MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN TANZANIA

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

November, 2025

The United Republic of Tanzania

MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN TANZANIA

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
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and

Office of the Chief Government Statistician
President's Office – Finance and Planning
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Preface

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

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

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

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

The primary objective of this report is to analyze and provide information on migration patterns and trends in Tanzania, specifically analysing internal migration, labour migration and international migration. The 2022 Population and Housing Ccensus offers an unprecedented, decision-ready view of who moves, where, and why, enabling Government and partners to plan with precision. This monograph, turns those data into navigation as it distinguishes lifetime from recent movers; maps in- and out-migration corridors; and profiles migrants by sex, age, education, marital status and residence. It draws on specific census items, citizenship, place of usual residence and birth, duration of stay, previous residence, and main reason for moving, to explain how mobility is reshaping our system of cities, secondary towns and rural sending areas.

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; Steven Lwendo, IT Expert for data processing; 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; Ms. Phausta Ntigiti, Hellen Hilary and Bakar Kondo, Lead Authors; and other authors along with all the statisticians, demographers, IT specialists, and GIS officers.Their commitment played a crucial role in the success of producing this Thematic report.

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Executive Summary

The Migration and Urbanization Monograph provides an in-depth analysis of the level, trend and pattern of migration in Tanzania. Specifically, it analyses and provides levels, patterns, and trend information on internal migration, labour migration and international migration indicators using data from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Where data allow, comparisons are made with estimates of previous censuses, other sources and other countries. The information is presented at national level and where necessary disaggregated by rural or urban Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. It is also disaggregated into the 31 administrative regions in the country (26 in Tanzania Mainland and 5 in Zanzibar).

Chapter One outlines the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar under the Statistics Act CAP 351. The census, held on 22–23 August 2022, collected comprehensive demographic, social, and housing data on all population groups in Tanzania. It recorded a population growth from 12.3 million in 1967 to 61.7 million in 2022, with an annual growth rate of 3.2 percent. The main objective was to provide accurate and timely data for evidence-based planning, policy formulation, and improved service delivery. The Migration and Urbanization Monograph, derived from the census, analyses internal and international migration patterns, urban growth, and socio-economic drivers of population movement. The 2022 PHC was fully digital, incorporating advanced data processing, real-time quality control, and comprehensive validation procedures that ensured high data accuracy and 99.99% coverage nationwide.

Chapter Two a detailed analysis of internal migration patterns in Tanzania, drawing on data from the 2022 national census and household survey modules. The findings reveal that approximately 18.6 percent of the population had changed residence within the past five years, with urban-to-urban migration accounting for 42 percent of all internal movements. Migration was predominantly driven by employment opportunities (56%) and educational pursuits (21%), with youth aged 20–34 comprising the most mobile demographic. Regional disparities were evident, with Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Arusha emerging as net receivers, while regions such as Kigoma and Singida experienced significant outflows. The chapter underscores the need for targeted regional planning and labour market integration to accommodate shifting population dynamics.

Chapter Three presents the levels and trends of international migration through selected variables, the chapter offers valuable insights that are essential for policymakers, researchers, and global institutions in understanding migration's impacts. A total of 283,267 non-Tanzanian were enumerated in Tanzania during the 2022 Population and Housing Census. There were more male non-Tanzanian (148,422) than females (134,845). More than half (50.2%) of non-Tanzanians were enumerated in Kigoma region followed by Dar es Salaam (11.7%) and Kagera (7.1%) while Lindi, Njombe and Katavi regions had least number of non-Tanzanians (0.4 % each). Majority of non-Tanzanian (77,235) were born in Tanzania followed by those born in Burundi (74,136) and Republic of Congo (26,149). The lowest number of immigrants by country of birth were from Qatar (25) and Seychelles (55).

Chapter Four focuses on analysis of internal migrants aged 15 years and above within Tanzania. There are 3,280,551 internal labour migrants of which over 80 percent (84.3%) are employed followed by inactive (9.7%) and unemployed (6.0%). They are more likely to be employed in rural areas (87.0%) than in urban areas (83.0%). Of all the internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above, about 2.96 million are economically active, with males accounting for a larger proportion (66.2%) compared with females (33.8%). Internal labour migrants are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (39.2%) followed by whole sale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.9%) as well as other services activities industry (7.7%). Further, the economically inactive internal labour migrants accounted for 9.7 percent (a total of 318,339 individuals).

Chapter Five presents labour migration of people across the international borders for the purpose of employment. It plays a vital role in global economies by filling labour shortages, transferring skills, and supporting households through remittances. In countries like Tanzania, it involves both emigration for job opportunities abroad and immigration of foreign workers, contributing to socio-economic development and regional integration. There are 55,960 international labour migrants aged 15 years and above in Tanzania, of which the majority (90.1%) are employed followed by those inactive (7.6%) and unemployed (2.3%). Out of these, 3,073 (6.5%) are economically inactive. Further, agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading sector employing international labour migrants in Tanzania, accounting for 48.4 percent, followed by whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.7%) as well as other services activities (5.9%). Within Tanzania Zanzibar it is shown that there is higher percentage employed in accommodation and food (11.4%) followed by education (10.6%) and administrative support services activities (9.8%). In contrast, in Mainland Tanzania it is agriculture forestry and fishing (49.0%) followed by whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.7%) and other services activities (5.9%).

Chapter Six presents a comprehensive levels, patterns and trend analysis of urbanization trends in Tanzania, revealing a national urban growth rate of 5.2 percent per annum between 2012 and 2022. The urban population increased from 12.3 million (29.6%) in 2012 to 22.1 million (37.4%) in 2022, representing an absolute growth of 9.8 million urban residents over the decade. Secondary cities such as in regions of Dodoma (7.1% annual growth), Mbeya (6.4%), and Morogoro (5.9%) exhibited the highest expansion rates, driven by internal migration, administrative reclassification, and natural increase. Spatial mapping indicates that urban growth is concentrated along key transport corridors and economic zones, with urban land coverage expanding by an estimated 38 percent nationally.

Chapter Seven presents a summary of the key findings to inform the Government, migration stakeholders and the general public on current migration status in the country. It include a conclusion, policy implication and recommendations on the migration indicators such as in and out migration, returning migrants, labour migrants and non-citizens in general. These findings provide a baseline information on the Tanzania’s population for policy formulation and review, development planning, informed decision making, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of development programmes at regional and national levels.

Census Results in Brief – Key Migration Indicators, 2022 PHC

Indicator		**Tanzania**	**Tanzania Mainland**	**Tanzania Zanzibar**
Lifetime Internal Migration by Sex				
In-migration	Both Sexes	9,533,583	9,138,150	395,433
	Male	4,637,883	4,459,275	178,608
	Female	4,895,700	4,678,875	216,825
Out-migration	Both Sexes	9,533,583	9,205,978	327,605
	Male	4,637,883	4,480,063	157,820
	Female	4,895,700	4,725,915	169,785
Net-migration	Both Sexes	0	(67,828)	67,828
	Male	0	(20,788)	20,788
	Female	0	(47,040)	47,040
Recent Internal Migration by Sex				
In-migration	Both Sexes	2,736,333	2,637,303	99,030
	Male	1,371,944	1,323,413	48,531
	Female	1,364,389	1,313,890	50,499
Out-migration	Both Sexes	2,736,333	2,674,897	61,436
	Male	1,371,944	1,340,286	31,658
	Female	1,364,389	1,334,611	29,778
Net-migration	Both Sexes	0	(37,594)	37,594
	Male	0	(16,873)	16,873
	Female	0	(20,721)	20,721
Returning Migrants				
Both Sexes		20,345,181	19,753,175	592,006
Male		10,170,707	9,873,981	296,726
Female		10,174,474	9,879,194	295,230
Number of Internal Labour Migrants		**3,280,551**	**3,185,446**	**95,105**
Percent of Internal Labour Migrants				
Employed		84.3	84.3	85.7
Unemployed		6.0	5.9	7.7
Inactive		9.7	9.8	6.6
Labour Force Participation Rate for Internal Migrants				
Both Sexes		90.3	90.2	93.4
Male		92.0	91.9	94.6
Female		87.1	87.0	90.6
Number of International Labour Migrants				
Employed		50,408	49,644	764

Indicator	**Tanzania**	**Tanzania Mainland**	**Tanzania Zanzibar**
Unemployed	1,296	1,271	25
Inactive	4,256	4,163	93
Labour Force Participation Rate for International Migrants	**92.4**	**92.4**	**89.5**
Both Sexes	92.4	92.4	89.5
Male	92.7	92.8	91.1
Female	91.8	91.9	84.6
Non-Tanzanians Population			
Both Sexes	283,267	275,986	7,281
Rural	178,040	175,011	3,029
Urban	105,227	100,975	4,252
Male	148,422	144,698	3,724
Female	134,845	131,288	3,557
Urban Population			
Number	21,539,695	20,613,420	1,889,773
Percentage	34.9	34.4	49.0

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Abbreviation and Acronym

AU	African Union
AUMPA	African Union Migration Policy Framework
AUMPA	African Union Migration Policy Framework
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRR	Index of Relative Representation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PMO-LYED	Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

Concepts and Definitions of Migration

A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave his or her home and seek refuge elsewhere. The concept of a refugee was expanded by the Convention's 1967 Protocol and by the regional Convention in Africa and Latin America to include persons who had fled war or other violence in their home country. The convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted by the Organization Unity in 1969, employs a definition expanded from the convention, including people who left their countries of origin not only because of persecution, but also due to external aggression, occupation, domination by foreign power or serious disturbances of public order.

An emigrant is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary.

An immigrant is an international migrant interring an area from place outside the country. Immigrants cross national boundaries during their migration from the perspective of the country in which they enter.

An in-migrant is a person who enters a migration -defining area by crossing its boundary from some points outside the area, but within the same country.

An out-migrant is a person who departs from a migration -defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Area of origin (departure) is a place from which a migrant moves, whereas, area of destination (arrival) is the area to which a migrant moves.

Commuter Migration sometime called cross-border commuting or circular migration, refers to people who regularly travel between their place of residence and place of work or study, often cross regions or even national borders, without changing their permanent residence.

Dual citizenship (also called dual nationality) means a person is legally recognized as a citizen of two different countries at the same time.

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has completed, rather than the number of years they spent in school. It's a key indicator used in studies and policies related to workforce development, social mobility, and economic performance.

Economic activity refers the actions that involves the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services at all levels within a society. It includes everything people do to earn a living and meet their needs and wants during a reference period.

Foreign-born are persons born abroad without the citizenship of the country of residence.

Foreign- born citizens are persons born abroad and having the citizenship of the country of residence.

Households refers to person or group of people who live together in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, they have the same cooking arrangement and answerable to the same household head.

Household head is the person who is recognized as the main decision-maker or leader within a household. This person typically takes responsibility for managing the household's affairs.

Immigrant by previous residence refers to a person who has moved to a new country or region and is categorised based on where they lived before migrating.

Informal Settlement refers to a type of housing area where people live without formal planning, legal recognition, or secure land tenure. These areas often develop spontaneously and are sometimes called shanty towns, slums, or squatter settlements, depending on the local context.

Internal Migration refers to migration across regional administrative boundaries within a country. Internal migration can be categorized by type (in-migration and out-migration) and directional flow (rural -urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban).

International Migration is the process by which one changes his or her place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another countries.

Lifetime Migration is migration that occurs between birth and the time of the censuses or surveys. Thus, a life time migrant is one whose current country of residence is different from his or her country/ country birth regardless of intervene migration.

Long-term International migrants is a person who moves to a country other than their usual residence and stays there for a period of five years and more.

Medium term International Migrant Is the person who moves to a country other than their usual residence and stays there for a period of one year to less than five years.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, often with the intention of settling, either temporarily or permanently. It can be categorized as either international (crossing borders) or internal (within a country). Migration is a complex phenomenon influenced by various factors, including economic, social, political, and environmental conditions.

Migration flow is the number of people who migrates into or out of a location during a specific period of time for example measured annaually.

Migration stocks refers to the total number of people born in a different place (usually a different country or region) who are living in a specific area at a given point in time.

Native-born citizens are persons born in the country of residence with the citizenship of the country of residence.

Native-born foreigners are persons born in the country of residence without having the citizenship of the country.

Net-Migration is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net-in migration or net-out migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

Potential irregular migration refers to the movement of people across borders **without valid legal documents**, such as passports, visas, or recognized national identification.

Potential regular migration refers to the movement of people across borders where migrants possess valid legal documents such as a **passport, visa, or national identification card**.

Recent Migration is a movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the census relative to their previous place of residence a year prior to census. A recent migrant is one whose current area of residence is different from his or her previous place of residence, one year ago. Note that if the person was still living in the country, then he or she was not considered as a migrant.

Remittances are money or goods sent by migrants to their family or friends in their home country.

Return Migration occurs when a return migrant (person) moves back to the area where he or she formally resided.

Rural refer to the areas that are allocated outside of cities and towns; typically characterized by low population density, small settlements or village agriculture based economy and limited infrastructure and services.

Short term international migrant is a person who moves to a country other than their usual residence for a period of less than one year.

The Employed means a person is currently working for pay or profit, or holds a job from which they are temporarily absent (like being on leave or vacation). This status applies whether the work is full-time, part-time, seasonal, or self-directed.

Unemployed Person is someone who is not currently working but is actively looking for work and is available to start working.

Urban refers to areas characterized by high population density and developed infrastructure, such as cities and towns. These areas typically have advanced systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, communication, and various economic activities.

Urbanization is the process by which rural areas transform into urban areas, typically involving the migration of the people from the countryside to cities and towns.

Usual residence: the place at which the person has lived continuously for most of their last twelve months (that is, for at least six months and one day) or for at least 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for a least six months.

Chapter One

Introduction

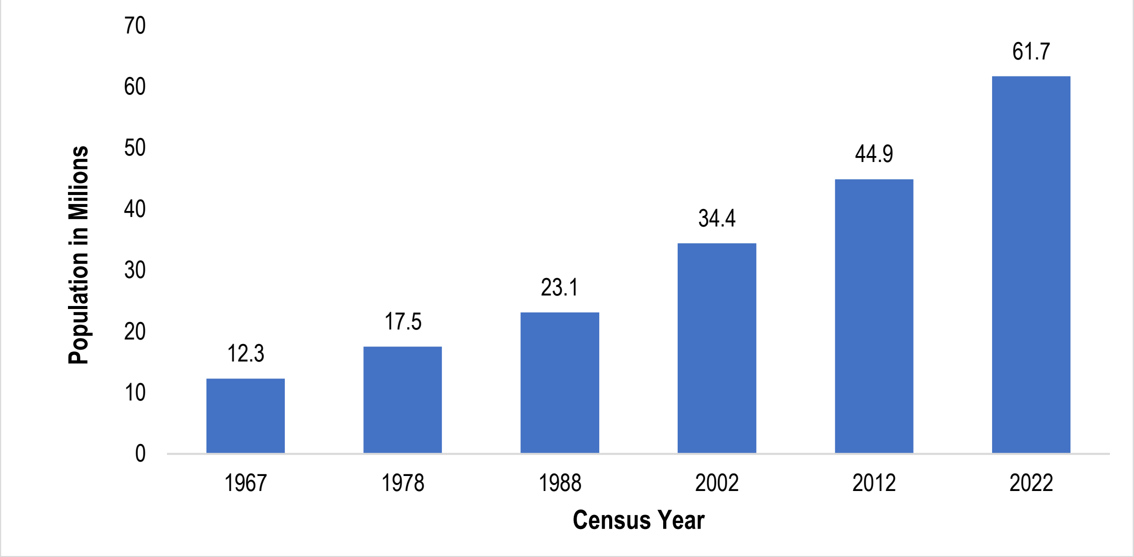
1.1 Background on 2022 Population and Housing Census

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, conducted PHC in the United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351, which requires a census to be conducted in every ten years. The United Nations defines a population census as the total process of collecting, compiling, analysing, evaluating, publishing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delineated part of a country. It is the primary source of detailed data on the size, distribution and composition of the population. It covers all population groups such as private households, institutions, the homeless and migrants for all geographic and/or administrative units in a country.

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

The 2022 PHC was undertaken on a de-facto basis and the reference date was the night of 22nd/23rd August, 2022. Like the previous population censuses, the 2022 PHC enumerated people by the place of residence on the census night. All persons within the country during the reference night were enumerated, regardless of their citizenship. Information from the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 61.7 million in 2022. The average annual population growth rate of Tanzania increased from 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 to 3.2 percent during the 2012-2022 intercensal periods as shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Tanzania Population Count During the Population Censuses



1.2 Objectives of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The main objective of 2022 PHC is to provide information to the Government on the population size, distribution, composition and other social economic characteristics of the population as well as information on housing conditions. It would improve accessibility to reliable quality 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. Ultimately, enhance achievement of improved quality of life in Tanzania.

The specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

b) Promote better knowledge management on Tanzanian socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment as well as patterns and trends of population growth;

c) Promote better use of lower administrative levels disaggregated socio-economic, demographic and environment data;

d) Enhance capacity of NBS and OCGS in carrying out PHC and other statistical data; and

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

1.3 Relevance of the Migration and Urbanization Monograph

Producing a Migration and Urbanization Monograph using data from the 2022 PHC is vital for evidence-based planning and policy formulation. It provides detailed insights into internal migration patterns, urban growth rates, and the socio-economic dynamics driving population movements essential for shaping national strategies like Tanzania's Development Vision 2050 and guiding urban planning efforts. The monograph helps identify push and pull factors influencing migration, highlights service delivery gaps in rapidly growing urban areas, and supports rural development by pinpointing regions experiencing out-migration. It also provides policymakers, urban planners, and researchers with a clearer understanding of population distribution shifts. These insights are especially important given the rapid growth of major cities like Dar es Salaam, whose population rose from 4.4 in 2012 to 5.4 million in 2022, and is projected to surpass six million by 2030.

Analysis of international migration can enable the government can create data-driven strategies that support inclusive planning, labour market optimization, and effective engagement with the diaspora for investment and skills exchange. This analysis also improves coordination across institutions, strengthens border management, and ensures the protection of migrants' rights. Beyond policy, migration has a direct impact on household well-being, urban infrastructure, and climate adaptation efforts, making it integral to understanding national development dynamics. Importantly, it aligns with Tanzania's Vision 2025 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring migration is factored into broader efforts toward equitable growth, improved livelihoods, and international cooperation.

1.4 Objective of Migration and Urbanization Monograph

The key goal of the Migration and Urbanization monograph are to support national and local development planners with accurate information on population movements and urban growth so that policymakers and planners can make better decisions on where to build schools, hospitals, roads, and housing. It also helps in designing programs to reduce overcrowding in cities, improve living conditions in rural areas, and manage land use effectively.

Additionally, the monograph aims to contribute to academic research and public awareness. By offering clear and well-organized data, it serves as a valuable resource for researchers, students, and organizations interested in migration and urban development. It helps track progress toward national development goals and international commitments like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and National programmes, especially those related to sustainable cities, reduced inequalities, and decent living conditions for all.

Furthermore, monograph provides detailed data on internal and international migration, urban expansion, and changes in population distribution. This information helps guide policies on land use, housing, transportation, and social services for all of which are key areas of focus in Vision 2050. Proper planning in these areas supports economic growth, reduces poverty, and improves the quality of life, which aligns with Vision 2050's goals of inclusive development and equal opportunities for all.

1.5 Overview of Relevant Census Questions and Changes Since 2012

The traditional question used in most censuses that intends to capture migration is the place of birth. Sometimes the question is included in sample surveys which need to capture migration data. This question is also used in both international migrations where the question is directed to country of birth and internal migration where it is directed for regions or other country sub-divisions. Historically the first national census to use this type of question was that of England in 1841 (Shyrock & Siegel, 1976).

The 2022 PHC included specific changes in migration-related questions to gather more detailed information about population movement. These changes likely focused on capturing internal and international migration patterns, including reasons for migration, duration of stay and demographic characteristics of migrants. The census also aimed to capture data on both permanent and temporary migration, The census also aimed to capture data on both permanent and temporary migration, as well as the impact of migration on different regions.

1.6 Census Questions on Migration and Data Processing

The 2022 PHC Questionnaire had a total of eleven questions directly related to migration. These questions sought information on citizenship, place of usual residence, place of birth and place where household members spend most of the day time. For those who were born outside the country and those who were in the region different from the region of birth were asked time of arrive, duration of stay, previous residence and main reason for moving. In addition all household members were asked the place they were living in 2021, a year before census and the place where they were enumerated in 2012. These two questions can be used to assess the recent and long term migration. All migration questions were developed basing on international standards from the UN and IOM. More details on questionnaires are provided in Appendix 4 and targets of various migration and urbanization indicators are provided in Appendix 5.

The data processing for the 2022 Tanzania PHC was fully digital, marking a major shift from traditional paper-based methods. Enumerators used tablets with specialized software (CAPI) to collect and transmit data in real time. This approach enabled automatic validation, enforced skip patterns, and reduced errors during data entry. Data was transmitted daily to centralized servers where supervisors conducted quality checks, and inconsistencies were flagged for correction. Advanced software tools were used to clean, validate, and integrate the data from all regions. Duplicate records were removed, and missing information was identified for follow-up. A Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) was also conducted to assess data coverage and accuracy. The digital processing system allowed for quick compilation and analysis of census results, leading to the timely release of preliminary data and detailed demographic, housing, and social statistics for policy and planning purposes.

1.7 Quality Assurance Procedures and Quality of Migration Data

The 2022 PHC marked the country's first fully digital census and incorporated a comprehensive Quality Assurance (QA) framework to ensure accuracy, consistency, and credibility of the data collected. The QA procedures were implemented throughout all stages of the census process from planning and preparation to enumeration and post-enumeration review. Before the actual enumeration, a Pilot Census was conducted in September 2021 across 18 selected regions. This pilot served as a critical quality control exercise to test the effectiveness of questionnaires, the use of digital tablets, mapping accuracy, and field operations. It identified gaps in tools, training, and logistics that were addressed before the main census. Based on pilot results, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) refined enumeration strategies and QA protocols.

During the enumeration phase, quality assurance was embedded in several ways. Enumerators used tablets preloaded with Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software, which featured built-in validation checks, skip logic, and range limits to minimize data entry errors. Supervisors monitored fieldwork daily using dashboards that provided real-time data on the number of households visited, forms completed, and GPS location data. This helped identify and correct errors on the spot. Enumerators were also geo-fenced to ensure they operated strictly within assigned enumeration areas, minimizing the risk of duplication or omission.

To further ensure completeness, a national call centre was established where citizens could report if they had not been enumerated. This allowed census officials to revisit missed households. Additionally, hard-to-reach populations such as the homeless and institutionalized individuals were covered through special enumeration teams. Overall, the

QA procedures for the 2022 PHC ensured high data quality and completeness, resulting in a successful enumeration with 99.99% household coverage.

The United Republic of Tanzania has consistently collected migration data through population censuses beginning with the 1967 Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. The 1967 census collected migration related information data from private households including data on ethnic origin, tribe, and country of origin and place of birth of the head of household. On the contrast the 1978 Census expanded migration data collection to include both lifetime and current migration by introducing questions on place of birth and place of residence. However, the question on tribe was removed permanently by the URT government from any subsequent censuses and surveys.

The 1988 census maintained a similar set of questions as the 1978 Census . The 2002 and 2012 Censuses continued to use questions on place of birth and place of residence questions to capture migration data. Notably, in 2012 census managed to capture data on diaspora for the first time. Besides this there was also a question on the usual place of work which intended to capture commuters. It also introduced a question on the usual place of work, aimed at identifying commuting patterns. Additionally, the 2022 census introduced the integration of migration-related topics as recommended by the Global Compact for Migration. These included questions on country of citizenship and date of last arrival, reasons for migration, such as work/employment, business, education, and marriage.

1.8 Quality Considerations for Self-Reported Data

The 2022 PHC emphasized high-quality data collection of all individuals who slept within the boundaries of the United Republic of Tanzania including the non-citizens. Unlike the previous censuses questions on migration were mainly focused on place of residence and usual residence, this round the scope was expanded to include when immigrants arrived and how long they had stayed. This helped distinguish between recent and long-term immigrants, offering insights into settlement patterns and integration processes. In addition to questions on arrival and length of stay, immigrants were also asked about their primary reason for migrating to Tanzania. These were categorized into labour-related opportunities, family reunification, study or training, conflict or insecurity, and cost of living.

During the Census enumeration, challenges such as recall bias and social desirability bias were possible. Respondents might forget their exact year of arrival or adjust their answers to reflect socially acceptable reasons. To reduce these risks, enumerators were trained to ask questions clearly, use probing techniques, and reassure participants of confidentiality. These strategies enhanced accuracy and improved the credibility of migration data collected.

Chapter Two

Internal Migration

Key Points

- About 9.5 million lifetime internal migrants recorded in Tanzania.
- Lifetime migration in Tanzania rose steadily from 5.3 million in 2002 to 9.5 million in 2022.
- Over 5.7 million recent internal migrants were recorded.
- Women slightly outnumber men among internal in-migrants, with 4.9 million female migrants compared to 4.6 million males.
- Nearly half of the internal migrants are married (49.0%), followed by 37.2% who have never married.
- The IRR analysis highlights regions like Dar es Salaam and Pwani as disproportionately attractive to migrants, while areas such as Mara and Kigoma are underrepresented.
- Dar es Salaam dominates as the primary net recipient, with net migration rising from 971,033 (2002) to 1,910,847 (2022), showing strong urbanization and economic attraction.
- Arusha and Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar) also record sustained positive net migration, underscoring their growing roles in governance, tourism, and trade.

2.1 Introduction

Spatial mobility influences not only the geographic distribution of people but also affects their age and sex composition, along with various demographic, social, and economic characteristics. The 2022 PHC (PHC) collected data on migration and mobility through eleven targeted questions. These covered aspects such as citizenship status (including dual citizenship), current place of residence, typical daytime location, place of birth, date of arrival at the current residence, length of stay, previous residence, main reason for migration, and place of residence in both 2012 and 2021.

This comprehensive approach enabled the census to effectively track both internal and international migration, as well as residential transitions over time. For individuals born in Tanzania, the region of birth was recorded; for those born abroad, the country of birth was noted. Standardized regional and country codes were used to ensure consistency in data processing.

The responses were used to generate migration matrices that identified patterns of in-migration and out-migration for each region. **Lifetime migration** was measured by comparing place of birth with current residence, while **recent migration** was analyzed using data on prior residence and location in 2021. Additionally, information on the year and month of arrival at the current residence allowed for differentiation between long-term settlers and recent arrivals, including those potentially linked to displacement-related movements.

To incorporate a displacement lens, the census data enables the use of proxy indicators such as the percentage of individuals born outside their current region (signalling internal mobility) and the percentage of foreign-born residents (indicating international mobility). These variables, when overlaid with arrival timing, help identify regions with elevated displacement potential. Notably, UNHCR data indicates that approximately 80% of Tanzania’s refugee and asylum-seeker population resides in Kigoma Region, with smaller long-standing settlements and a modest urban presence in Dar es Salaam. These areas can be classified as refugee-hosting regions, warranting closer scrutiny in migration analysis. The integration of these displacement-sensitive constructs enhances the interpretive value of the census, offering a more nuanced understanding of mobility patterns and their implications for planning and policy.

2.2. Lifetime Internal Migration

Lifetime internal migration refers to individuals who relocate within a country, measured by comparing their place of birth with their current place of residence. It reflects long-term population redistribution and the underlying social, economic, and geographic dynamics. In Tanzania, the 2022 PHC (PHC) captures this by identifying individuals who have moved across regional boundaries at any point in their lives. The census data reveal substantial internal migration, with approximately 9.5 million people recorded as both in-migrants and out-migrants, resulting in a national net migration of zero. Although this suggests overall balance, regional disparities remain, driven by variations in economic opportunities, living conditions, and geographic accessibility.

In addition to lifetime migration, the census captured daytime residence, a variable that enables analysis of commuting and circular migration patterns. This construct identifies individuals who reside in one region but routinely work or study in another, offering a lens into functional urban linkages. For instance, commuter corridors such as Dar es Salaam–Pwani and Dodoma–neighbouring regions, reflects the impact of administrative centralization and peri-urban growth. Incorporating these flows into migration analysis enhances understanding of mobility beyond permanent relocation, supporting more responsive transport planning, service delivery coordination, and regional development strategies.

2.2.1 Levels and Trends of Lifetime Internal Migration

This section analyses the levels and trends of lifetime internal migration by systematically comparing individuals' current places of residence with their places of birth, thereby quantifying the cumulative stock of internal migrants within the population. By defining a lifetime migrant as anyone residing outside their birth location, the analysis captures accumulated migration experiences across all age groups and temporal spans. Although this metric excludes return migrants, unrecorded intermediate moves, and those deceased prior to the census, it nonetheless offers a robust indicator of long-term internal mobility and population redistribution. Migration matrices constructed from census data explain the main directions and intensity of internal flows, while additional analyses integrating duration of residence, origin-destination pairs, and migration motivations provide a detailed understanding of movement patterns and their broader implications for regional demographic change and policy formulation.

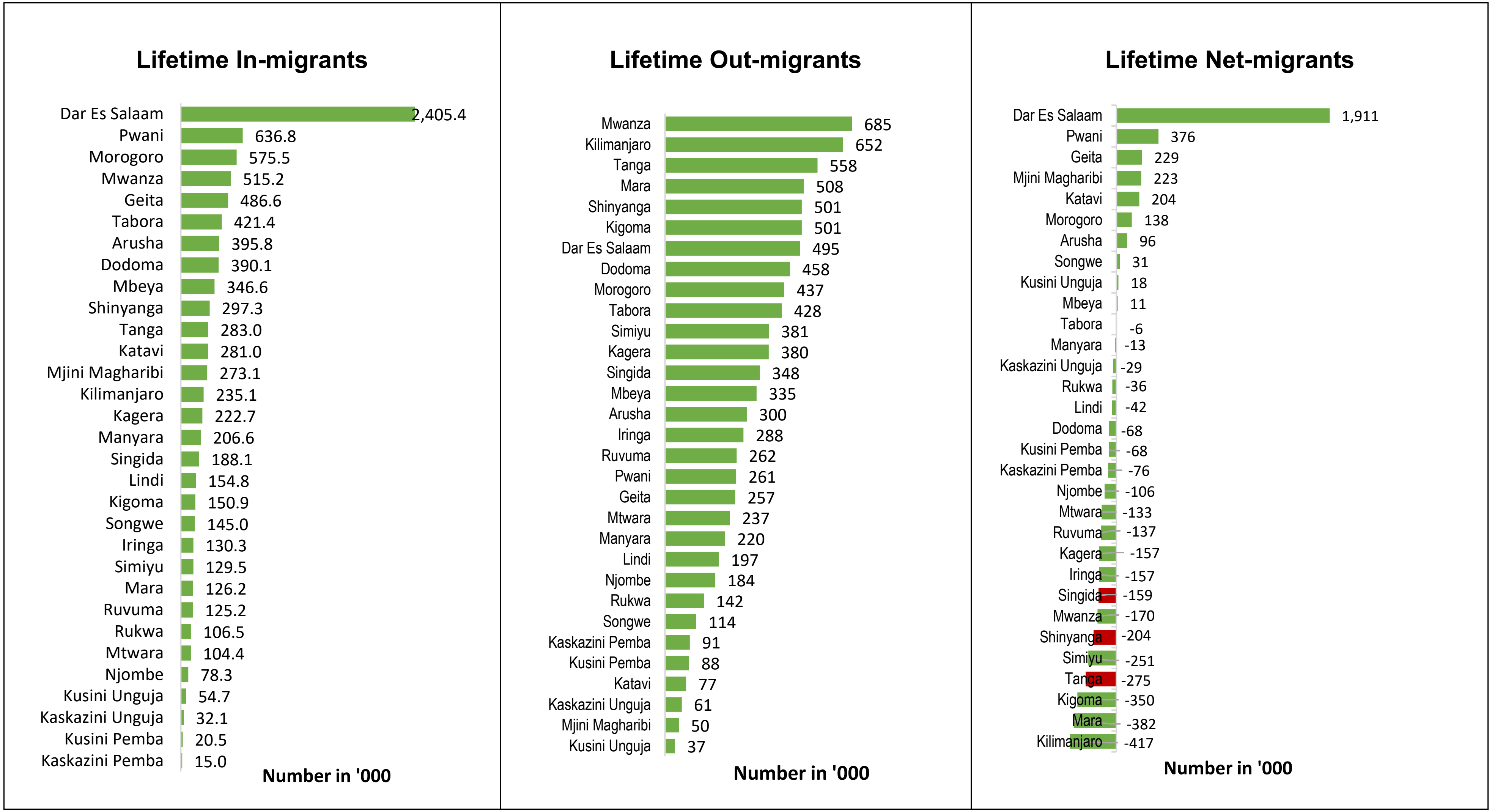
2.2.2 Levels of Lifetime Internal Migration

Figure 2.1 illustrates the distribution of lifetime migration volumes across Tanzania, based on data from the 2022 PHC. Dar es Salaam recorded the highest number of in-migrants, at approximately 2,405,400 individuals, nearly four times greater than Pwani (636,800), Morogoro (575,500), Mwanza (515,200), and Geita (486,600). At the lower end of the spectrum, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba received the fewest in-migrants, with only 15,000 and 20,500 individuals, respectively. The out-migration volumes reveal substantial departures from Mwanza (685,000), Kilimanjaro (652,000), Tanga (558,000), and Mara (508,000), while regions such as Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, and Kaskazini Pemba exhibited the smallest outflows, underscoring their limited role in migratory exchanges.

Net migration volumes further highlight Tanzania's internal mobility patterns. Dar es Salaam registered an exceptional net gain of 1,911,000 migrants, affirming its status as the country's primary migration destination. Pwani (376,000), Geita (229,000), Mjini Magharibi (223,000), and Katavi (204,000) also experienced substantial net inflows. In contrast, Kilimanjaro (-417,000), Mara (-382,000), Kigoma (-350,000), and Singida (-251,000) recorded significant net losses, reflecting sustained out-migration pressures. These figures underscore pronounced regional contrasts in migration volumes driven by disparities in urban growth, socioeconomic opportunities, and infrastructure development.

Moreover, Figure 2.1 illustrates regional migration patterns in Tanzania based on the 2022 Census data, highlighting lifetime in-migrants, out-migrants, and net-migrants across regions. Dar es Salaam and Pwani record significant net gains, largely driven by economic opportunities and well-developed urban infrastructure. Mjini Magharibi stands out with a high migrant retention rate nearly 80% of its 296,000 in-migrants remain indicating favorable living conditions and limited outward movement. These trends position Mjini Magharibi as a strategic focus for future urban planning and population management initiatives.

Figure 2. 1: Number of Lifetime In-migrants, Out-migrants, and Net-migrants by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



2.2.3. Trends of Lifetime Internal Migration

Table 2.1 presents trends in lifetime internal migration across Tanzania, based on data from the 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHC. It highlights changes in in-migration, out-migration, and net migration by region of birth. Major urban centers have consistently recorded high levels of in-migration.

Dar es Salaam remains the top destination, with net migration rising from approximately 971,000 in 2002 to nearly two million in 2012, followed by a slight decline to about 1.91 million in 2022. This trend underscores Dar es Salaam's continued role as Tanzania's economic hub, attracting migrants in search of employment opportunities, better infrastructure, and improved services. Arusha and Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar) also show sustained positive net migration, reflecting their growing importance in regional governance, tourism, and trade.

In contrast, regions like Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, and Dodoma display more complex migration patterns. Mwanza shows consistent and growing net out-migration, worsening from about 19,000 in 2002 to -170,000 in 2022. This suggests limited economic growth or lagging infrastructure compared to other urban centres. Dodoma, designated the national capital, has experienced a steady increase in migrant inflows, rising from around 140,000 in 2002 to 390,000 in 2022, due to the government's capital relocation initiatives. However, the region still experiences net negative migration, although the gap is gradually shrinking. This points to transitional challenges in infrastructure and service delivery that may be affecting long-term resident retention. Kilimanjaro and other rural or semi-urban regions continue to experience significant population loss, indicative of ongoing rural-to-urban migration and regional development disparities.

Notably, Pwani Region exhibits a major shift, moving from negative net migration in 2002 and 2012 to a strong positive net migration of nearly 376,000 in 2022. This reversal likely results from urban expansion spilling over from Dar es Salaam and the growth of infrastructure, coupled with economic opportunities. Meanwhile, regions such as Mbeya maintain positive net migration, albeit at a declining rate, suggesting diminishing pull factors over time. These regional differences underscore underlying imbalances in economic development, infrastructure, and public investment. The findings thereby emphasize the urgent need for policies that promote balanced regional development, strengthen infrastructure, and support inclusive urban growth to foster sustainable migration and demographic stability across Tanzania.

Table 2.1 summarizes trends in regional patterns of lifetime in-migration, out-migration, and net migration for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar based on the PHC data from 2002, 2012, and 2022. The table presents detailed figures for each region across the three census years, illustrating how migration flows have changed over time. This information facilitates comparison of population movement trends, highlighting regions experiencing sustained population growth through in-migration, as well as those facing continued out-migration and resultant population decline.

Table 2. 1: Regional Patterns of Lifetime In-Migration, Out-Migration, and Net Migration (%), Tanzania, 2002–2022

Region Tanzania	**2002**			**2012**			**2022**		
	In-Migration	**Out-Migration**	**Net Migration**	**In-Migration**	**Out-Migration**	**Net Migration**	**In-Migration**	**Out-Migration**	**Net Migration**
	5,304,209	**5,304,209**	**0**	**7,354,920**	**7,354,920**	**0**	**9,533,583**	**9,533,583**	**0**
Mainland Tanzania	**5,044,080**	**5,050,913**	**-6,833**	**7,067,909**	**7,077,211**	**-9,302**	**9,138,150**	**9,205,978**	**-67,828**
Dodoma	139,808	321,276	-181,468	163,320	506,471	-343,151	390,110	457,950	-67,840
Arusha	264,978	183,250	81,728	309,834	241,974	67,860	395,840	299,585	96,255
Kilimanjaro	148,238	411,735	-263,497	155,328	559,922	-404,594	235,059	652,325	-417,266
Tanga	132,087	294,130	-162,043	165,301	462,644	-297,343	283,031	558,309	-275,278
Morogoro	284,542	210,282	74,260	397,682	372,219	25,463	575,524	437,108	138,416
Pwani	189,204	245,454	-56,250	276,965	342,639	-65,674	636,809	260,850	375,959
Dar es Salaam	1,208,479	237,446	971,033	2,266,013	269,126	1,996,887	2,405,449	494,602	1,910,847
Lindi	100,020	179,293	-79,273	81,381	229,253	-147,872	154,761	196,654	-41,893
Mtwara	53,102	186,911	-133,809	58,836	237,751	-178,915	104,412	237,404	-132,992
Ruvuma	85,799	138,289	-52,490	82,657	145,028	-62,371	125,211	262,315	-137,104
Iringa	79,869	299,189	-219,320	95,089	241,075	-145,986	130,284	287,542	-157,258
Mbeya	239,644	171,692	67,952	271,674	225,993	45,681	346,624	335,459	11,165
Singida	104,623	255,894	-151,271	149,572	261,853	-112,281	188,086	347,572	-159,486
Tabora	353,132	243,720	109,412	468,921	298,886	170,035	421,352	427,557	-6,205
Rukwa	113,954	75,241	38,713	93,809	103,527	-9,718	106,508	142,222	-35,714
Kigoma	85,424	238,345	-152,921	98,412	337,996	-239,584	150,901	501,221	-350,320
Shinyanga	455,087	390,367	64,720	265,388	532,756	-267,368	297,256	501,236	-203,980
Kagera	201,483	176,312	25,171	187,256	222,404	-35,148	222,667	379,923	-157,256
Mwanza	417,872	437,209	-19,337	384,347	528,640	-144,293	515,207	684,836	-169,629
Mara	108,263	299,432	-191,169	104,539	284,932	-180,393	126,165	508,411	-382,246
Manyara	278,472	55,446	223,026	213,798	114,404	99,394	206,574	219,688	-13,114
Njombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	47,251	151,240	-103,989	78,273	184,155	-105,882

Region	**2002**			**2012**			**2022**		
	In-Migration	**Out-Migration**	**Net Migration**	**In-Migration**	**Out-Migration**	**Net Migration**	**In-Migration**	**Out-Migration**	**Net Migration**
Tanzania	**5,304,209**	**5,304,209**	**0**	**7,354,920**	**7,354,920**	**0**	**9,533,583**	**9,533,583**	**0**
Katavi	N/A	N/A	N/A	198,107	35,950	162,157	280,996	77,099	203,897
Simiyu	N/A	N/A	N/A	99,400	219,317	-119,917	129,452	380,628	-251,176
Geita	N/A	N/A	N/A	433,029	151,211	281,818	486,562	257,099	229,463
Songwe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	145,037	114,228	30,809
Tanzania Zanzibar	**260,129**	**253,296**	**6,833**	**287,011**	**277,709**	**9,302**	**395,433**	**327,605**	**67,828**
Kaskazini Unguja	20,684	54,746	-34,062	19,604	58,245	-38,641	32,123	61,035	-28,912
Kusini Unguja	27,568	36,471	-8,903	26,005	45,922	-19,917	54,697	36,608	18,089
Mjini Magharibi	170,698	51,496	119,202	214,668	36,174	178,494	273,120	50,451	222,669
Kaskazini Pemba	19,728	61,199	-41,471	14,064	66,189	-52,125	14,962	91,066	-76,104
Kusini Pemba	21,451	49,384	-27,933	12,670	71,179	-58,509	20,531	88,445	-67,914

Tanzania’s lifetime internal migration patterns reflect common trends observed across Sub-Saharan Africa, dominated by rural-to-urban movement driven by economic disparities. Major urban centres like Dar es Salaam attract migrants due to abundant industrial, commercial, and infrastructural opportunities, resulting in strong positive net migration. Similarly, Arusha and Zanzibar’s Mjini Magharibi region serves as a regional hub for tourism, administration, and commerce, sustaining inward migration flows. In contrast, regions such as Mwanza and Kilimanjaro experience persistent out-migration, signalling structural economic challenges and insufficient local development. Dodoma, despite receiving increased migrants due to government relocation policies since 2016, still shows net negative migration, indicating transitional challenges in infrastructure and service delivery. These migration patterns highlight the ongoing rural-urban divide and emphasize the socio-economic processes shaping Tanzania’s demographic shifts.

Comparatively, Tanzania’s migration dynamics mirror those in East African neighbours like Kenya and Uganda, where rapid urbanization causes infrastructure strain, housing shortages, and uneven regional growth. Despite decentralization efforts, overconcentration in Dar es Salaam presses for sustainable urban planning and expanded services. The notable positive turnaround in Pwani, benefiting from proximity to Dar es Salaam and improved infrastructure, illustrates the potential of targeted regional development to attract and retain population. Persistent out-migration from Mwanza and slowing growth in Mbeya further reveal the need for economic diversification and stronger social services in secondary cities. Therefore, coordinated policies focusing on balanced regional development, infrastructure investment, and comprehensive social services are essential to manage migration flows sustainably and foster inclusive growth across Tanzania and the wider region.

2.2.4 Volume of Lifetime Internal In-migrants by Sex and Regions in Tanzania

This subsection examines lifetime in-migration and out-migration through the lens of sex, providing insight into the demographic composition of internal migrants. Lifetime in-migrants and out-migrants are individuals whose place of birth differs from their current place of residence, reflecting the cumulative effect of spatial relocation across administrative boundaries over time. Analysing sex distributions among this population provides a deeper understanding of migration drivers, such as labour market demand, educational mobility, family reunification, and humanitarian displacement, while also highlighting gendered migration patterns and generational shifts. These characteristics are essential for assessing the social and economic integration of internal migration and for informing policies that address the diverse needs of migrant populations at different stages of life.

The 2022 Tanzania PHC (Table 2.2) highlights clear patterns in internal migration disaggregated by sex across the country's regions. Overall, 9,533,583 people were recorded as lifetime in-migrants, with a nearly even distribution between males (4,637,883) and females (4,895,700). The majority of these movements occurred on the Mainland Tanzania, which had 9,138,150 in-migrants, again showing slightly more females than males relocating.

Dar es Salaam emerged as the primary destination, attracting 1,124,717 male and 1,280,732 female in-migrants and reporting the highest positive net migration for both sexes. The relatively higher number of female in-migrants to Dar es Salaam suggests that women are playing an increasingly significant role in urban migration. This pattern may reflect the city's diverse economic opportunities, particularly in sectors such as services, trade, and domestic work, which traditionally attract female labour. It may also indicate migration driven by education, family reunification, or social networks. Understanding this gendered pattern is critical for designing policies and urban planning strategies that address the specific needs of female migrants, including access to housing, healthcare, employment, and social services, to ensure inclusive and sustainable urban development.

Several regions, however, experienced significant population losses, as outflows exceeded inflows for both sexes. For example, Kilimanjaro and Singida each reported substantial negative net migration for both women and men, reflecting a continued trend of more people leaving these areas than arriving. In some regions, gender differences in migration trends emerged: Manyara recorded a slight net gain for males but a net loss for females, while areas such as Kusini Unguja (Zanzibar) reported positive net migration for both sexes. Across most regions, the number of females in-migrants either matched or slightly surpassed that of males, reinforcing the observation that internal migration in Tanzania is driven by both men and women and highlighting the diverse and regionally varied nature of these demographic shifts.

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of lifetime internal migrants in Tanzania by region and sex based on the 2022 PHC. It reports detailed counts of in-migrants, out-migrants, and net migrants for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, further disaggregated by male, female, and both sexes combined. This comprehensive table facilitates a clear comparison of migration patterns across regions and between sexes, highlighting areas of population gains and losses are occurring.

Table 2. 2: Number of Lifetime In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net-migrants by Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net Migration		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	**9,533,583**	**4,637,883**	**4,895,700**	**9,533,583**	**4,637,883**	**4,895,700**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mainland Tanzania	**9,138,150**	**4,459,275**	**4,678,875**	**9,205,978**	**4,480,063**	**4,725,915**	**-67,828**	**-20,788**	**-47,040**
Dodoma	390,110	196,394	193,716	457,950	213,768	244,182	-67,840	-17,374	-50,466
Arusha	395,840	182,469	213,371	299,585	146,562	153,023	96,255	35,907	60,348
Kilimanjaro	235,059	115,575	119,484	652,325	306,558	345,767	-417,266	-190,983	-226,283
Tanga	283,031	147,308	135,723	558,309	270,755	287,554	-275,278	-123,447	-151,831
Morogoro	575,524	295,586	279,938	437,108	207,286	229,822	138,416	88,300	50,116
Pwani	636,809	320,001	316,808	260,850	123,357	137,493	375,959	196,644	179,315
Dar es Salaam	2,405,449	1,124,717	1,280,732	494,602	242,504	252,098	1,910,847	882,213	1,028,634
Lindi	154,761	79,340	75,421	196,654	94,772	101,882	-41,893	-15,432	-26,461
Mtwara	104,412	52,078	52,334	237,404	119,724	117,680	-132,992	-67,646	-65,346
Ruvuma	125,211	66,530	58,681	262,315	136,369	125,946	-137,104	-69,839	-67,265
Iringa	130,284	63,868	66,416	287,542	133,510	154,032	-157,258	-69,642	-87,616
Mbeya	346,624	168,658	177,966	335,459	162,677	172,782	11,165	5,981	5,184
Singida	188,086	93,815	94,271	347,572	157,666	189,906	-159,486	-63,851	-95,635
Tabora	421,352	204,425	216,927	427,557	212,324	215,233	-6,205	-7,899	1,694
Rukwa	106,508	54,043	52,465	142,222	68,687	73,535	-35,714	-14,644	-21,070
Kigoma	150,901	74,678	76,223	501,221	263,950	237,271	-350,320	-189,272	-161,048
Shinyanga	297,256	142,581	154,675	501,236	245,970	255,266	-203,980	-103,389	-100,591
Kagera	222,667	113,840	108,827	379,923	179,439	200,484	-157,256	-65,599	-91,657
Mwanza	515,207	241,584	273,623	684,836	332,850	351,986	-169,629	-91,266	-78,363
Mara	126,165	59,186	66,979	508,411	264,776	243,635	-382,246	-205,590	-176,656
Manyara	206,574	108,229	98,345	219,688	98,228	121,460	-13,114	10,001	-23,115
Njombe	78,273	37,111	41,162	184,155	87,153	97,002	-105,882	-50,042	-55,840

Region	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net Migration		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Katavi	280,996	142,975	138,021	77,099	38,948	38,151	203,897	104,027	99,870
Simiyu	129,452	68,828	60,624	380,628	196,432	184,196	-251,176	-127,604	-123,572
Geita	486,562	233,945	252,617	257,099	121,319	135,780	229,463	112,626	116,837
Songwe	145,037	71,511	73,526	114,228	54,479	59,749	30,809	17,032	13,777
Tanzania Zanzibar	**395,433**	**178,608**	**216,825**	**327,605**	**157,820**	**169,785**	**67,828**	**20,788**	**47,040**
Kaskazini Unguja	32,123	15,001	17,122	61,035	27,941	33,094	-28,912	-12,940	-15,972
Kusini Unguja	54,697	26,086	28,611	36,608	16,600	20,008	18,089	9,486	8,603
Mjini Magharibi	273,120	121,578	151,542	50,451	24,696	25,755	222,669	96,882	125,787
Kaskazini Pemba	14,962	6,439	8,523	91,066	45,585	45,481	-76,104	-39,146	-36,958
Kusini Pemba	20,531	9,504	11,027	88,445	42,998	45,447	-67,914	-33,494	-34,420

The 2022 PHC reveals significant regional disparities in internal migration across Tanzania, reflecting key theoretical frameworks. For instance, urban centers such as Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Geita, Katavi, and Mjini Magharibi recorded strong net migration gains, consistent with the World Bank (2021), which noted neo-classical migration theory, which attributes mobility to economic opportunity, labor demand, and infrastructure access. These regions benefit from concentrated public investment and institutional density, reinforcing their role as migration magnets. Conversely, IOM (2013) reported sustained out-migration from regions like Kilimanjaro, Mara, Kigoma, and Singida, aligning with structuralist theory, which links mobility to persistent underdevelopment and spatial inequality.

Emerging transitional flows to satellite regions such as Pwani and Songwe reflect decentralization reforms and, as noted by UNHCR (2024) and NBS (2025), urban spillover effects consistent with urban systems theory and recent spatial development models. These patterns underscore the evolving dynamics of Tanzania's urban system and highlight the interplay between policy, infrastructure, and economic geography in shaping migration outcomes. These trends underscore Tanzania's evolving urban system and reveal the complex economic and policy forces driving internal migration.

Multicausal migration dynamics continue to shape population movements across the country. Labor opportunities and educational pursuits remain primary drivers, particularly among youth migrating to regions with economic and institutional capital, such as Dodoma and Arusha. For instance, ESRF (2024) and UNDP (2023) highlight that family reunification patterns, especially among women, are evident in higher female net gains in urban centres like Dar es Salaam, indicating gendered migration pathways influenced by caregiving roles and social networks. Humanitarian displacement also contributes, particularly in border regions hosting refugees, although limited service capacity often prompts secondary migration to better-resourced areas (UNHCR, 2022). These patterns reflect not only gender and generational shifts but also emphasize the need for inclusive urban governance that balances regional development and leverages migration as a transformative tool for social equity and resilience.

2.2.5 Lifetime Internal Migration by Age-Group and Sex

The section establishes a strong demographic framework for analysing internal mobility trends in Tanzania. By combining age and gender dimensions with spatial migration patterns, it provides a solid empirical foundation for understanding labour movement, social transitions, and population redistribution. This classification is particularly valuable for shaping evidence-based policy and spatial planning, as it highlights age-specific and gendered migration flows that are critical for inclusive service delivery in health, education, employment, and housing. Moreover, the distinction between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar allows for targeted regional analysis, thereby supporting effective resource allocation and infrastructure development in line with demographic pressures and gender-responsive planning needs.

Data from the 2022 PHC (Table 3.3) reveal significant trends in lifetime internal migration, disaggregated by age and sex. Nearly 9.8 million lifetime in-migrants were recorded nationwide, with females (5,018,705) slightly outnumbering males (4,770,327), reflecting a shift away from the historical dominance of male-led migration. Young adults form the largest share of migrants, especially those aged 20–24 and 25–29, each exceeding 1.2 million. These groups, along with the 15–19 and 30–34 cohorts, demonstrate the strong connection between migration and prime life stages related to employment, education, and family formation. Notably, children aged 0–14 also account for a substantial proportion of migrants, suggesting that mobility often occurs within family units that include young dependents.

Regional patterns of lifetime in-migration in Tanzania reveal distinct differences between the Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, both male and female in-migration volumes are substantial and closely matched, with females slightly outnumbering males across all major age groups. Zanzibar, although reporting lower overall in-migration figures, mirrors the national trend, with females consistently outnumbering males. In both regions, in-migration peaks among individuals aged 20–34, corresponding with active labour force participation and aspirations for better living conditions. This concentration reflects how economic prospects, access to education, and family transitions shape mobility decisions. Collectively, these dynamics affirm that in-migration is a central force in Tanzania’s demographic redistribution, primarily driven by young adults navigating shifting socioeconomic landscapes.

Table 2.3 presents the number of lifetime internal in-migrants in Tanzania, disaggregated by five-year age groups and sex, based on the 2022 PHC. The table provides a detailed breakdown for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, showing the distribution of in-migrants across different age brackets for males and females. This information offers a clear snapshot of how internal migration patterns vary by age and gender, highlighting the key demographic groups involved in population movement within the country.

Table 2. 3: Number of Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Five-Year Age Group;Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Single Age	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**9,789,032**	**4,770,327**	**5,018,705**	**9,385,839**	**4,587,779**	**4,798,060**	**403,193**	**182,548**	**220,645**
0 - 4	534,482	265,268	269,214	513,492	255,109	258,383	20,990	10,159	10,831
5 -9	666,071	324,165	341,906	642,994	313,602	329,392	23,077	10,563	12,514
10 - 14	684,318	324,655	359,663	663,194	315,515	347,679	21,124	9,140	11,984
15 - 19	916,595	392,632	523,963	883,093	379,815	503,278	33,502	12,817	20,685
20 - 24	1,294,725	578,499	716,226	1,236,618	553,667	682,951	58,107	24,832	33,275
25 - 29	1,259,927	589,474	670,453	1,203,450	564,351	639,099	56,477	25,123	31,354
30 - 34	1,083,544	542,607	540,937	1,036,637	521,007	515,630	46,907	21,600	25,307
35 - 39	829,520	424,471	405,049	793,430	408,073	385,357	36,090	16,398	19,692
40 - 44	660,559	346,682	313,877	632,418	333,334	299,084	28,141	13,348	14,793
45 - 49	530,780	282,347	248,433	508,523	271,352	237,171	22,257	10,995	11,262
50 - 54	413,161	223,306	189,855	394,741	214,112	180,629	18,420	9,194	9,226
55 - 59	272,166	147,087	125,079	259,256	140,751	118,505	12,910	6,336	6,574
60 - 64	238,953	126,455	112,498	229,198	121,574	107,624	9,755	4,881	4,874
65 - 69	140,152	73,968	66,184	134,466	71,094	63,372	5,686	2,874	2,812
70 - 74	112,957	59,427	53,530	108,240	57,156	51,084	4,717	2,271	2,446
75 - 79	61,005	30,597	30,408	58,705	29,582	29,123	2,300	1,015	1,285
80 - 84	43,109	19,436	23,673	41,743	18,884	22,859	1,366	552	814
85 - 89	22,052	9,675	12,377	21,389	9,446	11,943	663	229	434
90 - 94	11,632	4,819	6,813	11,341	4,726	6,615	291	93	198
95 - 99	13,324	4,757	8,567	12,911	4,629	8,282	413	128	285

The 2022 census data on lifetime internal migration reveal pronounced demographic shifts shaped by age, gender, and evolving socioeconomic conditions. These results align with findings by Amankwah et al. (2024), de Haas et al. (2019), and ILO (2024), who reported that young adults aged 20–34 constitute the bulk of lifetime in-migrants, reinforcing migration’s link to labour transitions, educational mobility, and family formation, core tenets of migration theory. According to UNHCR (2023), age-specific migration patterns increasingly intersect with displacement pressures such as climate shocks and cross-border insecurity, often accelerating urban influx. This generational momentum reflects a population in motion toward urban opportunity and improved living standards, particularly in fast-growing cities and peri-urban zones. NBS (2025) and FYDP III frameworks emphasize the strategic relevance of integrating migration statistics into urbanization planning, affirming mobility as a dynamic axis of development policy.

Equally significant are the gendered dimensions of these flows. Females consistently outnumber males nationwide and across both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, reflecting a shift in mobility agency and supporting the emerging discourse on the feminization of migration (UN Women, 2023; Turner & Ruzibiza, 2024). Many women migrate for education, service-sector employment, or family reasons, yet structural barriers persist in labour participation and access to resources (UNDP, 2023). The steep migration drop-off beyond age 35 highlights how mobility tapers with life course transitions and shifting priorities, patterns well documented in demographic studies (Bakewell & Bonfiglio, 2021; World Bank, 2024). These findings call for inclusive, data-driven planning that responds to Tanzania's evolving migration landscape and prioritizes gender- and age-responsive interventions.

2.2.6. Lifetime In-migration and Non-movers Pyramids

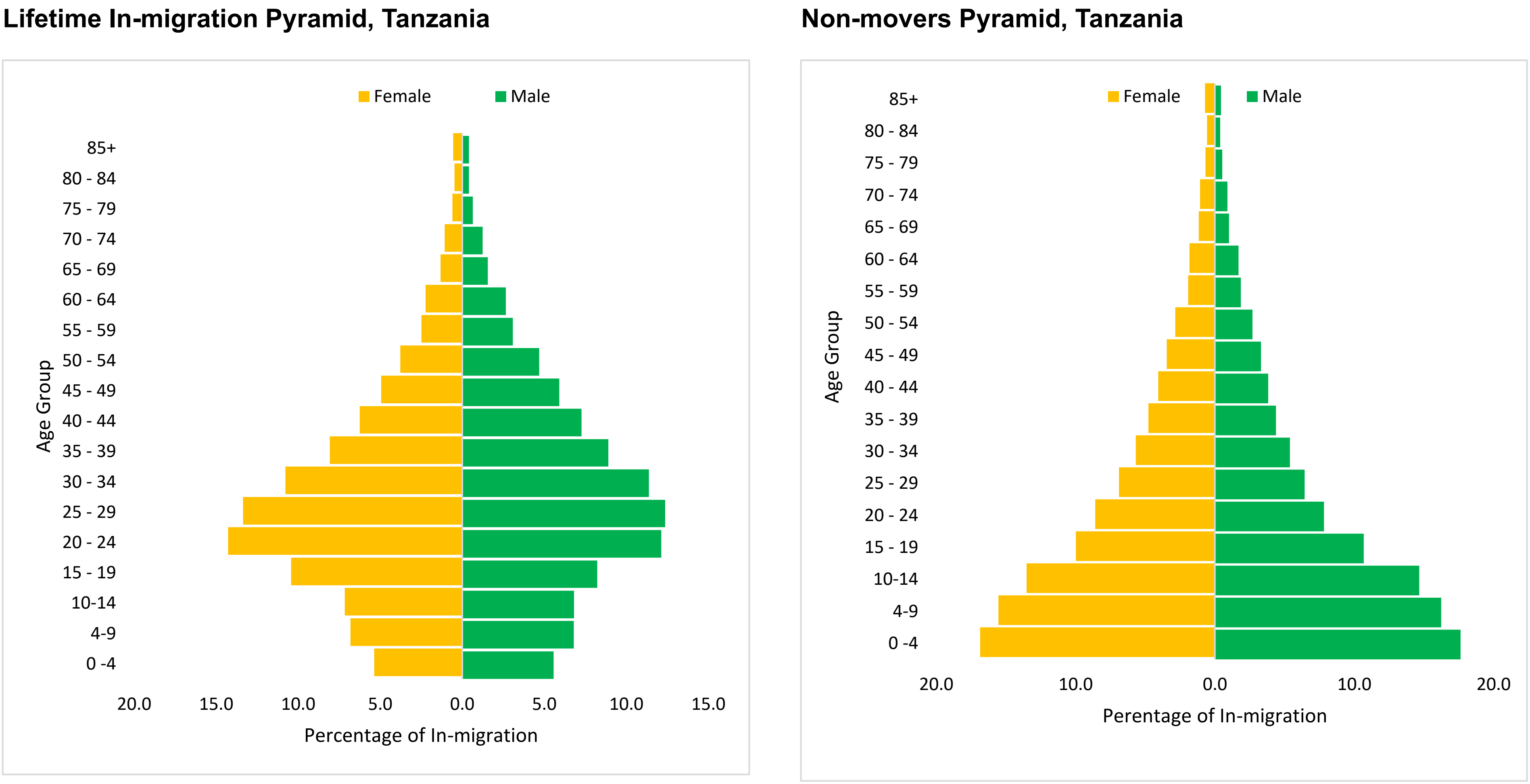
This section examines the age and sex profiles of individuals who have migrated away from their region of birth compared to those who have remained. The visualizations illustrate how migration reshapes population structures, highlighting the predominance of young adult in-migrants in contrast to the more stable, older profiles of non-movers. Such differentiation is vital for understanding how migration patterns influence regional demand for services, employment opportunities, and social support systems. It also provides planners with evidence to design education, healthcare, and labour market strategies that are better aligned with the demographic realities of both mobile and settled populations. By leveraging this type of data, policymakers can develop more inclusive, targeted, and responsive interventions that address both the opportunities and challenges of internal migration.

Figure 2.2 presents two demographic pyramids derived from the 2022 PHC. One pyramid represents lifetime in-migrants—those residing outside their region of birth—while the other represents non-movers, who remain in their region of origin. The pyramid for in-migrants shows a strong concentration of individuals aged 20–24 and 25–29, reflecting migration commonly motivated by work and education. The balanced distribution of males and females in these groups underscores the increasingly gender-neutral nature of migration in these age ranges. By contrast, the non-movers' pyramid displays a broader spread across age cohorts, with higher proportions of children aged 0–4 and 5–9, tapering gradually with advancing age. This pattern reflects limited mobility among older populations and suggests stronger local attachment or long-term settlement in regions of origin.

Taken together, the pyramids illustrate how migration reshapes regional age and gender profiles. Younger migrants contribute to a dynamic labour force and i demands for services in receiving regions, while non-movers reinforce stable community structures. These differences underscore the importance of distinguishing population groups when planning for education, health care, and employment needs. Recognizing and responding to these demographic patterns helps guide targeted policies that address both the challenges and opportunities linked to internal migration across Tanzania.

Figure 2.2 presents a comparative demographic analysis of lifetime in-migrants and non-movers across Tanzanian regions, using data from the 2022 PHC. The figure uses population pyramids to visually illustrate the age and sex composition of both groups. This comparison helps reveal the distinct demographic patterns shaped by internal migration and provides a foundation for understanding regional differences in service demands, labour market participation, and community dynamics.

Figure 2. 2: Lifetime In-migration and Non-movers Pyramid for Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Lifetime In-migration Pyramid, Tanzania

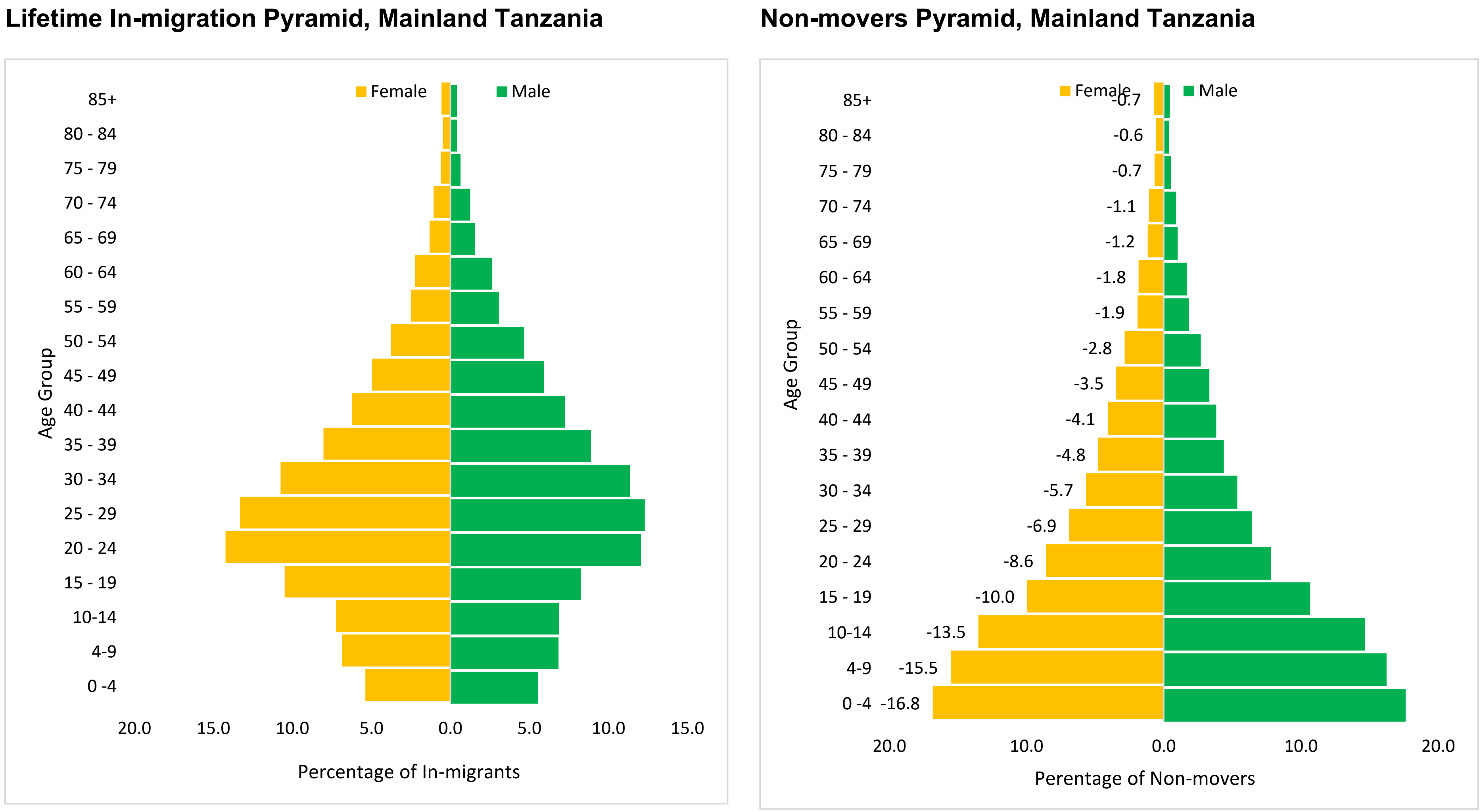
Non-movers Pyramid, Tanzania

Figure 2.3 presents a focused analysis of migration patterns within Mainland Tanzania, highlighting demographic contrasts between lifetime in-migrants and non-movers. The visualization reveals a distinct concentration of in-migrants aged 25–29 and 30–34, indicative of economically driven mobility during prime working years. Notably, the balanced representation of both sexes within these cohorts suggests equitable participation in migration, reinforcing the need for adult-targeted policies such as vocational training, labour market integration, and inclusive educational programs.

Conversely, the distribution of non-movers is most prominent in early childhood cohorts, particularly ages 0–4 and 5–9. This pattern reflects strong residential stability linked to family settlement and minimal relocation among older age groups. These localized dynamics point to the necessity of strengthening early childhood service delivery and community-based support structures. Moreover, regions experiencing increased youthful in-migration may require dual investments in integration strategies and infrastructure expansion. Overall, Figure 3.3 offers a demographic snapshot that informs context-specific policy interventions rooted in age- and mobility-sensitive planning.

Figure 2.3 illustrates the age-sex distribution of lifetime in-migrants and non-movers within Mainland Tanzania, offering a comparative demographic profile across standardized age cohorts. It highlights distinct patterns of mobility and settlement, with emphasis on age groups where migration is most active versus those characterized by residential stability. The figure provides critical insight into how age-specific migration trends shape local population structures and inform targeted policy interventions.

Figure 2. 3: Lifetime In-migration and Non-movers Pyramid for Five-Year Age Groups; Mainland Tanzania, 2022 PHC

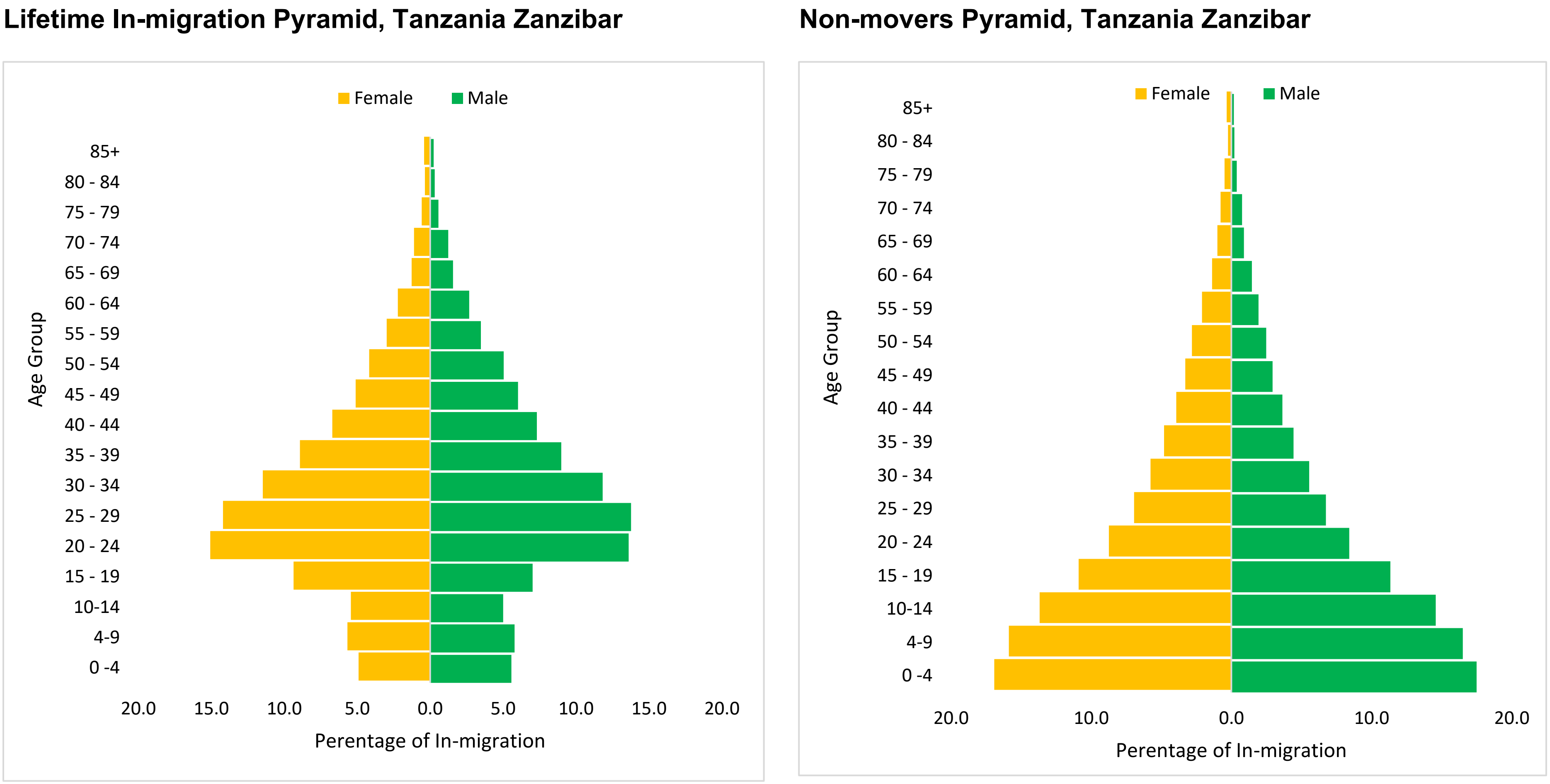


The demographic pyramids for Tanzania Zanzibar show a notably concentrated pattern of lifetime in-migrants within the 20–34 age range, peaking more sharply than those of Mainland Tanzania. This indicates a targeted migratory trend, likely connected to the archipelago's economic hubs in tourism, trade, and public services. Unlike the broader base seen in Tanzania’s in-migrant pyramid, Zanzibar’s structure narrows considerably at younger child age groups, suggesting that fewer migrants are moving with families, and that migration is primarily individual and work-related. The gender balance also points to symmetrical mobility between males and females, which may reflect employment equality or dual-family migration roles. Unlike Tanzania’s more distinct gendered migration patterns, Zanzibar’s curves are smoother, with fewer fluctuations between age groups.

On the non-mover side, Tanzania Zanzibar shows a relatively even distribution across age groups, but with a clear prominence among the 60–74 age group, more noticeable than in Mainland Tanzania. This suggests strong attachment to place and aging-in-place behaviours, possibly supported by social networks and property ownership norms. While Tanzania’s non-movers are more prominent among younger groups (reflecting high birth rates and lower mobility in rural areas), Zanzibar’s pattern indicates community stability and demographic consistency across generations. These differences have important implications for infrastructure planning: Zanzibar might prioritize healthcare and aging services for settled populations, whereas Mainland Tanzania could focus on adapting services to accommodate youth-driven mobility patterns.

Figure 2.4 illustrates the age-sex distribution of lifetime in-migrants and non-movers within Tanzania Zanzibar, offering a comparative demographic profile across standardized age cohorts. It highlights concentrated migration among young adults in economically active age groups and a balanced gender pattern that contrasts with broader national trends. The figure reflects labour-driven mobility and demographic stability among older cohorts, providing clear direction for targeted planning and service delivery in Tanzania Zanzibar.

Figure 2. 4: **Lifetime In-migration and Non-movers Pyramid for Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**

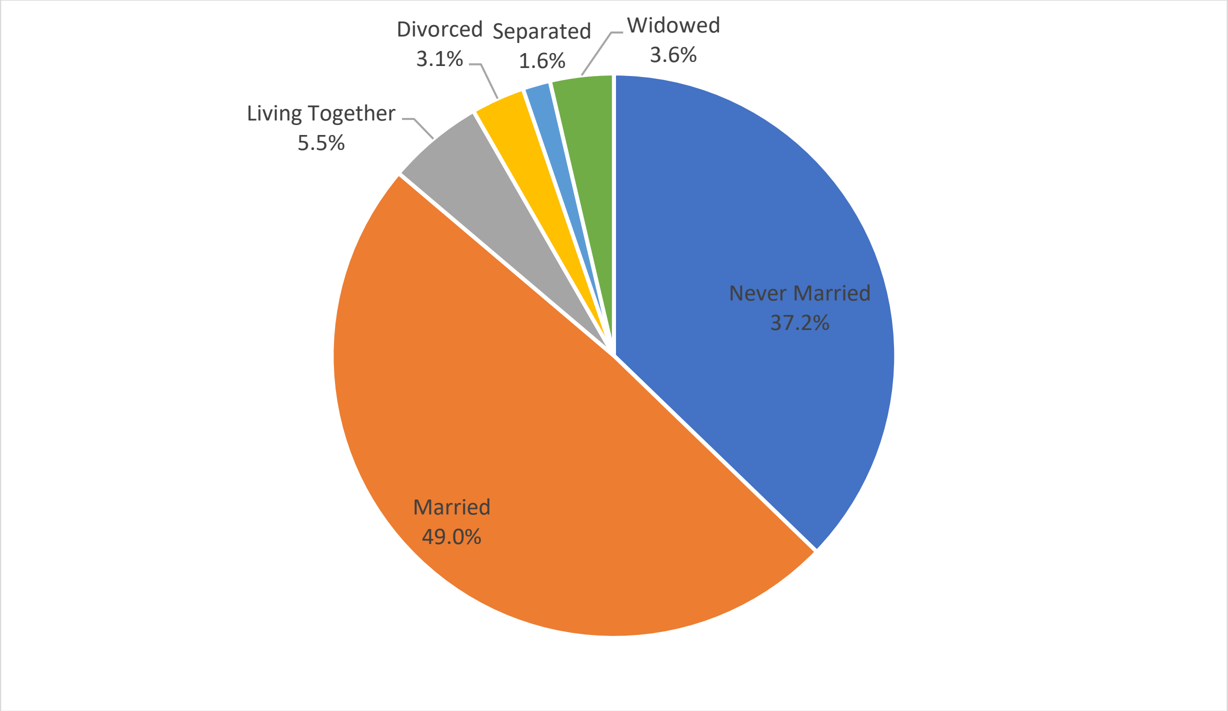


2.2.7 Lifetime Internal In-migration by Marital Status

Sex and marital status jointly influence internal migration in Tanzania, shaping who relocates and why. Migration patterns differ between males and females within marital groups, reflecting variations in social roles, access to resources, and cultural expectations. Among married individuals, men and women may move for different reasons; men often for employment, women more for household establishment or spousal reunification. Similarly, migration among the never-married tends to reflect youth mobility linked to education or work, with gender-specific drivers and destinations.

Data from the 2022 PHC (Table 2.4) show that around 8.59 million individuals aged 10 years and above are lifetime in-migrants. Married persons make up the largest segment (4.2 million), followed by the never-married (3.2 million), across both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, as presented in Figure 3.5 below.

Figure 2. 5: In-migrant by Marital Status; Tanzania 2022 PHC



While detailed sex-disaggregated data vary by marital category, existing patterns suggest gendered migration motives: for instance, the movement of married women often relates to family formation, while married men's migration may be tied to economic pursuits. Smaller yet notable numbers among cohabiting, divorced, separated, and widowed groups also indicate that relational transitions influence both men's and women's migration behaviour.

Despite its smaller demographic base, Tanzania Zanzibar mirrors many of the Mainland Tanzania's migration trends. Married in-migrants amount 201,996, while never-married individuals are 119,612. Disaggregated figures suggest gender differences in motives, with married women often relocating for family reunification and married men for employment. Zanzibar’s relatively balanced counts of divorced (20,336), separated (2,231), and widowed (10,338) in-migrants point to complex social factors shaping migration decisions within the region. In contrast to Mainland Tanzania, where migration totals are higher and sex differences more pronounced, the data show that marital status and sex jointly influence internal migration patterns across Tanzania in complex and region-specific ways.

Table 2.4 presents the number of lifetime in-migrants in Tanzania, categorized by sex and marital status for Tanzania as a whole, as well as separately for Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, based on the 2022 PHC (PHC). The data provides insights into migration patterns among different marital status groups, highlighting distinctions between males and females across the two regions.

Table 2. 4: Number of Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**8,588,479**	**4,180,894**	**4,407,585**	**8,229,353**	**4,019,068**	**4,210,285**	**359,126**	**161,826**	**197,300**
Never Married	3,197,451	1,693,343	1,504,108	3,077,839	1,631,518	1,446,321	119,612	61,825	57,787
Married	4,205,316	2,075,266	2,130,050	4,003,320	1,984,014	2,019,306	201,996	91,252	110,744
Living Together	473,281	228,376	244,905	468,668	226,186	242,482	4,613	2,190	2,423
Divorced	263,567	91,226	172,341	243,231	86,382	156,849	20,336	4,844	15,492
Separated	135,648	47,200	88,448	133,417	46,490	86,927	2,231	710	1,521
Widowed	313,216	45,483	267,733	302,878	44,478	258,400	10,338	1,005	9,333

The 2022 PHC of Tanzania highlights a significant relationship between marital status, sex, and internal migration patterns. The data reveal that married individuals constitute the largest segment of lifetime in-migrants, reflecting a migration flow strongly associated with family formation and economic opportunities. This pattern aligns with the research by Aslany et al. (2022), who found that union formation frequently coincides with migration transitions, especially in rapidly urbanizing regions, where shifts in economic prospects influence spatial mobility. Furthermore, the large numbers of never-married in-migrants indicate substantial youth migration, driven by pursuits of education, employment, and upward social mobility. These results are consistent with the migration transition theory, by Zelinsky (1971), which argues that socio-demographic changes, including marital transitions differentiated by sex, play a central role in evolving migration behaviours.

Conversely, the lower migration levels observed among divorced, separated, and widowed individuals suggest distinct migration motivations, often linked to changes in household composition, coping mechanisms after union dissolution, or quests for autonomy. Soto and Czaika (2024) emphasize that such post-marital migration is shaped by culturally specific norms and differential access to social support systems, which vary considerably across regions in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Despite its smaller population, Zanzibar registers relatively high shares of married and never-married in-migrants, suggesting distinct regional pull factors such as concentrated job markets, access to educational institutions, and strong familial networks embedded in the archipelago's social fabric. Sex disaggregation within these categories often reveals gendered migration drivers, with women's mobility frequently tied to family reunification or caregiving, while men's migration aligns more with labour market pursuits.

These findings reinforce the aspirations capabilities framework (de Haas, 2011), which emphasizes that individuals' migration choices are shaped by life-course aspirations and the enabling conditions that support them. In the Tanzanian context, internal migration is not solely driven by economic factors, but also by social transitions closely tied to marital status and gender roles. The integration of census data with theoretical insights highlights the urgent need for regionally tailored migration policies, particularly those responsive to marriage-related mobility and its gendered dimensions. Such policies are vital for guiding urban planning, housing strategies, and service provision in rapidly expanding urban areas.

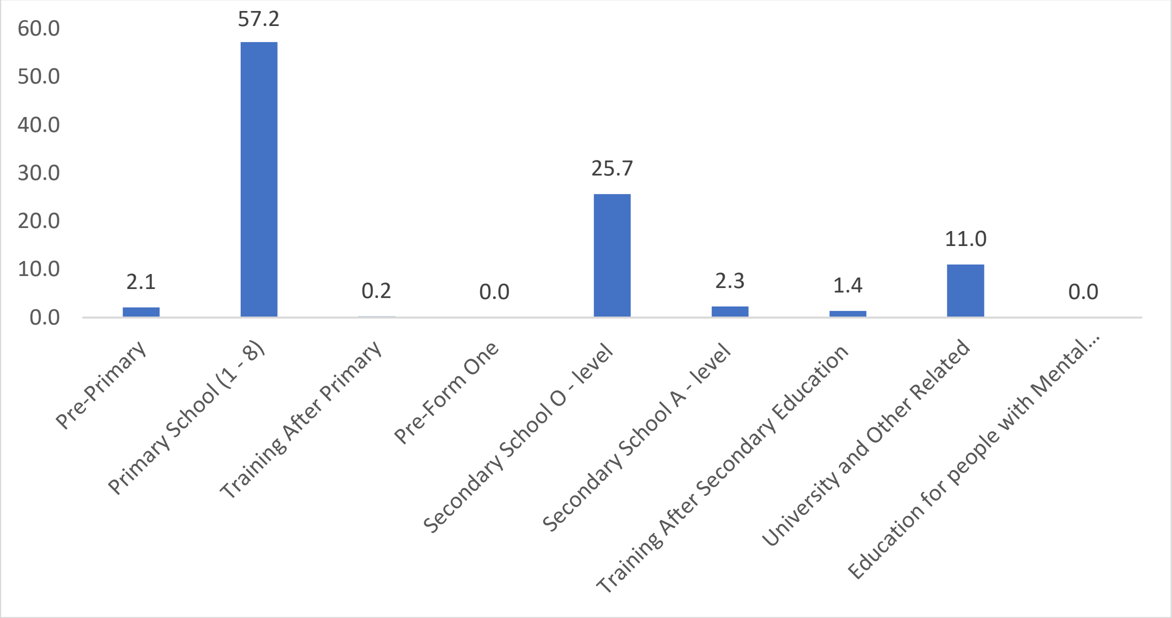
2.2.8. Lifetime Internal In-migration by Education Attainment and Gender

This subsection explores lifetime internal migration patterns by educational attainment, offering insights into the spatial distribution of human capital across Tanzania. By examining the formal education levels of individuals whose current residence differs from their place of birth, the analysis underscores the role of education in shaping mobility decisions and settlement outcomes. Differences in educational attainment among migrants point to diverse migration drivers, including pursuit of academic opportunities, access to labour markets, or relocation linked to professional advancement. Educational qualifications also influence migrants' integration into local economies, affecting employment prospects, access to services, and overall socioeconomic status. Understanding these dynamics is critical for designing inclusive policies that promote skills development, address regional disparities in education, and strengthen the alignment between migration flows and labour market needs.

Data from the 2022 PHC (Table 2.5) record over 8.17 million lifetime in-migrants in Tanzania, with near gender parity. A majority (57%) have completed primary education, underscoring its central role in facilitating regional mobility. Secondary O-level education accounts for 26%

of in-migrants, while 11% hold university-level qualifications reflecting a rising share of migration linked to professional and skills-driven mobility, as illustrated in Figure 2.6.

Figure 2. 6: Percentage of In-Migrant by Level of Education; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The observed dominance of primary and secondary education among Tanzania's lifetime in-migrants aligns with the migration transition theory, which posits that as societies develop, migration becomes increasingly associated with educational and occupational mobility. The high proportion of migrants with primary education (57%) and O-level secondary education (26%) reflects the foundational role of basic schooling in enabling internal mobility, particularly among rural populations seeking urban opportunities. This pattern is consistent with findings from Soto and Czaika (2023), who emphasize that education, especially at lower levels, acts as both a driver and facilitator of migration, enabling individuals to navigate labour markets and social networks more effectively. The relatively modest share of university-educated migrants (11%) suggests that while tertiary education contributes to mobility, it may be more closely tied to international migration or concentrated urban flows, as highlighted in the QuantMig project's meta-analysis of migration drivers.

Mainland Tanzania absorbs the bulk of in-migrants (7.82 million), while Zanzibar records 352,000. Despite its smaller scale, Zanzibar reveals interesting gender patterns at higher education levels, with women nearly matching men in university-level attainment among migrants. These trends suggest distinct educational opportunities and migration incentives between the regions. Table 2.5 shows the number of lifetime in-migrants in Tanzania by sex and level of education, based on the 2022 PHC. Data are provided for Tanzania as a whole, Mainland Tanzania, and Tanzania Zanzibar across different education levels.

Table 2. 5: Number of Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Education Attainment; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Level of Education Attained	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**8,176,114**	**4,062,018**	**4,114,096**	**7,824,492**	**3,900,181**	**3,924,311**	**351,622**	**161,837**	**189,785**
Pre-Primary	173,249	86,738	86,511	164,861	82,774	82,087	8,388	3,964	4,424
Primary School (1 - 8)	4,679,169	2,268,068	2,411,101	4,546,382	2,205,382	2,341,000	132,787	62,686	70,101
Training After Primary	20,321	12,268	8,053	20,072	12,147	7,925	249	121	128
Pre-Form One	3,050	1,670	1,380	2,132	1,253	879	918	417	501
Secondary School O - level	2,097,183	1,002,915	1,094,268	1,932,184	931,034	1,001,150	164,999	71,881	93,118
Secondary School A - level	186,821	115,892	70,929	179,978	112,075	67,903	6,843	3,817	3,026
Training After Secondary Education	113,881	57,963	55,918	112,505	57,273	55,232	1,376	690	686
University and Other Related	902,294	516,416	385,878	866,237	498,157	368,080	36,057	18,259	17,798
Education for people with Mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	146	88	58	141	86	55	5	2	3

Gender-based disparities in educational attainment among in-migrants reveal distinct migration patterns. Males consistently outnumber females in university, A-level, and post-secondary migration categories, while females show slightly higher representation at the primary education level. This divergence suggests differentiated life-course trajectories: women may migrate earlier due to marital or caregiving responsibilities, whereas men tend to migrate later in pursuit of training or employment opportunities. These patterns underscore the need for migration policies that account for gendered experiences and educational backgrounds, particularly in the context of Tanzania's rapidly urbanizing regions. Tailored interventions, such as improving access to education for women and addressing marriage-related mobility, can enhance urban planning, service delivery, and housing strategies.

These gendered dynamics align with the aspirations–capabilities framework (de Haas, 2021), which views migration as shaped by individuals' goals and their capacity to realize them. The dominance of males in post-secondary and university-level migration reflects broader inequalities in access to education and labor markets, while the early migration of women for familial roles highlights the influence of social expectations. Empirical evidence from studies like Aslany et al. (2022) and the IOM Tanzania Mixed Migration Report (2025) supports this interpretation, emphasizing how gender, education, and social capital jointly shape migration outcomes. Recognizing these intersections is essential for designing inclusive migration policies that respond to the diverse motivations and constraints faced by different population groups.

Regionally, Zanzibar's relatively high share of university-educated female migrants and balanced representation across education levels suggest localized migration incentives tied to service-sector growth, educational institutions, and sociocultural norms. This contrasts with Mainland Tanzania, where migration is more strongly concentrated among primary and secondary education levels. Current migration debates in Tanzania, particularly around rural–urban migration, youth mobility, and educational access, highlight the need for regionally responsive policies that address disparities in educational infrastructure and labour market absorption. As emphasized in recent literature (Scholten et al., 2022; IOM, 2024), integrating education-sensitive migration planning into urban development strategies is essential for managing demographic pressures and ensuring equitable service delivery. These results affirm that education is not only a driver of migration but also a lens through which broader socioeconomic transformations can be understood and addressed.

2.3 Recent Internal In-migration

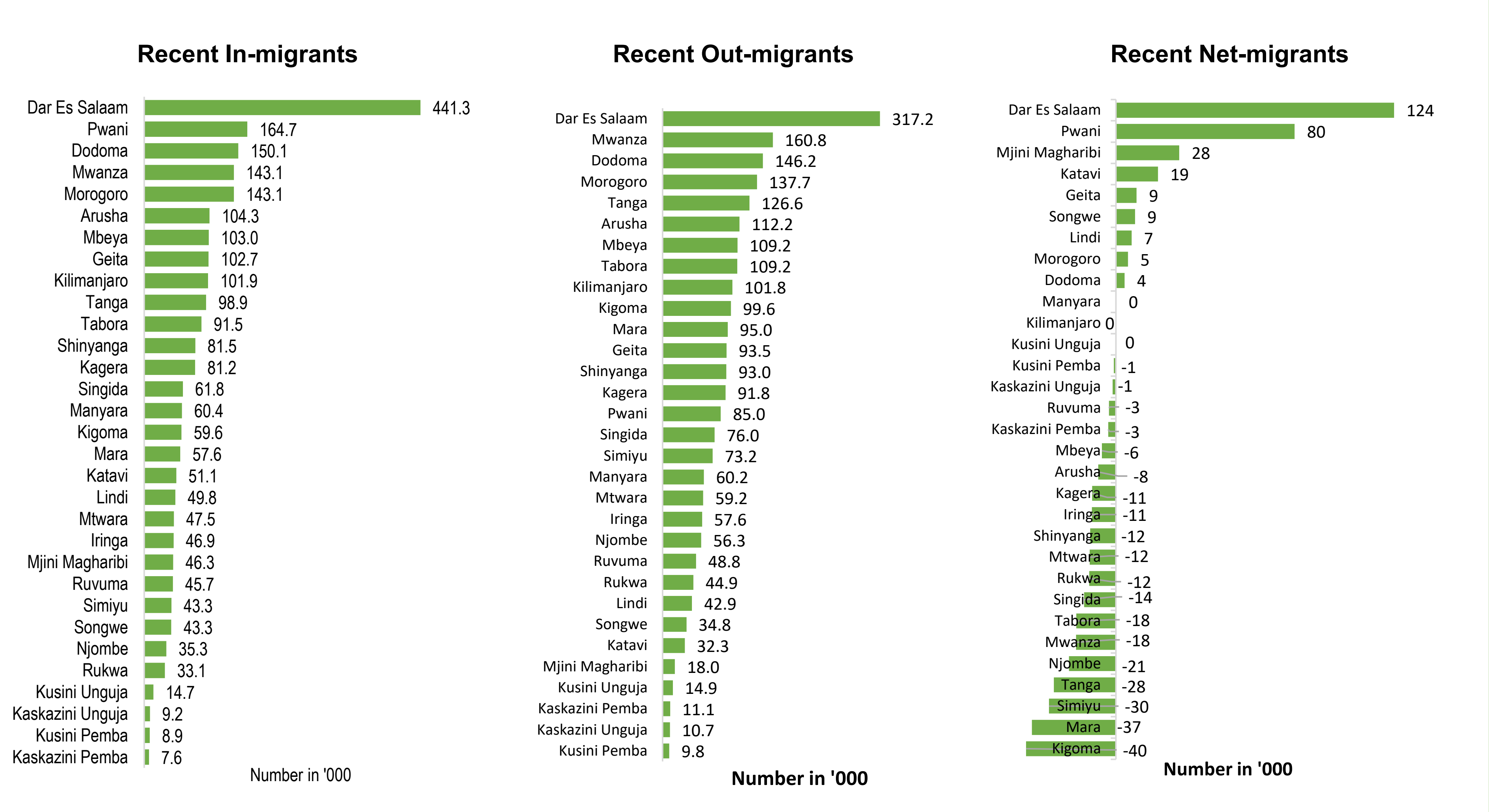
The concept of recent migration refers to population movements that have occurred in the year before the census. In the context of this report, recent migration captures internal and international mobility patterns that reflect contemporary shifts in residence due to various social, economic, and environmental factors. Analysing the levels and trends of recent migration helps to quantify the magnitude of population movements and track changes over time, whether migration rates are increasing, declining, or stable. This information, derived from PHC data, provides valuable insights into current migration dynamics and their implications for planning, service delivery, and regional development. Understanding these short-term trends is essential for informing timely policy responses to emerging migration-related challenges.

2.3.1 Levels/Volumes of Recent In-migration

Figure 2.7 presents recent internal migration flows by region in Tanzania, based on the 2022 PHC. The data reveal complex regional patterns, with Dar es Salaam registering the highest in-migration (441,324) and lower out-migration (317,233), resulting in a net gain of 124,091. This highlights its role as the country's main economic and administrative hub, attracting migrants seeking jobs, education, and services. Pwani also shows substantial net gains (79,723), likely due to its proximity to Dar es Salaam and urban expansion. In contrast, Arusha, Tanga, and Kigoma report negative net migration despite notable in-migration, suggesting outflows exceed arrivals due to economic or infrastructure challenges.

The census data also underscore persistent structural imbalances in Tanzania's internal migration landscape. Regions such as Kigoma (-40,037), Tanga (-27,686), and Mara (-37,446) exhibit substantial net population losses, indicative of entrenched regional inequalities in access to employment, infrastructure, and essential services. Dodoma, now serving as the administrative capital, shows a modest positive net migration (3,896), hinting at its growing political relevance. However, the small margin suggests continued challenges in attracting and retaining long-term residents. These disparities raise critical policy concerns about spatial inequality and the overconcentration of migratory flows into Dar es Salaam. Addressing these issues requires targeted investment in secondary cities and underserved regions to promote balanced development, reduce demographic strain on urban hubs, and support sustainable migration across the country.

Figure 2. 7: Number of Recent In-migrants, Out-migrants, and Net-migrants by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Tanzania’s internal migration patterns continue to reflect established “push-pull” migration theories, as highlighted by Lee (1966) and De Haas (2010), where urban centres attract more people due to stronger economic opportunities, better infrastructure, and improved social services. Dar es Salaam Region remains the leading urban magnet, consistently receiving high net inflows. In contrast, as noted by UN-Habitat (2020) and IOM (2023), regions like Mwanza and Kilimanjaro show persistent net out-migration, linked to limited economic diversification and weak infrastructure. Dodoma, the national administrative capital, has seen an increase in in-migration, but still records low net population gain, highlighting gaps in infrastructure and service provision that lag behind policy-driven relocation efforts (Tacoli et al., 2020; IOM, 2023). These migration trends reflect uneven regional development, a common pattern across Sub-Saharan Africa, reinforcing rural-urban inequalities and urban concentration.

Moreover, UN-Habitat (2022) highlights the urgent need for policies that address rapid urban growth while supporting balanced regional development. Dar es Salaam’s growing population has exposed challenges, such as housing shortages, strained services, and urban congestion, as highlighted by the World Bank (2021), calling for sustainable planning, infrastructure upgrades, and affordable housing investments. Meanwhile, IOM (2023) reports that persistent out-migration from secondary cities reveals a pressing need for economic diversification and improved social services to mitigate push factors and ease the strain on primary urban centres. The resurgence of regions like Pwani, benefiting from proximity to Dar es Salaam and better infrastructure, demonstrates that targeted investments can help distribute population growth and promote inclusive development. Therefore, strengthening data systems and integrating policy frameworks are critical to responding to changing migration patterns and ensuring sustainable internal migration management.

2.3.2. Recent Internal In-migration by Sex and Regions

Recent internal migration in Tanzania is shaped by urbanization, shifting labour markets, educational pursuits, and social transitions such as marriage and caregiving. These mobility patterns, particularly among youth, are increasingly aligned with spatial distributions of opportunity across the country. Disaggregating migration data by sex and region is essential for revealing gender-specific trends and regional disparities that national averages often mask. This approach not only informs more inclusive and equitable policy design but also deepens understanding of how institutional structures and cultural norms influence migration behaviours in diverse contexts.

According to the 2022 PHC (Table 3.6), Tanzania recorded approximately 5.72 million recent in-migrants, with Mainland Tanzania receiving the vast majority (97%) and Zanzibar accounting for only 3%. Nationally, the sex distribution among these migrants is nearly balanced 2.88 million males and 2.84 million females though Zanzibar shows a slight predominance of female migrants. This pattern reflects region-specific migration drivers, such as female-oriented labour opportunities and family reunification dynamics. Overall, the data highlight both the broad scale of internal migration and the nuanced influence of gendered social and institutional factors in shaping mobility patterns.

Mainland Tanzania experienced a net population loss of 37,594, contrasting with Zanzibar's identical net gain, driven by a difference between in-migrants and out-migrants across both territories. The gender breakdown reveals that female net migration loss on the Mainland (−20,721) was higher than male loss (−16,873), while Zanzibar recorded net gains of 20,721 females and 16,873 males. Among individual regions, Dar es Salaam had the highest net gain (+277,870), followed by Pwani, Katavi, and Morogoro. Meanwhile, regions such as Mara, Ruvuma, and Kigoma saw substantial net outflows, often exceeding −70,000, underscoring disparities in service access and livelihood opportunities.

Zanzibar's regional patterns show Mjini Magharibi with a strong migration gain (+33,514), predominantly female-led, while Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba faced continued population losses. Gender differences in migration are modest across most regions, although urban centres such as Dar es Salaam report significantly higher female migration. In contrast, rural and peripheral regions remain key sources of out-migration, affirming broader national trends of rural-to-urban movement. These findings reinforce the value of sex- and region-disaggregated data for designing inclusive development policies that respond to gendered mobility dynamics and spatial inequalities.

Table 2.6 presents the number of recent in-migrants, out-migrants, and net migrants in Tanzania by region and sex, based on the 2022 PHC. The table provides a regional breakdown for both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, highlighting gender-specific migration patterns and regional disparities in population movements. This information illustrates the strong attraction of certain urban centres, as well as ongoing population losses in some rural and peripheral regions.

Table 2. 6: Number of Recent In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net-Migrants by Sex and Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net Migration		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	**2,736,333**	**1,371,944**	**1,364,389**	**2,736,333**	**1,371,944**	**1,364,389**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mainland Tanzania	**2,637,303**	**1,323,413**	**1,313,890**	**2,674,897**	**1,340,286**	**1,334,611**	**-37,594**	**-16,873**	**-20,721**
Dodoma	148,932	74,852	74,080	133,700	63,473	70,227	15,232	11,379	3,853
Arusha	108,780	51,274	57,506	102,208	54,351	47,857	6,572	-3,077	9,649
Kilimanjaro	89,396	46,171	43,225	126,202	60,508	65,694	-36,806	-14,337	-22,469
Tanga	94,029	50,153	43,876	139,197	65,473	73,724	-45,168	-15,320	-29,848
Morogoro	160,760	84,435	76,325	126,527	59,343	67,184	34,233	25,092	9,141
Pwani	190,503	98,565	91,938	67,534	31,444	36,090	122,969	67,121	55,848
Dar es Salaam	469,735	203,331	266,404	191,865	96,054	95,811	277,870	107,277	170,593
Lindi	57,894	30,397	27,497	45,153	20,676	24,477	12,741	9,721	3,020
Mtwara	44,737	22,324	22,413	64,961	31,470	33,491	-20,224	-9,146	-11,078
Ruvuma	51,850	28,225	23,625	124,206	69,032	55,174	-72,356	-40,807	-31,549
Iringa	49,180	25,360	23,820	80,286	39,658	40,628	-31,106	-14,298	-16,808
Mbeya	111,909	56,874	55,035	100,621	50,478	50,143	11,288	6,396	4,892
Singida	60,240	31,122	29,118	93,434	44,691	48,743	-33,194	-13,569	-19,625
Tabora	107,246	54,791	52,455	121,200	60,665	60,535	-13,954	-5,874	-8,080
Rukwa	35,526	18,597	16,929	51,602	25,935	25,667	-16,076	-7,338	-8,738
Kigoma	55,996	27,835	28,161	127,984	68,435	59,549	-71,988	-40,600	-31,388
Shinyanga	96,870	49,986	46,884	110,788	56,486	54,302	-13,918	-6,500	-7,418
Kagera	78,181	41,391	36,790	117,428	56,233	61,195	-39,247	-14,842	-24,405
Mwanza	151,139	72,159	78,980	186,088	93,004	93,084	-34,949	-20,845	-14,104
Mara	52,329	26,456	25,873	194,044	105,777	88,267	-141,715	-79,321	-62,394
Manyara	74,236	43,239	30,997	67,877	32,411	35,466	6,359	10,828	-4,469
Njombe	35,920	18,396	17,524	44,602	21,776	22,826	-8,682	-3,380	-5,302
Katavi	61,473	31,999	29,474	27,824	14,324	13,500	33,649	17,675	15,974
vSimiyu	76,828	45,820	31,008	96,922	53,791	43,131	-20,094	-7,971	-12,123
Geita	123,849	62,941	60,908	93,827	45,431	48,396	30,022	17,510	12,512
Songwe	49,765	26,720	23,045	38,817	19,367	19,450	10,948	7,353	3,595
Tanzania Zanzibar	**99,030**	**48,531**	**50,499**	**61,436**	**31,658**	**29,778**	**37,594**	**16,873**	**20,721**
Kaskazini Unguja	13,500	7,294	6,206	11,050	5,705	5,345	2,450	1,589	861
Kusini Unguja	20,316	11,280	9,036	5,558	2,648	2,910	14,758	8,632	6,126
Mjini Magharibi	49,581	21,487	28,094	16,067	8,456	7,611	33,514	13,031	20,483
Kaskazini Pemba	6,243	3,126	3,117	15,705	8,491	7,214	-9,462	-5,365	-4,097
Kusini Pemba	9,390	5,344	4,046	13,056	6,358	6,698	-3,666	-1,014	-2,652

2.3.3 Recent Internal In-migration by Age-Group and Sex

Age and sex are key demographic factors influencing internal migration patterns in Tanzania as presented in Table 2.7. Migration behaviours and motivations are shaped by life-course transitions, social roles, and access to economic opportunities. Younger individuals typically migrate for education, employment, or marriage, while older adults may relocate due to family reconfiguration or retirement. Gender-based differences also emerge, driven by culturally defined responsibilities, labour market conditions, and household structures. Understanding these dimensions is crucial for formulating targeted policies and designing inclusive social services, infrastructure, and economic programs that address gendered experiences and age-specific vulnerabilities, ultimately supporting equitable development across regions.

Further results highlight distinct age-specific migration trends, with the highest mobility observed among children aged 0–4 and young adults between 20 and 24 years. The high number of child migrants likely results from family migration, while mobility among young adults reflects independent movement linked to education, employment, or marital transitions. Notable activity is also observed in the 15–19 and 25–29 age groups, confirming the centrality of youthful cohorts in shaping migration flows. Mobility declines significantly after age 35, reflecting greater residential stability and reduced economic incentives. In Tanzania Zanzibar, these trends mirror those of Mainland Tanzania, with working-age migrants (20–34) and young children dominating. Given that children aged 0–4 constitute over 36% of Zanzibar's in-migrants, there is a clear need to strengthen child health and education services alongside youth employment initiatives. More women than men are migrating in some regions, making it important to design programs that address the specific needs of both genders in a locally appropriate way.

Table 2. 7: Number of Recent in-migrants by Sex and Five-Year Age group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Single Age	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**5,721,382**	**2,882,751**	**2,838,631**	**5,536,856**	**2,791,481**	**2,745,375**	**184,526**	**91,270**	**93,256**
0 - 4	2,323,644	1,153,067	1,170,577	2,255,984	1,119,528	1,136,456	67,660	33,539	34,121
5 - 9	382,594	186,260	196,334	372,894	181,707	191,187	9,700	4,553	5,147
10 - 14	335,277	157,293	177,984	327,760	153,786	173,974	7,517	3,507	4,010
15 - 19	497,286	213,204	284,082	481,022	206,574	274,448	16,264	6,630	9,634
20 - 24	621,630	308,525	313,105	595,599	295,833	299,766	26,031	12,692	13,339
25 - 29	439,640	230,717	208,923	421,055	221,176	199,879	18,585	9,541	9,044
30 - 34	319,511	180,569	138,942	307,297	173,996	133,301	12,214	6,573	5,641
35 - 39	221,040	129,204	91,836	213,427	124,981	88,446	7,613	4,223	3,390
40 - 44	168,259	100,685	67,574	162,700	97,510	65,190	5,559	3,175	2,384
45 - 49	127,284	75,433	51,851	123,162	73,085	50,077	4,122	2,348	1,774
50 - 54	95,379	54,801	40,578	92,011	52,996	39,015	3,368	1,805	1,563
55 - 59	58,373	32,093	26,280	56,263	31,025	25,238	2,110	1,068	1,042
60 - 64	49,347	24,580	24,767	47,865	23,919	23,946	1,482	661	821
65 - 69	27,793	13,263	14,530	26,955	12,895	14,060	838	368	470
70 - 74	22,057	10,127	11,930	21,399	9,846	11,553	658	281	377
75 - 79	12,976	5,588	7,388	12,619	5,456	7,163	357	132	225
80 - 84	9,313	3,602	5,711	9,114	3,530	5,584	199	72	127
85 - 89	4,886	1,910	2,976	4,795	1,877	2,918	91	33	58
90 - 94	2,391	910	1,481	2,347	897	1,450	44	13	31
95 - 99	2,702	920	1,782	2,588	864	1,724	114	56	58

Empirical studies corroborate the census findings of age-specific migration peaks, especially among children aged 0–4 and young adults aged 20–24. For instance, UN-Habitat (2022) noted that migration in early childhood is often associated with parental movement, while the 20–24 cohort reflects transitions into education, employment, and family formation. Theoretical perspectives such as the aspirations–capabilities framework (Carling & Schewel, 2018) elucidate these patterns by emphasizing the interplay between structural enablers and individual agency. Additionally, contemporary studies highlight an upward trend in female internal migration, driven by expanding opportunities in urban informal economies, enhanced social networks, and shifting gender expectations (IOM, 2023; ICMPD, 2025). These findings challenge traditional male-centric migration models and underscore the evolving gender dynamics in intra-national mobility.

Ongoing debates in migration governance advocate for the integration of regionally responsive and gender-aware policy instruments. The ICMPD Migration Outlook 2025 underscores the necessity of accommodating demographic diversity and ensuring inclusive service provision within rapidly urbanizing contexts (ICMPD, 2025). The Tanzanian migration data provide empirical grounding for such approaches, illustrating how internal migration patterns are shaped by intersecting factors including geography, gender, and life course stage. As supported by the mobility transition hypothesis and recent African urbanization literature, effective migration policy must align with developmental imperatives, promote spatial equity, and address the differentiated needs of mobile populations (UN-Habitat, 2022; Adepoju, 2020). Accordingly, the census data offer a robust foundation for formulating targeted migration interventions grounded in scientific evidence and contextual relevance.

2.3.4 Recent Internal In-migration by Marital Status

This subsection explores recent internal migration in Tanzania through the lens of marital status, analysing how the marital status of recent in-migrants, including those who are never married, married, living together, separated, divorced, or widowed, shapes and is shaped by mobility decisions. The analysis highlights how transitions such as union formation, separation, or widowhood frequently prompt internal relocation, with migration motives varying by both marital status. By examining these dynamics, this section sheds light on gendered mobility patterns, household restructuring, and the importance of developing policies that respond to the diverse social and economic needs of mobile populations across different marital and family stages.

Analysis of the 2022 PHC data (Table 2.8) reveals distinct patterns of recent internal migration in Tanzania when examined by marital status and sex. Never-married individuals represent the largest share of in-migrants, totalling over 1.56 million out of approximately 3 million, with men (839,121) outnumbering women (728,600) in this category. Married individuals form the second-largest group, comprising around 1.13 million migrants with a relatively balanced gender distribution. Other marital statuses, including cohabiting, divorced, separated, and widowed, account for smaller proportions, but reveal significant gender disparities, particularly among the divorced and widowed, where women consistently outnumber men.

These patterns are consistent across both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, although the Mainland Tanzania dominates in absolute migrant numbers across all categories. For example, on the Mainland Tanzania, there are 54,617 divorced and 57,771 widowed female migrants compared to 30,097 and 9,725 males, respectively. In Zanzibar, similar trends exist on a smaller scale, with 3,907 female migrants versus 1,471 males among the divorced. These findings underscore how marital status and gender intersect with migration decisions, reflecting broader life-course transitions such as union formation, separation, or widowhood. The data highlight the need for nuanced, gender-responsive migration policies that recognize diverse experiences and vulnerabilities linked to marital status.

Table 2. 8: Number of Recent In-migrants by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,015,144**	**1,543,424**	**1,471,720**	**2,907,978**	**1,490,246**	**1,417,732**	**107,166**	**53,178**	**53,988**
Never Married	1,567,721	839,121	728,600	1,514,217	810,147	704,070	53,504	28,974	24,530
Married	1,129,637	593,453	536,184	1,085,930	572,278	513,652	43,707	21,175	22,532
Living Together	115,816	54,503	61,313	113,606	53,393	60,213	2,210	1,110	1,100
Divorced	90,092	31,568	58,524	84,714	30,097	54,617	5,378	1,471	3,907
Separated	42,712	14,885	27,827	42,015	14,606	27,409	697	279	418
Widowed	69,166	9,894	59,272	67,496	9,725	57,771	1,670	169	1,501

Recent empirical research reaffirms marital status as a critical determinant of Recent internal migration in Tanzania’s dynamic socio-economic landscape. These results align with Adams & Ray (2021) and Hu & Chen (2022), who show that never-married individuals account for over half of recent in-migrants, echoing broader evidence that internal migration is primarily driven by young, single adults seeking education, employment, or autonomy. In sub-Saharan Africa, this behaviour is further shaped by shifting marriage markets and urbanization, which influence when and why individuals, particularly the never married, decide to move (Mutanda et al., 2023). These findings call for greater attention to marital status in shaping internal migration patterns.

Gendered migration patterns emerge distinctly within these trends. Never-married men, as noted by Adepoju & Docquier (2022), outnumber their female counterparts, reflecting the economic motivations that predominantly drive young male mobility. In contrast, divorced and widowed women migrate at significantly higher rates than men in similar marital statuses. This points to the growing feminization of migration, often triggered by marital dissolution or bereavement. Such transitions, as highlighted by González-Ferrer et al. (2022) and Mugisha et al. (2024), tend to reshape household roles and economic responsibilities, compelling many women to relocate in search of livelihoods or social support. Table 2.8 strongly supports emerging scholarship, as emphasized by Mahama et al. (2022), that positions marital transitions, especially when compounded by vulnerability and social restructuring, as key catalysts of women's migration in Tanzania.

A regional comparison between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar further reveals how cultural norms, economic opportunities, and marriage systems shape migration behaviours. While the Mainland reports higher absolute migrant numbers across all marital statuses due to its greater urban diversity, both regions exhibit consistent patterns, particularly the high prevalence of divorced and widowed female migrants. These findings echo broader East African studies, including those by Kefale & Yntiso (2023) and OECD/ILO (2022), highlighting that gendered vulnerabilities and local customs uniquely influence marital-status-driven mobility. Collectively, the evidence underscores the need for migration policies that are both gender-responsive and context-specific, capable of addressing the diverse motivations and risks embedded in Tanzania's evolving demographic realities.

2.3.5. Recent Internal In-migration by Education Attainment

This subsection explores patterns of internal in-migration by examining the formal education levels of individuals who relocated within the country a year before the census. The analysis emphasizes how educational attainment shapes migration motivations, preferred destinations, and integration prospects. Individuals with limited formal education often migrate in pursuit of informal employment or familial support, while those with intermediate educational backgrounds typically move to access vocational training or secondary schooling. In contrast, tertiary-educated migrants tend to relocate for professional advancement, career development, or academic opportunities. These distinct trajectories are crucial for informing labor market strategies, guiding service delivery, and fostering inclusive policy responses tailored to the educational attributes of mobile populations.

Analysis of recent internal migration patterns in Tanzania, as outlined in Table 2.9, highlights the influence of educational attainment on mobility trends. Most in-migrants possess primary education (1,686,494 persons), with notable representation across both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Secondary and tertiary-level migration is also substantial, including 105,592 individuals with A-level qualifications and 303,325 with university education. Gender and regional variations show that while men slightly outnumber women overall, female mobility is especially pronounced at primary and O-level stages. Migrants with limited education often relocate for work or family support, while those with higher qualifications tend to move for academic, career, or professional advancement. These patterns are critical for informing targeted interventions in education, labour markets, and social services to meet the needs of Tanzania's evolving population.

Table 2. 9: Number of Recent In-migrants by Sex and Education Attainment; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Level of Education Attained	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,978,001	1,528,274	1,449,727	2,869,362	1,474,630	1,394,732	108,639	53,644	54,995
Pre-Primary	104,527	53,062	51,465	100,740	51,193	49,547	3,787	1,869	1,918
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,686,494	857,354	829,140	1,645,118	835,767	809,351	41,376	21,587	19,789
Training After Primary	4,972	3,138	1,834	4,889	3,092	1,797	83	46	37
Pre-Form One	1,471	811	660	1,227	693	534	244	118	126
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	739,653	359,047	380,606	692,660	337,465	355,195	46,993	21,582	25,411
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	105,592	65,357	40,235	103,145	63,994	39,151	2,447	1,363	1,084
Training After Secondary Education	31,910	16,157	15,753	31,382	15,890	15,492	528	267	261
University and Other Related	303,325	173,314	130,011	290,148	166,503	123,645	13,177	6,811	6,366
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	57	34	23	53	33	20	4	1	3

Theoretical frameworks concerning the nexus between internal migration and educational attainment frequently underscore the pivotal role of human capital in shaping migration trajectories. Classic paradigms, including Lee's Push-Pull Theory, conceptualize migration as a function of multidimensional push factors, such as limited access to quality education, underemployment, and socioeconomic instability, and complementary pull factors, notably the presence of superior educational, occupational, and social opportunities in destination regions. Contemporary human capital theory further posits that individuals with higher educational qualifications possess not only enhanced information-processing capabilities and adaptability but also increased propensity and resources to undertake migration in pursuit of career and academic advancement (Agwanda, 2024). As a result, educational attainment operates both as a catalyst for internal mobility and as an intervening variable influencing subsequent social integration and socioeconomic outcomes following migration.

Migration data from Tanzania illustrates how internal mobility reflects both broad migration theories and local realities. As shown in Table 2.9, most in-migrants hold primary education, often moving to pursue informal jobs or improve household wellbeing, a pattern consistent with sub-Saharan African trends (Norad, 2025). Still, significant numbers possess secondary and tertiary qualifications, suggesting migration also serves as a route to education, skill-building, and career advancement (ILO, 2022). Despite this, structural constraints persist: limited representation of university-educated migrants and labour market imbalances may dampen the full potential of human capital, especially for women and youth (CEIC Data, 2020). These patterns reinforce the need for inclusive labour market strategies, targeted skills development programs, and robust social protection policies that match migrant profiles with evolving economic and social needs.

2.3.6 Reason for Internal In-migration

This subsection explores the diverse motivations behind why individuals relocate from one place to another, encompassing both voluntary and forced migration. People migrate for a variety of reasons, including seeking better employment opportunities, pursuing education, escaping poverty, or improving their quality of life. Other significant drivers include security concerns, such as fleeing conflict, persecution, or political instability, as well as family reunification, marriage, and access to better healthcare. Environmental factors like natural disasters and climate change also contribute to migration, often in combination with social and economic pressures. Understanding these complex and interrelated reasons is crucial for comprehending migration patterns, addressing migrant needs, and formulating policies that respond to the economic, social, and humanitarian dimensions of population mobility

The leading reasons for internal migration in Tanzania are social factors, followed closely by economic motives. Figure 2.8 present the percentage distribution of the main reasons for lifetime in-migration in Tanzania and Zanzibar, according to the 2022 PHC. Out of 2,330,476 internal migrants, visits to friends or relatives represented the largest share, with 642,327 individuals (27.6%). Family movement or reunification accounted for 581,294 (25%), while marriage was cited by 139,535 (6%). Economic drivers were also prominent: 285,926 migrants (12.3%) moved to take up paid employment, 229,611 (9.9%) migrated in search of work, better opportunities, or clients, and 35,308 (1.5%) relocated due to job transfers. Other reasons included education and training (132,553; 5.7%), health-related migration for treatment or healthcare (52,141; 2.2%), and environmental or humanitarian factors such as conflict, insecurity, or natural disasters (2,806; 0.12%).

Figure 2. 8: Percentage of Lifetime In-migrants by Main Reasons for Migrating; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

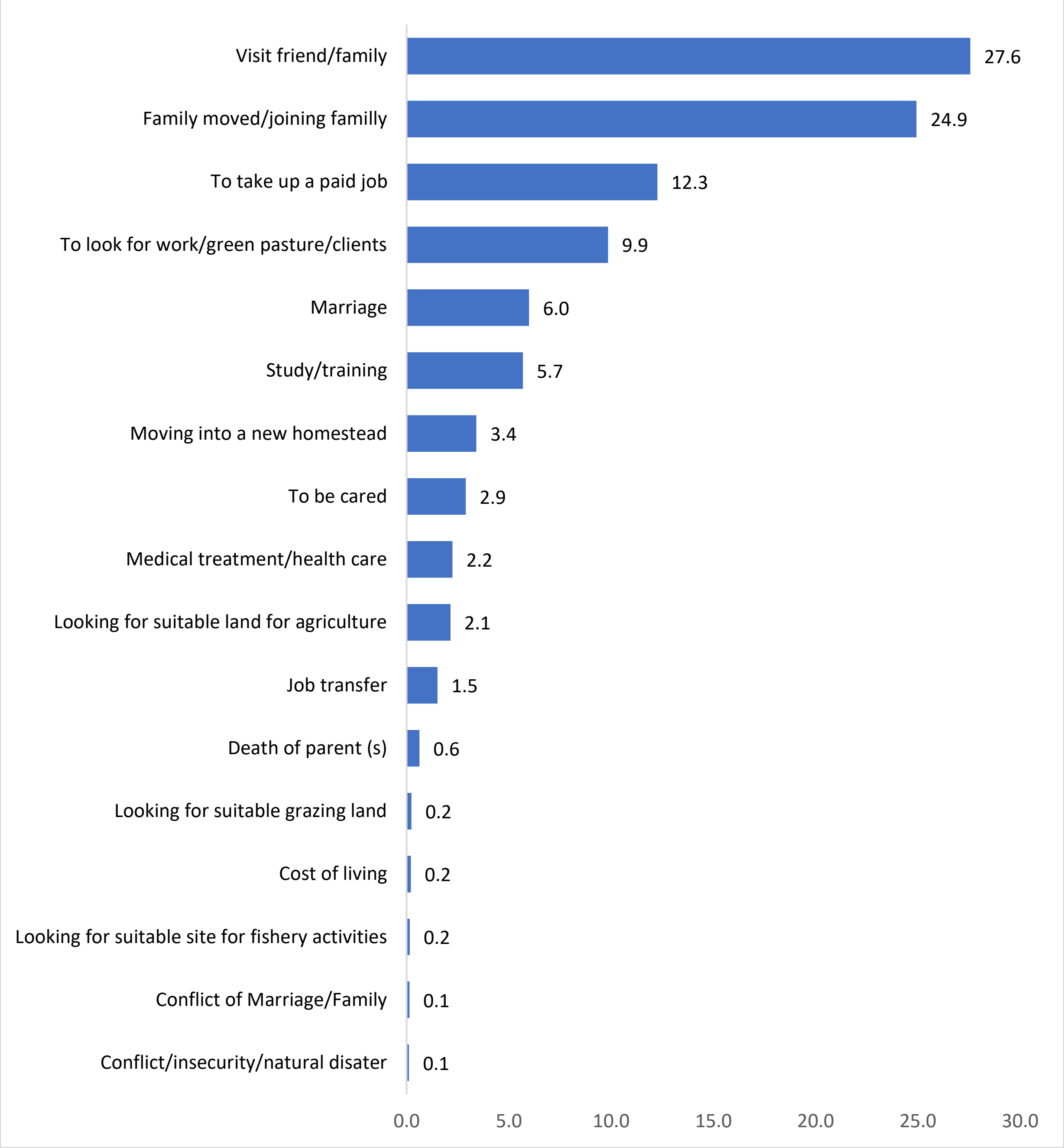


Table 2.10 data also reveal notable gender and regional differences: for example, marriage-driven migration heavily involves women (134,221 females vs. 5,314 males), while economic and labour-related causes tend to involve higher male participation. In the search for suitable agricultural land, 49,988 people (2.1%) migrated, with males (33,339) outnumbering females (16,649). The distribution between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar also points to regional disparities, with, for instance, 75,200 moving to new homesteads in Mainland Tanzania versus 4,431 in Zanzibar. These statistical patterns provide robust evidence for the need to tailor policies to the dominant drivers, employment, social networks, marriage, education, and vulnerability, to improve job creation, strengthen family and social services, and enhance preparedness for health and humanitarian challenges facing Tanzania’s mobile population.

The analysis of Table 2.10 indicates that internal migration in Tanzania is driven by a complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental factors. Economic motivations such as relocation for paid employment (12.3%), pursuit of better livelihoods (9.9%), and job transfers (1.5%) are substantial, supporting the classic push-pull migration framework and corroborating recent empirical evidence that emphasizes economic opportunity as a key driver (Kibonde, 2024; Tutor2u, 2021). Social factors exert even greater influence, with family reunification (25%) and visits to relatives or friends (27.6%) accounting for more than half of migration cases, while marriage (6%) is particularly notable among female migrants. Education-related migration (5.7%) affirms the continuing relevance of human capital theory, and mobility driven by health (2.2%) and environmental or humanitarian considerations, such as the search for agricultural land (2.1%) and displacement due to conflict or disasters (0.12%), reflects growing discourse on health security and climate-induced migration (McAuliffe & Triantafillou, 2022; IOM, 2022).

Table 2. 10: Number of Lifetime In-Migrant by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Reason; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Age	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,330,476**	**1,075,435**	**1,255,041**	**2,251,877**	**1,041,101**	**1,210,776**	**78,599**	**34,334**	**44,265**
To take up a paid job	285,926	165,273	120,653	275,420	158,958	116,462	10,506	6,315	4,191
Job transfer	35,308	23,253	12,055	34,604	22,744	11,860	704	509	195
To look for work/green pasture/clients	229,611	153,845	75,766	219,634	146,933	72,701	9,977	6,912	3,065
Study/training	132,553	65,107	67,446	129,131	63,432	65,699	3,422	1,675	1,747
Marriage	139,535	5,314	134,221	132,628	4,882	127,746	6,907	432	6,475
Family moved/joining family	581,294	269,895	311,399	569,180	264,654	304,526	12,114	5,241	6,873
Medical treatment/health care	52,141	18,006	34,135	50,316	17,453	32,863	1,825	553	1,272
Conflict/insecurity/natural disaster	2,806	1,342	1,464	2,791	1,334	1,457	15	8	7
Looking for suitable land for agriculture	49,988	33,339	16,649	49,793	33,188	16,605	195	151	44
Looking for suitable site for fishery activities	3,725	3,338	387	3,474	3,091	383	251	247	4
Looking for suitable grazing land	5,593	3,798	1,795	5,581	3,789	1,792	12	9	3
Cost of living	4,829	2,743	2,086	4,558	2,556	2,002	271	187	84
Moving into a new homestead	79,631	39,109	40,522	75,200	37,044	38,156	4,431	2,065	2,366
Visit friend/family	642,327	252,324	390,003	617,128	243,257	373,871	25,199	9,067	16,132
Conflict of Marriage/Family	3,143	735	2,408	3,021	705	2,316	122	30	92
Death of parent (s)	14,672	6,614	8,058	14,261	6,456	7,805	411	158	253
To be cared	67,394	31,400	35,994	65,157	30,625	34,532	2,237	775	1,462

Disaggregated patterns highlight stark gender and regional differences, with marriage-related migration predominantly female, and economic or agricultural migration more male-oriented. Although migration trends are broadly similar between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, regional variations persist. These findings illustrate the multidimensional nature of modern migration systems and underscore the need for integrated, evidence-based policy responses. Recommended interventions include expanding employment opportunities, strengthening social support networks, improving access to health and education services, and boosting resilience against environmental and humanitarian shocks. These strategies align with the African Union's holistic approach to migration governance and the World Bank's inclusive development priorities (African Union, 2018; World Bank, 2021), reinforcing the role of migration as a catalyst for equitable growth and social protection across Tanzania's mobile populations.

Figure 2.9 and 2.10 present the percentage distribution of the main reasons for lifetime in-migration in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, according to the 2022 PHC(PHC). These figures demonstrate that economic motives, particularly the search for employment, job transfers, and the pursuit of better living conditions, are prominent drivers of migration, especially in Mainland Tanzania. In contrast, social reasons such as family movement, reunification, and marriage play a central role in driving migration in Zanzibar, with these categories accounting for a larger proportion compared to economic reasons. Other notable, though less prevalent, factors include educational aspirations, health concerns, and responses to environmental or humanitarian circumstances such as seeking agricultural land or escaping conflict. Together, these figures underscore the multifaceted nature of migration in Tanzania, highlighting the interplay of economic opportunities, family considerations, and personal needs, and emphasizing the necessity of tailored policies that address these diverse migration drivers in both regions.

Figure 2. 9: Percentage of Lifetime In-migrants by Main Reasons for Migrating; Mainland Tanzania, 2022 PHC

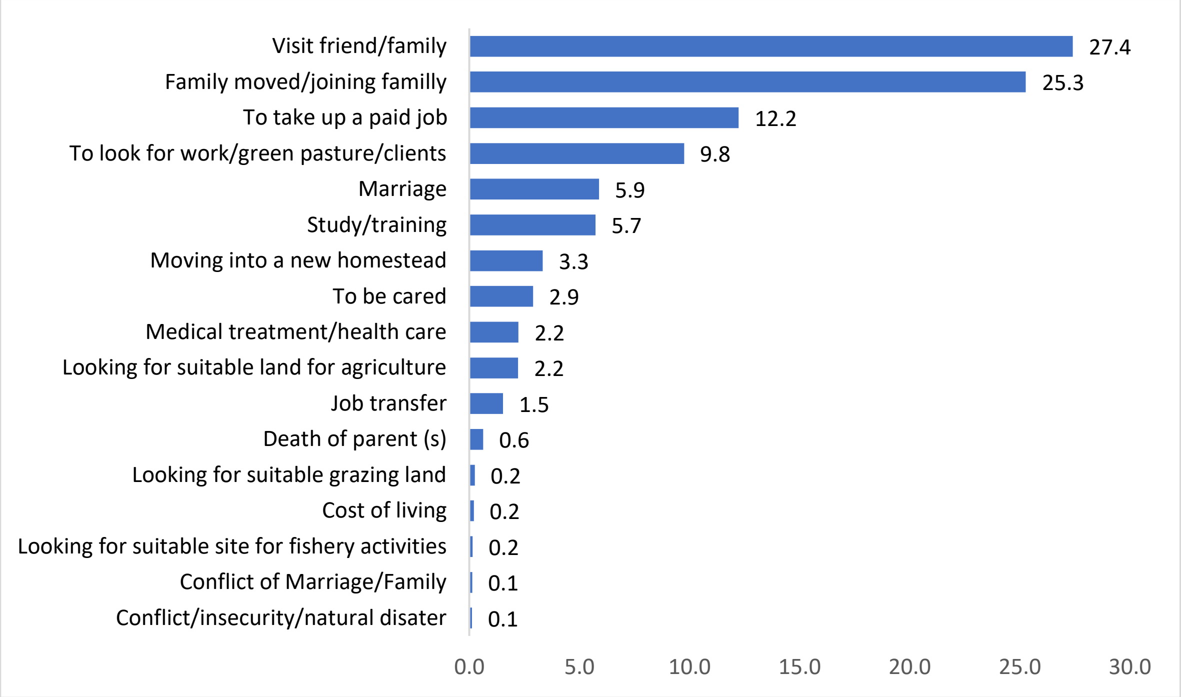
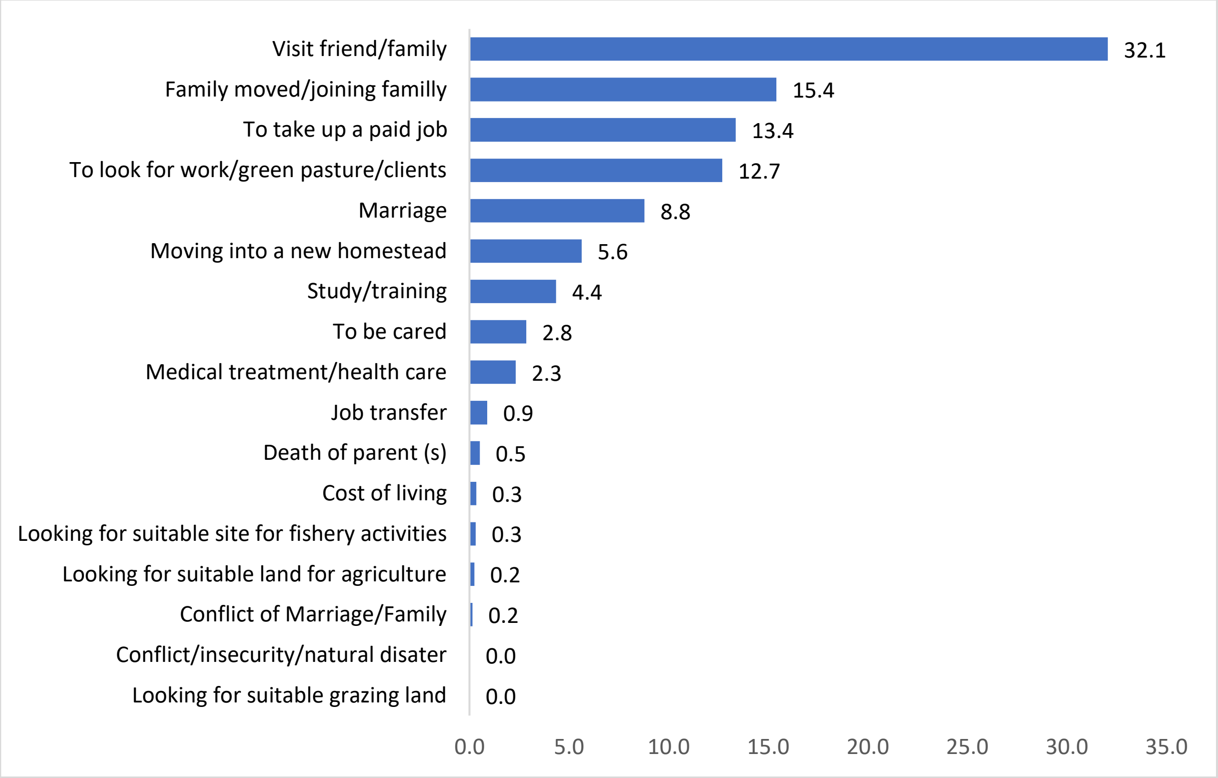


Figure 2. 10: Percentage of Lifetime In-migrants by Main Reasons for Migrating; Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC



2.3.7. Regional and Gendered Patterns of Conflict-Induced Migration in Tanzania

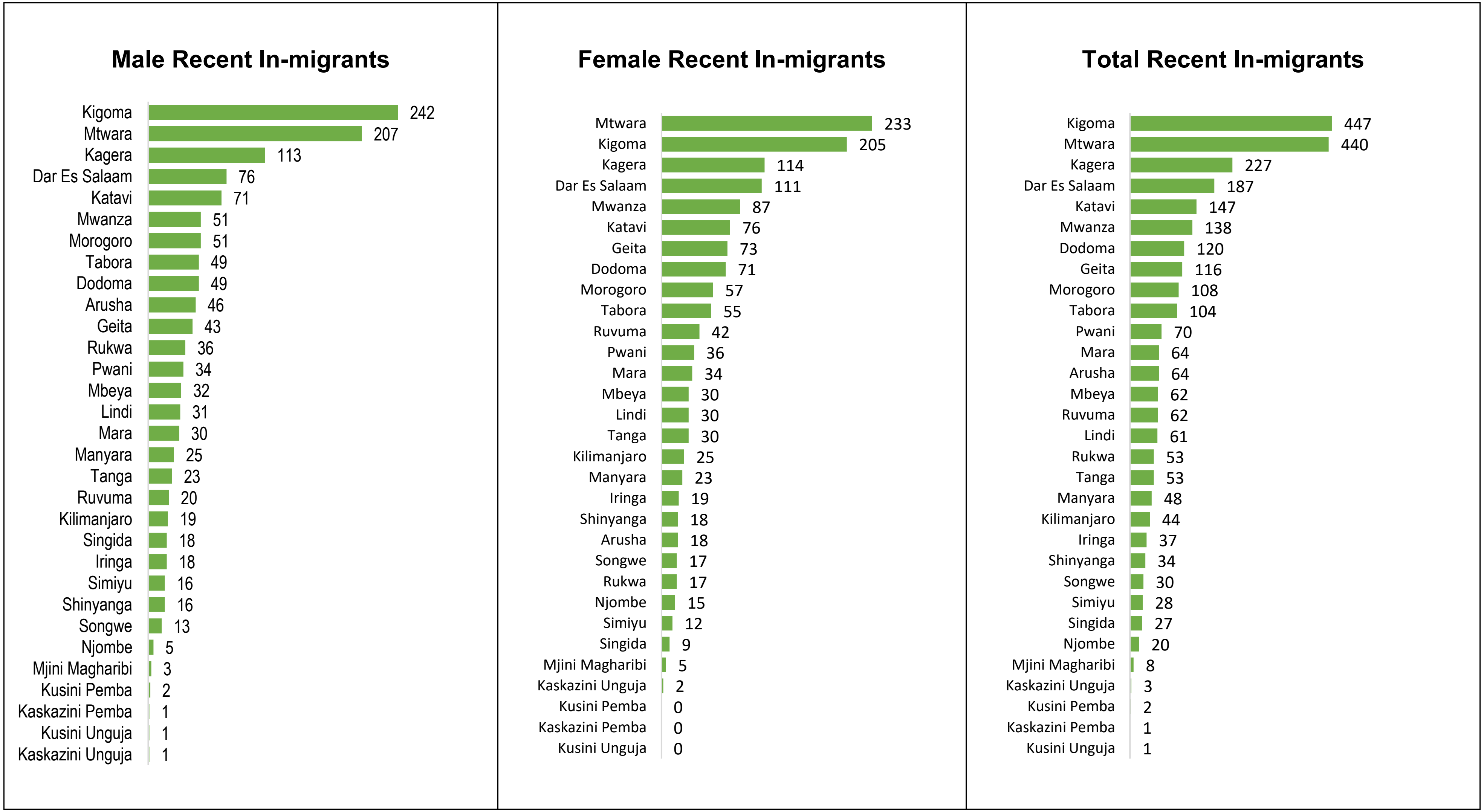
The 2022 PHC reveals that Kigoma, Mtwara, and Kagera are the top three regions receiving the highest number of recent in-migrants due to conflict, insecurity, or natural disasters. Kigoma leads with 447 individuals, followed closely by Mtwara (440) and Kagera (227), underscoring their strategic geographic and socio-political significance in hosting displaced populations. Mtwara’s profile is particularly notable for its gender dynamics, receiving 233 female in-migrants, more than any other region, suggesting that women may be disproportionately affected by displacement in the southern zone. Other regions such as Mwanza (325), Dar es Salaam (150) and Mbeya (126) also show substantial inflows, reflecting both internal and cross-border migration pressures.

The gender distribution across regions provides further insight into migration patterns. While male migration is highest in Kigoma (242), female migration is more prominent in Mtwara and remains significant in Kigoma (205) and Kagera (83). Urban centres like Dar es Salaam and Dodoma attract both genders, although in smaller numbers compared to peripheral regions. Conversely, regions such as Manyara, Katavi, and Zanzibar’s northern districts show minimal in-migration, indicating limited roles in displacement reception. These patterns emphasize the importance of region-specific planning and gender-sensitive interventions to meet the unique needs of conflict-affected populations across Tanzania.

These spatial and gendered patterns of conflict-induced migration in Tanzania mirror broader scholarly debates on vulnerability, governance, and environmental stress. Internal displacement across Sub-Saharan Africa is increasingly shaped by climate variability, institutional fragility, and socio-economic inequality, as emphasized by Azumah and Ahmed (2023). In the Tanzanian context, the lack of a unified migration framework that incorporates environmental and gender dimensions has constrained regional authorities’ capacity to manage displacement effectively, as noted by Ndesanjo (2021). This policy gap is most visible in high-receiving regions, where migrants encounter overlapping challenges in housing, health, and livelihoods. As environmental and political instability continue to drive mobility, Tanzania must adapt its policy landscape to reflect these complex realities, anchoring responses in resilience, equity, and evidence-based planning.

Figure 2.11 presents a comparative overview of internal migration patterns in Tanzania, specifically focusing on movements triggered by conflict, insecurity, and natural disasters. By disaggregating data by gender and region, the figure offers a visual lens into the spatial distribution and demographic composition of recent in-migrants, providing a foundation for understanding regional disparities and informing targeted policy responses.

Figure 2. 11: Number of Recent In-migrants due to Conflict or Insecurity or Natural Disaster by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



2.4 Returning In-migrants in Tanzania

This subsection discusses returning migrants; individuals who move back to their place of origin after living elsewhere, often following completion of employment, education, or in response to family and economic circumstances. Returning migrants contribute valuable experiences, skills, and networks that can support local development. From a governance and planning perspective, it is important to understand and accommodate their reintegration into communities, ensuring access to housing, healthcare, and employment, while also enabling participation in local decision-making. Their return directly influences population size, demand for social services, and housing needs, making them a key demographic group for both urban and rural planning.

The results reveal that, nationally, there were 20,345,181 returning migrants, with a nearly even split between males (10,170,707) and females (10,174,474). The great majority of returnees, 19,753,175 or roughly 97%, were recorded in Mainland Tanzania, while 592,006 (about 3%) were in Zanzibar. This demonstrates that return migration is a significant demographic phenomenon affecting nearly all regions, with its impact felt most heavily in the Mainland.

Regionally, Dar es Salaam stands out with 1,257,807 returning migrants, almost equally divided between males (630,159) and females (627,648), reflecting the region's status as a major economic and social centre that both attracts and retains population. Mwanza and Tabora also register large numbers of returning migrants, with Mwanza at 1,269,503 and Tabora at 1,277,149, again showing balanced sex ratios within each region. Some regions with smaller populations, such as Njombe (265,182) and Mtwara (451,659), display considerably lower numbers of returnees, illustrating regional disparities likely driven by differences in economic opportunities, urbanization, and infrastructure. While most regions show near parity between male and female returnees, minor variations exist; for example, Mwanza has slightly more male (640,040) than female (629,463) returnees, but these differences are generally small.

Overall, the data confirm that return migration is both widespread and demographically balanced across Tanzania, with urban areas consistently attracting the highest numbers of returnees. This pattern highlights the role of cities as focal points for reintegration due to better access to jobs, services, and infrastructure, while also pointing to regional variations that policymakers must consider when designing inclusive development strategies.

Table 2. 11:Number of Returning In-migrants by Sex and Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Total Migrants			Returning Migrant		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**9,789,032**	**4,770,327**	**5,018,705**	**20,345,181**	**10,170,707**	**10,174,474**
Mainland Tanzania	**9,385,839**	**4,587,779**	**4,798,060**	**19,753,175**	**9,873,981**	**9,879,194**
Dodoma	395,201	199,296	195,905	1,022,762	509,487	513,275
Arusha	406,828	187,883	218,945	761,557	381,946	379,611
Kilimanjaro	241,189	118,751	122,438	531,743	269,184	262,559
Tanga	288,904	150,504	138,400	861,386	433,075	428,311
Morogoro	581,089	298,765	282,324	958,230	478,322	479,908
Pwani	641,324	323,071	318,253	549,674	276,032	273,642
Dar es Salaam	2,443,593	1,145,597	1,297,996	1,257,807	630,159	627,648
Lindi	156,496	80,221	76,275	330,375	164,612	165,763
Mtwara	109,891	54,712	55,179	451,659	225,378	226,281
Ruvuma	127,942	68,033	59,909	560,038	278,023	282,015
Iringa	132,179	65,052	67,127	355,150	176,299	178,851
Mbeya	353,591	172,059	181,532	713,125	355,416	357,709
Singida	189,677	94,740	94,937	720,755	360,873	359,882
Tabora	425,860	206,712	219,148	1,277,149	638,541	638,608
Rukwa	110,006	55,669	54,337	584,377	287,723	296,654
Kigoma	240,515	120,087	120,428	958,023	478,609	479,414
Shinyanga	299,710	144,122	155,588	781,321	391,199	390,122
Kagera	243,941	124,682	119,259	1,017,596	506,844	510,752
Mwanza	519,747	244,107	275,640	1,269,503	640,040	629,463
Mara	131,414	61,044	70,370	887,201	444,758	442,443
Manyara	208,435	109,307	99,128	686,875	347,810	339,065
Njombe	79,365	37,815	41,550	265,182	131,140	134,042
Katavi	288,909	146,840	142,069	426,896	212,414	214,482
Simiyu	131,365	70,159	61,206	925,936	460,851	465,085
Geita	488,802	235,187	253,615	1,139,620	567,387	572,233
Songwe	149,866	73,364	76,502	459,235	227,859	231,376
Tanzania Zanzibar	**403,193**	**182,548**	**220,645**	**592,006**	**296,726**	**295,280**
Kaskazini Unguja	35,009	16,492	18,517	80,765	40,159	40,606
Kusini Unguja	55,985	26,710	29,275	53,624	26,996	26,628
Mjini Magharibi	276,249	123,185	153,064	255,277	127,550	127,727
Kaskazini Pemba	15,235	6,551	8,684	101,361	50,972	50,389
Kusini Pemba	20,715	9,610	11,105	100,979	51,049	49,930

The findings on return migration (Table 2.11) indicate large-scale return migrants in Tanzania, marked by gender balance and urban concentration, patterns consistent with both classical and modern migration theories. Return migration is widely seen as a driver of local development through financial transfers, entrepreneurial skills, and evolving sociopolitical norms (Wahba, 2021; De Haas, 2010). Evidence from Africa shows that returnees invest savings, start businesses, and spur modernization, particularly under voluntary and well-supported conditions (Sinatti, 2019; Schreier, 2024). Furthermore, International Labour

Organization (2020) also reports that economic hubs like Dar es Salaam follow global patterns, with urban centers absorbing the majority of return migration.

Despite its potential, return migration poses planning and governance challenges. Reintegration can ease or strain access to housing, healthcare, and education (Arowolo, 2000). Effective reintegration promotes civic engagement and strengthens governance (ICMPD, 2021), while inadequate support risks underemployment or re-migration. Inclusive strategies are essential, requiring cross-sector coordination, community involvement, and strong monitoring frameworks (AU, 2018; Owigo & Yusuf, 2023). Policies should focus on data-driven planning in high-return areas, targeted support programs, and stakeholder collaboration across labour, housing, education, and urban planning. Enhancing diaspora ties and returnee networks can further increase developmental impact and governance reform.

2.5. Index of Relative Representation (IRR)

This section introduces a statistical measure (IRR) which is designed to assess the extent to which specific groups or populations are over- or under-represented within a particular region or area relative to their overall population size. The IRR provide a powerful statistical picture of how internal migration in Tanzania is unevenly distributed across regions showing where people are moving *to* and *from* in disproportionately high or low numbers relative to each region's population size. The IRR controls for differences in the size of populations across regions, allowing for a clearer understanding of how migration and settlement patterns concentrate or disperse groups beyond what would be expected by chance. This index is especially useful for identifying regions that attract disproportionately high or low numbers of migrants from certain birthplaces or demographic groups, thereby highlighting spatial imbalances in population distribution. By applying the IRR alongside migration data, analysts can better capture the nuances of regional demographic dynamics, supporting more informed planning and policy-making aimed at addressing inequalities and optimizing resource allocation.

Analysis of Table 2.12 reveals distinct regional disparities in both in-migration and out-migration across Tanzania. For example, Dar es Salaam exhibits an exceptionally high Index of Relative Representation (IRR) for in-migrants at 290.2, indicating a strong regional pull and substantial concentration of incoming residents relative to its population size. In contrast, regions like Mara (IRR 34.4), Njombe (56.8), and Simiyu (39.0) demonstrate pronounced under-representation of in-migrants, highlighting their comparatively weaker attractiveness. The regions of Pwani (IRR 203.3), Katavi (158.3), Kusini Unguja (181.3), and Mjini Magharibi (197.9) also stand out as significant in-migrant attractors, further illustrating how migration is unequally distributed, with certain urban or strategic provinces benefiting disproportionately from migratory inflows.

Conversely, several regions are characterized by elevated IRR scores for out-migration, such as Kaskazini Pemba (216.1), Kusini Pemba (210.4), Kilimanjaro (226.7), Iringa (155.7), and Shinyanga (144.4), indicating a net loss of population and marked over-representation of outflows. This dynamic suggests persistent push factors, economic, social, or environmental, that drive residents away from these areas. Meanwhile, some regions, such as Mjini Magharibi (IRR 36.6), Geita (55.7), and Songwe (55.0), maintain notably low out-migrant IRRs, underscoring strong population retention and relatively limited resident dispersal. These IRR metrics collectively reveal how migration patterns amplify demographic imbalances, showing where population agglomerates or dissipates beyond what raw population shares would suggest, thereby providing vital insights for targeted regional policy and planning.

Table 2. 12: Percentage Distribution Relative Representation Index (IRR) by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 Census

Region	Total Population	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Percentage of Population	Percentage Share of In-Migrant	Percentage Share of Out-Migrant	IRR	
							In-Migrant	Out-Migrant
Tanzania	**61,485,671**	**9,533,583**	**9,533,583**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dodoma	3,080,534	390,110	457,950	5.0	4.1	4.8	81.7	95.9
Arusha	2,345,267	395,840	299,585	3.8	4.2	3.1	108.9	82.4
Kilimanjaro	1,855,804	235,059	652,325	3.0	2.5	6.8	81.7	226.7
Tanga	2,609,724	283,031	558,309	4.2	3.0	5.9	69.9	138.0
Morogoro	3,191,539	575,524	437,108	5.2	6.0	4.6	116.3	88.3
Pwani	2,020,432	636,809	260,850	3.3	6.7	2.7	203.3	83.3
Dar es Salaam	5,345,584	2,405,449	494,602	8.7	25.2	5.2	290.2	59.7
Lindi	1,192,293	154,761	196,654	1.9	1.6	2.1	83.7	106.4
Mtwara	1,629,468	104,412	237,404	2.7	1.1	2.5	41.3	94.0
Ruvuma	1,846,063	125,211	262,315	3.0	1.3	2.8	43.7	91.6
Iringa	1,190,833	130,284	287,542	1.9	1.4	3.0	70.6	155.7
Mbeya	2,336,787	346,624	335,459	3.8	3.6	3.5	95.7	92.6
Singida	2,006,467	188,086	347,572	3.3	2.0	3.6	60.5	111.7
Tabora	3,387,171	421,352	427,557	5.5	4.4	4.5	80.2	81.4
Rukwa	1,537,021	106,508	142,222	2.5	1.1	1.5	44.7	59.7
Kigoma	2,381,353	150,901	501,221	3.9	1.6	5.3	40.9	135.7
Shinyanga	2,238,845	297,256	501,236	3.6	3.1	5.3	85.6	144.4
Kagera	2,968,025	222,667	379,923	4.8	2.3	4.0	48.4	82.6

Region	Total Population	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Percentage of Population	Percentage Share of In-Migrant	Percentage Share of Out-Migrant	IRR	
							In-Migrant	Out-Migrant
Mwanza	3,695,332	515,207	684,836	6.0	5.4	7.2	89.9	119.5
Mara	2,366,766	126,165	508,411	3.8	1.3	5.3	34.4	138.5
Manyara	1,890,641	206,574	219,688	3.1	2.2	2.3	70.5	74.9
Njombe	888,854	78,273	184,155	1.4	0.8	1.9	56.8	133.6
Katavi	1,145,045	280,996	77,099	1.9	2.9	0.8	158.3	43.4
Simiyu	2,138,584	129,452	380,628	3.5	1.4	4.0	39.0	114.8
Geita	2,975,368	486,562	257,099	4.8	5.1	2.7	105.5	55.7
Songwe	1,339,858	145,037	114,228	2.2	1.5	1.2	69.8	55.0
Kaskazini Unguja	254,404	32,123	61,035	0.4	0.3	0.6	81.4	154.7
Kusini Unguja	194,585	54,697	36,608	0.3	0.6	0.4	181.3	121.3
Mjini Magharibi	890,040	273,120	50,451	1.4	2.9	0.5	197.9	36.6
Kaskazini Pemba	271,818	14,962	91,066	0.4	0.2	1.0	35.5	216.1
Kusini Pemba	271,166	20,531	88,445	0.4	0.2	0.9	48.8	210.4

Tanzania's internal migration patterns reveal striking spatial disparities, as shown by IRR metrics in Table 2.12. Dar es Salaam stands out as a dominant destination, absorbing over 25% of internal migrants with an IRR of 290.2, despite comprising just 8.7% of the national population. Pwani and Katavi also exhibit strong in-migration pull (IRRs of 203.3 and 158.3), whereas Simiyu, Mara, and Kigoma record low rates (IRRs of 39.0, 34.4, and 40.9), signaling limited local appeal or structural barriers to mobility. These trends echo broader urbanization dynamics and validate classical migration models, namely Ravenstein's laws and Lee's push-pull theory, which emphasize socioeconomic factors and spatial hierarchies in influencing human movement (Lee, 1966).

These migration gradients reflect Africa-wide empirical patterns where people gravitate toward economic hubs due to employment prospects, connectivity, and network effects (De Haas, 2010; Wahba, 2021). Notably, regions like Kilimanjaro and Pemba demonstrate high out-migration (IRRs > 200), hinting at environmental stress, economic underperformance, or service delivery gaps. Such shifts underscore structural inequalities in regional development, a concern flagged by the African Union (AU, 2018) and mirrored in global debates on urban infrastructure and planning (ILO, 2020). Migration, in this sense, becomes both a symptom and signal of spatial imbalances.

Policy institutions, including the National Bureau of Statistics and PMO-LYED, are increasingly leveraging IRR insights to inform spatially responsive interventions (NBS, 2025; IOM, 2021). High outflows and low inflows serve as diagnostic indicators for reintegration needs, infrastructure investment, and labour market stimulation. These patterns call for region-specific strategies to retain human capital and manage migration proactively. Reframing migration as a development asset aligns with global paradigms that promote resilience and inclusive growth (World Bank, 2023). Ultimately, IRR metrics provide a crucial lens for designing migration governance that is equitable, data-driven, and spatially attuned.

2.6 Summary and Conclusion

The 2022 PHC reveals complex internal migration patterns across regions, age groups, sex, education, and marital status. Lifetime in-migration is highest in urban and economically active regions such as Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Arusha, and Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar), while out-migration is more pronounced in peripheral and less urbanized regions, including Kilimanjaro, Mara, Tanga, Kigoma, and northern Pemba. Net migration patterns show population gains in major urban centers and losses in rural areas, consistent with urbanization and employment-driven mobility.

In 2022, approximately 5.7 million individuals migrated recently, nearly evenly split by sex. Age-specific peaks occur among children aged 0–4 years, reflecting parental relocation, and young adults aged 20–24 years, corresponding to transitions into education, employment, and family formation. Regionally, high net gains were observed in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Arusha, Katavi, and Mjini Magharibi, while persistent net losses occurred in Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Kigoma, Mara, and Shinyanga. Migration due to conflict, disasters, or environmental factors remained minimal (<1%), concentrated in vulnerable areas.

Migration is strongly shaped by demographic characteristics and drivers. Lifetime and recent migration is dominated by never married and married individuals, with women showing higher mobility for marriage- and family-related reasons, and men more for labor and agricultural purposes. Educationally, most lifetime in-migrants have primary or secondary schooling, whereas university-educated migrants are concentrated in urban centers. Economic, social, educational, health, and environmental factors collectively drive mobility, with social reasons, including family reunification and visiting friends or relatives, accounting for the largest proportion of migration.

Overall, migration in Tanzania underscores the role of urbanization as a major pull factor, concentrating populations in economically vibrant urban centers and peri-urban areas. Peripheral regions remain at risk of depopulation, with potential widening of development disparities if targeted policies are not implemented. Migration is increasingly youthful and female-dominated, reflecting evolving social and economic roles, and driven by diverse economic, social, educational, health, and environmental factors. These dynamics highlight the need for policies that support balanced regional development, proactive urban planning, and gender-sensitive interventions to manage internal migration effectively while promoting sustainable, inclusive urbanization in line with SDG 11.

Migration in Tanzania reflects a complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental factors, with pronounced regional and gender patterns. Urban centers continue to attract migrants, while peripheral regions face net losses, emphasizing the need for balanced regional development and targeted policy interventions. The data highlight youth and women as key agents of mobility, signalling evolving demographic and social dynamics that policymakers must consider in planning for sustainable urbanization, economic growth, and social equity.

Chapter Three

International Migration

Key Points

- Out of 283,267 non-citizens, only 12.0 percent are potential regular immigrants, while 88.0 percent are potential irregular, highlighting major governance and documentation challenges.
- About 77,235 migrants were born in Tanzania but remain non-citizens, raising serious risks of statelessness and exclusion.
- Over half of all migrants (50.2%) live in Kigoma, with high concentrations also in Dar es Salaam (11.7%) and Kagera (7.1%), while regions like Lindi, Njombe, and Katavi host very few (0.4% each).
- The majority of migrants come from Burundi (74,136) and the Republic of Congo (26,149), reflecting Tanzania's exposure to cross-border movements from unstable neighbouring states.
- Potential irregular immigrants constitute a high proportion (88.0%) of non-citizens, highlighting widespread undocumented status.
- Lifetime immigrants: 155,292, distributed as 87,513 in rural areas and 67,779 in urban areas.
- Males consistently outnumber females in both urban (54.7% male) and rural (51.1% male) areas, suggesting gendered migration patterns.
- Family reunification dominates lifetime immigration in Tanzania (52.8%), surpassing labour (35.8%) and conflict-driven (8.1%) migration, reflecting socially motivated movements with notable urban-rural and regional variations..
- The 2022 PHC shows consistent migration patterns from previous censuses, with family reunification as the main driver.
- Labour migration is prominent among males and in urban areas, while education and conflict-driven migration remain region-specific

3.1 Introduction

International migration refers to the movement of individuals across national borders to reside in another country for a minimum period. People migrate for diverse reasons, including the search for economic opportunities, pursuit of education, political instability, or family reunification. Migration has far-reaching effects on both destination and origin countries. Host countries often benefit from an expanded labour supply, enhanced skills, and cultural diversity, while countries of origin gain through remittances and the eventual return of experienced or educated nationals. These movements can significantly shape labour markets, social dynamics, and overall development in both regions.

This chapter examines the demographic characteristics of international migrants—specifically age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and place of residence—to provide a comprehensive analysis of who migrates, where they move, and why. By analysing levels and trends through these dimensions, the chapter offers valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and international institutions in understanding the broader impacts of migration on both sending and receiving countries.

In addition, the chapter explores international migration by country of birth, reasons for migration, and lifetime migration history to capture long-term shifts in population distribution. It also highlights patterns of migration by previous residence and the age structure of non-citizens, providing a deeper understanding of how international mobility reshapes societies over time.

3.2 Levels and Trends for International Migration

The international migration patterns in Tanzania, as recorded through the PHC of 2002, 2012, and 2022, reveal notable shifts in population movement over the two decades. In 2002, Tanzania experienced relatively moderate levels of international migration, characterized primarily by inflows of migrants from neighbouring East African countries. These early migration trends were influenced by regional conflicts and economic disparities, which encouraged movement into Tanzania as a relatively stable destination. The PHC data from that period indicated a significant number of foreign-born residents residing mainly in urban centres such as Dar es Salaam and Arusha, reflecting both economic opportunities and refugee settlements.

The 2022 PHC illustrates further shifts in international migration trends, with a marked increase in both the volume and diversity of migrants settling in Tanzania. Globalization, enhanced connectivity, and Tanzania's strategic economic initiatives have attracted migrants from a wider range of countries beyond East Africa. The census data points to greater integration of international migrants into local communities, as well as increased urbanization linked to migration flows. Moreover, the 2022 data reflects new challenges and opportunities related to migration, such as the need for inclusive housing policies, social services, and employment opportunities that accommodate the growing migrant population while supporting sustainable urban development.

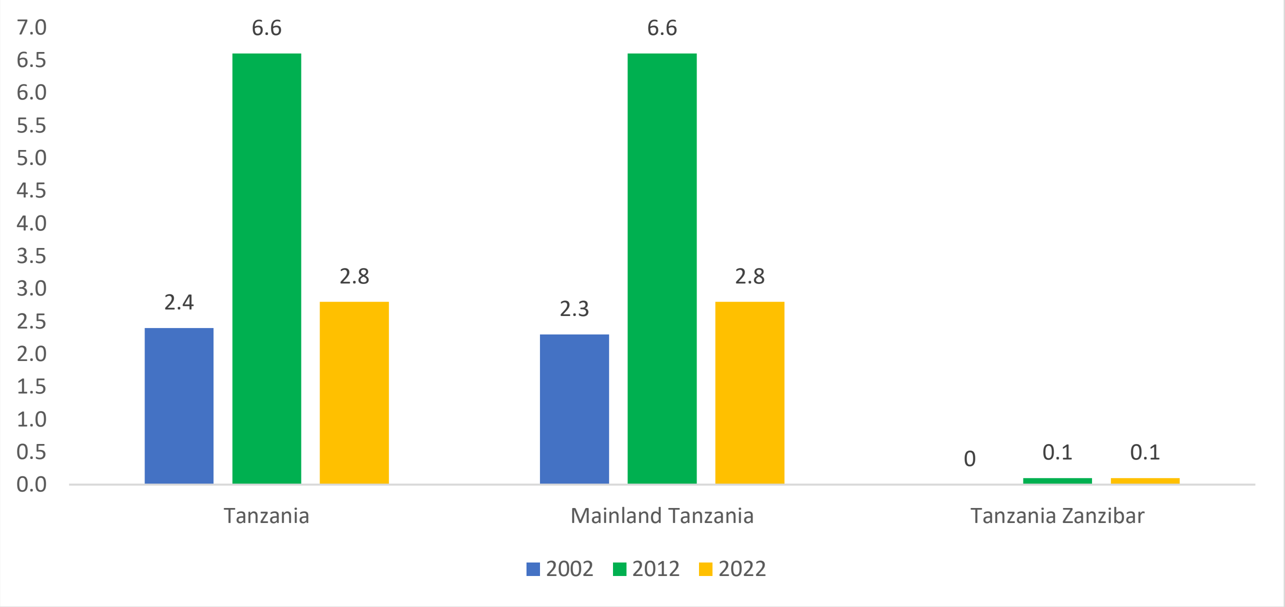
The trends of international migrants have shown a steady increase from 236,900 in 2002 to 662,827 in 2012, then the number decreased to 283,267 in 2022. The number in 2012 increased by 179.8 percent change while in 2022 immigrant population decreased by 57.3 percent. This trend is observed consistently in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar as indicated in Table 3.1. The decrease in the period between 2012 may be contributed by the return of refugees of Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Table 3. 1: Number of International Migrants (Thousands); Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Census	Number of International Migrants in (000)		
	Tanzania	Mainland Tanzania	Tanzania Zanzibar
2002	236.9	234.2	2.6
2012	662.8	656.2	6.6
2022	283.3	275.9	7.3

Figure 3.1 indicates the number of immigrants (in Thousands) from 2002 to 2022 as the results of PHC conducted in Tanzania.

Figure 3. 1: Levels and Trends for International Migration (00,000); Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHC



3.3 International Migration by Age and Sex

The Tanzania 2022 PHC enumerated 283,267 non - Tanzanians accounting for 0.5 percent out of the total population enumerated in Tanzania, for Mainland Tanzania is 0.5 percent and Tanzania Zanzibar is 0.4 percent. The result also indicates that there are more male non-Tanzanian (148,422) than females (134,845). Non-Tanzanians who were enumerated in Mainland Tanzania were 275,986 (97.4%) and those enumerated in Tanzania Zanzibar were 7,281 (2.6%). The majority of non-Tanzanians falls between age 0–34.

The results also indicates that, Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar have almost the same pattern, although Zanzibar have relatively higher proportions of youth non-Tanzanians may be due to historical and cultural ties with Gulf countries. There is higher number of children (under 15 years), this is may be due to family reunification (Table 3.2).

Table 3. 2: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Sex and Age; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**283,267**	**148,422**	**134,845**	**275,986**	**144,698**	**131,288**	**7,281**	**3,724**	**3,557**
0-4	42,961	21,536	21,425	42,659	21,377	21,282	302	159	143
5-9	32,992	16,615	16,377	32,609	16,420	16,189	383	195	188
10-14	30,106	15,557	14,549	29,661	15,330	14,331	445	227	218
15-19	28,216	14,921	13,295	27,753	14,709	13,044	463	212	251
20-24	29,166	14,663	14,503	28,600	14,436	14,164	566	227	339
25-29	24,664	12,298	12,366	23,835	11,928	11,907	829	370	459
30-34	21,934	11,804	10,130	21,053	11,339	9,714	881	465	416
35-39	18,118	10,098	8,020	17,463	9,736	7,727	655	362	293
40-44	14,599	8,431	6,168	14,009	8,103	5,906	590	328	262
45-49	11,418	6,640	4,778	10,803	6,317	4,486	615	323	292
50-54	9,343	5,526	3,817	8,765	5,199	3,566	578	327	251
55-59	6,214	3,501	2,713	5,835	3,298	2,537	379	203	176
60-64	5,208	2,812	2,396	4,949	2,676	2,273	259	136	123
65-69	3,181	1,631	1,550	3,047	1,555	1,492	134	76	58
70-74	2,323	1,171	1,152	2,229	1,115	1,114	94	56	38
75-79	1,265	599	666	1,217	571	646	48	28	20
80+	1,559	619	940	1,499	589	910	60	30	30

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of non-Tanzanians in rural areas by age. Slightly more than a half (51.1%) were males   recorded in rural areas. In rural Mainland Tanzania, majority of non-Tanzanians were children whereas in Tanzania Zanzibar majority of non-Tanzanians were middle aged population recorded. As it is observed in the table, the distribution of number of non-Tanzanians population decreases as age increases.

Table 3. 3: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Sex and Age; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**178,040**	**90,902**	**87,138**	**175,011**	**89,397**	**85,614**	**3,029**	**1,505**	**1,524**
0-4	30,429	15,289	15,140	30,328	15,234	15,094	101	55	46
5-9	22,609	11,467	11,142	22,485	11,404	11,081	124	63	61
10-14	20,569	10,689	9,880	20,398	10,591	9,807	171	98	73
15-19	19,162	10,081	9,081	18,973	9,999	8,974	189	82	107
20-24	18,628	8,953	9,675	18,396	8,869	9,527	232	84	148
25-29	14,709	7,059	7,650	14,334	6,900	7,434	375	159	216
30-34	12,376	6,358	6,018	11,994	6,160	5,834	382	198	184
35-39	9,624	5,040	4,584	9,340	4,881	4,459	284	159	125
40-44	7,592	4,082	3,510	7,359	3,954	3,405	233	128	105
45-49	5,782	3,191	2,591	5,516	3,061	2,455	266	130	136
50-54	5,087	2,824	2,263	4,811	2,689	2,122	276	135	141
55-59	3,383	1,795	1,588	3,235	1,721	1,514	148	74	74
60-64	3,161	1,683	1,478	3,044	1,620	1,424	117	63	54
65-69	1,848	969	879	1,797	938	859	51	31	20
70-74	1,339	666	673	1,306	644	662	33	22	11
75-79	743	358	385	728	349	379	15	9	6
80+	999	398	601	967	383	584	32	15	17

As it was noted in rural areas, characteristics for urban areas were almost similar to that of rural areas. Urban areas recorded more males (54.7%) non-Tanzanians population than females (45.3%). The pattern is similar for both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Mainland Tanzania recorded more children population in contrast with Tanzania Zanzibar recorded more middle age population (Table 3.4).

Table 3. 4: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Sex and Age; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**105,227**	**57,520**	**47,707**	**100,975**	**55,301**	**45,674**	**4,252**	**2,219**	**2,033**
0-4	12,532	6,247	6,285	12,331	6,143	6,188	201	104	97
5-9	10,383	5,148	5,235	10,124	5,016	5,108	259	132	127
10-14	9,537	4,868	4,669	9,263	4,739	4,524	274	129	145
15-19	9,054	4,840	4,214	8,780	4,710	4,070	274	130	144
20-24	10,538	5,710	4,828	10,204	5,567	4,637	334	143	191
25-29	9,955	5,239	4,716	9,501	5,028	4,473	454	211	243
30-34	9,558	5,446	4,112	9,059	5,179	3,880	499	267	232
35-39	8,494	5,058	3,436	8,123	4,855	3,268	371	203	168
40-44	7,007	4,349	2,658	6,650	4,149	2,501	357	200	157
45-49	5,636	3,449	2,187	5,287	3,256	2,031	349	193	156
50-54	4,256	2,702	1,554	3,954	2,510	1,444	302	192	110
55-59	2,831	1,706	1,125	2,600	1,577	1,023	231	129	102
60-64	2,047	1,129	918	1,905	1,056	849	142	73	69
65-69	1,333	662	671	1,250	617	633	83	45	38
70-74	984	505	479	923	471	452	61	34	27
75-79	522	241	281	489	222	267	33	19	14
80+	560	221	339	532	206	326	28	15	13

3.4 International Migration with Dual Citizenship by Age and Sex

International migration with dual citizenship (also called dual nationality), it refers to the movement of people across borders while holding legal citizenship in two countries. Dual citizenship allows individuals to enjoy the rights and privileges of both nations, such as the ability to live, work, and travel freely between them. The United Republic of Tanzania does not permit dual citizenship for adults. Except for children who acquire multiple citizenships at birth, Tanzanians must renounce any other nationality upon turning 18 years of age to retain Tanzanian citizenship.

The 2022 PHC, recorded 129 international migrants with dual citizenship, the majority being in Mainland Tanzania (114 persons) compared to Tanzania Zanzibar (15 persons). Across the whole country, males (82 persons) significantly outnumbered females (47 persons). The pattern is consistent in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar, showing a male-dominated presence of dual citizens. As can be shown in Table 3.5, majority (41 persons) are children between age 0–14. This suggests that many dual citizens are children, likely due to being born abroad or to parents of different nationalities. The numbers decline in the age groups of 15–29 (29 persons) and 30–44 (20 persons), which may reflect young adults opting for a single nationality.

Further, the results indicate that in the age group of 45–59 the number rises to 31 persons, possibly representing adults who migrated earlier and retained dual nationality. The 60+ group has the smallest number (8 persons), this is likely due to mortality and the reduced mobility of older populations.

Table 3. 5: Number of International Migrants with Dual Citizenship by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania 2022 PHC

Age Group	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	129	82	47	114	72	42	15	10	5
0-14	41	26	15	36	22	14	5	4	1
15-29	29	16	13	24	14	10	5	2	3
30-44	20	14	6	19	13	6	1	1	0
45-59	31	20	11	28	18	10	3	2	1
60+	8	6	2	7	5	2	1	1	0

3.5 International Migration by Place of Residence

Map 3.1 shows Non-Tanzanians are distributed across all regions in the country, slightly more than a half (50.2%) of non-Tanzanians are in Kigoma region followed by Dar es Salaam (11.7%) and Kagera (7.1%). A larger share of non-Tanzanians population in Kigoma and Kagera regions are influenced by political instability in Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic

Republic of Congo together with business activities taking place along borders to these countries. Dar es Salaam is the business city and a harbour receiving goods from Asia, Middle East and Far East countries for land rocked countries through Indian Ocean. This could be one of the reasons for having large number of non-Tanzanians. Lindi, Njombe and Katavi regions had least number of non-Tanzanians (0.4 % each).

Map 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Non-Tanzanians by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

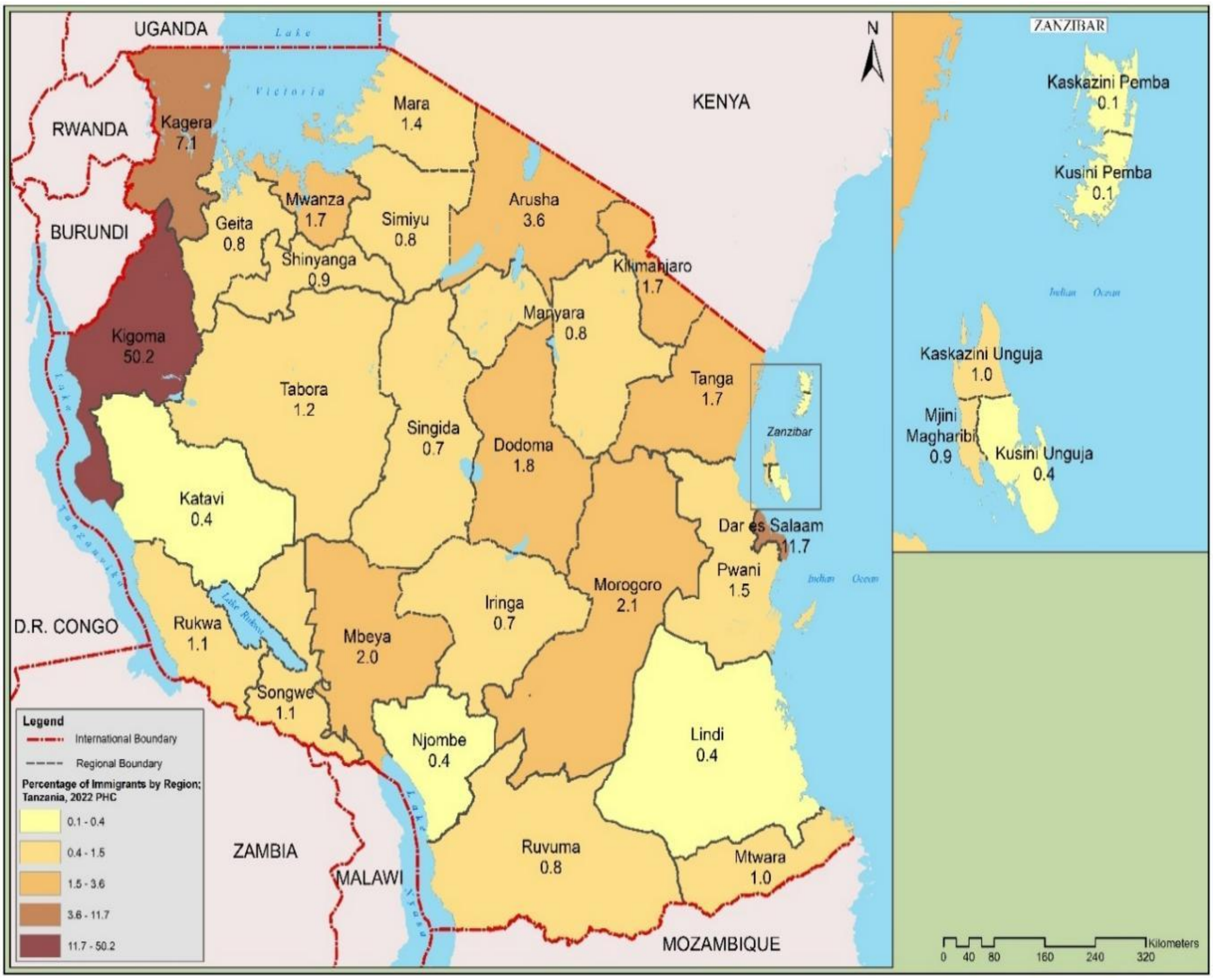


Table 3.6 indicates significant regional differences by sex of the non-Tanzanians population across Tanzania. In most regions, male non-Tanzanians outnumber females. The highest proportion of male non-Tanzanians is found in Pwani Region (68.5%), followed by Njombe (65.0%), while the lowest is in Mara Region (44.7%). Conversely, Mara (55.3%) and Songwe (54.8%) regions have the highest proportions of female non-Tanzanians. The lowest proportion of female immigrants is observed in Pwani region (31.5%).

Table 3. 6: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Percentage	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tanzania	**283,267**	**148,422**	**134,845**	**52.4**	**47.6**
Rural	178,040	90,902	87,138	51.1	48.9
Urban	105,227	57,520	47,707	54.7	45.3
Mainland Tanzania	**275,986**	**144,698**	**131,288**	**52.4**	**47.6**
Dodoma	5,202	2,946	2,256	56.6	43.4
Arusha	10,159	5,088	5,071	50.1	49.9
Kilimanjaro	4,740	2,619	2,121	55.3	44.7
Tanga	4,757	2,797	1,960	58.8	41.2
Morogoro	5,895	3,350	2,545	56.8	43.2
Pwani	4,144	2,840	1,304	68.5	31.5
Dar es Salaam	33,183	18,612	14,571	56.1	43.9
Lindi	1,242	645	597	51.9	48.1
Mtwara	2,926	1,436	1,490	49.1	50.9
Ruvuma	2,323	1,324	999	57.0	43.0
Iringa	1,906	1,190	716	62.4	37.6
Mbeya	5,533	2,861	2,672	51.7	48.3
Singida	1,878	1,052	826	56.0	44.0
Tabora	3,395	1,796	1,599	52.9	47.1
Rukwa	2,989	1,463	1,526	48.9	51.1
Kigoma	142,103	71,580	70,523	50.4	49.6
Shinyanga	2,636	1,613	1,023	61.2	38.8
Kagera	19,999	10,306	9,693	51.5	48.5
Mwanza	4,741	2,633	2,108	55.5	44.5
Mara	4,025	1,798	2,227	44.7	55.3
Manyara	2,215	1,281	934	57.8	42.2
Njombe	1,145	744	401	65.0	35.0
Katavi	1,196	648	548	54.2	45.8
Simiyu	2,130	1,378	752	64.7	35.3
Geita	2,324	1,252	1,072	53.9	46.1
Songwe	3,200	1,446	1,754	45.2	54.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	**7,281**	**3,724**	**3,557**	**51.1**	**48.9**
Kaskazini Unguja	2,865	1,480	1,385	51.7	48.3
Kusini Unguja	1,271	615	656	48.4	51.6
Mjini Magharibi	2,685	1,392	1,293	51.8	48.2
Kaskazini Pemba	248	115	133	46.4	53.6
Kusini Pemba	212	122	90	57.5	42.5

The differences between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar highlight the importance of regional context in shaping migration dynamics. Mainland migrants are more diversified in their destinations, often including neighbouring African countries, Asia Countries and Europe. Results from the 2022 PHC shows that, majority of non-Tanzanians are citizens of Burundi (107,92) followed by Democratic Republic of Congo (53,294) while least number were those with Qatar Citizenship (35 non-Tanzanians).

The results also indicates that there are more non-Tanzanians males (90,902) in rural areas than in urban (57,520) areas. The same patten observed for females non-Tanzanians, the number is higher in rural areas (87,138) than in urban areas where 47,707 female non-Tanzanians were recorded (Table 3.7).

Table 3. 7: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Place of Residence, Sex and Citizenship; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**61,741,120**	**30,053,130**	**31,687,990**	**40,201,425**	**19,721,926**	**20,479,499**	**21,539,695**	**10,331,204**	**11,208,491**
Tanzania	**61,457,853**	**29,904,708**	**31,553,145**	**40,023,385**	**19,631,024**	**20,392,361**	**21,434,468**	**10,273,684**	**11,160,784**
Total Immigrants	**283,267**	**148,422**		**178,040**	**90,902**	**87,138**	**105,227**	**57,520**	**47,707**
Angola	1,936	937	999	791	414	377	1,145	523	622
Botswana	295	144	151	124	60	64	171	84	87
Burundi	107,924	56,066	51,858	80,687	42,020	38,667	27,237	14,046	13,191
Comoro	2,649	1,427	1,222	1,257	638	619	1,392	789	603
Kenya	10,281	4,977	5,304	4,421	1,935	2,486	5,860	3,042	2,818
Lesotho	1,769	882	887	1,174	599	575	595	283	312
Malawi	7,819	3,697	4,122	2,990	1,395	1,595	4,829	2,302	2,527
Mauritius	1,195	608	587	709	358	351	486	250	236
Mozambique	3,159	1,520	1,639	2,150	1,000	1,150	1,009	520	489
Namibia	788	409	379	464	247	217	324	162	162
Rwanda	18,747	9,157	9,590	11,849	5,734	6,115	6,898	3,423	3,475
Seychelles	381	187	194	216	111	105	165	76	89
Somalia	657	341	316	203	116	87	454	225	229
Eswatin (Swaziland)	391	190	201	191	98	93	200	92	108
South Africa	846	530	316	249	152	97	597	378	219
Uganda	4,024	2,029	1,995	2,354	1,087	1,267	1,670	942	728
Democratic Republic of Congo	53,294	26,525	26,769	43,209	21,282	21,927	10,085	5,243	4,842
Zimbabwe	651	392	259	113	71	42	538	321	217
Zambia	2,335	971	1,364	1,067	345	722	1,268	626	642
South Sudan	204	115	89	28	17	11	176	98	78
Madagascar	9,954	4,775	5,179	5,863	2,825	3,038	4,091	1,950	2,141
Other African Countries	5,348	4,792	556	1,192	1,122	70	4,156	3,670	486
Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden	683	334	349	186	95	91	497	239	258
Germany	1,991	955	1,036	891	443	448	1,100	512	588
Italy	1,286	666	620	646	325	321	640	341	299
United Kingdom (UK)	2,576	1,282	1,294	619	315	304	1,957	967	990
Other European Countries	5,148	2,657	2,491	2,345	1,199	1,146	2,803	1,458	1,345
China	3,989	3,400	589	1,329	1,250	79	2,660	2,150	510
India	9,483	5,865	3,618	735	569	166	8,748	5,296	3,452
Oman	688	367	321	78	41	37	610	326	284
Saudi Arabia	13,274	6,379	6,895	7,612	3,647	3,965	5,662	2,732	2,930
Pakistan	1,203	728	475	40	32	8	1,163	696	467
Qatar	35	25	10	16	13	3	19	12	7
Turkey	1,517	1,360	157	331	316	15	1,186	1,044	142

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	361	197	164	78	52	26	283	145	138
Other Asian Countries	1,933	1,239	694	304	174	130	1,629	1,065	564
Canada	598	286	312	194	103	91	404	183	221
United States of America (USA)	2,664	1,329	1,335	965	505	460	1,699	824	875
Other American Countries	578	323	255	156	80	76	422	243	179
Australia	391	214	177	145	78	67	246	136	110
Dual Citizenship	129	82	47	51	25	26	78	57	21
No citizenship/Not stated	93	63	30	18	14	4	75	49	26

3.6 Distribution of Non-Citizenship and Broad Age Groups

The distribution of non-citizenship reflects the demographic presence and settlement patterns of individuals residing in a country without legal citizenship status. In Tanzania, data from the 2022 PHC reveals that non-Tanzanians make up a small but significant portion of the population, concentrated primarily in urban and economically active regions. These individuals include foreign workers, expatriates, students, and refugees from neighbouring countries. Understanding the distribution of non-citizens is essential for planning in areas such as service delivery, labour market regulation, and migration policy. Their presence also highlights Tanzania’s growing role as a regional hub for migration and trade.

The population of immigrants in Tanzania by age group shows that most of the non-Tanzanians originate from neighbouring countries like Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.. The main factors which influence immigrants from these neighbouring countries are proximity, ethnic relationships and forced migration which has generated a lot of refugees in the Great Lakes countries. Also, there is a reasonable proportion of non-Tanzanians from other SADC countries which include Angola, South Africa, Madagascar (Malagasy), Mauritius and other African countries. As far as Asian countries are concerned the majority of immigrants originate from China, India, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Pakistan which have a big Asiatic stock of immigrants from the 20th century. The good trade relationship with China and other Asian countries has attracted a reasonable proportion of immigrants.

The distribution of non-Tanzanians by citizenship and broad age groups refers to how foreign nationals residing in a country are categorized based on their country of citizenship and grouped by age ranges. This helps identify demographic patterns, such as working-age dominance, and informs migration, labour, and social policies. Table 3.8 shows that, the highest number of non-Tanzanians is observed in age group 0-14 years with total number 106,059 followed by age 15-29 with 82,046 non-Tanzanians. The least number is 13,536 in the age of 60 and above years.

Table 3. 8: Distribution of Non-Tanzanians by Citizenship and Broad Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

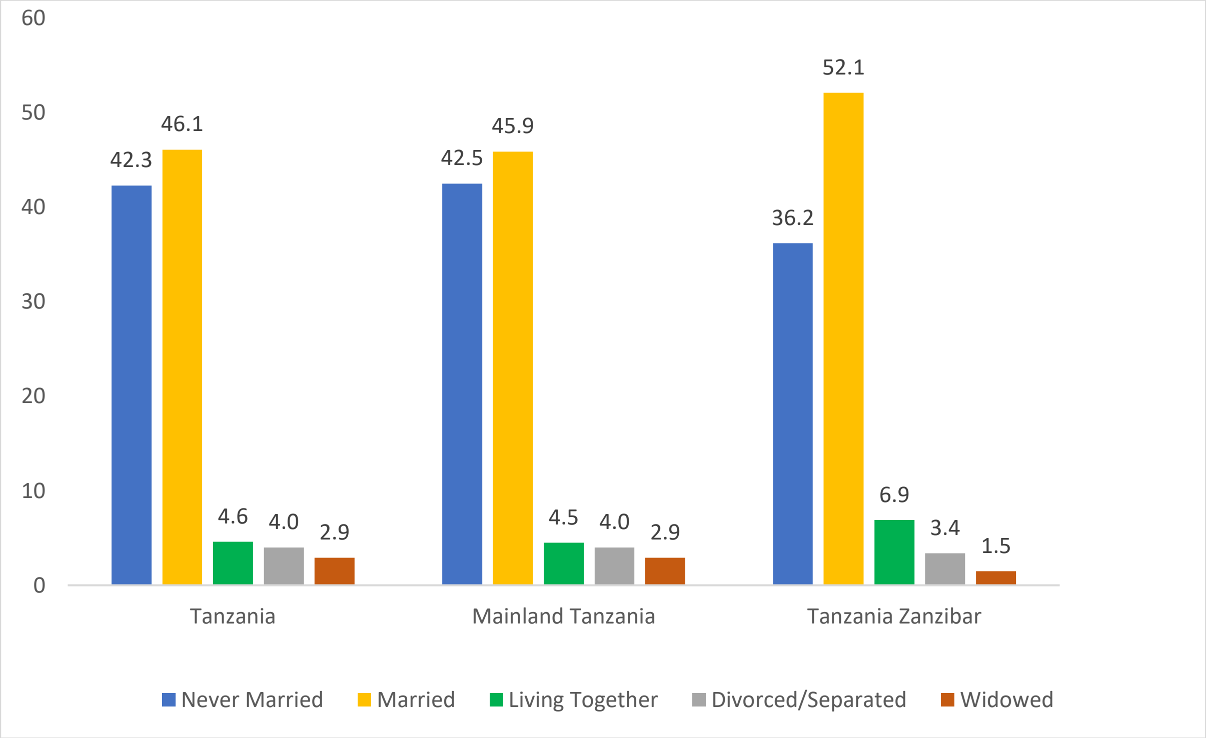
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total	**283,267**	**106,059**	**82,046**	**54,651**	**26,975**	**13,536**
Tanzania	77,235	49,310	19,754	4,145	2,414	1,612
Angola	1,063	392	347	176	96	52
Botswana	239	93	67	50	20	9
Burundi	74,136	24664	24397	15896	6014	3165
Comoro	722	81	292	224	76	49
Kenya	8,249	1128	2317	2806	1422	576
Lesotho	113	27	44	28	8	6
Malawi	5,936	630	3106	1704	398	98
Mauritius	114	18	31	31	26	8
Mozambique	2,000	554	510	353	217	366
Namibia	86	15	19	30	19	3
Rwanda	17,618	7012	4566	3399	1718	923
Seychelles	55	5	11	18	15	6
Somalia	428	23	146	127	91	41
Eswatin (Swaziland)	267	17	80	70	59	41
South Africa	757	123	97	250	206	81
Uganda	3,532	739	1155	1009	414	215
Republic of Congo	26,149	5259	8260	7228	3397	2005
Zimbabwe	604	75	128	234	141	26
Zambia	2,263	467	832	596	301	67
South Sudan	168	37	42	49	33	7
Madagascar	9,913	4744	2406	1495	803	465
Other African Countries	5,340	202	3640	1047	366	85
Denmark Finland Norway Sweden	637	85	208	124	130	90
Germany	1,934	225	577	430	430	272
Italy	1,255	74	351	410	284	136
United Kingdom (UK)	1,972	563	451	389	352	217
Other European Countries	4,990	558	1320	1402	1212	498
China	3,964	75	697	1894	1181	117
India	9,082	1118	1167	4067	2065	665
Oman	396	108	74	81	75	58
Saudi Arabia	13,268	6484	3292	1838	1061	593
Pakistan	1,095	169	220	446	193	67

	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Qatar	25	1	7	9	8	0
Turkey	1,480	51	194	801	409	25
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	357	75	69	132	60	21
Other Asian Countries	1,898	221	427	697	413	140
Canada	466	115	91	101	97	62
United States of America (USA)	2,384	391	427	521	502	543
Other American Countries	553	59	104	181	136	73
Australia	331	46	81	86	78	40
Unknown	193	26	42	77	35	13

3.7 International Migration by Marital Status

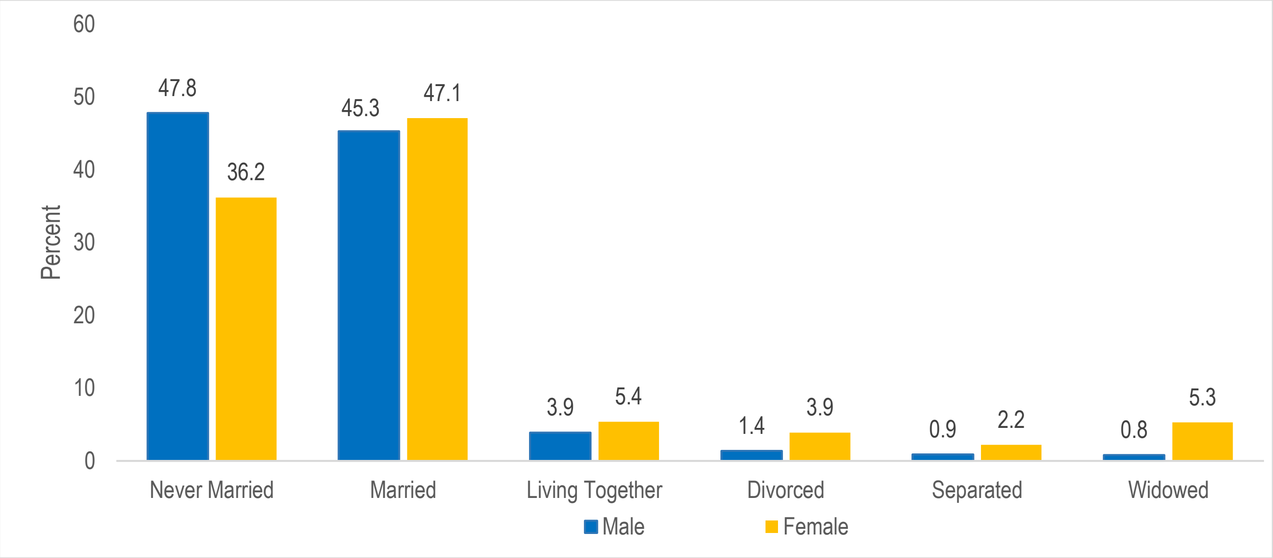
The 2022 PHC collected data on marital status of all individuals including the non-Tanzanians aged 15 years and above. The results reveal that, among non-Tanzanians, the married population were leading (46.1%) followed by those who were never married (42.3%). The percentage of those who are divorced/separated and the windowed is less than five each. The pattern of marital status is the same in Mainland Tanzania and in Tanzania Zanzibar. The percentage of married individuals is higher (52.1%) in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania (45.9%) (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3. 2: Percentage of Non-Tanzanians by Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The percentage of never married is higher among males (47.8%) when compared with females while the percentage of married is higher among females (47.1%) than males (45.3%). The percentage of widowed is higher (5.3%) among females than males which is 0.8 percent (Figure 3.3) more details on marital status by sex is in Annex (Table 3A.1).

Figure 3. 3: Percentage of Non-Tanzanians by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



In 25 out of 31 regions, the leading category of marital status is married whereby Kaskazini Unguja was leading with 60.1 percent followed by Songwe (57.5%) and Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi (55.1% each) while the regions with lowest percent of married non-Tanzanians were Njombe (38.3%) and Morogoro (39.7%). The regions where the never married category is leading includes Njombe (54.4%), Iringa and Morogoro (50.2% each), Kilimanjaro (49.7%), Kigoma (46.6%) and Tanga which has 43.5 percent (Table 3.9).

Table 3. 9: Number and Percentage of Non-Tanzanians by Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

	Total	Never married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanzania	207,314	42.3	46.1	4.6	2.5	1.5	2.9
Rural	125,002	42.4	44.7	5.2	2.8	1.8	3.1
Urban	82,312	42.2	48.2	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.6
Mainland Tanzania	200,718	42.5	45.9	4.5	2.5	1.5	2.9
Rural	122,198	42.5	44.6	5.1	2.8	1.8	3.1
Urban	78,520	42.5	47.9	3.6	2.1	1.2	2.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	6,596	36.2	52.1	6.9	2.7	0.7	1.5
Rural	2,804	36.2	49.3	9.6	2.9	1.1	1.0
Urban	3,792	36.2	54.2	4.9	2.5	0.4	1.8
Dodoma	3,908	38.4	53.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.2
Arusha	8,598	39.5	50.9	4.7	2.0	0.8	2.2
Kilimanjaro	4,091	49.7	40.9	4.2	2.0	1.2	2.0

	Total	Never married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanga	3,838	43.5	44.1	4.4	2.7	1.7	3.5
Morogoro	4,432	50.2	39.7	4.5	2.3	0.8	2.5
Pwani	3,500	43.9	49.1	2.9	1.7	0.7	1.6
Dar es Salaam	28,104	36.1	55.5	3.8	1.8	0.6	2.2
Lindi	918	41.7	45.1	5.4	3.5	0.9	3.4
Mtwara	2,254	37.3	44.5	7.7	4.4	1.2	4.8
Ruvuma	1,790	42.3	47.8	4.2	2.2	1.1	2.3
Iringa	1,578	50.2	43.7	2.7	1.2	0.5	1.6
Mbeya	4,325	42.1	46.2	5.3	2.5	1.2	2.7
Singida	1,359	44.1	47.7	2.6	2.4	1.2	2.1
Tabora	2,525	44.6	44.9	3.4	2.5	0.8	3.7
Rukwa	2,346	29.5	45.3	14.3	4.1	2.3	4.5
Kigoma	92,507	46.6	41.9	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.2
Shinyanga	2,041	41.0	50.2	3.7	2.1	0.8	2.2
Kagera	16,227	33.0	46.2	11.7	3.3	2.2	3.7
Mwanza	3,676	41.6	49.9	3.4	1.7	1.1	2.4
Mara	3,272	36.0	50.7	5.5	2.2	1.2	4.4
Manyara	1,645	43.8	48.3	3.6	1.8	1.0	1.5
Njombe	943	54.4	38.3	3.2	1.2	0.6	2.3
Katavi	904	35.4	48.6	6.3	2.5	0.9	6.3
Simiyu	1,643	42.6	49.9	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.6
Geita	1,675	43.0	43.5	5.5	3.6	1.7	2.7
Songwe	2,619	33.0	57.5	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.6
Kaskazini Unguja	2,695	34.8	54.1	8.6	1.6	0.6	0.4
Kusini Unguja	1,205	37.2	40.5	15.5	4.3	1.2	1.3
Mjini Magharibi	2,299	37.5	55.5	1.0	3.1	0.3	2.6
Kaskazini Pemba	208	30.3	60.1	2.9	3.8	0.5	2.4
Kusini Pemba	189	40.7	48.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

3.8 International Migration by Education Attainment

Majority of non-Tanzanians aged four years and above had attained primary education (99,347) followed by those who attained secondary education (44,152) and 38,997 individuals attained university and other related training. The same patten is observed in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar as well as in rural and urban areas.

The number of non-Tanzanians with university and other related education attainment for urban areas is substantially higher (26,605) than in rural areas (12,392). Similarly the case applies in Tanzania Zanzibar, the urban with university and other are more (2,345) than in rural areas (1,892). The same pattern is observed in Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The results across regions indicates that, Kigoma Region has 55,792 non-Tanzanians with primary education followed by Dar es Salaam Region (8,077). However, Dar es Salaam Region is leading for those with higher education (university and other related) followed by Arusha (4,867) and Kigoma Region where 2,927 non-Tanzanians reported to attain university level of education. (Table 3.10).

Table 3. 10:Number of Non-Tanzanians by Education Attainment and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

	Total	Pre-Primary	Primary	Post-Primary Training	Pre form One	Secondary	Post Secondary	University and other	Special Education
Tanzania	**192,641**	**7,256**	**99,347**	**351**	**590**	**44,152**	**1,936**	**38,997**	**12**
Rural	109,587	4,447	66,161	168	309	25,190	912	12,392	8
Urban	83,054	2,809	33,186	183	281	18,962	1,024	26,605	4
Mainland Tanzania	**185,926**	**7,162**	**98,403**	**332**	**545**	**42,921**	**1,792**	**34,760**	**11**
Rural	106,741	4,415	65,811	162	293	24,748	804	10,500	8
Urban	79,185	2,747	32,592	170	252	18,173	988	24,260	3
Dodoma	3,808	108	1,617	6	4	623	44	1,406	-
Arusha	8,923	244	1,984	25	12	1,583	208	4,867	-
Kilimanjaro	4,251	108	1,669	5	7	924	47	1,490	1
Tanga	3,602	116	1,795	15	6	785	60	823	2
Morogoro	4,378	174	2,066	26	7	881	78	1,146	-
Pwani	3,238	74	1,034	16	41	497	48	1,528	-
Dar es Salaam	29,451	917	8,077	74	67	7,153	450	12,713	-
Lindi	888	32	530	1	1	150	9	165	-
Mtwara	1,770	70	1,150	1	2	227	3	317	-
Ruvuma	1,752	36	952	1	1	389	18	355	-
Iringa	1,593	49	649	6	12	334	26	517	-
Mbeya	4,380	172	2,401	4	2	1,196	16	589	-
Singida	1,311	36	714	3	-	246	23	288	1
Tabora	2,148	60	1,321	2	-	363	14	388	-
Rukwa	1,777	46	1,172	-	2	333	13	208	3
Kigoma	86,208	4,212	55,792	60	339	22,364	510	2,927	4
Shinyanga	1,913	52	846	6	-	360	15	634	-
Kagera	8,872	218	6,665	21	11	1,355	55	547	-
Mwanza	3,804	118	1,527	44	16	697	42	1,360	-
Mara	3,293	85	1,507	4	-	643	54	1,000	-
Manyara	1,587	43	809	2	2	367	14	350	-
Njombe	986	28	501	-	6	211	16	224	-
Katavi	678	14	449	1	1	108	3	102	-
Simiyu	1,399	37	810	2	-	234	11	305	-
Geita	1,522	48	924	-	3	261	2	284	-
Songwe	2,394	65	1,442	7	3	637	13	227	-

	Total	Pre-Primary	Primary	Post-Primary Training	Pre form One	Secondary	Post Secondary	University and other	Special Education
Tanzania Zanzibar	**6,715**	**94**	**944**	**19**	**45**	**1,231**	**144**	**4,237**	**1**
Rural	2,846	32	350	6	16	442	108	1,892	-
Urban	3,869	62	594	13	29	789	36	2,345	1
Kaskazini Unguja	2,652	14	233	10	19	329	74	1,973	-
Kusini Unguja	1,226	16	106	4	14	138	42	905	1
Mjini Magharibi	2,437	60	487	5	11	660	20	1,194	-
Kaskazini Pemba	214	4	79	-	1	57	3	70	-
Kusini Pemba	186	-	39	-	-	47	5	95	-

3.9 International Migration by Country of Birth

International migration by country of birth refers to the statistical measurement of people living in a country other than where they were born, highlighting migration trends and population shifts based on birthplace rather than nationality or citizenship. A person is migrant by place of birth if they were born in a different country from the one in which they currently live.

According to the law Tanzania Citizenship Act, Chapter 357 The section 5 states that, "In practice, for birth within Tanzania to confer Citizenship, at least one parent must be a Tanzanian citizen. Children born to non-citizen parent even if born within the country are generally not recognized as citizens". The 2022 PHC results indicate the total of 283,267 are non-citizen of whom 178,040 are in rural and 105,227 are in urban areas. Majority of non-citizen (77,235) were born in Tanzania followed by those born in Burundi (74,136) and Republic of Congo (26,149). The lowest number of non-citizen by country of birth were from Qatar (25) and Seychelles (55) as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3. 11: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Country of Birth and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Country of Birth	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**283,267**	**148,422**	**134,845**	**178,040**	**90,902**	**87,138**	**105,227**	**57,520**	**47,707**
Tanzania	77,235	38,525	38,710	55,318	27,675	27,643	21,917	10,850	11,067
Angola	1,063	514	549	349	166	183	714	348	366
Botswana	239	105	134	91	39	52	148	66	82
Burundi	74,136	39,182	34,954	59,166	31,249	27,917	14,970	7,933	7,037
Comoro	722	483	239	57	29	28	665	454	211
Kenya	8,249	4,065	4,184	3,098	1,374	1,724	5,151	2,691	2,460
Lesotho	113	61	52	50	26	24	63	35	28
Malawi	5,936	2,772	3,164	1,947	881	1,066	3,989	1,891	2,098
Mauritius	114	74	40	63	37	26	51	37	14
Mozambique	2,000	917	1,083	1,455	649	806	545	268	277

Country of Birth	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Namibia	86	46	40	36	17	19	50	29	21
Rwanda	17,618	8,588	9,030	11,048	5,327	5,721	6,570	3,261	3,309
Seychelles	55	29	26	19	10	9	36	19	17
Somalia	428	233	195	64	42	22	364	191	173
Eswatin (Swaziland)	267	134	133	115	58	57	152	76	76
South Africa	757	477	280	216	131	85	541	346	195
Uganda	3,532	1,781	1,751	1,970	911	1,059	1,562	870	692
Republic of Congo	26,149	12,919	13,230	18,428	8,860	9,568	7,721	4,059	3,662
Zimbabwe	604	357	247	85	53	32	519	304	215
Zambia	2,263	955	1,308	1,003	329	674	1,260	626	634
South Sudan	168	99	69	15	11	4	153	88	65
Madagascar	9,913	4,754	5,159	5,845	2,816	3,029	4,068	1,938	2,130
Other African Countries	5,340	4,784	556	1,186	1,116	70	4,154	3,668	486
Denmark Finland	637	293	344	192	97	95	445	196	249
Germany	1,934	941	993	869	431	438	1,065	510	555
Italy	1,255	641	614	639	318	321	616	323	293
United Kingdom (UK)	1,972	1,002	970	547	279	268	1,425	723	702
Other European	4,990	2,571	2,419	2,299	1,177	1,122	2,691	1,394	1,297
China	3,964	3,382	582	1,339	1,254	85	2,625	2,128	497
India	9,082	5,678	3,404	731	563	168	8,351	5,115	3,236
Oman	396	215	181	36	15	21	360	200	160
Saudi Arabia	13,268	6,372	6,896	7,610	3,646	3,964	5,658	2,726	2,932
Pakistan	1,095	660	435	40	31	9	1,055	629	426
Qatar	25	19	6	5	3	2	20	16	4
Turkey	1,480	1,334	146	318	310	8	1,162	1,024	138
United Arab Emirates	357	207	150	85	57	28	272	150	122
Other Asian Countries	1,898	1,211	687	308	172	136	1,590	1,039	551
Canada	466	234	232	172	89	83	294	145	149
United States of America	2,384	1,195	1,189	905	476	429	1,479	719	760
Other American	553	300	253	154	82	72	399	218	181
Australia	331	177	154	130	72	58	201	105	96
Unknown	193	136	57	37	24	13	156	112	44

3.10 International Migration by Previous Place of Residence

According to the UN definition, an immigrant is an international migrant interring an area from place outside the country. Immigrants by previous residence refers to individuals who have moved into a country or specific area and are categorized based on where they lived immediately before migrating. The 2022 PHC results indicates that, the population of 155,292 immigrants trucked their last place of residence prior to arrival in Tanzania. Mainland Tanzania were 87,513 while Tanzania Zanzibar were 67,779.

The female immigrants are higher in Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania but in Tanzania Zanzibar the male immigrants are slightly higher (34,318) than female immigrants (33,461). Majority of the immigrants were from Burundi (34,718) followed by Kenya (12,048), Saudi

Arabia (9,849) and Rwanda (9,617) Countries, the lowest number recorded from Seychelles and Qatar (38 and 31 respectively) as shown in the Table 3.12.

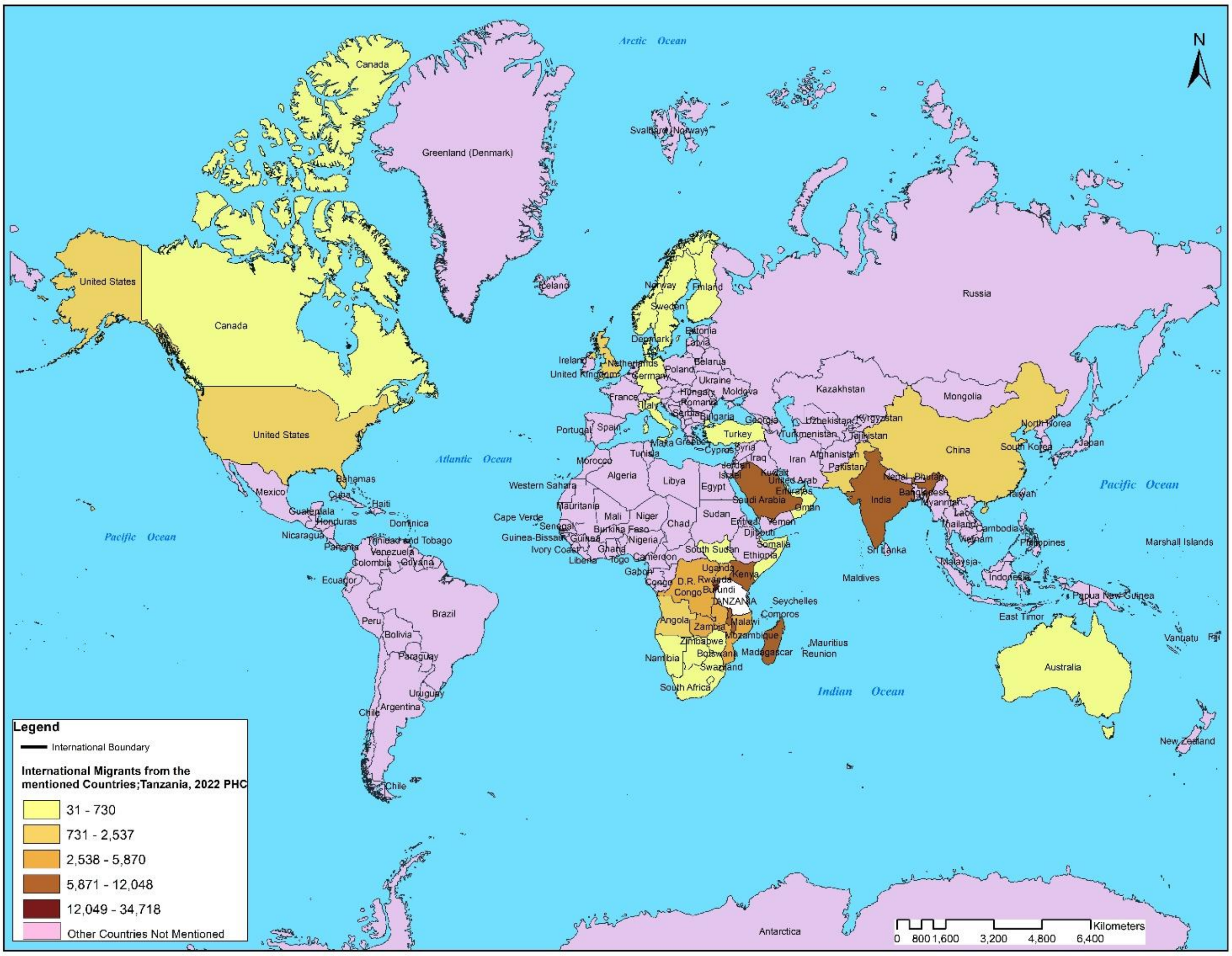
Table 3. 12: Number of Immigrants by Previous Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Previous Country	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**155,292**	**76,763**	**78,529**	**87,513**	**42,445**	**45,068**	**67,779**	**34,318**	**33,461**
Undetermined	28,985	13,578	15,407	15,153	7,134	8,019	13,832	6,444	7,388
Angola	1,332	611	721	613	273	340	719	338	381
Botswana	210	106	104	51	36	15	159	70	89
Burundi	34,718	18,879	15,839	32,445	17,525	14,920	2,273	1,354	919
Comoro	569	367	202	36	17	19	533	350	183
Kenya	12,048	4,571	7,477	5,948	1,957	3,991	6,100	2,614	3,486
Lesotho	96	52	44	56	28	28	40	24	16
Malawi	7,578	3,244	4,334	2,973	1,180	1,793	4,605	2,064	2,541
Mauritius	91	58	33	45	24	21	46	34	12
Mozambique	5,870	2,651	3,219	4,729	2,155	2,574	1,141	496	645
Namibia	47	25	22	15	10	5	32	15	17
Rwanda	9,617	4,535	5,082	6,617	3,104	3,513	3,000	1,431	1,569
Seychelles	38	15	23	8	4	4	30	11	19
Somalia	558	238	320	119	52	67	439	186	253
Eswatin (Swaziland)	118	58	60	26	13	13	92	45	47
South Africa	730	417	313	101	70	31	629	347	282
Uganda	4,443	2,002	2,441	2,833	1,201	1,632	1,610	801	809
Republic of Congo	3,574	1,915	1,659	1,328	682	646	2,246	1,233	1,013
Zimbabwe	457	243	214	70	34	36	387	209	178
Zambia	3,990	1,310	2,680	2,301	710	1,591	1,689	600	1,089
South Sudan	140	90	50	10	7	3	130	83	47
Madagascar	7,323	3,509	3,814	4,261	2,034	2,227	3,062	1,475	1,587
Other African Countries	1,386	911	475	140	100	40	1,246	811	435
Denmark Finland Norway Sweden	312	149	163	47	20	27	265	129	136
Germany	645	300	345	164	70	94	481	230	251
Italy	291	148	143	82	39	43	209	109	100
United Kingdom (UK)	1,770	860	910	173	87	86	1,597	773	824
Other European Countries	1,307	665	642	243	120	123	1,064	545	519
China	2,537	2,030	507	466	426	40	2,071	1,604	467
India	8,712	5,097	3,615	473	373	100	8,239	4,724	3,515
Oman	459	228	231	42	18	24	417	210	207
Saudi Arabia	9,849	4,817	5,032	5,549	2,706	2,843	4,300	2,111	2,189
Pakistan	1,149	656	493	16	11	5	1,133	645	488
Qatar	31	19	12	1	-	1	30	19	11
Turkey	328	221	107	4	3	1	324	218	106
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	531	306	225	30	22	8	501	284	217
Other Asian Countries	1,377	836	541	98	70	28	1,279	766	513
Canada	348	164	184	37	18	19	311	146	165

Previous Country	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
United States of America (USA)	1,326	655	671	157	81	76	1,169	574	595
Other American Countries	258	136	122	27	16	11	231	120	111
Australia	144	91	53	26	15	11	118	76	42

Map 3.2 below indicates that, Tanzania receives the highest number of international migrants from neighbouring and historically connected countries like Burundi, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Rwanda and India. India has long-standing historical, economic, and cultural ties between the two nations, particularly through trade, business communities, and family connections. Burundi has also high number of immigrants likely due to Tanzania's geographic proximity, shared borders, and past conflict or instability in Burundi, which has led many Burundians to seek refuge or better opportunities in Tanzania.

Map 3. 2: Number of Immigrants by Previous Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

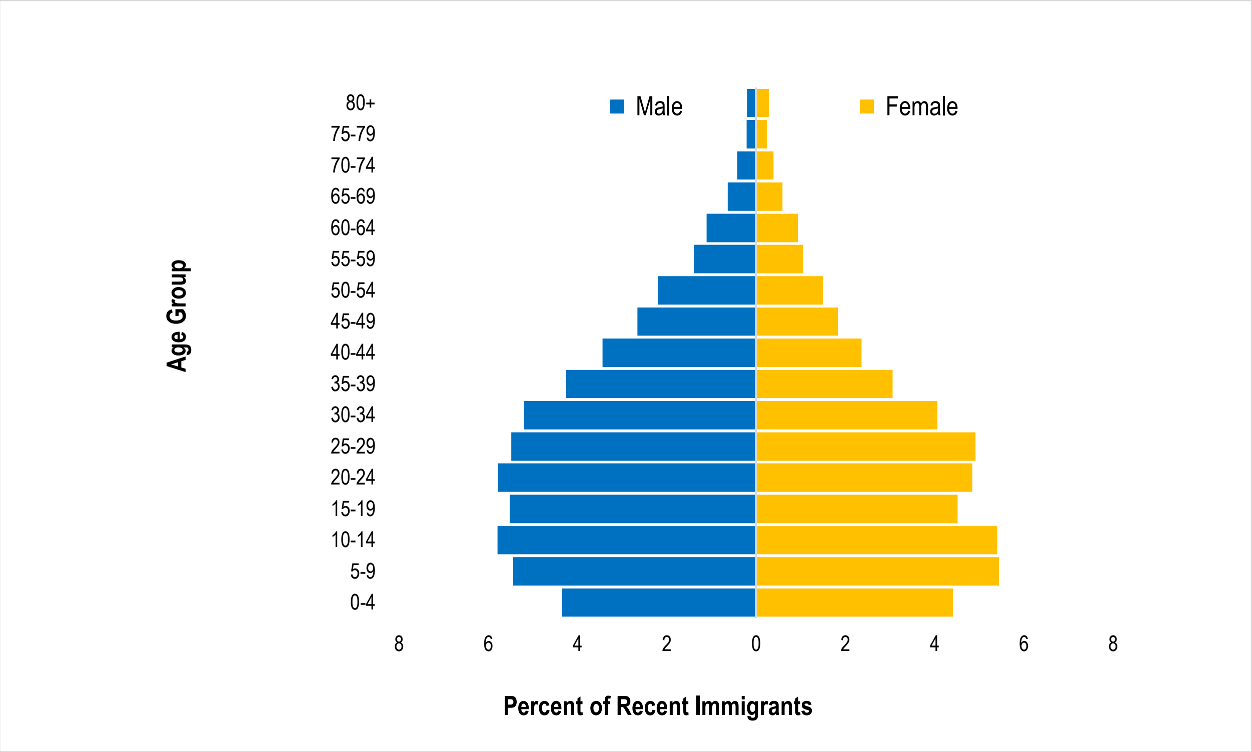


3.11 Recent International Migration

In order to identify the recent migrants, data of place of usual residence should be collected at a specified date in the past for each person enumerated in the census. The 2022 PHC collected data on usual residence in 2021, one year preceding the census. This information is crucial as it reveals patterns, pressures, and possibilities that shape societies. The pyramid in Figure 3.4 shows more immigrants, in the age group from 5–9 to 30-34.This indicates that a large share of recent immigrants are children, youth, and young adults, suggesting family migration and economic migration among working-age individuals (especially those aged 20–34).The largest proportion of both males and females is in the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups, highlighting that many immigrants are economically active adults, likely migrating for employment, study, or better opportunities.

The pyramid shows a relatively balanced distribution between males and females across most age groups. However, some slight male dominance is visible in the 25–39 age brackets, which may reflect male-led labour migration. Conversely, children under five (0-4) and some older age groups (75 and above) show a more balanced or even female-leaning distribution. The top of the pyramid (ages 65+) is narrow, showing that very few immigrants are elderly. This is typical, as older adults migrate less frequently, and immigration at this age may be related to family reunification or care needs

Figure 3. 4: Recent Immigrants Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.11.1 Reasons for Recent Migration

During the Censuses enumeration, household members who migrated were asked the main reason for migration. The analysis categorised the main reason for migration by sex and whether they live in rural or urban areas. Results indicate that, out of total 73,758 recent immigrants who were enumerated in private households, majority were in rural areas (41,789), while 31,969 were in urban centres.

Table 3.13 presents family reunification as the most leading reason for recent immigration overall, accounting for 53.9 percent of immigrants across both rural and urban areas. In rural areas there is slightly higher proportions of females (59.5%) who migrate for family reasons compared to 47.3 percent of males, while in urban areas the difference is significant (61.2% females and 49.1% males). Labour related reasons for migration is accounting for 41.4 percent of immigrants overall. In rural areas, 42.9 percent move for work, with a higher share among males 48.6 percent compared to females 36.5 percent. Similarly, in urban areas, 39.5 percent migrate for labour related reason with more males 45.2 percent than females 33.5 percent. The cost of living is the most lowest reason for recent migration (0.2%). In rural areas accounts for 0.2 percent while in urban areas, non-Tanzanians who migrate due to cost of living were 0.1 percent.

Table 3. 13: Number and Percentage of Recent Immigrants by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Reason for Migrating; Tanzania 2022 PHC

Reason	Tanzania			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**73,758**	**38,368**	**35,390**	**41,789**	**22,090**	**19,699**	**31,969**	**16,278**	**15,691**
Labour related Reasons	41.4	47.1	35.2	42.9	48.6	36.5	39.5	45.2	33.5
Study/training	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	5.2	5.3	5.0
Family re-unification reason	53.9	48.0	60.2	53.0	47.3	59.5	55.0	49.1	61.2
Conflict/insecurity/natural disater	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cost of living	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Table 3.14 indicates that, regional variations are notable, Songwe (69.1%) and all regions in Tanzania Zanzibar (above 64 percent) report the highest family-driven immigration, while Shinyanga (49.1%), Pwani (48.1%) and Kagera (47.2%) show strong labour migration. Education-related migration is most significant in Kilimanjaro (8.2%) and Arusha (7.6%). Conflict is concentrated in Mtwara (7.0%) and Katavi (4.1%), showing localized displacement pressures.

Table 3. 14: Number and Percentage of Recent Immigrants by Main Reason for Migrating and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

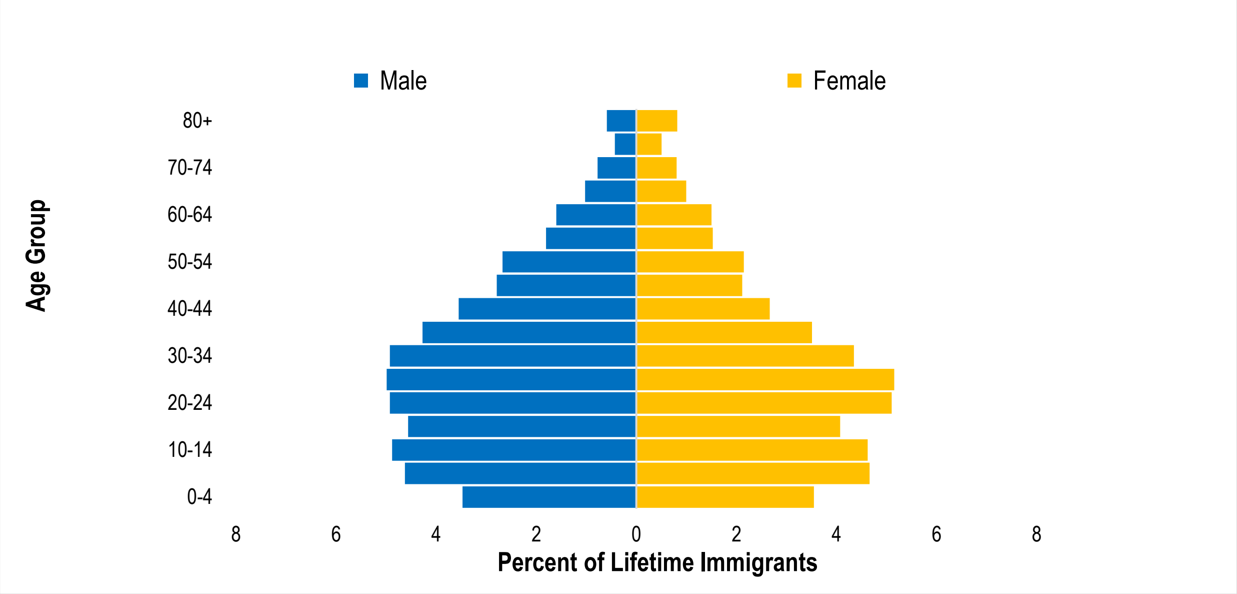
Regions	Main Reasons of Immigrants					
	Total	Labour related Reasons	Study/training	Family reunification reasons	Conflict/insecurity/natural Disaster	Cost of living
Tanzania	**73,758**	**41.4**	**3.9**	**53.9**	**0.6**	**0.2**
Mainland Tanzania	**72,275**	**41.9**	**3.9**	**53.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**
Dodoma	3,294	45.4	2.6	52.0	0.1	-
Arusha	3,865	38.9	7.6	53.2	0.2	0.1
Kilimanjaro	2,401	40.4	8.2	51.1	0.2	0.0
Tanga	2,287	35.9	3.8	60.1	0.3	-
Morogoro	3,539	45.9	2.1	51.9	0.1	-
Pwani	1,671	48.1	3.9	48.0	-	-
Dar es Salaam	13,868	38.5	4.9	56.3	0.2	0.2
Lindi	816	41.4	2.5	55.5	0.6	-
Mtwara	1,664	32.7	2.6	57.7	7.0	-
Ruvuma	1,374	44.3	4.1	51.6	-	-
Iringa	910	42.5	5.6	51.9	-	-
Mbeya	3,244	40.4	4.0	55.4	0.1	0.1
Singida	1,091	44.3	4.3	51.2	0.1	0.1
Tabora	1,969	45.7	4.5	49.2	0.7	-
Rukwa	1,465	34.8	2.4	62.2	0.5	0.1
Kigoma	7,376	44.9	2.1	50.4	2.1	0.4
Shinyanga	1,518	49.1	3.6	47.0	0.1	0.2
Kagera	8,906	47.2	2.0	49.7	0.6	0.4
Mwanza	2,496	42.5	6.9	50.4	0.2	0.1
Mara	1,897	33.9	5.3	60.7	0.1	-
Manyara	1,115	42.5	3.9	53.4	0.2	0.1
Njombe	537	49.2	6.7	44.1	-	-
Katavi	657	42.6	0.5	52.8	4.1	-
Simiyu	923	43.9	5.1	50.9	0.1	-
Geita	1,540	47.7	2.4	49.7	0.1	0.1
Songwe	1,852	27.5	3.1	69.1	0.2	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,483**	**18.8**	**3.6**	**77.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Kaskazini Unguja	71	28.2	7.0	64.8	-	-
Kusini Unguja	118	27.1	-	72.0	-	0.8
Mjini Magharibi	1,173	18.5	3.4	77.8	0.1	0.2
Kaskazini Pemba	78	5.1	7.7	87.2	-	-
Kusini Pemba	43	14.0	4.7	79.1	2.3	-

3.12 Lifetime International Migration

Lifetime international migration refers to the movement of individuals across national borders, measured by whether a person has ever lived in another country. This concept helps assess long-term migration patterns, providing insight into the scale and history of population mobility. It reflects permanent or long-duration moves and supports planning in areas such as demographics, labour, and social integration.

The 2022 PHC collected data on lifetime migration by considering the country of birth and the place of enumeration. Thus a lifetime migrants in Tanzania is one whose his or her residence is different from his or her country of birth regardless of intervene migration. Figure 3.4 presents lifetime immigrant population pyramid.

Figure 3. 5: Lifetime Immigrants Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.12.1 Reasons for Lifetime Migration

Results in Table 3.15 below show that, there is a total of 155,292 lifetime immigrants, with 87,513 in rural areas (42,445 males and 45,068 females) and 67,779 in urban areas (34,318 males and 33,461 females). This data illustrates the dominance of family re-unification as a motivator for lifetime immigration, with notable differences in migration reasons based on sex and residence. It highlights rural areas having more migration due to conflict and insecurity, while urban areas show more migration for labour and study/training purposes. The primary reason for immigration was family reunification (52.8%), especially among females with 61.8 percent in rural areas and 67.6 percent in urban areas as compared with 40.9 percent and 41.6 percent respectively for males.

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Labour-related reasons accounted for 35.8 percent overall, being more common among males, particularly in urban areas where males account for 51.9 percent. Rural areas also showed a gender gap, with 43.5 percent of males and 23.2 percent of females migrating for work while Study or training motivated 3.1 percent of immigrants, more common in urban (4.5%) than rural (2.0%) areas, with minimal gender differences. Conflict, insecurity, or natural disasters prompted 8.1 percent of immigrants, more pronounced in rural areas (13.1%) than urban (1.6%), affecting both sexes equally.

Cost of living was a negligible factor, cited by just 0.2 percent of immigrants across all areas and sexes. The data highlights gendered migration patterns, males move more for work, while females often migrate to join family.

Table 3. 15:Number and Percentage of Lifetime Immigrants by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Reason for Migrating; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Reason	Tanzania			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	155,292	76,763	78,529	87,513	42,445	45,068	67,779	34,318	33,461
Labour related reasons	35.8	47.2	24.6	33.0	43.5	23.2	39.3	51.9	26.5
Study/training	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	4.5	4.6	4.3
Family reunification reasons	52.8	41.2	64.2	51.6	40.9	61.8	54.4	41.6	67.6
Conflict/insecurity/natural disaster	8.1	8.0	8.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
Cost of living	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

The findings as indicated in Table 3.16 shows that, family reunification (52.8%) is the leading driver of lifetime immigration in Tanzania, followed by labour-related reasons (35.8%) and conflict, insecurity, and disasters contribute 8.1 percent. Education accounts for a smaller share (3.1%) while cost of living has almost no influence (0.2%). This highlights that migration is mainly socially motivated rather than economically or environmentally.

When comparing rural and urban migrants, family reunification remains dominant in both contexts, though slightly higher in urban areas (54.4%) than rural areas (51.6%). Further, urban areas attract more labour (39.3%) and study-related (4.5%) immigrants, while 33.0 percent is for labour related reasons in rural areas, in addition, rural settings host more migrants fleeing conflict or disasters (13.1%). This reflects urban opportunities for jobs and education, while rural areas absorb displaced populations from instability.

At the regional level, migration drivers are highly diverse. For instance, Katavi (82.0%) and Tabora (42.9%) show migration driven mostly by conflict/insecurity, reflecting cross-border displacement pressures. Conversely, Kaskazini Pemba (85.5%), Kusini Pemba (79.5%), Songwe (79.4%) and Mara (75.5%) record the highest family-based migration. Labour is strongest in Pwani (47.9%) and Njombe (47.9%), while Kilimanjaro (7.5%) and Arusha (6.4%) stand out for education-related migration.

Table 3. 16:Number and Percentage of Lifetime Immigrants by Main Reason for Migrating, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Regions	Main Reasons of Immigrants					
	Total	Labour related Reasons	Study/training	Family reunification reasons	Conflict/insecurity/natural Disaster	Cost of living
Total	**155,292**	**35.8**	**3.1**	**52.8**	**8.1**	**0.2**
Rural	87,513	33.0	2.0	51.6	13.1	0.3
Urban	67,779	39.3	4.5	54.4	1.6	0.2
Mainland Tanzania	**151,724**	**36.1**	**3.0**	**52.4**	**8.2**	**0.2**
Dodoma	4,057	44.7	2.8	52.1	0.4	0.0
Arusha	7,136	37.3	6.4	55.8	0.3	0.1
Kilimanjaro	4,654	30.5	7.5	61.5	0.5	0.1
Tanga	4,645	30.3	2.9	62.9	3.6	0.2
Morogoro	4,445	44.3	2.9	52.1	0.5	0.1
Pwani	2,914	47.9	3.4	47.0	1.5	0.2
Dar es Salaam	34,051	41.6	4.2	52.9	1.0	0.2
Lindi	1,562	28.7	1.6	64.1	5.2	0.3
Mtwara	5,291	15.8	1.6	67.4	15.1	0.1
Ruvuma	2,230	33.0	3.0	55.3	8.6	0.1
Iringa	1,326	44.7	5.1	50.2	0.1	0.0
Mbeya	6,296	34.3	3.1	62.3	0.2	0.1
Singida	1,346	43.5	4.3	51.5	0.7	0.1
Tabora	4,136	25.1	2.3	29.6	42.9	0.1
Rukwa	3,282	26.4	1.3	64.2	7.8	0.3
Kigoma	16,798	39.7	1.3	47.7	10.8	0.5
Shinyanga	1,931	49.0	4.2	46.1	0.5	0.2
Kagera	20,369	43.7	1.3	52.1	2.3	0.6
Mwanza	3,954	42.9	6.3	50.2	0.6	0.1
Mara	4,115	21.0	3.2	75.5	0.2	0.1
Manyara	1,353	41.0	4.4	54.0	0.3	0.2
Njombe	698	47.9	6.3	44.4	1.4	0.0
Katavi	7,749	6.3	0.1	11.5	82.0	0.1
Simiyu	1,057	42.8	4.6	52.3	0.3	0.0
Geita	2,014	45.5	2.3	50.1	1.8	0.3
Songwe	4,315	18.3	1.9	79.4	0.3	0.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	**3,568**	**24.6**	**3.9**	**70.8**	**0.5**	**0.2**
Kaskazini Unguja	220	38.2	4.1	57.7	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	253	31.6	2.0	66.0	0.0	0.4
Mjini Magharibi	2,817	24.3	4.1	71.0	0.5	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	200	7.5	4.0	85.5	2.5	0.5
Kusini Pemba	78	15.4	3.8	79.5	1.3	0.0

3.13 Potential Regular and Irregular Status of International Migration in Tanzania

Regular migration (sometimes called documented or legal migration) refers to movement of people across borders in accordance with national and international laws: e.g. with visas, work permits, refugee status.

In this report, potential regular immigrants are defined as those possessing a travel passport or national identification documents (NIDA), while potential irregular immigrants are those without such documents. The 2022 PHC results reveal that out of 283,267 non-citizens in Tanzania, only 34,018 (12.0%) are potential regular immigrants, while the majority, 249,249 (88.0%) are potential irregular. This highlights significant challenges in documentation and legal residency, which may affect service access, mobility, and migration governance.

Table 3.17 indicates the highest share of potential regular immigrants is observed among non-Tanzanian from Pakistan (90.1%), followed by India (84.8%), Oman (79.4%), and the United Arab Emirates (65.1%). This indicates that the majority of migrants from these countries possess valid travel passports or national identification documents, reflecting relatively high compliance with migration requirements. On the other hand, the highest proportions of irregular immigrants are recorded among Burundi (98.6%), Madagascar and Saudi Arabia (97.8% each), and the Republic of Congo (97.7%) meaning that, they lack proper travel passports or national identification documents. Pakistan (9.9%) and India (15.2%) recorded very low levels of irregular potential immigrants.

Generally, Table 17 results reveal that African countries contribute the largest share of potential irregular migrants, while Asian and some Western countries contribute more regular migrants, reflecting disparities in access to travel documents and migration systems. However, the large number of potential irregular migrants might be contributes to the large number of non-Tanzanian born in Tanzania.

Table 3. 17: Number and Percentage of Non-Citizens With or Without National Documents by Citizenship; Tanzania 2022 PHC

Citizenship	Total	Has travel Passport	Has National ID	Has Passport and NIDA	Potential Regular Status	Potential Regular Status (%)	Potential Irregular Status	Potential Irregular Status (%)
Total	**283,267**	**31,706**	**6,227**	**3,915**	**34,018**	**12.0**	**249,249**	**88.0**
Angola	1,936	372	140	45	467	24.1	1,469	75.9
Botswana	295	49	11	6	54	18.3	241	81.7
Burundi	107,924	1,044	497	38	1,503	1.4	106,421	98.6
Comoro	2,649	440	234	24	650	24.5	1,999	75.5
Kenya	10,281	3,531	675	389	3,817	37.1	6,464	62.9
Lesotho	1,769	46	176	12	210	11.9	1,559	88.1
Malawi	7,819	801	241	39	1,003	12.8	6,816	87.2
Mauritius	1,195	61	131	8	184	15.4	1,011	84.6
Mozambique	3,159	311	178	15	474	15.0	2,685	85.0
Namibia	788	35	94	9	120	15.2	668	84.8
Rwanda	18,747	774	101	20	855	4.6	17,892	95.4
Seychelles	381	29	54	7	76	19.9	305	80.1
Somalia	657	235	85	36	284	43.2	373	56.8
Eswatin (Swaziland)	391	75	24	6	93	23.8	298	76.2
South Africa	846	408	69	49	428	50.6	418	49.4
Uganda	4,024	740	71	51	760	18.9	3,264	81.1
Republic of Congo	53,294	1,159	113	58	1,214	2.3	52,080	97.7
Zimbabwe	651	393	45	36	402	61.8	249	38.2
Zambia	2,335	387	53	29	411	17.6	1,924	82.4
South Sudan	204	112	5	4	113	55.4	91	44.6
Madagascar	9,954	215	8	5	218	2.2	9,736	97.8
Other African Countries	5,348	969	85	78	976	18.2	4,372	81.8
Denmark Finland Norway Sweden	683	252	36	32	256	37.5	427	62.5
Germany	1,991	555	61	48	568	28.5	1,423	71.5
Italy	1,286	264	39	37	266	20.7	1,020	79.3
United Kingdom (UK)	2,576	1,662	248	238	1,672	64.9	904	35.1
Other European Countries	5,148	1,077	160	148	1,089	21.2	4,059	78.8
China	3,989	2,233	104	96	2,241	56.2	1,748	43.8
India	9,483	7,974	1,848	1,781	8,041	84.8	1,442	15.2
Oman	688	545	38	37	546	79.4	142	20.6
Saudi Arabia	13,274	277	21	8	290	2.2	12,984	97.8
Pakistan	1,203	1,078	140	134	1,084	90.1	119	9.9
Qatar	35	12	2	2	12	34.3	23	65.7
Turkey	1,517	282	21	19	284	18.7	1,233	81.3
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	361	233	16	14	235	65.1	126	34.9
Other Asian Countries	1,933	1,130	123	118	1,135	58.7	798	41.3
Canada	598	325	58	51	332	55.5	266	44.5
United States of America (USA)	2,664	1,169	146	131	1,184	44.4	1,480	55.6
Other American Countries	578	225	31	29	227	39.3	351	60.7
Australia	391	127	38	23	142	36.3	249	63.7
Dual Citizenship	129	48	1	0	49	38.0	80	62.0
No Citizenship	93	52	6	5	53	57.0	40	43.0

3.14 Duration of International Migration Stay in Tanzania

Duration of stay for international migration is referring to the period of time that a migrant remains in a country other than their country of birth or citizenship. It is one of the key measures used to classify and understand migration trends, directions, and characteristics of the movement of people.

The results in Table 3.18 indicate that, non-citizens who have stayed in Tanzania for less than 12 months (38,987 persons) show the lowest documentation levels, with only 27.7 percent holding valid documents and a majority (72.3%) have no valid documents. For migrants who have stayed between 1–5 years (36,561 persons), documentation remains similarly low, with just 25.7 percent as compared with 74.3 percent of those who have no valid documents.

In contrast, migrants who have lived in Tanzania for more than 5 years (35,316 persons) are relatively better documented, with 29.3 percent possessing valid documents and 70.7 percent have no valid documents.

Table 3. 18 Number and Percentage of Non-Citizens by Duration of Stay; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Duration of Stay	Total	Has travel Passport	Has National ID	Has Passport and NIDA	Valid Documents	No valid Documents	Valid Documents (%)	No valid Documents (%)
Total	**110,864**	**29,619**	**4,806**	**3,663**	**30,762**	**80,102**	**27.7**	**72.3**
Less than12 Months	38,987	10,903	412	290	11,025	27,962	28.3	71.7
1–5 years	36,561	9,209	1,081	892	9,398	27,163	25.7	74.3
More than 5 years	35,316	9,507	3,313	2,481	10,339	24,977	29.3	70.7

3.15 Summary and Conclusion

The 2022 PHC(PHC) data shows that Tanzania hosts 283,267 non-Tanzanians, slightly more males than females. Most are married and have attained primary or secondary education, with higher education concentrated in urban areas, particularly Dar es Salaam and Kigoma. Non-Tanzanians mainly originate from neighbouring African countries—Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Madagascar—and significant numbers from Asian countries such as India and Saudi Arabia. Previous residence patterns show females slightly outnumber males overall, except in Tanzania Zanzibar where male immigrants are higher.

International migration in Tanzania is largely socially motivated. Among recent immigrants (73,758), family reunification is the dominant reason (53.9%), especially among females, while labour-related migration accounts for 41.4%, mostly males. Study/training, conflict, and cost-of-living factors play smaller roles. Regional variations are pronounced: Songwe and Tanzania Zanzibar have high family-driven migration, Shinyanga, Pwani, and Kagera show strong labour-driven migration, and conflict is concentrated in Mtwara and Katavi. Lifetime migration patterns mirror these trends, with family reunification accounting for 52.8%, labour 35.8%, conflict 8.1%, and education 3.1%.

Migration legality and documentation reveal challenges: only 12% of non-citizens hold valid travel passports or NIDA, while 88% are potential irregular migrants. Countries like Pakistan, India, Oman, and UAE have higher compliance, whereas Burundi, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia, and Republic of Congo show high irregularity. By duration of stay, over 70% lack valid documents, highlighting governance and service delivery implications. Urban areas attract more labour and education migrants, whereas rural areas host more conflict-displaced populations.

International migration plays a significant role in shaping Tanzania's demographic and socio-economic landscape. The 2022 PHC marked a milestone by capturing comprehensive data on international migration, including household members abroad, duration of stay, and reasons for migration. This information, aligned with global standards, supports policy development on diaspora engagement, remittances, and reintegration. Over the past two decades, census data from 2002, 2012, and 2022 show increasing volumes and diversity of international migrants, driven by regional conflicts, economic opportunities, and globalization. These movements have influenced urbanization, labour markets, and service demands, highlighting the need for inclusive and sustainable migration policies.

Like internal migrants, international migrants show gendered differences, with males more likely to move for work and females for family reasons. Both internal and international migration are strongly influenced by social networks and family reunification, while labour and education also attract a significant share of migrants. Regional variations are evident in both cases, with urban areas drawing labour and education-focused migrants, and rural areas hosting more conflict or displacement-driven populations. This suggests that migration dynamics in Tanzania, whether internal or international, are shaped by similar social, economic, and geographic factors, though the scale and legality differ.

In conclusion, international migration in Tanzania is highly gendered, regionally diverse, socially motivated, and predominantly irregular. Family reunification drives most migration, while labour, education, and conflict play secondary roles. The findings underscore the need for strengthened migration management, legal documentation systems, and policies that integrate social, economic, and governance considerations, ensuring both migrants and host communities benefit from migration dynamics.

Chapter Four

Internal Labour Migration

Key Points

- Tanzania has 3,280,551 internal labour migrants, 2,131,576 males and 1,148,975 females.
- In rural areas, 87.0 percent of internal labour migrants aged 15 and above are employed compared with 83.0 percent in urban areas.
- Out of the 3,280,551 internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above 9.7 percent are economically inactive, with slightly higher percentage (9.8%) in Mainland Tanzania compared with 6.6 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar.
- The majority of internal labour migrants aged 15 and above are employed (84.3%) followed by economically inactive (9.7%) and unemployed (6.0%).
- Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among internal labour migrants stands at 90.3 percent, being higher for males (92.0%) compared with females (87.1%).
- Internal labour migrants are mostly in elementary occupations for Tanzania (27.6%) as well as Mainland Tanzania (27.5%) and 32.1 percent for Tanzania Zanzibar.
- Internal labour migrants in rural areas are proportionately more (49.5%) in agricultural and fisheries occupations compared with 32.7 percent for urban areas in elementary occupations.

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on analysis of internal labour migration which refers to the movement of people within Tanzania. This is especially common from rural areas to urban centres like Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Arusha (28.3%, 6.5% and 5.9% respectively). Factors driving this movement include economic disparities, urbanization and search for better livelihoods.

4.2 Working Age of Internal Labour Migrants

The working-age population includes all individuals aged 15 and over in a country, regardless of whether they are employed, unemployed or economically inactive. Within this group, internal labour migrants represent those who move within national borders in search of better employment opportunities.

Table 4.1 shows that the majority of internal labour migrants in Tanzania aged 15 and above are employed (84.3%) followed by inactive (9.7%) and unemployed (6.0%). There is a similar pattern of persons by economic activity status for Mainland Tanzania. However, for Tanzania

Zanzibar the pattern is different with employed (85.7%), unemployed (7.7%) and inactive 6.6 percent. Furthermore, the table show that in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar proportionately more females than males are unemployed and economically inactive.

Table 4. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Total Number	Economic Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania	Both Sexes	3,280,551	84.3	6.0	9.7
	Male	2,131,576	87.3	4.7	8.0
	Female	1,148,975	78.7	8.3	12.9
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	3,185,446	84.3	5.9	9.8
	Male	2,065,421	87.3	4.6	8.1
	Female	1,120,025	78.7	8.3	13.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	95,105	85.7	7.7	6.6
	Male	66,155	88.7	5.9	5.4
	Female	28,950	78.8	11.8	9.4

Table 4.2 shows that internal labour migrants aged 15 and above in rural areas of Tanzania are more likely to be employed (87.0%) than in urban areas (83.0%). The economically inactive in Tanzania is 9.7 and is shown to be higher in rural compared to urban areas. The pattern is similar in Mainland Tanzania, while for Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage is higher in urban areas (7.6%) compared with 4.6 percent in rural areas.

Table 4. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Total Number	Economic Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania	Total	3,280,551	84.3	6.0	9.7
	Rural	1,083,130	87.0	2.2	10.8
	Urban	2,197,421	83.0	7.8	9.2
Mainland Tanzania	Total	3,185,446	84.3	5.9	9.8
	Rural	1,052,309	86.9	2.1	11.0
	Urban	2,133,137	83.0	7.8	9.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	95,105	85.7	7.7	6.6
	Rural	30,821	89.6	5.8	4.6
	Urban	64,284	83.8	8.6	7.6

Table 4.3; Shows that Tanzania has a total of 3.3 million internal labour migrants under the relaxed employment definition, with the majority (2.8 million) employed, about 197,000

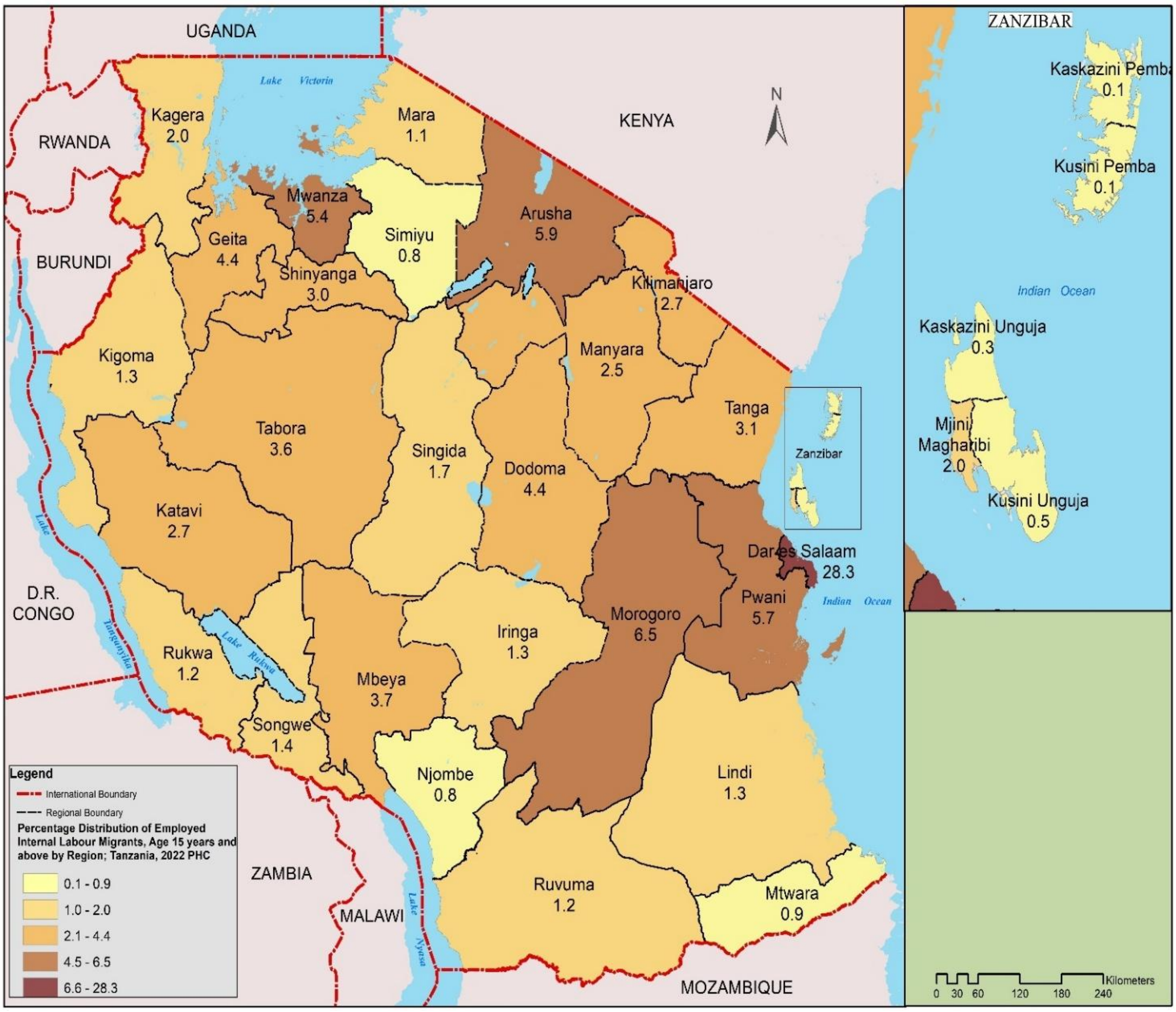
unemployed, and 321,000 inactive. Youth (15–35 years) form over half of the employed group (1.5 million), but they also represent the largest share of the unemployed (125,000), highlighting challenges in youth labour absorption. Comparatively, Mainland Tanzania dominates the figures with 97% of the total employed population, while Zanzibar, though smaller in size, records a higher unemployment share (7.7% vs. 5.8% in Mainland), suggesting regional disparities in employment opportunities.

Table 4. 3: Number of Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Selected Age Groups and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Tanzania	Employment Relaxed Definition			Inactive
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	
Total	3,334,397	2,817,228	196,627	320,542
15-24	575,451	474,090	44,934	56,427
15-35	1,782,332	1,509,311	124,605	148,416
15-64	3,159,431	2,692,465	192,547	274,419
65+	174,966	124,763	4,080	46,123
Mainland Tanzania				
Total	3,239,421	2,735,818	189,315	314,288
15-24	553,042	455,117	42,916	55,009
15-35	1,722,776	1,457,854	119,614	145,308
15-64	3,067,927	2,613,223	185,430	269,274
65+	171,494	122,595	3,885	45,014
Tanzania Zanzibar				
Total	94,976	81,410	7,312	6,254
15-24	22,409	18,973	2,018	1,418
15-35	59,556	51,457	4,991	3,108
15-64	91,504	79,242	7,117	5,145
65+	3,472	2,168	195	1,109

Map 4.1 show that the highest percentage of employed internal labour migrants aged 15 and above in Tanzania is in Dar es Salaam with 28.3 percent. Other regions with notable shares include Morogoro (6.5%), Arusha (5.9%), Pwani (5.7%), Mwanza (5.4%) and Dodoma (4.4%), reflecting their growing economic activities and urban development.

Map 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.3 Economically Active Internal Labour Migrants

Economically active population are those who are either working or actively seeking work. For internal labour migrants, this group includes people who have moved within the country to find employment or better job opportunities. Their economic activity reflects the extent to which migration contributes to the labour force.

Table 4.4 indicates that there are 2.96 million economically active internal labour migrants in Tanzania, with males accounting for a larger proportion (66.2%) compared with females (33.8%). The number of employed persons is higher than that of the unemployed across the country. A similar pattern of internal labour migrants by sex and economic activity status is observed in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 4. 4: Number of Economically Active Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, PHC 2022

Place of Residence	Sex	Total	Employed	Unemployed
Tanzania	Both Sexes	2,962,212	2,766,705	195,507
	Male	1,961,596	1,861,908	99,688
	Female	1,000,616	904,797	95,819
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	2,873,381	2,685,193	188,188
	Male	1,898,996	1,803,216	95,780
	Female	974,385	881,977	92,408
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	88,831	81,512	7,319
	Male	62,600	58,692	3,908
	Female	26,231	22,820	3,411

Table 4.5 show number of economically active internal labour migrants in Tanzania for selected age groups. While in Tanzania the youth are defined as those in the age group 15 to 35 years, internationally it is the age group 15 to 24. During the planning stage, in the preparation for this monograph, the age group 15 to 17 was of interest however no economically active internal migrants were found to be in this group.

Table 4. 5: Number of Economically Active Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Selected Age Groups, Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

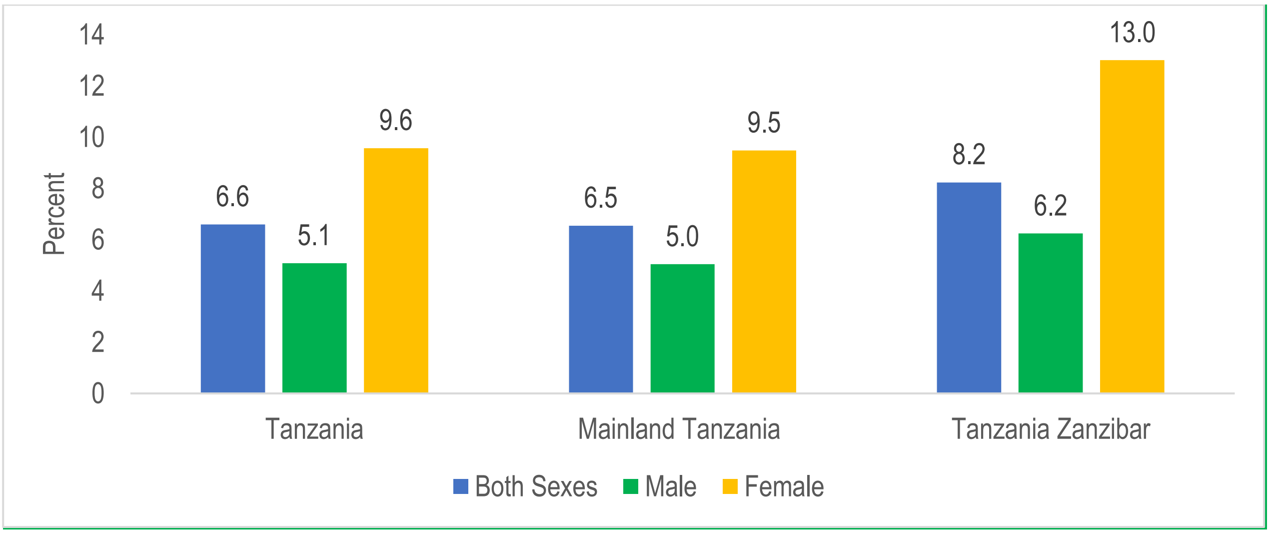
Place of Residence	Economically Active Status	15-24	15-35	15-64	65+
Tanzania	**Total Number**	**506,916**	**1,604,363**	**2,835,739**	**126,473**
	Employed	462,261	1,480,467	2,644,285	122,420
	Unemployed	44,655	123,896	191,454	4,053
Mainland Tanzania	**Total Number**	**485,917**	**1,547,882**	**2,749,283**	**124,098**
	Employed	443,283	1,428,982	2,564,953	120,240
	Unemployed	42,634	118,900	184,330	3,858
Tanzania Zanzibar	**Total Number**	**20,999**	**56,481**	**86,456**	**2,375**
	Employed	18,978	51,485	79,332	2,180
	Unemployed	2,021	4,996	7,124	195

Unemployment serves as a key indicator of labour underutilization, representing the share of the labour force that is without work but actively seeking employment. With regard to internal labour migrants, it reflects the extent to which their skills and potential remain untapped within the labour market.

Figure 4.1 illustrates that the unemployment rate among internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above in Tanzania is 6.6 percent, with males at 5.1 percent and females at 9.6

percent. A similar pattern is observed in Mainland Tanzania. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the unemployment rate for females is more than double that of males.

Figure 4. 1: Unemployment Rate of Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, PHC 2022



4.4 Labour Force Participation Rate of Internal Labour Migrants

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) measures the proportion of working-age population engaged in the labour market. Among internal labour migrants, it reflects their active involvement in seeking or engaging in employment and their contribution to the country's labour supply. Figure 4.2 indicates that, the overall labour force participation rate (LFPR) among internal labour migrants in Tanzania stands at 90.3 percent. The LFPR for males (92.0%) was higher compared with females (87.1%), a situation which is also observed for Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Figure 4. 2: Labour Force Participation Rate of Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania 2022 PHC

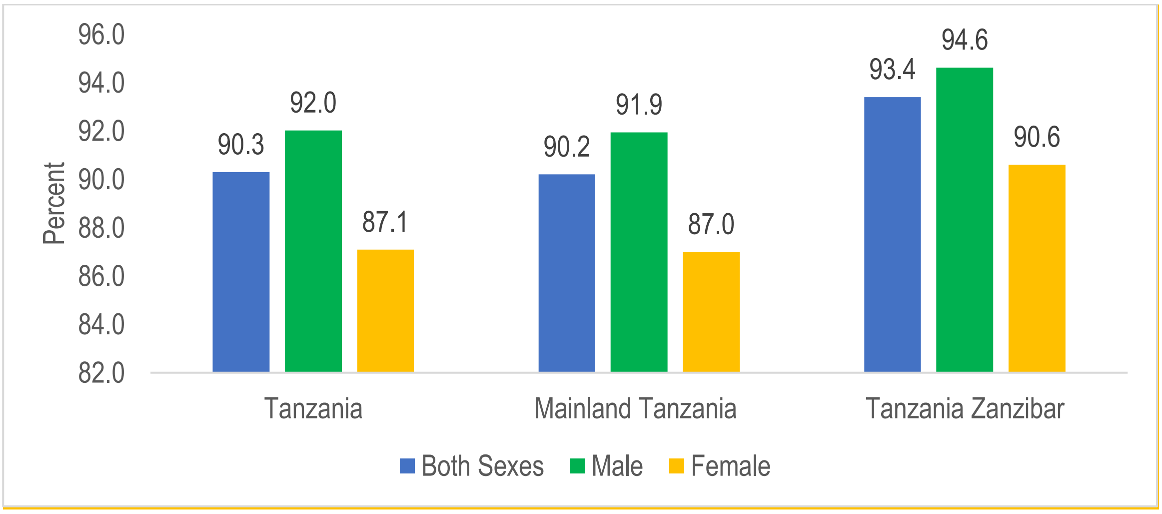


Table 4.6 shows that, across all age groups, males were more likely to engage in or be available for economic activities than females in all areas.

Table 4. 6: Labour Force Participation Rate of Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	15-24	15-35	15-64	65+
Tanzania	Both Sexes	90.1	91.6	91.2	73.4
	Male	92.0	93.5	93.0	75.8
	Female	87.6	88.5	88.0	66.8
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	89.9	91.5	91.1	73.5
	Male	91.9	93.4	92.9	76.0
	Female	87.5	88.4	87.9	66.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	93.6	94.8	94.4	68.1
	Male	95.1	96.3	95.8	70.7
	Female	91.6	92.1	91.3	53.2

4.5 Economically Inactive Internal Labour Migrants

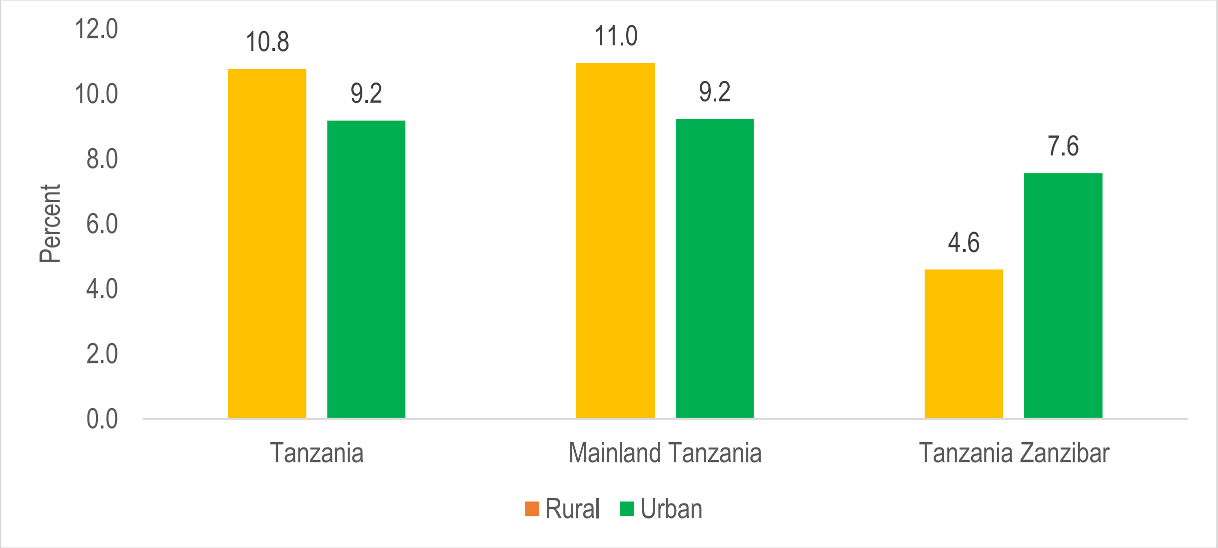
This section analyses the internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above who are part of the inactive population. It includes all individuals, such as students and others, who are not working at all and are neither available for nor actively looking for work. Results from the 2022 PHC reveal that there were 3,280,551 internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. Table 4.7 indicate that out of those, 318,339 (9.7%) are economically inactive. The percentage is slightly higher in Mainland Tanzania with 9.8 percent compared to 6.6 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Furthermore, the proportion of economically inactive female internal labour migrants in Tanzania is 12.9 percent, which is higher than that of their male counterparts (8.0%). The pattern is the same for Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 4. 7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Inactive Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Inactive (Number)	Total Internal Labour Migrants	% Inactive
Tanzania	Both Sexes	318,339	3,280,551	9.7
	Male	169,980	2,131,576	8.0
	Female	148,359	1,148,975	12.9
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	312,065	3,185,446	9.8
	Male	166,425	2,065,421	8.1
	Female	145,640	1,120,025	13.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	6,274	95,105	6.6
	Male	3,555	66,155	5.4
	Female	2,719	28,950	9.4

Further, figure 4.3 shows that the percentage is lower in urban (9.2%) compared with rural areas (10.8%) for Tanzania, with a similar pattern in Mainland Tanzania. However, for Tanzania Zanzibar the percent is higher in urban areas (7.6%) compared with rural areas (4.6%).

Figure 4. 3: Percentage Distribution of Inactive Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 4.2 reveals that the highest percentages of economically inactive internal labour migrants in Mainland Tanzania are found in Kigoma (14.0%), Tabora (13.6%), Kagera (12.1%) and Dar es Salaam (11.9%), while the lowest are in Geita (5.8%), Kilimanjaro (6.1%), Mtwara (7.10%), Mara (7.11%) and Dodoma (7.19%). The percentages in the regions of Tanzania Zanzibar reveal the highest percentages are observed in Mjini Magharibi (7.9%) and Kaskazini Unguja (4.5%), whereas the lowest are in Kaskazini Pemba (3.0%) and Kusini Unguja (3.1%).

Map 4. 2: Percentage of Inactive Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

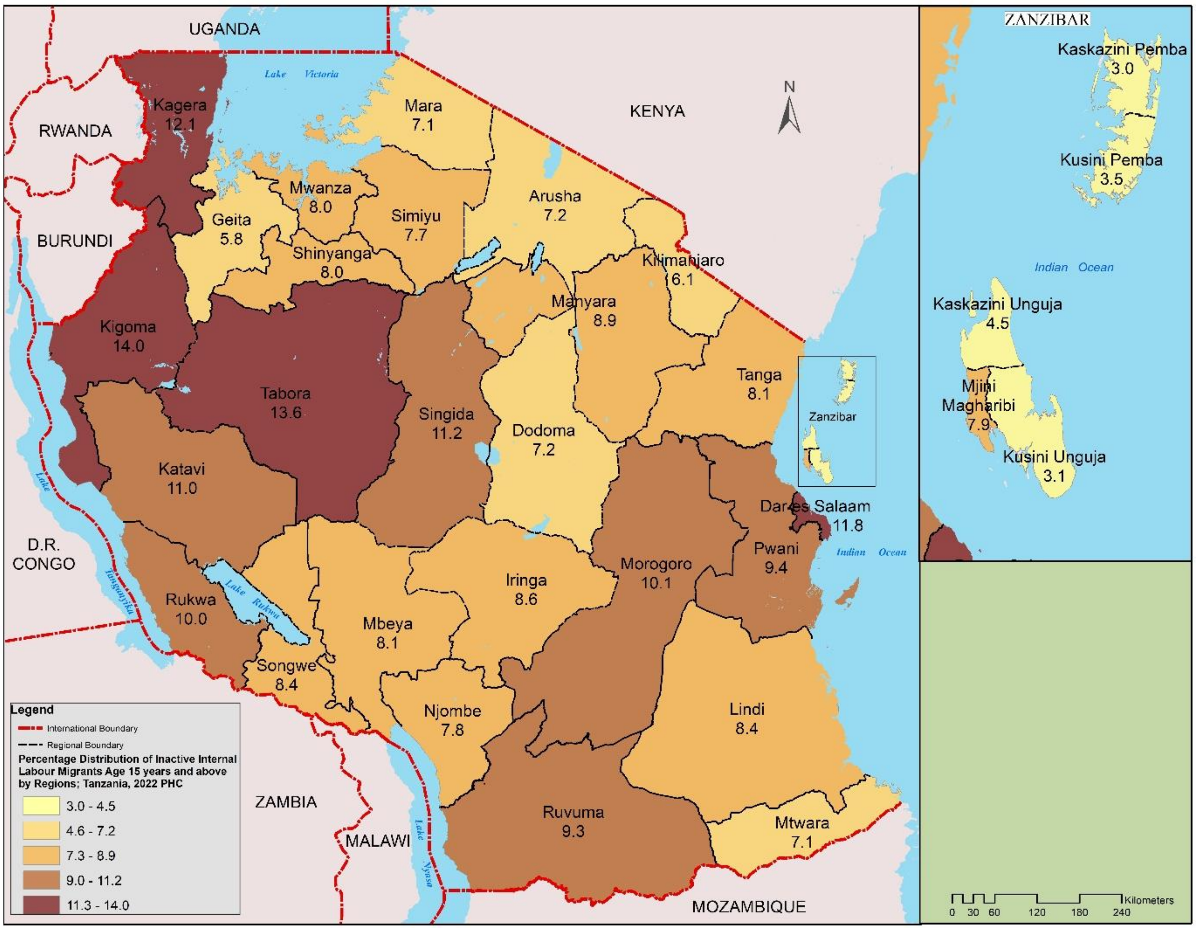


Table 4.8 reveals that, except for the age group 65 years and above, the percentage of economically inactive females aged 15 years and above in Tanzania is higher than that of males. This pattern is similar in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Furthermore, for all other age groups (15–24, 15–35 and 15–64), the percentage of economically inactive females, with very few exceptions, is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania.

Table 4. 8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Inactive Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Total Internal Labour Migrants	15-24	15-35	15-64	65+
Tanzania	Both Sexes	318,339	17.6	46.2	85.6	14.4
	Male	169,980	14.7	40.9	82.2	17.8
	Female	148,359	20.8	52.3	89.4	10.6
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	312,065	17.5	46.2	85.6	14.4
	Male	166,425	14.7	40.9	82.4	17.6
	Female	145,640	20.7	52.2	89.4	10.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	6,274	22.7	49.7	82.3	17.7
	Male	3,555	17.7	40.2	75.5	24.5
	Female	2,719	29.2	62.2	91.1	8.9

4.6 Reasons why Economically Inactive

The census questionnaire solicited information from all the enumerated population on school attendance, working during last week, temporarily absence from work place, seeking work and whether available for work. With regard to school attendance, those who reported were still attending school were included in the economically inactive category. Those responding that during the period of one week prior to the census day did not do any work and in addition, they did not have a paid job or any kind of business or farming or other activity to generate income, and that they were absent from and would definitely return to work and thus that they were not temporarily absent were also included in the economically inactive category. Similarly, for those not seeking work or not available for work.

Tables 4.9 reveal that in Tanzania, individuals who did not engage in any work and those without a paid job, business, farming, or other income generating activity. Those who were absent from work but would definitely return were not considered temporarily absent (did not work at all). Those not seeking work (not looking for work) and those not available for work each accounted for about 33 percent. A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas, with no significant difference between male and female internal labour migrants. The patterns and levels for Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar closely mirror those of the country as a whole.

Table 4. 9: Percentage Distribution of Internal Migrants 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Reasons for Economically Inactive; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Reasons for economic inactive	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	**962,279**	**513,917**	**448,362**	**355,373**	**205,547**	**149,826**	**606,906**	**308,370**	**298,536**
Student – now attending	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Did not work at all	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Not looking for work	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.7
Not available for work	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Mainland Tanzania	**943,541**	**503,301**	**440,240**	**351,139**	**203,054**	**148,085**	**592,402**	**300,247**	**292,155**
Student – now attending	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Did not work at all	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Not looking for work	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.7
Not available for work	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	**18,738**	**10,616**	**8,122**	**4,234**	**2,493**	**1,741**	**14,504**	**8,123**	**6,381**
Student – now attending	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Did not work at all	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3
Not looking for work	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.7
Not available for work	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3

4.7 Employment by Occupation

Table 4.10 reveals that internal labour migrants in Tanzania are mostly in elementary occupations[1] (27.6%) followed by agricultural and fishery occupations (26.4%) as well as craft and related occupations (18.3%). The pattern is similar in Mainland Tanzania. The table further shows that the pattern is different for Tanzania Zanzibar with the highest percentage being in elementary occupations (32.1%) followed by craft and related occupations (19.8%), service workers and shop sales workers (16.5%) as well as agricultural and fishery occupations (15.3%).

In Mainland Tanzania the ranking for males is agricultural and fishery occupations (26.4%), elementary occupations (25.9%) and craft and related occupations (19.1%) while for females it is elementary occupations (30.6%), agricultural and fishery occupations (27.5%) and craft and related occupations (16.6%). The table further show that for Tanzania Zanzibar the ranking for males is elementary occupations (29.6%), craft and related occupations (19.5%) as well as agricultural and fishery occupations (18.1%). For females it is elementary

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[1] This occupational group include, among others, street vendors, porter for luggage etc, watchmen/doorkeepers, collectors of garbage etc, sweepers/related laborers, laborers in farms, fishing, mining, construction, garages etc, and the like.

occupations (38.3%), service workers and shop sales workers occupations (22.0%) as well as craft and related occupations (20.6%).

Table 4. 10:Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	**2,766,705**	**1,861,908**	**904,797**	**2,685,193**	**1,803,216**	**881,977**	**81,512**	**58,692**	**22,820**
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.4
Professionals	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.5	3.5	3.3	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	8.4	10.2	4.9	8.4	10.2	4.9	8.2	10.0	3.7
Clerks	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	9.6	8.3	12.2	9.4	8.1	12.0	16.5	14.4	22.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	26.4	26.1	27.0	26.8	26.4	27.5	15.3	18.1	8.1
Craft and related workers	18.3	19.1	16.7	18.2	19.1	16.6	19.8	19.5	20.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.1	2.8	0.5	2.1	2.9	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.3
Elementary occupations	27.6	26.0	30.8	27.5	25.9	30.6	32.1	29.6	38.3

Table 4.11 analyses rural/urban differentials. The table shows that in Tanzania both rural and urban areas show differing patterns, with rural areas internal labour migrants being in agricultural and fishery occupations (49.5%) followed by elementary occupations (17.8%) as well as craft and related occupations (16.2%). In urban areas it is elementary occupations (32.7%) followed by craft and related occupations (19.4%) as well as agricultural and fishery occupations (14.5%). In Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar (rural) it is revealed that the pattern is similar to that for Tanzania. Further, for Tanzania Zanzibar they are mostly in elementary occupations (32.1%) followed by craft and related occupations (19.8%) as well as service workers and shop sales workers (16.5%). A similar pattern is observed for urban areas in Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 4. 11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Tanzania			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Number	**2,766,705**	**942,274**	**1,824,431**	**2,685,193**	**914,664**	**1,770,529**	**81,512**	**27,610**	**53,902**
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.5
Professionals	5.2	4.0	5.9	5.3	4.0	5.9	3.5	2.1	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	8.4	5.4	10.0	8.4	5.4	10.0	8.2	6.8	8.9
Clerks	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	9.6	4.7	12.1	9.4	4.5	11.9	16.5	11.0	19.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	26.4	49.5	14.5	26.8	50.1	14.7	15.3	29.5	8.0
Craft and related workers	18.3	16.2	19.4	18.2	16.1	19.3	19.8	18.5	20.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.1	1.0	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Elementary occupations	27.6	17.8	32.7	27.5	17.5	32.6	32.1	28.6	33.9

4.8 Employment by Industry for Internal Labour Migrants

The section discusses on the distribution of internal migrant workers across industry. Tables 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14 reveal that internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above in Tanzania are primarily employed in agriculture forestry and fishing industry (39.2%) followed by whole sale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.9%) and other services activities industry (7.7%). The pattern is similar to that of Mainland Tanzania. In Tanzania Zanzibar the pattern is different – these migrants are mostly employed in agriculture forestry and fishing industry (26.9%) followed by accommodation and food services activities (10.5%) as well as administrative and support services activities (10.4%). Urban areas in Tanzania show a similar pattern to that for Tanzania, though with different levels.

Further, urban areas in Tanzania Zanzibar show a similar pattern. The table further show that over two thirds of the internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above in rural areas in Tanzania are largely in agriculture forestry and fishing industry (68.5%) followed by whole sale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.5%) as well as Minning and quarrying (3.5%). The pattern in Tanzania Zanzibar is different - agriculture forestry and fishing industry (43.8%) is highest followed by accommodation and food services activities (8.4) as well as administrative and support services activities (8.3%).

Figure 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

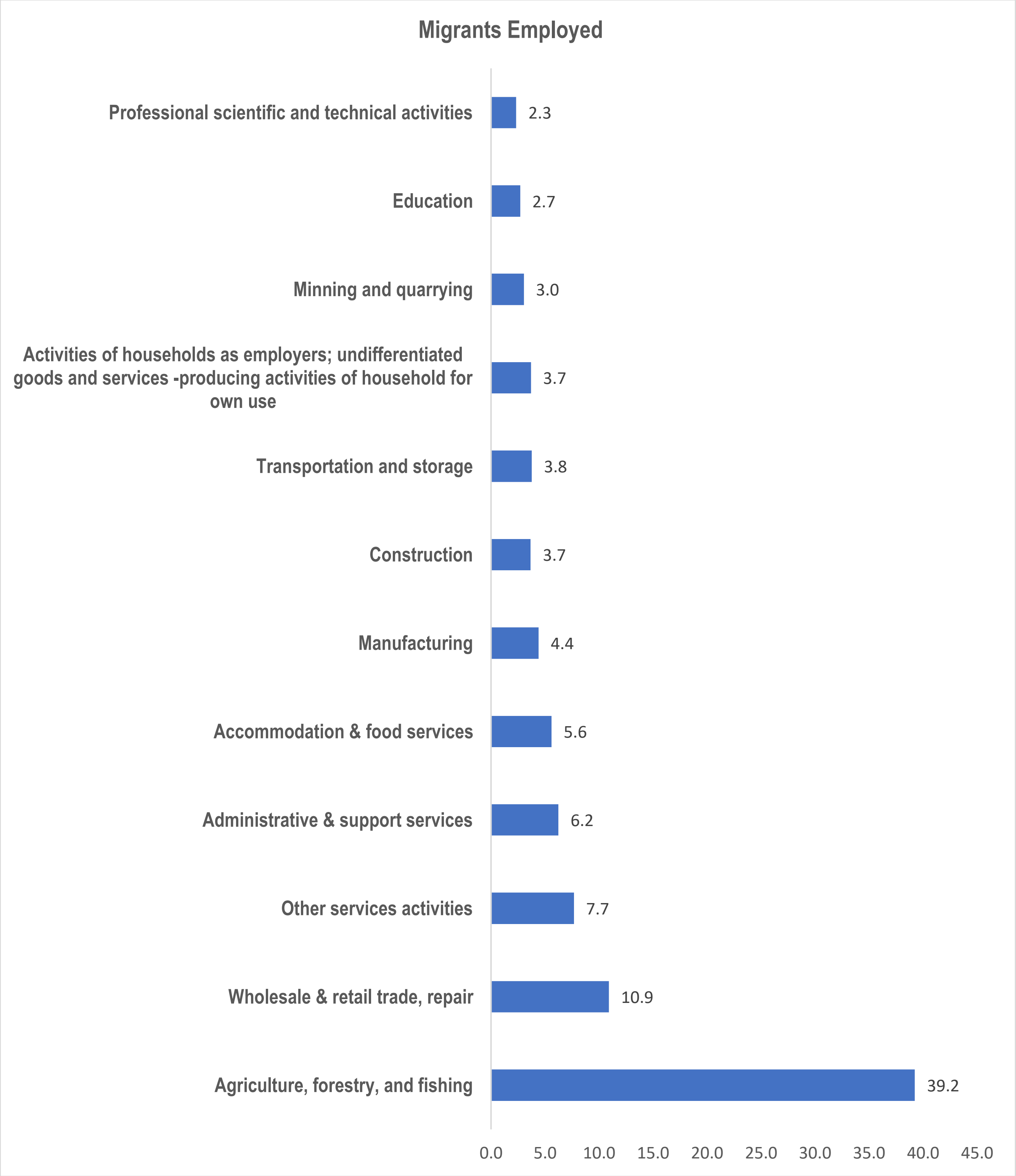

Table 4. 12: Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Industry	Tanzania			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	39.2	39.8	38.0	68.5	68.2	69.1	24.1	24.4	23.5
Minning and quarrying	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.5	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
Manufacturing	4.4	5.5	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.9	5.6	7.1	2.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	3.7	5.3	0.3	2.0	2.8	0.2	4.5	6.6	0.4
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.9	10.6	11.6	4.5	4.1	5.4	14.2	14.1	14.5
Transportation and storage	3.8	5.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.2	5.2	7.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services activities	5.6	3.1	10.7	2.4	1.3	4.9	7.2	4.1	13.4
Information and communication	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.4
Administrative and support services activities	6.2	6.0	6.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	7.9	7.6	8.4
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.5	2.9	1.6
Education	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.5
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
Other services activities	7.7	7.1	8.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	10.1	9.4	11.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	3.7	2.4	6.3	2.3	2.0	2.9	4.4	2.7	7.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 4. 13: Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry; Mainland Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Industry	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	39.6	40.2	38.5	69.2	68.9	69.9	24.3	24.6	23.8
Minning and quarrying	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.5	4	2.5	2.8	2.8	3
Manufacturing	4.4	5.5	2.1	2	2.5	0.9	5.6	7.1	2.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0.6	0.8	0.2
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	3.6	5.2	0.3	1.9	2.7	0.2	4.4	6.5	0.4
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11	10.6	11.7	4.4	4.1	5.3	14.3	14.2	14.7
Transportation and storage	3.8	5.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	5.3	7.5	1.1
Accommodation and food services activities	5.5	3	10.4	2.3	1.2	4.6	7.1	4	13.1
Information and communication	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.4
Administrative and support services activities	6.1	5.9	6.6	2.9	2.9	3	7.7	7.5	8.3
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	1	0.6	2.4	2.9	1.6
Education	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.6
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
Other services activities	7.6	7	8.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	10.1	9.3	11.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	3.7	2.4	6.2	2.2	2	2.8	4.4	2.6	7.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 4. 14:Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Industry	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	26.9	29.8	19.3	43.8	46.6	35.6	18.2	20.8	12.0
Minning and quarrying	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.4
Manufacturing	5.8	7.0	2.6	4.5	5.3	2.4	6.4	8.0	2.6
Electricity gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	6.6	8.9	0.5	6.0	7.9	0.6	6.9	9.5	0.5
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.2	9.6	8.2	5.8	5.1	7.9	11.0	12.1	8.3
Transportation and storage	2.7	3.5	0.6	1.9	2.5	0.3	3.1	4.0	0.7
Accommodation and food services activities	10.5	6.3	21.2	8.4	5.3	17.5	11.6	6.9	22.9
Information and communication	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.5
Administrative and support services activities	10.4	9.7	12.1	8.3	7.9	9.3	11.5	10.7	13.4
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	3.3	4.0	1.7	2.5	3.0	1.1	3.8	4.5	1.9
Education	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.9
Human health and social work activities	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3
Other services activities	10.0	9.2	12.1	7.3	6.9	8.2	11.4	10.4	13.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	4.9	2.7	10.4	3.6	2.4	7.1	5.5	2.9	11.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3

4.9 Employment by Sector for Internal Labour Migrants

Table 4.15 shows that internal labour migrants in Tanzania are predominantly engaged in own or family farm sector (19.1%), particularly in rural areas where the share is 38.9 percent when compared with only 8.6 percent in urban areas. In urban settings, migrants are more concentrated in the private business (non-farm) sector (24.7%) and other private sector (20.5%). Gender differences are mostly notable in the sectors of household(s) domestic workers (female 12.4% and male 5.5%) and other private sector (female 13.5% and male 18.2%).

Table 4. 15:Percentage Distribution of Internal Labour Migration Population 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Sector; Tanzania, PHC 2022

Employment Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,733,061	1,849,204	883,857	946,986	659,164	287,822	1,786,075	1,190,040	596,035
Central Government	17.3	17.9	16.0	15.7	16.5	14.0	18.1	18.7	17.0
Local Government	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.5
Parastatal Organization	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.3
NGO religious organisation political party Non-profit institution	4.6	5.0	3.6	2.4	2.7	1.5	5.7	6.3	4.6
International organization or foreign embassy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Private business (non-farm)	18.8	18.3	20.0	7.7	7.3	8.6	24.7	24.3	25.6
Registered partnership or cooperative	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.8
Own or family farm	19.1	19.1	19.1	38.9	37.9	41.1	8.6	8.6	8.5
Household(s) domestic worker	7.7	5.5	12.4	10.5	9.0	13.7	6.3	3.6	11.7
Household - Other economic activities	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.9
Other Private	16.7	18.2	13.5	9.6	11.0	6.4	20.5	22.2	16.9

Table 4.16 analyses differences in employment distribution between internal labour migrants and non-migrants across main industry sectors[2] in Tanzania. Over half of internal labour migrants (53.6%) are employed in agriculture, which is lower than the 64.3 percent observed among non-migrants, suggesting that migrants are relatively less dependent on the agricultural sector. Instead, migrants have higher representation in manufacturing (9.1%) compared to non-migrants (6.8%), and particularly in services, where 37.3 percent of migrants are employed compared with 28.9 percent of non-migrants. This pattern indicates that internal labour migrants are more likely to be engaged in non-agricultural, urban-oriented sectors, highlighting the role of migration in diversifying employment opportunities beyond traditional farming activities.

Table 4. 16:Percentage Distribution of Employed Internal Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Migrant Individuals, non-Migrant Individuals and Main Industry Sectors; Tanzania, PHC 2022

Industry Sector	Migrants (N)	Migrants (%)	Non-Migrants (N)	Non-Migrants (%)
Total	**72,570**	**100.0**	**26,150,744**	**100.0**
Agriculture	38,900	53.6	16,810,006	64.3
Manufacturing	6,629	9.1	1,783,643	6.8
Services	27,041	37.3	7,557,095	28.9

4.10 Summary and Conclusion

The 2022 PHC data reveal that Tanzania has a total of approximately 3.3 million internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above, with the majority employed (84.3%) under the relaxed international definition of employment. Males dominate economically active roles (87.3% employed) compared to females (78.7%), reflecting persistent gender disparities. Rural areas show slightly higher employment rates (87.0%) than urban areas (83.0%), while inactivity is higher among females (12.9%) than males (8.0%), particularly in Zanzibar and younger age groups. Youth (15–35 years) comprise over half of the employed population but also represent the largest share of the unemployed, highlighting challenges in labour absorption for young migrants. Labour force participation is consistently higher among males across all age groups, with the highest participation in the 15–35 age group.

Employment distribution indicates that internal migrants are concentrated in elementary occupations: agriculture, craft, and service-related work, with rural migrants mostly in agriculture and urban migrants in services, private businesses, and trade. In Mainland

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[2] (i) Agriculture include: crops, animal production, forestry and fishing; (ii) Industry include: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and waste as well as construction; (iii) Services include: trade, transport, finance, education, health, administration, tourism, ICT and the like; (iv) others include activities not elsewhere classified, households, extra territorial organizations as well as informal activities

Tanzania, agricultural and elementary occupations dominate for males and females, whereas in Zanzibar, elementary occupations and services feature prominently, particularly for women. Industry-wise, agriculture, forestry, and fishing employ the largest share of internal migrants (39.2%), followed by wholesale/retail trade (10.9%) and other services (7.7%), with rural migrants heavily concentrated in agriculture. Compared with non-migrants, internal migrants are less reliant on agriculture and more engaged in manufacturing and service sectors, reflecting the role of migration in diversifying employment opportunities. Sectoral analysis shows that most migrants are engaged in family farms, private non-farm businesses, and household economic activities, with low representation in central and local government, NGOs, parastatals, and international organizations.

Overall, internal migration contributes significantly to Tanzania’s labour force, economic diversification, and urbanization. The data highlight gender disparities, regional differences, and youth unemployment as key challenges.

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Chapter Five

International Labour Migration

Key Points

- There are 8,997 international labour migrants aged 15 years and above with Tanzanian citizenship out of a total of 55,960 international migrants. Tanzania Zanzibar accounts for a higher proportion (26.5%) of these migrants compared to Mainland Tanzania (15.9%).
- Among international labour migrants aged 15 years and above, 90.1% are employed, while 7.6% are economically inactive and 2.3% are unemployed.
- On the Mainland Tanzania, the agriculture sector employs the largest share of Tanzanian international labour migrants (47.6%), followed by the services sector (43.8%) and industry (9.5%). In contrast, Zanzibar shows a distinct pattern, with most employed migrants in the services sector (74.7%), followed by industry (12.9%) and agriculture (12.4%).
- The overall unemployment rate among international labour migrants aged 15 years and above is 2.5%, with Zanzibar recording a slightly higher rate (3.2%) than Mainland Tanzania (2.5%).
- The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for international labour migrants in Tanzania stands at 92.4%, with males (92.7%) slightly higher than females (91.8%).
- Of the 46,963 international in-migrants aged 15 years and above, 3,073 (6.5%) are economically inactive, with a higher proportion in Tanzania Zanzibar (9.7%) compared to the Mainland Tanzania (6.5%).
- Employed international migrants are predominantly engaged in agriculture and fisheries (31.8%), followed by elementary occupations (22.3%), and craft and related work (17.1%).

5.1 Introduction

International labour migration refers to the movement of people across national boundaries for the purpose of employment. It plays a vital role in global economies by filling labour shortages, transferring skills and supporting households through remittances. In countries like Tanzania, it involves both emigration for job opportunities abroad and immigration of foreign workers, contributing to socio-economic development and regional integration.

5.2 Labour Immigrants of Working Age

The working-age population includes individuals aged 15 years and above, whether employed, unemployed or economically inactive. Labour immigrants within this group make important contributions to the economy by addressing labour shortages, providing essential skills and supporting growth across various sectors.

Table 5.1 shows that there are more employed (90.1%) international labour migrants aged 15 and above in Tanzania followed by inactive (7.6%) and unemployed (2.3%). Males have a slightly higher percentage (90.7%) compared with females (89.0%), while females experience higher unemployment (2.8%) and inactivity (8.2%). In contrast, Tanzania Zanzibar has a lower percentage (86.6%) and a higher inactivity rate (10.5%), especially among females, who show only 80.2 percent employment, 4.4 percent unemployment, and 15.4 percent inactivity.

Table 5. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Population				Percent		
		Total Number	Economic Activity Status			Economic Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania	Both Sexes	55,960	50,408	1,296	4,256	90.1	2.3	7.6
	Male	36,485	33,076	755	2,654	90.7	2.1	7.3
	Female	19,475	17,332	541	1,602	89.0	2.8	8.2
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	55,078	49,644	1,271	4,163	90.1	2.3	7.6
	Male	35,830	32,494	740	2,596	90.7	2.1	7.2
	Female	19,248	17,150	531	1,567	89.1	2.8	8.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	882	764	25	93	86.6	2.8	10.5
	Male	655	582	15	58	88.9	2.3	8.9
	Female	227	182	10	35	80.2	4.4	15.4

Table 5.2 shows that there are international labour migrants age 15 years and above with Tanzanian citizenship. There are proportionately more in Tanzania Zanzibar (26.5%) compared with Mainland Tanzania (15.9%). Mainland Tanzania has a higher percent for males (16.4%) compared with females (15.1%) while in Tanzania Zanzibar the difference is smaller (males 26.7% and females 26.0%). Across the country dual citizens and persons with no citizenship are extremely rare, each representing less than 0.3 percent of the population.

Table 5. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Citizenship Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Population					Percent			
		Total	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship
Tanzania	Both Sexes	55,960	8,997	46,924	9	30	16.1	83.9	0.02	0.05
	Male	36,485	6,040	30,411	7	27	16.6	83.4	0.02	0.07
	Female	19,475	2,957	16,513	2	3	15.2	84.8	0.01	0.02

Place of Residence	Sex	Population					Percent			
		Total	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	55,078	8,763	46,281	7	27	15.9	84.0	0.01	0.05
	Male	35,830	5,865	29,936	5	24	16.4	83.6	0.01	0.07
	Female	19,248	2,898	16,345	2	3	15.1	84.9	0.01	0.02
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	882	234	643	2	3	26.5	72.9	0.23	0.34
	Male	655	175	475	2	3	26.7	72.5	0.31	0.46
	Female	227	59	168	0	0	26.0	74.0	0	0

Table 5.3 reveals that of all international labour migrants in the working age group (15 – 64 years), 15.0 percent are Tanzanian citizens. Cumulatively, there is a decreasing trend in percent for age groups 15 – 35 (14.0%) and 15–24 years (13.1%), that is with decreasing age. The age group 65 and above has the highest percent (34.2%). The pattern is similar for Mainland Tanzania. However, the pattern is different for Tanzania Zanzibar with a sharp increasing trend as age decreases. As for Mainland Tanzania the age group 65 and above has the highest percent (58.3%).

Table 5. 3: Number and Percentage of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Tanzanian and Non-Tanzanian Citizenship Status, Place of Residence and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

		Citizenship			
Place of Residence	**Total**	**Tanzanians**	**Percent**	**Non-Tanzanians**	**Percent**
Tanzania					
Total	55,960	8,997	16.1	46,924	83.9
15-24	11,443	1,495	13.1	9,944	86.9
15-35	29,827	4,189	14.0	25,629	85.9
15-64	52,873	7,942	15.0	44,892	84.9
65+	3,087	1,055	34.2	2,032	65.8
Mainland Tanzania					
Total	55,078	8,763	15.9	46,281	84.0
15-24	11,387	1,466	12.9	9,917	87.1
15-35	29,498	4,092	13.9	25,398	86.1
15-64	52,027	7,729	14.9	44,264	85.1
65+	3,051	1,034	33.9	2,017	66.1
Tanzania Zanzibar					
Total	882	234	26.5	643	72.9
15-24	56	29	51.8	27	48.2
15-35	329	97	29.5	231	70.2
15-64	846	213	25.2	628	74.2
65+	36	21	58.3	15	4.2

Table 5.4 shows that of all international labour migrants aged 15 and above, 50,408 are engaged in the three main industry of employment – agriculture, industry and services[3].

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[3] (i) Agriculture include: crops, animal production, forestry and fishing; (ii) Industry include: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and waste as well as construction; (iii) Services include: trade, transport, finance, education, health, administration, tourism, ICT and the like; (iv) others include activities not elsewhere classified, households, extra territorial organization as as well as informal activities

Agriculture sector employs the highest proportion of the Tanzanian international labour migrants residing in Mainland Tanzania (47.6%), followed by the service sector (43.8%) and industry (9.5%), with Tanzania Zanzibar showing a different pattern – (service 74.7% followed by industry 12.9% and agriculture 12.4%).

Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Citizenship Status, Place of Residence and Main Industry of Employment; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Main Industry of Employment	Total	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship
Tanzania	**Total Number**	**50,408**	**7,487**	**42,890**	**7**	**24**
	Agriculture	48.4	46.7	48.7	14.3	25
	Industry	11.6	9.5	12	14.3	8.3
	Service	39.9	43.8	39.2	71.4	66.7
Mainland Tanzania	**Total Number**	**49,644**	**7,293**	**42,323**	**6**	**22**
	Agriculture	49	47.6	49.3	16.7	27.3
	Industry	11.5	9.4	11.9	16.7	9.1
	Service	39.4	43	38.8	66.7	63.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	**Total Number**	**764**	**194**	**567**	**1**	2
	Agriculture	8.2	12.4	6.9	0	0
	Industry	17.9	12.9	19.8	0	0
	Service	73.8	74.7	73.4	100	100

Table 5.5 recorded a total of 283,267 international labour migrants in Tanzania, with the vast majority (275,986) residing in Mainland Tanzania and only 7,281 in Tanzania Zanzibar. The distribution by citizenship shows that most international labour migrants originate from neighbouring African countries, particularly Burundi (107,924 migrants), the Democratic Republic of Congo (53,294) and Rwanda (18,747). These three countries alone account for the largest share of Tanzania’s international migrant workforce, reflecting historical, geographical and socio-economic ties within the Great Lakes region.

Beyond the region, other notable contributors include Malawi (7,819), Kenya (10,281) and Uganda (4,024), which together highlight the strong role of East African Community (EAC) integration and labour mobility. Outside Africa, significant migrant groups come from India (9,483), Saudi Arabia (13,274) and the United States (2,664), pointing to diverse economic and diplomatic links. Tanzania Zanzibar, while accounting for a small share of the total, hosts proportionately higher numbers of migrants from Gulf countries such as Oman and the (United Arab Emirates) UAE due to historical and cultural ties. Overall, the data underscores the dual importance of regional proximity and global connections in shaping Tanzania's migrant labour force.

Table 5. 5: Distribution of International Labour Migrants by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Citizenship	Total			Mainland Tanzania			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**283,267**	**148,422**	**134,845**	**275,986**	**144,698**	**131,288**	**7,281**	**3,724**	**3,557**
Angola	1,936	937	999	1,879	913	966	57	24	33
Botswana	295	144	151	292	143	149	3	1	2
Burundi	107,924	56,066	51,858	107,826	56,023	51,803	98	43	55
Comoro	2,649	1,427	1,222	2,564	1,377	1,187	85	50	35
Kenya	10,281	4,977	5,304	9,849	4,776	5,073	432	201	231
Lesotho	1,769	882	887	1,735	863	872	34	19	15
Malawi	7,819	3,697	4,122	7,765	3,674	4,091	54	23	31
Mauritius	1,195	608	587	1,169	596	573	26	12	14
Mozambique	3,159	1,520	1,639	3,062	1,480	1,582	97	40	57
Namibia	788	409	379	749	394	355	39	15	24
Rwanda	18,747	9,157	9,590	18,700	9,136	9,564	47	21	26
Seychelles	381	187	194	362	177	185	19	10	9
Somalia	657	341	316	633	327	306	24	14	10
Eswatin (Swaziland)	391	190	201	352	171	181	39	19	20
South Africa	846	530	316	746	481	265	100	49	51
Uganda	4,024	2,029	1,995	3,968	2,001	1,967	56	28	28
Republic of Congo	53,294	26,525	26,769	53,235	26,492	26,743	59	33	26
Zimbabwe	651	392	259	610	376	234	41	16	25
Zambia	2,335	971	1,364	2,329	968	1,361	6	3	3
South Sudan	204	115	89	176	102	74	28	13	15
Madagascar	9,954	4,775	5,179	9,947	4,772	5,175	7	3	4
Other African Countries	5,348	4,792	556	5,152	4,691	461	196	101	95
Denmark Finland Norway Sweden	683	334	349	567	273	294	116	61	55
Germany	1,991	955	1,036	1,538	754	784	453	201	252
Italy	1,286	666	620	704	361	343	582	305	277
United Kingdom (UK)	2,576	1,282	1,294	1,984	1,009	975	592	273	319
Other European Countries	5,148	2,657	2,491	2,948	1,576	1,372	2,200	1,081	1,119
China	3,989	3,400	589	3,867	3,305	562	122	95	27
India	9,483	5,865	3,618	9,057	5,557	3,500	426	308	118
Oman	688	367	321	389	213	176	299	154	145
Saudi Arabia	13,274	6,379	6,895	13,271	6,378	6,893	3	1	2
Pakistan	1,203	728	475	1,152	700	452	51	28	23
Qatar	35	25	10	29	21	8	6	4	2
Turkey	1,517	1,360	157	1,413	1,287	126	104	73	31
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	361	197	164	279	158	121	82	39	43
Other Asian Countries	1,933	1,239	694	1,697	1,103	594	236	136	100
Canada	598	286	312	485	227	258	113	59	54
United States of America (USA)	2,664	1,329	1,335	2,501	1,257	1,244	163	72	91
Other American Countries	578	323	255	484	278	206	94	45	49
Australia	391	214	177	318	177	141	73	37	36
Dual Citizenship	129	82	47	114	72	42	15	10	5
No Citizenship	93	63	30	89	59	30	4	4	-

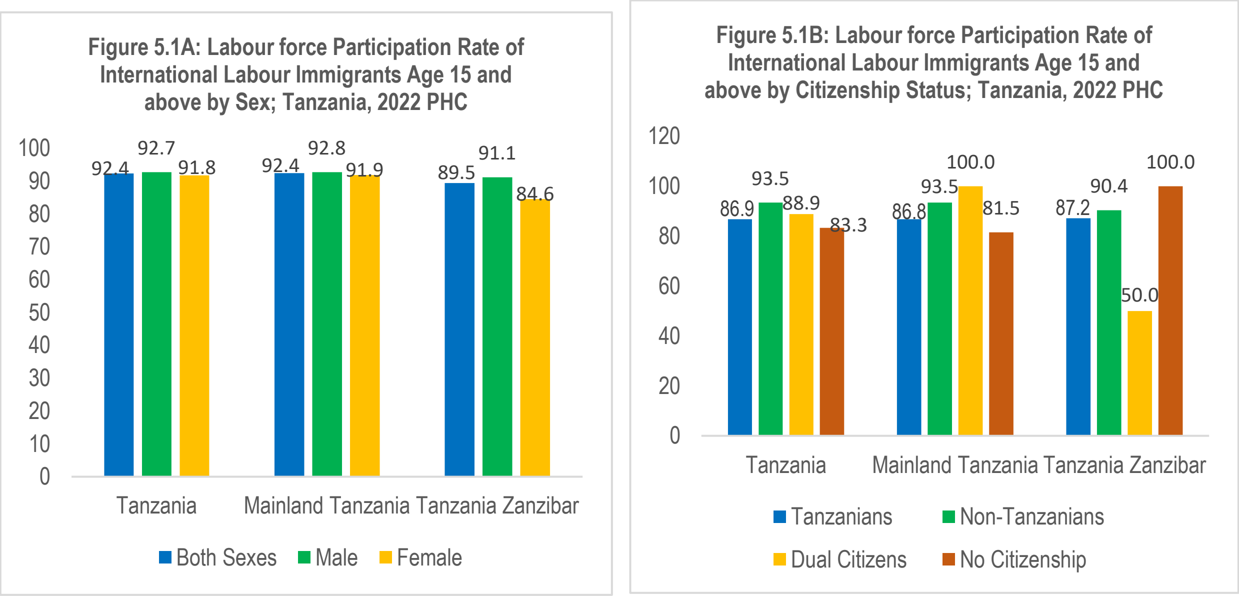
5.3 Labour Force Participation Rate of International Labour Migrants

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) indicates the share of the working-age population that is employed or actively looking for work, serving as a key measure of labour supply. With respect to international labour migration, it helps evaluate how well immigrant workers are integrated into the workforce.

Figure 5.1A indicates that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for international labour migrants in Tanzania is 92.4 percent, with males (92.7%) slightly higher compared with females (91.8%). The pattern and levels are about the same for Mainland Tanzania. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar while the pattern is similar with a rate of 89.5 percent, there is a noticeable difference between males (91.1%) compared with 84.6 percent for females.

Further, according to Figure 5.1B the LFPR for non-Tanzanians in Mainland Tanzania is 93.5 percent while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 90.4 percent. For those with dual citizenship it is 100.0 percent in Mainland Tanzania while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 50.0 percent.

Figure 5. 1: Labour force Participation Rate of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Sex and Citizenship Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.4 Economically Active International Labour Migrants

Table 5.6 indicates economically active persons are those aged 15 years and above who are either employed or unemployed. Table 6.6 gives an analysis of the economically active international labour migrants aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. It shows that out of 51,704; 15.1 percent are Tanzanian citizens. Dual citizens and individuals with no citizenship make up less than one percent of the total. A similar pattern is also observed in both Mainland

Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Additionally, male immigrants are slightly more to be Tanzanian citizens (15.8%) compared with females (13.8%).

Table 5. 6: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Citizenship Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Total Number	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship
Tanzania	Both Sexes	51,704	15.1	84.8	0.02	0.05
	Male	33,831	15.8	84.1	0.02	0.07
	Female	17,873	13.8	86.2	0.01	0.02
Mainland Tanzania	Both Sexes	50,915	14.9	85.0	0.01	0.04
	Male	33,234	15.6	84.3	0.02	0.06
	Female	17,681	13.7	86.3	0.01	0.02
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	789	25.9	73.6	0.13	0.38
	Male	597	26.5	72.9	0.17	0.50
	Female	192	24.0	76.0	0	0

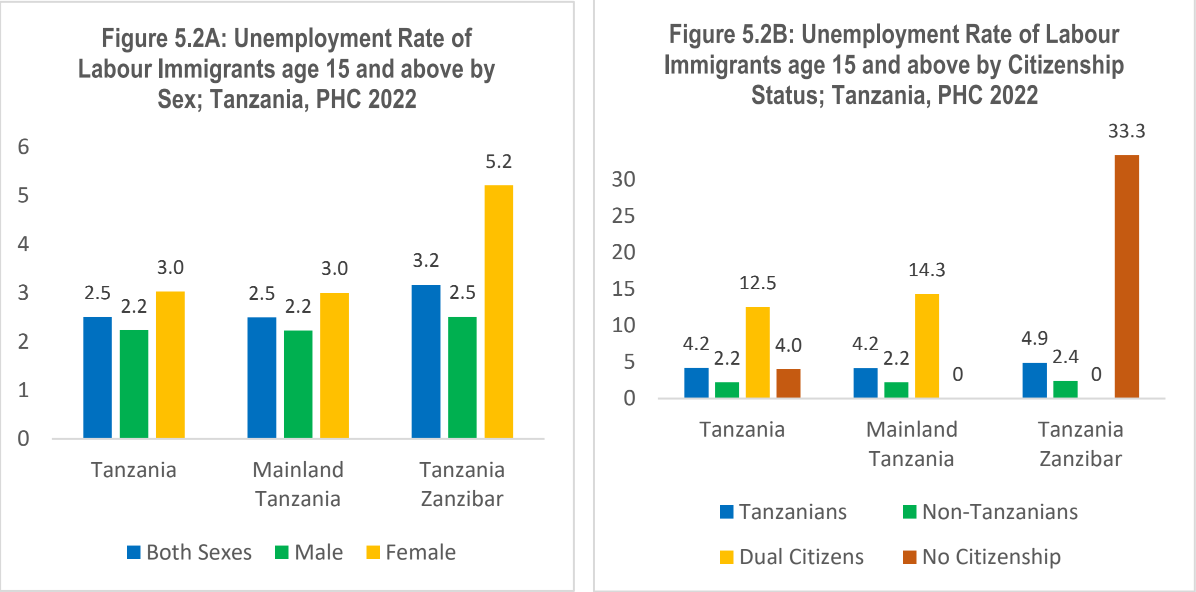
Among economically active labour immigrants in Tanzania, the largest proportion is within the age group 15–64. This distribution pattern is consistent across all citizenship status in both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 5.7).

Table 5. 7: Number of Economically Active Labour Migrants Age 15 years and above by Citizenship Status, Place of Residence and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Selected Age Group	Total	Tanzanians	Non-Tanzanians	Dual Citizens	No Citizenship
Tanzania	15-24	10,596	1,287	9,307	0	2
	15-35	27,639	3,702	23,930	0	7
	15-64	49,131	7,048	42,050	8	25
	65+	2,573	766	1,807	0	0
Mainland Tanzania	15-24	10,550	1,264	9,284	0	2
	15-35	27,346	3,620	23,720	0	6
	15-64	48,362	6,857	41,476	7	22
	65+	2,553	753	1,800	0	0
Tanzania Zanzibar	15-24	46	23	23	0	0
	15-35	293	82	210	0	1
	15-64	769	191	574	1	3
	65+	20	13	7	0	0

Unemployment, as a measure of labour under-utilization and is calculated as the percentage of the labour force not currently employed, helps reveal how well labour immigrants are integrated into the host country's workforce. Figure 5.2A shows that, the unemployment rate for labour migrants aged 15 and above in Tanzania is 2.5 percent, with higher rate for females (3.0%) compared with their male's counterparts (2.3%). Mainland Tanzania reflects a similar pattern, while Tanzania Zanzibar shows the highest gender gap, with female unemployment rate 5.2 percent compared with 2.5 percent for males. Furthermore, Figure 6.2B shows that dual citizens experience higher unemployment rates across Tanzania, except in Tanzania Zanzibar, where individuals without citizenship face the highest unemployment rate at 33.3 percent.

Figure 5. 2: Unemployment Rate of Labour Immigrants Age 15 Years and Above by Sex and Citizenship Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.5 Economically Inactive International Migrants

The section analysis international in-migrants 15 years and above who are part of inactive population. It covers all persons including students as well as other persons, provided that they are not working at all and not available or looking for work either.

Table 5.8 indicates that, out of 46,963 international in-migrants aged 15 years and above, 3,073 (6.5%) are economically inactive in Tanzania. There are proportionately more (9.7%) economically inactive labour international migrants in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania (6.5%). The table further show that in Mainland Tanzania there is hardly any difference in the percentage for female and male economically inactive labour international migrants. However, for Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage is higher for females (13.1%) compared with males (8.5%). The table further reveals big regional differentials. Regions in Mainland Tanzania with the highest percentage include Kagera (9.6%), Dar es Salaam

(9.2%) Kigoma (9.2%) and Iringa (7.1%). Those with the smallest percentage include Lindi (0.6%), Simiyu (1.0%), Dodoma (1.0%) and Manyara (1.3%). In Tanzania Zanzibar Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba reported no economically inactive labour international migrant. The table show Kusini Unguja with 12.7 percent, Mjini Magharibi (10.5%) and Kaskazini Unguja (1.8%).

Table 5. 8: Number and Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Economic Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Economically Active		Economically Inactive	
Tanzania	**Number**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Both Sexes	**46,963**	**43,890**	**93.5**	**3,073**	**6.5**
Male	30,445	28,480	93.5	1,965	6.5
Female	16,518	15,410	93.3	1,108	6.7
Mainland Tanzania					
Both Sexes	**46,315**	**43,305**	**93.5**	**3,010**	**6.5**
Male	29,965	28,041	93.6	1,924	6.4
Female	16,350	15,264	93.4	1,086	6.6
Tanzania Zanzibar					
Both Sexes	**648**	**585**	**90.3**	**63**	**9.7**
Male	480	439	91.5	41	8.5
Female	168	146	86.9	22	13.1
Dodoma	1,621	1,604	99.0	17	1.0
Arusha	2,316	2,227	96.2	89	3.8
Kilimanjaro	1,157	1,105	95.5	52	4.5
Tanga	1,080	1,050	97.2	30	2.8
Morogoro	1,764	1,730	98.1	34	1.9
Pwani	1,063	1,027	96.6	36	3.4
Dar Es Salaam	11,870	10,774	90.8	1,096	9.2
Lindi	348	346	99.4	2	0.6
Mtwara	614	591	96.3	23	3.7
Ruvuma	650	641	98.6	9	1.4
Iringa	507	471	92.9	36	7.1
Mbeya	1,741	1,672	96.0	69	4.0
Singida	534	521	97.6	13	2.4
Tabora	901	858	95.2	43	4.8
Rukwa	706	672	95.2	34	4.8
Kigoma	5,919	5,376	90.8	543	9.2
Shinyanga	833	813	97.6	20	2.4
Kagera	7,700	6,960	90.4	740	9.6
Mwanza	1,408	1,355	96.2	53	3.8
Mara	740	729	98.5	11	1.5

Region	Total	Economically Active		Economically Inactive	
Manyara	479	473	98.7	6	1.3
Njombe	300	294	98.0	6	2.0
Katavi	285	281	98.6	4	1.4
Simiyu	412	408	99.0	4	1.0
Geita	776	758	97.7	18	2.3
Songwe	591	569	96.3	22	3.7
Kaskazini Unguja	57	56	98.2	1	1.8
Kusini Unguja	55	48	87.3	7	12.7
Mjini Magharibi	522	467	89.5	55	10.5
Kaskazini Pemba	6	6	100.0	-	0.0
Kusini Pemba	8	8	100.0	-	0.0

5.6 Reasons why Economically Inactive

The reasons for economic inactivity among immigrants in Tanzania shows strikingly uniform patterns across both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Overall, three main reasons dominate: “did not work at all” (33.2%), “not looking for work” (32.7%), and “not available for work” (33.2%). This balance suggests that economic inactivity is less about single barriers and more about a combination of circumstances, such as lack of opportunity, discouragement, or constraints that prevent participation in the labour force (Table 5.9).

A small share of immigrants reported being students (0.9% nationally), slightly higher in Zanzibar (1.8%) and among urban residents (1.4%), reflecting limited engagement in formal education compared to other reasons for inactivity. Rural-urban differences are minimal for the major categories, though urban areas show a marginally higher share of students. Gender differences are also negligible, with both males and females reporting nearly identical proportions across all reasons.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the pattern is similar to that of Mainland Tanzania, though with a slightly higher proportion of students in urban areas (2.1%). This shows that education is playing a slightly stronger role for inactivity in Tanzania Zanzibar compared with the Mainland Tanzania. The consistent distribution across sex, residence and geography suggests systemic rather than group-specific barriers to labour force participation among international labour migrants, highlighting a need for inclusive employment and training policies targeting the economically inactive population.

Table 5. 9: Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Reasons why Economically Inactive; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	**12,818**	**7,985**	**4,833**	**6,106**	**3,958**	**2,148**	**6,712**	**4,027**	**2,685**
Student (now attending)	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Did not work at all	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.0
Not looking for work	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.5	32.3	32.7
Not available for work	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.0
Mainland Tanzania	**12,535**	**7,809**	**4,726**	**6,064**	**3,937**	**2,127**	**6,471**	**3,872**	**2,599**
Student (now attending)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Did not work at all	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1
Not looking for work	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.5	32.3	32.7
Not available for work	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	**283**	**176**	**107**	**42**	**21**	**21**	**241**	**155**	**86**
Student (now attending)	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	2.3
Did not work at all	32.9	33.0	32.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.8	32.9	32.6
Not looking for work	32.5	32.4	32.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.4	32.3	32.6
Not available for work	32.9	33.0	32.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.8	32.9	32.6

5.7 Employment by Occupation

Tables 5.10, 5.11, and 5.12 reveal that employed international labour migrants are mostly in agricultural and fisheries occupation (31.8%) followed by elementary occupations[4] (22.3%) and crafts and related workers (17.1%). These migrants were least engaged in the following occupations, clerks (0.7%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (2.0%) as well as legislators, administrators and managers (2.7%). In Mainland Tanzania the pattern and percentages are about the same as for Tanzania. The table show that Tanzania Zanzibar has a different pattern. Employed international labour migrants are mostly in professional occupation (34.6%) followed by technicians and associated professionals (16.8%) and elementary occupations (15.8%). They were least engaged in plant and machine operator occupation and assemblers occupation (0.9%) followed by clerks (2.3%) and agricultural and fisheries occupation (3.2%).

The tables further reveals that rural and urban areas show differing patterns and levels with respect to employed international labour migrants. In rural areas occupation with highest percentage is agricultural and fisheries (49.7%) followed by elementary occupations (20.0%) and crafts and related workers (19.8%). The lowest are in occupations of clerks (0.4%)

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[4] This occupational group include, among others, street vendors, porter for luggage etc, watchmen/doorkeepers, collectors of garbage etc, sweepers/related laborers, laborers in farms, fishing, mining, construction, garages etc, and the like.

followed by legislators, administrators and managers (0.9%) as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.0%). In urban areas it is elementary occupations (24.8%) followed by professionals (16.9%), craft and related workers (14.1%), technicians and associate professionals (12.8%) as well as agricultural and fisheries occupation (11.6%). The lowest are in occupations of clerks (1.1%) followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (3.1%) and legislators, administrators and managers (5.0%).

Further, in Tanzania occupations where there is proportionately higher female employed international labour migrants compared to their male counterparts include agricultural and fisheries, elementary occupations, craft and related workers, service workers and shop sales workers as well as clerks. In Mainland Tanzania it includes agriculture and fisheries, elementary occupations, service workers and shop sales workers, craft and related workers as well as clerks. For Tanzania Zanzibar there are proportionately more female than male in professionals, agriculture and fisheries and craft and related workers.

Table 5. 10:Percentage Distribution of Employed International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	2.7	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	5.0	5.8	3.3
Professionals.	9.2	10.6	6.4	2.3	2.6	1.8	16.9	19.1	12.3
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.9	9.9	4.0	3.5	4.5	1.9	12.8	15.7	6.6
Clerks.	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.5
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.3	5.9	7.2	2.6	1.7	4.0	10.6	10.3	11.3
Agricultural and fishery workers.	31.8	29.7	35.9	49.7	48.6	51.6	11.6	9.6	15.8
Craft and related workers.	17.1	16.6	18.0	19.8	20.3	19.0	14.1	12.8	16.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.0	2.8	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.3	3.1	4.3	0.7
Elementary occupations.	22.3	20.7	25.3	20.0	19.8	20.2	24.8	21.5	31.8

Table 5. 11: Percentage Distribution of Employed International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Mainland Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	2.8	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.5
Professionals.	9.2	10.8	6.3	2.3	2.7	1.8	17.3	19.8	12.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	8.0	10.2	4.0	3.5	4.4	1.9	13.3	16.5	6.8
Clerks.	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.2	5.7	7.1	2.6	1.7	4.0	10.5	10.1	11.2
Agricultural and fishery workers.	31.9	29.6	36.0	49.2	48.0	51.3	11.4	9.5	15.4
Craft and related workers.	17.3	16.7	18.4	20.2	20.8	19.3	13.8	12.2	17.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.3	3.2	4.4	0.8
Elementary occupations.	21.8	20.2	25.0	20.0	19.8	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.4

Table 5. 12:Percentage Distribution of Employed International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	8.8	9.3	7.1	12.2	12.3	12.0	8.2	8.9	6.0
Professionals.	34.6	32.9	39.7	20.7	19.3	24.0	36.9	34.9	43.1
Technicians and associate professionals.	16.8	17.2	15.6	14.6	15.8	12.0	17.2	17.5	16.4
Clerks.	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.4	3.5	0.0	2.3	2.4	1.7
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9.3	10.3	6.4	7.3	8.8	4.0	9.6	10.5	6.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	3.2	3.0	3.5	9.8	8.8	12.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
Craft and related workers.	8.9	8.4	10.6	9.8	5.3	20.0	8.8	8.9	8.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.8	4.0	0.6	0.8	0.0
Elementary occupations.	15.3	15.4	14.9	20.7	24.6	12.0	14.3	14.0	15.5

5.8 Employment by Industry for Immigrants

Employment by industry for international immigrants is the classification of immigrant workers based on the type of economic activity or sector they are engaged in, such as agriculture, private business, or public service. Table 5:13, shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading sector employing international labour migrants in Tanzania, accounting for 48.4 percent. It is especially high in Mainland Tanzania with 49.0percent, but significantly lower in Tanzania Zanzibar (8.2%). Further, within Tanzania Zanzibar higher percentage is employed in accommodation and food (11.4%) followed by education (10.6%), and administrative support services activities (9.8%). In contrast, in Mainland Tanzania it is agriculture forestry and fishing (49.0%) followed by whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.7%) and other services activities (5.9%).

Table 5. 13: Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Tanzania PHC 2022

Industry of Employment	Total			Mainland Tanzania			Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	48.4	45.6	53.8	49.0	46.3	54.3	8.2	8.6	7.1
Minning and quarrying	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	5.6	7.6	1.9	5.6	7.6	1.9	7.1	7.9	4.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.5	4.6	0.0
Construction	2.8	4.0	0.5	2.8	3.9	0.5	6.4	7.7	2.2
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.3	6.2	7.0	3.3
Transportation and storage	2.4	3.3	0.6	2.4	3.3	0.6	2.2	2.6	1.1
Accommodation and food services activities	4.2	2.8	6.8	4.1	2.6	6.8	11.4	10.1	15.4
Information and communication	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.4	2.9	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.6	1.6
Real estate activities	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.9	3.3	2.1	6.5	7.4	3.8
Administrative and support services activities	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	9.8	9.6	10.4
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.3	3.8	1.6
Education	2.4	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.0	10.6	6.7	23.1
Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	4.7	4.0	7.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	2.0	2.1	1.6
Other services activities	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.3	8.0	7.6	9.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	3.3	2.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	5.2	2.2	1.5	4.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.6

5.9 Employment by Sector for Immigrants

Employment by sector for immigrants refers to the distribution of migrant workers across different economic activities. Table 5:14, indicates that own or family farm employment is the leading sector for international labour migrants in Tanzania, accounting for (43.7%) of the total, with a higher share among females (54.7%) and rural residents (62.4%). Urban areas, by contrast, show a greater concentration of international labour migrants in the private business (non-farm) sector (23.6%) and other private employment (22.0%), with male dominance in both.

Employment in NGOs, religious and political non-profit institutions is another notable sector, particularly in urban settings (14.8%) and among males (17.4%). Government and parastatal employment is relatively low overall (under 2%), but more common in urban areas than rural. Female migrants are more likely to be employed in domestic work and own farming, while males are more represented in private business, non-profit and parastatal sectors.
The data highlights a stark contrast between urban and rural employment patterns, suggesting the importance of tailoring labour and migration policies to local economic contexts and gender-specific opportunities.

Table 5. 14: Percentage Distribution of International Labour Migrants Age 15 Years and Above by Employment Sector and Type of residence, Tanzania PHC2022

Employment Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Central Government	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.8
Local Government	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.7
Parastatal Organization	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.5	2.8	1.7
NGO religious organisation political party Non-profit institution	9.7	11.9	5.4	5.2	6.8	2.3	14.8	17.4	9.3
International organization or foreign embassy	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	2.4	2.5	2.3
Private business (non-farm)	13.7	14.3	12.4	4.8	4.6	5.3	23.6	24.6	21.5
Registered partnership or cooperative	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.8	3.4	1.4
Own or family farm	43.7	38.0	54.7	62.4	57.5	71.1	22.6	17.3	33.8
Household(s) domestic worker	4.1	3.0	6.2	5.1	4.2	6.6	2.9	1.6	5.7
Household - Other economic activities	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.3	5.1
Other Private	18.0	21.3	11.6	14.4	18.3	7.5	22.0	24.5	16.8

5.10 Conclusion

The 2022 PHC findings reveal that international labour migration in Tanzania is driven primarily by economic motives, with the majority of migrants being of productive working age

(15–64 years) and actively engaged in the labour force. Employment levels among international migrants are relatively high, and unemployment rates remain low, indicating a degree of labour market absorption. However, disparities persist across gender, citizenship, and geographic location.

The labour participation structure is highly segmented. In Mainland Tanzania, most migrants work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, reflecting the country's rural and agrarian economy. In contrast, Zanzibar's migrant workforce is concentrated in professional, technical, and service-oriented occupations, aligned with its tourism and service-based economy. This demonstrates the regional diversification of labour demand and the influence of local economic structures on migrant employment.

Gender patterns show that female migrants are disproportionately employed in elementary, service, and agricultural occupations, often in informal settings, while male migrants dominate in technical, managerial, and private-sector positions. This reflects underlying gendered barriers to labour mobility and skills utilization.

The high share of migrants working in own or family farms and informal private enterprises suggests that a substantial proportion of migrant employment occurs outside formal wage systems, limiting access to social protection and decent work conditions. Furthermore, the small representation of migrants in public and parastatal employment underscores the limited formal inclusion of foreign and dual citizens in the government workforce.

While economic inactivity among international migrants is relatively low (6.5%), it is more pronounced among females and in Zanzibar, pointing to the need for targeted inclusion measures. Reasons for inactivity—such as not seeking or being unavailable for work—suggest structural and motivational barriers rather than lack of opportunity alone.

Overall, these findings indicate that international labour migration contributes positively to Tanzania's workforce composition and sectoral development, especially in agriculture and services. However, imbalances by gender, region, and sector highlight the need for inclusive labour and migration policies .

Chapter Six

Urbanization

Key Points

- Tanzania’s urban population has grown from 6.4% in 1967 to over 34.6% in 2022 driven by natural increase, migration (rural–urban and international), and reclassification of settlements.
- Internal migration has significantly contributed to urban growth; Dar es Salaam alone absorbed over 2.4 million lifetime in-migrants.
- Urbanization remains highly concentrated in major cities, with Dar es Salaam standing out as fully urbanized (100%), followed by Mjini Magharibi at 79.5percent. Other major cities are Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, and Mbeya, with emerging secondary cities in each zone, while Simiyu and Njombe remain predominantly rural.
- The Eastern and Northern zones show the highest urban concentration, while Southern and Western zones remain predominantly rural.
- While the rural population continues to grow, its relative share is declining—from 93.6% in 1967 to 65.1% in 2022.
- High-density urban zones such as Dar es Salaam and Mwanza face increasing pressure on land use, housing, and services due to migration inflows and urban sprawl.
- Migration streams into urban areas are reshaping city boundaries, intensifying service demand, and driving administrative reclassification of settlements.

6.1 Introduction

In 2008, for the first time in history, the global urban population outnumbered the rural population[5]. This milestone marked the beginning of a new “urban millennium”. By 2050, it is projected that two-thirds of the world’s population will be living in urban areas. Cities are centers of economic, social, and cultural development. Sustainable urbanization in Tanzania requires effective planning of transport, water, sanitation, waste management, disaster risk reduction, and education. Addressing social determinants of health—such as housing, environment, healthcare access, employment, and social inclusion—is crucial to ensure equitable urban growth and improved well-being for all residents.

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[5] https://sdgs.un.org/topics/sustainable-cities-and-human-settlements

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of Tanzania's urbanization process by examining its levels, patterns, and trends over time. It traces the historical evolution of urban growth from independence to the present, highlighting regional variations and differing levels of urban concentration across the country. The analysis examines multiple factors shaping Tanzania's urbanization, including natural population growth, internal migration, expanding economic opportunities, and shifts in national development policies—all of which have collectively influenced both the pace and spatial distribution of urban growth across the country. It examines the connections between urban population density and migration patterns, including flows between rural areas and major cities, as well as rural-to-rural movements. By focusing on these dynamics, the chapter sets the context for understanding Tanzania's urban transformation, emphasizing the significance of urban migration streams and regional disparities in shaping the country's demographic and spatial development. This foundation helps inform strategies for sustainable urban planning and policy development in response to ongoing urban growth pressures.

6.2 Brief History of Urbanization in Tanzania

This section provides a concise historical overview of urbanization in Tanzania, drawing on insights from past PHC to trace the evolution of urban growth and settlement patterns. From the early post-independence period marked by centralized planning and limited urban expansion to the more recent decades characterized by accelerated rural-to-urban migration and the proliferation of informal settlements, census data have been instrumental in capturing these transformative shifts. This subsection highlights how socioeconomic reforms, infrastructural investments, and policy changes have shaped urban trajectories, offering a foundational context for interpreting contemporary urban challenges and development prospects in Tanzania.

Urbanization in Tanzania has undergone a profound transformation between the colonial and post-independence periods. During the colonial era (1948–1957), restrictive policies severely limited African settlement in urban areas, resulting in a negligible urban population (Kasanga & Mwakalobo, 2021). Following independence in 1961, and particularly after the Arusha Declaration in 1967, which emphasized self-reliance and rural development, the pace of urbanization accelerated markedly. This shift was driven by natural population growth, substantial rural-to-urban migration, and the administrative reclassification of rural settlements as urban centres (UN-Habitat, 2022; NBS, 2022). Census data indicate that the urban population rose from 6.4 percent in 1967 to 34.9 percent in 2022, with growth rates exceeding 10 percent during the 1970s due to extensive reclassification efforts (World Bank, 2024; United Nations, 2022). These trends underscore the transformative impact of post-independence policies and demographic dynamics in reshaping Tanzania's urban landscape. The pace of urbanization has accelerated particularly after 2002, reflecting increasing migration to cities, economic transformation, and expansion of urban infrastructure. If these trends continue, projections suggest that Tanzania could reach an urban population comprising approximately 50% of the total population within the next two to three decades, likely between 2042 and 2052 (see Figure 7.1), signalling a significant demographic shift that will necessitate strategic urban planning, investment in housing, transport, and social services to accommodate a near-equal rural-urban population balance.

Table 6.1 shows a significant rise in Tanzania's urban population from 1967 to 2022, both in total numbers and as a percentage of the overall population. Nationally, the urban population increased from 786,567 (6.4% of the total) in 1967 to 21,539,695 (34.9%) in 2022, with the biggest jump happening between 1967 and 1978 due to rapid growth and administrative changes. Urban growth rates reached over 10 percent during the 1970s. Both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar experienced similar upward trends: Mainland's urban population grew from 5.7 percent to 34.4 percent, while Zanzibar's increased from 28.6 percent to 49.0 percent during the same period. These patterns indicate ongoing rural-to-urban migration, natural population increase, and deliberate policy changes, especially after the Arusha Declaration, that together transformed Tanzania's urban landscape throughout the post-independence period.

Table 6. 1: Urban Population in Tanzania from 1967,1978, 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHCs

Area and Years	Population	Urban Population	Percentage of Urban	Annual Urban Growth Rate
Tanzania				
1967	12,313,469	786,567	6.4	-
1978	17,512,611	2,412,902	13.8	10.2
1988	23,095,882	4,247,272	18.4	5.7
2002	34,443,603	7,943,561	23.1	4.5
2012	44,928,923	13,305,004	29.6	5.2
2022	61,741,120	21,539,695	34.9	4.8
Mainland Tanzania				
1967	11,958,654	685,092	5.7	-
1978	17,364,498	2,257,921	13.3	10.8
1988	22,455,207	4,043,684	18.4	5.8
2002	33,461,849	7,554,838	22.6	4.5
2012	43,625,354	12,701,238	29.1	5.2
2022	59,851,347	20,613,420	34.4	4.8
Tanzania Zanzibar				
1967	354,815	101,475	28.6	-
1978	148,113	154,981	32.6	3.8
1988	640,675	203,588	31.8	2.7
2002	981,754	388,723	39.6	4.6
2012	1,303,569	603,766	46.3	4.4
2022	1,889,773	926,275	49.0	4.3

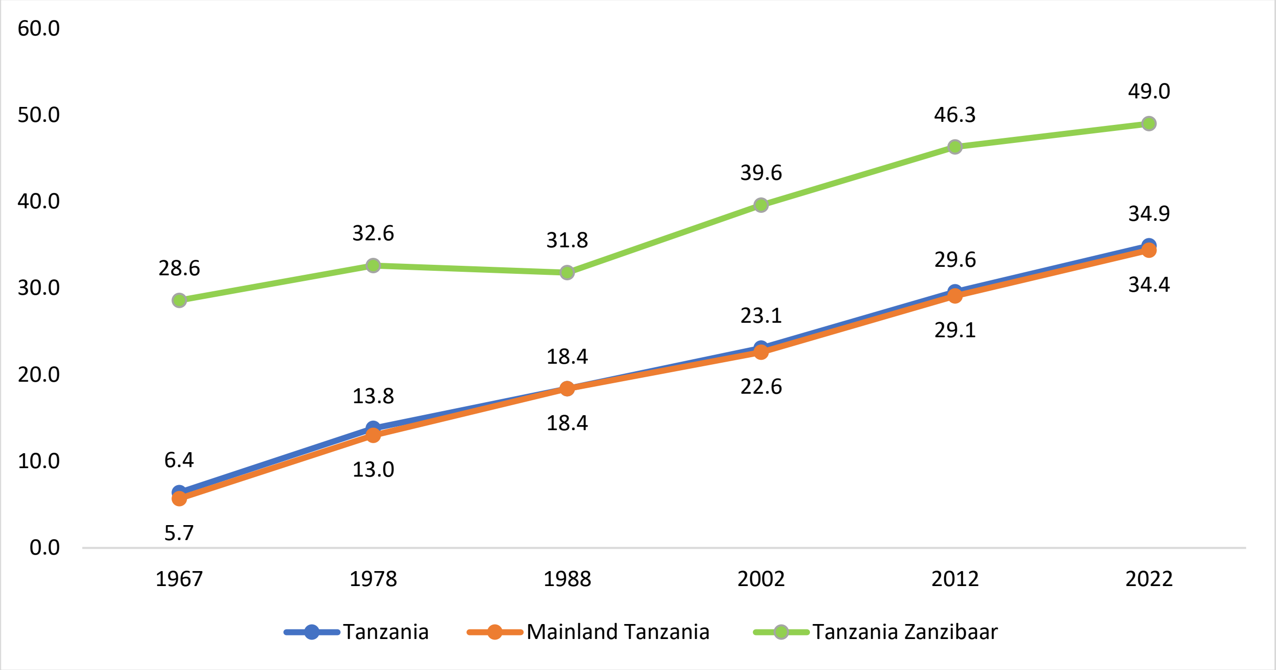
Tanzania’s urbanization is a historically contingent process shaped by structural reforms, demographic shifts, and spatial transformations. These results align with recent studies showing that post-independence urban growth was politically driven, with socialist policies restructuring rural settlements but inadvertently accelerating urban migration due to unmet economic expectations (Worrall et al., 2020). Rapid expansion, especially in cities like Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, outpaced formal planning, leading to the dominance of informal settlements (George, 2021). Economic liberalization in the 1990s intensified urban growth, attracting investment and labour while deepening spatial inequalities. Dodoma now exhibits the highest rate of urban expansion, characterized by leapfrog growth and polycentric development patterns (Sumari et al., 2023). Zanzibar’s urbanization reflects coastal East African trends, shaped by trade, tourism, and administrative centrality. Overall, Tanzania’s urban transition is driven by governance shifts, economic restructuring, and the persistent tension between formal planning and informal expansion.

Building on these results, a regional comparison further clarifies how policy interventions shaped Tanzania’s urbanization differently. For instance, in Kigoma, the Ujamaa villagization policy consolidated rural populations into planned villages, initially limiting urban migration. However, economic stagnation in these settlements eventually drove people toward urban centres, fuelling informal growth. Kilimanjaro, largely exempt from villagization, retained dispersed settlements and experienced gradual peri-urban expansion supported by agriculture and market access. This contrast highlights how centralized planning in Kigoma disrupted traditional mobility, while Kilimanjaro’s autonomy enabled adaptive spatial development. These regional dynamics reveal that Tanzania’s urban growth reflects not only national policy but also localized governance and economic resilience.

Figure 6.1 illustrates the percentage of urban population in Tanzania, Mainland Tanzania, and Tanzania Zanzibar across six census years: 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022. The graph reveals a steady upward trend in urbanization for both Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania, while Tanzania Zanzibar shows a more fluctuating pattern, notably

with an anomalous spike in 1978. This figure underscores regional disparities and long-term shifts in urban growth dynamics across the country.

Figure 6. 1: Percentage of Urban Population by Census Year; Tanzania, 1967,1978, 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHCs



Tanzania's dramatic urbanization, from 6.4 percent in 1967 to 34.9 percent in 2022, reflects key urban growth theories, as noted by Kasanga and Mwakalobo (2021) and UN-Habitat (2022), that economic shifts, demographic transitions, and rural-to-urban migration drive spatial transformation. Urbanization, according to modernization theory, emerges as a developmental outcome, which the World Bank (2024) demonstrates through Tanzania's policy shifts and economic reforms following the Arusha Declaration. Migration frameworks, as outlined by the United Nations (2022), particularly the push-pull model, help explain why individuals move from rural areas to cities in search of employment, services, and better living conditions. Meanwhile, dependency and spatial inequality theories, as examined by Kasanga and Mwakalobo (2021), reveal how institutional biases and uneven resource allocation shape urban development patterns. Therefore, as UN-Habitat (2022) demonstrates, when growth outpaces infrastructure, informal settlements and governance challenges intensify, phenomena that are increasingly visible in Tanzania.

This evolution also mirrors contemporary regional and global urbanization debates, particularly those concerning the duality of opportunity and challenge within rapidly expanding cities. While effective urban management can leverage population growth to stimulate economic advancement and social mobility, UN-Habitat (2022) highlighted that the velocity of urbanization in Tanzania, paralleled across much of East Africa and the Global South, has frequently surpassed the rate of investment in essential sectors such as housing, sanitation, and transport. Scholarly discourse underscores the imperative for integrative, equitable policy frameworks and strategic investment in urban infrastructure as prerequisites for sustainable development and the reduction of socio-economic inequality (Kasanga & Mwakalobo, 2021). Ultimately, Tanzania's ability to realize the benefits of its urban transition largely hinges on the efficacy of governance systems at both national and subnational levels, ensuring that rapid population growth is managed in a manner conducive to urban resilience and inclusivity.

6.3 Levels of Urbanization by Region

This section analyses regional variations in urbanization levels across Tanzania, drawing on trends observed through successive PHC. It highlights the spatial disparities in urban growth, with regions such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Dodoma, Mbeya, Tanga, and Arusha exhibiting consistently high urbanization rates, while others remain predominantly rural. The census data provide a basis for assessing how infrastructural development, migration patterns, and administrative reclassifications have influenced urban expansion at the regional scale. This subsection serves to contextualize the uneven pace of urbanization and its implications for resource allocation, governance frameworks, and strategic urban planning across Tanzania.

Analysis of successive 2022 PHC results reveals pronounced regional disparities in urbanization across Tanzania. By 2022, the national urbanization rate had reached 34.9 percent, with Mainland Tanzania at 34.4 percent and Tanzania Zanzibar notably higher at 49.9 percent. The decade between 2012 and 2022 saw an urban growth of over 5 percentage points, implying a doubling of the urban population approximately every 14 years. Spatially, urbanization remains highly concentrated in select regions. Dar es Salaam stands out as fully urbanized (100%), followed by Mjini Magharibi at 79.5 percent.

Urbanization patterns in Tanzania show notable zonal disparities reflecting historical, economic, and infrastructural differences. In the Eastern Zone (Dar es Salaam, Pwani, and Morogoro), urbanization is most advanced, led by Dar es Salaam, which is entirely urban (100%) and serves as the country's main economic hub. Pwani (41.3%) and Morogoro (39.1%) have also experienced rapid urban expansion due to proximity to the capital and improved connectivity, marking this zone as the epicenter of Tanzania's urban transition.

In the Northern Zone (Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, and Tanga), urbanization levels range between 15% and 40%, with Arusha (40.0%) emerging as a key secondary city and regional trade center, while Kilimanjaro (23.8%) and Tanga (26.0%) exhibit moderate but steady growth driven by tourism, trade, and industrial development.

The Southern Highlands Zone (Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, and Songwe) also demonstrates increasing urbanization, particularly in Mbeya (39.4%) and Iringa (29.9%), reflecting their status as regional service and transport hubs. Njombe (29.6%) and Songwe (28.3%) show emerging growth linked to agricultural commercialization and new infrastructure corridors.

In the Central Zone (Dodoma, Singida, and Tabora), Dodoma stands out with a dramatic rise to 35.3% urban population in 2022—more than doubling since 2012—driven by its designation as the national capital. However, Singida (16.0%) and Tabora (14.8%) remain largely rural, indicating slower structural transformation.

The Lake Zone (Mwanza, Mara, Kagera, Shinyanga, Geita, and Simiyu) shows mixed patterns. Mwanza (39.6%) and Geita (34.7%) lead due to mining, trade, and industrial growth, while Kagera (11.2%) and Simiyu (19.5%) remain less urbanized. Notably, Shinyanga (31.9%) and Mara (31.0%) show rapid recent increases, signalling emerging urban centers tied to mining and commerce.

In the Southern Zone (Lindi, Mtwara, and Ruvuma), urbanization remains below the national average, with rates between 20%–24%, reflecting limited industrialization and slower migration flows. Similarly, the Western Zone (Kigoma, Katavi, and Rukwa) shows modest levels ranging from 20%–25%, though Kigoma's (24.6%) growth is notable due to its strategic position as a transport corridor to neighbouring countries.

Finally, in Zanzibar, urbanization is significantly higher than on the Mainland, averaging 49% in 2022. The Mjini Magharibi region dominates with 79.5% urban population, reflecting the high concentration of administrative and economic activities in Zanzibar City, while the other isles (Kaskazini and Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini and Kusini Pemba) remain predominantly rural but show gradual urban expansion.

Table 6.2 shows regional urbanization levels in Tanzania based on data from the 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHC (PHCs). It presents the total population, urban population, and the percentage of urban residents across Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The table highlights long-term trends and regional differences in urban growth, providing a key reference for analysing spatial patterns of urbanization and their effects on planning and governance.

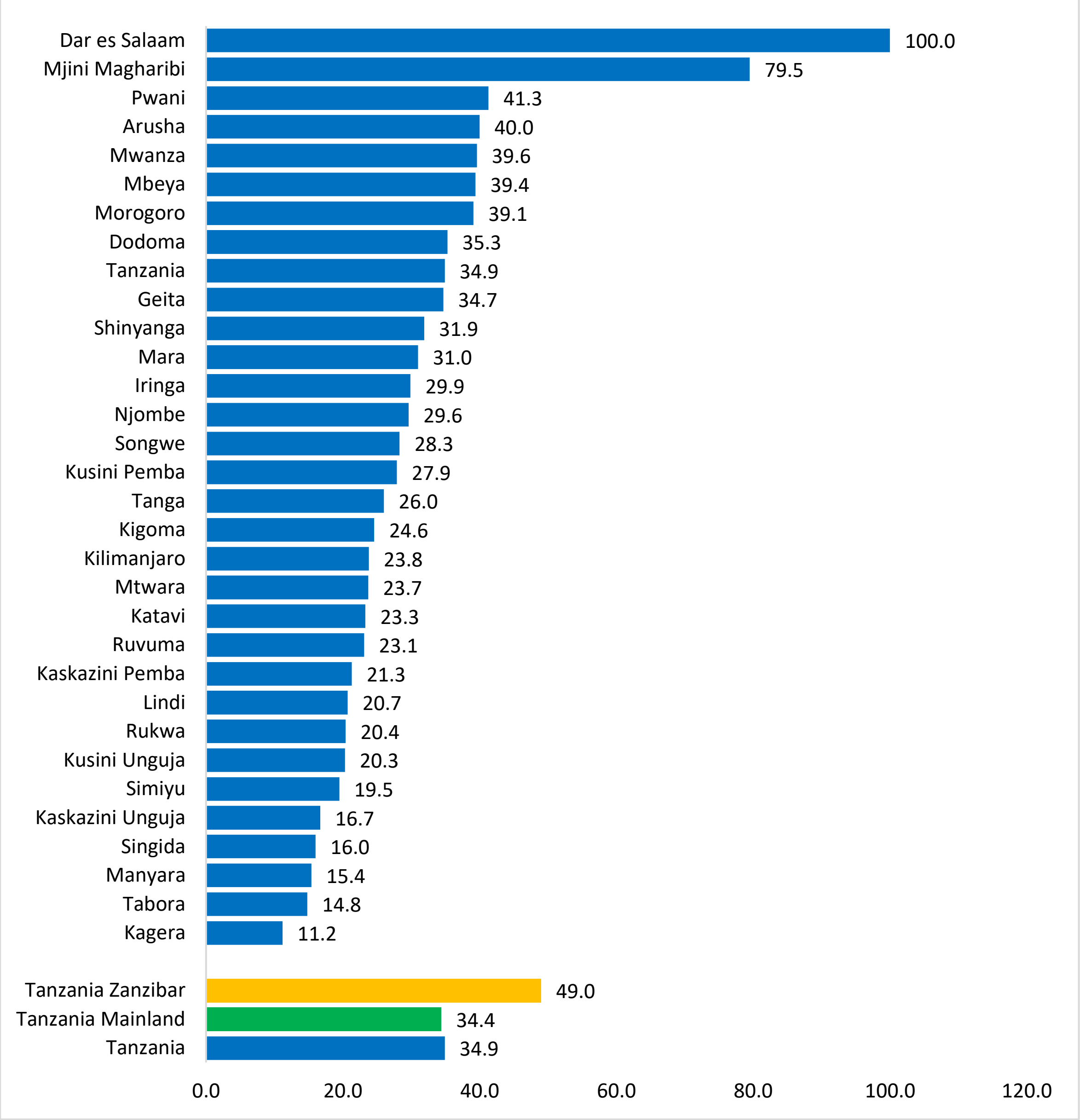
Table 6. 2: Levels of Regional Urbanization by Census Year and Region; 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	2022		Percentage of Urban Population			
	Total Population	Urban Population	2022	2012	2002	1988
Tanzania	**61,741,120**	**21,539,695**	**34.9**	**29.6**	**23.1**	**18.8**
Mainland Tanzania	**59,851,347**	**20,613,420**	**34.4**	**29.1**	**22.6**	**17.9**
Dodoma	3,085,625	1,087,745	35.3	15.4	12.6	11.2
Arusha	2,356,255	941,838	40.0	33.0	31.3	12.4
Kilimanjaro	1,861,934	442,422	23.8	24.2	20.9	15.2
Tanga	2,615,597	679,229	26.0	21.6	18.4	17.6
Morogoro	3,197,104	1,249,272	39.1	28.7	27.0	21.1
Pwani	2,024,947	836,195	41.3	32.8	21.1	15.4
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	5,383,728	100.0	100.0	93.9	88.6
Lindi	1,194,028	246,649	20.7	18.7	16.0	15.3
Mtwara	1,634,947	388,174	23.7	22.9	20.3	14.0
Ruvuma	1,848,794	426,829	23.1	24.6	15.2	11.9
Iringa	1,192,728	357,059	29.9	27.2	17.2	10.0
Mbeya	2,343,754	924,548	39.4	33.2	20.4	18.2
Singida	2,008,058	322,038	16.0	12.5	13.7	8.8
Tabora	3,391,679	503,645	14.8	12.5	12.9	14.3
Rukwa	1,540,519	314,151	20.4	23.5	17.6	14.2
Kigoma	2,470,967	606,787	24.6	17.2	12.1	12.8
Shinyanga	2,241,299	715,888	31.9	16.6	9.2	6.8
Kagera	2,989,299	334,256	11.2	9.2	6.2	5.5
Mwanza	3,699,872	1,463,734	39.6	33.3	20.5	18.6
Mara	2,372,015	735,886	31.0	17.4	18.6	10.5
Manyara	1,892,502	291,591	15.4	13.6	13.6	NA
Njombe	889,946	263,439	29.6	23.6	NA	NA
Katavi	1,152,958	268,959	23.3	27.8	NA	NA
Simiyu	2,140,497	416,490	19.5	7.0	NA	NA
Geita	2,977,608	1,032,608	34.7	16.0	NA	NA
Songwe	1,344,687	380,260	28.3			
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,889,773**	**926,275**	**49.0**	**46.3**	**39.6**	**31.8**
Kaskazini Unguja	257,290	43,069	16.7	8.9	1.7	-
Kusini Unguja	195,873	39,770	20.3	6.1	5.2	12.7
Mjini Magharibi	893,169	709,809	79.5	84.5	81.9	6.5
Kaskazini Pemba	272,091	57,861	21.3	18.6	16.5	8.5
Kusini Pemba	271,350	75,766	27.9	20.1	17.9	23.2

Tanzania's urbanization trajectory reflects a complex interplay of demographic shifts, spatial planning legacies, and uneven regional development. While the national urbanization rate has steadily increased over the decades, the concentration of urban growth in some regions, particularly Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Arusha, signals a pattern of accumulation driven by administrative centralization and economic clustering (Sumari et al., 2023). The leapfrog and edge expansion forms observed in these cities underscore the dominance of uncoordinated spatial growth, often outpacing infrastructure and service provision (Sumari et al., 2023). Despite policy efforts to formalize and upgrade settlements, such as the Community Infrastructure Upgrading Project and the Land Tenure Improvement Project, most regions remain predominantly rural, revealing persistent spatial inequalities. These disparities are further exacerbated by biased development policies and limited rural investment, reinforcing the urban-rural divide and challenging the sustainability of Tanzania's urban transition, as reported by Haule & Kilonzo, 2024.

Figure 6.2 ranks Tanzania's regions by their percentage of urban population based on the 2022 PHC(PHC). The chart highlights stark regional disparities, with Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi leading at 100 percent and 79.5 percent urbanization. Other regions above national average include Pwani 41 percent, Arusha 40 percent, Mwanza, 39.6percent, Mbeya 39.4 percent Morogoro 39.1 percent and Dodoma 35,3 percent respectively, while regions like Kagera, Tabora, and Manyara remain predominantly rural. This visual representation underscores the spatial concentration of urban growth and the uneven distribution of urbanization across the country.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage of Urban Population by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



6.4 Urbanization Ranking

The term Urban Ranking refers to a structured classification of geographic regions based on the proportion of their population residing in urban areas, as derived from census data. It denotes a numerical or categorical ordering, typically from highest to lowest, of regions according to their urbanization levels. Within demographic and spatial analysis, urban ranking serves as a diagnostic tool to reveal disparities in urban development, infrastructure distribution, and population concentration. It aligns with urban transition models and spatial hierarchy frameworks, which posit that urban growth is uneven and shaped by historical, economic, and institutional factors. Urban ranking provides a basis for comparative analysis, policy targeting, and resource allocation, enabling planners and researchers to identify priority areas for intervention, monitor urbanization trends, and evaluate the effectiveness of governance strategies in managing urban growth.

Table 6.3 presents the trends and ranking of urban population across Tanzania's regions over four census periods, 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022, highlighting significant shifts in urbanization patterns. Dar es Salaam consistently holds the top rank, reflecting its sustained dominance as the country's most urbanized region. Mjini Magharibi also maintains a high position throughout, while regions such as Arusha, Mwanza, and Mbeya show steady urban growth, remaining within the top five ranks in recent decades. In contrast, regions like Dodoma and Geita demonstrate notable upward mobility, with Dodoma rising from rank 23 in 2012 to rank 8 in 2022, likely influenced by its designation as the national capital. Conversely, regions such as Tabora, Singida, and Kagera persistently rank among the least urbanized, indicating slower urban transition. The table also reveals the emergence of newer regions like Songwe, Njombe, Katavi, and Simiyu, whose rankings reflect both administrative restructuring and evolving urban dynamics. Overall, the data underscores the uneven spatial distribution of urban growth and the influence of policy, infrastructure, and migration on regional urbanization trajectories.

Table 6.3 provides a longitudinal view of regional urbanization ranks in Tanzania across four national census years, offering a comparative framework for assessing spatial and temporal shifts in urban development. By tracing changes in rank rather than absolute figures, the table emphasizes relative positioning and mobility among regions, enabling insights into the dynamics of urban growth, policy impact, and regional transformation over time. This format supports both historical interpretation and strategic planning by highlighting patterns of urban emergence and persistence within the national landscape.

The data suggest significant shifts in urbanization patterns over the four census periods. Dar es Salaam has consistently maintained its top position, underscoring its dominance as the country's primary urban center. Dodoma shows the most dramatic upward movement, rising from rank 23 in 2012 to rank 8 in 2022, reflecting its designation as the national capital and subsequent government relocation. Other regions that have experienced substantial upward mobility include Shinyanga, Geita, and Songwe, which moved from the lower ranks in earlier censuses to the top 15 by 2022, likely due to economic activities such as mining and trade. Conversely, several traditionally urbanized regions have declined in rank. Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Lindi, Ruvuma, and Tabora all show significant downward shifts, suggesting slower urban growth relative to other regions. For example, Kilimanjaro dropped from rank 6 in 2002 to rank 18 in 2022. Similarly, Kagera declined steadily, from rank 24 in 1988 to rank 31 in 2022, marking it as the least urbanized region in the country.

Overall, the rankings highlight a dynamic urbanization process where emerging regions are rapidly expanding their urban base, while some historically urbanized regions are being overtaken. This trend suggests changing economic opportunities, infrastructure investments, and policy-driven growth centers that are reshaping Tanzania's urban hierarchy.

Table 6. 3: Rank of Urban Population by Region; Tanzania, 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHCs

Region	Rank of Urban Population			
	2022	2012	2002	1988
Dodoma	8	23	21	17
Arusha	4	5	3	15
Kilimanjaro	18	11	6	9
Tanga	16	15	11	6
Morogoro	7	7	4	3
Pwani	3	6	5	7
Dar es Salaam	1	1	1	1
Lindi	23	17	16	8
Mtwara	19	14	9	12
Ruvuma	21	10	17	16
Iringa	12	9	14	19
Mbeya	6	4	8	5
Singida	28	25	18	20
Tabora	30	25	20	10
Rukwa	24	13	13	11
Kigoma	17	20	22	13
Shinyanga	10	21	23	22
Kagera	31	27	24	24
Mwanza	5	3	7	4
Mara	11	19	10	18
Manyara	29	24	19	25
Njombe	13	12	27	25
Katavi	20	8	27	25
Simiyu	26	29	27	25
Geita	9	22	27	25
Songwe	14	31	27	25
Kaskazini Unguja	27	28	26	25
Kusini Unguja	25	30	25	14
Mjini Magharibi	2	2	2	23
Kaskazini Pemba	22	18	15	21
Kusini Pemba	15	16	12	2

The changing ranks of urban population across Tanzanian regions over successive censuses reflect the uneven and evolving nature of urbanization shaped by policy shifts, spatial restructuring, and economic centralization. The ascent of regions like Dodoma and Geita highlights the impact of state-led investments and administrative reclassification, particularly following Dodoma's elevation as the national capital (Sumari et al., 2023). In contrast, consistently low rankings in regions such as Tabora and Kagera point to structural neglect and limited urban infrastructure, reinforcing spatial disparities.

These trends mirror broader patterns of leapfrog and edge expansion, often occurring outside formal planning systems and driven by demographic pressure and informal settlement growth (Haule & Kilonzo, 2024). The emergence of newly established regions adds complexity to the urban landscape, reflecting both administrative fragmentation and shifting governance priorities. Overall, the rank-based shifts underscore that urban growth in Tanzania is shaped not only by population dynamics but also by contested spatial politics and uneven development trajectories.

6.5 Linkages between Migration and Urbanization

This section explores the interconnections between migration and urbanization in Tanzania, using insights derived from the PHC to reveal how population mobility contributes to the expansion and transformation of urban areas. The analysis highlights how both internal and cross-regional migration, particularly rural-to-urban flows, have significantly influenced the growth of urban centres such as Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, and Mwanza. These movements are often driven by economic opportunities, access to services, and social networks, which shape settlement decisions and intensify urban concentration. Understanding these linkages is essential for contextualizing demographic transitions and informing inclusive urban policies aimed at managing growth and ensuring equitable service delivery.

6.5.1 Contributions of Internal Migration to Urban Population Growth in Tanzania

In-migration is a key driver of urban population growth in Tanzania, directly linking mobility trends to the country's urbanization process. As people relocate from rural and peripheral regions to urban centres, cities such as Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Mwanza experience rapid demographic expansion driven not only by natural increase but also by the spatial concentration of economic, administrative, and infrastructural opportunities. These flows reflect broader structural transformations, including shifts in employment patterns, access to services, and regional development priorities. Understanding the contribution of in-migration to urban growth is therefore critical for designing inclusive urban policies, guiding resource allocation, and managing spatial planning in ways that address demographic pressures and the evolving dynamics of internal mobility.

Data from the 2022 PHC (Table 7.4) highlight the pivotal role of internal and cross-regional migration—particularly rural-to-urban flows—in shaping Tanzania’s urban trajectories. Nationwide, urban in-migrants account for 27.8 percent of the urban population. Dar es Salaam absorbs the largest share, with over 2.4 million in-migrants, equivalent to 11.3 percent of its urban residents, underscoring its enduring role as the country’s economic and administrative hub. Mwanza, with 386,255 in-migrants (1.8%), reflects similar dynamics, shaped by its strategic location on Lake Victoria and its expanding industrial and service sectors. Dodoma’s 268,504 in-migrants (1.2%) highlight the city’s growing prominence as the national capital, where administrative relocation and infrastructure investments are intensifying its urban growth. These figures demonstrate that urban expansion in Tanzania is not solely a product of natural population increase, but also of mobility trends and spatial policy decisions that concentrate opportunities in select urban centres.

Internal migration—particularly rural-to-urban and cross-regional flows—thus plays a defining role in reinforcing city primacy and spatial inequality. As recent NBS data (2024) and UN-Habitat findings (2022) indicate, migration-driven growth amplifies urban pressures, particularly in cities where planning systems remain fragmented and informal settlements proliferate. These insights point to the urgent need for urban strategies that explicitly integrate migration dynamics into planning frameworks, ensuring that urban growth is inclusive, resilient, and spatially balanced.

Table 6.4 presents the 2022 PHC data on the contribution of in-migration to urbanization across Tanzania’s regions, including the number of urban in-migrants, the total urban population, and their percentage share. The table provides a clear overview of how migration flows are reshaping urban growth, especially in major centres such as Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Mwanza.

Table 6. 4: Contribution of In-migration to Urbanization by Region; Tanzania,2022 PHC

Region	Urban Population	Urban In-migrant	Percentage of In-migrants to Population
Tanzania	**21,539,695**	**5,985,334**	**27.8**
Mainland Tanzania	**20,613,420**	**5,721,228**	**26.6**
Dodoma	1,087,745	268,504	1.2
Arusha	941,838	295,308	1.4
Kilimanjaro	442,422	89,537	0.4
Tanga	679,229	101,833	0.5
Morogoro	1,249,272	304,116	1.4
Pwani	836,195	320,653	1.5
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	2,443,593	11.3
Lindi	246,649	39,565	0.2
Mtwara	388,174	51,728	0.2
Ruvuma	426,829	43,252	0.2
Iringa	357,059	69,064	0.3
Mbeya	924,548	200,385	0.9
Singida	322,038	51,985	0.2
Tabora	503,645	107,930	0.5
Rukwa	314,151	43,194	0.2
Kigoma	606,787	54,954	0.3
Shinyanga	715,888	181,093	0.8
Kagera	334,256	27,484	0.1
Mwanza	1,463,734	386,255	1.8
Mara	735,886	63,142	0.3
Manyara	291,591	64,296	0.3
Njombe	263,439	43,032	0.2
Katavi	268,959	78,002	0.4
Simiyu	416,490	74,868	0.3
Geita	1,032,608	242,454	1.1
Songwe	380,260	75,001	0.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	**926,275**	**264,106**	**1.2**
Kaskazini Unguja	43,069	13,111	0.1
Kusini Unguja	39,770	16,161	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	709,809	219,824	1.0
Kaskazini Pemba	57,861	5,745	0.0
Kusini Pemba	75,766	9,265	0.0

6.5.2 Urbanization and Internal Mobility Flows in Tanzania

Urbanization and internal mobility flows in Tanzania are deeply interconnected, reflecting the dynamic redistribution of population across regions in response to economic, administrative, and infrastructural transformations. As rural livelihoods evolve and urban centres concentrate opportunities, internal migration, particularly rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban movements, has become a major driver of urban growth. This demographic shift is not merely a consequence of natural increase but a reflection of spatial reorganization shaped by policy decisions, regional disparities, and the pull of emerging urban economies. Understanding these linkages is essential for designing responsive urban planning frameworks that address informal expansion, service delivery gaps, and spatial equity, while aligning with national development priorities and global urban sustainability goals.

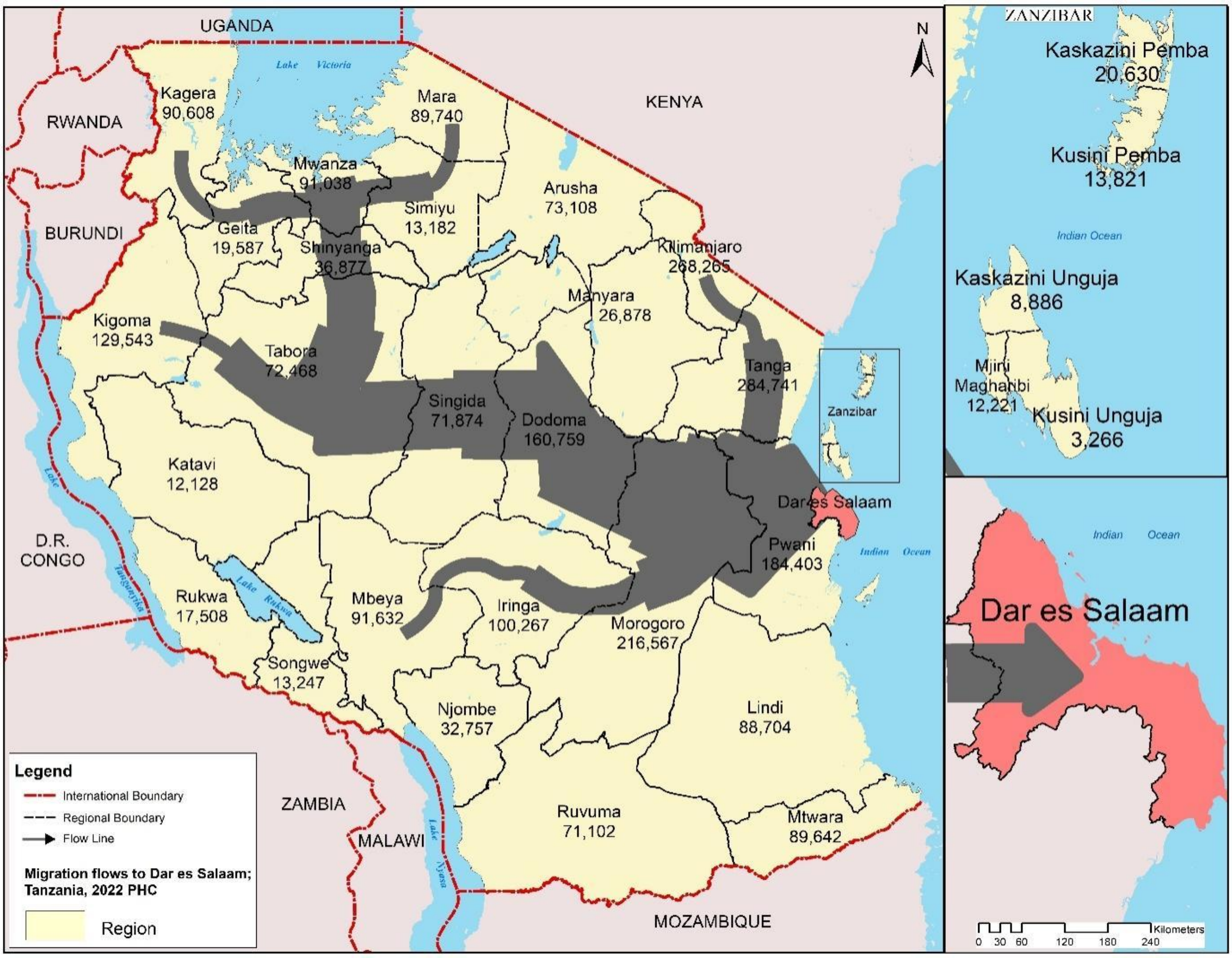
Figure 6.3 illustrates the dominant role of rural-to-urban migration in shaping Tanzania's urbanization trajectory. With over 3.46 million individuals relocating from rural to urban areas, this flow far exceeds other forms of internal migration, underscoring the persistent allure of urban centres as hubs for employment, services, and perceived socio-economic advancement. This trend reflects broader structural shifts in the national economy, where rural livelihoods, often dependent on subsistence agriculture, are increasingly vulnerable to climate variability and limited infrastructure. The substantial movement from rural to urban areas signals both opportunities and pressures for urban planners, particularly in managing informal settlements, service delivery, and spatial expansion.

In contrast, urban-to-rural migration remains relatively low, with only 716,832 individuals making this transition, suggesting limited reverse mobility despite rural development initiatives. Meanwhile, urban-to-urban migration accounts for over 2.2 million people, indicating dynamic intra-urban mobility driven by factors such as housing affordability, job relocation, and administrative transfers. These patterns highlight the complexity of urban growth, where migration is not solely about rural exodus but also about redistribution within urban landscapes. The data calls for integrated urban policies that address both the influx from rural areas and the internal shifts within cities, ensuring that urbanization remains inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to evolving demographic realities.

Recent migration trends in Tanzania, especially the dominance of rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban flows, reflect the country's accelerating urbanization, which now includes over 34.9% of the national population, as mentioned by Kitosi from the Ministry of Lands during a 2025 policy dialogue (IPP Media, 2025). This shift has increased pressure on urban infrastructure, housing, and service delivery, with more than 61% of urban residents living in informal settlements lacking basic amenities (UN-Habitat, 2025). Despite efforts to revise the National Human Settlements Development Policy and introduce master plans for over 26 urban areas, coordination challenges in land governance, financing, and spatial planning continue to exist (IPP Media, 2025). These developments underscore the urgency of adopting integrated urban development strategies that not only respond to migration-driven growth but also advance inclusive, sustainable, and well-coordinated urbanization across Tanzania.

Map 6.1 shows substantial internal migration toward Dar es Salaam, with major sending regions including Dodoma (160,759), Mwanza (104,391), and Kagera (96,068), reflecting the city’s role as a hub for economic opportunity and urban services. The widespread movement from central and peripheral regions underscores national dependence on Dar es Salaam’s infrastructure and highlights the urgency for strategic urban planning to manage population growth and ensure equitable service delivery.

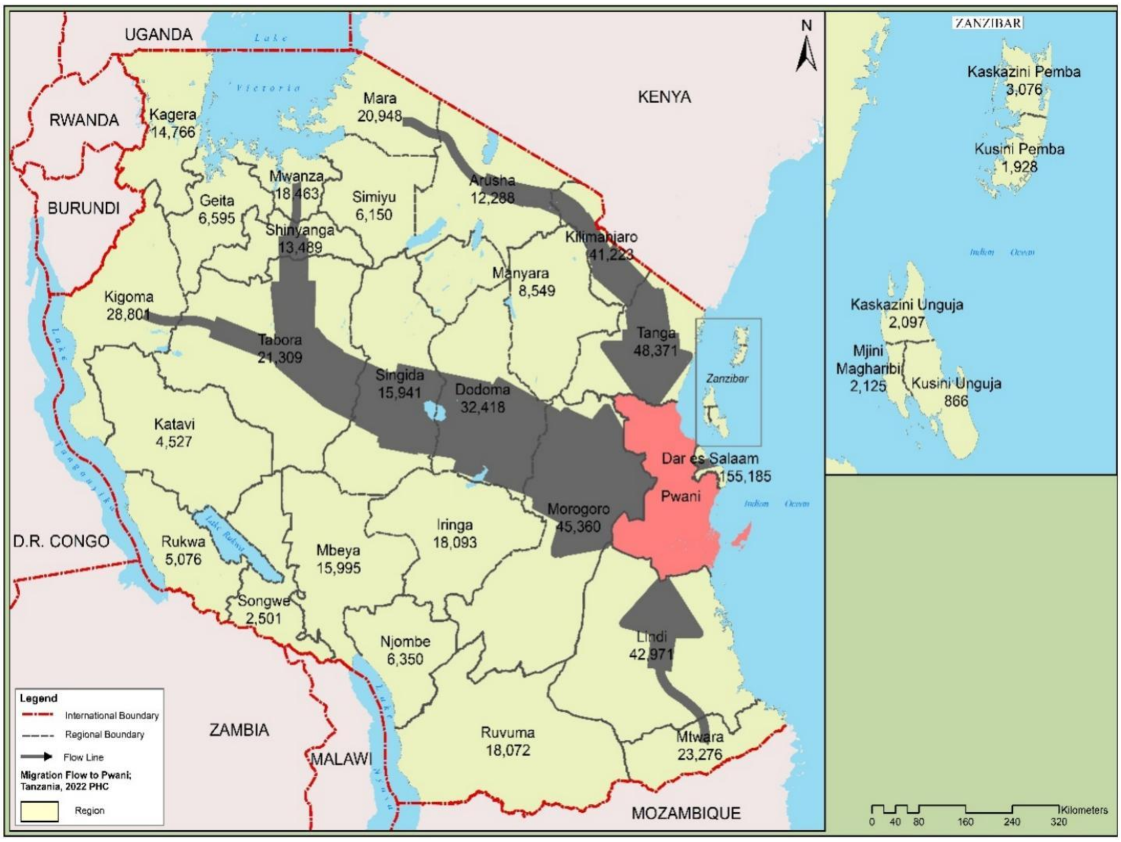
Map 6. 1: Migration Flow to Dar es Salaam Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 6.2 offers a spatial depiction of internal migration patterns directed toward Pwani, a coastal region strategically positioned near Dar es Salaam. The map highlights Pwani in red, with directional arrows indicating significant migration inflows from neighbouring regions. Dar es Salaam stands out as the largest contributor, with 155,185 migrants, followed by Tanga (48,377), Morogoro, and other surrounding areas. These flows suggest that Pwani's proximity to the commercial capital, its expanding peri-urban settlements, and its growing industrial zones are key factors attracting migrants seeking affordable housing, employment, and access to urban services. The map's use of regional boundaries and labelled figures enhances its utility for demographic analysis.

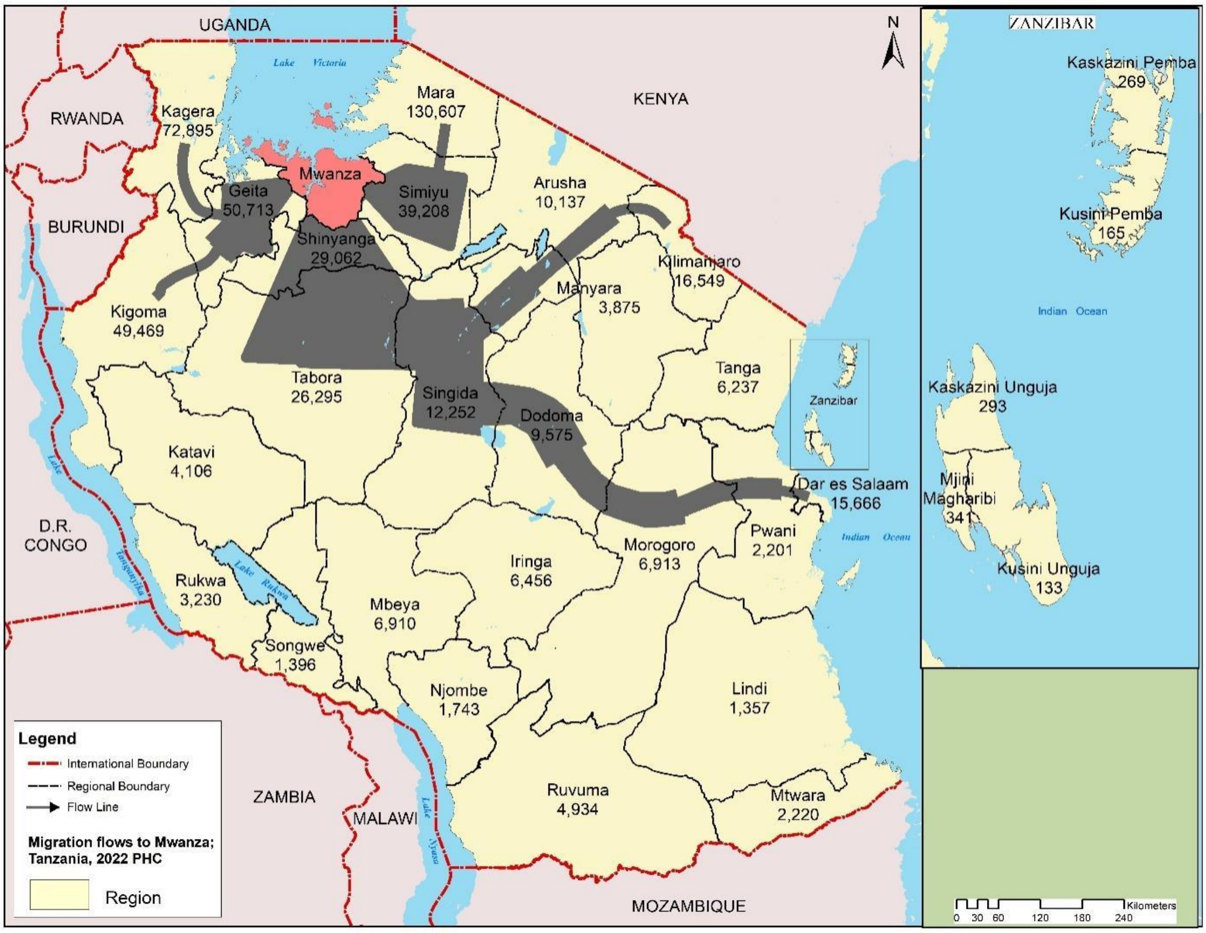
An inset of Tanzania Zanzibar is included, showing migration contributions from island regions such as Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba, further emphasizing Pwani's national connectivity. The presence of international boundaries and major towns adds geographic context, reinforcing Pwani's role as a transitional zone between urban and rural economies. As migration intensifies, this map serves as a critical tool for planners and policymakers to anticipate infrastructure demands, guide land use planning, and ensure equitable service delivery. It underscores the importance of integrating migration data into regional development strategies to support sustainable urbanization and inclusive growth in coastal Tanzania.

Map 6. 2: Migration Flow Pwani Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 6.3 presents a detailed visualization of internal migration patterns toward Mwanza, a major urban and economic centre in northwestern Tanzania. The map highlights Mwanza in red as the focal point of migration, with surrounding regions shaded to indicate varying migration volumes. Notable contributors include Geita, Shinyanga, Simiyu, and Dar es Salaam, each labelled with specific migrant numbers. Flow lines radiate toward Mwanza, illustrating the intensity and direction of these movements. The region's strategic location along Lake Victoria and its role as a commercial and transportation hub likely contribute to its strong pull factors, attracting individuals seeking employment, trade opportunities, and urban amenities.

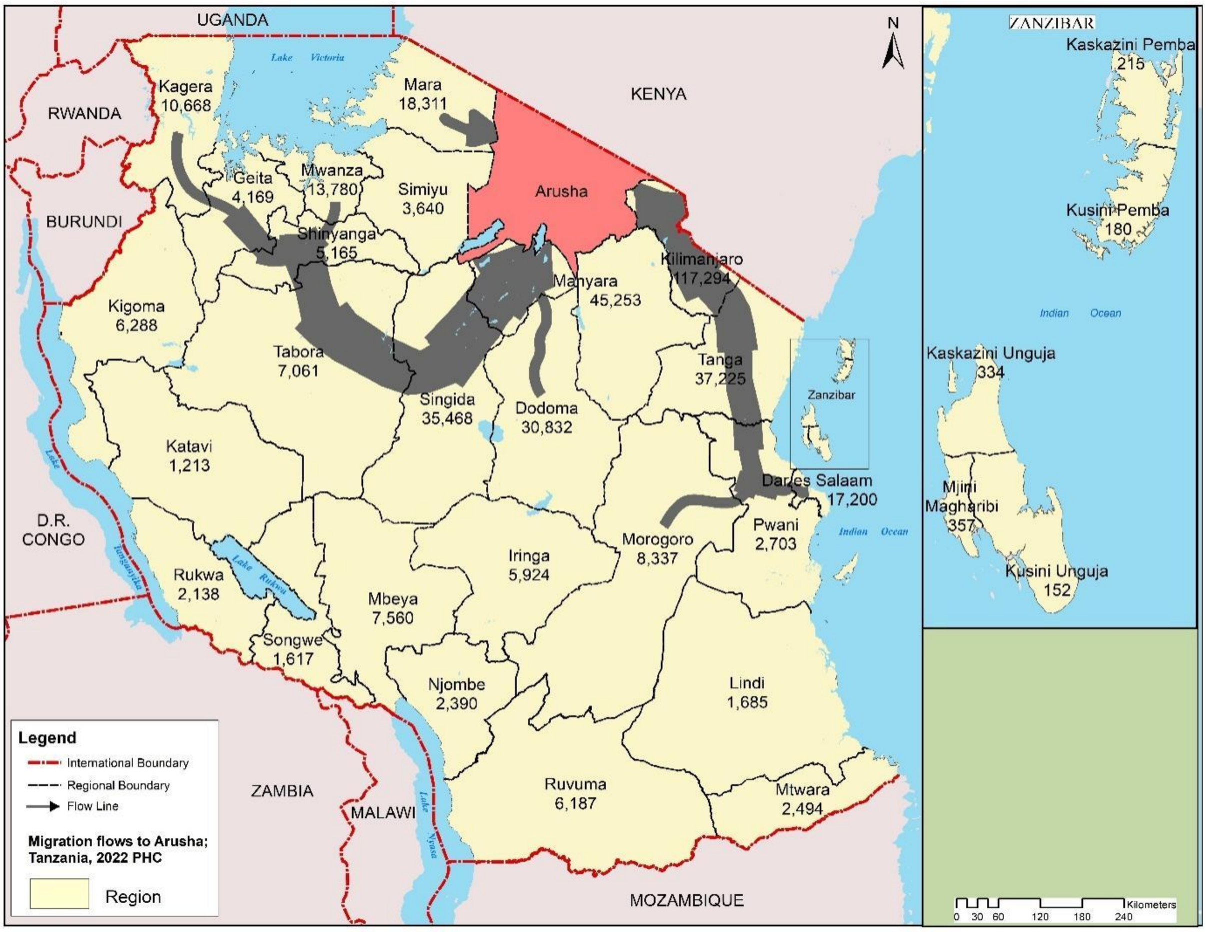
Map 6. 3: Migration Flow to Mwanza Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 6.4 illustrates the internal migration dynamics toward Arusha, a region renowned as the heart of Africa's tourism industry and the headquarters of the East African Community (EAC). The map highlights significant migration inflows from regions such as Mwanza (13,770 migrants), Dar es Salaam (7,200), Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, Dodoma, and Tanga. These flows, represented by bold directional arrows and labelled figures, converge on Arusha, reflecting its strategic importance as a regional hub for international diplomacy, trade, and

tourism. The city's proximity to iconic destinations like Mount Kilimanjaro, Serengeti National Park, and Ngorongoro Crater further amplifies its appeal, attracting individuals seeking employment, investment opportunities, and improved livelihoods.

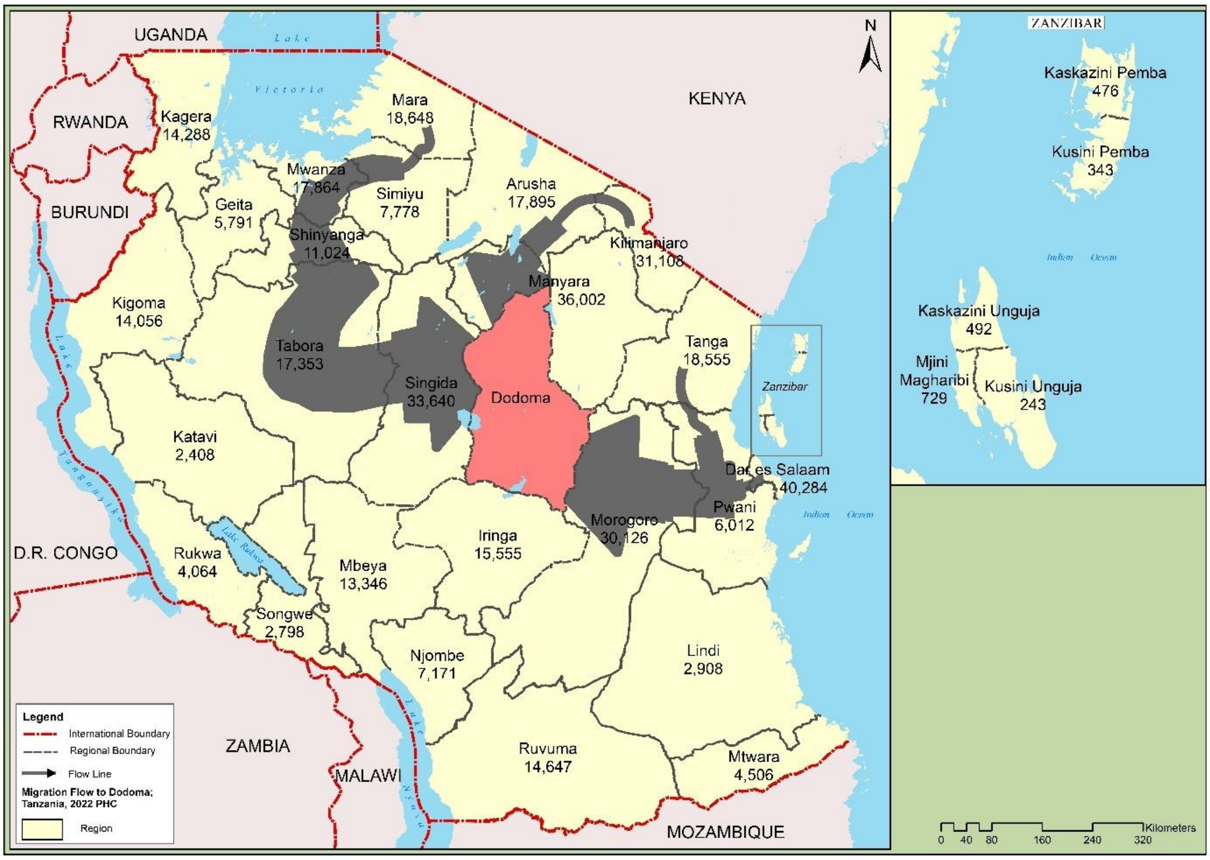
Map 6. 4: Migration Flow to Arusha Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 6.5 illustrates the spatial dynamics of internal migration toward Dodoma, Tanzania's Capital City. As the administrative and political centre of the country, Dodoma has increasingly drawn migrants from across Mainland Tanzania, reflecting its growing national importance. The map highlights key sending regions—Manyara (36,002 migrants), Singida (33,840), and Tabora (17,553)—with directional arrows and labelled figures emphasizing the scale and direction of flows. These patterns suggest that Dodoma's role as the seat of government, together with expanding infrastructure and public services, is a primary driver of population movement. The map's clear delineation of regional boundaries, combined with an accessible legend, enhances understanding of these migration dynamics.

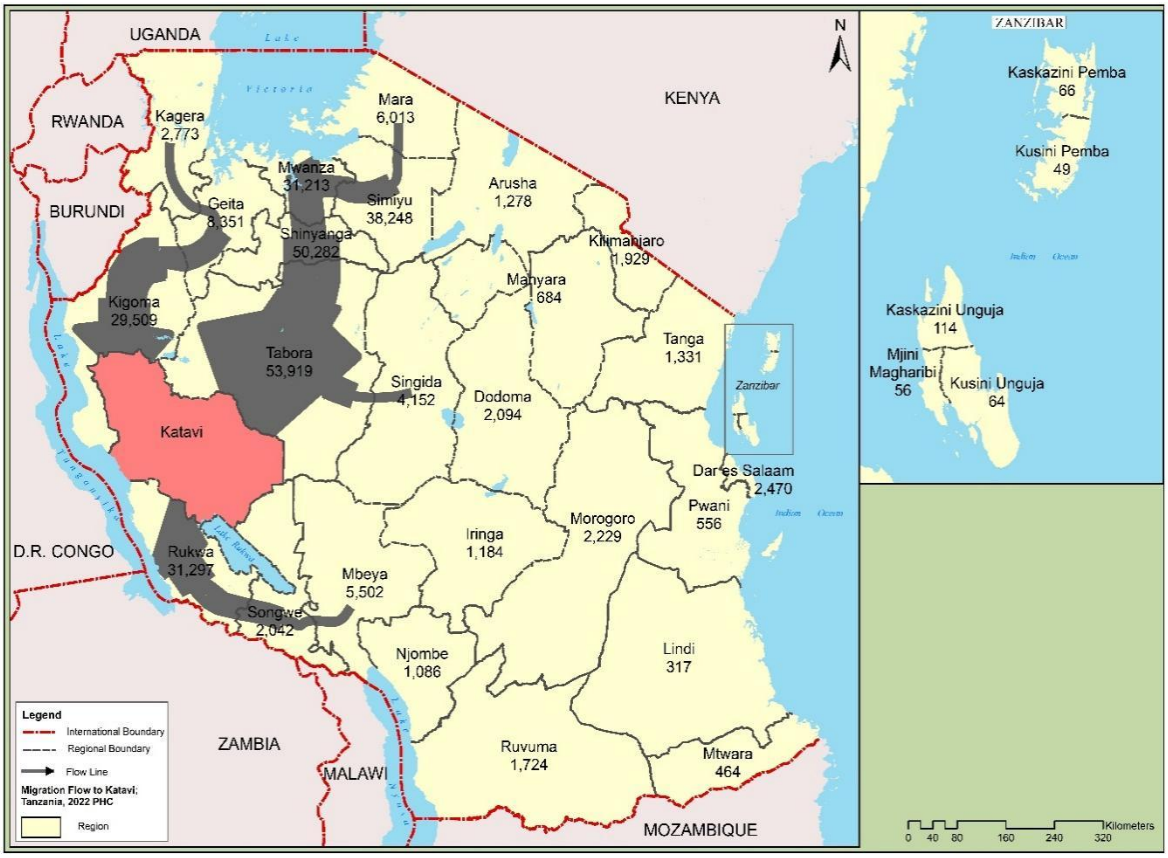
An inset further depicts migration from Zanzibar to Dodoma, with contributions from regions such as Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba. This national-scale migration underscores Dodoma's central role in Tanzania's governance and development agenda. Beyond its political function, the city is emerging as a major urban centre attracting diverse populations in search of administrative, economic, and social opportunities. The visualization of migration flows provides valuable insights for urban planners and policymakers, underlining the need for strategic investments in housing, infrastructure, and service delivery to support the city's expanding population and ensure inclusive, sustainable urban growth.

Map 6. 5: Migration Flow to Dodoma Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The map titled Map 6.6: Migration Flow to Katavi Region, Tanzania 2022 PHC presents a spatial visualization of internal rural-rural migration patterns toward Katavi, a region in western Mainland Tanzania. Katavi is distinctly marked in red, emphasizing its role as a migration destination, while surrounding regions are shaded in gray and yellow to indicate varying levels of migration contribution. Tabora stands out as the primary source of migrants, with a substantial flow of 53,919 individuals, followed by notable contributions from Kigoma, Rukwa, and Mbeya. The directional arrows and regional boundaries help trace the geographic origins of these flows, suggesting that proximity and historical settlement patterns may influence migration decisions. The map's design effectively communicates the demographic pressures and mobility trends shaping Katavi's population dynamics.

Map 6. 6: Migration Flow to Katavi Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

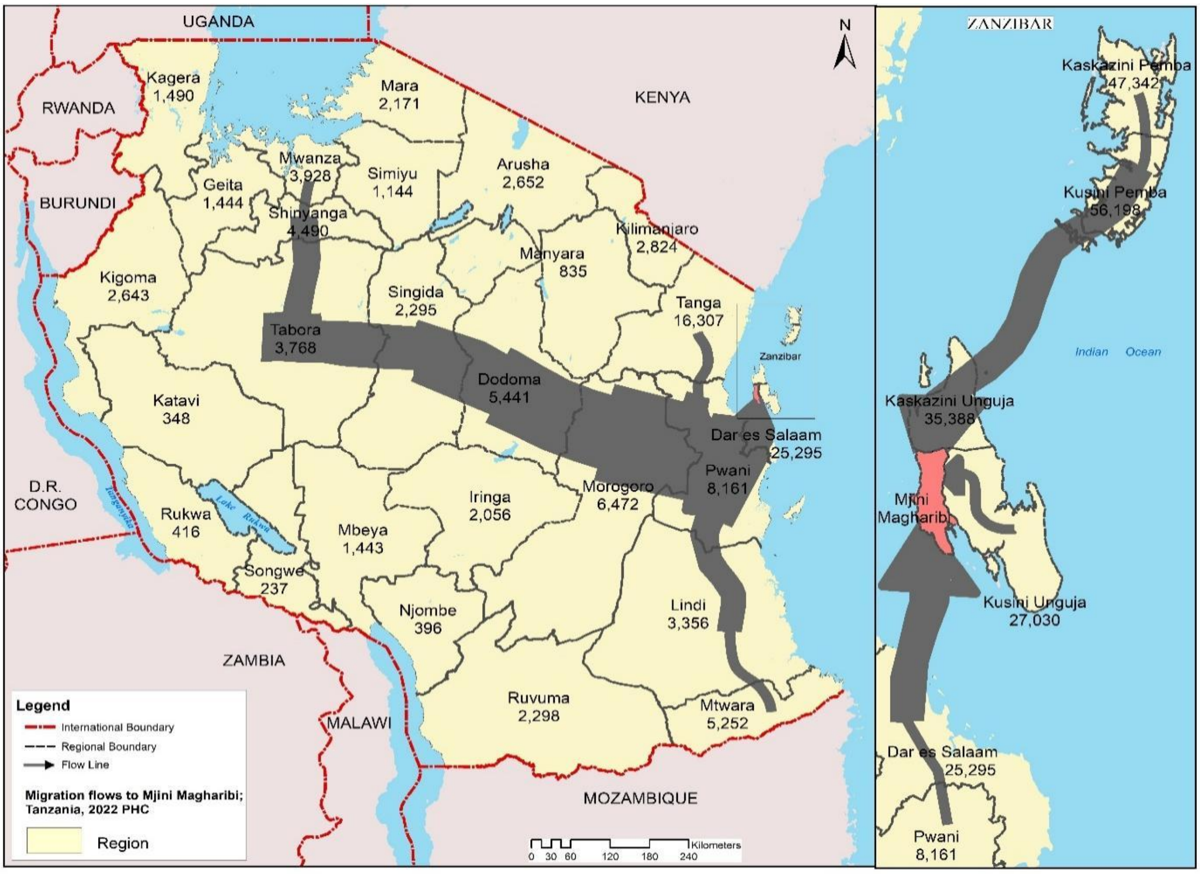


Map 6.7, titled Migration Flow to Mjini Magharibi: Tanzania, 2022, provides a spatial overview of internal migration toward Zanzibar's Mjini Magharibi region. In addition to the main migration flows, the map includes a small inset showing migration patterns to Zanzibar, with regions like Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba contributing smaller numbers of migrants. This comparative element underscores the broader national migration landscape and highlights the distinctiveness of Katavi's migration profile. The legend clarifies the symbology used, including international and regional boundaries, enhancing interpretability for researchers and policymakers.

Overall, the map serves as a valuable analytical tool for understanding population movements, regional connectivity, and the socio-economic factors driving internal migration within Tanzania. It provides a foundation for targeted planning and resource allocation in response to shifting demographic trends. It underscores the region's prominence as a migration destination from both the archipelago and Mainland Tanzania. Directional arrows of varying thickness represent migrant volumes, with thicker arrows indicating higher flows, Dar es Salaam leads with 25,295 migrants, followed by Pwani (8,161), Morogoro (6,472), and Dodoma (5,441). These flows reflect strong socio-economic ties between coastal and central

Mainland regions and Zanzibar's urban core. The use of red for Mjini Magharibi, compared against beige Mainland and blue ocean, visually reinforces its role as a migration hub.

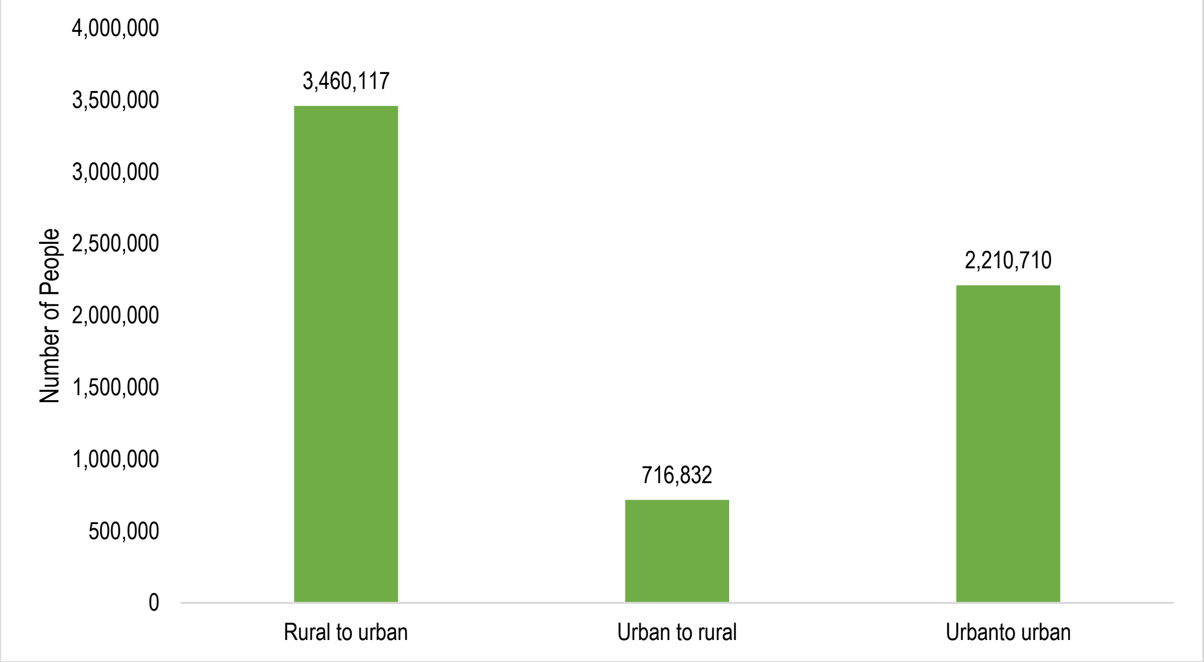
Map 6. 7: Migration Flow to Mjini Magharibi Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The map also depicts intra-island migration within Zanzibar, with Kaskazini Unguja contributing 35,381 migrants and Kusini Unguja 27,030, highlighting significant movement toward the administrative and economic centre. This trend likely stems from employment prospects, service access, and institutional concentration in Mjini Magharibi. Regional boundaries and neighbouring countries add geographic context, while the legend clarifies the symbology. Overall, the map effectively illustrates the scale and direction of migration flows, shedding light on mobility patterns and the spatial pressures facing Mjini Magharibi's urban expansion

Figure 6.3 provides a visual summary of internal migration flows between rural and urban areas, offering insight into the spatial dynamics that underpin Tanzania's urbanization process. It highlights the relative intensity of movement across settlement types, serving as a foundation for understanding demographic shifts and planning implications.

Figure 6. 3: Patterns of Internal Migration Between Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



6.6 Migration and Urbanisation Nexus

The migration and urbanisation nexus refers to the dynamic interplay between internal mobility and the spatial expansion of urban areas, where population movements, particularly from rural to urban settings, serve as both drivers and outcomes of urban growth. This relationship is shaped by socio-economic transformations, regional disparities, and the concentration of opportunities in urban centres, prompting individuals and households to relocate in pursuit of improved livelihoods, services, and infrastructure. Migration contributes to the demographic reconfiguration of urban spaces, influencing patterns of settlement, service demand, and land use. Understanding this nexus is essential for designing inclusive urban development strategies that respond to mobility pressures, promote spatial equity, and align with broader national and global sustainability goals.

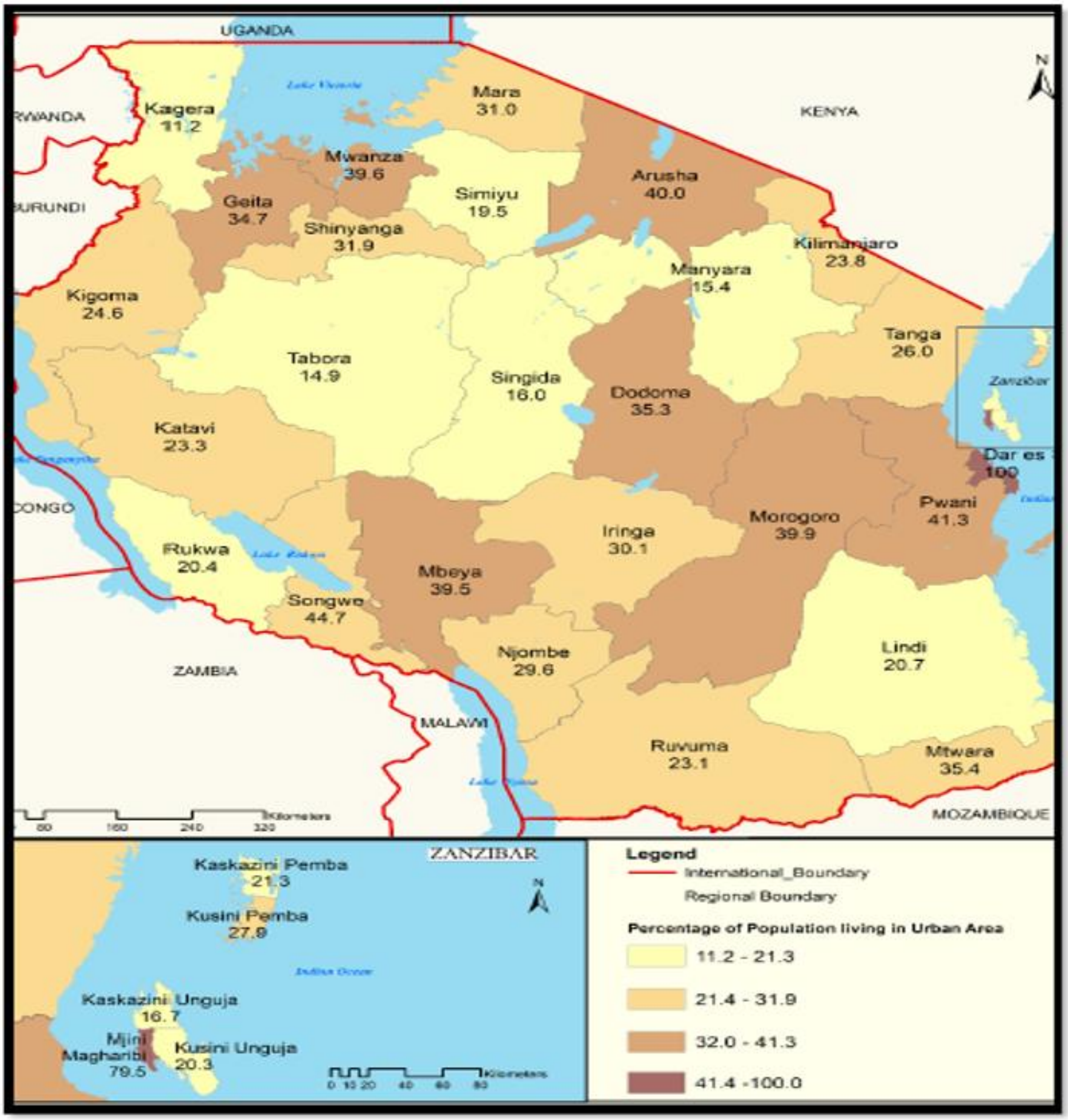
The 2022 PHC data, as illustrated in Map 5, reveals a strong spatial correlation between internal migration flows and urbanization patterns across Tanzania. Regions with higher percentages of urban residents—such as Dar es Salaam (100%), Mwanza (45.9%), and Arusha (45.0%)—are also key destinations for rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration. These areas serve as economic, administrative, and infrastructural hubs, attracting migrants in search of employment, services, and improved living conditions. The concentration of urban populations in these regions reflects both historical settlement patterns and recent policy-driven investments that have intensified urban growth.

Conversely, regions with lower urbanization levels, such as Lindi (22.0%), Kigoma (27.6%), and Kaskazini Pemba (25.4%), tend to experience limited in-migration and slower urban expansion. These disparities highlight the uneven distribution of urban opportunities and infrastructure across the country, reinforcing the need for spatially balanced development. Migration-driven urbanization is not uniform; it is shaped by regional accessibility, economic diversification, and the presence of administrative functions. The map highlights how internal mobility contributes to demographic shifts concentrated in select urban corridors, leaving peripheral regions relatively under-urbanized.

The 2022 PHC data show a strong spatial link between internal migration and urbanization in Tanzania, with cities like Dar es Salaam (100% urban), Mwanza (45.9%), and Arusha (45.0%) attracting large numbers of migrants due to their economic, administrative, and infrastructural advantages (NBS, 2023). These urban centers reflect both historical settlement patterns and recent policy-driven growth. In contrast, regions such as Lindi, Kigoma, and Kaskazini Pemba, with urbanization rates below 30%, experience slower urban expansion and limited in-migration, highlighting persistent regional disparities. Current debates emphasize that migration-driven urbanization is uneven, shaped by accessibility, economic diversity, and governance (Todaro & Smith, 2020; Satterthwaite, 2020; UN-Habitat, 2022). The data underscore the need for spatially balanced development to address demographic shifts concentrated in select urban corridors.

Map 6.8 presents the spatial distribution of urban populations across Tanzania’s regions based on the 2022 PHC. It visually highlights regional variations in urbanization levels, offering a geographic context for analyzing migration patterns, service demand, and planning priorities.

Map 6. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Living in Urban Areas by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



6.7 Conclusion

Understanding this migration, the urbanization nexus is critical for policy formulation, especially in the context of Tanzania's urban planning and sustainable development goals. Urbanization in Tanzania represents one of the most transformative demographic and spatial processes shaping the nation's development trajectory. Over the past five decades, the country has witnessed a steady and accelerated shift from a predominantly rural to an increasingly urban society. The 2022 PHC confirms that more than one-third of Tanzanians now reside in urban areas, reflecting the combined influence of population growth, rural-to-urban migration, administrative reclassification, and economic restructuring.

Despite this progress, urban growth remains uneven concentrated in a few major centers such as Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Arusha, and Mwanza while secondary towns and emerging regions lag behind. Thematic analysis reveals that while urbanization has generated opportunities for employment, innovation, and improved services, it has also intensified challenges related to housing, infrastructure, environmental management, and social equity. Moving forward, sustainable urban development will depend on deliberate policy choices that promote spatial balance, strengthen local governance, integrate migration into planning systems, and invest in resilient infrastructure and inclusive service delivery. In essence, Tanzania’s urban transition, if strategically managed, can become a powerful engine for economic transformation and social progress aligned with the goals of Vision 2050 and the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Chapter Seven

Conclusion, Policy Implications and Recommendations

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings on migration and urbanization based on the 2022 PHC results. It also outlines policy implications and recommendations aimed at informing the Government and stakeholders on options for addressing migration dynamics in the country. The findings are intended to guide policymakers and decision-makers in strengthening migration statistics, tackling socioeconomic factors that affect migrants, and aligning national migration efforts with global development targets. The summary highlights priority areas of migration and urbanization that are most relevant for policy formulation and development planning.

7.2. Internal Migration

7.2.1 Key Findings

i. About 9.5 million lifetime internal migrants recorded in Tanzania.
ii. Dar es Salaam shows the highest net migration of 1.91 million, while Kilimanjaro has a deficit of 417266, which is the lowest.
iii. Over 5.7 million recent internal migrants were recorded, with Dar es Salaam and Pwani leading in net gains, while Mara, Kigoma, and Tanga showed substantial net losses.
iv. Women slightly outnumber men among internal in-migrants, with 4.9 million female migrants compared to 4.6 million males.
v. Nearly half of the internal migrants are married (49.0%), followed by 37.2% who have never married.
vi. The IRR analysis highlights regions like Dar es Salaam and Pwani as disproportionately attractive to migrants, while areas such as Mara and Kigoma are underrepresented.

7.2.2. Policy Implications

i. The growing scale of internal migration underscores the need for robust migration data systems to support regional planning and equitable service delivery.
ii. ii. High net migration into Dar es Salaam calls for expanded infrastructure, while low-migration regions like Kilimanjaro require targeted economic revitalization to retain population.

iii. Persistent population losses in regions such as Mara, Kigoma, and Tanga highlight the urgency of balanced development strategies to reduce migration pressure.

iv. The gendered nature of migration, with women slightly outnumbering men, necessitates inclusive migration policies that address female-specific needs in housing, health, and employment.

v. The predominance of married migrants in urban areas increases demand for family-oriented services, requiring improved access to schools, clinics, and housing.

vi. Underrepresented regions in migration flows require strategic investment in jobs and public services to reduce spatial inequality and promote local retention.

7.2.3 Policy Recommendations

i. Establish a national migration database and build capacity among regional planners to integrate migration data into development plans. (*See Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution Relative Representation Index (IRR) by Regions)*

ii. Allocate infrastructure development funds to Dar es Salaam and implement economic stimulus initiatives in Kilimanjaro to support balanced urban growth. (*See Table 3.1: Regional Patterns of Lifetime In-Migration, Out-Migration, and Net Migration. Also, Figure 3.1: Number of Lifetime In-migrants, Out-migrants, and Net-migrants by Regions– visualizes migration disparities across regions).*

iii. Launch region-specific investment programs, such as agro-processing zones, in Mara, Kigoma, and Tanga to stimulate local economies and reduce out-migration. *See Table 3.1 – confirms significant net migration losses in Mara (−382,246), Kigoma (−350,320), and Tanga (−275,278). Also, Table 3.12 – IRR scores for these regions (Mara: 34.4, Kigoma: 40.9, Tanga: 69.9) indicate underrepresentation and economic push factors).*

iv. Provide safe housing, vocational training, and maternal health services tailored to the needs of female migrants in urban centres. (*See Table 3.2: Number of Lifetime In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net-migrants by Sex and Region. Also, Table 3.4: Number of Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Marital Status – highlights gendered migration patterns and marital transitions relevant to service needs).*

v. Expand school capacity, health facilities, and affordable housing in high-migration districts to meet growing family service demands. (*See Table 3.3: Number of Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Five-Year Age Group– shows high migration among children and young adults, indicating family-based mobility and service demand. Also, Figure 3.2: Lifetime In-migration and Non-movers Pyramid for Five-Year Age Groups – visualizes age distribution of migrants, supporting planning for education and health services).*

vi. Prioritize public service upgrades, including roads, water supply, and education, in underrepresented regions to improve living standards and attract population retention. (*See Table 3.12 – identifies regions with low IRR for in-migration (e.g., Simiyu: 39.0, Mara: 34.4, Kigoma: 40.9), indicating poor service access and low attractiveness. Also, Map 3.1: Migration Flow to Dar es Salaam Region – shows major sending regions, reinforcing the need for investment in origin areas).*

7.3 International Migration

7.3.1 Key Findings

i. A total of 283,267 non-Tanzanians were enumerated in Tanzania during the 2022 PHC. There were more male non-Tanzanian (148,422) than females (134,845).

ii. More than half (50.2%) of non-Tanzanians are in Kigoma region followed by Dar es Salaam (11.7%) and Kagera (7.1%) while Lindi, Njombe and Katavi regions had least number of non-Tanzanians (0.4 % each).

iii. Majority of non-Tanzanian (77,235) were born in Tanzania followed by those born in Burundi (74,136) and Republic of Congo (26,149). The lowest number of immigrants by country of birth were from Qatar (25) and Seychelles (55).

7.3.2 Policy Implications

i. The population of 178,040 non-citizens in rural areas, where access to legal aid, documentation, and public services is likely limited; this implies that rural communities may face integration challenges, especially where non-citizens are long-term residents;

ii. The high concentration of non-Tanzanians in Kigoma and Kagera which are the border region, and in Dar es Salaam, the most urban region, suggests active cross-border movement and urban migration. Moreover, uneven distribution across regions implies regional disparities in service demand;

iii. Border regions with high non-Tanzanian populations may face security challenges, especially if migration is linked to displacement;

iv. With 77,235 non-Tanzanians born in Tanzania, implies that there is a sizable population with long-term residence, raising questions about citizenship, legal status, and access to services. The significant number of individuals born in Burundi and the Republic of Congo points to regional displacement, possibly linked to conflict or economic migration; and

v. There may be pressure on local resources caused by immigration, requiring coordinated humanitarian and development responses.

7.3.3 Policy Recommendations

A. Enhance Border and Refugee Management and Develop Regional Migration Management Plans (*See Map 4.1: Distribution of Non-Tanzanians by Regions*)

i. There is a need for the Government to continue collaborating with the neighbouring countries and regional bodies to manage cross-border migration, especially from Burundi and Congo;

ii. The Government needs to strengthen refugee protection frameworks in line with regional and international standards as mentioned in Kampala Convention (the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa); and

iii. Prioritize Kigoma, Kagera, and Dar es Salaam for targeted migration and integration strategies while supporting with resources for education, health and housing.

B. Clarify Legal Status and Pathways to Citizenship and Strengthen Migration Data Systems (*See Table 4.10: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Country of Birth*)

i. For non-Tanzanians born in Tanzania, establish clear legal pathways for residency or citizenship to reduce vulnerability and promote inclusion;

ii. Use population census data to identify clusters of Tanzania-born non-citizens and assess their social, economic, and legal needs; and

iii. Enhance real-time migration tracking and integrate census data with immigration records to better understand mobility trends.

C. Strengthen Rural Legal Access (*See Table 4.10: Number of Non-Tanzanians by Sex and Age; Tanzania Rural*)

i. Strengthen legal services in rural areas by deploying mobile legal aid clinics and citizenship outreach programs in rural areas to assist non-citizens with documentation and legal status; and

ii. Train local government officers to identify and support stateless persons or those eligible for naturalization.

7.4 Internal Labour Migration

7.4.1 Key Findings

i. The majority of internal labour migrants in Tanzania aged 15 and above are employed (84.3%) followed by inactive (9.7%) and unemployed (6.0%).

ii. Internal labour migrants are concentrated in elementary occupations (27.6%), agriculture and fisheries (26.4%) and craft and related work (18.3%).

iii. By industry, internal labour migrants are most employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (39.2%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (10.9%) and other service activities (7.7%).

iv. The overall labour force participation rate (LFPR) among internal labour migrants in Mainland Tanzania stands at 90.2 percent, with that for males (91.9%) and females (87.0%). For Tanzania Zanzibar it is 93.4 percent, being 94.6 percent for males and 90.6 for percent females.

v. There are 318,339 economically inactive internal labour migrants aged 15 years and above in Tanzania (9.7% of the total of 3,280,551). The percentage is higher in Mainland Tanzania with 9.8 percent compared to 6.6 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar.

vi. The percentage distribution of economically inactive internal labour migrants in Tanzania reveals to be highest in Kigoma Region (14.0%), followed by Tabora (13.6%), Kagera (12.1%) and Dar es Salaam (11.9%). Regions in Tanzania Zanzibar show relatively lower percentage, the highest is observed in Mjini Magharibi Region (7.92%), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (4.48%).

7.5 Policy Implications

Policy implications relating to internal labour migrants are multifaceted, affecting regions within a country as well as the migrants themselves. The data for internal labour migrants in Tanzania has several key policy implications:

i. **Strengthening Rural Agricultural Support**: With a significant proportion of internal labour migrants employed in the agriculture and elementary occupations, there is a need for policies that enhance agricultural productivity and access to credit;

ii. **Urban Economic Diversification and Skills Development**: With a significant proportion of internal labour migrants employed in craft and related work as well as wholesale and retail trade, and also the high concentration of migrants in urban private business, NGOs, and services sectors suggests the need for policies that promote skills training, including developing soft skills, instilling entrepreneurship to increase urban employment opportunities tailored to migrants' needs;

iii. **Gender-Sensitive Employment Policies**: Notable gender disparities across sectors (e.g., female internal labour migrants concentrated in domestic work and agriculture while males in construction and private businesses) highlight the importance of gender-responsive labour policies and programs to promote equal opportunities;

iv. **Integration and Social Protection**: Internal labour migrants in informal or less secure jobs (like domestic work, small-scale farming, mining and the like) require better integration into social protection schemes, health coverage and legal labour rights to reduce vulnerabilities; and

v. **Evidence-Based Internal Labour Migration Planning**: The data supports the need for a comprehensive internal labour migration strategy that aligns migrant skills with national development goals, ensures fair treatment and maximizes their contribution to the economy.

7.5.1 Policy Recommendations

i. Investing in system that will generate high-quality, disaggregated and comparable data on labour migration for evidence-based policy making;

ii. As women make up an increasing share of migrant workers, policies must be put in place to address specific vulnerabilities they may be likely to face, especially in sectors like domestic work;

iii. Policies need to be put in place to ensure access to justice and decent working conditions, as all migrant workers regardless of status are entitled to fundamental human and labour rights; and

iv. Enhance youth-focused job creation initiatives in both urban and rural areas to reduce distress migration.

7.6 International Labour Migration

7.6.1 Key Findings

i. Across regions in Tanzania, the highest concentrations of international labour migrants is in Kusini Unguja (12.7%), Mjini Magharibi (10.5%) and Kagera (9.6%), with Dar es Salaam and Kigoma each at 9.2 percent.

ii. International labour migrants are primarily engaged in agriculture and fisheries (31.8%), elementary occupations (22.3%) and craft-related work (17.1%).

iii. International labour migrants in Mainland Tanzania are concentrated in agriculture (49.0%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (7.7%) and manufacturing (5.6%). In contrast in Zanzibar they are more in education (10.6%), accommodation and food services (11.4%), professional and technical activities (6.5%).

iv. Economically inactive international labour migrants in Tanzania constitute 6.5 percent of the total. The percentage is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (9.7%) compared with 6.5 percent in Mainland Tanzania.

v. The percentage distribution of economically inactive international labour migrants in Tanzania reveals to be highest in Kusini Unguja region (12.7%), followed by Mjini Magharibi (10.5%), Kagera (9.6%), with Dar es Salaam and Kigoma having each 9.2 percent.

vi. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the leading sector employing international labour migrants in Mainland Tanzania, accounting for 49.0 percent, followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.7%) as well as other service activities industry at 5.9 percent.

7.6.2 Policy Implications

Policy implications relating to international labour migrants are multifaceted, affecting countries of origin and destination as well as the migrants themselves. The data for international labour migrants in Tanzania has several key policy implications:

i. **Strengthening Rural Agricultural Support**: With a significant proportion of international labour migrants employed in the agriculture and elementary occupations, there is a need for policies that enhance agricultural productivity and access to credit;

ii. **Urban Economic Diversification and Skills Development**: With a significant proportion of international labour migrants employed in craft and related work as well as whoesale and retail trade, and also the high concentration of international labour migrants in urban private business, NGOs, and services sectors suggests the need for policies that promote skills training, including developing soft skills, instiling entrepreneurship to increase urban employment opportunities tailored to local workers so as to be competitive in the labour maeket as migrants may arrive with better entrepreneurial skills; and

iii. **Evidence-Based International Labour Migration Planning**: The data supports the need for a comprehensive international labour migration strategy that aligns migrant skills with national development goals, ensures fair treatment and maximizes their contribution to the economy.

7.6.3 Policy Recommendations

i. Respective policies need to consider how to mitigate potential negative effects on low-skilled local workers while leveraging the positive impacts of high-skilled migration given that international labour migration affects the labour supply and can have small, varied impacts on the wages and employment of local workers;

ii. Putting in place a database of the diaspora so as to well manage "brain gain";

iii. As women make up an increasing share of migrant workers, policies must be put in place to address specific vulnerabilities they may be likely to face, especially in sectors like domestic work;

iv. Investing in system that will generate high-quality, disaggregated and comparable data on labour migration for evidence-based policy making;

v. Policies need to be put in place to ensure access to justice and decent working conditions, as all migrant workers regardless of status are entitled to fundamental human and labour rights;

vi. Enhance youth-focused job creation initiatives in both urban and rural areas to reduce distress migration;

vii. Expand vocational and skills recognition programs that align with regional labour market demands; and

viii. Strengthen migration governance to ensure safe, productive and rights-based international labour mobility.

7.7 Urbanization

7.7.1 Key Findings

i. Tanzania’s urban population has grown from 6.4% in 1967 to over 34.6% in 2022.

ii. Urbanization remains highly concentrated in major cities, with Dar es Salaam standing out as fully urbanized (100%), followed by Mjini Magharibi at 79.5 percent, while Simiyu and Njombe remain predominantly rural.

iii. High-density urban zones such as Dar es Salaam and Mwanza face increasing pressure on land use, housing, and services due to migration inflows and urban sprawl.

iv. Internal migration has significantly contributed to urban growth; Dar es Salaam alone absorbed over 2.4 million lifetime in-migrants.

v. Migration streams into urban areas are reshaping city boundaries, intensifying service demand, and driving administrative reclassification of settlements.

7.7.2 Policy Implications

i. The rapid increase in urban population, from 6.4% in 1967 to 34.6% in 2022, requires integration of urban growth into national development strategies to ensure sustainable planning and service delivery.

ii. The uneven pace of urbanization, with full urbanization in Dar es Salaam and low urban levels in regions like Simiyu and Njombe, highlights the need to address regional disparities in urban development.

iii. High-density urban zones such as Dar es Salaam and Mwanza face mounting pressure on land, housing, and services, necessitating improved urban planning and service coordination.

iv. Internal migration is a major driver of urban expansion and must be systematically incorporated into urban policy frameworks and budget allocations.

v. The expansion of city boundaries and reclassification of settlements due to migration inflows calls for strengthened urban governance and administrative coordination.

7.7.3 Policy Recommendations

i. Update the National Human Settlements Policy to reflect current urbanization dynamics and guide infrastructure investment across regions. (*See Table 7.1: Urban Population in Tanzania from 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHCs – shows national and regional urban growth trends over time. Also, Figure 7.1: Percentage of Urban Population – visualizes long-term urbanization dynamics).*

ii. Promote development of secondary cities, particularly in a less urbanized regions like Simiyu and Njombe, through targeted infrastructure projects and economic incentives to reduce urban concentration in nearby Cities. (*See Table 7.2: Levels of Regional Urbanization – highlights low urbanization rates in Simiyu (19.5%) and Njombe (29.6%) compared to Dar es Salaam (100%). Also, Figure 7.2: Percentage of Urban Population by Region and Ranking – ranks regions by urbanization level, showing disparities).*

iii. Enforce land use zoning regulations, expand affordable housing schemes, and upgrade essential services in congested urban areas such as Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. (*See Table 7.2 – confirms Dar es Salaam (100%) and Mwanza (39.6%) as highly urbanized and densely populated regions. Also, Table 7.4: Contribution of In-migration to Urbanization by Region – shows high in-migration to Dar es Salaam (2.4 million) and Mwanza (386,255), intensifying service demand).*

iv. Integrate internal migration data into urban planning processes and allocate resources proportionally to regions experiencing high migration inflows. (*See Table 7.4 – provides detailed data on urban in-migrants by region, highlighting migration-driven urban growth. Also Figure 7.3: Patterns of Internal Migration Between Rural and Urban Areas – shows dominance of rural-to-urban migration (3.46 million)).*

v. Review and adjust municipal boundaries to reflect urban expansion, and empower local authorities with the capacity and resources to manage growing urban settlements effectively. (*See Table 7.3: Rank of Urban Population by Region – shows upward mobility of regions like Dodoma and Geita, reflecting urban expansion. Also, Map 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Living in Urban Areas by Region – visualizes spatial spread of urban populations and boundary pressures).*

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Tables

Table 4A. 1: Number of Immigrants by Citizenship, Sex and Residence 2022 Mainland Tanzania

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	275,986	144,698	131,288	175,011	89,397	85,614	100,975	55,301	45,674
Angola	1,879	913	966	777	408	369	1,102	505	597
Botswana	292	143	149	122	59	63	170	84	86
Burundi	107,826	56,023	51,803	80,635	41,998	38,637	27,191	14,025	13,166
Comoro	2,564	1,377	1,187	1,236	626	610	1,328	751	577
Kenya	9,849	4,776	5,073	4,274	1,863	2,411	5,575	2,913	2,662
Lesotho	1,735	863	872	1,160	592	568	575	271	304
Malawi	7,765	3,674	4,091	2,957	1,382	1,575	4,808	2,292	2,516
Mauritius	1,169	596	573	695	353	342	474	243	231
Mozambique	3,062	1,480	1,582	2,111	985	1,126	951	495	456
Namibia	749	394	355	434	235	199	315	159	156
Rwanda	18,700	9,136	9,564	11,834	5,726	6,108	6,866	3,410	3,456
Seychelles	362	177	185	205	104	101	157	73	84
Somalia	633	327	306	196	112	84	437	215	222
Eswatin	352	171	181	175	89	86	177	82	95
South Africa	746	481	265	189	125	64	557	356	201
Uganda	3,968	2,001	1,967	2,347	1,084	1,263	1,621	917	704
Democratic	53,235	26,492	26,743	43,203	21,278	21,925	10,032	5,214	4,818
Zimbabwe	610	376	234	101	65	36	509	311	198
Zambia	2,329	968	1,361	1,064	342	722	1,265	626	639
South	176	102	74	23	14	9	153	88	65
Madagascar	9,947	4,772	5,175	5,858	2,823	3,035	4,089	1,949	2,140
Other	5,152	4,691	461	1,123	1,081	42	4,029	3,610	419
Denmark,	567	273	294	129	66	63	438	207	231
Germany	1,538	754	784	676	340	336	862	414	448
Italy	704	361	343	331	170	161	373	191	182
United	1,984	1,009	975	436	234	202	1,548	775	773
Other	2,948	1,576	1,372	1,143	602	541	1,805	974	831
China	3,867	3,305	562	1,288	1,220	68	2,579	2,085	494
India	9,057	5,557	3,500	663	506	157	8,394	5,051	3,343
Oman	389	213	176	24	14	10	365	199	166
Saudi	13,271	6,378	6,893	7,612	3,647	3,965	5,659	2,731	2,928
Pakistan	1,152	700	452	38	31	7	1,114	669	445
Qatar	29	21	8	11	10	1	18	11	7
Turkey	1,413	1,287	126	323	312	11	1,090	975	115
United Arab	279	158	121	53	40	13	226	118	108
Other Asian	1,697	1,103	594	230	147	83	1,467	956	511
Canada	485	227	258	145	73	72	340	154	186
United	2,501	1,257	1,244	904	482	422	1,597	775	822
Other	484	278	206	120	65	55	364	213	151
Australia	318	177	141	104	58	46	214	119	95
Dual	114	72	42	44	22	22	70	50	20
No	89	59	30	18	14	4	71	45	26

Table 4A. 2: Number of Immigrants by Citizenship, Sex and Residence 2022 Tanzania Zanzibar

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**7,281**	**3,724**	**3,557**	**3,029**	**1,505**	**1,524**	**4,252**	**2,219**	**2,033**
Angola	57	24	33	14	6	8	43	18	25
Botswana	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
Burundi	98	43	55	52	22	30	46	21	25
Comoro	85	50	35	21	12	9	64	38	26
Kenya	432	201	231	147	72	75	285	129	156
Lesotho	34	19	15	14	7	7	20	12	8
Malawi	54	23	31	33	13	20	21	10	11
Mauritius	26	12	14	14	5	9	12	7	5
Mozambique	97	40	57	39	15	24	58	25	33
Namibia	39	15	24	30	12	18	9	3	6
Rwanda	47	21	26	15	8	7	32	13	19
Seychelles	19	10	9	11	7	4	8	3	5
Somalia	24	14	10	7	4	3	17	10	7
ESwatini	39	19	20	16	9	7	23	10	13
South Africa	100	49	51	60	27	33	40	22	18
Uganda	56	28	28	7	3	4	49	25	24
Democratic	59	33	26	6	4	2	53	29	24
Zimbabwe	41	16	25	12	6	6	29	10	19
Zambia	6	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	3
South Sudan	28	13	15	5	3	2	23	10	13
Madagascar	7	3	4	5	2	3	2	1	1
Other African	196	101	95	69	41	28	127	60	67
Denmark,	116	61	55	57	29	28	59	32	27
Germany	453	201	252	215	103	112	238	98	140
Italy	582	305	277	315	155	160	267	150	117
United Kingdom	592	273	319	183	81	102	409	192	217
Other European	2200	1081	1119	1202	597	605	998	484	514
China	122	95	27	41	30	11	81	65	16
India	426	308	118	72	63	9	354	245	109
Oman	299	154	145	54	27	27	245	127	118
Saudi Arabia	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
Pakistan	51	28	23	2	1	1	49	27	22
Qatar	6	4	2	5	3	2	1	1	0
Turkey	104	73	31	8	4	4	96	69	27
United Arab	82	39	43	25	12	13	57	27	30
Other Asian	236	136	100	74	27	47	162	109	53
Canada	113	59	54	49	30	19	64	29	35
United States of	163	72	91	61	23	38	102	49	53
Other American	94	45	49	36	15	21	58	30	28
Australia	73	37	36	41	20	21	32	17	15
Dual Citizenship	15	10	5	7	3	4	8	7	1
No citizenship	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0

Table 4A.3: Number and Percentage of Non Tanzanians by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

	Male							Female						
	Total	Never married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total	Never married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanzania	110,271	47.8	45.3	3.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	97,043	36.2	47.1	5.4	3.9	2.2	5.3
Rural	64,146	49.6	42.5	4.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	60,856	34.8	47.1	6.1	4.1	2.5	5.5
Urban	46,125	45.2	49.1	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	36,187	38.4	47.1	4.1	3.5	1.8	5.1
Mainland Tanzania	106,901	48.2	45.0	3.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	93,817	36.1	47.0	5.3	3.9	2.3	5.4
Rural	62,759	50.0	42.3	4.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	59,439	34.7	47.1	6.1	4.1	2.5	5.5
Urban	44,142	45.6	48.8	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	34,378	38.5	46.9	4.1	3.5	1.9	5.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	3,370	34.6	55.5	6.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	3,226	37.9	48.5	6.9	3.5	0.6	2.6
Rural	1,387	33.7	52.6	9.7	2.7	1.2	0.1	1,417	38.7	45.9	9.4	3.2	1.0	1.8
Urban	1,983	35.2	57.5	4.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	1,809	37.3	50.6	4.9	3.7	0.3	3.3
Dodoma	110,271	47.8	45.3	3.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	1,586	40.7	46.0	3.5	3.2	2.2	4.5
Arusha	2,322	36.8	59.3	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	4,279	38.6	49.0	4.8	2.7	1.2	3.7
Kilimanjar	4,319	40.3	52.7	4.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	1,810	45.0	42.3	5.2	2.6	1.3	3.6
Tanga	2,281	53.5	39.8	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	1,497	33.1	49.4	5.9	3.4	1.4	6.9
Morogoro	2,341	50.2	40.8	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	1,801	41.9	40.9	6.4	3.8	1.2	5.7
Pwani	2,631	55.9	38.8	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	969	38.9	46.0	5.0	4.0	1.1	5.0
Dar es	2,531	45.8	50.3	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	11,993	32.8	55.1	4.3	2.6	0.9	4.4
Lindi	16,111	38.6	55.8	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	426	37.6	44.1	6.6	4.9	1.2	5.6
Mtwara	492	45.3	45.9	4.5	2.2	0.6	1.4	1,178	32.9	42.8	8.9	5.8	1.9	7.8
Ruvuma	1,076	42.1	46.5	6.4	3.0	0.6	1.5	732	40.2	44.4	6.0	3.6	1.5	4.4
Iringa	1,058	43.9	50.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	566	45.1	44.2	4.1	2.1	0.7	3.9
Mbeya	1,012	53.1	43.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	2,073	33.5	49.5	6.6	3.8	1.7	4.9
Singida	2,252	50.1	43.1	4.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	573	42.2	44.9	3.0	4.0	1.9	4.0
Tabora	786	45.4	49.7	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	1,146	40.4	43.5	3.7	3.8	1.1	7.4

	Male							Female						
	Total	Never married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total	Never married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Rukwa	1,379	48.2	46.0	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.7	1,207	24.6	43.1	16.5	6.1	2.8	6.9
Kigoma	1,139	34.8	47.6	11.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	45,934	39.4	43.8	3.8	4.4	3.0	5.6
Shinyanga	46,573	53.7	40.1	3.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	718	40.9	44.2	4.0	4.3	1.4	5.2
Kagera	1,323	41.0	53.5	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	7,790	18.9	52.8	14.6	4.4	2.7	6.6
Mwanza	8,437	46.0	40.0	9.0	2.2	1.7	1.0	1,566	39.2	48.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	4.7
Mara	2,110	43.3	51.3	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	1,877	32.0	52.1	5.5	2.2	1.0	7.1
Manyara	1,395	41.5	48.9	5.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	648	37.0	50.6	4.5	2.3	2.0	3.5
Njombe	997	48.2	46.8	3.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	306	45.8	38.6	5.6	2.6	1.6	5.9
Katavi	637	58.6	38.1	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	418	30.4	47.1	6.5	3.1	1.7	11.2
Simiyu	486	39.7	49.8	6.2	2.1	0.2	2.1	524	36.1	50.0	3.8	4.0	1.7	4.4
Geita	1,119	45.7	49.9	2.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	740	37.0	42.4	6.5	6.5	2.8	4.7
Songwe	935	47.7	44.4	4.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	1,460	23.2	63.7	5.2	2.1	1.5	4.2
Kaskazini	1,159	45.3	49.6	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	1,301	38.0	50.7	8.3	1.7	0.7	0.5
Kusini	1,394	31.7	57.2	8.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	619	39.9	36.0	16.0	4.8	1.0	2.3
Mjini	586	34.3	45.2	15.0	3.8	1.4	0.3	1,109	37.8	52.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	4.8
Kaskazini	1,190	37.3	58.6	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	118	23.7	62.7	3.4	5.9	0.0	4.2
Kusini	90	38.9	56.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	79	43.0	39.2	2.5	3.8	5.1	6.3

Appendix 2: Contributors to the Migration and Urbanization in Tanzania

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NBS/OCGS Chief Government Statistician

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Daniel Masolwa	Director of Economic Statistics – NBS
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Editors

Appendix 3: 2022 Census Questionnaires

The United
Republic of
Tanzania

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

TANZANIA SENSA 23 Agosti 2022 Jiandae Kuhesabiwa

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	B02 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	B03 RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD							B04 SEX		B05 AGE	B06 MARITAL STATUS (APPLICABLE TO AGE 10+)							B07 MOBILE PHONE (AGE 15+)
No.	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?							Is [NAME] a male or a 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?							Please give the mobile number of [NAME]? WRITE THE MOBILE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15+.
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter	Biological Parent	Grand Child	Other Relative	Not Related	Male	Female		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6	9	
01																			
02																			
03																			
04																			
05																			
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07																			
08																			

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SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES

B01	C01 ALBINISM		C02 SEEING					C03 HEARING					C04 WALKING					C05 REMEMBERING					C06 SELFCARE				
No.	Is [NAME] an albino?		Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?					Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?					Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?					Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?					Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?				
	Yes	No	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to See	Not Applicable	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Hear	Not Applicable	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Walk	Not Applicable	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Remember	Not Applicable	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Care	Not Applicable
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
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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
	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to communicate	Not Applicable	Cleft Palate	Hydrocephalus	Spinal bifida	Spinal cord injuries	Epilepsy or seizures	Psoriasis	Storiasis	Autism	Mental Health	Mental Disorder	Person with short stature	Leprosy	Person with hunchback	Other disability	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Old age	Beaten	Contaminated water	Stress	Drug abuse	Pregnancy/birth complications	
	1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
01																													
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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		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
		FISRT COUNTRY	SECOND COUNTRY			
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						

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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 familly 07 Medical treatment/health care 08 Conflict/insecurity/natural disater 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
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						

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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 Insuarence 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
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				

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

B01	F01 READING AND WRITING	F01A NUMERACY	F02 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	F03 REASON FOR SCHOOL DROPOUT - 4 TO 24 YEARS	F04 LEVEL OF EDUCATION
No.	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?	► ASK IF F02 CODED 1, 2 OR 3 What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE THE APPROPRIATE CODE
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					

Financial Constraints	School too far away	Ill/Sick	Disability	Pregnancy	Truancy/Refusal	Indispine behaviour /Expulsion	To work/looking for work	Caring for the sick/children	Marriage	Difficulty/dangerous environment	Unfriendly infrastructure	Not started school
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13

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

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

B01	G01 WORK DURING LAST WEEK	G02 TEMPORARY ABSENCE	G03 SEEKING WORK	G04 AVAILABLE TO WORK
No.	During the period of Last week, which of the following work/activity did [NAME] do for many hours? ENUMERATOR: READ CATEGORIES ►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? 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?	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? ► FOR ANY ANSWER SKIP TO G08
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				

G01:

To take up a paid job	Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business?	Work or help in family agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing?	Own account work - Prepare or preserved food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar	Did not do any work or activity
1	2	3	4	5

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.

G03:

Yes	No
1	2

G04:

Yes	No
1	2

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

B01 No.

G05 OCCUPATION

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

DESCRIPTION — TASCO CODES

G06 OWNER OF THE ENTERPRISE

In your main work, who is the owner of the enterprise?

Central Government	Local Government	Parastatal Organization	NGO,religious organisation, political party, Non-profit institution	International organization or foreign embassy	Private business (non-farm)	Registered partnership or cooperative	Own or famillly farm	Household(s) domestic worker	Household - Other economic activities	Other Private
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11

G07 MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

What is the main activity of the business or place where [NAME] work[s]?

WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS

DESCRIPTION — ISIC CODES

G08 MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITY

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

Tanzanite	Gold	Diamond	Sands	stone/gravel	Other precious gems	Other non-precious gems	Not Applicable
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Z

G09 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In [YOUR/NAME's] job, [do/does] [YOU/NAME] work as....?

Paid Employee	Self Emplyed without employees	Self employed with employees	casual worker	Workers not clasifiable by status
1	2	3	4	5

B01 No.	G05 DESCRIPTION	G05 TASCO CODES	G06	G07 DESCRIPTION	G07 ISIC CODES	G08	G09
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							

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

B01 No.

G10 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Does [NAME] involved in agricultural activities during 2021/22 agricultural year?

MULTIPLE RESPONCE IS ALLOWED

► IF CODE Z SKIP TO QN. G15

Crop Farming	Livestock Keeping	Capture Fishery and Acquaculture (Fish farming, Crab, Sea Weeds production etc)	Forestry/Tree Activity	Not Applicable
A	B	C	D	Z

G11 TYPES OF CROPS

Fill Crop Type Codes (At most two)

FIRST CROP — SECOND CROP

G11A LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP

What legal right do you have over the ownership of the land used for crop production in the aagricultural year 2021/22?

Title deed	Customary law	Contract	Rented	Share cropped	Land under other forms of tenure	Doesnot own	Don't know
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Z

G12 TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

Fill Livestock Type Codes (At most two)

1st LIVESTOCK — 2nd LIVESTOCK

G13 TYPES OF FISHERY AND ACQUACULTURE

Fill Capture Fishery, Acquaculture Activity and Sea Weeds production Codes (At most two)

1st ACTIVITY — 2nd ACTIVITY

G14 TYPES OF FOREST TREES

Fill Forestry/Tree Activity Type Codes (At most two)

1st ACTIVITY — 2nd ACTIVITY

B01 No.	G10	G11 FIRST CROP	G11 SECOND CROP	G11A	G12 1st LIVESTOCK	G12 2nd LIVESTOCK	G13 1st ACTIVITY	G13 2nd ACTIVITY	G14 1st ACTIVITY	G14 2nd ACTIVITY
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										

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

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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		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?												
		DESCRIPTION	ISIC CODE			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
0 1																										
0 2																										
0 3																										
0 4																										
0 5																										
0 6																										
0 7																										
0 8																										

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

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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 buisness	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
0 1																								
0 2																								
0 3																								
0 4																								
0 5																								
0 6																								
0 7																								
0 8																								

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

B01		CHILDREN EVER BORN - CHILDREN SURVIVING						FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	I01 BIRTH	I02 BORN ALIVE IN HOUSEHOLD		I03 BORN ALIVE LIVING ELSEWHERE		I04 CHILDREN DIED		I05 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE	
	Have you ever given live birth? 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? (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
0 1									
0 2									
0 3									
0 4									
0 5									
0 6									
0 7									
0 8									

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?								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
			Road Accident	Other Accidents	Suicide	Domestic Violence/Homicide	Sickness/Disease	Martenal Death	Killed	Unspecified reasons				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
0 1														
0 2														
0 3														
0 4														
0 5														
0 6														
0 7														
0 8														

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

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

K02 LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP

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

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

K03 ROOFING MATERIALS

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

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

K04 FLOORING MATERIALS

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

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

K05 WALL MATERIALS

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

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

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?

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)
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14

K08 MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

What is the main source of energy used by this household 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
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	99

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?

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)
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13

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

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
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11

K11 How does the household dispose solid waste?

► IF RESPONSE IS CODE 3-9 SKIP TO K13

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

K12 Which authorities usually collect waste from your household?

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

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?

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)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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

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
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

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

Appendix 4: Target for Global, Regional and National Development Plans

The targets of various migration and urbanization indicators adopted in this report from international, regional, national and sectoral development plans are as follows:

No.	Indicator	2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Africa Development Agenda (Agenda 2063)	East Africa Vision(2050)	Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 (FYDP)	Zanzibar Development Plan(ZADEP) 2025/26	Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) 2021 - 2026
1.	Irregular migrants reduced to less than 70 percent by 2030.	SDG 10.7, SDG 16 (16.3/16.6), SDG 17	Aspiration for good governance, rule of law and integration (Aspirations 3 and 7).	Regional peace, security and integrated markets (supports orderly migration).	Strengthened governance, border management and social protection	Improved social inclusion, service access and governance.	Supports Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and equitable access for all residents, including migrants.
2.	Migrants from unstable neighbours reduced to less more than 30 percent by 2030	SDG 10.7, SDG 16 (peace and security), SDG 17 (partnership)	Peaceful and secure Africa; regional cooperation and integration.	Security, stability and integration to reduce forced flows across borders	Emphasis on regional cooperation, diplomacy and migration management.	Cross-border cooperation and social stability priorities.	Preparedness and cross-border health surveillance; reduce health shocks from crises.
3.	Productive Labour migration increased above 40 percent by 2030	DG 8 – Decent work; SDG 10.7 – Migration management	Aspiration 1 and 7:Inclusive growth, free movement of skills	Regional labour mobility and economic competitiveness	Enhance human capital, jobs, and regional economic integration	Economic growth and labour market expansion	Inclusive health and occupational health for migrant workers
4.	Non-citizens born in Tanzania reduced to less than 40,000 by 2030.	SDG 16 legal identity, 16.9), SDG 10	Rights, inclusion and social protection; avoid statelessness (Agenda 2063 social goals).	Social inclusion and legal frameworks to regularize residency where appropriate	Strengthen civil registration, legal pathways and documentation.	Civil registration and inclusion priorities in ZADEP.	Civil registration (births/ID) supports health record continuity and UHC goals.