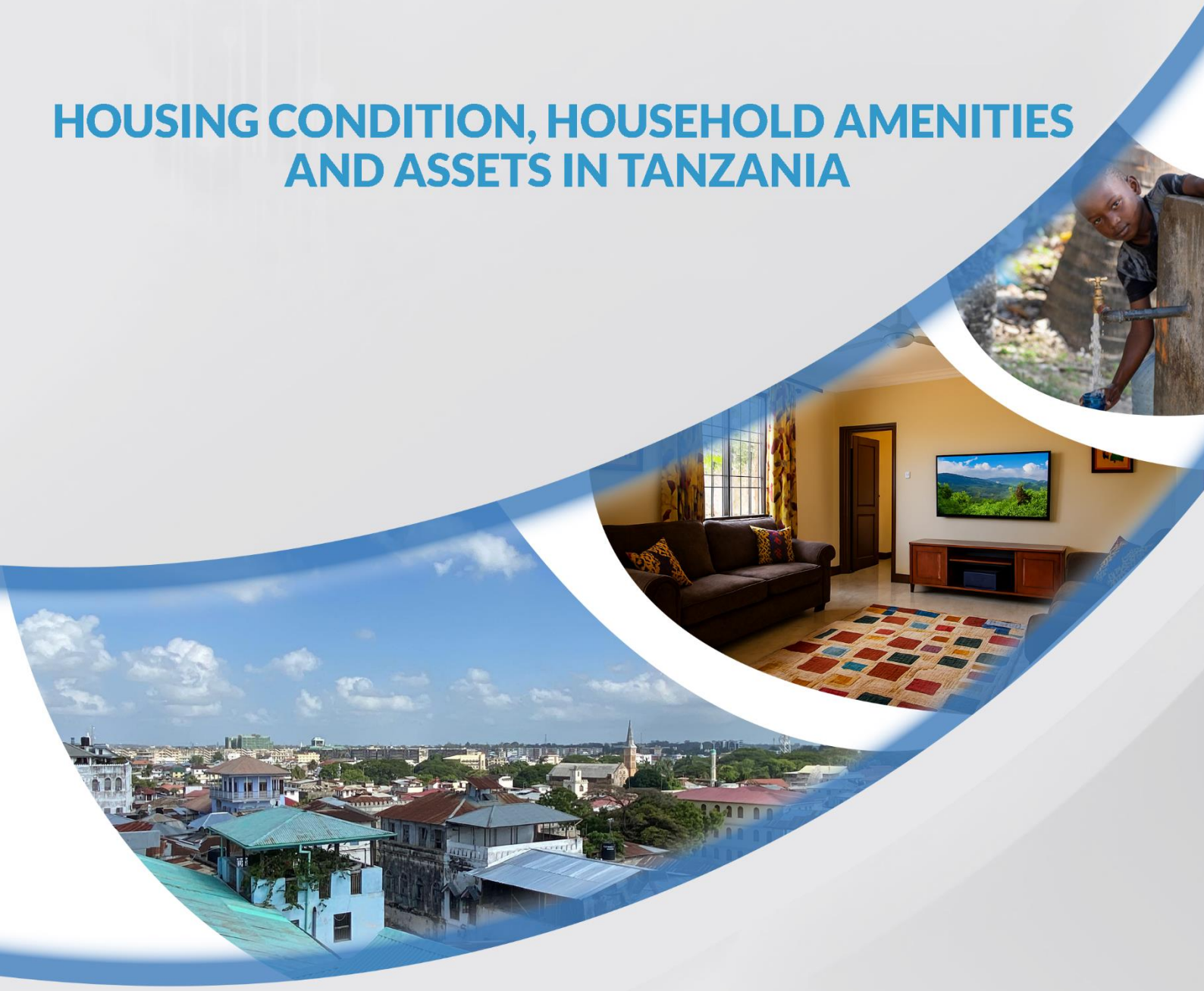
HOUSING CONDITION, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ASSETS IN TANZANIA



THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS
TANZANIA
CENSUS
2022
INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

November, 2025

The United Republic of Tanzania

HOUSING CONDITION, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ASSETS IN TANZANIA

National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Dodoma

and

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Presidents' Office – Finance and Planning

Zanzibar

November, 2025

UN WOMEN United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
THE WORLD BANK IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP
unicef
United States Census Bureau
IOM UN MIGRATION
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
The Republic of Korea
People's Republic of Ch

Map 1.1 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Citation:

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Notes:

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

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 "Housing Condition, Household Amenities and Assets in Tanzania" monograph is the fifteenth 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. Mdoka Omary, Lead Author; Dr. Ruth Davison Minja, Director of Population Census and Demographic Statistics; Fahima Mohamed Issa, Director of the Social Statistics Department, OCGS; Seif Ahmad Kuchengo, Manager of Population Census and Vital Statistics; Abdul-majid Jecha Ramadhan, Zanzibar Census Coordinator; Steven Lwendo, IT Expert for data processing; and the dedicated National Census Technical Team along with all the statisticians, demographers, IT specialists, and GIS officers. Their commitment played a crucial role in the success of producing this Thematic report.

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Statistician General
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Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

The report provides a detailed analysis of Housing Conditions, Household Amenities, and Assets. It highlights various indicators that are vital for making evidence-based decisions related to housing conditions, including ownership of the house or building, legal rights over ownership, roofing materials, flooring materials, wall materials, rooms for sleeping, main sources of drinking water, energy for cooking, energy for lighting, toilet facilities used in the household, disposal methods for solid waste, waste collection authorities, the primary method for disposing electronic waste, and ownership of equipment or assets.

The wealth index is a background characteristic that is used throughout this report as a proxy for the standard of living of the household. It is calculated using data on the household ownership of consumer goods ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, dwelling characteristics, source of drinking water, sanitation facilities and other characteristics that relate to the household socio-economic status. To calculate the index each of these assets were assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal components analysis. Each household was then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed up for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The population was then divided into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population (1 –lowest to 5-highest).

Chapter One presents introduction on the census background regarding Housing Condition, Household Amenities and Assets. It focuses *inter alia* on the importance of housing characteristics data, overview of census questions related to housing characteristics, concepts and definitions, data collection and quality assurance on housing conditions and organization of the monograph.

Chapter Two explores various private-household aspects, such as composition, total number, average size, and the characteristics of household heads. The 2022 PHC revealed that Tanzania has a total of 14,152,803 private households, with 5,605,470 (39.6%) being located in urban areas. The results show an increase of private households from 32.9 percent reported in the 2012 PHC, reflecting an upward urbanization trend. The findings showed the proportion of women-headed households rose from 33.4 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022. Female-headed households are slightly more common in urban areas (36.7%) than in rural areas (35.2%). Additionally, the average household size declined from 4.8 persons in 2012 to 4.3 in 2022. Furthermore, in Tanzania 41.5 percent of the household population are biological children of the household head. In rural areas, the nuclear family

accounts for 77.2 percent while in urban areas it accounts for 75.7 percent of the households.

Chapter Three presents an analysis of data derived from questions related to the dwelling unit. The analysis of housing ownership is broken down by the age and sex of the household head, as well as by geographical location. The results show that about seven in ten (65.0%) households in Tanzania own houses they live in. Home ownership is significantly higher in rural areas (75.9%) compared to urban areas (48.3%). Regional wise, Kaskazini Pemba has the highest proportion (84.1%) of households living in their own homes, while Dar es Salaam records the lowest, with only 40.4 percent of households owning the houses they occupy. Moreover, in Tanzania customary ownership of land was the most prevalent, accounting for 33.7 percent, followed by land with no legal rights at 12.8 percent, and title deeds at 12.2 percent. Tanzania Zanzibar has a higher percent (33.3%) of households who possess title deeds compared to Mainland Tanzania with only 11.6 percent.

Chapter Four presents information on housing quality and construction materials. About 57 percent (57.1%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials and the use of iron sheets for roofing is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (92.5%) than in Mainland Tanzania (84.6%). Slightly more than eighty-five percent (85.6%) of households are living in house with improved roofing materials. Furthermore, around one third (34.5%) of households have their house walls built of baked brick.

Chapter Five presents the census results on Housing characteristic amenities. About seventy percent (70.1%) of households in Tanzania use improved sources of drinking water. More than a half (60.2%) of households in Tanzania use improved toilet facilities compared to 32.9 percent established in the 2012 PHC. Results show an increase of 27.3 percent of households using improved toilets, indicating increasing urbanization in the country. Similarly findings indicated the percentage of households without toilet facilities has decreased from 9.2 to 5.6 in 2002 and 2022 respectively

Chapter Six provides an overview of household asset ownership in Tanzania. Nationally, 65 percent of households own their homes, with home ownership significantly higher in rural areas (75.9%) than in urban areas (48.3%). Bicycles are the most common form of transport equipment, owned by 21.3 percent of households. Radio ownership stands at 38.7 percent, followed by television ownership at 27.3 percent.

Chapter Seven presents Summary, Conclusions, Policy Implications and Recommendations.

Census Results Brief – Housing Condition, Amenities and Assets Indicators

Indicator	Tanzania Total		Mainland Tanzania		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Household Characteristics						
Total Number of Private Households	14,152,803	100.0	13,776,975	100.0	375,828	100.0
Rural	8,547,333	60.4	8,355,992	60.7	191,341	50.9
Urban	5,605,470	39.6	5,420,983	39.3	184,487	49.1
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	-	5.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.8
Relationship Among Household Members						
Head	14,152,803	23.3	13,776,975	23.4	375,828	20.3
Spouse	7,136,059	11.8	6,920,776	11.8	215,283	11.6
Son/Daughter	25,185,792	41.5	24,371,857	41.5	813,935	43.9
Parents	370,851	0.6	362,042	0.6	8,809	0.5
Grand Child	5,883,150	9.7	5,721,028	9.7	162,122	8.7
Other Relatives	4,803,616	7.9	4,646,251	7.9	157,365	8.5
Not Related	3,105,897	5.1	2,985,857	5.1	120,040	6.5
Average Number of Rooms for Male Headed Households	9,088,599	2.3	8,828,073	2.2	260,526	2.7
Average Number of Rooms for Female Headed Households	5,064,204	2.2	4,948,902	2.2	115,302	2.8

Indicator	Tanzania Total		Mainland Tanzania		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dwelling Units and Legal Land ownership						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	9,199,208	65.0	8,930,979	64.8	268,229	71.4
Living without Paying any Rent	831,895	5.9	787,589	5.7	44,306	11.8
Rented Privately	2,829,001	20.0	2,786,034	20.2	42,967	11.4
Rented by Employer	382,916	2.7	377,833	2.7	5,083	1.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	424,960	3.0	417,329	3.0	7,631	2.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	275,474	1.9	271,347	2.0	4,127	1.1
Owned by Employer (Rent)	209,349	1.5	205,864	1.5	3,485	0.9
Housing Quality and Construction Materials						
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	12,005,537	84.8	11,657,933	84.6	347,604	92.5
Grass/Leaves	1,639,904	11.6	1,618,376	11.7	21,528	5.7
Mud and Leaves	343,736	2.4	343,135	2.5	601	0.2
Others	163,626	1.2	157,531	1.1	6,095	1.6
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	6,953,852	49.1	6,668,320	48.4	285,532	76.0
Earth/Sand	5,853,301	41.4	5,809,497	42.2	43,804	11.7
Ceramic tiles	1,044,625	7.4	1,001,503	7.3	43,122	11.5
Other	301,025	2.3	297,655	2.3	3,370	0.8
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	3,978,510	28.1	3,689,564	26.8	288,946	76.9
Baked Bricks	4,878,014	34.5	4,876,451	35.4	1,563	0.4
Sundried Bricks	2,618,579	18.5	2,612,788	19.0	5,791	1.5

Indicator	Tanzania Total		Mainland Tanzania		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Poles and Mud	2,218,644	15.7	2,175,860	15.8	42,784	11.4
Stones	169,114	1.2	135,031	1.0	34,083	9.1
Others	289,942	2.1	287,281	2.1	2,661	0.7
Housing Characteristic Amenities						
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	7,200,680	50.9	6,919,926	50.2	280,754	74.7
Other Protected Sources	2,718,642	19.2	2,651,465	19.3	67,177	17.9
Unprotected Sources	4,233,481	29.9	4,205,584	30.5	27,897	7.4
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	4,921,712	34.8	4,700,459	34.1	221,253	58.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	1,012,866	7.2	974,087	7.1	38,779	10.3
Pit Latrine	7,364,853	52.0	7,281,733	52.9	83,120.0	22.1
Others	64,967	0.5	64,294	0.5	673	0.2
No Facility	788,405	5.6	756,402	5.5	32,003	8.5
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	3,501,041	24.7	3,347,772	24.3	153,269	40.8
Burnt	5,672,185	40.1	5,575,075	40.5	97,110	25.8
Roadside Dumping	69,409	0.5	67,618	0.5	1,791.0	0.5
Burying/Pit	2,898,583	20.5	2,874,416	20.9	24,167	6.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	2,011,585	14.2	1,912,094	13.9	99,491	26.5
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	5,295,412	37.4	5,043,801	36.6	251,611	66.9
Solar	4,592,359	32.4	4,573,584	33.2	18,775	5.0

Indicator	Tanzania Total		Mainland Tanzania		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kerosene	559,550	4.0	482,194	3.5	77,356.0	20.6
Others	3,705,482	26.2	3,677,396	26.7	28,086	7.5
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	7,885,115	55.7	7,709,031	56.0	176,084	46.9
Charcoal	3,667,039	25.9	3,558,380	25.8	108,659	28.9
Kerosene	71,288	0.5	65,095	0.5	6,193	1.6
Electricity	604,051	4.3	575,982	4.2	28,069	7.5
Gas	1,315,037	9.3	1,266,844	9.2	48,193	12.8
Others	610,273	4.3	601,643	4.4	8,630	2.3
Assets						
Ownership Land Assets	11,203,032	32.5	11,027,275	33	175,757	16.2
Ownership of Transport Equipment						
Bicycle	3,014,581	21.3	2,900,736	21.1	113,845	30.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	1,147,195	8.1	1,093,775	7.9	53,420.0	14,2
Power Tiller	42,333	0.3	41,576	0.3	757	0.2
Ownership of Agricultural Assets						
Land or farm	8,929,153	63.1	8,761,355	63.6	167,798	44.6
Hand Hoe	7,790,461	55	7,637,583	55.4	152,878.0	40.7
Household ownership of mobile phone (With at least One Member Aged four years and older)						
Non-smartphones	11,223,173	79.3	10,911,364	79.2	314,944	83.8
Smartphone	3,764,646	26.6	3,554,460	25.8	203,699	54.2

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARU	Ardhi University
ASS	African Statistical System
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CS Pro	Census and Survey Processing System
EU	European Union
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILMIS	Integrated Land Management Information System
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MP	Member of Parliament
MHR	Member of House of Representatives
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIT	National Institute of Transport
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician

PHC	Population and Housing Census
PO-RALG	President’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
REA	Rural Energy Agency
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHaSA2	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (2017-2026)
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TCRA	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
UN	United Nations
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United States Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WB	World Bank
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

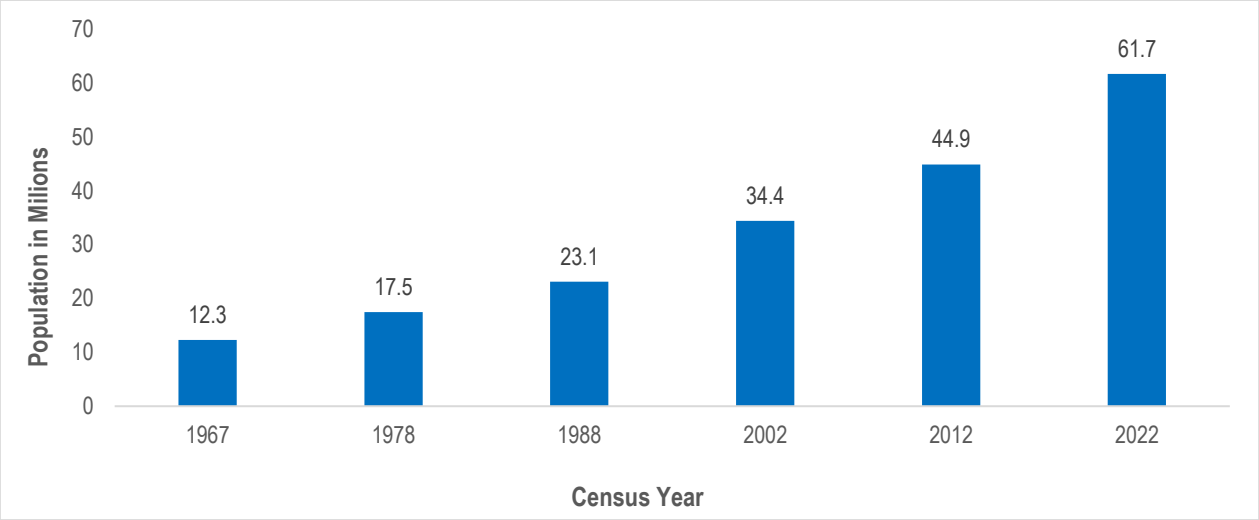
1.1 Background on the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351. The Act, *inter alia*, mandates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania every ten years. This was the sixth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 and was conducted in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for population counts. The Other five censuses carried out included those of 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012.

The census was undertaken on a *de-facto* basis, and the reference was the night of 22nd/23rd August 2022. Like the previous censuses, the 2022 PHC enumerated people by the place of residence on the census night. All people found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationality or citizenship. The enumeration was planned for seven days; however, it was completed in nine days. Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania to apply mobile technology in Census data and information collection.

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

Figure 1.1: Official Population Count in Population Censuses, Tanzania Total, 1967 - 2022



1.2 Objectives of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The main objective of conducting the 2022 PHC was to provide the Government with information on the size, distribution, composition and other socioeconomic characteristics of the population, as well as information on housing conditions. This information will contribute to improving quality of life for Tanzanians through providing current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning, evidence-based decision making and service delivery, as well as for monitoring and evaluating population and socio-economic programmes in the country.

The specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

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

c) Increase utilisation of socio-economic and demographic data disaggregated to lower administrative levels.

d) Strengthening the capacity of NBS and OCGS in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data; and

e) Establish a comprehensive buildings and National Physical Addresses database to facilitate making evidence-based decisions towards improving the provision of social services, expansion of the tax base and to inform development programmes in general.

1.3 The importance of Housing Characteristics Data

Housing characteristics data is crucial for informed decision-making in various sectors, including urban planning, policymaking, and social welfare programmes. It provides insights into the quality, affordability, and accessibility of housing, enabling better resource allocation and addressing societal needs.

The following are the reasons why housing characteristics data is essential:

- **Informed Policy Making:** Governments and policymakers rely on housing data to develop targeted programmes addressing affordability, housing quality, and access to essential services.
- **Effective Urban Planning:** Data on housing types, densities, and locations helps urban planners create sustainable and inclusive communities and optimise land use and infrastructure development.
- **Social Welfare Programmes:** Analysing housing characteristics, such as household size and income, helps social service agencies identify vulnerable populations and tailor support services.
- **Targeted Investment:** Real estate developers and investors use housing data to assess market demand, identify investment opportunities, and make informed decisions about property development.
- **Monitoring Housing Trends:** Tracking changes in housing stock, occupancy rates, and housing costs provides valuable information for understanding market dynamics and identifying potential issues.
- **Understanding Social Inequality:** Housing characteristics data, especially when combined with demographic and socioeconomic information, can reveal patterns of segregation and inequality, highlighting disparities in housing opportunities.
- **Public Health and Safety:** Data on housing quality, including structural integrity, access to utilities, and potential hazards like flooding, can inform public health initiatives and improve community safety.
- **Research and Analysis:** Researchers use housing data to study the impact of housing on various aspects of life, including health, education, and social well-being.
- **Community Development:** Local governments and community organisations use housing data to assess needs, develop strategies for improving housing conditions, and attract investment in their communities.

Examples of housing characteristics data:

- **Structural Characteristics:** Number of rooms, square footage, type of construction, age of the building, and condition of the building.
- **Financial Characteristics:** Home values, property taxes, rent prices, and affordability.
- **Location Characteristics:** Neighbourhood demographics, proximity to amenities, access to transportation, and environmental factors.
- **Household Characteristics:** Household size, income, and tenure (owner-occupied vs. rental).
- Utility Information: Access to utilities like water, electricity, and sanitation.
- Building Permits and Code Violations: Data on new construction, renovations, and violations of building codes.

By effectively collecting, analysing, and utilising housing characteristics data, communities can make informed decisions that improve housing conditions, promote social equity, and create thriving environments for all residents.

1.4 Overview of Census questions related to Housing characteristics in the 2022 PHC

The 2022 PHC has 15 questions which cover the following areas pertaining to Housing Characteristics:

i) Ownership of the House/Building

ii) Legal Right Over the Ownership

iii) Roofing Materials

iv) Flooring Materials

v) Wall Materials

vi) Rooms for Sleeping

vii) Main Source of Drinking Water

viii) Main Source of Energy for Cooking.

ix) Main Source of Energy Used for Lighting

x) Main Type of Toilet Facility Used in the Household

xi) How the Household Disposes of Solid Waste

xii) Authorities that usually collect waste from households.

xiii) Whether or not the Household Sorts the Kitchen Waste, Plastic Waste, Glass Waste, Metal Waste and Electronic Waste.

xiv) The Main Method Used by the Household to Dispose E-Waste.

xv) Ownership of Equipment/Assets

See Appendix 2 (Census Questionnaire) for more details.

1.5 The link between Global, Regional and National Policies and Frameworks on Housing Condition

Global, regional, and national policies and frameworks on housing conditions are interconnected, with global agreements often shaping regional initiatives and national strategies, and vice versa. These frameworks address various aspects of housing, including affordability, quality, and sustainability, to ensure adequate housing for all.

Global Level:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The SDGs, particularly SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 1 (No Poverty), directly address housing and its impact on broader development goals.
- New Urban Agenda: This UN-adopted document emphasises the importance of sustainable urban development, including housing, and provides a framework for national and local actions.
- International Human Rights Law: The right to adequate housing is recognised as a human right, with international covenants and treaties outlining states' obligations to ensure access to adequate housing.
- UN-Habitat's Global Housing Strategy: This initiative promotes collaborative action towards adequate housing for all, focusing on improving living conditions and access to housing, particularly for slum dwellers.

Regional Level:

- Regional Organisations (e.g., EU, African Union): Regional bodies often develop guidelines and frameworks influencing national housing policies. For example, the EU has directives related to energy efficiency in buildings, which can impact national housing standards.

- Regional Human Rights Mechanisms: These bodies play a role in monitoring and promoting the right to adequate housing within their respective regions, often influencing national policies and practices.
- Regional Development Banks: These institutions provide financial and technical support for housing and urban development initiatives, influencing national policies through lending conditions and technical assistance.

National Level:

- National Housing Policies and Strategies: Governments develop national policies and strategies to address housing affordability, quality, and sustainability within their borders.
- Land Use Planning and Regulations: National governments often set guidelines for land use, zoning, and building regulations, influencing the supply and affordability of housing.
- Housing Finance and Subsidies: National governments are crucial in providing financial support for housing construction, homeownership, and rental assistance.
- National Building Codes and Standards: These codes and standards ensure minimum quality and safety standards for housing, influencing the overall quality of the housing stock.
- Local Governance and Implementation: National policies are often implemented at the local level, with local governments playing a key role in land use planning, infrastructure development, and housing provision.

Interconnections:

- Global Goals Influence National Actions: Global agreements and targets, such as the SDGs, create a framework for national governments to develop their own housing strategies and policies.
- Regional Initiatives Shape National Policies: Regional guidelines and recommendations can influence the development of national housing policies, ensuring regional consistency and coordination.
- National Policies Impact Local Implementation: National housing policies and regulations provide the framework for local governments to implement housing programmes and initiatives.

- Local Actions Inform National Policy: Local experiences and best practices can inform the development of national housing policies and strategies. There is a dynamic and interconnected relationship between global, regional, and national policies and frameworks on housing conditions. Global goals and agreements create a broad framework, while regional initiatives provide guidance and support. National policies shape the specific actions and strategies implemented at the local level. This interplay ensures a comprehensive approach to addressing housing challenges and promoting adequate housing for all.

1.6 Concepts and Definitions

Dwelling Unit: The living space occupied by one household, regardless of the physical arrangement of facilities available. It can also be defined as any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof, enclosed with external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof, and intended for residential purposes.

Durable Materials: these are materials that can stay in good condition for a long time. In connection with housing construction, the following are examples of these materials.

- Roofing materials: iron-sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos.
- Wall materials: stones, cement bricks, sundried bricks, baked bricks, timber, and sheets.
- Flooring Materials: cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo and vinyl or asphalt strips.

Room for Sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling unit that is currently used for sleeping by household members. It can be a sitting room, a dining room, or even a store.

A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta.

A flush toilet is an installation provided with piped water that permits humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water.

Household refers to a person or group of people who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have the same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. This arrangement does not apply to a collective household.

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

Head of Household is the person in the household who is acknowledged as head by the other members, either by virtue of his/her age or social standing in the household.

A male-headed household is a household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a man.

A female-headed household is a household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a woman.

A child-headed household is a household whose main decision-maker or source of livelihood is a person under the age of 18.

Household Member is a person who usually lives in a household and is either present or temporarily away from the household for a period of less than six months at the time of enumeration. This excludes visitors.

The Average Household Size is the average number of people per private household. It is obtained by dividing the total number of people living in private households by the total number of private households.

Assets are durable and valuable items that can be used for over a year. It can appreciate or depreciate.

Household amenities are items or services available within a household.

A Collective Household is a group of people residing in one dwelling or compound without a head of household. Boarding schools, hospitals, and camps are examples of collective households.

1.7 Data Collection and Quality Assurance on Housing Condition

1.7.1 Methodology

Unlike previous censuses, Tanzania adopted, mobile technology to collect data during 2022 PHC. This is in conformity with recommendations made by the UN for the 2020 round of censuses. This was the first census in the history of Tanzania to use mobile technology in the collection and transmission of data for both cartographic mapping and enumeration. Implementation was carried out in phases, whereby during the first phase, mobile GIS technology was used to facilitate the demarcation of enumeration areas and the

transmission of census cartographic information to the servers located at NBS/OCGS Headquarters. This was subsequently followed by the second phase; Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) technology was used for data capture and transmission of information from the field to the servers during enumeration. Mobile devices (tablets) were programmed with a data capture system developed using CS Entry (CS Pro tool for Data Capture) on Android Operating System.

More importantly, all major digital operations, such as the development of the applications and the programming of the devices, were done by Tanzanian experts. The third phase of Census implementation which includes data processing, analysis and dissemination based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing. The quality of data collected depends on the process that controls the occurrence of errors, namely, human, instrumental, among others, at all stages of the Census implementation. This process ultimately led to improvement of the 2022 PHC data quality.

This initiative responds well to Strategic Themes of Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (2017-2026) or (SHaSA2) that focus on Production of Quality Statistics for Africa and Coordinate Production of Quality Statistics for Africa among other important themes. This is within the Vision of the African Statistical System (ASS) that envisages for establishing and strengthening an efficient ASS that generates reliable, harmonized and timely statistical information covering dimensions of political, economic, social, environmental, cultural development and integration of Africa.

1.7.2 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was integrated at all census planning and implementation stages. This included, among others, having clear questionnaires, guidelines, field supervision, giving feedback regularly and addressing any emerging issue on time. In addition, there was a regular monitoring team that oversaw the technical, logistic, and administrative aspects of enumeration in every region. A Quality Control Procedure Handbook for the 2022 PHC was developed and used throughout the Census activities in pre-enumeration, enumeration and post-enumeration stages to standardise the process. Furthermore, observers from the international community and development partners monitored before, during and even after the census and provided technical advice. Consequently, remedial steps were taken where necessary if there was a considerable deviation between what was planned and what was happening on the ground.

While census data is crucial for understanding population trends in the housing sector, it has limitations. These include challenges in accurately capturing the housing needs of specific populations, potential for undercounting, and the difficulty of keeping pace with rapid urbanisation and changing housing needs. Additionally, census data may not always reflect the informal housing sector or address the quality of existing housing stock.

Specific Limitations:

- Oversimplification of Housing: Census data may not fully capture the nuances of housing situations, such as the quality of housing units, the presence of overcrowding, or the specific needs of vulnerable populations like the elderly or disabled.

- Undercounting: Certain groups, like those living in informal settlements or experiencing homelessness, are often undercounted in censuses, leading to an inaccurate representation of housing needs in these areas.

- Inability to Reflect Rapid Change: The census cycle (typically decennial) may not capture the speed of change in housing markets, particularly in rapidly growing urban areas. This can lead to outdated information for planning and policy decisions.

- Data Collection Challenges: Certain populations may be difficult to reach or reluctant to participate in the census, leading to incomplete data. This can be due to factors like language barriers, lack of trust in authorities, or fear of repercussions.

- Limited Detail on Informal Housing: Census data may not adequately capture the informal housing sector, which is a significant part of the housing landscape in many developing countries. This can hinder the development of appropriate policies and interventions.

- Resource Constraints: Conducting a census is a massive undertaking, requiring significant financial and human resources. This can limit the frequency of censuses and the level of detail that can be collected.

- Focus on Quantity over Quality: While censuses provide valuable information on the number of housing units, they may not always adequately address the quality of these units or their living conditions.

- Challenges in Group Quarters: Counting people in group quarters (e.g., dormitories, nursing homes) can be particularly difficult, potentially leading to inaccuracies in the data.

1.8 Organisation of the Monograph

This monograph is structured into seven chapters. Chapter One serves as an introduction, providing a comprehensive overview of the context as well as insights into the techniques employed to gather and analyse the data and setting the stage for the subsequent chapters. It covers *inter alia* the importance of housing characteristics data; an overview of census questions related to housing characteristics; the link between Global, Regional and National Policies and Frameworks on Housing Conditions; concepts and definitions; and data collection and quality assurance on housing conditions. Chapter Two presents household characteristics; Chapter Three examines the Dwelling Units and Legal Land Ownership; Chapter Four describes Housing Quality and Construction Materials; Chapter Five is about Household Amenities, while Chapter Six presents Household Assets, and Chapter Seven presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, policy implications and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Key points

- The average household size in Tanzania is 4.3 persons; for rural it is 4.6 persons while for urban it is 3.8 persons.
- The average household size in Tanzania rose from 4.8 in 1978 to 5.2 in 1988, then declined to 4.7 in both 2002 and 2012, and further decreased to 4.3 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.4 and 4.0 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Tanzania increased from 33.4 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022.
- In Tanzania 41.5 percent of the household population are biological children of the household head.
- In rural areas, the nuclear family accounts for 77.2 percent while in urban areas it

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides details about private households, covering aspects such as household composition, the total number of households, average household size, and the characteristics of household heads. While the 2022 PHC gathered data from both private and collective households, the analysis focuses solely on private households.

A private household is defined as an individual or a group of individuals who live together, share cooking arrangements, and are recognised under one household head, even if they do not reside in the same dwelling unit. Given that the 2022 PHC used a de facto approach to enumeration, some adjustments were made to this definition. For example, visitors who were present in the household on census night were counted as household members. Similarly, regular household members who were away on duty during census night were also included. In contrast, collective households consist of individuals who are not necessarily related, such as residents of student hostels, orphanages, prisons, or hospital wards.

2.2 Household Characteristics

The characteristics of a household play a key role in determining whether the dwelling they occupy is adequate. For example, a household with children of specific ages or of a larger size may not be suitably accommodated in a one-room unit. This highlights the connection between household composition and the type and suitability of their dwelling. Household characteristics and composition are fundamental in assessing housing needs and determining the demand for related social amenities and infrastructure. To support sustainable development, urban planning and the delivery of services like water, sanitation, and housing must keep pace with the rate at which households are formed and expand.

The household characteristics section offers data on the total number of households, the average household size, attributes of household heads, household composition, and the number of rooms available for sleeping within each household.

2.2.1 Household Headship

According to the 2022 PHC results presented in Table 2.1, there were 14,152,803 private households, with 64.2 percent headed by males and 35.8 percent by females. The highest proportion of household heads fell within the 35–39 age group (13.5%), followed by those aged 40–44 (12.1%) and 45–49 (10.9%). Regarding broader age categories, most household heads (88.7%) were within the working-age population (15 to 64 years), while older adults aged 65 and above accounted for 11.0 percent. Children under the age of 15 represented only 0.03 percent of household heads. This small percentage of child household heads may be attributed to the timing of the census enumeration, during which the actual household heads may have been temporarily absent.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Private Household Headship by Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Age Group	Number of Households			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	14,152,803	9,088,599	5,064,204	100	64.2	35.8
< 15	4,681	2,432	2,249	0.03	0.02	0.04
15 – 19	28,612	14,196	14,416	0.2	0.2	0.3
20 – 24	244,308	130,133	114,175	1.7	1.4	2.3
25 – 29	1,140,270	698,895	441,375	8.1	7.7	8.7
30 – 34	1,838,911	1,242,077	596,834	13	13.7	11.8
35 – 39	1,916,123	1,311,715	604,408	13.5	14.4	11.9
40 – 44	1,706,392	1,146,706	559,686	12.1	12.6	11.1
45 – 49	1,548,767	1,027,313	521,454	10.9	11.3	10.3
50 – 54	1,374,424	905,043	469,381	9.7	10	9.3
55 – 59	1,165,153	747,566	417,587	8.2	8.2	8.2
60 – 64	829,250	523,761	305,489	5.9	5.8	6
65 – 69	791,696	476,231	315,465	5.6	5.2	6.2
70 – 74	490,615	284,917	205,698	3.5	3.1	4.1
75 – 79	440,231	246,747	193,484	3.1	2.7	3.8
80+	254,909	139,855	115,054	1.8	1.5	2.3
Children Age (0-14 years)	4,681	2,432	2,249	0.03	0.02	0.04
Working Age (15 – 64 years)	12,555,294	8,209,440	4,345,854	88.7	90.3	85.8
Elderly Population 65+ years	1,564,216	862,531	701,685	11.0	9.4	13.8

2.2.2 Average Household Size

The average household size in Tanzania was 4.3 persons, while the average in rural areas was 4.6 persons, and the average in urban areas was 3.8 persons. The average in Mainland Tanzania was similar to that in Tanzania and that of Tanzania Zanzibar was 4.9 (Table 2.2).

In Tanzania, female-headed households had a relatively smaller average household size (4.0) compared to male-headed households (4.4). This pattern was consistent across both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the average household size was 4.3 for female-headed households and 4.8 for male-headed ones. Similarly, in urban areas, female-headed households averaged 3.6 members, while male-headed households averaged 3.8.

The average household size in Mainland Tanzania was 4.3 persons, with female-headed households averaging 4.0 members and male-headed households averaging 4.4. In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar had a higher average household size of 4.9, with female-headed households averaging 4.8 members and male-headed households 5.0.

The average household size in Tanzania varies significantly across regions, ranging from 3.3 in Mtwara to 6.7 in Simiyu. For male-headed households, the average size ranged from 3.4 in Mtwara to 7.0 in Simiyu. Among female-headed households, it varied between 3.1 in both Njombe and Mtwara, to 6.3 in Simiyu. These regional differences in household size may be influenced by patterns of immigration and out-migration, which are often driven by the economic conditions of each region.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Household Headship and Average Household Size by Sex and Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Region	Household Headship			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
Mainland Tanzania	**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
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

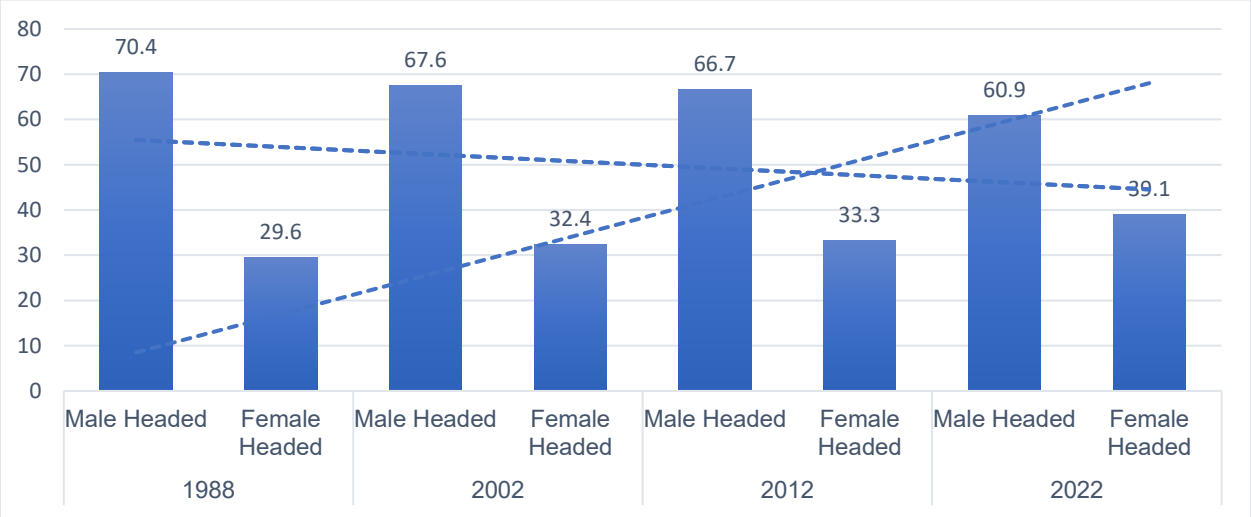
2.2.3 Household Headship Trend (1988-2022)

The trend in household headship over the years indicates that male-headed private households have consistently outnumbered female-headed ones in the 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022 censuses. As shown in Table 2.3, the percentage of male-headed households is more than double that of female-headed households for the 1988 and 2002 censuses and almost double for the 2012 and 2022 censuses. There is also a steady and consistent increase in female-headed households in both rural and urban settings as shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.1.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Rural-Urban Residence and Household Headship; Tanzania 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 censuses

Rural-Urban Residence	1988		2002		2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total	**70.0**	**30.0**	**67.3**	**32.7**	**66.6**	**33.4**	**64.2**	**35.8**
Rural	70.4	29.6	67.6	32.4	66.7	33.3	60.9	39.1
Urban	68.4	31.6	66.4	33.6	65.1	34.9	59.4	40.6

Figure 2.1: Declining Male- and Increasing Female-Headed Households (Rural)



2.2.4 Trends in Average Household Size (1978, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses)

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show that the average household size in Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania rose from 4.8 in 1978 to 5.2 in 1988, then declined to 4.7 in both 2002 and 2012, and further decreased to 4.3 in 2022. A somewhat different trend is observed for Tanzania Zanzibar where the average household size increased from 4.2 in 1978 to 4.7 in 1988, 5.2 in 2002 and 2012 and then decreased to 4.9 in 2022. Throughout this period, average

household sizes were consistently larger in rural areas compared to urban areas for Tanzania as depicted in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: The Average Household Size Trend; Tanzania, Rural and Urban 1978, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses

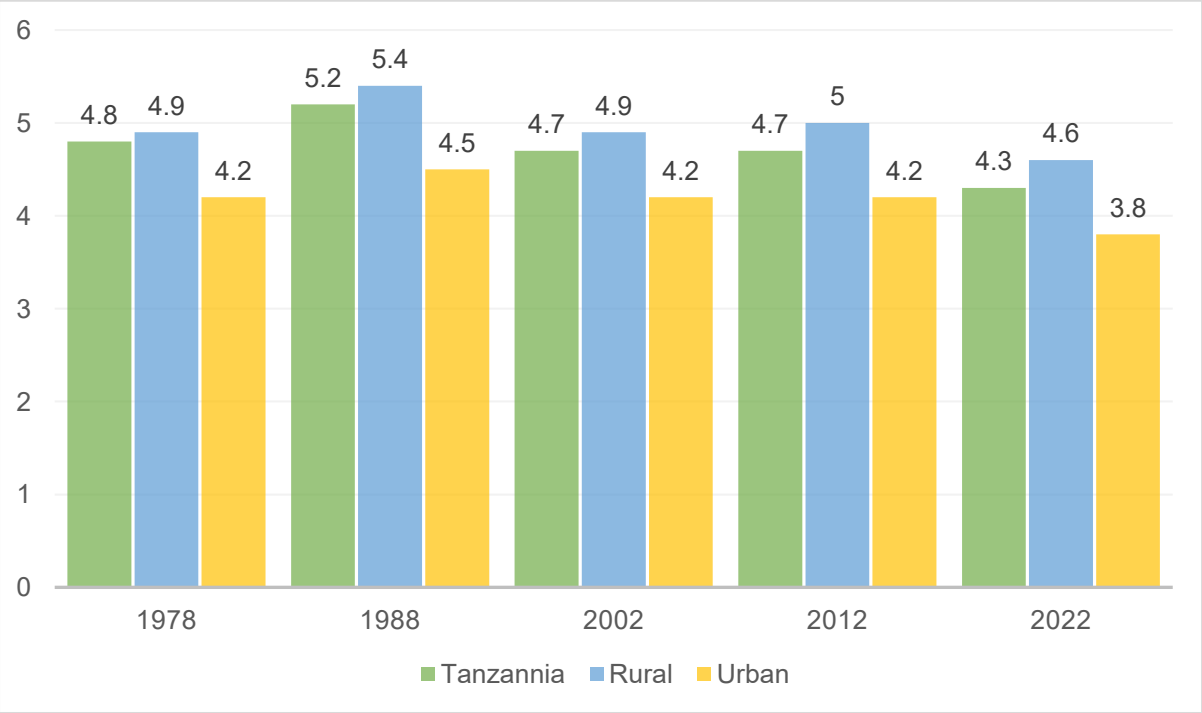
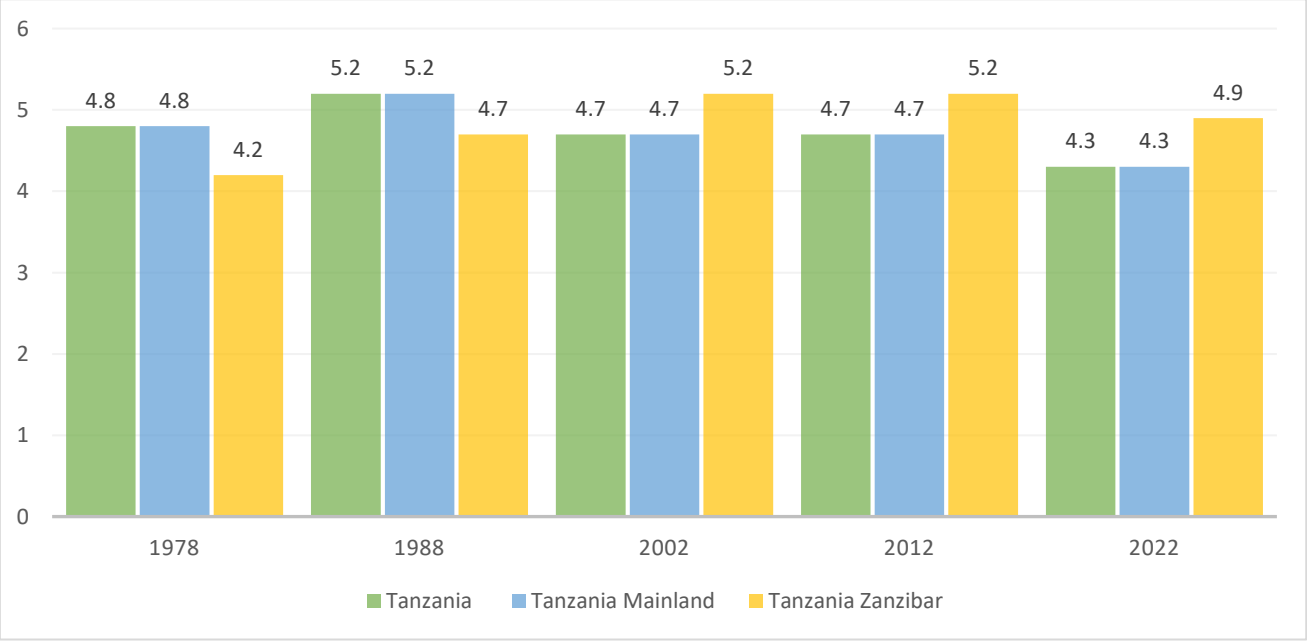


Figure 2.31: The Average Household Size Trend; Tanzania, Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar 1978, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses



2.3 Household Composition

Household composition is derived from information on the number of persons in households, their sexes, and the relationship of each household member to the head of the household.

Results presented in Table 2.4 show that in Tanzania, 41.5 percent of the household population are biological children of the household head. Three quarters (76.6%) of the household population was composed of nuclear family members (that is parents and biological children). In rural areas, the nuclear family accounts for 77.2 percent while in urban areas it accounts for 75.7 percent. The percentage of other relatives in urban areas was 10.1 percent and that in the rural areas was 6.8 percent. The percentage of household members who were 'not related' in urban areas (6.1%) was higher than that in rural areas (4.6%). Mainland Tanzania shows nearly a similar trend as that observed for Tanzania.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, 43.9 percent of the household members were biological children of the household head. About 75.8 percent of the household population was composed of nuclear family members (that is, parents and biological children). In rural areas, the nuclear family comprised of 78.5 percent while that in urban areas was 76.0 percent. Other relatives in urban areas were 10.0 percent while in the rural areas is 7.0 percent. The percentage of household members who were not related to the head of household was higher in urban areas (7.8%) than that in rural areas (5.3%).

Table 2.4: Relationship of Household Members to Head of Household in Private Households by Geographical Location; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Region	Population in Private Households	Relationship to Head of Household (Percentage)						
		Head	Spouse	Son/ Daughter	Parent	Grandchild	Other Relative	Not Related
Tanzania	**60,638,168**	**23.3**	**11.8**	**41.5**	**0.6**	**9.7**	**7.9**	**5.1**
Rural	39,577,952	21.6	11.7	43.9	0.6	10.8	6.8	4.6
Urban	21,060,216	26.6	12	37.1	0.6	7.6	10.1	6.1
Mainland Tanzania	**58,784,786**	**23.4**	**11.8**	**41.5**	**0.6**	**9.7**	**7.9**	**5.1**
Rural	38,633,071	21.6	11.7	43.9	0.6	10.9	6.8	4.6
Urban	20,151,715	26.9	12	36.9	0.6	7.5	10.1	6
Dodoma	3,058,813	24.7	12.7	41.4	0.6	9.8	6.4	4.5
Arusha	2,329,352	26.3	11.7	43.8	0.6	6.3	7.1	4.2
Kilimanjaro	1,835,321	26.9	12	34.9	0.9	12.2	6.6	6.5
Tanga	2,584,522	24.4	12.1	40.7	0.6	10	6.5	5.7
Morogoro	3,147,161	26.1	12.9	38.6	0.6	8.9	8	4.9
Pwani	1,977,958	27.2	13	35.1	0.8	8.1	9.4	6.6
Dar es Salaam	5,313,855	28.9	12.6	32.7	0.7	5.6	12	7.5
Lindi	1,169,055	29.5	14.4	31.7	0.8	8.7	8.5	6.6
Mtwara	1,623,216	30.3	14.9	30.3	0.8	9.7	8.3	5.7
Ruvuma	1,822,999	25.4	14.6	37.8	0.7	8.8	7.2	5.5
Iringa	1,172,880	27.2	12.7	38.8	0.4	9.2	6.9	4.8
Mbeya	2,307,818	27.1	12.8	39.3	0.4	9.3	7.3	3.8
Singida	1,987,480	19.7	11	45.5	0.9	11.5	7.5	3.8
Tabora	3,334,165	17.8	9.9	44.1	0.7	12.9	9.3	5.3
Rukwa	1,527,355	21.5	12.7	48.9	0.4	7	5.8	3.7
Kigoma	2,241,150	20.2	11.5	49.8	0.5	8.3	5.9	3.7
Shinyanga	2,203,981	19	10.3	42.4	0.6	13.5	8.8	5.5
Kagera	2,956,899	23.6	12.6	46.3	0.4	8	5.6	3.4
Mwanza	3,638,508	20.5	9.8	42.2	0.6	12.6	9.3	5.1
Mara	2,346,013	19.9	9.6	46.4	0.7	11.6	7.1	4.7
Manyara	1,860,274	21.4	11	47.4	0.9	7.7	7.3	4.3
Njombe	875,640	27.9	13.1	40	0.5	7.9	6.6	4
Katavi	1,132,862	18.9	11	47.2	0.5	9.1	8.2	5.1
Simiyu	2,086,453	14.9	7.8	45.5	0.6	17.6	7.8	5.8
Geita	2,927,186	19	10.4	46.8	0.5	10.4	8	4.8
Songwe	1,323,870	24.7	14	44.1	0.4	7.9	6	3
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,853,382**	**20.3**	**11.6**	**43.9**	**0.5**	**8.7**	**8.5**	**6.5**
Rural	944,881	20.3	12	46.2	0.4	8.9	7	5.3

Region	Population in Private Households	Relationship to Head of Household (Percentage)						
		Head	Spouse	Son/ Daughter	Parent	Grandchild	Other Relative	Not Related
Urban	908,501	20.3	11.2	41.5	0.5	8.6	10	7.8
Kaskazini Unguja	247,863	21.7	12.8	44.8	0.4	8.4	7.3	4.6
Kusini Unguja	186,162	24.7	13.5	36.5	0.4	8	9	7.9
Mjini Magharibi	884,061	20.5	11.6	41.4	0.6	7.8	10.3	7.9
Kaskazini Pemba	269,548	17.9	10.7	51	0.4	10.7	5.4	3.9
Kusini Pemba	265,748	17.7	10	49.6	0.4	10.8	6.4	5.1

2.4 Rooms Available for Sleeping in a Household

The number of people sleeping in a room is a key factor in determining crowding, which can impact the health of household members. In the 2022 PHC, a sleeping room is defined as any area within or outside the household's dwelling that household members currently use for sleeping. This means that any space such as a sitting room, dining room, or even storage areas, can be considered a sleeping room if it is being used for that purpose at the time of the census.

In Tanzania, about three in ten households (34.1%) have one room for sleeping, 31.1 percent have two rooms, and 22.0 percent have three rooms. Meanwhile, 12.7 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. A similar pattern is seen in Mainland Tanzania. In Tanzania Zanzibar, 19.8 percent of households have one sleeping room, 25.7 percent have two, and 29.8 percent have three. There is little difference between male and female-headed households when it comes to the average number of rooms used for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one sleeping room is higher in urban areas (43.1%) than in rural areas (28.4%). Across regions, Dar es Salaam has the highest percentage of households (51.1%) with just one sleeping room, while Kusini Pemba has the lowest, at 9.4 percent, as shown in Figure 2.4 and Table 2.5.

The poorest households (lowest quintile) and the poorer (second quintile) are more likely to have two rooms for sleeping (41.06% and 38.6% respectively). Unexpectedly, the richer (fourth quintile) and the richest (Fifth quintile) are more likely to have one room for sleeping (44.93% and 37.06% respectively).

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

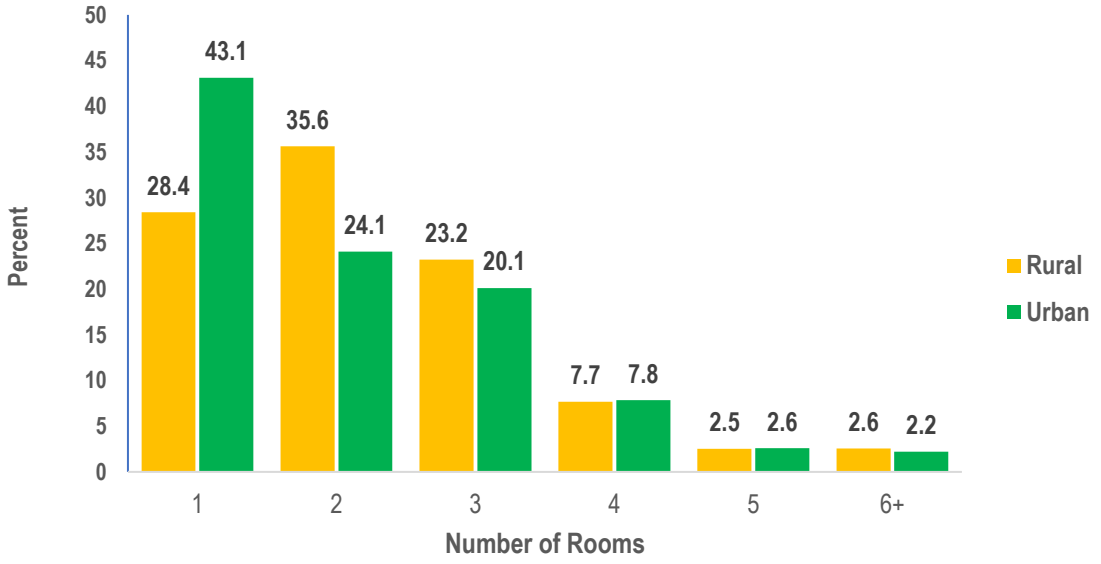


Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Tanzania	14,152,803	4.3	34.2	31.1	22.0	7.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
Rural	8,547,333	4.6	28.4	35.6	23.2	7.7	2.5	2.6	2.3
Urban	5,605,470	3.8	43.1	24.1	20.1	7.8	2.6	2.2	2.1
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	4.4	34.3	30.1	22.3	8.0	2.7	2.6	2.3
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	4.0	34.0	32.7	21.5	7.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	4.3	34.6	31.2	21.8	7.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	4.4	34.8	30.2	22.1	7.8	2.6	2.6	2.2
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	4.0	34.4	32.9	21.3	7.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dodoma	754,631	4.1	33.4	34.7	21.7	6.2	1.8	2.1	2.2
Arusha	611,939	3.8	39.1	35.0	18.9	4.8	1.2	1.1	2.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	3.7	28.2	29.6	25.1	10.4	3.0	3.7	2.5
Tanga	631,258	4.1	36.6	33.0	20.2	6.5	2.0	1.7	2.1
Morogoro	822,467	3.8	39.5	30.8	18.8	6.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
Pwani	537,040	3.7	35.5	30.0	23.3	7.2	1.9	2.0	2.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	3.5	51.1	19.1	18.4	6.9	2.3	2.2	2.0
Lindi	344,447	3.4	27.0	34.8	30.2	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.3
Mtwara	491,811	3.3	24.4	37.5	30.9	4.6	1.5	1.1	2.3
Ruvuma	463,666	3.9	24.3	27.5	30.2	10.9	3.6	3.4	2.6
Iringa	319,117	3.7	29.5	28.8	25.6	10.2	3.2	2.7	2.4
Mbeya	624,320	3.7	37.6	28.6	21.3	8.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Singida	392,111	5.1	29.2	34.9	23.5	7.2	2.8	2.4	2.3
Tabora	592,039	5.6	27.2	36.3	19.9	8.9	3.7	4.0	2.4
Rukwa	328,052	4.7	37.7	38.1	15.6	5.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Kigoma	451,967	5.0	23.6	36.4	25.0	9.1	3.4	2.6	2.4

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Shinyanga	418,771	5.3	32.4	32.3	19.6	8.4	3.5	3.8	2.3
Kagera	698,257	4.2	27.5	30.5	27.8	10.4	2.0	1.7	2.4
Mwanza	744,709	4.9	37.8	29.9	19.9	7.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
Mara	467,473	5.0	36.7	32.8	18.7	6.9	2.5	2.4	2.2
Manyara	398,735	4.7	32.5	39.2	18.2	6.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
Njombe	244,579	3.6	22.1	27.2	29.2	13.3	4.4	3.7	2.7
Katavi	213,825	5.3	35.5	32.0	19.3	7.1	2.8	3.4	2.2
Simiyu	311,247	6.7	23.1	31.9	23.3	10.5	4.5	6.6	2.7
Geita	555,345	5.3	39.0	32.4	17.7	6.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Songwe	327,448	4.0	35.9	36.7	17.0	6.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	4.9	19.8	25.7	29.8	15.6	6.2	3.0	2.7
Male Headed Households	260,526	5.0	20.1	25.8	29.8	15.5	6.0	2.9	2.7
Female Headed Households	115,302	4.8	19.1	25.4	29.8	15.9	6.6	3.1	2.8
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	4.6	22.3	34.4	28.9	9.6	3.2	1.6	2.4
Kusini Unguja	46,003	4.0	26.0	32.1	27.0	10.7	2.8	1.3	2.4
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	4.9	22.7	21.2	26.4	18.6	7.4	3.7	2.8
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	5.6	10.1	29.3	36.5	14.9	6.2	3.0	2.9
Kusini Pemba	46,988	5.7	9.4	23.2	39.6	16.4	8.1	3.3	3.0
Wealth quintilei									
Lowest			33.44	41.06	17.20	5.20	1.69	1.42	100
Second			27.62	38.60	23.30	6.59	1.97	1.92	100
Middle			28.13	32.47	25.55	8.20	2.61	3.04	100
Fourth			44.93	22.80	19.61	7.25	2.63	2.78	100
Highest			37.06	20.37	24.33	11.41	3.83	3.01	100

2.5 Conclusion

The analysis of household characteristics from the 2022 Population and Housing Census reveals key demographic and social patterns shaping living arrangements in Tanzania. The findings indicate a continued decline in average household size from 5.2 persons in 1988 to 4.3 persons in 2022, reflecting broader socio-economic changes such as urbanization, improved education, and shifting family structures. Although male-headed households remain predominant (64.2%), the proportion of female-headed households has steadily increased to 35.8 percent, highlighting evolving gender roles and household dynamics.

Regional and rural-urban variations remain significant—rural households are larger on average (4.6 persons) than urban ones (3.8 persons), while regions such as Simiyu exhibit much higher household sizes compared to Mtwara. Household composition data show that most Tanzanians live in nuclear family settings, with 41.5 percent being biological children of the household head. However, urban areas record higher shares of non-relatives, suggesting more diverse living arrangements linked to migration and employment opportunities.

Overall, these findings underscore the importance of household data for planning housing, infrastructure, and social services. The declining household size and rising share of female-headed households call for responsive policies that address housing adequacy, social protection, and inclusive urban planning to ensure that development keeps pace with changing household structures.

CHAPTER THREE

DWELLING UNITS AND LEGAL LAND OWNERSHIP

Key Points

- About seven in ten (65.0%) households in Tanzania own houses they live in.
- Homeownership is significantly higher in rural areas (75.9%) compared to urban areas (48.3%).
- Region wise, Kaskazini Pemba has the highest proportion of households living in their own homes, at 84.1 percent, while Dar es Salaam records the lowest, with only 40.4 percent of households owning the houses they occupy.
- In Tanzania customary ownership of land was the most prevalent, accounting for 33.7 percent, followed by land with no legal rights at 12.8 percent, and title deeds at 12.2 percent.
- In Mainland Tanzania, only 11.6 percent of households possess title deeds,

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of data derived from questions related to the dwelling unit, including the ownership of the land on which it is built. The analysis of housing ownership is broken down by the age and sex of the household head, as well as by geographical location. Housing ownership refers to who legally owns the dwelling unit occupied by a household. A dwelling unit may be shared by one or more households, depending on the number of rooms available. In the 2022 PHC, ownership also considered the legal status of the land on which the house was built.

3.2 Dwelling Units Ownership, Age and Type of Household Headship

In Tanzania, the right to own housing is legally recognised for individuals who have attained the age of majority, which is **18 years and above,** as provided under **Section 4 of the Majority Age Act, Cap 43 R.E. 2002**. Persons below this age are considered minors and therefore cannot independently own property. Nonetheless, in situations where one or both parents pass away, the law allows a child under 18 years to inherit property, including a dwelling unit. In such cases, the property is managed by a guardian or custodian until the minor attains the age of majority. This provision is anchored in the **Probate and Administration of Estates Act, Cap 352**, particularly **Section 124**, which directs that property inherited by a minor be preserved or managed in trust until the minor reaches legal age.

Furthermore, ownership rights in Tanzania are safeguarded without discrimination based on sex. Both men and women are equally entitled to own, inherit, and dispose of property, a principle enshrined in Article 24 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977, as well as reinforced by the Land Act, 1999 (Cap 113) and the Village Land Act, 1999 (Cap 114), which expressly affirm equal rights of all citizens to acquire and hold land and housing. Accordingly, Section 3.2.1 highlights individuals who are legally recognised as homeowners, reflecting both the statutory age requirement for ownership and the equal protection of property rights for males and females under Tanzanian law.

3.2.1 Dwelling Units Ownership by Broad Age

Table 3.1 indicates that among the 14,152,803 private households in Tanzania, 9,088,599 (64.2%) were headed by men and 5,064,204 (35.8%) by women. Most households (65.0%) owned their dwellings, while 20.0 percent rented from private landlords, and 5.9 percent lived without paying rent. This ownership pattern remained consistent across age groups and showed little variation between male- and female-headed households.

Poorest households are more likely to live in their own houses (85%) compared to the richest (47%). Richer households are more likely to rent houses privately (38.93%), especially in urban areas, while in rural areas poorer households are living in their own houses.

Table 3. 1: Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Broad Age Groups and Dwelling units Ownership Status; Tanzania, 2022 Census

	Number of Private Households	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	14,152,803	65.0	5.9	20.0	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.5
Male Headed	9,088,599	65.1	6.0	19.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.5
Female Headed	5,064,204	64.8	5.7	20.8	2.8	3.0	1.5	1.4
Age Below 18 Years								
Total	114,954	58.7	11.6	20.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.7
Male Headed	59,870	57.9	13.5	19.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8
Female Headed	55,084	59.5	9.5	22.5	2.8	2.7	1.4	1.6
Age 18 - 64 Years								
Total	12,473,633	62.4	6.0	21.9	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.5
Male Headed	8,166,198	63.0	6.1	21.1	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.6
Female Headed	4,307,435	61.3	5.8	23.5	3.0	3.3	1.6	1.4
Age 65+ Years								
Total	1,564,216	85.8	4.7	4.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
Male Headed	862,531	85.0	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1
Female Headed	701,685	86.8	4.8	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest		85.31	4.99	3.59 8.33 15.60 33.49 38.93	1.70	1.62	1.48	1.31
Second		76.77	6.20	8.33	2.58	2.59	1.94	1.60
Middle		67.14	6.95	15.60	3.20	3.28	2.21	1.62
Fourth		48.77	6.82	33.49	3.33	4.04	2.02	1.52
Highest		47.01	4.43	38.9333 38.93 38.93 38.93 38.9	2.73	3.48	2.08	1.33

3.3 Dwelling Units Ownership by Geographical Location

Households were asked about both the ownership of the houses they occupy and the availability of legal documentation for the land on which the house is built. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of households reported owning the homes they live in, followed by 20 percent who rent privately.

Homeownership is significantly higher in rural areas (75.9%) compared to urban areas (48.3%). In Tanzania Zanzibar, 71.4 percent of households live in their own homes, which is higher than in Mainland Tanzania (64.8%). Ownership rates are nearly identical between male-headed households (65.1%) and female-headed households (64.8%).

Region-wise, Kaskazini Pemba has the highest proportion (84.1%) of households living in their own homes, while Dar es Salaam records the lowest, with only (40.4%) of households owning the houses they occupy. These figures are illustrated in Figure 3.1 and detailed in Table 3.2.

Figure 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Tanzania, PHC

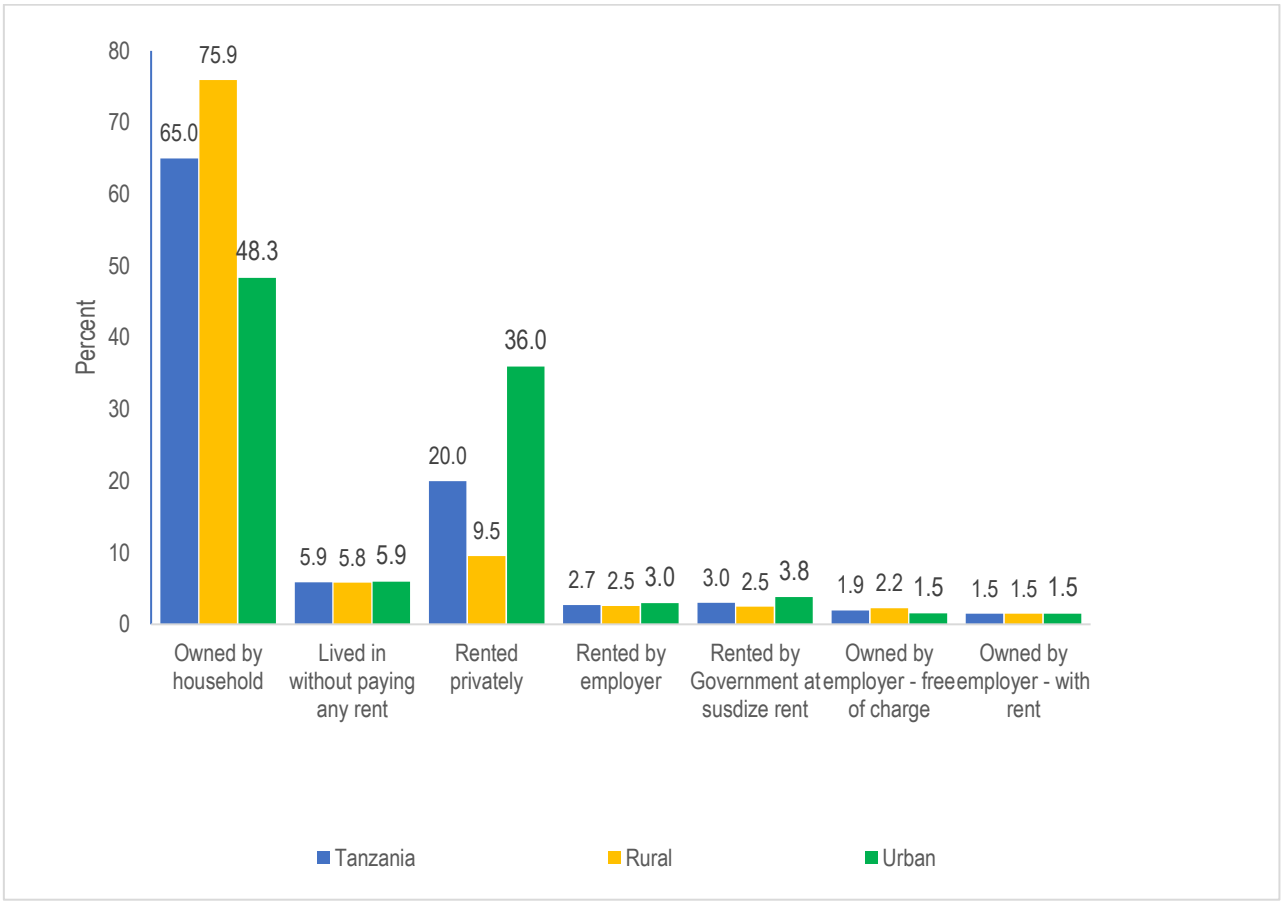


Table 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Household Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Tanzania	14,152,803	65.0	5.9	20.0	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.5
Rural	8,547,333	75.9	5.8	9.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.5
Urban	5,605,470	48.3	5.9	36.0	3.0	3.8	1.5	1.5
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	65.1	6.0	19.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.5
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	64.8	5.7	20.8	2.8	3.0	1.5	1.4
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	64.8	5.7	20.2	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.5
Dodoma	754,631	72.8	5.1	14.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.2
Arusha	611,939	60.8	4.4	25.0	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	65.2	6.2	17.8	3.6	3.4	2.5	1.3
Tanga	631,258	72.7	5.9	15.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.8
Morogoro	822,467	62.9	6.8	20.3	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.6
Pwani	537,040	59.8	8.9	20.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	40.4	5.8	44.4	2.8	3.9	1.2	1.5
Lindi	344,447	71.6	9.0	11.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.9
Mtwara	491,811	74.7	9.3	10.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.6
Ruvuma	463,666	73.0	6.4	13.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.1
Iringa	319,117	68.5	4.9	19.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.0
Mbeya	624,320	65.5	4.8	20.9	2.8	3.3	1.4	1.3
Singida	392,111	77.7	3.9	10.4	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.3
Tabora	592,039	69.0	5.6	15.0	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.1
Rukwa	328,052	65.6	7.3	18.3	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
Kigoma	451,967	72.1	5.5	12.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.0
Shinyanga	418,771	63.6	4.6	22.4	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.9
Kagera	698,257	71.4	5.3	12.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.8
Mwanza	744,709	58.3	5.0	25.8	3.2	3.8	2.1	1.9
Mara	467,473	69.9	4.2	15.3	3.0	3.4	2.4	1.8
Manyara	398,735	73.8	4.3	12.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8
Njombe	244,579	70.6	5.1	16.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.8
Katavi	213,825	64.2	5.9	19.2	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.2
Simiyu	311,247	73.6	4.0	11.4	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.3
Geita	555,345	61.3	5.0	22.8	3.4	3.6	2.0	1.9
Songwe	327,448	71.8	4.6	14.3	2.8	3.4	1.7	1.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	71.4	11.8	11.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.9
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	82.9	7.3	6.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
Kusini Unguja	46,003	68.9	15.3	8.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	62.5	12.2	18.4	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	84.1	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kusini Pemba	46,988	81.8	12.3	3.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5

3.4 Legal Rights of Land Ownership of the Main Dwelling Units

The 2022 PHC survey included a question asking the head of each household to specify the type of legal right associated with the land on which their main dwelling was constructed.

3.4.1 Headship, Broad Age Group and Type of Legal Rights of Land Ownership

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) results reveal that Tanzania had 9,199,208 households, each with varying legal forms of land ownership. These included title deeds, residential licenses, official offers, customary ownership, contracts, and registrations specific to Zanzibar. However, some households did not possess any legal rights to their land. Among the different types, customary ownership was the most prevalent, accounting for 33.7 percent, followed by land with no legal rights at 12.8 percent, and title deeds at 12.2 percent (refer to Table 3.3).

There is a relatively small difference in the distribution of land ownership rights between male- and female-headed households. Among households headed by individuals under the age of 18, 31.0 percent had customary ownership, 12.9 percent had no legal right to the land, and 11.9 percent held title deeds. Across all categories of legal ownership, the variation between male- and female-headed households was minimal. For household heads aged 18 to 64, customary ownership was the most common at 32.7 percent, followed by 13.4 percent with no legal right and 12.4 percent with title deeds. In households headed by the elderly (aged 65 and above), 39.2 percent had customary ownership, 9.3 percent had no legal right, and 11.2 percent possessed title deeds.

Table 3. 3: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Headship, Broad Age Group and Type of Legal Rights of Ownership of The Land Where the Main Dwelling Is Built; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Headship and Age Group	Number of Households	Type of Legal Right						
		Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Total	9,199,208	12.2	1.9	3.7	33.7	33.7	0.1	12.8
Male Headed	5,916,437	11.8	1.9	3.8	33.6	33.6	0.1	13
Female Headed	3,282,771	12.9	1.9	3.7	33.8	33.8	0.1	12.4
Age Below 18 Years								
Total	67,458	11.9	1.9	3.3	31	31	0.1	12.9
Male Headed	34,689	11.7	2	3.2	31.1	31.1	0.1	12.8
Female Headed	32,769	12.2	1.9	3.5	31	31	0.1	13
Age 18 - 64 Years								
Total	7,789,409	12.4	1.9	3.9	32.7	32.7	0.1	13.4

Headship and Age Group	Number of Households	Type of Legal Right						
		Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Male Headed	5,148,271	11.9	1.9	3.8	33	33	0.1	13.5
Female Headed	2,641,138	13.5	2	4	32.3	32.3	0.1	13.2
	Age 65+ Years							
Total	1,342,341	11.2	1.7	2.9	39.2	39.2	0	9.3
Male Headed	733,477	11.5	1.9	3.2	38.2	38.2	0.1	9.8
Female Headed	608,864	10.7	1.5	2.5	40.4	40.4	0	8.7

3.4.2 Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence and Region

In Tanzania, approximately one-third of households (31.9%) do not have legal documents for the land on which their houses are built, while only 12.2 percent possess a title deed. The most common form of land ownership is customary, accounting for 33.7 percent of households. Title deeds are more prevalent in urban areas (28.6%) than in rural areas (5.4%). Interestingly, a slightly higher proportion of female-headed households (12.9%) hold title deeds compared to male-headed households (11.8%).

In Mainland Tanzania, only 11.6 percent of households possess title deeds, significantly lower than the 33.3 percent reported in Tanzania Zanzibar. At the regional level, the proportion of households with title deeds varies widely, ranging from just 4.2 percent in Kagera Region to as high as 50.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi, as shown in Table 3.4

The wealthiest households (highest quintile) are most likely to hold formal legal titles such as title deeds (38.08%) and contracts (6.74%), and the poorest households are more likely to live without any legal rights (42%).

Table 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Household Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/ Shehia	No Legal Right
Tanzania	9,199,208	12.2	1.9	3.7	33.7	3.8	0.0	12.8	31.9
Rural	6,489,765	5.4	0.6	2.1	41.6	2.8	0.0	10.7	36.8
Urban	2,709,443	28.6	4.8	7.8	14.7	6.1	0.0	17.8	20.1
Male Headed Households	5,916,437	11.8	1.8	3.8	33.6	3.9	0.0	13.0	32.0
Female Headed Households	3,282,771	12.9	1.9	3.7	33.8	3.6	0.0	12.4	31.7
Mainland Tanzania	8,930,979	11.6	1.9	3.8	34.2	3.8	0.0	12.9	31.8
Dodoma	549,639	8.4	1.2	3.0	37.3	1.9	0.0	6.0	42.2
Arusha	371,846	12.2	1.3	1.1	43.9	8.9	0.0	4.5	28.1
Kilimanjaro	322,463	10.9	1.1	1.7	55.9	1.8	0.0	4.6	23.9
Tanga	459,144	8.7	0.5	3.5	34.9	3.2	0.0	10.1	39.0
Morogoro	517,384	16.3	1.3	3.7	31.6	3.7	0.0	12.8	30.5
Pwani	321,223	12.8	1.4	3.3	19.9	5.8	0.0	27.6	29.1
Dar es Salaam	620,600	38.9	11.5	5.4	3.6	6.7	0.0	22.5	11.5
Lindi	246,621	10.0	1.5	3.4	30.8	2.2	0.0	11.7	40.6
Mtwara	367,166	8.3	0.7	3.1	24.1	2.6	0.0	16.0	45.1
Ruvuma	338,675	9.1	1.2	3.6	46.6	1.8	0.0	9.2	28.6
Iringa	218,681	16.3	0.7	3.7	31.8	3.4	0.0	8.8	35.4
Mbeya	409,113	13.1	4.0	3.3	29.9	4.0	0.0	13.0	32.7
Singida	304,769	6.6	0.6	2.2	46.7	1.5	0.0	6.5	35.9
Tabora	408,517	7.6	0.8	4.3	35.1	3.4	0.0	14.4	34.4
Rukwa	215,139	6.4	0.7	4.7	28.7	4.8	0.0	16.8	37.9
Kigoma	325,803	8.9	0.5	3.7	37.3	4.2	0.0	12.3	33.1

Residence/Region/Household Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/ Shehia	No Legal Right
Shinyanga	266,446	8.0	0.7	7.0	34.7	5.2	0.0	15.3	29.0
Kagera	498,219	4.2	0.4	4.9	49.5	4.9	0.0	4.5	31.6
Mwanza	434,017	14.9	3.0	6.1	30.0	4.0	0.0	18.4	23.7
Mara	326,766	6.4	0.6	2.9	47.3	1.7	0.0	7.7	33.5
Manyara	294,422	8.3	0.9	1.6	40.8	2.4	0.0	8.2	37.8
Njombe	172,792	8.3	2.2	2.1	41.6	2.1	0.0	4.9	38.8
Katavi	137,276	8.2	1.2	6.1	21.0	3.6	0.0	20.9	39.0
Simiyu	229,053	5.3	1.6	3.0	46.0	2.8	0.0	8.0	33.3
Geita	340,254	7.5	0.7	6.7	22.7	6.4	0.0	36.3	19.7
Songwe	234,951	7.9	0.4	2.6	35.8	2.4	0.0	13.4	37.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	268,229	33.3	0.0	3.3	16.5	3.0	0.8	8.0	35.1
Kaskazini Unguja	44,568	15.9	0.0	0.9	27.2	0.8	0.4	7.5	47.2
Kusini Unguja	31,717	16.7	0.0	1.9	18.8	2.5	0.8	6.7	52.6
Mjini Magharibi	112,992	50.0	0.0	5.9	3.7	5.5	1.0	11.6	22.2
Kaskazini Pemba	40,503	23.9	0.0	1.3	26.4	0.7	0.8	4.2	42.7
Kusini Pemba	38,449	28.0	0.0	1.3	29.4	1.2	0.3	3.1	36.7
									Wealth Quintile
Lowest		3.02	0.23	1.42	42.64	2.28	0.02	8.38	42.00
Second		4.52	0.52	2.20	42.00	2.81	0.03	11.14	36.78
Middle		9.42	1.45	3.73	35.37	3.78	0.06	14.98	31.00
Fourth		19.46	3.68	6.13	24.01	5.27	0.10	17.58	23.77
Highest		38.08	5.53	8.05	11.36	6.74	0.15	15.32	14.77

3.5 Conclusion

The analysis of dwelling units and land ownership in Tanzania from the 2022 Population and Housing Census reveals that housing and land tenure remain central to household welfare and economic security. About two-thirds (65%) of households live in homes they own, with rural areas showing much higher ownership rates (75.9%) compared to urban areas (48.3%). This pattern underscores the persistence of traditional settlement systems and lower reliance on the rental market in rural areas.

However, regional disparities are pronounced—homeownership ranges from as high as 84.1 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to as low as 40.4 percent in Dar es Salaam, reflecting the influence of urbanization, land values, and housing demand. Although ownership is almost evenly distributed between male- and female-headed households, the quality and security of tenure vary significantly. Customary ownership remains the dominant form (33.7%), while only 12.2 percent of households hold title deeds, suggesting limited access to formal land registration systems. The situation is particularly evident in Mainland Tanzania (11.6%) compared to Tanzania Zanzibar (33.3%), where formal titling is more prevalent.

These findings highlight the continued reliance on informal and customary tenure systems, which, although socially recognized, provide limited legal protection. Strengthening land governance, promoting affordable land titling, and expanding access to secure housing are essential to enhance tenure security and support sustainable urban development. Addressing the gap between rural and urban housing ownership, and between formal and customary land rights, is crucial for achieving inclusive growth and equitable access to land and housing across Tanzania.

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSING QUALITY AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Key Points

- Slightly above eighty-five percent (85.6%) of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials
- The use of iron sheets for roofing is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (92.5%) than in Mainland Tanzania (84.6%).
- Almost five out of ten households (49.1%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials.

4.1 Introduction

Housing quality and construction standards are critical indicators of social well-being, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Adequate housing contributes to health, safety, and comfort, while poor housing conditions might pose serious risks to occupants and the surrounding community. This chapter provides information on the status of housing quality and construction materials used for walls, roofs, and floors.

The analysis of construction materials is based on information collected during the 2022 Population and Housing Census. A dwelling unit is defined as a building or part of a building that is actually occupied by a single household. This is irrespective of the household size, size of the structure or intended use inform policies geared towards improving housing conditions, promoting durable construction, and ensuring safe living environments for all residents. The questions on housing quality and material used for construction of the building were asked in private households only.

4.2 Housing Condition Components

The housing conditions components include the type of building materials for roofing, walls and floor.

4.2.1 Roofing Materials

In Tanzania, 85.6 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). In Tanzania Zanzibar, 94.0 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials while Mainland Tanzania recorded 85.4 percent. On the other hand, more than 70 percent of households in all regions of Tanzania are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Tabora (65.7%) and Lindi (65.4%) (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1 shows that the majority of households in urban areas (96.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 77.3 percent of households in rural areas. The use of iron sheets for roofing is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (92.5%) than in Mainland Tanzania (84.6%). The percentage of households living in houses roofed by iron sheets ranges from (65.1%) in Lindi to (97.5%) in Mjini Magharibi. Lindi Region has the highest percentage of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (33.5%).

The poorest households (lowest quintile) mostly use grass or leaves (46.61%) as roofing material, with less than half using iron sheets (41.3%). As wealth increases, iron sheet usage rises sharply, reaching nearly 98% in the middle quintile. Wealthiest households overwhelmingly use iron sheets (99%).

Figure 4.1:Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Materials; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

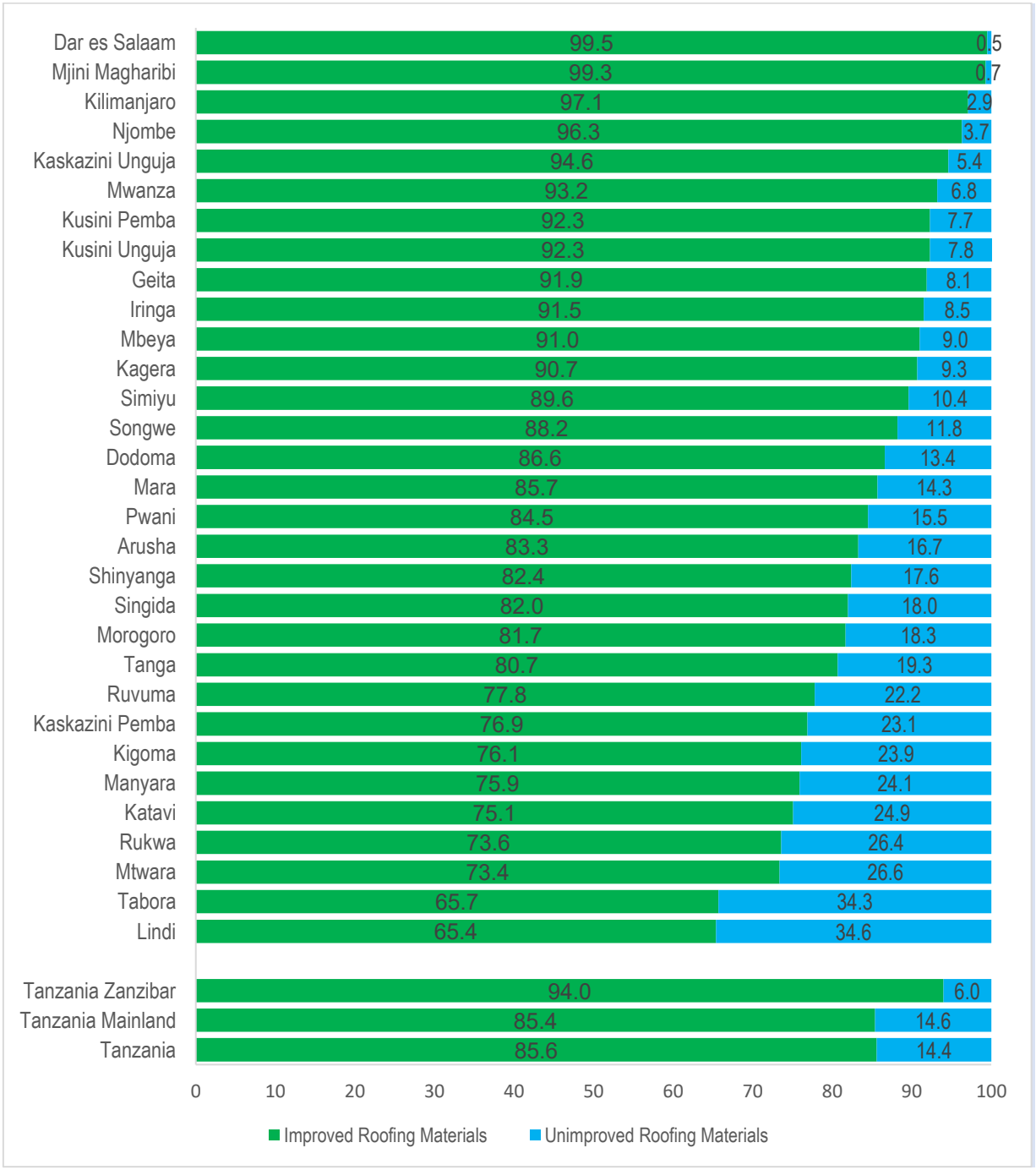


Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Tanzania	14,152,803	84.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	11.6	2.4	0.2	0.2
Rural	8,547,333	77.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.0	3.8	0.2	0.3
Urban	5,605,470	96.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	84.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	11.7	2.5	0.2	0.2
Dodoma	754,631	86.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1	10.0	0.1	0.2
Arusha	611,939	82.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	11.5	4.6	0.2	0.4
Kilimanjaro	494,428	96.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Tanga	631,258	79.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	16.2	1.3	1.6	0.2
Morogoro	822,467	81.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	16.3	1.6	0.1	0.2
Pwani	537,040	84.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.2	0.8	0.2	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	96.5	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lindi	344,447	65.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	73.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	26.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	463,666	77.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	21.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Iringa	319,117	91.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	1.3	0.1	0.3
Mbeya	624,320	90.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.8	0.9	0.1	0.3
Singida	392,111	81.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	13.7	0.1	0.2
Tabora	592,039	65.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	30.2	3.9	0.1	0.2
Rukwa	328,052	73.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.7	1.4	0.0	0.2
Kigoma	451,967	75.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	21.3	2.2	0.1	0.3
Shinyanga	418,771	81.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	12.1	5.2	0.1	0.2
Kagera	698,257	90.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.8	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	92.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Mara	467,473	85.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	12.5	1.5	0.1	0.2
Manyara	398,735	75.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	14.7	8.5	0.2	0.8
Njombe	244,579	96.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Katavi	213,825	74.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.4	2.1	0.1	0.3
Simiyu	311,247	89.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.1
Geita	555,345	91.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.8	0.1	0.4
Songwe	327,448	88.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	92.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	5.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	93.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	89.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	97.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	76.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	91.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest		41.30	0.07	0.01	0.06	46.61	10.60	0.57	0.75
Second		88.14	0.16	0.04	0.10	9.87	1.33	0.17	0.18
Middle		97.91	0.27	0.08	0.11	1.30	0.20	0.06	0.08
Fourth		99.20	0.41	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.05
Highest		97.55	1.27	0.91	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03

4.2.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Tanzania, living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 57.1 while 42.9 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). In Tanzania Zanzibar 88.1 percent of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials, while in Mainland Tanzania is 56.3 percent. Across regions, households with improved floor covering materials range from 27.1 percent in Kigoma to 97.8 in Mjini Magharibi (Figure 4.2)

The results show that, 49.1 percent of households in Tanzania live in dwellings with cement floors followed by earth or sand floors (41.4%). In urban areas, almost seven out of ten households (69.8%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand floor (13.2%). In rural areas, most households (59.8%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering material, followed by cement floor (35.6%).

The percentage of households using cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (76.0%) than in Mainland Tanzania (48.4%). In addition, more than 65.0 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar regions live in houses with cement floors. In Mainland Tanzania, the use of cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges from 24.2 percent in Kigoma to 71.3 percent in Dar es Salaam (Table 4.2).

Flooring quality improves steadily with wealth. The poorest households (lowest quintile) mainly use earth/sand (93.42%), with very little cement (2%). On the other hand, the richest households are more likely to use durable and modern flooring materials such as cement (70%) and ceramic tiles (29%).

Figure 4.2:Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

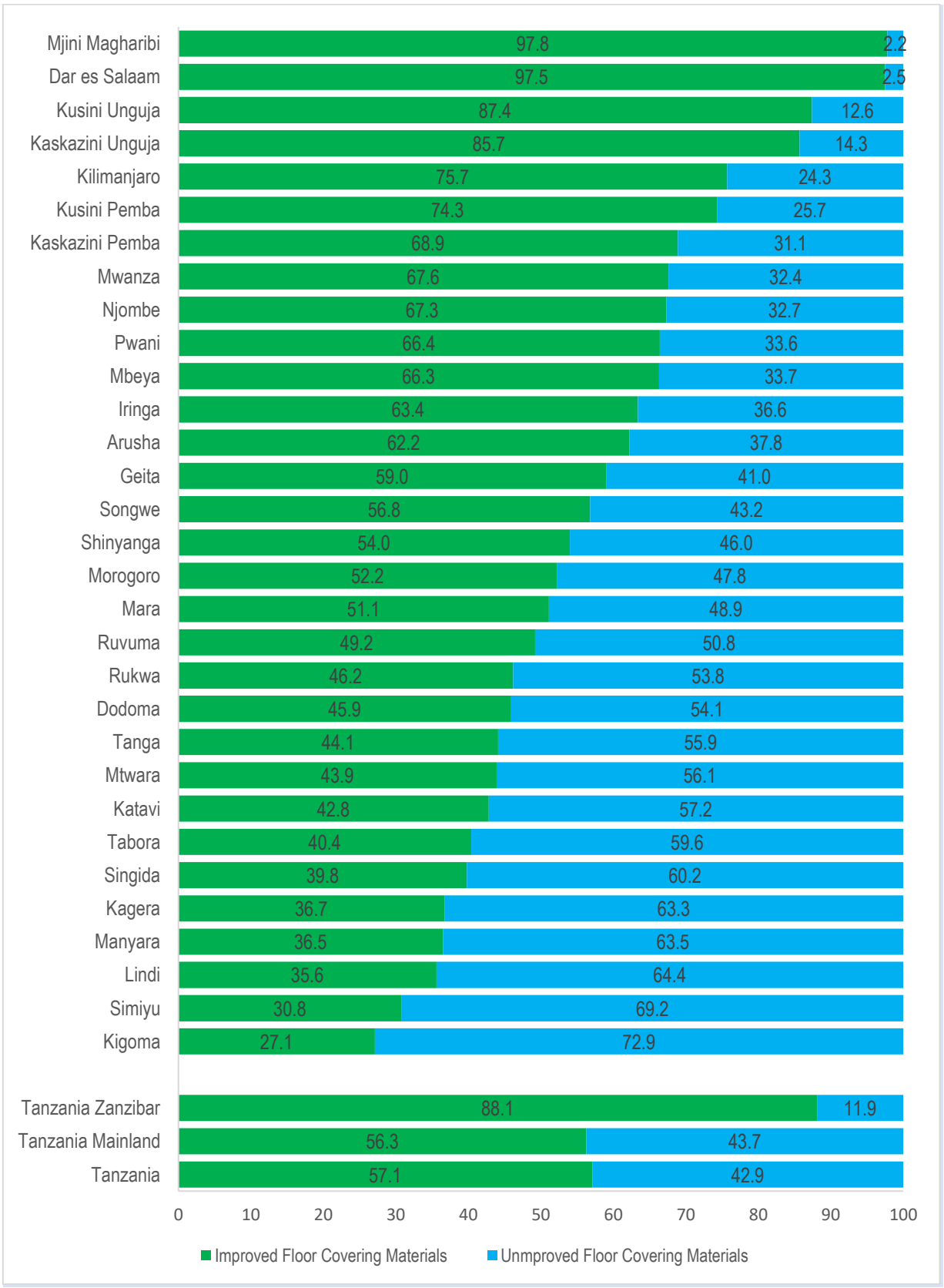


Table 4.2:Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/ Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others1
Tanzania	14,152,803	49.1	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	41.4	0.6	0.3
Rural	8,547,333	35.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	59.8	0.9	0.3
Urban	5,605,470	69.8	15.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.1	0.2
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	48.4	7.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	42.2	0.6	0.3
Dodoma	754,631	39.2	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	53.1	0.2	0.3
Arusha	611,939	50.3	11.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	28.7	7.4	0.4
Kilimanjaro	494,428	64.5	10.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	22.2	0.3	0.9
Tanga	631,258	38.5	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	54.1	0.2	0.2
Morogoro	822,467	46.2	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	46.3	0.2	0.3
Pwani	537,040	57.3	8.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	31.8	0.1	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	71.3	25.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.2
Lindi	344,447	33.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	63.0	0.1	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	41.4	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	55.3	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	463,666	46.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	50.1	0.1	0.2
Iringa	319,117	58.2	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.8	0.1	0.3
Mbeya	624,320	60.6	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	31.9	1.0	0.3
Singida	392,111	36.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	59.4	0.1	0.2
Tabora	592,039	37.1	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	58.7	0.2	0.2

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

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/ Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others1
Rukwa	328,052	44.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	52.9	0.4	0.2
Kigoma	451,967	24.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	71.7	0.1	0.3
Shinyanga	418,771	47.9	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	45.4	0.1	0.2
Kagera	698,257	33.0	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	61.6	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	57.1	9.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	31.7	0.1	0.2
Mara	467,473	45.4	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	47.6	0.4	0.2
Manyara	398,735	33.0	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.0	58.8	2.0	0.7
Njombe	244,579	62.9	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	32.0	0.2	0.1
Katavi	213,825	40.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	56.0	0.1	0.3
Simiyu	311,247	28.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	68.5	0.1	0.2
Geita	555,345	54.4	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	40.2	0.1	0.4
Songwe	327,448	53.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	41.8	0.9	0.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	76.0	11.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.7	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	82.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.0	0.0	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	80.0	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	12.1	0.0	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	77.3	19.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	65.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	69.7	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	25.4	0.0	0.0
Wealth Quintile											
Lowest		1.95	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.97	1.14	93.42	1.90	0.54
Second		17.60	0.15	0.10	0.22	0.04	0.51	0.37	79.98	0.68	0.33

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/ Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others1
Middle	67.40	1.47	0.24	0.59	0.07	0.21	0.12	29.34	0.20	0.36	
Fourth	88.77	6.69	0.35	0.48	0.08	0.05	0.02	3.44	0.02	0.11	
Highest	69.94	28.58	0.20	0.56	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.03	

4.2.3 Wall Materials

About one third (34.5%) of households have their house walls built of baked bricks, followed by cement/rock bricks (28.1%) and sundried bricks (18.5%). In urban areas, more than half of households (56.5%) used cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (27.9%). In rural

areas, 38.8 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials followed by sundried bricks (24.5%). In Tanzania Zanzibar most of the houses have cement/rock bricks (76.9%) as wall materials compared with Mainland Tanzania where most of the houses have baked bricks walls (35.4%).

Three out of the five regions in Tanzania Zanzibar have more than 60 percent of households using cement/rock bricks as walls material of main dwelling. In Mainland Tanzania, only Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions have more than 50 percent of the households with houses built using cement/rock bricks walls materials (95.6% and 55.7% respectively) (Table 4.3).

Wall quality improves with wealth. The poorest households (lowest quintile) mainly use poles and mud (49.83%) and sundried bricks (28.6%) as a wall material. In the average households in terms of wealth (middle quintile) use baked bricks (52.37%) and cement bricks (19.09%) as wall material. The richest households (highest quintile) mostly use cement bricks (72.05%) and baked bricks (22.27%) as wall material.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Tanzania	14,152,803	1.2	28.1	18.5	34.5	0.5	0.5	15.7	0.9	0.0	0.2
Rural	8,547,333	1.0	9.5	24.5	38.8	0.7	0.6	23.2	1.4	0.0	0.2
Urban	5,605,470	1.5	56.5	9.3	27.9	0.1	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	1.0	26.8	19.0	35.4	0.5	0.5	15.8	0.9	0.0	0.2
Dodoma	754,631	0.8	25.3	33.2	20.1	0.0	0.3	19.5	0.6	0.0	0.2
Arusha	611,939	0.7	46.9	4.0	13.7	2.0	1.0	29.4	1.9	0.0	0.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	2.7	41.4	6.0	31.0	6.1	1.1	11.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tanga	631,258	0.8	19.5	6.8	22.0	0.1	0.4	49.4	0.8	0.0	0.2
Morogoro	822,467	0.5	12.5	7.5	57.6	0.2	0.3	19.7	1.5	0.0	0.2
Pwani	537,040	1.2	55.7	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.6	34.1	2.0	0.0	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	1.5	95.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lindi	344,447	2.2	11.7	11.8	27.4	0.1	0.3	44.4	2.0	0.0	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	0.7	19.1	30.6	25.8	0.1	0.2	23.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	463,666	0.7	3.0	9.2	80.4	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.1
Iringa	319,117	0.8	6.1	15.5	57.0	0.2	0.2	19.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Mbeya	624,320	1.2	7.8	35.9	49.4	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.2
Singida	392,111	0.3	15.9	50.5	25.0	0.0	0.2	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
Tabora	592,039	0.3	10.9	47.8	28.4	0.1	0.2	10.9	1.2	0.0	0.1
Rukwa	328,052	0.4	2.0	12.2	81.7	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.1

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Kigoma	451,967	0.3	2.7	15.9	67.9	0.1	0.2	11.2	1.5	0.0	0.2
Shinyanga	418,771	0.5	21.7	50.5	23.9	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Kagera	698,257	0.7	4.6	13.6	37.0	0.5	2.0	40.1	1.3	0.0	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	1.5	42.7	27.6	23.8	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Mara	467,473	1.7	14.1	18.0	48.1	0.2	0.4	16.2	1.1	0.0	0.2
Manyara	398,735	0.9	6.7	9.8	37.6	0.3	1.0	40.5	2.6	0.0	0.6
Njombe	244,579	0.9	5.0	13.4	78.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Katavi	213,825	0.4	2.4	14.3	71.5	0.1	0.2	8.7	2.2	0.0	0.2
Simiyu	311,247	1.3	19.2	63.9	13.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Geita	555,345	0.8	6.1	24.3	64.0	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.3
Songwe	327,448	0.3	1.9	12.8	81.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	9.1	76.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	11.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	9.9	81.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	46,003	25.8	63.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	6.5	1.4	0.0	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	3.7	94.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	15.5	49.2	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	31.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	5.9	44.3	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	43.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wealth Quintile											
Lowest		0.23	0.50	28.60	15.11	0.53	0.63	49.83	4.02	0.02	0.54
Second		0.57	3.63	32.32	40.91	0.82	0.81	20.27	0.49	0.02	0.16
Middle		1.55	19.09	19.11	52.37	0.65	0.61	6.42	0.09	0.01	0.10
Fourth		1.98	45.29	9.01	41.66	0.23	0.24	1.53	0.01	0.01	0.05
Highest		1.65	72.05	3.47	22.27	0.07	0.10	0.35	0.00	0.01	0.02

4.3 Conclusion

The analysis of housing quality and construction materials from the 2022 Population and Housing Census provides important insights into the structural conditions of homes across Tanzania. The results show that most Tanzanian households have made notable progress in improving housing standards, with 85.6 percent living in houses roofed with durable materials such as iron sheets, tiles, or concrete. The use of improved roofing materials is almost universal in urban areas and in Tanzania Zanzibar, where 94 percent of households live under improved roofs.

Similarly, more than half (57.1%) of households in Tanzania reside in houses with improved floor materials primarily cement (49.1%) reflecting gradual enhancement in construction quality and living conditions. However, disparities remain pronounced between rural and urban areas: rural households largely depend on earth or sand floors (59.8%), while urban areas show a stronger adoption of cement and ceramic tiles.

Wall construction materials also display significant variation by region and wealth level. About one-third (34.5%) of households have walls made of baked bricks, while 28.1 percent use cement bricks. In urban areas, cement brick walls dominate (56.5%), whereas in rural areas, sun-dried bricks and poles-and-mud walls remain common. The type and quality of housing materials are strongly correlated with household wealth poorer households mostly occupy dwellings made from temporary materials, while wealthier households live in houses built from durable materials such as cement and baked bricks.

Overall, these findings indicate progressive improvement in housing quality across the country, yet highlight persistent inequalities between rural and urban households, and between income groups. Continued investment in affordable, durable construction materials and sustainable housing initiatives is essential to ensure that all Tanzanians have access to safe, adequate, and resilient housing in line with national development goals and the aspirations of Vision 2050.

CHAPTER FIVE

HOUSING CHARACTERISTIC AMENITIES

Key Points

- About 70 percent (70.1%) of households in Tanzania use improved sources of drinking water.
- Only 11.1 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard.
- More than half of households in Tanzania (60.2%) use improved toilet facilities.
- The percentage of households with no toilet facilities has slightly decreased from 9.2 in 2002 to 5.6 in 2022
- Approximately four in ten (40.1%) households in Tanzania use burning of solid waste

5.1 Introduction

Access to basic services such as clean water, adequate sanitation, proper refuse disposal, and reliable energy is fundamental to human health, dignity, and well-being. These services form the backbone of sustainable development and are closely linked to poverty reduction, environmental health, and improved quality of life. In many developing countries, however, disparities persist in household access to these essential utilities, particularly between urban and rural areas.

This section presents an analysis of households' access to improved sources of drinking water, types of sanitation facilities, modes of refuse disposal, and main sources of energy for lighting and cooking. The availability, reliability, and quality of these services not only reflect the level of infrastructure development but also serve as key indicators of social equity and public health risks. Understanding the patterns and challenges in access to these services provides critical insights for policymakers and stakeholders in planning effective interventions and resource allocation

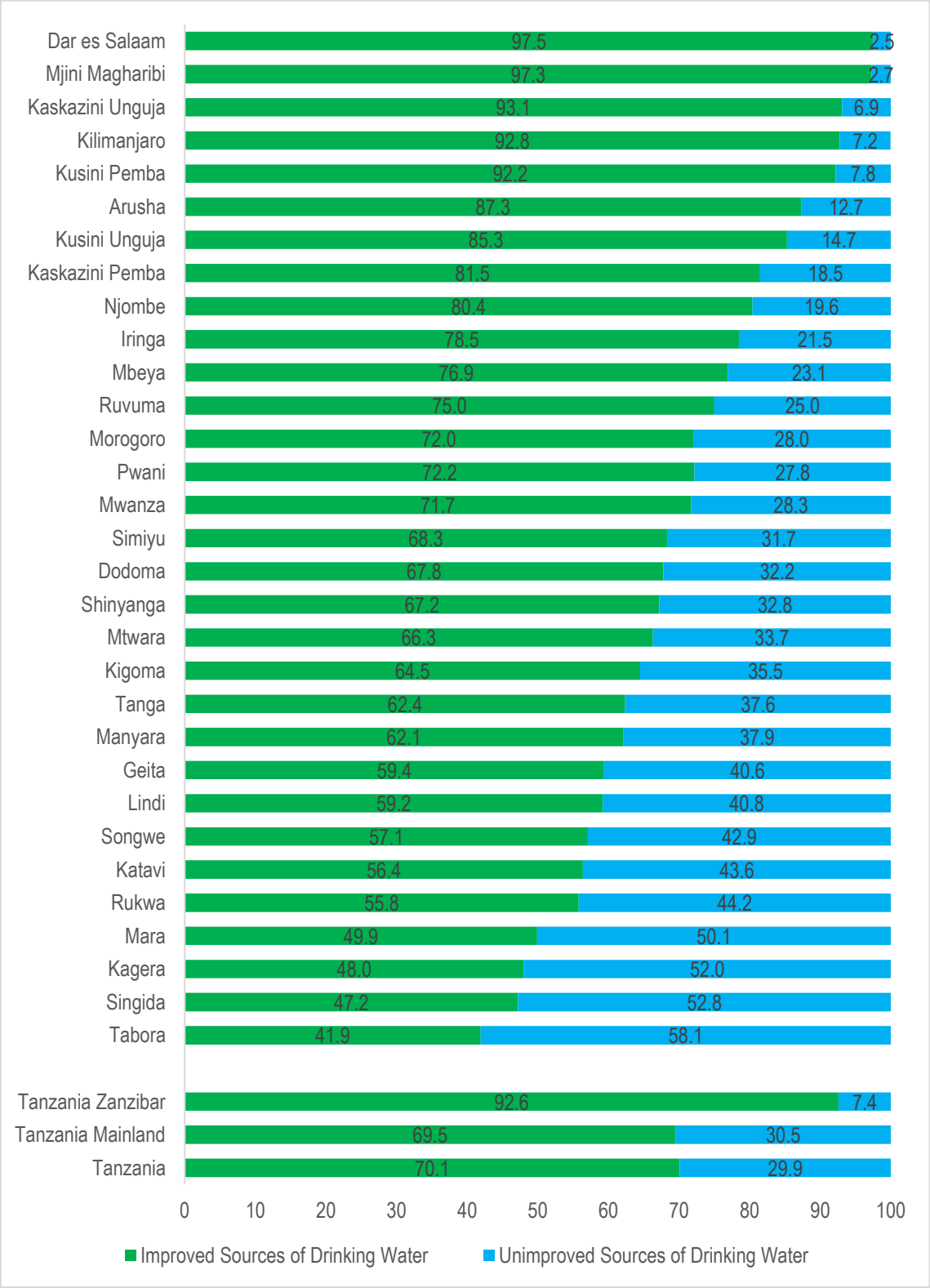
5.2 Source of Drinking Water

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

hand, unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs and surface water.

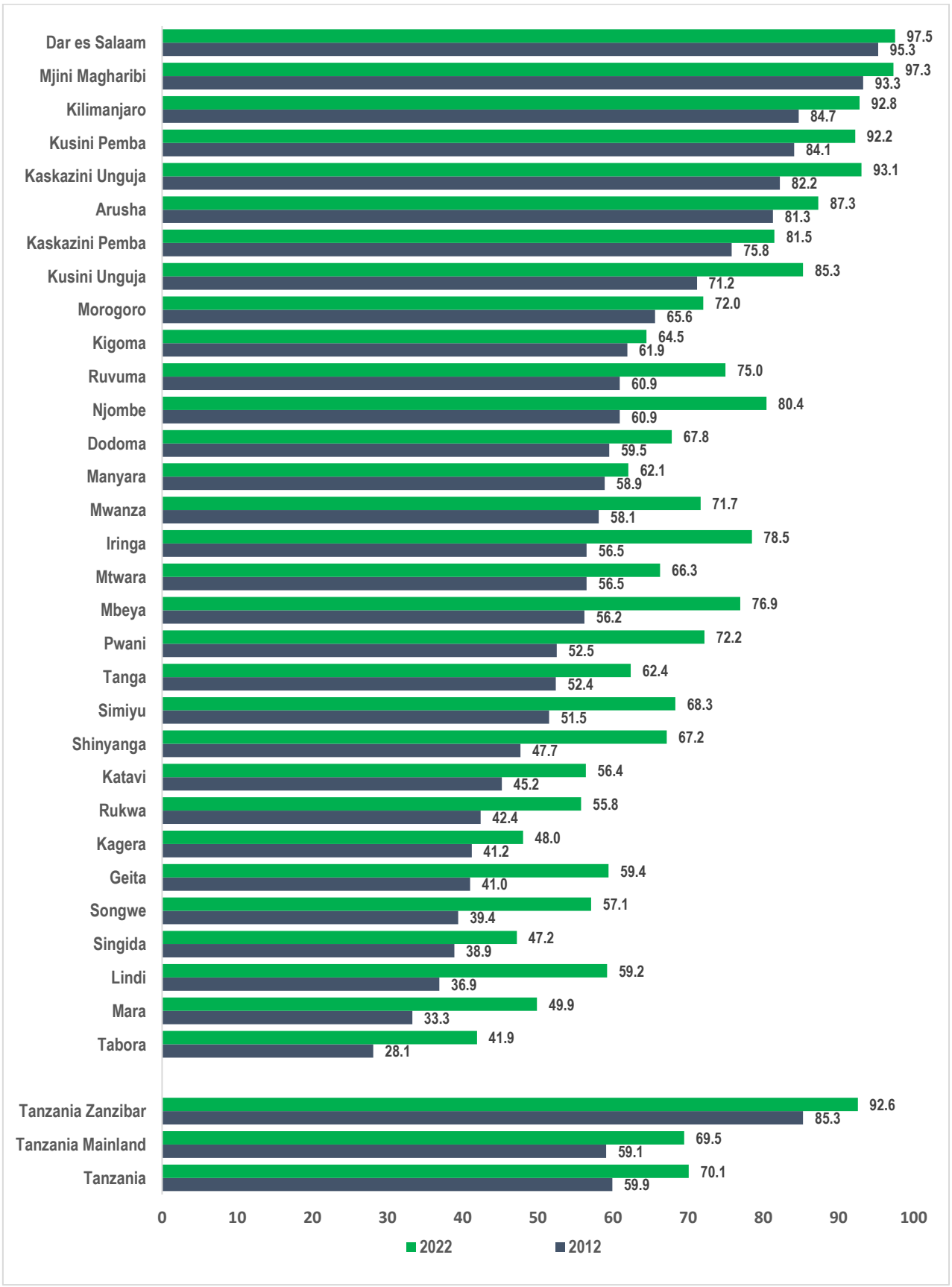
Results show that 70.1 percent of households in Tanzania use improved sources of drinking water. The percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water in Mainland Tanzania is (69.5%) and in Tanzania Zanzibar is (92.6%). Across regions in Tanzania, four regions namely Dar es Salaam (97.5%), Mjini Magharibi (97.3%), Kaskazini Unguja (93.1%) and Kilimanjaro (92.8%) have high percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water while three regions are below 50 percent, namely, Kagera (48.0%), Singida (47.2%) and Tabora (41.9%) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The use of improved drinking water sources by households in Tanzania increased from 59.9 percent in 2012 to 70.1 percent in 2022. In Mainland Tanzania the increase is from 59.1 percent to 69.5 percent while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is from 85.3 percent to 92.6 percent. The increase in households using improved drinking water sources is observed in all regions (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

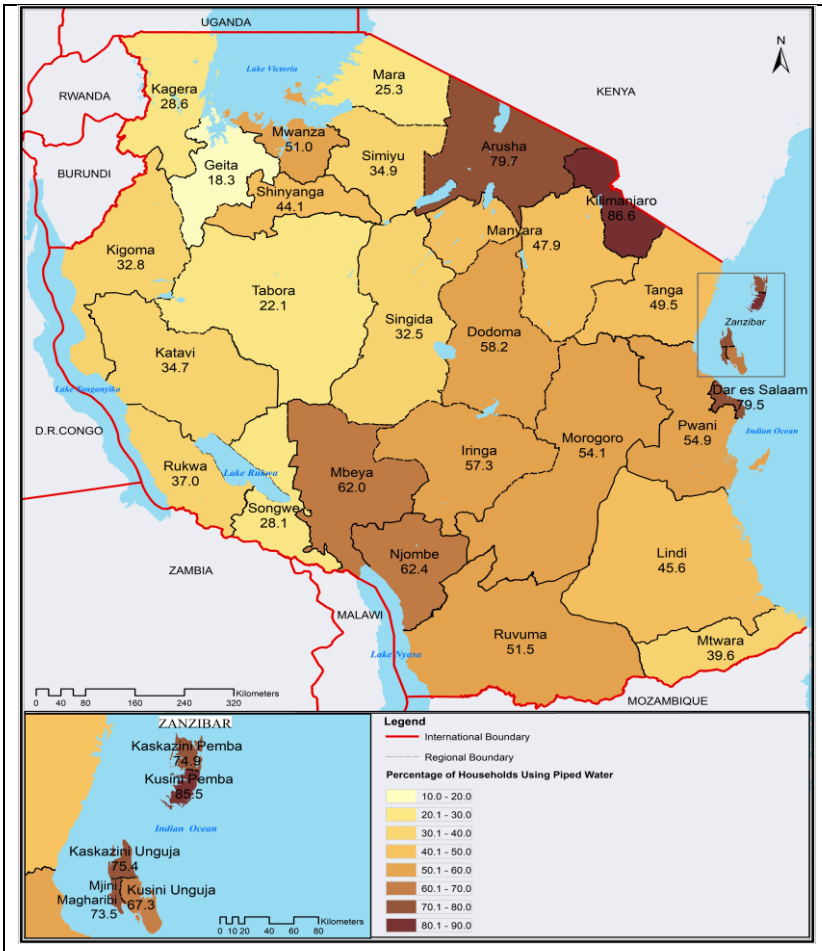


Piped water is one of the improved water sources, which include piped water into a dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, or neighbours' tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households in Tanzania (50.9%) and Mainland Tanzania (50.2%) use piped water as their primary source of drinking water. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar about three quarters (74.7%) of households have piped water as a primary source of drinking water (Map 5.1).

Households in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those in rural areas (71.6% versus 37.3%). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 46.7 percent, while14.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 10.7 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 11.1 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 5.2 percent get drinking water from a neighbour's piped supply and 21.0 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 18.3 percent in Geita Region to 86.6 in Kilimanjaro Region (Map 5.1 and Table 5.1).

Access to safe drinking water improves with wealth. The poorest households (lowest quintile) mainly use unprotected dug wells (36.59%) and unprotected springs (15.02%), while the richer households are more likely to use piped water (22%), with some bottled water (2%) and tankers (2%).

Map 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Piped Water

Tanzania: 50.9%

Mainland Tanzania: 50.2%

Tanzania Zanzibar: 74.7%

Urban: 71.6%

Rural: 37.3%

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water													
		Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Standpipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/ Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Tanzania	14,152,803	16.3	9.0	16.9	8.7	4.7	8.4	15.4	1.5	6.5	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	7.9
Rural	8,547,333	7.3	3.8	21.0	5.2	5.6	7.7	22.1	2.0	9.9	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	12.0
Urban	5,605,470	29.8	16.9	10.7	14.2	3.4	9.4	5.3	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.8	0.8	1.8
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	16.0	8.9	16.7	8.6	4.8	8.4	15.8	1.5	6.7	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	8.1
Female Headed Household	5,064,204	16.7	9.1	17.3	8.9	4.7	8.4	14.7	1.5	6.3	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.4	7.7
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	15.7	9.0	16.9	8.6	4.7	8.4	15.7	1.5	6.7	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.4	8.1
Dodoma	754,631	13.8	7.3	28.7	8.4	2.6	3.3	23.1	0.3	3.6	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	5.5
Arusha	611,939	29.7	13.6	26.2	10.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.8	3.7	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.4	6.8
Kilimanjaro	494,428	32.5	22.5	15.1	16.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	3.0
Tanga	631,258	11.3	8.3	21.8	8.0	2.9	4.0	17.0	0.8	10.2	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.2	10.4
Morogoro	822,467	14.3	7.9	21.9	10.0	8.2	5.5	12.5	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.4	9.5
Pwani	537,040	17.0	11.6	12.1	14.2	5.3	9.3	22.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	4.5
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	36.4	18.7	5.8	18.7	4.2	6.7	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.9	1.6	0.2
Lindi	344,447	7.5	2.8	24.2	11.2	3.9	5.0	29.7	0.4	4.0	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.2	7.2
Mtwara	491,811	6.7	3.6	21.9	7.3	0.7	4.5	21.7	0.3	4.2	20.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	7.8
Ruvuma	463,666	14.1	9.1	18.7	9.6	5.0	16.4	12.8	1.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8
Iringa	319,117	16.6	10.4	23.4	6.9	6.5	12.9	8.0	0.9	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	6.5
Mbeya	624,320	22.7	12.0	15.7	11.6	2.6	9.5	9.3	0.9	5.9	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	7.8

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water													
		Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Standpipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/ Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Singida	392,111	7.5	4.4	18.2	2.4	5.0	7.5	31.0	0.5	9.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	12.2
Tabora	592,039	8.2	4.8	7.4	1.7	3.0	13.7	48.2	0.4	3.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.1	6.5
Rukwa	328,052	10.4	2.7	18.8	5.1	6.7	8.1	18.0	2.8	14.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	12.2
Kigoma	451,967	8.3	3.1	17.5	3.8	4.8	12.2	12.8	10.5	7.6	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.1	15.1
Shinyanga	418,771	10.5	12.3	16.6	4.6	4.2	14.4	20.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.1	10.1
Kagera	698,257	5.3	3.2	16.8	3.3	4.4	4.6	8.1	6.5	25.8	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	18.1
Mwanza	744,709	19.5	11.4	11.2	8.9	7.4	9.0	16.1	1.2	6.9	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	5.3
Mara	467,473	6.9	5.3	8.9	4.3	3.4	7.0	21.6	3.3	11.5	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	17.0
Manyara	398,735	9.0	7.4	25.2	6.3	4.1	2.5	18.1	0.7	6.7	0.3	0.3	3.0	3.2	13.2
Njombe	244,579	19.5	11.2	26.1	5.6	3.3	13.2	7.2	1.0	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.5
Katavi	213,825	6.0	3.5	20.0	5.1	6.6	13.2	24.4	0.7	6.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.8
Simiyu	311,247	6.0	4.1	21.6	3.1	20.0	11.3	12.6	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	16.8
Geita	555,345	4.3	1.7	9.9	2.4	5.5	27.3	25.9	2.2	12.3	0.6	0.3	5.2	0.1	2.4
Songwe	327,448	4.9	1.9	16.7	4.5	6.8	10.9	13.4	4.5	13.8	4.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	15.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	35.1	8.7	18.2	12.7	7.6	8.3	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	26.2	10.9	27.1	11.2	6.3	6.6	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.5	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	25.9	11.1	18.4	11.9	7.1	9.4	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	40.4	6.6	12.4	14.1	11.1	10.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	31.7	8.8	22.7	11.7	1.8	3.9	18.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water												
		Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Standpipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/ Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Kusini Pemba	46,988	37.4	11.7	25.7	10.7	2.3	4.0	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wealth Quintile															
Lowest		1.86	0.46	12.99	2.20	3.45	3.86	36.59	1.18	15.02	0.92	0.02	0.72	0.12	20.59
Second		4.55	1.71	23.71	6.03	6.75	8.14	21.80	2.53	10.33	2.06	0.06	1.08	0.15	11.09
Middle		9.86	5.59	24.06	11.69	5.83	11.55	13.25	2.10	5.40	2.48	0.16	1.93	0.35	5.75
Fourth		23.84	14.86	16.19	14.34	4.02	12.09	4.23	1.12	1.58	1.85	0.53	3.03	0.60	1.73
Highest		41.15	22.30	7.60	9.40	3.68	6.40	1.35	0.44	0.42	1.31	2.25	2.38	0.87	0.46

Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco, canal and irrigation channels

5.3 Sanitation Facilities

The 2022 PHC collected information on toilet facilities used by households. Toilet facilities are categorised into two groups: improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include a flush or pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, covered pit or unknown destination; Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with washable slab and with lid, pit latrine with washable slab without lid and pit latrine without washable slab (soil slab). Unimproved facilities include a pit latrine without a slab (open pit) and a bucket.

More than half of households in Tanzania (60.2%) use improved toilet facilities. About 41 percent (41.3%) of rural area households use improved toilet facilities; this lags below the Third Tanzania Five-Year Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Tanzania Zanzibar has a higher percentage of improved toilet facilities (89.9%) than Mainland Tanzania (59.4%). Zanzibar is currently above ZADEP target of 45 percent in 2025/26. The most commonly used toilet facilities by households in Tanzania are pit latrines without a slab (open pit) (33.7%). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than urban areas (49.4% versus 9.9%). In Mainland Tanzania households commonly use pit latrines without a slab/open pit (34.6%), while the most commonly used toilet facility in Tanzania Zanzibar, is flush/pour flush to a covered pit (39.0%).

The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) in Mainland Tanzania regions ranges from 0.2 percent in Dar es Salaam to 17.3 percent in Manyara. In Tanzania Zanzibar, households without toilet facilities range from 0.3 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region to 30.9 percent in Kaskazini Pemba (Figure 5.3 and Table 5.2).

The poorest households are more likely to use open pit toilets (67.82%) while the richest households (highest quintile) mainly rely on flush toilets (34.94%) and flush to Septic Tank (23.33%).

Figure 5.3:Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

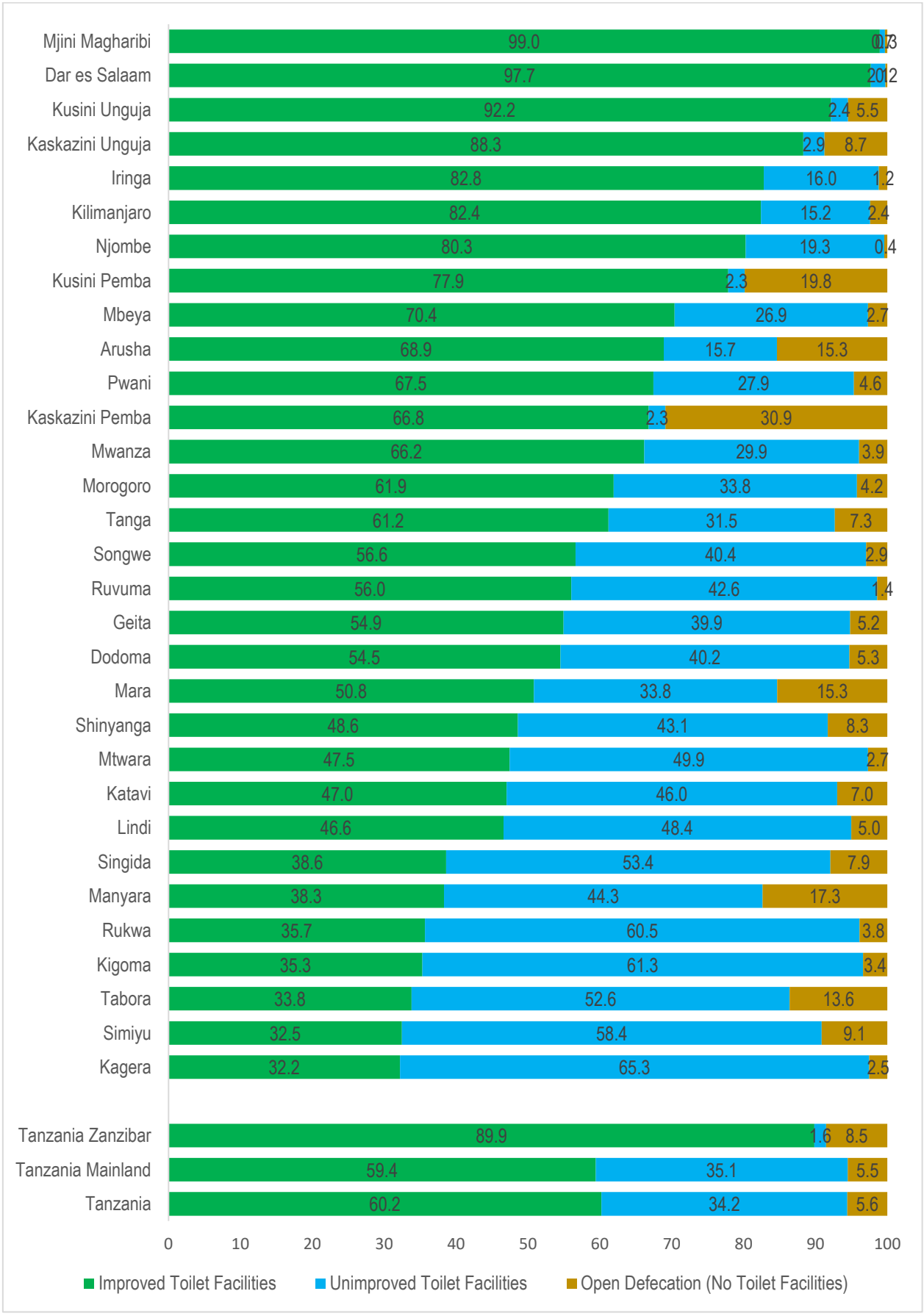


Table 5.2:Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Tanzania	14,152,803	5.5	8.1	18.9	2.2	7.2	4.5	7.8	6.0	33.7	0.5	5.6
Rural	8,547,333	1.6	2.6	12.1	1.5	5.5	3.4	6.6	8.0	49.4	0.7	8.5
Urban	5,605,470	11.3	16.6	29.4	3.3	9.6	6.1	9.7	2.9	9.9	0.2	1.0
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	5.4	8.1	18.9	2.2	7.1	4.5	7.8	6.2	34.2	0.5	5.2
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	5.6	8.2	19.0	2.2	7.2	4.4	8.0	5.7	32.9	0.5	6.2
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	5.3	8.3	18.4	2.2	7.1	4.2	7.9	6.1	34.6	0.5	5.5
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	5.2	8.2	18.3	2.2	7.0	4.2	7.8	6.3	35.2	0.5	5.1
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	5.5	8.3	18.6	2.2	7.1	4.2	8.0	5.8	33.6	0.5	6.2
Dodoma	754,631	4.5	8.2	20.9	2.1	3.1	2.7	6.8	6.2	39.3	0.9	5.3
Arusha	611,939	8.2	8.3	15.6	1.9	11.1	6.1	13.1	4.8	15.6	0.1	15.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	6.4	10.0	25.2	2.5	11.8	7.4	13.8	5.4	14.5	0.7	2.4
Tanga	631,258	2.8	5.8	27.5	2.7	5.5	3.0	8.1	5.8	31.4	0.1	7.3
Morogoro	822,467	5.2	9.8	21.5	2.5	5.8	3.3	6.8	7.1	33.7	0.1	4.2
Pwani	537,040	5.9	11.9	15.3	2.3	8.0	5.8	10.8	7.5	27.3	0.6	4.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	17.8	18.5	26.7	3.2	10.8	7.7	12.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2
Lindi	344,447	2.4	2.1	13.2	1.5	5.1	3.4	6.4	12.4	48.0	0.4	5.0
Mtwara	491,811	2.4	3.2	13.0	1.6	6.4	3.9	6.9	10.1	49.5	0.3	2.7
Ruvuma	463,666	3.2	3.3	21.0	1.7	6.0	3.6	5.9	11.4	41.6	1.0	1.4

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Iringa	319,117	4.7	11.2	34.4	3.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	5.8	15.7	0.3	1.2
Mbeya	624,320	5.8	7.7	28.4	2.6	8.1	4.5	7.4	5.9	26.1	0.8	2.7
Singida	392,111	3.3	4.1	11.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	5.4	7.2	53.3	0.2	7.9
Tabora	592,039	2.5	6.0	8.4	1.4	3.4	1.8	4.2	6.2	52.2	0.4	13.6
Rukwa	328,052	1.5	3.2	12.8	1.4	3.2	2.2	5.3	6.2	59.9	0.5	3.8
Kigoma	451,967	1.5	2.8	10.7	1.7	4.4	2.4	4.4	7.3	61.0	0.3	3.4
Shinyanga	418,771	3.1	10.4	14.1	1.9	6.5	2.7	5.0	4.9	42.6	0.5	8.3
Kagera	698,257	1.2	4.8	4.5	0.8	6.2	2.4	5.8	6.4	64.8	0.5	2.5
Mwanza	744,709	5.9	16.5	16.0	2.6	8.9	4.6	7.1	4.8	29.4	0.5	3.9
Mara	467,473	2.1	7.3	15.9	2.3	6.4	3.8	7.7	5.3	33.5	0.3	15.3
Manyara	398,735	1.4	2.6	10.6	1.6	4.0	2.6	8.5	6.9	43.3	1.0	17.3
Njombe	244,579	3.9	9.0	29.5	2.2	9.7	6.7	7.2	12.1	19.0	0.3	0.4
Katavi	213,825	2.7	2.3	18.4	2.3	4.5	3.1	5.5	8.1	45.1	0.9	7.0
Simiyu	311,247	1.6	3.3	9.5	1.2	5.2	1.7	4.1	5.9	55.6	2.8	9.1
Geita	555,345	2.6	4.7	21.8	2.6	7.1	4.2	6.7	5.5	39.5	0.3	5.2
Songwe	327,448	1.5	2.4	14.5	2.0	14.0	4.7	10.8	6.8	40.1	0.3	2.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	12.2	3.9	39.0	3.8	10.3	12.5	6.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	8.5
Male Headed Households	260,526	12.2	3.9	39.7	3.9	10.4	12.3	6.4	1.7	1.4	0.2	7.9
Female Headed Households	115,302	12.3	3.8	37.3	3.6	10.2	12.9	6.6	1.8	1.5	0.2	9.9
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	11.0	2.0	33.1	3.9	6.8	18.8	9.6	3.1	2.6	0.4	8.7

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Kusini Unguja	46,003	7.2	1.3	29.7	3.6	7.3	27.3	11.7	4.1	2.3	0.0	5.5
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	16.6	5.8	45.5	4.5	12.4	9.4	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	5.1	3.0	33.8	2.5	8.0	6.8	6.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	30.9
Kusini Pemba	46,988	9.0	1.7	35.1	2.5	11.8	8.5	7.6	1.7	2.1	0.2	19.8
Wealth Quintile												
Lowest		0.04	0.07	0.77	0.09	0.59	0.29	3.31	7.78	67.82	0.27	18.97
Second		0.37	0.54	4.77	0.57	2.56	1.56	7.49	10.92	64.25	0.41	6.56
Middle		2.36	3.93	19.57	2.34	8.55	6.18	14.56	8.65	30.75	1.06	2.05
Fourth		8.66	12.84	34.68	4.27	13.34	9.08	9.09	2.22	5.06	0.50	0.25
Highest		15.93	23.33	34.94	3.79	10.75	5.17	4.74	0.47	0.79	0.06	0.03

5.3.1 Trends on the Main Type of Toilet Facilities

Figure 5.4 portrays that over time, the percentage of households with improved facilities has significantly increased from five (5.0%) percent in 2002 to 60.2 percent in 2022 Censuses. On the other hand, the percentage of households with unimproved facilities has significantly decreased from 85.8 percent in 2002 to 34.2 percent in 2022. The percentage of households with no toilet facilities has slightly decreased from 9.2 in 2002 to 5.6 in 2022.

Table 5.3 shows that region-wise, Dar es Salaam has maintained a good record in terms of using improved toilet facilities (from 89.2% to 97.7% in 2012 and 2022, respectively). Comparatively, Kagera Region has the lowest percentage (32.2%) of households with improved toilet facilities, followed by Simiyu (32.5%) and Singida (38.6%).

Considering Tanzania as a whole, Kaskazini Pemba registered the highest percentage of households that do not have toilet facilities (52.6% in 2012 and 30.9% in 2022). Moreover, Manyara Region in Mainland Tanzania registered the highest percent of households with no toilet facilities (19.6%) in 2012 and (17.3%) in 2022) (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.4:Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

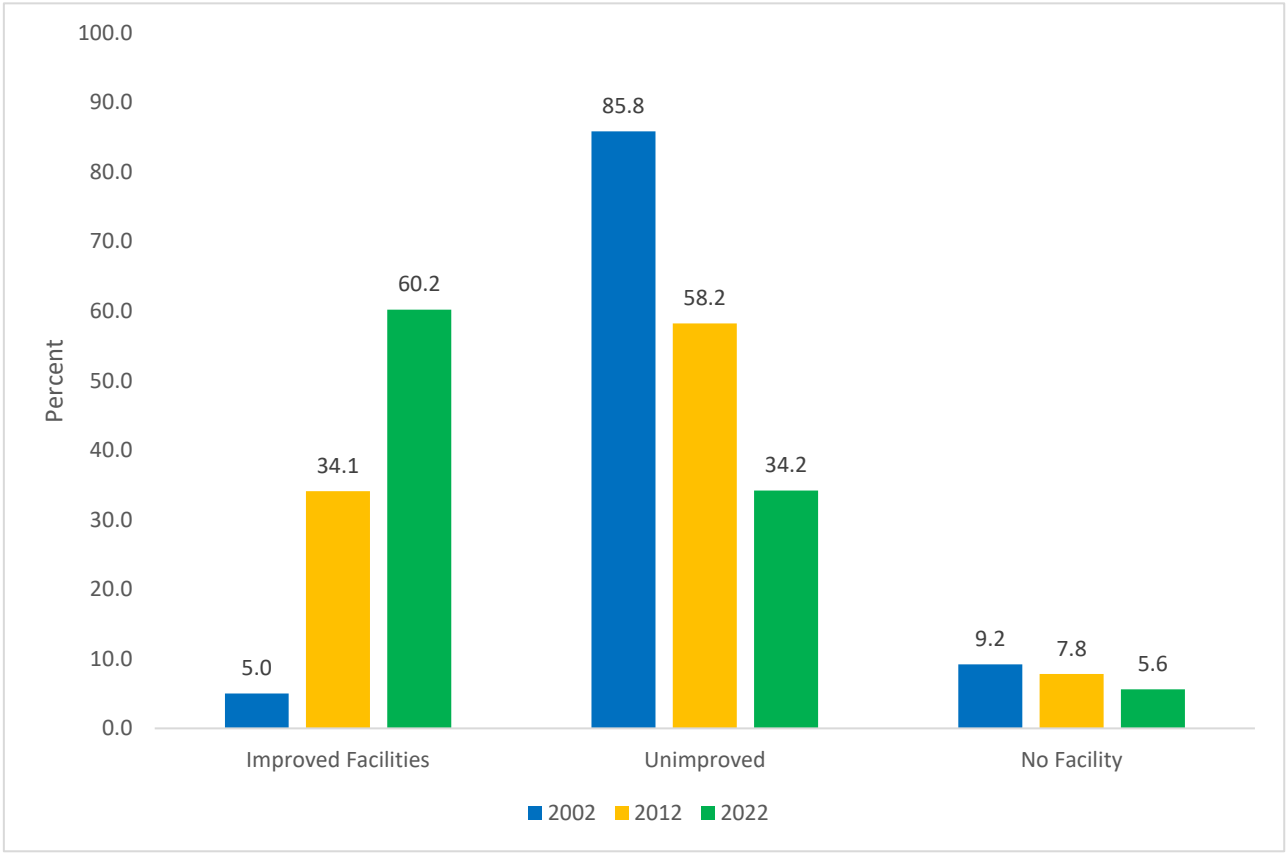
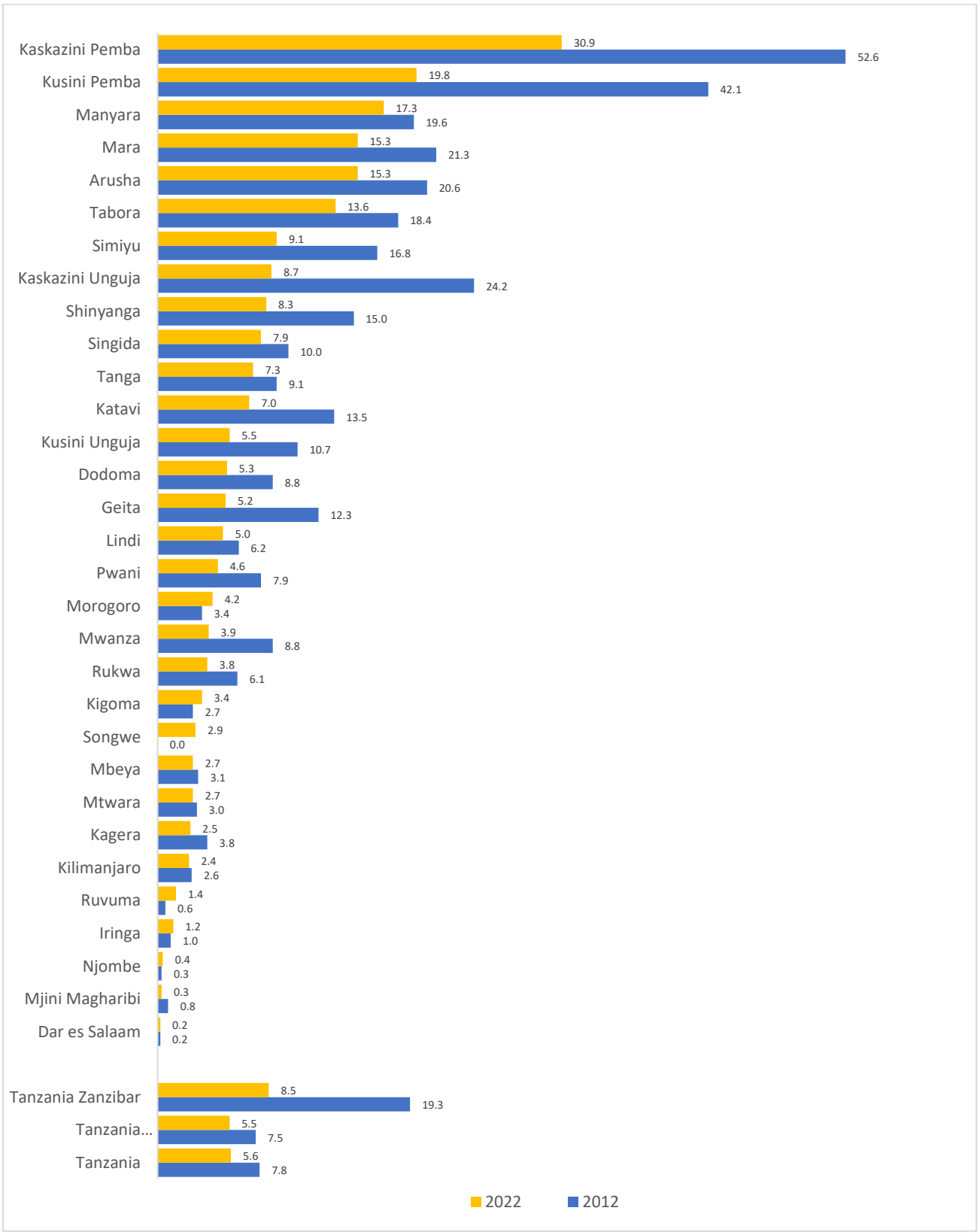


Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

	2012			2022		
	Total Improved	Total Unimproved	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Improved	Total Unimproved	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach
Tanzania	34.1	58.2	7.8	60.2	34.2	5.6
Mainland Tanzania	32.8	59.6	7.5	59.4	35.1	5.5
Dodoma	19.5	71.6	8.8	54.5	40.2	5.3
Arusha	49.5	29.9	20.6	68.9	15.8	15.3
Kilimanjaro	50.5	47.0	2.6	82.4	15.2	2.4
Tanga	31.4	59.4	9.1	61.2	31.5	7.3
Morogoro	30.4	66.1	3.4	61.9	33.9	4.2
Pwani	32.1	59.9	7.9	67.5	27.9	4.6
Dar es Salaam	89.2	10.6	0.2	97.7	2.1	0.2
Lindi	16.9	76.9	6.2	46.6	48.4	5.0
Mtwara	14.0	83.1	3.0	47.5	49.8	2.7
Ruvuma	26.1	73.3	0.6	56.0	42.6	1.4
Iringa	28.7	70.1	1.0	82.8	16.0	1.2
Mbeya	28.6	68.4	3.1	70.4	26.9	2.7
Singida	13.3	76.6	10.0	38.6	53.5	7.9
Tabora	16.3	65.3	18.4	33.8	52.6	13.6
Rukwa	17.2	76.6	6.1	35.7	60.5	3.8
Kigoma	14.1	83.2	2.7	35.3	61.3	3.4
Shinyanga	24.6	60.2	15.0	48.6	43.1	8.3
Kagera	15.6	80.7	3.8	32.2	65.3	2.5
Mwanza	31.4	59.6	8.8	66.2	29.9	3.9
Mara	24.0	54.7	21.3	50.8	33.9	15.3
Manyara	19.5	60.8	19.6	38.3	44.4	17.3
Njombe	23.6	76.0	0.3	80.3	19.3	0.4
Katavi	22.1	64.5	13.5	47.0	46.0	7.0
Simiyu	12.3	70.9	16.8	32.5	58.4	9.1
Geita	19.6	67.9	12.3	54.9	39.9	5.2
Songwe	-	-	-	56.6	40.5	2.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	74.1	6.7	19.3	89.9	1.6	8.5
Kaskazini Unguja	62.5	13.2	24.2	88.3	3.0	8.7
Kusini Unguja	80.1	9.2	10.7	92.2	2.3	5.5
Mjini Magharibi	93.0	6.1	0.8	99.0	0.7	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	44.6	3.0	52.6	66.8	2.3	30.9
Kusini Pemba	53.4	42.1	4.5	77.9	2.3	19.8

Figure 5.5:Percentage Distribution of Households without Toilet Facility by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



5.4 Household Environmental Control

5.4.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is the collection, processing, recycling, or decomposition of human-generated waste materials. Waste materials may be liquid or solid, and the effects of their components on health and the environment may be hazardous or inert. Improper waste disposal is a burden on public health. This section discusses the major solid and electronics waste disposal means used by households.

Approximately four in ten (40.1%) households in Tanzania use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal, followed by regular collection methods (21.9%). Almost 45 percent (44.9%) of households in urban areas use regular collection methods of solid disposal followed by burning (29.6%) and burying or pit (14.1%). In rural areas 46.9 percent of households use burning, followed by burying or pit (24.7%) and throwing in the farm or use as manure (8.5%). Overall, 40.5 percent of households in Mainland Tanzania use burning as the main method of solid waste disposal, while 37.5 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar use regular collection methods. More than 60 percent of households in Dar es Salaam (65.4%) and Mjini Magharibi (64.2%) regions are using regular collection methods (Table 5.4).

Solid waste disposal improves with wealth. The poorest households (lowest quintile) mainly rely on burning (43,18%) and burying/pit (20.95%) as a method of waste disposal. On the other hand, the richest households (highest quintile) predominantly use regular collection (52.35%).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Tanzania	14,152,803	21.9	2.9	40.1	0.5	20.5	5.2	0.2	5.9	2.9
Rural	8,547,333	6.8	1.0	46.9	0.5	24.7	7.3	0.2	8.5	4.1
Urban	5,605,470	44.9	5.7	29.6	0.5	14.1	1.9	0.3	1.9	1.2
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	21.5	2.8	39.9	0.5	20.9	5.2	0.2	6.0	3.0
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	22.6	2.9	40.3	0.5	19.7	5.1	0.2	5.7	2.9
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	21.4	2.9	40.5	0.5	20.9	4.9	0.2	6.0	2.8
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	21.0	2.8	40.4	0.5	21.3	4.9	0.2	6.1	2.8
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	22.2	2.9	40.7	0.5	20.0	4.9	0.2	5.8	2.8
Dodoma	754,631	15.2	2.3	39.7	0.5	26.5	6.6	0.1	6.4	2.8
Arusha	611,939	39.7	2.4	43.2	0.3	4.8	2.2	0.0	2.4	5.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	17.3	1.8	59.9	0.3	11.7	2.0	0.1	6.0	1.1
Tanga	631,258	12.2	1.5	36.3	0.6	29.1	7.2	0.4	6.5	6.2
Morogoro	822,467	15.9	2.4	44.1	0.5	25.1	4.8	0.1	3.1	4.0
Pwani	537,040	19.4	2.3	41.7	0.4	26.8	3.8	0.3	1.9	3.3
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	65.4	9.3	14.6	0.6	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5
Lindi	344,447	10.3	2.0	42.2	0.6	34.0	6.1	0.2	0.9	3.7
Mtwara	491,811	8.5	1.3	47.7	0.7	34.2	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.7
Ruvuma	463,666	9.1	1.4	38.4	0.5	40.6	5.1	0.1	2.7	2.0
Iringa	319,117	16.3	1.5	37.5	0.2	37.2	2.1	0.1	3.9	1.2
Mbeya	624,320	23.6	4.0	37.3	0.3	26.0	3.1	0.1	3.6	1.8
Singida	392,111	10.4	1.5	47.1	0.4	18.8	6.0	0.1	12.6	3.1
Tabora	592,039	12.7	1.8	38.9	0.6	14.9	9.6	0.1	17.2	4.2
Rukwa	328,052	9.9	3.2	34.5	0.6	38.6	7.1	0.4	3.3	2.3
Kigoma	451,967	10.9	1.9	32.9	0.9	20.0	8.8	0.2	20.7	3.7

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Shinyanga	418,771	19.4	2.1	45.6	0.5	12.3	7.7	0.1	9.8	2.4
Kagera	698,257	10.9	1.8	49.2	0.3	19.4	4.8	0.1	11.8	1.7
Mwanza	744,709	25.8	2.7	45.1	0.6	14.4	4.7	0.1	5.0	1.6
Mara	467,473	12.7	1.5	54.2	0.5	13.9	5.1	0.1	9.1	2.9
Manyara	398,735	10.2	1.3	54.5	0.4	11.6	6.4	0.1	7.8	7.6
Njombe	244,579	15.5	1.6	38.7	0.2	37.4	1.3	0.0	4.9	0.4
Katavi	213,825	11.3	2.1	41.9	0.5	26.7	8.4	0.1	4.6	4.6
Simiyu	311,247	10.3	1.3	63.7	0.5	10.5	8.1	0.0	3.0	2.5
Geita	555,345	12.7	1.9	46.2	0.6	19.7	6.5	0.1	10.5	1.9
Songwe	327,448	18.5	1.7	32.9	0.4	36.3	4.7	0.1	4.1	1.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	37.5	3.3	25.8	0.5	6.4	14.4	0.7	3.6	7.8
Male Headed Households	260,526	37.2	3.3	26.0	0.5	6.7	14.3	0.7	3.8	7.5
Female Headed Households	115,302	38.2	3.2	25.4	0.5	5.8	14.5	0.8	3.3	8.4
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	16.7	1.3	34.4	0.5	6.0	28.9	1.1	5.6	5.7
Kusini Unguja	46,003	9.4	1.3	42.5	0.2	8.2	15.5	1.3	15.4	6.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	64.2	5.4	18.5	0.3	5.4	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.9
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	12.3	1.5	33.6	0.8	8.3	21.3	1.6	1.0	19.7
Kusini Pemba	46,988	11.9	1.2	20.2	1.0	7.2	30.7	0.6	1.2	26.1
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest		4.22	0.95	43.18	0.55	20.95	10.74	0.17	11.54	7.69
Second		6.10	1.07	46.31	0.56	25.69	7.17	0.15	9.80	3.14
Middle		13.12	1.82	47.17	0.52	25.25	4.52	0.21	5.45	1.93
Fourth		33.51	4.34	37.87	0.47	18.32	2.21	0.24	1.90	1.14
Highest		52.35	6.19	25.85	0.35	12.20	1.15	0.25	0.84	0.82

5.4.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils and private individuals are the major authorities that usually collect waste in private households (35.0% and 36.5% respectively). Out of the total households that reported household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (78.5%) to use private individuals as waste collectors, while urban households are more likely to use Councils (41.1%). Waste collecting groups are commonly used by households in Tanzania Zanzibar (43.6%), whereas in Mainland Tanzania, it is private individuals (36.5%) (Table 5.5 and Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

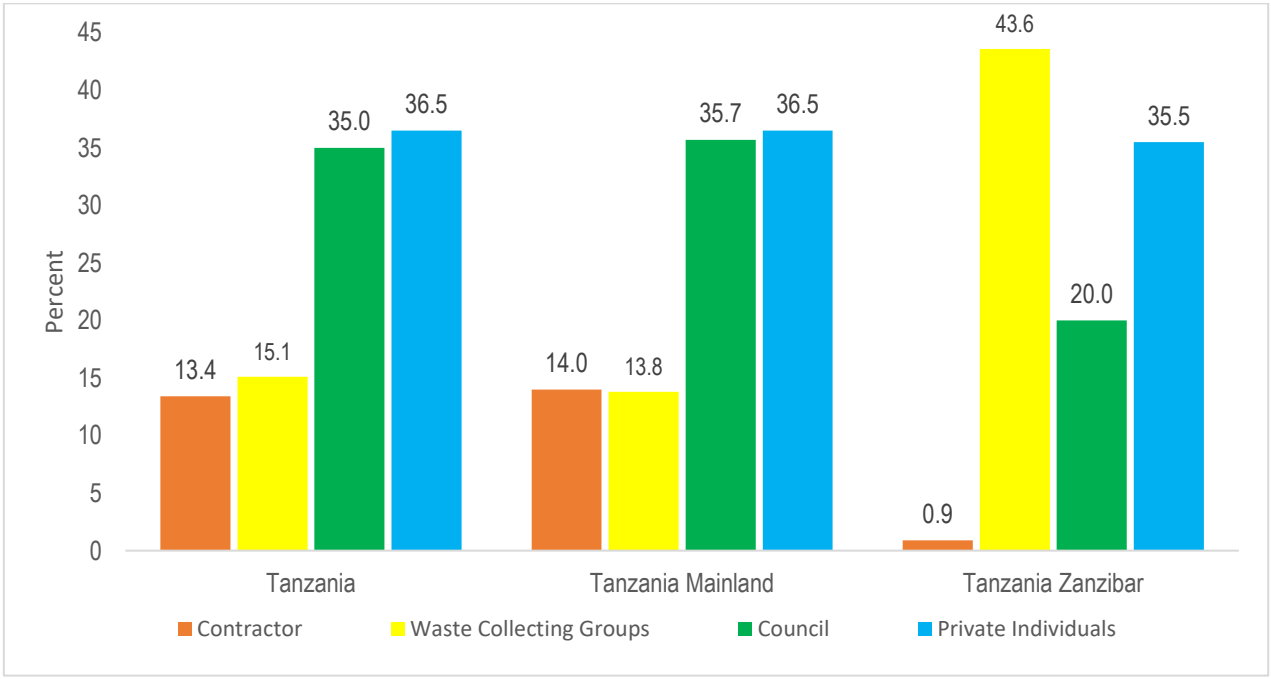


Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Tanzania	3,501,041	13.4	15.1	35.0	36.5
Rural	665,374	3.1	9.5	8.8	78.5
Urban	2,835,667	15.9	16.4	41.1	26.6
Male Headed Households	2,210,227	13.7	15.2	34.4	36.7
Female Headed Households	1,290,814	13.1	14.9	35.9	36.1
Mainland Tanzania	3,347,772	14.0	13.8	35.7	36.5
Male Headed Households	2,104,727	14.3	13.8	35.1	36.8
Female Headed Households	1,243,045	13.5	13.8	36.5	36.1
Dodoma	132,275	9.4	38.0	24.1	28.5
Arusha	257,764	22.0	6.1	62.6	9.3
Kilimanjaro	94,269	2.6	5.7	63.5	28.3
Tanga	86,826	4.4	5.5	49.2	40.9
Morogoro	150,772	24.7	15.8	19.1	40.3
Pwani	116,555	5.3	21.4	15.6	57.7
Dar es Salaam	1,149,082	25.8	14.6	38.8	20.9
Lindi	42,485	2.4	8.5	10.6	78.6
Mtwara	48,106	1.6	11.4	26.5	60.5
Ruvuma	48,570	3.0	6.6	34.5	55.9
Iringa	56,927	2.1	7.8	53.2	36.9
Mbeya	172,353	2.7	8.3	41.0	48.1
Singida	46,808	2.9	5.2	24.5	67.3
Tabora	86,213	2.1	11.4	22.7	63.8
Rukwa	42,926	2.4	2.9	48.3	46.4
Kigoma	58,274	1.3	9.6	14.4	74.7
Shinyanga	90,213	12.6	10.1	43.1	34.2
Kagera	88,797	2.9	6.8	11.2	79.1
Mwanza	212,323	6.2	30.7	17.4	45.7
Mara	66,531	4.7	14.2	15.7	65.4
Manyara	45,920	5.7	12.0	27.7	54.6
Njombe	41,721	1.4	3.5	67.9	27.2
Katavi	28,524	1.9	10.5	40.3	47.3
Simiyu	36,291	4.1	22.2	13.7	60.0
Geita	80,818	2.6	8.6	25.1	63.7
Songwe	66,429	3.5	6.4	54.6	35.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	153,269	0.9	43.6	20.0	35.5
Male Headed Households	105,500	1.0	43.7	20.1	35.1
Female Headed Households	47,769	0.8	43.2	19.8	36.2
Kaskazini Unguja	9,640	1.9	10.4	20.4	67.3
Kusini Unguja	4,924	0.7	4.3	8.2	86.8
Mjini Magharibi	125,906	0.7	51.5	20.6	27.1
Kaskazini Pemba	6,658	2.0	5.0	14.4	78.6
Kusini Pemba	6,141	2.2	5.3	23.5	69.0

5.4.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results in Table 5.6 show that, 60.0 percent of households in Tanzania mix electronic waste with other refuse. Seventy-two percent of households live in urban areas and 52.1 percent in rural areas mix with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as the main method of disposal in Tanzania Zanzibar, is higher (75.0%) compared with Mainland Tanzania (59.6%).

All regions have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except, for Manyara (43.4%), Kilimanjaro (41.1%) and Kagera (38.0%).

Table 5.6:Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Tanzania	14,152,803	60.0	1.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	13.3	13.9	4.3	1.9
Rural	8,547,333	52.1	0.3	0.2	5.9	0.5	16.6	17.8	4.8	1.8
Urban	5,605,470	72.1	2.7	0.9	1.9	0.4	8.3	8.1	3.7	2.0
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	59.8	1.2	0.5	4.4	0.5	13.3	14.0	4.4	1.9
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	60.3	1.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	13.3	13.8	4.2	1.9
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	59.6	1.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	13.4	14.2	4.4	1.9
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	59.4	1.2	0.5	4.4	0.5	13.4	14.3	4.5	1.9
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	60.0	1.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	13.4	14.0	4.2	1.9
Dodoma	754,631	64.1	0.6	0.4	5.3	0.4	13.8	11.0	3.1	1.3
Arusha	611,939	68.2	2.3	0.5	2.5	0.3	13.3	8.5	2.3	2.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	41.4	2.4	0.6	3.3	0.5	20.0	25.1	4.8	2.0
Tanga	631,258	66.2	0.7	0.1	4.9	0.4	12.0	12.1	2.3	1.3
Morogoro	822,467	64.3	0.6	0.5	4.0	0.5	12.7	13.4	2.4	1.6
Pwani	537,040	62.3	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.4	11.5	15.9	3.6	1.9
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	77.3	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.6	5.2	4.9	2.3
Lindi	344,447	72.7	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.3	9.3	9.5	2.7	1.1
Mtwara	491,811	60.2	0.5	0.2	4.3	0.4	10.9	18.7	4.0	0.9
Ruvuma	463,666	52.0	0.6	0.1	3.9	0.4	11.5	24.4	5.7	1.4
Iringa	319,117	60.9	1.0	0.4	3.3	0.2	14.2	14.8	3.7	1.4
Mbeya	624,320	61.7	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.4	12.8	15.2	3.1	1.8
Singida	392,111	52.3	0.7	0.2	4.9	0.5	18.8	16.9	3.4	2.3
Tabora	592,039	56.6	0.7	0.3	7.5	0.7	14.4	11.8	5.9	2.1
Rukwa	328,052	60.2	0.7	0.1	5.0	0.3	12.3	16.3	3.8	1.3

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Kigoma	451,967	52.0	0.6	0.4	9.0	0.8	13.6	14.9	5.9	2.8
Shinyanga	418,771	57.5	1.3	0.6	6.2	0.6	15.0	10.7	6.2	1.8
Kagera	698,257	38.0	0.6	0.3	5.2	0.5	25.0	22.6	5.0	2.8
Mwanza	744,709	58.3	1.1	0.7	4.0	0.7	13.9	13.6	5.4	2.3
Mara	467,473	55.0	0.5	0.3	5.9	0.6	16.9	13.3	5.4	2.0
Manyara	398,735	43.4	0.8	0.3	5.8	0.6	20.9	23.1	2.4	2.7
Njombe	244,579	55.1	1.9	0.3	3.1	0.2	14.5	19.3	4.4	1.3
Katavi	213,825	53.1	0.9	0.2	5.5	0.5	12.9	18.4	6.6	1.9
Simiyu	311,247	59.6	0.6	0.2	5.5	0.5	17.4	10.3	4.7	1.3
Geita	555,345	58.5	1.0	0.4	5.0	0.6	12.0	11.6	8.4	2.4
Songwe	327,448	51.0	1.1	0.2	4.9	0.4	16.3	19.3	5.4	1.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	75.0	1.2	0.3	4.8	0.2	8.4	5.8	2.3	2.0
Male Headed Households	260,526	74.8	1.2	0.3	4.8	0.2	8.4	5.9	2.3	2.0
Female Headed Households	115,302	75.5	1.2	0.3	4.6	0.2	8.5	5.5	2.2	2.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	63.9	0.5	0.3	8.3	0.2	15.0	8.1	2.3	1.4
Kusini Unguja	46,003	61.2	0.4	0.4	9.2	0.3	13.8	8.6	3.6	2.6
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	86.7	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	65.3	0.2	0.4	6.2	0.3	11.5	10.1	2.4	3.8
Kusini Pemba	46,988	66.2	0.4	0.1	7.6	0.4	13.6	7.7	1.9	2.0

5.5 Energy

5.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 5.7 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%). Seventy-nine percent of households in rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking. The percentage of households using firewood for cooking in Mainland Tanzania is 56.0 and in Tanzania Zanzibar is 46.9. Across regions, households using firewood for cooking ranges from 4.5 percent in Dar es Salaam to 77.4 percent in Simiyu.

Concerning charcoal, 12.6 percent of households in rural areas and 46.3 percent in urban areas use charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in Mainland Tanzania is 25.8 and in Tanzania Zanzibar is 28.9. Across regions, households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 9.4 percent in Arusha to 44.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi.

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. Figure 5.7 indicates that household use of clean energy for cooking has increased in Tanzania from 2.7 percent in 2012 to 16.0 percent in 2022. In Mainland Tanzania the increase is from 2.5 percent to 15.9 percent and in Tanzania Zanzibar it increased by 16 percentage points (i.e. from 4.7% to 20.7%). At the regional level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Dar es Salaam (from 11.3% to 47.7%), Arusha (from 6.8% to 37.3%), Mjini Magharibi (from 8.6% to 33.8%), Kilimanjaro (from 3.4% to 22.8 %) and Mwanza (from 1.3% to 18.1%).

The richer households are more likely to use Gas as a source of cooking energy (39.37%), while most of the poorest households use firewood (95.27%) as the main energy source.

Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place ofResidence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

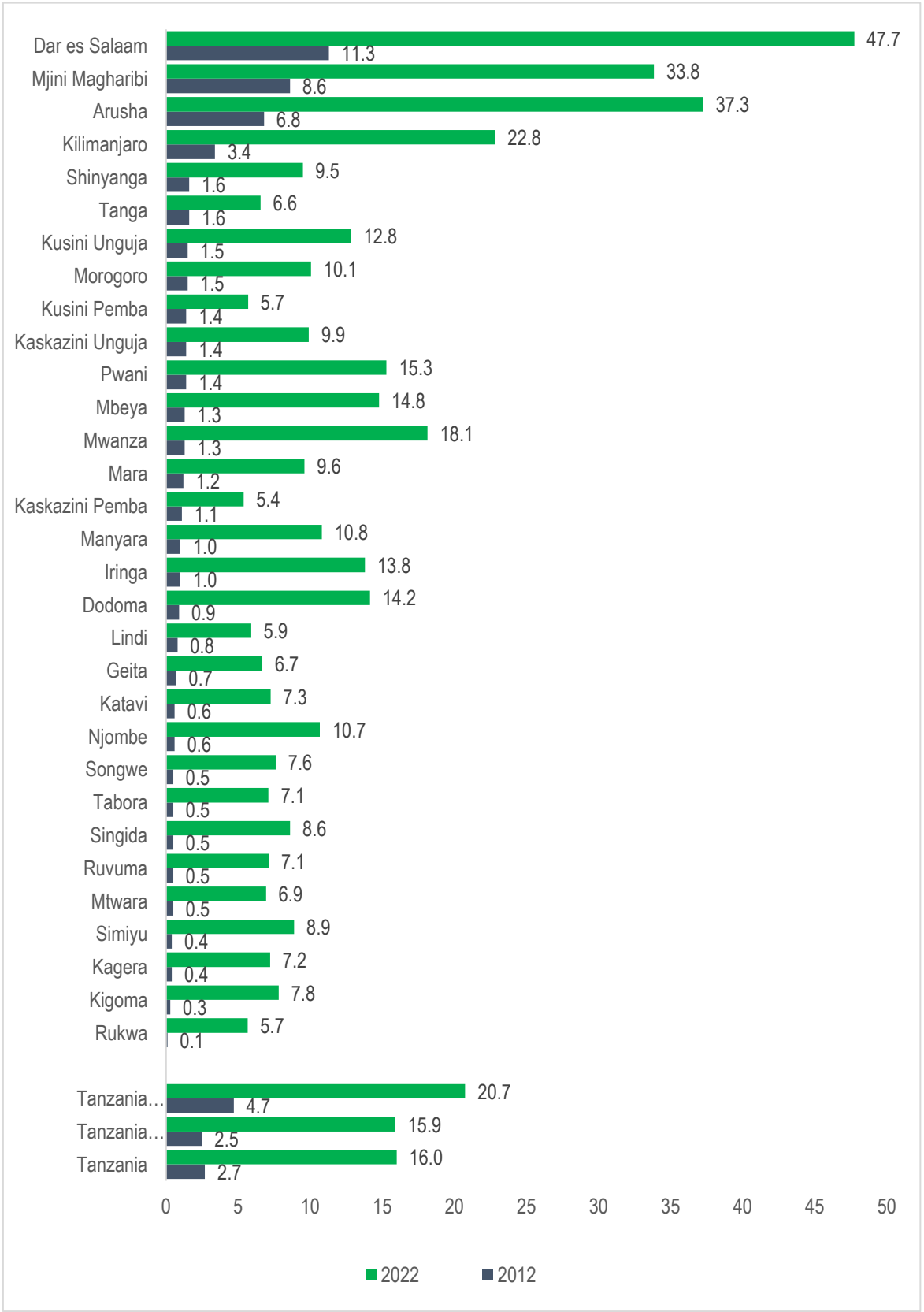


Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Tanzania	14,152,803	4.3	2.4	0.2	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	25.9	55.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Rural	8,547,333	1.4	3.1	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	12.6	79.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Urban	5,605,470	8.7	1.4	0.2	19.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	46.3	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	4.2	2.4	0.2	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	25.3	55.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	4.3	2.3	0.2	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	27.0	56.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	4.2	2.5	0.2	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	25.8	56.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Dodoma	754,631	2.6	2.0	0.3	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.3	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Arusha	611,939	6.3	2.1	0.1	28.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.1	9.4	49.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4
Kilimanjaro	494,428	4.5	1.4	0.3	16.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.8	64.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Tanga	631,258	1.3	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	23.1	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Morogoro	822,467	2.9	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	34.8	52.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Pwani	537,040	5.0	2.2	0.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	40.1	41.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	15.7	0.7	0.1	31.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	42.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4
Lindi	344,447	1.2	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.0	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Mtwara	491,811	1.2	2.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.9	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ruvuma	463,666	1.6	3.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	23.1	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Iringa	319,117	4.2	2.3	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	22.5	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mbeya	624,320	3.8	2.3	0.3	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	31.4	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Singida	392,111	2.1	3.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.2	72.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Tabora	592,039	1.6	3.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	24.3	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rukwa	328,052	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	27.8	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kigoma	451,967	1.7	4.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	19.7	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Shinyanga	418,771	2.7	2.9	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	30.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Kagera	698,257	2.0	3.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	16.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mwanza	744,709	4.5	3.2	0.2	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	32.5	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3
Mara	467,473	2.0	3.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	21.5	67.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Manyara	398,735	2.1	3.8	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.4	73.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Njombe	244,579	3.5	3.7	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.7	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Katavi	213,825	1.6	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.4	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Simiyu	311,247	2.0	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	77.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Geita	555,345	1.6	2.8	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	37.4	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Songwe	327,448	2.2	2.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	24.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	7.5	0.4	0.1	12.6	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	28.9	46.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	4.4	0.7	0.1	4.6	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.1	11.5	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	4.1	0.7	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	15.2	68.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	11.3	0.1	0.0	22.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	44.0	18.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	3.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	15.2	76.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kusini Pemba	46,988	3.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	18.3	72.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Wealth Quintile															
Lowest		0.02	0.79	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.44	0.03	2.91	95.27	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.28
Second		0.14	2.35	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.46	0.05	8.70	87.22	0.13	0.03	0.03	0.69
Middle		0.85	4.28	0.34	0.47	0.05	0.03	0.71	0.13	28.48	63.37	0.08	0.02	0.05	1.13
Fourth		5.83	3.89	0.30	6.07	0.10	0.03	0.71	0.23	53.82	25.61	0.04	0.01	0.06	3.29
Highest		14.50	0.75	0.17	39.37	0.31	0.02	0.21	0.14	35.63	7.11	0.02	0.00	0.03	1.76

5.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that the main energy source for lighting in Tanzania is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO/ZECO) used by 37.4 percent of households followed by solar energy (32.4%). Electricity is predominantly used in urban households (69.4%) compared with rural households (16.4%). The use of electricity as the main lighting source for Tanzania Zanzibar (66.9%) is nearly twice as much as that of Mainland Tanzania (36.6%). Using electricity as the main energy source for lighting ranges from 15.9 percent in Simiyu Region to 88.9 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Figure 5.8 and Table 5.8).

Some regions with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. These regions include Mtwara (55.2 %), Ruvuma (49.8%), and Lindi (48.4%).

Figure 5.8:Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

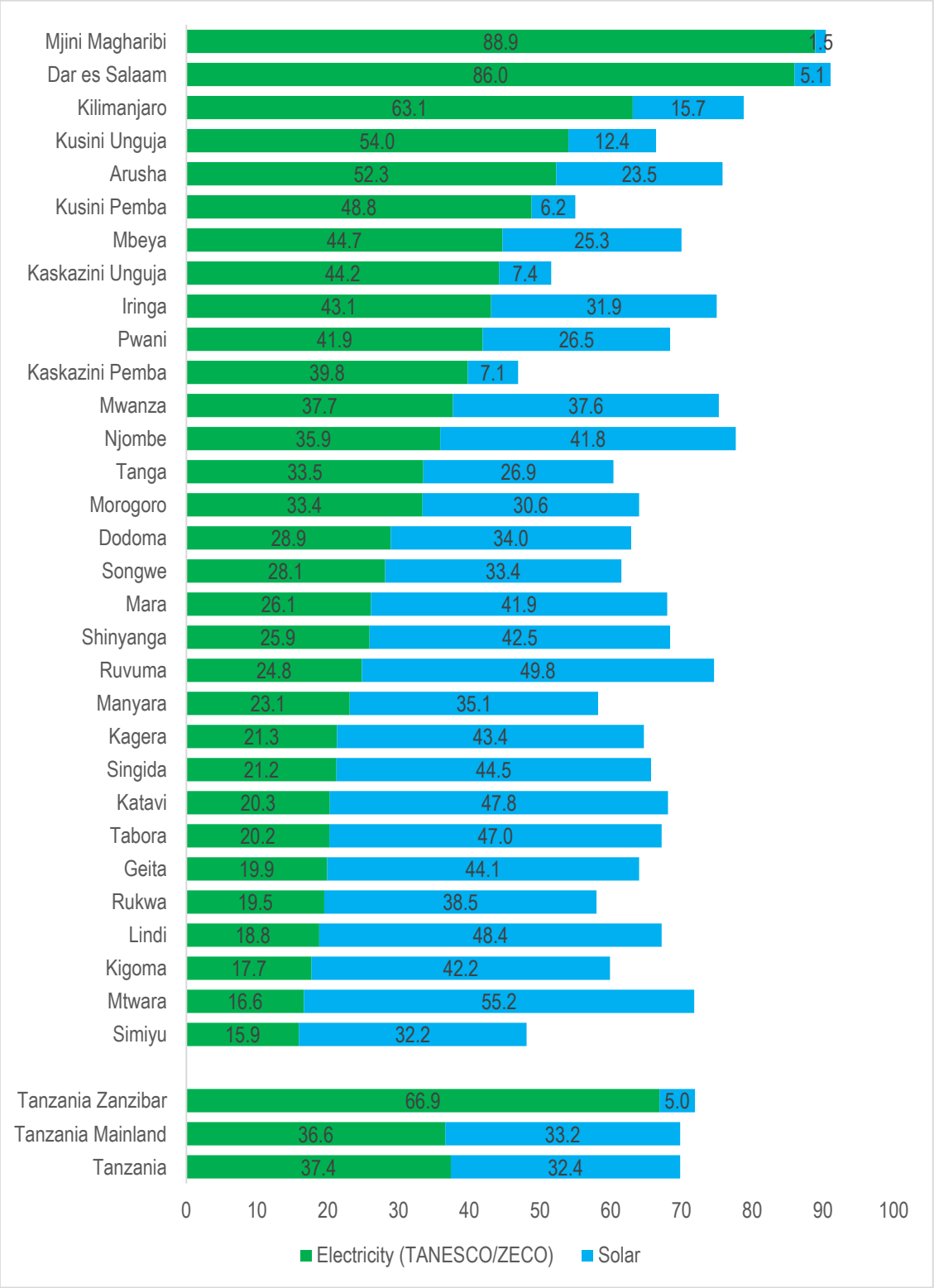


Figure 5.9 shows that there is an increase in the use of national grid electricity for lighting in Tanzania. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 21.3 percent in 2012 to 37.4 percent in 2022 in Tanzania; from 20.7 to 36.6 percent in Mainland Tanzania and from 42.9 to 66.9 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Similar increase is observed in all regions.

Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

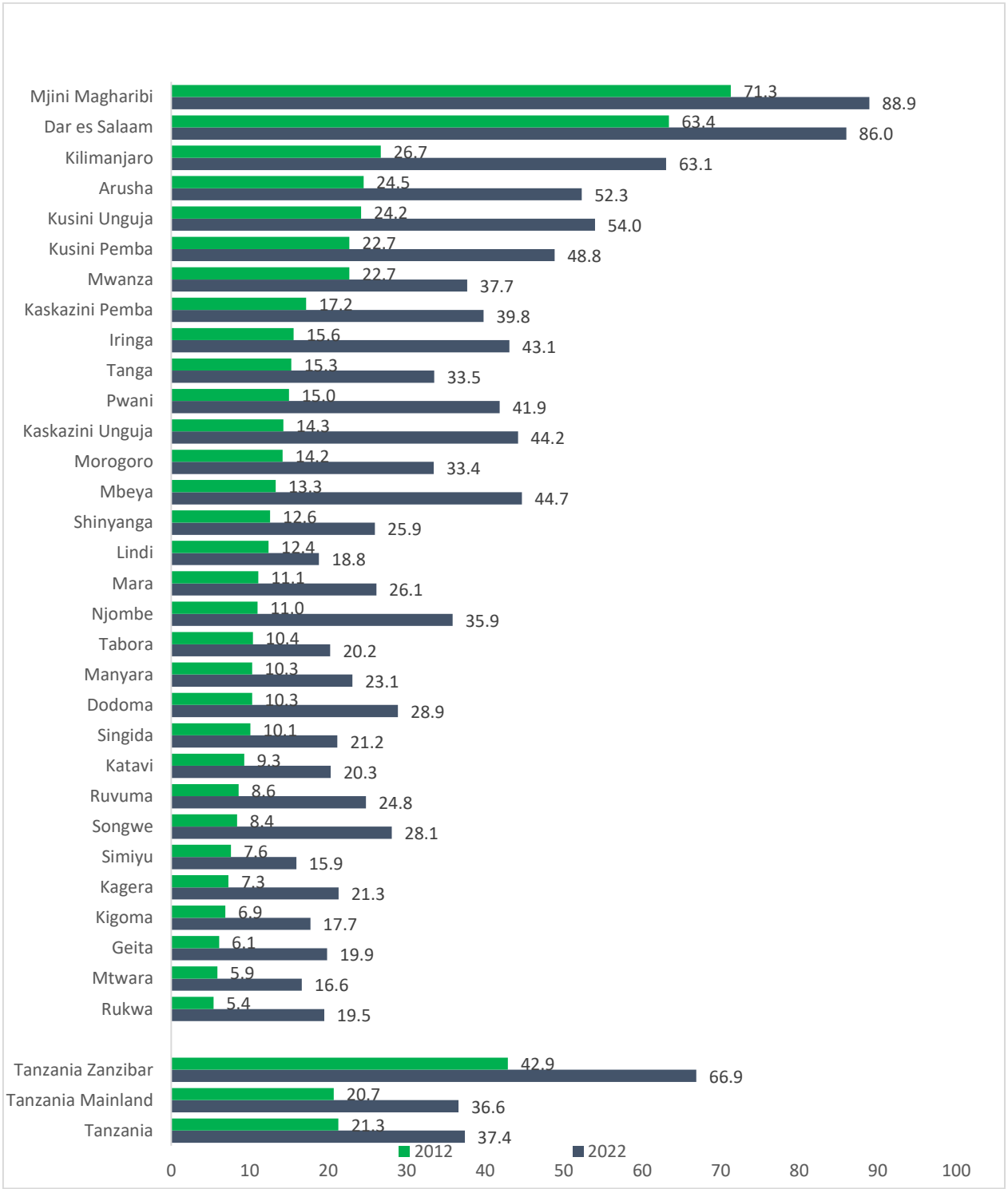


Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Tanzania	14,152,803	37.4	32.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.5	0.8	2.1	22.0	0.0
Rural	8,547,333	16.4	43.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	4.5	0.6	3.1	30.2	0.0
Urban	5,605,470	69.4	15.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.6	9.5	0.0
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	37.4	34.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.2	0.8	2.0	20.9	0.0
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	37.4	29.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.0	0.9	2.3	24.1	0.0
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	36.6	33.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.0	0.8	2.1	22.5	0.0
Dodoma	754,631	28.9	34.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	32.0	0.0
Arusha	611,939	52.3	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.9	4.0	15.2	0.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	63.1	15.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	5.3	1.3	1.1	9.9	0.0
Tanga	631,258	33.5	26.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.4	0.0
Morogoro	822,467	33.4	30.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.1	0.8	1.9	28.7	0.0
Pwani	537,040	41.9	26.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7	6.4	1.0	1.4	19.9	0.0
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	86.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	5.0	0.0
Lindi	344,447	18.8	48.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.4	27.1	0.0
Mtwara	491,811	16.6	55.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.3	23.8	0.0
Ruvuma	463,666	24.8	49.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.3	20.7	0.0
Iringa	319,117	43.1	31.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	18.1	0.0
Mbeya	624,320	44.7	25.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	22.0	0.0
Singida	392,111	21.2	44.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	3.0	29.2	0.0
Tabora	592,039	20.2	47.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.8	26.9	0.0

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Rukwa	328,052	19.5	38.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	9.7	0.6	2.4	26.8	0.0
Kigoma	451,967	17.7	42.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	3.6	32.9	0.1
Shinyanga	418,771	25.9	42.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	27.9	0.0
Kagera	698,257	21.3	43.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	9.3	0.6	2.5	20.7	0.0
Mwanza	744,709	37.7	37.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	19.7	0.0
Mara	467,473	26.1	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.3	24.0	0.0
Manyara	398,735	23.1	35.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	5.3	33.2	0.1
Njombe	244,579	35.9	41.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.4	15.8	0.0
Katavi	213,825	20.3	47.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	2.3	26.6	0.0
Simiyu	311,247	15.9	32.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	45.3	0.0
Geita	555,345	19.9	44.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.7	32.3	0.0
Songwe	327,448	28.1	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.5	1.4	2.6	30.7	0.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	66.9	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	19.6	0.6	1.0	4.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	44.2	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	35.5	0.6	2.4	4.5	0.0
Kusini Unguja	46,003	54.0	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	15.7	0.8	1.0	13.8	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	88.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	39.8	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.8	44.4	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	48.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.1	36.1	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.0

5.6 Conclusion

The analysis of housing characteristics and amenities in Tanzania reveals notable progress in access to basic household services over the past decade, though disparities persist between regions and areas of residence. The 2022 Population and Housing Census shows that 70.1 percent of households now use improved sources of drinking water, reflecting a steady improvement from 2012. However, access to piped water within dwellings or yards remains limited, particularly in rural areas.

Similarly, access to improved sanitation facilities has significantly expanded, with 60.2 percent of households using improved toilets compared to only 5 percent in 2002. Nonetheless, open defecation, though reduced to 5.6 percent, remains a concern in some rural and low-income communities. Waste management also presents challenges, as about 40 percent of households rely on burning solid waste, indicating limited access to organized collection and disposal services.

In terms of energy use, electricity and solar sources have increased notably, yet reliance on traditional fuels such as firewood remains high in rural areas. The data also demonstrate a clear correlation between household wealth and access to improved amenities—richer households benefit more from reliable water, sanitation, waste, and energy services than poorer ones.

Overall, the findings underscore the progress made toward improving living conditions and the quality of life for Tanzanian households. However, achieving universal access to clean water, adequate sanitation, proper waste management, and sustainable energy requires continued investment, targeted interventions, and effective implementation of national development plans such as the Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) and Vision 2050. Addressing regional and rural-urban disparities will be key to ensuring inclusive and sustainable development across the country.

CHAPTER SIX

HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS.

Key Points

- About sixty-eight percent (67.5%) of individuals aged 15 years and above do not own land followed by those owning land jointly (17.3%).
- Sixty-five percent of households own their homes, with ownership much higher in rural areas (75.9%) compared to urban areas (48.3%).
- Bicycle is the main Transport equipment owned by Households (21.3%)
- Ownership of home appliance in households is 14.7 percent for electric irons, 13.5 percent for electric or gas cooker and 8.6 percent for refrigerator or freezer.
- Most of households in Tanzania own radio (38.7%) followed by those who own Television (27.3%).

6.1 Introduction

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any private property, regardless of the purpose it serves. In 2022 PHC, data were collected on households ownership assets, including land ownership, Housing Ownership and Tenure Status, Transport equipment (motor vehicles, motorcycles or Vespa and tri-motorcycles, bicycles, tricycle, and draft animals like donkeys/camels), Agricultural assets (including plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor), House and Cooking assets (including a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer) and other assets (including televisions, radios and internet facility). Analysing household asset ownership is essential as it provides insights into the population's living conditions. The use of these assets plays an increasingly significant role in contemporary societies and contributes directly to household welfare.

6.2 Ownership of Land Assets

Land ownership status is categorized based on whether individuals in private households' own land alone, jointly, both alone and jointly or do not own land. In 2022 PHC land ownership is considered regardless of the type of use. The results show that, in Tanzania 67.5 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above do not own land followed by those owning land jointly (17.3%). In Mainland Tanzania 67.0 percent of individuals do not own land followed by those owning land alone (11.3%). About three out of ten individuals (32.5%)

aged 15 years and above own land in Mainland Tanzania while in Tanzania Zanzibar, 16.2 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above own land. In Mainland Tanzania, land ownership is higher among rural population (38.8%) compared with the urban population (23.5%). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the rural–urban difference in land ownership is slight with 17.1 percent ownership in rural areas and 15.3 percent in urban areas. In Tanzania, land ownership by sex shows that females are less likely to own land (29.2%) compared to males (36.2%), in both rural and urban areas (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1:Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Tanzania	Both Sexes	34,475,324	11,203,032	32.5
	Male	16,285,772	5,891,511	36.2
	Female	18,189,552	5,311,521	29.2
Rural	Both Sexes	21,291,058	8,154,215	38.3
	Male	10,140,173	4,239,293	41.8
	Female	11,150,885	3,914,922	35.1
Urban	Both Sexes	13,184,266	3,048,817	23.1
	Male	6,145,599	1,652,218	26.9
	Female	7,038,667	1,396,599	19.8
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	33,389,842	11,027,275	33.0
	Male	15,778,198	5,777,930	36.6
	Female	17,611,644	5,249,345	29.8
Rural	Both Sexes	20,765,719	8,064,325	38.8
	Male	9,892,223	4,180,389	42.3
	Female	10,873,496	3,883,936	35.7
Urban	Both Sexes	12,624,123	2,962,950	23.5
	Male	5,885,975	1,597,541	27.1
	Female	6,738,148	1,365,409	20.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	1,085,482	175,757	16.2
	Male	507,574	113,581	22.4
	Female	577,908	62,176	10.8
Rural	Both Sexes	525,339	89,890	17.1
	Male	247,950	58,904	23.8
	Female	277,389	30,986	11.2
Urban	Both Sexes	560,143	85,867	15.3
	Male	259,624	54,677	21.1
	Female	300,519	31,190	10.4

6.3 Ownership of Transport Equipment

Transport equipment assets include motor vehicles, motorcycles or Vespa and tri-motorcycles, non-motorised (bicycles and tricycles) and draft animals (donkeys or camels). The results in Table 6.2 show that, in Tanzania, bicycles are the main means of transport owned by households (21.3%), followed by motorcycles (8.1%), motor vehicles (2.9%) and lastly donkeys/camels (1.4%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (24.9%) than in female-headed households (14.8%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher in households living in rural (25.3%) than in urban areas (15.2%). However, 30.3 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar own bicycles compared to Mainland Tanzania (21.1%). Across regions, the proportion of households that own motor vehicles ranges from 0.9 percent in Lindi Region to 12.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta)*	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Tanzania	14,152,803	21.3	2.9	8.1	0.2	0.4	1.4
Rural	8,547,333	25.3	1.0	8.2	0.1	0.2	2.1
Urban	5,605,470	15.2	5.8	8.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	24.9	3.3	10.2	0.2	0.4	1.4
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	14.8	2.2	4.3	0.1	0.2	1.5
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	21.1	2.8	7.9	0.2	0.4	1.5
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	24.6	3.2	10.1	0.2	0.4	1.5
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	14.6	2.1	4.2	0.1	0.2	1.5
Dodoma	754,631	21.7	3.0	8.7	0.2	0.4	3.1
Arusha	611,939	6.9	5.0	7.4	0.3	0.4	7.5
Kilimanjaro	494,428	10.8	4.3	10.3	0.2	0.5	1.5
Tanga	631,258	16.9	2.0	11.9	0.2	0.3	1.4
Morogoro	822,467	24.2	1.9	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.6
Pwani	537,040	14.6	2.6	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	7.1	8.1	5.3	0.2	0.9	0.2
Lindi	344,447	29.2	0.9	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mtwara	491,811	38.4	1.3	10.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ruvuma	463,666	14.0	1.6	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Iringa	319,117	17.3	2.9	10.3	0.3	0.5	1.1

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Mbeya	624,320	18.8	2.7	8.7	0.2	0.5	1.0
Singida	392,111	25.2	1.5	7.4	0.1	0.3	2.8
Tabora	592,039	43.9	1.4	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Rukwa	328,052	18.9	1.1	4.6	0.1	0.3	1.8
Kigoma	451,967	24.6	1.1	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
Shinyanga	418,771	40.6	2.1	7.9	0.2	0.4	1.1
Kagera	698,257	16.5	1.8	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Mwanza	744,709	21.8	2.6	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Mara	467,473	15.9	1.5	7.3	0.1	0.3	2.3
Manyara	398,735	17.0	1.7	9.8	0.2	0.2	8.2
Njombe	244,579	20.4	2.7	11.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
Katavi	213,825	38.9	1.1	6.8	0.1	0.3	0.5
Simiyu	311,247	39.8	1.1	7.0	0.1	0.2	1.1
Geita	555,345	33.6	1.3	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.7
Songwe	327,448	16.9	1.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	1.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	30.3	8.0	14.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Male Headed Households	260,526	34.0	8.8	16.7	0.1	0.3	0.4
Female Headed Households	115,302	22.0	6.1	8.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	32.5	2.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Kusini Unguja	46,003	36.0	6.0	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	28.5	12.2	19.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	37.4	3.2	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kusini Pemba	46,988	21.6	4.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.4

6.4 Ownership of Agricultural Assets

Ownership of agricultural assets in households, such as plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor has been analysed. The results in Table 6.3 show that, in Tanzania, 63.1 percent of households own land or farm. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (74.8%) than in urban (45.2%). More households (63.6%) in Mainland Tanzania own land or farm compared with Tanzania Zanzibar (44.6%).

More than half of the households in Tanzania own a hand hoe (55.0%) compared with other agricultural assets namely Oxen (6.1%), Plough (5.7%), Wheelbarrow (2.7%), power Tiller (0.3%) and Tractor (0.2%). Households in rural areas are more likely to own hand hoe than those in urban areas (67.7% versus 35.8%).

The wealthiest households are more likely to own hand hoe (84.40%), while poorest households own Plough (14.11%).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Tanzania	14,152,803	5.7	0.3	55.0	2.7	6.1	63.1	0.2
Rural	8,547,333	8.7	0.3	67.7	3.1	9.4	74.8	0.2
Urban	5,605,470	1.1	0.3	35.8	2.3	1.2	45.2	0.2
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	6.4	0.3	56.7	3.1	7.0	65.0	0.3
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	4.3	0.2	52.1	2.1	4.6	59.7	0.2
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	5.8	0.3	55.4	2.8	6.3	63.6	0.2
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	6.6	0.3	57.1	3.2	7.2	65.5	0.3
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	4.4	0.2	52.4	2.1	4.7	60.1	0.2
Dodoma	754,631	9.2	0.4	63.8	3.8	9.5	73.3	0.4
Arusha	611,939	4.6	0.3	39.0	5.7	5.5	55.1	0.6
Kilimanjaro	494,428	0.9	0.3	61.6	6.4	1.0	69.3	0.3
Tanga	631,258	1.1	0.2	66.9	1.1	1.4	71.1	0.1
Morogoro	822,467	2.3	0.3	56.7	1.1	2.9	59.1	0.3
Pwani	537,040	0.3	0.2	48.1	1.3	0.5	57.3	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	0.2	0.2	16.3	1.5	0.2	37.7	0.1
Lindi	344,447	0.4	0.2	64.3	0.5	0.5	75.3	0.1
Mtwara	491,811	0.1	0.1	73.1	0.4	0.2	78.6	0.2
Ruvuma	463,666	0.4	0.3	69.6	0.8	0.5	76.7	0.2
Iringa	319,117	4.9	0.6	67.5	2.2	4.9	70.6	0.3
Mbeya	624,320	4.2	1.0	58.5	1.9	4.4	59.8	0.2

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Singida	392,111	21.2	0.4	67.7	6.9	22.8	77.0	0.2
Tabora	592,039	17.5	0.3	64.6	4.9	19.6	68.8	0.2
Rukwa	328,052	18.6	0.2	66.2	1.9	20.4	63.0	0.1
Kigoma	451,967	0.9	0.1	58.5	0.5	1.3	69.7	0.1
Shinyanga	418,771	14.8	0.3	58.4	5.9	16.4	63.7	0.3
Kagera	698,257	0.6	0.2	66.2	0.9	0.8	75.6	0.1
Mwanza	744,709	4.9	0.2	47.5	2.1	5.2	55.6	0.2
Mara	467,473	12.6	0.2	60.1	2.6	11.0	69.6	0.2
Manyara	398,735	11.2	0.4	56.4	6.0	13.1	69.1	0.9
Njombe	244,579	5.2	0.3	71.5	1.9	4.9	76.0	0.2
Katavi	213,825	9.7	0.3	62.0	2.4	11.5	59.2	0.2
Simiyu	311,247	22.5	0.4	70.0	13.1	22.4	69.9	0.5
Geita	555,345	4.8	0.2	56.5	1.7	5.4	55.3	0.1
Songwe	327,448	11.1	0.3	59.9	2.7	11.7	70.0	0.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	0.1	0.2	40.7	1.8	0.2	44.6	0.1
Male Headed Households	260,526	0.2	0.2	42.1	2.1	0.2	46.7	0.1
Female Headed Households	115,302	0.1	0.2	37.4	1.2	0.1	40.0	0.1
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	0.1	0.1	43.8	0.7	0.2	35.6	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	0.1	0.2	42.2	2.7	0.2	53.6	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	0.2	0.2	27.2	2.5	0.1	37.2	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	0.2	0.2	62.9	0.6	0.3	60.7	0.1
Kusini Pemba	46,988	0.1	0.2	64.6	0.9	0.2	58.4	0.1
								Wealth Quintile
	Lowest	14.11	0.17	63.06	2.36	16.09	4.14	0.08
	Second	8.24	0.26	78.63	2.70	8.64	1.36	0.17
	Middle	5.22	0.37	84.92	3.26	4.92	1.01	0.31
	Fourth	2.58	0.68	88.35	4.72	2.38	0.75	0.54
	Highest	1.27	1.20	84.40	10.04	1.22	0.78	1.08

6.5 Ownership of Housing and Cooking Assets

Results in Table 6.4 reveal that, in Tanzania, 64.5 percent of households own their houses, with rural areas showing higher ownership of house (75.8%) compared to urban areas (47.4%). However, only 14.7 percent of households own electric irons, 13.5 percent own electric or gas cookers, and 8.6 percent own refrigerators or freezers. Urban households have far greater access to these assets; for instance, 30.1 percent own electric iron compared to 4.5 percent in rural areas, and 18.4 percent of urban households own refrigerators compared to 2.2 percent in rural settings. In Mainland Tanzania, overall house ownership is 64.3 percent, while ownership of modern assets is 14.0 percent, 13.2 percent and 8.0 percent for electric Iron, electric or Gas Cooker and Refrigerator/Freezer, respectively. On the other hand, for Tanzania Zanzibar, overall house ownership is 71.3 percent, while ownership of modern assets is 37.6 percent, 24.8 percent and 30.4 percent for electric Iron, electric or Gas Cooker and Refrigerator/Freezer respectively. Region wise, Dar es Salaam leads in asset ownership whereby 44.6 percent own electric irons and 30.4 percent own refrigerators while regions like Rukwa, Kigoma, and Katavi lag far behind.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Tanzania	14,152,803	64.5	14.7	9.4	13.5	8.6
Rural	8,547,333	75.8	4.5	9.0	4.0	2.2
Urban	5,605,470	47.4	30.1	9.9	27.9	18.4
Male Headed Households	9,088,599	65.6	14.9	10.1	13.7	8.7
Female Headed Households	5,064,204	62.7	14.3	8.1	13.1	8.5
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	64.3	14.0	9.5	13.2	8.0
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	65.4	14.2	10.3	13.4	8.0
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	62.5	13.8	8.2	12.8	8.0
Dodoma	754,631	72.5	12.0	7.9	12.9	7.2
Arusha	611,939	59.8	22.9	8.6	28.8	12.2
Kilimanjaro	494,428	69.1	24.8	18.0	25.0	11.8
Tanga	631,258	70.2	11.6	9.2	8.6	6.3
Morogoro	822,467	60.3	10.6	8.4	8.8	7.0
Pwani	537,040	58.0	14.5	7.8	12.7	9.9
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	37.2	44.6	6.7	40.9	30.4
Lindi	344,447	71.5	5.3	6.7	4.9	3.1

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Mtwara	491,811	76.7	6.1	9.6	6.1	3.5
Ruvuma	463,666	72.5	5.9	9.1	4.9	2.6
Iringa	319,117	68.5	14.0	11.6	13.4	4.7
Mbeya	624,320	64.7	13.3	12.9	13.5	5.0
Singida	392,111	77.9	7.0	11.2	6.2	3.0
Tabora	592,039	71.3	6.0	9.7	4.2	3.5
Rukwa	328,052	65.7	4.8	6.9	3.8	1.6
Kigoma	451,967	67.6	4.7	7.0	3.1	2.3
Shinyanga	418,771	65.3	8.6	10.9	8.4	5.1
Kagera	698,257	72.8	6.8	9.0	5.2	2.2
Mwanza	744,709	58.7	14.2	10.5	13.1	7.8
Mara	467,473	69.9	8.5	12.8	8.7	4.4
Manyara	398,735	70.7	6.4	9.3	7.9	2.7
Njombe	244,579	72.1	9.6	12.9	7.2	1.9
Katavi	213,825	65.6	4.4	8.4	3.7	2.1
Simiyu	311,247	77.6	5.2	11.3	4.7	2.3
Geita	555,345	61.3	5.0	8.7	4.2	2.4
Songwe	327,448	70.6	6.6	11.7	5.5	2.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	71.3	37.6	3.4	24.8	30.4
Male Headed Households	260,526	71.9	38.4	3.6	25.1	30.8
Female Headed Households	115,302	69.8	35.7	3.1	24.1	29.5
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	76.8	13.5	2.3	7.7	12.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	70.6	23.8	4.0	16.8	24.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	65.5	58.0	3.5	41.1	46.1
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	79.8	16.5	3.4	5.9	11.6
Kusini Pemba	46,988	78.8	21.9	4.0	9.0	16.1
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	96.95	0.02		3.02	0.01	0.01
Second	92.58	0.10		7.21	0.08	0.03
Middle	84.90	0.55		13.71	0.69	0.15
Fourth	63.45	7.57		19.77	7.08	2.12
Highest	21.34	28.90		5.56	26.46	17.74

6.6 Ownership of other assets.

The 2022 PHC shows that in Tanzania, most households own a radio (38.7%), followed by those who own a television (27.3%). In 2012 PHC, the percentage of households owning radio was (61.6%), while for television it was (15.6%). The results of the 2022 PHC reveal that Urban households are more likely to own radios (46.3%), and televisions (43.2%) compared to rural households (33.7% for radio and 16.9% for television), indicating better access to information and media in urban settings. Results further reveal that 1.1 percent of households own a landline and have internet access in rural areas (0.2%) compared to 1.2 percent each, for landline and access to internet facility in urban areas. Region-wise, Dar es Salaam leads in ownership of both radios (52.2%) and TVs (51.8%) and has the highest internet access (2.0%), while regions like Kigoma, Rukwa, and Manyara lag behind. In Zanzibar, urban areas such as Mjini Magharibi show relatively high media access, with 63.6 percent of households owning TV and 47.8 percent owning radio (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Households							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Tanzania	14,152,803	38.7	26.0	12.7	27.3	18.9	8.4	1.1	0.6
Rural	8,547,333	33.7	24.9	8.9	16.9	12.9	4.1	1.0	0.2
Urban	5,605,470	46.3	27.8	18.5	43.2	28.2	15.0	1.2	1.2
Mainland Tanzania	13,776,975	38.6	25.9	12.7	26.8	18.5	8.3	1.1	0.6
Rural	8,355,992	33.6	24.8	8.8	16.6	12.6	4.0	1.0	0.2
Urban	5,420,983	46.3	27.6	18.7	42.5	27.6	14.9	1.2	1.2
Dodoma	754,631	32.6	22.2	10.4	19.7	13.5	6.2	1.1	0.7
Arusha	611,939	36.7	24.4	12.3	32.4	22.4	10.0	1.0	0.9
Kilimanjaro	494,428	48.8	30.3	18.5	37.8	25.1	12.7	0.9	0.5
Tanga	631,258	39.4	26.8	12.6	22.5	15.8	6.7	0.6	0.4
Morogoro	822,467	33.0	21.0	12.0	22.0	14.8	7.1	0.7	0.4
Pwani	537,040	38.3	22.7	15.6	27.7	17.9	9.8	0.9	0.4
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	52.2	27.5	24.7	51.8	30.7	21.1	1.7	2.0
Lindi	344,447	35.6	22.2	13.4	20.7	13.7	7.0	1.1	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	36.0	22.3	13.7	18.5	12.3	6.2	0.9	0.3

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Households							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Ruvuma	463,666	40.9	28.8	12.1	24.0	17.8	6.2	1.2	0.3
Iringa	319,117	43.3	28.2	15.2	32.9	22.4	10.5	1.5	1.1
Mbeya	624,320	41.8	27.1	14.7	29.9	20.9	9.0	1.2	0.5
Singida	392,111	37.2	28.0	9.2	22.5	17.1	5.4	1.0	0.3
Tabora	592,039	31.0	23.3	7.7	20.1	15.0	5.1	0.9	0.3
Rukwa	328,052	33.3	26.5	6.8	20.4	16.3	4.0	1.0	0.2
Kigoma	451,967	28.8	22.3	6.5	15.1	11.6	3.5	1.1	0.2
Shinyanga	418,771	39.6	29.3	10.3	26.4	20.0	6.4	1.5	0.4
Kagera	698,257	35.2	25.7	9.5	18.2	13.6	4.6	0.8	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	37.5	26.3	11.1	27.9	20.2	7.7	1.0	0.5
Mara	467,473	36.6	28.7	7.8	23.1	18.3	4.8	1.0	0.4
Manyara	398,735	29.1	20.4	8.7	17.9	12.5	5.4	1.1	0.3
Njombe	244,579	49.7	32.6	17.1	23.9	17.0	6.9	1.0	0.3
Katavi	213,825	45.5	34.4	11.1	26.3	19.5	6.8	1.6	0.2
Simiyu	311,247	37.5	31.8	5.7	17.9	14.6	3.3	1.1	0.3
Geita	555,345	34.3	26.6	7.6	20.4	16.3	4.1	0.9	0.3

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Households							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Songwe	327,448	36.4	27.5	8.9	23.7	18.6	5.1	1.5	0.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	375,828	42.0	30.0	12.0	45.8	34.5	11.3	1.2	0.7
Rural	191,341	37.9	27.9	10.0	29.8	23.7	6.1	1.2	0.3
Urban	184,487	46.2	32.1	14.1	62.5	45.8	16.7	1.2	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	45.8	32.7	13.1	25.5	19.3	6.2	1.4	0.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	43.1	29.2	14.0	37.5	28.1	9.3	1.3	0.6
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	47.8	33.5	14.3	63.6	46.9	16.6	1.0	1.2
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	28.8	23.0	5.9	24.6	20.6	4.0	1.4	0.2
Kusini Pemba	46,988	27.6	21.3	6.3	30.8	24.9	6.0	1.5	0.3
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest		37.91	29.10	8.82	11.29	8.55	2.73	1.58	0.03
Second		38.95	29.55	9.40	10.41	8.04	2.38	1.22	0.06
Middle		36.41	26.43	9.98	13.11	10.35	2.76	0.87	0.09
Fourth		28.49	18.47	10.02	21.20	15.83	5.37	0.54	0.08
Highest		22.61	13.42	9.19	26.60	17.12	9.48	0.69	0.90

6.7 Conclusion

The analysis of household asset ownership in Tanzania provides a clear picture of economic wellbeing and disparities across regions, gender, and residence. Findings from the 2022 Population and Housing Census reveal that about two-thirds (67.5%) of individuals aged 15 years and above do not own land, with ownership being higher among men (36.2%) than women (29.2%). Rural areas exhibit greater land ownership (38.3%) compared to urban areas (23.1%), reflecting the strong link between rural livelihoods and land use for agriculture.

Ownership of transport equipment remains limited, with bicycles being the most common (21.3%), followed by motorcycles (8.1%) and motor vehicles (2.9%). Rural households rely more on bicycles and draft animals, while urban households show higher ownership of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Agricultural assets continue to play a central role in rural economies, with 63.1 percent of households owning land or farms and 55.0 percent owning hand hoes. However, mechanized tools such as tractors (0.2%) and power tillers (0.3%) are rare, indicating a predominance of small-scale and subsistence farming practices.

Regarding housing and household appliances, 64.5 percent of households own their homes—more common in rural areas (75.8%) than in urban ones (47.4%). Ownership of modern assets such as electric irons (14.7%), electric or gas cookers (13.5%), and refrigerators (8.6%) is still low nationwide, though substantially higher in urban settings and in Zanzibar.

Access to information and communication technology (ICT) assets also varies widely. Radios remain the most common media asset (38.7%), followed by televisions (27.3%), showing improved but still uneven access compared to 2012. Internet access and landline ownership remain minimal, highlighting digital inequality between urban and rural areas.

Overall, Chapter Six underscores steady progress in asset ownership but highlights persistent inequalities driven by residence, gender, and economic status. To promote inclusive growth and equitable access to assets, policies should prioritize women's land rights, investment in rural electrification, affordable technology, and agricultural mechanization. Addressing these disparities will accelerate Tanzania's journey toward achieving the aspirations of Vision 2050 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This monograph focuses on three critical areas of the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC); housing conditions, household amenities, and asset ownership in Tanzania. It provides an in-depth analysis of the state of housing and the availability of essential amenities within households, highlighting disparities across regions, urban and rural areas, and socio-economic groups.

The monograph examines housing conditions by exploring the types and quality of dwellings, building materials, access to electricity, sources of drinking water, types of sanitation facilities, and methods of waste disposal, providing a comprehensive overview of the physical living environments of Tanzanian households. This analysis helps to identify areas where interventions are needed to improve the quality of housing and ensure safe and healthy living conditions for all.

In assessing household amenities and assets, the monograph pays particular attention to the availability and accessibility of key services and facilities within households, such as cooking fuel, lighting, and water sources, alongside the ownership of essential household items, including radios, televisions, and means of transportation. This provides valuable insights into the material well-being of households and their capacity to access information, communication, and mobility.

Special attention is given to the heads of household to understand the characteristics of those managing these housing units, recognising their influence on decisions related to housing improvements, asset acquisition, and access to amenities. By taking the household as the unit of analysis, the monograph emphasises the composition and demographic characteristics of household members while linking these to their living conditions and the amenities available.

Through this comprehensive analysis, the monograph aims to inform policymakers, planners, and stakeholders on the current state of housing and household amenities in Tanzania, providing a solid foundation for developing targeted policies and interventions that enhance housing quality, increase access to basic services, and improve the overall

welfare of Tanzanian households in line with national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.

7.2 Summary of Key Findings

7.2.1 Housing Condition, Household Amenities, and Assets

The 2022 PHC provides updated, comprehensive data on the housing conditions, household amenities, and asset ownership in Tanzania, serving as a foundation for evidence-based planning, housing policy formulation, and monitoring progress toward SDGs and national development frameworks. This census enables stakeholders to assess disparities across regions, identify areas of improvement, and design targeted interventions to enhance household welfare and living conditions.

7.2.2 Household and Housing Characteristics

The 2022 PHC shows that most households in Tanzania are headed by individuals within the working-age group (15-64 years), highlighting their role in sustaining livelihoods and managing household affairs. Understanding the age structure of household heads is crucial for welfare planning, housing adequacy, and infrastructure development.

Household size analysis indicates a gradual decline across the country:

- Mainland Tanzania: Slightly decreased from 4.7 (2012) to 4.3 (2022).
- Tanzania Zanzibar: Slightly reduced from 5.1 (2012) to 5.0 (2022).

These shifts reflect demographic transitions, increased urbanization and changing socio-economic dynamics influencing family structures. Variations between Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar are influenced by socio-cultural practices, fertility patterns and economic activities.

7.2.3 Dwelling Unit and Land Ownership

The 2022 PHC provides insights into the ownership of dwelling units and the legal status of the land they occupy:

- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of households live in their own houses.
- About 33 percent of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built.

- Customary land ownership is prevalent, while formal title deed ownership remains low.

Among persons aged 15+, 32.6 percent own land for various uses, with male ownership (36.2%) higher than female ownership (29.2%). About 34 percent of these landowners lack legal documents, while the remainder primarily hold joint or individual formal documentation.

7.2.4 Housing Quality and Construction Materials

The census shows a gradual improvement in housing quality:

- Roofing: Seventy-seven percent (77.0%) of households use iron sheet roofs (an increase from 65.4% in 2012).
- Walls: Seventeen percent (17.0%) of households still use poles and mud, indicating ongoing challenges in wall durability.
- Floors**:** Fifty-two percent (52.0%) of households have earth/sand floors, posing hygiene and durability issues.

Urban households are more likely to live in dwellings with modern materials, while rural households face affordability and accessibility challenges.

7.2.5 Housing Characteristic Amenities

Access to Water: Forty-two percent (42.0%) of households have access to piped water, with urban areas performing better, while most rural households rely on unimproved sources of water.

Sanitation Facilities: Twenty-one percent (21.0%) of households use flush toilets; 66.0 percent rely on traditional pit latrines and 5.0 percent have no toilet facilities.

Solid Waste Disposal: Majority use burning, burying, or open dumping for solid waste disposal and only 40.1 percent reported safe solid waste management.

Energy for Lighting: In Tanzania about thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of households use electricity for lighting from TANESCO/ZECO, with higher access in urban areas (69.4%) than rural areas (16.4%).

Energy for Cooking: In Tanzania majority of households use firewood (55.7%), with higher use in rural areas (79.1%) than urban areas (20.1%).

7.2.6 Household Asset Ownership

Household asset data reflect economic capacity and livelihood strategies:

i) Homeownership: Sixty-eight percent (68.0%) live in their own homes.

ii) Water Access: About seventy percent (70.1%) use improved drinking water sources.

iii) Toilet Facilities: About sixty percent (60.2%) use improved sanitation.

iv) Energy: About thirty-seven percent (37.4%) use electricity from TANESCO/ZECO for lighting.

v) Cooking Fuel**:** About fifty-six percent (55.7%) use firewood, and 25.9 percent use charcoal.

Ownership of Productive and Livelihood Assets:

i) Over sixty percent (63.1%) in Tanzania own farm or land.

ii) Over sixty percent (64.5%) in Tanzania own houses.

iii) Hand hoe is the most owned agricultural tool (55.0%).

Ownership of means of transport:

- Bicycles are Tanzania's most common means of transport (21.3%).
- In Tanzania Motorcycles or Vespa ownership is 8.1 percent.

Household Appliances and Utilities:

- Findings reveal that households that own electric irons, electric or gas cookers, and refrigerators or freezers constitute 14.7 percent, 13.5 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. Ownership of these assets is more prevalent in urban than rural areas.

7.3 Policy Implications

7.3.1 Housing Condition, Household Amenities, and Assets

The 2022 PHC findings reaffirm the importance of reliable, detailed data for evidence-based policy and planning. There is a need to institutionalise periodic housing condition assessments to monitor progress toward national development goals, SDGs, and urban-rural equity in housing, amenities, and asset access across Tanzania. Strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration among NBS, MoHCDGEC, MoLHHSD, MoFP, PO-RALG, and MoA is critical for data-driven decision-making in human settlement planning.

7.3.2 Household and Housing Characteristics

The trend toward smaller household sizes and the predominance of working-age household heads require:

- Policies promoting affordable, appropriately sized housing units.
- Expansion of infrastructure and basic services to align with changing household structures.
- Targeted support for working-age household heads to enhance household stability and resilience.
- Integration of demographic patterns in urban and rural housing planning to improve living standards sustainably.

7.3.3 Dwelling Unit and Land Ownership

The high proportion of households without formal land documentation necessitates:

- Accelerating systematic land registration and titling, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.
- Simplifying procedures, reducing registration costs, and increasing public awareness about the value of legal land ownership.
- Encouraging tenure security to foster investment in housing improvements.
- Strengthening land governance and management in alignment with Tanzania's sustainable land management goals to reduce disputes and enhance household economic opportunities.

7.3.4 Housing Quality and Construction Materials

Despite improvements in roofing materials, challenges in wall and floor quality indicate the need for:

- Policies that promote local production and access to affordable, quality construction materials.
- Encouraging low-cost housing technologies for low-income households.
- Targeted subsidies and incentives will enable households to upgrade to durable housing structures.

- Integrating climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in housing quality improvements to reduce vulnerability to environmental hazards and promote healthy living environments.

7.3.5 Housing Characteristic Amenities

Findings about water, sanitation, energy, and waste management call for:

- Expanding access to safe and reliable water supply through investments in water infrastructure, particularly in underserved areas.
- Scaling up improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion, including community-led sanitation programmes.
- Enhancing rural electrification and clean energy initiatives to reduce reliance on biomass fuels and promote equitable access to modern energy for cooking and lighting.
- Strengthening solid waste management systems, including community education on safe disposal practices to reduce environmental pollution and health risks. These interventions will advance Tanzania's SDG commitments, particularly on health, clean energy, and sustainable cities.

7.3.6 Household Asset Ownership

Asset ownership is central to resilience and economic security, indicate the need for:

- Supporting access to productive assets (land, agricultural tools and transport) to enhance livelihoods.
- Expanding rural credit facilities and community-based initiatives that facilitate asset acquisition.
- Investing in rural and peri-urban infrastructure to enable households to leverage assets for income generation, productivity, and socio-economic advancement.

7.4 Recommendations

7.4.1 Housing Condition, Household Amenities, and Assets

Institutionalize regular housing and asset data collection using NBS frameworks to inform policies, planning, and monitoring of housing, amenities, and asset conditions across regions.

- The government, through NBS, PO-RALG, MoHCDGEC, and MoFP, should establish a housing and amenities monitoring task force to track progress toward the SDGs and national housing goals.

- The Prime Minister's Office (Disaster Management Department) should strengthen inter-ministerial collaboration using housing and amenities data for policy development and disaster preparedness.

7.4.2 Household and Housing Characteristics

- The government and stakeholders should develop and implement targeted affordable housing schemes, collaborating with PO-RALG, NHC, and private developers to provide appropriately sized housing units in rural and urban areas.

- The government should use NBS/OCGS data to guide equitable provision of water, sanitation, electricity, and road networks, aligned with evolving household structures.

7.4.3 Dwelling Unit and Land Ownership

i. The Ministry of Land, Housing, and Human Settlements should accelerate systematic land registration and titling programmes by prioritising peri-urban and rural areas to improve tenure security.

ii. The government should digitize and simplify land registration using the Integrated Land Management Information System (ILMIS) in collaboration with PO-RALG and LGAS to reduce costs, enhance transparency, and improve access.

iii. The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements should conduct nationwide land ownership awareness campaigns using local leaders, Ward Executive Officers and community radios to increase demand for formal land ownership.

iv. The government should review land policies to support group titling and recognition of customary rights, while protecting vulnerable groups, including women, youth and pastoralists.

7.4.4 Housing Quality and Construction Materials

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade should promote affordable, durable construction materials through fiscal incentives for local manufacturers.

- The government should enforce building standards to encourage modern, safe, affordable housing materials.

- MoHCDGEC, NGOs, PO-RALG, and TASAF should launch community-based housing improvement programmes to upgrade substandard wall and floor materials.

7.4.5 Housing Characteristic Amenities

- The Ministry of Water, through RUWASA and LGAs, should expand safe water supply, prioritising underserved rural and peri-urban areas using census data.

- The Ministry responsible for Energy through REA and TANESCO should accelerate rural electrification targeting low-access regions, while promoting off-grid solar solutions for remote communities.

- The responsible Ministry for Community Development should scale up sanitation interventions under the National Sanitation Campaign to increase the adoption of improved toilet facilities.

- The Ministry of Energy should promote clean cooking energy and alternative fuels to reduce dependence on firewood and charcoal, address deforestation, and reduce indoor pollution.

7.4.6 Ownership of Household Assets

- The government should support agricultural mechanisation by providing subsidies and microcredit options for smallholder farmers to acquire power tillers, tractors and ploughs.

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Appendix

Appendix 1: List of Contributors

Contributors to the Housing Condition, Household Amenities and Assets:

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Appendix 2: Census Questionnaires

The United Republic of Tanzania

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

The Sixth Post Union Census

Strictly Confidential

This census is conducted in accordance with Section 6(2)(a) of the Statistics Act Cap. 351 || All responses collected in this census are protected under this Act

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

A01 Please State the number all persons who Spent here at the Census Night

SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHICS INFORMATION

B01 No.	B02 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	B03 RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD	B04 SEX	B05 AGE	B06 MARITAL STATUS (APPLICABLE TO AGE 10+)	B07 MOBILE PHONE (AGE 15+)
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Monday night before Tueday 23rd August, 2022 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household. DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE ALL INFANTS, HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SLEPT IN A NEARBY FUNERAL AND THOSE WORKING NIGHT SHIFTS SUCH AS NURSES, DOCTORS, POLICE, GUARDS, ETC. WRITE DOWN FULL NAME OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? (1 Head; 2 Spouse; 3 Son/Daughter; 4 Biological Parent; 5 Grand Child; 6 Other Relative; 7 Not Related)	Is [NAME] a male or a female? (1 Male; 2 Female)	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	What is current marital status of [NAME]? never married, married, living together, divorced, separated, widowed? (1 Never Married; 2 Married; 3 Living Together; 4 Divorced; 5 Separated; 6 Widowed; 9 Not Stated)	Please give the mobile number of [NAME]? WRITE THE MOBILE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15+.
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES

B01 No.	C01 ALBINISM	C02 SEEING	C03 HEARING	C04 WALKING	C05 REMEMBERING	C06 SELFCARE
	Is [NAME] an albino? (1 Yes; 2 No)	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? (1 No Difficulty; 2 Some Difficulty; 3 A Lot of Difficulty; 4 Unable to See; 5 Not Applicable)	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? (1 No Difficulty; 2 Some Difficulty; 3 A Lot of Difficulty; 4 Unable to Hear; 5 Not Applicable)	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? (1 No Difficulty; 2 Some Difficulty; 3 A Lot of Difficulty; 4 Unable to Walk; 5 Not Applicable)	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? (1 No Difficulty; 2 Some Difficulty; 3 A Lot of Difficulty; 4 Unable to Remember; 5 Not Applicable)	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? (1 No Difficulty; 2 Some Difficulty; 3 A Lot of Difficulty; 4 Unable to Care; 5 Not Applicable)
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES

B01	C07 COMMUNICATION	C08 OTHER DISABILITIES	C09 CAUSE OF DISABILITY	C10 ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND MATERIALS
No.	USING THE COMMON LANGUAGE: Does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood?	Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/ DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't know = 9	ASK FOR EVERY TYPE OF DISABILTY FROM C02 TO C07 IF CODE 3 OR 4 OR CODE 1 IN QUESTION C08 What is the cause of disability for [NAME]? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED	ASK IF QC01 = 1 OR ANY QUESTION FROM QC02 TO Q07 = 3 OR 4 OR QC08 IS CODE 1 FOR B,C,D Does [NAME] has disability assistive devices or materials? Yes = 1 | No = 2
	1 No Difficulty 2 Some Difficulty 3 A Lot of Difficulty 4 Unable to communicate 5 Not Applicable	A Cleft Palate B Hydrocephalus C Spinal bifida D Spinal cord injuries E Epilepsy or seizures F Psoriasis G Storiasis H Autism I Mental Health J Mental Disorder K Person with short stature L Leprosy M Person with hunchback X Other disability	A Inborn B Disease C Accident D Old age E Beaten F Contaminated water G Stress H Drug abuse I Pregnancy/birth complications	
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION D: MIGRATION INFORMATION

B01	D01 CITIZENSHIP	D02 DUAL CITIZENSHIP	D03 PLACE OF RESIDENCE	D04 WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	D05 PLACE OF BIRTH
No.	What is (NAME) country of citizenship? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 001 IF NON-TANZANIAN WRITE APPROPRIATE CODE, FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP WRITE "888" ►IF THE ANSWER IS CODE OF RESPECTIVE COUNTRY GO TO DO3	What is (NAME) countries of citizenship? WRITE CODES FOR THE COUNTRIES MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED FISRT COUNTRY SECOND COUNTRY	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIATHEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION	Where do you spend most of your time during the day? WRITE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR COUNTRY CODE IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION CODES FOR THE 8th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	In which region/country was [NAME] born? WRITE CODE FOR COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF BORN IN TANZANIA OR COUNTRY CODE IF BORN OUTSIDE TANZANIA. IF COUNTRY OF BIRTH IS UNKNOWN WRITE "9999999" ►IF THE RESPONDENT WAS BORN IN THE REGION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS TAKING PLACE GO TO D10
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION D: MIGRATION INFORMATION

B01	D06 TIME OF ARRIVE	D07 LIVING PERIOD	D08 PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	D09 MAIN REASON FOR MIGRATION	D10 PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN YEAR 2012	D11 PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN YEAR 2021
No.	When did [NAME] arrive to live in this region/country? WRITE MONTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF A CURRENT PLACE MM YYYY	How long has [NAME] been living in this region/Country? WRITE COMPLETE YEARS. IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE "00"	Where was [NAME] living before coming here? IF IN TANZANIA WRITE CODE 01 FOR RURAL, 02 FOR URBAN AREA AND COUNTRY CODE FOR OUTSIDE TANZANIA AND IF COUNTRY IS UNKWOWN WRITE CODE 999	What was [NAME's] main reason for moving to this region/to Tanzania? 01 To take up a paid job; 02 Job transfer; 03 To look for work/green pasture/clients; 04 Study/training; 05 Marriage; 06 Family moved/joining family; 07 Medical treatment/health care; 08 Conflict/insecurity/natural disaster; 09 Looking for suitable land for agriculture; 10 Looking for suitable site for fishery activities; 11 Looking for suitable grazing land; 12 Cost of living; 13 Moving into a new homestead; 14 Visit friend/family; 15 Conflict of Marriage/Family; 16 Death of parent (s); 17 To be cared	In which Region /Country was [NAME] living during 2012 census? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION IF COUNTRY IS UNKOWN WRITE CODE 999 ►TO BE ASKED FOR PERSONS AGED 11 YEARS OR ABOVE	In which Region /Country was [NAME] living in 2021? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION ► FOR CHILDREN AGED '00' DON'T ASK THIS QUESTION SKIP TO E01
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION E: INFORMATION ON POSSESSION OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND ORPHANHOOD

B01	E01 BIRTH CERTIFICATE, PASSPORT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE	E02 OTHER DOCUMENTS - FOR PERSON AGED 18+	E02F ENTREPRENEUR ID - FOR PERSON AGED 5+	E03 SURVIVAL OF PARENTS (APPLICABLE TO PERSONS BELOW AGE 18)
No.	Does [NAME] have the following Identification? Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't know = 9 QUESTION E01F SHOULD BE ASKED FOR A PERSON AGED 60 YEARS OR ABOVE A Birth Certificate; B Birth Notification; C Travel Passport; D National Health Insurance/ Community Health Insurence; E Other Health Insuarence; F Card for elderly treatment	Does [NAME] have the following National Documents? Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't know = 9 ► IF D01 NOT TANZANIAN DON'T ASK CODE C, E AND F E02A1: IF A or B IS CODE 1, ASK, Please, mention National ID number of [NAME] E02C1: IF CODE C IS 1, ASK, Please, mention Zanzibar ID number of [NAME] A National ID (NIDA); B National ID Number (NIDA); C Zanzibar ID; D Driving Licence; E Voter's ID; FILL ID NUMBER	► IF D01 NOT TANZANIAN DON'T ASK THIS QUESTION Does [NAME] have small entrepreneur ID? Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't know = 9 IF CODE 2 OR 9 SKIP TO E03 E02F1: IF CODE 1, ASK, Please, mention Entrepreneur ID number of [NAME] IF ID IS NOT FOUND OR DOES NOT REMEMBER THE ID NUMBER WRITE CODE "999999999" FILL ID NUMBER	Is [NAME]'s Father alive? Is [NAME]'s Mother alive? Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't Know = 9 Father Mother
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION F: EDUCATION INFORMATION - ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS OR ABOVE

B01 No.	F01 READING AND WRITING	F01A NUMERACY	F02 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	F03 REASON FOR SCHOOL DROPOUT - 4 TO 24 YEARS	F04 LEVEL OF EDUCATION
	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5	Can [NAME] do a simple arithmetics addition, substraction, division or multiplication? Yes = 1 | No = 2	Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 ► IF CODE 1 OR 3 SKIP TO F04	What was the main reason for [NAME] school dropout/never attended? Financial Constraints (01) | School too far away (02) | Ill/Sick (03) | Disability (04) | Pregnancy (05) | Truancy/Refusal (06) | Indispine behaviour /Expulsion (07) | To work/looking for work (08) | Caring for the sick/children (09) | Marriage (10) | Difficulty/dangerous environment (11) | Unfriendly infrastructure (12) | Not started school (13)	► ASK IF F02 CODED 1, 2 OR 3 What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE THE APPROPRIATE CODE
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CODES FOR F03

Education level	Code
Pre Primary	00
Std 1	01
Std 2	02
Std 3	03
Std 4	04
Std 5	05
Std 6	06
Std 7	07
Std 8	08

Secondary Education

Education level	Code
Pre form one	18
Form 1	09
Form 2	10
Form 3	11
Form 4	12
Form 5	13
Form 6	14

Education after Primary/Secondary School

Education level	Code
University and other related	15
Training after Primary Education	16
Training after secondary education	17
Unit (People with mental disabilities/mental health disabilities)	19

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE

B01 No.	G01 WORK DURING LAST WEEK	G02 TEMPORARY ABSENCE	G03 SEEKING WORK	G04 AVAILABLE TO WORK
	During the period of Last week, which of the following work/activity did [NAME] do for many hours? ENUMERATOR: READ CATEGORIES To take up a paid job (1) | Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business? (2) | Work or help in family agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing? (3) | Own account work - Prepare or preserved food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar (4) | Did not do any work or activity (5) ►IF CODE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 SKIP TO G05	Even though [NAME] did not work last week, did [NAME] have a paid job,or any kind of business, or farming or other activity to generate income that you were absent from and definitely you will return to? EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY ABSENCE • WAGE JOBS: LEAVE, STOOD DOWN, ILLNESS, STUDY LEAVE BUT STILL ATTACHED TO A JOB • BUSINESS/AGRIC: TEMPORARY ABSENCES WHILE ACTIVITY CONTINUES DURING THAT ABSENCE; • UNPAID WORKERS AND CASUAL WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED UNDER TEMPORARY ABSENT. Yes.....1 No.....2 ► IF CODE 1 SKIP TO G05	Did [YOU/NAME] taken any steps during the past four weeks to look for a paid job or start a business or an activity to generate income? Yes (1) | No (2)	At present are [YOU/NAME] available to take up a paid job,or do any kind of business, farming or any activity to generate income if such opportunity arises? Yes (1) | No (2) ► FOR ANY ANSWER SKIP TO G08
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE

B01	G05 OCCUPATION	G06 OWNER OF THE ENTERPRISE	G07 MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	G08 MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITY	G09 EMPLOYMENT STATUS
No.	ENUMERATOR: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT [NAME'S] MAIN JOB OR BUSINESS. YOUR MAIN JOB IS THE ONE ON WHICH YOU USUALLY SPEND MOST OF YOUR WORKING TIME INCLUDING THOSE WHO WERE TEMPORARY ABSENT In main job, what kind of work does [NAME] usually do? WRITE OCCUPATION FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS	In your main work, who is the owner of the enterprise?	What is the main activity of the business or place where [NAME] work[s]? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS	During the period of 12 Months that is from August 2021 to the day before the census Night, Did [YOU/NAME] work on the following mining or quarrying activities? ► IF CODE "Z" SKIP TO QN. G10 READ RESPONSES	In [YOUR/NAME's] job, [do/does] [YOU/NAME] work as....?
	DESCRIPTION / TASCO CODES	01 Central Government; 02 Local Government; 03 Parastatal Organization; 04 NGO,religious organisation, political party, Non-profit institution; 05 International organization or foreign embassy; 06 Private business (non-farm); 07 Registered partnership or cooperative; 08 Own or family farm; 09 Household(s) domestic worker; 10 Household - Other economic activities; 11 Other Private	DESCRIPTION / ISIC CODES	A Tanzanite; B Gold; C Diamond; D Sands; E stone/gravel; F Other precious gems; G Other non-precious gems; Z Not Applicable	1 Paid Employee; 2 Self Employed without employees; 3 Self employed with employees; 4 casual worker; 5 Workers not classifiable by status
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE

B01	G10 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	G11 TYPES OF CROPS	G11A LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP	G12 TYPES OF LIVESTOCK	G13 TYPES OF FISHERY AND ACQUACULTURE	G14 TYPES OF FOREST TREES
No.	Does [NAME] involved in agricultural activities during 2021/22 agricultural year? MULTIPLE RESPONCE IS ALLOWED ► IF CODE Z SKIP TO QN. G15 A Crop Farming; B Livestock Keeping; C Capture Fishery and Acquaculture (Fish farming, Crab, Sea Weeds production etc); D Forestry/Tree Activity; Z Not Applicable	Fill Crop Type Codes (At most two) FIRST CROP / SECOND CROP	What legal right do you have over the ownership of the land used for crop production in the aagricultural year 2021/22? A Title deed; B Customary law; C Contract; D Rented; E Share cropped; F Land under other forms of tenure; G Doesnot own; Z Don't know	Fill Livestock Type Codes (At most two) 1st LIVESTOCK / 2nd LIVESTOCK	Fill Capture Fishery, Acquaculture Activity and Sea Weeds production Codes (At most two) 1st ACTIVITY / 2nd ACTIVITY	Fill Forestry/Tree Activity Type Codes (At most two) 1st ACTIVITY / 2nd ACTIVITY
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Codes for COL. G11

Maize	11	Field peas	37	Banana	71	soursop	215	Seaweed	19
Paddy	12	Fiwi	101	Avocado	72	Rassberry	216	Cashew nut	46
Sorghum	13	Sunflower	41	Mango	73	flower	217	Tobacco	51
Bulrush Millet	14	Sesame	42	Papaw	74	Lime	851	Pyrethrum	52
Finger Millet	15	Groundnut	43	Pineapple	75	Lemon	852	Sisal	53
Wheat	16	Palm Oil	44	Orange	76	Cabbage	86	Coffee	54
Barley	17	Coconut	45	Grapes	78	Spinach	88	Tea	55
Cassava	21	Soyabeans	47	Mandarin	79	Carrot	89	Cocoa	56
Sweet Potatoes	22	Caster seed	48	Guava	80	Chilies	90	Rubber	57
Irish potatoes	23	Cotton	50	Plums	81	Amaranths	91	Sugar cane	60
Yams	24	Malay apple	38	Apples	82	Pumpkins	92	Cardamom	61
Cocoyams	25	Bread fruit	67	Pears	83	Cucumber	93	Jute	62
Onions	26	Jack fruit	69	Peaches	84	Egg Plant	94	Cinnamon	64
Ginger	27	Passion Fruit	70	Durian	97	Water Mellon	95	Clove	66
Garlic	28	Solanum Nigrum	903	Rambutan	99	Cauliflower	96	Olive	110
Beans	31	collard greens	904	Custard Apple	200	Okra	100	Green Tomato	300
Cowpeas	32	Grapefruit	77	God Fruit	201	Coriander seed	102	Lemon grass	307
Green gram	33	Pomelo	68	Plum	203	Tomatoes	871	Other	998
Pigeon pea	34	Bilimbi	98	Date	210	White eggplant	872	Pumpkin leaves	906
Lentils	35	Star fruit	39	Vanilla	212	Green pepper	901	Black Pepper	18
Bambara nuts	36	Nutmeg	65	Strawberry	213	Brocol	905	Not applicable	999

Codes for COL. G12

Cattle	1
Goat	2
Sheep	3
Pig	4
Horse	5
Donkey	6
Chicken	7
Duck	8
Turkey	9
Rabbit	10
Other livestock	98
Not Applicable	99

Codes for COL. G13

Capture Fishery	1
Acquaculture (fish farming, crab, etc exclude sea weed)	2
Sea Weed Production	3
Not Applicable	9

Codes for COL. G14

Bee Keeping	1
Production of Seedling	2
Tree Plantation	3
Forest Product	4
Gathering and Hunting	5
Other forestry activities	8
Not Applicable	9

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE

B01	G15 INFORMAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	G16 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	G17 BUSINESS LOCATION	G18 MACHINGA UNION FEDERATION - SHIUMA MEMBERSHIP	G19 CURRENT CAPITAL (TZS)								G20 MAIN SOURCE OF CAPITAL												
No.	Does [NAME] engage in any informal economic activitiy? Yes = 1 | No = 2 ►IF CODE 2 SKIP TO H01	What is the main activity of [NAME]'s business? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS DESCRIPTION / ISIC CODE	In which area does [NAME] mostly work?	Is [NAME] a member of Machinga Union Federation (SHIUMA)? Yes = 1 | No = 2	Currently, how much capital does [NAME] have?								What is the main source of [NAME]'s capital?												
					Less than 10,000	10,000 - 49,999	50,000 - 99,999	100,000 - 199,999	200,000 - 499,999	500,000 - 999,999	1,000,000 - 9,999,999	10,000,000 or more	Own sources (Personal savings from salary/crops	Government assistance	Loan from Government	TASAF	Private persons assistance (friends,	Donor Assistance/Loan	Loan from Banks	Loan from Pension Funds (PSSSF, NSSSF, etc)	Loan from Cooperatives associations	Employer Assistance	Loan from Employer	Loan from SACCOS/VICOBA	Loan from SHIUMA
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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CODES FOR QUESTION G17

WITHOUT PERMANENT PRIMISES

Hawking/mobile	01
Improvised post on the roadside	02
Permanent post on the roadside	03
Vehicle, motor bike, Tricycle, Bicycle	04
Customer's home	05
In my own/partner's home without special installation	06
Online bussiness	07
Improvised post in a market	08
Garbage area	09
Construction sites	10
Other without permanent premises	11

WITH PERMANENT PRIMISES

Permanent premises in a market (shop, kiosk, shed)	12
Workshop, shop, restaurant, hotel	13
Taxi station in permanent structure/ Public transport with fixed route	14
Bicycle /Boda boda/ Tricycle stations	15
Mining site	16
Farm/fishing or grazing area	17
Industrial area	18
Other area with permanent premises	19
In my own/partner's home with special installation	20

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION H: LAND OWNERSHIP AND INFORMATION REGARDING ICT

B01	LAND OWNERSHIP - ALL PERSONS									INFORMATION REGARDING ICT - 4 YEARS OR ABOVE																
No.	H01 OWNERSHIP OF LAND					H02 TITLE DEED					H03 EQUIPMENTS OWNERSHIP				H04 EQUIPMENTS USED				H05 EQUIPMENT USE							
	Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? ► IF THE ANSWER IS 4 OR 9 SKIP TO H03					Does [NAME] have title deed with his/her name on it?					Did [NAME] own the following equipments in the past 3 months? YES = 1 | NO = 2 | Don't Know = 9				Did [NAME] use the following equipments in the past 3 months? Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't Know = 9 ► IF CODE 2 OR/AND 9 FOR ALL, SKIP TO QN. I01				In which of the following activities did [YOU/NAME] you use the equipments? Yes = 1 | No = 2 | Don't Know = 9 READ ALL CATEGORIES							
	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	No title deed	Don't Know	Smart phone/Tablet	Mobile phone	Desktop	Laptop	Smart phone/Tablet	Mobile phone	Desktop	Laptop	Communication	Search/receive information	Online bussness	Learning	Playing games/Entertainment	Sending and receiving money
	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	3	4	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION I:INFORMATION ON FERTILITY - FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS OR ABOVE

B01		CHILDREN EVER BORN - CHILDREN SURVIVING								FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	I01 BIRTH	I02 BORN ALIVE IN HOUSEHOLD		I03 BORN ALIVE LIVING ELSEWHERE		I04 CHILDREN DIED		I05 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE	
	Have you ever given live birth? Yes = 1 | No = 2 ► IF CODE "2" SKIP TO I04	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE "00"		How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE "00"		How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE "00" ► IF QN 101 = 2 AND I04 = 0 SKIP TO J01		How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? (22 AGOST, 2022 BACK TO 23 AGOST, 2021) IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE "0" ► IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE "0" THEN GO SECTION J. DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS OR ABOVE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Kitongoji/Eneo la Kuhesabia Watu (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION J: INFORMATION ON GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

J01 Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? (i.e. 22 AUGUST 2022 - 23 AUGUST 2021)
Yes = 1 | No= 2 ☐
► IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION K

J02 How many number of death occurred in this household during the last 12 months
RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS ☐☐

J03	SEX AND AGE OF DECEASED; AND CAUSE OF DEATH			IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS			
Death Serial Number	J04 SEX OF DECEASED	J05 AGE OF DECEASED	J06 CAUSE OF DEATH	J07 DURING PREGNANCY	J08 DURING CHILDBIRTH	J09 DURING SIX WEEKS	J10 PLACE OF DEATH
	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the main cause of death? 1 Road Accident 2 Other Accidents 3 Suicide 4 Domestic Violence/Homicide 5 Sickness/Disease 6 Martenal Death 7 Killed 8 Unspecified reasons	Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE 1 SKIP TO QUESTION J10	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE 1 SKIP TO QUESTION J10	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2	ASK IF QJ07 OR J08 OR J09 = 1 Did this death occurred at home or in health facility? Home = 1 Health facility = 2 On the way = 3
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION K: HOUSING OWNERSHIP, CONDITIONS, CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

K01 OWNERSHIP OF THE HOUSE/BUILDING

What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by this household?

► IF CODE 2 or ABOVE SKIP TO K03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Owned by household	Lived in without paying any rent	Rented privately	Rented by employer	Rented by Government at susidize rent	Owned by employeft - free of charge	Owned by employer - with rent

K02 LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP

What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Title deed	Residential licence	Letter of offer/Acknowledgement of payments	Customary ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No legal right

K03 ROOFING MATERIALS

What is the main roofing material used for the main building of this household?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent

K04 FLOORING MATERIALS

What is the main flooring material used for the main building of this household?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or Polished wood	Terazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Tent/Containers

K05 WALL MATERIALS

What is the main wall material used for the main building of this household?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stones	Cement bricks/rock bricks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and mud	Grass	Glass/Aluminium	Tent/Containers

K06 ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?

RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

K07 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

What is the main source of drinking water for this household?

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Piped water into dwelling	Piped water in the yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Neighbours tap/standpipe	Tubewell/borehole	Protected dug well	Unprotected dug well	Protected spring	Unprotected spring	Rain water	Bottled water	Bicycle/Motorcycle/Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)

K08 MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	99
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar	Generator/private sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal briquette	Not Applicable

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION K: HOUSING OWNERSHIP, CONDITIONS, CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

K09 What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar	Generator (private source)	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind generated Electricity	Acetylene lamp	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chines lamp	Electricity (Generated from plant residues)

K10 What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	Flush/pour flush to septic tank	Flush/pour flush to covered pit	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid	Pit latrine with washable slab without lid	Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	No facility/bush/field/ beach

K11 How does the household dispose solid waste?

► IF RESPONSE IS CODE 3-9 SKIP TO K13

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burnt	Roadside dumping	Burying/pit	Open space	Ocean/Lake/River/Shores	In the farm/manure	Bush/ravine

K12 Which authorities usually collect waste from your household?

1	2	3	4
Contractor	Waste collecting groups	Council	Private Individual(s)

K13 Does your household usually sort kitchen waste, plastic waste, glass waste, metal waste and electronic waste?

YES = 1 | NO = 2

K14 What is the main method that is used by your household to dispose E-Waste?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mixed with other Refused	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the compound/street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in open/pit	Buried	Sold/given as gift	Collected by individual (s)

K15 OWNERSHIP OF EQUIPMENTS/ASSETS

Does your household have/own the following assets?

Yes = 1 | No = 2

FOR CODE 1, ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SELECT THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Refrigerator/Freezer	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Draft animals (Donkey/Camel)	House	Land/Farm	Tractor	Don't have/own

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION L: INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

L01 AGRICULTURE

Did this household use the land for crop production in the agricultural year 2021/22?

Yes = 1 | No = 2

► IF CODE 2 SKIP TO L03

IF CODE 1, how many acres is the land used for agriculture?

LAND FOR CROP PRODUCTION SHOULD BE AT LEAST 25 SQUARE METERS

L02 CROPS

Which of the following crops did the household grow during 2021/22 agricultural year?

MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED

Yes = 1 | No = 2

Maize	Paddy	Cassava	Banana	Sunflower	Other food crops	Cash crops
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

L03 LIVESTOCK

Did this household raise or care cattle, goats, sheep or poultry for the agricultural year 2021/22?

Yes = 1 | No = 2

► IF CODE 2 SKIP TO L06

L04 NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK

How many cattle, goats, sheep, pig, donkey or poultry were available during the Census night

IF NO LIVESTOCK , WRITE CODE "00000"

Cattle	
Goat	
Sheep	
Pig	
Donkey	
Poultry	

L05 TYPE OF GRAZING

What type of grazing is practiced in this household?

Free range = 1
Zero grazing = 2
Ranch = 3
Pastoralism = 4

THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE ASKED FOR EACH TYPE OF LIVESTOCK MENTIONED IN QUESTION L04

Cattle	
Goat	
Sheep	
Pig	
Donkey	
Poultry	

L06 FISHING/SEAWEED FARMING

Did this household engaged in fishing/fish farming/Sericulture/crabs/seaweed farming activities for the agricultural year of 2021/22?

MULTIPLE RESPONSE ALLOWED

Yes = 1 | No = 2

A	Fishing	
B	Fish farming/Sericulture/Crabs	
C	Seaweed farming	

L07 OWNERSHIP OF PLANTATION

Did this household operate any land for woodlot(s) during 2021/22 agricultural year?

Yes = 1 | No = 2

LAND FOR WOODLOTS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 0.5 ACRES

L08 BEEKEEPING

Is there any person in this household involved in beekeeping business/activity?

Yes, individually = 1 | Yes, in groups = 2 I No= 3

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Vilage/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL ADDRESS

A01A Does this household have a physical address? Yes = 1 | No = 2 ► IF CODE 2 SKIP TO SECTION Z

A01B Please, state the Physical Address Number

A01C Name of the Road/Hamlet

SECTION Z: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Male	
Female	
Total	

Date of Interview D D M M Y Y Y Y

i **Methodology for wealth quintile using the 2022 PHC**

The wealth quintile is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth quintile is calculated using data on a household's ownership of selected assets, such as radios, televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities.

The wealth quintile is generated with a statistical procedure known as Principal Components Analysis (PCA). PCA is a statistical method which determines the relative importance of each variable when seeking to summarize a set of variables. For the 2022 PHC dataset, we applied the PCA to asset and household characteristic data to create one summary measure of household wealth. The wealth quintile places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth.

In a 2022 PHC dataset with a set of variables that are correlated in complex and unknown ways along multiple dimensions, we used PCA to reduce those variables by assessing which variables behave in a similar manner. Based on the variables and their relationships to each other, PCA creates a new set of variables, each called a 'principal component'. The first principal component accounts for the largest possible variance across the specified variables. In other words, it is assumed that wealth is the factor that accounts for the largest amount of variance between households' assets and characteristics. Based on this first principal component, each variable is given a 'factor or score weight.' The factor weight represents the relative importance of each variable to the constitution of the first principal component. The second principal component is not linearly correlated to the first principal component and accounts for as much of the remaining variance as possible. Each succeeding component accounts for as much of the remaining variance as possible and are not linearly correlated to any of the preceding variables.

The resulting asset and housing scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. These standardized scores were then used to create the break points separated into 5 equal pieces that define wealth quintiles as: Lowest, Second, Middle, Fourth, and Highest each representing 20 percent of the population. Households in the highest quintile may not be "rich" but they are of higher socioeconomic status than the other 80 percent of households in Tanzania.