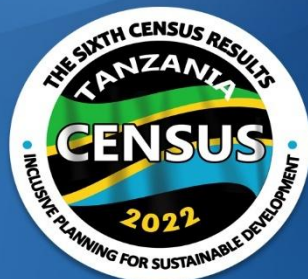




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Katavi Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Katavi Region Basic Demographic And Socio-Economic Profile Report

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Presidents' Office – Finance and Planning
Zanzibar

December 2024



Citation:

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Katavi Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, Desember 2024.

Notes:

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

KATAVI REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its



reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania



under the leadership of Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

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

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

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

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Reports are the sixth in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 PHC. The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The main purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered include

population and household characteristics, as well as social and economic activities. Other report in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

Special gratitude is extended to the following Development Partners:- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); World Bank (WB); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN-Women; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); United States Census Bureau (USCB), The Republic of South Korea, The People's Republic of China and other Development Partners for providing equipment, expertise, training and financial support in making the 2022 Population and Housing Census a success. We also thank religious, traditional and political leaders, non-governmental organization leaders, the media and all citizens and non-citizens in general for their participation and contributions in the successful implementation of the Census.

Special thanks also go to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda - Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland and Former Speaker of the National Assembly and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza - Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar, for their

effective leadership and management in educating and sensitizing all citizens and non-citizens to participate in the 2022 Population and Housing Census, thus resulting in enhanced quality, smooth and timely execution of the Census exercise. We also thank the Chairperson of the Governing Board of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Amina Msengwa and the Chairperson of the Statistics Board of Zanzibar, Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, for their guidance throughout the implementation of the Census exercise.

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



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Statistician General
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Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Katavi Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Katavi Region has a population of 1,152,958 persons, out of those, 583,056 are females and 569,902 are males. Population of Katavi Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 7.1 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 104.2 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Katavi Region is expected to double in the next 10 years. The Region's

population remains predominantly rural, with 76.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 23.3 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Katavi Regional population. The chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 14.5 years. Fifty percent (50.0%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has decreased from 48.9 percent in 2002 Census to 47.7 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (53.3%) compared with rural areas (46.0%), and the dependency ratio for the region is 109.7. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Katavi Region has decreased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.3 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Katavi Region has 213,825 private households, out of which 60,853 (28.5%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 27.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating a slight increase in urbanization in the Region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 27.2 percent in 2012 to 31.0 percent in 2022. Percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban (32.8%) than in rural areas (30.2%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.5 persons in 2012 to 5.3 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. More than fifty six percent (56.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region are married, where females are more likely (58.6 %) to be married than males (54.0%). About four percent (3.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (6.0%) than that of males (1.0%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Katavi Region is 24.3 years for males and 19.7 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 24.7 years in 2012 to 24.3 years in 2022 while that of females decreased from 20.9 years to 19.7 years during the same period.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (84.2%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 11.5 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.9 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (19.4%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 13.2 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 110,730 persons (22.4%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 51,616 persons (10.5%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 55,271 persons (4.9%) out of 1,132,862 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 1,151,762 persons (99.9%) out of 1,152,958 persons enumerated in Katavi Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (584 persons) followed by other African Countries (416 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (87.8%) of children under 18 years in Katavi Region have both parents alive. About 12 percent (12.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with in significant different between rural areas (12.5%) than urban areas (10.9%). About eight percent (7.7%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while 4.5 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Mlele District Council has the highest percentage (17.3%) of orphans compared with other councils in Katavi Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region is 70.4 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (76.1%) than females (65.0%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 61.2 percent and it is higher among males (62.5%) than females (59.9%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 64.6 percent. It is higher among females (67.0%) than males (62.2%). Majority (82.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 13.6 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.3 percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 454,817 (80.9%) persons in employment. The unemployment rate in Katavi Region using International relaxed definition is 3.6 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (4.0%) than males (3.1%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Katavi Region is 83.9 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Katavi Region. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) in this publication are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. About ten percent (9.9%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.8 %) and walking (1.7 %) are the most common types of disabilities in Katavi Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Katavi Region. Twenty three percent (23.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in the Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (19.6 percent) than that of males (26.6%). About forty seven percent (46.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Katavi Region, majority of them own land jointly (29.7%) followed by those owning land alone (21.3%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Katavi Region. About sixty-four (64.2%) households live in their own houses. More than one-third (39.0%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than forty percent (42.8%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than half (56.4%) of households in Katavi Region use improved sources of drinking water. About forty seven percent (47.0%) of households in Katavi Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Katavi Region use firewood (57.9%) and charcoal (33.4%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 20.3 percent of households. Percentage of households

using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.5 percent in 2012 to 20.3 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (41.9%) households in Katavi Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 53.1 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Katavi Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 75.3 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where two thirds (66.0%) of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 77.8 % of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.0%). About three percent (2.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Katavi Region use laptops and about two percent (1.6 %) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Katavi Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings also present that 75.3 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region are occupied by the owners themselves. About seventy-six percent (75.9%) of all individually owned buildings in Katavi Region are owned by males, 17.3 percent by females, and 4.4 percent are jointly owned. About thirty-five percent (35.3%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). Seventy-three percent (72.7%) percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are built on un-surveyed land. About forty (40.2%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. About twenty-four percent (12.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are connected to the national grid electricity while 41.1 percent are powered by other sources. Nearly eighteen percent (17.6%) of all buildings have water services. Three percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,152,958	100.0	883,999	100.0	268,959	100.0
Male	569,902	49.4	439,374	49.7	130,528	48.5
Female	583,056	50.6	444,625	50.3	138,431	51.5
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	7.1	-	7.7	-	5.4
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	218,094	18.9	172,696	19.5	45,398	16.9
Male	108,071	19.0	85,586	19.5	22,485	17.2
Female	110,023	18.9	87,110	19.6	22,913	16.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	576,514	50.0	456,650	51.7	119,864	44.6
Male	287,098	50.4	228,231	51.9	58,867	45.1
Female	289,416	49.6	228,419	51.4	60,997	44.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	645,510	56.0	509,270	57.6	136,240	50.7
Male	321,988	56.5	255,293	58.1	66,695	51.1
Female	323,522	55.5	253,977	57.1	69,545	50.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	214,221	18.6	160,577	18.2	53,644	19.9
Male	100,470	17.6	76,370	17.4	24,100	18.5
Female	113,751	19.5	84,207	18.9	29,544	21.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	381,697	33.1	280,155	31.7	101,542	37.8
Male	182,289	32.0	134,940	30.7	47,349	36.3
Female	199,408	34.2	145,215	32.7	54,193	39.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	253,908	43.5	185,514	41.7	68,394	49.4
Working Age Population (15-64 years)						
	549,719	47.7	406,239	46.0	143,480	53.3
Male	269,969	47.4	200,751	45.7	69,218	53.0
Female	279,750	48.0	205,488	46.2	74,262	53.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	41,435	3.6	32,661	3.7	8,774	3.3
Male	20,466	3.6	16,480	3.8	3,986	3.1
Female	20,969	3.6	16,181	3.6	4,788	3.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	26,725	2.3	21,110	2.4	5,615	2.1
Male	12,835	2.3	10,392	2.4	2,443	1.9
Female	13,890	2.4	10,718	2.4	3,172	2.3
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	213,825	100.0	152,972	100.0	60,853	100.0
Male Headed Households	147,583	69.8	106,699	69.8	40,884	67.2
Female Headed Households	66,242	30.2	46,273	30.2	19,969	32.8

Average Household Size[1]					-	
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	147,583	5.5	106,699	5.9	40,884	4.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	66,242	4.9	46,273	5.3	19,969	4.0
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	156,029	27.1	108,679	25.4	47,350	31.8
Married	324,654	56.3	253,578	59.3	71,076	47.7
Living Together	47,152	8.2	29,947	7.0	17,205	11.5
Divorced	16,084	2.8	11,890	2.8	4,194	2.8
Separated	11,946	2.1	8,152	1.9	3,794	2.5
Widowed	20,579	3.6	15,103	3.5	5,476	3.7
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	130,403	11.5	4,838	8.9	52,828	20.0
Population with Birth Notification	32,358	2.9	762	2.4	11,096	4.2
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,151,762	99.9	883,136	99.9	268,626	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	1,196	0.1	863	0.1	333	0.1
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	55,271	4.9	36,488	4.2	18,783	7.1
Other Health Insurance	15,587	1.4	12,106	1.4	3,481	1.3
National Identification Card	110,730	22.4	75,528	20.7	35,202	27.4
National Identification Number	51,616	10.5	31,387	8.6	20,229	15.8
Zanzibar Identification Card	91	0.0	47	0.0	44	0.0
Driving License	9,178	1.9	3,657	1.0	5,521	4.3
Voter's Identification Card	257,957	52.2	180,504	49.4	77,453	60.3
Travel Passport	3,710	0.3	2,132	0.2	1,578	0.6
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	78,560	12.2	63,666	12.5	14,894	10.9
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	460,060	70.4	276,500	64.7	129,560	86.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	279,942	72.6	188,729	66.7	91,213	90.2
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	409,571	72.9	285,670	68.4	123,901	85.6
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	158,514	64.6	114,649	59.1	43,865	85.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	220,229	89.9	156,398	80.6	63,831	124.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number						
Pre-Primary	1,503	0.4	778	0.4	725	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	316,163	82.4	164,486	81.0	151,677	84.0
Training After Primary	404	0.1	285	0.1	119	0.1

Pre-Form One	56	0.0	34	0.0	22	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	52,185	13.6	28,519	14.0	23,666	13.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,381	0.6	1,798	0.9	583	0.3
Training After Secondary Education	2,310	0.6	1,390	0.7	920	0.5
University and Other Related	8,673	2.3	5,848	2.9	2,825	1.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,028	0.2	406	0.1	622	0.5
Professionals	3,595	0.8	1,455	0.4	2,140	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	9,724	2.1	4,293	1.3	5,431	4.7
Clerks	1,005	0.2	379	0.1	626	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	17,346	3.8	7,405	2.2	9,941	8.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	282,074	62.0	240,569	71.1	41,505	35.6
Craft and related workers	56,292	12.4	32,885	9.7	23,407	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,930	0.6	1,080	0.3	1,850	1.6
Elementary occupations	80,823	17.8	49,786	14.7	31,037	26.6
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	82,799	9.9	62,461	9.8	20,338	10.0
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,409	0.1	1,054	0.1	355	0.1
Seeing	23,236	2.8	17,350	2.7	5,886	2.9
Hearing	9,215	1.1	6,779	1.1	2,436	1.2
Walking	14,228	1.7	10,773	1.7	3,455	1.7
Remembering	5,169	0.6	3,865	0.6	1,304	0.6
Self-Care	2,622	0.3	1,975	0.3	647	0.3
Communication	4,652	0.6	3,569	0.6	1,083	0.5
Other Disability	23,677	2.8	18,150	2.9	5,527	2.7
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	129,379	23.0	103,567	24.8	25,812	17.8
Male	72,602	26.6	57,675	28.2	14,927	21.7
Female	56,777	19.6	45,892	21.5	10,885	14.3
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	137,276	64.2	106393	69.6	30883	50.8
Living without Paying any Rent	12,537	5.9	9480	6.2	3057	5.0
Rented Privately	41,092	19.2	20098	13.1	20994	34.5
Rented by Employer	6,521	3.0	4807	3.1	1714	2.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	7,227	3.4	5050	3.3	2177	3.6
Owned by Employer (Free)	4,534	2.1	3680	2.4	854	1.4
Owned by Employer (Rent)	4,638	2.2	3464	2.3	1174	1.9
Main Materials Used for Roofing						

Iron Sheets	159,976	74.8	102106	66.7	57870	95.1
Grass/Leaves	47,940	22.4	45495	29.7	2445	4.0
Mud and Leaves	4,523	2.1	4275	2.8	248	0.4
Others	1,386	0.6	1096	0.7	290	0.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	86,628	40.5	42858	28.0	43770	71.9
Earth/Sand	119,640	56.0	106022	69.3	13618	22.4
Ceramic tiles	4,357	2.0	1221	0.8	3136	5.2
Other	3,200	1.5	2871	1.9	329	0.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	5,029	2.4	1828	1.2	3201	5.3
Baked Bricks	152,942	71.5	98903	64.7	54039	88.8
Sundried Bricks	30,580	14.3	28164	18.4	2416	4.0
Poles and Mud	18,612	8.7	17972	11.7	640	1.1
Stones	786	0.4	527	0.3	259	0.4
Others	5,876	2.7	5578	3.6	298	0.5
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	43,433	20.3	29507	20.0	13926	21.0
Solar	102,214	47.8	73632	49.9	28582	43.1
Kerosene	2,871	1.3	1679	1.1	1192	1.8
Others	65,307	30.5	42765	29.0	22542	34.0
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	123,726	57.9	113124	74.0	10602	17.4
Charcoal	71,450	33.4	28490	18.6	42960	70.6
Kerosene	388	0.2	139	0.1	249	0.4
Electricity	3,328	1.6	1628	1.1	1700	2.8
Gas	4,024	1.9	1290	0.8	2734	4.5
Others	10,909	5.1	8301	5.4	2608	4.3
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	74,168	34.7	34643	22.6	39525	65.0
Other Protected Sources	32,173	15.0	21052	13.8	11121	18.3
Unprotected Sources	107,484	50.3	97277	63.6	10207	16.8
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	55,168	25.8	37348	25.3	17820	26.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	9,621	4.5	6590	4.5	3031	4.6
Pit Latrine	132,211	61.8	92296	62.5	39915	60.3
Others	1,926	0.9	1339	0.9	587	0.9
No Facility	14,899	7.0	10010	6.8	4889	7.4
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	24,089	11.3	15422	10.4	8667	13.1
Burnt	89,578	41.9	62310	42.2	27268	41.2
Roadside Dumping	1,003	0.5	659	0.4	344	0.5
Burying/Pit	57,107	26.7	40075	27.2	17032	25.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	42,048	19.7	29117	19.7	12931	19.5

Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	132,614	62.0	94238	63.9	38376	57.9
Land or Farm	126,534	59.2	90146	61.1	36388	54.9
House	140,181	65.6	98868	67.0	41313	62.4
Bicycle	83,156	38.9	63762	43.2	19394	29.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	14,566	6.8	11744	8.0	2822	4.3
Power Tiller	579	0.3	419	0.3	160	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	97,193	45.5	51,699	33.8	45,494	74.8
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	423,365	75.3	302,408	72.4	120,957	83.6
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	171,654	80.3	117,611	76.9	54,043	88.8
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	437,333	77.8	315,275	75.5	122,058	84.4
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	4,307	0.8	2,527	0.6	1,780	1.2
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	141,988	75.0	102,538	72.2	47,394	83.0
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	24,351	12.7	9,601	6.7	14,750	30.5
Water	33,738	17.6	18,821	13.1	14,917	30.8
Toilet	145,407	75.9	107,617	75.1	37,790	78.1
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	8,091	4.3	4,016	2.8	4,075	8.6
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	36,097	19.1	14,987	10.6	21,110	44.5
Not Surveyed	137,611	72.7	119,461	84.2	18,150	38.3
Regularised	11,379	6.0	4,998	3.5	6,381	13.5

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau

VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

Room for sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by any household members for sleeping purposes and can be a sitting room, a dining room or even a store.

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desktop Computer is a personal computing device designed for regular use at a single location. Unlike portable devices like laptops and tablets, desktop computers typically comprise separate components, including a monitor (screen), a keyboard, a mouse, and a central processing unit (CPU) housed in a tower or desktop case.

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
- c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from MDAs, higher learning and research institutions, private sector and Non-State Actors. The 2022 PHC questionnaires were developed in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population Censuses. They included topics from previous censuses for comparison purposes (both national, regional and international) and new topics to cater for the country's current data needs (Tanzania Development Vision 2050) and to feed into regional and international programmes (i.e., East African Community Vision 2050; the Southern African Development Community Vision 2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The draft questionnaires were

shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholders' workshops and the Census Committees. The final questionnaires were approved by the Central Census Committee.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries were done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 1,269 EAs were delineated in Katavi Region (411 EAs in urban areas and 858 hamlets in rural areas).

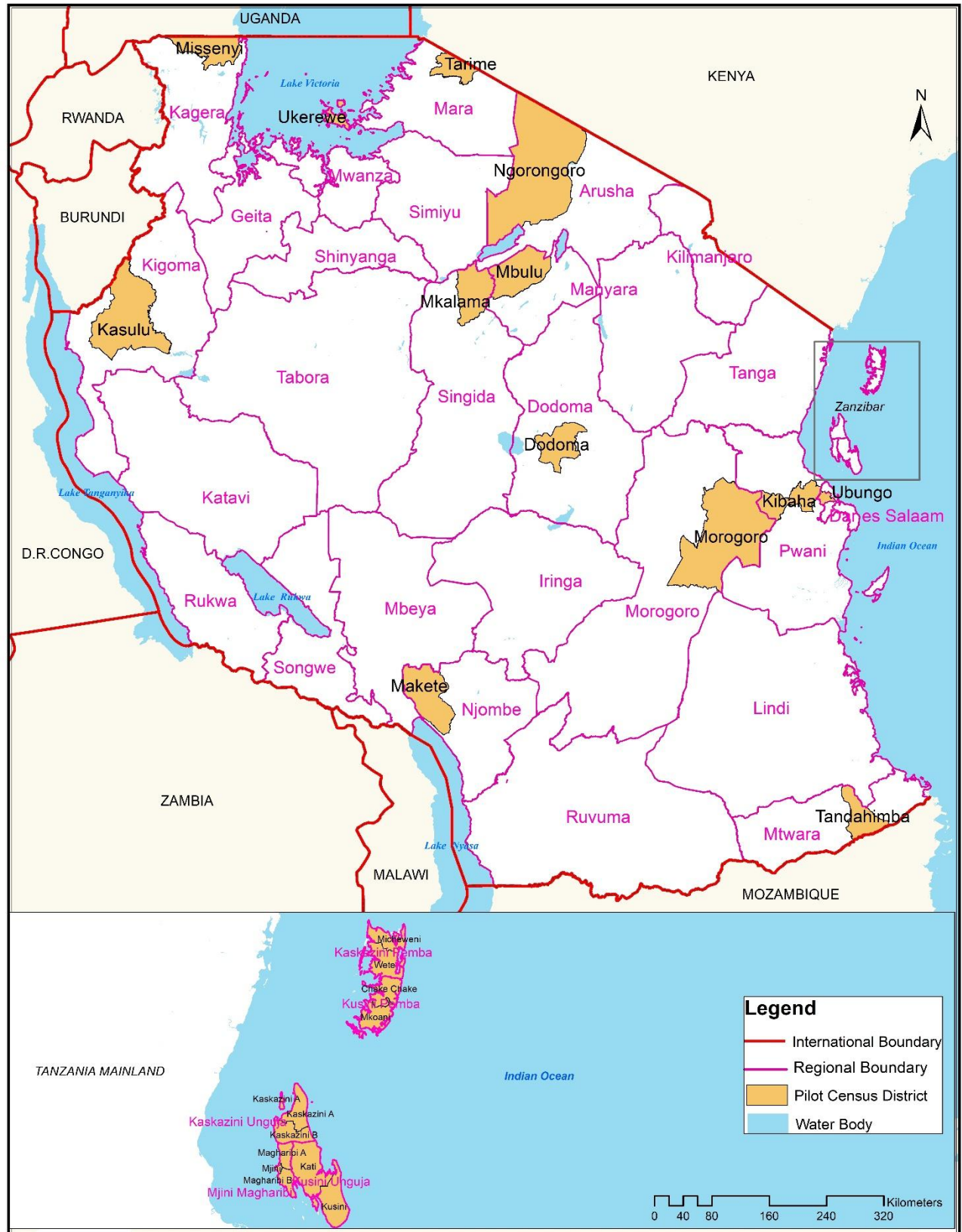
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

Map 1. 2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

The targeted population for the 2022 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 22nd/23rd August, 2022 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. There were enumerators stationed at mass transit points (the night of 22nd/23rd) to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airports and ships. Special enumeration cards were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless during the same night. During enumeration, enumerators were submitting data to their supervisors every day and the supervisors in turn were transferring them to the server at NBS after checking their quality.

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

households than expected and difficulty to reach EAs. Nevertheless, by the 5th September, 2022 the enumeration exercise had been completed by 99.99 percent in all EAs.



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Katavi Region has a population of 1,152,958 persons; (569,902 males and 583,056 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 7.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Katavi Regional population will double in the next 10 years.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 76.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 23.3 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Katavi Region has a population of 1,152,958 persons and is the second least populated Region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.6%) of this population are females (583,056 persons) and 49.4percent (569,902 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Katavi Region has five (5) Councils, of which, four are District Councils and one is a Municipal Council. Among the five Councils, Tanganyika District has the largest

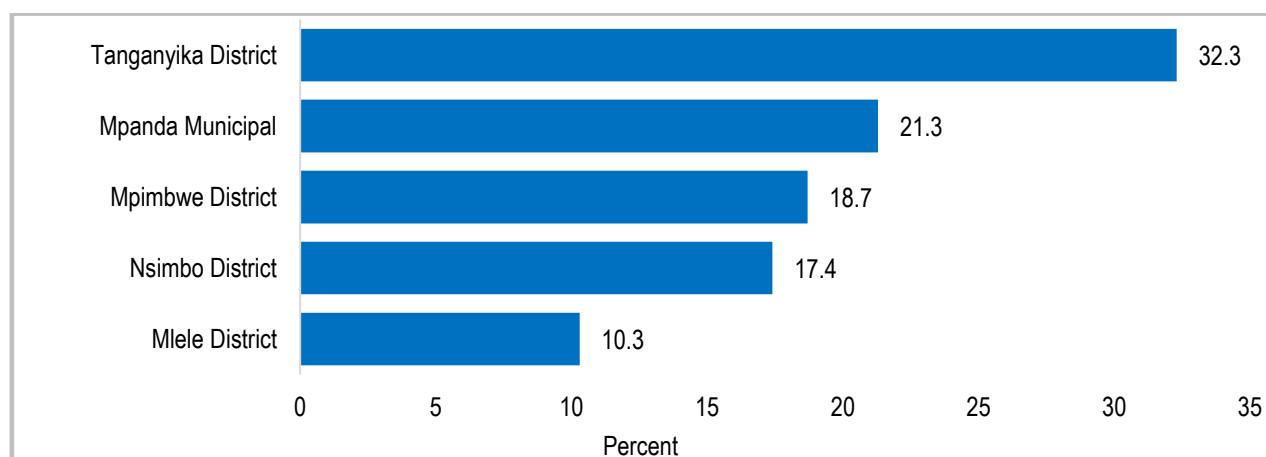
population (371,836 persons) in the Region; about one third (32.3%) of the total population in Katavi Region live in this Council. On the other hand, Mlele has the lowest population of 118,818 (10.3%) persons (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that, with the exception of Nsimbo District Council, proportion of males (50.1%) is slightly higher than that of female (49.9) in the Region. (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,152,958	569,902	49.4	583,056	50.6
Mpanda Municipal	245,764	120,083	48.9	125,681	51.1
Nsimbo District	201,102	100,712	50.1	100,390	49.9
Tanganyika District	371,836	184,842	49.7	186,994	50.3
Mlele District	118,818	58,992	49.6	59,826	50.4
Mpimbwe District	215,438	105,273	48.9	110,165	51.1

Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Katavi Region population is predominantly rural, with 76.7 percent of its population living in rural areas and 23.3 percent living in urban areas. Mlele and Nsimbo District Councils have all of its population living in rural areas. Other Councils with most of their population living in rural areas are Mpimbwe (78.1%) and Tanganyika (95.3%). Further the results show that Mpanda Municipal Council is the most urbanized Council with 81.3 percent of its population residing in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

Figure 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

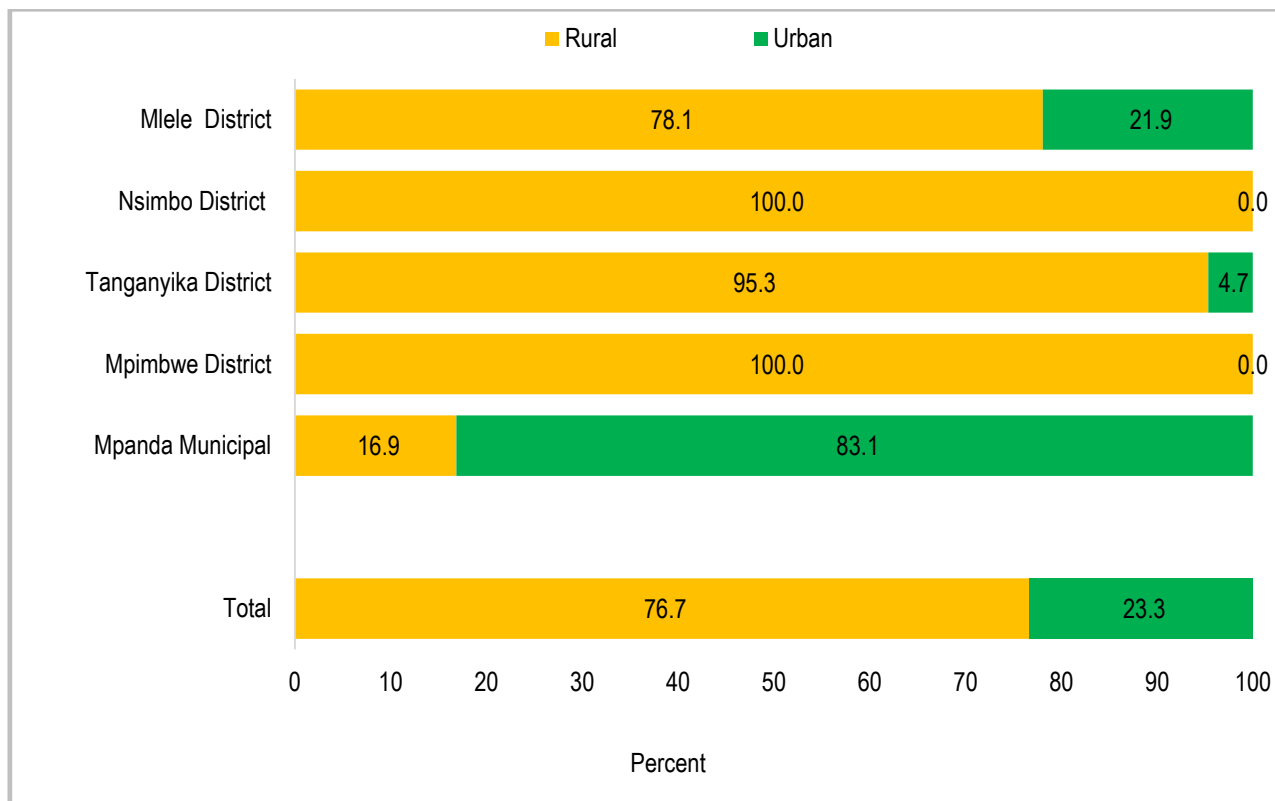


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population size										
	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Total	1,152,958	569,902	583,056	883,999	76.7	439,374	444,625	268,959	23.3	130,528	138,431
Mpanda Municipal	245,764	120,083	125,681	41,426	16.9	21,181	20,245	204,338	83.1	98,902	105,436
Nsimbo District	201,102	100,712	100,390	201,102	100.0	100,712	100,390	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	371,836	184,842	186,994	354,478	95.3	176,291	178,187	17,358	4.7	8,551	8,807
Mlele District	118,818	58,992	59,826	118,818	100.0	58,992	59,826	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	215,438	105,273	110,165	168,175	78.1	82,198	85,977	47,263	21.9	23,075	24,188

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Katavi Region has increased by 104.2 percent from 564,604 persons in 2012 to 1,152,958 persons in 2022. This increase is more than doubled in the last 10 years. This is an indication of fast increase population growth rate over the one decade (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

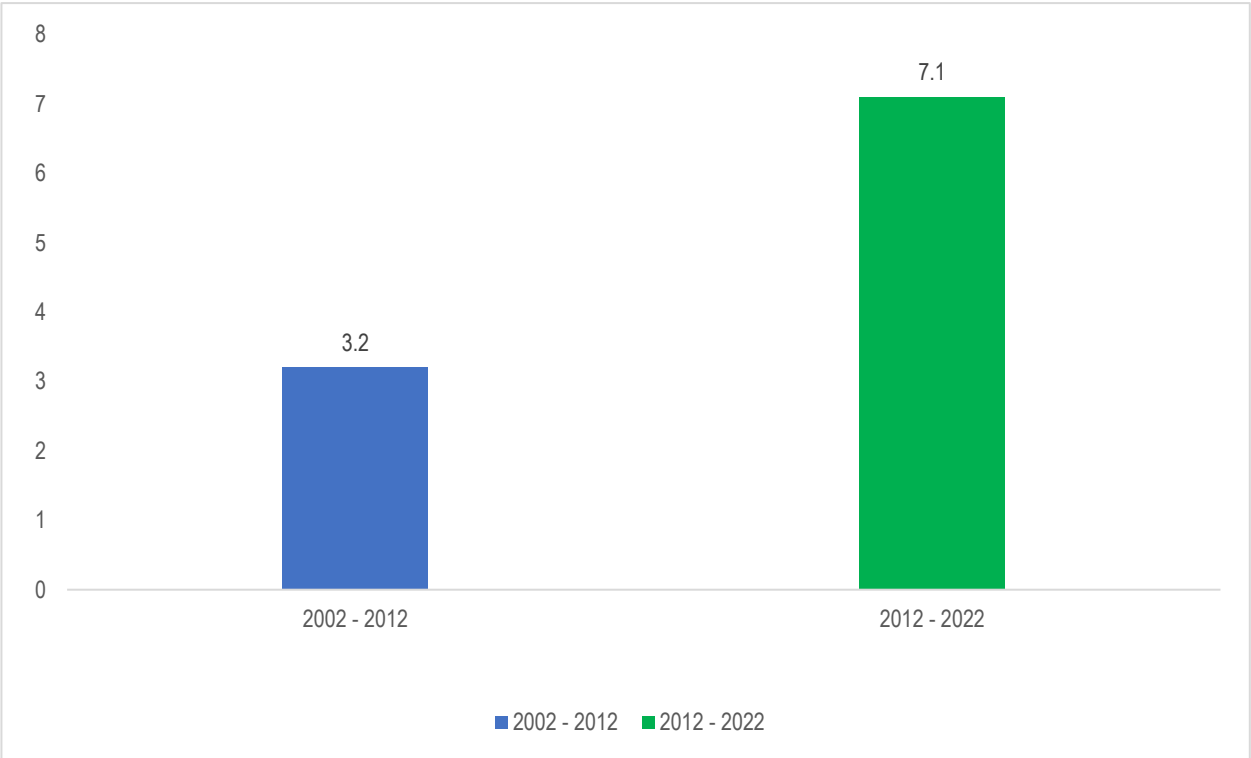
Katavi Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 7.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. This rate is more than twice the national average of 3.2 percent. At this growth rate, the regional population is expected to double in the next 10 years that is in the year 2032. The growth rate is almost the same for male (7.1%) and female (7.2%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	564,604	1,152,958	104.2	7.1	10
Male	279,682	569,902	103.8	7.1	10
Female	284,922	583,056	104.6	7.2	10

Figure 2.3 shows that, average annual intercensal growth rate for Katavi Region has been above the national average since 2002. The rate increased from 3.2 percent in 2002 – 2012 to 7.1 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2. 3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Katavi Region, 2002–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- Fifty percent (50.0%) of the Katavi Region population is aged below 15 years and 2.3 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Katavi Regional population is 14.5 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Katavi Region has decreased from 48.9 percent in 2002 Census to 47.7 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Katavi Region is 3.6
- The age dependency ratio for Katavi Region is 109.7

3.1 Introduction

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

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

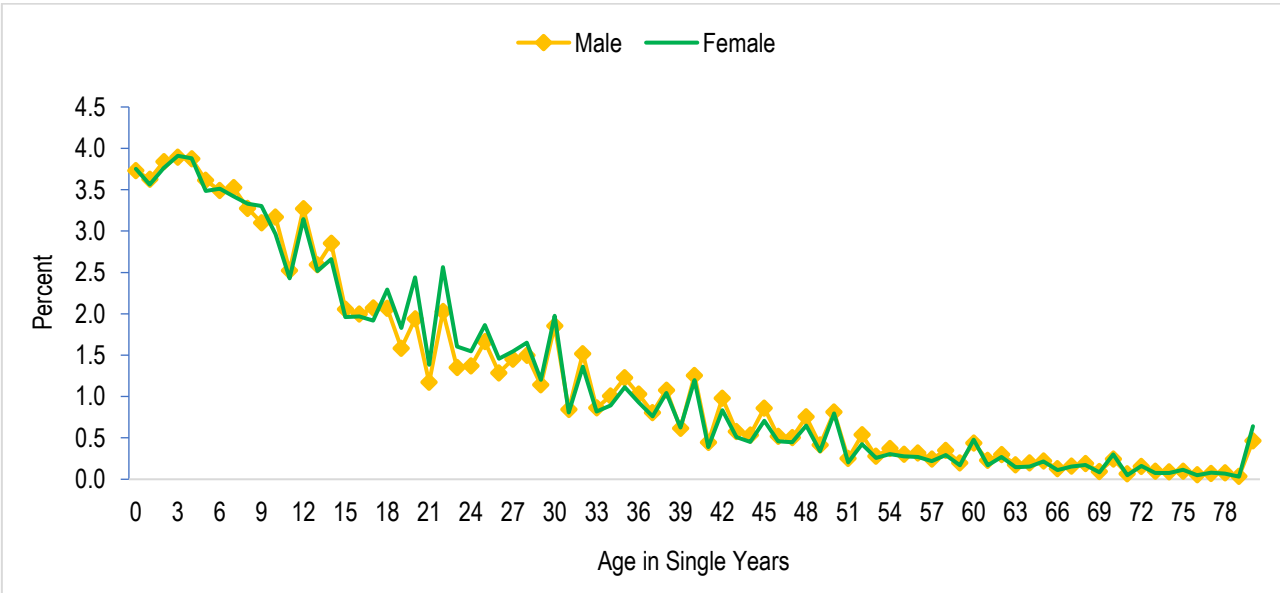
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated

with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits “0”, “5” and “8” and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” or “9”. The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

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

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Katavi Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 50 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 2.3 percent aged 65 years and above. The median

age of the Katavi Region population is 14.5 years. The results also portray a higher number of females than males in age 0 to 19.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Katavi Region is about 98 males for every 100 females (99 for rural areas and 94 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively low (98 Males per 100 Females for age 5-9 years and 15-19 years each) and 103 males per 100 females for age 10-14 years. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (ranging from 98 to 105 males per 100 females) (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,152,958	100.0	569,902	100.0	583,056	100.0	98
0-4	218,094	18.9	108,071	19.0	110,023	18.9	98
5-9	196,342	17.0	96,916	17.0	99,426	17.1	97
10-14	162,078	14.1	82,111	14.4	79,967	13.7	103
15-19	113,841	9.9	55,696	9.8	58,145	10.0	96
20-24	100,380	8.7	44,774	7.9	55,606	9.5	81
25-29	85,164	7.4	40,140	7.0	45,024	7.7	89
30-34	68,823	6.0	34,687	6.1	34,136	5.9	102
35-39	53,188	4.6	27,094	4.8	26,094	4.5	104
40-44	41,381	3.6	21,646	3.8	19,735	3.4	110
45-49	32,576	2.8	17,408	3.1	15,168	2.6	115
50-54	24,429	2.1	12,828	2.3	11,601	2.0	111
55-59	15,227	1.3	8,065	1.4	7,162	1.2	113
60-64	14,710	1.3	7,631	1.3	7,079	1.2	108
65-69	8,795	0.8	4,508	0.8	4,287	0.7	105
70-74	7,613	0.7	3,738	0.7	3,875	0.7	96
75-79	3,929	0.3	1,934	0.3	1,995	0.3	97
80-84	2,987	0.3	1,290	0.2	1,697	0.3	76
85+	3,401	0.3	1,365	0.2	2,036	0.3	67
Median Age	14.5		14.4		14.7		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	883,999	100.0	439,374	100.0	444,625	100.0	99
0 – 4	172,696	19.5	85,586	19.5	87,110	19.6	98
5 – 9	156,017	17.6	77,136	17.6	78,881	17.7	98
10 – 14	127,937	14.5	65,509	14.9	62,428	14	105
15 – 19	86,574	9.8	42,936	9.8	43,638	9.8	98
20 – 24	74,003	8.4	33,434	7.6	40,569	9.1	82
25 – 29	60,576	6.9	28,694	6.5	31,882	7.2	90
30 – 34	49,121	5.6	24,802	5.6	24,319	5.5	102
35 – 39	38,610	4.4	19,579	4.5	19,031	4.3	103
40 – 44	30,457	3.4	15,922	3.6	14,535	3.3	110
45 – 49	24,617	2.8	13,077	3	11,540	2.6	113
50 – 54	18,869	2.1	9,845	2.2	9,024	2	109
55 – 59	11,861	1.3	6,374	1.5	5,487	1.2	116
60 – 64	11,551	1.3	6,088	1.4	5,463	1.2	111
65 – 69	6,897	0.8	3,601	0.8	3,296	0.7	109
70 – 74	6,004	0.7	3,035	0.7	2,969	0.7	102
75 – 79	3,136	0.4	1,593	0.4	1,543	0.3	103
80-84	2,352	0.3	1,045	0.2	1,307	0.3	80
85+	2,721	0.3	1,118	0.3	1,603	0.4	70
Median Age	13.9		13.8		14.0		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	268,959	100.0	130,528	100.0	138,431	100.0	94
0 – 4	45,398	16.9	22,485	17.2	22,913	16.6	98
5 – 9	40,325	15	19,780	15.2	20,545	14.8	96
10 – 14	34,141	12.7	16,602	12.7	17,539	12.7	95
15 – 19	27,267	10.1	12,760	9.8	14,507	10.5	88
20 – 24	26,377	9.8	11,340	8.7	15,037	10.9	75
25 – 29	24,588	9.1	11,446	8.8	13,142	9.5	87
30 – 34	19,702	7.3	9,885	7.6	9,817	7.1	101
35 – 39	14,578	5.4	7,515	5.8	7,063	5.1	106
40 – 44	10,924	4.1	5,724	4.4	5,200	3.8	110
45 – 49	7,959	3	4,331	3.3	3,628	2.6	119
50 – 54	5,560	2.1	2,983	2.3	2,577	1.9	116
55 – 59	3,366	1.3	1,691	1.3	1,675	1.2	101
60 – 64	3,159	1.2	1,543	1.2	1,616	1.2	95
65 – 69	1,898	0.7	907	0.7	991	0.7	92

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
70 – 74	1,609	0.6	703	0.5	906	0.7	78
75 – 79	793	0.3	341	0.3	452	0.3	75
80-84	635	0.2	245	0.2	390	0.3	63
85+	680	0.3	247	0.2	433	0.3	57
Median Age	17.2		17.0		17.3		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population’s age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Katavi Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Katavi Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Mpanda Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the Katavi Region headquarter shows a bulge in age group 15–24.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

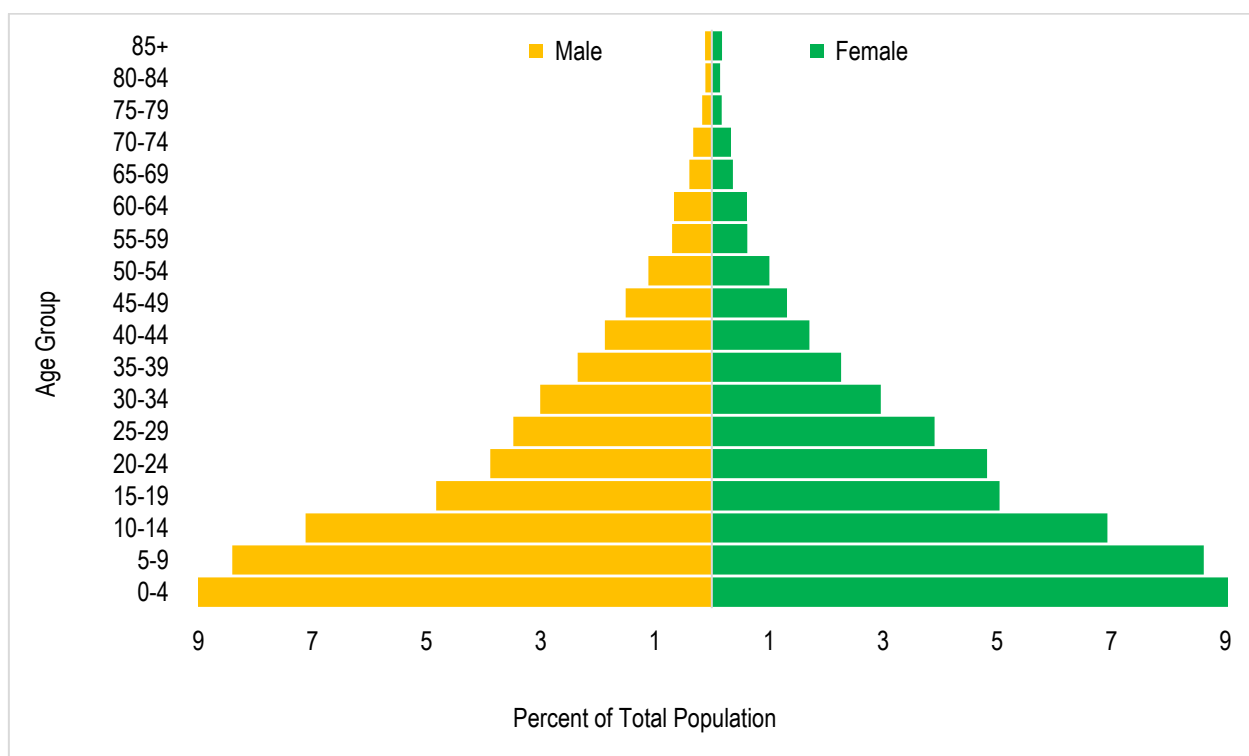


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

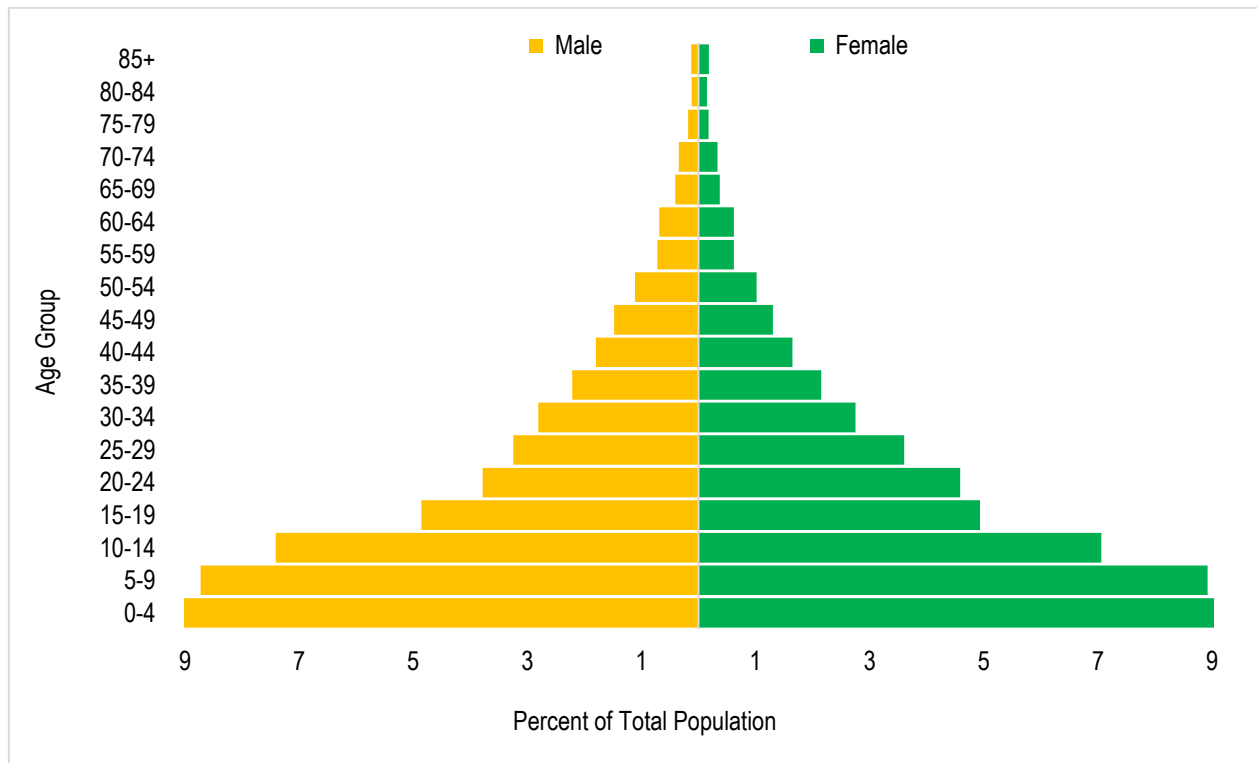


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

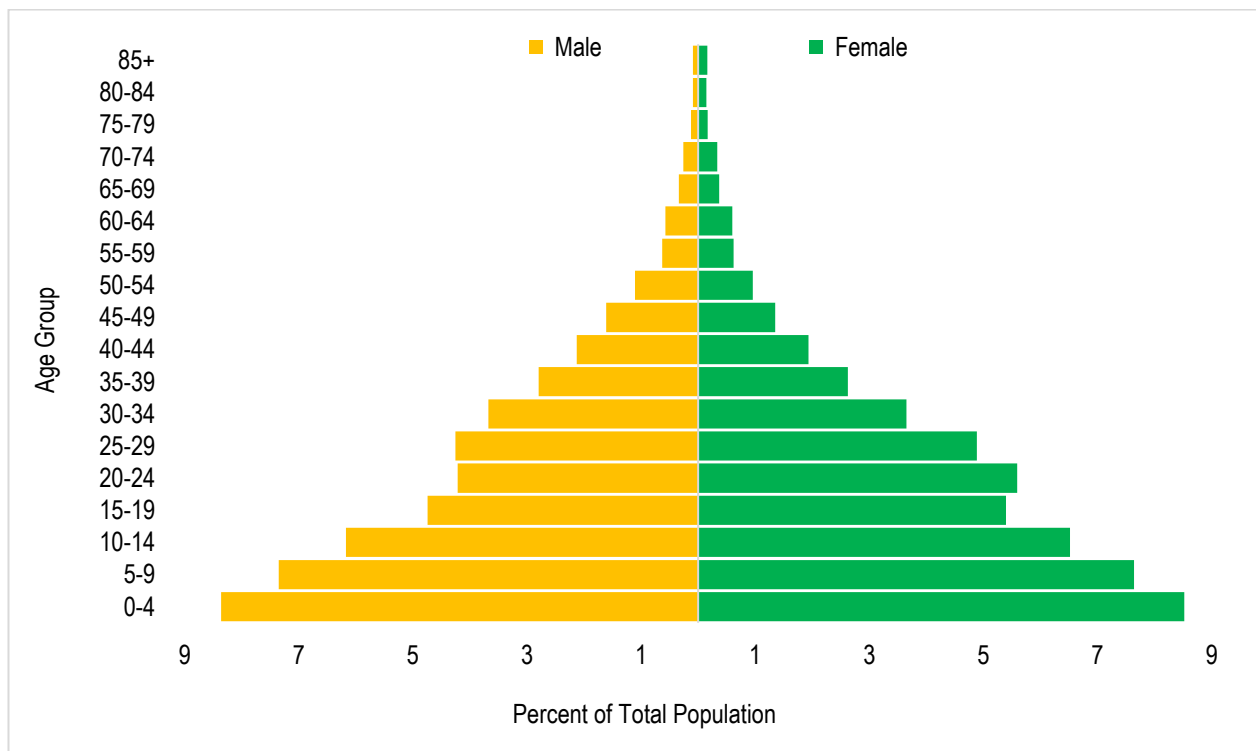
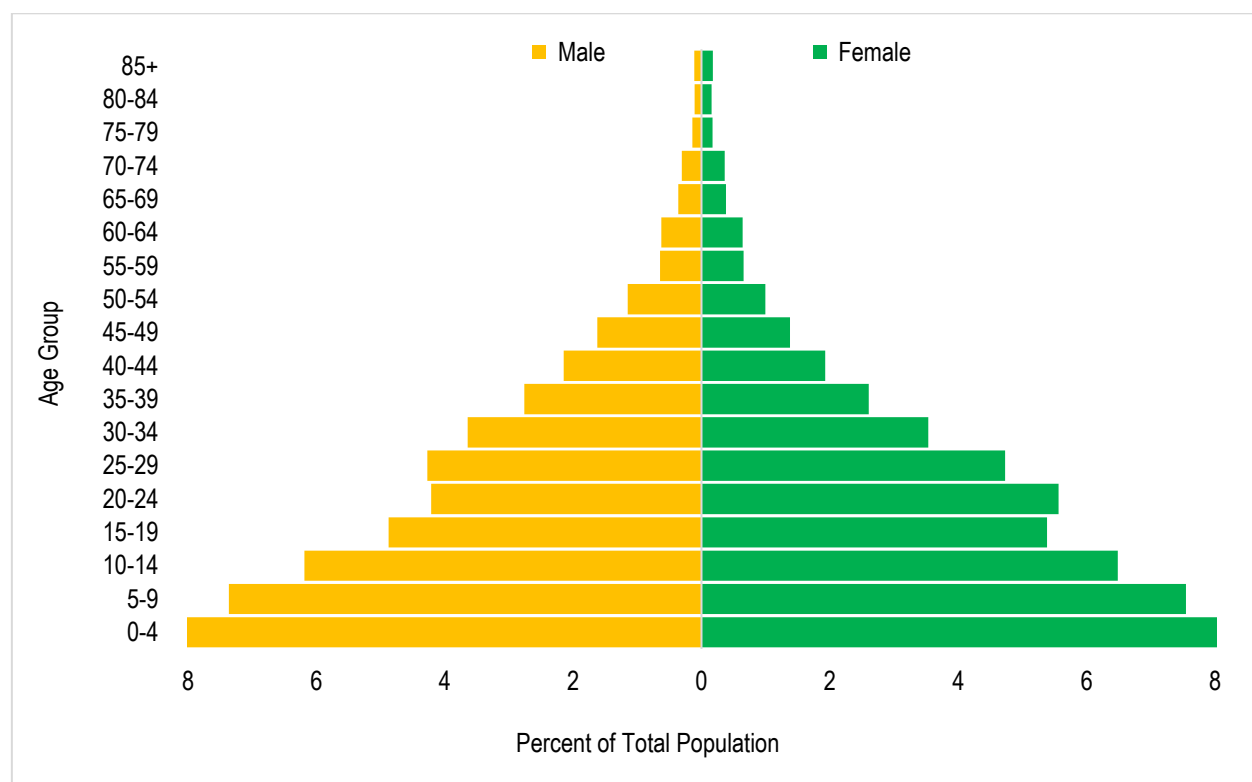


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mpanda Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Katavi Region has a young population with 50.0 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 2.3 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

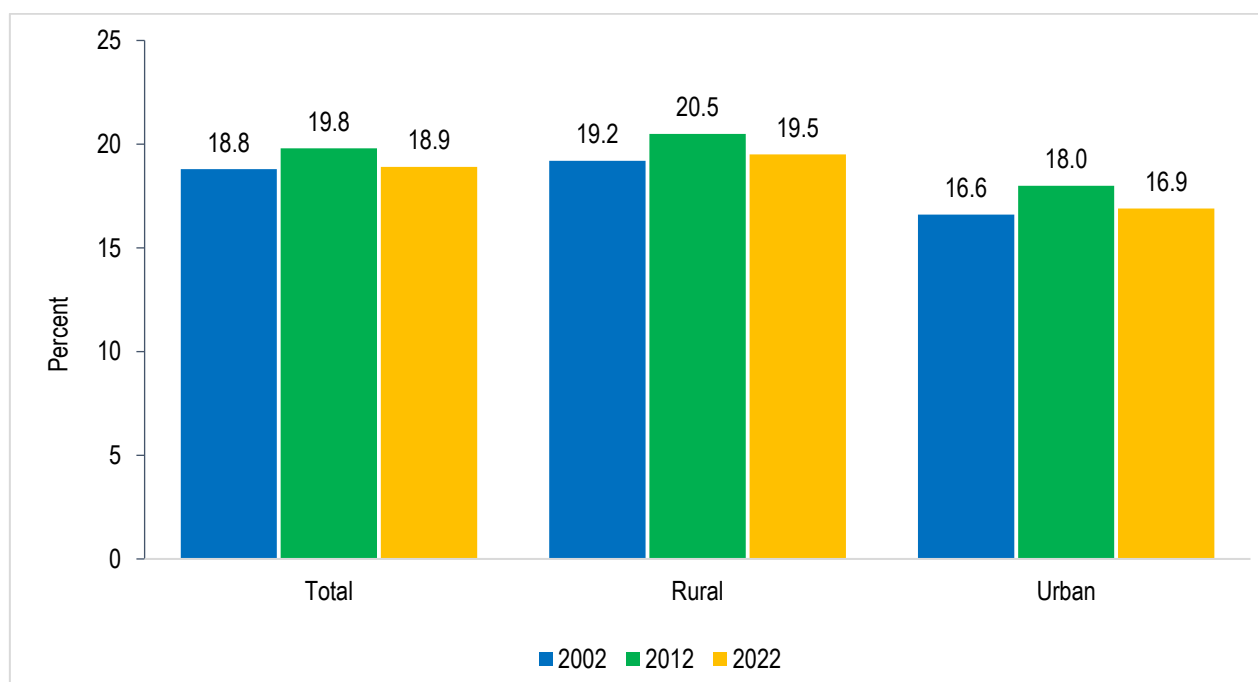
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,152,958	100.0	883,999	100.0	268,959	100.0
Male	569,902	49.4	439,374	49.7	130,528	48.5
Female	583,056	50.6	444,625	50.3	138,431	51.5
Children (Under 1 year)	43,141	3.7	33,695	3.8	9,446	3.5
Male	21,257	3.7	16,603	3.8	4,654	3.6
Female	21,884	3.8	17,092	3.8	4,792	3.5
Children (0–4 years)	218,094	18.9	172,696	19.5	45,398	16.9
Male	108,071	19.0	85,586	19.5	22,485	17.2
Female	110,023	18.9	87,110	19.6	22,913	16.6
Children (0–8 years)	377,494	32.7	299,464	33.9	78,030	29.0

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	187,314	32.9	148,746	33.9	38,568	29.5
Female	190,180	32.6	150,718	33.9	39,462	28.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	576,514	50.0	456,650	51.7	119,864	44.6
Male	287,098	50.4	228,231	51.9	58,867	45.1
Female	289,416	49.6	228,419	51.4	60,997	44.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	645,510	56.0	509,270	57.6	136,240	50.7
Male	321,988	56.5	255,293	58.1	66,695	51.1
Female	323,522	55.5	253,977	57.1	69,545	50.2
Teenagers (13–19 years)	175,063	15.2	134,828	15.3	40,235	15.0
Male	86,727	15.2	67,741	15.4	18,986	14.5
Female	88,336	15.2	67,087	15.1	21,249	15.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	214,221	18.6	160,577	18.2	53,644	19.9
Male	100,470	17.6	76,370	17.4	24,100	18.5
Female	113,751	19.5	84,207	18.9	29,544	21.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	381,697	33.1	280,155	31.7	101,542	37.8
Male	182,289	32.0	134,940	30.7	47,349	36.3
Female	199,408	34.2	145,215	32.7	54,193	39.1
Primary School (6–12 years)	256,276	22.2	203,075	23.0	53,201	19.8
Male	127,395	22.4	101,407	23.1	25,988	19.9
Female	128,881	22.1	101,668	22.9	27,213	19.7
Primary School (7–13 years)	245,377	21.3	194,085	22.0	51,292	19.1
Male	122,287	21.5	97,339	22.2	24,948	19.1
Female	123,090	21.1	96,746	21.8	26,344	19.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	100,754	8.7	77,706	8.8	23,048	8.6
Male	51,142	9.0	40,084	9.1	11,058	8.5
Female	49,612	8.5	37,622	8.5	11,990	8.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	253,908	43.5	185,514	41.7	68,394	49.4
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	549,719	47.7	406,239	46.0	143,480	53.3
Male	269,969	47.4	200,751	45.7	69,218	53.0
Female	279,750	48.0	205,488	46.2	74,262	53.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	41,435	3.6	32,661	3.7	8,774	3.3
Male	20,466	3.6	16,480	3.8	3,986	3.1
Female	20,969	3.6	16,181	3.6	4,788	3.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	26,725	2.3	21,110	2.4	5,615	2.1
Male	12,835	2.3	10,392	2.4	2,443	1.9
Female	13,890	2.4	10,718	2.4	3,172	2.3
Elderly Population (70+ years)	17,930	1.6	14,213	1.6	3,717	1.4
Male	8,327	1.5	6,791	1.5	1,536	1.2
Female	9,603	1.6	7,422	1.7	2,181	1.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		110		118		88

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Katavi Region is 18.9 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has increased slightly from 18.8 percent in 2002 to 18.9 percent in 2022. This moderate increase indicates a slight pace of fertility increase in the Region during the specified period.

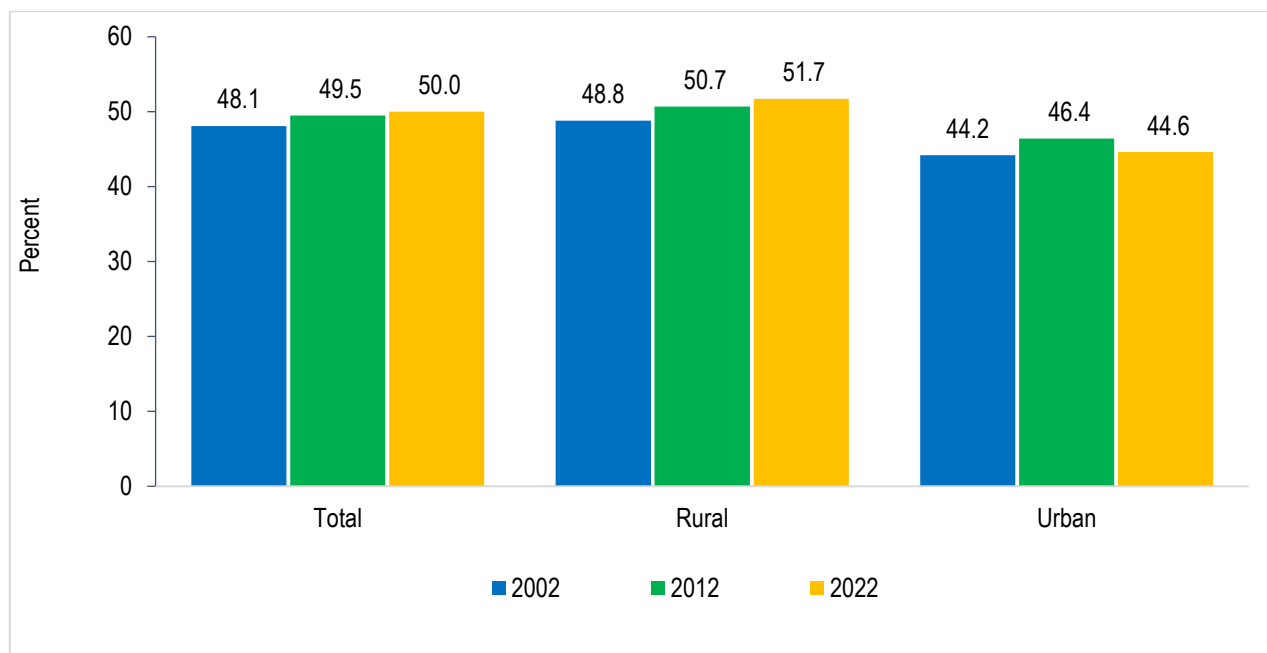
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Katavi Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 50.0 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has increased from 48.1 percent in 2002 to 50.0 percent in 2022.

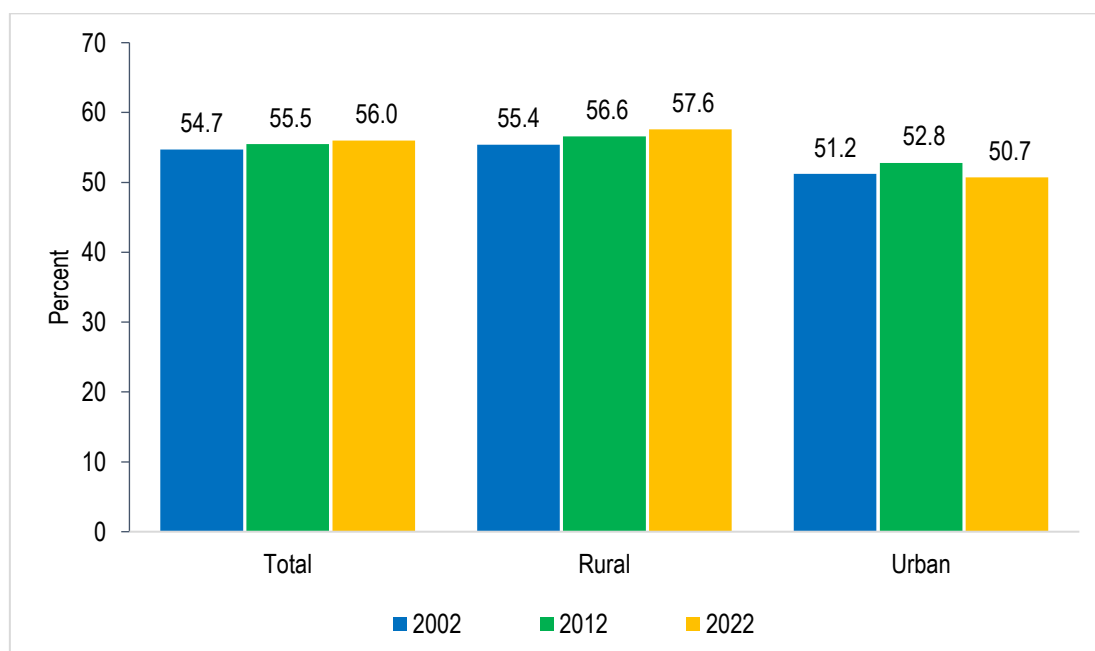
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Katavi, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Katavi Region 56.0 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Katavi Region has increased from 54.7 percent in 2002 to 56.0 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Katavi, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

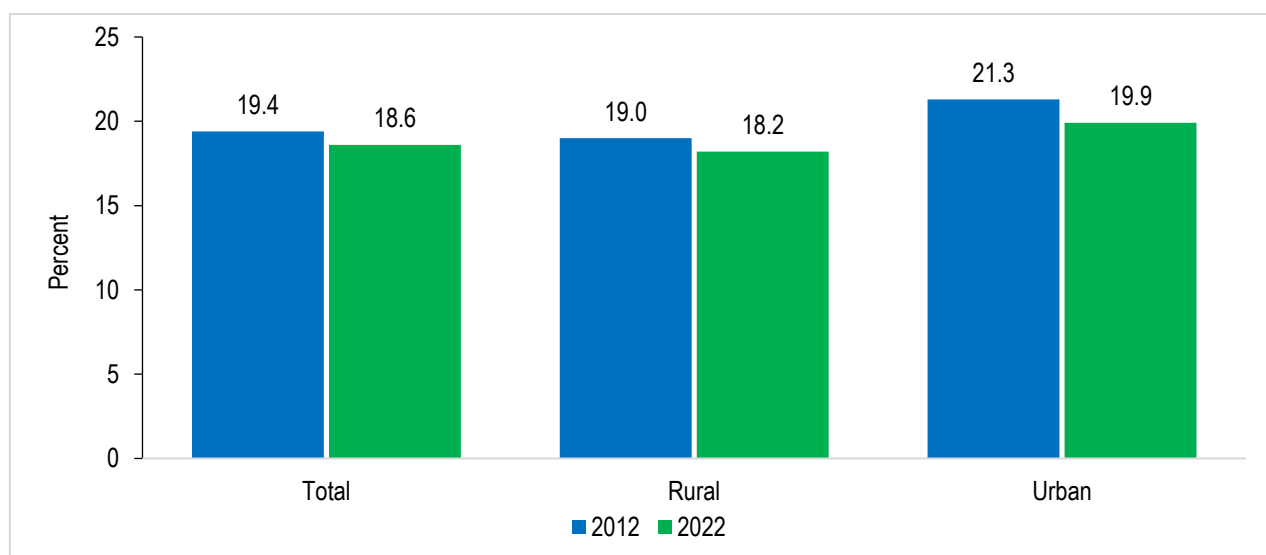


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Katavi Region account for 18.6 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Katavi Region has slightly declined from 19.4 percent in 2012 to 18.6 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

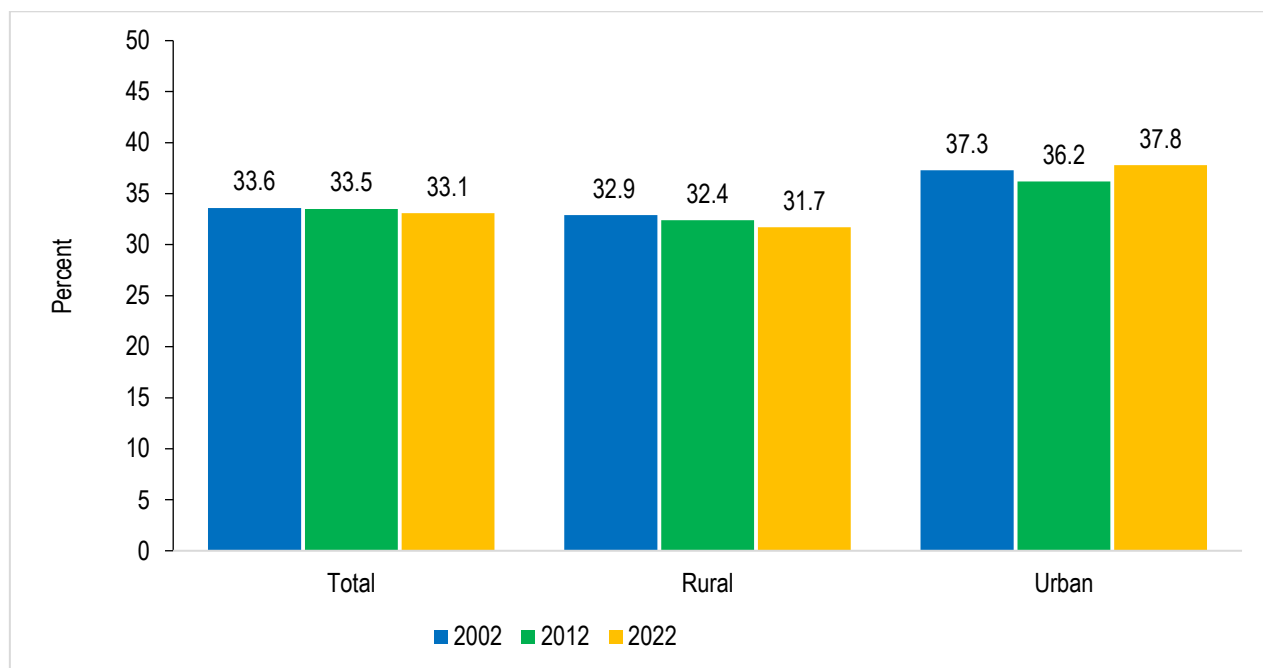
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy of 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 33.1 percent of the Katavi regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained around 33 percent from 2002 to 2022 (Figure 3.10).

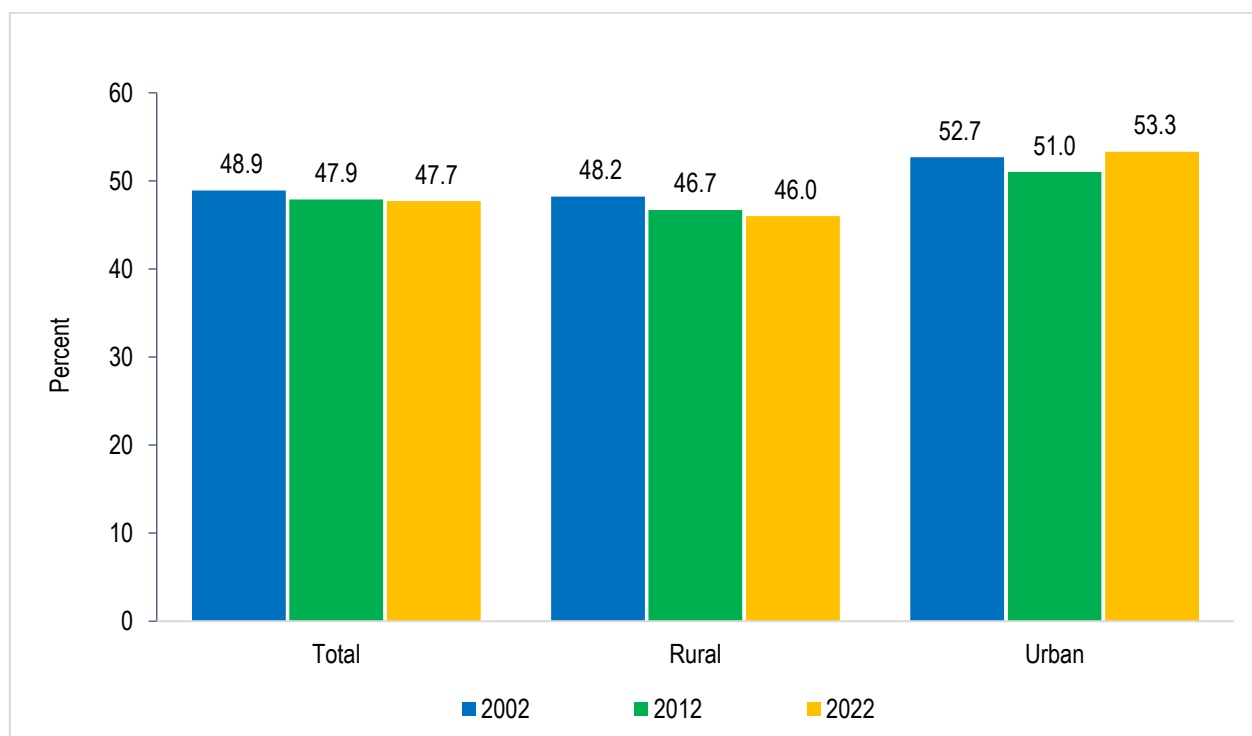
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Katavi Region is 47.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has declined slightly from 48.9 percent in 2002 Census to 47.7 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



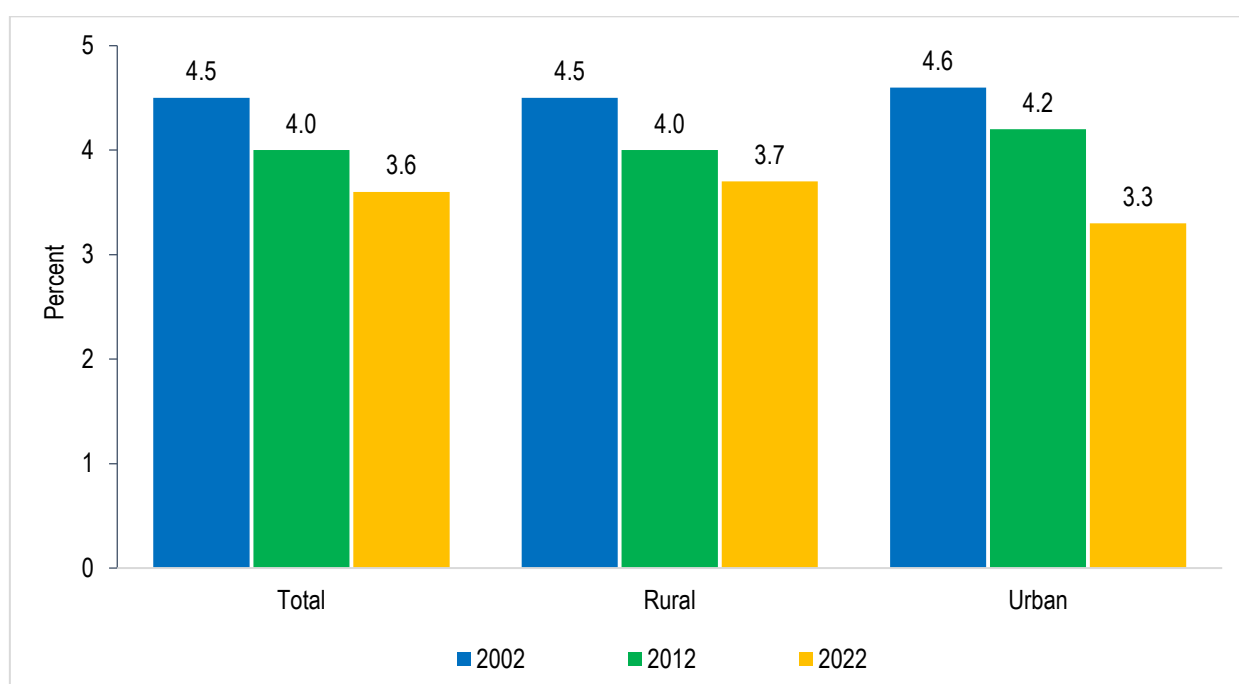
3.3.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, elderly is a person aged 65 years and above. However, according to the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003, an elderly is a person aged 60 years and above. In this chapter the analysis has taken into account both definitions.

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Katavi regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Katavi Region is 3.6 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in the Region has declined slightly from 4.5 percent in 2002 to 3.6 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

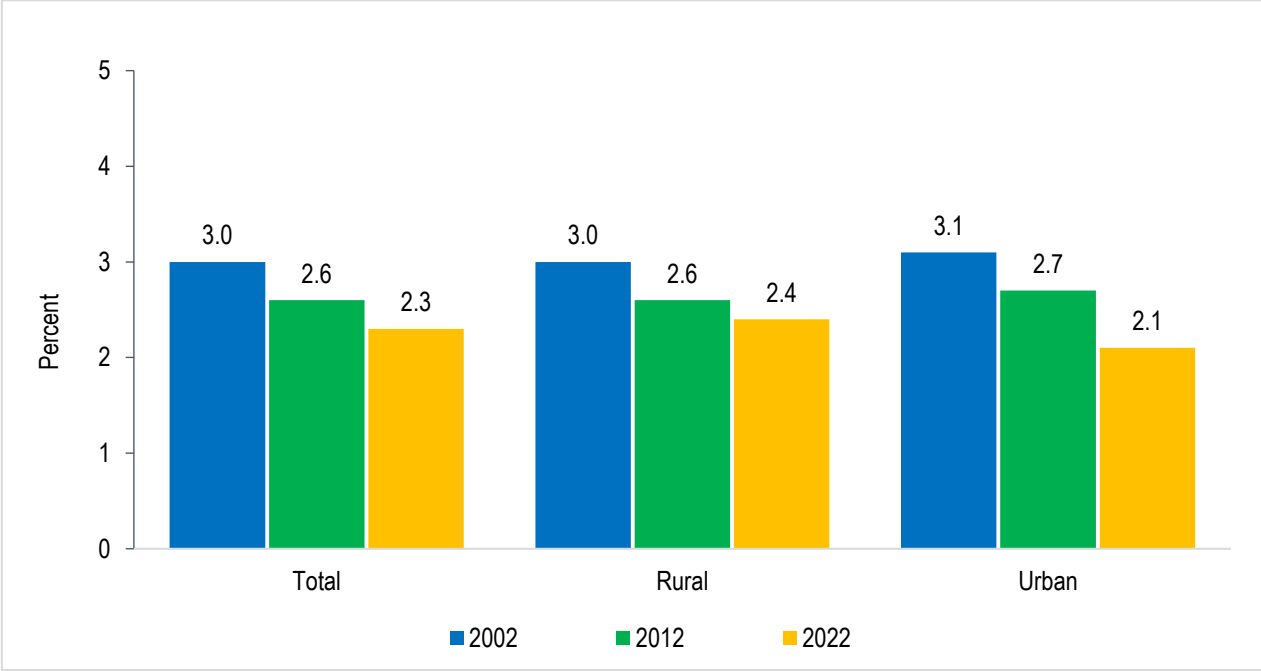
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (2.3%) of Katavi regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region declined from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

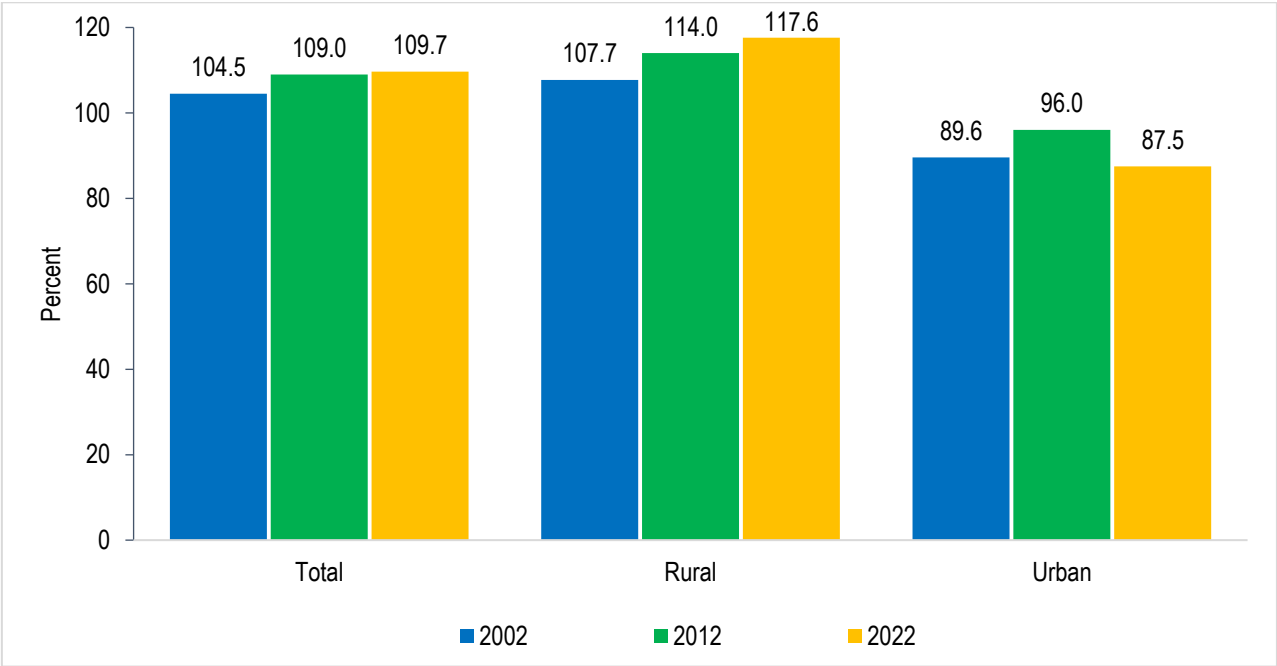


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Katavi Region is 109.7 implying that there are 110 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has increased in three decades from 104.5 in the 2002 census to 109.7 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households (71.5%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Katavi Region is 5.3 persons; in rural areas it is 5.7 persons while in urban areas it is 4.3 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.5 persons in 2012 to 5.3 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.5 and 4.9 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Katavi Region increased from 27.2 percent in 2012 to 31.0 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 PHC collected information from private and collective households, the analysis is based on private households only.

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Katavi Region has a total of 213,825 private households out of which 152,972 (71.5%) are in rural areas and 60,853 (28.5%) in urban areas. Female headed households account for 31.0 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (32.8%) than in rural areas (30.2%) (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	213,825	147,583	69.0	66,242	31.0	152,972	106,699	69.8	46,273	30.2	60,853	40,884	67.2	19,969	32.8
< 10 ¹	130	79	60.8	51	39.2	100	62	62.0	38	38.0	30	17	56.7	13	43.3
10 - 14	637	297	46.6	340	53.4	470	228	48.5	242	51.5	167	69	41.3	98	58.7
15 - 19	4,311	2,119	49.2	2,192	50.8	2,981	1,479	49.6	1,502	50.4	1,330	640	48.1	690	51.9
20 - 24	18,737	11,382	60.7	7,355	39.3	12,530	7,740	61.8	4,790	38.2	6,207	3,642	58.7	2,565	41.3
25 - 29	31,881	22,493	70.6	9,388	29.4	21,006	14,984	71.3	6,022	28.7	10,875	7,509	69.0	3,366	31.0
30 - 34	33,498	24,218	72.3	9,280	27.7	22,907	16,699	72.9	6,208	27.1	10,591	7,519	71.0	3,072	29.0
35 - 39	28,945	20,878	72.1	8,067	27.9	20,498	14,820	72.3	5,678	27.7	8,447	6,058	71.7	2,389	28.3
40 - 44	24,375	17,388	71.3	6,987	28.7	17,685	12,728	72.0	4,957	28.0	6,690	4,660	69.7	2,030	30.3
45 - 49	20,167	14,454	71.7	5,713	28.3	15,073	10,864	72.1	4,209	27.9	5,094	3,590	70.5	1,504	29.5
50 - 54	15,316	10,551	68.9	4,765	31.1	11,691	8,092	69.2	3,599	30.8	3,625	2,459	67.8	1,166	32.2
55 - 59	9,892	6,828	69.0	3,064	31.0	7,678	5,396	70.3	2,282	29.7	2,214	1,432	64.7	782	35.3
60 - 64	9,664	6,487	67.1	3,177	32.9	7,555	5,176	68.5	2,379	31.5	2,109	1,311	62.2	798	37.8
65 - 69	5,762	3,864	67.1	1,898	32.9	4,511	3,093	68.6	1,418	31.4	1,251	771	61.6	480	38.4
70 - 74	4,874	3,047	62.5	1,827	37.5	3,802	2,477	65.1	1,325	34.9	1,072	570	53.2	502	46.8
75 - 79	2,411	1,575	65.3	836	34.7	1,942	1,303	67.1	639	32.9	469	272	58.0	197	42.0
80+	3,225	1,923	59.6	1,302	40.4	2,543	1,558	61.3	985	38.7	682	365	53.5	317	46.5

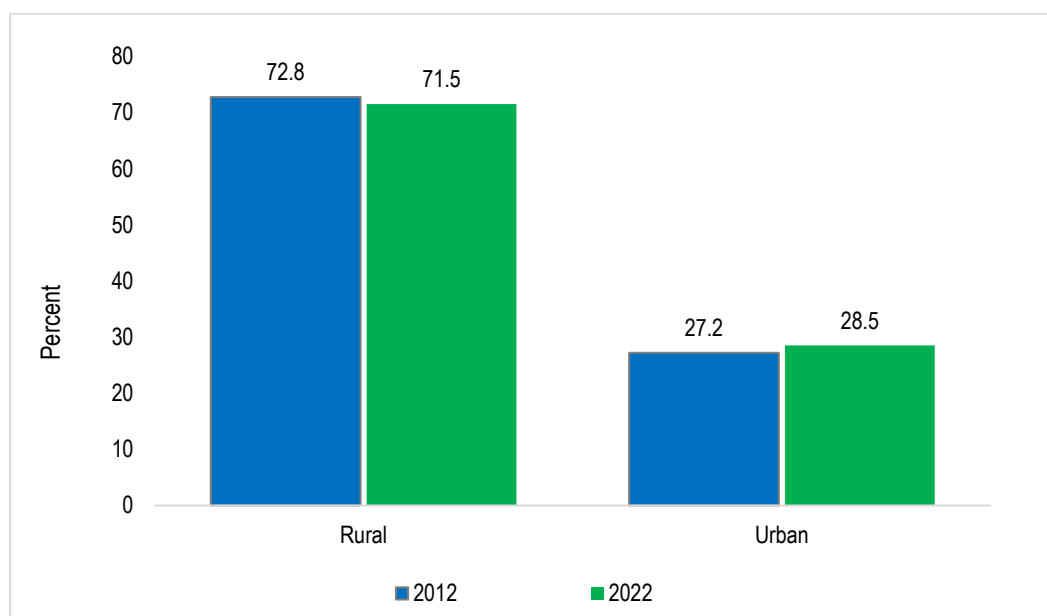
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The results further reveal that, Tanganyika District Council has the largest number of households accounting for 31.7 percent of total private households in the Region. The next two councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Mpanda Municipal (26.3%) and Nsimbo District Council (17.1%). On the other hand, Mlele District has the smallest contribution of households (9.5%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	213,825	100.0	152,972	71.5	60,853	28.5
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	26.3	8,496	5.6	47,703	78.4
Nsimbo District	36,647	17.1	36,647	24.0	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	67,696	31.7	63,881	41.8	3,815	6.3
Mlele District	20,248	9.5	20,248	13.2	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	33,035	15.4	23,700	15.5	9,335	15.3

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 5.5 persons in 2012 to 5.3 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 5.7 persons per household which is relatively higher than those in urban areas (4.3 persons). Average households' size in rural areas almost

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remained the same in 2012 and 2022. However, in urban areas, the size decreased from 5.0 persons to 4.3 over the same period. Average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 4.3 persons in Mpanda District to 6.5 persons in Mpimbwe District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHCs

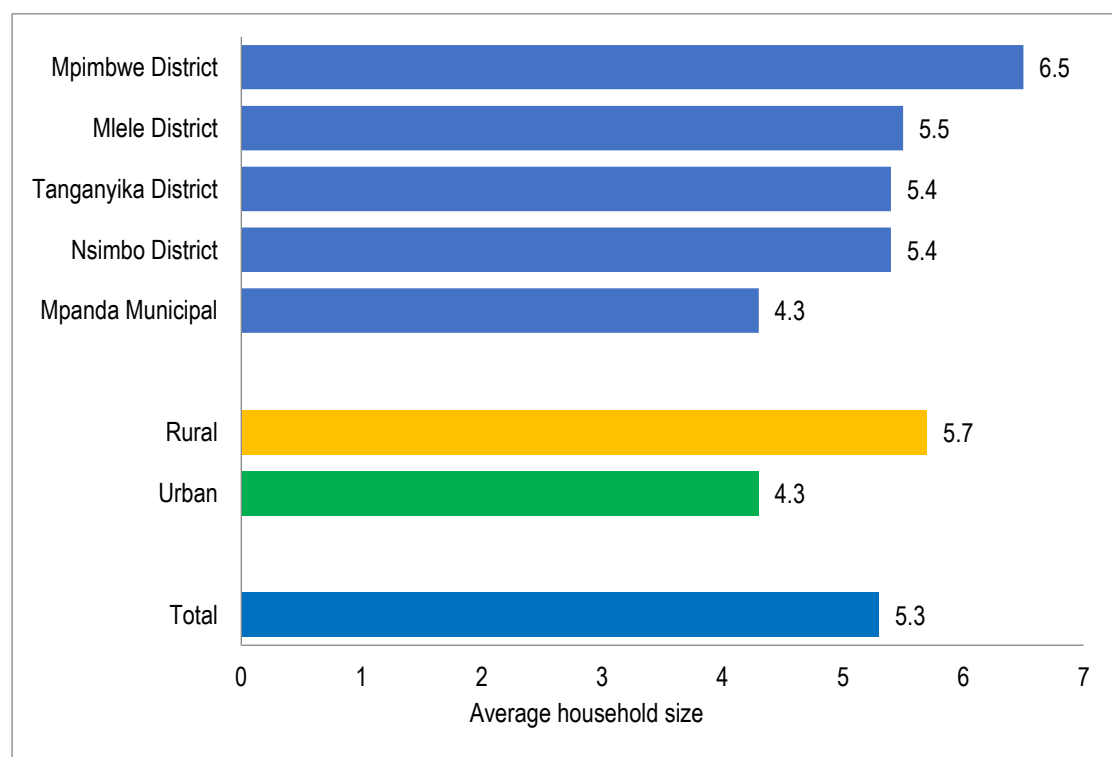


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

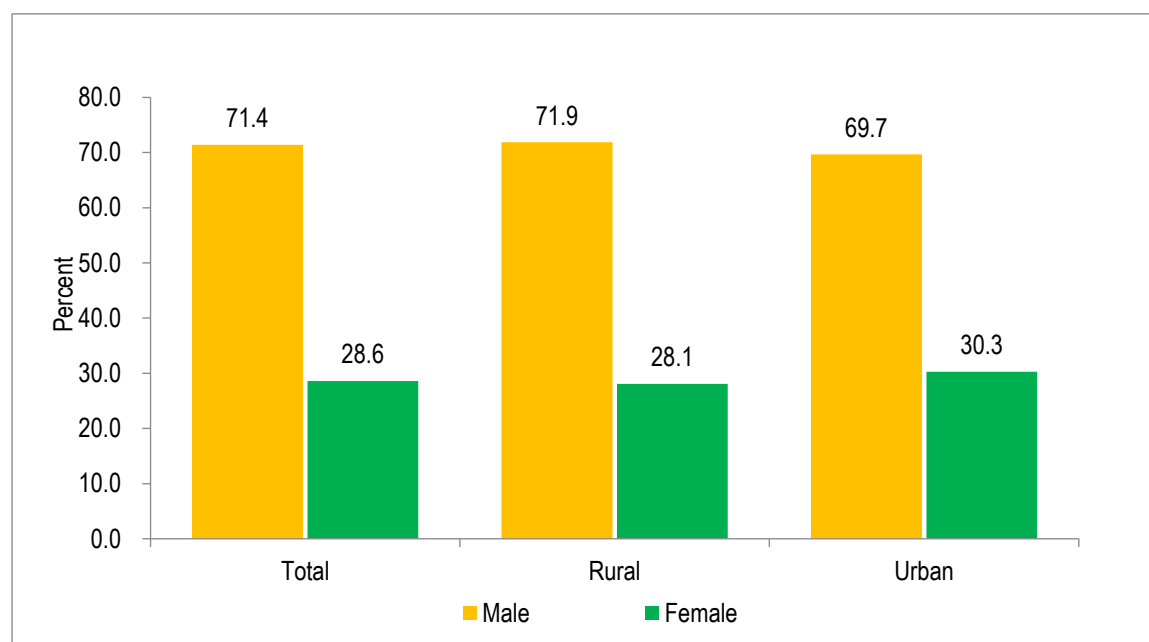
Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ¹	2022
Total	564,604	1,152,958	100,350	213,825	5.5	5.3
Rural	407,532	883,999	69,476	152,972	5.8	5.7
Urban	157,072	268,959	30,874	60,853	5.0	4.3
Council						
Mpanda Municipal	110,053	245,764	21,060	56,196	4.8	4.3
Nsimbo District	179,136	201,102	NA	36,647	NA	5.4
Tanganyika District	34,698	371,836	30,942	67,696	5.7	5.4
Mele District	103,625	118,818	48,348	20,248	5.8	5.5
Mpimbwe District	137,092	215,438	NA	33,035	NA	6.5

¹ Data from Katavi Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Katavi Region, 71.4 percent are headed by males and 28.6 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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



The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 72.8 percent in 2012 to 69.0 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 27.2 percent to 31.0 percent over the same period. A similar pattern is somewhat observed across all Councils in the Region (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	72.8	27.2	69.0	31.0
Rural	73.4	26.6	69.8	30.2
Urban	71.4	28.6	67.2	32.8
Council				
Mpanda Municipal	67.3	32.7	69.5	30.5
Nsimbo District	76.1	23.9	73.9	26.1
Tanganyika District	67.9	32.1	71.3	28.7
Mlele District	74.5	25.5	70.8	29.2

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Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Mpimbwe District	70.3	29.7	71.6	28.4

In Katavi Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.5 persons) than in female headed households (4.9 persons). A similar pattern is observed in urban and rural areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is highest in Mpimbwe District Council (6.5 persons) and lowest in Mpanda Municipal Council (4.3 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	1,132,862	808,694	324,168	213,825	147,583	66,242	5.3	5.5	4.9
Rural	868,926	624,844	244,082	152,972	106,699	46,273	5.7	5.9	5.3
Urban	263,936	183,850	80,086	60,853	40,884	19,969	4.3	4.5	4.0
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	241,432	167,788	73,644	56,199	37,814	18,385	4.3	4.4	4.0
Nsimbo District	196,577	145,357	51,220	36,647	26,079	10,568	5.4	5.6	4.8
Tanganyika District	368,185	262,510	105,675	67,696	46,881	20,815	5.4	5.6	5.1
Mlele District	112,109	79,407	32,702	20,248	13,783	6,465	5.5	5.8	5.1
Mpimbwe District	214,559	153,632	60,927	33,035	23,026	10,009	6.5	6.7	6.1

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 74.2 percent of households in Katavi Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households (73.8% and 75.2% respectively). The results further show that the percentage of households living in improved houses is higher (95.1%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (65.9%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

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All Councils have more than 60 percent of households living in improved houses. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percent of improved houses (93.0 %) while Mlele District has the lowest percent of households living in improved houses (61.2%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Number	Total		Total	Male Headed		Total	Female Headed	
		Improved house	Unimproved house		Improved house	Unimproved house		Improved house	Unimproved house
Total	213,825	74.2	25.8	147,583	73.8	26.2	66,242	75.2	24.8
Rural	152,972	65.9	34.1	106,699	65.7	34.3	46,273	66.6	33.4
Urban	60,853	95.1	4.9	40,884	95.0	5.0	19,969	95.3	4.7
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	93.0	7.0	37,814	92.6	7.4	18,385	93.9	6.1
Nsimbo District	36,647	71.6	28.4	26,079	71.4	28.6	10,568	72.0	28.0
Tanganyika District	67,696	62.2	37.8	46,881	62.1	37.9	20,815	62.6	37.4
Mlele District	20,248	61.2	38.8	13,783	59.8	40.2	6,465	64.2	35.8
Mpimbwe District	33,035	77.8	22.2	23,026	77.8	22.2	10,009	77.7	22.3

The findings in Table 4.7 shows that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 76.8 percent of household heads aged 25-29 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 70.4 percent for those household heads aged 75-79 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	213,825	74.2	25.8	147,583	73.8	26.2	66,242	75.2	24.8
Below 18	2,221	68.3	31.7	1,089	66.7	33.3	1,132	70.0	30.0
18 - 24	21,594	74.7	25.3	12,788	73.3	26.7	8,806	76.8	23.2
25 - 29	31,881	76.8	23.2	22,493	76.1	23.9	9,388	78.3	21.7
30 - 34	33,498	75.4	24.6	24,218	74.9	25.1	9,280	76.5	23.5
35 - 39	28,945	73.5	26.5	20,878	73.5	26.5	8,067	73.3	26.7
40 - 44	24,375	73.9	26.1	17,388	73.6	26.4	6,987	74.6	25.4
45 - 49	20,167	73.5	26.5	14,454	73.3	26.7	5,713	74.0	26.0
50 - 54	15,316	73.6	26.4	10,551	73.6	26.4	4,765	73.6	26.4
55 - 59	9,892	73.5	26.5	6,828	72.6	27.4	3,064	75.5	24.5
60 - 64	9,664	72.8	27.2	6,487	72.1	27.9	3,177	74.4	25.6
65 - 69	5,762	72.4	27.6	3,864	71.6	28.4	1,898	74.1	25.9
70 - 74	4,874	72.1	27.9	3,047	71.3	28.7	1,827	73.3	26.7
75 - 79	2,411	70.4	29.6	1,575	69.7	30.3	836	71.8	28.2
80+	3,225	70.5	29.5	1,923	69.5	30.5	1,302	72.0	28.0

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that majority of male heads of household in Katavi Region and regardless of their marital status (29,508 or 40.6%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (18,995 or 26.1%) and those in elementary occupations (11,018 or 15.1%). Among the 690 widowed males 353 (51.2%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 24.9 percent are craft and related workers and 16.8 percent are in elementary occupations (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	72,733	5,460	53,729	10,484	1,167	1,203	690
Legislators, administrators and managers	534	62	422	39	4	6	1
Professionals	1,713	223	1,344	125	10	10	1
Technicians and associate professionals	4,489	472	3,229	651	37	79	21
Clerks	315	53	222	37	1	1	1
Service workers and shop sales workers	4,549	592	3,173	640	66	60	18
Agricultural and fishery workers	29,508	1,194	23,043	4,010	455	453	353
Craft and related workers	18,995	1,569	13,436	3,049	385	384	172
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,612	180	1,057	329	25	14	7
Elementary occupations	11,018	1,115	7,803	1,604	184	196	116

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	72,733	7.5	73.9	14.4	1.6	1.7	0.9
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Professionals	2.4	4.1	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.1
Technicians and associate professionals	6.2	8.6	6.0	6.2	3.2	6.6	3.0
Clerks	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.3	10.8	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.0	2.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	40.6	21.9	42.9	38.2	39.0	37.7	51.2
Craft and related workers	26.1	28.7	25.0	29.1	33.0	31.9	24.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.2	3.3	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.0
Elementary occupations	15.1	20.4	14.5	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.8

Likewise, the results reveal that 9,541 (40.7%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (5,137 or 21.9%). Among the 3,702 widowed females 1,852 are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 822 are craft and related workers and 670 are in elementary occupations (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	23,419	2,964	9,742	2,022	2,781	2,208	3,702
Legislators, administrators and managers	103	38	46	8	5	2	4
Professionals	470	160	217	28	19	21	25
Technicians and associate professionals	646	174	294	44	41	54	39
Clerks	118	48	41	7	6	6	10
Service workers and shop sales workers	2,793	675	908	245	362	325	278
Agricultural and fishery workers	9,541	546	4,502	875	1,045	721	1,852
Craft and related workers	5,137	626	2,066	412	656	555	822
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	64	11	30	3	8	10	2
Elementary occupations	4,547	686	1,638	400	639	514	670

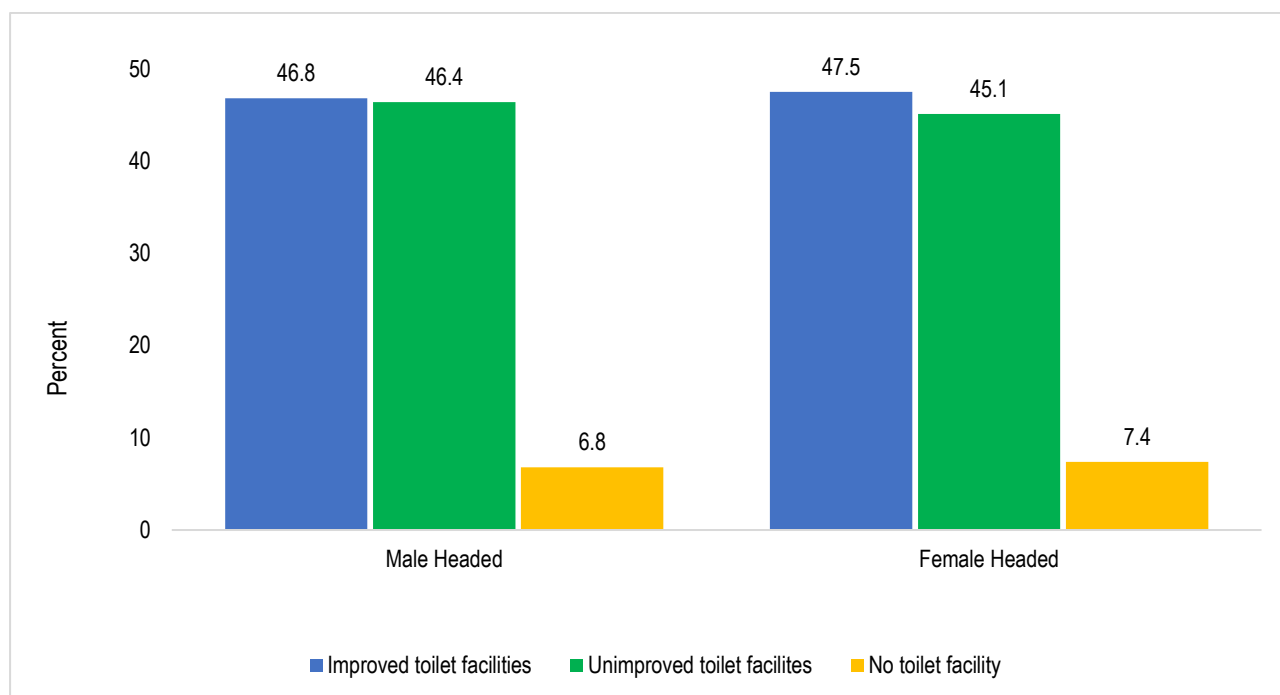
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	23,419	12.7	41.6	8.6	11.9	9.4	15.8
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Professionals	2.0	5.4	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	5.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.4	1.1
Clerks	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers	11.9	22.8	9.3	12.1	13.0	14.7	7.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	40.7	18.4	46.2	43.3	37.6	32.7	50.0
Craft and related workers	21.9	21.1	21.2	20.4	23.6	25.1	22.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Elementary occupations	19.4	23.1	16.8	19.8	23.0	23.3	18.1

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

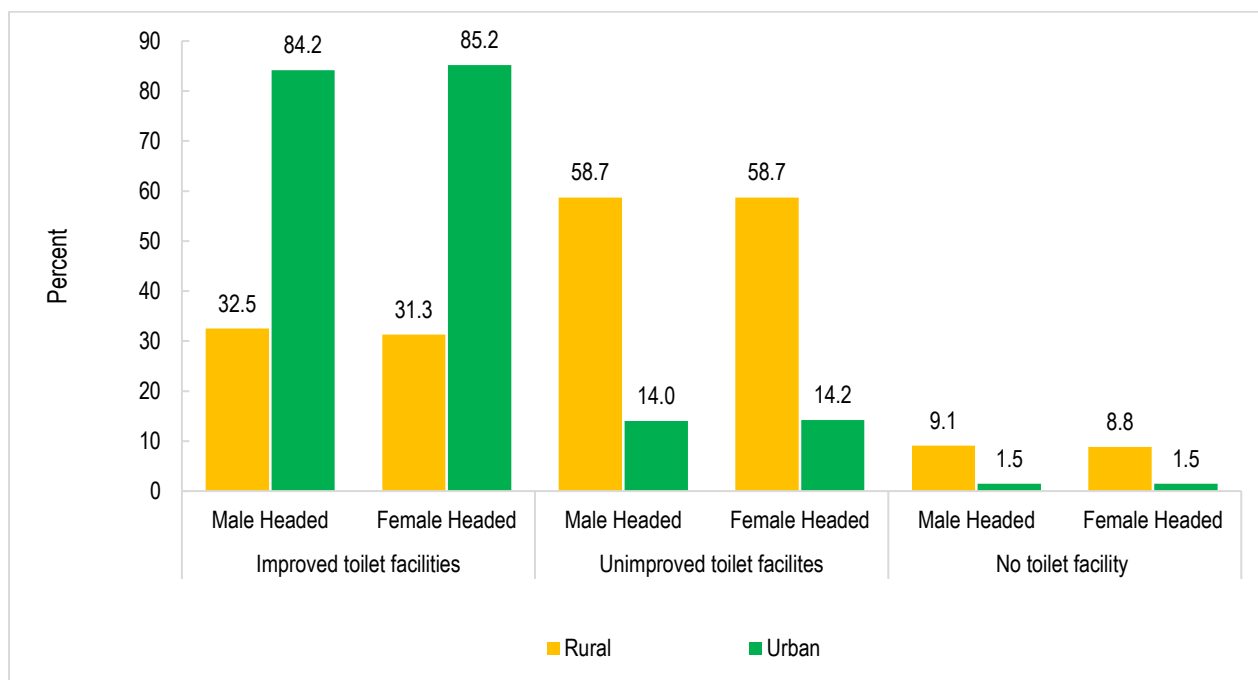
In Katavi Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 46.8 percent for the male headed households and 47.5 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, the percentage is slightly higher (7.4%) among female headed households than male headed households (6.8%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Katavi Region 2022 PHC



The results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is significantly higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 53.9 for female headed households and 51.7 for the male headed household. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly in rural areas (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.12).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Katavi Region; 2022 PHC



Across Councils, results reveal that Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (81.0% each). Council with highest percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities is Mpimbwe District (10.7%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

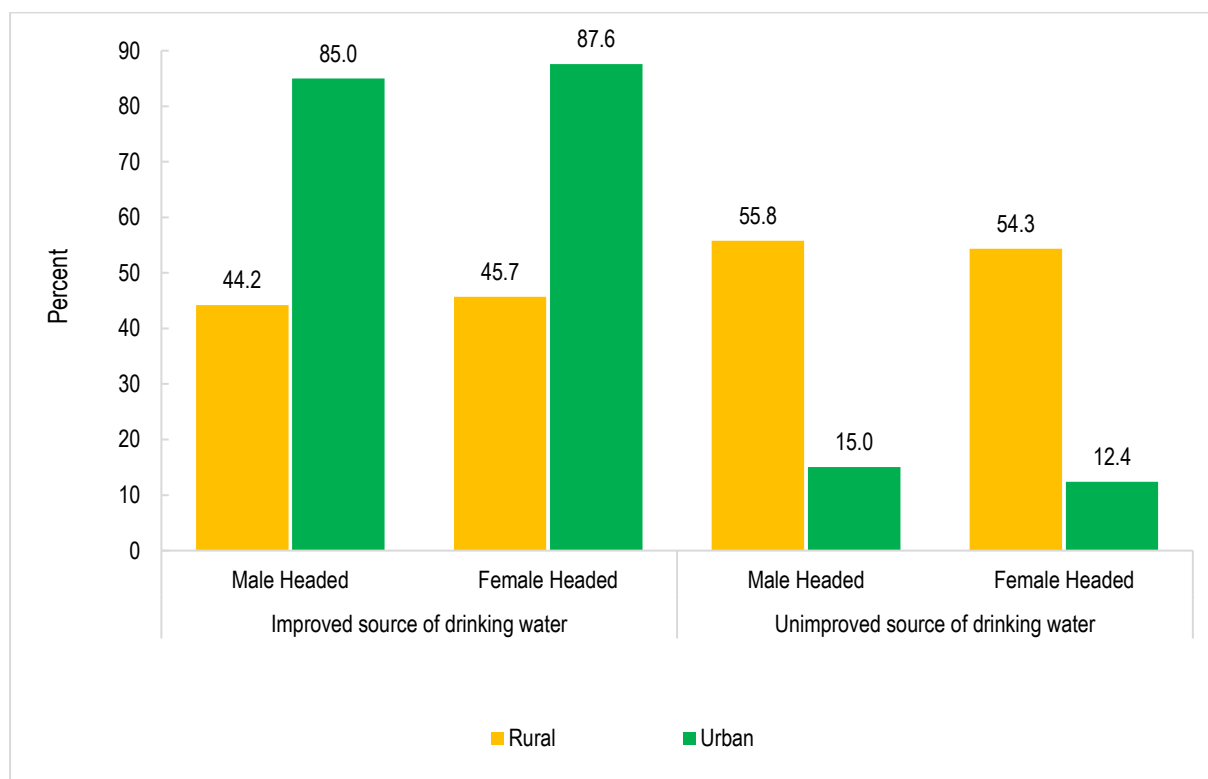
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	213,825	47.0	46.0	7.0	147,583	46.8	46.4	6.8	66,242	47.5	45.1	7.4
Rural	152,972	32.1	58.7	9.1	106,699	32.5	58.7	8.8	46,273	31.3	58.8	10.0
Urban	60,853	84.5	14.0	1.5	40,884	84.2	14.2	1.5	19,969	85.2	13.4	1.4
Council												
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	81.6	16.1	2.2	37,814	81.0	16.6	2.4	37,814	81.0	16.6	2.4
Nsimbo District	36,647	32.2	60.4	7.4	26,079	32.6	60.3	7.1	10,568	31.2	60.6	8.1
Tanganyika District	67,696	34.0	58.4	7.6	46,881	34.4	58.2	7.3	20,815	32.9	58.9	8.2
Mlele District	20,248	33.7	56.5	9.8	13,783	32.5	57.6	9.9	6,465	36.1	54.3	9.6
Mpimbwe District	33,035	39.5	48.9	11.6	23,026	40.4	48.9	10.7	10,009	37.6	48.9	13.5

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas female headed households (87.6%) have higher proportion of households using improved source of drinking water than male headed households (85.0%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas where the proportion of female headed households using improved source of drinking water is 45.7 percent and 44.2 percent for male headed households.

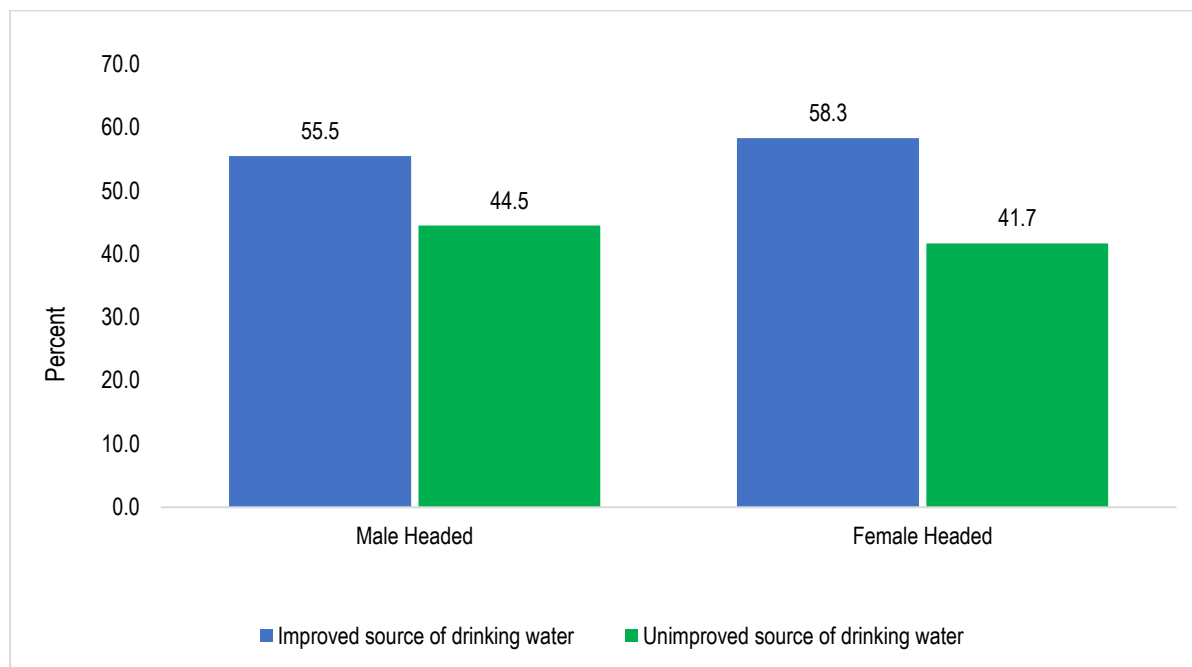
The percentage of both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of households using unimproved source of drinking water is almost equal for male and female headed households in rural areas (55.8% and 54.3% respectively). The percentages in urban areas are 15.0 and 12.4 for male and female headed households respectively (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that, the proportion of male headed households using unimproved source of drinking water (44.5%) is slightly higher than female headed household (41.7%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



Across the Councils, Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (82.9% and 86.5% respectively) and Tanganyika District has the lowest percentages (35.5% and 36.6% respectively) (Table 4.13).

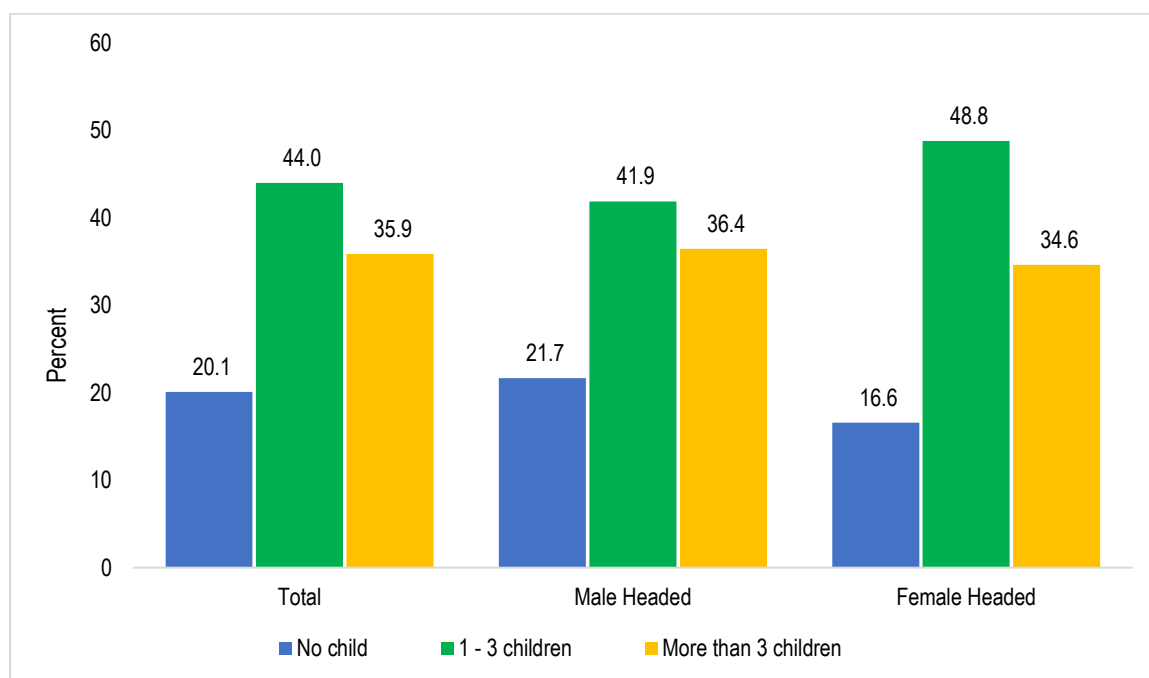
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	213,825	56.4	43.6	147,583	55.5	44.5	66,242	58.3	41.7
Rural	152,972	44.7	55.3	106,699	44.2	55.8	46,273	45.7	54.3
Urban	60,853	85.8	14.2	40,884	85.0	15.0	19,969	87.6	12.4
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	84.1	15.9	37,814	82.9	17.1	18,385	86.5	13.5
Nsimbo District	36,647	48.8	51.2	26,079	48.3	51.7	10,568	50.0	50.0
Tanganyika District	67,696	35.5	64.5	46,881	35.0	65.0	20,815	36.6	63.4
Mlele District	20,248	57.0	43.0	13,783	55.4	44.6	6,465	60.3	39.7
Mpimbwe District	33,035	60.2	39.8	23,026	60.6	39.4	10,009	59.2	40.8

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years of age is higher (48.8%) than that of male headed households (41.9%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (36.4%) than that of female headed households (34.6%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (21.7%) compared with that of female headed households (16.6%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three children. Out of 213,825 households with children under 18 years, 44.0 percent have one to three children, 20.1 percent have no child and 35.9 percent have more than three children. The results further indicate that 45.8 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 55.8 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About (40.8 %) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 39.7 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (28.2%) compared with female headed households (21.3%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

All councils have almost the same percentage of households with one to three children, the highest is Mpanda Municipal and the lowest is Mpimbwe District (59.3% and 58% respectively) (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

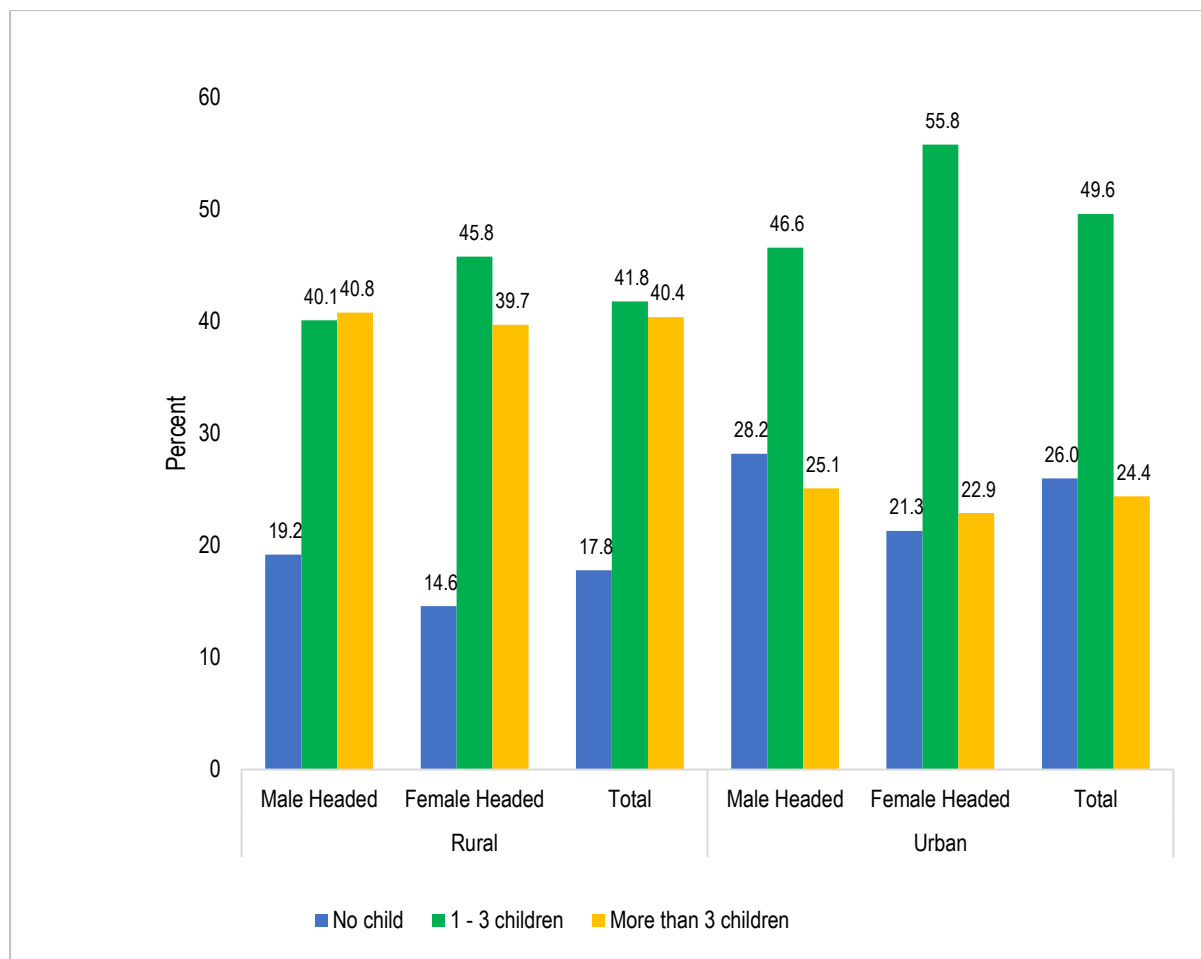


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	213,825	20.1	44.0	35.9	147,583	21.7	41.9	36.4	66,242	16.6	48.8	34.6
Rural	152,972	17.8	41.8	40.4	106,699	19.2	40.1	40.8	46,273	14.6	45.8	39.7
Urban	60,853	26.0	49.6	24.4	40,884	28.2	46.6	25.1	19,969	21.3	55.8	22.9
Council												
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	26.6	49.5	23.9	37,814	29.0	46.6	24.4	18,385	21.5	55.6	22.8
Nsimbo District	36,647	19.8	42.0	38.3	26,079	21.1	40.0	38.9	10,568	16.5	46.8	36.7
Tanganyika District	67,696	17.4	43.0	39.6	46,881	19.1	41.2	39.7	20,815	13.6	47.1	39.3
Mlele District	20,248	20.2	42.6	37.2	13,783	21.5	40.3	38.2	6,465	17.4	47.6	35.0
Mpimbwe District	33,035	14.9	39.8	45.2	23,026	15.6	38.6	45.8	10,009	13.5	42.6	44.0

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (56.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region are married.
- About four percent (3.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (6.0%) than that of Males (1.0%).
- Nearly three percent (2.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (3.8%) than males (1.8%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Katavi Region is 21.8 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (19.7 years) than males (24.3 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

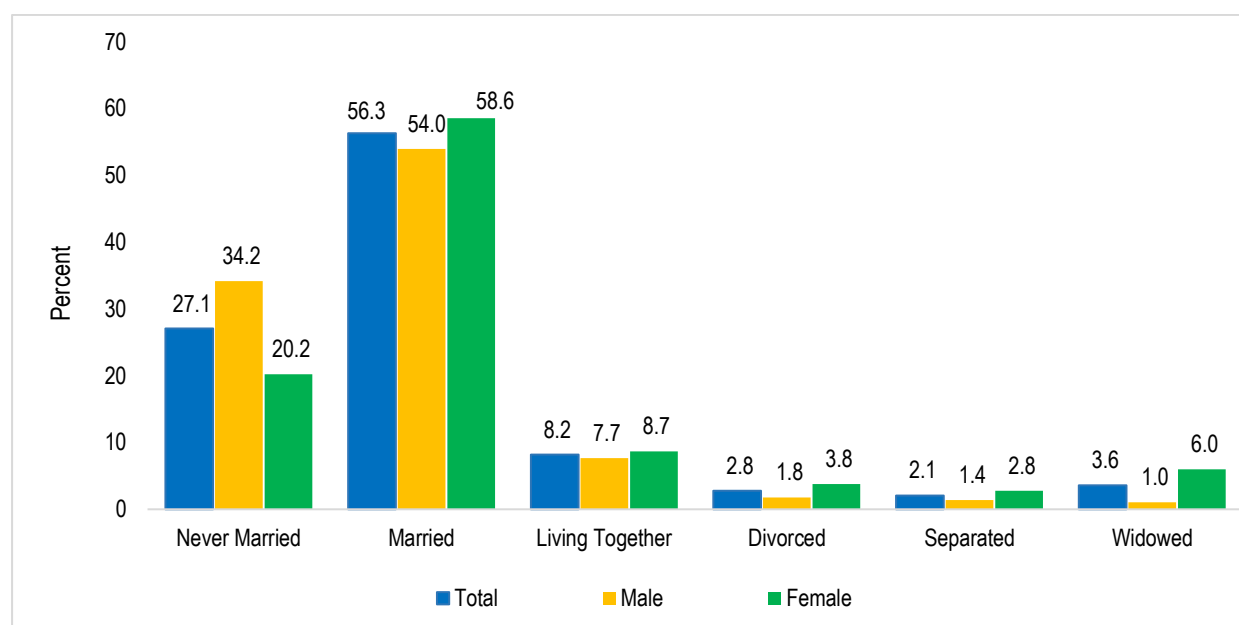
In Katavi Region, the results show that 56.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (58.6%) than males (54.0%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (59.3%) compared with urban areas (47.7%). About quarter (27.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 34.2 percent while for females it is 20.2 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (25.4% and 31.8% respectively).

The results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 3.6 percent which is higher among females (6.0%) than males (1.0%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas is 3.5 percent while for urban areas it is 3.7 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	576,444	100.0	100.0	100.0	427,349	100.0	100.0	100.0	149,095	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	156,029	27.1	34.2	20.2	108,679	25.4	33.1	17.9	47,350	31.8	37.1	26.8
Married	324,654	56.3	54.0	58.6	253,578	59.3	56.1	62.5	71,076	47.7	47.7	47.6
Living Together	47,152	8.2	7.7	8.7	29,947	7.0	6.5	7.5	17,205	11.5	11.2	11.9
Divorced	16,084	2.8	1.8	3.8	11,890	2.8	1.9	3.7	4,194	2.8	1.5	4.0
Separated	11,946	2.1	1.4	2.8	8,152	1.9	1.3	2.5	3,794	2.5	1.5	3.5
Widowed	20,579	3.6	1.0	6.0	15,103	3.5	1.1	5.9	5,476	3.7	1.0	6.2

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 51.8 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 75.3 percent for those aged 35 - 39 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. The percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.3 percent for those aged 15–19 years to 5.5 percent for those aged 50 - 44 years. The proportion of widowed persons increases steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 53.1 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	576,444	27.1	56.3	8.2	2.8	2.1	3.6
15 - 19	113,841	80.4	16.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	100,380	36.9	51.8	8.5	1.6	1.1	0.1
25 - 29	85,164	16.1	67.7	11.6	2.5	1.7	0.3
30 - 34	68,823	8.6	73.3	11.6	3.3	2.4	0.8
35 - 39	53,188	5.4	75.3	11.0	4.0	2.7	1.6
40 - 44	41,381	4.2	74.2	10.3	4.7	3.5	3.1
45 - 49	32,576	3.3	74.3	9.2	4.8	3.7	4.9
50 - 54	24,429	3.1	70.8	7.9	5.5	4.2	8.5
55 - 59	15,227	2.8	68.7	6.8	5.2	4.2	12.3
60 - 64	14,710	2.4	63.4	6.3	5.3	4.3	18.2
65 - 69	8,795	2.4	59.5	5.6	5.1	4.6	22.8
70 - 74	7,613	2.1	52.5	4.9	4.7	4.0	31.8

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
75 - 79	3,929	1.9	49.1	4.0	4.8	3.7	36.4
80+	6,388	2.1	34.5	3.4	3.8	3.1	53.1

The results show that 48.9 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 41.9 percent are married and 6.0 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Katavi Region (99.8%) aged 10 - 14 years and 95.9 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	364,915	48.9	41.9	6.0	1.4	1.1	0.8
10 – 14	82,111	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	55,696	95.9	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	44,774	58.3	35.4	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
25 – 29	40,140	22.9	63.7	10.9	1.5	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	34,687	10.4	74.0	11.9	2.0	1.5	0.2
35 – 39	27,094	6.2	77.8	11.5	2.6	1.7	0.3
40 – 44	21,646	4.5	78.1	11.2	3.2	2.4	0.7
45 – 49	17,408	3.2	79.7	10.2	3.0	2.7	1.2
50 – 54	12,828	3.0	79.3	9.3	3.6	2.9	1.9
55 – 59	8,065	2.7	80.4	8.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
60 – 64	7,631	2.7	77.8	7.9	3.9	3.1	4.6
65 – 69	4,508	2.2	75.4	7.2	4.4	4.1	6.7
70 – 74	3,738	2.0	73.9	6.7	4.0	3.5	9.8
75 – 79	1,934	2.2	69.6	5.7	4.9	3.7	13.9
80+	2,655	1.8	61.8	5.9	4.1	3.2	23.2

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 46.1 percent are married, 37.2 percent are never married and 6.8 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.4%) aged 10 - 14 years and 65.6 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	373,607	37.2	46.1	6.8	3.0	2.2	4.7
10 - 14	79,967	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	58,145	65.6	29.4	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
20 - 24	55,606	19.8	65.0	11.1	2.4	1.6	0.2
25 - 29	45,024	10.1	71.3	12.2	3.4	2.4	0.6
30 - 34	34,136	6.7	72.7	11.3	4.7	3.3	1.3
35 - 39	26,094	4.6	72.7	10.5	5.4	3.9	3.0
40 - 44	19,735	3.8	70.0	9.4	6.3	4.8	5.7
45 - 49	15,168	3.3	68.1	8.1	6.7	4.8	9.1
50 - 54	11,601	3.2	61.4	6.3	7.5	5.7	15.8
55 - 59	7,162	3.0	55.7	5.4	7.3	5.8	22.8
60 - 64	7,079	2.2	47.9	4.7	6.8	5.6	32.8
65 - 69	4,287	2.5	42.9	3.9	5.8	5.2	39.8
70 - 74	3,875	2.1	31.8	3.1	5.4	4.5	53.1
75 - 79	1,995	1.7	29.3	2.3	4.7	3.8	58.3
80+	3,733	2.3	15.1	1.5	3.6	3.1	74.4

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. The results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Katavi Region is 56.6 while for age group 65 years and above it is 50.0 percent. The percentage of widowed for the age group 65 and above is 34.6 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are never married implying that marriage in Katavi Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (8.4 and 8.0%) of persons living together in age groups 15 - 64 and 15 – 35 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	738,522	43.0	44.0	6.4	2.2	1.6	2.8
10 - 14	162,078	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	231,074	96.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	214,221	60.0	33.2	5.2	0.9	0.6	0.1
15 - 35	381,697	39.1	49.6	8.0	1.8	1.3	0.3
15 - 64	549,719	28.3	56.6	8.4	2.7	2.0	2.1
65+	26,725	2.1	50.0	4.6	4.6	4.0	34.6
70+	17,930	2.0	45.4	4.1	4.4	3.6	40.4

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveals that 34.2 percent of male and 20.2 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (3.8%) than males (1.8%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.0%) than males (1.0%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	282,804	34.2	54.0	7.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
15 - 19	55,696	95.9	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	44,774	58.3	35.4	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	40,140	22.9	63.7	10.9	1.5	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	34,687	10.4	74.0	11.9	2.0	1.5	0.2
35 - 39	27,094	6.2	77.8	11.5	2.6	1.7	0.3
40 - 44	21,646	4.5	78.1	11.2	3.2	2.4	0.7
45 - 49	17,408	3.2	79.7	10.2	3.0	2.7	1.2
50 - 54	12,828	3.0	79.3	9.3	3.6	2.9	1.9
55 - 59	8,065	2.7	80.4	8.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
60 - 64	7,631	2.7	77.8	7.9	3.9	3.1	4.6
65 - 69	4,508	2.2	75.4	7.2	4.4	4.1	6.7
70 - 74	3,738	2.0	73.9	6.7	4.0	3.5	9.8
75 - 79	1,934	2.2	69.6	5.7	4.9	3.7	13.9
80+	2,655	1.8	61.8	5.9	4.1	3.2	23.2

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	293,640	20.2	58.6	8.7	3.8	2.8	6.0
15 - 19	58,145	65.6	29.4	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
20 - 24	55,606	19.8	65.0	11.1	2.4	1.6	0.2
25 - 29	45,024	10.1	71.3	12.2	3.4	2.4	0.6
30 - 34	34,136	6.7	72.7	11.3	4.7	3.3	1.3
35 - 39	26,094	4.6	72.7	10.5	5.4	3.9	3.0
40 - 44	19,735	3.8	70.0	9.4	6.3	4.8	5.7
45 - 49	15,168	3.3	68.1	8.1	6.7	4.8	9.1
50 - 54	11,601	3.2	61.4	6.3	7.5	5.7	15.8
55 - 59	7,162	3.0	55.7	5.4	7.3	5.8	22.8
60 - 64	7,079	2.2	47.9	4.7	6.8	5.6	32.8
65 - 69	4,287	2.5	42.9	3.9	5.8	5.2	39.8
70 - 74	3,875	2.1	31.8	3.1	5.4	4.5	53.1
75 - 79	1,995	1.7	29.3	2.3	4.7	3.8	58.3
80+	3,733	2.3	15.1	1.5	3.6	3.1	74.4

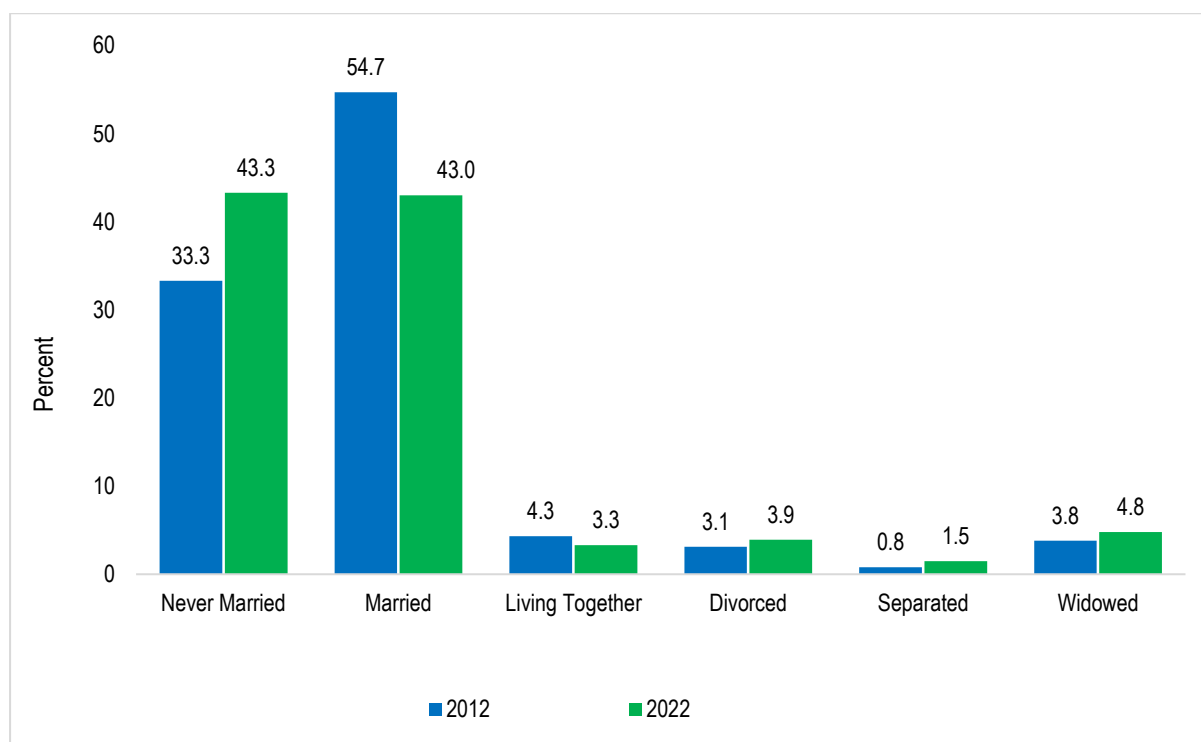
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 24.8 percent in Mpimbwe District Council to 31.7 percent in Mpanda Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 46.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal Council to 65.7 percent in Mpimbwe District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 2.7 percent in Mlele District Council to 4.1 percent in Nsimbo District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	576,444	27.1	56.3	8.2	2.8	2.1	3.6
Rural	427,349	25.4	59.3	7.0	2.8	1.9	3.5
Urban	149,095	31.8	47.7	11.5	2.8	2.5	3.67
Council							
Mpanda Municipal	136,750	31.7	46.1	12.6	2.9	2.8	3.9
Nsimbo	101,175	27.2	59.2	4.3	3.2	2.0	4.1
Tanganyika	177,896	25.1	55.0	11.8	2.7	2.0	3.5
Mlele	58,307	25.9	63.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	2.7
Mpimbwe	102,316	24.8	65.7	2.2	2.4	1.7	3.3

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married, divorce, separated and widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the married and living together categories.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

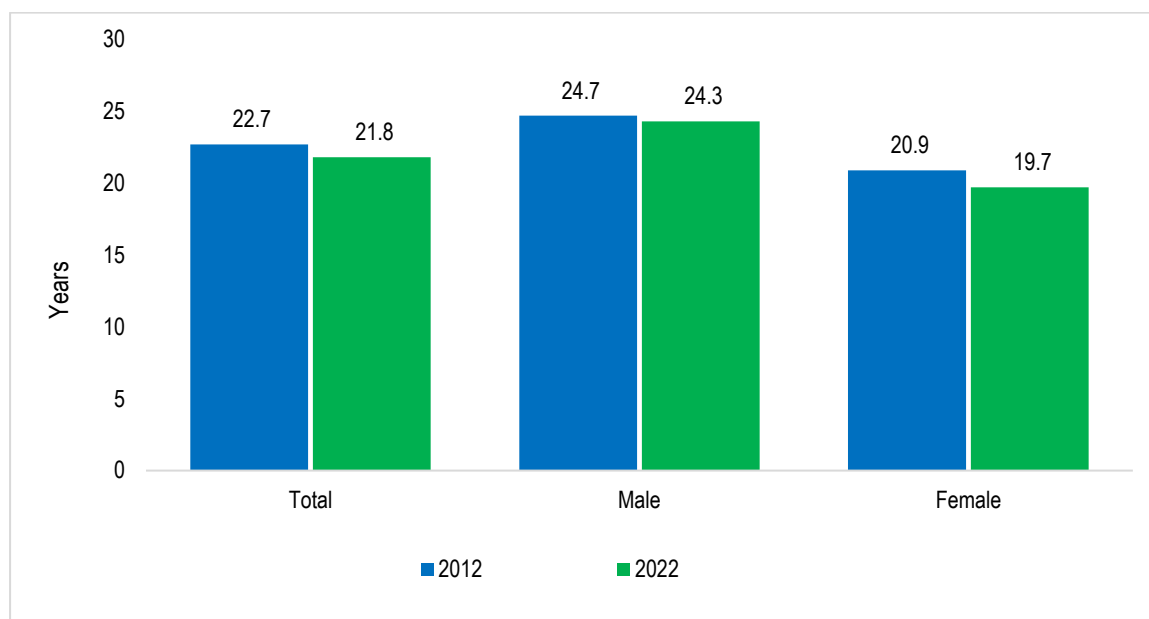


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 21.8 years; females are getting married at a younger age (19.7 years) than males (24.3 years). The results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 20.9 years in 2012 to 19.7 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males decreased from 24.7 years in 2012 to 24.3 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses except for the 2012 census where MAFM for males in urban areas is slightly less (24.6 years) than in rural areas (24.8 years) (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

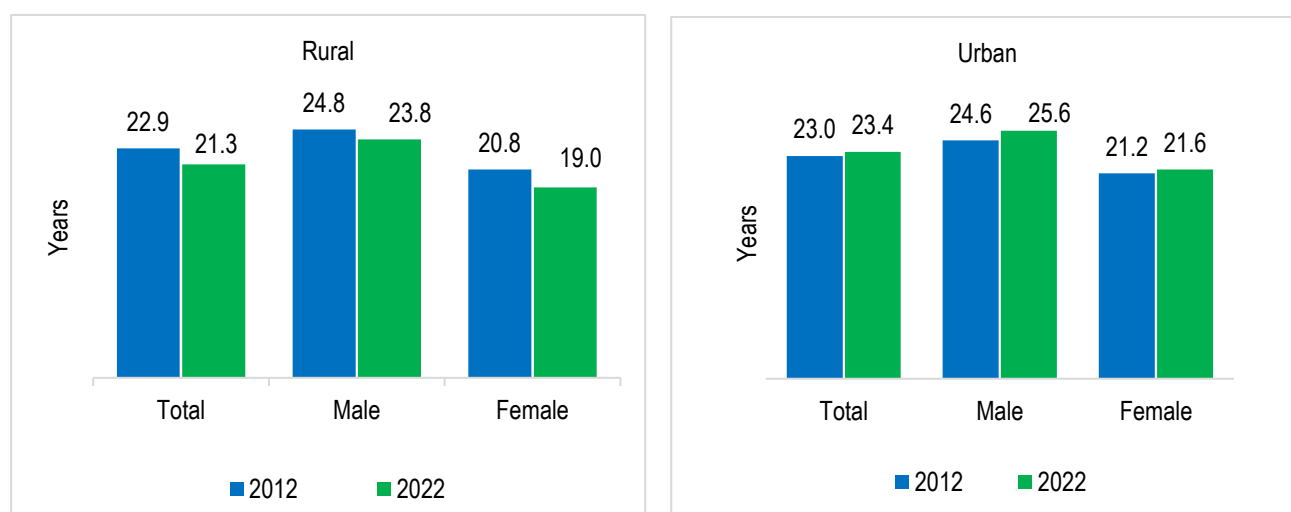


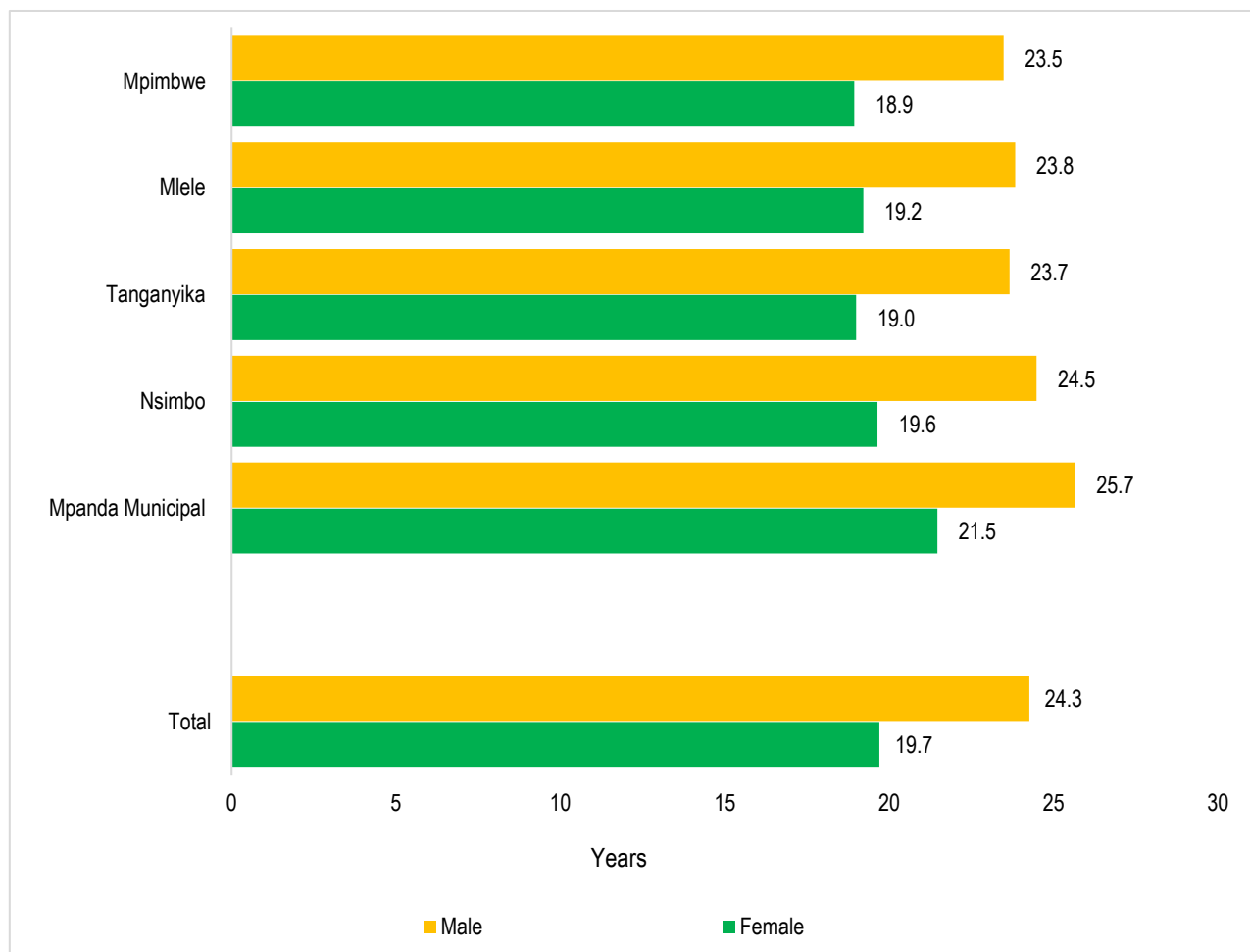
Table 5.9 shows that in Katavi Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 20.9 years in 2012 to 19.7 years in 2022 and for males it slightly decreased from 24.7 years in 2012 to 24.3 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	22.7	24.7	20.9	21.8	24.3	19.7
Rural	22.7	24.8	20.8	21.3	23.8	19.0
Urban	22.8	24.6	21.2	23.4	25.6	21.6
Council						
Mpanda Municipal	23.2	25.3	21.2	23.4	25.7	21.5
Nsimbo District	23.0	24.6	21.6	22.0	24.5	19.6
Tanganyika District	22.3	24.4	20.5	21.2	23.7	19.0
Mlele District	22.8	24.7	21.0	21.4	23.8	19.2
Mpimbwe District	23.1	25.1	21.2	21.0	23.5	18.9

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Mpanda Municipal Council having the highest MAFM for both males (21.5 years) and females (25.7 years), followed by Nsimbo District (19.6 and 24.5 years for females and males respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Mpimbwe (18.9 years for females and 23.5 years for males).

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 84 percent (84.2%) percent of the population in Katavi Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About nineteen percent of children (19.4%) under-five have birth certificate
- About 11 percent of persons (10.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 22.4 percent have national identification cards.
- Five percent (4.9%) of persons in Katavi Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on possession of national identification documents, which include birth certificate and notification, National Identification Card (NIDA), Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID), Driving License, Voter's ID, Travel Passport and Small Entrepreneur ID. The chapter also presents citizenship status. The objective of national identification documents is to help eligible citizens to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

A national identification document is any official document that may be used to prove a person's identity such as the bearer's full name, birth date, address, an identification number, card number, sex, citizenship and the like. If issued in a small, standard smart card size, it is usually called an identity card or citizen card. Alternatively, it is issued in other formats such as Tanzania travel permit or passport. For a national identification document to be valid it should be issued by an authorized government/state institution.

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. The results show that, 11.5 percent of the persons in Katavi Region have birth certificates while majority of the population (84.2%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. The percentage of population with birth certificates is generally higher in younger age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (19.4%) and lowest (2.1%) for persons in age 75 - 79 years. The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (11.9 %) than females (11.2%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (20.0%) than in rural areas (8.9%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (11.9%) than for females (11.2%). Further the results show that, 21.0 percent of males and 19.1 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (9.1% and 8.7% respectively) (Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, 2.9 percent of the population in Katavi Region have birth notifications. The percentage of population with birth notifications is higher in urban (4.2%) than in rural areas (2.4%) (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

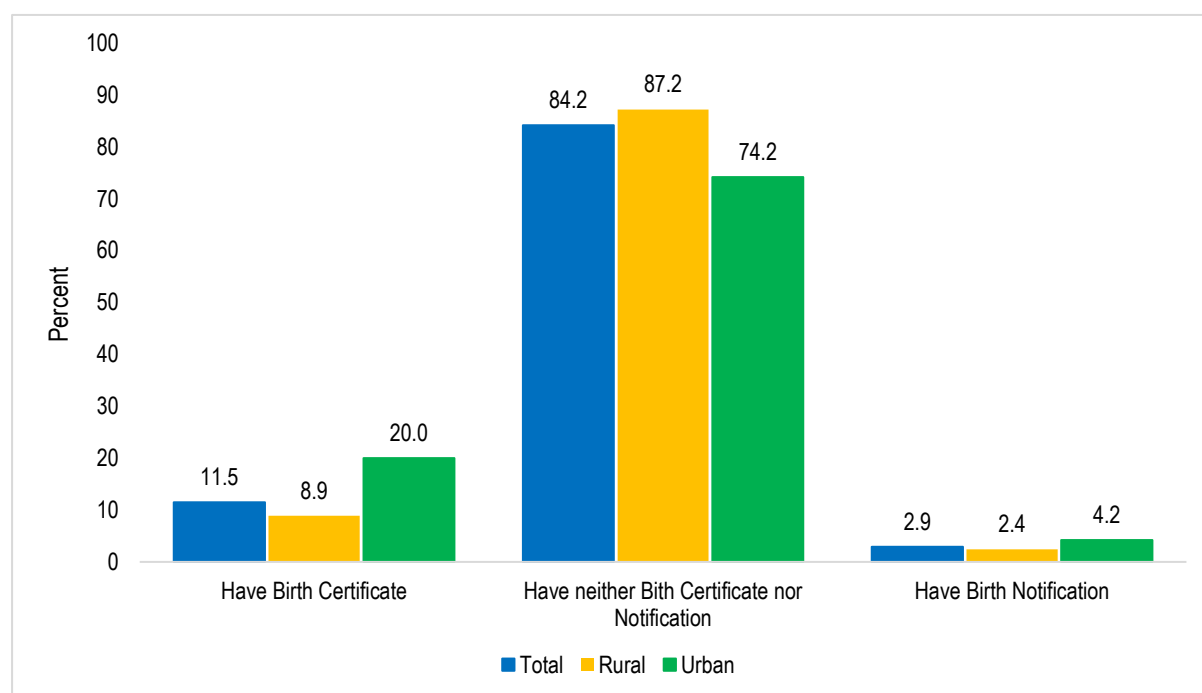


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	11.5	11.9	11.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	84.2	83.8	84.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
0 – 4	19.4	19.4	19.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	73.3	73.3	73.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
5 – 9	13.2	13.3	13.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	81.0	81.1	81.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
10 – 14	9.0	8.8	9.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	86.3	86.5	86.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
15 – 19	9.7	9.6	9.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
20 – 24	10.5	11.4	9.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	86.4	85.3	87.3	1.6	1.9	1.4
25 – 29	10.4	11.5	9.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	87.1	85.8	88.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
30 – 34	10.5	12.3	8.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	87.3	85.4	89.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
35 – 39	8.0	9.5	6.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	90.0	88.4	91.5	1.1	1.0	1.2
40 – 44	6.3	7.1	5.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	91.8	91.0	92.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
45 – 49	5.4	6.3	4.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	92.8	91.8	94.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
50 – 54	5.2	5.7	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	93.3	92.7	93.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
55 – 59	4.6	5.4	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	93.9	93.1	94.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
60 – 64	4.0	4.7	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	94.4	93.7	95.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
65 – 69	3.3	3.8	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	95.2	94.7	95.8	0.9	0.7	1.1
70 – 74	2.7	3.2	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	96.0	95.5	96.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
75 – 79	2.1	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	96.4	96.5	96.3	1.1	0.6	1.5
80+	2.3	2.5	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	96.1	96.2	96.0	1.0	0.6	1.3

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	8.9	9.1	8.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	87.2	87.0	87.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
0 – 4	16.5	16.5	16.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	77.2	77.3	77.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
5 – 9	10.8	10.8	10.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	84.1	84.2	84.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
10 – 14	6.9	6.7	7.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	88.9	89.1	88.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
15 – 19	6.6	6.5	6.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	89.8	89.7	89.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
20 – 24	7.2	7.9	6.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	89.9	89.0	90.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
25 – 29	7.1	8.0	6.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.6	89.6	91.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
30 – 34	7.2	8.5	5.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	89.4	92.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
35 – 39	5.1	6.1	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	93.1	92.1	94.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
40 – 44	4.1	4.6	3.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	94.4	93.9	94.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
45 – 49	3.4	4.1	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	95.1	94.3	96.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
50 – 54	3.2	3.5	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	95.4	95.2	95.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
55 – 59	2.9	3.2	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	96.0	95.8	96.2	0.6	0.5	0.8
60 – 64	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	95.9	95.6	96.3	0.8	0.6	1.1
65 – 69	2.4	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	96.2	96.1	96.4	0.9	0.7	1.1
70 – 74	2.0	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	96.8	96.7	96.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
75 – 79	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	97.0	97.1	96.8	1.0	0.6	1.4
80+	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	96.4	96.8	96.2	1.0	0.5	1.3

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	20.0	21.0	19.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	74.2	72.9	75.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
0 – 4	30.5	30.7	30.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	58.2	58.0	58.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
5 – 9	22.6	22.8	22.4	6.4	6.6	6.3	69.2	69.0	69.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
10 – 14	16.7	17.0	16.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	76.7	76.7	76.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
15 – 19	19.6	19.9	19.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	75.3	74.9	75.7	2.1	2.3	1.9
20 – 24	19.8	21.7	18.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	76.6	74.2	78.3	1.7	2.3	1.3
25 – 29	18.5	20.2	17.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	78.4	76.2	80.2	1.5	2.0	0.9
30 – 34	19.0	21.7	16.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	78.4	75.2	81.5	1.3	1.7	1.0
35 – 39	15.7	18.4	13.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	81.7	78.9	84.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
40 – 44	12.4	14.1	10.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	84.8	83.0	86.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
45 – 49	11.7	12.8	10.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	85.8	84.2	87.7	1.2	1.5	1.0
50 – 54	12.2	13.3	11.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	85.9	84.4	87.6	0.9	1.2	0.6
55 – 59	10.9	14.1	7.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	86.5	82.9	90.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
60 – 64	8.8	10.9	6.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	88.8	86.4	91.0	1.4	1.7	1.2
65 – 69	6.5	8.7	4.5	1.1	1.5	0.8	91.5	89.0	93.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
70 – 74	5.1	6.9	3.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	93.1	90.5	95.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
75 – 79	3.6	4.8	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	94.0	93.4	94.4	1.3	0.6	1.8
80+	3.2	4.3	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	94.8	94.0	95.2	1.3	1.0	1.5

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Mpanda Municipal (19.7%) and the lowest is Tanganyika District (7.3%). Councils with percentages above regional average (11.5%) are Mpanda Municipal (19.7%), Mlele District (12.2%) and Mpimbwe District (11.6%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	11.5	11.9	11.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	84.2	83.8	84.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Mpanda Municipal	19.7	20.6	18.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	74.9	73.8	76.0	1.4	0.1	1.2
Nsimbo District	8.8	9.0	8.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	87.3	87.0	87.6	1.0	0.1	0.9
Tanganyika District	7.3	7.5	7.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	88.4	88.3	88.5	1.7	0.1	1.7
Mlele District	12.2	12.5	12.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	84.8	84.5	85.1	1.8	0.4	1.8
Mpimbwe District	11.6	11.9	11.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	84.0	83.6	84.3	1.6	0.3	1.5

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2022 collected information on travel passport, national health insurance/community health insurance and other health insurance schemes from all persons regardless of their age. On the other hand, information on national identification card, national identification number, Zanzibar identification card, driving license and voters' identification card were collected for all persons aged 18 years and above. In addition, persons aged 15 years and above provided information on possession of small entrepreneur identification card and those aged 60 years and above provided information whether they have card for elderly treatment.

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 22.4 percent of persons aged 18 years and above in Katavi Region have national identification cards while 10.5 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (27.4%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (20.7%). Additionally, results reveal that, 52.2 percent have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that eight percent (8.29%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

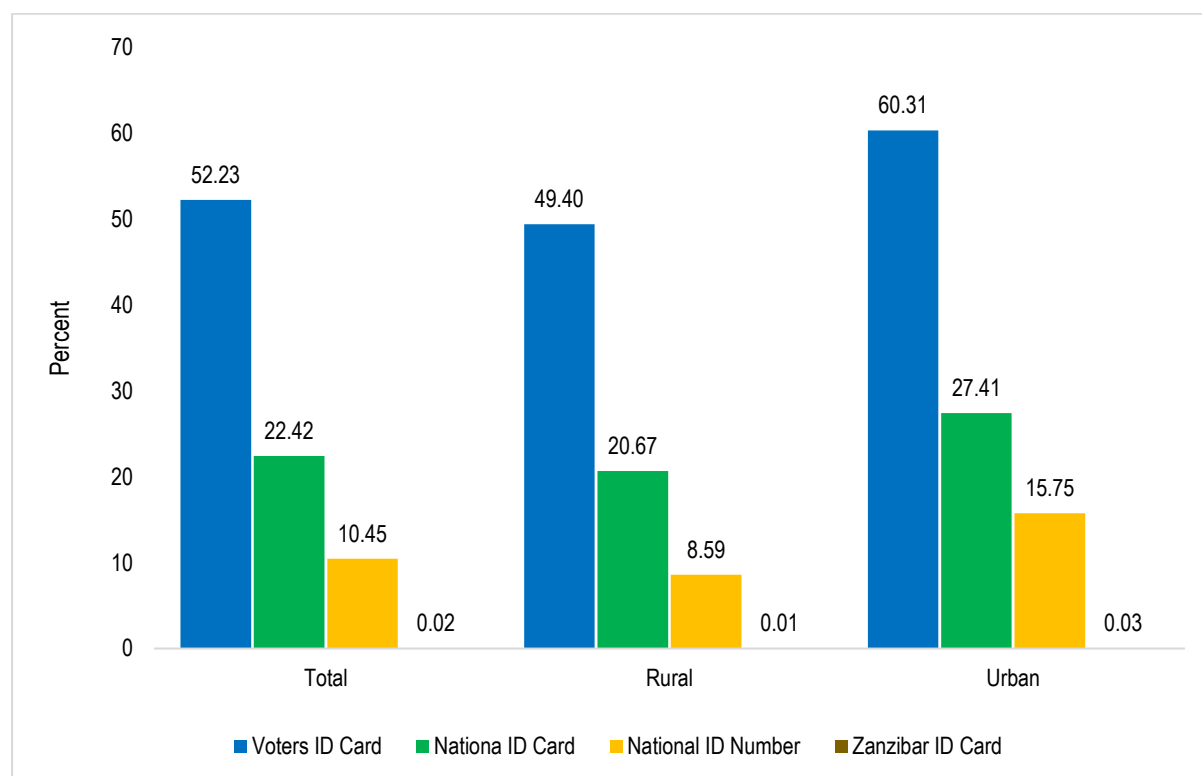


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Person aged 18 and above					Person of All Ages	Person Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	22.4	10.5	0	1.9	52.2	0.3	8.29
Rural	20.7	8.6	0	1	49.4	0.2	9.44
Urban	27.4	15.8	0	4.3	60.3	0.6	6.72
Council							
Mpanda Municipal	28.1	17.2	0	4.5	61	0.6	5.72
Nsimbo District	26.1	12.2	0	1.2	56	0.2	14.44
Tanganyika District	17.2	8.3	0	0.8	48.8	0.2	5.98
Mlele District	23.9	6.4	0	1.3	43.3	0.3	13.32
Mpimbwe District	19.5	5.7	0	1.1	47.9	0.3	11.98

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.9 percent of persons in Katavi Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage (6.8%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by Mlele District Council (5.0%) and lastly Nsimbo District (3.5%). In addition, 1.4 percent has insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more persons (7.1%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (4.2%). On the other hand, 1.4 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 1.3 percent in urban areas.

Table 6. 6: Distribution of Population Possessing Health Insurance Cards by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,132,862	4.9	4.9	4.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.4	14.3	16.4
Rural	868,926	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	14.0	13.5	14.5
Urban	263,936	7.1	7.3	6.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	20.5	18.0	22.5
Council										
Mpanda Municipal	241,432	6.8	7.0	6.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	20.6	18.4	22.6
Nsimbo District	196,577	3.5	3.5	3.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	11.8	11.8	11.8
Tanganyika District	368,185	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.1	14.3	16.0
Mlele District	112,109	5.0	5.1	5.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	12.4	11.6	13.2
Mpimbwe District	214,559	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	15.4	14.6	16.0

6.3 Citizenship

Tanzania citizenship is governed by the Tanzania Citizenship Act, Chapter 357 (Revised Edition of 2002) and its Regulations of 1997. The 2022 PHC collected information on citizenship status.

The results show that 1,151,762 persons (99.9%) out of 1,152,958 persons enumerated in Katavi Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (584 persons) followed by other African Countries (416 persons) (Table 6.7).

Table 6. 7: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,152,958	569,902	583,056	883,999	439,374	444,625	268,959	130,528	138,431
Tanzania	1,151,762	569,254	582,508	883,136	438,932	444,204	268,626	130,322	138,304
Other East African Countries	584	326	258	397	207	190	187	119	68
Other African Countries	416	205	211	333	156	177	83	49	34
Countries Outside Africa	196	117	79	133	79	54	63	38	25

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (87.8%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About 12 percent (12.2%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (12.5%) than urban areas (10.9%).
- About eight percent (7.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About five percent (4.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Mlele District Council has the highest proportion (17.3%) of orphans than other councils in Lindi Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents². This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a significant greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind³. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

² The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

³ Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

7.2 Survival of Parents

The results indicate that 87.8 percent of all children under 18 years in Katavi Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 91.6 percent for children under one year to 79.6 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with 'father dead and mother alive' is higher (5.4%) than with 'father alive and mother dead' (2.3%). Patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7. 1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	645,510	566,950	87.8	14,765	2.3	34,738	5.4	29,057	4.5
0	43,141	39,504	91.6	613	1.4	1,221	2.8	1,803	4.2
1	41,440	37,910	91.5	612	1.5	1,234	3.0	1,684	4.1
2	43,839	39,720	90.6	716	1.6	1,484	3.4	1,919	4.4
3	44,977	40,752	90.6	723	1.6	1,578	3.5	1,924	4.3
4	44,697	39,933	89.3	842	1.9	1,972	4.4	1,950	4.4
5	40,922	36,653	89.6	776	1.9	1,756	4.3	1,737	4.2
6	40,363	36,019	89.2	808	2.0	1,833	4.5	1,703	4.2
7	40,024	35,550	88.8	817	2.0	1,934	4.8	1,723	4.3
8	38,091	33,585	88.2	876	2.3	1,992	5.2	1,638	4.3
9	36,942	32,376	87.6	830	2.2	2,179	5.9	1,557	4.2
10	35,349	30,760	87.0	929	2.6	2,139	6.1	1,521	4.3
11	28,542	24,928	87.3	742	2.6	1,756	6.2	1,116	3.9
12	36,965	31,642	85.6	1,065	2.9	2,640	7.1	1,618	4.4
13	29,464	24,935	84.6	942	3.2	2,309	7.8	1,278	4.3
14	31,758	26,567	83.7	1,035	3.3	2,546	8.0	1,610	5.1
15	23,160	19,224	83.0	765	3.3	1,942	8.4	1,229	5.3
16	22,859	18,596	81.4	786	3.4	2,041	8.9	1,436	6.3
17	22,977	18,296	79.6	888	3.9	2,182	9.5	1,611	7.0

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	321,988	282,307	87.7	7,514	2.3	17,471	5.4	14,696	4.6
0	21,257	19,476	91.6	301	1.4	607	2.9	873	4.1
1	20,672	18,893	91.4	298	1.4	625	3.0	856	4.1
2	21,891	19,838	90.6	355	1.6	743	3.4	955	4.4
3	22,179	20,052	90.4	377	1.7	800	3.6	950	4.3
4	22,072	19,731	89.4	411	1.9	972	4.4	958	4.3
5	20,601	18,387	89.3	402	2.0	899	4.4	913	4.4
6	19,887	17,725	89.1	412	2.1	875	4.4	875	4.4
7	20,088	17,806	88.6	415	2.1	999	5.0	868	4.3
8	18,667	16,392	87.8	440	2.4	1,000	5.4	835	4.5
9	17,673	15,490	87.6	378	2.1	1,053	6.0	752	4.3
10	18,064	15,618	86.5	496	2.7	1,102	6.1	848	4.7
11	14,376	12,508	87.0	371	2.6	919	6.4	578	4.0
12	18,640	15,915	85.4	565	3.0	1,307	7.0	853	4.6
13	14,779	12,464	84.3	489	3.3	1,161	7.9	665	4.5
14	16,252	13,529	83.2	555	3.4	1,306	8.0	862	5.3
15	11,721	9,754	83.2	393	3.4	954	8.1	620	5.3
16	11,376	9,269	81.5	386	3.4	1,034	9.1	687	6.0
17	11,793	9,460	80.2	470	4.0	1,115	9.5	748	6.3

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	323,522	284,643	88.0	7,251	2.2	17,267	5.3	14,361	4.4
0	21,884	20,028	91.5	312	1.4	614	2.8	930	4.2
1	20,768	19,017	91.6	314	1.5	609	2.9	828	4.0
2	21,948	19,882	90.6	361	1.6	741	3.4	964	4.4
3	22,798	20,700	90.8	346	1.5	778	3.4	974	4.3
4	22,625	20,202	89.3	431	1.9	1,000	4.4	992	4.4
5	20,321	18,266	89.9	374	1.8	857	4.2	824	4.1
6	20,476	18,294	89.3	396	1.9	958	4.7	828	4.0
7	19,936	17,744	89.0	402	2.0	935	4.7	855	4.3
8	19,424	17,193	88.5	436	2.2	992	5.1	803	4.1
9	19,269	16,886	87.6	452	2.3	1,126	5.8	805	4.2
10	17,285	15,142	87.6	433	2.5	1,037	6.0	673	3.9
11	14,166	12,420	87.7	371	2.6	837	5.9	538	3.8
12	18,325	15,727	85.8	500	2.7	1,333	7.3	765	4.2
13	14,685	12,471	84.9	453	3.1	1,148	7.8	613	4.2
14	15,506	13,038	84.1	480	3.1	1,240	8.0	748	4.8
15	11,439	9,470	82.8	372	3.3	988	8.6	609	5.3
16	11,483	9,327	81.2	400	3.5	1,007	8.8	749	6.5
17	11,184	8,836	79.0	418	3.7	1,067	9.5	863	7.7

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Katavi Region ranges from 82.7 percent in Mlele District Council to 89.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal.

The results further show that Tanganyika District Council has the highest percentage (5.9%) of children with 'Father Dead and Mother Alive' compared with other councils while Mlele District Council has the highest percentage of children with 'Father Alive and Mother Dead' (2.9% as well as children with both parents dead (4.5%).

Table 7. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	645,510	566,950	87.8	14,765	2.3	34,738	5.4	29,057	4.5
Rural	509,270	445,604	87.5	11,852	2.3	27,403	5.4	24,411	4.8
Urban	136,240	121,346	89.1	2,913	2.1	7,335	5.4	4,646	3.4
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	124,235	110,745	89.1	2,625	2.1	6,688	5.4	4,177	3.4
Nsimbo District	112,328	100,580	89.5	2,164	1.9	5,631	5.0	3,953	3.5
Tanganyika District	215,697	188,516	87.4	5,428	2.5	12,774	5.9	8,979	4.2
Mlele District	67,120	55,540	82.7	1,943	2.9	3,372	5.0	6,265	9.3
Mpimbwe District	126,130	111,569	88.5	2,605	2.1	6,273	5.0	5,683	4.5

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Katavi Region, 12.2 percent of children are orphans. The results further show that about eight percent (7.7%) of the children lost either father or mother and about four percent (4.5%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is higher in rural areas (12.5%) than urban areas (10.9%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 10.5 percent in Nsimbo District to 17.3 percent in Mlele District (Table 7.5 and Map 7.1).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

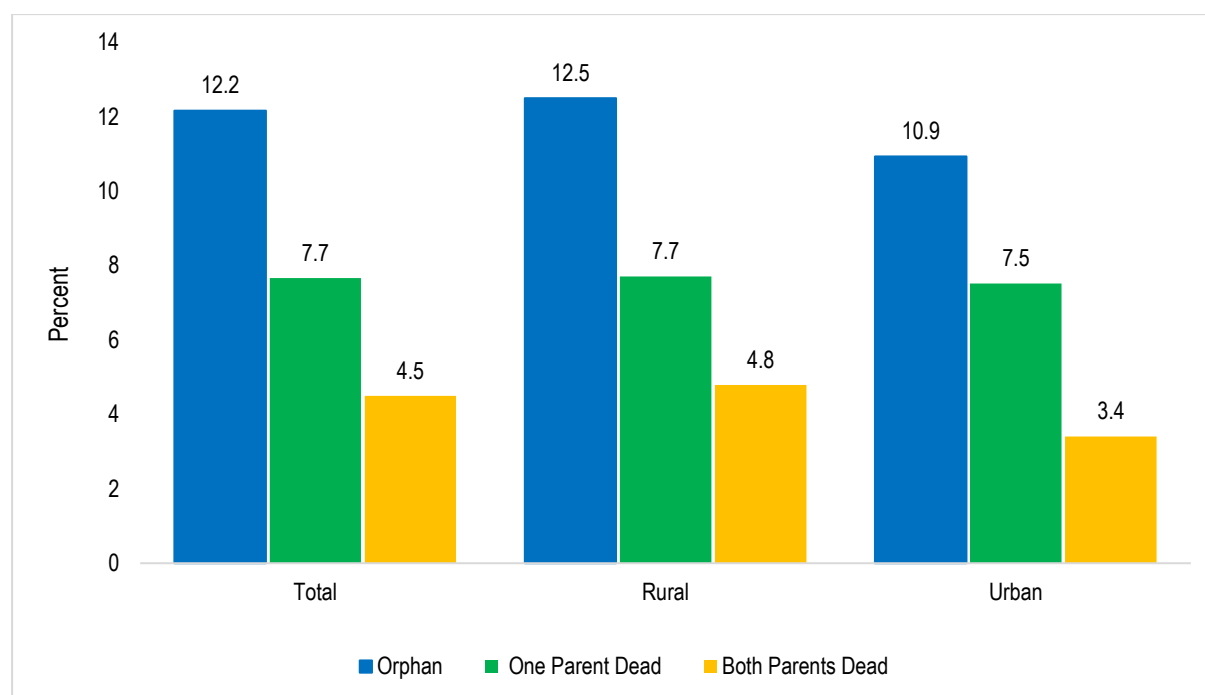
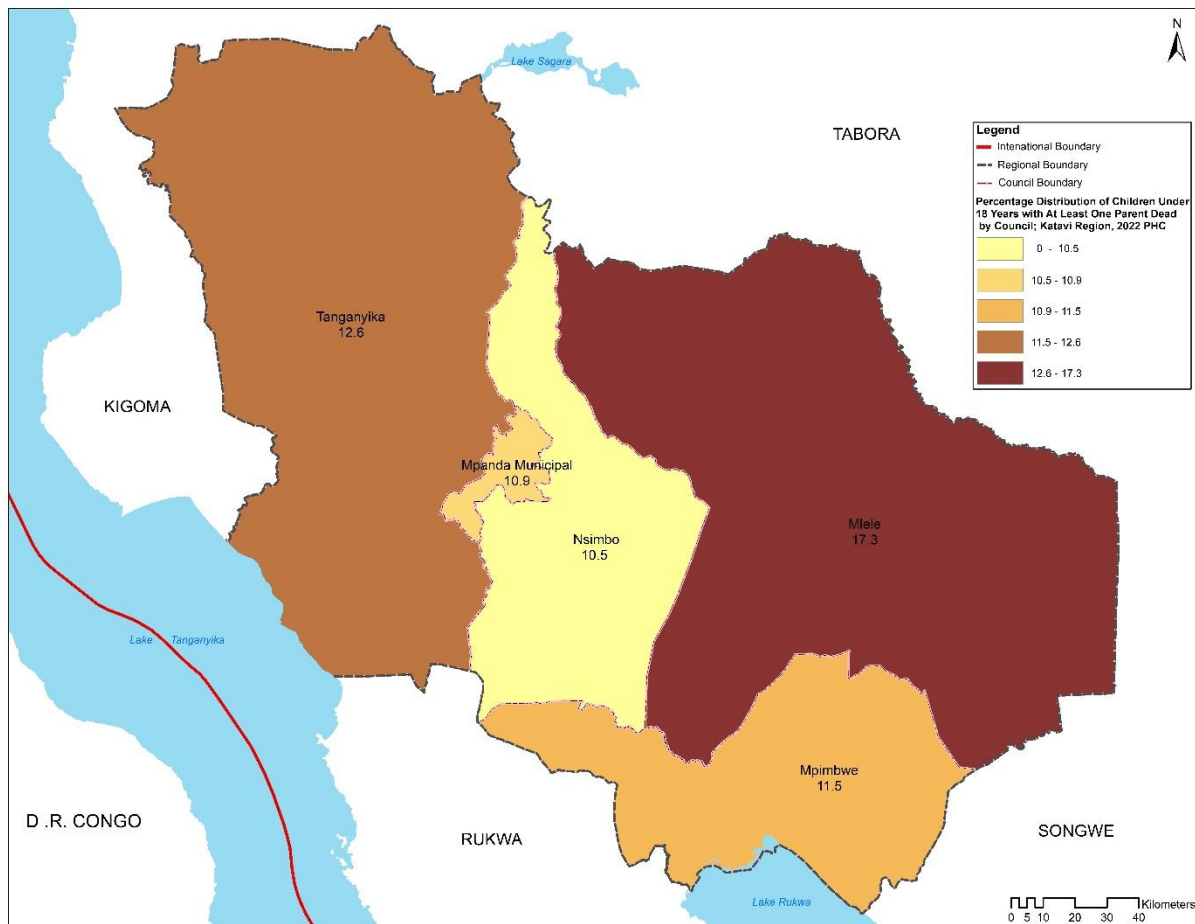


Table 7. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	645,510	566,950	87.8	49,503	7.7	29,057	4.5	78,560	12.2
Rural	509,270	445,604	87.5	39,255	7.7	24,411	4.8	63,666	12.5
Urban	136,240	121,346	89.1	10,248	7.5	4,646	3.4	14,894	10.9
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	124,235	110,745	89.1	9,313	7.5	4,177	3.4	13,490	10.9
Nsimbo District	112,328	100,580	89.5	7,795	6.9	3,953	3.5	11,748	10.5
Tanganyika District	215,697	188,516	87.4	18,202	8.4	8,979	4.2	27,181	12.6
Mlele District	67,120	55,540	82.7	5,315	7.9	6,265	9.3	11,580	17.3
Mpimbwe District	126,130	111,569	88.5	8,878	7.0	5,683	4.5	14,561	11.5

Map 7. 1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than seventy percent (70.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are literate; 64.7 percent in rural and 86.9 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 61.2 percent. It is higher among males (62.5%) than females (59.9%)
- About sixty five percent (64.6%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 30.0 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 64.6 percent. It is higher (85.5%) in urban than in rural areas (59.1%).
- Majority (82.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and nearly 14.0 percent (13.6%) completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About two percent (2.3%) of the population attained university education.

8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorised phrases. The literacy rate in 2022 PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; both Kiswahili and English or any other languages. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

The results show that out of 934,864 persons aged five years and above in Katavi Region, 591,891 persons (63.3 %) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (65.9%) than females (60.8%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 75.8 percent is observed for age groups 25-29 years. The lowest Literacy rate is among persons aged 80 years and above about 32.9 percent. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (82.4%) than in rural areas (57.3%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

Table 8. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	934,864	461,831	473,033	591,891	304,350	287,541	63.3	65.9	60.8
5 - 9	196,342	96,916	99,426	72,400	33,731	38,669	36.9	34.8	38.9
10-14	162,078	82,111	79,967	113,431	55,541	57,890	70.0	67.6	72.4
15 - 19	113,841	55,696	58,145	83,629	41,543	42,086	73.5	74.6	72.4
20 - 24	100,380	44,774	55,606	71,808	33,337	38,471	71.5	74.5	69.2
25 - 29	85,164	40,140	45,024	64,540	32,139	32,401	75.8	80.1	72.0
30 - 34	68,823	34,687	34,136	50,699	27,707	22,992	73.7	79.9	67.4
35 - 39	53,188	27,094	26,094	36,687	20,721	15,966	69.0	76.5	61.2
40 - 44	41,381	21,646	19,735	28,954	16,634	12,320	70.0	76.8	62.4
45 - 49	32,576	17,408	15,168	22,548	13,326	9,222	69.2	76.6	60.8
50 - 54	24,429	12,828	11,601	16,712	9,862	6,850	68.4	76.9	59.0
55 - 59	15,227	8,065	7,162	10,254	6,339	3,915	67.3	78.6	54.7
60 - 64	14,710	7,631	7,079	8,482	5,595	2,887	57.7	73.3	40.8
65 - 69	8,795	4,508	4,287	4,613	3,123	1,490	52.5	69.3	34.8
70 - 74	7,613	3,738	3,875	3,390	2,326	1,064	44.5	62.2	27.5
75 - 79	3,929	1,934	1,995	1,645	1,141	504	41.9	59.0	25.3
80+	6,388	2,655	3,733	2,099	1,285	814	32.9	48.4	21.8

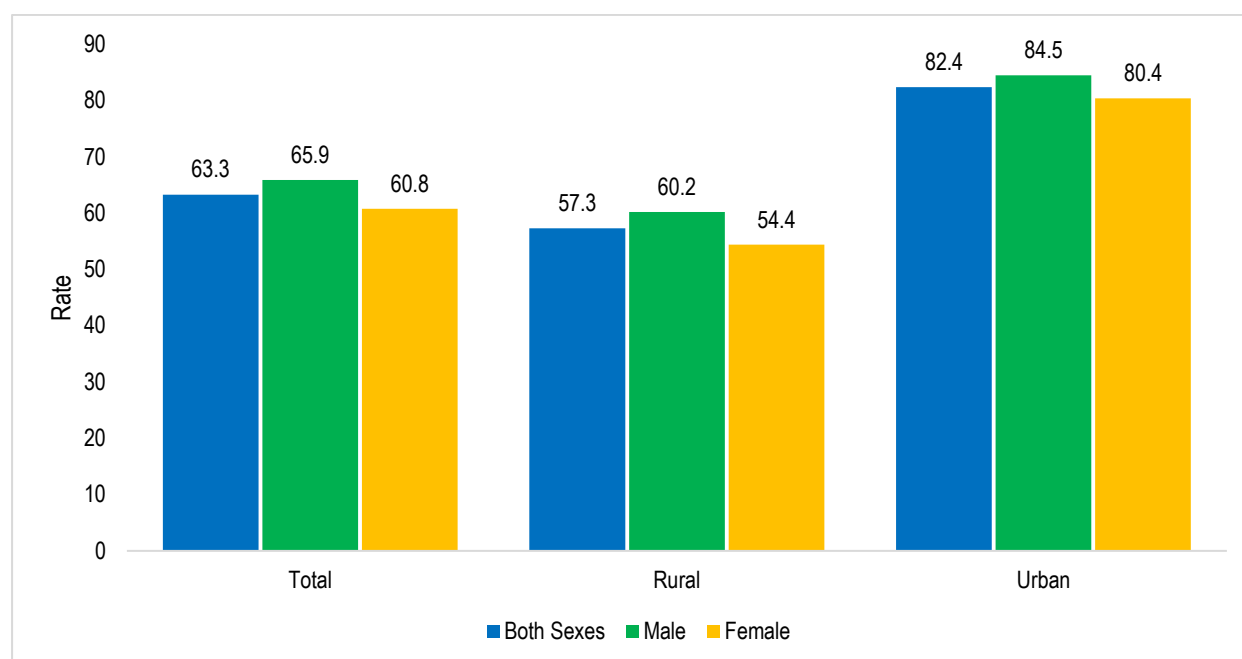
Table 8. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	711,303	353,788	357,515	407,752	213,087	194,665	57.3	60.2	54.4
5 – 9	156,017	77,136	78,881	48,327	22,229	26,098	31.0	28.8	33.1
10- 14	127,937	65,509	62,428	82,925	40,888	42,037	64.8	62.4	67.3
15 – 19	86,574	42,936	43,638	58,790	29,861	28,929	67.9	69.5	66.3
20 – 24	74,003	33,434	40,569	48,263	23,034	25,229	65.2	68.9	62.2
25 – 29	60,576	28,694	31,882	42,268	21,482	20,786	69.8	74.9	65.2
30 – 34	49,121	24,802	24,319	33,255	18,566	14,689	67.7	74.9	60.4
35 – 39	38,610	19,579	19,031	24,284	13,928	10,356	62.9	71.1	54.4
40 – 44	30,457	15,922	14,535	19,729	11,477	8,252	64.8	72.1	56.8
45 – 49	24,617	13,077	11,540	15,875	9,453	6,422	64.5	72.3	55.6
50 – 54	18,869	9,845	9,024	12,055	7,201	4,854	63.9	73.1	53.8
55 – 59	11,861	6,374	5,487	7,444	4,789	2,655	62.8	75.1	48.4
60 – 64	11,551	6,088	5,463	6,103	4,215	1,888	52.8	69.2	34.6
65 – 69	6,897	3,601	3,296	3,328	2,368	960	48.3	65.8	29.1
70 – 74	6,004	3,035	2,969	2,433	1,767	666	40.5	58.2	22.4
75 – 79	3,136	1,593	1,543	1,198	887	311	38.2	55.7	20.2
80+	5,073	2,163	2,910	1,475	942	533	29.1	43.6	18.3

Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	223,561	108,043	115,518	184,139	91,263	92,876	82.4	84.5	80.4
5 – 9	40,325	19,780	20,545	24,073	11,502	12,571	59.7	58.1	61.2
10 - 14	34,141	16,602	17,539	30,506	14,653	15,853	89.4	88.3	90.4
15 – 19	27,267	12,760	14,507	24,839	11,682	13,157	91.1	91.6	90.7
20 – 24	26,377	11,340	15,037	23,545	10,303	13,242	89.3	90.9	88.1
25 – 29	24,588	11,446	13,142	22,272	10,657	11,615	90.6	93.1	88.4
30 – 34	19,702	9,885	9,817	17,444	9,141	8,303	88.5	92.5	84.6
35 – 39	14,578	7,515	7,063	12,403	6,793	5,610	85.1	90.4	79.4
40 – 44	10,924	5,724	5,200	9,225	5,157	4,068	84.4	90.1	78.2
45 – 49	7,959	4,331	3,628	6,673	3,873	2,800	83.8	89.4	77.2
50 – 54	5,560	2,983	2,577	4,657	2,661	1,996	83.8	89.2	77.5
55 – 59	3,366	1,691	1,675	2,810	1,550	1,260	83.5	91.7	75.2
60 – 64	3,159	1,543	1,616	2,379	1,380	999	75.3	89.4	61.8
65 – 69	1,898	907	991	1,285	755	530	67.7	83.2	53.5
70 – 74	1,609	703	906	957	559	398	59.5	79.5	43.9
75 – 79	793	341	452	447	254	193	56.4	74.5	42.7
80+	1,315	492	823	624	343	281	47.5	69.7	34.1

Figure 8. 1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 73.2 percent and the rate is the highest among population aged 4 years and above (74.2%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Katavi Region is 70.6 percent and among secondary school age population is 69.8 percent (Table 8.4).

Table 8. 3: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

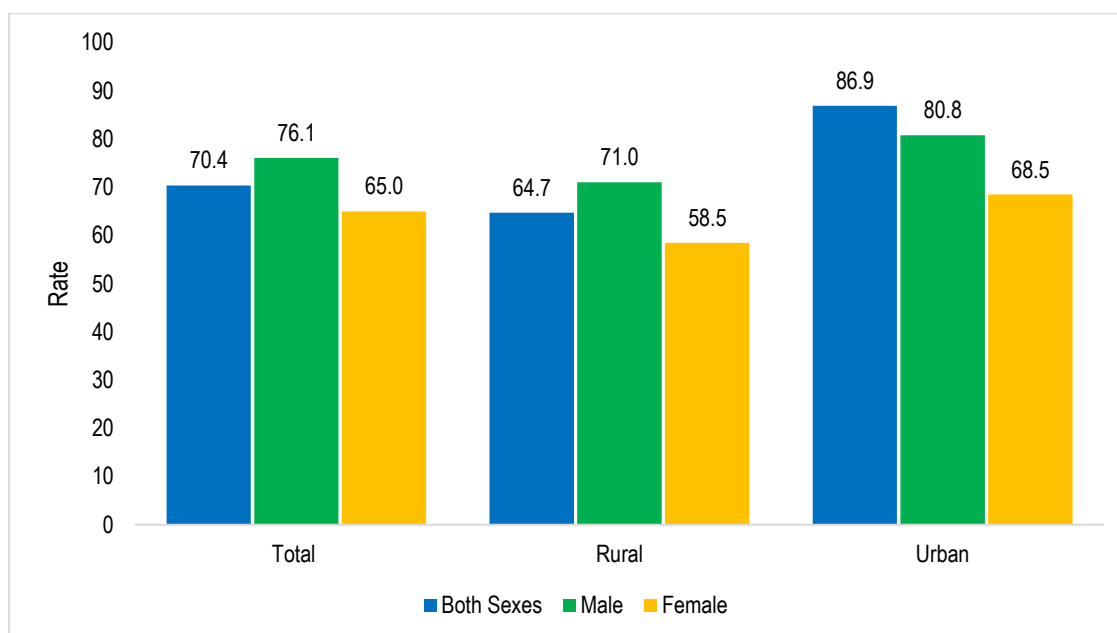
Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	61.0	63.5	58.6	55.1	57.9	52.3	80.0	82.0	78.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	73.2	73.0	73.4	67.9	68.0	67.8	91.0	90.9	91.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	72.6	74.5	70.8	66.7	69.3	64.3	90.2	91.2	89.4
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	52.4	50.3	54.4	46.3	44.2	48.5	75.3	74.0	76.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	59.2	57.0	61.4	53.2	50.9	55.6	81.7	80.5	82.8
Population Aged 4 years and above	74.2	73.3	75.2	69.1	68.4	69.9	91.4	91.1	91.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	71.7	76.8	66.9	66.0	71.7	60.4	88.0	91.3	84.9

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	48.8	65.8	32.2	44.5	61.8	26.9	64.9	82.6	50.1
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	70.6	75.7	65.6	64.9	70.7	59.2	87.0	90.8	83.6
Secondary School (14-17 years)	69.8	76.2	63.7	64.0	71.2	57.1	86.3	90.7	82.2

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

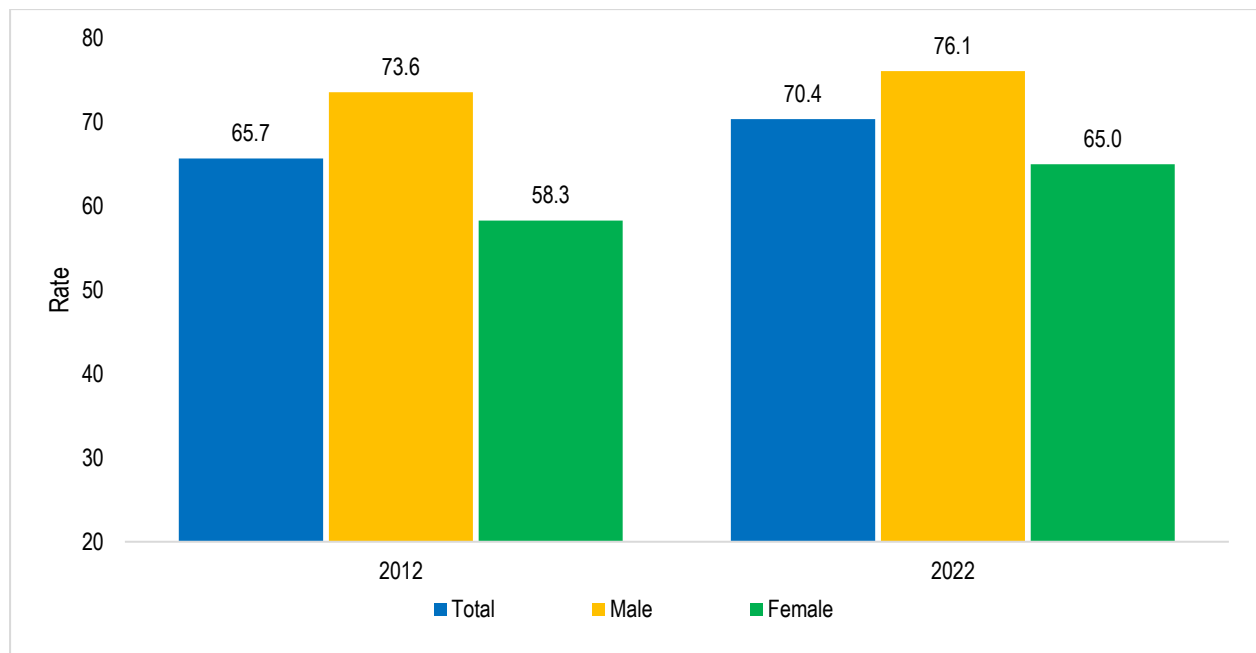
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 70.4 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (76.1%) than females (65.0%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (86.9%) than in rural areas (64.7%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



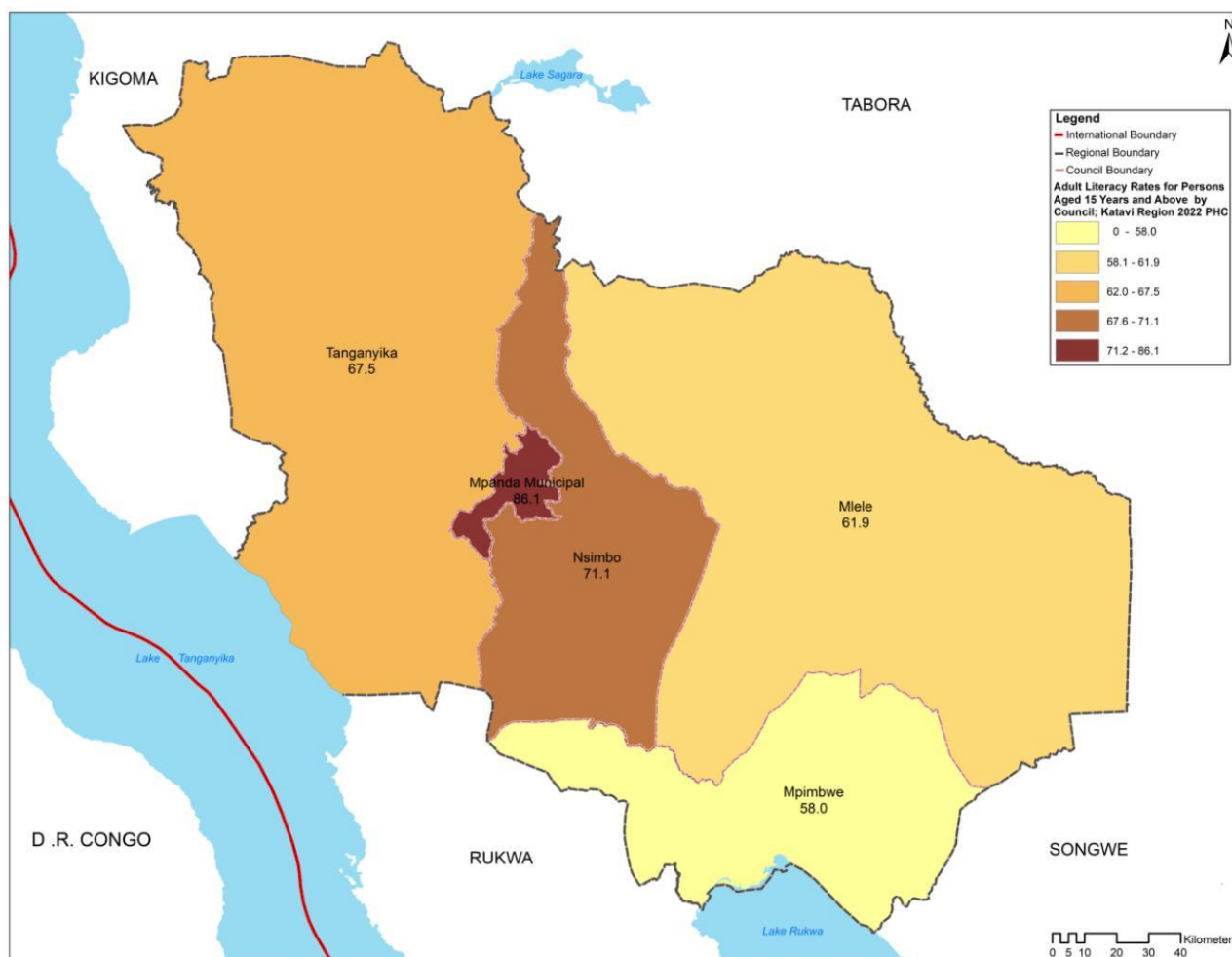
Literacy rates among adults increased from 65.7 percent in 2012 to 70.4 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (6.7 percentage point difference) than males (2.5 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 58.0 percent in Mpimbwe District Council to 86.7 percent in Mpanda Municipal. (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 65.7 in 2012 to 70.4 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 4.7 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 13.6 percent in Mlele District Council (Table 8.5).

Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	65.7	73.6	58.3	70.4	76.1	65.0	4.7	2.5	6.7
Rural	72.7	75	70.6	64.7	71.0	58.5	-8	-4	-12.1
Urban	69.3	75.8	63.8	86.9	90.9	83.2	17.6	15.1	19.4
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	80.0	86.6	73.8	86.7	90.6	83.1	6.7	4	9.3
Nsimbo District	63.8	71.8	56.0	71.1	77.2	65.0	7.3	5.4	9

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Tanganyika District	62.0	71.5	52.2	67.5	73.2	62.0	5.5	1.7	9.8
Mlele District	48.3	57.5	39.7	61.9	68.3	55.7	13.6	10.8	16
Mpimbwe District	69.3	76.3	62.6	58.0	64.9	51.6	-11.3	-11.4	-11

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Katavi Region, literacy rate is the highest in Kiswahili only (58.4%), followed by literacy in both English and Kiswahili (10.6%) and is lower for other languages (0.2%). In addition, results show that from age 30 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age and slightly decrease to age group 55 – 59 years and then increase with age from age 60 years.

Table 8. 5: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	58.4	1.2	10.6	0.2	70.4	29.6	576,444
15 – 19	55.9	1.1	16.2	0.2	73.5	26.5	113,841
20 – 24	56.9	1.6	12.8	0.2	71.5	28.5	100,380
25 – 29	62.8	1.2	11.6	0.2	75.8	24.2	85,164
30 – 34	60.2	1.3	12.0	0.2	73.7	26.3	68,823
35 – 39	60.2	1.1	7.5	0.2	69.0	31.0	53,188
40 – 44	63.1	1.1	5.6	0.2	70.0	30.0	41,381
45 – 49	62.8	1.1	5.1	0.2	69.2	30.8	32,576
50 – 54	62.3	1.1	4.8	0.2	68.4	31.6	24,429
55 – 59	61.2	1.0	4.9	0.3	67.3	32.7	15,227
60 – 64	51.8	1.0	4.6	0.3	57.7	42.3	14,710
65 – 69	46.5	0.9	4.8	0.3	52.5	47.5	8,795
70 – 74	39.6	1.2	3.2	0.5	44.5	55.5	7,613
75 – 79	37.2	1.1	3.2	0.4	41.9	58.1	3,929
80+	29.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	32.9	67.1	6,388

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

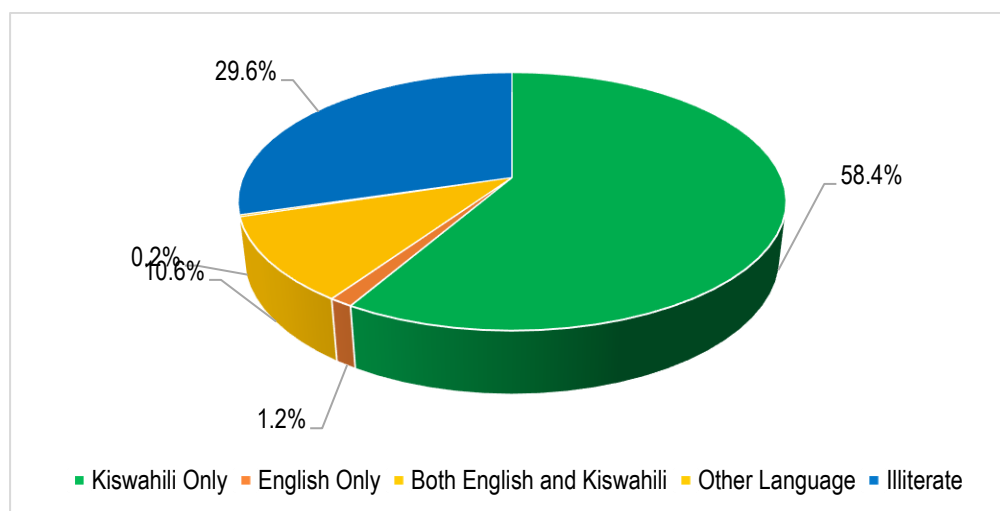


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only and those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (65.7%) and (20.0%) respectively than in rural areas (55.9%) and (7.3%) respectively, The percentage of those who are literate in English only is relatively the same in both rural and Urban areas (1.2%).

Table 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	58.4	1.2	10.6	0.2	70.4	29.6	576,444
Male	62.1	1.2	12.6	0.2	76.1	23.9	282,804
Female	55.0	1.2	8.6	0.2	65.0	35.0	293,640
Rural	55.9	1.3	7.3	0.3	64.7	35.3	427,349
Male	60.7	1.2	8.8	0.2	71.0	29.0	211,143
Female	51.2	1.3	5.8	0.3	58.5	41.5	216,206
Urban	65.7	1.0	20.0	0.1	86.9	13.1	149,095
Male	59.5	0.4	35.4	0.5	95.7	4.3	207,555
Female	62.2	0.4	29.6	0.1	92.3	7.7	228,216

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

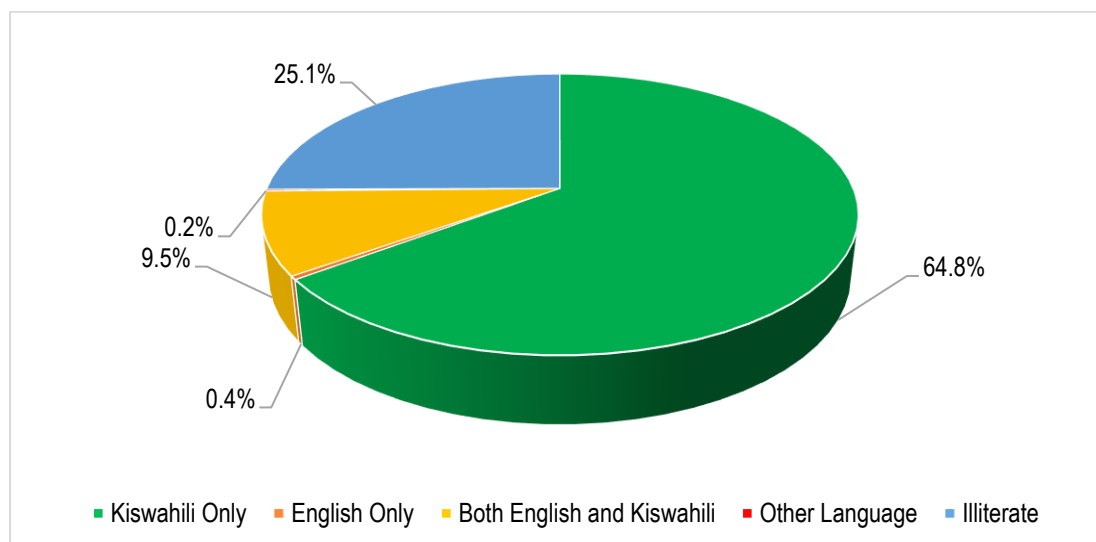


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

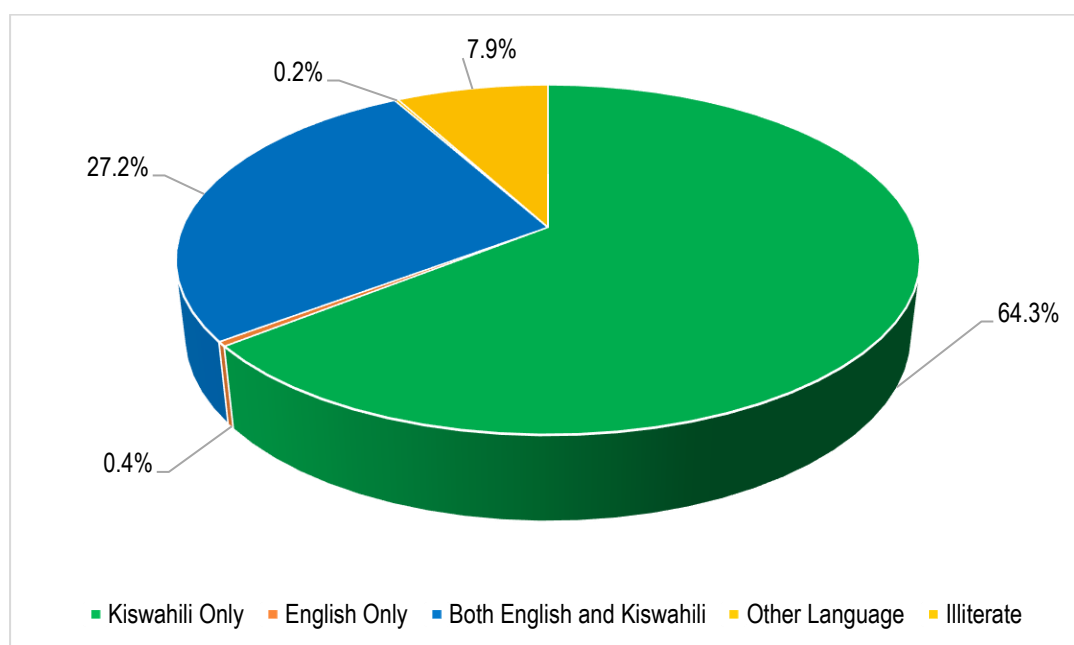


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Mpimbwe District Council having the highest illiteracy rate (42.0%). The council with lowest illiteracy rate is Mpanda Municipal (13.3%).

Table 8. 7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	58.4	1.2	10.6	0.2	70.4	29.6	576,444
Rural	55.9	1.3	7.3	0.3	64.7	35.3	427,349
Urban	65.7	1.0	20.0	0.1	86.9	13.1	149,095
Council							576,444
Mpanda Municipal	65.7	0.9	19.9	0.1	86.7	13.3	136,750
Nsimbo District	61.7	0.7	8.6	0.2	71.1	28.9	101,175
Tanganyika District	59.7	1.6	6.0	0.2	67.5	32.5	177,896
Mlele District	51.8	1.2	8.4	0.5	61.9	38.1	58,307
Mpimbwe District	47.2	1.4	9.1	0.3	58.0	42.0	102,316

8.3 Numeracy

Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

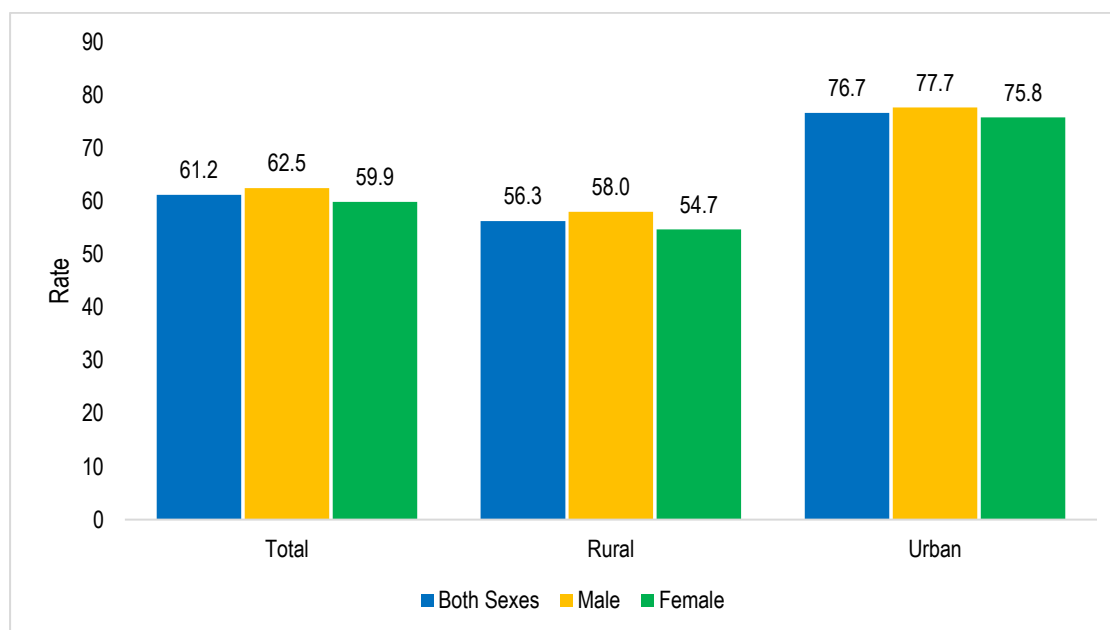
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 961,340 persons aged 5 years and above, 588,088 persons (61.2%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (62.5%) than females (59.9%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (76.9%) for youth aged 30-34 years and is relatively low (8.1%) for young population (5 -9 years). Numeracy rate is higher (77.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (58.0%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Numeracy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	61.2	62.5	59.9	56.3	58.0	54.7	76.7	77.7	75.8
5-9	8.1	7.8	8.4	6.8	6.4	7.2	13.3	13.3	13.2
10-14	33.7	31.6	35.8	28.9	26.8	31.0	52.0	50.0	53.9
15 – 19	68.1	66.0	70.3	63.7	61.6	65.9	84.6	83.1	86.0
20 – 24	73.1	73.8	72.4	68.6	69.7	67.6	87.4	87.7	87.1
25 – 29	72.8	74.5	71.4	67.8	70.0	66.0	86.7	87.9	85.8
30 – 34	76.9	79.8	74.4	72.3	75.8	69.2	88.4	90.0	87.1
35 – 39	76.0	80.4	71.6	71.4	76.6	66.2	87.5	90.0	84.9
40 – 44	73.5	78.2	68.8	69.1	74.1	64.2	85.2	88.8	81.4
45 – 49	74.7	79.1	70.0	70.8	75.6	65.7	85.5	88.8	81.9
50 – 54	74.0	79.1	68.2	70.5	75.9	64.6	84.7	89.0	79.6
55 – 59	72.5	77.9	66.7	69.2	75.0	62.9	84.0	87.5	80.1
60 – 64	71.6	79.4	63.0	68.2	76.6	58.6	83.9	90.2	77.6
65 – 69	64.6	76.4	52.0	60.8	73.3	47.0	78.7	88.8	69.1
70 – 74	60.4	73.0	47.4	57.5	70.3	43.7	71.1	83.7	59.8
75–79	53.4	67.4	40.1	50.6	65.2	35.9	64.0	77.1	54.0
80+	51.2	65.3	37.6	48.5	62.0	34.6	62.0	80.7	48.1

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 85.9 percent. The rate is slightly higher (86.6%) for males than females (85.3%) whereas among primary school group the rate is low (74.2 %). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64

years) is higher (91.3%) in urban than in rural areas (80.8%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the Primary school age (7-13 years) in Katavi Region is higher (76.2%) for females than for males (72.1%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 9: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	85.3	84.4	86.3	81.0	80.3	81.8	92.1	91.5	92.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	85.5	85.4	85.6	80.8	81.1	80.5	92.1	91.9	92.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	85.9	86.6	85.3	81.2	82.5	80.0	92.1	92.3	91.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	74.2	72.1	76.2	68.1	65.7	70.5	85.5	84.3	86.7
Secondary School (14-17 years)	85.8	84.6	87.1	81.6	80.6	82.8	92.4	91.8	93.1
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	85.2	87.0	83.5	80.8	83.3	78.3	91.3	92.2	90.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	69.8	81.3	59.4	65.9	78.2	54.6	77.1	87.1	68.2
Population Aged 14+ years and above	83.8	86.3	81.6	79.3	82.6	76.2	90.3	91.8	88.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	83.5	86.5	80.7	79.0	82.9	75.2	89.9	91.8	88.2

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

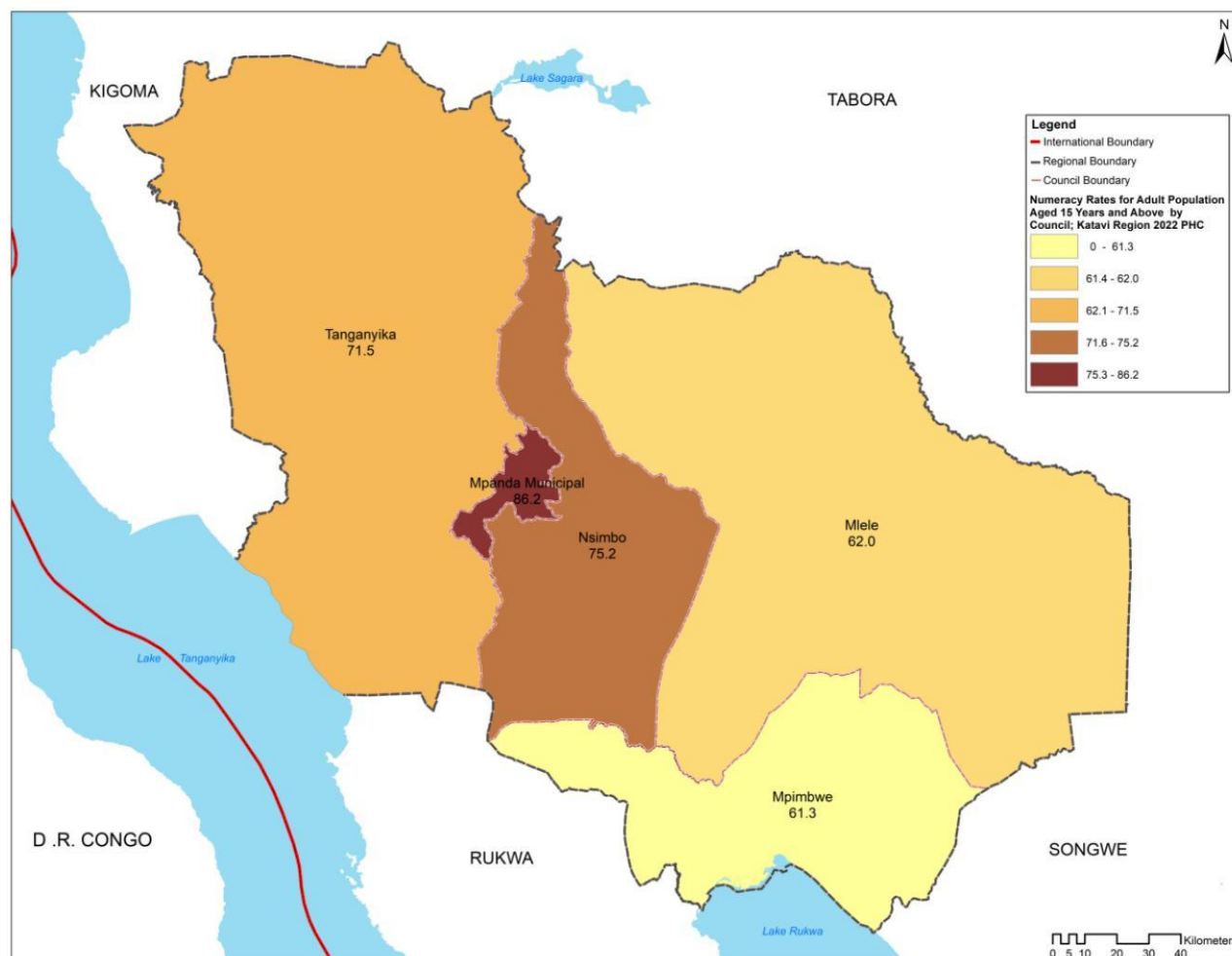
Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region is 72.9 percent and is higher (85.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (68.4%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 61.3 percent in Mpimbwe District to 86.2 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	562,111	273,095	289,016	409,571	209,649	199,922	72.9	76.8	69.2
Rural	417,418	204,400	213,018	285,670	148,876	136,794	68.4	72.8	64.2
Urban	144,693	68,695	75,998	123,901	60,773	63,128	85.6	88.5	83.1
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	133,001	63,723	69,278	114,691	56,701	57,990	86.2	89.0	83.7

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Nsimbo District	97,341	47,683	49,658	73,204	37,885	35,319	75.2	79.5	71.1
Tanganyika District	175,216	85,959	89,257	125,331	64,537	60,794	71.5	75.1	68.1
Mlele District	55,037	27,100	27,937	34,144	18,148	15,996	62.0	67.0	57.3
Mpimbwe District	101,516	48,630	52,886	62,201	32,378	29,823	61.3	66.6	56.4

Map 8. 2: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



8.4 Education

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

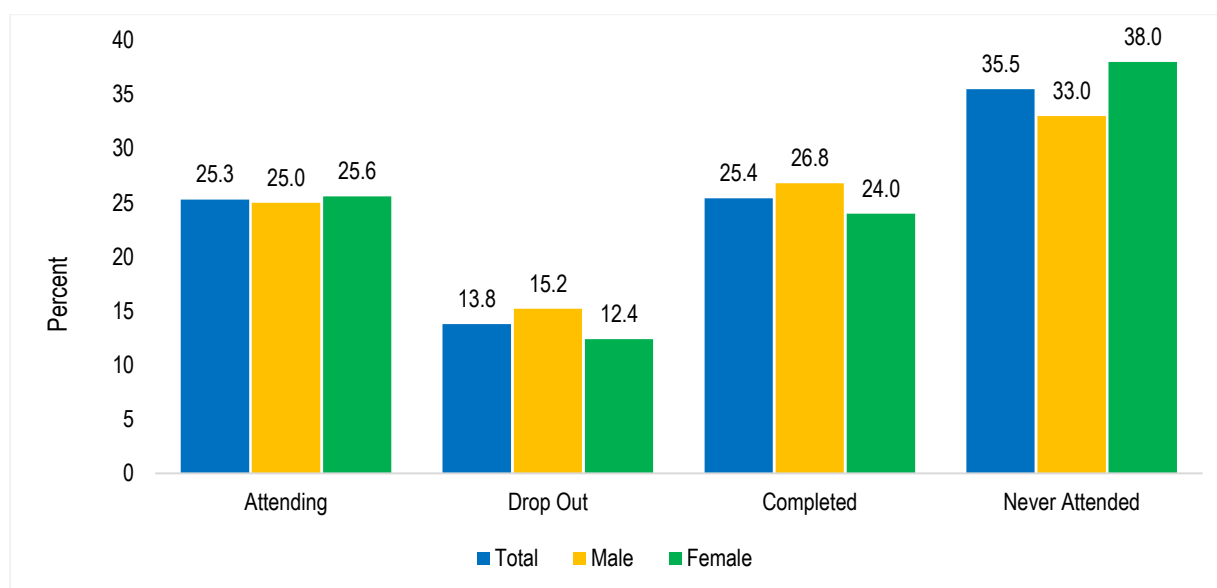
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorised or licensed educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the

census. Informal training in particular skills, which is not part of the recognised educational structure was not considered under school attendance.

Results show that, out of 979,561 persons aged four years and above, 25.4 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 25.3 percent are attending school, 13.8 percent have dropped out and 35.5 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (38.0%) compared with males (33.0%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (15.2%) among males than females (12.4%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



More than half (64.6%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 30.0 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 46.3 percent are attending, 23.0 percent had never been to school, while 12.3 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (18.4%) than primary school age population (4.8%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	979,561	25.3	13.8	25.4	35.5	483,903	25.0	15.2	26.8	33.0	495,658	25.6	12.4	24.0	38.0
4	44,697	8.3	0.2	0.1	91.5	22,072	7.4	0.2	0.1	92.3	22,625	9.1	0.2	0.1	90.6
5	40,922	21.8	0.3	0.1	77.8	20,601	20.0	0.3	0.1	79.5	20,321	23.6	0.3	0.1	76.1
6	40,363	37.4	0.4	0.1	62.0	19,887	35.0	0.4	0.2	64.5	20,476	39.9	0.4	0.1	59.6
4-6	125,982	22.0	0.3	0.1	77.6	62,560	20.3	0.3	0.1	79.3	63,422	23.7	0.3	0.1	76.0
7	40,024	53.0	0.9	0.1	46.0	20,088	50.3	1.0	0.2	48.5	19,936	55.6	0.8	0.1	43.4
8	38,091	62.8	1.3	0.2	35.6	18,667	59.9	1.6	0.2	38.4	19,424	65.7	1.1	0.2	33.0
9	36,942	68.6	2.5	0.3	28.6	17,673	66.6	2.5	0.3	30.6	19,269	70.4	2.5	0.3	26.8
10	35,349	69.2	4.1	0.3	26.4	18,064	66.7	4.5	0.3	28.4	17,285	71.7	3.7	0.3	24.3
11	28,542	71.3	6.2	0.4	22.1	14,376	69.4	6.9	0.5	23.2	14,166	73.2	5.4	0.4	21.0
12	36,965	66.7	8.8	1.0	23.5	18,640	64.5	9.9	1.1	24.5	18,325	68.9	7.7	0.9	22.5
13	29,464	63.1	12.2	1.9	22.8	14,779	60.4	13.6	1.6	24.4	14,685	65.8	10.8	2.2	21.2
7-13	245,377	64.6	4.8	0.6	30.0	122,287	62.2	5.4	0.6	31.9	123,090	67.0	4.3	0.6	28.1
14	31,758	55.8	15.0	5.5	23.7	16,252	53.2	16.5	4.7	25.6	15,506	58.5	13.5	6.3	21.7
15	23,160	50.5	17.5	10.6	21.5	11,721	49.0	19.7	9.0	22.3	11,439	52.0	15.3	12.1	20.6
16	22,859	42.5	19.9	15.2	22.4	11,376	42.5	22.0	13.6	21.9	11,483	42.5	17.7	16.8	23.0
17	22,977	32.5	22.8	20.8	24.0	11,793	33.6	25.2	18.7	22.5	11,184	31.3	20.2	22.9	25.6
14 - 17	100,754	46.3	18.4	12.3	23.0	51,142	45.3	20.4	10.9	23.3	49,612	47.2	16.4	13.8	22.6
18	25,148	20.4	23.8	27.1	28.7	11,780	24.2	26.3	24.5	25.0	13,368	17.0	21.7	29.5	31.9
19	19,697	14.4	25.8	32.3	27.4	9,026	19.5	27.5	28.8	24.3	10,671	10.2	24.5	35.3	30.0
18 - 19	44,845	17.8	24.7	29.4	28.1	20,806	22.2	26.8	26.3	24.7	24,039	14.0	22.9	32.1	31.1
20	25,283	7.5	25.1	34.8	32.6	11,044	10.9	27.6	32.2	29.3	14,239	4.9	23.2	36.7	35.2
21	14,741	6.4	27.0	40.8	25.8	6,680	9.3	30.1	37.2	23.4	8,061	4.0	24.3	43.8	27.9
22	26,502	3.9	27.6	41.7	26.8	11,554	6.1	31.4	38.1	24.3	14,948	2.2	24.6	44.6	28.7
23	17,038	2.7	26.0	47.4	24.0	7,693	4.0	30.1	43.9	22.0	9,345	1.6	22.5	50.3	25.6
24	16,816	1.8	24.4	49.0	24.8	7,803	2.7	28.4	46.5	22.4	9,013	1.1	20.8	51.2	26.9
20 - 24	100,380	4.6	26.1	42.0	27.3	44,774	6.8	29.6	39.0	24.7	55,606	2.8	23.2	44.5	29.4

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
25+	362,223	0.6	18.5	49.5	31.4	182,334	0.8	20.6	55.0	23.7	179,889	0.5	16.3	44.0	39.2

In Katavi Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is more than twice (41.1%) that of urban (17.6%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (14.1%) than in urban areas (12.9%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (37.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (21.7%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

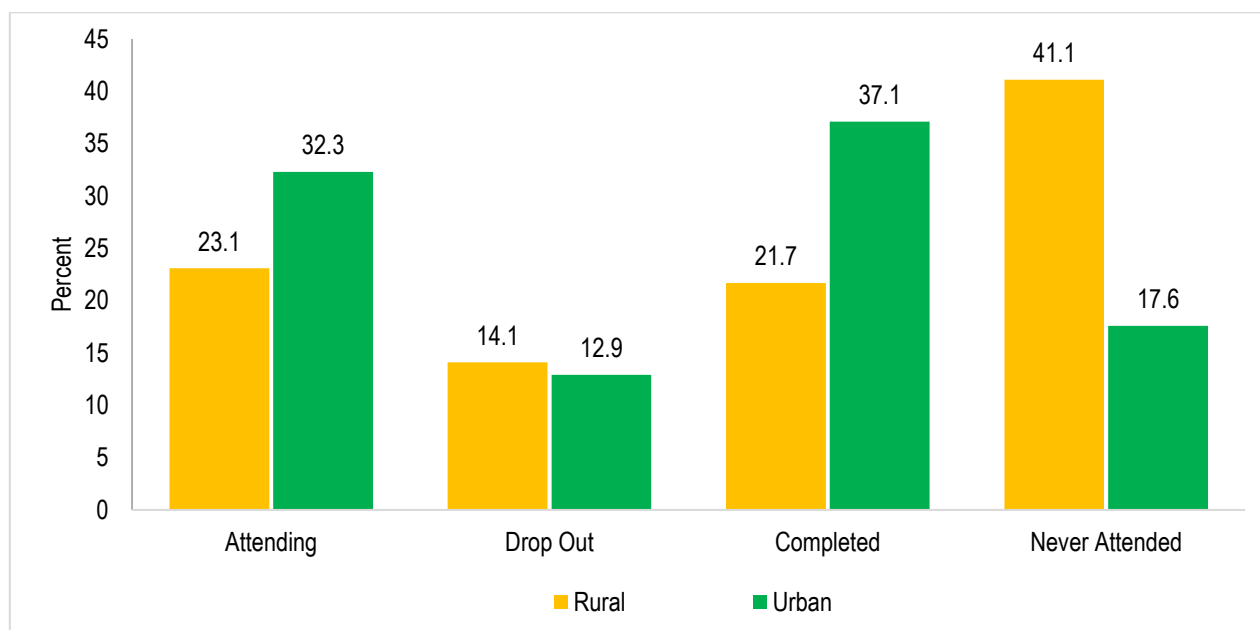


Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	747,038	23.1	14.1	21.7	41.1	371,419	22.7	15.9	23.2	38.3	375,619	23.5	12.3	20.3	43.9
4	35,735	5.7	0.2	0.1	94.0	17,631	5.0	0.2	0.1	94.7	18,104	6.4	0.2	0.0	93.3
5	32,625	16.1	0.4	0.1	83.4	16,433	14.5	0.4	0.1	84.9	16,192	17.7	0.3	0.1	81.9
6	32,158	30.4	0.4	0.1	69.0	15,851	27.9	0.4	0.2	71.5	16,307	32.8	0.4	0.1	66.7
5-6	100,518	17.0	0.3	0.1	82.6	49,915	15.4	0.4	0.1	84.1	50,603	18.5	0.3	0.1	81.1
7	31,810	46.2	0.9	0.1	52.7	16,045	43.3	1.0	0.2	55.6	15,765	49.2	0.9	0.1	49.8
8	30,175	56.7	1.5	0.2	41.6	14,831	53.5	1.7	0.2	44.6	15,344	59.9	1.3	0.2	38.6
9	29,249	63.5	2.8	0.3	33.5	13,976	61.1	2.7	0.3	35.9	15,273	65.6	2.8	0.3	31.3
10	27,956	63.9	4.6	0.3	31.3	14,385	61.1	4.9	0.3	33.6	13,571	66.8	4.2	0.3	28.8
11	22,602	66.6	6.8	0.4	26.1	11,465	64.8	7.7	0.5	27.1	11,137	68.5	6.0	0.4	25.2
12	29,125	61.6	9.8	1.0	27.6	14,854	59.3	11.1	1.0	28.6	14,271	64.1	8.4	0.9	26.6
13	23,168	57.8	13.4	1.7	27.1	11,783	54.9	14.9	1.5	28.7	11,385	60.8	11.8	1.9	25.5
7-13	194,085	59.1	5.3	0.5	35.1	97,339	56.4	6.0	0.5	37.1	96,746	61.8	4.7	0.5	33.0
14	25,086	50.9	16.1	5.1	27.8	13,022	48.1	17.7	4.5	29.7	12,064	54.0	14.5	5.8	25.8
15	17,772	45.0	19.2	10.0	25.8	9,200	43.5	21.3	8.6	26.5	8,572	46.6	16.8	11.5	25.1
16	17,531	37.3	21.2	14.5	26.9	8,832	37.0	23.7	13.2	26.1	8,699	37.5	18.7	16.0	27.8
17	17,317	27.0	24.4	19.4	29.2	9,030	28.3	26.9	17.8	27.0	8,287	25.5	21.6	21.2	31.7
14 - 17	77,706	41.2	19.8	11.6	27.5	40,084	40.2	21.9	10.4	27.6	37,622	42.2	17.6	12.8	27.4
18	19,217	16.4	24.7	24.6	34.3	9,038	19.9	27.6	22.7	29.8	10,179	13.3	22.1	26.3	38.3
19	14,737	11.2	26.9	28.4	33.5	6,836	15.5	29.1	26.1	29.3	7,901	7.4	24.9	30.5	37.1
18 - 19	33,954	14.1	25.6	26.3	34.0	15,874	18.0	28.3	24.1	29.6	18,080	10.8	23.3	28.1	37.8
20	19,353	5.5	25.8	30.2	38.6	8,470	8.0	29.1	28.3	34.6	10,883	3.5	23.2	31.6	41.6
21	10,803	4.5	28.5	35.5	31.5	4,962	6.8	31.9	32.7	28.5	5,841	2.6	25.5	37.8	34.1
22	19,407	2.8	28.1	36.4	32.7	8,579	4.6	32.8	32.9	29.7	10,828	1.4	24.3	39.1	35.1
23	12,363	1.9	26.9	41.6	29.5	5,697	2.9	31.7	38.6	26.8	6,666	1.1	22.8	44.2	31.9
24	12,077	1.3	25.3	42.6	30.8	5,726	1.8	30.6	40.2	27.4	6,351	0.9	20.4	44.8	33.9
20 - 24	74,003	3.4	26.9	36.5	33.2	33,434	5.0	31.2	33.9	29.9	40,569	2.0	23.3	38.6	36.0

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Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
25+	266,772	0.6	18.9	43.6	36.9	134,773	0.7	21.8	49.1	28.5	131,999	0.5	15.9	38.0	45.6

Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	232,523	32.3	12.9	37.1	17.6	112,484	32.7	13.0	38.6	15.6	120,039	31.9	12.8	35.8	19.5
4	8,962	18.4	0.1	0.1	81.4	4,441	17.0	0.1	0.1	82.9	4,521	19.8	0.1	0.1	80.0
5	8,297	44.1	0.1	0.1	55.7	4,168	41.8	0.0	0.1	58.0	4,129	46.5	0.1	0.1	53.3
6	8,205	65.1	0.2	0.2	34.5	4,036	62.5	0.2	0.1	37.1	4,169	67.6	0.2	0.2	32.0
5-6	25,464	41.8	0.1	0.1	57.9	12,645	39.7	0.1	0.1	60.1	12,819	44.0	0.1	0.1	55.8
7	8,214	79.0	0.8	0.2	20.1	4,043	78.3	0.9	0.1	20.7	4,171	79.7	0.6	0.2	19.5
8	7,916	86.0	0.8	0.3	13.0	3,836	84.7	0.9	0.3	14.1	4,080	87.2	0.6	0.2	12.0
9	7,693	88.2	1.5	0.3	10.0	3,697	87.5	1.8	0.3	10.4	3,996	88.9	1.3	0.3	9.6
10	7,393	89.2	2.4	0.4	8.0	3,679	88.8	2.6	0.5	8.1	3,714	89.7	2.2	0.4	7.8
11	5,940	89.1	3.7	0.5	6.8	2,911	87.7	4.0	0.4	7.9	3,029	90.4	3.5	0.5	5.6
12	7,840	85.4	5.3	1.2	8.1	3,786	85.3	5.3	1.3	8.1	4,054	85.5	5.3	1.1	8.1
13	6,296	82.6	8.0	2.5	6.9	2,996	82.1	8.4	1.9	7.6	3,300	83.1	7.6	3.0	6.3
7-13	51,292	85.5	3.0	0.7	10.7	24,948	84.8	3.2	0.7	11.3	26,344	86.2	2.9	0.8	10.2
14	6,672	74.3	10.8	7.0	8.0	3,230	74.1	11.4	5.7	8.9	3,442	74.4	10.2	8.2	7.1
15	5,388	68.6	12.0	12.3	7.2	2,521	68.9	13.5	10.5	7.1	2,867	68.3	10.6	13.8	7.3
16	5,328	59.8	15.4	17.3	7.6	2,544	61.5	16.0	15.1	7.4	2,784	58.2	14.8	19.3	7.8
17	5,660	49.3	17.8	24.8	8.1	2,763	50.7	19.5	21.8	8.0	2,897	47.9	16.2	27.8	8.1
14 - 17	23,048	63.5	13.8	15.0	7.7	11,058	64.2	14.9	13.0	7.9	11,990	62.8	12.8	16.8	7.6
18	5,931	33.1	21.0	35.4	10.5	2,742	38.4	21.9	30.3	9.3	3,189	28.5	20.3	39.7	11.5
19	4,960	24.2	22.8	43.8	9.2	2,190	31.9	22.4	37.1	8.6	2,770	18.1	23.1	49.1	9.6
18 - 19	10,891	29.0	21.8	39.2	9.9	4,932	35.5	22.1	33.4	9.0	5,959	23.6	21.6	44.1	10.7
20	5,930	14.0	23.1	49.7	13.2	2,574	20.3	22.9	45.0	11.8	3,356	9.2	23.2	53.3	14.3

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
21	3,938	11.5	22.9	55.4	10.3	1,718	16.6	25.1	49.9	8.4	2,220	7.5	21.2	59.6	11.7
22	7,095	6.8	26.2	56.5	10.5	2,975	10.5	27.5	53.1	8.9	4,120	4.2	25.2	58.9	11.7
23	4,675	4.5	23.4	62.9	9.2	1,996	7.0	25.5	59.3	8.3	2,679	2.7	21.9	65.5	9.9
24	4,739	3.1	22.0	65.3	9.6	2,077	5.1	22.3	63.8	8.8	2,662	1.6	21.8	66.4	10.2
20 - 24	26,377	8.1	23.7	57.5	10.7	11,340	12.0	24.8	53.8	9.3	15,037	5.1	23.0	60.3	11.7
25+	95,451	0.8	17.4	66.1	15.8	47,561	0.9	17.5	71.6	10.1	47,890	0.6	17.3	60.6	21.5

Among all councils, Mpimbwe District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (47.2%) and the lowest is Mpanda Municipal with 17.0 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.10).

Mpimbwe District is the council with the highest (47.2%) dropout rate while Mpanda Municipal has the lowest rate (17.0%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

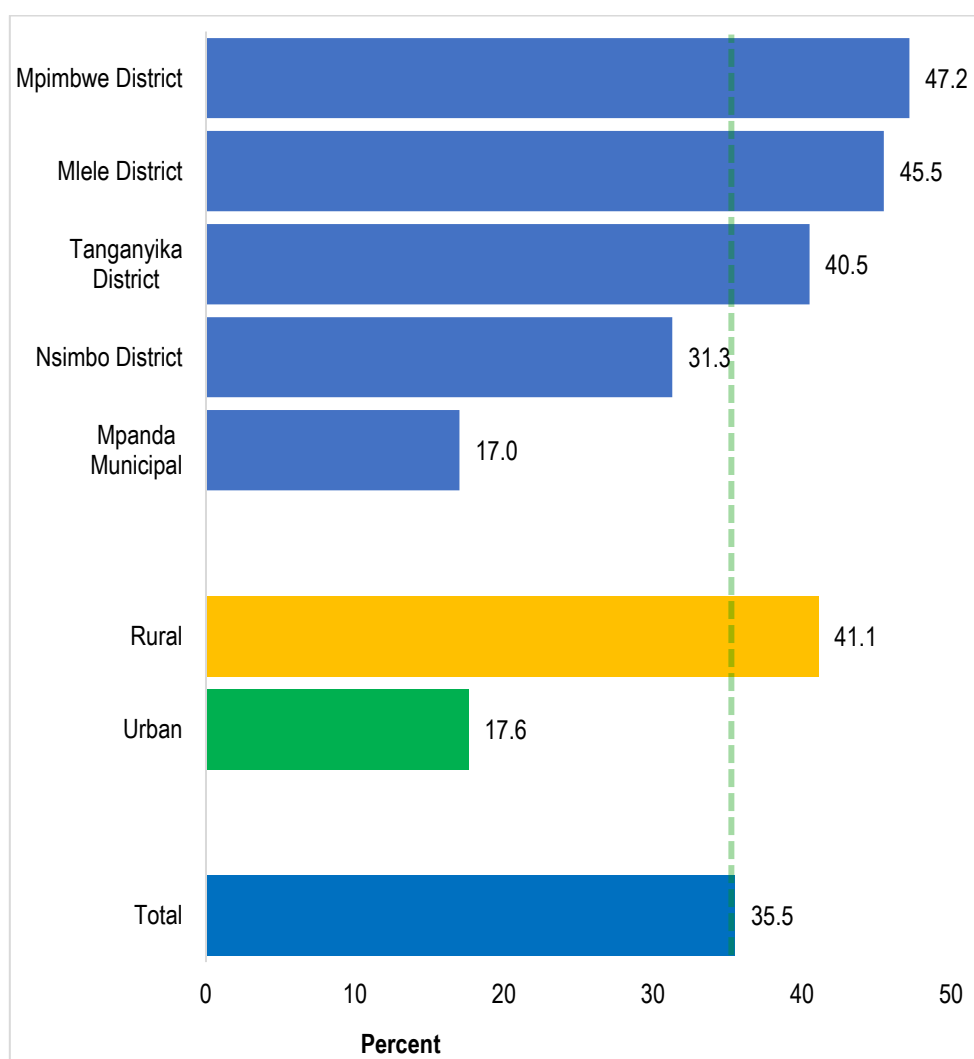


Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Katavi Region	979,561	25.3	13.8	25.4	35.5	483,903	25.0	15.2	26.8	33.0	495,658	25.6	12.4	24.0	38.0
Rural	747,038	23.1	14.1	21.7	41.1	371,419	22.7	15.9	23.2	38.3	375,619	23.5	12.3	20.3	43.9
Urban	232,523	32.3	12.9	37.1	17.6	112,484	32.7	13.0	38.6	15.6	120,039	31.9	12.8	35.8	19.5
Council															
Mpanda Municipal	212,613	32.2	14.1	36.7	17.0	103,587	32.3	14.6	38.0	15.1	109,026	32.1	13.7	35.4	18.8
Nsimbo District	172,466	27.8	16.2	24.6	31.3	86,458	27.1	18.5	25.6	28.8	86,008	28.6	13.9	23.6	33.9
Tanganyika District	313,286	22.8	14.3	22.4	40.5	155,855	22.4	16.0	23.6	38.0	157,431	23.3	12.5	21.1	43.0
Mlele District	100,539	20.4	12.1	22.0	45.5	49,954	20.1	13.3	24.1	42.5	50,585	20.6	11.0	19.9	48.5
Mpimbwe District	180,657	21.7	11.1	20.0	47.2	88,049	21.8	12.4	21.7	44.1	92,608	21.6	9.9	18.3	50.2

Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	747,038	23.1	14.1	21.7	41.1	371,419	22.7	15.9	23.2	38.3	375,619	23.5	12.3	20.3	43.9
Mpanda Municipal	35,804	28.1	18.7	26.7	26.4	18,403	26.8	20.7	28.9	23.6	17,401	29.6	16.5	24.5	29.4
Nsimbo District	172,466	27.8	16.2	24.6	31.3	86,458	27.1	18.5	25.6	28.8	86,008	28.6	13.9	23.6	33.9
Tanganyika District	298,116	22.4	14.3	21.6	41.7	148,358	21.9	16.2	22.9	39.1	149,758	22.9	12.5	20.4	44.2
Mlele District	100,539	20.4	12.1	22.0	45.5	49,954	20.1	13.3	24.1	42.5	50,585	20.6	11.0	19.9	48.5
Mpimbwe District	140,113	19.5	11.0	16.9	52.6	68,246	19.5	12.5	18.5	49.4	71,867	19.5	9.6	15.4	55.5

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	232,523	32.3	12.9	37.1	17.6	112,484	32.7	13.0	38.6	15.6	120,039	31.9	12.8	35.8	19.5
Mpanda Municipal	176,809	33.0	13.2	38.7	15.1	85,184	33.5	13.2	40.0	13.3	91,625	32.6	13.1	37.5	16.8
Nsimbo District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	15,170	32.1	13.8	36.8	17.2	7,497	32.1	13.9	38.7	15.4	7,673	32.2	13.8	35.0	19.0
Mlele District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	40,544	29.2	11.4	30.6	28.8	19,803	29.5	12.0	32.7	25.9	20,741	29.0	10.9	28.5	31.6

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 39.9 percent completed, 37.1 percent are still attending and 23.0 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 40.0 percent completed, 39.5 percent are still attending and 20.5 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 64.1 percent completed, 35 percent are still attending and 0.9 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (1.0%) than females (0.9%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	19,652	92.4	6.7	0.9	9,345	91.7	7.2	1.2	10,307	93.0	6.4	0.7

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Primary School (1 - 8)	502,782	37.1	23.0	39.9	254,188	35.3	24.8	39.9	248,594	39.0	21.1	39.9
Training After Primary	404	0.0	2.5	97.5	285	0.0	2.1	97.9	119	0.0	3.4	96.6
Pre-Form One	56	0.0	33.9	66.1	34	0.0	26.5	73.5	22	0.0	45.5	54.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86,195	39.5	20.5	40.0	45,768	37.7	21.0	41.3	40,427	41.5	20.0	38.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,640	57.8	4.6	37.6	3,850	53.3	4.8	41.9	1,790	67.4	4.2	28.4
Training After Secondary Education	2,310	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,390	0.0	1.3	98.7	920	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	13,337	35.0	0.9	64.1	8,535	31.5	1.0	67.5	4,802	41.2	0.9	58.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	75.0	25.0	3	0.0	66.7	33.3	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Katavi Rural, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	12,587	89.6	9.4	1.0	5,938	88.6	10.1	1.3	6,649	90.4	8.8	0.8
Primary School (1 - 8)	367,553	36.7	25.2	38.1	189,180	34.2	27.5	38.3	178,373	39.4	22.7	37.9
Training After Primary	214	0.0	1.9	98.1	163	0.0	0.6	99.4	51	0.0	5.9	94.1
Pre-Form One	39	0.0	28.2	71.8	26	0.0	23.1	76.9	13	0.0	38.5	61.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	48,683	43.8	22.7	33.4	26,606	41.6	23.4	35.0	22,077	46.5	22.0	31.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,845	57.6	5.4	37.0	2,057	54.6	5.2	40.3	788	65.5	6.1	28.4
Training After Secondary Education	908	0.0	1.4	98.6	602	0.0	1.5	98.5	306	0.0	1.3	98.7
University and Other Related	6,530	42.8	0.8	56.4	4,246	37.6	0.8	61.6	2,284	52.5	0.7	46.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	0.0	75.0	25.0

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Katavi Urban, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed

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Pre-Primary	7,065	97.3	2.0	0.7	3,407	97.1	2.0	0.9	3,658	97.5	1.9	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	135,229	38.2	17.0	44.8	65,008	38.4	17.0	44.6	70,221	37.9	17.0	45.0
Training After Primary	190	0.0	3.2	96.8	122	0.0	4.1	95.9	68	0.0	1.5	98.5
Pre-Form One	17	0.0	47.1	52.9	8	0.0	37.5	62.5	9	0.0	55.6	44.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	37,512	33.8	17.7	48.5	19,162	32.3	17.7	50.0	18,350	35.4	17.7	46.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,795	58.0	3.8	38.2	1,793	51.8	4.4	43.8	1002	69.0	2.7	28.3
Training After Secondary Education	1402	0.0	1.4	98.6	788	0.0	1.1	98.9	614	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	6,807	27.5	1.1	71.4	4,289	25.4	1.2	73.4	2,518	30.9	1.0	68.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depicts the proportions of children currently attending school which is an important indicator in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 7-13 years age group is the official primary school age in Tanzania. On the other hand, Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the number of children attending primary school regardless of age divided by the total number of children aged 7-13 years.

Net Enrolment Rate

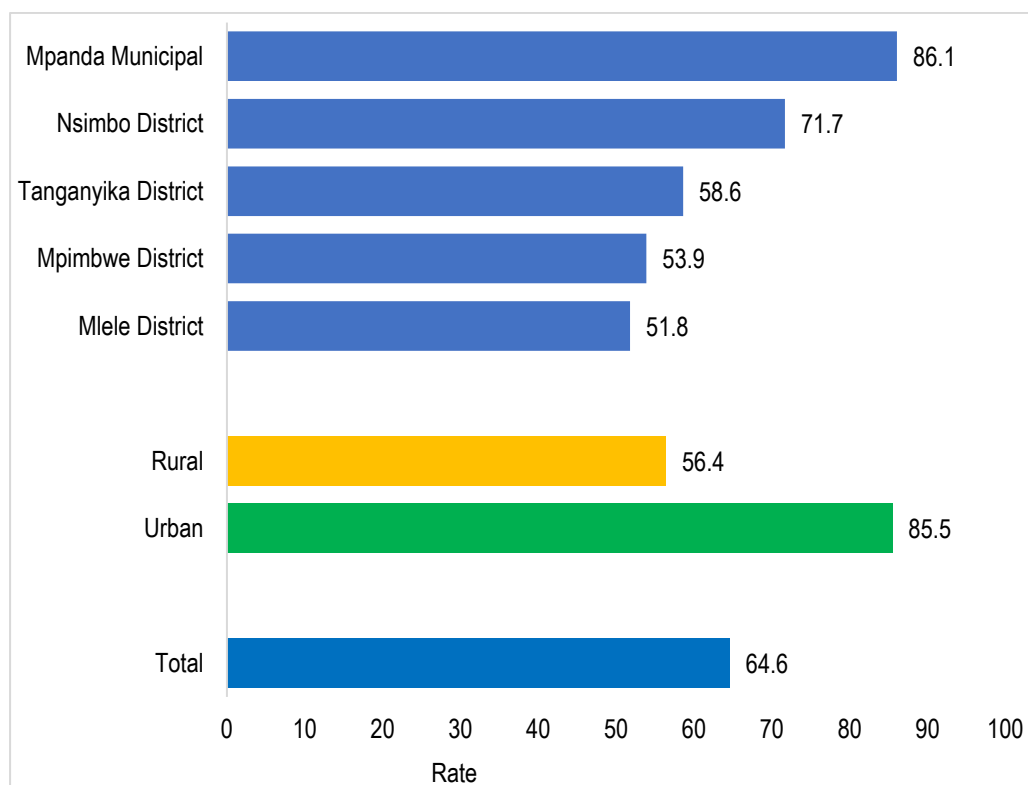
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 64.6 percent; it is higher (85.5%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (59.1%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (67.0%) for females than males (62.2%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8. 20: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	64.6	62.2	67.0	59.1	56.4	61.8	85.5	84.8	86.2
Mpanda Municipal	86.1	84.7	87.3	77.0	73.4	80.6	88.1	87.3	88.7
Nsimbo District	71.7	68.6	74.8	71.7	68.6	74.8	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	58.6	55.8	61.5	57.5	54.6	60.4	86.9	85.2	88.4
Mlele District	51.8	49.8	53.9	51.8	49.8	53.9	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	53.9	52.1	55.6	48.4	46.4	50.4	75.0	74.6	75.3

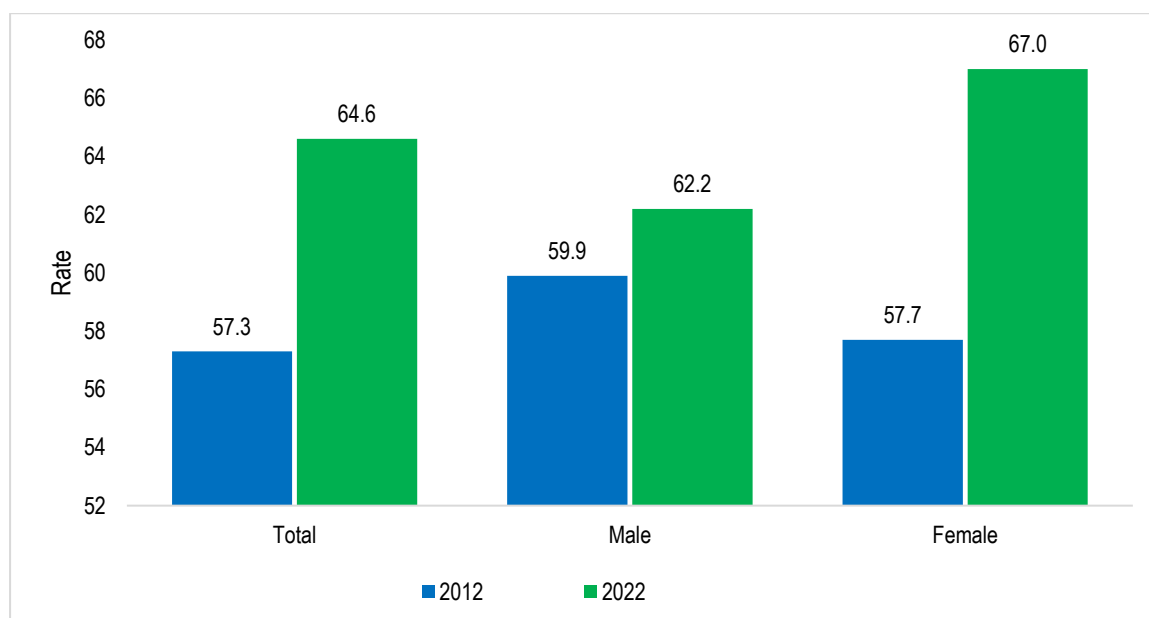
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 51.8 percent in Mlele District to 86.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal. Only two Councils have NER above the regional average of 64.6 percent the rest of councils are below the Regional NER (Figure 8.11).

**Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Katavi Region, 2022
PHC**



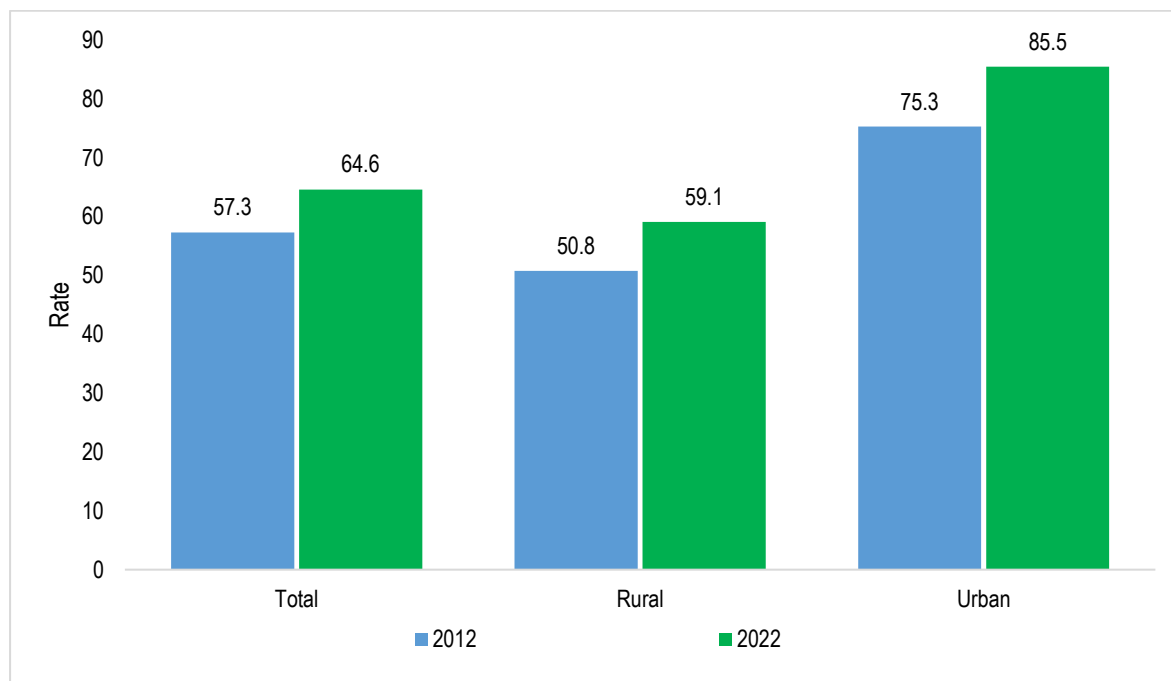
Results show improvement in net enrolment rates from 2012 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 57.3 percent in 2012 to 64.6 percent in 2022 census. Females NER has improved to 67.0 percent from 57.7 percent in 2012 Census; the same for Male NER from 59.9 percent in 2012 to 62.2 percent in 2022 as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The Urban NER in primary schools increased from 75.3 percent in 2012 to 85.5 percent in 2022 and the Rural NER has increased from 50.8 percent in 2012 to 59.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

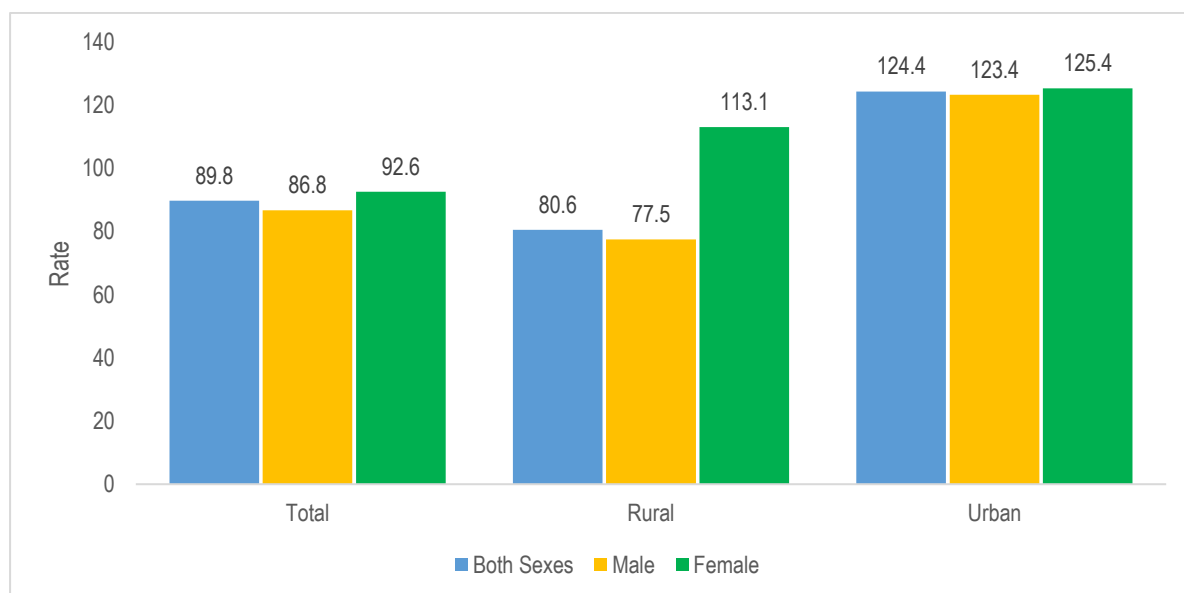
Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

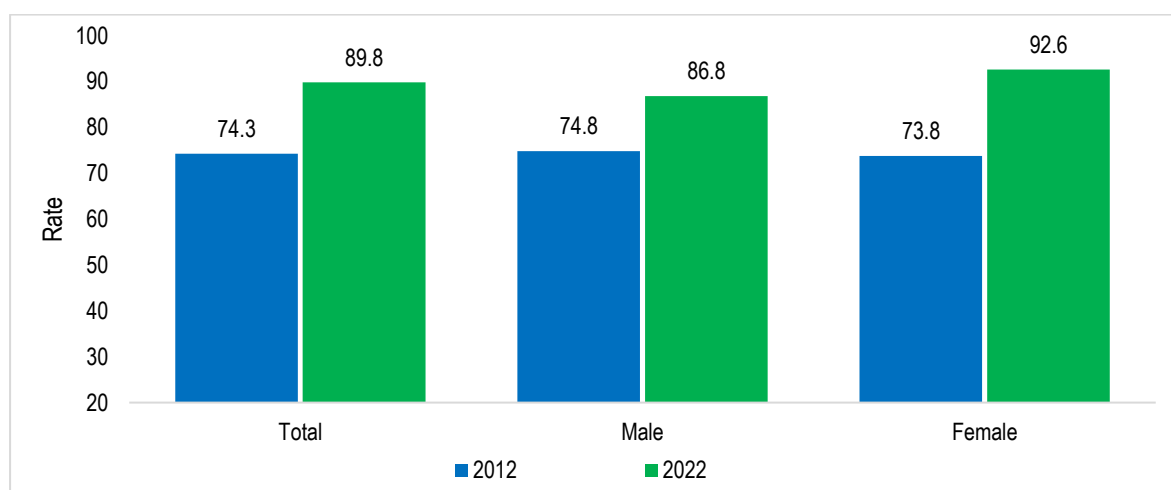
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Katavi Region is 89.8 percent. GER is higher (124.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.6%) and is higher (92.6%) for females than males (86.8%). (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



Results show GER increased from 74.3 percent in the 2012 to 89.8 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 73.8 % to 92.6%) compared with males (from 74.8% to 86.8%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (82.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 13.6 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (84.0%)

compared with males (81.0%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 2.3 percent attained university education.

Table 8. 21: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	383,679	203,141	180,538	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,503	778	725	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	316,163	164,486	151,677	82.4	81.0	84.0
Training After Primary	404	285	119	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	56	34	22	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	52,185	28,519	23,666	13.6	14.0	13.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,381	1,798	583	0.6	0.9	0.3
Training After Secondary Education	2,310	1,390	920	0.6	0.7	0.5
University and Other Related	8,673	5,848	2,825	2.3	2.9	1.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	267,315	145,052	122,263	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	1,314	679	635	0.5	0.5	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	232,550	124,459	108,091	87.0	85.8	88.4
Training After Primary	214	163	51	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pre-Form One	39	26	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27,349	15,539	11,810	10.2	10.7	9.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,206	934	272	0.5	0.6	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	908	602	306	0.3	0.4	0.3
University and Other Related	3,735	2,650	1,085	1.4	1.8	0.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	116,364	58,089	58,275	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	189	99	90	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	83,613	40,027	43,586	71.9	68.9	74.8
Training After Primary	190	122	68	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	17	8	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24,836	12,980	11,856	21.3	22.3	20.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,175	864	311	1.0	1.5	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	1,402	788	614	1.2	1.4	1.1
University and Other Related	4,938	3,198	1,740	4.2	5.5	3.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Katavi Region is 3.6 percent; the rate is higher (4.0%) among females than males (3.1%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Katavi Region is 83.9 percent; the rate is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (70.1%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (62.0%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (74.6%).
- There are 90,664 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (48,305 persons) than males (42,359 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region. In particular, it provides information on people's participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal non-agricultural economic activities is also presented. The analysis in this chapter does not include population enumerated in institutions.

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 562,111 persons aged 15 years and above, 454,817 persons are in employment, 16,873 are unemployed and 90,421 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are more inactive persons in rural areas than in urban areas in Katavi Region. Further, the results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than in urban areas.

Table 9. 1: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	454,817	16,873	90,421	562,111
Male	226,377	7,266	39,452	273,095
Female	228,440	9,607	50,969	289,016
Place of Residence				
Rural	338,258	8,945	70,215	417,418
Urban	116,559	7,928	20,206	144,693

The result further shows that in Katavi Region 80.9 percent of persons aged 15 and above in Katavi Region are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Nsimbo (83.4%) while the council with the lowest is Mpimbwe (79.0%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9. 1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

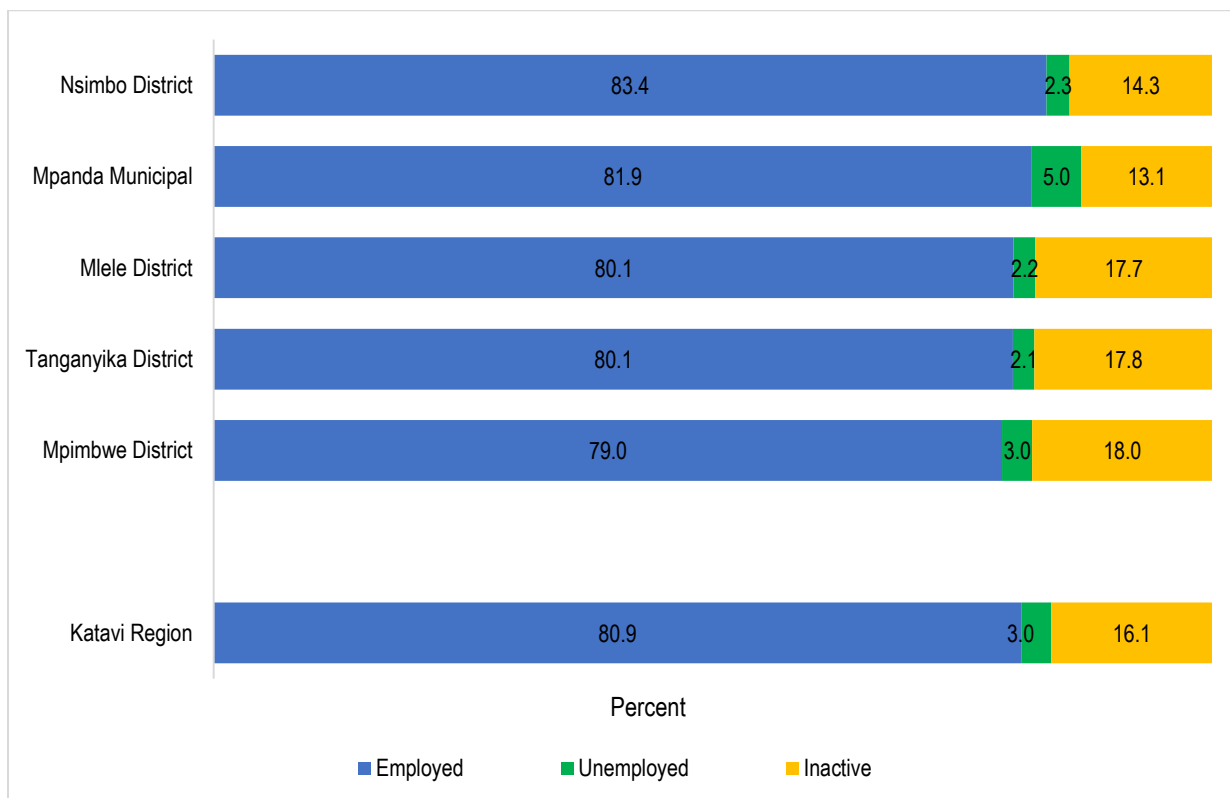


Table 9.2. shows that, in rural areas total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 44,111 in Mlele District Council to 140,315 in Tanganyika District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 7,617 in Tanganyika District Council to 90,448 in Mpanda Municipal Council.

Table 9. 2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Council and Place of Residence Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	454,817	16,873	90,421	562,111
	Rural	338,258	8,945	70,215	417,418
	Urban	116,559	7,928	20,206	144,693
Councils					
Mpanda Municipal	Total	108,991	6,607	17,403	133,001
	Rural	18,543	436	2,620	21,599
	Urban	90,448	6,171	14,783	111,402
Nsimbo District	Total	81,215	2,250	13,876	97,341
	Rural	81,215	2,250	13,876	97,341
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	Total	140,315	3,764	31,137	175,216
	Rural	132,698	3,340	29,859	165,897
	Urban	7,617	424	1,278	9,319
Mlele District	Total	44,111	1,189	9,737	55,037
	Rural	44,111	1,189	9,737	55,037
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	Total	80,185	3,063	18,268	101,516
	Rural	61,691	1,730	14,123	77,544
	Urban	18,494	1,333	4,145	23,972

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is the largest (296,838) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (137,654).

Table 9. 3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	454,817	16,873	90,421	562,111
15-35	296,838	12,260	63,112	372,210
36-64	137,654	4,403	21,445	163,502
65 years and above	20,325	210	5,864	26,399

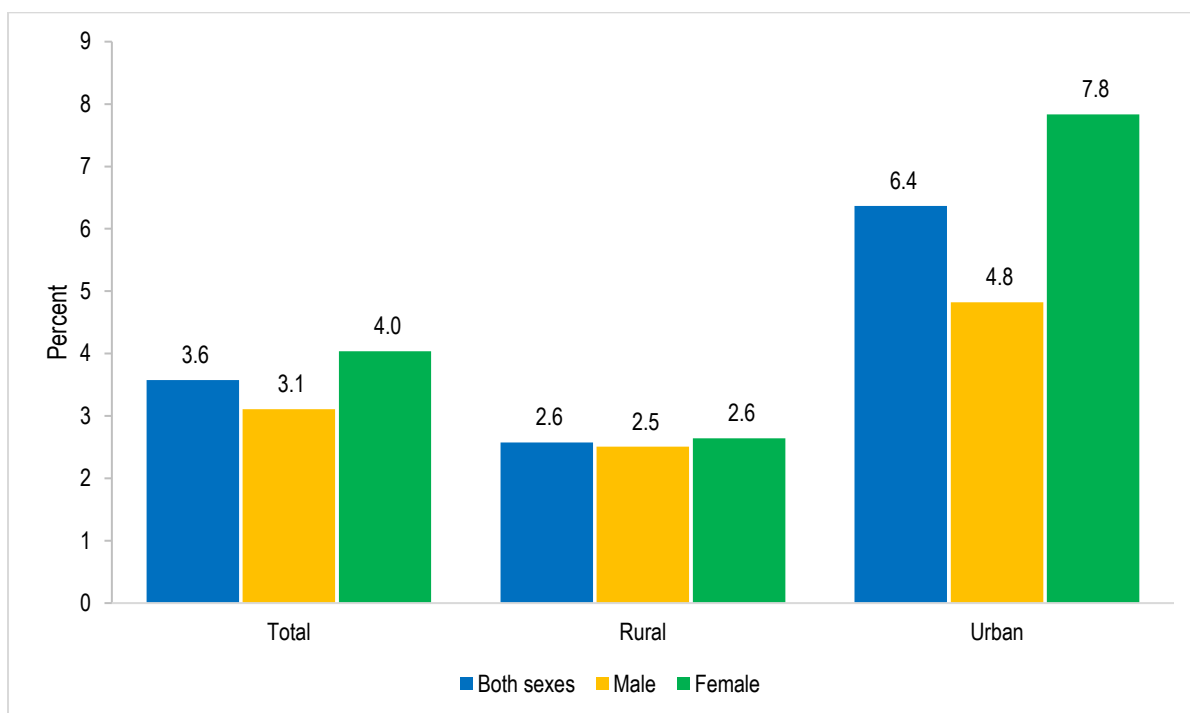
9.3 Current Unemployment

Unemployment is an indicator of labour under-utilization and it is measured as a percentage of the labour force that is currently unemployed. According to the relaxed

international definition of unemployment, unemployed persons comprise those who in the last seven days prior to the census/survey enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work or not.

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Katavi Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the unemployment rate in Katavi Region is 3.6 percent. The rate is higher (6.4%) in urban than in rural areas (2.6%) and is higher (4.0%) among females than males (3.1%).

Figure 9. 2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

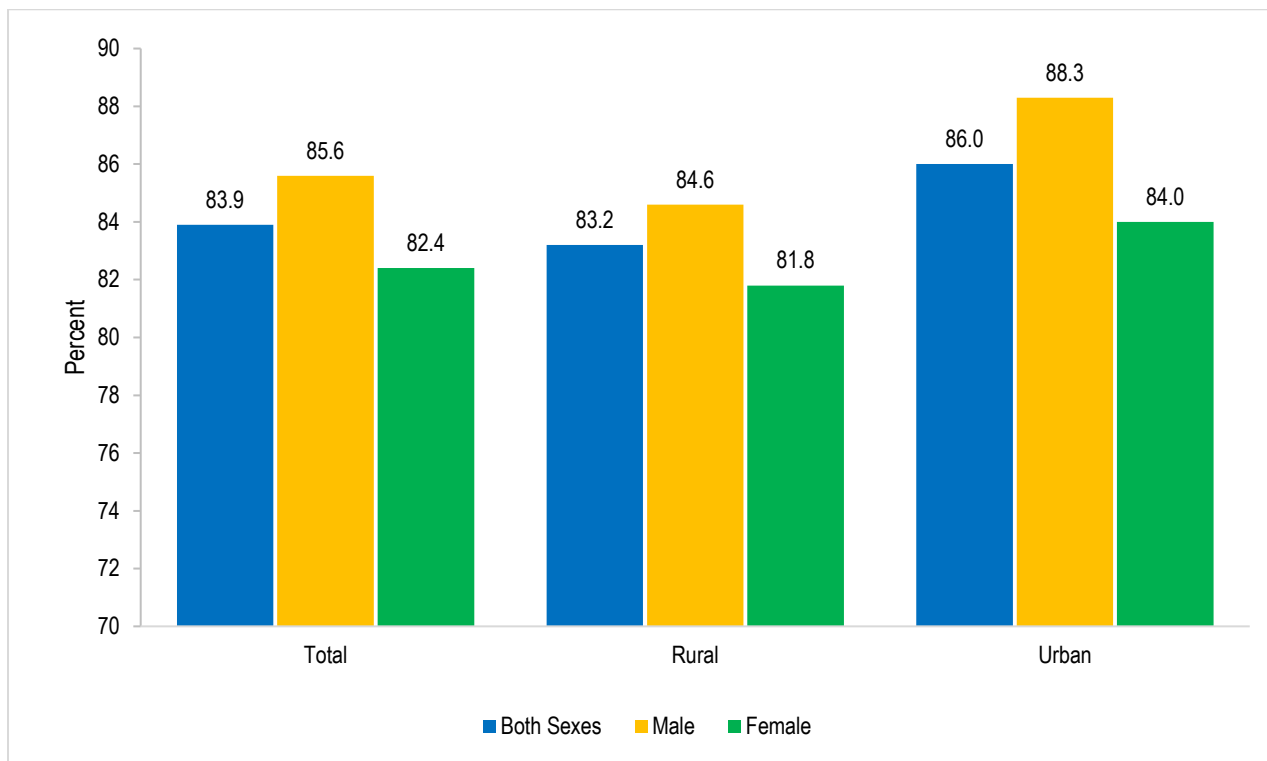


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Katavi Region is 83.9 percent; it is higher in urban areas (86.0%) than in rural areas (83.2%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (85.6%) than for females (82.4%).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



9.5 Employment by Industry

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

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (70.1%) of the total employment. The industry of 'Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranks second (6.9%), followed by 'other services activities' with 6.7 percent (Table 9.4).

Table 9. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Katavi Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	454,817	226,377	228,440	338,258	168,634	169,624	116,559	57,743	58,816
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70.1	68.1	72.2	79.3	76.6	81.9	43.6	43.0	44.1
Mining and quarrying	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.5	3.5	1.5	3.7	5.3	2.1
Manufacturing	2.4	3.4	1.4	1.6	2.3	0.9	4.6	6.5	2.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction	1.6	3.1	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.2	2.7	5.0	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.9	5.8	8.0	4.4	4.0	4.7	14.3	11.1	17.4
Transportation and storage	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.0	3.6	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	3.0	1.5	4.5	2.4	1.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	7.2
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.2
Administrative and support services activities	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.6
Education	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other services activities	6.7	6.3	7.1	4.8	5.1	4.5	12.4	10.1	14.7

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that 62.0 percent of employed persons in Katavi Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those in elementary occupation (17.8%) and craft and related workers (12.4%) (Table 9.5).

**Table 9. 5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Katavi Region, 2022
PHC**

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	454,817	226,377	228,440	338,258	168,634	169,624	116,559	57,743	58,816
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Professionals	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	2.3	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.5	4.7	6.4	2.9
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.8	3.3	4.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	8.5	7.0	10.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	62.0	59.5	64.5	71.1	68.3	73.9	35.6	33.9	37.3
Craft and related workers	12.4	14.7	10.1	9.7	11.8	7.6	20.1	22.9	17.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.6	2.8	0.4
Elementary occupations	17.8	16.7	18.8	14.7	14.4	15.0	26.6	23.5	29.7

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (74.6%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (13.8 %) and household activities (9.2 %).

Table 9. 6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	454,817	226,377	228,440	338,258	168,634	169,624	116,559	57,743	58,816
Public	2.4	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.1	4.2	5.2	3.2
Private	13.8	15.8	11.9	7.8	9.4	6.3	31.3	34.4	28.3
Agriculture	74.6	72.1	77.1	82.4	79.9	84.8	51.9	49.0	54.7
Household activities	9.2	9.0	9.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	12.6	11.4	13.8

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. These activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contributes to informal sector's overall economic performance.

Table 9.7 shows that there are 90,664 persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 48,305 females and 42,359 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 66.2 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 29.6 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 4.1 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 9. 7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	66.2	29.6	4.1	90,664
	Male	65.4	30.6	3.9	42,359
	Female	66.9	28.7	4.3	48,305
Rural	Both Sexes	64.1	31.2	4.6	55,946
	Male	63.2	32.2	4.6	27,151
	Female	65.0	30.3	4.6	28,795
Urban	Both Sexes	69.6	27.0	3.4	34,718
	Male	69.4	27.9	2.7	15,208
	Female	69.7	26.4	3.9	19,510

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 82,799 persons in Katavi Region, equivalent to 9.9 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.8%) followed by walking (1.7%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (57.2%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over seven percent (7.3%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁴

⁴ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



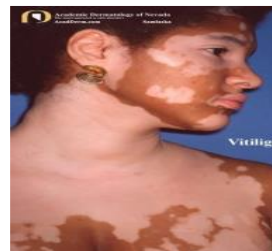
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

Disability statistics are important for promotion of evidence-based policy and programming decisions and effective monitoring. Moreover, disability statistics are essential for governments and stakeholders for enhancement of inclusiveness of PWDs in all aspects of life by removing the barriers faced by people with disabilities. Data on disability from the Census also provides a benchmark for collecting disability statistics from other household-based sample surveys.

Note that, the number population of PWDs and total population used to compute disability prevalence does not include persons that were enumerated in institutions.

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 82,799 persons in Katavi Region (40,549 males and 42,250 female), which is equivalent to 9.9 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. The rate is slightly higher among those living in urban (10.0%) than in rural areas (9.8%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.7%) are the most common while self-care is the least (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. Disability prevalence for all types of disabilities (six major domains) is the same between males and females (Tables 10.1).

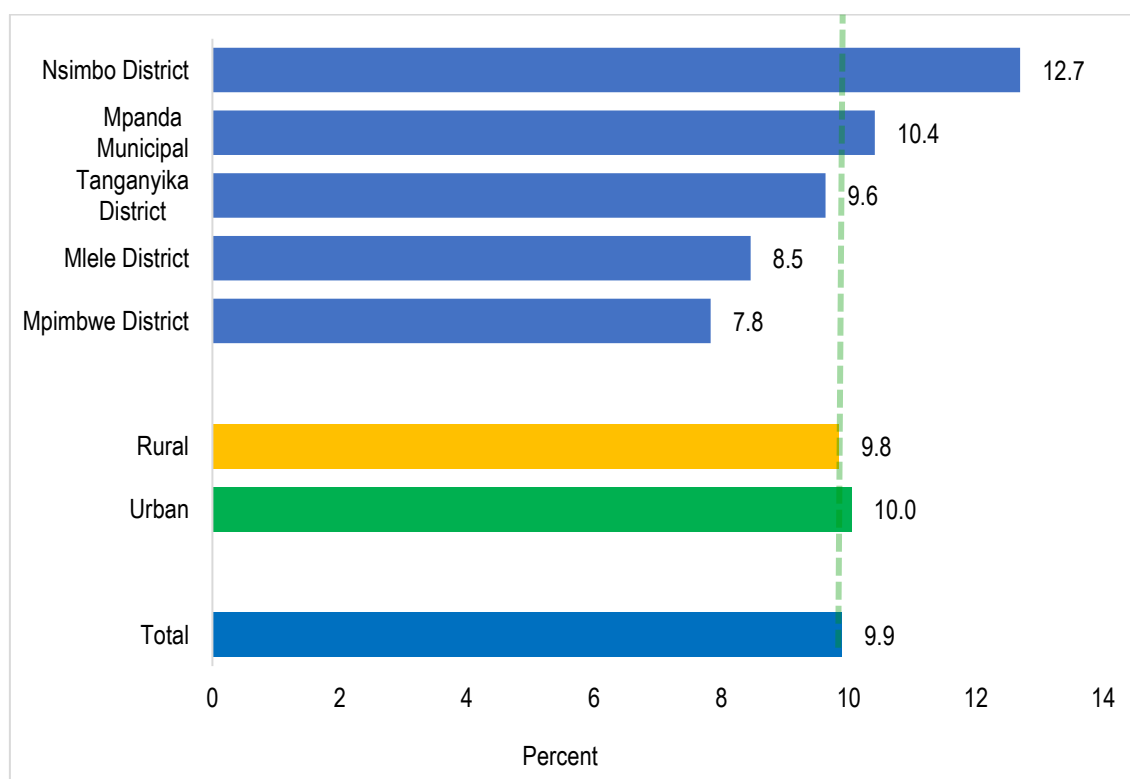
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 7.8 percent in Mpimbwe District to 12.7 percent in Nsimbo District. Two councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 9.9 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

Table 10. 1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	9.9	82,799	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Rural	9.8	62,461	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
Urban	10.0	20,338	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Council																							
Mpanda Municipal	10.4	19,318	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
Nsimbo District	12.7	18,646	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.4	4.2	4.6
Tanganyika District	9.6	25,797	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Mlele District	8.5	6,961	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
Mpimbwe District	7.8	12,077	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.6

Figure 10. 1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in three councils in the Region (Mpanda Municipal, Nsimbo and Tanganyika). Nsimbo District Council has higher prevalence of disability for both males (12.4%) and females (113.0%) whereas Mpimbwe District has smallest prevalence; for both males (7.8%) and females (8.1%) (Table 10.2).

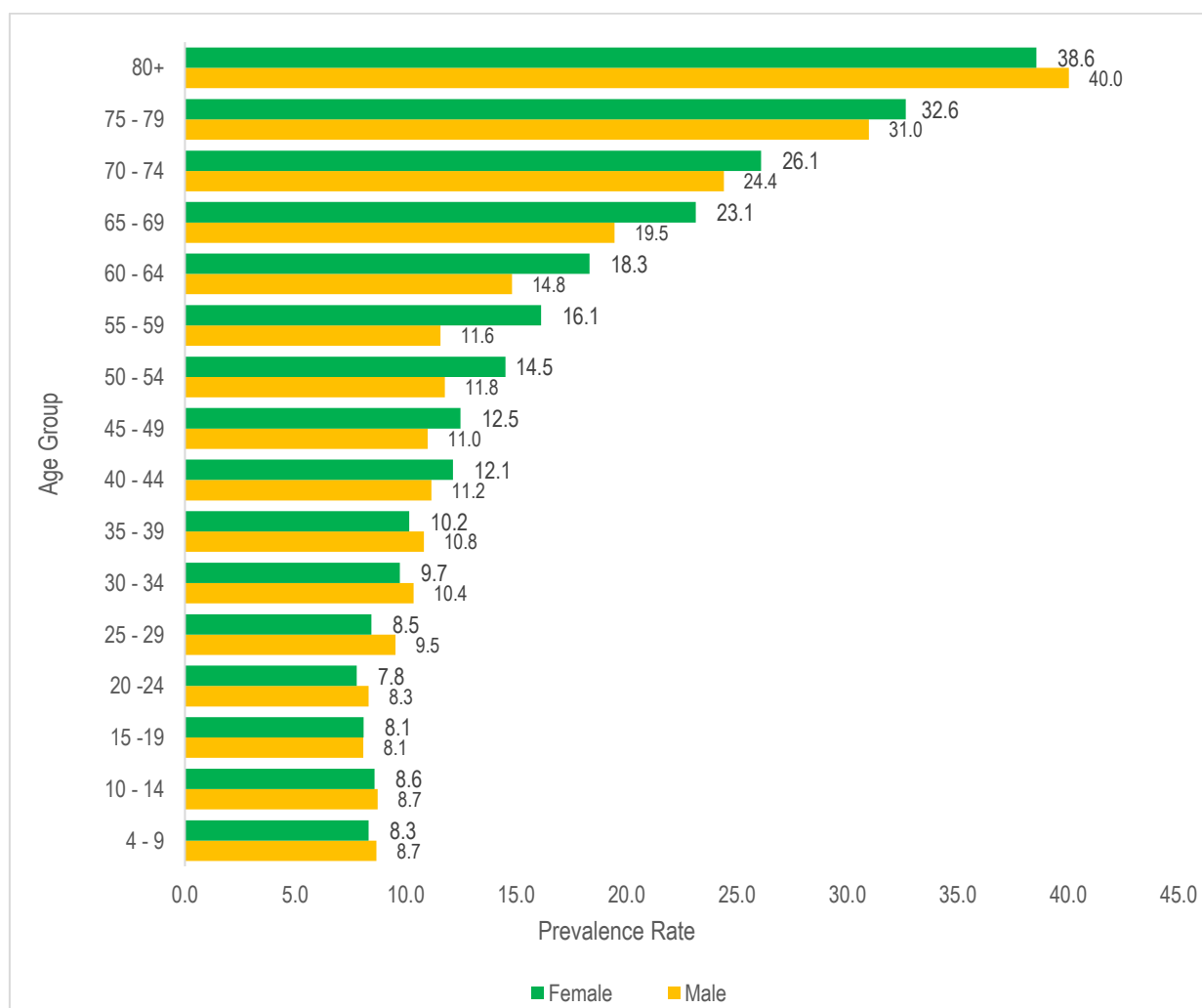
Table 10. 2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Katavi Region	82,799	40,549	42,250	9.9	9.9	9.9
Rural	62,461	30,873	31,588	9.8	9.8	9.9
Urban	20,338	9,676	10,662	10.0	10.0	10.1
Council						
Mpanda Municipal	19,318	9,199	10,119	10.4	10.3	10.5
Nsimbo District	18,646	9,019	9,627	12.7	12.4	13.0
Tanganyika District	25,797	12,704	13,093	9.6	9.6	9.7
Mlele District	6,961	3,570	3,391	8.5	8.8	8.2
Mpimbwe District	12,077	6,057	6,020	7.8	8.1	7.6

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Katavi Region is almost the same for females and males below 45 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively more sharply for females than for males reaching 32.6 percent for females and 31.0 percent for males aged 75-79 years (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10. 2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022
PHC**



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Katavi Region has a total of 1,409 persons with albinism which is less than one percent (0.12%) of the total PWDs. Out of those, 863 persons (0.15%) are males and 546 (0.09%) are females. About seventy-five percent (74.8%) of persons with albinism are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Tanganyika District (536 persons) and Nsimbo (208 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population			Person with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Katavi Region	1,132,862	557,267	575,595	1,409	0.12	863	0.15	546	0.09
Rural	868,926	430,019	438,907	1,054	0.12	655	0.15	399	0.09
Urban	200,557	96,502	104,055	355	0.14	208	0.16	147	0.11
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	241,432	117,221	124,211	347	0.14	202	0.17	145	0.12
Nsimbo District	196,577	97,379	99,198	208	0.11	130	0.13	78	0.08
Tanganyika District	368,185	182,442	185,743	536	0.15	342	0.19	194	0.10
Mlele District	112,109	55,502	56,607	139	0.12	88	0.16	51	0.09
Mpimbwe District	214,559	104,723	109,836	179	0.08	101	0.10	78	0.07

Table 10. 4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,409	0.12	863	0.15	546	0.09	1,132,862	557,267	575,595
0 – 4	121	0.06	64	0.06	57	0.05	215,735	106,881	108,854
5 – 9	87	0.04	31	0.03	56	0.06	194,469	95,917	98,552
10 – 14	107	0.07	61	0.07	46	0.06	160,547	81,374	79,173
15 – 19	86	0.08	43	0.08	43	0.07	112,314	54,837	57,477
20 – 24	122	0.12	61	0.14	61	0.11	97,707	43,096	54,611
25 – 29	169	0.20	114	0.30	55	0.12	82,615	38,494	44,121
30 – 34	136	0.20	98	0.30	38	0.11	66,514	33,046	33,468
35 – 39	140	0.27	102	0.39	38	0.15	51,531	25,928	25,603
40 – 44	115	0.29	80	0.39	35	0.18	40,160	20,731	19,429
45 – 49	96	0.30	58	0.35	38	0.25	31,710	16,749	14,961
50 – 54	68	0.29	46	0.37	22	0.19	23,813	12,355	11,458
55 – 59	41	0.28	30	0.39	11	0.16	14,875	7,791	7,084
60 – 64	57	0.39	34	0.45	23	0.33	14,473	7,474	6,999
65 – 69	16	0.18	8	0.18	8	0.19	8,682	4,424	4,258
70 – 74	21	0.28	15	0.41	6	0.16	7,506	3,655	3,851
75 – 79	12	0.31	10	0.52	2	0.10	3,890	1,905	1,985
80+	15	0.24	8	0.31	7	0.19	6,321	2,610	3,711

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 24,602 persons in Katavi Region which is equivalent to 2.9 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Cleft palate (0.38%) and spinal cord injuries (0.36%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with those two types of disabilities is slightly high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10. 5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percentage			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24,602	12,677	11,925	2.94	3.09	2.80	3.04	3.18	2.91	2.62	2.81	2.45
Cleft Palate	3,207	1,639	1,568	0.38	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.33
Hydrocephalus	2,319	1,151	1,168	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27
Spinal bifida	2,243	1,095	1,148	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26
Spinal cord injuries	2,992	1,468	1,524	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35
Epilepsy or seizures	1,924	1,091	833	0.23	0.27	0.20	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.14
Psoriasis	1,020	467	553	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.10
Storiasis	722	341	381	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.06
Autism	575	295	280	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.09
Mental Health	2,250	1,247	1,003	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.22
Mental Disorder	2,192	1,229	963	0.26	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.19
Dwarfism	320	162	158	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Leprosy	189	120	69	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	158	79	79	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	4,491	2,293	2,198	0.54	0.56	0.52	0.59	0.61	0.56	0.38	0.39	0.37

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Katavi Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (57.2%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 22.9 percent were born with disabilities. There is no significance difference between the proportion of PWDs (56.1%) living in urban areas who reported diseases as

the major cause of their disabilities compared with rural areas (57.6%). Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (7.3%).

There is no clear differences on reported causes of disabilities among males and females. However, relatively large variations is observed with “other causes”; 13.2 percent of women with disabilities reported ‘other’ as causes of their disabilities compared to 8.4 percent for males (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	13,318	100.0	22.9	57.2	7.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	10.9
Rural	9,924	74.5	23.2	57.6	7.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	10.5
Urban	3,394	25.5	22.0	56.1	7.9	0.6	0.2	1.1	12.2
Sex									
Male	6,390	48.0	25.5	55.2	9.8	0.7	0.3	NA	8.4
Female	6,928	52.0	20.4	59.1	5.0	0.6	0.1	1.6	13.2

**Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Katavi Region, 2022
PHC**

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	3,533	14.8	53.8	8.7	1.3	0.2	0.9	20.2	1,736	16.4	52.1	12.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	16.9	1,797	13.2	55.5	5.0	0.9	0.2	1.8	23.4
Hearing	2,468	36.3	46.6	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.0	11.2	1,099	40.2	45.0	4.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	8.6	1,369	33.2	47.9	2.4	1.4	0.1	1.8	13.2
Walking	4,552	18.7	48.5	12.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	18.7	2,034	22.5	45.6	17.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	13.1	2,518	15.6	50.8	8.9	0.3	0.0	1.3	23.2
Remembering	1,680	35.2	42.9	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	17.3	766	38.6	43.9	2.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	13.3	914	32.4	42.1	2.2	0.3	0.0	2.3	20.7
Self-care	1,564	35.4	44.4	7.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	11.9	768	39.2	43.6	8.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.3	796	31.7	45.1	5.5	0.6	0.0	1.8	15.3
Communication	3,767	27.4	69.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	1,899	30.3	67.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	1,868	24.4	71.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.4

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for persons with albinism, of whom 17.0 percent are using assistive devices. For other types of disability, the use is very low for example, less than one percent (0.5%) of persons with hearing disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

Table 10. 8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.8
Albinism	17.0	16.1	18.5	17.0	16.5	17.8	17.2	14.9	20.4
Seeing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.2
Hearing	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Walking	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	4.0	4.3	3.7
Self-care	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.9	3.4	2.4
Communication	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.1	2.9

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Twenty three percent (23.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region own land.
- Thirteen percent (13.2%) of males in Katavi Region own land alone compared with 5.9 percent of females.
- About fifty percent (46.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Katavi Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Katavi Region, 21.3 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which includes information on persons owning land, type of ownership and possession of legal documents. Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. The process provides the legal notes or documents to own or occupy the land. Land ownership in Tanzania can be categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land.

Respondents were asked about possession of any legal documents pertaining to land ownership. Legal documents for land ownership in this chapter comprise Certificate of Right of Occupancy (title deed), residential license, letter of offer/acknowledgment of payment, customary ownership, contract, land registration card (Zanzibar) and official documents from Mtaa/Village/Shehia.

11.2 Land Ownership Status

Information on land ownership status was collected from individuals in private households only and is categorised into individuals owning land alone; jointly; both alone and jointly; or do not own land. In this report land ownership is irrespective of type of use.

Results reveal that 23.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region own land. Ownership of land is higher (24.8%) among rural population compared with the urban population (17.8%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportion of females owning land (19.6%) is lower than that of males (26.6%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	562,111	129,379	23.0
	Male	273,095	72,602	26.6
	Female	289,016	56,777	19.6
Rural	Both Sexes	417,418	103,567	24.8
	Male	204,400	57,675	28.2
	Female	213,018	45,892	21.5
Urban	Both Sexes	144,693	25,812	17.8
	Male	68,695	14,927	21.7
	Female	75,998	10,885	14.3

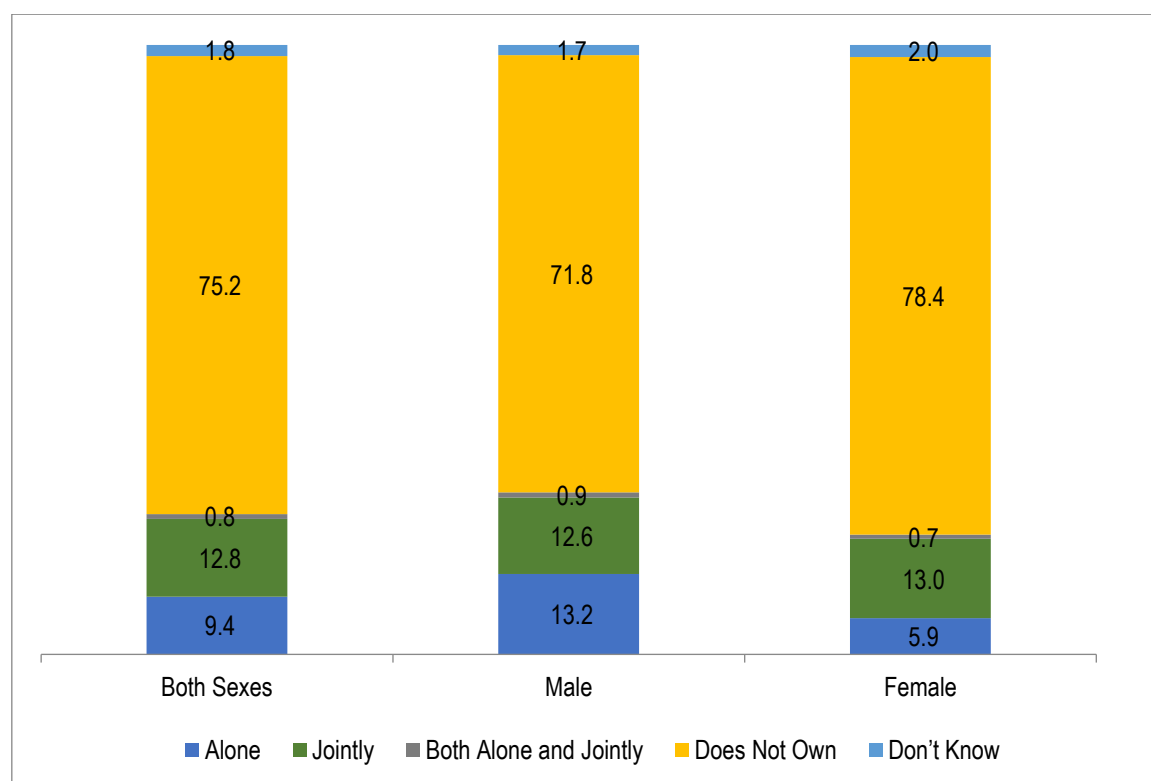
About 75 percent (75.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 9.4 percent own land alone and 12.8 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Katavi Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (5.9%) is significantly below that of males (13.2%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (13.0%) than that of males (12.6%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (14.8% and 8.0% respectively) compared with that of males (14.3% and 7.4% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	562,111	9.4	12.8	0.8	75.2	1.8
	Male	273,095	13.2	12.6	0.9	71.8	1.7
	Female	289,016	5.9	13.0	0.7	78.4	2.0
Rural	Both Sexes	417,418	9.4	14.6	0.9	73.4	1.8
	Male	204,400	13.0	14.3	0.9	70.2	1.6
	Female	213,018	6.0	14.8	0.8	76.5	1.9
Urban	Both Sexes	144,693	9.6	7.7	0.6	80.2	2.0
	Male	68,695	13.7	7.4	0.6	76.4	1.8
	Female	75,998	5.8	8.0	0.5	83.6	2.1

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Katavi Region is 75.2 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 23 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (26.9%) for males than for females (19.6%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.



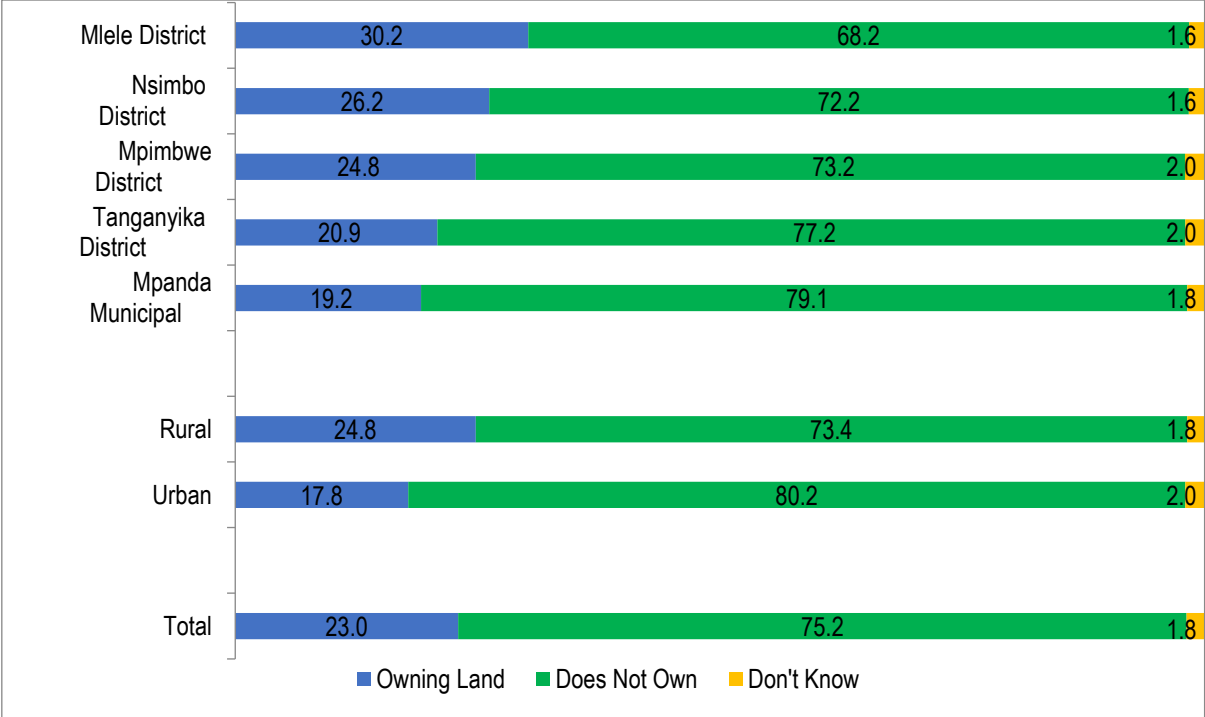
The 2022 TPHC results reveal that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (85.7%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (7.5%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (84.9% and 89.1% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is higher (7.7%) than those in urban areas (3.2%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group (Table 11.3).

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	562,111	20.0	75.3	4.7	417,418	20.5	74.5	5.0	144,693	18.6	77.6	3.8
Male	273,095	20.1	75.3	4.6	204,400	20.7	74.3	5.0	68,695	18.3	78.2	3.5
Female	289,016	19.9	75.3	4.8	213,018	20.3	74.7	5.0	75,998	18.9	77.0	4.1
Owning land												
Total	129,379	6.8	85.7	7.5	103,567	7.7	84.9	7.5	25,812	3.2	89.1	7.8
Male	72,602	6.0	86.0	8.0	57,675	6.8	85.0	8.1	14,927	2.9	89.5	7.6
Female	56,777	7.8	85.4	6.9	45,892	8.8	84.6	6.6	10,885	3.6	88.4	8.0
Does not own												
Total	422,531	23.6	72.6	3.8	306,485	24.4	71.5	4.2	116,046	21.5	75.5	2.9
Male	195,962	24.8	71.8	3.4	143,452	25.8	70.5	3.8	52,510	22.1	75.6	2.3
Female	226,569	22.6	73.2	4.2	163,033	23.1	72.4	4.5	63,536	21.0	75.5	3.5
Don't Know												
Total	10,201	37.9	57.3	4.8	7,366	37.5	57.2	5.3	2,835	38.9	57.4	3.7
Male	4,531	42.1	55.4	2.5	3,273	42.1	55.1	2.8	1,258	42.1	56.2	1.7
Female	5,670	34.6	58.7	6.7	4,093	33.9	58.9	7.3	1,577	36.3	58.4	5.3

The findings reveal that Mlele District Council has relatively the highest proportion (30.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Mpanda Municipal council (19.2%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 46.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 21.3 percent own land alone, 29.7 percent own land jointly and 1.9 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (35.7%) compared with males (25.1%).

Further, about fifty percent (49.5%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 36.6 percent of persons in urban areas, for those possessing legal documents in rural areas 30.5 percent and 17.9 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 34.7 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 26.7 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning

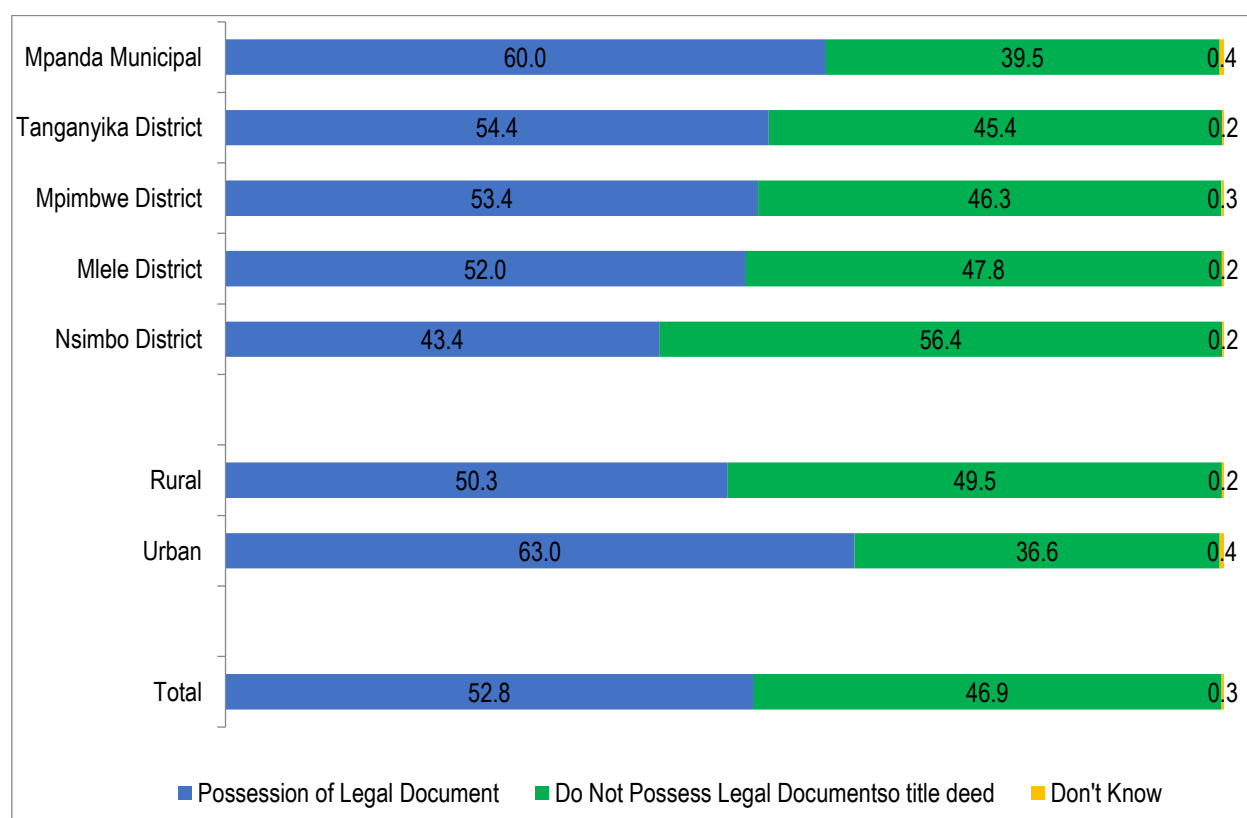
land jointly (35.8%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (41.8%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4) (Table 11.4).

Table 11. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Legal Documents Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	129,379	72,602	56,777	103,567	57,675	45,892	25,812	14,927	10,885
Alone	21.3	26.1	15.0	17.9	22.1	12.7	34.7	41.8	24.9
Jointly	29.7	25.1	35.7	30.5	26.2	35.8	26.7	20.6	35.0
Both alone and jointly	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9
No legal document	46.9	46.7	47.1	49.5	49.6	49.3	36.6	35.6	37.9
Don't Know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mpanda municipal Council (60.0%) followed by Tanganyika District (54.4%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Nsimbo District (43.4%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Sixty four percent (64.2%) households in Katavi Region own houses they live in.
- More than fifty percent (56.4%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About forty seven percent (47.0%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than seventy percent (74.0%) of households in rural areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 8.5 percent in 2012 to 20.3 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (41.9%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household's wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water; sanitation; main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control were asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Katavi Region, 64.2 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (66.6%) in rural areas than in

urban (50.8%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (65.0% and 62.5% respectively). Across councils, Tanganyika District has the largest percentage (73.5%) of households living in their own houses while Mpanda Municipal has the smallest percentage (53.7%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

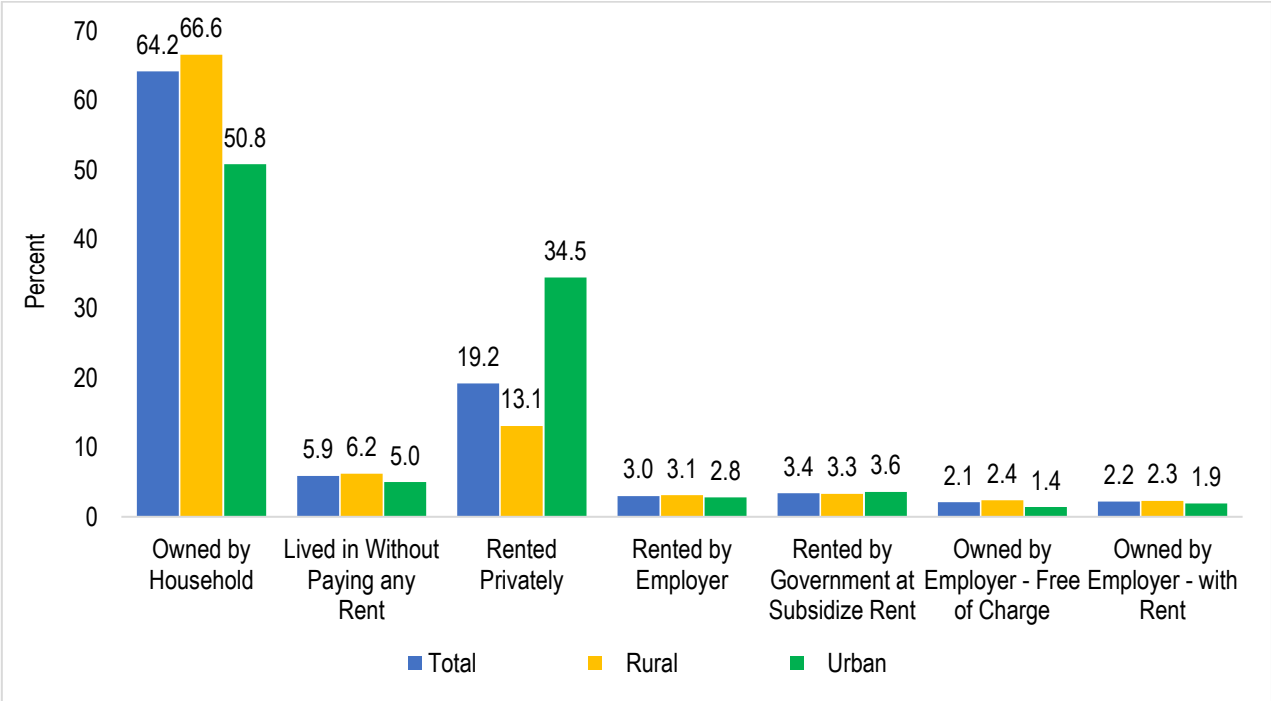


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	213,825	64.2	5.9	19.2	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.2
Rural	152,972	69.6	6.2	13.1	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.3
Urban	60,853	50.8	5.0	34.5	2.8	3.6	1.4	1.9
Male Headed Households	147,583	65.0	5.9	18.4	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.2
Female Headed Households	66,242	62.5	5.9	21.0	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.0
Council								
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	53.7	5.0	33.9	2.1	2.9	0.9	1.4
Nsimbo District	36,647	60.5	8.0	12.3	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.8
Tanganyika District	67,696	73.5	6.1	11.8	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.0
Mlele District	20,248	68.0	4.9	18.2	2.5	3.6	1.6	1.3
Mpimbwe District	33,035	64.8	5.2	17.6	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Katavi Region, 39.0 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.2 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 21.0 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (19.3%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (5.0%). On the other hand, rural households living in their own houses are more likely (23.5%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (12.1%). Female-headed households are more likely (9.1 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (7.8%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.4 percent in Nsimbo District to 19.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	137,276	8.2	1.2	6.1	21.0	3.6	0.0	20.9	39.0
Rural	106,393	5.0	1.1	3.3	23.5	3.4	0.0	18.9	44.7
Urban	30,883	19.3	1.4	15.6	12.1	4.2	0.0	27.9	19.4
Male Headed Households	95,858	7.8	1.2	6.0	20.9	3.7	0.0	20.9	39.5
Female Headed Households	41,418	9.1	1.1	6.2	21.2	3.5	0.0	20.8	38.0
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	30,199	19.1	1.5	14.7	12.6	4.7	0.0	26.0	21.3
Nsimbo District	22,185	2.4	0.6	2.9	21.2	4.1	0.0	17.5	51.3
Tanganyika District	49,742	6.1	1.3	2.9	19.6	3.3	0.0	20.3	46.5
Mlele District	13,759	8.8	2.0	1.6	35.4	3.8	0.0	12.3	36.0
Mpimbwe District	21,391	3.5	0.3	7.6	26.3	2.0	0.0	24.2	36.1

12.3 Household Characteristics

Household characteristics describe the living conditions of households that are useful in guiding policy interventions. The living conditions include the type of building materials for roofing, walls and floor as well as number of rooms for sleeping.

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Katavi Region, 75.1 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 60.0 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials and Mpanda Municipal has the highest percent of 93.3 (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

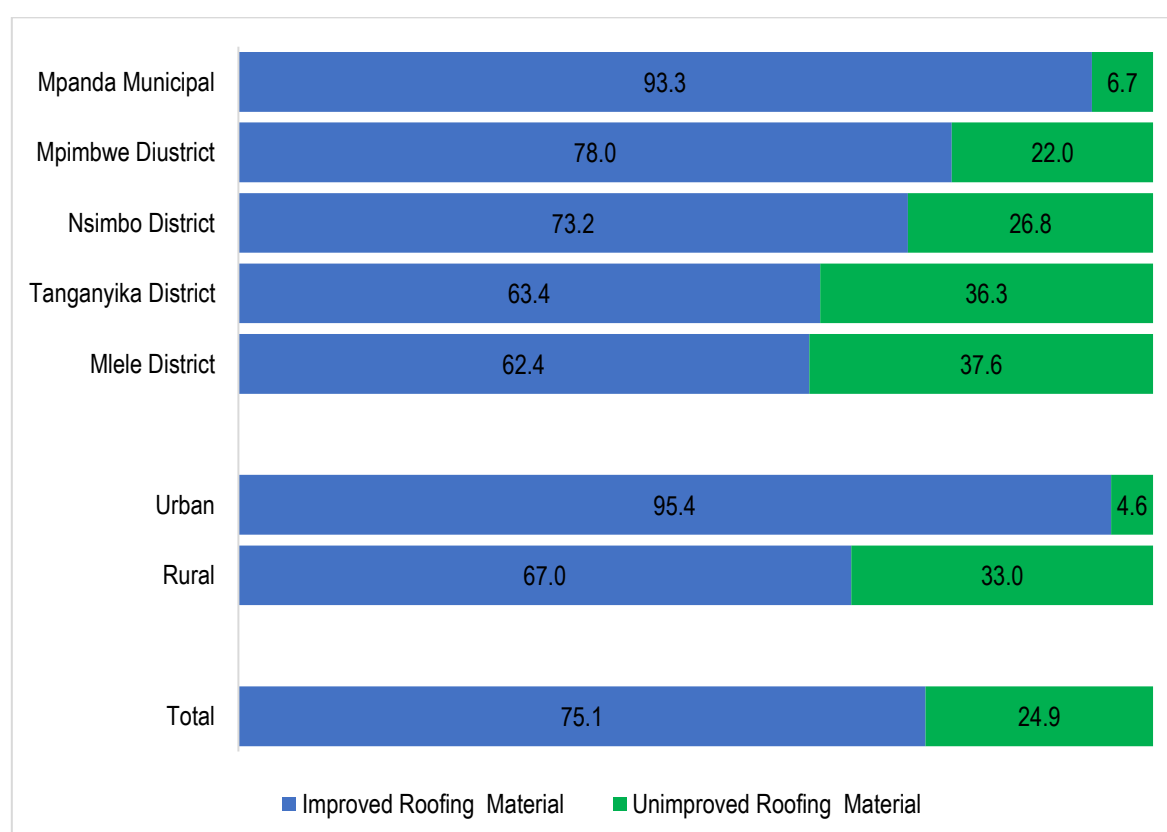


Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (95.4%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 67.0 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 63.4 percent in Tanganyika District Council to 93.3 percent in Mpanda Municipal.

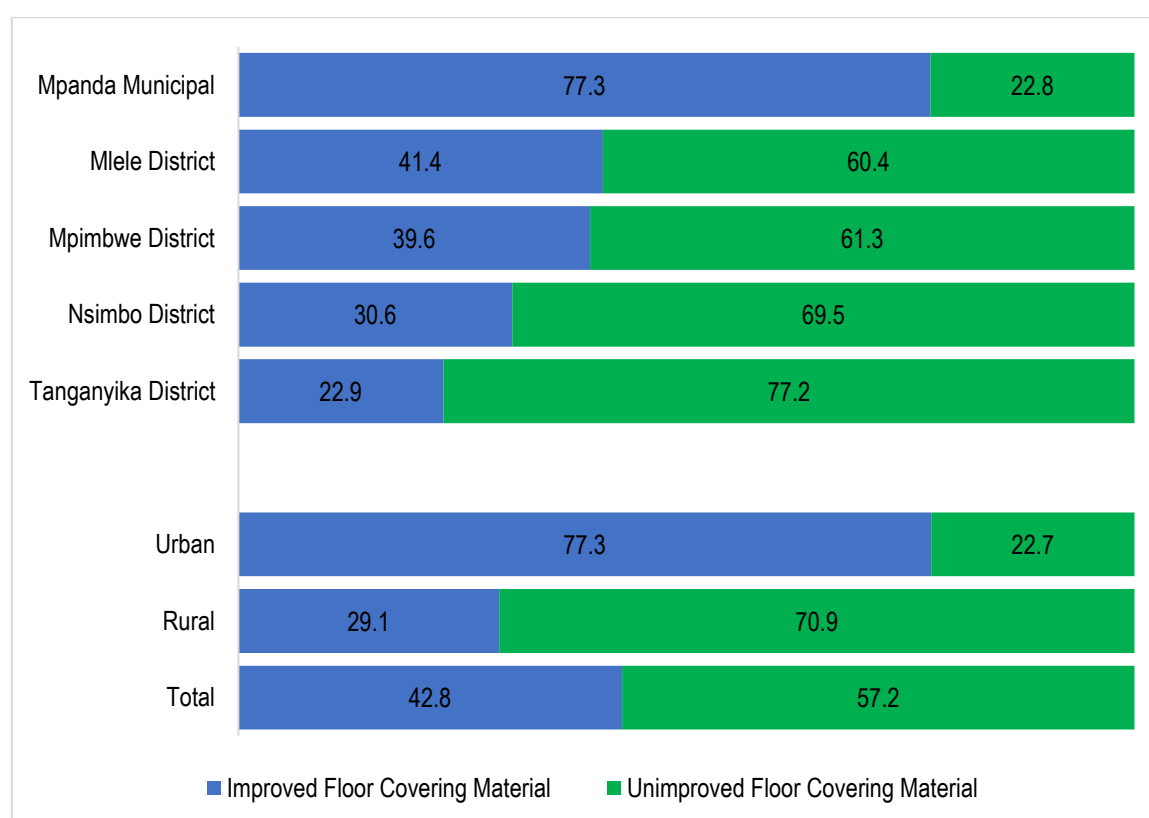
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	213,825	40.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	56.0
Rural	152,972	28.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	69.3
Urban	60,853	71.9	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.4
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	71.8	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	22.3
Nsimbo District	36,647	29.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	68.3
Tanganyika District	67,696	21.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	75.1
Mlele District	20,248	39.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	57.2
Mpimbwe District	33,035	38.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	59.4

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Katavi Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 42.8 while 57.2 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 22.9 percent in Tanganyika District to 77.3 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 56.0 percent of households in Katavi Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (40.5%). In urban areas, households (71.9%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floor (22.4%). In rural areas, most households (69.3%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (28.0%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (71.8%) in Mpanda Municipal and the council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Tanganyika District (21.9 percent) (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁵
Total	213,825	40.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	56.0	0.1	0.3
Rural	152,972	28.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	69.3	0.2	0.3
Urban	60,853	71.9	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.4	0.1	0.2
Council											
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	71.8	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	22.3	0.1	0.2
Nsimbo District	36,647	29.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	68.3	0.1	0.4
Tanganyika District	67,696	21.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	75.1	0.2	0.3
Mlele District	20,248	39.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	57.2	0.1	0.2
Mpimbwe District	33,035	38.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	59.4	0.1	0.2

⁵ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Katavi Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (71.5%) followed by sundried bricks (14.3%) and poles and mud (8.7%). In urban areas, more than three quarter of households (88.8%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by cement bricks (5.3%). In rural areas, 64.7 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks and percent (18.4 %) sundried bricks. The same pattern is observed across all councils (Table 12.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/Aluminium	Tent/Containers
Total	213,825	0.4	2.4	14.3	71.5	0.1	0.2	8.7	2.2	0.0	0.2
Rural	152,972	0.3	1.2	18.4	64.7	0.2	0.3	11.7	2.9	0.0	0.3
Urban	60,853	0.4	5.3	4.0	88.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Council											
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	0.4	5.6	5.5	85.9	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Nsimbo District	36,647	0.1	1.1	26.4	59.3	0.0	0.2	10.4	2.1	0.0	0.3
Tanganyika District	67,696	0.2	1.1	19.9	62.6	0.2	0.3	12.5	2.9	0.0	0.3
Mlele District	20,248	1.2	1.7	13.6	57.7	0.3	0.5	22.3	2.5	0.0	0.2
Mpimbwe District	33,035	0.2	1.2	4.8	87.3	0.2	0.1	2.3	3.8	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

About four in ten (35.5%) households in Katavi Region have one room for sleeping, 32.0 percent have two rooms and 19.3 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 13.3 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (45.6%) in urban than in rural areas (31.5%). Mpanda Municipal has the highest (45.5%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Tanganyika District (30.1%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

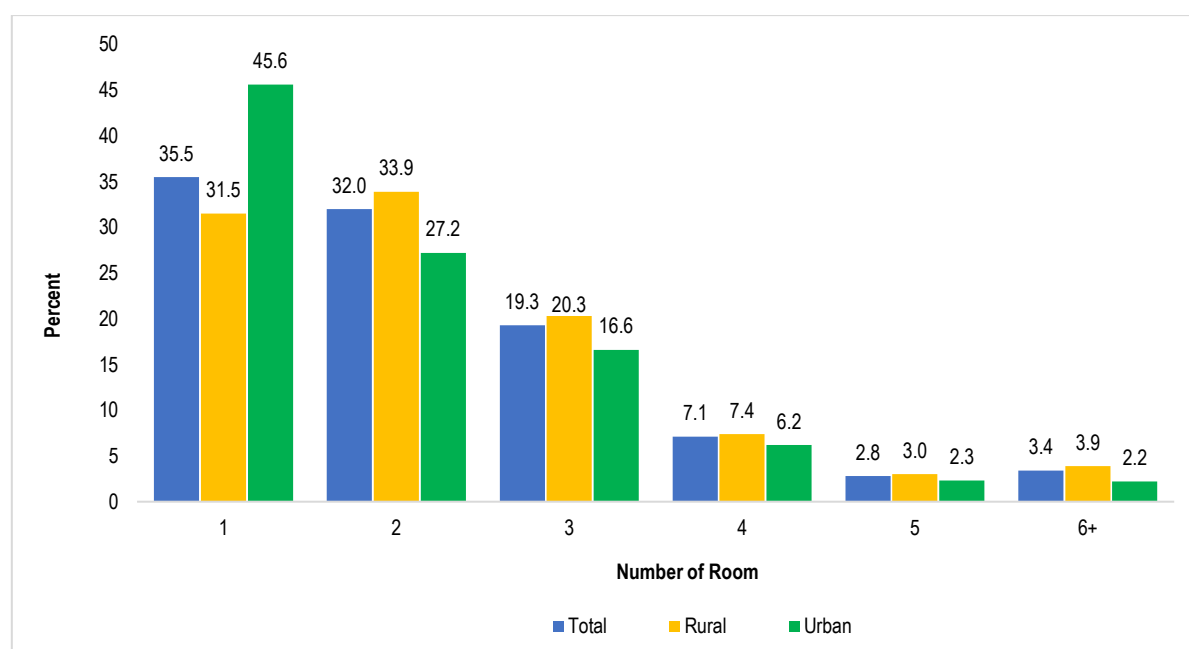


Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	213,825	5.3	35.5	32.0	19.3	7.1	2.8	3.4	2.2
Rural	152,972	5.7	31.5	33.9	20.3	7.4	3.0	3.9	2.3
Urban	60,853	4.3	45.6	27.2	16.6	6.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Male Headed Households	147,583	5.5	34.9	31.4	19.8	7.4	2.9	3.6	2.3
Female Headed Households	66,242	4.9	36.9	33.3	18.1	6.3	2.5	2.9	2.2
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	4.3	45.5	27.4	16.4	6.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Nsimbo District	36,647	5.4	32.2	34.5	21.2	7.1	2.6	2.3	2.2
Tanganyika District	67,696	5.4	30.1	34.9	21.5	7.4	2.7	3.4	2.3
Mlele District	20,248	5.5	36.5	30.4	17.7	6.8	3.0	5.6	2.3
Mpimbwe District	33,035	6.5	32.6	32.1	18.2	7.9	3.9	5.3	2.4

12.4 Water and Sanitation

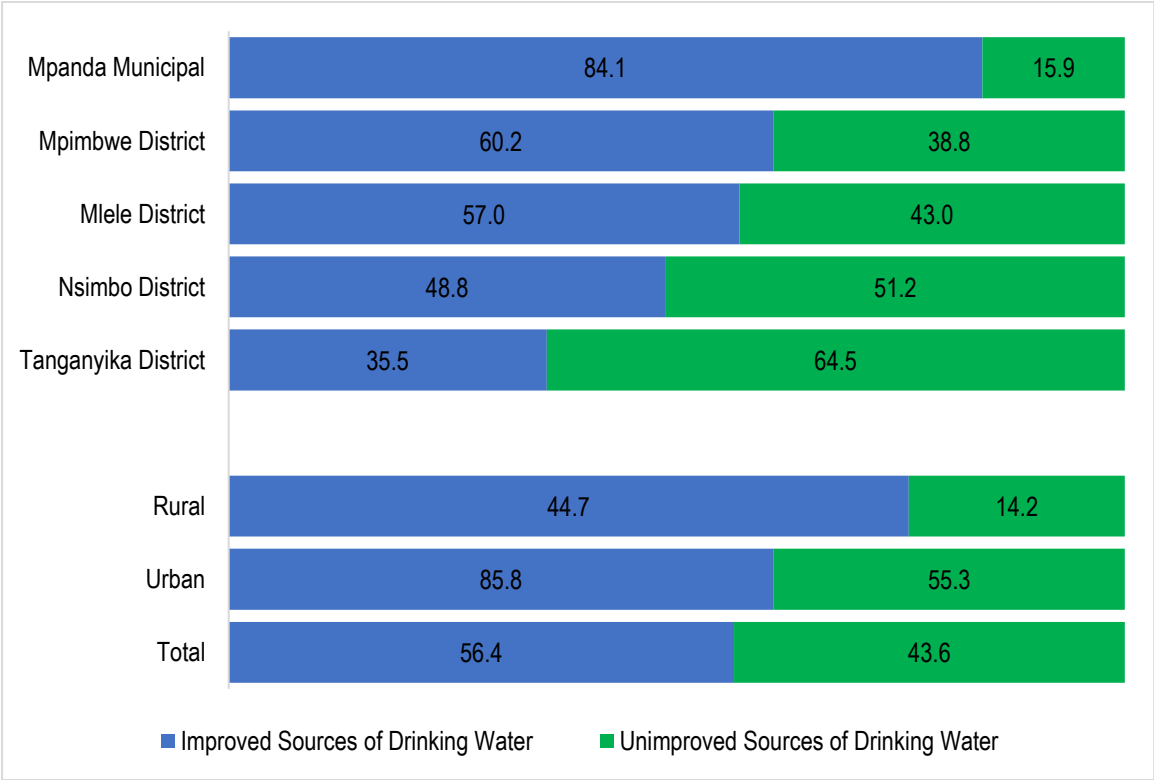
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realization of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

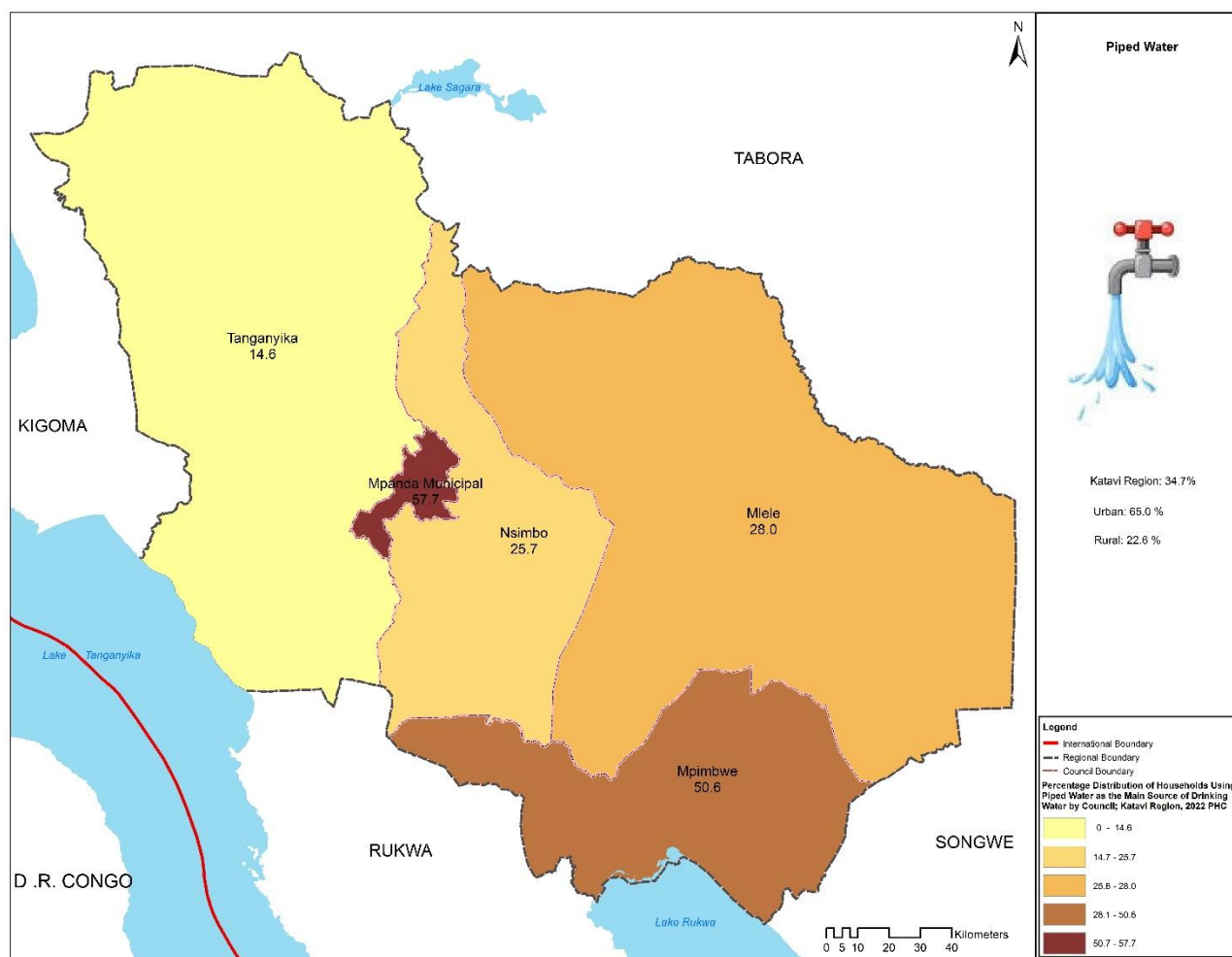
Results show that in Katavi region 56.4 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage of improved percentage of drinking water about (84.1%) while Tanganyika District has the lowest percent (35.5%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, one third of households (34.7%) in Katavi Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (65.0% urban and 22.6% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 15.2 percent, while 9.4 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 27.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 2.3 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 2.0 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 17.2 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 14.6 percent in Mpimbwe District Council to 57.7 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	213,825	6.0	3.5	20.0	5.1	6.6	13.2	24.4	0.7	6.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.8
Rural	152,972	2.3	1.1	17.2	2.0	8.2	12.1	30.5	0.9	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	16.3
Urban	60,853	15.2	9.4	27.2	13.1	2.6	16.0	9.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	3.8
Male Headed Households	147,583	5.7	3.4	19.7	5.0	6.6	13.2	24.7	0.7	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	13.3
Female Headed Household	66,242	6.6	3.8	20.8	5.4	6.7	13.2	23.9	0.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	11.6
Council															
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	15.1	9.4	20.4	12.9	5.6	18.9	13.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.4
Nsimbo District	36,647	2.4	1.2	20.3	1.8	10.8	9.6	29.4	1.2	9.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	12.3
Tanganyika District	67,696	1.7	0.9	10.2	1.9	5.0	14.0	31.3	1.0	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	22.3
Mlele District	20,248	2.8	0.9	21.5	2.8	14.8	12.8	40.0	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
Mpimbwe District	33,035	5.6	2.8	38.5	3.7	2.1	5.8	14.8	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	20.6

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

More than forty percent (47.0%) of households in Katavi Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 32.1 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75.0 percent by 2025/26. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (81.6%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Nsimbo District Council has the lowest (32.2%). The most commonly (45.1%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (45.5% in rural and 44.2% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 2.2 percent in Mpanda Municipal to 11.6 percent in Mpimbwe District (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

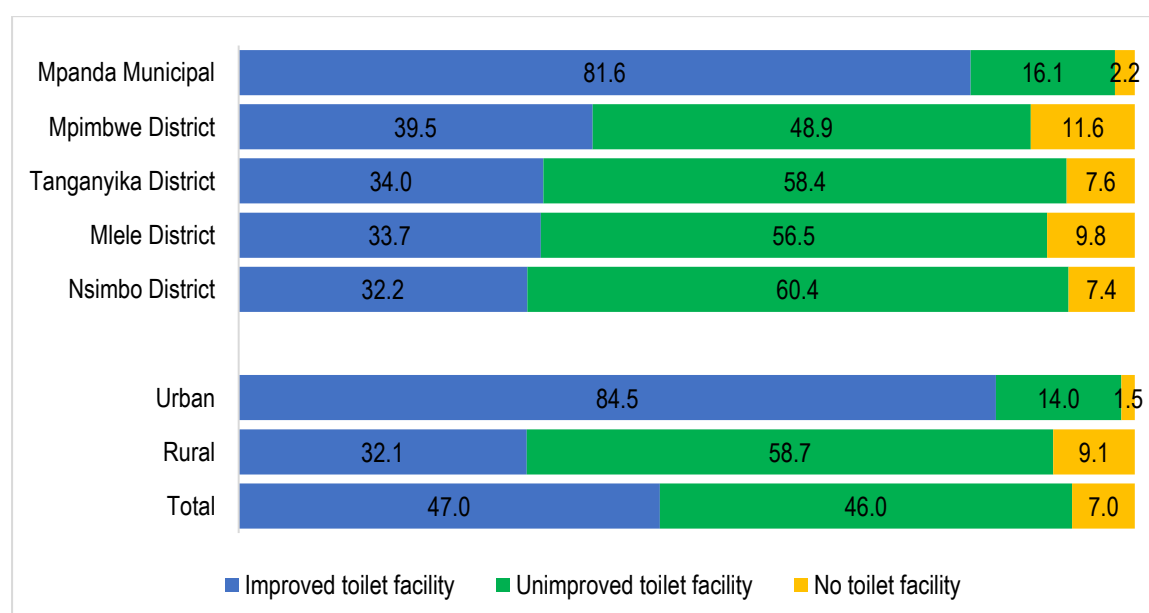


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	213,825	2.7	2.3	18.4	2.3	4.5	3.1	5.5	8.1	45.1	0.9	7.0
Rural	147,583	2.7	2.2	18.1	2.3	4.5	3.1	5.5	8.4	45.5	0.9	6.8
Urban	66,242	2.8	2.5	19.2	2.4	4.6	3.0	5.5	7.6	44.2	0.9	7.4
Male Headed Households	152,972	1.2	1.0	9.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	4.4	9.5	57.5	1.2	9.1
Female Headed Households	60,853	6.5	5.6	41.0	4.4	8.3	5.7	8.2	4.8	13.9	0.1	1.5
Council												
Mpanda Municipal	164,917	5.9	6.1	37.5	4.0	9.3	5.5	8.7	4.7	16.1	0.1	2.2
Nsimbo District	101,585	2.2	1.1	10.9	2.0	2.5	1.5	4.1	8.0	60.3	0.1	7.4
Tanganyika District	131,885	0.9	0.5	9.6	1.3	3.0	2.5	4.5	11.7	57.1	1.4	7.6
Mlele District	75,964	1.9	2.2	12.7	1.7	3.4	1.6	3.8	6.4	53.3	3.3	9.8
Mpimbwe District	81,459	2.1	1.1	16.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	4.6	8.0	48.2	0.7	11.6

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Katavi Region use firewood (57.9%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (33.4%). In rural areas 74.0 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 17.4 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 18.6 percent and in urban areas it is 70.6 percent.

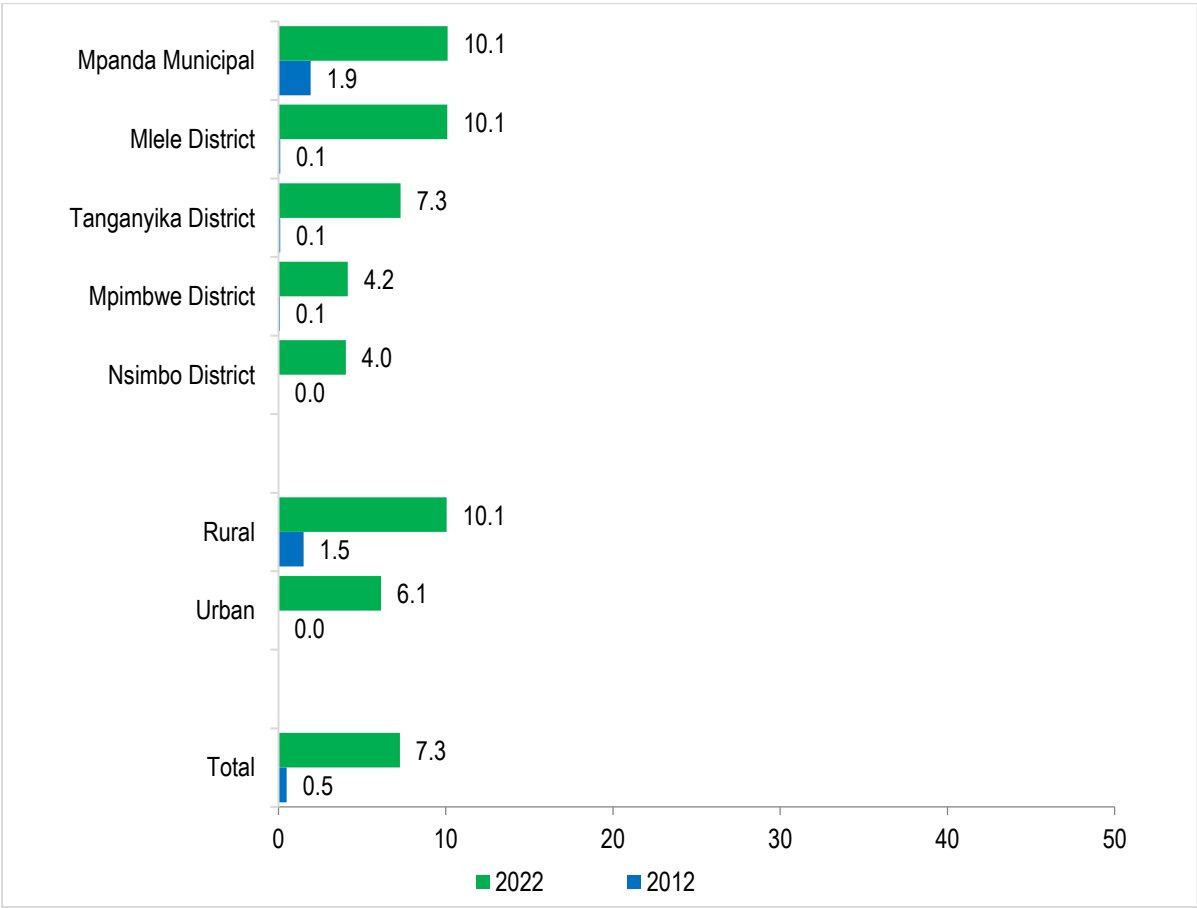
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 23.6 percent in Mpanda Municipal to 74.6 percent in Nsimbo District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 18.7 percent in Tanganyika District to 64.4 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	213,825	1.6	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.4	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rural	152,972	1.1	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.6	74.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Urban	60,853	2.8	2.8	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	70.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Male Headed Households	147,583	1.5	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.6	58.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Female Headed Households	66,242	1.6	3.7	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	35.2	56.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	2.9	2.7	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	64.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Nsimbo District	36,647	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.2	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tanganyika District	67,696	1.0	5.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.7	72.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Mlele District	20,248	2.9	5.2	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	25.9	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mpimbwe District	33,035	0.6	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.0	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.5 percent in 2012 to 7.3 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Mpanda Municipal from 1.9 percent in 2012 to 10.7 percent in 2022 and in Mlele District from 0.1 percent in 2012 to 10.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 47.8 percent of households using solar energy in Katavi Region, followed by 20.3 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, Electricity use percentage is nearly the same in both areas, Rural (20.0%) and urban (21.0). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 6.6 percent in Tanganyika District Council to 47.7 percent in Mpanda Municipal

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Tanganyika District (60.7%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10)

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

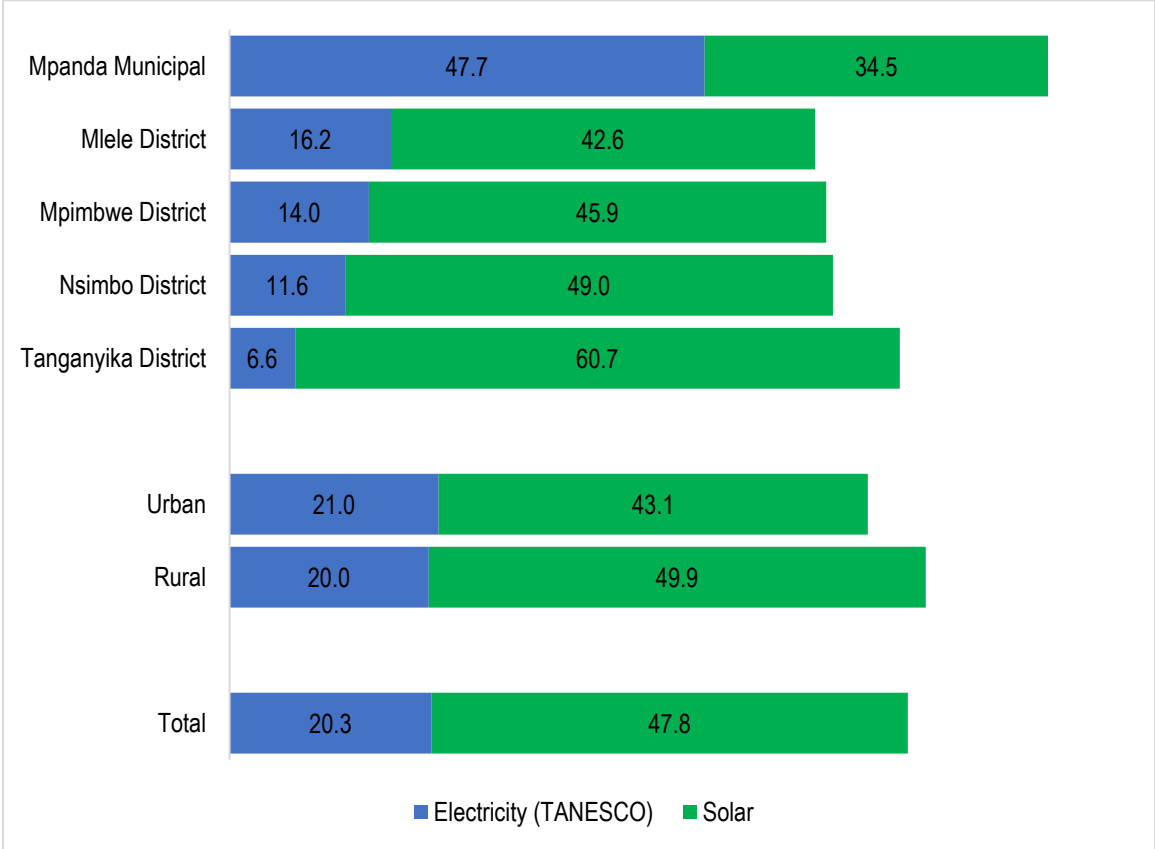


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Katavi Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.5 percent in 2012 to 20.3 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

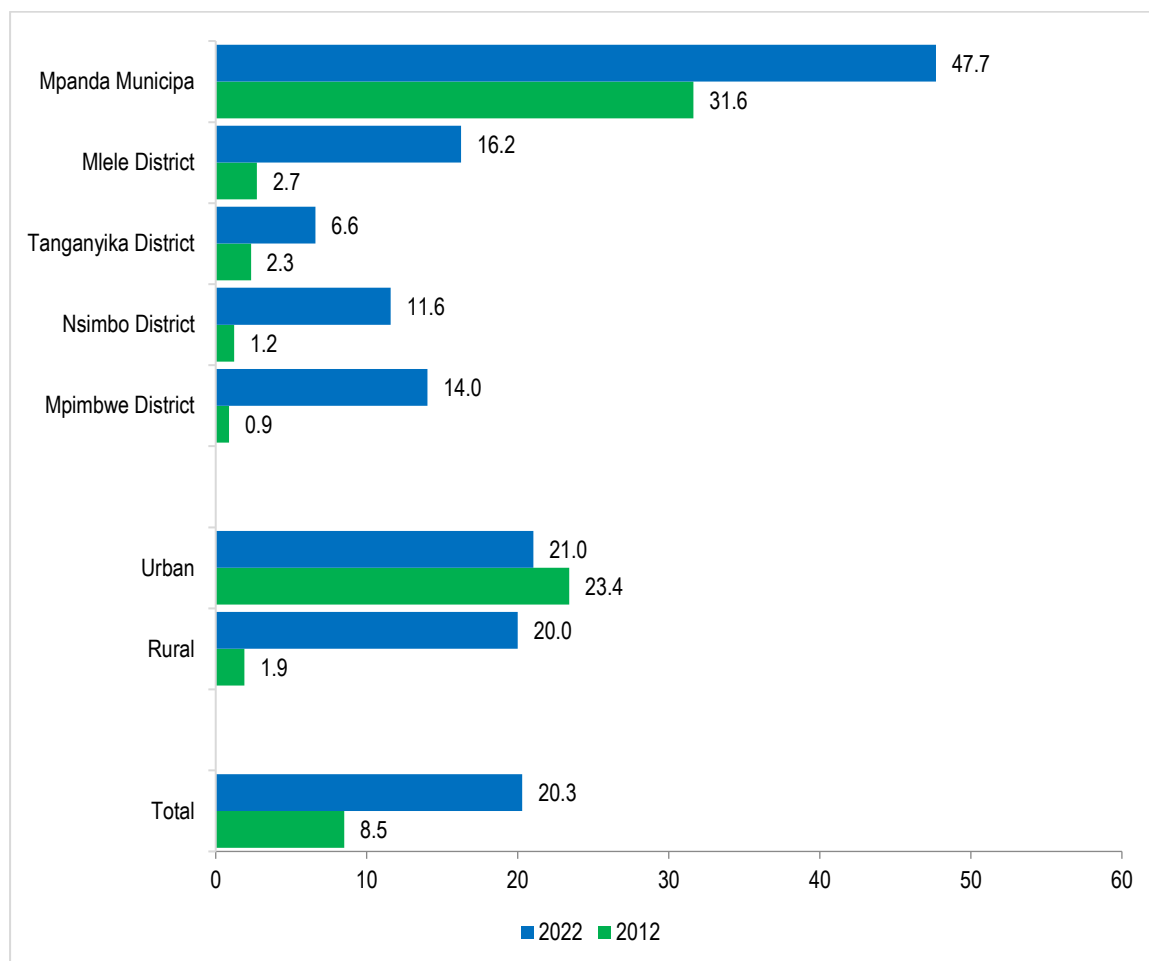


Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	213,825	20.3	47.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	2.3	26.6	0.0
Rural	147,583	20.0	49.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.3	25.1	0.0
Urban	66,242	21.0	43.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.4	29.8	0.0
Male Headed	152,972	9.5	53.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.0	31.9	0.0
Female Headed	60,853	47.5	34.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.5	0.6	13.2	0.0
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	47.7	34.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	13.0	0.0
Nsimbo District	36,647	11.6	49.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	35.7	0.1
Tanganyika District	67,696	6.6	60.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	3.5	26.5	0.1
Mlele District	20,248	16.2	42.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.7	0.8	2.7	32.8	0.0
Mpimbwe District	33,035	14.0	45.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.2	35.9	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Nearly four out of ten (41.9%) of households in Katavi Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (26.7%). In urban areas, 41.2 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burying or pit (25.7%) and Regularly Collection or pit (13.1%). In rural areas 42.2 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (27.2%) and open space (8.4%). Mpanda Municipal Council has a higher percentage (42.2%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Mlele District Council (9.0%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	213,825	11.3	2.1	41.9	0.5	26.7	8.4	0.1	4.6	4.6
Rural	147,583	10.4	2.0	42.2	0.4	27.2	8.4	0.1	4.6	4.6
Urban	66,242	13.1	2.3	41.2	0.5	25.7	8.2	0.1	4.4	4.5
Male Headed Households	152,972	6.1	0.9	45.1	0.4	25.4	10.2	0.1	6.0	5.9
Female Headed Households	60,853	24.3	4.9	33.9	0.6	30.0	3.8	0.2	1.0	1.3
Council										
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	23.8	4.8	35.2	0.5	27.9	4.0	0.2	1.8	1.8
Nsimbo District	36,647	7.3	0.9	43.5	0.4	27.0	10.2	0.0	7.4	3.1
Tanganyika District	67,696	4.9	1.0	42.4	0.4	29.6	10.0	0.1	5.8	5.9
Mlele District	20,248	9.0	0.9	49.1	0.5	18.9	10.4	0.0	5.4	5.8
Mpimbwe District	33,035	8.7	1.7	46.2	0.7	23.2	8.9	0.2	3.2	7.3

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals (47.3%) and Councils (40.3%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (49.2%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (43.7%) and private individuals (43.9%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

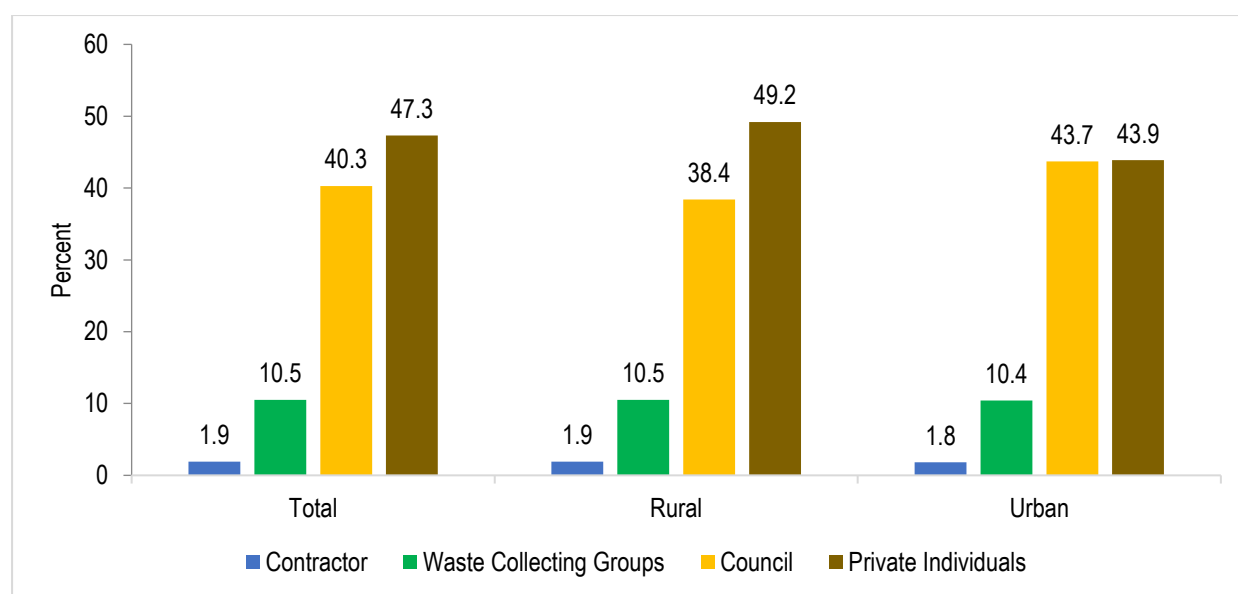


Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	28,534	1.9	10.5	40.3	47.3
Rural	18,369	1.9	10.5	38.4	49.2
Urban	10,165	1.9	10.4	43.7	43.9
Male Headed Households	10,721	2.0	14.1	3.0	80.9
Female Headed Households	17,813	1.8	8.3	62.7	27.2
Council					
Mpanda Municipal	16,068	1.9	8.4	68.5	21.2
Nsimbo District	3,028	1.2	2.1	2.6	94.1
Tanganyika District	3,990	2.2	14.2	3.1	80.6
Mlele District	2,007	3.3	35.6	3.8	57.2
Mpimbwe District	3,441	1.2	8.5	6.3	84.0

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

The results show that 53.1 percent of households in Katavi Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (52.7%) and 54.0 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (73.4%) in Nsimbo District followed by Mpanda Municipal (58.5%). All councils have more than 40 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse. (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	213,825	53.1	0.9	0.2	5.5	0.5	12.9	18.4	6.6	1.9
Rural	147,583	52.7	0.8	0.2	5.5	0.5	13.1	18.5	6.7	1.9
Urban	66,242	54.0	1.0	0.2	5.4	0.5	12.6	18.0	6.4	1.9
Male Headed Households	152,972	51.0	0.3	0.1	6.5	0.5	13.3	18.7	7.3	2.1
Female Headed Households	60,853	58.3	2.3	0.2	2.9	0.5	12.1	17.5	4.8	1.5
Council										
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	58.5	2.5	0.2	3.4	0.6	13.2	17.4	3.1	1.0
Nsimbo District	36,647	73.4	0.2	0.1	5.4	0.4	9.7	6.8	3.1	1.1
Tanganyika District	67,696	46.4	0.3	0.1	6.5	0.5	13.0	22.8	8.2	2.1
Mlele District	20,248	43.2	0.7	0.2	7.5	0.4	17.8	22.8	4.1	3.2
Mpimbwe District	33,035	41.3	0.2	0.2	6.1	0.4	13.0	21.0	14.6	3.3

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any personal property regardless of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset in the 2022 PHC. The information collected about assets in this section are in three groups: transport, housing and agricultural equipment. Questions on ownership of specific assets aim at obtaining non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorized equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorized equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Katavi Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (38.9%) followed by motorcycles (6.8%) and motor vehicles (1.1%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (42.8%) compared with female-headed households (29.1%). The percentage of households owning bicycle higher (43.2%) in rural areas than in urban areas (29.3%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 31.8 percent in Mpanda Municipal to 50.2 percent in Mlele District (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Transport Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	213,825	38.9	1.1	6.8	0.1	0.3	0.5
Rural	147,583	43.2	1.2	8.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
Urban	66,242	29.3	0.8	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Male Headed Households	152,972	42.8	0.5	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Female Headed Households	60,853	29.1	2.4	8.9	0.2	0.7	0.3
Council							
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	31.8	2.5	9.2	0.1	0.8	0.2
Nsimbo District	36,647	38.1	0.3	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tanganyika District	67,696	40.7	0.4	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.6
Mlele District	20,248	50.2	1.2	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Mpimbwe District	33,035	41.2	0.7	6.5	0.3	0.2	1.1

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 65.6 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Katavi Region owning houses is higher (67.0%) in rural area than in urban areas (62.4%). The percentage of male headed

households owning houses is higher (72.4%) than for female headed households (48.5%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are charcoal iron (8.4%), electric iron (4.4%), electric or gas cooker (3.7%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.1%). Except for ownership of electric or gas cooker, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing, electric iron and charcoal iron assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Housing and Cooking Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	213,825	65.6	4.4	8.4	3.7	2.1
Rural	147,583	67.0	4.5	9.2	3.7	2.1
Urban	66,242	62.4	4.4	6.7	3.8	2.1
Male Headed Households	152,972	72.4	1.7	7.4	1.3	0.7
Female Headed Households	60,853	48.5	11.4	11.0	9.7	5.6
Council						
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	52.1	11.5	11.3	9.8	5.8
Nsimbo District	36,647	65.3	1.5	8.3	1.3	0.8
Tanganyika District	67,696	73.7	1.1	7.2	0.9	0.5
Mlele District	20,248	73.4	4.0	6.6	3.1	1.7
Mpimbwe District	33,035	67.3	2.7	7.2	2.1	1.0

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Katavi Region, 59.3 percent of households own land or farm and 62.0 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households Owning land or farm is higher (61.0%) among households living in rural areas than in urban area (54.9%). Households in rural areas are also more likely 63.9% to own hand hoes than those in urban areas 57.9%.

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 41.4 percent of households in Mpanda Municipal to 75.8 percent of households in Mlele District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 53.2 percent in Mpanda Municipal to 68.8 percent in Mlele District (Table 12.16).

**Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Agricultural Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Katavi Region, 2022
PHC**

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	213,825	9.7	0.3	62.0	2.4	11.5	59.2	0.2
Rural	147,583	10.2	0.3	63.9	2.6	12.0	61.1	0.2
Urban	66,242	8.7	0.2	57.9	1.9	10.1	54.9	0.2
Male Headed Households	152,972	12.7	0.3	67.1	2.5	15.0	66.6	0.2
Female Headed Households	60,853	2.2	0.2	49.3	2.1	2.5	40.5	0.2
Council								
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	2.7	0.2	53.2	1.8	3.1	41.4	0.1
Nsimbo District	36,647	5.5	0.1	58.7	1.3	8.0	63.1	0.1
Tanganyika District	67,696	11.4	0.3	68.0	1.4	13.2	64.5	0.2
Mlele District	20,248	13.9	0.2	68.8	3.7	15.8	75.8	0.2
Mpimbwe District	33,035	20.5	0.5	64.3	5.6	23.2	64.1	0.3

Chapter 13

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

- About three quarter of (75.3%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- About nine percent (8.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- Less than one percent (0.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About two thirds (66.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone
- Almost eight out of ten households (80.3%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Katavi Region.
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost one percent (1.4%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (77.8%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.0%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (73.8%)

13.1 Introduction

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) is increasingly setting the pace of global socio-economic development. Countries are prioritising investment in the digital ecosystem to transform and modernise their economies in recognising ICT's developmental role in facilitating and accelerating overall development. ICT statistics have been an agenda in the International statistical community for many years, and it has been receiving increasing attention due to its impact on the economy and society in general.

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and related tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), in Katavi Region which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment. Although the information on ICT access and use by households and individuals was collected from all persons aged four years and above, for the purpose of this report, some indicators are analysed based on persons aged 15 years and above to facilitate national, regional comparisons of ICT Indicators. In addition, ICT indicators in this report comply with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Guidelines for Measuring ICT Access and Usage by Individuals and Households.

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 45.5 percent of households in Katavi Region have a radio⁶. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (74.8%) than in rural areas (33.8%). The Council with the largest percentage of households with radio is Mpanda Municipal Council (87.7%), followed by Mlele District (39.5%). Mpimbwe District has the smallest percentage of households with radio (24.9%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 26.3 percent of the households in Katavi Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (64.0%) of households with television sets than in rural areas (11.3%). Across councils, Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest proportion of households owning television (74.4%), followed by Mlele District (14.0%). On the other hand, Tanganyika District Council has the smallest proportion (7.5%) of households owning television (Table 13.1).

⁶ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

According to the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) communication statistics report, landline telephone market is characterised by general stagnation, manifested by drastically decreasing subscriptions from 176,367 fixed telephone lines in 2012 to 85,976 in 2022.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that about one percent (1.6%) of households in Katavi Region has landline telephones. Households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in urban areas (4.2%) than in rural areas (0.7%). Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest proportion of households with landline telephone (4.4%), the rest of Councils has less than one percent of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.2 percent of households in Katavi Region have Internet⁷ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.3%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.1%). Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.4%) and the remaining Districts (Nsimbo District, Tanganyika District, Mpimbwe District and Mlele District) has relatively small percentages of households with internet facilities (0.1% each) (Table 13.1).

⁷ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

Table 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipments							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	213,825	45.5	34.4	11.1	26.3	19.5	6.8	1.6	0.2
Rural	152,972	33.8	27.2	6.6	11.3	9.2	2.1	0.7	0.1
Urban	60,853	74.8	52.4	22.3	64.0	45.3	18.7	4.2	0.3
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	87.7	61.7	26.0	74.4	52.7	21.7	4.4	0.4
Nsimbo District	36,647	26.5	21.3	5.2	8.3	7.0	1.3	0.3	0.1
Tanganyika District	67,696	32.5	26.4	6.0	7.5	6.3	1.3	0.9	0.1
Mlele District	20,248	39.5	30.6	8.9	14.0	11.1	2.9	0.7	0.1
Mpimbwe District	33,035	24.9	21.1	3.8	10.5	8.9	1.5	0.5	0.1

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual is considered owns a mobile cellular telephone if he/she has a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. It includes those with a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name but it excludes individuals with only active SIM cards (s) and not mobile phones.

Results reveal that 75.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region owning any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportion of households owning mobile phones (83.6%) than rural areas (72.4%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (84.4%) than females (66.7%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.1).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Councils and Sex; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

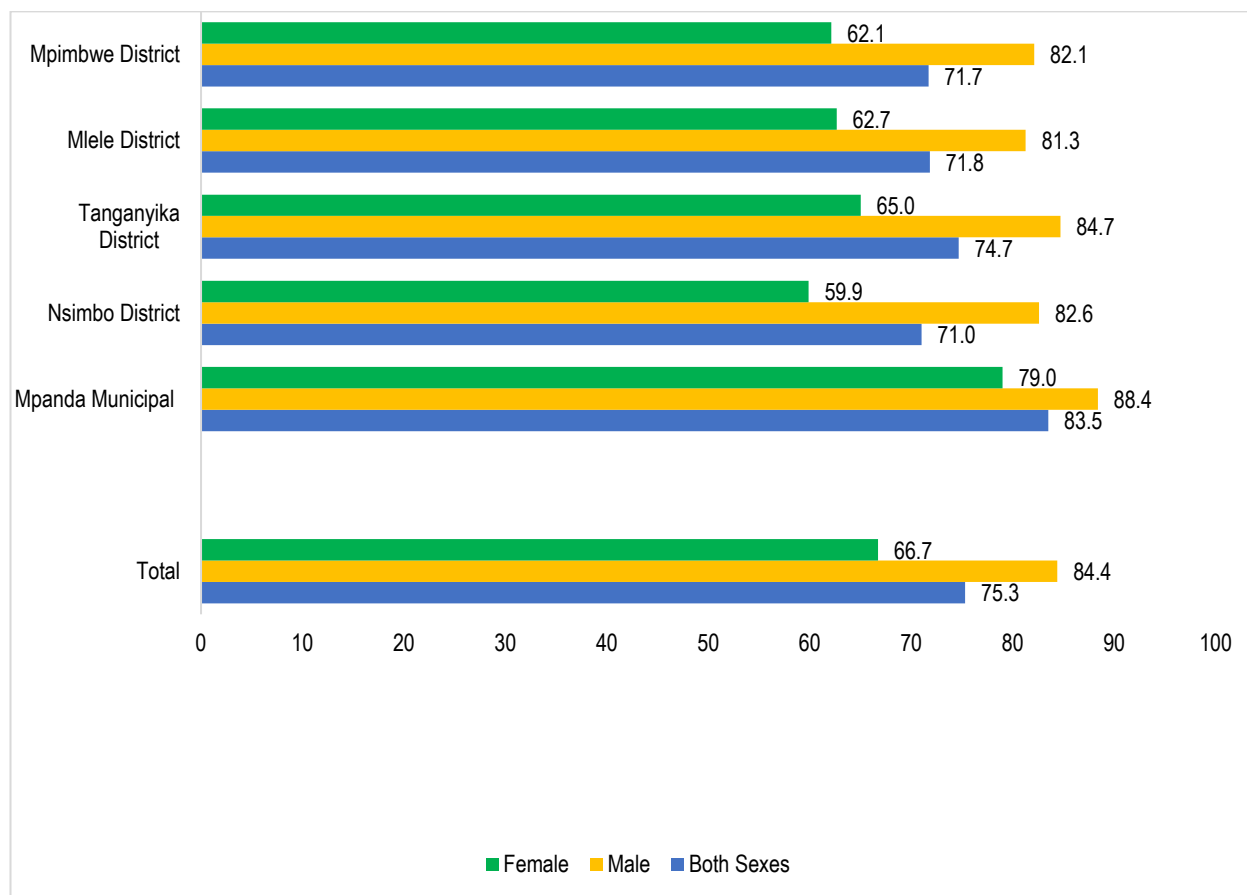
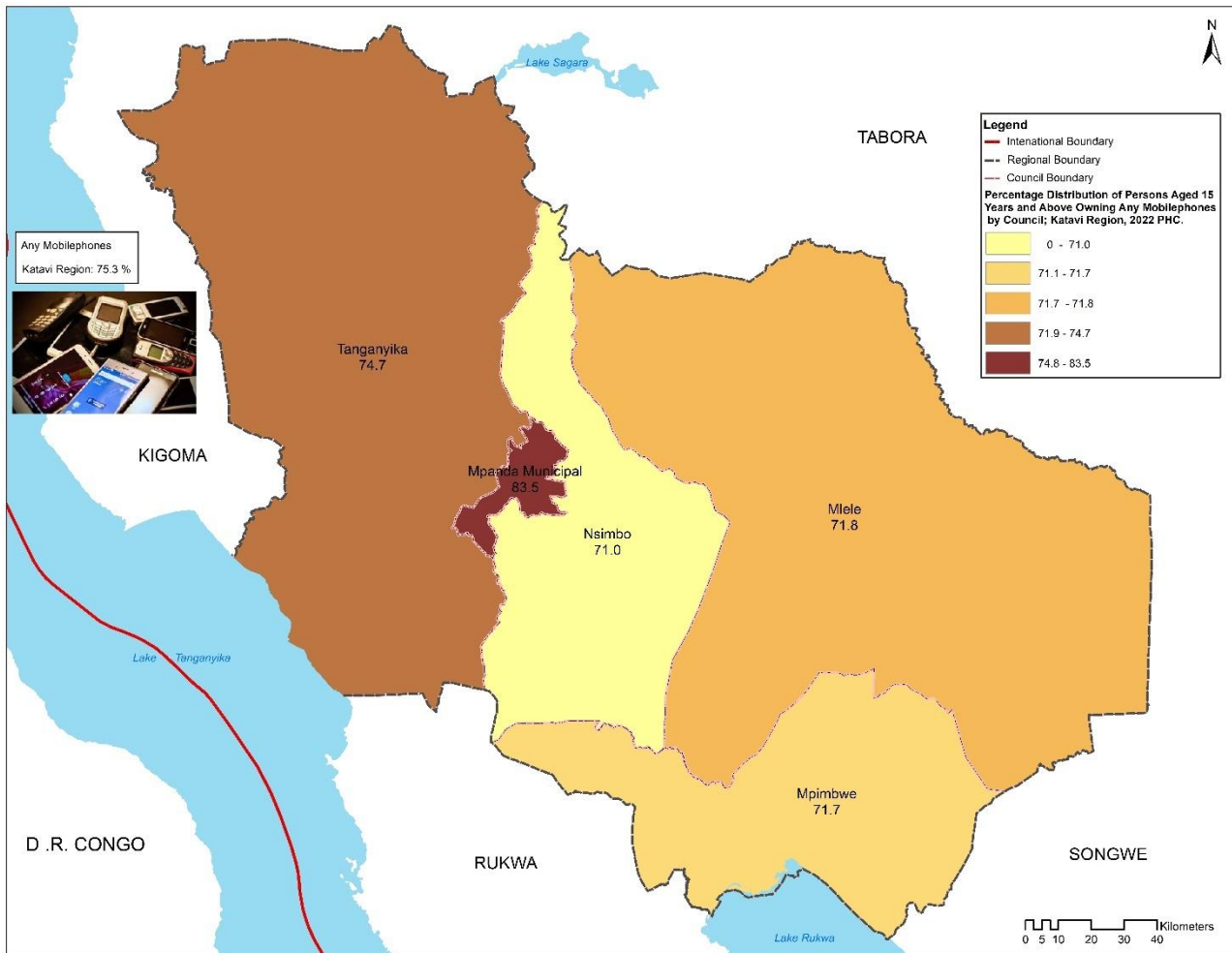


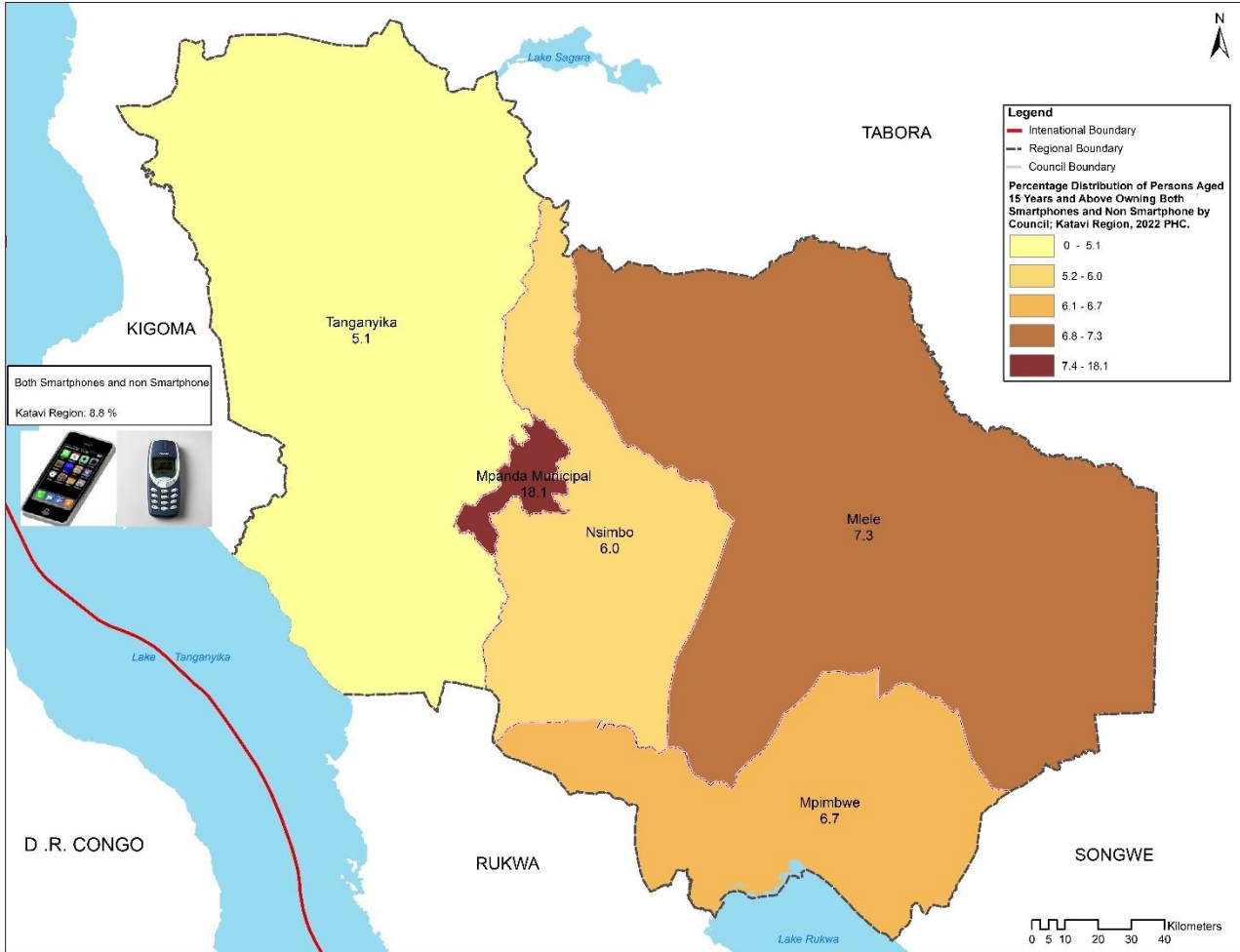
Table 13. 2: Number and Percentage of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	562,111	273,095	289,016	75.3	84.4	66.7	8.8	11.5	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	66	72.5	59.9
Rural	417,418	204,400	213,018	72.4	83	62.3	5.5	7.8	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	66.5	74.9	58.5
Urban	144,693	68,695	75,998	83.6	88.5	79.2	18.3	22.4	14.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	64.4	65.4	63.6
Council															
Mpanda Municipal	133,001	63,723	69,278	83.5	88.4	79	18.1	21.7	14.8	0.8	0.7	1	64.6	66	63.3
Nsimbo District	97,341	47,683	49,658	71	82.6	59.9	6	8.5	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	64.6	73.7	55.8
Tanganyika District	175,216	85,959	89,257	74.7	84.7	65	5.1	7.3	3	0.3	0.2	0.4	69.3	77.2	61.7
Mlele District	55,037	27,100	27,937	71.8	81.3	62.7	7.3	9.6	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	64.1	71.3	57.2
Mpimbwe District	101,516	48,630	52,886	71.7	82.1	62.1	6.7	9.5	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	64.6	72.2	57.6

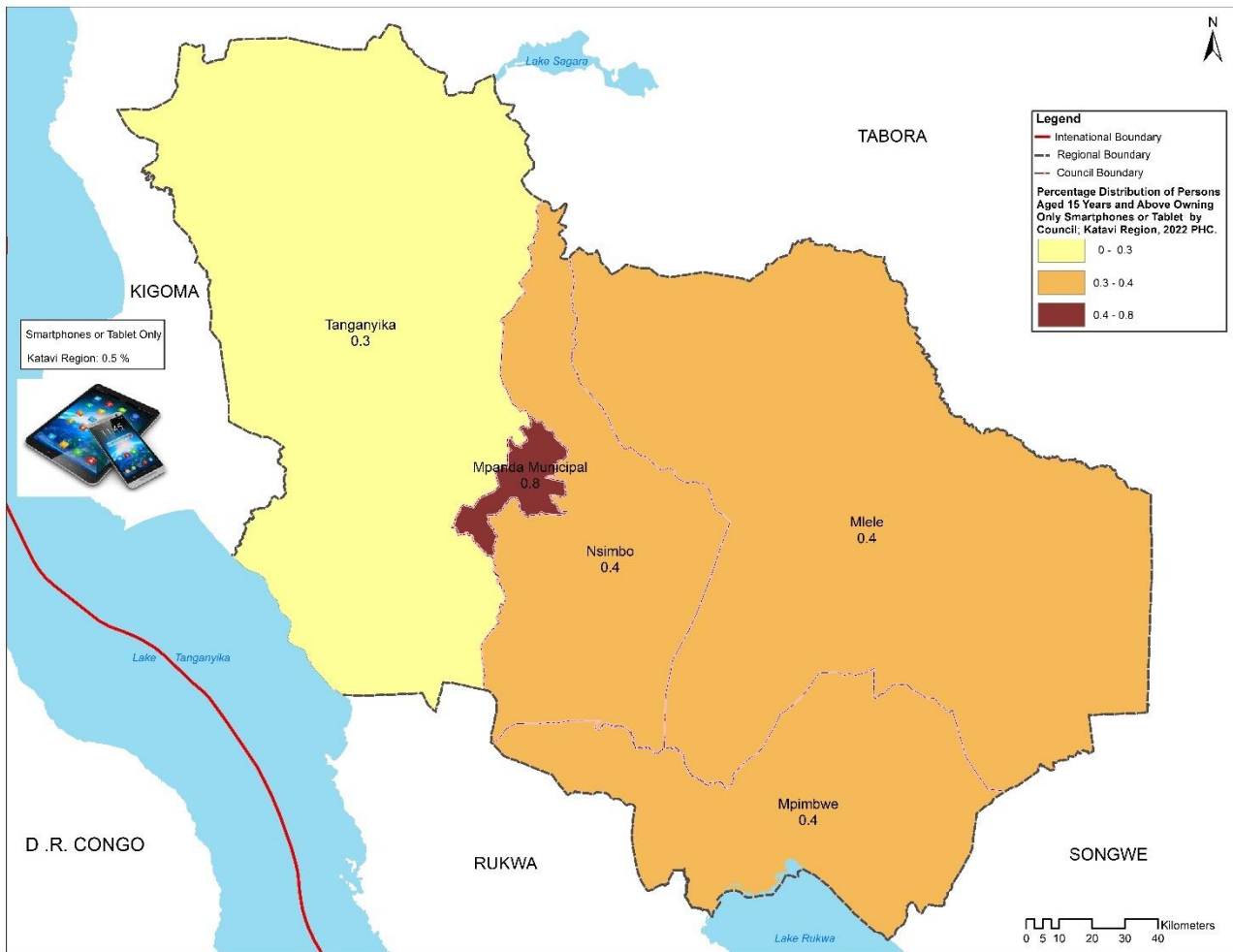
Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.



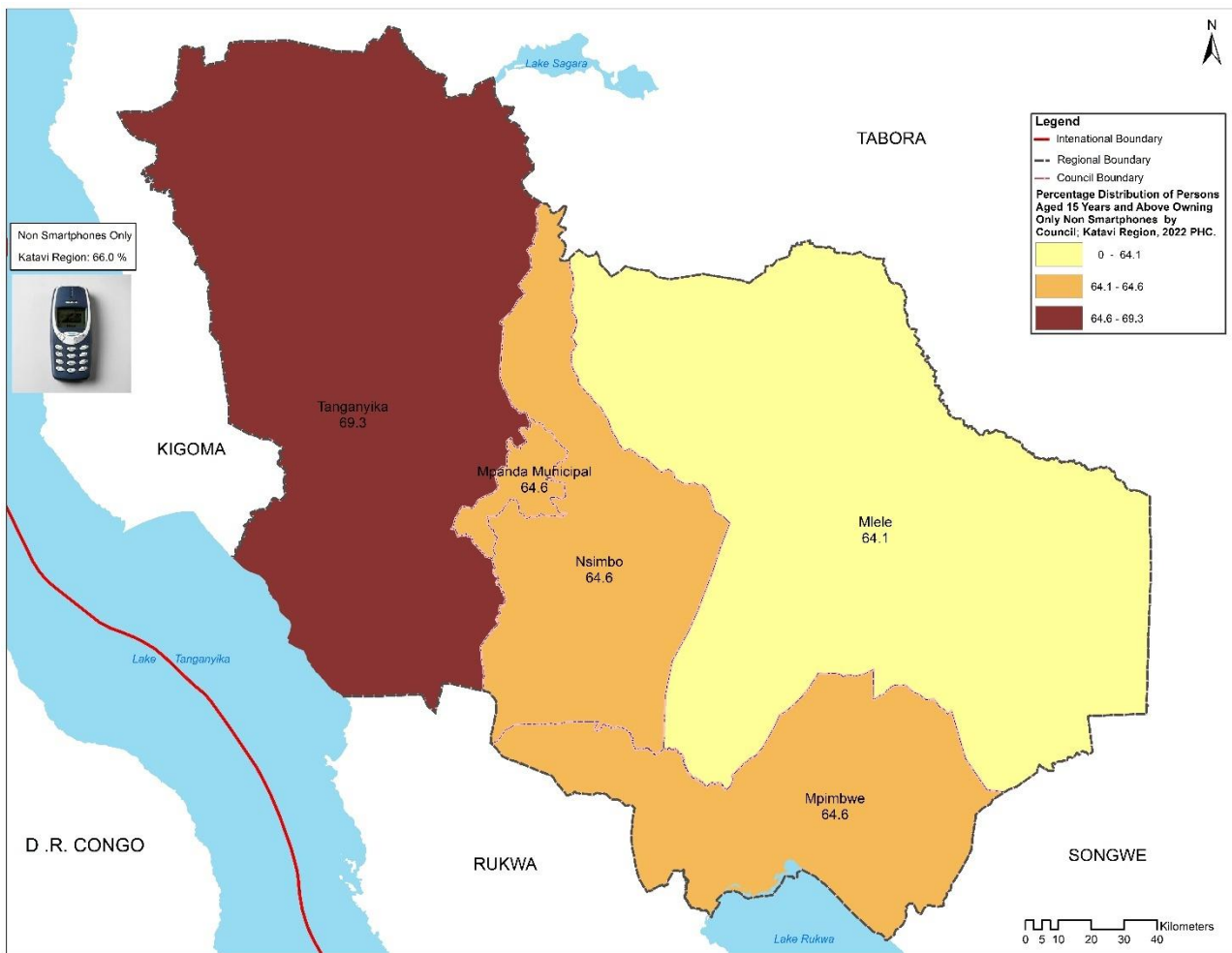
Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Katavi Region 2022 PHC.



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



Map 13. 4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of a mobile phone by phone type indicates that in Katavi Region 80.3 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher (88.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (76.9%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 27.7 percent and 83.3 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (10.1% and 75.5%, respectively).

Across all Councils, the proportion of households with smartphones in Katavi Region is less than 30 percent of all households. Results also indicate that Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (26.9%), followed by Mpimbwe District (13.6%) while Tanganyika District recorded 8.9 percent which is the least (Table 13.3).

Table 13. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	213,825	80.3	15.1	77.7
Rural	152,972	76.9	10.1	75.5
Urban	60,853	88.8	27.7	83.3
Council				
Mpanda Municipal	56,199	88.6	26.9	83.1
Nsimbo District	36,647	79.1	11.0	77.6
Tanganyika District	67,696	73.5	8.9	72.3
Mlele District	20,248	79.4	13.4	77.3
Mpimbwe District	33,035	81.8	13.6	80.2

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Katavi Region; it is owned by 50.7 percent of all individuals (53.8% of males and 47.7% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 48.3 percent of individuals in rural areas owns non-smartphones compared with 58.5 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (14.5%) for individuals in the age group 30-34 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (90.9%) which is in the age group 45-49 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point at age group 45-49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 30 -34 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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

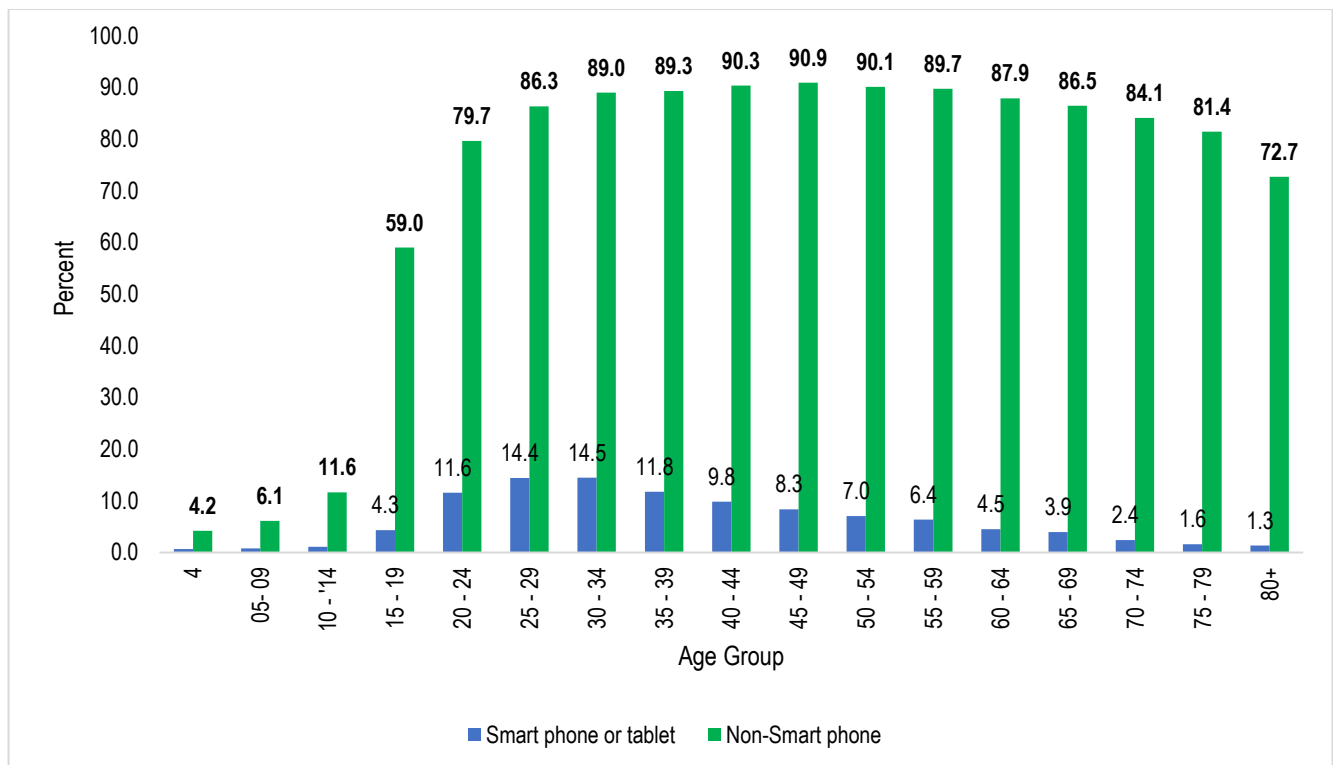


Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	50.7	53.8	47.7	48.3	52.0	44.7	58.5	60.0	57.1	6.0	7.4	4.6	3.7	5.0	2.5	13.4	15.7	11.2
4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
5 - 9	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
10- 14	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.4	12.4	12.0	12.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
15 - 19	59.0	60.8	57.3	57.2	59.8	54.6	64.9	64.4	65.4	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.2	9.2	9.9	8.5
20 - 24	79.7	86.7	74.1	77.0	85.2	70.4	87.1	91.0	84.2	11.6	15.0	8.9	7.5	10.6	5.0	23.2	28.2	19.6
25 - 29	86.3	93.7	79.9	83.8	92.5	76.0	92.6	96.5	89.3	14.4	18.4	11.0	9.6	13.1	6.4	26.5	31.7	22.0
30 - 34	89.0	95.6	82.5	87.1	94.8	79.4	93.8	97.6	90.1	14.5	18.6	10.4	9.5	13.3	5.8	26.9	31.9	22.0
35 - 39	89.3	96.3	82.3	87.5	95.7	79.2	94.3	97.9	90.5	11.8	15.3	8.2	7.4	10.6	4.2	23.5	27.9	18.9
40 - 44	90.3	96.6	83.7	88.7	96.0	80.9	94.9	98.3	91.3	9.8	12.5	7.1	6.0	8.0	3.8	20.7	25.0	16.2
45 - 49	90.9	96.7	84.4	89.6	96.3	82.2	94.8	97.8	91.5	8.3	10.9	5.5	5.2	7.5	2.8	18.0	21.2	14.4
50 - 54	90.1	96.1	83.7	88.9	95.5	81.8	94.3	97.8	90.2	7.0	9.3	4.5	4.5	6.4	2.5	15.8	19.4	11.8
55 - 59	89.7	96.7	82.1	88.5	96.2	79.7	94.3	98.8	89.9	6.4	8.4	4.2	3.9	5.3	2.2	15.3	20.2	10.6
60 - 64	87.9	96.0	79.2	86.8	95.7	77.0	91.8	97.2	86.6	4.5	5.7	3.3	2.6	3.4	1.8	11.5	14.8	8.4
65 - 69	86.5	95.3	77.2	85.3	95.1	74.8	90.6	96.4	85.4	3.9	5.4	2.4	2.6	3.8	1.3	8.7	11.9	5.9
70 - 74	84.1	94.0	74.7	82.5	93.5	71.4	89.9	96.0	85.3	2.4	3.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.2	5.4	9.8	2.1
75 - 79	81.4	93.2	70.1	80.3	92.8	67.6	85.9	95.5	78.8	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	3.8	5.7	2.4
80 +	72.7	86.4	63.1	71.4	85.8	60.8	77.7	89.0	71.0	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.1	5.4	1.7

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.0%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with pri-primary education level (69.1%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels than female (Table 13.5).

Table 13. 5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Katavi Region; 2022 PHC

Education	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	69.1	79.8	59.7	66.7	77.7	57.3	83.0	90.7	75.0	4.1	5.7	2.6	2.6	4.3	1.2	12.3	13.0	11.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	79.6	88.4	70.3	77.2	87.4	65.8	86.0	91.4	81.1	7.7	9.4	5.8	5.4	7.1	3.5	13.8	16.3	11.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	70.1	73.9	65.8	64.3	69.3	58.2	77.6	80.2	75.0	18.2	20.3	15.8	12.6	14.9	9.8	25.5	27.7	23.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	77.3	80.1	71.3	73.7	76.8	66.0	80.9	83.9	75.5	32.2	34.1	28.2	26.1	28.6	19.6	38.6	40.5	35.2
University and Other Related	92.6	94.5	89.5	89.7	92.9	84.1	95.5	96.0	94.6	64.6	67.1	60.3	54.6	59.0	46.7	74.4	75.3	72.9
Training After Primary	94.9	97.8	88.1	93.2	97.4	80.4	96.7	98.3	94.0	33.7	34.7	31.4	30.7	33.1	23.5	37.0	36.8	37.3
Training After Secondary education	98.0	98.4	97.3	97.4	97.9	96.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	73.8	72.6	75.7	72.0	71.5	73.1	75.0	73.4	77.0

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Katavi Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after Secondary education (73.8) followed by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (64.6%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (4.1%). Ownership of Smartphone in Katavi Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13. 6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Katavi Region; 2022 PHC

Education	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.1	5.7	2.6	2.6	4.3	1.2	12.3	13.0	11.5	29	19	10	16	12	4	13	7	6
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.9	9.6	6.0	5.6	7.3	3.6	14.1	16.6	11.8	23,223	14,564	8,659	12,036	8,331	3,705	11,187	6,233	4,954
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	19.6	21.6	17.3	13.7	15.9	10.9	27.3	29.4	25.1	15,542	9,105	6,437	6,143	3,916	2,227	9,399	5,189	4,210
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	34.1	35.1	31.7	26.9	29.0	21.6	41.4	42.3	39.8	1,852	1,298	554	742	574	168	1,110	724	386
University and Other Related	64.6	67.1	60.3	54.6	59.0	46.7	74.4	75.3	72.9	8,189	5,366	2,823	3,430	2,379	1,051	4,759	2,987	1,772
Training After Primary	33.7	34.7	31.4	30.7	33.1	23.5	37.0	36.8	37.3	131	94	37	63	51	12	68	43	25
Training After Secondary Education	73.8	72.6	75.7	72.0	71.5	73.1	75.0	73.4	77.0	1,659	976	683	628	411	217	1,031	565	466

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

The results reveal that 80.9 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region are using non-smartphones and 9.7 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non smartphones is higher (86.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (78.8%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (19.8%) is higher than that of rural areas (6.1%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using non smartphone is the highest in Mpanda Municipal Council 87.7% followed by Tanganyika District 79.9%. The proportion of individuals using smartphone is the highest in Mpanda Municipal 19.6% followed by Mlele District 5.7%. The district with the smallest proportion of individuals using non smartphone is Tanganyika District is 3.6%. On the other hand, Mpimbwe District Council has the smallest proportion of individuals using both non smartphones (77.0%) and smartphones (7.3%) (Table 13.7).

Table 13. 7: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council, Katavi Region; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	562,111	273,095	289,016	9.7	12.2	7.2	80.9	87.1	75.1
Rural	417,418	204,400	213,018	6.1	8.4	4.0	78.8	86.0	72.0
Urban	144,693	68,695	75,998	19.8	23.7	16.3	86.9	90.3	83.9
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	133,001	63,723	69,278	19.6	23.0	16.5	87.7	90.8	84.9
Nsimbo District	97,341	47,683	49,658	6.7	9.2	4.4	79.3	86.3	72.5
Tanganyika District	175,216	85,959	89,257	5.6	7.7	3.6	79.9	87.1	73.0
Mlele District	55,037	27,100	27,937	7.9	10.1	5.7	77.7	84.1	71.4
Mpimbwe District	101,516	48,630	52,886	7.3	10.1	4.8	77.0	84.6	70.0

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

The majority of persons (50.7%) aged four years and above in Katavi Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (53.8%)

using of non-smartphones is slightly less than that of females (47.7%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with (48.3%) compared with individuals in urban areas (58.5%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (13.4%) than in rural areas (3.7%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 - 79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 - 34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 up to age 20-24, then increases at a slow pace up to age group 45 - 49, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.

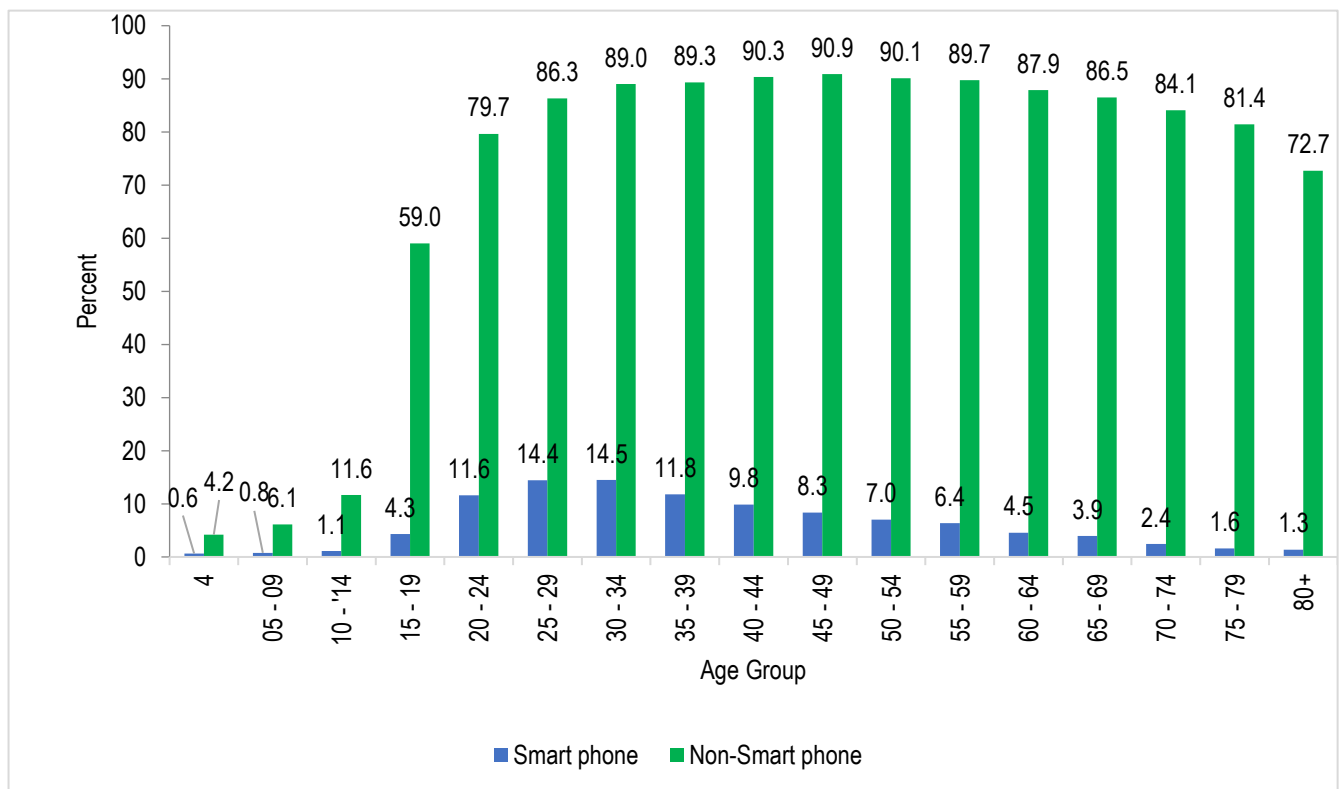


Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	50.7	53.8	47.7	48.3	52.0	44.7	58.5	60.0	57.1	6.0	7.4	4.6	3.7	5.0	2.5	13.4	15.7	11.2
4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
05-09	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
10-14	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.4	12.4	12.0	12.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
15 - 19	59.0	60.8	57.3	57.2	59.8	54.6	64.9	64.4	65.4	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.2	9.2	9.9	8.5
20 - 24	79.7	86.7	74.1	77.0	85.2	70.4	87.1	91.0	84.2	11.6	15.0	8.9	7.5	10.6	5.0	23.2	28.2	19.6
25 - 29	86.3	93.7	79.9	83.8	92.5	76.0	92.6	96.5	89.3	14.4	18.4	11.0	9.6	13.1	6.4	26.5	31.7	22.0
30 - 34	89.0	95.6	82.5	87.1	94.8	79.4	93.8	97.6	90.1	14.5	18.6	10.4	9.5	13.3	5.8	26.9	31.9	22.0
35 - 39	89.3	96.3	82.3	87.5	95.7	79.2	94.3	97.9	90.5	11.8	15.3	8.2	7.4	10.6	4.2	23.5	27.9	18.9
40 - 44	90.3	96.6	83.7	88.7	96.0	80.9	94.9	98.3	91.3	9.8	12.5	7.1	6.0	8.0	3.8	20.7	25.0	16.2
45 - 49	90.9	96.7	84.4	89.6	96.3	82.2	94.8	97.8	91.5	8.3	10.9	5.5	5.2	7.5	2.8	18.0	21.2	14.4
50 - 54	90.1	96.1	83.7	88.9	95.5	81.8	94.3	97.8	90.2	7.0	9.3	4.5	4.5	6.4	2.5	15.8	19.4	11.8
55 - 59	89.7	96.7	82.1	88.5	96.2	79.7	94.3	98.8	89.9	6.4	8.4	4.2	3.9	5.3	2.2	15.3	20.2	10.6
60 - 64	87.9	96.0	79.2	86.8	95.7	77.0	91.8	97.2	86.6	4.5	5.7	3.3	2.6	3.4	1.8	11.5	14.8	8.4
65 - 69	86.5	95.3	77.2	85.3	95.1	74.8	90.6	96.4	85.4	3.9	5.4	2.4	2.6	3.8	1.3	8.7	11.9	5.9
70 - 74	84.1	94.0	74.7	82.5	93.5	71.4	89.9	96.0	85.3	2.4	3.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.2	5.4	9.8	2.1
75 - 79	81.4	93.2	70.1	80.3	92.8	67.6	85.9	95.5	78.8	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	3.8	5.7	2.4
80 +	72.7	86.4	63.1	71.4	85.8	60.8	77.7	89.0	71.0	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.1	5.4	1.7

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 and above years in Katavi Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (77.8%), followed by 34.3 percent of person using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 18.0 percent of person using ICT equipment for searching/receiving information (Table 13.9).

The results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (75.5% for rural and 84.4% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (28.6% for rural and 50.6% for urban) and searching or receiving information (28.1% for rural and 45.6% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	77.8	83.8	72.1	18.0	21.1	15.2	2.3	2.8	1.8	4.3	5.3	3.3	6.1	7.8	4.5	34.3	39.5	29.3	562,111	273,095	289,016
Rural	75.5	82.5	68.8	14.7	17.7	11.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.5	2.0	5.2	6.9	3.5	28.6	34.5	23.0	417,418	204,400	213,018
Urban	84.4	87.7	81.3	27.7	31.3	24.5	4.0	4.9	3.2	8.8	10.7	7.0	8.8	10.6	7.1	50.6	54.5	47.1	144,693	68,695	75,998
Council																					
Mpanda Municipal	84.4	87.5	81.7	27.9	31.2	24.8	3.9	4.7	3.1	8.8	10.5	7.2	9.0	10.8	7.4	49.5	53.0	46.2	133,001	63,723	69,278
Nsimbo District	77.2	84.2	70.5	19.2	23.1	15.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.8	3.7	1.9	4.9	6.9	3.1	34.3	41.6	27.4	97,341	47,683	49,658
Tanganyika District	76.2	83.2	69.5	11.6	14.0	9.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.5	3.2	1.8	5.5	7.2	3.8	28.9	34.5	23.6	175,216	85,959	89,257
Mlele District	75.0	81.0	69.2	12.4	14.3	10.7	2.1	2.5	1.7	3.3	3.9	2.7	6.3	8.0	4.7	25.4	29.9	21.0	55,037	27,100	27,937
Mpimbwe District	73.9	81.4	67.1	18.2	22.0	14.7	2.1	2.8	1.5	3.4	4.6	2.4	4.3	5.7	2.9	28.3	34.0	23.1	101,516	48,630	52,886

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Katavi Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.4%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (75.8%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who have attained training after secondary education than other education level.

The uses of non-smartphone in Katavi Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.10).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	75.8	82.8	69.7	74.1	81.3	68.0	85.8	90.7	80.8	540	275	265	449	226	223	91	49	42
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.4	91.0	79.6	83.8	90.2	76.7	89.8	93.4	86.5	252,081	137,921	114,160	180,721	102,785	77,936	71,360	35,136	36,224
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77.0	79.4	74.1	72.6	75.9	68.5	82.7	84.4	81.0	61,079	33,558	27,521	32,621	18,687	13,934	28,458	14,871	13,587
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	83.2	85.2	79.0	80.7	82.9	75.0	85.8	87.8	82.1	4,524	3,145	1,379	2,224	1,641	583	2,300	1,504	796
University and Other Related	94.2	95.6	91.8	92.0	94.4	87.7	96.4	96.9	95.7	11,948	7,650	4,298	5,778	3,805	1,973	6,170	3,845	2,325
Training After Primary	96.7	97.8	94.1	95.6	97.4	90.2	97.8	98.3	97.0	376	265	111	196	150	46	180	115	65
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.8	97.9	98.1	98.3	97.6	98.7	99.2	98.0	2,212	1,329	883	855	565	290	1,357	764	593

In Katavi Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who with training after secondary education (73.8%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (4.1%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Katavi Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13. 11: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphone by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.1	5.7	2.6	2.6	4.3	1.2	12.3	13.0	11.5	29	19	10	16	12	4	13	7	6
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.9	9.6	6.0	5.6	7.3	3.6	14.1	16.6	11.8	23,223	14,564	8,659	12,036	8,331	3,705	11,187	6,233	4,954
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	19.6	21.6	17.3	13.7	15.9	10.9	27.3	29.4	25.1	15,542	9,105	6,437	6,143	3,916	2,227	9,399	5,189	4,210
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	34.1	35.1	31.7	26.9	29.0	21.6	41.4	42.3	39.8	1,852	1,298	554	742	574	168	1,110	724	386
University and Other Related	64.6	67.1	60.3	54.6	59.0	46.7	74.4	75.3	72.9	8,189	5,366	2,823	3,430	2,379	1,051	4,759	2,987	1,772
Training After Primary	33.7	34.7	31.4	30.7	33.1	23.5	37.0	36.8	37.3	131	94	37	63	51	12	68	43	25
Training After Secondary Education	73.8	72.6	75.7	72.0	71.5	73.1	75.0	73.4	77.0	1,659	976	683	628	411	217	1,031	565	466

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Katavi Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 88.6 percent among unclassified workers category to 95 percent among paid employee category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of male using mobile phones is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban (97.5%) than in rural (93.3%) areas for all types of labour force (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	95.0	95.7	88.9	93.3	94.2	85.7	97.5	97.8	94.4	1,725	1,556	169	996	894	102	729	662	67
Self-employed without employees	92.4	96.7	84.1	91.0	96.3	81.9	96.0	97.4	92.1	8,529	5,902	2,627	6,049	4,059	1,990	2,480	1,843	637
Self-employed with employees	93.6	97.0	89.2	90.9	95.5	86.9	97.5	98.5	95.3	1,309	753	556	757	365	392	552	388	164
Casual labourers	94.0	96.1	85.4	92.1	95.6	82.0	96.5	96.6	95.2	1,578	1,298	280	871	671	200	707	627	80
Workers not classified by status	88.6	92.1	84.0	85.8	89.6	80.5	95.7	98.5	92.2	1,069	639	430	735	446	289	334	193	141

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Katavi Region ranges from 14.0 percent among self-employed without employees to 20.4 percent among the paid employees. In regarding to use of smart phones among employed persons, the Census results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13. 13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	20.4	21.5	11.6	15.2	16.3	5.9	27.9	28.7	21.1	371	349	22	162	155	7	209	194	15
Self-employed without employees	14.0	16.3	9.4	10.6	12.8	6.8	22.7	24.2	18.5	1,292	998	294	706	540	166	586	458	128
Self-employed with employees	19.2	25.3	11.6	11.3	17.3	6.2	30.7	33.0	25.6	268	196	72	94	66	28	174	130	44
Casual labourers	17.9	19.2	12.8	13.2	15.4	7.0	24.0	23.3	29.8	301	259	42	125	108	17	176	151	25
Workers not classified by status	16.0	20.3	10.2	11.2	15.3	5.6	27.8	33.2	20.9	193	141	52	96	76	20	97	65	32

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Katavi Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 79 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. The analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than of females across all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	97.7	98.5	95.7	96.3	97.0	94.3	98.6	99.5	96.4	67.0	68.6	63.2	62.8	63.3	61.3	69.8	72.3	64.2
Professionals	97.7	98.5	95.7	96.3	97.0	94.3	98.6	99.5	96.4	1,004	718	286	391	291	100	613	427	186
Technicians and associate professionals	97.4	98.3	95.8	97.0	97.9	95.1	97.7	98.6	96.2	3,502	2,260	1,242	1,411	963	448	2,091	1,297	794
Clerks	94.9	96.7	90.0	95.7	97.3	89.9	94.3	96.3	90.1	9,228	6,836	2,392	4,107	3,273	834	5,121	3,563	1,558
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.6	98.3	94.8	98.4	99.2	97.1	95.5	97.5	93.9	971	518	453	373	241	132	598	277	321
Agricultural and fishery workers	92.5	95.7	90.1	93.3	96.6	90.6	91.8	95.0	89.7	16,040	7,086	8,954	6,910	3,245	3,665	9,130	3,841	5,289
Craft and related workers	79.3	86.1	73.1	78.2	85.5	71.4	85.8	89.6	82.5	223,699	116,027	107,672	188,073	98,495	89,578	35,626	17,532	18,094
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	89.1	93.2	83.3	88.9	93.8	81.3	89.5	92.3	85.8	50,181	30,920	19,261	29,231	18,716	10,515	20,950	12,204	8,746
Elementary occupations	95.1	96.5	84.7	96.4	97.1	91.2	94.4	96.2	80.6	2,787	2,493	294	1,041	917	124	1,746	1,576	170

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Katavi Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (70.1%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (6.2%). The analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals' categories. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across all of occupational categories except for the clerk category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

Table 13. 15: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	67.0	68.6	63.2	62.8	63.3	61.3	69.8	72.3	64.2	689	500	189	255	190	65	434	310	124
Professionals	70.1	72.9	65.1	68.4	71.0	62.8	71.3	74.4	66.4	2,521	1,677	844	995	699	296	1,526	978	548
Technicians and associate professionals	38.4	37.5	40.7	32.3	32.0	33.6	43.2	42.5	44.6	3,732	2,649	1,083	1,388	1,076	312	2,344	1,573	771
Clerks	63.2	65.3	60.9	65.2	67.1	61.8	62.0	63.7	60.5	635	344	291	247	163	84	388	181	207
Service workers and shop sales workers	26.5	33.6	21.2	21.1	27.4	15.8	30.6	38.8	25.0	4,599	2,487	2,112	1,559	919	640	3,040	1,568	1,472
Agricultural and fishery workers	6.2	8.0	4.5	4.8	6.5	3.2	14.0	16.6	11.8	17,352	10,776	6,576	11,521	7,526	3,995	5,831	3,250	2,581
Craft and related workers	13.4	15.2	10.7	9.2	11.4	5.9	19.2	21.0	16.8	7,525	5,052	2,473	3,032	2,275	757	4,493	2,777	1,716
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	31.0	32.2	22.2	25.7	26.0	24.3	34.1	35.8	20.9	908	831	77	278	245	33	630	586	44
Elementary occupations	11.0	13.7	8.6	6.3	8.4	4.2	18.7	23.3	15.1	8,914	5,199	3,715	3,121	2,043	1,078	5,793	3,156	2,637

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council. The results show that about one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Katavi Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.8 %) own desktop computers. Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.2%), followed by Mlele (0.7 %). Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (2.3 %). The Nsimbo District Council has the smallest percentage of persons owning both desktop and laptop computers (0.5% and 1.0% respectively).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.1
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8
Urban	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.4	3.1	1.8
Council						
Mpanda Municipal	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	3.0	1.8
Nsimbo District	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
Tanganyika District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
Mlele District	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.9
Mpimbwe District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that about three percent (2.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Katavi Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.6%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than female.

Usage of computers by individuals vary across councils, with Mpanda Municipal Council having the largest percentage (2.7% uses desktop and 4.1% uses laptop) of individuals using computers, followed by Mlele District Council (2.2% uses desktops and 1.5 % uses

laptops). Nsimbo District Council has the smallest percentage of individuals using computers (1.1% uses Desktops and 1.8% uses Laptops (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT			Type of Computers					
	Equipments			Desktops			Laptops		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	562,111	273,095	289,016	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.0
Rural	417,418	204,400	213,018	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.5
Urban	144,693	68,695	75,998	2.7	3.4	2.1	4.2	5.1	3.4
Council									
Mpanda Municipal	133,001	63,723	69,278	2.7	3.3	2.1	4.1	4.9	3.4
Nsimbo District	97,341	47,683	49,658	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.5
Tanganyika District	175,216	85,959	89,257	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.6
Mlele District	55,037	27,100	27,937	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.8	1.7
Mpimbwe District	101,516	48,630	52,886	1.3	1.8	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.6

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. The details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Katavi Region has about one (1.2%) and two percent (2.0%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers has been increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above reported having used a laptop computer during the reference period is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktop computers.

The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use desktop computers is higher among males than among females from age groups 15 – 19 years to 80 and above but is the same from age 4 years to age group 10 -14 years (Table 13.18).

Table 13. 18: Number of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by type, Sex and Age Group; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	961,340	472,219	489,121
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	44,213	21,833	22,380
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	194,469	95,917	98,552
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	160,547	81,374	79,173
15 - 19	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	112,314	54,837	57,477
20 - 24	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.8	2.1	97,707	43,096	54,611
25 - 29	2.0	2.6	1.5	3.0	3.8	2.4	82,615	38,494	44,121
30 - 34	2.2	2.8	1.5	3.4	4.2	2.5	66,514	33,046	33,468
35 - 39	1.9	2.5	1.3	3.1	3.8	2.3	51,531	25,928	25,603
40 - 44	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.5	3.0	2.0	40,160	20,731	19,429
45 - 49	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	31,710	16,749	14,961
50 - 54	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.8	1.9	23,813	12,355	11,458
55 - 59	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.7	14,875	7,791	7,084
60 - 64	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	14,473	7,474	6,999
65 - 69	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	8,682	4,424	4,258
70 - 74	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	7,506	3,655	3,851
75 - 79	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.0	3,890	1,905	1,985
80 +	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	6,321	2,610	3,711

13.7.4 Usage of Computers by Highest Level of Education attained and Sex

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 4 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Katavi Region had attained university and other related education levels (24.1%) with males having a higher proportion (27.5%) than females (18.3%).

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

The proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons live in urban areas than those in rural areas across all level of education (Table 13.19).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.6	3.8	712	332	380	606	278	328	106	54	52
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	295,07	151,64	143,43	215,56	114,00	101,55	79,509	37,635	41,874
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	79,354	42,238	37,116	44,951	24,609	20,342	34,403	17,629	16,774
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.3	6.9	5.3	5.1	5.6	3.7	7.6	8.3	6.5	5,439	3,693	1,746	2,757	1,980	777	2,682	1,713	969
University and Other Related	24.1	27.5	18.3	18.6	21.2	14.0	29.4	33.9	22.2	12,680	8,000	4,680	6,281	4,031	2,250	6,399	3,969	2,430

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Training After Primary	5.9	5.2	7.6	3.9	4.5	2.0	8.2	6.0	11.9	389	271	118	205	154	51	184	117	67
Training After Secondary Education	17.9	18.8	16.6	13.1	15.0	9.4	21.0	21.7	20.2	2,247	1,345	902	872	575	297	1,375	770	605

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used Laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Katavi Region had attained university and other related education levels (14.9%) with proportionately higher for males (17.1 %) than females (11%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

Table 13. 20: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	4.7	5.6	3.8	712	332	380	606	278	328	106	54	52
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	295,07	151,64	143,43	215,56	114,00	101,55	79,509	37,635	41,874
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	79,354	42,238	37,116	44,951	24,609	20,342	34,403	17,629	16,774
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.6	5.3	5.8	4.3	5,439	3,693	1,746	2,757	1,980	777	2,682	1,713	969
University and Other Related	14.9	17.1	11.0	12.1	13.9	8.8	17.6	20.4	13.0	12,680	8,000	4,680	6,281	4,031	2,250	6,399	3,969	2,430
Training After Primary	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	2.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	389	271	118	205	154	51	184	117	67
Training After Secondary Education	11.3	11.2	11.4	8.3	8.5	7.7	13.2	13.2	13.2	2,247	1,345	902	872	575	297	1,375	770	605

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Katavi Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.9 percent for both workers not classified by status and self-employed without employees to 3.1 percent for the Self-employed with employee's category.

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

Table 13. 21: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.0	4.2	1,816	1,626	190	1,068	949	119	748	677	71
Self-employed without employees	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.7	3.1	1.7	9,228	6,106	3,122	6,644	4,214	2,430	2,584	1,892	692
Self-employed with employees	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.3	4.6	4.8	4.1	1,399	776	623	833	382	451	566	394	172
Casual labourers	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.2	4.8	1,679	1,351	328	946	702	244	733	649	84
Workers not classified by status	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.9	3.6	2.0	1,206	694	512	857	498	359	349	196	153

The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.4 percent for self-employed without employees to 4.9 percent for self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the use of laptop computers, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories except for the paid employees (4.2% for females and 3.1% for males).

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons live in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13. 22: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Employment Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.8	4.6	7.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.0	4.2
Self-employed without employees	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.4	3.5	3.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.7	3.1	1.7
Self-employed with employees	4.9	5.7	3.9	3.1	4.7	1.8	7.4	6.6	9.3	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.3	4.6	4.8	4.1
Casual labourers	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.3	1.2	3.4	2.8	8.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.2	4.8
Workers not classified by status	3.6	4.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	5.4	7.1	3.3	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.9	3.6	2.0

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Katavi Region, Legislators, administrators and managers constitute the highest percentage (10.0%) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations, while Agricultural and fishery workers. occupations recorded the smallest percentage (0.6%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for clerks category for which females percentage (4.0%) is higher than males (2.8%). The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is slightly higher among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation status categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	10.0	11.1	7.4	10.3	12.0	5.7	9.8	10.5	8.3	1,028	729	299	406	300	106	622	429	193
Professionals	6.6	7.7	4.8	5.8	6.3	4.9	7.2	8.7	4.7	3,595	2,299	1,296	1,455	984	471	2,140	1,315	825
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.8	3.2	1.7	9,724	7,066	2,658	4,293	3,365	928	5,431	3,701	1,730
Clerks	3.4	2.8	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.5	2.8	4.1	1,005	527	478	379	243	136	626	284	342
Service workers and shop sales workers	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.5	1.0	17,346	7,405	9,941	7,405	3,360	4,045	9,941	4,045	5,896
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	282,074	134,744	147,330	240,569	115,178	125,391	41,505	19,566	21,939
Craft and related workers	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	56,292	33,169	23,123	32,885	19,954	12,931	23,407	13,215	10,192

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	2,930	2,583	347	1,080	944	136	1,850	1,639	211
Elementary occupations	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.7	80,823	37,855	42,968	49,786	24,306	25,480	31,037	13,549	17,488

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Legislators, administrators and managers have the highest percentage (29.7%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Katavi Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (1.8%).

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

Table 13. 24: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators', administrators and managers.	29.7	32.2	23.4	26.8	29.7	18.9	31.5	34.0	25.9	1,028	729	299	406	300	106	622	429	193
Professionals.	29.6	34.2	21.5	25.5	29.1	18.0	32.4	38.0	23.4	3,595	2,299	1,296	1,455	984	471	2,140	1,315	825
Technicians and associate professionals.	9.0	9.5	7.6	6.8	7.3	5.0	10.7	11.5	9.0	9,724	7,066	2,658	4,293	3,365	928	5,431	3,701	1,730
Clerks.	15.1	15.9	14.2	14.8	17.7	9.6	15.3	14.4	16.1	1,005	527	478	379	243	136	626	284	342

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3.9	4.9	3.1	2.9	4.0	1.9	4.6	5.5	4.0	17,346	7,405	9,941	7,405	3,360	4,045	9,941	4,045	5,896
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.0	3.4	2.7	282,074	134,744	147,330	240,569	115,178	125,391	41,505	19,566	21,939
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	56,292	33,169	23,123	32,885	19,954	12,931	23,407	13,215	10,192
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.0	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.9	5.0	5.2	2.8	2,930	2,583	347	1,080	944	136	1,850	1,639	211
Elementary occupations	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.5	3.3	4.0	2.8	80,823	37,855	42,968	49,786	24,306	25,480	31,037	13,549	17,488

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About thirty-five percent (35.3%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About thirteen percent (12.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 41.1 percent are powered by other sources.
- About eighteen percent (17.6%) of all buildings have water services.
- About four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.
- About seventy nine percent (75.9%), of all individually owned buildings in Katavi Region are owned by men, 17.3 percent by women, and 4.4 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy five percent (75.3%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are used by the owners themselves and 11.2 percent are used by tenants.
- About Seventy-three percent (72.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty percent (40.2%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

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

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

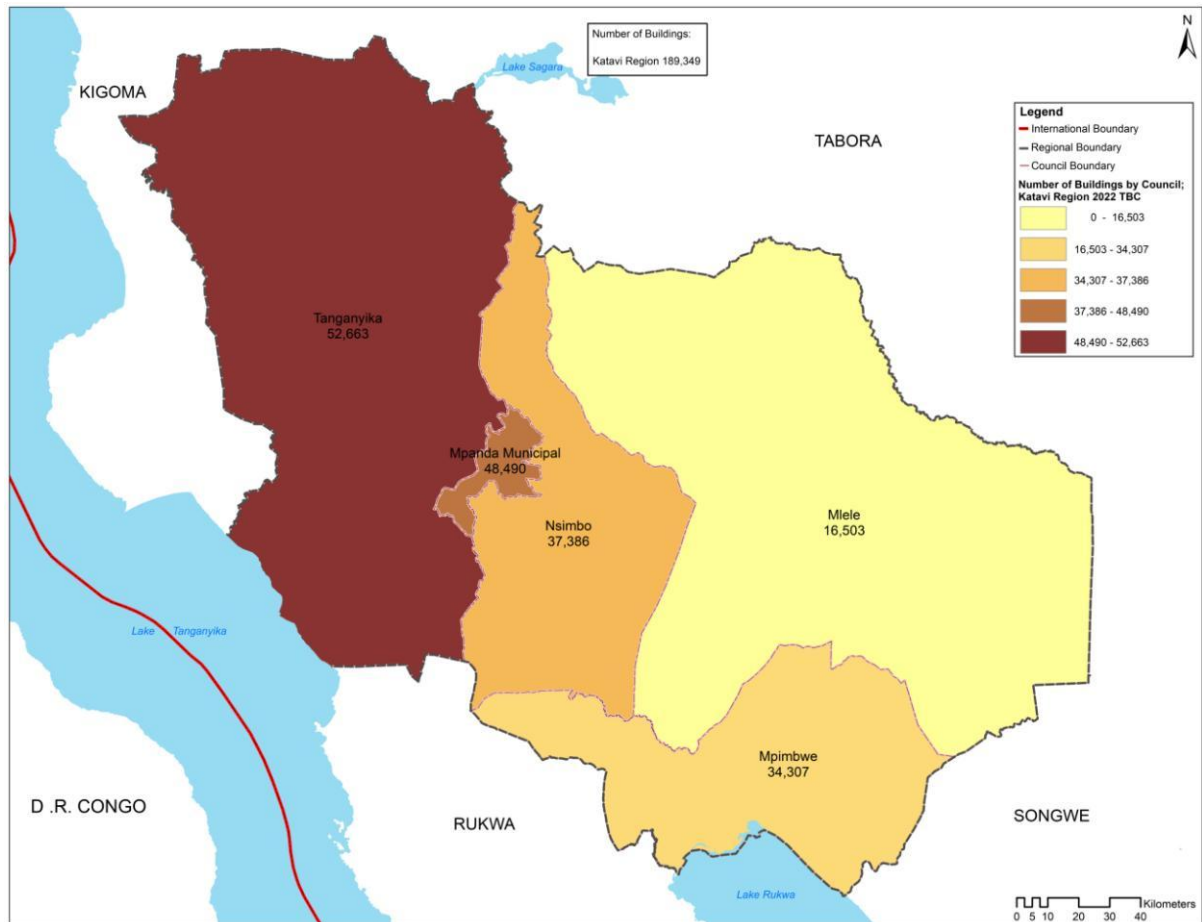
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Katavi Region has a total of 189,349 buildings whereby 141,955 buildings are in rural and 45,394 are in urban areas. Tanganyika District Council has the largest number of buildings (52,663 buildings) in the Region followed by Mpanda Municipal. On the other hand, Mlele District council has fewer numbers of buildings (16,503). Further results show that Mpanda Municipal has the largest number (45) of multi-storey buildings while Mlele District Council (3) has the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	189,349	70	180,146	9,133	141,955	26	136,385	5,544	47,394	44	43,761	3,589
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	45	44,653	3,792	10,728	2	10,113	613	37,762	43	34,540	3,179
Nsimbo District	37,386	6	36,020	1,360	37,386	6	36,020	1,360	0	0	0	0
Tanganyika District	52,663	9	50,811	1,843	50,159	9	48,344	1,806	2,504	0	2,467	37
Mlele District	16,503	3	15,821	679	16,503	3	15,821	679	0	0	0	0
Mpimbwe District	34,307	7	32,841	1,459	27,179	6	26,087	1,086	7,128	1	6,754	373

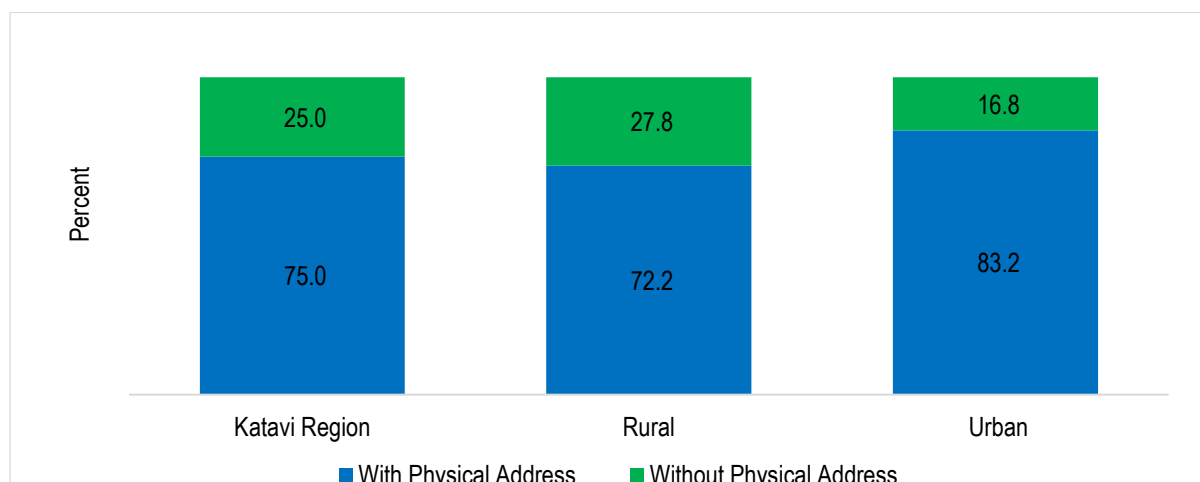
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 75.0 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is relatively high in urban (83.2%) than in rural areas (72.2%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage of Buildings with and without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

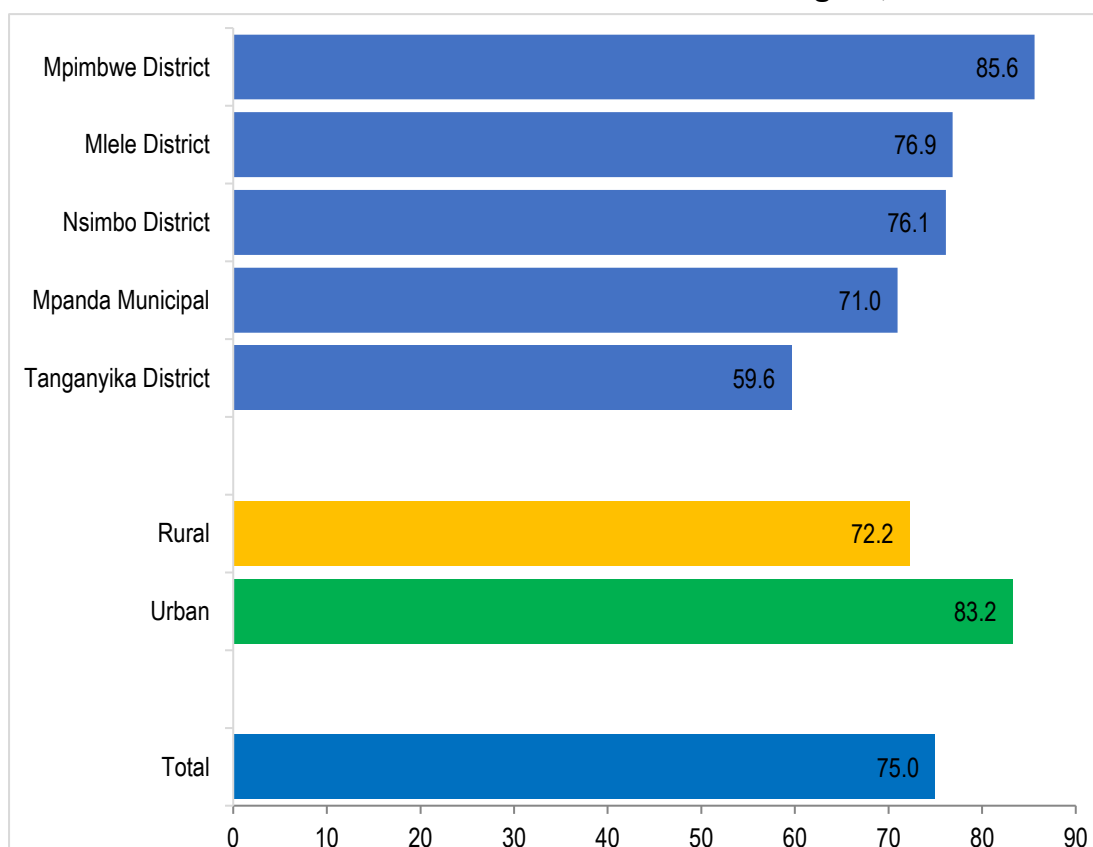


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 85.6 percent in Mpimbwe District Council to 59.6 percent in Tanganyika District Council (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14. 2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	189,349	141,988	47,361	141,955	102,538	39,417	47,394	39,450	7,944
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	40,078	8,412	10,728	8,617	2,111	37,762	31,461	6,301
Nsimbo District	37,386	28,462	8,924	37,386	28,462	8,924	0	0	0
Katavinyika District	52,663	31,396	21,267	50,159	29,587	20,572	2,504	1,809	695
Mlele District	16,503	12,683	3,820	16,503	12,683	3,820	0	0	0
Mpimbwe District	34,307	29,369	4,938	27,179	23,189	3,990	7,128	6,180	948

Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Place of Residence and Council: Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

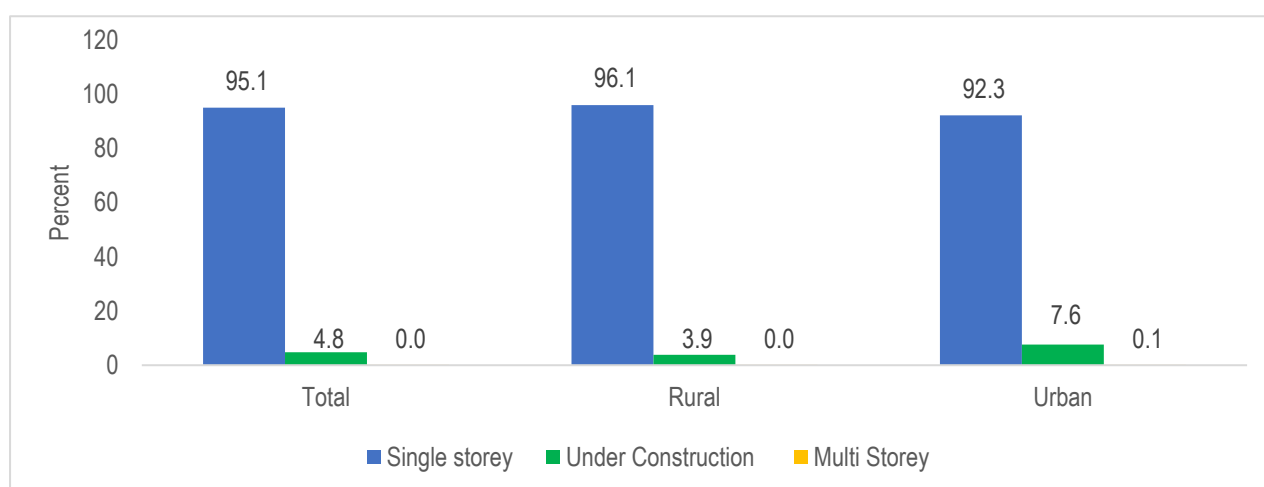


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 95.1percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.0%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.1%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that 4.8 percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under-construction in urban areas (7.6%) is almost twice of rural areas (3.9.%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence, Katavi region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 91.8 percent of buildings in Katavi Region are used for residential purpose, 3.0 percent for commercial-residential and 5.1 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Tanganyika District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (93.3%) compared with Mlele District Council, which has the lowest (90.0%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Nsimbo District Council has the highest proportion (6.4%) while Mpimbwe District Council has lowest (4.2%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 3: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Councils	Place of Residential	Total Buildings	Main Use		
			Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	189,349	91.8	3.0	5.1
	Rural	141,955	92.5	2.4	5.0
	Urban	47,394	89.8	4.8	5.4
Mpanda Municipal	Total	48,490	90.5	4.5	5.0
	Rural	10,728	92.6	2.8	4.6
	Urban	37,762	89.9	5.0	5.1

Councils	Place of Residential	Total Buildings	Main Use		
			Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Nsimbo District	Total	37,386	91.2	2.4	6.4
	Rural	37,386	91.2	2.4	6.4
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	Total	52,663	93.3	2.0	4.7
	Rural	50,159	93.4	1.9	4.7
	Urban	2,504	90.6	3.6	5.8
Mlele District	Total	16,503	90.0	4.0	6.0
	Rural	16,503	90.0	4.0	6.0
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	Total	34,307	93.1	2.7	4.2
	Rural	27,179	94.2	2.4	3.5
	Urban	7,128	88.9	4.0	7.1

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Katavi Region is commercial purposes (46.9%), followed by institutional services places (14.5%). Tanganyika District Council has the largest percentage of buildings about (58.4%) used for commercial purposes while Mpanda Municipal has the lowest percent (30.7%). Mlele District Council, has the highest percentage of buildings (3.6%) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	9,748	5.9	46.9	2.1	0.2	4.8	1.4	8.5	14.5	0.0	11.4	6.6
Mpanda Municipal	2,423	9.4	30.7	1.9	0.2	9.3	2.2	11.6	21.7	-	10.6	7.0
Nsimbo District	2,380	4.6	57.6	2.5	0.4	2.8	1.8	3.6	9.4	-	13.1	5.9
Tanganyika District	2,492	3.8	58.4	1.0	0.3	2.6	1.2	6.2	12.3	-	11.4	4.2
Mlele District	998	6.0	45.8	3.6	-	4.7	0.7	8.3	11.2	-	9.7	10.6
Mpimbwe District	1,455	5.6	37.3	2.5	-	4.5	0.4	15.3	17.1	0.1	10.9	8.2

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

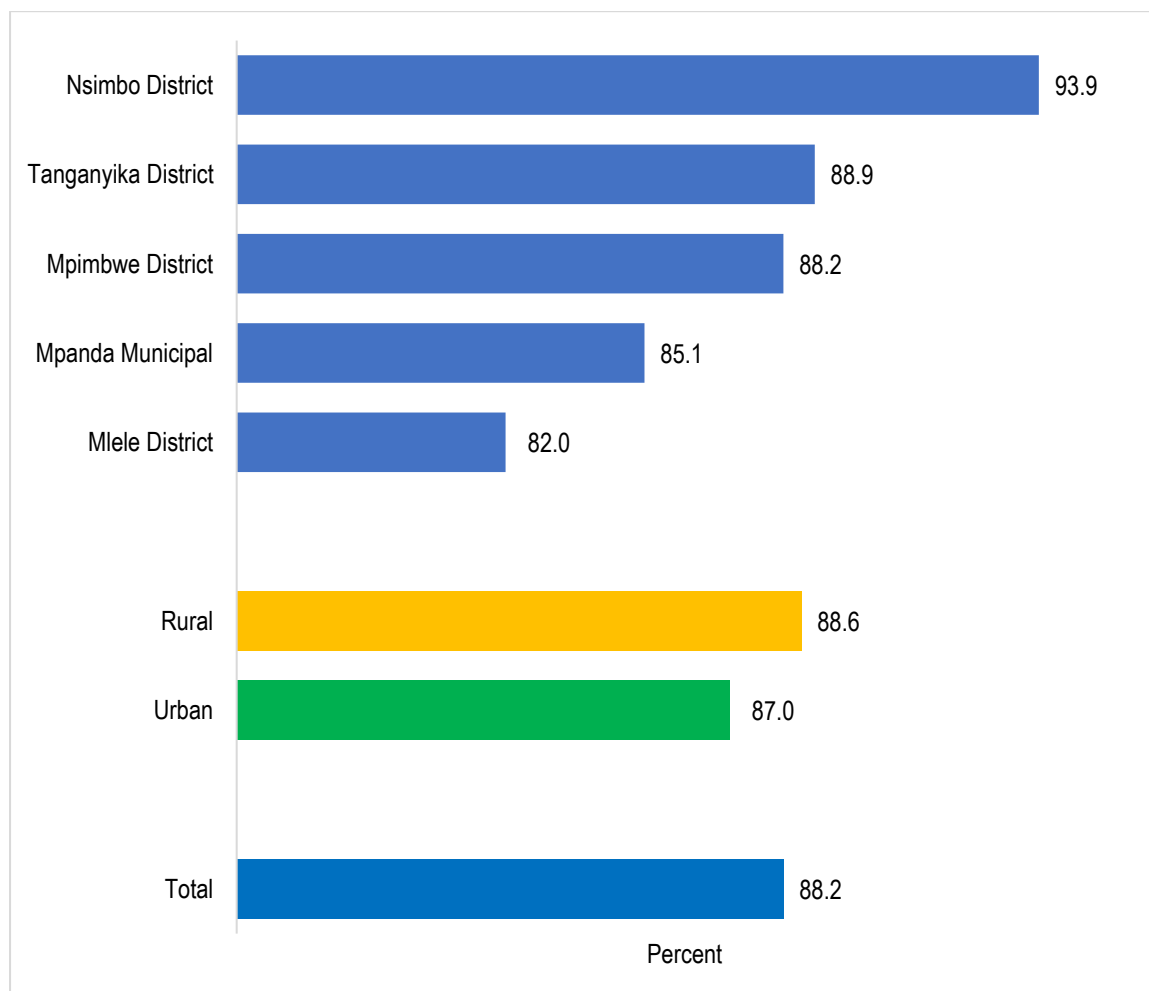
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of buildings in Katavi Region (88.2%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Nsimbo District have highest (93.9%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Mlele District Council has lowest (82.0%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.8 percent in Nsimbo District Councils to about four percent (4.2%) in Mlele District Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

Table 14. 5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural						Urban							
	Total Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	179,601	88.2	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	134,788	88.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	44,813	87.0	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Mpanda Municipal	46,067	85.1	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	10,234	78.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	35,833	86.9	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nsimbo District	35,006	93.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	35006	93.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	50,171	88.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	47,813	89.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2,358	85.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.0
Mlele District	15,505	82.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	15,505	82.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	32,852	88.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	26,230	88.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	6,622	87.6	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (93.2%) of the buildings in Katavi Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Katavi Region (Table 14.6).

Table 14. 6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Building Category					
		Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	189,349	4,998	2.6	7,807	4.1	176,544	93.2
Rural	141,955	2,903	2.0	4,830	3.4	134,222	94.6
Urban	47,394	2,095	4.4	2,977	6.3	42,322	89.3
Council							
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	1,824	3.8	2,624	5.4	44,042	90.8
Nsimbo District	37,386	601	1.6	1,304	3.5	35,481	94.9
Tanganyika District	52,663	1,224	2.3	1,659	3.2	49,780	94.5
Mlele District	16,503	441	2.7	1,118	6.8	14,944	90.6
Mpimbwe District	34,307	908	2.6	1,102	3.2	32,297	94.1

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 75.9 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region have been completed and 9.9 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 11.9 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 2.3 percent. The results also indicate that, 79.9 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 64.0 percent in urban areas.

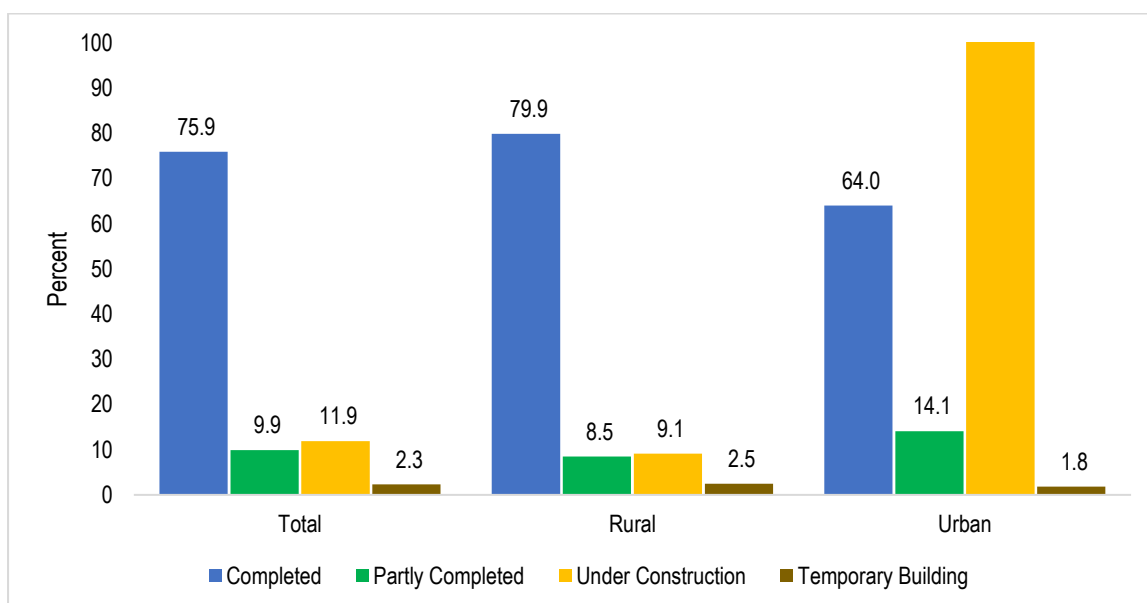
Tanganyika District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (85.3%) while Mpanda Municipal has the lowest (63.2%). Percentage of temporary buildings in Katavi Region range from 1.7 percent in Tanganyika District Council to 4.1 in Mlele District Council (Table 14.7).

Table 14. 7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	189,349	75.9	9.9	11.9	2.3

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Rural	141,955	79.9	8.5	9.1	2.5
Urban	47,394	64.0	14.1	20.1	1.8
Council					
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	63.2	14.2	20.6	2.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	77.7	8.9	10.3	3.1
Tanganyika District	52,663	85.3	5.6	7.4	1.7
Mlele District	16,503	73.9	10.8	11.1	4.1
Mpimbwe District	34,307	78.4	11.3	8.4	1.9

Figure 14. 5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



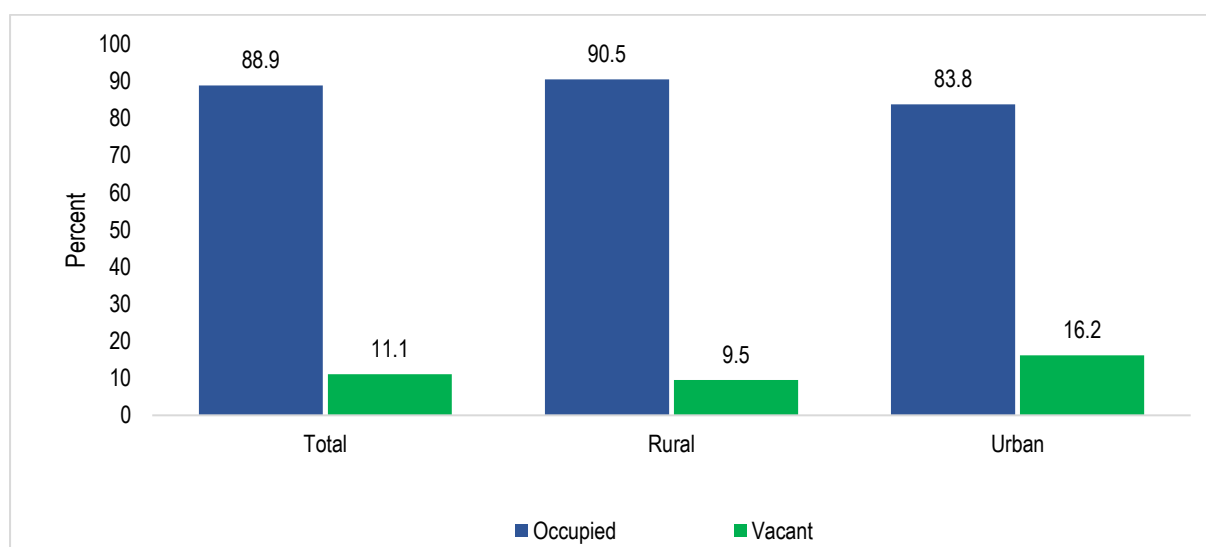
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings refers to, is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.9 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are in use, while 11.1 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (90.5%) compared with urban areas (83.8%). Mpimbwe District Council has the highest percentage (92.6%) of buildings in use while Mpanda Municipal Council has the lowest (82.8%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	189,349	88.9	11.1
Rural	141,955	90.5	9.5
Urban	47,394	83.8	16.2
Council			
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	82.8	17.2
Nsimbo District	37,386	88.6	11.4
Tanganyika District	52,663	92.0	8.0
Mlele District	16,503	89.6	10.4
Mpimbwe District	34,307	92.6	7.4

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, wall and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About fifty percent (49.9%) of buildings in Katavi Region

have earth/sand or soil floor, followed by sand-cement floor (33.4%) and ceramic tiles floor (1.9%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 25.2 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 57.8 percent. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (80.7%) of buildings with cement floor while Mlele District Council has lower percentage of about 63.7 percent (Table. 14.9).

Table 14. 9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Tanzania, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	189,349	33.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	49.9	0.1	14.3
Rural	141,955	25.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	59.1	0.1	14.4
Urban	47,394	57.8	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.6	0.0	13.9
Council										
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	80.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	72.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	58.6	0.2	12.6
Tanganyika District	52,663	66.8	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.0	11.5
Mlele District	16,503	63.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	41.9	0.1	19.1
Mpimbwe District	34,307	71.9	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.2	0.1	16.6

Note: Other flooring materials are PVC tiles, parquet or polished wood, wood planks, terrazzo or cow dung

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Katavi Region have walls built burnt bricks (77.3%) followed by bamboo poles (5.3%). Over ninety percent (90.2%) of buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks. Same pattern shown in rural areas, most of the buildings (73.0%) are also constructed by burnt bricks.

Also, all Councils have similar pattern of the highest percentage of houses built with burnt bricks. Other types of wall materials contribute a very minimal percent in wall construction (Table 14.10).

Table 14. 10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	189,349	0.2	1.3	13.6	77.3	0.0	0.2	5.3	1.2	0.0	0.9
Rural	141,955	0.1	0.7	17.1	73.0	0.0	0.2	6.8	1.5	0.0	0.6
Urban	47,394	0.4	3.3	3.2	90.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.6
Council											
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	0.4	3.2	5.2	87.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.6
Nsimbo District	37,386	0.1	0.7	26.3	63.3	0.0	0.2	7.6	1.1	0.0	0.7
Tanganyika District	52,663	0.1	0.5	18.7	72.4	0.0	0.2	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.6
Mlele District	16,503	0.2	1.7	12.6	66.7	0.0	0.3	16.5	1.1	0.0	0.9
Mpimbwe District	34,307	0.1	0.5	4.4	90.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.5

Note:

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (72.0 %) of all buildings in Katavi Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (19.9%). In urban areas, 85.0 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 67.7 percent in rural areas. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (80.7%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets and the lowest is Mlele District with (63.7%). (Table 14.11).

Table 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	189,349	72.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.4
Rural	141,955	67.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	5.3
Urban	47,394	85.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.6
Council										
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	80.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.1
Nsimbo District	37,386	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	5.7
Tanganyika District	52,663	66.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.5
Mlele District	16,503	63.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	6.9
Mpimbwe District	34,307	71.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.3

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

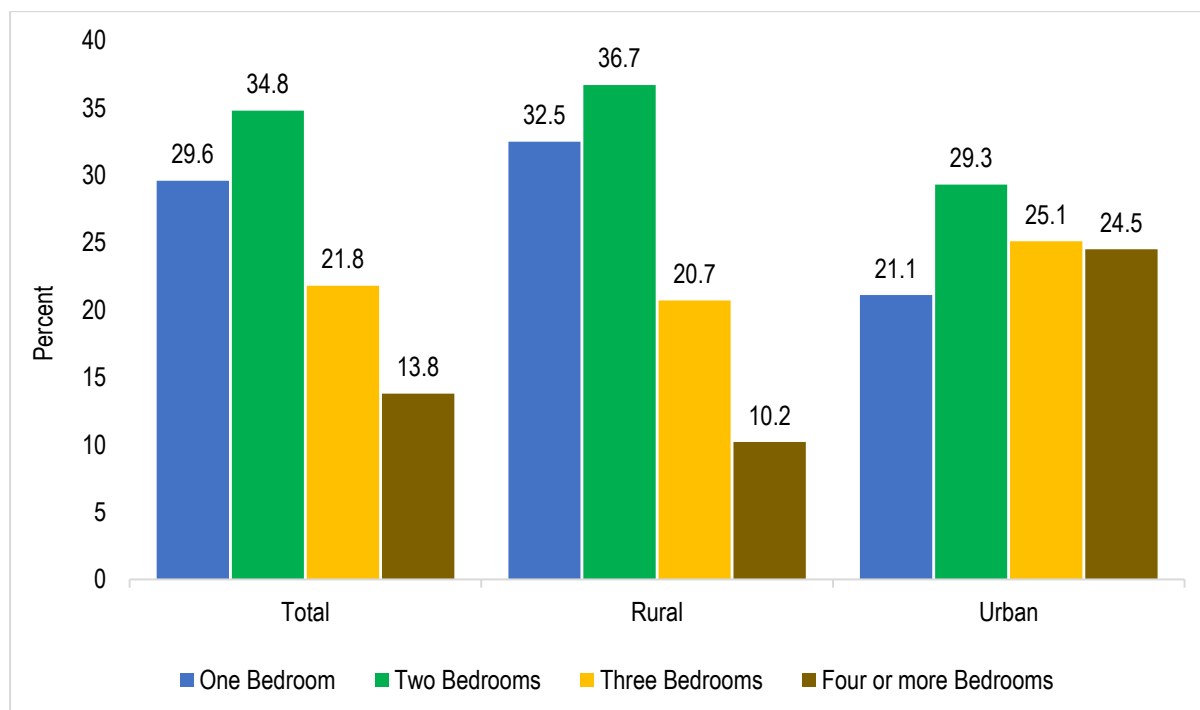
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 29.6 percent of such buildings in Katavi Region have one bedroom, 34.8 percent have two bedrooms, 21.8 percent have three bedrooms and 13.8 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with two bedroom is slightly high (36.7%) compared with 32.5 percent with one bedroom. In urban areas, most (29.3%) of buildings have two bedrooms, followed by those with three bedrooms (25.1%). (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14. 12: Percentages of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	191,678	29.6	34.8	21.8	6.7	3.0	1.7	2.4
Rural	143,289	32.5	36.7	20.7	5.5	2.2	1.1	1.4
Urban	48,389	21.1	29.3	25.1	10.3	5.4	3.5	5.3
Council								
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	25.3	29.5	23.3	9.4	4.8	3.1	4.6
Nsimbo District	37,734	30.9	38.7	21.4	5.0	1.9	0.9	1.2
Tanganyika District	53,301	27.2	36.9	24.7	6.6	2.3	1.0	1.2
Mlele District	16,683	31.8	34.9	19.2	6.3	3.2	1.9	2.8
Mpimbwe District	34,495	36.9	34.7	17.0	5.1	2.6	1.6	2.0

Figure 14. 7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, TBC 2022



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

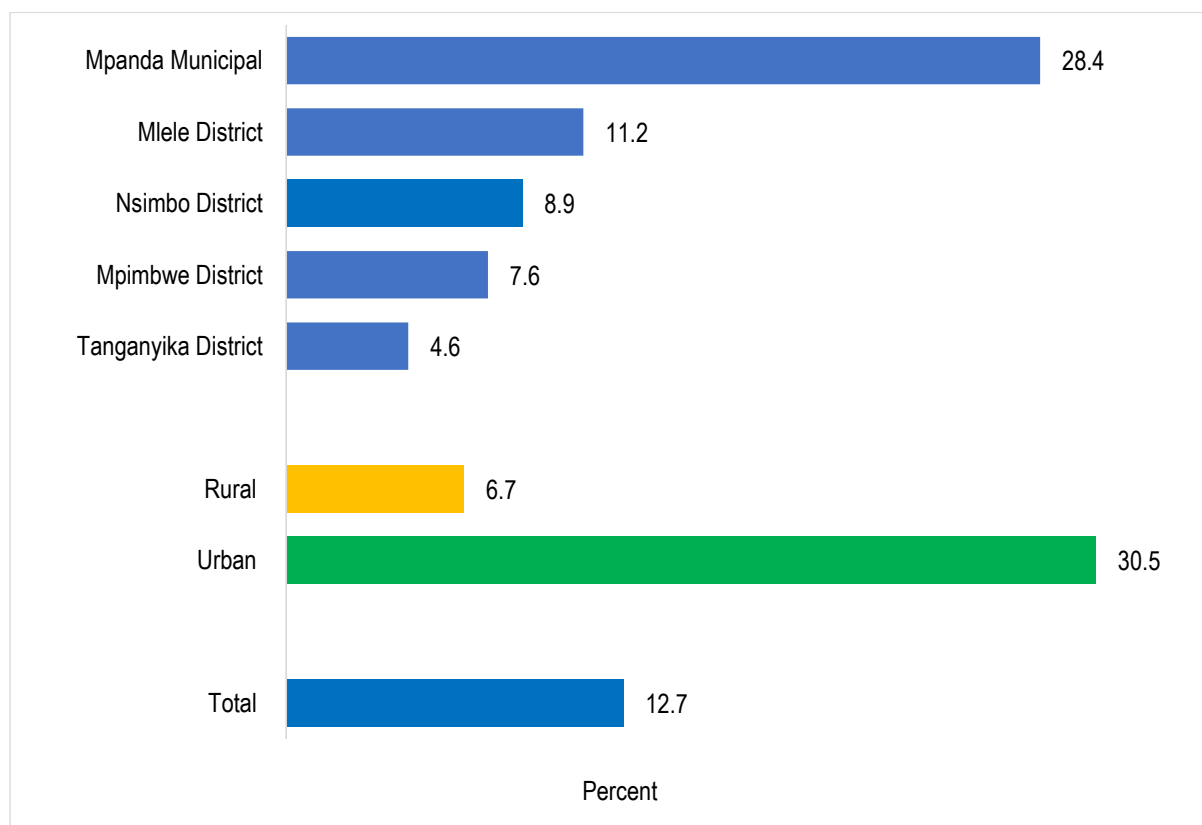
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 12.7 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region are connected to the national grid. Almost (30.5%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 6.7 percent in rural areas. Across Councils, Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest proportion (28.4%) of buildings connected to the national grid while Tanganyika District has the lowest percentage (4.6%) (Figure 14.8).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from The National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 41.1 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative sources of electricity is higher in rural areas (44.3%) than in urban areas (31.7%).

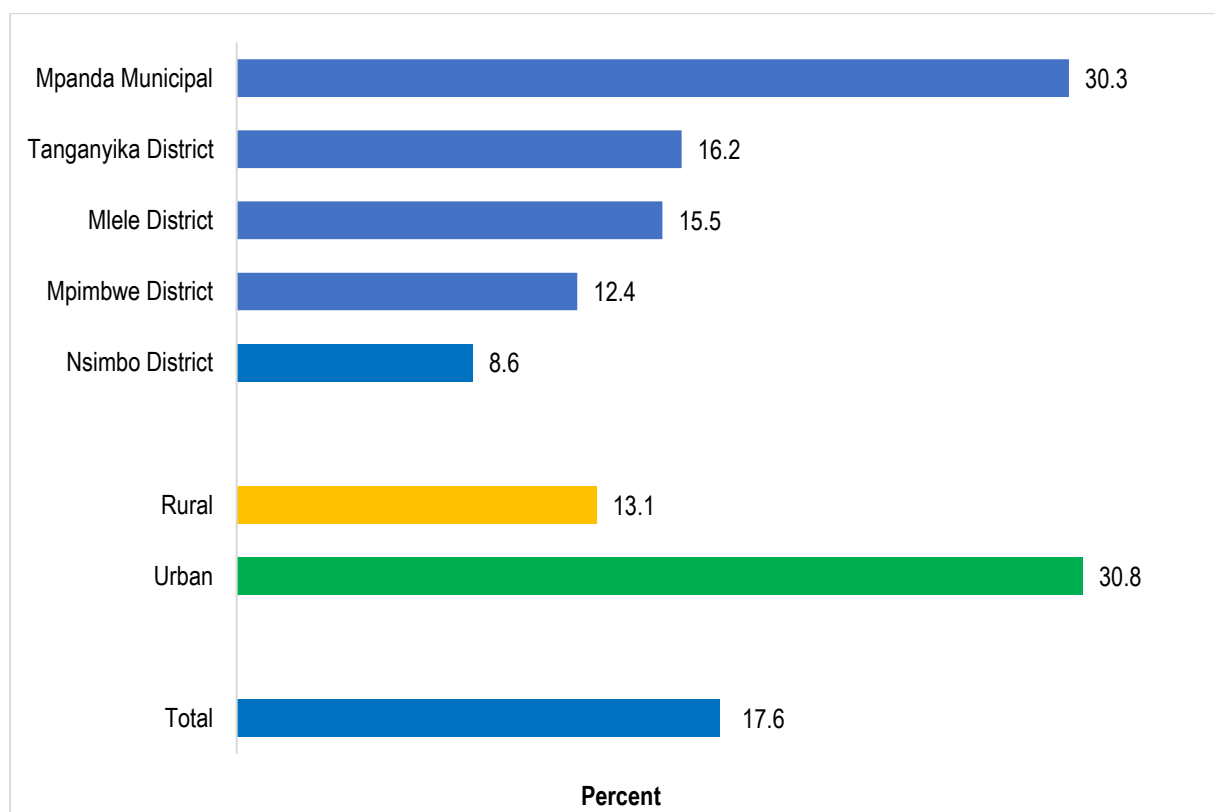
Percentage of buildings with alternative sources of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from about (31.3%) in Mpanda Municipal Council to 53.1 percent in Tanganyika District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 17.6 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (30.8%) than in rural areas (13.1%).

Across councils, Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (30.3%) of buildings with water service while Nsimbo District Council has the lowest percentage (8.6%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Katavi, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveals that 75.9 percent of all buildings/units in Katavi Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (78.1%) than in rural areas (75.1%). There are marked disparities in percentage of households with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 69.9 percent in Mpimbwe District to 79.5 percent in Tanganyika District (Figure 14.16 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facilities by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

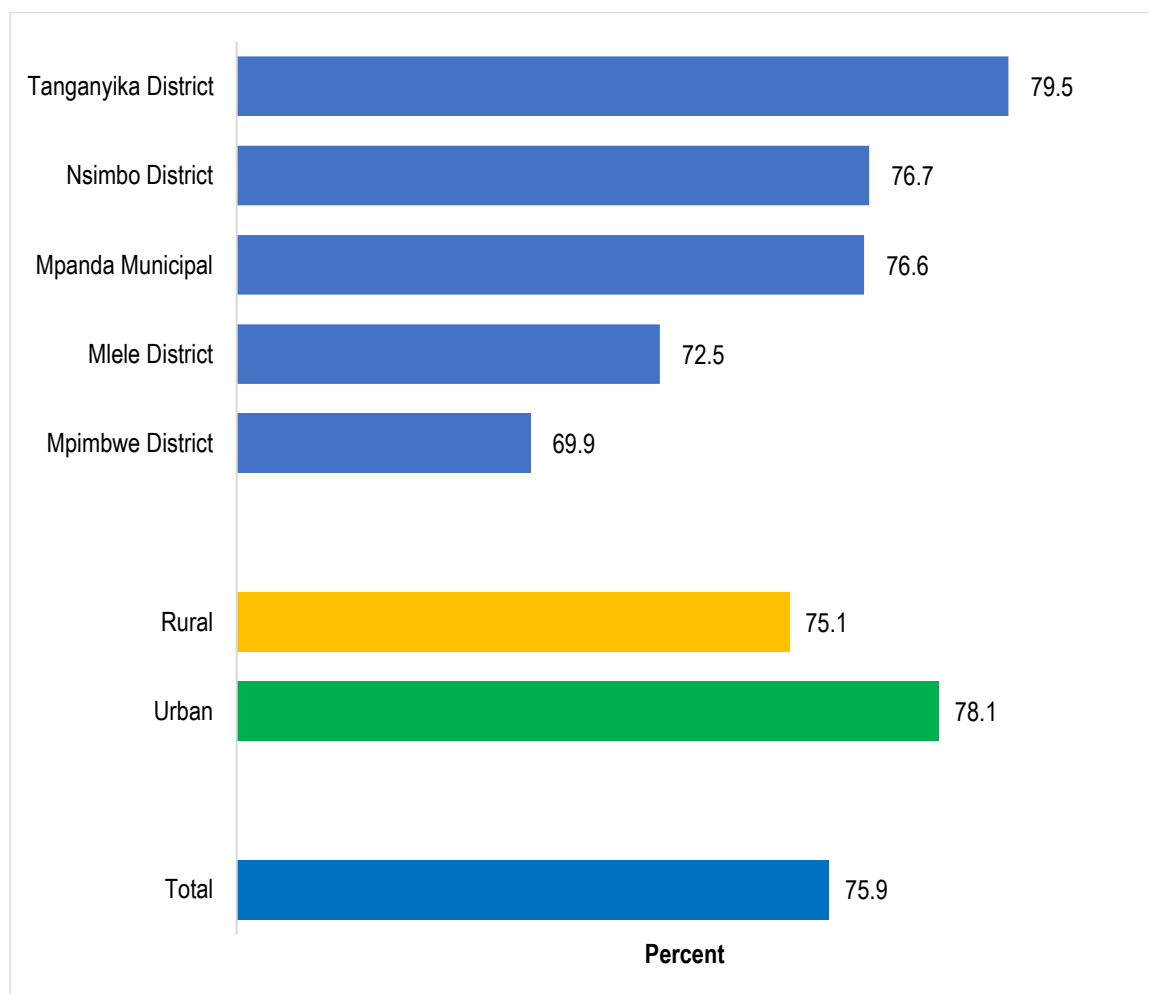


Table 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	191,678	12.7	41.1	17.6	75.9
Rural	143,289	6.7	44.3	13.1	75.1
Urban	48,389	30.5	31.7	30.8	78.1
Council					
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	28.4	31.3	30.3	76.6
Nsimbo District	37,734	8.9	41.4	8.6	76.7
Tanganyika District	53,301	4.6	53.1	16.2	79.5
Mlele District	16,683	11.2	34.9	15.5	72.5
Mpimbwe District	34,495	7.6	39.4	12.4	69.9

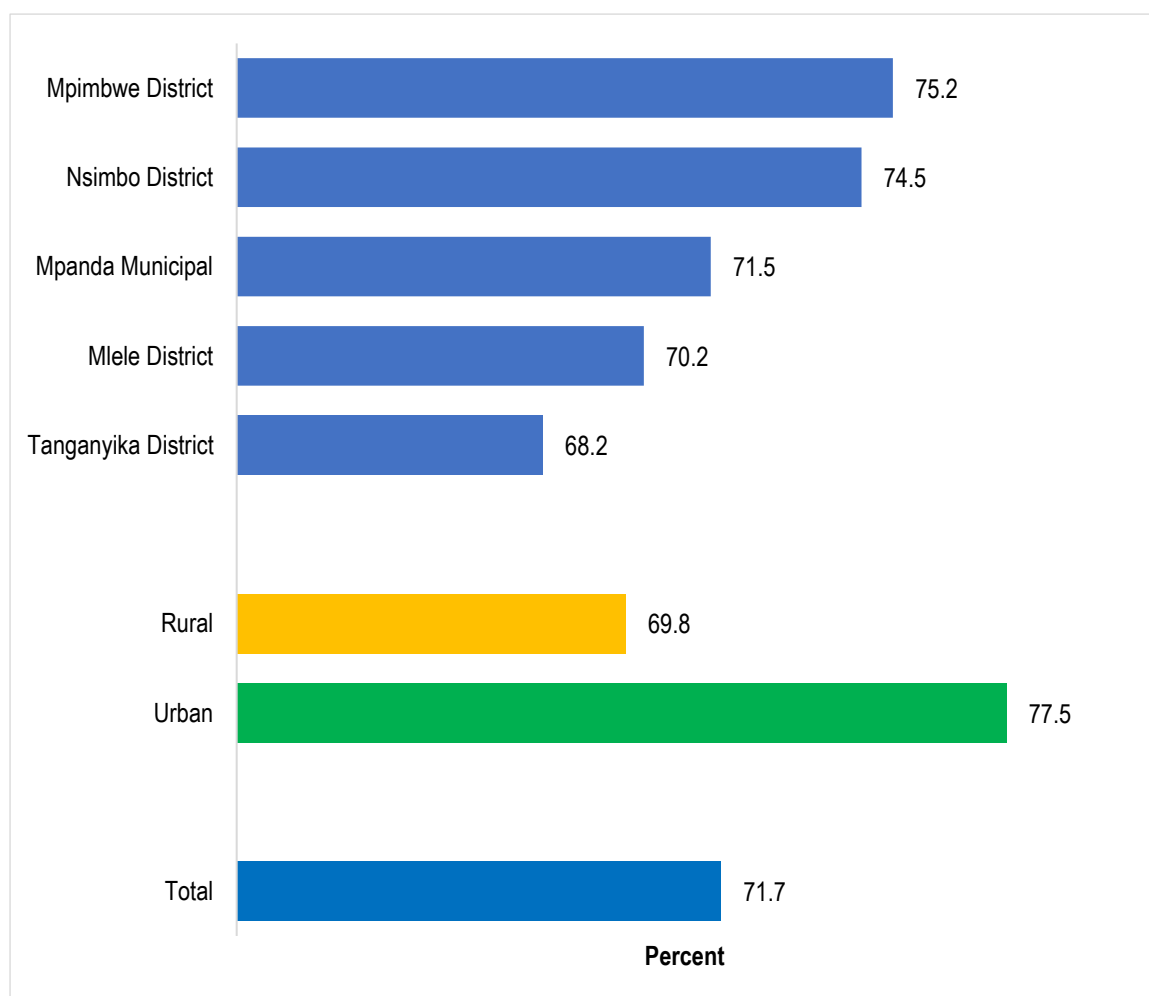
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for Person with Disabilities.

14.5.1 Accessibility by roads

The results indicate that 71.7 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (77.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 69.8 percent in rural areas. Mpimbwe District has the highest percentage (75.2%) of buildings accessible by road while Tanganyika District Council has the lowest (68.2%) (Figure 14.11).

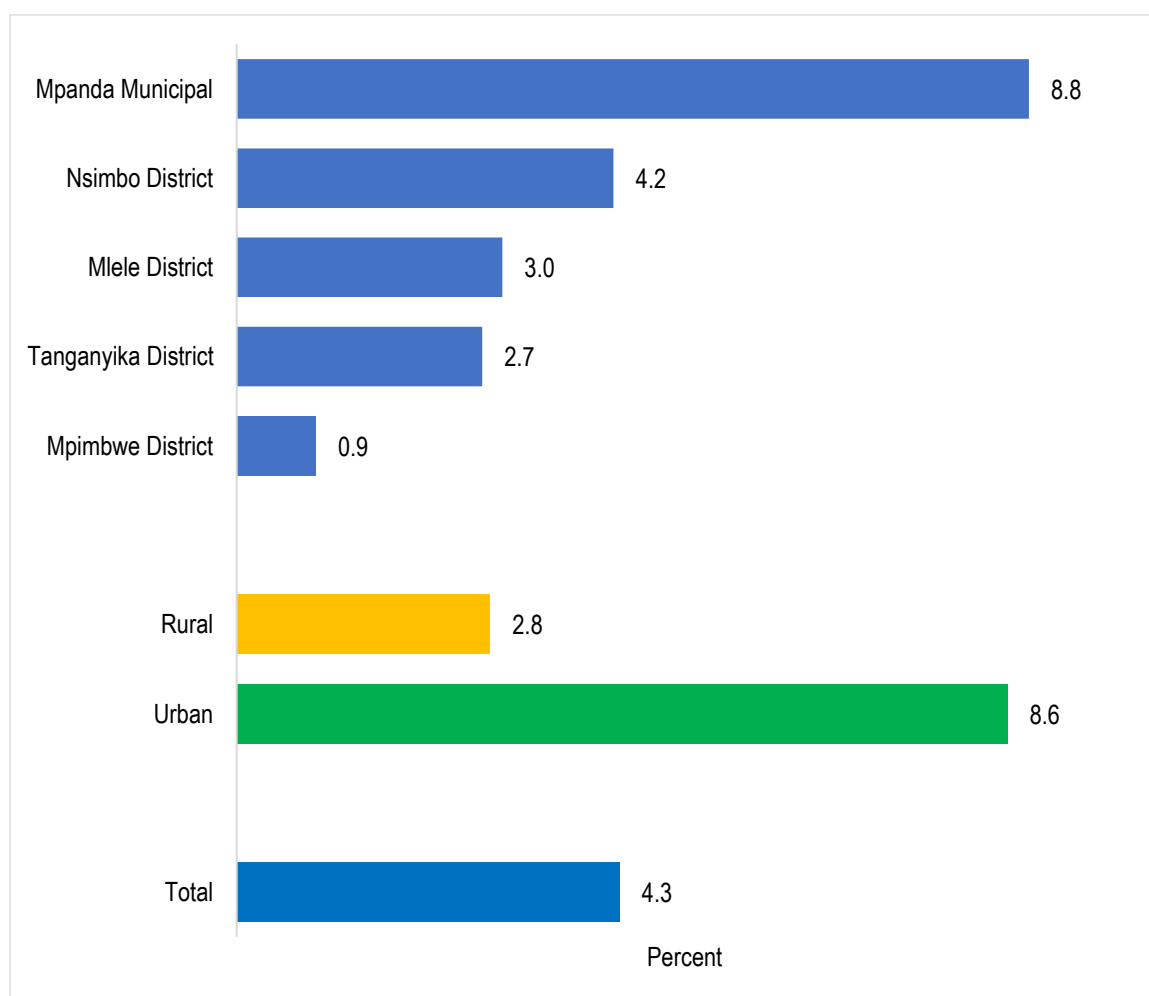
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 4.3 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 8.6 percent and 2.8 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Mpanda Municipal has the highest percentage (8.8%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mpimbwe District Council has the lowest percentage (0.9%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



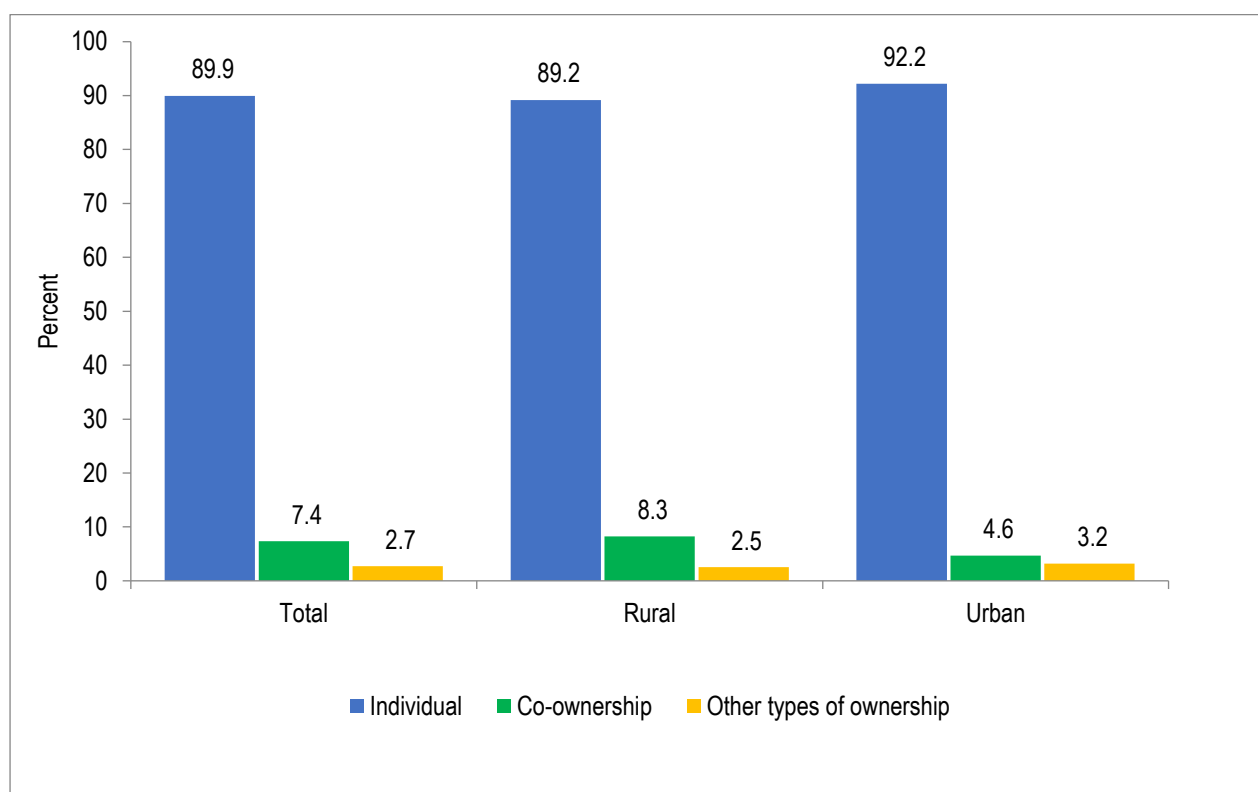
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for the land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (89.9%) of buildings in Katavi Region are individually owned, followed by at 7.4 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Katavi Region are owned by male only (75.9%), followed by female only (17.3%) and 4.4 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Mpanda Municipal has the highest proportion (19.9%) of buildings owned by females alone while Mpimbwe District Council has the lowest proportion (15.9%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14. 14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Building by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	191,678	75.9	17.3	4.4	1.3	1.2	143,289	77.1	16.3	4.3	1.2	1.1	48,389	72.1	20.1	4.6	1.6	1.6
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	71.6	19.9	5.2	1.6	1.7	10,790	70.1	19.2	7.4	1.7	1.5	38,675	72.0	20.1	4.6	1.6	1.7
Nsimbo District	37,734	76.6	16.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	37734	76.6	16.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	53,301	79.1	16.3	3.0	0.8	0.8	50,789	79.8	15.7	2.9	0.8	0.8	2,512	65.4	28.1	5.0	0.7	0.8
Mlele District	16,683	76.3	16.6	5.5	0.8	0.8	16,683	76.3	16.6	5.5	0.8	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,495	76.0	15.9	4.4	2.0	1.7	27,293	76.2	15.6	4.5	2.0	1.7	7,202	75.1	17.1	4.2	2.1	1.6

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 75.3 percent of all buildings in Katavi Region are occupied by the owners themselves followed by building occupied by tenants alone (11.2%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 79.6 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners themselves followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (9.3%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings occupied by tenants (17.0%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Tangayika District Council has the highest percentage (82.0%) of buildings occupied by owners themselves, while Mpanda Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (63.4%). In addition, Mpanda Municipal Council has the highest percentage (16.3%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while the Tanganyikai District Council has the lowest (8.3%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14. 15: Percentage Distribution of of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status, and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	191,678	75.3	6.6	6.8	11.2	143,289	79.6	6.2	4.9	9.3	48,389	62.6	7.8	12.5	17.0
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	63.4	8.2	12.1	16.3	10,790	73.4	7.7	6.7	12.2	38,675	60.6	8.4	13.5	17.5
Nsimbo District	37,734	79.7	6.4	4.9	9.0	37734	79.7	6.4	4.9	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	53,301	82.0	5.4	4.2	8.3	50,789	82.5	5.5	4.0	8.1	2,512	72.6	4.9	9.1	13.5
Mlele District	16,683	75.5	6.4	6.4	11.6	16,683	75.5	6.4	6.4	11.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,495	77.2	6.4	5.6	10.7	27,293	79.1	6.6	4.9	9.4	7,202	70.1	5.9	8.3	15.7

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Katavi Region (72.7%) are built on un-surveyed land while 19.1 percent on surveyed land and 6.0 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 44.5 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 10.6 percent of rural buildings. Nsimbo Council has the highest percentage (87.8%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Mpanda Municipal has the lowest (41.1%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	189,349	19.1	72.7	6.0	2.3	141,955	10.6	84.2	3.5	1.8	47,394	44.5	38.3	13.5	3.7
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	42.3	41.1	13.8	2.8	10,728	5.9	86.4	6.6	1.1	37,762	52.6	28.2	15.9	3.3
Nsimbo District	37,386	8.4	87.8	2.3	1.5	37,386	8.4	87.8	2.3	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	52,663	14.1	78.8	4.8	2.3	50,159	13.9	79.2	4.6	2.3	2,504	19.1	70.0	8.3	2.6
Mlele District	16,503	12.4	82.4	3.1	2.0	16,503	12.4	82.4	3.1	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	34,307	8.6	86.7	2.3	2.4	27,179	8.1	88.4	2.2	1.3	7,128	10.8	80.4	2.4	6.3

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local Government documents. Results show that 40.2 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 13.8 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 6.8 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14. 17: Number of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	191,678	6.8	0.9	6.8	13.8	3.1	0.0	23.4	40.2	5.0
Mpanda Municipal	49,465	15.0	1.1	17.2	7.5	4.7	0.0	27.7	18.5	8.3
Nsimbo District	37,734	2.1	0.8	2.6	14.6	3.6	0.0	19.2	54.8	2.3
Tanganyika District	53,301	4.9	1.3	3.4	12.9	2.3	0.0	22.2	49.2	3.9
Mlele District	16,683	7.3	0.9	1.0	28.1	4.0	0.0	17.1	37.9	3.7
Mpimbwe District	34,495	3.0	0.2	4.5	16.7	0.8	0.0	26.7	42.4	5.6

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implications and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Katavi Region increased from 564,604 persons in 2012 to 1,152,958 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Katavi Region has been growing at a rate of 7.1 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 7.1 percent (which is significantly above the national average of 3.2%), the population of Katavi Region is expected to double in the next 10 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 7.1 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when appropriate investment are made in education, health and development of skills; and
- iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 3.7 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and

environmental resources, as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively implement respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning as well as putting in place effective supervision and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance; and
- iii. Regional and, Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including by - laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About nineteen percent (18.9%) of the Katavi Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. Fifty six percent (56.0 %) of total population in Katavi region is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty three percent (33.1%) of the Katavi Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Proportion of persons aged 60 years and above is 3.6 percent of the total regional population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources

and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;

- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development; and
- iv. Elderly persons need social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Katavi Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- (a) About twenty nine percent (29.4%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Katavi Region are married; and
- (b) About four percent (3.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (6.0%) than that of males (1.0%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to develop supportive programmes for widows such as cash transfer, public works programmes like those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About seventy three percent (73.3%) of children under five years of age in Katavi Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About 22 percent (22.4%) and 10.5 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification number respectively; and
- iii. About five percent (4.9%) of persons in Katavi Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and
- i. Regional and local government authorities as well as stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. About twelve percent (12.2%) of children under age 18 in Katavi Region are orphans (7.7% with one parent dead and 4.5% with both parents' dead); and
- ii. Percentage of orphaned children range from 10.5 percent in Nsimbo District Council to 17.3 percent in Mlele District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. Orphanhood may lead to increased cost of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Councils as well as stakeholders need to strengthen sensitization of communities on the plight of orphan children and take actions to minimize their suffering;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and strategies regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres; and

- iii. Region, Councils and stakeholders to identify and address factors behind the high percentage (17.3%) of orphanhood in Mlele District Council which is way above the national average of 10.4 percent.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About 70.4 percent of population aged 15 years above in Katavi Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 58 percent in Mpimbwe District Council to 86.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Katavi Region is 64.6 percent with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 51.8 percent in Mlele District to 86.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal;
- iii. About eighteen percent (18.4%) percent of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. About three quarters (75%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- v. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Katavi Region is 89.8 percent. The rate is higher in urban (124.4%) than in rural areas (80.6%)

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The adult literacy rate (70.4%) in Katavi Region is relatively low compared to the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant number of illiterate populations in the region. This may lead to unhealthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and may lead to lack harmony in the society;
- iii. The Net Enrolment Rate for Katavi Region is below the national average of 83.3 percent which indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are not enrolled in schools which translates into poor education outcomes for Region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;
- iv. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;

- v. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty;
- vi. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of over 100 percent in urban areas of Katavi Regions implies that, the Region is able to accommodate most of its urban school age population in its education system. However, the rate of over 100 percent also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Five Year Development Plan III still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to enhance efforts (awareness campaigns, by-laws, resource mobilization and allocation) to raise literacy and enrolment in the Region in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Authorities to establish major causes of relatively high drop-out rate in secondary schools, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Katavi Region is 3.6 percent; the rate is high in urban (7.8%) than in rural (2.6%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (70.1%) of the total employment in Katavi Region;

- iii. About sixty six percent (66.2%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Katavi Region.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 3.6 percent unemployment rate for Katavi Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the key sector for employment in the Region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and
- iii. Informal non-agricultural economic activities is a significant youth employing sector in Katavi Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment for the private sector to thrive by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About 10 percent (9.9 %) of the total Katavi Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (57.2%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About seven percent (7.3%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programmes and projects in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to undertake regular sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns to promote the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About 47 percent (46.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Katavi Region, the percentage ranges from 56.4 in Nsimbo District Council to 39.5 in Mpanda Municipal Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males (13.2%) aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher than that of females (5.9%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Katavi Region with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and
- v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by enhancing capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders to strengthen education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. About fifty-six percent (56.4%) of private households in Katavi Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 35.5 percent in Tanganyika District to 84.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal; and
- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (85.8%) and rural (44.7%) on percentage of private households using improved source of drinking water in Katavi Region.

Implication for Policy and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About forty five percent (43.6%) of private household in Katavi Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Local Government Authorities need to initiate water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. Forty-seven percent (47.0%) of households in Katavi Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 32.2 percent in Nsimbo District to 81.6 percent in Mpanda Municipal; and
- ii. Seven percent (7.0%) of households in Katavi Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 2.2 percent in Mpanda Municipal to 11.6 percent in Mpimbwe District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by-laws for better implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns in the communities.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About fifty eight percent (57.9%) and 33.4 percent of private households in Katavi Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About seven percent (7.3%) of households in Katavi Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost twenty percent (20.3%) of households is using electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 6.6 in Tanganyika District to 47.7 percent in Mpanda Municipal; and
- iv. About fifty eight percent (47.8%) of households in Katavi Region is using solar as the main source of energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating

deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;

- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources; Access to national grid in Katavi Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and
- iii. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities by availability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation, which are the main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place a plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

15.2.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten (80.3%) households in Katavi Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.4%) and females (0.5%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.8%) and about one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. Forty six percent (45.5%) of households in Katavi Region own radio while 26.3 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 24.9 percent in Mpimbwe District to 87.7 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Radio)

and from 7.5 percent in Tanganyika District to 74.4 percent in Mpanda Municipal (Television).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at preprimary, primary and secondary education levels; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider raising awareness/sensitizing communities to establish community networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. Seventy-five percent (75.0%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About fifty four percent (53.8%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have electricity services, of which 12.7 percent are connected to the national grid and 41.1 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About eighteen percent (17.6%) of all buildings have water services;

- iv. About four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Katavi Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About seventy-three percent (72.7%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 87.8 percent in Nsimbo District to 41.1 percent in Mpanda Municipal Council; and
- vi. About forty percent (40.2%) of all buildings in Katavi Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans;
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income clients to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

Table A2.1: Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,152,958	883,999	268,959	569,902	583,056
Mpanda Municipal	245,764	41,426	204,338	120,083	125,681
Nsimbo District	201,102	201,102	NA	100,712	100,390
Tanganyika District	371,836	354,478	17,358	184,842	186,994
Mlele District	118,818	118,818	NA	58,992	59,826
Mpimbwe District	215,438	168,175	47,263	105,273	110,165

N.A Not Applicable

Table A2. 2: Total Population in Private Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,132,862	868,926	263,936	557,267	575,595
Mpanda Municipal	241,432	40,875	200,557	117,221	124,211
Nsimbo District	196,577	196,577	NA	97,379	99,198
Tanganyika District	368,185	351,403	16,782	182,442	185,743
Mlele District	112,109	112,109	NA	55,502	56,607
Mpimbwe District	214,559	167,962	46,597	104,723	109,836

N.A Not Applicable

Table A2. 3: Total Population in Collective Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	20,096	15,073	5,023	12,635	7,461
Mpanda Municipal	4,332	551	3,781	2,862	1,470
Nsimbo District	4525	4525	N.A	3333	1192
Tanganyika District	3,651	3,075	576	2,400	1,251
Mlele District	6,709	6,709	N.A	3,490	3,219
Mpimbwe District	879	213	666	550	329

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	979,561	483,903	495,658	747,038	371,419	375,619	232,523	112,484	120,039
Youth Population (15–24 years)	175,063	86,727	88,336	134,828	67,741	67,087	40,235	18,986	21,249
Youth Population (15–35 years)	214,221	100,470	113,751	160,577	76,370	84,207	53,644	24,100	29,544
Primary School (6–12 years)	381,697	182,289	199,408	280,155	134,940	145,215	101,542	47,349	54,193
Primary School (7–13 years)	256,276	127,395	128,881	203,075	101,407	101,668	53,201	25,988	27,213
Secondary School (13-16 years)	245,377	122,287	123,090	194,085	97,339	96,746	51,292	24,948	26,344
Secondary School (14-17 years)	100,754	51,142	49,612	77,706	40,084	37,622	23,048	11,058	11,990
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	549,719	269,969	279,750	406,239	200,751	205,488	143,480	69,218	74,262
Elderly population (60+ years)	41,435	20,466	20,969	32,661	16,480	16,181	8,774	3,986	4,788
Population Aged 4 years and above	979,561	483,903	495,658	747,038	371,419	375,619	232,523	112,484	120,039
Population Aged 14+ years and above	608,202	299,056	309,146	452,435	224,165	228,270	155,767	74,891	80,876
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	507,448	247,914	259,534	374,729	184,081	190,648	132,719	63,833	68,886

Table A8. 2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region 2022 PHC

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,152,958	569,902	583,056	406,060	215,078	190,982
Rural	883,999	439,374	444,625	276,500	149,970	126,530
Urban	268,959	130,528	138,431	129,560	65,108	64,452
Council						
Mpanda Municipal	245,764	120,083	125,681	118,547	60,047	58,500
Nsimbo District	201,102	100,712	100,390	71,915	39,095	32,820
Tanganyika District	371,836	184,842	186,994	120,116	64,333	55,783
Mlele District	118,818	58,992	59,826	36,121	19,709	16,412
Mpimbwe District	215,438	105,273	110,165	59,361	31,894	27,467

Table A8. 3: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	917,127	450,386	466,741	698,242	345,444	352,798	218,885	104,942	113,943
5-9	194,469	95,917	98,552	154,301	76,223	78,078	40,168	19,694	20,474
10-14	160,547	81,374	79,173	126,523	64,821	61,702	34,024	16,553	17,471
15 - 19	112,314	54,837	57,477	85,410	42,269	43,141	26,904	12,568	14,336
20 - 24	97,707	43,096	54,611	72,140	32,254	39,886	25,567	10,842	14,725
25 - 29	82,615	38,494	44,121	58,838	27,567	31,271	23,777	10,927	12,850
30 - 34	66,514	33,046	33,468	47,551	23,685	23,866	18,963	9,361	9,602
35 - 39	51,531	25,928	25,603	37,497	18,781	18,716	14,034	7,147	6,887
40 - 44	40,160	20,731	19,429	29,638	15,316	14,322	10,522	5,415	5,107
45 - 49	31,710	16,749	14,961	24,021	12,631	11,390	7,689	4,118	3,571
50 - 54	23,813	12,355	11,458	18,456	9,530	8,926	5,357	2,825	2,532
55 - 59	14,875	7,791	7,084	11,624	6,186	5,438	3,251	1,605	1,646
60 - 64	14,473	7,474	6,999	11,376	5,969	5,407	3,097	1,505	1,592
65 - 69	8,682	4,424	4,258	6,814	3,539	3,275	1,868	885	983
70 - 74	7,506	3,655	3,851	5,924	2,973	2,951	1,582	682	900
75 - 79	3,890	1,905	1,985	3,109	1,573	1,536	781	332	449
80+	6,321	2,610	3,711	5,020	2,127	2,893	1,301	483	818

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	172,988	85,612	87,376	133,162	66,834	66,328	39,826	18,778	21,048
Youth Population (15–24 years)	210,021	97,933	112,088	157,550	74,523	83,027	52,471	23,410	29,061
Youth Population (15–35 years)	372,210	176,171	196,039	273,533	130,653	142,880	98,677	45,518	53,159
Primary School (6–12 years)	253,801	126,125	127,676	200,793	100,236	100,557	53,008	25,889	27,119
Primary School (7–13 years)	243,086	121,131	121,955	191,967	96,268	95,699	51,119	24,863	26,256
Secondary School (14-17 years)	99,721	50,582	49,139	76,813	39,590	37,223	22,908	10,992	11,916
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	535,712	260,501	275,211	396,551	194,188	202,363	139,161	66,313	72,848
Elderly population (60+ years)	40,872	20,068	20,804	32,243	16,181	16,062	8,629	3,887	4,742
Population Aged 4 years and above	961,340	472,219	489,121	733,534	362,857	370,677	227,806	109,362	118,444
Population Aged 14+ years and above	593,568	289,208	304,360	442,227	217,290	224,937	151,341	71,918	79,423
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	493,847	238,626	255,221	365,414	177,700	187,714	128,433	60,926	67,507

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	245,377	122,287	123,090	194,085	97,339	96,746	51,292	24,948	26,344	158,514	76,053	82,461	114,649	54,897	59,752	43,865	21,156	22,709
Mpanda Municipal	46,754	22,894	23,860	8,450	4,277	4,173	38,304	18,617	19,687	40,236	19,401	20,835	6,504	3,141	3,363	33,732	16,260	17,472
Nsimbo District	44,116	22,062	22,054	44,116	22,062	22,054	NA	NA	NA	31,625	15,129	16,496	31,625	15,129	16,496	NA	NA	NA
Tanganyika District	82,251	41,386	40,865	78,923	39,746	39,177	3,328	1,640	1,688	48,237	23,087	25,150	45,346	21,689	23,657	2,891	1,398	1,493
Mlele District	25,388	12,676	12,712	25,388	12,676	12,712	NA	NA	NA	13,163	6,314	6,849	13,163	6,314	6,849	NA	NA	NA
Mpimbwe District	46,868	23,269	23,599	37,208	18,578	18,630	9,660	4,691	4,969	25,253	12,122	13,131	18,011	8,624	9,387	7,242	3,498	3,744

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	504,140	255,135	249,005	393,522	200,084	193,438	110,618	55,051	55,567	619,016	305,558	313,458	463,812	229,273	234,539	155,204	76,285	78,919
Lushoto District	76,517	38,440	38,077	70,057	35,237	34,820	6,460	3,203	3,257	101,992	50,470	51,522	92,504	45,813	46,691	9,488	4,657	4,831
Bumbuli District	32,295	16,464	15,831	31,987	16,315	15,672	308	149	159	44,671	22,541	22,130	44,211	22,318	21,893	460	223	237
Korogwe District	53,069	27,039	26,030	49,292	25,177	24,115	3,777	1,862	1,915	69,301	34,940	34,361	63,869	32,290	31,579	5,432	2,650	2,782
Korogwe Town	14,084	6,963	7,121	4,372	2,241	2,131	9,712	4,722	4,990	20,384	9,993	10,391	6,181	3,125	3,056	14,203	6,868	7,335
Muheza District	40,582	20,614	19,968	33,578	17,150	16,428	7,004	3,464	3,540	57,204	28,747	28,457	47,128	23,774	23,354	10,076	4,973	5,103
Katavi City	60,417	30,128	30,289	NA	NA	NA	60,417	30,128	30,289	87,260	43,152	44,108	NA	NA	NA	87,260	43,152	44,108
Pangani District	13,116	6,574	6,542	11,797	5,921	5,876	1,319	653	666	16,754	8,221	8,533	14,864	7,311	7,553	1,890	910	980
Handeni District	80,463	40,833	39,630	80,463	40,833	39,630	NA	NA	NA	85,348	41,476	43,872	85,348	41,476	43,872	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	21,621	10,870	10,751	NA	NA	NA	21,621	10,870	10,751	26,395	12,852	13,543	NA	NA	NA	26,395	12,852	13,543
Kilindi District	83,545	42,517	41,028	83,545	42,517	41,028	NA	NA	NA	72,880	34,451	38,429	72,880	34,451	38,429	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	28,431	14,693	13,738	28,431	14,693	13,738	NA	NA	NA	36,827	18,715	18,112	36,827	18,715	18,112	NA	NA	NA
Lushoto District	76,517	38,440	38,077	70,057	35,237	34,820	6,460	3,203	3,257	101,992	50,470	51,522	92,504	45,813	46,691	9,488	4,657	4,831

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Katavi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	189,349	170,313	13,930	119	623	284	1,973	630	345	955	12	5	47	113
Rural	141,955	126,624	11,728	95	454	271	1,315	432	222	683	5	4	26	96
Urban	47,394	43,689	2,202	24	169	13	658	198	123	272	7	1	21	17
Council														
Mpanda Municipal	48,490	44,213	2,747	19	190	14	674	161	121	281	6	1	23	40
Nsimbo District	37,386	32,573	3,494	22	161	246	449	82	57	278	1	2	7	14
Tanganyika District	52,663	47,537	3,997	37	110	8	365	270	79	217	3	2	5	33
Mlele District	16,503	14,923	1,142	8	56	10	188	45	43	73	NA	NA	6	9
Mpimbwe District	34,307	31,067	2,550	33	106	6	297	72	45	106	2	NA	6	17

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