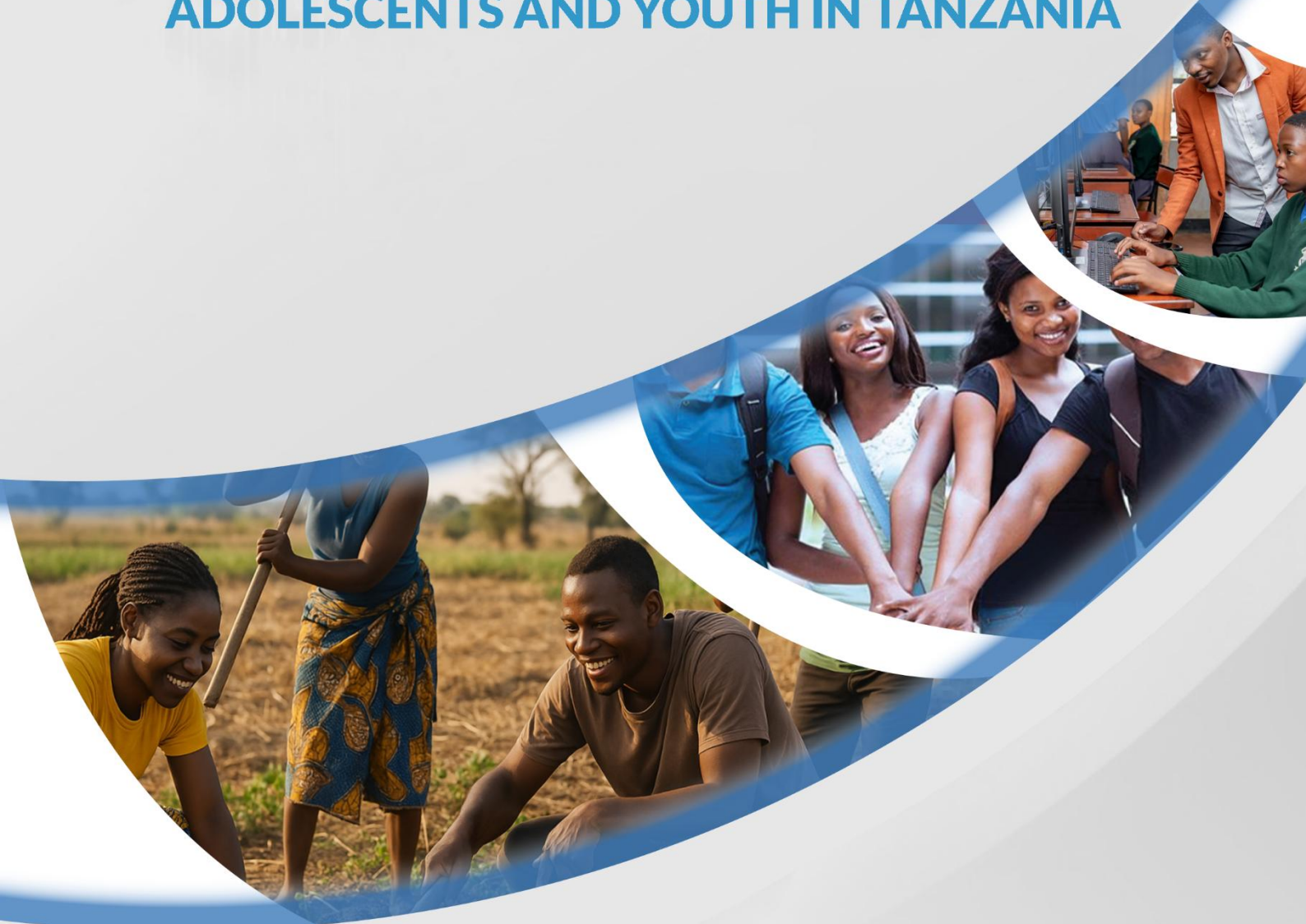




ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH IN TANZANIA



November, 2025



The United Republic of Tanzania

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH IN TANZANIA

National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Dodoma

and

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

President's Office – Finance and Planning

Tanzania Zanzibar

November, 2025



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Citation

National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (2025). Adolescent and Youth in Tanzania. Ministry of Finance, Dodoma and: President's Office – Finance and Planning, Zanzibar, The United Republic of Tanzania.

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.

PREFACE

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was conducted with a reference date of midnight between August 22 and 23, 2022. This marked both the sixth census since the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, and the first digital census in Tanzania's history. The previous censuses took place in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002, and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania, led by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, along with the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar, under Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, fulfilled their obligation to conduct the 2022 PHC in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census. Their commitment and support throughout the census implementation deserve our gratitude.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in Zanzibar (OCGS), successfully conducted the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) in accordance with the Statistics Act Cap 351 and international standards set by the United Nations. This marked Tanzania's first fully digital census, utilizing advanced ICT tools for mapping, enumeration, data transmission, and processing.

The results of the 2022 PHC informs integrated planning, resource allocation, and monitoring of key development frameworks, including the Tanzania and Zanzibar Development Visions 2050, the Third National Five-Year Development Plans, regional strategies such as the EAC and SADC Visions 2050, and global agendas like the African Development Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030). Census data will also support calculation of vital indicators such as literacy, maternal and infant mortality, and unemployment rates.

The "Adolescent and Youth in Tanzania" monograph is the eighteenth in a series of significant publications related to the 2022 PHC. Major reports produced so far include the Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, the Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile, Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Reports) in two volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar and other Thematic Reports.

We extend sincere appreciation to all government leaders, including Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of the House of Representatives, Councillors/Sheha, and the Regional and District Census Committees. Special thanks go to Census Coordinators, Supervisors, Enumerators, local leaders, and all respondents for their active participation.

We are deeply grateful to our development partners United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United States Census Bureau (USCB), the Republic of South Korea, the People's Republic of China, and others for their generous support in equipment, training, expertise, and funding. Special recognition is given to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza for their exemplary leadership as Census Commissars.

Finally, We would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the experts who contributed their time and effort to this report, including Dr. Rutasha Dadi, the consultant in producing this report; Ms. Asia Hassan Mussa, Lead Author; Dr. Ruth Davison Minja, Director of Population Census and Demographic Statistics; Fahima Mohamed Issa, Director of the Social Statistics Department, OCGS; Seif Ahmad Kuchengo, Manager of Population Census and Vital Statistics; Abdul-majid Jecha Ramadhan, Zanzibar Census Coordinator; Steven Lwendo, IT Expert for data processing; and the dedicated National Census Technical Team along with all the statisticians, demographers, IT specialists, and GIS officers. Their commitment played a crucial role in the success of producing this Thematic report.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adolescents and youth represent a vital and dynamic segment of Tanzania's population with immense potential drive to social, economic, and technological transformation. Demographic shifts, and global change, understanding the status and needs of individuals aged 10–35 years becomes imperative for inclusive national planning as the country continues to navigate rapid development.

This monograph synthesizes key insights across multiple dimensions, including education, employment, fertility, mortality and social exclusion and vulnerability participation, with particular attention to regional and gender disparities. It draws on data from recent 2022 PHC to provide evidence-based perspectives on the challenges and opportunities facing young Tanzanians today. This report seeks to inform policy dialogue, strengthen programming efforts, and catalyse investments by cantering the experiences and trajectories of adolescents and youth to ensure that this generation is equipped, empowered, and engaged in shaping Tanzania's sustainable future.

Chapter One provides a foundational overview on the 2022 PHC, focusing on the demographic analysis of adolescents and youth within the national context. It begins by outlining the historical development of census undertakings in the country and underscores their significance in shaping policy decisions, development planning, and equitable resource distribution. The 2022 PHC is presented as a vital national exercise that employed improved methodologies to ensure comprehensive and reliable data collection. A central theme of this chapter analyses youth population, with particular attention to adolescent and youth.

The analysis used the age of respondents as the primary variable to examine this demographic group. Age data served as a basis for assessing various aspects of lives, including educational attainment, fertility patterns, employment status, and household characteristics. This analytical approach highlights the dynamic role of youth in the country's social and economic development. The chapter also addresses the quality of the census data, affirming its robustness and use for meaningful insights despite the indirect nature of some of the indicators used in youth analysis.

Chapter Two presents the Tanzanian adolescents and youth aged 10–35 years demographic analysis, showing that early adolescents (10–13 years) and adolescents (13–19) are mostly found in rural areas. Youth aged 15–35 years are increasingly concentrated

in urban areas, indicating ongoing rural-to-urban migration attributed by economic opportunities, education/training, family relocation, visiting relatives and marriages. The chapter also indicates that disability rates are slightly higher among rural and male populations, and early marriages are still common, among rural girls. Results show a need to develop and implement effective policies for Tanzania's dynamic youth population that address education, employment, disability support, and gender equity.

Chapter Three is on education status among adolescents and youths, categorized as early adolescents (10-13 years,) adolescents (13-19 years) and youth (15-35 years), based on school attendance across primary, secondary (lower and upper) and tertiary (university and other related levels). The national Net Enrollment Rate (NER) in primary school among children aged 10–13 years stands at 82.9 percent. Enrollment is higher in urban areas (89.6%) compared to rural areas (79.7%), with females slightly outperforming males (84.8% versus 81.0%). Lower Secondary Education revealed the NER dropped to 43.7 percent nationally, with rural areas at 36.6 percent and 57.8 percent in urban areas for the age group 14–17 years. and the rate for females is higher (46.7%) than (40.7%) males. Upper Secondary Education showed (age group 18–19 years), national rate fell to 7.8 percent while in rural areas the rate dropped to 4.6 percent and 13.0 percent in urban areas. Males slightly surpass females (8.2% vs. 7.4%).

Tertiary education NER (age group 20–24 years) was found to be the lowest, at 5.1 percent nationally; 3.1 percent in rural areas and 8.1 percent in urban areas and the rate is higher (5.9%) for males than females (4.5%). Tanzania Zanzibar shows stronger performance in enrolment; NER is 93.3 percent in primary and 61.5 percent in lower secondary. However, enrolment declines at higher levels, reaching 7.7 percent at tertiary education. Mainland Tanzania displays wide variation in primary NER, from 74.8 percent in Tabora to 94.8 percent in Mara. Tanzania Zanzibar regions consistently outperform Mainland Tanzania, with primary NER ranging from 93.7 percent in Mjini Magharibi to 96.8 percent in Kaskazini Unguja.

While primary education enrolment is relatively high, there's a steep decline in participation at higher levels, especially in rural areas and among females at tertiary levels. Zanzibar stands out for its stronger early education metrics. Transition to secondary education is weak as GER drops from 88.2 percent in primary school to 47.4 percent in lower secondary overall. GER in Mainland Tanzania is 46.8 percent and 69.3 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Gender parity slightly favours girls, with GPI above one at primary and lower secondary levels. Urban areas show higher enrollment rates than rural ones.

Chapter Four explores the employment landscape of young people aged 10–35 years, providing insights into labour force participation, income levels, occupational sectors, and aspirations. Results reveal that youth unemployment remains a significant challenge in Tanzania, affecting individuals aged 15 to 35 years. Nationally, the rate stood at 9.5 percent, with notable disparities across regions and demographic groups. The report also highlights critical unemployment trends among adolescents aged 13–19 years, with national unemployment at 8.7 percent. Rural areas experience significant lower rates (8.4%) than urban (20.2%). However, Tanzania Zanzibar unemployment rate (12.0%) is exceptionally high, in urban recording the highest segment at 29.7 percent and rural at 11.4 percent. Nationally, adolescents' population of Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) increase with age, rising from 13.5 percent among 10–13 years to 16.6 percent among those aged 13–19 years. Males consistently show higher NEET rates than females, particularly in early adolescence, where the gap is most pronounced (15.5% for males vs. 11.6% for females)

Chapter Five shows significant fertility and maternal mortality disparities among adolescents and youth (10–35 years) in Tanzania, shaped by geography, wealth, disability, and social factors. Mainland Tanzania records higher adolescent and youth fertility rates (AYFR) than Zanzibar, with rural areas and poorer households mostly being affected. Rural women aged 15–35 in the poorest quintile on the Mainland Tanzania have 121 births per 1,000 versus 98 in urban areas, while the richest report 75 versus 59; in Zanzibar, fertility is lower overall (rural 105–88, urban 91–69).

Women aged 15–35 contribute over 70 percent of national births and 77.7 percent of total fertility, with determinants including education, employment, marital status, and healthcare access. Youth with disabilities show distinct fertility peaks, varying by region. Maternal mortality remains high at 233 per 100,000 live births nationally, with the highest risk among Mainland adolescents from the poorest households (31% of deaths in the lowest quintile vs 9% in the richest). Contrary, Tanzania Zanzibar shows higher mortality among wealthier women. These patterns show the need for inclusive, youth focused reproductive health services, improved rural and disability targeted interventions, and strengthened maternal health systems tailored to regional contexts.

Chapter Six reveals rural-urban inequalities affecting vulnerable adolescents and youth in Tanzania. Most at-risk groups, notably orphans, youth with disabilities, youth-headed households, street youth and adolescent parents are heavily concentrated in rural areas,

where education completion, health impairments, digital services, and social protection such as health insurance is problematic. Rural areas host 71 percent of orphaned early teens, 66 percent of older orphans, 67 percent adolescents with disabilities, and 64 percent of street youth. Regions like Simiyu, Tabora, and Singida have over 85 percent rural clustering of youth with disability. Poverty rates in these areas range between 40–44 percent, significantly higher than those in urban areas.

Early marriage and single parenthood make it hard for many girls to continue their education. In rural areas, 63.2% of girls aged 15 to 17 have given birth, and 55.9% of married girls aged 13 to 19 have left school. Digital exclusion remains a critical challenge, with only 16.1 percent of youth nationwide using smartphones, and as few as 5.5 percent in Simiyu. Social protection remains weak, with only 6.8 percent of youth covered by health insurance and just 1.2 percent having any other form of insurance. These findings call for targeted rural investments in inclusive education, disability services, digital access, youth-friendly health care, and affordable insurance, supported by gender- and age-sensitive policies to close systemic gaps and ensure no youth is left behind.

CENSUS RESULTS IN BRIEF – KEY INDICATORS, 2022 PHC

Indicator	Tanzania	Mainland Tanzania	Tanzania Zanzibar
Early Teenage Population (Ages 10–13 years)	6,392,790	6,208,046	184,744
Rural	4,499,366	4,397,638	101,728
Urban	1,893,424	1,810,408	83,016
Male	3,230,962	3,137,888	93,074
Female	3,161,828	3,070,158	91,670
Teenage Population (Ages 13–19 years)	9,361,671	9,071,739	289,932
Rural	6,171,863	6,021,579	150,284
Urban	3,189,808	3,050,160	139,648
Male	4,639,513	4,498,319	93,074
Female	4,722,158	4,573,420	91,670
Youth (Aged 15–35 years)	21,312,342	20,612,501	699,841
Rural	12,647,467	12,312,363	335,104
Urban	8,664,875	8,300,138	364,737
Male	10,159,155	9,827,380	331,775
Female	11,153,187	10,785,121	368,066
Literacy Rate Persons Aged 10-13 Years	95.7	96.5	96.1
Rural	81.5	81.2	93.4
Urban	95.7	95.6	97.0
Male	94.9	96.2	96.5
Female	96.4	96.8	95.7
Literacy Rate Persons Aged 13-19 Years	95.6	96.5	96.0
Rural	84.7	84.4	95.2
Urban	96.5	96.5	98.1
Male	94.9	96.1	96.5
Female	96.3	96.7	95.6
Literacy Rate Persons Aged 15-35 Years	97.0	98.1	97.8
Rural	82.0	81.7	93.1
Urban	96.1	96.0	97.8
Male	96.1	97.4	97.7
Female	97.9	98.6	97.8
Numeracy Rate Persons Aged 10-13 Years	82.5	82.3	89.0
Rural	79.0	78.8	86.8
Urban	90.8	90.7	91.6
Male	80.5	80.3	87.4
Female	84.4	84.3	90.5
Numeracy Rate Persons Aged 13-19 Years	86.8	86.6	92.2
Rural	83.8	83.6	90.4
Urban	92.6	92.6	94.0
Male	85.9	85.7	91.1
Female	87.7	87.5	93.2
Numeracy Rate Persons Aged 15-35 Years	87.3	87.1	92.8
Rural	83.6	83.4	90.7
Urban	92.9	92.8	94.7
Male	88.0	87.9	92.8
Female	86.7	86.5	92.8
Net Enrolment Rate Primary School (10-13 years)	82.9	82.6	93.3
Rural	80.0	79.7	93.8
Urban	89.7	89.6	92.7
Male	81.0	80.7	93.8
Female	84.8	84.5	92.9
Net Enrolment Rate Lower Secondary (14-17 years)	43.7	43.1	61.5
Rural	36.6	36.1	57.1

Indicator	Tanzania	Mainland Tanzania	Tanzania Zanzibar
Urban	57.8	57.4	66.4
Male	40.7	40.2	55.9
Female	46.7	46.1	66.8
Net Enrolment Rate Upper Secondary (18-19 years)	7.8	7.7	9.2
Rural	4.6	4.6	5.9
Urban	13.0	13.0	12.2
Male	8.2	8.2	8.7
Female	7.4	7.3	9.6
Net Enrolment Rate University and Other Related	5.1	5.1	7.7
Rural	3.1	3.0	5.4
Urban	8.1	8.0	9.6
Male	5.9	5.9	7.5
Female	4.5	4.4	7.8
Unemployment Rate (13–19 years)	8.7	8.4	20.2
Rural	7.0	6.8	14.3
Urban	12.0	11.4	29.7
Male	8.3	8.0	18.3
Female	9.2	8.8	22.1
Unemployment Rate (15–35 years)	9.5	9.0	23.4
Rural	5.0	4.6	17.3
Urban	15.9	15.3	30.1
Male	7.3	7.0	16.2
Female	11.5	10.8	30.1
Labour Force Participation Rate (13–19 years)	48.6	48.7	46.7
Rural	48.8	48.6	55.4
Urban	48.3	48.8	37.3
Male	49.1	49.2	47.1
Female	48.1	48.2	46.3
Labour Force Participation Rate (15–35 years)	79.6	79.5	81.6
Rural	78.9	78.6	88.5
Urban	80.6	80.8	75.4
Male	81.2	81.1	84.1
Female	78.2	78.1	79.5
NEET Rate (13–19 years)	16.6	16.8	1.2
Male	16.9	17.0	12.4
Female	16.4	16.5	13.3
Fertility Rate (ASFR) per 1,000 (15-35 years)	166	166	153
Rural	190	191	162
Urban	156	157	144
Fertility Rate for ADYWDs per 1,000 (15-35 years)	36	37	11
Mortality Rate (ASDR) per 1,000 (10-35 years)	2	2	8
Rural	3	3	2
Urban	2	2	2
Male	3	3	10
Female	2	2	7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000) (15-35 years)	233	233	227
Rural	226	227	183
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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

ASDR	Age-Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
AYFR	Adolescent and Youth Fertility Rate
EA	Enumeration Area
FFBE	Fee-Free Basic Education
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SBH	Summary Birth Histories
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TBC	Tanzania Buildings Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USCB	United States Census Bureau
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NER	Net Enrolment Rate

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Demographic Concepts

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).

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

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

Enumeration Area (EA) is a designated area with an average of 50 to 150 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, analysing, evaluating, 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 (United Nations definition).

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.

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

Youth In Tanzania, youth are officially defined as individuals aged between 15 and 35 years. This definition aligns with the East African Community standard and is also adopted in Tanzania's National Youth Development Policy.

Adolescent The term adolescent refers to a young person who is in the transitional stage of development between childhood and adulthood. This phase, known as adolescence, typically spans the ages of 10 to 19, according to the World Health Organization.

Teenage refers to the period in a person's life between the ages of 13 and 19, the years that end in "-teen." It's often used as an adjective to describe people, behaviours, or things associated with this age group.

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

Disability defines as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in their 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.

Divorced Persons are those persons who were once married but marriage were terminated permanently and have not remarried since then. Note that the divorce of one or more wives in polygamous marriages does not make a husband as divorced if he still lives with another wife (other 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 a 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 is a person who remained single throughout his/her lives excluding persons who living alone who have ever lived with another person.

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 married.

Widowed are persons whose marriages were terminated by death of one partner and the remaining single for ever. Note that in polygamous marriages the death of one or more wives does not make a husband to be a widower if he still has another wife or other (wives).

Education Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activities Concepts

Economic activity status is a measure of whether a person was an active participant in the labour market during this period. This refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed populations. It also includes inactive population covering all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) category referring to young individuals not engaged in employment, education, or training.

Unemployed persons comprise of persons 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).

Fertility and Mortality Concepts

Adolescent and Youth Fertility Rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-35.

Age-specific fertility Rate is calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 women within a specific age group in a year.

Age-specific death Rate is calculated as the number of deaths within a specific age group in a year.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is a demographic indicator that measures the number of live births occurring in a population during a specific period, normally one year, per 1,000 people in a total population.

Crude Death Rate is a basic measure of mortality that shows the **number of deaths in a given population during a specific period (usually one year) per 1,000 people** in the mid-year population.

Fertility refers to a number of births a woman can have.

Live Birth is defined as a complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother, irrespective of duration of pregnancy, which, after separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of liveliness.

Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) is the mean number of children born alive to an age or age group of women.

Mortality is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place.

Maternal Death refers to the death of a woman while she is pregnant or within 42 days of childbirth, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management.

Maternal Mortality Rate is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of the end of pregnancy, **per 100,000 women aged 15–49 years**.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the rate at which women die from maternal causes (any cause related to pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 42 days of childbirth. Or is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, **per 100,000 live births** in that period.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her childbearing period if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

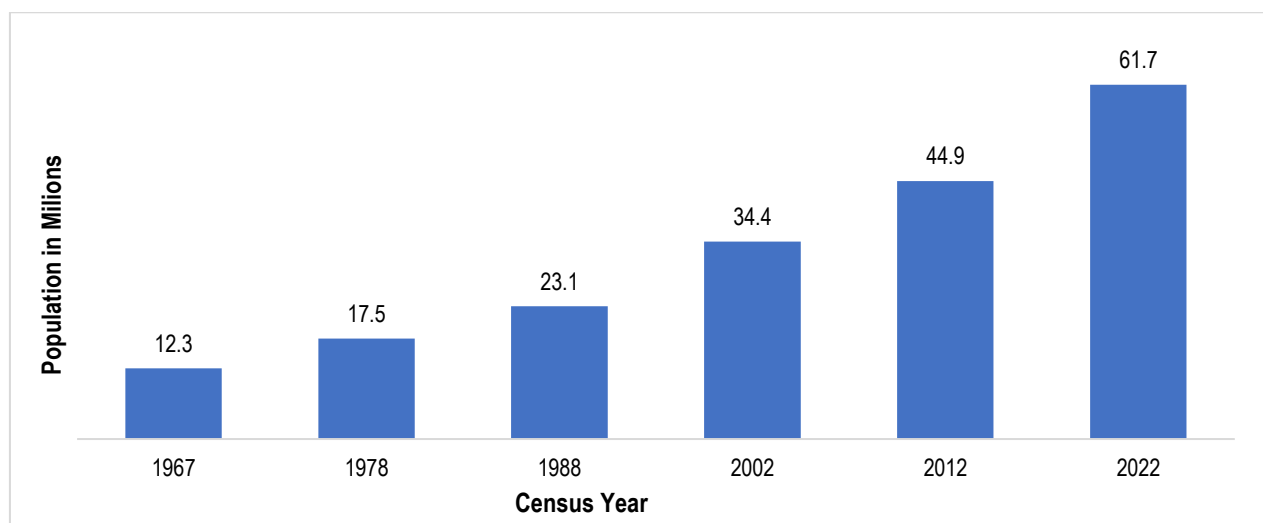
1.1 Background on 2022 Population and Housing Census

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, conducted Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) in the United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351, which requires a census to be conducted in every ten years. This is the sixth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, conducted in accordance with international standards, particularly the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for population counts. Other censuses conducted included those of 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012.

The census referenced at the midnight of 22 and 23 August 2022 was undertaken on a *de-facto* basis. Unlike the previous censuses, the 2022 PHC enumerated people basing on place of residence on the census night. All persons found in the country were enumerated, regardless of nationalities or citizenship. Although the enumeration was planned for seven days, it took nine days. The 2022 PHC used mobile technology in gathering census data and information collection which marks the first digital census in Tanzania.

The censuses show that Tanzania's population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 61.7 million in 2022 (Figure 1.1). The average annual population growth rate of Tanzania increased from 2.7 percent in 2002-2012 to 3.2 percent 2012-2022, intercensal periods.

Figure 1. 1: Tanzania Population Count During the Population Censuses



1.2 Objectives of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The main objective of the 2022 PHC is to provide the Government with reliable information on population size, distribution, composition, and other socio-economic characteristics, as well as on housing conditions. This data enhances access to quality evidence for policy formulation, development planning, decision-making, service delivery, and the monitoring and evaluation of population and socio-economic programmes. Ultimately, it contributes to improving the quality of life in Tanzania.

The 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) Promote better knowledge management on Tanzanian socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment as well as patterns and trends of population growth;
- c) Promote better use of lower administrative levels disaggregated socio-economic, demographic and environment data;
- d) Enhance capacity of NBS and OCGS in carrying out population and housing censuses and other statistical data; and
- e) Establish a comprehensive buildings and National Physical Addresses database that enable evidence-based decisions as a key tool for enhancing access to social services, expansion of tax base and quality of development programmes in general.

1.3 Relevance of Adolescent and Youth Monograph

The Adolescent and Youth Monograph is a vital resource for understanding the demographic, social, and economic dimensions of young people aged 10–35 years. It provides essential data and insights to guide evidence-based planning, policy formulation, and program development in areas such as education, employment, health, and social inclusion. By highlighting disparities across gender, regions, and educational attainment, the monograph identifies vulnerable groups and supports the design of targeted, inclusive interventions. It also aligns national strategies with global development frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, serving as a benchmark for monitoring progress and assessing the impact of youth-focused initiatives. Overall, the monograph contributes to shaping responsive, equitable, and sustainable policies that empower youth and strengthen national development capacity.

1.4 Objective of Adolescent and Youth Monograph

The main objective of analysing the adolescents and youth population especially those aged 10–35 years is to understand their socioeconomic status, opportunities, and challenges to guide informed policy making, development programs, and resource allocation. Specific objectives are to:

- i. Analyse the demographic structure and spatial distribution of early adolescent in Tanzania (aged 10-14 years), adolescent (aged 13-19 years), and youth (aged 15-35 years) using data from the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Analysis entails profiling the population size, age–sex composition, and urban–rural and regional patterns to inform targeted policy planning and service delivery.
- ii. Assess the socio-economic status of early adolescent, adolescent and youth in terms of education, employment, and access to basic social services. The aim is to identify disparities across gender and regions that may hinder equitable early adolescent, adolescent and youth development and inclusion in national growth.
- iii. Examine the health and social challenges facing early adolescent, adolescent and youth, including teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, mental health, and gender-based violence. The objective is to inform the design of responsive health policies and young population-friendly services that address these emerging risks.
- iv. Provide evidence-based policy recommendations for national and sub-national actors to strengthen early adolescent, adolescent and youth development programs in alignment with Vision 2050 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This includes proposing strategic interventions that support education, employment, health, and protection for Tanzania’s youth.

1.5 Methodology and Data Quality

This analysis is based on data from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC), which employed standardized methodologies and achieved full household coverage across Tanzania. Although the census did not include youth-specific modules, it captured age as a mandatory variable for all household members. This enabled accurate identification of individuals aged 10–35 years and formed the basis for analysing key socioeconomic indicators relevant to adolescents and youth.

Using age as the primary anchor, the study examined variables such as employment status, education level, disability prevalence, fertility and mortality patterns, and place of residence. In the absence of direct questions on themes like entrepreneurship, informal sector

engagement, or teenage fertility (particularly for ages 10–14), proxy indicators were applied. For example, combining age with the “ever given birth” question allowed for insights into adolescent fertility. The analytical approach involved disaggregating census data by age group and sex, applying descriptive statistics, and constructing a focused profile of adolescents and youth within the broader census framework.

The quality of the data is considered robust and reliable. The complete enumeration, consistent data collection procedures, and rigorous validation protocols enhance confidence in the findings. Despite some thematic limitations, the dataset provides a strong foundation for meaningful analysis of youth demographics, education and employment patterns, and social inclusion indicators across Tanzania.

1.6 Scope of the Monograph

This monograph draws on data from the 2022 PHC to examine the demographic characteristics, challenges, and opportunities of the adolescent and youth population in Tanzania. The main goal is to analyse patterns in population distribution, education, employment, health, and social behaviours among individuals aged 10 to 35 years.

The report analyses how demographic indicators, such as age structure and urban–rural differences, affect the specified age group and their implications for national development planning. It places special emphasis on gender disparities, regional variations, and the transitions from early adolescence to early adulthood.

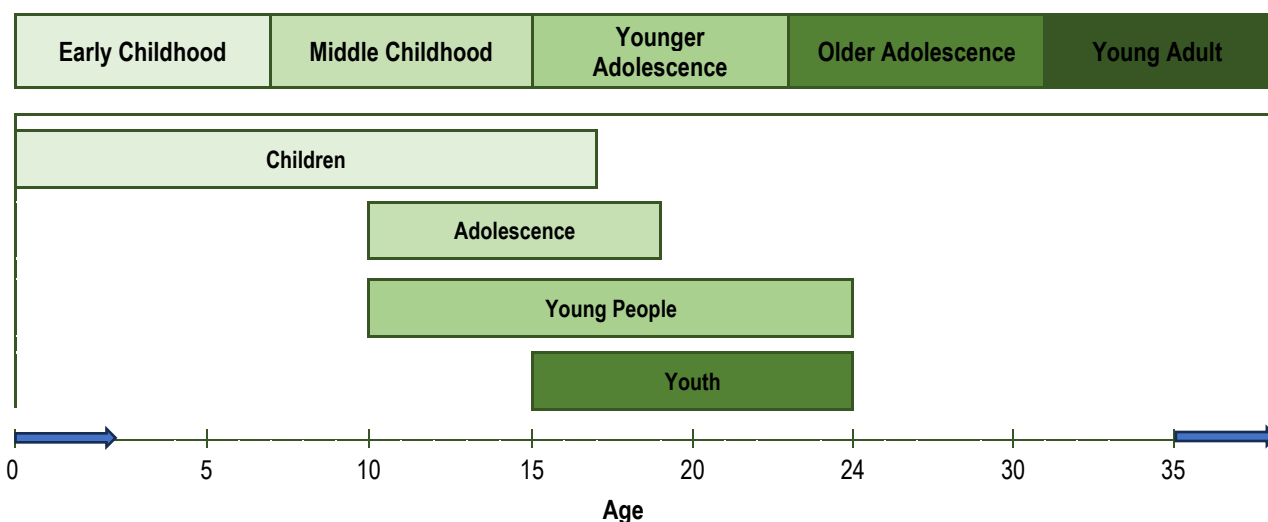
By focusing on adolescents and youth, this monograph underscores the importance of this critical developmental stage, often characterized by heightened vulnerability but also by vast potential for economic productivity and innovation. The choices, experiences, and access to services during this period have far-reaching effects on national progress, shaping labour force dynamics, fertility trends, and social stability.

The analysis is based primarily on the 2022 Tanzania PHC, which provides the most recent and comprehensive data on population structure and socio-economic characteristics in the country. This monograph aims to guide policymakers, educators, development partners, and researchers on how best to invest in youth to achieve long-term national development goals, in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union’s Agenda 2063, East Africa Vision 2050, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26), and the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2025/26.

1.7 Adolescents and Youth Age Categories

UNICEF uses a life-course approach to development, recognizing that each stage of a young person's life presents unique opportunities and challenges. Figure 1.2 shows that children aged 0-17 include early childhood (0-4 years), middle childhood (5-9 years), younger adolescents (10-14 years), and older adolescents (15-19 years), adolescents aged 10-19 years comprise younger adolescents (10-14 years) and older adolescents (15-19 years) while young people aged 10-24 years comprise of adolescents (10-19 years) and youth (15-24 years).

Figure 1.2 Stages of Child, Adolescence and Youth with respect to Physical Growth and development, Based on UNICEF 2018



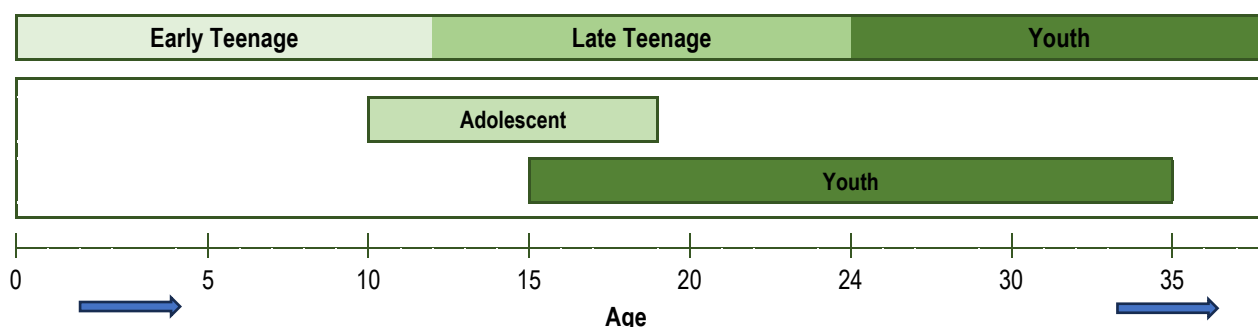
SOURCE: UNICEF Programme Guidance for the Second Decade: Programming with and for Adolescents, 2018, p. 9

In Tanzania, the terms early teenage, teenage, and youth refer to distinct stages of development that play a crucial role in shaping an individual's identity, responsibilities, and opportunities. These stages are commonly understood and experienced in the Tanzanian context as follows:

- i. **Early Teenage (Ages 10–13):** The age of primary school (Standard 5–7) children.
- ii. **Teenage (Ages 13–19):** The age of upper primary and secondary education (Form I–IV and possibly Form V–VI) children.
- iii. **Youth (Ages 15–35 as per Tanzanian Policy):** This age of school education completion, pursuing higher education, or new workforce entrants.

Figure 1.3 shows that Teenage aged 10-19 years comprise Early Teenage (10-13 years) and Late Teenage (13-19 years) and youth (15-35 years).

Figure 1.3 Stages of Child, Adolescence and Youth in terms of Physical Growth and development Based on Tanzania



1.8 Alignment with Strategic Development Frameworks

Efforts to empower adolescents and youth in Tanzania are strongly aligned with global and regional development strategies. The inclusion of youth-focused priorities in strategic frameworks highlights the recognition of young people as agents of sustainable development and transformation.

1.8.1 Global Level: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030

The SDGs articulate key commitments for youth development:

- i. **SDG 3.7:** Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. In 2022, 77.5% of women aged 15–49 globally had their need for family planning met with modern methods (WHO, 2022).
- ii. **SDG 4.4:** Technical and vocational skills for employment and decent work opportunities (UNESCO, 2023).
- iii. **SDG 5.3:** Elimination of child marriage; globally, 19% of women aged 20–24 was married before age 18 (UNICEF, 2023).
- iv. **SDG 8.6:** Reduction in youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET); global rate is approximately 22 percent (United Nations Statistics Division, 2023).

These targets guide progress monitoring for youth outcomes in Tanzania.

1.8.2 Continental Framework: African Union Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 envisions “an Africa whose development is people-driven” by leveraging the capabilities of youth (African Union, 2015). The youth agenda includes:

- i. **Aspiration 6:** Inclusive growth through education, health, employment, and innovation.
- ii. Key indicators:
 - 25 percent reduction in youth unemployment from 2013 levels.
 - 30–50 percent increase in completion rates of secondary education and reproductive health access.

1.8.3 Regional Framework: East Africa Vision 2050

The East African Vision 2050 prioritizes human capital development through:

- i. Improved education and vocational training.
- ii. Strengthened healthcare systems and youth engagement initiatives (East African Community, 2015).

The Vision proposes youth integration as essential to regional innovation and resilience.

1.8.4 National Framework: Tanzania's FYDP III (2021/22–2025/26)

Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan III underscores youth-focused investment in:

- i. Technical and vocational education.
- ii. Adolescent health services, especially Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).
- iii. Entrepreneurial development and digital literacy (Government of Tanzania, 2021).

FYDP III complements global benchmarks and embeds youth priorities within economic transformation initiatives.

1.8.5 Subnational Framework: Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP 2021–2026)

ZADEP promotes inclusive development through the Blue Economy:

- i. Youth-targeted interventions in tourism, fisheries, and ICT.
- ii. Strengthening health and education services.
- iii. Scaling youth entrepreneurship through financial and training support (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, 2021).

ZADEP underscores measurable outcomes in skills development, income, and wellbeing by 2026.

CHAPTER TWO

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Key Points

- Tanzania has adolescent and youth population aged 10-35 years of 29,309,581, accounting for 47.5 per cent of the total population
- The female population predominates teenage and youth demographics
- Mwanza and Dar es Salaam Regions have the highest proportion of early teenagers and youths, respectively.
- The proportion of the young population aged 10–35 years slightly decreased from 48.5 per cent in 2002 to 47.5 percent in 2022
- Disability prevalence slightly increases with age, with rural areas reporting higher rates.
- Migration patterns show higher movement among females, primarily from rural to urban areas.
- High proportion of in-migration among early teenagers was noted in Pwani, Dar es Salaam, and Mjini Magharibi and lowest in Mara and Kaskazini Pemba.
- Urbanization among adolescents and youths increases from 20.6 percent in early teenagers and 28.5 percent in youth in 2002 to 29.6 percent and 40.7 percent in 2022 respectively.
- Female dominated migration to Dar es Salaam across the selected age groups and regions. However, for Kigoma region for age group 15-35 migration to Dar es Salaam is dominated by males (3.5 percent) and females (2.9 percent).

2.1 Introduction

Effective development planning requires accurate population data on size, quality, and growth. The demographic makeup of youth, adolescents and early adolescents serves as a crucial basis for formulating national policies and initiatives. Understanding the demographic profile of young population, specifically early adolescents, adolescents, and youth is crucial for national development. These groups represent not only the present socio-economic foundation but also the future workforce of the nation. Accurate demographic data guides planning and policies concerning education, employment, health services, and urban and rural infrastructure development. Data from the 2022 PHC provide

information on the population of each specific age group of young people in Tanzania by age, sex and place of residence. This chapter examines the demographic profile of this key population segment based on data from the Tanzania 2022 PHC and previous censuses. The analysis on population covers private and collective households.

2.2 Population Distribution Early Adolescent, Adolescent and Youth

According to Tanzania's 2022 PHC, the country had a total population of 61.7 million, with females making up 51.3 percent and males' 48.7 percent. Based on Tanzania's total population, the youth aged 10–35 years make up a significant portion of 47.5 percent, or 29.3 million people. This means, nearly half of the country's population is young, highlighting the importance of investing in youth development. Females slightly outnumber males, accounting for 15.1 million (47.7%), compared to 14.2 million males (47.2%) (Table 2.1).

Further, the age group 10–13 year comprises 6.4 million youth, with males making up 10.8 percent and females' 10.0 percent of the total population. The age 13–19 years group includes 9.4 million, with a balanced distribution with 15.4 percent male and 14.9 percent female. The age group of 10–19 years represents 23.1 percent of the population, with males slightly ahead at 23.7 percent and females at 22.6 percent. The older youth segment, aged 15–35 years, accounts for 21.3 million people, or 34.5 percent of the population. Within this group, females as previous, lead with 35.2 percent, while males represent 33.8 percent. These figures underscore the demographic weight of young people in Tanzania, particularly young women, and highlight the importance of youth-focused policies in education, employment, and health to harness this population's potential for national development.

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-35 by Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	61,741,120	100.0	30,053,130	48.7	31,687,990	51.3
10-35	29,309,581	47.5	14,194,741	47.2	15,114,840	47.7
10-13	6,392,790	10.4	3,230,962	10.8	3,161,828	10.0
13-19	9,361,671	15.2	4,639,513	15.4	4,722,158	14.9
10-19	14,279,630	23.1	7,132,170	23.7	7,147,460	22.6
15-35	21,312,342	34.5	10,159,155	33.8	11,153,187	35.2

Table 2.2 reveals that Tanzania's young population aged 10–35 years is predominantly rural, though urban representation increases with age. Among adolescents aged 10–19 years, 69.3 percent of males and 65.8 percent of females live in rural areas, while 30.7 percent of males and 34.2 percent of females reside in urban areas. As youth transition into the age group of 15–35 years, the rural share drops slightly to 60.4 percent for males and 58.4 percent for females, with urban residency rising to 39.6 percent and 41.6 percent, respectively.

Mainland Tanzania dominates the demographic landscape, accounting for 97 percent of adolescents and 96.7 percent of youth across both sexes. Among Tanzania regions, Dar es Salaam stands out to have the highest urban concentration of youth females. 11.5 percent of female youth and 10.8 percent of male youth aged 15–35 years reside in Dar es Salaam. Other regions with notable size of youth populations include Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, and Dodoma, each contributing between 4 percent and 6 percent of the total national youth population. Tanzania Zanzibar accounts for a modest 3.3 percent of youth, with Mjini Magharibi being the most populous region for adolescents and youth then other regions.

Overall, the data underscores Tanzania's predominantly rural youth population, with urban areas particularly Dar es Salaam playing a growing role in hosting older youth. These patterns have important implications for resource allocation, urban planning, and youth-focused development strategies (Table 2.2 and Appendix 2.2 depict).

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-35 by Sex, Selected Age Groups and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Adolescent (10-19)		Youth (15-35)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania	7,132,170	7,147,460	10,159,155	11,153,187
Rural	69.3	65.8	60.4	58.4
Urban	30.7	34.2	39.6	41.6
Mainland Tanzania	97.0	97.0	96.7	96.7
Dodoma	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Arusha	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.1
Kilimanjaro	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
Tanga	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9
Morogoro	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2
Pwani	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Dar Es Salaam	6.6	7.7	10.8	11.5
Lindi	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
Mtwara	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
Ruvuma	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9

Place of Residence	Adolescent (10-19)		Youth (15-35)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Iringa	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Mbeya	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1
Singida	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8
Tabora	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.2
Rukwa	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4
Kigoma	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.8
Shinyanga	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6
Kagera	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5
Mwanza	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.0
Mara	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.5
Manyara	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7
Njombe	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Katavi	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Simiyu	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1
Geita	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.6
Songwe	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
Kaskazini Unguja	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kusini Unguja	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mjini Magharibi	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kusini Pemba	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

2.2.1 Distribution of the Young Population Aged 10-35 years by Place of Residence and Region

The result shows a nuanced picture of the distribution of the young population aged 10-35 years across different regions and residential areas. The distribution shows youth are evenly spread nationally across age groups, with a clear rural dominance, especially among younger adolescents. For instance, 70.4 percent of adolescents aged 10–13 and 65.9 percent aged 13–19 live in rural areas, while 29.6 percent and 34.1 percent respectively reside in urban areas. However, urban representation increases with age, as 40.7% of youth aged 15–35 reside in urban areas. This reflects a clear trend of migration toward cities, where young people are drawn by opportunities for education, employment, and improved services.

Table 2.3 presents the distribution of Tanzania's youth across the Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, showing the respective proportions of the total young population. Most of the Tanzania's youth reside in the Mainland Tanzania, representing 96.8 percent of the total young population, while Tanzania Zanzibar accounts for 3.2 percent. Among the

regions, Dar es Salaam stands out with the highest youth concentration, especially in the age group of 15–35 years, hosting 11.2 percent of the national share. Other regions with significant youth populations include Mwanza (6.2%), Tabora (5.4%), Morogoro (5.1%), and Dodoma (4.9%). Additionally, Njombe, Kusini Unguja, and Kusini Pemba regions, each account for less than 1.5 percent of the youth population. The result indicates the demographic weights of urban areas and larger regions in shaping Tanzania's youth landscape, with implications for policy planning in areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and employment.

Table 2.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Young people Aged 10-35 by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population					Percentage				
	10-13	13-19	10-19	15-35	10-35	10-13	13-19	10-19	15-35	10-35
Tanzania Total	6,392,790	9,361,671	14,279,630	21,312,342	29,309,581	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	4,499,366	6,171,863	9,643,424	12,647,467	18,264,267	70.4	65.9	67.5	59.3	62.3
Urban	1,893,424	3,189,808	4,636,206	8,664,875	11,045,314	29.6	34.1	32.5	40.7	37.7
Mainland Tanzania	6,208,046	9,071,739	13,849,710	20,612,501	28,378,714	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.7	96.8
Dodoma	322,971	475,718	724,422	1,034,557	1,437,627	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
Arusha	221,133	333,058	503,689	836,625	1,112,257	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8
Kilimanjaro	167,213	260,192	388,284	616,486	825,360	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
Tanga	276,392	392,325	602,270	826,210	1,173,196	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0
Morogoro	312,095	462,783	702,589	1,115,438	1,505,128	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1
Pwani	183,869	286,080	427,114	738,763	970,138	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.3
Dar Es Salaam	391,301	722,957	1,021,230	2,380,055	2,871,011	6.1	7.7	7.2	11.2	9.8
Lindi	107,794	168,702	252,048	405,945	541,158	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Mtwara	153,126	227,629	346,146	546,028	735,307	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
Ruvuma	186,633	272,654	417,917	631,305	862,358	2.9	2.9	2.9	3	2.9
Iringa	119,470	174,328	265,676	418,601	567,625	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	1.9
Mbeya	225,054	347,874	520,107	853,518	1,135,236	3.5	3.7	3.6	4	3.9
Singida	228,359	306,931	483,611	617,743	901,612	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1
Tabora	388,815	533,920	832,314	1,105,377	1,590,454	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4
Rukwa	181,322	243,949	384,719	500,802	725,469	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5
Kigoma	292,530	404,085	626,229	782,514	1,148,232	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.9
Shinyanga	248,054	359,100	549,767	784,730	1,096,158	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Kagera	343,171	481,452	743,257	965,715	1,397,169	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.8
Mwanza	408,171	600,635	916,924	1,291,120	1,803,585	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.2
Mara	289,069	401,720	626,078	740,686	1,106,470	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.8
Manyara	201,679	283,973	440,179	612,714	863,618	3.2	3	3.1	2.9	2.9
Njombe	87,523	130,670	197,190	310,631	420,668	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Katavi	130,320	175,063	275,919	381,697	543,775	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Simiyu	255,691	346,834	546,270	663,228	984,027	4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4
Geita	343,969	477,161	744,476	996,437	1,428,849	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.9
Songwe	142,322	201,946	311,285	455,575	632,226	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	289,932	429,920	699,841	930,867	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2
Kaskazini Unguja	24,553	37,232	55,826	97,055	127,520	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kusini Unguja	17,508	26,408	39,616	76,239	98,081	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mjini Magharibi	78,782	131,109	191,088	353,950	452,555	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	32,496	47,939	72,381	84,791	125,515	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kusini Pemba	31,405	47,244	71,009	87,806	127,196	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

2.2.2 Distribution of Adolescents and Youth by Marital Status

Marital status of the young population aged 10 to 35 years, offers information on early marriage trends, gender differences, and regional variations. The marital status considered in 2022 PHC were categorized as never married, married, living together, divorced, separated and widowed. Understanding these for adolescents and youth is essential for designing age-appropriate health, education, and social protection programs.

The result shows the number of married/living together among children aged 10–13 in Tanzania is very small. Nationally, there are 9,026 married/living-together cases and 531 ever-married, against 6,383,233 never married. The results also show rural areas account for 6,960 married/living-together and 316 ever-married, compared with 2,066 and 215 in urban areas. Gender disparities in Tanzania for this age group are also clear, out of 9,026 married/living-together 6,036 are girls and 2,990 boys, out of 531 ever married, 326 are girls and 205 are boys (Table 2.4 reveals).

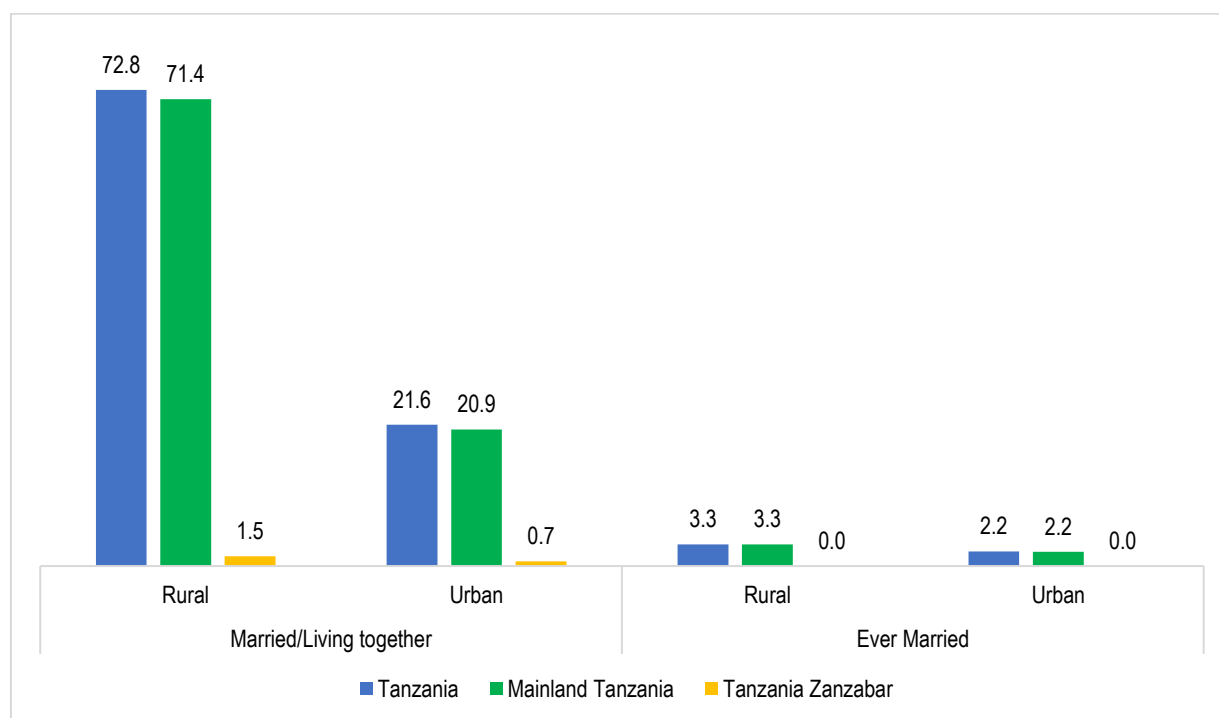
At Regional levels the largest number of married/living together appear in Manyara 881 (158 boys and 723 girls). Furthermore Dar es Salaam shows the highest number of ever married (divorced/separated/widowed). The result shows early marriage among children aged 10–13 years exist, more common in rural areas and predominantly involve girls. To address this, efforts should focus on ensuring children remain in school, supporting families and strengthening enforcement of laws against child marriage, particularly among rural girls and regions with higher numbers.

Table 2.4: Number and Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-13 years by Marital Status, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Never Married			Married/Living Together			Ever Married		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	6,383,233	3,227,767	3,155,466	9,026	2,990	6,036	531	205	326
Rural	4,492,090	2,302,374	2,189,716	6,960	2,111	4,849	316	105	211
Urban	1,891,143	925,393	965,750	2066	879	1187	215	100	115
Mainland Tanzania	6,198,702	3,134,790	3,063,912	8,818	2,894	5,924	526	204	322
Dodoma	322,425	163,724	158,701	504	163	341	42	28	14
Arusha	220499	112416	108083	615	165	450	19	14	5
Kilimanjaro	167,021	84,789	82,232	172	59	113	20	5	15
Tanga	276,005	141,255	134,750	370	94	276	17	8	9
Morogoro	311445	158322	153123	613	146	467	37	8	29
Pwani	183,628	93,611	90,017	211	62	149	30	17	13
Dar Es Salaam	390,722	191,758	198,964	531	250	281	48	25	23
Lindi	107606	54940	52666	171	66	105	17	3	14
Mtwara	152,955	77,276	75,679	159	68	91	12	3	9
Ruvuma	186,338	94,411	91,927	282	103	179	13	10	3
Iringa	119340	59419	59921	126	56	70	4	0	4
Mbeya	224,682	112,425	112,257	353	115	238	19	3	16
Singida	227,997	116,611	111,386	336	112	224	26	5	21
Tabora	388288	198125	190163	497	138	359	30	12	18
Rukwa	181,112	90,809	90,303	203	57	146	7	3	4
Kigoma	292,089	147,474	144,615	412	155	257	29	13	16
Shinyanga	247835	125250	122585	203	67	136	16	2	14
Kagera	342,762	172,385	170,377	386	135	251	23	10	13
Mwanza	407,774	204,959	202,815	380	173	207	17	5	12
Mara	288734	147508	141226	321	106	215	14	3	11
Manyara	200,765	103,681	97,084	881	158	723	33	11	22
Njombe	87,430	43,682	43,748	84	40	44	9	4	5
Katavi	130066	65770	64296	244	87	157	10	2	8
Simiyu	255,484	129,003	126,481	197	78	119	10	4	6
Geita	343,616	173,637	169,979	340	145	195	13	2	11
Songwe	142084	71550	70534	227	96	131	11	4	7
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,531	92,977	91,554	208	96	112	5	1	4
Kaskazini Unguja	24,493	12,454	12,039	59	26	33	1	0	1
Kusini Unguja	17471	8990	8481	36	15	21	1	0	1
Mjini Magharibi	78,724	38,644	40,080	58	28	30	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	32,471	16,845	15,626	24	8	16	1	0	1
Kusini Pemba	31372	16044	15328	31	19	12	2	1	1

The result shows clear gaps by place of residence for adolescent aged 10-13 years. Among those who are married/living together, 71.4 percent are from rural areas in Mainland Tanzania and 1.5 percent from Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution Among Adolescent Aged 10-13 Years by Selected Marital Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Results in figure 2.2 shows, 63.2 percent of early adolescents aged 10-13 years who are married or living together are female, compared to male (31.3%), showing the disproportionate impact of early marriage on girls. This pattern holds in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, though the results in Tanzania Zanzibar are notably lower.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution among Adolescent Aged 10-13 Years by Selected Marital Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

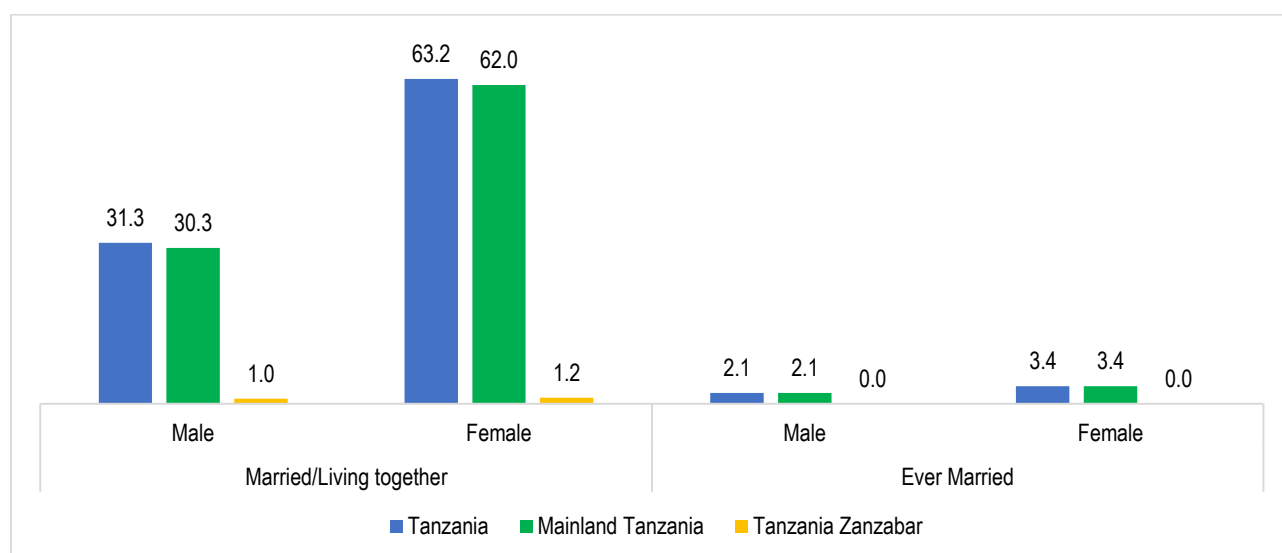


Table 2.5 shows that the majority of adolescents aged 13–19 years in both rural and urban Tanzania have never married. However, a significant number of adolescents seem to be in rural areas with girls accounting for a higher number of married/living together, 605,873

compared to 69,911 males. The observed pattern is consistent in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. At regional levels the largest number of couples married/living together, 66,765 are located in Tabora, where 7,982 are boys and 58,783 are girls. These result shows persistent gender and rural-urban disparities in early marriage and suggesting a need for focused interventions to protect adolescent girls from early unions, especially in rural areas.

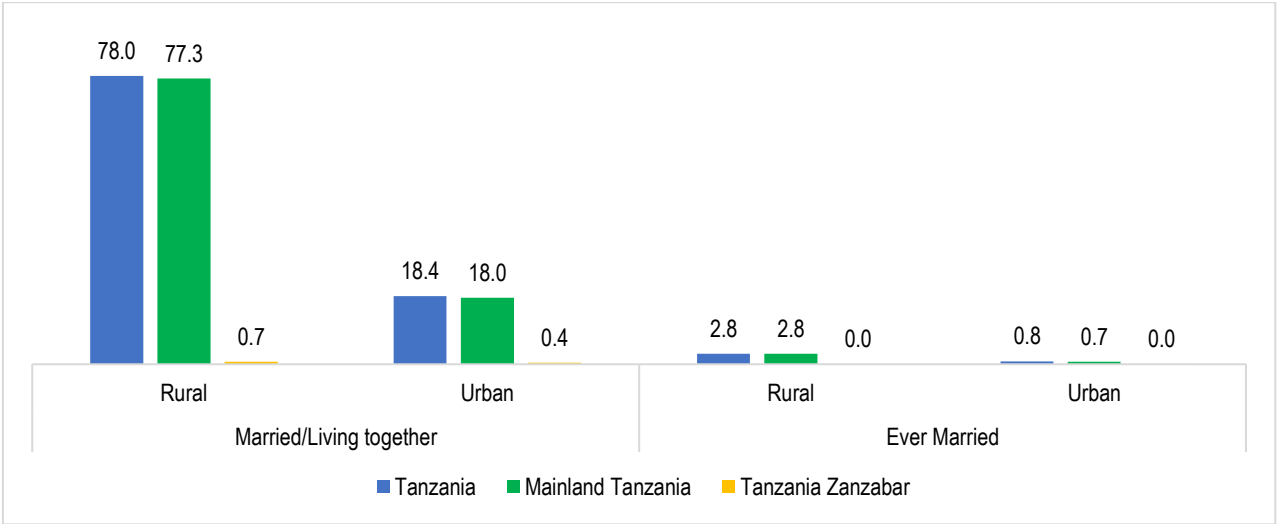
Table 2.5: Number and Distribution of Marital Status of Young Population Aged 13-19 years by Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Never Married			Married/Living Together			Ever Married		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	8,660,720	4,567,440	4,093,280	675,784	69,911	605,873	25,169	2,163	23,006
Rural	5,605,490	3,102,001	2,503,489	546,512	57,377	489,135	19,863	1,654	18,209
Urban	3,055,230	1,465,439	1,589,791	129,272	12,534	116,738	5,306	509	4,797
Mainland Tanzania	8,379,390	4,427,271	3,952,119	667,660	68,930	598,730	24,691	2,119	22,572
Dodoma	434,988	236,483	198,505	39,306	3,862	35,444	1,424	149	1,275
Arusha	312,698	156,970	155,728	20,041	1,738	18,303	319	35	284
Kilimanjaro	252,442	128,743	123,699	7,404	1,014	6,390	346	39	307
Tanga	370,242	199,335	170,907	21,114	1,802	19,312	969	74	895
Morogoro	425,232	229,543	195,689	36,329	3,576	32,753	1,222	123	1,099
Pwani	271,994	140,434	131,560	13,442	1,381	12,061	644	70	574
Dar Es Salaam	702,920	320,145	382,775	19,326	2,326	17,000	711	101	610
Lindi	156,166	85,065	71,101	11,800	1,172	10,628	736	60	676
Mtwara	209,938	112,951	96,987	16,366	1,584	14,782	1,325	90	1,235
Ruvuma	250,021	134,690	115,331	21,800	2,727	19,073	833	115	718
Iringa	169,266	87,682	81,584	4,928	616	4,312	134	16	118
Mbeya	321,525	164,859	156,666	25,386	2,488	22,898	963	79	884
Singida	281,508	155,836	125,672	24,954	3,026	21,928	469	55	414
Tabora	465,319	259,783	205,536	66,765	7,982	58,783	1,836	172	1,664
Rukwa	217,510	116,347	101,163	25,286	2,647	22,639	1,153	54	1,099
Kigoma	373,689	196,900	176,789	28,482	3,238	25,244	1,915	111	1,804
Shinyanga	321,196	175,044	146,152	36,774	3,629	33,145	1,130	93	1,037
Kagera	447,868	240,555	207,313	31,815	2,781	29,034	1,769	145	1,624
Mwanza	563,679	293,575	270,104	35,546	3,470	32,076	1,410	121	1,289
Mara	370,198	201,064	169,134	30,906	3,072	27,834	616	76	540
Manyara	258,764	141,615	117,149	24,745	2,968	21,777	465	61	404
Njombe	126,558	64,856	61,702	3,921	451	3,470	191	16	175
Katavi	152,317	84,381	67,936	22,099	2,297	19,802	647	49	598
Simiyu	310,887	165,895	144,992	35,234	3,336	31,898	713	47	666
Geita	434,322	237,884	196,438	40,963	3,509	37,454	1,876	110	1,766
Songwe	178,143	96,636	81,507	22,928	2,238	20,690	875	58	817
Tanzania Zanzibar	281,330	140,169	141,161	8,124	981	7,143	478	44	434
Kaskazini Unguja	35,965	18,411	17,554	1,209	171	1,038	58	6	52
Kusini Unguja	25,410	13,265	12,145	932	125	807	66	12	54
Mjini Magharibi	127,929	61,146	66,783	2,978	364	2,614	202	16	186
Kaskazini Pemba	46,336	23,849	22,487	1,536	142	1,394	67	3	64
Kusini Pemba	45,690	23,498	22,192	1,469	179	1,290	85	7	78

Results show 78.0 percent of adolescents aged 13-19 years who are married or living together reside in rural Tanzania areas, compared to just 18.4 percent in urban areas, showing that early marriage is far more common in rural communities. On Mainland Tanzania, the pattern is nearly identical, while Zanzibar shows a dramatically lower rate only 0.7 percent in rural areas and 0.4 percent in urban indicating possible cultural or policy differences (Figure 2.3).

However, the proportion of adolescents who were once married but are no longer in a union is minimal, with 2.8 percent in rural areas and 0.8 percent in urban areas in Tanzania, and virtually none reported in Zanzibar. These show persistent gender and rural-urban disparities showing early marriage remains a significant challenge, especially for adolescents in rural Tanzania.

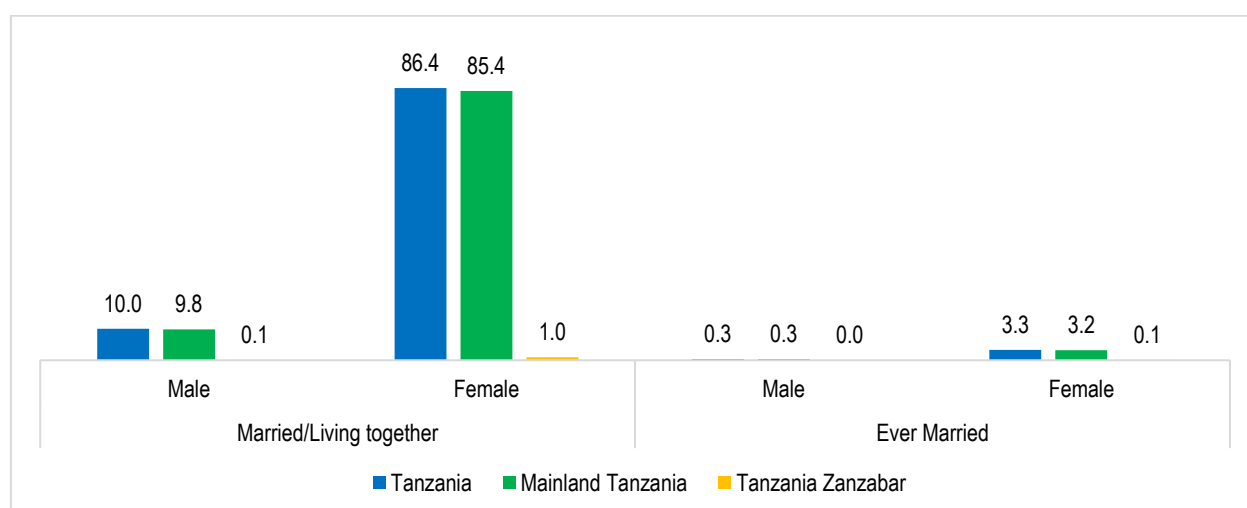
Figure 2. 3: Percentage Distribution Among Adolescent Aged 13-19 Years by Selected Marital Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Result shows that in Tanzania, 86.4 percent of adolescents aged 13-19 years who are married or living together are female, compared to male (10.0%), showing the disproportionate impact of early marriage on girls. This pattern holds in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, though the results in Tanzania Zanzibar are notably lower, only 1.0 percent of married adolescents are female and 0.1 percent are male, indicating different cultural or policy dynamics (Figure 2.4).

Moreover, the result shows that proportion of adolescents who were once married but are no longer in a union Tanzania, is 3.3 percent for females and 0.3 percent males. The result shows the urgent need for gender-sensitive interventions to address child marriage and support adolescent girls, particularly in Mainland Tanzania (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution Among Adolescent Aged 13-19 Years by Selected Marital Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Result from Table 2.6 shows that most of youth aged 15–35 years in both rural and urban areas of Tanzania are married or living together, with the disparity more evident among females, particularly in rural areas. In rural Tanzania, the number of married/living together females significantly exceeds that of males, a pattern observed in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The result point to persistent gender and rural–urban differences in marital patterns among youth and underscore the importance of policies and programs aimed at addressing early and gender-disproportionate unions, especially in rural communities.

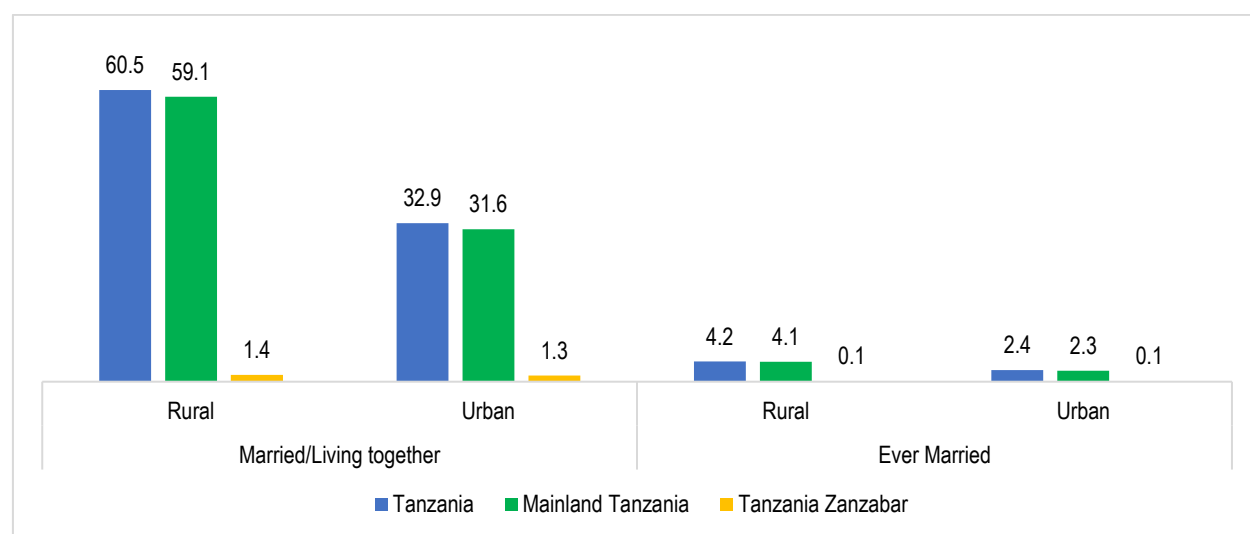
Table 2.6: Number of Marital Status of Young Population Aged 15-35 years by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Never Married			Married/Living Together			Ever Married		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	10,736,170	6,198,837	4,537,333	9,877,529	3,788,419	6,089,110	698,655	171,908	526,747
Rural	5,806,071	3,585,372	2,220,699	6,397,829	2,440,048	3,957,781	443,575	113,840	329,735
Urban	4,930,099	2,613,465	2,316,634	3,479,700	1,348,371	2,131,329	255,080	58,068	197,012
Mainland Tanzania	10,344,841	5,978,438	4,366,403	9,594,875	3,682,754	5,912,121	672,795	166,195	506,600
Dodoma	525,894	313,246	212,648	474,430	185,341	289,089	34,233	8,876	25,357
Arusha	447,938	248,290	199,648	370,263	123,984	246,279	18,424	4,648	13,776
Kilimanjaro	383,628	214,683	168,945	214,308	81,800	132,508	18,550	5,872	12,678
Tanga	425,871	257,562	168,309	367,880	128,244	239,636	32,459	8,630	23,829
Morogoro	560,144	328,803	231,341	516,927	200,784	316,143	38,367	10,823	27,544
Pwani	386,986	221,724	165,262	326,276	124,196	202,080	25,501	6,885	18,616
Dar Es Salaam	1,459,486	750,673	708,813	864,302	336,124	528,178	56,267	13,940	42,327
Lindi	200,066	119,523	80,543	187,049	73,717	113,332	18,830	5,166	13,664
Mtwara	257,766	150,213	107,553	260,255	102,146	158,109	28,007	7,370	20,637
Ruvuma	302,721	172,503	130,218	310,645	126,435	184,210	17,939	5,547	12,392
Iringa	237,732	133,038	104,694	171,935	67,436	104,499	8,933	2,386	6,547
Mbeya	425,206	236,079	189,127	397,179	156,596	240,583	31,133	7,839	23,294

Place of Residence	Never Married			Married/Living Together			Ever Married		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Singida	303,980	190,548	113,432	299,619	113,074	186,545	14,144	3,977	10,167
Tabora	458,188	282,449	175,739	610,278	235,425	374,853	36,911	8,639	28,272
Rukwa	203,794	119,813	83,981	277,603	110,646	166,957	19,405	3,704	15,701
Kigoma	368,148	212,238	155,910	382,375	146,594	235,781	31,995	5,029	26,966
Shinyanga	345,814	209,429	136,385	410,936	164,141	246,795	27,982	6,524	21,458
Kagera	441,085	266,614	174,471	485,464	189,807	295,657	39,167	8,813	30,354
Mwanza	689,029	392,062	296,967	557,768	214,448	343,320	44,323	10,280	34,043
Mara	368,865	217,847	151,018	352,605	125,449	227,156	19,216	3,999	15,217
Manyara	310,860	195,589	115,271	287,610	106,826	180,784	14,249	4,916	9,333
Njombe	167,925	90,909	77,016	134,064	53,585	80,479	8,642	2,233	6,409
Katavi	149,076	92,816	56,260	219,802	86,412	133,390	12,819	3,061	9,758
Simiyu	298,918	183,009	115,909	346,214	127,338	218,876	18,096	3,914	14,182
Geita	443,150	270,489	172,661	512,061	202,033	310,028	41,226	9,457	31,769
Songwe	182,571	108,289	74,282	257,027	100,173	156,854	15,977	3,667	12,310
Tanzania Zanzibar	391,329	220,399	170,930	282,654	105,665	176,989	25,860	5,713	20,147
Kaskazini Unguja	51,345	30,169	21,176	42,458	16,731	25,727	3,252	736	2,516
Kusini Unguja	38,972	23,498	15,474	33,741	14,010	19,731	3,528	978	2,550
Mjini Magharibi	202,950	109,962	92,988	136,683	51,399	85,284	14,317	3,123	11,194
Kaskazini Pemba	47,859	27,759	20,100	34,735	11,402	23,333	2,197	388	1,809
Kusini Pemba	50,203	29,011	21,192	35,037	12,123	22,914	2,566	488	2,078

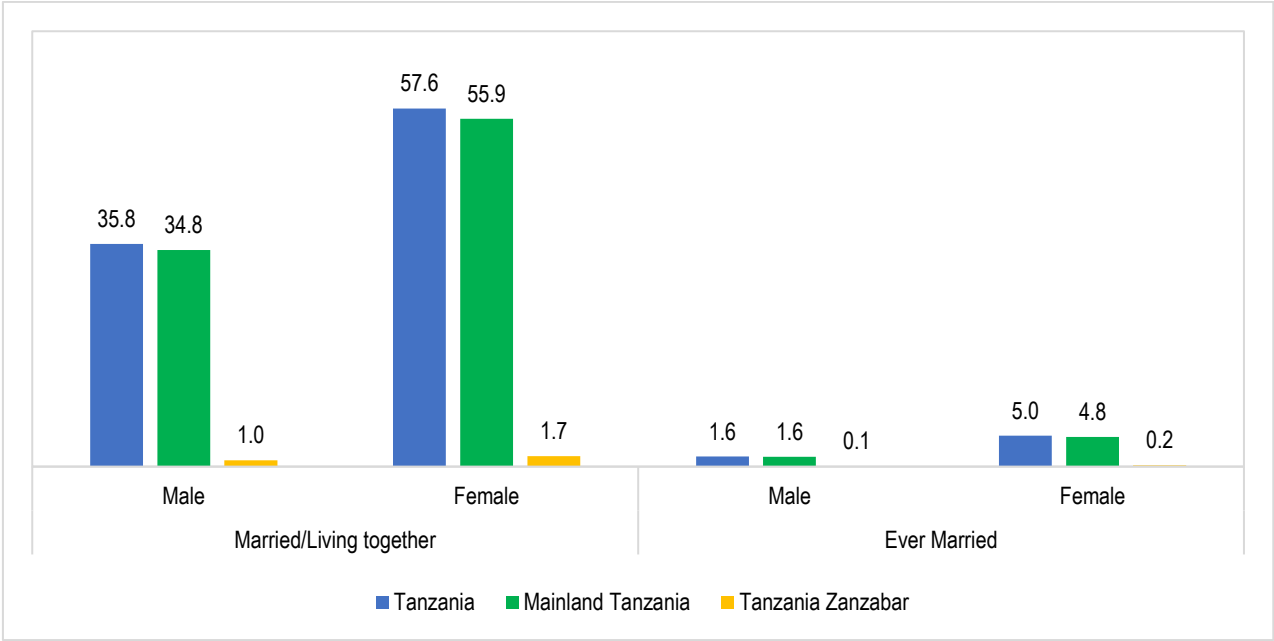
The result shows in Mainland Tanzania, 59.1 percent of youths married/ living together or ever married are from rural areas compared to 1.5 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. These show persistent rural-urban disparities showing early marriage remains a significant challenge, especially for youth in rural Tanzania (see Figure 2.5).

Figure 2. 5: Percentage Distribution of Young Population Among Adolescent Aged 15-35 Years by Selected Marital Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The result from figure 2.6 shows gaps by gender for youth aged 15-35 years live. Among those who are married/living together 55.9 percent are female in Mainland Tanzania and 1.7 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. The results further show persistent gender disparities, especially for females in rural areas where early marriage is still a major challenge.

Figure 2. 6: Percentage Distribution of Young Population Among Adolescent Aged 15-35 Years by Selected Marital Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



2.2.3 Adolescents and Youth with Disabilities

The 2022 PHC provides results on the disability status of the young population aged 10–35 years. Understanding the distribution of disabilities among young people is essential for designing inclusive education, healthcare, and employment policies.

The results show a clear rural dominance in the distribution of adolescents with disabilities aged 10–13 years, with 70.7 percent residing in rural areas and 29.3 percent in urban areas (Table 2.7). Although the distribution between sexes is relatively balanced, rural areas account for a slightly higher proportion of males (71.8%) than females (69.5%). On the other hand, urban areas host a slightly higher proportion of disabled females (30.5%) than males (28.2%), the similar pattern is also observed for other age groups. At regional level Mwanza has highest share of disabilities (7.3%) for early adolescents, while Dar es Salaam has the highest share for all older groups.

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-35 Years with Disabilities by Selected Age Groups, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Location	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	70.7	71.8	69.5	66.0	69.0	62.8	62.6	65.2	60.2
Urban	29.3	28.2	30.5	34.0	31.0	37.2	37.4	34.8	39.8
Mainland Tanzania	96.7	97.0	96.3	96.4	97.0	95.8	96.5	97.0	96.0
Dodoma	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Arusha	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
Kilimanjaro	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.2
Tanga	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3
Morogoro	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.9
Pwani	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.6
Dar Es Salaam	6.7	6.3	7.2	8.7	7.4	10.1	10.8	9.4	12.1
Lindi	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3
Mtwara	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Ruvuma	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.5
Iringa	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
Mbeya	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Singida	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.5
Tabora	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
Rukwa	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Kigoma	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
Shinyanga	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
Kagera	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.6	5.6
Mwanza	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.4
Mara	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.1
Manyara	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.2
Njombe	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Katavi	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Simiyu	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Geita	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4
Songwe	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.0
Kaskazini Unguja	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Kusini Unguja	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mjini Magharibi	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.0
Kaskazini Pemba	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Kusini Pemba	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

Result shows disability prevalence increases with age, from 1.0 percent among early adolescents age 10-13 year to 1.2 percent among youth aged 15-35 years in Tanzania, with males having slightly higher prevalence across all age groups. However rural areas report higher disability prevalence among youth indicating rural youth may have higher exposure to risks or less access to early treatment (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Prevalence of Disabilities of Young Population Aged 10-35 Years by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Location	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rural	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Urban	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mainland Tanzania	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Dodoma	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Arusha	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Kilimanjaro	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4
Tanga	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Morogoro	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Pwani	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Dar Es Salaam	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Lindi	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Mtwara	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ruvuma	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
Iringa	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mbeya	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Singida	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Tabora	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Rukwa	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
Kigoma	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
Shinyanga	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kagera	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
Mwanza	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Mara	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4
Manyara	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
Njombe	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Katavi	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Simiyu	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Geita	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Songwe	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
Kaskazini Unguja	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
Kusini Unguja	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Mjini Magharibi	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
Kaskazini Pemba	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0
Kusini Pemba	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6

2.3 Trends of Adolescent and Youth Growth the Over Past Censuses

2.3.1 Proportion of Adolescents and Youths

The result in Table 2.9 shows the percentage of young persons aged 10-35 years in Tanzania has remained almost the same, decreasing slightly from 48.5 percent in 2002 to 47.5 percent in 2022, the same pattern is observed in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar for the same age group, However for youth aged 15-35 years in Tanzania share decreased from 35.6 percent in 2002 to 34.5 percent in 2022 while in Tanzania Zanzibar, increased slightly from 36.2 percent from the 2002 PHC to 37.0 percent in the 2022 PHC indicating a gradual demographic transition. The same pattern is observed in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar for the same age group.

Notably, while the proportion of youth aged 15–35 years in Mainland Tanzania, decreased from 35.6 percent in 2002 to 34.5 percent in 2022, the same age group in Tanzania Zanzibar, slightly increased from 36.2 percent in the 2002 PHC to 37.0 percent in the 2022 PHC.

Table 2.9: Number and Proportion of Young Population Aged 10-35 by Sex, Selected Age Group and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2002 -2022 PHCs

Age Group	Population			Proportion of Total Population		
	2002	2012	2022	2002	2012	2022
Tanzania Total Population	34,443,603	44,928,923	61,741,120			
10-13	3,609,684	4,758,358	6,392,790	10.5	10.6	10.4
13-19	5,234,481	6,665,901	9,361,671	15.2	14.8	15.2
10-19	8,038,992	10,401,423	14,279,630	23.3	23.2	23.1
15-35	12,258,384	15,587,621	21,312,342	35.6	34.7	34.5
10-35	16,701,641	21,380,208	29,309,581	48.5	47.6	47.5
Mainland Tanzania Total Population	33,461,849	43,625,354	59,851,347			
10-13	3,501,460	4,621,862	6,208,046	10.5	10.6	10.4
13-19	5,075,742	6,460,032	9,071,739	15.2	14.8	15.2
10-19	7,798,679	10,092,522	13,849,710	23.3	23.1	23.1
15-35	11,902,580	15,115,987	20,612,501	35.6	34.6	34.4
10-35	16,212,026	20,741,835	28,378,714	48.4	47.5	47.4
Tanzania Zanzibar Total Population	981,754	1,303,569	1,889,773			
10-13	108,224	136,496	184,744	11.0	10.5	9.8
13-19	158,739	205,869	289,932	16.2	15.8	15.3
10-19	240,313	308,901	429,920	24.5	23.7	22.7
15-35	355,804	471,634	699,841	36.2	36.2	37.0
10-35	489,615	638,373	930,867	49.9	49.0	49.3

The results show the proportion of adolescents aged 10-19 years has shown a slight decrease over the two decades from 23.3 percent in 2002 to 23.1 percent in 2022 in Tanzania. The similar trend is also observed for both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania

Zanzibar, However, in 2002 Tanzania Zanzibar had a higher (24.5%) proportion of adolescents than Mainland Tanzania and the national average and show a decrease to 22.7 percent in 2022, this indicates a presence demographic transition (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Proportion of Adolescents aged 10-19 years; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHCs

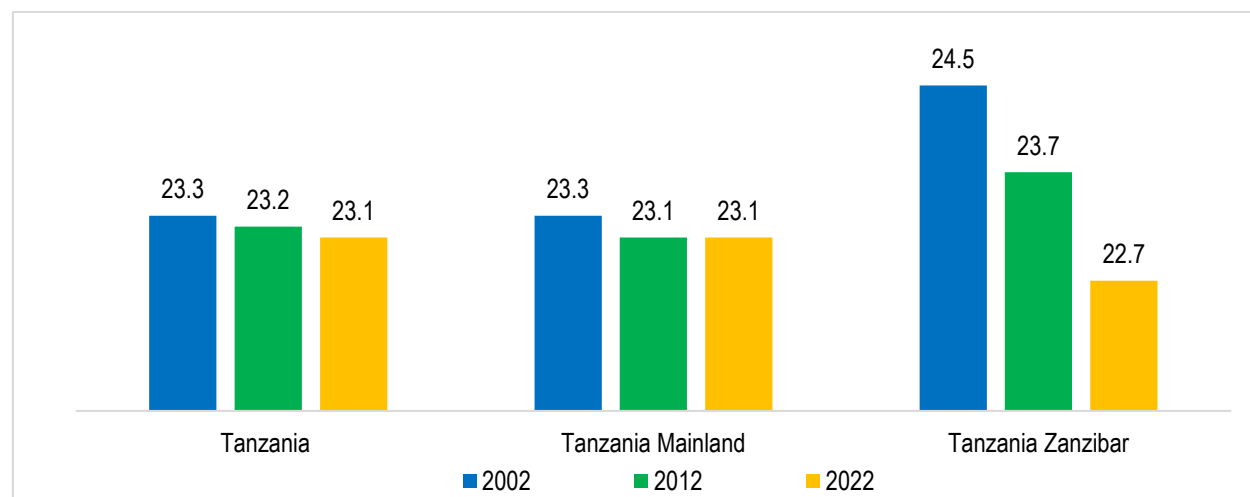
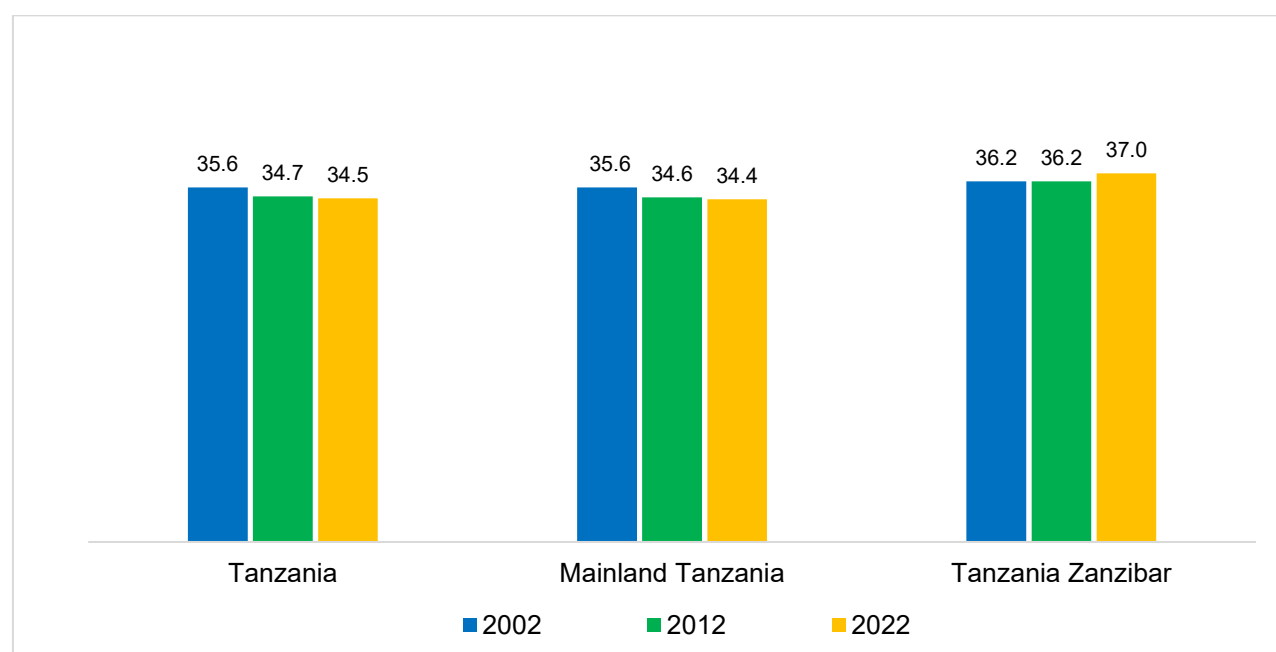


Figure 2.8 shows that the proportion of individuals aged 15–35 years remained relatively stable, indicating a slight decline from 35.6 percent in 2002 to 34.5 percent in 2022. A similar decrease trend is observed in Mainland Tanzania. On the other hand, Tanzania Zanzibar experienced a slight proportion increase, from 36.2 percent in 2002 PHC to 37.0 percent in 2022 PHC.

Figure 2.8: Proportion of Youths aged 15-35 years; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHCs



2.3.2 Proportion of Young Population Aged 10-35 Over Time 2002-2022 PHC

The results shows that the proportion of young population aged 10-35 years living in rural areas gradually decreases with time across all age groups in Tanzania, Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar from 2002 to 2022 PHCs. The result also shows that proportion of young population aged 10-35 years living in urban areas Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania steadily increases with time across all groups. This trend does not apply to early adolescents living in urban areas of Zanzibar where urban proportion increased from 3.9 percent in 2002 to 4.7 percent in 2012 then slightly decreased to 4.4 percent in 2022 (Table 2.10 and Appendix 2.1).

Table 2.10: Proportion of Young Population Aged 10-35 Years by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHCs

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Proportion of Rural Population			Proportion of Urban Population		
	2002	2012	2022	2002	2012	2022	2002	2012	2022	2002	2012	2022
Tanzania (Total Population)	34,443,603	44,928,923	61,741,120	34,443,603	44,928,923	61,741,120	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-13	2,867,406	3,554,097	4,499,366	742,278	1,204,261	1,893,424	8.3	7.9	7.3	2.2	2.7	3.1
13-19	3,955,703	4,560,776	6,171,863	1,278,778	2,105,125	3,189,808	11.5	10.2	10.0	3.7	4.7	5.2
15-35	8,770,809	9,910,062	12,647,467	3,487,575	5,677,559	8,664,875	25.5	22.1	20.5	10.1	12.6	14.0
10-35	12,294,331	14,211,991	18,264,267	4,407,310	7,168,217	11,045,314	35.7	31.6	29.6	12.8	16.0	17.9
Mainland Tanzania (Total Population)	33,461,849	43,625,354	59,851,347	33,461,849	43,625,354	59,851,347	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-13	2,797,223	3,478,664	4,397,638	704,237	1,143,198	1,810,408	8.4	8.0	7.3	2.1	2.6	3.0
13-19	3,858,165	4,450,808	6,021,579	1,217,577	2,009,224	3,050,160	11.5	10.2	10.1	3.6	4.6	5.1
15-35	8,571,057	9,673,568	12,312,363	3,331,523	5,442,419	8,300,138	25.6	22.2	20.6	10.0	12.5	13.9
10-35	12,008,229	13,883,726	17,802,238	4,203,797	6,858,109	10,576,476	35.9	31.8	29.7	12.6	15.7	17.7
Tanzania Zanzibar (Total Population)	981,754	1,303,569	1,889,773	981,754	1,303,569	1,889,773	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-13	70,183	75,433	101,728	38,041	61,063	83,016	7.1	5.8	5.4	3.9	4.7	4.4
13-19	97,538	109,968	150,284	61,201	95,901	139,648	9.9	8.4	8.0	6.2	7.4	7.4
15-35	199,752	236,494	335,104	156,052	235,140	364,737	20.3	18.1	17.7	15.9	18.0	19.3
10-35	286,102	328,265	462,029	203,513	310,108	468,838	29.1	25.2	24.4	20.7	23.8	24.8

2.4 Shifts in urbanization and migration over time

Migration is defined as the permanent change of residence it plays a significant role in shaping population dynamics and driving socio-economic change. Migration may be internal (within the country's boundaries) or international (across country boundaries). This section focuses migration patterns among three key youth sub-groups in Tanzania: early adolescents (10–13 years), adolescents (13–19 years), and youth (15–35 years), based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

2.4.1 Internal Migration among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

The results show higher number of female than male adolescents and youth migrating internally in Tanzania, indicating a shift in migration patterns by sex and age. For each age group the number of females migrating is higher than that of males and the proportion of migrant increases with age from 8.8 percent (Male 8.3%; Female 9.3%) for early adolescents aged 10-13 years to 28.1 percent (Male 27.1%; Female 29.0%) for the youth aged 15-35 years (Table 2.11).

This feminization of migration is a result of young women with limited formal education migrating from rural to urban areas for domestic work, including housework and childcare, alongside educated young women moving to cities for studies or jobs suited to their qualifications (Yorke et al., 2023).

Table 2.11: Distribution of Adolescents and Youth Internal Migrants by Sex and Specific Age Group, Tanzania: 2022 PHC

Age group	Non-Migrants			Internal Migrants			Percentage of Internal Migrants		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
10-13	5,858,904	2,973,987	2,884,917	514,330	246,939	267,391	8.8	8.3	9.3
13-19	8,164,212	4,117,984	4,046,228	1,165,963	504,982	660,981	14.3	12.3	16.3
15-35	16,557,801	7,952,303	8,605,498	4,652,176	2,154,478	2,497,698	28.1	27.1	29.0

2.4.2 In and Out-Migration among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

The results show net migration is zero across all age groups (10-13, 13-19, and 15-35) years, which was expected as it represents the total national movement. Mainland Tanzania consistently experiences a net out-migration across all young age groups, losing 1,938 early adolescents (10-13 years), 10,165 adolescents (13-19 years), and 56,353 youth (15-35 years). Conversely Tanzania Zanzibar shows a corresponding net in-migration for all age groups, gaining 1,938 early adolescents, 10,165 adolescents, and 56,353 youth (Table 2.12). This indicates a significant internal migration flow from Mainland Tanzania to Zanzibar among the young population.

Dar es Salaam region shows a dominant magnet for young migrants, recording substantially high positive net migration in all age groups. The other regions consistently gained young people across all age groups, indicating a broad attractiveness for in-migration are eight regions (Morogoro, Pwani, Mbeya, Katavi, Geita, Songwe, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi). The 17 regions with negative net migration across all age groups are Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Iringa, Singida Tabora, Rukwa, Kigoma, Shinyanga Mwanza, Mara, Manyara, Njombe, Simiyu, Kaskazini Unguja, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Number of In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net-Migration of Young Population Aged 10-35 by Regions of Birth Tanzania; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Tanzania	514,330	514,330	0	1,165,963	1,165,963	0	4,652,176	4,652,176	0
Mainland Tanzania	498,150	500,088	-1,938	1,124,528	1,134,693	-10,165	4,451,275	4,507,628	-56,353
Dodoma	23,814	20,363	3,451	50,716	60,320	-9,604	194,011	228,838	-34,827
Arusha	14,947	18,512	-3,565	43,792	36,091	7,701	196,446	155,795	40,651
Kilimanjaro	14,607	17,216	-2,609	33,893	47,660	-13,767	120,570	304,259	-183,689
Tanga	19,517	21,724	-2,207	37,370	60,418	-23,048	123,504	287,934	-164,430
Morogoro	34,895	24,235	10,660	69,653	57,449	12,204	262,120	211,814	50,306
Pwani	41,290	14,812	26,478	81,962	29,198	52,764	297,747	107,670	190,077
Dar Es Salaam	82,631	53,343	29,288	266,108	74,876	191,232	1,287,057	191,102	1,095,955
Lindi	10,949	7,313	3,636	18,664	20,546	-1,882	62,844	84,109	-21,265
Mtwara	7,332	8,932	-1,600	13,490	26,288	-12,798	48,863	104,438	-55,575
Ruvuma	8,011	12,283	-4,272	15,143	31,809	-16,666	54,799	133,351	-78,552
Iringa	7,392	10,125	-2,733	16,773	30,415	-13,642	65,722	146,793	-81,071
Mbeya	19,655	16,391	3,264	45,475	37,146	8,329	174,487	169,693	4,794
Singida	14,307	15,173	-866	26,308	40,115	-13,807	85,182	175,172	-89,990
Tabora	25,902	29,994	-4,092	53,263	56,893	-3,630	188,227	201,570	-13,343
Rukwa	6,710	9,972	-3,262	13,316	22,267	-8,951	49,282	71,083	-21,801
Kigoma	14,785	23,475	-8,690	22,608	66,240	-43,632	64,342	270,294	-205,952
Shinyanga	15,274	32,584	-17,310	38,310	63,064	-24,754	153,305	228,606	-75,301
Kagera	18,534	15,731	2,803	31,566	51,899	-20,333	95,528	215,033	-119,505
Mwanza	25,713	41,302	-15,589	66,318	85,320	-19,002	262,886	329,699	-66,813
Mara	7,770	27,349	-19,579	16,617	63,813	-47,196	59,433	263,290	-203,857
Manyara	9,724	13,125	-3,401	20,678	30,924	-10,246	83,652	119,091	-35,439
Njombe	4,701	5,735	-1,034	10,352	19,351	-8,999	40,997	90,355	-49,358
Katavi	24,614	6,102	18,512	41,752	10,800	30,952	128,450	35,677	92,773
Simiyu	6,646	27,554	-20,908	15,505	51,591	-36,086	67,119	184,053	-116,934
Geita	28,127	21,108	7,019	55,896	44,694	11,202	214,913	136,108	78,805
Songwe	10,303	5,635	4,668	19,000	15,506	3,494	69,789	61,801	7,988

Place of Residence	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Tanzania Zanzibar	16,180	14,242	1,938	41,435	31,270	10,165	200,901	144,548	56,353
Kaskazini Unguja	1,397	2,597	-1,200	3,240	5,559	-2,319	18,645	25,155	-6,510
Kusini Unguja	2,880	1,445	1,435	6,018	3,124	2,894	30,064	13,604	16,460
Mjini Magharibi	9,540	3,988	5,552	27,336	6,676	20,660	135,334	22,359	112,975
Kaskazini Pemba	1,087	3,052	-1,965	2,042	8,300	-6,258	6,526	43,853	-37,327
Kusini Pemba	1,276	3,160	-1,884	2,799	7,611	-4,812	10,332	39,577	-29,245

2.4.3 Regional Proportion and Contributions of Adolescents and Youth Internal Migration

The result shows regions with the highest proportion of in-migrants for early adolescents aged 10-13 years are Pwani (29.0%), Dar es Salaam (27.0%), Katavi (23.3%), Kusini Unguja (19.8%) and Mjini Magharibi (13.8%) while regions with lowest in-migration are Simiyu (2.7%), Mara (2.8%), Kaskazini Pemba (3.5%), Rukwa (3.8%) and Kusini Pemba (4.2%).

The regions with highest out-migration are Dar es Salaam (17.4%), Shinyanga (14.0%) Kilimanjaro (11.3%), Kaskazini Unguja (11.3%) and Simiyu (11.0%) while regions with lowest out-migration are Songwe (4.3%), Kagera (4.9%), Rukwa (5.7%), Katavi (5.8%), and Mjini Magharibi (5.8%). Dar es Salaam leads in both in-migration and out-migration indicating dynamic population movement for early adolescents, likely seeking educational opportunities, and as part of family relocations (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Number and Percentage Share of In-migrants and Out-migrants for Adolescents Aged 10-13 years by Region of Birth; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Tanzania	5,858,904	100	514,330	100	514,330	100.0		
Mainland Tanzania	5,690,777	97.1	498,150	96.9	500,088	97.2		
Dodoma	298,770	5.1	23,814	4.6	20,363	4.0	8.0	6.8
Arusha	205,507	3.5	14,947	2.9	18,512	3.6	7.3	9.0
Kilimanjaro	152,224	2.6	14,607	2.8	17,216	3.3	9.6	11.3
Tanga	256,511	4.4	19,517	3.8	21,724	4.2	7.6	8.5
Morogoro	276,764	4.7	34,895	6.8	24,235	4.7	12.6	8.8
Pwani	142,387	2.4	41,290	8.0	14,812	2.9	29.0	10.4
Dar Es Salaam	306,644	5.2	82,631	16.1	53,343	10.4	26.9	17.4
Lindi	96,701	1.7	10,949	2.1	7,313	1.4	11.3	7.6
Mtwara	145,289	2.5	7,332	1.4	8,932	1.7	5.0	6.1

Region	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Ruvuma	178,428	3.0	8,011	1.6	12,283	2.4	4.5	6.9
Iringa	111,952	1.9	7,392	1.4	10,125	2.0	6.6	9.0
Mbeya	204,937	3.5	19,655	3.8	16,391	3.2	9.6	8.0
Singida	213,932	3.7	14,307	2.8	15,173	3.0	6.7	7.1
Tabora	362,667	6.2	25,902	5.0	29,994	5.8	7.1	8.3
Rukwa	174,392	3.0	6,710	1.3	9,972	1.9	3.8	5.7
Kigoma	267,959	4.6	14,785	2.9	23,475	4.6	5.5	8.8
Shinyanga	232,615	4.0	15,274	3.0	32,584	6.3	6.6	14.0
Kagera	323,429	5.5	18,534	3.6	15,731	3.1	5.7	4.9
Mwanza	382,157	6.5	25,713	5.0	41,302	8.0	6.7	10.8
Mara	281,010	4.8	7,770	1.5	27,349	5.3	2.8	9.7
Manyara	191,802	3.3	9,724	1.9	13,125	2.6	5.1	6.8
Njombe	82,757	1.4	4,701	0.9	5,735	1.1	5.7	6.9
Katavi	105,613	1.8	24,614	4.8	6,102	1.2	23.3	5.8
Simiyu	248,929	4.2	6,646	1.3	27,554	5.4	2.7	11.1
Geita	315,695	5.4	28,127	5.5	21,108	4.1	8.9	6.7
Songwe	131,706	2.2	10,303	2.0	5,635	1.1	7.8	4.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	168,127	2.9	16,180	3.1	14,242	2.8		
Kaskazini Unguja	23,048	0.4	1,397	0.3	2,597	0.5	6.1	11.3
Kusini Unguja	14,571	0.2	2,880	0.6	1,445	0.3	19.8	9.9
Mjini Magharibi	69,003	1.2	9,540	1.9	3,988	0.8	13.8	5.8
Kaskazini Pemba	31,384	0.5	1,087	0.2	3,052	0.6	3.5	9.7
Kusini Pemba	30,121	0.5	1,276	0.2	3,160	0.6	4.2	10.5

Result from Table 2.14 shows that the regions with the highest proportion of in-migrants aged 13-19 years include Dar es Salaam (58.6%), Pwani (40.2%), and Katavi (31.4%). The results indicate these regions as major destinations for adolescents seeking educational opportunities, employment opportunities and as part of family relocations. Regions with the lowest proportion of in-migrants include Mara (4.3%) and Kaskazini Pemba (4.5%).

Additionally, regions with the highest proportion of out-migrants include Kilimanjaro (21.1%), Shinyanga (19.7%), Iringa (19.3%), and Kigoma (18.0%). These regions experience a substantial outflow of adolescents, driven by limited opportunities compared to the attractive destination regions while regions with the lowest proportion of out-migrants are Katavi (8.1%) and Songwe (8.5%) (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Number and Percentage Share of In-migrants and Out-migrants aged 13-19 years by Region of Birth, Tanzania; 2022 PHC

Region	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Tanzania	8,164,212	100.0	1,165,963	100	1,165,963	100.0		
Mainland Tanzania	7,916,472	97.0	1,124,528	96.4	1,134,693	97.3		
Dodoma	424,447	5.2	50,716	4.3	60,320	5.2	11.9	14.2
Arusha	288,164	3.5	43,792	3.8	36,091	3.1	15.2	12.5
Kilimanjaro	225,389	2.8	33,893	2.9	47,660	4.1	15.0	21.1
Tanga	354,197	4.3	37,370	3.2	60,418	5.2	10.6	17.1
Morogoro	392,448	4.8	69,653	6.0	57,449	4.9	17.7	14.6
Pwani	203,711	2.5	81,962	7.0	29,198	2.5	40.2	14.3
Dar Es Salaam	453,736	5.6	266,108	22.8	74,876	6.4	58.6	16.5
Lindi	149,863	1.8	18,664	1.6	20,546	1.8	12.5	13.7
Mtwara	213,534	2.6	13,490	1.2	26,288	2.3	6.3	12.3
Ruvuma	257,191	3.2	15,143	1.3	31,809	2.7	5.9	12.4
Iringa	157,250	1.9	16,773	1.4	30,415	2.6	10.7	19.3
Mbeya	301,391	3.7	45,475	3.9	37,146	3.2	15.1	12.3
Singida	280,434	3.4	26,308	2.3	40,115	3.4	9.4	14.3
Tabora	480,299	5.9	53,263	4.6	56,893	4.9	11.1	11.8
Rukwa	230,228	2.8	13,316	1.1	22,267	1.9	5.8	9.7
Kigoma	367,643	4.5	22,608	1.9	66,240	5.7	6.1	18.0
Shinyanga	320,466	3.9	38,310	3.3	63,064	5.4	12.0	19.7
Kagera	447,203	5.5	31,566	2.7	51,899	4.5	7.1	11.6
Mwanza	533,849	6.5	66,318	5.7	85,320	7.3	12.4	16.0
Mara	384,559	4.7	16,617	1.4	63,813	5.5	4.3	16.6
Manyara	263,026	3.2	20,678	1.8	30,924	2.7	7.9	11.8
Njombe	120,121	1.5	10,352	0.9	19,351	1.7	8.6	16.1
Katavi	133,175	1.6	41,752	3.6	10,800	0.9	31.4	8.1
Simiyu	331,069	4.1	15,505	1.3	51,591	4.4	4.7	15.6
Geita	420,956	5.2	55,896	4.8	44,694	3.8	13.3	10.6
Songwe	182,123	2.2	19,000	1.6	15,506	1.3	10.4	8.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	247,740	3.0	41,435	3.6	31,270	2.7		
Kaskazini Unguja	33,762	0.4	3,240	0.3	5,559	0.5	9.6	16.5
Kusini Unguja	20,293	0.2	6,018	0.5	3,124	0.3	29.7	15.4
Mjini Magharibi	103,390	1.3	27,336	2.3	6,676	0.6	26.4	6.5
Kaskazini Pemba	45,869	0.6	2,042	0.2	8,300	0.7	4.5	18.1
Kusini Pemba	44,426	0.5	2,799	0.2	7,611	0.7	6.3	17.1

Furthermore, Table 2.15 shows that Dar es Salaam region has the highest (119.4%) proportion of youth in-migrants aged 15-35 years. The percentage indicates that the number exceeds the non-migrant population in the region. Other regions with high in-migration proportions are Pwani (67.8%), Kusini Unguja (65.9%), Mjini Magharibi (62.2%), and Katavi

(50.8%). The result reflects the significant attraction of these regions for youth, primarily driven by economic reasons such as working opportunities or employment. The regions with the lowest proportion of in-migrants are Kaskazini Pemba (8.4%), Mara (8.8%), and Ruvuma (9.5%) (Table 2.15).

Regions with the highest proportion of out-migrants aged 15-35 years are Kilimanjaro (61.7%), Kaskazini Pemba (56.1%), Kusini Pemba (51.1%), Iringa (41.7%), Tanga (41.1%), and Kigoma (39.7%). These high rates indicate migration due to a perceived lack of opportunities locally, pushing young people towards growth centres while regions with the lowest proportion of out-migrants are Katavi (14.1%), Songwe (16.1%), Geita (17.4%), and Dar es Salaam (17.7%). Dar es Salaam's shows a relatively low out-migration percentage, despite revealing its high in-migration, underscoring its strong youth retention power for the population it attracts (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15: Number and Percentage Share of In-migrants and Out-migrants Aged 15-35 Years by Region of Birth; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Tanzania	16,557,801	100	4,652,176	100	4,652,176	100		
Mainland Tanzania	16,062,000	97.0	4,451,275	95.7	4,507,628	96.9		
Dodoma	838,797	5.1	194,011	4.2	228,838	4.9	23.1	27.3
Arusha	636,231	3.8	196,446	4.2	155,795	3.3	30.9	24.5
Kilimanjaro	493,204	3.0	120,570	2.6	304,259	6.5	24.4	61.7
Tanga	700,232	4.2	123,504	2.7	287,934	6.2	17.6	41.1
Morogoro	851,089	5.1	262,120	5.6	211,814	4.6	30.8	24.9
Pwani	439,143	2.7	297,747	6.4	107,670	2.3	67.8	24.5
Dar Es Salaam	1,077,674	6.5	1,287,057	27.7	191,102	4.1	119.4	17.7
Lindi	342,641	2.1	62,844	1.4	84,109	1.8	18.3	24.5
Mtwara	495,780	3.0	48,863	1.1	104,438	2.2	9.9	21.1
Ruvuma	575,590	3.5	54,799	1.2	133,351	2.9	9.5	23.2
Iringa	352,056	2.1	65,722	1.4	146,793	3.2	18.7	41.7
Mbeya	675,778	4.1	174,487	3.8	169,693	3.6	25.8	25.1
Singida	531,998	3.2	85,182	1.8	175,172	3.8	16.0	32.9
Tabora	916,222	5.5	188,227	4.0	201,570	4.3	20.5	22.0
Rukwa	450,048	2.7	49,282	1.1	71,083	1.5	11.0	15.8
Kigoma	680,056	4.1	64,342	1.4	270,294	5.8	9.5	39.7
Shinyanga	630,382	3.8	153,305	3.3	228,606	4.9	24.3	36.3
Kagera	859,908	5.2	95,528	2.1	215,033	4.6	11.1	25.0
Mwanza	1,026,571	6.2	262,886	5.7	329,699	7.1	25.6	32.1
Mara	679,142	4.1	59,433	1.3	263,290	5.7	8.8	38.8
Manyara	528,371	3.2	83,652	1.8	119,091	2.6	15.8	22.5
Njombe	269,112	1.6	40,997	0.9	90,355	1.9	15.2	33.6
Katavi	252,883	1.5	128,450	2.8	35,677	0.8	50.8	14.1

Place of Residence	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Simiyu	595,180	3.6	67,119	1.4	184,053	4.0	11.3	30.9
Geita	780,635	4.7	214,913	4.6	136,108	2.9	27.5	17.4
Songwe	383,277	2.3	69,789	1.5	61,801	1.3	18.2	16.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	495,801	3.0	200,901	4.3	144,548	3.1		
Kaskazini Unguja	77,191	0.5	18,645	0.4	25,155	0.5	24.2	32.6
Kusini Unguja	45,642	0.3	30,064	0.6	13,604	0.3	65.9	29.8
Mjini Magharibi	217,416	1.3	135,334	2.9	22,359	0.5	62.2	10.3
Kaskazini Pemba	78,155	0.5	6,526	0.1	43,853	0.9	8.4	56.1
Kusini Pemba	77,397	0.5	10,332	0.2	39,577	0.9	13.3	51.1

2.4.4 Factors Influencing Adolescents and Youths Migration

At the national level, result shows that the main reasons for internal migration for youth aged 10–13 years is family moving/joining family (58.8 percent). Other reasons for migration were visiting friends/relatives (18.2 percent) and study or training (9.8 percent), indicating a notable number of children moved for educational purposes school (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Percentage of Lifetime In-Migrants of Young Population Aged 10-13 by Main Reasons, Place of Residence and Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Main Reasons							
	Study /training	Family moved/joining family	Medical treatment /health care	Conflict/ insecurity/ natural disaster	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	Death of parent (s)	To be cared
Tanzania	9.8	58.8	0.6	0.1	4.7	18.2	1.4	6.3
Rural	3.3	32.7	0.3	0.1	2.6	7.3	0.8	3.3
Urban	6.5	26.2	0.3	0.0	2.1	11.0	0.6	3.0
Mainland Tanzania	9.5	57.5	0.6	0.1	4.2	17.7	1.4	5.9
Dodoma	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3
Arusha	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Kilimanjaro	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
Tanga	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
Morogoro	0.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3
Pwani	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.5
Dar Es Salaam	2.4	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.2	1.0
Lindi	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Mtwara	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Iringa	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mbeya	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
Singida	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Tabora	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Rukwa	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

Place of Residence	Main Reasons							
	Study /training	Family moved/joining family	Medical treatment /health care	Conflict/ insecurity/ natural disaster	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	Death of parent (s)	To be cared
Kigoma	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Shinyanga	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Kagera	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Mwanza	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2
Mara	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Manyara	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
Njombe	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Katavi	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Simiyu	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Geita	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3
Songwe	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table 2.17 presents the main reasons for internal migration among adolescents aged 13–19 years in Tanzania. The primary reason for adolescent migration is family relocation or reunification, which accounts for 42.1 percent and highlights that most teenage migrants move as a result of household movements. The second most common reason is visiting friends or relatives (20.2 percent), followed by study or training (14.1 percent), underscoring the role of education in shaping adolescent mobility. While marriage and employment contribute smaller proportions, they remain policy-relevant, particularly in relation to early marriage and child labour risks.

Table 2.17: Percentage of Lifetime In-Migrants of Young Population Aged 13-19 by Main Reasons, Place of Residence and Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	To take up a paid job	To look for work/green pasture/client	Study/training	Marriage	Family moved/joining family	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	To be cared	Others
Tanzania	6.0	3.8	14.1	3.0	42.1	3.8	20.2	4.1	2.9
Rural	1.6	0.8	3.4	1.8	21.2	1.9	6.2	1.8	1.7
Urban	4.3	3.0	10.7	1.2	20.9	1.9	14.0	2.3	1.2
Mainland Tanzania	5.7	3.6	13.6	2.9	41.1	3.4	19.5	3.7	2.8
Dodoma	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Arusha	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Kilimanjaro	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Tanga	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Morogoro	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Pwani	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.1
Dar Es Salaam	2.2	1.5	4.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	5.9	0.9	0.4
Lindi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mtwara	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ruvuma	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Iringa	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Mbeya	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
Singida	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Tabora	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Rukwa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kigoma	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Shinyanga	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Kagera	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mwanza	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2
Mara	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Manyara	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Njombe	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Katavi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Simiyu	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Geita	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
Songwe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table 2.18 presents the major reasons for internal migration among youth aged 15–35 years in Tanzania. The leading cause is looking for work/green pasture/clients (20.4 percent), followed by family relocation/ joining family (20.1 percent). The aforementioned reasons indicate that economic opportunities and household movements are the main drivers of youth mobility. The third most common reason is marriage (13.7 percent), followed closely by taking up a paid job (13.5 percent), reflecting the significance of both family formation and formal employment in influencing relocation decisions. A comparison with younger age groups reveals that migration motives shift with age with early adolescents move mainly due to family relocation, adolescents increasingly migrate for education and social reasons, while youth aged 15–35 is primarily driven by economic factors.

Table 2.18: Proportion of Lifetime In-Migrants of Young Population Aged 15-35 by Main Reasons, Place of Residence and Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Main Reasons									
	To take up a paid job	Job transfer	To look for work/green pasture/clients	Study/training	Marriage	Family moved/joining family	Looking for suitable land for agriculture	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	Others
Tanzania	13.5	2.2	20.4	9.3	13.7	20.1	3.2	4.1	9.8	3.6
Rural	4.1	0.6	3.7	1.2	6.0	8.7	3.0	1.9	2.8	1.6
Urban	9.4	1.5	16.7	8.1	7.7	11.4	0.3	2.3	7.0	2.0
Mainland Tanzania	13.0	2.1	19.7	9.0	12.8	19.4	3.2	3.7	9.4	3.3
Dodoma	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Arusha	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Kilimanjaro	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Tanga	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Morogoro	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Pwani	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
Dar Es Salaam	4.3	0.3	8.5	4.2	2.5	4.7	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.8
Lindi	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Mtwara	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ruvuma	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Iringa	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mbeya	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Singida	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tabora	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rukwa	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kigoma	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shinyanga	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kagera	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mwanza	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2
Mara	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manyara	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

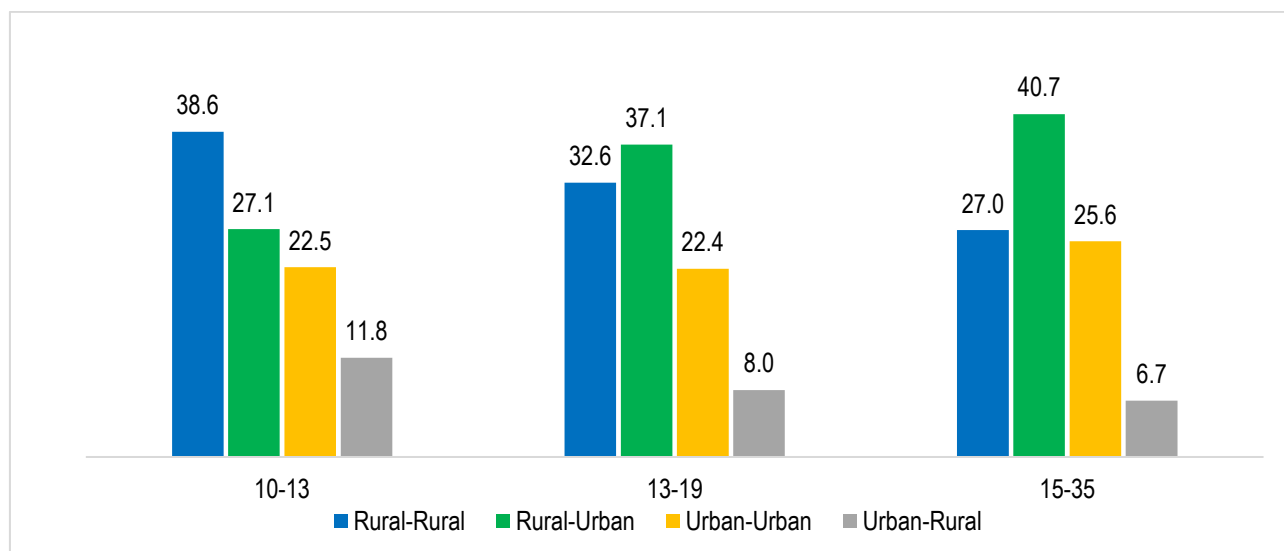
Place of Residence	Main Reasons									
	To take up a paid job	Job transfer	To look for work/green pasture/clients	Study/training	Marriage	Family moved/joining family	Looking for suitable land for agriculture	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	Others
Njombe	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Katavi	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Simiyu	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Geita	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Songwe	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kaskazini Unguja	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.4.5 Adolescent and Youth Spatial Migration Typology

The results present internal migration patterns by origin–destination, categorized into Rural–Rural, Rural–Urban, Urban–Rural, and Urban–Urban streams, based on data from private households. Results reveal Rural–Urban migration increases with age, reaching 40.7 percent among youth aged 15–35 years. In contrast, Rural–Rural migration declines with age, falling from 38.6 percent among early adolescents (10–13 years) to 27.0 percent among youth (15–35 years). Urban–Urban migration shows a slight increase with age, while Urban–Rural migration remains relatively small and consistently decreases across all age groups (Figure 2.9).

The results also indicate that youth currently residing in urban areas are more likely migrated from rural areas, indicating ongoing search for better opportunities on education, employment, and living conditions.

Figure 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Youth Migration by Specific Age Group and Migration Stream; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



2.4.6 Migration Trends of the Young Population (Aged 10–35) Toward Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam has been selected because it hosts the largest 10–35 population and receives significant in migrant from other regions (Table 2.12). Knowing where migrants come from and why they move is essential to design targeted, high-impact interventions in the city and along its sending regions.

The result shows female represents the majority across all age categories, peaking among adolescents aged 13–19 years at 62.8 percent. The results also show that Tanga, Morogoro, and Pwani regions have the highest shares of migration for the 10–13 age group. For adolescents aged 13–19, Tanga and Morogoro record the highest percentages. Among youth, Tanga and Kilimanjaro regions lead in migration to Dar es Salaam can provide a strong reason based on literature/evidence here (Table 2.19).

While females constitute the majority of migrants overall, the disparity is most pronounced in the 13–19 age group, where regions such as Dodoma, Singida, Rukwa, Manyara, Iringa, and Songwe contribute at least twice as many female migrants as male migrants to Dar es Salaam.

Kigoma makes a notable contribution to migration among individuals aged 15–35 years. However, unlike most regions where female migrants dominate, migration from Kigoma is predominantly male. Other regions where male migrants slightly outnumber females include Katavi, Simiyu, Kaskazini Pemba, and Kusini Pemba.

Table 2.19: Percentage of Lifetime In-Migrant to Dar es Salaam for Young Population Aged 10-35 Years by Specific Age Group, Sex and Region of Birth; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0	37.2	62.8	100.0	44.1	55.9
Dodoma	6.2	2.6	3.7	8.5	2.3	6.2	7.4	2.8	4.5
Arusha	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.2	1.7	3.5	1.5	2.0
Kilimanjaro	7.0	3.2	3.7	6.9	3.0	3.9	10.4	4.5	5.9
Tanga	12.0	5.5	6.5	11.7	4.5	7.2	12.1	5.4	6.7
Morogoro	11.1	4.8	6.3	10.4	3.7	6.7	8.6	3.7	4.9
Pwani	11.3	5.0	6.4	7.6	3.1	4.5	6.0	2.6	3.4
Dar Es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	3.0	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.4	1.7
Mtwara	2.8	1.2	1.6	4.0	1.3	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.9
Ruvuma	2.8	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.2	1.5
Iringa	3.1	1.4	1.7	4.0	1.3	2.7	4.3	1.6	2.7
Mbeya	3.7	1.7	2.0	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.2
Singida	2.2	1.0	1.3	3.0	0.8	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.2
Tabora	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.8	3.0	1.4	1.6
Rukwa	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
Kigoma	5.6	2.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	3.4	6.3	3.5	2.9
Shinyanga	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.8
Kagera	2.7	1.1	1.6	3.8	1.3	2.5	4.1	1.8	2.3
Mwanza	4.4	2.1	2.4	4.1	1.5	2.5	4.3	2.0	2.4
Mara	4.1	1.9	2.1	3.7	1.5	2.2	3.7	1.8	1.9
Manyara	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8
Njombe	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.8
Katavi	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
Simiyu	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Geita	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5
Songwe	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Kaskazini Unguja	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kusini Unguja	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Kaskazini Pemba	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Kusini Pemba	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2

2.4.7 The Reasons for Adolescents and Youth to Migrate to Dar es Salaam

The result shows that the main reasons for early adolescents' migration to Dar es Salaam is family moved/joining family (47.2 percent). This indicates that most migration at this age occur as part of family relocation rather than independent movement. Other important reasons include visiting friends/relatives (26.6 percent) and study/training (14.7 percent), reflecting a significant share of children moving for school related purposes. Smaller shares are recorded for to be cared (6.4 percent) and others (5.0 percent) (Table 2.20).

Overall, these patterns are consistent with dependent migration, where children move alongside or to join guardians (Hamilton & Bylander 2020) with a secondary role for education-related moves.

Table 2.20: Percentage of Lifetime In-Migrant to Dar es Salaam for Young Population Aged 10-13 Years by Reasons and Region of Birth; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region of Birth	Main Reasons				
	Study/training	Family moved/joining family	Visit friend/family	To be cared	Others
Tanzania	14.7	47.2	26.6	6.4	5.0
Dodoma	0.9	2.8	1.8	0.4	0.3
Arusha	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.2
Kilimanjaro	1.2	3.5	1.5	0.4	0.3
Tanga	1.4	5.6	3.6	0.8	0.5
Morogoro	1.4	4.4	4.2	0.7	0.5
Pwani	0.9	4.0	5.3	0.7	0.5
Dar es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Mtwara	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Ruvuma	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Iringa	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Mbeya	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
Singida	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Tabora	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Rukwa	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Kigoma	0.7	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.3
Shinyanga	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kagera	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Mara	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Manyara	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Njombe	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Katavi	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Simiyu	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Geita	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Songwe	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kusini Pemba	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1

Result shows Adolescents main reasons for migration to Dar es Salaam is moving/joining family (30.5%); followed by visit friend/relative (25.7%) and study/training (18.3%). Results show labour related motives emerge, to look for work/green pasture/clients (6.7%), alongside moving into a new homestead (2.4%). Other reasons include, to be cared (3.8 percent), marriage (1.4 percent), and others (1.7 percent) (Table 2.21).

Table 2.21: Percentage of Lifetime In-Migrant to Dar es Salaam for Young Population Aged 13-19 Years by Reasons and Region of Birth; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region of Birth	Main Reason							
	To look for work/green pasture/clients	Study/training	Marriage	Family moved/joining family	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	To be cared	Others
Tanzania	6.7	18.3	1.4	30.5	2.4	25.7	3.8	1.7
Dodoma	0.8	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.1
Arusha	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Kilimanjaro	0.5	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.1
Tanga	0.9	1.8	0.2	3.6	0.3	3.1	0.4	0.2
Morogoro	0.6	1.6	0.1	3.0	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.2
Pwani	0.3	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.2
Dar es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Mtwara	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Ruvuma	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
Iringa	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Mbeya	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1
Singida	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
Tabora	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
Rukwa	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kigoma	0.7	0.9	0.1	2.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1
Shinyanga	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Kagera	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Mwanza	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Mara	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1
Manyara	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Njombe	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Katavi	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Simiyu	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Geita	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Songwe	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

The result from Table 2.2 shows the major reason for migration to Dar es Salaam among Youth aged 15–35 years is predominantly economic. The economic attributes include to look for work (29.4%); migration to take up a paid job (14.6%) and job transfer (1.1%). Collectively, these reasons underscore a strong labour market pull effect, positioning Dar es Salaam as a major economic magnet for youth.

Other notable migration reasons are study/training 14.5 percent, family moved/joining family (16.1 percent) and friend/relative visit (10.7 percent). However, a smaller portion of the 15-35 age group move due to marriage (8.5 percent), moving to a new homestead (2.4 percent), to be cared (1.5 percent), and others (1.4 percent). This pattern confirms that, for older youth, employment and earnings opportunities are the main drivers for migration (Table 2.22).

Table 2.22: Percentage of Lifetime In-Migrant to Dar es Salaam for Young Population Aged 15-35 Years by Main Reasons and Place of Birth; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

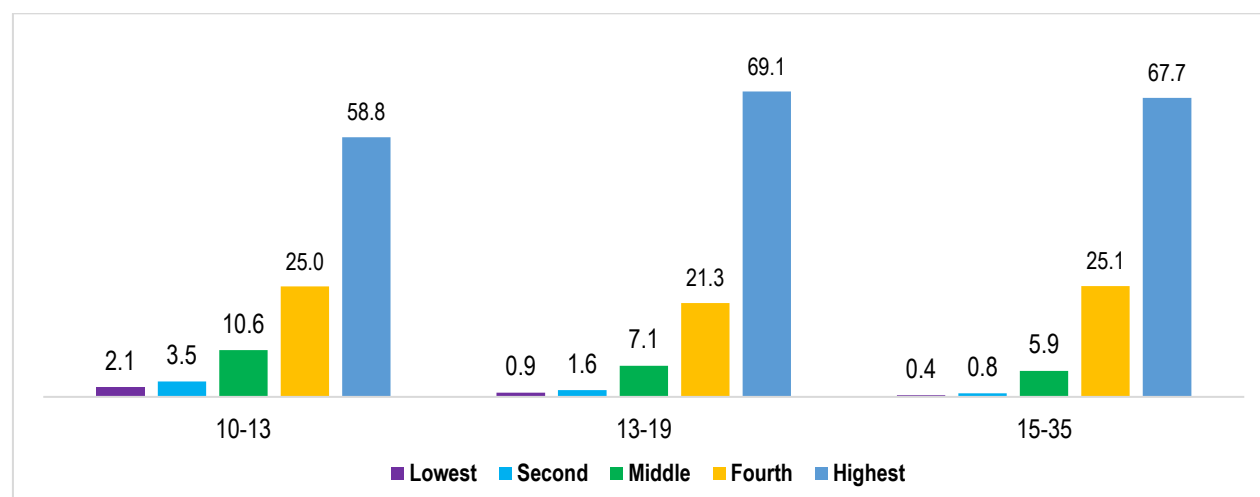
Place of Birth	Main Reasons									
	To take up a paid job	Job transfer	To look for work/green pasture/clients	Study/training	Marriage	Family moved/joining family	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	To be cared	Others
Tanzania	14.6	1.1	29.4	14.5	8.5	16.1	2.4	10.7	1.5	1.4
Dodoma	1.3	0.1	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Arusha	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kilimanjaro	1.6	0.2	3.3	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Tanga	1.8	0.1	3.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2
Morogoro	1.1	0.1	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
Pwani	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1
Dar Es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Mtwara	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Ruvuma	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Iringa	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Mbeya	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Singida	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Tabora	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Rukwa	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kigoma	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Shinyanga	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kagera	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mwanza	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mara	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Manyara	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Njombe	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Place of Birth	Main Reasons									
	To take up a paid job	Job transfer	To look for work/green pasture/clients	Study/training	Marriage	Family moved/joining family	Moving into a new homestead	Visit friend/family	To be cared	Others
Katavi	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Simiyu	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Geita	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Songwe	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.4.8 Adolescents and Youth Wealth Quintile for Dar es Salaam In-Migrants

The result shows adolescents and youth (10–35 years) in-migrants living in Dar es Salaam by place of birth and household wealth quintile (Lowest, Second, Middle, Fourth, Highest), where each wealth category reflects the socioeconomic status of households that in-migrants are living. The in-migration is concentrated in highest wealth quintile households across all age groups. Early adolescents aged 10–13 years (58.8%), adolescents aged 13–19 years (69.1%) and youth aged 15–35 years (67.7%) are living in the households with highest wealth quantile. The middle wealth quintile also decreases with age from 10.6 percent for age group 10–13 years to 5.9 percent for those in age group 15–35 years, showing that young migrants are increasingly absorbed by the top wealth quintile groups rather than lower or middle-wealth quintile households (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10: Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants in Dar es Salaam for Population Aged 10-35 Years by Specific Age Group and Wealth Quantile; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The results indicate that most early adolescents aged 10–13 years from Mjini Magharibi, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Kusini Unguja, Mbeya, and Iringa regions reside in households within the highest wealth quintile. In contrast, adolescents originating from Simiyu, Katavi, Geita, and Mara regions show a low representation in the highest wealth quintile households. A similar pattern is observed among older age groups. However, for youth aged 15–35 years, those from Pwani, Lindi, and Katavi regions record the lowest proportions living in households in the highest wealth quintile (Table 2.23, 2.24 and 2.25).

Table 2.23: Number and Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants Aged 10–13 Years in Dar es Salaam, by Wealth Quintile and Place of Birth, 2022

Place of Birth	Total	Wealth Quintile					Percentage of Wealth Quintile				
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Total	81,612	1,707	2,875	8,661	20,410	47,959	2.1	3.5	10.6	25.0	58.8
Dodoma	5,091	107	138	437	1,130	3,279	2.1	2.7	8.6	22.2	64.4
Arusha	3,110	60	70	152	481	2,347	1.9	2.3	4.9	15.5	75.5
Kilimanjaro	5,676	12	31	303	1,030	4,300	0.2	0.5	5.3	18.1	75.8
Tanga	9,757	106	149	863	2,615	6,024	1.1	1.5	8.8	26.8	61.7
Morogoro	9,050	101	138	805	2,511	5,495	1.1	1.5	8.9	27.7	60.7
Pwani	9,261	70	145	1,197	3,123	4,726	0.8	1.6	12.9	33.7	51.0
Dar Es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	2,426	45	62	287	811	1,221	1.9	2.6	11.8	33.4	50.3
Mtwara	2,313	33	75	262	691	1,252	1.4	3.2	11.3	29.9	54.1
Ruvuma	2,254	37	102	456	544	1,115	1.6	4.5	20.2	24.1	49.5
Iringa	2,568	10	35	195	540	1,788	0.4	1.4	7.6	21.0	69.6
Mbeya	3,029	44	74	232	545	2,134	1.5	2.4	7.7	18.0	70.5
Singida	1,821	75	87	199	367	1,093	4.1	4.8	10.9	20.2	60.0
Tabora	2,481	211	154	271	582	1,263	8.5	6.2	10.9	23.5	50.9
Rukwa	780	73	97	91	124	395	9.4	12.4	11.7	15.9	50.6
Kigoma	4,579	51	282	782	1,504	1,960	1.1	6.2	17.1	32.8	42.8
Shinyanga	1,492	74	122	191	295	810	5.0	8.2	12.8	19.8	54.3
Kagera	2,200	77	193	230	422	1,278	3.5	8.8	10.5	19.2	58.1
Mwanza	3,630	79	219	376	713	2,243	2.2	6.0	10.4	19.6	61.8
Mara	3,326	74	214	553	893	1,592	2.2	6.4	16.6	26.8	47.9
Manyara	988	117	84	92	179	516	11.8	8.5	9.3	18.1	52.2
Njombe	794	4	15	83	166	526	0.5	1.9	10.5	20.9	66.2
Katavi	588	59	42	86	181	220	10.0	7.1	14.6	30.8	37.4
Simiyu	620	83	148	96	124	169	13.4	23.9	15.5	20.0	27.3
Geita	948	76	146	177	206	343	8.0	15.4	18.7	21.7	36.2
Songwe	513	28	36	86	100	263	5.5	7.0	16.8	19.5	51.3
Kaskazini Unguja	456	0	8	43	115	290	0.0	1.8	9.4	25.2	63.6
Kusini Unguja	158	0	3	6	32	117	0.0	1.9	3.8	20.3	74.1
Mjini Magharibi	630	0	3	30	83	514	0.0	0.5	4.8	13.2	81.6
Kaskazini Pemba	607	0	2	56	184	365	0.0	0.3	9.2	30.3	60.1
Kusini Pemba	466	1	1	24	119	321	0.2	0.2	5.2	25.5	68.9

Table 2.24: Number and Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants Aged 13–19 Years in Dar es Salaam, by Wealth Quintile and Place of Birth, 2022

Place of Birth	Total	Wealth Quintile					Percentage of Wealth Quintile				
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Total	261327	2471	4097	18488	55611	180660	0.9	1.6	7.1	21.3	69.1
Dodoma	22250	140	236	1135	4196	16543	0.6	1.1	5.1	18.9	74.4
Arusha	7615	101	103	304	1117	5990	1.3	1.4	4.0	14.7	78.7
Kilimanjaro	18061	10	76	677	2826	14472	0.1	0.4	3.7	15.6	80.1
Tanga	30506	133	241	1834	7148	21150	0.4	0.8	6.0	23.4	69.3
Morogoro	27254	118	227	1906	6258	18745	0.4	0.8	7.0	23.0	68.8
Pwani	19989	119	242	2320	6510	10798	0.6	1.2	11.6	32.6	54.0
Dar Es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	8870	56	104	831	2577	5302	0.6	1.2	9.4	29.1	59.8
Mtwara	10350	61	141	841	2595	6712	0.6	1.4	8.1	25.1	64.9
Ruvuma	7736	37	99	821	1614	5165	0.5	1.3	10.6	20.9	66.8
Iringa	10582	13	66	456	1561	8486	0.1	0.6	4.3	14.8	80.2
Mbeya	8859	70	108	448	1349	6884	0.8	1.2	5.1	15.2	77.7
Singida	7844	102	112	388	1231	6011	1.3	1.4	4.9	15.7	76.6
Tabora	7522	355	186	619	1611	4751	4.7	2.5	8.2	21.4	63.2
Rukwa	2500	108	95	161	388	1748	4.3	3.8	6.4	15.5	69.9
Kigoma	16898	83	334	1923	5151	9407	0.5	2.0	11.4	30.5	55.7
Shinyanga	3772	112	166	301	652	2541	3.0	4.4	8.0	17.3	67.4
Kagera	9892	130	269	453	1396	7644	1.3	2.7	4.6	14.1	77.3
Mwanza	10644	112	242	614	1701	7975	1.1	2.3	5.8	16.0	74.9
Mara	9618	114	310	1010	2001	6183	1.2	3.2	10.5	20.8	64.3
Manyara	3396	151	132	160	593	2360	4.4	3.9	4.7	17.5	69.5
Njombe	3775	5	19	165	537	3049	0.1	0.5	4.4	14.2	80.8
Katavi	1649	78	75	185	471	840	4.7	4.5	11.2	28.6	50.9
Simiyu	1540	134	202	177	246	781	8.7	13.1	11.5	16.0	50.7
Geita	3373	109	235	315	523	2191	3.2	7.0	9.3	15.5	65.0
Songwe	1901	16	49	162	273	1401	0.8	2.6	8.5	14.4	73.7
Kaskazini Unguja	844	1	8	61	198	576	0.1	0.9	7.2	23.5	68.2
Kusini Unguja	314	0	1	17	62	234	0.0	0.3	5.4	19.7	74.5
Mjini Magharibi	1234	0	5	51	178	1000	0.0	0.4	4.1	14.4	81.0
Kaskazini Pemba	1547	3	13	116	418	997	0.2	0.8	7.5	27.0	64.4
Kusini Pemba	992	0	1	37	230	724	0.0	0.1	3.7	23.2	73.0

Table 2.25: Number and Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants Aged 15–35 Years in Dar es Salaam, by Wealth Quintile and Place of Birth, 2022

Place of Birth	Total	Wealth Quintile					Percentage of Wealth Quintile				
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Total	1,257,971	5,083	10,598	74,418	315,799	852,073	0.4	0.8	5.9	25.1	67.7
Dodoma	92,826	255	657	5,332	24,818	61,764	0.3	0.7	5.7	26.7	66.5
Arusha	43,907	223	260	1,256	6,899	35,269	0.5	0.6	2.9	15.7	80.3
Kilimanjaro	130,484	64	320	3,619	22,323	104,158	0.0	0.2	2.8	17.1	79.8
Tanga	152,319	290	762	8,975	43,176	99,116	0.2	0.5	5.9	28.3	65.1
Morogoro	108,406	334	699	7,323	30,524	69,526	0.3	0.6	6.8	28.2	64.1
Pwani	75,290	232	652	7,982	27,241	39,183	0.3	0.9	10.6	36.2	52.0
Dar Es Salaam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindi	38,976	146	360	3,673	13,791	21,006	0.4	0.9	9.4	35.4	53.9
Mtwara	43,783	147	368	3,853	14,828	24,587	0.3	0.8	8.8	33.9	56.2
Ruvuma	34,141	94	337	2,322	8,655	22,733	0.3	1.0	6.8	25.4	66.6
Iringa	54,454	44	232	2,316	11,413	40,449	0.1	0.4	4.3	21.0	74.3
Mbeya	48,654	110	251	1,744	9,011	37,538	0.2	0.5	3.6	18.5	77.2
Singida	42,072	178	332	1,827	9,167	30,568	0.4	0.8	4.3	21.8	72.7
Tabora	37,715	653	507	2,438	9,455	24,662	1.7	1.3	6.5	25.1	65.4
Rukwa	9,683	196	214	496	2,056	6,721	2.0	2.2	5.1	21.2	69.4
Kigoma	79,568	207	948	7,385	27,262	43,766	0.3	1.2	9.3	34.3	55.0
Shinyanga	19,191	229	435	1,151	3,785	13,591	1.2	2.3	6.0	19.7	70.8
Kagera	51,569	234	513	1,963	10,212	38,647	0.5	1.0	3.8	19.8	74.9
Mwanza	54,304	228	452	2,199	9,698	41,727	0.4	0.8	4.0	17.9	76.8
Mara	46,183	271	750	3,305	10,674	31,183	0.6	1.6	7.2	23.1	67.5
Manyara	16,936	295	266	775	3,723	11,877	1.7	1.6	4.6	22.0	70.1
Njombe	17,936	25	89	679	3,438	13,705	0.1	0.5	3.8	19.2	76.4
Katavi	7,046	127	139	642	2,307	3,831	1.8	2.0	9.1	32.7	54.4
Simiyu	7,037	239	383	481	1,346	4,588	3.4	5.4	6.8	19.1	65.2
Geita	12,388	175	412	853	2,524	8,424	1.4	3.3	6.9	20.4	68.0
Songwe	7,551	55	114	463	1,445	5,474	0.7	1.5	6.1	19.1	72.5
Kaskazini Unguja	3,727	10	38	227	829	2,623	0.3	1.0	6.1	22.2	70.4
Kusini Unguja	1,381	1	7	68	317	988	0.1	0.5	4.9	23.0	71.5
Mjini Magharibi	5,059	-	7	141	667	4,244	0.0	0.1	2.8	13.2	83.9
Kaskazini Pemba	9,327	16	76	672	2,684	5,879	0.2	0.8	7.2	28.8	63.0
Kusini Pemba	6,058	5	18	258	1,531	4,246	0.1	0.3	4.3	25.3	70.1

2.4.9 Urbanization

Urbanization refers to the increasing proportion of people living in urban areas, driven by natural population growth, migration, and the transformation of rural areas into towns and cities, often linked to modernization, industrialization, and improved services. In Tanzania, this process affects age groups differently from early adolescents to youth.

Result as depicted in Table 2.26 shows the share of Tanzania urban population increases with age, from 29.6 percent for early adolescents aged 10-13 years to 40.7 percent for youth

aged 15-35 years. Similar pattern is observed for both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. However, Tanzania Zanzibar has the highest urban population percentages compared to Mainland Tanzania across all age groups from 44.9 percent for early adolescent to 52.1 percent for youth.

Table 2.26: Number and Percentage of Urban Population Aged 10-35 Over Time by Age Group and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	Population	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)	Population	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)	Population	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)
Tanzania Total	6,392,790	1,893,424	29.6	9,361,671	3,189,808	34.1	21,312,342	8,664,875	40.7
Mainland Tanzania	6,208,046	1,810,408	29.2	9,071,739	3,050,160	33.6	20,612,501	8,300,138	40.3
Dodoma	322,971	94,430	29.2	475,718	164,146	34.5	1,034,557	435,462	42.1
Arusha	221,133	76,603	34.6	333,058	134,027	40.2	836,625	390,449	46.7
Kilimanjaro	167,213	34,663	20.7	260,192	60,759	23.4	616,486	177,248	28.8
Tanga	276,392	60,164	21.8	392,325	103,609	26.4	826,210	255,978	31.0
Morogoro	312,095	109,515	35.1	462,783	181,323	39.2	1,115,438	483,064	43.3
Pwani	183,869	70,887	38.6	286,080	118,172	41.3	738,763	330,096	44.7
Dar Es Salaam	391,301	391,301	100.0	722,957	722,957	100.0	2,380,055	2,380,055	100.0
Lindi	107,794	20,805	19.3	168,702	36,425	21.6	405,945	93,609	23.1
Mtwara	153,126	32,847	21.5	227,629	56,430	24.8	546,028	148,818	27.3
Ruvuma	186,633	40,219	21.5	272,654	66,117	24.2	631,305	161,364	25.6
Iringa	119,470	29,393	24.6	174,328	51,384	29.5	418,601	151,914	36.3
Mbeya	225,054	80,117	35.6	347,874	138,145	39.7	853,518	380,261	44.6
Singida	228,359	30,899	13.5	306,931	48,052	15.7	617,743	118,050	19.1
Tabora	388,815	48,314	12.4	533,920	77,838	14.6	1,105,377	195,595	17.7
Rukwa	181,322	33,851	18.7	243,949	51,095	20.9	500,802	114,399	22.8
Kigoma	292,530	67,571	23.1	404,085	106,227	26.3	782,514	213,737	27.3
Shinyanga	248,054	68,681	27.7	359,100	109,716	30.6	784,730	286,873	36.6
Kagera	343,171	31,278	9.1	481,452	53,723	11.2	965,715	131,212	13.6
Mwanza	408,171	140,844	34.5	600,635	236,541	39.4	1,291,120	587,439	45.5
Mara	289,069	82,918	28.7	401,720	127,159	31.7	740,686	255,016	34.4
Manyara	201,679	27,308	13.5	283,973	43,833	15.4	612,714	107,635	17.6
Njombe	87,523	22,659	25.9	130,670	39,626	30.3	310,631	109,332	35.2
Katavi	130,320	27,469	21.1	175,063	40,235	23.0	381,697	101,542	26.6
Simiyu	255,691	42,888	16.8	346,834	65,364	18.8	663,228	154,381	23.3
Geita	343,969	108,876	31.7	477,161	159,696	33.5	996,437	385,682	38.7
Songwe	142,322	35,908	25.2	201,946	57,561	28.5	455,575	150,926	33.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	83,016	44.9	289,932	139,648	48.2	699,841	364,737	52.1
Kaskazini Unguja	24,553	3,516	14.3	37,232	5,629	15.1	97,055	18,215	18.8
Kusini Unguja	17,508	3,298	18.8	26,408	5,161	19.5	76,239	15,881	20.8
Mjini Magharibi	78,782	61,856	78.5	131,109	105,941	80.8	78,782	61,856	78.5
Kaskazini Pemba	32,496	6,297	19.4	47,939	10,147	21.2	84,791	19,330	22.8
Kusini Pemba	31,405	8,049	25.6	47,244	12,770	27.0	87,806	26,313	30.0

Results from Table 2.27 reveals that in Tanzania population aged 10-13 years living in urban areas increased from 20.6 percent in 2002 to 29.6 percent in 2022 compared with an increase from 24.4 percent to 34.1 percent for youth aged 13-19 years over the same period. Results revealed youth aged 15–35 years increased from 28.5 percent to 40.7 percent from 2002-2022, showing the highest increase in absolute numbers. Urbanization trend in the Mainland Tanzania is similar to that of Tanzania Zanzibar, showing a steady heightened urbanization. Nonetheless, when compared with that in Tanzania Zanzibar the urban proportion has remained consistently higher than the Mainland Tanzania. In 2022, 44.9 percent of population aged 10-13 years, 48.2 percent of adolescents, and 52.1 percent of youth in Tanzania Zanzibar lived in urban areas, indicating a much higher level of urbanization than the Mainland Tanzania.

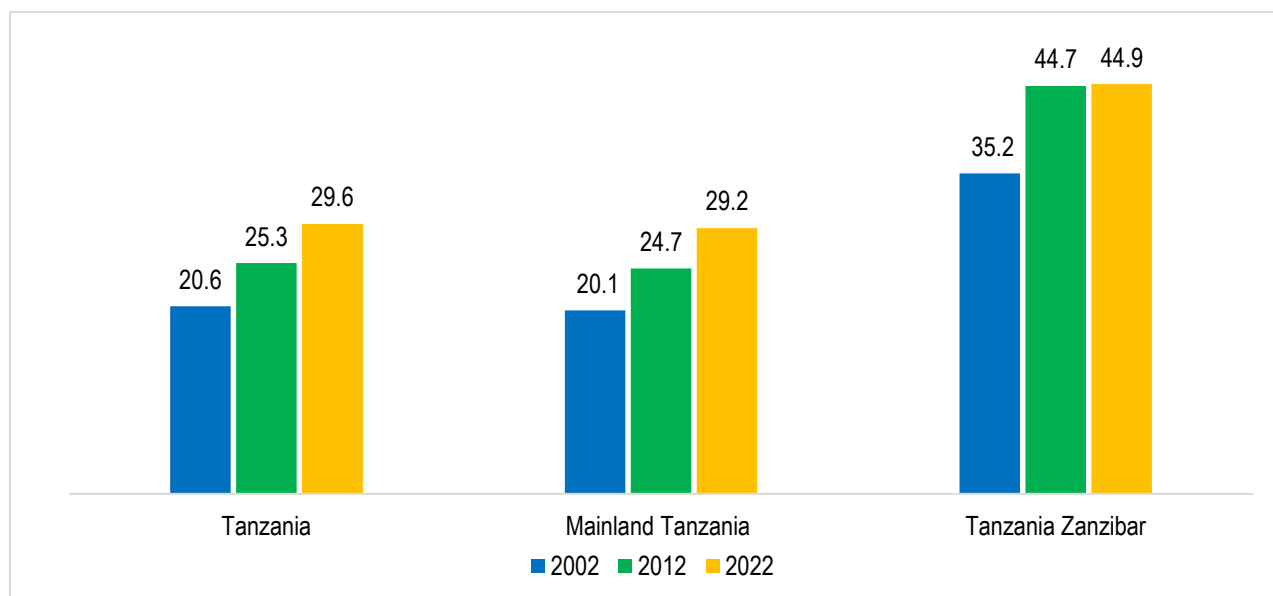
Result shows that urbanization is progressing across all age groups, with the largest proportion of urban residents found among the 15–35 age group, reflecting migration for economic opportunities, higher education, and better access to services.

Table 2.27: Number and Percentage of Urban Population Aged 10-35 Over Time by Age Group; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHC

Age Group	2002			2012			2022		
	Population	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)	Population	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)	Population	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)
Tanzania									
10-13	3,609,684	742,278	20.6	4,758,358	1,204,261	25.3	6,392,790	1,893,424	29.6
13-19	5,234,481	1,278,778	24.4	6,665,901	2,105,125	31.6	9,361,671	3,189,808	34.1
15-35	12,258,384	3,487,575	28.5	15,587,621	5,677,559	36.4	21,312,342	8,664,875	40.7
Mainland Tanzania									
10-13	3,501,460	704,237	20.1	4,621,862	1,143,198	24.7	6,208,046	1,810,408	29.2
13-19	5,075,742	1,217,577	24.0	6,460,032	2,009,224	31.1	9,071,739	3,050,160	33.6
15-35	11,902,580	3,331,523	28.0	15,115,987	5,442,419	36.0	20,612,501	8,300,138	40.3
Tanzania Zanzibar									
10-13	108,224	38,041	35.2	136,496	61,063	44.7	184,744	83,016	44.9
13-19	158,739	61,201	38.6	205,869	95,901	46.6	289,932	139,648	48.2
15-35	355,804	156,052	43.9	471,634	235,140	49.9	699,841	364,737	52.1

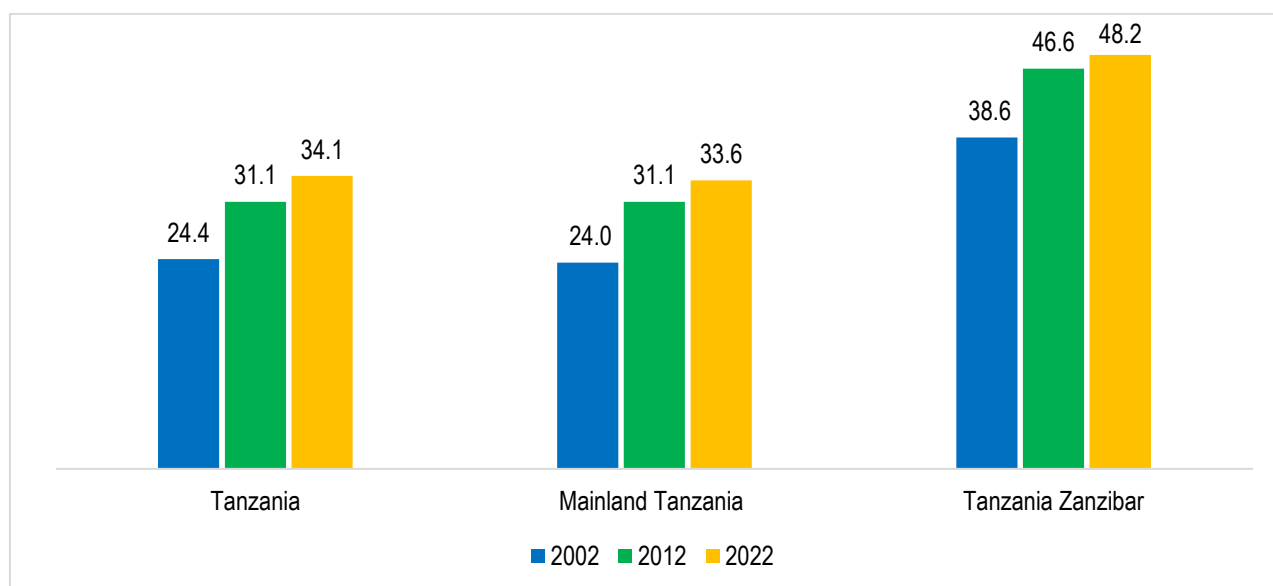
Result from Figure 2.11 shows from 2002 to 2022 PHC, the proportion of population aged 10-13 years living in urban areas increased steadily in Tanzania from 20.6 percent in 2002 reaching to 29.6 percent in 2022. A similar trend also was observed in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar over the same period, However Tanzania Zanzibar recorded higher levels, rising from 35.2 percent to 44.9 percent.

Figure 2.11: Percentage of the Early Adolescent Population (10-13 Years) in Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHCs



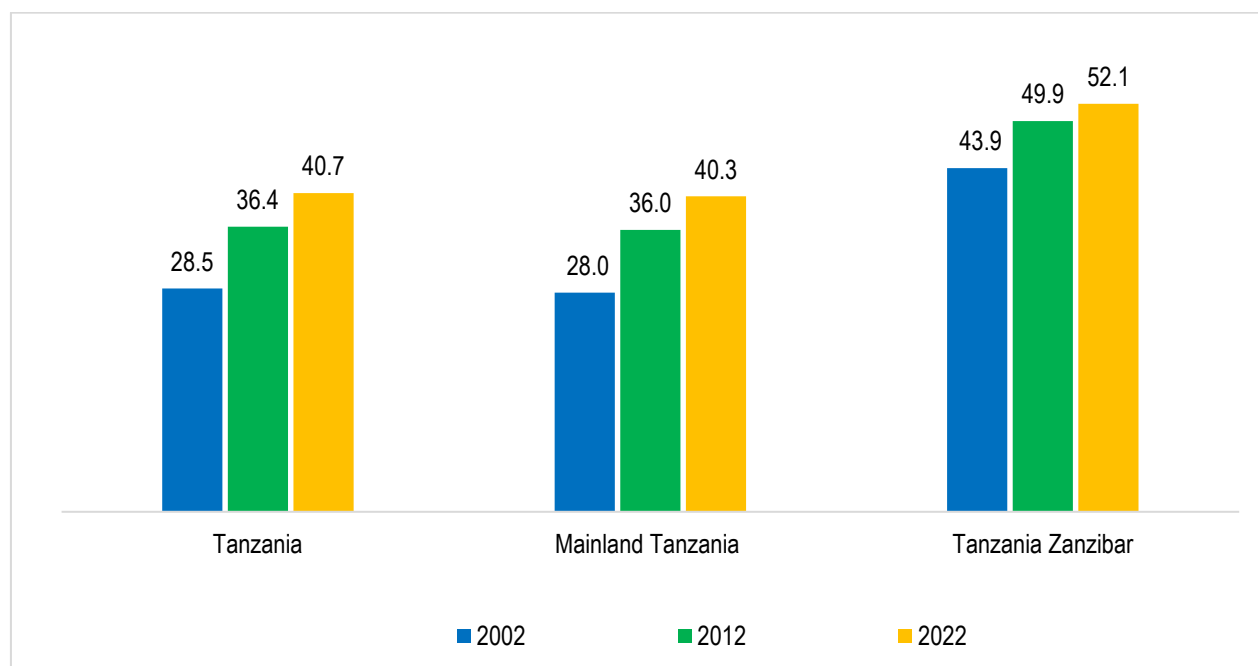
Result further shows urban population aged 13-19 Years in Tanzania increase from 24.4 percent in 2002 to 34.1 percent in 2022. In the Mainland Tanzania the proportion rose from 24.0 percent to 33.6 percent, compared to Tanzania Zanzibar which increased from 38.6 percent to 48.2 percent (Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.12: Percentage of the Young Population (13-19 Years) in Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHCs



The result depicted in Figure 2.13 shows the percentage of youth aged 15-35 years residing in urban areas in Tanzania increased from 28.5 to 40.7 percent; Mainland Tanzania increased from 28.0 to 40.3 percent and that from Tanzania Zanzibar, rose from 43.9 to 52.1 percent. These trends show that while urbanization is advancing across the URT, Tanzania Zanzibar demonstrate a higher urbanization than the Mainland Tanzania.

Figure 2.13: Percentage of the Young Population (15-35 Years) in Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2002-2022 PHCs



2.5 Conclusion

The demographic profile of adolescents and youth in Tanzania have a critical role in shaping the social and economic future. Although urbanization has steadily increased over the past two decades, the 10–35 age group still constitutes a significant portion of the population, with the most residing in rural areas. Patterns of migration vary across age groups, reflecting a life-course transition from family-driven movements in population aged group 10-13, education and social-related mobility in population aged group 13-19, and to economically and marriage-driven migration in young population aged group 15-35 years.

Gender disparities are evident showing greater likelihood of female being married /living together particularly among those from rural areas. The prevalence of disabilities among adolescents and youth, though relatively low, calls for inclusive development policies to address regional and gender-based differences. Urbanization trends, particularly the higher levels in Tanzania Zanzibar than Mainland Tanzania, highlight shifts toward more urbanized livelihoods and concentrated economic activities. These demographic dynamics emphasize the need for integrated policies that address education, health, employment, disability inclusion, gender equity, and sustainable urban development to harness the potential of this growing segment of the population.

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION STATUS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

Key Points

- Eight out of ten (82.9%) children aged 10-13 years were enrolled in primary schools in Tanzania.
- About forty-four percent (43.7%) of children aged 10-24 years were enrolled in lower secondary school (lower secondary NER) in Tanzania.
- About six out of ten (63.2%) persons aged 10–35 years are literate in Swahili in Tanzania.
- About 3 out of ten (34%) persons aged 15-35 years completed primary education as the highest level of education in Tanzania.
- About sixteen percent (15.6%) of persons aged 15-35 years completed lower secondary education as the highest level of education in Tanzania.

3.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected results on school enrolment and educational attainment at various education levels. The enrolment rate refers to the proportion of children currently attending school and serves as an important indicator for assessing access to education within a population (source).

The URT introduced and implements several education initiatives, including Fee-Free Basic Education (FFBE) policy. The primary objective of the FFBE is policy is to increase enrolment and help achieve both national and international education targets, such as Sustainable Development Goals specifically, Goal 4, target 4 which aims to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education for all children. The government also supports the establishment of private schools to further expand enrolment in both primary and secondary education.

This chapter presents results on enrolment and educational attainment among adolescent categorized as early adolescent (10-13 years,) adolescent (13-19 years) and youth (15-35 years), based on school attendance across primary, secondary (lower and upper) and tertiary (university and other related levels).

3.2 School Enrolment and Attainment School Enrolment

School enrolment refers to the total number of children or students registered in schools in a country or specific administrative area. Typically, measurement for access in education assessed through net and gross enrolment rates. Net enrolment, is a strong indicator of participation among children within the expected age group for each education level.

3.2.1 Net Enrolment Rate by Education Level

Enrolment is highest at the primary level but drops sharply at secondary and tertiary levels (Figure 3.1). Overall, the net enrolment rates by education level and area of residence shows that enrolment consistently decreases at higher education levels, in urban areas outperforming rural areas at all levels (Figure 3.2).

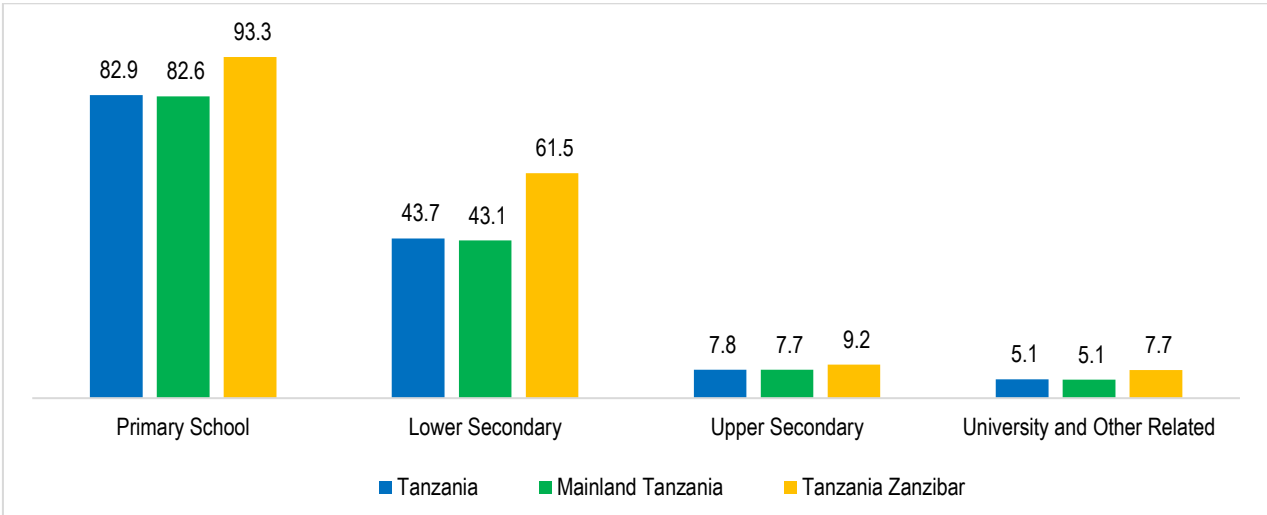
The upper secondary education Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is significantly lower than that of primary and lower secondary levels, highlighting a low transition rate into higher education, including tertiary levels. This concern was also raised by Hon. Prof. Kitila Mkumbo during a parliamentary session in June 2021, as recorded in the Hansard Report, highlighting the disparity in Net Enrolment Rates between primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education levels in Tanzania.

Results show that the national enrolment rate is 82.9 percent in primary education and drops sharply to 5.1 percent at tertiary level, a pattern mirrored in Mainland Tanzania. In the contrary, Tanzania Zanzibar records a higher enrolment in primary (93.3%) and lower secondary (61.5%) levels than Mainland Tanzania. However, enrolment steadily declines at higher levels, reaching 7.7 percent at tertiary levels (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1 and Appendices 3.1).

Despite the low enrolment, the enrolment rates are slightly above the national targets of forty-two and six percent for lower and upper secondary schools respectively as projected in the third FYDP 2021/22 – 2025/26 (URT, 2021). The implementation of “Fee Free Basic Education (FFBE) Policy”, improves resource allocation, teaching and learning environment, rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure as well as promoting strong partnership between the Government, private sector, Faith-Based and Community-Based Organizations, thus enabling this achievement. These efforts, for example, resulted to the increase in the number of secondary schools by 26 percent from 4,367 in 2011 to 5,926 schools in 2023 (URT, 2023). These efforts, for example, led to a 26 percent increase in the number of secondary schools—from 4,367 in 2011 to 5,926 in 2023 (URT, 2023). This expansion of infrastructure has contributed to improved access, reflected in the rise of

secondary school enrolment from 1.8 million in 2015 to over 2.4 million in 2023. However, despite this progress, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for upper secondary education remains significantly lower than that of primary and lower secondary levels, indicating persistent challenges in transition and retention."

Figure 3.1: Net Enrolment Rates for Persons Aged 10- 24 Years by Level of Education Attending; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



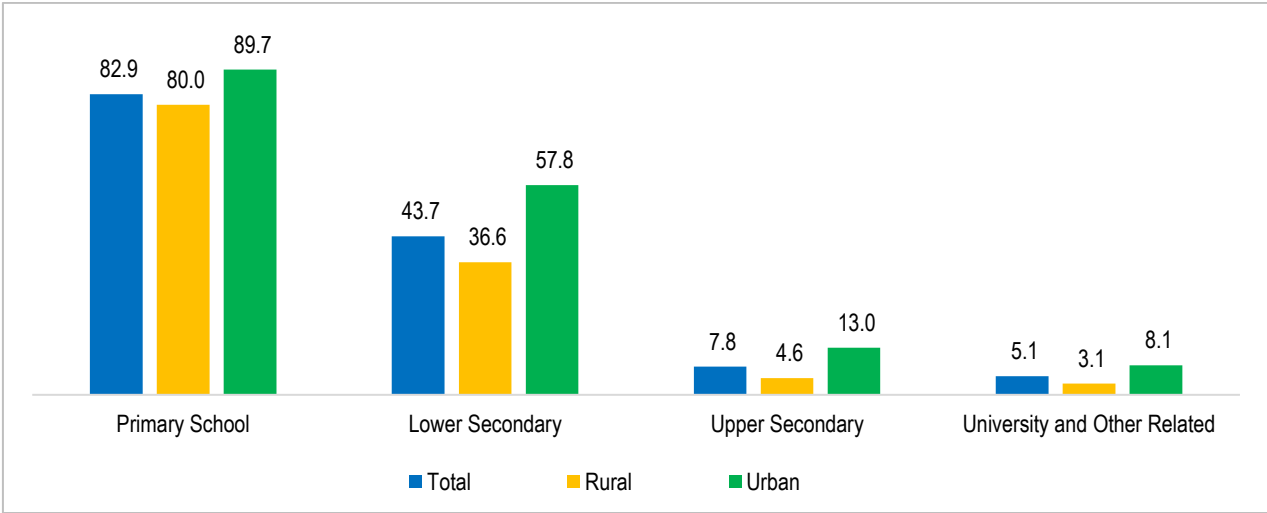
Primary education in Tanzania records the highest NER, with a national average of 82.9 percent, where the rural areas stand at 80.0 percent, and urban areas leading at 89.7 percent. However, enrolment drops significantly at higher education levels. For instance, at the lower secondary level, the national rate falls to 43.7 percent, with rural areas at 36.6 percent and urban areas at 57.8 percent. Upper secondary enrolment is even lower, with only 7.8 percent nationally, 4.6 percent in rural areas, and 13.0 percent in urban areas. University and other related tertiary education levels show the lowest net enrolment rates: 5.1 percent overall, 3.1 percent in rural areas, and 8.1 percent in urban areas (Figures 3.2).

The 2022 PHC results on NER by level of education further reveals that 43.7 percent of children aged 10–24 years are enrolled in secondary education, while only 7.8 percent of boys and girls aged 18–19 years are enrolled in upper secondary schools. The relatively high enrolment in lower secondary education in urban areas reaching 61.5 percent compared to the national average of 43.2 percent is likely due to the compulsory nature of lower secondary schooling in urban areas. These disparities are explained by the influence of policy enforcement and the availability of educational infrastructure, with urban areas consistently outperforming the rural ones across all levels of education (Figures 3.2, Table 3.1, and Appendix 3.1).

Net Enrolment Rates in lower secondary schools differ among across regions. The results show that, Kilimanjaro Region in the Mainland Tanzania has the highest NER at 65.7

percent, while Tabora (26.2%) and Katavi (26.8%) Regions record the lowest percent (Map 3.2). A similar pattern is observed in upper secondary enrolment, with rates ranging from 3.6 percent in Tabora and Katavi Regions to 15.5 percent in Kilimanjaro Region (Map 3.2 and Table 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Net Enrolment Rates for Persons Aged 10- 24 Years by Level of Education Attending and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



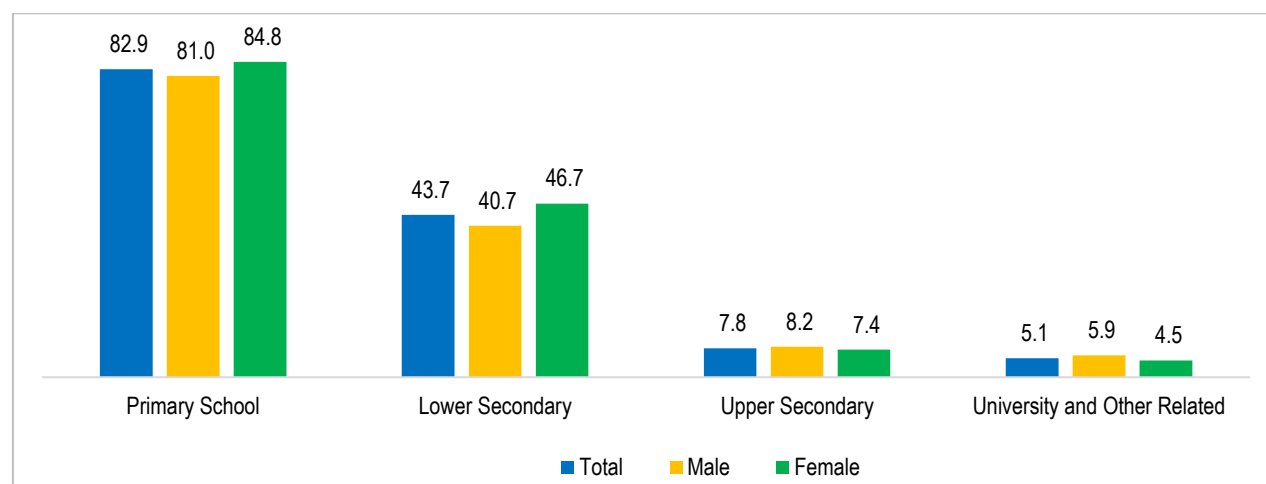
Results from Figure 3.3 reveals that at the age group between 10-24, females slightly outperform males, with enrolment rates of 84.8 percent for females and 81.0 percent for males at the primary school level. This trend continues into lower secondary education, where females again lead with a transition rate of 46.7 percent, compared to 40.7 percent for males. However, at the upper secondary level, males slightly exceed females by recording an enrolment rate of 8.2 percent versus 7.4 percent for females. At the tertiary level including university and other related institutions, males maintain a lead, with 5.9 percent enrolment compared to 4.5 percent for females.

Males show higher participation at upper secondary and tertiary levels, while females dominate enrolment at the lower levels, particularly in primary and lower secondary education. The gender disparities may be due to factors such as early marriage, pregnancy, and socio-cultural constraints that unduly affect female students and contribute to higher dropout rates.

Educational disparities especially low enrolment and completion at higher levels hinder the development of a skilled workforce, reduces employment opportunities, and slows down national progress on key goals like industrialization, poverty reduction, and gender equality. To overcome these challenges, policies must promote fair access to quality education,

expand capacity at secondary and tertiary levels, and support marginalized communities, particularly in rural areas.

Figure 3.3: Net Enrolment Rates for Persons Aged 10 - 24 Years by Level of Education Attending and Sex; Tanzania 2022 PHC



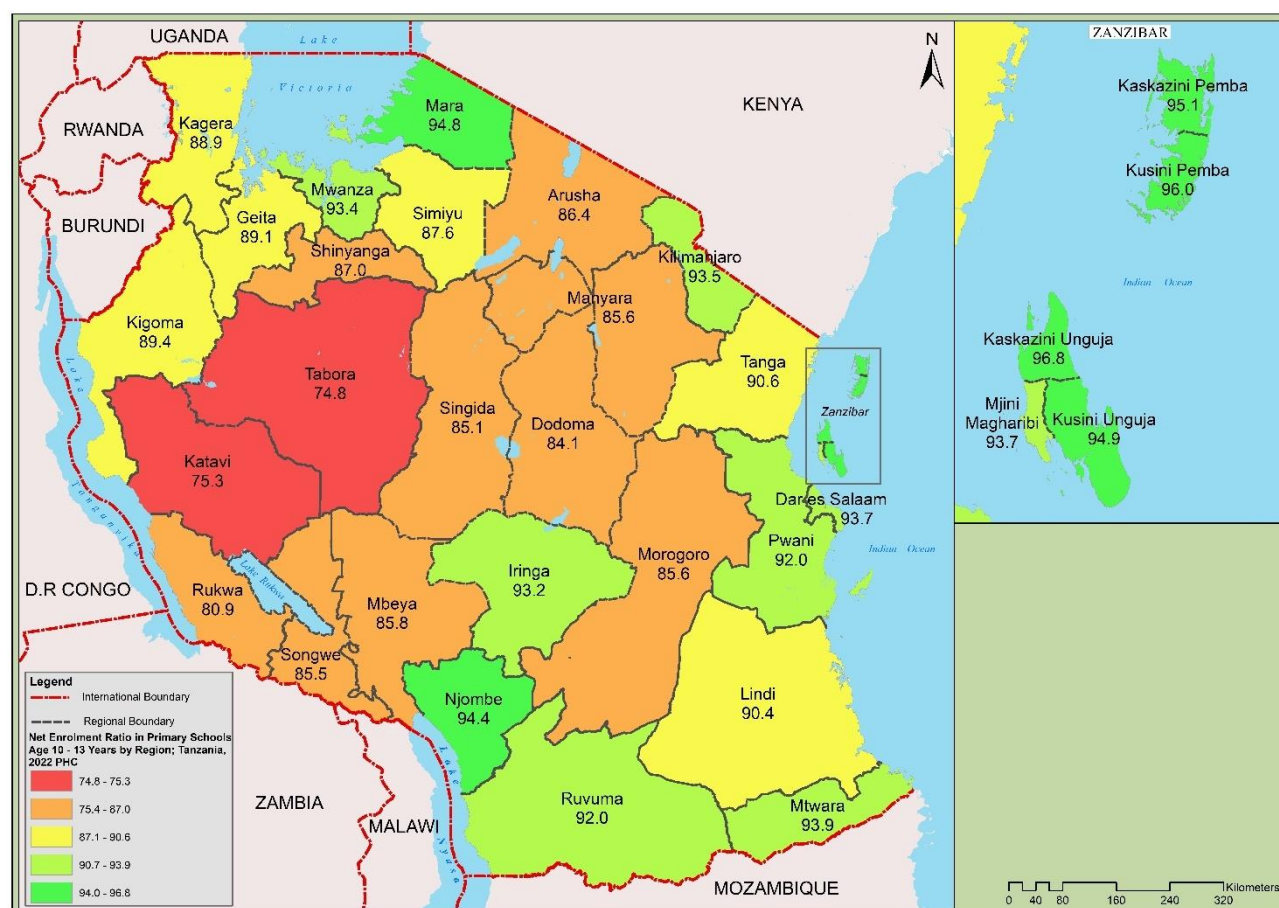
The result shows that Gender Parity Index (GPI) is above one in primary and lower secondary education levels (GPI Primary – 1.05; Lower Secondary- 1.15), indicating a relatively higher female enrolment rates in Tanzania. However, GPI falls below one in upper secondary and tertiary levels (GPI Upper Secondary – 0.90; Tertiary- 0.76), indicating fewer females than males advance to these stages. Despite the observed trend, there is an overall progress towards SDG Target 4.5, aiming to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030 (Table 3.1). Notably, female enrolment exceeds that of males in all educational levels of Tanzania Zanzibar, indicating more balanced or favourable conditions for girls in that context.

Table 3.1: Population Aged 10–24 Year and Net Enrolment Rate by Level of Education, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Primary School (Age 10-13)		Lower Secondary (Age 14-17)				Upper Secondary (Age 18-19)			University and Other Related (Age 20-24)		
	Population	NER	GPI	Population	NER	GPI	Population	NER	GPI	Population	NER	GPI
Tanzania	6,392,790	82.9	1.05	5,461,656	43.7	1.15	2,425,186	7.8	0.90	5,565,955	5.1	0.76
Rural	4,499,366	80.0		3,637,929	36.6		1,506,131	4.6		3,247,360	3.1	
Urban	1,893,424	89.7		1,823,727	57.8		919,055	13.0		2,318,595	8.1	
Male	3,230,962	81.0		2,740,452	40.7		1,160,757	8.2		2,560,784	5.9	
Female	3,161,828	84.8		2,721,204	46.7		1,264,429	7.4		3,005,171	4.5	
Mainland Tanzania	6,208,046	82.6	1.05	5,295,020	43.1	1.15	2,346,646	7.7	0.89	5,380,204	5.1	0.75
Rural	4,397,638	79.7		3,550,416	36.1		1,468,050	4.6		3,161,827	3.0	
Urban	1,810,408	89.6		1,744,604	57.4		878,596	13.0		2,218,377	8.0	
Male	3,137,888	80.7		2,658,906	40.2		1,123,367	8.2		2,474,238	5.9	
Female	3,070,158	84.5		2,636,114	46.1		1,223,279	7.3		2,905,966	4.4	
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	93.3	0.99	166,636	61.5	1.20	78,540	9.2	1.11	185,751	7.7	1.05
Rural	101,728	93.8		87,513	57.1		38,081	5.9		85,533	5.4	
Urban	83,016	92.7		79,123	66.4		40,459	12.2		100,218	9.6	
Male	93,074	93.8		81,546	55.9		37,390	8.7		86,546	7.5	
Female	91,670	92.9		85,090	66.8		41,150	9.6		99,205	7.8	

There is a clear variation in primary NER for regions in Mainland Tanzania, ranging from 74.8 percent in Tabora to 94.8 percent in Mara Region. Whereas, the primary NER for regions is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than that of Mainland Tanzania, ranging from 93.7 percent in Mjini Magharibi to 96.8 in Kaskazini Unguja (Map 3.1).

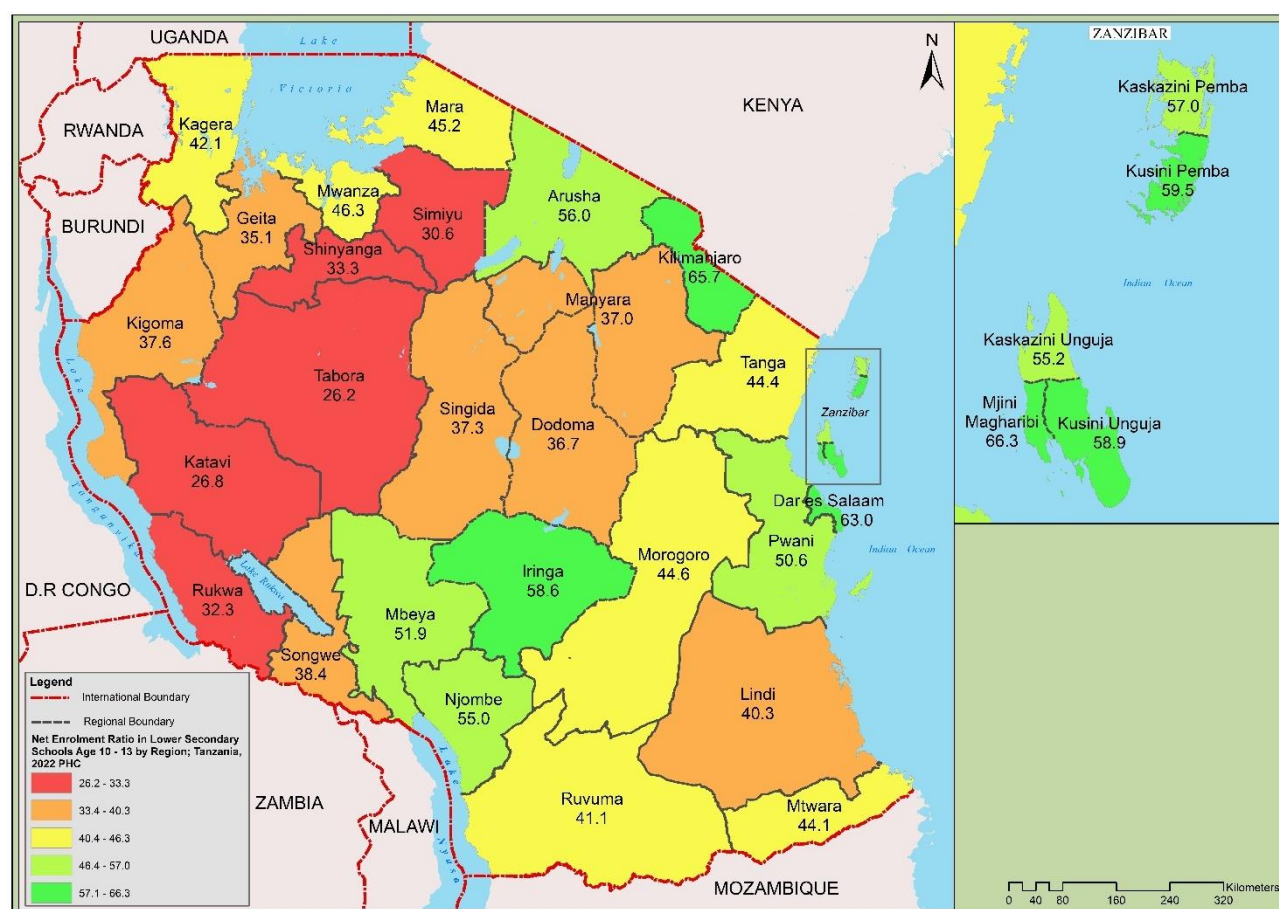
Map 3.1: Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Schools Aged 10-13 Years by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Net Enrolment Rates in lower secondary schools differ among across regions. The results show that, Kilimanjaro Region in Mainland Tanzania has the highest enrolment rate at 65.7 percent, while Tabora (26.2%) and Katavi (26.8%) Regions record the lowest percent (Map 3.2). A similar pattern is observed in upper secondary enrolment, with rates ranging from 3.6 percent in Tabora and Katavi Regions to 15.5 percent in Kilimanjaro Region (Map 3.2, Table 3.2).

Low-performing, rural regions face limited access to education and skilled employment, deepening national development gaps. Adolescent Pregnancy Impact on school dropouts, especially in disadvantaged areas, reinforcing cycles of poverty. This is in line with the TDHS 2022 data which shows that 22 percent of Tanzanian girls aged 15–19 years have been pregnant, with the highest rates in Songwe (45%) and Ruvuma (37%).

Map 3.2: Net Enrolment Ratio in Lower Secondary Schools Aged 10-13 Years by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The regional secondary school net enrolment rates in Tanzania Zanzibar are higher than Mainland Tanzania. Lower secondary NERs in Tanzania Zanzibar range from 55.2 percent in Kaskazini Unguja to 66.3 percent in Mjini Magharibi. Thirteen out of thirty-one regions nationally, have lower secondary NERs below the national target of 42 percent projected in third year 2025/26 of Five-Year Development Plan. On the other hand, only 22 regions have NER in upper secondary school being above the projected target of six percent in the year 2025/26. Enrolment across the country, drops sharply from 43.7 in lower secondary to 7.8 percent in upper secondary education, which is closer to that of Mainland Tanzania (NER drops from 43.1 to 7.7%). The NER in Tanzania Zanzibar is from 61.5 to 9.2 percent indicating a low transition rate to upper education levels (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Population Aged 10 – 24 Years and Net Enrolment Rate by Level of Education and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Primary School (Age 10-13)		Lower Secondary (Age 14-17)		Upper Secondary (Age 18-19)		University and Other Related (Age 20-24)	
	Population	NER	Population	NER	Population	NER	Population	NER
Tanzania	6,392,790	82.9	5,461,656	43.7	2,425,186	7.8	5,565,955	5.1
Mainland Tanzania	6208046	82.6	5,295,020	43.1	2,346,646	7.7	5,380,204	5.1
Dodoma	322,971	77.2	279,422	36.7	122,029	6.0	270,802	5.3
Arusha	221,133	84.1	190,904	56.0	91,652	14.4	216,594	8.2
Kilimanjaro	167,213	91.9	154,094	65.7	66,977	15.5	160,510	9.4
Tanga	276,392	86.5	232,630	44.4	93,248	6.0	205,349	4.7
Morogoro	312,095	81.6	269,943	44.6	120,551	7.1	284,886	4.4
Pwani	183,869	88.5	166,900	50.6	76,345	6.8	189,894	4.0
Dar es Salaam	391,301	91.5	400,934	63.0	228,995	14.4	647,828	9.3
Lindi	107,794	83.6	100,377	40.3	43,877	4.7	103,820	2.5
Mtwara	153,126	88.3	134,404	44.1	58,616	6.1	138,986	3.3
Ruvuma	186,633	87.2	159,915	41.1	71,369	6.7	161,839	3.4
Iringa	119,470	90.3	103,202	58.6	43,004	13.4	104,893	6.8
Mbeya	225,054	81.5	200,690	51.9	94,363	11.6	226,960	6.6
Singida	228,359	80.1	181,290	37.3	73,962	5.3	157,050	3.6
Tabora	388,815	67.2	307,891	26.2	135,608	3.6	296,487	2.5
Rukwa	181,322	71.8	141,282	32.3	62,115	4.9	132,105	2.6
Kigoma	292,530	81.3	237,403	37.6	96,297	6.6	203,473	3.8
Shinyanga	248,054	79.5	207,508	33.3	94,205	4.6	210,705	3.2
Kagera	343,171	83.3	286,852	42.1	113,234	7.2	245,568	3.6
Mwanza	408,171	88.4	353,365	46.3	155,388	8.5	339,792	6.3
Mara	289,069	90.7	240,527	45.2	96,482	5.7	186,825	4.7
Manyara	201,679	81.4	166,045	37.0	72,456	6.5	159,846	4.0
Njombe	87,523	91.4	78,025	55.0	31,642	11.6	77,365	5.3
Katavi	130,320	66.8	100,754	26.8	44,845	3.6	100,380	2.1
Simiyu	255,691	78.3	205,164	30.6	85,415	3.9	177,722	3.3
Geita	343,969	82.2	280,018	35.1	120,489	4.2	261,080	3.1
Songwe	142,322	77.8	115,481	38.4	53,482	6.2	119,445	3.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	93.3	166,636	61.5	78,540	9.2	185,751	7.7
Kaskazini Unguja	24,553	95.0	21,207	55.2	10,066	4.6	25,621	5.6
Kusini Unguja	17,508	93.6	14,834	58.9	7,274	5.7	20,759	3.7
Mjini Magharibi	78,782	92.8	73,866	66.3	38,440	12.2	96,851	9.5
Kaskazini Pemba	32,496	92.4	28,574	57.0	11,311	6.9	20,666	6.6
Kusini Pemba	31,405	94.2	28,155	59.5	11,449	7.4	21,854	6.9

The NER in Tanzania, for children aged 10–13 is higher in urban areas (93.0%) than in rural areas (86.2%). Rural NERs vary significantly in Mainland Tanzania, ranging from 71.1 percent in Katavi to 94.7 percent in the Mara Region. Rural enrolment rates are relatively

consistent in Tanzania Zanzibar, ranging from 95.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi to 96.9 percent in Kaskazini Unguja. The GPI across all regions is approximately one, indicating equitable enrolment of boys and girls in primary education (Table 3.3 and Appendix 3.2).

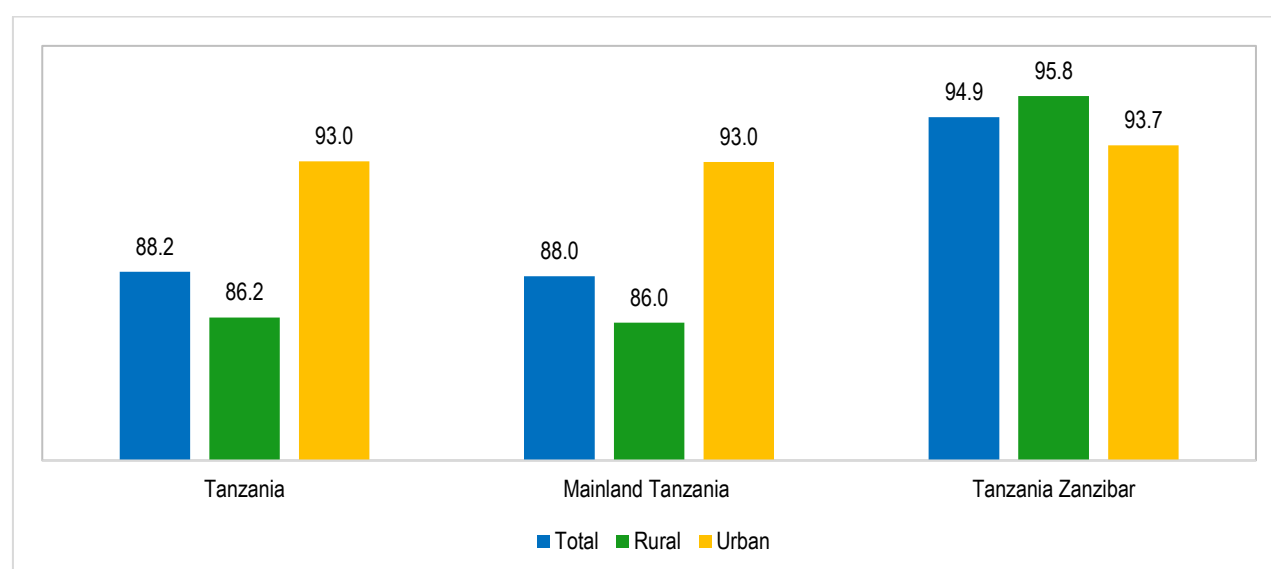
Table 3.3: Primary Net Enrolment Rates Persons Aged 10-13 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	88.2	87.5	88.9	1.0	86.2	85.1	87.4	1.0	93.0	93.7	92.3	1.0
Mainland Tanzania	88.0	87.3	88.8	1.0	86.0	84.8	87.2	1.0	93.0	93.6	92.3	1.0
Dodoma	84.1	81.7	86.6	1.1	80.8	77.6	84.2	1.1	92.0	92.0	92.1	1.0
Arusha	86.4	86.5	86.3	1.0	83.0	82.7	83.3	1.0	92.9	94.0	91.8	1.0
Kilimanjaro	93.5	94.4	92.6	1.0	93.5	94.3	92.6	1.0	93.6	94.5	92.7	1.0
Tanga	90.6	89.9	91.3	1.0	89.5	88.5	90.5	1.0	94.6	95.1	94.1	1.0
Morogoro	85.6	84.6	86.6	1.0	81.6	80.2	83.2	1.0	92.8	93.2	92.5	1.0
Pwani	92.0	91.8	92.1	1.0	90.7	90.1	91.3	1.0	94.0	94.7	93.4	1.0
Dar es Salaam	93.7	94.9	92.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.7	94.9	92.5	1.0
Lindi	90.4	89.4	91.5	1.0	89.6	88.4	90.8	1.0	93.9	93.6	94.3	1.0
Mtwara	93.9	93.3	94.4	1.0	93.7	92.9	94.5	1.0	94.6	95.1	94.2	1.0
Ruvuma	92.0	91.7	92.3	1.0	91.5	90.9	92.2	1.0	93.8	94.8	92.8	1.0
Iringa	93.2	93.4	92.9	1.0	93.7	93.4	93.9	1.0	91.7	93.5	90.0	1.0
Mbeya	85.8	86.2	85.4	1.0	83.4	83.3	83.6	1.0	90.2	91.9	88.6	1.0
Singida	85.1	83.9	86.4	1.0	83.6	82.3	85.0	1.0	94.7	94.7	94.6	1.0
Tabora	74.8	73.2	76.6	1.0	72.5	70.7	74.4	1.1	91.3	91.3	91.3	1.0
Rukwa	80.9	78.9	82.9	1.1	79.4	77.0	81.8	1.1	87.8	87.8	87.8	1.0
Kigoma	89.4	88.9	89.9	1.0	87.9	87.3	88.5	1.0	94.3	94.3	94.2	1.0
Shinyanga	87.0	85.1	88.8	1.0	85.3	82.9	87.8	1.1	91.3	91.2	91.4	1.0
Kagera	88.9	88.3	89.5	1.0	88.5	87.8	89.3	1.0	92.2	93.1	91.3	1.0
Mwanza	93.4	92.8	94.0	1.0	93.3	92.0	94.6	1.0	93.6	94.4	92.8	1.0
Mara	94.8	94.5	95.0	1.0	94.7	94.3	95.2	1.0	95.0	95.2	94.8	1.0
Manyara	85.6	84.8	86.4	1.0	84.3	83.3	85.3	1.0	93.6	94.2	93.1	1.0
Njombe	94.4	95.0	93.9	1.0	95.1	95.3	95.0	1.0	92.4	94.1	90.9	1.0
Katavi	75.3	73.9	76.6	1.0	71.1	69.7	72.6	1.0	90.6	90.6	90.7	1.0
Simiyu	87.6	85.8	89.4	1.0	86.7	84.7	88.7	1.0	92.2	91.5	92.9	1.0
Geita	89.1	88.1	90.2	1.0	87.7	86.2	89.3	1.0	92.3	92.4	92.2	1.0
Songwe	85.5	84.6	86.4	1.0	83.4	82.0	84.8	1.0	91.9	92.8	91.0	1.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	94.9	95.9	93.8	1.0	95.8	96.4	95.2	1.0	93.7	95.3	92.2	1.0
Kaskazini Unguja	96.8	97.4	96.2	1.0	96.9	97.4	96.4	1.0	96.7	97.8	95.6	1.0
Kusini Unguja	94.9	96.5	93.2	1.0	95.1	96.6	93.5	1.0	94.0	95.7	92.2	1.0
Mjini Magharibi	93.7	95.2	92.2	1.0	95.0	96.1	94.0	1.0	93.3	94.9	91.7	1.0
Kaskazini Pemba	95.1	94.9	95.3	1.0	95.1	94.6	95.6	1.0	95.1	96.2	93.9	1.0
Kusini Pemba	96.0	97.0	95.0	1.0	96.7	97.5	95.8	1.0	94.2	95.6	92.7	1.0

3.2.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio by Education Level

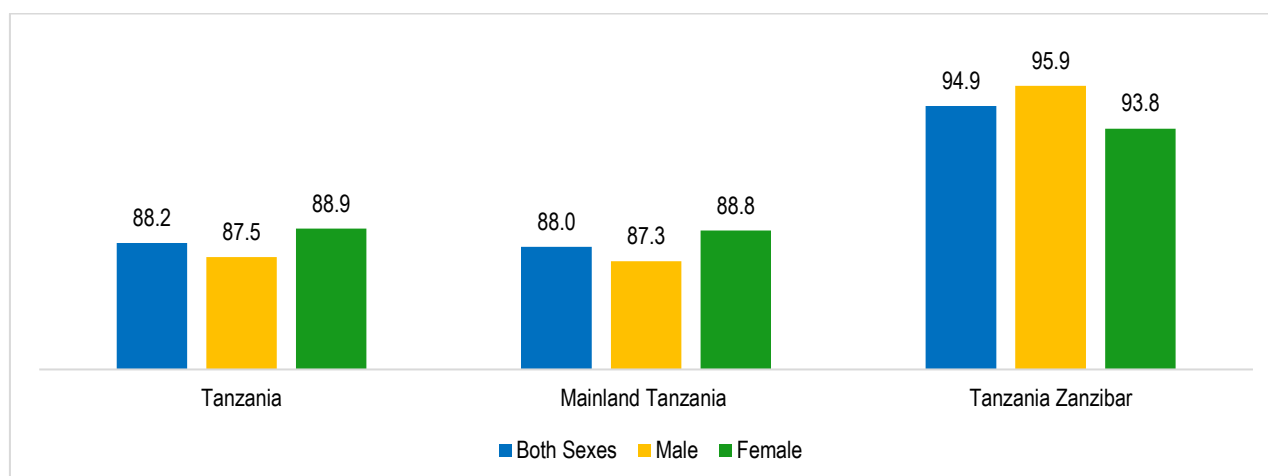
Result shows that 88.2 percent of school children aged 10-13 years in Tanzania were enrolled in primary school irrespective of age. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary school is 93.0 percent, higher in urban areas than 86.2 percent in rural areas while the rate in Tanzania Zanzibar is higher (95.8%) in rural than (93.7%) in urban areas. A GER of less than 100 percent indicates that not all children in the official age group are enrolled in school, and/or there are fewer over-aged or under-aged children enrolled in that level of education (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Primary Gross Enrolment Ratio for Children Aged 10-13 years by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Result shows that the GER in Mainland Tanzania is relatively higher for females (88.8%) than for males (87.3%). While GER in Tanzania Zanzibar is higher for males (95.9%) than for females (93.8%) (Figure 3.5). A GER below 100 percent does not mean there is no overage or underage enrolment. It simply means that the total number of enrolled students (of any age) is less than the population of the official school-age group.

Figure 3.5: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Ratio for Children Aged 10-13 year by Sex, Tanzania; 2022 PHC



GER for primary schools in Mainland Tanzania ranges from 74.8 in Tabora to 94.8 percent in Mara Region while for secondary schools, the range is from 28.6 percent in Tabora to 70.5 percent in Kilimanjaro Region. All five regions in Tanzania Zanzibar have a primary GER of more than 60 percent. GER declines significantly between primary (age 10-13 years) 88.2 and 47.4 percent for lower secondary schools. The GER for Secondary is 46.8 and 69.3 percent at lower secondary level in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively. Results further reveal that Gender Parity Index is slightly above one implying that more girls are relatively enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools than boys. GER in primary and lower secondary schools are relatively higher in urban than in rural areas in most regions in the country (Table 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6).

Table 3.4: Primary and Lower Secondary Gross Enrolment Ratios by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Area	Primary School (Age 10-13 years)				Lower Secondary School (Age 14-17 years)			
	GER			GPI	GER			GPI
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Tanzania	88.2	87.5	88.9	1.0	47.4	44.2	50.7	1.1
Mainland Tanzania	88.0	87.3	88.8	1.0	46.8	43.6	50.0	1.1
Dodoma	84.1	81.7	86.6	1.1	39.9	35.5	44.5	1.3
Arusha	86.4	86.5	86.3	1.0	60.0	56.5	63.3	1.1
Kilimanjaro	93.5	94.4	92.6	1.0	70.5	66.5	74.4	1.1
Tanga	90.6	89.9	91.3	1.0	47.6	42.9	52.6	1.2
Morogoro	85.6	84.6	86.6	1.0	47.8	44.1	51.7	1.2
Pwani	92.0	91.8	92.1	1.0	55.0	51.2	58.7	1.1
Dar es Salaam	93.7	94.9	92.5	1.0	69.2	71.0	67.8	1.0
Lindi	90.4	89.4	91.5	1.0	45.5	41.7	49.7	1.2
Mtwara	93.9	93.3	94.4	1.0	49.9	45.7	54.4	1.2
Ruvuma	92.0	91.7	92.3	1.0	46.8	41.7	52.1	1.2
Iringa	93.2	93.4	92.9	1.0	63.5	57.7	69.5	1.2

Area	Primary School (Age 10-13 years)				Lower Secondary School (Age 14-17 years)			
	GER			GPI	GER			GPI
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Mbeya	85.8	86.2	85.4	1.0	58.2	54.0	62.1	1.1
Singida	85.1	83.9	86.4	1.0	39.7	35.3	44.6	1.3
Tabora	74.8	73.2	76.6	1.0	28.6	26.6	30.8	1.2
Rukwa	80.9	78.9	82.9	1.1	35.1	33.9	36.3	1.1
Kigoma	89.4	88.9	89.9	1.0	39.4	39.2	39.5	1.0
Shinyanga	87.0	85.1	88.8	1.0	36.4	33.0	39.8	1.2
Kagera	88.9	88.3	89.5	1.0	44.1	41.4	47.1	1.1
Mwanza	93.4	92.8	94.0	1.0	49.9	47.5	52.2	1.1
Mara	94.8	94.5	95.0	1.0	47.8	46.4	49.3	1.1
Manyara	85.6	84.8	86.4	1.0	39.6	34.9	44.7	1.3
Njombe	94.4	95.0	93.9	1.0	60.4	53.1	67.8	1.3
Katavi	75.3	73.9	76.6	1.0	29.2	28.1	30.4	1.1
Simiyu	87.6	85.8	89.4	1.0	33.4	30.8	36.0	1.2
Geita	89.1	88.1	90.2	1.0	37.4	35.9	38.9	1.1
Songwe	85.5	84.6	86.4	1.0	43.5	38.5	48.5	1.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	94.9	95.9	93.8	1.0	69.3	63.7	74.7	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	96.8	97.4	96.2	1.0	62.6	54.4	70.7	1.3
Kusini Unguja	94.9	96.5	93.2	1.0	72.5	66.0	79.2	1.2
Mjini Magharibi	93.7	95.2	92.2	1.0	75.1	71.8	78.1	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	95.1	94.9	95.3	1.0	61.7	55.2	68.2	1.2
Kusini Pemba	96.0	97.0	95.0	1.0	65.0	57.6	72.5	1.3

Table 3.5: Primary (Age 10-13 Years) and Lower Secondary (Age 14-17 years) Gross Enrolment Ratios by Region; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

Area	Primary School (Age 10-13 years)				Lower Secondary School (Age 14-17 years)			
	GER			GPI	GER			GPI
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Tanzania	93.0	93.7	92.3	1.0	63.1	62.2	63.8	1.0
Mainland Tanzania	93.0	93.6	92.3	1.0	62.5	61.8	63.2	1.0
Dodoma	92.0	92.0	92.1	1.0	55.6	53.2	57.7	1.1
Arusha	92.9	94.0	91.8	1.0	74.2	75.2	73.3	1.0
Kilimanjaro	93.6	94.5	92.7	1.0	72.9	71.8	73.8	1.0
Tanga	94.6	95.1	94.1	1.0	62.6	59.1	66.0	1.1
Morogoro	92.8	93.2	92.5	1.0	62.8	61.0	64.5	1.1
Pwani	94.0	94.7	93.4	1.0	63.7	62.1	65.1	1.0
Dar es Salaam	93.7	94.9	92.5	1.0	69.2	71.0	67.8	1.0
Lindi	93.9	93.6	94.3	1.0	58.0	55.0	60.8	1.1
Mtwara	94.6	95.1	94.2	1.0	60.7	58.0	63.0	1.1
Ruvuma	93.8	94.8	92.8	1.0	61.3	57.7	64.4	1.1
Iringa	91.7	93.5	90.0	1.0	74.2	73.8	74.6	1.0
Mbeya	90.2	91.9	88.6	1.0	69.8	69.5	70.0	1.0
Singida	94.7	94.7	94.6	1.0	61.5	58.2	64.5	1.1
Tabora	91.3	91.3	91.3	1.0	54.7	52.6	56.6	1.1
Rukwa	87.8	87.8	87.8	1.0	54.1	54.1	54.2	1.0
Kigoma	94.3	94.3	94.2	1.0	51.3	51.9	50.8	1.0

Area	Primary School (Age 10-13 years)				Lower Secondary School (Age 14-17 years)			
	GER			GPI	GER			GPI
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Shinyanga	91.3	91.2	91.4	1.0	51.7	49.4	53.8	1.1
Kagera	92.2	93.1	91.3	1.0	62.1	61.9	62.3	1.0
Mwanza	93.6	94.4	92.8	1.0	64.9	66.0	64.1	1.0
Mara	95.0	95.2	94.8	1.0	58.0	57.0	58.9	1.0
Manyara	93.6	94.2	93.1	1.0	59.0	55.1	62.6	1.1
Njombe	92.4	94.1	90.9	1.0	70.0	67.6	72.1	1.1
Katavi	90.6	90.6	90.7	1.0	47.7	46.9	48.4	1.0
Simiyu	92.2	91.5	92.9	1.0	48.4	45.9	50.7	1.1
Geita	92.3	92.4	92.2	1.0	48.8	48.3	49.2	1.0
Songwe	91.9	92.8	91.0	1.0	62.4	60.3	64.1	1.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	93.7	95.3	92.2	1.0	74.8	71.1	78.2	1.1
Kaskazini Unguja	96.7	97.8	95.6	1.0	63.6	56.8	70.1	1.2
Kusini Unguja	94.0	95.7	92.2	1.0	72.3	67.0	77.0	1.1
Mjini Magharibi	93.3	94.9	91.7	1.0	76.0	73.1	78.5	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	95.1	96.2	93.9	1.0	71.9	65.6	78.0	1.2
Kusini Pemba	94.2	95.6	92.7	1.0	73.2	66.7	79.1	1.2

Table 3.6: Primary (Age 10-13 years) and Lower Secondary (Age 14-17 years) Gross Enrolment Ratios by Region; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

Area	Primary School (Age 10-13 years)				Lower Secondary School (Age 14-17 years)			
	GER			GPI	GER			GPI
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Tanzania	86.2	85.1	87.4	1.0	39.6	36.1	43.4	1.2
Mainland Tanzania	86.0	84.8	87.2	1.0	39.0	35.6	42.7	1.2
Dodoma	80.8	77.6	84.2	1.1	31.9	27.5	36.8	1.3
Arusha	83.0	82.7	83.3	1.0	50.7	45.5	55.9	1.2
Kilimanjaro	93.5	94.3	92.6	1.0	69.8	65.1	74.6	1.1
Tanga	89.5	88.5	90.5	1.0	42.4	37.8	47.6	1.3
Morogoro	81.6	80.2	83.2	1.0	38.3	34.5	42.7	1.2
Pwani	90.7	90.1	91.3	1.0	48.9	44.7	53.6	1.2
Dar es Salaam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lindi	89.6	88.4	90.8	1.0	42.1	38.4	46.3	1.2
Mtwara	93.7	92.9	94.5	1.0	46.5	42.1	51.3	1.2
Ruvuma	91.5	90.9	92.2	1.0	42.1	37.1	47.7	1.3
Iringa	93.7	93.4	93.9	1.0	59.3	52.1	67.2	1.3
Mbeya	83.4	83.3	83.6	1.0	50.6	45.1	56.3	1.2
Singida	83.6	82.3	85.0	1.0	35.8	31.5	40.5	1.3
Tabora	72.5	70.7	74.4	1.1	24.2	22.6	25.9	1.1
Rukwa	79.4	77.0	81.8	1.1	30.0	29.1	31.1	1.1
Kigoma	87.9	87.3	88.5	1.0	35.1	35.0	35.3	1.0
Shinyanga	85.3	82.9	87.8	1.1	29.8	26.5	33.2	1.3
Kagera	88.5	87.8	89.3	1.0	41.9	39.1	45.0	1.1
Mwanza	93.3	92.0	94.6	1.0	40.4	37.5	43.7	1.2
Mara	94.7	94.3	95.2	1.0	43.1	41.9	44.5	1.1
Manyara	84.3	83.3	85.3	1.0	36.2	31.5	41.3	1.3

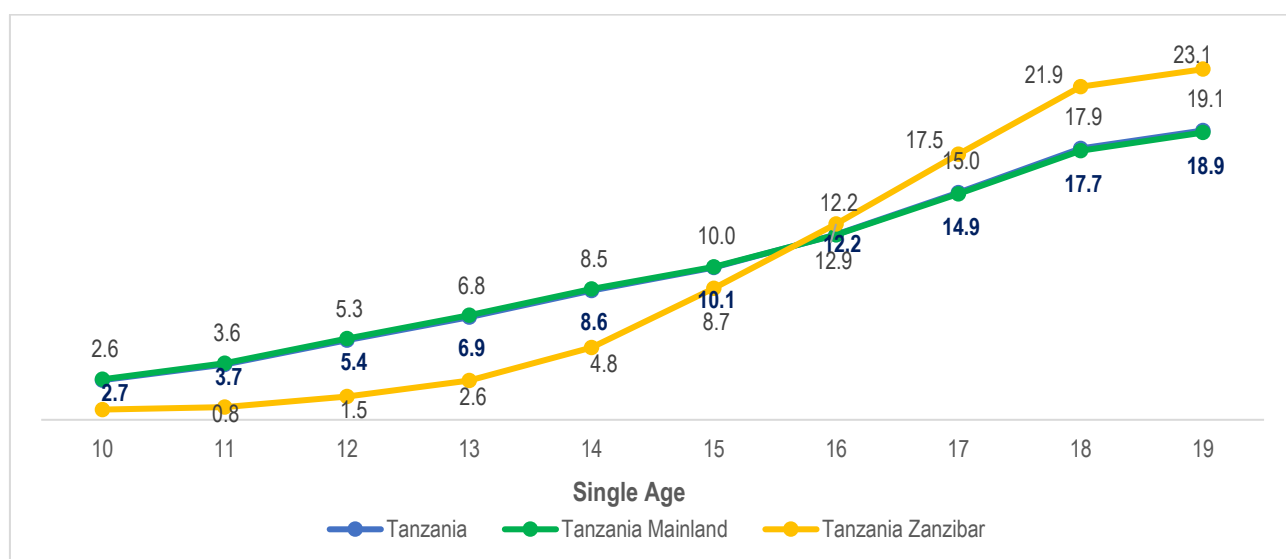
Area	Primary School (Age 10-13 years)				Lower Secondary School (Age 14-17 years)			
	GER			GPI	GER			GPI
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Njombe	95.1	95.3	95.0	1.0	56.4	47.6	65.8	1.4
Katavi	71.1	69.7	72.6	1.0	23.8	22.9	24.7	1.1
Simiyu	86.7	84.7	88.7	1.0	30.0	27.5	32.5	1.2
Geita	87.7	86.2	89.3	1.0	31.8	30.5	33.2	1.1
Songwe	83.4	82.0	84.8	1.0	36.1	31.0	41.6	1.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	95.8	96.4	95.2	1.0	64.3	57.3	71.3	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	96.9	97.4	96.4	1.0	62.4	54.0	70.7	1.3
Kusini Unguja	95.1	96.6	93.5	1.0	72.6	65.8	79.8	1.2
Mjini Magharibi	95.0	96.1	94.0	1.0	71.4	66.3	76.2	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	95.1	94.6	95.6	1.0	58.9	52.5	65.5	1.2
Kusini Pemba	96.7	97.5	95.8	1.0	62.1	54.6	69.9	1.3

3.3 Dropout Rates and Contributing Factors.

3.3.1 Drop-out Status

Result shows that the dropout rate in Tanzania increases steadily with age, rising from 2.7 percent at age 10 years to 18.9 percent at age 19 years. A similar trend is observed in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The dropout rate among adolescents aged 10–15 years is higher in Mainland Tanzania than in Tanzania Zanzibar. However, for those aged 16–19 years, the dropout rate is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: School Dropout Rate for Persons Aged 10-19 years by Single Years; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



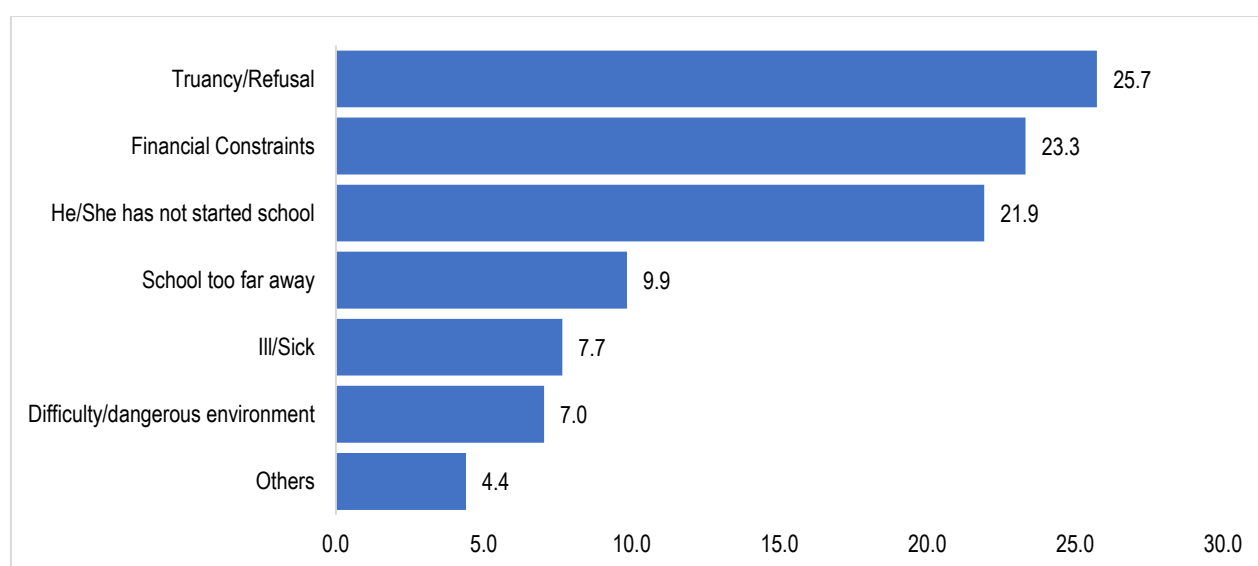
3.3.2 Reasons for School Dropout Among the Adolescent Population

Adolescence is an important stage in personal development, where educational continuity plays a pivotal role in shaping future access to opportunities. Yet, many adolescents in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) disengage from formal schooling, leading to dropout a phenomenon with far-reaching social and economic consequences.

According to the 2022 Education and Literacy Monograph by the National Bureau of Statistics, dropout rates are particularly high among girls due to early marriage, pregnancy, and poverty. In rural areas, 55.9 percent of married girls aged 13–19 have left school, and 63.2 percent of girls aged 15–17 have already given birth, severely disrupting their education and future opportunities. Understanding the underlying reasons for school dropout for this age group is fundamental for designing effective interventions and policies. This subsection explores diverse factors contributing to adolescent school dropout, ranging from socio-economic pressures and family dynamics, institutional barriers, and behavioural challenges.

The results show the most common reasons for school dropout among adolescents in Tanzania to be Truancy/Refusal (25.7%), and Financial Constraints (23.3%). A small proportion (4.4%) falls under other reasons, which include factors such as disability, pregnancy, caregiving responsibilities, marriage, job-seeking, indiscipline/expulsion, and unfriendly infrastructure (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7: Percentage of School Dropout for Persons Aged 10-13 years by Dropout Reasons; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

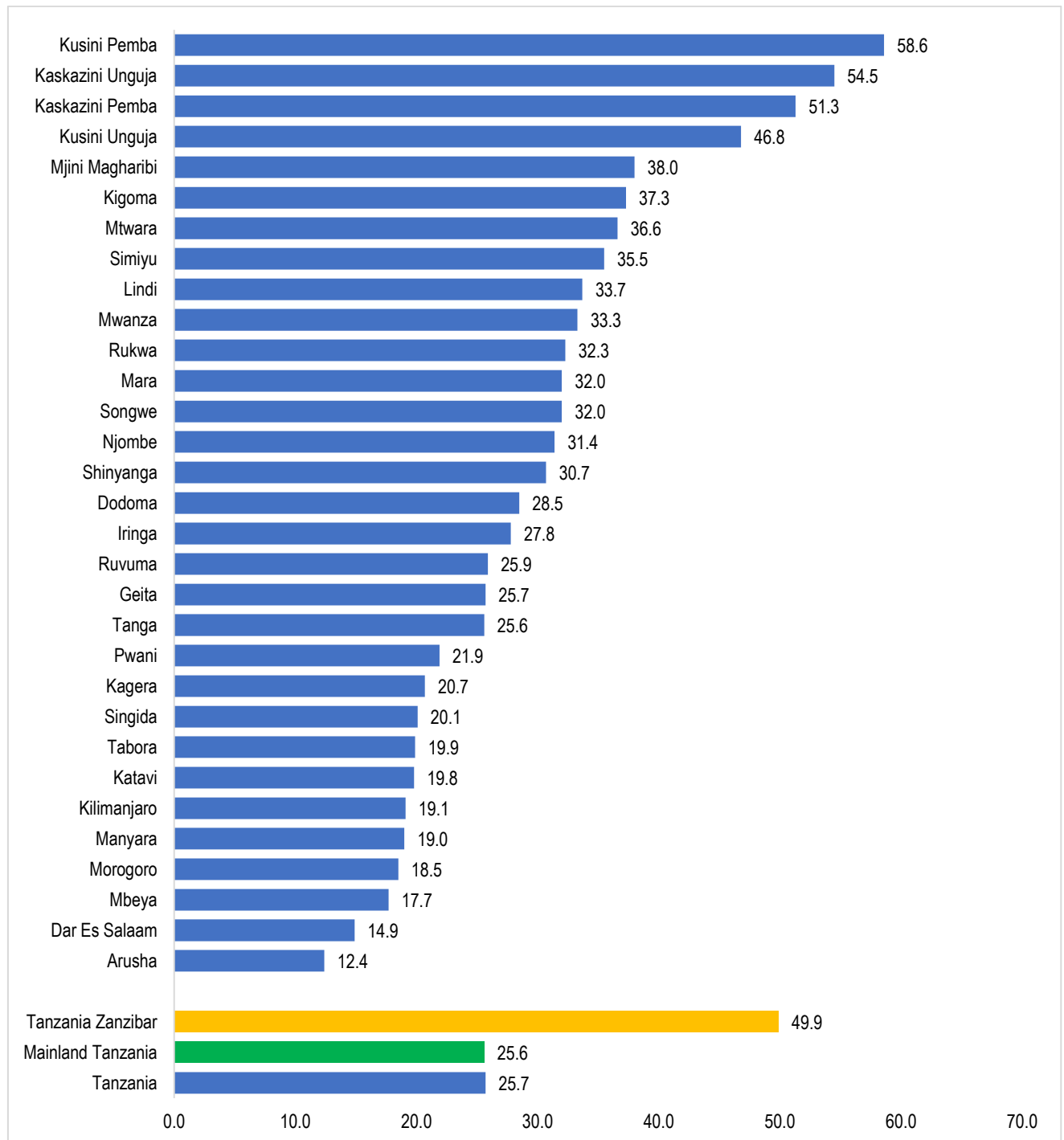


Note: The other 4.4 percent includes the following reasons — Disability (0.9%), Pregnancy (0.1%), Caring for the sick/children (0.4%), Marriage (0.2%), To work/Looking for work (1.1%), Indiscipline behaviour/expulsion (0.6%), and Unfriendly infrastructure (1.2%).

Additionally, Figure 3.8 reveals a significant regional disparity in the school dropouts observed among children aged 10-13 years, largely caused by truancy or refusal to attend school. At national level, 25.7 percent of dropouts in this age group was attributed by the aforementioned reasons, with 25.6 percent closely aligned to Mainland Tanzania. However, Tanzania Zanzibar also showed a much higher rate of 49.9 percent, indicating a more acute challenge in school retention. Urban regions such as Arusha (12.4%) and Dar es Salaam (14.9%) report the lowest dropout rates, indicating stronger educational engagement and possibly better access to schooling and enforcement of attendance policies.

Several regions in Tanzania Zanzibar particularly Kusini Pemba (58.6%), Kaskazini Unguja (54.5%), and Kaskazini Pemba (51.3%) show alarming high rates when it comes to school dropouts, with more than double that of the national average. Mainland Tanzania regions like Kigoma (37.3%), Mtwara (36.6%), Simiyu (35.5%), have indicated to have high dropout rates, pointing to broader systemic socio-economic and socio-cultural factors that may affect school attendance (Figure 3.8). The presented findings emphasize the need of having specific interventions for high-truancy regions, to address the root causes of school refusal and disengagement. Strategies may include community outreach, school infrastructure improvement, counseling and policy reforms aimed at reinforcing the importance of education and reduction of attendance barriers.

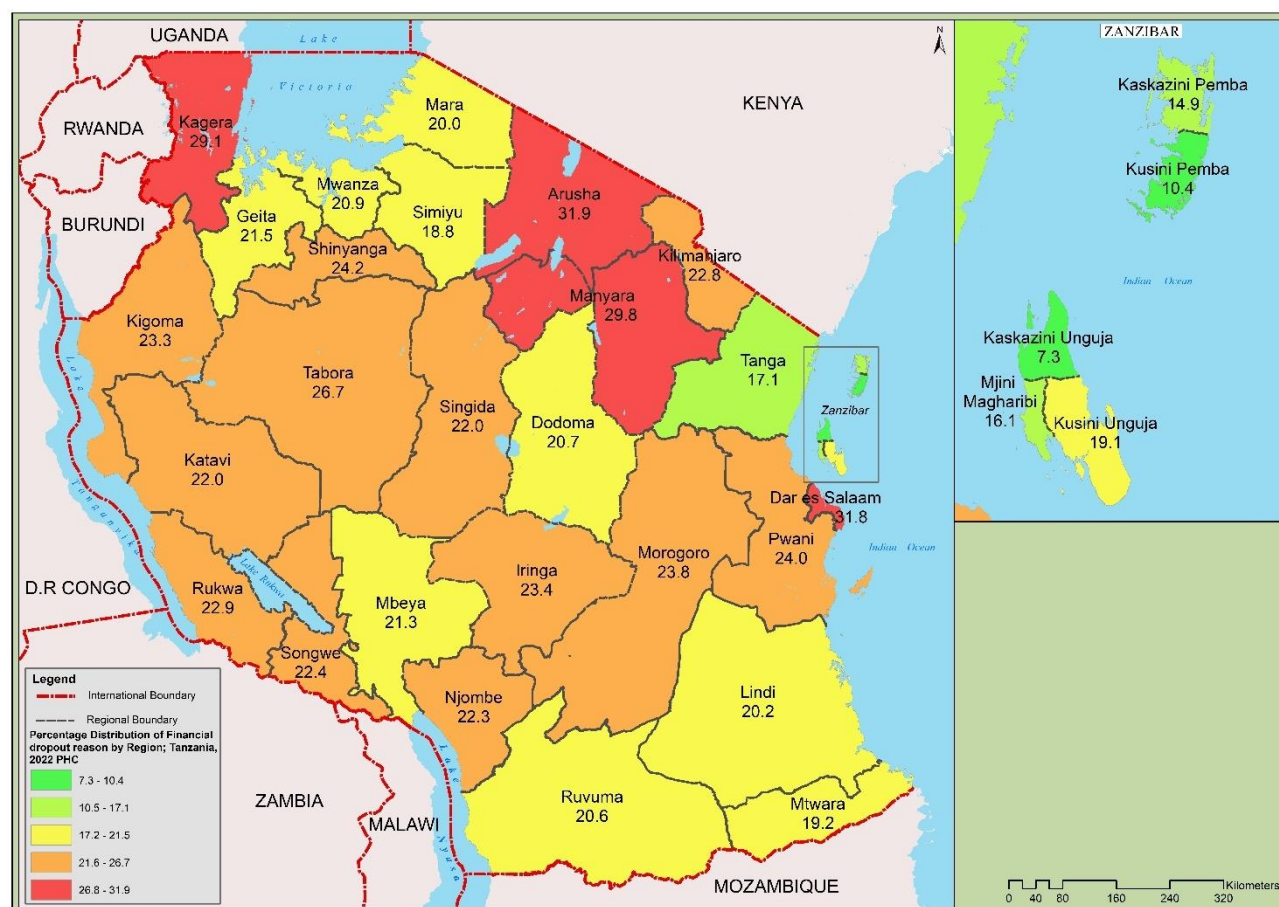
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Dropout Reason of Truancy/Refusal for Age 10-13 Years by region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Furthermore, the results point out financial constraint as another major reason for school dropouts among children in Tanzania, accounting for 23.3 percent nationally. Mainland Tanzania had a slightly higher rate at 23.4 percent, while Tanzania Zanzibar showed a much lower rate at 13.5 percent. The regional comparison showed regions like Arusha and Dar es Salaam had the highest dropout rates due to financial issues, both having above 31 percent, indicating that even in cities, economic hardship affects education. On the other hand, regions in Tanzania Zanzibar especially Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba reported the lowest rates, indicating different economic or educational support dynamics.

The results call for targeted financial support to reduce dropout rates and improve access to education across the country (Map 3.3).

Map 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Financial Distribution of Dropout Reason by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



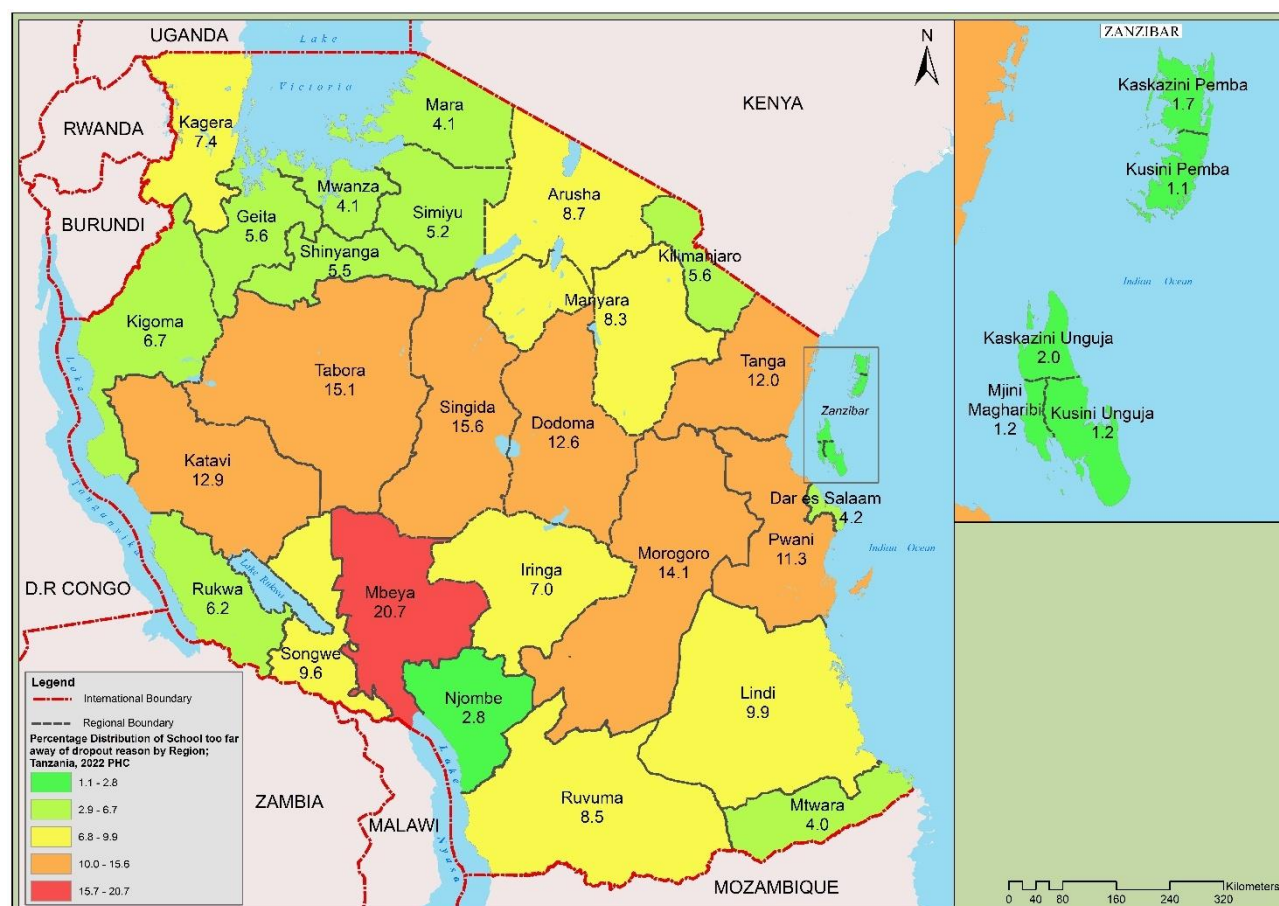
The results reveal further that distance to school remains to be a major factor affecting dropout among children aged 10–13 in Tanzania, with notable variations across regions. At national level, 9.9 percent of school dropouts were attributed to schools being too far from student's residence, with Mainland Tanzania leading. However, Tanzania Zanzibar reported a much lower rate distance-related drop-out with just 1.5 percent, indicating better proximity or access to educational facilities.

Mbeya stands out among Mainland Tanzania regions, with the highest dropout rate due to distance at 20.7 percent, followed by Singida (15.6%), Tabora (15.1%), and Morogoro (14.1%). These results reveal existing infrastructural challenges, whereby children experience problems during their school travelling. However, region such as Dar es Salaam (4.2%), Mtwara (4.0%), and Mwanza (4.1%) report the lowest rates, likely benefiting from more densely located schools and better transportation options (Map 3.4).

Tanzania Zanzibar regions including Kusini Pemba (1.1%), Mjini Magharibi (1.2%), and Kaskazini Unguja (2.0%) consistently show minimal dropout rates due to distance,

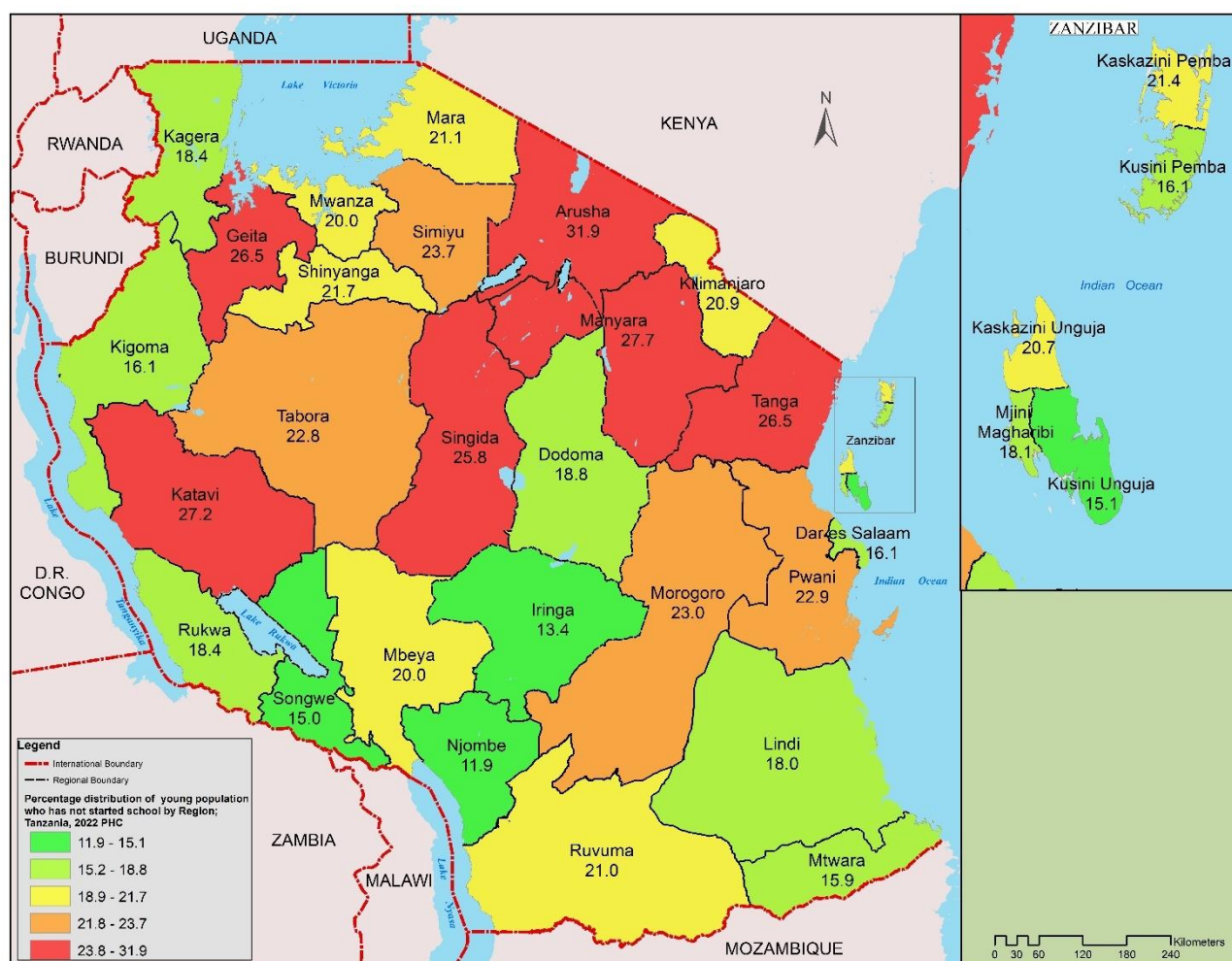
indicating strong local access to education. Overall, result indicates the need for targeted infrastructure development in high-burden regions to reduce physical barriers to education and improve school retention.

Map 3.4: Percentage Distribution of School Too Far Away of Dropout Reason by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The results further illustrate that 21.9 percent of the young population aged 10-13 years nationwide had not started school. This rate is consistent in the Mainland Tanzania, while Tanzania Zanzibar shows a slightly lower figure at 19.1 percent. Regional disparities exist and are evident where the highest delays in attending school (31.9 percent) was found to be Arusha, Other regions in an order include Manyara (27.7%), Katavi (27.2%), and Tanga and Geita at 26.5 percent (Map 3.5). These elevated rates show challenges in access to early education, possibly due to infrastructure limitations or socio-economic factors. Regions such as Njombe (11.9%), Iringa (13.4%), Songwe (15.0%), and Mtwara (15.9%) report significant lower percentages, indicating better school enrolment among young children. Urban areas like Dar es Salaam and Tanzania Zanzibar's Kusini Pemba also showing relatively low rates, likely benefiting from improved proximity to schools and educational outreach. Overall, the results call for targeted interventions in high-burden regions to ensure equitable access to early education across the country.

Map 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-13 Years Who Has Not Started School by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.4 Literacy and Numeracy levels

Literacy and numeracy are foundational skills that underpin lifelong learning, personal empowerment, and economic participation. Proficiency in reading, writing, and basic mathematics for adolescents, is not only essential for academic success but also for navigating everyday life and future employment. These competencies serve as key indicators of educational quality and equity across populations. This subsection examines the current levels of literacy and numeracy among adolescents, indicating disparities across gender, geography, and socioeconomic status.

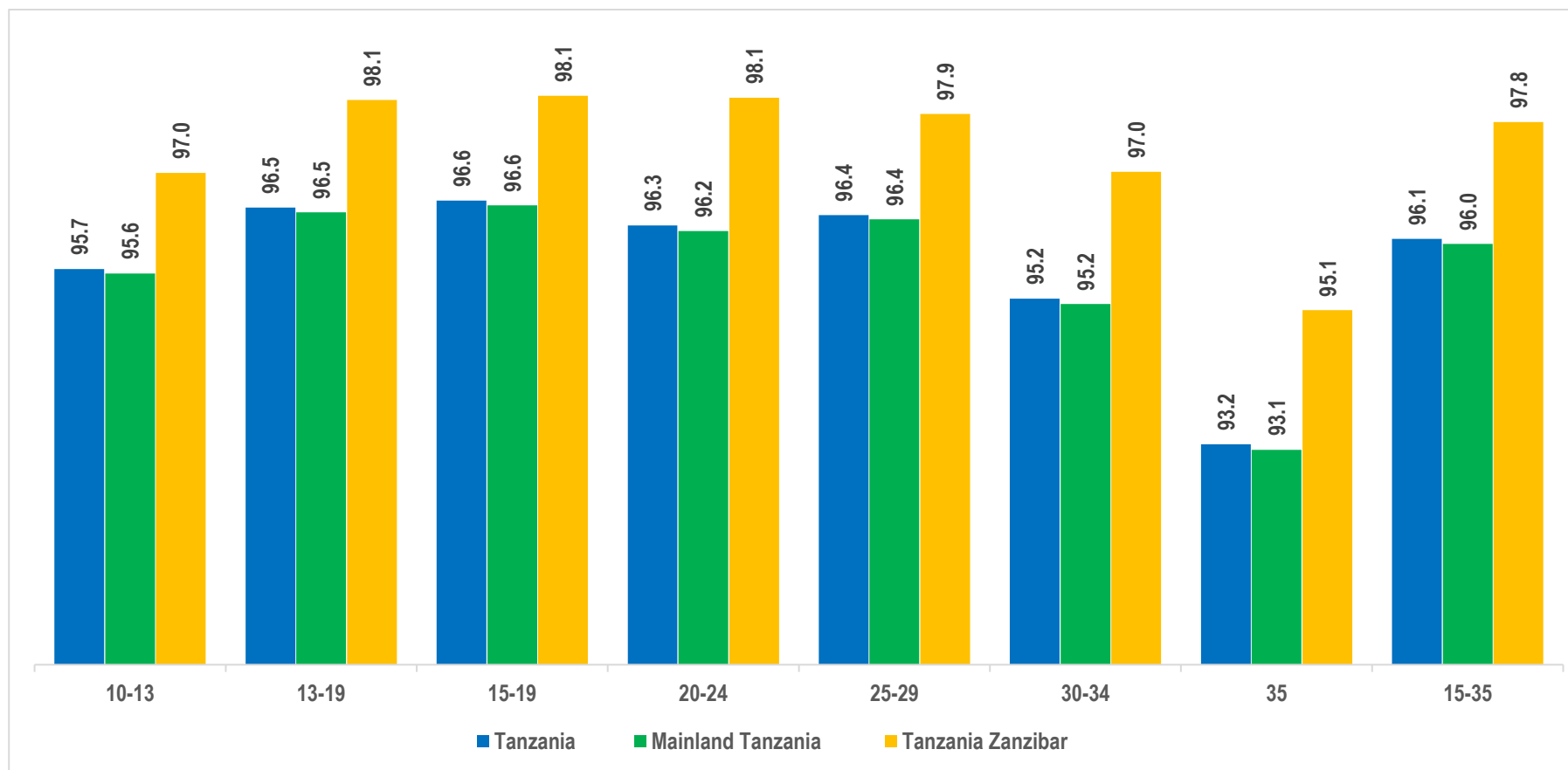
3.4.1 Literacy Status

Literacy improves from age 10 years through the 20s, peaking during the teenage and young adult years. Literacy among those aged 15–35 years, is highest in Tanzania Zanzibar (95.5%) compared to Mainland Tanzania (87.5%) and the national average (87.7%). A decline in literacy is observed from 30 years of age onward, with the lowest rate at age 35 years. Literacy efforts appear to be more successful among younger populations, particularly in Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 3.6 and Figure 3.9).

Table 3.7: Literacy Rates for Population Aged 10-35 Years by Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania				Mainland Tanzania				Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
10-13	85.7	83.4	88.0	1.1	85.4	83.1	87.7	1.1	95.0	93.4	96.6	1.0
13-19	88.7	87.6	89.8	1.0	88.5	87.4	89.5	1.0	96.6	95.5	97.5	1.0
15-19	88.9	88.3	89.5	1.0	88.7	88.1	89.2	1.0	96.6	95.7	97.5	1.0
20-24	87.5	88.4	86.7	1.0	87.2	88.2	86.4	1.0	96.1	95.9	96.3	1.0
25-29	88.5	90.1	87.0	1.0	88.2	89.9	86.7	1.0	95.5	95.7	95.3	1.0
30-34	86.4	89.7	83.3	0.9	86.1	89.5	83.0	0.9	94.0	95.0	93.0	1.0
35	81.5	86.1	77.2	0.9	81.2	85.9	76.9	0.9	90.3	92.5	88.3	1.0
15-35	87.7	88.9	86.6	1.0	87.5	88.7	86.3	1.0	95.5	95.5	95.5	1.0

Figure 3.9: Literacy Rates for Population Aged 10-35 Years by Selected Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

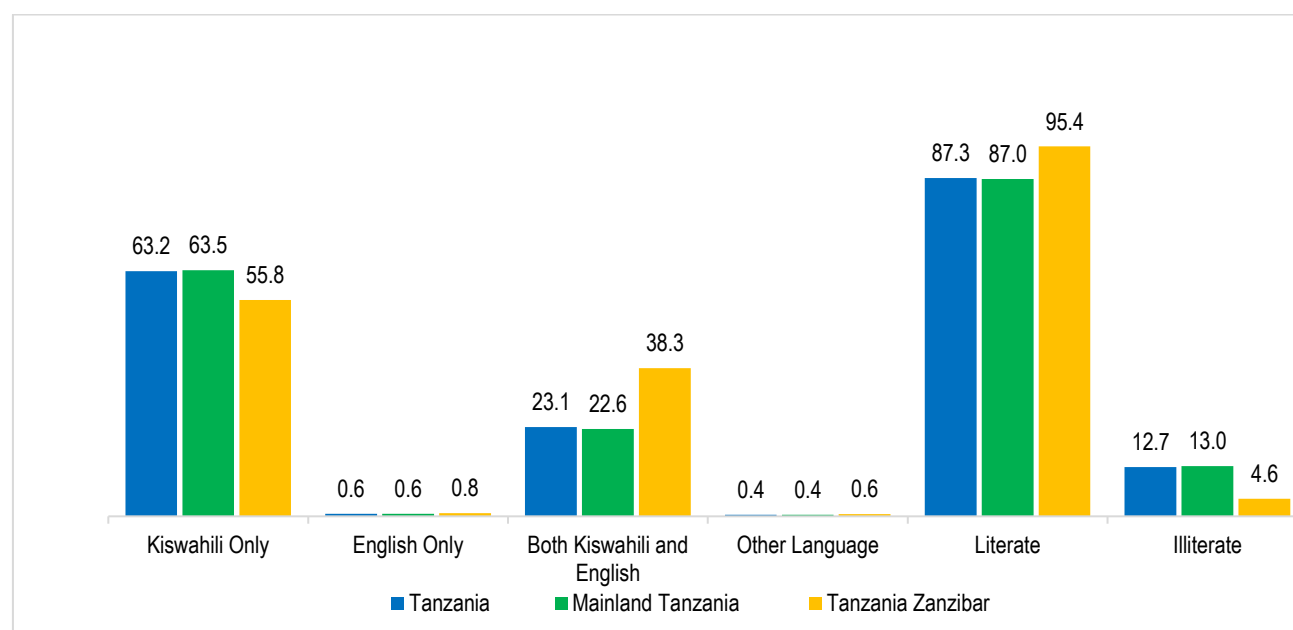


Kiswahili and English are the most widely spoken languages in Tanzania and are used for official and business communication. Among the population aged 10–35 years in Tanzania, Mainland Tanzania, and Tanzania Zanzibar, the highest literacy rates are recorded in Kiswahili alone 63.2 percent, 63.5 percent, and 55.8 percent respectively while literacy in other languages remains relatively low. Interestingly, the percentage of people literate in both English and Kiswahili is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (38.3%) than in Mainland Tanzania (22.6%) (Table 3.8, Figure 3.10).

Table 3.8: Literacy Rate of Population Aged 10-35 Years by Language Type and Sex, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sex	Literacy Status					Total Illiterate
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both Kiswahili and English	Other Language	Literate	
Tanzania	63.2	0.6	23.1	0.4	87.3	12.7
Male	63.1	0.6	23.3	0.4	87.5	12.5
Female	63.3	0.6	22.8	0.4	87.1	12.9
Mainland Tanzania	63.5	0.6	22.6	0.4	87.0	13.0
Male	63.3	0.6	22.9	0.4	87.3	12.7
Female	63.6	0.6	22.2	0.4	86.8	13.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	55.8	0.8	38.3	0.6	95.4	4.6
Male	57.1	0.8	36.5	0.7	95.0	5.0
Female	54.6	0.8	39.9	0.5	95.8	4.2

Figure 3.10: Literacy Rate of Population Aged 10-35 Years by Language Type; Tanzania, 2022 PHC.



The adolescent population aged 10-13 years literacy rates in Tanzania stand at 85.7 percent, with a significant regional and urban-rural disparities. Urban areas (95.7%)

outperform rural areas (81.5%) across all regions. Dar es Salaam has the highest literacy rate of 98.5 percent, while Tabora (69.7%) and Katavi (69.3%) record the lowest. Tanzania Zanzibar performs well overall (95.0%), with Mjini Magharibi leading at 97.2 percent. These gaps need targeted efforts to improve rural literacy, particularly in underperforming regions such as Tabora and Katavi (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 10-13 Years by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	6,392,790	4,499,366	1,893,424	85.7	81.5	95.7
Mainland Tanzania	6,208,046	4,397,638	1,810,408	85.4	81.2	95.6
Dodoma	322,971	228,541	94,430	82.0	77.0	93.9
Arusha	221,133	144,530	76,603	88.8	83.5	98.8
Kilimanjaro	167,213	132,550	34,663	97.1	96.8	98.4
Tanga	276,392	216,228	60,164	87.4	84.9	96.3
Morogoro	312,095	202,580	109,515	84.6	78.8	95.3
Pwani	183,869	112,982	70,887	92.3	89.6	96.6
Dar es Salaam	391,301	NA	391,301	98.5	NA	98.5
Lindi	107,794	86,989	20,805	86.4	84.6	94.0
Mtwara	153,126	120,279	32,847	89.3	87.9	94.6
Ruvuma	186,633	146,414	40,219	88.8	86.7	96.5
Iringa	119,470	90,077	29,393	96.1	95.2	98.8
Mbeya	225,054	144,937	80,117	89.3	85.0	97.1
Singida	228,359	197,460	30,899	82.7	80.6	96.2
Tabora	388,815	340,501	48,314	69.8	66.5	92.8
Rukwa	181,322	147,471	33,851	73.9	70.6	87.8
Kigoma	292,530	224,959	67,571	81.7	78.6	92.2
Shinyanga	248,054	179,373	68,681	81.3	77.3	91.6
Kagera	343,171	311,893	31,278	84.4	83.3	95.9
Mwanza	408,171	267,327	140,844	89.9	86.0	97.2
Mara	289,069	206,151	82,918	91.1	89.5	95.1
Manyara	201,679	174,371	27,308	85.1	83.3	96.4
Njombe	87,523	64,864	22,659	97.1	96.6	98.6
Katavi	130,320	102,851	27,469	69.3	64.0	89.1
Simiyu	255,691	212,803	42,888	79.0	77.2	88.1
Geita	343,969	235,093	108,876	83.1	79.4	91.1
Songwe	142,322	106,414	35,908	82.9	78.6	95.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	101,728	83,016	95.0	93.4	97.0
Kaskazini Unguja	24,553	21,037	3,516	92.8	92.6	94.3
Kusini Unguja	17,508	14,210	3,298	96.3	96.1	96.8
Mjini Magharibi	78,782	16,926	61,856	97.2	96.6	97.4
Kaskazini Pemba	32,496	26,199	6,297	92.0	91.1	95.6
Kusini Pemba	31,405	23,356	8,049	93.6	92.5	96.7

The population aged 13-19 years' literacy rates for Tanzania stand at 88.7 percent, with significant regional and urban-rural disparities. Urban areas (96.5%) outperform rural areas (84.7%) across all regions. Dar es Salaam has the highest literacy rate at 98.5%, while Katavi (73.2) and Tabora (73.7%) records the lowest. Tanzania Zanzibar performs well overall (98.1%), with Mjini Magharibi leading at 98.4 percent. These gaps highlight the need for targeted efforts to improve rural literacy, particularly in underperforming regions such as Tabora and Katavi (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 13-19 Years by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	9,361,673	6,171,865	3,189,808	88.7	84.7	96.5
Mainland Tanzania	9,071,741	6,021,581	3,050,160	88.5	84.4	96.5
Dodoma	475,718	311,572	164,146	83.5	78.0	93.9
Arusha	333,058	199,031	134,027	90.5	85.0	98.7
Kilimanjaro	260,192	199,433	60,759	97.4	97.0	98.6
Tanga	392,325	288,716	103,609	90.6	88.3	97.1
Morogoro	462,783	281,460	181,323	86.6	80.7	95.8
Pwani	286,080	167,908	118,172	93.8	91.3	97.2
Dar es Salaam	722,957	NA	722,957	98.5	NA	98.5
Lindi	168,702	132,277	36,425	89.6	88.1	95.4
Mtwara	227,629	171,199	56,430	91.7	90.3	96.0
Ruvuma	272,654	206,537	66,117	92.1	90.4	97.4
Iringa	174,328	122,944	51,384	96.3	95.3	98.8
Mbeya	347,874	209,729	138,145	91.4	87.4	97.5
Singida	306,931	258,879	48,052	84.5	82.2	96.7
Tabora	533,920	456,082	77,838	73.7	70.3	94.1
Rukwa	243,949	192,854	51,095	79.0	75.9	90.6
Kigoma	404,086	297,859	106,227	86.8	84.1	94.4
Shinyanga	359,100	249,384	109,716	84.5	80.8	92.9
Kagera	481,452	427,729	53,723	88.0	87.0	96.2
Mwanza	600,635	364,094	236,541	93.0	90.0	97.5
Mara	401,720	274,561	127,159	93.9	92.7	96.6
Manyara	283,974	240,141	43,833	85.9	83.9	96.9
Njombe	130,670	91,044	39,626	97.0	96.4	98.4
Katavi	175,063	134,828	40,235	73.2	67.9	91.0
Simiyu	346,834	281,470	65,364	84.6	83.0	91.6
Geita	477,161	317,465	159,696	86.8	83.6	93.1
Songwe	201,946	144,385	57,561	85.7	81.3	96.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	289,932	150,284	139,648	96.6	95.2	98.1
Kaskazini Unguja	37,232	31,603	5,629	95.6	95.4	97.0
Kusini Unguja	26,408	21,247	5,161	97.2	97.1	97.7
Mjini Magharibi	131,109	25,168	105,941	98.3	97.7	98.4
Kaskazini Pemba	47,939	37,792	10,147	92.9	92.1	96.0
Kusini Pemba	47,244	34,474	12,770	95.9	95.2	97.5

Literacy among the population aged 15–35 years is 87.7 percent in Tanzania, with notable regional and urban-rural disparities. Urban areas have significantly higher literacy rates (96.1%) than rural areas (82.0%). Dar es Salaam region leads at national level at 98.5 percent, while Tabora has the lowest at 72.0 percent. Tanzania Zanzibar demonstrates a better performance (95.5%), with Mjini Magharibi recording the highest rate at (98.1%). These disparities need targeted interventions in rural and underperforming regions such as Tabora and Katavi (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15-35 Years by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	21,312,354	12,647,475	8,664,879	87.7	82.0	96.1
Mainland Tanzania	20,612,511	12,312,369	8,300,142	87.5	81.7	96.0
Dodoma	1,034,557	599,095	435,462	82.4	74.4	93.4
Arusha	836,625	446,176	390,449	88.5	79.7	98.6
Kilimanjaro	616,486	439,238	177,248	96.9	96.2	98.5
Tanga	826,210	570,232	255,978	88.5	84.8	96.6
Morogoro	1,115,438	632,374	483,064	85.8	78.7	95.0
Pwani	738,763	408,667	330,096	92.1	88.9	96.0
Dar es Salaam	2,380,055	NA	2,380,055	98.5	NA	98.5
Lindi	405,945	312,336	93,609	86.2	84.3	92.7
Mtwara	546,028	397,210	148,818	88.6	86.3	94.8
Ruvuma	631,305	469,941	161,364	90.7	88.6	97.0
Iringa	418,600	266,686	151,914	95.4	93.6	98.7
Mbeya	853,518	473,257	380,261	92.0	87.6	97.5
Singida	617,743	499,693	118,050	83.6	80.6	96.2
Tabora	1,105,377	909,782	195,595	72.0	67.5	92.8
Rukwa	500,802	386,403	114,399	77.5	73.9	89.7
Kigoma	782,518	568,780	213,738	83.1	79.7	92.3
Shinyanga	784,732	497,859	286,873	83.1	78.0	91.9
Kagera	965,716	834,503	131,213	84.6	82.9	95.7
Mwanza	1,291,120	703,681	587,439	91.1	86.4	96.8
Mara	740,686	485,670	255,016	91.5	89.7	94.9
Manyara	612,719	505,081	107,638	83.6	80.9	96.1
Njombe	310,631	201,299	109,332	95.8	94.6	98.0
Katavi	381,697	280,155	101,542	73.3	67.4	89.8
Simiyu	663,228	508,847	154,381	82.6	80.3	90.2
Geita	996,437	610,755	385,682	83.4	79.0	90.4
Songwe	455,575	304,649	150,926	85.7	80.3	96.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	699,843	335,106	364,737	95.5	93.1	97.8
Kaskazini Unguja	97,055	78,840	18,215	93.8	93.2	96.3
Kusini Unguja	76,241	60,360	15,881	96.6	96.5	97.3
Mjini Magharibi	353,950	68,952	284,998	98.1	97.4	98.2
Kaskazini Pemba	84,791	65,461	19,330	87.9	86.0	94.2
Kusini Pemba	87,806	61,493	26,313	93.4	92.2	96.3

3.4.2 Numeracy Status

Fundamental numeracy skills include understanding basic arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The numeracy rate is defined as the percentage of the population aged five years and above capable of performing simple arithmetic calculations.

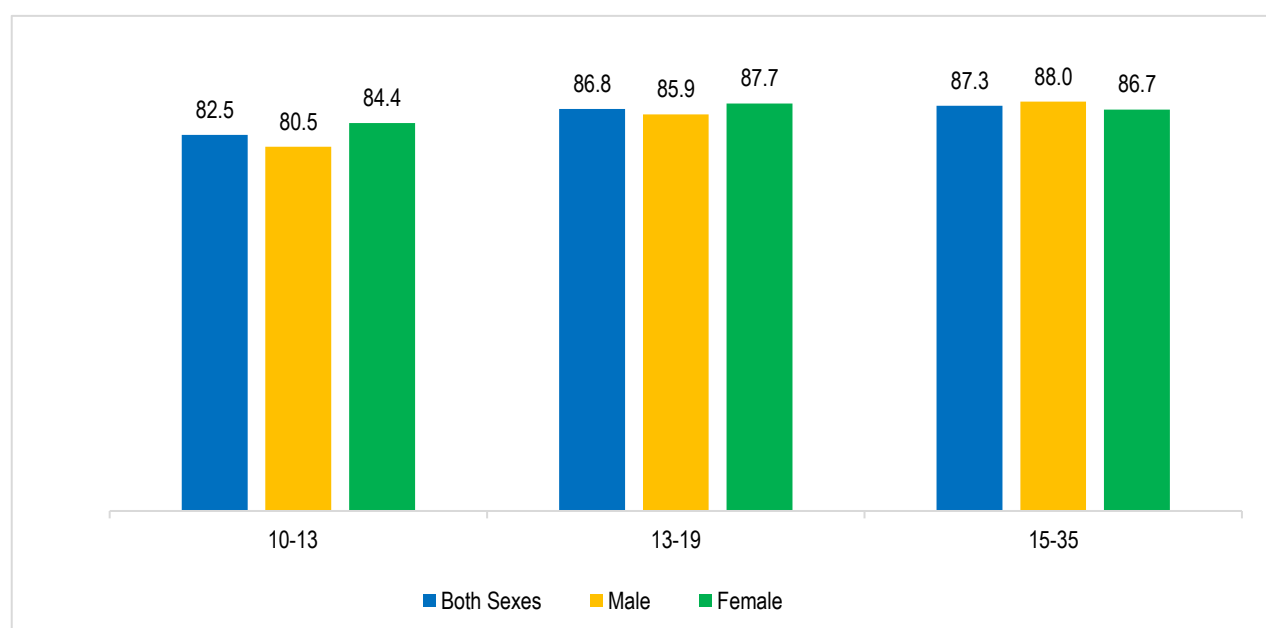
Results on numeracy rates shows notable trends among individuals aged 10-35 years in Tanzania, with clear differences by age group and sex. The overall numeracy rate among children aged 10–13 years, stands at 82.5 percent, with females (84.4%) slightly outperforming males (80.5%). This shows strong foundational numeracy skills at the primary school level, particularly among girls.

The overall numeracy rate increases to 86.8 percent for the age group 13–19 years. Females show a higher numeracy rate of 87.7 percent, compared to 85.9 percent of males, indicating a decline in numeracy retention or access to quality education during adolescence, especially for boys.

The overall numeracy rate in broader age group 15–35 years is 87.3 percent, with males having a higher rate (88.0%) than females (86.7%). The results imply that women tend to lose educational momentum in adulthood, possibly due to early marriage and childbearing.

The result shows that both numeracy progress and persistent gender disparities across age groups. It is, therefore, important to have targeted interventions that support adolescent girls and young men in maintaining and improving their numeracy skills throughout their educational journey (Figure 3.11 and Table 3.12).

Figure 3.11: Numeracy Rate for Persons Aged 10-35 Years by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The result in Table 3.12 shows that numeracy rates among young people in Tanzania are generally high, with notable variations across age groups and between sexes. The overall numeracy rate for individuals aged 10–13 years is 82.5 percent, with females (84.4%) slightly outperforming males (80.5%). In the age group 13–19 years, the rate rises to 86.8 percent, with females continuing to lead at 87.7 percent compared to 85.9 percent for males—maintaining the gender pattern observed in earlier age brackets. Numeracy rate among those aged 15–35 years reach 87.3 percent, with a higher numeracy level demonstrated by males (88.0%) over females (86.7%). The trend show that girls are demonstrating stronger numeracy skills in early adolescence, young men slightly edge ahead in adulthood (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Numeracy Rate by Sex, Place of Residence and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Groups	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
10–13	82.5	80.5	84.4	82.3	80.3	84.3	89.0	87.4	90.5
13–19	86.8	85.9	87.7	83.8	82.9	84.8	86.0	86.4	85.7
15–35	87.3	88.0	86.7	83.6	84.7	82.5	92.7	92.7	92.8

Furthermore, the results show strong numeracy performance across Tanzania, with clear differences by age group, sex and region. The numeracy rate for individuals aged 10–13 years nationally stands at 82.5 percent, with females (84.4%) slightly outperforming males (80.5%). This trend continues in the age group 13–19 years, where the overall rate rise to 83.8 percent, and females (84.8%) repetitively surpass males (82.9%). However, at the 15–35 age group, males (84.7%) slightly lead over females (82.5%), with the overall rate remaining high at 83.6 percent (Table 3.13).

Comparing the two URT entities, Tanzania Zanzibar seem to outperform Mainland Tanzania across all adolescent age categories. For instance, 10–13 years age category, Tanzania Zanzibar records a numeracy rate of 89.0 percent, compared to 82.3 percent on the Mainland Tanzania. This gap widens slightly in older age groups, with Tanzania Zanzibar maintaining rates above 89 percent for both sexes, while Mainland Tanzania hovers around 85–87 percent.

Table 3.13: Numeracy Rate by Selected Age Groups, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	10-13 Years			13-19 Years			15-35 Years		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	82.5	80.5	84.4	83.8	82.9	84.8	83.6	84.7	82.5
Rural	79.0	76.7	81.3	92.6	92.3	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.6
Urban	90.8	90.0	91.5	86.6	85.7	87.5	87.1	87.9	86.5
Mainland Tanzania	82.3	80.3	84.3	85.9	84.0	87.9	87.0	87.2	86.9
Dodoma	82.0	79.0	85.1	87.6	87.4	87.7	86.9	89.2	85.0
Arusha	84.4	83.2	85.7	94.7	94.4	95.1	94.5	94.3	94.7
Kilimanjaro	93.6	92.9	94.3	91.1	90.2	92.0	91.0	91.6	90.5
Tanga	87.1	85.3	89.0	85.3	84.4	86.3	85.9	86.6	85.3
Morogoro	81.8	79.8	83.9	90.8	90.1	91.5	90.4	90.8	90.1
Pwani	88.6	87.3	90.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	94.3	94.4	94.1
Dar Es Salaam	93.1	92.9	93.3	90.1	89.2	90.9	89.4	90.2	88.7
Lindi	86.2	84.1	88.4	91.5	90.5	92.5	91.3	91.7	90.9
Mtwara	88.3	86.4	90.1	90.0	89.3	90.7	90.1	90.5	89.7
Ruvuma	86.7	85.0	88.5	93.6	92.9	94.3	93.6	93.5	93.7
Iringa	92.6	91.5	93.6	88.8	88.1	89.4	89.9	90.1	89.8
Mbeya	85.6	84.3	86.9	82.6	82.0	83.3	82.9	83.9	82.0
Singida	78.9	76.8	81.2	74.2	73.6	74.7	75.3	77.1	73.6
Tabora	67.9	65.3	70.6	80.5	79.4	81.6	81.9	83.7	80.4
Rukwa	73.4	70.5	76.3	85.0	84.4	85.6	84.0	85.5	82.7
Kigoma	78.9	77.1	80.7	82.8	81.0	84.5	83.1	83.7	82.5
Shinyanga	77.9	74.9	80.9	87.2	86.2	88.2	86.5	87.3	85.8
Kagera	81.9	80.3	83.6	89.3	88.2	90.5	88.9	89.1	88.8

Region	10-13 Years			13-19 Years			15-35 Years		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mwanza	85.2	83.2	87.2	89.8	89.1	90.5	89.1	89.8	88.4
Mara	85.2	83.6	86.8	80.9	80.3	81.5	79.4	81.2	77.5
Manyara	76.8	74.7	78.9	94.0	93.1	94.9	93.5	93.3	93.8
Njombe	93.4	92.4	94.4	72.5	72.1	72.9	74.4	76.7	72.3
Katavi	67.3	65.1	69.4	82.6	80.7	84.4	82.3	83.0	81.6
Simiyu	76.1	72.8	79.6	83.8	82.7	84.9	82.9	84.3	81.6
Geita	78.7	76.7	80.7	85.9	85.0	86.8	87.3	88.2	86.6
Songwe	81.6	79.3	83.9	92.2	91.1	93.2	92.8	92.8	92.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	89.0	87.4	90.5	89.1	87.1	91.0	89.5	89.2	89.8
Kaskazini Unguja	84.5	82.0	87.1	93.8	92.8	94.9	94.4	94.1	94.7
Kusini Unguja	91.9	90.9	93.0	93.9	93.3	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.6
Mjini Magharibi	91.4	90.5	92.4	89.4	88.3	90.5	88.5	89.2	88.0
Kaskazini Pemba	85.9	84.1	87.9	91.6	90.3	93.0	91.3	91.0	91.6
Kusini Pemba	87.7	85.9	89.6	96.7	97.5	95.8	94.2	95.6	92.7

Results in Table 3.14 reveal that urban youth consistently outperform their rural counterparts across all age groups, with the gap most pronounced among the youngest cohort: 90.8 percent in urban areas compared to 79.0 percent in rural areas. This urban advantage persists across older age groups, reflecting better access to education and resources in cities. Regions such as Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Njombe, and Dar es Salaam record numeracy rates above 93 percent across all age brackets, whereas regions such as Tabora, Katavi, and Rukwa exhibit significantly lower rates, particularly in rural areas.

Tanzania Zanzibar consistently outperforms Mainland Tanzania, with rates above 89 percent in all categories and minimal disparity between urban and rural areas. These finding shows the progress which Tanzania has made in youth education and need for targeted interventions in underperforming rural regions to ensure equitable access to numeracy skills nationwide.

Table 3.14: Numeracy Rate by Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022
PHC

Region	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Tanzania	82.5	79.0	90.8	86.8	83.8	92.6	87.3	83.6	92.9
Mainland Tanzania	82.3	78.8	90.7	86.6	83.6	92.6	87.1	83.4	92.8
Dodoma	82.0	78.1	91.3	85.9	82.5	92.5	87.0	82.8	93.0
Arusha	84.4	79.4	94.0	87.6	82.9	94.5	86.9	80.2	94.5
Kilimanjaro	93.6	93.3	94.8	94.7	94.5	95.6	94.5	94.0	95.6
Tanga	87.1	85.3	93.5	91.1	89.7	95.1	91.0	89.2	95.2
Morogoro	81.8	77.2	90.4	85.3	81.0	92.1	85.9	81.2	92.1
Pwani	88.6	86.6	91.8	90.8	89.3	92.9	90.4	88.7	92.5
Dar Es Salaam	93.1	0.0	93.1	93.9	0.0	93.9	94.3	0.0	94.3
Lindi	86.2	85.1	90.9	90.1	89.3	92.9	89.4	88.7	91.8
Mtwara	88.3	87.6	90.7	91.5	91.1	92.7	91.3	90.8	92.7
Ruvuma	86.7	85.3	92.0	90.0	89.0	93.1	90.1	89.1	93.1
Iringa	92.6	91.9	94.7	93.6	93.0	95.1	93.6	92.6	95.3
Mbeya	85.6	81.9	92.5	88.8	85.5	93.7	89.9	86.6	94.2
Singida	78.9	77.1	91.0	82.6	80.8	92.7	82.9	80.7	92.7
Tabora	67.9	65.1	87.7	74.2	71.4	90.4	75.3	72.2	90.3
Rukwa	73.4	71.1	83.6	80.5	78.5	88.4	81.9	79.8	89.2
Kigoma	78.9	76.0	88.4	85.0	82.6	91.4	84.0	81.3	91.0
Shinyanga	77.9	74.8	85.8	82.8	80.2	88.6	83.1	79.8	88.8
Kagera	81.9	81.0	91.2	87.2	86.6	92.6	86.5	85.6	92.7
Mwanza	85.2	82.1	91.1	89.3	87.3	92.4	88.9	86.1	92.3
Mara	85.2	83.3	89.7	89.8	88.4	92.8	89.1	87.5	92.2
Manyara	76.8	74.7	89.8	80.9	78.8	92.2	79.4	76.8	91.8
Njombe	93.4	93.1	94.2	94.0	93.9	94.4	93.5	93.2	94.2
Katavi	67.3	62.7	84.2	72.5	68.1	87.2	74.4	69.6	87.4
Simiyu	76.1	74.7	83.6	82.6	81.5	87.9	82.3	81.0	87.3
Geita	78.7	75.6	85.2	83.8	81.3	88.7	82.9	79.7	88.0
Songwe	81.6	78.2	91.6	85.9	82.9	93.5	87.3	84.0	94.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	89.0	86.8	91.6	92.2	90.4	94.0	92.8	90.7	94.7
Kaskazini Unguja	84.5	84.1	86.8	89.1	88.7	91.2	89.5	89.0	91.9
Kusini Unguja	91.9	91.9	92.0	93.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	94.3	95.0
Mjini Magharibi	91.4	89.8	91.9	93.9	92.4	94.3	94.7	93.3	95.0
Kaskazini Pemba	85.9	84.8	90.5	89.4	88.5	92.7	88.5	87.3	92.8
Kusini Pemba	87.7	86.2	91.9	91.6	90.8	94.0	91.3	90.1	94.3

3.5 Educational Attainment

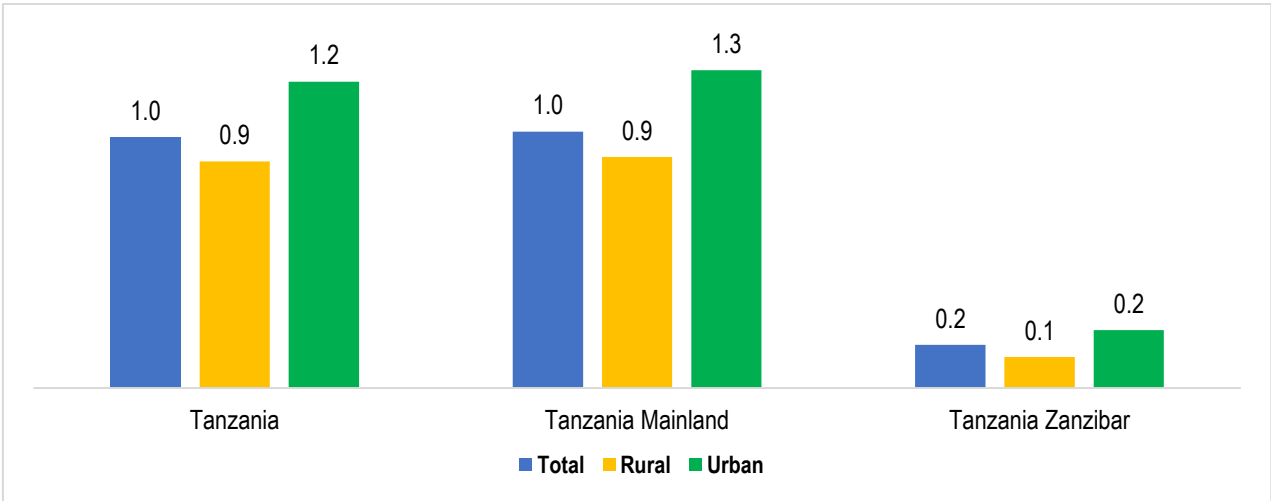
Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed. This is different from the level of schooling that an individual is attending or ever has ever attended. Successful completion of a level of education refers to

the achievement of the learning objectives at level, usually validated through assessment of acquired knowledge, skills and competencies.

3.5.1 Educational Attainment Among Adolescents Aged 10-13 Years

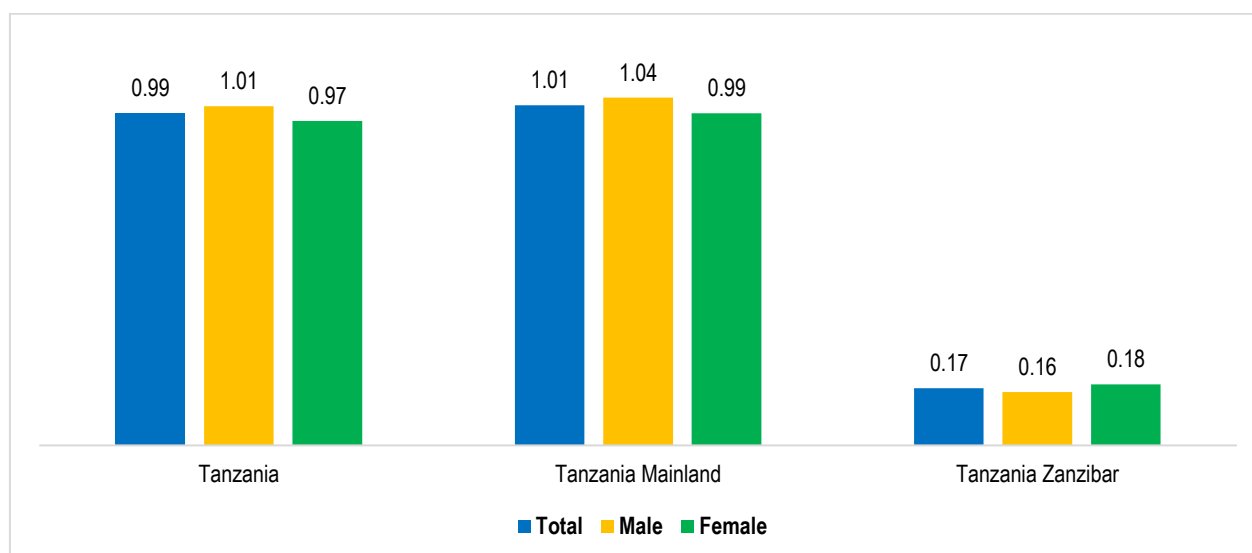
Significant disparities in primary education completion among children aged 10–13 in Tanzania are evident. Mainland Tanzania has notably higher completion rates (1.0%) than Tanzania Zanzibar (0.2%). Children living in urban areas (1.0%) are more likely to have completed primary education compared to those in rural areas (0.9%), showing urban areas are privileged with better access to educational facilities and resources compared to the rural (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10-13 Years Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania; 2022 PHC



The overall primary education completion percentage is very low, since most children aged 10–13 years are still in school and are yet to complete the education cycle. However, the Mainland Tanzania shows slightly higher completion rates than Tanzania Zanzibar, by both sexes. Interestingly, females in this age group in Tanzania Zanzibar (0.18%) slightly outperform males (0.16%), against the trend seen in Mainland Tanzania. The national average is nearly balances between the sexes, with males at 1.01 percent and females at 0.97 percent. This result offers a snapshot of early educational attainment, showing that while access to primary education is widespread, completion at a young age remains uncommon, likely because most children progress through the system gradually over time.

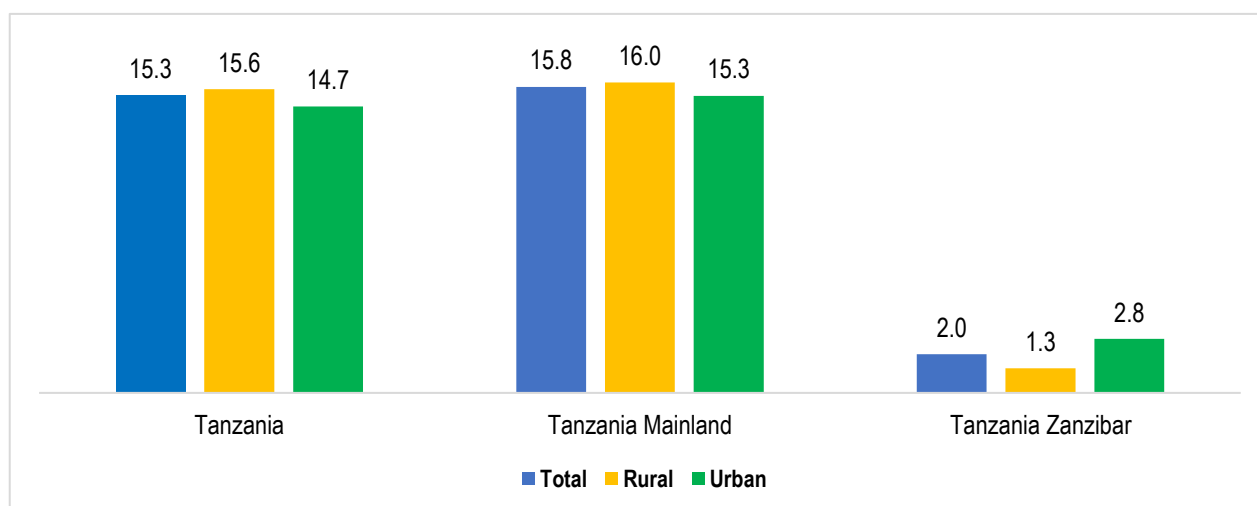
Figure 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10-13 Years Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.5.2 Educational Attainment Among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years

Figure 3.14 shows that 15.3 percent of individuals aged 13–19 years in Tanzania completed primary education as highest level of attainment. This rate is evident from the Mainland Tanzania (15.8%) but drops sharply in Tanzania Zanzibar (2.0%). The rate at national level is slightly higher in rural areas (15.6%) than urban areas (14.7%), a similar pattern also shown in the Mainland Tanzania. However, Tanzania Zanzibar shows an inverse trend, with higher attainment in urban areas (2.8%) than in rural areas (1.3%) (Figure 3.14).

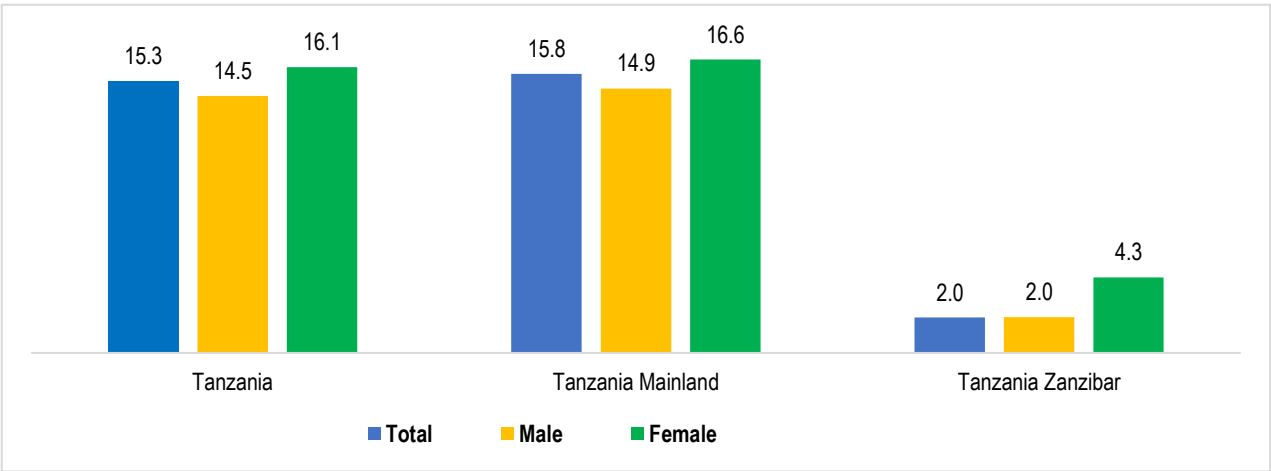
Figure 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Furthermore, percentage of population aged 13–19 years who completed primary education as their highest level clearly varies by sex and region (Figure 3.16). Nationally, 15.3 percent of individuals in this age group had completed only primary education, with females (16.1%) slightly ahead of males (14.5%). The overall rate is slightly higher at 15.8 percent in

Mainland Tanzania, with 16.6 percent of females and 14.9 percent of males reaching primary education as highest level. Whereas, Tanzania Zanzibar reports significantly lower rates, with only 2.0 percent of males and 4.3 percent of females completing primary education as highest level. The result shows that while primary education completion is relatively common on the Mainland Tanzania, a larger proportion of youth especially females may not be advancing beyond this level, and trend is even more pronounced in Tanzania Zanzibar. Therefore, there is a need for targeting efforts that support continued education beyond primary school, particularly for adolescent girls.

Figure 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

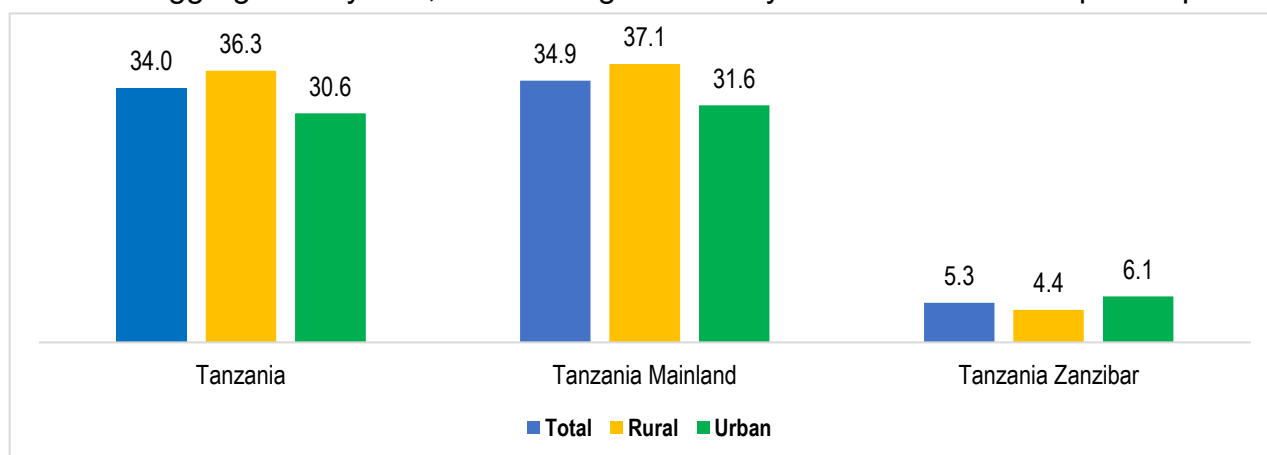


3.5.3 Educational Attainment Among Youth Aged 15-35 Years

In Tanzania, individuals aged 15–35 years (34.0%) completed primary education as highest level of attainment. This rate is also reflected in the Mainland Tanzania (34.9%) while Tanzania Zanzibar records the lowest (5.3%). Differences in primary education attainment also emerge across rural and urban areas. The rate nationally is slightly higher in rural areas (36.3%) than urban areas (30.6%). Mainland Tanzania displays a similar pattern. However, Tanzania Zanzibar shows an inverse trend, with higher attainment in urban areas (6.1%) than rural areas (4.4%) (Figure 3.16).

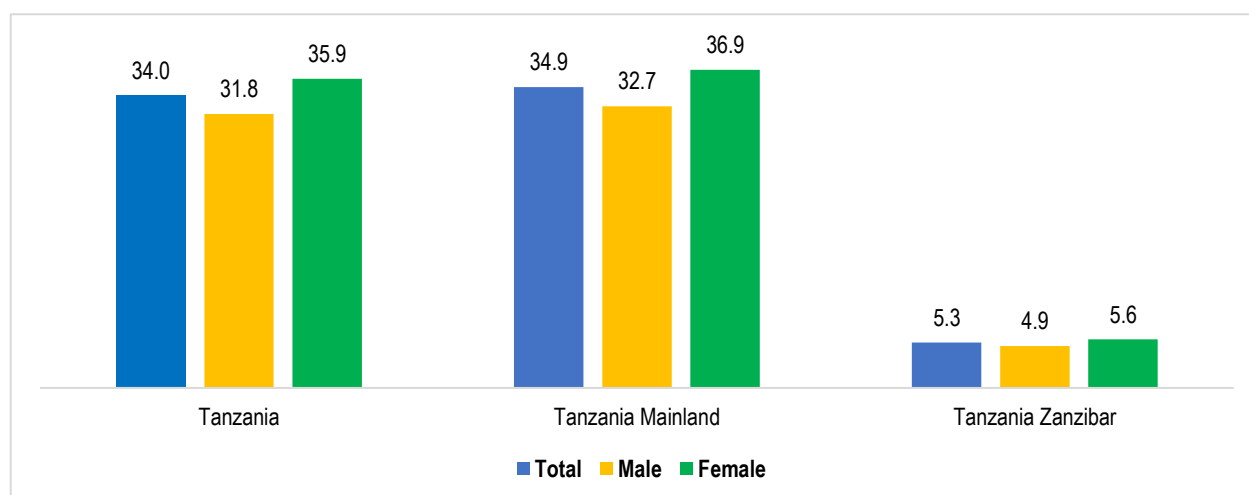
Figure 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

When disaggregated by sex, females aged 15-35 years who have completed primary



education, show a higher completion rate than males in all regions where 35.9 percent of females nationally completed primary education as highest level, compared to 31.8 percent of males. This trend is evident in Mainland Tanzania, where 36.9 percent of females and 32.7 percent of males fall into this category. The gap in Tanzania Zanzibar is narrower with 5.6 percent of females and 4.9 percent of males reporting primary education as highest level. The results show that while a significant portion of young adults completed primary education, many did not progress to higher levels, especially in Tanzania Zanzibar. The gender disparity also calls for continued education support for both sexes, with particular attention to expanding opportunities beyond primary school (Figure 3.17).

Figure 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

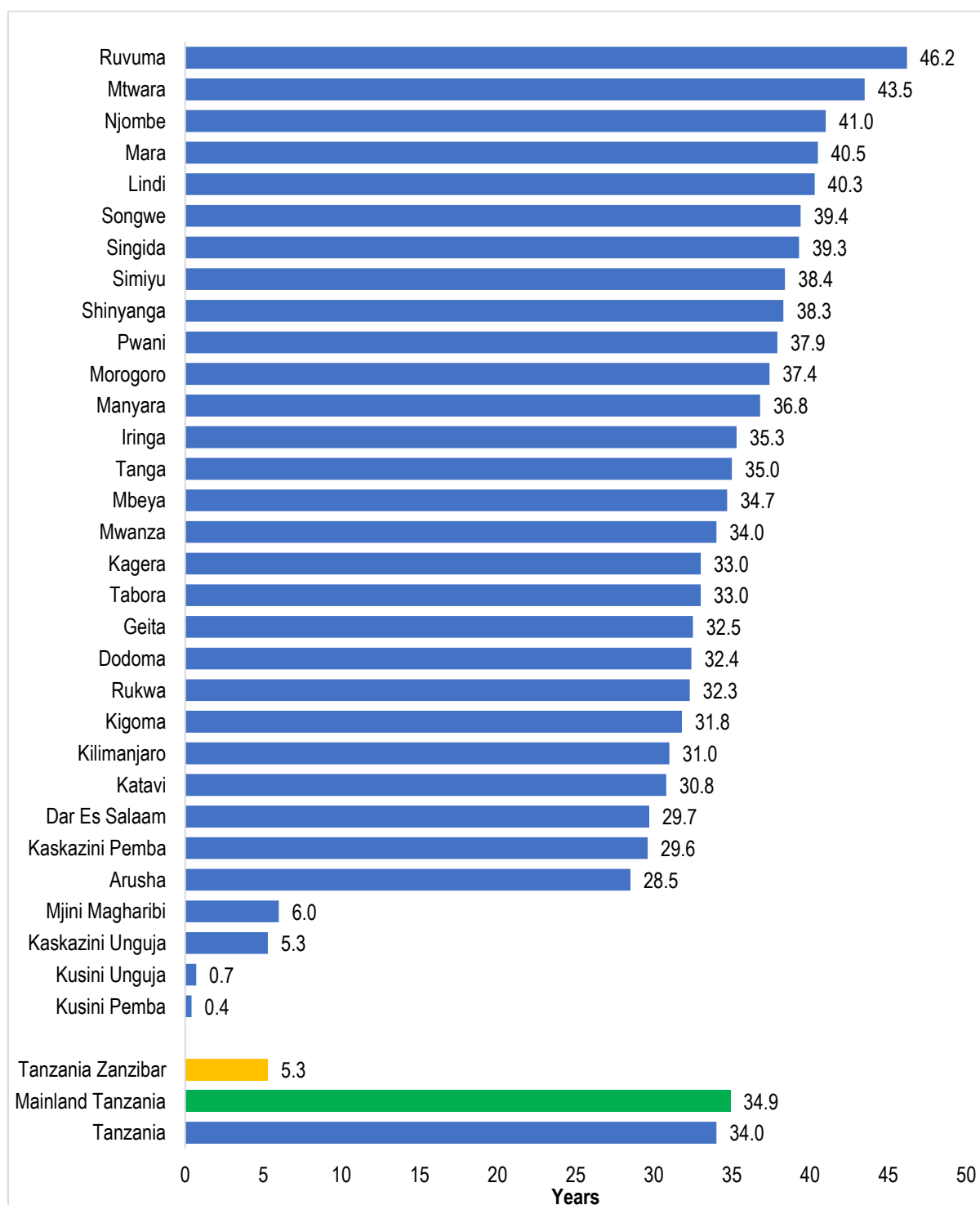


The results further show that across Tanzania, Ruvuma Region and Mtwara have the highest percentage (46.2%; 43.5%) of persons aged 15–35 who have completed primary school as the highest level, while Kusini Pemba and Kusini Unguja records the lowest

(0.4%; 0.7%). All regions in Mainland Tanzania have a higher share of individuals completing primary education as highest level compared to regions in Tanzania Zanzibar. However, despite these higher completion rates in Mainland Tanzania, the transition from primary to secondary education is clearly lower than in Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 3.18 and Appendix 3. 3).

This comparison shows that while many young people in Mainland Tanzania complete primary school, a substantial portion do not progress to secondary education, showing a critical gap in the education system. Although fewer youth accomplish primary education overall, a greater proportion successfully transit to secondary school in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Mainland Tanzania, indicating a better continuity and retention within the education system. Based on the results, there is a need to address dropout risks and strengthen transition support mechanisms in the Mainland Tanzania to ensure regions have more equitable access to higher education.

Figure 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Region, Tanzania: 2022 PHC



Attainment in primary education varies with increasing age. Percentage ranges from 20.8 percent at age 15-19 years to 46.6 percent at age 35 year. The results show that 20.8 percent of children aged 15–19 years completed primary education as highest level. The remaining percentage in this age group consists of individuals who are still attending primary school, dropped out, or continuing with further education. However, the proportion of individuals who completed primary education at age 35 year is 46.6 which means most

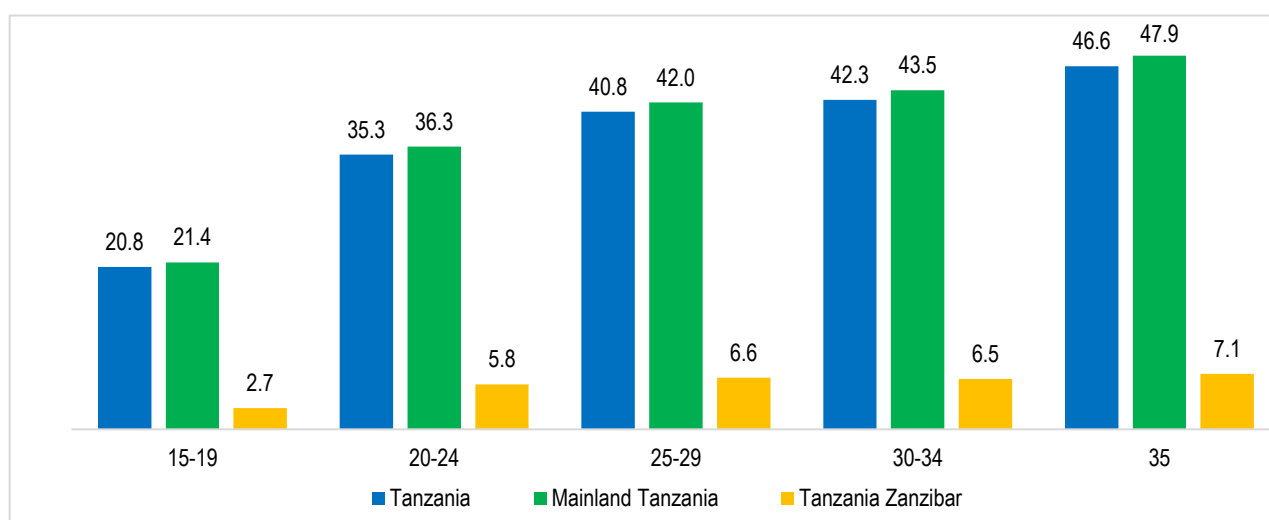
of young population at this age do not continue to the next level due to a high dropout (Figure 3.19).

The results in Figure 3.19 further indicate that the pattern for Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar attainment of primary education among individuals aged 15–35 varies significantly with age. According to the results, only 20.8 percent of youth aged 15–19 years have completed primary education as their highest level. The remaining percentage in this age group represents those who are either still attending school, continuing with secondary education, or have dropped out.

The proportion of those who completed primary education also reaching 46.6 percent among individuals aged 35 years. However, the pattern shows that majority in older age group (particularly at age 35) did not transit to secondary education, likely due to high dropout rates after completing primary school.

Moreover, result presents an age-related pattern across Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, showing clear regional differences in education progression. The transition to secondary education while attainment rises with age in both areas, are clearly higher in Tanzania Zanzibar, pointing at stronger retention in the education system.

Figure 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 - 35 Years who Completed Primary as the Highest Level of Education Attained by Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

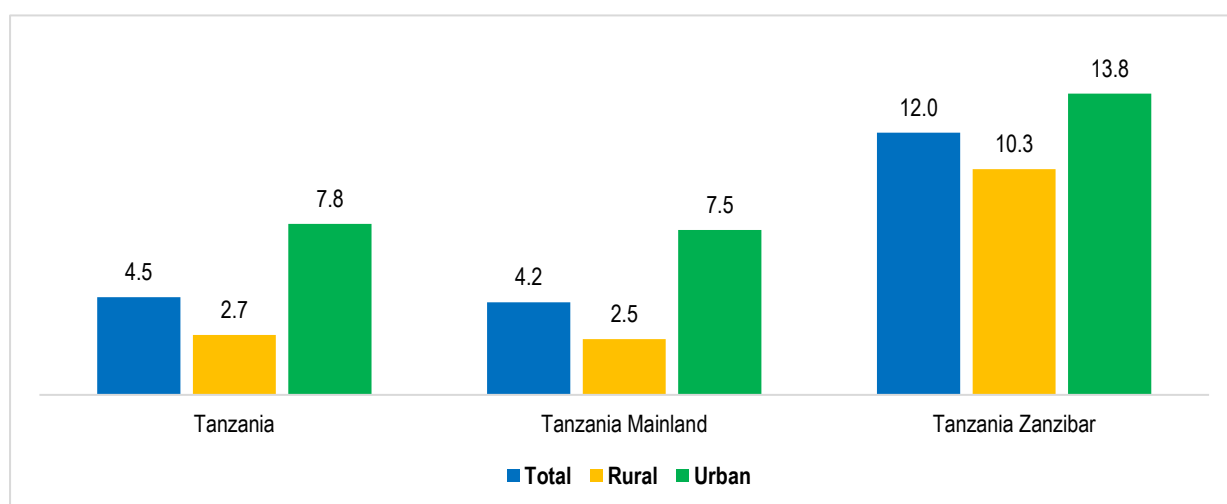


3.5.4 Lower Secondary Education Attainment

Lower secondary education attainment in this section refers specifically to individuals who have completed Form four and excludes dropouts and those who pursued education beyond this cycle. Only 4.5 percent of persons aged 13–19 years nationally, completed lower secondary education as highest level. The pattern in Mainland Tanzania is like the national average closely at 4.2 percent, whereas Tanzania Zanzibar shows a significantly higher rate of 12.0 percent (Figure 3.20).

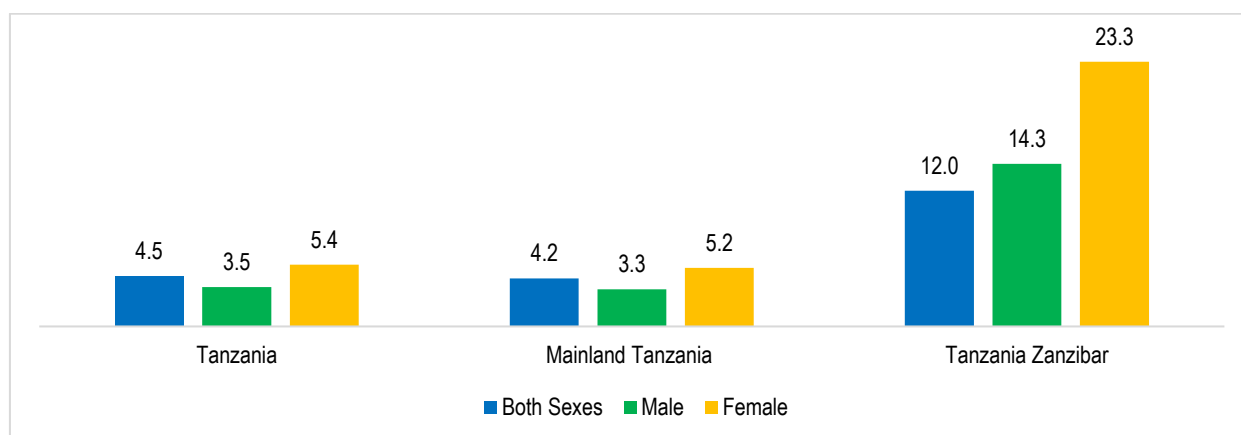
Attainment levels also vary clearly by place of residence. Completion rates overall in Tanzania, are three times higher in urban areas (7.8%) than rural areas (2.7%). The urban–rural gap persists in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, although Tanzania Zanzibar consistently is having higher attainment rates in both rural and urban area.

Figure 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years who Completed Lower Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



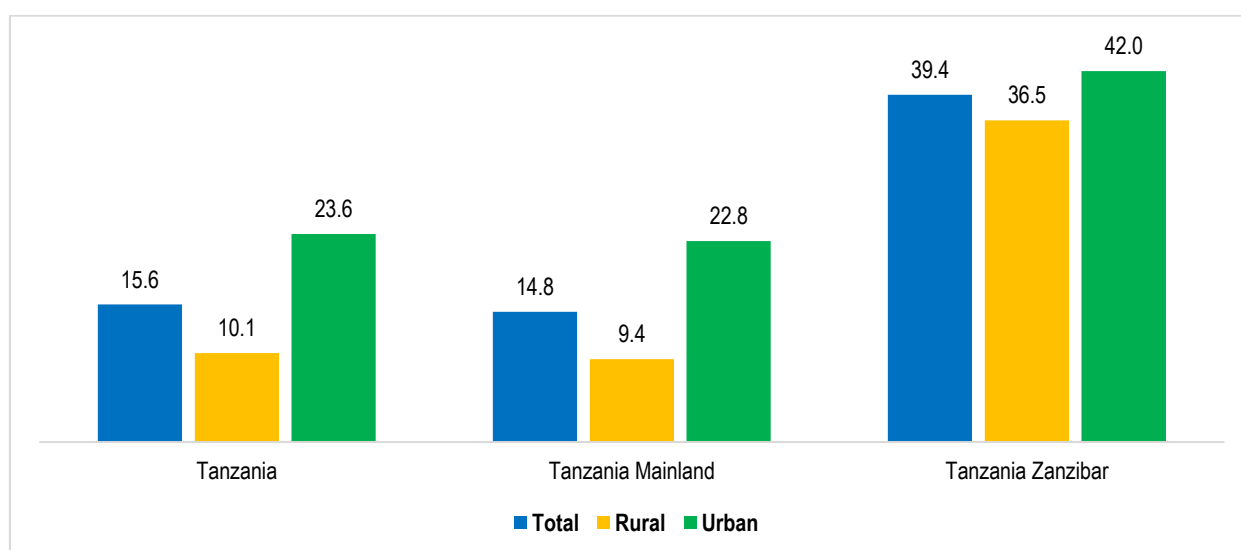
Gender disparities in completion rate are relatively lowest at the national level and in Mainland Tanzania, for males and females. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the results reveal a clear-cut difference showing female attainment to be (23.3%), far surpassing that of males (12.0%), indicating stronger female engagement with lower secondary education (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years who Completed Lower Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



A clear difference is evident in the percentage of young people aged 15–35 years who completed lower secondary education (Form four) as highest level of schooling. Nationally, 15.6 percent of this age group reached form four, but the numbers vary sharply between urban (23.6%) and rural (10.1%) areas, showing a clear division in educational access. The overall rate is slightly lower at 14.8 percent, in Mainland Tanzania with urban areas (22.8%) more likely to have completed form four than those in rural areas (9.4%). Meanwhile, Tanzania Zanzibar stands out with significantly higher completion rates with 39.4 percent overall, including 36.5 percent in rural areas and 42.0 percent in urban areas well above the national averages (Figure 3.22). The result shows that Tanzania Zanzibar made considerable progress in expanding lower secondary education, while rural areas on the Mainland Tanzania may still face challenges of accessibility and retention. Bridging this gap may require strengthening educational equity in the country.

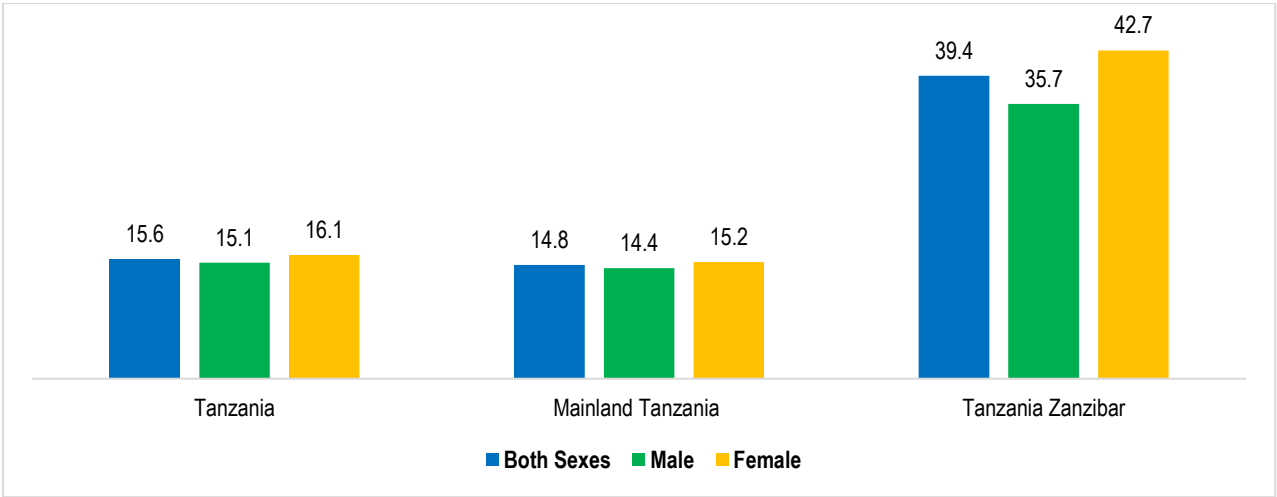
Figure 3.22: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed Lower Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Result from Figure 3.23 shows that, 15.6 percent of individuals aged 13–19 years completed lower secondary education (From one to four) as highest level of schooling. The results reveal a slight gender gap in favour of females, with 16.1 percent of girls reaching this level compared to 15.1 percent of boys. On the Mainland Tanzania, the overall completion rate was slightly lower at 14.8 percent, with 15.2 percent of females and 14.4 percent of males achieving Form Four.

Additionally, Tanzania Zanzibar reported significantly higher rates of 39.4 percent of youth completing lower secondary education with 42.7 percent of females and 35.7 percent of males, that indicating a good performance in educational attainment, particularly among young women. The results show that while gender parity in education is improving nationally, Tanzania Zanzibar stands out for its success in promoting secondary education among adolescents.

Figure 3.23: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years who Completed Lower Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

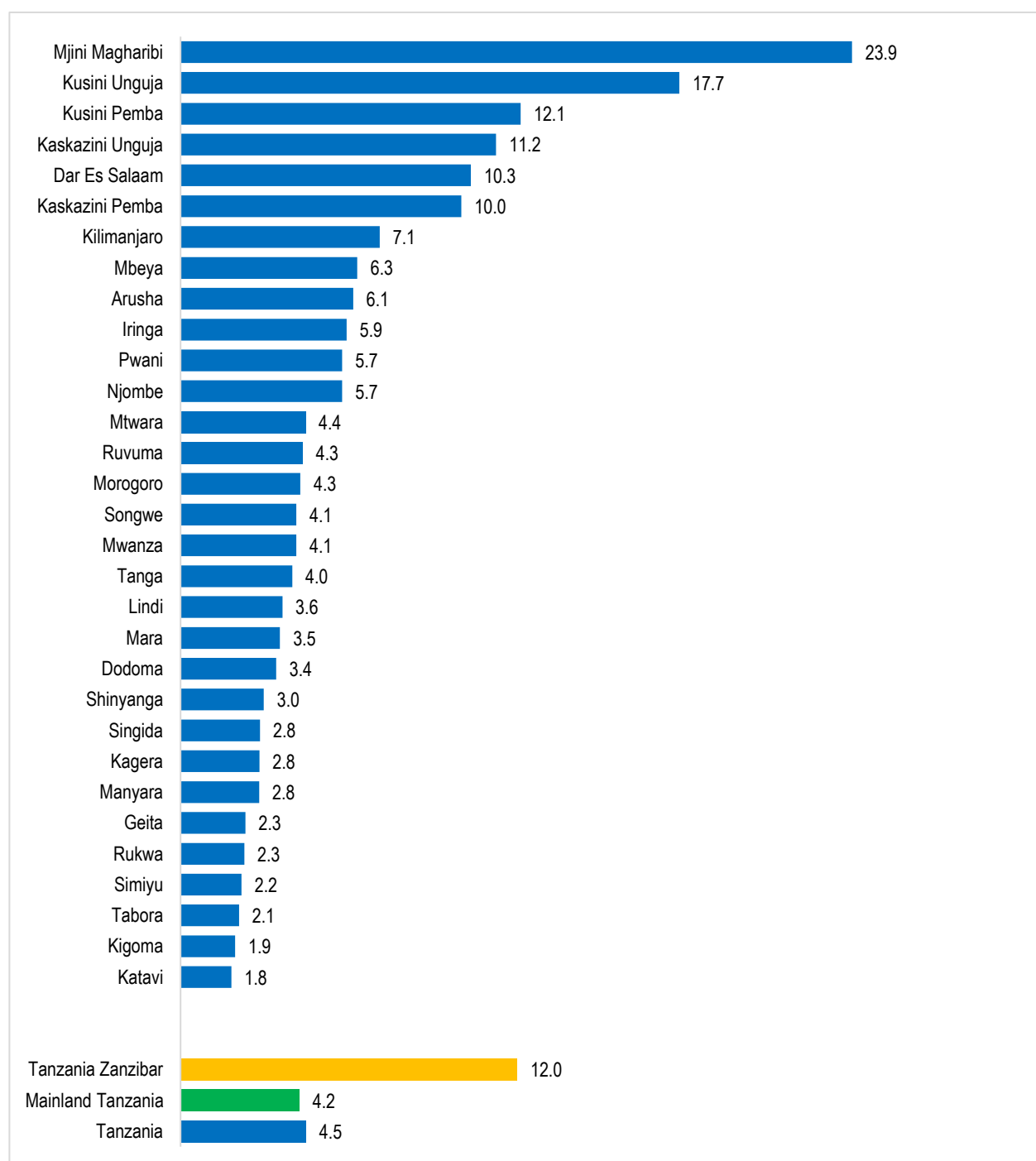


The results further show regional disparities in the completion of lower secondary education among persons aged 13-19 years. For instance, Mjini Magharibi Region stands out with the highest attainment rate at 23.9 percent, while Katavi Region records the lowest at 1.8 percent. Only 15 regions in Tanzania are above the average attainment rate of 4.2 percent, in which all regions in Tanzania Zanzibar fall within this average (Figure 3.24 and Appendix 3.4).

The result shows an uneven educational landscape across Tanzania, indicating that geographic location plays a substantial role in shaping access and completion of lower secondary education. The concentration of higher attainment in Tanzania Zanzibar and

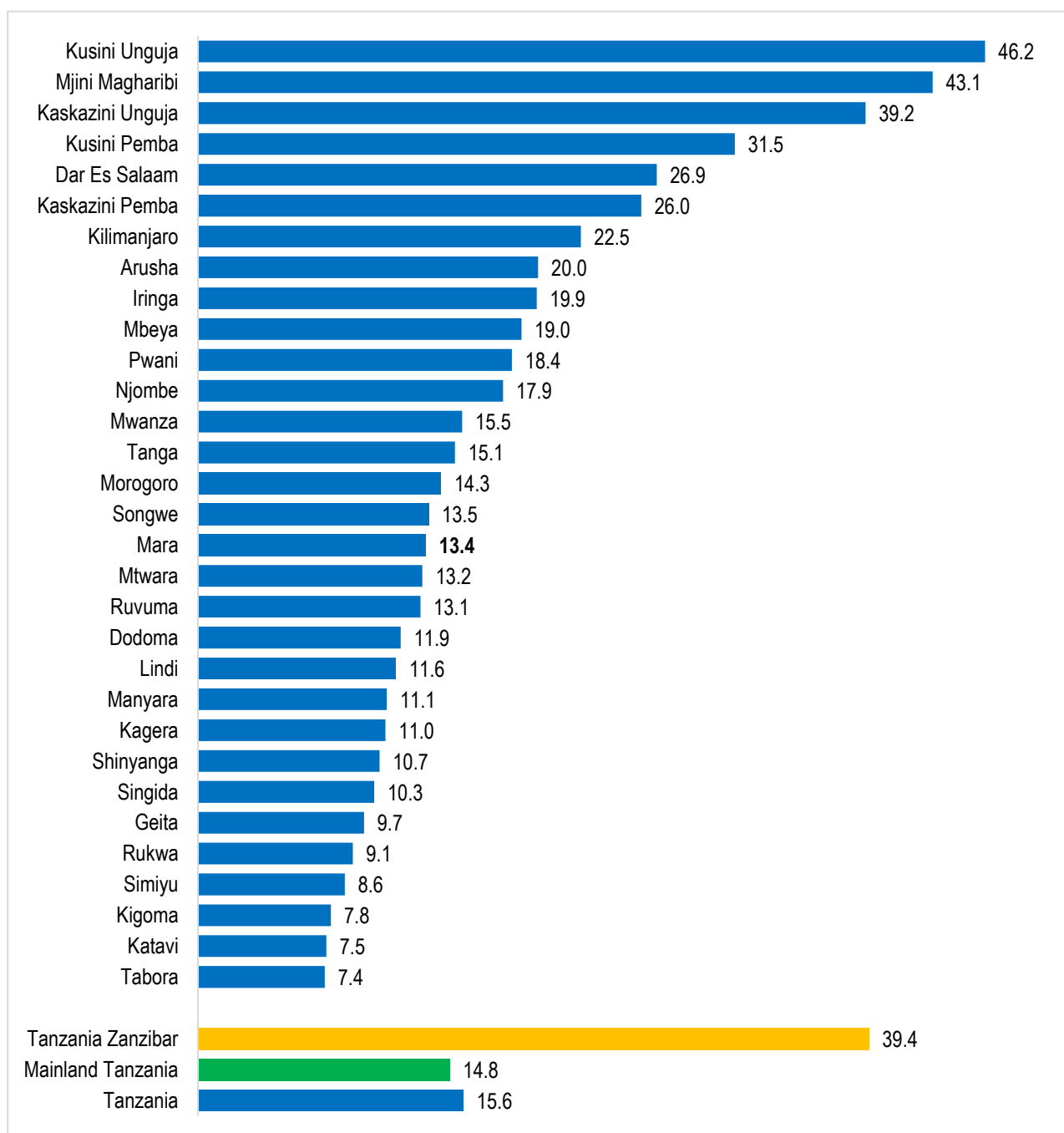
specific regions like Mjini Magharibi may reflect differences in infrastructure, policies, or social factors that warrant further exploration.

Figure 3.24: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years who Completed Lower Secondary as the Highest Level by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The result shows significant regional disparities in lower secondary education completion as highest level among individuals aged 15–35 years. Kusini Unguja Region has the highest attainment rate at 46.2 percent, while Tabora Region has the lowest at 7.4 percent. Only 12 regions in Tanzania exceed the average rate of 15.6 percent, including all Tanzania Zanzibar regions (Figure 3.25 and Appendix 3.5).

Figure 3.25: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed Lower Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

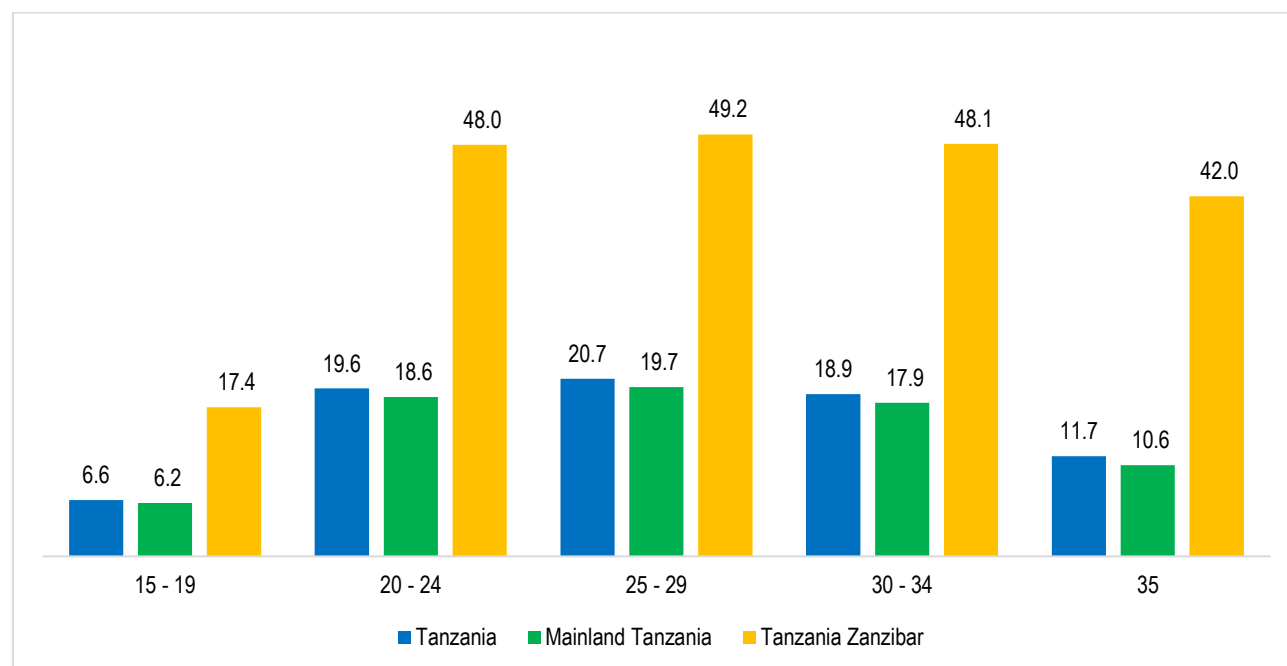


Attainment in lower secondary education varies with age. The results show that persons aged 25–29 years are more likely to complete lower secondary education than other age groups in Tanzania. This pattern shows that attainment of lower secondary education decreases with increasing age (Figure 3.26).

The results also show that Mainland Tanzania exhibits a similar pattern of attainment in lower secondary education to that of the entire country. In addition, individuals aged 15–19 years have the lowest proportion (6.6%) of persons who completed lower secondary

education compared with other age groups in Tanzania. The proportion of persons who completed lower secondary education in Tanzania increases and decreases as age increase. Generally, the proportion of persons who completed lower secondary education is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania for all age groups.

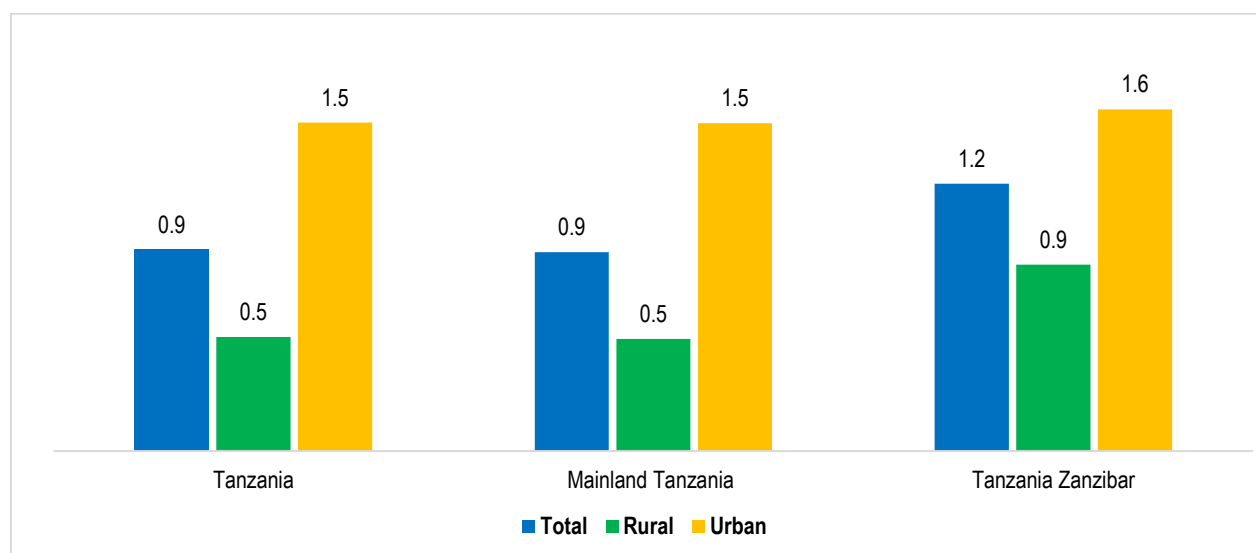
Figure 3.26: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who completed Lower Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.5.5 Upper Secondary Education Attainment

The proportion of Tanzania's population aged 15–35 years who completed upper secondary education (From five to six) as highest level remains very low generally. Only 0.9 percent of individuals in this age group reach this level in Tanzania, with Mainland Tanzania aligning with the national average and Tanzania Zanzibar slightly higher at 1.2 percent. The results also highlight a clear urban–rural divide.; in urban areas, the completion rate is 1.5 percent, compared to just 0.5 percent in rural areas. The pattern is consistent in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, although Zanzibar demonstrates slightly better outcomes in both areas. The results indicate that access to upper secondary education remains limited, particularly in rural regions, underscoring the need for expanded educational infrastructure and support to enhance progression beyond lower secondary levels. (Figure 3.27).

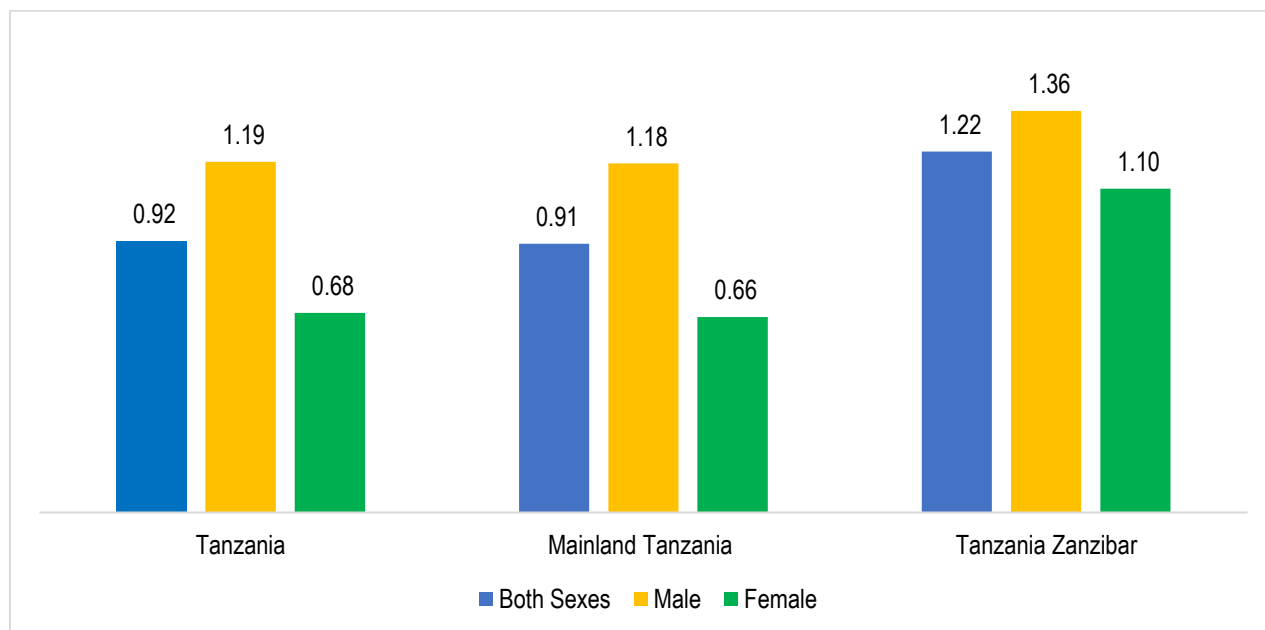
Figure 3.27: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years Completed Upper Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



There is a marginal disparity between males and females in Tanzania, Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar in the proportion of persons who completed upper secondary education. The percentage of Tanzania's population aged 15-35 years who completed upper secondary education (Form five to six) as highest level of education remains notably low. Only 1.19 percent of males and 0.68 percent of females reached this level in Tanzania.

The result shows nearly identical, with 1.18 percent of males and 0.66 percent of females completing upper secondary in Mainland Tanzania. However, the rates are slightly higher for both sexes with 1.36 percent for males and 1.10 percent for females indicating a narrower gender gap in educational attainment in Tanzania Zanzibar than the Mainland Tanzania. Overall, males are significantly more likely than females to have completed upper secondary education, pointing out persistent gender disparities in access to higher levels of schooling (Figure 3.28).

Figure 3.28: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years Completed Upper Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Moreover, result shows major differences across Tanzania regions in the percentage of young people (aged 15–35 years) who completed upper secondary education as highest level. Completion rates remain generally low, with Lindi (0.37%), Katavi (0.43%), and Mtwara (0.44%) recording the lowest levels. Regions such as Dar es Salaam (1.68%) and Iringa (1.45%) have the highest percentage. Tanzania Zanzibar’s regions stand out, with Kusini Pemba (1.75%) and Mjini Magharibi (1.56%) recording the highest rates nationally. Overall, the results call for improvement of opportunities for upper secondary education, especially in rural and underserved regions, that promote more balanced development across the country. (Figure 3.29 and Table 3.15).

Figure 3.29: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed Upper Secondary as the Highest Level by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

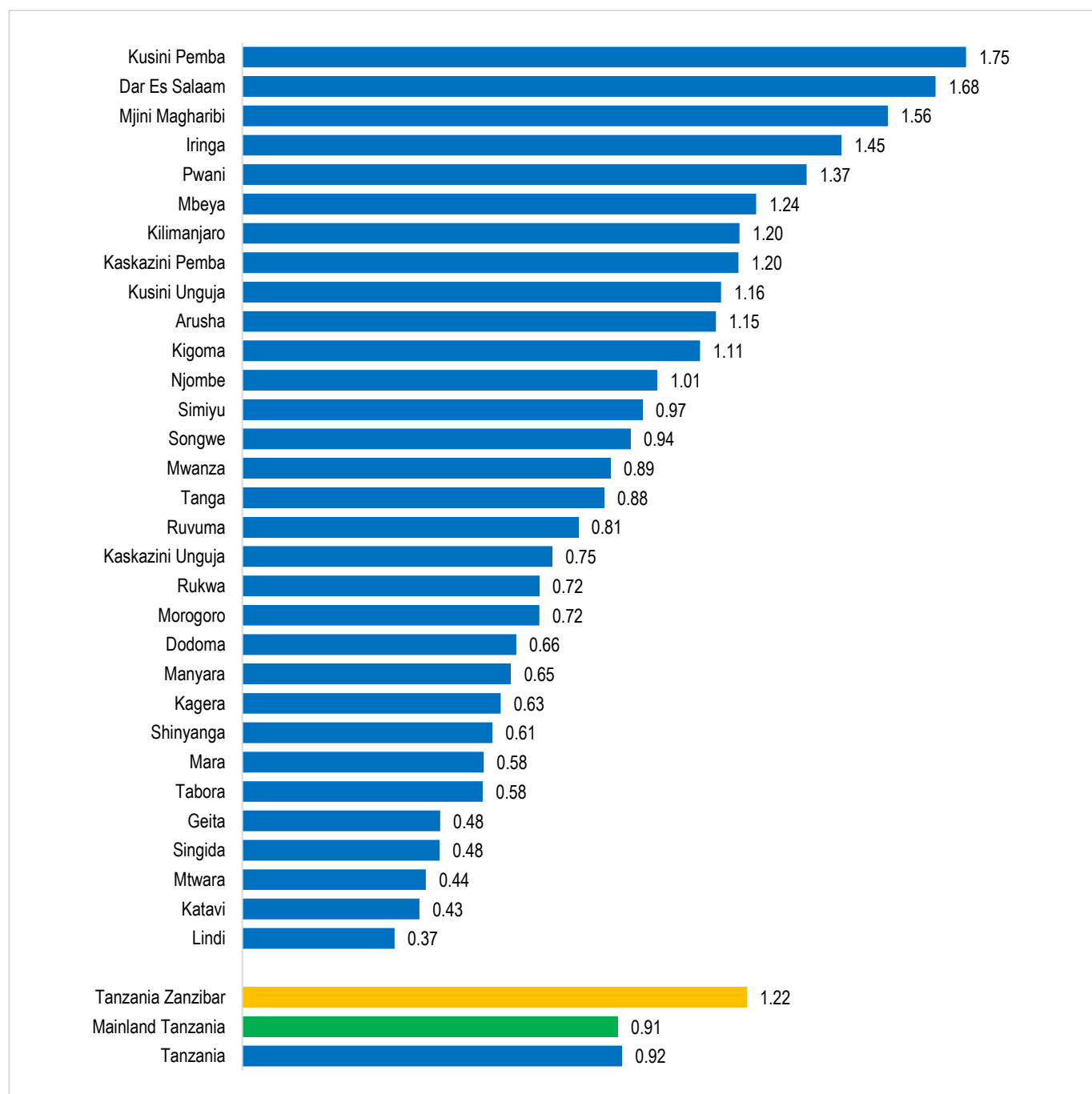


Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed Upper Secondary as the Highest Level by Place of residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

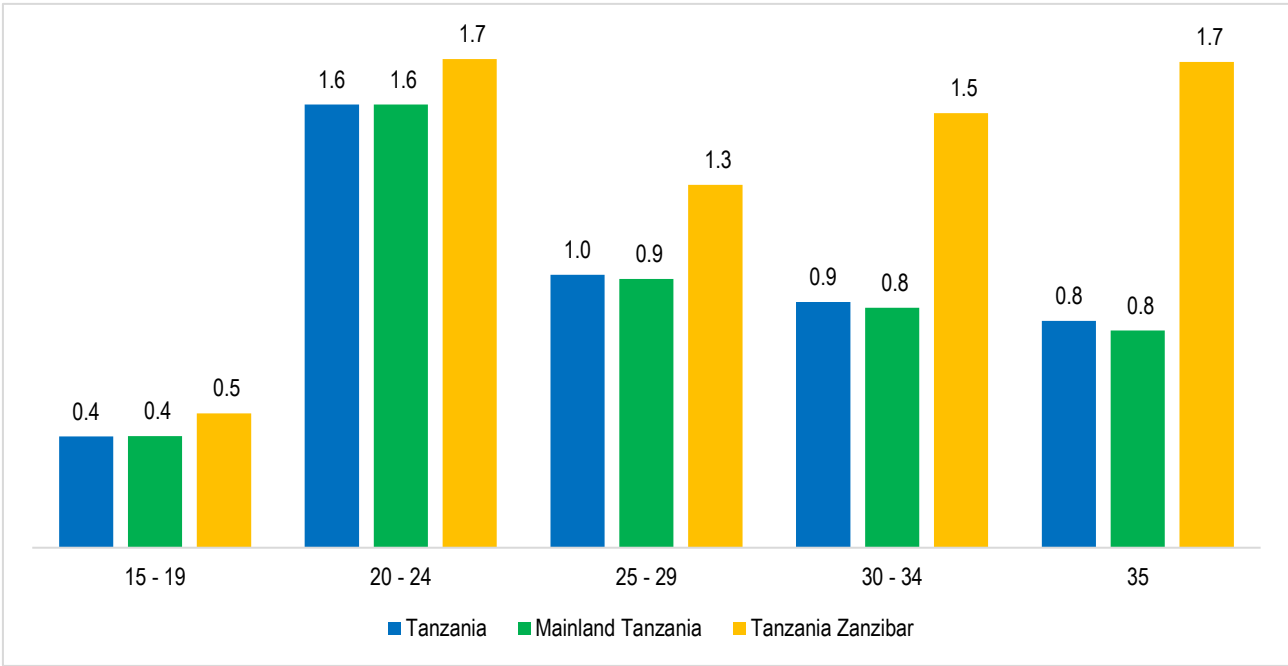
Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Population 15-35	Number of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Percentage of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Population 15-35	Number of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Percentage of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Population 15-35	Number of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Percentage of Persons Completed Upper Secondary
Tanzania	21,312,342	196,089	0.92	12,647,467	65,981	0.52	8,664,875	130,108	1.50
Mainland Tanzania	20,612,501	187,537	0.91	12,312,363	63,125	0.51	8,300,138	124,412	1.50
Dodoma	1,034,557	6,865	0.66	599,095	1,312	0.22	435,462	5,553	1.28
Arusha	836,625	9,596	1.15	446,176	2,831	0.63	390,449	6,765	1.73
Kilimanjaro	616,486	7,424	1.20	439,238	4,638	1.06	177,248	2,786	1.57
Tanga	826,210	7,243	0.88	570,232	4,021	0.71	255,978	3,222	1.26
Morogoro	1,115,438	8,024	0.72	632,374	2,250	0.36	483,064	5,774	1.20
Pwani	738,763	10,099	1.37	408,667	6,454	1.58	330,096	3,645	1.10
Dar Es Salaam	2,380,055	39,965	1.68	NA	NA	NA	2,380,055	39,965	1.68
Lindi	405,945	1,496	0.37	312,336	838	0.27	93,609	658	0.70
Mtwara	546,028	2,428	0.44	397,210	1,213	0.31	148,818	1,215	0.82
Ruvuma	631,305	5,139	0.81	469,941	3,201	0.68	161,364	1,938	1.20
Iringa	418,601	6,075	1.45	266,687	2,085	0.78	151,914	3,990	2.63
Mbeya	853,518	10,623	1.24	473,257	3,465	0.73	380,261	7,158	1.88
Singida	617,743	2,953	0.48	499,693	1,583	0.32	118,050	1,370	1.16
Tabora	1,105,377	6,438	0.58	909,782	2,291	0.25	195,595	4,147	2.12
Rukwa	500,802	3,605	0.72	386,403	1,367	0.35	114,399	2,238	1.96
Kigoma	782,514	8,675	1.11	568,777	6,085	1.07	213,737	2,590	1.21
Shinyanga	784,730	4,755	0.61	497,857	1,641	0.33	286,873	3,114	1.09
Kagera	965,715	6,043	0.63	834,503	4,023	0.48	131,212	2,020	1.54
Mwanza	1,291,120	11,518	0.89	703,681	2,728	0.39	587,439	8,790	1.50
Mara	740,686	4,331	0.58	485,670	1,821	0.37	255,016	2,510	0.98
Manyara	612,714	3,988	0.65	505,079	2,577	0.51	107,635	1,411	1.31

Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Population 15-35	Number of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Percentage of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Population 15-35	Number of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Percentage of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Population 15-35	Number of Persons Completed Upper Secondary	Percentage of Persons Completed Upper Secondary
Njombe	310,631	3,122	1.01	201,299	1,396	0.69	109,332	1,726	1.58
Katavi	381,697	1,638	0.43	280,155	826	0.29	101,542	812	0.80
Simiyu	663,228	6,433	0.97	508,847	1,440	0.28	154,381	4,993	3.23
Geita	996,437	4,775	0.48	610,755	1,671	0.27	385,682	3,104	0.80
Songwe	455,575	4,286	0.94	304,649	1,368	0.45	150,926	2,918	1.93
Tanzania Zanzibar	699,841	8,552	1.22	335,104	2,856	0.85	364,737	5,696	1.56
Kaskazini Unguja	97,055	729	0.75	78,840	537	0.68	18,215	192	1.05
Kusini Unguja	76,239	884	1.16	60,358	665	1.10	15,881	219	1.38
Mjini Magharibi	353,950	5,535	1.56	13,018	889	6.83	46,961	4,646	9.89
Kaskazini Pemba	47,939	576	1.20	37,792	359	0.95	10,147	217	2.14
Kusini Pemba	47,244	828	1.75	34,474	406	1.18	12,770	422	3.30

There is difference in percentages of young people aged 15 to 35 years who completed any class in upper secondary education as highest level, in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Nationally, the highest completion rate is observed among the age group 20–24 years at 1.6 percent, with Tanzania Zanzibar slightly higher at 1.7 percent, reflecting the inclusion of the most recent graduates. Completion rates decline gradually with age, 1.0 percent for those aged 25–29 years, 0.9 percent for age group 30–34 years, and 0.8 percent for age 35 years.

Tanzania Zanzibar consistently shows higher percentages across all age groups, with the gap widening among older cohorts reaching 1.7 percent for age 35 years compared to just 0.8 percent on the Mainland Tanzania. The youngest group, aged 15–19 years, has the lowest completion rate at just 0.4% nationally, indicating that many in this group are still in lower secondary school or have not yet reached upper secondary (Figure 3.30).

Figure 3.30: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed any Class in Upper Secondary Education as the Highest Level by Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.6 Conclusion

Tanzania has made progress in primary education and basic literacy but faces significant challenges in improving secondary school enrolment and ensuring higher educational attainment among youth and young adults. Specific interventions are therefore required in supporting school retention beyond primary level and enhancing access to quality secondary education.

The overall primary school GER for children aged 10–13 year in Tanzania, is 88.2 percent. However, urban areas have higher GER (93.0%) than rural areas (86.2%) in Mainland Tanzania. The trend in Tanzania Zanzibar, is reversed as rural GER (95.8%) is higher than urban GER (93.7%). The regional variation is significant, in Mainland Tanzania, primary GER ranges from Tabora (74.8%) to Mara (94.8%). Also, the secondary GER is much lower, ranging from 28.6 percent in Tabora region to 70.5 percent in Kilimanjaro. All Tanzania Zanzibar regions report primary GERs above 60 percent.

Transition to secondary education is weak as GER drops from 88.2 percent in primary school to 47.4 percent in lower secondary. GER is 46.8 percent in Mainland Tanzania and 69.3 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar which indicating a better transition rate. Gender parity is slightly in favour of girls. Gender Parity Index (GPI) is just over one at primary and lower secondary levels. Urban-rural disparities persist in most regions, with urban areas generally showing higher GERs at both education levels.

CHAPTER FOUR

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH POPULATION

Key Points

- Tanzania unemployment rate among individuals aged 13–19 year stands at 8.7 percent, with rural areas experiencing significantly lower rates (7.0%) compared to urban Area (12.0%).
- Participation Rate Among the age group, 13–19 years in Tanzania was 48.6 percent with minimal variation between Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar remains slightly lower at 46.7 percent.
- Majority of Tanzanian youth aged 15–35 years are economically active, with 69 percent engaged in employment.
- NEET rates for Tanzania those aged 13–19 years is 13.5. Rate in Tanzania Zanzibar stands at 9.4 percent, compared to 15.6 percent in the Mainland Tanzania.

4.1 Introduction

Adolescents and youth represent a dynamic and vital segment of the population, embodying both the promise and challenges of economic development. In Tanzania, young people aged 15-35 years constitute a significant share of the labour force carrying the potential to drive innovation, productivity, and entrepreneurship. Their active participation in employment and economic activities is not only critical for individual livelihoods but also for achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. However, the journey into the labour market for many young individuals remains fraught with structural barriers. Limited access to quality education, mismatched skills, and a scarcity of formal employment opportunities often push youth into informal and precarious work arrangements. For some, economic participation is delayed or denied altogether reflected in high unemployment rates and the growing concern over the NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) youth population.

This chapter explores the employment landscape of young people aged 10–35 years, offering insights into labour force participation, occupational sectors, and unemployment

status. It aims to uncover patterns and disparities across gender, geography, and education, while highlighting barriers that hinder meaningful engagement in economic activities. Ultimately, the findings seek to inform policy and programming that address the needs of young Tanzanians supporting them to not only find work, but to thrive in it.

4.2 Employment and Unemployment for Adolescent Aged 10-19

Adolescents aged 10–19 years are in a critical phase of development, transitioning from childhood to adulthood. Tanzania’s adolescent population, aged 10–19 years, represents a critical developmental stage bridging childhood and early adulthood. While most individuals in this age group are expected to be in school, socio-economic pressures often push older teens especially those aged 15–19 years into informal or vulnerable employment settings.

The employment status of individuals reflects their engagement in productive activities that contribute to the country's GDP, while unemployment signals potential challenges in job creation, economic development, and social stability. Analysing employment and unemployment provides insights into labour market dynamics, wage trends, and the effectiveness of policy interventions.

4.2.1 Current Economic Activity Status Among Adolescent Aged 10-19

The result shows that, out of 9.2 million persons aged 13–19 years, 4.1 million are employed, 0.4 million are unemployed, and 4.7 million are economically inactive. There is a similar distribution of persons by economic activity status across both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 4.1).

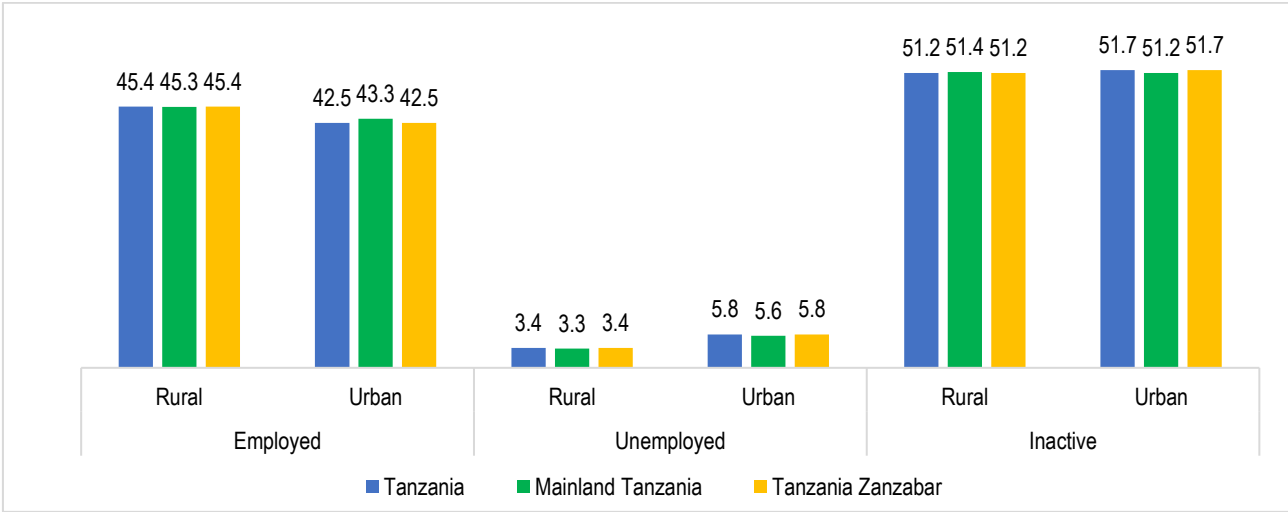
Table 4.1: Number of Adolescent Aged 10-19 Years by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Total	Adolescent 13-19 Years			Total	13-19 Year		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania	Both Sexes	6,342,302	344,743	173,279	5,824,280	9,238,279	4,101,280	391,796	4,745,203
	Male	3,204,776	190,959	92,140	2,921,677	4,571,349	2,061,199	185,465	2,324,685
	Female	3,137,526	153,784	81,139	2,902,603	4,666,930	2,040,081	206,331	2,420,518
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	6,158,578	343,386	169,269	5,645,923	8,952,195	3,994,743	364,785	4,592,667
	Male	3,112,280	190,156	90,088	2,832,036	4,432,599	2,007,827	173,493	2,251,279
	Female	3,046,298	153,230	79,181	2,813,887	4,519,596	1,986,916	191,292	2,341,388
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	183,724	1,357	4,010	178,357	286,084	106,537	27,011	152,536
	Male	92,496	803	2,052	89,641	138,750	53,372	11,972	73,406
	Female	91,228	554	1,958	88,716	147,334	53,165	15,039	79,130

In rural areas, 45.4 percent of youth in Tanzania are employed, while in urban areas, the percentage of employed youth is 42.5 (Figure 4.1). Moreover, the percentage of inactive

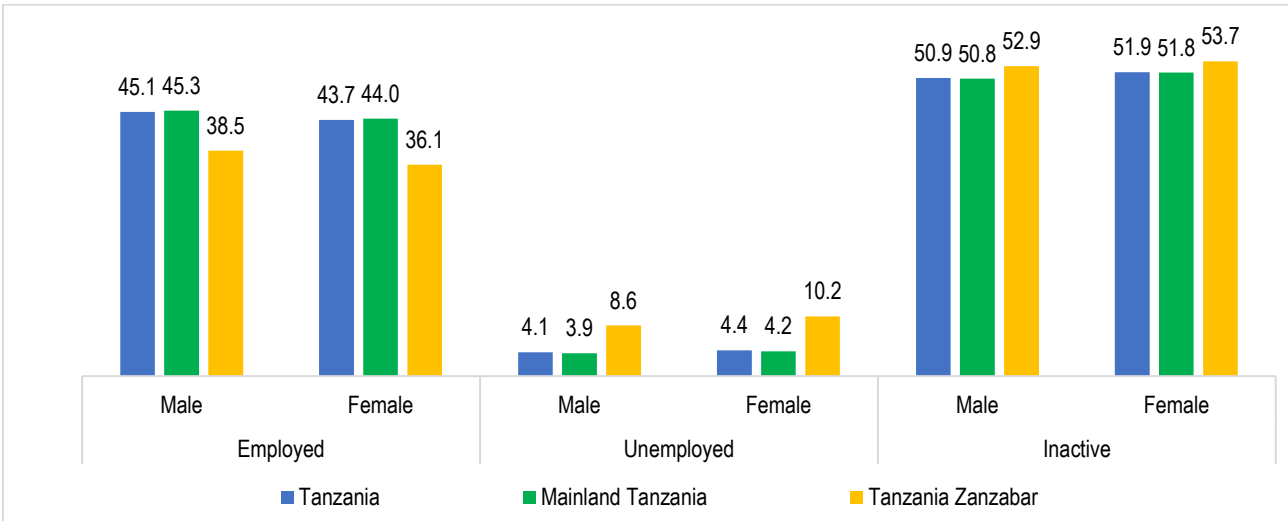
youth is almost the same across rural and urban areas, as well as in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Aged 13-19 years by Current Activity Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Adolescent males are generally more likely to be employed than their female counterparts across Tanzania, including Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. This trend indicates a persistent gender disparity in youth employment, with males exhibiting higher participation rates in economic activities. Additionally, the percentage of unemployed and inactive individuals both male and female is notably higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than Mainland Tanzania, indicating regional variations in labour market access and opportunities. These findings, as highlighted in Figure 4.2, underscore the importance of targeted policies to address gender and regional imbalances in youth employment.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Aged 13-19 years by Current Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Tanzania has a total employment count of 4,101,280 people aged 13-19 years, nearly evenly split between males (2,061,199) and females (2,040,081). Mainland Tanzania accounts for a massive 97.4 percent of this total, with top contributing regions including Mwanza (6.7%), Geita (6.1%), Tabora (6.0%), Dar es Salaam (5.6%), and Dodoma (5.5%). Most regions show balanced gender employment, though Dar es Salaam stands out with a higher percentage of female employment (6.4%) than males (4.7%). Tanzania Zanzibar contributes 2.6 percent to the national employment figure, with Mjini Magharibi being its most significant region at 0.8 percent, while other areas such as Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, and Pemba's north and south regions each contribute 0.5 percent or less (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number of Employed Adolescents Aged 13-19 Year by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Employed		
	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	4,101,280	2,061,199	2,040,081
Mainland Tanzania	97.4	97.4	97.4
Dodoma	5.5	5.7	5.4
Arusha	3.7	3.5	3.9
Kilimanjaro	2.6	2.7	2.6
Tanga	4.0	4.3	3.7
Morogoro	5.1	5.2	5.0
Pwani	2.8	2.8	2.8
Dar es Salaam	5.6	4.7	6.4
Lindi	1.9	1.9	1.8
Mtwara	2.3	2.3	2.3
Ruvuma	3.0	3.1	3.0
Iringa	1.7	1.8	1.6
Mbeya	4.0	3.9	4.1
Singida	3.5	3.7	3.3
Tabora	6.0	6.1	6.0
Rukwa	2.6	2.6	2.7
Kigoma	3.7	3.6	3.8
Shinyanga	4.3	4.3	4.3
Kagera	4.7	4.8	4.6
Mwanza	6.7	6.6	6.7
Mara	4.5	4.6	4.4
Manyara	3.3	3.4	3.2
Njombe	1.2	1.3	1.1
Katavi	2.1	2.1	2.1
Simiyu	4.1	4.0	4.2
Geita	6.1	6.2	6.0
Songwe	2.3	2.3	2.4

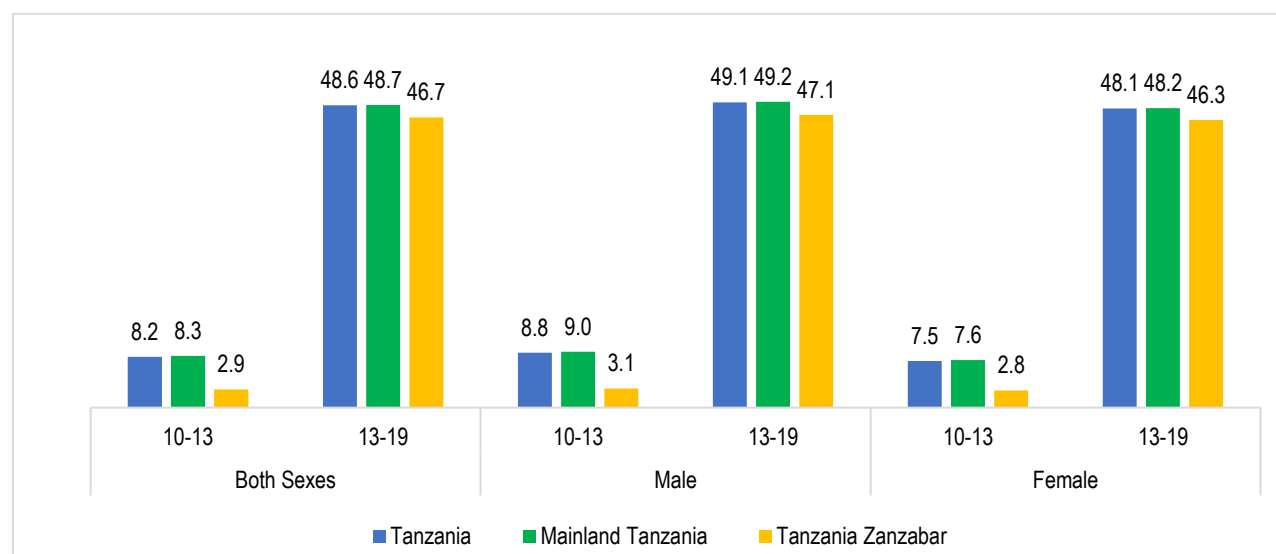
Region	Employed		Female
	Total	Male	
Tanzania Zanzibar	2.6	2.6	2.6
Kaskazini Unguja	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kusini Unguja	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	0.8	0.8	0.9
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kusini Pemba	0.5	0.5	0.5

4.2.2 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) Among Adolescent Aged 10-19 Years

Figure 4.3 reveals gender-based differences in participation among young people in Tanzania. For children aged 10-13 years in Mainland Tanzania reports a higher percentage (8.3%) than the overall national average (8.2%), while Tanzania Zanzibar shows significantly lower figures (2.9%). This trend is consistent across genders: male in this age group is slightly more active, with 8.8 percent in nationally and 9.0 percent on the Mainland Tanzania compared to 7.5 percent and 7.6 percent for female respectively. Tanzania Zanzibar again trails with just 3.1 percent for male and 2.8 percent for female.

Among the age group, 13–19 years, participation rises sharply to around 48.6 percent nationally, with minimal variation between Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, though Tanzania Zanzibar remains slightly lower at 46.7 percent. Male continue to lead slightly in this bracket, showing 49.1 percent nationally and 49.2 percent on the Mainland Tanzania, while female follow closely at 48.2 percent. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the gap narrows even further, with male at 47.1 percent and female at 46.3 percent. Overall, the result shows that age is a strong determinant of participation, with older teenage more engaged, while gender differences are relatively minor and consistent, especially in Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 4.3).

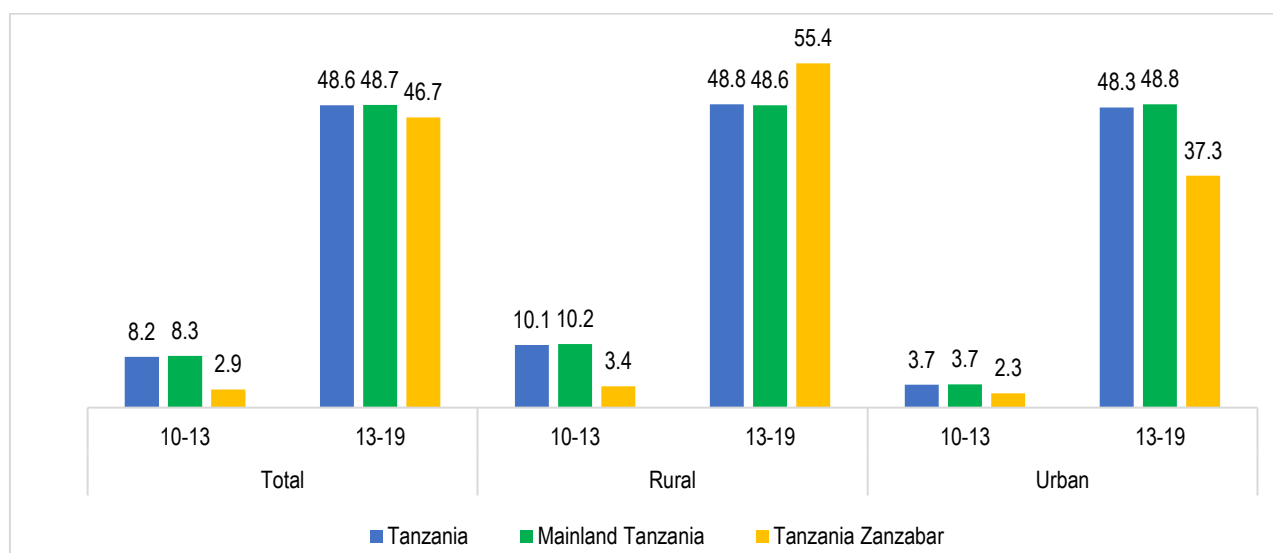
Figure 4.3: Labour Force Participation Rate by selected Age group and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Results also show notable disparities in adolescent engagement across age groups and place of residence. Among adolescents aged 10–13 years, participation in activities is significantly higher in rural areas (10.1%) than in urban areas (3.7%), with Mainland Tanzania reflecting similar trends. Tanzania Zanzibar consistently reports lower figures for this age group, with rural areas at 3.4 percent and urban 2.3 percent (Figure 4.4).

In contrast, participation among adolescents aged 13–19 year is considerably higher across the board, with a national average of 48.8 percent. Rural areas in Tanzania Zanzibar stand out with a 55.4 percent, surpassing both Mainland Tanzania (48.6%) and urban areas within Tanzania Zanzibar (37.3%). The results show that older youth, particularly in rural areas, may have greater access to employment or community involvement opportunities, though factors such as educational policy, infrastructure, and economic demands may be influencing these patterns.

Figure 4.4: Labour Force Participation Rate by Selected Age Group and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.2.3 Unemployment Status Among Tanzania's Adolescent (Aged 13–19 Years)

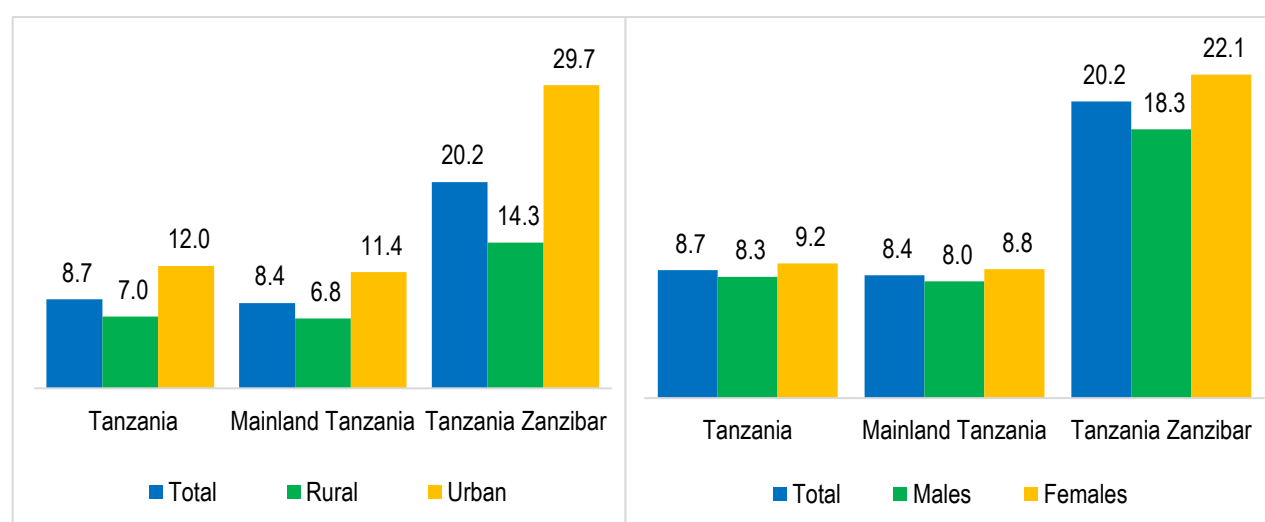
Adolescent unemployment in Tanzania reveals notable disparities when analysed by sex, geographic location, and regional distribution. Nationally, the unemployment rate among individuals aged 13–19 years stands at 8.7 percent, with rural areas experiencing significantly lower rates (7.0%) than urban counterparts (12.0%). Mainland Tanzania mirrors this trend, reporting an overall rate of 8.4 percent, with 6.8 percent in rural areas and 11.4 percent in urban areas (Figure 4.5).

Tanzania Zanzibar displays considerably higher unemployment levels, with a total rate of 20.2 percent, nearly two and a half times the national average. This disparity persists across residential types, as rural Tanzania Zanzibar records 14.3 percent, while urban Tanzania Zanzibar reaches a severe unemployment rate of 29.7 percent, the highest among all surveyed segments. The high unemployment rate in Tanzania Zanzibar may be partly explained by its demographic composition, as a substantial proportion of the population aged 13–19 may still be in school and therefore not actively seeking employment. This could inflate the unemployment figures, particularly if these youths are classified as economically inactive despite being engaged in education.

Moreover, the unemployment rate among females is higher at 9.2 percent than 8.3 percent among males. Mainland Tanzania presents similar trends, with an overall rate of 8.4 percent; 8.0 percent for males and 8.8 percent for females, indicating a modest gender gap in labour market access. Within Tanzania Zanzibar, gender disparities are even more pronounced: male unemployment stands at 18.3 percent, while female unemployment

reaches a concerning 22.1 percent. These results reveal that labour market challenges are particularly acute in Tanzania Zanzibar, and that women in this region may face systemic barriers to employment. Tailored policy interventions may be needed to address these inequalities and foster inclusive job creation, particularly for women in high-unemployment areas.

Figure 4.5: Unemployment Rate of Adolescents Aged 13-19 years by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 PHC



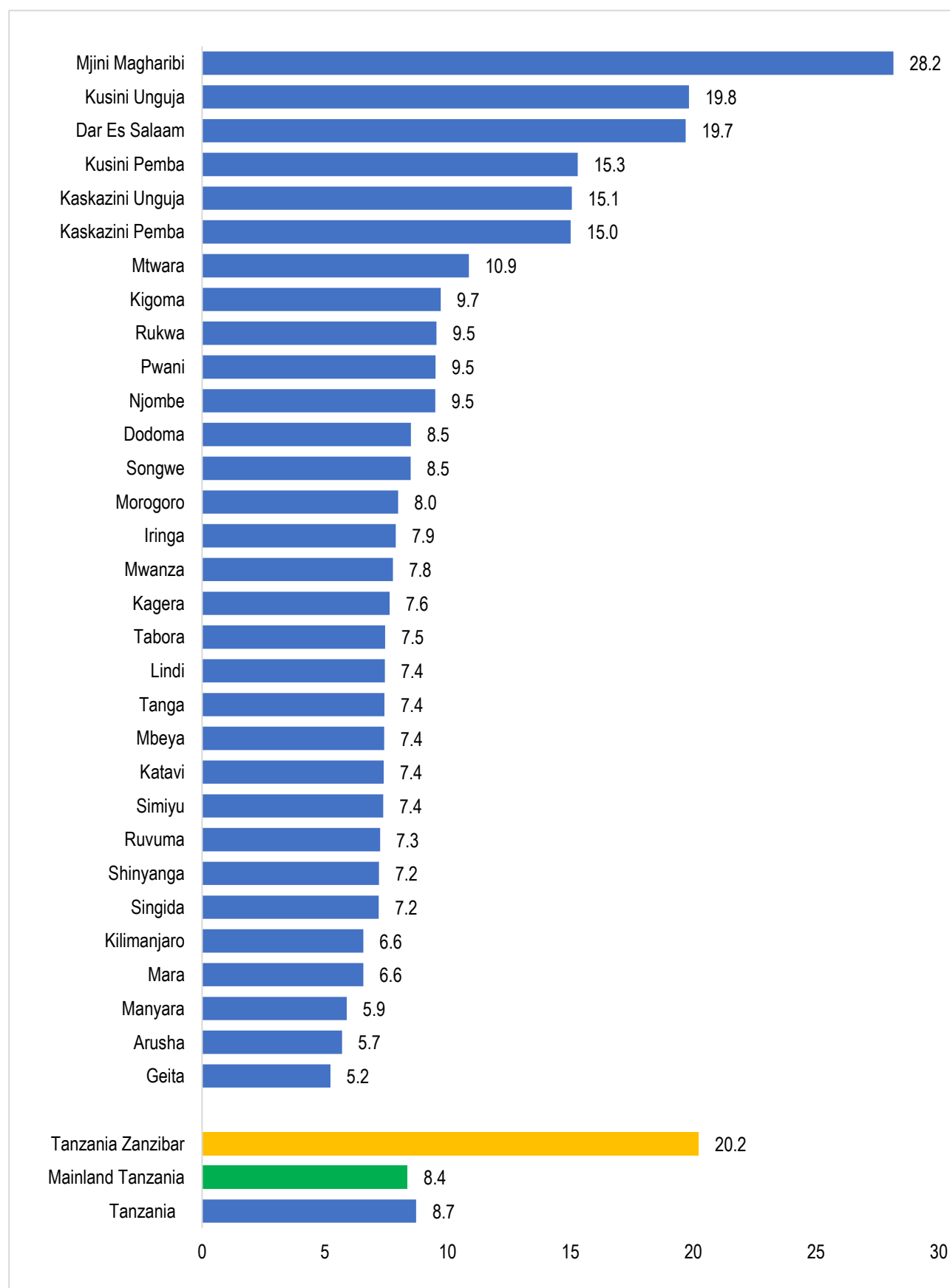
Note:- **Ages 10–14:** Generally excluded from formal labour force statistics due to legal and educational norms.

- **Ages 15–19:** Begin to enter the workforce, often through informal jobs in agriculture, domestic work, and petty trade.

The results show an uneven distribution of unemployment across Tanzanian regions. Notably, all Tanzania Zanzibar regions (Mjini Magharibi, Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Pemba, and Kaskazini Pemba) report unemployment rates significantly higher than the national average and any region in Mainland Tanzania, underscoring the need for targeted economic interventions in these areas (Figure 4.6).

Dar es Salaam also faces considerable strain, with rates comparable to Tanzania Zanzibar, driven by high migration and population density. Several Mainland Tanzania regions surpass the national average due to limited industrialization, while others hover near it, reflecting moderate labour market stability. On the lower end, regions like Geita, Arusha, and Manyara benefit from strong informal or resource-based economies, resulting in the lowest unemployment rates nationally. These patterns emphasize the importance of region-specific policy responses that tackle both urban labour saturation and promote sustainable rural development.

Figure 4.6: Unemployment Rate of Adolescents Aged 13-19 Years by Region; Tanzania, 2012 PHC



4.2.4 Employment Status of Working Adolescent Aged 10-19 Years

The employment landscape for Tanzanian children aged 10–13 reveals a significant proportion engaged in economic activities, with self-employment (especially with employees) being the predominant form. This contrasts with conventional expectations of youth at this age being primarily in school, highlighting economic pressures and gaps in enforcement of labour protections.

The employment status results for Tanzania reveals notable differences across age groups, regions, residence types, and gender. Among early adolescent aged 10–13 years, the majority are self-employed without employees, especially in rural areas (75.9%) compared to urban (35.0%), with males slightly more represented than females. Paid employment is minimal in this age group, though urban children (12.0%) show higher participation (Table 4.3).

Youth aged 13–19 years, employment becomes more diversified. In Mainland Tanzania, self-employment without employees remains dominant (43.9%), but paid employment rises significantly among urban adolescent (28.3%) and males (28.3%). Tanzania Zanzibar shows a distinct pattern, with higher rates of paid employment (28.7%) and a lower share of self-employment without employees (25.0%). Across all sub countries, females are slightly less represented in paid employment but more involved in casual labour and unclassified work. These trends highlight the influence of urbanization, gender, and regional context on youth employment dynamics in Tanzania.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Adolescent Aged 10-19 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total	10-13				Total	13-19			
		Place of Residence		Sex			Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania										
Total	344,743	308,672	36,071	190,959	153,784	4,101,280	2,766,514	1,334,766	2,061,199	2,040,081
Paid Employees	3.8	2.9	12.0	3.7	3.9	14.8	8.2	28.4	14.1	15.5
Self Employed with Employees	10.1	7.6	31.9	9.3	11.2	13.0	8.6	22.0	12.1	13.8
Self Employed Without Employees	71.6	75.9	35.0	74.5	68.0	43.4	55.5	18.4	47.0	39.8
Casual labourers	6.7	6.4	9.3	5.0	8.8	6.2	5.8	7.0	5.1	7.3
Workers not classified by status	7.8	7.3	11.8	7.6	8.0	22.6	21.9	24.2	21.7	23.6
Mainland Tanzania										
Total	343,386	307,690	35,696	190,156	153,230	576,411	209,550	366,861	276,584	299,827
Paid Employees	3.8	2.8	12.0	3.7	3.9	14.4	7.8	28.3	13.8	15.1
Self Employed with Employees	10.1	7.6	32.1	9.2	11.2	12.8	8.3	22.0	12.0	13.5
Self Employed Without Employees	71.7	76.0	35.2	74.6	68.2	43.9	56.1	18.7	47.3	40.4
Casual labourers	6.7	6.4	9.3	5.0	8.8	6.2	5.8	7.0	5.1	7.3
Workers not classified by status	7.7	7.2	11.5	7.5	7.9	22.7	22.0	24.0	21.7	23.6
Tanzania Zanzibar										

Employment Status	Total	10-13				Total	13-19			
		Place of Residence		Sex			Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,357	982	375	803	554	106,537	70,393	36,144	53,372	53,165
Paid Employees	16.1	16.3	15.7	16.4	15.7	28.7	25.8	34.2	25.5	31.9
Self Employed with Employees	11.8	9.2	18.7	10.8	13.2	19.9	18.0	23.6	14.9	24.9
Self Employed Without Employees	33.5	40.9	14.1	42.0	21.3	25.0	34.3	6.9	35.7	14.3
Casual labourers	9.9	9.1	12.0	6.5	14.8	6.2	6.4	5.9	4.9	7.6
Workers not classified by status	28.7	24.5	39.5	24.3	35.0	20.2	15.5	29.4	19.0	21.4

4.2.5 Occupation of Working Adolescent Aged 10-19 Years

As global economies evolve, young people are increasingly entering diverse occupations that reflect shifting market demands, technological advancements, and socio-cultural dynamics. Understanding the occupational landscape of adolescent is essential for crafting policies that promote inclusive growth, reduce unemployment, and harness the full potential of this energetic and innovative population segment.

The occupational profile of young Tanzanians reveals agriculture and fishery work as the most common occupation across both age groups, particularly among rural adolescent. For those aged 10–13 years, 74.1 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery related activities, with rural children participating at a higher rate (77.4%) than urban (45.9%). Gender differences are modest, with 76.4 percent of males and 71.3 percent of females involved in this sector. Among the same age group, elementary occupations account for 15.7 percent overall, rising sharply to 35.2 percent in urban areas indicating more informal or low-skilled work in towns. Service roles are limited at this age, though females show slightly greater representation (1.0%) than males (0.6%) (Table 4.4).

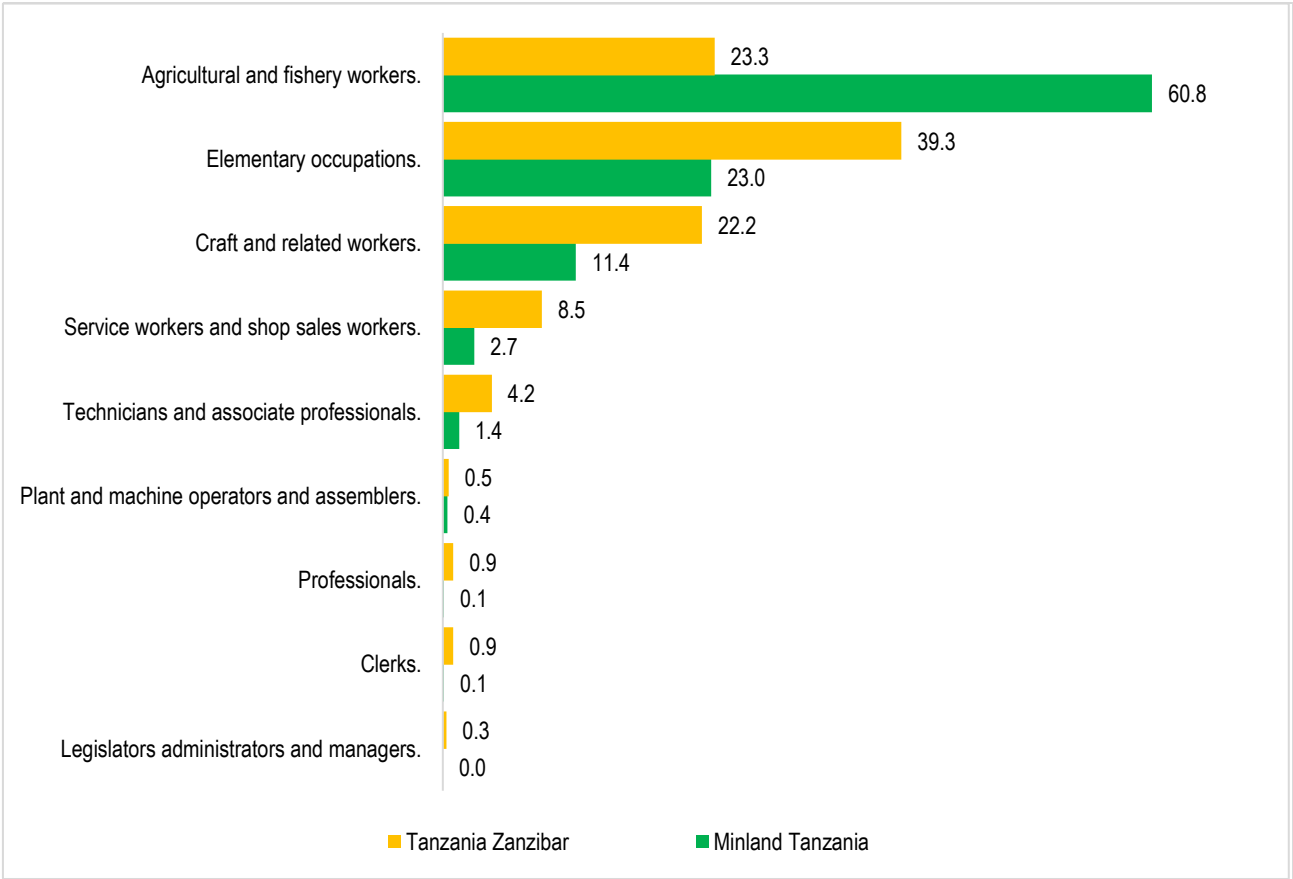
The age group 13–19 years, agriculture remains dominant at 59.8 percent overall, heavily concentrated among rural adolescent (71.3%) and males (61.2%), though females follow closely at 58.4 percent. Urban adolescent in this bracket diversifies more noticeably into elementary occupations (35.8%), service jobs (6.5%), and craft-related work (16.9%), with females consistently occupying more roles in service and elementary sectors. Technicians and associate professionals are a small but emerging group, especially among urban males (3.2%). These patterns underscore the importance of agriculture as the backbone of adolescent employment in Tanzania, while highlighting urban areas as hubs for low-skilled and service-oriented jobs particularly for older adolescents and females.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Working Adolescents Population Aged 10-19 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Main Occupation	10-13 Years					13-19 Years				
	Total	Place of Residence		Sex		Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	344,743	308,672	36,071	190,959	153,784	4,101,280	2,766,514	1,334,766	2,061,199	2,040,081
Legislators' administrators and managers.	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Professionals.	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.7	3.2	2.0	1.0
Clerks.	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	0.8	0.5	3.6	0.6	1.0	2.8	1.0	6.5	2.6	3.1
Agricultural and fishery workers.	74.1	77.4	45.9	76.4	71.3	59.8	71.3	36.0	61.2	58.4
Craft and related workers.	9.4	8.7	15.3	8.7	10.2	11.7	9.2	16.9	11.6	11.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1
Elementary occupations.	15.7	13.4	35.2	14.3	17.5	23.4	17.5	35.8	21.7	25.2

The occupational distribution between Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar reveals notable differences in the structure of their labour markets. Mainland Tanzania is predominantly agrarian, with 60.8 percent of its workforce engaged in agricultural and fishery activities, compared to just 23.3 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. This shows rural economy heavily reliant on farming and natural resources. In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar shows a more diversified labour profile, with significantly higher proportions of workers in service roles (8.5%), craft and related trades (22.2%), and elementary occupations (39.3%). The data presented point to a more urbanized or tourism-oriented economy, where informal and semi-skilled jobs are more common. Additionally, Tanzania Zanzibar has a greater share of professionals, clerks, and technicians, indicating better access to education and formal employment opportunities. The contrast in skilled labour such as technicians and associate professionals (4.2% in Tanzania Zanzibar vs. 1.4% in Mainland Tanzania) highlights the potential for targeted workforce development (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Distribution of Working Adolescents Population Aged 10-19 Years by Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.2.6 Employment Sector of Adolescent Aged 10–19 Years

Adolescent aged 10–19 years in Tanzania engage in four major employment sectors namely public, private, agriculture, and household activities. The public sector offers limited formal jobs mainly for older adolescent due to qualification demands. The private sector dominates formal employment, offering over 90 percent of opportunities with flexible roles like retail and ICT. Agriculture remains the main informal employer, especially in rural areas, but lacks stability and modern tools. Household activities, common among younger teens and girls, contribute socially and economically but are largely excluded from employment data. This sectoral distribution reflects both promise and obstacles in securing meaningful work for Tanzanian adolescent.

Based on results, the employment distribution of Tanzanian adolescent aged 10–13 years reveals a strong reliance on agriculture, especially in rural areas and on the Mainland Tanzania. Nationally, 77.9 percent of employed adolescent are engaged in agricultural activities, with rural adolescent showing even higher participation (79.7%) than urban adolescent (62.9%). Gender differences are modest, with 78.8 percent of males and 76.8 percent of females working in agriculture. Household activities account for 17.4 percent of adolescent employment overall, with slightly higher involvement among females (19.0%) than males (16.2%) (Table 4.5).

The private sector employs 4.7 percent of early adolescent nationally, but urban adolescent (13.8%) and males (5.1%) are more likely to be engaged in this sector than their rural and female counterparts. In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar presents a different profile, only 24.5 percent of adolescent work in agriculture, while 45.2 percent are involved in household activities and 30.3 percent in the private sector. This highlighting a more diversified employment landscape compared to the Mainland Tanzania.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution Employed Adolescent Population Aged 10-13 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania	344,743	308,672	36,071	190,959	153,784
Public	-	-	-	-	-
Private	4.7	3.6	13.8	5.1	4.1
Agriculture	77.9	79.7	62.9	78.8	76.8
Household activities	17.4	16.8	23.3	16.2	19.0
Mainland Tanzania	343,386	307,690	35,696	190,156	153,230
Public	-	-	-	-	-
Private	4.6	3.5	13.5	5.0	4.1

Sector	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Agriculture	78.1	79.8	63.4	79.0	77.1
Household activities	17.3	16.7	23.1	16.1	18.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,357	982	375	803	554
Public	-	-	-	-	-
Private	30.3	25.1	44.0	35.4	22.9
Agriculture	24.5	29.9	10.1	29.9	16.6
Household activities	45.2	45.0	45.9	34.7	60.5

Based on the results, the employment distribution among Tanzanian adolescent aged 13–19 years reveals distinct patterns across place of residence and sex. Agriculture remains the dominant sector overall, especially in rural areas where a striking 83.4 percent of adolescent are engaged in agricultural activities. In contrast, only 53.0 percent of urban adolescent work in agriculture, with a significantly higher share of 31.4 percent employed in the private sector. This urban-rural divide highlights the concentration of formal and semi-formal employment opportunities in urban areas (Table 4.6).

Gender differences also emerge in the results. Male adolescents are slightly more represented in the private sector (16.7%) than females (12.4%), while female adolescent show a marginally higher participation in agriculture (73.9%) and household activities (12.8%) than their male counterparts (73.2% and 8.8%, respectively). Public sector employment remains minimal across all groups, ranging from 0.9% to 1.6%, indicating limited access to government jobs for adolescent in this age bracket.

Overall, the results show the heavy reliance on agriculture for adolescent employment in rural Tanzania, while urban areas offer more diverse opportunities, particularly in the private sector. Gender disparities, though modest, show differing roles and access to employment types between male and female adolescent.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Adolescent Population Aged 13-19 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania	4,101,280	2,766,514	1,334,766	2,061,199	2,040,081
Public	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.9
Private	14.6	6.5	31.4	16.7	12.4
Agriculture	73.5	83.4	53.0	73.2	73.9
Household activities	10.8	9.2	14.1	8.8	12.8
Mainland Tanzania	3,994,743	2,696,121	1,298,622	2,007,827	1,986,916
Public	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9
Private	13.8	5.7	30.6	15.9	11.7
Agriculture	75.0	84.9	54.3	74.5	75.5
Household activities	10.1	8.5	13.6	8.4	11.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	106,537	70,393	36,144	53,372	53,165

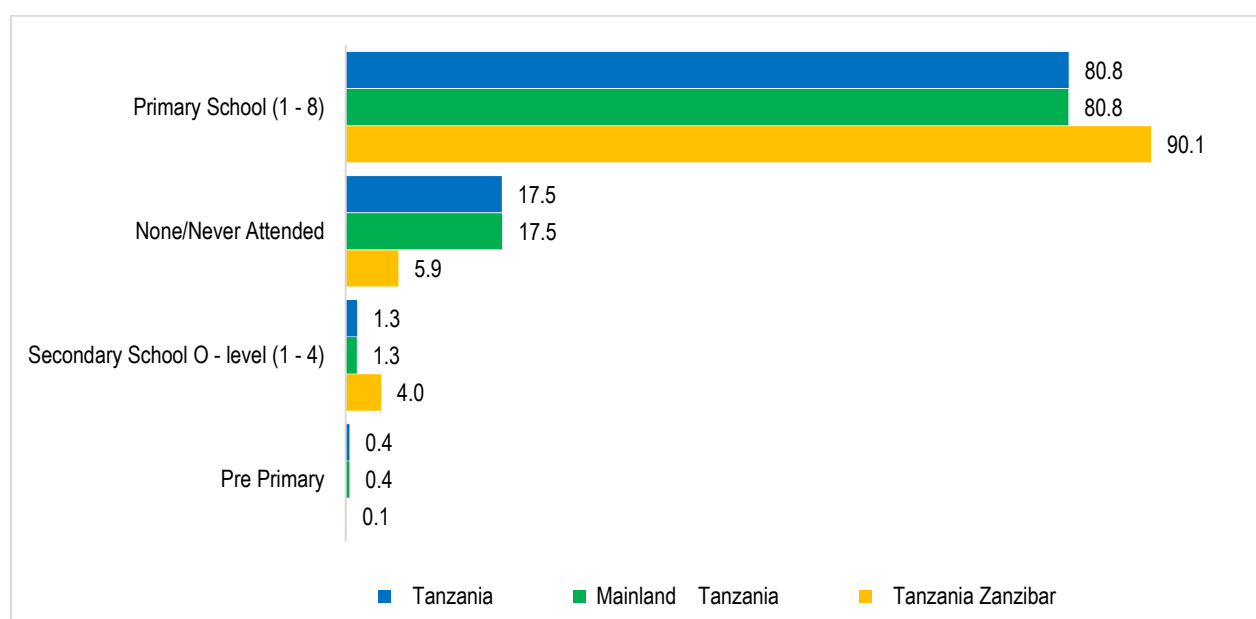
Sector	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania	4,101,280	2,766,514	1,334,766	2,061,199	2,040,081
Public	2.3	1.9	3.1	3.0	1.6
Private	44.4	35.4	61.8	48.4	40.2
Agriculture	19.0	26.6	4.3	24.9	13.2
Household activities	34.3	36.1	30.8	23.7	44.9

4.2.7 Educational Attainment of Employed Adolescent in Tanzania (Ages 10–19 years)

The level of school attainment plays a critical role in shaping employment outcomes for young people aged 10–19 years. Education equips adolescent with the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to navigate the labour market and secure meaningful work. Result shows distinct patterns in educational attainment among employed adolescent in Tanzania, with notable differences between age groups and regions. The analysis focuses on two cohorts: children aged 10–13 years and adolescents aged 13–19 years, across Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Result shows patterns in educational attainment among employed Tanzanian children aged 10–13 years. Primary education is prevalent, with 80.8 percent of working teenage on the Mainland Tanzania and 90.1 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar having attended primary school. In contrast, 17.5 percent of Mainland Tanzania children had never attended school, compared to just 5.9 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar, this highlighting regional disparities in access to early education. Secondary education remains rare, with only 1.3 percent of Mainland Tanzania teenage and 4.0 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar reaching O-Level studies. Pre-primary education is negligible across both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. These findings underscore the urgent need to address gaps in early and continued schooling, particularly on the Mainland Tanzania, to ensure equitable educational opportunities for all children (Figure 4.8).

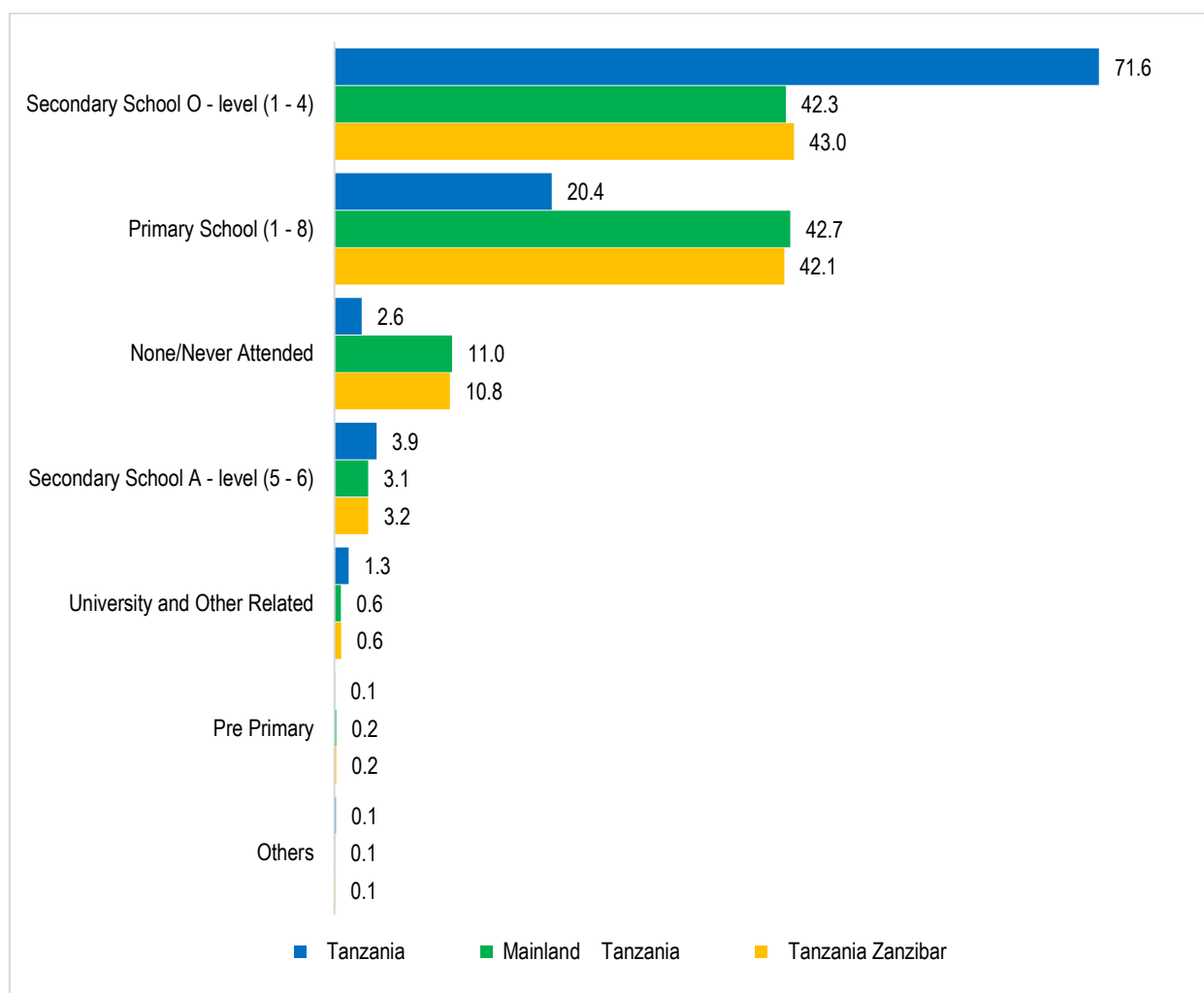
Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Young Population Aged 10-13 years by Education Attainment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The result on employed adolescent aged 13–19 years in Tanzania reveals a significant shift in educational attainment compared to younger age groups. Secondary education at the O-Level (Form 1–4) is the most prevalent, especially in Tanzania Zanzibar, where 71.6 percent of employed adolescent have reached this level, compared to 42.3 percent on the Mainland Tanzania (Figure 4.9).

Primary education remains common on the Mainland Tanzania (42.7%) but is notably lower in Tanzania Zanzibar (20.4%). The proportion of adolescent with no formal education is markedly higher on the Mainland Tanzania (11.0%) than in Tanzania Zanzibar (2.6%), indicating regional disparities in access to basic education. A-Level secondary education (Form 5–6) and university-level attainment are still limited, though slightly more common in Tanzania Zanzibar. The findings show that while access to secondary education has improved, gaps remain in early education and higher-level attainment, particularly on the Mainland Tanzania.

Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Young Population Aged 13-19 years by Education Attainment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.2.8 NEET Rates Among Adolescent Aged 10-19

Not on Employment or Education or Training (NEET) represents a critical indicator of adolescent exclusion and vulnerability in labour markets worldwide. Adolescent people who fall into age group 10-19 years often face compounded challenges, including poverty, social isolation, and long-term economic insecurity. Addressing the NEET status is essential for achieving inclusive development and fulfilling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8.6, which seeks to substantially reduce the proportion of adolescent not in employment, education, or training.

The results on NEET rates among adolescents aged 10–19 years in Tanzania show important trends across age and sex. Nationally, NEET rates increase with age, rising from 13.5 percent among 10–13 years to 16.6 percent among those aged 13–19 years. Males consistently show higher NEET rates than females, particularly in early adolescence, where the gap is most pronounced (15.5% for males vs. 11.6% for females) (Table 4.7).

Mainland Tanzania mirrors these national patterns, with slightly higher NEET rates overall and a persistent gender disparity. In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar presents a markedly different picture: NEET rates are significantly lower, especially among younger adolescents (only 2.5% for ages 10–13 years), and gender differences are minimal. The overall NEET rate in Tanzania Zanzibar for ages 10–19 stands at 9.4 percent, compared to 15.6 percent in the Mainland Tanzania. The findings show that Tanzania Zanzibar may have more effective adolescent engagement strategies or better access to education and training opportunities. The result shows the need for targeted interventions, particularly in Mainland Tanzania, to reduce adolescent disengagement and address gender disparities in access to education and employment.

Table 4.7: NEET Rate Among Adolescent Aged 10-19 years by Sex and Place of Residence, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
10-13	6,342,302	3,204,776	3,137,526	6,158,578	3,112,280	3,046,298	183,724	92,496	91,228
13-19	9,238,279	4,571,349	4,666,930	8,952,195	4,432,599	4,519,596	286,084	138,750	147,334
10-19	14,117,980	7,044,161	7,073,819	13,692,631	6,835,010	6,857,621	425,349	209,151	216,198
NEET Rate									
10-13	13.5	15.5	11.6	13.9	15.8	11.9	2.5	3.3	1.7
13-19	16.6	16.9	16.4	16.8	17.0	16.5	12.9	12.4	13.3
10-19	15.4	16.2	14.6	15.6	16.4	14.8	9.4	9.2	9.6

The results show significant regional disparities in NEET rates among adolescents aged 10-19 years in Tanzania. Nationally, the NEET rate stands at 15.4 percent, with males (16.2%) slightly more affected than females (14.6%). Mainland Tanzania shows a similar pattern, but certain regions exhibit much higher rates. Tabora (26.7%), Katavi (26.2%), and Rukwa (22.6%) report the highest NEET rates, indicating severe adolescent disengagement. These regions also show pronounced gender gaps, with male NEET rates exceeding 27 percent in Tabora and Katavi (Table 4.8).

In contrast, regions like Kilimanjaro (7.1%), Kusini Pemba (7.6%), and Kaskazini Unguja (8.1%) report the lowest NEET rates, indicating adolescent engagement and access to education or training. Tanzania Zanzibar overall maintains a notably lower NEET rate (9.4%) than the Mainland Tanzania, with minimal gender disparity. Urban areas like Dar es Salaam show a unique trend where female NEET rates (15.3%) surpass male rates (11.2%), possibly reflecting gender-specific barriers to education or employment. These

findings highlight the need for regionally targeted interventions, especially in high-NEET areas, to address structural inequalities and improve adolescent inclusion.

Table 4.8: NEET Rate Among Adolescent Aged 10-19 years by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Adolescent Population			NEET Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	14,117,980	7,044,161	7,073,819	15.4	16.2	14.6
Mainland Tanzania	13,692,631	6,835,010	6,857,621	15.6	16.4	14.8
Dodoma	721,411	365,321	356,090	18.3	20.8	15.8
Arusha	500,100	243,861	256,239	11.8	11.9	11.7
Kilimanjaro	385,415	193,486	191,929	7.1	7.1	7.2
Tanga	598,069	305,906	292,163	12.1	12.8	11.3
Morogoro	696,868	352,303	344,565	15.6	16.2	14.9
Pwani	421,316	211,101	210,215	13.2	13.4	13.1
Dar Es Salaam	1,012,344	465,649	546,695	13.4	11.2	15.3
Lindi	247,671	126,495	121,176	15.6	17.7	13.5
Mtwara	344,946	174,050	170,896	13.7	15.7	11.7
Ruvuma	414,557	209,526	205,031	14.0	15.2	12.8
Iringa	262,598	132,180	130,418	9.5	10.3	8.7
Mbeya	515,516	250,941	264,575	14.3	14.9	13.6
Singida	480,572	247,559	233,013	16.8	18.4	15.2
Tabora	823,017	415,488	407,529	26.7	27.9	25.4
Rukwa	382,956	188,637	194,319	22.6	23.7	21.5
Kigoma	570,076	284,164	285,912	19.9	20.5	19.4
Shinyanga	546,112	273,165	272,947	17.7	19.5	16.0
Kagera	740,410	373,409	367,001	14.2	14.8	13.6
Mwanza	911,917	453,755	458,162	11.9	12.7	11.0
Mara	623,726	317,789	305,937	10.0	10.2	9.8
Manyara	436,517	222,987	213,530	16.3	17.8	14.7
Njombe	195,618	97,799	97,819	9.8	10.6	8.9
Katavi	272,861	136,211	136,650	26.2	27.0	25.3
Simiyu	540,091	267,047	273,044	18.8	20.7	17.0
Geita	739,201	373,799	365,402	14.5	15.4	13.5
Songwe	308,746	152,382	156,364	18.6	20.2	17.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	425,349	209,151	216,198	9.4	9.2	9.6
Kaskazini Unguja	54,918	27,494	27,424	8.1	9.0	7.1
Kusini Unguja	38,583	19,618	18,965	9.6	9.1	10.1
Mjini Magharibi	189,680	90,214	99,466	10.7	9.7	11.7
Kaskazini Pemba	72,039	36,547	35,492	8.3	8.9	7.7
Kusini Pemba	70,129	35,278	34,851	7.6	8.3	6.9

4.3 Employment and Unemployment for Youth Aged 15-35 years

Youth aged 15–35 make up a vital segment of Tanzania’s population and represent a key driver of the nation’s economic future. Understanding their employment and unemployment status is essential for harnessing the country’s demographic dividend and shaping inclusive growth under frameworks like Vision 2050.

4.3.1 Current Economic Activity Among Youth Aged 15-35 Years

The result shows that Tanzania had a total of 20.7 million youth aged 15–35 years, with 20 million residing on the Mainland Tanzania and approximately 678,000 in Tanzania Zanzibar. Out of this total, 14.3 million youth were employed, representing the most of the youth population. The Mainland Tanzania accounted for 13.8 million employed youth, while 0.4 million contributed by Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 4.9).

In terms of unemployment, 1.49 million youth were classified as unemployed under the relaxed international definition of employment. This includes 1.36 million on the Mainland Tanzania and 0.13 million in Tanzania Zanzibar. Additionally, 4.97 million youth were inactive, meaning they were neither working nor actively seeking employment. Of these, 4.83 million were on the Mainland Tanzania and 0.14 million in Tanzania Zanzibar.

These figures highlight that while a substantial portion of Tanzania’s youth are engaged in the labour force, a significant number remain unemployed or inactive, underscoring the need for targeted employment policies and youth empowerment initiatives across both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 4.9: Number of Youth Aged 15-35 by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

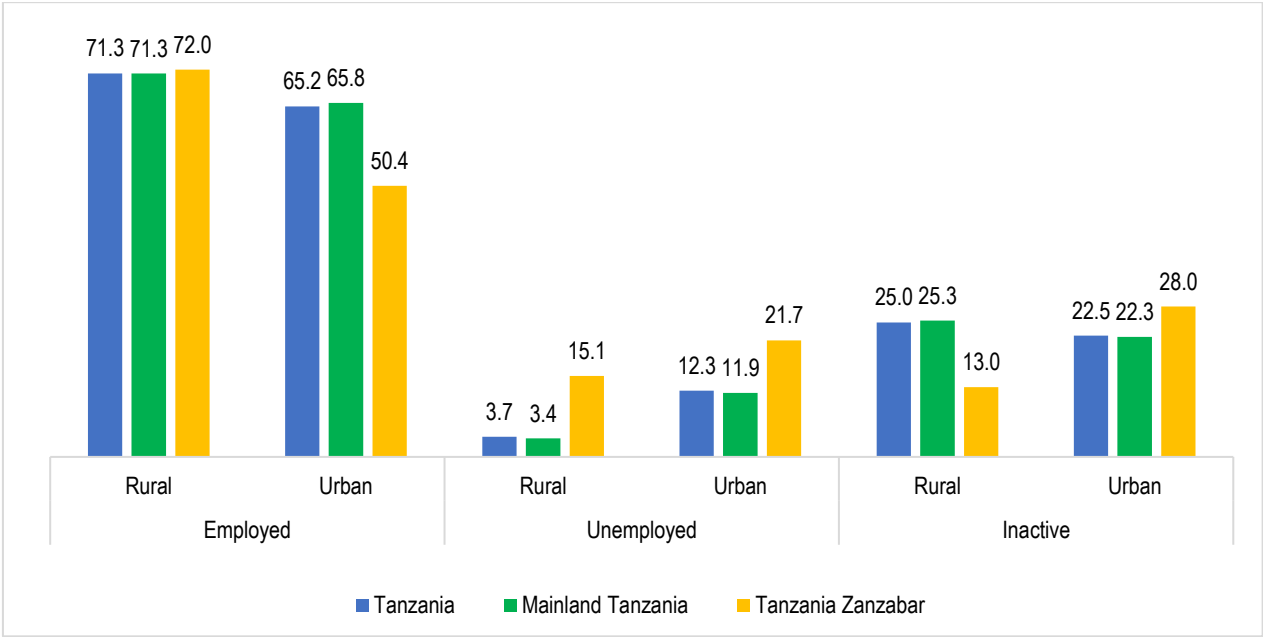
Economic Activity Status	Tanzania	Mainland Tanzania	Tanzania Zanzibar
Total	20,721,246	20,043,628	677,618
Employed	14,256,562	13,845,449	411,113
Unemployed	1,490,296	1,364,819	125,477
Inactive	4,974,388	4,833,360	141,028

The result of activity status of youth aged 15–35 years shows difference based on place of residence. Nationally, rural youth show higher employment rates at 71.3 percent than 65.2 percent in urban areas (Figure 4.10). This trend is consistent on the Mainland Tanzania, where 71.3 percent of rural youth are employed compare to 65.8 percent in urban areas.

However, the contrast is sharper in Tanzania Zanzibar, 72.0 percent of rural youth are employed, while only 50.4 percent of their urban counterparts are working.

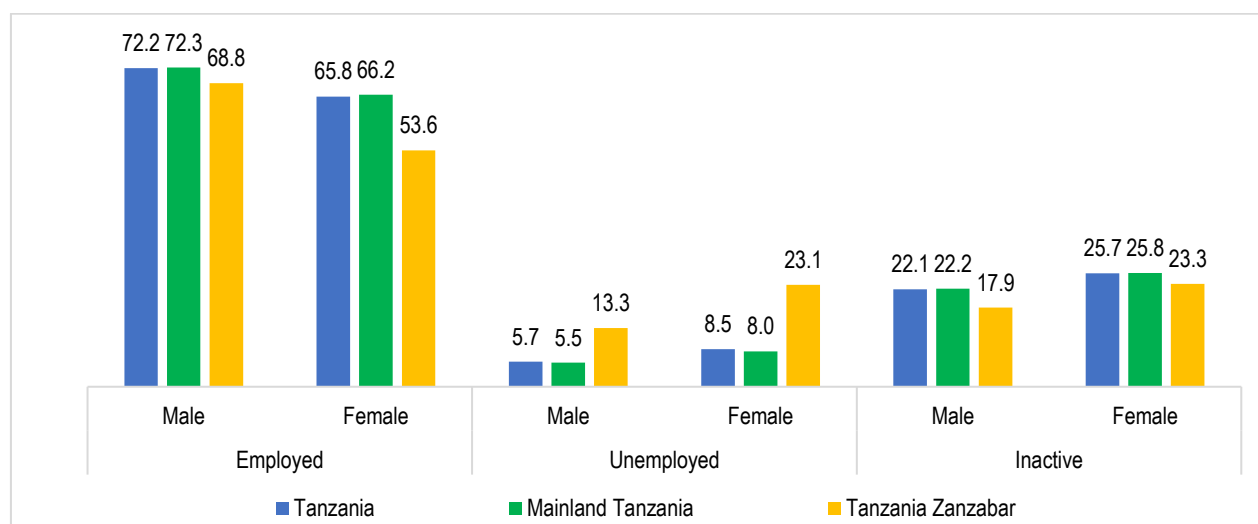
Unemployment is significantly more prevalent in urban areas, especially in Tanzania Zanzibar, where 21.7 percent of youth are unemployed compared to 15.1 percent in rural areas. On the Mainland Tanzania, urban unemployment stands at 11.9 percent, while rural areas report just 3.4 percent. In terms of inactivity, rural youth in Tanzania Zanzibar record the lowest rate at 13.0 percent, whereas their urban counterparts exhibit the highest at 28.0 percent. These figures highlight a clear urban-rural divide in youth labour dynamics: rural areas generally showing higher employment and lower unemployment, whereas urban areas, particularly in Tanzania Zanzibar, face greater challenges with joblessness and inactivity.

Figure 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 years by Current Activity Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The result on gender differences shows that male youth in Tanzania have a higher employment rate (72.2 percent) than female youth (65.8 percent). This trend holds consistently across both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. However, Tanzania Zanzibar shows a higher proportion of unemployed youth for both males and females than Mainland Tanzania. In terms of economic inactivity, Mainland Tanzania reports higher proportions of economically inactive youth across both sexes than Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 years by Current Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



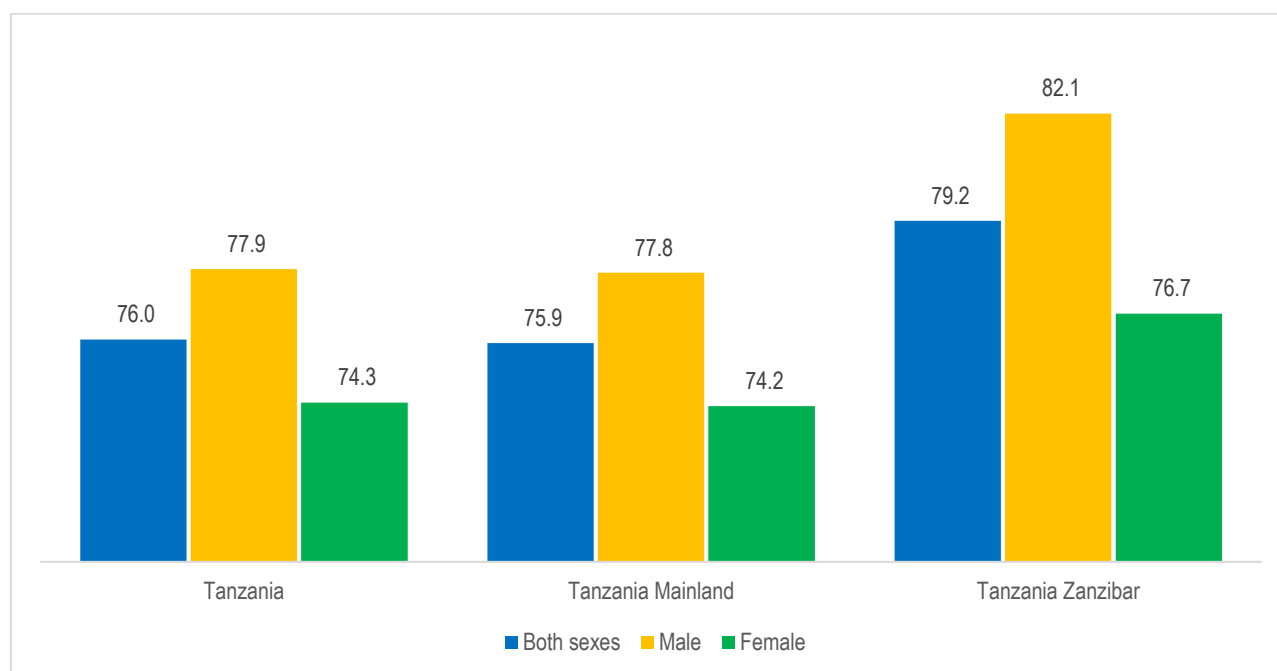
4.3.2 Labour Force Participation Rate Among Youth Aged 15–35

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among youth aged 15–35 years in Tanzania stands at 76.0 percent overall. When disaggregated by sex, 77.9 percent of males are part of the labour force compared to 74.3 percent of females, indicating a modest gender gap in economic activity (Figure 4.12).

In Mainland Tanzania, the results closely mirror the national average, with an overall rate of 75.9 percent, 77.8 percent for males, and 74.2 percent for females. However, Tanzania Zanzibar reports higher participation rates, with 79.2 percent of youth engaged in the labour force, 82.1 percent of males and 76.7 percent of females. These results show that youth in Tanzania Zanzibar are more actively involved in the labour market than Mainland Tanzania, and while males consistently show higher participation, the gap between sexes remains relatively narrow across both regions.

Gender disparities were evident, as male consistently exhibited higher participation rates than female, reflecting ongoing challenges related to access to employment and societal roles.

Figure 4.12: Labour Force of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



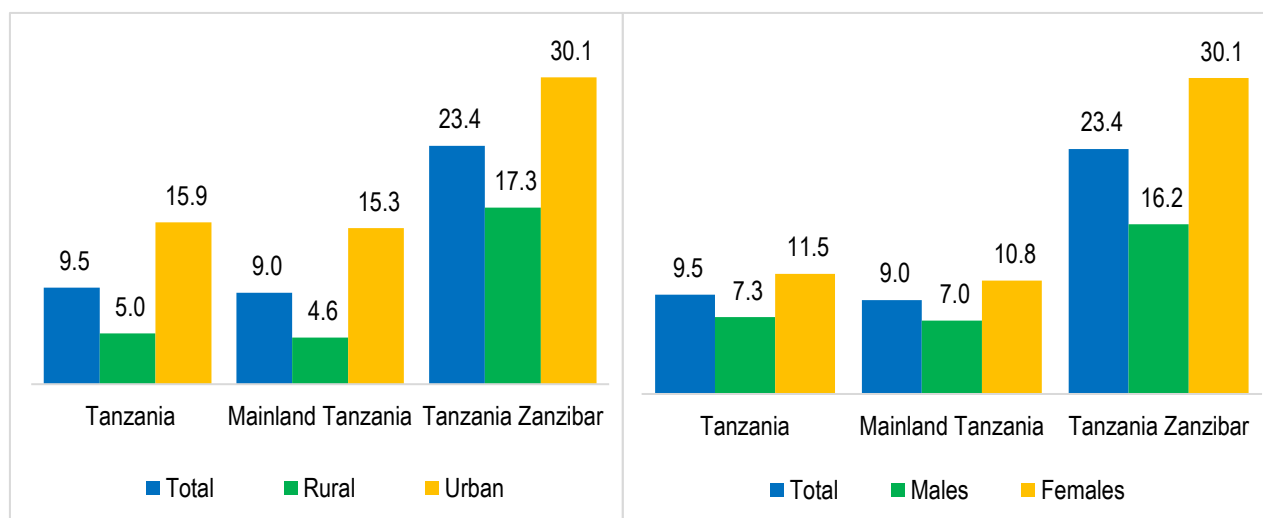
4.3.3 Unemployment Status Among Tanzanian Youth (Aged 15–35 Years)

Youth unemployment in Tanzania remains a significant socio-economic challenge, despite the country's steady economic growth and expanding labour force. Young people aged 15-35 constitute a substantial share of the population, yet many continue to face persistent barriers to accessing formal employment. Tackling youth unemployment is essential not only for improving individual livelihoods but also for unlocking Tanzania's demographic dividend and achieving inclusive development, as outlined in the national Vision 2050 framework.

The results show the youth unemployment rate in Tanzania stood at 9.5 percent for individuals aged 15-35 years. Tanzania Zanzibar recorded a significantly higher rate of 15.9 percent than 5.0 percent in Mainland Tanzania. Across the country, urban areas consistently showed higher unemployment levels than rural areas, this trend held true in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Female youth were disproportionately affected, experiencing higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts throughout Tanzania (Figure 4.13).

These result shows the need for targeted policy interventions to address location-specific and gender-based disparities. Enhancing access to vocational training, promoting youth entrepreneurship, and prioritizing inclusive labour market strategies will be vital to fostering sustainable economic opportunities for young Tanzanians.

Figure 4.13: Unemployment Rate of Youths Aged 15-35 years by Age, Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.3.4 Main Industries of Working Youth Aged 15–35 years

As Tanzania’s economy transitions toward digitalization, sustainability, and service-based industries, youth aged 15–35 years are increasingly influencing and adapting to changing labour market demands. This group participates across both formal and informal sectors, often concentrated in industries offering flexible schedules, entry-level jobs, and pathways for skill development such as retail, ICT, agriculture, and construction. Understanding how youth are distributed across sectors is crucial for crafting policies that create decent work, reduce unemployment, and fully harness their potential. By investing in relevant skills, entrepreneurship, and inclusive job opportunities, Tanzania can position this generation as a driving force for sustainable economic growth and innovation.

Results from Table 4.10 reveals the employment distribution of Tanzania’s youth aged 15–35 years across various industries, with notable differences between Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Out of the total 14.26 million employed youth, 13.85 million reside on the Mainland Tanzania and 0.4 million in Tanzania Zanzibar. Nationally, the dominant sector is agriculture, forestry, and fishing, employing 58.0 percent of youth. The Mainland Tanzania shows an even higher share at 58.8 percent while Tanzania Zanzibar lags significantly at 30.6 percent, reflecting its more urbanized and service-oriented economy. In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar shows stronger representation in several non-agricultural sectors. For instance, manufacturing employs 6.1 percent of youth in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to 3.0 percent nationally, and accommodation and food services account for 7.4 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar versus 4.6 percent nationally.

Tanzania Zanzibar also leads in administrative and support services (10.3%), education (2.7%), and arts, entertainment, and recreation (1.6%), all shows higher than Mainland Tanzania results. Meanwhile, sectors like mining and quarrying, construction, and transportation and storage show relatively consistent participation across both regions.

The “other” category, which may include informal or undefined employment, is significantly higher in Tanzania Zanzibar at 16.5 percent than 9.7 percent nationally. These patterns show that while agriculture remains the backbone of youth employment in Tanzania, Tanzania Zanzibar’s youth are more engaged in service, technical, and creative industries, highlighting regional economic diversity and the importance of tailored employment strategies.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Employed Youth Population Aged 15-35 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC.

Industry of Employment	Tanzania	Mainland Tanzania	Tanzania Zanzibar
Total Number	14,256,562	13,845,449	411,113
Agriculture forestry and fishing	58.0	58.8	30.6
Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.6	2.4
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.2	0.3
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	2.1	2.1	3.9
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.6	7.6	8.4
Transportation and storage	2.1	2.1	2.3
Accommodation and food services activities	4.6	4.5	7.4
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.5	0.6
Real estate activities	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1	1.1	1.8
Administrative and support services activities	4.5	4.4	10.3
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	0.6	0.5	2.3
Education	1.2	1.2	2.7
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.7	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.5	1.6
Other	9.7	9.5	16.5

4.3.5 Occupation of Working Adolescents and Youth Aged 15-35 Years

As global economies evolve, young people are increasingly entering diverse occupations that reflect shifting market demands, technological advancements, and socio-cultural

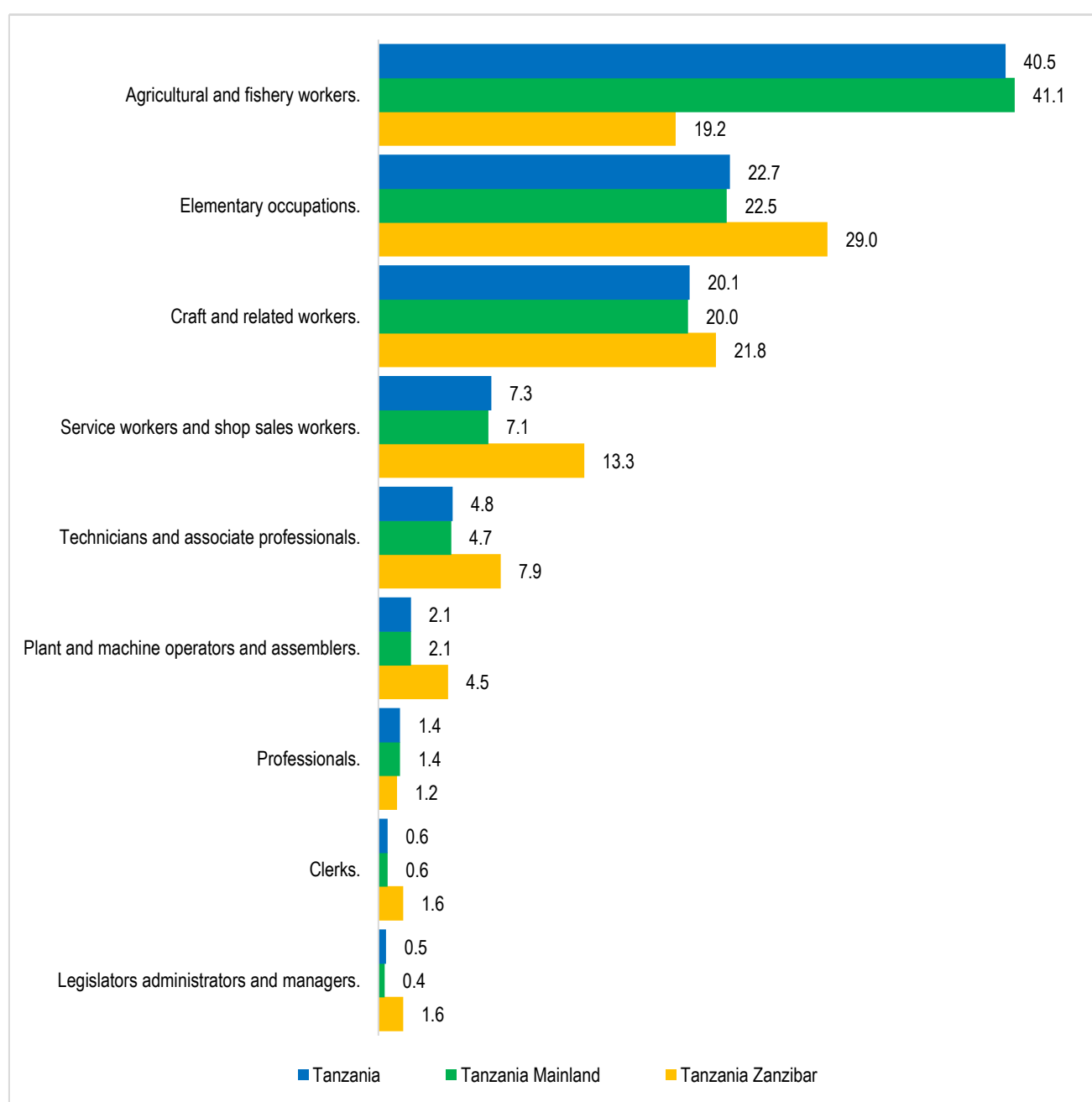
dynamics. Understanding the occupational landscape of youth is essential for crafting policies that promote inclusive growth, reduce unemployment, and harness the full potential of this energetic and innovative population segment.

The results show that in Tanzania, the largest share of youths is engaged in elementary occupations (29.0%), followed closely by craft and related work (21.8%) and agricultural and fishery activities (19.2%). However, on the Mainland Tanzania, agriculture and fishery work dominates, accounting for 40.5 percent of youth employment, while in Tanzania Zanzibar, this sector is significantly lower at 19.2 percent, reflecting a more urbanized and diversified economy (Figure 4.14).

Furthermore, Tanzania Zanzibar shows higher representation in formal and service-oriented roles. Result shows 1.6 percent of youth are employed as legislators, administrators, and managers, compared to just 0.4 percent on the Mainland Tanzania. Similarly, service workers and shop sales workers make up 13.3 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar's youth workforce, nearly double the Mainland Tanzanian's, 7.1 percent also leads in technicians and associate professionals (7.9%), and plant and machine operators (4.5%), indicating a more industrial and technical employment landscape.

The results show the contrast between Tanzania Zanzibar's urban, service-driven economy and the Mainland Tanzania's agriculture-heavy employment structure. Therefore, there is a need for region-specific strategies to support youth employment, tailored to the dominant industries and opportunities in each area.

Figure 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Working Young Population Aged 15-35 Years by Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.3.6 Employment Sector of Youth Aged 15–35 years

Youth aged 15–35 years in Tanzania engage in four major employment sectors: public, private, agriculture, and household activities. The public sector offers limited formal jobs mainly for older youth due to qualification demands. The private sector dominates formal employment, offering over 90 percent of opportunities with flexible roles like retail and ICT. Agriculture remains the main informal employer, especially in rural areas, but lacks stability and modern tools. Household activities, common among younger teens and girls, contribute socially and economically but are largely excluded from employment data. This sectoral

distribution reflects both promise and obstacles in securing meaningful work for Tanzanian youth.

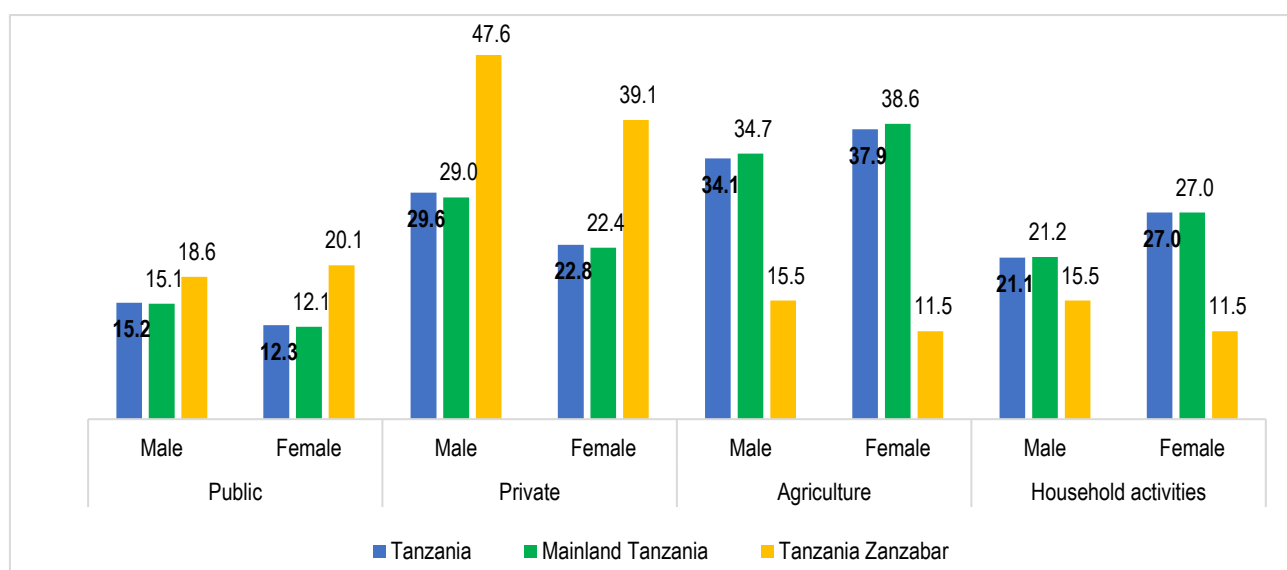
Results show, out of 14.2 million employed youth in Tanzania, 36.0 percent work in the agriculture sector, making it the largest employer. This trend is even more pronounced on the Mainland Tanzania, where 36.7 percent of youth are engaged in agriculture, compared to just 13.6 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Interestingly, more female youth (37.9%) are employed in agriculture than males (34.1%) at the national level (Figure 4.15).

The private sector employs 26.2 percent of youth nationally, with a higher proportion of males (29.6%) than females (22.8%). Tanzania Zanzibar shows a strong leaning toward private sector employment, with 43.6 percent of youth working in this sector, 47.6 percent of males and 39.1 percent of females highlighting its more urban and service-oriented economy.

The public sector accounts for 13.7 percent of youth employment nationally, with males (15.2%) more represented than females (12.3%). Tanzania Zanzibar again stands out, with 19.3 percent of youth employed in public roles, and a slightly higher share of females (20.1%) than males (18.6%).

Lastly, household activities represent 24.1 percent of youth employment across Tanzania, with a notable gender gap with 27.0 percent of females compared to 21.1 percent of males. This pattern is consistent across Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, though Tanzania Zanzibar shows an even wider gap, with 29.3 percent of females engaged in household work against 18.3 percent of males. Overall, the results reflect both regional and gender-based differences in youth employment, emphasizing the importance of tailored policies to address sectoral and demographic needs.

Figure 4.15: Percentage Distribution Employed Youth Population Aged 15-35 Years by Sex and Sector; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.3.7 NEET Rates Among Young Population Aged 15-35

This section assessing the rate of young people aged 15–35 who are Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET). This measure reflects the extent to which youth are engaged in productive pathways that contribute to personal development and national progress. NEET status often signals barriers in education systems, labour markets, and social support structures, making it a critical lens for policy design. By examining NEET trends, stakeholders can identify gaps in opportunity, inform targeted interventions, and align youth development strategies with broader goals of equity, inclusion, and sustainable growth.

Results show that nearly 1 in 4 youth in Tanzania are not engaged in employment, education, or training, indicating a significant development challenge. In Mainland Tanzania, result reveals that 24.2 percent of youths aged 15 to 35 were not engaged in employment, education, or training (NEET). Tanzania Zanzibar has the highest NEET rate (29.2%), despite having the smallest youth population. This shows greater structural barriers to youth engagement, especially for females. Furthermore, in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, female NEET rates are consistently higher than male rates. The gap is most marked in Zanzibar, where 36.0 percent of young women are NEET compared to 21.5 percent of young men (Table 4.11).

This figure masks a notable gender disparity: 27.2 percent of female youths were NEET compared to 20.9 percent of males. Out of a total youth population of over 20 million, females accounted for 10.6 million and males for 9.5 million. The higher NEET rate among young women suggests persistent barriers to participation in education and the labour

market, underscoring the need for targeted interventions that promote inclusive access to skills development, employment opportunities, and supportive services tailored to young women's realities.

Table 4.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Youths (15-35 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Place of Residence, Age Group and Sex, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	NEET			Total Youth		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	24.4	20.9	27.5	20,721,246	9,777,969	10,943,277
Mainland Tanzania	24.2	20.9	27.2	20,043,628	9,461,161	10,582,467
Tanzania Zanzibar	29.2	21.5	36.0	677,618	316,808	360,810

4.4 Conclusion

Adolescents in Tanzania face a complex mix of educational, economic, and social challenges that shape their early engagement with the labour market. While formal unemployment may appear low, the prevalence of informal and vulnerable work highlights the need for targeted interventions.

The employment and unemployment dynamics among adolescents aged 10–19 in Tanzania paint a multifaceted picture of social, economic, and demographic shifts. While nearly half of older teens are engaged in economic activity, substantial challenges persist particularly in urban areas and within Tanzania Zanzibar. Gender disparities remain present but are narrowing, indicating some progress in labour inclusion. However, existing persistent regional imbalances and high unemployment rates among adolescent females, particularly in Tanzania Zanzibar, reveal systemic obstacles to equal access and opportunity.

The findings highlight that although adolescents in rural areas are increasingly participating in the workforce, issues such as economic vulnerability, reliance on informal employment, and disruptions in education remain ongoing concerns. Addressing these issues calls for targeted, inclusive, and region-sensitive policy interventions that align education, training, and job creation with the realities faced by Tanzanian youth.

CHAPTER FIVE

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY PATTERNS IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH POPULATIONS

Key Points

- Adolescent and Youth Fertility Rate (AYFR) for Tanzania is about 166 children per 1,000 women aged 15–35 years. It is higher in rural areas (about 190 children per 1,000 women) than in urban areas (about 156 children per 1,000 women).
- Adolescent fertility contributes 77 percent to the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at national level, much higher contribution observed in Mainland Tanzania (77.8%) compared with Tanzania Zanzibar (72.7%).
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Adolescent and Youth is around 2 deaths per 1,000 adolescent and youth population. It is higher in males (around 3 deaths per 1,000 population) than females (2 deaths per 1,000 adolescent and youth population).
- Diseases or sicknesses have the highest percentage (67.9%) of causing all reported deaths in Tanzania. It is higher in females (73.7%) than males (63.2%).
- The Mainland Tanzania recorded a higher adolescent MMR of 233 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births than Tanzania Zanzibar (227 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births).
- Maternal deaths among adolescents (15–19) are highest in the poorest households (31%) compared to 8.1% richest households, showing poverty as a major risk factor.
- In Zanzibar, unlike the Mainland Tanzania, maternal deaths are concentrated among wealthier women (45% in the richest quintile), pointing to region-specific

5.1 Introduction

The concept of Young Population fertility is important for health, social, and economic reasons. Children born to adolescent, and youth women (mothers aged 10 – 35 years) are more exposed to risk of illness and death. Adolescent mothers are also more likely to experience difficult pregnancy outcomes and maternity related mortality than older women, and lack ability to pursue educational opportunities than those delay childbearing. Youth

aged 10-35 years in developing countries had 50 percent unintended out of approximately 21 million pregnancies annually, as of 2019. Unintended pregnancies have led to approximately 12 million births worldwide. Fifty-five percent of these pregnancies were using unsafe methods due to limited access to quality reproductive health services (WHO, 2024; Sully et al., 2020). Early childbearing remains a key contributor to lower educational achievement and entrenched poverty among adolescent and youth mothers.

According to the 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, teenage pregnancy rates decline as education levels rise. For example, 53 percent of girls aged 10–35 years with no formal education gave birth, compared to just nine percent of those having secondary education or higher. Similarly, teenage pregnancy is inversely related to household wealth, falling from 35 percent in the poorest countries to 12 percent in the wealthiest (MoHCDGEC & MoH, 2022). In response, UNFPA and other global partners continue to prioritize the reduction of adolescent pregnancies by involving young people in policymaking and expanding access to reproductive health services, in line with the commitments of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

In the other part, youth aged 20–35 years in rural and underserved areas, though more biologically mature, are still at risk due to systemic barriers in accessing quality maternal care. In this context adolescents aged 10-19 years comprise early adolescent aged 10-13 years and adolescent aged 13-19 years while youth comprise aged 15-35 years.

5.2 Fertility Rate Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

5.2.1 Levels of Adolescent and Youth Fertility

The results show that the AYFR for Tanzania is about 166 children per 1,000 women aged 15–35 years, with a higher rate in Mainland Tanzania (about 166 children per 1,000 women) than Tanzania Zanzibar (about 153 children per 1,000 women). The AYFR is also significantly higher in rural Tanzania areas (about 190 children per 1,000 women) than in urban areas (about 156 children per 1,000 women) (Table 5.1).

AYFR in Mainland Tanzania regions are generally higher than in Tanzania Zanzibar, with exception of Dar es Salaam. This disparity may be explained by a combination of socio-cultural, economic, policy and service-related factors. Early marriage and early childbearing may be due to culturally encouragement in rural regions of Mainland Tanzania while Tanzania Zanzibar historically promote delayed childbearing and a stricter stance against early marriage, thereby delaying marriage and childbearing. AYFRs vary significantly

across rural regions, ranging from 137 in Kusini Unguja to 240 in Kagera. There are 15 rural regions with AYFRs above the national average of 190. Overall contributes of AYFR to TFR at national level 77.7 percent, which is higher in Mainland Tanzania (77.8%) than in Tanzania Zanzibar (72.7%) (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Fertility Rate of Adolescent and Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Region and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)	Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)	Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)	Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR
Tanzania	165.7	77.7	190.1	76.7	156.2	77.3
Mainland Tanzania	166.1	77.8	191.2	76.4	156.5	77.4
Dodoma	164.8	75.9	188.8	77.2	168.1	77.7
Arusha	163.8	75.8	204.3	77.8	151.5	77.2
Kilimanjaro	134.8	79.5	150.4	77.4	125.7	81.1
Tanga	170.5	77.1	181.6	77.4	162.6	77.2
Morogoro	152.6	77.1	172.8	77.2	152.0	77.5
Pwani	134.6	77.1	153.1	76.7	125.0	77.0
Dar es Salaam	109.3	73.9	NA	NA	109.3	73.9
Lindi	133.0	76.6	149.8	75.6	123.0	76.8
Mtwara	147.4	74.7	151.5	74.3	142.1	75.4
Ruvuma	164.4	76.4	192.5	74.9	152.3	78.0
Iringa	153.7	79.7	175.8	79.6	141.5	79.6
Mbeya	139.9	78.8	158.1	77.6	130.4	79.2
Singida	199.8	77.0	211.1	78.5	196.5	75.9
Tabora	201.0	79.4	228.8	79.4	195.2	79.6
Rukwa	211.0	75.2	205.4	76.1	211.6	75.4
Kigoma	177.1	74.7	193.4	73.5	174.1	74.4
Shinyanga	187.3	80.5	217.4	80.6	182.3	79.3
Kagera	201.2	79.0	240.4	80.6	190.2	79.3
Mwanza	161.3	76.8	193.8	76.6	147.0	78.3
Mara	193.6	79.0	218.0	79.1	187.6	80.2
Manyara	209.2	76.6	215.2	78.2	202.5	76.2
Njombe	147.3	78.3	181.2	77.7	132.8	80.3
Katavi	197.7	75.8	238.4	75.7	191.2	75.8
Simiyu	216.6	77.1	235.7	76.9	216.9	77.5
Geita	189.5	77.5	225.8	77.6	182.5	78.4
Songwe	197.8	76.7	213.3	76.2	197.1	77.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	152.5	72.7	162.4	71.8	144.3	73.2
Kaskazini Unguja	159.9	73.1	177.5	69.4	157.5	73.9
Kusini Unguja	137.7	72.9	137.3	72.7	138.3	73.4

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)	Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)	Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)	Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR
Mjini Magharibi	139.3	73.0	143.0	73.0	134.4	74.3
Kaskazini Pemba	195.4	73.4	178.5	72.2	193.7	73.3
Kusini Pemba	184.7	73.3	188.0	72.6	176.7	72.7

The regions with higher prevalence of early marriages are also contributors to adolescent fertility rate. The regions which contribute mostly to adolescent fertility are Shinyanga (80.5%), Iringa (79.7%), Kilimanjaro (79.5%), Tabora (79.4%), Kagera and Mara (79.0% each). On the other hand, the AFR's contribution to TFR remains below 75 percent in all regions of Tanzania (Map 5.1).

Map 5.1: Percentage Contribution of Adolescent and Youth (15-35 Years) Fertility to TFR by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

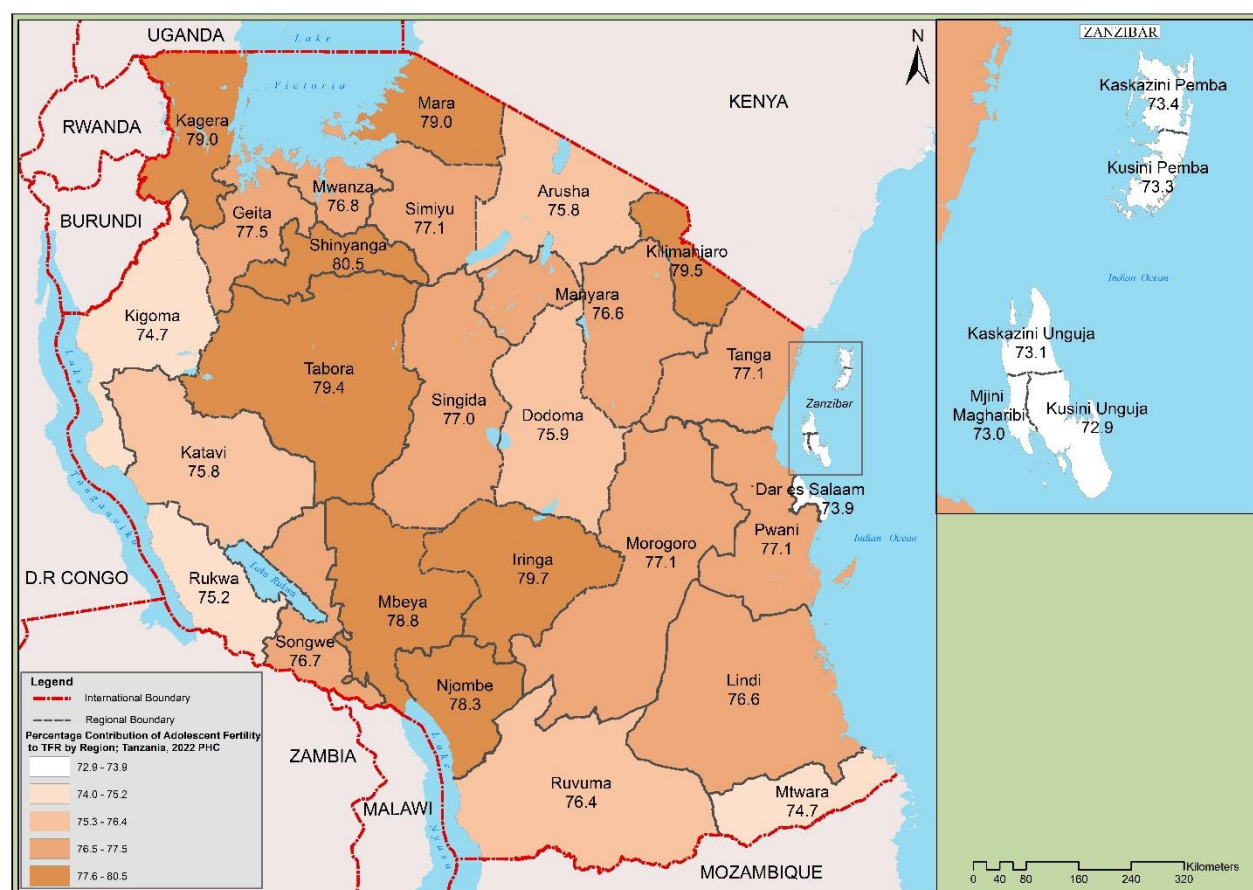


Table 5.1 provides detailed insights into fertility patterns among adolescents and youth aged 15–35 years. The analysis focuses on fertility by wealth quintile and place of residence, comparing national trends, Mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar. Understanding these dynamics is essential for shaping reproductive health policies and programs targeting young people, who form the backbone of fertility in the country.

At the national level, fertility among youth is strongly associated with household wealth. The highest fertility is observed among the poorest quintile (121 births per 1,000 women), while the lowest is among the richest (63 births per 1,000). Mainland Tanzania mirrors this trend, with fertility declining from 120 among the poorest to 62 among the richest. In Zanzibar, fertility is generally lower across all wealth quintiles, ranging from 104 to 74, and the gradient between poor and rich is less steep. The result shows that while poverty has a strong influence on fertility on the Mainland Tanzania, its effect is weaker in Zanzibar.

The contribution of women aged 15–35 years to overall fertility is consistently high across Tanzania. At the national level, this group contributes between 76 percent and 78 percent of the TFR across all wealth categories, reflecting the central role of youth in national fertility trends. A similar pattern is observed in Mainland Tanzania, with contributions ranging from 76 percent to 78 percent. In Zanzibar, however, the contribution is somewhat lower, at 71–74 percent, indicating that fertility is more evenly distributed across different age groups compared to the Mainland Tanzania.

Table 5.2: Fertility Rate of Adolescent and Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Wealth Quintile and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)					% Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle Income	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle Income	Rich	Richest
Tanzania	121	108	90	78	63	78	78	78	77	76
Mainland Tanzania	120	108	90	78	62	78	78	78	78	76
Tanzania Zanzibar	104	100	95	87	74	72	74	73	72	71

Results show substantial differences in fertility among adolescents and young women aged 15–35, when broken down by wealth quintile and place of residence. Nationally, fertility among rural youth remains consistently higher than that of their urban counterparts across all income levels. Within the poorest quintile, rural women report 121 births per 1,000 compared to 98 births per 1,000 among urban women. Even among the wealthiest, rural fertility is still higher at 77 births per 1,000 versus 60 in urban areas. This illustrates the double burden faced by rural women, where poverty and geographic location intersect to produce elevated fertility outcomes. In the Mainland Tanzania, the same rural–urban divide is evident: fertility in rural areas falls from 121 among the poorest to 75 among the richest, while in urban areas the decline is sharper from 98 births per 1,000 among the poorest to just 59 among the wealthiest. This indicates that wealth has a stronger fertility reducing

effect in urban areas than in rural areas, underscoring persistent structural barriers in rural communities.

In Zanzibar, fertility is generally lower than on the Mainland Tanzania across both residence and wealth categories. Rural fertility ranges from 105 births per 1,000 among the poorest to 88 among the richest. While urban fertility declines from 91 to 69 births per 1,000. The rural–urban gap is narrower in Zanzibar, suggesting fairer access to reproductive health services and possibly more consistent cultural norms affecting fertility. Unlike the Mainland, where wealth plays a major role in shaping fertility outcomes, Zanzibar shows weaker disparities, pointing to a smaller influence of socioeconomic status on reproductive behaviour.

The contribution of young women (15–35 years) to the TFR also varies by region and residence. Nationally, youth account for about 76.5 percent to 78.1 percent of fertility in rural areas, and slightly more (75.3% to 79.1%) in urban areas. This shows that despite lower fertility in urban areas; youth still dominate childbearing. On the Mainland, the contribution mirrors this national pattern, with rural youth contributing (77.1% to 78.1%) and urban youth (75.8% to 79.2%). In Zanzibar, however, youth contribute less (71.0% to 75.7%).

Based on the presented findings, several insights emerge. First, the rural–urban divide remains a critical driver of fertility in Tanzania, with rural areas experiencing higher levels due to limited access to education, family planning, and economic opportunities. Second, fertility consistently declines with wealth, though more sharply in urban areas where health and education services are stronger, enabling wealthier households to better regulate fertility. Third, Zanzibar’s generally lower fertility and smaller rural–urban differences point to more equitable service provision and supportive social or policy environments that encourage delayed childbearing. Finally, women aged 15–35 are the main drivers of fertility, accounting for more than 70% of all births (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Fertility Rate of Adolescent and Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Wealth Quintile and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Wealth Quintiles									
	Youth Fertility (Births per 1,000 Women)					Percentage Contribution of Women Age 15-35 to TFR				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle Income	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle Income	Rich	Richest
Tanzania										
Rural	121	111	100	90	77	78.1	77.9	77.7	77.4	76.5
Urban	98	90	72	69	60	79.1	78.5	78.1	77.8	75.3
Mainland Tanzania										
Rural	121	111	100	89	75	78.1	77.9	77.8	77.6	77.1
Urban	98	91	72	69	59	79.2	78.6	78.4	78.0	75.8
Tanzania Zanzibar										
Rural	105	100	99	95	88	72.0	73.2	74.2	72.4	72.5
Urban	91	95	87	78	69	72.2	75.7	71.5	72.8	71.0

5.2.2 Age-Specific Fertility Rates of Youth Aged 15-35 Years

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) refers to the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group, usually within a year. It's a vital indicator in measuring the fertility behaviour of women by age, and helps identify fertility concentration among adolescents and youth. Moreover, the ASFR is a crucial demographic indicator that plays multiple roles in understanding, planning, and evaluating health, social, and economic programs related to adolescents and young adults. ASFR specifically relevant for providing granular insights into which age groups contribute most to fertility, guiding targeted reproductive health interventions to the age group 15–35 years. For example, Tanzania's National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (2019–2023) uses ASFR to specify services for ages 15–35 years. Also, assessing Health risk for Early childbearing (especially under 18) poses higher maternal and neonatal health risks. (WHO, 2023; UNFPA, 2022).

The age-specific rates for youth aged 15–35 years in Tanzania shows distinct patterns across urban and rural areas. Nationally, youth engagement peaks between ages 20–29 years, with rates of 0.2063 (20–24 years) and 0.2095 (25–29 years), this shows high demographic and economic activity (Table 5.4).

Youth in Mainland Tanzania show a gradual rise in age-specific rates from age 15–19 years (0.0785) to a peak at 25–29 years (0.2085), followed by a slight decline at 30–34 years (0.1907) and 35 years (0.1637). In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar starts much lower at age 15–19 (0.0254), then climbs sharply to peak rates at 25–29 years (0.2292) and 30–34 years (0.2316), before tapering at age 35 years (0.2018). This pattern shows that youth in

Zanzibar tend to engage later but more intensively in economic or demographic activities compared to their Mainland peers, who begin earlier but show more gradual transitions. These differences highlight the importance of tailoring youth policies to regional life-course dynamics.

Rural areas consistently show higher rates than urban ones across ages 15–34 years. Results show that at age 15–19 years, the rural rate is 0.0953 compared to 0.0454 in urban areas, and at the age of 25–29 years, rural youth reach 0.2362 compared to 0.1812 in urban areas. This shows earlier and more intense participation in rural livelihoods, likely driven by informal work and early family formation. Interestingly, at age 35 years, urban rate is higher (0.1841) than rural (0.1584), indicating delayed but sustained engagement in urban contexts. These trends underscore the need for youth development strategies that are sensitive to age and location.

At the national level, fertility among adolescents and young adults aged 15–35 years stands at 0.1657 (equivalent to approximately 166 births per 1,000 women), underscoring that childbearing remains widespread among this population. The results reveal striking contrasts between rural and urban areas. Urban areas have a significantly lower fertility rate of 137 births per 1,000 women, reflecting delayed marriage, improved educational opportunities, and greater access to family planning. In contrast, rural areas register 188 births per 1,000 women, almost 37% higher than urban areas, pointing to early childbearing, limited reproductive health services, and cultural norms that encourage early marriage. The difference may be caused by various factors such as poverty, lack of sexual and reproductive health services, and cultural expectations and norms, (McCleary-Sills et al., 2013). Also, Melesse et al. (2021) highlighted that adolescents from poorer, less-educated, and rural backgrounds are more likely to experience early marriage, begin childbearing at a young age, and initiate sexual activity sooner. These patterns are frequently linked to limited access to reproductive health services and the persistence of cultural norms that encourage early marriage and childbearing.

The analysis further distinguishes between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Fertility in Mainland Tanzania (0.1661) is slightly higher than the national average, whereas Zanzibar reports a relatively lower rate (0.1514), shaped by stronger urbanization, education, and targeted health interventions. Even so, Zanzibar shows rural-urban contrasts, with rural areas (0.1678) exceeding urban areas (0.1380). Within Zanzibar, regional variations are

sharp: fertility peaks in Kaskazini Pemba (0.1954) but drops to its lowest in Kusini Unguja (0.1377), reflecting cultural and geographic differences in reproductive behaviour.

Table 5.4: Age Specific Rate of Adolescent and Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place Residence	Age Group					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35	15-35
Tanzania	0.0765	0.2063	0.2095	0.1924	0.1654	0.1657
Rural	0.0953	0.2436	0.2362	0.2112	0.1584	0.1373
Urban	0.0454	0.1577	0.1812	0.1726	0.1841	0.1881
Mainland Tanzania	0.0785	0.2079	0.2085	0.1907	0.1637	0.1661
Rural	0.0972	0.2450	0.2354	0.2099	0.1567	0.1885
Urban	0.0468	0.1588	0.1795	0.1698	0.1830	0.1371
Dodoma	0.0952	0.1977	0.1986	0.1910	0.1718	0.1648
Arusha	0.0599	0.2031	0.2137	0.1912	0.1679	0.1638
Kilimanjaro	0.0440	0.1682	0.1876	0.1647	0.1346	0.1348
Tanga	0.0723	0.2175	0.2202	0.1988	0.1688	0.1705
Morogoro	0.0853	0.1874	0.1831	0.1663	0.1370	0.1526
Pwani	0.0544	0.1643	0.1675	0.1595	0.1210	0.1346
Da es Salaam	0.0260	0.1170	0.1473	0.1460	0.1142	0.1093
Lindi	0.0792	0.1633	0.1588	0.1425	0.1407	0.1330
Mtwara	0.0900	0.1752	0.1726	0.1628	0.1501	0.1474
Ruvuma	0.1039	0.1980	0.1904	0.1814	0.1561	0.1644
Iringa	0.0537	0.1914	0.1991	0.1829	0.1297	0.1537
Mbeya	0.0693	0.1696	0.1751	0.1605	0.2032	0.1399
Singida	0.0875	0.2617	0.2561	0.2346	0.1812	0.1998
Tabora	0.1158	0.2601	0.2400	0.2098	0.2177	0.2010
Rukwa	0.1170	0.2641	0.2591	0.2375	0.2004	0.2110
Kigoma	0.0694	0.2251	0.2368	0.2226	0.1629	0.1771
Shinyanga	0.0975	0.2432	0.2314	0.2036	0.1942	0.1873
Kagera	0.0775	0.2713	0.2654	0.2355	0.1699	0.2012
Mwanza	0.0692	0.2067	0.2094	0.1913	0.1831	0.1613
Mara	0.0953	0.2595	0.2497	0.2161	0.2084	0.1936
Manyara	0.0901	0.2654	0.2778	0.2474	0.1466	0.2092
Njombe	0.0556	0.1893	0.1868	0.1693	0.1936	0.1473
Katavi	0.1058	0.2459	0.2400	0.2217	0.2374	0.1977
Simiyu	0.0965	0.2861	0.2895	0.2582	0.1862	0.2166
Geita	0.0913	0.2443	0.2367	0.2153	0.1895	0.1895
Songwe	0.1206	0.2380	0.2334	0.2178	0.2018	0.1978
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.0254	0.1598	0.2292	0.2316	0.2018	0.1514
Rural	0.0309	0.1913	0.2551	0.2439	0.1774	0.1678
Urban	0.0201	0.1333	0.2081	0.2214	0.1919	0.1380
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0269	0.1675	0.2325	0.2353	0.2015	0.1599
Kusini Unguja	0.0364	0.1427	0.1855	0.1868	0.1531	0.1377
Mjini Magharibi	0.0193	0.1353	0.2086	0.2167	0.1845	0.1393
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0339	0.2387	0.3245	0.3088	0.2685	0.1954
Kusini Pemba	0.0314	0.2150	0.3077	0.2926	0.2555	0.1847

5.2.3 Adolescent and Youth Females Aged 10-35 Years who have begun Childbearing

Adolescents' pregnancy and early motherhood remain a pressing health and social challenge in Tanzania, largely due to its relation with elevated risks of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Beyond the health consequences, early childbearing often disrupts girls' educational paths and lowers to long-term socioeconomic prospects. This is exacerbated by prevailing school regulations that frequently require pregnant girls to discontinue from education.

Table 5.5 results show that, among girls aged 10–13 years who had already given birth in Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania for rural and urban areas has the same percentage of 0.4. The percentage is lower (0.2% rural and 0.1% urban) in Tanzania Zanzibar. Though the percentage appears small, it signifies the instances of very early childbearing, often associated with early sexual debut and, in some cases, child marriage or sexual abuse (SDG 16).

Furthermore, a sharp increase is observed among females aged 13–19 years, where 9.8 percent nationally had already given birth. The burden is more pronounced in rural areas (11.9%) than urban areas (6.0%). The Mainland Tanzania reflects a similar pattern with 12.1 percent rural and 6.2 percent urban, while Tanzania Zanzibar reports a considerably lower overall percentage (2.9%), still exhibiting rural-urban differences (3.4% vs. 2.3%). These results show that adolescence remains a critical window for reproductive health interventions, especially in rural areas where sociocultural practices may encourage early marriage.

Furthermore, over 6 million females aged 10-35 years, approximately 17 percent had already begun childbearing in Tanzania, meaning they had either given birth or were currently with first child pregnancy. Rural Tanzania adolescent girls were more (46.4%) likely have started childbearing than those in urban areas (44.6%).

The fertility peak occurs among women aged 15–35 years, where 61.7 percent nationwide have already given birth. This age group accounts for the most births and reflects a natural concentration of childbearing during peak reproductive years. The results show that in Tanzania, rural areas indicate a higher rate (65.9%) compared to urban areas (55.9%), with a similar pattern observed in Mainland Tanzania (66.3% rural vs. 56.4% urban) and in Tanzania Zanzibar (47.9% rural vs. 44.8% urban).

This high fertility among women aged 15–35 years is largely attributed to the fact that female adolescent and youth are already married or in unions, a status that is socially encouraged and legally recognized as a foundation for childbearing. Marriage in many Tanzanian communities, is perceived not only as a social milestone but also as a legitimate gateway to motherhood, often enforced by cultural and religious norms. Consequently, marriage continues to play a pivotal role in influencing early and frequent childbearing, particularly in rural regions where these traditions are more deeply entrenched (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years with at Least on Birth by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	45.5	46.4	44.2	45.8	46.6	44.6	36.4	37.7	35.1
10-13	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
13-19	9.8	11.9	6.0	10.0	12.1	6.2	2.9	3.4	2.3
15-35	61.7	65.9	55.9	62.2	66.3	56.4	47.9	51.4	44.8

5.2.4 Median Age at First Birth among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10–35 Years

The median age at first birth is a critical demographic indicator that reflects the timing of childbearing initiation among women. Early childbearing, especially among adolescents and youth in Tanzania, has significant implications for maternal and child health, educational attainment, and broader social and economic development.

The result provides important insights into when women begin childbearing, and how this varies by age, region, education and place of residence. The national mean age at first birth for women aged 13-19 years was approximately 18.1 years and 26.3 years for youth aged 15-35 years. Overall, urban and rural areas averaged at 26.2 years each, while Tanzania Zanzibar exhibits a slightly higher median age at first births average of 27.7 years each in rural and urban areas (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Mean Age at First Birth among Adolescents and Youth Aged 13–35 Years; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Ever Given Birth		Ever Given Birth	
	13-19	Mean Age	15-35	Mean Age
Tanzania	456,858	18.1	6,756,639	26.3
Rural	355,419	18.1	4,220,249	26.3
Urban	101,439	18.1	2,536,390	26.3
Mainland Tanzania	452,656	18.1	6,583,880	26.2
Urban	352,886	18.1	346,739	26.2
Rural	99,770	18.1	102,393	26.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	4,202	18.3	172,759	27.7
Urban	2,533	18.3	87,277	27.7
Rural	1,669	18.3	85,482	27.7

5.3 Fertility Differentials of Adolescent and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

Fertility patterns among adolescents and youth aged 10–35 years represent a critical dimension of demographic analysis, particularly in regions experiencing rapid population growth and social transformation. This age group encompasses individuals at varying stages of reproductive maturity, socio-economic engagement, and cultural influence, making their fertility behaviour both diverse and dynamic. This section shows the variations in fertility rates across subgroups defined by age, education, marital status, occupation, geographic location, and other socio-demographic factors, highlighting the primary determinants and implications for future population trends.

5.3.1 Fertility Patterns by Education Status among Adolescent and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

Result shows the percentage of girls who had at least one birth and educational attainment at the time of the Census. Results confirm that early childhood fertility is negatively related to girls' education status. Adolescents without education are more likely to start childbearing than the more educated. Results show that 23.5 percent of girls aged 10-13 years without education started childbearing, 74.4 percent had primary education compared to 2.1 percent with secondary or higher education. Therefore, Early childbearing at this tender age is highly correlated with low or no education. Over 89 percent of girls in this age group had only primary education or never attended, pointing to a strong vulnerability tied to early school dropout or non-enrolment. It is also likely that cultural, economic, and gender norms heavily influence early motherhood in this group (Table 5.5).

Despite higher enrolment in primary education, adolescent mothers aged 13–19 years show limited advancement to secondary school. Only 17.0 percent reached secondary education, while the majority, 58.4 percent, completed only primary education, and 24.6 percent never attended school. The high proportion of mothers with only primary education indicates that early pregnancy may play a significant role in school dropouts. Many girls appear to finish primary school but become mothers before or during secondary education, hindering ability to continue studies.

There is a clear improvement in educational attainment to younger age groups. A quarter (26.7%) of youth mothers aged 15–35 years attained secondary education or more, indicating that as age increases, so does the likelihood of higher education. However, the majority (73.3%) of young mothers remain within the primary (57.4%) or never attended

(15.9%), indicating persistent educational limitations among childbearing women (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Adolescent and Youth aged 10-35 Years with at Least One Birth by Education Attainment; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Education Attainment	Number of Female				Percentage			
	Total	10-13	13-19	15-35	Total	10-13	13-19	15-35
Total	5,977,873	11,767	456,567	6,695,946	100	100	100	100
Never Attended	1,070,406	2,764	112,427	1,065,899	17.9	23.5	24.6	15.9
Primary	3,841,568	8,759	266,455	3,841,568	64.3	74.4	58.4	57.4
Secondary and above	1,065,899	244	77,685	1,788,479	17.8	2.1	17.0	26.7

5.3.2 Fertility Patterns by Marital Status Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 15–34 years

The results show critical insights into fertility patterns among adolescents and youth aged 15–34 years in Tanzania, disaggregated by marital status and place of residence. The findings confirm that marital status remains a key determinant of fertility behaviour, while place of residence further amplifies disparities in childbearing across age groups.

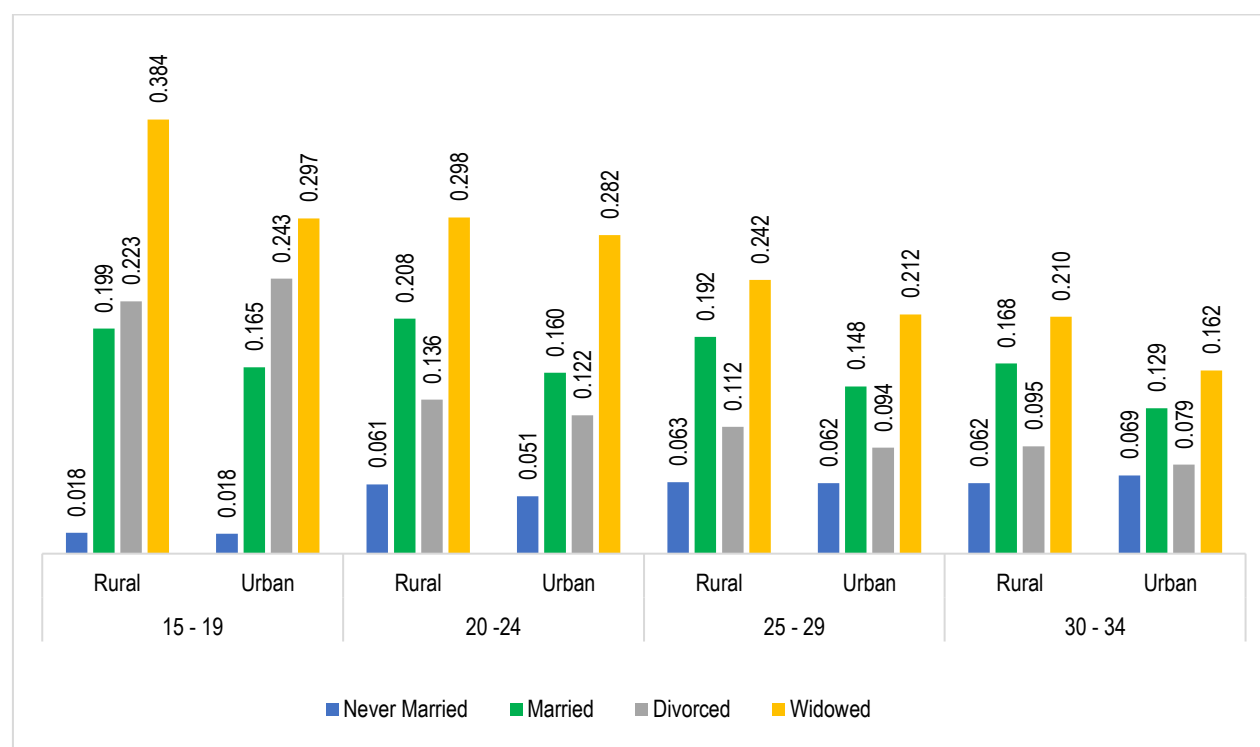
Findings showed marital status is a strong predictor of fertility, in accordance with social expectations and norms around childbearing. AYFR in all age groups, married women exhibit has significantly higher ASFRs than those who are never married. Among adolescents aged 15–19 years, the fertility rate for married females stands at 0.199 (199 births per 1,000 women) in rural areas and 0.165 (165 per 1,000 women) in urban areas, compared to 0.018 (18 per 1,000 women) for never-married females in both areas. These results show an existing relationship between marital status and childbearing, with marriage, often marking it as a societal entry point into motherhood (Figure 5.1).

Rural areas consistently report higher ASFRs for all marital statuses, particularly among married and divorced women. Rural married females aged 20–24 years have a fertility rate of 0.208 compared to 0.160 in urban areas. Likewise, divorced females in rural areas of the same age group show an ASFR of 0.136 compared to 0.122 in urban areas. These disparities may be attributed to variations in education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and cultural norms surrounding marriage and childbearing.

Divorced and widowed adolescents aged 15–19 years also display even higher ASFRs than the married peers, 0.223 (223 per 1,000 women) and 0.384 (384 per 1,000 women), respectively, in rural areas. These higher rates may reflect early marriage followed by

marital dissolution, coupled with continued reproductive activity due to limited access to family planning or socio-economic vulnerability, as well as the population size in rural areas.

Figure 5.1: ASFR of Adolescent and Youth Aged 15-34 Years Selected Age by Place of Residence and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.3.3 Fertility Patterns by Occupation Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10–35

This report presents an analysis of the TFR among female adolescent and youth aged 10–35 years across different occupational categories in Tanzania, including Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. It focuses on the relationship between occupational status and early childbearing, as well as regional variations. The analysis reveals significant variation in adolescent and youth fertility rates across occupational categories. Adolescents and youth engaged in informal, low-income, or agriculture-based work tend to have higher fertility rates in Tanzania (0.0940). This is strongly associated with rural-based livelihoods where early marriage and childbearing are more prevalent. Mainland Tanzania also consistently records higher fertility rates (0.0950) than Tanzania Zanzibar (0.0300). While the lowest Fertility rate of adolescents and youth is observed those in who work as Clerks (0.0130) and Professional/Managerial (0.0180), indicating a relationship between higher education/formal employment and delayed childbearing (Table 5.8).

**Table 5.8: Fertility Rate of Adolescents and Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Occupation; Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

Occupation Categories	Tanzania	Mainland Tanzania	Tanzania Zanzibar
Clerks	0.013	0.014	0.012
Professional and Managers	0.018	0.02	0.012
Technicians	0.032	0.034	0.023
Small Business and Services	0.063	0.067	0.026
Not Working	0.055	0.057	0.023
Street Vendors	0.084	0.087	0.026
Agriculture	0.094	0.095	0.03

5.3.4 Fertility Patterns by Household Head Education among Adolescent and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

The results show a strong relation between adolescent fertility and the educational attainment of the head of the household. Adolescents residing in households headed by individuals with low or no formal education were significantly more likely to have begun childbearing than those in households headed by more educated individuals. Specifically, in Tanzania 58.6 percent of adolescents aged 10-35 years living in households headed by persons who had primary education had already started childbearing at the time of the Census, in contrast to only 23.8 percent among those in households headed by individuals with secondary or higher education (Table 5.9).

This pattern demonstrates the broader relationship between the education level of household heads and the overall well-being of households. Lower levels of education among household heads are often linked to higher poverty levels, indicating a positive correlation between adolescent fertility and household poverty status.

Table 5.9: Percentage of Adolescents with at Least One Birth by Education Attainment of the Household Head; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Education Attainment	Number of Females				Percentage			
	Total	10-13	13-19	15-35	Total	10-13	13-19	15-35
Tanzania	6,773,969	11,767	456,858	6,756,639	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Attended	1,191,908	3,736	130,613	1,186,075	17.6	31.7	28.6	17.6
Primary	3,968,267	6,656	276,882	3,958,654	58.6	56.6	60.6	58.6
Secondary and above	1,613,568	1,375	49,342	1,611,684	23.8	11.7	10.8	23.9

5.4 Fertility Patterns Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years with Disabilities

This section presents the TFR among Adolescent and Youth Population with Disabilities (AYPWDs). The results show an insignificant TFR difference among persons with disabilities compared to young population without disabilities. Some factors, such as societal attitudes, healthcare access, economic conditions, and individual health challenges, influence the fertility patterns of persons with disabilities. Societal attitudes towards disability may influence family formation, partnership opportunities, and fertility for AYWDs. Discrimination or stigmatization can also lead to social isolation, limiting (Killeen, 2002).

Likewise, AYWDs may face barriers to accessing quality reproductive health services, including family planning resources. Physical accessibility issues, healthcare provider biases, or lack of information on disability services can hinder their ability to manage fertility according to their preferences (World Health Organization and World Bank, 2011). Furthermore, conditions affecting reproductive organs or requiring medications that impact fertility may contribute to lower TFR in some disability groups (Bloom et al., 2011).

Disability remains a significant public health and social concern in Tanzania, particularly among adolescents and young people. The results show a portion of Tanzania's population aged 10-35 years lives with one or more forms of disability. This age group, spanning late early adolescent, adolescence, and early adulthood, constitutes a critical stage for human development, marked by transitions into secondary education, employment, family life, and civic participation.

The onset or presence of disability during this phase often compounds existing vulnerabilities. Many adolescents and youth with disabilities face systemic barriers in accessing quality education, healthcare, rehabilitation services, and employment opportunities (Appendix 5.1).

5.4.1 Age Pattern of Fertility Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 15- 35 Years with Disabilities

The result shows that, at national level and in Mainland Tanzania, fertility among young people with disabilities follows a “broad peak” pattern; fertility rates are highest in the age groups 20–24 years and 25–29 years. The overall ASFR for adolescents and youth with disabilities in Tanzania is 0.0358, equivalent to 36 births per 1,000 females. Mainland

Tanzania is 0.0369, or 37 births per 1,000. The ASFR for the age group 15–19 years is 0.0358, which increase significantly in the age group 25–29 years, reaching 0.1324, approximately 132 births per 1,000 females (Table 5.8).

Conversely, adolescents and youth with disabilities in Tanzania Zanzibar display a “late peak” fertility pattern, with higher fertility rates occurring in the older age brackets. Tanzania Zanzibar’s overall ASFR is lower at 0.0107 (11 births per 1000 women), with variations observed across age groups. A notable difference also appears between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the ASFR for adolescents aged 15–19 years is 0.0469 (47 births per 1000 women), compared to 0.018 (18 births per 1000 women) in urban areas, translating to 47 and 18 births per 1,000 females, respectively. Overall, the fertility age profile of adolescents and youth with disabilities differs notably from their peers without disabilities, reflecting distinct reproductive patterns across the country. At age group of 15–35 years, the ASFR increases to 0.1007, or about 101 births per 1,000 young women with disabilities. This pattern highlights the significant contribution of older youth to overall fertility among this population group.

The results show that early-age fertility (15–19 years) is highest in Songwe Region at 0.0563 (56 births per 1,000 women), followed by Dodoma at 0.0508 (51 births per 1,000 women), and both Tabora and Geita at 0.0500 (50 births per 1,000 women) among regions. The results show that certain Mainland Tanzania regions, particularly the rural ones, experience more early childbearing among young people with disabilities (Table 5.8).

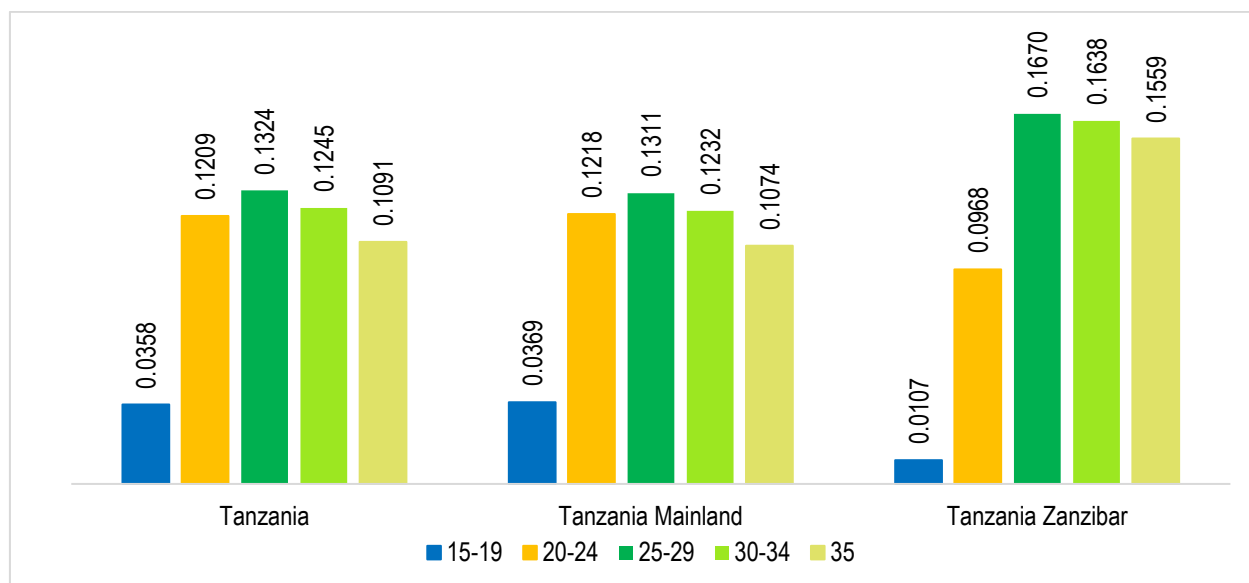
Fertility peaks sharply at age group 25–29 years, Kaskazini Pemba in Tanzania Zanzibar registering the highest rate at 0.2324 (232 births per 1,000), followed by Simiyu in Mainland Tanzania at 0.2080 (208 births per 1,000), and Mara at 0.1808 (181 births per 1,000). This indicates that for many youths with disabilities, the mid-twenties remain the primary childbearing years.

Simiyu (0.1753), Kigoma (0.1476), and Kaskazini Unguja (0.1765) regions maintain relatively high fertility levels at age group 30–35 years, indicating delayed or extended childbearing in these areas. The persistence of fertility into late reproductive years may reflect social, economic, or cultural factors such as late marriage, extended child spacing, or continued desire for larger families, combined with differing access to reproductive health services (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.2).

Table 5.10: Age Specific Fertility Rate for Youth Aged 15-35 Years with Disability by Selected Age Group, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Aged Groups					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35	15-35
Tanzania	0.0358	0.1209	0.1324	0.1245	0.1091	0.1007
Rural	0.0469	0.1497	0.1554	0.1421	0.1243	0.1193
Urban	0.0189	0.082	0.1024	0.0999	0.0851	0.0745
Mainland Tanzania	0.0369	0.1218	0.1311	0.1232	0.1074	0.1006
Rural	0.0479	0.1505	0.1542	0.1411	0.1228	0.1193
Urban	0.0196	0.0822	0.1005	0.0976	0.0828	0.0739
Dodoma	0.0508	0.1272	0.1395	0.1402	0.1246	0.1113
Arusha	0.0244	0.1085	0.1189	0.1125	0.1058	0.0895
Kilimanjaro	0.0222	0.1072	0.1278	0.119	0.096	0.0890
Tanga	0.0360	0.1475	0.1605	0.1477	0.1219	0.1187
Morogoro	0.0395	0.0995	0.1090	0.0992	0.0809	0.0850
Pwani	0.0249	0.0965	0.0990	0.0991	0.0892	0.0800
Da es Salaam	0.0117	0.0607	0.0821	0.0851	0.0710	0.0604
Lindi	0.0421	0.1084	0.0929	0.0764	0.0732	0.0791
Mtwara	0.0386	0.0953	0.1072	0.1034	0.0906	0.0855
Ruvuma	0.0462	0.1117	0.1108	0.1084	0.0973	0.0926
Iringa	0.0240	0.1049	0.1108	0.0965	0.0839	0.0842
Mbeya	0.0346	0.0956	0.1063	0.1051	0.0761	0.0829
Singida	0.0413	0.1675	0.1733	0.1522	0.1296	0.1269
Tabora	0.0500	0.1375	0.1438	0.1197	0.0989	0.1097
Rukwa	0.0467	0.1528	0.1563	0.1488	0.1301	0.1219
Kigoma	0.0372	0.1496	0.1643	0.1507	0.1476	0.1210
Shinyanga	0.0456	0.1359	0.1398	0.1271	0.0920	0.1088
Kagera	0.0362	0.1644	0.1688	0.1592	0.1368	0.1247
Mwanza	0.0352	0.1316	0.1438	0.1410	0.1345	0.1089
Mara	0.0498	0.1636	0.1808	0.1532	0.1322	0.1288
Manyara	0.0417	0.1459	0.1573	0.1509	0.1122	0.1183
Njombe	0.0234	0.0869	0.0948	0.0812	0.0992	0.0713
Katavi	0.0490	0.1487	0.1545	0.1404	0.1215	0.1193
Simiyu	0.0489	0.1856	0.2080	0.1847	0.1753	0.1485
Geita	0.0502	0.1619	0.1709	0.1588	0.1373	0.1307
Songwe	0.0563	0.1303	0.1277	0.1257	0.1261	0.1085
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.0107	0.0968	0.1670	0.1638	0.1559	0.1021
Rural	0.0148	0.1208	0.1954	0.1758	0.1710	0.1185
Urban	0.0070	0.0775	0.1433	0.1526	0.1376	0.0877
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0084	0.0933	0.1716	0.1804	0.1765	0.1121
Kusini Unguja	0.0199	0.1040	0.1459	0.1361	0.1274	0.1019
Mjini Magharibi	0.0064	0.0774	0.1468	0.1515	0.1379	0.0895
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0158	0.1425	0.2324	0.2133	0.1905	0.1302

Figure 5.2: Age Specific Fertility Rates for Youth aged 15-35 Years with Disabilities; Tanzania, 2022
PHC



5.4.2 Fertility Differential by Education Status and Marital Status of Adolescents and Youth Aged 10–35 Years with Disabilities

The interplay between disability, educational attainment, and fertility patterns among adolescents and youth is shaped by a range of individual, social, and contextual factors. This section explores key fertility trends among adolescents and young people aged 10-35 years, with a particular focus on differences between those with and without disabilities.

The results show how fertility patterns vary according to household headship, comparing youth living in female-headed versus male-headed households, as well as across levels of education. These social and structural characteristics significantly influence fertility behaviours within this demographic group in Tanzania.

Fertility differentials by education among adolescents and youth with disabilities reflect how variations in educational attainment in this group influence childbearing pattern. Young persons with disabilities who attain higher levels of education are more likely to delay or have fewer children. This is often related to pursuit of education, employment opportunities, financial stability, and personal aspirations. Education appears to play a critical role in shaping fertility behaviours, even more so among youth living with disabilities.

On the other hand, adolescents and youth with disabilities who have lower educational attainment tend to have higher fertility rates. This pattern is consistent with trends seen in the general population but is further influenced by unique challenges faced by youth with disabilities. These include limited access to comprehensive reproductive health education,

poor access to family planning services, and societal norms restricting access to equitable health and education services.

Results show a strong inverse relationship between educational attainment and fertility rates among young people aged 15–35 years with disabilities in Tanzania. Adolescents and youth with no formal education consistently record the highest fertility levels, reaching a peak of 0.1405 (141 children per 1,000 women) at ages 25–29 years, and remaining relatively high at age 35 years with 0.1340 (134 children per 1,000 women). Fertility rates decline significantly as education levels rise, indicating the importance of education on reproductive choices and this vulnerable group. Those with primary education have moderate fertility, peaking earlier at ages 20–24 years (0.0734) before gradually declining, while lowest fertility rates, starting at just 0.0039 (4 children per 1000 women) at ages 15–19 years are found among individuals with tertiary education and maintaining low levels in all age groups (Table 5.11).

Marital status is a strong determinant of fertility in adolescents and youth group, whereby never-married adolescents have the lowest fertility, remaining under 0.0512 across all ages. While married or cohabiting individuals have high fertility, peaking early at ages 20–24 years (0.1869), 187 births per 1000 women before gradually declining. Moreover, ever-married (widowed, divorced, separated) adolescents and youth have slightly lower fertility than the currently married, likely due to reduced exposure to pregnancy risk or greater accesses to contraceptive support services.

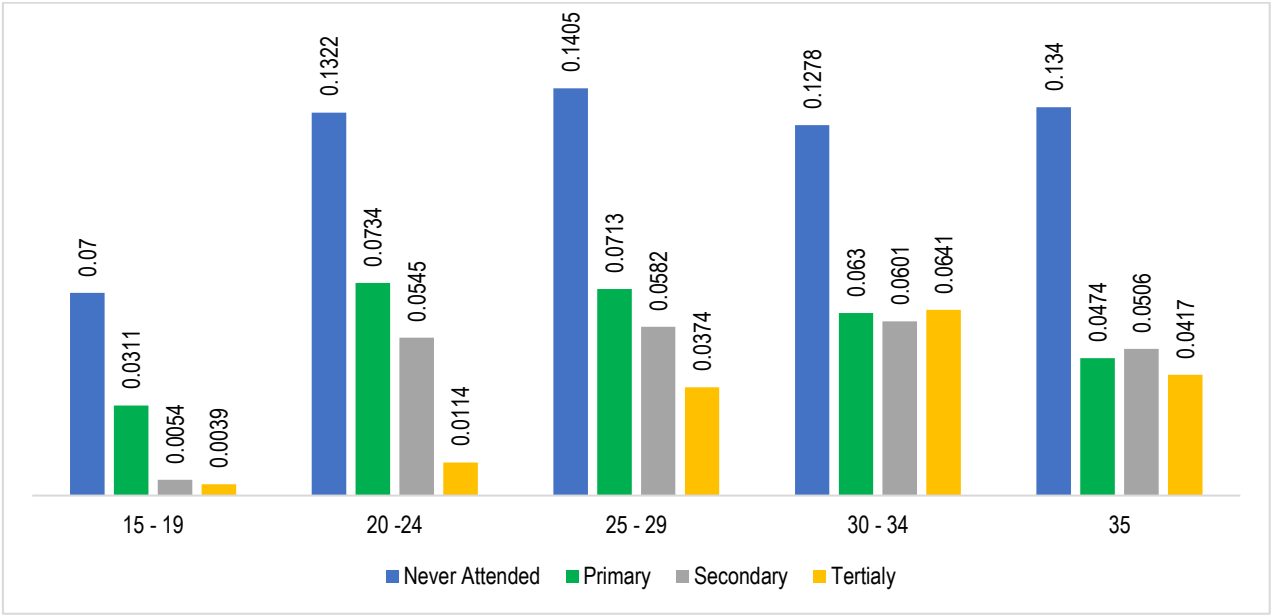
Table 5.11: Fertility Differentials by Education Status and Marital Status of Youth Aged 15–35 Years with Disabilities; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Fertility Differential	Age Group					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35	15-35
Education Status						
Never Attended	0.0700	0.1322	0.1405	0.1278	0.1340	0.1340
Primary	0.0311	0.0734	0.0713	0.0630	0.0474	0.0474
Secondary	0.0054	0.0545	0.0582	0.0601	0.0506	0.0506
Tertiary	0.0039	0.0114	0.0374	0.0641	0.0417	0.0417
Marital Status						
Never married	0.0132	0.0478	0.0461	0.0512	0.0348	0.0348
Married/Living Together	0.1614	0.1869	0.1682	0.1551	0.1385	0.1385
Ever Married	0.1641	0.1825	0.1622	0.1446	0.1272	0.1272

The results show a trend of higher fertility (0.0713 at age group 25-29 years to 0.0734 at age 20-24 years), among adolescents and youth with disabilities having primary education,

and comparatively lower fertility (0.0114 and 0.0374 respectively) among those with tertiary educational attainment. The results reveal that the lowest fertility levels are recorded among individuals with secondary education, followed by those with tertiary and primary education. However, adolescents and youth with disabilities who have never attended school or only received pre-primary education exhibit the highest fertility levels. These patterns demonstrate the strong inverse relationship between educational achievement and fertility among adolescents and young people with disabilities in Tanzania (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Fertility Differentials by Education Status and Marital Status of Youth Aged 15–35 Years with Disabilities; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.5 Adolescent and Youth Mortality

This section explores patterns of mortality and the underlying causes of death in Tanzania's young population aged 10 to 35 years. It focuses on presenting both age-specific death rates and estimates of young population mortality. Mortality indicators such as Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) present a country's socio-economic development and overall quality of life. Drawing from the 2022 PHC, the results offer a reliable snapshot of mortality levels across the population. The census included questions about household deaths that occurred within the 12 months before the census date, as well as the survival status of children. The ASDR was used to help assess the mortality burden in specific age groups to estimate adolescent and youth mortality.

5.5.1 ASDR for Adolescents and Youth Aged 10–35 Years

ASDR is a fundamental demographic indicator that reflects number of deaths occurring in a specific age group per 1,000 (or 100,000) population in a specific period, normally one

year. It is a key demographic indicator used in mortality analysis and helps to show how mortality varies by age. Result disaggregated by age, helps assess the mortality burden in specific age groups and could inform targeted health and development interventions. Analysing CDR in this age segment aged 10-35 year is essential for understanding the health challenges faced by young people in Tanzania.

The result shows that, adjusted ASDR for Tanzania stands at around 2 deaths per 1,000 population, but higher in males (around 3 deaths per 1,000 population) than females (2 deaths per 1,000 population). CDR is higher in rural Tanzania (3 deaths per 1,000 population) than urban Tanzania (2 deaths per 1,000 population). The similar pattern is observed in Mainland Tanzania (Table 5.12).

Adjusted CDR is 8 deaths per 1,000 population in Tanzania Zanzibar; is higher among males than females (around 10 and 7 deaths per 1,000 population, respectively).

Table 5.12: Age Specific Death Rate of Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

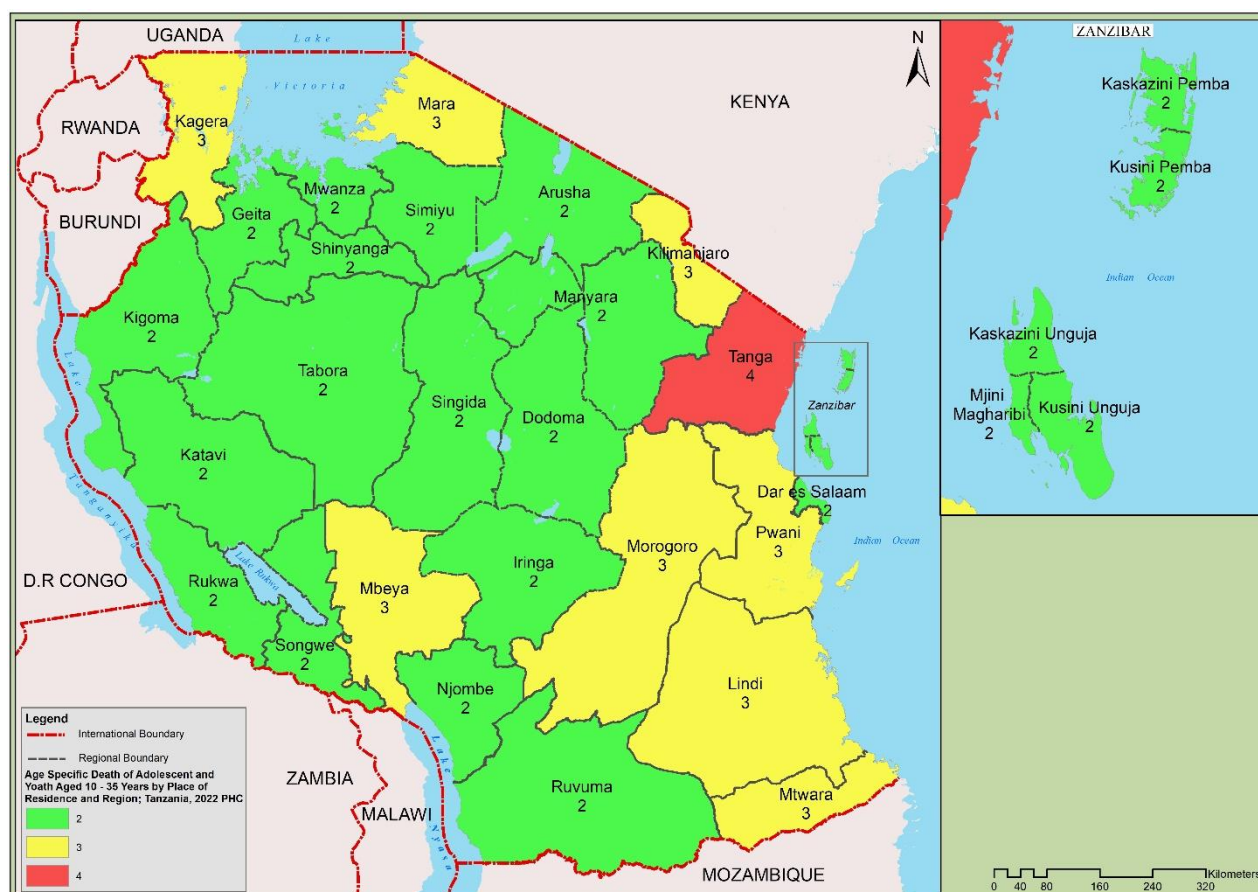
Place of Residence	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	2.4	2.8	2.1
Rural	2.5	2.8	2.2
Urban	2.2	2.6	1.8
Mainland Tanzania	2.4	2.8	2.1
Rural	2.7	3.0	2.3
Urban	2.3	2.7	1.9
Dodoma	2.2	2.6	1.9
Arusha	1.6	2.0	1.3
Kilimanjaro	3.3	4.3	2.3
Tanga	3.5	3.9	3.2
Morogoro	2.6	2.7	2.4
Pwani	3.0	3.4	2.7
Da es Salaam	2.3	2.7	1.9
Lindi	2.9	3.3	2.5
Mtwara	3.3	3.9	2.7
Ruvuma	2.3	2.5	2.0
Iringa	2.4	2.8	2.0
Mbeya	2.7	3.3	2.2
Singida	1.9	2.1	1.7
Tabora	2.4	2.4	2.4
Rukwa	2.2	2.6	1.8
Kigoma	2.3	2.6	2.0
Shinyanga	2.0	2.0	1.9
Kagera	2.7	3.2	2.2
Mwanza	2.4	2.8	2.1
Mara	2.9	3.7	2.1

Place of Residence	Total	Male	Female
Manyara	1.6	1.9	1.3
Njombe	2.0	2.5	1.5
Katavi	2.0	2.2	1.9
Simiyu	2.0	2.2	1.8
Geita	2.2	2.5	1.9
Songwe	2.4	3.0	1.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	8.4	9.9	7.1
Rural	1.9	2.1	1.6
Urban	1.9	2.3	1.6
Kaskazini Unguja	1.7	1.8	1.6
Kusini Unguja	1.5	1.6	1.4
Mjini Magharibi	1.9	2.3	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	2.4	2.8	2.1
Kusini Pemba	1.6	1.8	1.4

The results in Table 5.12 present the estimated regional ASDR among adolescents and youth aged 10–35 years, revealing clear regional disparities. ASDR ranges from 1.6 deaths per 1,000 people in Arusha and Manyara to 3.5 in Tanga Region. The relatively low ASDR in Arusha and Manyara may be attributed to better healthcare facilities, higher literacy rates, and greater urbanization compared to more remote regions.

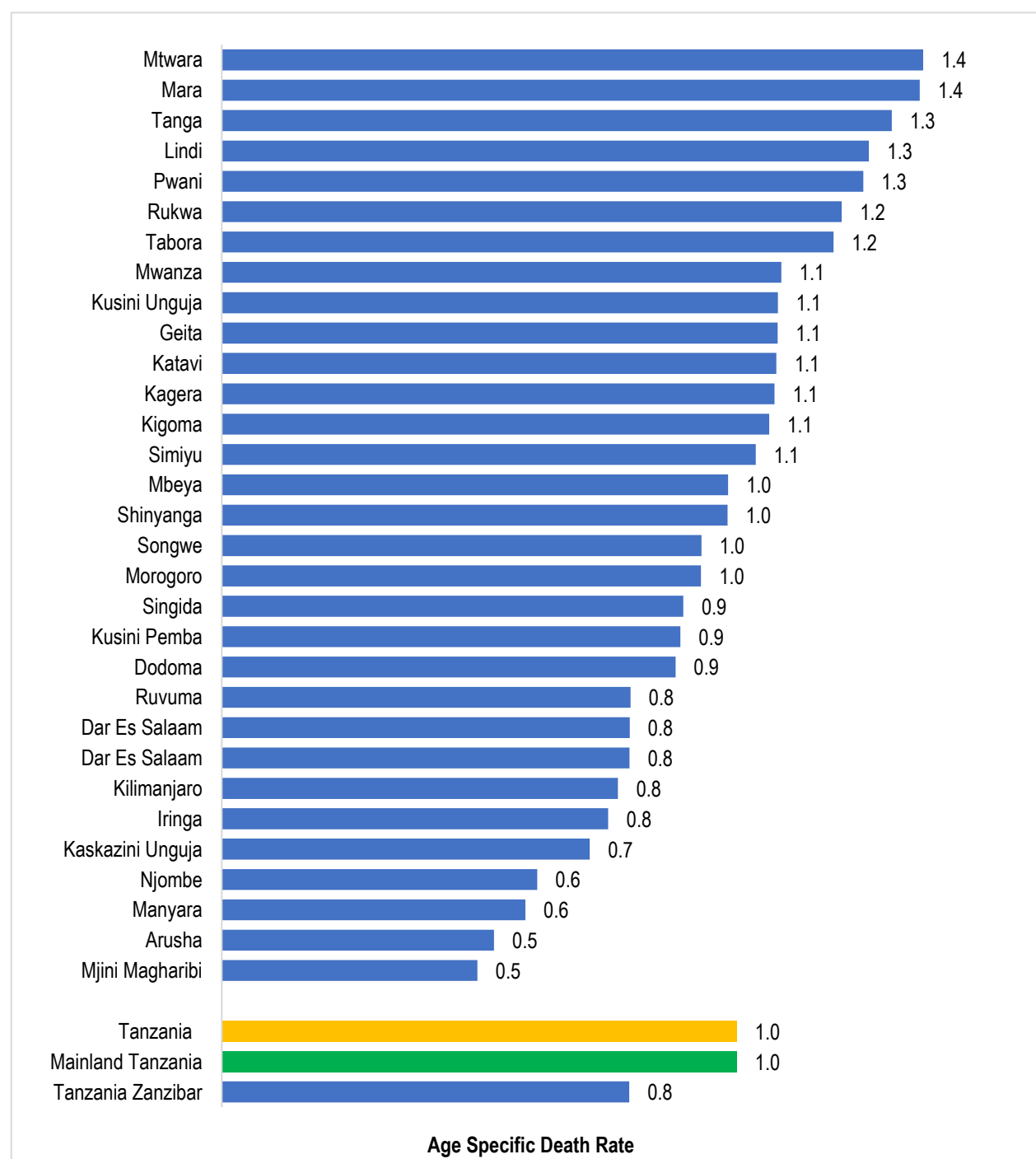
Additionally, high ASDR in regions like Tanga (3.5 deaths per 1000 people), Mtwara and Kilimanjaro (3.3 deaths per 1000 people each) might be caused by several related factors such as limited access to quality healthcare services, possibly related to injuries, occupational hazards, violence and risk-taking behaviour particularly in rural or remote areas where poor infrastructure limiting timely healthcare services.

Map 5.2: Age-Specific Death Rate of Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PH



The national ASDR for early adolescents stands at 1.0 deaths per 1,000 population. Mainland Tanzania has similar ASDR as national average (1.0), while Tanzania Zanzibar's is slightly lower (0.8), possibly due to smaller population size, concentrated health services, or effective public health interventions. Death rates vary from 0.5 to 1.4 deaths per 1,000 population among 31 regions. The highest death rate is in Mtwara and Mara region (1.4 deaths per 1000 population each), having rates which are 40 percent higher than the national average. The anomaly indicate possible service gaps and high exposure to disease or environmental risk factors. The lowest ASDR is in Arusha and Mjini Magharibi regions (0.5 deaths per 1000 population each), the regional rates are 50 percent below the national average, indicating comparatively favourable teen child survival conditions.

Figure 5.4: ASDR for Early Teenage Aged 10–13 Years by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The national ASDR for adolescents aged 13–19 years stands at 1.4 deaths per 1,000 population, Mainland Tanzania recording the same rate (1.4) and Tanzania Zanzibar registering a slightly lower figure (1.3). Rates range from 0.8 to 2.0 deaths per 1,000 population, reflecting wider disparities compared to the age group 10–13-year among the regions.

The highest mortality rate was in Tanga Region, with 2.0 deaths per 1,000 population, above the national average indicating substantial adolescent health risks that may be associated with disease burden, accidents, or limited access to health services. The lowest rate was found in Arusha Region, at 0.8 deaths per 1,000 population, 43 percent below the national average, indicating existence of more favourable health outcomes for adolescents, similar to those observed in the age group 10–13years.

Overall, the findings show that mortality among adolescents (13–19 years) is generally higher than that of early adolescents (10–13 years), indicating a higher vulnerability to late adolescence risks, including injuries, violence, and reproductive health-related complications. Tanga remains a notable outlier with the highest recorded rate, while Arusha maintains consistently low mortality across both age groups. Coastal and lake zone regions frequently exhibit above-average mortality, highlighting a geographical concentration of adolescent health challenges (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5: ASDR for Teenage Aged 13-19 Years by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

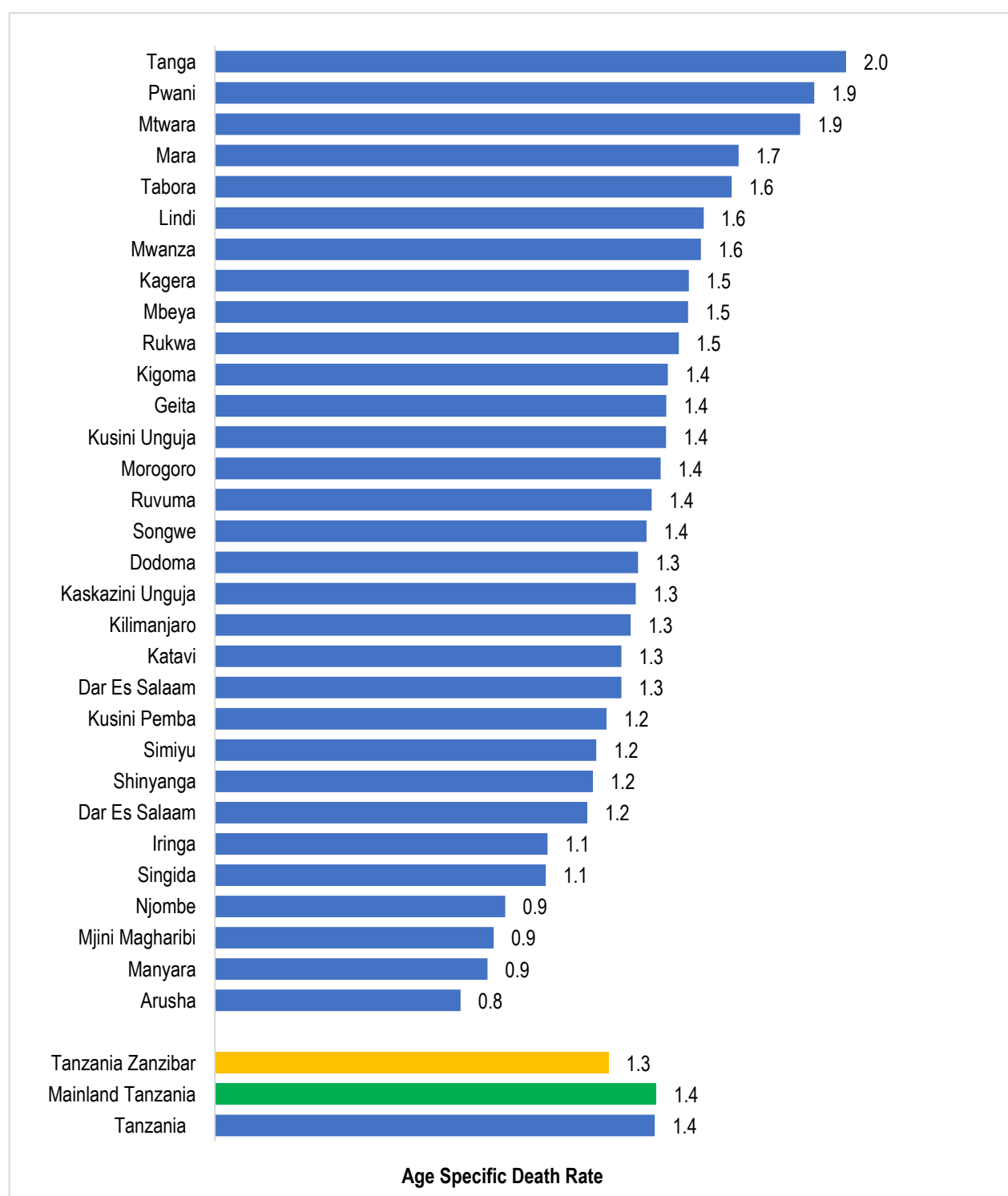
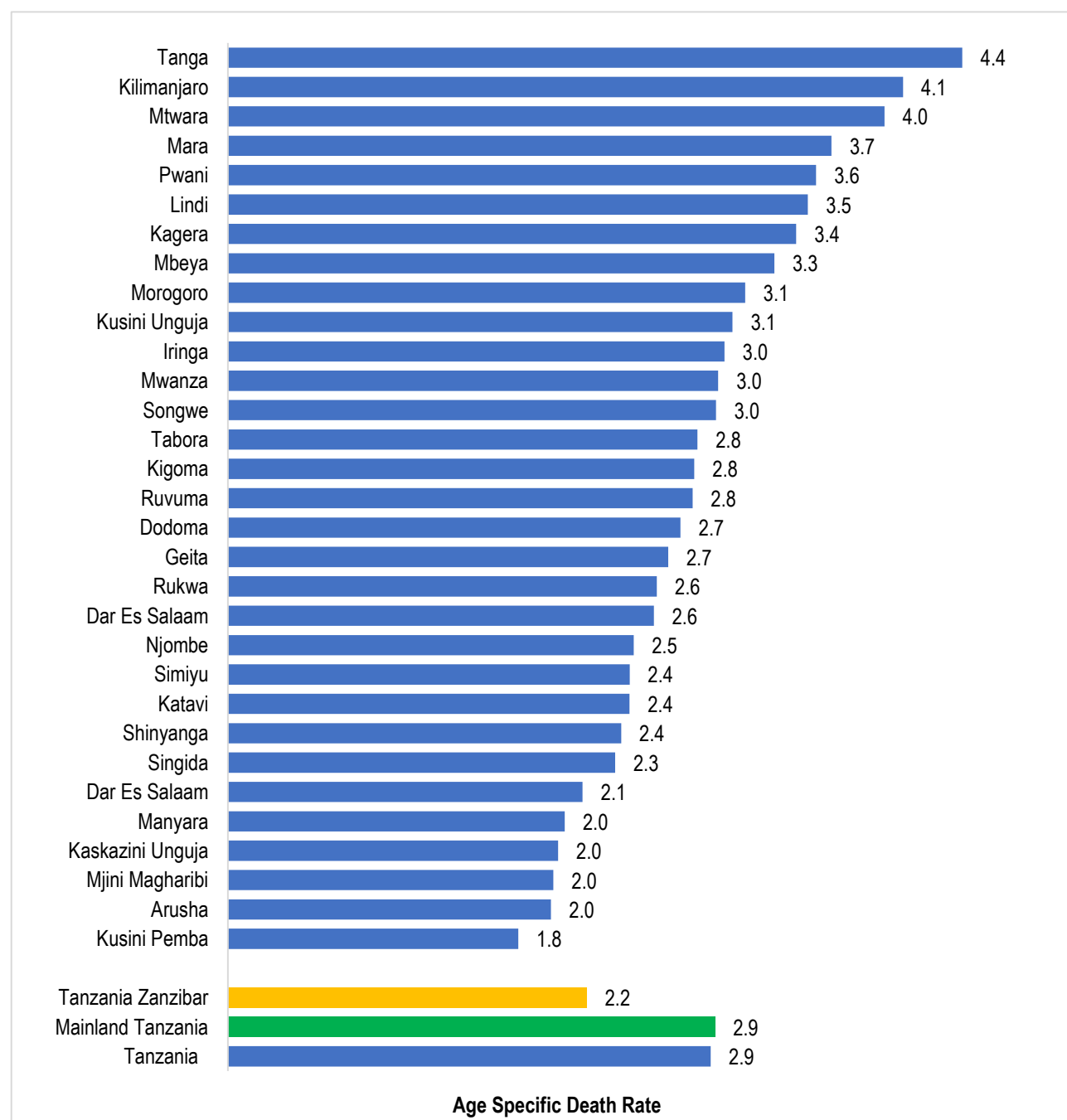


Figure 5.6 shows that the national ASDR for youth aged 15–35 years is 2.9 deaths per 1,000 population, Mainland Tanzania has the same rate as national rate while Tanzania Zanzibar recorded a lower rate of 2.2. Regional rates widely vary from 1.8 in Kusini Pemba to 4.4 in Tanga. Tanga’s exceptionally high rate (52% above the national average) due to severe health challenges, possibly being disease burden, injuries, maternal mortality, or limited healthcare access. On the contrary, Kusini Pemba’s low rate 1.8 (38% below

average) reflects better survival outcomes, potentially due to effective community health systems. Regions in the coastal (Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani) or lake zones (Kagera, Mbeya and Mara) exceeding 3.2 deaths per 1,000 population face high risks related to weak health infrastructure, waterborne diseases, and occupational hazards. Lower-than-average rates are in Arusha, Manyara, and several island regions. All in all, youth mortality exceeds adolescent mortality, showing increased exposure to risks such as road accidents, reproductive health issues, HIV/AIDS, and violence.

Figure 5.6: ASDR for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.5.2 Reported Deaths among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

The results in Table 5.13 show that a total of 70,464 deaths among adolescents and youth were recorded in Tanzania. Of these, 39,315 were males (accounting for 55.8%) and 31,149 were females (44.2%). This pattern reflects a higher mortality rate among young males than females, consistent with global observations. Such disparities are often attributed to biological susceptibility, greater participation of males in riskier behaviours, and increased exposure to occupational hazards.

Moreover, result shows that rural Tanzania areas recorded 46,028 deaths (65.3 percent of all adolescent and youth deaths), of which 25,609 (55.6%) were males and 20,419 (44.4%) females. Gender distribution in rural areas closely resembles the national trend, where males are predominant. In urban areas 24,436 deaths (34.7% of the total death) were recorded of which 13,706 (56.1%) are males and 10,730 (43.9%) are females. This indicates a slightly higher male mortality share of the urban youth, which may be due to occupational accidents, road traffic injuries, and lifestyle-urban related health environments (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Reported Age-Specific Death Rates among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Deaths			Percentages		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	70,464	39,315	31,149	100.0	55.8	44.2
Rural	46,028	25,609	20,419	65.0	55.6	44.4
Urban	24,436	13,706	10,730	35.0	56.1	43.9
Mainland Tanzania	68,747	38,360	30,387	98.0	55.8	44.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,717	955	762	2.0	55.6	44.4

Table 5.14 provides an important clue on mortality patterns among adolescents and youth aged 10-35 years in Tanzania. Understanding these mortality trends is vital for designing unique needs and vulnerabilities of young populations effective public health interventions.

It is observed that number of reported deaths in Tanzania increases progressively from early adolescence to early adulthood. The lowest number of deaths is 11.6 percent and observed in the age group 10–14 years, while the age group 30–34 years records 24.9 percent the highest mortality in the youth cohort, respectively. This age progression reflects an increasing exposure to health and environmental risks over time.

Rural areas, consistently report higher numbers of deaths for all age groups than urban areas, whereby in rural areas, for the age 10-14 death rate is 76 percent, while urban areas are 24 percent. Also, Mainland Tanzania accounts for most reported deaths, 97.6 percent, while Tanzania Zanzibar reports significantly lower figures in all age groups. These differences may be due to variations in population size, health infrastructure, or reporting practices, lower quality of services in rural areas, and delayed access to emergency care.

**Table 5.14: Percentage Distribution of Deaths Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years by Age Group and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

Age group	Death									Percentage								
	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar			Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
10-14	8,189	6,226	1,963	7,992	6,107	1,885	197	119	78	11.6	76.0	24.0	97.6	76.4	23.6	2.4	60.4	39.6
15-19	10,033	7,046	2,987	9,758	6,907	2,851	275	139	136	14.2	70.2	29.8	97.3	70.8	29.2	2.7	50.5	49.5
20-24	13,310	8,590	4,720	12,951	8,422	4,529	359	168	191	18.9	64.5	35.5	97.3	65.0	35.0	2.7	46.8	53.2
25-29	15,162	9,546	5,616	14,820	9,384	5,436	342	162	180	21.5	63.0	37.0	97.7	63.3	36.7	2.3	47.4	52.6
30-34	17,550	10,800	6,750	17,160	10,624	6,536	390	176	214	24.9	61.5	38.5	97.8	61.9	38.1	2.2	46.1	54.9
35	6,220	3,820	2,400	6,066	3,744	2,322	154	76	78	78.0	61.4	38.6	97.5	61.7	38.3	2.5	49.4	50.6

5.5.3 Causes of Death for Young Population Aged 10-35 Years

The 2022 PHC collected information on causes of death through a closed-ended question “What was the main cause of death”, Respondents were required to select a single cause from predefined categories, including; road accidents, other accidents (including fall down or drowning, fire, poison, suffocation, animal related injury and other), suicide, domestic violence or homicide, sickness or disease (including all types of sickness/disease such as malaria, tuberculosis, corona, diabetic, etc.). Other responses are maternal death, murder and unspecified reasons. Unspecified reasons include reasons that respondents could not know, including sudden death, corpse being brought to the household for burial and did not know any other cause of death.

The results show that sickness or disease was the leading cause (67.9%) of all reported deaths in Tanzania. This pattern was consistent in Mainland Tanzania (68.0%) and Tanzania Zanzibar (62.0%). Furthermore, the percentage of deaths due to sickness or disease was higher among females than males in both Tanzania, Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Percentage Distribution of Reported Deaths Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years by Sex and Causes of Death; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Cause of Death	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	70,464	39,315	31,149	68,747	38,360	30,387	1,717	955	762
Road Accident	9.8	15.0	3.2	9.8	14.9	3.2	11.8	11.8	3.4
Other Accidents	5.9	8.6	2.6	5.9	8.5	2.5	8.4	8.4	3.3
Suicide	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Domestic Violence/Homicide	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
Sickness/Disease	67.9	63.2	73.7	68.0	63.4	73.9	62.0	62.0	67.8
Maternal Death	6.0	0.0	13.7	6.0	0.0	13.6	7.2	7.2	16.3
Killed	3.3	4.9	1.3	3.3	4.9	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.8
Unspecified reasons	4.8	5.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	3.9	6.5	6.5	6.7

Results showed young adults were most affected by road accident-related deaths, with the highest proportion occurring in those aged 25–29 years (26%), followed closely by those aged 30–34 years (24.6%). Maternal deaths were also most common in these same age groups, accounting for 27.8 percent of deaths in women aged 25–29 years and 26.9 percent those aged 30–34 years. The result also shows that deaths caused by sickness or disease were higher in youth aged 30-34 years (25.4%) (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16: Percentage Distribution of Reported Deaths by Cause of Deaths and Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Cause of Death							
		Road Accident	Other Accidents	Suicide	Domestic Violence/ Homicide	Sickness/ Disease	Maternal Death	Killed	Unspecified reasons
Total	70,464	6,915	4,186	1,248	348	47,823	4,259	2,333	3,352
10-14	11.6	5.5	16.8	7.7	9.5	13.4	0.9	4.4	12.8
15-19	14.2	12.6	16.3	17.9	9.5	14.5	11.7	12.5	13.9
20-24	18.9	24.5	20.8	23.2	12.9	17.0	25.0	23.5	18.4
25-29	21.5	26.0	21.4	24.2	28.7	20.0	27.8	27.7	20.6
30-34	24.9	24.6	18.9	20.4	21.6	25.4	26.9	24.6	25.0
35	8.8	6.7	5.8	6.5	6.0	9.6	7.7	7.3	9.2

5.6 Maternal Deaths Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 10-35 Years

Maternal mortality among adolescents and youth aged 10 to 35 remains a significant public health concern in Tanzania. Adolescents (especially those aged 10–19) face elevated risks of complications during pregnancy and childbirth due to biological immaturity, lack of access to comprehensive reproductive health information, and limited autonomy in decision-making. TDHS 2022 results show that adolescent mothers are more likely to experience maternal deaths due to conditions such as unsafe abortions, eclampsia and anaemia, postpartum haemorrhage, and obstructed labour. Also, youth aged 20–35, though more biologically mature, are still at risk due to systemic barriers in accessing quality maternal care, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Hence, understanding their maternal mortality for this group is of paramount concern (Abdureyim M. et al., 2022).

The key indicators used to assess maternal mortality include the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate. MMR is the most referenced indicator. The 2022 PHC employed adjusted maternal deaths and births. These demographic techniques assume constant mortality and fertility, no migration, and accurate reporting of deaths by age group. Where completeness was found to be below 100 percent, adjustments were made accordingly.

According to the 2022 PHC, the national MMR was estimated at 233 deaths per 100,000 live births, with Mainland Tanzania at 233 and Tanzania Zanzibar at 227 per 100,000. This implies that for every 1,000 live births, approximately one adolescent or young woman dies due to pregnancy-related complications. While these figures show a marked improvement from the 2012 census estimates, where MMRs were as high as 432 nationally for age 15-49 reproductive ages, progress is still needed to meet national and global targets. The

FYDP goal is to reduce MMR to 180, ZADEP to 99, and the SDG target to below 70 by 2030 (Table 5.17).

**Table 5.17: Maternal Mortality Ratio for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2012
PHC**

Place of Residence	Number of Women	Births	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Tanzania	10,943,277	1,813,395	4,219	233
Rural	6,403,253	1,204,167	2,718	226
Urban	4,540,024	623,479	1,501	241
Mainland Tanzania	10,582,467	1,771,408	4,095	233
Rural	6,233,390	1,175,260	2,666	227
Urban	4,349,077	596,148	1,429	240
Tanzania Zanzibar	360,810	54,637	124	227
Rural	169,863	28,499	52	182
Urban	190,947	26,358	72	273

Results on table 5.18 show that the MMR varies significantly by age among adolescents and youth aged 10 to 35 years. MMR is relatively low for younger women, particularly those aged 20–24 years (176 per 100,000 women), and increase with age, peaking in the age group 30–35 years (501 per 100,000 women). This trend shows that the older youth the higher the maternal health risks. MMR levels are also generally higher across all age groups in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania, indicating regional disparities in maternal health outcomes and access to services. The differences may reflect variations in health infrastructure, reproductive health services availability and broader socioeconomic conditions that affect young women’s health and wellbeing.

Table 5.18: Maternal Mortality Ratio Among Adolescents and Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Number of Women	Births	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Total	10,943,277	1,813,395	4,219	233
15 - 19	3,142,719	240,510	500	208
20 - 24	2,933,221	605,027	1,063	176
25 - 29	2,456,913	514,720	1,184	230
30 - 34	2,015,595	387,852	1,145	295
35	394,829	65,286	327	501

Table 5.19 shows that most maternal deaths occurred in Health Facilities (MMR of 182 deaths per 100,000 live births), followed by at home (38 deaths per 100,000 live births) and on the way (13 deaths per 100,000 live births). The Maternal Mortality Ratio in Tanzania is particularly higher for females aged 35 years (407 deaths), closely followed by females aged

30-34 years (238 deaths) and females aged 20-24 years (178 deaths). The age group 35 years has the highest MMR in all places of death, mostly in health facilities.

Results imply that the more advanced maternal age is, the higher risks, likely due to pre-existing health conditions, obstetric complications, and cumulative reproductive strain. The lack of emergency obstetric care also contributes significantly since many healthcare centres lack the necessary medical equipment and trained staff to manage complications such as haemorrhage or obstructed labour (Pembe et al., 2013). Traditional beliefs and gender norms, as well as cultural resistance, hinder women's timely access to medical care due to a preference for home births (Mgaya & Muganyizi, 2014).

Low education and health literacy level among women in the regions also exacerbate the situation, due to lack of awareness on importance of prenatal care or signs of pregnancy complications (Bintabara et al., 2015). Extreme poverty limits the affordability to proper transportation or medical services among women (Lyaruu et al., 2016), while the limited family planning services accessibility leads to high-risk pregnancies, particularly among adolescents (Shayo & Msuya, 2013). Finally, weak health policies and inadequate resource allocation among regions often result in understaffed and poorly equipped health facilities, thus hindering maternal health outcomes to a large extent (Mboera et al., 2020). Addressing the multifaceted challenges requires comprehensive reforms in healthcare, education service delivery and policies to reduce maternal mortality in regions with high MMR.

Table 5.19: Maternal Mortality Ratio by Place of Death and Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Female	Total Maternal Death	Number of Births	Place of Death MMR		
				Home	Health Facility	On the way
Tanzania	10,943,277	4,219	1,813,395	38	182	13
15-19	3,142,719	500	240,510	43	156	9
20-24	2,933,221	1,063	605,027	31	134	10
25-29	2,456,913	1,184	514,720	38	178	14
30-34	2,015,595	1,145	387,852	42	237	16
35	394,829	327	65,286	71	407	23
Mainland Tanzania	10,582,467	4,095	1,757,630	38	182	13
15-19	3,041,006	493	238,653	43	156	8
20-24	2,836,418	1,038	589,734	31	135	10
25-29	2,375,376	1,141	495,330	38	178	15
30-34	1,948,207	1,107	371,461	42	240	16
35	381,460	316	62,452	72	412	22
Tanzania Zanzibar	360,810	124	54,637	38	181	7.3

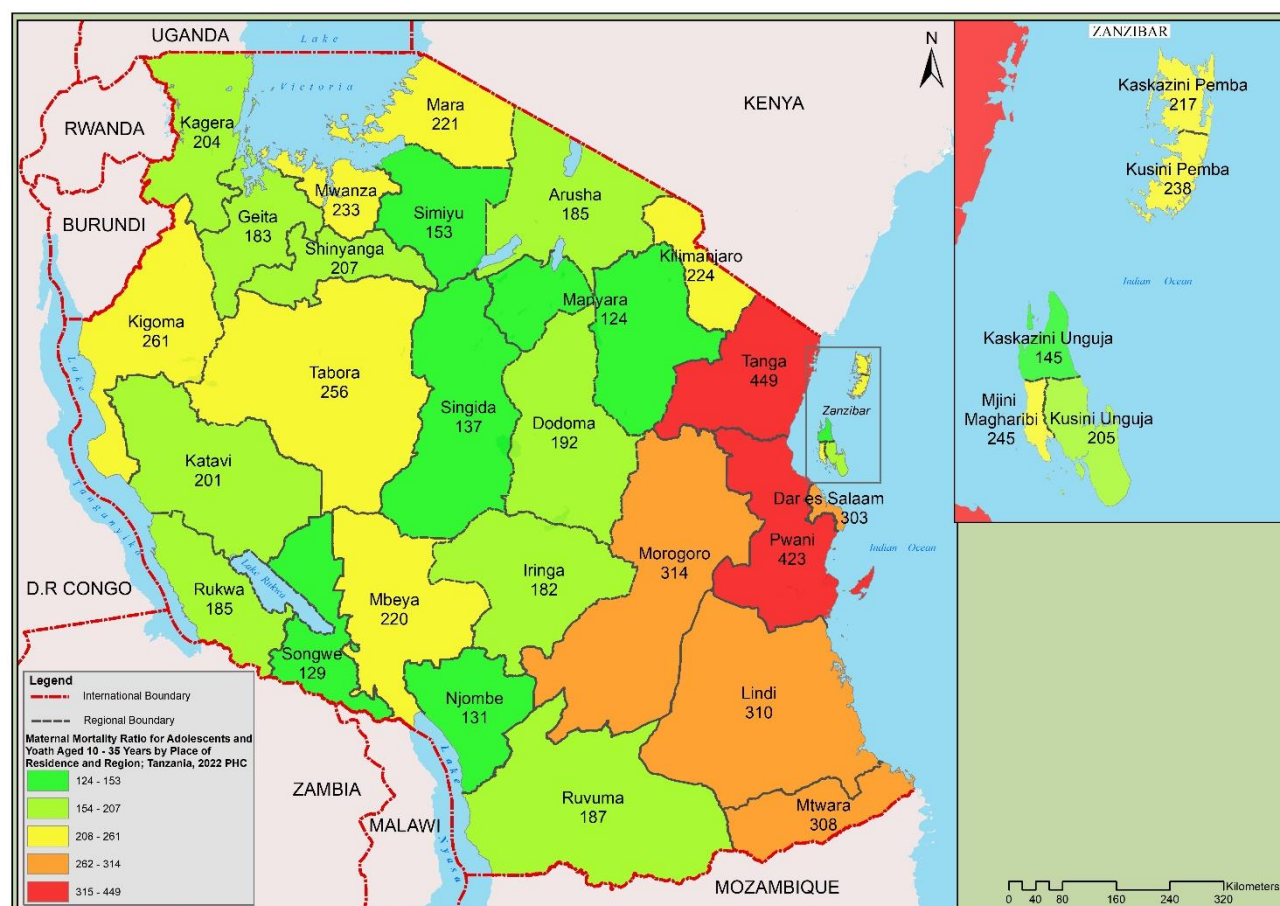
Age Group	Total Female	Total Maternal Death	Number of Births	Place of Death MMR		
				Home	Health Facility	On the way
15-19	101,713	7	2,582	39	194	38.7
20-24	96,803	25	15,468	45	116	0.0
25-29	81,537	43	18,684	32	198	0.0
30-34	67,388	38	15,607	38	192	12.8
35	13,369	11	2,296	44	392	43.6

Map 5.3 presents estimated regional MMR, indicating substantial variation across regions. Tanga Region records the highest MMR at 449 deaths per 100,000 live births, followed by Pwani (423), Morogoro (314), Lindi (311), Mtwara (308), and Dar es Salaam (303). On the other hand, most regions (13 in total) have MMRs ranging between 124 to 199 per 100,000 live births, while the remaining regions exceed the national average.

The elevated MMRs in certain regions may be due to multiple factors, including limited access to quality healthcare services, especially in rural or hard-to-reach areas where poor infrastructure delays timely maternal care (Kane & Zureick, 2016). Low coverage of skilled birth attendance also contributes to higher maternal mortality in these areas. Therefore, majority of women rely on traditional skills instead of healthcare professionals (Mgonja & Mselle, 2019).

Low education and health literacy level among women in the regions also exacerbate the situation, due to lack of awareness on importance of prenatal care or signs of pregnancy complications (Bintabara et al., 2015). Extreme poverty limits affordability to proper transportation or medical services among women (Lyaruu et al., 2016), while the limited family planning services accessibility leads to high-risk pregnancies, particularly among adolescents (Shayo & Msuya, 2013). Finally, weak health policies and inadequate resource allocation among regions often result in understaffed and poorly equipped health facilities, thus hindering maternal health outcomes to a large extent (Mboera et al., 2020). Addressing the multifaceted challenges requires comprehensive reforms in healthcare, education service delivery and policies to reduce maternal mortality in regions with high MMR.

Map 5.3: MMR for Adolescent and Youth Age 15-35 Years by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.7 Adolescent Maternal Mortality and Wealth Quintile

5.7.1 Differentials of Maternal Mortality by Wealth Index

The wealth index is derived from quantiles. The lower quantiles represent the poorest population, followed by the second quantile, which means the poor population. The middle quantile represents the average wealth population, while the fourth and fifth quantiles represent the richer and richest population, respectively. Maternal mortality remains a critical challenge in Tanzania, particularly among adolescents and young women. Wealth inequality, age, and regional differences play a major role in shaping maternal health outcomes.

At the national level, adolescents aged 15–19 experience significant disparities in maternal mortality by wealth status. The majority of deaths occur among the poorest groups, with 31 percent in the lowest wealth quintile compared to only 8.6 percent in the highest. In contrast, for the wider age group of 15–35 years, maternal deaths are more evenly distributed across wealth quintiles, although the poorest still carry a slightly higher burden (22.2% in the lowest vs. 17.2 percent in the highest or richest) (Table 5.20 and Figure 5.7).

Additionally, in the Mainland Tanzania, the pattern closely mirrors the national picture. Among adolescents, 31.4 percent of maternal deaths are concentrated in the lowest wealth quintile compared to only 8.1 percent in the highest, indicating a strong poverty effect. For the 15–35 age group, the distribution is more balanced, yet poor women remain disproportionately affected. While In Zanzibar, however, the pattern diverges markedly from that observed in Mainland Tanzania. Among adolescents and youth, though the total number of deaths is very small (only seven) for adolescents aged 15-19, most maternal deaths are concentrated in the fourth and highest quintiles (42.9% each). For the 15–35 age group, nearly half of maternal deaths (45.2%) occur in the wealthiest quintile, while only 5.6 percent occur in the lowest quintile. The results point toward potential explanations such as disparities in reporting accuracy, distinctive demographic or healthcare contexts in Zanzibar, or specific risks that disproportionately impact women from higher socioeconomic strata.

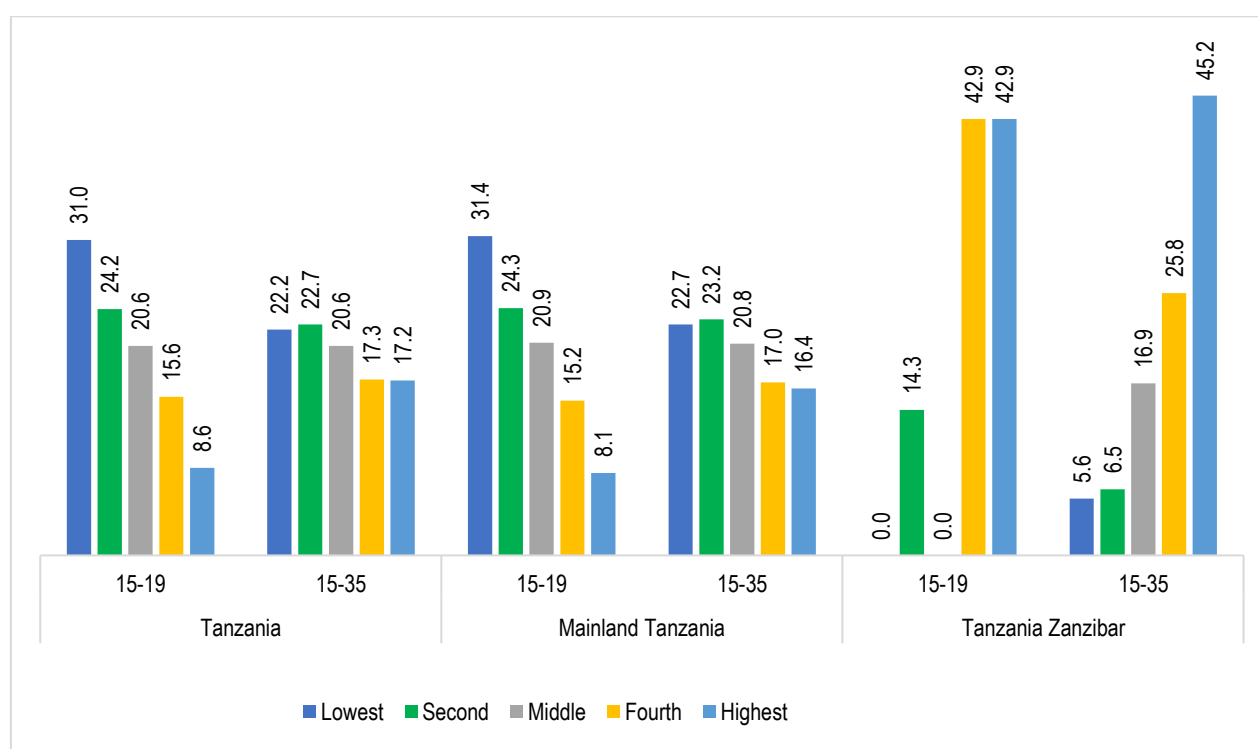
The results show the influence of both age and wealth on maternal mortality in Tanzania is shaped by both age and wealth. Adolescents, especially in Mainland Tanzania, face higher risks among the poorest households, reflecting poverty-related vulnerabilities. For women aged 15–35, deaths are more evenly distributed, pointing to broader biological and healthcare system factors. In Zanzibar, maternal deaths are concentrated among wealthier groups, an unexpected pattern that may reflect reporting differences, fertility trends, or healthcare dynamics, underscoring the need for region-specific interventions.

This can be concluded that maternal mortality in Tanzania is strongly shaped by both age and wealth. Adolescents and older women face greater biological risks, while women from poorer households are more vulnerable due to limited access to healthcare, poor nutrition, and economic constraints (Hinderaker et al., 2001; Mrema et al., 2014; Magadi & Curtis, 2003; BMC Public Health, 2022).

Table 5.20: Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternal Death of Adolescents and Youth aged 15-35 Years by Wealth Quintiles; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Wealth Quintile						Percentage				
Tanzania	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
15-19	500	155	121	103	78	43	31.0	24.2	20.6	15.6	8.6
15-35	4219	935	958	871	729	726	22.2	22.7	20.6	17.3	17.2
Mainland Tanzania											
15-19	493	155	120	103	75	40	31.4	24.3	20.9	15.2	8.1
15-35	4095	928	950	850	697	670	22.7	23.2	20.8	17.0	16.4
Tanzania Zanzibar											
15-19	7	0	1	0	3	3	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	42.9
15-35	124	7	8	21	32	56	5.6	6.5	16.9	25.8	45.2

Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Maternal Death of Adolescents and Youth aged 15-35 by Wealth Quintiles; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.8 Conclusion

According to the 2022 PHC, mortality among adolescents and youth aged 10-35 years show a declining trend in Tanzania. The Crude Death rate for adolescents and youth stood at approximately 2 deaths per 1000 young population. Males remain higher than that of females, mirroring in adolescent and youth similar to the national pattern. However, the risk

of death is highest in (youth) the transiting to adulthood, even though significant mortality occurs in early adolescents and adolescents due to specific causes

Regarding causes of death, the census findings show that illness or disease is the dominant cause of mortality in adolescents and youth, accounting for 67.9 percent of reported deaths. This cause was slightly more prevalent among females (73.7%) than males (62.3%). While these patterns were consistent in Mainland Tanzania, Tanzania Zanzibar reported a slightly lower disease-related mortality share at 62.0 percent.

Road traffic accidents accounted for 9.8 percent of adolescent and youth deaths, with a higher prevalence among males (15%). Maternal causes represented 6 percent, constituting a significant burden among female adolescents and youth. However, other accidents accounted for (5.9%), also being pronounced more among young males (4.7%) than females (1.3%). Notably, the highest proportion of road accident-related deaths occurred among adolescents and youth due to most adolescents and youth are actively involving in driving boda-boda as a self-employment.

Furthermore, maternal mortality in Tanzania is shaped by age, wealth, and regional disparities. Among adolescents in Mainland Tanzania, those from poorer households face the highest risk, underscoring the need for targeted interventions. For women aged 15–35, mortality appears less dependent on wealth status, pointing to the importance of system-wide healthcare improvements. In Zanzibar, maternal deaths are more concentrated among wealthier women, a pattern that warrants further investigation. Addressing these challenges requires age- and region-specific strategies that combine targeted support for vulnerable groups with broader efforts to strengthen the health system.

CHAPTER SIX

SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND VULNERABILITY AFFECTING ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH IN TANZANIA

Key Points

- Seventy-one percent of orphaned early adolescent, 66 percent of older orphans, 67 percent of teens with disabilities, and 64 percent of street youth are based in rural areas.
- Around 40 percent of rural orphans and 44 percent of rural youth-headed households live in poverty, compared to 5 percent who are in urban areas.
- Regions like Simiyu, Tabora, Singida, Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Unguja have the highest rural clustering of youth with disabilities of both visual and physical impairments.
- National smartphone use is 16.1 percent, but in rural regions like Simiyu, only 5.5 percent of youth use smartphones.
- Over 63.2 percent of rural girls aged 15–17 who had given birth dropped out of school.
- 51.3 percent of girls aged 13–19 who had ever married dropped out of school, with rural dropout rates reaching 55.9 percent. Revise
- Only 6.8 percent of youth nationally have health insurance, and just 1.2 percent are covered by other forms of insurance.

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the growing crisis of social exclusion and vulnerability affecting adolescents and youth in Tanzania. It explains the vulnerable adolescents and youth in Tanzania such as orphans, those with disabilities, youth-headed households, street youth, and young parents. It identifies where they are predominantly found, face severe disadvantages due to limited access to education, health impairment, digital tools, and social protection. It shows significant rural-urban disparities in poverty, school dropout rates (especially among girls affected by early marriage and early parenthood), and access to essential services, emphasizing that rural youth are at much higher risk than their urban peers. It therefore calls for urgent, inclusive, and targeted interventions to address these structural inequalities and ensure that rural youth are not left behind in national development efforts.

6.2 Rurality and Disability affect Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Age groups

Table 6.1 presents a detailed analysis of vulnerable adolescents and youth in Tanzania, focusing at the number and distribution by type of vulnerability, age group, sex, and place of residence (rural versus urban). It identifies five major categories of vulnerability: orphanhood, disability, youth-headed households, and street youth. This distinction provides critical insight into how age groups and locations, experienced different risk factors giving emphasis to the rural-urban settings.

Early adolescents (aged 10–13 years) among orphaned adolescents represent approximately 790,000 children, of whom 71 percent live in rural areas. Boys are slightly more in rural-based (72.5%) than girls (69.7%). Over 1.1 million (66 %) in the older adolescents, (aged 13–17 years) are orphaned, with residing in rural areas. Boys (69%) are more concentrated in rural residents than girls (63.6%). These figures imply that orphanhood disproportionately affects rural children who lack access to essential support systems such as shelter, psychosocial care, and education. Older orphans, especially in rural areas, may face added responsibilities like caring for siblings, which contributes to higher dropout rates and early entry into the labour market or marriage.

Adolescents and youth with disabilities are also largely found in rural areas. There are 64,547 individuals with disabilities among age group 10–13 years of which, 71 percent are live in rural areas. This trend continues among teens aged 13–17, where 67 percent are in rural areas, with boys slightly more affected than girls. About 65 percent of youth aged 15–17 years, live in rural area, with higher representation among boys (69%) than girls (62%). This implies that young people with disabilities in rural areas often experience compounded disadvantages, including such as limited access to inclusive education, assistive devices, vocational training, and protection from stigma, among others. The challenges deepen the exclusion experienced from an early age and persist into adolescence.

Youth-headed households are another type of vulnerable group, with 81,661 teens aged 15–17 years living without adult guardianship. While majority (59%) are in rural areas, a notable 41 percent are found in urban areas. The near-equal gender distribution Boys and girls are found to face this challenge due to almost equal gender distribution. Youth-headed households, particularly in urban environments, indicate high levels of family dissolution and a lack of social support. The youth are therefore facing a greater risk of exploitation, poverty, and school dropout, necessitating urgent legal, social, and economic protection measures.

The largest category on the table, is street young youth, encompassing more than 6.28 million individuals aged 15–19 years. Contrary to popular belief that street youth are predominantly urban, 64 percent are located in rural areas, 66.6 percent of male and 61.7 percent of female street youth live in rural areas. This challenges conventional assumptions and indicates that rural areas may harbour hidden forms of youth displacement, such as children living in informal care arrangements or without guardians. Consequently, many street youth in rural areas may be unrecognized in urban-focused policy responses and remain excluded from needed services and support.

In conclusion, the data consistently show that most vulnerable adolescents and youth in Tanzania are concentrated in rural areas, regardless of the type of vulnerability whether orphaned, disabled, street-involved, or heading households. The rural patterns reflect entrenched inequalities in access to education, health care, and social protection. Although urban vulnerabilities are not negligible, the scale and complexity of rural challenges demand targeted policy shifts. Programs must prioritize rural outreach, disability inclusion, gender-responsive planning, and age-specific interventions to ensure equitable development outcomes. Addressing these gaps is crucial to breaking the cycle of exclusion and building a more inclusive and just society for all Tanzanian youth.

Moreover, clear rural-urban disparities indicate that poverty and lack of access to services are primary drivers of social vulnerability in rural Tanzania. Although boys and girls face slightly different exposure patterns, both genders are significantly affected in rural contexts. Effective strategies to reduce vulnerability must therefore take these geographical and gender differences into account, that policies and programs are not only inclusive but also tailored to realities of vulnerable youth across the country.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth by Place of Residents, Sex and Type of Vulnerability; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Vulnerability Type	Age Group	Total			Rural Percentage			Urban Percentage		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Orphaned	10-13	789,642	401,764	387,878	71.1	72.5	69.7	28.9	27.5	30.3
	13-17	1,100,553	554,018	546,535	66.3	69.0	63.6	33.7	31.0	36.4
Disability	10-13	64,547	34,556	29,991	70.7	71.8	69.5	29.3	28.2	30.5
	13-17	77,066	39,531	37,535	66.9	69.8	63.9	33.1	30.2	36.1
	15-17	43,307	22,017	21,290	65.3	68.9	61.5	34.7	31.1	38.5
Youth-Household Head	15-17	81,661	43,242	38,419	58.7	58.9	58.5	41.3	41.1	41.5
Young Street	15-19	6,282,393	3,096,585	3,185,808	64.1	66.6	61.7	35.9	33.4	38.3

6.3 Adolescents and Youth Disabilities

The data in Table 6.2 reveal a notable pattern showing majority of vulnerable adolescents and youth with disabilities in Tanzania reside in rural areas, with figures often surpassing 60 percent. For instance, among orphaned early teens with visual impairments, 69.16 percent reside in rural locations, and the proportion is even higher (70.80%) for those with physical disabilities. This trend holds in other vulnerable groups, such as those from youth-headed households and youths with disabilities more broadly. Urban representation remains consistently lower, usually between 30 percent to 40 percent, though it is slightly higher among older age groups. At first glance, this might seem counterintuitive, since one might expect that better access to healthcare and support services in urban areas may attract more youth with disabilities. However, presented data shows that many vulnerable youths either remain in or are born into rural communities where access to such services is limited.

The rural-urban distinction sheds light on the inequality in distribution of care and opportunities for young people with disabilities. The higher the rural concentration the more likely it reflects broader socio-economic realities, such as limited mobility, poverty, or lack of information, which may prevent families from relocating to cities. It also shows that rural areas may have higher birth rates or fewer resources to prevent and manage disabilities effectively, thus contributing to the higher prevalence. The fact that physical disabilities are consistently more common than visual impairments add another layer of concern, identifying to gaps in preventive care, early detection, or rehabilitative services in the regions.

Overall, table 6.2 calls for urgent need for targeted interventions for rural Tanzania. Policies should therefore cover beyond national-level strategies and be context-specific, focus on the underserved rural communities where the majority of vulnerable youth live. Investments in inclusive education, disability-friendly infrastructure, community-based healthcare, and social support systems are crucial. Without such efforts, the existing rural-urban disparities would deepen further, leaving the most vulnerable youth already disadvantaged by both disability and geographic location behind.

Table 6.2: Distribution of Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Living with Disabilities by Place of Residents and Type of Disability; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Vulnerability Type	Age Group	Total		Rural Percentage		Urban Percentage	
		Type of disability		Type of disability		Type of disability	
		Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability
Orphaned	10–13	22,341	50,219	69.16	70.80	30.84	29.20
	13-17	32,606	69,880	62.89	67.18	37.11	32.82
Youth-headed HH	15–17	110,578	218,784	59.82	66.60	40.18	33.40
	10–14	174,488	345,895	58.65	65.61	41.35	34.39

The results in Table 6.3 presents a clear structural imbalance: adolescents and youths with disabilities overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas across most regions of Tanzania. Over 82 percent of adolescent aged 10–13-year in Simiyu with visual impairments reside in rural areas and 85.83 percent live in Tabora. The pattern reflects deep-rooted access to health, education, and disability support services inequity in rural areas. High rural percentages show that disabilities are more likely undiagnosed or untreated early, leading to sustained impairment over time.

In contrast, Dar es Salaam reports 100 percent urban residency for all age groups and disability types, which doesn't indicate higher prevalence but gives attention to urban-centric nature of healthcare and reporting systems. The presence of better facilities, awareness, and infrastructure in Dar es Salaam enables more accurate diagnosis and service access, while rural areas remain undiagnosed, underserved and underreported.

Some regions such as Mbeya and Morogoro show a more balanced rural-urban distribution in the 15–35 age group (e.g., Mbeya: 53.43 percent rural, 46.57 percent urban for visual impairment), indicating urban migration among disabled youths, likely in search of education, employment, or medical services. These transitional patterns hint at growing pressure on urban systems and the need for decentralized service delivery.

Regions like Dodoma and Morogoro also report the highest absolute numbers of youths with disabilities (over 96,000 and 107,000 respectively in the 15–35 age category), indicating population density and possibly a better reporting mechanism. However, the consistent rural skew in nearly all regions reveals a national issue: unless rural disability services improve, Tanzania risks deepening geographical and social disparities among its youth population.

Furthermore, the results in Table 6.3 shows a clear difference in the distribution of adolescents and youths with disabilities between Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania

Zanzibar. On the Mainland Tanzania, most individuals aged 10–13 years with disabilities are concentrated in rural areas, with 68.17 percent (visual) and 70.72 percent (physical). Even in the 15–35 age group, rural residence remains dominant (55.98 percent visual, 62.43 percent physical). This consistent rural skew shows that limited access to early diagnosis, healthcare, and disability services in rural areas contributes to sustained and possibly preventable impairments. The result reflects structural imbalances in service provision that disproportionately affect rural youth, reinforcing long-term inequality.

Whereas Tanzania Zanzibar shows a more urban-oriented pattern, particularly in the age group 15–35 years, where 58.45 percent of those with visual impairments and 47.48 percent with physical disabilities reside in urban areas. The urban concentration is most evident in Mjini Magharibi, where over 81 percent of disabled youths aged 15–35 years live in urban areas, indicating a better access to health, education, and support services. However, not all Tanzania Zanzibar regions follow this trend, Kusini Unguja with 77.86 percent for visual disabilities still show a strong rural dominance, representing intra-regional disparities. The results show that while Tanzania Zanzibar fares better overall in urban accessibility, it also faces a shared challenge as the Mainland Tanzania, of closing the rural-urban gap in disability support to ensure equitable care for all young people living with disabilities.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Adolescents and Youths Living with Disabilities by Place of Residence, Type of Disability and Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Age Group	Total		Rural Percentage		Urban Percentage	
		Type of disability		Type of disability		Type of disability	
		Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability
Mainland Tanzania	10-13	170,820	366,063	68.2	70.7	31.8	29.28
	13-19	258,651	526,016	61.8	67.5	38.2	32.5
	15-35	576,224	1,241,360	56.0	62.4	44.0	37.6
Dodoma	10-13	8,937	20,262	68.8	71.2	31.2	28.8
	13-19	13,847	29,701	62.0	67.8	38.1	32.3
	15-35	30,372	66,473	55.9	63.4	44.1	36.6
Arusha	10-13	6,535	12,757	62.8	66.2	37.2	33.8
	13-19	10,222	18,212	56.3	60.8	43.8	39.2
	15-35	23,096	45,578	49.8	55.7	50.2	44.3
Kilimanjaro	10-13	5,759	11,019	79.9	79.8	20.1	20.2
	13-19	9,917	16,948	76.9	79.5	23.1	20.5
	15-35	20,245	43,091	72.9	76.8	27.2	23.2
Tanga	10-13	6,955	15,492	75.6	78.5	24.4	21.6
	13-19	10,191	21,996	69.5	75.7	30.5	24.3
	15-35	20,585	48,726	65.9	72.3	34.1	27.7
Morogoro	10-13	9,553	20,394	63.5	66.5	36.5	33.5
	13-19	14,598	29,947	58.5	64.5	41.5	35.5

Region	Age Group	Total		Rural Percentage		Urban Percentage	
		Type of disability		Type of disability		Type of disability	
		Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability
	15-35	32,964	74,727	56.2	61.7	43.8	38.3
Pwani	10-13	5,231	11,186	60.9	63.0	39.1	37.0
	13-19	8,479	16,724	57.0	60.4	43.0	39.6
	15-35	20,810	44,076	54.4	57.8	45.6	42.2
Ruvuma	10-13	5,279	11,069	77.2	79.8	22.9	20.2
	13-19	7,342	15,857	73.5	77.5	26.6	22.5
	15-35	16,398	38,915	73.5	76.4	26.5	23.6
Iringa	10-13	2,129	7,061	76.0	77.5	24.1	22.5
	13-19	3,080	9,966	68.6	73.6	31.4	26.4
	15-35	8,581	24,991	61.3	69.5	38.7	30.5
Dar es Salaam	10-13	13,409	25,399	NA	NA	100.0	100.0
	13-19	28,213	43,092	NA	NA	100.0	100.0
	15-35	83,789	137,701	NA	NA	100.0	100.0
Lindi	10-13	3,055	7,155	78.5	79.9	21.5	20.1
	13-19	5,067	10,738	75.2	78.0	24.8	22.0
	15-35	12,924	28,622	74.8	78.5	25.2	21.6
Mtwara	10-13	4,370	9,912	77.0	79.6	23.0	20.4
	13-19	7,026	14,287	69.7	77.1	30.3	22.9
	15-35	17,195	37,982	69.0	76.3	31.0	23.7
Njombe	10-13	2,377	5,183	74.8	75.1	25.2	24.9
	13-19	3,547	7,535	68.6	72.5	31.4	27.5
	15-35	7,705	18,405	62.7	69.4	37.3	30.6
Katavi	10-13	3,786	7,486	78.0	76.9	22.0	23.1
	13-19	5,019	10,305	75.4	75.9	24.6	24.1
	15-35	10,875	23,123	72.0	71.9	28.0	28.1
Simiyu	10-13	6,668	12,502	82.5	81.8	17.5	18.2
	13-19	8,689	17,018	81.0	80.1	19.0	20.0
	15-35	15,576	33,297	78.0	78.9	22.0	21.2
Geita	10-13	10,452	20,038	67.4	68.4	32.6	31.6
	13-19	13,789	27,385	65.2	67.7	34.8	32.3
	15-35	27,579	58,253	60.6	63.1	39.4	36.9
Songwe	10-13	3,890	7,777	74.7	76.8	25.3	23.2
	13-19	5,245	10,796	71.7	75.8	28.4	24.2
	15-35	11,315	25,338	67.9	71.5	32.1	28.5
Tabora	10-13	9,092	18,455	85.8	86.4	14.2	13.6
	13-19	12,106	24,522	82.3	84.5	17.7	15.5
	15-35	25,098	54,241	79.1	81.8	20.9	18.2
Mbeya	10-13	6,809	13,422	62.2	66.0	37.8	34.0
	13-19	11,020	20,040	57.8	63.5	42.2	36.5
	15-35	24,951	50,153	53.4	59.6	46.6	40.4
Singida	10-13	6,737	12,891	86.1	87.3	13.9	12.7
	13-19	9,278	16,899	82.4	84.6	17.6	15.4

Region	Age Group	Total		Rural Percentage		Urban Percentage	
		Type of disability		Type of disability		Type of disability	
		Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability	Visual Impairment	Physical Disability
	15-35	17,151	35,901	78.6	81.7	21.4	18.3
Rukwa	10-13	4,215	8,770	81.4	83.0	18.6	17.0
	13-19	5,600	11,906	77.7	80.6	22.3	19.4
	15-35	11,846	25,893	77.7	79.4	22.3	20.6
Kigoma	10-13	4,939	16,428	76.1	77.1	23.9	22.9
	13-19	6,783	22,577	71.8	73.4	28.2	26.6
	15-35	14,909	48,016	71.2	72.4	28.8	27.6
Shinyanga	10-13	4,544	13,439	71.0	72.2	29.0	27.8
	13-19	6,196	19,039	68.6	69.9	31.4	30.2
	15-35	14,603	43,125	60.6	64.9	39.4	35.1
Mwanza	10-13	12,984	24,852	62.5	66.1	37.5	33.9
	13-19	20,062	36,271	55.7	62.0	44.3	38.0
	15-35	43,228	81,968	50.5	56.7	49.5	43.3
Mara	10-13	9,062	17,822	71.8	73.0	28.2	19.4
	13-19	12,894	24,691	69.1	71.1	30.9	26.5
	15-35	22,991	48,020	67.2	69.4	32.8	26.5
Kagera	10-13	10,556	22,900	90.5	91.4	9.5	8.6
	13-19	15,447	32,626	87.9	90.5	12.1	9.5
	15-35	30,172	67,523	86.3	88.8	13.7	11.2
Manyara	10-13	3,497	12,392	86.1	88.0	13.9	12.0
	13-19	4,994	16,938	83.9	86.9	16.1	13.1
	15-35	11,266	37,222	82.2	85.3	17.8	14.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	10-13	5,549	10,444	48.1	58.9	51.9	41.1
	13-19	10,642	15,042	42.7	54.9	57.3	45.1
	15-35	23,214	35,607	41.6	52.5	58.5	47.5
Kaskazini Unguja	10-13	637	1,228	82.9	85.5	17.1	14.5
	13-19	1,076	1,668	81.0	85.1	19.1	14.9
	15-35	2,561	4,532	79.4	82.5	20.6	17.5
Kusini Unguja	10-13	235	972	82.6	83.7	17.5	16.3
	13-19	375	1,503	79.2	81.4	20.8	18.6
	15-35	1,292	3,997	77.9	80.3	22.1	19.7
Mjini Magharibi	10-13	2,757	4,065	20.9	23.1	79.1	77.0
	13-19	5,836	6,176	17.8	20.1	82.2	80.0
	15-35	13,451	16,087	18.2	20.7	81.8	79.3
Kaskazini Pemba	10-13	982	2,204	74.5	81.1	25.5	18.9
	13-19	1,670	3,113	72.0	77.8	28.0	22.2
	15-35	3,020	5,865	73.9	78.0	26.1	22.0
Kusini Pemba	10-13	938	1,975	68.0	79.2	32.0	20.8
	13-19	1,685	2,582	67.1	75.7	32.9	24.3
	15-35	2,890	5,126	66.5	75.1	33.5	25.0

6.4 Usage of ICT among Adolescents and Youth.

Table 6.4 presents results showing a moderate but growing digital presence among adolescents and youth aged 10–35 years, with 61.4 percent owning mobile phones and 62.8 percent using the internet in Tanzania. However, only 16.1 percent use smartphones, showing a digital gap in terms of device capability. Tanzania Zanzibar outperforms Mainland Tanzania in digital access since 64.9 percent of youth own mobile phones, and 32.4 percent use smartphones, which double the Mainland Tanzania's rate. This shows a stronger digital integration in Tanzania Zanzibar, especially in urban hubs like Mjini Magharibi, where 70.8 percent own mobile phones, 43.7 percent use smartphones, and 74.3 percent are internet users, a level comparable to developed regions.

However, more rural and peripheral regions like Kigoma, Simiyu, and Rukwa lag significantly. For instance, in Simiyu, only 5.5 percent use smartphones and 55.6 percent access the internet, indicating digital exclusion linked to limited infrastructure, affordability, and awareness. Even gender disparities emerge slightly: in most regions, females consistently have lower smartphone usage, e.g., Dodoma (17.1% male vs. 15.7% female) and Geita (9.2% male vs. 6.8% female). Overall, the table reflects a digital division along geographical, economic, and gender lines based, indicating that broader access to smartphones and internet literacy programs is crucial for equitable ICT empowerment across the country.

Table 6.4: Distribution Among Youth Aged 10-35 years who Access and Use ICT by Type, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Population Aged 10-35			% of Mobile Phones Users			Percentage of Smart Phones users			% of Internet Users		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	29,309,581	14,194,741	15,114,840	61.4	61.7	61.1	16.1	17.1	15.2	62.8	63.0	62.5
Mainland Tanzania	28,378,714	13,746,990	14,631,724	61.2	61.6	60.9	15.6	16.6	14.7	62.6	62.9	62.3
Dodoma	1,437,627	711,852	725,775	62.7	63.9	61.5	16.4	17.1	15.70	64.1	65.2	63.0
Arusha	1,112,257	516,812	595,445	66.7	65.0	68.1	24.1	25.2	23.11	68.4	66.8	69.9
Kilimanjaro	825,360	408,004	417,356	66.5	65.6	67.4	24.8	24.9	24.72	68.3	67.3	69.2
Tanga	1,173,196	572,182	601,014	63.4	62.6	64.2	15.3	16.3	14.47	64.8	64.0	65.6
Morogoro	1,505,128	738,346	766,782	63.1	63.8	62.4	14.4	15.2	13.61	64.4	65.1	63.7
Pwani	970,138	470,309	499,829	66.2	64.9	67.4	19.4	19.8	19.13	67.7	66.3	69.0
Dar es Salaam	2,871,011	1,339,070	1,531,941	76.6	76.2	77.0	41.3	42.8	40.03	79.0	78.5	79.4
Lindi	541,158	267,380	273,778	63.6	64.3	62.9	10.8	12.5	9.14	64.5	65.2	63.8
Mtwara	735,307	355,373	379,934	60.3	62.1	58.6	10.9	13.0	8.87	61.2	62.9	59.5
Ruvuma	862,358	421,546	440,812	61.1	62.1	60.1	10.6	11.8	9.43	62.2	63.1	61.2
Iringa	567,625	277,120	290,505	64.1	63.9	64.3	20.0	21.0	19.04	65.5	65.3	65.8
Mbeya	1,135,236	540,825	594,411	65.0	64.9	65.1	19.0	20.4	17.67	66.4	66.2	66.5
Singida	901,612	452,653	448,959	56.4	57.8	54.9	9.5	10.5	8.52	57.4	58.8	55.9
Tabora	1,590,454	773,731	816,723	55.9	57.8	54.2	7.4	8.3	6.51	56.9	58.7	55.2
Rukwa	725,469	346,711	378,758	52.2	54.9	49.7	7.1	8.8	5.60	53.1	55.8	50.6
Kigoma	1,148,232	548,198	600,034	49.9	50.6	49.3	7.9	9.6	6.26	50.9	51.7	50.3
Shinyanga	1,096,158	537,381	558,777	58.2	59.6	56.9	10.6	11.4	9.79	59.5	60.8	58.2
Kagera	1,397,169	682,336	714,833	53.7	55.7	51.8	8.8	10.0	7.68	54.8	56.8	53.0
Mwanza	1,803,585	873,430	930,155	60.3	60.0	60.5	14.1	15.2	13.02	61.7	61.5	61.9
Mara	1,106,470	534,045	572,425	54.4	53.7	55.2	9.5	10.8	8.28	55.8	55.0	56.5
Manyara	863,618	436,270	427,348	59.7	59.8	59.5	9.5	9.9	8.98	60.6	60.7	60.5
Njombe	420,668	201,610	219,058	63.0	62.4	63.5	17.4	18.4	16.5	64.2	63.6	64.8
Katavi	543,775	264,400	279,375	56.1	58.3	53.9	7.5	9.2	6.0	57.1	59.4	55.0
Simiyu	984,027	475,518	508,509	54.7	54.5	54.8	5.5	6.6	4.5	55.6	55.5	55.7
Geita	1,428,849	700,924	727,925	56.1	56.7	55.6	8.0	9.2	6.8	57.3	57.9	56.7
Songwe	632,226	300,963	331,263	61.0	61.5	60.5	12.3	13.8	11	62.0	62.5	61.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	930,867	447,751	483,116	64.9	64.6	65.2	32.4	33.5	31.3	67.7	67.4	68.0
Kaskazini Unguja	127,520	63,060	64,460	61.9	62.8	61.0	18.1	19.9	16.2	63.7	64.6	62.8
Kusini Unguja	98,081	49,706	48,375	65.8	65.5	66.1	31.6	32.0	31.3	68.2	67.7	68.6
Mjini Magharibi	452,555	212,699	239,856	70.5	70.1	70.8	43.7	44.5	42.9	73.9	73.5	74.3
Kaskazini Pemba	125,515	60,604	64,911	55.9	55.6	56.2	18.8	21.8	16.0	58.1	58.1	58.1
Kusini Pemba	127,196	61,682	65,514	56.4	55.5	57.2	20.4	22.0	18.8	58.5	57.8	59.2

6.5 Poverty Status Among Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Groups

Table 6.5 presents a comprehensive view of adolescents and youth populations segmented by poverty status and location (rural vs. urban). It categorizes groups such as orphans, youth-headed households, youth with disabilities, and general youth population in key age groups (10 to 35 years) showing how socio-economic conditions affect different subgroups and where the most vulnerable populations are concentrated.

Nearly three-quarters early adolescent aged 10–13 years among orphaned youth, live in rural areas. Poverty is significantly higher among rural orphans (40.27%) than those in urban areas (9.56%). A similar pattern is seen in the age group 13–17 years. This may be due to the limited access to social services, child protection systems, and income-generating opportunities in rural areas. Urban areas often offer better access to shelters, or community networks often support orphans, which could explain the lower poverty rates.

Youth-headed households, particularly those aged 15–17 years, 58 percent live in rural areas. A striking 44.01 percent of these rural households live in poverty, compared to just 4.95 percent in urban areas. The high rural poverty rate likely reflects the burden placed on young people who must take up adult responsibilities often due to the loss of parents without adequate support systems. Although in urban areas, challenges remain, youth have a better chance of accessing informal work, schooling, or charitable support, allowing them to stay above the poverty line.

Youth with disabilities face similarly notable disparities. Results show that 70 percent of adolescent aged 10–14 years, live in rural areas, of which, 41.76 percent live in poverty, compared to 9.13 percent lives in urban areas. This may be due to the fact that disabilities often come with additional costs such as medical care, assistive devices, or special education which are more accessible in urban areas. In contrast, rural infrastructure often lacks capacity to meet the specific needs of disabled youth, limiting the ability to participate in education or earn income.

Further distinction show that rural poverty remains consistently higher across all disability age groups. Poverty among rural adolescent aged 10–13 years, is 42.15 percent, while for adolescent aged 13–17 years is 39.40 percent. Rural poverty remains high at 38.14 percent among adolescent aged 15–17 years. Consistently high rural poverty rates for disabled youth indicate structural gaps in inclusion, healthcare, and education in rural areas.

The disparity persists when considering the total population. There are 6.26 million of early adolescent aged 10–13 years, of which, 71 percent residing in rural areas. Rural poverty affects 41.62 percent of them which is more than four times the urban rate (8.55%). The poverty rate for adolescent aged 13–19 year who lives in rural areas is 38.51 percent, while in urban areas, it drops to 6.69 percent. The result shows that urban areas, despite their challenges, offer more diverse economic opportunities, better schooling, and more robust social safety nets, which may help to reduce youth poverty.

The largest age group analysed is among youth aged 15–35 years, the population reaches 20.4 million, of which 60 percent lives in rural areas. Poverty in rural regions affects 39.5 percent of this group, against 5.27 percent in urban areas. The young adults often form the backbone of the rural labour force but remain stuck in subsistence agriculture, informal work, or unemployment. Urban youth benefit from proximity to industries, educational institutions, and services that promote upward mobility.

Finally, combined category of teen and youth populations (ages 10–35 years) over 28 million, with 63 percent residing in rural areas. Rural poverty stands at 40.06 percent, while only 5.97 percent of urban youth live in poverty. This large-scale disparity reinforces rural and urban economies structural divisions. Rural areas, often characterized by weak infrastructure, limited access to credit and poor service delivery, trap young people in poverty. Urban areas, with or without own challenges, tend to offer more pathways out of poverty through education, employment, and entrepreneurship.

In summary, the data clearly presents significant rural-urban gap in youth poverty, rural youth disproportionately affected across all categories. The intuitive takeaway is that geographical location especially rural residency compounds and other vulnerabilities such as being an orphan, living with a disability, or heading a household at a young age. The results emphasise the need for targeted rural development, inclusive social protection, and youth-focused programs to bridge the poverty gap and create equitable opportunities for all young people, regardless of location.

Table 6.5: Distribution of Poverty Among Orphaned and Youth-Headed Households by Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Poverty Status					
				Total		Rural		Urban	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor
Orphaned									
10 - 13	162,044	119,491	42,553	32.2	67.8	40.3	59.7	9.6	90.4
13 - 17	218,426	149,145	69,281	29.2	70.9	39.3	60.7	7.2	92.8
Youth Headed Household									
15 - 17	637,407	369,967	267,440	27.6	72.4	44.0	56.0	5.0	95.1
Disability									
10 - 14	700,771	492,570	208,201	32.1	67.9	41.8	58.2	9.1	90.9
10 - 13	543,572	383,149	160,423	32.4	67.6	42.2	57.9	9.3	90.8
13 - 17	606,710	408,334	198,376	29.1	70.9	39.4	60.6	7.8	92.2
15 - 17	323,295	211,409	111,886	27.4	72.6	38.1	61.9	7.1	92.9
Total Population									
10 - 13	6,261,557	4,443,958	1,817,599	32.0	68.0	41.6	58.4	8.6	91.5
13 - 19	9,105,204	6,069,097	3,036,107	27.90	72.10	38.51	61.49	6.69	93.31
15 - 35	20,392,989	12,286,456	8,106,533	25.89	74.11	39.50	60.50	5.27	94.73
10 - 35	28,225,558	17,834,280	10,391,278	27.51	72.49	40.06	59.94	5.97	94.03

6.6 Wealth Quintile Analysis Among Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Groups.

The results in Table 6.6 show that poverty is concentrated in rural areas, while wealth is concentrated in urban areas. Among orphaned and disabled children as well as the general population, the vast majority of individuals in the poorest quintiles (over 94%) reside in rural areas. This suggests that rural communities not only experience deeper poverty but also bear a heavier burden of vulnerability. These areas are likely to lack adequate services, opportunities, and support systems.

In contrast, as we move up the wealth scale, the pattern reverses. Most individuals in the richest quintiles, over 80 percent, live in urban areas, reflecting better access to resources, infrastructure, and economic mobility in cities. The middle-income group shows a more balanced distribution, though still leaning rural, suggesting a transitional phase where urban presence begins to grow.

Overall, the data highlights a significant geographic and socioeconomic imbalance. Vulnerable groups in rural areas face compounded disadvantages, emphasizing the urgent need for targeted, equity-focused policies that address both poverty and location-based inequality.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Wealthy Quintiles Among Orphaned and Youth-Headed Households by Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Vulnerable Group	Age Group	Rural					Urban				
		Poorest	Poor	Middle-income	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle-income	Rich	Richest
Orphaned	10-13	94.3	87.1	70.7	42.5	20.6	5.7	12.9	29.3	57.5	79.4
	10-17	94.1	87.1	69.8	41.4	19.8	5.9	12.9	30.2	58.6	80.2
Disability	10-14	94.4	87.9	70.2	42.0	19.9	5.6	12.1	29.8	58.0	80.1
	10-13	94.4	87.9	70.5	42.1	19.8	5.6	12.1	29.5	57.9	80.2
	13-17	94.2	87.2	69.2	41.0	18.6	5.8	12.8	30.8	59.0	81.4
	15-17	94.2	86.7	69.3	40.9	18.1	5.8	13.3	30.7	59.1	81.9
Total Population	10-13	94.4	88.2	72.3	44.5	20.4	5.6	11.8	27.7	55.5	79.6
	13-19	94.3	88.1	71.6	43.0	19.4	5.7	11.9	28.4	57.0	80.6
	15-35	94.5	88.0	69.8	37.8	17.0	5.5	12.0	30.2	62.2	83.0
	10-35	94.5	88.0	70.6	39.3	17.7	5.5	12.0	29.4	60.7	82.3

6.7 Education Completion in Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Groups.

Results on Table 6.7 focuses on the prevalence of school dropout due to early marriage and teenage parenthood among Tanzanian adolescents aged between 10–19 years, with a distinguished by location (urban and rural areas). The analysis specifically interprets the percentage of school dropouts among those who have ever married or ever given birth, rather than the general population, to give more accurate insight into how early marriage and parenthood affect school attendance.

Results portray a significant share of girls who are married or parenting drop out of school. The results clearly show that a large proportion of young people who ever married or ever given birth is no longer in school. About 43.4 percent of girls aged 10–13 years who married and 31.2 percent of those who had given birth dropped out of school. The dropout rate for the same age group in rural areas is even more severe: over 50.7 percent of married girls and 38.4 percent of those who gave birth were no longer in school. This shows an abrupt end to education among girls in aged 10 -13 years, entering marriage or motherhood. These are children in upper primary or early secondary levels and they are exiting the system far too early. The impact is lifelong, cutting off pathways to literacy, employment, and health knowledge while the absolute number is smaller at this age.

Result clearly illustrate that, early marriage and parenthood strongly correlate among adolescents aged 13–19 years with school dropout. The age group 13–19 years shows a sharp increase in the number of adolescents affected, 51.3 percent among girls who ever married, had dropped out, and similarly of those who had ever given birth had left school.

Boys also show a notable dropout and similarly, with 52.1 percent of those who had ever-married boys out of school.

The patterns are more pronounced in rural areas, where 55.9 percent of married girls and 55.9 percent of girls who had given birth dropped out, compared to 34.4 percent (married) and 38.7 percent (mothers) in urban areas. This validates the notion that rural girls face significant barriers staying in school once married or pregnant. Factors likely contributing to this gap include stigma, lack of community support and limited school re-entry options.

Moreover, result demonstrates that Girls Aged 15–17 years are most likely to drop out after marriage or childbirth. The data is especially for the age group 15–17 years, which corresponds to the final years of secondary education which is a critical stage for setting up lifelong opportunities. Additionally, 57.4 percent of married girls and 59.7 percent of those who gave birth in this age group are no longer in school. The rates are even higher: 60.7 percent of married girls and 63.2 percent of young mothers aged 15–17 years had dropped out in rural areas. In contrast, urban areas still show elevated figures, but slightly lower, 38.0 percent (married) and 45.2 percent (mothers) had dropped out. These findings show that marriage and motherhood are major turning points for school exit, particularly in rural areas. It reflects how social expectations, poverty, and lack of supportive policies combine to push girls out of the education system just when they should be preparing for adult life (Table 6.7).

Furthermore, result shows that Urban-Rural division identifies unequal access to protective factors. A consistent theme across all age groups is the widening gap between rural and urban adolescents. Girls in rural areas are much more likely to leave school after marriage or childbirth than the urban. Age 10–13 years, only 14.2 percent of urban girls who had given birth had dropped out of school, compared to 38.4 percent in rural areas. This shows that urban areas may offer more pathways for girls to stay in school, even after early parenthood such as re-entry programs, better access to childcare, or stronger support systems. Rural areas, in contrary, lack the infrastructure or social acceptance needed to keep young mothers or married girls in school, reinforcing cycles of poverty and gender inequality.

Moreover, the result shows early marriage and teenage parenthood directly cut short educational journeys, especially for rural girls. This emphasize that marriage or childbirth is not just a life event; it's often an endpoint for education. Findings offer a compelling and

urgent message that school dropout among adolescents who ever married or gave birth among adolescent is alarmingly high and rural girls are exposed to greater risk. Early marriage and teenage parenthood are not merely personal milestones but major barriers to education, disproportionately pushing girls out of school at a critical development stage.

This demands a well-coordinated, multi-level action, to protect and empower Tanzania's young people particularly girls' communities and policymakers must commit to delayed early marriage and pregnancy through local awareness campaigns, strictly enforcing child marriage laws, and expanding school re-entry programs tailored for young mothers. In parallel, adolescent reproductive health services must be strengthened, especially in rural areas, while teachers and community leaders must be trained to provide practical support to married or parenting students.

Ultimately, Tanzania's development hinges on ensuring that marriage and motherhood do not signal the end of a girl's education. Instead, with the right support systems in place, every girl regardless of her marital or parental status should get opportunity to stay in school, realize maximum potential, and contribute meaningfully to family, community, and country.

Table 6.7: Prevalence of School Dropout Due to Early Marriage and Parenthood Among Adolescent Aged 10-19 Year by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Dropout Status	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Ever Married		Ever Given Birth	Ever Married		Ever Given Birth	Ever Married		Ever Given Birth
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female
10-13	Dropped	23.84	43.36	31.16	31.06	50.72	38.38	7.68	14.7	14.17
	No Drop	76.16	56.64	68.84	68.94	49.28	61.62	92.32	85.3	85.83
	Total	3,079	6,227	11,787	2,128	4,955	8,273	951	1,272	3,514
13-19	Dropped	52.11	51.28	52.13	57.35	55.26	55.92	27.88	34.4	38.71
	No Drop	47.89	48.72	47.87	42.65	44.74	44.08	72.12	65.6	61.29
	Total	70,414	620,497	455,454	57,899	502,051	355,096	12,515	118,446	100,358
15-17	Dropped	42.67	57.43	59.66	49.26	60.7	63.18	18.61	38.03	45.22
	No Drop	57.33	42.57	40.34	50.74	39.3	36.82	81.39	61.97	54.78
	Total	18,733	169,187	95,248	14,703	144,793	76,564	4,030	24,394	18,684

6.8 Vulnerable groups and Access to social protection.

Result shows that most of Tanzania's youth population, defined here as individuals aged 10-35 years, reside in Mainland Tanzania. Out of the total 28.2 million youth in the country, approximately 27.7 million (about 98%) live on the Mainland Tanzania, while only around 478,000 are in Tanzania Zanzibar. This large population imbalance has significant implications for planning and resource allocation. National and regional policymakers

should ensure that while resources are concentrated where the population is densest, Tanzania Zanzibar's youth though fewer in number, still receive equitable attention, especially given their unique challenges highlighted in the data (Table 6.7).

A high proportion of Tanzanian youth face vulnerability related to orphans, heading households at a young age, or living with disabilities. Nationally, about 47 percent of youth aged 10–35 years fall into one or more of these categories, with the rate slightly higher on the Mainland Tanzania (47.24%) and lower in Tanzania Zanzibar (41.03%). Notably, vulnerability peaks among the age group 15–35 years, where over half nationwide (52.71%) are affected. This presents a critical need for robust social protection programs aimed at supporting these youth during formative life stages. Interventions including education grants, psychosocial support services, and tailored livelihood training to help vulnerable youth transition successfully into adulthood.

Health insurance coverage in all youth age groups, is alarmingly low. Only 6.82 percent of youth aged 10–35 years nationally have any form of health insurance. The Mainland Tanzania fares slightly better at 6.89 percent, but Tanzania Zanzibar lacks far behind at just 3.11 percent. Coverage is only marginally better at 6.9 percent nationwide among the youth working-age group 15–35 years. The lack of insurance leaves many young people without access to affordable healthcare, risking delayed treatment or financial strain from medical costs. Policymakers must address this gap by introducing youth-friendly, subsidized health insurance programs and integrating enrolment opportunities through schools, vocational training centres, and entry-level jobs.

Other forms of insurance such as life, accident, or social security are nearly absent among Tanzanian youth. Only 1.18 percent nationally, have any form of other health insurance, Mainland Tanzania at 1.15 percent. Interestingly, Tanzania Zanzibar, which lags in health insurance, shows comparatively higher coverage in this category at 3.00 percent. This difference shows that Tanzania Zanzibar may have alternative insurance scheme in place, possibly through community-based or religious institutions or because of their number being too low any number may then result into higher relatively percent. Understanding the structure and success of these models could provide valuable lessons for expanding insurance access in the country, especially in regions where formal insurance uptake is low.

Table 6.8: Percentage of Adolescent and Youth (10–35 Years) Accessing Social Protection Services by Type and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC.

Age	Tanzania				Mainland Tanzania				Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Population	Vulnerable Group	Health Insurance	Other Health Insurance	Population	Vulnerable Group	Health Insurance	Other Health Insurance	Population	Vulnerable Group	Health Insurance	Other Health Insurance
10 - 13	6,261,557	28.42	5.59	1.20	6,158,566	28.53	5.64	1.17	102,991	21.78	2.60	3.14
13 - 19	9,105,204	27.95	5.90	1.17	8,952,171	28.06	5.96	1.14	153,033	21.70	2.36	2.79
15 - 35	20,392,989	52.71	6.91	1.08	20,043,580	52.81	6.98	1.05	349,409	46.76	3.13	2.74
10 - 35	28,225,558	47.13	6.82	1.18	27,747,636	47.24	6.89	1.15	477,922	41.03	3.11	3.00

NB: Vulnerable group refers to those who are Orphaned, Youth headed households those with Disability

6.9 Conclusion

Vulnerable adolescents and youth particularly those who are orphaned, living with disabilities in Tanzania are in youth-headed households, or classified as street youth are overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas. It should be noted that 66 percent of orphaned adolescent (13–17 years), including 69 percent of boys and 63.6 percent of girls live in rural areas. Similarly, over 6.28 million street youth aged 15–19 year in the country, of which 64 percent are in rural regions, challenging the perception that street youth are mainly urban. Early adolescent with physical disabilities aged 10–13 years, 70.3 percent live in rural areas, as well as 67.5 percent of visually impaired adolescent (13–17 years). These youths often face limited access to education, health care, psychosocial support, and social protection services, with dropout, child labour, and early marriage common among them, especially girls.

Regional disparities further deepen exclusion. Regions like Simiyu, Tabora, and Singida have rural disability rates exceeding 85 percent, while urban region like Mjini Magharibi in Tanzania Zanzibar offer comparatively better service access. Access to digital tools also remains a stark challenge smartphone ownership among rural youth is often below 30 percent, with low internet use similarly, restricting access to education and job opportunities. Only 5.5 percent of youth in Simiyu Region use smartphones, compared to 43.7 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region. The result shows a persistent location, income and gender digital division. To bridge these gaps, Tanzania must invest in rural-targeted services, inclusive education, gender-responsive policies, and ICT access to ensure no adolescent or youth is left behind.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This Chapter consolidates insights from preceding chapters, each examining critical adolescent and youth dimensions' development in Tanzania. The chapter include analysis from demographic dynamics; educational attainment; labour market engagement; fertility and mortality trends; and experiences of social exclusion and vulnerability. The findings collectively paint a complex picture of challenges and opportunities facing young population.

Recognizing the interlinkages among the factors, the chapter begins by summarizing key analysis conclusions. It then translates the insights into policy implications, identify strategic areas where intervention to enhance outcomes for adolescents and youth is needed. Finally, the chapter puts forward evidence-informed recommendations that address the multifaceted population needs intended to guide government action, donor investment, and civil society engagement toward a more inclusive, resilient, and youth-responsive national development agenda.

7.2 Adolescents and Youth Demographic Profile

Young people aged 10–35 years form a significant part of the population in Tanzania and are centre of the socio-economic future of the country. The age, sex, and residence distribution presents important demographic patterns that have education, employment, healthcare, and social policy implications. The result shows that nearly half of Tanzania's population is in this age category, differentiating rural and urban areas among regions.

7.2.1 Findings

- i. **Large part of youth population:** population aged 10–35 years constitute 47.5 percent of the national population, with females slightly outnumbering males in most age categories.
- ii. **Urbanization increases with age:** Part of youth population living in urban areas rose from 29.6 percent for early adolescents to 40.7 percent for youth aged 15–35 years, presenting ongoing rural-to-urban migration and transformation of rural areas into towns to urban areas.

- iii. In-migration to Dar es Salaam is concentrated among adolescents and youth living in households within the highest wealth quintile, 58.8 percent of early adolescents (10–13), 69.1 percent of adolescents (13–19), and 67.7 percent of youth (15–35).

7.2.2 Policy Implications

- i. Tanzania's substantial adolescent and youth population represents a pivotal demographic force, posing complex development challenges while offering immense potential to drive inclusive growth and innovation.
- ii. Effective planning requires data-driven investment in youth services and programs.
- iii. In-migration to Dar es Salaam is concentrated among adolescents and youth living in the highest wealth quintile households, indicating that urban migration is shaped by economic privilege and may reinforce urban inequality.

7.2.3 Recommendations

- i. Develop youth-centred strategies for sectors like health, education, employment, and urban planning.
- ii. Promote youth involvement in policy design and implementation.
- iii. To support in-migrant adolescents and youth in Dar es Salaam, policies should prioritize youth services in high-wealth urban areas, promote inclusive integration for lower-income migrants, and ensure urban infrastructure and services are responsive to diverse needs. Additionally, planning should be guided by disaggregated migration data, while rural-urban linkages and safe migration pathways must be strengthened to promote equitable access and opportunity.

7.3 Education Attainment

Education is a fundamental human right and key to sustainable development and inclusive growth. It provides individuals with the knowledge and skills needed for active societal participation and national progress. Quality education, equal access, and strong learning outcomes are crucial for both personal and societal advancement. Core skills like literacy and numeracy are essential for lifelong learning and reflect the strength of an education system.

7.3.1 Key Findings

- i. National enrolment rates decline sharply from primary (82.9%) to tertiary education (5.1%), with rural areas consistently lagging urban counterparts.

- ii. Gender disparities show females outperforming males in early education stages, but the trend reverses at upper secondary and tertiary levels.
- iii. Regional inequalities are stark, with Tabora Region consistently reporting the lowest enrolment rates across all levels.

7.3.2 Policy Implications

- i. Targeted interventions are needed in rural and low-performing regions like Tabora to improve access and retention;
- ii. Gender-sensitive policies should address the dropout rates of females in higher education;
- iii. Urban-rural gaps suggest a need for infrastructure such as expanding secondary and tertiary education, teacher distribution and deployment, and financial support for population in underserved areas. Targeted interventions are needed in rural and low-performing regions like Tabora to improve access and retention;

7.3.3 Recommendations

- i. Expand scholarship programs for rural and female students.
- ii. Strengthen sexual education and adolescent health services.
- iii. Reduce adolescent pregnancy.
- iv. Enforce child marriage laws and support girls to stay in school.
- v. Strengthen secondary and tertiary institutions in low-enrolment regions.
- vi. Monitor and evaluate regional education strategies to ensure equitable progress.

7.4 Employment and Economic status for young Population

Young people aged 10–35 years in Tanzania represent a crucial demographic for national development. Integration into labour force, however, is challenged by limited formal opportunities, low educational attainment, and predominant informal employment. Below is a summary key trends that provides strategic policy directions.

7.4.1 Findings

- i. Adolescents begin engaging in employment as early as 10–13 years, primarily in informal and low-skilled sectors.
- ii. A large proportion of youth have not completed secondary education, hindering access to quality employment.
- iii. Rural youth have higher participation rates, particularly in agriculture, while urban adolescents often face elevated unemployment.

- iv. Male adolescents are more likely to be employed than females, though cities like Dar es Salaam show increasing female engagement.
- v. NEET rates increase with age, from 13.5 percent among 10–13-year-olds to 16.6 percent among 13–19-year-olds. Males consistently show higher NEET rates than females across all age groups. The gender gap is most pronounced in early adolescence (ages 10–13).

7.4.2 Policy Implications

- i. Early entry into informal and low-skilled employment among adolescents aged 10–13 suggests gaps in education retention, child protection, and youth development systems. It raises concerns about child labour, missed educational opportunities, and long-term socioeconomic vulnerability.
- ii. Low secondary school completion among youth limits their access to quality employment, perpetuating cycles of low income, informality, and underemployment.
- iii. The contrast between high agricultural participation among rural youth and elevated unemployment among urban adolescents highlights unequal access to productive opportunities and the need for location-specific youth employment strategies.
- iv. Gender disparities in adolescent employment persist, with males more likely to be employed than females. However, rising female engagement in urban areas like Dar es Salaam signals shifting dynamics and emerging opportunities for girls.
- v. NEET rates among Tanzanian adolescents rise with age and are notably higher among males, especially in early adolescence. This signals risks of early disengagement, gender disparities, and long-term exclusion from education and employment.

7.4.3 Recommendations

- i. Adolescents in Tanzania begin working as early as ages 10–13, mainly in informal and low-skilled jobs. This highlights the need for stronger child labour enforcement, improved education access, and community awareness to prevent early workforce entry and support safer, development-focused pathways for young people.
- ii. Strengthen efforts to improve secondary school completion through targeted support, flexible learning pathways, and skills-based programs that align with labour market demands, while addressing barriers such as cost, distance, and social norms that hinder school retention.

- iii. Promote rural youth engagement through modernized agricultural programs and entrepreneurship support, while expanding urban job creation initiatives, vocational training, and targeted employment services to reduce adolescent unemployment in cities.
- iv. Promote gender-responsive employment policies that expand safe and equitable job opportunities for adolescent girls, especially in urban settings. Strengthen vocational training, mentorship, and workplace protections to support female participation and address barriers to employment.
- v. To reduce rising NEET rates among adolescents in Tanzania—especially among boys aged 10–13—policies should focus on targeted retention and mentorship, inclusive vocational training, stronger school-to-work transitions, socioeconomic support, and improved use of disaggregated data for localized, gender-responsive planning.

7.5 Adolescent and Youth Fertility and Mortality

7.5.1 Findings

- i. National Trends in Adolescent and Youth Fertility; show that adolescent and youth fertility is higher in rural areas recording higher rates than urban areas. Subnational analysis reveals significant variation disparities, with some regions having the highest fertility rates while others registering the lowest;
- ii. Contribution to TFR; Fertility among adolescents constitutes a large proportion of the total fertility rate, particularly being higher in Mainland Tanzania than in Tanzania Zanzibar;
- iii. Adolescents and Youth with disabilities FTR: Adolescents and youth with disabilities have distinct fertility patterns compared to those without disabilities.
- iv. Mortality among adolescents and youth is on the decline. Males experience higher mortality than females, the highest risk occurring during the transition to adulthood.
- v. Maternal deaths among adolescents (15–19) are highest in the poorest households (31% VS 8.1% richest), showing poverty as a major risk factor.

7.5.2 Policy Implications

- i. Higher adolescent and youth fertility in rural areas, along with regional disparities, signals unequal access to reproductive health services, education, and economic opportunities. It also reflects gaps in targeted interventions and youth empowerment strategies across regions.

- ii. Adolescent fertility significantly contributes to the total fertility rate (TFR), especially in Mainland Tanzania, indicating early childbearing remains prevalent and may hinder education, health, and economic outcomes for young women.
- iii. Distinct fertility patterns among adolescents and youth with disabilities highlight disparities in access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information, services, and rights, often shaped by stigma, exclusion, and limited policy attention.
- iv. Declining adolescent and youth mortality is a positive trend, but higher male mortality, especially during the transition to adulthood—signals gendered vulnerabilities linked to risk behaviours, violence, and limited access to health services.
- v. The disproportionately high maternal deaths among adolescents from the poorest household's underscore poverty as a major risk factor, reflecting deep inequalities in access to maternal health care, education, and support systems.

7.5.3 Recommendations

- i. Strengthen access to age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health education and services in rural and high-fertility regions. Promote girls' education and economic empowerment, tailor interventions to regional contexts using disaggregated data, and engage community leaders to shift norms around early childbearing and gender roles.
- ii. Strengthen adolescent reproductive health programs, expand access to youth-friendly services, and promote girls' education and empowerment—particularly in high-fertility regions of Mainland Tanzania—to delay childbearing and reduce its impact on national fertility trends.
- iii. Develop inclusive SRH programs tailored to the needs of adolescents and youth with disabilities, ensure accessibility of services and information, train providers on disability-sensitive care, and integrate disability-disaggregated data into fertility and health monitoring systems to inform equitable policy responses.
- iv. Strengthen gender-responsive health and protection programs targeting adolescent boys, especially during late adolescence. Expand mental health, injury prevention, and violence reduction initiatives, and improve access to youth-friendly services that address the unique risks faced by young males.
- v. Prioritize targeted maternal health interventions for adolescent girls in low-income households by expanding access to quality reproductive and antenatal care, introducing financial protection measures, and strengthening community-based support and education to reduce poverty-related risks.

7.6 Social Exclusion and Vulnerability affecting Adolescents and Youth

The 2022 Tanzania PHC highlights stark rural–urban inequalities that disproportionately impact vulnerable youth groups, including orphans, those with disabilities, youth-headed households, street youth, and adolescent parents. These findings emphasize urgent need for inclusive, gender-sensitive investments in rural communities to ensure equitable access to opportunities for all young people.

7.6.1 Key Findings

- i. **High rural concentration of vulnerable youths;** Most of the vulnerable youth including 71 percent of orphaned early teens, 67 percent of teens with disabilities, and 64 percent of street youth live in rural areas, where services are often limited.
- ii. **Poverty is significantly higher in rural areas;** Around 40 percent of rural orphans and 44 percent of rural youth-headed households live in poverty, compared to less than 10 percent and 5 percent respectively in urban areas.
- iii. **Disabled youth are largely rural-based;** Over 70 percent of disabled youth from orphaned and youth-headed households reside in rural areas. In regions like Simiyu and Tabora, it exceeds 85 percent.
- iv. **Digital access remains limited in rural areas;** Only 16.1 percent of youth nationwide use smartphones, with rural regions like Simiyu it is low as 5.5 percent. Female access is consistently lower than that of males, reflecting a gendered digital divide.
- v. **Early marriage and parenthood drive school dropouts;** Over 63 percent of rural girls aged 15–17 years who had children dropped out of school, and over 50 percent of married girls aged 10–13 years also left school. More than 50 percent of married boys dropped out as well.
- vi. **Youth lack adequate health insurance and social protection;** Only 6.8 percent of youth nationally have any form of health insurance, and just 1.2 percent are covered by other types of insurance. Youth in Tanzania Zanzibar have slightly better coverage, offering a potential model for broader adoption.

7.6.2 Policy implications

- i. **Rural Investment Prioritization:** Policies must prioritize rural development, especially in areas where vulnerable youth (orphans, youth-headed households, disabled youth, and street children) are concentrated. This implies directing more

public resources toward building rural infrastructure, including schools, health centres, safe transport, and youth centres. Strengthening rural service delivery systems will reduce geographic inequality and promote inclusive development.

- ii. **Inclusive Education and Disability Support;** There is a need for disability-inclusive education policies that mandate the construction of accessible schools, teacher training in inclusive education, and provision of assistive devices in rural schools. Policies should promote vocational training tailored for youth with disabilities, alongside awareness programs to reduce stigma. These reforms must be backed by national disability action plans with rural dedicated implementation budgets.
- iii. **Rural Digital Inclusion Strategy;** Policies must explicitly address the digital divide by expanding rural internet connectivity, subsidizing smartphones or digital devices for youth, and establishing community-based digital literacy programs especially for girls. A National digital inclusion policy could set rural access and gender equity targets, integrating digital access as a right for youth development and job readiness.
- iv. **Strengthen Child Protection and Re-entry to Education;** Laws and policies addressing child marriage and teen parenthood need stricter enforcement and support mechanisms. Policies should include school re-entry programs for young parents, provision of childcare support, and community-based sensitization campaigns to shift harmful social norms. A national re-entry framework should be developed and implemented in rural districts.
- v. **Expand Social Protection for Vulnerable Youth:** Health insurance schemes and social protection programs must be scaled up and made youth-inclusive, particularly targeting those in rural areas and from vulnerable categories. This includes expanding existing programs like NHIF or community-based health insurance, offering premium subsidies for low-income youth, and creating youth-specific social assistance grants for those in orphaned or youth-headed households.
- vi. **Gender- and Age-Sensitive Policy Design:** All interventions should be tailored to the unique needs of adolescent boys and girls, recognizing differences in risk and access to opportunities. Policies must embed gender analysis and collect age- and sex-disaggregated data to inform responsive programming and monitoring.

7.6.3 Recommendations

- i. **Prioritize Rural Youth;** Target programs toward vulnerable youth in rural areas, where poverty and limited access to services are most severe.

- ii. **Support Youth with Disabilities;** Expand inclusive education, healthcare, and vocational training for disabled youth in underserved rural regions.
- iii. **Bridge the Digital Divide;** Improve internet access and digital literacy, especially for rural youth focusing on girls, to promote equal opportunities.
- iv. **Prevent School Dropouts;** Address early marriage and parenthood by supporting young parents to remain or return to school, particularly in rural areas.
- v. **Strengthen Social Protection;** Increase access to affordable health insurance and social safety nets for vulnerable youth, using successful regional models where applicable.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Statistical Tables

Appendix 2. 1: Number and Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-35 by Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Age Group	2002			2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
10-13	3,609,684	1,817,553	1,792,131	4,758,358	2,380,234	2,378,124	6,392,790	3,230,962	3,161,828
13-19	5,234,481	2,583,462	2,651,019	6,665,901	3,261,397	3,404,504	9,361,671	4,639,513	4,722,158
10-19	8,038,992	3,994,730	4,044,262	10,401,423	5,131,559	5,269,864	14,279,630	7,132,170	7,147,460
15-35	12,258,384	5,797,134	6,461,250	15,587,621	7,314,116	8,273,505	21,312,342	10,159,155	11,153,187
10-35	16,701,641	8,030,535	8,671,106	21,380,208	10,206,699	11,173,509	29,309,581	14,194,741	15,114,840

Note: Population include both Private and Collective Households

Appendix 2. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Young Population Aged 10-35 by Sex, Selected Age Groups and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Adolescent (10-19)			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	14,279,630	7,132,170	7,147,460	21,312,342	10,159,155	11,153,187
Rural	9,643,424	4,941,325	4,702,099	12,647,467	6,139,253	6,508,214
Urban	4,636,206	2,190,845	2,445,361	8,664,875	4,019,902	4,644,973
Mainland Tanzania	13,849,710	6,920,160	6,929,550	20,612,501	9,827,380	10,785,121
Dodoma	724,422	367,080	357,342	1,034,557	507,463	527,094
Arusha	503,689	245,864	257,825	836,625	376,922	459,703
Kilimanjaro	388,284	195,062	193,222	616,486	302,355	314,131
Tanga	602,270	308,797	293,473	826,210	394,436	431,774
Morogoro	702,589	355,526	347,063	1,115,438	540,410	575,028
Pwani	427,114	213,862	213,252	738,763	352,805	385,958
Dar Es Salaam	1,021,230	470,176	551,054	2,380,055	1,100,737	1,279,318
Lindi	252,048	128,887	123,161	405,945	198,406	207,539
Mtwara	346,146	174,572	171,574	546,028	259,729	286,299
Ruvuma	417,917	211,282	206,635	631,305	304,485	326,820
Iringa	265,676	133,812	131,864	418,601	202,860	215,741
Mbeya	520,107	253,785	266,322	853,518	400,514	453,004
Singida	483,611	249,305	234,306	617,743	307,599	310,144
Tabora	832,314	420,492	411,822	1,105,377	526,513	578,864
Rukwa	384,719	189,695	195,024	500,802	234,163	266,639
Kigoma	626,229	312,722	313,507	782,514	363,857	418,657
Shinyanga	549,767	275,219	274,548	784,730	380,094	404,636
Kagera	743,257	375,204	368,053	965,715	465,233	500,482
Mwanza	916,924	456,759	460,165	1,291,120	616,790	674,330
Mara	626,078	319,053	307,025	740,686	347,295	393,391

Place of Residence	Adolescent (10-19)			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manyara	440,179	225,347	214,832	612,714	307,328	305,386
Njombe	197,190	98,615	98,575	310,631	146,727	163,904
Katavi	275,919	137,807	138,112	381,697	182,289	199,408
Simiyu	546,270	270,348	275,922	663,228	314,261	348,967
Geita	744,476	376,815	367,661	996,437	481,979	514,458
Songwe	311,285	154,074	157,211	455,575	212,129	243,446
Tanzania Zanzibar	429,920	212,010	217,910	699,841	331,775	368,066
Kaskazini Unguja	55,826	28,073	27,753	97,055	47,636	49,419
Kusini Unguja	39,616	20,220	19,396	76,239	38,484	37,755
Mjini Magharibi	191,088	91,070	100,018	78,782	38,672	40,110
Kaskazini Pemba	72,381	36,754	35,627	84,791	39,549	45,242
Kusini Pemba	71,009	35,893	35,116	87,806	41,622	46,184

Appendix 3.1: Population Aged 10 – 24 Year and Enrolment by Level of Education, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population				Population Enrolled			
	10-13	14-17	18-19	20-24	Primary Education	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary School	University and Other Related
Tanzania	6,392,790	5,461,656	2,425,186	5,565,955	5,298,427	2,385,950	188,957	286,354
Rural	4,499,366	3,637,929	1,506,131	3,247,360	3,600,256	1,332,426	69,571	99,358
Urban	1,893,424	1,823,727	919,055	2,318,595	1,698,171	1,053,524	119,386	186,996
Male	3,230,962	2,740,452	1,160,757	2,560,784	2,618,555	1,114,906	95,517	151,430
Female	3,161,828	2,721,204	1,264,429	3,005,171	2,679,872	1,271,044	93,440	134,924
Mainland Tanzania	6,208,046	5,295,020	2,346,646	5,380,204	5,126,018	2,283,462	181,751	272,104
Rural	4,397,638	3,550,416	1,468,050	3,161,827	3,504,791	1,282,486	67,307	94,730
Urban	1,810,408	1,744,604	878,596	2,218,377	1,621,227	1,000,976	114,444	177,374
Male	3,137,888	2,658,906	1,123,367	2,474,238	2,531,286	1,069,298	92,276	144,954
Female	3,070,158	2,636,114	1,223,279	2,905,966	2,594,732	1,214,164	89,475	127,150
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	166,636	78,540	185,751	172,409	102,488	7,206	14,250
Rural	101,728	87,513	38,081	85,533	95,465	49,940	2,264	4,628
Urban	83,016	79,123	40,459	100,218	76,944	52,548	4,942	9,622
Male	93,074	81,546	37,390	86,546	87,269	45,608	3,241	6,476
Female	91,670	85,090	41,150	99,205	85,140	56,880	3,965	7,774

Appendix 3.2: Primary Enrolment of Person Aged 10-13 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	5,639,748	2,828,178	2,811,570	3,878,980	1,960,329	1,918,651	1,760,768	867,849	892,919
Mainland Tanzania	5,464,499	2,738,934	2,725,565	3,781,503	1,909,924	1,871,579	1,682,996	829,010	853,986
Dodoma	271,647	133,890	137,757	184,729	91,419	93,310	86,918	42,471	44,447
Arusha	191,092	97,388	93,704	119,960	62,144	57,816	71,132	35,244	35,888
Kilimanjaro	156,388	80,083	76,305	123,932	63,802	60,130	32,456	16,281	16,175
Tanga	250,396	127,080	123,316	193,480	98,555	94,925	56,916	28,525	28,391
Morogoro	267,074	134,070	133,004	165,400	83,731	81,669	101,674	50,339	51,335
Pwani	169,082	86,010	83,072	102,451	52,884	49,567	66,631	33,126	33,505
Dar Es Salaam	366,490	182,169	184,321	-	-	-	366,490	182,169	184,321
Lindi	97,468	49,157	48,311	77,925	39,514	38,411	19,543	9,643	9,900
Mtwara	143,726	72,200	71,526	112,652	56,975	55,677	31,074	15,225	15,849
Ruvuma	171,693	86,649	85,044	133,977	68,242	65,735	37,716	18,407	19,309
Iringa	111,318	55,575	55,743	84,368	42,265	42,103	26,950	13,310	13,640
Mbeya	193,169	97,038	96,131	120,900	61,735	59,165	72,269	35,303	36,966
Singida	194,379	97,948	96,431	165,128	83,616	81,512	29,251	14,332	14,919
Tabora	291,005	145,093	145,912	246,912	123,644	123,268	44,093	21,449	22,644
Rukwa	146,750	71,741	75,009	117,039	57,446	59,593	29,711	14,295	15,416
Kigoma	261,479	131,270	130,209	197,771	99,932	97,839	63,708	31,338	32,370
Shinyanga	215,736	106,686	109,050	153,031	76,156	76,875	62,705	30,530	32,175
Kagera	304,934	152,287	152,647	276,109	138,260	137,849	28,825	14,027	14,798
Mwanza	381,130	190,364	190,766	249,324	126,105	123,219	131,806	64,259	67,547
Mara	273,978	139,530	134,448	195,232	100,695	94,537	78,746	38,835	39,911
Manyara	172,574	88,027	84,547	147,006	75,203	71,803	25,568	12,824	12,744
Njombe	82,664	41,535	41,129	61,717	31,231	30,486	20,947	10,304	10,643
Katavi	98,067	48,699	49,368	73,174	36,590	36,584	24,893	12,109	12,784
Simiyu	223,986	110,765	113,221	184,458	91,321	93,137	39,528	19,444	20,084
Geita	306,580	153,047	153,533	206,120	103,952	102,168	100,460	49,095	51,365
Songwe	121,694	60,633	61,061	88,708	44,507	44,201	32,986	16,126	16,860
Tanzania Zanzibar	175,249	89,244	86,005	97,477	50,405	47,072	77,772	38,839	38,933
Kaskazini Unguja	23,777	12,158	11,619	20,378	10,489	9,889	3,399	1,669	1,730
Kusini Unguja	16,614	8,686	7,928	13,515	7,101	6,414	3,099	1,585	1,514
Mjini Magharibi	73,795	36,815	36,980	16,088	8,100	7,988	57,707	28,715	28,992
Kaskazini Pemba	30,899	15,997	14,902	24,911	12,945	11,966	5,988	3,052	2,936
Kusini Pemba	30,164	15,588	14,576	22,585	11,770	10,815	7,579	3,818	3,761

Appendix 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 -35 Years who Completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Different Age Groups and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	10-13 years			13-19 years			15-35 years		
	Population	Number of Persons Completed Primary	Percentage of Persons Completed Primary	Population	Number of Persons Completed Primary	Percentage of Persons Completed Primary	Population	Number of Persons Completed Primary	Percentage of Persons Completed Primary
Tanzania	6,392,790	63,281	1.0	9,361,671	1,434,903	15.3	21,312,342	7,236,590	34
Mainland Tanzania	6,208,046	62,966	1.0	9,071,739	1,429,106	15.8	20,612,501	7,199,646	34.9
Dodoma	322,971	2,848	0.9	475,718	72,996	0.8	1,034,557	335,184	32.4
Arusha	221,133	2,357	1.1	333,058	41,090	8.6	836,625	238,211	28.5
Kilimanjaro	167,213	1,581	0.9	260,192	32,870	9.9	616,486	191,259	31
Tanga	276,392	2,622	0.9	392,325	59,864	23	826,210	289,462	35
Morogoro	312,095	3,190	1	462,783	72,517	18.5	1,115,438	416,775	37.4
Pwani	183,869	2,058	1.1	286,080	47,093	10.2	738,763	280,026	37.9
Dar Es Salaam	391,301	5,434	1.4	722,957	113,319	39.6	2,380,055	707,547	29.7
Lindi	107,794	1,009	0.9	168,702	30,209	4.2	405,945	163,522	40.3
Mtwara	153,126	1,818	1.2	227,629	48,046	28.5	546,028	237,733	43.5
Ruvuma	186,633	2,603	1.4	272,654	61,835	27.2	631,305	291,580	46.2
Iringa	119,470	1,233	1	174,328	22,838	8.4	418,601	147,873	35.3
Mbeya	225,054	3,124	1.4	347,874	59,598	34.2	853,518	296,109	34.7
Singida	228,359	2,108	0.9	306,931	47,792	13.7	617,743	242,672	39.3
Tabora	388,815	3,989	1	533,920	86,427	28.2	1,105,377	364,917	33
Rukwa	181,322	1,617	0.9	243,949	35,495	6.6	500,802	161,536	32.3
Kigoma	292,530	2,299	0.8	404,085	58,649	24	782,514	248,562	31.8
Shinyanga	248,054	2,562	1	359,100	61,530	15.2	784,730	300,422	38.3
Kagera	343,171	2,241	0.7	481,452	62,614	17.4	965,715	318,279	33
Mwanza	408,171	3,949	1	600,635	86,792	18	1,291,120	439,049	34
Mara	289,069	3,233	1.1	401,720	72,231	12	740,686	300,192	40.5
Manyara	201,679	1,885	0.9	283,973	48,821	12.2	612,714	225,689	36.8
Njombe	87,523	1,067	1.2	130,670	22,044	7.8	310,631	127,305	41
Katavi	130,320	1,147	0.9	175,063	22,847	17.5	381,697	117,610	30.8
Simiyu	255,691	2,366	0.9	346,834	56,065	32	663,228	254,721	38.4
Geita	343,969	2,686	0.8	477,161	64,717	18.7	996,437	323,944	32.5
Songwe	142,322	1,940	1.4	201,946	40,807	8.6	455,575	179,467	39.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	184,744	315	0.2	289,932	5,797	2.0	699,841	184,744	315
Kaskazini Unguja	184,744	315	0.2	289,932	5,797	2	699,841	36,944	5.3
Kusini Unguja	24,553	57	0	37,232	542	0.2	97,055	4,788	0.7
Mjini Magharibi	17,508	33	0.1	26,408	697	1.9	76,239	5,861	6
Kaskazini Pemba	59,979	178	1	78,782	3,994	15.1	353,950	22,548	29.6
Kusini Pemba	24,442	16	0	32,496	262	0.3	84,791	1,578	0.4

**Appendix 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 13-19 Years who Completed Lower Secondary as the Highest Level by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Population	Number of Persons Completed Lower Sec.	Percentage of Persons Completed Lower Sec	Population	Number of Persons Completed Lower Sec.	Percentage of Persons Completed Lower Sec	Population	Number of Persons Completed Lower Sec.	Percentage of Persons Completed Lower Sec
Tanzania	9,361,671	418,260	4.5	6,171,863	168,953	2.7	3,189,808	249,307	7.8
Mainland Tanzania	9,071,739	383,526	4.2	6,021,579	153,454	2.5	3,050,160	230,072	7.5
Dodoma	475,718	16,185	3.4	311,572	5,491	1.8	164,146	10,694	6.5
Arusha	333,058	20,462	6.1	199,031	8,050	4.0	134,027	12,412	9.3
Kilimanjaro	260,192	18,435	7.1	199,433	12,930	6.5	60,759	5,505	9.1
Tanga	392,325	15,592	4.0	288,716	8,044	2.8	103,609	7,548	7.3
Morogoro	462,783	19,735	4.3	281,460	7,260	2.6	181,323	12,475	6.9
Pwani	286,080	16,446	5.7	167,908	7,226	4.3	118,172	9,220	7.8
Dar Es Salaam	722,957	74,681	10.3	NA	NA	NA	722,957	74,681	10.3
Lindi	168,702	6,114	3.6	132,277	3,816	2.9	36,425	2,298	6.3
Mtwara	227,629	10,122	4.4	171,199	6,164	3.6	56,430	3,958	7.0
Ruvuma	272,654	11,856	4.3	206,537	7,128	3.5	66,117	4,728	7.2
Iringa	174,328	10,299	5.9	122,944	5,364	4.4	51,384	4,935	9.6
Mbeya	347,874	21,869	6.3	209,729	9,472	4.5	138,145	12,397	9.0
Singida	306,931	8,678	2.8	258,879	5,427	2.1	48,052	3,251	6.8
Tabora	533,920	11,108	2.1	456,082	6,476	1.4	77,838	4,632	6.0
Rukwa	243,949	5,535	2.3	192,854	3,065	1.6	51,095	2,470	4.8
Kigoma	404,085	7,839	1.9	297,858	4,151	1.4	106,227	3,688	3.5
Shinyanga	359,100	10,639	3.0	249,384	4,536	1.8	109,716	6,103	5.6
Kagera	481,452	13,509	2.8	427,729	10,010	2.3	53,723	3,499	6.5
Mwanza	600,635	24,751	4.1	364,094	7,831	2.2	236,541	16,920	7.2
Mara	401,720	14,214	3.5	274,561	7,012	2.6	127,159	7,202	5.7
Manyara	283,973	7,938	2.8	240,140	5,193	2.2	43,833	2,745	6.3
Njombe	130,670	7,511	5.7	91,044	4,114	4.5	39,626	3,397	8.6
Katavi	175,063	3,162	1.8	134,828	1,548	1.1	40,235	1,614	4.0
Simiyu	346,834	7,518	2.2	281,470	4,539	1.6	65,364	2,979	4.6
Geita	477,161	11,005	2.3	317,465	4,499	1.4	159,696	6,506	4.1
Songwe	201,946	8,323	4.1	144,385	4,108	2.8	57,561	4,215	7.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	289,932	34,734	12.0	150,284	15,499	10.3	139,648	19,235	13.8
Kaskazini Unguja	37,232	4,178	11.2	31,603	3,460	10.9	5,629	718	12.8
Kusini Unguja	26,408	4,687	17.7	21,247	3,815	18.0	5,161	872	16.9
Mjini Magharibi	131,109	18,823	14.4	25,168	3,534	14.0	105,941	15,289	14.4
Kaskazini Pemba	47,939	3,247	6.8	37,792	2,194	5.8	10,147	1,053	10.4
Kusini Pemba	47,244	3,799	8.0	34,474	2,496	7.2	12,770	1,303	10.2

**Appendix 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15-35 Years who Completed Lower Secondary as the Highest Level by Place of Residence and Region, Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Population	Number of Persons Completed Lower Sec.	Percentage of Persons Completed Lower Sec	Population	Number of Persons Completed Lower Sec.	Percentage of Persons Completed Lower Sec	Population	Number of Persons Completed Lower Sec.	Percentage of Persons Completed Lower Sec
Tanzania	21,312,342	3,321,315	15.6	12,647,467	1,277,480	10.1	8,664,875	2,043,835	23.6
Mainland Tanzania	20,612,501	3,045,760	14.8	12,312,363	1,155,272	9.4	8,300,138	1,890,488	22.8
Dodoma	1,034,557	123,078	11.9	599,095	37,646	6.3	435,462	85,432	19.6
Arusha	836,625	166,987	20.0	446,176	60,688	13.6	390,449	106,299	27.2
Kilimanjaro	616,486	138,547	22.5	439,238	89,877	20.5	177,248	48,670	27.5
Tanga	826,210	124,590	15.1	570,232	63,763	11.2	255,978	60,827	23.8
Morogoro	1,115,438	159,077	14.3	632,374	55,382	8.8	483,064	103,695	21.5
Pwani	738,763	136,107	18.4	408,667	59,206	14.5	330,096	76,901	23.3
Dar Es Salaam	2,380,055	640,815	26.9	NA	NA	NA	2,380,055	640,815	26.9
Lindi	405,945	47,162	11.6	312,336	29,559	9.5	93,609	17,603	18.8
Mtwara	546,028	71,907	13.2	397,210	40,178	10.1	148,818	31,729	21.3
Ruvuma	631,305	82,402	13.1	469,941	49,610	10.6	161,364	32,792	20.3
Iringa	418,601	83,201	19.9	266,687	42,570	16.0	151,914	40,631	26.7
Mbeya	853,518	162,013	19.0	473,257	67,207	14.2	380,261	94,806	24.9
Singida	617,743	63,885	10.3	499,693	39,283	7.9	118,050	24,602	20.8
Tabora	1,105,377	82,217	7.4	909,782	46,803	5.1	195,595	35,414	18.1
Rukwa	500,802	45,527	9.1	386,403	25,588	6.6	114,399	19,939	17.4
Kigoma	782,514	61,027	7.8	568,777	32,584	5.7	213,737	28,443	13.3
Shinyanga	784,730	83,645	10.7	497,857	33,455	6.7	286,873	50,190	17.5
Kagera	965,715	106,243	11.0	834,503	78,021	9.3	131,212	28,222	21.5
Mwanza	1,291,120	200,152	15.5	703,681	66,090	9.4	587,439	134,062	22.8
Mara	740,686	99,088	13.4	485,670	49,779	10.2	255,016	49,309	19.3
Manyara	612,714	67,873	11.1	505,079	46,446	9.2	107,635	21,427	19.9
Njombe	310,631	55,608	17.9	201,299	28,945	14.4	109,332	26,663	24.4
Katavi	381,697	28,761	7.5	280,155	13,736	4.9	101,542	15,025	14.8
Simiyu	663,228	57,096	8.6	508,847	30,502	6.0	154,381	26,594	17.2
Geita	996,437	97,072	9.7	610,755	39,100	6.4	385,682	57,972	15.0
Songwe	455,575	61,680	13.5	304,649	29,254	9.6	150,926	32,426	21.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	699,841	275,555	39.4	335,104	122,208	36.5	364,737	153,347	42.0
Kaskazini Unguja	97,055	38,023	39.2	78,840	30,831	39.1	18,215	7,192	39.5
Kusini Unguja	76,239	35,217	46.2	60,358	28,277	46.8	15,881	6,940	43.7
Mjini Magharibi	353,950	152,599	43.1	68,952	29,613	42.9	284,998	122,986	43.2
Kaskazini Pemba	84,791	22,054	26.0	65,461	15,393	23.5	19,330	6,661	34.5
Kusini Pemba	87,806	27,662	31.5	61,493	18,094	29.4	26,313	9,568	36.4

Appendix 5.1: Number of Young population aged 10-35 Years with Disabilities by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	10-13			13-19			15-35		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Tanzania	551,129	284,911	266,218	807,231	401,273	405,958	1,869,687	897,667	972,020
Rural	385,120	202,288	182,832	528,499	274,010	254,489	1,123,840	555,853	567,987
Urban	166,009	82,623	83,386	278,732	127,263	151,469	745,847	341,814	404,033
Mainland Tanzania	533,953	276,315	257,638	779,561	388,945	390,616	1,807,558	870,706	936,852
Dodoma	29,119	14,989	14,130	43,315	22,031	21,284	97,819	47,768	50,051
Arusha	18,600	9,757	8,843	27,701	13,391	14,310	67,881	31,393	36,488
Kilimanjaro	15,801	8,178	7,623	25,424	12,337	13,087	60,251	29,614	30,637
Tanga	22,527	12,010	10,517	32,298	16,688	15,610	69,668	33,739	35,929
Morogoro	29,834	15,388	14,446	44,242	22,057	22,185	107,259	51,579	55,680
Pwani	16,360	8,505	7,855	24,984	12,409	12,575	64,570	30,350	34,220
Dar es Salaam	38,097	18,839	19,258	70,683	30,856	39,827	221,764	99,295	122,469
Lindi	9,727	5,084	4,643	15,110	7,624	7,486	39,659	19,235	20,424
Mtwara	14,240	7,448	6,792	20,979	10,576	10,403	53,709	25,809	27,900
Ruvuma	16,608	8,718	7,890	23,638	12,184	11,454	56,617	28,420	28,197
Iringa	9,389	4,816	4,573	13,365	6,783	6,582	34,196	16,894	17,302
Mbeya	19,613	9,898	9,715	30,391	14,634	15,757	74,370	35,487	38,883
Singida	19,545	10,072	9,473	26,245	13,695	12,550	53,459	27,245	26,214
Tabora	26,825	14,140	12,685	35,765	18,222	17,543	77,018	37,207	39,811
Rukwa	13,144	6,834	6,310	17,627	8,891	8,736	38,156	18,624	19,532
Kigoma	22,568	11,709	10,859	30,676	15,437	15,239	63,584	30,428	33,156
Shinyanga	18,187	9,244	8,943	25,329	12,569	12,760	57,560	27,813	29,747
Kagera	33,755	17,607	16,148	47,868	24,850	23,018	97,168	49,158	48,010
Mwanza	37,674	19,310	18,364	55,261	27,415	27,846	121,453	57,673	63,780
Mara	26,660	14,116	12,544	37,506	19,717	17,789	70,591	34,707	35,884
Manyara	15,721	8,244	7,477	22,170	11,448	10,722	49,624	25,731	23,893
Njombe	7,296	3,811	3,485	10,852	5,527	5,325	25,606	12,583	13,023
Katavi	10,791	5,524	5,267	14,636	7,243	7,393	32,380	15,845	16,535
Simiyu	19,128	9,909	9,219	25,654	12,878	12,776	48,882	23,085	25,797
Geita	30,689	15,932	14,757	41,200	21,268	19,932	86,243	42,606	43,637
Songwe	12,055	6,233	5,822	16,642	8,215	8,427	38,071	18,418	19,653
Tanzania Zanzibar	17,176	8,596	8,580	27,670	12,328	15,342	62,129	26,961	35,168
Kaskazini Unguja	2,030	1,058	972	3,010	1,422	1,588	7,574	3,488	4,086
Kusini Unguja	1,573	841	732	2,321	1,092	1,229	6,131	2,911	3,220
Mjini Magharibi	7,201	3,437	3,764	12,719	5,329	7,390	30,899	12,834	18,065
Kaskazini Pemba	3,327	1,710	1,617	5,017	2,378	2,639	9,088	3,990	5,098
Kusini Pemba	3,045	1,550	1,495	4,603	2,107	2,496	8,437	3,738	4,699

Appendix 2: Target for Global, Regional and National Development Plans

The targets of various Adolescent and Youth indicators adopted in this report from international, regional, national and sectoral development plans are as follows:

No.	Indicator	2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Africa Development Agenda (Agenda 2063)	East Africa Vision (2050)	Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 (FYDP)	Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2025/26
1.	Access Health Services	SDG 3.7: Universal to sexual and reproductive health services. In 2022, 77.5% of women aged 15–49 globally had their need for family planning met with modern methods.	Aspiration 6: Inclusive growth through education, health, employment, and innovation. Key indicators: 30–50 percent increase in reproductive health access.	EAC Prioritizes human capital development through: Strengthened healthcare systems and youth engagement initiatives	FYDP III underscores youth-focused investment in: Adolescent health services, especially SRHR.	ZADEP promotes inclusive development through the Blue Economy in: Strengthening health services.
	Maternal Mortality Rate	SDG 3.1 Reduce the global MMR to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030	Ensure Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights including to reduce MMR and end preventable Maternal Morbidities and to half the Spread of HIV/AIDS.	Reduce MMR up to 69 per 100,000 live births by 2050	Reduce MMR to 180 per 100,000 live births by 2025/26	Reduce MMR up to 99 per 100,000 live births by 2025/26
2.	Education Services	SDG 4.4: Technical and vocational skills for employment and decent work opportunities.	Aspiration 6: Inclusive growth through education, health, employment, and innovation. Key indicators: 30–50 percent increase in completion rates of secondary education	EAC Prioritizes human capital development through: Improved education and vocational training.	FYDP III underscores youth-focused investment in: Technical and vocational education.	ZADEP promotes inclusive development through the Blue Economy in: Strengthening education services.
3.	Child Marriage	SDG 5.3: Elimination of child marriage; globally, 19 percent of women aged 20–24 were married before age 18.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Employment and Economic	SDG 8.6: Reduction in youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET); global rate is approximately 22 percent	Aspiration 6: Inclusive growth through education, health, employment, and innovation. Key indicators: 25 percent reduction in youth unemployment from 2013.	NIL	FYDP III underscores youth-focused investment in: Entrepreneurial development and digital literacy	ZADEP promotes inclusive development through the Blue Economy in: - Youth-targeted interventions in tourism, fisheries, and ICT. - Scaling youth entrepreneurship through financial and training support
	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all	Goal 16: stresses ending gender-based violence, exploitation, and discrimination	NIL	Nil	NIL

Appendix 3: Contributors to the Adolescent and Youth in Tanzania

Census Commissars

Hon. Anne Semamba Makinda (Mainland Tanzania)

Amb. Mohamed Haji Hamza (Tanzania Zanzibar)

NBS/OCGS Chief Government Statistician

Dr. Amina Msengwa (NBS)

Salum Kassim Ali (OCGS)

NBS and OCGS Directors

Ruth Minja	Director of Population Census and Social Statistics – NBS
Emilian Karugendo	Director of Statistical Coordination, Research and Operations – NBS
Daniel Masolwa	Director of Economic Statistics – NBS
Daniel Ulindula	Director of Corporate Services – NBS
Fahima Mohamed Issa	Director of Demographic and Social Statistics – OCGS
Bakari Kitwana Makame	Director of Statistics Standard and Coordination of Statistics and Research Department – OCGS
Said Mohammed Said	Head of Statistics Office – Pemba – OCGS
Abdalla Khamis Abdalla	Director of Administrative and Planning - OCGS

Census Coordinators

Seif Kuchengo	Population Census and Vital Statistics Manager - NBS
Abdul-Majid Jecha Ramadhan	Manager for Demographic and Social Statistics -OCGS

Technical Advisors

Dr. Rutasha Dadi	Internal Technical Advisor
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Lead Author

Asia Hassan Mussa	Principal Statistician - OCGS
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Authors

Edith Mbatia	Former Statistics and Monitoring Specialist - UNICEF
Ms. Neema Timoth	Lecturer/Demographer – Tumaini University
Dr. Elevatus Nkebukwa Mukyanuzi	Lecturer Statistics Department - UDSM
Handiano Damas	Masters Candidate - UDOM

Spatial Data Analysts

Khalid Lewanga	Senior Assistance Cartographer – NBS
Sarah Mohamed	Assistance Cartographer - NBS

Data Processing Expert

Munir Mdee	Senior ICT Officer - NBS
Hashim Uzia Mohamed	Head of ICT unit - OCGS
Mockray George	Retired Senior ICT Officer-NBS

Appendix 4: 2022 Census Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS The United Republic of Tanzania The Sixth Post Union Census Kusafikiwa Kwa Kijiji This census is conducted in accordance with Section 6(2)(a) of the Statistics Act Cap. 351 All responses collected in this census are protected under this Act									
SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL
A01 Please State the number all persons who Spent here at the Census Night									
SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHICS INFORMATION									
B01 No.	B02 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Monday night before Tuesday 23rd August, 2022 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household. DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE ALL INFANTS, HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SLEPT IN A NEARBY FUNERAL AND THOSE WORKING NIGHT SHIFTS SUCH AS NURSES, DOCTORS, POLICE, GUARDS, ETC. WRITE DOWN FULL NAME OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	B03 RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?	B04 SEX Is [NAME] a male or a female?	B05 AGE How old is [NAME]? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00' FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	B06 MARITAL STATUS (APPLICABLE TO AGE 10+) What is current marital status of [NAME]? never married, married, living together, divorced, separated, widowed?	B07 MOBILE PHONE (AGE 15+) Please give the mobile number of [NAME]? WRITE THE MOBILE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15+.			
		Head Spouse Son/Daughter Biological Parent Grand Child Other Relative Not Related 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Male Female 1 2		Never Married Married Living Together Divorced Separated Widowed Not Stated 1 2 3 4 5 6 7				
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0 7									
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL
SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES									
B01 No.	C01 ALBINISM Is [NAME] an albino?	C02 SEEING Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	C03 HEARING Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	C04 WALKING Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	C05 REMEMBERING Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	C06 SELF CARE Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?			
	Yes No 1 2	No Difficulty Some Difficulty A Lot of Difficulty Unable to See Not Applicable 1 2 3 4 5	No Difficulty Some Difficulty A Lot of Difficulty Unable to Hear Not Applicable 1 2 3 4 5	No Difficulty Some Difficulty A Lot of Difficulty Unable to Walk Not Applicable 1 2 3 4 5	No Difficulty Some Difficulty A Lot of Difficulty Unable to Remember Not Applicable 1 2 3 4 5	No Difficulty Some Difficulty A Lot of Difficulty Unable to Care Not Applicable 1 2 3 4 5			
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																																																																	
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL																																																								
SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES																																																																	
B01	C07 COMMUNICATION	C08 OTHER DISABILITIES	C09 CAUSE OF DISABILITY	C10 ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND MATERIALS																																																													
No.	USING THE COMMON LANGUAGE: Does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9	Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/ DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9	ASK FOR EVERY TYPE OF DISABILITY FROM C02 TO C07 IF CODE 3 OR 4 OR CODE 1 IN QUESTION C08 What is the cause of disability for [NAME]? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED	ASK IF QC01 = 1 OR ANY QUESTION FROM QC02 TO Q07 = 3 OR 4 OR QC08 IS CODE 1 FOR B,C,D Does [NAME] has disability assistive devices or materials? Yes = 1 No = 2																																																													
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>No Difficulty</td> <td>Some Difficulty</td> <td>A Lot of Difficulty</td> <td>Unable to communicate</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to communicate	Not Applicable	1	2	3	4	5	<table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Cleft Palate</td> <td>Hydrocephalus</td> <td>Spinal bifida</td> <td>Spinal cord injuries</td> <td>Epilepsy or seizures</td> <td>Psoriasis</td> <td>Stomatitis</td> <td>Autism</td> <td>Mental Health</td> <td>Mental Disorder</td> <td>Person with short stature</td> <td>Leprosy</td> <td>Person with hunchback</td> <td>Other disability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>F</td> <td>G</td> <td>H</td> <td>I</td> <td>J</td> <td>K</td> <td>L</td> <td>M</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </table>	Cleft Palate	Hydrocephalus	Spinal bifida	Spinal cord injuries	Epilepsy or seizures	Psoriasis	Stomatitis	Autism	Mental Health	Mental Disorder	Person with short stature	Leprosy	Person with hunchback	Other disability	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	X	<table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Inborn</td> <td>Disease</td> <td>Accident</td> <td>Old age</td> <td>Beaten</td> <td>Contaminated water</td> <td>Stress</td> <td>Drug abuse</td> <td>Pregnancy/birth complications</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>F</td> <td>G</td> <td>H</td> <td>I</td> </tr> </table>	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Old age	Beaten	Contaminated water	Stress	Drug abuse	Pregnancy/birth complications	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I						
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL
SECTION D: MIGRATION INFORMATION									
B01	D01 CITIZENSHIP	D02 DUAL CITIZENSHIP	D03 PLACE OF RESIDENCE	D04 WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	D05 PLACE OF BIRTH				
No.	What is (NAME) country of citizenship? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 001 IF NON-TANZANIAN WRITE APPROPRIATE CODE, FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP WRITE "888" ► IF THE ANSWER IS CODE OF RESPECTIVE COUNTRY GO TO D03	What is (NAME) countries of citizenship? WRITE CODES FOR THE COUNTRIES MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED FIRST COUNTRY SECOND COUNTRY	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION	Where do you spend most of your time during the day? WRITE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR COUNTRY CODE IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION CODES FOR THE 8th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	In which region/country was [NAME] born? WRITE CODE FOR COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF BORN IN TANZANIA OR COUNTRY CODE IF BORN OUTSIDE TANZANIA. IF COUNTRY OF BIRTH IS UNKNOWN WRITE "9999999" ► IF THE RESPONDENT WAS BORN IN THE REGION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS TAKING PLACE GO TO D10				
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																				
Region		District		Council		Constituency		Division/Wadi		Ward/Shehia		Village/Mtaa		Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)		Household Number		CONFIDENTIAL		
SECTION D: MIGRATION INFORMATION																				
B01	D06	D07	D08	D09	D10	D11														
No.	TIME OF ARRIVE When did [NAME] arrive to live in this region/country? WRITE MONTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF A CURRENT PLACE MM YYYY	LIVING PERIOD How long has [NAME] been living in this region/Country? WRITE COMPLETE YEARS. IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE "00"	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE Where was [NAME] living before coming here? IF IN TANZANIA WRITE CODE 01 FOR RURAL, 02 FOR URBAN AREA AND COUNTRY CODE FOR OUTSIDE TANZANIA AND IF COUNTRY IS UNKNOWN WRITE CODE 999	MAIN REASON FOR MIGRATION What was [NAME]'s main reason for moving to this region/to Tanzania? 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN YEAR 2012 In which Region /Country was [NAME] living during 2012 census? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION IF COUNTRY IS UNKNOWN WRITE CODE 999 ► TO BE ASKED FOR PERSONS AGED 11 YEARS OR ABOVE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN YEAR 2021 In which Region /Country was [NAME] living in 2021? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION ► FOR CHILDREN AGED '00' DON'T ASK THIS QUESTION SKIP TO E01														
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																				
Region		District		Council		Constituency		Division/Wadi		Ward/Shehia		Village/Mtaa		Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)		Household Number		CONFIDENTIAL		
SECTION E: INFORMATION ON POSSESSION OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND ORPHANHOOD																				
B01	E01	E02	E02F	E03																
No.	BIRTH CERTIFICATE, PASSPORT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE Does [NAME] have the following Identification? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 QUESTION E01F SHOULD BE ASKED FOR A PERSON AGED 60 YEARS OR ABOVE	OTHER DOCUMENTS - FOR PERSON AGED 18+ Does [NAME] have the following National Documents? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 ► IF D01 NOT TANZANIAN DON'T ASK CODE C, E AND F E02A1: IF A or B IS CODE 1, ASK, Please, mention National ID number of [NAME] E02C1: IF CODE C IS 1, ASK, Please, mention Zanzibar ID number of [NAME]	ENTREPRENEUR ID - FOR PERSON AGED 18+ ► IF D01 NOT TANZANIAN DON'T ASK THIS QUESTION Does [NAME] have small entrepreneur ID? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 IF CODE 2 OR 9 SKIP TO E03 E02F1: IF CODE 1, ASK, Please, mention Entrepreneur ID number of [NAME] IF ID IS NOT FOUND OR DOES NOT REMEMBER THE ID NUMBER WRITE CODE "999999999"	SURVIVAL OF PARENTS (APPLICABLE TO PERSONS BELOW AGE 18) Is [NAME]'s Father alive? Is [NAME]'s Mother alive? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 9																
	F E D C B A	E D C B A		Father Mother																
01																				
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION F: EDUCATION INFORMATION - ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS OR ABOVE																															
B01 No.	F01 READING AND WRITING Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5	F01A NUMERACY Can [NAME] do a simple arithmetics addition, subtraction, division or multiplication? Yes = 1 No = 2	F02 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 ► IF CODE 1 OR 3 SKIP TO F04	F03 REASON FOR SCHOOL DROPOUT - 4 TO 24 YEARS What was the main reason for [NAME] school dropout/never attended? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td>Financial Constraints</td> <td>School too far away</td> <td>Ill/Sick</td> <td>Disability</td> <td>Pregnancy</td> <td>Tuancy/Refusal</td> <td>Indispline behaviour /Expulsion</td> <td>To work/looking for work</td> <td>Caring for the sick/children</td> <td>Marriage</td> <td>Difficulty/dangerous environment</td> <td>Unfriendly infrastructure</td> <td>Not started school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>02</td> <td>03</td> <td>04</td> <td>05</td> <td>06</td> <td>07</td> <td>08</td> <td>09</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </table>	Financial Constraints	School too far away	Ill/Sick	Disability	Pregnancy	Tuancy/Refusal	Indispline behaviour /Expulsion	To work/looking for work	Caring for the sick/children	Marriage	Difficulty/dangerous environment	Unfriendly infrastructure	Not started school	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	F04 LEVEL OF EDUCATION ► ASK IF F02 CODED 1, 2 OR 3 What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE THE APPROPRIATE CODE
Financial Constraints	School too far away	Ill/Sick	Disability	Pregnancy	Tuancy/Refusal	Indispline behaviour /Expulsion	To work/looking for work	Caring for the sick/children	Marriage	Difficulty/dangerous environment	Unfriendly infrastructure	Not started school																			
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13																			
01																															
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CODES FOR F03

Education level	Code
Pre Primary	00
Std 1	01
Std 2	02
Std 3	03
Std 4	04
Std 5	05
Std 6	06
Std 7	07
Std 8	08

Secondary Education

Education level	Code
Pre form one	18
Form 1	09
Form 2	10
Form 3	11
Form 4	12
Form 5	13
Form 6	14

Education after Primary/Secondary School

Education level	Code
University and other related	15
Training after Primary Education	16
Training after secondary education	17
Unit (People with mental disabilities/mental health disabilities)	19

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																						
B01 No.	G01 WORK DURING LAST WEEK During the period of Last week, which of the following work/activity did [NAME] do for many hours? ENUMERATOR: READ CATEGORIES <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td>To take up a paid job</td> <td>Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business?</td> <td>Work or help in family agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing?</td> <td>Own account work - Prepare or preserve food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar</td> <td>Did not do any work or activity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	To take up a paid job	Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business?	Work or help in family agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing?	Own account work - Prepare or preserve food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar	Did not do any work or activity	1	2	3	4	5	G02 TEMPORARY ABSENCE Even though [NAME] did not work last week, did [NAME] have a paid job, or any kind of business, or farming or other activity to generate income that you were absent from and definitely you will return to? EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY ABSENCE • WAGE JOBS: LEAVE, STOOD DOWN, ILLNESS, STUDY LEAVE BUT STILL ATTACHED TO A JOB • BUSINESS/AGRIC: TEMPORARY ABSENCES WHILE ACTIVITY CONTINUES DURING THAT ABSENCE; • UNPAID WORKERS AND CASUAL WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED UNDER TEMPORARY ABSENT. Yes.....1 No.....2	G03 SEEKING WORK Did [YOU/NAME] taken any steps during the past four weeks to look for a paid job or start a business or an activity to generate income? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	G04 AVAILABLE TO WORK At present are [YOU/NAME] available to take up a paid job, or do any kind of business, farming or any activity to generate income if such opportunity arises? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	1	2
To take up a paid job	Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business?	Work or help in family agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing?	Own account work - Prepare or preserve food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar	Did not do any work or activity																		
1	2	3	4	5																		
Yes	No																					
1	2																					
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1	2																					
	► IF CODE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 SKIP TO G05	► IF CODE 1 SKIP TO G05		► FOR ANY ANSWER SKIP TO G08																		
01																						
02																						
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																																																																										
B01	G05	OCCUPATION	G06	OWNER OF THE ENTERPRISE					G07	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	G08	MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITY	G09	EMPLOYMENT STATUS																																																												
No.		ENUMERATOR: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT [NAME'S] MAIN JOB OR BUSINESS. YOUR MAIN JOB IS THE ONE ON WHICH YOU USUALLY SPEND MOST OF YOUR WORKING TIME INCLUDING THOSE WHO WERE TEMPORARY ABSENT In main job, what kind of work does [NAME] usually do? WRITE OCCUPATION FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS		In your main work, who is the owner of the enterprise? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Central Government</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Local Government</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Parastatal Organization</td> <td style="width: 10%;">NGO/religious organisation, political party, Non-profit institution</td> <td style="width: 10%;">International organization or foreign embassy</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Private business (non-farm)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Registered partnership or cooperative</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Own or family farm</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Household(s) domestic worker</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Household - Other economic activities</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Other Private</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>02</td> <td>03</td> <td>04</td> <td>05</td> <td>06</td> <td>07</td> <td>08</td> <td>09</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </table>					Central Government	Local Government	Parastatal Organization	NGO/religious organisation, political party, Non-profit institution	International organization or foreign embassy	Private business (non-farm)	Registered partnership or cooperative	Own or family farm	Household(s) domestic worker	Household - Other economic activities	Other Private	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11		What is the main activity of the business or place where [NAME] work[s]? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS						During the period of 12 Months that is from August 2021 to the day before the census Night, Did [YOU/NAME] work on the following mining or quarrying activities? ► IF CODE "Z" SKIP TO QN. G10 READ RESPONSES <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Tanzania</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Gold</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Diamond</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Sands</td> <td style="width: 10%;">stone/gravel</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Other precious gems</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Other non-precious gems</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>F</td> <td>G</td> <td>Z</td> </tr> </table>					Tanzania	Gold	Diamond	Sands	stone/gravel	Other precious gems	Other non-precious gems	Not Applicable	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Z		In [YOUR/NAME's] job, [do/does] [YOU/NAME] work as ...? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Paid Employee</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Self Employed without employees</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Self employed with employees</td> <td style="width: 10%;">casual worker</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Workers not classifiable by status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>					Paid Employee	Self Employed without employees	Self employed with employees	casual worker	Workers not classifiable by status	1	2	3	4	5
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																																																																		
B01	G10	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	G11	TYPES OF CROPS					G11A	LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP	G12	TYPES OF LIVESTOCK		G13	TYPES OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE		G14	TYPES OF FOREST TREES																																																
No.		Does [NAME] involved in agricultural activities during 2021/22 agricultural year? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED ► IF CODE Z SKIP TO QN. G15 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Crop Farming</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Livestock Keeping</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Capture Fishery and Aquaculture (fish, shell fish, etc.)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Forest/Tree Activity</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>Z</td> </tr> </table>	Crop Farming	Livestock Keeping	Capture Fishery and Aquaculture (fish, shell fish, etc.)	Forest/Tree Activity	Not Applicable	A	B	C	D	Z		Fill Crop Type Codes (At most two) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">FIRST CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SECOND CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">THIRD CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">FOURTH CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">FIFTH CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SIXTH CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SEVENTH CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EIGHTH CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">NINTH CROP</td> <td style="width: 10%;">TENTH CROP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>					FIRST CROP	SECOND CROP	THIRD CROP	FOURTH CROP	FIFTH CROP	SIXTH CROP	SEVENTH CROP	EIGHTH CROP	NINTH CROP	TENTH CROP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0		What legal right do you have over the ownership of the land used for crop production in the agricultural year 2021/22? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Title deed</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Customary law</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Contract</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Rented</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Share cropped</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Land under other forms of tenure</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Disputed own</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>F</td> <td>G</td> <td>Z</td> </tr> </table>		Title deed	Customary law	Contract	Rented	Share cropped	Land under other forms of tenure	Disputed own	Don't know	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Z		1st LIVESTOCK	2nd LIVESTOCK		1st ACTIVITY	2nd ACTIVITY		1st ACTIVITY	2nd ACTIVITY
Crop Farming	Livestock Keeping	Capture Fishery and Aquaculture (fish, shell fish, etc.)	Forest/Tree Activity	Not Applicable																																																														
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Codes for COL G11				Codes for COL G12				Codes for COL G13				Codes for COL G14			
Maize	11	Field peas	37	Banana	71	souroup	215	Seaweed	19	Cattle	1	Capture Fishery	1		
Paddy	12	Piwi	101	Avocado	72	Rassberry	216	Cashew nut	46	Goat	2	Aquaculture (fish farming, crab, etc. exclude sea weed)	2		
Sorghum	13	Sunflower	41	Mango	73	flower	217	Tobacco	51	Sheep	3	Sea Weed Production	3		
Burush Millet	14	Sesame	42	Papaw	74	Lime	851	Pyrethrum	52	Pig	4	Not Applicable	9		
Dinger Millet	15	Groundnut	43	Pineapple	75	Lemon	852	Sisal	53	Horse	5				
Wheat	16	Palm Oil	44	Orange	76	Cabbage	86	Coffee	54	Donkey	6				
Barley	17	Coconut	45	Grapes	78	Spinach	88	Tea	55	Chicken	7				
Cassava	21	Soyabean	47	Mandarin	79	Carrot	89	Cocoa	56	Duck	8				
Sweet Potatoes	22	Caster seed	48	Guava	80	Chilies	90	Rubber	57	Turkey	9				
Irish potatoes	23	Cotton	50	Plums	81	Amaranths	91	Sugar cane	60	Rabbit	10				
Yams	24	Malay apple	38	Apples	82	Pumpkins	92	Cardamom	61	Other livestock	98				
Cocoyams	25	Bread fruit	67	Pears	83	Cucumber	93	Jute	62	Not Applicable	99				
Onions	26	Jack fruit	69	Peaches	84	Egg Plant	94	Cinnamon	64						
Ginger	27	Passion Fruit	70	Durian	97	Water Mellon	95	Clove	65						
Garlic	28	Solanum Nigrum	903	Rambutan	99	Cauliflower	96	Olive	110						
Beans	31	collard greens	904	Custard Apple	200	Okra	100	Green Tomato	300						
Cowpeas	32	Grapefruit	77	God Fruit	201	Coriander seed	102	Lemon grass	307						
Green gram	33	Pomelo	68	Plum	203	Tomatoes	871	Other	998						
Pigeon pea	34	Bilimbi	98	Date	210	White eggplant	872	Pumpkin leaves	906						
Lentils	35	Star fruit	39	Vanilla	212	Green pepper	901	Black Pepper	18						
Bambara nuts	36	Nutmeg	65	Strawberry	213	Brocol	905	Not applicable	999						

Codes for COL G12		Codes for COL G13		Codes for COL G14	
Cattle	1	Capture Fishery	1	Bee Keeping	1
Goat	2	Aquaculture (fish farming, crab, etc. exclude sea weed)	2	Production of Seedling	2
Sheep	3	Sea Weed Production	3	Tree Plantation	3
Pig	4	Not Applicable	9	Forest Product	4
Horse	5			Gathering and Hunting	5
Donkey	6			Other forestry activities	8
Chicken	7			Not Applicable	9
Duck	8				
Turkey	9				
Rabbit	10				
Other livestock	98				
Not Applicable	99				

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																			
Region		District		Council		Constituency		Division/Wadi		Ward/Shehia		Village/Mtaa		Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)		Household Number		CONFIDENTIAL	

SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																			
B01	G15	G16		G17		G18		G19					G20						
No.	Does [NAME] engage in any informal economic activity? Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE 2 SKIP TO H01	What is the main activity of [NAME]'s business? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS DESCRIPTION		In which area does [NAME] mostly work? ISIC CODE		Is [NAME] a member of Machinga Union Federation (SHIUMA)? Yes = 1 No = 2		Currently, how much capital does [NAME] have? 1: Less than 10,000 2: 10,000 - 49,999 3: 50,000 - 99,999 4: 100,000 - 199,999 5: 200,000 - 499,999 6: 500,000 - 999,999 7: 1,000,000 - 9,999,999 8: 10,000,000 or more					What is the main source of [NAME]'s capital? 1: Own sources (Personal savings from salary/crops) 2: Government assistance 3: Loan from Government 4: TASAF 5: Private persons assistance (friends, Donor Assistance/loan 6: Loan from Banks 7: Loan from Pension Funds (PSSSP, NSSF, etc) 8: Loan from Cooperatives associations 9: Employer Assistance 10: Loan from Employer 11: Loan from SACCO/SVICOBA 12: Loan from SHIUMA						
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CODES FOR QUESTION G17	
WITHOUT PERMANENT PREMISES	
Hawking/mobile	01
Improvised post on the roadside	02
Permanent post on the roadside	03
Vehicle, motor bike, Tricycle, Bicycle	04
Customer's home	05
In my own/partner's home without special installation	06
Online business	07
Improvised post in a market	08
Garbage area	09
Construction sites	10
Other without permanent premises	11
WITH PERMANENT PREMISES	
Permanent premises in a market (shop, kiosk, shed)	12
Workshop, shop, restaurant, hotel	13
Taxi station in permanent structure/ Public transport with fixed route	14
Bicycle /Boda boda/ Tricycle stations	15
Mining site	16
Farm/fishing or grazing area	17
Industrial area	18
Other area with permanent premises	19
In my own/partner's home with special installation	20

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SECTION H: LAND OWNERSHIP AND INFORMATION REGARDING ICT																								
B01	LAND OWNERSHIP - ALL PERSONS					INFORMATION REGARDING ICT - 4 YEARS OR ABOVE																		
No.	H01		H02			H03		H04		H05		H06												
	OWNERSHIP OF LAND		TITLE DEED			EQUIPMENTS OWNERSHIP		EQUIPMENTS USED		EQUIPMENT USE		EQUIPMENT USE												
	Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? ► IF THE ANSWER IS 4 OR 9 SKIP TO H03		Does [NAME] have title deed with his/her name on it?			Did [NAME] own the following equipments in the past 3 months? YES = 1 NO = 2 Don't Know = 9		Did [NAME] use the following equipments in the past 3 months? YES = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 9 ► IF CODE 2 OR/AND 9 FOR ALL, SKIP TO QN. I01		In which of the following activities did [YOU/NAME] you use the equipments? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 9 READ ALL CATEGORIES														
	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	No title deed	Don't Know	Smart phone/Tablet	Mobile phone	Desktop	Laptop	Smart phone/Tablet	Mobile phone	Desktop	Laptop	Communication	Search/receive information	Online business	Learning	Playing games/Entertainment	Sending and receiving money
	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																			
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SECTION I: INFORMATION ON FERTILITY - FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS OR ABOVE																			
B01		CHILDREN EVER BORN - CHILDREN SURVIVING										FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS							
No.		I01 BIRTH		I02 BORN ALIVE IN HOUSEHOLD				I03 BORN ALIVE LIVING ELSEWHERE				I04 CHILDREN DIED				I05 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE			
		Have you ever given live birth?		How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?				How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?				How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?				How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months? (22 AGOST, 2022 BACK TO 23 AGOST, 2021)			
		Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE "2" SKIP TO I04		IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE "00"				IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE "00"				IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE "00" ► IF QN I01 = 2 AND I04 = 0 SKIP TO J01				IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE "0" ► IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE "0" THEN GO SECTION J. DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS OR ABOVE			
				FEMALE MALE				FEMALE MALE				FEMALE MALE				MALE FEMALE			
0	1																		
0	2																		
0	3																		
0	4																		
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SECTION J: INFORMATION ON GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																	
PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY																																	
J01 Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? (i.e. 22 AUGUST 2022 - 23 AUGUST 2021) Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION K										J02 How many number of death occurred in this household during the last 12 months RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS																							
J03 SEX AND AGE OF DECEASED; AND CAUSE OF DEATH										IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS																							
J04 SEX OF DECEASED		J05 AGE OF DECEASED		J06 CAUSE OF DEATH						J07 DURING PREGNANCY		J08 DURING CHILDBIRTH		J09 DURING SIX WEEKS		J10 PLACE OF DEATH																	
Was the deceased a male or a female?		How old was the deceased at the time of death?		What was the main cause of death?						Did the death occur during pregnancy?		Did the death occur during childbirth?		Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?		ASK IF QJ07 OR J08 OR J09 = 1 Did this death occurred at home or in health facility?																	
Male = 1 Female = 2		WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE "97"		<table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Road Accident</td> <td>Other Accidents</td> <td>Suicide</td> <td>Domestic Violence/Homicide</td> <td>Sickness/Disease</td> <td>Maternal Death</td> <td>Killed</td> <td>Unspecified reasons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>						Road Accident	Other Accidents	Suicide	Domestic Violence/Homicide	Sickness/Disease	Maternal Death	Killed	Unspecified reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE 1 SKIP TO QUESTION J10		Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE 1 SKIP TO QUESTION J10		Yes = 1 No = 2		Home = 1 Health facility = 2 On the way = 3	
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What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by this household? ▶ IF CODE 2 or ABOVE SKIP TO K03		What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?		What is the main roofing material used for the main building of this household?		What is the main flooring material used for the main building of this household?		What is the main wall material used for the main building of this household?																																																																																							
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SECTION L: INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY																																																																									
L01 AGRICULTURE Did this household use the land for crop production in the agricultural year 2021/22? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ ▶ IF CODE 2 SKIP TO L03 IF CODE 1, how many acres is the land used for agriculture? LAND FOR CROP PRODUCTION SHOULD BE AT LEAST 25 SQUARE METERS	L02 CROPS Which of the following crops did the household grow during 2021/22 agricultural year? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED Yes = 1 No = 2 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Maize</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Paddy</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Cassava</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Banana</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Suntower</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Other food crops</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Cash crops</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td> </tr> </table>	Maize	Paddy	Cassava	Banana	Suntower	Other food crops	Cash crops	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	L03 LIVESTOCK Did this household raise or care cattle, goats, sheep or poultry for the agricultural year 2021/22? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ ▶ IF CODE 2 SKIP TO L06	L04 NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK How many cattle, goats, sheep, pig, donkey or poultry were available during the Census night IF NO LIVESTOCK, WRITE CODE "00000" <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>Cattle</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Goat</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Sheep</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Pig</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Donkey</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Cattle						Goat						Sheep						Pig						Donkey						Poultry						L05 TYPE OF GRAZING What type of grazing is practiced in this household? Free range = 1 Zero grazing = 2 Ranch = 3 Pastoralism = 4 THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE ASKED FOR EACH TYPE OF LIVESTOCK MENTIONED IN QUESTION L04 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>Cattle</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Goat</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Sheep</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Pig</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Donkey</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Cattle		Goat		Sheep		Pig		Donkey		Poultry	
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L06 FISHING/SEAWEED FARMING Did this household engaged in fishing/fish farming/Sericulture/crabs/seaweed farming activities for the agricultural year of 2021/22? MULTIPLE RESPONSE ALLOWED Yes = 1 No = 2 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;">A</td> <td>Fishing</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Fish farming/Sericulture/Crabs</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Seaweed farming</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </table>	A	Fishing	☐	B	Fish farming/Sericulture/Crabs	☐	C	Seaweed farming	☐	L07 OWNERSHIP OF PLANTATION Did this household operate any land for woodlot(s) during 2021/22 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ LAND FOR WOODLOTS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 0.5 ACRES		L08 BEEKEEPING Is there any person in this household involved in beekeeping business/activity? Yes, individually = 1 Yes, in groups = 2 No = 3 ☐																																																													
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INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL ADDRESS	
A01A Does this household have a physical address?	Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ ▶ IF CODE 2 SKIP TO SECTION Z
A01B Please, state the Physical Address Number	
A01C Name of the Road/Hamlet	

SECTION Z: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
Male	
Female	
Total	
Date of Interview	

