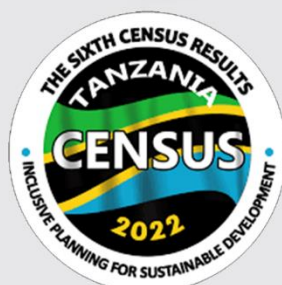
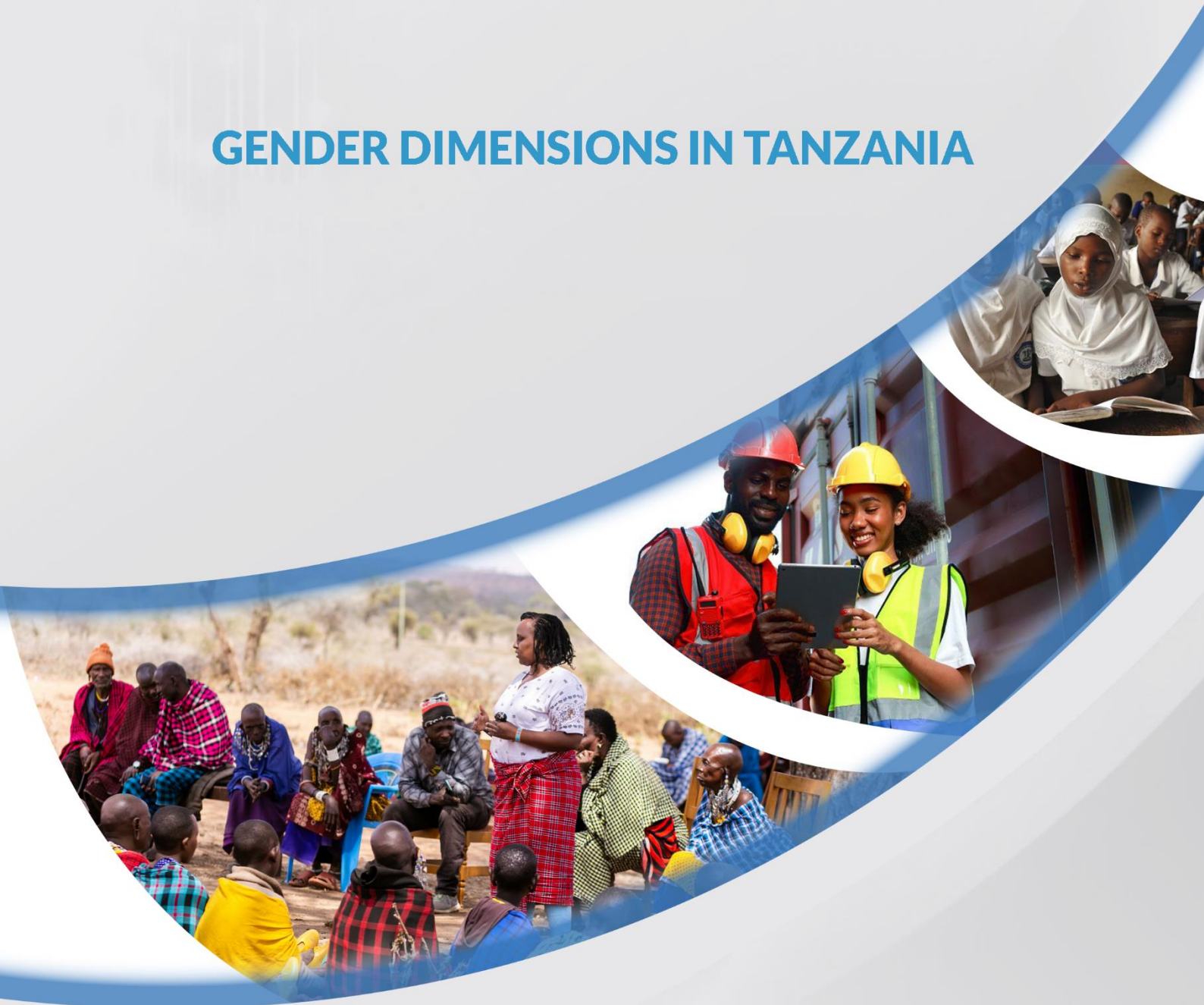




GENDER DIMENSIONS IN TANZANIA



November, 2025



The United Republic of Tanzania

GENDER DIMENSIONS MONOGRAPHY 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



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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 "Gender Dimensions in Tanzania" monograph is the sixteenth 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; Mr. Milimo Mashini, 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.

Executive Summary

This report presents key findings from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) with a focus on gender dimensions in Tanzania. It provides a brief history of census taking in Tanzania, population size and distribution characteristics, gender and household characteristics. The Monograph also presents results on education and literacy with a gender lens. Other areas covered are economic activity and gender, and disability and gender.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census in Tanzania. It highlights the brief history of census undertaking in the country and the main objective of the 2022 PHC. The chapter also highlights information on gender dimensions and quality of data.

Chapter Two presents population size and distribution by sex and place of residence. According to 2022 PHC, Tanzania has a population of 61,741,120 of which 51.3 percent are females and 48.7 percent are males. The overall sex ratio for the United Republic Tanzania is 95.

Chapter Three presents information on gender and household characteristics. Results reveal that majority of households (64.2%) are headed by males, and female headed households accounting for 35.8 percent. Female headed households are slightly more common in urban areas (31.4%) compared to rural areas (30.0%). Also, male headed households tend to be larger, averaging 4.4 persons per household, while that of female headed households is 4.0 persons. Analysis shows a higher age dependency ratio among female headed households of 103 dependents while that of male headed household is 76.

Chapter Four analyses the differences between males and females in terms of education attendance and attainment as well as literacy levels. Results show that, more girls than boys are enrolled in primary and lower secondary schools. Approximately 84 percent of girls aged 7 – 13 years are enrolled in primary schools compared 80 percent of males. Net Enrolment Rate for girls aged 14 – 17 (in lower secondary schools) is high among girls (46.8%) than boys (40.8%). However, more boys than girls are enrolled in upper secondary and tertiary education levels. About eight percent of boys (8.2%) are enrolled in upper secondary schools compared to 7.3 percent of girls. Likewise, 5.9 percent of boys are attending a tertiary level of education compared to 4.3 percent of girls. Results further show that adult literacy rate is higher among males (86.8%) than among females (79.5%).

Chapter Five presents information on economic activity and gender. The gender ratio for the economically active population is 105.5, meaning there are approximately 106 economically active females for every 100 economically active males. Among the economically inactive population, 42.1 percent are females and 57.9 percent are males, resulting in a gender ratio of 137.7 indicating there are about 138 economically inactive females for every 100 economically inactive males. Overall, females constitute a slightly higher share of the working population, at 50.6 percent, compared to 49.4 percent for males. Gender analysis reveals that fewer females than males aged 5 years and above are employed, regardless of their level of education. In Tanzania, the leading occupation for both males and females is agriculture and fisheries, employing 51.7 percent of females and 46.8 percent of males.

Chapter Six provides highlights on the disability status by gender in the country. The results show that about 11.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. There is a slightly higher prevalence among females than males in visual and walking categories. Results show that, 3.1 percent of female aged seven years and above have visual impairment compared with 2.9 percent for males; the percentage with walking difficulties is also slightly higher for females (1.9%) than for males (1.8%).

Gender Dimensions Results in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 Census

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	61,741,120	100	59,851,347	100	1,889,773	100
Male	30,053,130	48.7	29,137,638	48.7	915,492	48.4
Female	31,687,990	51.3	30,713,709	51.3	974,281	51.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	14,152,803	100	13,776,975	100	375,828	100
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	64.2	8,828,073	64.1	260,526	69.3
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	35.8	4,948,902	35.9	115,302	30.7
Average Household Size	-	4.3	-	4.3	-	4.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	5
Average Household Size Headed by Female	-	4	-	4	-	4.8
Marital Status (15 years and above)						
Male						
Never married	10,676,381	51.1	10,331,157	51	345,224	53.5
Married	8,483,348	40.6	8,206,010	40.5	277,338	43
Living together	900,690	4.3	897,009	4.4	3,681	0.6
Divorced	414,799	2	399,994	2	14,805	2.3
Separated	209,244	1	207,829	1	1,415	0.2
Widowed	211,104	1	208,091	3.9	3,013	0.5
Female						
Never married	8,947,674	39.9	8,657,012	39.8	290,662	41.3
Married	9,699,739	43.2	9,372,104	39.8	327,635	46.6
Living together	1,030,238	4.6	1,026,234	4.7	4,004	0.6
Divorced	876,934	3.9	829,163	3.8	47,771	6.8
Separated	422,432	1.9	419,088	1.9	3,344	0.5
Widowed	1,465,787	6.5	1,435,488	6.6	30,299	4.3
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Male						
Net Enrolment Rates						
Primary School (7 – 13 years)		80.3		79.9		94.5
Lower Secondary (14 – 17 years)		40.8		40.3		55.9
Upper Secondary (18 – 19 years)		8.2		8.2		8.8
Tertiary (20 – 24 years)		5.9		5.8		7.7
School Attendance Status (4 Years and Above)						
Attending		31.8		30.9		38.7
Dropout		9.5		10.4		18.9
Completed		38.5		38.2		33.1

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Never Attended		17.9		20.2		9.4
Dropout Status						
Primary Level		3.7		3.7		1.3
Lower Secondary		13.7		13.6		14.4
Mean Years of Schooling		8.6		8.6		10.6
Literacy Rate						
Population Aged 5 Years and Above		80.8		80.5		88.9
Adult Literacy Rate		86.8		86.6		92.9
Female						
Net Enrolment Rates						
Primary School (7 – 13 years)		83.9		83.6		94.4
Lower Secondary (14 – 17 years)		46.8		46.1		66.9
Upper Secondary (18 – 19 years)		7.3		7.2		9.7
Tertiary (20 – 24 years)		4.3		4.2		7.9
School Attendance Status (4 Years and Above)						
Attending		31.1		31.4		37.3
Dropout		11.7		9.3		14.5
Completed		37.7		37.8		35.4
Never Attended		21.8		22.1		12.8
Dropout Status						
Primary Level		2.2		2.2		0.5
Lower Secondary		13.2		13.4		8.7
Mean Years of Schooling		8.3		8.2		10.6
Literacy Rate						
Population Aged 5 Years and Above		77.5		77.2		87.2
Adult Literacy Rate		79.5		79.2		88.5
Economic Activity						
Economic Active						
Male	12,837,202	48.7	12,414,236	48.7	422,966	48.7
Female	13,544,977	51.3	13,099,614	51.3	445,363	51.3
Inactive Population						
Male	2,427,402	42.1	2,367,305	42.2	60,097	36.8
Female	3,342,567	57.9	3,239,461	57.8	103,106	63.2
Employment Status						
Male						
Paid employees	105,057	23	103,176	23.1	1,881	19.8
Self-employment without workers	189,930	41.6	185,362	41.4	4,568	48
Self-employment with workers	42,435	9.3	41,598	9.3	837	8.8
Unskilled labour	98,931	21.6	97,165	21.7	1,766	18.6
Unrecognized employees	20,683	4.5	20,220	4.5	463	4.9
Female						
Paid employees	28,595	10.3	27,970	10.2	625	14.1

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Self-employment without workers	161,450	57.9	158,564	57.8	2,886	65
Self-employment with workers	21,511	7.7	21,317	7.8	194	4.4
Unskilled labour	41,690	14.9	41,227	15	463	10.4
Unrecognized employees	25,643	9.2	25,370	9.2	273	6.1
Disability						
Male	2,483,510	10.9	2,411,291	10.9	72,219	10.3
Female	2,863,887	11.6	2,768,804	11.5	95,083	12.3

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

GPI	Gender Parity Index
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
MYS	Mean Years of Schooling
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United States Census Bureau
WB	World Bank

Definition of Terminologies

Population and Housing Census

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

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

Population Size, Distribution Characteristics

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

Sex is a physical condition that differentiates a man from a woman, to which one is assigned at birth. Sex differences are biological and irreversible.

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

Gender and Household Characteristics

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).

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

Never Married means persons who have remained single all their lives excluding persons who have lived with another person and are now living alone.

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

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

Education, School Attendance, Level of Education and Literacy

Attendance Status is the distribution of individuals attending a formal education level.

Dropout Rate is the proportion of population who do not complete a cycle of formal education level.

Educational Attainment is the highest level completed according to the country's educational system.

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

Mean Years of Schooling refers to the average number of years of formal education completed by adults (typically aged 25 years and above) in a region or country.

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

Never Attended: is the number of persons never attended a formal education programme.

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.

Gender and Economic activities

Economic Activity is defined by the System of National Accounts (SNA) of 1993 and its revision in 2008 covers: - all market production and certain types of non-market productions including production and processing of primary products for own consumption; own account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use. It does not cover unpaid production of services for own consumption, such as housework and care of other household members.

Economically Active Population comprises all persons aged 15+ who were either working or actively looking for work and were available for work if could be found. They therefore include both the employed and unemployed persons.

Economically Inactive Population are persons who were neither in employment nor seeking work in the reference period. This includes persons doing solely unpaid domestic work in their own houses; those engaged in full time studies and persons not working because they were sick, retired or did not want to work.

Status in Employment

Status in employment distinguishes workers by the following categories: -

Paid employees: Are persons who perform work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. It includes permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Self-employed (non-agriculture): Are persons who perform work for profit or family gain in their own non-agricultural enterprises. This includes small and large business operators working on their own enterprises. The category is sub-divided into those with employees and those without employees.

Unpaid family helpers (non-agriculture): Are persons working completely without payment in cash or in kind in family non-farm enterprises.

Agricultural workers: Are persons working on their own farms either in crop growing, forestry, livestock or fishing as either self-employed or as unpaid family helpers.

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

Persons With Disabilities and Gender

Albinism is a rare generic condition caused by mutations, or changes, of certain genes that affect the amount of melanin the body produces. Melanin controls the pigmentation (colour) of skin, eyes and hair. People with albinism have extremely pale skin, eyes and hair. They are at an increased risk of vision, skin and social issues.

Disability is defined 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.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

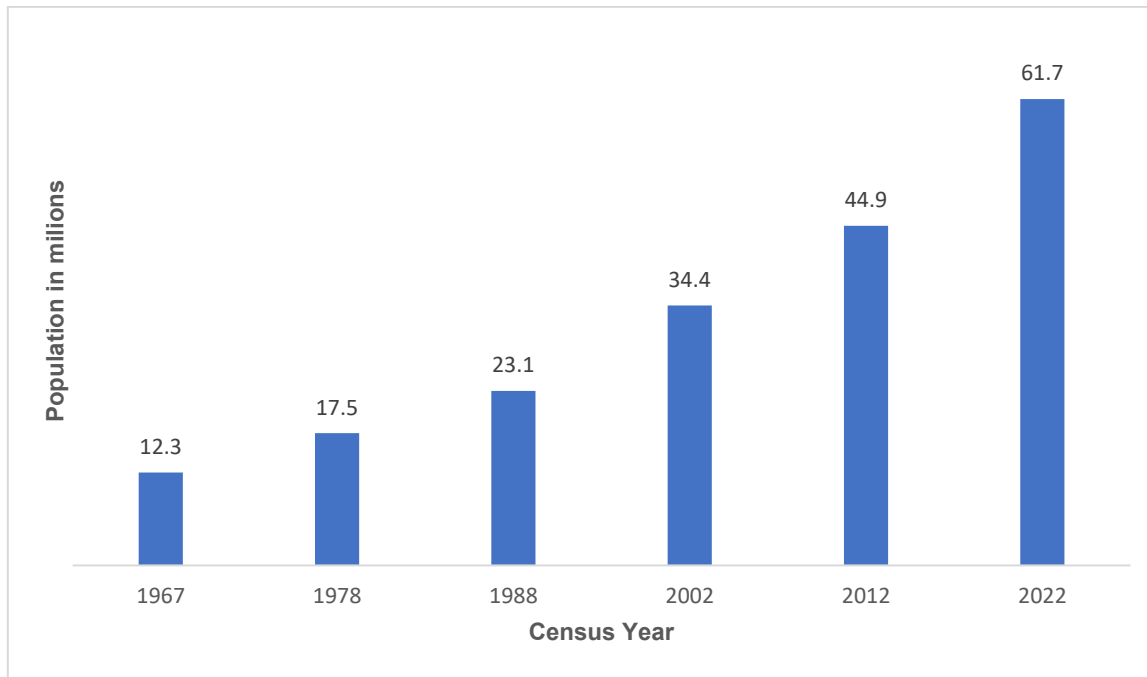
1.1 Background on the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar, conducted the Population and Housing Census (PHC) in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) in the year 2022. The census was conducted in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351, that requires a census to be conducted in every ten years. This is the sixth Census since the established Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. The Census is conducted in accordance with international standards in particular, the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population Counts. The previous censuses were conducted in the years 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012.

The 2022 PHC was undertaken on a de facto basis, with the reference date being the night of 22nd/23rd August 2022. As in previous censuses, the 2022 PHC enumerated people by the place of residence on the census night. All persons present in the country were counted, irrespective of their nationality or citizenship. Although enumeration was initially planned to last seven days, it was completed within nine days. Unlike its predecessors, the 2022 PHC was Tanzania's first fully digital census, employing mobile technology for data and information collection.

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

Figure 1. 1. Tanzania's Population during the period 1967– 2022



1.2 Objectives of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The main objective of 2022 PHC is to provide information to the government on population size, distribution, composition and other social-economic characteristics as well as housing conditions. The referred Census is envisioned to improve access to timely, relevant, current and reliable data that can influence policy formulation, development planning, evidence-based decision making, population and socio-economic programmes monitoring and evaluating and quality services delivery.

1.3 Specific objectives of the Tanzania 2022 PHC are to:

Enhance availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic and environment characteristics.

- Promote information and knowledge management of socio-economic, demographic characteristics, environment, patterns and trends in population growth;
- Promote use of disaggregated socio-economic, demographic and environment data from lower administrative levels.
- Enhance NBS and OCGS's capacity in carrying out population and housing census and other statistical data; and

- Establish a comprehensive buildings and National Physical Addresses database that enables evidence-based decisions as a key tool for enhancing access to social services, expansion of tax base and quality of development programmes in general.

1.4 The Purpose of Gender Monograph

The gender monograph seeks to examine the levels, patterns, and trends of gender equality and inequality in Tanzania, using data from the 2022 Population and Housing Census. The analysis explores gender gaps across key demographic and socio-economic indicators, . Emphasis is placed on identifying structural and systemic differences that influence outcomes for different genders across age groups and regions. The monograph utilizes both quantitative indicators and comparative ratios to assess the extent of gender-based inequality, while also considering intersecting factors such as residence (urban/rural), educational attainment, and occupation. This analysis serves as a critical tool for informing gender responsive planning, policy formulation, and national development strategies.

1.5 Quality of Data

The 2022 PHC used systematic data collection methods common in modern censuses which intend to measure accurately the total number and key characteristics of persons for all administrative units of the country. As a result, it provides universal population data and information on demographic and social characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, place of usual residence, education and training, employment and occupation, economic status, disability and household structure.

The 2022 Population and Housing Census avoided inadequacies by abiding by all established ethics for quality data collection backed by the law governing the process of obtaining quality data. This was possible because enumerators were trained by well-trained trainers. Moreover, during the actual implementation of the Census, enumerators were closely supervised by competent and well-trained supervisors. The use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technology enhanced the accuracy, efficiency, and consistency of data collection. This digital approach also allowed for real-time validation and monitoring of responses. As a result, adequate enumeration controls were in place to ensure the collection of valid, reliable, and inclusive data including critical information on the gender dimension, which is essential for analysing gender disparities and informing evidence-based, equitable policy decisions.

1.6 Methodology

This monograph on gender dimensions has employed a descriptive methodological approach, which aims to analyze and present gender disaggregated data. Employing the descriptive methods have enabled the identification of gender disparities, patterns and trends between males and females. Percentages, rates and ratios, as statistical tools were used to facilitate meaningful comparison and interpretation.

1.7 Limitations

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) provides a valuable and comprehensive dataset for analyzing gender dimensions in Tanzania. Inherent limitations in using census data within a descriptive methodological framework must be acknowledged to ensure accurate interpretation of findings and to guide future research and policy formulation. A good example in the context of this monograph, is the limit to examine and explain underlying causes of the observed gender disparities. Census data is primarily cross-sectional and descriptive in nature, meaning it captures information at a single point in time. Due to this limitation, the monograph can only identify patterns but unable to determine the root causes of the observed inequalities.

CHAPTER TWO

POPULATION SIZE, DISTRIBUTION CHARACTERISTICS

Key Points

- Tanzania has a population of 61,741,120 persons (30,053,130 males and 31,687,990 females).
- Out of 31 Regions of Tanzania, 29 Regions had a larger number of female population than male population.
- The country's population is generally young, with 42.8 percent aged below 15 years.
- Tanzania population remains predominantly rural, with 65.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 34.9 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

A population serves both as a source of labor for producing goods and services as well as consumers of various products. The size, structure, and distribution of a population are critical factors in economic development. Population distribution also affects the demand for and allocation of essential social services, including education, healthcare, water, transportation, and housing.

This chapter examines demographic differences between women and men, with a focus on population size and spatial distribution. Understanding these gender-based disparities and their trends is essential for informing policies and strategic planning from a gender perspective, ensuring that development interventions are equitable and responsive to the needs of both women and men.

2.2 Population Size by Area and Sex

Population variables are fundamental for analyzing gender outcomes. The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows that Tanzania's total population is 61,741,120, of whom 30,053,130 (48.7%) are males and 31,687,990 (51.3%) are females. Of the total population, 40,201,425 (65.1%) reside in rural areas, while 21,539,695 (34.9%) live in urban areas.

On the Mainland, the population is 59,851,347, with 29,137,638 males (48.7%) and 30,713,709 females (51.3%). Rural residents total 39,232,999 (65.6%), whereas 20,618,348 (34.4%) lives in urban areas.

In Zanzibar, the total population is 1,889,773, comprising 915,492 males (48.4%) and 974,281 females (51.6%). Rural residents account for 963,498 (51.0%), while 926,275 (49.0%) lives in urban areas.

The female population slightly exceeds fifty percent across both rural and urban areas, highlighting the importance of gender-focused development initiatives. Policies and programmes aimed at women's empowerment should consider both the size and spatial distribution of the female population to ensure equitable impact in rural and urban settings (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence Area	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Tanzania	61,741,120	100	30,053,130	48.7	31,687,990	51.3
Rural	40,201,425	65.1	19,721,926	49.1	20,479,499	50.9
Urban	21,539,695	34.9	10,331,204	48	11,208,491	52
Tanzania Mainland	59,851,347	96.9	29,137,638	48.7	30,713,709	51.3
Rural	39,232,999	65.6	19,247,420	49.1	19,985,579	50.9
Urban	20,618,348	34.4	9,890,218	48	10,728,130	52
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,889,773	3.1	915,492	48.4	974,281	51.6
Rural	963,498	51	472,031	49	491,467	51
Urban	926,275	49	443,461	47.9	482,814	52.1

2.3 Distribution of Population by Sex and Region

The 2022 PHC results indicate that, out of Tanzania's 31 regions, 29 have a female population exceeding 50 percent of the total population. Only Manyara (49.5%) and Kusini Unguja (49.8%) have less than half of their population as females. The regions with the highest proportion of females are Njombe (52.7%) followed by Mtwara (52.5%) (Table 2.2).

Table 2. 2: Population Distribution by Sex and Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Population (Number)			Percent of Male Population	Percent of Female Population
	Total	Male	Female		
Tanzania	61,741,120	30,053,130	31,687,990	48.7	51.3
Tanzania Mainland	59,851,347	29,137,638	30,713,709	48.7	51.3
Dodoma	3,085,625	1,512,760	1,572,865	49	51
Arusha	2,356,255	1,125,616	1,230,639	47.8	52.2
Kilimanjaro	1,861,934	907,636	954,298	48.7	51.3
Tanga	2,615,597	1,275,665	1,339,932	48.8	51.2
Morogoro	3,197,104	1,579,869	1,617,235	49.4	50.6
Pwani	2,024,947	998,616	1,026,331	49.3	50.7
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	2,600,018	2,783,710	48.3	51.7
Lindi	1,194,028	582,120	611,908	48.8	51.2
Mtwara	1,634,947	776,782	858,165	47.5	52.5
Ruvuma	1,848,794	902,298	946,496	48.8	51.2
Iringa	1,192,728	574,313	618,415	48.2	51.8
Mbeya	2,343,754	1,123,828	1,219,926	47.9	52.1
Singida	2,008,058	995,703	1,012,355	49.6	50.4
Tabora	3,391,679	1,661,171	1,730,508	49	51
Rukwa	1,540,519	743,119	797,400	48.2	51.8
Kigoma	2,470,967	1,186,833	1,284,134	48	52
Shinyanga	2,241,299	1,102,879	1,138,420	49.2	50.8
Kagera	2,989,299	1,459,280	1,530,019	48.8	51.2
Mwanza	3,699,872	1,802,183	1,897,689	48.7	51.3
Mara	2,372,015	1,139,511	1,232,504	48	52
Manyara	1,892,502	954,879	937,623	50.5	49.5
Njombe	889,946	420,533	469,413	47.3	52.7
Katavi	1,152,958	569,902	583,056	49.4	50.6
Simiyu	2,140,497	1,034,681	1,105,816	48.3	51.7
Geita	2,977,608	1,463,764	1,513,844	49.2	50.8
Songwe	1,344,687	643,679	701,008	47.9	52.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,889,773	915,492	974,281	48.4	51.6
Kaskazini Unguja	257,290	126,341	130,949	49.1	50.9
Kusini Unguja	195,873	98,367	97,506	50.2	49.8
Mjini Magharibi	893,169	427,927	465,242	47.9	52.1
Kaskazini Pemba	272,091	131,484	140,607	48.3	51.7
Kusini Pemba	271,350	131,373	139,977	48.4	51.6

2.4 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex

Age and sex data are essential for analysing demographic and socio-economic trends that inform development planning. They play a critical role in public administration, helping to

identify population segments eligible for school enrolment, voting, labour force participation, pensions, healthcare, food, and shelter, as well as generating accurate population projections.

The 2022 PHC results show that Tanzania's population is largest among younger age groups and gradually decreases with increasing age for both males and females. Specifically, 42.8 percent of the population is under 15 years of age, while only 5.7 percent is aged 60 years and above. This distribution reflects high birth rates, a high dependency ratio, and provides insights into life expectancy trends in the country.

The percentage of males is slightly higher than that of females in the younger age groups (0–19 years), whereas in older age groups, females outnumber males. The age and sex distribution in Tanzania overall mirrors that of both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (Tables 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5).

Table 2. 3: Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	61,741,120	100.0	30,053,130	100	31,687,990	100.0
0–4	9,484,170	15.4	4,723,358	15.7	4,760,812	15.0
5–9	8,918,580	14.4	4,434,206	14.8	4,484,374	14.2
10–14	7,997,239	13	4,035,586	13.4	3,961,653	12.5
15–19	6,282,391	10.2	3,096,584	10.3	3,185,807	10.1
20–24	5,565,953	9	2,560,783	8.5	3,005,170	9.5
25–29	4,728,149	7.7	2,220,550	7.4	2,507,599	7.9
30–34	3,955,937	6.4	1,902,811	6.3	2,053,126	6.5
35–39	3,208,340	5.2	1,532,154	5.1	1,676,186	5.3
40–44	2,711,507	4.4	1,315,193	4.4	1,396,314	4.4
45–49	2,290,045	3.7	1,121,983	3.7	1,168,062	3.7
50–54	1,853,385	3	906,155	3	947,230	3.0
55–59	1,253,343	2	616,934	2.1	636,409	2.0
60–64	1,151,078	1.9	555,227	1.8	595,851	1.9
65–69	704,081	1.1	329,836	1.1	374,245	1.2
70–74	626,872	1	288,957	1	337,915	1.1
75–79	374,322	0.6	166,374	0.6	207,948	0.7
80+	635,728	1	246,439	0.8	389,289	1.2
0-14	26,399,989	42.8	13,193,150	43.9	13,206,839	41.7
60+	3,492,081	5.7	1,586,833	5.3	1,905,248	6

Table 2. 4: Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	59,851,347	100.0	29,137,638	100.0	30,713,709	100.0
0–4	9,207,431	15.4	4,584,971	15.7	4,622,460	15.1
5–9	8,654,737	14.5	4,302,577	14.8	4,352,160	14.2
10–14	7,766,213	13.0	3,919,610	13.5	3,846,603	12.5
15–19	6,083,497	10.2	3,000,550	10.3	3,082,947	10.0
20–24	5,380,202	9.0	2,474,237	8.5	2,905,965	9.5
25–29	4,569,998	7.6	2,146,048	7.4	2,423,950	7.9
30–34	3,824,896	6.4	1,840,516	6.3	1,984,380	6.5
35–39	3,103,523	5.2	1,483,245	5.1	1,620,278	5.3
40–44	2,626,935	4.4	1,275,090	4.4	1,351,845	4.4
45–49	2,221,497	3.7	1,089,454	3.7	1,132,043	3.7
50–54	1,795,501	3.0	878,669	3.0	916,832	3.0
55–59	1,210,354	2.0	596,374	2.0	613,980	2.0
60–64	1,120,156	1.9	539,603	1.9	580,553	1.9
65–69	684,435	1.1	320,453	1.1	363,982	1.2
70–74	610,760	1.0	281,118	1.0	329,642	1.1
75–79	365,503	0.6	162,554	0.6	202,949	0.7
80+	625,709	1.0	242,569	0.8	383,140	1.2
0 - 14	25,628,381	42.8	12,807,158	44	12,821,223	41.7
60+	3,406,563	5.7	1,546,297	5.3	1,860,266	6.1

Table 2. 5: Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	95	97	93	95	97	93	94	97	92
0–4	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100
5–9	99	100	98	99	100	98	100	102	98
10–14	102	106	95	102	106	95	101	105	97
15 - 19	98	105	85	98	106	85	94	100	88
20 - 24	86	88	82	86	88	82	88	90	86
25 - 29	89	90	88	89	90	88	90	90	89
30 - 34	93	93	93	93	93	93	91	93	89
35 - 39	92	91	94	92	91	94	88	90	86
40 - 44	95	93	97	95	93	98	91	93	89
45 - 49	97	94	100	97	95	101	91	89	93
50 - 54	96	94	101	96	94	102	91	87	94
55 - 59	97	96	100	98	96	101	92	90	95
60 - 64	94	93	94	93	93	94	103	107	98
65 - 69	89	87	93	89	87	92	92	87	98
70 - 74	86	85	88	86	85	88	95	101	89
75 - 79	81	81	80	81	81	80	77	77	77
80+	64	66	57	64	66	57	63	68	58

2.5 Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio for Tanzania is 95, which means that there are 95 males for every 100 females. Sex ratio for persons aged below 5 years is 100, thereafter the ratio gradually declines to 64 for persons aged 80 years and above indicating a significant imbalance between the number of males and females in these age groups which is a result of relatively high adult mortality rates for males as compared to females (Table 2.6).

Sex ratio is higher in rural (97 males for every 100 females) than in urban areas (93 males for every 100 females) which means that percentage of women to total population is high in rural than in urban areas (Table 2.6).

Table 2. 6: Sex Ratio by Five Year Age Group and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	95	97	93	95	97	93	94	97	92
0-4	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100
5-9	99	100	98	99	100	98	100	102	98
10-14	102	106	95	102	106	95	101	105	97
15 - 19	98	105	85	98	106	85	94	100	88
20 - 24	86	88	82	86	88	82	88	90	86
25 - 29	89	90	88	89	90	88	90	90	89
30 - 34	93	93	93	93	93	93	91	93	89
35 - 39	92	91	94	92	91	94	88	90	86
40 - 44	95	93	97	95	93	98	91	93	89
45 - 49	97	94	100	97	95	101	91	89	93
50 - 54	96	94	101	96	94	102	91	87	94
55 - 59	97	96	100	98	96	101	92	90	95
60 - 64	94	93	94	93	93	94	103	107	98
65 - 69	89	87	93	89	87	92	92	87	98
70 - 74	86	85	88	86	85	88	95	101	89
75 - 79	81	81	80	81	81	80	77	77	77
80+	64	66	57	64	66	57	63	68	58

2.6 Population Distribution Over Time

The population distribution by sex and place of residence in Tanzania has shifted over time. The national proportion of males slightly declined from 48.9 percent in 2002 to 48.7 percent in both 2012 and 2022, while the proportion of females increased from 51.1 percent in 2002 to 51.3 percent in 2012 and remained stable in 2022.

In rural areas, the proportion of males increased modestly from 48.8 percent in 2002 to 49.1 percent in 2022, whereas the proportion of females decreased from 51.2 percent to 50.9 percent over the same period. In contrast, urban areas experienced a decline in the proportion of males from 49.1 percent in 2002 to 48.0 percent in 2022, while females increased from 50.9 percent to 52.0 percent.

Similar patterns are observed in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (Table 2.8), reflecting ongoing demographic and migration dynamics that influence gender distribution across rural and urban settings.

Table 2. 7: Population Distribution by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

Area/Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tanzania									
2002	48.9	51.1	100	48.8	51.2	100	49.1	50.9	100
2012	48.7	51.3	100	48.9	51.1	100	48.2	51.8	100
2022	48.7	51.3	100	49.1	50.9	100	48	52	100
Tanzania Mainland									
2002	48.9	51.1	100	48.8	51.2	100	49.1	50.9	100
2012	48.7	51.3	100	48.9	51.1	100	48.1	51.8	100
2022	48.7	51.3	100	49.1	50.9	100	48	52	100
Tanzania Zanzibar									
2002	49	51	100	49.5	50.5	100	48.2	51.8	100
2012	48.4	51.6	100	49.1	50.9	100	47.6	52.4	100
2022	48.4	51.6	100	49	51	100	48	52	100

CHAPTER THREE

GENDER AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Key points

- Majority of households are headed by males, 64.2 percent versus 35.8 percent for females;
- The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (31.4%) than in rural areas (30.0%);
- Male headed households tend to have a larger average household size (4.4 persons) compared to female-headed households (4.0 persons);
- Age dependency ratio is higher among female headed households (104) than male headed households (76).

3.1 Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of gender and household characteristics is essential for informed policy-making, equitable resource allocation, and sustainable socio-economic development. Population and Housing Census data provides a reliable foundation for analyzing these aspects at both national and regional levels. This Chapter provides details on private households, focusing on aspects such as household composition, the number of households, average household size, and household headship. While the 2022 Population and Housing Census gathered data on both private and collective households, the analysis focusses on private households.

A private household is defined as an individual or group of people who live together, share cooking arrangements, and are under the responsibility of a single household head, though they may not necessarily reside in the same housing unit. Given that, the 2022 PHC used a de facto enumeration approach, some adjustments were made to this definition. For example, visitors present on the night of the census were counted as part of the household, and usual household members who were away on duty that night were also included. In contrast, collective households consist of individuals who may not be related, such as students in dormitories, residents of orphanages, prisoners, or patients in hospital wards.

In that regard, the findings in this Chapter are intended to support government institutions, researchers, and development partners in designing evidence-based programmes and interventions that promote gender equality and improve household well-being.

3.2 Household Headship

According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, a person was identified as the head of household if they were acknowledged by others in the household and played a primary role in making important decisions.

3.2.1 Distribution of Household Heads by Place of Residence

In many African societies, including Tanzania, men are culturally regarded as the heads of households. This tradition is deeply rooted in patriarchal social systems, where decision making power, land ownership, and family leadership are typically assigned to men. Patrilineal systems reinforce the expectation that men lead households. Most Tanzanian ethnic groups are patriarchal, meaning that men inherit property, take leadership roles, and are responsible for providing for the family. Women often have limited authority in household decision making, especially in rural areas where traditional norms are stronger. The structure of these ethnic groups contributes significantly to the dominance of male-headed households. The 2022 PHC analysis of private households presented in Table 3.1 shows that, Tanzania has 14,152,803 private households, out of which 5,605,470 (39.6%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 32.9 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the country.

Results further reveal that Tanzania Zanzibar had a total of 375,828 private households with 191,341 (70.0%) in rural areas and 184,487 (30.0%) in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 30.7 percent; the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (31.4%) than in rural areas (30.0%).

Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households Headship by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Male Heads		Female Heads	
	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania	14,152,803	9,088,599	64.2	5,064,204	35.8
Rural	8,547,333	5,538,628	64.8	3,008,705	35.2
Urban	5,603,470	3,549,971	63.3	2,055,499	36.7
Tanzania Mainland	13,776,975	8,828,073	64.1	4,948,902	35.9
Rural	8,355,992	5,404,746	64.7	2,951,246	35.3
Urban	5,420,983	3,423,327	63.1	1,997,656	36.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	260,526	69.3	115,302	30.7
Rural	191,341	133,882	70	57,459	30
Urban	184,487	126,644	68.6	57,843	31.4

Female headed households in Tanzania increased from 33.4 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban (36.7%) than in rural areas (35.2%). The proportion of female headed households in Tanzania has shown a gradual increase over the decade. In 2022, male headed households accounted for 64.2 percent, down from 66.6 percent in 2012, indicating a corresponding rise in female headed households.

3.2.2 Distribution of Household Head by Sex and Region

According to the 2022 PHC results, males heads were 64.2 percent of all private households in the country, while females heads were 35.8 percent. Percentage of females headed households ranges from 30.7 percent in Ruvuma to 42.5 percent in Simiyu for Tanzania Mainland.

For Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba region had the highest percentage of female-headed households at 34.2 percent followed by Kaskazini Pemba by 33.8 percent whereas; Kaskazini Unguja with 29.0 percent had the lowest percent of female headed households (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Headship by Region, Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Percent		Total	Percent		Total	Percent		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Tanzania	64.2	35.8	100	64.8	35.2	100	63.3	36.7	100
Tanzania Mainland	64.1	35.9	100	64.7	35.3	100	63.1	36.9	100
Dodoma	64.6	35.4	100	64.4	35.6	100	64.9	35.1	100
Arusha	59.3	40.7	100	56.9	43.1	100	62.1	37.9	100
Kilimanjaro	62.5	37.5	100	63.0	37.0	100	60.9	39.1	100
Tanga	64.4	35.6	100	64.6	35.4	100	63.9	36.1	100
Morogoro	67.4	32.6	100	69.4	30.6	100	64.6	35.4	100
Pwani	65.8	34.2	100	67.2	32.8	100	63.8	36.2	100
Dar es Salaam	66.1	33.9	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.1	33.9	100
Lindi	65.2	34.8	100	66.3	33.7	100	61.3	38.7	100
Mtwara	63.4	36.6	100	64.6	35.4	100	60.0	40.0	100
Ruvuma	69.3	30.7	100	71.9	28.1	100	61.3	38.7	100
Iringa	60.8	39.2	100	61.6	38.4	100	59.0	41.0	100
Mbeya	62.8	37.2	100	63.6	36.4	100	61.6	38.4	100
Singida	64.3	35.7	100	65.4	34.6	100	60.0	40.0	100
Tabora	65.0	35.0	100	65.8	34.2	100	61.8	38.2	100
Rukwa	64.7	35.3	100	65.8	34.2	100	60.9	39.1	100
Kigoma	64.2	35.8	100	65.0	35.0	100	62.0	38.0	100
Shinyanga	63.5	36.5	100	65.1	34.9	100	61.2	38.8	100
Kagera	66.1	33.9	100	66.8	33.2	100	61.7	38.3	100
Mwanza	61.3	38.7	100	62.4	37.6	100	60.2	39.8	100
Mara	57.7	42.3	100	57.9	42.1	100	57.1	42.9	100
Manyara	64.8	35.2	100	64.6	35.4	100	65.8	34.2	100
Njombe	60.5	39.5	100	61.6	38.4	100	57.9	42.1	100
Katavi	69.0	31.0	100	69.8	30.2	100	67.2	32.8	100
Simiyu	57.5	42.5	100	57.4	42.6	100	57.8	42.2	100
Geita	64.6	35.4	100	66.2	33.8	100	62.2	37.8	100
Songwe	63.8	36.2	100	64.0	36.0	100	63.3	36.7	100
Tanzania Zanzibar	69.3	30.7	100	70.0	30.0	100	68.6	31.4	100
Kaskazini Unguja	71	29.0	100	71.9	28.1	100	67.0	33.0	100
Kusini Unguja	70.8	29.2	100	71.3	28.7	100	68.8	31.2	100
Mjini Magharibi	70.2	29.8	100	74.1	25.9	100	69.1	30.9	100
Kaskazini Pemba	66.2	33.8	100	66.0	34.0	100	67.0	33.0	100
Kusini Pemba	65.8	34.2	100	65.8	34.2	100	65.8	34.2	100

3.2.3 Distribution of Private Households by Age and Sex of Head

For Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show that the proportion of female headed households increases with age. Male headed households dominate in working age groups, reflecting economic, social and cultural norms. Female headed households rise significantly in older age groups.

In Zanzibar, as in Tanzania Mainland and the country overall, household headship is predominantly male. Figure 3.3 illustrates that in the 25-29 and 30-44 age groups, over 75 percent household heads are males, while female headed households make up only about 30 percent. However, the gender gap in household headship narrows slightly with age. The proportion of female headed households increases gradually, particularly from age 35 onward, and becomes more pronounced by age 84. This trend suggests that women are more likely to become heads of households later in life.

Furthermore, persistent male dominance in household headship among younger and middle-aged adults indicates limited gender equality in family decision making and resource control. Thus, policies targeting gender equality should focus on younger adults, aiming to support female economic empowerment, shared decision making, and recognition of women as household heads where appropriate. The trend also reflects social vulnerability of older women, who are more likely to head households without formal support networks, emphasizing the need for social protection programmes.

Figure 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Household Heads Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

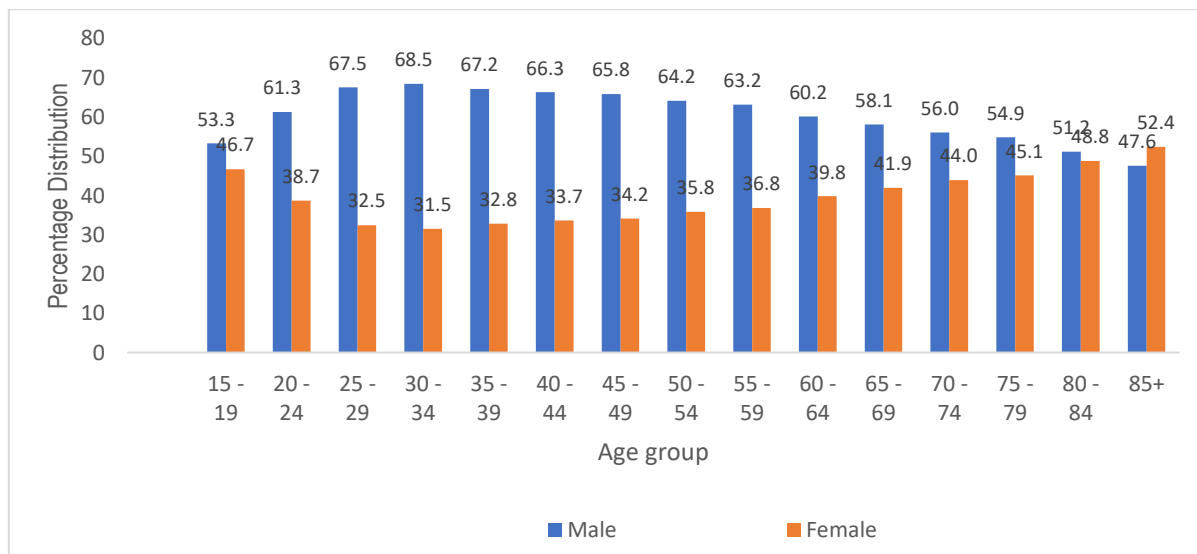


Figure 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Household Heads Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

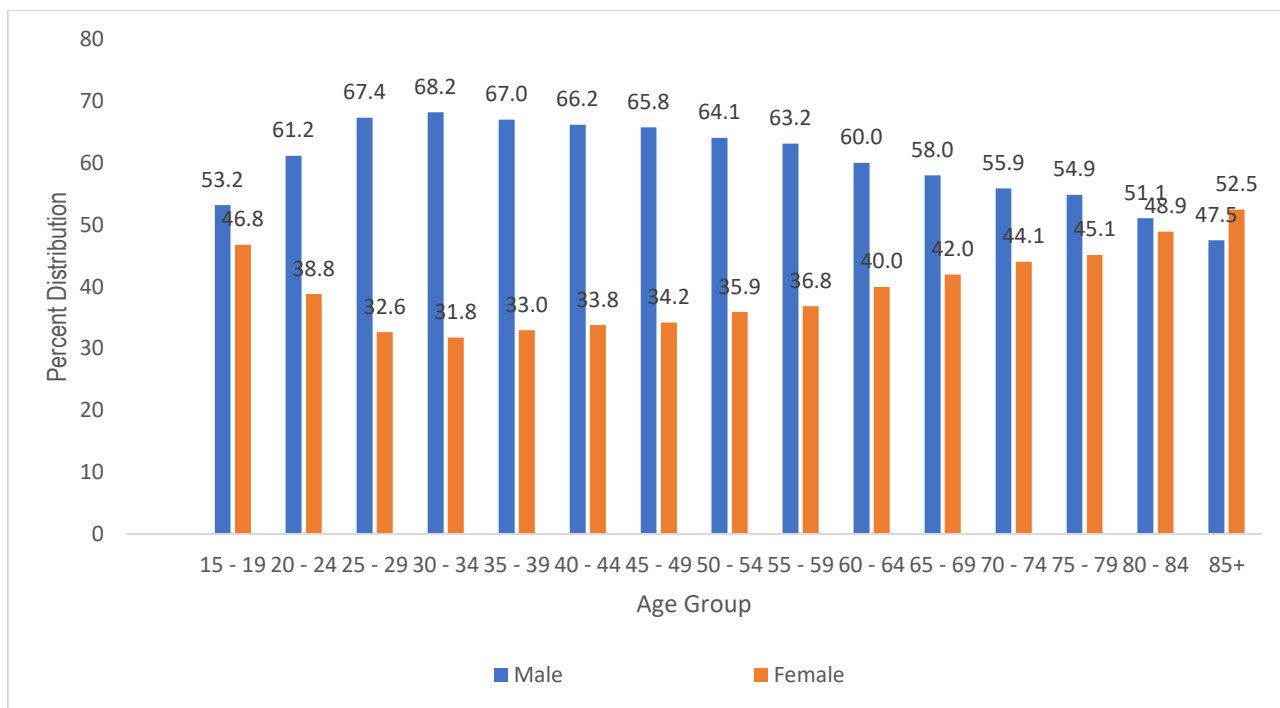
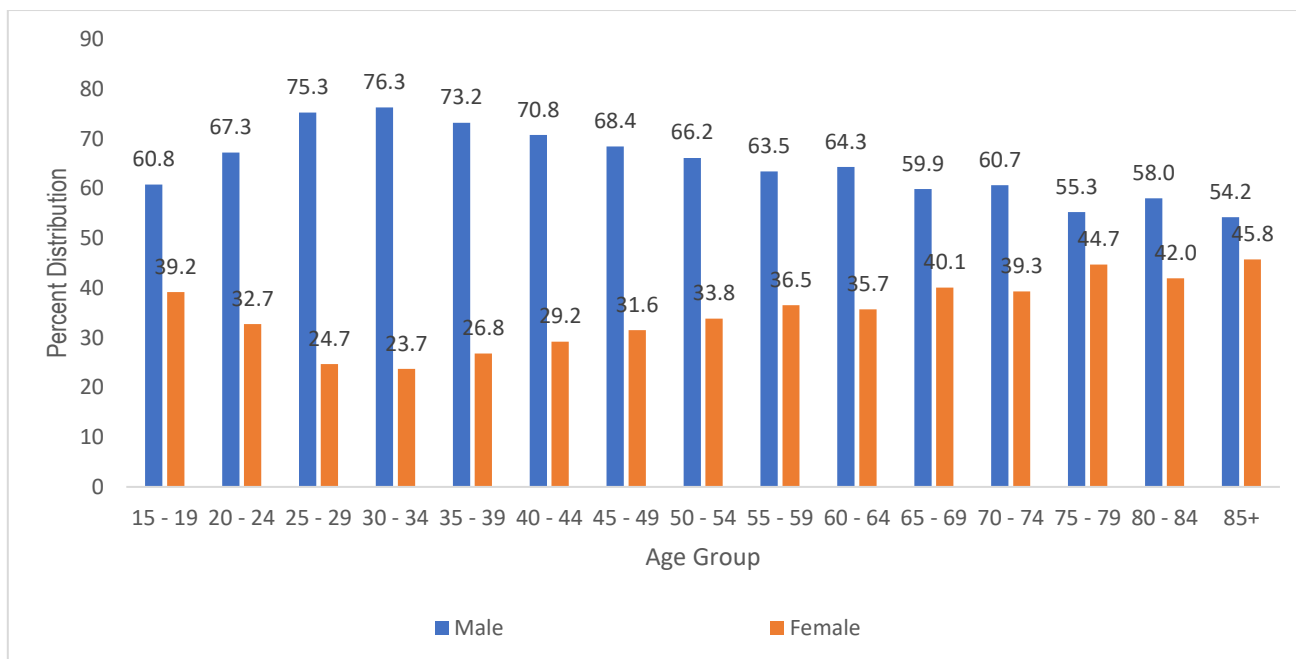


Figure 3. 3: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Household Heads Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC



3.2.4 Mean and Median Age of Heads of Households

On average female heads of households were relatively older than males. Mean age of female heads was 44 years compared to 42 years for males (Table 3.3). The same was true for rural households although in urban areas mean age for female and male heads was equal at 40 years. The same situation is observed for all regions with exception of Dar es Salaam, Katavi and Geita where mean age for both female and male heads is almost equal. As for the median age, results show a consistent pattern where both male and female household headship typically occurs in the early to mid-forties, with female headship often occurring slightly later.

Table 3.3: Mean and Median Age of Heads of Households by Sex and Area; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Mean Age of Household Head		Median Age of Household Head	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania	42	44	44	45
Rural	44	46	44	46
Urban	40	40	43	43
Tanzania Mainland	42	44	44	45
Rural	44	46	44	46
Urban	40	40	43	43
Dodoma	43	46	44	47
Arusha	42	41	44	44
Kilimanjaro	47	50	46	48
Tanga	45	47	45	47
Morogoro	42	44	44	45
Pwani	42	43	44	45
Dar Es Salaam	39	39	43	43
Lindi	43	47	44	47
Mtwara	43	47	45	47
Ruvuma	42	44	44	45
Iringa	42	46	44	47
Mbeya	41	44	44	46
Singida	45	47	45	46
Tabora	43	43	44	44
Rukwa	40	40	43	44
Kigoma	43	45	44	46
Shinyanga	42	43	44	44
Kagera	42	46	44	46
Mwanza	42	43	43	44
Mara	44	45	44	45
Manyara	43	43	44	45
Njombe	42	46	44	47
Katavi	40	40	43	43
Simiyu	46	47	45	45

Region	Mean Age of Household Head		Median Age of Household Head	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Geita	41	41	43	43
Songwe	40	44	43	45
Tanzania Zanzibar	43	46	44	45
Rural	43	47	44	46
Urban	43	45	43	44
Kaskazini Unguja	42	47	44	46
Kusini Unguja	41	45	43	45
Mjini Magharibi	42	44	43	44
Kaskazini Pemba	46	49	45	47
Kusini Pemba	45	49	45	47

3.3 Household Size and Sex of Household Head

Male headed households tend to have a larger average household size (4.4 persons) compared to female-headed households (4.0 persons). This finding is consistent across both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, as well as in rural and urban areas. Regardless of the sex of the household head, average household sizes are generally larger in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Distribution of Private Households, Average Household Size by Household Headship, Region and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Tanzania	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	4.3	4.4	4.0
Rural	8,547,333	5,538,628	3,008,705	4.6	4.8	4.3
Urban	5,605,470	3,549,971	2,055,499	3.8	3.8	3.6
Tanzania Mainland	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	4.3	4.4	4.0
Dodoma	754,631	487,599	267,032	4.1	4.2	3.7
Arusha	611,939	362,664	249,275	3.8	3.9	3.6
Kilimanjaro	494,428	309,059	185,369	3.7	3.8	3.5
Tanga	631,258	406,575	224,683	4.1	4.2	3.9
Morogoro	822,467	554,464	268,003	3.8	3.9	3.7
Pwani	537,040	353,150	183,890	3.7	3.7	3.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	1,016,319	520,974	3.5	3.5	3.4
Lindi	344,447	224,703	119,744	3.4	3.5	3.2
Mtwara	491,811	312,044	179,767	3.3	3.4	3.1
Ruvuma	463,666	321,405	142,261	3.9	4.1	3.5
Iringa	319,117	193,896	125,221	3.7	3.8	3.4
Mbeya	624,320	391,943	232,377	3.7	3.8	3.5
Singida	392,111	252,175	139,936	5.1	5.3	4.6
Tabora	592,039	385,034	207,005	5.6	5.9	5.1

Region	Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Rukwa	328,052	212,413	115,639	4.7	4.9	4.3
Kigoma	451,967	290,263	161,704	5.0	5.2	4.5
Shinyanga	418,771	265,824	152,947	5.3	5.5	4.8
Kagera	698,257	461,726	236,531	4.2	4.4	3.9
Mwanza	744,709	456,855	287,854	4.9	5.1	4.6
Mara	467,473	269,565	197,908	5.0	5.3	4.7
Manyara	398,735	258,529	140,206	4.7	4.8	4.4
Njombe	244,579	147,867	96,712	3.6	3.9	3.1
Katavi	213,825	147,583	66,242	5.3	5.5	4.9
Simiyu	311,247	179,039	132,208	6.7	7.0	6.3
Geita	555,345	358,603	196,742	5.3	5.6	4.8
Songwe	327,448	208,776	118,672	4.0	4.3	3.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	260,526	115,302	4.9	5.0	4.8
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	38,191	15,579	4.6	4.7	4.3
Kusini Unguja	46,003	32,562	13,441	4.0	4.1	4.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	126,970	53,919	4.9	4.9	4.8
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	31,889	16,289	5.6	5.8	5.1
Kusini Pemba	46,988	30,914	16,074	5.7	5.8	5.3

3.4 Marital Status of Men and Women

An individual was classified as married if they were in a partnership, regardless of whether the union was formal (legally recognized) or informal (cohabiting in a consensual relationship). Analysis of marital status is based on persons aged 15 years and above. Overall, results show that men are more likely to be never married, while women are more likely to be married, divorced, or widowed. Tanzania Zanzibar shows lower rates of cohabitation and higher rates of formal marriage. Widowhood and divorce are disproportionately experienced by women, indicating gender differences in marital status.

Results in Table 3.5 show that the percentage of never married is higher among males than females across all regions. The percentage for Tanzania is 51.1 of males versus 39.9 percent of females. For Tanzania Mainland males scored 51.0 percent while females were 39.8 percent. Tanzania Zanzibar registered a slightly higher percentage (53.5) of males while for females the score was 41.3 percent. This reflects the tendency for males to marry later than females.

The percentage of married individuals is generally higher among females than males in both Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. For Tanzania results show 43.2 percent of females are married while for males it is 40.6 percent. In Tanzania Zanzibar, 46.6 percent of females are

married compared to 43.0 percent for males. However, in Tanzania Mainland, males and females who are married are nearly equal: 40.5 percent (males) against 39.8 percent (females).

Living Together (cohabiting) is slightly more common on the Tanzania Mainland for both males (4.4%) and females (4.7%) while it is very low in Zanzibar (just 0.6% for both males and females). Divorced is more common among females than males, especially in Tanzania Zanzibar, figures are 6.8 percent for females and 2.3 for males. Separation is low across all regions for both sexes. Slightly more common among females, especially in Tanzania Mainland (1.9% females against 1.0% for males). Very rare in Zanzibar (0.2% for males and 0.5% for females).

Widowed significantly higher among females, particularly in Tanzania Mainland 6.6 percent of females versus 3.9 percent males. In Tanzania Zanzibar, results show overall lower widowhood, but still higher among females (4.3% females against 0.5% for males).

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Marital status	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	51.1	39.9	51.0	39.8	53.5	41.3
Married	40.6	43.2	40.5	39.8	43.0	46.6
Living together	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	0.6	0.6
Divorced	2.0	3.9	2.0	3.8	2.3	6.8
Separated	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.5
Widowed	1.0	6.5	3.9	6.6	0.5	4.3

Marital status is closely linked to an individual's age, and therefore, its distribution varies accordingly across age groups. Results show that for Tanzania, among males, the percentage of those who have never been married declines sharply from 97.7 percent in the 15–19 age group to just 3.5 percent among those aged 60 and above. For females, the corresponding figures are 80.6 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively. Results also show that married is the most common status for both males (50.3%) and females (52.4%) followed by never married (39.4% males versus 27.1% of females). Urban residents are more likely to be never married (35.6%) compared to 21.6 percent for rural residence. In rural areas, there is higher percentage of married individuals (56.7%) than urban areas (45.8%).

Widowhood and divorce are slightly more common in rural than in urban settings. For Tanzania Mainland, the results are very similar to that of the national average. Married is 52.3 percent, never married is 27.0 percent and living together is 5.7 percent.

Tanzania Zanzibar has higher percent of marriage 55.6 while cohabitation is much lower only 0.7 percent against 5.7 percent in Tanzania Mainland. Percent of divorce is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (6.8%) among females than Tanzania Mainland 3.8 percent (Tables 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8).

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Male Total	16,859,980	39.4	50.3	5.3	2.5	1.2	1.3
15-19	3,096,585	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	2,560,784	73.9	21.7	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.0
25-29	2,220,552	38.8	51.0	7.9	1.6	0.8	0.1
30-34	1,902,813	19.2	68.0	8.8	2.6	1.2	0.2
35-39	1,532,158	11.7	74.5	8.3	3.5	1.7	0.4
40-44	1,315,192	8.4	77.1	7.5	4.2	2.1	0.7
45-49	1,121,985	6.7	78.4	6.8	4.6	2.3	1.2
50-54	906,156	5.6	78.8	6.0	5.0	2.6	2.0
55-59	616,932	4.7	79.4	5.4	4.9	2.6	3.0
60 and above	1,586,823	3.5	75.4	4.5	5.0	2.7	8.8
Female Total	18,481,151	27.1	52.4	5.6	4.7	2.3	7.9
15-19	3,185,808	80.6	16.5	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
20-24	3,005,171	37.4	51.6	7.3	2.3	1.1	0.2
25-29	2,507,599	21.2	64.2	8.3	3.9	1.9	0.5
30-34	2,053,128	13.4	69.5	7.8	5.4	2.5	1.4
35-39	1,676,186	9.5	71.1	7.0	6.5	3.1	2.8
40-44	1,396,310	7.6	69.4	6.1	7.6	3.7	5.5
45-49	1,168,068	6.4	67.2	5.3	8.0	4.0	9.1
50-54	947,230	5.5	62.4	4.4	8.5	4.2	15.0
55-59	636,406	5.1	56.7	3.6	8.7	4.2	21.7
60 and above	1,905,245	4.1	35.4	2.1	7.3	3.4	47.6

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status for Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region, Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanzania	18,481,151	27.1	52.4	5.6	4.7	2.3	7.9
Rural	11,302,037	21.6	56.7	5.8	4.8	2.3	8.7
Urban	7,179,114	35.6	45.8	5.2	4.6	2.2	6.7
Tanzania Mainland							
Total	17,892,486	27.0	52.3	5.7	4.6	2.3	8.0
Rural	11,019,143	21.5	56.6	6.0	4.8	2.4	8.8
Urban	6,873,343	35.7	45.5	5.4	4.4	2.3	6.8
Dodoma	920,933	25.3	52.0	5.7	5.0	2.7	9.3
Arusha	744,117	29.2	56.4	3.4	2.4	1.9	6.7
Kilimanjaro	630,412	31.7	47.4	3.7	3.5	2.5	11.1
Tanga	797,853	22.8	54.9	4.2	5.8	2.2	10.1
Morogoro	980,721	27.4	47.5	9.5	5.5	2.2	7.9
Pwani	647,338	28.8	51.6	4.3	6.5	1.5	7.4
Dar es Salaam	1,927,568	41.0	42.9	5.1	3.9	1.7	5.4
Lindi	399,746	25.0	48.7	8.9	9.0	1.5	6.9
Mtwara	568,865	24.9	49.5	8.4	9.2	1.6	6.4
Ruvuma	575,498	26.9	53.3	7.2	4.4	1.5	6.7
Iringa	383,713	29.8	48.6	5.4	2.0	2.0	12.2
Mbeya	743,475	27.3	51.0	4.4	3.2	3.0	11.1
Singida	544,034	23.0	57.8	4.3	3.1	2.6	9.2
Tabora	897,883	21.5	59.8	4.3	5.2	2.6	6.6
Rukwa	411,093	21.2	46.9	17.8	3.3	3.4	7.4
Kigoma	682,494	23.9	54.6	5.6	4.4	3.1	8.3
Shinyanga	620,557	23.7	54.1	7.2	5.8	2.6	6.6
Kagera	848,020	21.6	50.1	11.3	4.7	3.2	9.1
Mwanza	1,065,281	30.3	49.3	4.4	5.8	2.8	7.4
Mara	665,760	24.6	57.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	10.9
Manyara	512,038	23.8	62.6	2.4	2.8	1.7	6.7
Njombe	298,246	28.9	46.8	7.8	2.1	2.4	12.0
Katavi	293,640	20.2	58.6	8.7	3.8	2.8	6.0
Simiyu	556,863	21.7	61.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	8.6
Geita	778,108	23.4	56.1	4.8	6.4	3.0	6.4
Songwe	398,230	19.5	62.8	2.7	3.2	2.5	9.3
Tanzania Zanzibar							
Total	588,665	29.9	55.6	0.7	8.1	0.6	5.1
Rural	282,894	26.4	59.6	0.6	7.3	0.5	5.5
Urban	305,771	33.1	51.9	0.7	8.9	0.6	4.8
Kusini Unguja	61,365	26.2	56.9	1.3	10.2	0.8	4.6
Mjini Magharibi	293,393	32.6	52.8	0.6	8.9	0.6	4.5
Kaskazini Pemba	76,751	26.6	60.1	0.3	5.8	0.4	6.7
Kusini Pemba	77,601	28	58.1	0.6	7	0.4	5.9

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status for Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanzania	16,859,980	39.4	50.3	5.3	2.5	1.2	1.3
Rural	10,446,522	36.7	52.6	5.4	2.6	1.3	1.3
Urban	6,413,458	43.9	46.5	5.2	2.2	1.1	1.1
Tanzania Mainland	16,330,480	39.3	50.2	5.5	2.4	1.3	1.3
Rural	10,186,964	36.5	52.6	5.6	2.6	1.3	1.4
Urban	6,143,516	43.8	46.3	5.4	2.2	1.1	1.1
Dodoma	856,901	38.8	50.3	5.3	2.6	1.5	1.5
Arusha	637,089	41.6	51.2	3.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
Kilimanjaro	577,224	42.2	47	3.5	3	2	2.3
Tanga	723,305	38.8	50.5	4	3.7	1.5	1.6
Morogoro	940,632	38.7	46	9	3.3	1.4	1.5
Pwani	616,084	39.6	50.6	4.2	3.6	0.9	1.1
Dar Es Salaam	1,762,062	46.9	43.8	5.2	2.3	0.9	1
Lindi	368,895	37.1	47.5	9	4.5	0.9	0.9
Mtwara	487,949	35	49.9	9.1	4.1	0.9	0.9
Ruvuma	533,685	35.7	52.5	7	2.7	0.9	1.2
Iringa	342,447	42.1	48.1	5.2	1.4	1.1	2.2
Mbeya	655,139	38.5	51.6	4.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
Singida	521,369	39	52.6	3.8	1.8	1.5	1.4
Tabora	825,771	35.9	55.4	3.9	2.4	1.2	1.2
Rukwa	367,710	33.5	46.4	16.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Kigoma	585,142	37.5	53.8	5.3	1.3	1	1.1
Shinyanga	585,312	37.4	51.5	6.5	2.4	1.2	1.1
Kagera	783,310	35.6	48.5	10.7	2.3	1.7	1.2
Mwanza	970,666	42.6	48.2	4.1	2.7	1.4	1.1
Mara	568,282	40.1	54	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2
Manyara	520,250	40.4	52.7	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.2
Njombe	252,256	38.8	48.9	7.6	1.3	1.3	2.1
Katavi	282,804	34.2	54	7.7	1.8	1.4	1
Simiyu	486,588	38.6	56.1	1.6	1.9	0.9	1
Geita	733,710	38.1	52.7	4.4	2.7	1.3	0.9
Songwe	345,898	32.6	61	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	529,500	43.3	52.4	0.7	2.8	0.3	0.6
Rural	259,558	41.5	54.6	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.6
Urban	269,942	45.1	50.2	0.7	3.2	0.3	0.6
Kaskazini Unguja	75,264	41.6	54.3	1	2.2	0.3	0.6
Kusini Unguja	61,182	40.2	53.7	1.3	3.8	0.5	0.5
Mjini Magharibi	259,795	44.3	51	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.6
Kaskazini Pemba	65,696	43.2	54.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5
Kusini Pemba	67,563	44.2	52.4	0.6	2	0.2	0.5

3.4.1 Share of Household Heads by Gender and Marital Status

Female headship is more common, among divorced, separated, and widowed individuals. Male headship is only dominant among the married, possibly, reflecting independence before marriage. For Tanzania Zanzibar, results show even stronger female dominance in headship among the divorced and widowed compared to Tanzania Mainland.

In most African family's men are considered to be heads of households. The 2022 PHC results for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, and Tanzania Zanzibar are in line with this thinking. Most females were household heads either among the divorced (67.9%), separated (66.9%) or widowed (87.4%). The highest percentage of household heads for widowed female is partly explained by longer life expectancy for females when compared to males. Life expectancy at birth is higher among females (68 years) than males (62 years) (NBS and OCGS, 2025). Only one quarter of females who were married reported themselves as heads of households. Similar results are observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. However, Tanzania Zanzibar has the highest share of female headship of 91.0 percent (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Percentage Share of Household Headship Between Males and Females Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Marital status	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	47.8	52.2
Never Married	54.4	45.6	54.4	45.6	54.3	45.7
Married	46.7	53.3	46.7	53.3	45.8	54.2
Living Together	46.7	53.4	46.6	53.4	47.9	52.1
Divorced	32.1	67.9	32.5	67.5	23.7	76.3
Separated	33.1	66.9	33.2	66.9	29.7	70.3
Widowed	12.6	87.4	12.7	87.3	9.0	91.0

3.4.2 Economic Activity Status of Female and Male Heads of Households

The economic activity status for the working age population (aged 15 years and above) includes those who are economically active comprising both employed and unemployed individuals as well as those who are economically inactive. The inactive population consists of individuals who were not working during the reference period and were also not available for work.

As shown in Table 3.10, out of a total of 34.5 million persons aged 15 and above, 24.7 million persons are employed, 2.1 million persons are unemployed, and 7.7 million persons are

classified as economically inactive. The distribution of economic activity status is similar for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Table 3.10: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Place of Residence Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Tanzania	Total	24,695,842	2,092,217	7,687,265	34,475,324
	Male	12,292,806	810,380	3,182,586	16,285,772
	Female	12,403,036	1,281,837	4,504,679	18,189,552
Tanzania Mainland	Total	23,986,730	1,920,496	7,482,616	33,389,842
	Male	11,916,451	753,771	3,107,976	15,778,198
	Female	12,070,279	1,166,725	4,374,640	17,611,644
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	709,112	171,721	204,649	1,085,482
	Male	376,355	56,609	74,610	507,574
	Female	332,757	115,112	130,039	577,908

Note: Relaxed International Definition of Employment

The 2022 PHC results show that age dependency ratio for Tanzania, was high among female headed households (104) compared to the households headed by males (76). The same pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland (104 for female versus 82 for male head of households respectively). The dependency ratio among female headed households, is much higher than that of the national level. According to the 2022 PHC results, the age dependency ratio for Tanzania is 87, implying that there are 87 dependents per 100 non-dependents, while that of female headed households is 104 implying that there are 104 dependents per 100 non-dependents.

Table 3.11: Age Dependency Ratio for Households Headed by Females and Males by Region and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 Census

Region	Age Dependency Ratio	
	Male-headed households	Female-headed households
Tanzania	76.2	103.6
Rural	93.9	121.1
Urban	62.1	78.9
Tanzania Mainland	82.1	104.0
Rural	94.2	121.5
Urban	61.9	79.1
Dodoma	82.4	110.1
Arusha	70.8	104.2
Kilimanjaro	68.5	88.2
Tanga	81.7	109.6
Morogoro	73.4	97.1
Pwani	67.3	90.4
Dar es Salaam	48.6	58.8
Lindi	63.9	90.1
Mtwara	63.3	91.7
Ruvuma	75.8	95.7
Iringa	71.1	96.2
Mbeya	73.2	98.3
Singida	101.3	121.7
Tabora	105.8	124.5
Rukwa	101	133.3
Kigoma	102.9	125.9
Shinyanga	94.5	109.2
Kagera	90.7	113.7
Mwanza	88.8	106.2
Mara	101.7	121.7
Manyara	91.1	119.7
Njombe	70.9	91.2
Katavi	104.4	131.5
Simiyu	117.6	135.7
Geita	103.3	124
Songwe	86.1	116.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	76.0	89.0
Rural	85.1	106.2
Urban	67.2	74.8
Kaskazini Unguja	76.4	91.3
Kusini Unguja	66.3	89.8
Mjini Magharibi	66.5	73.9
Kaskazini Pemba	101.3	118.4
Kusini Pemba	97.7	114.3

3.5 Living Conditions by Sex of Households Heads

The 2022 PHC gathered data relevant for assessing household wellbeing. This includes information on legal ownership of land where main dwellings are located, access to basic amenities such as drinking water, energy sources for lighting, toilet facilities, housing conditions, and ownership of selected household items. The following section compares key characteristics of households headed by females and males, offering insights into their relative welfare.

3.5.1 Legal Rights of Land and Tenure

Table 3.12 shows the legal rights on ownership of land where the main house used by the household is built and tenure by sex of the head of household.

Around one third (31.8%) of households in Tanzania lack legal documentation for the land where their main house is built, while only 12.2 percent have a title deed. Customary ownership is the most common, covering 33.7 percent of households. Notably, a slightly higher percentage of female headed households (12.9%) hold title deeds than male headed ones (11.8%). In Tanzania Mainland, only 11.6 percent of households have title deeds, in contrast to 33.3 percent in Zanzibar (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Number of Male and Female Headed Households by Type of Legal Right over the Land where the Main House is Built and Area; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Type of Legal Right	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Number of Households	5,916,437	3,282,771	5,730,443	3,200,536	185,994	82,235
Title deed	11.8	12.9	11.2	12.4	32.8	34.3
Residential License	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.7
Letter of offer or acknowledgement of payment	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.0
Customary ownership	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.2	16.4	16.7
Contract	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.7
Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
Official document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	13.0	12.4	13.2	12.5	8.3	7.3
No legal right	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.6	34.2	34.5

At the national level, the difference between male and female headed households' ownership of house is negligible. In addition, rent free living is slightly more common in male headed (6.0%) than female headed households (5.7%). Tanzania Zanzibar has significantly higher home ownership (71.4%) compared to Tanzania Mainland (64.8%). Rent free living is also more common in Tanzania Zanzibar (11.8%) which is almost double the Tanzania Mainland

proportion (5.9%). However, male headed households (12.3%) are more likely to live in rent free than females (10.6%).

Overall, gender parity in home ownership is relatively strong in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, meaning that male and female heads of households have nearly equal levels of ownership. Only minor differences have been observed between male and female household heads (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Percent Distribution of Male and Female Headed Households by Tenure Status; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Area	Total	Tenure Status					
		Owned by Household	Lived in without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer – with Rent
Tanzania							
Total	14,152,803	65.0	5.9	20.0	2.7	3.0	1.9
Male Headed	9,088,599	65.1	6.0	19.5	2.7	3.0	2.2
Female Headed	5,064,204	64.8	5.7	20.8	2.8	3.0	1.5
Tanzania Mainland							
Total	13,776,975	64.8	5.7	20.2	2.7	3.0	2.0
Male Headed	8,828,073	64.9	5.8	19.8	2.7	3.0	2.2
Female Headed	4,948,902	64.7	5.6	21.0	2.8	3.0	1.6
Tanzania Zanzibar							
Total	375,828	71.4	11.8	11.4	1.4	2.0	1.1
Male Headed	260,526	71.4	12.3	10.8	1.4	1.9	1.3
Female Headed	115,302	71.3	10.6	12.8	1.3	2.3	0.7

3.5.2 Household Amenities

Results for Tanzania show that only 25.3 percent of both male and female headed households have piped water as their main source of drinking water (either into dwelling or yard/plot). About fifteen percent (15.4%) rely on unprotected dug wells. Tanzania Zanzibar has significantly higher piped water access (35.1%) than Tanzania Mainland (15.7%) (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Area; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Main Source of Drinking Water	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Piped Water into dwelling	16.3	16.0	16.7	15.7	15.4	16.3	35.1	34.8	35.7
Piped Water to yard/plot	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.9
Public tap/ standpipe	16.9	16.7	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.3	18.2	17.9	18.8
Neighbors tap/standpipe	8.7	63.5	36.5	8.6	63.3	36.7	12.7	68.2	31.8
Tube well/borehole	4.7	64.7	35.3	4.7	64.4	35.6	7.6	71.4	28.6
Protected dug well	8.4	64.1	35.9	8.4	63.9	36.1	8.3	72.1	27.9
Unprotected dug well	15.4	65.9	34.1	15.7	65.8	34.2	7.3	71.7	28.3
Protected Spring	1.5	64.1	35.9	1.5	64.1	35.9	0.1	71.1	28.1
Unprotected Spring	6.5	65.8	6.3	6.7	65.8	34.2	0.1	76.5	23.5
Rain water	1.7	60.5	39.5	1.8	60.5	39.5	0.1	65.1	34.9
Bottled water	0.6	69.5	30.5	0.6	69.4	30.6	0.9	70.5	29.5
Cart with small tank/drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	1.8	63.2	36.8	1.9	63.2	36.8	0.5	67.2	32.8
Tanker truck	0.4	67.4	32.6	0.4	67.2	32.8	0.4	71.8	28
Surface water	7.9	65.4	34.6	8.1	65.4	34.6	0	65.5	34.5

Results in Table 3.15 show that the main source of energy for lighting in Tanzania is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 37.4 percent of households followed by solar energy (32.4%). The use of electricity as the main source of lighting for Tanzania Zanzibar (66.9%) is nearly twice as much as that of Tanzania Mainland (36.6%).

Table 3.15: Number Male and Female Headed Private Households by Main Source of Lighting and Area; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Source of Energy for lighting	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Electricity (TANESCO)	37.4	37.4	37.4	36.6	36.5	36.8	66.9	67.8	65.1
Solar Energy	32.4	34.1	29.4	33.2	35.0	30.0	5.0	5.3	4.3
Generator/Private source	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gas (Industrial)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas (Biogas)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wind Generated Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acetylene lamp	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Kerosene (Wick lamps)	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.6	19.6	18.1	22.8
Candles	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Firewood	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
Torch/Chinese rechargeable Lamp	22.0	20.9	24.1	22.5	21.3	24.6	4.0	4.4	3.0
Electricity (Generated from plant residue)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.16 shows that the majority of households in Tanzania use firewood (55.7%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (25.9%). There is minimal gender difference in the use of these sources of energy for cooking.

Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Main Source of Cooking Energy and Area; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Source of Energy	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Electricity (TANESCO)	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	7.5	7.6	7.3
Solar Energy	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Generator/ Private Sources	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Gas	9.2	9.4	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.7	12.6	12.5	12.7
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wind Generated Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paraffin	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	25.9	25.3	27.0	25.8	25.2	27.0	28.9	29.6	27.4
Firewood	55.7	55.5	56.1	56.0	55.8	56.3	46.9	45.7	49.5
Wood/Farm Residuals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal Residuals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal Briquette	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Applicable	1.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.4	1.6	2.1	0.5

Table 3.17 presents data on the types of toilet facilities used by households, highlighting both national and regional patterns. At the national level, 34.6 percent of households use open pit latrines, indicating access to improved sanitation. Tanzania Mainland closely mirrors this national average, while Tanzania Zanzibar stands out with only 1.5 percent of households using pit latrines, a significantly better sanitation outcome. Tanzania Zanzibar also records the highest proportion of households using flush or pour flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system, suggesting a better infrastructure and urban sanitation coverage.

In terms of gender differences, results indicate minimal variation between male and female headed households in the type of toilet facilities used. This suggests that access to sanitation is relatively equitable, regardless of the sex of the household head. Both male and female headed households appear to have similar levels of access to basic and improved sanitation services.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Area; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Type of Toilet Facility	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.5	12.2	12.2	12.3
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	3.9	3.9	3.8
Flush/pour flush to covered pit	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.4	18.3	18.6	39.0	39.7	37.3
Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.9	3.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	10.3	10.4	10.2
Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	12.5	12.3	12.9
Pit latrine with washable slab without lid	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	6.4	6.4	6.6
Pit latrine with not-washable/soil slab	6.0	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	33.7	34.2	32.9	34.6	35.2	33.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Bucket	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
No facility/bush/field/ beach	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.5	5.1	6.2	8.5	7.9	9.9

3.5.3 Distribution of Households by Building Materials

Tables 3.18 to 3.20 present the percentage distribution of private households by the types of materials used for roofing, walls, and floors. The results indicate that, regardless of whether households were headed by males or females, the primary construction materials used for roofing, walls, and floors were largely similar across both groups.

In Tanzania, 84.6 percent of households are living in houses with iron sheet. The use of iron sheets is more prevalent in Tanzania Zanzibar (92.5%) than in Tanzania Mainland (84.6%). As indicated above, there is no gender difference in construction materials, including roofing as seen in Table 3.18.

Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Materials Used for Roofing and Area; PHC 2022

Roofing Materials	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Iron sheets	84.8	84.5	85.5	84.6	84.2	85.3	92.5	92.8	91.9
Tiles	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Concrete	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Asbestos	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Grass/Leaves	11.6	11.9	11.0	11.7	12.1	11.1	5.7	5.5	6.3
Mud and Leaves	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Plastics/Box	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tent	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 3.19 shows that around one third (34.5%) of households have their house walls built of burnt bricks followed by cement/rock bricks (28.1%) and sundried bricks (18.5%). The national level findings compare to those of male and female headed households. However, the difference is observed between male and female headed households, with the former leading in houses built with cement/rock bricks and the latter leading with houses built with sundried bricks. The national level results compare with those of Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Zanzibar, most of the houses have cement/rock bricks (76.9%) as wall materials compared with Tanzania Mainland where most of the houses have baked bricks walls (35.4%).

Table 3.19: Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Materials used for Wall and Type of Head; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Stones	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.1	8.8	9.6
Cement bricks/Rock bricks	28.1	28.3	27.8	26.8	26.8	26.7	76.9	77.9	74.5
Sundried bricks	18.5	18.1	19.3	19.0	18.6	19.7	1.5	1.5	1.7
Burnt bricks	34.5	34.7	34.1	35.4	35.7	34.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Timber	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Timber and Sheets	39.9	43.7	33.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.9	1.3
Poles and mud	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.9	11.4	10.6	13.2
Grass	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Glass/Aluminum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tent/Containers	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Table 3.20 shows that there is minimal difference between male and female headed households. At the national level, 49.3 percent male headed households live in dwellings with cement floors while for female headed households the corresponding figure is 48.9. In Tanzania Mainland, 48.5 percent of male headed households live in dwellings with cement and 48.3 percent female headed households live in dwellings with cement. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the figures are 76.8 and 74.1 percent for male and female headed households respectively.

Table 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Private Households by Type of Materials used for Floor and Area; Tanzania, 2022

	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Households	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	13,776,975	8,828,073	4,948,902	375,828	260,526	115,302
Cement	49.1	49.3	48.9	48.4	48.5	48.3	76.0	76.8	74.1
Ceramic tiles	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	11.5	11.4	11.6
Parquet or Polished wood	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terazzo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Vinyl or Asphalt strips	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood Planks	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm/Bamboo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Earth/Sand	41.4	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.1	11.7	10.8	13.5
Dung	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tent/Container	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0

3.5.4 Ownership of Household Assets

Ownership of household assets serves as a key indicator of household welfare, with the types of assets owned acting as a proxy for socioeconomic status. Historically, asset ownership has been marked by significant gender disparity, with men traditionally holding greater control. The push for gender equity in asset ownership is driven by global efforts such as the SDGs and corresponding national policies aimed to achieve gender equity. In the 2022 PHC, a question was asked to households on whether any member owned specific assets. For the purpose of this Chapter, eight commonly reported assets were selected, as seen in Table 3.21. Findings show a notable gender disparity in asset ownership. Except for television sets, male-headed households reported higher ownership rates across all asset categories compared to female-headed households, in all regions, Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Findings also show that television ownership is notably higher in Tanzania Zanzibar, where 45.8 percent of households reported owning one, compared to 26.8 percent of the Tanzania Mainland. The 2022 PHC results reveal that 38.7 percent of households in Tanzania have a radio. A significant difference is noticed between male and female headed households, with 41.7 percent male headed households owning radio as opposed to 33 percent female headed households (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Percentage of Male and Female Headed Households Owning Selected Assets by Area and Type of Asset; Tanzania PHC 2022 Census

Area and Household Asset	Sex of Head		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Tanzania	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204
Radio	38.7	41.7	33.4
Mobile phone	85.3	88.1	80.2
Hand hoe	55.0	56.7	52.1
Television	27.3	28.6	25.1
Land/Farm	63.1	65.0	59.7
House	64.5	65.6	62.7
Has bicycle	21.3	24.9	14.8
Has Motorcycle/Vespa	8.1	10.2	4.3
Tanzania Mainland			
Radio	38.6	41.6	33.3
Mobile phone	85.0	87.8	79.9
Hand hoe	55.4	57.1	52.4
Television	26.8	28.1	24.6
Land/Farm	63.6	65.5	60.1
House	64.3	65.4	62.5
Has bicycle	21.1	24.6	14.6
Has Motorcycle/Vespa	7.9	10.1	4.2
Tanzania Zanzibar			
Radio	42.0	43.5	38.5
Mobile phone	95.5	96.9	92.4
Hand hoe	40.7	42.1	37.4
Television	45.8	47.4	42.3
Land/Farm	44.6	46.7	40.0
House	71.3	71.9	69.8
Has bicycle	30.3	34.0	22.0
Has Motorcycle/Vespa	14.2	16.7	8.6

CHAPTER FOUR

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND LITERACY STATUS

Key Results

- More girls than boys are enrolled in primary schools. Approximately 84 percent of girls aged 7 – 13 years are enrolled compared 80 percent of males;
- Primary NER is higher among males than females in all regions of Tanzania, except for Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi where NER is almost equal among boys and girls.
- Net Enrolment Rate for girls aged 14 – 17 (in lower secondary schools) is high among girls (46.8%) than boys (40.8%).
- More boys (8.2%) than girls (7.3%) are enrolled in upper secondary schools.
- More boys (5.9%) than girls (4.3%) are enrolled at tertiary level of education.
- More boys than girls aged 6 to 19 years are dropping out of school.
- Rukwa, Tabora, Katavi and Simiyu have the highest dropout rate of girls in primary schools than boys.

4.1 Introduction

Education is a key driver of national development, equipping citizens with the knowledge and skills needed to contribute effectively. In Tanzania, the government has implemented various reforms and policies to improve the education system and promote gender equality. Despite these efforts, social, economic, and geographic barriers continue to limit access for some groups (URT, MoEST, 2023).

This chapter focuses on gender disparities in education, examining differences between males and females in school attendance, educational attainment, and literacy levels, and highlighting areas where progress is still needed.

4.2 Enrolment Rates by Gender

School enrolment refers to the total number of children/students registered with all schools in a country or a specified administrative structure. School enrolment is important in measuring access to education in a given community and is commonly measured by net and gross enrolment rates.

The 2022 Population and Housing Census results show that, overall Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary schools is 82.1 percent and is higher among girls (83.9%) than boys (80.0%). NER decreases to 43.8 percent at lower secondary school level; the rate is also high among girls (46.8%) than boys (40.8%).

However, at upper secondary education and tertiary levels, Net Enrolment Rates in Tanzania are higher among boys than girls; NER in upper secondary schools is 8.2 percent for males as compared to 7.3 percent for females. The NER at tertiary level (persons aged 20 – 24) drops to 5.9 percent for males and 4.3 percent for girls. The same finding is observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the NER in primary schools is almost equal among girls (94.4%) and boys (94.5%), but the rate at all other levels is high among girls than boys, which indicates a relatively higher transformation rate from lower to upper levels of education for girls than boys.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Tanzania is slightly above one (1) at primary school level and lower secondary levels indicating a gender disparity in favour of girls. The index falls to 0.89 and 0.74 at upper secondary and tertiary levels respectively. This downward trend indicates a relatively low transformation rate for girls from lower to upper education levels as compared to boys. The same pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the GPI increases from one (1) at primary school level to more than one at secondary schools and tertiary levels indicating a relatively higher transformation rate for girls as compared to that of boys (Table 4.1).

Table 4. 1: Population Aged 7 – 24 Year and Net Enrolment Rate by Level of Education, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Primary School (Age 7-13)		Lower Secondary (Age 14-17)		Upper Secondary (Age 18-19)		University and Other Related (Age 20-24)	
	NER	GPI	NER	GPI	NER	GPI	NER	GPI
Tanzania	82.1	1.04	43.8	1.15	7.8	0.89	5	0.74
Rural	78.2		36.7		4.6		3.0	
Urban	91.3		57.9		13.0		7.9	
Male	80.3		40.8		8.2		5.9	
Female	83.9		46.8		7.3		4.3	
Tanzania Mainland	81.7	1.05	43.2	1.14	7.7	0.88	4.9	0.72
Rural	77.8		36.2		4.5		2.9	
Urban	91.1		57.6		13.1		7.8	
Male	79.9		40.3		8.2		5.8	
Female	83.6		46.1		7.2		4.2	
Tanzania Zanzibar	94.4	1	61.5	1.2	9.3	1.1	7.8	1.02
Rural	94.3	1.01	57.1	1.2	6		5.5	
Urban	94.6	0.99	66.4	1.2	12.3		9.7	
Male	94.5		55.9		8.8		7.7	
Female	94.4		66.9		9.7		7.9	

4.3 Regional Differentials

The 2022 PHC results show that in most regions, primary and lower secondary schools net enrolment rate for girls is higher than that of boys. Findings reveal that GPI is more than one (1) at these levels which indicates a higher NER for girls than that of boys.

This situation is similar in many regions in the country. Only four regions (Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi) have slightly higher percentages of males than females enrolled in primary schools. The NER in lower secondary schools is also higher among girls than boys in both rural and urban areas in all regions in the country (Table 4.2).

These results represent a reversal from the 2012 Population and Housing Census, when enrolment slightly favored boys. At that time, for example, primary school enrolment was 59.9 percent for boys and 58.2 percent for girls (URT,2015).

Tanzania Zanzibar has a different education structure from that of Tanzania Mainland. Official primary school age in Tanzania Zanzibar is 6 – 12 years and 13 – 16 years for lower secondary schools while the corresponding ages for Tanzania Mainland are 7 – 13 and 14 – 17 years. Results show that, even with that education structure in Tanzania Zanzibar, percentage of

females enrolled in primary and secondary schools is higher than that of males (Tables 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5).

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) stands above 1 across both rural (1.10) and urban (1.20) areas, signifying that female outcomes consistently surpass those of males. From a gender perspective, this represents a reversal of traditional gender gaps. Females, particularly in rural Zanzibar and the Southern Highlands regions of Njombe, Iringa, and Mbeya, are performing better than their male counterparts. The consistently elevated GPI suggests that women are no longer disadvantaged in terms of access or outcomes; rather, in many contexts, they are outperforming men, with this trend being especially pronounced in urban settings and in Tanzania Zanzibar. The implication is that the historical challenge of female disadvantage has shifted, and emerging concerns now relate to male underperformance, which is becoming more visible across several regions and appears more pronounced in urban areas.

The observed gender patterns highlight the need for a recalibrated policy approach. While efforts to improve female access and outcomes should be sustained, growing evidence of male underperformance calls for targeted interventions to ensure inclusivity. Programmes aimed at keeping boys engaged in school, addressing socio-economic and cultural factors that limit male participation, and promoting equitable opportunities in both rural and urban areas will be crucial. At the same time, regions in Tanzania Zanzibar and the Southern Highlands, where female advantage is particularly strong, require context-specific strategies to prevent widening gender disparities. Overall, policies must strike a balance between safeguarding the hard-won gains in female empowerment and addressing the emerging male disadvantage, thereby promoting equitable human capital development across all regions.

Table 4.2: Primary Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	82.1	80.3	83.9	1.04	78.2	75.7	80.7	1.07	91.3	91.3	91.3	1
Tanzania Mainland	81.7	79.9	83.6	1.05	77.8	75.3	80.3	1.07	91.1	91.1	91.2	1
Dodoma	76.6	72.7	80.5	1.11	71.3	66.5	76.3	1.15	89.3	88.4	90.2	1.02
Arusha	82.8	82.4	83.2	1.01	77.4	76.7	78.2	1.02	93.6	94.3	92.8	0.98
Kilimanjaro	93.5	93.8	93.2	0.99	93.4	93.6	93.1	0.99	93.9	94.5	93.4	0.99
Tanga	85.3	83.7	87	1.04	83	81	85.1	1.05	93.4	93.2	93.6	1
Morogoro	81	79.3	82.7	1.04	75.4	73	77.8	1.07	91.3	91.1	91.5	1
Pwani	88.5	87.4	89.6	1.03	85.8	84.1	87.5	1.04	92.7	92.6	92.8	1
Dar es Salaam	93.8	94.6	93.1	0.98	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.8	94.6	93.1	0.98
Lindi	83.5	80.5	86.5	1.07	81.9	78.7	85.2	1.08	89.9	88.2	91.5	1.04
Mtwara	88.8	86.7	91	1.05	87.9	85.4	90.4	1.06	92.2	91.5	92.8	1.01
Ruvuma	87.3	85.8	88.7	1.03	85.8	83.9	87.7	1.05	92.4	92.7	92.1	0.99
Iringa	91.9	91.1	92.6	1.02	91.6	90.2	92.9	1.03	92.7	93.8	91.7	0.98
Mbeya	83	82.4	83.5	1.01	79.1	77.8	80.4	1.03	90	91.1	89	0.98
Singida	77.9	75.3	80.5	1.07	75.6	72.9	78.4	1.08	92.7	91.8	93.6	1.02
Tabora	63.2	60.1	66.2	1.1	59.8	56.6	63.1	1.11	87.1	86.1	88.1	1.02
Rukwa	71.4	68.5	74.2	1.08	68.6	65.3	71.9	1.1	83.4	82.9	83.9	1.01
Kigoma	80.2	78.4	82	1.05	77.2	75.3	79.2	1.05	90.3	89.5	91.1	1.02
Shinyanga	76.8	73.2	80.5	1.1	73.1	68.8	77.6	1.13	86.4	84.9	87.7	1.03
Kagera	82.7	81.4	84	1.03	81.9	80.5	83.4	1.04	90.7	91.3	90.1	0.99
Mwanza	87.8	85.8	89.7	1.05	85.5	82.4	88.5	1.07	92.1	92.5	91.8	0.99
Mara	90.2	89.1	91.2	1.02	89.2	87.9	90.6	1.03	92.5	92.1	92.8	1.01
Manyara	78	75.9	80.1	1.06	75.9	73.7	78.2	1.06	91.3	90.8	91.8	1.01

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	82.1	80.3	83.9	1.04	78.2	75.7	80.7	1.07	91.3	91.3	91.3	1
Tanzania Mainland	81.7	79.9	83.6	1.05	77.8	75.3	80.3	1.07	91.1	91.1	91.2	1
Njombe	93.3	92.8	93.8	1.01	93.5	92.5	94.5	1.02	92.7	93.6	91.9	0.98
Katavi	64.5	62.2	66.8	1.07	59.2	56.6	61.8	1.09	84.4	83.9	84.9	1.01
Simiyu	75.6	71.5	79.6	1.11	73.6	69.3	78	1.13	85.5	83.2	87.8	1.06
Geita	79.8	77.5	82.2	1.06	76.7	73.8	79.8	1.08	86.4	85.7	87.1	1.02
Songwe	79.6	77.4	81.6	1.05	75.8	73.1	78.6	1.08	90.5	90.7	90.2	0.99
Tanzania Zanzibar	94.4	94.5	94.4	1	94.3	93.8	94.8	1.01	94.6	95.3	93.9	0.99
Kaskazini Unguja	95	94.5	95.6	1.01	94.8	94.2	95.5	1.01	96.1	96	96.2	1
Kusini Unguja	95.1	95.7	94.4	0.99	95.2	95.8	94.6	0.99	94.6	95.3	93.8	0.98
Mjini Magharibi	94.7	95.5	93.9	0.98	95.1	95.5	94.7	0.99	94.5	95.4	93.6	0.98
Kaskazini Pemba	92.5	91.2	93.9	1.03	92	90.3	93.7	1.04	94.6	94.6	94.7	1
Kusini Pemba	94.9	94.7	95.2	1.01	95	94.7	95.4	1.01	94.6	94.7	94.5	1

Table 4.3: Primary Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania Zanzibar	86.4	85.7	87.1	1.01	85.1	84.3	86	1.02	88	87.6	88.4	1
Kaskazini Unguja	85.7	85	86.4	1.02	85.3	84.6	86	1.02	88	87.6	88.5	1
Kusini Unguja	87.1	86.6	87.5	0.97	87	86.6	87.4	1.01	87.4	86.6	88.2	1
Mjini Magharibi	87.8	87.4	88.1	1.04	86.6	86.1	87.1	1.01	88.1	87.8	88.4	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	82.9	81.4	84.4	0.99	82	80.4	83.7	1.04	86.6	85.6	87.5	1
Kusini Pemba	86.8	86	87.6	0.98	86.2	85.4	87	1.02	88.6	87.9	89.3	1.1

Table 4.4: Lower Secondary Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, and Tanzania Zanzibar 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	43.8	40.8	46.8	1.14	36.7	33.2	40.4	1.1	57.9	57.7	58.2	1.2
Tanzania Mainland	43.2	40.3	46.1	1.1	36.2	32.8	39.8	1.1	57.9	57.7	58.2	1.2
Dodoma	36.8	32.6	41.1	1.2	29.6	25.3	34.5	1.2	57.6	57.4	57.7	1.2
Arusha	56	52.7	59	1.2	47.5	42.2	52.9	1.2	50.9	48.9	52.6	1.2
Kilimanjaro	65.8	61.7	69.8	1.1	65.3	60.3	70.3	1.1	69.1	70.9	67.6	1.2
Tanga	44.5	40	49.2	1.1	39.6	35	44.8	1.1	67.6	67.2	68	1.2
Morogoro	44.7	41.3	48.3	1.1	35.9	32.2	40	1.1	58.5	55.8	61.2	1.1
Pwani	50.7	47.4	53.9	1.1	45.2	41.2	49.5	1.1	58.6	57.2	59.9	1.2
Dar es Salaam	63.1	65.9	60.8	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.6	57.6	59.5	1.1
Lindi	40.7	36.6	45.2	1.1	37.5	33.4	42.1	1.1	63.1	65.9	60.8	1.2
Mtwara	44.2	39.8	48.7	1.2	40.7	36.1	45.7	1.1	52.5	49.6	55.2	1.2
Ruvuma	41.2	36.4	46.2	1.2	36.9	32	42.2	1.2	55	52.4	57.4	1.2
Iringa	58.8	52.5	65.3	1.2	55.2	47.3	64	1.2	54.7	51.5	57.5	1.2
Mbeya	52	48	55.8	1.2	45.2	39.7	50.9	1.2	67.8	67.5	68	1.2
Singida	37.5	32.8	42.5	1.2	33.8	29.3	38.9	1.2	62.6	62.7	62.5	1.2
Tabora	26.3	24.5	28.2	1.1	22.3	20.9	23.8	1.1	57.9	55	60.5	1.2
Rukwa	32.3	31.3	33.4	1.1	27.5	26.6	28.5	1	49.9	48.2	51.5	1.2
Kigoma	36.8	36.7	37	1	32.2	32	32.4	1	50.2	50.5	50	1
Shinyanga	33.4	30.5	36.3	1.2	27.6	24.6	30.8	1.2	49.7	50.7	48.9	1.2
Kagera	42.2	39.6	45	1.1	40.3	37.6	43.3	1.1	46.9	45.3	48.4	1.2
Mwanza	46.3	44.3	48.3	1.1	37.8	35	40.8	1.1	57.6	57.7	57.5	1.2
Mara	45.2	44.1	46.4	1	40.9	39.9	42.1	0.9	60	61.6	58.7	1.1
Manyara	37.1	32.4	42.2	1.2	33.9	29.2	39.1	1.2	54.6	54	55.1	1.2
Njombe	55.1	47.5	62.7	1.3	51.4	42.1	61.4	1.4	55.1	51.4	58.6	1.2
Katavi	27	26.1	27.9	1	21.9	21.3	22.6	1	63.9	61.9	65.7	1.1
Simiyu	30.5	28.4	32.5	1.2	27.4	25.4	29.4	1.2	43.9	43.3	44.5	1.2

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	43.8	40.8	46.8	1.14	36.7	33.2	40.4	1.1	57.9	57.7	58.2	1.2
Tanzania Mainland	43.2	40.3	46.1	1.1	36.2	32.8	39.8	1.1	57.9	57.7	58.2	1.2
Geita	35.2	34	36.5	1	30.1	28.9	31.4	1	44.7	42.9	46.3	1.1
Songwe	38.6	33.7	43.4	1.3	31.9	26.8	37.3	1.3	45.6	45.4	45.8	1.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	61.5	55.9	66.9	1.3	57.1	50.1	64.2	1.3	66.4	62.8	69.7	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	55.3	46.9	63.5	1.4	55.4	46.7	64	1.4	54.8	48.1	61.1	1.4
Kusini Unguja	59	51.2	66.9	1.3	58.6	50.3	67.4	1.3	60.6	55.4	65.1	1.3
Mjini Magharibi	66.3	63	69.3	1.2	61.7	56.5	66.5	1.3	67.4	64.6	70	1.2
Kaskazini Pemba	57	51.1	63	1.2	54.8	48.9	60.8	1.2	65.3	59.3	71.1	1.2
Kusini Pemba	59.6	52.5	66.7	1.3	57.2	49.9	64.7	1.3	66.4	60.3	71.8	1.3

Table 4. 5: Lower Secondary Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania Zanzibar	50	43.4	56.4	1.3	43.8	36.9	50.8	1.4	57.2	51.3	62.7	1.3
Kaskazini Unguja	41.1	33.8	48.4	1.4	40.8	33.5	48.3	1.4	42.6	36	49.1	1.4
Kusini Unguja	50	41.5	58.8	1.4	49.3	40.6	58.4	1.4	53.2	45.6	60.2	1.4
Mjini Magharibi	57.4	51.7	62.7	1.3	51.2	44.7	57.2	1.4	59	53.5	64	1.3
Kaskazini Pemba	42.6	36.9	48.5	1.3	40	34.6	45.8	1.3	52.7	46.2	59	1.3
Kusini Pemba	45.7	38.3	53.2	1.4	42.4	35.3	49.8	1.4	55.1	47.3	62.3	1.4

4.4 School Attendance Status of Females and Males

The 2022 PHC results show a clear gender disparity in education attendance status. Among individuals aged four years and above, 21.8 percent of females have never attended school, compared to 17.9 percent of males. As a result, the proportion of those who have completed any level of education is slightly higher for males (38.5%) than for females (37.7%). This pattern holds across both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, although the gender gap is more pronounced in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland (Figures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

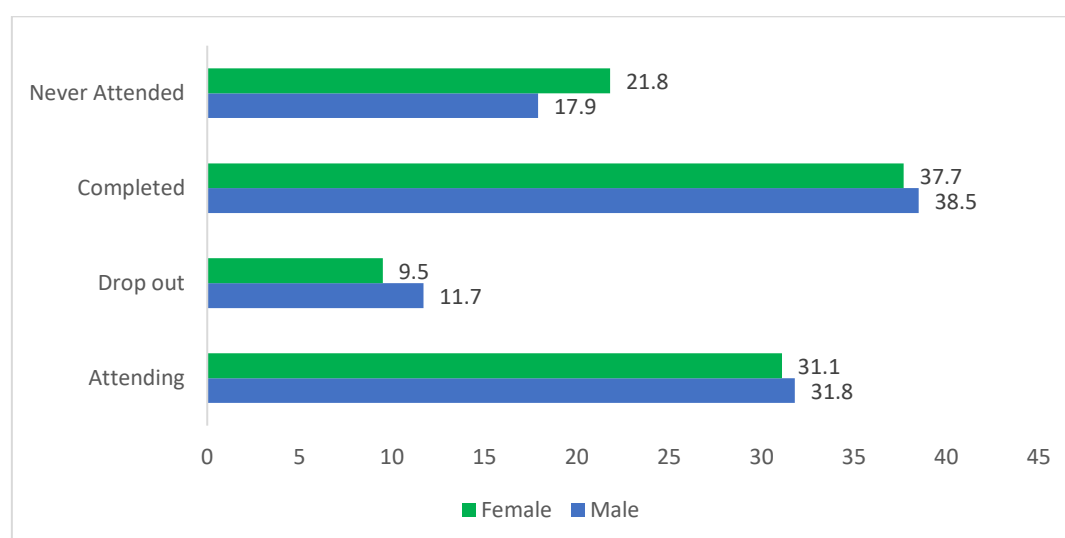


Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

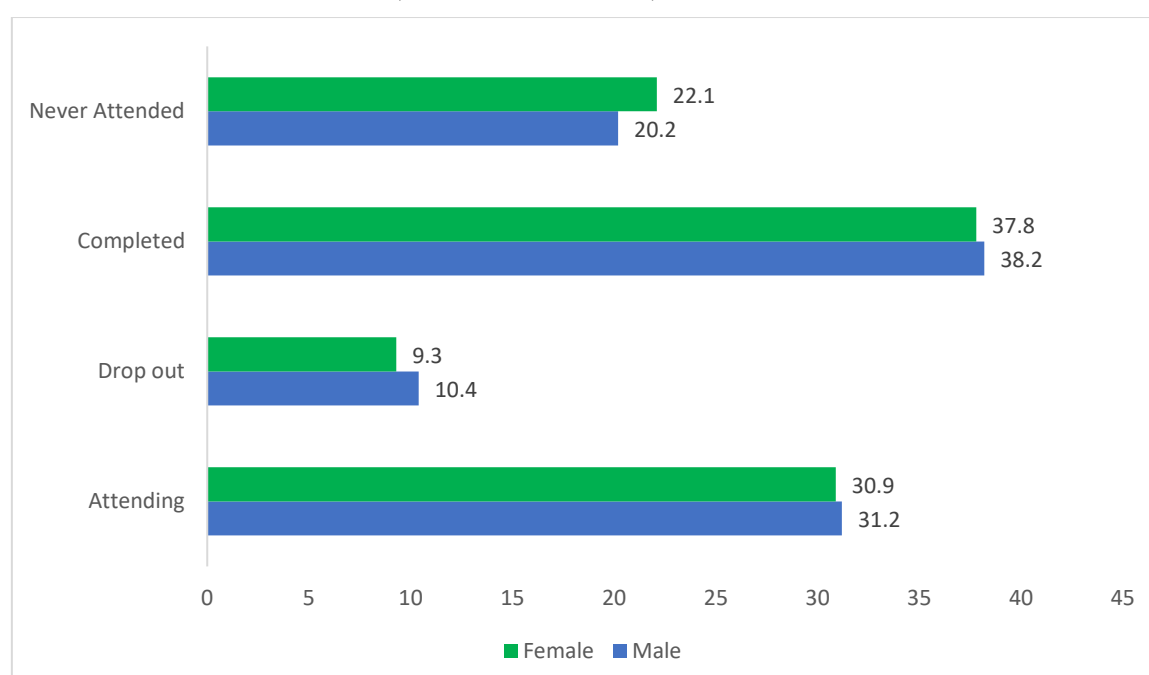
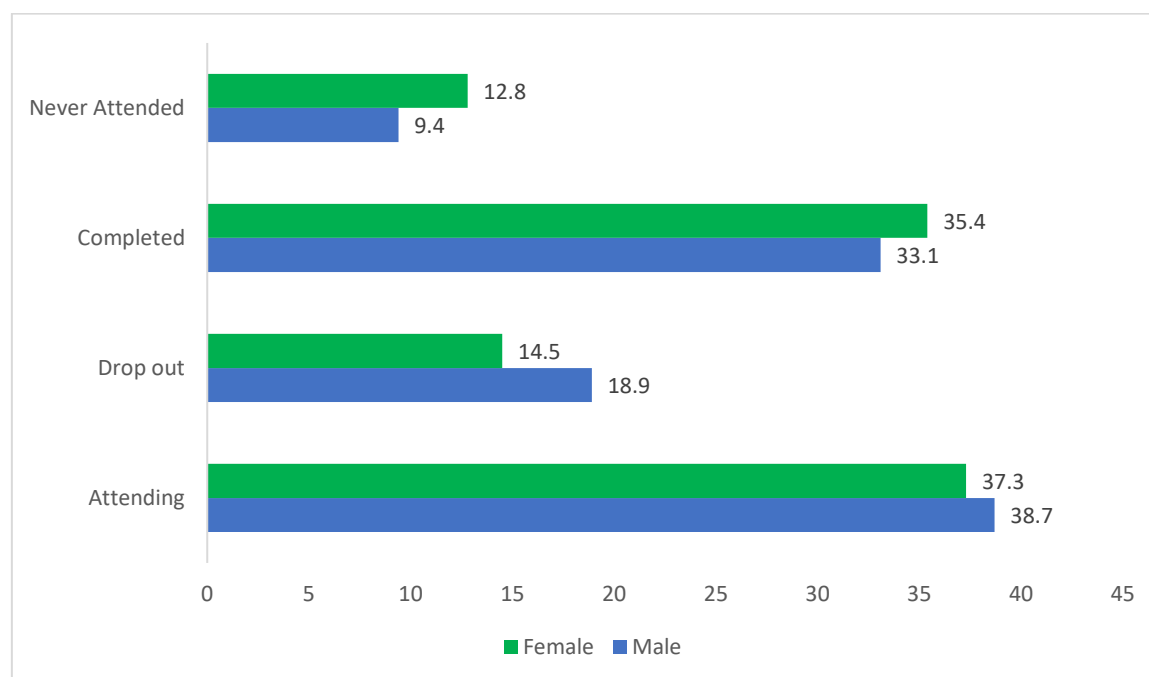


Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC



4.5 Trend in School Attendance Status by Gender

The 2012 and 2022 Population and Housing Censuses results show that gender parity in education has improved but has not yet been fully achieved. Comparison of the results show that (Figure4.4):

School attendance: In 2012, gender parity was reached among persons aged five years and above. By 2022, for every 97 females attending school, there were 100 males;

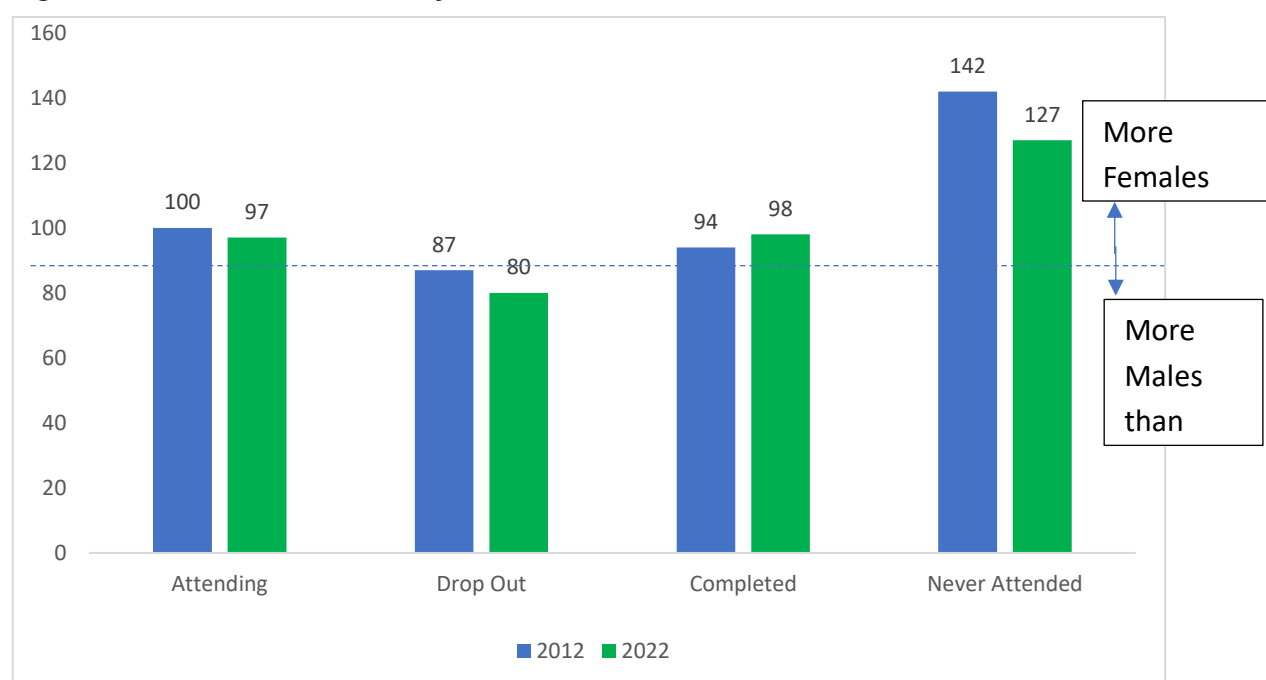
Dropouts: Male dropouts remain higher than female dropouts. In 2012, there were 87 female dropouts for every 100 males, declining to 80 female dropouts per 100 males in 2022;

School completion: Progress is evident, with 94 females completing school per 100 males in 2012, increasing to 98 per 100 males in 2022; and

Never attended school: The ratio of females who never attended school decreased from 142 to 127 per 100 males, showing a reduction in female non-attendance.

Overall, results show that, while males still have a slight advantage in completion rates, female educational progress is evident, highlighting the need to sustain male participation while supporting female education.

Figure 4.4: Gender Ratio Trend by School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 Censuses



4.6 Education 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 attended. Successful completion of a level of education refers to the achievement of the learning objectives at that level, usually validated through assessment of acquired knowledge, skills and competencies.

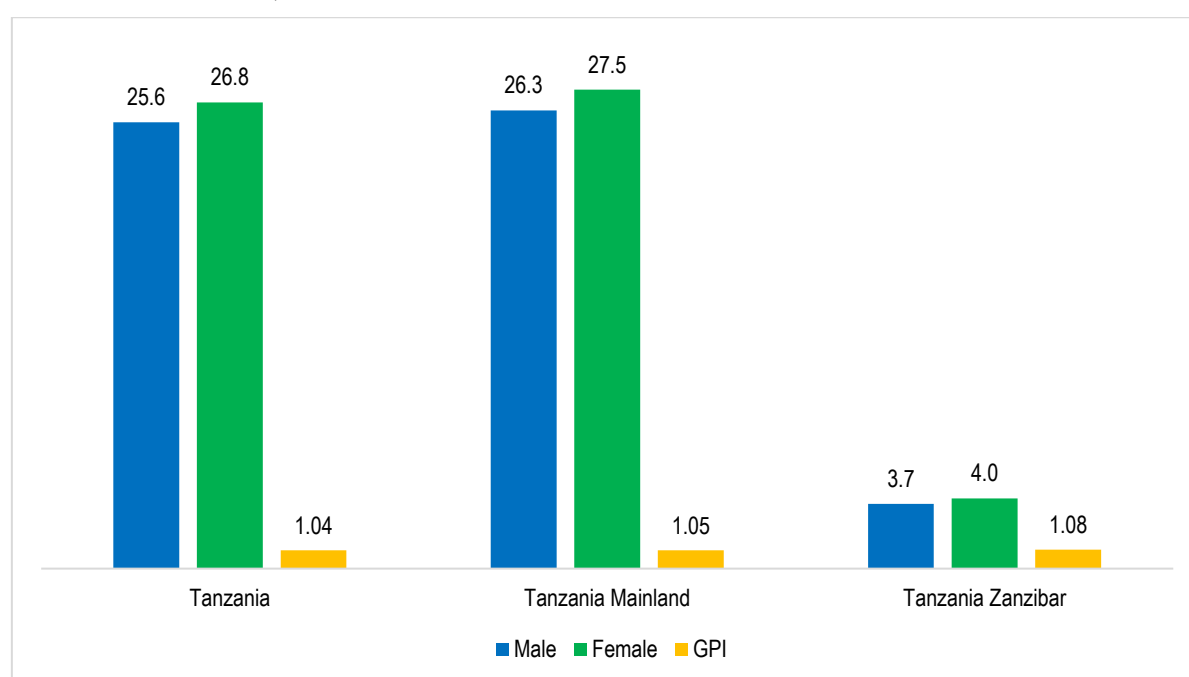
Educational attainment is a critical measure of human capital and social development. It reflects the level of knowledge, skills, and competencies within a population, influencing economic productivity, employment opportunities, and income potential. Beyond economic benefits, education shapes social and political participation, empowerment, and gender equity. In health and social contexts, higher educational attainment is strongly associated with improved health literacy, healthier behaviors, and better access to healthcare services, making it a key social determinant of health.

Education attainment also informs gender inequality analyses, such as the Gender Inequality Index, by showing disparities in opportunities between females and males. The 2022 PHC results show that, despite the efforts by Government and other stakeholders to address the issue of gender imbalance, inequalities still remain at different levels of education underscoring the need for targeted interventions to support both female advancement and inclusive human capital development

4.7 Primary Education Attainment

The 2022 PHC results show that, generally that as the level of education attained increases, the percentage of females attaining that level of education decreases compared to the percentage of males. Results reveal that, the percentage of females aged five years and above who have attained primary and lower secondary education levels is slightly higher than that of males. The 2022 PHC shows that among female aged five years and above, 26.8 percent have primary education compared with 25.2 percent for males. The Gender Parity Index at this level is slightly above one (1) an indication of advantage of females over males (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above who completed Primary Education as the Highest Level by Sex; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC



4.8 Secondary Education Attainment

Results show that, the percentage of females (7.2%) with lower secondary level education in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland is almost similar with that of males (7.1%). However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the percentage of females with lower secondary education, is higher for females (15.1%) than that of males (12.5%) (Figure 4.6).

At upper secondary school level, findings reveal a GPI of less than one in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar indicating a disparity in favour of males (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above who Completed Lower Secondary as the Highest Level by Sex, Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

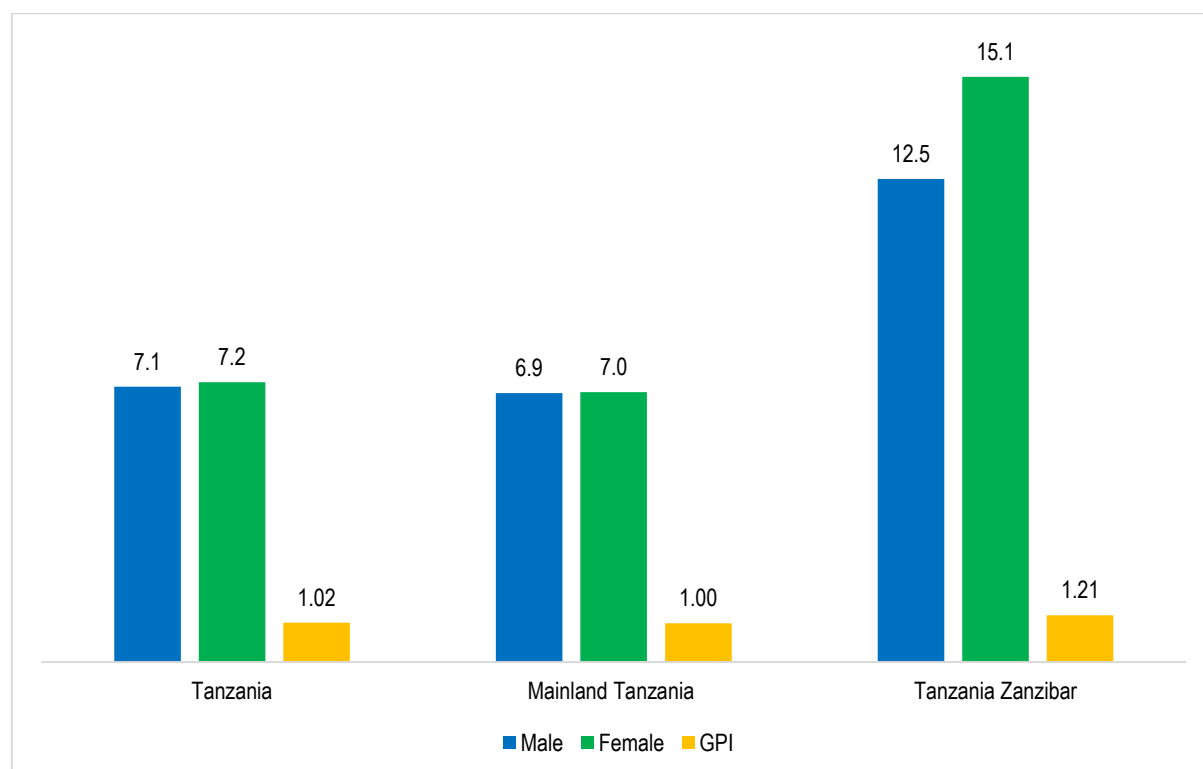
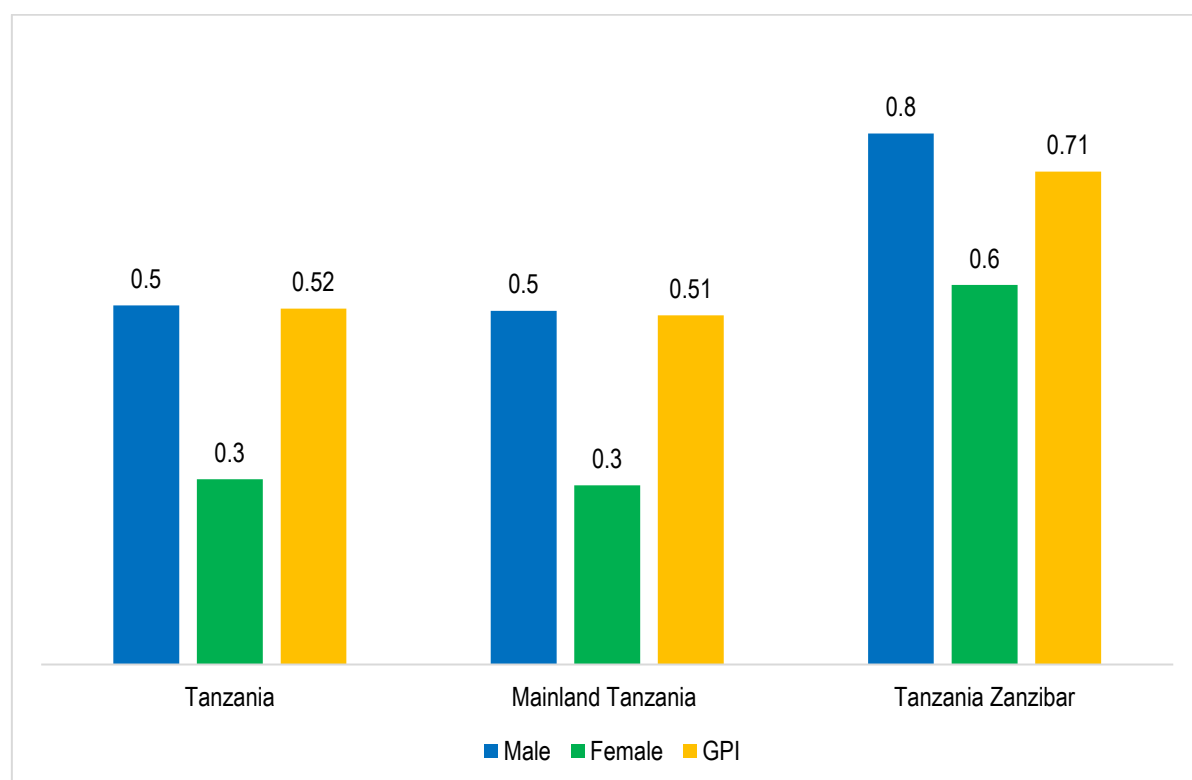


Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above Completed Upper Secondary as the Highest Level by Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC



4.9 Dropout Status by Gender

Dropout rate signifies the proportion of students who discontinue their schooling without completing their required academic programme. High dropout rates can significantly impact individuals and society, limiting future educational and employment opportunities.

The 2022 PHC results indicates a relatively high dropout rate for boys than girls for students aged 7 – 17 years who are in primary and lower secondary schools. The results show that, 2.2 percent of females dropped out of primary schools compared to 3.7 percent for males. The same situation is observed in all regions in the country.

Dropout rate at lower at lower secondary school level is also higher among males (13.7%) compared with that of females (13.2%). The same situation is observed in most the regions in the country; only 10 of 31 regions in the country have higher dropouts' rates for females than that of males (Table 4.6).

The 2022 PHC results indicate that boys experience higher dropout rates than girls in both primary and lower secondary schools across most regions of the country. From a gender-dimension perspective, this highlights that boys are increasingly at risk of not completing their education, which may have long-term implications for their future opportunities and social participation. It also suggests that educational policies and interventions should address the factors contributing to male dropout, alongside continued support for girls, to ensure equitable access and retention for all students. This approach is essential for promoting overall gender parity and inclusive educational outcomes.

Table 4. 6: Percentage of Population Aged 7-17 Years who Dropped out of School by Sex, Level of Education and Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female		GPI	
	Primary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Primary School	Secondary School
Total	2.9	11.3	3.7	13.7	2.2	13.2	0.59	0.96
Tanzania Mainland	3.0	11.3	3.7	13.6	2.2	13.4	0.59	0.99
Dodoma	4.1	13.5	5.5	17.2	2.8	15.2	0.51	0.88
Arusha	0.9	5.2	1.2	6.4	0.5	5.4	0.42	0.84
Kilimanjaro	0.5	4.6	0.6	5.5	0.3	4.6	0.50	0.84
Tanga	2.1	8.5	2.8	10.7	1.5	8.3	0.54	0.78
Morogoro	2.1	8.5	2.7	10.0	1.6	10.4	0.59	1.04
Pwani	1.5	7.9	2.0	9.7	1.0	8.4	0.50	0.87
Dar es Salaam	0.5	5.8	0.5	5.3	0.5	8.9	1.00	1.68
Lindi	3.9	14.7	5.5	18.9	2.3	15.4	0.42	0.81
Mtwara	3.0	12.9	4.4	16.4	1.7	13.8	0.39	0.84
Ruvuma	2.3	10.4	3.1	12.2	1.6	13.1	0.52	1.07
Iringa	1.2	6.7	1.9	9.3	0.6	4.9	0.32	0.53
Mbeya	2.0	9.4	2.6	11.6	1.4	11.1	0.54	0.96
Singida	2.6	10.2	3.6	13.5	1.7	9.6	0.47	0.71
Tabora	4.3	14.8	5.1	17.5	3.5	24.4	0.69	1.39
Rukwa	5.9	17.3	6.9	19.7	4.9	27.2	0.71	1.38
Kigoma	5.0	15.2	6.0	17.0	4.1	21.2	0.68	1.25
Shinyanga	4.2	14.9	5.3	18.1	3.1	19.0	0.58	1.05
Kagera	3.6	11.8	4.2	13.9	3.0	13.8	0.71	0.99
Mwanza	2.7	11.2	3.5	13.8	1.8	12.0	0.51	0.87
Mara	2	8.2	2.5	9.9	1.5	8.8	0.60	0.89
Manyara	2.1	9.5	3.0	13.1	1.2	8.6	0.40	0.66
Njombe	1.2	7.4	1.8	10.2	0.6	5.8	0.33	0.57
Katavi	4.8	18.4	5.4	20.4	4.3	34.8	0.80	1.71
Simiyu	5.5	19.0	6.8	23.2	4.2	25.2	0.62	1.09
Geita	4	15.9	4.6	18.1	3.3	21.0	0.72	1.16
Songwe	4.2	14.5	5.4	17.6	3.0	19.6	0.56	1.11
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.9	10.8	1.3	14.4	0.5	8.7	0.38	0.60
Kaskazini Unguja	1.1	12.9	1.7	19.5	0.4	7.4	0.24	0.38
Kusini Unguja	0.7	11.2	1	15.3	0.5	8.7	0.50	0.57
Mjini Magharibi	0.5	8.3	0.6	10.4	0.4	7.8	0.67	0.75
Kaskazini Pemba	1.8	13.8	2.5	17.7	1.0	12.0	0.40	0.68
Kusini Pemba	1.2	12.4	1.8	16.8	0.6	9.2	0.3	0.55

4.10 Dropout Status by Single Years

The 2022 PHC results show that dropout rates for persons aged 6 to 19 years increases with age and is generally higher among males than females. Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland show a similar pattern of students dropping out of school. However, Tanzania Zanzibar has a slightly different pattern where male dropout rate is significantly high than that of females from age 14 which is an indication of relatively high dropout rate for males in secondary schools.

Dropout rate for males ranges from less than one percent (0.3%) for persons aged 6 years to 21 percent for persons aged 19 years while that for females range from 0.2 percent to 17.3 percent (Figures 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10).

Figure 4.8: School Dropout Rate for Persons Aged 6-19 years by Single Years and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

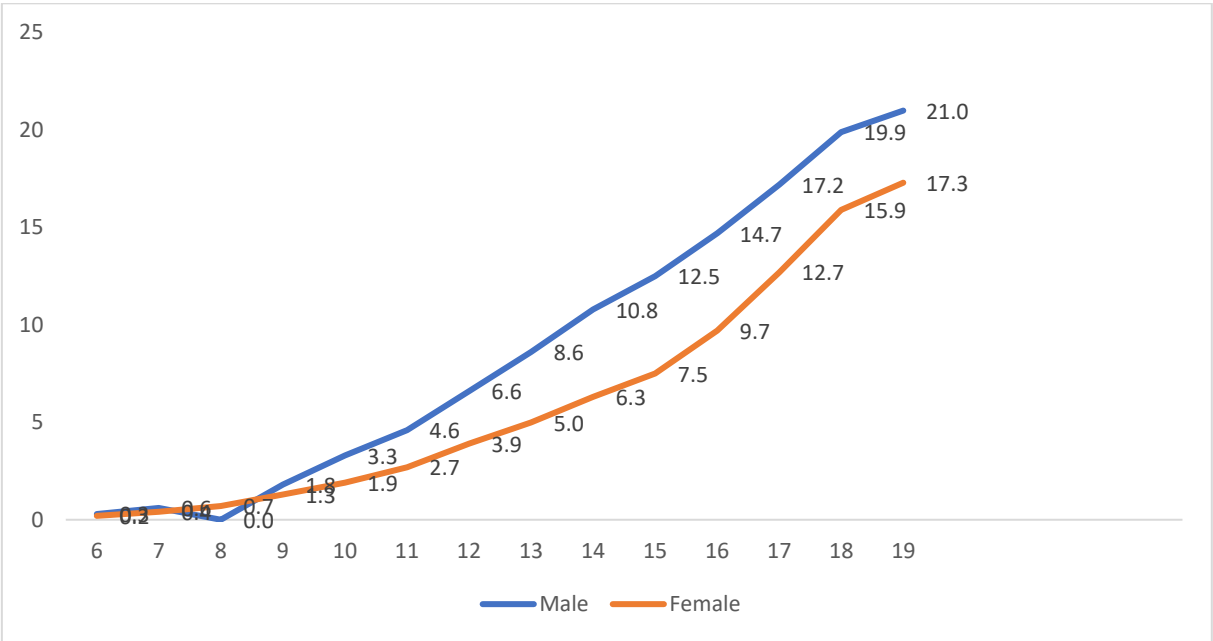


Figure 4.9: School Dropout Rate for Persons Aged 6-19 years by Single Years and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

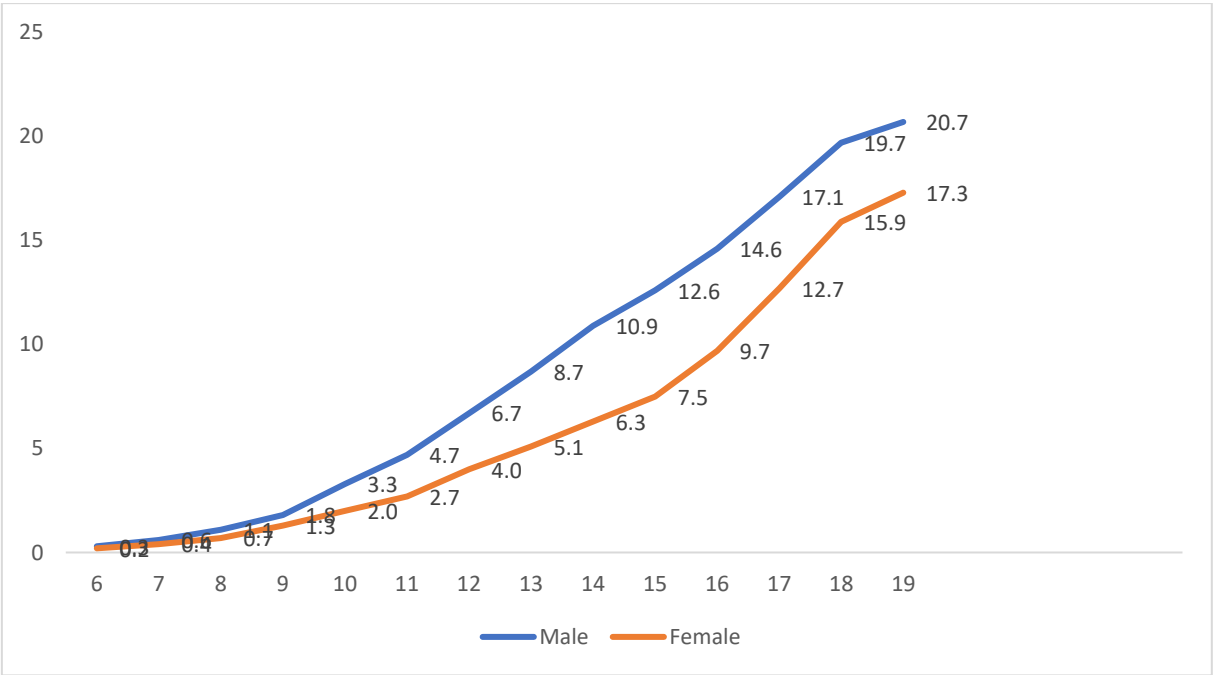
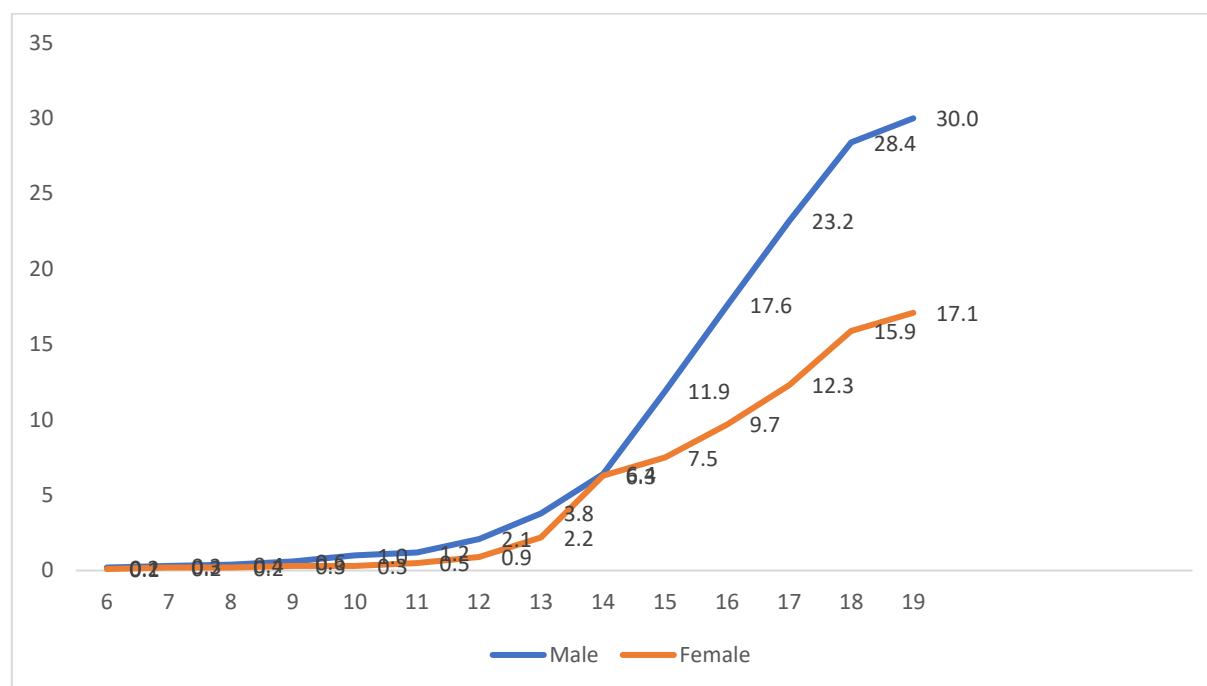


Figure 4.10: School Dropout Rate for Persons Aged 6-19 years by Single Years and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC



4.11 Gender Ratio

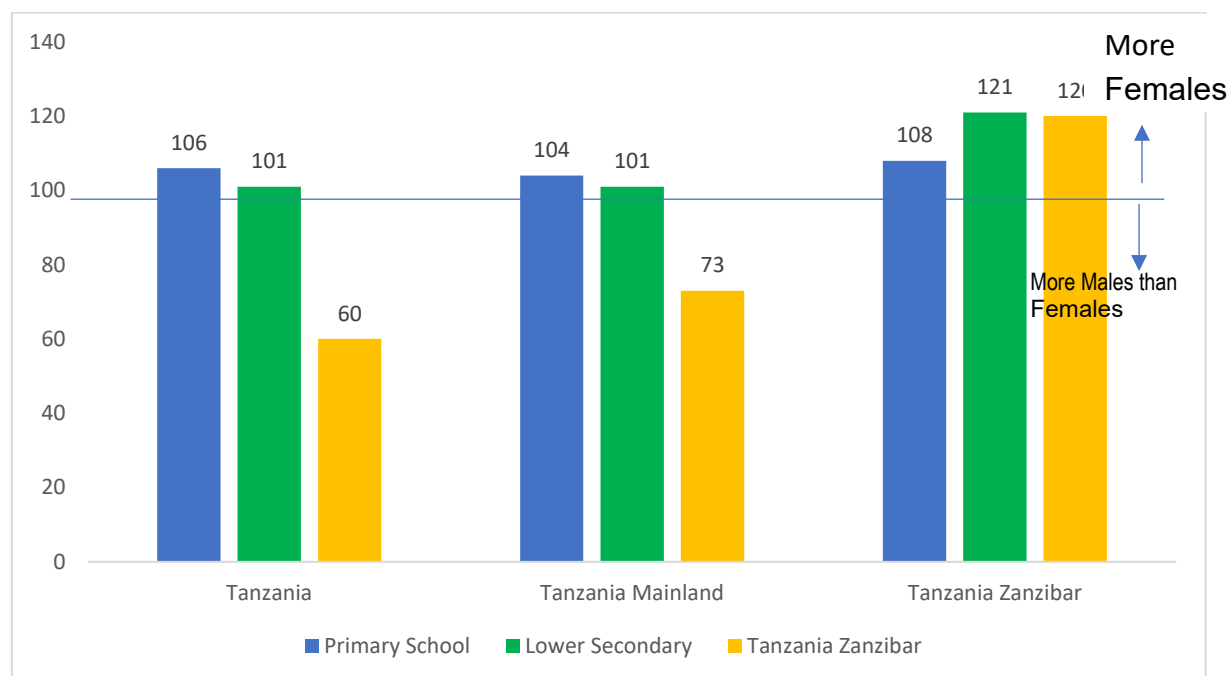
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 commits to ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. A key aspect of this goal is guaranteeing that quality education is accessible to everyone, regardless of gender, socioeconomic status, location, or other factors.

The Government of Tanzania has implemented several initiatives and programmes to achieve this goal, aiming to provide equal educational and training opportunities for all Tanzanians without discrimination based on gender or other social factors. The Tanzania Education and Training Policy 2014, Edition 2023, emphasizes that: "The participation of both genders in education and training is crucial to ensure that every Tanzanian fully contributes to the development of the nation. In line with this importance, the Government continues to provide education and training while ensuring equity for all groups without leaving anyone behind" (URT, 2023).

Despite these efforts, the 2022 PHC results show that gender disparities persist, although progress has been made. Figures 4.11 illustrate the gender ratios at primary, lower, and upper secondary school levels in Tanzania. At the primary level, there are 106 females for every 100 males with primary education. At the lower secondary level, the gender parity ratio is nearly 100, indicating equal numbers of boys and girls. However, at the upper secondary level, there are only 60 females for every 100 males with upper secondary education. Tanzania Mainland shows a similar pattern. In contrast, in Zanzibar, the gender

ratio exceeds 100 at all levels of education, indicating more girls than boys at each level. Comparing with the 2012 Population and Housing Census, there has been notable progress in lower secondary education: in 2012, there were 86 females for every 100 males, compared with 101 females per 100 males in 2022 (URT, 2015).

Figure 4.11: Gender Ratio for Population Aged 5 Years or Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Tanzania, 2012 Census



4.12 Mean Years of Schooling

Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) refers to the average number of completed years of education for a population aged 25 years and above, excluding years spent repeating grades. The measure provides the overall education attainment of a population, reflecting past investments in education.

The 2022 PHC results show that, the mean years of schooling for Tanzania is 8.5 years; the mean is higher for males (8.6 years) than that of females (8.3 years). Mean years of schooling for both males and females are higher in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Mean Years of Schooling is also higher among males than females in both rural and urban. The MYS for rural women is 7.6 years for females and 7.9 years for males. The gender gap is even more noticeable in urban areas where MYS for males is 9.6 years compared to 9.0 years for females. Mean Years of Schooling is higher among males than females in all regions in the country. These results reflect a historical disadvantage of education investment in favor of males (Table 4.7).

Table 4. 7: Means Years of Schooling by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.9	7.6	9.3	9.6	9
Tanzania Mainland	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.5	9.2	9.5	9
Dodoma	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.4	9.4	9.7	9.2
Arusha	9.1	9.3	9	8.4	8.5	8.3	9.7	9.9	9.5
Kilimanjaro	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.2
Tanga	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.6	8.9	9.2	8.7
Morogoro	8.1	8.3	8	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.8	9	8.6
Pwani	8.5	8.6	8.3	8	8.2	7.9	9	9.1	8.8
Dar es Salaam	9.8	10	9.6	NA	NA	NA	9.8	10	9.6
Lindi	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.3	8.5	8.8	8.2
Mwanza	7.8	8	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.3	8.7	9	8.4
Ruvuma	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.8	8.3
Iringa	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.9	8	7.7	9.5	9.9	9.2
Mbeya	8.6	8.8	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.7	9.3	9.6	8.9
Singida	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.7	9	8.5
Tabora	7.9	8	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.4	8.8	9.1	8.5
Rukwa	8	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.9	9.3	8.5
Kigoma	8	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.4	8.6	9	8.2
Shinyanga	8	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.4	8.6	8.9	8.4
Kagera	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	9.1	9.4	8.8
Mwanza	8.5	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.4	9.3	9.6	8.9
Mara	8	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.4	8.6	9	8.2
Manyara	8.1	8.1	8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.8	9	8.7
Njombe	8.1	8.3	8	7.7	7.9	7.6	9.1	9.4	8.8
Katavi	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.7	8.1
Simiyu	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.3	8.7	9.1	8.3
Geita	8	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.8	8.2
Songwe	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.5	8.7	9	8.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.8
Kaskazini Unguja	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.9	10.4
Kusini Unguja	10.1	10.1	10.1	10	9.9	10	10.7	10.7	10.6
Mjini Magharibi	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8
Kaskazini Pemba	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.3	11	11.1	10.9
Kusini Pemba	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.2	11	11.1	10.9

4.13 Literacy Status

Literacy is crucial for individual empowerment, societal development and economic growth. High literacy rates are linked to better health and increased economic opportunities.

4.13.1 Literacy Status for Population of Age Five Years and Above

The 2022 PHC results show that 79.1 percent of persons aged five years and above in Tanzania are literate, with higher literacy in Tanzania Zanzibar (88.1%) than in Mainland

Tanzania (78.8%). Literacy is higher among males (80.8%) than females (77.5%) across both areas of the Republic of Tanzania.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is close to or above 1 for younger age groups, indicating gender parity in literacy among children. However, for persons aged twenty years and above, males have higher literacy rates than females, reflecting historical disparities in favor of males (Table 4.8).

These results highlight progress toward gender parity in literacy for younger generations, while emphasizing the need to address remaining gaps among adults.

Table 4. 8: Literacy Rates for Population Aged Five Years and Above, Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania				Tanzania Mainland				Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Total	79.1	80.8	77.5	0.96	78.8	80.5	77.2	0.96	88.1	88.9	87.2	0.98
5 - 9	57.0	54.7	59.4	1.09	56.6	54.3	58.9	1.08	70.8	68.6	73.0	1.06
10 - 14	86.2	84.0	88.5	1.05	86.0	83.7	88.2	1.05	95.3	93.7	96.8	1.03
15 - 19	88.9	88.3	89.5	1.01	88.7	88.1	89.2	1.01	96.6	95.7	97.5	1.02
20 - 24	87.5	88.4	86.7	0.98	87.2	88.2	86.4	0.98	96.1	95.9	96.3	1.00
25 - 29	88.5	90.1	87.0	0.97	88.2	89.9	86.7	0.96	95.5	95.7	95.3	1.00
30 - 34	86.4	89.7	83.3	0.93	86.1	89.5	83.0	0.93	94.0	95.0	93.0	0.98
35 - 39	82.4	86.7	78.5	0.91	82.1	86.5	78.1	0.90	90.6	93.1	88.3	0.95
40 - 44	82.3	86.5	78.4	0.91	82.1	86.3	78.2	0.91	87.6	91.3	84.3	0.92
45 - 49	80.9	85.5	76.5	0.89	80.8	85.4	76.4	0.89	85.1	90.2	80.5	0.89
50 - 54	79.6	85.2	74.3	0.87	79.5	85.1	74.1	0.87	83.6	88.9	78.9	0.89
55 - 59	78.9	86.6	71.5	0.83	78.9	86.5	71.4	0.83	80.3	88.5	72.8	0.82
60 - 64	70.1	82.9	58.2	0.70	69.9	82.8	57.9	0.70	78.3	86.8	69.7	0.80
65 - 69	65.1	79.9	52.1	0.65	65.0	79.8	51.9	0.65	69.6	83.3	57.0	0.68
70 - 74	57.8	74.0	43.9	0.59	57.6	74	43.7	0.59	64.8	76.9	53.4	0.69
75 - 79	52.7	70.1	38.8	0.55	52.7	70.1	38.7	0.55	56.1	71.4	44.4	0.62
80+	40.6	58.3	29.5	0.51	40.5	58.2	29.3	0.50	48.8	63.8	39.4	0.62

4.13.1 Literacy Rates Across Regions by Gender

The 2022 PHC results show a marked disparity for persons aged five years who are literate across regions. Literacy rate ranges from 62.1 percent in Tabora to 96.6 percent in Dar es Salaam. Disparity in literacy status is higher among females than males, ranging from 59.1 percent in Rukwa to 96.2 percent in Dar es Salaam for females and from 64.1 percent in Tabora to 97.2 in Dar es Salaam for males.

Literacy rates are higher for males than females at national and in all 31 regions in the country with a Gender Parity Index of less than one (1) indicating a gender disparity in favour of males (Table 4.10)

Table 4. 9: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Region; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rate			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	52,256,950	25,329,772	26,927,178	41,320,859	20,454,415	20,866,444	79.1	80.8	77.5	0.96
Tanzania Mainland	50,643,916	24,552,667	26,091,249	39,900,548	19,763,328	20,137,220	78.8	80.5	77.2	0.96
Dodoma	2,628,802	1,284,020	1,344,782	1,928,506	961,564	966,942	73.4	74.9	71.9	0.96
Arusha	1,997,032	946,434	1,050,598	1,643,439	800,241	843,198	82.3	84.6	80.3	0.95
Kilimanjaro	1,637,154	794,569	842,585	1,521,397	743,343	778,054	92.9	93.6	92.3	0.99
Tanga	2,243,505	1,089,452	1,154,053	1,776,674	886,296	890,378	79.2	81.4	77.2	0.95
Morogoro	2,741,389	1,352,613	1,388,776	2,160,055	1,088,495	1,071,560	78.8	80.5	77.2	0.96
Pwani	1,755,756	863,899	891,857	1,487,739	750,097	737,642	84.7	86.8	82.7	0.95
Dar es Salaam	4,758,973	2,287,067	2,471,906	4,598,469	2,220,616	2,377,853	96.6	97.1	96.2	0.99
Lindi	1,042,943	507,165	535,778	786,509	399,482	387,027	75.4	78.8	72.2	0.92
Mtwara	1,433,850	677,200	756,650	1,099,165	539,913	559,252	76.7	79.7	73.9	0.93
Ruvuma	1,586,342	772,515	813,827	1,316,201	650,391	665,810	83	84.2	81.8	0.97
Iringa	1,034,023	495,149	538,874	917,101	448,580	468,521	88.7	90.6	86.9	0.96
Mbeya	1,997,582	952,610	1,044,972	1,696,596	821,362	875,234	84.9	86.2	83.8	0.97
Singida	1,672,980	828,636	844,344	1,246,407	631,292	615,115	74.5	76.2	72.9	0.96
Tabora	2,779,284	1,356,324	1,422,960	1,725,253	868,952	856,301	62.1	64.1	60.2	0.94
Rukwa	1,322,336	606,749	715,587	846,957	423,966	422,991	64.1	69.9	59.1	0.85
Kigoma	2,028,305	966,207	1,062,098	1,458,426	723,463	734,963	71.9	74.9	69.2	0.92
Shinyanga	1,864,563	915,028	949,535	1,350,260	676,459	673,801	72.4	73.9	71	0.96
Kagera	2,500,742	1,216,726	1,284,016	1,907,745	947,359	960,386	76.3	77.9	74.8	0.96
Mwanza	3,105,786	1,505,222	1,600,564	2,535,073	1,243,096	1,291,977	81.6	82.6	80.7	0.98
Mara	1,980,824	945,279	1,035,545	1,615,012	788,896	826,116	81.5	83.5	79.8	0.96
Manyara	1,578,958	797,824	781,134	1,179,952	612,556	567,396	74.7	76.8	72.6	0.95
Njombe	785,544	364,040	421,504	694,975	332,318	362,657	88.5	91.3	86	0.94
Katavi	934,864	461,831	473,033	591,891	304,350	287,541	63.3	65.9	60.8	0.92
Simiyu	1,740,476	834,930	905,546	1,192,042	583,495	608,547	68.5	69.9	67.2	0.96
Geita	2,438,450	1,196,376	1,242,074	1,763,338	894,495	868,843	72.3	74.8	70	0.94
Songwe	1,123,453	534,718	588,735	861,366	422,251	439,115	76.7	79	74.6	0.94
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,613,034	777,105	835,929	1,420,311	691,087	729,224	88.1	88.9	87.2	0.98
Kaskazini Unguja	219,932	107,878	112,054	182,275	90,905	91,370	82.9	84.3	81.5	0.97
Kusini Unguja	168,912	84,802	84,110	154,952	78,091	76,861	91.7	92.1	91.4	0.99
Mjini Magharibi	768,530	365,534	402,996	720,886	344,008	376,878	93.8	94.1	93.5	0.99
Kaskazini Pemba	227,996	109,392	118,604	174,438	86,503	87,935	76.5	79.1	74.1	0.94
Kusini Pemba	227,664	109,499	118,165	187,760	91,580	96,180	82.5	83.6	81.4	0.97

4.13.2 Adult Literacy Rates by Gender

Adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement in any language.

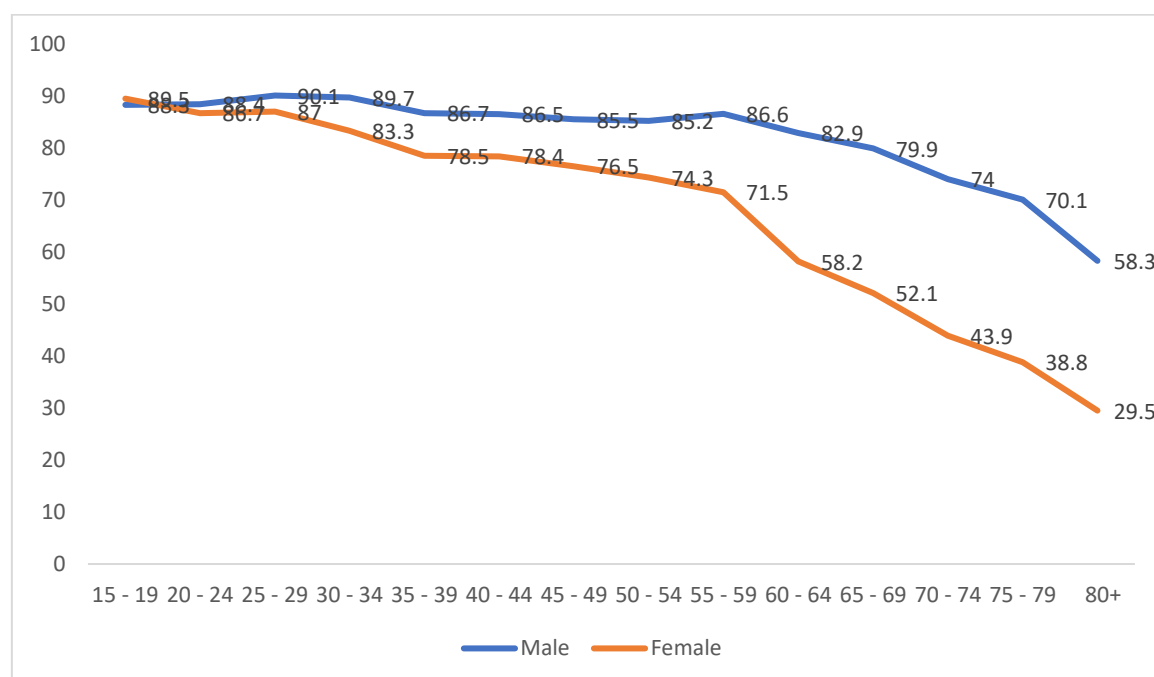
Overall results show that 83.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are literate. The literacy rate is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (90.6%) than in Tanzania Mainland (82.8%). Adult literacy rate is high among males (86.8%) than among females (79.5%).

Results show that males are more literate than females in all age groups. Overall, Gender Parity Index is less than one (1) for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar which indicates gender disparity in favour of males. Results further reveal that the GPI is one (1) or close to one (1) for younger age groups (15 – 24 years) in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland signifying a gender parity at these age groups. For Tanzania Zanzibar, literacy gender parity is observed up to age group 25 – 29. Thereafter, percentage of literate males is higher than that of females which again indicates a historical gender disparity in favour of males (Table 4.11 and Figure 4.12).

Table 4. 10: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania				Tanzania Mainland				Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Total	83	86.8	79.5	0.9	82.8	86.6	79.2	0.9	90.6	92.9	88.5	1
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
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
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
30 – 34	86.4	89.7	83.3	0.9	86.1	89.5	83	0.9	94.0	95	93	1
35 – 39	82.4	86.7	78.5	0.9	82.1	86.5	78.1	0.9	90.6	93.1	88.3	1
40 – 44	82.3	86.5	78.4	0.9	82.1	86.3	78.2	0.9	87.6	91.3	84.3	0.9
45 – 49	80.9	85.5	76.5	0.9	80.8	85.4	76.4	0.9	85.1	90.2	80.5	0.9
50 – 54	79.6	85.2	74.3	0.9	79.5	85.1	74.1	0.9	83.6	88.9	78.9	0.9
55 – 59	78.9	86.6	71.5	0.8	78.9	86.5	71.4	0.8	80.3	88.5	72.8	0.8
60 – 64	70.1	82.9	58.2	0.7	69.9	82.8	57.9	0.7	78.3	86.8	69.7	0.8
65 – 69	65.1	79.9	52.1	0.7	65	79.8	51.9	0.7	69.6	83.3	57	0.7
70 – 74	57.8	74	43.9	0.6	57.6	74	43.7	0.6	64.8	76.9	53.4	0.7
75 – 79	52.7	70.1	38.8	0.6	52.7	70.1	38.7	0.6	56.1	71.4	44.4	0.6
80+	40.6	58.3	29.5	0.5	40.5	58.2	29.3	0.5	48.8	63.8	39.4	0.6

Figure 4.12: Percentage of Females and Males Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The 2022 PHC results show that 71.8 percent of women aged 15 years and above living in rural areas are literate compared with 81.6 percent for men. The GPI is or close to one (1) in younger age groups but falls below one (1) in older age groups again signifying a historical male's advantage over females on access to education.

Gender Parity Index for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland for persons aged 15 – 24 is close to one (1) indicating gender parity at those age groups; for older age groups the percentage of males aged 15 years and above living in rural areas is higher than that of females. Results further show that for Tanzania Zanzibar, the percentage of literate males aged 15 years and above living in rural area is higher than that of females. Results further show that literacy rate for male is slightly higher than that of females in most of the age groups (Tables 4.12 and 4.13).

Table 4.1: Literacy Rates for Rural Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania				Tanzania Mainland					Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Gender Gap	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI
Total	76.5	81.6	71.8	0.9	76.2	81.4	71.5	0.9	9.9	85.6	89	76.5	0.9
15 – 19	84.6	84.3	85	1	84.4	84.1	84.7	1	0.6	95.1	94	84.6	0.9
20 – 24	81.2	82.9	79.8	1	80.9	82.6	79.4	1	3.2	93.9	93.7	81.2	0.9
25 – 29	82.2	84.9	79.9	0.9	82	84.7	79.5	0.9	5.2	92.7	93.1	82.2	0.9
30 – 34	79.7	84.5	75.3	0.9	79.4	84.3	74.9	0.9	9.4	90.7	92.2	79.7	0.9
35 – 39	74.8	80.6	69.6	0.9	74.5	80.4	69.2	0.9	11.2	85.6	89.5	74.8	0.8
40 – 44	75.5	80.8	70.6	0.9	75.4	80.7	70.5	0.9	10.2	80.3	86.3	75.5	0.9
45 – 49	74.5	80.2	69.2	0.9	74.5	80.1	69.2	0.9	10.9	76.1	84	74.5	0.9
50 – 54	73.7	80.4	67.5	0.8	73.7	80.4	67.5	0.8	12.9	74.5	81.8	73.7	0.9
55 – 59	73.5	82.6	64.9	0.8	73.6	82.6	65	0.8	17.6	70.4	81.7	73.5	0.9
60 – 64	64.0	78.5	50.5	0.6	63.9	78.5	50.4	0.6	28.1	68	79.5	64	0.8
65 – 69	58.5	74.9	44.3	0.6	58.5	74.9	44.4	0.6	30.5	56.7	74.5	58.5	0.8
70 – 74	51.9	69.1	37.2	0.5	51.8	69.1	37.2	0.5	31.9	53.3	67.3	51.9	0.8
75 – 79	47.5	65.5	33	0.5	47.5	65.6	33	0.5	32.6	44.3	60.6	47.5	0.8
80+	36.4	54.2	24.8	0.5	36.4	54.2	24.7	0.5	29.5	38.6	53.8	36.4	0.7

Table 4.2: Literacy Rates for Urban Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Five-year Age Groups: Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania				Tanzania Mainland				Tanzania Zanzibar			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Total	93.5	95.4	91.7	1	93.4	95.3	91.6	1	95.4	96.7	94.2	1
15 – 19	96.6	96.4	96.8	1.0	96.6	96.3	96.8	1.0	98.1	97.5	98.6	1
20 – 24	96.3	96.5	96.1	1.0	96.2	96.4	96.0	1.0	98.1	97.8	98.3	1
25 – 29	96.4	96.9	96.0	1.0	96.4	96.8	96.0	1.0	97.9	97.9	97.8	1
30 – 34	95.2	96.6	94.0	1.0	95.2	96.6	93.9	1.0	97.0	97.7	96.5	1
35 – 39	93.3	95.3	91.5	1.0	93.2	95.2	91.3	1.0	95.5	96.7	94.4	1
40 – 44	92.9	95.0	90.8	1.0	92.8	94.9	90.7	1.0	94.4	96.1	92.9	1
45 – 49	92.0	94.4	89.6	1.0	91.9	94.4	89.5	1.0	93.2	95.7	91.0	1
50 – 54	91.1	94.1	87.9	0.9	91.0	94.1	87.9	0.9	92.1	95.2	89.3	0.9
55 – 59	90.1	94.7	85.5	0.9	90.1	94.7	85.5	0.9	90.5	95.4	86.0	0.9
60 – 64	83.9	92.7	75.6	0.8	83.7	92.6	75.3	0.8	88.7	94.5	83.0	0.9
65 – 69	80.5	91.2	70.7	0.8	80.3	91.1	70.4	0.8	84.5	92.9	76.3	0.8
70 – 74	73.5	87.0	61.7	0.7	73.3	86.9	61.4	0.7	78.1	88.7	68.7	0.8
75 – 79	67.9	83.4	55.5	0.7	67.7	83.3	55.3	0.7	72.5	86.4	61.9	0.7
80+	54.4	73.0	43.9	0.6	54.1	72.8	43.6	0.6	63.2	79.2	54	0.7

4.13.3 Regional Differentials and Trends of Literacy Status by Gender

The 2022 PHC results, show that in all regions of Tanzania, percentage of males aged 15 years and above who are literate is higher than that of females. The results also show achievement in adult literacy status for both females and males over a period of ten years from 2012 to 2022. Overall, adult literacy rate increased by 6.3 percent from 78.1 percent in 2012 to 83.0 percent in 2022. Percentage change in literacy status was more pronounced among females as compared to males. Literacy rate among females increased from 73.3 percent in 2012 to 79.5 percent in 2022, an 8.5 percentage change. Comparatively, over the same period, literacy rate among males increased by 4.1 percentage from 83.4 percent in 2012 to 86.8 percent in 2022.

Across regions, the lowest percentage changes among females in Tanzania Mainland are observed in Dar es Salaam (0.2), Kigoma (1.3) and Ruvuma (3.8). On the other hand, regions with highest percentage changes are Pwani (23.8), Tabora (19.6) and Lindi (18.5). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Pemba (17.2) and Kusini Pemba (20.5) recorded the highest percentage changes while Mjini Magharibi recorded the lowest (4.9) (Table 4.14).

Table 4.3: Literacy Rates and Gender Parity Index for Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Sex and Place of Residence Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Adult Literacy Rate											
	2012 Census				2022 Census				Percentage Change (2012 - 2022)			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	GPI	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Tanzania	78.1	83.4	73.3	0.88	83	86.8	79.5	0.92	6.3	4.1	8.5	
Rural	71	77.6	65.1	0.84	76.5	81.6	71.8	0.88	7.7	5.1	10.3	
Urban	92.3	95	89.8	0.95	93.5	95.4	91.7	0.96	1.3	0.4	2.1	
Tanzania Mainland	77.9	83.2	73.1	0.88	82.8	86.8	79.2	0.91	6.2	4.4	8.4	
Dodoma	67.5	73.5	62	0.84	76.3	80.5	72.5	0.9	13.1	9.5	16.9	
Arusha	80.3	84.5	76.7	0.91	84.8	88.9	81.3	0.92	5.6	5.2	6.1	
Kilimanjaro	92.2	94.4	90.3	0.96	94.2	95.7	92.9	0.97	2.2	1.3	2.9	
Tanga	79.8	85.5	74.8	0.87	83	87.7	78.8	0.9	4.1	2.6	5.3	
Morogoro	76.9	82.2	72	0.88	82.1	85.6	78.8	0.92	6.7	4.1	9.4	
Pwani	73.6	80.9	66.9	0.83	86.4	90	82.8	0.92	17.3	11.3	23.8	
Dar es Salaam	96.1	97.6	94.8	0.97	97.5	98.3	96.7	0.98	1.4	0.7	2	
Lindi	68	76.1	61	0.8	77.6	83.3	72.3	0.87	14.1	9.4	18.5	
Mtwara	70.8	77.9	65	0.83	78	83.6	73.3	0.88	10.2	7.3	12.8	
Ruvuma	84.4	88.3	80.8	0.92	86.6	89.5	83.8	0.94	2.6	1.4	3.8	
Iringa	81.9	88.4	76.1	0.86	89.5	93	86.4	0.93	9.3	5.3	13.5	
Mbeya	82.9	88	78.5	0.89	87.9	90.8	85.4	0.94	6.1	3.2	8.8	
Singida	73.6	79.6	68	0.85	79.4	83.6	75.4	0.9	7.9	5.1	10.9	
Tabora	59	65.5	52.9	0.81	68	73.2	63.2	0.86	15.3	11.7	19.6	
Rukwa	69.9	78.8	61.8	0.78	74.1	80.7	68.1	0.84	6	2.5	10.3	
Kigoma	76	82.7	70.2	0.85	76.7	83.2	71.1	0.86	0.9	0.6	1.3	
Shinyanga	68.4	75.4	62.1	0.82	77.3	81.6	73.2	0.9	12.9	8.2	17.9	
Kagera	76.8	81.5	72.5	0.89	80.1	83.7	76.9	0.92	4.4	2.7	6	
Mwanza	79.9	84.7	75.5	0.89	85.6	88.7	82.8	0.93	7.2	4.7	9.7	
Mara	80.7	87.2	75.2	0.86	85.9	90.7	81.8	0.9	6.4	4	8.7	
Manyara	72.6	76.8	68.4	0.89	78.2	82.2	74.1	0.9	7.7	7.1	8.3	
Njombe	81.9	88.1	76.8	0.87	90	93.1	87.4	0.94	9.9	5.7	13.8	
Katavi	65.7	73.6	58.3	0.79	70.4	76.1	65	0.86	7.2	3.3	11.6	
Simiyu	66.7	74.3	60.4	0.81	75	80.4	70.3	0.87	12.4	8.2	16.3	
Geita	67.9	83.9	70.5	0.84	77	82.6	71.8	0.87	13.4	-1.6	1.8	
Songwe	76.7	83.9	70.5	0.84	81	86.2	76.4	0.89	5.6	2.8	8.3	
Tanzania Zanzibar	84.2	88.3	80.7	0.91	90.6	92.9	88.5	0.95	7.6	5.3	9.7	
Kaskazini Unguja	79.7	84.2	75.5	0.9	85.4	88.5	82.4	0.93	7.1	5.1	9.2	
Kusini Unguja	88.5	92.2	85.1	0.92	93.9	95.1	92.7	0.97	6.1	3.2	9	
Mjini Magharibi	93.1	95.6	90.9	0.95	96.2	97.3	95.3	0.98	3.4	1.7	4.9	
Kaskazini Pemba	67.6	74.6	61.6	0.83	77.2	83.2	72.2	0.87	14.3	11.5	17.2	
Kusini Pemba	73.3	79.5	68.1	0.86	85.2	88.8	82	0.92	16.2	11.7	20.5	

4.14 Conclusion

The Government of Tanzania has implemented various initiatives to ensure equal educational opportunities for all and to achieve national and international targets, including SDG 4. Despite these efforts, the 2022 PHC results show that gender disparities in educational achievement and literacy persist, particularly among the older population. Gender parity has nearly been achieved among younger groups, indicating that historical socio-economic and cultural factors contributed to past disparities. The results also show increasing male school dropouts and a slight decline in males' relative advantage in school completion, highlighting female progress while underscoring the need to sustain male participation and continue supporting female education.

CHAPTER FIVE

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND GENDER

Key Points

- The gender ratio for the economically active population is 105.5, indicating that there are 106 economically active females for every 100 economically active males.
- Among the economically inactive population, 57.9 percent are males and 42.1 percent are females
- Gender gap analysis reveals that, employed populations aged 5 years and above for females are consistently fewer than males regardless of education level attained.

5.1 Introduction

Economic activities encompass the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services. They include all efforts by individuals to earn income, generate wealth, and improve their standard of living by meeting their needs and wants using limited and scarce resources. The relationship between economic activity and gender highlights how access to opportunities, roles, and outcomes in the economy is often shaped by societal norms and gender-based inequalities.

Assessments of the gender aspects of economic activity typically focus on the proportion of males and females within specific activity categories rather than across the total population. When there is no gender disparity, the percentages of males and females are close to 50%; values significantly above or below indicate a gender imbalance favoring either men or women.

According to the 2022 PHC, women constitute slightly more than half of Tanzania's population (51.3%), compared to 48.7% for men. Women are central to household support structures and are key targets of consumer marketing. Yet, they remain underrepresented in decision-making positions. As equal citizens, women and men should both have opportunities to participate fully in economic production and share equitably in resources. Promoting gender equality in

economic activity aims to ensure fair participation and improved outcomes for both women and men.

In the 2022 PHC, economic activity questions were asked of all individuals aged five years and above, referring to work performed in the previous seven days. However, this chapter's gender analysis focuses on the working-age population (15–64 years), examining gender differences in current economic activity, employment status, main occupation, and main industry.

5.2 Current Economic Activity and Gender

Current economic activity refers to the participation of individuals in the production of goods and services during a period of seven days preceding the census. This concept is central to understanding labor force dynamics and the structure of the economy. When analyzed through a gender lens, it provides critical insights into disparities between men and women in terms of labor force participation, employment status, type of work, and access to economic opportunities.

In the 2022 PHC current economic activity is defined as the activity performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services in the seven days prior to the Census night. Current economic activity divides population into economically active and inactive populations. Economically active population is also divided in two groups namely employed and unemployed populations. Employed population includes persons who worked as paid workers, unpaid workers and those worked for own benefit while unemployed population includes persons who did not work during the reference period but were either looking for work or at least available for work. Economically inactive population includes home maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring), full time students and those unable to work due to various reasons.

Gender inequality in employment remains a significant challenge in Tanzania. Women face discrimination, sexual harassment, unpaid work, and limited opportunities in decision-making and management roles. They are underrepresented in higher-ranking positions and concentrated in low-quality jobs with lower pay and status.

According to the 2022 PHC, the gender ratio for the economically active population is 105.5, indicating 106 active females for every 100 active males. Among the economically inactive population, the ratio is 137.7, with 138 inactive females for every 100 inactive males, reflecting women's engagement in domestic activities or own-account work. Similar trends are observed in Mainland Tanzania, with some variations in Zanzibar.

Figure 5.1: Males and Females Percentage Shares and GPI of Economically Active and Inactive Populations Aged 15-64 Years; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

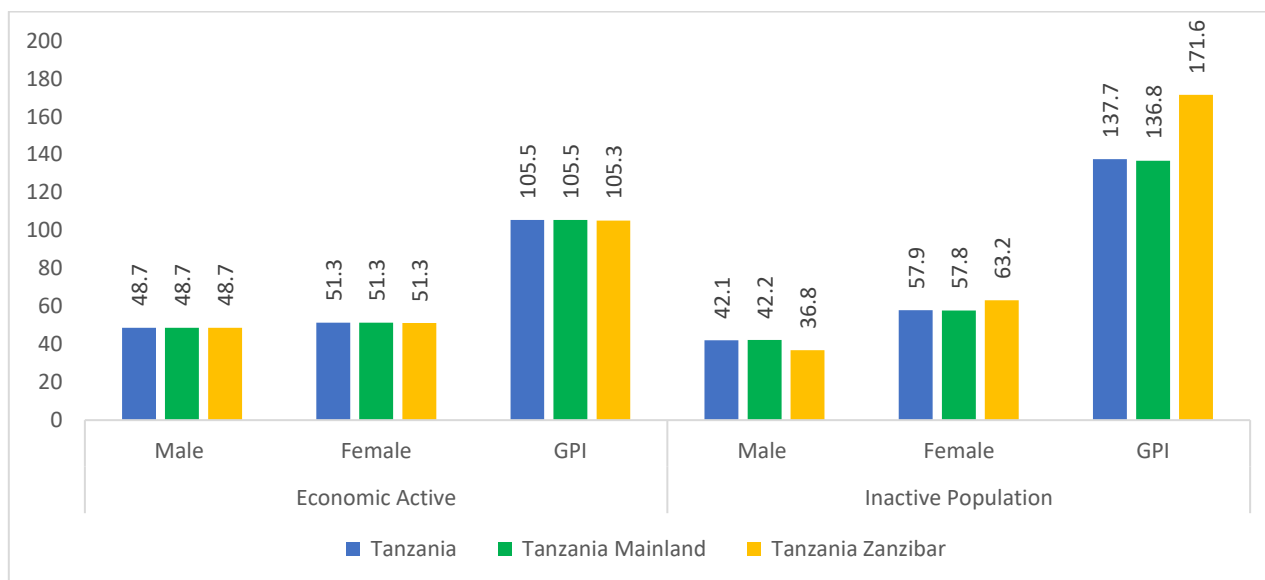


Figure 5.1 shows that in Tanzania, females have slightly higher proportion of the working population (50.6 percent) compared with males (49.4 percent). This finding indicates that females have better chance of benefiting from economic rewards than males. On the other hand, 57.9 percent of economically inactive populations are females compared to 42.1 percent for males.

Table 5.1 indicates that, GPI for employed population in Tanzania ranged from 96 in age group 55 to 59 to 112 in age group 20 to 24; while the GPI for unemployed population ranged from 87 in age 60 to 64 to 187 in age group 30 to 34. Moreover, for the economically inactive population the gap was very high in all age groups with the GPI ranging from 106 in age group 15 to 19 to 173 in age group 30 to 34. These gaps may be explained by a variety of factors, including regulations and practices governing work and family life. Women's responsibilities in unpaid care work, lack of childcare facilities and other social rights may also play a significant role in women's non-participation in the labour force, in their occupational choices, and in their employment patterns.

Moreover, results shows that the percentage distributions of employed male by age group is higher for those persons aged 15 to 19 years (15.8 percent) and for the females is higher for persons aged 20 to 24 years (16.9 percent). Furthermore, the groups with large proportions of unemployed persons are 15 to 19 up to 30 to 34 while those with small proportions start from age group 35 to 39 up to 60 to 64 for both males and females (Table 5.1).

Table 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Males and Females of Working Age Populations (15-64) by Current Economic Activity Status and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Area	Age Group	Economically Active						Economically Inactive		
		Employed			Unemployed			Male	Female	GPI
		Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI			
Tanzania	Total	100.0	100.0	102.5	100.0	100.0	160.2	100.0	100.0	137.7
	15 -19	15.8	15.5	100.2	16.4	13.0	126.6	41.4	32.1	106.7
	20 - 24	15.5	16.9	111.8	22.8	24.2	170.3	16.4	16.9	142.2
	25 - 29	14.6	14.9	104.2	17.0	19.8	186.6	9.4	11.7	170.9
	30 - 34	12.8	12.6	100.2	12.0	14.0	186.8	7.1	8.9	172.6
	35 - 39	10.4	10.5	102.9	8.9	10.0	179.0	5.7	7.1	170.6
	40 - 44	9.0	8.8	100.9	7.4	7.4	159.5	5.0	5.8	160.4
	45 - 49	7.7	7.5	99.2	6.0	5.2	139.9	4.4	5.0	156.0
	50 - 54	6.2	6.0	98.7	4.5	3.4	120.7	3.9	4.6	162.8
	55 - 59	4.2	4.0	96.2	2.8	1.8	103.6	3.0	3.5	162.7
	60 - 64	3.7	3.5	98.0	2.1	1.2	87.2	3.5	4.2	164.0
Tanzania Mainland	Total	100.0	100.0	102.8	100.0	100.0	156.6	100.0	100.0	136.8
	15 -19	15.9	15.5	100.2	16.1	13.0	126.1	41.1	32.0	106.5
	20 - 24	15.5	16.9	112.3	22.4	24.2	169.2	16.4	17.0	141.7
	25 - 29	14.6	14.9	104.7	17.1	19.9	182.5	9.5	11.7	169.5
	30 - 34	12.8	12.5	100.6	12.2	14.0	180.2	7.2	9.0	170.7
	35 - 39	10.4	10.5	103.2	9.1	10.0	171.8	5.8	7.1	168.6
	40 - 44	9.0	8.8	101.2	7.5	7.4	153.0	5.0	5.8	158.1
	45 - 49	7.7	7.5	99.4	6.1	5.3	134.2	4.5	5.0	153.7
	50 - 54	6.2	6.0	98.9	4.6	3.4	115.7	4.0	4.6	160.3
	55 - 59	4.2	3.9	96.4	2.8	1.8	99.5	3.0	3.5	159.9
	60 - 64	3.7	3.5	98.6	2.1	1.2	85.9	3.6	4.2	162.5
Zanzibar	Total	100.0	100.0	92.4	100.0	100.0	206.4	100.0	100.0	171.6
	15 -19	14.0	15.2	100.1	20.8	13.2	131.2	52.2	34.9	114.7
	20 - 24	15.4	16.2	97.1	27.3	24.0	181.8	17.5	16.4	160.3
	25 - 29	15.5	14.9	89.0	16.1	19.0	244.1	7.8	10.7	235.9
	30 - 34	13.7	12.9	87.5	10.2	14.2	288.0	5.1	8.2	276.5
	35 - 39	11.0	11.0	92.6	7.2	10.3	295.7	3.7	6.4	298.3
	40 - 44	9.1	8.9	90.9	5.3	7.2	280.6	3.0	5.5	313.4
	45 - 49	7.4	7.3	92.2	4.3	5.1	244.6	2.5	4.7	323.8
	50 - 54	6.2	6.2	92.5	3.7	3.6	199.3	2.6	4.8	316.2
	55 - 59	4.6	4.5	91.4	2.9	2.1	153.9	2.4	4.2	295.4
	60 - 64	3.3	2.8	78.0	2.2	1.1	103.2	3.2	4.3	228.7

Results in Table 5.2 reveal that the highest proportion of the employed population attained primary education 65.5 percent for males and 67.5 percent for females followed by secondary ordinary level education (24.1 percent for males and 24.4 percent for females), and university or related education (7.1 percent for males and 5.6 percent for females).

A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the highest proportion of the employed population attained secondary ordinary level education (57.3 percent for males and 61.4 percent for females), followed by primary education (30.0 percent for males and 24.6 percent for females) and university or related education (9.4 percent for males and 11.0 percent for females). Moreover, similar educational patterns are observed among the unemployed and economically inactive populations.

Gender gap analysis reveals that, employed populations aged 5 or above for females are consistently fewer than males regardless of education level attained. Highest gap is observed in university and other related where for every 100 employed males only 74 females are employed. It is observed that males are favored (61 GPI) even among those with university and other related education. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar the highest gap is observed among those who attained primary school, for whom 70 employed females for every 100 males.

Moreover, the results show that in Tanzania, the highest proportion of the unemployed population had attained primary education (63.1 percent) of unemployed males and (60.1 percent) of unemployed females. This was followed by those with secondary school education (25.0 percent for males and 30.4 percent for females), and those with university or related education (8.1 percent for males and 6.7 percent for females). A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the highest proportion of unemployed individuals' 56.2 percent for both males and females had attained secondary school education.

In addition, the results show that the gender gap among the economically inactive population in the country is significantly high, regardless of the level of education attained. The data also indicate that the largest share of the economically inactive population had attained primary education 77.0 percent for males and 76.3 percent for females. The gender gap remains high across all education levels, with the Gender Parity Index (GPI) ranging from 74 for education for Persons with Mental disabilities or mental health disabilities to 129 at the secondary ordinary education level. This pattern is consistent in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Male and Females Population Five Years and Above by, Current Economic Activity Status and Education Attained; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Education Attained	Economically Active						Economically Inactive		
	Employed			Unemployed					
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania	100.0	100.0	93.6	100.0	100.0	145.0	100.0	100.0	110.8
Pre Primary	0.2	0.2	94.8	0.7	0.5	101.8	8.0	7.2	99.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	65.5	67.5	96.4	63.1	60.1	138.1	77.0	76.3	109.8
Training After Primary	0.3	0.2	54.9	0.2	0.1	108.9	0.0	0.0	96.1
Pre-Form One	0.0	0.0	78.6	0.1	0.1	144.5	0.0	0.0	126.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24.1	24.4	94.8	25.0	30.4	176.0	11.9	13.9	129.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1.9	1.3	61.5	2.0	1.2	89.1	1.1	0.9	86.3
Training After Secondary Education	1.0	0.9	88.2	0.8	0.9	160.9	0.1	0.1	123.5
University and Other Related	7.1	5.6	74.2	8.1	6.7	119.8	1.7	1.5	96.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	74.4
Tanzania Mainland	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	141.8	100.0	100.0	110.7
Pre Primary	0.2	0.2	94.6	0.7	0.7	101.2	7.9	7.1	99.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	66.6	68.7	96.8	65.3	65.3	137.8	77.3	76.8	110.0
Training After Primary	0.3	0.2	54.6	0.2	0.2	108.6	0.0	0.0	95.4
Pre-Form One	0.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	100.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	23.0	23.3	95.0	22.9	22.9	168.3	11.8	13.6	127.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1.9	1.2	61.2	1.9	1.9	85.2	1.1	0.9	85.1
Training After Secondary Education	1.0	0.9	88.2	0.9	0.9	160.4	0.1	0.1	123.6
University and Other Related	7.0	5.5	73.1	8.1	8.1	115.4	1.7	1.5	95.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0.0	0.0	60.8	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	73.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	100.0	100.0	85.4	100.0	100.0	190.7	100.0	100.0	114.2
Pre Primary	0.1	0.1	106.6	0.4	0.4	115.1	12.3	10.9	101
Primary School (1 - 8)	30.0	24.6	70.1	31.4	31.4	145.2	67.8	61.1	103
Training After Primary	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.1	0.1	121.2	0.0	0.0	179
Pre-Form One	0.5	0.5	93.0	0.5	0.5	179.8	0.1	0.1	205
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	57.3	61.4	91.5	56.2	56.2	221.5	16.9	24.6	166
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2.3	1.9	70.0	3.0	3.0	125.8	1.1	1.1	119
Training After Secondary Education	0.4	0.4	91.4	0.3	0.3	181.0	0.0	0.0	110
University and Other Related	9.4	11.0	100.5	8.2	8.2	182.9	1.7	2.1	139
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	82

5.3 Employment Status and Gender

Employment status helps to explain how the employed population in a given area participates in the production of goods and services. Individuals may be employed as employers, employees, agricultural workers, non-agricultural workers, contributing family workers, or apprentices. As with other data related to economic activity, the analysis of employment status in this report focuses on the working-age population, defined as those aged 15 to 64 years.

Table 5.3 shows that most of the working population are engaged in economic activities as self-employed individuals without employee's 57.9 percent of females and 41.6 percent of males. This is followed by those working as unskilled laborers, with 21.6 percent of males and 14.9 percent of females in this category. Additionally, the proportion of individuals working as employees is higher among males (23.0 percent) than females (10.3 percent). In contrast, when it comes to workers not classified by status (intern), the proportion is higher among females (9.2 percent) compared to males (4.5 percent).

Furthermore, the table shows that in every 100 working men in Tanzania there are only 61 working women. Although men and women are now nearly equally represented among wage and salaried workers globally, women remain under represented among employers and own account workers and over represented among contributing family workers. These patterns reflect persistent gender inequalities in access to capital, social and professional networks, and business opportunities, which limit women's progression into roles as employers or self-employed entrepreneurs.

Table 5. 3: Percentage Distribution of Working Male and Female Population of Age (15-64 Years) by Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Tanzania				
Total	735,925	100.0	100.0	61.0
Paid employees	133,652	23.0	10.3	27.2
Self-employment without workers	351,380	41.6	57.9	85.0
Self-employment with workers	63,946	9.3	7.7	50.7
Unskilled labour	140,621	21.6	14.9	42.1
Workers nor classified by status	46,326	4.5	9.2	124.0
Tanzania Mainland				
Total	721,969	100.0	100.0	61.3
Paid employees	131,146	23.1	10.2	27.1
Self-employment without workers	343,926	41.4	57.8	85.5
Self-employment with workers	62,915	9.3	7.8	51.2
Unskilled labour	138,392	21.7	15.0	42.4
Workers nor classified by status	45,590	4.5	9.2	125.5
Tanzania Zanzibar				
Total	13,956	100.0	100.0	46.7
Paid employees	2,506	19.8	14.1	33.2
Self-employment without workers	7,454	48.0	65.0	63.2
Self-employment with workers	1,031	8.8	4.4	23.2
Unskilled labour	2,229	18.6	10.4	26.2
Workers nor classified by status	736	4.9	6.1	59.0

5.4 Main Occupation and Gender

Main occupation refers to the type of job in which individuals aged 15 to 64 spend most of their working time. In the production of goods and services, occupations are categorized as follows: legislators, administrators, and managers; professionals; technicians and associate professionals; clerks; small business managers; service workers; shop and stall sales workers; street vendors and related workers; craft and related trades workers; farmers, livestock keepers, and fishermen; plant and machine operators and assemblers; and elementary occupations.

Table 5.4 shows that the leading occupation in Tanzania is agriculture and fisheries, employing 51.7 percent of females and 46.8 percent of males. Agriculture is one of the most widespread activities globally and plays a crucial role in food production, environmental protection, landscape preservation, rural employment, and food security. From a gender perspective, there are significant disparities between women and men employed in this sector, despite its importance. The second most common occupation among the working-age population is

elementary occupations, accounting for 23.4 percent of females and 21.8 percent of males. On the other hand, the occupation category of legislators and managers has the lowest representation, with only 0.4 percent of females and a slightly higher 0.6 percent of males.

Similarly, in the professional category, the proportion is higher for males (2.1 percent) than for females (1.7 percent). This may reflect a lack of experience or skills among females, suggesting that more males are engaged in skilled and higher-paying occupations, while females are more often employed in semi-skilled and lower-paying jobs. In the case of technicians and associate professionals, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 36, meaning that for every 100 males employed in this occupation, only 36 females are employed in the same occupation. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

In Zanzibar, the leading occupation employing the largest proportion of the working population is elementary occupations, which account for 34.3 percent of females and 29.9 percent of males. Additionally, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for plant and machine operators and assemblers indicates that for every 100 males employed in this occupation, only 12 females are employed.

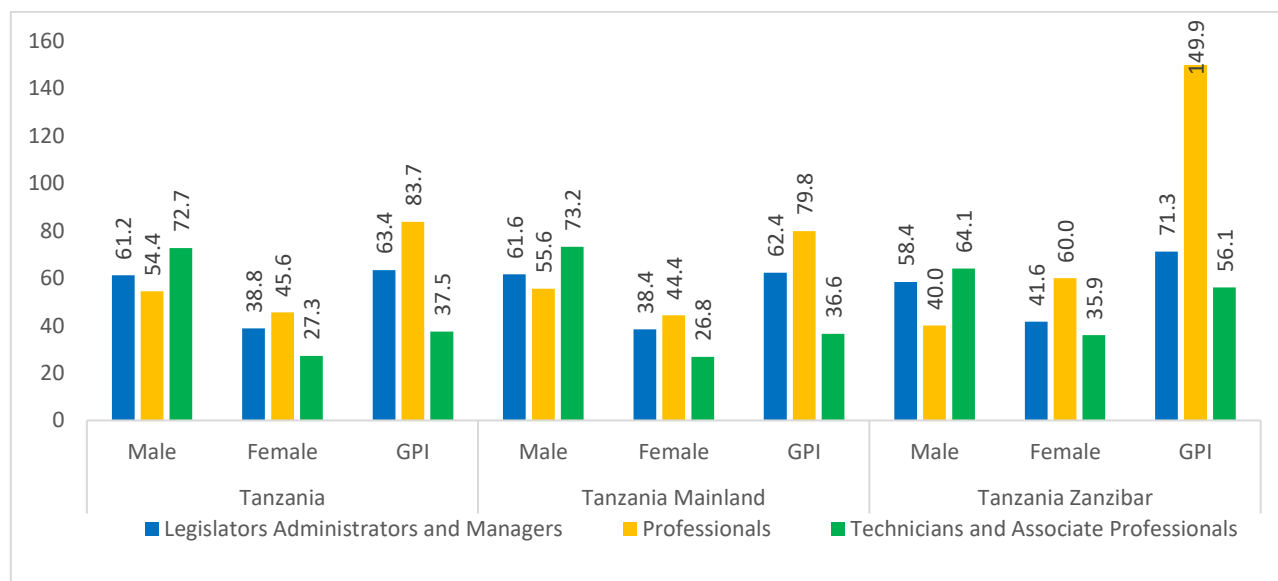
Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Working Males and Females 15-64 Years by Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Main Occupation	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Total	100.0	100.0	102.5	100.0	100.0	102.8	100.0	100.0	92.4
Legislators Administrators and Managers	0.6	0.4	63.4	0.6	0.4	62.4	2.4	1.9	71.3
Professionals	2.1	1.7	83.7	2.0	1.6	79.8	3.7	6.0	149.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	5.5	2.0	37.5	5.4	1.9	36.6	8.8	5.3	56.1
Clerks	0.4	0.4	107.1	0.4	0.4	105.0	1.2	1.7	129.4
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	4.5	5.9	133.3	4.3	5.7	136.3	11.4	12.0	96.8
Agricultural and Fishery Workers	46.8	51.7	113.4	47.5	52.7	114.1	24.4	18.6	70.4
Craft and Related Workers	16.4	14.1	88.1	16.4	14.0	87.3	16.3	20.0	113.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.8	0.2	13.9	1.8	0.2	13.9	1.8	0.2	11.9
Elementary Occupations	21.8	23.4	110.1	21.6	23.1	110.3	29.9	34.3	105.9

One possible reason for the low participation of females in the economic activities in Tanzania is their limited representation in decision making positions. These roles have traditionally been dominated by males, with very few females, as illustrated in Figure 5.2. The gender ratio for the legislators, administrators, and managers occupation is 63, meaning that there are 63 females for every 100 males in these roles. For professionals, the Gender Parity Index (GPI)

is 84, indicating that there are 84 females for every 100 males working as professionals. In contrast, a significantly lower gender ratio was observed among technicians and associate professionals, with a ratio of 38 meaning only 38 females are employed in this field for every 100 males. The same findings have been observed in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, although with slight variations.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Shares of Males and Females and GPIs of Working Persons Aged 15-64 Years in Selected Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The results indicate that in Tanzania, the extent of gender disparities is generally large, but it varies across different age groups. Table 5.5 shows that more females aged 20 to 24 are employed as legislators, administrators, and managers, with 132 females for every 100 males in that age group within the same occupation. A similar pattern is observed among professionals, where 134 females aged 20 to 24 are employed for every 100 males in the same field.

Overall, the findings suggest that as age increases, the number of working females tends to decline across most occupations. However, there are exceptions. In the agricultural and fishery workers category, there are 105 females aged 60 to 64 employed for every 100 males in the same age group. Similarly, in elementary occupations, there are 108 females aged 60 to 64 for every 100 males of the same age.

Table 5.5: Gender Ratio for Working Population of Age 15-64 Years by Main Occupation and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Area	Occupations	Age Groups									
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64
Tanzania	Total	100.2	111.8	104.2	100.2	102.9	100.9	99.2	98.7	96.2	98.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers	98.7	132.2	93.7	72.0	61.9	57.5	47.8	43.2	40.1	33.3
	Professionals.	126.8	134.3	100.0	80.7	74.0	72.9	79.1	74.5	74.0	45.3
	Technicians and associate professionals	47.8	45.4	40.5	40.1	35.8	31.6	29.6	28.7	30.0	17.5
	Clerks	92.7	131.1	111.2	101.9	97.0	93.9	97.5	98.8	112.1	62.1
	Service workers and shop sales workers	118.3	145.4	141.8	133.7	137.1	135.3	127.9	117.7	106.7	93.3
	Agricultural and fishery workers	96.4	124.2	124.7	120.6	121.1	114.7	110.6	109.7	105.1	105.5
	Craft and related workers	101.0	93.5	83.0	82.4	86.8	87.0	86.4	85.7	84.9	86.0
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	21.2	16.5	13.6	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.6	11.8	14.3
	Elementary occupations	115.5	114.2	105.2	105.3	112.1	110.3	108.7	108.3	106.5	107.7
Tanzania Mainland	Total	100.2	112.3	104.7	100.6	103.2	101.2	99.4	98.9	96.4	98.6
	Legislators' administrators and managers	90.2	129.7	93.4	71.1	60.2	57.4	46.5	42.9	38.8	33.5
	Professionals	115.4	128.6	95.8	77.6	69.6	68.7	75.3	71.4	72.4	45.3
	Technicians and associate professionals	46.2	44.2	39.6	39.5	34.7	30.4	28.6	28.1	29.4	17.2
	Clerks	114.2	127.4	108.0	98.3	95.0	90.6	91.0	95.8	110.4	61.5
	Service workers and shop sales workers	118.1	148.5	145.2	136.9	140.8	138.9	131.5	121.3	110.2	96.1
	Agricultural and fishery workers	97.1	125.3	125.8	121.5	121.7	115.1	110.7	109.8	105.3	106.1
	Craft and related workers	97.6	92.1	82.3	82.1	86.7	87.1	86.3	85.7	84.7	85.8
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	21.8	16.6	13.7	12.3	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.5	11.9	14.1
	Elementary occupations	115.8	114.4	105.4	105.5	112.3	110.4	108.9	108.3	106.1	108.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	100.1	97.1	89.0	87.5	92.6	90.9	92.2	92.5	91.4	78.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers	150.4	148.1	96.0	80.8	75.3	58.5	56.3	45.7	52.2	30.3
	Professionals	223.0	210.9	175.9	150.6	157.7	134.0	136.8	121.6	92.7	45.7
	Technicians and associate professionals	72.2	66.8	57.3	53.9	58.3	54.5	48.7	40.3	41.1	23.9
	Clerks	34.1	180.8	157.7	152.3	121.2	125.2	156.7	119.9	124.7	68.0

Area	Occupations	Age Groups									
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64
	Service workers and shop sales workers	121.4	109.0	99.6	94.8	92.9	91.9	84.3	79.9	73.4	63.4
	Agricultural and fishery workers	46.2	46.2	55.5	66.4	83.4	90.5	101.8	108.6	95.4	75.2
	Craft and related workers	192.1	136.4	101.4	90.9	90.1	85.5	89.5	87.8	93.6	94.3
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.2	12.5	10.5	13.6	11.8	12.9	14.0	14.1	7.4	17.8
	Elementary occupations	109.8	108.9	100.0	100.2	107.1	108.8	104.5	107.8	115.2	99.2

The results in Table 5.5 show that in Tanzania, the largest proportion of males working as legislators, administrators, and managers (46.5 percent) and professionals (73.3 percent) have attained university or equivalent education, while females account for 46.3 percent and 64.0 percent, respectively, in these occupations. Additionally, most males (44.6 percent) working as technicians and associate professionals have completed primary education, with females in the same category accounting for 32.3 percent.

On the other hand, most of females and males employed in agricultural and fishery work, craft and related trades, plant and machine operation, and elementary occupations have attained only primary level education. Similar findings have been observed in Mainland Tanzania, although with slight variations.

Furthermore, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the largest proportion of males working as legislators, administrators, and managers (54.7 percent) have attained secondary ordinary level of education while females account for 53.5 percent. Those working as professional's majority of males (67.0 percent) had acquired university or equivalent education and females constitutes 55.2 percent. Additionally, the majority of males (60.5 percent) working as technicians and associate professionals have completed secondary ordinary level of education, with females in the same category accounting for 62.9 percent.

Table 5. 6: Percentage Distribution of Working Male and Female Populations Aged Five Years and Above by Main Occupation, Education Attained; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Area	Sex	Total	Pre Primary	Primary School (1 - 8)	Training After Primary	Pre-Form One	Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Secondary School A - level	Training After Secondary	University and Other Related	Education for people with mental
Tanzania	Male										
	Total	100.0	0.1	63.9	0.3	0.0	25.4	2.0	1.0	7.4	0.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers.	100.0	0.0	19.3	0.5	0.1	25.5	4.2	3.9	46.5	-
	Professionals.	100.0	0.0	11.0	0.3	0.0	10.4	2.0	2.9	73.3	0.0
	Technicians and associate professionals.	100.0	0.0	44.6	0.8	0.1	31.3	2.7	4.1	16.4	0.0
	Clerks.	100.0	0.0	21.8	0.4	0.0	29.7	5.0	4.9	38.2	0.0
	Service workers and shop sales workers.	100.0	0.0	48.9	0.3	0.0	36.3	2.9	1.4	10.2	0.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers.	100.0	0.1	72.2	0.2	0.0	21.6	1.8	0.4	3.7	0.0
	Craft and related workers.	100.0	0.1	68.1	0.3	0.0	25.2	1.5	0.8	3.9	0.0
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	100.0	0.1	53.2	0.6	0.0	36.1	1.9	1.7	6.3	0.0
	Elementary occupations.	100.0	0.1	61.2	0.3	0.0	29.6	2.4	0.8	5.6	0.0
	Female										
	Total	100.0	0.1	66.2	0.2	0.0	25.4	1.3	0.9	5.8	0.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers.	100.0	0.0	19.5	0.4	0.1	26.3	2.4	5.0	46.3	0.0
	Professionals.	100.0	0.0	15.1	0.3	0.0	15.7	1.3	3.5	64.0	0.0
	Technicians and associate professionals.	100.0	0.0	32.3	0.7	0.0	33.2	2.2	7.7	23.8	0.0
	Clerks.	100.0	0.0	18.7	0.4	0.1	33.4	3.1	7.0	37.4	-
	Service workers and shop sales workers.	100.0	0.1	52.9	0.3	0.0	35.3	1.6	1.8	8.1	0.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers.	100.0	0.1	73.6	0.1	0.0	21.8	1.1	0.4	2.8	0.0
	Craft and related workers.	100.0	0.1	68.8	0.2	0.0	25.7	1.0	0.7	3.4	0.0
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	100.0	0.1	53.3	0.4	0.0	35.7	1.5	1.5	7.6	-

Area	Sex	Total	Pre Primary	Primary School (1 - 8)	Training After Primary	Pre-Form One	Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Secondary School A - level	Training After Secondary	University and Other Related	Education for people with mental
	Elementary occupations.	100.0	0.1	63.2	0.2	0.0	29.4	1.7	0.8	4.6	0.0
Tanzania Mainland	Male										
	Total	100.0	0.1	65.0	0.3	0.0	24.3	2.0	1.0	7.3	0.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers.	100.0	0.0	21.0	0.5	0.0	21.6	4.3	4.2	48.3	-
	Professionals.	100.0	0.0	11.4	0.3	0.0	9.6	2.0	3.1	73.7	0.0
	Technicians and associate professionals.	100.0	0.0	45.7	0.9	0.0	29.8	2.7	4.3	16.6	0.0
	Clerks.	100.0	0.0	22.8	0.4	0.0	26.7	5.0	5.2	39.9	0.0
	Service workers and shop sales workers.	100.0	0.0	51.2	0.3	0.0	33.7	2.9	1.5	10.3	0.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers.	100.0	0.1	72.7	0.2	0.0	21.1	1.8	0.5	3.7	0.0
	Craft and related workers.	100.0	0.1	69.3	0.4	0.0	24.0	1.5	0.8	3.9	0.0
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	100.0	0.1	54.2	0.7	0.0	35.1	1.9	1.7	6.3	0.0
	Elementary occupations.	100.0	0.1	62.7	0.3	0.0	28.2	2.4	0.8	5.5	0.0
	Female										
	Total	100.0	0.1	67.5	0.2	0.0	24.3	1.3	0.9	5.7	0.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers.	100.0	0.0	21.4	0.4	0.0	22.3	2.3	5.5	48.0	0.0
	Professionals.	100.0	0.0	16.2	0.4	0.0	13.3	1.3	3.8	65.0	0.0
	Technicians and associate professionals.	100.0	0.0	34.1	0.7	0.0	30.9	2.2	8.2	23.9	0.0
	Clerks.	100.0	0.0	20.1	0.4	0.0	30.3	3.1	7.6	38.5	-
	Service workers and shop sales workers.	100.0	0.1	54.7	0.3	0.0	33.5	1.6	1.9	8.1	0.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers.	100.0	0.1	73.9	0.1	0.0	21.5	1.1	0.4	2.8	0.0
	Craft and related workers.	100.0	0.1	70.8	0.2	0.0	23.7	1.0	0.7	3.4	0.0
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	100.0	0.0	54.2	0.4	0.0	34.9	1.5	1.5	7.5	-
	Elementary occupations.	100.0	0.1	64.8	0.2	0.0	27.9	1.7	0.8	4.6	0.0

Area	Sex	Total	Pre Primary	Primary School (1 - 8)	Training After Primary	Pre-Form One	Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Secondary School A - level	Training After Secondary	University and Other Related	Education for people with mental
Zanzibar	Male										
	Total	100.0	0.1	28.9	0.0	0.5	58.3	2.4	0.4	9.4	0.0
	Legislators administrators and managers.	100.0	0.1	6.5	0.1	0.2	54.7	4.1	1.1	33.2	-
	Professionals.	100.0	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.2	24.9	2.2	0.8	67.0	-
	Technicians and associate professionals.	100.0	0.1	22.3	0.1	0.5	60.5	2.5	0.8	13.2	-
	Clerks.	100.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.3	61.9	4.6	1.0	20.7	-
	Service workers and shop sales workers.	100.0	0.1	21.1	0.1	0.3	67.0	2.9	0.4	8.2	0.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers.	100.0	0.1	42.3	0.0	0.6	51.3	1.7	0.2	3.6	0.0
	Craft and related workers.	100.0	0.1	31.2	0.1	0.5	61.2	2.0	0.4	4.6	-
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	100.0	0.1	25.5	0.0	0.4	66.1	1.7	0.6	5.6	-
	Elementary occupations.	100.0	0.1	29.0	0.0	0.4	61.7	2.6	0.3	5.9	0.0
	Female										
	Total	100.0	0.1	23.6	0.1	0.5	62.1	1.9	0.4	11.2	0.0
	Legislators' administrators and managers.	100.0	-	6.6	0.3	0.3	53.5	3.3	1.1	35.0	-
	Professionals.	100.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	37.4	1.8	0.8	55.2	-
	Technicians and associate professionals.	100.0	0.1	9.6	0.1	0.3	62.9	3.0	1.5	22.5	-
	Clerks.	100.0	0.1	6.9	0.2	0.3	59.7	3.1	1.5	28.2	-
	Service workers and shop sales workers.	100.0	0.1	22.9	0.1	0.4	66.0	2.0	0.5	8.0	0.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers.	100.0	0.2	39.6	0.0	0.9	55.3	0.8	0.1	3.0	0.0
	Craft and related workers.	100.0	0.1	23.1	0.0	0.5	69.3	1.7	0.3	4.9	-
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	100.0	0.3	21.7	0.3	0.3	65.1	1.1	0.7	10.7	-
	Elementary occupations.	100.0	0.1	25.9	0.0	0.5	64.6	2.2	0.3	6.5	0.0

5.5 Main Industry and Gender

Industry classifies working individuals based on the main economic activity of their employer. The classification includes 21 main industry categories. Some differences by sex were observed in the types of industries that typically employ males and females. However, overall patterns vary considerably depending on the nature of the work.

In Tanzania, the highest proportion of workers are employed in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, with 64.6 percent of females and 61.4 percent of males. On the other hand, the accommodation and food service activities industry employs a larger proportion of females (6.1 percent) compared to males (2.0 percent). This industry also has a high Gender Parity Index (GPI), with 310 females employed for every 100 males in the same industry. Similar results have been observed in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, although with slight variations.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Working Males and Females of Age 15-64 Years by Main Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Main Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Total	100.0	100.0	102.5	100.0	100.0	102.8	100.0	100.0	92.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	61.4	64.6	108.0	62.1	65.6	108.5	36.7	31.3	78.7
Minning and quarrying	2.4	2.0	84.4	2.4	2.0	83.3	1.8	2.6	129.8
Manufacturing	3.6	1.5	42.6	3.6	1.4	41.2	6.1	4.5	68.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.1	15.2	0.3	0.1	15.5	0.6	0.1	9.0
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.1	36.2	0.2	0.1	35.9	0.3	0.2	43.3
Construction	3.7	0.2	6.1	3.7	0.2	6.2	6.4	0.3	4.2
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.5	7.2	114.0	6.4	7.2	114.8	8.4	8.5	92.9
Transportation and storage	3.2	0.3	10.7	3.2	0.3	10.8	3.7	0.4	9.7
Accommodation and food services activities	2.0	6.1	309.7	1.9	6.0	316.4	4.3	10.0	214.9
Information and communication	0.3	0.2	51.9	0.3	0.2	49.6	0.8	0.7	79.9
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	102.0	0.4	0.4	101.5	0.5	0.7	114.9
Real estate activities	0.3	0.2	58.4	0.3	0.2	58.2	0.4	0.3	64.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.3	0.9	71.6	1.2	0.8	69.0	1.8	2.4	127.2
Administrative and support services activities	4.0	3.9	101.1	3.8	3.7	101.1	9.0	9.9	101.9
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	0.9	0.4	46.6	0.8	0.4	45.9	3.6	2.0	51.7
Education	1.3	1.4	116.5	1.3	1.3	109.5	1.8	5.3	267.2

Main Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.9	156.1	0.6	0.8	154.2	0.9	1.8	195.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.4	126.5	0.3	0.4	121.5	0.7	1.6	196.7
Other services activities	4.5	4.9	110.5	4.4	4.8	111.0	8.5	9.4	102.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	2.5	4.2	173.3	2.4	4.1	171.5	3.5	8.0	212.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0.2	0.1	75.2	0.2	0.1	75.5	0.3	0.3	70.8

5.6 Conclusion

Therefore, achieving development for all requires formulation of policies that recognize the role of gender equality. The production and dissemination of timely and reliable sex-disaggregated and gender-responsive data is extremely important to facilitate evidence-based policies and decision making that consider both women and men. Women's participation in the economy is key to achieving sustainable national development. The government of Tanzania is aware of this and therefore continues to improve women's opportunities for engagement in the economy through several mechanisms including implementing new enabling policies, laws and programmes to help women participate in and gain from the economic development process.

CHAPTER SIX

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND GENDER

6.1 Introduction

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (2022 PHC) defines a person with disability as any individual with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment that may hinder or limit fully and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. The 2022 PHC covered the following main domains of disability: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. In addition, the census collected information on “other” types of disabilities including albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy, psoriasis and storiass.

The main objective of this chapter is to produce detailed disability statistics by sex that will facilitate implementation of programmes and policies as well as monitoring and evaluating achievements toward realization of equal rights, opportunities and participation for Persons with Disabilities. The Chapter also provides information on the prevalence and severity of disabilities in Tanzania. Furthermore, the chapter presents status of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) with regard to marital, education, literacy and employment. Information on occupation and industry is also presented. The results are presented for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, and Tanzania Zanzibar.

6.2 Prevalence of Disabilities

Prevalence of disability is the number or percentages of persons by each type of disability (hearing, vision, cognition, mobility and self-care). They might have been born with disability or become disabled after birth due to various causes. In the 2022 PHC, the cut-off age for the prevalence of PWDs is seven (7) years. This age is internationally comparable, and it is according to Washington Group on Disability Statistics.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, 5,347,397 persons (11.2%) out of 47,663,727 persons aged seven years and above in private households, have some form of disability. There is a slightly higher prevalence among females than males in visual and walking categories. Results show that, 3.1 percent of female aged seven years and above have visual impairment compared with 2.9 percent for males; the percentage with walking difficulties is also slightly higher for females (1.9%) than for males (1.8%).

The disability gender gap in rural areas widens slightly, especially with walking difficulties (2.0% for females and 1.8% for males) and “Other” disabilities (4.3% for females and 3.8%

for males). This suggests that, rural females are likely to face higher physical or environmental risks. The same pattern is observed for female living in urban area. Prevalence of disability for female aged seven years and above with visual impairment (3.4%) is high than that for males (3.0%). Likewise, prevalence of females with “other” type of disabilities is also high among females (3.3%) than for males (2.9%).

Results also show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher among females than males in most of the regions in the country although with varying gender gap. Noticeable gender gap is observed with visual impairment in Kilimanjaro, Lindi, and Mtwara regions. For example, in Kilimanjaro, 4.2 percent of females experience visual disabilities compared to 3.5 percent for males.

Females in Kusini Pemba and Mjini Magharibi regions in Tanzania Zanzibar, experience significantly higher seeing difficulties than males. In Mjini Magharibi, 4.8 percent of females have visual impairments compared to 3.1 percent of males; for Kusini Pemba the rate is 2.9 percent for males and 4.2 percent for females (Table 6.1).

Generally, disability affects both females and males, although females generally bear a higher burden in categories such as seeing and walking. These disparities may stem from roles that increase exposure to injury or chronic conditions, or societal attitudes that shape reporting and diagnosis.

Table 6. 1: Percentage of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability											
			Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Communication	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania	11.2	5,347,397	2.9	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Rural	11.5	3,525,394	2.9	3	1.2	1.1	1.8	2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Urban	10.6	1,822,003	3	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Mainland Tanzania	11.2	5,180,095	2.9	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Dodoma	12.3	299,689	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
Arusha	9.8	179,625	2.7	2.9	1	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8
Kilimanjaro	15.3	233,588	3.5	4.2	1	0.9	2	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	1	0.9
Tanga	10.4	214,361	2.7	2.9	1	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Morogoro	12.1	306,237	3.2	3.5	1.2	1.3	1.9	2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
Pwani	11.4	183,141	3.2	3.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Dar es Salaam	11.2	501,940	3.4	4	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Lindi	14.4	139,017	3.9	4.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Mtwara	14.5	195,928	3.9	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Ruvuma	10.9	160,442	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Iringa	10.9	103,280	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Mbeya	11.2	204,994	2.9	3	1.1	1	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
Singida	11.3	171,917	3.1	3.1	1.1	1	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Tabora	9	224,987	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Rukwa	9.3	106,114	2.4	2.4	1	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Kigoma	11.4	193,304	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	2	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Shinyanga	8.8	149,058	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Kagera	12.8	293,269	3.3	3.3	1.4	1.2	2	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Mwanza	11.8	332,682	3.3	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Mara	12.1	217,423	3.2	3.2	1.1	1	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Manyara	9.7	138,899	2	1.9	1.2	1.1	2	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability											
			Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Communication	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Njombe	10.7	77,104	2.6	2.5	1	0.9	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Katavi	9.9	82,799	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Simiyu	9.1	139,164	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Geita	10.2	223,981	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Songwe	10.5	107,152	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.9	2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	11.4	167,302	2.9	4.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kaskazini Unguja	10.3	20,367	2.6	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kusini Unguja	11.6	17,316	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Mjini Magharibi	10.8	77,371	3.1	4.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	13.2	27,394	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Kusini Pemba	12.1	24,854	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4

6.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

The result shows a consistent male predominance of person with albinisms across all areas. In Tanzania, 57.5 percent of the 74,273 persons with albinism are males, while 42.5 percent are females. The imbalance is most pronounced in rural areas, where 59.1 percent are males and 40.9 percent are females, compared to urban areas with 55.5 percent males and 44.5 percent females. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland, while Tanzania Zanzibar shows a slightly narrower gap (56.1% male, 43.9% female). (Table 6.2)

Table 6.2: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Area	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania	74,273	100.0	42,686	57.5	31,587	42.5
Rural	40,889	100.0	24,147	59.1	16,742	40.9
Urban	33,384	100.0	18,539	55.5	14,845	44.5
Tanzania Mainland	71,631	100.0	41,203	57.5	30,428	42.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	2,642	100.0	1,483	56.1	1,159	43.9

6.4 Severity of Disability

Severity of disability refers to the extent to which a condition limits an individual's ability to perform basic activities or work. Severity of disability at the population level is typically measured by counts of activity limitations.

The 2022 PHC results show that females report more severity than males across all types and levels of difficulty. Percentage of females by severity of disability is high as compared to that of males in all types of disability in all geographical areas of Tanzania; for example, 55.3 percent of females reported 'some difficulty' with seeing compared with 44.7 percent of males. Prevalence of those who are 'unable to see' is 52.7 percent for females and 47.3 percent for males. Similar patterns are observed with hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication difficulties in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar although gender gaps are more pronounced in Tanzania Zanzibar as compared to Tanzania Mainland.

Gender gap is generally more pronounced in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Results show that, 54.3 percent of females with seeing difficulties in rural areas reported 'some difficulty' with seeing compared with 45.7 percent for males. The corresponding figures for urban population are 57.0 percent for females and 43.0 percent for males. The same situation is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. However, percentage of PWDs with communication difficulties is higher among males than females (Tables 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5).

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability, Level of Difficulty, Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Unable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania						
Seeing	44.7	55.3	42.9	57.1	47.3	52.7
Hearing	45.3	54.7	41.9	58.1	48.3	51.7
Walking	43.8	56.2	41.7	58.3	0.0	0.0
Remembering	44.2	55.8	44.8	55.2	48.9	51.1
Selfcare	46.5	53.5	47.2	52.8	47.1	52.9
Communication	47.9	52.1	49.9	50.1	50.2	49.8
Rural						
Seeing	45.7	54.3	44.5	55.5	47.0	53.0
Hearing	45.6	54.4	43.3	56.7	48.9	51.1
Walking	43.7	56.3	42.7	57.3	0.0	0.0
Remembering	44.3	55.7	44.8	55.2	48.8	51.2
Selfcare	46.6	53.4	47.2	52.8	47.0	53.0
Communication	48.0	52.0	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.6
Urban						
Seeing	43.0	57.0	39.7	60.3	48.1	51.9
Hearing	44.8	55.2	38.5	61.5	46.9	53.1
Walking	43.8	56.2	39.8	60.2	0.0	0.0
Remembering	44.0	56.0	44.6	55.4	49.4	50.6
Self - care	46.4	53.6	47.2	52.8	47.2	52.8
Communication	47.8	52.2	49.6	50.4	49.8	50.2

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability, Level of Difficulty, Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Unable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland						
Seeing	45.0	55.0	43.0	57.0	47.2	52.8
Hearing	45.4	54.6	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Walking	43.8	56.2	41.8	58.2	0.0	0.0
Remembering	44.3	55.7	44.8	55.2	48.9	51.1
Selfcare	46.5	53.5	47.3	52.7	47.1	52.9
Communication	47.8	52.2	49.9	50.1	50.2	49.8
Rural						
Seeing	45.8	54.2	44.6	55.4	46.9	53.1
Hearing	45.7	54.3	43.4	56.6	48.9	51.1
Walking	43.7	56.3	42.7	57.3	0.0	0.0
Remembering	44.4	55.6	44.8	55.2	48.7	51.3
Selfcare	46.5	53.5	47.2	52.8	47.0	53.0
Communication	47.8	52.2	50.0	50.0	50.4	49.6
Urban						
Seeing	43.3	56.7	39.9	60.1	48.0	52.0
Hearing	44.9	55.1	38.5	61.5	46.9	53.1
Walking	43.8	56.2	39.8	60.2	0.0	0.0
Remembering	44.1	55.9	44.6	55.4	49.4	50.6
Selfcare	46.4	53.6	47.4	52.6	47.3	52.7
Communication	47.6	52.4	49.5	50.5	49.8	50.2

Table 6. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability, Level of Difficulty, Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Unable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar						
Seeing	38.3	61.7	38.6	61.4	51.2	48.8
Hearing	42.3	57.7	39.1	60.9	46.8	53.2
Walking	43.3	56.7	39.9	60.1	0.0	0.0
Remembering	42.4	57.6	45.0	55.0	50.7	49.3
Selfcare	48.2	51.8	45.6	54.4	46.9	53.1
Communication	52.9	47.1	54.6	45.4	52.2	47.8
Rural						
Seeing	40.1	59.9	40.3	59.7	52.9	0.9
Hearing	42.9	57.1	40.2	59.8	47.7	1.1
Walking	44.4	55.6	42.3	57.7	0.0	0.0
Remembering	42.9	57.1	44.1	55.9	52.1	0.9
Selfcare	48.6	51.4	46.4	53.6	47.1	1.1
Communication	54.0	46.0	55.0	45.0	49.9	1.0
Urban						
Seeing	36.7	63.3	37.0	63.0	49.4	50.6
Hearing	41.5	58.5	37.6	62.4	45.5	54.5
Walking	42.0	58.0	37.6	62.4	0.0	0.0
Remembering	41.8	58.2	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8
Selfcare	47.8	52.2	44.8	55.2	46.7	53.3
Communication	51.7	48.3	54.1	45.9	54.9	45.1

6.5 Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status

The 2022 PHC results show that, there are significant gender disparities in marital status among persons with and without disabilities in Tanzania. The findings show that 47.5 percent of the PWDs aged 15 years and above in Tanzania were married as compared to 52.1 percent for those without disabilities. The percentage of females with disability who are married is lower

(44.1%) than that of males (51.6%). The results further indicate that females without disability are more likely (53.9%) to be married compared with females with disability (44.1%).

Moreover, the results indicate that females with disability are significantly more likely to be divorced (6.5%) compared to males (3.7 %) with disabilities. Similar results are observed in Tanzania Zanzibar where 11.7 percent of females with disability are divorced compared with 4.2 percent of males. These figures suggest increased vulnerability of women with disabilities to marital breakdown as compared to men with disabilities. Furthermore, results show that 18.9 percent of females with disability are widowed compared with 3.4 percent of males.

This gender gap pattern is likewise observed in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 19.1 percent of females with disabilities in Tanzania Mainland are widowed, compared with 6.5 percent for females without disabilities. Further, 12.2 percent of females with disability in Tanzania Zanzibar are widowed compared to 4.1 percent for those without disabilities (Table 6.6).

Table 6. 6: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total			Persons With Disabilities			Persons Without Disabilities		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	32.7	39.2	26.8	27.9	34.1	22.8	33.3	39.9	27.4
Married	51.6	50.4	52.6	47.5	51.6	44.1	52.1	50.2	53.9
Living Together	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
Divorced	3.6	2.4	4.7	5.3	3.7	6.5	3.4	2.3	4.5
Separated	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.2
Widowed	4.8	1.3	8.0	11.9	3.4	18.9	3.8	1.0	6.4
Tanzania Mainland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	32.6	39.1	26.7	27.8	34.0	22.7	33.2	39.8	27.3
Married	51.5	50.3	52.5	47.3	51.4	43.9	52.1	50.2	53.8
Living Together	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9
Divorced	3.6	2.4	4.6	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.4	2.3	4.4
Separated	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.6	1.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.2
Widowed	4.9	1.3	8.1	12.0	3.5	19.1	3.9	1.0	6.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	35.9	43.1	29.6	29.8	36.9	24.9	36.8	43.9	30.3
Married	54.4	52.7	56.0	52.5	56.3	49.9	54.7	52.3	56.9
Living Together	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Divorced	5.6	2.8	8.1	8.6	4.2	11.7	5.2	2.6	7.6
Separated	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Widowed	3.0	0.6	5.2	7.9	1.7	12.2	2.4	0.4	4.1

6.6 Education and Literacy Status for Persons with Disabilities

Education is an important tool which gives Persons with Disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. This part of the report examines gender ratios in education and literacy for PWDs aged five years and above. Indicators such as education level, school attendance and literacy status will highlight the gender disparity among Persons with Disabilities.

6.6.1 Education Attainment for Persons with Disabilities

Education attainment is a crucial indicator of social and economic development. It empowers Persons with Disabilities, helps to reduce poverty, and contributes to inclusive economic growth. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has successfully completed within the country's education system.

The 2022 PHC results shows that, at lower education levels, females with disabilities enjoy relatively higher access to education, particularly at the pre-primary and primary levels, where gender ratios consistently favor females across most disability types. Gender ratios in primary schools in Tanzania, for persons with walking and seeing difficulties is 112.3 and 110.6 respectively. The same results are true for Tanzania Mainland. However, gender ratios are relatively higher in Tanzania Zanzibar; ratios are 121.7 for seeing and 115.6 for hearing. These data reflect a commendable commitment to inclusive education at the foundational level.

However, this gender advantage diminishes as education levels increase. In secondary and tertiary education, the representation of females with disabilities declines. In Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland, gender ratios at the university level fall below 75 for several disability categories, such as remembering (72.6 and 71.0 respectively) and walking (71.6 and 70.8) respectively.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, upper secondary level and in post-secondary training, female participation drops significantly in categories like communication (52.0) and self-care (61.7). Though exceptions exist among university students with seeing disabilities with gender ratio of 172.9. The results further reveal that female with self-care and communication disabilities face disproportionately low educational attainment at advanced levels, indicating that those requiring more intensive support are often left behind. Similarly, female participation in post-secondary training remains consistently lower across nearly all disability types. These results show that gender inequalities are deep-rooted and become even worse for PWDs. Factors

such as poverty, domestic responsibilities, societal expectations, inaccessible infrastructure, and stigma all can contribute to higher dropout rates among girls with disabilities (Table 6.7, Table 6.8 and Table 6.9).

Table 6. 7: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged Seven Years and Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Level of Education; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Total	Pre Primary	Primary School (1 - 8)	Training After Primary	Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	Training After Secondary Education	University and Other Related
Both Sexes								
Seeing	1,651,218	2.4	72.8	0.3	17.4	1.3	0.6	5.1
Hearing	720,136	2.7	75.7	0.2	16.4	1.0	0.5	3.5
Walking	1,101,980	2.2	78.6	0.3	14.1	0.8	0.5	3.4
Remembering	523,114	2.6	78.3	0.2	14.1	0.9	0.5	3.3
Self-care	265,377	3.5	75.9	0.2	14.9	1.1	0.5	3.8
Communication	369,514	3.8	70.5	0.2	16.4	1.5	0.4	7.0
Male								
Seeing	780,782	2.6	73.1	0.3	16.3	1.5	0.6	5.5
Hearing	352,764	2.7	75.1	0.3	16.1	1.2	0.5	4.0
Walking	531,861	2.3	76.7	0.3	14.8	1.1	0.6	4.1
Remembering	254,881	2.7	76.7	0.3	14.5	1.1	0.5	3.9
Self-care	136,678	3.5	74.9	0.3	14.9	1.3	0.6	4.5
Communication	189,081	4.0	70.2	0.2	16.0	1.7	0.5	7.3
Female								
Seeing	870,436	2.3	72.5	0.2	18.4	1.2	0.7	4.7
Hearing	367,372	2.6	76.3	0.1	16.7	0.8	0.4	2.9
Walking	570,119	2.2	80.3	0.2	13.4	0.6	0.4	2.7
Remembering	268,233	2.5	79.7	0.2	13.7	0.6	0.4	2.7
Self-care	128,699	3.5	76.9	0.2	14.9	0.8	0.5	3.2
Communication	180,433	3.7	70.8	0.1	16.9	1.3	0.4	6.8
Gender Ratio								
Seeing	111.5	97.8	110.6	78.3	125.7	91.5	111.6	95.4
Hearing	104.1	101.1	105.8	59.5	107.7	71.7	85.3	75.4
Walking	107.2	100.2	112.3	71.4	97	62.6	81.6	71.6
Remembering	105.2	98.7	109.3	66.7	99.3	59.8	79	72.6
Self-care	94.2	93.1	96.7	53.3	94.1	61.6	74.8	67.3
Communicating	95.4	88.1	96.2	55.6	100.4	70.9	91.2	88.8

Table 6. 8: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged Seven Years and Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Level of Education; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Total	Pre Primary	Primary School (1 - 8)	Training After Primary	Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	Training After Secondary Education	University and Other Related
Both sexes								
Seeing	1,590,892	2.4	74.0	0.3	16.4	1.3	0.7	4.9
Hearing	692,662	2.6	76.7	0.2	15.5	1.0	0.5	3.4
Walking	1,074,551	2.2	79.4	0.3	13.4	0.8	0.5	3.3
Remembering	509,080	2.6	79.1	0.2	13.4	0.9	0.5	3.3
Self - care	258,276	3.4	76.6	0.2	14.3	1.0	0.5	3.8
Communication	360,363	3.8	70.9	0.2	16.0	1.5	0.5	7.1
Male								
Seeing	756,734	2.6	74.0	0.3	15.6	1.4	0.7	5.4
Hearing	340,598	2.6	75.9	0.3	15.4	1.2	0.5	4.0
Walking	518,929	2.3	77.4	0.3	14.2	1.1	0.6	4.1
Remembering	248,303	2.7	77.4	0.3	13.9	1.1	0.5	3.9
Self -care	133,012	3.4	75.6	0.3	14.4	1.3	0.6	4.4
Communication	183,951	3.9	70.7	0.2	15.6	1.7	0.5	7.4
Female								
Seeing	834,158	2.3	74.0	0.2	17.1	1.2	0.7	4.5
Hearing	352,064	2.6	77.5	0.1	15.6	0.8	0.4	2.9
Walking	555,622	2.1	81.2	0.2	12.7	0.6	0.4	2.7
Remembering	260,777	2.5	80.6	0.2	13.0	0.6	0.4	2.6
Self - care	125,264	3.4	77.7	0.2	14.3	0.8	0.5	3.1
Communication	176,412	3.6	71.2	0.1	16.4	1.3	0.4	6.8
Gender Ratio								
Seeing	110.2	97.7	110.3	77.9	121	88.3	111.4	91.7
Hearing	103.4	100.9	105.6	59	104.6	69.8	85.3	73.8
Walking	107.1	100.5	112.3	70.8	95.4	61.8	81.7	70.8
Remembering	105	98.8	109.3	65.3	97.8	59.2	79.1	71.4
Self-care	94.2	93.3	96.8	51.5	93.6	61.6	74.4	67
Communicating	95.9	89.3	96.6	54.6	101.2	71.5	90.7	88.8

Table 6. 9: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged Seven Years and Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Level of Education; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Total	Pre Primary	Primary School (1 - 8)	Training After Primary	Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	Training After Secondary Education	University and Other Related
Both Sexes								
Seeing	60,326	2.8	39.9	0.1	45.5	2.1	0.3	8.9
Hearing	27,474	4.3	50.6	0.1	38.9	1.2	0.2	4.3
Walking	27,429	3.6	47.4	0.1	41.0	1.1	0.4	5.8
Remembering	14,034	3.9	49.6	0.1	39.0	1.3	0.3	5.2
Self - care	7,101	5.5	50.7	0.1	35.6	1.4	0.3	5.8
Communication	9,151	6.2	52.1	0.1	34.7	1.7	0.2	4.4
Male								
Seeing	24,048	3.5	45.1	0.1	40.3	2.0	0.4	8.2
Hearing	12,166	4.8	53.0	0.1	35.9	1.2	0.3	4.4
Walking	12,932	3.9	47.7	0.1	39.6	1.3	0.4	6.4
Remembering	6,578	4.2	50.2	0.0	37.6	1.5	0.3	5.4
Self- care	3,666	5.6	51.4	0.0	34.1	1.6	0.2	6.4
Communication	5,130	6.7	53.3	0.1	33.0	1.9	0.1	4.2
Female								
Seeing	36,278	2.3	36.4	0.1	48.9	2.2	0.3	9.3
Hearing	15,308	3.9	48.7	0.1	41.3	1.2	0.2	4.1
Walking	14,497	3.3	47.1	0.1	42.3	1.0	0.3	5.2
Remembering	7,456	3.6	49.0	0.2	40.3	1.0	0.2	5.0
Self- care	3,435	5.4	50.1	0.2	37.2	1.1	0.3	5.2
Communication	4,021	5.5	50.7	0.1	36.8	1.3	0.2	4.8
Gender Ratio								
Seeing	150.9	99.8	121.7	133.3	183.3	165.1	120	172.9
Hearing	125.8	104.5	115.6	112.5	144.8	125.9	84.8	117.2
Walking	112.1	93.3	110.7	163.6	119.9	88	76.8	90.9
Remembering	113.3	97.8	110.6	600	121.3	78	69.6	105
Self-care	93.7	89.8	91.3	800	102.2	61.7	111.1	76.5
Communicating	78.4	64.1	74.6	150	87.2	52	180	88.8

6.6.2 School Attendance Status for Persons with Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that female with disabilities are more likely to have never attended school than male, a pattern that appears across all types of impairment and geographical areas. In the category of “never attended school,” the ratio of females to males reaches 222.4 for walking difficulties in Tanzania, 221.8 in Tanzania Mainland, and 249.7 in Tanzania Zanzibar which indicates that for every 100 boys who never attended school, there are over 200 girls in the same situation. Similar high ratio for females with seeing difficulties (261.0) and hearing (235.7) were also observed in Tanzania Zanzibar. These numbers show that males and females

with disabilities are not treated equally when it comes to education opportunities and therefore are left behind. This means that being both a female and having a disability increase vulnerability and makes harder to get an education (Table 6.10, Table 6.11 and Table 6.12).

Table 6. 10: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged Five Years and Above by Type of Disability and School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Types of Disability	Total	Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Both Sexes					
Seeing	2,214,883	21.5	12.6	40.7	25.2
Hearing	1,057,071	21.5	12.7	34.0	31.7
Walking	1,634,912	15.9	13.5	38.1	32.5
Remembering	838,180	16.6	13.4	32.6	37.5
Self-care	463,001	18.0	10.8	28.7	42.5
Communication	591,139	27.2	10.2	25.5	37.1
Male					
Seeing	974,195	23.5	14.0	42.9	19.6
Hearing	470,362	23.8	14.4	37.1	24.8
Walking	697,734	18.4	15.2	42.8	23.6
Remembering	367,623	19.0	15.0	35.5	30.5
Self-care	213,392	19.8	12.4	32.0	35.8
Communication	286,318	28.7	11.4	26.3	33.6
Female					
Seeing	1,240,688	19.9	11.5	38.9	29.7
Hearing	586,709	19.8	11.4	31.5	37.3
Walking	937,178	14.0	12.3	34.6	39.1
Remembering	470,557	14.7	12.1	30.3	42.9
Selfcare	249,609	16.4	9.3	25.9	48.3
Communication	304,821	25.7	9.0	24.9	40.5
Gender Ratio (F/M*100)					
Seeing	127.4	107.8	104.8	115.6	192.7
Hearing	124.7	103.8	99.3	106	187.6
Walking	134.3	102.5	108.4	108.6	222.4
Remembering	128	99.4	103.1	109.1	180.1
Self-care	117	97.2	88	94.6	158
Communicating	106.5	95.5	83.3	100.8	128.2

**Table 6. 11: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged Seven Years and Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022
PHC**

Types of Disability	Total	Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Both Sexes					
Seeing	2,140,019	21.3	12.4	40.9	25.5
Hearing	1,022,213	21.2	12.5	34.3	32.1
Walking	1,595,610	15.8	13.4	38.3	32.5
Remembering	817,103	16.5	13.2	32.7	37.6
Self -care	451,409	17.9	10.6	28.9	42.6
Communication	577,713	27.1	10.0	25.7	37.3
Male					
Seeing	946,101	23.3	13.8	43.1	19.8
Hearing	455,989	23.3	14.2	37.4	25.1
Walking	681,398	18.3	15.0	43.0	23.7
Remembering	358,727	18.9	14.8	35.7	30.6
Self- care	208,004	19.7	12.3	32.2	35.9
Communication	279,195	28.6	11.2	26.4	33.7
Female					
Seeing	1,193,918	19.7	11.3	39.1	30.0
Hearing	566,224	19.4	11.2	31.7	37.7
Walking	914,212	14.0	12.1	34.8	39.1
Remembering	458,376	14.7	11.9	30.4	43.0
Self - care	243,405	16.4	9.2	26.0	48.4
Communication	298,518	25.7	8.8	24.9	40.5
Gender Ratio					
Seeing	126.2	106.9	102.9	114.3	191.3
Hearing	124.2	103.3	98	105.2	186.7
Walking	134.2	102.6	108	108.5	221.8
Remembering	127.8	99.4	102.6	108.8	179.6
Self-care	117	97.4	87.8	94.5	157.9
Communicating	106.9	96.1	83.8	101	128.5

Table 6. 12: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged Seven Years and Above and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Types of Disabilities	Total	Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Both Sexes					
Seeing	74,864	25.7	19.8	35.4	19.1
Hearing	34,858	32.8	19.4	26.8	21.0
Walking	39,302	18.4	20.9	30.6	30.1
Remembering	21,077	20.1	21.0	25.6	33.3
Self-care	11,592	22.1	16.0	23.4	38.5
Communication	13,426	30.0	18.1	20.2	31.7
Male					
Seeing	28,094	29.5	21.4	35.0	14.1
Hearing	14,373	37.4	20.7	26.7	15.2
Walking	16,336	22.3	22.9	34.1	20.7
Remembering	8,896	23.7	22.8	27.5	25.9
Self-care	5,388	24.8	17.8	25.7	31.8
Communication	7,123	32.5	19.8	19.9	27.8
Female					
Seeing	46,770	23.4	18.8	35.7	22.1
Hearing	20,485	29.6	18.5	26.9	25.1
Walking	22,966	15.7	19.4	28.1	36.7
Remembering	12,181	17.4	19.7	24.3	38.6
Self-care	6,204	19.8	14.3	21.5	44.4
Communication	6,303	27.1	16.3	20.6	36.0
Gender Ratio					
Seeing	166.5	132.3	146.4	169.5	261
Hearing	142.5	112.7	126.8	143.6	235.7
Walking	140.6	99.2	119.1	115.9	249.7
Remembering	136.9	100.5	117.9	120.8	204.1
Self-care	115.1	91.8	92.8	96.4	161
Communicating	88.5	73.7	72.8	91.6	114.8

6.7 Literacy Status for Persons with Disability

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short, simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability only to write or sign one's own name or write memorized phrases. The literacy rate in 2022 PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above

who can read and write in Kiswahili only, English only, both Kiswahili and English or any other language.

The 2022 PHC results show that gender inequality on literacy among persons with disability still exists although it varies from one type of disability to another. There is larger number of literate males than that of females in almost all disability categories. The results reveal that in Tanzania, 21.1 percent of males with seeing difficulties are illiterate compared to 30.3 percent for females (a gender ratio of 182.1). Results further show that 27.4 percent of males with walking difficulties are illiterate compared with 38.9 percent for females. (gender ratio of 209.5). This pattern remains consistent in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, though disparities are more noticeable in Tanzania Zanzibar, among those with seeing difficulties where the illiteracy gender ratio reaches 223.2 compared to 181.3 on the Tanzania Mainland, indicating an even higher proportion of illiterate women with disabilities in Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 6.13).

Table 6. 13: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disability Aged Seven Years and Above, by Type of Disability, Literacy Status and Gender Ratio; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.

Types of Disabilities	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Both Sexes									
Seeing	2,214,883	73.7	26.3	2,140,019	73.4	26.6	74,864	82.3	17.7
Hearing	1,057,071	66.7	33.3	1,022,213	66.3	33.7	34,858	76.9	23.1
Walking	1,634,912	67.1	32.9	1,595,610	66.9	33.1	39,302	73.7	26.3
Remembering	838,180	60.5	39.5	817,103	60.3	39.7	21,077	65.5	34.5
Self-care	463,001	57.2	42.8	451,409	57.0	43.0	11,592	61.4	38.6
Communication	591,139	59.3	40.7	577,713	59.3	40.7	13,426	58.7	41.3
Male									
Seeing	974,195	78.8	21.2	946,101	78.6	21.4	28,094	85.4	14.6
Hearing	470,362	72.6	27.4	455,989	72.3	27.7	14,373	79.9	20.1
Walking	697,734	75.1	24.9	681,398	75.0	25.0	16,336	80.3	19.7
Remembering	367,623	65.9	34.1	358,727	65.8	34.2	8,896	69.4	30.6
Selfcare	213,392	62.1	37.9	208,004	62.0	38.0	5,388	64.6	35.4
Communication	286,318	61.6	38.4	279,195	61.6	38.4	7,123	60.2	39.8
Female									
Seeing	1,240,688	69.7	30.3	1,193,918	69.3	30.7	46,770	80.4	19.6
Hearing	586,709	61.9	38.1	566,224	61.5	38.5	20,485	74.9	25.1
Walking	937,178	61.1	38.9	914,212	60.9	39.1	22,966	69.0	31.0
Remembering	470,557	56.2	43.8	458,376	56.0	44.0	12,181	62.7	37.3
Selfcare	249,609	52.9	47.1	243,405	52.8	47.2	6,204	58.7	41.3
Communication	304,821	57.2	42.8	298,518	57.2	42.8	6,303	57.1	42.9
Gender Ratio (F/M*100)									
Seeing	127.4	112.7	182.1	126.2	111.2	181.3	166.5	156.8	223.2
Hearing	124.7	106.5	173	124.2	105.5	172.9	142.5	133.5	178.6
Walking	134.3	109.4	209.5	134.2	109.1	209.3	140.6	120.8	221.4
Remembering	128	109.1	164.6	127.8	108.7	164.6	136.9	123.8	166.7
Self-care	117	99.7	145.3	117	99.5	145.6	115.1	104.6	134.4
Communicating	106.5	99	118.5	106.9	99.3	119.1	88.5	83.8	95.5

6.8 Economic Activity among Persons with Disability

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

6.9 Economic Activity Status for Persons with Disabilities

The 2022 PHC results show that there are significant disparities between males and females across all disability categories in economic activity status. Overall, females with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed or inactive compared to males. Unemployment gender ratios in Tanzania are higher for persons with visual impairment (202.5) and for hearing (174.9) which indicates that females with disabilities are over twice as likely to be unemployed compared to their males counterparts in those categories. Furthermore, the results reveal that females with disabilities consistently show higher levels of being inactive, especially in seeing and walking impairments, with gender ratios of 163.4 and 149.9 respectively.

In both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, unemployment and inactive gender ratios are also high. Unemployment gender ratio in Tanzania Mainland reaches 191.3 (seeing), 168.4 (hearing), and 171.3 (remembering). The gaps are even more pronounced in Tanzania Zanzibar. Females with seeing disabilities are nearly 3.5 times more likely to be unemployed (346.9) and more than two times to be inactive (281.5) than males. The only category where male employment surpasses female employment is self-care, particularly in Tanzania Mainland (gender ratio is 98.4), which may reflect greater physical dependency and traditional gender role expectations. Notably, persons with communication-related disabilities in Tanzania Zanzibar is the only area where female employment is lower than that of male (gender ratio of 77.7). Across all disability types, females face exclusion, likely due to compounding challenges such as cultural norms, limited access to education and vocational training and restricted mobility (Table 6.14).

Table 6. 14: Number and Gender Ratio of Persons with Disabilities Aged 15-64 Years by Employment Status and Types of Disabilities; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Types of disabilities	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Both Sexes									
Seeing	967,258	68,914	226,532	932,800	61,607	217,972	34,458	7,307	8,560
Hearing	426,199	28,941	114,793	412,173	26,219	111,218	14,026	2,722	3,575
Walking	661,234	39,779	179,067	645,945	37,205	174,669	15,289	2,574	4,398
Remembering	311,122	17,320	105,681	302,967	16,014	103,082	8,155	1,306	2,599
Self - care	140,888	7,455	65,953	137,523	7,021	64,313	3,365	434	1,640
Communication	243,256	8,347	71,949	238,352	7,706	70,025	4,904	641	1,924
Male									
Seeing	428,412	22,781	86,019	415,273	21,146	83,775	13,139	1,635	2,244
Hearing	201,808	10,527	46,548	195,785	9,768	45,425	6,023	759	1,123
Walking	298,867	15,118	71,661	291,990	14,297	70,249	6,877	821	1,412
Remembering	144,635	6,305	47,648	141,051	5,903	46,574	3,584	402	1,074
Self – care	70,974	3,158	31,783	69,306	3,002	31,020	1,668	156	763
Communication	121,146	3,550	35,355	118,387	3,285	34,444	2,759	265	911
Female									
Seeing	538,846	46,133	140,513	517,527	40,461	134,197	21,319	5,672	6,316
Hearing	224,391	18,414	68,245	216,388	16,451	65,793	8,003	1,963	2,452
Walking	362,367	24,661	107,406	353,955	22,908	104,420	8,412	1,753	2,986
Remembering	166,487	11,015	58,033	161,916	10,111	56,508	4,571	904	1,525
Self- care	69,914	4,297	34,170	68,217	4,019	33,293	1,697	278	877
Communication	122,110	4,797	36,594	119,965	4,421	35,581	2,145	376	1,013
Gender Ratio (F/M*100)									
Seeing	125.8	202.5	163.4	124.6	124.6	191.3	162.3	346.9	281.5
Hearing	111.2	174.9	146.6	110.5	110.5	168.4	132.9	258.6	218.3
Walking	121.2	163.1	149.9	121.2	121.2	160.2	122.3	213.5	211.5
Remembering	115.1	174.7	121.8	114.8	114.8	171.3	127.5	224.9	142.0
Self-care	98.5	136.1	107.5	98.4	98.4	133.9	101.7	178.2	114.9
Communication	100.8	135.1	103.5	101.3	101.3	134.6	77.7	141.9	111.2

6.7 Main Occupation in Employment for Persons with Disability

Occupation refers to the type of work done by an individual regardless of their place of work or employment status. Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 15 – 64 (working age population) spent most of their working time.

The 2022 PHC results show that there is gender disparity among Persons with Disabilities in almost of all main occupations. Female are more represented in lower skilled and labour-intensive occupations, while male dominate in more technical and managerial fields.

Elementary occupations and agricultural and fishery work employ the highest numbers of Persons with Disabilities among both male and female in all geographical areas. Number of females is higher than that of males in these sectors with a gender ratio of 141.2 and 131.9 for Tanzania, 139.1 and 131.9 for Tanzania Mainland and 190.7 and 130.4 for Tanzania Zanzibar respectively. These results indicate a significant overrepresentation of females in physically demanding roles that may be more accessible to those with lower formal education levels. Similarly, females with disabilities are more twice as likely as men to be employed in service and sales work, with a gender ratio of 183.5 in Tanzania, 185 in Tanzania Mainland and 166.2 in Tanzania Zanzibar.

By contrast, females with visual impairment are severely underrepresented in technical, industrial, and managerial roles with the gender ratio of 48.6, showing that for every 100 males, only about 49 females are employed in this occupation. The ratio is even lower in Tanzania Mainland (45.9) but higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (109.9). The lowest gender ratio for persons with seeing difficulties is seen among plant and machine operators, with a gender ratio of 20.0, indicating that females are virtually excluded from these jobs (Tables 6.15, 6.16 and 6.17).

Table 6. 15: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disability Aged 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC,

Main occupation	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Selfcare	Communication
Total							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	13,103	45.5	12.0	19.7	8.4	4.6	9.8
Professionals.	45,834	45.3	12.5	18.9	8.1	4.5	10.7
Technicians and associate professionals.	87,216	39.0	15.1	22.0	9.5	4.6	9.9
Clerks.	10,954	41.3	13.0	18.8	8.4	4.6	13.9
Service workers and shop sales workers.	131,819	39.0	14.4	22.9	10.1	4.4	9.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1,399,390	34.1	15.7	24.8	11.8	5.4	8.2
Craft and related workers.	404,356	35.8	15.8	23.8	10.9	4.3	9.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	21,764	35.0	16.4	23.0	10.2	5.3	10.0
Elementary occupations.	635,521	34.7	15.5	23.6	11.5	5.4	9.3
Male							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	7,377	43.4	12.7	20.7	8.6	5.1	9.6
Professionals.	23,764	43.0	13.3	19.9	8.4	4.8	10.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	61,408	37.2	15.8	22.8	9.8	4.8	9.6
Clerks.	4,858	38.3	14.3	19.8	8.7	5.2	13.6
Service workers and shop sales workers.	50,443	36.0	15.1	23.8	10.2	5.2	9.7
Agricultural and fishery workers.	622,756	33.1	16.0	24.0	11.9	5.9	9.1
Craft and related workers.	197,956	34.5	16.5	23.6	10.9	4.7	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	18,415	34.4	16.7	23.5	10.2	5.3	9.9
Elementary occupations.	278,865	32.8	15.9	23.4	11.7	6.0	10.2
Female							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	5,726	48.2	11.2	18.5	8.1	4.1	10.0
Professionals.	22,070	47.8	11.7	17.9	7.7	4.1	10.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	25,808	43.1	13.6	20.0	8.7	4.1	10.5
Clerks.	6,096	43.6	12.0	17.9	8.2	4.1	14.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	81,376	40.9	14.0	22.4	10.1	4.0	8.6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	776,634	35.0	15.4	25.5	11.6	4.9	7.6
Craft and related workers.	206,400	37.0	15.2	24.0	10.8	3.9	9.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3,349	38.5	15.0	20.4	9.9	5.4	10.9
Elementary occupations.	356,656	36.2	15.2	23.7	11.3	4.9	8.6
Gender Parity Index							
Legislators, Administrators and Managers.		86.3	68.4	69.4	72.9	61.9	81
Professionals.		103.2	81.7	83.4	85.2	77.9	95.7
Technicians and associate professionals.		48.6	36.1	37	37.3	36.2	45.9
Clerks.		142.8	105.8	113.5	117.2	97.3	131.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.		183.5	149.4	151.8	159.6	122.3	143.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.		131.9	120	132.6	121.8	104.4	103.3
Craft and related workers.		111.7	96.1	106.3	103	86.9	96.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.		20.3	16.3	15.8	17.6	18.4	20.1
Elementary occupations.		141.2	122	129.5	123.7	106.1	108.1

Table 6. 16: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Main Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Total							
Legislators, Administrators and Managers.	11,608	44.5	12.1	19.8	8.4	4.7	10.6
Professionals.	41,995	44.5	12.5	19.0	8.1	4.5	11.3
Technicians and associate professionals.	82,394	38.4	15.0	22.2	9.6	4.6	10.2
Clerks.	9,933	40.4	12.8	18.7	8.5	4.7	14.8
Service workers and shop sales workers.	123,515	38.6	14.3	23.2	10.1	4.5	9.3
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1,378,548	34.0	15.6	24.9	11.8	5.4	8.3
Craft and related workers.	390,739	35.5	15.7	24.0	10.9	4.3	9.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	21,063	34.9	16.3	23.2	10.2	5.3	10.1
Elementary occupations.	609,965	34.4	15.4	23.8	11.5	5.4	9.4
Male							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	6,694	42.7	12.8	20.7	8.6	5.1	10.1
Professionals.	22,501	42.7	13.4	19.8	8.4	4.9	10.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	58,700	37.0	15.7	22.9	9.9	4.8	9.8
Clerks.	4,501	37.7	14.0	20.0	8.8	5.4	14.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	46,959	35.7	15.1	24.0	10.2	5.2	9.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	613,025	33.0	16.0	24.0	11.9	5.9	9.1
Craft and related workers.	192,702	34.4	16.4	23.7	10.9	4.7	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	17,839	34.3	16.6	23.7	10.2	5.3	9.9
Elementary occupations.	268,871	32.7	15.8	23.6	11.7	6.0	10.2
Female							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	4,914	46.9	11.1	18.7	8.0	4.1	11.2
Professionals.	19,494	46.6	11.6	18.1	7.7	4.1	11.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	23,694	42.0	13.4	20.4	8.8	4.2	11.1
Clerks.	5,432	42.7	11.8	17.7	8.2	4.2	15.4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	76,556	40.5	13.8	22.7	10.1	4.0	8.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	765,523	34.9	15.4	25.6	11.7	5.0	7.6
Craft and related workers.	198,037	36.6	15.0	24.3	10.9	3.9	9.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3,224	38.0	15.0	20.5	9.9	5.6	11.1
Elementary occupations.	341,094	35.8	15.1	24.0	11.3	5.0	8.8
Gender Parity Index							
Legislators, administrators and managers.		80.6	63.3	66.5	68.6	58.9	81.5
Professionals.		94.6	75.3	79.1	79.2	73.8	94.5
Technicians and associate professionals.		45.9	34.6	35.9	36.1	35.6	46
Clerks.		136.7	101.7	106.8	112.6	92.6	132.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.		185	149.9	154.2	161.8	124.2	147.1
Agricultural and fishery workers.		131.9	120.1	132.8	122	104.7	103.9
Craft and related workers.		109.3	94.1	105.6	101.9	85.5	96.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.		20	16.3	15.6	17.4	18.9	20.2
Elementary occupations.		139.1	120.8	129.2	122.8	105.9	108.7

Table 6. 17: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Main Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Total							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1,495	53.4	11.8	18.9	8.4	4.1	3.4
Professionals.	3,839	54.2	12.5	18.0	8.1	3.6	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	4,822	48.3	16.5	17.8	8.4	3.5	5.4
Clerks.	1,021	49.2	15.4	19.3	7.7	3.2	5.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8,304	45.1	16.2	19.5	9.8	3.9	5.6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	20,842	39.7	18.5	19.9	11.0	4.2	6.7
Craft and related workers.	13,617	42.2	18.9	18.7	9.9	4.2	6.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	701	40.5	19.8	18.8	9.3	4.9	6.7
Elementary occupations.	25,556	41.9	17.6	18.9	10.6	4.5	6.5
Male							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	683	49.9	11.6	20.9	8.5	4.7	4.4
Professionals.	1,263	48.8	12.6	21.6	8.4	4.2	4.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	2,708	42.8	17.9	19.3	9.1	4.1	6.8
Clerks.	357	45.9	17.9	17.9	7.8	3.1	7.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3,484	40.4	15.9	21.5	10.1	4.8	7.3
Agricultural and fishery workers.	9,731	36.9	18.2	20.0	11.3	4.9	8.7
Craft and related workers.	5,254	37.3	18.8	20.3	10.6	4.5	8.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	576	38.4	20.8	18.9	9.0	5.7	7.1
Elementary occupations.	9,994	36.8	18.0	20.0	10.9	5.5	8.8
Female							
Legislators, administrators and managers.	812	56.3	12.1	17.1	8.3	3.7	2.6
Professionals.	2,576	56.8	12.5	16.2	7.9	3.4	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	2,114	55.4	14.9	15.9	7.6	2.7	3.6
Clerks.	664	50.9	14.0	20.0	7.7	3.3	4.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4,820	48.5	16.3	18.0	9.5	3.3	4.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.	11,111	42.1	18.7	19.8	10.8	3.6	4.9
Craft and related workers.	8,363	45.3	18.9	17.6	9.4	4.0	4.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	125	50.4	15.2	18.4	10.4	0.8	4.8
Elementary occupations.	15,562	45.1	17.4	18.1	10.5	3.9	5.0
Gender Parity Index							
Legislators, administrators and managers.		134	124.1	97.2	115.5	93.8	70
Professionals.		237.5	202.5	152.7	192.5	164.2	148.2
Technicians and associate professionals.		100.9	64.9	64.2	64.8	51.4	41.5

Main Occupation	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Total							
Clerks.		206.1	145.3	207.8	182.1	200	103.8
Service workers and shop sales workers.		166.2	142	115.8	129.7	94.6	83.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.		130.4	117	113.3	109.4	84.5	64.6
Craft and related workers.		193.6	159.9	138.1	141.1	138.5	89.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.		28.5	15.8	21.1	25	3	14.6
Elementary occupations.		190.7	150.7	140.7	150.2	111.6	88.3

6.8 Main Industry for Persons with Disabilities

This section discusses the distribution of Persons with Disabilities aged 15 - 64 years by sex and main industry in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Employment by industry provides information on relative importance of different economic activities in the labour market. It is also useful to establish the extent to which PWDs are broadly employed by main industry and sex.

The 2022 PHC results show that agriculture, forestry, and fishing is the largest employer for PWDs with seeing difficulties but with gender ratio of 127.4 in Tanzania, 127.2 in Tanzania Mainland and 141.8 in Tanzania Zanzibar indicating a relatively large of women as compared men in this industry. The gender gap is more pronounced among female with walking and remembering difficulties, reinforcing the role of agriculture as a key livelihood source for female with disabilities. Similarly, sectors such as accommodation and food service activities, education, human health and social work, arts and recreation, and household employment consistently show strong female dominance across all geographical areas.

In contrast, sectors such as construction, mining, electricity and gas, water supply, transportation, and manufacturing remain heavily male-dominated in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Gender ratios in these industries are notably low, reflecting societal norms that this industry is mainly dominated by males regardless of disability status.

More balanced representation is observed in sectors like administrative and support services and certain professional and technical activities, particularly in Tanzania Zanzibar where GPIs exceed 100 in areas such as financial services and ICT (Tables 6.18, 6.19 and 6.20)

Table 6. 18: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disability Aged 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Main Industry		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,803,507	34.1	15.6	24.7	11.7	5.2	8.6
Mining and quarrying	56,578	34.3	15.9	23.9	11.1	5.2	9.6
Manufacturing	63,331	36.6	16.5	22.6	10.5	4.9	8.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4,573	39.1	15.5	21.9	9.0	4.8	9.6
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	3,923	37.1	16.5	21.2	11.1	5.0	9.1
Construction	46,736	34.3	16.5	23.2	11.1	5.2	9.6
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	178,470	37.3	15.1	23.6	10.6	4.8	8.6
Transportation and storage	38,703	35.0	15.6	23.9	10.7	5.4	9.4
Accommodation and food services activities	114,226	37.4	15.4	23.3	10.7	4.6	8.6
Information and communication	6,211	41.2	14.4	20.3	9.6	5.2	9.3
Financial and insurance activities	9,968	43.6	14.3	19.6	9.3	4.7	8.4
Real estate activities	7,102	36.4	15.0	22.8	10.7	5.8	9.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	26,019	42.0	14.0	20.8	8.9	4.7	9.6
Administrative and support services activities	98,698	37.4	15.5	22.4	10.5	5.0	9.2
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	16,359	40.4	13.9	21.5	9.4	4.9	9.9
Education	33,246	41.8	13.7	20.6	8.9	4.5	10.6
Human health and social work activities	18,274	41.7	13.4	21.8	9.0	4.6	9.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	9,685	37.6	15.7	21.8	10.1	5.1	9.7
Other services activities	121,243	36.8	15.4	22.6	10.7	5.1	9.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	89,333	35.1	15.7	22.8	11.3	5.1	10.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	3,772	41.1	13.9	20.0	10.7	5.4	9.0
Male							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	816,204	33.2	16.0	23.8	11.8	5.7	9.5
Mining and quarrying	28,706	32.9	16.4	24.3	11.2	5.5	9.7
Manufacturing	42,967	35.2	16.5	23.1	10.7	5.3	9.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3,796	38.9	16.2	21.9	9.0	4.8	9.2
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	2,662	34.9	17.0	21.4	11.9	5.0	9.8
Construction	43,118	34.2	16.7	23.1	11.1	5.2	9.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	74,549	34.8	16.0	23.8	10.6	5.4	9.5
Transportation and storage	33,846	34.1	15.8	24.3	10.8	5.5	9.5
Accommodation and food services activities	24,348	34.8	16.0	23.0	10.8	5.6	9.8
Information and communication	3,817	39.6	14.7	21.3	9.8	5.5	9.1
Financial and insurance activities	4,693	42.0	14.6	21.1	9.7	4.4	8.3
Real estate activities	4,246	35.1	15.3	23.2	11.0	5.9	9.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	14,239	40.2	14.7	21.6	9.2	4.8	9.5
Administrative and support services activities	46,309	34.8	15.9	23.3	10.8	5.6	9.6
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	10,726	39.1	13.9	22.3	9.8	5.0	9.9
Education	14,374	38.2	14.3	22.2	9.2	5.0	11.0
Human health and social work activities	6,653	39.4	14.3	22.5	9.3	5.2	9.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	3,963	35.8	15.9	22.8	10.1	5.5	9.9

Main Industry		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Other services activities	53,731	34.3	15.7	23.2	11.0	5.6	10.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	30,893	33.2	16.1	22.8	11.4	5.6	10.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	2,002	39.6	14.8	20.6	10.7	5.6	8.6
Female							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	987,303	35.0	15.2	25.4	11.6	4.8	8.0
Mining and quarrying	27,872	35.7	15.5	23.5	11.0	4.8	9.5
Manufacturing	20,364	39.5	16.4	21.6	10.0	4.2	8.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	777	40.2	12.2	22.0	8.8	5.0	11.8
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	1,261	41.6	15.4	20.9	9.5	4.9	7.8
Construction	3,618	36.6	14.6	24.5	11.1	4.6	8.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	103,921	39.2	14.5	23.4	10.5	4.4	7.9
Transportation and storage	4,857	41.1	14.1	21.6	9.8	4.4	9.0
Accommodation and food services activities	89,878	38.1	15.2	23.3	10.7	4.4	8.3
Information and communication	2,394	43.7	13.9	18.7	9.4	4.8	9.5
Financial and insurance activities	5,275	45.0	14.1	18.4	9.0	5.0	8.5
Real estate activities	2,856	38.2	14.5	22.2	10.3	5.6	9.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	11,780	44.3	13.1	19.8	8.5	4.5	9.8
Administrative and support services activities	52,389	39.7	15.2	21.7	10.2	4.4	8.9
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	5,633	43.0	13.8	20.0	8.8	4.8	9.7
Education	18,872	44.5	13.2	19.3	8.6	4.2	10.2
Human health and social work activities	11,621	43.1	12.8	21.5	8.8	4.3	9.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,722	38.8	15.5	21.1	10.0	4.9	9.6
Other services activities	67,512	38.7	15.2	22.1	10.5	4.7	8.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	58,440	36.2	15.5	22.8	11.2	4.9	9.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	1,770	42.7	12.8	19.3	10.7	5.2	9.3
Gender Parity Index (F/M*100)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		127.4	115.3	129	119	101.4	101.7
Mining and quarrying		105.2	91.8	94	95.6	85.2	94.6
Manufacturing		53.3	47.2	44.4	44	37.5	42.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply		21.1	15.5	20.6	19.9	21.4	26.4
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities		56.3	42.8	46.2	38	46.3	37.7
Construction		9	7.3	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.5
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		157.2	126.9	137.3	139	114.8	115
Transportation and storage		17.3	12.8	12.7	13	11.6	13.6
Accommodation and food services activities		404.6	350	373.8	365.6	288.2	314.1
Information and communication		69.3	59.3	55	60.1	55.5	65
Financial and insurance activities		120.6	108.6	98.1	104	129.1	114.8
Real estate activities		73.2	64	64.3	63.2	64.3	64.4

Main Industry		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Professional scientific and technical activities		91.1	73.9	75.9	76.5	77	85.6
Administrative and support services activities		129.1	107.6	105.2	107.5	88.1	104.7
Public administration and defense compulsory social security		57.7	52	47.1	47.1	50.6	51.4
Education		152.8	121	114.3	122	109	122.1
Human health and social work activities		191.3	155.9	166.9	165.7	143.4	178.7
Arts entertainment and recreation		156.6	140.8	133.6	144.1	128	140.2
Other services activities		141.7	121	119.5	120.3	105.5	109.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use		206.5	182.2	189.2	185.1	165.3	163.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.		95.3	76.7	82.6	87.9	82.1	95.4

Table 6. 19: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Aged 15 - 64 Years by Type of Disability and Main Industry; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Main Industry	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Selfcare	Communi cation
Total							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,771,862	34.0	15.5	24.8	11.7	5.2	8.7
Mining and quarrying	54,882	34.1	15.8	24.1	11.1	5.2	9.8
Manufacturing	59,452	36.3	16.3	22.9	10.5	5.0	9.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,358	38.8	15.4	22.0	9.0	4.9	9.8
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	3,732	36.4	16.4	21.4	11.3	5.0	9.4
Construction	44,695	34.2	16.4	23.4	11.2	5.2	9.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	171,923	37.1	15.0	23.7	10.6	4.9	8.7
Transportation and storage	37,501	34.8	15.6	24.1	10.7	5.4	9.4
Accommodation and food services activities	108,787	37.0	15.3	23.5	10.7	4.7	8.8
Information and communication	5,673	40.3	14.6	20.4	9.7	5.2	9.7
Financial and insurance activities	9,513	43.1	14.3	19.8	9.4	4.8	8.6
Real estate activities	6,874	36.3	14.9	22.8	10.7	5.8	9.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	24,470	41.4	13.9	21.0	9.0	4.7	10.0
Administrative and support services activities	91,943	36.8	15.4	22.8	10.5	5.0	9.5
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	14,585	39.5	13.6	21.7	9.5	5.1	10.5
Education	30,224	40.5	13.7	21.0	8.9	4.7	11.3
Human health and social work activities	17,322	41.3	13.4	21.8	9.0	4.7	9.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	8,902	37.1	15.4	22.3	10.1	5.1	10.0
Other services activities	114,799	36.3	15.3	22.8	10.8	5.1	9.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	84,716	34.7	15.6	23.0	11.3	5.2	10.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	3,547	40.4	14.1	19.9	11.0	5.5	9.1
Male							

Main Industry	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Selfcare	Communication
Total							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	801,880	33.1	15.9	23.9	11.8	5.7	9.5
Mining and quarrying	28,165	32.9	16.3	24.4	11.2	5.5	9.8
Manufacturing	40,953	35.1	16.3	23.3	10.7	5.3	9.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,608	38.6	16.1	22.0	9.1	4.9	9.4
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	2,554	34.5	16.9	21.4	12.0	5.1	10.1
Construction	41,239	34.0	16.5	23.2	11.2	5.3	9.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	71,812	34.6	15.9	23.9	10.6	5.4	9.6
Transportation and storage	32,814	34.0	15.8	24.3	10.8	5.5	9.5
Accommodation and food services activities	23,090	34.4	16.0	23.2	10.8	5.7	9.9
Information and communication	3,579	38.9	15.0	21.3	9.9	5.4	9.4
Financial and insurance activities	4,539	41.7	14.5	21.2	9.7	4.4	8.5
Real estate activities	4,142	35.1	15.3	23.1	11.0	6.0	9.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	13,652	39.8	14.7	21.7	9.2	4.9	9.6
Administrative and support services activities	43,438	34.5	15.8	23.6	10.8	5.7	9.7
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	9,713	38.7	13.6	22.4	9.9	5.1	10.3
Education	13,711	37.7	14.4	22.3	9.2	5.1	11.3
Human health and social work activities	6,390	39.2	14.4	22.4	9.2	5.3	9.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	3,745	35.6	15.8	23.1	10.0	5.5	10.0
Other services activities	51,102	34.1	15.7	23.4	11.0	5.6	10.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	29,771	33.0	16.1	22.9	11.5	5.6	11.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	1,895	39.0	15.0	20.4	11.1	5.6	8.8
Female							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	969,982	34.8	15.2	25.5	11.7	4.8	8.0
Mining and quarrying	26,717	35.4	15.3	23.8	11.0	4.8	9.7
Manufacturing	18,499	39.0	16.1	22.0	10.0	4.2	8.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	750	39.6	12.3	21.9	8.9	5.2	12.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	1,178	40.6	15.4	21.3	9.8	4.9	8.0
Construction	3,456	36.3	14.3	24.9	11.1	4.6	8.9
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,111	38.9	14.4	23.6	10.6	4.5	8.0
Transportation and storage	4,687	40.3	14.1	22.0	10.0	4.5	9.0
Accommodation and food services activities	85,697	37.7	15.1	23.6	10.7	4.4	8.5
Information and communication	2,094	42.7	13.9	18.7	9.4	4.9	10.4
Financial and insurance activities	4,974	44.4	14.2	18.6	9.1	5.1	8.8
Real estate activities	2,732	38.2	14.4	22.3	10.3	5.6	9.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	10,818	43.3	13.0	20.1	8.6	4.6	10.4

Main Industry	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Selfcare	Communi cation
Total							
Administrative and support services activities	48,505	38.9	15.0	22.0	10.3	4.5	9.3
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	4,872	41.0	13.8	20.4	8.9	5.1	10.8
Education	16,513	42.9	13.1	19.9	8.6	4.3	11.2
Human health and social work activities	10,932	42.5	12.9	21.5	8.8	4.3	10.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,157	38.2	15.2	21.8	10.1	4.8	10.0
Other services activities	63,697	38.1	15.1	22.3	10.6	4.8	9.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	54,945	35.6	15.3	23.1	11.3	4.9	9.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	1,652	42.0	13.1	19.4	10.8	5.3	9.4
Gender Parity Index (F/M*100)							
Agriculture forestry and fishing		127.2	115.2	129.2	119	101.7	102.3
Mining and quarrying		102.2	89	92.5	93.3	82.9	94.4
Manufacturing		50.3	44.7	42.7	42	35.9	41.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		21.3	15.8	20.7	20.5	22.2	26.9
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities		54.3	41.9	45.9	37.9	44.6	36.4
Construction		8.9	7.2	9	8.3	7.2	7.6
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		156.8	126.2	137.9	139.4	115.7	115.8
Transportation and storage		16.9	12.8	12.9	13.2	11.7	13.6
Accommodation and food services activities		407.2	350	377.4	366.9	289	317.1
Information and communication		64.2	54.3	51.3	55.3	52.6	64.8
Financial and insurance activities		116.6	107.1	95.7	102.5	126.5	113.2
Real estate activities		71.8	62.1	63.5	61.5	61.5	64.6
Professional scientific and technical activities		86.2	70.2	73.3	73.9	73.7	85.7
Administrative and support services activities		126.1	105.6	104.5	107.2	88.2	106.4
Public administration and defense compulsory social security		53.1	50.9	45.6	45.2	50.5	52.6
Education		136.9	109.8	107.5	111.9	102.3	119.6
Human health and social work activities		185.5	153.4	164.2	163.4	139.9	178.9
Arts entertainment and recreation		147.6	132.3	129.7	140.2	118.4	137.7
Other services activities		139.6	120	119.1	119.5	105.7	110.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use		199.5	175.9	186.6	181.2	163.1	162.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.		93.9	75.8	82.7	84.4	82.2	94

Table 6. 20: Number of Persons with Disabilities Aged 15 - 64 Years and Gender Ratio by Type of Disability and Main Industry; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Main Industry	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Total							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	31,645	39.8	17.8	20.0	11.0	4.4	6.8
Mining and quarrying	1,696	41.3	20.2	17.0	11.7	4.4	5.5
Manufacturing	3,879	40.5	19.6	18.5	9.9	4.4	7.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	215	46.5	16.7	20.9	7.4	2.8	5.6
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	191	49.7	17.8	17.8	7.3	4.2	3.1
Construction	2,041	38.2	20.3	19.5	10.4	3.9	7.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,547	44.2	17.9	19.3	9.3	4.0	5.3
Transportation and storage	1,202	40.3	15.9	20.8	10.1	4.2	8.6
Accommodation and food services activities	5,439	44.8	17.5	17.9	10.1	4.0	5.6
Information and communication	538	49.6	12.6	19.7	8.2	5.4	4.5
Financial and insurance activities	455	54.1	14.1	15.4	8.1	4.2	4.2
Real estate activities	228	39.0	16.2	22.8	10.5	4.4	7.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,549	52.3	14.3	17.5	8.1	3.6	4.2
Administrative and support services activities	6,755	45.6	17.4	18.1	9.7	4.0	5.2
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	1,774	48.3	15.6	19.3	8.7	3.3	4.7
Education	3,022	54.3	13.8	16.8	8.6	3.1	3.4
Human health and social work activities	952	49.9	12.3	21.3	8.7	3.8	4.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	783	42.9	18.4	16.0	10.0	5.7	7.0
Other services activities	6,444	44.7	16.8	18.5	9.8	3.8	6.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	4,617	43.0	18.4	18.2	9.9	4.7	5.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	225	51.6	9.8	20.9	6.7	4.0	7.1
Male							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14,324	36.4	17.9	20.3	11.2	5.3	9.0
Mining and quarrying	541	37.7	20.9	17.6	11.8	3.9	8.1
Manufacturing	2,014	37.1	20.0	19.2	10.1	4.9	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	188	45.2	17.6	20.2	8.0	3.2	5.9
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	108	45.4	19.4	20.4	9.3	3.7	1.9
Construction	1,879	37.8	20.2	19.9	10.3	3.7	8.1
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,737	39.8	17.7	20.9	9.8	5.0	6.8
Transportation and storage	1,032	36.7	16.6	22.4	10.9	4.7	8.7
Accommodation and food services activities	1,258	41.7	16.9	19.6	9.9	4.7	7.2
Information and communication	238	48.7	10.9	21.0	7.1	6.3	5.9
Financial and insurance activities	154	50.0	16.9	15.6	9.7	3.9	3.9

Main Industry	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Total							
Real estate activities	104	38.5	14.4	26.0	9.6	1.9	9.6
Professional scientific and technical activities	587	48.4	14.3	18.9	9.0	3.2	6.1
Administrative and support services activities	2,871	39.8	17.5	19.6	10.9	5.0	7.2
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	1,013	42.8	17.0	20.8	9.2	3.8	6.3
Education	663	48.9	13.4	21.1	8.9	3.5	4.2
Human health and social work activities	263	43.3	14.1	23.6	9.9	3.8	5.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	218	38.5	17.9	17.9	11.9	5.0	8.7
Other services activities	2,629	39.7	17.2	19.9	10.1	4.7	8.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	1,122	37.9	17.5	20.6	10.2	6.1	7.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	107	50.5	10.3	24.3	3.7	4.7	6.5
Female							
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,321	42.7	17.8	19.8	10.9	3.7	5.0
Mining and quarrying	1,155	42.9	19.8	16.7	11.6	4.7	4.2
Manufacturing	1,865	44.2	19.2	17.8	9.7	3.9	5.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27	55.6	11.1	25.9	3.7	0.0	3.7
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	83	55.4	15.7	14.5	4.8	4.8	4.8
Construction	162	42.6	21.6	15.4	11.1	5.6	3.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,810	47.4	18.0	18.1	8.9	3.2	4.3
Transportation and storage	170	62.4	11.8	11.2	5.3	1.8	7.6
Accommodation and food services activities	4,181	45.8	17.7	17.4	10.2	3.8	5.2
Information and communication	300	50.3	14.0	18.7	9.0	4.7	3.3
Financial and insurance activities	301	56.1	12.6	15.3	7.3	4.3	4.3
Real estate activities	124	39.5	17.7	20.2	11.3	6.5	4.8
Professional scientific and technical activities	962	54.7	14.2	16.6	7.6	3.8	3.0
Administrative and support services activities	3,884	49.8	17.4	17.0	8.9	3.2	3.7
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	761	55.6	13.7	17.3	8.1	2.6	2.6
Education	2,359	55.9	13.9	15.6	8.5	3.1	3.1
Human health and social work activities	689	52.4	11.6	20.5	8.3	3.8	3.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	565	44.6	18.6	15.2	9.2	6.0	6.4
Other services activities	3,815	48.2	16.6	17.6	9.6	3.3	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	3,495	44.7	18.7	17.5	9.9	4.3	5.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	118	52.5	9.3	17.8	9.3	3.4	7.6

Main Industry	Total	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communication
Total							
Gender Parity Index (F/M*100)							
Agriculture forestry and fishing		141.8	120.7	118	118.1	85.2	67.8
Mining and quarrying		243.1	202.7	203.2	209.4	257.1	111.4
Manufacturing		110.4	89.3	86	88.7	72.7	54.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		17.6	9.1	18.4	6.7	0	9.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities		93.9	61.9	54.5	40	100	200
Construction		9.7	9.2	6.7	9.3	12.9	3.9
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		166.1	141.6	120.6	126.9	89.8	87.2
Transportation and storage		28	11.7	8.2	8	6.3	14.4
Accommodation and food services activities		364.4	350	295.1	340	269.5	237.4
Information and communication		130.2	161.5	112	158.8	93.3	71.4
Financial and insurance activities		219.5	146.2	191.7	146.7	216.7	216.7
Real estate activities		122.5	146.7	92.6	140	400	60
Professional scientific and technical activities		185.2	163.1	144.1	137.7	194.7	80.6
Administrative and support services activities		169.5	134.2	117.3	110.6	86.1	69.7
Public administration and defense compulsory social security		97.5	60.5	62.6	66.7	51.3	31.3
Education		406.8	367.4	262.9	339	313	264.3
Human health and social work activities		316.7	216.2	227.4	219.2	260	171.4
Arts entertainment and recreation		300	269.2	220.5	200	309.1	189.5
Other services activities		176.2	140	128.5	137.7	101.6	81.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use		367.5	333.7	264.1	302.6	219.1	198.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.		114.8	100	80.8	275	80	128.6

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, POLICY IMPLICATION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.0 Introduction

The 2025 Gender Dimension Monograph in Tanzania provides a brief descriptive analysis of key indicators of the main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census (2022 PHC). These indicators serve as tools to assess both the achievements and shortcomings in the implementation of national, regional, and international programmes. The 2022 PHC offers critical baseline data on Tanzania's population, which is essential for policy formulation and review, development planning, evidence-based decision making, as well as monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of development initiatives at all levels. This chapter presents summary, policy implication and recommendation emanating from these results.

7.1 Population Size, Distribution Characteristics

7.1.1 Key Finding

The female population is higher than the male population in both urban and rural areas

7.1.2 Policy implications

- i. The larger population of females in rural areas highlights the need for development policies to consider the rural–urban balance, particularly in resource allocation and the distribution of services; and
- ii. The higher population of females compared to males indicates the need of practicing gender equity in various interventions and policies.

7.1.3 Policy recommendations

- i. The Government should ensure that gender needs are addressed by promoting and practicing gender equity;
- ii. The Government should adopt appropriate women's empowerment strategies that address the different needs of women living in both urban and rural areas with the consideration of population of women in respective areas; and
- iii. The Government should ensure that all policy statements outlined in the National Gender and Women Policy (2023) are effectively implemented to address the challenges

facing women. Such strategies include increasing women's participation in economic, social, and political matters, developing agricultural infrastructure and enabling access to financial services for both rural and urban populations.

7.2 Gender and Household characteristics

7.2.1 Key Finding

The age-dependency ratio for Tanzania is 87, implying that there are 87 dependents per 100 non-dependents, while that of female headed households is 104 implying that there are 104 dependents per 100 non-dependents.

7.2.3 Policy Implications

- i. A high age-dependency ratio means more people rely on a smaller working-age population for support. This limits household savings, reduces per capita income, and increases vulnerability to poverty especially for already disadvantaged groups like female headed households.
- ii. Female heads supporting a larger dependent population, may struggle to fully participate in economic activities.

7.2.4 Policy Discussion

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) results reveal that Tanzania has a high age-dependency ratio of 87, indicating that for every 100 working-age individuals, there are 87 dependents (children and the elderly). More notably, female-headed households have an even higher dependency ratio of 104, suggesting a greater economic strain and caregiving burden in these households. This demographic structure has significant policy implications for Tanzania's development agenda, especially in the context of poverty reduction, gender equality, and inclusive economic growth.

7.2.5 Policy Recommendations

7.2.5.1 Expand and strengthen social protection systems

- i. Scale up cash transfer programmes (e.g., TASAF) to support households with high dependency burdens, particularly those headed by women.
- ii. Introduce or expand universal child benefits and elderly care support in low-income communities.
- iii. Develop a social registry to better identify and support the most vulnerable households.

7.2.6 Promote Women's Economic Empowerment

- i. Provide targeted access to credit, training, and entrepreneurship programmes for female-headed households;
- ii. Improve women's access to land and property rights through legal reforms and awareness campaigns; and
- iii. Support the development of community-based childcare services, allowing women to engage more fully in the workforce.

7.3 Education and Literacy Status

7.3.1 Key Findings

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary schools is 82.1 percent and is higher among girls (83.9%) than among boys (80.0%). The NER decreases to 43.8 percent at lower secondary school level; the rate is also high for girls (46.8%) than for boys (40.8%).

The NER at tertiary level (persons aged 20 – 24) drops to 5.9 percent for males and 4.3 percent for females. This downward trend indicates a relatively low transformation rate for females from lower to upper education levels as compared to males.

The 2022 PHC results indicates a relatively high dropout rate for boys than girls for students aged 7 – 17 years who are in primary and lower secondary schools. The results also show that, 2.2 percent of females dropped out of primary schools compared to 3.7 percent for males. The same situation is observed in all regions in the country; and

Dropout rate at lower secondary school level is also higher among males (13.7%) compared with that of females (13.2%). The same situation is observed in most of the regions in the country; only 10 regions out of 31 regions in the country have higher drop-outs rates for females than that of males

7.3.2 Policy Implications

Results show, enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys in both primary and lower secondary schools. However, the rates are higher for boys than girls at upper secondary and tertiary levels of education which implies low transformation rate from lower to upper secondary education levels for girls than for boys.

Results also show that, male's relative advantage in school completion has slightly decreased as more females are completing school, bringing gender parity closer; however, they still have higher completion rates and lower rates of never attending school,

highlighting female progress and the need to sustain male participation while supporting female education.

7.3.3 Policy Recommendations

- i. The Government should continue implementing the existing education policies and programmes because the 2022 PHC results have shown that gender parity has almost been reached especially at primary and lower secondary school level.
- ii. The Government and other stakeholders to implement policies and programmes that will increase transformation rate for girls from lower to upper secondary education.
- iii. The Government should strengthen the routine data collection mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of various education programmes.
- iv. The Government needs to continue implementing policies and programmes that aim at addressing issues of relatively high drop-out rate for both boys and girls.
- v. The Government and other stakeholders need to study and address the problem of relatively high dropout rates for boys especially at lower secondary school level.
- vi. The Government should continue implementing policies and programmes that support efforts to re-integrate school dropout in the education system such as Tanzania Community Development Policy and Sustainable Community Development Programme (SCDP) that focus on empowering marginalized communities, including youth and women, to achieve sustainable economic and social development.

7.4 Gender and Economic Activity

7.4.1 Key Findings

- i. The gender ratio for the economically active population is 105.5, indicating that there are 106 economically active females for every 100 economically active males.
- ii. Among the economically inactive population, 57.9 percent are males and 42.1 percent are females, resulting in a gender ratio of 137.7. This implies that for every 100 economically inactive males, there are approximately 138 economically inactive females.
- iii. Gender gap analysis reveals that, employed populations aged 5 years or above for females are consistently fewer than males regardless of education level attained. Highest gap is observed in universities and other related levels where for every 100

employed males only 74 females are employed. It is observed that males are favored (61 GPI) even among those with university and other related education.

7.4.2 Policy Implication

- i. High gender ratio in the economically active population implies that although women constitute a significant large share of the total population, their participation in economic activities remains low;
- ii. High gender ratio among the economically inactive population suggests that a significant large proportion of women are not engaged in economic activities, reflecting an underutilization of potential human resources driven by factors that remain insufficiently understood; and
- iii. Overall, females make up a slightly higher share of the working population at 50.6 percent, compared to 49.4 percent for males. This suggests that females may have a better opportunity to benefit from economic activities than their male counterparts.

7.4.3 Recommendations

- i. Promote gender equality in access to economic opportunities and capital opportunities for both women and men;
- ii. The Government should investigate the root causes of female economic inactivity and implement inclusive strategies such as training, support services, and workplace reforms to increase women's participation in the economy; and
- iii. Government and other stakeholders need to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, by putting in place policies that enhance access to education and vocational training, addressing gender-specific barriers specifically targeting the unique challenges faced by women and men.

7.5 Persons with Disabilities and Gender

7.5.1 Key Findings

- i. Percentage of females by severity of disability is high as compared to that of males for all types of disability in all geographical areas of Tanzania;
- ii. The percentage of females with disability who are married is lower (44.1%) than that of males (51.6%);
- iii. Females with disability enjoy relative higher access to education at pre-primary and primary level but this advantage diminishes as education level increases;

- iv. Across almost all disability categories, literacy rates among males are consistently higher than those among females; and
- v. Females with disability are severely under-represented in technical and associate professionals.

7.5.2 Policy Implications

- i. The consistently higher prevalence of disability among females indicates systemic gender-based vulnerabilities. Policymakers must prioritize gender-responsive health and social policies that address unequal access to healthcare, nutrition, and protective infrastructure;
- ii. The significant educational exclusion of females with disabilities, particularly at secondary and tertiary levels, calls for urgent investment in inclusive education. This includes accessible school infrastructure, specialized teaching staff, assistive technologies, and inclusive curricula to ensure equal opportunities for all learners;
- iii. The higher unemployment and inactivity rates among females with disabilities indicate the need for inclusive employment policies. These should address cultural stigma, provide accessible transportation, expand vocational training programs, and promote workplace inclusion to enhance economic participation;
- iv. The concentration of females with disabilities in low-paying, informal sectors underscores structural discrimination. Policies must promote access to formal employment through inclusive skills training, enforce anti-discrimination labor laws, and create safe, accessible work environments. Efforts should also be made to support transitions from informal to formal employment.

7.5.3 Policy Recommendations

- i. The government to conduct in-depth assessments in the regions which report higher rates of disability to understand and address barriers (cultural, healthcare, and infrastructure) facing female with disabilities;
- ii. The government needs to ensure that all national policies and programmes in the country mainstream issues of PWDs especially female so that they can fully participate in their own development process;
- iii. Government should provide targeted support to PWDs especially females at secondary and university levels, including scholarships, assistive technologies, and accessible infrastructure to retain them through higher levels of education;

- iv. The Government need to launch national campaigns promoting the right to education for all children, especially females with disabilities, focusing on abolishing gender stereotypes and disability stigma.
- v. The Government and other stakeholders to support entrepreneurship and self-employment by offering microfinance, startup grants, and business training to encourage female with disabilities to engage in self-employment or start small businesses in sectors beyond agriculture.

