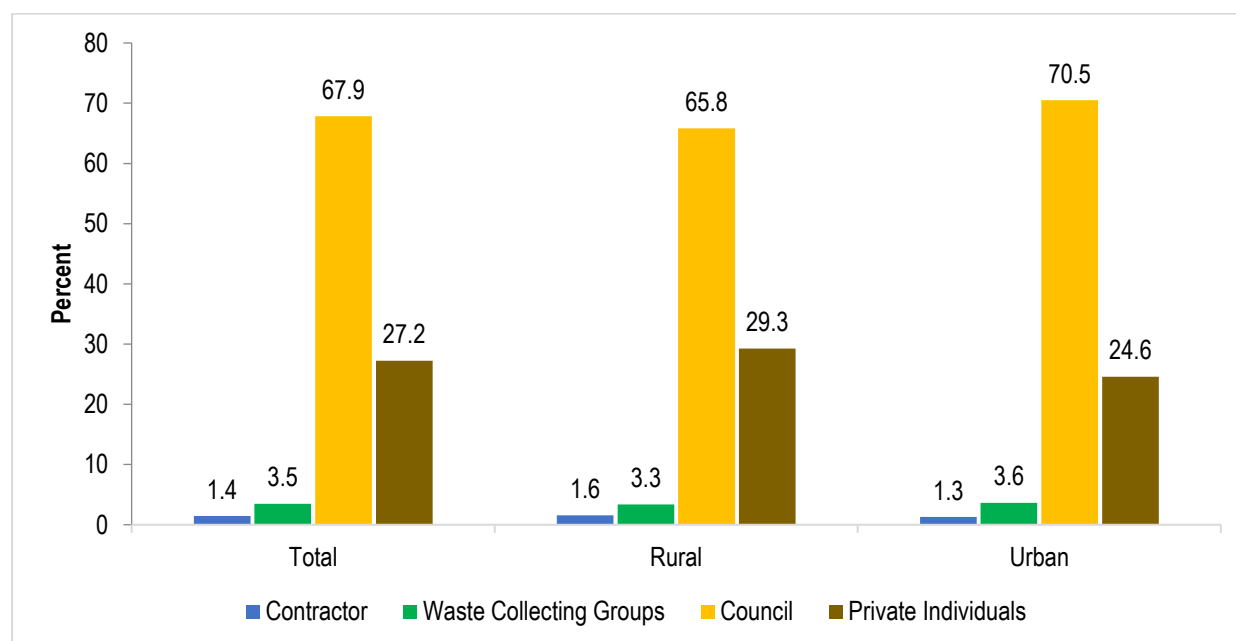
Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**41,721**	**1.4**	**3.5**	**67.9**	**27.2**
Rural	23,663	1.6	3.3	65.8	29.3
Urban	18,058	1.3	3.6	70.5	24.6
Male Headed Households	9,365	2.1	5.5	3.0	89.5
Female Headed Households	32,356	1.2	2.9	86.6	9.2
Council					
Njombe District	1,413	0.7	1.9	2.8	94.6
Njombe Town	12,659	1.7	4.3	82.0	11.9
Makambako Town	20,122	0.8	1.9	87.8	9.6
Ludewa District	3,200	0.9	2.7	1.7	94.7
Makete District	1,288	5.6	16.7	1.9	75.8
Wanging'ombe District	3,039	3.8	6.4	4.7	85.1

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to electronic products that are unwanted, not working and approaching 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 55.1 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (56.1%) and 54.4 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as the main method of disposal is highest (72.1%) in Makambako Town Council followed by Njombe Town Council (56.1%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Njombe District Council (45.6%) and Ludewa District Council (47.7%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**55.1**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**14.5**	**19.3**	**4.4**	**1.3**
Rural	147,867	54.4	1.8	0.3	3.2	0.2	14.6	19.6	4.6	1.3
Urban	96,712	56.1	2.0	0.2	3.0	0.2	14.3	18.8	4.1	1.3
Male Headed Households	168,038	49.4	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.2	17.0	23.0	5.2	1.2
Female Headed Households	76,541	67.5	5.7	0.4	2.0	0.2	9.0	11.2	2.5	1.5
Council										
Njombe District	28,196	45.6	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.3	18.3	21.4	9.7	1.1
Njombe Town	52,813	56.1	4.3	0.7	3.3	0.1	12.4	19.6	2.6	0.9
Makambako Town	40,576	72.1	5.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	6.9	9.1	2.8	1.3
Ludewa District	39,578	47.7	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.2	15.9	25.6	6.4	1.2
Makete District	31,291	51.7	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.2	16.2	23.4	2.4	2.3
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	53.5	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.2	18.4	18.5	4.1	1.2

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, mot+orcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Njombe Region, a bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (20.4%) followed by motorcycles (11.1%) and motor vehicles (2.7%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in female-headed households (21.5%) compared with male-headed households (19.9%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (25.5%) in households living in rural areas than in urban areas (12.6%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 7.3 percent in Ludewa District Council to 35.3 percent in Makambako Town Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**20.4**	**2.7**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.1**
Rural	147,867	25.5	3.4	15.4	0.5	0.4	1.3
Urban	96,712	12.6	1.6	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.7
Male Headed Households	168,038	19.9	1.4	12.3	0.3	0.2	1.4
Female Headed Households	76,541	21.5	5.5	8.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
Council							
Njombe District	28,196	29.1	2.3	15.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Njombe Town	52,813	13.2	4.7	11.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Makambako Town	40,576	35.3	3.8	7.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Ludewa District	39,578	7.3	1.1	10.1	0.1	0.2	1.3
Makete District	31,291	7.4	2.0	10.5	0.1	0.2	2.9
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	29.2	1.6	11.7	0.4	0.2	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, 72.1 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is slightly higher (73.7%) in rural than in urban areas (69.7%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is higher (81.4%) than for female headed households (51.8%). Other assets owned by households are charcoal iron (12.9%), electric iron (9.6%), electric or gas cooker (7.2%) and refrigerator or freezer (1.9%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**72.1**	**9.6**	**12.9**	**7.2**	**1.9**
Rural	147,867	73.7	10.2	14.5	7.5	1.9
Urban	96,712	69.7	8.8	10.3	6.7	1.7
Male Headed Households	168,038	81.4	4.0	12.7	2.5	0.5
Female Headed Households	76,541	51.8	21.9	13.2	17.5	4.8
Council						
Njombe District	28,196	83.4	5.7	13.3	3.2	0.7
Njombe Town	52,813	62.7	16.3	12.5	13.1	3.2
Makambako Town	40,576	58.0	14.1	12.3	11.8	3.5
Ludewa District	39,578	78.2	5.6	10.9	2.6	1.2
Makete District	31,291	77.5	8.2	13.0	5.0	0.7
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	78.9	5.3	14.9	4.4	1.1

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Njombe Region, 76.0 percent of households own land or farm and 71.5 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is slightly higher among households living in rural areas (78.2%) than in urban areas (72.5%) Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (73.6% versus 68.1%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 59.9 percent in Makambako Town Council to 85.1 percent in Njombe District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of

households' own hand hoe ranges from 55.3 percent in Makambako Town Council to 85.6 percent in Njombe District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agriculture Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Njombe 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	**244,579**	**5.2**	**0.3**	**71.5**	**1.9**	**4.9**	**76.0**	**0.2**
Rural	147,867	6.5	0.4	73.6	2.4	6.3	78.2	0.2
Urban	96,712	3.1	0.3	68.1	1.1	2.8	72.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	168,038	7.0	0.3	79.1	1.9	6.6	86.0	0.2
Female Headed Households	76,541	1.1	0.4	54.6	1.9	1.3	53.9	0.2
Council								
Njombe District	28,196	7.2	0.3	85.6	2.8	7.1	85.1	0.2
Njombe Town	52,813	1.5	0.3	66.9	3.4	1.9	65.6	0.2
Makambako Town	40,576	4.8	0.4	55.3	0.9	4.1	59.9	0.2
Ludewa District	39,578	4.3	0.3	75.2	1.2	3.8	83.6	0.2
Makete District	31,291	0.7	0.3	75.6	1.0	1.1	82.6	0.2
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	11.3	0.4	75.8	1.7	10.5	84.4	0.2

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (85.2%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- Almost two out of ten (17.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- About two thirds (67.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Almost nine out of ten households (86.3%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Njombe Region.
- About one percent (1.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and about two percent (2.2%) own laptop computers.
- Nine out of ten (85.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.4%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with university and other related education level (77.9%).

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.

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 49.7 percent of households in Njombe Region have a radio. Higher proportion of households with radios are in urban areas (60.5%) than in rural areas (44.8%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radios is Njombe District (100%), followed by Njombe Town (61.0%) and Makete District (41.5%). Ludewa District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radios (30.1%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 23.9 percent of the households in Njombe Region own televisions. Analysis by place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (42.7%) of households with television sets than rural areas (15.3%). Across councils, Makambako Town has the highest proportion of households owning television

(33.4%), followed by NjombeTown (33.2%) and Njombe District (28.6%). On the other hand Ludewa Council has the smallest proportion (13.2%), followed by Wanging'ombe District (15.9%) (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 about one percent (1.04%) of households in Njombe Region has landline telephones. Households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in rural areas (1.1%) than in urban areas (0.8%). Njombe District has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (4.8%). There is no significant difference for percentages of households owning landline telephones for the remaining councils. (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.3 percent of households in Njombe Region have Internet facilities. Urban areas have a higher proportion (0.5%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Njombe Town has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.4%), followed by Makambako Town (0.3%) while Njombe District, Ludewa, Makete and Wanging'ombe Districts have relatively small percentages of households with internet facilities (0.2%) each (Table 13.1).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Household							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	**244,579**	**49.7**	**32.6**	**17.1**	**23.9**	**17.0**	**6.9**	**1.0**	**0.3**
Rural	168,038	44.8	30.8	14.0	15.3	11.6	3.7	1.1	0.2
Urban	76,541	60.5	36.6	23.8	42.7	28.8	13.9	0.8	0.5
Council									
Njombe District	28,196	100.0	67.6	32.4	28.6	20.9	7.7	4.8	0.2
Njombe Town	52,813	61.0	36.6	24.4	33.2	22.2	11.0	0.7	0.4
Makambako Town	40,576	40.9	27.5	13.4	33.4	24.2	9.2	0.8	0.3
Ludewa District	39,578	30.1	21.1	9.1	13.2	9.7	3.5	0.4	0.2
Makete District	31,291	41.5	26.3	15.2	18.3	12.6	5.8	0.4	0.2
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	37.7	26.3	11.5	15.9	12.1	3.8	0.4	0.2

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 85.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher mobile phone ownership (89.6%) than rural areas (83.3%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (88.6%) than females (82.3%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils ; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC
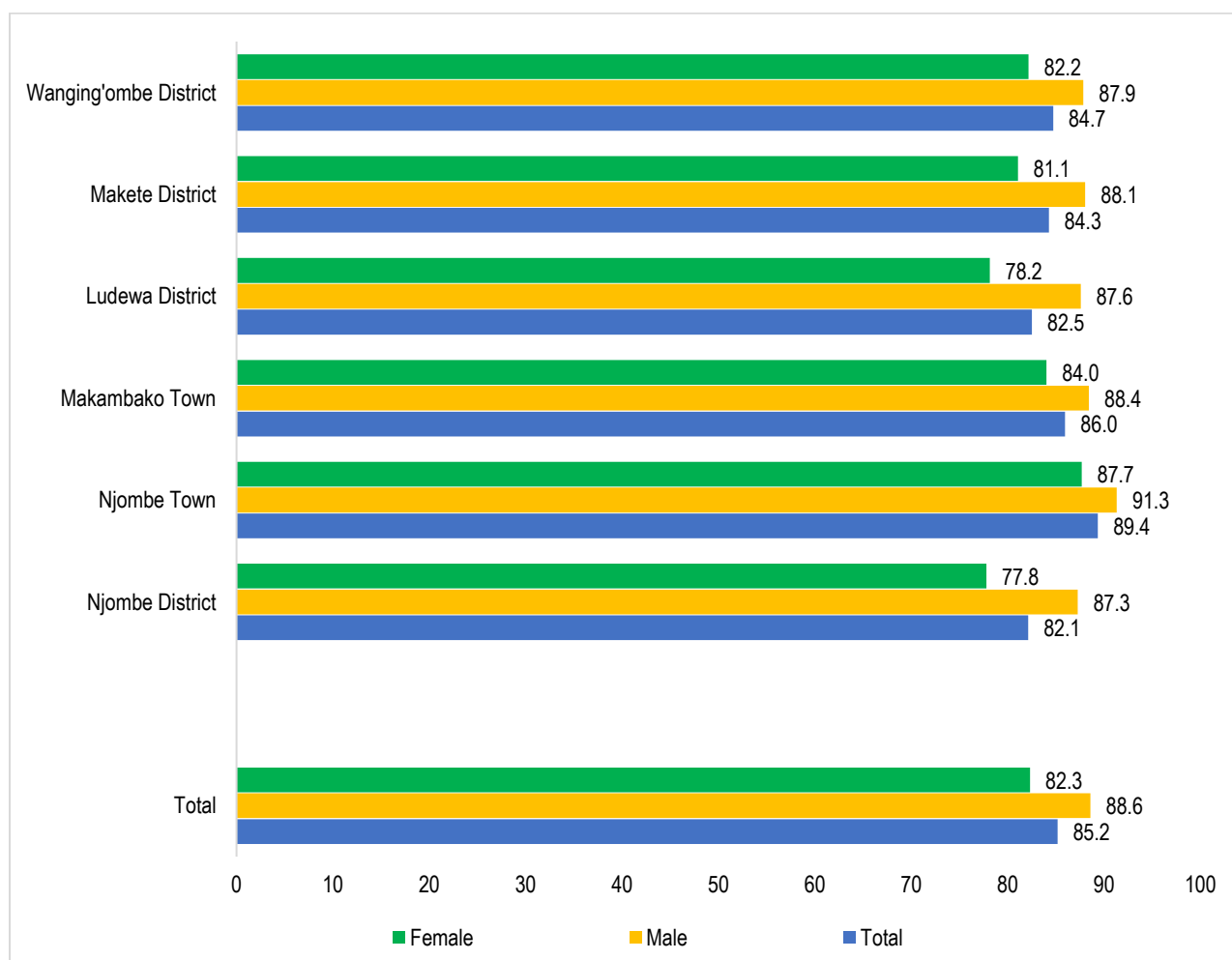
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**537,780**	**244,418**	**293,362**	**85.2**	**88.6**	**82.3**	**17.2**	**20.2**	**14.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**67.4**	**67.8**	**67.0**
Rural	377,557	173,857	203,700	83.3	87.7	79.6	11.0	14.0	8.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	71.8	73.3	70.6
Urban	160,223	70,561	89,662	89.6	90.9	88.5	31.9	35.8	28.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	56.9	54.4	58.8
Council															
Njombe District	64,080	29,296	34,784	82.1	87.3	77.8	12.1	15.1	9.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	69.4	71.5	67.6
Njombe Town	113,815	52,205	61,610	89.4	91.3	87.7	25.9	29.1	23.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	62.8	61.7	63.8
Makambako Town	86,316	37,982	48,334	86.0	88.4	84.0	24.4	27.1	22.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	60.7	60.6	60.8
Ludewa District	89,461	41,443	48,018	82.5	87.6	78.2	11.1	14.1	8.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	71.1	73.1	69.3
Makete District	68,373	31,456	36,917	84.3	88.1	81.1	14.2	17.9	11.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	69.6	69.6	69.5
Wanging'ombe District	115,735	52,036	63,699	84.7	87.9	82.2	12.8	15.6	10.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	71.5	71.8	71.2

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

MBEYA

IRINGA

Any Mobilephones
Njombe Region 85.2 %

MOROGORO

Makambako Town Council
86.0

Wanging'ombe
84.7

Njombe
82.1

Makete
84.3

Njombe Town Council
89.4

Ludewa
82.5

RUVUMA

Lake Nyasa

M A L A W I

N

Legend
— International Boundary
— Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15
Years and Above Owning Any Mobilephones
by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC.

	0 - 82.1
	82.2 - 82.5
	82.6 - 84.7
	84.8 - 86.0
	86.1 - 89.4

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

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

Both Smartphones and non Smartphone

Njombe Region 17.2 %

MBEYA

IRINGA

MOROGORO

Makambako Town Council
24.4

Wanging'ombe
12.8

Njombe
12.1

Makete
14.2

Njombe Town Council
25.9

RUVUMA

Ludewa
11.1

Lake Nyasa

MALAWI

Legend
— International Boundary
— Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non Smartphone by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

- 0 - 11.1
- 11.1 - 12.1
- 12.1 - 12.8
- 12.8 - 14.2
- 14.2 - 25.9

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

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

Smartphones or Tablet Only

Njombe Region 0.6 %

MBEYA

IRINGA

MOROGORO

Makambako Town Council
0.9

Wanging'ombe
0.4

Njombe
0.6

Makete
0.5

Njombe Town Council
0.7

Lake Nyasa

Ludewa
0.4

RUVUMA

MALAWI

Legend
— International Boundary
— Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

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

0 - 0.4

0.4 - 0.5

0.5 - 0.6

0.6 - 0.7

0.7 - 0.9

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

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

Non Smartphones Only
Njombe Region 67.4 %

MBEYA

IRINGA

MOROGORO

Makambako Town Council
60.7

Wanging'ombe
71.5

Njombe
69.4

Makete
69.6

Njombe Town Council
62.8

Ludewa
71.1

Lake Nyasa

RUVUMA

MALAWI

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

Legend
— International Boundary
— Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons
Aged 15 Years and Above Owning
Only Non Smartphones by Council;
Njombe Region, 2022 PHC.

0 - 60.7
60.7 - 62.8
62.8 - 69.4
69.4 - 69.6
69.6 - 71.5

13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that in Njombe Region 86.3 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above owns any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (93.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.1%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phones is 24.8 percent and 81.6 percent for non-smartphones. The proportion of households owning smartphones is higher (42.7%) in urban than in rural areas (16.7%) while there is no significant difference for ownership of non-smartphones between urban and rural areas.

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent Results also indicate that Njombe Town has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (35.4%), followed by Makambako Town (33.6%) while Ludewa District recorded 16.6 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.3).

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

Council	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	**244,579**	**86.3**	**24.8**	**81.6**
Rural	168,038	83.1	16.7	81.2
Urban	76,541	93.3	42.7	82.4
Council				
Njombe District	28,196	82.9	18.6	80.3
Njombe Town	52,813	91.3	35.4	83.4
Makambako Town	40,576	89.7	33.6	81.3
Ludewa District	39,578	81.9	16.6	79.4
Makete District	31,291	83.5	20.8	80.2
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	85.5	19.2	83.0

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 Njombe Region; it is owned by 58.3 percent of all individuals (59.0% males and

57.7% females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 56.5 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 62.8 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphone is the highest for individuals aged 20 - 29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest for individuals aged 25 -59 years. The results also show that the proportion of ownership of non-smart phones increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point for individuals aged 25 -59 years, thereafter decreases steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position for individuals aged 20 - 29 years and then steadily decreases to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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

192
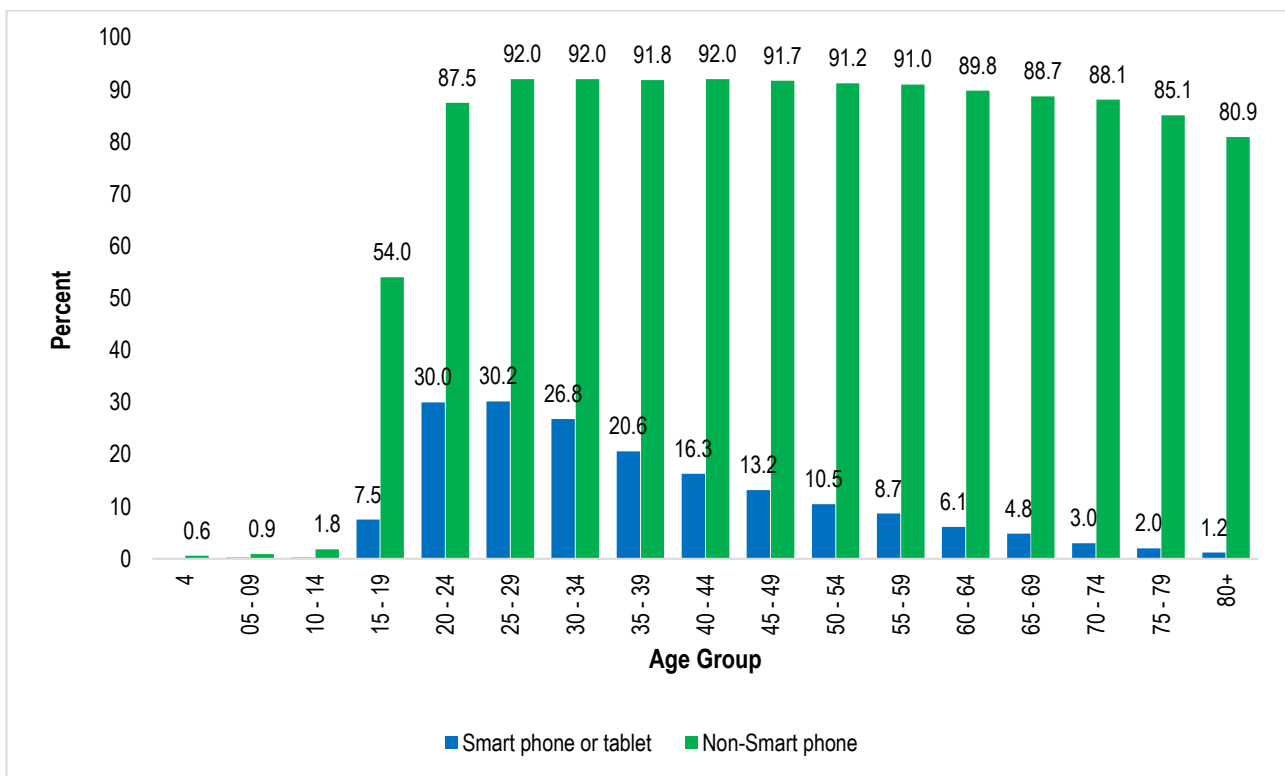
Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phonesby Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups ; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Non-smartphone | | | | | | | | | Smartphone | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	58.3	59.0	57.7	56.5	57.9	55.2	62.8	61.9	63.5	12.3	13.9	10.8	7.8	9.5	6.3	23.1	25.0	21.5
4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 - 9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
10- 14	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
15 - 19	54.0	55.2	52.8	51.8	53.6	50.0	58.6	59.2	58.1	7.5	8.5	6.5	5.4	6.2	4.4	12.0	13.8	10.5
20 - 24	87.5	89.6	85.8	85.2	88.1	82.6	91.7	92.6	91.0	30.0	32.5	28.0	22.5	25.6	19.7	44.0	47.0	41.8
25 - 29	92.0	95.2	89.4	89.6	94.1	85.7	96.2	97.4	95.2	30.2	33.0	27.8	21.4	24.7	18.4	45.3	48.9	42.8
30 - 34	92.0	96.1	88.4	89.5	95.1	84.5	96.5	98.0	95.3	26.8	30.7	23.4	18.1	22.0	14.5	42.7	47.4	38.8
35 - 39	91.8	96.2	88.1	89.6	95.3	84.7	96.4	98.0	95.1	20.6	25.0	16.8	12.8	17.1	9.2	36.6	41.9	32.4
40 - 44	92.0	96.9	87.8	90.1	96.3	84.8	96.8	98.3	95.4	16.3	19.9	13.2	9.5	12.6	6.8	33.1	37.7	29.2
45 - 49	91.7	96.8	87.3	90.0	96.2	84.8	96.6	98.4	94.9	13.2	17.0	10.0	7.7	11.1	5.0	29.6	33.8	25.7
50 - 54	91.2	97.2	86.5	89.8	96.7	84.4	96.4	98.9	94.3	10.5	14.2	7.6	6.1	9.1	3.9	26.5	32.0	21.8
55 - 59	91.0	97.3	86.1	89.7	97.0	84.1	96.3	98.2	94.8	8.7	12.5	5.8	4.9	7.5	2.9	24.5	31.9	18.3
60 - 64	89.8	97.1	84.5	88.7	96.8	82.9	94.6	98.4	91.6	6.1	9.1	3.9	3.4	5.4	1.9	18.4	25.5	13.0
65 - 69	88.7	96.8	83.4	87.8	96.7	82.0	92.9	97.2	90.3	4.8	7.3	3.2	2.7	4.4	1.5	15.4	22.2	11.1
70 - 74	88.1	95.7	83.2	87.6	95.4	82.6	91.0	97.1	86.7	3.0	5.1	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.1	8.7	14.4	4.7
75 - 79	85.1	94.8	79.1	84.9	94.5	78.9	86.2	96.5	80.3	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.1	4.9	10.4	1.8
80 +	80.9	90.8	75.7	81.2	91.3	75.8	79.2	87.8	75.1	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	3.8	6.4	2.6

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 (98.4%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (75.2%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphones ownership is higher among males than females in all education levels (Table 13.5).

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

| Education | Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	77.8	78.0	77.7	75.9	75.9	75.8	83.3	85.0	82.3	302	138	164	217	104	113	85	34	51
Primary School (1 - 8)	88.5	92.1	85.2	87.0	91.3	82.8	93.0	94.7	91.7	272,516	135,227	137,289	201,105	103,453	97,652	71,411	31,774	39,637
Secondary School O – level (1 - 4)	75.2	76.3	74.3	70.9	72.9	69.2	81.4	81.4	81.4	91,870	41,644	50,226	50,883	23,753	27,130	40,987	17,891	23,096
Secondary School A – level (5 - 6)	79.1	82.5	75.1	77.7	80.8	74.1	80.2	84.1	76.0	7,525	4,173	3,352	3,500	1,966	1,534	4,025	2,207	1,818
University and Other Related	96.4	97.2	95.5	95.8	96.6	94.7	97.0	97.7	96.1	26,019	14,217	11,802	11,520	6,599	4,921	14,499	7,618	6,881
Training After Primary	96.9	97.9	95.1	95.9	97.1	93.6	98.6	99.6	97.1	1,293	810	483	816	536	280	477	274	203
Training After Secondary education	98.4	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.8	98.2	98.3	98.7	98.0	4,579	2,274	2,305	2,314	1,204	1,110	2,265	1,070	1,195

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Njombe Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (77.9%) and least owned by those who attained Pre-Primary education (7.0%). Ownership of Smartphones in Njombe 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 Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Njombe Region; 2022 PHC

| Education | Percentage of Smartphone Ownership | | | | | | | | | Number of People Owning Smartphone | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	7.0	8.5	5.7	3.1	4.4	2.0	17.6	22.5	14.5	27	15	12	9	6	3	18	9	9
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.4	13.2	9.8	7.7	9.6	5.9	22.7	25.3	20.6	35,189	19,377	15,812	17,789	10,871	6,918	17,400	8,506	8,894
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24.1	26.5	22.1	17.0	19.9	14.5	34.2	36.3	32.6	29,403	14,473	14,930	12,192	6,493	5,699	17,211	7,980	9,231
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	41.2	45.7	36.0	34.6	39.7	28.6	47.1	51.3	42.4	3,920	2,314	1,606	1,559	967	592	2,361	1,347	1,014
University and Other Related	77.9	78.9	76.7	72.4	73.9	70.4	82.3	83.3	81.2	21,018	11,548	9,470	8,708	5,051	3,657	12,310	6,497	5,813
Training After Primary	36.0	36.3	35.4	28.8	31.3	24.1	48.6	46.2	51.7	480	300	180	245	173	72	235	127	108
Training After Secondary Education	74.7	73.9	75.4	70.8	70.4	71.2	78.6	78.0	79.2	3,473	1,703	1,770	1,663	858	805	1,810	845	965

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 87.9 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region are using non-smartphones and 18.3 percent are using smartphones. The proportions are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, the proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phone is highest in Njombe Town (91.4% non-smartphone and 27.3% smartphone), followed by Makambako Town (87.8% non-smartphone and 26.0% smartphone). On the other hand, all councils in Njombe Region have proportions of individuals using smartphones above 86 percent (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, Njombe Region; 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons ICT Equipment			Percentage					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**537,780**	**244,418**	**293,362**	**18.3**	**21.3**	**15.9**	**87.9**	**90.2**	**86.0**
Rural	377,557	173,857	203,700	11.8	14.8	9.3	86.8	89.6	84.3
Urban	160,223	70,561	89,662	33.7	37.5	30.7	90.7	91.7	89.9
Council									
Njombe District	64,080	29,296	34,784	13.2	16.2	10.6	86.2	89.6	83.3
Njombe Town	113,815	52,205	61,610	27.3	30.5	24.6	91.4	92.7	90.2
Makambako Town	86,316	37,982	48,334	26.0	28.6	24.0	87.8	89.5	86.5
Ludewa District	89,461	41,443	48,018	11.8	14.8	9.1	86.4	89.7	83.5
Makete District	68,373	31,456	36,917	15.1	18.8	11.9	86.9	89.5	84.6
Wanging'ombe District	115,735	52,036	63,699	13.7	16.5	11.4	87.4	89.4	85.8

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

Majority of persons (62.4%) aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphones in the last three months before Census in Njombe Region. Use of Non smartphones by sex is almost the same among males (62.3%) and females (62.4%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 61.0 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (65.9%). However, the usage of smart phones is significantly higher (24.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8.3%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20-74 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20–29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-14 years before peaking at age group 40-44, thereafter declines to 82.8 percent for those aged 65 and above (Figure 13.3 and Table 13.8).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC.
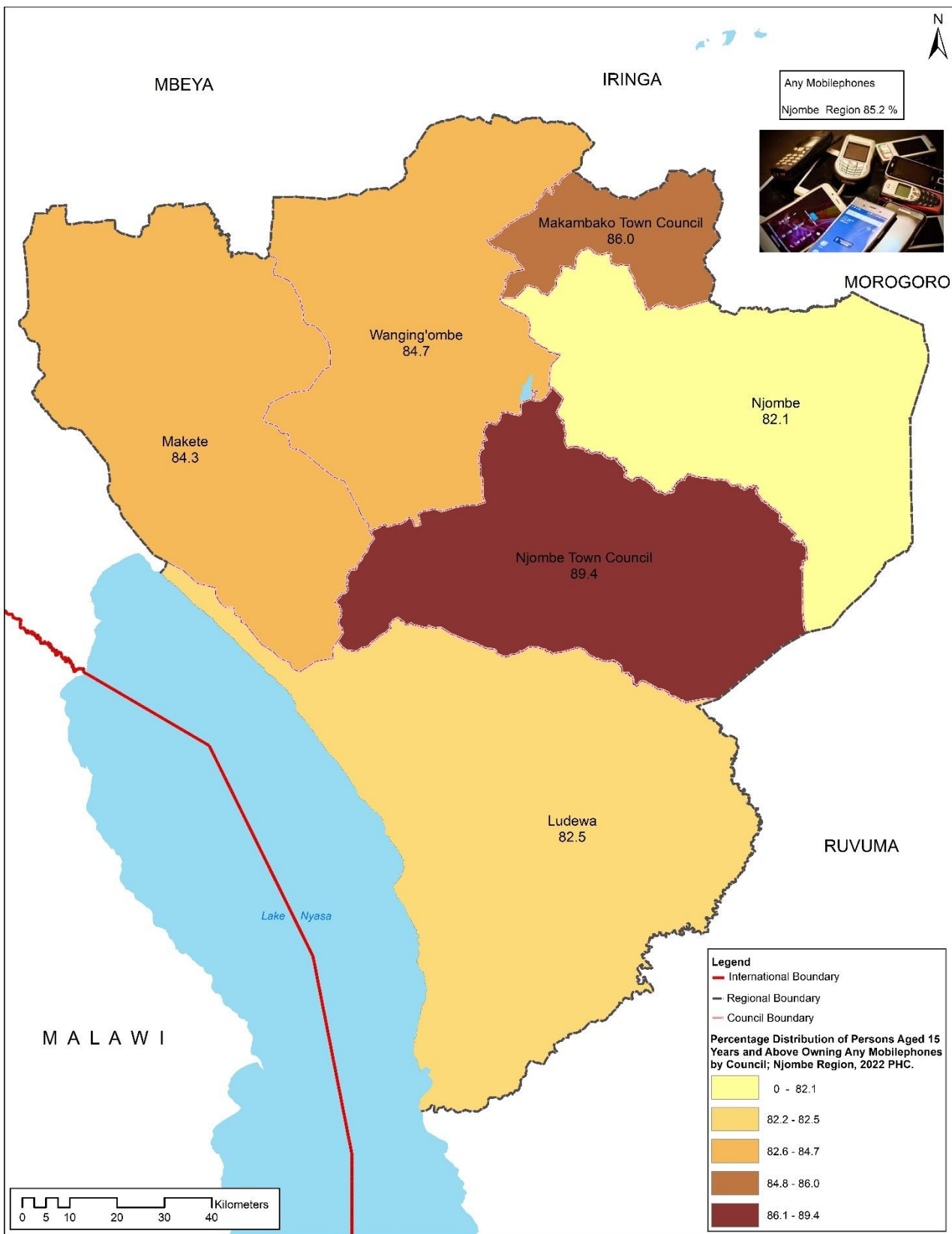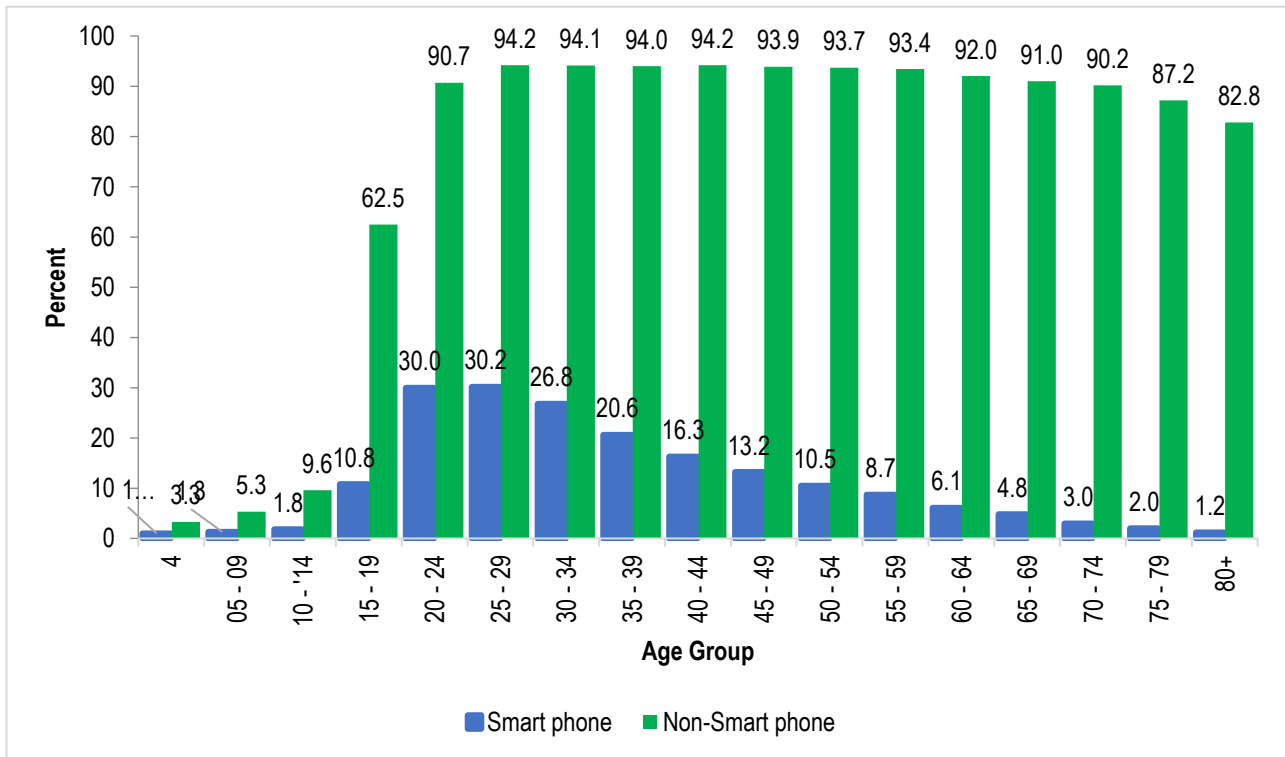
Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC.
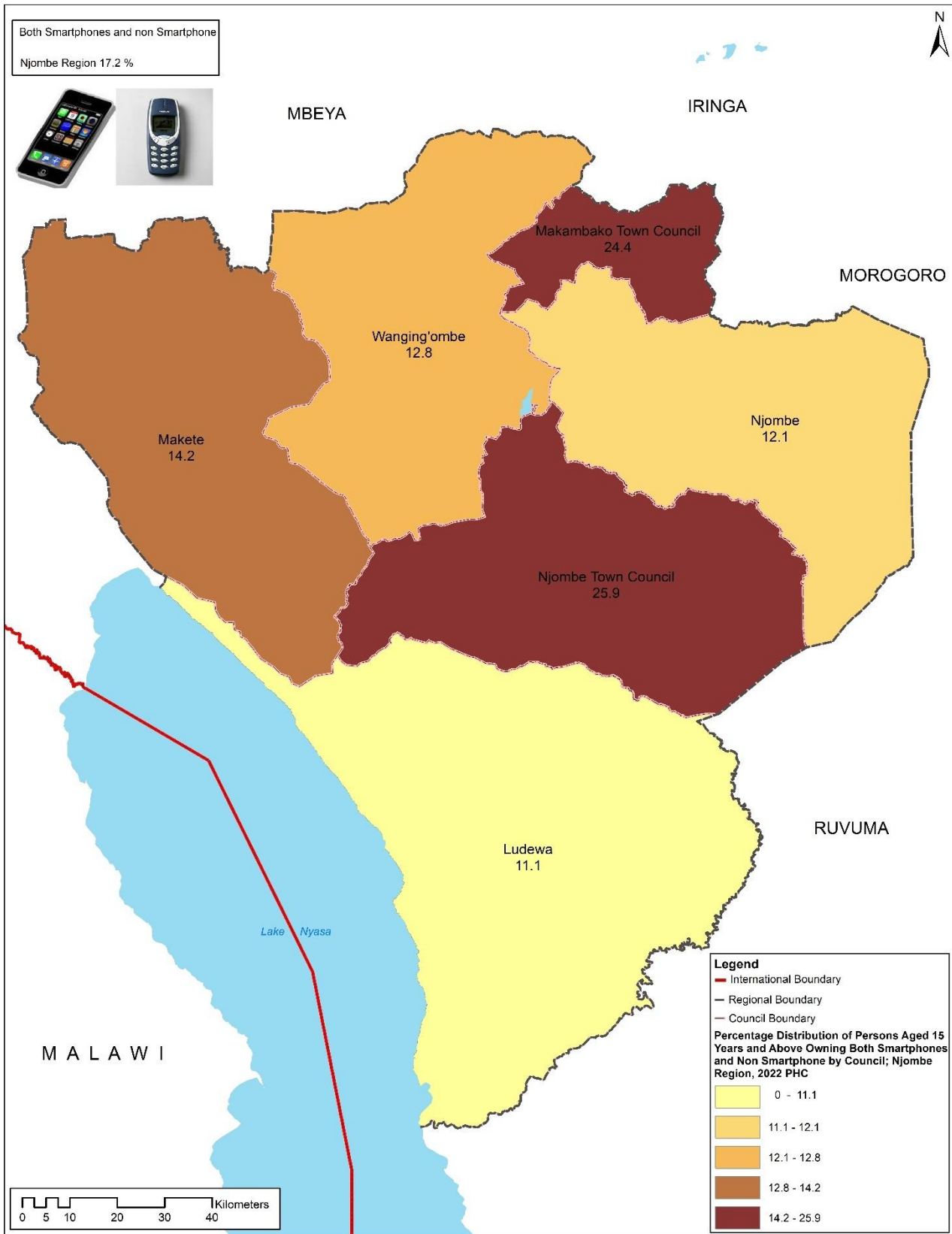
| Age Group | Percent of Non-Smartphone Users | | | | | | | | | Percent of Smartphone Users | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	62.4	62.3	62.4	61.0	61.4	60.6	65.9	64.8	66.8	13.0	14.7	11.6	8.3	10.0	6.8	24.6	26.5	23.0
4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
05-09	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
10-14	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.6	3.8
15 - 19	62.5	63.1	61.9	61.2	62.2	60.2	65.2	65.4	65.0	10.8	11.6	10.0	7.7	8.5	6.8	17.4	19.1	16.0
20 - 24	90.7	91.9	89.8	89.3	90.9	87.9	93.3	93.9	92.9	30.0	32.5	28.0	22.5	25.6	19.7	44.0	47.0	41.8
25 - 29	94.2	96.2	92.5	92.6	95.3	90.1	97.0	97.8	96.4	30.2	33.0	27.8	21.4	24.7	18.4	45.3	48.9	42.8
30 - 34	94.1	96.9	91.6	92.4	96.1	89.0	97.2	98.3	96.2	26.8	30.7	23.4	18.1	22.0	14.5	42.7	47.4	38.8
35 - 39	94.0	96.8	91.6	92.4	96.1	89.3	97.1	98.2	96.2	20.6	25.0	16.8	12.8	17.1	9.2	36.6	41.9	32.4
40 - 44	94.2	97.5	91.3	92.8	97.0	89.2	97.5	98.6	96.7	16.3	19.9	13.2	9.5	12.6	6.8	33.1	37.7	29.2
45 - 49	93.9	97.4	90.9	92.7	96.9	89.3	97.3	98.7	95.9	13.2	17.0	10.0	7.7	11.1	5.0	29.6	33.8	25.7
50 - 54	93.7	97.7	90.5	92.7	97.3	89.1	97.2	99.1	95.7	10.5	14.2	7.6	6.1	9.1	3.9	26.5	32.0	21.8
55 - 59	93.4	97.9	90.0	92.4	97.7	88.5	97.3	98.7	96.2	8.7	12.5	5.8	4.9	7.5	2.9	24.5	31.9	18.3
60 - 64	92.0	97.6	87.9	91.2	97.4	86.7	95.7	98.6	93.4	6.1	9.1	3.9	3.4	5.4	1.9	18.4	25.5	13.0
65 - 69	91.0	97.4	86.9	90.3	97.3	85.7	94.5	97.9	92.4	4.8	7.3	3.2	2.7	4.4	1.5	15.4	22.2	11.1
70 - 74	90.2	96.2	86.4	89.8	95.9	85.9	92.5	97.5	89.1	3.0	5.1	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.1	8.7	14.4	4.7
75 - 79	87.2	95.3	82.3	87.1	95.1	82.1	88.0	96.7	82.9	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.1	4.9	10.4	1.8
80 +	82.8	91.8	78.1	83.1	92.3	78.3	80.9	88.9	77.1	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	3.8	6.4	2.6

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 and above years in Njombe Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (85.4%), followed by sending and receiving money (56.6%), while online businesses recorded about four percent (4.3 %) which is the least (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (84.0% for rural and 88.6% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (52.9% in rural and 65.5% in urban) and searching or receiving information (34.0% in rural and 48.7% in urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. ICT equipment was least used for online business across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe 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	**85.4**	**87.7**	**83.4**	**38.4**	**41.3**	**35.9**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**3.6**	**10.2**	**11.9**	**8.9**	**11.4**	**13.6**	**9.6**	**56.6**	**60.0**	**53.8**	**537,780**	**244,418**	**293,362**
Rural	84.0	86.9	81.5	34.0	37.3	31.2	2.8	3.5	2.3	7.2	8.7	6.0	8.9	11.1	7.1	52.9	57.0	49.3	377,557	173,857	203,700
Urban	88.6	89.6	87.9	48.7	51.1	46.7	7.6	8.8	6.7	17.3	19.6	15.4	17.3	19.8	15.2	65.5	67.4	63.9	160,223	70,561	89,662
Council																					
Njombe District	83.4	87.0	80.4	33.0	36.1	30.4	2.4	3.0	1.9	7.6	9.0	6.4	7.9	9.7	6.5	48.0	52.7	44.1	64,080	29,296	34,784
Njombe Town	89.0	90.3	88.0	48.8	51.3	46.8	7.1	8.1	6.3	16.0	18.0	14.2	17.9	20.8	15.5	64.5	67.1	62.3	113,815	52,205	61,610
Makambako Town	85.8	87.4	84.5	40.1	42.2	38.4	5.1	5.9	4.5	12.0	13.4	10.9	12.2	13.9	10.8	57.8	60.0	56.0	86,316	37,982	48,334
Ludewa District	83.6	87.1	80.6	35.1	38.3	32.3	3.8	4.6	3.1	7.4	8.9	6.1	8.6	10.5	6.9	57.4	60.9	54.3	89,461	41,443	48,018
Makete District	83.7	86.5	81.4	34.1	38.1	30.6	3.7	4.8	2.9	8.9	11.2	6.9	10.5	13.3	8.1	53.2	57.3	49.8	68,373	31,456	36,917
Wanging'ombe District	84.8	86.9	83.1	34.9	37.9	32.4	2.6	3.2	2.2	7.8	9.1	6.7	9.1	11.2	7.3	54.2	57.8	51.2	115,735	52,036	63,699

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Njombe Region non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.8%) and least used by those who attained pre-primary and secondary school Ordinary level (81.4% and 80.0% respectively). Analysis by Education level and sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphones is higher among males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education levels. The use of non-smartphones in Njombe Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas at all levels of education except for those who attained Training after Secondary Education (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Users									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	81.4	80.8	82.0	80.4	78.8	81.9	84.3	87.5	82.3	316	143	173	230	108	122	86	35	51
Primary School (1 - 8)	91.5	93.7	89.4	90.5	93.2	87.9	94.4	95.5	93.5	281,747	137,581	144,166	209,275	105,518	103,757	72,472	32,063	40,409
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	80.0	80.6	79.6	77.0	78.1	76.0	84.4	84.2	84.6	97,742	43,958	53,784	55,249	25,447	29,802	42,493	18,511	23,982
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	83.5	86.3	80.4	82.9	85.4	80.0	84.1	87.1	80.8	7,951	4,364	3,587	3,733	2,077	1,656	4,218	2,287	1,931
University and Other Related	97.2	97.8	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.0	97.5	98.2	96.8	26,217	14,303	11,914	11,632	6,647	4,985	14,585	7,656	6,929
Training After Primary	97.8	98.8	96.1	97.1	98.4	94.6	99.0	99.6	98.1	1,305	817	488	826	543	283	479	274	205
Training After Secondary Education	98.8	99.1	98.5	98.9	99.3	98.6	98.7	99.0	98.4	4,596	2,283	2,313	2,324	1,210	1,114	2,272	1,073	1,199

In Njombe Region, smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (77.9%) compared with other levels of education and it is rarely used by those who attained pre-primary level (7.2%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphones is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphones in Njombe Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas at 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Users									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	7.2	8.5	6.2	3.1	4.4	2.0	18.6	22.5	16.1	28	15	13	9	6	3	19	9	10
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.6	13.4	10.0	7.8	9.8	6.0	23.0	25.6	20.9	35,758	19,677	16,081	18,114	11,076	7,038	17,644	8,601	9,043
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	25.7	28.2	23.6	18.2	21.2	15.7	36.4	38.6	34.6	31,369	15,397	15,972	13,069	6,910	6,159	18,300	8,487	9,813
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	44.0	47.8	39.7	37.2	41.6	32.0	50.1	53.6	46.3	4,190	2,420	1,770	1,675	1,013	662	2,515	1,407	1,108
University and Other Related	77.9	78.9	76.7	72.4	73.9	70.4	82.3	83.3	81.2	21,018	11,548	9,470	8,708	5,051	3,657	12,310	6,497	5,813
Training After Primary	36.0	36.3	35.4	28.8	31.3	24.1	48.6	46.2	51.7	480	300	180	245	173	72	235	127	108
Training After Secondary Education	74.7	73.9	75.4	70.8	70.4	71.2	78.6	78.0	79.2	3,473	1,703	1,770	1,663	858	805	1,810	845	965

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phone by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Njombe Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges between 96.4 percent among self-employed with employees and 99.1 percent among paid employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that there is no significant difference in the usage of mobile phones for paid employees, Self-employed without employees and Casual labourer between males and females. Furthermore, the same situation is observed for self-employed and workers not classified by 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 Employment Status; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	99.1	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.6	99.4	99.3	99.6	98.8	1,484	913	571	513	351	162	971	562	409
Self-employed without employee	98.7	99.2	98.0	98.9	99.5	98.2	98.5	99.1	97.9	7,091	3,968	3,123	2,798	1,670	1,128	4,293	2,298	1,995
Self-employed with employees	96.4	96.8	95.6	97.2	98.0	95.3	95.9	96.0	95.8	13,425	9,697	3,728	5,498	3,944	1,554	7,927	5,753	2,174
Casual labourers	98.7	99.4	98.2	98.3	99.1	97.2	99.0	99.6	98.6	1,064	462	602	400	227	173	664	235	429
Workers not classified by status	96.4	97.1	96.0	97.1	98.1	96.5	96.0	96.4	95.8	17,320	5,759	11,561	6,399	2,380	4,019	10,921	3,379	7,542

Results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Njombe Region for persons in employment status ranges from 17.1 percent among workers not classified by status to 26.3 percent among paid employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories except for paid employees. 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 Employment Status; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

| Employment Status | Percentage of Smartphone Users | | | | | | | | | 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	26.3	26.2	26.5	20.6	20.7	20.6	35.7	35.5	36.2	236	154	82	116	76	40	120	78	42
Self-employee without employees	18.2	19.9	16.1	13.5	16.0	10.3	31.8	33.1	30.6	794	474	320	441	295	146	353	179	174
Self-employee with employees	24.6	27.3	20.5	14.9	17.6	11.0	41.2	42.5	38.8	158	107	51	60	42	18	98	65	33
Casual labourers	19.4	22.4	12.0	13.6	16.5	6.4	33.7	37.2	25.5	221	181	40	110	95	15	111	86	25
Workers not classified by status	17.1	22.9	14.7	9.5	16.1	6.3	29.3	36.6	26.8	124	49	75	42	23	19	82	26	56

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Njombe Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among 'Legislators' Administrators and Managers' (99.1%). Analysis by sex shows that male usage of mobile phones is higher than that of female in all occupation categories. There is no remakable difference for the usage of non-smart phones between rural and urban areas for all occupation categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of People Using Non-Smart Phone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	99.1	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.6	99.4	99.3	99.6	98.8	1,484	913	571	513	351	162	971	562	409
Professionals.	98.7	99.2	98.0	98.9	99.5	98.2	98.5	99.1	97.9	7,091	3,968	3,123	2,798	1,670	1,128	4,293	2,298	1,995
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.4	96.8	95.6	97.2	98.0	95.3	95.9	96.0	95.8	13,425	9,697	3,728	5,498	3,944	1,554	7,927	5,753	2,174
Clerks	98.7	99.4	98.2	98.3	99.1	97.2	99.0	99.6	98.6	1,064	462	602	400	227	173	664	235	429
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.4	97.1	96.0	97.1	98.1	96.5	96.0	96.4	95.8	17,320	5,759	11,561	6,399	2,380	4,019	10,921	3,379	7,542
Agricultural and fishery workers	89.8	92.5	87.6	89.9	92.9	87.3	89.6	90.6	89.0	190,500	87,101	103,399	156,437	72,666	83,771	34,063	14,435	19,628
Craft and related workers	92.3	95.0	89.5	91.8	95.1	88.4	93.5	94.8	92.2	72,811	37,914	34,897	50,774	26,681	24,093	22,037	11,233	10,804
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.6	97.1	93.2	97.0	97.3	94.7	96.3	96.9	92.1	3,942	3,466	476	1,694	1,499	195	2,248	1,967	281
Elementary occupations	89.7	92.1	87.7	88.2	91.5	85.2	91.9	93.0	91.1	62,996	29,521	33,475	36,512	17,888	18,624	26,484	11,633	14,851

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Njombe Region, smartphones are mostly used among professionals (83.9 %) and least used among Plant and machine operators and assemblers (11.8 %). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of smart phones is higher than female usage in most of occupation categories. Usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than in 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; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Smartphone Users									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	71.0	68.7	75.8	61.9	59.7	68.8	80.0	79.9	80.2	2,760	1,835	925	1,201	879	322	1,559	956	603
Professionals.	83.9	85.7	81.2	81.7	82.4	80.3	85.3	88.0	81.7	10,961	6,707	4,254	4,003	2,620	1,383	6,958	4,087	2,871
Technicians and associate professionals.	75.5	75.8	75.0	64.4	62.1	69.3	81.4	84.4	77.3	1,130	697	433	334	221	113	796	476	320
Clerks	80.9	82.5	78.9	80.1	81.1	78.7	81.4	83.6	78.9	5,813	3,300	2,513	2,265	1,361	904	3,548	1,939	1,609
Service workers and shop sales workers	52.2	50.1	57.6	48.5	45.7	55.5	54.7	53.0	59.1	7,263	5,018	2,245	2,745	1,840	905	4,518	3,178	1,340
Agricultural and fishery workers	77.0	75.3	78.3	75.4	74.7	76.4	77.9	75.8	79.1	830	350	480	307	171	136	523	179	344
Craft and related workers	42.9	48.2	40.3	34.1	38.3	31.6	48.0	55.0	44.9	7,710	2,856	4,854	2,247	929	1,318	5,463	1,927	3,536
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.8	14.5	9.7	9.4	12.0	7.2	23.2	26.7	20.7	25,112	13,625	11,487	16,297	9,369	6,928	8,815	4,256	4,559
Elementary occupations	17.5	20.6	14.4	11.5	14.5	8.3	31.7	34.9	28.5	13,817	8,210	5,607	6,345	4,076	2,269	7,472	4,134	3,338

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 at least two percent (2.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own laptops and more than one percent (1.1%) own desktop computers. Njombe Town Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.5%), followed by Makambako Town (1.3%). Njombe Town Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (3.2%). The Council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers and laptop is Njombe District (0.7% and 1.5 % respectively).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**2.9**	**1.6**
Rural	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.1
Urban	1.8	2.5	1.2	3.8	5.4	2.6
Council						
Njombe District	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.0
Njombe Town	1.5	2.1	1.1	3.2	4.4	2.2
Makambako Town	1.3	1.8	0.9	2.3	3.1	1.7
Ludewa District	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2
Makete District	0.9	1.2	0.8	2.2	3.0	1.6
Wanging'ombe District	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.3

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about four percent (3.9%) of person aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region use laptops and almost two percent (2.3%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that use laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than the proportion of females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Njombe Town having the highest percentage (3.8% use desktop and 5.9% use laptop) of individuals using computers, followed by Makambako Town (2.8 % use desktop and 4.2% use laptop. Njombe District Council has the smallest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

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

| Place of Residence | Number of Persons using ICTEquipment | | | Use of Computers | | | | | |
| | | | | Desktop | | | Computer | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	537,780	244,418	293,362	2.3	2.9	1.9	3.9	4.8	3.1
Rural	377,557	173,857	203,700	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.1
Urban	160,223	70,561	89,662	4.2	5.4	3.3	6.7	8.7	5.2
Council									
Njombe District	64,080	29,296	34,784	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.7	3.4	2.1
Njombe Town	113,815	52,205	61,610	3.8	4.7	3.1	5.9	7.4	4.7
Makambako Town	86,316	37,982	48,334	2.8	3.5	2.2	4.2	5.3	3.4
Ludewa District	89,461	41,443	48,018	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.9	3.7	2.3
Makete District	68,373	31,456	36,917	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.7	4.7	2.8
Wanging'ombe District	115,735	52,036	63,699	1.8	2.2	1.5	3.1	3.8	2.5

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Njombe Region has about two percent (1.8%) and three percent (3.1%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers has been increasing from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years.

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

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age 15 years and above (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	785,836	367,719	418,117
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	23,807	11,900	11,907
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	114,565	56,696	57,869
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	109,684	54,705	54,979
15 - 19	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	85,934	43,094	42,840
20 - 24	3.1	3.5	2.7	5.1	5.9	4.4	74,495	33,463	41,032
25 - 29	3.3	4.1	2.7	5.5	6.9	4.3	69,517	31,459	38,058
30 - 34	3.4	4.4	2.5	5.6	7.4	4.1	60,091	28,024	32,067
35 - 39	2.7	3.5	2.1	4.6	6.1	3.3	50,078	22,898	27,180
40 - 44	2.3	2.8	1.8	3.6	4.5	2.8	43,266	19,932	23,334
45 - 49	2.1	2.6	1.5	3.3	4.3	2.5	37,688	17,363	20,325
50 - 54	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.8	3.6	2.2	30,547	13,475	17,072
55 - 59	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.7	3.7	2.0	21,427	9,312	12,115
60 - 64	1.2	1.7	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.8	20,503	8,629	11,874
65 - 69	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.1	2.7	1.7	14,044	5,578	8,466
70 - 74	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	11,629	4,548	7,081
75 - 79	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	7,172	2,742	4,430
80 +	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.0	11,389	3,901	7,488

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 Njombe Region had attained university and other related education (27.2%) and is higher for males (33.0%) than females (20.3%).

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

The percentage of persons who used desktops is higher for persons living in urban areas than in rural areas across all levels of education except for those who attained Pre-primary level. (Table 13.19).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.6	388	177	211	286	137	149	102	40	62
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	308,049	146,834	161,215	231,243	113,266	117,977	76,806	33,568	43,238
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.6	4.4	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.2	5.1	6.3	4.1	122,117	54,556	67,561	71,783	32,580	39,203	50,334	21,976	28,358
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9.0	10.4	7.4	7.2	8.3	5.9	10.5	12.3	8.6	9,519	5,058	4,461	4,503	2,433	2,070	5,016	2,625	2,391
University and Other Related	27.2	33.0	20.3	22.5	27.3	16.1	31.0	37.9	23.4	26,982	14,629	12,353	12,028	6,834	5,194	14,954	7,795	7,159
Training After Primary	5.0	4.4	6.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	7.4	5.8	9.6	1,335	827	508	851	552	299	484	275	209
Training After Secondary Education	16.8	20.6	13.2	14.0	17.8	10.0	19.7	23.7	16.1	4,652	2,303	2,349	2,349	1,219	1,130	2,303	1,084	1,219

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used Laptop computers in the three months prior to the census in Njombe Region had attained university and other related education levels (14.8%) and is higher for males (17.6 %) than females (11.5%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers tends to increase as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

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

Education Level	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.2	388	177	211	286	137	149	102	40	62
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	308,049	146,834	161,215	231,243	113,266	117,977	76,806	33,568	43,238
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.5	4.3	3.0	122,117	54,556	67,561	71,783	32,580	39,203	50,334	21,976	28,358
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.2	7.1	5.2	4.8	5.3	4.3	7.5	8.8	6.1	9,519	5,058	4,461	4,503	2,433	2,070	5,016	2,625	2,391
University and Other Related	14.8	17.6	11.5	11.9	14.0	9.2	17.2	20.8	13.2	26,982	14,629	12,353	12,028	6,834	5,194	14,954	7,795	7,159
Training After Primary	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.8	2.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	1,335	827	508	851	552	299	484	275	209
Training After Secondary Education	11.0	11.7	10.4	8.2	9.2	7.1	13.9	14.5	13.5	4,652	2,303	2,349	2,349	1,219	1,130	2,303	1,084	1,219

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 2.2 percent for workers not classified by status to 4.8 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 computers is slightly higher among males than females across most employment categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.6	3.2	4.3	898	588	310	562	368	194	336	220	116
Self-employed without employees	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	4,369	2,387	1,982	3,260	1,846	1,414	1,109	541	568
Self-employed with employees	4.8	5.4	4.0	2.7	3.3	1.8	8.4	8.5	8.2	641	392	249	403	239	164	238	153	85
Casual labourers	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	1,140	808	332	811	577	234	329	231	98
Workers not classified by status	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	3.2	4.2	2.9	724	214	510	444	143	301	280	71	209

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 2.9 percent for Workers not classified by status to 5.0 percent for Self-employed with employees' category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers 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 among persons living in urban than in rural areas with regard to all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	4.8	4.9	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	898	588	310	562	368	194	336	220	116
Self-employed without employees	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.1	5.8	6.8	4.8	4,369	2,387	1,982	3,260	1,846	1,414	1,109	541	568
Self-employed with employees	5.0	6.1	3.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	10.1	11.8	7.1	641	392	249	403	239	164	238	153	85
Casual labourers	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.0	6.1	6.9	4.1	1,140	808	332	811	577	234	329	231	98
Workers not classified by status	2.9	4.2	2.4	2.7	4.2	2.0	3.2	4.2	2.9	724	214	510	444	143	301	280	71	209

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Legislators administrators and managers have the highest percentage (8.6 percent) among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date than other occupations in Njombe Region, while craft and related workers and persons with elementary occupations recorded thelowest percentage (1.0% each).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across most occupations except for plant and machine operators and assemblers where males accounted for 2.2% and females accounted for 2.7%. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	8.6	10.2	6.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	10.5	13.3	6.8	1,497	920	577	519	356	163	978	564	414
Professionals.	7.4	9.4	4.9	6.2	7.5	4.4	8.1	10.7	5.3	7,186	3,999	3,187	2,828	1,679	1,149	4,358	2,320	2,038
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.2	13,920	10,020	3,900	5,657	4,026	1,631	8,263	5,994	2,269
Clerks.	6.5	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.7	8.5	5.7	1,078	465	613	407	229	178	671	236	435
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.1	3.9	1.3	1.8	3.2	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.4	17,972	5,931	12,041	6,592	2,426	4,166	11,380	3,505	7,875
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	212,111	94,136	117,975	174,106	78,196	95,910	38,005	15,940	22,065
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	78,890	39,912	38,978	55,314	28,060	27,254	23,576	11,852	11,724
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.6	2.4	3.9	4,081	3,570	511	1,747	1,541	206	2,334	2,029	305
Elementary occupations.	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.9	70,206	32,049	38,157	41,390	19,541	21,849	28,816	12,508	16,308

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (32.0%) among persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Njombe Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.5% each).

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

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

Occupation	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	30.1	34.6	22.9	20.0	20.2	19.6	35.4	43.6	24.2	1,497	920	577	519	356	163	978	564	414
Professionals.	32.0	39.0	23.3	27.5	32.8	19.8	34.9	43.4	25.3	7,186	3,999	3,187	2,828	1,679	1,149	4,358	2,320	2,038
Technicians and associate professionals.	12.3	12.6	11.4	11.2	11.4	10.7	13.0	13.4	11.9	13,920	10,020	3,900	5,657	4,026	1,631	8,263	5,994	2,269
Clerks.	27.7	29.2	26.6	23.6	24.0	23.0	30.3	34.3	28.0	1,078	465	613	407	229	178	671	236	435
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.2	9.1	4.8	4.3	6.3	3.1	7.4	11.0	5.8	17,972	5,931	12,041	6,592	2,426	4,166	11,380	3,505	7,875
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	4.4	5.6	3.6	212,111	94,136	117,975	174,106	78,196	95,910	38,005	15,940	22,065
Craft and related workers.	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	5.1	6.1	4.1	78,890	39,912	38,978	55,314	28,060	27,254	23,576	11,852	11,724
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	6.6	6.5	6.9	4,081	3,570	511	1,747	1,541	206	2,334	2,029	305
Elementary occupations.	3.4	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.1	4.8	6.1	3.8	70,206	32,049	38,157	41,390	19,541	21,849	28,816	12,508	16,308

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

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Key Points

- About fifty six percent (55.6%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement,iles (marble/ceramic/PVC) andTerrazzo).
- More than twenty-two percent (22.1%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 38.7 percent are powered by other sources.
- Thirty - six percent (36.0%) of all buildings have water services.
- About six percent (5.7%) of all buildings in Njombe Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.
- More than sixty-eight percent (68.1%), of all individually owned buildings in Njombe Region are owned by men, 25.1 percent by women, and 6.6 percent are jointly owned.
- More than eighty-four percent (84.4%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are used by the owners themselves, and 8.3 percent are used by tenants.
- About seventy-two percent (71.9%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty-six percent (45.5%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents.

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14.1 Introduction

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

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

14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Njombe Region has a total of 279,349 buildings whereby 212,301 are in rural and 67,048 in urban areas. Wanging'ombe District has a large number of buildings (65,489 buildings) followed by Njombe Town (51,555 buildings). On the other hand, Njombe District has the smallest number of buildings (35,565). Further results show that Njombe Town has the largest number (139) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Makambako Town (63) while Njombe (19) and Wanging'ombe (21) Districts have relatively few multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	**279,349**	**322**	**270,529**	**8,498**	**212,301**	**108**	**206,766**	**5,427**	**67,048**	**214**	**63,763**	**3,071**
Njombe District	35,565	19	34,608	938	32,213	16	31,343	854	3,352	3	3,265	84
Njombe Town	51,555	139	49,752	1,664	28,565	21	27,830	714	22,990	118	21,922	950
Makambako Town	37,865	63	35,954	1,848	9,934	5	9,694	235	27,931	58	26,260	1,613
Ludewa District	46,374	32	45,438	904	42,788	20	41,947	821	3,586	12	3,491	83
Makete District	42,501	48	41,466	987	37,691	33	36,785	873	4,810	15	4,681	114
Wanging'ombe District	65,489	21	63,311	2,157	61,110	13	59,167	1,930	4,379	8	4,144	227

Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Njombe Region, 2022 TBC

Number of Buildings
Njombe Region 279,349

IRINGA

MBEYA

MOROGORO

Makambako Town Council
37,865

Wanging'ombe
65,489

Njombe
35,565

Makete
42,501

Njombe Town Council
51,555

RUVUMA

Ludewa
46,374

Lake Nyasa

M A L A W I

Legend
— International Boundary
— Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary
**Number of Buildings by Council;
Njombe Region, 2022 TBC**
  0 - 35,565
  35,565 - 37,865
  37,865 - 46,374
  46,374 - 51,555
  51,555 - 65,489

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 87.7 percent of all buildings in Njombe Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in Urban (88.1%) than in rural areas (87.6%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Njombe Region, 2022 TBC
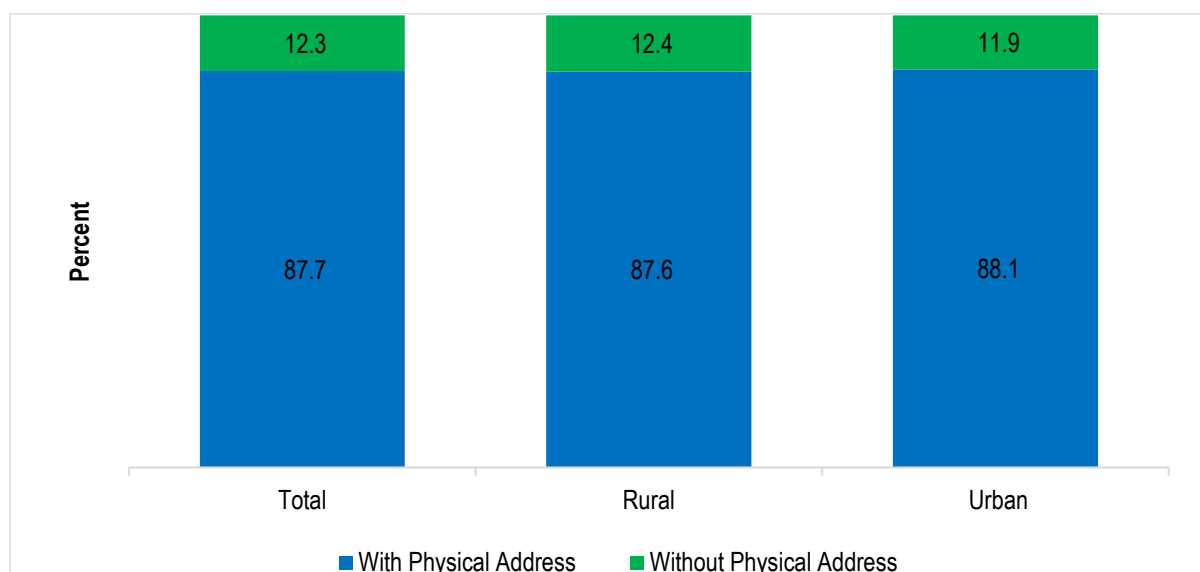
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 82.9 percent in Njombe District to 91.6 percent in Wanging'ombe District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	**279,349**	**244,920**	**34,429**	**212,301**	**185,882**	**26,419**	**67,048**	**59,038**	**8,010**
Njombe District	35,565	32,572	2,993	32,213	29,562	2,651	3,352	3,010	342
Njombe Town	51,555	46,226	5,329	28,565	25,430	3,135	22,990	20,796	2,194
Makambako Town	37,865	33,532	4,333	9,934	8,970	964	27,931	24,562	3,369
Ludewa District	46,374	38,458	7,916	42,788	35,391	7,397	3,586	3,067	519
Makete District	42,501	35,882	6,619	37,691	32,135	5,556	4,810	3,747	1,063
Wanging'ombe District	65,489	58,250	7,239	61,110	54,394	6,716	4,379	3,856	523

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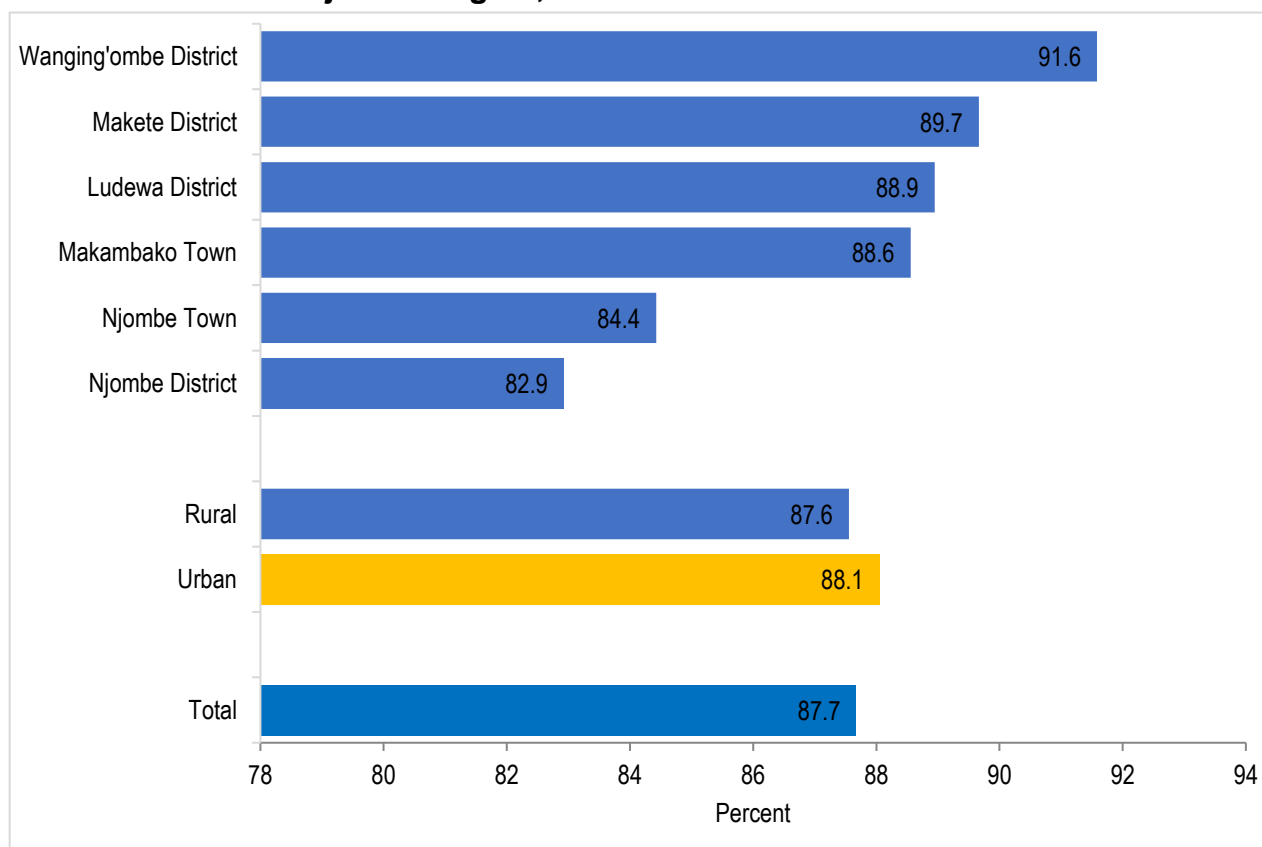
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 96.8 percent of all buildings in Njombe Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.3%) in urban than in rural areas (0.1%). Results further reveal that three percent (3.0%) of all buildings in the region are under construction; thepercentage of buildings undergoing construction in urban areas (4.6%) is almost twice compared with those in rural areas (2.6%) (Figure 14.3).

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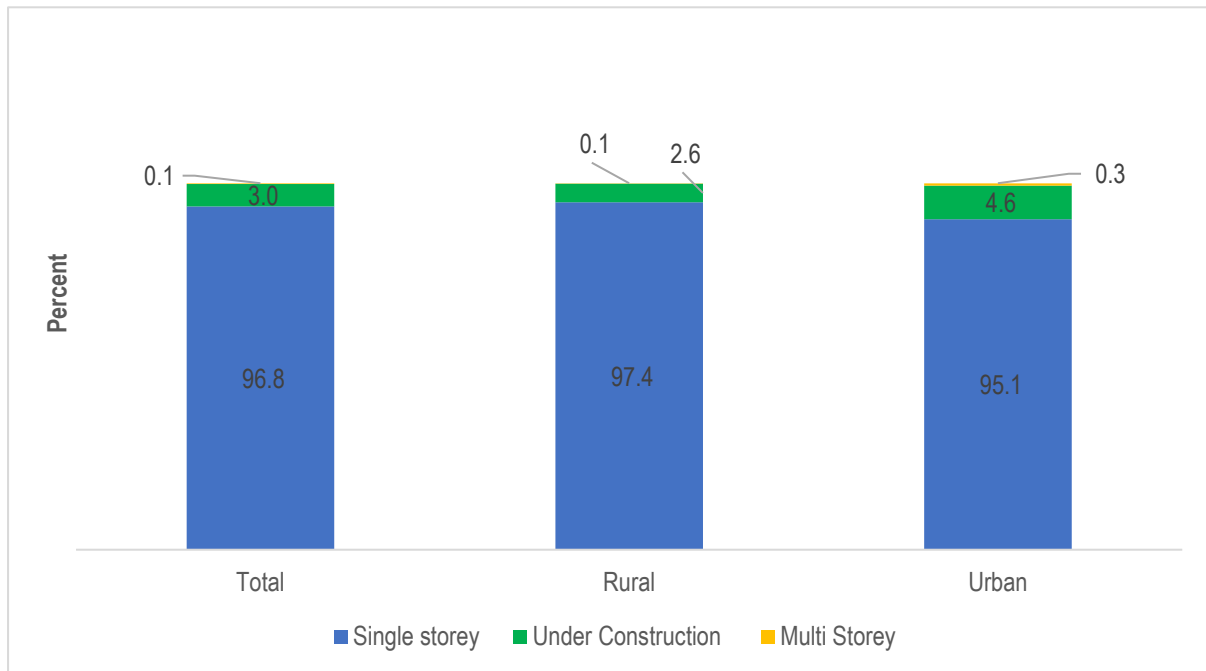
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 88.3 percent of buildings in Njombe Region are used for residential purpose, 3.2 percent for residential and commercial and 8.5 percent for non-residential. The pattern of the use of buildings is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Ludewa District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (89.8%) compared with Makete District Council, which has the lowest (87.1%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Makete District Council has the highest proportion (11.0%) while Makambako Town Council has lowest (6.2%) (Table 14.3).

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

Councils	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	**Total**	**279,349**	**88.3**	**3.2**	**8.5**
	Rural	212,301	88.7	2.5	8.9
	Urban	67,048	87.3	5.5	7.2
Njombe District	**Total**	**35,565**	**88.0**	**3.0**	**9.1**
	Rural	32,213	88.3	2.6	9.1
	Urban	3,352	85.1	6.7	8.1
Njombe Town	**Total**	**51,555**	**87.8**	**3.8**	**8.4**
	Rural	28,565	87.4	2.6	10.0
	Urban	22,990	88.4	5.3	6.3
Makambako Town	**Total**	**37,865**	**88.7**	**5.1**	**6.2**
	Rural	9,934	89.6	2.7	7.8
	Urban	27,931	88.4	6.0	5.6
Ludewa District	**Total**	**46,374**	**89.8**	**3.2**	**7.0**
	Rural	42,788	89.9	3.1	7.0
	Urban	3,586	87.7	4.4	7.9
Makete District	**Total**	**42,501**	**87.1**	**1.9**	**11.0**
	Rural	37,691	88.1	1.8	10.2
	Urban	4,810	79.5	3.3	17.2
Wanging'ombe District	**Total**	**65,489**	**88.5**	**2.5**	**9.0**
	Rural	61,110	88.7	2.3	9.0
	Urban	4,379	84.8	5.6	9.6

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Njombe Region is for commercial purposes (52.4%), followed by institutional services (14.0%) and places of worship (13.8%) (Table 14.4). Wanging'ombe District Council has the largest number of buildings (3,438; 58.1%) used for commercial purposes followed by Makete District Council (2,551; 54.8%), while Makambako Town Council has the smallest (1,049; 44.9%) number of buildings used for commercial purposes. On the other hand, Njombe Town Council which is the headquarter of Njombe Region, has the largest number of buildings (90; 2.1%) used for industrial purposes while Wanging'ombe District has the smallest number of buildings (30; 0.5%) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/ Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	**23,709**	**8.8**	**52.4**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**14.0**	**0.1**	**13.8**	**4.8**
Njombe District	3,219	8.4	53.8	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.3	3.5	14.2	0.0	13.1	5.0
Njombe Town	4,308	10.4	49.6	2.1	0.0	4.4	1.4	4.1	15.2	0.0	13.3	4.3
Makambako Town	2,337	10.2	44.9	3.0	0.0	5.0	1.2	4.5	15.8	0.1	13.8	4.8
Ludewa District	3,269	8.5	46.3	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	4.9	14.9	0.2	15.5	8.0
Makete District	4,655	8.6	54.8	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.3	4.5	12.3	0.0	13.2	4.7
Wanging'ombe District	5,921	7.8	58.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.7	13.3	0.1	14.0	3.4

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Njombe Region (95.8%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings with one unit is higher in rural (96.2%) than in urban (94.8%) areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Wanging'ombe District Council has highest (97.2%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while Njombe Town Council has lowest (94.1%). Results further show that, the percentage of buildings with two units ranges from 1.3 percent in Wanging'ombe District Councils to 2.6percent   in Njombe Town 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; Njombe Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Total						Rural						Urban					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	**255,640**	**95.8**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**193,418**	**96.2**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**62,222**	**94.8**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Njombe District	32,346	94.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	29,267	94.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	3,079	91.3	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.9
Njombe Town	47,247	94.1	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	25,714	93.5	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	21,533	94.9	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Makambako Town	35,528	95.8	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	9,161	98	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	26,367	95.0	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ludewa District	43,105	96.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	39,804	96.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	3,301	95.5	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Makete District	37,846	96.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	33,863	96.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	3,983	95.0	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Wanging'ombe District	59,568	97.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	55,609	97.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	3,959	95.4	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4

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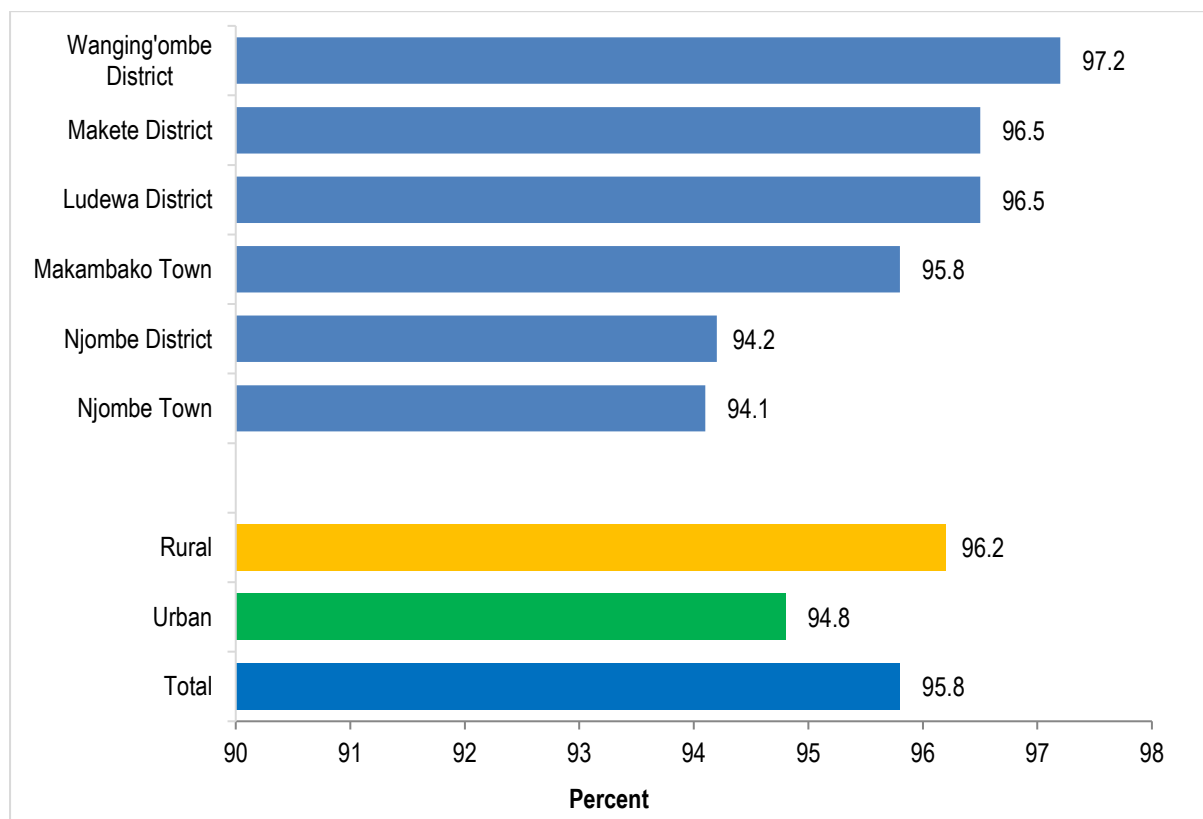
14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (88.4%) of the buildings in Njombe Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Njombe Region (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/ Row of Houses	Percent	Detached /Stand Alone	Percent
Total	**279,349**	**14,861**	**5.3**	**17,435**	**6.2**	**247,053**	**88.4**
Rural	212,301	11,432	5.4	12,121	5.7	188,748	88.9
Urban	67,048	3,429	5.1	5,314	7.9	58,305	87.0
Council							
Njombe District	35,565	1,334	3.8	1,407	4.0	32,824	92.3
Njombe Town	51,555	2,935	5.7	3,439	6.7	45,181	87.6
Makambako Town	37,865	1,943	5.1	2,237	5.9	33,685	89.0
Ludewa District	46,374	2,395	5.2	3,296	7.1	40,683	87.7
Makete District	42,501	1,739	4.1	2,511	5.9	38,251	90.0
Wanging'omba District	65,489	4,515	6.9	4,545	6.9	56,429	86.2

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, 76.3 percent of all buildings in Njombe Region have been completed and 9.7 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 11.5 percent while temporary buildings account for 2.5 percent. The results also indicate that, 76.8 percent of all buildings in rural areas are completed compared with 74.8 percent in urban.

Makete District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (81.5%) while Wanging'ombe District Council has the lowest (72.0%). Two-point five percent of buildings in Njombe Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 1.9 percent in Njombe Town Council to 3.5 in Makete District Council (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	**279,349**	**76.3**	**9.7**	**11.5**	**2.5**
Rural	212,301	76.8	10.2	10.4	2.6
Urban	67,048	74.8	8.2	14.9	2.1
Council					
Njombe District	35,565	77.7	9.1	10.7	2.4
Njombe Town	51,555	78.7	8.6	10.8	1.9
Makambako Town	37,865	75.4	7.3	15.1	2.2
Ludewa District	46,374	74.7	12.8	9.6	2.9
Makete District	42,501	81.5	7.2	7.9	3.5
Wanging'omba District	65,489	72.0	11.8	13.9	2.2

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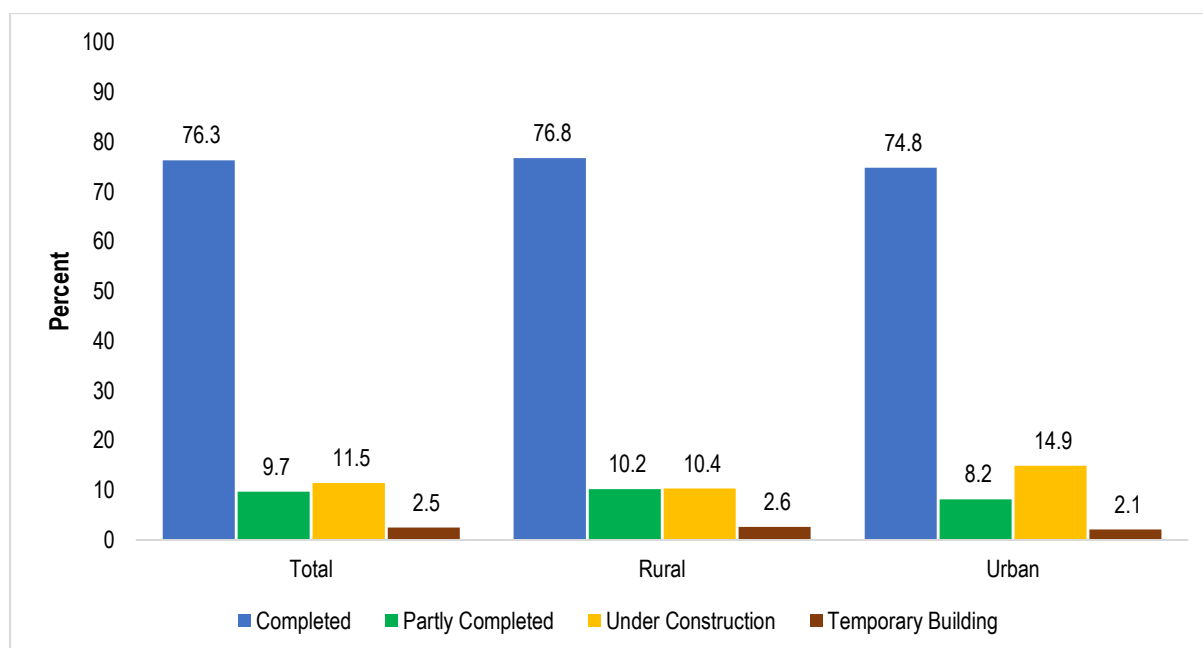
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 83.2 percent of all buildings in Njombe Region are in use, while 16.8 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (83.5%) compared with urban areas

(82.3%). Ludewa District Council has the highest percentage (85.9%) of buildings in use while Makete District Council has lowest (80.7%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**279,349**	**83.2**	**16.8**
Rural	212,301	83.5	16.5
Urban	67,048	82.3	17.7
Council			
Njombe District	35,565	82.4	17.6
Njombe Town	51,555	84.8	15.2
Makambako Town	37,865	81.7	18.3
Ludewa District	46,374	85.9	14.1
Makete District	42,501	80.7	19.3
Wanging'omba District	65,489	83.1	16.9

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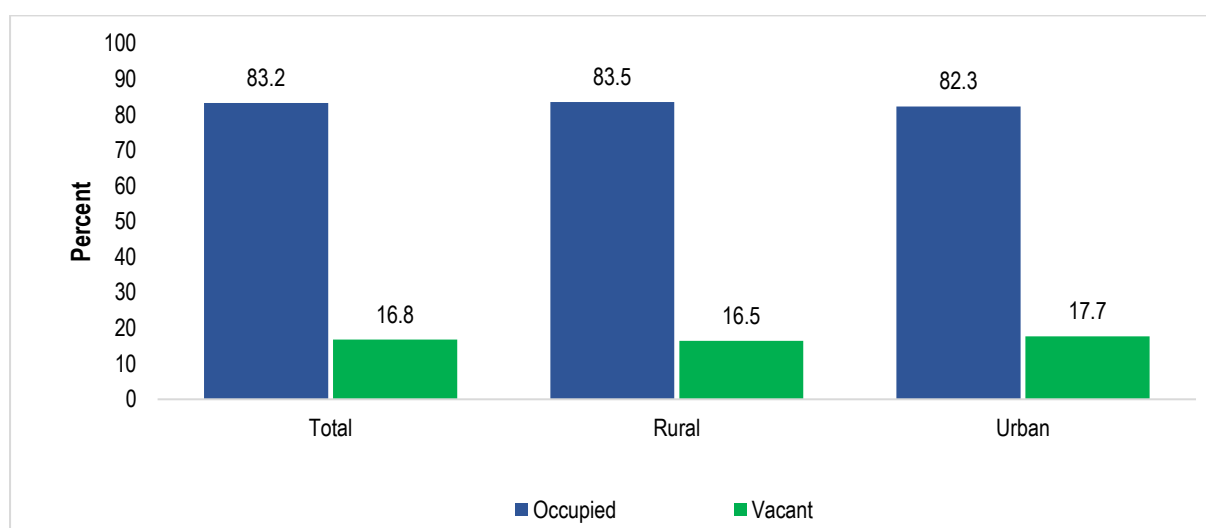
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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. Over fifty percent of buildings in Njombe Region (52.8%), have sand-cement floors, followed by earth/sand floors (32.7%) and 11.4% buildings have no floor.

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 47.8 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 68.6 percent. Njombe Town Council has the highest percentage (64.4%) of buildings with cement floor while Ludewa District Council has the lowest percentage of 38.3 percent (Table. 14.9).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/ sand/ soil	Cow dung	No Floor
Total	**279,349**	**52.8**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**32.7**	**0.2**	**11.4**
Rural	212,301	47.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	39.2	0.2	11.4
Urban	67,048	68.6	7.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	12.0	0.1	11.3
Council										
Njombe District	35,565	48.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	36.4	0.1	13.1
Njombe Town	51,555	64.4	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.1	0.1	9.6
Makambako Town	37,865	59.8	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.0	0.1	12.5
Ludewa District	46,374	38.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	46.8	0.1	13.2
Makete District	42,501	46.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	41.2	0.8	9.3
Wanging'omba District	65,489	55.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.1	11.3

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 Njombe Region have walls built with burnt bricks (81.2%), followed by sundried bricks (12.6%). Overfifty percent of buildings in urban and rural areas (76.2% and 82.8% respectively) have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks (12.5% and 12.6 respectively). Ludewa District

Council has the highest percentage (93.2%) of buildings built with burnt bricks while Njombe Town Council has the lowest percentage (56.0%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/ Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt Bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/ wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	**279,349**	**0.6**	**2.4**	**12.6**	**81.2**	**0.02**	**0.19**	**1.84**	**0.18**	**0.01**	**1.01**
Rural	212,301	0.3	1.0	12.6	82.8	0.02	0.20	2.20	0.22	0.01	0.73
Urban	67,048	1.8	6.7	12.5	76.2	0.03	0.15	0.70	0.06	0.01	1.87
Council											
Njombe District	35,565	0.4	1.0	27.7	68.2	0.02	0.13	1.97	0.18	0.02	0.41
Njombe Town	51,555	1.0	4.5	36.0	56.0	0.02	0.28	0.69	0.06	0.01	1.53
Makambako Town	37,865	1.7	5.9	2.3	87.0	0.04	0.07	1.27	0.13	0.01	1.63
Ludewa District	46,374	0.4	0.6	1.6	93.2	0.03	0.16	2.98	0.39	0.00	0.53
Makete District	42,501	0.5	1.8	6.2	86.4	0.02	0.40	3.60	0.24	0.01	0.86
Wanging'ombe	65,489	0.1	0.9	3.8	92.9	0.02	0.09	1.04	0.12	0.01	0.98

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

14.3.4.3   Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (91.2%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (3.4%). In urban areas, 92.5 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 90.8 percent in rural areas. Njombe Town Council has the highest percentage (94.1%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets while Ludewa District Council has the lowest (86.9) (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe 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	**279,349**	**91.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**4.9**
Rural	212,301	90.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.4
Urban	67,048	92.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4
Council										
Njombe District	35,565	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5
Njombe Town	51,555	94.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.1
Makambako Town	37,865	91.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3
Ludewa District	46,374	86.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.9
Makete District	42,501	92.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1
Wanging'ombe	65,489	90.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.0

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildingsonly. The results show that 14.9 percent of such buildings/units in Njombe Region have one bedroom, 28.6 percent have two bedrooms, 33.8 percent have three bedrooms, and 22.7 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is higher (16.9%) compared with (8.6%) in urban areas. The results reveal that, in urban area most (36.6%) of buildings/units have three bedrooms, followed by those with two bedrooms (20.8%) (Table 14.12 and Figure 14.7).

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

Region/Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**285,359**	**14.9**	**28.6**	**33.8**	**13.3**	**4.7**	**2.4**	**2.3**
Rural	215,600	16.9	30.9	32.9	12.1	4.0	1.9	1.4
Urban	69,759	8.6	21.6	36.6	17.2	7.0	3.9	5.1
Council								
Njombe District	36,059	13.4	26.7	39.7	12.8	4.1	1.9	1.4
Njombe Town	53,089	9.4	24.0	34.9	17.0	6.8	3.7	4.2
Makambako Town	38,913	10.0	24.1	37.2	15.8	6.0	3.1	3.8
Ludewa District	47,282	12.6	27.2	35.2	15.1	5.2	2.6	2.1
Makete District	43,685	24.9	36.3	25.2	8.4	2.8	1.2	1.1
Wanging'ombe District	66,331	17.9	32.0	32.5	11.2	3.5	1.6	1.3

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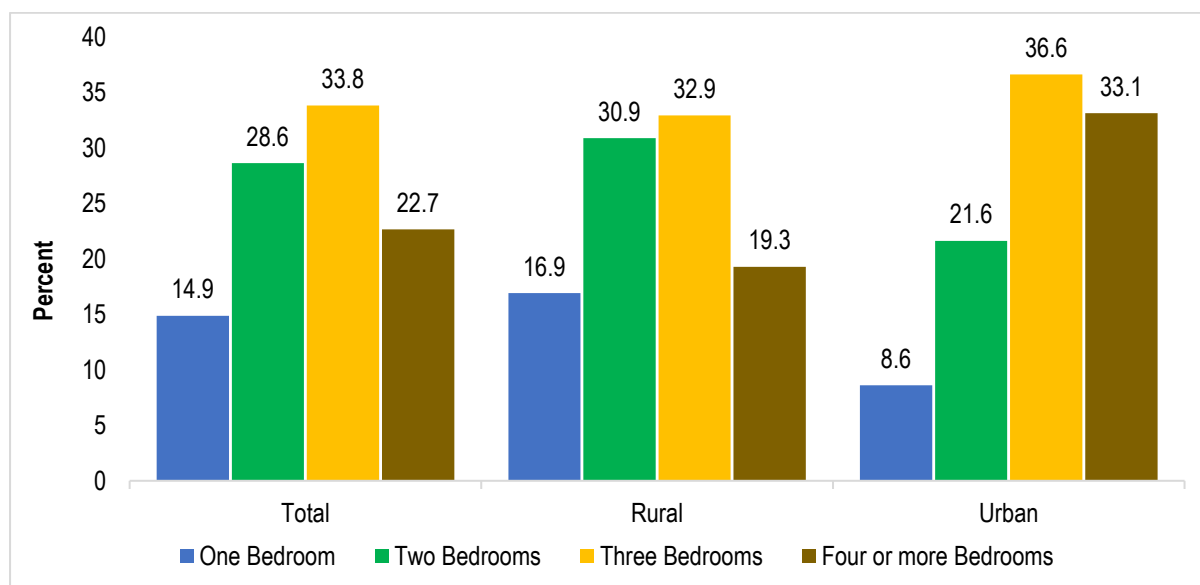
14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 21.7 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region are connected to the national grid. Almost half (49.7%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 12.7 percent in rural areas. Among the councils of Njombe Region, Makambako Town has the highest proportion (40.3%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Ludewa District has the lowest percentage (8.8%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Njombe Region, 2022 TBC
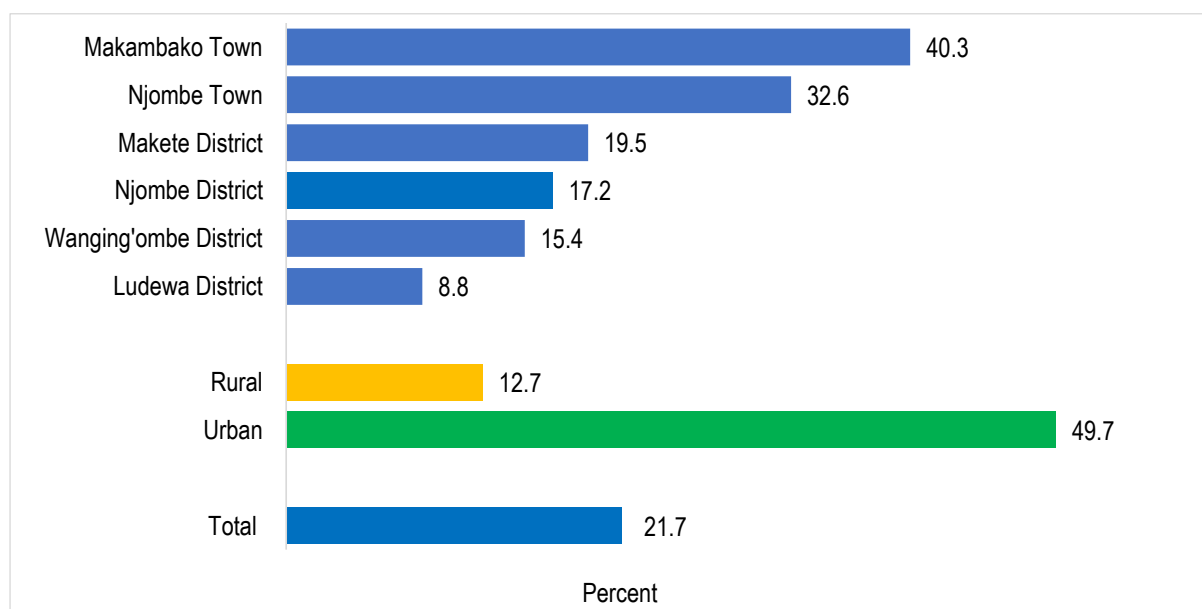
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 38.0 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is higher in rural areas (43.8%) than in urban areas (20.3%).

Percentage of buildings/units with alternative sources of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging

from 23.5 percent in Makambako Town Council to 47.1 percent in Ludewa District Council. (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 and/or on the premises of the relevant building/unit. The results reveal that 35.3 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (56.6%) than in rural areas (28.4%). Across councils, Makambako Town has the highest percentage (48.4%) of buildings/units with water service while, Njombe District Council has the lowest percentage (24.4%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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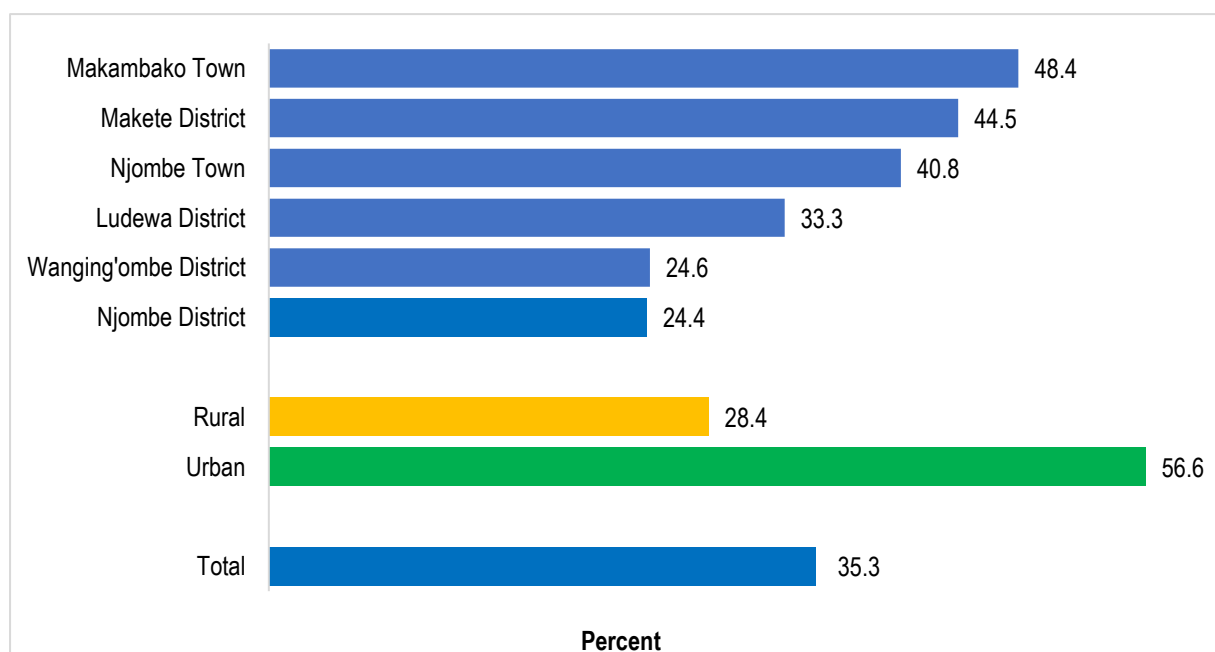
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building/unit. The results reveal that 81.9 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in rural areas is higher (82.1%) than in urban areas (81.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities

across councils, ranging from 79.8 percent in Makete District to 84.1 percent in Ludewa District. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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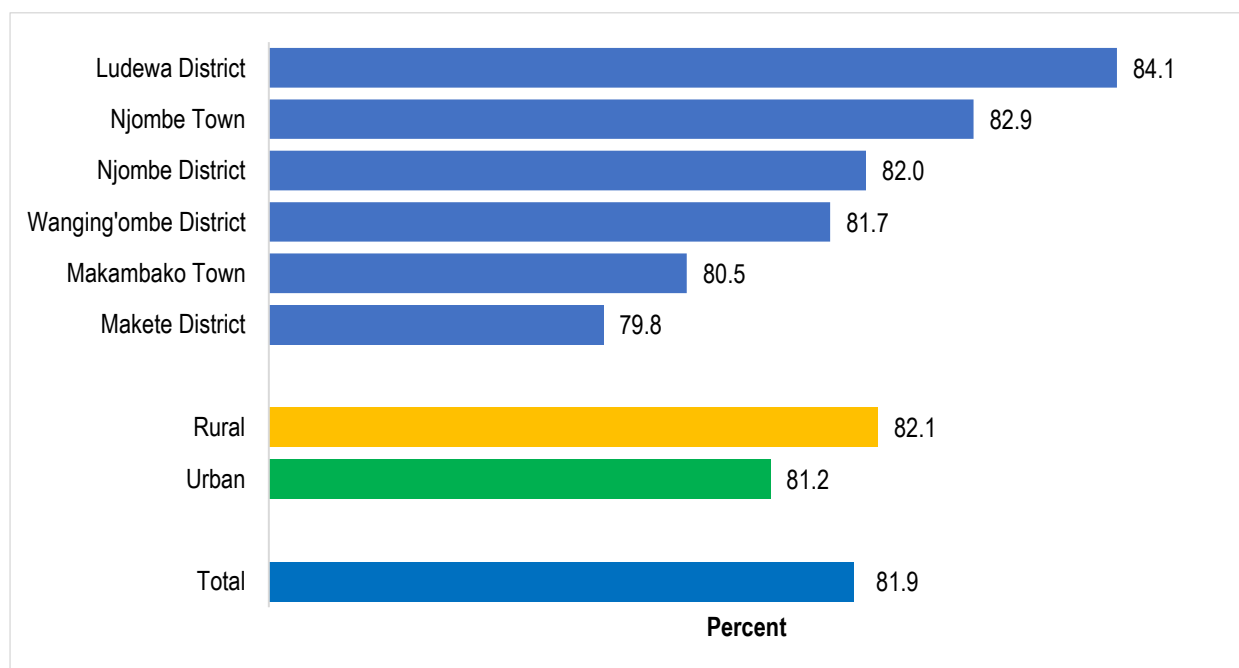
Table 14.13: Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence | Number of Buildings/Units | Electricity | | Water | Toilet |
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**285,359**	**21.7**	**38.0**	**35.3**	**81.9**
Rural	215,600	12.7	43.8	28.4	82.1
Urban	69,759	49.7	20.3	56.6	81.2
Council					
Njombe District	36,059	17.2	38.2	24.4	82
Njombe Town	53,089	32.6	37.4	40.8	82.9
Makambako Town	38,913	40.3	23.5	48.4	80.5
Ludewa District	47,282	8.8	47.1	33.3	84.1
Makete District	43,685	19.5	30.8	44.5	79.8
Wanging'ombe District	66,331	15.4	45.3	24.6	81.7

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 85.3 percent of all buildings in Njombe Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (89.7%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 83.8 percent in rural areas. Njombe District Council has the highest percentage (93.7%) of buildings accessible by road while Ludewa District Council has the lowest (73.2%) (Figure 14.11).

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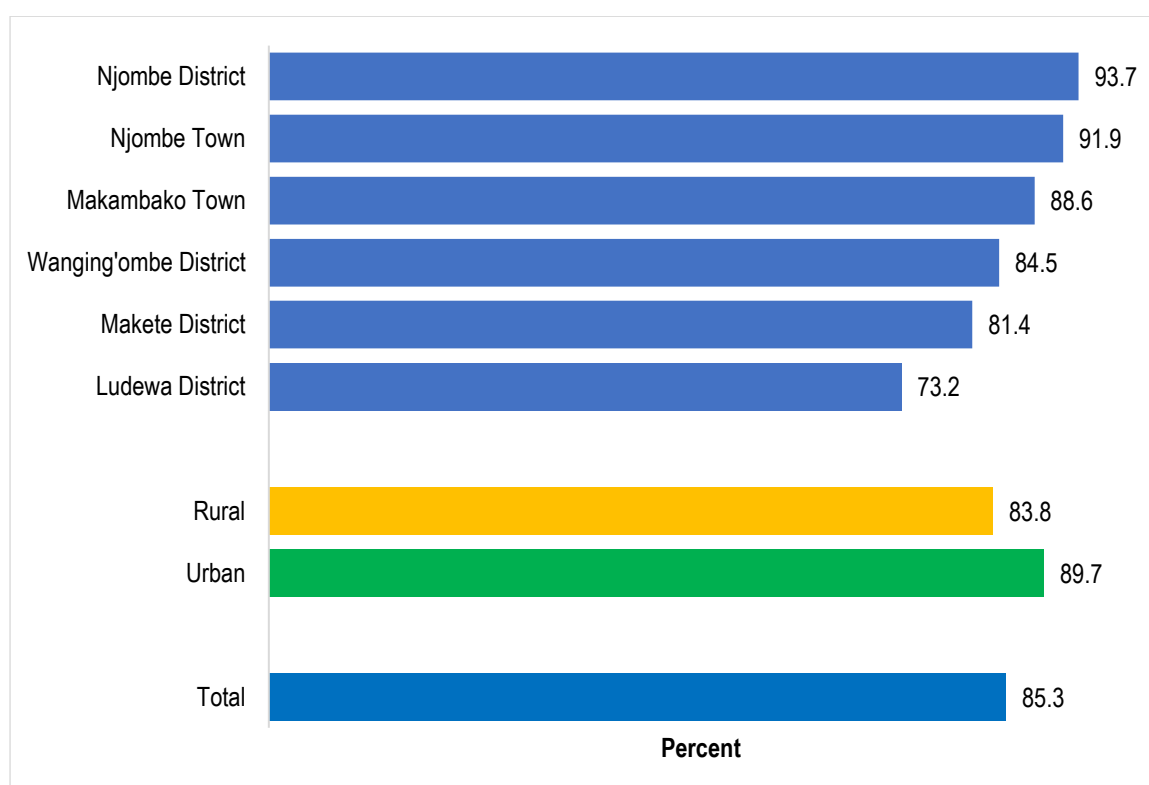
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 5.6 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 6.2 percent and 5.5 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Makete District Council has the highest percentage (10.2%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Wanging'ombe District Council has the lowest percentage (3.5%) (Figure 14.12).

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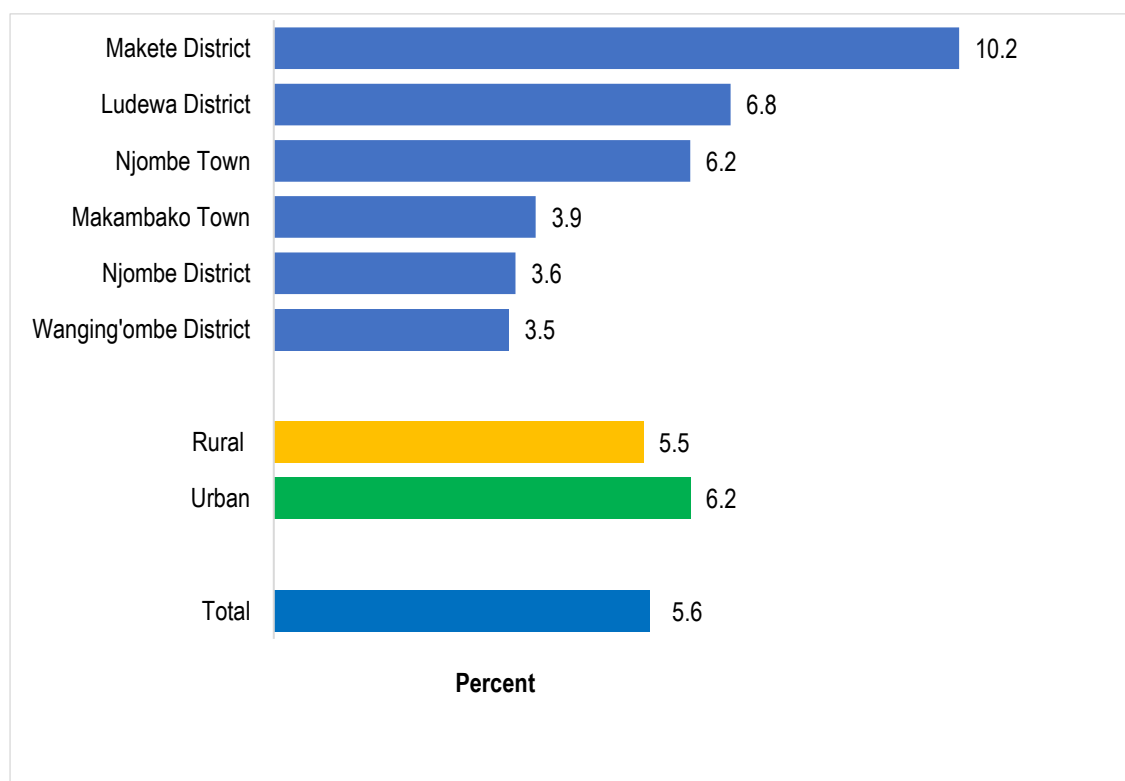
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building/unit 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 (84.6%) of buildings in Njombe Region are individually owned, followed by 9.6 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.11).

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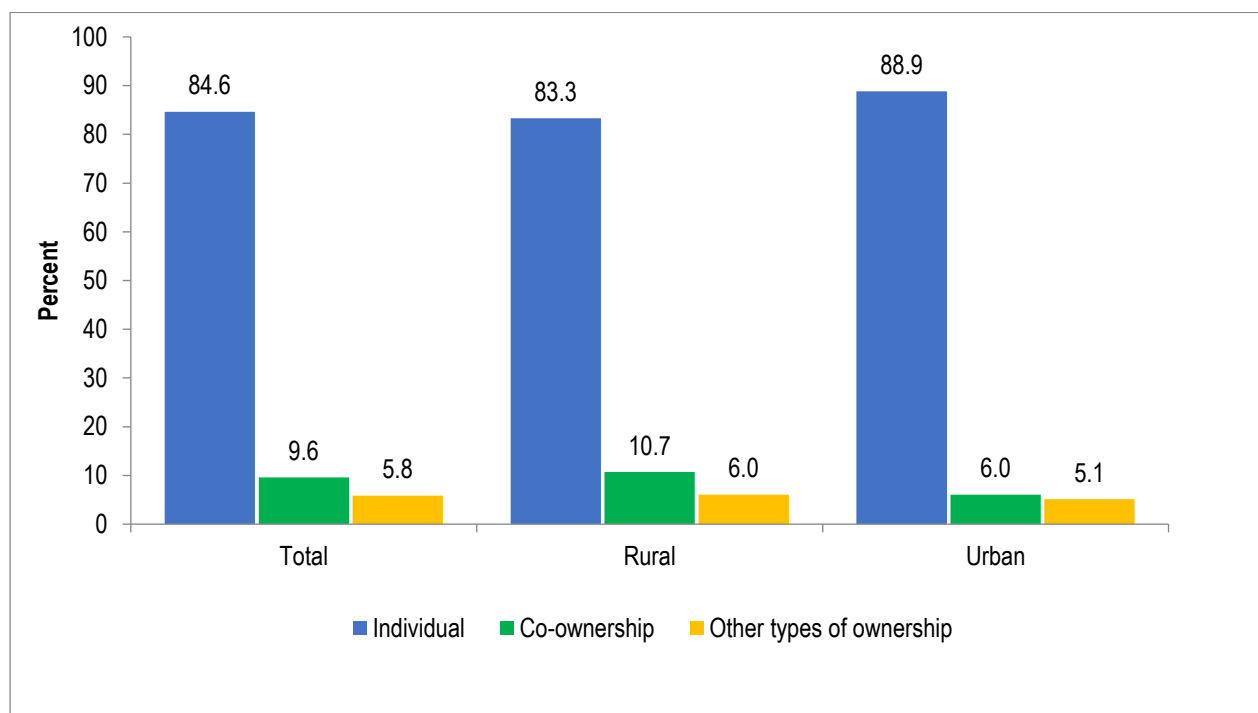
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be categorised by males only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Njombe Region are owned by males only (64.3%), followed by females only (24.7%) and 7.7 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Makete District Council has the highest proportion (26.6%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Njombe District Council has the lowest proportion (22.8%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14. 14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units Status by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Njombe 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	FemalesOnly Jointly	Number of Buildings /Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	**285,359**	**64.3**	**24.7**	**7.7**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**215,600**	**63.6**	**24.8**	**8.2**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**69,759**	**66.7**	**24.5**	**6.0**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Njombe District	36,059	63.0	22.8	9.9	2.1	2.1	32,596	62.8	22.5	10.6	2.1	2.1	3,463	65.5	25.8	3.6	2.7	2.5
Njombe Town	53,089	66.2	24.4	6.0	1.8	1.6	29,040	65.1	24.6	6.7	1.9	1.8	24,049	67.5	24.2	5.2	1.6	1.5
Makambako Town	38,913	67.2	23.2	7.5	1.0	1.1	9,984	65.8	21.1	10.2	1.5	1.5	28,929	67.6	24.0	6.6	0.9	0.9
Ludewa District	47,282	67.3	25.3	4.6	1.4	1.4	43,548	67.4	25.2	4.7	1.4	1.3	3,734	66.5	26.4	3.7	1.6	1.9
Makete District	43,685	59.6	26.6	9.8	2.0	2.0	38,640	59.2	26.9	9.9	2.0	1.9	5,045	62.2	24.5	9.1	2.0	2.2
Wanging'ombe District	66,331	62.9	25.4	8.6	1.6	1.5	61,792	63.0	25.2	8.7	1.6	1.5	4,539	62.4	27.6	7.0	1.5	1.6

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14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 73.8 percent of all buildings/units in Njombe Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (11.3%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 76.9 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by tenants alone and live in without paying rent (8.8% each). The same pattern is observed in urban areas; However, the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (18.9%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Ludewa District Councils has the highest percentage (78.4%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone, while Makambako Town Council has the lowest percentage (68.8%). In addition, Makambako Town Councils have the highest percentage (15.1%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units while Ludewa Council has the lowest (8.8%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Building/Units by Occupancy Tenure Status, Place of Residence and Council; Njombe 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 byTenant(s)	Number of Buildings /Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied byTenant(s)	Number of Buildings /Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied byTenant(s)
Total	**285,359**	**73.8**	**8.6**	**6.4**	**11.3**	**215,600**	**76.9**	**8.8**	**5.4**	**8.8**		**64.0**	**7.8**	**9.2**	**18.9**
Njombe District	36,059	75.7	8.3	6.1	10.0	32,596	76.3	8.4	5.9	9.4	3,463	69.4	7.3	7.7	15.6
Njombe Town	53,089	69.5	8.2	7.6	14.8	29,040	75.4	8.6	5.9	10.2	24,049	62.3	7.7	9.6	20.4
Makambako Town	38,913	68.8	7.5	8.6	15.1	9,984	78.9	7.7	5.2	8.2	28,929	65.3	7.4	9.8	17.5
Ludewa District	47,282	78.4	8.0	4.8	8.8	43,548	79.5	7.9	4.6	8.0	3,734	66.2	8.9	6.7	18.2
Makete District	43,685	72.5	10.3	6.3	10.9	38,640	74.4	10.6	6.0	9.1	5,045	57.8	8.0	8.9	25.3
Wanging'ombe District	66,331	76.6	8.9	5.4	9.1	61,792	77.4	8.9	5.3	8.5	4,539	66.0	9.6	7.6	16.8

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Njombe Region (71.9%) are built on un-surveyed land, 20.6 percent on surveyed land and 5.4 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 50.4 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 11.2 percent of rural buildings. Njombe District Council has the highest percentage (87.8%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Njombe Town Council has the lowest (58.1%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Njombe 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	**279,349**	**20.6**	**71.9**	**5.4**	**2.1**	**212,301**	**11.2**	**82.3**	**5.1**	**1.4**	**67,048**	**50.4**	**38.7**	**6.4**	**4.5**
Njombe District	35,565	5.7	87.8	5.4	1.1	32,213	5.2	88.3	5.4	1.0	3,352	10.8	82.4	4.7	2.1
Njombe Town	51,555	34.8	58.1	4.8	2.3	28,565	14.8	80.9	3.1	1.1	22,990	59.7	29.7	6.9	3.8
Makambako Town	37,865	32.0	58.2	5.2	4.6	9,934	11.4	82.4	4.5	1.8	27,931	39.4	49.6	5.4	5.6
Ludewa District	46,374	15.2	70.9	12.3	1.6	42,788	11.8	74.9	11.8	1.4	3,586	55.4	23.4	17.7	3.5
Makete District	42,501	21.0	71.7	4.9	2.4	37,691	13.8	79.6	4.6	1.9	4,810	77.3	9.2	6.9	6.6
Wanging'ombe District	65,489	14.5	82.8	1.5	1.2	61,110	10.6	86.7	1.5	1.2	4,379	69.4	28.3	1.4	1.0

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. Results show that 45.6 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 30.0 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy and 8.1 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Number of Buildings /Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	**285,359**	**8.1**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**30.0**	**2.0**	**NA**	**7.1**	**45.6**	**3.5**
Njombe Region	36,059	1.7	0.9	0.4	24.4	1.3	NA	7.4	60.6	3.4
Njombe District	53,089	16.3	3.5	2.2	20.8	3.3	NA	9.0	40.6	4.1
Njombe Town	38,913	16.7	5.4	5.5	20.7	5.7	NA	10.2	29.1	6.7
Makambako Town	47,282	5.1	0.2	1.3	51.9	0.8	NA	5.2	33.2	2.2
Ludewa District	43,685	6.0	1.4	1.0	27.3	0.6	NA	4.7	55.2	3.8
Makete District	66,331	3.6	0.4	1.3	32.0	0.7	NA	6.5	53.4	2.1

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

i.   Population of Njombe Region has increased from 702,097 persons in 2012 to 889,946 persons in 2022; and

ii.   Population of Njombe Region has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period;

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   With the current annual growth rate of 2.4 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the region's population is expected to double in the next 29 years;

ii.   On the positive side, annual growth rate of 2.4 percent may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and

iii.   On the negative side, growth of 2.4 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

i.   About thirteen percent (12.9%) of Njombe regional population is aged below five years;

ii. More than forty four percent (44.4 %) of total population in Njombe regional is below 18 years of age;

iii. About thirty five percent (34.9%) of Njombe regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and

iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above increased from 6.7 percent in 2012 to 7.3 percent in 2022.of total regional population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability;

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

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

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;

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

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

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

i.   About seven percent (6.5%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Njombe Region is married; and

ii.   Twelve percent (12.0%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents
Key Findings

i. About thirty percent (29.5%) of children under five years of age in Njombe Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

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

iii. More than nine percent (9.2%) of persons in Njombe Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and

therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

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

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

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional and local government authorities as well as stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

About eleven percent (10.6%) of children under age 18 in Njombe Region are orphans (8.2% with one parent dead and 2.4% both parents' dead).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households, communities and councils.

Recommendations

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

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

i.   More than ninety percent (90.3%) of population aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region is literate;

ii.   Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school increased from 89.7 percent in 2012 to 95.5 percent in 2022;

iii. About fifty-nine percent (58.8%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and

iv.   Primary school education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 107.1 in 2012 to 144.2 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, higher and sustainable economic growth and labour market participation;

ii.   Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Njombe Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into better education outcomes for region's children in general and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

iii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies increased resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;

iv.   Persons With Disabilities are already disadvantaged, this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and

v.   Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by

year 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Year Development Programme still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes in order to achieve national targets on education in time and address disparities among councils;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023);

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs and raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates, and

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i.   The current unemployment rate in Njombe Region is 6.1 percent; the rate is higher in urban (6.9%) than in rural (5.1%) areas;

ii.   Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.4%) of the total employment in Njombe Region; and

iii. About fifty-eight (57.8%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i.   Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 6.1 percent unemployment rate for Njombe Region is below the national level (7.8%) and

is considered moderate, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;

ii. Unemployment can also have a negative impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;

iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and

iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Njombe Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also leads to local community development. However, the informal sector is insecure and lack of social protection.

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 Persons With Disabilities

Key Findings

i. About eleven percent (10.7%) of the total Njombe Region population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons With Disabilities (49.4%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;

iii. Almost eight percent (7.6%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;

ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanisms. However, use of assistive devices reduces the negative effects of disability; and

iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and projects in councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen poor health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce incidence of disease leading to reduction prevalence of disability in the region;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places; and

iv. Regional and local Government authorities to undertake regular sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns programmes on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About six out of ten households (59.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Njombe Region own land without any legal documents; the percentage ranges

from 71.1 percent in Njombe District Council to 43.9 in Makambako Town Council; and

ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (20.4%) than that of females (16.5%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;

ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Njombe region, with significant implications;

iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership lead to unequal economic opportunities;

iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and

v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and

iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should continue conducting education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

i. About eight out of ten private households (80.4%) in Njombe Region is using drinking water from improved sources; with disparity between councils ranging

from 66.2 percent in Njombe District to 92.2 percent in Makete District Council; and

ii. There is a significant disparity between urban (89.3%) and rural (76.4%) areas on percentage of private households in Njombe Region using improved sources of drinking water.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

Use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About twenty percent of private households in Njombe Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

i. Region and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and

ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

More than eighty percent (80.3%) of households in Njombe Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils, ranging from 62.1 percent in Ludewa District to 93.8 percent in Njombe District.

Implication for Policies and Programmes

Use of unimproved toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality).

Recommendations

  i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to supervise and implement effectively sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation; and

 ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

  i. More than sixty-six percent (66.4%) and 21.7 percent of private households in Njombe Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

 ii. About eleven percent (11.1%) of households in Njombe Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii. Slightly over one third (35.9%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 15.7 in Ludewa District to 64.1 percent in Makambako Town Council; and

 iv. About forty two percent (41.8%) of households in Njombe Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

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

 ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;

iii. Access to national grid in Njombe Region is generally low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the region and councils; and

 iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitizing communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which is one of the main causes of climate change; and

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

i. Almost nine out of ten households (86.3%) in Njombe Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.5%) and females (0.6%) aged15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

iii. More than one (1.1%) and two (2.2%) percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and

iv. Almost fifty percent (49.7%) of households in Njombe Region own a radio while 23.9 percent own television with notable disparities between councils, ranging from 30.1 percent in Ludewa District to 100 percent in Njombe District (Radio) and from 13.2 percent in Ludewa District to 33.4 percent in Makambako Town (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre-primary, primary and secondary education levels; and

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness   in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

i.   About eighty eight percent (87.7%) of all buildings in Njombe Region have physical addresses;

ii.   About sixty percent (59.7%) of all buildings in Njombe Region have electricity services, of which 21.7 percent are connected to the national grid and 38.0 percent are powered by other sources;

iii.   More than thirty five percent (35.3%) of all buildings have water service;

iv.   About six percent (5.6%) of all buildings in Njombe Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities;

v.   About seventy-two percent (71.9%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are built on un-surveyed land with disparity between councils ranging from 82.8 percent in Wanging'ombe District to 58.1 percent in Njombe Town; and

vi.   About forty-six percent (45.6%) of all buildings in Njombe Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also, useful for

enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);

ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;

iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;

iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and

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

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national efforts to ensure each house has physical address by regularly conducting the exercise of placement of addresses;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income clients to be connected to these services;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and

V. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**889,946**	**626,507**	**263,439**	**420,533**	**469,413**
Njombe District	109,311	97,938	11,373	52,044	57,267
Njombe Town	182,127	89,590	92,537	86,333	95,794
Makambako Town	146,481	30,249	116,232	67,876	78,605
Ludewa District	151,361	136,628	14,733	72,445	78,916
MaketeDistrict	109,160	94,549	14,611	52,180	56,980
Wanging'ombe District	191,506	177,553	13,953	89,655	101,851

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male headed	Female Headed
Total	**244,579**	**168,038**	**76,541**	**147,867**	**96,712**
Njombe District	28,196	24,988	3,208	17,687	10,509
Njombe Town	52,813	24,428	28,385	31,779	21,034
Makambako Town	40,576	7,808	32,768	23,907	16,669
Ludewa District	39,578	35,569	4,009	25,095	14,483
Makete District	31,291	27,212	4,079	18,662	12,629
Wanging'ombe District	52,125	48,033	4,092	30,737	21,388

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male Female	Female Head
Total	**16,230**	**975**	**949**	**8,636**	**5,670**
Njombe District	2,610	312	36	1486	776
Njombe Town	3,875	200	269	2133	1,273
Makambako Town	2,838	23	343	1660	812
Ludewa District	2,279	123	149	1203	804
Makete District	2,966	220	107	1510	1,129

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male Female	Female Head
Wanging'ombe District	1,662	97	45	644	876

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Njombe 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)	130,670	65,323	65,347	87,775	44,699	43,076	38,995	18,000	20,995
Youth Population (15–24 years)	164,518	78,806	85,712	103,917	51,489	52,428	55,079	23,967	31,112
Youth Population (15–35 years)	310,631	146,727	163,904	190,457	92,827	97,630	107,148	47,242	59,906
Primary School (6–12 years)	159,155	79,022	80,133	103,713	50,823	52,890	41,271	20,029	21,242
Primary School (7–13 years)	157,788	78,434	79,354	108,198	53,349	54,849	41,028	19,890	21,138
Secondary School (13-16 years)	80,211	40,013	40,198	55,926	28,180	27,746	22,045	10,279	11,766
Secondary School (14-17 years)	78,025	39,126	38,899	52,996	26,998	25,998	22,778	10,553	12,225
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	505,897	235,294	270,603	313,902	151,490	162,412	155,243	70,257	84,986
Elderly population (60+ years)	65,335	25,701	39,634	32,994	16,830	16,164	8,550	3,934	4,616
Population Aged 4 years and above	799,468	376,002	423,466	482,409	234,571	247,838	221,629	102,093	119,536
Population Aged 14+ years and above	573,016	263,413	309,603	350,847	170,089	180,758	166,491	75,451	91,040
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	494,991	224,287	270,704	87,775	44,699	43,076	38,995	18,000	20,995

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**550,502**	252,256	298,246	495,449	234,818	260,631
Rural	383,186	177,513	205,673	334,935	162,202	172,733
Urban	167,316	74,743	92,573	160,514	72,616	87,898
Council						
Njombe District	65,883	30,550	35,333	57,307	27,832	29,475
Njombe Town	116,926	54,206	62,720	110,757	52,195	58,562
Makambako Town	88,609	39,545	49,064	83,584	37,985	45,599
Ludewa District	91,269	42,539	48,730	82,138	39,523	42,615
Makete District	70,807	32,862	37,945	60,958	29,891	31,067
Wanging'ombe District	117,008	52,554	64,454	100,705	47,392	53,313

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	666,808	314,679	352,129	465,932	223,348	242,584	200,876	91,331	109,545
5-9	81,207	39,081	42,126	56,074	26,929	29,145	25,133	12,152	12,981
10-14	102,538	50,590	51,948	75,563	37,648	37,915	26,975	12,942	14,033
15 - 19	80,803	40,120	40,683	54,715	28,239	26,476	26,088	11,881	14,207
20 - 24	69,710	31,117	38,593	45,053	20,981	24,072	24,657	10,136	14,521
25 - 29	65,296	29,488	35,808	41,220	19,355	21,865	24,076	10,133	13,943
30 - 34	55,807	26,227	29,580	35,818	17,117	18,701	19,989	9,110	10,879
35 - 39	45,977	21,260	24,717	30,748	14,358	16,390	15,229	6,902	8,327
40 - 44	39,790	18,549	21,241	28,059	13,057	15,002	11,731	5,492	6,239
45 - 49	34,291	16,072	18,219	25,477	11,832	13,645	8,814	4,240	4,574
50 - 54	27,381	12,496	14,885	21,308	9,642	11,666	6,073	2,854	3,219
55 - 59	18,668	8,602	10,066	14,843	6,800	8,043	3,825	1,802	2,023
60 - 64	16,444	7,749	8,695	13,263	6,276	6,987	3,181	1,473	1,708
65 - 69	10,555	4,835	5,720	8,590	4,004	4,586	1,965	831	1,134
70 - 74	7,998	3,697	4,301	6,588	3,044	3,544	1,410	653	757
75 - 79	4,602	2,178	2,424	3,840	1,842	1,998	762	336	426
80+	5,741	2,618	3,123	4,773	2,224	2,549	968	394	574

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Njombe 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)	121,576	60,171	61,405	84,766	43,195	41,571	36,810	16,976	19,834
Youth Population (15–24 years)	150,513	71,237	79,276	99,768	49,220	50,548	50,745	22,017	28,728
Youth Population (15–35 years)	282,481	131,963	150,518	183,896	89,018	94,878	98,585	42,945	55,640
Primary School (6–12 years)	133,512	65,067	68,445	95,783	46,813	48,970	37,729	18,254	19,475
Primary School (7–13 years)	139,903	68,509	71,394	101,673	50,036	51,637	38,230	18,473	19,757
Secondary School (14-17 years)	73,034	36,211	36,823	51,308	26,169	25,139	21,726	10,042	11,684
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	454,167	211,680	242,487	310,504	147,657	162,847	143,663	64,023	79,640
Elderly population (60+ years)	45,340	21,077	24,263	37,054	17,390	19,664	8,286	3,687	4,599
Population Aged 4 years and above	672,714	317,486	355,228	469,226	224,908	244,318	203,488	92,578	110,910
Population Aged 14+ years and above	504,130	235,340	268,790	349,667	166,401	183,266	154,463	68,939	85,524
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	431,096	199,129	231,967	298,359	140,232	158,127	132,737	58,897	73,840

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Njombe 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	157,788	78,434	79,354	115,710	57,944	57,766	42,078	20,490	21,588	150,705	73,978	76,727	110,069	54,240	55,829	40,636	19,738	20,898
Njombe District	20,411	10,066	10,345	18,508	9,145	9,363	1,903	921	982	19,358	9,407	9,951	17,536	8,534	9,002	1,822	873	949
Njombe Town	29,170	14,326	14,844	15,479	7,704	7,775	13,691	6,622	7,069	28,108	13,726	14,382	14,836	7,303	7,533	13,272	6,423	6,849
Makambako Town	26,070	12,785	13,285	5,994	3,051	2,943	20,076	9,734	10,342	25,013	12,156	12,857	5,656	2,803	2,853	19,357	9,353	10,004
Ludewa District	28,659	14,383	14,276	26,416	13,264	13,152	2,243	1,119	1,124	27,321	13,569	13,752	25,153	12,487	12,666	2,168	1,082	1,086
Makete District	17,941	9,126	8,815	16,008	8,139	7,869	1,933	987	946	17,137	8,631	8,506	15,262	7,668	7,594	1,875	963	912
Wanging'ombe District	35,537	17,748	17,789	33,305	16,641	16,664	2,232	1,107	1,125	33,768	16,489	17,279	31,626	15,445	16,181	2,142	1,044	1,098

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Njombe Region, 2022 PHC

| Council | Population (7-13 Years) | | | | | | | | | All Children Attending School | | | | | | | | |
| | 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	157,788	78,434	79,354	115,710	57,944	57,766	42,078	20,490	21,588	227,477	109,740	117,737	163,483	79,087	84,396	63,994	30,653	33,341
Njombe District	20,411	10,066	10,345	18,508	9,145	9,363	1,903	921	982	28,645	13,696	14,949	25,902	12,392	13,510	2,743	1,304	1,439
Njombe Town	29,170	14,326	14,844	15,479	7,704	7,775	13,691	6,622	7,069	43,350	20,850	22,500	22,090	10,592	11,498	21,260	10,258	11,002
Makambako Town	26,070	12,785	13,285	5,994	3,051	2,943	20,076	9,734	10,342	38,576	18,385	20,191	8,390	4,054	4,336	30,186	14,331	15,855
Ludewa District	28,659	14,383	14,276	26,416	13,264	13,152	2,243	1,119	1,124	40,267	19,658	20,609	36,792	17,981	18,811	3,475	1,677	1,798
Makete District	17,941	9,126	8,815	16,008	8,139	7,869	1,933	987	946	26,001	12,866	13,135	23,019	11,380	11,639	2,982	1,486	1,496
Wanging'ombe District	35,537	17,748	17,789	33,305	16,641	16,664	2,232	1,107	1,125	50,638	24,285	26,353	47,290	22,688	24,602	3,348	4,549	1,751

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

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)/ Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.)	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	**279,349**	**236,373**	**26,725**	**159**	**1,701**	**166**	**5,612**	**1,427**	**1,770**	**4,478**	**36**	**9**	**581**	**312**
Rural	212,301	176,797	22,684	122	1,312	116	4,902	1,090	1,084	3,483	25	8	465	213
Urban	67,048	59,576	4,041	37	389	50	710	337	686	995	11	1	116	99
Council														
Njombe District	35,565	28,890	4,516	13	225	17	824	108	246	600	9	1	79	37
Njombe Town	51,555	44,658	3,785	29	289	25	892	304	669	780	10	1	60	53
Makambako Town	37,865	33,479	2,974	25	240	27	431	102	73	410	6	-	58	40
Ludewa District	46,374	40,359	3,436	19	251	28	1,190	152	238	613	2	1	48	37
Makete District	42,501	34,485	4,829	34	366	33	906	484	238	983	2	2	90	49
Wanging'ombe District	65,489	54,502	7,185	39	330	36	1,369	277	306	1,092	7	4	246	96

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