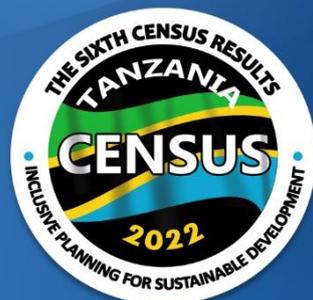




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile



VOLUME 4A

Citation:

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Notes:

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

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 2022 PHC 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 and 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 Nations Sustainable Development 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 Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile is the fourth 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 and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchanguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first two 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, social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications include Regional Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles and Thematic Reports.

The success of 2022 PHC 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 of State - President's Office, Finance and Planning, 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 (MRC)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

This report presents basic demographic socio-economic indicators from national to regional 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 Tanzania 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. 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, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment (EEE) waste, forestry and ICT. The report also provides policy implication and recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It highlights on 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 Tanzania population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. The country has a population of 61.7 million persons, out of those, 31.7 million are females and 30.0 are males. Ninety-seven percent of the population (59.8 million persons) are living in Tanzania Mainland and 3 percent (1.9 million persons) in Tanzania Zanzibar. Population of Tanzania grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 37 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Tanzania is expected to double in the next 22 years. Tanzania population remains predominantly rural, with 65 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 35 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Tanzanian population. The Chapter presents population by age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 18 years. About forty-three (42.8%) percent of the population is aged below 15 years. While the structure is similar to that of Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar the corresponding percentage is smaller for Tanzania Zanzibar. The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 49.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show

that proportion of the working age population is higher for Tanzania Zanzibar (56.3%) compared with Tanzania Mainland (53.4%). Furthermore, the dependency ratio for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland is 87 while for Tanzania Zanzibar it is 78. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same over the two decades (3.9% in 2002 and 2012 and 3.8% in 2022). On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage of elderly population has shown an indication of declining (from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.9 percent in 2022).

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Tanzania has 14,152,803 private households, out of which 5,605,470 (39.6%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 32.9 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the country. Female-headed households in Tanzania increased from 33.4 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.7%) than in rural areas (35.2%). The average household size decreased from 4.8 persons in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. Over fifty percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (52.4%) to be married than males (50.3%). About five percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (7.9%) than that of males (1.3%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 is 26 years for males and 22 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females remained almost the same in 2012 and 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. Most of the population (67.1%) have neither birth certificate nor birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificate is 28.8 and it is higher (46.8%) among the under-five population. About 23 percent (23.3%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 13.4 percent have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 4.2 million (7.0%) out of 60.6 million persons in the private households in Tanzania have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

More than ninety-nine percent (99.5%) of the enumerated population in 2022 are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians came from neighbouring African countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, and Madagascar. Outside Africa, India and Saudi Arabia represented a relatively large number of non-Tanzanian enumerated in 2022.

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that 89.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland have both parents alive while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 93.7 percent. Children under 18 years who were reported to have their fathers dead are almost thrice (5.2%) of those who were reported to have their mothers dead (1.8%). However, in Tanzanian and International

context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both parents. By this broad definition, 10.4 percent of children under 18 years in Tanzania are orphans.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania is 83.0 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (86.8 percent) than females (79.5 percent). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.6 percent and it is higher among males (79.5%) than females (77.9%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 83.3 percent. It is higher (85.4%) among females than males (81.2%). Majority (71.1%) of the population aged four years and above attained primary education, 20.9 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and five percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 24.7 million persons are in employment. The unemployment rate in Tanzania using International relaxed definition is 7.8 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (9.4%) than males (6.2%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania is 77.7 percent.

Chapter Ten highlights on the disability status in the country. 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 eleven percent (11.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.0%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common type of disabilities in the country. Prevalence of disability has increased from 9.3 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2022.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Almost one-third (32.5%) of population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females (29.2%) owning land is low compared with that of males (36.2%). Almost fifty percent (47.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Tanzania, majority of them own land jointly (28.1%) followed by those owning land alone (22.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About six out of ten (65.0%) households in Tanzania live in their own houses. Almost one-third (31.9%) of households have no legal right over the land where their houses are built. About 57 percent (57.1%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. About seventy percent (70.1%) of households in Tanzania use improved sources of drinking water. More than half (60.2%) of households in Tanzania use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households use firewood (55.7%) and charcoal (25.9%) as the main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO/ZECO) used by 37.4 percent of household. Percentage of

households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 21.3 percent in 2012 to 37.4 percent in 2022 in Tanzania. Four out of ten (40.1%) households in Tanzania use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal and 60.0 percent of households in Tanzania 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 Tanzania. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in Tanzania, with over 85 percent of households having at least one member owning a mobile phone. The non-smartphone is the most utilised ICT equipment among those aged 15 and above, with 86.3 percent, which increases to 91.0 percent in urban areas compared to 83.4 percent in rural regions. The predominant use of ICT equipment is for communication purposes, accounting for 83.4 percent of usage.

Census Results in Brief

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

| Indicator | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Population Size, Growth and Distribution | | | | | | |
| Total Population | 61,741,120 | 100.0 | 59,851,347 | 100.0 | 1,889,773 | 100.0 |
| Male | 30,053,130 | 48.7 | 29,137,638 | 48.7 | 915,492 | 48.4 |
| Female | 31,687,990 | 51.3 | 30,713,709 | 51.3 | 974,281 | 51.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Rural | 40,201,425 | 65.1 | 39,237,927 | 65.6 | 963,498 | 51.0 |
| Urban | 21,539,695 | 34.9 | 20,613,420 | 34.4 | 926,275 | 49.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022) | - | 3.2 | - | 3.2 | - | 3.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Age and Sex Profile | | | | | | |
| Children (0–4 years) | 9,484,171 | 15.4 | 9,207,432 | 15.4 | 276,739 | 14.6 |
| Male | 4,723,359 | 15.7 | 4,584,972 | 15.7 | 138,387 | 15.1 |
| | | | | | | |
| Female | 4,760,812 | 15.0 | 4,622,460 | 15.1 | 138,352 | 14.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| Young Population (0–14 years) | 26,399,988 | 42.8 | 25,628,380 | 42.8 | 771,608 | 40.8 |
| Male | 13,193,149 | 43.9 | 12,807,157 | 44.0 | 385,992 | 42.2 |
| Female | 13,206,839 | 41.7 | 12,821,223 | 41.7 | 385,616 | 39.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Young Population (0–17 years) | 30,257,196 | 49.0 | 29,365,234 | 49.1 | 891,962 | 47.2 |
| Male | 15,128,975 | 50.3 | 14,684,339 | 50.4 | 444,636 | 48.6 |
| Female | 15,128,221 | 47.7 | 14,680,895 | 47.8 | 447,326 | 45.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| Youth Population (15–24 years) | 11,848,365 | 19.2 | 11,463,718 | 19.2 | 384,647 | 20.4 |
| Male | 5,657,379 | 18.8 | 5,474,799 | 18.8 | 182,580 | 19.9 |
| Female | 6,190,986 | 19.5 | 5,988,919 | 19.5 | 202,067 | 20.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Youth Population (15–35 years) | 21,312,411 | 34.5 | 20,612,566 | 34.4 | 699,845 | 37.0 |
| Male | 10,159,205 | 33.8 | 9,827,426 | 33.7 | 331,779 | 36.2 |
| Female | 11,153,206 | 35.2 | 10,785,140 | 35.1 | 368,066 | 37.8 |
| | | | | | | |
| Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) | 14,992,288 | 47.3 | 14,501,431 | 47.2 | 490,857 | 50.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Working Age Population (15-64 years) | 33,000,224 | 53.4 | 31,936,653 | 53.4 | 1,063,571 | 56.3 |
| Male | 15,828,450 | 52.7 | 15,323,862 | 52.6 | 504,588 | 55.1 |
| Female | 17,171,774 | 54.2 | 16,612,791 | 54.1 | 558,983 | 57.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) | 3,491,983 | 5.7 | 3,406,465 | 5.7 | 85,518 | 4.5 |
| Male | 1,586,759 | 5.3 | 1,546,222 | 5.3 | 40,537 | 4.4 |
| Female | 1,905,224 | 6.0 | 1,860,243 | 6.1 | 44,981 | 4.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Elderly Population (65+ years) | 2,340,908 | 3.8 | 2,286,314 | 3.8 | 54,594 | 2.9 |
| Male | 1,031,531 | 3.4 | 1,006,619 | 3.5 | 24,912 | 2.7 |
| Female | 1,309,377 | 4.1 | 1,279,695 | 4.2 | 29,682 | 3.0 |

| Indicator | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|--|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Household Composition | | | | | | |
| Total Number of Private Households | 14,152,803 | 100.0 | 13,776,975 | 100.0 | 375,828 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 60.4 | 8,355,992 | 60.7 | 191,341 | 50.9 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 39.6 | 5,420,983 | 39.3 | 184,487 | 49.1 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 64.2 | 8,828,073 | 64.1 | 260,526 | 69.3 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 35.8 | 4,948,902 | 35.9 | 115,302 | 30.7 |
| Average Household Size¹ | - | 4.3 | - | 4.3 | - | 4.9 |
| Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹ | - | 4.4 | - | 4.4 | - | 5.0 |
| Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹ | - | 4.0 | - | 4.0 | - | 4.8 |
| Marital Status (15 years and Above) | | | | | | |
| Never Married | 11,644,757 | 32.9 | 11,239,622 | 32.8 | 405,135 | 36.2 |
| Married | 18,168,489 | 51.4 | 17,563,702 | 51.3 | 604,787 | 54.1 |
| Living Together | 1,928,364 | 5.5 | 1,920,758 | 5.6 | 7,606 | 0.7 |
| Separated | 631,491 | 1.8 | 626,732 | 1.8 | 4,759 | 0.4 |
| Divorced | 1,291,438 | 3.7 | 1,228,869 | 3.6 | 62,569 | 5.6 |
| Widowed | 1,676,592 | 4.7 | 1,643,283 | 4.8 | 33,309 | 3.0 |
| National Identification Documents and Citizenship | | | | | | |
| Birth Registration | | | | | | |
| Population with Birth Certificates | 17,466,823 | 28.8 | 16,074,723 | 27.3 | 13,92,100 | 75.1 |
| Population with Birth Notification | 1,862,537 | 3.1 | 1,782,330 | 3.0 | 80,207 | 4.3 |
| Citizenship | | | | | | |
| Tanzanians | 61,457,853 | 99.5 | 59,575,361 | 99.5 | 1,882,492 | 99.6 |
| Non-Tanzanians | 283,267 | 0.5 | 275,986 | 0.5 | 7,281 | 0.4 |
| Orphanhood (one or both parents died) | | | | | | |
| Child Orphans (0-17 years) | 3,133,199 | 10.4 | 3,076,633 | 10.5 | 56,566 | 6.3 |
| Literacy, Numeracy and Education | | | | | | |
| Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above) | 29,336,514 | 83.0 | 28,323,159 | 82.8 | 1,013,355 | 90.6 |
| Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years) | 10,458,013 | 88.3 | 10,087,291 | 88.0 | 370,722 | 96.4 |
| Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years) | 18,694,762 | 87.7 | 18,026,390 | 87.5 | 668,372 | 95.5 |
| Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years) | 9,733,049 | 83.3 | 9,400,610 | 82.9 | 332,439 | 96.9 |
| Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools | 14,400,341 | 123.2 | 13,888,071 | 122.4 | 512,270 | 149.4 |
| Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above) | | | | | | |
| Total Number | 26,170,109 | 100.0 | 25,325,105 | 100.0 | 845,002 | 100.0 |
| Primary School | 18,739,101 | 67.9 | 18,480,477 | 69.2 | 258,624 | 30.6 |
| Training after Primary | 60,613 | 0.2 | 60,035 | 0.2 | 578 | 0.1 |
| Secondary School | 5,455,805 | 19.8 | 5,218,386 | 19.6 | 511,403 | 60.5 |

¹ The values of these indicators are averages and not percentages

| Indicator | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Training after Secondary | 250,795 | 0.9 | 247,056 | 0.9 | 3,739 | 0.4 |
| University and Others | 1,389,809 | 5.0 | 1,319,151 | 4.9 | 70,658 | 8.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Economic Activity | | | | | | |
| Total | 24,695,842 | 100.0 | 23,986,730 | 100.0 | 709,112 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, administrators and managers | 148,340 | 0.6 | 132,561 | 0.6 | 15,779 | 2.2 |
| Professionals | 536,909 | 2.2 | 501,513 | 2.1 | 35,396 | 5.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 1,100,951 | 4.5 | 1,047,869 | 4.4 | 53,082 | 7.5 |
| Clerks | 130,585 | 0.5 | 120,074 | 0.5 | 10,511 | 1.5 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 1,600,236 | 6.5 | 1,514,183 | 6.3 | 86,053 | 12.1 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 10,673,599 | 43.2 | 10,501,954 | 43.8 | 171,645 | 24.2 |
| Craft and related workers | 4,870,084 | 19.7 | 4,735,058 | 19.7 | 135,026 | 19.0 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 286,692 | 1.2 | 278,845 | 1.2 | 7,847 | 1.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 5,348,442 | 21.7 | 5,154,669 | 21.5 | 193,773 | 27.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| Disability | | | | | | |
| Disability Prevalence | 5,347,397 | 11.2 | 5,180,095 | 11.2 | 167,302 | 11.4 |
| Type of Disability | | | | | | |
| Albinism | 74,273 | 0.12 | 71,631 | 0.12 | 2,642 | 0.14 |
| Seeing | 1,447,853 | 3.0 | 1,394,512 | 3.0 | 53,341 | 3.6 |
| Hearing | 539,186 | 1.1 | 518,846 | 1.1 | 20,340 | 1.4 |
| Walking | 876,290 | 1.8 | 856,476 | 1.9 | 19,814 | 1.3 |
| Remembering | 301,663 | 0.6 | 294,133 | 0.6 | 7,530 | 0.5 |
| Self-Care | 135,511 | 0.3 | 132,531 | 0.3 | 2,980 | 0.2 |
| Communication | 291,185 | 0.6 | 285,877 | 0.6 | 5,308 | 0.4 |
| Other Disability | 1,755,709 | 3.7 | 1,697,720 | 3.7 | 57,989 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Type of Tenure (Main dwelling) | | | | | | |
| Owned by Household | 9,199,208 | 65.0 | 8,930,979 | 64.8 | 268,229 | 71.4 |
| Living without Paying any Rent | 831,895 | 5.9 | 787,589 | 5.7 | 44,306 | 11.8 |
| Rented Privately | 2,829,001 | 20.0 | 2,786,034 | 20.2 | 42,967 | 11.4 |
| Rented by Employer | 382,916 | 2.7 | 377,833 | 2.7 | 5,083 | 1.4 |
| Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent | 424,960 | 3.0 | 417,329 | 3.0 | 7,631 | 2.0 |
| Owned by Employer (Free) | 275,474 | 1.9 | 271,347 | 2.0 | 4,127 | 1.1 |
| Owned by Employer (Rent) | 209,349 | 1.5 | 205,864 | 1.5 | 3,485 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| Main Materials Used for Roofing | | | | | | |
| Iron Sheets | 12,005,537 | 84.8 | 11,657,933 | 84.6 | 347,604 | 92.5 |
| Grass/Leaves | 1,639,904 | 11.6 | 1,618,376 | 11.7 | 21,528 | 5.7 |
| Mud and Leaves | 343,736 | 2.4 | 343,135 | 2.5 | 601 | 0.2 |
| Others | 163,626 | 1.2 | 157,531 | 1.1 | 6,095.0 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Main Materials Used for Flooring | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Cement | 6,953,852 | 49.1 | 6,668,320 | 48.4 | 285,532 | 76.0 |

| Indicator | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Earth/Sand | 5,853,301 | 41.4 | 5,809,497 | 42.2 | 43,804 | 11.7 |
| Ceramic tiles | 1,044,625 | 7.4 | 1,001,503 | 7.3 | 43,122 | 11.5 |
| Other | 301,025 | 2.3 | 297,655 | 2.3 | 3,370 | 0.8 |
| Main Materials Used for Walls | | | | | | |
| Cement Bricks | 3,978,510 | 28.1 | 3,689,564 | 26.8 | 288,946 | 76.9 |
| Baked Bricks | 4,878,014 | 34.5 | 4,876,451 | 35.4 | 1,563 | 0.4 |
| Sundried Bricks | 2,618,579 | 18.5 | 2,612,788 | 19.0 | 5,791 | 1.5 |
| Poles and Mud | 2,218,644 | 15.7 | 2,175,860 | 15.8 | 42,784 | 11.4 |
| Stones | 169,114 | 1.2 | 135,031 | 1.0 | 34,083 | 9.1 |
| Others | 289,942 | 2.1 | 287,281 | 2.1 | 2,661 | 0.7 |
| Main Source of Energy for Lighting | | | | | | |
| Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO) | 5,295,412 | 37.4 | 5,043,801 | 36.6 | 251,611 | 66.9 |
| Solar | 4,592,359 | 32.4 | 4,573,584 | 33.2 | 18,775 | 5.0 |
| Kerosene | 559,550 | 4.0 | 482,194 | 3.5 | 77,356.0 | 20.6 |
| Others | 3,705,482 | 26.2 | 3,677,396 | 26.7 | 28,086 | 7.5 |
| Main Source of Energy for Cooking | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 7,885,115 | 55.7 | 7,709,031 | 56.0 | 176,084 | 46.9 |
| Charcoal | 3,667,039 | 25.9 | 3,558,380 | 25.8 | 108,659 | 28.9 |
| Kerosene | 71,288 | 0.5 | 65,095 | 0.5 | 6,193 | 1.6 |
| Electricity | 604,051 | 4.3 | 575,982 | 4.2 | 28,069 | 7.5 |
| Gas | 1,315,037 | 9.3 | 1,266,844 | 9.2 | 48,193 | 12.8 |
| Others | 610,273 | 4.3 | 601,643 | 4.4 | 8,630 | 2.3 |
| Main Source of Drinking Water | | | | | | |
| Piped Water | 7,200,680 | 50.9 | 6,919,926 | 50.2 | 280,754 | 74.7 |
| Other Protected Sources | 2,718,642 | 19.2 | 2,651,465 | 19.3 | 67,177 | 17.9 |
| Unprotected Sources | 4,233,481 | 29.9 | 4,205,584 | 30.5 | 27,897 | 7.4 |
| Type of Toilet Facility | | | | | | |
| Flush Toilet | 4,921,712 | 34.8 | 4,700,459 | 34.1 | 221,253 | 58.9 |
| Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP) | 1,012,866 | 7.2 | 974,087 | 7.1 | 38,779 | 10.3 |
| Pit Latrine | 7,364,853 | 52.0 | 7,281,733 | 52.9 | 83,120.0 | 22.1 |
| Others | 64,967 | 0.5 | 64,294 | 0.5 | 673 | 0.2 |
| No Facility | 788,405 | 5.6 | 756,402 | 5.5 | 32,003 | 8.5 |
| Type of Refuse Disposal | | | | | | |
| Collected by Company or Authority | 3,501,041 | 24.7 | 3,347,772 | 24.3 | 153,269 | 40.8 |
| Burnt | 5,672,185 | 40.1 | 5,575,075 | 40.5 | 97,110 | 25.8 |
| Roadside Dumping | 69,409 | 0.5 | 67,618 | 0.5 | 1,791.0 | 0.5 |
| Burying/Pit | 2,898,583 | 20.5 | 2,874,416 | 20.9 | 24,167 | 6.4 |
| Other Dumping (bush, open space) | 2,011,585 | 14.2 | 1,912,094 | 13.9 | 99,491 | 26.5 |
| Ownership of Household Assets | | | | | | |
| Hand Hoe | 7,790,461 | 55.0 | 7,637,583 | 55.4 | 152,878.0 | 40.7 |

| Indicator | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Land or Farm | 8,929,153 | 63.1 | 8,761,355 | 63.6 | 167,798 | 44.6 |
| House | 9,133,020 | 64.5 | 8,865,242 | 64.3 | 267,778 | 71.3 |
| Bicycle | 3,014,581 | 21.3 | 2,900,736 | 21.1 | 113,845 | 30.3 |
| Motorcycle or Vespa | 1,147,195 | 8.1 | 1,093,775 | 7.9 | 53,420.0 | 14.2 |
| Power Tiller | 42,333 | 0.3 | 41,576 | 0.3 | 757 | 0.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| National Identification Documents | | | | | | |
| National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF) | 4,230,573 | 7.0 | 4,125,988 | 7.0 | 104,585 | 5.6 |
| Other Health Insurance | 735,407 | 1.2 | 691,294 | 1.2 | 44,113 | 2.4 |
| National Identification Card | 7,133,230 | 23.3 | 6,579,831 | 22.2 | 553,399 | 57.3 |
| National Identification Number | 4,119,156 | 13.4 | 4,080,447 | 13.7 | 38,709 | 4.0 |
| Zanzibar Identification Card | 575,598 | 1.9 | 18,607 | 0.1 | 556,991 | 57.6 |
| Driving License | 1,399,993 | 4.6 | 1,298,607 | 4.4 | 101,386 | 10.6 |
| Voter's Identification Card | 19,446,522 | 63.4 | 18,909,754 | 63.7 | 536,768 | 55.5 |
| Travel Passport | 637,325 | 1.1 | 562,058 | 1.0 | 75,267 | 4.1 |
| ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals | | | | | | |
| Households ownership of radio | 5,222,384 | 36.9 | 5,069,927 | 36.8 | 157,848 | 42.0 |
| Households ownership of television (TV) | 3,835,410 | 27.1 | 3,650,898 | 26.5 | 172,129 | 45.8 |
| Households ownership of fixed-telephone | 155,681 | 1.1 | 151,547 | 1.1 | 4,510 | 1.2 |
| Households access to internet | 84,917 | 0.6 | 82,662 | 0.6 | 2,631 | 0.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Household ownership of mobile phone (With at least One Member Aged four years and older) | 12,072,341 | 85.3 | 11,710,429 | 85.0 | 358,916 | 95.5 |
| Non-smartphones | 11,223,173 | 79.3 | 10,911,364 | 79.2 | 314,944 | 83.8 |
| Smartphone | 3,764,646 | 26.6 | 3,554,460 | 25.8 | 203,699 | 54.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| Individual ownership of mobile phone (Individuals 15 years and older) | 28,442,142 | 82.5 | 27,479,840 | 82.3 | 963,908 | 88.8 |
| Non-smartphones | 28,235,290 | 81.9 | 27,279,501 | 81.7 | 947,626 | 87.3 |
| Smartphone | 6,446,886 | 18.7 | 6,043,561 | 18.1 | 408,141 | 37.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Individual ownership of Computers (Individuals 15 years and older) | | | | | | |
| Desktops | 379,229 | 1.1 | 367,288 | 1.1 | 15,197 | 1.4 |
| Laptops | 896,358 | 2.6 | 868,136 | 2.6 | 45,590 | 4.2 |
| Use of Mobile phone for communication | 28,752,420 | 83.4 | 27,813,738 | 83.3 | 958,481 | 88.3 |

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Abbreviation/Acronym

| | |
|--------|---|
| CAPI | Computer Assisted Personal Interviews |
| CEB | Children Ever Born |
| CHIF | Community Health Insurance Fund |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| TASCO | Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USCB | United State Census Bureau |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit |
| WB | World Bank |
| ZAN ID | Zanzibar Identification Card |

Concept and Definition

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 50 to 150 households.

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

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

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 the Tanzania National Ageing Policy, an elderly is an 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 are the population age 0 to 14 years.

Youth Population is the population aged 15-24 years (international definition). However, according to the Tanzania's Youth Policy, Youth Population is 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.

Collective Household is a group of persons residing in one dwelling or compound having 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 a customary, civil or religious marriage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities refers as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions that normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and system.

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

Disability

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

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 tenure 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 Deeds 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 sheet, 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 and dung.

Room for sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by the household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by 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 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: Is the collection, sorting, transport and treatment of waste as well as its storage and tipping above or burying; 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. Refers to discarded, recycled or refurbished electrical and electronic products.

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

Radio

Refers to a device capable of receiving broadcast radio 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 television 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

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, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used.

Landline Telephone

A 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

A mobile phone, also known as a cellphone, 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 how we communicate, access information, and interact with the world around us.

Smart Mobile Phone (Smartphone)

Refers to a mobile phone device that performs many computer functions, typically having a touchscreen 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 phone device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls, sending/receiving text messages and browsing Internet.

Computer

A 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

A 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

A 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

A 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.

CHAPTER ONE

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 six 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.

Data collected in these censuses show that the population of Tanzania has increased about five times since 1967 from 12,313,469 to 61,741,120 persons in 2022. An average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent was noted during the 2012-2022 intercensal period compared with a growth rate of 2.7 percent recorded during in the 2002-2012 period.

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania, whereby a 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/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.

1.3.3 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.

1.3.2 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 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.

1.3.4 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 was 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, 104,336 EAs were delineated countrywide (39,951 EAs in urban areas and 64,384 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 and 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. Pilot census 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.

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 in the country.

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 questionnaire; 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 their 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. Other enumerators were 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 compilation basic counts and 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 TWO

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Tanzania has a population of 61,741,120 persons (30,053,130 males and 31,687,990 females); 59,851,347 persons in Tanzania Mainland (29,137,638 males and 30,713,709 females) and 1,889,773 persons in Tanzania Zanzibar (915,492 males and 974,281 females).
- Tanzania population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Tanzanian population is expected to double in the next 22 years that is in year 2044.
- The annual growth rate varies across regions, ranging from 1.3 percent in Kilimanjaro to 7.1 percent in Katavi for the 2012-2022 period.
- Tanzania population remains predominantly rural, with 65.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 34.9 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on population size, distribution by place of residence and sex, population growth and the annual average intercensal growth rates in Tanzania. 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 and Growth

Tanzania has a population of 61,741,120 persons and is the sixth most populous country in Africa after Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa². Slightly above fifty percent (51.3%) of this population are females (31,687,990 persons) and 48.7 percent (30,053,130 persons) are males. About ninety-seven percent (96.9%) of the total population live in Tanzania Mainland and the remaining 3.1 percent live in Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 2.1).

²Population Reference Bureau. 2022 World Population Data Sheet

2.2.1 Population Change

The population of Tanzania has increased by 37.4 percent from 44,928,923 persons in 2012 to 61,741,120 persons in 2022 compared with 30.4 percent increase for the period of 2002 to 2012. A similar pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland. Tanzania Zanzibar recorded a relatively large increase from 32.8 percent in 2012 to 45.0 percent in 2022 (Table 2.1). This is an indication of increasing population growth rates for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

2.2.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Tanzania population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). According to Population Reference Bureau data sheet³ this rate is relatively high even by African standards which stand at an average of 2.4 percent annually. At this rate, Tanzania population is expected to double in the next 22 years which is six years before the expected doubling time for African countries. A similar rate is observed in Tanzania Mainland but is slightly higher for Tanzania Zanzibar (3.7 percent).

The average annual population growth rate of Tanzania increased from 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 to 3.2 percent during the 2012-2022 intercensal periods. Tanzania Mainland shows a similar trend as that of Tanzania, whereas for Tanzania Zanzibar, the annual growth rate increased from 2.8 to 3.7 percent over the same period.

Table 2. 1: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Administrative Units and Sex; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Administrative Unit | Population Size | | Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage) | Changes 2012-2022 (Percentage) | Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage) | Growth Rate (per annum) 2012-2022 (Percentage) | Doubling Time from 2022 (Years) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | 2012 | 2022 | | | | | |
| Tanzania | 44,928,923 | 61,741,120 | 30.4 | 37.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Male | 21,869,990 | 30,053,130 | 29.9 | 37.4 | | | |
| Female | 23,058,933 | 31,687,990 | 30.9 | 37.4 | | | |
| Tanzania Mainland | 43,625,354 | 59,851,347 | 30.4 | 37.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Male | 21,239,313 | 29,137,638 | 29.9 | 37.2 | | | |
| Female | 22,386,041 | 30,713,709 | 30.8 | 37.2 | | | |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,303,569 | 1,889,773 | 32.8 | 45.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 19 |
| Male | 630,677 | 915,492 | 31.2 | 45.2 | | | |
| Female | 672,892 | 974,281 | 34.3 | 44.8 | | | |

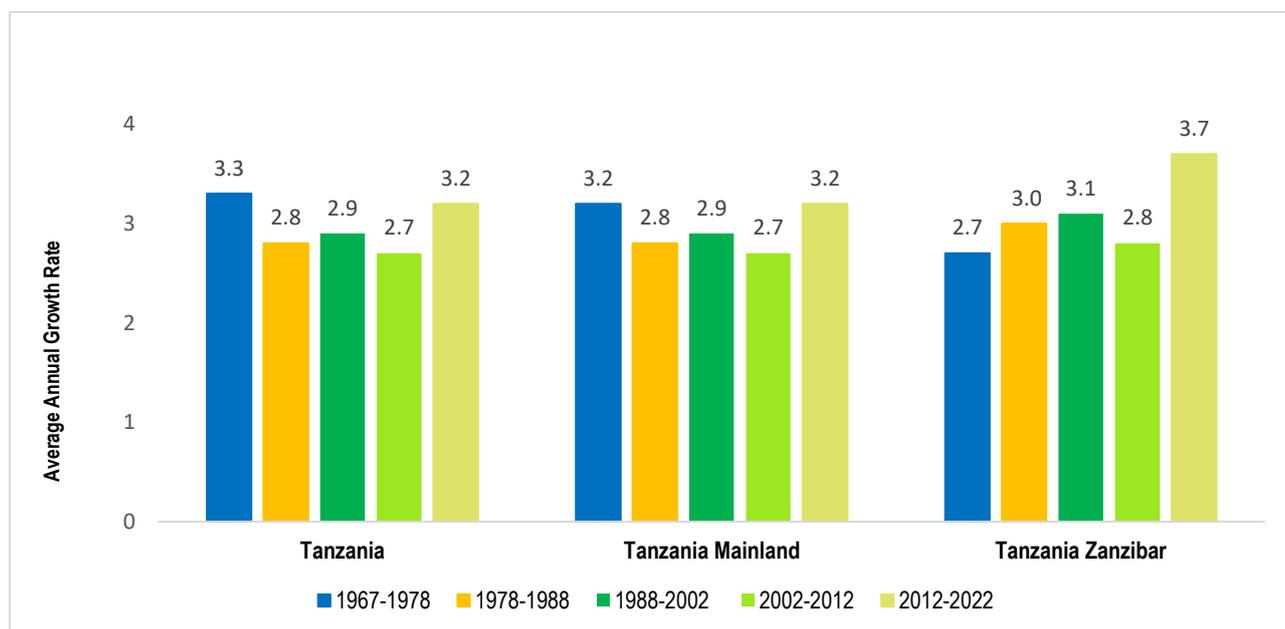
Results shows that the trend of the Tanzania population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained above the Africa's average of 2.4⁴ percent since 1967. National

³ www.interactives.prb.org/2022-wpds

⁴ Population World Datasheet 2022 (www.interactives.prb.org/2022-wpds)

annual average population growth rate declined slightly from 3.3 percent in 1967 to 3.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Tanzania, 1967–2022 Censuses



2.3 Regional Population Size and Growth

Administratively, Tanzania has 31 regions, 26 regions in Tanzania Mainland and five (5) in Tanzania Zanzibar. Table 2.2 presents regional population size from 2002 to 2022 and annual growth rates by area of residence in 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 intercensal periods.

2.3.1 Regional Population Change

All regions recorded population increase for the periods of 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 albeit at different rates. The highest population increase between 2012 – 2022 was recorded in Katavi Region with more than doubled population from 564,604 in 2012 to 1,152,958 persons in 2022. On the other hand, Kilimanjaro Region has the lowest population increase from 1,640,087 to 1,861,934 (13.5%) for the same period (Table 2.2).

2.3.2 Regional Population Annual Growth Rates

Regional average annual intercensal population growth rates for the period 2012-2022 varies across regions ranging from 1.3 percent for Kilimanjaro to 7.1 percent for Katavi. Other two regions with relatively high increase of growth rates for the period of 2012 - 2022 are Pwani (from 2.2 in 2012 to 6.1 percent in 2022) and Kusini Unguja (from 2.0 in 2012 to 5.3 percent in 2022) (Table 2.2).

Only 8 out of 31 regions had a decrease in annual average population growth rate between 2002 – 2012 and 2012 - 2022. These are Dar es Salaam (from 5.6 in 2012 to 2.1% in 2022), Kagera (from 3.2 to 2.0%), Kigoma (from 2.4 to 1.5%), Mwanza (from 3.0 to 2.9%), Manyara (from 3.2 to 2.8%), Kilimanjaro (from 1.8 to 1.3%), Songwe (from 3.2 to 3.0%) and Mjini Magharibi (from 4.2 to 4.1%).

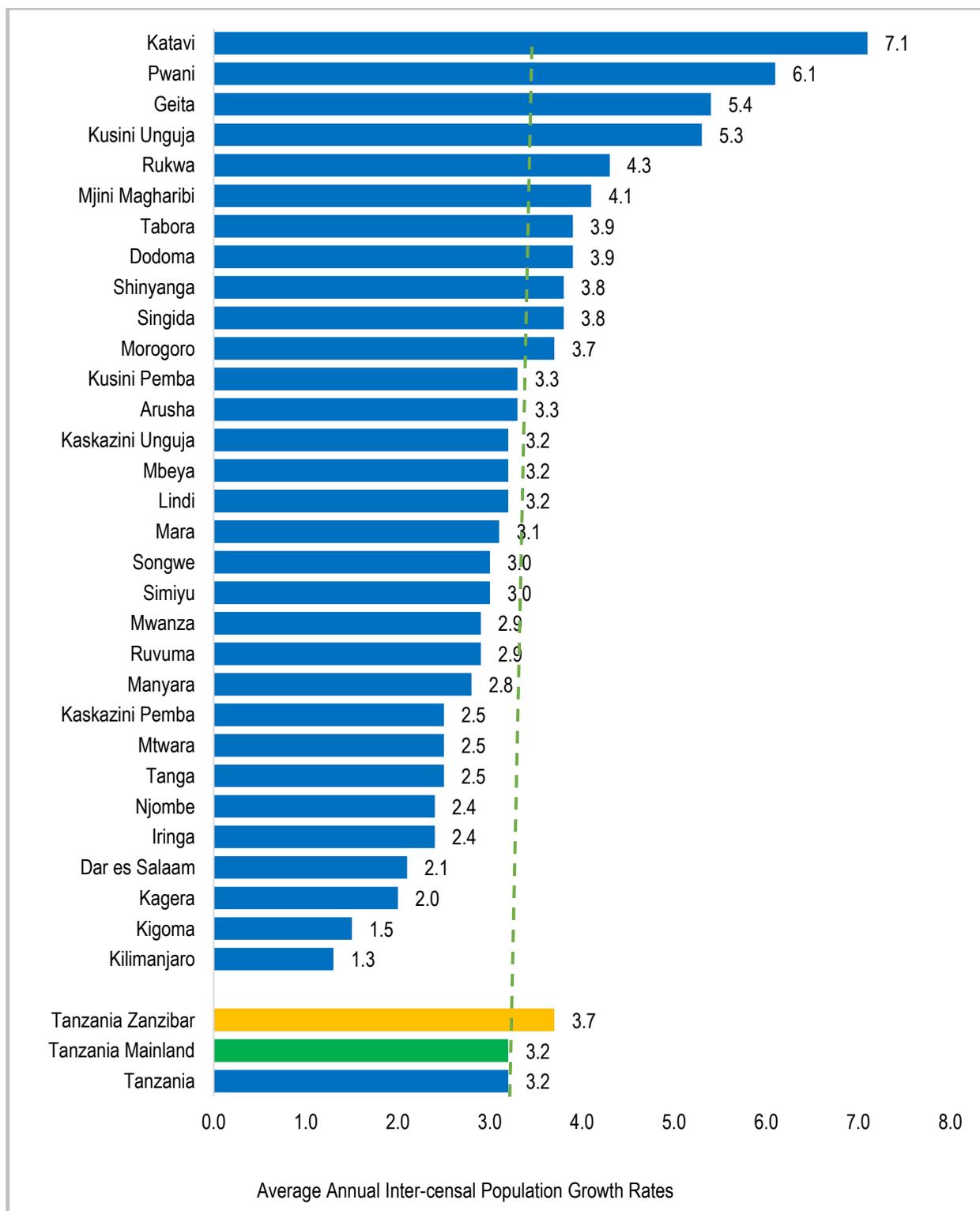
The relatively sharp decline of growth rate for Dar es Salaam may be explained by the movement of the large number of public servants from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma following the Government's directive to implement its decision of moving the Capital to Dodoma since 2015. The growth of Pwani as a leading industrial hub which has attracted many workers may also explain this decline.

Table 2. 2: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Region | Population Size | | | Percentage Change | | Growth Rate per Annum | | Doubling Time |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2012 | 2022 | 2002-2012 | 2012-2022 | 2002-2012 | 2012-2022 | 2012-2022 |
| Tanzania | 34,443,603 | 44,928,923 | 61,741,120 | 30.4 | 37.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Rural | 26,500,042 | 31,622,016 | 40,201,425 | 19.3 | 27.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 29 |
| Urban | 7,943,561 | 13,306,907 | 21,539,695 | 67.5 | 61.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 14 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 33,461,849 | 43,625,354 | 59,851,347 | 30.4 | 37.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Dodoma | 1,692,025 | 2,083,588 | 3,085,625 | 23.1 | 48.1 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 18 |
| Arusha | 1,288,088 | 1,694,310 | 2,356,255 | 31.5 | 39.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 21 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,376,702 | 1,640,087 | 1,861,934 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 53 |
| Tanga | 1,636,280 | 2,045,205 | 2,615,597 | 25.0 | 27.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 28 |
| Morogoro | 1,753,362 | 2,218,492 | 3,197,104 | 26.5 | 44.1 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 19 |
| Pwani | 885,017 | 1,098,668 | 2,024,947 | 24.1 | 84.3 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 11 |
| Dar es Salaam | 2,487,288 | 4,364,541 | 5,383,728 | 75.5 | 23.4 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 33 |
| Lindi | 787,624 | 864,652 | 1,194,028 | 9.8 | 38.1 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Mtwara | 1,124,481 | 1,270,854 | 1,634,947 | 13.0 | 28.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 28 |
| Ruvuma | 1,113,715 | 1,376,891 | 1,848,794 | 23.6 | 34.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 24 |
| Iringa | 837,847 | 941,238 | 1,192,728 | 12.3 | 26.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 29 |
| Mbeya | 1,339,848 | 1,708,548 | 2,343,754 | 27.5 | 37.2 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Singida | 1,086,748 | 1,370,637 | 2,008,058 | 26.1 | 46.5 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 18 |
| Tabora | 1,710,465 | 2,291,623 | 3,391,679 | 34.0 | 48.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 18 |
| Rukwa | 725,902 | 1,004,539 | 1,540,519 | 38.4 | 53.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 16 |
| Kigoma | 1,674,047 | 2,127,930 | 2,470,967 | 27.1 | 16.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 46 |
| Shinyanga | 1,245,112 | 1,534,808 | 2,241,299 | 23.3 | 46.0 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 18 |
| Kagera | 1,777,823 | 2,458,023 | 2,989,299 | 38.3 | 21.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 35 |
| Mwanza | 2,049,917 | 2,772,509 | 3,699,872 | 35.2 | 33.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 24 |
| Mara | 1,363,397 | 1,743,830 | 2,372,015 | 27.9 | 36.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 22 |
| Manyara | 1,037,605 | 1,425,131 | 1,892,502 | 37.3 | 32.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 25 |
| Njombe | 653,045 | 702,097 | 889,946 | 7.5 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 29 |
| Katavi | 410,452 | 564,604 | 1,152,958 | 37.6 | 104.2 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 10 |
| Simiyu | 1,326,869 | 1,584,157 | 2,140,497 | 19.4 | 35.1 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 23 |
| Geita | 1,354,710 | 1,739,530 | 2,977,608 | 28.4 | 71.2 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 13 |
| Songwe | 723,480 | 998,862 | 1,344,687 | 38.1 | 34.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 23 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 981,754 | 1,303,569 | 1,889,773 | 32.8 | 45.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 19 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 136,639 | 187,455 | 257,290 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 22 |
| Kusini Unguja | 94,244 | 115,588 | 195,873 | 22.6 | 69.5 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 13 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 390,074 | 593,678 | 893,169 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 17 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 185,326 | 211,732 | 272,091 | 14.2 | 28.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 28 |
| Kusini Pemba | 175,471 | 195,116 | 271,350 | 11.2 | 39.1 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 21 |

Thirteen regions have average annual intercensal population growth rates above the national average of 3.2 percent for the 2012 - 2022 period (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2. 2: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates by Region, Tanzania 2002–2012 PHCs



2.4: Population Distribution by Region

Dar es Salaam Region has the largest population of 5.4 million persons when compared with other regions. Other four regions with higher population are Mwanza, Morogoro, Tabora, and Dodoma. Almost one third (31.4 percent) of the total population in Tanzania Mainland live in these five regions: with 8.7 percent living in Dar es Salaam. Njombe with a population of 889,946 persons is the least populated region in Tanzania Mainland, (Table 2.3).

2.4.1 Rural and Urban Population

Tanzania population is predominantly rural, with 65.1 percent of its population living in rural areas and 34.9 percent living in urban areas. Population living in urban areas has increased from 23.1 percent in 2002⁵ to 34.9 percent in 2022. While this increase is mainly caused by rural-urban migration, it is also a result of reclassification of rural to urban areas. Distribution of population by rural-urban residence in Tanzania Mainland is similar to that of Tanzania. However, it is quite different for Tanzania Zanzibar whereby 51.0 percent of its total population resides in urban areas (Table 2.3).

Dar es Salaam is the most urbanised region in the country with 100 percent of its population living in urban areas. For other regions in Tanzania Mainland the percentage of urban population ranges from 11.2 percent in Kagera to 41.3 percent for Pwani. Eight out of ten persons (79.5 percent) in Mjini Magharibi live in urban areas. On the other hand, Kaskazini Unguja is the least urbanised region in Tanzania Zanzibar with only 16.7 percent of its population living in urban areas (Table 2.3).

⁵ Ministry of Finance and Planning, 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: Age and Sex Distribution Report. Tanzania, December 2022

Table 2. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total | | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Population | Percent | Male | Female | Population | Percent | Male | Female | Population | Percent | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 61,741,120 | 100.0 | 30,053,130 | 31,687,990 | 40,201,425 | 65.1 | 19,721,926 | 20,479,499 | 21,539,695 | 34.9 | 10,331,204 | 11,208,491 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 59,851,347 | 96.9 | 29,137,638 | 30,713,709 | 39,237,927 | 65.6 | 19,249,895 | 19,988,032 | 20,613,420 | 34.4 | 9,887,743 | 10,725,677 |
| Dodoma | 3,085,625 | 5.0 | 1,512,760 | 1,572,865 | 1,997,880 | 64.7 | 982,955 | 1,014,925 | 1,087,745 | 35.3 | 529,805 | 557,940 |
| Arusha | 2,356,255 | 3.8 | 1,125,616 | 1,230,639 | 1,414,417 | 60.0 | 677,627 | 736,790 | 941,838 | 40.0 | 447,989 | 493,849 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,861,934 | 3.0 | 907,636 | 954,298 | 1,419,512 | 76.2 | 694,000 | 725,512 | 442,422 | 23.8 | 213,636 | 228,786 |
| Tanga | 2,615,597 | 4.2 | 1,275,665 | 1,339,932 | 1,936,368 | 74.0 | 946,650 | 989,718 | 679,229 | 26.0 | 329,015 | 350,214 |
| Morogoro | 3,197,104 | 5.2 | 1,579,869 | 1,617,235 | 1,947,832 | 60.9 | 974,839 | 972,993 | 1,249,272 | 39.1 | 605,030 | 644,242 |
| Pwani | 2,024,947 | 3.3 | 998,616 | 1,026,331 | 1,188,752 | 58.7 | 599,374 | 589,378 | 836,195 | 41.3 | 399,242 | 436,953 |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,383,728 | 8.7 | 2,600,018 | 2,783,710 | - | - | - | - | 5,383,728 | 100.0 | 2,600,018 | 2,783,710 |
| Lindi | 1,194,028 | 1.9 | 582,120 | 611,908 | 947,379 | 79.3 | 464,312 | 483,067 | 246,649 | 20.7 | 117,808 | 128,841 |
| Mtwara | 1,634,947 | 2.6 | 776,782 | 858,165 | 1,246,773 | 76.3 | 593,522 | 653,251 | 388,174 | 23.7 | 183,260 | 204,914 |
| Ruvuma | 1,848,794 | 3.0 | 902,298 | 946,496 | 1,421,965 | 76.9 | 701,189 | 720,776 | 426,829 | 23.1 | 201,109 | 225,720 |
| Iringa | 1,192,728 | 1.9 | 574,313 | 618,415 | 835,669 | 70.1 | 404,525 | 431,144 | 357,059 | 29.9 | 169,788 | 187,271 |
| Mbeya | 2,343,754 | 3.8 | 1,123,828 | 1,219,926 | 1,419,206 | 60.6 | 686,146 | 733,060 | 924,548 | 39.4 | 437,682 | 486,866 |
| Singida | 2,008,058 | 3.3 | 995,703 | 1,012,355 | 1,686,020 | 84.0 | 840,024 | 845,996 | 322,038 | 16.0 | 155,679 | 166,359 |
| Tabora | 3,391,679 | 5.5 | 1,661,171 | 1,730,508 | 2,888,034 | 85.2 | 1,419,928 | 1,468,106 | 503,645 | 14.8 | 241,243 | 262,402 |
| Rukwa | 1,540,519 | 2.5 | 743,119 | 797,400 | 1,226,368 | 79.6 | 594,770 | 631,598 | 314,151 | 20.4 | 148,349 | 165,802 |
| Kigoma | 2,470,967 | 4.0 | 1,186,833 | 1,284,134 | 1,864,180 | 75.4 | 900,239 | 963,941 | 606,787 | 24.6 | 286,594 | 320,193 |
| Shinyanga | 2,241,299 | 3.6 | 1,102,879 | 1,138,420 | 1,525,411 | 68.1 | 756,159 | 769,252 | 715,888 | 31.9 | 346,720 | 369,168 |
| Kagera | 2,989,299 | 4.8 | 1,459,280 | 1,530,019 | 2,655,043 | 88.8 | 1,300,682 | 1,354,361 | 334,256 | 11.2 | 158,598 | 175,658 |
| Mwanza | 3,699,872 | 6.0 | 1,802,183 | 1,897,689 | 2,236,138 | 60.4 | 1,111,078 | 1,125,060 | 1,463,734 | 39.6 | 691,105 | 772,629 |
| Mara | 2,372,015 | 3.8 | 1,139,511 | 1,232,504 | 1,636,129 | 69.0 | 792,419 | 843,710 | 735,886 | 31.0 | 347,092 | 388,794 |
| Manyara | 1,892,502 | 3.1 | 954,879 | 937,623 | 1,600,911 | 84.6 | 809,882 | 791,029 | 291,591 | 15.4 | 144,997 | 146,594 |
| Njombe | 889,946 | 1.4 | 420,533 | 469,413 | 626,507 | 70.4 | 298,824 | 327,683 | 263,439 | 29.6 | 121,709 | 141,730 |
| Katavi | 1,152,958 | 1.9 | 569,902 | 583,056 | 883,999 | 76.7 | 439,374 | 444,625 | 268,959 | 23.3 | 130,528 | 138,431 |
| Simiyu | 2,140,497 | 3.5 | 1,034,681 | 1,105,816 | 1,724,007 | 80.5 | 827,730 | 896,277 | 416,490 | 19.5 | 206,951 | 209,539 |
| Geita | 2,977,608 | 4.8 | 1,463,764 | 1,513,844 | 1,945,000 | 65.3 | 969,448 | 975,552 | 1,032,608 | 34.7 | 494,316 | 538,292 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Region | Total | | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Population | Percent | Male | Female | Population | Percent | Male | Female | Population | Percent | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 61,741,120 | 100.0 | 30,053,130 | 31,687,990 | 40,201,425 | 65.1 | 19,721,926 | 20,479,499 | 21,539,695 | 34.9 | 10,331,204 | 11,208,491 |
| Songwe | 1,344,687 | 2.2 | 643,679 | 701,008 | 964,427 | 71.7 | 464,199 | 500,228 | 380,260 | 28.3 | 179,480 | 200,780 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,889,773 | 3.1 | 915,492 | 974,281 | 963,498 | 51.0 | 472,031 | 491,467 | 926,275 | 49.0 | 443,461 | 482,814 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 257,290 | 0.4 | 126,341 | 130,949 | 214,221 | 83.3 | 105,188 | 109,033 | 43,069 | 16.7 | 21,153 | 21,916 |
| Kusini Unguja | 195,873 | 0.3 | 98,367 | 97,506 | 156,103 | 79.7 | 78,974 | 77,129 | 39,770 | 20.3 | 19,393 | 20,377 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 893,169 | 1.4 | 427,927 | 465,242 | 183,360 | 20.5 | 88,701 | 94,659 | 709,809 | 79.5 | 339,226 | 370,583 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 272,091 | 0.4 | 131,484 | 140,607 | 214,230 | 78.7 | 103,845 | 110,385 | 57,861 | 21.3 | 27,639 | 30,222 |
| Kusini Pemba | 271,350 | 0.4 | 131,373 | 139,977 | 195,584 | 72.1 | 95,323 | 100,261 | 75,766 | 27.9 | 36,050 | 39,716 |

Note:

“-“ Not Applicable

CHAPTER THREE

Key Points

- About 43 percent of the Tanzania population is aged below 15 years and 3.8 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus Tanzania has a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Tanzanian population is 18 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Tanzania increased from 49.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland is 5.7 percent and for Tanzania Zanzibar it is 4.5.
- The age dependency ratio for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland is 87 and for Tanzania Zanzibar it is 78.

Age and Sex Profile

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. The Tanzania 2022 Population and Housing Census (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 and 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 important input in population projections and for planning of social economic development including provision of health care, education, food security and energy. However, despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information can be 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 system or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results 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 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 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 and 3.2).

Figure 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age in Single Years and Sex – Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

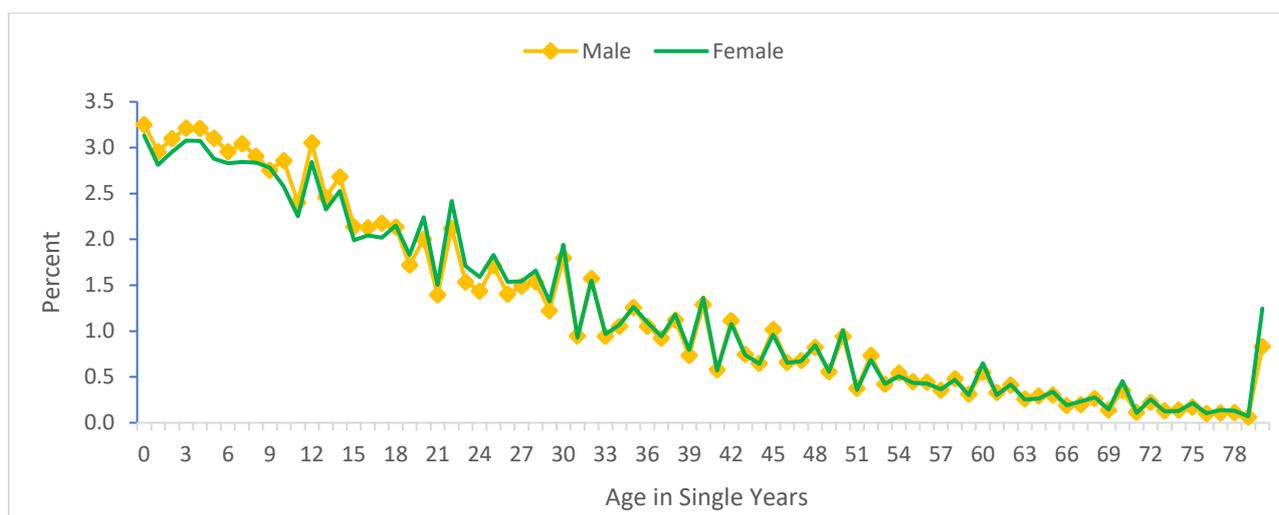
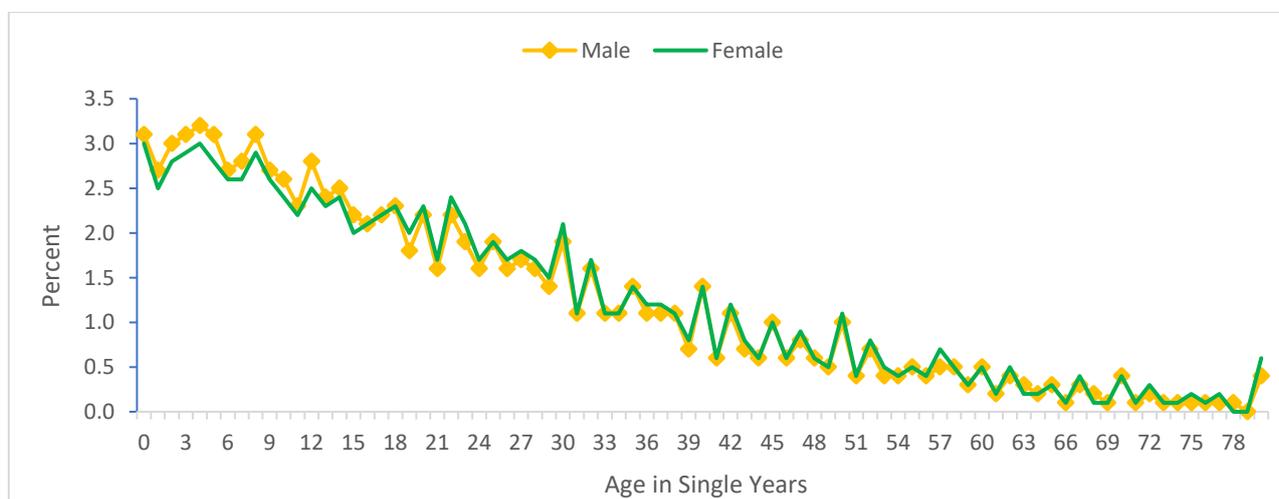


Figure 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age in Single Years and Sex – Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC



3.3.1 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. The data depict a young population age structure with 42.8 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.8 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Tanzania population is 18 years. The results also portray a higher number of females than males in almost all age groups.

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 Tanzania is 95 males for every 100 females (96 for Tanzania Rural and 92 for Tanzania Urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (100 to 105 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (85 to 97 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas.

Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Total | 61,741,120 | 100.0 | 30,053,130 | 100.0 | 31,687,990 | 100.0 | 95 |
| 0-4 | 9,484,170 | 15.4 | 4,723,358 | 15.7 | 4,760,812 | 15.0 | 99 |
| 5-9 | 8,918,580 | 14.4 | 4,434,206 | 14.8 | 4,484,374 | 14.2 | 99 |
| 10-14 | 7,997,239 | 13.0 | 4,035,586 | 13.4 | 3,961,653 | 12.5 | 102 |
| 15-19 | 6,282,391 | 10.2 | 3,096,584 | 10.3 | 3,185,807 | 10.1 | 97 |
| 20-24 | 5,565,953 | 9.0 | 2,560,783 | 8.5 | 3,005,170 | 9.5 | 85 |
| 25-29 | 4,728,149 | 7.7 | 2,220,550 | 7.4 | 2,507,599 | 7.9 | 89 |
| 30-34 | 3,955,937 | 6.4 | 1,902,811 | 6.3 | 2,053,126 | 6.5 | 93 |
| 35-39 | 3,208,340 | 5.2 | 1,532,154 | 5.1 | 1,676,186 | 5.3 | 91 |
| 40-44 | 2,711,507 | 4.4 | 1,315,193 | 4.4 | 1,396,314 | 4.4 | 94 |
| 45-49 | 2,290,045 | 3.7 | 1,121,983 | 3.7 | 1,168,062 | 3.7 | 96 |
| 50-54 | 1,853,385 | 3.0 | 906,155 | 3.0 | 947,230 | 3.0 | 96 |
| 55-59 | 1,253,343 | 2.0 | 616,934 | 2.1 | 636,409 | 2.0 | 97 |
| 60-64 | 1,151,078 | 1.9 | 555,227 | 1.8 | 595,851 | 1.9 | 93 |
| 65-69 | 704,081 | 1.1 | 329,836 | 1.1 | 374,245 | 1.2 | 88 |
| 70-74 | 626,872 | 1.0 | 288,957 | 1.0 | 337,915 | 1.1 | 86 |
| 75-79 | 374,322 | 0.6 | 166,374 | 0.6 | 207,948 | 0.7 | 80 |
| 80-84 | 291,434 | 0.5 | 117,935 | 0.4 | 173,499 | 0.5 | 68 |
| 85+ | 344,294 | 0.6 | 128,504 | 0.4 | 215,790 | 0.7 | 60 |
| Median Age | 18.1 | | 17.5 | | 18.6 | | |

Table 3. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | |
| Total | 40,201,425 | 100.0 | 19,721,926 | 100.0 | 20,479,499 | 100.0 | 96 |
| 0 – 4 | 6,579,993 | 16.4 | 3,274,693 | 16.6 | 3,305,300 | 16.1 | 99 |
| 5 – 9 | 6,256,073 | 15.6 | 3,121,159 | 15.8 | 3,134,914 | 15.3 | 100 |
| 10 – 14 | 5,616,800 | 14.0 | 2,879,552 | 14.6 | 2,737,248 | 13.4 | 105 |
| 15 – 19 | 4,026,624 | 10.0 | 2,061,773 | 10.5 | 1,964,851 | 9.6 | 105 |
| 20 – 24 | 3,247,360 | 8.1 | 1,516,675 | 7.7 | 1,730,685 | 8.5 | 88 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,653,089 | 6.6 | 1,252,921 | 6.4 | 1,400,168 | 6.8 | 89 |
| 30 – 34 | 2,256,605 | 5.6 | 1,085,035 | 5.5 | 1,171,570 | 5.7 | 93 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,892,163 | 4.7 | 897,080 | 4.5 | 995,083 | 4.9 | 90 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,647,042 | 4.1 | 791,916 | 4.0 | 855,126 | 4.2 | 93 |
| 45 – 59 | 1,450,820 | 3.6 | 702,526 | 3.6 | 748,294 | 3.7 | 94 |
| 50 – 54 | 1,222,455 | 3.0 | 589,186 | 3.0 | 633,269 | 3.1 | 93 |
| 55 – 59 | 844,675 | 2.1 | 412,803 | 2.1 | 431,872 | 2.1 | 96 |
| 60 – 64 | 797,592 | 2.0 | 384,019 | 1.9 | 413,573 | 2.0 | 93 |
| 65 – 69 | 492,640 | 1.2 | 228,387 | 1.2 | 264,253 | 1.3 | 86 |
| 70 – 74 | 454,019 | 1.1 | 208,480 | 1.1 | 245,539 | 1.2 | 85 |
| 75 – 79 | 277,695 | 0.7 | 123,533 | 0.6 | 154,162 | 0.8 | 80 |
| 80-84 | 221,286 | 0.6 | 90,635 | 0.5 | 130,651 | 0.6 | 69 |
| 85+ | 264,494 | 0.7 | 101,553 | 0.5 | 162,941 | 0.8 | 62 |
| Median Age | 16.5 | | 15.9 | | 17.2 | | |

Table 3. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | |
| Total | 21,539,695 | 100.0 | 10,331,204 | 100.0 | 11,208,491 | 100.0 | 92 |
| 0 – 4 | 2,904,177 | 13.5 | 1,448,665 | 14.0 | 1,455,512 | 13.0 | 100 |
| 5 – 9 | 2,662,507 | 12.4 | 1,313,047 | 12.7 | 1,349,460 | 12.0 | 97 |
| 10 – 14 | 2,380,439 | 11.1 | 1,156,034 | 11.2 | 1,224,405 | 10.9 | 94 |
| 15 – 19 | 2,255,767 | 10.5 | 1,034,811 | 10.0 | 1,220,956 | 10.9 | 85 |
| 20 – 24 | 2,318,593 | 10.8 | 1,044,108 | 10.1 | 1,274,485 | 11.4 | 82 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,075,060 | 9.6 | 967,629 | 9.4 | 1,107,431 | 9.9 | 87 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,699,332 | 7.9 | 817,776 | 7.9 | 881,556 | 7.9 | 93 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,316,177 | 6.1 | 635,074 | 6.1 | 681,103 | 6.1 | 93 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,064,465 | 4.9 | 523,277 | 5.1 | 541,188 | 4.8 | 97 |
| 45 – 59 | 839,225 | 3.9 | 419,457 | 4.1 | 419,768 | 3.7 | 100 |
| 50 – 54 | 630,930 | 2.9 | 316,969 | 3.1 | 313,961 | 2.8 | 101 |
| 55 – 59 | 408,668 | 1.9 | 204,131 | 2.0 | 204,537 | 1.8 | 100 |
| 60 – 64 | 353,486 | 1.6 | 171,208 | 1.7 | 182,278 | 1.6 | 94 |
| 65 – 69 | 211,441 | 1.0 | 101,449 | 1.0 | 109,992 | 1.0 | 92 |
| 70 – 74 | 172,853 | 0.8 | 80,477 | 0.8 | 92,376 | 0.8 | 87 |
| 75 – 79 | 96,627 | 0.4 | 42,841 | 0.4 | 53,786 | 0.5 | 80 |
| 80-84 | 70,148 | 0.3 | 27,300 | 0.3 | 42,848 | 0.4 | 64 |
| 85+ | 79,800 | 0.4 | 26,951 | 0.3 | 52,849 | 0.5 | 51 |
| Median Age | 20.7 | | 20.5 | | 20.9 | | |

3.3.2 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 Tanzania as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure, with a large proportion of its population in the young and/or youthful ages (Figures 3.3 to 3.7). This is a typical population structure of many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

However, a typical pyramid for a major urban centre has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Dar es Salaam (Figure 3.8) which is a major commercial city in Tanzania shows a bulge in age group 20–29, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions.

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

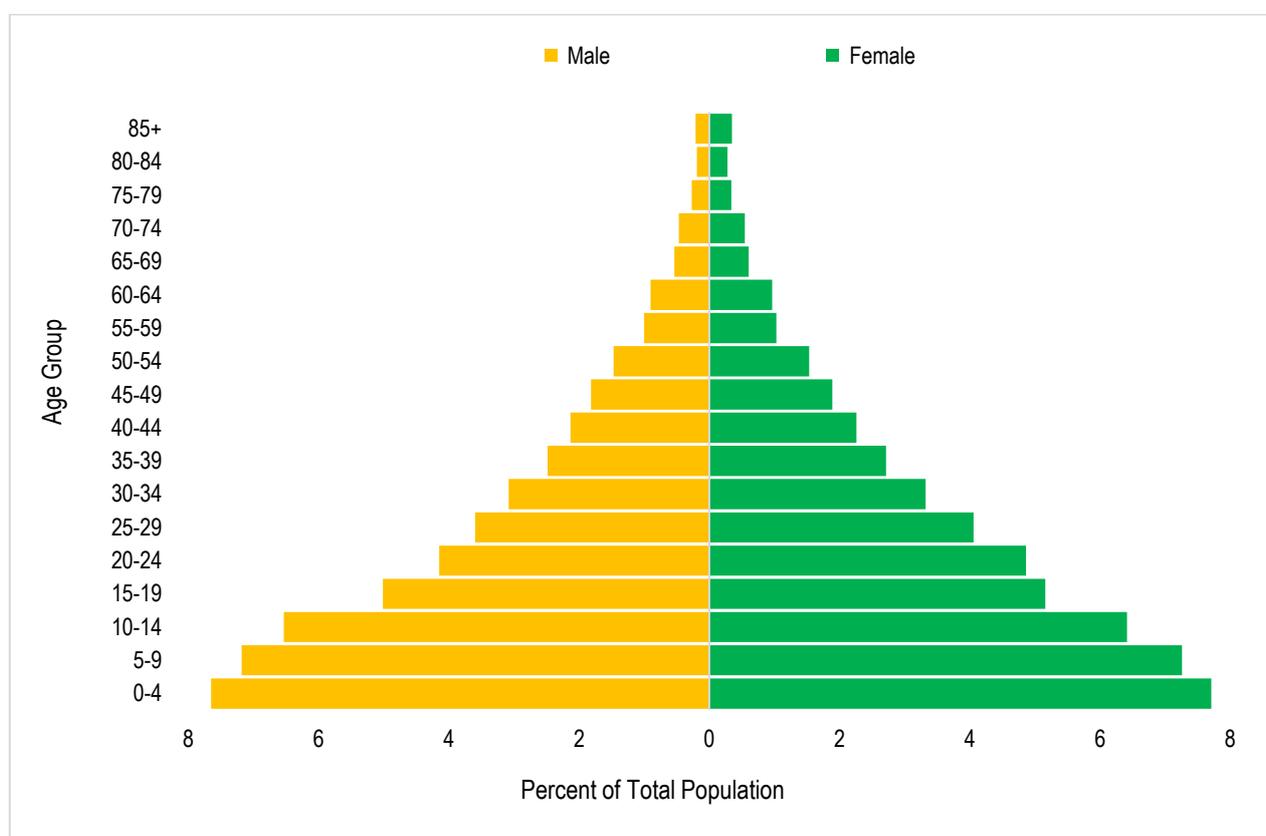


Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

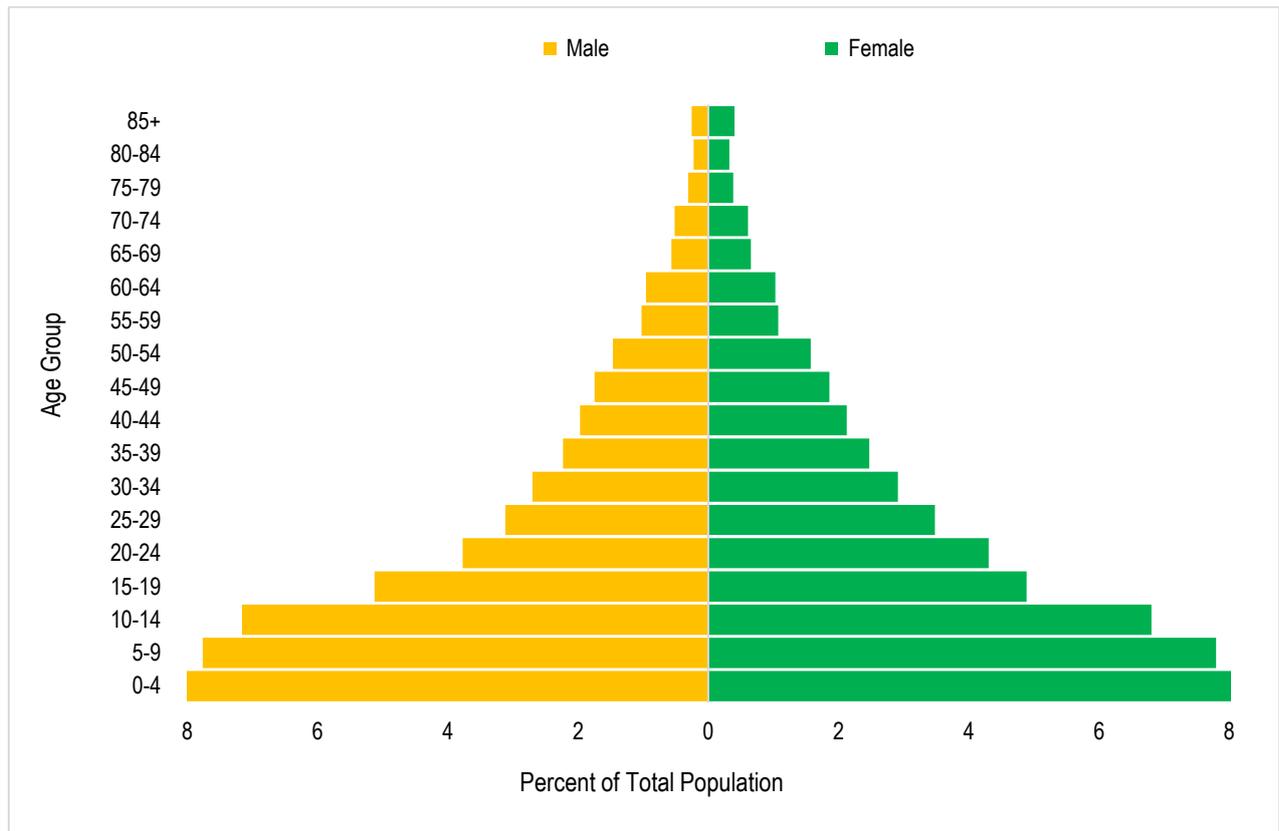


Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

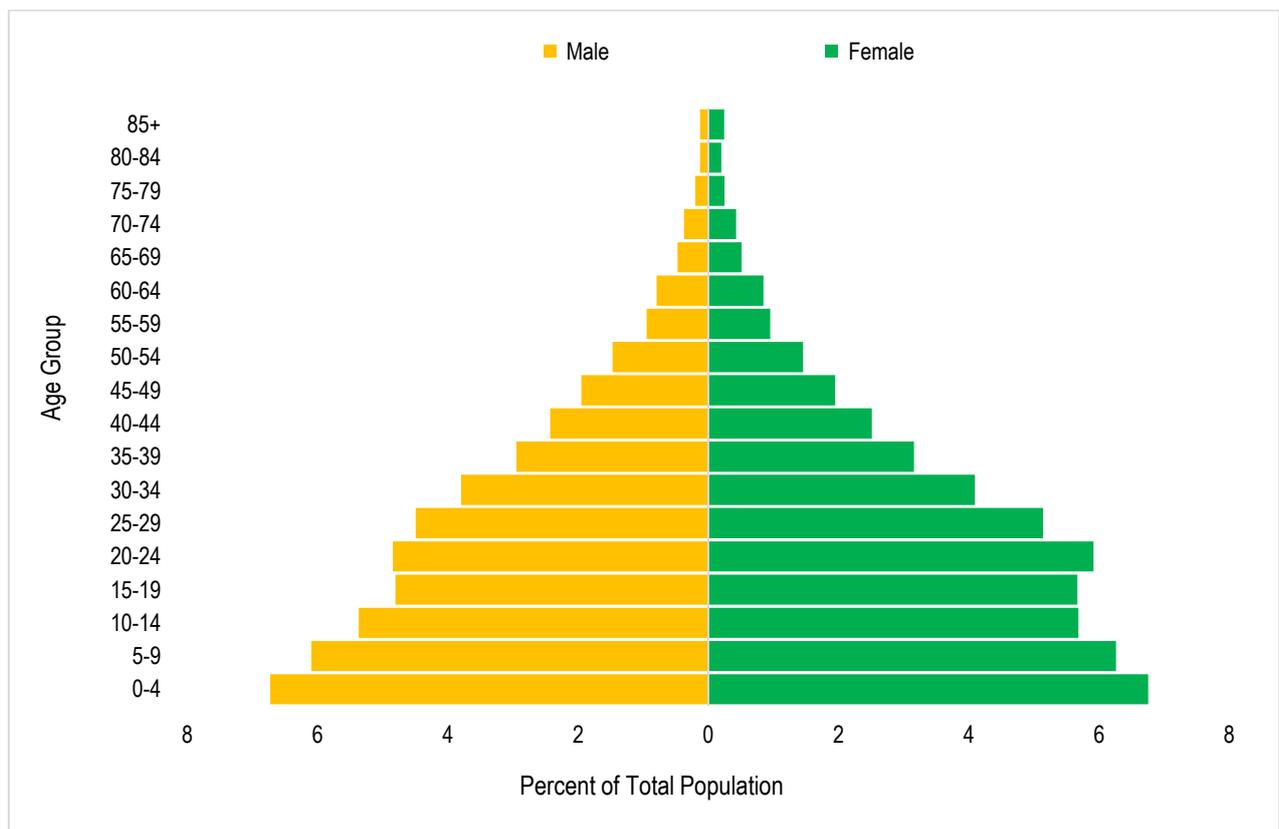


Figure 3. 6: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

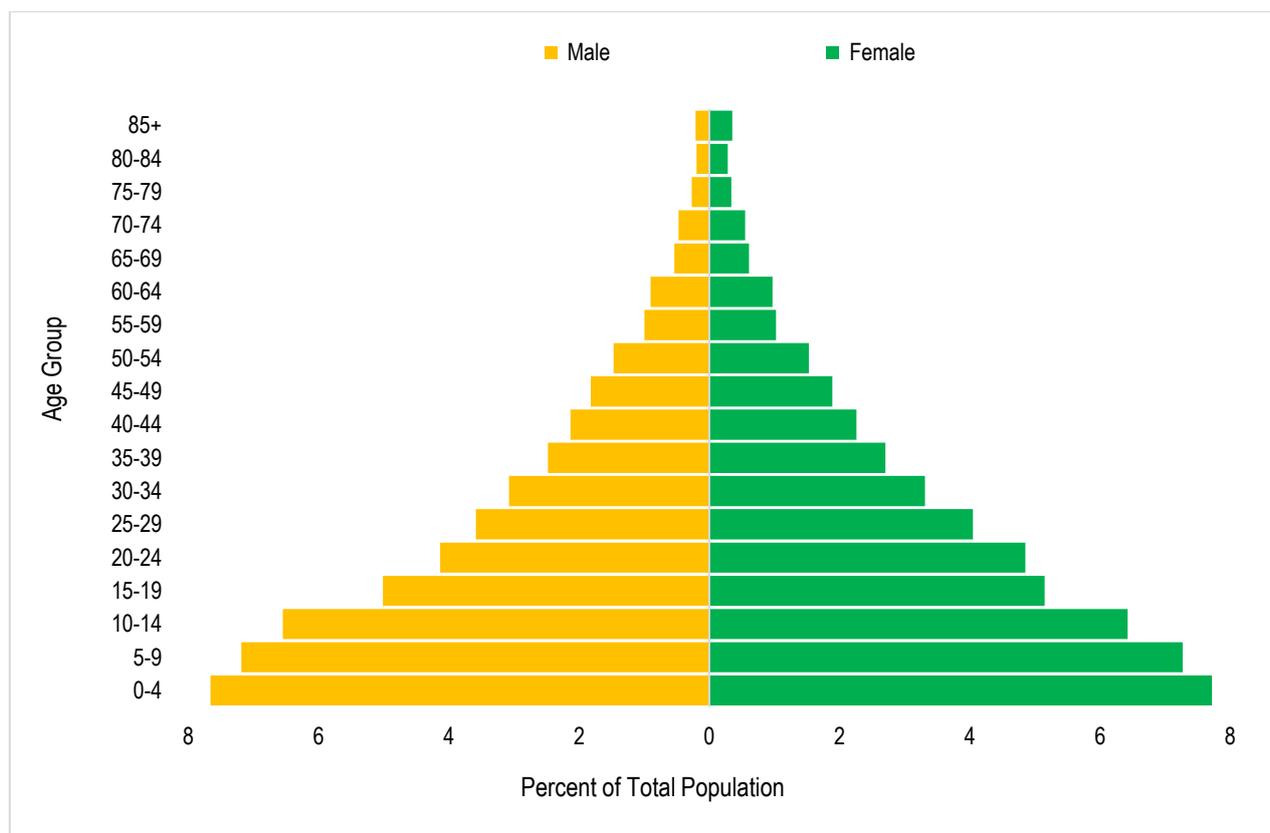


Figure 3. 7: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

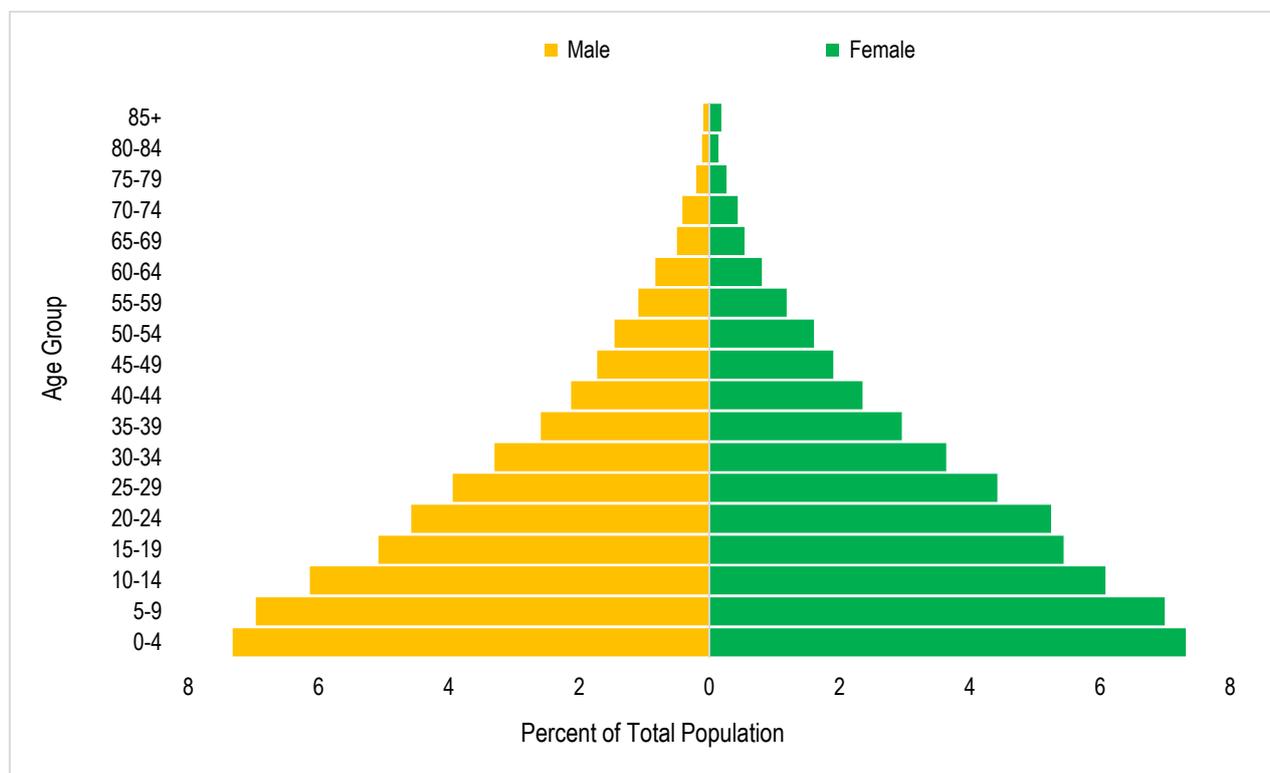
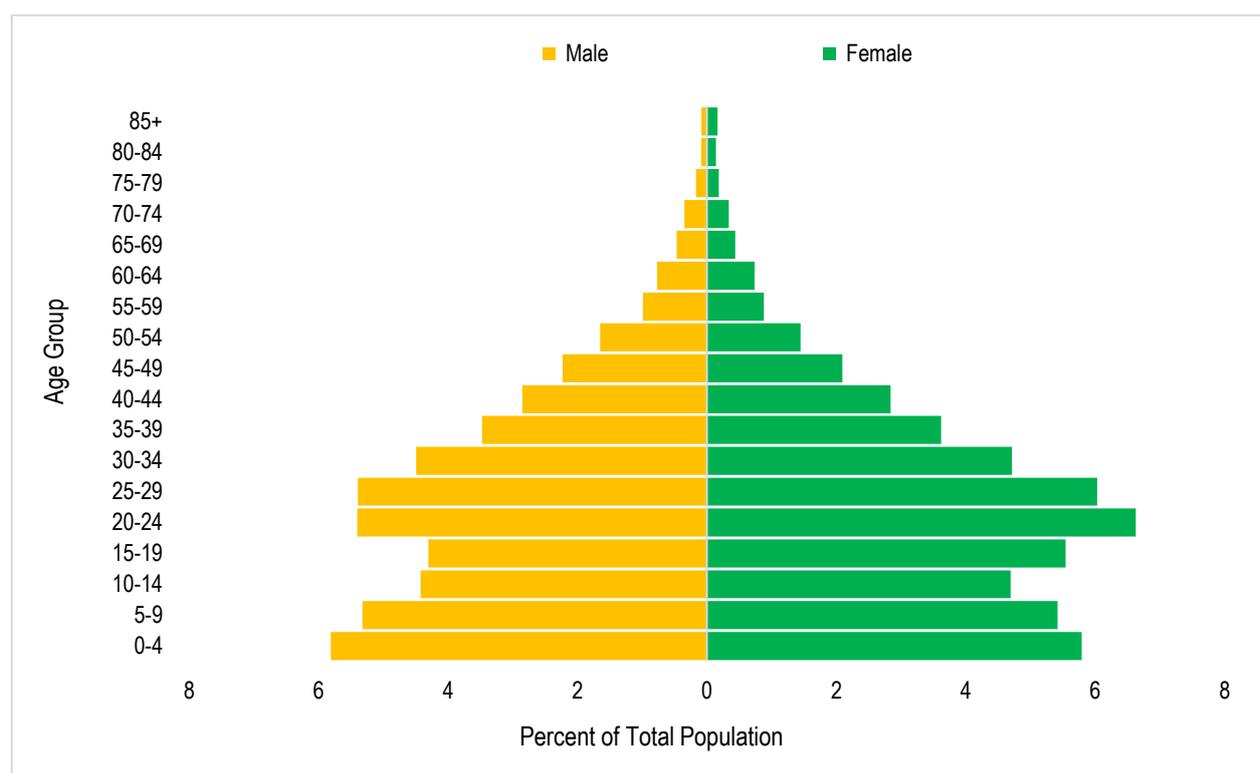


Figure 3. 8: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania 2022 PHC

3.4 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals a young population with 42.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.8 percent of the population aged 65 years or above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure of the population is a common phenomenon in many developing countries. It is an indication of development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3. 4: Number and Percentage of Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 61,741,120 | 100.0 | 59,851,347 | 100.0 | 1,889,773 | 100.0 |
| Male | 30,053,130 | 48.7 | 29,137,638 | 48.7 | 915,492 | 48.4 |
| Female | 31,687,990 | 51.3 | 30,713,709 | 51.3 | 974,281 | 51.6 |
| Children (Under 1 year) | 1,967,582 | 3.2 | 1,910,218 | 3.2 | 57,364 | 3.0 |
| Male | 976,251 | 3.2 | 947,649 | 3.3 | 28,602 | 3.1 |
| Female | 991,331 | 3.1 | 962,569 | 3.1 | 28,762 | 3.0 |
| Children (0–4 years) | 9,484,171 | 15.4 | 9,207,432 | 15.4 | 276,739 | 14.6 |
| Male | 4,723,359 | 15.7 | 4,584,972 | 15.7 | 138,387 | 15.1 |
| Female | 4,760,812 | 15.0 | 4,622,460 | 15.1 | 138,352 | 14.2 |
| Children (0–8 years) | 16,694,763 | 27.0 | 16,204,920 | 27.1 | 489,843 | 25.9 |
| Male | 8,329,725 | 27.7 | 8,084,684 | 27.7 | 245,041 | 26.8 |
| Female | 8,365,038 | 26.4 | 8,120,236 | 26.4 | 244,802 | 25.1 |

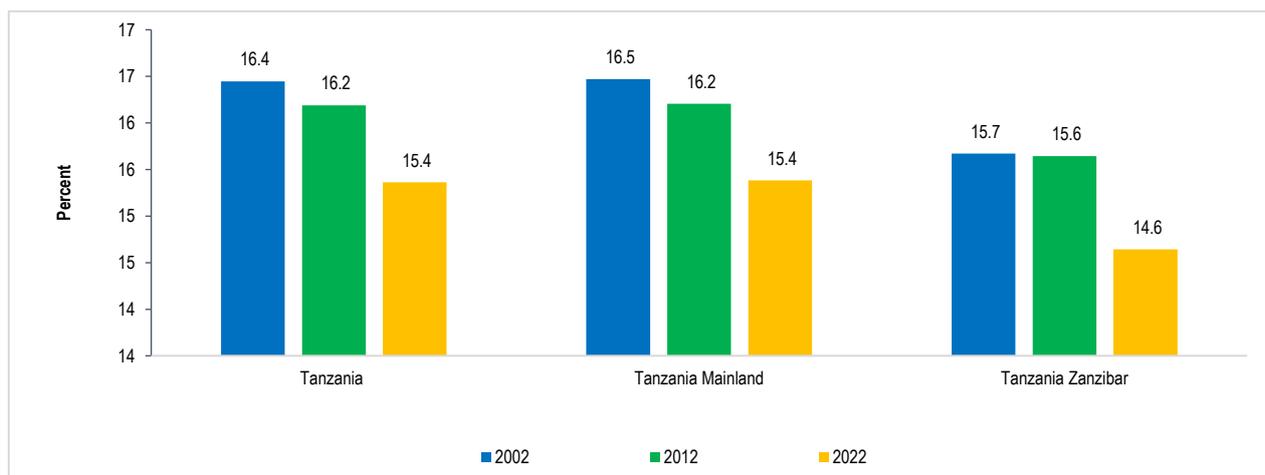
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Age Group | Tanzania | | Tanzania Mainland | | Tanzania Zanzibar | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Young Population (0–14 years) | 26,399,988 | 42.8 | 25,628,380 | 42.8 | 771,608 | 40.8 |
| Male | 13,193,149 | 43.9 | 12,807,157 | 44.0 | 385,992 | 42.2 |
| Female | 13,206,839 | 41.7 | 12,821,223 | 41.7 | 385,616 | 39.6 |
| Young Population (0–17 years) | 30,257,196 | 49.0 | 29,365,234 | 49.1 | 891,962 | 47.2 |
| Male | 15,128,975 | 50.3 | 14,684,339 | 50.4 | 444,636 | 48.6 |
| Female | 15,128,221 | 47.7 | 14,680,895 | 47.8 | 447,326 | 45.9 |
| Teenagers (13–19 years) | 9,361,667 | 15.2 | 9,071,735 | 15.2 | 289,932 | 15.3 |
| Male | 4,639,509 | 15.4 | 4,498,315 | 15.4 | 141,194 | 15.4 |
| Female | 4,722,158 | 14.9 | 4,573,420 | 14.9 | 148,738 | 15.3 |
| Youth Population (15–24 years) | 11,848,365 | 19.2 | 11,463,718 | 19.2 | 384,647 | 20.4 |
| Male | 5,657,379 | 18.8 | 5,474,799 | 18.8 | 182,580 | 19.9 |
| Female | 6,190,986 | 19.5 | 5,988,919 | 19.5 | 202,067 | 20.7 |
| Youth Population (15–35 years) | 21,312,411 | 34.5 | 20,612,566 | 34.4 | 699,845 | 37.0 |
| Male | 10,159,205 | 33.8 | 9,827,426 | 33.7 | 331,779 | 36.2 |
| Female | 11,153,206 | 35.2 | 10,785,140 | 35.1 | 368,066 | 37.8 |
| School Age Population | | | | | | |
| Primary School (6–12 years) | 11,993,032 | 19.4 | 11,644,753 | 19.5 | 348,279 | 18.4 |
| Male | 5,994,781 | 19.9 | 5,820,386 | 20.0 | 174,395 | 19.0 |
| Female | 5,998,251 | 18.9 | 5,824,367 | 19.0 | 173,884 | 17.8 |
| Primary School (7–13 years) | 11,687,074 | 18.9 | 11,344,097 | 19.0 | 342,977 | 18.1 |
| Male | 5,846,523 | 19.5 | 5,674,835 | 19.5 | 171,688 | 18.8 |
| Female | 5,840,551 | 18.4 | 5,669,262 | 18.5 | 171,289 | 17.6 |
| Secondary School (14-17 years) | 5,461,655 | 8.8 | 5,295,019 | 8.8 | 166,636 | 8.8 |
| Male | 2,740,448 | 9.1 | 2,658,902 | 9.1 | 81,546 | 8.9 |
| Female | 2,721,207 | 8.6 | 2,636,117 | 8.6 | 85,090 | 8.7 |
| Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) | 14,992,288 | 47.3 | 14,501,431 | 47.2 | 490,857 | 50.4 |
| Working Age Population (15-64 years) | | | | | | |
| Working Age Population (15-64 years) | 33,000,224 | 53.4 | 31,936,653 | 53.4 | 1,063,571 | 56.3 |
| Male | 15,828,450 | 52.7 | 15,323,862 | 52.6 | 504,588 | 55.1 |
| Female | 17,171,774 | 54.2 | 16,612,791 | 54.1 | 558,983 | 57.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) | 3,491,983 | 5.7 | 3,406,465 | 5.7 | 85,518 | 4.5 |
| Male | 1,586,759 | 5.3 | 1,546,222 | 5.3 | 40,537 | 4.4 |
| Female | 1,905,224 | 6.0 | 1,860,243 | 6.1 | 44,981 | 4.6 |
| Elderly Population (65+ years) | 2,340,908 | 3.8 | 2,286,314 | 3.8 | 54,594 | 2.9 |
| Male | 1,031,531 | 3.4 | 1,006,619 | 3.5 | 24,912 | 2.7 |
| Female | 1,309,377 | 4.1 | 1,279,695 | 4.2 | 29,682 | 3.0 |
| Elderly Population (70+ years) | 1,636,823 | 2.7 | 1,601,875 | 2.7 | 34,948 | 1.8 |
| Male | 701,684 | 2.3 | 686,155 | 2.4 | 15,529 | 1.7 |
| Female | 935,139 | 3.0 | 915,720 | 3.0 | 19,419 | 2.0 |
| Age-Dependency Ratio | | 87.1 | | 87.4 | | 77.7 |

3.4.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Tanzania is 15.4 percent. Figure 3.9 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in Tanzania has slightly declined from 16.4 percent in 2002 to 15.4 percent in 2022. A similar trend is observed in Tanzania Mainland whereas in Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage of children under five years has declined from 15.7 percent in 2002 to 14.6 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the country during the specified period.

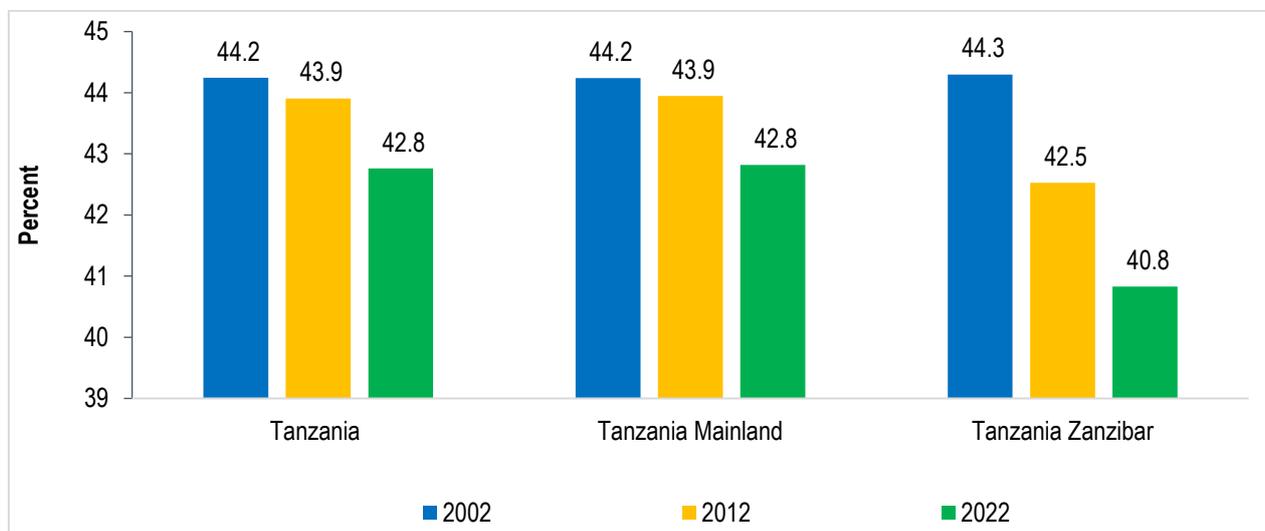
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Children Under Five Years; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.4.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Tanzania’s population is characterised by a young age structure, with 42.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.10 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has slightly decreased from 44.2 percent in 2002 to 42.8 percent in 2022. The same trend is observed in Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 44.3 in 2002 to 40.8 percent in 2022.

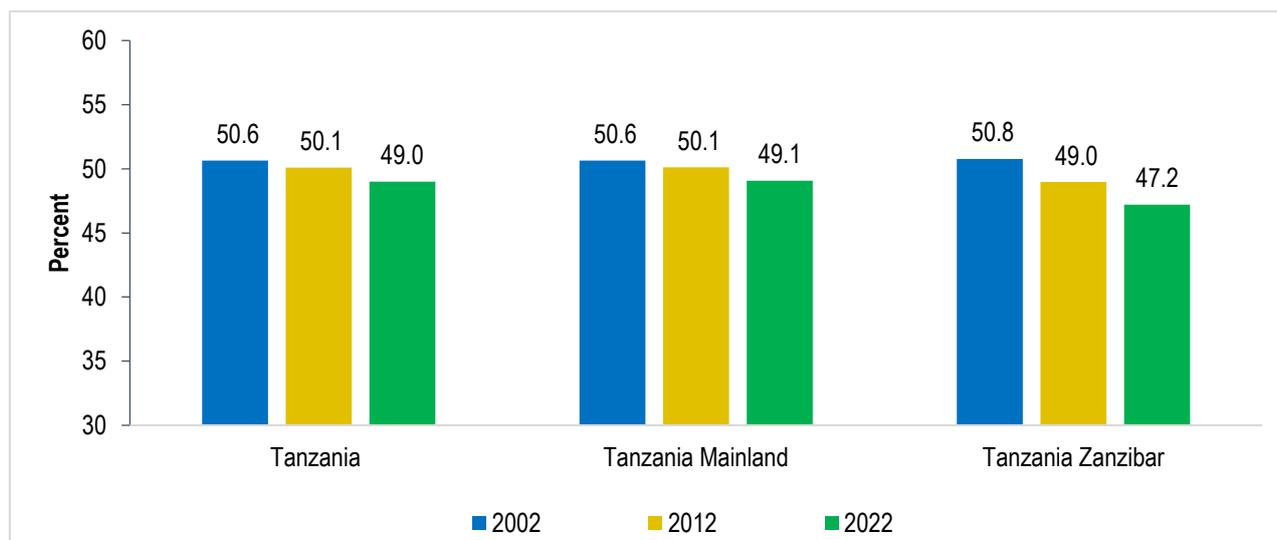
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.4.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.11 shows that 49.0 percent of the population in Tanzania is below 18 years. In Tanzania Mainland, population below 18 years is 49.1 percent while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 47.2 percent. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Tanzania has slightly decreased from 50.6 percent in 2002 to 49.0 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Figure 3. 11: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

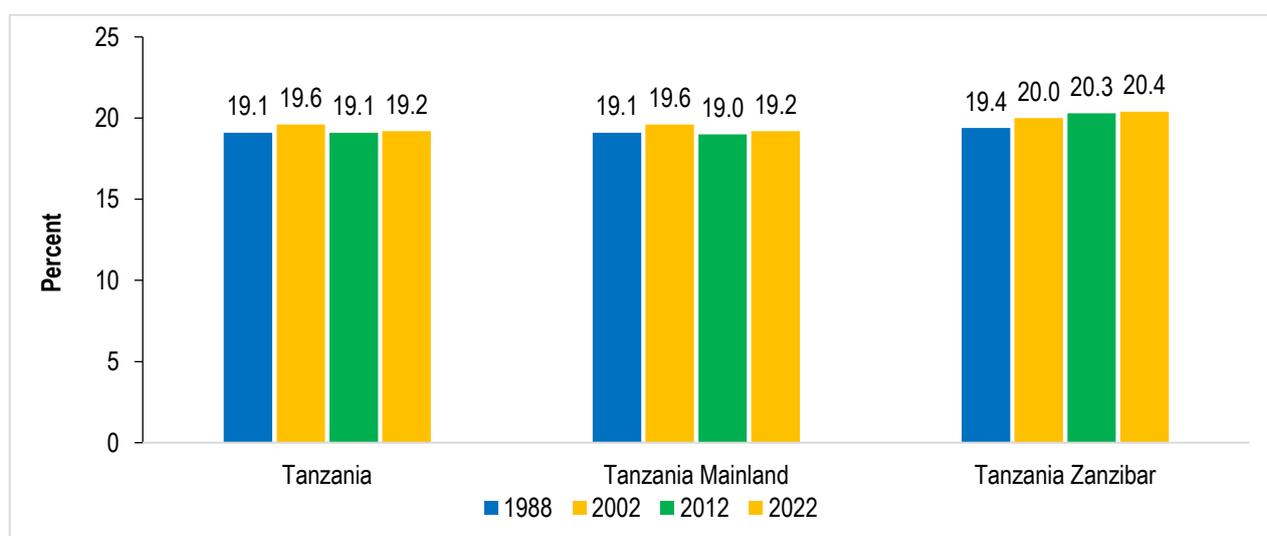


3.4.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The 2007 National Youth Development Policy, 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.

Results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) is 19.2 percent in Tanzania. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Tanzania has remained almost the same during the 1988 - 2022 period (19.1% in 1988, 19.6 in 2002, 19.1 in 2012 and 19.2 in 2022). The pattern has been the same for Tanzania Mainland while for Tanzania Zanzibar, a slight increasing trend is being observed (19.4 in 1988, 20.0 in 2002, 20.3 in 2012, and 20.4 in 2022) (Figure 3.12).

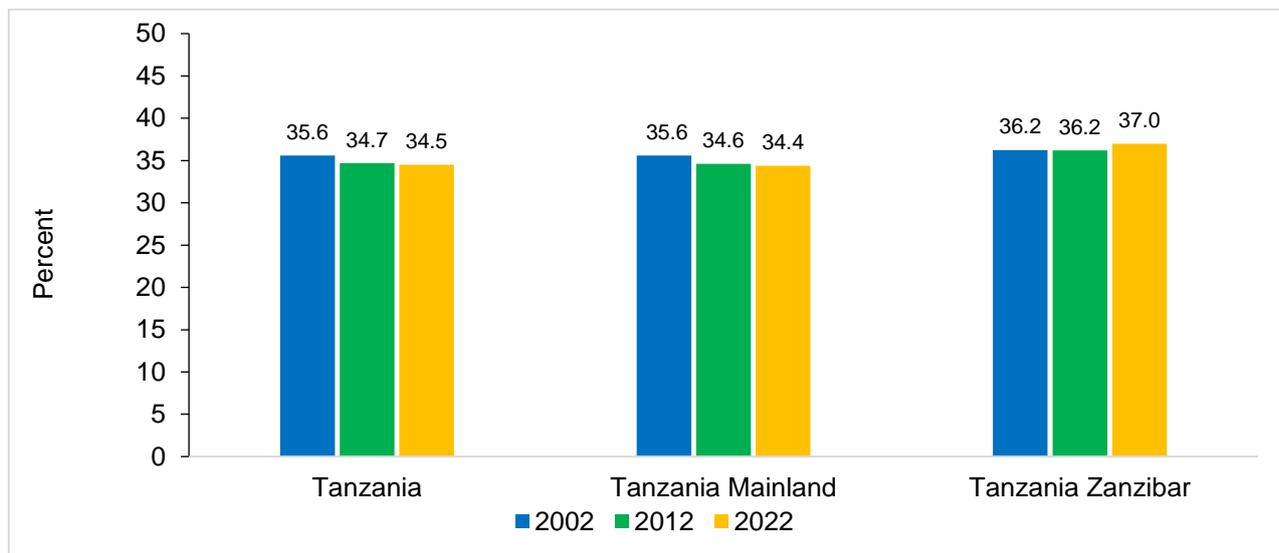
Figure 3. 12: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Tanzania 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.4.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained almost the same, decreasing slightly from 35.6 in 2002 to 34.5 percent in 2022. The same pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, for Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage increased slightly from 36.2 percent in the 2002 Census to 37.0 percent in the 2022 Census (Figure 3.13).

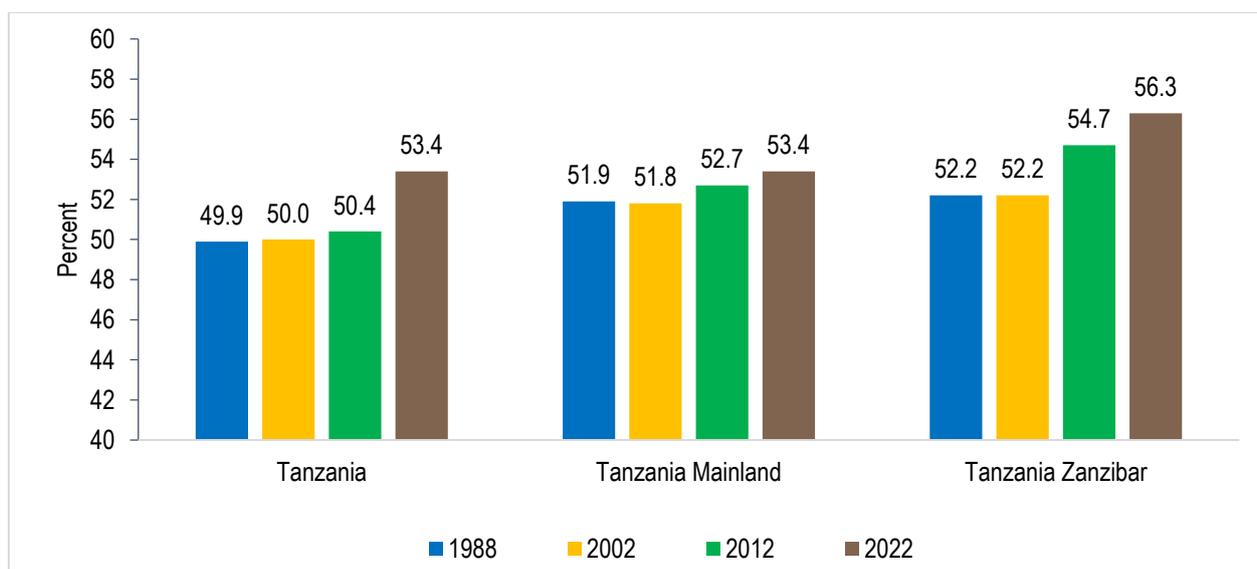
Figure 3. 13: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.4.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of the country’s working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 49.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2022 in Tanzania and from 51.9 percent to 53.4 in Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage increased from 52.2 percent in 1988 to 56.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3. 14: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tanzania, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



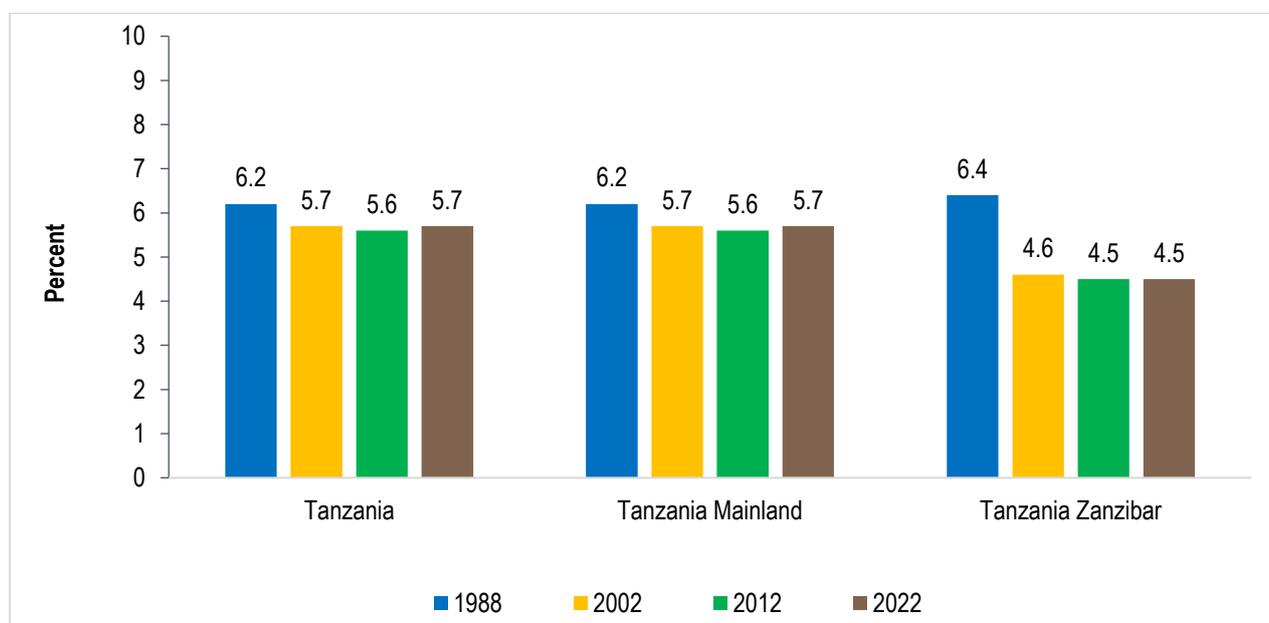
3.4.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, an 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.

3.4.7.1: Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Tanzania's population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland is 5.7 percent while for Tanzania Zanzibar it is 4.5 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same (around 6%) in 2002, 2012 and 2022 censuses. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 3.15).

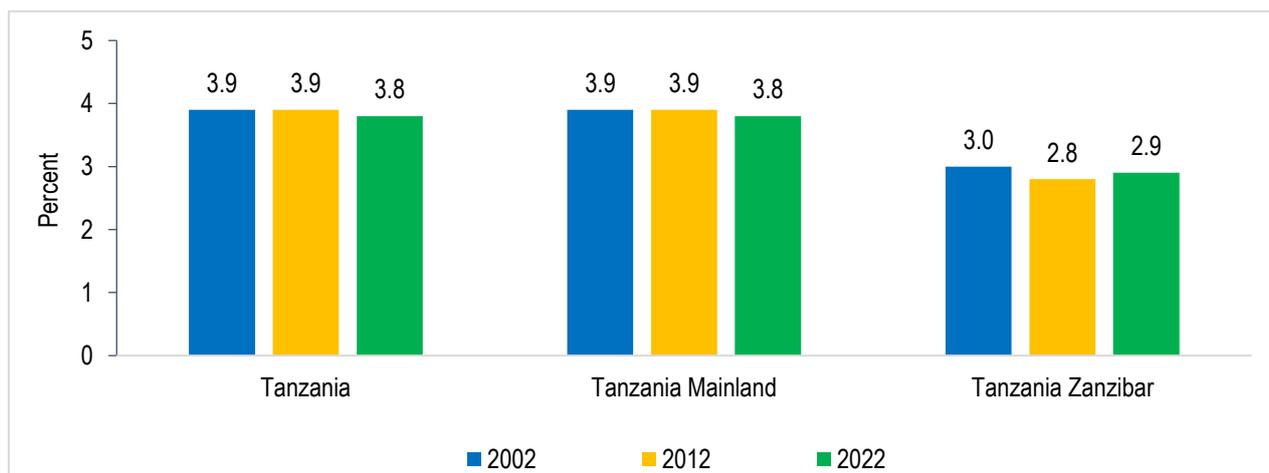
Figure 3. 15: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years or Above; Tanzania, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.4.7.2 Population Aged 65 Years and Above

The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same over the two decades (3.9% in 2002 and 2012 and 3.8% in 2022). On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage of elderly population has shown an indication of declining from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3. 16: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years or Above; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

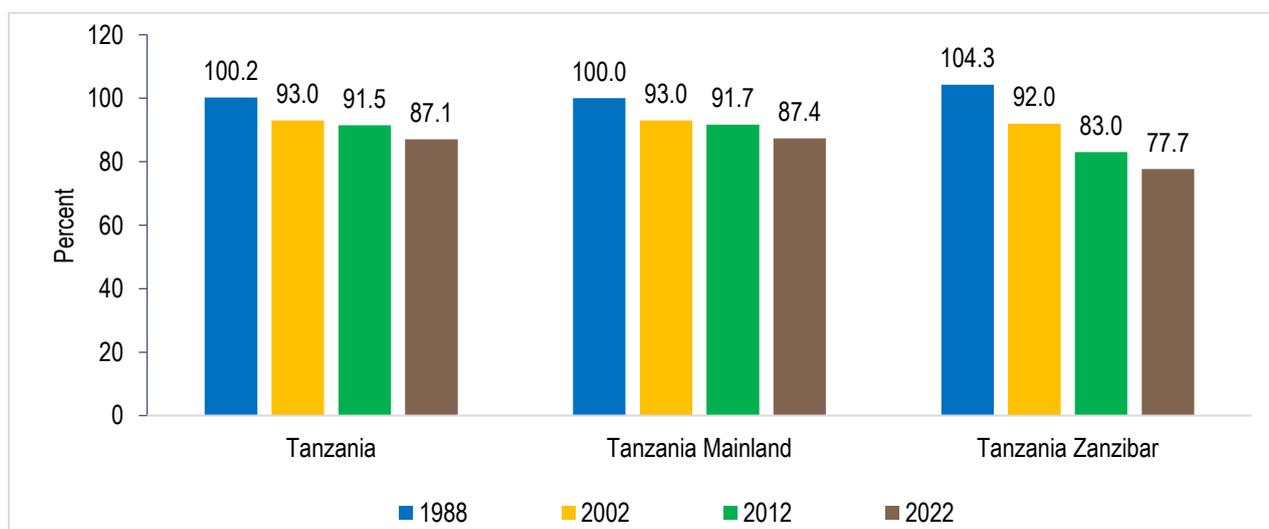


3.4.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependant” 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 dependants per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than a 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 age-dependency ratio for Tanzania is 87.1, implying that there are 87 dependants per 100 non-dependants. The ratio is about the same for Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 77.7. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Tanzania has declined in two decades from 93.0 in the 2002 census to 87.1 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.17).

Figure 3. 17: Age Dependency Ratio; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



CHAPTER FOUR

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Tanzania (60.4%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Tanzania is 4.3 persons; for rural it is 4.6 persons while for urban it is 3.8 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.8 to 4.3 persons between 2012 and 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.4 and 4.0 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Tanzania increased from 33.4 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on 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.

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 a *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 Tanzania had a total of 14,152,803 private households out of which 5,605,470 (39.6%) are in urban areas and 8,547,333 (60.4%) in rural areas. Female headed households in Tanzania account for 35.8 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.7%) than in rural areas (35.2%) (Table 4.1).

Table 4. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Tanzania, 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 | 14,152,803 | 9,088,599 | 64.2 | 5,064,204 | 35.8 | 8,547,333 | 5,538,628 | 64.8 | 3,008,705 | 35.2 | 5,605,470 | 3,549,971 | 63.3 | 2,055,499 | 36.7 |
| < 10 ⁶ | 4,681 | 2,432 | 52.0 | 2,249 | 48.0 | 2,770 | 1,498 | 54.1 | 1,272 | 45.9 | 1,911 | 934 | 48.9 | 977 | 51.1 |
| 10-14 | 28,612 | 14,196 | 49.6 | 14,416 | 50.4 | 17,661 | 9,152 | 51.8 | 8,509 | 48.2 | 10,951 | 5,044 | 46.1 | 5,907 | 53.9 |
| 15 - 19 | 244,308 | 130,133 | 53.3 | 114,175 | 46.7 | 138,322 | 72,696 | 52.6 | 65,626 | 47.4 | 105,986 | 57,437 | 54.2 | 48,549 | 45.8 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,140,270 | 698,895 | 61.3 | 441,375 | 38.7 | 602,481 | 381,280 | 63.3 | 221,201 | 36.7 | 537,789 | 317,615 | 59.1 | 220,174 | 40.9 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,838,911 | 1,242,077 | 67.5 | 596,834 | 32.5 | 955,884 | 670,925 | 70.2 | 284,959 | 29.8 | 883,027 | 571,152 | 64.7 | 311,875 | 35.3 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,916,123 | 1,311,715 | 68.5 | 604,408 | 31.5 | 1,046,940 | 736,301 | 70.3 | 310,639 | 29.7 | 869,183 | 575,414 | 66.2 | 293,769 | 33.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,706,392 | 1,146,706 | 67.2 | 559,686 | 32.8 | 979,588 | 670,512 | 68.4 | 309,076 | 31.6 | 726,804 | 476,194 | 65.5 | 250,610 | 34.5 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,548,767 | 1,027,313 | 66.3 | 521,454 | 33.7 | 924,540 | 621,428 | 67.2 | 303,112 | 32.8 | 624,227 | 405,885 | 65.0 | 218,342 | 35.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,374,424 | 905,043 | 65.8 | 469,381 | 34.2 | 858,563 | 570,200 | 66.4 | 288,363 | 33.6 | 515,861 | 334,843 | 64.9 | 181,018 | 35.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,165,153 | 747,566 | 64.2 | 417,587 | 35.8 | 761,637 | 489,422 | 64.3 | 272,215 | 35.7 | 403,516 | 258,144 | 64.0 | 145,372 | 36.0 |
| 55 - 59 | 829,250 | 523,761 | 63.2 | 305,489 | 36.8 | 556,381 | 352,307 | 63.3 | 204,074 | 36.7 | 272,869 | 171,454 | 62.8 | 101,415 | 37.2 |
| 60 - 64 | 791,696 | 476,231 | 60.2 | 315,465 | 39.8 | 547,981 | 330,124 | 60.2 | 217,857 | 39.8 | 243,715 | 146,107 | 59.9 | 97,608 | 40.1 |
| 65 - 69 | 490,615 | 284,917 | 58.1 | 205,698 | 41.9 | 342,643 | 197,622 | 57.7 | 145,021 | 42.3 | 147,972 | 87,295 | 59.0 | 60,677 | 41.0 |
| 70 - 74 | 440,231 | 246,747 | 56.0 | 193,484 | 44.0 | 320,957 | 178,650 | 55.7 | 142,307 | 44.3 | 119,274 | 68,097 | 57.1 | 51,177 | 42.9 |
| 75 - 79 | 254,909 | 139,855 | 54.9 | 115,054 | 45.1 | 192,306 | 104,878 | 54.5 | 87,428 | 45.5 | 62,603 | 34,977 | 55.9 | 27,626 | 44.1 |
| 80+ | 378,461 | 191,012 | 50.5 | 187,449 | 49.5 | 298,679 | 151,633 | 50.8 | 147,046 | 49.2 | 79,782 | 39,379 | 49.4 | 40,403 | 50.6 |

⁶ Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

Results further reveal that, Dar es Salaam being the region with the largest population in Tanzania Mainland accounts for 11.2 percent of the total private households. The next four regions with relatively high contributions to the total households are Morogoro (6.0%), Dodoma (5.5%), Mwanza (5.4%) and Kagera (5.1%). Katavi Region has the smallest contribution of 1.6 percent.

In Tanzania Zanzibar 48.1 percent of private households are in Mjini Magharibi Region and Kusini Unguja Region has the smallest percentage of households (12.2%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4. 2: Number and Percentage of Households by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

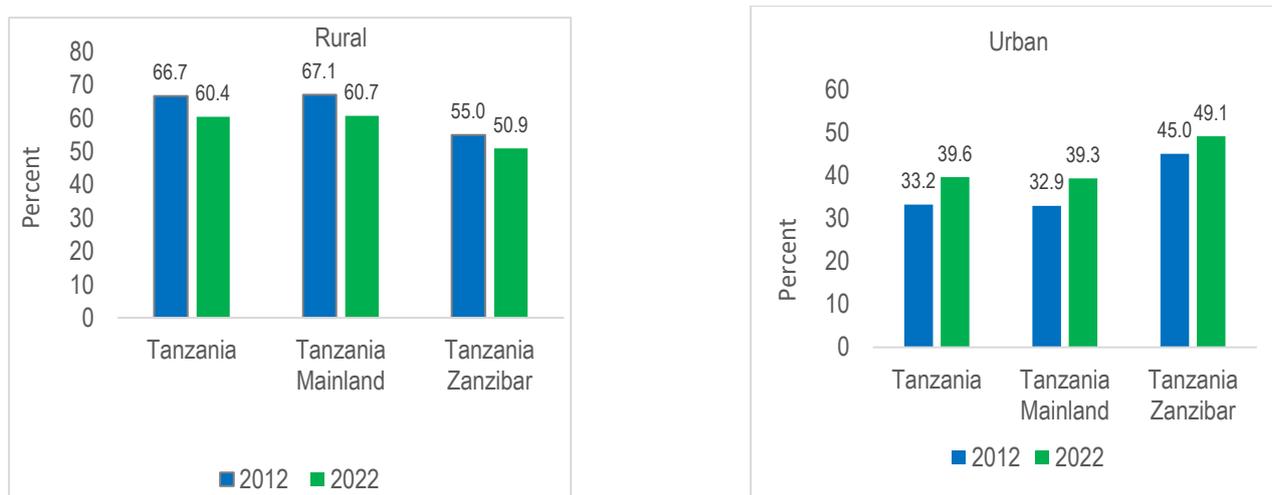
| Region | Total | | Rural | | Urban | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 100.0 | 8,547,333 | 60.4 | 5,605,470 | 39.6 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 100.0 | 8,355,992 | 100.0 | 5,420,983 | 100.0 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 5.5 | 460,560 | 3.3 | 294,071 | 5.4 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 4.4 | 335,014 | 2.4 | 276,925 | 5.1 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 3.6 | 369,184 | 2.7 | 125,244 | 2.3 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 4.6 | 461,722 | 3.4 | 169,536 | 3.1 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 6.0 | 476,348 | 3.5 | 346,119 | 6.4 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 3.9 | 306,711 | 2.2 | 230,329 | 4.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 11.2 | NA ⁷ | NA | 1,537,293 | 28.4 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 2.5 | 271,766 | 2.0 | 72,681 | 1.3 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 3.6 | 373,172 | 2.7 | 118,639 | 2.2 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 3.4 | 350,619 | 2.5 | 113,047 | 2.1 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 2.3 | 216,679 | 1.6 | 102,438 | 1.9 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 4.5 | 366,020 | 2.7 | 258,300 | 4.8 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 2.8 | 312,874 | 2.3 | 79,237 | 1.5 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 4.3 | 472,452 | 3.4 | 119,587 | 2.2 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 2.4 | 255,418 | 1.9 | 72,634 | 1.3 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 3.3 | 335,328 | 2.4 | 116,639 | 2.2 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 3.0 | 248,525 | 1.8 | 170,246 | 3.1 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 5.1 | 606,531 | 4.4 | 91,726 | 1.7 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 5.4 | 385,939 | 2.8 | 358,770 | 6.6 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 3.4 | 307,949 | 2.2 | 159,524 | 2.9 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 2.9 | 326,039 | 2.4 | 72,696 | 1.3 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 1.8 | 168,038 | 1.2 | 76,541 | 1.4 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 1.6 | 152,972 | 1.1 | 60,853 | 1.1 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 2.3 | 239,347 | 1.7 | 71,900 | 1.3 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 4.0 | 328,935 | 2.4 | 226,410 | 4.2 |

⁷ NA Dar es Salaam region does not have rural areas

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Songwe | 327,448 | 2.4 | 227,850 | 1.7 | 99,598 | 1.8 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 100.0 | 191,341 | 100.0 | 184,487 | 100.0 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 14.3 | 44,401 | 23.2 | 9,369 | 5.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 12.2 | 36,860 | 19.3 | 9,143 | 5.0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 48.1 | 38,518 | 20.1 | 142,371 | 77.2 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 12.8 | 37,953 | 19.8 | 10,225 | 5.5 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 12.5 | 33,609 | 17.6 | 13,379 | 7.3 |

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 33.2 percent in 2012 to 39.6 percent in 2022 PHC. Tanzania Mainland shows an increase of about six percentage points in urban households, while Tanzania Zanzibar has an increase of about four percentage points (from 45.0 in 2012 to 49.1 in 2022). Rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban status in recent years may have increased level of urbanisation.

Figure 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 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 in Tanzania decreased from 4.8 in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.6 persons per household which is relatively larger than in urban areas (3.8 persons). Average household size in rural areas declined from 4.9 in 2012 to 4.6 persons and from 4.2 to 3.8 persons in urban areas between 2012 and 2022. There was a slight decrease of household size from 5.1 in 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022 in Tanzania Zanzibar. Moreover, the average household size varies across regions, ranging from 3.3 persons in Mtwara to 6.7 persons in Simiyu (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4. 2: Average Household Size by Regions; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

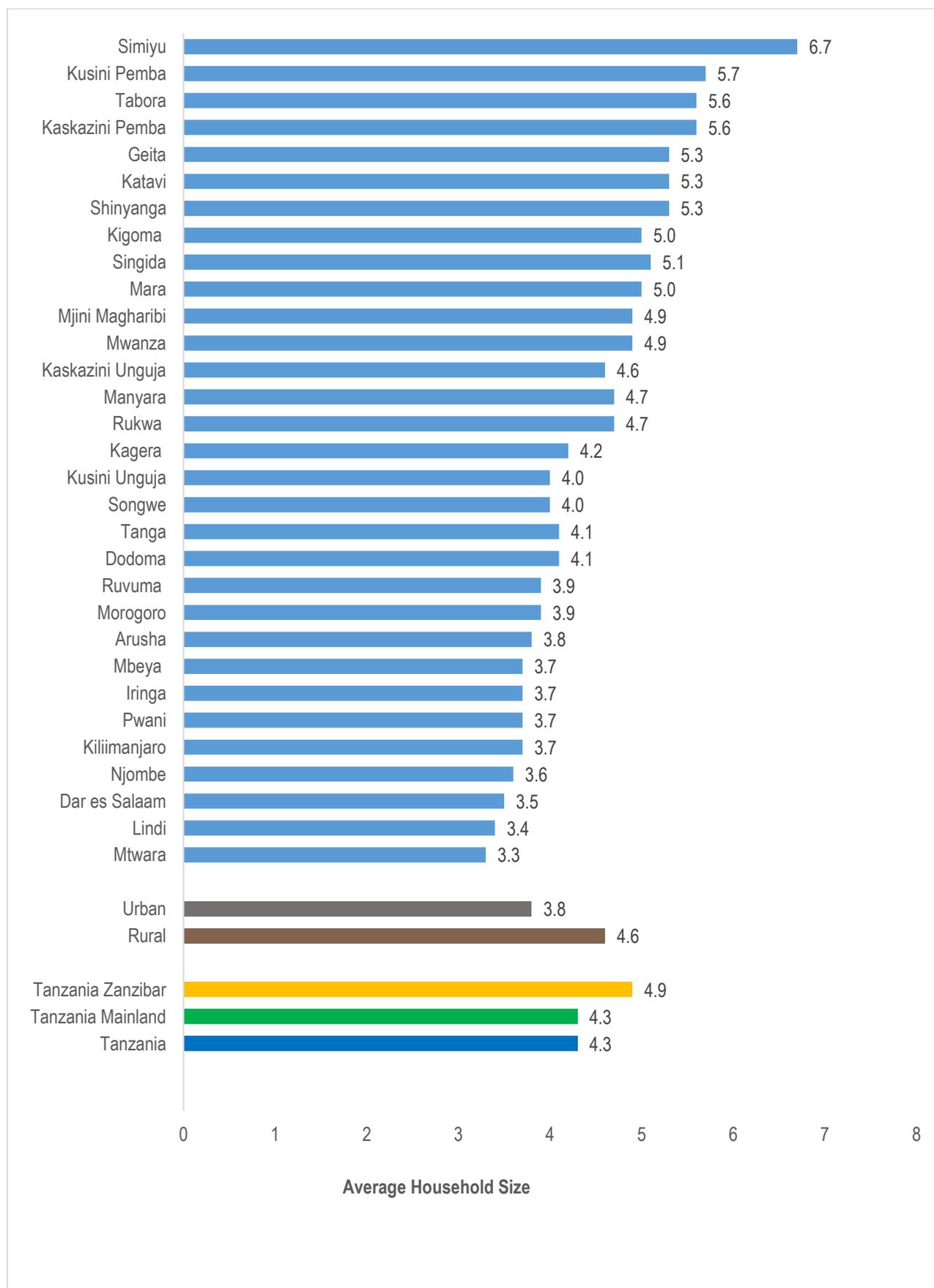


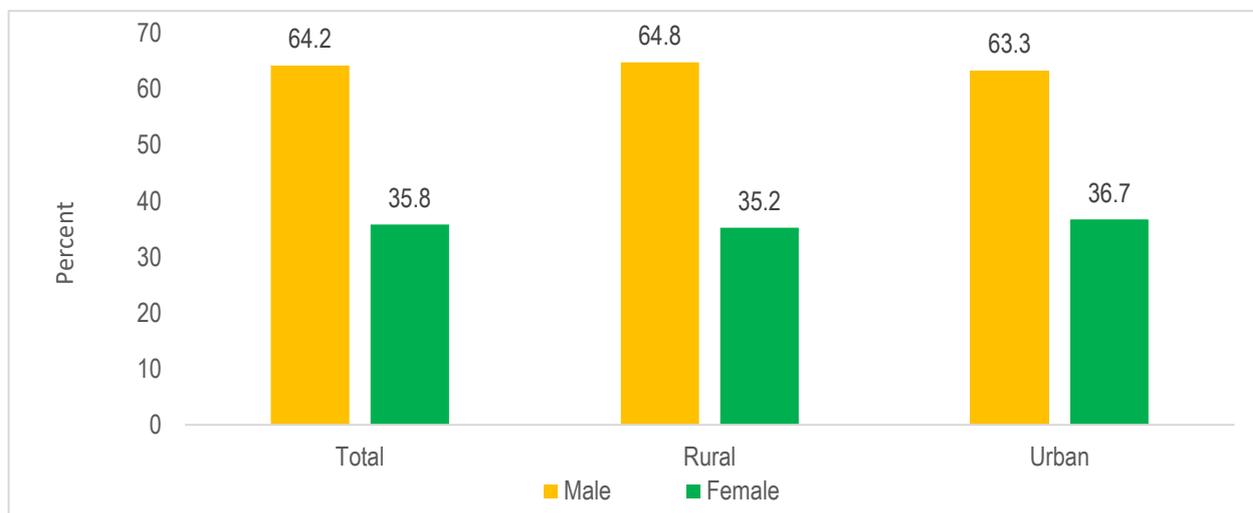
Table 4. 3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Region | Population | | Number of Households | | Average Household Size | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | 2012 | 2022 | 2012 | 2022 | 2012 | 2022 |
| Tanzania | 44,928,923 | 60,638,168 | 9,276,997 | 14,152,803 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Rural | 31,623,919 | 39,577,952 | 6,192,303 | 8,547,333 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Urban | 13,305,004 | 21,060,216 | 3,084,694 | 5,605,470 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 43,625,354 | 58,784,786 | 9,026,785 | 13,776,975 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Dodoma | 2,083,588 | 3,058,813 | 450,305 | 754,631 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Arusha | 1,694,310 | 2,329,352 | 376,336 | 611,939 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,640,087 | 1,835,321 | 381,526 | 494,428 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Tanga | 2,045,205 | 2,584,522 | 435,583 | 631,258 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Morogoro | 2,218,492 | 3,147,161 | 501,794 | 822,467 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Pwani | 1,098,668 | 1,977,958 | 254,810 | 537,040 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Dar es Salaam | 4,364,541 | 5,313,855 | 1,083,381 | 1,537,293 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Lindi | 864,652 | 1,169,055 | 224,316 | 344,447 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Mtwara | 1,270,854 | 1,623,216 | 342,165 | 491,811 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Ruvuma | 1,376,891 | 1,822,999 | 300,005 | 463,666 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Iringa | 941,238 | 1,172,880 | 220,776 | 319,117 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Mbeya | 1,683,357 | 2,307,818 | 404,165 | 624,320 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Singida | 1,370,637 | 1,987,480 | 255,613 | 392,111 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Tabora | 2,291,623 | 3,334,165 | 379,770 | 592,039 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Rukwa | 1,004,539 | 1,527,355 | 198,011 | 328,052 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Kigoma | 2,127,930 | 2,241,150 | 370,374 | 451,967 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Shinyanga | 1,534,808 | 2,203,981 | 258,981 | 418,771 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Kagera | 2,458,023 | 2,956,899 | 521,028 | 698,257 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Mwanza | 2,772,509 | 3,638,508 | 481,107 | 744,709 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Mara | 1,743,830 | 2,346,013 | 308,483 | 467,473 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Manyara | 1,425,131 | 1,860,274 | 271,050 | 398,735 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Njombe | 702,097 | 875,640 | 168,982 | 244,579 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Katavi | 564,604 | 1,132,862 | 100,350 | 213,825 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Simiyu | 1,584,157 | 2,086,453 | 227,862 | 311,247 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Geita | 1,739,530 | 2,927,186 | 283,584 | 555,345 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Songwe | 987,760 | 1,323,870 | 226,428 | 327,448 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,303,569 | 1,853,382 | 250,212 | 375,828 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 187,455 | 247,863 | 36,736 | 53,770 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Kusini Unguja | 115,588 | 186,162 | 25,734 | 46,003 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 593,678 | 884,061 | 112,716 | 180,889 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 211,732 | 269,548 | 39,408 | 48,178 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Kusini Pemba | 195,116 | 265,748 | 35,618 | 46,988 | 5.4 | 5.7 |

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as a leader by other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in the country, 64.2 percent are headed by males and 35.8 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 66.6 in 2012 to 64.2 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 33.4 in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across regions (Table 4.4).

Table 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female-Headed Households by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Place of Residence | 2012 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Male Headed | Female-Headed | Male Headed | Female-Headed |
| Tanzania | 66.6 | 33.4 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Rural | 66.7 | 33.3 | 64.8 | 35.2 |
| Urban | 65.1 | 34.9 | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 66.6 | 33.4 | 64.1 | 35.9 |
| Dodoma | 67.8 | 32.2 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Arusha | 63.3 | 36.7 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Kilimanjaro | 63.4 | 36.6 | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| Tanga | 66.7 | 33.3 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Morogoro | 69.5 | 30.5 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Pwani | 69.4 | 30.6 | 65.8 | 34.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 65.2 | 34.8 | 66.1 | 33.9 |
| Lindi | 65.9 | 34.1 | 65.2 | 34.8 |
| Mtwara | 65.6 | 34.4 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| Ruvuma | 71.0 | 29.0 | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| Iringa | 63.5 | 36.5 | 60.8 | 39.2 |
| Mbeya | 63.1 | 36.9 | 62.8 | 37.2 |
| Singida | 68.1 | 31.9 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Tabora | 70.1 | 29.9 | 65.0 | 35.0 |

| Place of Residence | 2012 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Male Headed | Female-Headed | Male Headed | Female-Headed |
| Rukwa | 72.1 | 27.9 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| Kigoma | 64.5 | 35.5 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Shinyanga | 69.0 | 31.0 | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| Kagera | 68.1 | 31.9 | 66.1 | 33.9 |
| Mwanza | 66.8 | 33.2 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| Mara | 62.1 | 37.9 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
| Manyara | 66.2 | 33.8 | 64.8 | 35.2 |
| Njombe | 62.0 | 38.0 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| Katavi | 72.8 | 27.2 | 69.0 | 31.0 |
| Simiyu | 62.1 | 37.9 | 57.5 | 42.5 |
| Geita | 71.7 | 28.3 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Songwe | 64.7 | 35.3 | 63.8 | 36.2 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 68.9 | 31.1 | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 66.4 | 33.6 | 71.0 | 29.0 |
| Kusini Unguja | 72.5 | 27.5 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 69.3 | 30.7 | 70.2 | 29.8 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 67.6 | 32.4 | 66.2 | 33.8 |
| Kusini Pemba | 68.8 | 31.2 | 65.8 | 34.2 |

The average number of persons in male headed households is larger (4.4 persons) than in female headed households (4.0 persons). A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is larger in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland (Table 4.5).

Table 4. 5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Head of Household, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 60,638,168 | 40,322,003 | 20,316,165 | 14,152,803 | 9,088,599 | 5,064,204 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Rural | 39,577,952 | 26,686,685 | 12,891,267 | 8,547,333 | 5,538,628 | 3,008,705 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Urban | 21,060,216 | 13,635,318 | 7,424,898 | 5,605,470 | 3,549,971 | 2,055,499 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 58,784,786 | 39,018,115 | 19,766,671 | 13,776,975 | 8,828,073 | 4,948,902 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Dodoma | 3,058,813 | 2,060,072 | 998,741 | 754,631 | 487,599 | 267,032 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Arusha | 2,329,352 | 1,420,980 | 908,372 | 611,939 | 362,664 | 249,275 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,835,321 | 1,178,157 | 657,164 | 494,428 | 309,059 | 185,369 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Tanga | 2,584,522 | 1,710,150 | 874,372 | 631,258 | 406,575 | 224,683 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Morogoro | 3,147,161 | 2,163,532 | 983,629 | 822,467 | 554,464 | 268,003 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Pwani | 1,977,958 | 1,315,219 | 662,739 | 537,040 | 353,150 | 183,890 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,313,855 | 3,562,917 | 1,750,938 | 1,537,293 | 1,016,319 | 520,974 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Lindi | 1,169,055 | 781,421 | 387,634 | 344,447 | 224,703 | 119,744 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Mtwara | 1,623,216 | 1,059,799 | 563,417 | 491,811 | 312,044 | 179,767 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Ruvuma | 1,822,999 | 1,319,930 | 503,069 | 463,666 | 321,405 | 142,261 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Iringa | 1,172,880 | 744,199 | 428,681 | 319,117 | 193,896 | 125,221 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Mbeya | 2,307,818 | 1,505,537 | 802,281 | 624,320 | 391,943 | 232,377 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Singida | 1,987,480 | 1,338,914 | 648,566 | 392,111 | 252,175 | 139,936 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Tabora | 3,334,165 | 2,282,647 | 1,051,518 | 592,039 | 385,034 | 207,005 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Rukwa | 1,527,355 | 1,034,979 | 492,376 | 328,052 | 212,413 | 115,639 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Kigoma | 2,241,150 | 1,517,592 | 723,558 | 451,967 | 290,263 | 161,704 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Shinyanga | 2,203,981 | 1,471,912 | 732,069 | 418,771 | 265,824 | 152,947 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Kagera | 2,956,899 | 2,044,311 | 912,588 | 698,257 | 461,726 | 236,531 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Mwanza | 3,638,508 | 2,308,329 | 1,330,179 | 744,709 | 456,855 | 287,854 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Mara | 2,346,013 | 1,424,555 | 921,458 | 467,473 | 269,565 | 197,908 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Manyara | 1,860,274 | 1,245,760 | 614,514 | 398,735 | 258,529 | 140,206 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Njombe | 875,640 | 571,396 | 304,244 | 244,579 | 147,867 | 96,712 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Katavi | 1,132,862 | 808,694 | 324,168 | 213,825 | 147,583 | 66,242 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Simiyu | 2,086,453 | 1,255,672 | 830,781 | 311,247 | 179,039 | 132,208 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Geita | 2,927,186 | 1,990,908 | 936,278 | 555,345 | 358,603 | 196,742 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| Songwe | 1,323,870 | 900,533 | 423,337 | 327,448 | 208,776 | 118,672 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,853,382 | 1,303,888 | 549,494 | 375,828 | 260,526 | 115,302 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 247,863 | 180,154 | 67,709 | 53,770 | 38,191 | 15,579 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Kusini Unguja | 186,162 | 132,555 | 53,607 | 46,003 | 32,562 | 13,441 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 884,061 | 625,012 | 259,049 | 180,889 | 126,970 | 53,919 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 269,548 | 185,761 | 83,787 | 48,178 | 31,889 | 16,289 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Kusini Pemba | 265,748 | 180,406 | 85,342 | 46,988 | 30,914 | 16,074 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 |

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 their main dwellings (houses). For the purpose of this report, an improved house implies a house that is built using improved building materials of at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

The findings in Table 4.6 show that 77.9 percent of households in Tanzania live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (95.5%) than in rural areas (66.4%). Differences by sex of heads of households are not significant; 77.7 percent of male headed households are living in improved houses compared with 78.3 percent of female headed households. However, with regard to residence, the percentage of both male and female headed households living in improved houses is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (95.4% in male headed households in urban areas compared to 66.4% in rural areas and 95.5% in female headed households in urban areas compared to 66.5% in rural areas).

In Tanzania Mainland, 77.5 percent of households are living in improved houses. Furthermore, 78.0 percent of female headed households and 77.3 percent of male headed households are living in improved houses. The regions with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Dar es Salaam (99.1%), Njombe (95.8%), Mwanza (91.1%) and Geita (90.4%). On the other hand, the regions with households living in unimproved houses are Lindi (48.8%), Tanga (45.2%) Manyara (44.3%) and Kagera (42.9%). A similar pattern is observed for both males and females headed households.

In Tanzania Zanzibar 91.6 percent of households live in improved houses; the figures for male and female headed households being 92.2 percent and 90.3 percent respectively. Mjini Magharibi has high proportion (99.1%) and the least region is Kaskazini Pemba (74.2%) (Table 4.6).

Table 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total | | | Male Headed | | | Female Headed | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Improved | Unimproved | Total | Improved | Unimproved | Total | Improved | Unimproved |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 9,088,599 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 5,064,204 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 5,538,628 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 3,008,705 | 66.5 | 33.5 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 3,549,971 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 2,055,499 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 8,828,073 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 4,948,902 | 78.0 | 22.0 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 77.2 | 22.8 | 487,599 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 267,032 | 76.0 | 24.0 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 362,664 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 249,275 | 59.9 | 40.1 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 309,059 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 185,369 | 85.6 | 14.4 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 406,575 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 224,683 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 554,464 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 268,003 | 77.0 | 23.0 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 69.3 | 30.7 | 353,150 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 183,890 | 70.1 | 29.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 1,016,319 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 520,974 | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 224,703 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 119,744 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 312,044 | 64.5 | 35.5 | 179,767 | 65.0 | 35.0 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 321,405 | 77.4 | 22.6 | 142,261 | 79.2 | 20.8 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 193,896 | 82.4 | 17.6 | 125,221 | 81.6 | 18.4 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 391,943 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 232,377 | 91.3 | 8.7 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 79.6 | 20.4 | 252,175 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 139,936 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 385,034 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 207,005 | 65.5 | 34.5 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 212,413 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 115,639 | 74.6 | 25.4 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 290,263 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 161,704 | 74.8 | 25.2 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 265,824 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 152,947 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 461,726 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 236,531 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 456,855 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 287,854 | 91.8 | 8.2 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 77.2 | 22.8 | 269,565 | 76.3 | 23.7 | 197,908 | 78.4 | 21.6 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 258,529 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 140,206 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 147,867 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 96,712 | 95.7 | 4.3 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 147,583 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 66,242 | 75.2 | 24.8 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 179,039 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 132,208 | 90.4 | 9.6 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 90.4 | 9.6 | 358,603 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 196,742 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 208,776 | 87.8 | 12.2 | 118,672 | 88.7 | 11.3 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 260,526 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 115,302 | 90.3 | 9.7 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 38,191 | 93.8 | 6.2 | 15,579 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 32,562 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 13,441 | 91.9 | 8.1 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 126,970 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 53,919 | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 31,889 | 75.9 | 24.1 | 16,289 | 70.7 | 29.3 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 30,914 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 16,074 | 76.4 | 23.6 |

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 80.6 percent of

household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 69.2 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both male and female headed households.

Tanzania Mainland shows a clear decreasing pattern of household heads living in improved houses with age from 80.2 percent for those aged 30-34 to 68.9 percent for those aged 80 years and above. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Zanzibar, from 93.5 percent for those aged 30-34 to 86.3 percent for those aged 80 years and above. These results may reflect some concern about lack of care for the elderly population in Tanzania as a whole.

Table 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex and Age of Household Head; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age | Total | | | Male Headed | | | Female Headed | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Improved | Unimproved | Total | Improved | Unimproved | Total | Improved | Unimproved |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 9,088,599 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 5,064,204 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| Below 18 | 114,954 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 59,870 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 55,084 | 74.8 | 25.2 |
| 18- 24 | 1,302,917 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 785,786 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 517,131 | 79.1 | 20.9 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,838,911 | 80.5 | 19.5 | 1,242,077 | 79.6 | 20.4 | 596,834 | 82.5 | 17.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,916,123 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 1,311,715 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 604,408 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,706,392 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 1,146,706 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 559,686 | 79.4 | 20.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,548,767 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 1,027,313 | 78.6 | 21.4 | 521,454 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,374,424 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 905,043 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 469,381 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,165,153 | 76.9 | 23.1 | 747,566 | 76.7 | 23.3 | 417,587 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 829,250 | 76.7 | 23.3 | 523,761 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 305,489 | 76.9 | 23.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 791,696 | 75.4 | 24.6 | 476,231 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 315,465 | 75.9 | 24.1 |
| 65 - 69 | 490,615 | 75.1 | 24.9 | 284,917 | 75.1 | 24.9 | 205,698 | 75.2 | 24.8 |
| 70 - 74 | 440,231 | 72.7 | 27.3 | 246,747 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 193,484 | 72.9 | 27.1 |
| 75 - 79 | 254,909 | 71.9 | 28.1 | 139,855 | 71.6 | 28.4 | 115,054 | 72.1 | 27.9 |
| 80+ | 378,461 | 69.2 | 30.8 | 191,012 | 69.2 | 30.8 | 187,449 | 69.1 | 30.9 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 8,828,073 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 4,948,902 | 78.0 | 22.0 |
| Below 18 | 114,225 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 59,425 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 54,800 | 74.8 | 25.2 |
| 18- 24 | 1,283,092 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 772,573 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 510,519 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,796,074 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 1,209,824 | 79.2 | 20.8 | 586,250 | 82.3 | 17.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,862,259 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 1,270,624 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 591,635 | 81.3 | 18.7 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,655,541 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 1,109,480 | 78.6 | 21.4 | 546,061 | 79.1 | 20.9 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,503,038 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 994,953 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 508,085 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,334,928 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 878,008 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 456,920 | 77.9 | 22.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,129,751 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 724,145 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 405,606 | 76.9 | 23.1 |
| 55 - 59 | 800,825 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 505,722 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 295,103 | 76.5 | 23.5 |
| 60 - 64 | 770,041 | 74.9 | 25.1 | 462,303 | 74.5 | 25.5 | 307,738 | 75.6 | 24.4 |
| 65 - 69 | 476,694 | 74.7 | 25.3 | 276,579 | 74.6 | 25.4 | 200,115 | 74.9 | 25.1 |
| 70 - 74 | 428,859 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 239,844 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 189,015 | 72.6 | 27.4 |
| 75 - 79 | 248,999 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 136,587 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 112,412 | 71.8 | 28.2 |
| 80+ | 372,649 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 188,006 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 184,643 | 68.9 | 31.1 |

| Age | Total | | | Male Headed | | | Female Headed | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| | Total | Improved | Unimproved | Total | Improved | Unimproved | Total | Improved | Unimproved |
| Tanzania | 375,828 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 260,526 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 115,302 | 90.3 | 9.7 |
| Zanzibar | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 | 729 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 445 | 82.5 | 17.5 | 284 | 85.9 | 14.1 |
| 18- 24 | 19,825 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 13,213 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 6,612 | 93.0 | 7.0 |
| 25 - 29 | 42,837 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 32,253 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 10,584 | 93.0 | 7.0 |
| 30 - 34 | 53,864 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 41,091 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 12,773 | 92.2 | 7.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 50,851 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 37,226 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 13,625 | 90.3 | 9.7 |
| 40 - 44 | 45,729 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 32,360 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 13,369 | 90.5 | 9.5 |
| 45 - 49 | 39,496 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 27,035 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 12,461 | 90.0 | 10.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 35,402 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 23,421 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 11,981 | 90.2 | 9.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 28,425 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 18,039 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 10,386 | 89.4 | 10.6 |
| 60 - 64 | 21,655 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 13,928 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 7,727 | 90.3 | 9.7 |
| 65 - 69 | 13,921 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 8,338 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 5,583 | 86.5 | 13.5 |
| 70 - 74 | 11,372 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 6,903 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 4,469 | 87.8 | 12.2 |
| 75 - 79 | 5,910 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 3,268 | 87.1 | 12.9 | 2,642 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| 80+ | 5,812 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 3,006 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 2,806 | 85.1 | 14.9 |

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Majority of male heads of households (44.1%) regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (21.5%) and craft and related workers (17.7%). Among the widowed male 53.9 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery, 22.0 percent are elementary workers and 15.3 percent are craft and related workers. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 4.8).

Table 4. 8: Percentage Distribution of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Occupations | Total | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Tanzania | 7,748,175 | 939,940 | 5,725,276 | 634,628 | 213,913 | 119,676 | 114,742 |
| Legislators administrators and managers | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Professionals | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 6.1 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.5 |
| Clerks | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 4.9 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 44.1 | 31.2 | 45.9 | 43.5 | 47.7 | 47.1 | 53.9 |
| Craft and related workers | 17.7 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 15.3 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Elementary occupations | 21.5 | 26.3 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 7,520,675 | 925,026 | 5,523,576 | 632,571 | 207,385 | 118,976 | 113,141 |
| Legislators administrators and managers | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Professionals | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |

| Occupations | Total | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Technicians and associate professionals | 6.0 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 3.5 |
| Clerks | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 4.7 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 44.7 | 31.4 | 46.6 | 43.5 | 48.4 | 47.2 | 54.1 |
| Craft and related workers | 17.7 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 15.3 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Elementary occupations | 21.3 | 26.2 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 21.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 227,500 | 14,914 | 201,700 | 2,057 | 6,528 | 700 | 1,601 |
| Legislators administrators and managers | 3.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Professionals | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 5.5 |
| Clerks | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 11.4 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 8.4 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 26.4 | 17.7 | 26.9 | 21.1 | 27.1 | 30.9 | 40.3 |
| Craft and related workers | 15.7 | 20.0 | 15.3 | 22.1 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 13.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 26.7 | 31.4 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 29.2 | 27.4 | 27.2 |

On the other hand, 48.5 percent of female heads of households regardless of their marital status are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (24.1%) and craft and related workers (15.1%). Among the widowed female 56.6 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery, 23.6 percent are elementary workers and 14.0 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.9).

Moreover, the majority of divorced female heads of household are in agricultural and fishery sector (48.1%) followed by those in elementary occupations (25.0%) and craft and related workers with 16.3 percent (Table 4.9).

Table 4. 9: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

| Occupation | Total | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Tanzania | 3,908,114 | 644,352 | 1,632,237 | 184,116 | 429,794 | 220,532 | 797,083 |
| Legislators administrators and managers | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Professionals | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Clerks | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 6.9 | 12.8 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 3.7 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 48.5 | 32.3 | 51.2 | 50.3 | 48.1 | 46.6 | 56.6 |

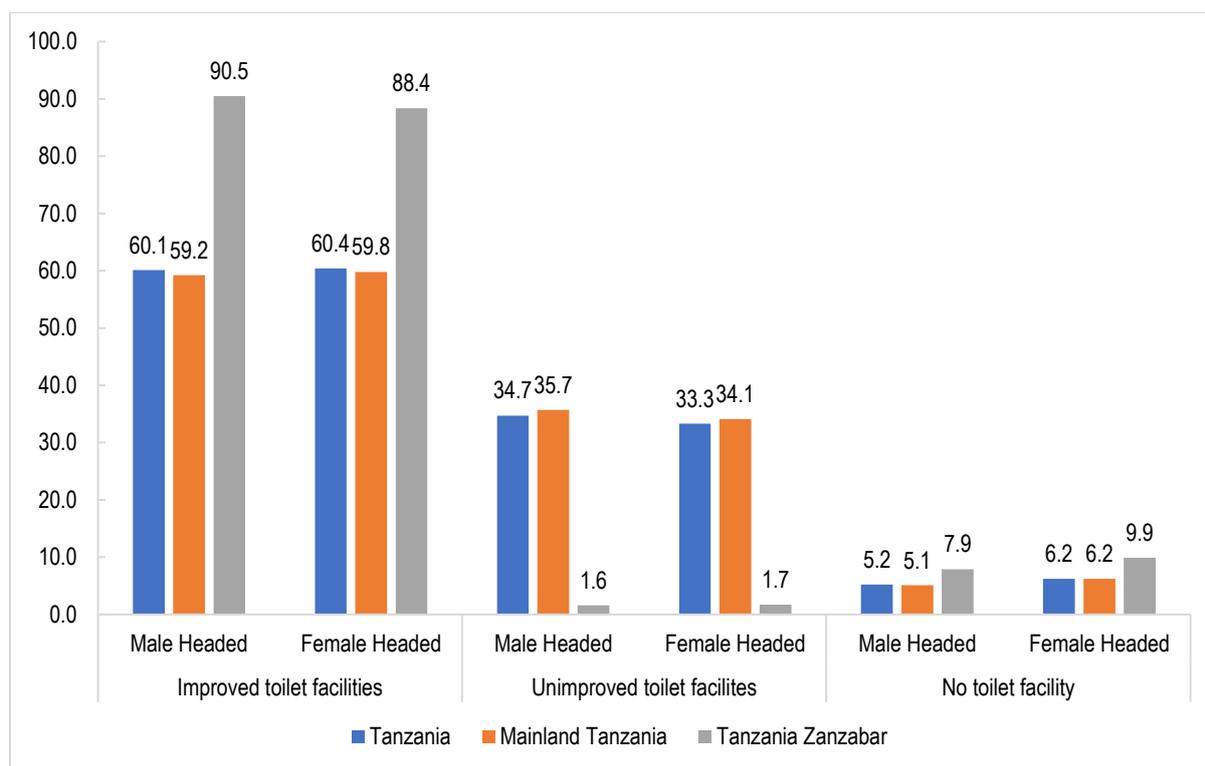
| Occupation | Total | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Craft and related workers | 15.1 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 14.0 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 24.1 | 27.4 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 23.6 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 3,825,719 | 638,322 | 1,588,279 | 183,536 | 413,476 | 219,186 | 782,920 |
| Legislators administrators and managers | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Professionals | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Clerks | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 6.8 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 3.6 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 49.0 | 32.5 | 51.9 | 50.4 | 49.0 | 46.7 | 56.9 |
| Craft and related workers | 15.1 | 16.4 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 14.0 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 23.9 | 27.4 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 25.4 | 23.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 82,395 | 6,030 | 43,958 | 580 | 16,318 | 1,346 | 14,163 |
| Legislators administrators and managers | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Professionals | 5.3 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| Clerks | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 12.1 | 27.7 | 11.0 | 18.4 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 6.2 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 27.0 | 5.4 | 25.8 | 16.7 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 43.0 |
| Craft and related workers | 16.1 | 20.4 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 13.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 31.7 | 32.2 | 30.8 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 31.5 |

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

The percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are almost the same (60.1% versus 60.4% respectively). On the other hand, female headed households have slightly higher percentage (6.2%) of households with no toilet facilities than the male headed households (5.2%).

Tanzania Zanzibar has high percentage of male (90.5%) and female (88.4%) headed households which use improved toilet facilities compared with 59.2 percent of male and 59.8 percent of female headed households in Tanzania Mainland. In contrast, Tanzania Mainland has high percentage of male (35.7%) and female (34.1%) headed households that use unimproved toilet facilities than male (1.6%) percent and female (1.7%) headed households in Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 4.4).

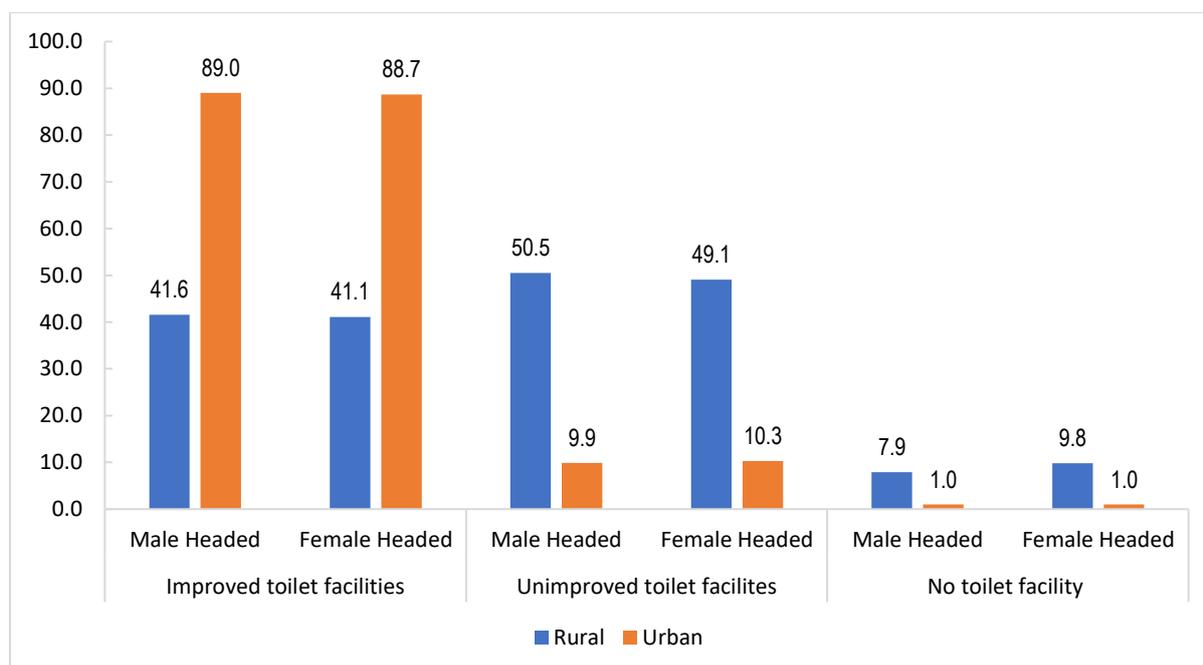
Figure 4. 4: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania 2022 PHC



There is no notable difference between the male headed households (34.7%) and female headed household (33.3%) that use improved toilet facilities in rural areas. The same situation is observed in urban areas where the proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is 89.0 percent and 88.7 percent for female headed household. The households that use improved toilet facilities are more in urban areas than rural areas regardless of sex of household head (urban (male 89.0%; female 88.7%) and rural (male 41.6% female 41.1%).

In contrast, the data further reveals that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities that are headed by male or female are more common in rural areas than urban areas. No significant difference between male headed households that use unimproved toilet facilities compared with female headed households in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas female headed households have higher share (9.8%) of households with no toilet facilities than male headed households (7.9%) (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.10).

Figure 4. 5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania 2022 PHC



Across regions, Dar es Salaam has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (97.7% and 97.8% respectively). Other regions with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Kilimanjaro (82.1% and 83.0%), Iringa (82.9% and 82.7%) and Njombe (80.4% and 80.1%).

Regions with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Mara (14.3%), Manyara (14.2%) and Tabora (13.4%). On the other hand, regions with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Manyara (23.0%), Arusha (20.8%) and Mara (16.7%). Female headed households are more likely to have no toilet facilities than male headed households (Table 4.10).

Table 4. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 60.2 | 34.2 | 5.6 | 9,088,599 | 60.1 | 34.7 | 5.2 | 5,064,204 | 60.4 | 33.3 | 6.2 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 41.4 | 50.0 | 8.5 | 5,538,628 | 41.6 | 50.5 | 7.9 | 3,008,705 | 41.1 | 49.1 | 9.8 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 88.9 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 3,549,971 | 89.0 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 2,055,499 | 88.7 | 10.3 | 1.0 |
| Mainland Tanzania | 13,776,975 | 59.4 | 35.1 | 5.5 | 8,828,073 | 59.2 | 35.7 | 5.1 | 4,948,902 | 59.8 | 34.1 | 6.2 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 54.5 | 40.2 | 5.3 | 487,599 | 54.9 | 39.9 | 5.2 | 267,032 | 53.9 | 40.8 | 5.3 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 68.9 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 362,664 | 73.0 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 249,275 | 63.0 | 16.2 | 20.8 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 82.4 | 15.2 | 2.4 | 309,059 | 82.1 | 15.6 | 2.3 | 185,369 | 83.0 | 14.5 | 2.5 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 61.2 | 31.5 | 7.3 | 406,575 | 60.5 | 32.3 | 7.2 | 224,683 | 62.4 | 30.1 | 7.5 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 61.9 | 33.8 | 4.2 | 554,464 | 60.9 | 34.9 | 4.2 | 268,003 | 64.1 | 31.6 | 4.3 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 67.5 | 27.9 | 4.6 | 353,150 | 67.1 | 28.1 | 4.8 | 183,890 | 68.3 | 27.5 | 4.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 97.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1,016,319 | 97.7 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 520,974 | 97.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 46.6 | 48.4 | 5.0 | 224,703 | 46.4 | 48.4 | 5.2 | 119,744 | 46.9 | 48.4 | 4.7 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 47.5 | 49.9 | 2.7 | 312,044 | 47.8 | 49.5 | 2.7 | 179,767 | 47.0 | 50.4 | 2.6 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 56.0 | 42.6 | 1.4 | 321,405 | 54.1 | 44.5 | 1.4 | 142,261 | 60.5 | 38.1 | 1.4 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 82.8 | 16.0 | 1.2 | 193,896 | 82.9 | 15.8 | 1.3 | 125,221 | 82.7 | 16.3 | 1.0 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 70.4 | 26.9 | 2.7 | 391,943 | 69.9 | 27.3 | 2.8 | 232,377 | 71.3 | 26.3 | 2.5 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 38.6 | 53.4 | 7.9 | 252,175 | 37.8 | 54.3 | 7.9 | 139,936 | 40.2 | 51.9 | 7.9 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 33.8 | 52.6 | 13.6 | 385,034 | 33.1 | 53.5 | 13.4 | 207,005 | 35.2 | 50.9 | 13.9 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 35.7 | 60.5 | 3.8 | 212,413 | 35.1 | 61.1 | 3.8 | 115,639 | 36.8 | 59.2 | 4.0 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 35.3 | 61.3 | 3.4 | 290,263 | 35.4 | 61.3 | 3.3 | 161,704 | 35.2 | 61.3 | 3.5 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 48.6 | 43.1 | 8.3 | 265,824 | 47.5 | 44.4 | 8.2 | 152,947 | 50.6 | 41.0 | 8.4 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 32.2 | 65.3 | 2.5 | 461,726 | 31.1 | 66.3 | 2.6 | 236,531 | 34.4 | 63.3 | 2.3 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 66.2 | 29.9 | 3.9 | 456,855 | 65.7 | 30.5 | 3.8 | 287,854 | 67.0 | 28.9 | 4.1 |

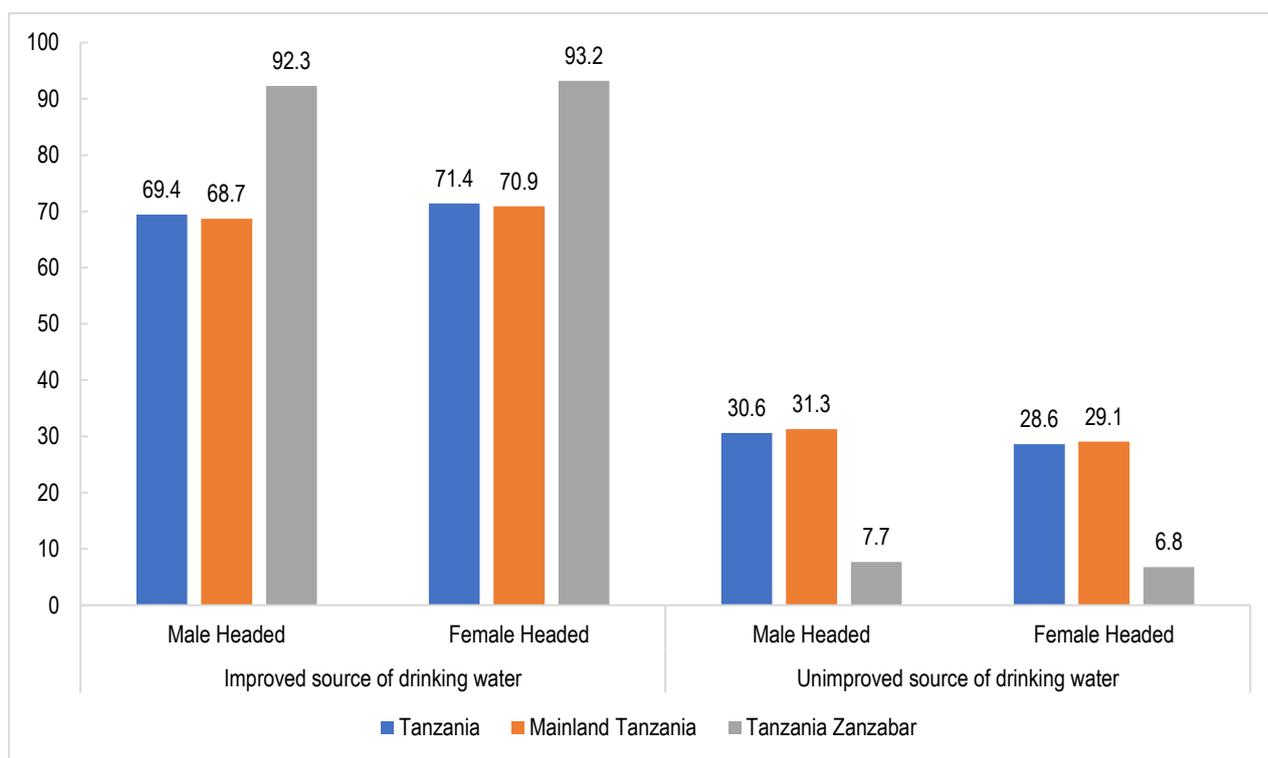
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Region | 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 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 50.8 | 33.8 | 15.3 | 269,565 | 51.0 | 34.6 | 14.3 | 197,908 | 50.6 | 32.8 | 16.7 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 38.3 | 44.3 | 17.3 | 258,529 | 39.2 | 46.6 | 14.2 | 140,206 | 36.8 | 40.2 | 23.0 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 80.3 | 19.3 | 0.4 | 147,867 | 80.4 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 96,712 | 80.1 | 19.5 | 0.4 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 7.0 | 147,583 | 46.8 | 46.4 | 6.8 | 66,242 | 47.5 | 45.1 | 7.4 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 32.5 | 58.4 | 9.1 | 179,039 | 33.1 | 58.1 | 8.8 | 132,208 | 31.5 | 58.9 | 9.6 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 54.9 | 39.9 | 5.2 | 358,603 | 53.9 | 40.9 | 5.2 | 196,742 | 56.9 | 38.0 | 5.1 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 56.6 | 40.4 | 2.9 | 208,776 | 57.0 | 40.1 | 2.8 | 118,672 | 55.9 | 40.9 | 3.2 |
| Tanzania Zanzabar | 375,828 | 89.9 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 260,526 | 90.5 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 115,302 | 88.4 | 1.7 | 9.9 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 88.3 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 38,191 | 89.0 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 15,579 | 86.7 | 3.1 | 10.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 92.2 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 32,562 | 91.9 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 13,441 | 92.9 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 99.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 126,970 | 98.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 53,919 | 99.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 66.8 | 2.3 | 30.9 | 31,889 | 68.2 | 2.2 | 29.5 | 16,289 | 64.1 | 2.4 | 33.5 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 77.9 | 2.3 | 19.8 | 30,914 | 79.1 | 2.2 | 18.7 | 16,074 | 75.6 | 2.3 | 22.1 |

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water Used by the Household

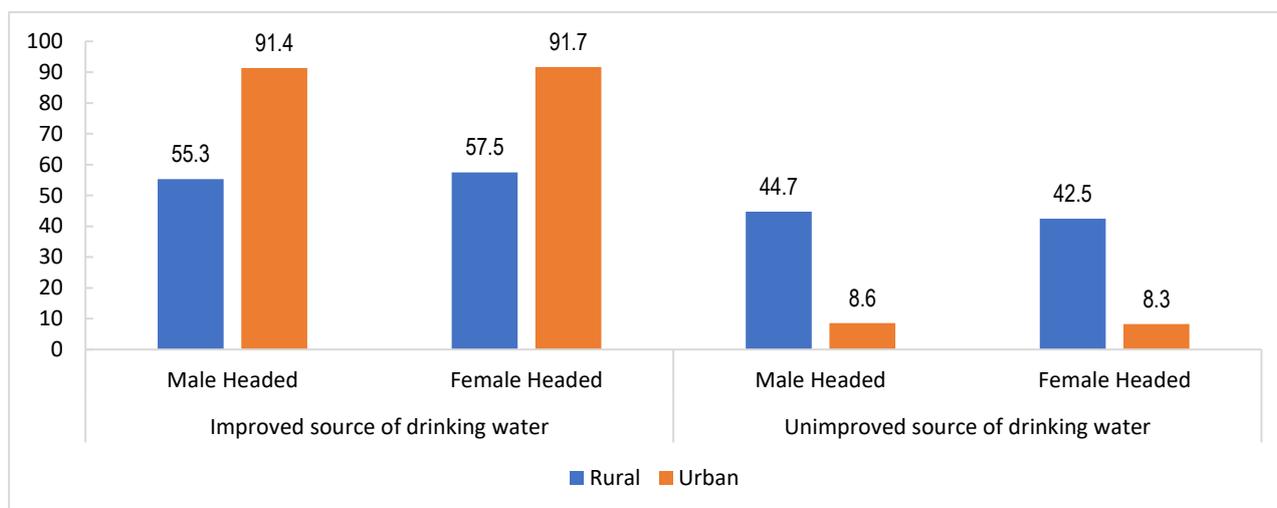
The percentage of male (69.4%) headed households that use improved sources of drinking water are almost the same compared with female (71.4%) headed households in Tanzania. The same situation is also observed for unimproved source of drinking water. Tanzania Zanzibar has high percent of male or female headed households which use improved source of drinking water compared with Tanzania Mainland. In contrast, Tanzania Mainland has high proportion of male or female headed households which use unimproved source of drinking water than Tanzania Zanzibar (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; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



The result show that, there is very minimal difference between male headed households (91.4%) that use improved source of drinking water compared with female headed households (91.7%) in urban areas. The same situation is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 55.4 percent and 57.5 percent of female.

Both male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. Households that use unimproved sources of drinking water are slightly higher for male headed (44.7%) than female (42.5%) for rural areas and 8.6 percent for male and 8.3 percent for female in urban areas (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Across regions, Dar es Salaam has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved sources of drinking water (97.5% against 97.7%). Other regions with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Mjini Magharibi (97.2% against 97.6%), Kaskazini Unguja (92.8% against 93.8%) and Kilimanjaro (92.4% versus 93.6%).

On the other hand, regions with high percentage of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Tabora (59.4%), Singida (54.3%) and Kagera (53.1%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Tabora (55.7%) Singida (50.1%) and Kagera (49.7%) (Table 4.11).

Table 4. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 9,088,599 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 5,064,204 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 5,538,628 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 3,008,705 | 57.5 | 42.5 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 3,549,971 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 2,055,499 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| Mainland Tanzania | 13,776,975 | 69.5 | 30.5 | 8,828,073 | 68.7 | 31.3 | 4,948,902 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 67.8 | 32.2 | 487,599 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 267,032 | 68.9 | 31.1 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 362,664 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 249,275 | 84.5 | 15.5 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 309,059 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 185,369 | 93.6 | 6.4 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 406,575 | 61.3 | 38.7 | 224,683 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 72.0 | 28.0 | 554,464 | 70.5 | 29.5 | 268,003 | 75.1 | 24.9 |

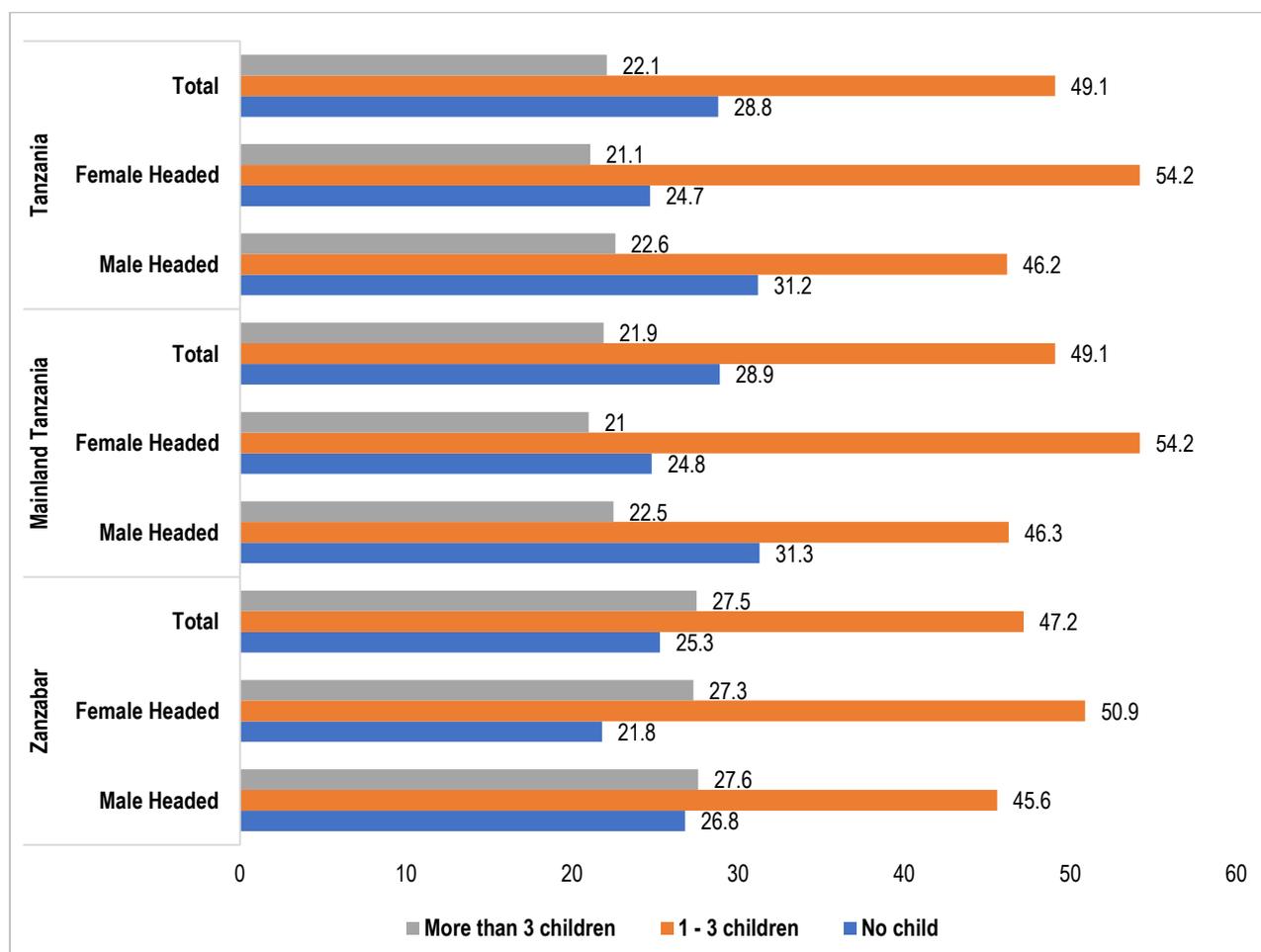
| Region | Total | | | Male Headed | | | Female Headed | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 72.2 | 27.8 | 353,150 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 183,890 | 74.6 | 25.4 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 1,016,319 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 520,974 | 97.7 | 2.3 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 224,703 | 57.6 | 42.4 | 119,744 | 62.2 | 37.8 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 66.3 | 33.7 | 312,044 | 65.0 | 35.0 | 179,767 | 68.5 | 31.5 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 321,405 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 142,261 | 77.7 | 22.3 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 193,896 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 125,221 | 79.9 | 20.1 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 76.9 | 23.1 | 391,943 | 76.1 | 23.9 | 232,377 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 252,175 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 139,936 | 49.9 | 50.1 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 385,034 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 207,005 | 44.3 | 55.7 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 212,413 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 115,639 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 64.5 | 35.5 | 290,263 | 63.8 | 36.2 | 161,704 | 65.7 | 34.3 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 265,824 | 66.1 | 33.9 | 152,947 | 69.0 | 31.0 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 461,726 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 236,531 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 71.7 | 28.3 | 456,855 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 287,854 | 73.3 | 26.7 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 269,565 | 49.5 | 50.5 | 197,908 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 258,529 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 140,206 | 61.8 | 38.2 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 147,867 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 96,712 | 81.3 | 18.7 |
| Katawi | 213,825 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 147,583 | 55.5 | 44.5 | 66,242 | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 68.3 | 31.7 | 179,039 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 132,208 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 358,603 | 58.1 | 41.9 | 196,742 | 61.8 | 38.2 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 208,776 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 118,672 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 260,526 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 115,302 | 93.2 | 6.8 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 38,191 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 15,579 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 32,562 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 13,441 | 88.2 | 11.8 |
| Mjini | 180,889 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 126,970 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 53,919 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 31,889 | 81.1 | 18.9 | 16,289 | 82.2 | 17.8 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 30,914 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 16,074 | 92.8 | 7.2 |

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (54.2%) than that of male headed households (46.2%). However, the percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (22.6%) than that of female headed households (21.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is slightly high (31.2%) compared with that of female headed households (24.7%) (Figure 4.8).

The situation that was observed in Tanzania is also observed in Tanzania Mainland whereby the female headed households have higher proportion (54.2%) of one to three children under 18 years than male headed households (46.3%). Nearly half of households (47.2%) in Tanzania Zanzibar have one to three children. The proportion of female headed household that has one to three children is higher (50.9%) than male headed households (45.6%). There is no significant difference between female headed households (27.3%) that has more than three children and corresponding male headed households (27.6%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Results indicate that high percentage (53.6%) of female headed households living in rural area have one to three children under 18 years and for male headed households it is 46.7 percent. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. A relatively higher percentage (27.6%) of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared to 25.7 percent of female head of households. On the other hand, more male headed households with no children under 18 years are in urban areas (39.6%) compared with 30.5 percent of female headed households.

Figure 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

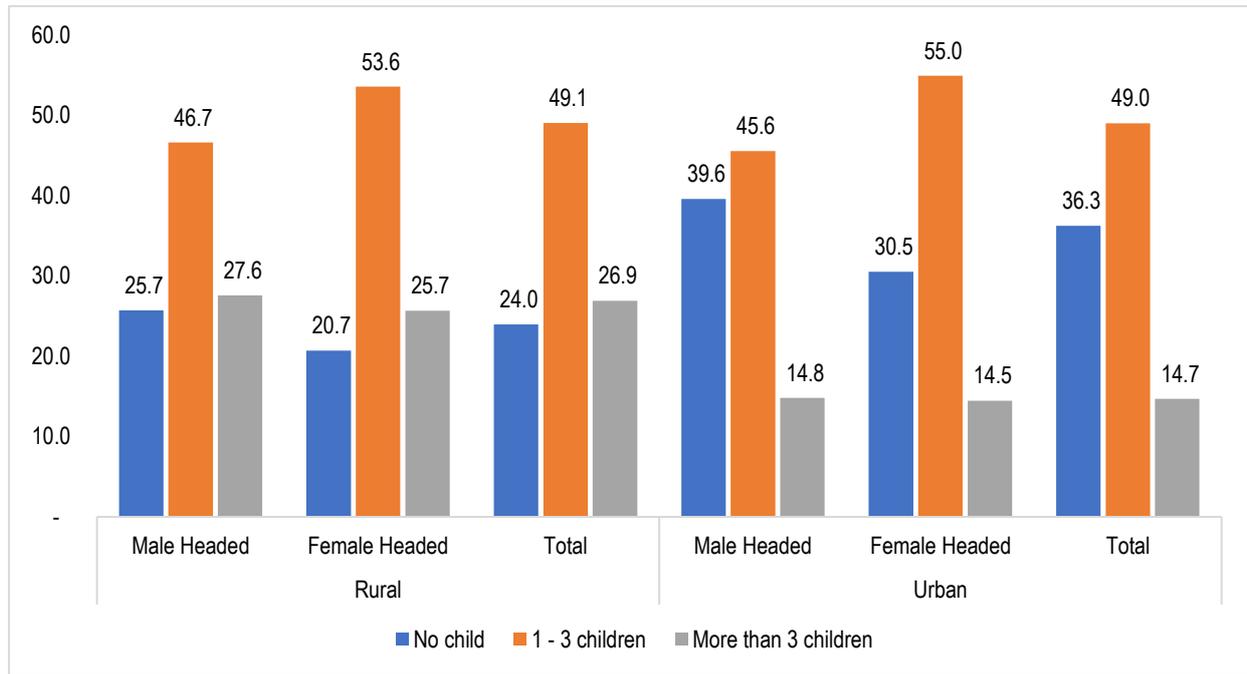


Table 4. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 28.8 | 49.1 | 22.1 | 9,088,599 | 31.2 | 46.2 | 22.6 | 5,064,204 | 24.7 | 54.2 | 21.1 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 24.0 | 49.1 | 26.9 | 5,538,628 | 25.7 | 46.7 | 27.6 | 3,008,705 | 20.7 | 53.6 | 25.7 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 36.3 | 49.0 | 14.7 | 3,549,971 | 39.6 | 45.6 | 14.8 | 2,055,499 | 30.5 | 55.0 | 14.5 |
| Mainland Tanzania | 13,776,975 | 28.9 | 49.1 | 21.9 | 8,828,073 | 31.3 | 46.3 | 22.5 | 4,948,902 | 24.8 | 54.2 | 21.0 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 28.4 | 51.4 | 20.2 | 487,599 | 30.0 | 49.1 | 21.0 | 267,032 | 25.4 | 55.6 | 18.9 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 28.8 | 55.4 | 15.8 | 362,664 | 33.7 | 51.2 | 15.1 | 249,275 | 21.8 | 61.5 | 16.7 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 35.1 | 53.2 | 11.8 | 309,059 | 38.5 | 49.6 | 11.8 | 185,369 | 29.3 | 59.0 | 11.7 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 28.9 | 50.8 | 20.3 | 406,575 | 31.9 | 47.8 | 20.3 | 224,683 | 23.5 | 56.3 | 20.1 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 33.3 | 50.4 | 16.3 | 554,464 | 36.2 | 47.5 | 16.3 | 268,003 | 27.2 | 56.4 | 16.3 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 36.9 | 48.5 | 14.6 | 353,150 | 40.5 | 45.1 | 14.4 | 183,890 | 29.9 | 55.1 | 15.0 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 43.8 | 46.7 | 9.5 | 1,016,319 | 46.7 | 43.8 | 9.5 | 520,974 | 38.3 | 52.2 | 9.5 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 35.8 | 55.0 | 9.1 | 224,703 | 38.9 | 52.1 | 9.0 | 119,744 | 30.1 | 60.5 | 9.4 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 35.2 | 56.9 | 7.9 | 312,044 | 38.1 | 54.1 | 7.8 | 179,767 | 30.1 | 61.8 | 8.1 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 27.4 | 56.9 | 15.7 | 321,405 | 28.2 | 55.3 | 16.5 | 142,261 | 25.6 | 60.4 | 14.1 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 32.9 | 52.7 | 14.4 | 193,896 | 35.7 | 49.0 | 15.3 | 125,221 | 28.4 | 58.6 | 13.0 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 32.5 | 52.5 | 15.0 | 391,943 | 34.9 | 49.4 | 15.6 | 232,377 | 28.3 | 57.7 | 14.0 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 22.0 | 46.1 | 31.9 | 252,175 | 23.2 | 43.2 | 33.5 | 139,936 | 19.8 | 51.2 | 29.0 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 20.6 | 41.8 | 37.6 | 385,034 | 21.4 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 207,005 | 19.1 | 46.3 | 34.6 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 18.7 | 50.7 | 30.6 | 212,413 | 20.2 | 48.2 | 31.6 | 115,639 | 15.9 | 55.3 | 28.8 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 19.4 | 46.5 | 34.1 | 290,263 | 20.0 | 44.3 | 35.7 | 161,704 | 18.4 | 50.5 | 31.1 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 23.4 | 43.4 | 33.3 | 265,824 | 24.3 | 40.7 | 35.0 | 152,947 | 21.7 | 48.1 | 30.2 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 24.7 | 50.9 | 24.3 | 461,726 | 26.4 | 47.8 | 25.8 | 236,531 | 21.5 | 57.0 | 21.5 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 26.1 | 43.5 | 30.4 | 456,855 | 29.0 | 39.8 | 31.2 | 287,854 | 21.5 | 49.3 | 29.2 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Region | 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 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 20.0 | 45.3 | 34.6 | 269,565 | 21.9 | 41.9 | 36.2 | 197,908 | 17.5 | 50.0 | 32.5 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 22.8 | 48.7 | 28.4 | 258,529 | 26.2 | 44.9 | 28.9 | 140,206 | 16.7 | 55.8 | 27.5 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 32.5 | 55.0 | 12.5 | 147,867 | 32.8 | 53.0 | 14.2 | 96,712 | 32.1 | 57.9 | 10.0 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 20.1 | 44.0 | 35.9 | 147,583 | 21.7 | 41.9 | 36.4 | 66,242 | 16.6 | 48.8 | 34.6 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 13.1 | 35.9 | 50.9 | 179,039 | 14.3 | 33.5 | 52.2 | 132,208 | 11.5 | 39.3 | 49.2 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 20.4 | 43.1 | 36.5 | 358,603 | 21.9 | 40.1 | 38.0 | 196,742 | 17.8 | 48.4 | 33.8 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 24.4 | 55.9 | 19.7 | 208,776 | 24.4 | 54.8 | 20.9 | 118,672 | 24.4 | 58.0 | 17.7 |
| Zanzibar | 375,828 | 25.3 | 47.2 | 27.5 | 260,526 | 26.8 | 45.6 | 27.6 | 115,302 | 21.8 | 50.9 | 27.3 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 27.2 | 48.4 | 24.5 | 38,191 | 27.9 | 47.4 | 24.8 | 15,579 | 25.5 | 50.9 | 23.7 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 32.2 | 50.5 | 17.3 | 32,562 | 35.0 | 48.3 | 16.7 | 13,441 | 25.4 | 55.7 | 18.8 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 27.4 | 48.4 | 24.1 | 126,970 | 28.9 | 46.9 | 24.2 | 53,919 | 23.9 | 52.1 | 23.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 15.6 | 43.5 | 40.9 | 31,889 | 16.3 | 41.2 | 42.5 | 16,289 | 14.2 | 48.1 | 37.7 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 18.0 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 30,914 | 19.3 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 16,074 | 15.6 | 45.5 | 38.9 |

CHAPTER FIVE

Marital Status

Key Points

- Slightly more than half (51.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above are married.
- About five percent (4.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed are significantly higher (7.9%) than males (1.3%).
- Nearly four percent (3.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (4.7%) than males (2.5 %)).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Tanzania is 24 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22 years) than males (26 years).
- The Mean Age at First Marriage is higher in urban areas (26 years) compared with rural areas (23 years) for both males and females.

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on analysis of marital status and Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). 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 the marital status questions 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, the analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status of persons which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by residence, age, sex and region.

5.2 Marital Status

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that, slightly more than half (51.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania are married; the percentage is higher among females (52.4%) than males (50.3%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in Tanzania Zanzibar is larger (54.1%) compared with Tanzania Mainland (51.3%).

About one third (32.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania are never married; among males it is 39.4 percent while for females it is 27.1 percent. The percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who never married in Tanzania Zanzibar is 36.2 while in Tanzania Mainland is 32.8. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (28.9% in rural and 39.5% in urban areas); for the married (54.7% in rural and 46.1% in urban areas).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.7 which is higher among females (7.9%) than males (1.3%). It is 5.2 percent in rural areas and 4.1 percent in urban areas (Table 5.1). The large number of females who are widowed compared to males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after the 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: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

| Marital Status | Total | | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total Population | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes (Number) | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes (Number) | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 35,341,131 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21,748,559 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13,592,572 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Never Married | 11,644,757 | 32.9 | 39.4 | 27.1 | 6,275,719 | 28.9 | 36.7 | 21.6 | 5,369,038 | 39.5 | 43.9 | 35.6 |
| Married | 18,168,489 | 51.4 | 50.3 | 52.4 | 11,901,470 | 54.7 | 52.6 | 56.7 | 6,267,019 | 46.1 | 46.5 | 45.8 |
| Living Together | 1,928,364 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 1,225,347 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 703,017 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Divorced | 1,291,438 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 819,520 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 471,918 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.6 |
| Separated | 631,491 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 401,059 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 230,432 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Widowed | 1,676,592 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 1,125,444 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 551,148 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 6.7 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 34,222,966 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21,206,107 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13,016,859 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Never Married | 11,239,622 | 32.8 | 39.3 | 27.0 | 6,093,424 | 28.7 | 36.5 | 21.5 | 5,146,198 | 39.5 | 43.8 | 35.7 |
| Married | 17,563,702 | 51.3 | 50.2 | 52.3 | 11,591,022 | 54.7 | 52.6 | 56.6 | 5,972,680 | 45.9 | 46.3 | 45.5 |
| Living Together | 1,920,758 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 1,221,797 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 698,961 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Divorced | 1,228,869 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 792,562 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 436,307 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Separated | 626,732 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 398,851 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 227,881 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| Widowed | 1,643,283 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 1,108,451 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 8.8 | 534,832 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,118,165 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 542,452 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 575,713 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Never Married | 405,135 | 36.2 | 43.3 | 29.9 | 182,295 | 33.6 | 41.5 | 26.4 | 222,840 | 38.7 | 45.1 | 33.1 |
| Married | 604,787 | 54.1 | 52.4 | 55.6 | 310,448 | 57.2 | 54.6 | 59.6 | 294,339 | 51.1 | 50.2 | 51.9 |
| Living Together | 7,606 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3,550 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4,056 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Divorced | 62,569 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 26,958 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 35,611 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 8.9 |
| Separated | 4,759 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2,208 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2,551 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Widowed | 33,309 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 16,993 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 16,316 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 4.8 |

Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

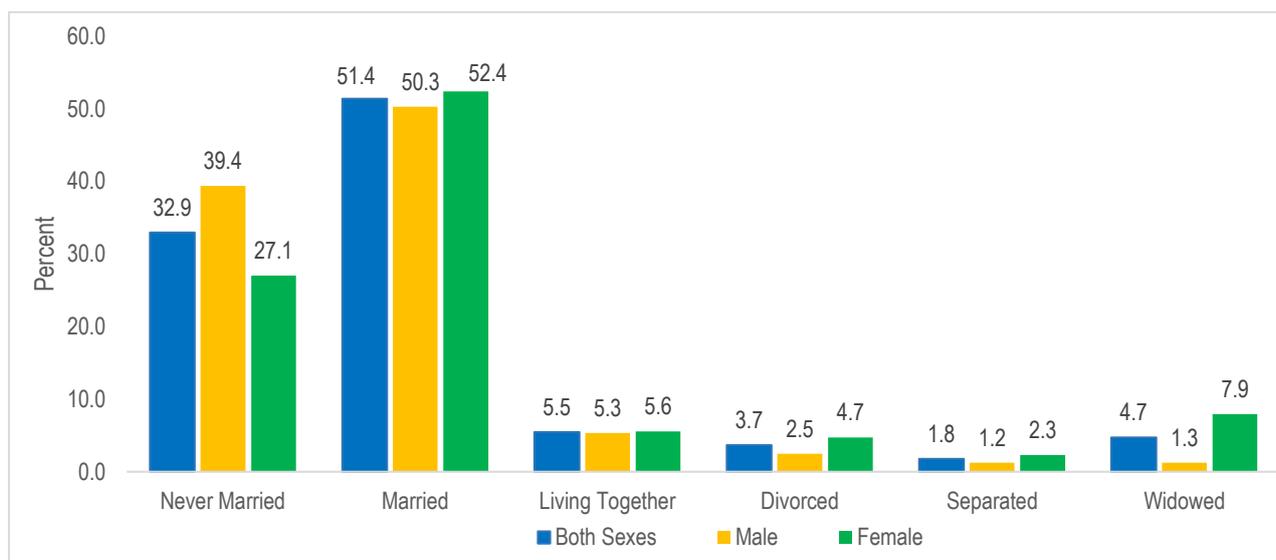


Table 5.2 shows that, percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 9.3 percent for persons aged 15-19 years to 73.2 percent for those aged 40-44 thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.2 for those aged 15–19 years to 6.9 for those aged 60–64 years. Likewise, the widowed persons increase steadily as age increases.

Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 35,341,131 | 32.9 | 51.4 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 4.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 6,282,393 | 89.0 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 5,565,955 | 54.2 | 37.9 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 4,728,151 | 29.4 | 58.0 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| 30 – 34 | 3,955,941 | 16.2 | 68.8 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 3,208,344 | 10.5 | 72.7 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| 40 – 44 | 2,711,502 | 8.0 | 73.2 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 45 – 49 | 2,290,053 | 6.6 | 72.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 5.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 1,853,386 | 5.5 | 70.4 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 8.7 |
| 55 – 59 | 1,253,338 | 4.9 | 67.9 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 12.5 |
| 60 – 64 | 1,151,071 | 4.2 | 62.9 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 18.5 |
| 65 – 69 | 704,085 | 3.9 | 58.8 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 24.1 |
| 70 – 74 | 626,867 | 3.6 | 52.5 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 31.2 |
| 75 – 79 | 374,322 | 3.6 | 47.6 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 37.5 |
| 80+ | 635,723 | 3.5 | 35.6 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 51.6 |

Results show that more than half (51.1%) of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.6 percent are married and 4.3 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.7 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; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 20,895,566 | 51.1 | 40.6 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 10 – 14 | 4,035,586 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 – 19 | 3,096,585 | 97.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 2,560,784 | 73.9 | 21.7 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,220,552 | 38.8 | 51.0 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,902,813 | 19.2 | 68.0 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,532,158 | 11.7 | 74.5 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,315,192 | 8.4 | 77.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 1,121,985 | 6.7 | 78.4 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 906,156 | 5.6 | 78.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 55 – 59 | 616,932 | 4.7 | 79.4 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 60 – 64 | 555,221 | 4.0 | 78.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| 65 – 69 | 329,840 | 3.6 | 78.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 6.2 |
| 70 – 74 | 288,952 | 3.3 | 75.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 8.8 |
| 75 – 79 | 166,376 | 3.1 | 73.0 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 11.9 |
| 80+ | 246,434 | 3.0 | 65.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 20.2 |

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 43.2 are married, 39.9 percent are never married and 4.6 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 80.6 percent of those aged 15 -19 have 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; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 22,442,804 | 39.9 | 43.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 6.5 |
| 10 – 14 | 3,961,653 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 – 19 | 3,185,808 | 80.6 | 16.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 3,005,171 | 37.4 | 51.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,507,599 | 21.2 | 64.2 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| 30 – 34 | 2,053,128 | 13.4 | 69.5 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,676,186 | 9.5 | 71.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,396,310 | 7.6 | 69.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| 45 – 49 | 1,168,068 | 6.4 | 67.2 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 9.1 |
| 50 – 54 | 947,230 | 5.5 | 62.4 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 15.0 |
| 55 – 59 | 636,406 | 5.1 | 56.7 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 21.7 |
| 60 – 64 | 595,850 | 4.5 | 48.0 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 31.7 |
| 65 – 69 | 374,245 | 4.2 | 41.9 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 39.9 |
| 70 – 74 | 337,915 | 3.9 | 33.0 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 50.3 |
| 75 – 79 | 207,946 | 3.9 | 27.3 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 58.0 |
| 80+ | 389,289 | 3.8 | 16.6 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 71.6 |

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Tanzania is 51.6 while for age group 65 years and above is 49.1 percent. The percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 35.6 percent. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Results further show that by age 65 only 3.7 percent of the population are still single implying that marriage in Tanzania is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (5.6%) of people living together in age groups 15 – 35.

Table 5. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Selected Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | |
| 10 – 14 | 7,997,239 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 - 17 | 11,854,446 | 98.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 – 24 | 11,848,348 | 72.7 | 22.7 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 15 – 35 | 21,312,354 | 50.4 | 40.9 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 15 – 64 | 33,000,134 | 35.0 | 51.6 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| 65+ | 2,340,997 | 3.7 | 49.1 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 35.6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 70+ | 1,636,912 | 3.6 | 44.8 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 40.6 |
| Tanzania Mainland | | | | | | | |
| 10 – 14 | 7,766,213 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 - 17 | 11,503,066 | 98.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 – 24 | 11,463,703 | 72.3 | 23.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 15 – 35 | 20,612,511 | 50.2 | 41.0 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 15 – 64 | 31,936,565 | 34.9 | 51.5 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| 65+ | 2,286,401 | 3.7 | 49.0 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 35.8 |
| 70+ | 1,601,962 | 3.6 | 44.8 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 40.7 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | | | | | | | |
| 10 – 14 | 231,026 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 - 17 | 351,380 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 – 24 | 384,645 | 82.2 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 15 – 35 | 699,843 | 55.9 | 39.7 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 15 – 64 | 1,063,569 | 38.0 | 54.1 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| 65+ | 54,596 | 1.2 | 53.2 | 0.5 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 29.8 |
| 70+ | 34,950 | 1.2 | 47.8 | 0.5 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 34.4 |

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 39.4 percent of male and 27.1 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (4.7%) than males (2.5%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (7.9 %) than males (1.3 %).

Table 5. 6: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 16,859,980 | 39.4 | 50.3 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 15 – 19 | 3,096,585 | 97.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 2,560,784 | 73.9 | 21.7 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,220,552 | 38.8 | 51.0 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,902,813 | 19.2 | 68.0 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,532,158 | 11.7 | 74.5 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,315,192 | 8.4 | 77.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 1,121,985 | 6.7 | 78.4 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 906,156 | 5.6 | 78.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 55 – 59 | 616,932 | 4.7 | 79.4 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 60 – 64 | 555,221 | 4.0 | 78.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| 65 – 69 | 329,840 | 3.6 | 78.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 6.2 |
| 70 – 74 | 288,952 | 3.3 | 75.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 8.8 |
| 75 – 79 | 166,376 | 3.1 | 73.0 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 11.9 |
| 80+ | 246,434 | 3.0 | 65.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 20.2 |

Table 5. 7: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 18,481,151 | 27.1 | 52.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 7.9 |
| 15 – 19 | 3,185,808 | 80.6 | 16.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 3,005,171 | 37.4 | 51.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,507,599 | 21.2 | 64.2 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| 30 – 34 | 2,053,128 | 13.4 | 69.5 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,676,186 | 9.5 | 71.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,396,310 | 7.6 | 69.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| 45 – 49 | 1,168,068 | 6.4 | 67.2 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 9.1 |
| 50 – 54 | 947,230 | 5.5 | 62.4 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 15.0 |
| 55 – 59 | 636,406 | 5.1 | 56.7 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 21.7 |
| 60 – 64 | 595,850 | 4.5 | 48.0 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 31.7 |
| 65 – 69 | 374,245 | 4.2 | 41.9 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 39.9 |
| 70 – 74 | 337,915 | 3.9 | 33.0 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 50.3 |
| 75 – 79 | 207,946 | 3.9 | 27.3 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 58.0 |
| 80+ | 389,289 | 3.8 | 16.6 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 71.6 |

Table 5.8 highlights the regional variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 25.6 percent in Songwe Region to 43.8 percent in Dar es Salaam Region. For the married category the range is from 43.3 percent in Dar es Salaam Region to 62.0 percent in Songwe Region. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 2.5 percent in Kusini Unguja Region to 7.5 percent in Njombe Region. Other regions with over five percent of the widowed are Kagera, Singida, Songwe, Dodoma, Tanga, Mara, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Iringa.

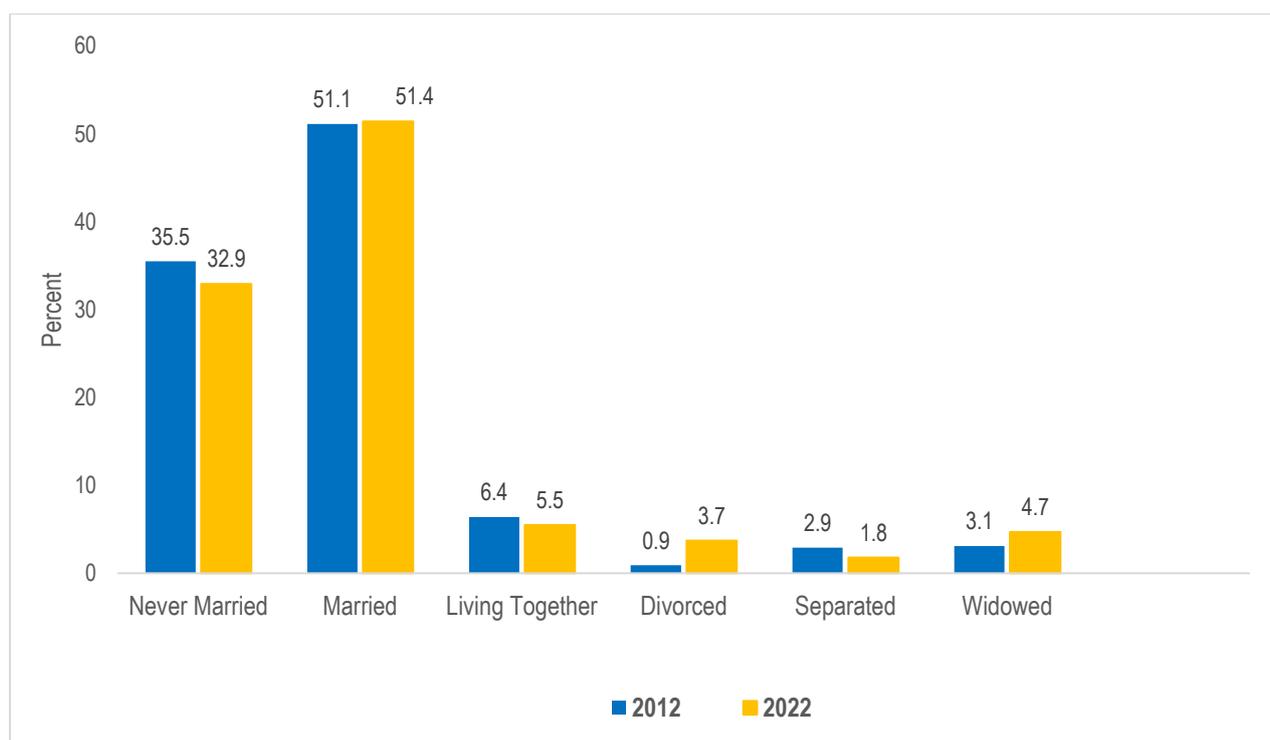
Table 5. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Tanzania | 35,341,131 | 32.9 | 51.4 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 4.7 |
| Rural | 21,748,559 | 28.9 | 54.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| Urban | 13,592,572 | 39.5 | 46.1 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 4.1 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 34,222,966 | 32.8 | 51.3 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 4.8 |
| Dodoma | 1,777,834 | 31.8 | 51.2 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 5.5 |
| Arusha | 1,381,206 | 34.9 | 54.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,207,636 | 36.7 | 47.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 6.9 |
| Tanga | 1,521,158 | 30.4 | 52.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 6.0 |
| Morogoro | 1,921,353 | 32.9 | 46.8 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 4.8 |
| Pwani | 1,263,422 | 34.0 | 51.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 4.3 |
| Dar es Salaam | 3,689,630 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 |
| Lindi | 768,641 | 30.8 | 48.1 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| Mtwara | 1,056,814 | 29.6 | 49.7 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 3.8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ruvuma | 1,109,183 | 31.1 | 52.9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 4.1 |
| Iringa | 726,160 | 35.6 | 48.3 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 7.4 |
| Mbeya | 1,398,614 | 32.5 | 51.3 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 6.8 |
| Singida | 1,065,403 | 30.8 | 55.2 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 5.4 |
| Tabora | 1,723,654 | 28.4 | 57.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 4.0 |
| Rukwa | 778,803 | 27.0 | 46.7 | 17.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 4.5 |
| Kigoma | 1,267,636 | 30.2 | 54.2 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| Shinyanga | 1,205,869 | 30.3 | 52.8 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Kagera | 1,631,330 | 28.3 | 49.3 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 5.4 |
| Mwanza | 2,035,947 | 36.2 | 48.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Mara | 1,234,042 | 31.8 | 56.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 6.4 |
| Manyara | 1,032,288 | 32.2 | 57.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| Njombe | 550,502 | 33.4 | 47.7 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 7.5 |
| Katavi | 576,444 | 27.1 | 56.3 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| Simiyu | 1,043,451 | 29.6 | 59.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 5.0 |
| Geita | 1,511,818 | 30.5 | 54.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Songwe | 744,128 | 25.6 | 62.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 5.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,118,165 | 36.2 | 54.1 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 154,819 | 34.3 | 56.5 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 122,547 | 33.2 | 55.3 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 553,188 | 38.1 | 51.9 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 142,447 | 34.3 | 57.4 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 145,164 | 35.5 | 55.5 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 3.4 |

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

Figure 5. 2: Percent of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

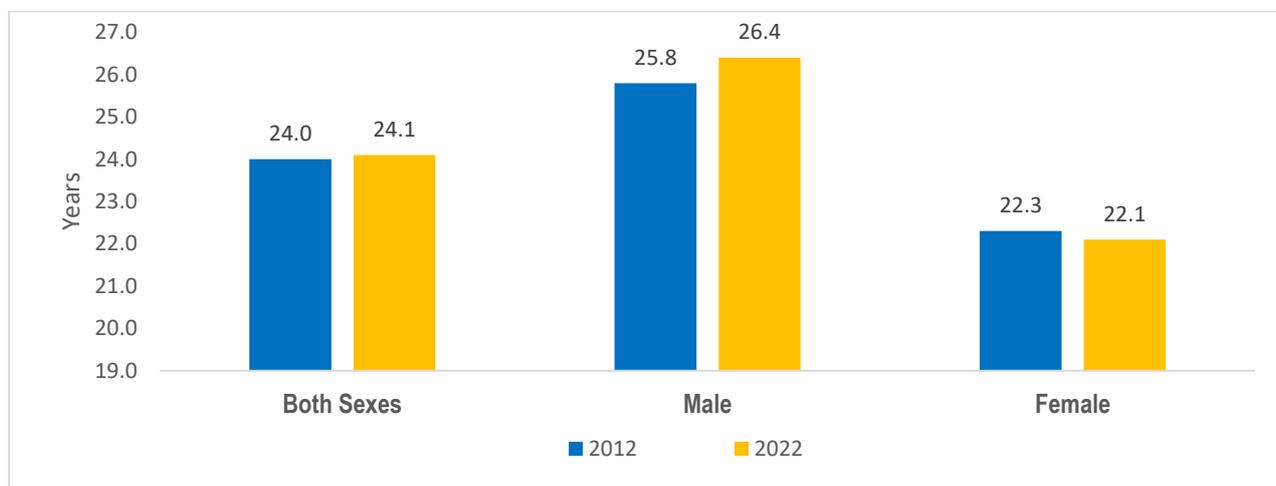


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 24.1 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.1 years) than males (26.4 years). Results further show that there is a slight decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.1 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 26.4 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHC



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5. 4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHC

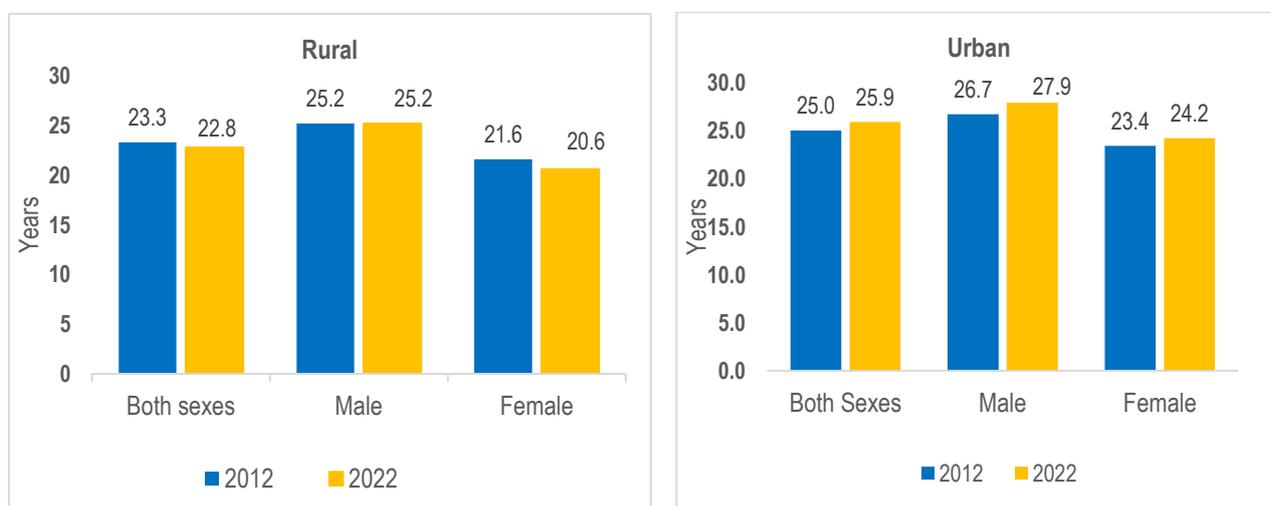


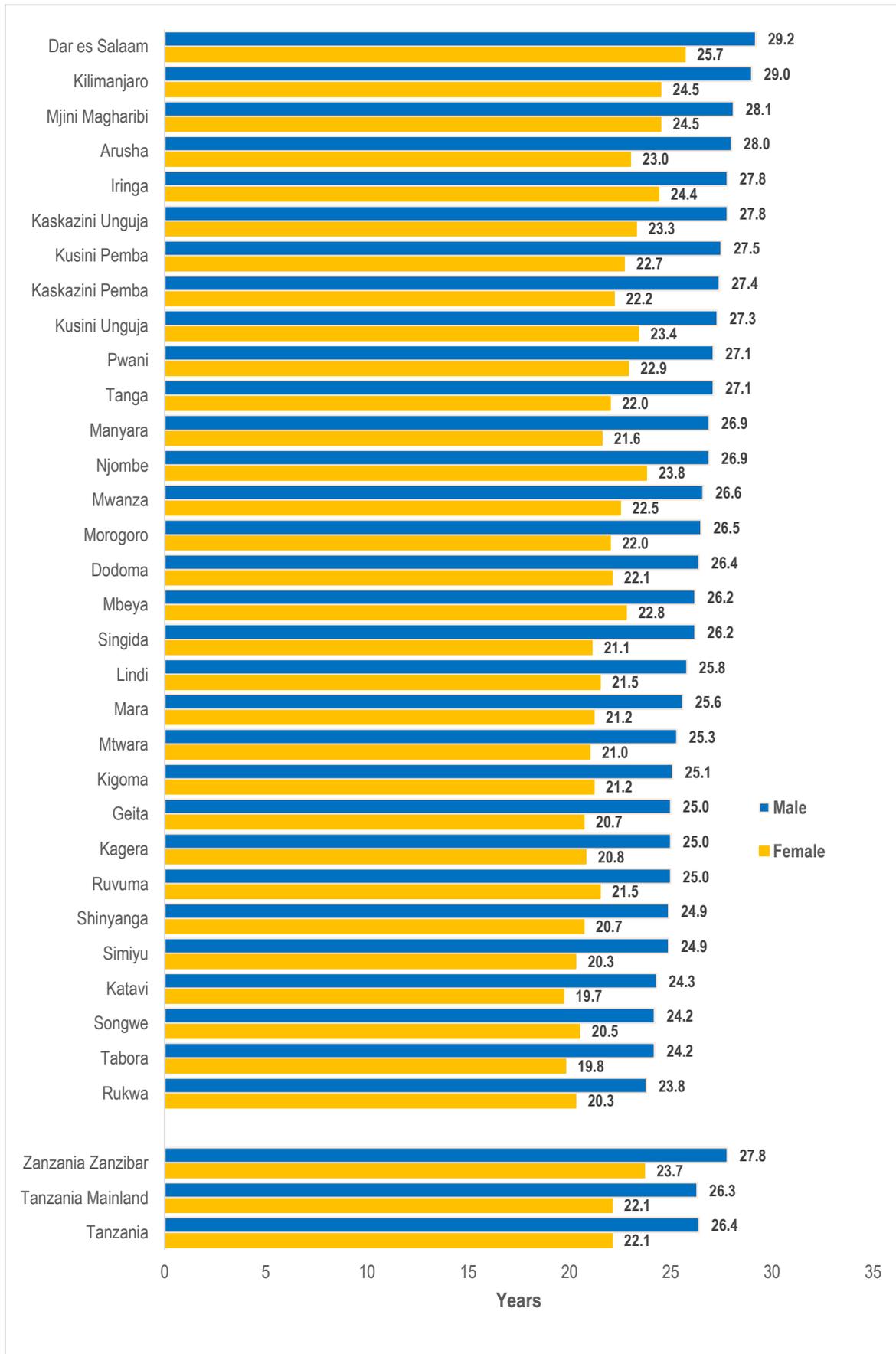
Table 5.9 shows that in Tanzania, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.1 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 26.4 years in 2022. In both censuses, the MAFM was slightly higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than Tanzania Mainland for both males and females. In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to an increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools among girls and boys.

Table 5. 9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | 2012 | | | 2022 | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 24.0 | 25.8 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 26.4 | 22.1 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 25.2 | 21.6 | 22.8 | 25.2 | 20.6 |
| Urban | 25.0 | 26.7 | 23.4 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 24.2 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 23.9 | 25.7 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 26.3 | 22.1 |
| Dodoma | 22.9 | 24.8 | 21.1 | 24.2 | 26.4 | 22.1 |
| Arusha | 24.3 | 26.4 | 22.4 | 25.3 | 28.0 | 23.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 25.2 | 26.8 | 23.9 | 26.6 | 29.0 | 24.5 |
| Tanga | 24.0 | 26.0 | 22.3 | 24.3 | 27.1 | 22.0 |
| Morogoro | 23.6 | 25.5 | 21.8 | 24.1 | 26.5 | 22.0 |
| Pwani | 24.1 | 26.0 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 27.1 | 22.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 26.0 | 27.5 | 24.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 25.7 |
| Lindi | 23.2 | 25.1 | 21.7 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 21.5 |
| Mtwara | 22.8 | 24.2 | 21.5 | 23.0 | 25.3 | 21.0 |
| Ruvuma | 22.9 | 24.5 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 25.0 | 21.5 |
| Iringa | 23.9 | 25.7 | 22.4 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 24.4 |
| Mbeya | 22.7 | 24.6 | 21.1 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 22.8 |
| Singida | 23.7 | 25.8 | 21.7 | 23.6 | 26.2 | 21.1 |
| Tabora | 23.8 | 25.7 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 24.2 | 19.8 |
| Rukwa | 21.5 | 23.3 | 19.9 | 22.0 | 23.8 | 20.3 |
| Kigoma | 23.8 | 25.2 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 21.2 |
| Shinyanga | 24.2 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 20.7 |
| Kagera | 22.6 | 24.4 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 25.0 | 20.8 |
| Mwanza | 24.4 | 26.1 | 22.8 | 24.4 | 26.6 | 22.5 |
| Mara | 23.4 | 25.6 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 25.6 | 21.2 |
| Manyara | 23.8 | 25.8 | 21.9 | 24.2 | 26.9 | 21.6 |
| Njombe | 23.5 | 25.2 | 22.1 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 23.8 |
| Katavi | 22.7 | 24.7 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 19.7 |
| Simiyu | 25.0 | 26.9 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 20.3 |
| Geita | 23.2 | 25.1 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 25.0 | 20.7 |
| Songwe | NA | NA | NA | 22.2 | 24.2 | 20.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 24.7 | 26.3 | 23.3 | 25.6 | 27.8 | 23.7 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 24.6 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 27.8 | 23.3 |
| Kusini Unguja | 23.8 | 25.7 | 22.0 | 25.3 | 27.3 | 23.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 25.3 | 26.8 | 23.9 | 26.1 | 28.1 | 24.5 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 23.7 | 25.4 | 22.3 | 24.5 | 27.4 | 22.2 |
| Kusini Pemba | 23.9 | 25.5 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 27.5 | 22.7 |

Figure 5.5 shows regional variations whereby Dar es Salaam has the highest MAFM for both males (29.2 years) and females (25.7 years), followed by Kilimanjaro (29.0 years for males and 24.5 years for females) and Mjini Magharibi (28.1 years for males and 24.5 years for females). The region with the lowest MAFM for females is Katavi (19.7 years) and for males it is Rukwa (23.8 years).

Figure 5. 5: Mean Age at First Marriage by Region; Tanzania, 2022PHC



CHAPTER SIX

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Most of the population (67.1%) have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Forty-seven percent of children under-five have birth certificate.
- Twenty three percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 13.4 percent have national identification numbers.
- About 4.2 million (7.0%) out of 60.6 million persons in Tanzania 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 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. Results show that 28.8 percent of the population has birth certificates while 3.1 percent have not completed the registration process as they had birth notification only. Majority of the population (67.1%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notification. In Tanzania Mainland, 27.3 percent have birth certificate and 3.0 percent have birth

notification while 68.6 percent of the population have neither birth certificate nor birth notification. On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar 75.1 percent have birth certificate and 4.3 percent have birth notification, while 20.0 percent have neither birth certificate nor notification (Figure 6.1).

There is a decline in percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age groups 0 - 4 years and 5 - 9 years with 46.8 percent and 43.2 percent respectively. This indicates that there is a significant improvement in birth registration in recent years. Results further show that there are proportionately more males with birth certificates than their female counterparts (29.8% and 27.9%) respectively. (Table 6.1).

The percentage of population with birth certificates is larger in urban (43.3%) than in rural areas (21.1%). On the other hand, 45.1 percent of males and 41.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (21.9% and 20.4 %) respectively (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

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. Table 6.1 shows that, 3.1 percent of Tanzanian population have birth notification. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland while Tanzania Zanzibar, 4.3 percent have birth notification.

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

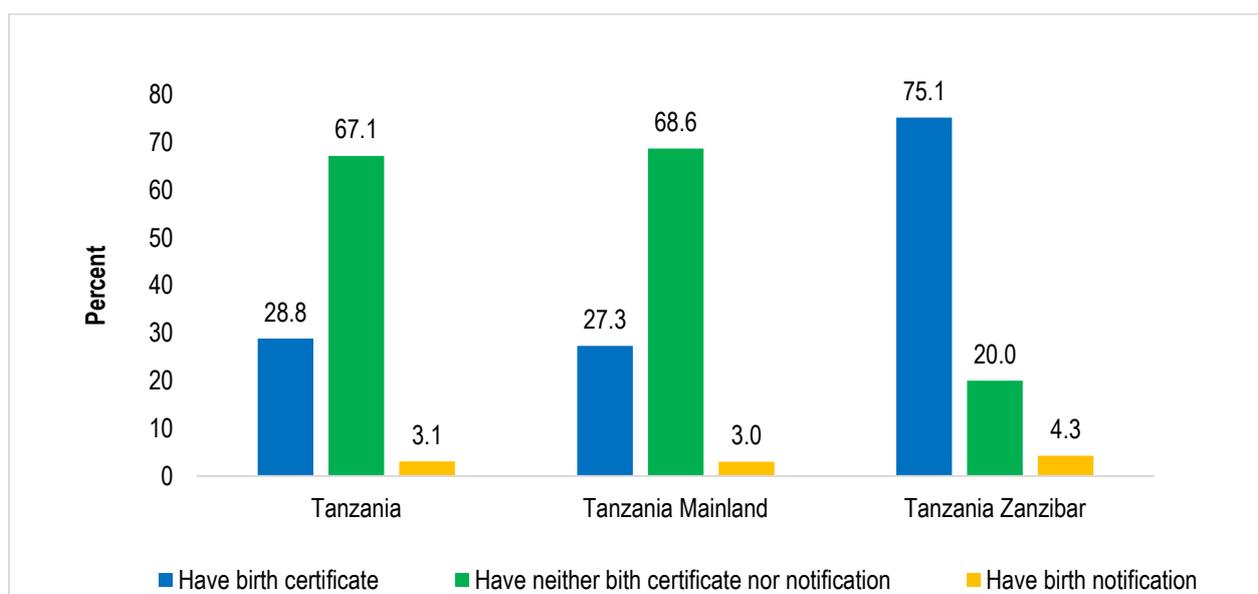


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 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 Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 28.8 | 29.8 | 27.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 68.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 0 – 4 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 46.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 5 – 9 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 10 – 14 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 66.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 15 – 19 | 27.4 | 26.4 | 28.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 68.6 | 69.5 | 67.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 20 – 24 | 27.2 | 28.7 | 26.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 69.7 | 68.1 | 71.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 25.6 | 27.8 | 23.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 71.9 | 69.5 | 73.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| 30 – 34 | 23.5 | 26.4 | 21.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 74.2 | 71.3 | 76.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 16.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 79.3 | 76.5 | 81.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 15.1 | 16.9 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 83.0 | 81.1 | 84.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 85.4 | 83.8 | 86.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 50 – 54 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 87.2 | 85.7 | 88.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 55 – 59 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 87.9 | 86.5 | 89.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 60 – 64 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 89.7 | 88.3 | 91.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 65 – 69 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 91.1 | 89.5 | 92.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 70 – 74 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 93.8 | 92.6 | 94.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 75 – 79 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 95.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 80+ | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 |

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

| Age Group | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 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 Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 21.1 | 21.9 | 20.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 75.0 | 74.1 | 75.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 0 – 4 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 5 – 9 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 10 – 14 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 76.2 | 76.5 | 75.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 15 – 19 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 17.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 79.0 | 79.5 | 78.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 20 – 24 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 81.3 | 80.1 | 82.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 83.6 | 82.0 | 85.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 30 – 34 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 84.8 | 82.6 | 86.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 88.6 | 86.5 | 90.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 40 – 44 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 91.2 | 89.9 | 92.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 92.3 | 91.4 | 93.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 50 – 54 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 93.1 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 55 – 59 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 93.3 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 60 – 64 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 93.9 | 92.8 | 94.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 65 – 69 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 94.6 | 93.5 | 95.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 70 – 74 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 96.1 | 95.3 | 96.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 75 – 79 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 97.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 80+ | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 97.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |

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

| Age Group | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 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 Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 43.3 | 45.1 | 41.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 52.4 | 50.4 | 54.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 0 – 4 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 57.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 5 – 9 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 61.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 10 – 14 | 49.2 | 49.6 | 48.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 46.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 15 – 19 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 45.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 50.0 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 20 – 24 | 43.6 | 46.4 | 41.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 53.2 | 50.2 | 55.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 40.5 | 43.9 | 37.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 56.7 | 53.2 | 59.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| 30 – 34 | 37.5 | 41.2 | 34.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 60.0 | 56.2 | 63.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 31.9 | 35.3 | 28.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 65.7 | 62.2 | 68.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 40 – 44 | 27.5 | 30.0 | 25.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 70.2 | 67.5 | 72.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 45 – 49 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 22.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 73.2 | 71.0 | 75.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 50 – 54 | 22.4 | 24.5 | 20.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 75.6 | 73.3 | 77.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 55 – 59 | 21.4 | 23.6 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 76.8 | 74.5 | 79.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 60 – 64 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 80.2 | 77.9 | 82.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 65 – 69 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 83.0 | 80.6 | 85.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 70 – 74 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 87.8 | 85.7 | 89.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 75 – 79 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 89.8 | 88.0 | 91.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 80+ | 5.6 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 92.7 | 91.1 | 93.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |

6.2.2.2.1 Birth Certificates by Region

Table 6.4 indicates that there are significant differences with percentage of population with birth certificates across regions in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Percentage of population with birth certificates is much higher in Tanzania Zanzibar regions compared with those in Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Mjini Magharibi (81.1%) and the lowest is Kaskazini Pemba (64.6%). In Tanzania Mainland the region with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Dar es Salaam (52.3%) and the lowest are Katavi and Kigoma regions (11.5% each). Other regions with a relatively high proportions (above 30%) of population with birth certificates are Mara (31.4%), Pwani (32.0%), Mbeya (32.5%), Njombe (35.1%), Arusha (35.7%), Kilimanjaro (38.8%), and Iringa (39.7%).

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

| Region | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 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 Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 28.8 | 29.8 | 27.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 68.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 27.3 | 28.3 | 26.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 68.6 | 67.5 | 69.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Dodoma | 26.8 | 27.7 | 25.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 70.5 | 69.5 | 71.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Arusha | 35.7 | 37.1 | 34.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 60.8 | 59.3 | 62.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Kilimanjaro | 38.8 | 39.9 | 37.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 56.6 | 55.3 | 57.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Tanga | 26.2 | 27.3 | 25.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 70.6 | 69.3 | 71.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Morogoro | 25.6 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 71.5 | 70.8 | 72.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Pwani | 32.0 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 63.4 | 62.2 | 64.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 52.3 | 54.2 | 50.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 41.5 | 39.5 | 43.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Lindi | 25.0 | 26.3 | 23.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 72.3 | 70.9 | 73.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Mtwara | 27.0 | 28.9 | 25.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 70.4 | 68.3 | 72.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Ruvuma | 20.9 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 77.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Iringa | 39.7 | 41.2 | 38.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 58.0 | 56.3 | 59.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Mbeya | 32.5 | 33.9 | 31.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 62.8 | 61.3 | 64.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Singida | 24.3 | 24.9 | 23.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 72.3 | 71.7 | 72.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Tabora | 15.1 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 81.6 | 81.1 | 82.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Rukwa | 13.6 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 83.3 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Kigoma | 11.5 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 84.5 | 83.4 | 85.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Shinyanga | 24.8 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 72.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Kagera | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 79.8 | 79.5 | 80.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Mwanza | 24.0 | 24.7 | 23.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 70.3 | 69.3 | 71.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Mara | 31.4 | 33.4 | 29.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 66.0 | 64.0 | 67.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Manyara | 23.2 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 72.9 | 72.5 | 73.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Njombe | 35.1 | 36.6 | 33.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 61.8 | 60.1 | 63.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Katavi | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 84.2 | 83.8 | 84.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Simiyu | 22.3 | 23.4 | 21.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 72.1 | 70.8 | 73.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Geita | 25.9 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 69.9 | 69.2 | 70.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Songwe | 27.7 | 29.0 | 26.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 67.9 | 66.5 | 69.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 75.1 | 77.1 | 73.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 70.9 | 73.0 | 68.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 24.1 | 21.9 | 26.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Kusini Unguja | 74.0 | 74.9 | 73.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 81.1 | 83.0 | 79.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 64.6 | 67.6 | 61.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 28.3 | 25.2 | 31.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Kusini Pemba | 70.6 | 73.1 | 68.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 23.9 | 21.3 | 26.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

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 7.1 million persons (23.3%) aged 18 years and above in Tanzania have national identification cards while 4.1 million (13.4%) have only national identification numbers. It is also noted that, in Tanzania Mainland 6.6 million (22.2%) persons have national identification cards and 4.0 million (13.7%) persons have national identification numbers. On the other hand, Tanzania Zanzibar has 553,399 persons (57.3%) with national identification cards while 38,709 persons (4.0%) have national identification numbers. Furthermore, 556,991 persons (57.6%) in Tanzania Zanzibar have Zanzibar identification cards.

Moreover, results show higher proportion (31.9%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (17.8%). Additionally, results reveal that, 19.4 million persons (63.4%) in Tanzania have voters' identification cards.

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

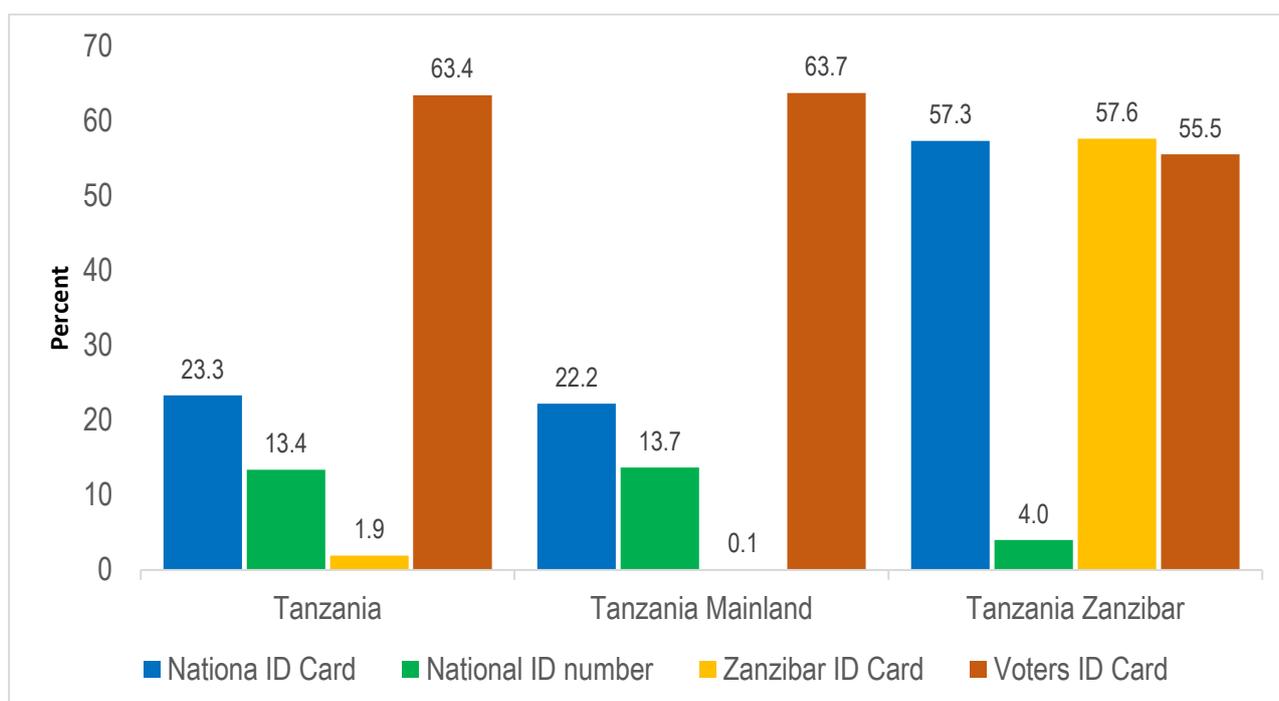


Table 6. 5: Distribution of Population Aged 18 Years and Above Possessing National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Type of National Documents | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Person aged 18 and above | | | | | | Person of All Ages | Person aged 15 and above |
| | Total | National Identification Card | National Identification Number | Zanzibar Identification Card | Driving License | Voter's Identification Card | Travel Passport | Small Entrepreneur Identification Card |
| Tanzania | 30,662,814 | 7,133,230 | 4,119,156 | 575,598 | 1,399,993 | 19,446,522 | 637,325 | 217,395 |
| Rural | 18,798,034 | 3,353,962 | 2,436,372 | 267,783 | 326,585 | 11,766,739 | 147,560 | 97,104 |
| Urban | 11,864,780 | 3,779,268 | 1,682,784 | 307,815 | 1,073,408 | 7,679,783 | 489,765 | 120,291 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 29,696,440 | 6,579,831 | 4,080,447 | 18,607 | 1,298,607 | 18,909,754 | 562,058 | 214,265 |
| Dodoma | 1,554,494 | 402,291 | 198,127 | 787 | 67,348 | 931,237 | 22,159 | 12,135 |
| Arusha | 1,222,337 | 319,506 | 208,897 | 370 | 96,373 | 790,207 | 36,562 | 10,166 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,072,089 | 277,429 | 174,540 | 268 | 67,593 | 751,370 | 22,633 | 9,349 |
| Tanga | 1,331,646 | 422,556 | 140,421 | 1,386 | 45,825 | 867,985 | 19,157 | 13,075 |
| Morogoro | 1,688,296 | 462,868 | 191,150 | 710 | 57,523 | 1,041,756 | 17,332 | 8,696 |
| Pwani | 1,104,037 | 358,957 | 75,408 | 1,804 | 53,041 | 725,459 | 18,482 | 10,353 |
| Dar es Salaam | 3,331,223 | 1,234,413 | 312,110 | 9,743 | 448,217 | 2,212,588 | 243,505 | 36,131 |
| Lindi | 680,285 | 166,389 | 86,656 | 289 | 14,255 | 479,064 | 4,607 | 4,462 |
| Mtwara | 949,304 | 192,213 | 157,372 | 362 | 25,378 | 710,363 | 8,151 | 6,572 |
| Ruvuma | 973,222 | 173,880 | 226,455 | 210 | 24,005 | 637,843 | 8,367 | 7,391 |
| Iringa | 636,779 | 185,273 | 99,778 | 119 | 30,534 | 428,172 | 8,252 | 7,133 |
| Mbeya | 1,224,429 | 252,247 | 189,805 | 238 | 49,786 | 783,888 | 18,525 | 11,496 |
| Singida | 923,706 | 211,713 | 81,447 | 111 | 20,488 | 531,363 | 6,770 | 6,691 |
| Tabora | 1,473,730 | 181,491 | 196,066 | 293 | 26,427 | 799,873 | 9,743 | 8,300 |
| Rukwa | 669,785 | 57,137 | 135,338 | 118 | 12,803 | 407,905 | 4,623 | 2,922 |
| Kigoma | 1,002,905 | 74,102 | 178,577 | 154 | 21,639 | 698,941 | 9,383 | 5,113 |
| Shinyanga | 1,029,820 | 118,680 | 160,883 | 336 | 24,016 | 593,141 | 10,909 | 4,981 |
| Kagera | 1,403,453 | 179,415 | 128,339 | 114 | 36,721 | 970,881 | 14,434 | 8,359 |
| Mwanza | 1,731,537 | 316,880 | 315,582 | 385 | 58,434 | 1,054,303 | 28,910 | 11,176 |
| Mara | 1,046,827 | 180,166 | 170,545 | 138 | 21,860 | 665,925 | 9,492 | 3,837 |
| Manyara | 888,378 | 188,504 | 120,863 | 107 | 22,414 | 536,323 | 6,088 | 4,927 |
| Njombe | 482,688 | 160,105 | 69,772 | 91 | 21,026 | 321,299 | 4,691 | 5,769 |
| Katavi | 493,847 | 110,730 | 51,616 | 91 | 9,178 | 257,957 | 3,710 | 3,174 |
| Simiyu | 857,969 | 118,009 | 103,437 | 98 | 9,334 | 542,438 | 5,664 | 2,370 |
| Geita | 1,278,484 | 152,774 | 203,631 | 207 | 19,133 | 734,979 | 11,142 | 5,368 |
| Songwe | 645,170 | 82,103 | 103,632 | 78 | 15,256 | 434,494 | 8,767 | 4,319 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 966,374 | 553,399 | 38,709 | 556,991 | 101,386 | 536,768 | 75,267 | 3,130 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 130,926 | 71,992 | 5,527 | 76,798 | 6,132 | 74,876 | 3,273 | 240 |
| Kusini Unguja | 103,236 | 58,653 | 4,089 | 63,020 | 9,656 | 66,535 | 4,411 | 334 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 491,686 | 286,874 | 20,312 | 283,985 | 70,016 | 274,000 | 59,531 | 2,049 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 119,959 | 67,328 | 4,042 | 63,156 | 7,334 | 60,635 | 4,066 | 298 |
| Kusini Pemba | 120,567 | 68,552 | 4,739 | 70,032 | 8,248 | 60,722 | 3,986 | 209 |

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.2 million (7.0%) out of 60.6 million persons in Tanzania have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). In addition, there are 735,407 (1.2%) persons with health insurance from other health insurers. In Tanzania Mainland 4.1 million (7.0%) persons and 104,585 (5.6%) persons in Tanzania Zanzibar are members of NHIF/CHIF.

Furthermore, results show that in Tanzania 1.8 million (4.5%) persons in rural areas have NHIF/CHIF insurance while in urban areas the service covers 2.5 million (11.7%) persons. On the other hand, 399,887 (1.0%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 335,520 (1.6%) persons in urban areas.

In Tanzania Mainland, Dar es Salaam Region has a large number of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (788,932 persons; 14.8%) followed by Dodoma Region with 306,844 persons (10.0%). In Tanzania Zanzibar; Mjini Magharibi Region is leading with 74,030 persons (8.4%) with NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Kusini Pemba 9,448 (3.6%) persons.

It is also indicated that, a total of 482,074 (13.9%) persons aged 60 years and above have cards for elderly treatment whereby 478,200 (14.2%) persons are in Tanzania Mainland and 3,874 (4.6%) persons are in Tanzania Zanzibar.

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

| Region | Total Population | Type of Health 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 |
| Tanzania | 60,638,168 | 4,230,573 | 2,024,660 | 2,205,913 | 735,407 | 362,269 | 373,138 | 482,074 | 210,727 | 271,347 |
| Rural | 39,577,952 | 1,768,223 | 852,424 | 915,799 | 399,887 | 195,536 | 204,351 | 344,634 | 151,738 | 192,896 |
| Urban | 21,060,216 | 2,462,350 | 1,172,236 | 1,290,114 | 335,520 | 166,733 | 168,787 | 137,440 | 58,989 | 78,451 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 58,784,786 | 4,125,988 | 1,974,912 | 2,151,076 | 691,294 | 340,970 | 350,324 | 478,200 | 208,928 | 269,272 |
| Dodoma | 3,058,813 | 306,844 | 145,126 | 161,718 | 31,036 | 15,125 | 15,911 | 25,530 | 10,708 | 14,822 |
| Arusha | 2,329,352 | 221,948 | 104,322 | 117,626 | 37,300 | 18,027 | 19,273 | 16,027 | 7,182 | 8,845 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,835,321 | 223,104 | 102,812 | 120,292 | 27,348 | 13,278 | 14,070 | 26,829 | 11,261 | 15,568 |
| Tanga | 2,584,522 | 139,623 | 66,172 | 73,451 | 24,192 | 11,954 | 12,238 | 31,185 | 13,707 | 17,478 |
| Morogoro | 3,147,161 | 226,016 | 107,127 | 118,889 | 28,927 | 14,169 | 14,758 | 14,865 | 6,260 | 8,605 |
| Pwani | 1,977,958 | 141,310 | 67,821 | 73,489 | 22,141 | 11,043 | 11,098 | 23,109 | 10,151 | 12,958 |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,313,855 | 788,932 | 377,433 | 411,499 | 116,808 | 58,801 | 58,007 | 30,609 | 14,132 | 16,477 |
| Lindi | 1,169,055 | 80,452 | 38,473 | 41,979 | 11,758 | 5,715 | 6,043 | 7,666 | 3,178 | 4,488 |
| Mtwara | 1,623,216 | 86,524 | 42,199 | 44,325 | 11,892 | 5,847 | 6,045 | 5,132 | 2,308 | 2,824 |
| Ruvuma | 1,822,999 | 101,412 | 49,222 | 52,190 | 18,755 | 9,313 | 9,442 | 25,626 | 11,386 | 14,240 |
| Iringa | 1,172,880 | 114,038 | 53,397 | 60,641 | 16,384 | 7,581 | 8,803 | 23,355 | 8,304 | 15,051 |
| Mbeya | 2,307,818 | 192,336 | 91,468 | 100,868 | 29,061 | 14,187 | 14,874 | 26,979 | 11,296 | 15,683 |
| Singida | 1,987,480 | 94,273 | 45,793 | 48,480 | 16,977 | 8,523 | 8,454 | 7,590 | 3,376 | 4,214 |

| Region | Total Population | Type of Health 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 |
| Tabora | 3,334,165 | 121,422 | 59,557 | 61,865 | 31,489 | 15,725 | 15,764 | 26,728 | 12,352 | 14,376 |
| Rukwa | 1,527,355 | 66,409 | 32,189 | 34,220 | 14,042 | 6,804 | 7,238 | 7,794 | 3,532 | 4,262 |
| Kigoma | 2,241,150 | 108,620 | 53,307 | 55,313 | 26,099 | 12,680 | 13,419 | 27,018 | 11,494 | 15,524 |
| Shinyanga | 2,203,981 | 143,991 | 68,218 | 75,773 | 25,070 | 12,425 | 12,645 | 7,839 | 3,597 | 4,242 |
| Kagera | 2,956,899 | 145,309 | 70,687 | 74,622 | 31,533 | 15,245 | 16,288 | 38,284 | 16,894 | 21,390 |
| Mwanza | 3,638,508 | 228,557 | 110,234 | 118,323 | 41,476 | 20,714 | 20,762 | 20,860 | 9,133 | 11,727 |
| Mara | 2,346,013 | 110,338 | 53,817 | 56,521 | 23,470 | 11,642 | 11,828 | 15,983 | 7,086 | 8,897 |
| Manyara | 1,860,274 | 91,709 | 45,048 | 46,661 | 16,420 | 8,270 | 8,150 | 23,297 | 11,268 | 12,029 |
| Njombe | 875,640 | 80,392 | 36,932 | 43,460 | 10,844 | 5,104 | 5,740 | 8,895 | 3,210 | 5,685 |
| Katavi | 1,132,862 | 55,271 | 27,396 | 27,875 | 15,587 | 7,769 | 7,818 | 6,280 | 2,878 | 3,402 |
| Simiyu | 2,086,453 | 78,909 | 38,320 | 40,589 | 19,583 | 9,487 | 10,096 | 6,651 | 2,878 | 3,773 |
| Geita | 2,927,186 | 104,940 | 52,723 | 52,217 | 29,834 | 15,126 | 14,708 | 16,482 | 8,012 | 8,470 |
| Songwe | 1,323,870 | 73,309 | 35,119 | 38,190 | 13,268 | 6,416 | 6,852 | 7,587 | 3,345 | 4,242 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,853,382 | 104,585 | 49,748 | 54,837 | 44,113 | 21,299 | 22,814 | 3,874 | 1,799 | 2,075 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 247,863 | 6,460 | 3,242 | 3,218 | 6,085 | 2,925 | 3,160 | 918 | 424 | 494 |
| Kusini Unguja | 186,162 | 8,390 | 4,091 | 4,299 | 7,162 | 3,473 | 3,689 | 841 | 382 | 459 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 884,061 | 74,030 | 34,738 | 39,292 | 10,830 | 5,494 | 5,336 | 988 | 425 | 563 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 269,548 | 6,257 | 3,059 | 3,198 | 7,847 | 3,696 | 4,151 | 497 | 266 | 231 |
| Kusini Pemba | 265,748 | 9,448 | 4,618 | 4,830 | 12,189 | 5,711 | 6,478 | 630 | 302 | 328 |

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. Results show that 99.5 percent of the enumerated persons are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from neighbouring countries of Burundi (107,924 persons) and Democratic Republic of Congo (53,294 persons). Other African countries which had more than 3,000 of their citizens in Tanzania during the 2022 PHC included Rwanda, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Uganda and Mozambique.

Saudi Arabia and India in the Middle East and other Asia countries had a relatively large number (over 9,000 persons each) of non – Tanzanians enumerated in 2022 PHC. Furthermore, from Western countries only The United Kingdom and United States of America had more than 2,000 each of their citizens in Tanzania during the 2022 PHC (Table 6.7).

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

| Country of Citizenship | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Sex | | | Sex | | | Sex | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 61,741,120 | 30,053,130 | 31,687,990 | 40,201,425 | 19,721,926 | 20,479,499 | 21,539,695 | 10,331,204 | 11,208,491 |
| Tanzania | 61,457,853 | 29,904,708 | 31,553,145 | 40,023,385 | 19,631,024 | 20,392,361 | 21,434,468 | 10,273,684 | 11,160,784 |
| Angola | 1,936 | 937 | 999 | 791 | 414 | 377 | 1,145 | 523 | 622 |
| Botswana | 295 | 144 | 151 | 124 | 60 | 64 | 171 | 84 | 87 |
| Burundi | 107,924 | 56,066 | 51,858 | 80,687 | 42,020 | 38,667 | 27,237 | 14,046 | 13,191 |
| Comoro | 2,649 | 1,427 | 1,222 | 1,257 | 638 | 619 | 1,392 | 789 | 603 |
| Kenya | 10,281 | 4,977 | 5,304 | 4,421 | 1,935 | 2,486 | 5,860 | 3,042 | 2,818 |
| Lesotho | 1,769 | 882 | 887 | 1,174 | 599 | 575 | 595 | 283 | 312 |
| Malawi | 7,819 | 3,697 | 4,122 | 2,990 | 1,395 | 1,595 | 4,829 | 2,302 | 2,527 |
| Mauritius | 1,195 | 608 | 587 | 709 | 358 | 351 | 486 | 250 | 236 |
| Mozambique | 3,159 | 1,520 | 1,639 | 2,150 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,009 | 520 | 489 |
| Namibia | 788 | 409 | 379 | 464 | 247 | 217 | 324 | 162 | 162 |
| Rwanda | 18,747 | 9,157 | 9,590 | 11,849 | 5,734 | 6,115 | 6,898 | 3,423 | 3,475 |
| Seychelles | 381 | 187 | 194 | 216 | 111 | 105 | 165 | 76 | 89 |
| Somalia | 657 | 341 | 316 | 203 | 116 | 87 | 454 | 225 | 229 |
| Eswatin (Swaziland) | 391 | 190 | 201 | 191 | 98 | 93 | 200 | 92 | 108 |
| South Africa | 846 | 530 | 316 | 249 | 152 | 97 | 597 | 378 | 219 |
| Uganda | 4,024 | 2,029 | 1,995 | 2,354 | 1,087 | 1,267 | 1,670 | 942 | 728 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 53,294 | 26,525 | 26,769 | 43,209 | 21,282 | 21,927 | 10,085 | 5,243 | 4,842 |
| Zimbabwe | 651 | 392 | 259 | 113 | 71 | 42 | 538 | 321 | 217 |
| Zambia | 2,335 | 971 | 1,364 | 1,067 | 345 | 722 | 1,268 | 626 | 642 |
| South Sudan | 204 | 115 | 89 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 176 | 98 | 78 |
| Madagascar | 9,954 | 4,775 | 5,179 | 5,863 | 2,825 | 3,038 | 4,091 | 1,950 | 2,141 |
| Other African Countries | 5,348 | 4,792 | 556 | 1,192 | 1,122 | 70 | 4,156 | 3,670 | 486 |
| Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden | 683 | 334 | 349 | 186 | 95 | 91 | 497 | 239 | 258 |
| Germany | 1,991 | 955 | 1,036 | 891 | 443 | 448 | 1,100 | 512 | 588 |
| Italy | 1,286 | 666 | 620 | 646 | 325 | 321 | 640 | 341 | 299 |
| United Kingdom (UK) | 2,576 | 1,282 | 1,294 | 619 | 315 | 304 | 1,957 | 967 | 990 |
| Other European Countries | 5,148 | 2,657 | 2,491 | 2,345 | 1,199 | 1,146 | 2,803 | 1,458 | 1,345 |
| China | 3,989 | 3,400 | 589 | 1,329 | 1,250 | 79 | 2,660 | 2,150 | 510 |
| India | 9,483 | 5,865 | 3,618 | 735 | 569 | 166 | 8,748 | 5,296 | 3,452 |
| Oman | 688 | 367 | 321 | 78 | 41 | 37 | 610 | 326 | 284 |
| Saudi Arabia | 13,274 | 6,379 | 6,895 | 7,612 | 3,647 | 3,965 | 5,662 | 2,732 | 2,930 |
| Pakistan | 1,203 | 728 | 475 | 40 | 32 | 8 | 1,163 | 696 | 467 |
| Qatar | 35 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| Turkey | 1,517 | 1,360 | 157 | 331 | 316 | 15 | 1,186 | 1,044 | 142 |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) | 361 | 197 | 164 | 78 | 52 | 26 | 283 | 145 | 138 |
| Other Asian Countries | 1,933 | 1,239 | 694 | 304 | 174 | 130 | 1,629 | 1,065 | 564 |
| Canada | 598 | 286 | 312 | 194 | 103 | 91 | 404 | 183 | 221 |
| United States of America (USA) | 2,664 | 1,329 | 1,335 | 965 | 505 | 460 | 1,699 | 824 | 875 |
| Other American Countries | 578 | 323 | 255 | 156 | 80 | 76 | 422 | 243 | 179 |
| Australia | 391 | 214 | 177 | 145 | 78 | 67 | 246 | 136 | 110 |
| Dual Citizenship | 129 | 82 | 47 | 51 | 25 | 26 | 78 | 57 | 21 |
| No Citizenship | 93 | 63 | 30 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 75 | 49 | 26 |

CHAPTER SEVEN

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About seven percent (7.0%) of all children under 18 years have one parent dead.
- About 90 percent of children under 18 years have both parents alive account for 89.6 percent.
- More than three percent (3.4%) of all children under 18 years have both parents dead.
- About ten percent (10.4%) of all children under 18 years have both parents dead.
- Children under 18 years who reported to have their fathers dead are almost three times (5.2%) of those who reported to have their mothers dead (1.8%).

7.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents information on survival of parents at national and regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and 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 parents⁸. This definition is consistent with the United Nation 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 much more significant impact and is associated with a 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind⁹. 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.

⁸ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁹ 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

Results indicate that 89.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland have both parents alive while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 93.7 percent. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 94.2 percent for children under one year to 81.6 percent for children aged 17 years. Results further show that, the percentage of orphans in Tanzania is 10.4 (5.2% with father dead and mother alive, 1.8% with mother dead and father alive and 3.4% with both parents dead). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Table 7.1, Tables 7.2 and 7.3).

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

| Place of Residence | 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 |
| Tanzania | 30,257,196 | 27,123,997 | 89.6 | 531,812 | 1.8 | 1,587,021 | 5.2 | 1,014,366 | 3.4 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 29,365,234 | 26,288,601 | 89.5 | 519,999 | 1.8 | 1,554,331 | 5.3 | 1,002,303 | 3.4 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 891,962 | 835,396 | 93.7 | 11,813 | 1.3 | 32,690 | 3.7 | 12,063 | 1.4 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1,967,582 | 1,853,328 | 94.2 | 13,610 | 0.7 | 38,124 | 1.9 | 62,520 | 3.2 |
| 1 | 1,774,860 | 1,670,324 | 94.1 | 13,830 | 0.8 | 39,829 | 2.2 | 50,877 | 2.9 |
| 2 | 1,865,485 | 1,743,798 | 93.5 | 16,719 | 0.9 | 48,874 | 2.6 | 56,094 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 1,937,953 | 1,801,871 | 93.0 | 19,514 | 1.0 | 57,332 | 3.0 | 59,236 | 3.1 |
| 4 | 1,938,290 | 1,788,457 | 92.3 | 22,360 | 1.2 | 67,816 | 3.5 | 59,657 | 3.1 |
| 5 | 1,843,508 | 1,691,315 | 91.7 | 23,218 | 1.3 | 70,626 | 3.8 | 58,349 | 3.2 |
| 6 | 1,780,789 | 1,626,470 | 91.3 | 24,338 | 1.4 | 74,796 | 4.2 | 55,185 | 3.1 |
| 7 | 1,811,049 | 1,646,266 | 90.9 | 27,036 | 1.5 | 82,069 | 4.5 | 55,678 | 3.1 |
| 8 | 1,775,247 | 1,602,790 | 90.3 | 29,116 | 1.6 | 88,907 | 5.0 | 54,434 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 1,707,987 | 1,531,499 | 89.7 | 30,358 | 1.8 | 93,713 | 5.5 | 52,417 | 3.1 |
| 10 | 1,671,384 | 1,483,936 | 88.8 | 33,176 | 2.0 | 100,750 | 6.0 | 53,522 | 3.2 |
| 11 | 1,433,177 | 1,267,121 | 88.4 | 30,255 | 2.1 | 90,361 | 6.3 | 45,440 | 3.2 |
| 12 | 1,813,398 | 1,580,888 | 87.2 | 42,738 | 2.4 | 128,195 | 7.1 | 61,577 | 3.4 |
| 13 | 1,474,831 | 1,271,203 | 86.2 | 37,938 | 2.6 | 113,080 | 7.7 | 52,610 | 3.6 |
| 14 | 1,604,449 | 1,364,662 | 85.1 | 45,024 | 2.8 | 133,989 | 8.4 | 60,774 | 3.8 |
| 15 | 1,274,076 | 1,072,354 | 84.2 | 37,814 | 3.0 | 111,222 | 8.7 | 52,686 | 4.1 |
| 16 | 1,287,608 | 1,070,445 | 83.1 | 40,602 | 3.2 | 119,341 | 9.3 | 57,220 | 4.4 |
| 17 | 1,295,523 | 1,057,270 | 81.6 | 44,166 | 3.4 | 127,997 | 9.9 | 66,090 | 5.1 |

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanzania, 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 | 15,128,978 | 13,555,042 | 89.6 | 267,725 | 1.8 | 793,842 | 5.2 | 512,369 | 3.4 |
| 0 | 976,251 | 919,264 | 94.2 | 6,782 | 0.7 | 18,760 | 1.9 | 31,445 | 3.2 |
| 1 | 886,848 | 834,399 | 94.1 | 6,992 | 0.8 | 19,903 | 2.2 | 25,554 | 2.9 |
| 2 | 930,534 | 870,077 | 93.5 | 8,299 | 0.9 | 24,237 | 2.6 | 27,921 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 964,846 | 897,340 | 93.0 | 9,685 | 1.0 | 28,354 | 2.9 | 29,467 | 3.1 |
| 4 | 964,879 | 890,464 | 92.3 | 11,206 | 1.2 | 33,728 | 3.5 | 29,481 | 3.1 |
| 5 | 932,083 | 854,693 | 91.7 | 11,948 | 1.3 | 35,759 | 3.8 | 29,683 | 3.2 |
| 6 | 886,563 | 809,321 | 91.3 | 12,453 | 1.4 | 37,219 | 4.2 | 27,570 | 3.1 |
| 7 | 912,318 | 828,400 | 90.8 | 13,963 | 1.5 | 41,650 | 4.6 | 28,305 | 3.1 |
| 8 | 875,404 | 789,924 | 90.2 | 14,493 | 1.7 | 44,018 | 5.0 | 26,969 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 827,838 | 742,887 | 89.7 | 14,544 | 1.8 | 44,923 | 5.4 | 25,484 | 3.1 |
| 10 | 857,357 | 760,214 | 88.7 | 17,283 | 2.0 | 52,034 | 6.1 | 27,826 | 3.2 |
| 11 | 720,379 | 636,537 | 88.4 | 15,220 | 2.1 | 45,642 | 6.3 | 22,980 | 3.2 |
| 12 | 914,921 | 796,783 | 87.1 | 21,680 | 2.4 | 64,629 | 7.1 | 31,829 | 3.5 |
| 13 | 738,305 | 635,664 | 86.1 | 19,114 | 2.6 | 56,447 | 7.6 | 27,080 | 3.7 |
| 14 | 804,624 | 683,149 | 84.9 | 22,884 | 2.8 | 67,193 | 8.4 | 31,398 | 3.9 |
| 15 | 642,974 | 540,563 | 84.1 | 19,136 | 3.0 | 55,905 | 8.7 | 27,370 | 4.3 |
| 16 | 639,074 | 531,493 | 83.2 | 20,048 | 3.1 | 59,072 | 9.2 | 28,461 | 4.5 |
| 17 | 653,780 | 533,870 | 81.7 | 21,995 | 3.4 | 64,369 | 9.8 | 33,546 | 5.1 |

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanzania, 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 | 15,128,218 | 13,568,955 | 89.7 | 264,087 | 1.7 | 793,179 | 5.2 | 501,997 | 3.3 |
| 0 | 991,331 | 934,064 | 94.2 | 6,828 | 0.7 | 19,364 | 2.0 | 31,075 | 3.1 |
| 1 | 888,012 | 835,925 | 94.1 | 6,838 | 0.8 | 19,926 | 2.2 | 25,323 | 2.9 |
| 2 | 934,951 | 873,721 | 93.5 | 8,420 | 0.9 | 24,637 | 2.6 | 28,173 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 973,107 | 904,531 | 93.0 | 9,829 | 1.0 | 28,978 | 3.0 | 29,769 | 3.1 |
| 4 | 973,411 | 897,993 | 92.3 | 11,154 | 1.1 | 34,088 | 3.5 | 30,176 | 3.1 |
| 5 | 911,425 | 836,622 | 91.8 | 11,270 | 1.2 | 34,867 | 3.8 | 28,666 | 3.1 |
| 6 | 894,226 | 817,149 | 91.4 | 11,885 | 1.3 | 37,577 | 4.2 | 27,615 | 3.1 |
| 7 | 898,731 | 817,866 | 91.0 | 13,073 | 1.5 | 40,419 | 4.5 | 27,373 | 3.0 |
| 8 | 899,843 | 812,866 | 90.3 | 14,623 | 1.6 | 44,889 | 5.0 | 27,465 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 880,149 | 788,612 | 89.6 | 15,814 | 1.8 | 48,790 | 5.5 | 26,933 | 3.1 |
| 10 | 814,027 | 723,722 | 88.9 | 15,893 | 2.0 | 48,716 | 6.0 | 25,696 | 3.2 |
| 11 | 712,798 | 630,584 | 88.5 | 15,035 | 2.1 | 44,719 | 6.3 | 22,460 | 3.2 |
| 12 | 898,477 | 784,105 | 87.3 | 21,058 | 2.3 | 63,566 | 7.1 | 29,748 | 3.3 |
| 13 | 736,526 | 635,539 | 86.3 | 18,824 | 2.6 | 56,633 | 7.7 | 25,530 | 3.5 |
| 14 | 799,825 | 681,513 | 85.2 | 22,140 | 2.8 | 66,796 | 8.4 | 29,376 | 3.7 |
| 15 | 631,102 | 531,791 | 84.3 | 18,678 | 3.0 | 55,317 | 8.8 | 25,316 | 4.0 |
| 16 | 648,534 | 538,952 | 83.1 | 20,554 | 3.2 | 60,269 | 9.3 | 28,759 | 4.4 |
| 17 | 641,743 | 523,400 | 81.6 | 22,171 | 3.5 | 63,628 | 9.9 | 32,544 | 5.1 |

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Region

Table 7.4 shows that in Tanzania Mainland, Dodoma Region has 91.6 percent of children under 18 years with both parents alive, followed by Tanga Region (91.5%) and Dar es Salaam (91.4%). The least proportion was observed in Kigoma Region with 81.2 percent. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the children under 18 years with both parents alive constitute 93 percent and above for all regions.

The proportion of children under 18 years with both parents dead is the highest in Kigoma Region (12.0%), followed by Tabora Region (4.5%) and the lowest is Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba Regions (1.2% each). Additionally, results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years is relatively higher in urban areas (90.1%) than in rural areas (89.4%). Results show that, there is no substantial difference between children in urban and rural areas who have lost one or both parents (Table 7.4).

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

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 30,257,196 | 27,123,997 | 89.6 | 531,812 | 1.8 | 1,587,021 | 5.2 | 1,014,366 | 3.4 |
| Rural | 20,973,361 | 18,756,787 | 89.4 | 368,252 | 1.8 | 1,112,495 | 5.3 | 735,827 | 3.5 |
| Urban | 9,283,835 | 8,367,210 | 90.1 | 163,560 | 1.8 | 474,526 | 5.1 | 278,539 | 3.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 29,365,234 | 26,288,601 | 89.5 | 519,999 | 1.8 | 1,554,331 | 5.3 | 1,002,303 | 3.4 |
| Dodoma | 1,507,114 | 1,381,016 | 91.6 | 23,128 | 1.5 | 70,026 | 4.6 | 32,944 | 2.2 |
| Arusha | 1,111,454 | 1,005,141 | 90.4 | 15,163 | 1.4 | 69,027 | 6.2 | 22,123 | 2.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 766,731 | 699,984 | 91.3 | 12,655 | 1.7 | 38,156 | 5.0 | 15,936 | 2.1 |
| Tanga | 1,256,475 | 1,149,537 | 91.5 | 21,322 | 1.7 | 59,313 | 4.7 | 26,303 | 2.1 |
| Morogoro | 1,468,099 | 1,320,928 | 90.0 | 27,452 | 1.9 | 70,249 | 4.8 | 49,470 | 3.4 |
| Pwani | 880,919 | 795,148 | 90.3 | 15,880 | 1.8 | 42,695 | 4.8 | 27,196 | 3.1 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,995,377 | 1,823,488 | 91.4 | 34,155 | 1.7 | 90,322 | 4.5 | 47,412 | 2.4 |
| Lindi | 498,345 | 446,493 | 89.6 | 8,874 | 1.8 | 23,149 | 4.6 | 19,829 | 4.0 |
| Mtwara | 676,384 | 613,679 | 90.7 | 12,144 | 1.8 | 33,083 | 4.9 | 17,478 | 2.6 |
| Ruvuma | 855,106 | 775,544 | 90.7 | 15,418 | 1.8 | 39,247 | 4.6 | 24,897 | 2.9 |
| Iringa | 540,216 | 478,381 | 88.6 | 12,601 | 2.3 | 34,089 | 6.3 | 15,145 | 2.8 |
| Mbeya | 1,089,166 | 966,415 | 88.7 | 22,354 | 2.1 | 66,082 | 6.1 | 34,315 | 3.2 |
| Singida | 1,068,435 | 970,471 | 90.8 | 16,037 | 1.5 | 50,834 | 4.8 | 31,093 | 2.9 |
| Tabora | 1,879,654 | 1,661,264 | 88.4 | 36,354 | 1.9 | 91,618 | 4.9 | 90,418 | 4.8 |
| Rukwa | 859,653 | 773,808 | 90.0 | 14,972 | 1.7 | 46,931 | 5.5 | 23,942 | 2.8 |
| Kigoma | 1,367,546 | 1,110,166 | 81.2 | 24,128 | 1.8 | 69,219 | 5.1 | 164,033 | 12.0 |
| Shinyanga | 1,179,564 | 1,059,371 | 89.8 | 21,390 | 1.8 | 57,353 | 4.9 | 41,450 | 3.5 |
| Kagera | 1,556,538 | 1,392,499 | 89.5 | 30,515 | 2.0 | 92,707 | 6.0 | 40,817 | 2.6 |
| Mwanza | 1,912,996 | 1,718,428 | 89.8 | 34,623 | 1.8 | 98,821 | 5.2 | 61,124 | 3.2 |
| Mara | 1,301,785 | 1,137,436 | 87.4 | 22,040 | 1.7 | 106,666 | 8.2 | 35,643 | 2.7 |
| Manyara | 977,034 | 882,567 | 90.3 | 15,302 | 1.6 | 53,113 | 5.4 | 26,052 | 2.7 |
| Njombe | 394,955 | 353,356 | 89.5 | 8,249 | 2.1 | 24,064 | 6.1 | 9,286 | 2.4 |
| Katavi | 645,510 | 566,950 | 87.8 | 14,765 | 2.3 | 34,738 | 5.4 | 29,057 | 4.5 |
| Simiyu | 1,237,102 | 1,107,147 | 89.5 | 18,485 | 1.5 | 67,786 | 5.5 | 43,684 | 3.5 |
| Geita | 1,657,365 | 1,483,335 | 89.5 | 30,985 | 1.9 | 88,776 | 5.4 | 54,269 | 3.3 |
| Songwe | 681,711 | 616,049 | 90.4 | 11,008 | 1.6 | 36,267 | 5.3 | 18,387 | 2.7 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 891,962 | 835,396 | 93.7 | 11,813 | 1.3 | 32,690 | 3.7 | 12,063 | 1.4 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 117,766 | 110,388 | 93.7 | 1,388 | 1.2 | 4,217 | 3.6 | 1,773 | 1.5 |
| Kusini Unguja | 83,826 | 78,017 | 93.1 | 1,108 | 1.3 | 3,181 | 3.8 | 1,520 | 1.8 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 394,024 | 369,567 | 93.8 | 5,301 | 1.3 | 14,481 | 3.7 | 4,675 | 1.2 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 149,990 | 140,452 | 93.6 | 2,183 | 1.5 | 5,575 | 3.7 | 1,780 | 1.2 |
| Kusini Pemba | 146,356 | 136,972 | 93.6 | 1,833 | 1.3 | 5,236 | 3.6 | 2,315 | 1.6 |

7.3 Orphanhood

The results show that, 10.4 percent of all children had one parent dead (5.2% with a dead father and a living mother, 1.8% with a dead mother and a living father and 3.4% have both parents dead). Prevalence of orphanhood is more in rural (10.6%) than in urban (9.9%) areas (Table 7.5). On the other hand, 3.5 percent of children in rural areas have both parents dead while in the urban areas it is 3.0 percent (Figure 7.1).

The region with highest percentage of children with at least one parent dead is Kigoma (18.8%) followed by Mara with 12.6 percent. The percentage of orphans with at least one parent dead is lower in Zanzibar regions with 6.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja each (Map 7.1).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status in Tanzania, 2022 PHC

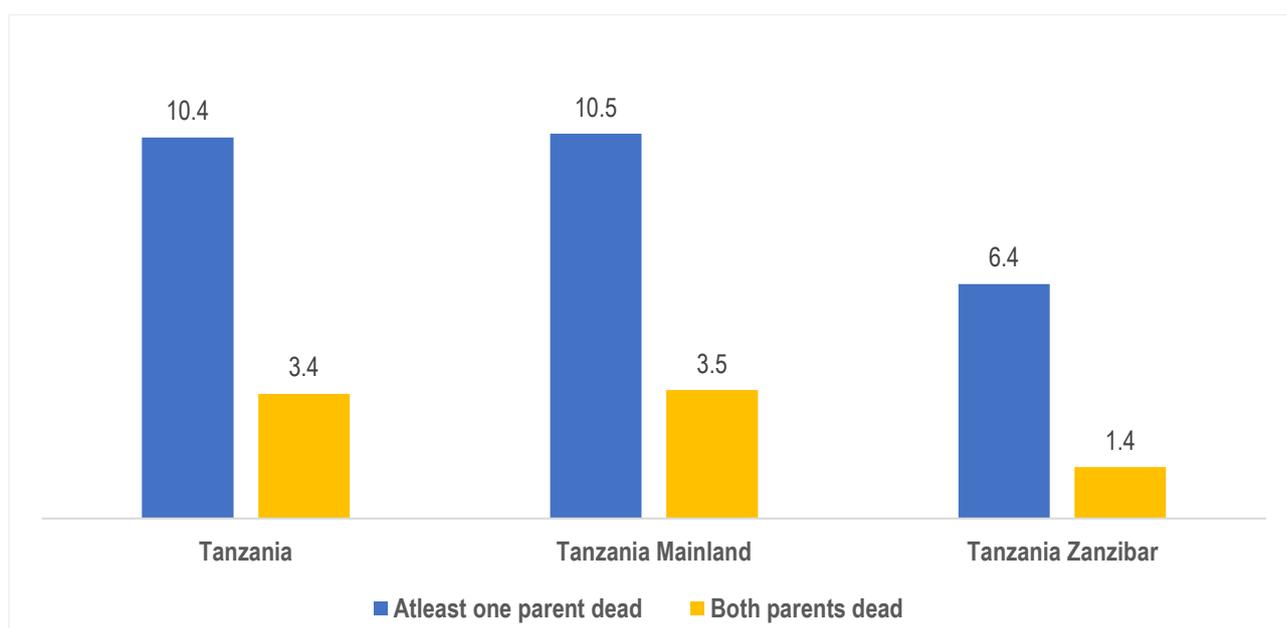
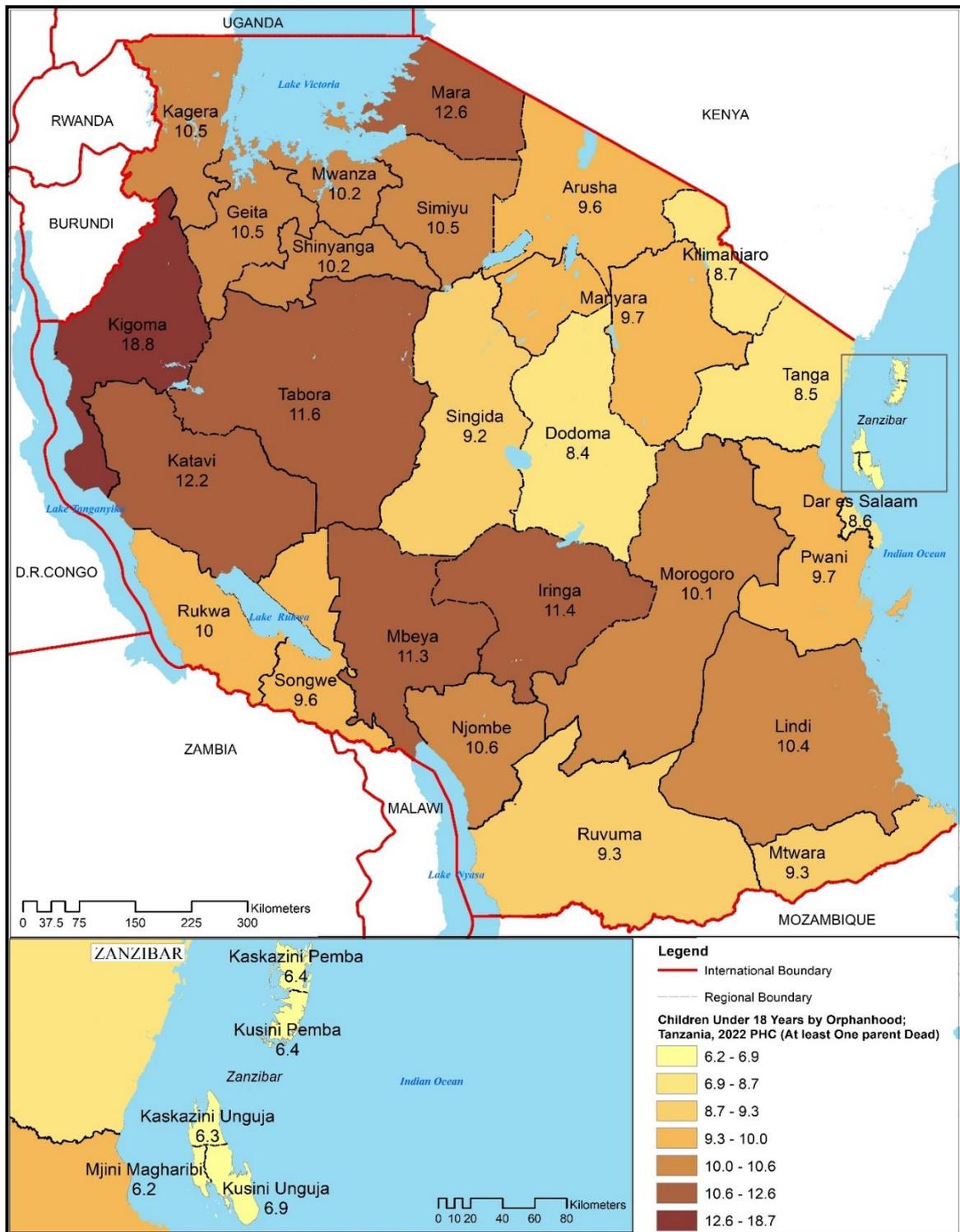


Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total Population | Both Parents Alive | | One Parent Dead | | Both Parents Dead | | At least One parent Dead | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Tanzania | 30,257,196 | 27,123,997 | 89.6 | 2,118,833 | 7.0 | 1,014,366 | 3.4 | 3,133,199 | 10.4 |
| Rural | 20,973,361 | 18,756,787 | 89.4 | 1,480,747 | 7.1 | 735,827 | 3.5 | 2,216,574 | 10.6 |
| Urban | 9,283,835 | 8,367,210 | 90.1 | 638,086 | 6.9 | 278,539 | 3.0 | 916,625 | 9.9 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 29,365,234 | 26,288,601 | 89.5 | 2,074,330 | 7.1 | 1,002,303 | 3.4 | 3,076,633 | 10.5 |
| Dodoma | 1,507,114 | 1,381,016 | 91.6 | 93,154 | 6.2 | 32,944 | 2.2 | 126,098 | 8.4 |
| Arusha | 1,111,454 | 1,005,141 | 90.4 | 84,190 | 7.6 | 22,123 | 2.0 | 106,313 | 9.6 |
| Kilimanjaro | 766,731 | 699,984 | 91.3 | 50,811 | 6.6 | 15,936 | 2.1 | 66,747 | 8.7 |
| Tanga | 1,256,475 | 1,149,537 | 91.5 | 80,635 | 6.4 | 26,303 | 2.1 | 106,938 | 8.5 |
| Morogoro | 1,468,099 | 1,320,928 | 90.0 | 97,701 | 6.7 | 49,470 | 3.4 | 147,171 | 10.1 |

| Region | Total Population | Both Parents Alive | | One Parent Dead | | Both Parents Dead | | At least One parent Dead | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Pwani | 880,919 | 795,148 | 90.3 | 58,575 | 6.6 | 27,196 | 3.1 | 85,771 | 9.7 |
| Dar Es Salaam | 1,995,377 | 1,823,488 | 91.4 | 124,477 | 6.2 | 47,412 | 2.4 | 171,889 | 8.6 |
| Lindi | 498,345 | 446,493 | 89.6 | 32,023 | 6.4 | 19,829 | 4.0 | 51,852 | 10.4 |
| Mtwara | 676,384 | 613,679 | 90.7 | 45,227 | 6.7 | 17,478 | 2.6 | 62,705 | 9.3 |
| Ruvuma | 855,106 | 775,544 | 90.7 | 54,665 | 6.4 | 24,897 | 2.9 | 79,562 | 9.3 |
| Iringa | 540,216 | 478,381 | 88.6 | 46,690 | 8.6 | 15,145 | 2.8 | 61,835 | 11.4 |
| Mbeya | 1,089,166 | 966,415 | 88.7 | 88,436 | 8.1 | 34,315 | 3.2 | 122,751 | 11.3 |
| Singida | 1,068,435 | 970,471 | 90.8 | 66,871 | 6.3 | 31,093 | 2.9 | 97,964 | 9.2 |
| Tabora | 1,879,654 | 1,661,264 | 88.4 | 127,972 | 6.8 | 90,418 | 4.8 | 218,390 | 11.6 |
| Rukwa | 859,653 | 773,808 | 90.0 | 61,903 | 7.2 | 23,942 | 2.8 | 85,845 | 10.0 |
| Kigoma | 1,367,546 | 1,110,166 | 81.2 | 93,347 | 6.8 | 164,033 | 12.0 | 257,380 | 18.8 |
| Shinyanga | 1,179,564 | 1,059,371 | 89.8 | 78,743 | 6.7 | 41,450 | 3.5 | 120,193 | 10.2 |
| Kagera | 1,556,538 | 1,392,499 | 89.5 | 123,222 | 7.9 | 40,817 | 2.6 | 164,039 | 10.5 |
| Mwanza | 1,912,996 | 1,718,428 | 89.8 | 133,444 | 7.0 | 61,124 | 3.2 | 194,568 | 10.2 |
| Mara | 1,301,785 | 1,137,436 | 87.4 | 128,706 | 9.9 | 35,643 | 2.7 | 164,349 | 12.6 |
| Manyara | 977,034 | 882,567 | 90.3 | 68,415 | 7.0 | 26,052 | 2.7 | 94,467 | 9.7 |
| Njombe | 394,955 | 353,356 | 89.5 | 32,313 | 8.2 | 9,286 | 2.4 | 41,599 | 10.6 |
| Katavi | 645,510 | 566,950 | 87.8 | 49,503 | 7.7 | 29,057 | 4.5 | 78,560 | 12.2 |
| Simiyu | 1,237,102 | 1,107,147 | 89.5 | 86,271 | 7.0 | 43,684 | 3.5 | 129,955 | 10.5 |
| Geita | 1,657,365 | 1,483,335 | 89.5 | 119,761 | 7.2 | 54,269 | 3.3 | 174,030 | 10.5 |
| Songwe | 681,711 | 616,049 | 90.4 | 47,275 | 6.9 | 18,387 | 2.7 | 65,662 | 9.6 |
| Tanzania | 891,962 | 835,396 | 93.7 | 44,503 | 5.0 | 12,063 | 1.4 | 56,566 | 6.4 |
| Zanzibar | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 117,766 | 110,388 | 93.7 | 5,605 | 4.8 | 1,773 | 1.5 | 7,378 | 6.3 |
| Kusini Unguja | 83,826 | 78,017 | 93.1 | 4,289 | 5.1 | 1,520 | 1.8 | 5,809 | 6.9 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 394,024 | 369,567 | 93.8 | 19,782 | 5.0 | 4,675 | 1.2 | 24,457 | 6.2 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 149,990 | 140,452 | 93.6 | 7,758 | 5.2 | 1,780 | 1.2 | 9,538 | 6.4 |
| Kusini Pemba | 146,356 | 136,972 | 93.6 | 7,069 | 4.8 | 2,315 | 1.6 | 9,384 | 6.4 |

Map 7.1 Percentage distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



CHAPTER EIGHT

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Eighty-three percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania are literate, in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 90.6 percent while in Tanzania Mainland is 82.8 percent.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.6 percent. It is higher among males (79.5%) than females (77.9%).
- More than three-quarter (79.4%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 13.9 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools 83.3 percent. It is higher (93.8%) in urban than in rural areas (78.8 %).
- Majority (71.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 20.9 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- Five percent (5.4%) 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 and education attainment for the persons aged four years and above.

8.2 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.

Table 8.1 shows that out of 52.3 million persons aged five years and above, 41.3 million (79.1%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (80.8%) than females (77.5%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 88.9 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme.

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (91.6%) than in rural areas (72.1%). 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: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Population | | | Literate | | | Literacy Rates | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 52,256,950 | 25,329,772 | 26,927,178 | 41,320,859 | 20,454,415 | 20,866,444 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 77.5 |
| 5 - 9 | 8,918,580 | 4,434,206 | 4,484,374 | 5,087,978 | 2,425,981 | 2,661,997 | 57.0 | 54.7 | 59.4 |
| 10-14 | 7,997,239 | 4,035,586 | 3,961,653 | 6,896,367 | 3,390,388 | 3,505,979 | 86.2 | 84.0 | 88.5 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,282,393 | 3,096,585 | 3,185,808 | 5,587,418 | 2,735,819 | 2,851,599 | 88.9 | 88.3 | 89.5 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,565,955 | 2,560,784 | 3,005,171 | 4,870,595 | 2,264,117 | 2,606,478 | 87.5 | 88.4 | 86.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,728,151 | 2,220,552 | 2,507,599 | 4,183,058 | 2,001,139 | 2,181,919 | 88.5 | 90.1 | 87.0 |
| 30 - 34 | 3,955,941 | 1,902,813 | 2,053,128 | 3,417,879 | 1,707,284 | 1,710,595 | 86.4 | 89.7 | 83.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,208,344 | 1,532,158 | 1,676,186 | 2,643,820 | 1,328,511 | 1,315,309 | 82.4 | 86.7 | 78.5 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,711,502 | 1,315,192 | 1,396,310 | 2,232,004 | 1,137,091 | 1,094,913 | 82.3 | 86.5 | 78.4 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,290,053 | 1,121,985 | 1,168,068 | 1,853,430 | 959,781 | 893,649 | 80.9 | 85.5 | 76.5 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,853,386 | 906,156 | 947,230 | 1,475,863 | 772,117 | 703,746 | 79.6 | 85.2 | 74.3 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,253,338 | 616,932 | 636,406 | 989,165 | 534,238 | 454,927 | 78.9 | 86.6 | 71.5 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,151,071 | 555,221 | 595,850 | 806,779 | 460,161 | 346,618 | 70.1 | 82.9 | 58.2 |
| 65 - 69 | 704,085 | 329,840 | 374,245 | 458,256 | 263,433 | 194,823 | 65.1 | 79.9 | 52.1 |
| 70 - 74 | 626,867 | 288,952 | 337,915 | 362,402 | 213,930 | 148,472 | 57.8 | 74.0 | 43.9 |
| 75 - 79 | 374,322 | 166,376 | 207,946 | 197,437 | 116,670 | 80,767 | 52.7 | 70.1 | 38.8 |
| 80+ | 635,723 | 246,434 | 389,289 | 258,408 | 143,755 | 114,653 | 40.6 | 58.3 | 29.5 |

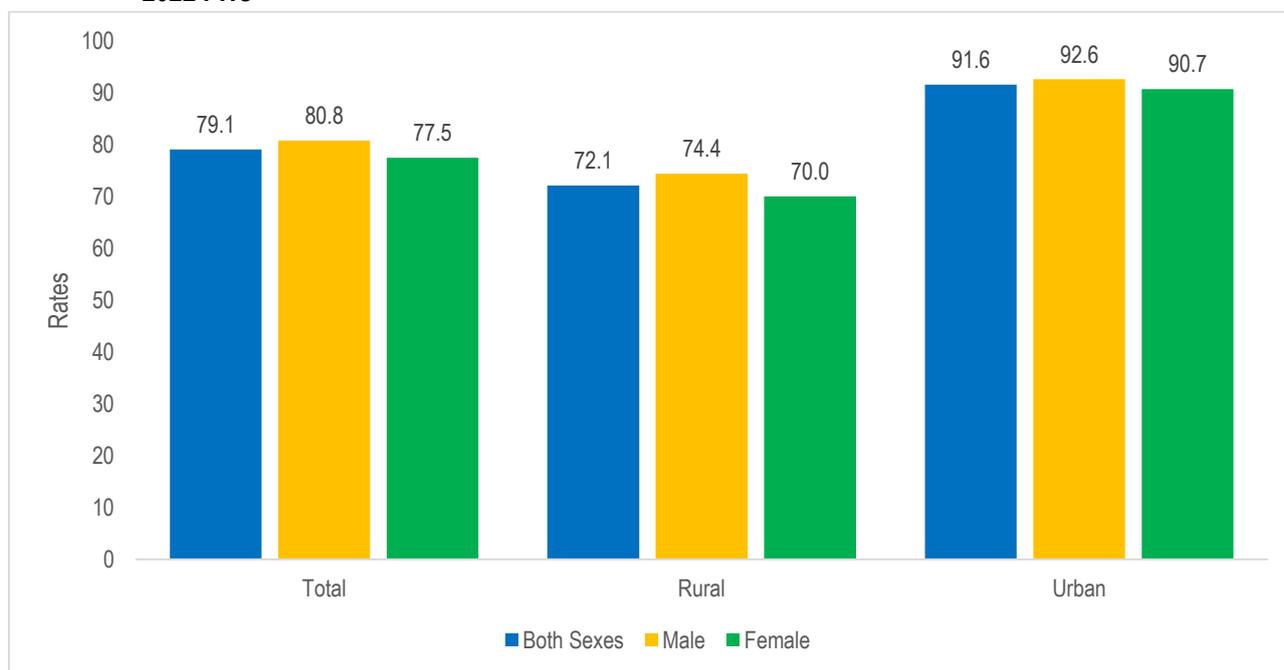
Table 8. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Population | | | Literate | | | Literacy Rates | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 33,621,432 | 16,447,233 | 17,174,199 | 24,250,420 | 12,229,286 | 12,021,134 | 72.1 | 74.4 | 70.0 |
| 5 - 9 | 6,256,073 | 3,121,159 | 3,134,914 | 3,001,451 | 1,418,716 | 1,582,735 | 48.0 | 45.5 | 50.5 |
| 10-14 | 5,616,800 | 2,879,552 | 2,737,248 | 4,616,246 | 2,291,207 | 2,325,039 | 82.2 | 79.6 | 84.9 |
| 15 - 19 | 4,026,626 | 2,061,774 | 1,964,852 | 3,407,574 | 1,738,359 | 1,669,215 | 84.6 | 84.3 | 85.0 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,247,360 | 1,516,675 | 1,730,685 | 2,638,232 | 1,256,695 | 1,381,537 | 81.2 | 82.9 | 79.8 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,653,091 | 1,252,923 | 1,400,168 | 2,182,117 | 1,063,803 | 1,118,314 | 82.2 | 84.9 | 79.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,256,607 | 1,085,036 | 1,171,571 | 1,799,587 | 917,348 | 882,239 | 79.7 | 84.5 | 75.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,892,168 | 897,085 | 995,083 | 1,415,640 | 723,289 | 692,351 | 74.8 | 80.6 | 69.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,647,039 | 791,916 | 855,123 | 1,243,444 | 640,071 | 603,373 | 75.5 | 80.8 | 70.6 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,450,827 | 702,527 | 748,300 | 1,081,336 | 563,604 | 517,732 | 74.5 | 80.2 | 69.2 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,222,456 | 589,187 | 633,269 | 901,360 | 473,736 | 427,624 | 73.7 | 80.4 | 67.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 844,670 | 412,801 | 431,869 | 621,028 | 340,949 | 280,079 | 73.5 | 82.6 | 64.9 |
| 60 - 64 | 797,588 | 384,016 | 413,572 | 510,213 | 301,469 | 208,744 | 64.0 | 78.5 | 50.5 |
| 65 - 69 | 492,641 | 228,388 | 264,253 | 288,064 | 170,959 | 117,105 | 58.5 | 74.9 | 44.3 |
| 70 - 74 | 454,016 | 208,477 | 245,539 | 235,417 | 143,956 | 91,461 | 51.9 | 69.1 | 37.2 |
| 75 - 79 | 277,694 | 123,533 | 154,161 | 131,845 | 80,948 | 50,897 | 47.5 | 65.5 | 33.0 |
| 80+ | 485,776 | 192,184 | 293,592 | 176,866 | 104,177 | 72,689 | 36.4 | 54.2 | 24.8 |

Table 8. 3: Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Population | | | Literate | | | Literacy Rates | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 18,635,518 | 8,882,539 | 9,752,979 | 17,070,439 | 8,225,129 | 8,845,310 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 90.7 |
| 5 – 9 | 2,662,507 | 1,313,047 | 1,349,460 | 2,086,527 | 1,007,265 | 1,079,262 | 78.4 | 76.7 | 80.0 |
| 10-14 | 2,380,439 | 1,156,034 | 1,224,405 | 2,280,121 | 1,099,181 | 1,180,940 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 96.5 |
| 15 – 19 | 2,255,767 | 1,034,811 | 1,220,956 | 2,179,844 | 997,460 | 1,182,384 | 96.6 | 96.4 | 96.8 |
| 20 – 24 | 2,318,595 | 1,044,109 | 1,274,486 | 2,232,363 | 1,007,422 | 1,224,941 | 96.3 | 96.5 | 96.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,075,060 | 967,629 | 1,107,431 | 2,000,941 | 937,336 | 1,063,605 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 96.0 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,699,334 | 817,777 | 881,557 | 1,618,292 | 789,936 | 828,356 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 94.0 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,316,176 | 635,073 | 681,103 | 1,228,180 | 605,222 | 622,958 | 93.3 | 95.3 | 91.5 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,064,463 | 523,276 | 541,187 | 988,560 | 497,020 | 491,540 | 92.9 | 95.0 | 90.8 |
| 45 – 49 | 839,226 | 419,458 | 419,768 | 772,094 | 396,177 | 375,917 | 92.0 | 94.4 | 89.6 |
| 50 – 54 | 630,930 | 316,969 | 313,961 | 574,503 | 298,381 | 276,122 | 91.1 | 94.1 | 87.9 |
| 55 – 59 | 408,668 | 204,131 | 204,537 | 368,137 | 193,289 | 174,848 | 90.1 | 94.7 | 85.5 |
| 60 – 64 | 353,483 | 171,205 | 182,278 | 296,566 | 158,692 | 137,874 | 83.9 | 92.7 | 75.6 |
| 65 – 69 | 211,444 | 101,452 | 109,992 | 170,192 | 92,474 | 77,718 | 80.5 | 91.2 | 70.7 |
| 70 – 74 | 172,851 | 80,475 | 92,376 | 126,985 | 69,974 | 57,011 | 73.5 | 87.0 | 61.7 |
| 75 – 79 | 96,628 | 42,843 | 53,785 | 65,592 | 35,722 | 29,870 | 67.9 | 83.4 | 55.5 |
| 80+ | 149,947 | 54,250 | 95,697 | 81,542 | 39,578 | 41,964 | 54.4 | 73.0 | 43.9 |

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 87 percent and the rate is the highest among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 years (88.7%). 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 except for the teenagers where females are more literate than males (Table 8.4).

Table 8. 4: Literacy Rate by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 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) | 88.7 | 87.6 | 89.8 | 84.7 | 83.6 | 85.8 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 96.8 |
| Youth Population (15–24 years) | 88.3 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 82.6 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 96.5 |
| Youth Population (15–35 years) | 87.7 | 88.9 | 86.6 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 80.1 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 95.7 |
| Other Population Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Working Age Population (15-64 years) | 85.0 | 87.8 | 82.5 | 78.9 | 82.7 | 75.2 | 94.6 | 95.9 | 93.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) | 59.7 | 75.5 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 70.5 | 39.4 | 75.3 | 88.1 | 64.5 |
| Population Aged 4 years and above | 77.1 | 78.6 | 75.6 | 69.9 | 72.0 | 67.9 | 90.1 | 91.0 | 89.3 |
| Population Aged 14+ years and above | 83.2 | 86.8 | 80.0 | 76.9 | 81.6 | 72.5 | 93.6 | 95.4 | 91.9 |
| Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above | 82.2 | 86.6 | 78.2 | 75.2 | 81.1 | 69.9 | 93.1 | 95.3 | 91.1 |

Literacy rate among population in primary school age is 84.3 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar and 78.0 percent in Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Mainland the literacy rate among secondary school age population is 89.1 percent and in Tanzania Zanzibar is 96.6 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.5).

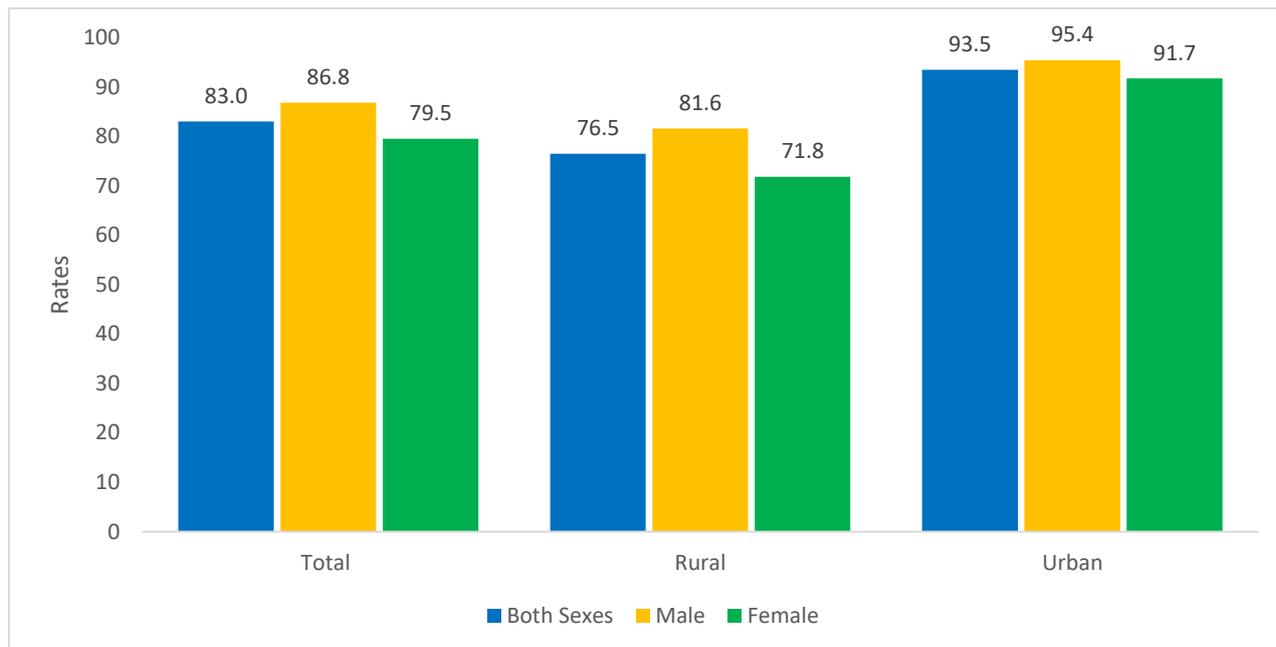
Table 8. 5: Literacy Rate for School Age Population by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania Mainland | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary School (7–13 years) | 78.0 | 75.7 | 80.3 | 72.0 | 69.4 | 74.7 | 92.3 | 91.3 | 93.3 |
| Secondary School (14-17 years) | 89.1 | 87.6 | 90.6 | 85.4 | 83.8 | 87.1 | 96.6 | 96.2 | 96.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary School (6–12 years) | 84.3 | 82.2 | 86.3 | 80.2 | 77.7 | 82.7 | 89.2 | 87.8 | 90.6 |
| Secondary School (13-16 years) | 96.6 | 95.4 | 97.7 | 95.3 | 93.7 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 98.7 |

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

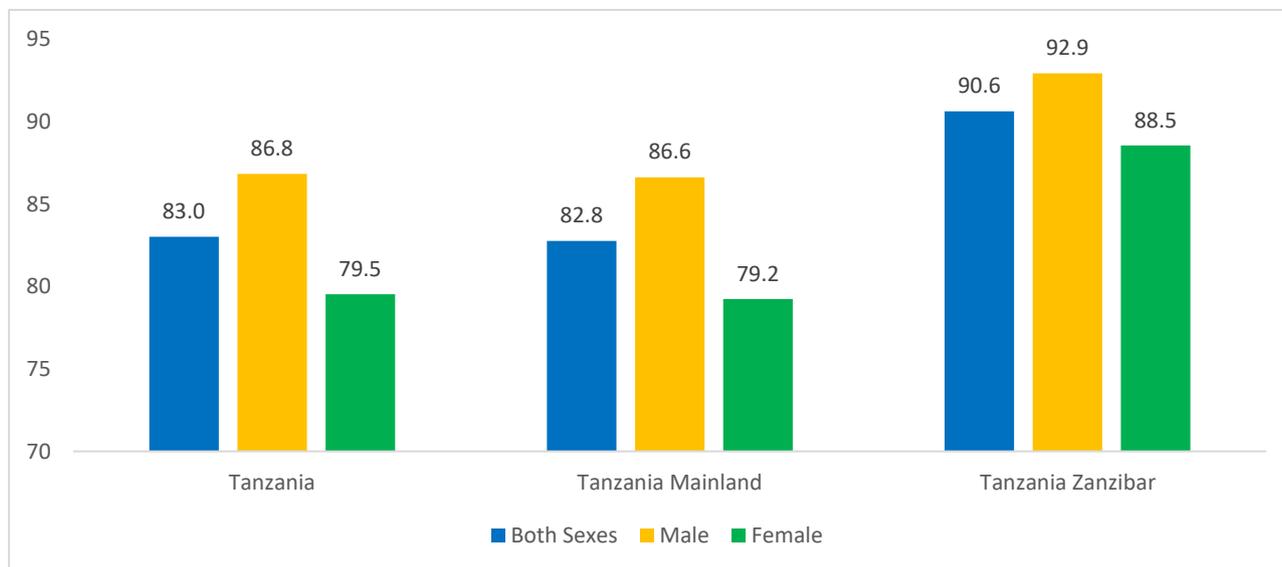
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 83.0 percent which is 1.4 percentage points above the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 81.6 percent by 2025/2026. The literacy rate is higher among males (86.8%) than females (79.5%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (93.5%) than in rural areas (76.5%). 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; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



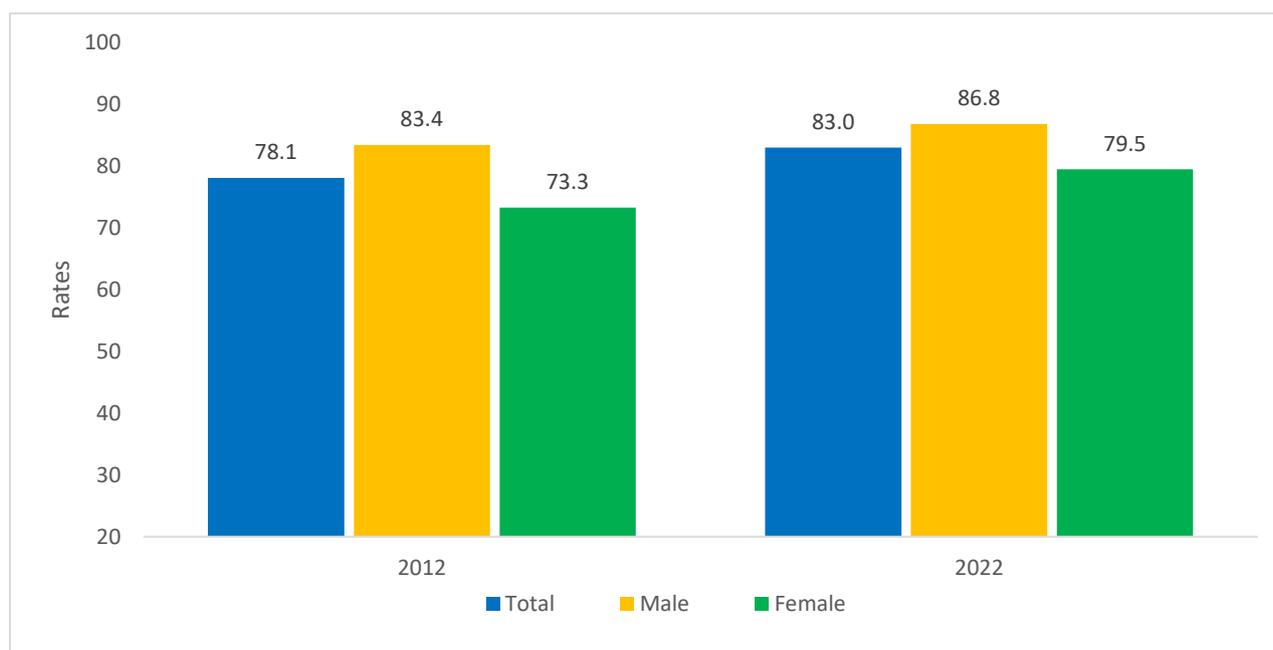
In Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are literate is 90.6 and in Tanzania Mainland is 82.8. The literacy rate is higher among males than females in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



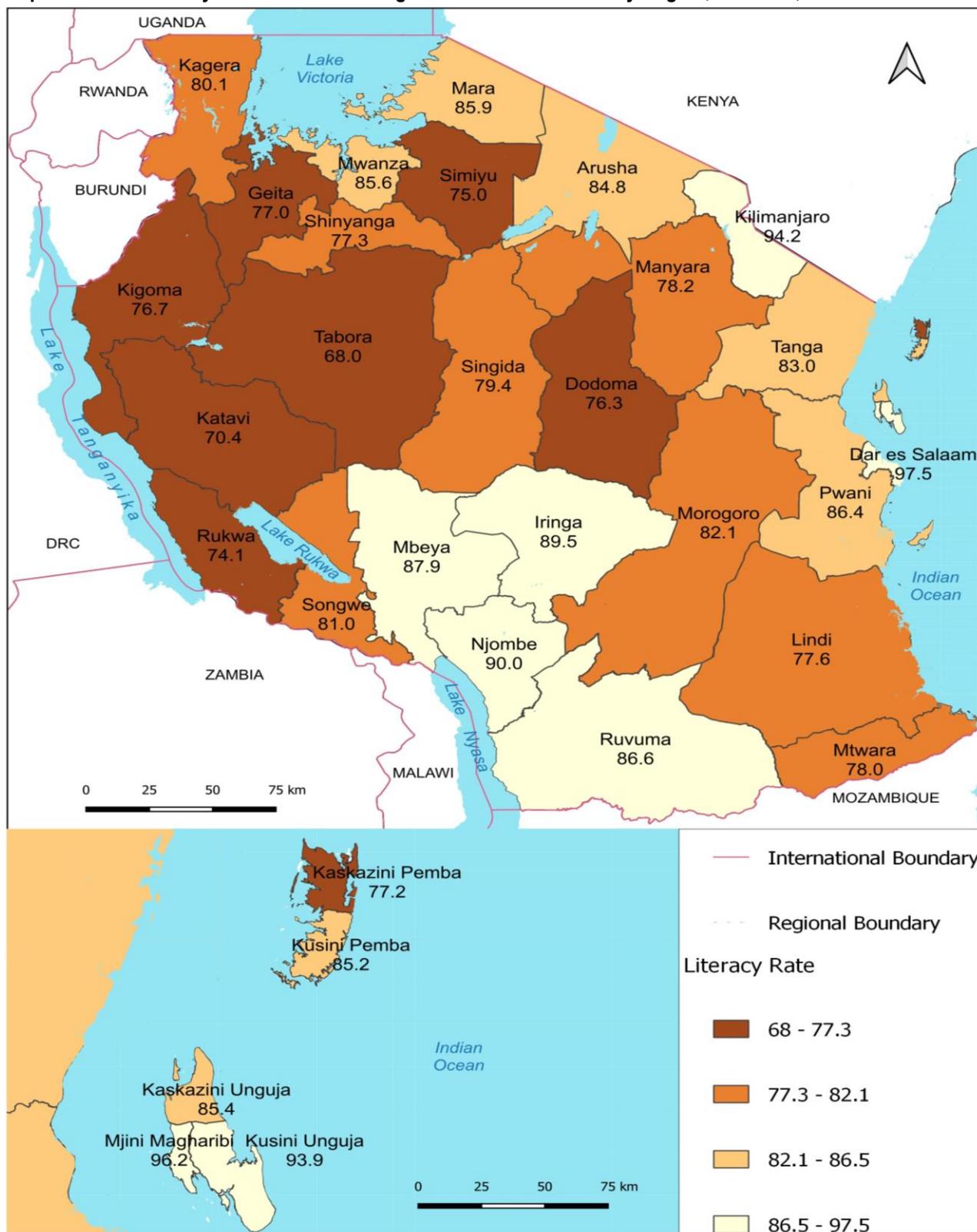
Literacy rates among adults increased from 78.1 percent in 2012 to 83.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (6.2 percentage point difference) than males (3.4 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8. 4: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across regions from 68.0 percent in Tabora to 97.5 percent in Dar es Salaam. Other regions with adult literacy rates above 90 percent are Mjini Magharibi (96.2%), Kilimanjaro (94.2%) and Kusini Unguja (93.9%). Other regions besides Tabora with relatively low adult literacy rates are Katavi (70.4%), Rukwa (74.1%) and Simiyu (75.0%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Results reveal substantial increase in adult literacy rates from 2012 to 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage points of 4.9 in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 6.4. Across regions, the highest percentage change is in Pwani (12.8), followed by Kusini Pemba (11.9), Lindi and Kaskazini Pemba (9.6 each). The lowest percentage change of 0.7 is in Kigoma Region (Table 8.6).

Table 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Region | Literacy Rate | | | | | | Percentage Points | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2012 Census | | | 2022 Census | | | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | | |
| Tanzania | 78.1 | 83.4 | 73.3 | 83.0 | 86.8 | 79.5 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 6.2 |
| Rural | 71.0 | 77.6 | 65.1 | 76.5 | 81.6 | 71.8 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 6.7 |
| Urban | 92.3 | 95 | 89.8 | 93.5 | 95.4 | 91.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 77.9 | 83.2 | 73.1 | 82.8 | 86.6 | 79.2 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 6.1 |
| Dodoma | 67.5 | 73.5 | 62.0 | 76.3 | 80.5 | 72.5 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 10.5 |
| Arusha | 80.3 | 84.5 | 76.7 | 84.8 | 88.9 | 81.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Kilimanjaro | 92.2 | 94.4 | 90.3 | 94.2 | 95.7 | 92.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| Tanga | 79.8 | 85.5 | 74.8 | 83.0 | 87.7 | 78.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| Morogoro | 76.9 | 82.2 | 72.0 | 82.1 | 85.6 | 78.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 6.8 |
| Pwani | 73.6 | 80.9 | 66.9 | 86.4 | 90.0 | 82.8 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 15.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 96.1 | 97.6 | 94.8 | 97.5 | 98.3 | 96.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Lindi | 68 | 76.1 | 61.0 | 77.6 | 83.3 | 72.3 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 11.3 |
| Mtwara | 70.8 | 77.9 | 65.0 | 78.0 | 83.6 | 73.3 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 8.3 |
| Ruvuma | 84.4 | 88.3 | 80.8 | 86.6 | 89.5 | 83.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Iringa | 81.9 | 88.4 | 76.1 | 89.5 | 93.0 | 86.4 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 10.3 |
| Mbeya | 82.9 | 88.0 | 78.5 | 87.9 | 90.8 | 85.4 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 6.9 |
| Singida | 73.6 | 79.6 | 68.0 | 79.4 | 83.6 | 75.4 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 7.4 |
| Tabora | 59 | 65.5 | 52.9 | 68.0 | 73.2 | 63.2 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 10.3 |
| Rukwa | 69.9 | 78.8 | 61.8 | 74.1 | 80.7 | 68.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 |
| Kigoma | 76 | 82.7 | 70.2 | 76.7 | 83.2 | 71.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Shinyanga | 68.4 | 75.4 | 62.1 | 77.3 | 81.6 | 73.2 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 11.1 |
| Kagera | 76.8 | 81.5 | 72.5 | 80.1 | 83.7 | 76.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Mwanza | 79.9 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 85.6 | 88.7 | 82.8 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 7.3 |
| Mara | 80.7 | 87.2 | 75.2 | 85.9 | 90.7 | 81.8 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 6.6 |
| Manyara | 72.6 | 76.8 | 68.4 | 78.2 | 82.2 | 74.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Njombe | 81.9 | 88.1 | 76.8 | 90.0 | 93.1 | 87.4 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 10.6 |
| Katavi | 65.7 | 73.6 | 58.3 | 70.4 | 76.1 | 65.0 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 6.7 |
| Simiyu | 66.7 | 74.3 | 60.4 | 75.0 | 80.4 | 70.3 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 9.9 |
| Geita | 67.9 | 75.7 | 60.5 | 77.0 | 82.6 | 71.8 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 11.3 |
| Songwe | 76.7 | 83.9 | 70.5 | 81.0 | 86.2 | 76.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 5.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 84.2 | 88.3 | 80.7 | 90.6 | 92.9 | 88.5 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 7.8 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 79.7 | 84.2 | 75.5 | 85.4 | 88.5 | 82.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| Kusini Unguja | 88.5 | 92.2 | 85.1 | 93.9 | 95.1 | 92.7 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 7.6 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 93.1 | 95.6 | 90.9 | 96.2 | 97.3 | 95.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 4.4 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 67.6 | 74.6 | 61.6 | 77.2 | 83.2 | 72.2 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 10.6 |
| Kusini Pemba | 73.3 | 79.5 | 68.1 | 85.2 | 88.8 | 82.0 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 13.9 |

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.7 and Figure 8.5 show that in Tanzania, literacy rate is higher in Kiswahili only (60.9%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (21.0%) and is lower for other languages (0.4%). In addition, results show that from age 25 years, illiteracy rates increase with age.

Table 8. 7: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Literacy Status | | | | | Total Literate | Illiterate | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Literacy In | | | | | | | |
| | Kiswahili Only | English Only | Both English and Kiswahili | Other Language(s) | | | | |
| Total | 60.9 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 83.0 | 17.0 | 35,341,131 | |
| 15 – 19 | 55.6 | 0.7 | 32.3 | 0.4 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 6,282,393 | |
| 20 – 24 | 58.8 | 0.8 | 27.5 | 0.4 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 5,565,955 | |
| 25 – 29 | 61.9 | 0.7 | 25.4 | 0.4 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 4,728,151 | |
| 30 – 34 | 62.0 | 0.7 | 23.3 | 0.4 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 3,955,941 | |
| 35 – 39 | 65.2 | 0.6 | 16.1 | 0.4 | 82.4 | 17.6 | 3,208,344 | |
| 40 – 44 | 68.6 | 0.6 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 82.3 | 17.7 | 2,711,502 | |
| 45 – 49 | 68.7 | 0.6 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 80.9 | 19.1 | 2,290,053 | |
| 50 – 54 | 68.7 | 0.6 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 79.6 | 20.4 | 1,853,386 | |
| 55 – 59 | 67.6 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 1,253,338 | |
| 60 – 64 | 58.8 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 1,151,071 | |
| 65 – 69 | 53.0 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 0.6 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 704,085 | |
| 70 – 74 | 48.1 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 626,867 | |
| 75 – 79 | 45.0 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 374,322 | |
| 80+ | 36.0 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 635,723 | |

Figure 8. 5: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

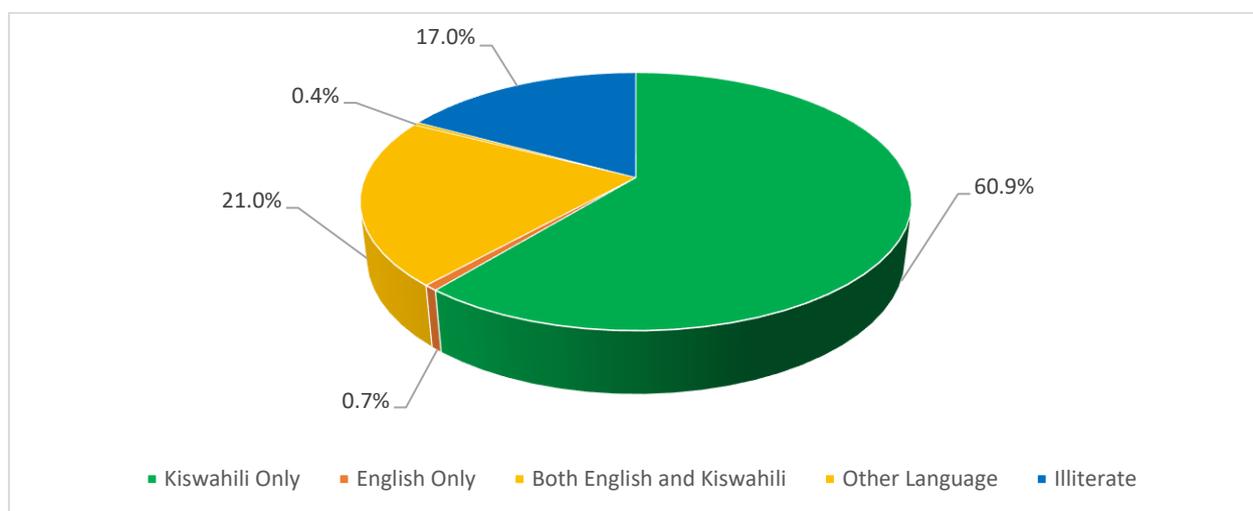


Table 8.8, Figures 8.6 and 8.7 show that literacy rate in Tanzania Zanzibar is 90.6 percent which is relatively higher than that of Tanzania Mainland (82.8%). Moreover, results show

that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (62.5%) than in urban areas (58.4%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (34.0%) than in rural areas (12.8%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (59.8%) than males (56.8%).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 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) | | | |
| Tanzania | 60.9 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 83.0 | 17.0 | 35,341,131 |
| Male | 62.5 | 0.7 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 16,859,980 |
| Female | 59.6 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 0.4 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 18,481,151 |
| Tanzania Rural | 62.5 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 21,748,559 |
| Male | 65.9 | 0.7 | 14.5 | 0.5 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 10,446,522 |
| Female | 59.4 | 0.7 | 11.3 | 0.5 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 11,302,037 |
| Tanzania Urban | 58.4 | 0.7 | 34.0 | 0.4 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 13,592,572 |
| Male | 56.8 | 0.7 | 37.4 | 0.5 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 6,413,458 |
| Female | 59.8 | 0.7 | 30.9 | 0.3 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 7,179,114 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 61.2 | 0.7 | 20.5 | 0.4 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 34,222,966 |
| Male | 62.8 | 0.7 | 22.7 | 0.5 | 86.6 | 13.4 | 16,330,480 |
| Female | 59.8 | 0.7 | 18.4 | 0.4 | 79.2 | 20.8 | 17,892,486 |
| Tanzania Mainland Rural | 62.6 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 21,206,107 |
| Male | 66.1 | 0.7 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 81.4 | 18.6 | 10,186,964 |
| Female | 59.4 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 11,019,143 |
| Tanzania Mainland Urban | 58.9 | 0.7 | 33.4 | 0.4 | 93.4 | 6.6 | 13,016,859 |
| Male | 57.3 | 0.7 | 36.9 | 0.4 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 6,143,516 |
| Female | 60.3 | 0.7 | 30.4 | 0.3 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 6,873,343 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 52.8 | 0.8 | 36.2 | 0.8 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 1,118,165 |
| Male | 52.9 | 0.9 | 38.1 | 1.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 529,500 |
| Female | 52.7 | 0.8 | 34.5 | 0.6 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 588,665 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar Rural | 58.2 | 0.9 | 25.7 | 0.7 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 542,452 |
| Male | 60.0 | 1.0 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 89.0 | 11.0 | 259,558 |
| Female | 56.5 | 0.9 | 24.4 | 0.5 | 82.4 | 17.6 | 282,894 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar Urban | 47.7 | 0.7 | 46.0 | 0.9 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 575,713 |
| Male | 46.1 | 0.8 | 48.6 | 1.2 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 269,942 |
| Female | 49.1 | 0.7 | 43.8 | 0.7 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 305,771 |

Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

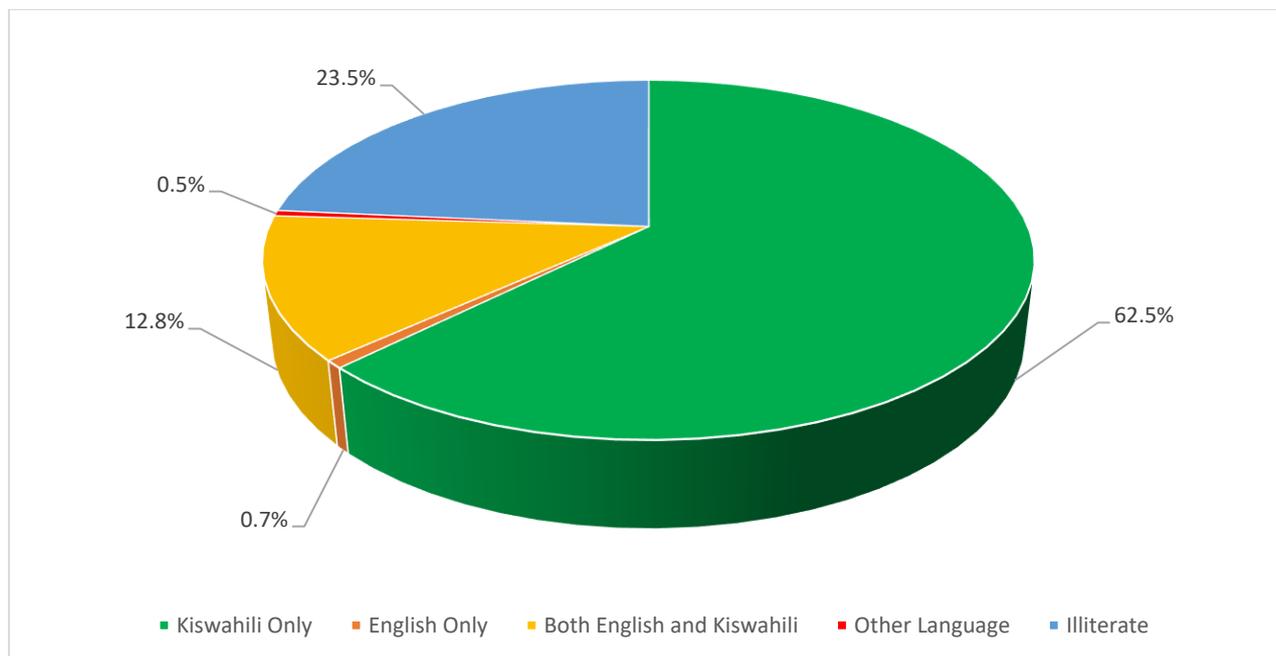


Figure 8. 7: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

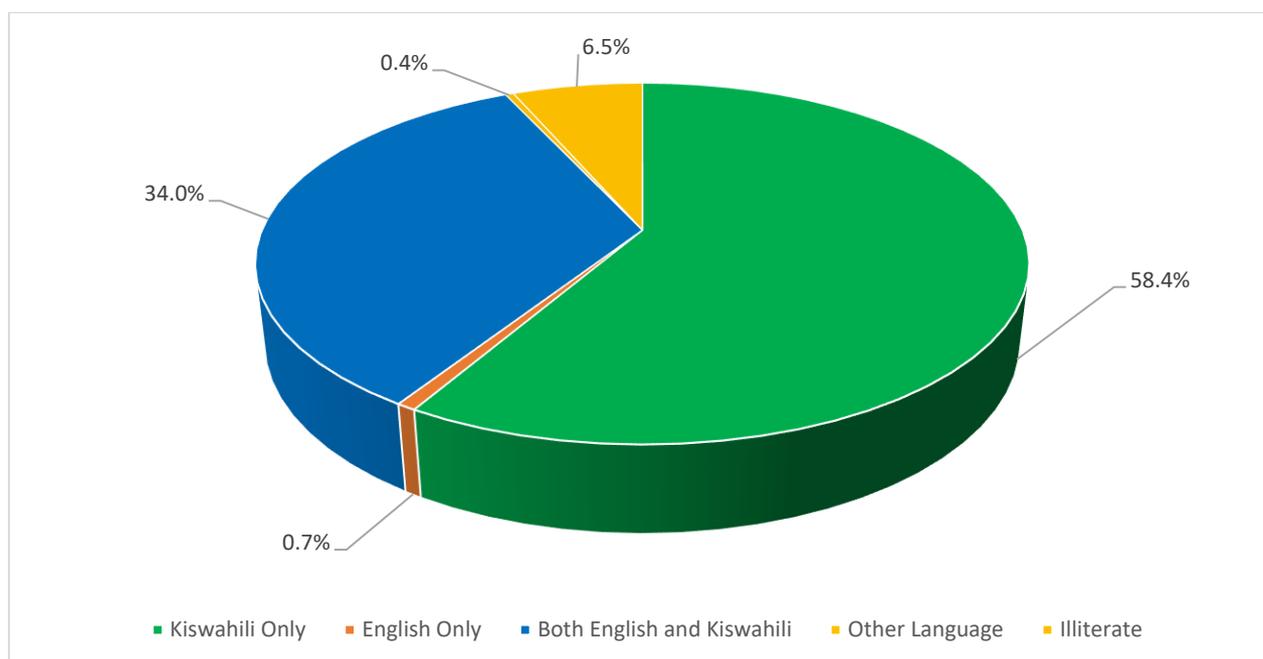


Table 8.9 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across regions with Tabora having the highest illiteracy rate (32.0%), followed by Katavi (29.6%) and Rukwa (25.9%). The region with lowest illiteracy rate is Dar es Salaam (2.5%), followed by Mjini Magharibi (3.8%) and Kilimanjaro (5.8%).

Table 8. 9: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Literacy Status | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Literacy In | | | | Total Literate | Illiterate | |
| | Kiswahili only | English Only | Both English and Kiswahili | Other Language(s) | | | |
| Tanzania | 60.9 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 83.0 | 17.0 | 35,341,131 |
| Rural | 62.5 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 21,748,559 |
| Urban | 58.4 | 0.7 | 34.0 | 0.4 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 13,592,572 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 61.2 | 0.7 | 20.5 | 0.4 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 34,222,966 |
| Dodoma | 56.9 | 0.4 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 76.3 | 23.7 | 1,777,834 |
| Arusha | 50.8 | 0.9 | 32.5 | 0.6 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 1,381,206 |
| Kilimanjaro | 60.9 | 0.6 | 32.5 | 0.2 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 1,207,636 |
| Tanga | 64.3 | 0.4 | 18.2 | 0.2 | 83.0 | 17.0 | 1,521,158 |
| Morogoro | 64.6 | 0.4 | 16.9 | 0.2 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 1,921,353 |
| Pwani | 66.5 | 0.4 | 19.1 | 0.3 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 1,263,422 |
| Dar es Salaam | 56.8 | 0.7 | 39.5 | 0.4 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 3,689,630 |
| Lindi | 65.1 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 768,641 |
| Mtwara | 65.6 | 0.4 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 1,056,814 |
| Ruvuma | 71.6 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 86.6 | 13.4 | 1,109,183 |
| Iringa | 62.7 | 0.5 | 26.1 | 0.2 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 726,160 |
| Mbeya | 60.7 | 0.8 | 26.1 | 0.3 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 1,398,614 |
| Singida | 63.7 | 0.7 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 1,065,403 |
| Tabora | 55.7 | 0.9 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 1,723,654 |
| Rukwa | 59.4 | 0.7 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 778,803 |
| Kigoma | 60.5 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 76.7 | 23.3 | 1,267,636 |
| Shinyanga | 60.9 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 1,205,869 |
| Kagera | 61.4 | 0.7 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 1,631,330 |
| Mwanza | 61.5 | 0.8 | 23.0 | 0.3 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 2,035,947 |
| Mara | 65.9 | 0.9 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 85.9 | 14.1 | 1,234,042 |
| Manyara | 61.7 | 0.6 | 15.4 | 0.5 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 1,032,288 |
| Njombe | 67.9 | 0.6 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 550,502 |
| Katavi | 58.4 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 70.4 | 29.6 | 576,444 |
| Simiyu | 59.9 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 0.4 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 1,043,451 |
| Geita | 62.2 | 0.9 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 1,511,818 |
| Songwe | 62.6 | 0.7 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 744,128 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 52.8 | 0.8 | 36.2 | 0.8 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 1,118,165 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 58.8 | 1.7 | 23.4 | 1.4 | 85.4 | 14.6 | 154,819 |
| Kusini Unguja | 60.3 | 1.3 | 31.5 | 0.9 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 122,547 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 48.8 | 0.5 | 46.1 | 0.8 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 553,188 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 50.4 | 0.8 | 25.5 | 0.5 | 77.2 | 22.8 | 142,447 |
| Kusini Pemba | 57.4 | 0.7 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 145,164 |

8.3 Numeracy

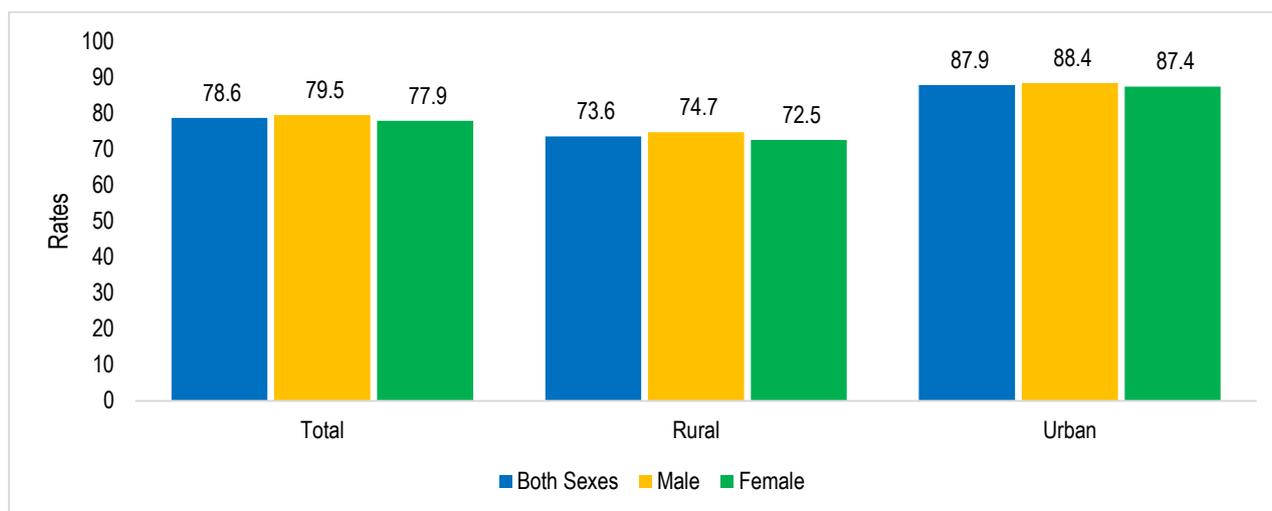
Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, 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 51.3 million persons aged 5 years and above, 40.3 million (78.6%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (79.5%) than females (77.9%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 87.0%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low for young population (5 -14 years) and older ages (35 years and above) ranging from 47.9 percent to 85.9 percent. Numeracy rate in urban areas (87.9%) is higher than in rural areas (73.6%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.10 and Figure 8.8).

Table 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Numeracy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 78.6 | 79.5 | 77.9 | 73.6 | 74.7 | 72.5 | 87.9 | 88.4 | 87.4 |
| 5-9 | 50.9 | 48.7 | 53.1 | 43.8 | 41.5 | 46.0 | 67.8 | 66.0 | 69.4 |
| 10-14 | 83.2 | 81.3 | 85.1 | 79.8 | 77.6 | 82.1 | 91.1 | 90.4 | 91.8 |
| 15 – 19 | 87.3 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 84.3 | 83.9 | 84.6 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 93.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 86.8 | 87.3 | 86.4 | 82.7 | 83.6 | 82.0 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 92.6 |
| 25 – 29 | 88.2 | 89.4 | 87.2 | 84.2 | 86.0 | 82.6 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 93.0 |
| 30 – 34 | 87.6 | 89.7 | 85.6 | 83.5 | 86.5 | 80.8 | 93.0 | 93.9 | 92.1 |
| 35 – 39 | 85.8 | 88.4 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 84.9 | 78.4 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 90.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 85.9 | 88.5 | 83.6 | 82.1 | 85.4 | 79.1 | 91.9 | 93.2 | 90.6 |
| 45 – 49 | 85.2 | 88.1 | 82.5 | 81.7 | 85.3 | 78.3 | 91.4 | 93.0 | 89.9 |
| 50 – 54 | 84.1 | 87.8 | 80.7 | 80.8 | 85.2 | 76.8 | 90.6 | 92.8 | 88.5 |
| 55 – 59 | 83.3 | 88.3 | 78.6 | 80.2 | 86.0 | 74.7 | 89.9 | 93.1 | 86.8 |
| 60 – 64 | 77.2 | 85.7 | 69.4 | 73.6 | 83.2 | 64.8 | 85.4 | 91.6 | 79.7 |
| 65 – 69 | 73.5 | 83.6 | 64.7 | 69.6 | 80.6 | 60.2 | 82.7 | 90.4 | 75.7 |
| 70 – 74 | 67.1 | 79.1 | 57.0 | 63.6 | 76.0 | 53.1 | 76.4 | 86.9 | 67.4 |
| 75–79 | 61.8 | 75.4 | 51.0 | 58.7 | 72.6 | 47.7 | 70.7 | 83.5 | 60.6 |
| 80+ | 47.9 | 63.6 | 38.0 | 45.5 | 61.1 | 35.3 | 55.8 | 72.7 | 46.3 |

Figure 8. 8: Numeracy Rate for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 87.3%. The rate is slightly higher for males (88.0%) than for females (86.7%) while the rate among teenagers is higher for females (87.7%) than males (85.9%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (92.9%) in urban than in rural areas (82.5%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.11).

Table 8. 11: Numeracy Rate for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 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) | 86.8 | 85.9 | 87.7 | 83.8 | 82.9 | 84.8 | 86.0 | 86.4 | 85.7 |
| Youth Population (15–24 years) | 87.1 | 87.0 | 87.2 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 83.4 | 92.6 | 92.3 | 92.9 |
| Youth Population (15–35 years) | 87.3 | 88.0 | 86.7 | 83.6 | 84.7 | 82.5 | 92.7 | 92.7 | 92.8 |
| Other Selected Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Working Age Population (15-64 years) | 86.3 | 88.0 | 84.7 | 82.5 | 84.9 | 80.3 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 93.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) | 67.7 | 79.5 | 57.8 | 63.9 | 76.4 | 53.6 | 92.2 | 93.1 | 91.5 |
| Population Aged 14+ years and above | 84.8 | 87.2 | 82.6 | 80.8 | 83.9 | 77.9 | 86.0 | 86.4 | 85.7 |
| Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above | 84.3 | 87.4 | 81.6 | 80.0 | 84.0 | 76.5 | 91.3 | 92.7 | 90.1 |

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Tanzania Mainland is 87.3 percent and 74.1 percent for the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age females is higher (88.5%) than for males (86.1%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for both primary and secondary school age.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, numeracy rate for primary school age (6 -12 years) is 67.4 percent and the rate is higher among females (69.4%) than for males (65.3%). On the other hand, numeracy rate for secondary school age (13 -16 years) is 92.0 percent and is higher among females (93.2%) than males (90.8%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Numeracy Rates for School Age Population by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Selected Age Group | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania Mainland | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary School (7–13 years) | 74.1 | 72.0 | 76.1 | 69.1 | 66.8 | 71.4 | 80.8 | 79.6 | 82.1 |
| Secondary School (14-17 years) | 87.3 | 86.1 | 88.5 | 84.5 | 83.2 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 84.5 | 86.6 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary School (6–12 years) | 67.4 | 65.3 | 69.4 | 61.7 | 59.5 | 63.9 | 92.9 | 93.2 | 92.6 |
| Secondary School (13-16 years) | 92.0 | 90.8 | 93.2 | 90.4 | 88.8 | 91.9 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 94.7 |

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania is 84.7 percent and is higher in urban areas (91.3%) than in rural areas (80.6%). Furthermore, it is higher for Tanzania Zanzibar (90.6%) than in Tanzania Mainland (84.5%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across all regions. The rates vary across regions ranging from 72.9 percent in Katavi to 94.0 in Mjini Magharibi (Table 8.13 and Map 8.2).

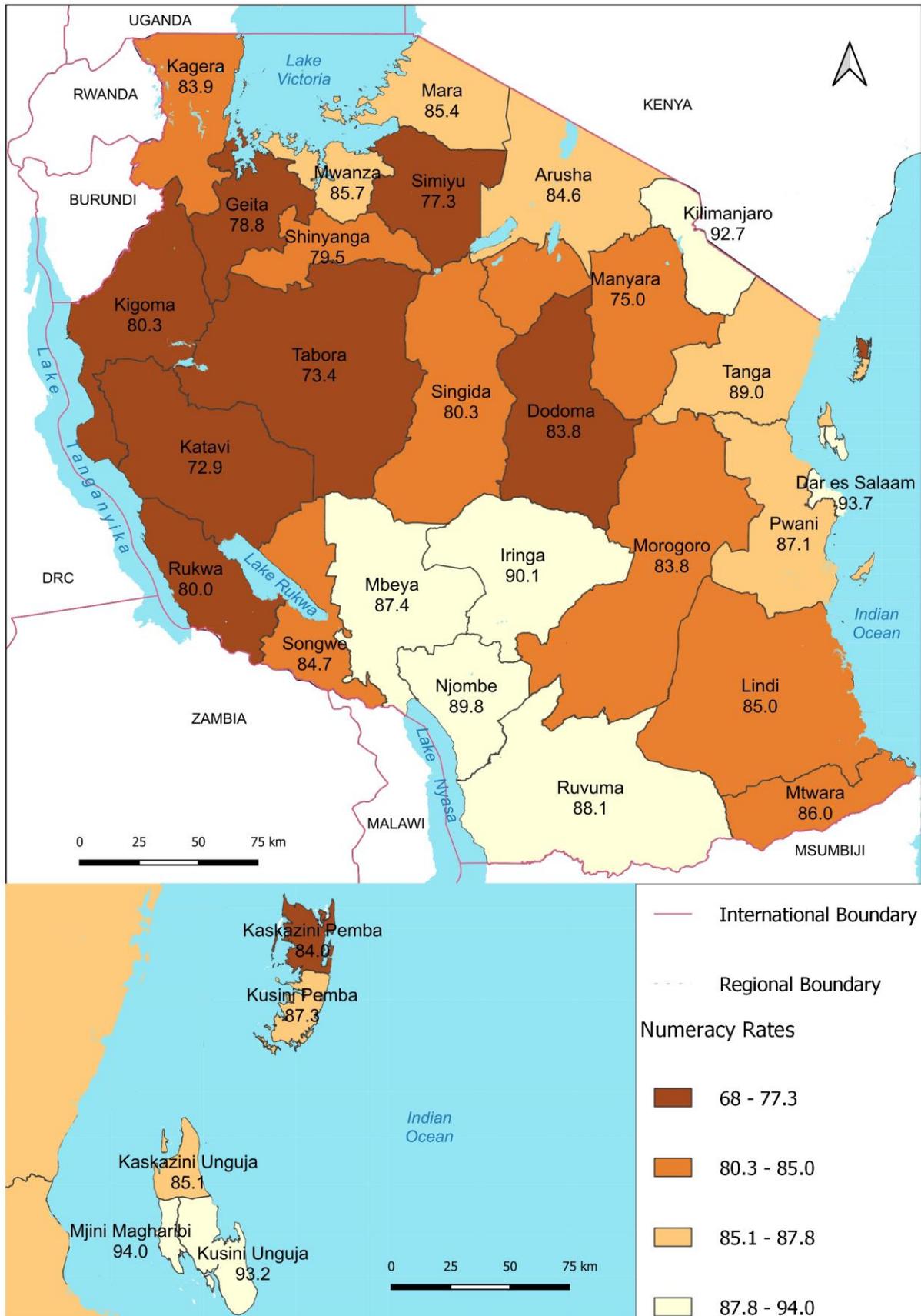
Table 8. 13: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Population | | | Numerator | | | Numeracy Rates | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 | 29,206,469 | 14,218,188 | 14,988,281 | 84.7 | 87.3 | 82.4 |
| Rural | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 | 17,167,235 | 8,517,555 | 8,649,680 | 80.6 | 84.0 | 77.6 |
| Urban | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 | 12,039,234 | 5,700,633 | 6,338,601 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 90.1 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 33,389,842 | 15,778,198 | 17,611,644 | 28,223,190 | 13,750,120 | 14,473,070 | 84.5 | 87.1 | 82.2 |
| Dodoma | 1,752,814 | 839,444 | 913,370 | 1,468,019 | 723,578 | 744,441 | 83.8 | 86.2 | 81.5 |
| Arusha | 1,357,602 | 621,326 | 736,276 | 1,148,324 | 545,382 | 602,942 | 84.6 | 87.8 | 81.9 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,183,637 | 560,994 | 622,643 | 1,097,757 | 526,098 | 571,659 | 92.7 | 93.8 | 91.8 |
| Tanga | 1,492,654 | 702,417 | 790,237 | 1,328,030 | 641,142 | 686,888 | 89.0 | 91.3 | 86.9 |
| Morogoro | 1,878,981 | 911,183 | 967,798 | 1,574,473 | 787,104 | 787,369 | 83.8 | 86.4 | 81.4 |
| Pwani | 1,221,650 | 584,431 | 637,219 | 1,064,601 | 523,761 | 540,840 | 87.1 | 89.6 | 84.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 3,629,802 | 1,723,508 | 1,906,294 | 3,399,774 | 1,627,602 | 1,772,172 | 93.7 | 94.4 | 93.0 |
| Lindi | 752,005 | 357,829 | 394,176 | 638,960 | 317,132 | 321,828 | 85.0 | 88.6 | 81.6 |
| Mtwara | 1,047,289 | 481,716 | 565,573 | 900,611 | 432,267 | 468,344 | 86.0 | 89.7 | 82.8 |
| Ruvuma | 1,087,814 | 519,604 | 568,210 | 958,505 | 467,820 | 490,685 | 88.1 | 90.0 | 86.4 |
| Iringa | 709,617 | 331,587 | 378,030 | 639,382 | 306,213 | 333,169 | 90.1 | 92.3 | 88.1 |
| Mbeya | 1,367,262 | 632,740 | 734,522 | 1,194,526 | 565,670 | 628,856 | 87.4 | 89.4 | 85.6 |
| Singida | 1,048,606 | 510,333 | 538,273 | 842,108 | 426,589 | 415,519 | 80.3 | 83.6 | 77.2 |
| Tabora | 1,682,972 | 800,191 | 882,781 | 1,235,214 | 615,688 | 619,526 | 73.4 | 76.9 | 70.2 |
| Rukwa | 767,252 | 359,692 | 407,560 | 613,992 | 301,245 | 312,747 | 80.0 | 83.8 | 76.7 |
| Kigoma | 1,151,439 | 526,836 | 624,603 | 924,116 | 443,665 | 480,451 | 80.3 | 84.2 | 76.9 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

| Region | Population | | | Numerate | | | Numeracy Rates | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Shinyanga | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 932,839 | 464,338 | 468,501 | 79.5 | 82.5 | 76.8 |
| Kagera | 1,601,205 | 762,007 | 839,198 | 1,344,201 | 658,948 | 685,253 | 83.9 | 86.5 | 81.7 |
| Mwanza | 1,979,253 | 932,268 | 1,046,985 | 1,695,526 | 819,398 | 876,128 | 85.7 | 87.9 | 83.7 |
| Mara | 1,209,964 | 552,109 | 657,855 | 1,032,967 | 489,672 | 543,295 | 85.4 | 88.7 | 82.6 |
| Manyara | 1,004,101 | 498,435 | 505,666 | 753,293 | 391,675 | 361,618 | 75.0 | 78.6 | 71.5 |
| Njombe | 537,780 | 244,418 | 293,362 | 483,063 | 225,008 | 258,055 | 89.8 | 92.1 | 88.0 |
| Katavi | 562,111 | 273,095 | 289,016 | 409,571 | 209,649 | 199,922 | 72.9 | 76.8 | 69.2 |
| Simiyu | 996,485 | 452,587 | 543,898 | 770,775 | 367,376 | 403,399 | 77.3 | 81.2 | 74.2 |
| Geita | 1,468,756 | 704,343 | 764,413 | 1,158,053 | 581,471 | 576,582 | 78.8 | 82.6 | 75.4 |
| Songwe | 725,747 | 331,956 | 393,791 | 614,510 | 291,629 | 322,881 | 84.7 | 87.9 | 82.0 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 | 983,279 | 468,068 | 515,211 | 90.6 | 92.2 | 89.2 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 146,000 | 69,728 | 76,272 | 124,285 | 60,996 | 63,289 | 85.1 | 87.5 | 83.0 |
| Kusini Unguja | 113,469 | 55,420 | 58,049 | 105,807 | 52,130 | 53,677 | 93.2 | 94.1 | 92.5 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 545,327 | 254,467 | 290,860 | 512,827 | 241,573 | 271,254 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 93.3 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 140,219 | 63,972 | 76,247 | 117,769 | 55,985 | 61,784 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 81.0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 140,467 | 63,987 | 76,480 | 122,591 | 57,384 | 65,207 | 87.3 | 89.7 | 85.3 |

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



8.4 Education

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

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 54.2 million persons aged four years and above, 38.1 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 31.4 percent are attending school, 10.6 percent have dropped out and 19.9 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is high (21.8%) compared with males (17.9%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (11.7%) among males than females (9.5%) (Figure 8.9).

About eighty three percent (83.3%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 13.1 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 64.9 percent are attending, 8.8 percent had never been to school, while 15.0 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (11.3%) than primary school (2.9%) (Table 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

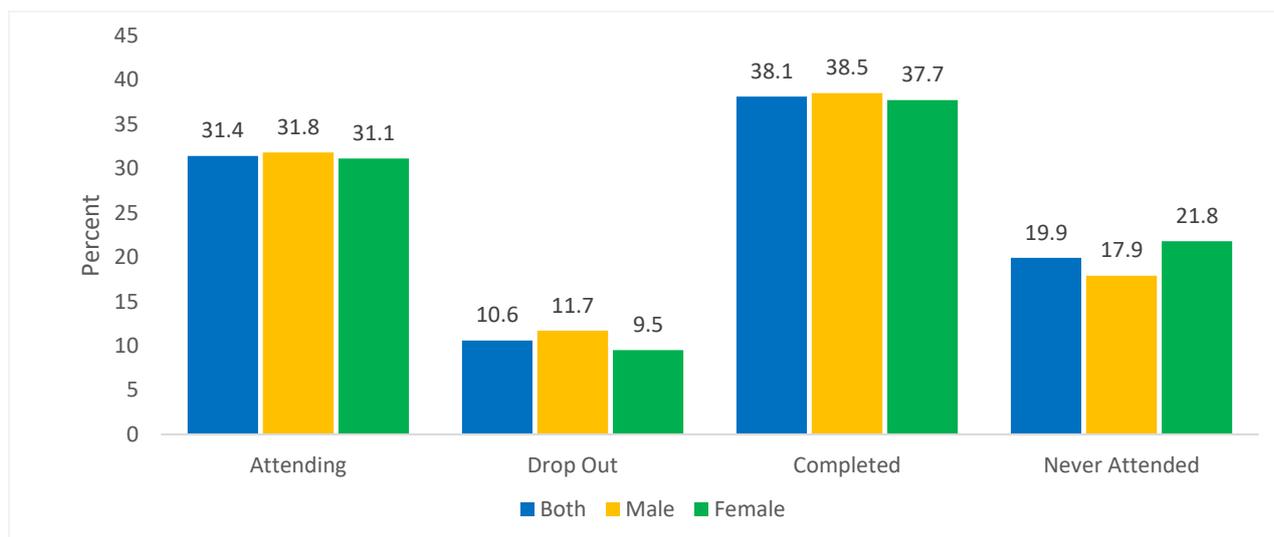


Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| 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 | 54,195,240 | 31.4 | 10.6 | 38.1 | 19.9 | 26,294,651 | 31.8 | 11.7 | 38.5 | 17.9 | 27,900,589 | 31.1 | 9.5 | 37.7 | 21.8 |
| 4 | 1,938,290 | 22.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 77.5 | 964,879 | 21.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 78.8 | 973,411 | 23.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 76.2 |
| 5 | 1,843,508 | 43.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 55.8 | 932,083 | 41.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 57.9 | 911,425 | 46.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 53.6 |
| 6 | 1,780,789 | 63.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 36.5 | 886,563 | 60.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 38.9 | 894,226 | 65.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 34.2 |
| 4-6 | 3,781,798 | 32.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 66.9 | 1,896,962 | 31.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 68.5 | 1,884,836 | 34.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 65.3 |
| 7 | 1,811,049 | 75.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 23.4 | 912,318 | 73.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 25.5 | 898,731 | 78.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 21.2 |
| 8 | 1,775,247 | 82.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 875,404 | 80.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 17.8 | 899,843 | 84.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 14.7 |
| 9 | 1,707,987 | 85.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 827,838 | 84.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 880,149 | 87.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 11.2 |
| 10 | 1,671,384 | 85.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 11.4 | 857,357 | 83.6 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 12.8 | 814,027 | 87.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 9.9 |
| 11 | 1,433,177 | 87.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 720,379 | 85.4 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 712,798 | 89.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 7.5 |
| 12 | 1,813,398 | 84.2 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 9.5 | 914,921 | 81.6 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 898,477 | 86.7 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 8.4 |
| 13 | 1,474,831 | 82.3 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 8.7 | 738,305 | 79.5 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 9.8 | 736,526 | 85.1 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 7.7 |
| 7-13 | 11,687,073 | 83.3 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 5,846,522 | 81.2 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 14.5 | 5,840,551 | 85.4 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 11.8 |
| 14 | 1,604,449 | 76.1 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 804,624 | 73.0 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 10.4 | 799,825 | 79.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 8.0 |
| 15 | 1,274,076 | 69.6 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 642,974 | 66.8 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 631,102 | 72.6 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 7.6 |
| 16 | 1,287,608 | 61.3 | 12.2 | 18.0 | 8.5 | 639,074 | 59.1 | 14.7 | 17.2 | 8.9 | 648,534 | 63.4 | 9.7 | 18.8 | 8.0 |
| 17 | 1,295,523 | 50.0 | 15.0 | 26.1 | 8.9 | 653,780 | 49.4 | 17.2 | 24.3 | 9.1 | 641,743 | 50.6 | 12.7 | 28.0 | 8.7 |
| 14 - 17 | 5,461,656 | 64.9 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 8.8 | 2,740,452 | 62.6 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 2,721,204 | 67.2 | 8.9 | 15.8 | 8.1 |
| 18 | 1,325,781 | 32.3 | 17.9 | 38.3 | 11.6 | 642,964 | 34.9 | 19.9 | 34.4 | 10.7 | 682,817 | 29.7 | 15.9 | 42.0 | 12.4 |
| 19 | 1,099,405 | 22.3 | 19.1 | 48.0 | 10.6 | 517,793 | 26.1 | 21.0 | 43.1 | 9.8 | 581,612 | 18.9 | 17.3 | 52.4 | 11.4 |
| 18 - 19 | 2,425,186 | 27.7 | 18.4 | 42.7 | 11.1 | 1,160,757 | 31.0 | 20.4 | 38.3 | 10.3 | 1,264,429 | 24.7 | 16.6 | 46.8 | 11.9 |
| 20 | 1,314,236 | 13.4 | 19.7 | 53.2 | 13.7 | 603,382 | 16.5 | 22.0 | 49.2 | 12.2 | 710,854 | 10.8 | 17.7 | 56.6 | 14.9 |
| 21 | 900,018 | 12.1 | 19.4 | 58.2 | 10.2 | 421,666 | 14.5 | 21.9 | 54.0 | 9.5 | 478,352 | 10.1 | 17.2 | 61.9 | 10.8 |
| 22 | 1,403,988 | 8.1 | 20.0 | 60.4 | 11.4 | 638,348 | 10.3 | 22.9 | 56.4 | 10.5 | 765,640 | 6.3 | 17.7 | 63.8 | 12.2 |
| 23 | 1,010,137 | 6.4 | 18.5 | 65.3 | 9.8 | 464,907 | 8.2 | 21.5 | 61.2 | 9.1 | 545,230 | 4.9 | 16.0 | 68.9 | 10.3 |
| 24 | 937,576 | 4.6 | 17.6 | 67.9 | 9.9 | 432,481 | 6.0 | 20.4 | 64.4 | 9.1 | 505,095 | 3.3 | 15.2 | 70.9 | 10.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,565,955 | 9.1 | 19.2 | 60.5 | 11.2 | 2,560,784 | 11.3 | 21.8 | 56.5 | 10.3 | 3,005,171 | 7.2 | 16.9 | 63.9 | 12.0 |
| 25+ | 23,492,783 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 65.3 | 20.0 | 11,202,611 | 1.1 | 15.2 | 69.7 | 14.1 | 12,290,172 | 0.7 | 12.6 | 61.3 | 25.4 |

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is more than twice (25.8%) that of urban (9.2%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.6%) than in urban areas (8.8%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher in urban areas (48.7%) than in rural areas (32.3%). (Figure 8.10, Table 8.15 and 8.16).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

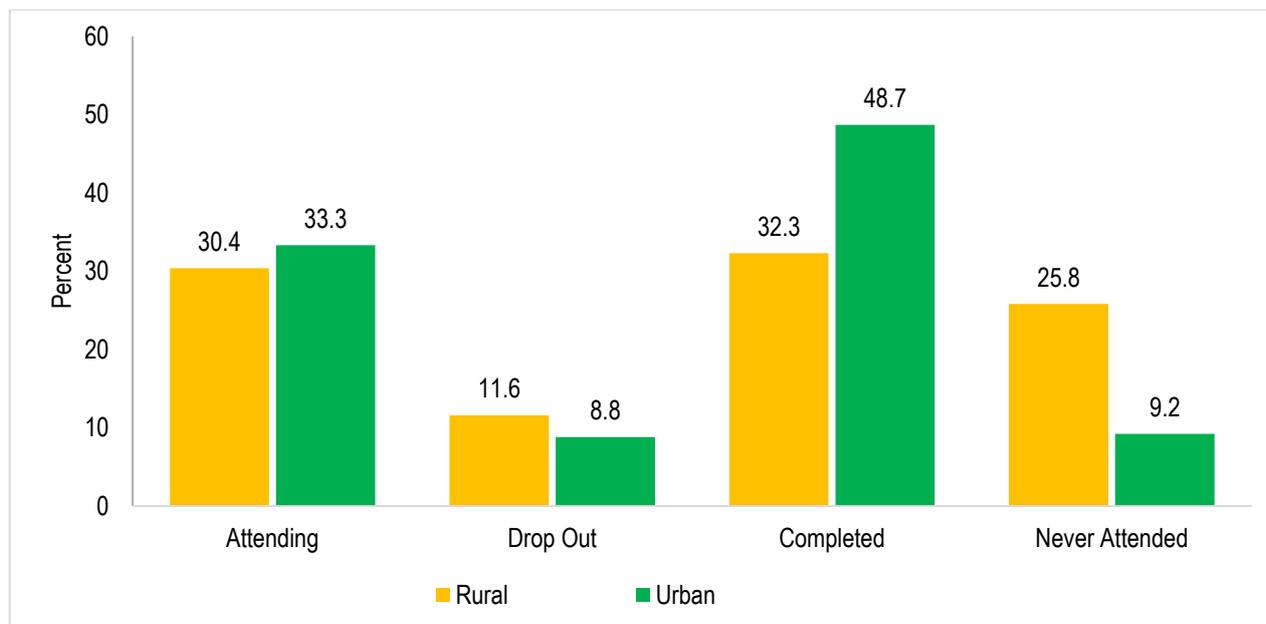


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

| 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 | 34,980,065 | 30.4 | 11.6 | 32.3 | 25.8 | 17,123,389 | 30.5 | 13.2 | 33.0 | 23.3 | 17,856,676 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 31.5 | 28.2 |
| 4 | 1,358,633 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 86.4 | 676,156 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 87.4 | 682,477 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 85.3 |
| 5 | 1,297,631 | 33.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 66.3 | 657,525 | 31.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 68.5 | 640,106 | 35.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 64.2 |
| 6 | 1,264,379 | 54.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 45.3 | 631,661 | 51.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 47.9 | 632,718 | 56.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 42.7 |
| 5-6 | 2,656,264 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 76.6 | 1,333,681 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 78.1 | 1,322,583 | 24.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 75.1 |
| 7 | 1,273,851 | 69.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 29.9 | 644,028 | 66.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 32.4 | 629,823 | 72.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 27.3 |
| 8 | 1,227,486 | 77.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 21.5 | 607,417 | 75.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 23.5 | 620,069 | 79.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 19.5 |
| 9 | 1,192,726 | 81.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 16.0 | 580,528 | 80.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 612,198 | 83.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 14.7 |
| 10 | 1,183,140 | 81.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 613,285 | 79.2 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 569,855 | 84.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 13.0 |
| 11 | 1,001,731 | 84.0 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 11.1 | 509,096 | 81.5 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 492,635 | 86.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 9.9 |
| 12 | 1,286,690 | 80.4 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 657,913 | 77.3 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 13.5 | 628,777 | 83.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 10.9 |
| 13 | 1,027,805 | 78.5 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 11.3 | 524,296 | 74.9 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 503,509 | 82.3 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 10.0 |
| 7-13 | 8,193,429 | 78.8 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 4,136,563 | 76.2 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 18.6 | 4,056,866 | 81.5 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 15.4 |
| 14 | 1,117,434 | 72.3 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 11.8 | 574,962 | 68.0 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 542,472 | 76.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 10.3 |
| 15 | 857,486 | 65.2 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 449,319 | 61.0 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 408,167 | 69.8 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 10.2 |
| 16 | 842,994 | 56.1 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 11.3 | 436,927 | 52.6 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 11.6 | 406,067 | 59.9 | 10.9 | 18.2 | 11.0 |
| 17 | 820,015 | 44.7 | 17.3 | 25.7 | 12.3 | 432,384 | 43.0 | 19.9 | 24.9 | 12.2 | 387,631 | 46.7 | 14.3 | 26.6 | 12.5 |
| 14 - 17 | 3,637,929 | 60.7 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 11.7 | 1,893,592 | 57.1 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 1,744,337 | 64.6 | 9.9 | 14.6 | 10.9 |
| 18 | 837,325 | 28.1 | 20.4 | 35.5 | 16.1 | 418,743 | 30.2 | 22.8 | 32.7 | 14.4 | 418,582 | 26.0 | 18.0 | 38.3 | 17.7 |
| 19 | 668,806 | 18.6 | 22.0 | 44.3 | 15.1 | 324,401 | 22.2 | 24.3 | 40.0 | 13.5 | 344,405 | 15.2 | 19.9 | 48.3 | 16.7 |
| 18 - 19 | 1,506,131 | 23.9 | 21.1 | 39.4 | 15.6 | 743,144 | 26.7 | 23.4 | 35.9 | 14.0 | 762,987 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 42.8 | 17.2 |
| 20 | 805,057 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 48.0 | 19.4 | 375,187 | 13.2 | 25.4 | 44.4 | 17.0 | 429,870 | 7.2 | 20.0 | 51.2 | 21.6 |
| 21 | 525,547 | 7.9 | 23.1 | 54.0 | 14.9 | 250,626 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 49.6 | 13.7 | 274,921 | 5.8 | 20.1 | 58.0 | 16.0 |
| 22 | 824,526 | 5.0 | 23.1 | 55.4 | 16.5 | 378,922 | 6.7 | 27.0 | 51.3 | 15.0 | 445,604 | 3.4 | 19.9 | 58.8 | 17.9 |
| 23 | 566,801 | 3.8 | 21.6 | 59.9 | 14.7 | 265,273 | 5.1 | 25.6 | 55.9 | 13.5 | 301,528 | 2.6 | 18.1 | 63.5 | 15.8 |
| 24 | 525,429 | 2.7 | 20.5 | 61.7 | 15.1 | 246,667 | 3.7 | 24.4 | 58.4 | 13.5 | 278,762 | 1.9 | 17.1 | 64.6 | 16.4 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,247,360 | 6.1 | 22.3 | 55.2 | 16.4 | 1,516,675 | 8.1 | 25.8 | 51.3 | 14.8 | 1,730,685 | 4.4 | 19.2 | 58.5 | 17.9 |
| 25+ | 14,474,573 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 57.5 | 26.5 | 6,868,073 | 0.8 | 17.4 | 62.7 | 19.1 | 7,606,500 | 0.6 | 13.5 | 52.8 | 33.1 |

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania 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 | 19,215,175 | 33.3 | 8.8 | 48.7 | 9.2 | 9,171,262 | 34.2 | 9.1 | 48.8 | 7.9 | 10,043,913 | 32.6 | 8.5 | 48.6 | 10.3 |
| 4 | 579,657 | 43.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 56.7 | 288,723 | 41.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 58.5 | 290,934 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 54.9 |
| 5 | 545,877 | 69.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 30.6 | 274,558 | 67.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 32.6 | 271,319 | 71.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 28.6 |
| 6 | 516,410 | 84.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 254,902 | 83.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 16.5 | 261,508 | 85.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 13.7 |
| 5-6 | 1,125,534 | 55.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 44.0 | 563,281 | 53.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 45.8 | 562,253 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 42.2 |
| 7 | 537,198 | 91.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 7.8 | 268,290 | 90.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 268,908 | 92.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 6.9 |
| 8 | 547,761 | 94.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 267,987 | 94.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 279,774 | 95.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.1 |
| 9 | 515,261 | 95.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 247,310 | 95.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 267,951 | 95.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 |
| 10 | 488,244 | 95.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 244,072 | 94.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 244,172 | 96.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| 11 | 431,446 | 95.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 211,283 | 94.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 220,163 | 95.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| 12 | 526,708 | 93.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 257,008 | 92.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 269,700 | 93.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 |
| 13 | 447,026 | 91.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 214,009 | 90.9 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 233,017 | 91.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| 7-13 | 3,493,644 | 93.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1,709,959 | 93.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 1,783,685 | 94.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.6 |
| 14 | 487,015 | 85.0 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 229,662 | 85.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 257,353 | 84.5 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 3.2 |
| 15 | 416,590 | 78.8 | 6.2 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 193,655 | 80.1 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 222,935 | 77.7 | 5.5 | 13.9 | 3.0 |
| 16 | 444,614 | 71.0 | 8.4 | 17.6 | 3.1 | 202,147 | 73.1 | 9.2 | 14.7 | 3.1 | 242,467 | 69.3 | 7.7 | 19.9 | 3.1 |
| 17 | 475,508 | 59.0 | 11.0 | 26.9 | 3.1 | 221,396 | 61.9 | 12.0 | 23.1 | 3.1 | 254,112 | 56.5 | 10.2 | 30.2 | 3.1 |
| 14 - 17 | 1,823,727 | 73.4 | 7.7 | 15.8 | 3.1 | 846,860 | 75.1 | 8.5 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 976,867 | 71.9 | 7.0 | 18.1 | 3.1 |
| 18 | 488,456 | 39.4 | 13.6 | 43.2 | 3.8 | 224,221 | 43.9 | 14.6 | 37.7 | 3.8 | 264,235 | 35.6 | 12.7 | 47.8 | 3.9 |
| 19 | 430,599 | 28.1 | 14.5 | 53.8 | 3.6 | 193,392 | 32.7 | 15.6 | 48.2 | 3.5 | 237,207 | 24.3 | 13.6 | 58.4 | 3.7 |
| 18 - 19 | 919,055 | 34.1 | 14.0 | 48.2 | 3.7 | 417,613 | 38.7 | 15.1 | 42.6 | 3.6 | 501,442 | 30.2 | 13.1 | 52.8 | 3.8 |
| 20 | 509,179 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 61.4 | 4.6 | 228,195 | 22.0 | 16.4 | 57.2 | 4.4 | 280,984 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 64.9 | 4.7 |
| 21 | 374,471 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 64.2 | 3.5 | 171,040 | 20.7 | 15.4 | 60.5 | 3.4 | 203,431 | 15.8 | 13.3 | 67.2 | 3.6 |
| 22 | 579,462 | 12.6 | 15.7 | 67.6 | 4.2 | 259,426 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 63.7 | 3.9 | 320,036 | 10.2 | 14.6 | 70.8 | 4.4 |
| 23 | 443,336 | 9.8 | 14.5 | 72.3 | 3.4 | 199,634 | 12.4 | 15.9 | 68.3 | 3.4 | 243,702 | 7.7 | 13.4 | 75.5 | 3.5 |
| 24 | 412,147 | 6.9 | 13.9 | 75.9 | 3.3 | 185,814 | 9.2 | 15.1 | 72.5 | 3.2 | 226,333 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 78.7 | 3.4 |
| 20 - 24 | 2,318,595 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 68.1 | 3.9 | 1,044,109 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 64.2 | 3.7 | 1,274,486 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 71.2 | 4.0 |
| 25+ | 9,018,210 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 77.9 | 9.6 | 4,334,538 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 80.8 | 6.1 | 4,683,672 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 75.1 | 12.8 |

Among all regions, Tabora has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (38.1%) and the lowest is Dar es Salaam with 5.3 percent (Figure 8.11). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all regions in both rural and urban areas.

Geita is the region which has the highest dropout rate (14.5%) in Tanzania Mainland while Arusha has the lowest rate (6.6%). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the dropout rate ranges from 14.6 percent in Mjini Magharibi to 19.8 percent in Kusini Unguja. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all regions except Dar es Salaam where the rate for females is slightly higher (8.6%) than that of males (8.5%) (Tables 8.17, 8.18 and 8.19).

Figure 8. 11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

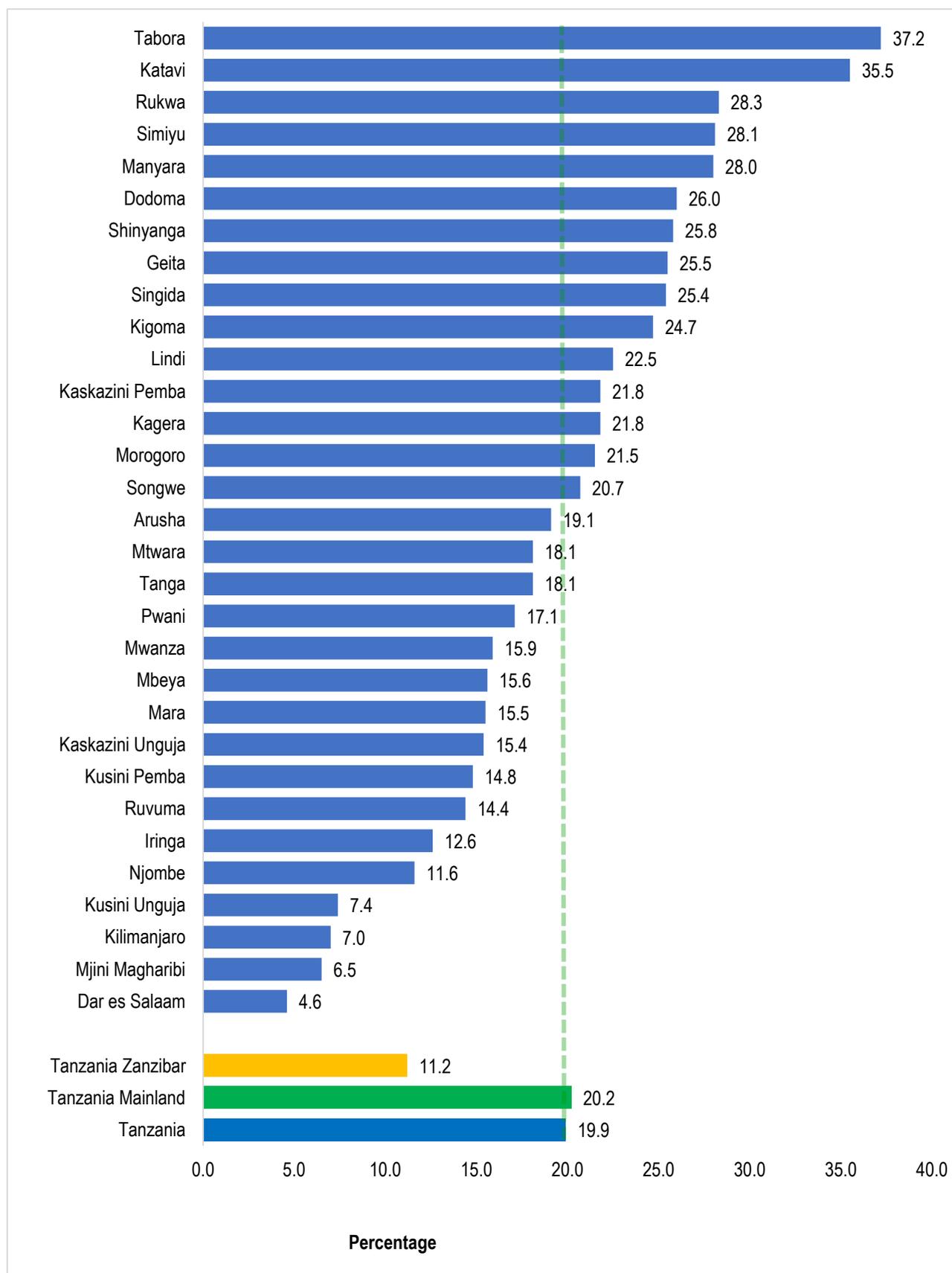


Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 54,195,240 | 31.4 | 10.6 | 38.1 | 19.9 | 26,294,651 | 31.8 | 11.7 | 38.5 | 17.9 | 27,900,589 | 31.1 | 9.5 | 37.7 | 21.8 |
| Rural | 34,980,065 | 30.4 | 11.6 | 32.3 | 25.8 | 17,123,389 | 30.5 | 13.2 | 33.0 | 23.3 | 17,856,676 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 31.5 | 28.2 |
| Urban | 19,215,175 | 33.3 | 8.8 | 48.7 | 9.2 | 9,171,262 | 34.2 | 9.1 | 48.8 | 7.9 | 10,043,913 | 32.6 | 8.5 | 48.6 | 10.3 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 52,523,787 | 31.2 | 10.4 | 38.2 | 20.2 | 25,488,276 | 31.6 | 11.5 | 38.7 | 18.2 | 27,035,511 | 30.9 | 9.3 | 37.8 | 22.1 |
| Dodoma | 2,719,645 | 28.8 | 10.5 | 34.6 | 26.0 | 1,330,103 | 28.2 | 12.4 | 35.1 | 24.3 | 1,389,542 | 29.4 | 8.7 | 34.2 | 27.7 |
| Arusha | 2,072,590 | 33.0 | 6.5 | 41.4 | 19.1 | 983,926 | 34.4 | 7.3 | 41.7 | 16.6 | 1,088,664 | 31.8 | 5.8 | 41.0 | 21.4 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,683,481 | 33.8 | 8.3 | 50.9 | 7.0 | 817,427 | 34.7 | 8.6 | 50.9 | 5.9 | 866,054 | 32.9 | 8.1 | 50.9 | 8.1 |
| Tanga | 2,319,362 | 32.6 | 10.7 | 38.6 | 18.1 | 1,127,431 | 33.3 | 11.8 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 1,191,931 | 32.0 | 9.6 | 38.0 | 20.4 |
| Morogoro | 2,835,569 | 28.8 | 9.0 | 40.8 | 21.5 | 1,399,490 | 28.7 | 9.9 | 41.9 | 19.5 | 1,436,079 | 28.8 | 8.2 | 39.7 | 23.4 |
| Pwani | 1,812,420 | 30.3 | 8.5 | 44.1 | 17.1 | 892,324 | 30.5 | 9.8 | 45.2 | 14.5 | 920,096 | 30.1 | 7.4 | 43.0 | 19.6 |
| Dar es Salaam | 4,882,714 | 30.8 | 7.7 | 56.9 | 4.6 | 2,349,257 | 31.7 | 7.8 | 56.7 | 3.8 | 2,533,457 | 30.1 | 7.7 | 57.0 | 5.2 |
| Lindi | 1,074,341 | 25.1 | 13.5 | 38.9 | 22.5 | 522,848 | 25.2 | 15.6 | 40.1 | 19.1 | 551,493 | 25.0 | 11.5 | 37.8 | 25.7 |
| Mtwara | 1,476,597 | 27.2 | 12.7 | 42.0 | 18.1 | 698,330 | 28.2 | 14.5 | 42.6 | 14.8 | 778,267 | 26.4 | 11.1 | 41.4 | 21.1 |
| Ruvuma | 1,640,028 | 30.2 | 9.4 | 46.0 | 14.4 | 798,976 | 30.3 | 9.9 | 46.6 | 13.2 | 841,052 | 30.0 | 9.0 | 45.4 | 15.6 |
| Iringa | 1,067,392 | 35.0 | 7.5 | 44.9 | 12.6 | 511,830 | 35.6 | 8.4 | 46.0 | 10.1 | 555,562 | 34.6 | 6.6 | 44.0 | 14.8 |
| Mbeya | 2,068,479 | 31.8 | 9.5 | 43.2 | 15.6 | 987,639 | 32.5 | 10.2 | 43.4 | 13.9 | 1,080,840 | 31.1 | 8.8 | 42.9 | 17.1 |
| Singida | 1,740,551 | 31.0 | 8.8 | 34.9 | 25.4 | 862,197 | 30.5 | 10.6 | 35.6 | 23.3 | 878,354 | 31.4 | 7.0 | 34.2 | 27.4 |
| Tabora | 2,906,329 | 24.8 | 11.4 | 26.6 | 37.2 | 1,419,783 | 24.6 | 12.9 | 27.5 | 35.0 | 1,486,546 | 24.9 | 9.9 | 25.8 | 39.3 |
| Rukwa | 1,319,246 | 29.4 | 14.1 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 634,664 | 29.4 | 15.1 | 29.8 | 25.7 | 684,582 | 29.4 | 13.1 | 26.8 | 30.6 |
| Kigoma | 2,117,452 | 34.0 | 13.8 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 1,010,431 | 35.7 | 15.2 | 27.5 | 21.6 | 1,107,021 | 32.5 | 12.5 | 27.5 | 27.5 |
| Shinyanga | 1,940,303 | 29.3 | 11.5 | 33.4 | 25.8 | 952,793 | 28.6 | 13.1 | 34.3 | 24.0 | 987,510 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 32.4 | 27.6 |
| Kagera | 2,598,342 | 33.2 | 12.0 | 33.0 | 21.8 | 1,265,138 | 33.6 | 13.4 | 33.1 | 19.8 | 1,333,204 | 32.7 | 10.7 | 32.9 | 23.6 |
| Mwanza | 3,227,021 | 36.2 | 11.3 | 36.6 | 15.9 | 1,565,936 | 36.8 | 12.3 | 36.4 | 14.5 | 1,661,085 | 35.6 | 10.5 | 36.8 | 17.1 |
| Mara | 2,060,759 | 39.0 | 8.9 | 36.6 | 15.5 | 985,175 | 41.3 | 9.3 | 36.2 | 13.2 | 1,075,584 | 36.9 | 8.5 | 37.0 | 17.6 |
| Manyara | 1,642,728 | 29.6 | 8.5 | 33.9 | 28.0 | 829,445 | 28.8 | 10.5 | 35.1 | 25.5 | 813,283 | 30.5 | 6.4 | 32.7 | 30.5 |
| Njombe | 799,468 | 33.9 | 7.7 | 46.8 | 11.6 | 376,002 | 34.9 | 8.7 | 47.1 | 9.3 | 423,466 | 33.1 | 6.8 | 46.5 | 13.6 |
| Katavi | 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 |
| Simiyu | 1,822,306 | 31.4 | 11.4 | 29.2 | 28.1 | 875,595 | 31.2 | 13.5 | 29.2 | 26.1 | 946,711 | 31.6 | 9.4 | 29.2 | 29.9 |
| Geita | 2,548,891 | 32.7 | 14.3 | 27.5 | 25.5 | 1,251,015 | 32.9 | 15.6 | 28.5 | 23.0 | 1,297,876 | 32.6 | 13.0 | 26.5 | 27.9 |
| Songwe | 1,168,212 | 30.1 | 11.7 | 37.6 | 20.7 | 556,618 | 30.3 | 13.0 | 38.6 | 18.2 | 611,594 | 29.8 | 10.5 | 36.6 | 23.0 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,671,453 | 38.0 | 16.6 | 34.3 | 11.2 | 806,375 | 38.7 | 18.9 | 33.1 | 9.4 | 865,078 | 37.3 | 14.5 | 35.4 | 12.8 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 227,704 | 35.3 | 19.2 | 30.0 | 15.4 | 111,750 | 35.0 | 23.9 | 28.4 | 12.7 | 115,954 | 35.6 | 14.7 | 31.6 | 18.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 174,664 | 32.8 | 19.7 | 40.1 | 7.4 | 87,740 | 32.7 | 21.6 | 39.3 | 6.4 | 86,924 | 32.9 | 17.8 | 40.9 | 8.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 794,689 | 36.7 | 14.3 | 42.6 | 6.5 | 378,417 | 37.4 | 15.8 | 41.3 | 5.5 | 416,272 | 36.0 | 12.9 | 43.7 | 7.4 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 237,574 | 42.9 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 114,315 | 44.5 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 123,259 | 41.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 | 24.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 236,822 | 43.8 | 18.8 | 22.6 | 14.8 | 114,153 | 45.4 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 12.3 | 122,669 | 42.3 | 16.6 | 24.0 | 17.1 |

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 34,980,065 | 30.4 | 11.6 | 32.3 | 25.8 | 17,123,389 | 30.5 | 13.2 | 33.0 | 23.3 | 17,856,676 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 31.5 | 28.2 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 34,134,803 | 30.1 | 11.4 | 32.4 | 26.1 | 16,710,302 | 30.3 | 13.0 | 33.2 | 23.6 | 17,424,501 | 30.0 | 9.9 | 31.6 | 28.5 |
| Dodoma | 1,747,769 | 27.3 | 11.4 | 28.1 | 33.2 | 858,213 | 26.4 | 13.9 | 28.4 | 31.3 | 889,556 | 28.2 | 9.1 | 27.8 | 34.9 |
| Arusha | 1,224,972 | 31.9 | 6.6 | 32.2 | 29.2 | 583,426 | 33.3 | 7.9 | 33.5 | 25.3 | 641,546 | 30.7 | 5.5 | 31.1 | 32.8 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,283,729 | 34.1 | 8.6 | 49.4 | 7.9 | 625,274 | 35.0 | 8.9 | 49.6 | 6.5 | 658,455 | 33.1 | 8.4 | 49.3 | 9.1 |
| Tanga | 1,708,088 | 32.2 | 11.4 | 34.6 | 21.8 | 832,328 | 32.8 | 12.8 | 35.6 | 18.9 | 875,760 | 31.6 | 10.1 | 33.6 | 24.6 |
| Morogoro | 1,715,442 | 26.6 | 9.9 | 35.1 | 28.4 | 859,143 | 26.3 | 11.1 | 36.7 | 25.9 | 856,299 | 27.0 | 8.6 | 33.5 | 30.9 |
| Pwani | 1,063,156 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 40.1 | 21.7 | 536,575 | 28.7 | 10.9 | 42.1 | 18.4 | 526,581 | 29.0 | 7.7 | 38.2 | 25.1 |
| Dar es Salaam | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| Lindi | 850,835 | 24.2 | 14.1 | 37.5 | 24.2 | 416,499 | 24.2 | 16.4 | 38.8 | 20.6 | 434,336 | 24.1 | 11.9 | 36.3 | 27.7 |
| Mtwara | 1,125,187 | 26.5 | 13.8 | 39.6 | 20.1 | 533,354 | 27.5 | 15.8 | 40.2 | 16.5 | 591,833 | 25.7 | 11.9 | 39.0 | 23.4 |
| Ruvuma | 1,260,326 | 29.0 | 10.1 | 44.4 | 16.4 | 621,246 | 29.0 | 10.7 | 45.4 | 14.9 | 639,080 | 29.0 | 9.6 | 43.4 | 17.9 |
| Iringa | 747,958 | 35.0 | 8.0 | 41.3 | 15.7 | 360,849 | 35.4 | 9.3 | 42.8 | 12.6 | 387,109 | 34.7 | 6.7 | 40.0 | 18.5 |
| Mbeya | 1,245,767 | 30.0 | 10.2 | 38.6 | 21.2 | 600,647 | 30.6 | 11.4 | 39.2 | 18.9 | 645,120 | 29.6 | 9.1 | 38.0 | 23.3 |
| Singida | 1,455,173 | 30.2 | 9.1 | 32.4 | 28.3 | 724,789 | 29.7 | 11.0 | 33.3 | 26.0 | 730,384 | 30.8 | 7.1 | 31.6 | 30.5 |
| Tabora | 2,460,077 | 23.4 | 11.8 | 23.4 | 41.4 | 1,207,118 | 23.1 | 13.5 | 24.4 | 38.9 | 1,252,959 | 23.6 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 43.8 |
| Rukwa | 1,045,382 | 28.0 | 14.6 | 26.1 | 31.2 | 506,218 | 27.8 | 15.9 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 539,164 | 28.2 | 13.5 | 24.5 | 33.8 |
| Kigoma | 1,587,745 | 32.5 | 14.5 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 762,503 | 34.0 | 16.1 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 825,242 | 31.2 | 13.0 | 24.8 | 31.0 |
| Shinyanga | 1,312,132 | 28.4 | 12.1 | 28.8 | 30.8 | 649,753 | 27.4 | 14.1 | 29.8 | 28.6 | 662,379 | 29.3 | 10.1 | 27.7 | 32.9 |
| Kagera | 2,303,451 | 33.0 | 12.6 | 31.1 | 23.4 | 1,126,041 | 33.3 | 14.1 | 31.4 | 21.2 | 1,177,410 | 32.6 | 11.1 | 30.8 | 25.4 |
| Mwanza | 1,933,568 | 35.5 | 13.1 | 30.6 | 20.8 | 959,651 | 35.4 | 14.7 | 30.9 | 19.0 | 973,917 | 35.5 | 11.6 | 30.4 | 22.6 |
| Mara | 1,415,784 | 38.7 | 9.7 | 34.3 | 17.3 | 683,305 | 41.0 | 10.3 | 34.0 | 14.8 | 732,479 | 36.6 | 9.2 | 34.5 | 19.7 |
| Manyara | 1,383,583 | 28.9 | 8.6 | 31.5 | 31.1 | 700,717 | 28.0 | 10.8 | 32.9 | 28.3 | 682,866 | 29.8 | 6.3 | 30.0 | 33.9 |
| Njombe | 564,308 | 33.5 | 8.1 | 44.7 | 13.7 | 268,193 | 34.2 | 9.4 | 45.5 | 10.9 | 296,115 | 32.9 | 6.9 | 43.9 | 16.3 |
| Katavi | 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 |
| Simiyu | 1,459,008 | 30.8 | 11.8 | 26.9 | 30.5 | 695,345 | 30.7 | 14.2 | 26.5 | 28.6 | 763,663 | 30.9 | 9.6 | 27.4 | 32.1 |
| Geita | 1,658,752 | 31.8 | 15.2 | 23.4 | 29.7 | 827,125 | 31.6 | 16.9 | 24.6 | 26.9 | 831,627 | 32.0 | 13.4 | 22.2 | 32.4 |
| Songwe | 835,573 | 28.3 | 12.4 | 33.7 | 25.6 | 400,571 | 28.4 | 14.1 | 35.1 | 22.5 | 435,002 | 28.3 | 10.8 | 32.4 | 28.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 845,262 | 39.0 | 18.8 | 27.1 | 15.2 | 413,087 | 39.6 | 21.6 | 26.0 | 12.7 | 432,175 | 38.4 | 16.0 | 28.1 | 17.5 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 189,258 | 36.1 | 19.3 | 28.1 | 16.5 | 92,885 | 35.8 | 24.3 | 26.4 | 13.4 | 96,373 | 36.4 | 14.4 | 29.7 | 19.5 |
| Kusini Unguja | 139,303 | 32.8 | 20.2 | 39.3 | 7.6 | 70,594 | 32.7 | 22.2 | 38.6 | 6.6 | 68,709 | 33.0 | 18.2 | 40.1 | 8.7 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 159,922 | 37.6 | 16.5 | 38.1 | 7.8 | 76,880 | 38.1 | 18.3 | 36.6 | 7.0 | 83,042 | 37.2 | 14.8 | 39.4 | 8.6 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 186,497 | 42.9 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 24.2 | 90,014 | 44.5 | 20.5 | 14.3 | 20.7 | 96,483 | 41.4 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 27.5 |
| Kusini Pemba | 170,282 | 44.2 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 82,714 | 46.0 | 22.4 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 87,568 | 42.5 | 17.4 | 20.7 | 19.4 |

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 19,215,175 | 33.3 | 8.8 | 48.7 | 9.2 | 9,171,262 | 34.2 | 9.1 | 48.8 | 7.9 | 10,043,913 | 32.6 | 8.5 | 48.6 | 10.3 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 18,388,984 | 33.2 | 8.5 | 49.1 | 9.2 | 8,777,974 | 34.0 | 8.8 | 49.2 | 8.0 | 9,611,010 | 32.4 | 8.3 | 48.9 | 10.4 |
| Dodoma | 971,876 | 31.6 | 8.9 | 46.3 | 13.2 | 471,890 | 31.6 | 9.7 | 47.2 | 11.5 | 499,986 | 31.6 | 8.0 | 45.5 | 14.8 |
| Arusha | 847,618 | 34.6 | 6.3 | 54.6 | 4.6 | 400,500 | 35.8 | 6.4 | 53.7 | 4.0 | 447,118 | 33.4 | 6.2 | 55.3 | 5.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 399,752 | 32.8 | 7.3 | 55.6 | 4.3 | 192,153 | 33.4 | 7.5 | 55.1 | 4.0 | 207,599 | 32.1 | 7.1 | 56.1 | 4.7 |
| Tanga | 611,274 | 33.8 | 8.6 | 49.9 | 7.7 | 295,103 | 34.7 | 8.9 | 49.9 | 6.5 | 316,171 | 33.0 | 8.2 | 50.0 | 8.8 |
| Morogoro | 1,120,127 | 32.0 | 7.7 | 49.4 | 10.8 | 540,347 | 32.6 | 8.0 | 50.1 | 9.3 | 579,780 | 31.4 | 7.5 | 48.8 | 12.2 |
| Pwani | 749,264 | 32.3 | 7.5 | 49.7 | 10.5 | 355,749 | 33.2 | 8.1 | 50.0 | 8.7 | 393,515 | 31.5 | 7.0 | 49.4 | 12.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 4,882,714 | 30.8 | 7.7 | 56.9 | 4.6 | 2,349,257 | 31.7 | 7.8 | 56.7 | 3.8 | 2,533,457 | 30.1 | 7.7 | 57.0 | 5.2 |
| Lindi | 223,506 | 28.5 | 11.3 | 44.2 | 16.0 | 106,349 | 29.0 | 12.6 | 44.9 | 13.5 | 117,157 | 28.1 | 10.0 | 43.6 | 18.3 |
| Mtwara | 351,410 | 29.4 | 9.4 | 49.6 | 11.6 | 164,976 | 30.3 | 10.3 | 50.2 | 9.3 | 186,434 | 28.7 | 8.6 | 49.1 | 13.7 |
| Ruvuma | 379,702 | 33.9 | 7.0 | 51.4 | 7.7 | 177,730 | 35.0 | 7.0 | 50.9 | 7.2 | 201,972 | 33.0 | 7.1 | 51.8 | 8.2 |
| Iringa | 319,434 | 35.0 | 6.3 | 53.4 | 5.3 | 150,981 | 36.1 | 6.3 | 53.5 | 4.1 | 168,453 | 34.1 | 6.3 | 53.3 | 6.3 |
| Mbeya | 822,712 | 34.4 | 8.4 | 50.1 | 7.1 | 386,992 | 35.5 | 8.5 | 50.0 | 6.1 | 435,720 | 33.5 | 8.4 | 50.2 | 7.9 |
| Singida | 285,378 | 34.6 | 7.5 | 47.4 | 10.5 | 137,408 | 34.7 | 8.3 | 47.8 | 9.1 | 147,970 | 34.5 | 6.7 | 47.0 | 11.8 |
| Tabora | 446,252 | 32.5 | 9.1 | 44.2 | 14.1 | 212,665 | 33.0 | 9.4 | 45.1 | 12.6 | 233,587 | 32.1 | 8.8 | 43.4 | 15.6 |
| Rukwa | 273,864 | 34.8 | 11.9 | 36.5 | 16.9 | 128,446 | 35.8 | 12.0 | 37.5 | 14.7 | 145,418 | 33.9 | 11.8 | 35.5 | 18.8 |
| Kigoma | 529,707 | 38.4 | 11.9 | 34.9 | 14.8 | 247,928 | 40.8 | 12.6 | 34.7 | 11.9 | 281,779 | 36.3 | 11.3 | 35.1 | 17.3 |
| Shinyanga | 628,171 | 31.2 | 10.4 | 42.9 | 15.5 | 303,040 | 31.2 | 11.0 | 43.9 | 14.0 | 325,131 | 31.3 | 9.8 | 42.0 | 16.9 |
| Kagera | 294,891 | 34.8 | 7.7 | 48.1 | 9.4 | 139,097 | 36.0 | 7.8 | 47.4 | 8.7 | 155,794 | 33.6 | 7.6 | 48.7 | 10.1 |
| Mwanza | 1,293,453 | 37.3 | 8.7 | 45.5 | 8.5 | 606,285 | 39.0 | 8.5 | 45.1 | 7.4 | 687,168 | 35.8 | 8.9 | 45.9 | 9.5 |
| Mara | 644,975 | 39.7 | 7.2 | 41.8 | 11.4 | 301,870 | 42.1 | 7.2 | 41.2 | 9.4 | 343,105 | 37.5 | 7.1 | 42.2 | 13.1 |
| Manyara | 259,145 | 33.6 | 7.9 | 47.1 | 11.4 | 128,728 | 33.1 | 9.1 | 47.4 | 10.5 | 130,417 | 34.2 | 6.6 | 46.9 | 12.3 |
| Njombe | 235,160 | 34.8 | 6.7 | 51.9 | 6.5 | 107,809 | 36.5 | 6.9 | 51.1 | 5.5 | 127,351 | 33.5 | 6.5 | 52.6 | 7.4 |
| Katavi | 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 |
| Simiyu | 363,298 | 33.7 | 9.6 | 38.2 | 18.5 | 180,250 | 33.1 | 10.8 | 39.7 | 16.5 | 183,048 | 34.2 | 8.4 | 36.8 | 20.6 |
| Geita | 890,139 | 34.6 | 12.5 | 35.1 | 17.8 | 423,890 | 35.4 | 12.9 | 36.2 | 15.6 | 466,249 | 33.8 | 12.2 | 34.2 | 19.8 |
| Songwe | 332,639 | 34.5 | 10.0 | 47.2 | 8.3 | 156,047 | 35.3 | 10.1 | 47.4 | 7.1 | 176,592 | 33.7 | 9.9 | 47.1 | 9.4 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 826,191 | 36.9 | 14.4 | 41.6 | 7.1 | 393,288 | 37.7 | 16.0 | 40.5 | 5.9 | 432,903 | 36.2 | 13.0 | 42.6 | 8.1 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 38,446 | 31.3 | 19.1 | 39.6 | 10.0 | 18,865 | 31.0 | 22.0 | 38.1 | 8.8 | 19,581 | 31.5 | 16.3 | 41.1 | 11.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 35,361 | 32.6 | 17.7 | 43.1 | 6.6 | 17,146 | 32.8 | 19.1 | 42.4 | 5.7 | 18,215 | 32.3 | 16.4 | 43.8 | 7.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 634,767 | 36.4 | 13.7 | 43.7 | 6.1 | 301,537 | 37.2 | 15.1 | 42.5 | 5.2 | 333,230 | 35.7 | 12.4 | 44.8 | 7.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 51,077 | 42.9 | 15.4 | 28.8 | 12.9 | 24,301 | 44.5 | 16.7 | 28.7 | 10.1 | 26,776 | 41.5 | 14.2 | 28.9 | 15.4 |
| Kusini Pemba | 66,540 | 42.7 | 16.1 | 31.4 | 9.8 | 31,439 | 43.8 | 17.9 | 30.2 | 8.1 | 35,101 | 41.7 | 14.6 | 32.4 | 11.3 |

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 48.0 percent completed, 37.6 percent are still attending and 14.4 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 50.0 percent completed, 34.9 percent are still attending and 15.2 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 71.6 percent completed, 27.4 percent are still attending and 1.0 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at university level (1.1%) than males (1.0%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Tables 8.20, 8.21 and 8.22).

Table 8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanzania, 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 | 1,852,969 | 95.9 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 918,032 | 95.5 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 934,937 | 96.4 | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| Primary School | 30,082,116 | 37.6 | 14.4 | 48.0 | 14,840,272 | 37.3 | 16.0 | 46.6 | 15,241,844 | 37.9 | 12.8 | 49.3 |
| Training After Primary | 61,682 | - | 2.8 | 97.2 | 38,632 | - | 2.6 | 97.4 | 23,050 | - | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| Pre-Form One | 11,283 | - | 42.8 | 57.2 | 5,980 | - | 42.0 | 58.0 | 5,303 | - | 43.8 | 56.2 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | 8,468,747 | 34.9 | 15.2 | 50.0 | 4,120,431 | 34.2 | 15.7 | 50.1 | 4,348,316 | 35.5 | 14.6 | 49.8 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | 608,976 | 53.7 | 3.5 | 42.8 | 364,696 | 49.8 | 3.7 | 46.6 | 244,280 | 59.6 | 3.1 | 37.3 |
| Training After Secondary Education | 255,085 | - | 1.9 | 98.1 | 132,071 | - | 1.8 | 98.2 | 123,014 | - | 1.9 | 98.1 |
| University and Other Related | 1,947,617 | 27.4 | 1.0 | 71.6 | 1,092,077 | 26.3 | 1.0 | 72.7 | 855,540 | 28.7 | 1.1 | 70.2 |
| Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities | 706 | - | 49.3 | 50.7 | 427 | - | 45.7 | 54.3 | 279 | - | 54.8 | 45.2 |

Note:

“ - “ Not Available

Table 8. 21: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanzania 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 | 1,036,380 | 94.4 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 508,084 | 93.6 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 528,296 | 95.1 | 4.2 | 0.7 |
| Primary School | 20,045,816 | 37.9 | 16.4 | 45.7 | 10,093,907 | 36.9 | 18.4 | 44.8 | 9,951,909 | 38.9 | 14.4 | 46.6 |
| Training After Primary | 30,147 | - | 3.0 | 97.0 | 19,853 | - | 2.8 | 97.2 | 10,294 | - | 3.3 | 96.7 |
| Pre-Form One | 6,193 | - | 51.6 | 48.4 | 3,288 | - | 50.5 | 49.5 | 2,905 | - | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | 3,907,541 | 42.4 | 17.5 | 40.1 | 1,944,572 | 41.2 | 18.5 | 40.3 | 1,962,969 | 43.6 | 16.5 | 39.9 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | 228,801 | 59.8 | 3.7 | 36.6 | 146,883 | 57.0 | 3.8 | 39.3 | 81,918 | 64.8 | 3.5 | 31.7 |
| Training After Secondary Education | 95,708 | - | 1.7 | 98.3 | 54,077 | - | 1.6 | 98.4 | 41,631 | - | 1.8 | 98.2 |
| University and Other Related | 555,393 | 37.6 | 0.9 | 61.5 | 333,527 | 34.8 | 0.9 | 64.3 | 221,866 | 41.8 | 0.8 | 57.4 |
| Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities | 214 | - | 48.1 | 51.9 | 128 | - | 46.9 | 53.1 | 86 | - | 50.0 | 50.0 |

Note:

“-“ Not Available

Table 8. 22: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanzania 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 |
| Pre Primary | 816,589 | 97.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 409,948 | 97.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 406,641 | 98.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Primary School | 10,036,300 | 37.1 | 10.4 | 52.5 | 4,746,365 | 38.4 | 11.0 | 50.6 | 5,289,935 | 36.0 | 9.8 | 54.2 |
| Training After Primary | 31,535 | - | 2.7 | 97.3 | 18,779 | - | 2.5 | 97.5 | 12,756 | - | 3.0 | 97.0 |
| Pre-Form One | 5,090 | - | 32.2 | 67.8 | 2,692 | - | 31.5 | 68.5 | 2,398 | - | 32.9 | 67.1 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | 4,561,206 | 28.4 | 13.2 | 58.4 | 2,175,859 | 27.9 | 13.3 | 58.9 | 2,385,347 | 28.8 | 13.1 | 58.0 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | 380,175 | 50.0 | 3.3 | 46.6 | 217,813 | 44.9 | 3.6 | 51.5 | 162,362 | 56.9 | 3.0 | 40.1 |
| Training After Secondary Education | 159,377 | - | 2.0 | 98.0 | 77,994 | - | 2.0 | 98.0 | 81,383 | - | 2.0 | 98.0 |
| University and Other Related | 1,392,224 | 23.3 | 1.1 | 75.6 | 758,550 | 22.5 | 1.1 | 76.4 | 633,674 | 24.2 | 1.1 | 74.7 |
| Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities | 492 | - | 49.8 | 50.2 | 299 | - | 45.2 | 54.8 | 193 | - | 57.0 | 43.0 |

Note:

“-“ Not Available

8.4.2. Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important 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 83.3 percent. It is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (96.9%) than in Tanzania Mainland (82.9%) and it is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 8.23). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher for females than males in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

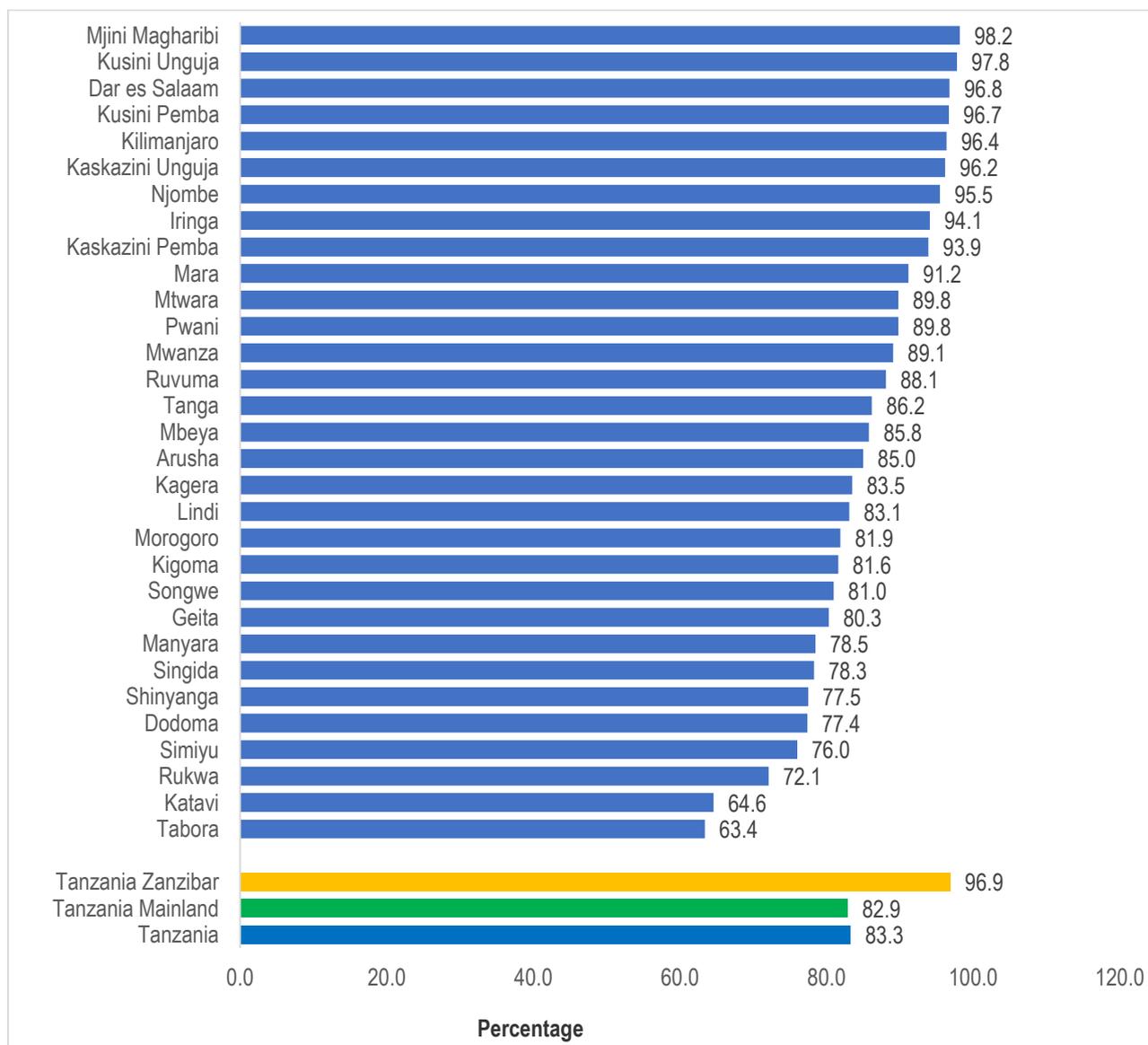
Table 8. 23: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022
PHC

| Region | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 83.3 | 81.2 | 85.4 | 78.8 | 76.2 | 81.5 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 94.4 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 82.9 | 80.7 | 85.0 | 78.4 | 75.8 | 81.1 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 94.2 |
| Dodoma | 77.4 | 73.3 | 81.6 | 71.7 | 66.7 | 76.8 | 91.3 | 89.8 | 92.7 |
| Arusha | 85.0 | 84.2 | 85.9 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 79.8 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 |
| Kilimanjaro | 96.4 | 96.0 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 97.4 |
| Tanga | 86.2 | 84.3 | 88.1 | 83.7 | 81.5 | 85.9 | 95.2 | 94.5 | 95.9 |
| Morogoro | 81.9 | 79.9 | 83.9 | 75.7 | 73.2 | 78.3 | 93.2 | 92.5 | 93.9 |
| Pwani | 89.8 | 88.3 | 91.2 | 86.5 | 84.6 | 88.5 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 95.4 |
| Dar es Salaam | 96.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 | - | - | - | 96.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 |
| Lindi | 83.1 | 80.0 | 86.3 | 81.2 | 77.9 | 84.6 | 91.1 | 89.2 | 92.9 |
| Mtwara | 89.8 | 87.4 | 92.1 | 88.6 | 85.9 | 91.3 | 94.0 | 92.9 | 95.1 |
| Ruvuma | 88.1 | 86.3 | 89.9 | 86.3 | 84.2 | 88.4 | 94.7 | 94.2 | 95.2 |
| Iringa | 94.1 | 92.6 | 95.5 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 94.9 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.4 |
| Mbeya | 85.8 | 84.4 | 87.1 | 80.8 | 79.0 | 82.7 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.7 |
| Singida | 78.3 | 75.6 | 81.1 | 75.8 | 73.0 | 78.7 | 94.4 | 93.1 | 95.7 |
| Tabora | 63.4 | 60.2 | 66.6 | 59.8 | 56.6 | 63.2 | 89.0 | 87.5 | 90.4 |
| Rukwa | 72.1 | 69.1 | 75.1 | 69.1 | 65.7 | 72.4 | 85.5 | 84.6 | 86.4 |
| Kigoma | 81.6 | 79.8 | 83.4 | 78.7 | 76.7 | 80.6 | 91.6 | 90.6 | 92.7 |
| Shinyanga | 77.5 | 73.7 | 81.3 | 73.4 | 69.0 | 77.9 | 88.1 | 86.2 | 89.9 |
| Kagera | 83.5 | 82.1 | 85.0 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 84.2 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 93.1 |
| Mwanza | 89.1 | 86.9 | 91.3 | 86.0 | 82.9 | 89.2 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 95.2 |
| Mara | 91.2 | 90.0 | 92.4 | 90.0 | 88.6 | 91.4 | 94.2 | 93.5 | 94.9 |
| Manyara | 78.5 | 76.3 | 80.9 | 76.3 | 73.9 | 78.7 | 93.2 | 92.2 | 94.2 |
| Njombe | 95.5 | 94.3 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 93.6 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 96.8 |
| Katavi | 64.6 | 62.2 | 67.0 | 59.1 | 56.4 | 61.8 | 85.5 | 84.8 | 86.2 |

| Region | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Simiyu | 76.0 | 71.8 | 80.2 | 73.9 | 69.4 | 78.4 | 86.6 | 84.1 | 89.0 |
| Geita | 80.3 | 77.9 | 82.8 | 76.9 | 73.9 | 80.0 | 87.7 | 86.7 | 88.6 |
| Songwe | 81.0 | 78.5 | 83.5 | 76.6 | 73.6 | 79.7 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 94.3 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 96.9 | 96.2 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 94.9 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 98.5 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 96.2 | 95.2 | 97.2 | 96.1 | 95.1 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 97.7 |
| Kusini Unguja | 97.8 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 98.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 98.2 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.6 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 93.9 | 92.3 | 95.7 | 93.2 | 91.3 | 95.2 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 97.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 96.7 | 95.8 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 95.4 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 98.5 |

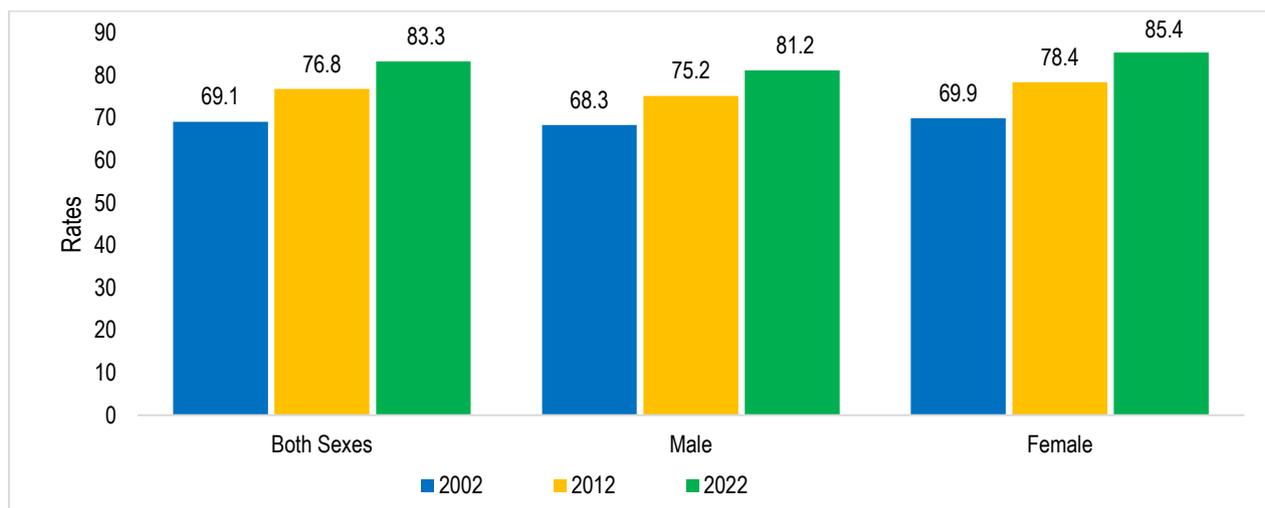
NER in primary schools varies across regions ranging from 63.4 percent in Tabora to 98.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi. Eighteen regions have NER above the national average of 83.3 percent (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8. 12: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



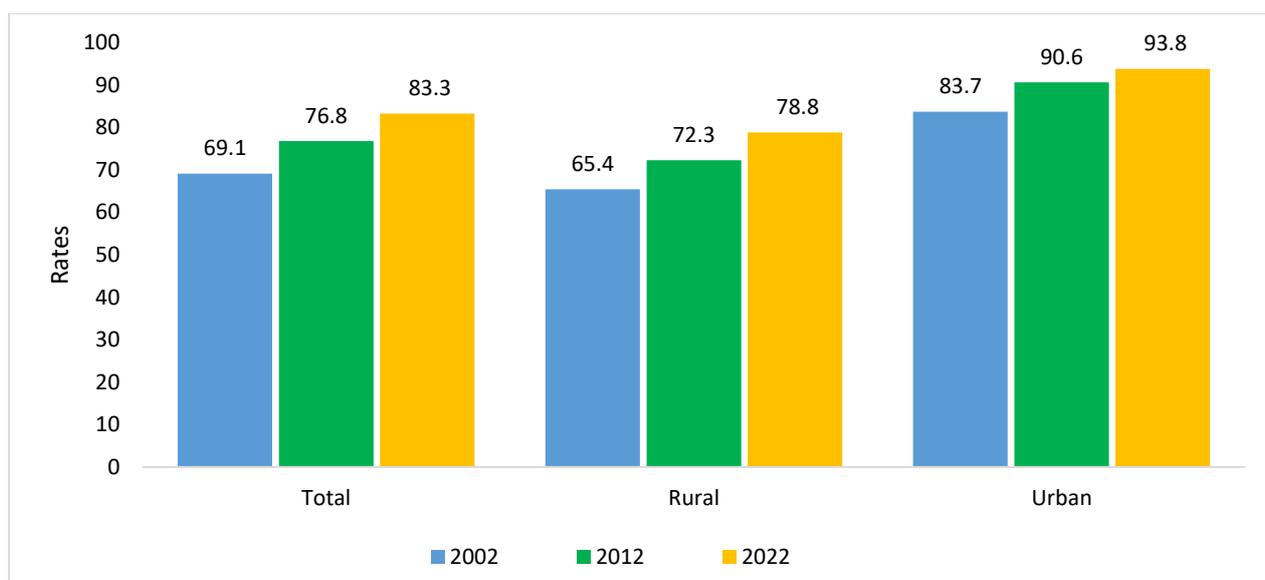
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 69.1 percent in 2002 to 83.3 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 69.9% to 85.4%) compared with males (from 68.3 to 81.2%) as shown in Figure 8.13. However, more effort is needed to meet the target of 100 percent for NER by 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan.

Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 65.4 percent in 2002 to 78.8 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 83.7 percent in 2002 to 93.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.14).

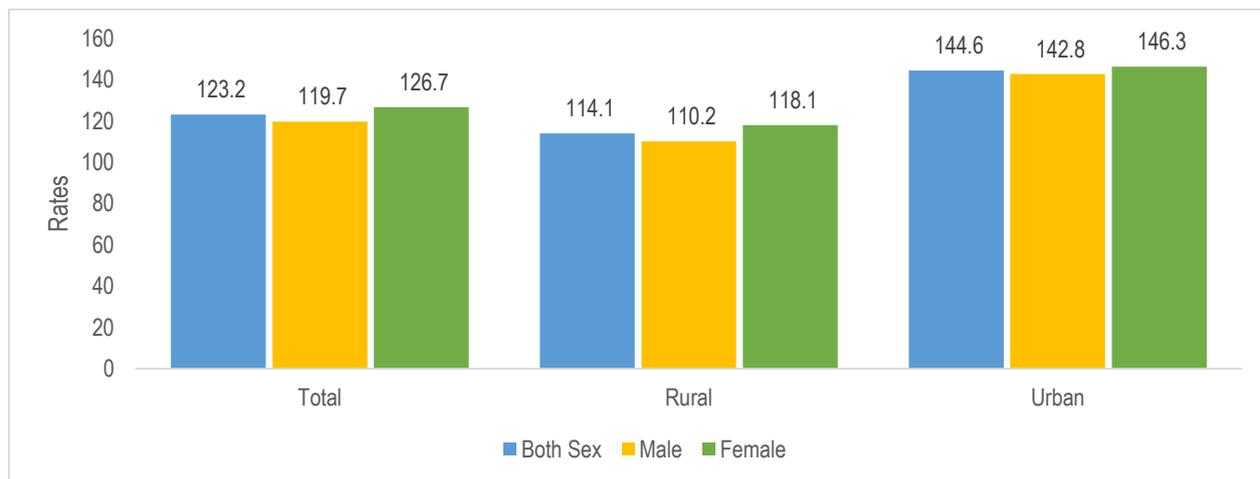
Figure 8. 14: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Gross Enrolment Rate

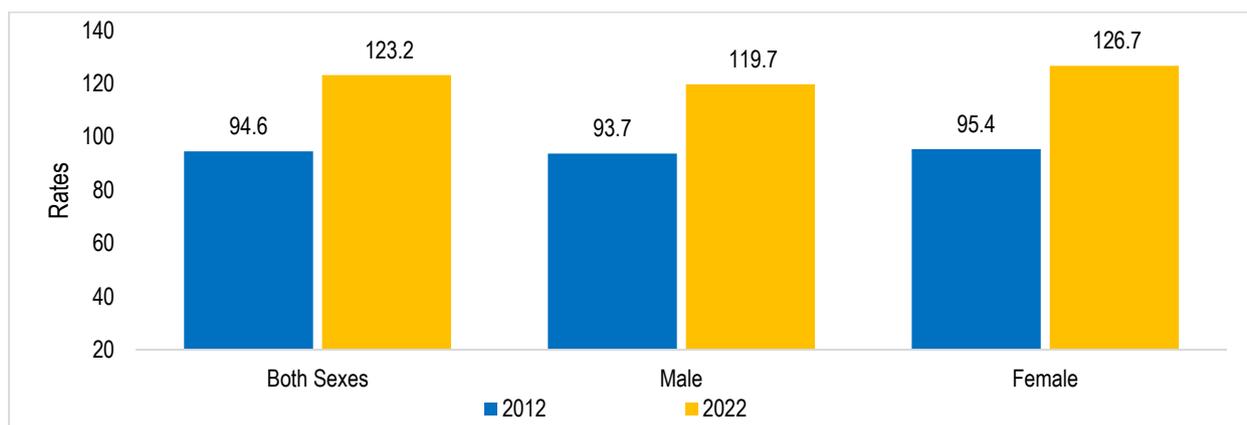
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tanzania is 123.2 percent which is above the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan target of 100 percent by 2025/26. GER is higher in urban areas (144.6%) than in rural areas (114.1%). GER is higher for females (126.7%) than males (119.7%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8. 15: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Results show GER increased from 94.6 percent in the 2012 to 123.2 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 95.4% to 126.7%) than males (from 93.7% to 119.7%) as shown in figure 8.16.

Figure 8. 16: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed within the country’s education system. Table 8.24 shows that, majority (71.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 20.9 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (71.9%) compared with males (70.3%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 5.4 percent attained university education.

Table 8. 24: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and Level of Educational Attainment; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Level of Education | Population | | | Percent | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 26,377,544 | 13,218,780 | 13,158,764 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pre-Primary | 75,369 | 41,665 | 33,704 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | 18,759,526 | 9,298,983 | 9,460,543 | 71.1 | 70.3 | 71.9 |
| Training After Primary | 61,682 | 38,632 | 23,050 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Pre-Form One | 11,283 | 5,980 | 5,303 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | 5,516,988 | 2,712,545 | 2,804,443 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | 281,995 | 183,211 | 98,784 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Training After Secondary Education | 255,085 | 132,071 | 123,014 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| University and Other Related | 1,414,910 | 805,266 | 609,644 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 4.6 |
| Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities | 706 | 427 | 279 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Rural | 15,329,207 | 7,907,302 | 7,421,905 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pre-Primary | 58,537 | 32,759 | 25,778 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | 12,449,797 | 6,373,354 | 6,076,443 | 81.2 | 80.6 | 81.9 |
| Training After Primary | 30,147 | 19,853 | 10,294 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Pre-Form One | 6,193 | 3,288 | 2,905 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | 2,249,902 | 1,143,079 | 1,106,823 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.9 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | 92,052 | 63,229 | 28,823 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Training After Secondary Education | 95,708 | 54,077 | 41,631 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| University and Other Related | 346,657 | 217,535 | 129,122 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities | 214 | 128 | 86 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11,048,337 | 5,311,478 | 5,736,859 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pre-Primary | 16,832 | 8,906 | 7,926 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | 6,309,729 | 2,925,629 | 3,384,100 | 57.1 | 55.1 | 59.0 |
| Training After Primary | 31,535 | 18,779 | 12,756 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Pre-Form One | 5,090 | 2,692 | 2,398 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | 3,267,086 | 1,569,466 | 1,697,620 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 29.6 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | 189,943 | 119,982 | 69,961 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Training After Secondary Education | 159,377 | 77,994 | 81,383 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| University and Other Related | 1,068,253 | 587,731 | 480,522 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 8.4 |
| Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities | 492 | 299 | 193 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

CHAPTER NINE

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Tanzania is 7.8 percent; the rate is higher for females (9.4%) than males (6.2%).
- Unemployment rate for Tanzania Mainland is 7.4 percent and 19.5 percent for Tanzania Zanzibar.
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanzania is 77.7 percent. In Tanzania Mainland, the rate is 77.6 and 81.1 percent for Tanzania Zanzibar.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (61.9%) of the total employment in Tanzania.
- Majority of employed persons (43.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agriculture sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (56.5%).
- There are 6.3 million persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (3.3 million) than males (3.0 million).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal non-agricultural economic activities is also presented. Analysis in this chapter does not include institutional population.

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 34.5 million persons aged 15 years and above, 24.7 million persons are in employment, 2.1 million are unemployed and 7.7 million are economically inactive. There is a similar distribution of persons by economic activity status for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

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

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

Table 9.2 shows that there are more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas throughout the country. Further, results show that there are many inactive persons in urban areas.

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

| Place of Residence | | Economic Activity Status | | | Total |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | |
| Tanzania | Total | 24,695,842 | 2,092,217 | 7,687,265 | 34,475,324 |
| | Rural | 15,685,530 | 672,299 | 4,933,229 | 21,291,058 |
| | Urban | 9,010,312 | 1,419,918 | 2,754,036 | 13,184,266 |
| Tanzania Mainland | Total | 23,986,730 | 1,920,496 | 7,482,616 | 33,389,842 |
| | Rural | 15,287,713 | 604,594 | 4,873,412 | 20,765,719 |
| | Urban | 8,699,017 | 1,315,902 | 2,609,204 | 12,624,123 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | Total | 709,112 | 171,721 | 204,649 | 1,085,482 |
| | Rural | 397,817 | 67,705 | 59,817 | 525,339 |
| | Urban | 311,295 | 104,016 | 144,832 | 560,143 |

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, there are more employed youth aged 15-35 followed by adult in the age category of 36-64. The

distribution is similar for the unemployed and inactive population and for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

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

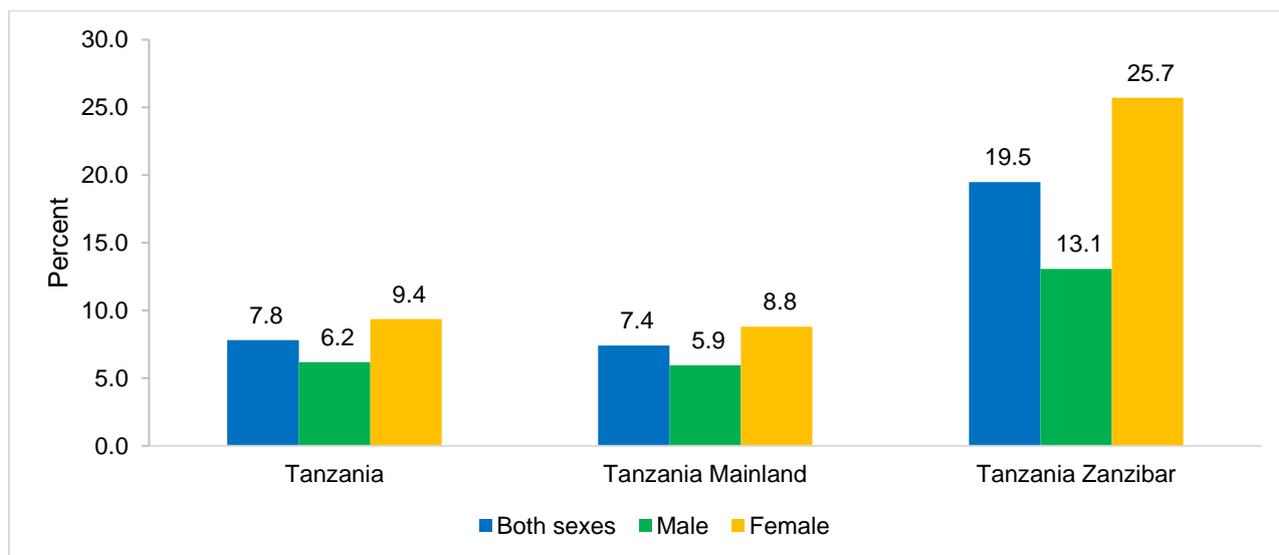
| Place of Residence | Age Group | Economic Activity Status | | | Total |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | |
| Tanzania | Total | 24,695,842 | 2,092,217 | 7,687,265 | 34,475,324 |
| | 15-35 | 14,256,562 | 1,490,296 | 4,974,388 | 20,721,246 |
| | 36-64 | 9,007,981 | 570,355 | 1,852,566 | 11,430,902 |
| | 65 years and above | 1,431,299 | 31,566 | 860,311 | 2,323,176 |
| Tanzania Mainland | Total | 23,986,730 | 1,920,496 | 7,482,616 | 33,389,842 |
| | 15-35 | 13,845,449 | 1,364,819 | 4,833,360 | 20,043,628 |
| | 36-64 | 8,742,867 | 526,582 | 1,807,539 | 11,076,988 |
| | 65 years and above | 1,398,414 | 29,095 | 841,717 | 2,269,226 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | Total | 709,112 | 171,721 | 204,649 | 1,085,482 |
| | 15-35 | 411,113 | 125,477 | 141,028 | 677,618 |
| | 36-64 | 265,114 | 43,773 | 45,027 | 353,914 |
| | 65 years and above | 32,885 | 2,471 | 18,594 | 53,950 |

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 enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work.

Figure 9.1 presents current unemployment rates in Tanzania based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. It reveals that the overall unemployment in Tanzania is 7.8 percent, which is in line with the target of 8.0 percent as outlined in the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan, 2025/26. The rate is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (19.5%) compared with Tanzania Mainland (7.4%). The current level of unemployment rate for Zanzibar is higher than the target of 10 percent indicated in the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADep) baseline, more efforts are needed to realise set target by 2025/26. Unemployment rate is higher among females than males across the country.

Figure 9. 1: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

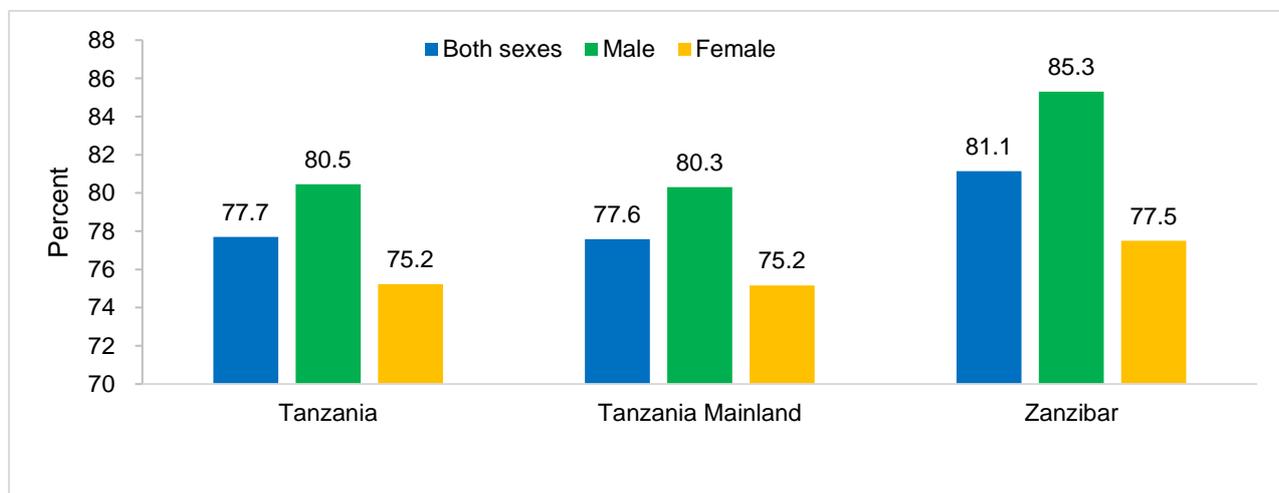


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 working age population. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.2 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanzania is 77.7 percent. In Tanzania Mainland, the rate is 77.6 and 81.1 percent for Tanzania Zanzibar. Results also reveal that, LFPR is higher for males (80.5%) than females (75.2%), the same situation is also observed for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Figure 9. 2: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 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) Rev 4.

Results in Table 9.4 show that, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (61.9%) of the total employment in Tanzania. The industry of other service activities ranked second with 8.5 percent, followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry is third with 7.0 percent. The same pattern is more or less observed in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

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

| Industry of Employment | Tanzania | | | Tanzania Mainland | | | Tanzania Zanzibar | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total Number | 24,695,842 | 12,292,806 | 12,403,036 | 23,986,730 | 11,916,451 | 12,070,279 | 709,112 | 376,355 | 332,757 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 61.9 | 60.3 | 63.4 | 62.6 | 61.0 | 64.2 | 36.1 | 38.2 | 33.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 2.0 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 0.3 |
| Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| Accommodation and food services activities | 4.2 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 9.3 |
| Information and communication | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Real estate activities | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Professional scientific and technical activities | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.6 |
| Public administration and defence compulsory social security | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| Education | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 5.1 |
| Human health and social work activities | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Other services activities | 8.5 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 17.5 |

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. This 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 and facilitate effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). It is revealed that majority of employed persons (43.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those in elementary occupation (21.7%), and craft and related workers (19.7%). A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, majority of employed persons (27.3%) are in elementary occupations followed by agricultural and fishery workers with 24.2 percent (Table 9.5).

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

| Occupation | Tanzania | | | Tanzania Mainland | | | Tanzania Zanzibar | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total Number | 24,695,842 | 12,292,806 | 12,403,036 | 23,986,730 | 11,916,451 | 12,070,279 | 709,112 | 376,355 | 332,757 |
| Legislators, administrators and managers | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Professionals | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 6.3 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 4.5 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 5.8 |
| Clerks | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 6.5 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.6 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 43.2 | 41.6 | 44.8 | 43.8 | 42.1 | 45.5 | 24.2 | 26.4 | 21.7 |
| Craft and related workers | 19.7 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 16.8 | 21.6 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Elementary occupations | 21.7 | 20.9 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 28.0 |

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. This information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions.

Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector amounts the highest share of employed persons (56.5%) followed by private sector with 23.5 percent and household activities with 12.6 percent. A similar pattern is also observed in Tanzania Mainland. On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar, majority of employed persons (39.2%) are employed in private sector followed by household activities with 23.1 percent.

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

| Sector | Tanzania | | | Tanzania Mainland | | | Tanzania Zanzibar | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total Number | 24,695,842 | 12,292,806 | 12,403,036 | 23,986,730 | 11,916,451 | 12,070,279 | 709,112 | 376,355 | 332,757 |
| Public | 7.5 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.8 |
| Private | 23.5 | 26.7 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 26.1 | 19.9 | 39.2 | 43.4 | 34.4 |
| Agriculture | 56.5 | 53.6 | 59.3 | 57.6 | 54.8 | 60.5 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 17.9 |
| Household activities | 12.6 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 13.4 | 23.1 | 19.0 | 27.9 |

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers informal non-agricultural economic activities as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and system. 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. 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 6.3 million persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (3.3 million) than males (3.0 million). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35; accounting for 59.6 percent of total employment, followed by adult aged 36-64 with 36.1 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 4.3 percent. A similar distribution is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

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; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Sex | Age Group | | | Total Percent | Total Number |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | 15 – 35 | 36 – 64 | 65 years and above | | |
| Tanzania | Both Sexes | 59.6 | 36.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 6,338,148 |
| | Male | 59.7 | 36.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 2,986,369 |
| | Female | 59.5 | 36.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 3,351,779 |
| Tanzania Mainland | Both Sexes | 59.6 | 36.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 6,109,865 |
| | Male | 59.6 | 36.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 2,872,825 |
| | Female | 59.5 | 36.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 3,237,040 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | Both Sexes | 59.9 | 36.2 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 228,283 |
| | Male | 60.9 | 35.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 113,544 |
| | Female | 58.9 | 36.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 114,739 |

CHAPTER TEN

Disability

Key Points

- There are 5,347,397 persons in the country, equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The prevalence of disability for persons aged 7 years and above has increased from 9.3 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2022.
- Most common type of disability is 'seeing' (2.9%) followed by 'walking' (1.7%).
- Most persons with disabilities (57.6%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- The use of assistive devices among persons with any form of disability except albinism in Tanzania is very low (less than three percent).

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and region, 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 their community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All three definitions use the concept of activity limitation in defining disability rather than physical impairment.

Tanzania started to collect data on disability in 2002 PHC but 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 rather than impairment to collect disability statistics. More specifically, the 2022 PHC defined Persons with Disabilities (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 disability main domains 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 pictures illustrate some types of disabilities. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from relevant authority.



Albinism



Hydrocephalus



Cleft Palate



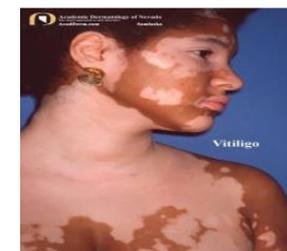
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiiasis



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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

Table 10.1 shows that 5.3 million persons in Tanzania, which is equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. There is a slight difference of disability prevalence rates in rural (11.5%) and urban areas (10.6%) and between Tanzania Mainland (11.2%) and Tanzania Zanzibar (11.4%).

The most common forms of disability among the six major domains in the country are seeing (3.0%) and walking (1.8%). The results further show that, among the major domains, self-care is the least common with less than one percent (0.3%) of the total population reporting this difficulty. For all types of disability, the proportion of people with disabilities is slightly higher for females than males.

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Regions

The prevalence of disability varies across regions, ranging from 8.8 percent in Shinyanga to 15.3 percent in Kilimanjaro. Fourteen regions have proportion of PWDs above the national average of 11.2 percent (Figure 10.1). In addition, about four percent of the population (3.7%) have other types of disabilities (Table 10.1).

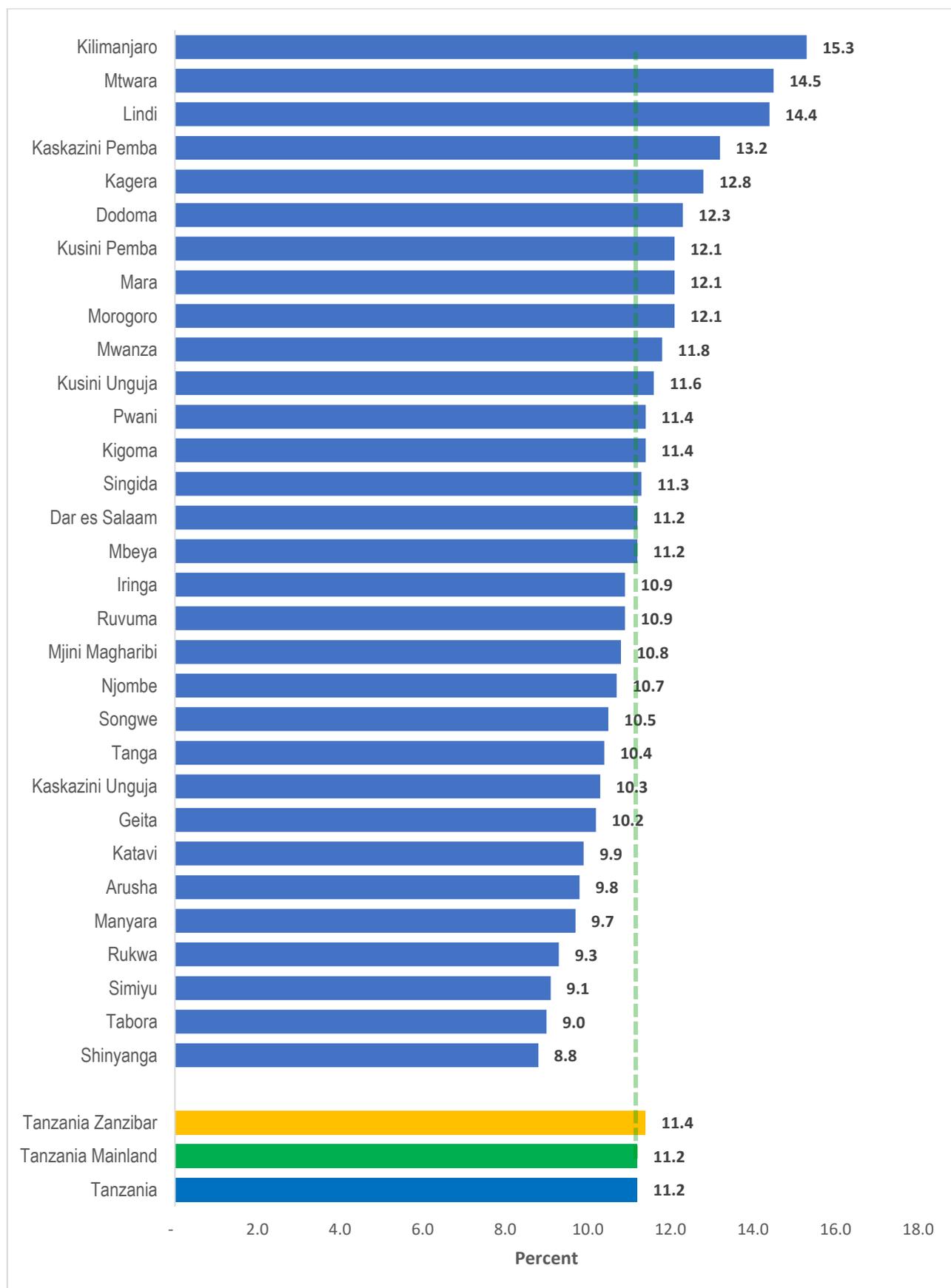
Table 10. 1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | 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 |
| Tanzania | 11.2 | 5,347,397 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Rural | 11.5 | 3,525,394 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| Urban | 10.6 | 1,822,003 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 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 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 11.2 | 5,180,095 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Dodoma | 12.3 | 299,689 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| Arusha | 9.8 | 179,625 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Kilimanjaro | 15.3 | 233,588 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| Tanga | 10.4 | 214,361 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Morogoro | 12.1 | 306,237 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Pwani | 11.4 | 183,141 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Dar es Salaam | 11.2 | 501,940 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Lindi | 14.4 | 139,017 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| Mtwara | 14.5 | 195,928 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Ruvuma | 10.9 | 160,442 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Iringa | 10.9 | 103,280 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Mbeya | 11.2 | 204,994 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Singida | 11.3 | 171,917 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Tabora | 9 | 224,987 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Rukwa | 9.3 | 106,114 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Kigoma | 11.4 | 193,304 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Shinyanga | 8.8 | 149,058 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Kagera | 12.8 | 293,269 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Mwanza | 11.8 | 332,682 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Mara | 12.1 | 217,423 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| Manyara | 9.7 | 138,899 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Njombe | 10.7 | 77,104 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Katavi | 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 |
| Simiyu | 9.1 | 139,164 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Geita | 10.2 | 223,981 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Songwe | 10.5 | 107,152 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 11.4 | 167,302 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 10.3 | 20,367 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Kusini Unguja | 11.6 | 17,316 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 10.8 | 77,371 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 13.2 | 27,394 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Kusini Pemba | 12.1 | 24,854 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 |

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Region

Table 10.2 shows that, proportion of females with disabilities is slightly higher than males in most regions. Four regions of Ruvuma (males 11.1%, females 10.8%), Rukwa (males 9.4%, females 9.2%), Kagera (males 12.9%, females 12.7%) and Manyara (males 9.9%, females 9.6%) have slightly higher proportion of males with disabilities than females.

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

| Region | Prevalence of Disability by Sex | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Persons with Disability | | | Prevalence | | |
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 5,347,397 | 2,483,510.0 | 2,863,887 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.6 |
| Rural | 3,525,394 | 1,662,850.0 | 1,862,544 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.9 |
| Urban | 1,822,003 | 820,660.0 | 1,001,343 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 11.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 5,180,095 | 2,411,291 | 2,768,804 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.5 |
| Dodoma | 299,689 | 137,875 | 161,814 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 13.0 |
| Arusha | 179,625 | 83,976 | 95,649 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| Kilimanjaro | 233,588 | 104,428 | 129,160 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 16.3 |
| Tanga | 214,361 | 100,385 | 113,976 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.6 |
| Morogoro | 306,237 | 144,352 | 161,885 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.6 |
| Pwani | 183,141 | 85,429 | 97,712 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.8 |
| Dar es Salaam | 501,940 | 224,448 | 277,492 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 11.9 |
| Lindi | 139,017 | 63,063 | 75,954 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 15.2 |
| Mtwara | 195,928 | 85,997 | 109,931 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 15.3 |
| Ruvuma | 160,442 | 78,465 | 81,977 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Iringa | 103,280 | 47,403 | 55,877 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 11.2 |
| Mbeya | 204,994 | 93,170 | 111,824 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.5 |
| Singida | 171,917 | 81,606 | 90,311 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.7 |
| Tabora | 224,987 | 105,835 | 119,152 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| Rukwa | 106,114 | 51,273 | 54,841 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| Kigoma | 193,304 | 89,168 | 104,136 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| Shinyanga | 149,058 | 70,426 | 78,632 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 |
| Kagera | 293,269 | 142,400 | 150,869 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 |
| Mwanza | 332,682 | 152,315 | 180,367 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 12.3 |
| Mara | 217,423 | 100,689 | 116,734 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.3 |
| Manyara | 138,899 | 70,260 | 68,639 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Njombe | 77,104 | 35,225 | 41,879 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Katavi | 82,799 | 40,549 | 42,250 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Simiyu | 139,164 | 64,112 | 75,052 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| Geita | 223,981 | 108,744 | 115,237 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Songwe | 107,152 | 49,698 | 57,454 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.6 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 167,302 | 72,219 | 95,083 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 12.3 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 20,367 | 9,019 | 11,348 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 11.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 17,316 | 7,879 | 9,437 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 12.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 77,371 | 32,337 | 45,034 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 12.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 27,394 | 12,015 | 15,379 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 14.1 |
| Kusini Pemba | 24,854 | 10,969 | 13,885 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 12.8 |

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disability in 2012 and 2022 Censuses

The prevalence of disabilities among population aged 7 years and above in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland has slightly increased from 9.3 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2022. This is an increase of 1.9 percentage points in the last 10 years. In Tanzania Zanzibar the prevalence increased from 7.5 to 11.4 percent over the same period (Table 10.3). The increase in the proportion of PWDs may be explained by many factors including, increased general public awareness and improved social services among the group and the public at large, leading to parents and guardians stopping hiding PWDs.

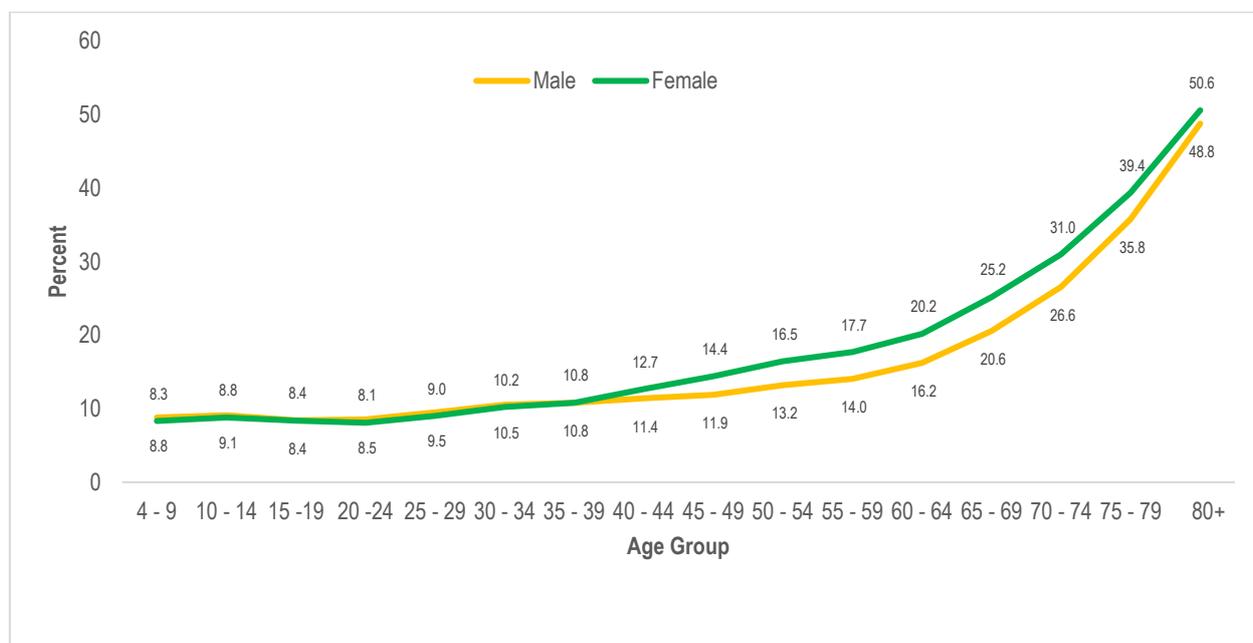
Table 10. 3: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Region | Prevalence | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | 2012 | 2022 |
| Tanzania | 9.3 | 11.2 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 9.3 | 11.2 |
| Dodoma | 11.4 | 12.3 |
| Arusha | 7.2 | 9.8 |
| Kilimanjaro | 12.3 | 15.3 |
| Tanga | 14.6 | 10.4 |
| Morogoro | 10.2 | 12.1 |
| Pwani | 10.4 | 11.4 |
| Dar es Salaam | 5.5 | 11.2 |
| Lindi | 7.6 | 14.4 |
| Mtwara | 10.3 | 14.5 |
| Ruvuma | 13.6 | 10.9 |
| Iringa | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Mbeya | 6.0 | 11.2 |
| Singida | 9.5 | 11.3 |
| Tabora | 7.8 | 9.0 |
| Rukwa | 10.3 | 9.3 |
| Kigoma | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Shinyanga | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Kagera | 9.7 | 12.8 |
| Mwanza | 8.2 | 11.8 |
| Mara | 15 | 12.1 |
| Manyara | 4.3 | 9.7 |
| Njombe | 10.5 | 10.7 |
| Katavi | 10.4 | 9.9 |
| Simiyu | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| Geita | 8.2 | 10.2 |
| Songwe | NA | 10.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 7.5 | 11.4 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 7.2 | 10.3 |
| Kusini Unguja | 7.6 | 11.6 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 5.9 | 10.8 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 8.3 | 13.2 |
| Kusini Pemba | 10.5 | 12.1 |

10.2.4 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Figure 10.2 shows that disability prevalence increases with age for males and females. The level of disability prevalence is about the same for females and males, increasing gradually from age group 4-9 to 40-44 then rising sharply to 50.6 percent for females and 48.8 percent for males aged 80 years and above.

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Table 10.4 shows that Tanzania has a total of 74,273 persons with albinism (equivalent to 0.12 percent of the total population). Out of those, 42,686 persons (0.14%) are males and 31,587 (0.10%) are females. Over fifty percent of people with albinism are living in rural areas (55.0 %). Regions with large numbers of persons with albinism are Dar es Salaam (11,966 persons), Morogoro (5,278 persons) and Mwanza (4,461 persons) (Table 10.4).

Albinism is “a born with” type of disability and therefore the number of persons with albinism is expected to decrease as age increases. This is in line with the general population. Number of persons with albinism gradually decreases from 5,335 persons for those aged below 5 years to 822 for those aged 75-79 (Table 10.5).

Table 10. 4: Numbers and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Albinism | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Tanzania | 74,273 | 0.12 | 42,686 | 0.15 | 31,587 | 0.10 |
| Rural | 40,889 | 0.10 | 24,147 | 0.12 | 16,742 | 0.09 |
| Urban | 33,384 | 0.16 | 18,539 | 0.18 | 14,845 | 0.15 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 71,631 | 0.12 | 41,203 | 0.14 | 30,428 | 0.10 |
| Dodoma | 3,846 | 0.13 | 2,283 | 0.15 | 1,563 | 0.10 |
| Arusha | 3,234 | 0.14 | 1,708 | 0.15 | 1,526 | 0.12 |
| Kilimanjaro | 2,143 | 0.12 | 1,174 | 0.13 | 969 | 0.10 |
| Tanga | 2,267 | 0.09 | 1,203 | 0.10 | 1,064 | 0.08 |
| Morogoro | 5,278 | 0.17 | 3,145 | 0.20 | 2,133 | 0.13 |
| Pwani | 3,720 | 0.19 | 2,096 | 0.22 | 1,624 | 0.16 |
| Dar es Salaam | 11,966 | 0.23 | 6,691 | 0.26 | 5,275 | 0.19 |
| Lindi | 1,286 | 0.11 | 761 | 0.13 | 525 | 0.09 |
| Mtwara | 1,511 | 0.09 | 885 | 0.12 | 626 | 0.07 |
| Ruvuma | 2,516 | 0.14 | 1,559 | 0.18 | 957 | 0.10 |
| Iringa | 117 | 0.01 | 65 | 0.01 | 52 | 0.01 |
| Mbeya | 3,098 | 0.13 | 1,778 | 0.16 | 1,320 | 0.11 |
| Singida | 2,420 | 0.12 | 1,381 | 0.14 | 1,039 | 0.10 |
| Tabora | 2,968 | 0.09 | 1,771 | 0.11 | 1,197 | 0.07 |
| Rukwa | 1,632 | 0.11 | 992 | 0.14 | 640 | 0.08 |
| Kigoma | 362 | 0.02 | 187 | 0.02 | 175 | 0.01 |
| Shinyanga | 371 | 0.02 | 189 | 0.02 | 182 | 0.02 |
| Kagera | 3,640 | 0.12 | 2,262 | 0.16 | 1,378 | 0.09 |
| Mwanza | 4,461 | 0.12 | 2,509 | 0.14 | 1,952 | 0.10 |
| Mara | 2,779 | 0.12 | 1,483 | 0.13 | 1,296 | 0.11 |
| Manyara | 2,898 | 0.16 | 1,757 | 0.19 | 1,141 | 0.12 |
| Njombe | 1,090 | 0.12 | 629 | 0.15 | 461 | 0.10 |
| Katavi | 1,409 | 0.12 | 863 | 0.15 | 546 | 0.09 |
| Simiyu | 1,940 | 0.09 | 1,065 | 0.11 | 875 | 0.08 |
| Geita | 3,308 | 0.11 | 1,979 | 0.14 | 1,329 | 0.09 |
| Songwe | 1,371 | 0.10 | 788 | 0.13 | 583 | 0.08 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 2,642 | 0.14 | 1,483 | 0.17 | 1,159 | 0.12 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 422 | 0.17 | 242 | 0.20 | 180 | 0.14 |
| Kusini Unguja | 258 | 0.14 | 155 | 0.17 | 103 | 0.11 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 1,311 | 0.15 | 737 | 0.17 | 574 | 0.12 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 325 | 0.12 | 171 | 0.13 | 154 | 0.11 |
| Kusini Pemba | 326 | 0.12 | 178 | 0.14 | 148 | 0.11 |

Table 10. 5: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Population | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 74,273 | 0.12 | 42,686 | 0.15 | 31,587 | 0.10 | 60,638,168 | 29,357,635 | 31,280,533 |
| 0 – 4 | 5,335 | 0.06 | 2,687 | 0.06 | 2,648 | 0.06 | 9,381,564 | 4,671,427 | 4,710,137 |
| 5 – 9 | 4,918 | 0.06 | 2,454 | 0.06 | 2,464 | 0.06 | 8,847,505 | 4,397,761 | 4,449,744 |
| 10 – 14 | 4,572 | 0.06 | 2,302 | 0.06 | 2,270 | 0.06 | 7,933,775 | 4,002,675 | 3,931,100 |
| 15 – 19 | 4,589 | 0.07 | 2,217 | 0.07 | 2,372 | 0.08 | 6,184,205 | 3,041,486 | 3,142,719 |
| 20 – 24 | 6,974 | 0.13 | 3,717 | 0.15 | 3,257 | 0.11 | 5,368,070 | 2,434,849 | 2,933,221 |
| 25 – 29 | 8,097 | 0.18 | 4,831 | 0.23 | 3,266 | 0.13 | 4,579,082 | 2,122,169 | 2,456,913 |
| 30 – 34 | 7,526 | 0.20 | 4,623 | 0.25 | 2,903 | 0.14 | 3,832,595 | 1,817,000 | 2,015,595 |
| 35 – 39 | 6,428 | 0.21 | 3,992 | 0.27 | 2,436 | 0.15 | 3,118,406 | 1,468,133 | 1,650,273 |
| 40 – 44 | 5,868 | 0.22 | 3,625 | 0.29 | 2,243 | 0.16 | 2,641,209 | 1,264,606 | 1,376,603 |
| 45 – 49 | 5,025 | 0.22 | 3,186 | 0.29 | 1,839 | 0.16 | 2,239,244 | 1,085,362 | 1,153,882 |
| 50 – 54 | 4,151 | 0.23 | 2,613 | 0.30 | 1,538 | 0.16 | 1,817,607 | 880,711 | 936,896 |
| 55 – 59 | 2,885 | 0.23 | 1,847 | 0.31 | 1,038 | 0.16 | 1,234,357 | 603,797 | 630,560 |
| 60 – 64 | 2,695 | 0.24 | 1,618 | 0.30 | 1,077 | 0.18 | 1,137,373 | 546,491 | 590,882 |
| 65 – 69 | 1,666 | 0.24 | 981 | 0.30 | 685 | 0.18 | 697,186 | 325,558 | 371,628 |
| 70 – 74 | 1,416 | 0.23 | 835 | 0.29 | 581 | 0.17 | 621,900 | 285,907 | 335,993 |
| 75 – 79 | 822 | 0.22 | 471 | 0.29 | 351 | 0.17 | 371,745 | 164,957 | 206,788 |
| 80+ | 1,306 | 0.21 | 687 | 0.28 | 619 | 0.16 | 632,345 | 244,746 | 387,599 |

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disabilities

Table 10.6 shows the percentage distribution of the population with other types of disabilities by sex. Results reveal that 1.8 million which is less than one percent of the total Tanzanian population has ‘other’ types of disabilities. Among these spinal cord injuries (0.41%), is the common and followed by cleft palate and mental health (0.31% each).

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Other Types of Disabilities by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Other Types of Disability | Tanzania | | | Tanzania Mainland | | | Tanzania Zanzibar | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 1,790,407 | 907,344 | 883,063 | 1,739,768 | 881,554 | 858,214 | 50,639 | 25,790 | 24,849 |
| Cleft Palate | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| Hydrocephalus | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Spinal bifida | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Spinal cord injuries | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| Epilepsy or seizures | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.21 |
| Psoriasis | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.55 |
| Storiasis | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Autism | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Mental Health | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.43 | 0.32 |
| Mental Disorder | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.24 |
| Dwarfism | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Leprosy | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Hunch Back | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Other | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.46 |

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

There are different causes of disabilities within the population. Some persons are born with disabilities (congenital), 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 disabilities. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (57.6%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 18.8 percent of disability cases are congenital. Another notable cause of disabilities in Tanzania is accidents (7.0%). Most of PWDs (60.7%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.0 percent in rural areas.

Reported causes of disabilities are almost the same among males and females. However, relatively large variations are observed with accidents and “other causes”. Nearly 10 percent (9.5%) of males with disabilities reported accidents compared with 4.9 percent for females (Tables 10.7 and 10.8).

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Sex | Cause of Disability | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Inborn | Disease | Accident | Beaten | Drug abuse | Pregnancy | Others |
| Tanzania | 100 | 18.8 | 57.6 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 15.2 |
| Rural | 100 | 19.6 | 56.0 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 16.1 |
| Urban | 100 | 17.2 | 60.7 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 13.2 |
| Male | 100 | 22.1 | 55.9 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | - | 11.3 |
| Female | 100 | 16.1 | 58.9 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 18.4 |

Table 10. 8: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Tanzania, 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 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 55.1 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 53.6 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 0.2 | - | 23.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 56.3 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 28.7 |
| Hearing | 100.0 | 31.5 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 45.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | - | 13.3 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 46.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 21.2 |
| Walking | 100.0 | 15.4 | 46.8 | 13.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 44.7 | 18.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - | 15.7 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 48.3 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 28.7 |
| Remembering | 100.0 | 31.0 | 39.4 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 37.1 | 41.5 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | - | 16.0 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 37.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 32.9 |
| Self-care | 100.0 | 29.6 | 43.5 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 44.4 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | - | 11.5 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 42.6 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 27.5 |
| Communication | 100.0 | 24.4 | 71.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 69.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | 1.7 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 73.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.3 |

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

Assistive devices help PWDs to perform their daily activities more effectively. Devices enable them to participate in social economic activities such as education, 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 20.2 percent are using assistive devices, for other PWDs the use is very low. For example, 0.4 percent with hearing disabilities are using assistive device for hearing and remembering and 0.8 percent use them for spinal bifida and communication each. The use of assistive devices in Tanzania Zanzibar is relatively higher than in Tanzania Mainland (Table 10.9).

Table 10. 9: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Type of Disability | Tanzania | | | Tanzania Mainland | | | Tanzania Zanzibar | | |
|----------------------|------------|------|--------|-------------------|------|--------|-------------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Albinism | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 14.2 |
| Seeing | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Hearing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Walking | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 |
| Self-care | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Communication | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Spinal bifida | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 14.5 |
| Spinal cord injuries | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 8.8 |

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Almost one-third (32.5%) of population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own land.
- About 11 percent of females in Tanzania own land alone compared with 18 percent of males.
- Nearly half (47.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania do not have land Legal Documents; Tanzania Mainland (47.2%) and Tanzania Zanzibar (33.6%).
- Among the land owners with Legal Documents in Tanzania, 28.1 percent own land jointly.

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which include information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal document possession. 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 (tittle deed), residential licence, 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

Land ownership status is categorised based on the population in the private households 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 about one out of every three persons (32.5%) age aged 15 years and above in Tanzania owns land. In Tanzania Mainland it is 33.0 percent and in Tanzania Zanzibar, 16.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above owns land.

In Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland, ownership of land is higher among rural population (38.3% and 38.8% respectively) compared with the urban population (23.1% and 23.5% respectively). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the rural-urban divide on land ownership is narrow in

favour of rural (17.1%) compared with urban (15.3%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land are lower than those of males throughout the country in both rural and urban areas (Table 11.1).

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

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

Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1 present land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above by sex in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. It shows that in Tanzania about two-thirds (66.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land followed by those owning land jointly (17.3%). The pattern of land ownership status is similar in Tanzania Mainland but different in Tanzania Zanzibar where about eight out of ten (82.8%) persons do not own land followed by those owning land alone (11.3%).

Land ownership in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland reveals that the proportions of females (10.6% and 10.7%) respectively owning land alone are significantly below those of males (18.1% each). However, the proportions of females owning land jointly are slightly higher in Tanzania (17.6% of females and 16.8% of males) and in Tanzania

Mainland it is 18.1 percent for females and 17.2 percent for males. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportions of females owning land are below those of males for both alone and joint ownership.

In addition, results show that the percentage of females owning land jointly in Tanzania is higher in both rural (22.4%) and urban (10.0 %) areas compared with males (21.3% and 9.5% respectively). A similar pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland (Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1).

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

| Place of Residence | Sex | Land Ownership Status | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | Alone | Jointly | Both alone and jointly | Does not own | Don't Know | |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | |
| Total | Both Sexes | 14.1 | 17.3 | 1.1 | 66.0 | 1.5 | 34,475,324 |
| | Male | 18.1 | 16.8 | 1.3 | 62.3 | 1.5 | 16,285,772 |
| | Female | 10.6 | 17.6 | 1.0 | 69.2 | 1.6 | 18,189,552 |
| Rural | Both Sexes | 15.0 | 21.9 | 1.4 | 60.2 | 1.5 | 21,291,058 |
| | Male | 18.9 | 21.3 | 1.6 | 56.7 | 1.5 | 10,140,173 |
| | Female | 11.5 | 22.4 | 1.2 | 63.3 | 1.6 | 11,150,885 |
| Urban | Both Sexes | 12.6 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 75.3 | 1.5 | 13,184,266 |
| | Male | 16.6 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 71.6 | 1.5 | 6,145,599 |
| | Female | 9.2 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 78.6 | 1.6 | 7,038,667 |
| Tanzania Mainland | | | | | | | |
| Total | Both Sexes | 14.2 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 65.4 | 1.6 | 33,389,842 |
| | Male | 18.1 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 61.9 | 1.5 | 15,778,198 |
| | Female | 10.7 | 18.1 | 1.0 | 68.6 | 1.6 | 17,611,644 |
| Rural | Both Sexes | 15.1 | 22.3 | 1.4 | 59.6 | 1.5 | 20,765,719 |
| | Male | 19.0 | 21.7 | 1.6 | 56.2 | 1.5 | 9,892,223 |
| | Female | 11.6 | 22.9 | 1.2 | 62.7 | 1.6 | 10,873,496 |
| Urban | Both Sexes | 12.7 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 75.0 | 1.6 | 12,624,123 |
| | Male | 16.6 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 71.3 | 1.5 | 5,885,975 |
| | Female | 9.3 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 78.1 | 1.6 | 6,738,148 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | | | | | | | |
| Total | Both Sexes | 11.3 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 82.8 | 1.0 | 1,085,482 |
| | Male | 16.7 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 76.6 | 1.0 | 507,574 |
| | Female | 6.6 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 88.3 | 1.0 | 577,908 |
| Rural | Both Sexes | 11.1 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 81.9 | 1.0 | 525,339 |
| | Male | 16.6 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 75.3 | 1.0 | 247,950 |
| | Female | 6.2 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 87.8 | 1.0 | 277,389 |
| Urban | Both Sexes | 11.5 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 83.7 | 1.0 | 560,143 |
| | Male | 16.8 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 78.0 | 1.0 | 259,624 |
| | Female | 7.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 88.7 | 0.9 | 300,519 |

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

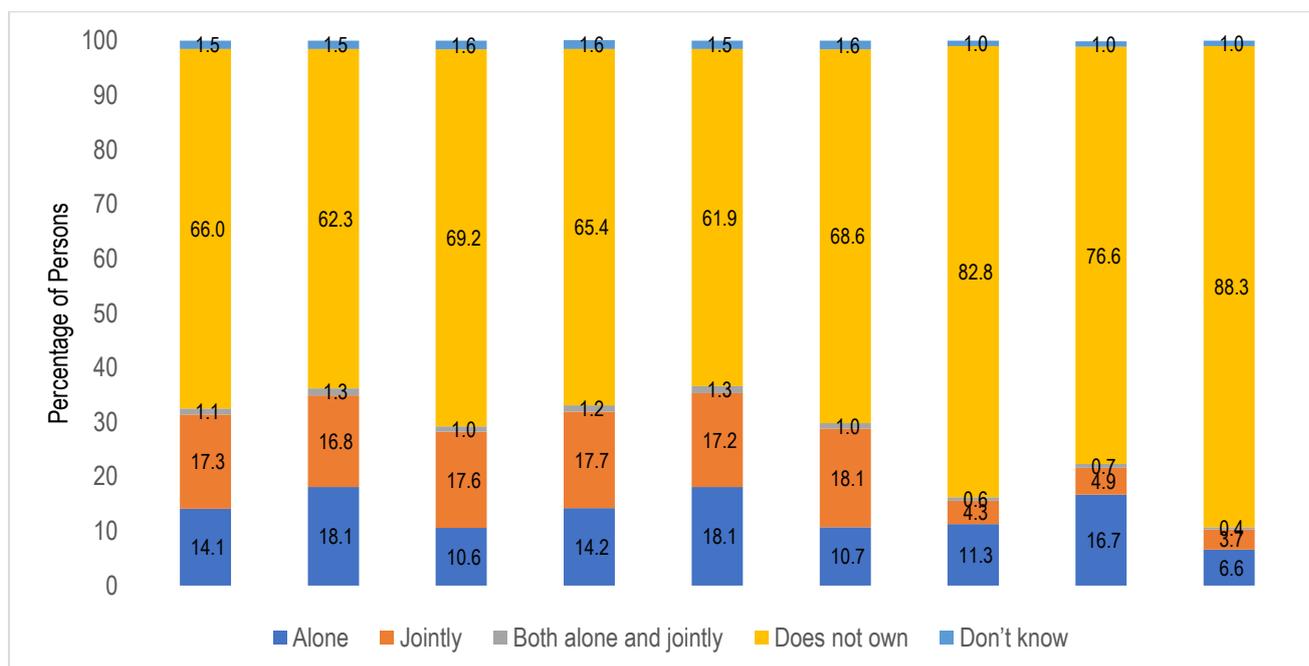


Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is owned mostly among persons aged 65 years and above (55.5%) followed by those aged 25-64 years (36.2%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in favour of rural areas for younger ages (15-19 years) compared with urban areas. In most cases, males have higher proportions among those owning land compared with females regardless of type of ownership and age group.

Results show that proportion of persons who do not own land in Tanzania is 66.0 percent, while those who own land is 32.5 percent and those who do not know is 1.5 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher for males (36.2%) than females (29.2%). Proportion of land Ownership in Rural areas is higher (38.3%) than in Urban areas (23.1%). Regardless of whether a person lives in Rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 65 and above own more land than any other age group. Furthermore, results show that more than half (55.5%) of persons aged 65 and above years own land in Tanzania. It is observed that proportion of persons aged between 20 to 64 years possessing land in rural (43.0%) is slightly higher than those living in urban areas (25.8%) (Table 11.3).

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

| Land Ownership Status | Tanzania | | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| | Total | 15 - 19 | 20 - 64 | 65+ | Total | 15 - 19 | 20 - 64 | 65+ | Total | 15 - 19 | 20 - 64 | 65+ |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 17.9 | 75.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 73.4 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 78.5 | 4.7 |
| Male | 100.0 | 18.7 | 75.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 72.6 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 79.1 | 4.5 |
| Female | 100.0 | 17.3 | 75.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 74.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 78.0 | 5.0 |
| Owning land | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32.5 | 8.4 | 36.2 | 55.5 | 38.3 | 11.1 | 43.0 | 58.4 | 23.1 | 3.5 | 25.8 | 47.7 |
| Male | 36.2 | 8.7 | 40.6 | 64.9 | 41.8 | 11.1 | 47.6 | 68.0 | 26.9 | 3.8 | 30.0 | 56.5 |
| Female | 29.2 | 8.1 | 32.2 | 48.2 | 35.1 | 11.1 | 38.9 | 50.9 | 19.8 | 3.2 | 22.1 | 40.8 |
| Does not own | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66.0 | 88.3 | 62.7 | 43.0 | 60.2 | 85.5 | 55.9 | 40.1 | 75.3 | 93.3 | 73.0 | 50.8 |
| Male | 62.3 | 87.9 | 58.3 | 34.2 | 56.7 | 85.5 | 51.4 | 31.2 | 71.6 | 92.9 | 68.8 | 42.6 |
| Female | 69.2 | 88.6 | 66.6 | 49.8 | 63.3 | 85.5 | 60.0 | 47.2 | 78.6 | 93.6 | 76.7 | 57.2 |
| Dont Know | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Male | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Female | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 |

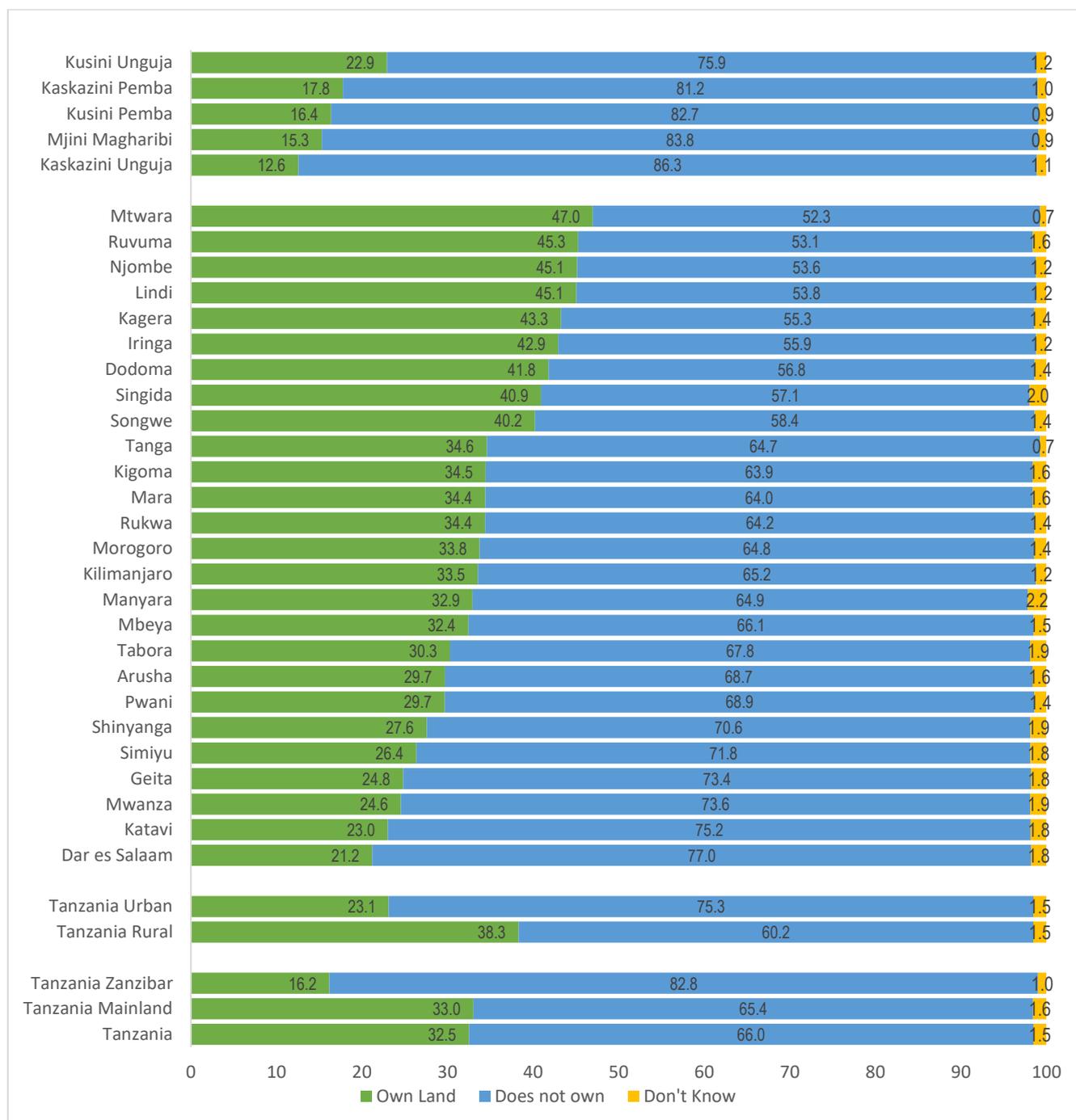
With regards to those who own land, Majority of people in Tanzania own land jointly (53.1%) followed by those who own land alone (43.4%). The proportion of Males who own land alone (49.9%) is slightly higher than that of females (36.2%) and on the other hand, proportion of females who own land jointly (60.3%) is higher than males (46.6%). Moreover, it is observed that out of those who own land alone, the proportion of people in Urban areas (54.6%) is higher than that of Rural areas (39.2%) (Table 11.4).

**Table 11. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Age group, Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex: Tanzania 2022
PHC**

| Land Ownership Status | Tanzania | | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| | Total | 15 - 19 | 20 - 64 | 65+ | Total | 15 - 19 | 20 - 64 | 65+ | Total | 15 - 19 | 20 - 64 | 65+ |
| Alone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 43.4 | 16.3 | 43.1 | 56.6 | 39.2 | 15.0 | 38.6 | 53.9 | 54.6 | 23.3 | 54.3 | 65.7 |
| Male | 49.9 | 18.5 | 50.8 | 55.4 | 45.3 | 17.3 | 46.1 | 52.5 | 61.7 | 26.0 | 62.3 | 64.9 |
| Female | 36.2 | 13.9 | 34.4 | 57.9 | 32.6 | 12.7 | 30.5 | 55.3 | 46.3 | 20.6 | 44.7 | 66.7 |
| Jointly | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 53.1 | 79.0 | 53.4 | 40.2 | 57.2 | 80.6 | 57.8 | 42.8 | 42.2 | 69.7 | 42.6 | 31.6 |
| Male | 46.6 | 76.8 | 45.7 | 41.1 | 51.0 | 78.4 | 50.3 | 43.8 | 35.3 | 67.1 | 34.7 | 32.3 |
| Female | 60.3 | 81.3 | 62.1 | 39.2 | 63.9 | 82.9 | 65.9 | 41.7 | 50.3 | 72.3 | 51.9 | 30.7 |
| Both alone and jointly | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Male | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Female | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 |

Findings reveals that, in Tanzania Mainland, Mtwara Region has the highest proportion (47.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land, followed by Ruvuma (45.3%). On the other hand, a small proportion of persons owning land are in Dar es Salaam (21.2%) followed by Katavi (23.0%) and Mwanza (24.6%) regions. Ownership of land in Tanzania Zanzibar is relatively low when compared with regions in Tanzania Mainland. Proportion of persons owning land ranges from 12.6 percent in Kaskazini Unguja to 22.9 percent in Kusini Unguja Region. Persons residing in rural areas are more likely to own land (38.3%) compared to those in urban areas (23.1%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Documents

Table 11.4 indicates that 47.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own land without any legal documents. Almost a similar percentage is observed in Tanzania Mainland (47.2%) but for Tanzania Zanzibar is 33.6 percent. Among the land owners with legal documents in Tanzania, majority of them own land jointly (28.1%) followed by those owning land alone (22.7%). In Tanzania Zanzibar, majority of persons with any legal document (46.3%) own land alone followed by those owning land jointly (17.1%).

Results also reveal that possession of legal land documents in Tanzania is in favour of females owning land jointly (32.3% females versus 24.3% males), in Tanzania Mainland (32.4% females versus 24.5% males) and in Tanzania Zanzibar (22.7% females versus 14.0% males).

Table 11. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Legal Documents Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC.

| Legal Document Status | Tanzania | | | Tanzania Mainland | | | Tanzania Zanzibar | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 11,203,032 | 5,891,511 | 5,311,521 | 11,027,275 | 5,777,930 | 5,249,345 | 175,757 | 113,581 | 62,176 |
| Alone | 22.7 | 26.8 | 18.3 | 22.4 | 26.3 | 18.0 | 46.3 | 49.8 | 39.9 |
| Jointly | 28.1 | 24.3 | 32.3 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 32.4 | 17.1 | 14.0 | 22.7 |
| Both alone and jointly | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| No legal document | 47.0 | 46.7 | 47.3 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 34.7 |
| Don't Know | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 |

Table 11.5 portrays that about a half (52.8%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with about a third (31.7%) in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 27.9 percent own land jointly, followed by those owning land alone (17.3%). In urban areas, among persons with legal documents, 37.3 percent own land alone followed by those owning land jointly (28.7%).

Results also show that possession of legal documents is higher among females in rural areas owning land jointly (31.4%) than males (24.6%). A similar pattern is found in the urban areas (34.7% females versus 23.6% males).

In Tanzania Mainland the region with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Dar es Salaam (76.1%) followed by Geita (65.1%). On the other hand, regions with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents are Mtwara (37.4%) and Tanga (38.4%). In Tanzania Zanzibar Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents (78.3%) while Kusini Unguja has the lowest (43.2%) (Figure 11.3).

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

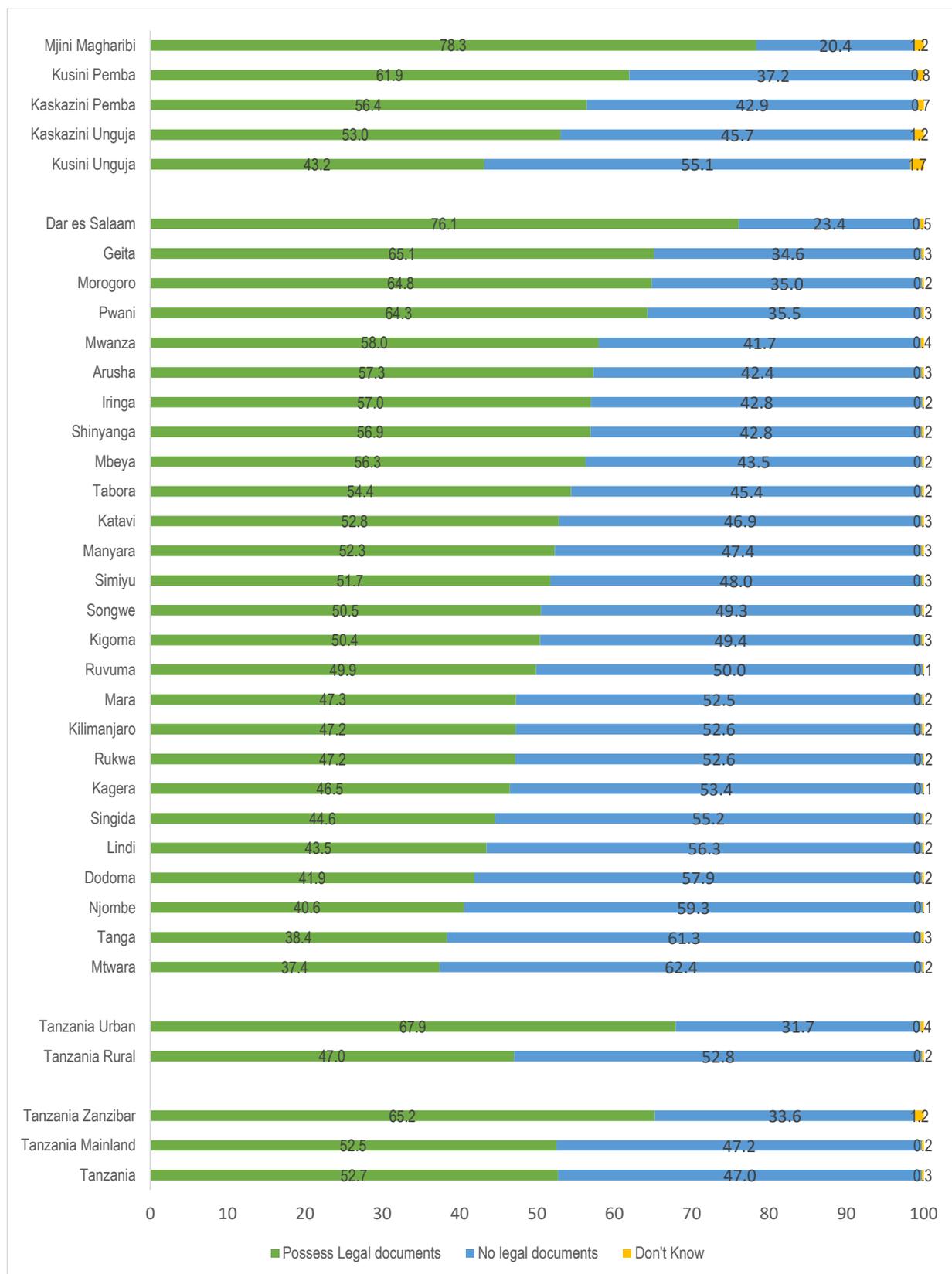


Table 11. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Legal Documents Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC.

| Legal Documents Status | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 11,203,032 | 5,891,511 | 5,311,521 | 8,154,215 | 4,239,293 | 3,914,922 | 3,048,817 | 1,652,218 | 1,396,599 |
| Alone | 22.7 | 26.8 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 20.5 | 13.8 | 37.3 | 42.9 | 30.6 |
| Jointly | 28.1 | 24.3 | 32.3 | 27.9 | 24.6 | 31.4 | 28.7 | 23.6 | 34.7 |
| Both alone and jointly | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| No Legal Documents | 47.0 | 46.7 | 47.3 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 31.7 | 31.2 | 32.2 |
| Don't know | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

CHAPTER TWELVE

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Six in ten (65.0%) households in Tanzania own houses they live in.
- About seventy percent (70.1%) of households in Tanzania use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than half of households in Tanzania (60.2%) and Tanzania Mainland (59.4%) use improved toilet facilities while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is 89.9 percent.
- Seventy-nine percent of households in rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 21.3 percent in 2012 to 37.4 percent in 2022 in Tanzania.
- Four in ten (40.1%) households in Tanzania 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 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 was 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 was built. Almost two third (65%) of households own houses where they live followed by households renting houses privately (20.0%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (75.9%) in rural than urban areas (48.3%). In Tanzania Zanzibar the percentage of households living in their own houses is 71.4 percent which is relatively higher than that of Tanzania Mainland (64.8%). The percentage of male and female headed households owning houses is almost the same (65.1% and 64.8% respectively).

Across regions, Kaskazini Pemba has the largest percentage (84.1%) of households living in their own houses while Dar es Salaam Region has the smallest percentage (40.4%) (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, Tanzania, PHC

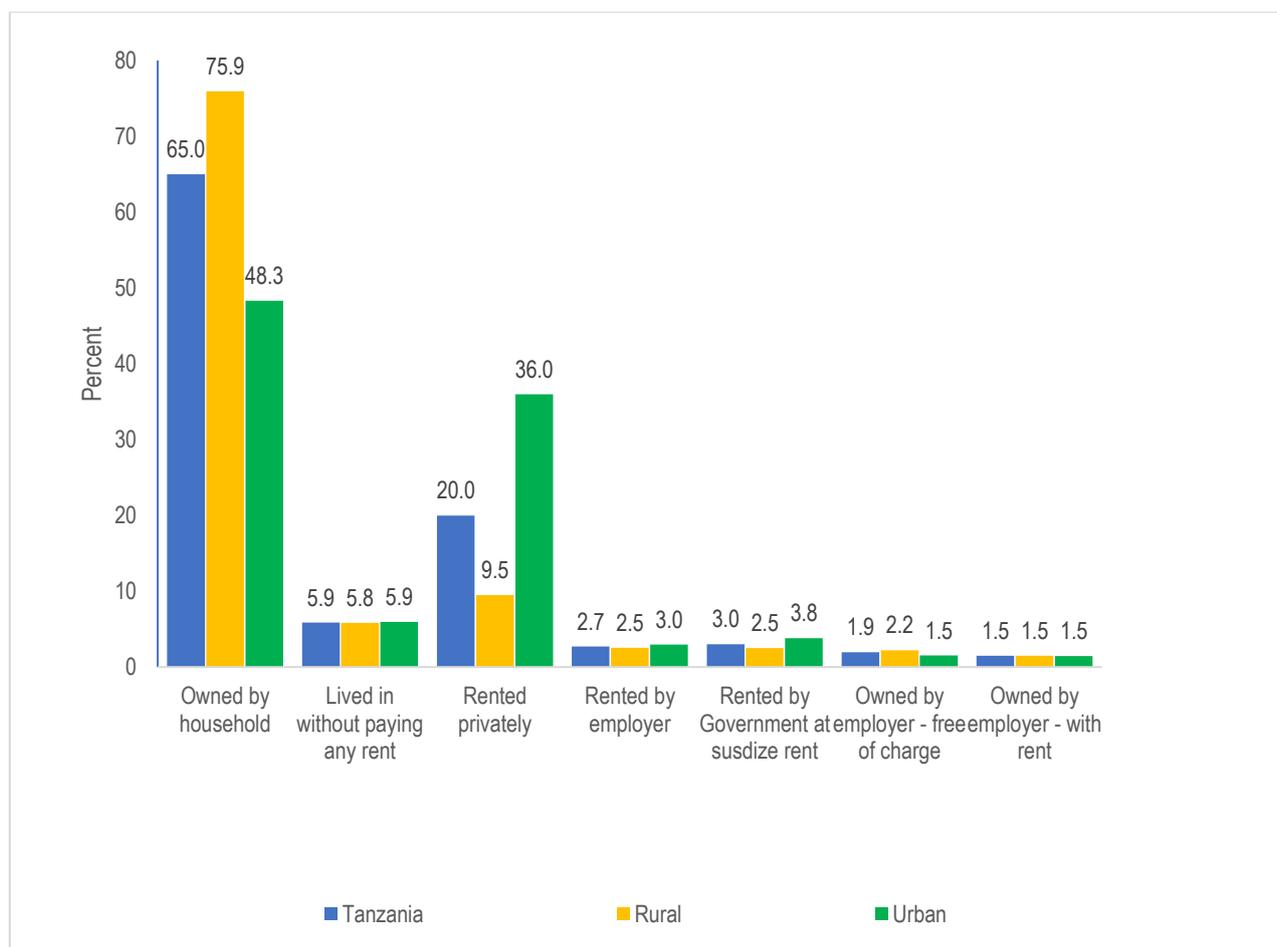


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

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

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Tanzania, about one-third (31.9%) of the households has no legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 12.2 percent have title deed. Most households have customary type of ownership (33.7%). Title deed documents are found more in households living in urban areas (28.6%) compared with rural areas (5.4%). The female-headed households with title deeds as legal right to the land of main dwelling is higher (12.9%) than 11.8 percent for male-headed households.

Tanzania Mainland has 11.6 percent of households with title deeds which is smaller compared with 33.3 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Regionally, percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 4.2 percent in Kagera Region to 50.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Table 12.2).

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

| Residence/Region/Household Headship | Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses | Type of Legal Right | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | | Title Deed | Residential Licence | Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment | Customary Ownership | Contract | Land Registration Card (Zanzibar) | Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia | No Legal Right |
| Tanzania | 9,199,208 | 12.2 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 33.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 31.9 |
| Rural | 6,489,765 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 41.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 36.8 |
| Urban | 2,709,443 | 28.6 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 20.1 |
| Male Headed Households | 5,916,437 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 33.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 32.0 |
| Female Headed Households | 3,282,771 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 33.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 31.7 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 8,930,979 | 11.6 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 34.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 31.8 |
| Dodoma | 549,639 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 37.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 42.2 |
| Arusha | 371,846 | 12.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 43.9 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 28.1 |
| Kilimanjaro | 322,463 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 55.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 23.9 |
| Tanga | 459,144 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 34.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 39.0 |
| Morogoro | 517,384 | 16.3 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 31.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 30.5 |
| Pwani | 321,223 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 29.1 |
| Dar es Salaam | 620,600 | 38.9 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 11.5 |
| Lindi | 246,621 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 30.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 40.6 |
| Mtwara | 367,166 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 24.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 45.1 |
| Ruvuma | 338,675 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 46.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 28.6 |
| Iringa | 218,681 | 16.3 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 31.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 35.4 |
| Mbeya | 409,113 | 13.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 29.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 32.7 |
| Singida | 304,769 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 46.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 35.9 |
| Tabora | 408,517 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 35.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 34.4 |
| Rukwa | 215,139 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 28.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 37.9 |
| Kigoma | 325,803 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 37.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 33.1 |
| Shinyanga | 266,446 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 34.7 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 29.0 |
| Kagera | 498,219 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 49.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 31.6 |
| Mwanza | 434,017 | 14.9 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 30.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 23.7 |

| Residence/Region/Household Headship | Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses | Type of Legal Right | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | | Title Deed | Residential Licence | Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment | Customary Ownership | Contract | Land Registration Card (Zanzibar) | Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia | No Legal Right |
| Mara | 326,766 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 47.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 33.5 |
| Manyara | 294,422 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 40.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 37.8 |
| Njombe | 172,792 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 41.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 38.8 |
| Katavi | 137,276 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 39.0 |
| Simiyu | 229,053 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 46.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 33.3 |
| Geita | 340,254 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 22.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 19.7 |
| Songwe | 234,951 | 7.9 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 35.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 37.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 268,229 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 16.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 35.1 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 44,568 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 27.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 47.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 31,717 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 18.8 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 52.6 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 112,992 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 11.6 | 22.2 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 40,503 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 26.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 42.7 |
| Kusini Pemba | 38,449 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 29.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 36.7 |

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 Tanzania, 85.6 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). In Tanzania Zanzibar, 94.0 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials while Tanzania Mainland recorded 85.4 percent. On the other hand, more than 70 percent of households in all regions of Tanzania are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Tabora (65.7%) and Lindi (65.4%) (Figure 12.2).

Table 12.3 shows that the majority of households in urban areas (96.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 77.3 percent of households in rural areas. The use of iron sheets for roofing is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (92.5%) than in Tanzania Mainland (84.6%). The percentage of households living in houses roofed by iron sheets ranges from 65.1 in Lindi to 97.5 in Mjini Magharibi. Lindi Region has the highest percentage of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (33.5%).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Materials; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

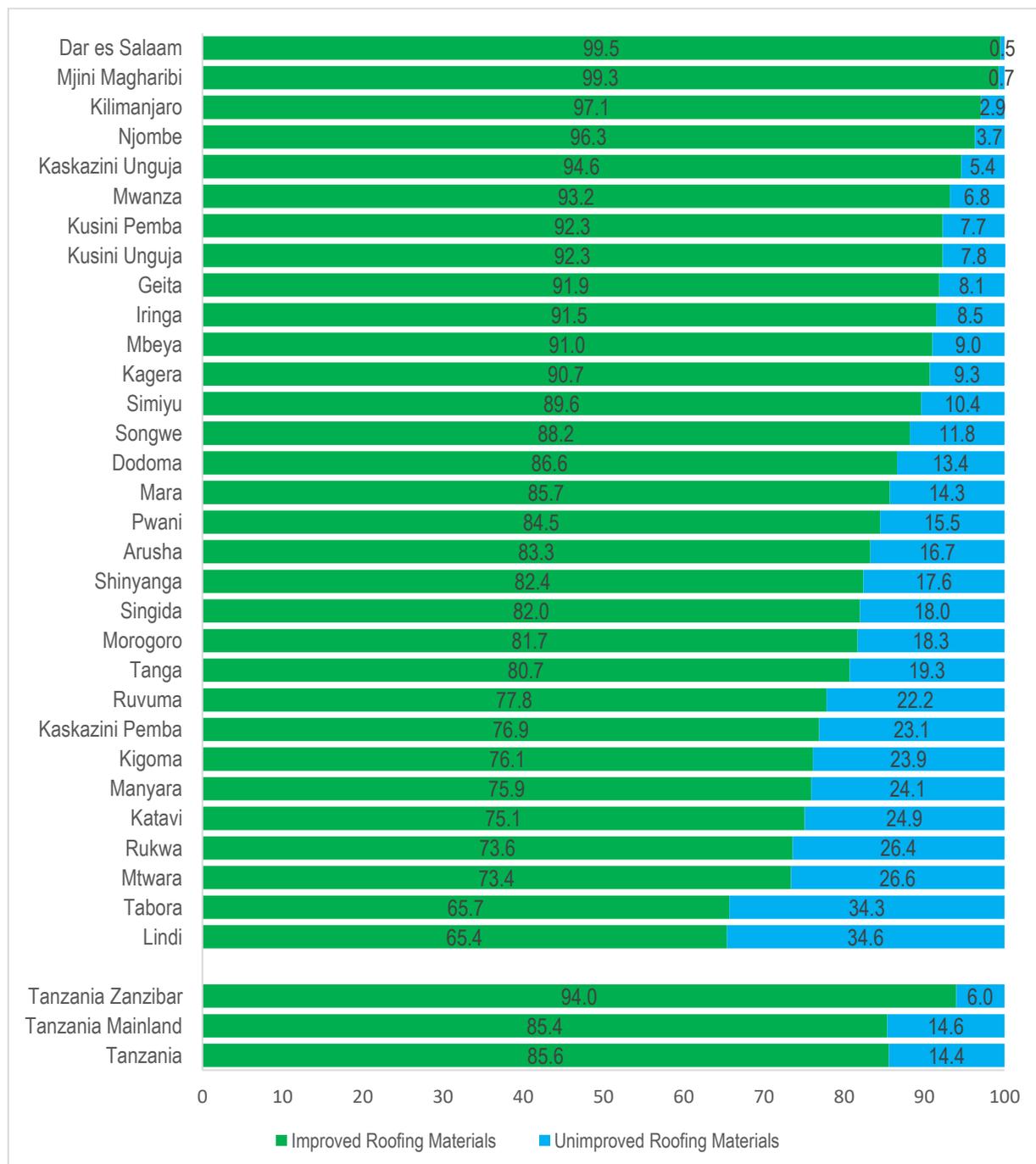


Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region | Total Number of Household | Type of Roofing Materials | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Iron sheets | Tiles | Concrete | Asbestos | Grass/Leaves | Mud and Leaves | Plastics/Box | Tent |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 84.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 77.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 18.0 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 96.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 84.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 86.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 82.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 96.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 79.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 16.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 81.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 16.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 84.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 14.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 96.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 65.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 33.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 73.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 77.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 91.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 90.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 81.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 65.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 73.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 24.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 75.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 81.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 90.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 92.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 85.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 75.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 96.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 74.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 22.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 89.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 91.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

| Residence/Region | Total Number of Household | Type of Roofing Materials | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Iron sheets | Tiles | Concrete | Asbestos | Grass/Leaves | Mud and Leaves | Plastics/Box | Tent |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 88.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 92.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 93.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 89.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 97.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 76.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 22.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 91.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Tanzania, living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 57.1 while 42.9 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). In Tanzania Zanzibar 88.1 percent of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials while in Tanzania Mainland is 56.3 percent. Across regions, households with improved floor covering materials range from 27.1 percent in Kigoma to 97.8 in Mjini Magharibi (Figure 12.3).

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

Percentage of households using cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (76.0%) than in Tanzania Mainland (48.4%). In addition, more than 65.0 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar regions are living in houses with cement floors. In Tanzania Mainland, the use of cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges from 24.2 percent in Kigoma to 71.3 percent in Dar es Salaam (Table 12.4).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

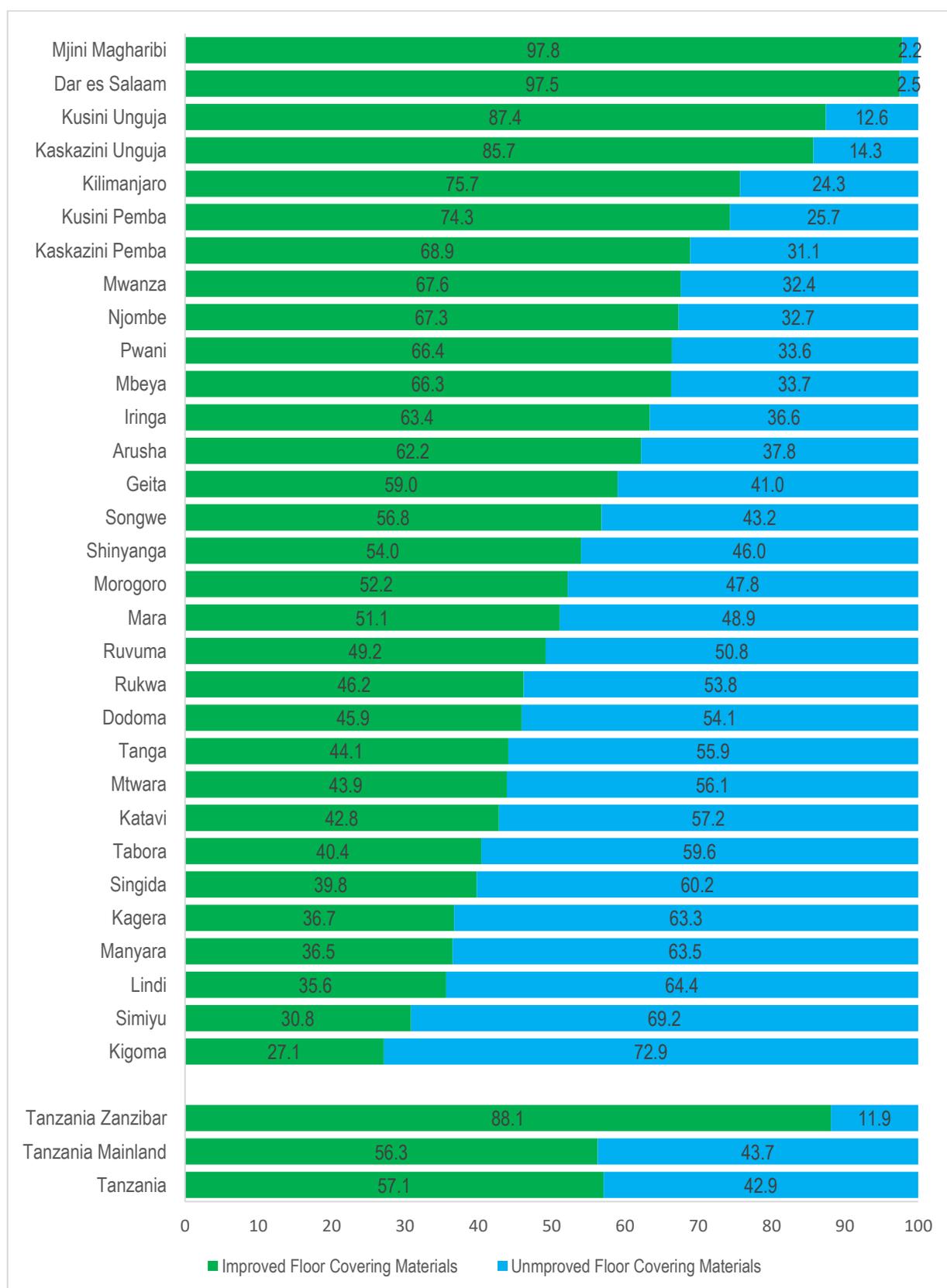


Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region | Total Number of Households | Type of Flooring Materials | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| | | Cement | Ceramic Tiles | Parquet or Polished Wood | Terrazzo | Vinyl or Asphalt Strips | Wood Planks | Palm/Bamboo | Earth/Sand | Dung | Others ¹⁰ |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 49.1 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 41.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 35.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 59.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 69.8 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 48.4 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 42.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 39.2 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 53.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 50.3 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 28.7 | 7.4 | 0.4 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 64.5 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 22.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 38.5 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 54.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 46.2 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 46.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 57.3 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 31.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 71.3 | 25.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 33.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 41.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 46.6 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 50.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 58.2 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 35.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 60.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 31.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 36.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 59.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 37.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 58.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 44.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 52.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 |

¹⁰ Others include households living in containers or tents.

| Residence/Region | Total Number of Households | Type of Flooring Materials | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| | | Cement | Ceramic Tiles | Parquet or Polished Wood | Terrazzo | Vinyl or Asphalt Strips | Wood Planks | Palm/Bamboo | Earth/Sand | Dung | Others ¹⁰ |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 24.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 71.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 47.9 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 45.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 33.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 61.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 57.1 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 45.4 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 47.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 33.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 58.8 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 62.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 32.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 40.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 56.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 28.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 68.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 54.4 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 53.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 41.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 76.0 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 82.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 80.0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 77.3 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 65.7 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 69.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

12.2.3 Wall Materials

Around one third (34.5%) of households have their house walls built of baked bricks followed by cement/rock bricks (28.1%) and sundried bricks (18.5%). In urban areas, more than half of households (56.5%) used cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (27.9%). In rural areas, 38.8 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials followed by sundried bricks (24.5%). In Tanzania Zanzibar most of the houses have cement/rock bricks (76.9%) as wall materials compared with Tanzania Mainland where most of the houses have baked bricks walls (35.4%).

Three out of the five regions in Tanzania Zanzibar have more than 60 percent of households using cement/rock bricks as walls material of main dwelling. In Tanzania Mainland, only Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions have more than 50 percent of the households with houses built using cement/rock bricks walls materials (95.6% and 55.7% respectively) (Table 12.5).

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

| Residence/Region | Total Number of Households | Type of Wall Materials | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Stones | Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks | Sundried Bricks | Baked Bricks | Timber | Timber and Sheets | Poles and Mud | Grass | Glass/Aluminium | Tent/Containers |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 1.2 | 28.1 | 18.5 | 34.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 15.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 24.5 | 38.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 23.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 1.5 | 56.5 | 9.3 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 1.0 | 26.8 | 19.0 | 35.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 0.8 | 25.3 | 33.2 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 0.7 | 46.9 | 4.0 | 13.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 29.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 2.7 | 41.4 | 6.0 | 31.0 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 0.8 | 19.5 | 6.8 | 22.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 49.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 57.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 19.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 1.2 | 55.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 34.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 1.5 | 95.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 2.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 27.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 44.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 0.7 | 19.1 | 30.6 | 25.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 23.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 80.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 15.5 | 57.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 35.9 | 49.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 0.3 | 15.9 | 50.5 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 47.8 | 28.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 12.2 | 81.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 67.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 50.5 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 13.6 | 37.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 40.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

| Residence/Region | Total Number of Households | Type of Wall Materials | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Stones | Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks | Sundried Bricks | Baked Bricks | Timber | Timber and Sheets | Poles and Mud | Grass | Glass/Aluminium | Tent/Containers |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 1.5 | 42.7 | 27.6 | 23.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 1.7 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 37.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 40.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 13.4 | 78.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 14.3 | 71.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 1.3 | 19.2 | 63.9 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 24.3 | 64.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 12.8 | 81.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 9.1 | 76.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 9.9 | 81.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 25.8 | 63.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 3.7 | 94.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 15.5 | 49.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 31.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 5.9 | 44.3 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 43.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

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.

Three in ten (34.1%) households in Tanzania have one room for sleeping, 31.1 percent have two rooms and 22.0 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 12.7 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Zanzibar, 19.8 percent of households have one room for sleeping, 25.7 percent have two rooms and 29.8 percent have three rooms. There is negligible difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (43.1%) than in rural areas (28.4%). Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households (51.1%) with one room for sleeping compared with other regions. The region with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Kusini Pemba (9.4%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

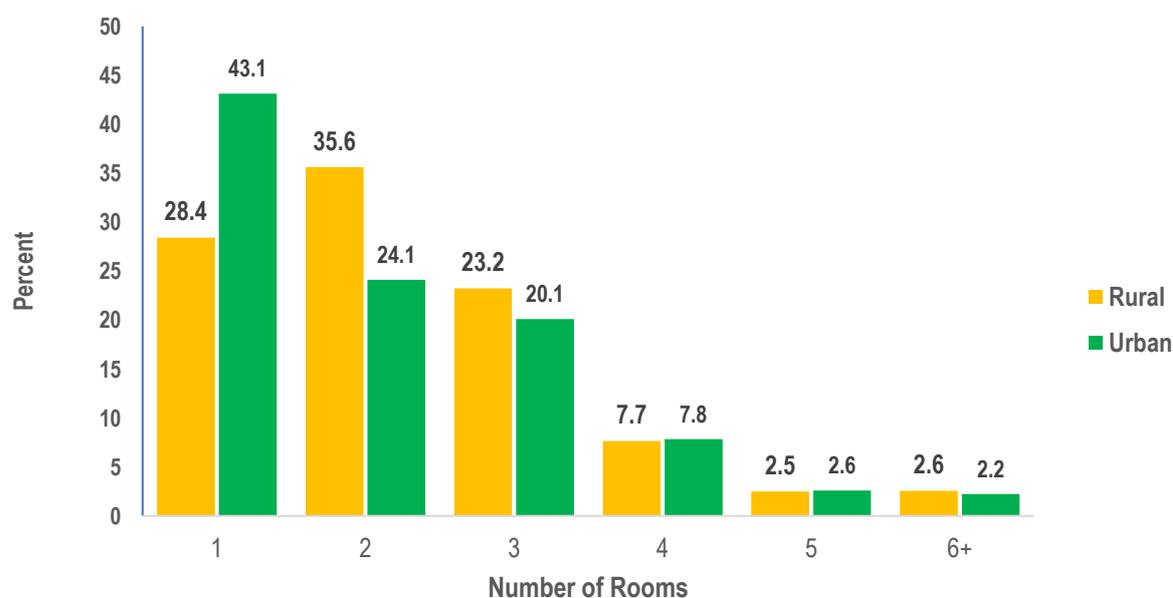


Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Average Household size | Number of Rooms | | | | | | Average Number of Rooms |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 4.3 | 34.2 | 31.1 | 22.0 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 4.6 | 28.4 | 35.6 | 23.2 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 3.8 | 43.1 | 24.1 | 20.1 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 4.4 | 34.3 | 30.1 | 22.3 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 4.0 | 34.0 | 32.7 | 21.5 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 4.3 | 34.6 | 31.2 | 21.8 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Male Headed Households | 8,828,073 | 4.4 | 34.8 | 30.2 | 22.1 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Female Headed Households | 4,948,902 | 4.0 | 34.4 | 32.9 | 21.3 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 4.1 | 33.4 | 34.7 | 21.7 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 3.8 | 39.1 | 35.0 | 18.9 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 3.7 | 28.2 | 29.6 | 25.1 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 4.1 | 36.6 | 33.0 | 20.2 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 3.8 | 39.5 | 30.8 | 18.8 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 3.7 | 35.5 | 30.0 | 23.3 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 3.5 | 51.1 | 19.1 | 18.4 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 3.4 | 27.0 | 34.8 | 30.2 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 3.3 | 24.4 | 37.5 | 30.9 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 3.9 | 24.3 | 27.5 | 30.2 | 10.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 3.7 | 29.5 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 3.7 | 37.6 | 28.6 | 21.3 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 5.1 | 29.2 | 34.9 | 23.5 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 5.6 | 27.2 | 36.3 | 19.9 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 4.7 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 5.0 | 23.6 | 36.4 | 25.0 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 5.3 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 19.6 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 4.2 | 27.5 | 30.5 | 27.8 | 10.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 4.9 | 37.8 | 29.9 | 19.9 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 5.0 | 36.7 | 32.8 | 18.7 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 4.7 | 32.5 | 39.2 | 18.2 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 3.6 | 22.1 | 27.2 | 29.2 | 13.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 5.3 | 35.5 | 32.0 | 19.3 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 6.7 | 23.1 | 31.9 | 23.3 | 10.5 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 2.7 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 5.3 | 39.0 | 32.4 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 4.0 | 35.9 | 36.7 | 17.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 4.9 | 19.8 | 25.7 | 29.8 | 15.6 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Male Headed Households | 260,526 | 5.0 | 20.1 | 25.8 | 29.8 | 15.5 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Female Headed Households | 115,302 | 4.8 | 19.1 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 4.6 | 22.3 | 34.4 | 28.9 | 9.6 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 4.0 | 26.0 | 32.1 | 27.0 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 4.9 | 22.7 | 21.2 | 26.4 | 18.6 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 5.6 | 10.1 | 29.3 | 36.5 | 14.9 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 5.7 | 9.4 | 23.2 | 39.6 | 16.4 | 8.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 |

12.4 Water and Sanitation

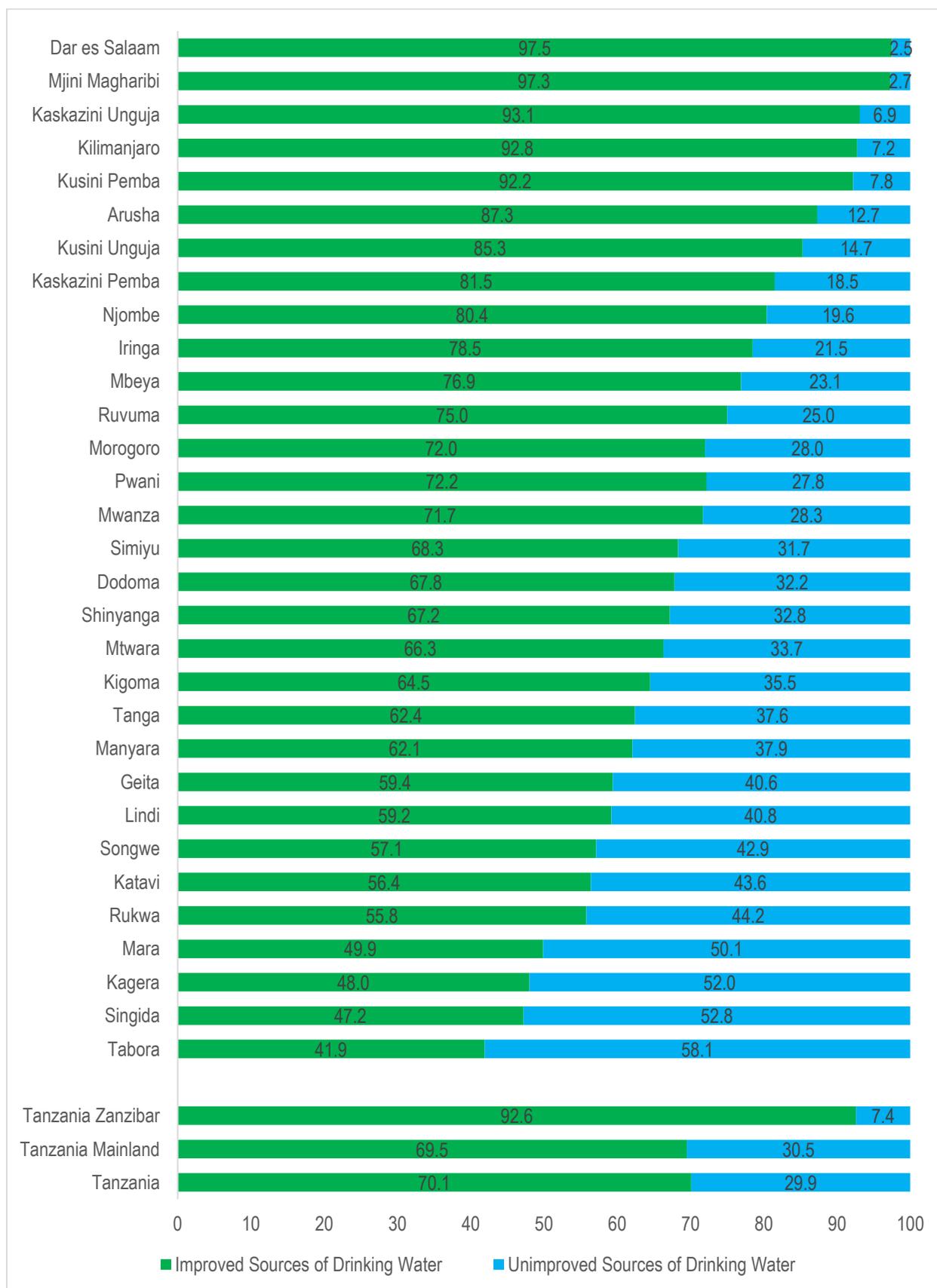
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Sources of Drinking Water

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

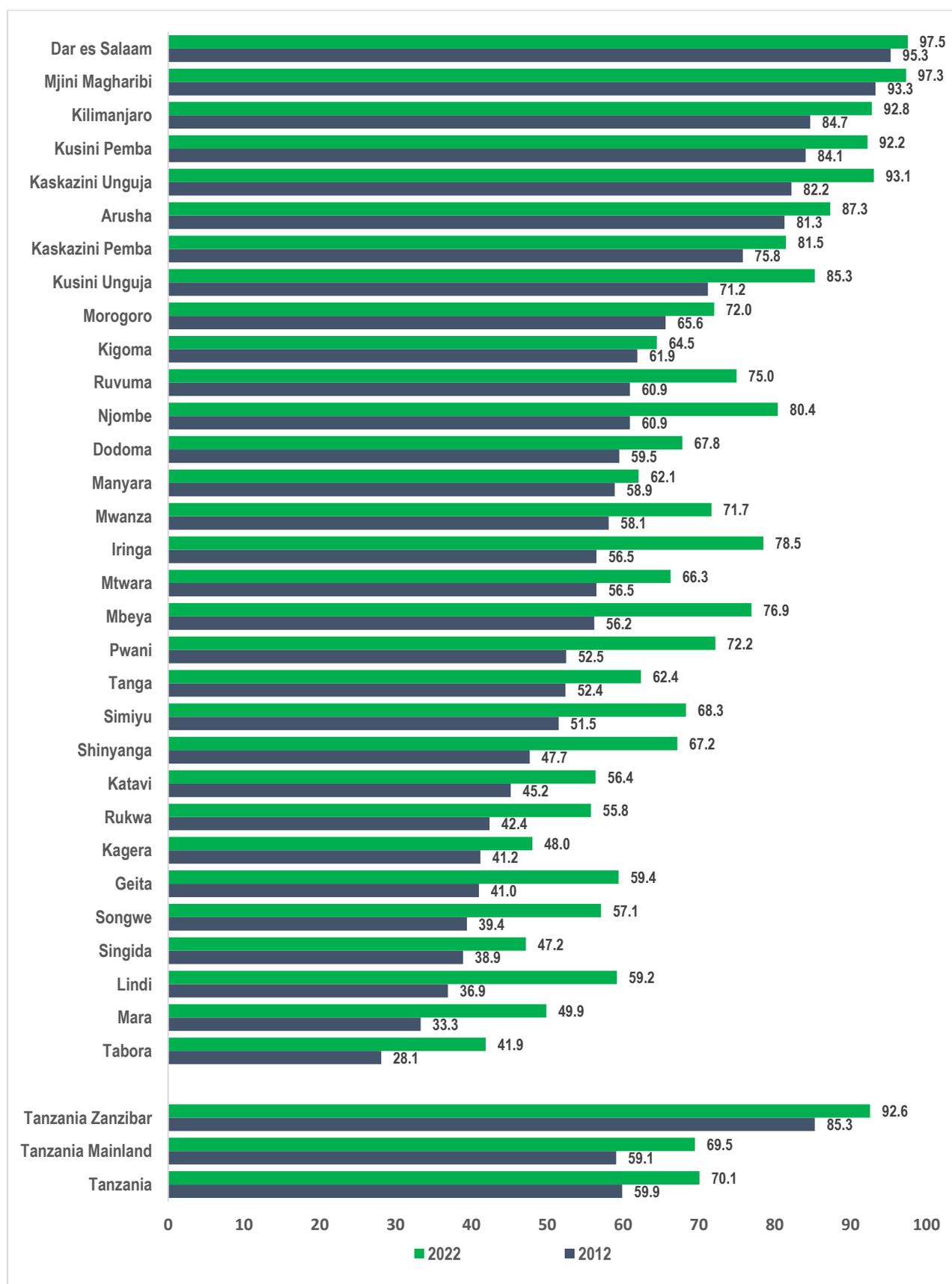
Results show that 70.1 percent of households in Tanzania use improved sources of drinking water. The percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water in Tanzania Mainland is 69.5 and in Tanzania Zanzibar is 92.6. Across regions in Tanzania, four regions namely Dar es Salaam (97.5%), Mjini Magharibi (97.3%), Kaskazini Unguja (93.1%) and Kilimanjaro (92.8%) have high percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water while three regions are below 50 percent, namely; Kagera (48.0%), Singida (47.2%) and Tabora (41.9%) (Figure 12.5).

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



The use of improved sources of drinking water by households in Tanzania increased from 59.9 percent in 2012 to 70.1 percent in 2022. In Tanzania Mainland the increase is from 59.1 percent to 69.5 percent while in Tanzania Zanzibar it is from 85.3 percent to 92.6 percent. The increase in households using improved sources of drinking water is observed in all regions (Figure 12.6).

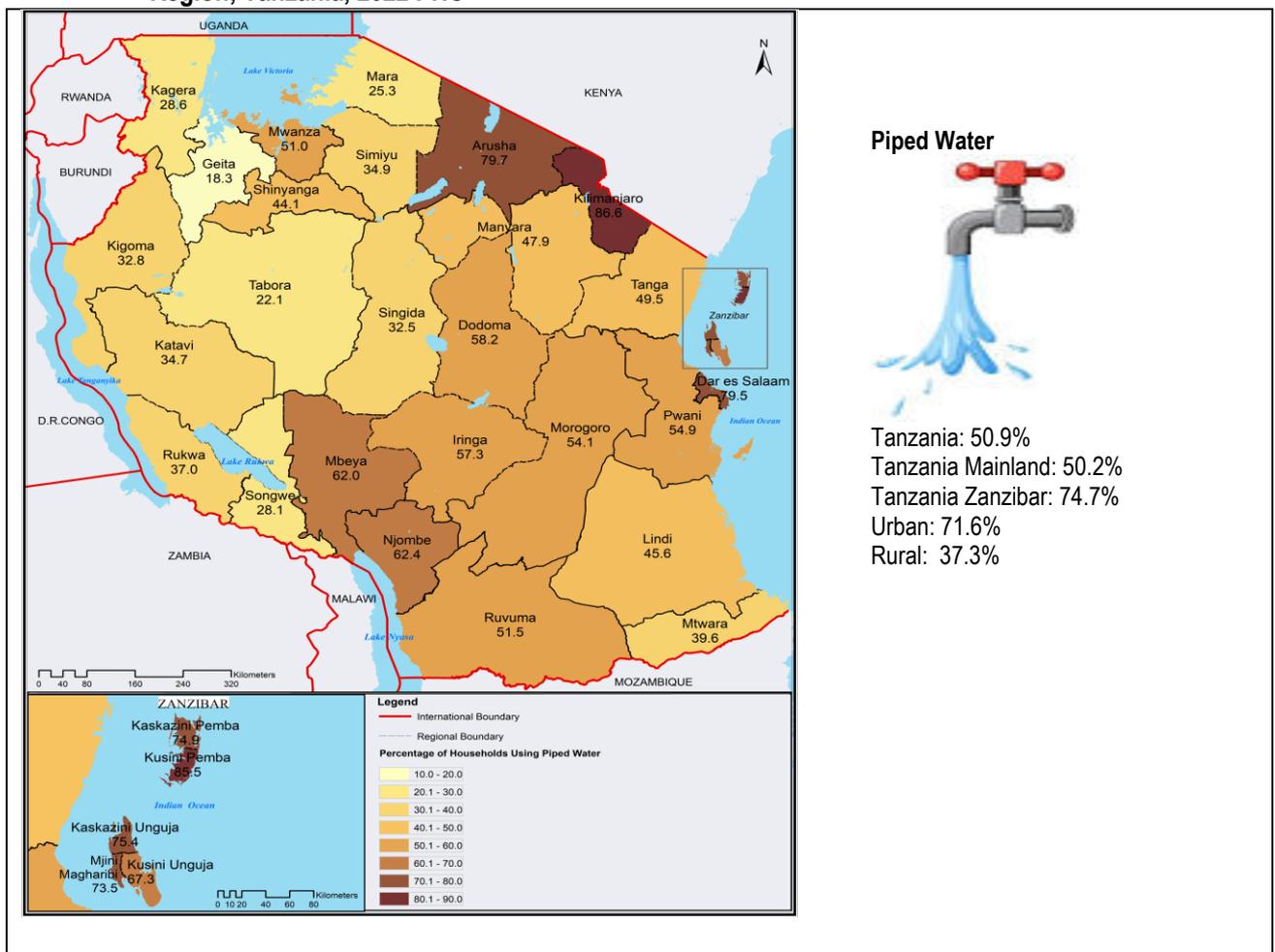
Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households in Tanzania (50.9%) and Tanzania Mainland (50.2%) are using piped water as their main source of drinking water. However, in Tanzania Zanzibar about three quarters (74.7%) of households have piped water as a main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (71.6% versus 37.3%). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 46.7 percent, while 14.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 10.7 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 11.1 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 5.2 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 21.0 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 18.3 percent in Geita Region to 86.6 in Kilimanjaro Region (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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



Piped Water
 Tanzania: 50.9%
 Tanzania Mainland: 50.2%
 Tanzania Zanzibar: 74.7%
 Urban: 71.6%
 Rural: 37.3%

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

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Main Source of Drinking Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| | | Piped Water into Dwelling | Piped Water in the Yard/Plot | Public Tap/Standpipe | Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe | Tube well/Borehole | Protected Dug Well | Unprotected Dug Well | Protected Spring | Unprotected Spring | Rainwater | Bottled Water | Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle | Tanker Truck | Surface Water |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 16.3 | 9.0 | 16.9 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 7.9 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 21.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 22.1 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 12.0 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 29.8 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 3.4 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 16.0 | 8.9 | 16.7 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 8.1 |
| Female Headed Household | 5,064,204 | 16.7 | 9.1 | 17.3 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 7.7 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 15.7 | 9.0 | 16.9 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 8.1 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 28.7 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 23.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 5.5 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 29.7 | 13.6 | 26.2 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 6.8 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 32.5 | 22.5 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 21.8 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 17.0 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 10.4 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 21.9 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 9.5 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 17.0 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 22.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.5 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 36.4 | 18.7 | 5.8 | 18.7 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 24.2 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 29.7 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 7.2 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 21.9 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 21.7 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 20.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 7.8 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 18.7 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 16.6 | 10.4 | 23.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.5 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 22.7 | 12.0 | 15.7 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 7.8 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 18.2 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 31.0 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 12.2 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Main Source of Drinking Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| | | Piped Water into Dwelling | Piped Water in the Yard/Plot | Public Tap/Standpipe | Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe | Tube well/Borehole | Protected Dug Well | Unprotected Dug Well | Protected Spring | Unprotected Spring | Rainwater | Bottled Water | Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle | Tanker Truck | Surface Water |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 13.7 | 48.2 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 6.5 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 18.8 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 12.2 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 17.5 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 15.1 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 16.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 10.1 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 16.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 25.8 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 18.1 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 16.1 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 5.3 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 21.6 | 3.3 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 17.0 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 25.2 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 13.2 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 19.5 | 11.2 | 26.1 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 13.2 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.5 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 13.2 | 24.4 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 12.8 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 3.1 | 20.0 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 16.8 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 27.3 | 25.9 | 2.2 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 16.7 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 15.7 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 35.1 | 8.7 | 18.2 | 12.7 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 26.2 | 10.9 | 27.1 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 25.9 | 11.1 | 18.4 | 11.9 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 14.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 40.4 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 31.7 | 8.8 | 22.7 | 11.7 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 37.4 | 11.7 | 25.7 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

The 2022 PHC collected information on toilet facilities used by households. Toilet facilities are categorised into two groups; improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include 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 half of households in Tanzania (60.2%) use improved toilet facilities. About 41 percent (41.3%) of rural areas households, are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Tanzania Zanzibar has a higher percentage of improved toilet facilities (89.9%) than Tanzania Mainland (59.4%). Zanzibar is currently above ZADEP target of 45 percent in 2025/26. The most commonly toilet facilities used by households in Tanzania are pit latrines without slab (open pit) (33.7%). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than urban areas (49.4% versus 9.9%). In Tanzania Mainland households are commonly using pit latrines without slab/open pit (34.6%) while the most commonly used toilet facility in Tanzania Zanzibar is flush/pour flush to covered pit (39.0%).

The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) in Tanzania Mainland regions ranges from 0.2 percent in Dar es Salaam to 17.3 percent in Manyara. In Tanzania Zanzibar, households without toilet facilities range from 0.3 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region to 30.9 percent in Kaskazini Pemba (Figure 12.7 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

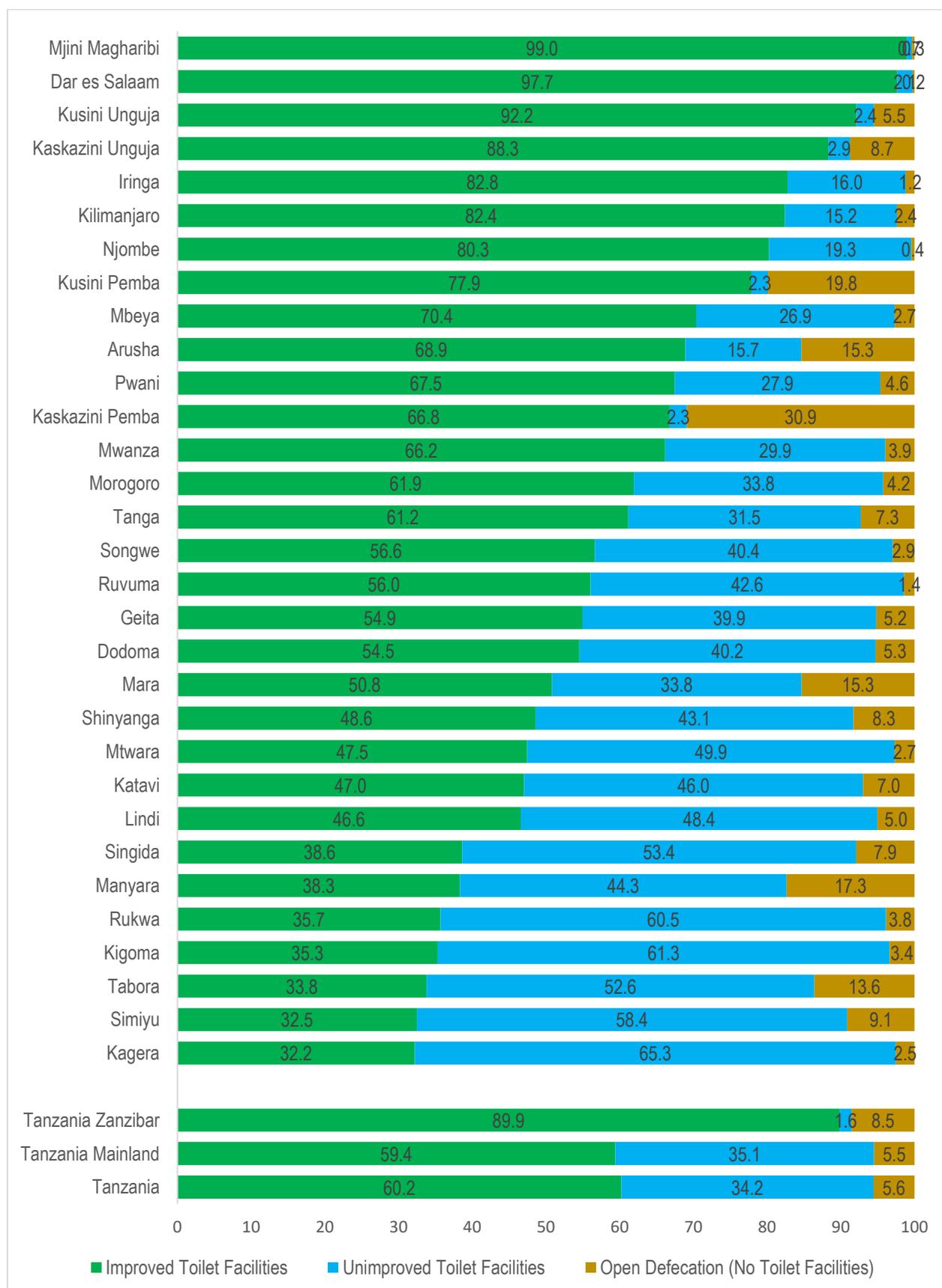


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Types of Toilet Facilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System | Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank | Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit | Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else | Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine | Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid | Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid | Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab | Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit | Bucket | No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 18.9 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 33.7 | 0.5 | 5.6 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 49.4 | 0.7 | 8.5 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 29.4 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 2.9 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 18.9 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 34.2 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 19.0 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 32.9 | 0.5 | 6.2 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 18.4 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 34.6 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| Male Headed Households | 8,828,073 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 18.3 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 35.2 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| Female Headed Households | 4,948,902 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 18.6 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 33.6 | 0.5 | 6.2 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 4.5 | 8.2 | 20.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 39.3 | 0.9 | 5.3 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 11.1 | 6.1 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 15.3 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 25.2 | 2.5 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 14.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 27.5 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 7.3 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 21.5 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 33.7 | 0.1 | 4.2 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 26.7 | 3.2 | 10.8 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 12.4 | 48.0 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 49.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 21.0 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 41.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 4.7 | 11.2 | 34.4 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 28.4 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 26.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 53.3 | 0.2 | 7.9 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 52.2 | 0.4 | 13.6 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Types of Toilet Facilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System | Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank | Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit | Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else | Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine | Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid | Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid | Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab | Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit | Bucket | No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 59.9 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 61.0 | 0.3 | 3.4 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 42.6 | 0.5 | 8.3 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 64.8 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 5.9 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 29.4 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 33.5 | 0.3 | 15.3 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 10.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 43.3 | 1.0 | 17.3 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 3.9 | 9.0 | 29.5 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 12.1 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 18.4 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 45.1 | 0.9 | 7.0 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 55.6 | 2.8 | 9.1 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 21.8 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 39.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 40.1 | 0.3 | 2.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 12.2 | 3.9 | 39.0 | 3.8 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 8.5 |
| Male Headed Households | 260,526 | 12.2 | 3.9 | 39.7 | 3.9 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 |
| Female Headed Households | 115,302 | 12.3 | 3.8 | 37.3 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 9.9 |
| Kaskazini Uguja | 53,770 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 33.1 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 18.8 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 8.7 |
| Kusini Uguja | 46,003 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 29.7 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 27.3 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 45.5 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 33.8 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 30.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 35.1 | 2.5 | 11.8 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 19.8 |

12.4.3 Trends on the Main Type of Toilet Facilities

Figure 12.8 portrays that over time, the percentage of households with improved facilities has significantly increased from five (5.0) percent in 2002 to 60.2 percent in 2022 Censuses. On the other hand, the percentage of households with unimproved facilities has significantly decreased from 85.8 percent in 2002 to 34.2 percent in 2022. The percentage of households with no toilet facilities has slightly decreased from 9.2 in 2002 to 5.6 in 2022.

Table 12.9 shows that region-wise Dar es Salaam has maintained a good record in terms of using improved toilet facilities (from 89.2% to 97.7% in 2012 and 2022 respectively). Comparatively Kagera Region has the lowest percentage (32.2) of households with improved toilet facilities, followed by Simiyu (32.5%) and Singida (38.6%).

Considering Tanzania as a whole, Kaskazini Pemba registered the highest percentage of households that do not have toilet facilities (52.6% in 2012 and 30.9% in 2022). Moreover, Manyara Region in Tanzania Mainland registered the highest percent of households with no toilet facilities (19.6% in 2012 and 17.3% in 2022) (Table 12.9 and Figure 12.9).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

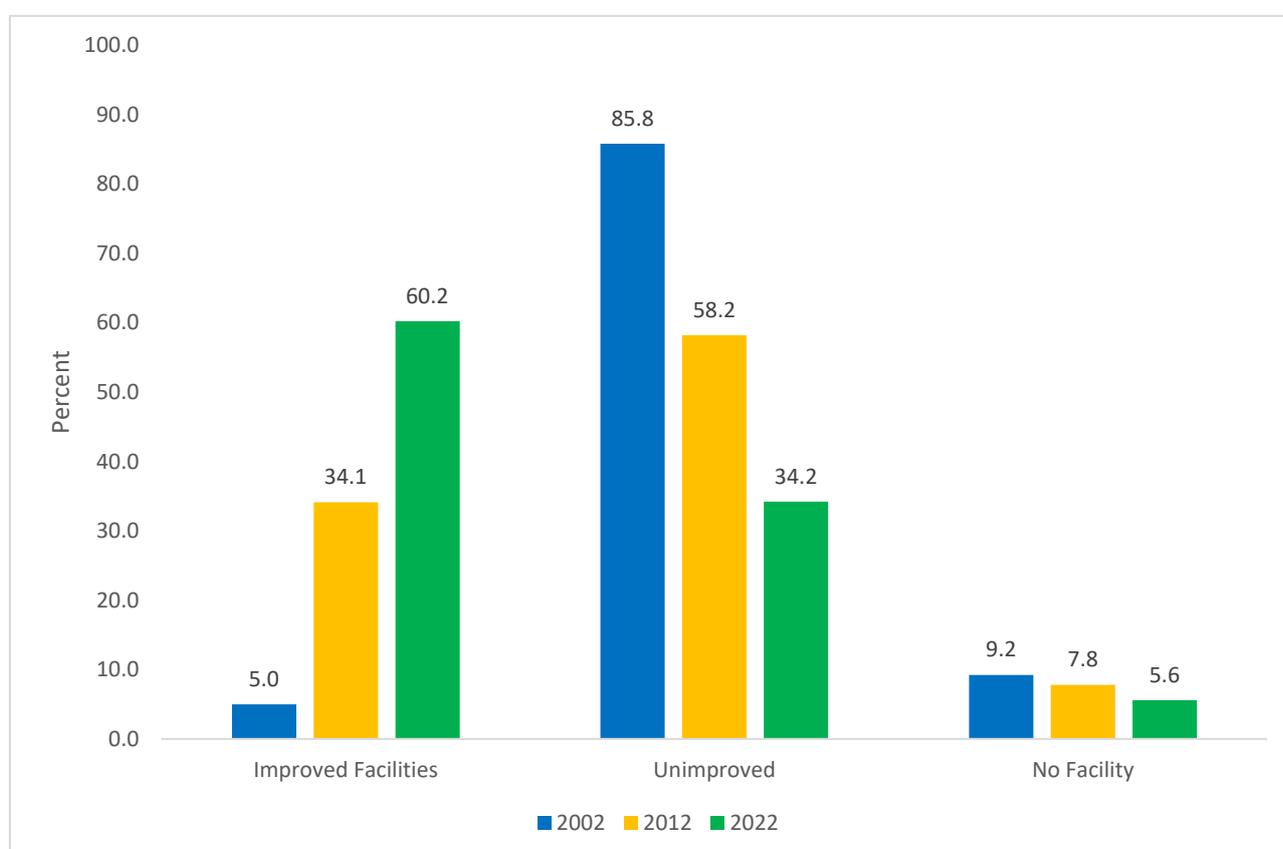
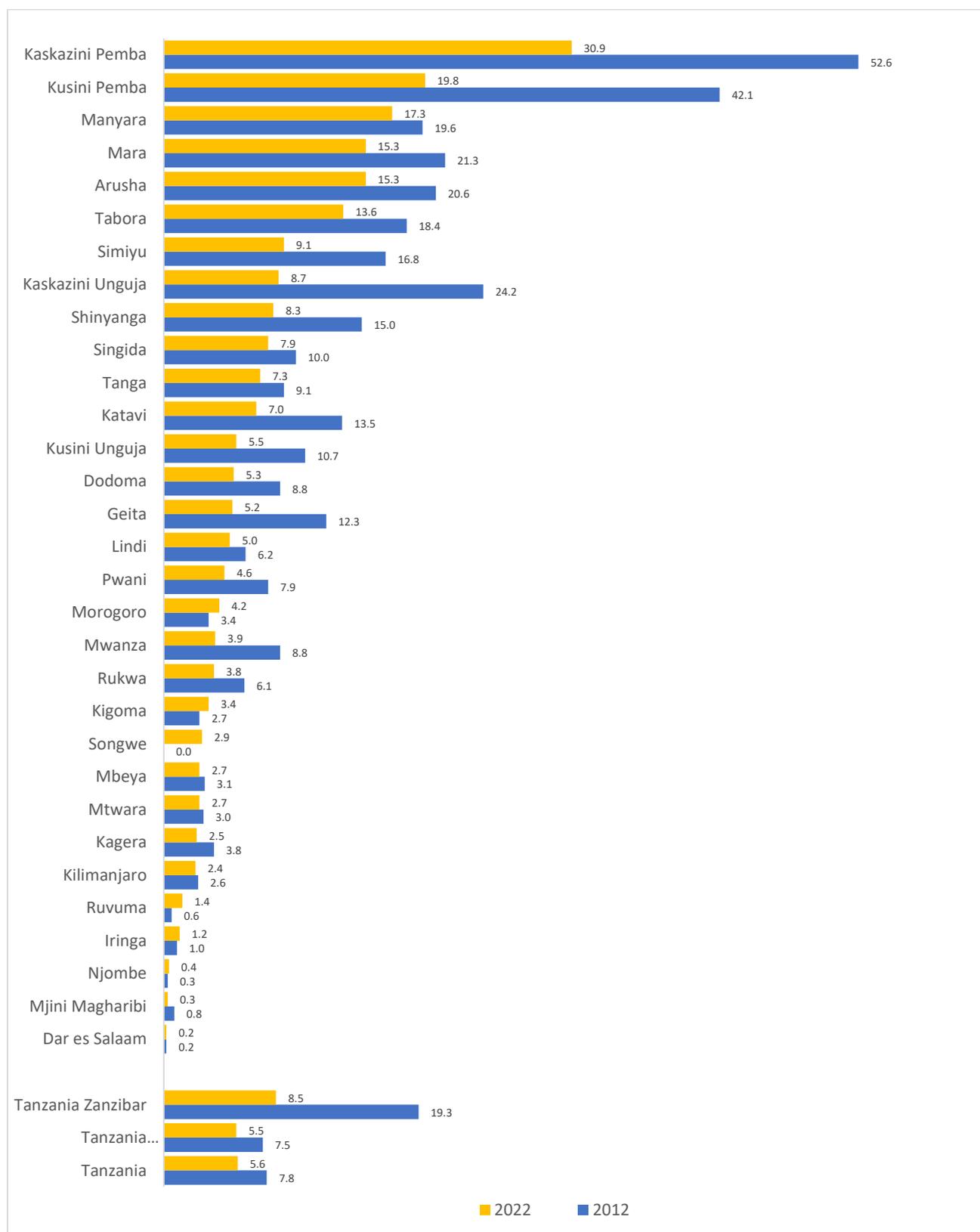


Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

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

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households without Toilet Facility by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. 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 population especially women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.10 shows that the majority of households in Tanzania use firewood (55.7%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (25.9%). Seventy-nine percent of households in rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking. The percentage of households using firewood for cooking in Tanzania Mainland is 56.0 and in Tanzania Zanzibar is 46.9. Across regions, households using firewood for cooking ranges from 4.5 percent in Dar es Salaam to 77.4 percent in Simiyu.

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

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. Figure 12.10 indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased in Tanzania from 2.7 percent in 2012 to 16.0 percent in 2022. In Tanzania Mainland the increase is from 2.5 percent to 15.9 percent and in Tanzania Zanzibar it increased by 16 percentage points (i.e. from 4.7% to 20.7%). At regional level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Dar es Salaam (from 11.3% to 47.7%), Arusha (from 6.8% to 37.3%), Mjini Magharibi (from 8.6% to 33.8%), Kilimanjaro (from 3.4% to 22.8 %) and Mwanza (from 1.3% to 18.1%).

Figure 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

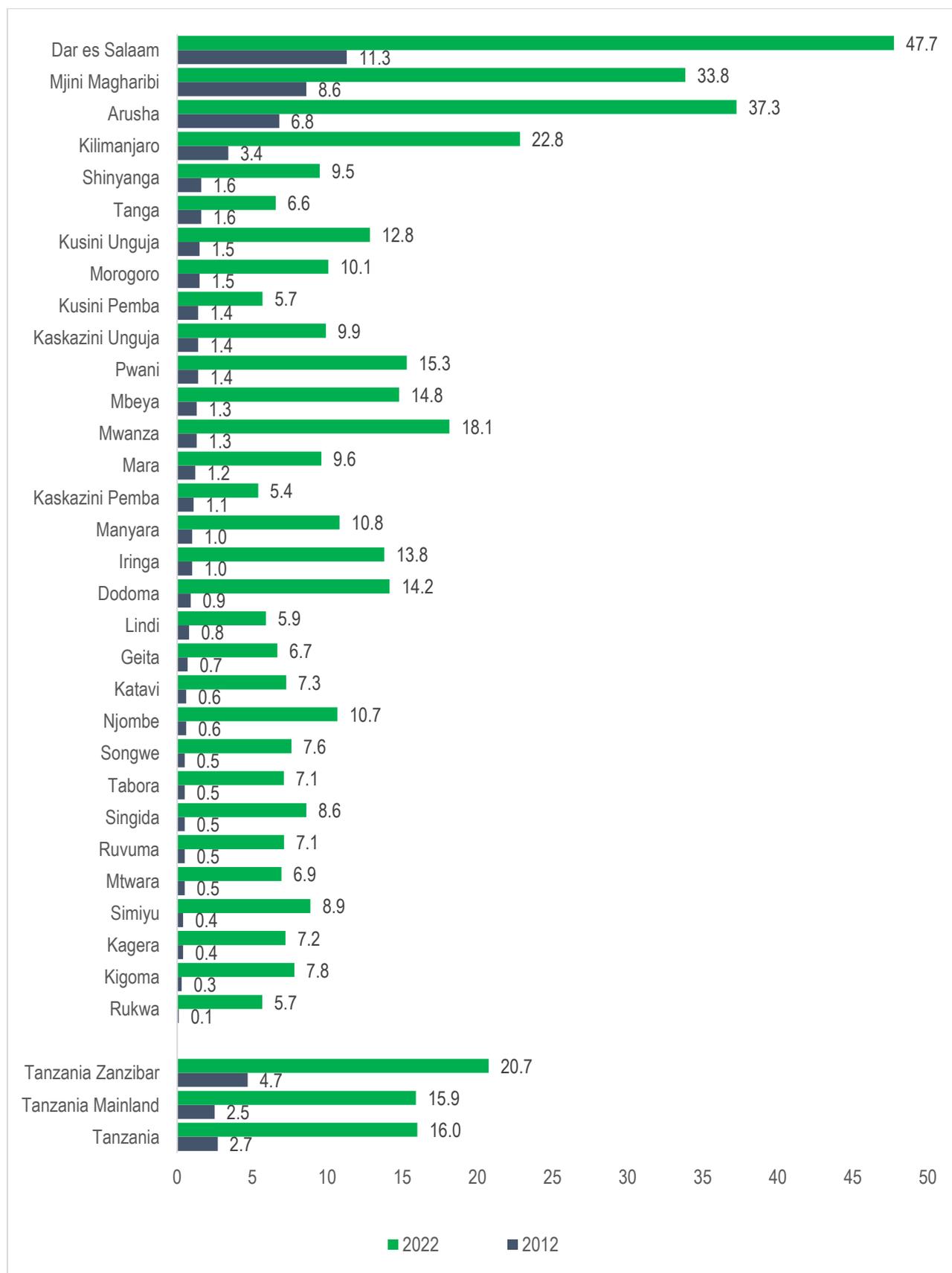


Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Main Source of Energy for Cooking | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO) | Solar | Generator/ Private Sources | Gas | Biogas | Wind Generated Electricity | Paraffin | Coal | Charcoal | Firewood | Wood/ Residuals | Animal residuals | Charcoal Briquette | Not Applicable |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 27.8 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 71.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 32.5 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 67.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 73.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 21.7 | 66.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 33.4 | 57.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37.4 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 66.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 46.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 73.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 68.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 44.0 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 76.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 72.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |

12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that the main source of energy for lighting in Tanzania is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO/ZECO) used by 37.4 percent of households followed by solar energy (32.4%). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (69.4%) compared with the rural (16.4%). The use of electricity as the main source of lighting for Tanzania Zanzibar (66.9%) is nearly twice as much as that of Tanzania Mainland (36.6%). Use of electricity as the main source of energy for lighting ranges from 15.9 percent in Simiyu Region to 88.9 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Figure 12.11 and Table 12.12).

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

Figure 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

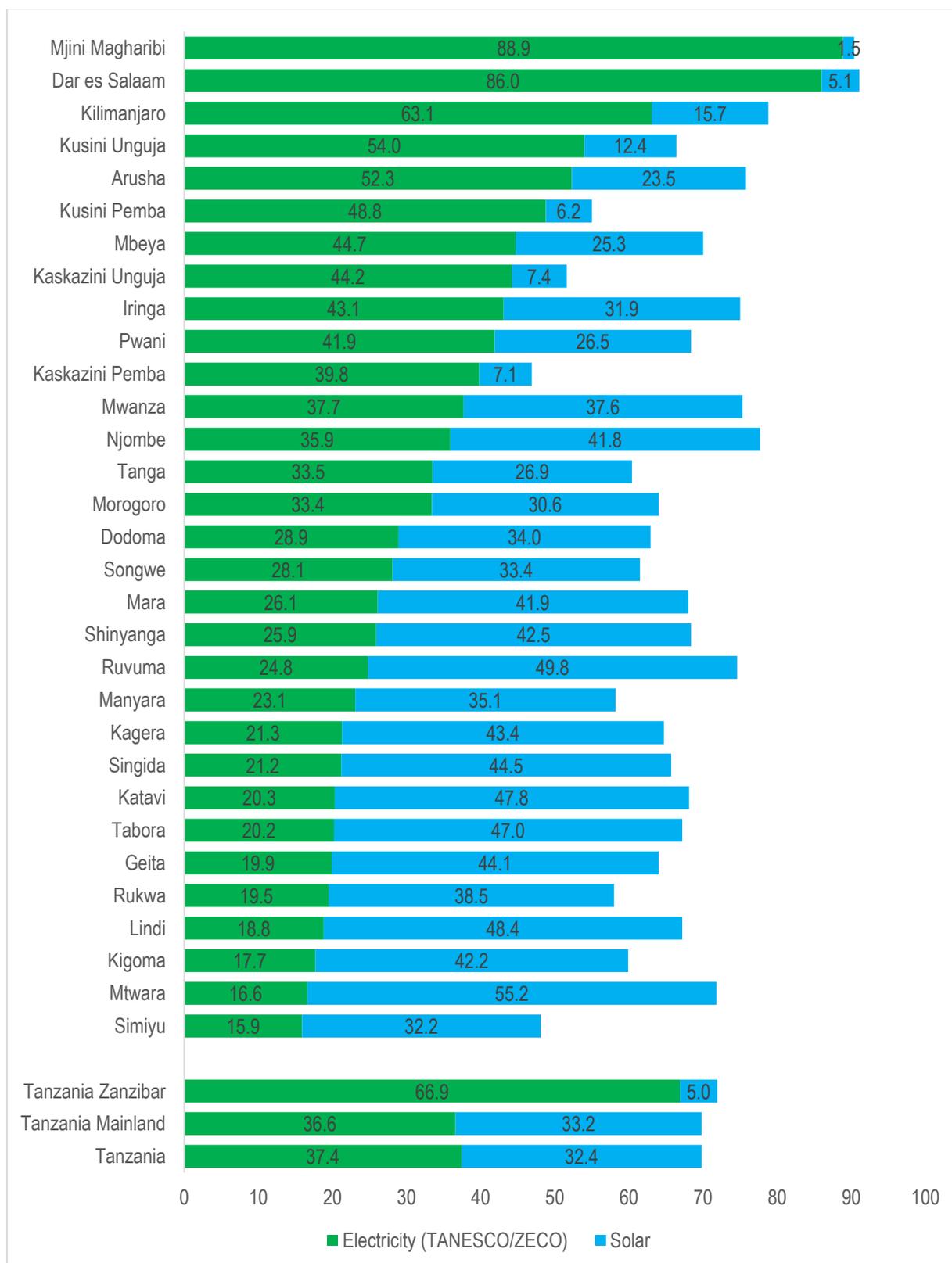
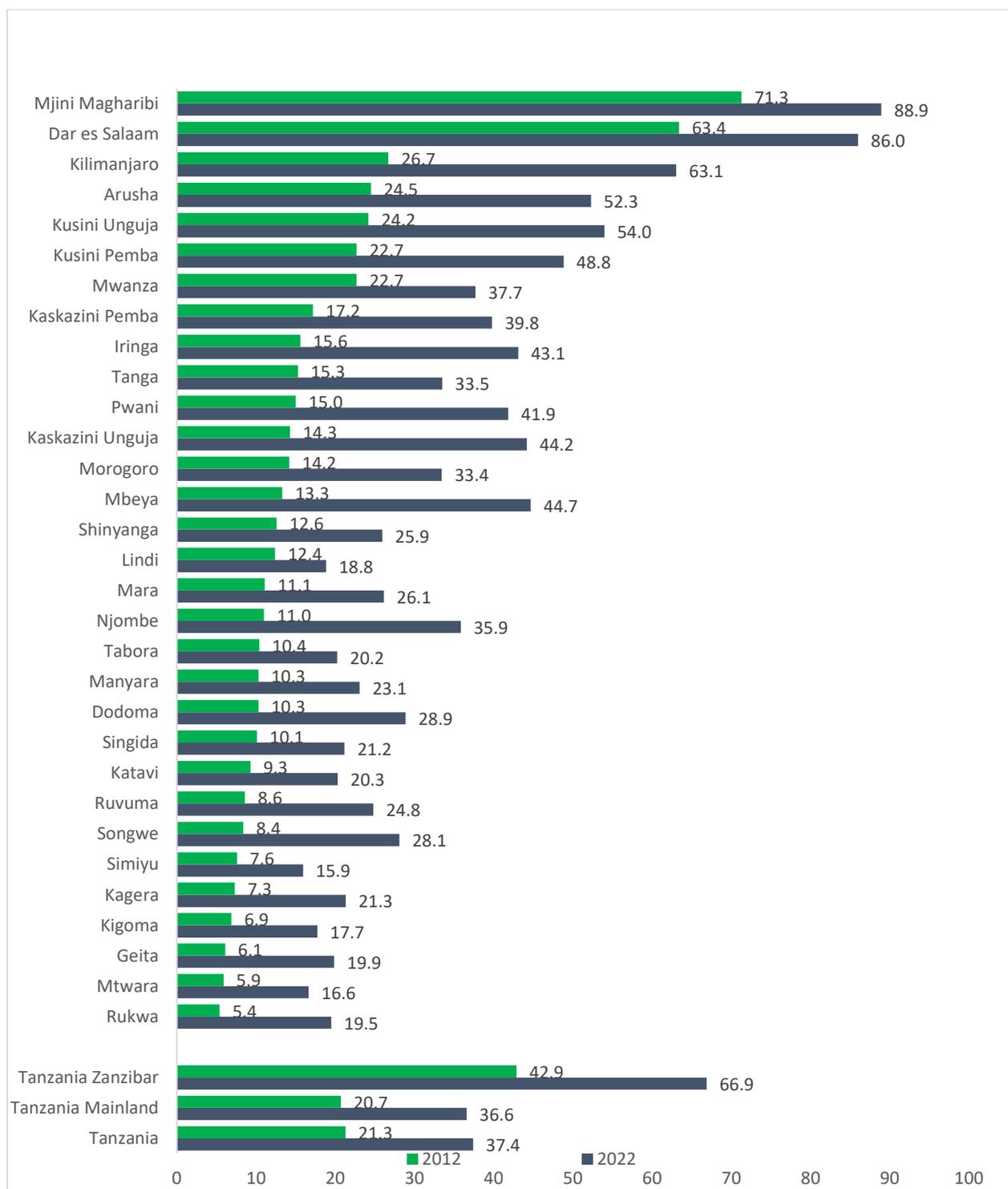


Figure 12.12 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Tanzania. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 21.3 percent in 2012 to 37.4 percent in 2022 in Tanzania; from 20.7 to 36.6 percent in Tanzania Mainland and from 42.9 to 66.9 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Similar increase is observed in all regions.

Figure 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Region; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



**Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Main Source of Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO) | Solar | Generator / Private Source | Gas (Industrial) | Gas (Biogas) | Wind Generated Electricity | Acetylene Lamp | Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney) | Kerosene (Wick Lamps) | Candles | Firewood | Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp | Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals) |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 37.4 | 32.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 22.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 16.4 | 43.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 30.2 | 0.0 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 69.4 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 37.4 | 34.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 20.9 | 0.0 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 37.4 | 29.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 24.1 | 0.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 36.6 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 22.5 | 0.0 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 28.9 | 34.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 32.0 | 0.0 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 52.3 | 23.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 63.1 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 33.5 | 26.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 16.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 0.0 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 33.4 | 30.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 28.7 | 0.0 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 41.9 | 26.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 19.9 | 0.0 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 86.0 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 18.8 | 48.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 27.1 | 0.0 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 16.6 | 55.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 23.8 | 0.0 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 24.8 | 49.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 20.7 | 0.0 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 43.1 | 31.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 18.1 | 0.0 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 44.7 | 25.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 22.0 | 0.0 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 21.2 | 44.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 29.2 | 0.0 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 20.2 | 47.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 26.9 | 0.0 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 19.5 | 38.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 26.8 | 0.0 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 17.7 | 42.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 32.9 | 0.1 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

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

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a collection, processing and recycling or decomposition 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 solid and electronics waste disposal means used by households.

Nearly four in ten (40.1%) households in Tanzania use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal followed by regularly collection methods (21.9%). Almost 45 percent (44.9%) of households in urban areas use regular collection methods of solid disposal followed by burning (29.6%) and burying or pit (14.1%). In rural areas 46.9 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (24.7%) and throwing in the farm or use as manure (8.5%). Overall, 40.5 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland use burning as the main method of solid waste disposal while 37.5 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar use regular collection methods. More than 60 percent of households in Dar es Salaam (65.4%) and Mjini Magharibi (64.2%) regions are using regular collection methods (Table 12.13).

Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Means of Solid Waste Disposal | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | Regularly Collected | Irregularly Collected | Burnt | Roadside Dumping | Burying/Pit | Open Space | Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore | In the Farm/ Manure | Bush/ Ravine |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 21.9 | 2.9 | 40.1 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 2.9 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 46.9 | 0.5 | 24.7 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 4.1 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 44.9 | 5.7 | 29.6 | 0.5 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 21.5 | 2.8 | 39.9 | 0.5 | 20.9 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 3.0 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 22.6 | 2.9 | 40.3 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 2.9 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 21.4 | 2.9 | 40.5 | 0.5 | 20.9 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 2.8 |
| Male Headed Households | 8,828,073 | 21.0 | 2.8 | 40.4 | 0.5 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 2.8 |
| Female Headed Households | 4,948,902 | 22.2 | 2.9 | 40.7 | 0.5 | 20.0 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 2.8 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 39.7 | 0.5 | 26.5 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 2.8 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 39.7 | 2.4 | 43.2 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 5.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 17.3 | 1.8 | 59.9 | 0.3 | 11.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 12.2 | 1.5 | 36.3 | 0.6 | 29.1 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 15.9 | 2.4 | 44.1 | 0.5 | 25.1 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 19.4 | 2.3 | 41.7 | 0.4 | 26.8 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 65.4 | 9.3 | 14.6 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 42.2 | 0.6 | 34.0 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.7 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 47.7 | 0.7 | 34.2 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 9.1 | 1.4 | 38.4 | 0.5 | 40.6 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 16.3 | 1.5 | 37.5 | 0.2 | 37.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 23.6 | 4.0 | 37.3 | 0.3 | 26.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 47.1 | 0.4 | 18.8 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 3.1 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 38.9 | 0.6 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 4.2 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 9.9 | 3.2 | 34.5 | 0.6 | 38.6 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 32.9 | 0.9 | 20.0 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 20.7 | 3.7 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 45.6 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 2.4 |

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Means of Solid Waste Disposal | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | Regularly Collected | Irregularly Collected | Burnt | Roadside Dumping | Burying/Pit | Open Space | Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore | In the Farm/ Manure | Bush/ Ravine |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 49.2 | 0.3 | 19.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 1.7 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 25.8 | 2.7 | 45.1 | 0.6 | 14.4 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 1.6 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 12.7 | 1.5 | 54.2 | 0.5 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 2.9 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 54.5 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 38.7 | 0.2 | 37.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.4 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 41.9 | 0.5 | 26.7 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 63.7 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 12.7 | 1.9 | 46.2 | 0.6 | 19.7 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 10.5 | 1.9 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 32.9 | 0.4 | 36.3 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 37.5 | 3.3 | 25.8 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 7.8 |
| Male Headed Households | 260,526 | 37.2 | 3.3 | 26.0 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 7.5 |
| Female Headed Households | 115,302 | 38.2 | 3.2 | 25.4 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 8.4 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 16.7 | 1.3 | 34.4 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 28.9 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 42.5 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 15.5 | 1.3 | 15.4 | 6.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 64.2 | 5.4 | 18.5 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 12.3 | 1.5 | 33.6 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 21.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 19.7 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 11.9 | 1.2 | 20.2 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 30.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 26.1 |

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils and private individuals are the major authorities that usually collect waste in private households (35.0% and 36.5% respectively). Out of the total households that reported household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (78.5%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (41.1%). Waste collecting groups are commonly used by households in Tanzania Zanzibar (43.6%) whereas in Tanzania Mainland it is private individuals (36.5%) (Table 12.14 and Figure 12.13).

Figure 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

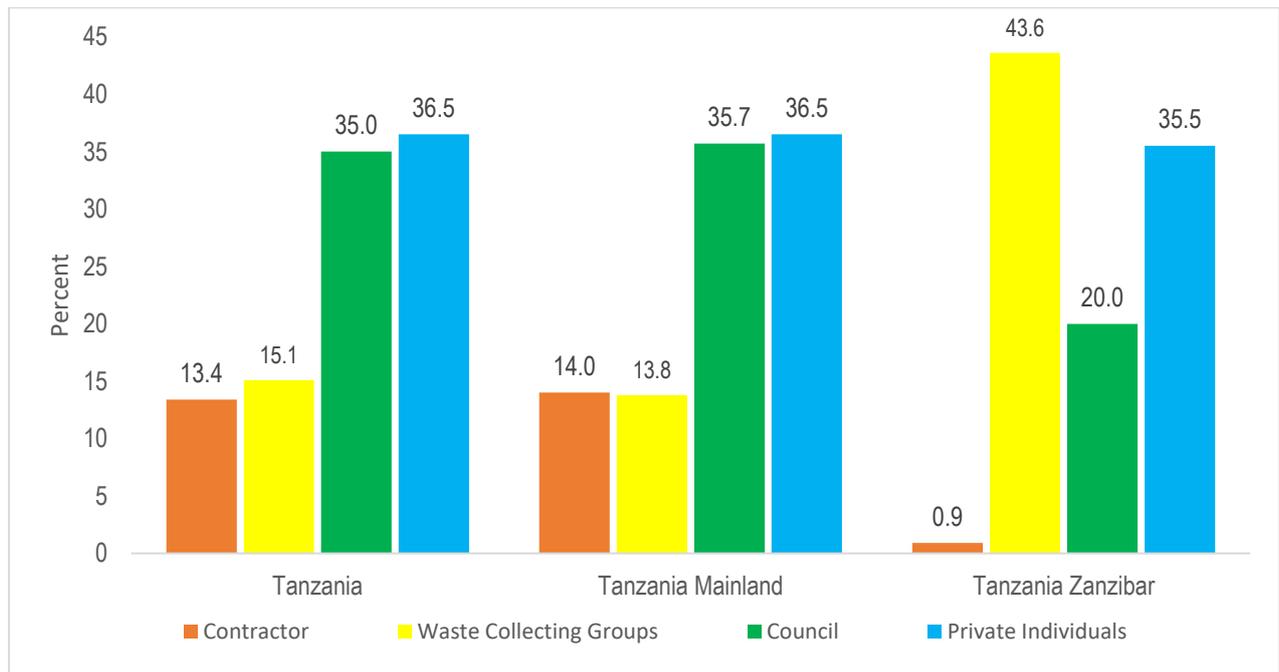


Table 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

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

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.

Results in Table 12.15 show that, 60.0 percent of households in Tanzania mix electronic waste with other refuse. Seventy-two percent of households living in urban areas and 52.1 percent of those in rural areas mixes with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal in Tanzania Zanzibar is higher (75.0%) compared with Tanzania Mainland (59.6%).

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

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Electronic Waste Disposal | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Mixed with other Refuse | Collected by Government | Collected by Private Company | Dumped in the Compound/ Street | Dumped in the Latrine | Burnt in Open/ Pit | Buried | Sold/ Giving as Gift | Collected by Individual(s) |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 60.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 1.9 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 52.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 72.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 59.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 1.9 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 60.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 59.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 4.4 | 1.9 |
| Male Headed Households | 8,828,073 | 59.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| Female Headed Households | 4,948,902 | 60.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 64.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 1.3 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 68.2 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 13.3 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 41.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 20.0 | 25.1 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 66.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 64.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 62.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 11.5 | 15.9 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 77.3 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 2.3 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 72.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 60.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 18.7 | 4.0 | 0.9 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 52.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 11.5 | 24.4 | 5.7 | 1.4 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 60.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 1.4 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 61.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 52.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 56.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 2.1 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 60.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 16.3 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 52.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 2.8 |

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

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 assets asked under this section are in four groups: communication, transport, housing and agricultural equipment. However, the communication assets are discussed in chapter 13 of this report (Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology by Individuals and Households). The questions on ownership of specific assets aims at establishing non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). In Tanzania, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (21.3%) followed by motorcycles (8.1%) and motor vehicles (2.9%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (24.9%) than female-headed households (14.8%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher in households living in rural (25.3%) than in urban areas (15.2%). However, more households in Tanzania Zanzibar own bicycles (30.3%) than Tanzania Mainland (21.1%). The proportion of households that own motor vehicles ranges from 0.9% in Lindi Region to 12.2% in Mjini Magharibi (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Types of Assets | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Bicycle | Motor vehicle | Motorcycle or Vespa | Tricycle (Guta) | Trimotor cycle | Donkey/Camel |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 21.3 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 25.3 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 15.2 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 24.9 | 3.3 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 14.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 21.1 | 2.8 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Male Headed Households | 8,828,073 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Female Headed Households | 4,948,902 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 21.7 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 7.5 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 16.9 | 2.0 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 24.2 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 14.6 | 2.6 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 29.2 | 0.9 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 38.4 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 14.0 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 17.3 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 18.8 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 25.2 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 43.9 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 18.9 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 24.6 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 40.6 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 21.8 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 17.0 | 1.7 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.2 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 20.4 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 38.9 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 39.8 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 33.6 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 16.9 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 30.3 | 8.0 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Male Headed Households | 260,526 | 34.0 | 8.8 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Female Headed Households | 115,302 | 22.0 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 32.5 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 36.0 | 6.0 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 28.5 | 12.2 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 37.4 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 21.6 | 4.3 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

12.7.3 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. Results in Table 12.17 show that 64.5 percent of households in Tanzania own a house. The proportion of households owning houses is higher in rural (75.8%) than in urban areas (47.4%). The percentage of male headed households owning a house is slightly higher (65.6%) than female headed households (62.7%). The proportion of households owning houses is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (71.3%) than in Tanzania Mainland (64.3%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (14.7%), electric or gas cooker (13.5%) and refrigerator or freezer (8.6%). Households living in urban areas (30.1%) are more likely to own electric iron than those living in rural areas (4.5%).

Table 12. 16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Types of Assets | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | House | Electric Iron | Charcoal Iron | Electric or Gas Cooker | Refrigerator or Freezer |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 64.5 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 13.5 | 8.6 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 75.8 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 47.4 | 30.1 | 9.9 | 27.9 | 18.4 |
| Male Headed Households | 9,088,599 | 65.6 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 13.7 | 8.7 |
| Female Headed Households | 5,064,204 | 62.7 | 14.3 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 8.5 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 64.3 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 8.0 |
| Male Headed Households | 8,828,073 | 65.4 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 8.0 |
| Female Headed Households | 4,948,902 | 62.5 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 12.8 | 8.0 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 72.5 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 7.2 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 59.8 | 22.9 | 8.6 | 28.8 | 12.2 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 69.1 | 24.8 | 18.0 | 25.0 | 11.8 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 70.2 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 6.3 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 60.3 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 7.0 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 58.0 | 14.5 | 7.8 | 12.7 | 9.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 37.2 | 44.6 | 6.7 | 40.9 | 30.4 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 71.5 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 76.7 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 3.5 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 72.5 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 68.5 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 4.7 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 64.7 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 5.0 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 77.9 | 7.0 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 3.0 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 71.3 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 65.7 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 67.6 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 65.3 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 5.1 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 72.8 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 58.7 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 7.8 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 69.9 | 8.5 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 4.4 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 70.7 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 2.7 |

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Types of Assets | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | House | Electric Iron | Charcoal Iron | Electric or Gas Cooker | Refrigerator or Freezer |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 72.1 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 7.2 | 1.9 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 65.6 | 4.4 | 8.4 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 77.6 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 61.3 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 70.6 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 2.4 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 71.3 | 37.6 | 3.4 | 24.8 | 30.4 |
| Male Headed Households | 260,526 | 71.9 | 38.4 | 3.6 | 25.1 | 30.8 |
| Female Headed Households | 115,302 | 69.8 | 35.7 | 3.1 | 24.1 | 29.5 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 76.8 | 13.5 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 12.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 70.6 | 23.8 | 4.0 | 16.8 | 24.0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 65.5 | 58.0 | 3.5 | 41.1 | 46.1 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 79.8 | 16.5 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 11.6 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 78.8 | 21.9 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 16.1 |

12.7.4 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Tanzania, 63.1 percent of households own land or farm. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (74.8%) than in urban (45.2%). More households (63.6%) in Tanzania Mainland own land or farm compared with Tanzania Zanzibar (44.6%). Half of the households in Tanzania own a hand hoe (55.0%). Households in rural areas are more likely to own hand hoe than in urban areas (67.7% versus 35.8%) (Table 12.18).

Table 12. 17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Residence/Region/Headship | Total Number of Households | Types of Assets | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Plough | Power Tiller | Hand Hoe | Wheelbarrow | Oxen | Farm or Land | Tractor |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 73.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 78.6 | 0.2 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 69.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 76.7 | 0.2 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 67.5 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 70.6 | 0.3 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 58.5 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 59.8 | 0.2 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 21.2 | 0.4 | 67.7 | 6.9 | 22.8 | 77.0 | 0.2 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 64.6 | 4.9 | 19.6 | 68.8 | 0.2 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 18.6 | 0.2 | 66.2 | 1.9 | 20.4 | 63.0 | 0.1 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 58.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 69.7 | 0.1 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 14.8 | 0.3 | 58.4 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 63.7 | 0.3 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 66.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 75.6 | 0.1 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 47.5 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 55.6 | 0.2 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 60.1 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 69.6 | 0.2 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 11.2 | 0.4 | 56.4 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 69.1 | 0.9 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 71.5 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 76.0 | 0.2 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 62.0 | 2.4 | 11.5 | 59.2 | 0.2 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 22.5 | 0.4 | 70.0 | 13.1 | 22.4 | 69.9 | 0.5 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 56.5 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 55.3 | 0.1 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 70.0 | 0.2 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 40.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 44.6 | 0.1 |
| Male Headed Households | 260,526 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 42.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 46.7 | 0.1 |
| Female Headed Households | 115,302 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 0.1 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 43.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 35.6 | 0.1 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 42.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 53.6 | 0.1 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 0.1 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 62.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 60.7 | 0.1 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 64.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 58.4 | 0.1 |

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

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

Key Points

- More than eight out of ten (82.5%) persons aged fifteen years or above in Tanzania own mobile phones.
- More than eight out of ten households (85.3%) with at least one person aged 4 years or above in Tanzania owns a mobile phone.
- Eighty-six percent (86.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania use non-smartphones regardless of ownership status.
- Less than 3 out of 100 (2.6%) of all persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own laptops and 1.1 per cent own desktop computers.
- The most common type of use of ICT equipment is communication (83.4%).
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with training after secondary education (98.5%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with university and other related education level (78.4%).
- Usage of non-smartphones ranges from 90.5 percent among unclassified labour force status to 95.6 percent among the self-employed without employees.

13.1 Introduction

Information and Communication 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 many 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 individual and households' access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Tanzania. 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 and international 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.

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.

13.1 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 38.7 percent of households in Tanzania have a radio. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (46.3%) compared with rural areas (33.7%). Tanzania Zanzibar has 42.0 percent of households with radio compared with Tanzania Mainland, with 38.6 percent.

In Tanzania Mainland, Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households with radio (52.2 %), followed by Njombe (49.7%) and Kilimanjaro (48.8%). Kigoma and Manyara have the smallest percentage of households with radio (28.8% and 29.1 % respectively). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage of households with radio (47.8%), and Kusini Pemba has the smallest percentage of households with radio (27.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.2 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 27.3 percent of the households in Tanzania owns a television. The ownership is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar at 45.8 percent compared with Tanzania Mainland 26.8 percent. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (43.2 %) of households with television sets than rural areas (16.9%).

Across regions, Mjini Magharibi has the highest proportion of households owning television (63.6%), followed by Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro at 51.8 percent and 37.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Kigoma (15.1%), Manyara (17.9%) and Simiyu (17.9%) have the lowest (Table 13.1).

13.3 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 1.1 percent of households in Tanzania have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in urban areas (1.2 %) than in rural areas (1.0%). Proportion of households with landline telephone in Tanzania Zanzibar is higher (1.2%) than Tanzania Mainland (1.1%). In Tanzania Mainland, Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (1.7%), followed by Katavi (1.6%). Tanga, have the smallest percentage of households with landline telephones (0.6%).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba Region has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (1.5%) while Mjini Magharibi has the smallest at 1.0 percent (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.6 percent of households in Tanzania have Internet¹¹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (1.2%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Tanzania Zanzibar has 0.7 percent of households with Internet facilities compared with Tanzania Mainland, with 0.6 percent.

In Tanzania Mainland, Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households with Internet facilities (2.0%), followed by Iringa (1.1%) and Arusha (0.9%). Lindi, Rukwa, Kigoma, Kagera and Katavi have the smallest percentage of households with Internet facilities (0.2% each).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage of households with Internet facilities (1.2%) followed by Kusini Unguja (0.6%), while Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba have the smallest at 0.2 percent each (Table 13.1).

¹¹ '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: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total Number of Households | Percentage of Households | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Owning Radio | Owning Radio with children under 15 | Owning Radio without children under 15 | Owning Television | Owning Television with children under 15 | Owning Television without children under 15 | Has land-line telephone | Has internet facility |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 38.7 | 26.0 | 12.7 | 27.3 | 18.9 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 33.7 | 24.9 | 8.9 | 16.9 | 12.9 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 46.3 | 27.8 | 18.5 | 43.2 | 28.2 | 15.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Mainland Tanzania | 13,776,975 | 38.6 | 25.9 | 12.7 | 26.8 | 18.5 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Rural | 8,355,992 | 33.6 | 24.8 | 8.8 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 5,420,983 | 46.3 | 27.6 | 18.7 | 42.5 | 27.6 | 14.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 32.6 | 22.2 | 10.4 | 19.7 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 36.7 | 24.4 | 12.3 | 32.4 | 22.4 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 48.8 | 30.3 | 18.5 | 37.8 | 25.1 | 12.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 39.4 | 26.8 | 12.6 | 22.5 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 33.0 | 21.0 | 12.0 | 22.0 | 14.8 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 38.3 | 22.7 | 15.6 | 27.7 | 17.9 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 52.2 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 51.8 | 30.7 | 21.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 35.6 | 22.2 | 13.4 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 36.0 | 22.3 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 12.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 40.9 | 28.8 | 12.1 | 24.0 | 17.8 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 43.3 | 28.2 | 15.2 | 32.9 | 22.4 | 10.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 41.8 | 27.1 | 14.7 | 29.9 | 20.9 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 37.2 | 28.0 | 9.2 | 22.5 | 17.1 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 31.0 | 23.3 | 7.7 | 20.1 | 15.0 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 33.3 | 26.5 | 6.8 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 |

| Place of Residence | Total Number of Households | Percentage of Households | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Owning Radio | Owning Radio with children under 15 | Owning Radio without children under 15 | Owning Television | Owning Television with children under 15 | Owning Television without children under 15 | Has land-line telephone | Has internet facility |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 28.8 | 22.3 | 6.5 | 15.1 | 11.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 39.6 | 29.3 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 20.0 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 35.2 | 25.7 | 9.5 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 37.5 | 26.3 | 11.1 | 27.9 | 20.2 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 36.6 | 28.7 | 7.8 | 23.1 | 18.3 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 29.1 | 20.4 | 8.7 | 17.9 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 49.7 | 32.6 | 17.1 | 23.9 | 17.0 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 45.5 | 34.4 | 11.1 | 26.3 | 19.5 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 37.5 | 31.8 | 5.7 | 17.9 | 14.6 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 34.3 | 26.6 | 7.6 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 36.4 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 23.7 | 18.6 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 42.0 | 30.0 | 12.0 | 45.8 | 34.5 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Rural | 191,341 | 37.9 | 27.9 | 10.0 | 29.8 | 23.7 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 184,487 | 46.2 | 32.1 | 14.1 | 62.5 | 45.8 | 16.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 45.8 | 32.7 | 13.1 | 25.5 | 19.3 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 43.1 | 29.2 | 14.0 | 37.5 | 28.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 180,889 | 47.8 | 33.5 | 14.3 | 63.6 | 46.9 | 16.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 28.8 | 23.0 | 5.9 | 24.6 | 20.6 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 27.6 | 21.3 | 6.3 | 30.8 | 24.9 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 |

13.5 Mobile Phones

13.5.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual 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 more than four-fifths (82.5%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own mobile phones. Proportion of individuals owning mobile phones is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (89.7%) than in Tanzania Mainland (78.1%). Individuals in urban areas reported the highest mobile phone ownership at 89.7 percent compared with rural areas at 78.1 percent. Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males than females in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 13.1) and (Table 13.2).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

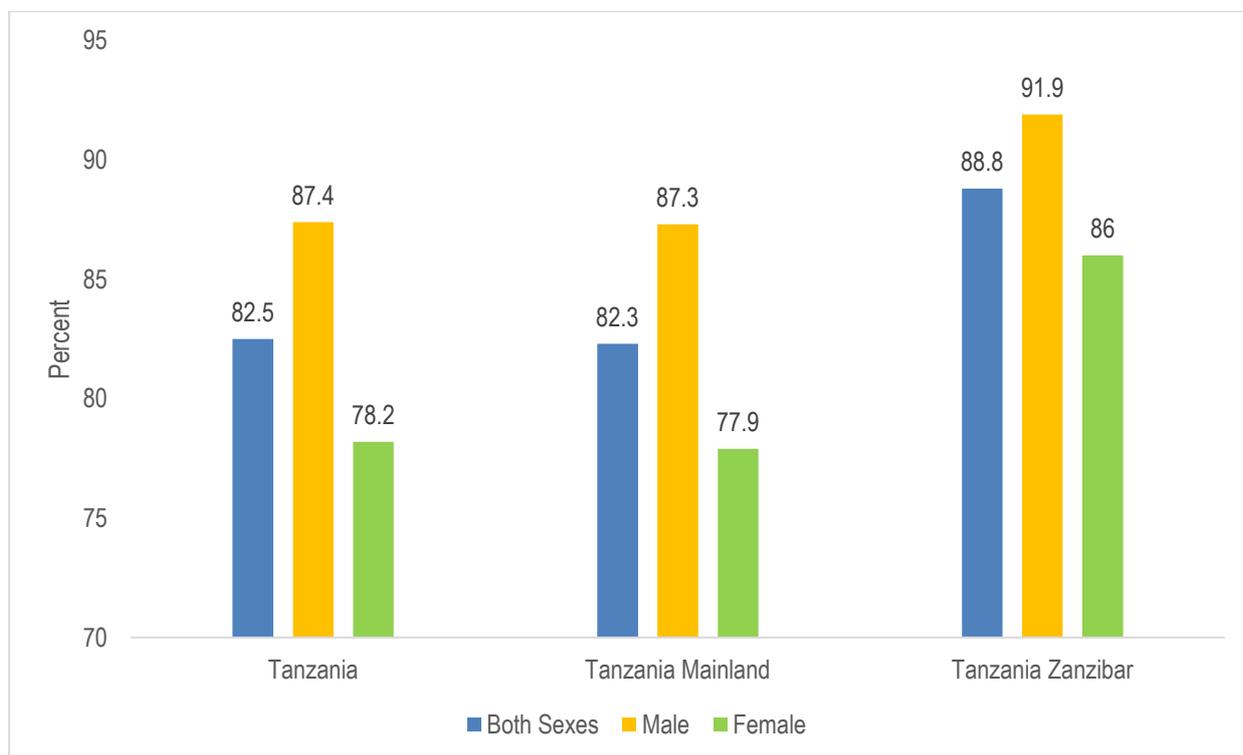


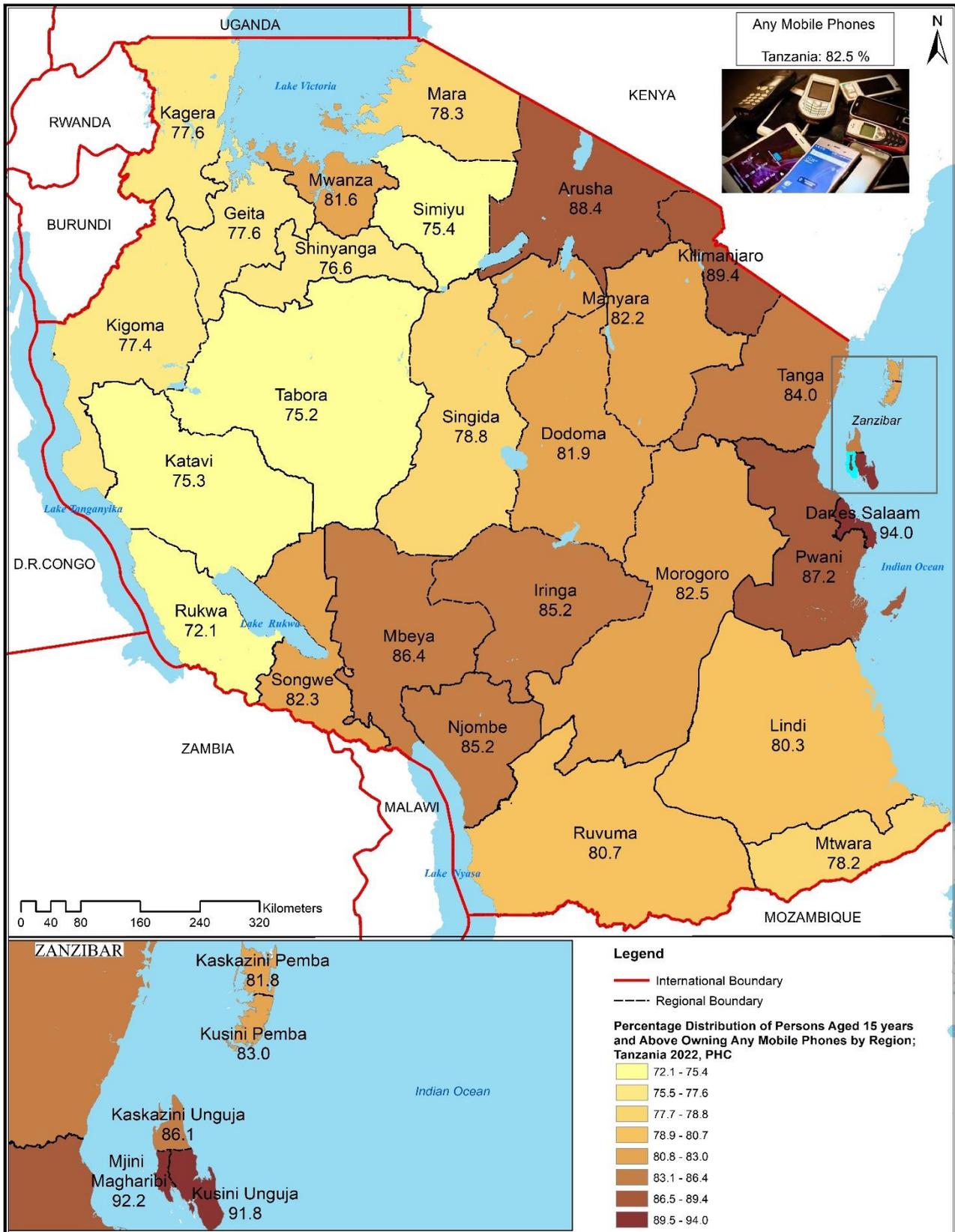
Table 13. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total Population aged 15 Years and Above | | | Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------|--------|------------------------------------|------|--------|----------------------------|------|--------|---------------------|------|--------|
| | | | | Mobile Phone | | | Both Smartphone and non-smartphone | | | Smart phone or tablet Only | | | Non-smartphone Only | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 | 82.5 | 87.4 | 78.2 | 18.0 | 20.4 | 15.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 63.9 | 66.4 | 61.6 |
| Rural | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 | 78.1 | 84.8 | 72.0 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 69.1 | 73.7 | 64.8 |
| Urban | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 | 89.7 | 91.7 | 87.9 | 33.2 | 36.4 | 30.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 55.5 | 54.4 | 56.4 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 33,389,842 | 15,778,198 | 17,611,644 | 82.3 | 87.3 | 77.9 | 17.4 | 19.8 | 15.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 64.3 | 66.9 | 61.9 |
| Rural | 20,765,719 | 9,892,223 | 10,873,496 | 77.9 | 84.7 | 71.8 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 69.3 | 74.0 | 65.0 |
| Urban | 12,624,123 | 5,885,975 | 6,738,148 | 89.6 | 91.6 | 87.8 | 32.6 | 35.8 | 29.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 56.0 | 54.9 | 57.0 |
| Dodoma | 1,752,814 | 839,444 | 913,370 | 81.9 | 87.8 | 76.5 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 14.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 64.5 | 68.2 | 61.1 |
| Arusha | 1,357,602 | 621,326 | 736,276 | 88.4 | 90.5 | 86.8 | 27.1 | 30.2 | 24.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 60.5 | 59.5 | 61.3 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,183,637 | 560,994 | 622,643 | 89.4 | 90.4 | 88.4 | 23.9 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.8 |
| Tanga | 1,492,654 | 702,417 | 790,237 | 84.0 | 88.1 | 80.4 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 67.6 | 69.5 | 65.9 |
| Morogoro | 1,878,981 | 911,183 | 967,798 | 82.5 | 88.1 | 77.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 66.8 | 70.8 | 63.1 |
| Pwani | 1,221,650 | 584,431 | 637,219 | 87.2 | 90.3 | 84.3 | 20.9 | 22.9 | 19.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 65.6 | 66.8 | 64.5 |
| Dar es Salaam | 3,629,802 | 1,723,508 | 1,906,294 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 93.1 | 45.2 | 48.0 | 42.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 47.6 | 46.1 | 48.9 |
| Lindi | 752,005 | 357,829 | 394,176 | 80.3 | 86.9 | 74.3 | 9.9 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 70.0 | 74.1 | 66.3 |
| Mtwara | 1,047,289 | 481,716 | 565,573 | 78.2 | 86.2 | 71.3 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 67.9 | 73.0 | 63.5 |
| Ruvuma | 1,087,814 | 519,604 | 568,210 | 80.7 | 87.8 | 74.3 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 69.4 | 74.5 | 64.8 |
| Iringa | 709,617 | 331,587 | 378,030 | 85.2 | 88.5 | 82.3 | 20.0 | 22.8 | 17.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 64.6 | 65.1 | 64.1 |
| Mbeya | 1,367,262 | 632,740 | 734,522 | 86.4 | 90.1 | 83.2 | 20.2 | 23.2 | 17.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 65.6 | 66.3 | 65.0 |
| Singida | 1,048,606 | 510,333 | 538,273 | 78.8 | 84.7 | 73.2 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 67.9 | 71.8 | 64.1 |
| Tabora | 1,682,972 | 800,191 | 882,781 | 75.2 | 83.3 | 67.9 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 66.1 | 72.5 | 60.4 |
| Rukwa | 767,252 | 359,692 | 407,560 | 72.1 | 82.6 | 62.8 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 63.2 | 71.0 | 56.3 |
| Kigoma | 1,151,439 | 526,836 | 624,603 | 77.4 | 84.8 | 71.1 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 67.0 | 71.1 | 63.6 |
| Shinyanga | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 76.6 | 83.5 | 70.2 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 63.8 | 68.9 | 59.2 |

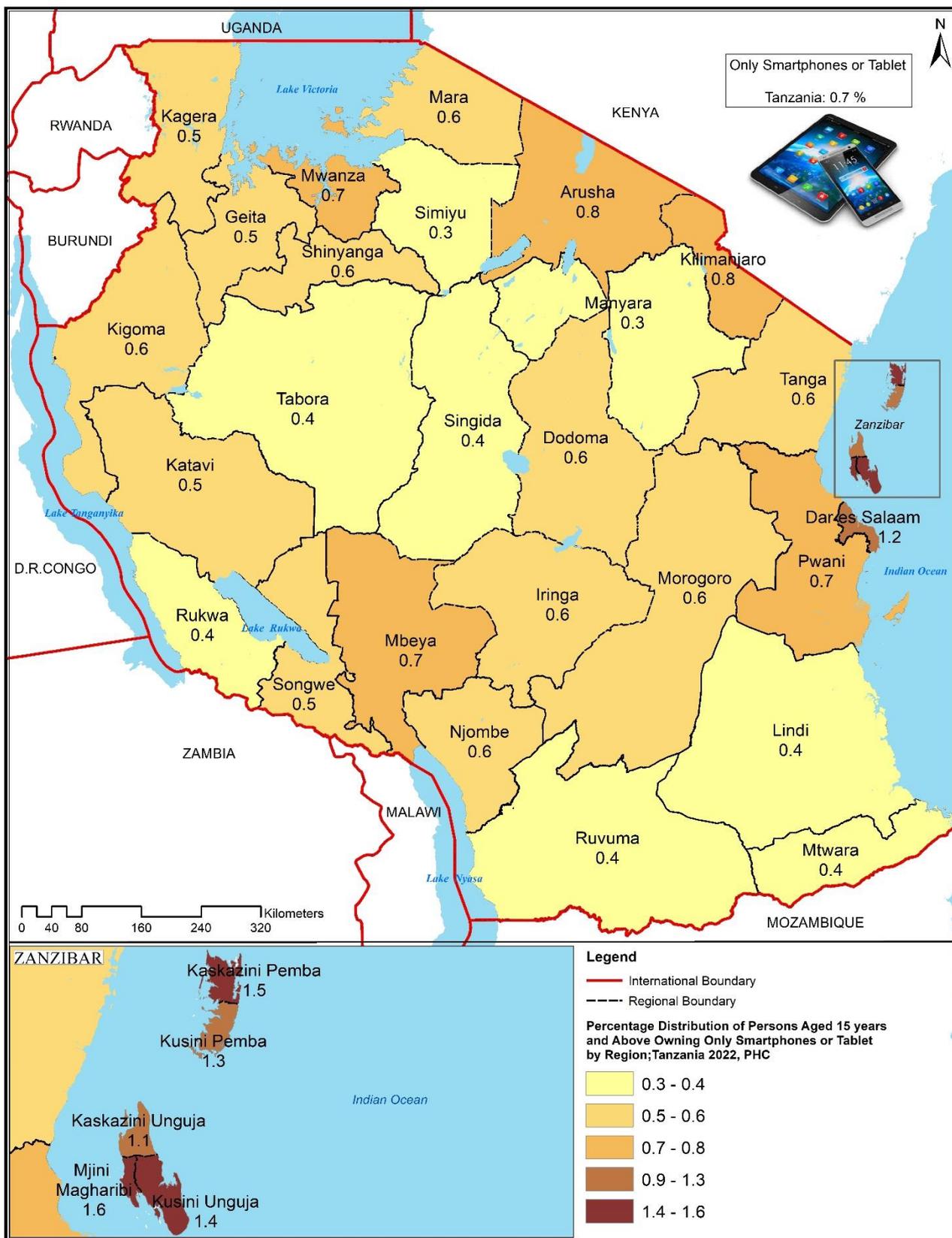
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Place of Residence | Total Population aged 15 Years and Above | | | Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | 77.6 | 84.7 | 71.1 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 66.9 | 72.0 | 62.1 |
| Kagera | 1,601,205 | 762,007 | 839,198 | 77.6 | 84.7 | 71.1 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 66.9 | 72.0 | 62.1 |
| Mwanza | 1,979,253 | 932,268 | 1,046,985 | 81.6 | 85.3 | 78.3 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 64.4 | 65.6 | 63.3 |
| Mara | 1,209,964 | 552,109 | 657,855 | 78.3 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 10.8 | 13.7 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 66.9 | 67.6 | 66.2 |
| Manyara | 1,004,101 | 498,435 | 505,666 | 82.2 | 85.8 | 78.6 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 71.2 | 73.5 | 68.9 |
| Njombe | 537,780 | 244,418 | 293,362 | 85.2 | 88.6 | 82.3 | 17.2 | 20.2 | 14.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 67.4 | 67.8 | 67.0 |
| Katavi | 562,111 | 273,095 | 289,016 | 75.3 | 84.4 | 66.7 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 66.0 | 72.5 | 59.9 |
| Simiyu | 996,485 | 452,587 | 543,898 | 75.4 | 81.9 | 69.9 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 68.5 | 72.8 | 64.8 |
| Geita | 1,468,756 | 704,343 | 764,413 | 77.6 | 83.3 | 72.4 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 67.7 | 71.1 | 64.5 |
| Songwe | 725,747 | 331,956 | 393,791 | 82.3 | 88.9 | 76.7 | 13.5 | 16.8 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 68.4 | 71.8 | 65.5 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 | 88.8 | 91.9 | 86.0 | 36.0 | 39.2 | 33.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 51.4 |
| Rural | 525,339 | 247,950 | 277,389 | 85.8 | 90.5 | 81.6 | 24.0 | 27.9 | 20.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 60.4 | 61.3 | 59.6 |
| Urban | 560,143 | 259,624 | 300,519 | 91.6 | 93.3 | 90.2 | 47.2 | 50.1 | 44.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 43.8 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 146,000 | 69,728 | 76,272 | 86.1 | 91.4 | 81.3 | 19.1 | 22.8 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 65.9 | 67.5 | 64.5 |
| Kusini Unguja | 113,469 | 55,420 | 58,049 | 91.8 | 94.7 | 89.1 | 33.8 | 36.6 | 31.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 56.3 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 545,327 | 254,467 | 290,860 | 92.2 | 93.7 | 90.8 | 48.3 | 50.8 | 46.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 42.3 | 41.5 | 42.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 140,219 | 63,972 | 76,247 | 81.8 | 87.2 | 77.3 | 20.4 | 25.7 | 16.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 59.9 | 60.0 | 59.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 140,467 | 63,987 | 76,480 | 83.0 | 87.6 | 79.2 | 22.9 | 26.8 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 58.8 | 59.4 | 58.3 |

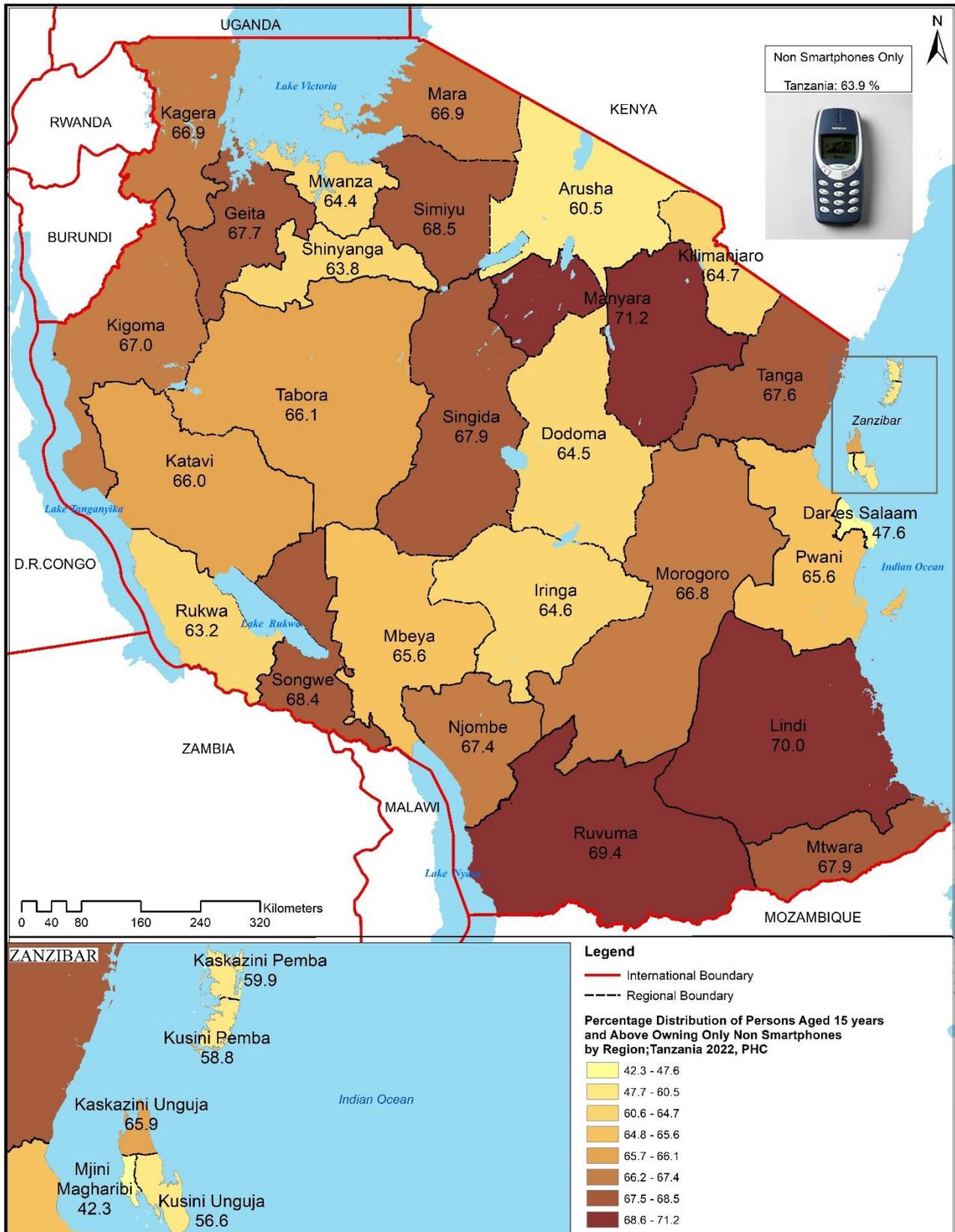
Map 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



Map 13.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



13.5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that in Tanzania, 85.3 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above own any type of mobile phone. The proportion is higher (95.5%) in Tanzania Zanzibar than Tanzania Mainland (85.0%). About 80 percent (79.3%) of households in Tanzania own a non-smart phone, and 26.6 percent of households own smartphones. The proportion of households with smart mobile phones is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (54.2%) than in Tanzania Mainland (25.8%) (Table 13.3).

The results indicate that the proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (93.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.1%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart phone is 45.8 percent and 81.1 percent for non-smartphone is which is higher than in rural areas (13.9% and 78.1%, respectively).

Across all regions, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households except for Mjini Magharibi (70.4%) and Dar es Salaam (59.8%). Results also indicate that Rukwa has the smallest percentage of households that own smartphones (12.8%), followed by Simiyu (13.2%) and Mtwara (14.0%) (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 Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Number of Private Household | Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone | Households with Smart Phone | Households with Non-Smart Phone |
| Tanzania | 14,152,803 | 85.3 | 26.6 | 79.3 |
| Rural | 8,547,333 | 80.1 | 13.9 | 78.1 |
| Urban | 5,605,470 | 93.1 | 45.8 | 81.1 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 13,776,975 | 85.0 | 25.8 | 79.2 |
| Rural | 8,355,992 | 79.8 | 13.3 | 77.9 |
| Urban | 5,420,983 | 93.0 | 45.0 | 81.1 |
| Dodoma | 754,631 | 82.1 | 23.4 | 77.1 |
| Arusha | 611,939 | 88.0 | 37.2 | 77.3 |
| Kilimanjaro | 494,428 | 91.7 | 35.5 | 84.8 |
| Tanga | 631,258 | 87.9 | 23.1 | 84.2 |
| Morogoro | 822,467 | 84.4 | 21.9 | 80.2 |
| Pwani | 537,040 | 90.1 | 29.6 | 83.5 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,537,293 | 96.5 | 59.8 | 78.8 |
| Lindi | 344,447 | 80.3 | 14.4 | 78.0 |
| Mtwara | 491,811 | 76.2 | 14.0 | 73.7 |
| Ruvuma | 463,666 | 80.9 | 16.4 | 78.0 |
| Iringa | 319,117 | 85.5 | 27.6 | 79.7 |
| Mbeya | 624,320 | 86.0 | 28.2 | 79.9 |
| Singida | 392,111 | 82.8 | 17.8 | 79.8 |
| Tabora | 592,039 | 82.9 | 15.5 | 80.2 |
| Rukwa | 328,052 | 69.4 | 12.8 | 67.1 |
| Kigoma | 451,967 | 78.5 | 16.4 | 75.7 |

| Place of Residence | Number of Private Household | Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone | Households with Smart Phone | Households with Non-Smart Phone |
| Shinyanga | 418,771 | 86.0 | 20.8 | 81.7 |
| Kagera | 698,257 | 76.1 | 15.5 | 73.3 |
| Mwanza | 744,709 | 88.7 | 27.1 | 82.5 |
| Mara | 467,473 | 82.9 | 17.8 | 79.7 |
| Manyara | 398,735 | 82.0 | 17.0 | 79.4 |
| Njombe | 244,579 | 86.3 | 24.8 | 81.6 |
| Katavi | 213,825 | 80.3 | 15.1 | 77.7 |
| Simiyu | 311,247 | 84.4 | 13.2 | 82.8 |
| Geita | 555,345 | 83.9 | 16.4 | 80.8 |
| Songwe | 327,448 | 81.8 | 19.3 | 78.3 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 375,828 | 95.5 | 54.2 | 83.8 |
| Rural | 191,341 | 93.4 | 39.6 | 86.1 |
| Urban | 184,487 | 97.7 | 69.4 | 81.3 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 53,770 | 92.1 | 33.0 | 86.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 46,003 | 96.1 | 49.8 | 85.9 |
| Mijini Magharibi | 180,889 | 97.9 | 70.4 | 80.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 48,178 | 91.9 | 35.5 | 86.2 |
| Kusini Pemba | 46,988 | 93.2 | 39.4 | 87.2 |

13.5.3 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, owned by 53.7% individuals (male (55.8%) and (51.7%) female). When the data is disaggregated by locality, almost half (48.7%) of individuals in the rural areas and 62.7 percent in urban areas own a non-smartphone. Ownership of smartphones among persons aged 4 years and above at national level is 12.2 (13.4% male and 11.1% females); ownership of smartphones in urban areas (24.2%) is more than twice the number of individuals possessing smartphone in rural areas (5.7%) (Table 13.4).

Ownership of mobile phones (non-smartphone) is highest for individuals in the age group 45-49 and 55-59 years (90.9% for both) and for smartphone, ownership is highest for individuals in the age group 25-29 years (29.0%).

The results also show ownership of non-smartphone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years before peaking in the age group 55-59 thereafter declines steadily to (89.8%) for persons age groups 60 + (Figure 13.2). and smartphone ownership increases steadily from age group 10-14 years before peaking in the age group 25 - 29 thereafter declines steadily to (8.9%) for persons age groups 65+ (Figure 13.2).

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

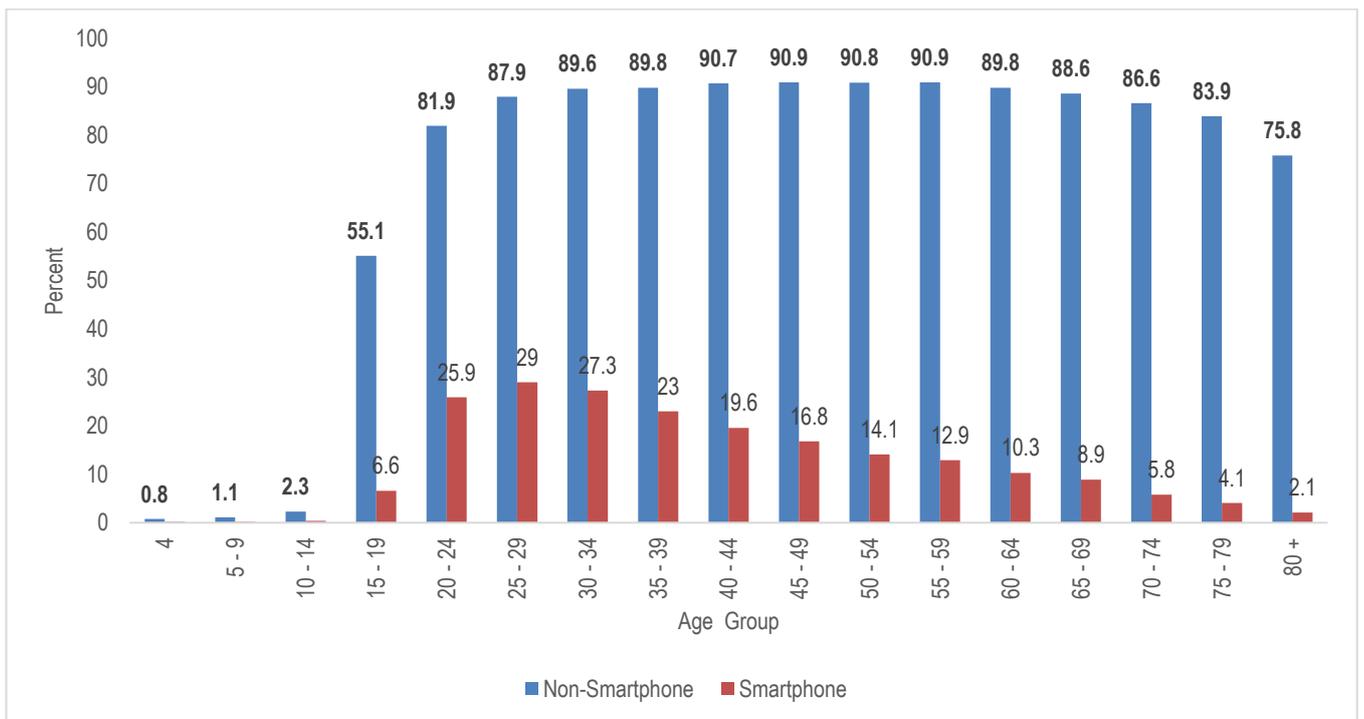


Table 13. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Groups | Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Smartphone Ownership | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | 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 | 53.7 | 55.8 | 51.7 | 48.7 | 51.8 | 45.8 | 62.7 | 63.3 | 62.2 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 22.6 |
| 4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 5 - 9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 10- 14 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 15 - 19 | 55.1 | 56.6 | 53.7 | 50.3 | 53.0 | 47.6 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.5 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 11.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 81.9 | 87.6 | 77.2 | 76.2 | 84.5 | 69.0 | 90.2 | 92.2 | 88.6 | 25.9 | 28.4 | 23.8 | 14.0 | 16.7 | 11.7 | 42.8 | 45.7 | 40.5 |
| 25 - 29 | 87.9 | 94.0 | 82.5 | 82.8 | 92.1 | 74.7 | 94.4 | 96.6 | 92.4 | 29.0 | 32.1 | 26.3 | 15.3 | 18.6 | 12.5 | 46.6 | 49.8 | 43.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 89.6 | 95.4 | 84.3 | 85.3 | 94.0 | 77.6 | 95.2 | 97.3 | 93.3 | 27.3 | 30.8 | 24.1 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 11.2 | 44.5 | 47.9 | 41.4 |
| 35 - 39 | 89.8 | 95.7 | 84.5 | 86.0 | 94.6 | 78.4 | 95.4 | 97.4 | 93.5 | 23.0 | 26.5 | 19.8 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 8.2 | 40.1 | 43.7 | 36.8 |
| 40 - 44 | 90.7 | 96.0 | 85.8 | 87.4 | 94.9 | 80.6 | 95.7 | 97.5 | 94.0 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 36.2 | 39.5 | 33.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 90.9 | 96.1 | 86.1 | 88.1 | 95.2 | 81.6 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 94.1 | 16.8 | 19.3 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 33.2 | 36.1 | 30.4 |
| 50 - 54 | 90.8 | 96.1 | 85.8 | 88.3 | 95.2 | 82.0 | 95.6 | 97.6 | 93.7 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 29.9 | 33.2 | 26.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 90.9 | 96.3 | 85.8 | 88.7 | 95.6 | 82.2 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 93.4 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 28.2 | 32.2 | 24.2 |
| 60 - 64 | 89.8 | 95.9 | 84.1 | 87.7 | 95.1 | 80.9 | 94.5 | 97.5 | 91.6 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 23.6 | 27.8 | 19.7 |
| 65 - 69 | 88.6 | 95.6 | 82.5 | 86.5 | 94.8 | 79.4 | 93.4 | 97.3 | 89.9 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 25.8 | 16.5 |
| 70 - 74 | 86.6 | 94.3 | 80.0 | 85.0 | 93.6 | 77.8 | 90.7 | 96.1 | 86.1 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 14.5 | 18.8 | 10.8 |
| 75 - 79 | 83.9 | 93.0 | 76.5 | 82.6 | 92.5 | 74.7 | 87.4 | 94.5 | 81.8 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 14.3 | 7.6 |
| 80 + | 75.8 | 87.7 | 68.3 | 75.3 | 87.5 | 67.4 | 77.4 | 88.6 | 71.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 4.0 |

13.5.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education Attained

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non smartphones are mostly owned by persons with training after secondary education 98.1 percent followed by person who attained training after primary education (97.0%) and the least owned by those who attained pre-primary level (73.1%). Ownership of non-smartphone by level of the education attained for Tanzania Mainland follows the same pattern of Tanzania. In Tanzania Zanzibar results show that, non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.1%) followed by 96.7 percent for those who attained university and other related level the least owned by those with pre-primary level (85.9%) (Table 13.5).

The proportion of individual who own non-smartphone mobile are general higher among males than females across all education levels. The results also show that persons living in urban areas have slightly higher percentage of using non-smartphone than those living in rural areas in all education levels.

Table 13. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-Smartphone by Sex, Place of Residence, and Education Level; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Education | Location | Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-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 | Tanzania | 73.1 | 78.9 | 67.7 | 70.1 | 77.2 | 63.1 | 83.0 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 24,604 | 12,818 | 11,786 | 18,144 | 9,860 | 8,284 | 6,460 | 2,958 | 3,502 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 72.7 | 78.6 | 67.2 | 69.8 | 77.0 | 62.8 | 82.7 | 84.8 | 81.0 | 23,825 | 12,452 | 11,373 | 17,729 | 9,660 | 8,069 | 6,096 | 2,792 | 3,304 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 85.9 | 88.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 90.1 | 80.2 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 779 | 366 | 413 | 415 | 200 | 215 | 364 | 166 | 198 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | Tanzania | 84.8 | 89.9 | 79.8 | 81.6 | 88.3 | 74.8 | 90.9 | 93.4 | 88.9 | 15,318,847 | 7,950,305 | 7,368,542 | 9,781,937 | 5,342,629 | 4,439,308 | 5,536,910 | 2,607,676 | 2,929,234 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 84.7 | 89.9 | 79.7 | 81.6 | 88.3 | 74.7 | 90.9 | 93.4 | 88.9 | 15,099,645 | 7,830,630 | 7,269,015 | 9,665,155 | 5,274,104 | 4,391,051 | 5,434,490 | 2,556,526 | 2,877,964 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 88.2 | 90.6 | 85.5 | 86.1 | 89.7 | 81.6 | 90.8 | 91.9 | 89.7 | 219,202 | 119,675 | 99,527 | 116,782 | 68,525 | 48,257 | 102,420 | 51,150 | 51,270 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | Tanzania | 77.6 | 79.6 | 75.8 | 69.8 | 72.9 | 66.7 | 84.4 | 85.5 | 83.3 | 5,990,298 | 2,992,132 | 2,998,166 | 2,489,375 | 1,297,786 | 1,191,589 | 3,500,923 | 1,694,346 | 1,806,577 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 76.9 | 78.8 | 75.2 | 68.8 | 71.9 | 65.7 | 84.0 | 85.1 | 83.0 | 5,485,384 | 2,748,802 | 2,736,582 | 2,273,053 | 1,192,678 | 1,080,375 | 3,212,331 | 1,556,124 | 1,656,207 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 86.0 | 89.2 | 83.2 | 82.7 | 87.4 | 78.7 | 88.7 | 90.7 | 86.9 | 504,914 | 243,330 | 261,584 | 216,322 | 105,108 | 111,214 | 288,592 | 138,222 | 150,370 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | Tanzania | 82.5 | 84.4 | 79.9 | 76.7 | 78.5 | 73.4 | 85.9 | 88.2 | 83.0 | 462,274 | 278,347 | 183,927 | 157,384 | 102,313 | 55,071 | 304,890 | 176,034 | 128,856 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 82.3 | 84.1 | 79.6 | 76.3 | 78.2 | 73.1 | 85.8 | 88.0 | 82.8 | 440,833 | 266,551 | 174,282 | 150,394 | 98,081 | 52,313 | 290,439 | 168,470 | 121,969 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 87.9 | 91.1 | 84.4 | 85.2 | 88.2 | 81.0 | 89.3 | 92.7 | 85.8 | 21,441 | 11,796 | 9,645 | 6,990 | 4,232 | 2,758 | 14,451 | 7,564 | 6,887 |
| University and Other Related | Tanzania | 96.0 | 96.6 | 95.3 | 92.8 | 94.1 | 90.9 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 1,779,251 | 994,048 | 785,203 | 488,560 | 294,933 | 193,627 | 1,290,691 | 699,115 | 591,576 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 96.0 | 96.6 | 95.2 | 92.7 | 94.1 | 90.7 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 1,691,085 | 952,290 | 738,795 | 463,131 | 282,112 | 181,019 | 1,227,954 | 670,178 | 557,776 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 96.7 | 97.5 | 96.1 | 94.8 | 96.1 | 93.6 | 97.5 | 98.1 | 97.0 | 88,166 | 41,758 | 46,408 | 25,429 | 12,821 | 12,608 | 62,737 | 28,937 | 33,800 |
| Training After Primary | Tanzania | 97.0 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 97.4 | 93.6 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 58,417 | 36,795 | 21,622 | 28,289 | 18,829 | 9,460 | 30,128 | 17,966 | 12,162 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 97.0 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 97.4 | 93.6 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 57,905 | 36,550 | 21,355 | 28,098 | 18,744 | 9,354 | 29,807 | 17,806 | 12,001 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 95.9 | 97.2 | 94.7 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 97.6 | 93.6 | 512 | 245 | 267 | 191 | 85 | 106 | 321 | 160 | 161 |
| Training After Secondary Education | Tanzania | 98.1 | 98.4 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 243,058 | 125,079 | 117,979 | 90,378 | 50,719 | 39,659 | 152,680 | 74,360 | 78,320 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 98.1 | 98.4 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 239,545 | 123,326 | 116,219 | 89,063 | 50,063 | 39,000 | 150,482 | 73,263 | 77,219 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 98.1 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.1 | 3,513 | 1,753 | 1,760 | 1,315 | 656 | 659 | 2,198 | 1,097 | 1,101 |

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania Smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with University and other related (78.4 %) and least Owned by those with Pre Primary (7.2%). The percentage of ownership of smartphone is higher for males than female from those attained pre-primary level to Secondary School A - level while it is higher for females than males for remaining education levels. Ownership of smartphone in Tanzania is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Ownership of smartphones by sex and level of the education attained for Tanzania Mainland follows the same pattern of Tanzania. In Tanzania Zanzibar results shows that, Smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with University and other related (81.8%) compared with other levels of education attained and least owned by those who attained with primary level (24.9%) (Table 13.6).

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

| Education | Location | Percentage of Smartphone Ownership | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning 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 | Tanzania | 7.2 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 21.2 | 17.9 | 2,421 | 1,307 | 1,114 | 911 | 569 | 342 | 1,510 | 738 | 772 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 6.6 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 17.0 | 2,173 | 1,183 | 990 | 824 | 526 | 298 | 1,349 | 657 | 692 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 27.3 | 30.0 | 25.2 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 16.4 | 38.6 | 42.2 | 35.6 | 248 | 124 | 124 | 87 | 43 | 44 | 161 | 81 | 80 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | Tanzania | 11.8 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 2,135,989 | 1,136,920 | 999,069 | 771,205 | 463,070 | 308,135 | 1,364,784 | 673,850 | 690,934 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 11.6 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 22.2 | 23.9 | 20.8 | 2,074,175 | 1,102,630 | 971,545 | 746,836 | 447,845 | 298,991 | 1,327,339 | 654,785 | 672,554 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 24.9 | 26.0 | 23.7 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 15.5 | 33.2 | 34.3 | 32.1 | 61,814 | 34,290 | 27,524 | 24,369 | 15,225 | 9,144 | 37,445 | 19,065 | 18,380 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | Tanzania | 28.1 | 29.4 | 26.8 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 14.4 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 36.9 | 2,165,226 | 1,106,194 | 1,059,032 | 576,105 | 318,272 | 257,833 | 1,589,121 | 787,922 | 801,199 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 27.0 | 28.3 | 25.9 | 15.1 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 37.4 | 38.8 | 36.1 | 1,928,350 | 986,190 | 942,160 | 498,191 | 277,177 | 221,014 | 1,430,159 | 709,013 | 721,146 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 40.3 | 44.0 | 37.2 | 29.8 | 34.2 | 26.0 | 48.8 | 51.8 | 46.3 | 236,876 | 120,004 | 116,872 | 77,914 | 41,095 | 36,819 | 158,962 | 78,909 | 80,053 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | Tanzania | 44.7 | 46.2 | 42.5 | 31.4 | 32.8 | 28.9 | 52.3 | 55.0 | 49.0 | 250,209 | 152,449 | 97,760 | 64,494 | 42,785 | 21,709 | 185,715 | 109,664 | 76,051 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 43.9 | 45.5 | 41.7 | 30.6 | 32.1 | 28.1 | 51.7 | 54.3 | 48.3 | 235,347 | 144,167 | 91,180 | 60,392 | 40,258 | 20,134 | 174,955 | 103,909 | 71,046 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 61.0 | 63.9 | 57.6 | 50.0 | 52.7 | 46.3 | 66.5 | 70.6 | 62.4 | 14,862 | 8,282 | 6,580 | 4,102 | 2,527 | 1,575 | 10,760 | 5,755 | 5,005 |
| University and Other Related | Tanzania | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 64.4 | 66.0 | 62.0 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 84.2 | 1,453,342 | 806,800 | 646,542 | 338,915 | 206,761 | 132,154 | 1,114,427 | 600,039 | 514,388 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 64.1 | 65.8 | 61.5 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 1,378,793 | 771,817 | 606,976 | 320,037 | 197,271 | 122,766 | 1,058,756 | 574,546 | 484,210 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 81.8 | 81.7 | 81.9 | 70.4 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 86.6 | 74,549 | 34,983 | 39,566 | 18,878 | 9,490 | 9,388 | 55,671 | 25,493 | 30,178 |
| Training After Primary | Tanzania | 41.0 | 39.6 | 43.3 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 51.2 | 49.9 | 53.2 | 24,697 | 14,887 | 9,810 | 8,911 | 5,776 | 3,135 | 15,786 | 9,111 | 6,675 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 40.8 | 39.5 | 43.1 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 51.1 | 49.7 | 53.0 | 24,370 | 14,734 | 9,636 | 8,808 | 5,732 | 3,076 | 15,562 | 9,002 | 6,560 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 61.2 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 53.6 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 327 | 153 | 174 | 103 | 44 | 59 | 224 | 109 | 115 |
| Training After Secondary Education | Tanzania | 74.8 | 73.0 | 76.8 | 70.4 | 69.4 | 71.8 | 77.4 | 75.5 | 79.3 | 185,456 | 92,827 | 92,629 | 65,045 | 35,829 | 29,216 | 120,411 | 56,998 | 63,413 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 74.8 | 73.0 | 76.8 | 70.5 | 69.4 | 71.9 | 77.4 | 75.4 | 79.3 | 182,778 | 91,513 | 91,265 | 64,168 | 35,394 | 28,774 | 118,610 | 56,119 | 62,491 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 74.8 | 73.8 | 75.7 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 80.5 | 78.9 | 82.2 | 2,678 | 1,314 | 1,364 | 877 | 435 | 442 | 1,801 | 879 | 922 |

13.5.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 86.3 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Tanzania are using non-smartphone and 19.2 percent are using smartphone. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Proportion of persons using smartphones in Tanzania Zanzibar is more than twice (38.6%) that of Tanzania Mainland (18.6%). Generally, a slightly higher proportion of men are using mobile phone compared with women regardless of place of residence and type of mobile phone.

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

| Place of Residence | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone | | | Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|----------------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------|--------|
| | | | | Smartphone | | | Non-smartphone | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 17.2 | 86.3 | 89.5 | 83.5 |
| Rural | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 7.5 | 83.4 | 87.7 | 79.5 |
| Urban | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 | 35.2 | 38.2 | 32.5 | 91.0 | 92.5 | 89.7 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 33,389,842 | 15,778,198 | 17,611,644 | 18.6 | 20.9 | 16.6 | 86.2 | 89.4 | 83.3 |
| Rural | 20,765,719 | 9,892,223 | 10,873,496 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 83.3 | 87.6 | 79.4 |
| Urban | 12,624,123 | 5,885,975 | 6,738,148 | 34.5 | 37.5 | 31.8 | 91.0 | 92.4 | 89.7 |
| Dodoma | 1,752,814 | 839,444 | 913,370 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 16.2 | 86.5 | 90.1 | 83.2 |
| Arusha | 1,357,602 | 621,326 | 736,276 | 28.7 | 31.6 | 26.2 | 90.0 | 91.5 | 88.8 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,183,637 | 560,994 | 622,643 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 24.3 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 90.6 |
| Tanga | 1,492,654 | 702,417 | 790,237 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 89.1 | 91.1 | 87.4 |
| Morogoro | 1,878,981 | 911,183 | 967,798 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 86.6 | 90.2 | 83.2 |
| Pwani | 1,221,650 | 584,431 | 637,219 | 22.3 | 24.2 | 20.6 | 89.9 | 91.9 | 88.0 |
| Dar es Salaam | 3,629,802 | 1,723,508 | 1,906,294 | 47.4 | 49.8 | 45.2 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 93.1 |
| Lindi | 752,005 | 357,829 | 394,176 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 8.4 | 85.9 | 89.8 | 82.4 |
| Mtwara | 1,047,289 | 481,716 | 565,573 | 10.6 | 13.6 | 8.1 | 83.1 | 88.6 | 78.5 |
| Ruvuma | 1,087,814 | 519,604 | 568,210 | 11.6 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 85.3 | 89.9 | 81.1 |
| Iringa | 709,617 | 331,587 | 378,030 | 21.3 | 24.1 | 18.9 | 88.4 | 90.5 | 86.6 |
| Mbeya | 1,367,262 | 632,740 | 734,522 | 21.5 | 24.5 | 18.9 | 88.9 | 91.5 | 86.7 |
| Singida | 1,048,606 | 510,333 | 538,273 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 83.2 | 87.1 | 79.4 |
| Tabora | 1,682,972 | 800,191 | 882,781 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 81.4 | 86.6 | 76.7 |
| Rukwa | 767,252 | 359,692 | 407,560 | 9.1 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 77.9 | 85.2 | 71.5 |
| Kigoma | 1,151,439 | 526,836 | 624,603 | 10.8 | 14.2 | 7.9 | 81.9 | 87.0 | 77.7 |
| Shinyanga | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 82.4 | 86.7 | 78.4 |
| Kagera | 1,601,205 | 762,007 | 839,198 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 9.3 | 81.8 | 86.9 | 77.2 |
| Mwanza | 1,979,253 | 932,268 | 1,046,985 | 17.7 | 20.2 | 15.5 | 85.6 | 87.8 | 83.6 |
| Mara | 1,209,964 | 552,109 | 657,855 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 9.6 | 83.3 | 85.3 | 81.6 |
| Manyara | 1,004,101 | 498,435 | 505,666 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 85.5 | 88.1 | 83.0 |
| Njombe | 537,780 | 244,418 | 293,362 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 15.9 | 87.9 | 90.2 | 86.0 |

| Place of Residence | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone | | | Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Smartphone | | | Non-smartphone | | |
| | | | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Katavi | 562,111 | 273,095 | 289,016 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 80.9 | 87.1 | 75.1 |
| Simiyu | 996,485 | 452,587 | 543,898 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 82.7 | 86.4 | 79.7 |
| Geita | 1,468,756 | 704,343 | 764,413 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 82.5 | 86.2 | 79.2 |
| Songwe | 725,747 | 331,956 | 393,791 | 14.5 | 17.7 | 11.8 | 86.4 | 90.8 | 82.6 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 | 38.6 | 41.7 | 35.9 | 89.8 | 92.1 | 87.9 |
| Rural | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 | 38.6 | 41.7 | 35.9 | 89.8 | 92.1 | 87.9 |
| Urban | 525,339 | 247,950 | 277,389 | 26.2 | 30.0 | 22.7 | 87.8 | 91.0 | 84.9 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 146,000 | 69,728 | 76,272 | 20.6 | 24.2 | 17.2 | 87.5 | 91.6 | 83.7 |
| Kusini Unguja | 113,469 | 55,420 | 58,049 | 36.2 | 38.6 | 33.8 | 92.3 | 94.5 | 90.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 545,327 | 254,467 | 290,860 | 51.4 | 53.5 | 49.5 | 92.1 | 93.4 | 90.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 140,219 | 63,972 | 76,247 | 23.0 | 28.4 | 18.4 | 85.2 | 88.4 | 82.5 |
| Kusini Pemba | 140,467 | 63,987 | 76,480 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 21.8 | 86.1 | 88.7 | 83.9 |

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

Type of mobile phone that was mostly used in the last three months before Census among persons aged four years and above in Tanzania is non-smartphone, used by (58.9%) individuals. Sex disparity in the use of non-smartphones is small, whereas (59.8%) for male and (57.9%) for female users. More than half (54.8%) of population in rural area use non-smartphone which is lower compared with (66.3%) of the population in urban areas. On the other hand, the percentage of population use smart phone in urban areas is higher (26.1%) compared to rural areas (6.1%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smartphone are mostly used by individuals in the age group 45-49 years (93.6%), followed by individuals in the age group 50-54 years (93.5%). The use of smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 25 – 29 (32.1%), thereafter starting to decline to 2.7 percent at age group 80+. (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Who Used Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

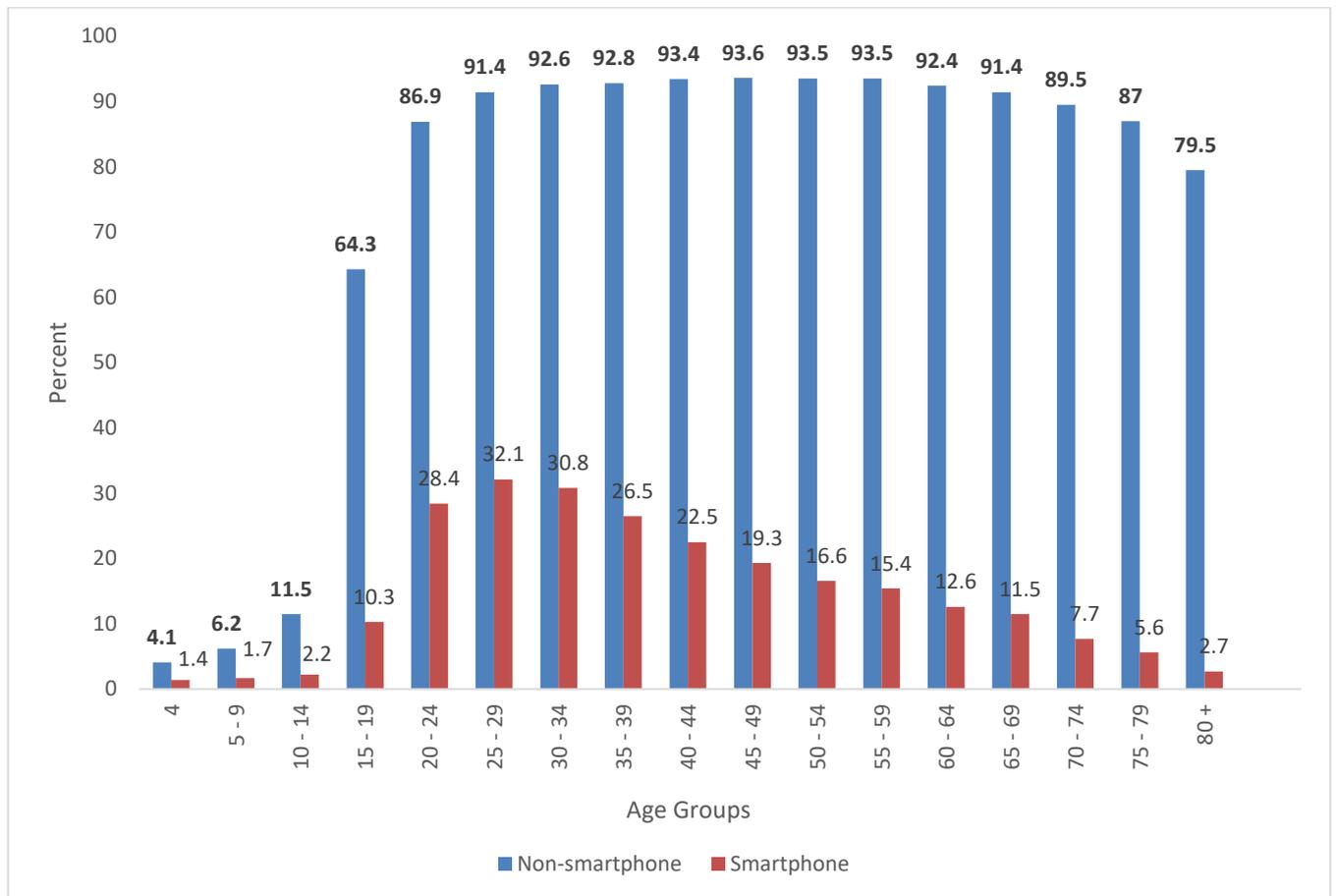


Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Groups | Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | 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 | 58.9 | 59.8 | 57.9 | 54.8 | 56.3 | 53.3 | 66.3 | 66.4 | 66.2 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 24.4 |
| 4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| 5 – 9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 10 – 14 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| 15 – 19 | 64.3 | 65.0 | 63.7 | 61.1 | 62.5 | 59.6 | 70.1 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 17.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 86.9 | 90.3 | 84.0 | 83.0 | 88.1 | 78.6 | 92.4 | 93.7 | 91.5 | 25.9 | 28.4 | 23.8 | 14.0 | 16.7 | 11.7 | 42.8 | 45.7 | 40.5 |
| 25 – 29 | 91.4 | 95.3 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 93.9 | 82.9 | 95.8 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 29.0 | 32.1 | 26.3 | 15.3 | 18.6 | 12.5 | 46.6 | 49.8 | 43.9 |
| 30 – 34 | 92.6 | 96.4 | 89.3 | 89.8 | 95.3 | 84.8 | 96.4 | 97.8 | 95.1 | 27.3 | 30.8 | 24.1 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 11.2 | 44.5 | 47.9 | 41.4 |
| 35 – 39 | 92.8 | 96.6 | 89.4 | 90.3 | 95.7 | 85.4 | 96.5 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 23.0 | 26.5 | 19.8 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 8.2 | 40.1 | 43.7 | 36.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 93.4 | 96.8 | 90.3 | 91.3 | 96.0 | 87.0 | 96.8 | 98.0 | 95.7 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 36.2 | 39.5 | 33.2 |
| 45 – 49 | 93.6 | 97.0 | 90.5 | 91.8 | 96.3 | 87.6 | 96.9 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 16.8 | 19.3 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 33.2 | 36.1 | 30.4 |
| 50 – 54 | 93.5 | 96.9 | 90.3 | 91.8 | 96.3 | 87.7 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 95.5 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 29.9 | 33.2 | 26.5 |
| 55 – 59 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 90.1 | 92.0 | 96.6 | 87.6 | 96.7 | 98.2 | 95.2 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 28.2 | 32.2 | 24.2 |
| 60 – 64 | 92.4 | 96.7 | 88.4 | 91.0 | 96.2 | 86.1 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 93.7 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 23.6 | 27.8 | 19.7 |
| 65 – 69 | 91.4 | 96.5 | 86.9 | 89.9 | 95.9 | 84.7 | 94.9 | 97.8 | 92.3 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 25.8 | 16.5 |
| 70 – 74 | 89.5 | 95.4 | 84.4 | 88.3 | 94.8 | 82.8 | 92.5 | 96.8 | 88.8 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 14.5 | 18.8 | 10.8 |
| 75 – 79 | 87.0 | 94.3 | 81.1 | 86.1 | 93.9 | 79.8 | 89.6 | 95.4 | 85.0 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 14.3 | 7.6 |
| 80 + | 79.5 | 89.6 | 73.1 | 79.1 | 89.5 | 72.4 | 80.6 | 90.2 | 75.2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 4.0 |

13.5.7 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 the most common type of use of ICT equipment is communication (83.4%) followed by sending and receiving money (53.1%), while the least is online businesses (4.2%). Similar ICT equipment use patterns are observed for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. In all types of uses, males have slightly higher percentages in usage than females (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons living in both rural and urban areas commonly use ICT equipment for communication (80.1% for rural and 88.9% for urban), sending and receiving money (43.9% for rural and 67.9% for urban) and searching or receiving information (26.6% for rural and 49.4% for urban). However, the likelihood of use for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, with Tanzania Zanzibar having a higher percentage than Tanzania Mainland for all common uses of ICT equipment (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Communication | | | Search/receive information | | | Online business | | | Learning | | | Playing games/Entertainment | | | Sending and Receiving money | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above 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 |
| Tanzania | 83.4 | 86.6 | 80.7 | 35.3 | 38.1 | 32.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 53.1 | 56.5 | 50.0 | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 |
| Rural | 80.1 | 84.3 | 76.2 | 26.6 | 29.7 | 23.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 43.9 | 48.2 | 39.9 | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 |
| Urban | 88.9 | 90.3 | 87.7 | 49.4 | 52.1 | 47.1 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 19.3 | 15.7 | 18.8 | 21.0 | 17.0 | 67.9 | 70.2 | 66.0 | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 83.3 | 86.4 | 80.5 | 34.9 | 37.7 | 32.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 10.1 | 53.2 | 56.5 | 50.1 | 33,389,842 | 15,778,198 | 17,611,644 |
| Rural | 79.9 | 84.2 | 76.1 | 26.3 | 29.3 | 23.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 44.0 | 48.2 | 40.0 | 20,765,719 | 9,892,223 | 10,873,496 |
| Urban | 88.8 | 90.2 | 87.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 46.8 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 17.2 | 19.2 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 20.6 | 16.6 | 68.3 | 70.5 | 66.4 | 12,624,123 | 5,885,975 | 6,738,148 |
| Dodoma | 84.3 | 87.8 | 81.1 | 30.8 | 33.6 | 28.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 11.3 | 52.7 | 56.7 | 49.1 | 1,752,814 | 839,444 | 913,370 |
| Arusha | 86.9 | 88.4 | 85.6 | 47.1 | 50.0 | 44.7 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 58.6 | 61.4 | 56.2 | 1,357,602 | 621,326 | 736,276 |
| Kilimanjaro | 89.3 | 89.9 | 88.8 | 46.7 | 48.3 | 45.3 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 65.0 | 65.9 | 64.2 | 1,183,637 | 560,994 | 622,643 |
| Tanga | 87.4 | 89.3 | 85.7 | 33.0 | 35.8 | 30.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 61.9 | 64.9 | 59.3 | 1,492,654 | 702,417 | 790,237 |
| Morogoro | 83.9 | 87.4 | 80.5 | 38.5 | 41.2 | 35.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 9.7 | 61.2 | 64.9 | 57.7 | 1,878,981 | 911,183 | 967,798 |
| Pwani | 87.5 | 89.5 | 85.7 | 36.3 | 38.6 | 34.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 13.3 | 68.6 | 71.4 | 66.1 | 1,221,650 | 584,431 | 637,219 |
| Dar es Salaam | 92.2 | 93.0 | 91.5 | 61.2 | 63.3 | 59.4 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 25.6 | 22.1 | 77.2 | 78.6 | 76.0 | 3,629,802 | 1,723,508 | 1,906,294 |
| Lindi | 83.9 | 87.8 | 80.3 | 30.9 | 34.4 | 27.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 56.7 | 61.8 | 52.0 | 752,005 | 357,829 | 394,176 |
| Mtwara | 81.2 | 86.6 | 76.5 | 23.9 | 27.8 | 20.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 51.4 | 57.8 | 46.0 | 1,047,289 | 481,716 | 565,573 |
| Ruvuma | 82.4 | 86.8 | 78.3 | 27.8 | 30.6 | 25.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 49.4 | 53.6 | 45.6 | 1,087,814 | 519,604 | 568,210 |
| Iringa | 85.9 | 88.0 | 84.0 | 43.1 | 46.1 | 40.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 11.9 | 61.1 | 64.1 | 58.5 | 709,617 | 331,587 | 378,030 |
| Mbeya | 86.0 | 88.5 | 83.8 | 40.2 | 43.1 | 37.7 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 10.0 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 59.7 | 62.7 | 57.1 | 1,367,262 | 632,740 | 734,522 |
| Singida | 79.4 | 83.3 | 75.7 | 31.2 | 33.9 | 28.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 44.2 | 47.7 | 40.8 | 1,048,606 | 510,333 | 538,273 |
| Tabora | 78.1 | 83.2 | 73.5 | 23.7 | 26.7 | 21.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 37.2 | 41.6 | 33.1 | 1,682,972 | 800,191 | 882,781 |
| Rukwa | 74.5 | 81.6 | 68.2 | 23.4 | 27.7 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 36.4 | 42.2 | 31.2 | 767,252 | 359,692 | 407,560 |
| Kigoma | 78.1 | 83.1 | 73.9 | 24.5 | 28.3 | 21.3 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 38.9 | 43.4 | 35.2 | 1,151,439 | 526,836 | 624,603 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Place of Residence | Communication | | | Search/receive information | | | Online business | | | Learning | | | Playing games/Entertainment | | | Sending and Receiving money | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above 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 |
| Shinyanga | 79.4 | 83.6 | 75.5 | 24.9 | 27.6 | 22.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 9.6 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 37.4 | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 |
| Kagera | 78.4 | 83.3 | 73.9 | 28.5 | 31.9 | 25.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 40.3 | 44.0 | 36.9 | 1,601,205 | 762,007 | 839,198 |
| Mwanza | 82.1 | 84.3 | 80.2 | 35.3 | 37.7 | 33.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 52.8 | 55.3 | 50.6 | 1,979,253 | 932,268 | 1,046,985 |
| Mara | 79.4 | 81.4 | 77.7 | 27.5 | 30.3 | 25.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 46.1 | 48.8 | 43.9 | 1,209,964 | 552,109 | 657,855 |
| Manyara | 80.8 | 83.2 | 78.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 36.6 | 1,004,101 | 498,435 | 505,666 |
| Njombe | 85.4 | 87.7 | 83.4 | 38.4 | 41.3 | 35.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 56.6 | 60.0 | 53.8 | 537,780 | 244,418 | 293,362 |
| Katavi | 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 |
| Simiyu | 78.8 | 82.4 | 75.8 | 21.8 | 25.0 | 19.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 34.9 | 39.1 | 31.5 | 996,485 | 452,587 | 543,898 |
| Geita | 78.5 | 82.1 | 75.2 | 25.7 | 28.4 | 23.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 44.6 | 48.3 | 41.1 | 1,468,756 | 704,343 | 764,413 |
| Songwe | 82.7 | 87.0 | 79.0 | 35.2 | 39.2 | 31.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 49.0 | 53.9 | 44.8 | 725,747 | 331,956 | 393,791 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 88.3 | 90.6 | 86.4 | 47.8 | 50.9 | 45.1 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 22.1 | 24.9 | 19.6 | 49.9 | 53.8 | 46.5 | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 |
| Rural | 85.3 | 88.6 | 82.4 | 38.9 | 42.6 | 35.5 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 13.7 | 39.9 | 44.4 | 35.9 | 525,339 | 247,950 | 277,389 |
| Urban | 91.2 | 92.4 | 90.1 | 56.3 | 58.9 | 54.0 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 20.8 | 27.4 | 30.1 | 25.0 | 59.3 | 62.8 | 56.3 | 560,143 | 259,624 | 300,519 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 83.0 | 87.0 | 79.2 | 38.8 | 42.4 | 35.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 30.9 | 34.7 | 27.4 | 146,000 | 69,728 | 76,272 |
| Kusini Unguja | 90.6 | 92.6 | 88.6 | 47.5 | 50.3 | 44.9 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 13.7 | 23.9 | 26.5 | 21.4 | 49.7 | 53.9 | 45.8 | 113,469 | 55,420 | 58,049 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 91.4 | 92.7 | 90.3 | 57.9 | 60.4 | 55.8 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 28.1 | 30.5 | 25.9 | 60.7 | 64.0 | 57.8 | 545,327 | 254,467 | 290,860 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 83.8 | 87.2 | 80.8 | 29.9 | 34.4 | 26.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 14.2 | 18.2 | 10.9 | 38.1 | 43.2 | 33.8 | 140,219 | 63,972 | 76,247 |
| Kusini Pemba | 84.7 | 87.5 | 82.4 | 36.2 | 39.8 | 33.3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 16.4 | 20.2 | 13.2 | 39.8 | 44.4 | 35.9 | 140,467 | 63,987 | 76,480 |

13.5.8 Usage of Mobile phones by Highest Level of Education Attained

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania non-smartphone is mostly used among individuals with training after secondary education level (98.5%) compared with other levels of education and the least used among those with pre-primary (79.6%). The percentage of usage of non-smartphone is higher among males across all level of Education compared with females. Usage of non-smartphone in Tanzania is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education.

The results of usage of non-smartphones in Tanzania Zanzibar shows that mostly used individuals Training after Secondary Education 98.6 percent compared with other levels of education and least used by pre-primary (79.6%) same as in Tanzania Mainland mostly used individuals Training after Secondary Education 98.5 compared with other levels of education followed by Training after Primary school (97.9%) and the least used by pre-primary (79.3%) (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphone by Sex, Type, Place of Residence, and Education Level; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Education | Location | Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-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 | Tanzania | 79.6 | 82.8 | 76.6 | 77.6 | 81.7 | 73.7 | 85.9 | 86.7 | 85.3 | 26,790 | 13,451 | 13,339 | 20,102 | 10,431 | 9,671 | 6,688 | 3,020 | 3,668 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 79.3 | 82.6 | 76.3 | 77.5 | 81.5 | 73.5 | 85.8 | 86.7 | 85.0 | 25,999 | 13,084 | 12,915 | 19,680 | 10,231 | 9,449 | 6,319 | 2,853 | 3,466 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 87.2 | 88.6 | 86.0 | 86.1 | 90.1 | 82.8 | 88.5 | 87.0 | 89.8 | 791 | 367 | 424 | 422 | 200 | 222 | 369 | 167 | 202 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | Tanzania | 89.1 | 92.2 | 86.2 | 87.1 | 91.0 | 83.0 | 93.1 | 94.7 | 91.8 | 16,103,440 | 8,149,624 | 7,953,816 | 10,434,896 | 5,505,430 | 4,929,466 | 5,668,544 | 2,644,194 | 3,024,350 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 89.1 | 92.2 | 86.1 | 87.0 | 91.0 | 83.0 | 93.1 | 94.7 | 91.8 | 15,877,960 | 8,027,926 | 7,850,034 | 10,313,774 | 5,435,569 | 4,878,205 | 5,564,186 | 2,592,357 | 2,971,829 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 90.8 | 92.1 | 89.2 | 89.3 | 91.4 | 86.6 | 92.5 | 93.2 | 91.9 | 225,480 | 121,698 | 103,782 | 121,122 | 69,861 | 51,261 | 104,358 | 51,837 | 52,521 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | Tanzania | 82.5 | 83.7 | 81.3 | 76.9 | 78.9 | 75.0 | 87.2 | 88.1 | 86.5 | 6,364,632 | 3,147,844 | 3,216,788 | 2,744,086 | 1,403,344 | 1,340,742 | 3,620,546 | 1,744,500 | 1,876,046 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 82.0 | 83.1 | 80.9 | 76.2 | 78.1 | 74.3 | 87.0 | 87.7 | 86.2 | 5,844,084 | 2,899,745 | 2,944,339 | 2,518,386 | 1,295,550 | 1,222,836 | 3,325,698 | 1,604,195 | 1,721,503 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 88.7 | 91.0 | 86.6 | 86.3 | 89.6 | 83.4 | 90.6 | 92.0 | 89.3 | 520,548 | 248,099 | 272,449 | 225,700 | 107,794 | 117,906 | 294,848 | 140,305 | 154,543 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | Tanzania | 86.3 | 87.8 | 84.3 | 82.5 | 83.8 | 80.2 | 88.6 | 90.3 | 86.3 | 483,556 | 289,405 | 194,151 | 169,288 | 109,134 | 60,154 | 314,268 | 180,271 | 133,997 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 86.2 | 87.6 | 84.2 | 82.2 | 83.5 | 80.0 | 88.5 | 90.2 | 86.2 | 461,593 | 277,413 | 184,180 | 162,062 | 104,790 | 57,272 | 299,531 | 172,623 | 126,908 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 90.1 | 92.6 | 87.2 | 88.1 | 90.6 | 84.6 | 91.1 | 93.8 | 88.3 | 21,963 | 11,992 | 9,971 | 7,226 | 4,344 | 2,882 | 14,737 | 7,648 | 7,089 |
| University and Other Related | Tanzania | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.2 | 94.4 | 95.4 | 92.9 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 1,793,537 | 1,000,767 | 792,770 | 496,882 | 298,911 | 197,971 | 1,296,655 | 701,856 | 594,799 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.2 | 94.3 | 95.4 | 92.8 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 1,704,905 | 958,845 | 746,060 | 471,202 | 286,004 | 185,198 | 1,233,703 | 672,841 | 560,862 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 97.3 | 97.9 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 96.8 | 94.8 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 88,632 | 41,922 | 46,710 | 25,680 | 12,907 | 12,773 | 62,952 | 29,015 | 33,937 |
| Training After Primary | Tanzania | 97.9 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 96.0 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 97.7 | 58,962 | 36,998 | 21,964 | 28,672 | 18,975 | 9,697 | 30,290 | 18,023 | 12,267 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 97.9 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 95.9 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 58,447 | 36,752 | 21,695 | 28,479 | 18,889 | 9,590 | 29,968 | 17,863 | 12,105 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 96.4 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 515 | 246 | 269 | 193 | 86 | 107 | 322 | 160 | 162 |
| Training After Secondary Education | Tanzania | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 244,129 | 125,507 | 118,622 | 90,905 | 50,932 | 39,973 | 153,224 | 74,575 | 78,649 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 240,598 | 123,747 | 116,851 | 89,581 | 50,272 | 39,309 | 151,017 | 73,475 | 77,542 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 98.6 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 3,531 | 1,760 | 1,771 | 1,324 | 660 | 664 | 2,207 | 1,100 | 1,107 |

In Tanzania smartphone is mostly used by individuals with university and other related (78.4%) compared to other levels of education and least used by those with pre-primary (7.5%). The percentage of usage of smartphone by individuals is slightly higher for males than for females from those attained pre-primary educations to secondary school A-level education but it is lower for males than females for remaining education levels. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Usage of smartphone by education level in Tanzania Mainland shows almost the same pattern as that of Tanzania. Usage of smartphone in Tanzania Zanzibar shows that, smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related (81.8%) compared to other levels of education and least used by those who attained primary school level (25.4%) (Table 13.11).

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

| Education | Location | Percentage of Smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using 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 | Tanzania | 7.5 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 18.5 | 2,511 | 1,350 | 1,161 | 964 | 600 | 364 | 1,547 | 750 | 797 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 6.9 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 2,263 | 1,226 | 1,037 | 877 | 557 | 320 | 1,386 | 669 | 717 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 27.3 | 30.0 | 25.2 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 16.4 | 38.6 | 42.2 | 35.6 | 248 | 124 | 124 | 87 | 43 | 44 | 161 | 81 | 80 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | Tanzania | 12.0 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 22.8 | 24.4 | 21.4 | 2,177,664 | 1,154,979 | 1,022,685 | 790,620 | 473,078 | 317,542 | 1,387,044 | 681,901 | 705,143 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 11.9 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 22.6 | 24.2 | 21.2 | 2,114,453 | 1,119,949 | 994,504 | 765,652 | 457,492 | 308,160 | 1,348,801 | 662,457 | 686,344 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 25.4 | 26.5 | 24.2 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 15.9 | 33.9 | 34.9 | 32.9 | 63,211 | 35,030 | 28,181 | 24,968 | 15,586 | 9,382 | 38,243 | 19,444 | 18,799 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | Tanzania | 29.8 | 31.1 | 28.6 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 15.8 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 39.2 | 2,303,264 | 1,171,236 | 1,132,028 | 623,496 | 341,829 | 281,667 | 1,679,768 | 829,407 | 850,361 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 28.8 | 30.0 | 27.7 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 14.8 | 39.6 | 40.9 | 38.4 | 2,056,027 | 1,046,678 | 1,009,349 | 542,301 | 299,174 | 243,127 | 1,513,726 | 747,504 | 766,222 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 42.1 | 45.7 | 39.0 | 31.0 | 35.5 | 27.3 | 51.0 | 53.7 | 48.6 | 247,237 | 124,558 | 122,679 | 81,195 | 42,655 | 38,540 | 166,042 | 81,903 | 84,139 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | Tanzania | 47.0 | 47.7 | 45.9 | 33.1 | 34.0 | 31.6 | 55.0 | 56.7 | 52.7 | 263,037 | 157,411 | 105,626 | 67,955 | 44,224 | 23,731 | 195,082 | 113,187 | 81,895 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 46.2 | 47.0 | 45.0 | 32.3 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 54.3 | 56.1 | 52.0 | 247,444 | 148,904 | 98,540 | 63,656 | 41,619 | 22,037 | 183,788 | 107,285 | 76,503 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 64.0 | 65.7 | 62.0 | 52.4 | 54.3 | 49.8 | 69.8 | 72.4 | 67.2 | 15,593 | 8,507 | 7,086 | 4,299 | 2,605 | 1,694 | 11,294 | 5,902 | 5,392 |
| University and Other Related | Tanzania | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 64.4 | 66.0 | 62.0 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 84.2 | 1,453,344 | 806,800 | 646,544 | 338,917 | 206,761 | 132,156 | 1,114,427 | 600,039 | 514,388 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 64.1 | 65.8 | 61.5 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 1,378,795 | 771,817 | 606,978 | 320,039 | 197,271 | 122,768 | 1,058,756 | 574,546 | 484,210 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 81.8 | 81.7 | 81.9 | 70.4 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 86.6 | 74,549 | 34,983 | 39,566 | 18,878 | 9,490 | 9,388 | 55,671 | 25,493 | 30,178 |
| Training After Primary | Tanzania | 41.0 | 39.6 | 43.3 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 51.2 | 49.9 | 53.2 | 24,697 | 14,887 | 9,810 | 8,911 | 5,776 | 3,135 | 15,786 | 9,111 | 6,675 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 40.8 | 39.5 | 43.1 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 51.1 | 49.7 | 53.0 | 24,370 | 14,734 | 9,636 | 8,808 | 5,732 | 3,076 | 15,562 | 9,002 | 6,560 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 61.2 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 53.6 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 327 | 153 | 174 | 103 | 44 | 59 | 224 | 109 | 115 |
| Training After Secondary Education | Tanzania | 74.8 | 73.0 | 76.8 | 70.4 | 69.4 | 71.8 | 77.4 | 75.5 | 79.3 | 185,456 | 92,827 | 92,629 | 65,045 | 35,829 | 29,216 | 120,411 | 56,998 | 63,413 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 74.8 | 73.0 | 76.8 | 70.5 | 69.4 | 71.9 | 77.4 | 75.4 | 79.3 | 182,778 | 91,513 | 91,265 | 64,168 | 35,394 | 28,774 | 118,610 | 56,119 | 62,491 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 74.8 | 73.8 | 75.7 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 80.5 | 78.9 | 82.2 | 2,678 | 1,314 | 1,364 | 877 | 435 | 442 | 1,801 | 879 | 922 |

13.5.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that usage of non-smartphone ranges from 90.5 percent among workers not classified by status to 95.6 percent among the self-employed without employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment Status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all Employment Status categories. Furthermore, results show that mobile phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of Employment Status. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, results show that both paid employee and casual labours have the highest proportion (97.5%) usage of mobile phone compared with other Employment Status categories. Further, usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all Employment Status categories. The usage of mobile phones is higher in urban than rural (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and above using Non-smartphones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Employment Status | Location | Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and above 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 |
| Paid employees | Tanzania | 94.7 | 96.2 | 89.3 | 93.1 | 95.2 | 85.5 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 129,499 | 103,075 | 26,424 | 77,784 | 62,362 | 15,422 | 51,715 | 40,713 | 11,002 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 94.7 | 96.2 | 89.2 | 93.0 | 95.1 | 85.4 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 127,031 | 101,202 | 25,829 | 76,484 | 61,378 | 15,106 | 50,547 | 39,824 | 10,723 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 97.5 | 98.4 | 94.9 | 97.5 | 98.7 | 93.8 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 96.2 | 2,468 | 1,873 | 595 | 1,300 | 984 | 316 | 1,168 | 889 | 279 |
| Self-employed with employees | Tanzania | 92.6 | 96.3 | 88.3 | 91.3 | 95.7 | 86.1 | 96.1 | 97.7 | 94.1 | 345,155 | 194,100 | 151,055 | 247,364 | 139,353 | 108,011 | 97,791 | 54,747 | 43,044 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 92.5 | 96.2 | 88.2 | 91.2 | 95.7 | 86.0 | 96.1 | 97.7 | 94.1 | 337,698 | 189,439 | 148,259 | 242,132 | 135,832 | 106,300 | 95,566 | 53,607 | 41,959 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 96.1 | 97.9 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 91.5 | 97.3 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 7,457 | 4,661 | 2,796 | 5,232 | 3,521 | 1,711 | 2,225 | 1,140 | 1,085 |
| Self-employed without employees | Tanzania | 95.6 | 97.7 | 91.3 | 93.8 | 96.9 | 88.0 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 96.3 | 64,607 | 43,923 | 20,684 | 36,877 | 24,959 | 11,918 | 27,730 | 18,964 | 8,766 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 95.6 | 97.7 | 91.4 | 93.9 | 96.9 | 88.1 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 96.3 | 63,614 | 43,093 | 20,521 | 36,339 | 24,560 | 11,779 | 27,275 | 18,533 | 8,742 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 95.4 | 98.1 | 83.6 | 93.1 | 97.3 | 82.7 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 88.9 | 993 | 830 | 163 | 538 | 399 | 139 | 455 | 431 | 24 |
| Casual labourers | Tanzania | 93.0 | 95.3 | 87.7 | 91.6 | 94.5 | 85.2 | 96.1 | 97.0 | 93.6 | 134,232 | 96,570 | 37,662 | 90,419 | 64,671 | 25,748 | 43,813 | 31,899 | 11,914 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 93.0 | 95.3 | 87.6 | 91.6 | 94.5 | 85.1 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 93.5 | 132,007 | 94,800 | 37,207 | 89,255 | 63,723 | 25,532 | 42,752 | 31,077 | 11,675 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 97.5 | 98.0 | 95.6 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 93.9 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 97.2 | 2,225 | 1,770 | 455 | 1,164 | 948 | 216 | 1,061 | 822 | 239 |
| Workers not classified by status | Tanzania | 90.5 | 95.3 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 94.0 | 82.6 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 43,651 | 20,756 | 22,895 | 27,661 | 13,195 | 14,466 | 15,990 | 7,561 | 8,429 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 90.4 | 95.2 | 86.5 | 87.6 | 94.0 | 82.6 | 95.7 | 97.6 | 94.1 | 42,925 | 20,293 | 22,632 | 27,294 | 12,951 | 14,343 | 15,631 | 7,342 | 8,289 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 97.3 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 97.2 | 93.2 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 726 | 463 | 263 | 367 | 244 | 123 | 359 | 219 | 140 |

Results reveal that, usage of smartphones in Tanzania for paid employee persons is 26.0 percent. The percent ranges from 16.1 percent among of self-employed with employee's status to 28.4 percent among the self-employed without employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across Employment Status categories by sex and place of residence results show that usage of smart phones by males is higher than females across all Employment Status categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of Employment Status. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, results show that paid employee have the highest proportion (49.1%) of smartphone usage compared with other Employment Status categories. Results further show that usage of mobile phones among males is higher than females across all Employment Status categories. The usage of smartphones is higher in urban than rural areas (Table 13.13).

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

| Employment Status | Location | Percentage Of Smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above 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 |
| Paid employees | Tanzania | 26.0 | 27.1 | 22.0 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 9.8 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 35,526 | 29,007 | 6,519 | 13,071 | 11,313 | 1,758 | 22,455 | 17,694 | 4,761 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 25.6 | 26.7 | 21.5 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 9.4 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 40.6 | 34,285 | 28,049 | 6,236 | 12,544 | 10,883 | 1,661 | 21,741 | 17,166 | 4,575 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 49.1 | 50.3 | 45.1 | 39.5 | 43.1 | 28.8 | 59.7 | 58.3 | 64.1 | 1,241 | 958 | 283 | 527 | 430 | 97 | 714 | 528 | 186 |
| Self-employed with employees | Tanzania | 16.1 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 10.6 | 12.9 | 7.9 | 30.8 | 32.6 | 28.6 | 60,115 | 37,117 | 22,998 | 28,740 | 18,835 | 9,905 | 31,375 | 18,282 | 13,093 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 15.8 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 30.4 | 32.4 | 28.0 | 57,535 | 35,623 | 21,912 | 27,259 | 17,850 | 9,409 | 30,276 | 17,773 | 12,503 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 33.3 | 31.4 | 36.3 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 26.5 | 48.1 | 43.8 | 52.4 | 2,580 | 1,494 | 1,086 | 1,481 | 985 | 496 | 1,099 | 509 | 590 |
| Self-employed without employees | Tanzania | 28.4 | 31.4 | 22.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 | 10.4 | 46.2 | 49.1 | 40.1 | 19,176 | 14,113 | 5,063 | 6,105 | 4,690 | 1,415 | 13,071 | 9,423 | 3,648 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 28.2 | 31.1 | 22.4 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 10.3 | 46.0 | 48.9 | 40.1 | 18,738 | 13,719 | 5,019 | 5,931 | 4,551 | 1,380 | 12,807 | 9,168 | 3,639 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 42.1 | 46.6 | 22.6 | 30.1 | 33.9 | 20.8 | 57.0 | 58.5 | 33.3 | 438 | 394 | 44 | 174 | 139 | 35 | 264 | 255 | 9 |
| Casual labourers | Tanzania | 18.6 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 7.1 | 32.9 | 34.0 | 29.8 | 26,872 | 20,937 | 5,935 | 11,891 | 9,744 | 2,147 | 14,981 | 11,193 | 3,788 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 18.2 | 20.2 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 6.9 | 32.2 | 33.4 | 29.1 | 25,840 | 20,125 | 5,715 | 11,501 | 9,416 | 2,085 | 14,339 | 10,709 | 3,630 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 45.2 | 45.0 | 46.2 | 32.4 | 33.7 | 27.0 | 59.5 | 58.1 | 64.2 | 1,032 | 812 | 220 | 390 | 328 | 62 | 642 | 484 | 158 |
| Workers not classified by status | Tanzania | 20.3 | 23.7 | 17.5 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 7.1 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 37.9 | 9,798 | 5,164 | 4,634 | 3,235 | 1,993 | 1,242 | 6,563 | 3,171 | 3,392 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 20.0 | 23.3 | 17.2 | 10.1 | 14.0 | 6.9 | 38.9 | 40.4 | 37.5 | 9,482 | 4,971 | 4,511 | 3,131 | 1,927 | 1,204 | 6,351 | 3,044 | 3,307 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 42.4 | 40.8 | 45.1 | 27.2 | 26.3 | 28.8 | 58.4 | 57.2 | 60.3 | 316 | 193 | 123 | 104 | 66 | 38 | 212 | 127 | 85 |

13.5.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania usage of non-smartphones are mostly used among professionals and Legislators administrators and managers each (98.1%) compared with other Occupation and the least used among agricultural and fishery workers (84.9%). The results further show that male's usage of non-smart phones usage is higher than females in all occupations. Usage is more dominated by those living in urban area than those of rural areas.

A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, The data shows that mobile phones are mostly used among legislators, administrators and managers (98.1% and 97.9%) in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively compared with other Occupation and the least number used among agricultural and fishery workers (84.8% and 89.2%) in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively (Table 13.14).

**Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022
PHC**

| Occupation | Location | Percentage of Non-smart phone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smart | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 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. | Tanzania | 98.1 | 98.8 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 98.5 | 94.3 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 97.6 | 129,090 | 80,189 | 48,901 | 31,952 | 21,891 | 10,061 | 97,138 | 58,298 | 38,840 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 98.1 | 98.8 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 94.6 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 113,666 | 71,022 | 42,644 | 26,596 | 18,643 | 7,953 | 87,070 | 52,379 | 34,691 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 97.9 | 99.0 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 98.2 | 93.3 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 15,424 | 9,167 | 6,257 | 5,356 | 3,248 | 2,108 | 10,068 | 5,919 | 4,149 |
| Professionals | Tanzania | 98.1 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 98.9 | 96.6 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 97.5 | 460,252 | 253,512 | 206,740 | 116,728 | 70,160 | 46,568 | 343,524 | 183,352 | 160,172 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 98.2 | 98.8 | 97.5 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 97.5 | 426,010 | 239,455 | 186,555 | 104,331 | 64,993 | 39,338 | 321,679 | 174,462 | 147,217 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 96.8 | 98.4 | 95.7 | 94.5 | 97.7 | 92.3 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 97.8 | 34,242 | 14,057 | 20,185 | 12,397 | 5,167 | 7,230 | 21,845 | 8,890 | 12,955 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | Tanzania | 96.4 | 97.0 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 93.0 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 95.2 | 906,005 | 665,313 | 240,692 | 279,693 | 209,612 | 70,081 | 626,312 | 455,701 | 170,611 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 96.4 | 97.1 | 94.7 | 96.3 | 97.2 | 93.6 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 95.1 | 856,473 | 632,968 | 223,505 | 259,384 | 196,745 | 62,639 | 597,089 | 436,223 | 160,866 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 95.2 | 96.7 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 95.1 | 88.6 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 49,532 | 32,345 | 17,187 | 20,309 | 12,867 | 7,442 | 29,223 | 19,478 | 9,745 |
| Clerks | Tanzania | 96.7 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 97.0 | 95.6 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.3 | 106,036 | 51,758 | 54,278 | 29,774 | 17,408 | 12,366 | 76,262 | 34,350 | 41,912 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 96.9 | 97.7 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.3 | 96.2 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.3 | 96,176 | 47,498 | 48,678 | 25,986 | 15,586 | 10,400 | 70,190 | 31,912 | 38,278 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 94.2 | 92.7 | 95.4 | 89.9 | 87.2 | 92.5 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 9,860 | 4,260 | 5,600 | 3,788 | 1,822 | 1,966 | 6,072 | 2,438 | 3,634 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | Tanzania | 95.3 | 96.5 | 94.3 | 95.1 | 97.1 | 93.6 | 95.3 | 96.2 | 94.7 | 1,251,504 | 545,808 | 705,696 | 375,793 | 167,096 | 208,697 | 875,711 | 378,712 | 496,999 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 95.3 | 96.5 | 94.5 | 95.5 | 97.4 | 94.0 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 94.7 | 1,170,435 | 503,482 | 666,953 | 346,624 | 152,703 | 193,921 | 823,811 | 350,779 | 473,032 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 94.3 | 96.4 | 92.1 | 91.5 | 95.0 | 88.4 | 95.9 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 81,069 | 42,326 | 38,743 | 29,169 | 14,393 | 14,776 | 51,900 | 27,933 | 23,967 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | Tanzania | 84.9 | 88.8 | 81.4 | 83.9 | 88.5 | 79.8 | 88.8 | 90.4 | 87.5 | 11,145,651 | 5,456,394 | 5,689,257 | 8,812,503 | 4,400,012 | 4,412,491 | 2,333,148 | 1,056,382 | 1,276,766 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 84.8 | 88.8 | 81.4 | 83.9 | 88.4 | 79.8 | 88.7 | 90.3 | 87.4 | 10,991,230 | 5,364,169 | 5,627,061 | 8,684,443 | 4,326,764 | 4,357,679 | 2,306,787 | 1,037,405 | 1,269,382 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 89.2 | 92.1 | 85.1 | 88.1 | 91.2 | 84.2 | 94.8 | 95.7 | 92.5 | 154,421 | 92,225 | 62,196 | 128,060 | 73,248 | 54,812 | 26,361 | 18,977 | 7,384 |
| Craft and related workers | Tanzania | 91.3 | 94.3 | 87.8 | 89.7 | 93.9 | 85.0 | 93.2 | 94.9 | 91.4 | 3,608,592 | 1,980,139 | 1,628,453 | 1,989,011 | 1,106,091 | 882,920 | 1,619,581 | 874,048 | 745,533 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 91.3 | 94.3 | 87.9 | 89.8 | 93.9 | 85.1 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 91.3 | 3,486,873 | 1,920,343 | 1,566,530 | 1,926,783 | 1,078,562 | 848,221 | 1,560,090 | 841,781 | 718,309 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 90.4 | 94.7 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 92.5 | 82.5 | 94.7 | 96.6 | 92.6 | 121,719 | 59,796 | 61,923 | 62,228 | 27,529 | 34,699 | 59,491 | 32,267 | 27,224 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Tanzania | 96.8 | 97.3 | 93.1 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 89.6 | 97.0 | 97.4 | 94.5 | 239,699 | 211,466 | 28,233 | 72,198 | 64,084 | 8,114 | 167,501 | 147,382 | 20,119 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 96.8 | 97.3 | 93.1 | 96.4 | 97.4 | 89.6 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 232,181 | 204,712 | 27,469 | 68,887 | 61,146 | 7,741 | 163,294 | 143,566 | 19,728 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 96.3 | 96.8 | 92.4 | 94.2 | 95.0 | 88.6 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 7,518 | 6,754 | 764 | 3,311 | 2,938 | 373 | 4,207 | 3,816 | 391 |
| Elementary occupations | Tanzania | 89.0 | 91.9 | 86.4 | 85.8 | 90.0 | 82.0 | 92.1 | 93.8 | 90.7 | 5,276,373 | 2,582,165 | 2,694,208 | 2,526,214 | 1,275,296 | 1,250,918 | 2,750,159 | 1,306,869 | 1,443,290 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 88.9 | 91.8 | 86.3 | 85.8 | 90.0 | 81.9 | 92.1 | 93.8 | 90.6 | 5,057,048 | 2,473,479 | 2,583,569 | 2,424,047 | 1,224,609 | 1,199,438 | 2,633,001 | 1,248,870 | 1,384,131 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 90.7 | 92.9 | 88.6 | 87.9 | 90.8 | 85.2 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 91.7 | 219,325 | 108,686 | 110,639 | 102,167 | 50,687 | 51,480 | 117,158 | 57,999 | 59,159 |

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (78.8%) compared with other occupation and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (10.2%). The results further shows that males' usage of smartphones is higher than females in all occupation categories except Technicians and associate professionals. Usage of smartphone is more dominated by those living in urban than rural areas in all occupations.

A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar shows that, smartphones are mostly used among professionals (79.3% and 72.4%) in Tanzania mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (10.1% and 18.3%) in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively. (Table 13.15).

Table 13. 15: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using of Smartphones by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation, Tanzania; 2022 PHC

| Occupation | Location | Percentage of Smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using 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 |
| Legislators' administrators and managers. | Tanzania | 74.1 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.3 | 78.7 | 79.9 | 76.8 | 97,541 | 60,544 | 36,997 | 19,909 | 13,471 | 6,438 | 77,632 | 47,073 | 30,559 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 74.6 | 75.0 | 73.9 | 61.4 | 60.9 | 62.4 | 78.7 | 80.1 | 76.6 | 86,434 | 53,934 | 32,500 | 16,771 | 11,519 | 5,252 | 69,663 | 42,415 | 27,248 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 70.5 | 71.4 | 69.3 | 56.4 | 59.0 | 52.5 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 11,107 | 6,610 | 4,497 | 3,138 | 1,952 | 1,186 | 7,969 | 4,658 | 3,311 |
| Professionals. | Tanzania | 78.8 | 81.2 | 76.0 | 74.8 | 77.3 | 71.1 | 80.2 | 82.7 | 77.4 | 369,666 | 208,229 | 161,437 | 89,107 | 54,811 | 34,296 | 280,559 | 153,418 | 127,141 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 79.3 | 81.4 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 78.2 | 74.9 | 80.1 | 82.6 | 77.2 | 344,055 | 197,188 | 146,867 | 81,603 | 51,352 | 30,251 | 262,452 | 145,836 | 116,616 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 72.4 | 77.3 | 69.1 | 57.2 | 65.4 | 51.6 | 81.4 | 84.3 | 79.4 | 25,611 | 11,041 | 14,570 | 7,504 | 3,459 | 4,045 | 18,107 | 7,582 | 10,525 |
| Technicians and associate professionals. | Tanzania | 50.7 | 48.9 | 55.5 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 44.6 | 55.6 | 53.9 | 60.1 | 476,688 | 335,404 | 141,284 | 116,031 | 82,467 | 33,564 | 360,657 | 252,937 | 107,720 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 50.4 | 48.6 | 55.5 | 39.6 | 37.8 | 45.1 | 55.1 | 53.5 | 59.6 | 447,855 | 316,952 | 130,903 | 106,668 | 76,465 | 30,203 | 341,187 | 240,487 | 100,700 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 55.4 | 55.2 | 55.9 | 42.7 | 44.3 | 40.0 | 64.7 | 62.5 | 69.1 | 28,833 | 18,452 | 10,381 | 9,363 | 6,002 | 3,361 | 19,470 | 12,450 | 7,020 |
| Clerks | Tanzania | 70.7 | 69.9 | 71.5 | 67.3 | 67.1 | 67.6 | 72.1 | 71.4 | 72.6 | 77,568 | 37,229 | 40,339 | 20,792 | 12,042 | 8,750 | 56,776 | 25,187 | 31,589 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 71.4 | 70.8 | 71.9 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 70.7 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 72.2 | 70,794 | 34,437 | 36,357 | 18,751 | 11,112 | 7,639 | 52,043 | 23,325 | 28,718 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 64.7 | 60.7 | 67.8 | 48.4 | 44.5 | 52.3 | 75.7 | 74.3 | 76.6 | 6,774 | 2,792 | 3,982 | 2,041 | 930 | 1,111 | 4,733 | 1,862 | 2,871 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | Tanzania | 42.9 | 47.1 | 39.7 | 29.8 | 34.3 | 26.3 | 48.5 | 52.7 | 45.3 | 563,404 | 266,617 | 296,787 | 117,726 | 58,989 | 58,737 | 445,678 | 207,628 | 238,050 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 42.1 | 46.2 | 39.1 | 28.9 | 33.2 | 25.6 | 47.7 | 51.9 | 44.7 | 517,490 | 241,314 | 276,176 | 104,910 | 52,006 | 52,904 | 412,580 | 189,308 | 223,272 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 53.4 | 57.6 | 49.0 | 40.2 | 46.1 | 34.9 | 61.2 | 63.7 | 58.3 | 45,914 | 25,303 | 20,611 | 12,816 | 6,983 | 5,833 | 33,098 | 18,320 | 14,778 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | Tanzania | 10.2 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 21.6 | 1,345,313 | 718,408 | 626,905 | 741,720 | 430,544 | 311,176 | 603,593 | 287,864 | 315,729 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 10.1 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 22.9 | 24.4 | 21.6 | 1,313,676 | 695,292 | 618,384 | 719,127 | 414,563 | 304,564 | 594,549 | 280,729 | 313,820 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 18.3 | 23.1 | 11.7 | 15.5 | 19.9 | 10.2 | 32.5 | 36.0 | 23.9 | 31,637 | 23,116 | 8,521 | 22,593 | 15,981 | 6,612 | 9,044 | 7,135 | 1,909 |
| Craft and related workers | Tanzania | 20.6 | 22.7 | 18.1 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 8.4 | 33.1 | 35.4 | 30.5 | 813,339 | 477,418 | 335,921 | 238,434 | 151,617 | 86,817 | 574,905 | 325,801 | 249,104 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 19.9 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 29.8 | 761,786 | 450,013 | 311,773 | 219,188 | 141,956 | 77,232 | 542,598 | 308,057 | 234,541 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 38.3 | 43.4 | 33.8 | 26.8 | 32.5 | 22.8 | 51.4 | 53.1 | 49.5 | 51,553 | 27,405 | 24,148 | 19,246 | 9,661 | 9,585 | 32,307 | 17,744 | 14,563 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Tanzania | 42.3 | 43.2 | 36.2 | 30.2 | 31.5 | 20.4 | 47.6 | 48.2 | 43.0 | 104,754 | 93,764 | 10,990 | 22,601 | 20,753 | 1,848 | 82,153 | 73,011 | 9,142 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 42.0 | 42.8 | 36.0 | 29.6 | 30.9 | 19.9 | 47.2 | 47.9 | 42.7 | 100,642 | 90,019 | 10,623 | 21,113 | 19,394 | 1,719 | 79,529 | 70,625 | 8,904 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 52.7 | 53.7 | 44.4 | 42.4 | 44.0 | 30.6 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 58.6 | 4,112 | 3,745 | 367 | 1,488 | 1,359 | 129 | 2,624 | 2,386 | 238 |
| Elementary occupations | Tanzania | 22.2 | 24.7 | 20.0 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 8.1 | 34.2 | 37.3 | 31.4 | 1,318,261 | 694,504 | 623,757 | 298,547 | 174,760 | 123,787 | 1,019,714 | 519,744 | 499,970 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 21.5 | 23.9 | 19.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 33.5 | 36.6 | 30.8 | 1,224,932 | 644,908 | 580,024 | 267,556 | 157,372 | 110,184 | 957,376 | 487,536 | 469,840 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 38.6 | 42.4 | 35.0 | 26.7 | 31.1 | 22.5 | 49.6 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 93,329 | 49,596 | 43,733 | 30,991 | 17,388 | 13,603 | 62,338 | 32,208 | 30,130 |

13.6 Computers

13.6.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computer by type, sex, place of residence and region. The results show that 2.6 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania own laptops and 1.1 per cent own desktop computers. The overall percentage of persons possessing desktop computers in Tanzania Zanzibar (1.4%) is higher than that in Tanzania Mainland (1.1%). Similarly, the percentage of persons possessing laptop computers in Tanzania Zanzibar (4.2%) is higher than that in Tanzania Mainland (2.6%) Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (2.5%), followed by Mjini Magharibi (2.0%) and Arusha (1.7%). The same three regions have the highest percentage of persons owning laptop computers (Dar es Salaam (7.3%), Mjini Magharibi (6.3%) and Arusha (4.2%)).

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

| Place of Residence | Own desktop | | | Own laptop | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 3.6 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 3.5 |
| Dodoma | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| Arusha | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| Tanga | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| Morogoro | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Pwani | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Dar es Salaam | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 5.4 |
| Lindi | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Mtwara | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Ruvuma | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Iringa | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| Mbeya | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Singida | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Tabora | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Rukwa | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Kigoma | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Shinyanga | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Kagera | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Mwanza | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 |

| Place of Residence | Own desktop | | | Own laptop | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Mara | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Manyara | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Njombe | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Katavi | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Simiyu | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Geita | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Songwe | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 4.7 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Kusini Unguja | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 4.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Kusini Pemba | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 |

13.6.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Usage of computers regardless of ownership reveals that Laptop is the most (4.3%) used type of computer device among persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. The same pattern is observed for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. However, proportion of persons using laptop in Tanzania Zanzibar is relative higher (6.7%) than in Tanzania Mainland (4.2%). Generally, a slightly higher proportion of male is using computers compared with female regardless of place of residence and type of computer (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Population Aged 15 Years and Above using Computer | | | Percentage of Computer Usage | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| | | | | Use a Desktop Computer | | | Use a laptop Computer | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 3.5 |
| Rural | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| Urban | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 6.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 33,389,842 | 15,778,198 | 17,611,644 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.4 |
| Rural | 20,765,719 | 9,892,223 | 10,873,496 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| Urban | 12,624,123 | 5,885,975 | 6,738,148 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 5.9 |
| Dodoma | 1,752,814 | 839,444 | 913,370 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| Arusha | 1,357,602 | 621,326 | 736,276 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 5.3 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,183,637 | 560,994 | 622,643 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| Tanga | 1,492,654 | 702,417 | 790,237 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| Morogoro | 1,878,981 | 911,183 | 967,798 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.1 |
| Pwani | 1,221,650 | 584,431 | 637,219 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| Dar es Salaam | 3,629,802 | 1,723,508 | 1,906,294 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 8.5 |
| Lindi | 752,005 | 357,829 | 394,176 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Mtwara | 1,047,289 | 481,716 | 565,573 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| Ruvuma | 1,087,814 | 519,604 | 568,210 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| Iringa | 709,617 | 331,587 | 378,030 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 3.8 |
| Mbeya | 1,367,262 | 632,740 | 734,522 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.6 |
| Singida | 1,048,606 | 510,333 | 538,273 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Tabora | 1,682,972 | 800,191 | 882,781 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Rukwa | 767,252 | 359,692 | 407,560 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| Kigoma | 1,151,439 | 526,836 | 624,603 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Shinyanga | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Kagera | 1,601,205 | 762,007 | 839,198 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Mwanza | 1,979,253 | 932,268 | 1,046,985 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| Mara | 1,209,964 | 552,109 | 657,855 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Manyara | 1,004,101 | 498,435 | 505,666 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Njombe | 537,780 | 244,418 | 293,362 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 |

| Place of Residence | Population Aged 15 Years and Above using Computer | | | Percentage of Computer Usage | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Use a Desktop Computer | | | Use a laptop Computer | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Katavi | 562,111 | 273,095 | 289,016 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| Simiyu | 996,485 | 452,587 | 543,898 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Geita | 1,468,756 | 704,343 | 764,413 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Songwe | 725,747 | 331,956 | 393,791 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 5.6 |
| Rural | 525,339 | 247,950 | 277,389 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| Urban | 560,143 | 259,624 | 300,519 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 7.9 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 146,000 | 69,728 | 76,272 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Kusini Unguja | 113,469 | 55,420 | 58,049 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 545,327 | 254,467 | 290,860 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 8.2 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 140,219 | 63,972 | 76,247 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| Kusini Pemba | 140,467 | 63,987 | 76,480 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.9 |

13.6.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely desktop and laptops. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3-month period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that 3.3 percent and 1.7 percent of individuals aged 4 years and above used laptops and desktops computers, respectively, during the reference period.

For urban population, 5.9 percent individuals reported having used a laptop computer within 3 months preceding the Census while for rural, 1.9 percent persons reported use of laptop computers within the same period. Number of individuals who used desktop computers in urban areas is higher (3.0 percent) than users in rural areas (1.0 percent). Number of users of both laptop and desktop computers is higher among male compared to female in all age groups except for age group 4 – 14 where number of female users is equal to that of male for both laptop and desktop. The use of computers increases with age but peaks at 30 - 34 years then slowly decline (Table 13.18).

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

| Age Group | Persons Using Desktop | | | Persons Using Laptop | | | Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 53,177,042 | 25,642,111 | 27,534,931 |
| 4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1,920,438 | 955,903 | 964,535 |
| 5 - 9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 8,847,505 | 4,397,761 | 4,449,744 |
| 10 -14 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 7,933,775 | 4,002,675 | 3,931,100 |
| 15 - 19 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 6,184,205 | 3,041,486 | 3,142,719 |
| 20 - 24 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 5,368,070 | 2,434,849 | 2,933,221 |
| 25 - 29 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 4,579,082 | 2,122,169 | 2,456,913 |
| 30 - 34 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 3,832,595 | 1,817,000 | 2,015,595 |
| 35 - 39 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 3,118,406 | 1,468,133 | 1,650,273 |
| 40 - 44 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2,641,209 | 1,264,606 | 1,376,603 |
| 45 - 49 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 2,239,244 | 1,085,362 | 1,153,882 |
| 50 - 54 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1,817,607 | 880,711 | 936,896 |
| 55 - 59 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1,234,357 | 603,797 | 630,560 |
| 60 - 64 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1,137,373 | 546,491 | 590,882 |
| 65 - 69 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 697,186 | 325,558 | 371,628 |
| 70 - 74 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 621,900 | 285,907 | 335,993 |
| 75 - 79 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 371,745 | 164,957 | 206,788 |
| 80 + | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 632,345 | 244,746 | 387,599 |
| Tanzania Rural | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 34,414,600 | 16,761,173 | 17,653,427 |
| 4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1,345,778 | 669,648 | 676,130 |
| 5 - 9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 6,205,096 | 3,094,969 | 3,110,127 |
| 10 -14 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 5,572,668 | 2,856,383 | 2,716,285 |
| 15 - 19 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3,970,273 | 2,028,878 | 1,941,395 |
| 20 - 24 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3,152,111 | 1,454,577 | 1,697,534 |
| 25 - 29 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2,576,000 | 1,200,836 | 1,375,164 |
| 30 - 34 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 2,191,586 | 1,039,699 | 1,151,887 |
| 35 - 39 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1,843,691 | 863,004 | 980,687 |
| 40 - 44 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1,608,368 | 764,382 | 843,986 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Age Group | Persons Using Desktop | | | Persons Using Laptop | | | Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 53,177,042 | 25,642,111 | 27,534,931 |
| 45 - 49 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1,422,482 | 682,251 | 740,231 |
| 50 - 54 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1,202,721 | 575,260 | 627,461 |
| 55 - 59 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 834,198 | 405,655 | 428,543 |
| 60 - 64 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 789,649 | 378,943 | 410,706 |
| 65 - 69 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 488,662 | 225,914 | 262,748 |
| 70 - 74 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 451,156 | 206,738 | 244,418 |
| 75 - 79 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 276,222 | 122,744 | 153,478 |
| 80 + | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 483,939 | 191,292 | 292,647 |
| Tanzania Urban | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 18,762,442 | 8,880,938 | 9,881,504 |
| 4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 574,660 | 286,255 | 288,405 |
| 5 - 9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2,642,409 | 1,302,792 | 1,339,617 |
| 10 - 14 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2,361,107 | 1,146,292 | 1,214,815 |
| 15 - 19 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2,213,932 | 1,012,608 | 1,201,324 |
| 20 - 24 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 2,215,959 | 980,272 | 1,235,687 |
| 25 - 29 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 2,003,082 | 921,333 | 1,081,749 |
| 30 - 34 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 1,641,009 | 777,301 | 863,708 |
| 35 - 39 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 1,274,715 | 605,129 | 669,586 |
| 40 - 44 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 1,032,841 | 500,224 | 532,617 |
| 45 - 49 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 816,762 | 403,111 | 413,651 |
| 50 - 54 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 614,886 | 305,451 | 309,435 |
| 55 - 59 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 400,159 | 198,142 | 202,017 |
| 60 - 64 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 347,724 | 167,548 | 180,176 |
| 65 - 69 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 208,524 | 99,644 | 108,880 |
| 70 - 74 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 170,744 | 79,169 | 91,575 |
| 75 - 79 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 95,523 | 42,213 | 53,310 |
| 80 + | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 148,406 | 53,454 | 94,952 |

13.6.4 Usage of Computers by Highest Level of Education Attained and Sex

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania, desktop computer is mostly used among individuals with university and other related education levels (16.2%) compared to other levels of education and least used among those with pre-primary (1.2%). The percentage of usage of desktop computers is higher for males with all levels of education except for those with pre-primary which is the same for both male and female (1.2%). Usage of desktop computers by sex and level of the education attained for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar follows the same pattern of Tanzania. (Table 13.19).

Table 13. 19: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop in the Last Three Month Prior to Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level, Tanzania; 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Location | Percentage of Desktop Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Aged 15 years and above | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 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 | Tanzania | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 33,673 | 16,253 | 17,420 | 25,888 | 12,770 | 13,118 | 7,785 | 3,483 | 4,302 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 32,766 | 15,839 | 16,927 | 25,398 | 12,548 | 12,850 | 7,368 | 3,291 | 4,077 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 907 | 414 | 493 | 490 | 222 | 268 | 417 | 192 | 225 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | Tanzania | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 18,073,745 | 8,841,488 | 9,232,257 | 11,985,353 | 6,048,138 | 5,937,215 | 6,088,392 | 2,793,350 | 3,295,042 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 17,825,319 | 8,709,407 | 9,115,912 | 11,849,749 | 5,971,703 | 5,878,046 | 5,975,570 | 2,737,704 | 3,237,866 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 248,426 | 132,081 | 116,345 | 135,604 | 76,435 | 59,169 | 112,822 | 55,646 | 57,176 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | Tanzania | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 7,716,284 | 3,760,502 | 3,955,782 | 3,566,138 | 1,779,646 | 1,786,492 | 4,150,146 | 1,980,856 | 2,169,290 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 7,129,120 | 3,487,764 | 3,641,356 | 3,304,500 | 1,659,354 | 1,645,146 | 3,824,620 | 1,828,410 | 1,996,210 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 587,164 | 272,738 | 314,426 | 261,638 | 120,292 | 141,346 | 325,526 | 152,446 | 173,080 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | Tanzania | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 560,043 | 329,793 | 230,250 | 205,256 | 130,262 | 74,994 | 354,787 | 199,531 | 155,256 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 535,660 | 316,840 | 218,820 | 197,054 | 125,465 | 71,589 | 338,606 | 191,375 | 147,231 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 7.1 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 24,383 | 12,953 | 11,430 | 8,202 | 4,797 | 3,405 | 16,181 | 8,156 | 8,025 |
| University and Other Related | Tanzania | 16.2 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 17.7 | 20.2 | 14.8 | 1,852,596 | 1,028,564 | 824,032 | 526,280 | 313,271 | 213,009 | 1,326,316 | 715,293 | 611,023 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 16.2 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 10.1 | 17.7 | 20.1 | 14.8 | 1,761,459 | 985,733 | 775,726 | 499,467 | 299,935 | 199,532 | 1,261,992 | 685,798 | 576,194 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 16.7 | 20.2 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 16.1 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 22.0 | 14.9 | 91,137 | 42,831 | 48,306 | 26,813 | 13,336 | 13,477 | 64,324 | 29,495 | 34,829 |
| Training After Primary | Tanzania | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 60,239 | 37,582 | 22,657 | 29,428 | 19,323 | 10,105 | 30,811 | 18,259 | 12,552 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 59,705 | 37,330 | 22,375 | 29,230 | 19,235 | 9,995 | 30,475 | 18,095 | 12,380 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 534 | 252 | 282 | 198 | 88 | 110 | 336 | 164 | 172 |
| Training After Secondary Education | Tanzania | 10.1 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 247,811 | 127,167 | 120,644 | 92,333 | 51,648 | 40,685 | 155,478 | 75,519 | 79,959 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 10.1 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 244,230 | 125,387 | 118,843 | 90,988 | 50,982 | 40,006 | 153,242 | 74,405 | 78,837 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 9.7 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 3,581 | 1,780 | 1,801 | 1,345 | 666 | 679 | 2,236 | 1,114 | 1,122 |

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania laptop is mostly used among individuals with university and other related education level (33.6%) compared to other level of education and least used among those with primary school (1.9%). The percentage of usage of laptops is higher for males than in females in all levels of education.

Usage of laptop by sex and level of education attained for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar follows the same pattern of Tanzania. Usage of Laptop in Tanzania is higher in urban than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Used Laptop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Location | Percentage of Laptop Usage | | | | | | | | | Number of People Aged 15 years and Above | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 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 | Tanzania | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 33,673 | 16,253 | 17,420 | 25,888 | 12,770 | 13,118 | 7,785 | 3,483 | 4,302 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 32,766 | 15,839 | 16,927 | 25,398 | 12,548 | 12,850 | 7,368 | 3,291 | 4,077 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 907 | 414 | 493 | 490 | 222 | 268 | 417 | 192 | 225 |
| Primary School (1 - 8) | Tanzania | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 18,073,745 | 8,841,488 | 9,232,257 | 11,985,353 | 6,048,138 | 5,937,215 | 6,088,392 | 2,793,350 | 3,295,042 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 17,825,319 | 8,709,407 | 9,115,912 | 11,849,749 | 5,971,703 | 5,878,046 | 5,975,570 | 2,737,704 | 3,237,866 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 248,426 | 132,081 | 116,345 | 135,604 | 76,435 | 59,169 | 112,822 | 55,646 | 57,176 |
| Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) | Tanzania | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 7,716,284 | 3,760,502 | 3,955,782 | 3,566,138 | 1,779,646 | 1,786,492 | 4,150,146 | 1,980,856 | 2,169,290 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 7,129,120 | 3,487,764 | 3,641,356 | 3,304,500 | 1,659,354 | 1,645,146 | 3,824,620 | 1,828,410 | 1,996,210 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.5 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 587,164 | 272,738 | 314,426 | 261,638 | 120,292 | 141,346 | 325,526 | 152,446 | 173,080 |
| Secondary School A - level (5 - 6) | Tanzania | 11.0 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 11.7 | 560,043 | 329,793 | 230,250 | 205,256 | 130,262 | 74,994 | 354,787 | 199,531 | 155,256 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 10.8 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 11.4 | 535,660 | 316,840 | 218,820 | 197,054 | 125,465 | 71,589 | 338,606 | 191,375 | 147,231 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 16.0 | 16.8 | 15.2 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 18.9 | 20.2 | 17.6 | 24,383 | 12,953 | 11,430 | 8,202 | 4,797 | 3,405 | 16,181 | 8,156 | 8,025 |
| University and Other Related | Tanzania | 33.6 | 37.8 | 28.3 | 22.4 | 25.7 | 17.5 | 38.1 | 43.1 | 32.1 | 1,852,596 | 1,028,564 | 824,032 | 526,280 | 313,271 | 213,009 | 1,326,316 | 715,293 | 611,023 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 33.5 | 37.7 | 28.2 | 22.2 | 25.5 | 17.3 | 38.0 | 43.0 | 32.0 | 1,761,459 | 985,733 | 775,726 | 499,467 | 299,935 | 199,532 | 1,261,992 | 685,798 | 576,194 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 35.9 | 41.9 | 30.6 | 25.4 | 30.2 | 20.7 | 40.3 | 47.3 | 34.4 | 91,137 | 42,831 | 48,306 | 26,813 | 13,336 | 13,477 | 64,324 | 29,495 | 34,829 |
| Training After Primary | Tanzania | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 60,239 | 37,582 | 22,657 | 29,428 | 19,323 | 10,105 | 30,811 | 18,259 | 12,552 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 59,705 | 37,330 | 22,375 | 29,230 | 19,235 | 9,995 | 30,475 | 18,095 | 12,380 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 12.0 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 534 | 252 | 282 | 198 | 88 | 110 | 336 | 164 | 172 |
| Training After Secondary Education | Tanzania | 17.9 | 20.4 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 12.4 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 16.8 | 247,811 | 127,167 | 120,644 | 92,333 | 51,648 | 40,685 | 155,478 | 75,519 | 79,959 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 17.9 | 20.4 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 12.4 | 19.6 | 22.7 | 16.7 | 244,230 | 125,387 | 118,843 | 90,988 | 50,982 | 40,006 | 153,242 | 74,405 | 78,837 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 18.6 | 19.7 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 3,581 | 1,780 | 1,801 | 1,345 | 666 | 679 | 2,236 | 1,114 | 1,122 |

13.6.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census date in Tanzania ranges from 3.3 percent for self-employees with employees to 7.2 percent among self-employee without employee's categories. Regarding the usage of desktop computer across employment status categories, results shows that usage among males is slightly higher than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that desktop computers usage is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, results reveal that paid employee have the highest (9.3%) usage of desktop computers in the last three month prior to census date compared with other employment status categories. Results show that usage of desktop computers among males is higher than females across all employment status categories. The usage of desktop computers is higher in urban than rural areas (Table 13.21).

Table 13. 21: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Used Desktop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence, and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Employment Status | Location | Percentage of Desktop Usage | | | | | | | | | Total Number of People 15 Years and Above | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|---|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| | | 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 | Tanzania | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 136,707 | 107,121 | 29,586 | 83,548 | 65,520 | 18,028 | 53,159 | 41,601 | 11,558 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 134,177 | 105,218 | 28,959 | 82,214 | 64,523 | 17,691 | 51,963 | 40,695 | 11,268 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 2,530 | 1,903 | 627 | 1,334 | 997 | 337 | 1,196 | 906 | 290 |
| Self-employee with employees | Tanzania | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 372,779 | 201,623 | 171,156 | 271,008 | 145,590 | 125,418 | 101,771 | 56,033 | 45,738 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 365,022 | 196,861 | 168,161 | 265,537 | 141,989 | 123,548 | 99,485 | 54,872 | 44,613 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 7,757 | 4,762 | 2,995 | 5,471 | 3,601 | 1,870 | 2,286 | 1,161 | 1,125 |
| Self-employee without employees | Tanzania | 7.2 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 67,586 | 44,937 | 22,649 | 39,295 | 25,750 | 13,545 | 28,291 | 19,187 | 9,104 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 7.2 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 9.5 | 66,545 | 44,091 | 22,454 | 38,717 | 25,340 | 13,377 | 27,828 | 18,751 | 9,077 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 9.1 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 1,041 | 846 | 195 | 578 | 410 | 168 | 463 | 436 | 27 |
| Casual labourers | Tanzania | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 144,259 | 101,294 | 42,965 | 98,658 | 68,421 | 30,237 | 45,601 | 32,873 | 12,728 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 141,977 | 99,488 | 42,489 | 97,455 | 67,448 | 30,007 | 44,522 | 32,040 | 12,482 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 8.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 2,282 | 1,806 | 476 | 1,203 | 973 | 230 | 1,079 | 833 | 246 |
| Workers not classified by status | Tanzania | 4.3 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 48,231 | 21,779 | 26,452 | 31,535 | 14,031 | 17,504 | 16,696 | 7,748 | 8,948 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 4.3 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 47,485 | 21,306 | 26,179 | 31,152 | 13,780 | 17,372 | 16,333 | 7,526 | 8,807 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 9.0 | 7.2 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 746 | 473 | 273 | 383 | 251 | 132 | 363 | 222 | 141 |

Results reveal that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the three months prior the census' date in Tanzania ranges from 1.8 percent among the self-employee with employees to 4.0 percent among self-employee without employees. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that usage of laptop by males is higher than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, results reveal that 5.4 percent of self- employee without employees have the highest usage of laptop computers compared with other employment status categories. Results show that usage of laptop computers by females is higher than males across all employment status categories except for self-employee without employees. The usage of laptop computers is also higher in urban than rural areas (Table 13.22).

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

| Employment Status | Location | Percentage of Laptop Usage | | | | | | | | | Total Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| | | 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 | Tanzania | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 136,707 | 107,121 | 29,586 | 83,548 | 65,520 | 18,028 | 53,159 | 41,601 | 11,558 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 134,177 | 105,218 | 28,959 | 82,214 | 64,523 | 17,691 | 51,963 | 40,695 | 11,268 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 2,530 | 1,903 | 627 | 1,334 | 997 | 337 | 1,196 | 906 | 290 |
| Self-employee with employees | Tanzania | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 372,779 | 201,623 | 171,156 | 271,008 | 145,590 | 125,418 | 101,771 | 56,033 | 45,738 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 365,022 | 196,861 | 168,161 | 265,537 | 141,989 | 123,548 | 99,485 | 54,872 | 44,613 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 7,757 | 4,762 | 2,995 | 5,471 | 3,601 | 1,870 | 2,286 | 1,161 | 1,125 |
| Self-employee without employees | Tanzania | 4.0 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 67,586 | 44,937 | 22,649 | 39,295 | 25,750 | 13,545 | 28,291 | 19,187 | 9,104 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 4.0 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 66,545 | 44,091 | 22,454 | 38,717 | 25,340 | 13,377 | 27,828 | 18,751 | 9,077 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 5.4 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 1,041 | 846 | 195 | 578 | 410 | 168 | 463 | 436 | 27 |
| Casual labourers | Tanzania | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 144,259 | 101,294 | 42,965 | 98,658 | 68,421 | 30,237 | 45,601 | 32,873 | 12,728 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 141,977 | 99,488 | 42,489 | 97,455 | 67,448 | 30,007 | 44,522 | 32,040 | 12,482 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 2,282 | 1,806 | 476 | 1,203 | 973 | 230 | 1,079 | 833 | 246 |
| Workers not classified by status | Tanzania | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 48,231 | 21,779 | 26,452 | 31,535 | 14,031 | 17,504 | 16,696 | 7,748 | 8,948 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 47,485 | 21,306 | 26,179 | 31,152 | 13,780 | 17,372 | 16,333 | 7,526 | 8,807 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.8 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 746 | 473 | 273 | 383 | 251 | 132 | 363 | 222 | 141 |

13.6.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania desktop computer is mostly used among professionals (37.8 percent) followed by legislators, administrators and managers (33.6%), and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (2.4%). Usage of desktop computer is higher among males than females in all occupation categories except technicians and associate professionals. Usage is more dominated by those living in urban than rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Number and Percentage Distribution Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Occupation | Location | Percentage of the Desktop Usage | | | | | | | | | Total Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 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. | Tanzania | 33.6 | 35.7 | 30.3 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 38.0 | 41.0 | 33.5 | 131,580 | 81,132 | 50,448 | 32,897 | 22,228 | 10,669 | 98,683 | 58,904 | 39,779 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 34.8 | 36.8 | 31.5 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 19.7 | 38.9 | 41.9 | 34.3 | 115,832 | 71,873 | 43,959 | 27,331 | 18,921 | 8,410 | 88,501 | 52,952 | 35,549 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 25.2 | 27.6 | 21.9 | 15.9 | 18.4 | 12.2 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 27.1 | 15,748 | 9,259 | 6,489 | 5,566 | 3,307 | 2,259 | 10,182 | 5,952 | 4,230 |
| Professionals. | Tanzania | 37.8 | 44.3 | 30.0 | 28.5 | 33.7 | 20.9 | 41.0 | 48.3 | 32.7 | 469,056 | 256,571 | 212,485 | 119,162 | 70,951 | 48,211 | 349,894 | 185,620 | 164,274 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 38.4 | 44.5 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 34.2 | 22.6 | 41.3 | 48.3 | 33.0 | 433,693 | 242,292 | 191,401 | 106,042 | 65,663 | 40,379 | 327,651 | 176,629 | 151,022 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 30.0 | 40.6 | 22.8 | 18.4 | 27.3 | 12.4 | 36.8 | 48.4 | 28.9 | 35,363 | 14,279 | 21,084 | 13,120 | 5,288 | 7,832 | 22,243 | 8,991 | 13,252 |
| Technicians and associate professionals. | Tanzania | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 940,180 | 685,606 | 254,574 | 291,352 | 216,033 | 75,319 | 648,828 | 469,573 | 179,255 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 888,163 | 652,151 | 236,012 | 269,413 | 202,496 | 66,917 | 618,750 | 449,655 | 169,095 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 12.3 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 52,017 | 33,455 | 18,562 | 21,939 | 13,537 | 8,402 | 30,078 | 19,918 | 10,160 |
| Clerks. | Tanzania | 24.0 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 19.7 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 25.7 | 27.9 | 23.9 | 109,685 | 53,236 | 56,449 | 30,886 | 17,949 | 12,937 | 78,799 | 35,287 | 43,512 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 24.6 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 21.3 | 22.6 | 19.4 | 25.9 | 28.2 | 23.9 | 99,218 | 48,640 | 50,578 | 26,671 | 15,859 | 10,812 | 72,547 | 32,781 | 39,766 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 23.6 | 24.6 | 22.9 | 10,467 | 4,596 | 5,871 | 4,215 | 2,090 | 2,125 | 6,252 | 2,506 | 3,746 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers. | Tanzania | 7.1 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 1,313,709 | 565,723 | 747,986 | 395,007 | 171,998 | 223,009 | 918,702 | 393,725 | 524,977 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 7.0 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 1,227,736 | 521,799 | 705,937 | 363,144 | 156,846 | 206,298 | 864,592 | 364,953 | 499,639 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 7.9 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 85,973 | 43,924 | 42,049 | 31,863 | 15,152 | 16,711 | 54,110 | 28,772 | 25,338 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers. | Tanzania | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 13,130,030 | 6,141,207 | 6,988,823 | 10,502,043 | 4,973,072 | 5,528,971 | 2,627,987 | 1,168,135 | 1,459,852 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 12,956,826 | 6,041,099 | 6,915,727 | 10,356,641 | 4,892,786 | 5,463,855 | 2,600,185 | 1,148,313 | 1,451,872 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 173,204 | 100,108 | 73,096 | 145,402 | 80,286 | 65,116 | 27,802 | 19,822 | 7,980 |
| Craft and related workers. | Tanzania | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 3,953,453 | 2,099,106 | 1,854,347 | 2,216,407 | 1,177,994 | 1,038,413 | 1,737,046 | 921,112 | 815,934 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3,818,808 | 2,035,932 | 1,782,876 | 2,144,563 | 1,148,223 | 996,340 | 1,674,245 | 887,709 | 786,536 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.8 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 134,645 | 63,174 | 71,471 | 71,844 | 29,771 | 42,073 | 62,801 | 33,403 | 29,398 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers. | Tanzania | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 247,613 | 217,275 | 30,338 | 74,949 | 65,891 | 9,058 | 172,664 | 151,384 | 21,280 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 239,810 | 210,299 | 29,511 | 71,436 | 62,799 | 8,637 | 168,374 | 147,500 | 20,874 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 13.3 | 7,803 | 6,976 | 827 | 3,513 | 3,092 | 421 | 4,290 | 3,884 | 406 |
| Elementary occupations. | Tanzania | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 5,927,940 | 2,810,233 | 3,117,707 | 2,942,737 | 1,417,177 | 1,525,560 | 2,985,203 | 1,393,056 | 1,592,147 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 5,686,028 | 2,693,240 | 2,992,788 | 2,826,501 | 1,361,337 | 1,465,164 | 2,859,527 | 1,331,903 | 1,527,624 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 5.4 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 241,912 | 116,993 | 124,919 | 116,236 | 55,840 | 60,396 | 125,676 | 61,153 | 64,523 |

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania laptop computers is mostly used among professionals (20.2%) and least used among craft and related workers (2.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, male's usage of laptop computers is higher than females in all occupation categories with exception of technicians and associate professionals and clerks. Usage of laptop is more dominated among those living in urban than rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland.

Data for Tanzania Zanzibar shows that, laptop computers is mostly used among professionals (16.4%) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (1.2%). Analysis by sex shows that, usage among males is higher than females in lead in all occupations categories with exception of clerk, plant and machine operators and assemblers. Usage of laptop computers is more dominated by those living in urban than rural areas (Table 13.24).

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

| Occupation | Location | Percentage of Laptop Usage | | | | | | | | | Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 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. | Tanzania | 18.8 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 19.1 | 131,580 | 81,132 | 50,448 | 32,897 | 22,228 | 10,669 | 98,683 | 58,904 | 39,779 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 19.3 | 20.2 | 17.8 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 19.3 | 115,832 | 71,873 | 43,959 | 27,331 | 18,921 | 8,410 | 88,501 | 52,952 | 35,549 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 15.7 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 8.4 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 15,748 | 9,259 | 6,489 | 5,566 | 3,307 | 2,259 | 10,182 | 5,952 | 4,230 |
| Professionals. | Tanzania | 20.2 | 23.3 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 18.4 | 12.4 | 21.7 | 25.1 | 17.8 | 469,056 | 256,571 | 212,485 | 119,162 | 70,951 | 48,211 | 349,894 | 185,620 | 164,274 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 20.5 | 23.3 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 13.5 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 18.0 | 433,693 | 242,292 | 191,401 | 106,042 | 65,663 | 40,379 | 327,651 | 176,629 | 151,022 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 16.4 | 22.7 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 16.7 | 6.9 | 19.7 | 26.3 | 15.2 | 35,363 | 14,279 | 21,084 | 13,120 | 5,288 | 7,832 | 22,243 | 8,991 | 13,252 |
| Technicians and associate professionals. | Tanzania | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 940,180 | 685,606 | 254,574 | 291,352 | 216,033 | 75,319 | 648,828 | 469,573 | 179,255 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 888,163 | 652,151 | 236,012 | 269,413 | 202,496 | 66,917 | 618,750 | 449,655 | 169,095 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 52,017 | 33,455 | 18,562 | 21,939 | 13,537 | 8,402 | 30,078 | 19,918 | 10,160 |
| Clerks. | Tanzania | 15.4 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 109,685 | 53,236 | 56,449 | 30,886 | 17,949 | 12,937 | 78,799 | 35,287 | 43,512 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 15.8 | 15.1 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 99,218 | 48,640 | 50,578 | 26,671 | 15,859 | 10,812 | 72,547 | 32,781 | 39,766 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 11.6 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 10,467 | 4,596 | 5,871 | 4,215 | 2,090 | 2,125 | 6,252 | 2,506 | 3,746 |
| Service workers and shop sales workers. | Tanzania | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 1,313,709 | 565,723 | 747,986 | 395,007 | 171,998 | 223,009 | 918,702 | 393,725 | 524,977 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 1,227,736 | 521,799 | 705,937 | 363,144 | 156,846 | 206,298 | 864,592 | 364,953 | 499,639 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.2 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 85,973 | 43,924 | 42,049 | 31,863 | 15,152 | 16,711 | 54,110 | 28,772 | 25,338 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers. | Tanzania | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 13,130,030 | 6,141,207 | 6,988,823 | 10,502,043 | 4,973,072 | 5,528,971 | 2,627,987 | 1,168,135 | 1,459,852 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 12,956,826 | 6,041,099 | 6,915,727 | 10,356,641 | 4,892,786 | 5,463,855 | 2,600,185 | 1,148,313 | 1,451,872 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 173,204 | 100,108 | 73,096 | 145,402 | 80,286 | 65,116 | 27,802 | 19,822 | 7,980 |
| Craft and related workers. | Tanzania | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3,953,453 | 2,099,106 | 1,854,347 | 2,216,407 | 1,177,994 | 1,038,413 | 1,737,046 | 921,112 | 815,934 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3,818,808 | 2,035,932 | 1,782,876 | 2,144,563 | 1,148,223 | 996,340 | 1,674,245 | 887,709 | 786,536 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 134,645 | 63,174 | 71,471 | 71,844 | 29,771 | 42,073 | 62,801 | 33,403 | 29,398 |
| Plant and machine operators and | Tanzania | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 247,613 | 217,275 | 30,338 | 74,949 | 65,891 | 9,058 | 172,664 | 151,384 | 21,280 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 239,810 | 210,299 | 29,511 | 71,436 | 62,799 | 8,637 | 168,374 | 147,500 | 20,874 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Occupation | Location | Percentage of Laptop Usage | | | | | | | | | Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 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 |
| assemblers. | Tanzania Zanzibar | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 7,803 | 6,976 | 827 | 3,513 | 3,092 | 421 | 4,290 | 3,884 | 406 |
| Elementary occupations. | Tanzania | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 5,927,940 | 2,810,233 | 3,117,707 | 2,942,737 | 1,417,177 | 1,525,560 | 2,985,203 | 1,393,056 | 1,592,147 |
| | Mainland Tanzania | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 5,686,028 | 2,693,240 | 2,992,788 | 2,826,501 | 1,361,337 | 1,465,164 | 2,859,527 | 1,331,903 | 1,527,624 |
| | Tanzania Zanzibar | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 241,912 | 116,993 | 124,919 | 116,236 | 55,840 | 60,396 | 125,676 | 61,153 | 64,523 |

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Summary of Key Findings, Policy Implication and Recommendations

14.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results, their policy implications and recommendations with the aim of informing the government and stakeholders on the policy options to realise socio-economic development of the country.

The 2022 PHC provides baseline information on the Tanzania's population for policy formulation and review, development planning, informed decision making, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of development programmes at national, regional and international levels.

14.2 Key Findings

The key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of the Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policy formulation and development planning. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics and full references can be found in respective chapters of this report.

14.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Population of Tanzania is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually. The rate has remained high for the past 50 years increasing from 2.7 percent in 1967 to the present level of 3.2 percent which is above the average African population growth rate (2.4%)¹². As a result, the population of Tanzania has increased more than five times from 12.3 million in 1967 to 61.7 million in 2022.

Policy Implications:

- i. With the current annual growth rate, the population of Tanzania is expected to double in the next 22 years;
- ii. High population growth may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, lead to competitive businesses, increased per capita income and market shares, and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale;
- iii. High population growth may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards; and

¹² World-Population-Data-Sheet 2022

- iv. May also put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure as well as on education and health facilities. It may also worsen urban unemployment situation.

Recommendations

- i. Government should consider revisiting population related policies ranging from economic growth, human resource capabilities and environmental management;
- ii. Government and stakeholders need to sustain investment in social services as well as economic services to serve the fast-growing population while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth, economic growth and development;
- iii. Government should consider scaling up land use planning, urban planning and investment in urban social and economic services;
- iv. Government should consider putting in place enforcement mechanism of National Environmental Policy (2022) and other sector policies on environment, to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of high population growth on environment is minimized; and
- v. Government needs to address issues of population growth by formulating broad based and inclusive development policies as stipulated in medium- and long-term development framework as well as sectoral policies and strategies. These should target sectors employing majority of the population including agriculture.

14.2.2 Young population and Age dependency ratio

- (a) More than four out of ten (43%) of the Tanzania population is aged below 15 years;
- (b) Forty-nine percent (49.0 %) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- (c) Tanzania population constitutes about six percent of persons aged 60 years and above; and
- (d) Age dependency ratio of Tanzania is 87 dependants per 100 persons inworking age group

Policy Implications:

- i. High proportion of 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 (in future) which can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, high under 18 years of age (young people) means a potential labour force who can actively contribute economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled;

- ii. The increased number of elderly persons indicate an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing;
- iii. A high dependency ratio (increased number of persons under 15 and over 65 years relative to working age population of 15 to 64 years) increases demand for social services and long-term care services; high burden of public finances to cover the associated cost of providing social services; and reduce productivity growth; and
- iv. High age dependency ratio in Tanzania is a result of high fertility rate and small proportion of over 65 years of age.

Recommendations

- i. Government should consider reviewing its policies (Child Development Policy of 2008 and its associated legal frameworks) to accommodate findings of 2022 PHC, while ensuring allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection as stipulated;
- ii. Government should consider reviewing its instruments to reflect the findings of 2022 PHC which indicate the increase of the elderly population (60 years and above), to provide services to the elderly population as indicated in the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003 and Zanzibar Elderly Service Act of 2020;
- iii. Government and stakeholders should consider reviewing the Social Security Policy of 2003 to take into account the role of non-contributory social protection mechanisms to cater for the need of elderly population; and
- iv. Government should consider reviewing Population Policy (2007) and Zanzibar Population Policy (2008) and strengthening implementation of family planning initiatives.

14.2.3 Marital Status and Early marriage

- (a) About two percent (1.5%) of the population are married at a younger age (10 - 14 years)'
- (b) Nearly one out of every twenty-five persons (3.7%) aged 15 years and above are divorced and
- (c) One in every twenty persons (4.9%) aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Policy Implications:

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as increased, early pregnancies, Child and Maternal health, and domestic violence. These are also denied education, economic opportunity and can experience psychological consequences;
- ii. The increase of divorce and widowhood may lead to change of family formation; unbalanced child upbringing and poor access to basic needs, including quality education, health and psychological wellbeing;

- iii. Divorce has the ability of diminishing a child's future competence in all areas of life (relations, education, and emotional wellbeing); and
- iv. Divorce and widowhood have economic implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty, leading to long term lower mobility rates between generations.

Recommendations

- i. Government should consider putting in place favourable policies that reduce child marriage and work with stakeholders to implement programmes that focus on girl's education, economic incentives, and community mobilization;
- ii. Government and other stakeholders need to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidence of early marriage;
- iii. Government and stakeholders should consider providing public awareness with regard to marital ethics and life; and
- iv. Government, religious leaders and other stakeholders should consider designing programs that educate/counsel the public on the repercussions of infidelity, separation, divorce and family break up.

14.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

- (a) Sixty seven percent (67.1%) of Population has neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification;
- (b) Twenty three percent (23.3%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA), while 13.4 percent have National Identification Number; and
- (c) Seven percent (7.0%) of persons in Tanzania have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Policy Implications

- 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 certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) that stipulates a birth to be registered within 90 days of the occurrence and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012) which require to register and issue identity cards to all Tanzanian citizens, legal residents and bona fide refugees; and
- ii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

- i. Government should consider strengthening capacity of institutions responsible for vital events and issue corresponding documents as stipulated by laws; and
- ii. Government needs to undertake public awareness and education campaign on the newly enacted Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 and Zanzibar Health Service Fund Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

14.2.5 Survival of Parents and Orphanhood

- i. Approximately ten percent (10.4%) of children under age 18 years in Tanzania are orphans (7% one parent dead and 3.4 % both parents dead);
- ii. The proportion of orphans has increased from 7.7 percent in 2012 to 10.4 in 2022; and
- iii. There is significant regional variation of orphanhood ranging from 8.4 percent in Dodoma to 18.8 percent in Kigoma.

Policy Implications

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges;
- ii. The increase of proportion of orphans (7.7% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2022) may result in increased number of households headed by children that may in turn increase child labour, child poverty, characterized by sufferings, disease, social abuse and lack of basic services; and
- iii. The orphanhood may lead to increased burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

- i. Government and stakeholders need to put in place measures to strengthen and address the plight of orphan children;
- ii. Government and respective authorities should consider strengthening the role of oversight institutions to ensure that the private orphanage centres are also run in accordance with stipulated laws, regulations and guidelines; and
- iii. Government and stakeholders 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.

14.2.6 Literacy and Education

- (a) About 83 percent of population aged 15 years and above is literate. Literacy rate ranges from 68.0 percent in Tabora to 97.5 in Dar es Salaam;
- (b) Net Enrolment Rate in primary school is 83.3 percent with notable disparity among regions, ranging from 63.4 percent in Tabora to 98.2 in Mjini Magharibi;
- (c) Net Enrolment Rate in primary school in Tanzania has increased from 76.8 percent in 2012 to 83.3 percent in 2022; and
- (d) Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio is 123.2 percent.

Policy Implications:

- i. Disparity in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in National development targets and a course of disharmony in the society;
- ii. The NER for Tanzania indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in Tanzania, which also translate into better education outcomes for Tanzania's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools may imply to the government resources required to finance education resulting from increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources in education sector; and
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 94.6 percent in 2012 to 123.2 percent in 2022 implies that Tanzania is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also implies that challenges of achieving the GER of 100 percent by 2025/26 as stipulated in the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III) still exists. These challenges are likely to be over and under age school registration

Recommendations

- i. The Government to sustain efforts in education achievements in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among regions;
- ii. Government should increase efforts on implementation of education policy priorities including the free education policy and improve education system in order to achieve national, regional and global goals including the SDG goal 4 and 5, Education 2030 agenda and Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA);
- iii. Government need to guarantee effective financing and implementation of provision of skills training and investing in Vocational and Technical Training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023); and
- iv. Government and stakeholders should consider utilizing result from the 2022 PHC to finalise the review process of the Zanzibar Education Policy of 2006.

14.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

- a) The overall unemployment rate in Tanzania is 7.8 percent; and
- b) The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanzania is 77.7 percent;
- c) About 60 percent (59.6%) of youth population aged 15 – 35 in Tanzania are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Policy Implications:

- 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 7.8 percent unemployment for Tanzania is considered moderate, indicates that its impact

on economic growth is also moderate. However, unemployment also implies possibility of social vices such as increase in crime, and social unrest;

- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. They may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Labour force Participation rate measures the amount of labour available in production of goods and services in the economy. The 78 percent participation rate for Tanzania is on the higher side which implies increased aggregate disposable income and consumer spending resulting from relatively high economic growth over the past ten (10) years; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Tanzania. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve working environment for the sector it can become insecure and poor social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Government should consider enhancing policies related to labour market information to gauge the existing gap between demand and supply of labour;
- ii. Government in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs for the youth on prevention, care, support and implement the rights of youth (education, equality, to live anywhere, employment, wages and the right to privacy and security). Moreover, guidelines that facilitate proper youth upbringing and development of youth talents and skills should be used together with promotion of equitable access to resource allocations;
- iii. Government and stakeholders need to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, by putting in place policies that enhance access to education and vocational training, addressing gender-specific barriers specifically targeting the unique challenges faced by women, youth and men; and
- iv. Government should consider continuing fostering a conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, reducing taxes and regulations, and providing access to affordable credit. This would encourage private sector growth, job creation, and ultimately reduce unemployment rates among youth and women.

14.2.8 People with Disability

- (a) About 11 percent (11.2%) of the total Tanzanian population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- (b) Most persons with disabilities (57.6%) reported diseases as major cause; and
- (c) Seven percent of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accident.

Policy Implications:

- i. An increase proportion of People with disabilities (PWDs) in the country signals the government to spend more resources to make sure their welfare is taken into account, given the fact that, PWDs are among the most vulnerable groups in society;
- ii. High proportion of people with disabilities implies additional costs of care for the household and the society at large;
- iii. People with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism; and
- iv. Poor people with disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- Government need to ensure that all policies and programs in the country integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the country.
- Government and stakeholders to continue to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the country;
- Government organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places should strive to enforce laws and regulations.

14.2.9 Drinking water

- (a) About 70 percent (70.1%) of private households in Tanzania use drinking water from improved sources; with regional disparities ranging from 41.9 percent in Tabora to 97.5 percent in Dar es Salaam
- (b) Ninety-one percent (91.3%) of private households in urban Tanzania use drinking water from improved sources; and
- (c) More than half (56.1%) of private households in rural Tanzania use drinking water from improved sources.

Policy Implications

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using improved sources generally and in both urban and rural households in Tanzania, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage. This may also imply, in longer terms, good ecosystem leading to economic growth and development.

Recommendations

- i. Government needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources particularly in rural areas; and
- ii. Government to allocate enough resources to rural areas and regions that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of drinking water .

14.2.10. Sanitation

- i. About 60 percent (60.2%) of households in Tanzania use improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between regions, ranging from 32.2 percent in Kagera Region to 99.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi; and
- ii. About six percent (5.6%) of households in Tanzania have no toilet facilities with notable disparity between regions ranging from less than one percent in Dar es Salaam to 17.3 percent in Manyara Region.

Policy Implications

- i. Use of unimproved or none 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 and even death; and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environmental natural resources.

Recommendations

The Government need to strengthen policies and laws to enforce sanitation and hygiene measures to avoid adverse effect of poor sanitation;

14.2.11 Energy

- (a) More than half of households (55.7%) in Tanzania use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (25.9%);
- (b) About 16 percent of households in Tanzania use clean energy for cooking, with notable disparities between regions, ranging from 5.7 percent in Rukwa to 47.7 percent in Dar es Salaam;
- (c) Thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting, with notable disparity between regions ranging from 15.9 percent in Simiyu to 88.9 percent in Mjini Magharibi; and
- (d) Almost one third (32%) of households in Tanzania use solar energy for lighting.

Policy Implications:

Continued use of firewood and charcoal 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. Results for use of clean energy signals the potential for addressing environment and natural resources. The results for Tanzania generally indicate that there is a need for Government and other stakeholders to put strategic actions towards environmental conservation.

Recommendations

- i. Government in collaboration with stakeholders should continue with efforts to improve policies and plans to promote alternative energy sources;
- ii. Government to continue to motivate population on the importance of using clean energy and educate public about the negative effects of unclean energy including respiratory system diseases and deforestation which are the main sources of climate change; and
- iii. Government in collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders to continue to provide awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices.

14.2.12 Land Ownership

- (a) About half (47.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents; and
- (b) Eleven percent (10.6%) of females in Tanzania own land alone compared with 18 percent of males.

Policy Implications

- 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. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Tanzania, with significant policy implications.
- ii. Land ownership with respective legal documents provides the owner with security;
- iii. Addressing discriminatory customs and promoting gender equality in land ownership is essential. Strengthening legal provisions to align with constitutional rights and ensuring that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women are essential steps; and
- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.

Recommendations

- i. Government and other stakeholders should continue monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to strengthen and accelerate land ownership process by strengthen capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Government needs to address gender disparity including vulnerable groups in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes;
- iii. Strengthening legal provisions to align with constitutional rights and ensuring that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women;
- iv. Government and other stakeholders should continue conducting education and awareness campaigns about women's land rights and benefits of joint land ownership to promoting gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction; and
- v. Central and Local Government to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents.

14.2.12 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households

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.

Availability and use of quality ICT statistics have positive impact on the economy and society in general.

Key findings

- a) More than eight out of ten households (85.3%) in Tanzania have at least one member who owns a mobile phone.
- b) About 19 percent (18.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets.
- c) Twenty-one percent (21.0%) of males own smartphones or tablets compared to females with 16.6 percent.
- d) About 34.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above living in urban areas own smartphones or tablets while in rural areas the respective figure is 9.0 percent.
- e) The ownership of computers (3.7%) is lower than that of smartphones or tablets (18.7%)
- f) About 39 percent (38.7%) of households in Tanzania own radio while 27.3 percent own Television.

Policy Implication

- 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 was 72 percent 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services.
- ii) Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are significantly low, hindering the uptake of broadband services.
- iii) Access and use of ICT services are low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Policy Action

- (i) To bridge the digital divide gap, the Government needs to improve the availability of low-priced smart devices by reducing taxes and introducing digital literacy programmes in the education curriculum.
- (ii) The Government and private companies should promote usage of ICT smart devices through digital literacy, affordability of services, availability of online content and incentive packages.
- (iii) The Government should promote access and skills in digital technology and establish financing schemes to address the low access to and use of ICT services among women and marginalized groups (persons with disability, youth, children, elderly and people living in remote areas).
- (iv) The Government should consider conducting a stand-alone ICT household survey in order to capture ICT indicators such as expenditure on ICT, purchases online and digital literacy level which were not covered in the 2022 PHC.

Annexes

Table A2. 1: Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total | Residence | | Sex | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 61,741,120 | 40,201,425 | 21,539,695 | 30,053,130 | 31,687,990 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 59,851,347 | 39,237,927 | 20,613,420 | 29,137,638 | 30,713,709 |
| Dodoma | 3,085,625 | 1,997,880 | 1,087,745 | 1,512,760 | 1,572,865 |
| Arusha | 2,356,255 | 1,414,417 | 941,838 | 1,125,616 | 1,230,639 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,861,934 | 1,419,512 | 442,422 | 907,636 | 954,298 |
| Tanga | 2,615,597 | 1,936,368 | 679,229 | 1,275,665 | 1,339,932 |
| Morogoro | 3,197,104 | 1,947,832 | 1,249,272 | 1,579,869 | 1,617,235 |
| Pwani | 2,024,947 | 1,188,752 | 836,195 | 998,616 | 1,026,331 |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,383,728 | 0 | 5,383,728 | 2,600,018 | 2,783,710 |
| Lindi | 1,194,028 | 947,379 | 246,649 | 582,120 | 611,908 |
| Mtwara | 1,634,947 | 1,246,773 | 388,174 | 776,782 | 858,165 |
| Ruvuma | 1,848,794 | 1,421,965 | 426,829 | 902,298 | 946,496 |
| Iringa | 1,192,728 | 835,669 | 357,059 | 574,313 | 618,415 |
| Mbeya | 2,343,754 | 1,419,206 | 924,548 | 1,123,828 | 1,219,926 |
| Singida | 2,008,058 | 1,686,020 | 322,038 | 995,703 | 1,012,355 |
| Tabora | 3,391,679 | 2,888,034 | 503,645 | 1,661,171 | 1,730,508 |
| Rukwa | 1,540,519 | 1,226,368 | 314,151 | 743,119 | 797,400 |
| Kigoma | 2,470,967 | 1,864,180 | 606,787 | 1,186,833 | 1,284,134 |
| Shinyanga | 2,241,299 | 1,525,411 | 715,888 | 1,102,879 | 1,138,420 |
| Kagera | 2,989,299 | 2,655,043 | 334,256 | 1,459,280 | 1,530,019 |
| Mwanza | 3,699,872 | 2,236,138 | 1,463,734 | 1,802,183 | 1,897,689 |
| Mara | 2,372,015 | 1,636,129 | 735,886 | 1,139,511 | 1,232,504 |
| Manyara | 1,892,502 | 1,600,911 | 291,591 | 954,879 | 937,623 |
| Njombe | 889,946 | 626,507 | 263,439 | 420,533 | 469,413 |
| Katavi | 1,152,958 | 883,999 | 268,959 | 569,902 | 583,056 |
| Simiyu | 2,140,497 | 1,724,007 | 416,490 | 1,034,681 | 1,105,816 |
| Geita | 2,977,608 | 1,945,000 | 1,032,608 | 1,463,764 | 1,513,844 |
| Songwe | 1,344,687 | 964,427 | 380,260 | 643,679 | 701,008 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,889,773 | 963498 | 926275 | 915492 | 974281 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 257,290 | 214,221 | 43,069 | 126,341 | 130,949 |
| Kusini Unguja | 195,873 | 156,103 | 39,770 | 98,367 | 97,506 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 893,169 | 183,360 | 709,809 | 427,927 | 465,242 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 272,091 | 214,230 | 57,861 | 131,484 | 140,607 |
| Kusini Pemba | 271,350 | 195,584 | 75,766 | 131,373 | 139,977 |

Table A2. 2: Total Population in Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022
PHC

| Region | Total | Residence | | Sex | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 60,638,168 | 39,577,952 | 21,060,216 | 29,357,635 | 31,280,533 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 58,784,786 | 38,633,071 | 20,151,715 | 28,466,033 | 30,318,753 |
| Dodoma | 3,058,813 | 1,993,121 | 1,065,692 | 1,494,359 | 1,564,454 |
| Arusha | 2,329,352 | 1,402,701 | 926,651 | 1,108,158 | 1,221,194 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,835,321 | 1,410,699 | 424,622 | 890,004 | 945,317 |
| Tanga | 2,584,522 | 1,921,400 | 663,122 | 1,253,352 | 1,331,170 |
| Morogoro | 3,147,161 | 1,925,097 | 1,222,064 | 1,546,508 | 1,600,653 |
| Pwani | 1,977,958 | 1,154,008 | 823,950 | 964,276 | 1,013,682 |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,313,855 | 0 | 5,313,855 | 2,556,335 | 2,757,520 |
| Lindi | 1,169,055 | 927,168 | 241,887 | 566,832 | 602,223 |
| Mtwara | 1,623,216 | 1,241,829 | 381,387 | 769,373 | 853,843 |
| Ruvuma | 1,822,999 | 1,403,068 | 419,931 | 885,994 | 937,005 |
| Iringa | 1,172,880 | 823,996 | 348,884 | 561,722 | 611,158 |
| Mbeya | 2,307,818 | 1,404,635 | 903,183 | 1,099,018 | 1,208,800 |
| Singida | 1,987,480 | 1,673,371 | 314,109 | 982,669 | 1,004,811 |
| Tabora | 3,334,165 | 2,847,118 | 487,047 | 1,626,967 | 1,707,198 |
| Rukwa | 1,527,355 | 1,219,302 | 308,053 | 734,269 | 793,086 |
| Kigoma | 2,241,150 | 1,687,964 | 553,186 | 1,071,027 | 1,170,123 |
| Shinyanga | 2,203,981 | 1,506,491 | 697,490 | 1,078,398 | 1,125,583 |
| Kagera | 2,956,899 | 2,628,727 | 328,172 | 1,436,789 | 1,520,110 |
| Mwanza | 3,638,508 | 2,195,521 | 1,442,987 | 1,761,369 | 1,877,139 |
| Mara | 2,346,013 | 1,621,814 | 724,199 | 1,122,364 | 1,223,649 |
| Manyara | 1,860,274 | 1,576,259 | 284,015 | 930,831 | 929,443 |
| Njombe | 875,640 | 619,857 | 255,783 | 411,897 | 463,743 |
| Katavi | 1,132,862 | 868,926 | 263,936 | 557,267 | 575,595 |
| Simiyu | 2,086,453 | 1,713,655 | 372,798 | 997,201 | 1,089,252 |
| Geita | 2,927,186 | 1,915,404 | 1,011,782 | 1,430,678 | 1,496,508 |
| Songwe | 1,323,870 | 950,940 | 372,930 | 628,376 | 695,494 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,853,382 | 944881 | 908501 | 891602 | 961780 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 247,863 | 208,641 | 39,222 | 120,480 | 127,383 |
| Kusini Unguja | 186,162 | 148,701 | 37,461 | 92,275 | 93,887 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 884,061 | 181,932 | 702,129 | 421,924 | 462,137 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 269,548 | 212,933 | 56,615 | 129,605 | 139,943 |
| Kusini Pemba | 265,748 | 192,674 | 73,074 | 127,318 | 138,430 |

Table A2. 3: Total Population in Collective Households by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2022
PHC

| Region | Total | Residence | | Sex | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 1,102,952 | 623,473 | 479,479 | 695,495 | 407,457 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 1,066,561 | 604,856 | 461,705 | 671,605 | 394,956 |
| Dodoma | 26,812 | 4,759 | 22,053 | 18,401 | 8,411 |
| Arusha | 26,903 | 11,716 | 15,187 | 17,458 | 9,445 |
| Kilimanjaro | 26,613 | 8,813 | 17,800 | 17,632 | 8,981 |
| Tanga | 31,075 | 14,968 | 16,107 | 22,313 | 8,762 |
| Morogoro | 49,943 | 22,735 | 27,208 | 33,361 | 16,582 |
| Pwani | 46,989 | 34,744 | 12,245 | 34,340 | 12,649 |
| Dar es Salaam | 69,873 | 0 | 69,873 | 43,683 | 26,190 |
| Lindi | 24,973 | 20,211 | 4,762 | 15,288 | 9,685 |
| Mtwara | 11,731 | 4,944 | 6,787 | 7,409 | 4,322 |
| Ruvuma | 25,795 | 18,897 | 6,898 | 16,304 | 9,491 |
| Iringa | 19,848 | 11,673 | 8,175 | 12,591 | 7,257 |
| Mbeya | 35,936 | 14,571 | 21,365 | 24,810 | 11,126 |
| Singida | 20,578 | 12,649 | 7,929 | 13,034 | 7,544 |
| Tabora | 57,514 | 40,916 | 16,598 | 34,204 | 23,310 |
| Rukwa | 13,164 | 7,066 | 6,098 | 8,850 | 4,314 |
| Kigoma | 229,817 | 176,216 | 53,601 | 115,806 | 114,011 |
| Shinyanga | 37,318 | 18,920 | 18,398 | 24,481 | 12,837 |
| Kagera | 32,400 | 26,316 | 6,084 | 22,491 | 9,909 |
| Mwanza | 61,364 | 40,617 | 20,747 | 40,814 | 20,550 |
| Mara | 26,002 | 14,315 | 11,687 | 17,147 | 8,855 |
| Manyara | 32,228 | 24,652 | 7,576 | 24,048 | 8,180 |
| Njombe | 14,306 | 6,650 | 7,656 | 8,636 | 5,670 |
| Katavi | 20,096 | 15,073 | 5,023 | 12,635 | 7,461 |
| Simiyu | 54,044 | 10,352 | 43,692 | 37,480 | 16,564 |
| Geita | 50,422 | 29,596 | 20,826 | 33,086 | 17,336 |
| Songwe | 20,817 | 13,487 | 7,330 | 15,303 | 5,514 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 36,391 | 18,617 | 17,774 | 23,890 | 12,501 |
| Kaskazini Uguja | 9,427 | 5,580 | 3,847 | 5,861 | 3,566 |
| Kusini Uguja | 9,711 | 7,402 | 2,309 | 6,092 | 3,619 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 9,108 | 1,428 | 7,680 | 6,003 | 3,105 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 2,543 | 1,297 | 1,246 | 1,879 | 664 |
| Kusini Pemba | 5,602 | 2,910 | 2,692 | 4,055 | 1,547 |

Table A5. 2: Population Distribution Aged 15 Years or Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Marital Status | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 35,341,131 | 16,859,980 | 18,481,151 | 21,748,559 | 10,446,522 | 11,302,037 | 13,592,572 | 6,413,458 | 7,179,114 |
| Never Married | 11,644,757 | 6,645,125 | 4,999,632 | 6,275,719 | 3,830,767 | 2,444,952 | 5,369,038 | 2,814,358 | 2,554,680 |
| Married | 18,168,489 | 8,480,244 | 9,688,245 | 11,901,470 | 5,498,514 | 6,402,956 | 6,267,019 | 2,981,730 | 3,285,289 |
| Living Together | 1,928,364 | 899,720 | 1,028,644 | 1,225,347 | 567,406 | 657,941 | 703,017 | 332,314 | 370,703 |
| Divorced | 1,291,438 | 414,719 | 876,719 | 819,520 | 271,716 | 547,804 | 471,918 | 143,003 | 328,915 |
| Separated | 631,491 | 209,187 | 422,304 | 401,059 | 137,986 | 263,073 | 230,432 | 71,201 | 159,231 |
| Widowed | 1,676,592 | 210,985 | 1,465,607 | 1,125,444 | 140,133 | 985,311 | 551,148 | 70,852 | 480,296 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 34,222,966 | 16,330,480 | 17,892,486 | 21,206,107 | 10,186,964 | 11,019,143 | 13,016,859 | 6,143,516 | 6,873,343 |
| Never Married | 11,239,622 | 6,415,756 | 4,823,866 | 6,093,424 | 3,723,062 | 2,370,362 | 5,146,198 | 2,692,694 | 2,453,504 |
| Married | 17,563,702 | 8,202,983 | 9,360,719 | 11,591,022 | 5,356,790 | 6,234,232 | 5,972,680 | 2,846,193 | 3,126,487 |
| Living Together | 1,920,758 | 896,080 | 1,024,678 | 1,221,797 | 565,691 | 656,106 | 698,961 | 330,389 | 368,572 |
| Divorced | 1,228,869 | 399,916 | 828,953 | 792,562 | 265,462 | 527,100 | 436,307 | 134,454 | 301,853 |
| Separated | 626,732 | 207,772 | 418,960 | 398,851 | 137,257 | 261,594 | 227,881 | 70,515 | 157,366 |
| Widowed | 1,643,283 | 207,973 | 1,435,310 | 1,108,451 | 138,702 | 969,749 | 534,832 | 69,271 | 465,561 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,118,165 | 529,500 | 588,665 | 542,452 | 259,558 | 282,894 | 575,713 | 269,942 | 305,771 |
| Never Married | 405,135 | 229,369 | 175,766 | 182,295 | 107,705 | 74,590 | 222,840 | 121,664 | 101,176 |
| Married | 604,787 | 277,261 | 327,526 | 310,448 | 141,724 | 168,724 | 294,339 | 135,537 | 158,802 |
| Living Together | 7,606 | 3,640 | 3,966 | 3,550 | 1,715 | 1,835 | 4,056 | 1,925 | 2,131 |
| Divorced | 62,569 | 14,803 | 47,766 | 26,958 | 6,254 | 20,704 | 35,611 | 8,549 | 27,062 |
| Separated | 4,759 | 1,415 | 3,344 | 2,208 | 729 | 1,479 | 2,551 | 686 | 1,865 |
| Widowed | 33,309 | 3,012 | 30,297 | 16,993 | 1,431 | 15,562 | 16,316 | 1,581 | 14,735 |

Table A5. 3: Rural Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 21,748,559 | 28.9 | 54.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| 15 – 19 | 4,026,626 | 86.2 | 11.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 3,247,360 | 45.1 | 46.1 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,653,091 | 21.4 | 65.5 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 30 – 34 | 2,256,607 | 11.7 | 72.9 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,892,168 | 7.8 | 75.1 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,647,039 | 6.2 | 74.8 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| 45 – 49 | 1,450,827 | 5.3 | 73.9 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| 50 – 54 | 1,222,456 | 4.6 | 71.4 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 8.3 |
| 55 – 59 | 844,670 | 4.3 | 68.8 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 11.8 |
| 60 – 64 | 797,588 | 3.9 | 63.8 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 17.5 |
| 65 – 69 | 492,641 | 3.7 | 59.7 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 23.1 |
| 70 – 74 | 454,016 | 3.5 | 53.5 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 30.1 |
| 75 – 79 | 277,694 | 3.5 | 48.7 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 36.3 |
| 80+ | 485,776 | 3.4 | 36.9 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 50.4 |

Table A5. 4: Urban Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 13,592,572 | 39.5 | 46.1 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 4.1 |
| 15 – 19 | 2,255,767 | 94.1 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 2,318,595 | 67.0 | 26.3 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 2,075,060 | 39.7 | 48.4 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,699,334 | 22.2 | 63.4 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,316,176 | 14.4 | 69.3 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,064,463 | 10.8 | 70.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| 45 – 49 | 839,226 | 8.8 | 70.5 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 5.6 |
| 50 – 54 | 630,930 | 7.2 | 68.4 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 9.5 |
| 55 – 59 | 408,668 | 6.1 | 66.0 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 13.9 |
| 60 – 64 | 353,483 | 4.9 | 60.8 | 2.7 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 20.8 |
| 65 – 69 | 211,444 | 4.3 | 56.8 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 26.7 |
| 70 – 74 | 172,851 | 4.0 | 49.9 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 34.2 |
| 75 – 79 | 96,628 | 3.9 | 44.4 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 40.9 |
| 80+ | 149,947 | 4.0 | 31.5 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 55.7 |

Table A5. 5: Rural Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 10,446,522 | 36.7 | 52.6 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 15 – 19 | 2,061,774 | 97.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 1,516,675 | 66.7 | 28.3 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 1,252,923 | 30.4 | 58.9 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,085,036 | 15.0 | 72.0 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| 35 – 39 | 897,085 | 9.6 | 76.2 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| 40 – 44 | 791,916 | 7.2 | 77.8 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 702,527 | 5.9 | 78.6 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 589,187 | 5.0 | 78.9 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| 55 – 59 | 412,801 | 4.4 | 79.4 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| 60 – 64 | 384,016 | 3.9 | 78.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| 65 – 69 | 228,388 | 3.5 | 77.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 5.7 |
| 70 – 74 | 208,477 | 3.2 | 75.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 8.2 |
| 75 – 79 | 123,533 | 3.0 | 73.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 11.3 |
| 80+ | 192,184 | 2.8 | 66.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 19.3 |

Table A5. 6: Rural Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 11,302,037 | 21.6 | 56.7 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 8.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 1,964,852 | 74.6 | 21.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 1,730,685 | 26.1 | 61.8 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| 25 – 29 | 1,400,168 | 13.2 | 71.5 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,171,571 | 8.7 | 73.8 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| 35 – 39 | 995,083 | 6.2 | 74.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 40 – 44 | 855,123 | 5.3 | 71.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| 45 – 49 | 748,300 | 4.7 | 69.6 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 8.6 |
| 50 – 54 | 633,269 | 4.3 | 64.5 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 14.2 |
| 55 – 59 | 431,869 | 4.2 | 58.7 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 20.4 |
| 60 – 64 | 413,572 | 4.0 | 50.0 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| 65 – 69 | 264,253 | 3.8 | 44.0 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 38.0 |
| 70 – 74 | 245,539 | 3.8 | 34.9 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 48.6 |
| 75 – 79 | 154,161 | 3.8 | 28.9 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 56.4 |
| 80+ | 293,592 | 3.7 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 70.7 |

Table A5. 7: Urban Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 6,413,458 | 43.9 | 46.5 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 15 – 19 | 1,034,811 | 98.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 1,044,109 | 84.5 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 967,629 | 49.5 | 40.8 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 30 – 34 | 817,777 | 24.8 | 62.8 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| 35 – 39 | 635,073 | 14.6 | 72.1 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| 40 – 44 | 523,276 | 10.2 | 76.0 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 419,458 | 8.0 | 78.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| 50 – 54 | 316,969 | 6.5 | 78.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 55 – 59 | 204,131 | 5.3 | 79.6 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| 60 – 64 | 171,205 | 4.2 | 79.3 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| 65 – 69 | 101,452 | 3.6 | 78.5 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 7.4 |
| 70 – 74 | 80,475 | 3.6 | 75.1 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 10.3 |
| 75 – 79 | 42,843 | 3.5 | 71.8 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 13.8 |
| 80+ | 54,250 | 3.6 | 62.8 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 23.1 |

Table A5. 8: Urban Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total Population | Marital Status | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
| Total | 7,179,114 | 35.6 | 45.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 6.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 1,220,956 | 90.1 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 20 – 24 | 1,274,486 | 52.7 | 37.8 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 1,107,431 | 31.2 | 55.0 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| 30 – 34 | 881,557 | 19.8 | 64.0 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| 35 – 39 | 681,103 | 14.2 | 66.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 541,187 | 11.3 | 65.5 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 5.7 |
| 45 – 49 | 419,768 | 9.6 | 63.0 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 9.9 |
| 50 – 54 | 313,961 | 7.9 | 58.1 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 4.7 | 16.8 |
| 55 – 59 | 204,537 | 6.8 | 52.5 | 2.3 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 24.5 |
| 60 – 64 | 182,278 | 5.6 | 43.5 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 35.4 |
| 65 – 69 | 109,992 | 5.0 | 36.7 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 44.5 |
| 70 – 74 | 92,376 | 4.3 | 28.0 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 3.5 | 54.9 |
| 75 – 79 | 53,785 | 4.2 | 22.6 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 62.4 |
| 80+ | 95,697 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 74.2 |

Table A6. 1: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

| Country of Citizenship | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Sex | | | Sex | | | Sex | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 59,851,347 | 29,137,638 | 30,713,709 | 39,237,927 | 19,249,895 | 19,988,032 | 20,613,420 | 9,887,743 | 10,725,677 |
| Tanzania | 59,575,361 | 28,992,940 | 30,582,421 | 39,062,916 | 19,160,498 | 19,902,418 | 20,512,445 | 9,832,442 | 10,680,003 |
| Angola | 1,879 | 913 | 966 | 777 | 408 | 369 | 1,102 | 505 | 597 |
| Botswana | 292 | 143 | 149 | 122 | 59 | 63 | 170 | 84 | 86 |
| Burundi | 107,826 | 56,023 | 51,803 | 80,635 | 41,998 | 38,637 | 27,191 | 14,025 | 13,166 |
| Comoro | 2,564 | 1,377 | 1,187 | 1,236 | 626 | 610 | 1,328 | 751 | 577 |
| Kenya | 9,849 | 4,776 | 5,073 | 4,274 | 1,863 | 2,411 | 5,575 | 2,913 | 2,662 |
| Lesotho | 1,735 | 863 | 872 | 1,160 | 592 | 568 | 575 | 271 | 304 |
| Malawi | 7,765 | 3,674 | 4,091 | 2,957 | 1,382 | 1,575 | 4,808 | 2,292 | 2,516 |
| Mauritius | 1,169 | 596 | 573 | 695 | 353 | 342 | 474 | 243 | 231 |
| Mozambique | 3,062 | 1,480 | 1,582 | 2,111 | 985 | 1,126 | 951 | 495 | 456 |
| Namibia | 749 | 394 | 355 | 434 | 235 | 199 | 315 | 159 | 156 |
| Rwanda | 18,700 | 9,136 | 9,564 | 11,834 | 5,726 | 6,108 | 6,866 | 3,410 | 3,456 |
| Seychelles | 362 | 177 | 185 | 205 | 104 | 101 | 157 | 73 | 84 |
| Somalia | 633 | 327 | 306 | 196 | 112 | 84 | 437 | 215 | 222 |
| Eswatin (Swaziland) | 352 | 171 | 181 | 175 | 89 | 86 | 177 | 82 | 95 |
| South Africa | 746 | 481 | 265 | 189 | 125 | 64 | 557 | 356 | 201 |
| Uganda | 3,968 | 2,001 | 1,967 | 2,347 | 1,084 | 1,263 | 1,621 | 917 | 704 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 53,235 | 26,492 | 26,743 | 43,203 | 21,278 | 21,925 | 10,032 | 5,214 | 4,818 |
| Zimbabwe | 610 | 376 | 234 | 101 | 65 | 36 | 509 | 311 | 198 |
| Zambia | 2,329 | 968 | 1,361 | 1,064 | 342 | 722 | 1,265 | 626 | 639 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| South Sudan | 176 | 102 | 74 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 153 | 88 | 65 |
| Madagascar | 9,947 | 4,772 | 5,175 | 5,858 | 2,823 | 3,035 | 4,089 | 1,949 | 2,140 |
| Other African Countries | 5,152 | 4,691 | 461 | 1,123 | 1,081 | 42 | 4,029 | 3,610 | 419 |
| Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden | 567 | 273 | 294 | 129 | 66 | 63 | 438 | 207 | 231 |
| Germany | 1,538 | 754 | 784 | 676 | 340 | 336 | 862 | 414 | 448 |
| Italy | 704 | 361 | 343 | 331 | 170 | 161 | 373 | 191 | 182 |
| United Kingdom (UK) | 1,984 | 1,009 | 975 | 436 | 234 | 202 | 1,548 | 775 | 773 |
| Other European Countries | 2,948 | 1,576 | 1,372 | 1,143 | 602 | 541 | 1,805 | 974 | 831 |
| China | 3,867 | 3,305 | 562 | 1,288 | 1,220 | 68 | 2,579 | 2,085 | 494 |
| India | 9,057 | 5,557 | 3,500 | 663 | 506 | 157 | 8,394 | 5,051 | 3,343 |
| Oman | 389 | 213 | 176 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 365 | 199 | 166 |
| Saudi Arabia | 13,271 | 6,378 | 6,893 | 7,612 | 3,647 | 3,965 | 5,659 | 2,731 | 2,928 |
| Pakistan | 1,152 | 700 | 452 | 38 | 31 | 7 | 1,114 | 669 | 445 |
| Qatar | 29 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| Turkey | 1,413 | 1,287 | 126 | 323 | 312 | 11 | 1,090 | 975 | 115 |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) | 279 | 158 | 121 | 53 | 40 | 13 | 226 | 118 | 108 |
| Other Asian Countries | 1,697 | 1,103 | 594 | 230 | 147 | 83 | 1,467 | 956 | 511 |
| Canada | 485 | 227 | 258 | 145 | 73 | 72 | 340 | 154 | 186 |
| United States of America (USA) | 2,501 | 1,257 | 1,244 | 904 | 482 | 422 | 1,597 | 775 | 822 |
| Other American Countries | 484 | 278 | 206 | 120 | 65 | 55 | 364 | 213 | 151 |
| Australia | 318 | 177 | 141 | 104 | 58 | 46 | 214 | 119 | 95 |
| Dual Citizenship | 114 | 72 | 42 | 44 | 22 | 22 | 70 | 50 | 20 |
| No Citizenship | 89 | 59 | 30 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 71 | 45 | 26 |

Table A6. 2: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

| Country of Citizenship | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Sex | | | Sex | | | Sex | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 1,889,773 | 915,492 | 974,281 | 963,498 | 472,031 | 491,467 | 926,275 | 443,461 | 482,814 |
| Tanzania | 1,882,492 | 911,768 | 970,724 | 960,469 | 470,526 | 489,943 | 922,023 | 441,242 | 480,781 |
| Angola | 57 | 24 | 33 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 18 | 25 |
| Botswana | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Burundi | 98 | 43 | 55 | 52 | 22 | 30 | 46 | 21 | 25 |
| Comoro | 85 | 50 | 35 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 64 | 38 | 26 |
| Kenya | 432 | 201 | 231 | 147 | 72 | 75 | 285 | 129 | 156 |
| Lesotho | 34 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| Malawi | 54 | 23 | 31 | 33 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| Mauritius | 26 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| Mozambique | 97 | 40 | 57 | 39 | 15 | 24 | 58 | 25 | 33 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Country of Citizenship | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Sex | | | Sex | | | Sex | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Namibia | 39 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Rwanda | 47 | 21 | 26 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 32 | 13 | 19 |
| Seychelles | 19 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Somalia | 24 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| Eswatin (Swaziland) | 39 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| South Africa | 100 | 49 | 51 | 60 | 27 | 33 | 40 | 22 | 18 |
| Uganda | 56 | 28 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 49 | 25 | 24 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 59 | 33 | 26 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 53 | 29 | 24 |
| Zimbabwe | 41 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 29 | 10 | 19 |
| Zambia | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| South Sudan | 28 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| Madagascar | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other African Countries | 196 | 101 | 95 | 69 | 41 | 28 | 127 | 60 | 67 |
| Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden | 116 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 29 | 28 | 59 | 32 | 27 |
| Germany | 453 | 201 | 252 | 215 | 103 | 112 | 238 | 98 | 140 |
| Italy | 582 | 305 | 277 | 315 | 155 | 160 | 267 | 150 | 117 |
| United Kingdom (UK) | 592 | 273 | 319 | 183 | 81 | 102 | 409 | 192 | 217 |
| Other European Countries | 2,200 | 1,081 | 1,119 | 1,202 | 597 | 605 | 998 | 484 | 514 |
| China | 122 | 95 | 27 | 41 | 30 | 11 | 81 | 65 | 16 |
| India | 426 | 308 | 118 | 72 | 63 | 9 | 354 | 245 | 109 |
| Oman | 299 | 154 | 145 | 54 | 27 | 27 | 245 | 127 | 118 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Pakistan | 51 | 28 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 27 | 22 |
| Qatar | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Turkey | 104 | 73 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 96 | 69 | 27 |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) | 82 | 39 | 43 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 57 | 27 | 30 |
| Other Asian Countries | 236 | 136 | 100 | 74 | 27 | 47 | 162 | 109 | 53 |
| Canada | 113 | 59 | 54 | 49 | 30 | 19 | 64 | 29 | 35 |
| United States of America (USA) | 163 | 72 | 91 | 61 | 23 | 38 | 102 | 49 | 53 |
| Other American Countries | 94 | 45 | 49 | 36 | 15 | 21 | 58 | 30 | 28 |
| Australia | 73 | 37 | 36 | 41 | 20 | 21 | 32 | 17 | 15 |
| Dual Citizenship | 15 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| No Citizenship | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Table A7. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

| Region | Children Under 18 Years | Father Alive | | Father Dead | | Mother Alive | | Mother Dead | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Mother Alive | | Mother Dead | | Mother Alive | | Mother Dead | |
| | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Tanzania | 20,973,361 | 18,756,787 | 89.4 | 368,252 | 1.8 | 1,112,495 | 5.3 | 735,827 | 3.5 |
| Male | 10,594,034 | 9,460,365 | 89.3 | 189,542 | 1.8 | 566,938 | 5.4 | 377,189 | 3.6 |
| Female | 10,379,327 | 9,296,422 | 89.6 | 178,710 | 1.7 | 545,557 | 5.3 | 358,638 | 3.5 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 20,489,999 | 18,302,748 | 89.3 | 362,139 | 1.8 | 1,095,319 | 5.3 | 729,793 | 3.6 |
| Dodoma | 1,045,367 | 959,530 | 91.8 | 15,528 | 1.5 | 48,345 | 4.6 | 21,964 | 2.1 |
| Arusha | 733,955 | 658,553 | 89.7 | 9,547 | 1.3 | 51,361 | 7.0 | 14,494 | 2.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 596,101 | 544,583 | 91.4 | 10,113 | 1.7 | 30,407 | 5.1 | 10,998 | 1.8 |
| Tanga | 969,241 | 887,982 | 91.6 | 16,192 | 1.7 | 45,843 | 4.7 | 19,224 | 2.0 |
| Morogoro | 943,334 | 848,337 | 89.9 | 17,587 | 1.9 | 44,684 | 4.7 | 32,726 | 3.5 |
| Pwani | 529,138 | 475,954 | 89.9 | 9,555 | 1.8 | 26,391 | 5.0 | 17,238 | 3.3 |
| Dar es Salaam | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lindi | 399,718 | 357,475 | 89.4 | 6,942 | 1.7 | 18,147 | 4.5 | 17,154 | 4.3 |
| Mtwara | 522,781 | 475,150 | 90.9 | 9,137 | 1.7 | 25,067 | 4.8 | 13,427 | 2.6 |
| Ruvuma | 662,417 | 602,595 | 91.0 | 11,617 | 1.8 | 28,794 | 4.3 | 19,411 | 2.9 |
| Iringa | 392,648 | 346,679 | 88.3 | 9,494 | 2.4 | 25,115 | 6.4 | 11,360 | 2.9 |
| Mbeya | 689,253 | 609,774 | 88.5 | 14,413 | 2.1 | 42,034 | 6.1 | 23,032 | 3.3 |
| Singida | 921,153 | 836,579 | 90.8 | 13,805 | 1.5 | 43,520 | 4.7 | 27,249 | 3.0 |
| Tabora | 1,647,755 | 1,455,922 | 88.4 | 31,556 | 1.9 | 79,226 | 4.8 | 81,051 | 4.9 |
| Rukwa | 698,292 | 629,400 | 90.1 | 11,933 | 1.7 | 37,381 | 5.4 | 19,578 | 2.8 |
| Kigoma | 1,054,091 | 855,002 | 81.1 | 18,920 | 1.8 | 53,193 | 5.0 | 126,976 | 12.0 |
| Shinyanga | 844,141 | 758,101 | 89.8 | 15,017 | 1.8 | 39,461 | 4.7 | 31,562 | 3.7 |
| Kagera | 1,403,661 | 1,254,768 | 89.4 | 27,640 | 2.0 | 84,198 | 6.0 | 37,055 | 2.6 |
| Mwanza | 1,229,611 | 1,105,918 | 89.9 | 22,019 | 1.8 | 60,488 | 4.9 | 41,186 | 3.3 |
| Mara | 920,547 | 800,266 | 86.9 | 15,740 | 1.7 | 78,955 | 8.6 | 25,586 | 2.8 |
| Manyara | 846,103 | 763,189 | 90.2 | 13,186 | 1.6 | 47,174 | 5.6 | 22,554 | 2.7 |
| Njombe | 281,758 | 252,475 | 89.6 | 5,838 | 2.1 | 16,866 | 6.0 | 6,579 | 2.3 |
| Katavi | 509,270 | 445,604 | 87.5 | 11,852 | 2.3 | 27,403 | 5.4 | 24,411 | 4.8 |
| Simiyu | 1,028,590 | 926,034 | 90.0 | 15,286 | 1.5 | 55,684 | 5.4 | 31,586 | 3.1 |
| Geita | 1,119,102 | 1,000,608 | 89.4 | 21,136 | 1.9 | 58,828 | 5.3 | 38,530 | 3.4 |
| Songwe | 501,972 | 452,270 | 90.1 | 8,086 | 1.6 | 26,754 | 5.3 | 14,862 | 3.0 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 483,362 | 454,039 | 93.9 | 6,113 | 1.3 | 17,176 | 3.6 | 6,034 | 1.2 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 100,263 | 94,340 | 94.1 | 1,189 | 1.2 | 3,547 | 3.5 | 1,187 | 1.2 |
| Kusini Unguja | 67,150 | 62,542 | 93.1 | 884 | 1.3 | 2,506 | 3.7 | 1,218 | 1.8 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 87,867 | 83,077 | 94.5 | 1,038 | 1.2 | 2,905 | 3.3 | 847 | 1.0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 120,186 | 112,893 | 93.9 | 1,691 | 1.4 | 4,350 | 3.6 | 1,252 | 1.0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 107,896 | 101,187 | 93.8 | 1,311 | 1.2 | 3,868 | 3.6 | 1,530 | 1.4 |

Table A7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

| Region | Children Under 18 Years | Father Alive | | Father Alive | | Father Dead | | Father Dead | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Mother Alive | | Mother Dead | | Mother Alive | | Mother Dead | |
| | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Tanzania | 9,283,835 | 8,367,210 | 90.1 | 163,560 | 1.8 | 474,526 | 5.1 | 278,539 | 3.0 |
| Male | 4,534,944 | 4,094,677 | 90.3 | 78,183 | 1.7 | 226,904 | 5.0 | 135,180 | 3.0 |
| Female | 4,748,891 | 4,272,533 | 90.0 | 85,377 | 1.8 | 247,622 | 5.2 | 143,359 | 3.0 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 8,875,235 | 7,985,853 | 90.0 | 157,860 | 1.8 | 459,012 | 5.2 | 272,510 | 3.1 |
| Dodoma | 461,747 | 421,486 | 91.3 | 7,600 | 1.6 | 21,681 | 4.7 | 10,980 | 2.4 |
| Arusha | 377,499 | 346,588 | 91.8 | 5,616 | 1.5 | 17,666 | 4.7 | 7,629 | 2.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 170,630 | 155,401 | 91.1 | 2,542 | 1.5 | 7,749 | 4.5 | 4,938 | 2.9 |
| Tanga | 287,234 | 261,555 | 91.1 | 5,130 | 1.8 | 13,470 | 4.7 | 7,079 | 2.5 |
| Morogoro | 524,765 | 472,591 | 90.1 | 9,865 | 1.9 | 25,565 | 4.9 | 16,744 | 3.2 |
| Pwani | 351,781 | 319,194 | 90.7 | 6,325 | 1.8 | 16,304 | 4.6 | 9,958 | 2.8 |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,995,377 | 1,823,488 | 91.4 | 34,155 | 1.7 | 90,322 | 4.5 | 47,412 | 2.4 |
| Lindi | 98,627 | 89,018 | 90.3 | 1,932 | 2.0 | 5,002 | 5.1 | 2,675 | 2.7 |
| Mtwara | 153,603 | 138,529 | 90.2 | 3,007 | 2.0 | 8,016 | 5.2 | 4,051 | 2.6 |
| Ruvuma | 192,689 | 172,949 | 89.8 | 3,801 | 2.0 | 10,453 | 5.4 | 5,486 | 2.8 |
| Iringa | 147,568 | 131,702 | 89.2 | 3,107 | 2.1 | 8,974 | 6.1 | 3,785 | 2.6 |
| Mbeya | 399,913 | 356,641 | 89.2 | 7,941 | 2.0 | 24,048 | 6.0 | 11,283 | 2.8 |
| Singida | 147,282 | 133,892 | 90.9 | 2,232 | 1.5 | 7,314 | 5.0 | 3,844 | 2.6 |
| Tabora | 231,899 | 205,342 | 88.5 | 4,798 | 2.1 | 12,392 | 5.3 | 9,367 | 4.0 |
| Rukwa | 161,361 | 144,408 | 89.5 | 3,039 | 1.9 | 9,550 | 5.9 | 4,364 | 2.7 |
| Kigoma | 313,455 | 255,164 | 81.4 | 5,208 | 1.7 | 16,026 | 5.1 | 37,057 | 11.8 |
| Shinyanga | 335,423 | 301,270 | 89.8 | 6,373 | 1.9 | 17,892 | 5.3 | 9,888 | 2.9 |
| Kagera | 152,877 | 137,731 | 90.1 | 2,875 | 1.9 | 8,509 | 5.6 | 3,762 | 2.5 |
| Mwanza | 683,385 | 612,510 | 89.6 | 12,604 | 1.8 | 38,333 | 5.6 | 19,938 | 2.9 |
| Mara | 381,238 | 337,170 | 88.4 | 6,300 | 1.7 | 27,711 | 7.3 | 10,057 | 2.6 |
| Manyara | 130,931 | 119,378 | 91.2 | 2,116 | 1.6 | 5,939 | 4.5 | 3,498 | 2.7 |
| Njombe | 113,197 | 100,881 | 89.1 | 2,411 | 2.1 | 7,198 | 6.4 | 2,707 | 2.4 |
| Katavi | 136,240 | 121,346 | 89.1 | 2,913 | 2.1 | 7,335 | 5.4 | 4,646 | 3.4 |
| Simiyu | 208,512 | 181,113 | 86.9 | 3,199 | 1.5 | 12,102 | 5.8 | 12,098 | 5.8 |
| Geita | 538,263 | 482,727 | 89.7 | 9,849 | 1.8 | 29,948 | 5.6 | 15,739 | 2.9 |
| Songwe | 179,739 | 163,779 | 91.1 | 2,922 | 1.6 | 9,513 | 5.3 | 3,525 | 2.0 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 408,600 | 381,357 | 93.3 | 5,700 | 1.4 | 15,514 | 3.8 | 6,029 | 1.5 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 17,503 | 16,048 | 91.7 | 199 | 1.1 | 670 | 3.8 | 586 | 3.3 |
| Kusini Unguja | 16,676 | 15,475 | 92.8 | 224 | 1.3 | 675 | 4.0 | 302 | 1.8 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 306,157 | 286,490 | 93.6 | 4,263 | 1.4 | 11,576 | 3.8 | 3,828 | 1.3 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 29,804 | 27,559 | 92.5 | 492 | 1.7 | 1,225 | 4.1 | 528 | 1.8 |
| Kusini Pemba | 38,460 | 35,785 | 93.0 | 522 | 1.4 | 1,368 | 3.6 | 785 | 2.0 |

Table A11. 1: Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Locality, Place of Residence, Sex Land Ownership Status: Tanzania, 2022 PHC.

| Locality/Residence | Land Ownership Status | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Sex | Total | Alone | Jointly | Both alone and jointly | Does not own | Don't Know |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | |
| Total | Both Sexes | 34,475,324 | 4,864,020 | 5,947,375 | 391,637 | 22,743,693 | 528,599 |
| | Male | 16,285,772 | 2,940,180 | 2,743,944 | 207,387 | 10,152,645 | 241,616 |
| | Female | 18,189,552 | 1,923,840 | 3,203,431 | 184,250 | 12,591,048 | 286,983 |
| Rural | Both Sexes | 21,291,058 | 3,197,982 | 4,661,512 | 294,721 | 12,810,015 | 326,828 |
| | Male | 10,140,173 | 1,920,609 | 2,161,077 | 157,607 | 5,750,608 | 150,272 |
| | Female | 11,150,885 | 1,277,373 | 2,500,435 | 137,114 | 7,059,407 | 176,556 |
| Urban | Both Sexes | 13,184,266 | 1,666,038 | 1,285,863 | 96,916 | 9,933,678 | 201,771 |
| | Male | 6,145,599 | 1,019,571 | 582,867 | 49,780 | 4,402,037 | 91,344 |
| | Female | 7,038,667 | 646,467 | 702,996 | 47,136 | 5,531,641 | 110,427 |
| Tanzania Mainland | | | | | | | |
| Total | Both Sexes | 33,389,842 | 4,741,125 | 5,900,739 | 385,411 | 21,844,597 | 517,970 |
| | Male | 15,778,198 | 2,855,432 | 2,718,892 | 203,606 | 9,763,601 | 236,667 |
| | Female | 17,611,644 | 1,885,693 | 3,181,847 | 181,805 | 12,080,996 | 281,303 |
| Rural | Both Sexes | 20,765,719 | 3,139,670 | 4,633,518 | 291,137 | 12,379,847 | 321,547 |
| | Male | 9,892,223 | 1,879,378 | 2,145,646 | 155,365 | 5,564,003 | 147,831 |
| | Female | 10,873,496 | 1,260,292 | 2,487,872 | 135,772 | 6,815,844 | 173,716 |
| Urban | Both Sexes | 12,624,123 | 1,601,455 | 1,267,221 | 94,274 | 9,464,750 | 196,423 |
| | Male | 5,885,975 | 976,054 | 573,246 | 48,241 | 4,199,598 | 88,836 |
| | Female | 6,738,148 | 625,401 | 693,975 | 46,033 | 5,265,152 | 107,587 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | | | | | | | |
| Total | Both Sexes | 1,085,482 | 122,895 | 46,636 | 6,226 | 899,096 | 10,629 |
| | Male | 507,574 | 84,748 | 25,052 | 3,781 | 389,044 | 4,949 |
| | Female | 577,908 | 38,147 | 21,584 | 2,445 | 510,052 | 5,680 |
| Rural | Both Sexes | 525,339 | 58,312 | 27,994 | 3,584 | 430,168 | 5,281 |
| | Male | 247,950 | 41,231 | 15,431 | 2,242 | 186,605 | 2,441 |
| | Female | 277,389 | 17,081 | 12,563 | 1,342 | 243,563 | 2,840 |
| Urban | Both Sexes | 560,143 | 64,583 | 18,642 | 2,642 | 468,928 | 5,348 |
| | Male | 259,624 | 43,517 | 9,621 | 1,539 | 202,439 | 2,508 |
| | Female | 300,519 | 21,066 | 9,021 | 1,103 | 266,489 | 2,840 |

Table A11. 2: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status. Sex and Age: Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Land Ownership Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | Does not own | | | Dont Know | | |
| | 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 | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 | 4,864,020 | 2,940,180 | 1,923,840 | 5,947,375 | 2,743,944 | 3,203,431 | 391,637 | 207,387 | 184,250 | 22,743,693 | 10,152,645 | 12,591,048 | 528,599 | 241,616 | 286,983 |
| 15 | 1,260,563 | 635,665 | 624,898 | 8,673 | 5,156 | 3,517 | 67,017 | 36,502 | 30,515 | 4,240 | 2,204 | 2,036 | 1,129,230 | 565,936 | 563,294 | 51,403 | 25,867 | 25,536 |
| 16 | 1,273,531 | 631,431 | 642,100 | 11,180 | 6,558 | 4,622 | 72,623 | 38,366 | 34,257 | 4,407 | 2,336 | 2,071 | 1,137,502 | 560,549 | 576,953 | 47,819 | 23,622 | 24,197 |
| 17 | 1,278,416 | 643,950 | 634,466 | 15,574 | 9,440 | 6,134 | 80,218 | 42,129 | 38,089 | 4,853 | 2,574 | 2,279 | 1,134,482 | 568,041 | 566,441 | 43,289 | 21,766 | 21,523 |
| 18 | 1,301,539 | 629,220 | 672,319 | 23,803 | 13,602 | 10,201 | 99,519 | 46,131 | 53,388 | 5,882 | 2,830 | 3,052 | 1,134,053 | 547,692 | 586,361 | 38,282 | 18,965 | 19,317 |
| 19 | 1,070,156 | 501,220 | 568,936 | 25,251 | 14,120 | 11,131 | 90,439 | 39,131 | 51,308 | 5,229 | 2,442 | 2,787 | 922,813 | 432,593 | 490,220 | 26,424 | 12,934 | 13,490 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,184,205 | 3,041,486 | 3,142,719 | 84,481 | 48,876 | 35,605 | 409,816 | 202,259 | 207,557 | 24,611 | 12,386 | 12,225 | 5,458,080 | 2,674,811 | 2,783,269 | 207,217 | 103,154 | 104,063 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,368,070 | 2,434,849 | 2,933,221 | 263,347 | 163,883 | 99,464 | 601,824 | 244,503 | 357,321 | 35,012 | 16,198 | 18,814 | 4,371,969 | 1,964,727 | 2,407,242 | 95,918 | 45,538 | 50,380 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,579,082 | 2,122,169 | 2,456,913 | 443,582 | 298,155 | 145,427 | 683,338 | 292,809 | 390,529 | 40,243 | 20,352 | 19,891 | 3,356,646 | 1,486,011 | 1,870,635 | 55,273 | 24,842 | 30,431 |
| 30 - 34 | 3,832,595 | 1,817,000 | 2,015,595 | 542,647 | 362,740 | 179,907 | 711,811 | 316,167 | 395,644 | 43,056 | 22,458 | 20,598 | 2,496,972 | 1,098,677 | 1,398,295 | 38,109 | 16,958 | 21,151 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,118,406 | 1,468,133 | 1,650,273 | 543,631 | 351,870 | 191,761 | 678,594 | 301,737 | 376,857 | 42,212 | 21,948 | 20,264 | 1,826,032 | 780,457 | 1,045,575 | 27,937 | 12,121 | 15,816 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,641,209 | 1,264,606 | 1,376,603 | 546,634 | 344,520 | 202,114 | 636,948 | 291,608 | 345,340 | 42,338 | 22,693 | 19,645 | 1,393,625 | 596,004 | 797,621 | 21,664 | 9,781 | 11,883 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,239,244 | 1,085,362 | 1,153,882 | 523,861 | 322,086 | 201,775 | 580,984 | 272,125 | 308,859 | 39,943 | 21,807 | 18,136 | 1,077,286 | 461,673 | 615,613 | 17,170 | 7,671 | 9,499 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,817,607 | 880,711 | 936,896 | 474,444 | 280,603 | 193,841 | 488,280 | 231,690 | 256,590 | 34,904 | 19,142 | 15,762 | 806,482 | 343,435 | 463,047 | 13,497 | 5,841 | 7,656 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,234,357 | 603,797 | 630,560 | 358,191 | 206,487 | 151,704 | 336,377 | 165,790 | 170,587 | 25,255 | 14,395 | 10,860 | 505,874 | 213,573 | 292,301 | 8,660 | 3,552 | 5,108 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,137,373 | 546,491 | 590,882 | 352,800 | 193,902 | 158,898 | 300,722 | 152,751 | 147,971 | 22,949 | 13,049 | 9,900 | 451,996 | 183,556 | 268,440 | 8,906 | 3,233 | 5,673 |
| 20 - 64 | 25,967,943 | 12,223,118 | 13,744,825 | 4,049,137 | 2,524,246 | 1,524,891 | 5,018,878 | 2,269,180 | 2,749,698 | 325,912 | 172,042 | 153,870 | 16,286,882 | 7,128,113 | 9,158,769 | 287,134 | 129,537 | 157,597 |
| 65+ | 2,323,176 | 1,021,168 | 1,302,008 | 730,402 | 367,058 | 363,344 | 518,681 | 272,505 | 246,176 | 41,114 | 22,959 | 18,155 | 998,731 | 349,721 | 649,010 | 34,248 | 8,925 | 25,323 |

Table A11. 3: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status. Sex and Age: Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Land Ownership Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | Does not own | | | Dont Know | | |
| | 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 | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 | 3,197,982 | 1,920,609 | 1,277,373 | 4,661,512 | 2,161,077 | 2,500,435 | 294,721 | 157,607 | 137,114 | 12,810,015 | 5,750,608 | 7,059,407 | 326,828 | 150,272 | 176,556 |
| 15 | 848,679 | 444,397 | 404,282 | 6,870 | 4,192 | 2,678 | 58,281 | 31,997 | 26,284 | 3,294 | 1,754 | 1,540 | 744,849 | 388,149 | 356,700 | 35,385 | 18,305 | 17,080 |
| 16 | 834,400 | 432,142 | 402,258 | 8,826 | 5,358 | 3,468 | 63,013 | 33,617 | 29,396 | 3,422 | 1,845 | 1,577 | 727,320 | 375,055 | 352,265 | 31,819 | 16,267 | 15,552 |
| 17 | 809,945 | 426,372 | 383,573 | 12,261 | 7,560 | 4,701 | 69,415 | 36,685 | 32,730 | 3,746 | 1,989 | 1,757 | 696,722 | 365,588 | 331,134 | 27,801 | 14,550 | 13,251 |
| 18 | 823,372 | 410,557 | 412,815 | 18,924 | 10,784 | 8,140 | 86,980 | 40,327 | 46,653 | 4,598 | 2,241 | 2,357 | 688,543 | 344,805 | 343,738 | 24,327 | 12,400 | 11,927 |
| 19 | 653,877 | 315,410 | 338,467 | 19,480 | 10,905 | 8,575 | 77,976 | 33,647 | 44,329 | 4,122 | 1,901 | 2,221 | 536,117 | 260,763 | 275,354 | 16,182 | 8,194 | 7,988 |
| 15 - 19 | 3,970,273 | 2,028,878 | 1,941,395 | 66,361 | 38,799 | 27,562 | 355,665 | 176,273 | 179,392 | 19,182 | 9,730 | 9,452 | 3,393,551 | 1,734,360 | 1,659,191 | 135,514 | 69,716 | 65,798 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,152,111 | 1,454,577 | 1,697,534 | 188,307 | 117,354 | 70,953 | 504,152 | 208,074 | 296,078 | 27,063 | 12,511 | 14,552 | 2,375,943 | 1,089,210 | 1,286,733 | 56,646 | 27,428 | 29,218 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,576,000 | 1,200,836 | 1,375,164 | 277,011 | 187,464 | 89,547 | 536,938 | 236,222 | 300,716 | 29,722 | 15,252 | 14,470 | 1,700,998 | 748,056 | 952,942 | 31,331 | 13,842 | 17,489 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,191,586 | 1,039,699 | 1,151,887 | 324,905 | 218,252 | 106,653 | 533,764 | 241,816 | 291,948 | 30,866 | 16,482 | 14,384 | 1,280,792 | 554,059 | 726,733 | 21,259 | 9,090 | 12,169 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,843,691 | 863,004 | 980,687 | 329,240 | 213,367 | 115,873 | 504,395 | 224,856 | 279,539 | 30,270 | 16,002 | 14,268 | 964,214 | 402,256 | 561,958 | 15,572 | 6,523 | 9,049 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,608,368 | 764,382 | 843,986 | 339,374 | 213,811 | 125,563 | 476,381 | 217,108 | 259,273 | 30,818 | 16,613 | 14,205 | 749,641 | 311,554 | 438,087 | 12,154 | 5,296 | 6,858 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,422,482 | 682,251 | 740,231 | 335,935 | 206,498 | 129,437 | 442,733 | 205,586 | 237,147 | 29,818 | 16,347 | 13,471 | 603,992 | 249,558 | 354,434 | 10,004 | 4,262 | 5,742 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,202,721 | 575,260 | 627,461 | 315,020 | 185,390 | 129,630 | 379,762 | 178,619 | 201,143 | 26,584 | 14,647 | 11,937 | 473,167 | 193,241 | 279,926 | 8,188 | 3,363 | 4,825 |
| 55 - 59 | 834,198 | 405,655 | 428,543 | 242,536 | 139,216 | 103,320 | 263,990 | 129,337 | 134,653 | 19,427 | 11,170 | 8,257 | 302,781 | 123,710 | 179,071 | 5,464 | 2,222 | 3,242 |
| 60 - 64 | 789,649 | 378,943 | 410,706 | 244,269 | 133,947 | 110,322 | 238,894 | 120,789 | 118,105 | 17,911 | 10,280 | 7,631 | 282,688 | 111,835 | 170,853 | 5,887 | 2,092 | 3,795 |
| 20 - 64 | 15,620,806 | 7,364,607 | 8,256,199 | 2,596,597 | 1,615,299 | 981,298 | 3,881,009 | 1,762,407 | 2,118,602 | 242,479 | 129,304 | 113,175 | 8,734,216 | 3,783,479 | 4,950,737 | 166,505 | 74,118 | 92,387 |
| 65+ | 1,699,979 | 746,688 | 953,291 | 535,024 | 266,511 | 268,513 | 424,838 | 222,397 | 202,441 | 33,060 | 18,573 | 14,487 | 682,248 | 232,769 | 449,479 | 24,809 | 6,438 | 18,371 |

Table A11. 4: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status. Sex and Age: Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Land Ownership Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | Does not own | | | Dont Know | | |
| | 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 | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 | 1,666,038 | 1,019,571 | 646,467 | 1,285,863 | 582,867 | 702,996 | 96,916 | 49,780 | 47,136 | 9,933,678 | 4,402,037 | 5,531,641 | 201,771 | 91,344 | 110,427 |
| 15 | 411,884 | 191,268 | 220,616 | 1,803 | 964 | 839 | 8,736 | 4,505 | 4,231 | 946 | 450 | 496 | 384,381 | 177,787 | 206,594 | 16,018 | 7,562 | 8,456 |
| 16 | 439,131 | 199,289 | 239,842 | 2,354 | 1,200 | 1,154 | 9,610 | 4,749 | 4,861 | 985 | 491 | 494 | 410,182 | 185,494 | 224,688 | 16,000 | 7,355 | 8,645 |
| 17 | 468,471 | 217,578 | 250,893 | 3,313 | 1,880 | 1,433 | 10,803 | 5,444 | 5,359 | 1,107 | 585 | 522 | 437,760 | 202,453 | 235,307 | 15,488 | 7,216 | 8,272 |
| 18 | 478,167 | 218,663 | 259,504 | 4,879 | 2,818 | 2,061 | 12,539 | 5,804 | 6,735 | 1,284 | 589 | 695 | 445,510 | 202,887 | 242,623 | 13,955 | 6,565 | 7,390 |
| 19 | 416,279 | 185,810 | 230,469 | 5,771 | 3,215 | 2,556 | 12,463 | 5,484 | 6,979 | 1,107 | 541 | 566 | 386,696 | 171,830 | 214,866 | 10,242 | 4,740 | 5,502 |
| 15 - 19 | 2,213,932 | 1,012,608 | 1,201,324 | 18,120 | 10,077 | 8,043 | 54,151 | 25,986 | 28,165 | 5,429 | 2,656 | 2,773 | 2,064,529 | 940,451 | 1,124,078 | 71,703 | 33,438 | 38,265 |
| 20 - 24 | 2,215,959 | 980,272 | 1,235,687 | 75,040 | 46,529 | 28,511 | 97,672 | 36,429 | 61,243 | 7,949 | 3,687 | 4,262 | 1,996,026 | 875,517 | 1,120,509 | 39,272 | 18,110 | 21,162 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,003,082 | 921,333 | 1,081,749 | 166,571 | 110,691 | 55,880 | 146,400 | 56,587 | 89,813 | 10,521 | 5,100 | 5,421 | 1,655,648 | 737,955 | 917,693 | 23,942 | 11,000 | 12,942 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,641,009 | 777,301 | 863,708 | 217,742 | 144,488 | 73,254 | 178,047 | 74,351 | 103,696 | 12,190 | 5,976 | 6,214 | 1,216,180 | 544,618 | 671,562 | 16,850 | 7,868 | 8,982 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,274,715 | 605,129 | 669,586 | 214,391 | 138,503 | 75,888 | 174,199 | 76,881 | 97,318 | 11,942 | 5,946 | 5,996 | 861,818 | 378,201 | 483,617 | 12,365 | 5,598 | 6,767 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,032,841 | 500,224 | 532,617 | 207,260 | 130,709 | 76,551 | 160,567 | 74,500 | 86,067 | 11,520 | 6,080 | 5,440 | 643,984 | 284,450 | 359,534 | 9,510 | 4,485 | 5,025 |
| 45 - 49 | 816,762 | 403,111 | 413,651 | 187,926 | 115,588 | 72,338 | 138,251 | 66,539 | 71,712 | 10,125 | 5,460 | 4,665 | 473,294 | 212,115 | 261,179 | 7,166 | 3,409 | 3,757 |
| 50 - 54 | 614,886 | 305,451 | 309,435 | 159,424 | 95,213 | 64,211 | 108,518 | 53,071 | 55,447 | 8,320 | 4,495 | 3,825 | 333,315 | 150,194 | 183,121 | 5,309 | 2,478 | 2,831 |
| 55 - 59 | 400,159 | 198,142 | 202,017 | 115,655 | 67,271 | 48,384 | 72,387 | 36,453 | 35,934 | 5,828 | 3,225 | 2,603 | 203,093 | 89,863 | 113,230 | 3,196 | 1,330 | 1,866 |
| 60 - 64 | 347,724 | 167,548 | 180,176 | 108,531 | 59,955 | 48,576 | 61,828 | 31,962 | 29,866 | 5,038 | 2,769 | 2,269 | 169,308 | 71,721 | 97,587 | 3,019 | 1,141 | 1,878 |
| 20 - 64 | 10,347,137 | 4,858,511 | 5,488,626 | 1,452,540 | 908,947 | 543,593 | 1,137,869 | 506,773 | 631,096 | 83,433 | 42,738 | 40,695 | 7,552,666 | 3,344,634 | 4,208,032 | 120,629 | 55,419 | 65,210 |
| 65+ | 623,197 | 274,480 | 348,717 | 195,378 | 100,547 | 94,831 | 93,843 | 50,108 | 43,735 | 8,054 | 4,386 | 3,668 | 316,483 | 116,952 | 199,531 | 9,439 | 2,487 | 6,952 |

Table A11. 5: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Locality, Region, Sex and Land Ownership Status: Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total | | | Land Ownership Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | Does not own | | | Dont Know | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 34,475,324 | 16,285,772 | 18,189,552 | 4,864,020 | 2,940,180 | 1,923,840 | 5,947,375 | 2,743,944 | 3,203,431 | 391,637 | 207,387 | 184,250 | 22,743,693 | 10,152,645 | 12,591,048 | 528,599 | 241,616 | 286,983 |
| Rural | 21,291,058 | 10,140,173 | 11,150,885 | 3,197,982 | 1,920,609 | 1,277,373 | 4,661,512 | 2,161,077 | 2,500,435 | 294,721 | 157,607 | 137,114 | 12,810,015 | 5,750,608 | 7,059,407 | 326,828 | 150,272 | 176,556 |
| Urban | 13,184,266 | 6,145,599 | 7,038,667 | 1,666,038 | 1,019,571 | 646,467 | 1,285,863 | 582,867 | 702,996 | 96,916 | 49,780 | 47,136 | 9,933,678 | 4,402,037 | 5,531,641 | 201,771 | 91,344 | 110,427 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 33,389,842 | 15,778,198 | 17,611,644 | 4,741,125 | 2,855,432 | 1,885,693 | 5,900,739 | 2,718,892 | 3,181,847 | 385,411 | 203,606 | 181,805 | 21,844,597 | 9,763,601 | 12,080,996 | 517,970 | 236,667 | 281,303 |
| Dodoma | 1,752,814 | 839,444 | 913,370 | 318,664 | 187,701 | 130,963 | 396,432 | 182,166 | 214,266 | 17,641 | 9,404 | 8,237 | 996,040 | 448,667 | 547,373 | 24,037 | 11,506 | 12,531 |
| Arusha | 1,357,602 | 621,326 | 736,276 | 194,775 | 120,307 | 74,468 | 194,386 | 83,869 | 110,517 | 13,974 | 6,806 | 7,168 | 932,358 | 400,415 | 531,943 | 22,109 | 9,929 | 12,180 |
| Kilimanjaro | 1,183,637 | 560,994 | 622,643 | 207,710 | 126,269 | 81,441 | 176,476 | 79,486 | 96,990 | 12,903 | 6,754 | 6,149 | 772,213 | 341,980 | 430,233 | 14,335 | 6,505 | 7,830 |
| Tanga | 1,492,654 | 702,417 | 790,237 | 268,515 | 167,323 | 101,192 | 232,072 | 101,232 | 130,840 | 15,667 | 8,410 | 7,257 | 965,531 | 420,198 | 545,333 | 10,869 | 5,254 | 5,615 |
| Morogoro | 1,878,981 | 911,183 | 967,798 | 276,707 | 165,572 | 111,135 | 337,403 | 159,032 | 178,371 | 20,117 | 10,818 | 9,299 | 1,217,698 | 563,495 | 654,203 | 27,056 | 12,266 | 14,790 |
| Pwani | 1,221,650 | 584,431 | 637,219 | 202,360 | 126,995 | 75,365 | 151,075 | 68,599 | 82,476 | 8,975 | 4,723 | 4,252 | 842,113 | 376,646 | 465,467 | 17,127 | 7,468 | 9,659 |
| Dar Es Salaam | 3,629,802 | 1,723,508 | 1,906,294 | 479,873 | 298,419 | 181,454 | 265,883 | 119,815 | 146,068 | 23,425 | 12,006 | 11,419 | 2,796,672 | 1,264,620 | 1,532,052 | 63,949 | 28,648 | 35,301 |
| Lindi | 752,005 | 357,829 | 394,176 | 151,873 | 81,089 | 70,784 | 176,036 | 81,081 | 94,955 | 10,984 | 5,748 | 5,236 | 404,290 | 185,718 | 218,572 | 8,822 | 4,193 | 4,629 |
| Mtwara | 1,047,289 | 481,716 | 565,573 | 237,011 | 119,561 | 117,450 | 236,970 | 106,048 | 130,922 | 18,092 | 9,383 | 8,709 | 547,531 | 243,178 | 304,353 | 7,685 | 3,546 | 4,139 |
| Ruvuma | 1,087,814 | 519,604 | 568,210 | 173,155 | 106,711 | 66,444 | 305,191 | 141,957 | 163,234 | 14,219 | 7,683 | 6,536 | 578,107 | 255,488 | 322,619 | 17,142 | 7,765 | 9,377 |
| Iringa | 709,617 | 331,587 | 378,030 | 103,120 | 54,615 | 48,505 | 192,336 | 88,036 | 104,300 | 9,289 | 4,812 | 4,477 | 396,488 | 180,208 | 216,280 | 8,384 | 3,916 | 4,468 |
| Mbeya | 1,367,262 | 632,740 | 734,522 | 205,852 | 116,076 | 89,776 | 223,805 | 102,818 | 120,987 | 13,964 | 7,288 | 6,676 | 903,351 | 397,647 | 505,704 | 20,290 | 8,911 | 11,379 |
| Singida | 1,048,606 | 510,333 | 538,273 | 133,614 | 81,407 | 52,207 | 280,438 | 135,418 | 145,020 | 15,223 | 8,406 | 6,817 | 598,783 | 275,534 | 323,249 | 20,548 | 9,568 | 10,980 |
| Tabora | 1,682,972 | 800,191 | 882,781 | 179,258 | 118,227 | 61,031 | 312,698 | 149,557 | 163,141 | 17,840 | 9,892 | 7,948 | 1,141,266 | 508,413 | 632,853 | 31,910 | 14,102 | 17,808 |
| Rukwa | 767,252 | 359,692 | 407,560 | 83,537 | 50,805 | 32,732 | 170,868 | 80,895 | 89,973 | 9,495 | 5,252 | 4,243 | 492,805 | 217,822 | 274,983 | 10,547 | 4,918 | 5,629 |
| Kigoma | 1,151,439 | 526,836 | 624,603 | 152,175 | 91,273 | 60,902 | 228,350 | 102,409 | 125,941 | 16,292 | 8,441 | 7,851 | 735,850 | 316,451 | 419,399 | 18,772 | 8,262 | 10,510 |
| Shinyanga | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 117,620 | 74,705 | 42,915 | 192,364 | 92,370 | 99,994 | 13,447 | 7,430 | 6,017 | 827,809 | 378,560 | 449,249 | 21,804 | 10,084 | 11,720 |
| Kagera | 1,601,205 | 762,007 | 839,198 | 278,686 | 176,619 | 102,067 | 382,560 | 172,936 | 209,624 | 31,718 | 16,382 | 15,336 | 885,159 | 385,652 | 499,507 | 23,082 | 10,418 | 12,664 |
| Mwanza | 1,979,253 | 932,268 | 1,046,985 | 204,307 | 124,566 | 79,741 | 258,883 | 120,841 | 138,042 | 22,745 | 12,002 | 10,743 | 1,456,151 | 657,450 | 798,701 | 37,167 | 17,409 | 19,758 |
| Mara | 1,209,964 | 552,109 | 657,855 | 135,284 | 78,328 | 56,956 | 264,287 | 120,849 | 143,438 | 16,824 | 8,704 | 8,120 | 774,530 | 335,352 | 439,178 | 19,039 | 8,876 | 10,163 |
| Manyara | 1,004,101 | 498,435 | 505,666 | 161,890 | 106,115 | 55,775 | 156,949 | 74,809 | 82,140 | 11,865 | 6,422 | 5,443 | 651,769 | 300,797 | 350,972 | 21,628 | 10,292 | 11,336 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Region | Total | | | Land Ownership Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | Does not own | | | Dont Know | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Njombe | 537,780 | 244,418 | 293,362 | 98,186 | 49,782 | 48,404 | 137,225 | 61,939 | 75,286 | 7,345 | 3,679 | 3,666 | 288,412 | 126,059 | 162,353 | 6,612 | 2,959 | 3,653 |
| Katavi | 562,111 | 273,095 | 289,016 | 53,095 | 35,977 | 17,118 | 71,931 | 34,277 | 37,654 | 4,353 | 2,348 | 2,005 | 422,531 | 195,962 | 226,569 | 10,201 | 4,531 | 5,670 |
| Simiyu | 996,485 | 452,587 | 543,898 | 83,280 | 49,652 | 33,628 | 164,956 | 76,397 | 88,559 | 14,415 | 7,618 | 6,797 | 715,442 | 310,670 | 404,772 | 18,392 | 8,250 | 10,142 |
| Geita | 1,468,756 | 704,343 | 764,413 | 126,451 | 80,791 | 45,660 | 221,311 | 105,039 | 116,272 | 16,571 | 8,879 | 7,692 | 1,077,885 | 497,086 | 580,799 | 26,538 | 12,548 | 13,990 |
| Songwe | 725,747 | 331,956 | 393,791 | 114,127 | 66,547 | 47,580 | 169,854 | 77,017 | 92,837 | 8,028 | 4,316 | 3,712 | 423,813 | 179,533 | 244,280 | 9,925 | 4,543 | 5,382 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 1,085,482 | 507,574 | 577,908 | 122,895 | 84,748 | 38,147 | 46,636 | 25,052 | 21,584 | 6,226 | 3,781 | 2,445 | 899,096 | 389,044 | 510,052 | 10,629 | 4,949 | 5,680 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 146,000 | 69,728 | 76,272 | 10,929 | 7,389 | 3,540 | 6,508 | 3,808 | 2,700 | 888 | 519 | 369 | 126,050 | 57,230 | 68,820 | 1,625 | 782 | 843 |
| Kusini Unguja | 113,469 | 55,420 | 58,049 | 19,676 | 14,555 | 5,121 | 5,587 | 3,082 | 2,505 | 764 | 489 | 275 | 86,122 | 36,686 | 49,436 | 1,320 | 608 | 712 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 545,327 | 254,467 | 290,860 | 64,775 | 44,091 | 20,684 | 16,246 | 8,322 | 7,924 | 2,470 | 1,458 | 1,012 | 456,783 | 198,258 | 258,525 | 5,053 | 2,338 | 2,715 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 140,219 | 63,972 | 76,247 | 13,761 | 9,383 | 4,378 | 9,926 | 5,409 | 4,517 | 1,212 | 760 | 452 | 113,918 | 47,798 | 66,120 | 1,402 | 622 | 780 |
| Kusini Pemba | 140,467 | 63,987 | 76,480 | 13,754 | 9,330 | 4,424 | 8,369 | 4,431 | 3,938 | 892 | 555 | 337 | 116,223 | 49,072 | 67,151 | 1,229 | 599 | 630 |

Table A11. 6: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Type of Land Ownership, Legal Documents Status, Sex and Five Years Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Legal Documents Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | No Legal Documents | | | Don't Know | | |
| | 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 | 11,203,032 | 5,891,511 | 5,311,521 | 2,546,565 | 1,576,795 | 969,770 | 3,148,210 | 1,433,756 | 1,714,454 | 212,186 | 109,935 | 102,251 | 5,267,950 | 2,753,597 | 2,514,353 | 28,121 | 17,428 | 10,693 |
| 15 | 79,930 | 43,862 | 36,068 | 4,120 | 2,329 | 1,791 | 39,224 | 21,121 | 18,103 | 1,886 | 1,018 | 868 | 34,202 | 19,127 | 15,075 | 498 | 267 | 231 |
| 16 | 88,210 | 47,260 | 40,950 | 4,955 | 2,757 | 2,198 | 41,623 | 21,891 | 19,732 | 2,050 | 1,081 | 969 | 39,110 | 21,302 | 17,808 | 472 | 229 | 243 |
| 17 | 100,645 | 54,143 | 46,502 | 6,781 | 3,960 | 2,821 | 45,544 | 23,810 | 21,734 | 2,236 | 1,182 | 1,054 | 45,596 | 24,936 | 20,660 | 488 | 255 | 233 |
| 18 | 129,204 | 62,563 | 66,641 | 10,114 | 5,601 | 4,513 | 55,292 | 26,045 | 29,247 | 2,847 | 1,366 | 1,481 | 60,417 | 29,266 | 31,151 | 534 | 285 | 249 |
| 19 | 120,919 | 55,693 | 65,226 | 10,646 | 5,799 | 4,847 | 48,957 | 21,639 | 27,318 | 2,577 | 1,212 | 1,365 | 58,303 | 26,831 | 31,472 | 436 | 212 | 224 |
| 20 – 24 | 900,183 | 424,584 | 475,599 | 121,850 | 75,277 | 46,573 | 319,976 | 130,301 | 189,675 | 18,078 | 8,227 | 9,851 | 437,777 | 209,432 | 228,345 | 2,502 | 1,347 | 1,155 |
| 25 – 29 | 1,167,163 | 611,316 | 555,847 | 231,892 | 156,193 | 75,699 | 363,349 | 152,619 | 210,730 | 21,860 | 10,798 | 11,062 | 547,031 | 289,754 | 257,277 | 3,031 | 1,952 | 1,079 |
| 30 – 34 | 1,297,514 | 701,365 | 596,149 | 298,456 | 201,859 | 96,597 | 383,224 | 166,738 | 216,486 | 24,291 | 12,427 | 11,864 | 588,178 | 318,106 | 270,072 | 3,365 | 2,235 | 1,130 |
| 35 – 39 | 1,264,437 | 675,555 | 588,882 | 300,917 | 198,368 | 102,549 | 363,852 | 159,653 | 204,199 | 23,787 | 12,155 | 11,632 | 572,663 | 303,259 | 269,404 | 3,218 | 2,120 | 1,098 |
| 40 – 44 | 1,225,920 | 658,821 | 567,099 | 298,987 | 192,858 | 106,129 | 339,085 | 153,834 | 185,251 | 23,505 | 12,261 | 11,244 | 561,131 | 297,732 | 263,399 | 3,212 | 2,136 | 1,076 |
| 45 – 49 | 1,144,788 | 616,018 | 528,770 | 282,339 | 177,541 | 104,798 | 304,698 | 141,591 | 163,107 | 21,843 | 11,623 | 10,220 | 533,102 | 283,418 | 249,684 | 2,806 | 1,845 | 961 |
| 50 – 54 | 997,628 | 531,435 | 466,193 | 250,705 | 152,348 | 98,357 | 252,594 | 118,577 | 134,017 | 18,728 | 10,020 | 8,708 | 473,215 | 248,942 | 224,273 | 2,386 | 1,548 | 838 |
| 55 – 59 | 719,823 | 386,672 | 333,151 | 186,193 | 110,620 | 75,573 | 172,410 | 84,172 | 88,238 | 13,667 | 7,543 | 6,124 | 346,019 | 183,334 | 162,685 | 1,534 | 1,003 | 531 |
| 60 – 64 | 676,471 | 359,702 | 316,769 | 181,027 | 102,646 | 78,381 | 154,577 | 76,754 | 77,823 | 12,406 | 6,897 | 5,509 | 327,203 | 172,637 | 154,566 | 1,258 | 768 | 490 |
| 65+ | 1,290,197 | 662,522 | 627,675 | 357,583 | 188,639 | 168,944 | 263,805 | 135,011 | 128,794 | 22,425 | 12,125 | 10,300 | 644,003 | 325,521 | 318,482 | 2,381 | 1,226 | 1,155 |

**Table A11. 7: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Type of Land Ownership, Legal Documents Status, Sex and Five Years Age Group; Tanzania Rural, 2022
PHC**

| Age Group | Total | | | Legal Documents Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | No Legal Documents | | | Dont Know | | |
| | 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 | 8,154,215 | 4,239,293 | 3,914,922 | 1,410,552 | 868,512 | 542,040 | 2,273,782 | 1,044,413 | 1,229,369 | 151,354 | 79,029 | 72,325 | 4,302,607 | 2,237,953 | 2,064,654 | 15,920 | 9,386 | 6,534 |
| 15 | 68,445 | 37,943 | 30,502 | 3,064 | 1,775 | 1,289 | 32,907 | 17,872 | 15,035 | 1,544 | 841 | 703 | 30,520 | 17,228 | 13,292 | 410 | 227 | 183 |
| 16 | 75,261 | 40,820 | 34,441 | 3,653 | 2,130 | 1,523 | 34,800 | 18,556 | 16,244 | 1,667 | 896 | 771 | 34,775 | 19,059 | 15,716 | 366 | 179 | 187 |
| 17 | 85,422 | 46,234 | 39,188 | 4,976 | 2,964 | 2,012 | 37,866 | 19,946 | 17,920 | 1,823 | 969 | 854 | 40,383 | 22,156 | 18,227 | 374 | 199 | 175 |
| 18 | 110,502 | 53,352 | 57,150 | 7,522 | 4,154 | 3,368 | 46,517 | 21,969 | 24,548 | 2,331 | 1,115 | 1,216 | 53,709 | 25,883 | 27,826 | 423 | 231 | 192 |
| 19 | 101,578 | 46,453 | 55,125 | 7,521 | 4,088 | 3,433 | 40,472 | 17,852 | 22,620 | 2,099 | 974 | 1,125 | 51,143 | 23,362 | 27,781 | 343 | 177 | 166 |
| 20 - 24 | 719,522 | 337,939 | 381,583 | 75,753 | 46,588 | 29,165 | 252,907 | 105,358 | 147,549 | 14,050 | 6,343 | 7,707 | 375,071 | 178,736 | 196,335 | 1,741 | 914 | 827 |
| 25 - 29 | 843,671 | 438,938 | 404,733 | 120,615 | 82,008 | 38,607 | 263,001 | 114,467 | 148,534 | 15,576 | 7,863 | 7,713 | 442,889 | 233,659 | 209,230 | 1,590 | 941 | 649 |
| 30 - 34 | 889,535 | 476,550 | 412,985 | 148,464 | 101,274 | 47,190 | 260,374 | 116,328 | 144,046 | 16,393 | 8,578 | 7,815 | 462,600 | 249,326 | 213,274 | 1,704 | 1,044 | 660 |
| 35 - 39 | 863,905 | 454,225 | 409,680 | 150,858 | 100,005 | 50,853 | 244,159 | 107,932 | 136,227 | 15,806 | 8,177 | 7,629 | 451,493 | 237,101 | 214,392 | 1,589 | 1,010 | 579 |
| 40 - 44 | 846,573 | 447,532 | 399,041 | 154,080 | 99,754 | 54,326 | 228,902 | 103,355 | 125,547 | 15,764 | 8,279 | 7,485 | 446,240 | 235,124 | 211,116 | 1,587 | 1,020 | 567 |
| 45 - 49 | 808,486 | 428,431 | 380,055 | 151,173 | 95,104 | 56,069 | 210,944 | 97,110 | 113,834 | 15,193 | 8,102 | 7,091 | 429,733 | 227,192 | 202,541 | 1,443 | 923 | 520 |
| 50 - 54 | 721,366 | 378,656 | 342,710 | 140,083 | 84,733 | 55,350 | 179,979 | 83,655 | 96,324 | 13,152 | 7,050 | 6,102 | 386,879 | 202,419 | 184,460 | 1,273 | 799 | 474 |
| 55 - 59 | 525,953 | 279,723 | 246,230 | 106,900 | 63,336 | 43,564 | 124,431 | 60,442 | 63,989 | 9,730 | 5,413 | 4,317 | 284,034 | 150,006 | 134,028 | 858 | 526 | 332 |
| 60 - 64 | 501,074 | 265,016 | 236,058 | 107,120 | 60,726 | 46,394 | 113,814 | 56,355 | 57,459 | 9,096 | 5,103 | 3,993 | 270,306 | 142,399 | 127,907 | 738 | 433 | 305 |
| 65+ | 992,922 | 507,481 | 485,441 | 228,770 | 119,873 | 108,897 | 202,709 | 103,216 | 99,493 | 17,130 | 9,326 | 7,804 | 542,832 | 274,303 | 268,529 | 1,481 | 763 | 718 |

Table A11. 8: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Type of Land Ownership, Legal Documents Status, Sex and Five Years Age Group; Tanzania Urban, 2022
PHC

| Age Group | Total | | | Legal Documents Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | No Legal Documents | | | Dont Know | | |
| | 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 | 3,048,817 | 1,652,218 | 1,396,599 | 1,136,013 | 708,283 | 427,730 | 874,428 | 389,343 | 485,085 | 60,832 | 30,906 | 29,926 | 965,343 | 515,644 | 449,699 | 12,201 | 8,042 | 4,159 |
| 15 | 11,485 | 5,919 | 5,566 | 1,056 | 554 | 502 | 6,317 | 3,249 | 3,068 | 342 | 177 | 165 | 3,682 | 1,899 | 1,783 | 88 | 40 | 48 |
| 16 | 12,949 | 6,440 | 6,509 | 1,302 | 627 | 675 | 6,823 | 3,335 | 3,488 | 383 | 185 | 198 | 4,335 | 2,243 | 2,092 | 106 | 50 | 56 |
| 17 | 15,223 | 7,909 | 7,314 | 1,805 | 996 | 809 | 7,678 | 3,864 | 3,814 | 413 | 213 | 200 | 5,213 | 2,780 | 2,433 | 114 | 56 | 58 |
| 18 | 18,702 | 9,211 | 9,491 | 2,592 | 1,447 | 1,145 | 8,775 | 4,076 | 4,699 | 516 | 251 | 265 | 6,708 | 3,383 | 3,325 | 111 | 54 | 57 |
| 19 | 19,341 | 9,240 | 10,101 | 3,125 | 1,711 | 1,414 | 8,485 | 3,787 | 4,698 | 478 | 238 | 240 | 7,160 | 3,469 | 3,691 | 93 | 35 | 58 |
| 20 – 24 | 180,661 | 86,645 | 94,016 | 46,097 | 28,689 | 17,408 | 67,069 | 24,943 | 42,126 | 4,028 | 1,884 | 2,144 | 62,706 | 30,696 | 32,010 | 761 | 433 | 328 |
| 25 – 29 | 323,492 | 172,378 | 151,114 | 111,277 | 74,185 | 37,092 | 100,348 | 38,152 | 62,196 | 6,284 | 2,935 | 3,349 | 104,142 | 56,095 | 48,047 | 1,441 | 1,011 | 430 |
| 30 – 34 | 407,979 | 224,815 | 183,164 | 149,992 | 100,585 | 49,407 | 122,850 | 50,410 | 72,440 | 7,898 | 3,849 | 4,049 | 125,578 | 68,780 | 56,798 | 1,661 | 1,191 | 470 |
| 35 – 39 | 400,532 | 221,330 | 179,202 | 150,059 | 98,363 | 51,696 | 119,693 | 51,721 | 67,972 | 7,981 | 3,978 | 4,003 | 121,170 | 66,158 | 55,012 | 1,629 | 1,110 | 519 |
| 40 – 44 | 379,347 | 211,289 | 168,058 | 144,907 | 93,104 | 51,803 | 110,183 | 50,479 | 59,704 | 7,741 | 3,982 | 3,759 | 114,891 | 62,608 | 52,283 | 1,625 | 1,116 | 509 |
| 45 – 49 | 336,302 | 187,587 | 148,715 | 131,166 | 82,437 | 48,729 | 93,754 | 44,481 | 49,273 | 6,650 | 3,521 | 3,129 | 103,369 | 56,226 | 47,143 | 1,363 | 922 | 441 |
| 50 – 54 | 276,262 | 152,779 | 123,483 | 110,622 | 67,615 | 43,007 | 72,615 | 34,922 | 37,693 | 5,576 | 2,970 | 2,606 | 86,336 | 46,523 | 39,813 | 1,113 | 749 | 364 |
| 55 – 59 | 193,870 | 106,949 | 86,921 | 79,293 | 47,284 | 32,009 | 47,979 | 23,730 | 24,249 | 3,937 | 2,130 | 1,807 | 61,985 | 33,328 | 28,657 | 676 | 477 | 199 |
| 60 – 64 | 175,397 | 94,686 | 80,711 | 73,907 | 41,920 | 31,987 | 40,763 | 20,399 | 20,364 | 3,310 | 1,794 | 1,516 | 56,897 | 30,238 | 26,659 | 520 | 335 | 185 |
| 65+ | 297,275 | 155,041 | 142,234 | 128,813 | 68,766 | 60,047 | 61,096 | 31,795 | 29,301 | 5,295 | 2,799 | 2,496 | 101,171 | 51,218 | 49,953 | 900 | 463 | 437 |

Table A11. 9: Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Type of Land Ownership, Legal Documents Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total | | | Legal Documents Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | No Legal Documents | | | Dont Know | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Tanzania | 11,203,032 | 5,891,511 | 5,311,521 | 2,546,565 | 1,576,795 | 969,770 | 3,148,210 | 1,433,756 | 1,714,454 | 212,186 | 109,935 | 102,251 | 5,267,950 | 2,753,597 | 2,514,353 | 28,121 | 17,428 | 10,693 |
| Rural | 8,154,215 | 4,239,293 | 3,914,922 | 1,410,552 | 868,512 | 542,040 | 2,273,782 | 1,044,413 | 1,229,369 | 151,354 | 79,029 | 72,325 | 4,302,607 | 2,237,953 | 2,064,654 | 15,920 | 9,386 | 6,534 |
| Urban | 3,048,817 | 1,652,218 | 1,396,599 | 1,136,013 | 708,283 | 427,730 | 874,428 | 389,343 | 485,085 | 60,832 | 30,906 | 29,926 | 965,343 | 515,644 | 449,699 | 12,201 | 8,042 | 4,159 |
| Tanzania Mainland | 11,027,275 | 5,777,930 | 5,249,345 | 2,465,204 | 1,520,230 | 944,974 | 3,118,240 | 1,417,874 | 1,700,366 | 208,843 | 107,906 | 100,937 | 5,208,914 | 2,716,111 | 2,492,803 | 26,074 | 15,809 | 10,265 |
| Dodoma | 732,737 | 379,271 | 353,466 | 135,210 | 81,392 | 53,818 | 163,271 | 74,058 | 89,213 | 8,627 | 4,487 | 4,140 | 424,141 | 218,418 | 205,723 | 1,488 | 916 | 572 |
| Arusha | 403,135 | 210,982 | 192,153 | 108,044 | 68,211 | 39,833 | 114,772 | 48,959 | 65,813 | 8,208 | 3,948 | 4,260 | 171,055 | 89,201 | 81,854 | 1,056 | 663 | 393 |
| Kilimanjaro | 397,089 | 212,509 | 184,580 | 91,833 | 56,560 | 35,273 | 89,525 | 39,873 | 49,652 | 6,251 | 3,173 | 3,078 | 208,699 | 112,413 | 96,286 | 781 | 490 | 291 |
| Tanga | 516,254 | 276,965 | 239,289 | 103,956 | 68,003 | 35,953 | 87,992 | 38,295 | 49,697 | 6,153 | 3,176 | 2,977 | 316,626 | 166,388 | 150,238 | 1,527 | 1,103 | 424 |
| Morogoro | 634,227 | 335,422 | 298,805 | 177,027 | 108,027 | 69,000 | 221,525 | 102,806 | 118,719 | 12,568 | 6,703 | 5,865 | 221,718 | 117,047 | 104,671 | 1,389 | 839 | 550 |
| Pwani | 362,410 | 200,317 | 162,093 | 132,366 | 84,615 | 47,751 | 95,223 | 42,578 | 52,645 | 5,300 | 2,732 | 2,568 | 128,584 | 69,784 | 58,800 | 937 | 608 | 329 |
| Dar Es Salaam | 769,181 | 430,240 | 338,941 | 362,026 | 227,004 | 135,022 | 206,744 | 91,913 | 114,831 | 16,447 | 8,324 | 8,123 | 180,260 | 100,624 | 79,636 | 3,704 | 2,375 | 1,329 |
| Lindi | 338,893 | 167,918 | 170,975 | 66,332 | 36,406 | 29,926 | 75,872 | 34,062 | 41,810 | 5,148 | 2,602 | 2,546 | 190,966 | 94,503 | 96,463 | 575 | 345 | 230 |
| Mtwara | 492,073 | 234,992 | 257,081 | 92,193 | 48,658 | 43,535 | 85,347 | 37,206 | 48,141 | 6,541 | 3,205 | 3,336 | 307,198 | 145,470 | 161,728 | 794 | 453 | 341 |
| Ruvuma | 492,565 | 256,351 | 236,214 | 82,016 | 50,942 | 31,074 | 156,366 | 71,916 | 84,450 | 7,423 | 3,897 | 3,526 | 246,089 | 129,248 | 116,841 | 671 | 348 | 323 |
| Iringa | 304,745 | 147,463 | 157,282 | 56,987 | 31,161 | 25,826 | 111,147 | 50,281 | 60,866 | 5,544 | 2,782 | 2,762 | 130,519 | 62,926 | 67,593 | 548 | 313 | 235 |
| Mbeya | 443,621 | 226,182 | 217,439 | 109,487 | 63,269 | 46,218 | 132,844 | 59,972 | 72,872 | 7,328 | 3,710 | 3,618 | 192,964 | 98,642 | 94,322 | 998 | 589 | 409 |
| Singida | 429,275 | 225,231 | 204,044 | 57,657 | 35,663 | 21,994 | 126,193 | 60,257 | 65,936 | 7,524 | 4,059 | 3,465 | 237,076 | 124,778 | 112,298 | 825 | 474 | 351 |
| Tabora | 509,796 | 277,676 | 232,120 | 95,092 | 63,341 | 31,751 | 171,133 | 80,659 | 90,474 | 11,122 | 6,041 | 5,081 | 231,290 | 126,938 | 104,352 | 1,159 | 697 | 462 |
| Rukwa | 263,900 | 136,952 | 126,948 | 37,270 | 23,085 | 14,185 | 82,658 | 38,340 | 44,318 | 4,654 | 2,530 | 2,124 | 138,906 | 72,766 | 66,140 | 412 | 231 | 181 |
| Kigoma | 396,817 | 202,123 | 194,694 | 75,377 | 47,039 | 28,338 | 114,456 | 50,601 | 63,855 | 10,050 | 5,110 | 4,940 | 195,930 | 98,823 | 97,107 | 1,004 | 550 | 454 |
| Shinyanga | 323,431 | 174,505 | 148,926 | 65,462 | 42,368 | 23,094 | 110,790 | 52,489 | 58,301 | 7,869 | 4,281 | 3,588 | 138,522 | 74,902 | 63,620 | 788 | 465 | 323 |
| Kagera | 692,964 | 365,937 | 327,027 | 122,733 | 78,456 | 44,277 | 182,679 | 81,843 | 100,836 | 16,723 | 8,609 | 8,114 | 369,886 | 196,526 | 173,360 | 943 | 503 | 440 |
| Mwanza | 485,935 | 257,409 | 228,526 | 116,181 | 71,645 | 44,536 | 153,067 | 70,124 | 82,943 | 12,532 | 6,466 | 6,066 | 202,407 | 108,088 | 94,319 | 1,748 | 1,086 | 662 |
| Mara | 416,395 | 207,881 | 208,514 | 56,030 | 32,798 | 23,232 | 132,271 | 59,720 | 72,551 | 8,678 | 4,366 | 4,312 | 218,553 | 110,493 | 108,060 | 863 | 504 | 359 |
| Manyara | 330,704 | 187,346 | 143,358 | 82,871 | 54,430 | 28,441 | 83,439 | 38,892 | 44,547 | 6,553 | 3,420 | 3,133 | 156,917 | 90,050 | 66,867 | 924 | 554 | 370 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

| Region | Total | | | Legal Documents Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | Alone | | | Jointly | | | Both alone and jointly | | | No Legal Documents | | | Dont Know | | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Njombe | 242,756 | 115,400 | 127,356 | 37,710 | 19,400 | 18,310 | 57,435 | 25,523 | 31,912 | 3,390 | 1,651 | 1,739 | 143,878 | 68,636 | 75,242 | 343 | 190 | 153 |
| Katavi | 129,379 | 72,602 | 56,777 | 27,515 | 18,983 | 8,532 | 38,447 | 18,203 | 20,244 | 2,394 | 1,298 | 1,096 | 60,682 | 33,918 | 26,764 | 341 | 200 | 141 |
| Simiyu | 262,651 | 133,667 | 128,984 | 38,152 | 23,234 | 14,918 | 90,149 | 41,410 | 48,739 | 7,565 | 3,881 | 3,684 | 126,112 | 64,780 | 61,332 | 673 | 362 | 311 |
| Geita | 364,333 | 194,709 | 169,624 | 80,899 | 52,924 | 27,975 | 145,937 | 68,151 | 77,786 | 10,498 | 5,530 | 4,968 | 126,007 | 67,526 | 58,481 | 992 | 578 | 414 |
| Songwe | 292,009 | 147,880 | 144,129 | 54,778 | 32,616 | 22,162 | 88,958 | 39,743 | 49,215 | 3,753 | 1,925 | 1,828 | 143,929 | 73,223 | 70,706 | 591 | 373 | 218 |
| Tanzania Zanzibar | 175,757 | 113,581 | 62,176 | 81,361 | 56,565 | 24,796 | 29,970 | 15,882 | 14,088 | 3,343 | 2,029 | 1,314 | 59,036 | 37,486 | 21,550 | 2,047 | 1,619 | 428 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 18,325 | 11,716 | 6,609 | 5,546 | 3,913 | 1,633 | 3,789 | 2,204 | 1,585 | 386 | 235 | 151 | 8,381 | 5,187 | 3,194 | 223 | 177 | 46 |
| Kusini Unguja | 26,027 | 18,126 | 7,901 | 8,226 | 5,983 | 2,243 | 2,749 | 1,555 | 1,194 | 264 | 171 | 93 | 14,348 | 10,039 | 4,309 | 440 | 378 | 62 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 83,491 | 53,871 | 29,620 | 50,827 | 34,728 | 16,099 | 12,906 | 6,531 | 6,375 | 1,682 | 983 | 699 | 17,063 | 10,843 | 6,220 | 1,013 | 786 | 227 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 24,899 | 15,552 | 9,347 | 7,962 | 5,698 | 2,264 | 5,500 | 2,989 | 2,511 | 586 | 381 | 205 | 10,671 | 6,343 | 4,328 | 180 | 141 | 39 |
| Kusini Pemba | 23,015 | 14,316 | 8,699 | 8,800 | 6,243 | 2,557 | 5,026 | 2,603 | 2,423 | 425 | 259 | 166 | 8,573 | 5,074 | 3,499 | 191 | 137 | 54 |

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