

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS
REGISTRATION, INSOLVENCY AND TRUSTEESHIP AGENCY
(RITA)**



**MAINLAND TANZANIA ANNUAL VITAL STATISTICS
REPORT 2020-2023**

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FOREWORD

In Tanzania, as in many other developing countries, most citizens have come into this world and left without leaving a trace on official records. Among the main reasons for this challenge are outdated and inadequate legal and operational frameworks that do not guarantee compulsory, universal, continuous and permanent registration of vital events. In view of this, the government of Tanzania through its National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Strategy is committed to changing the situation by establishing a well-functioning CRVS system that registers all key life events — births, deaths, marriages and divorces — and generates quality vital statistics that will enable officials to make evidence-based policy decisions.

The government's initiative is in line with the global Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health (COIA) that was co-chaired by His Excellency Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the fourth President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and His Excellency Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada. The first decision of COIA, which was established in 2010, stated, "By 2015, all countries will have taken significant steps to establish a system for registration of births, deaths and causes of death, and have well-functioning health information systems that combine data from facilities, administrative sources and surveys." This decision was echoed by the ministerial declaration of the Second Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration, which called on all African countries to take urgent measures toward improvement of CRVS systems. The third conference also emphasized the importance of improving CRVS by declaring 2015 to 2024 as a decade for repositioning CRVS in Africa with a goal of "leaving no one behind."

The government's effort to ensure that all children are registered has resulted in the production of this Annual Statistics Report covering all vital events that have been registered between 2020 and 2023. The report aims to present statistics that will enable the government, development partners and all CRVS stakeholders to take needed initiatives to ensure the civil registration system is fully functional and that no single event is left unregistered. The Births and Deaths Registration Act, CAP 108 R:E 2002



and the Law of Marriage Act, CAP 29 R:E 2019 are the basis for registration of vital events in Tanzania mainland. It is important, however, to take note of various challenges. The CRVS system of this country is still being developed, and the initiatives taken to date have yet to cover the entire Tanzania mainland. Hence the statistics presented in this report aim to paint a picture of the good work in progress, the result of the collaborative efforts of the government, development partners, and all CRVS stakeholders.



Dr. Amina Suleimani Msengwa


CHAIRPERSON OF THE RITA MINISTERIAL ADVISORY BOARD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful completion of this report is the result of joint efforts from various institutions and organizations. Therefore, I wish to acknowledge the efforts of several organizations and individuals who contributed in numerous ways to the success of both the process of strengthening the civil registration and vital statistics system in Tanzania mainland, and production of this Vital Statistics report.

In achieving this milestone, I wish to extend my first and foremost appreciation to the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs for the policy guidance that has enabled RITA to deliver its civil registration mandate as per the Executive Agencies Act, Cap. 245 through GN. No. 379/2005, which established and gave this mandate to RITA. Since its re-establishment as an executive agency, RITA has been fulfilling its mandate, and this report serves as evidence of the smooth execution of one of these directives, among others. The Ministry of Health has been a natural partner to RITA, especially in performing deliveries and assigning causes of deaths in its health facilities and, on behalf of RITA, issuing birth notifications, and granting burial permits for all deaths that occur in health facilities. Decentralization of birth events registration in Mainland Tanzania has been possible due to incredible cooperation from the President's Office of Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), which has increased the number of birth-registration sites, making it much more accessible. This much wider coverage made a huge difference especially in rural Tanzania mainland, home to more than 60% of the population.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has tirelessly been available to provide a statistical perspective of registration operations in the country that would enable the production of meaningful, timely and reliable vital statistics. The compilation and finalization of this report has been possible with technical guidance from the bureau. I am also delighted to extend my appreciation to stakeholders, both national and international, whose financial and technical support through the registration transformation has made the service more accessible, especially in rural areas. My appreciation is extended to UNICEF through the government of Canada, which has provided financial and technical support to ensure that the registration, especially of the under-5 children, is conducted through the Under-5 Birth Registration Initiative (U5BRI).



UNDP and Bloomberg Data for Health (D4H) Initiative through Vital Strategies for technical and financial support in the development of this report as well as death registration and causes of death reporting. The mobile communication network company TIGO is acknowledged for being a partner that has tirelessly supported the U5BRI. TIGO provided devices (mobile phones) and airtime that facilitated transferring information from the registration centers in all 26 regions covered by the initiative, to the central server where all the information is stored. This makes it easy retrieved for various uses, including the production of reports such as this one.

I also take this opportunity to acknowledge the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and Ifakara Health Institute (IHI) for their professional contribution and participation in the completion of this report, and all individuals who have taken part in making this report a reality. It is my sincere wish to acknowledge by mentioning each and everyone here, but I find it impracticable.

Lastly but most importantly, I would like to acknowledge the understanding and readiness of the general public, especially parents and caretakers who continue flowing to the designated registration centers to register and get registration certificates for their children. This will eventually eliminate the **"scandal of invisibility"** among our generations so that everyone will be recognized by the government through registration, which will enable the government to fulfill its obligations to its people without leaving anyone behind.

I wish to reiterate our slogan: "A child needs a certificate. It's a Right!"



Frank Kanyusi Frank

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANACONDA	Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action
BRS4G	Birth Registration System 4th Generation
CoD	Causes of Death
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CR	Civil Registration
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DHIS	District Health Information Software
FYDP II	The second National Five-Year Development Plan
FYDP III	The third National Five-Year Development Plan
HQ	Headquarters
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th revision
ID	Identification
LB	Live Births
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LMA	Law of Marriage Act
MCCD	Medical Certificate of Cause of Death



MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoH	Ministry of Health
NBRS	New Birth Registration System
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PO-RALG	President's Office of Regional Administration and Local Government
VA	Verbal Autopsy

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

90 days: Section 108 of the Birth and Deaths Act, Cap 108 R:E 2002 directs compulsory registration for live births to be within 90 days.

30 days: Section 108 of the Birth and Deaths Registration Act, Cap 108 R:E 2002 mandates registration for death within 30 days.

ANACONDA: An easy-to-use electronic tool specifically designed to help users analyze the quality of mortality datasets produced from health records for all deaths that occur in health facilities, to understand whether the data fit the intended purpose.

Backlog: An accumulation of uncompleted/uncaptured records of vital events or matters needing to be dealt with.

Cause of death: All those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries that either resulted in or contributed to death and the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced any such injuries.


Civil registration: The U.N. defines civil registration as “the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of a country.” This process establishes and provides legal documentation for such events.

Completeness of registration: The proportion of vital events that are registered. It is the number of registered vital events divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same population during a specific period of time.

Crude death rate (CDR/1,000): The number of deaths per 1,000 people occurring among the midyear population of a geographical area.

Data quality: Data is generally considered high quality if it is “fit for [its] intended uses and it meets all dimensions of quality.”

Death: The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition excludes fetal deaths, which are defined separately.



Delayed registration: A registration that is done too late for inclusion in the annual (or monthly or quarterly) statistics, or after one year of occurrence of the event

ICD-10: The WHO standard diagnostic tool for epidemiology, health management and medical purposes. The ICD is used to classify diseases and other health problems. The 10th version of the ICD was endorsed by the 43rd World Health Assembly in May 1990 and came into use in WHO member states in 1994.

Late registration: Registration occurring more than three months after a birth or more than a month after a death.

LB-1: Live births by place of occurrence and sex of child.

LB-2: Live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother.

LB-3: Live births by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration.


LB-4: Live births by month, place of occurrence and usual residence of mother.

Live birth: The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live born. All live-born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether they are alive or dead at the time of registration. If they die at any time following birth, they should also be registered and counted as deaths.

Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD): A piece of paper issued by a doctor after someone has died. It details the cause of death and is required in registering death.

Place of occurrence: The civil subdivision of a country (county, region, district, municipality, council, ward, village or hamlet) in which a live birth or death, fetal death, marriage or divorce takes place.

Sustainable Development Goals: A series of measures to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure the global well-being of human beings.



Timely registration: Registration recorded within the time stipulated by the law (90 days for birth and 30 days for death in Tanzania).

Under-5 birth registration: The process of recording a child's birth from 0 to 59 months of age.

Underlying cause of death: The cause of death to be used for primary statistical tabulation purposes that has been designated as the factor that precipitated the death, defined as (a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Verbal autopsy: Verbal autopsy (VA) is a method used to determine the cause of death through interviews with the deceased person's next of kin or caregivers. These interviews involve a standardized questionnaire to gather details on symptoms, medical history, and the circumstances of death.

Vital statistics: An integrated system for the collection, compilation and reporting of data and statistics pertaining to vital events.


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Vital Statistics Report is organized within nine chapters: Chapter 1, Introduction and background; Chapter 2, Civil registration system of the country; Chapter 3, Data quality, timeliness of registration, and registration completeness; Chapter 4, Births; Chapter 5, Deaths; Chapter 6, Causes of death; Chapter 7, Marriage and divorce; Chapter 8, Lessons learned and recommendations, and Chapter 9, Appendices. To assess the reliability of results obtained, information of vital events that occurred from 2020 to 2023 were considered in compilation of this report. The following are the key findings.

Birth registration: The statistics show an increase in birth registration completeness from 19.4% in 2020 to 25.2% in 2021. Registration rates decreased to 14% in 2022 and to 11.8% in 2023. This indicates that only a small proportion of births occurring during these years were registered within the year of occurrence. These low completion rates suggest significant gaps in birth registration. This can be attributed to the number of registered events not uploaded into the RITA systems. However, registration within 90 days was 70% for births, which signifies the positive impact of decentralizing registration services to health facilities and ward offices. This indicates the efficacy of the certification process for births within a specified time frame. To raise both the completeness and timeliness of registration, it is necessary to maintain public awareness and strengthen service delivery at registration centers.

Death registration: The number of registered deaths increased from 27,665 in 2020 to 35,406 in 2021, with a slight decrease to 34,224 in 2023. Of note, the rate of death registration completeness was the same for 2022 and 2023 at 5.6%. The low completeness rate indicates significant gaps in death registration. However, death certifications within 30 days were 68% for the four-year period.

Causes of death: the quality of cause-of-death information was 82% in 2023 and has remained to above 80% for the past three years. In 2023, communicable diseases accounted for about 52% of all deaths, followed by non-communicable diseases with 42% and injuries at 6%.



Marriage and divorce: The findings show a slight increase in the number of marriages returns received and registered in the marriage register of the Registrar General in 2022 compared to 2021, from 41,456 to 51,011, implying an 18.7% increase. However, the data reflects a decline in the number of marriages registered from 2022 to 2023. Indeed, in 2022 the number of marriages registered was 51,011, compared to 40,648 in 2023. This marked a 23% decrease over one year. Registered divorces by year showed a slight increase in 2023 compared to 2022, from 447 to 711 divorces, a 59.1% jump.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Civil registration is a continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces) and other civil status events within the population as provided by decree, law or regulation, in accordance with the legal requirements of each country. Well-functioning civil registration systems are the best sources of vital statistics for any country. Unlike other sources of vital statistics, such as census and household surveys, the administrative data provided by CR systems permit the production of statistics on population dynamics, health and inequities in service delivery continuously for the country as a whole and for local administrative subdivisions (World Bank, WHO, 2014).

Due to a number of barriers related to registration, CRVS systems of many countries, especially less developed ones, are either poorly performing or not functioning at all. These barriers include lack of awareness, impediments related to the registration of vital events, inadequate legal framework, and lack of integration and coordination. However, some countries have made remarkable improvements after reviewing and strengthening their CRVS systems, and Tanzania mainland is among the countries that have made remarkable progress toward improving its civil registration system in recent years.

In Africa the efforts to establish comprehensive and viable CRVS Systems started in 2008, when former Deputy Secretary General of the U. N. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro chaired the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Africa Group. One of the group's recommendations was to "strengthen data systems, with one area of intervention being the development of comprehensive systems for civil registration and vital statistics."

¹ United Nations and Statistics Office, *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*. (New York: United Nations, 2014).



1.2. Objectives of Vital Statistics Report

1.2.1 General Objective

The main objective of this report is to showcase the extent to which the government of Tanzania has generated vital statistics for 2020-23 from birth, death, marriage and divorce registration information from the national civil registration system and reported this data according to the recommended minimum standards of the U. N. Statistics Division.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

In addition to the general main objective, this report aims at the following specific objectives:

- i. To report the level of completeness of birth registration in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023
- ii. To illustrate the trend of birth registration in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023
- iii. To report the level of completeness of death registration in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023
- iv. To illustrate trends of death registration and causes of death in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023
- v. To illustrate trends of marriage and divorce registration in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023
- vi. To identify bottlenecks in Civil Registration implementation and propose appropriate intervention measures for improvement

² United Nations and Statistics Office, *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*. 160–73



1.3. Rationale of the Vital Statistics Report

The production and availability of the Vital Statistics Report is key to adding value to the entire process of vital events registration and certification and providing strategic guidance on general system improvement. Putting the vital statistics resulting from the civil registration system into the public domain demonstrates transparency and openness to scrutiny on one hand, while on the other, it exposes possible errors and omissions in the information collected during the registration process. Doing so will eventually make for a comprehensive civil registration system that will generate timely, reliable, cost-effective vital statistics.

In turn, as Vital Statistic Report production becomes routine, population policy decision-makers will have more opportunities to base their determinations on local data.

Regularly published vital statistics reports produced from the civil registration system will encourage and attract more investment into improving the system from both the government and a wide range of stakeholders, both national and international. Additionally, this report provides an opportunity to assess the government's performance toward achieving national goals as well as other goals based on international frameworks to which Tanzania has subscribed. Such national and international development frameworks include Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the second National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDPII;2016/17-2020/21), the third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III; 2021/22-2025/26), Agenda 2063, the National Strategy on CRVS, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, SDG 16.9, which calls for the provision of a legal identity for all, including birth registration, by 2030. In addition, indicator 17.19.2 of the SDGs includes a provision to achieve 100% birth registration and 80% death registration by 2030. ³

³Source: <https://getinthepicture.org/resource/role-crvs-achieving-sustainable-development-goals>



1.4. Scope of the Report

This report covers the registration of live births, deaths, marriages and divorces that were registered in Tanzania mainland between 2020 and 2023. This reporting period captures improvement in the birth registration system that has been implemented in phases since 2013 in 26 regions of Tanzania mainland. It also contains information about normal birth and death registration, as well as marriages and divorces, all available from the Civil Registration system of Tanzania mainland. Data presented in this report reflect vital events that were recorded by the Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) system between Jan. 1, 2020, and Dec. 31, 2023. The report also highlights the causes of death in Mainland Tanzania between 2020 and 2023 as captured through DHIS2.

CHAPTER 2: MAINLAND TANZANIA CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

2.1 History of the Civil Registration System in Mainland Tanzania

The history of civil registration in Mainland Tanzania begins before Independence in 1917, when the German colonial government enacted the Birth and Death Registration Act (Proclamation No. 15 of 1917) whereby it aimed to register non-native residents only. When the British took over Tanganyika from the Germans, they recognized the procedure of the registration of births and deaths prescribed by the German laws under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1920 (Chapter 108).

Until 2009, registration was not mandatory for non-native residents due to the legal system the country inherited. In both the colonial era and post-independence, the registration of vital events was controlled by the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance of 1920, which is now referred to as the Births and Deaths Registration Act, Cap. 108. Prior to 2009, registering births and deaths for citizens was not universally required, except for in specific districts (pilot districts) where such events were recorded in the official Gazette from time to time.

Before 1985, registration of births and deaths was done in the District Registrar's Office. As part of improving registration of these events, a Civil Registration Programme (CRP) was established. The program started on April 20, 1985, in the nine pilot districts of Temeke, Ilala, Kinondoni, Moshi, Hai, Morogoro, Bagamoyo, Kilosa and Iringa. CRP demanded that registration of births and deaths be done in health facilities in each piloted district (private and government facilities), and the program aimed to cover the whole country. This was followed by a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Legal and Constitutional Affairs and the Ministry of Health in 1988.

However, it took more than 15 years to achieve the target due to insufficient funds to cover the costs of registration materials as well as a lack of human resources and related training. CRP involved the issuance of birth and death notifications before the issuance of the respective certificate with a fee at the District Registrar. During this time, and until now, distance from villages to the district registrar’s office, the attached fees, insufficient resources (both financial and human) and lack of compulsory criteria for birth certificates has led to low levels of registration (Figure 2.1).

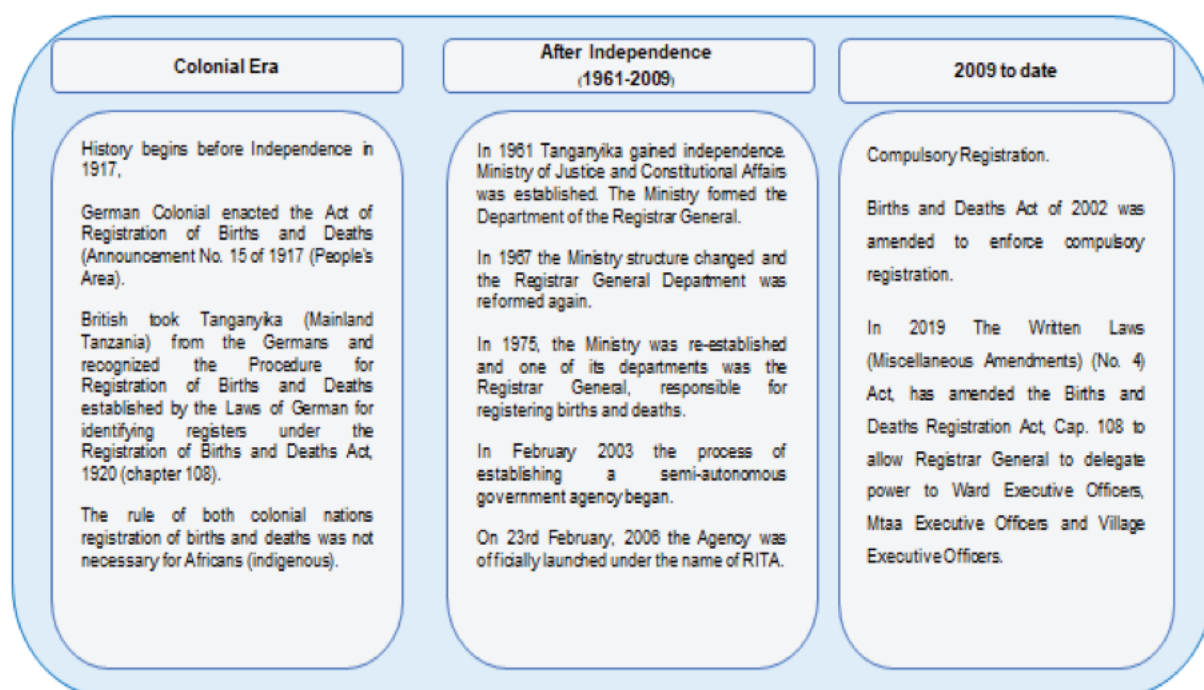



Figure 2.1: History of Civil Registration in Mainland Tanzania

2.2 Legal and Administrative Instruments

In Mainland Tanzania, the CRS is governed by several policies and laws from various sectors, including the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Cap. 108 R.E 2002), the Law of Marriage Act (Cap. 29 R.E 2019), the Law of the Child Act (Cap. 13 R.E 2019), Child Development Policy of 1996, the National Health Policy of 2007, the National Population Policy of 2006, and the Statistics Act (Cap. 351 R.E. 2022).



The current constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania does not have any provision for the registration of vital events, and the Births and Deaths Registration Act Cap 108 does not define what constitutes a birth or a death. While Section 26 of the Act mandates the registration of births and deaths, there are no incentives associated with compliance. However, it is important to note that according to Section 6(3) of the Law of the Child Act (Cap. 13 R.E 2019), every child has the right to be registered. Additionally, the country has ratified various international conventions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which all require that a child be registered with a name immediately after birth.


2.3 Current Status of Civil Registration System in Mainland Tanzania

Mainland Tanzania has a decentralized birth registration system. According to this system, which is currently implemented in all 26 regions, registration and certification are done at lower levels of the government structure: ward offices and health facilities. All ward offices and health facilities that offer reproductive and child health care services have been designated as registration centers.

2.4 Initiatives to Improve Birth Registration

The government, through RITA, is implementing various initiatives to enhance the birth registration system and close the gaps that exist. These initiatives are the Under-5 Birth Registration Initiative (U5BRI), the 5-17 Birth Registration Initiative, Mass Registration Campaigns, and the recently introduced eRITA, an online registration portal.

U5BRI aims to ensure all newborns are registered in a timely fashion and to accelerate the rate of registration for children under age 5. The initiative has contributed to a significant reduction of the backlog of unregistered children under 5, as it has made registration free of charge and improved access to registration centers by decentralizing registration activities, moving



them from regional district commissioners' offices to more local ward offices and health facilities. Decentralization was phased in between 2013 and to 2023, when the initiative began covering all regions, as shown in Figure 2.2.

Decentralization aims to address the bottlenecks in vital event registration that were identified by the comprehensive CRVS assessment of 2012. To address the bottlenecks, a simplified registration process model has been developed. This model combines the notification, registration and certification processes into a single procedure, increases the number of registration centers, and waives the registration fee.

Other initiatives are the 5-17 Birth Registration Initiative and mass registration campaigns. The former aims at accelerating the registration of school-going children from age 5 to 17 at a discounted fee, thereby reducing the backlog of unregistered births, while the latter bring registration services closer to the public and raises public awareness about the importance of birth registration.

The most recent initiative done by the government through RITA is the introduction of an online registration system known as eRITA. The system enables applicants to apply for birth and death registration services and for certification of births and deaths from wherever they reside without needing to travel to the district where the event occurred. The applicant is required to register and manage an account, sign in with their registered account, complete the online birth certificate application, and later to visit the nearby pickup district office to collect the certificate requested.

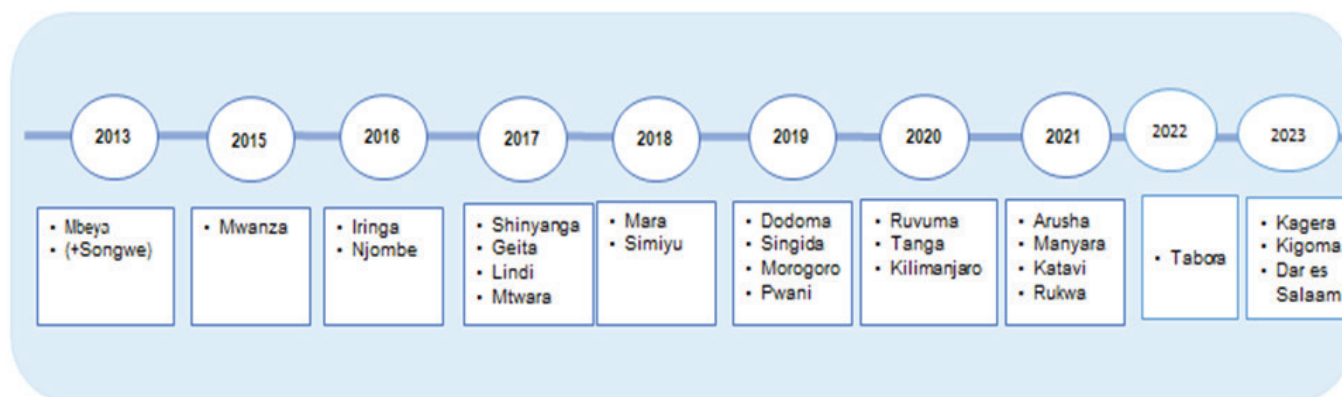


Figure 2.2: Decentralization implementation timeline by years and region

2.5 Registration Process and Information flow in the Registration System


Birth and death events can occur at the health facility, home or any other place. Currently there are two systems of registering births and deaths: centralized and decentralized systems.

2.5.1 Centralized System

Under the centralized system, registration of births and deaths is done at the District Commissioner's office, for events that occurred within the respective district, or at the headquarters of RITA. In order to register the event, the staff of the health facility where the event occurred must issue a birth or death notification. If the event occurred at home or somewhere other than a health facility, the local ward office is responsible for issuing birth or death notification and must send official letters to notify the district office or RITA headquarters of an occurrence of birth or death.

2.5.1.1 Registration Process for Notified Births and Deaths

The process consists of three steps: notification, registration and certification. Notifications of occurrence of events are issued within 90 days for births and 30 days for deaths. For notification, the registration assistant at the health facility will enter information on an official registration form called B1 for the birth event or D1 for the death event. Proof of notification is then provided to the informant (parent/guardian/relative) who will be required to submit the notification at local district offices (DAS office) in the district where the event occurred.



There, staff will undertake the steps necessary for registering and issuing the birth or death certificates. All copies of notifications issued at the health facility are later collected at the district offices, where one copy is retained and another is sent to RITA headquarters. In the case of events that occur outside health facilities, the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) must issue notifications for such events by completing the B2 form for a birth event or the D2 form for death event (Figure 2.3).

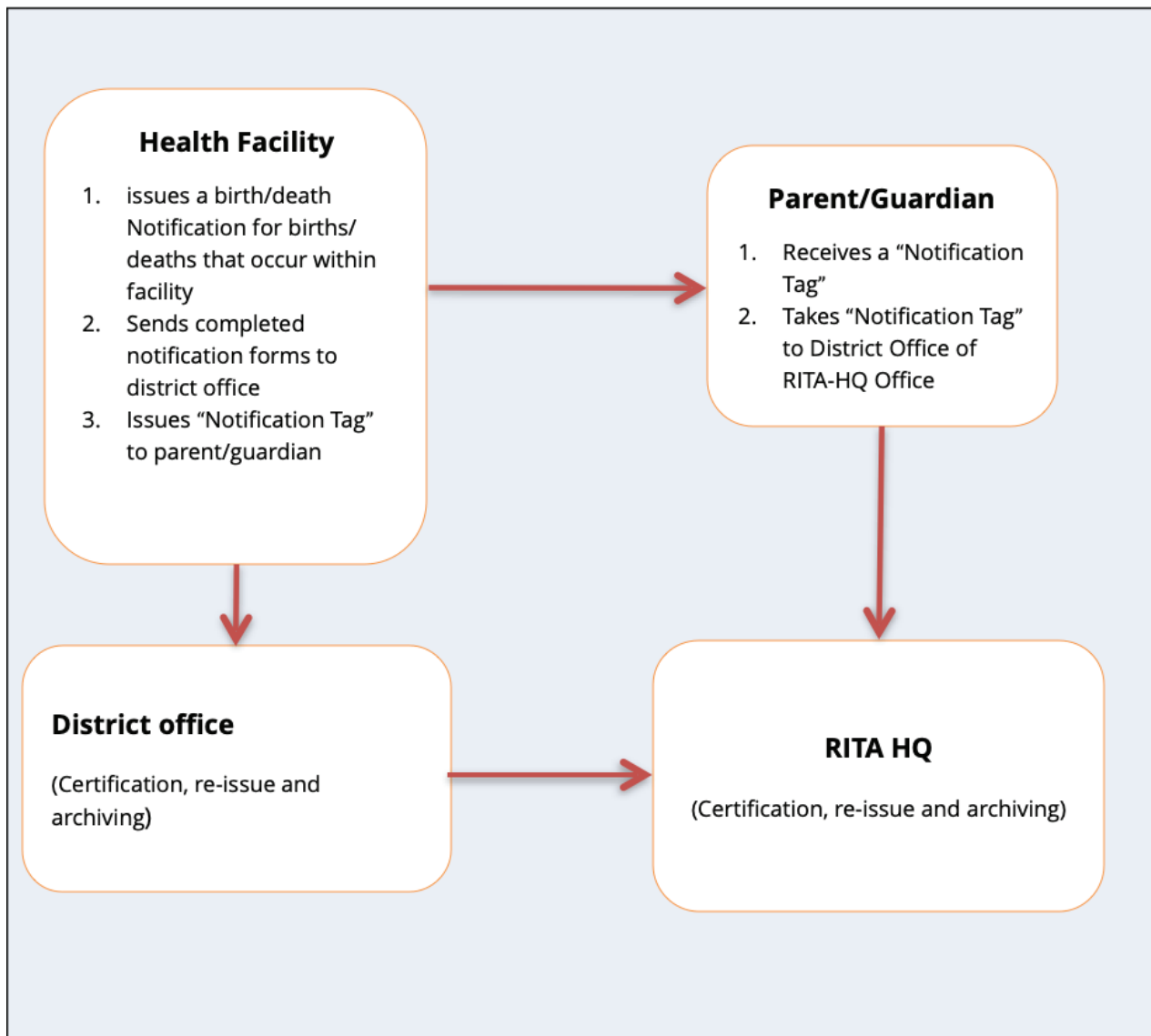


Figure 2.3: Registration process for notified births and deaths

2.5.1.2 Registration Process for Non-notified Births and Deaths

The registration process for births and deaths that were not initially notified needs to be initiated by an informant (parent/guardian/relative). This is usually done by reporting the event to the local ward offices, where an introductory letter is issued by WEO as proof of occurrence of an event.

Prior to issuance of such a letter, the applicant must present a letter introducing him/her to the village/Mtaa executive officer.

In the case of birth registration, an informant may present to district offices or RITA headquarters the child's antenatal clinic card or any other supporting documents that can be used as proof of date and place of occurrence of birth.

In the case of death registration, the applicant must also present to the WEO the minutes from the meeting with the family of the deceased. That, among other things, must indicate the name of a person who has been appointed as an administrator of the decedent's estate. The WEO approves, signs and stamps these documents. The applicant presents the documents along with an introduction letter to the district office or RITA headquarters as supporting documents for registration and issuance of a death certificate (Figure 2.4).

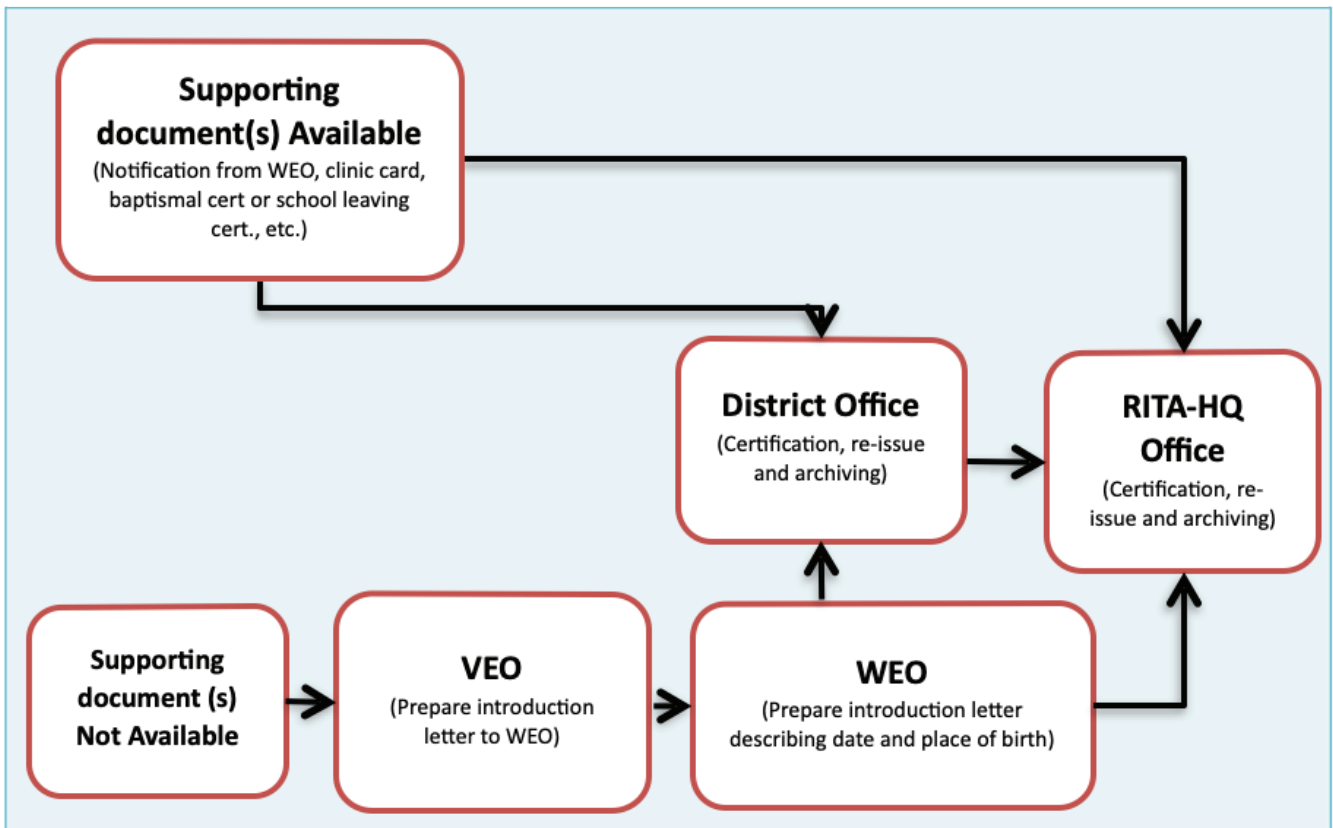


Figure 2.4: Registration process of non-notified births and deaths



2.5.2 Decentralized Birth and Death Registration System


The decentralized birth registration system is implemented in all 26 regions, and death registration in four regions. In the decentralized system, registration and certification are done at lower governmental levels. All ward offices and health facilities that offer reproductive and child health care services are designated as registration centers.

The system has merged the three registration steps into one with notification, registration and certification occurring at a designated registration center. Generally, information is recorded on a birth and death registration form and later transmitted to RITA's database through mobile phones; a handwritten birth and death certificate is provided promptly to the client if all required information is correct. The registration forms are then routed to the district headquarters and then regional headquarters for scanning and storage. This system ensures that all newborns delivered in this registration center are registered and birth certificates are instantly issued.

2.6 Incentives and Disincentives for Registration

Some factors are likely to influence the registration of vital events positively or negatively (often called incentives and disincentives). People are more likely to register for vital events if they are aware of the benefits linked to registration. In Mainland Tanzania, vital events registration is needed when one is in the process of:

- i. Obtaining proof of place of birth and place of registration
- ii. Obtaining identity documents such as a National ID and passport
- iii. Establishing citizenship by showing the place of birth and origin of parents
- iv. Obtaining proof of age in relation to rights and obligations that are conditional upon reaching a certain age, such as schooling, military job postings and pension entitlements
- v. Providing evidence of identity and age for marriage
- vi. Obtaining a drivers license

- 
- vii. Seeking birth registration documents for private services, such as working in the
 - viii. formal sector, opening a bank account, or obtaining a loan or micro credit
 - ix. Seeking a death certificate to secure the right to inherit property
 - x. Seeking a death certificate in order to access business and financial entitlements

Seeking a death certificate in order to claim any available insurance benefits

Obstacles that could hinder vital events registration and issuance of birth certificates (disincentives) include:

- i. Rural residency and long travel times
- ii. High travel and/or registration costs
- iii. Illiteracy
- iv. Long lines at the registration office
- v. The need for multiple office visits, for example, when there aren't enough designated staff available to endorse the certificate, or if birth/death notification forms that would support the registration are held up at the health facility or Ward office
- vi. Cultural factors, such as a lag in naming a child by the person responsible for doing so.

CHAPTER 3: DATA, TIMELINESS OF REGISTRATION AND REGISTRATION COMPLETENESS

3.1 Data Sources

This vital statistics report uses birth and death administrative data obtained from the RITA system, data from the Ministry of Health and the National Bureau of Statistics. To produce the report, authors also use data from the register of marriage and divorce on events that occurred and were registered within Mainland Tanzania. In this Vital Statistics Report, data on births and deaths from 2020 through 2023 has been used in order to illustrate vital events registration trends throughout the country.


3.2 Data Quality

According to the U. N. Principles and Recommendations, the quality of vital statistics is measured by their completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability and timeliness. In recent years, RITA has taken several steps to ensure birth and death registration data meets the recommended quality standards. Although they are at different stages of operationalization, current measures include assessing completed forms during registration, incorporating controls into computer data entry programs, and conducting data validation exercises that compare uploaded data with source forms. This section assesses the completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability, and timeliness of birth and death registration data for Mainland Tanzania.

3.2.1 Completeness

The completeness of birth and death registration is an important determinant of the usefulness of vital statistics derived from civil registration records. Civil registration completeness means the actual number of registered events (excluding delayed registration) divided by the estimated number of vital events (either births or deaths). Registration is considered complete when every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), in a specified time period, has been entered into the system. Vital statistics from civil registration data are complete when, in addition to registration of each event, there is a Vital Statistics Report.⁶

⁵United Nations and Statistics Office, para. 54.

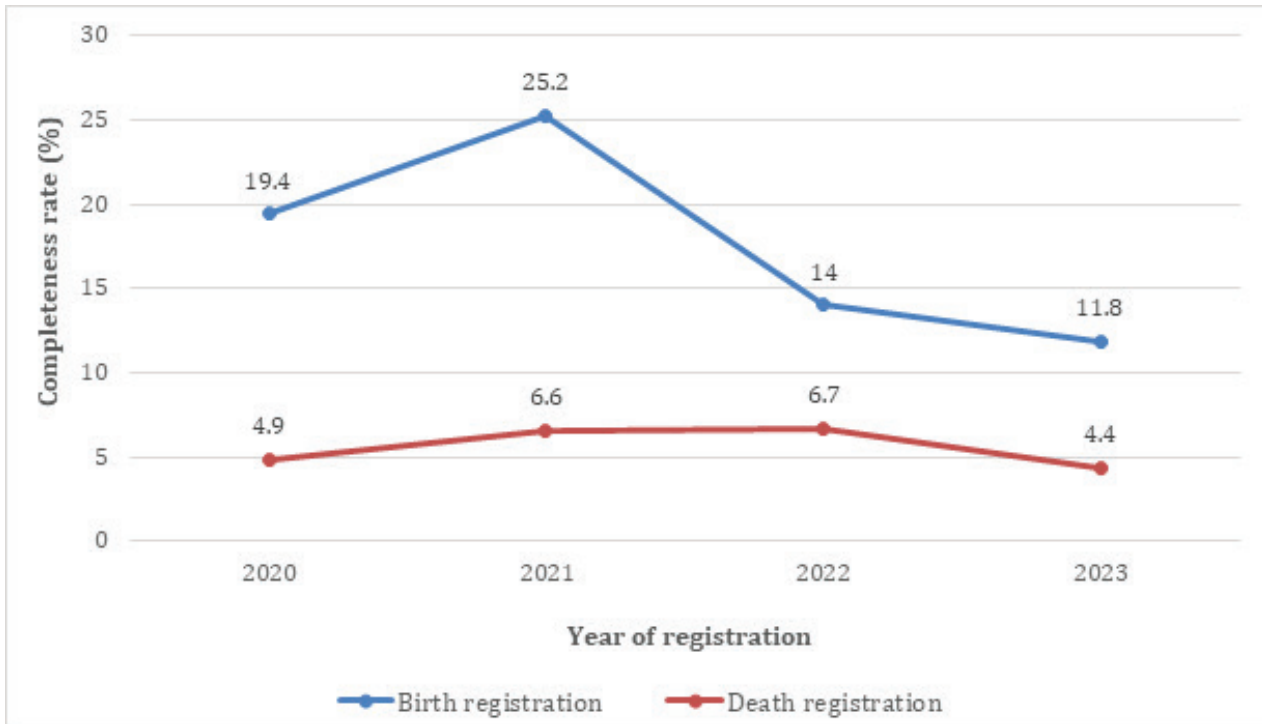


The rate of completeness is defined as the percentage of events registered within one year of their occurrence out of the total number of events that occurred within a year. The number of registered events is the number recorded by the Civil Registration system, whereas the number of actual events has to be estimated based on other data sources that serve as a reliable reference on the dynamics of the local population. Usually, the best source of reference data is the most recent population census or projections made by the National Bureau of Statistics Office. The completeness of registration of live births rates can be calculated as:

$$\text{Completeness rate} = \frac{\text{Number of vital events registered within the year of occurrence}}{\text{Estimated number of vital events within the year}} \times 100$$

The completeness rates computed for births and deaths occurring from 2020 to 2023 that were registered within the year of occurrence are presented in this chapter. Overall completeness rates were 18% for births and 6% for deaths during the four years, which suggests that Mainland Tanzania has low coverage of registration and certification for births and deaths that are registered within the year of occurrence (Figure 3.1 below). Figure 3.1 shows the trend in birth and death registration completeness rates from 2020 to 2023. These results indicate that only a small proportion of births and deaths occurring during these years were registered within the year of occurrence. These low completeness rates suggest significant gaps in birth and death registration in Mainland Tanzania. Failure to register births and deaths in a timely manner can lead to longer-term challenges in accessing social services and proving legal identity. It also limits the availability of vital statistics that can inform policymaking and planning.

⁶ United Nations Statistics Division, Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System., para 576.



Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 3.1: Birth and death registration completeness rate, Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

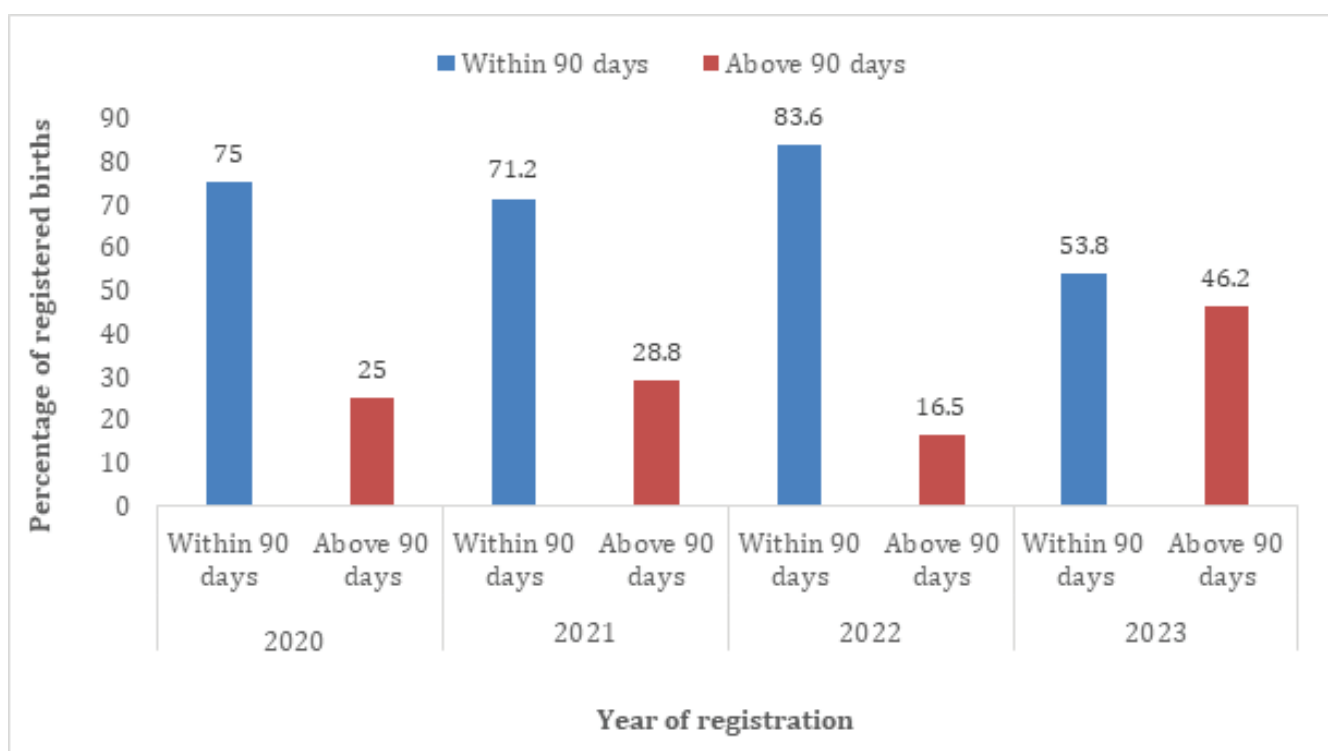
3.2.2 Timeliness

The Birth and Death Act of Tanzania mainland directs that live births be registered within 90 days and deaths within 30 days. All births and deaths registered after this period are considered late. Timeliness is an important indicator of quality of vital statistics, since timely available data plays an important role in policy- and decision-making. Timeliness in registration shows the percentage share of registered births (within 90 days) and deaths (within 30 days) out of the total number of registered events from 2020 to 2024 in this report.

The timeliness of registration of live birth rates can be calculated as:

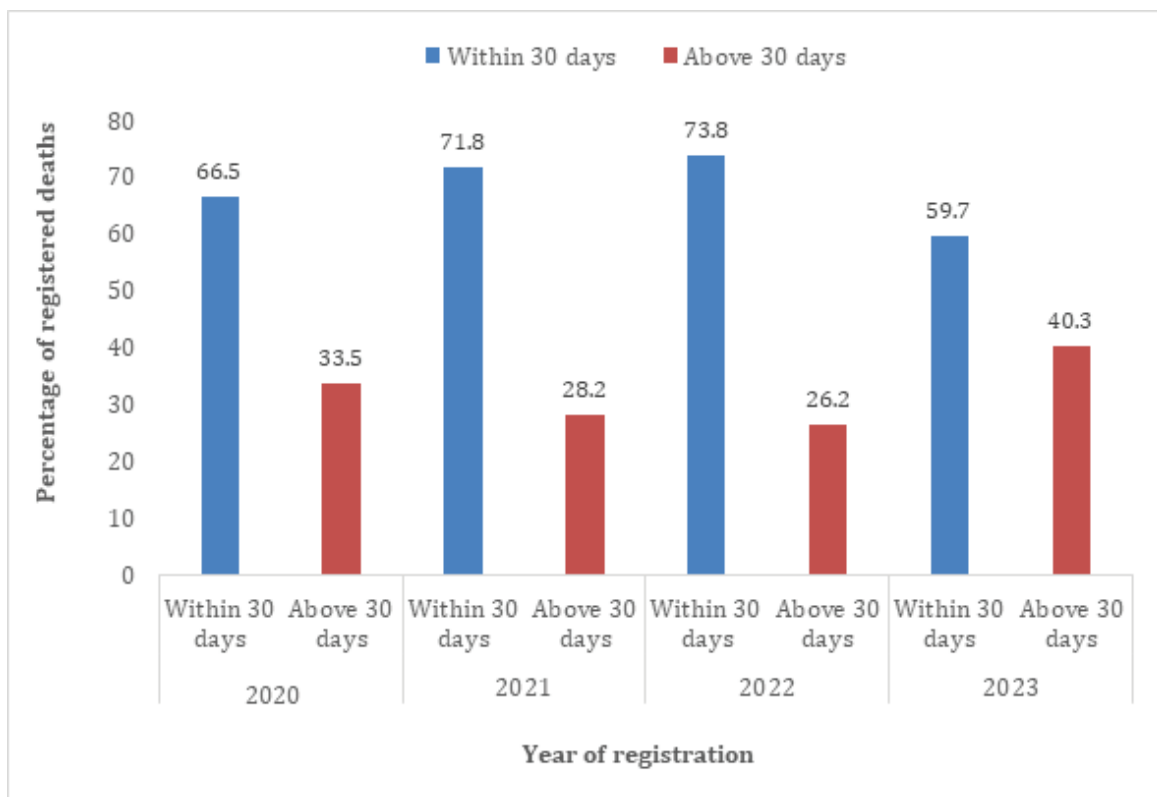
$$Timeliness = \frac{\text{Registered births (within 90 days) and deaths (within 30 days)}}{\text{Total number of registered births and deaths events per year}} \times 100$$

Overall registration and certification within 90 days came to 70% for births, as in Figure 3.2, and certification within 30 days for deaths was 68%, as in Figure 3.3, for the three-year period. This suggests a positive impact of decentralizing birth registration to health facilities and ward offices. It indicates that births and deaths are being registered promptly after occurrence, facilitating timely issuance of birth and death certificates, although it does not mean the rate of registration has improved.



Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 3.2: Timeliness of birth registration in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023



Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 3.3: Timeliness of death registration in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

3.2.3 Accuracy

Accuracy of information for birth, death, marriage and divorce is assured during registration at the designated center, where a registration assistant compares the information captured on the registration form with supporting documents provided by the applicant. Once approved, this information is considered correct and accurate. Then, the captured and approved information is sent to the CRVS system either for printing a certificate or simply posting the information as required for registration. Subsequently, through data checks, variations between data recorded in completed forms and data entered into the database are identified and corrected. In addition, data validation exercises are performed for information captured from places that issue handwritten certificates. This process is usually carried out to compare information from completed forms, which have been scanned, against data uploaded to the server at RITA headquarters.



3.2.4 Availability

Availability refers to the extent to which desired data is collected, processed and made accessible to organizations, partners or end users for analysis and dissemination. Data used in this report refers to certified births, deaths, marriages and divorces in areas of registration.

3.3 Data Presentation

This report provides descriptive statistics concerning recorded live births, deaths, marriages and divorces that took place within Mainland Tanzania and were registered between 2020 and 2023. It utilizes frequency tables, figures and graphs to present the data. Furthermore, causes of death extracted from DHIS2 spanning the four years from 2020 to 2023 are disaggregated by age and sex and presented in bar charts and frequency tables. The primary focus of the analysis was on registered births, deaths, marriages, divorce and causes of death. For births, measures are disaggregated by age of the mother, sex of a child and region of registration. Additional information on the findings of the analyses is provided in the appendices.

CHAPTER 4: BIRTH

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of births registered from 2020 to 2023, taking into account the standard U.N. recommended tabulation format as stipulated in the U.N. Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System of 2014. Due to the limited number of variables captured during birth registration in the country, only seven out of 20 recommended tabulations have been generated (Appendix 1).

4.2 Summary Statistics of Births Registered

Table 4.1 summarizes registered births between 2020 and 2023 regardless of the age at which the registration took place. The registration trend reveals a sharp increase in recording of births from 1,443,273 in 2020 to 1,991,603 in 2021. However, in 2022 the number of registered births declined to 1,040,719 which might be attributed to the slow pace of uploading birth records into the CRVS systems. At the same time, the number of birth registrations increased to 1,279,946 in 2023. The majority of these registered births comprise children under age 5, the group targeted by RITA's Under-5 Birth Registration Initiative, implemented in 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania. The slight improvement in birth registration observed in 2023 was attributed in part to the linking of birth certificates with other citizen entitlements such as National ID, Higher education loans, passports, etc.

Table 4.1: Summary of registered births by age group, 2020- 2023

Age group	Year of Registration				Total
	2020	2021	2022	2023	
All ages	1,443,273	1,991,603	1,040,719	1,279,946	5,755,541
0-4	1,134,869	1,647,608	610,674	801,798	4,194,949
5-17	147,780	168,874	156,445	138,358	611,457
18-25	103,175	122,758	184,172	238,304	648,409
26+	57,449	52,363	89,428	101,486	300,726
Expected** births	2,096,298	2,142,110	2,190,608	2,241,573	8,670,589
Completeness rate	19.4%	25.2%	14.0%	11.8%	17.5%

Source: CRVS system

**Estimates per Tanzania population and housing census report

4.3 Birth registration completeness rate

Table 4.2 presents the number of registered births and completeness rates by regions in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023. It is observed that births registered within the year of occurrence were low in 2022 (about 14%) and in 2023 (about 12%). The completeness rate was highest in 2021 (25.2%), which suggests significant improvement in birth registration in that year. The completeness rate would likely have been higher if not for challenges in accessing the data. Those included a backlog of registered events not yet uploaded into the CRVS systems, network issues, and problems with the mobile registration app in some registration centers. Findings show that, during the initial phases of decentralization, regions may experience an increase in completeness rates as registration services become more accessible at the registration centers.

Table 4.2: Estimated number of births registered region of occurrence and completeness by region, 2020-2023

Regions of Occurrence	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Total number	Estimated number of births	Completeness rate (%)	Total number	Estimated number of births	Completeness rate (%)	Total number	Estimated number of births	Completeness rate (%)	Total number	Estimated number of births	Completeness rate (%)
Dodoma	30,895	81,614	37.9	32,140	85,082	37.8	10,263	87,461	11.7	5,065	90,090	5.6
Arusha	9,008	45,183	19.9	37,248	44,081	84.5	15,333	43,072	35.6	9,081	42,206	21.5
Kilimanjaro	33,209	45,942	72.3	15,019	46,455	32.3	10,752	46,963	22.9	4,314	47,418	9.1
Tanga	54,946	80,964	67.9	21,130	81,692	25.9	13,554	82,758	16.4	6,228	84,260	7.4
Morogoro	27,877	80,964	34.4	18,684	81,692	22.9	11,150	82,758	13.5	7,670	84,260	9.1
Pwani	20,156	35,564	56.7	15,219	35,335	43.1	8,573	35,144	24.4	4,450	34,960	12.7
Dar es Salaam	61,733	198,340	31.1	64,993	204,010	31.9	64,292	209,429	30.7	80,389	215,695	37.3
Lindi	9,946	24,792	40.1	12,731	24,642	51.7	3,933	24,522	16	536	24,518	2.2
Mtwara	8,384	34,113	24.6	11,046	33,877	32.6	5,403	33,823	16	2,475	33,711	7.3
Ruvuma	30,386	49,680	61.2	12,585	50,124	25.1	9,065	50,803	17.8	3,812	51,431	7.4
Iringa	6,608	28,683	23	9,048	28,566	31.7	2,423	28,517	8.5	1,939	28,502	6.8
Mbeya	6,677	82,325	8.1	20,156	83,764	24.1	19,612	85,349	23	11,499	87,006	13.2
Singida	22,798	72,243	31.6	22,566	74,029	30.5	9,276	76,295	12.2	1,589	78,926	2.0
Tabora	3,239	133,076	2.4	3,692	136,008	2.7	27,789	138,792	20	4,305	141,763	3.0
Rukwa	1,058	58,923	1.8	27,785	59,474	46.7	1,930	60,060	3.2	2,541	60,630	4.2
Kigoma	7,335	124,057	5.9	13,925	128,046	10.9	13,006	132,265	9.8	52,397	137,082	38.2
Shinyanga	5,132	58,682	8.7	10,055	58,279	17.3	7,260	58,131	12.5	1,640	57,891	2.8
Kagera	2,386	144,467	1.7	1,892	151,021	1.3	482	158,251	0.3	41,641	166,130	25.1
Mwanza	14,353	150,313	9.5	59,747	153,459	38.9	16,748	156,965	10.7	3,635	161,419	2.3
Mara	19,311	76,126	25.4	34,082	78,365	43.5	18,413	80,843	22.8	6,547	83,578	7.8
Manyara	2,133	77,820	2.7	35,781	78,690	45.5	12,793	79,485	16.1	3,644	80,491	4.5
Njombe	3,312	22,788	14.5	2,953	22,437	13.2	1,507	22,093	6.8	507	21,850	2.3
Katavi	534	52,888	1	10,799	55,430	19.5	1,433	58,027	2.5	529	60,256	0.9
Simiyu	10,418	126,743	8.2	19,406	130,247	14.9	4,992	133,855	3.7	1,083	136,607	0.8
Geita	8,927	164,148	5.4	18,803	170,136	11.1	10,411	176,240	5.9	4,385	180,661	2.4
Songwe	5,656	45,860	12.3	7,537	47,169	16	6,390	48,707	13.1	2,607	50,232	5.2
Mainland Tanzania	406,648	2,096,298	19.4	539,810	2,142,110	25.2	306,783	2,190,608	14.004	264,508	2,241,573	11.8

Source: CRVS system 2023

4.4 Timeliness of birth registration

Timeliness of birth registration and certification within 90 days increased from 71.2% in 2021 to 83.6% in 2022 but decreased to 54% in 2023 (Table 4.3 below). The decline for timeliness of birth registration in 2023 is attributed to the delay of uploading records in CRVS systems. In several cases, records were uploaded but the registration assistant recorded the entry date of uploads instead of the date of registration by default. These errors might be due to changes in the new version of the mobile registration app that were introduced in all regions in 2023.

A new version of the app forced registration assistants to upload the information by the entry date instead of the registration date.

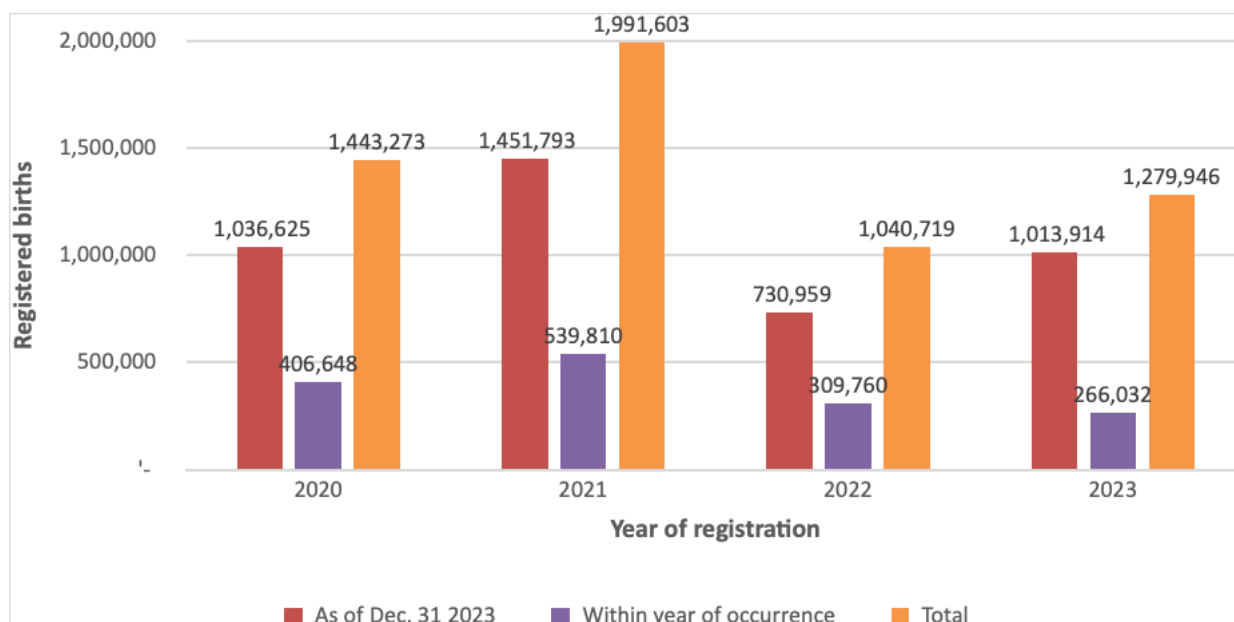
Table 4.3: Number of registered births and timeliness of birth registration by region, 2020-2023

Region of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Less than 90 days %	More than 90 days %	Total	Total number registered	Less than 90 days %	More than 90 days %	Total	Total number registered	Less than 90 days %	More than 90 days %	Total	Total number registered	Less than 90 days %	More than 90 days %	Total	Total number registered
Dodoma	80.1	19.9	100	30,895	78.7	21.3	100	32,140	83.9	16.1	100	10,263	26	74	100	5,066
Arusha	78.3	21.7	100	9,008	75.1	24.9	100	37,248	85.2	14.8	100	15,333	79.6	20.4	100	9,081
Kilimanjaro	56	44	100	33,209	87	13	100	15,019	84	16	100	10,752	48.9	51.1	100	4,314
Tanga	54.2	45.8	100	54,946	86	14	100	21,130	86.2	13.8	100	13,555	79.6	20.4	100	6,227
Morogoro	80.8	19.2	100	27,877	80.2	19.8	100	18,684	82	18	100	11,150	39.2	60.8	100	7,670
Pwani	89.7	10.3	100	20,156	91.5	8.5	100	15,219	83.6	16.4	100	8,573	56	44	100	4,450
Dar es Salaam	92.7	7.3	100	61,733	94	6	100	64,993	96.9	3.1	100	64,291	63.4	36.6	100	80,389
Lindi	70.8	29.2	100	9,946	76.2	23.8	100	12,731	75.6	24.4	100	3,934	55.5	44.5	100	535
Mtwara	77.3	22.7	100	8,384	78.4	21.6	100	11,046	84.6	15.4	100	5,404	32.6	67.4	100	2,474
Ruvuma	91.4	8.6	100	30,386	76.6	23.4	100	12,585	70.5	29.5	100	9,064	73.8	26.2	100	3,812
Iringa	86.2	13.8	100	6,608	81.1	18.9	100	9,048	93.9	6.1	100	2,423	77	23	100	1,939
Mbeya	79.1	20.9	100	6,677	79.5	20.5	100	20,156	89.4	10.6	100	19,612	78.5	21.5	100	11,499
Singida	82.9	17.1	100	22,798	80.1	19.9	100	22,566	81.6	18.4	100	9,275	29.2	70.8	100	1,589
Tabora	56.1	43.9	100	3,239	58.6	41.4	100	3,692	57.6	42.4	100	34,556	57.8	42.2	100	4,611
Rukwa	80.6	19.4	100	1,058	25.4	74.6	100	27,785	86.2	13.8	100	1,930	42.1	57.9	100	2,541
Kigoma	68.4	31.6	100	7,335	50.5	49.5	100	13,925	87.2	12.8	100	13,006	40.7	59.3	100	52,398
Shinyanga	59	41	100	5,132	61.2	38.8	100	10,055	67.5	32.5	100	493	46	54	100	1,334
Kagera	65.7	34.3	100	2,386	68.4	31.6	100	1,892	71.4	28.6	100	482	42.5	57.5	100	41,641
Mwanza	71	29	100	14,353	50.1	49.9	100	59,747	86.6	13.4	100	16,748	60.9	39.1	100	3,635
Mara	71.1	28.9	100	19,311	78.3	21.7	100	34,082	88	12	100	18,413	26.9	73.1	100	6,547
Manyara	54.3	45.7	100	2,133	72.1	27.9	100	35,781	81.5	18.5	100	12,793	73.8	26.2	100	3,644
Njombe	77.7	22.3	100	3,312	73.5	26.5	100	2,953	72.4	27.6	100	1,507	58.8	41.2	100	507
Katavi	53.4	46.6	100	534	27.6	72.4	100	10,799	86.1	13.9	100	1434	68.8	31.2	100	529
Simiyu	66.9	33.1	100	10,418	64.7	35.3	100	19,406	71.2	28.8	100	4,991	23.9	76.1	100	1,082
Geita	55.1	44.9	100	8,927	63.6	36.4	100	18,803	70	30	100	10,411	36.9	63.1	100	4,385
Songwe	64.2	35.8	100	5,656	57.2	42.8	100	7,537	90	10	100	6,390	86.3	13.7	100	2,607
Not stated	59.7	40.3	100	231	57.5	42.5	100	788	92.4	7.6	100	2978	86.2	13.8	100	1525
Total	75	25	100	406,648	71.2	28.8	100	539,810	83.6	16.5	100	309,761	53.8	46.2	100	266,031

Source: CRVS system 2023

4.5 Registered live births within a year of occurrence, 2020-2023

A total of 5,755,541 live births that occurred from 2020 to 2023 were registered in different places on Tanzania mainland as of Dec. 31, 2023. The year 2021 had the highest number of registered live births, 1,991,603, which declined to 1,279,946 in 2023. The number of registered live births within the year of occurrence (i.e., complete birth registrations) declined by almost half during the period of this analysis, from 539,810 observed in 2021 to 266,032 in 2023. The data reveals slight improvements in the number of births registered within the year of occurrence from 2020 to 2021, as shown in Figure 4.1.



Source: CRVS system 2023

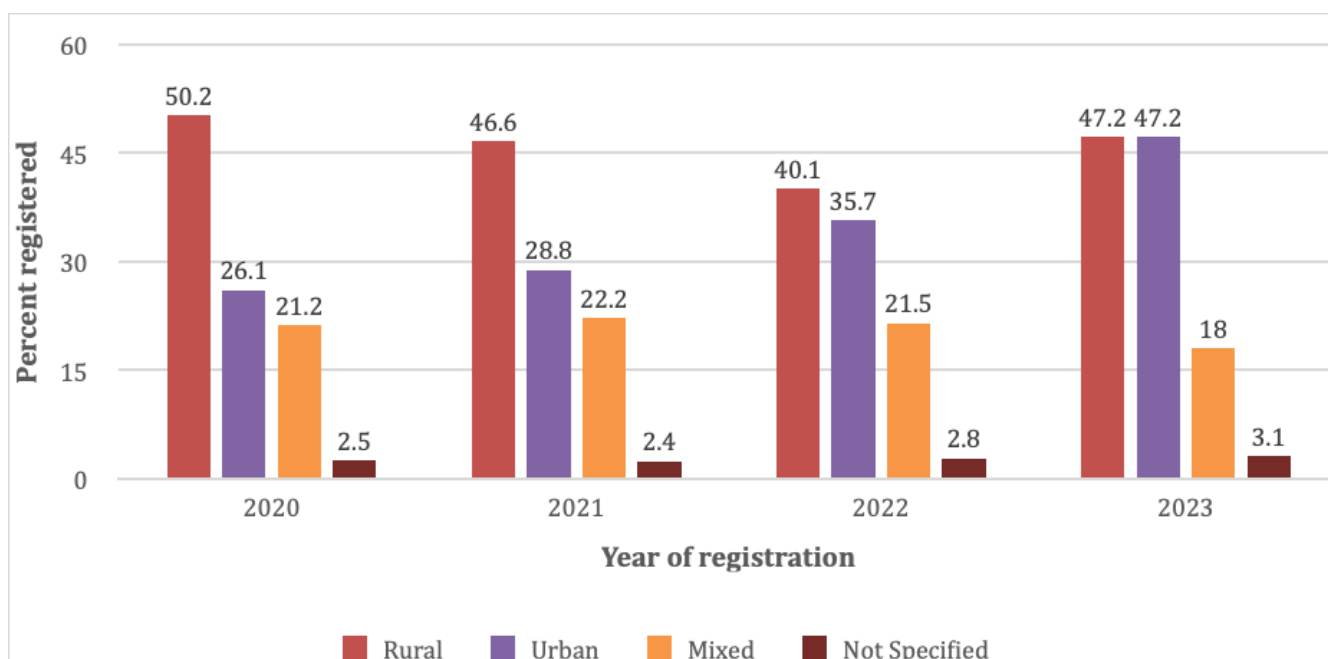
Figure 4.1: Number of live births registered within one year of occurrence and total registered, Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

4.6 Live Births by Place of Occurrence and Sex of Child

4.6.1 Registered births by place of occurrence

Figure 4.2 presents the percentage of registered births by place of occurrence. The trend reveals that the percentage of birth registration in urban areas decreased from 50.2% in 2020 to 40.1% in 2022, while that in rural areas increased from 26.1% in 2020 to 35.7% in 2022. Additionally, the percentage of registered births increased to 47.2% in 2023 in both urban and rural areas. The percentage of registered births from mixed settings remained at 20.7% from 2020 to 2023.

This trend is attributed by RITA to increased efforts to register births in rural communities.

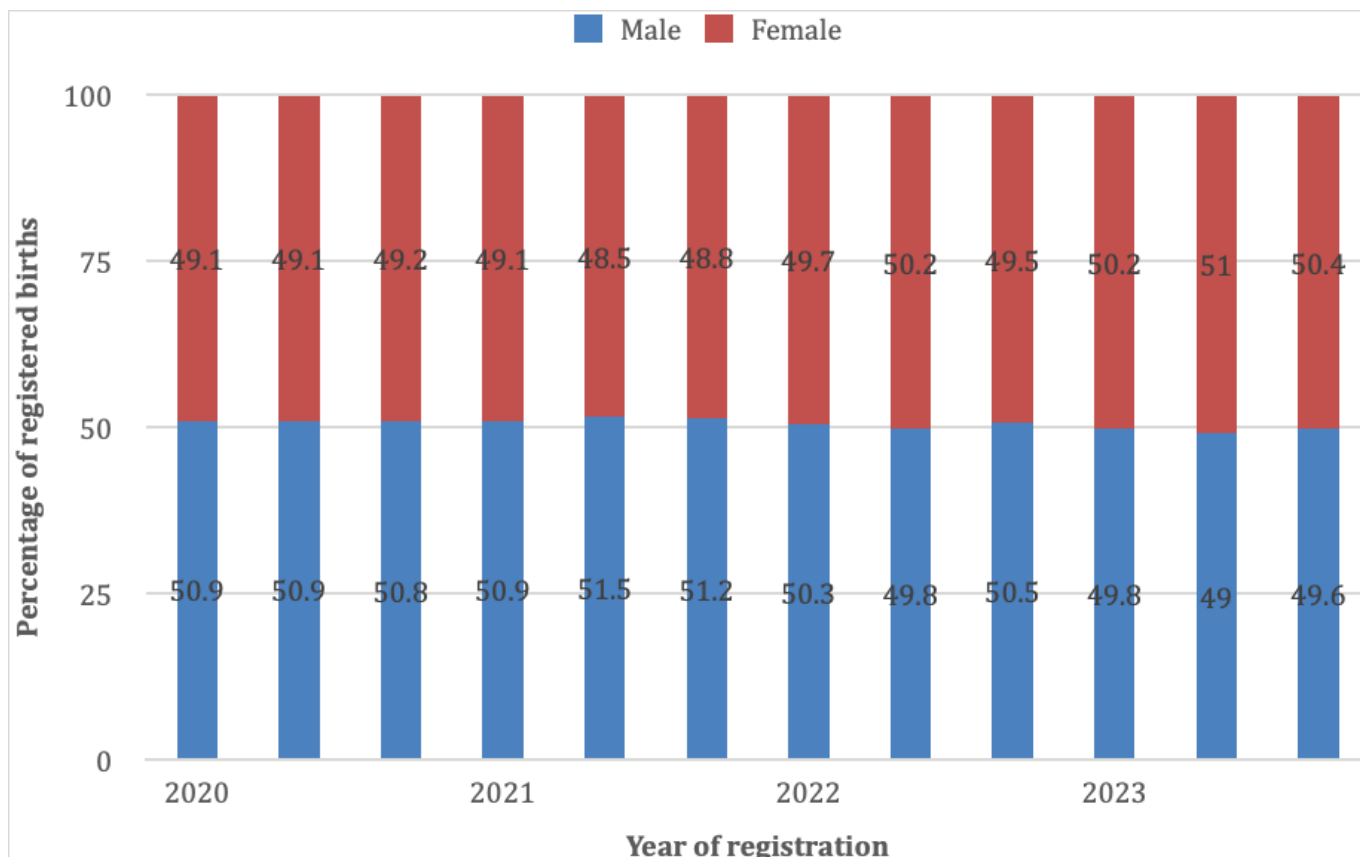


Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 4.2: Percent distribution of registered live births by place of occurrence and year, 2020-2023

4.6.2 Registered live births by sex and place of occurrence

From 2020-23 we observe that the proportion of births of male and female children that were registered is almost identical across rural and urban strata over the four years as revealed in Figure 4.3. Detailed information on the number of registered live births by sex and place of occurrence from 2020 to 2023 is presented in Appendix Table 4.1.

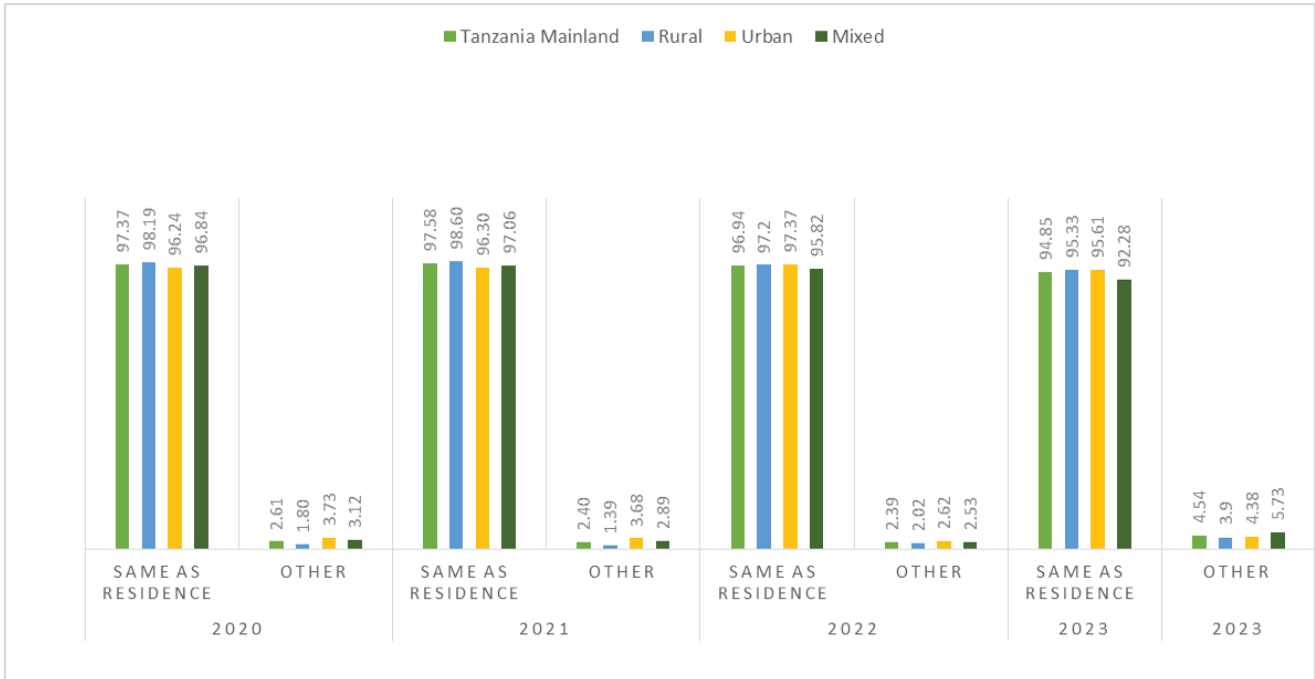


Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 4.3: Percentage of registered births by sex and place of occurrence, 2020-2023

4.7 Live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother

In this report, the place of usual residence of mothers who gave birth refers to the region in which the mother usually resides. The data reveals that 97% of mothers who gave birth from 2020 to 2023 in Mainland Tanzania did so in the region of their usual residence. This trend remained stable throughout the four-year period. This implies that women rarely travel outside their region of residence to give birth. Furthermore, the proportion of mothers who gave birth in the same place as their usual residence during 2020 to 2023 was highest among those living in rural areas (about 97%) compared to those living in urban and mixed areas, as shown in Figure 4.4. More information on the number of registered live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of the mother from 2020 to 2023 is illustrated in Appendix Table 4.2.



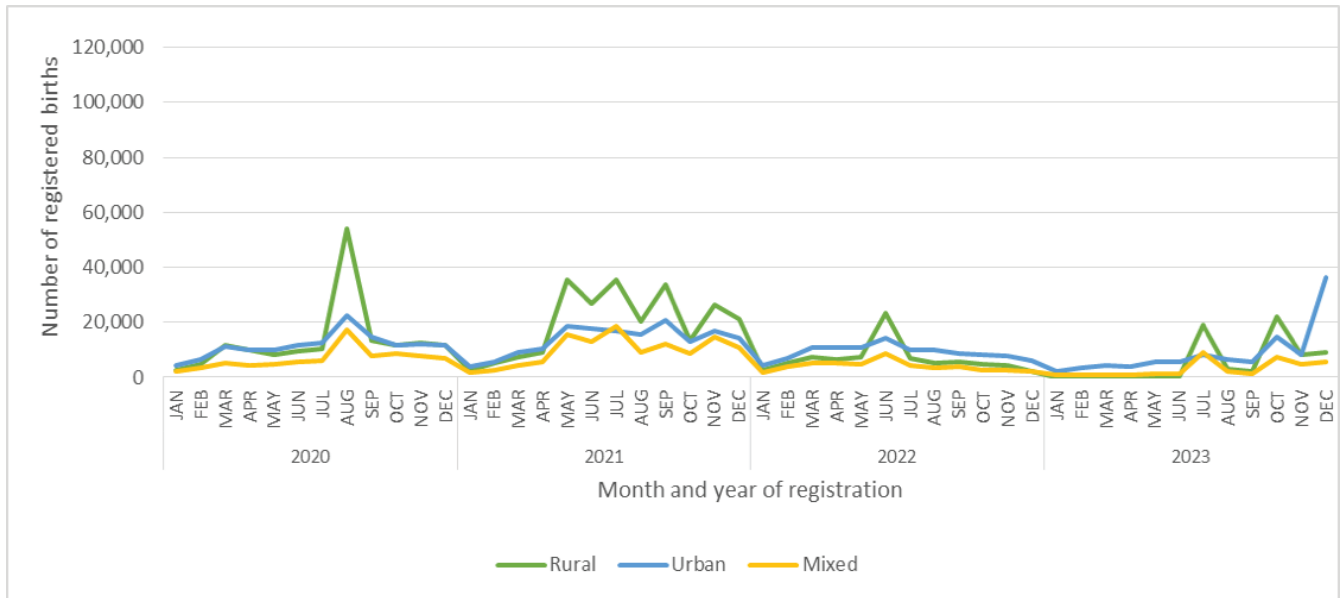
Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 4.4: Registered live births (percentage) by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of the mother

4.8 Live births by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration

4.8.1 Birth registration trends over time, place and month of registration

The trend of monthly live birth registration from 2020 to 2023 peaks in some months, which turned out to be the months during which RITA had launched decentralization in specific regions. This indicates that decentralization had more impact on the rural population than on the urban population. In 2020 the peaks were observed in August; in 2021 only one peak was observed between May and September, whereas in 2023 the peaks were in December (Figure 4.5). Additional information on the number of registered live births by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration from 2020 to 2023 is presented in Appendix Table 4.3.1. and 4.3.2.



Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 4.5: Registered live births by place and month of registration

4.8.2 Month of occurrence and month of registration

The results indicate that most births that occur and get registered within a year of occurrence are recorded during the month of occurrence, and the number declines in subsequent months (Tables 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7). However, there are unusual trends during the months in which decentralization was launched, as indicated in Figure 4.5 above. During 2020, most births were registered within the same month of occurrence except for August to December, as shown in Table 4.4. Most births were registered in August (97,512 births), and this was highly attributable to the decentralization of three regions (Ruvuma, Tanga and Kilimanjaro).

Table 4.4: Live births by month of occurrence and month of registration, 2020

Month of occurrence	Month of registration												Total
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
JAN	9,495	5,592	7,710	3,426	1,554	1,157	1,156	8,764	1,236	1,002	891	725	42,708
FEB		9,134	8,478	4,240	2,150	1,529	1,223	8,548	1,250	1,003	908	784	39,247
MAR			12,463	6,887	4,071	2,963	2,003	10,573	1,680	1,171	1,000	891	43,702
APR				10,617	5,887	4,654	3,185	11,221	1,935	1,386	1,105	831	40,821
MAY					10,036	6,591	5,270	12,941	2,521	1,652	1,298	975	41,284
JUN						10,429	6,743	14,276	3,381	1,973	1,526	1,036	39,364
JUL							10,228	15,569	5,224	3,091	2,103	1,331	37,546
AUG								15,620	7,352	4,741	3,250	1,903	32,866
SEP									12,534	6,698	5,095	2,982	27,309
OCT										10,056	6,411	4,212	20,679
NOV											9,509	5,513	15,022
DEC												9,896	9,896
Total	9,495	14,726	28,651	25,170	23,698	27,323	29,808	97,512	37,113	32,773	33,096	31,079	390,444

Source: CRVS system 2023

During 2021, most of the births that occurred were registered from May to December; this was highly attributable to the decentralization of four regions (Arusha, Manyara, Katavi and Rukwa). Table 4.5 reveals that most births were registered in July (72,735 births).

Table 4.5: Live births by month of occurrence and month of registration, 2021

Month of occurrence	Month of registration												Total
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
JAN	8,465	5,844	5,106	3,586	12,146	5,405	6,345	2,184	4,706	835	2968	1724	59,314
FEB		8,094	6,255	5,001	12,478	6,099	6,485	2,215	4,460	807	2780	1748	56,422
MAR			9,675	7,397	15,332	8,348	8,114	2,768	4,948	923	2,973	1809	62,287
APR				9,837	14,757	11,280	9,892	3,167	5,178	957	3,062	1790	59,920
MAY					16,609	12,915	12,765	4,814	5,635	1,222	3,139	1888	58,987
JUN						15,740	12,899	7,435	7,526	1,668	3,356	1,999	50,623
JUL							16,235	9,736	10,624	3,700	4,126	2,237	46,658
AUG								13,608	11,149	6,564	6,502	3,020	40,843
SEP									13,822	7,841	9,083	4,806	35,552
OCT										11,582	9,425	7,101	28,108
NOV											11,840	7,426	19,266
DEC												11,558	11,558
Total	8,465	13,938	21,036	25,821	71,322	59,787	72,735	45,927	68,048	36,099	59,254	47,106	529,538

Source: CRVS system 2023

Most live births that occurred in 2022 were registered in June with 29,199 births registered. Most births were generally registered within the same month of occurrence from January to December as compared to the year 2020 and 2021 (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Live births by month of occurrence and month of registration, 2022

Month of occurrence	Month of registration												Total
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
JAN	3,721	1,771	923	390	179	5,434	300	131	113	160	119	79	13,320
FEB		3,977	1,672	784	408	4,441	288	156	121	165	113	154	12,279
MAR			4,633	1,745	928	4,497	373	203	164	209	123	172	13,047
APR				4,315	1,742	4,791	672	309	164	228	140	170	12,531
MAY					3,807	5,017	1,569	488	243	270	153	181	11,728
JUN						4,939	2,444	953	483	252	174	207	9,452
JUL							4,377	1,900	909	485	198	219	8,088
AUG								4,002	1,704	810	437	261	7,214
SEP									3,816	1,570	771	433	6,590
OCT										3,485	1,470	745	5,700
NOV											3,453	1,357	4,810
DEC												3,221	3,221
Total	3,721	5,748	7,228	7,234	7,064	29,119	10,023	8,142	7,717	7,634	7,151	7,199	107,980

Source: CRVS system 2023

In 2023 most live births that occurred were registered from October to December, with 121,245 recorded; this was highly attributable to the decentralization of three regions (Kagera, Kigoma and Dar es Salaam). Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Live births by month of occurrence and month of registration, 2023

Month of occurrence	Month of registration												Total
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
JAN	2,962	1,400	703	406	431	505	4,897	947	539	4,664	1,778	3,492	22,724
FEB		2,728	1,488	630	717	572	4,719	901	584	3,998	1,713	3,688	21,738
MAR			3,139	1,470	1,197	883	5,653	1,126	749	4,622	1,967	4,764	25,570
APR				2,457	2,252	1,256	5,780	1,227	727	4,673	1,827	4,727	24,926
MAY					2,554	1,985	6,118	1,625	855	4,986	1,884	4,760	24,767
JUN						2,110	5,632	2,005	1,060	4,977	1,945	4,811	22,540
JUL							4,255	2,315	1,405	5,379	2,169	4,831	20,354
AUG								1,884	1,597	5,715	2,114	4,740	16,050
SEP									1,606	5,417	2,388	4,725	14,136
OCT										3,006	2,205	4,996	10,207
NOV											1,408	3,995	5,403
DEC												2,881	2,881
Total	2,962	4,128	5,330	4,963	7,151	7,311	37,054	12,030	9,122	47,437	21,398	52,410	211,296

Source: CRVS system 2023

4.9 Live Births by Month, Place of Occurrence and Usual Residence of Mother

The majority of mothers gave birth within their regions of usual residence from 2020 to 2023. The data suggests that, in Tanzania mainland, mothers more often give birth within their regions of usual residence than deliver their babies outside of their usual region of residence. In 2020, out of 852,249 registered live births in Mainland Tanzania, 828,386 (97.2%) occurred in the mother's usual area of residence, leaving only 22,159 births (2.6%) that occurred in places other than the usual region of residence of the mother. In 2021, out of the 679,385 registered live births in Mainland Tanzania, 661,042 (97.3%) occurred in the usual residence of a mother, and only 16,305 (2.4%) of births occurred elsewhere.

In 2022, out of 512,335 registered live births in Mainland Tanzania, 496,453 (96.9%) occurred in the usual residence of a mother, and the remaining 12,296 births (2.4%) occurred in other places. In 2023, out of the 253,773 registered live births in Mainland Tanzania, 240,831 (94.9%) occurred in the usual residence of a mother, and the remaining 11,420 births (4.5%) occurred in other places (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Live births by month, place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother, Mainland Tanzania, 2020 to 2023

Month of occurrence	Year of Occurrence and Place of usual residence of the mother															
	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Not stated (%)	Number	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Not stated (%)	Number	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Not stated (%)	Number	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Not stated (%)	Number
JAN	97.2	2.6	0.1	73,772	97.6	2.1	0.2	67,940	97.7	1.7	0.6	52,912	95.9	3.4	0.8	32,240
FEB	97.2	2.6	0.2	69,634	97.6	2.2	0.3	64,030	97.5	1.9	0.6	49,736	95.7	3.6	0.7	29,329
MAR	97.2	2.6	0.2	75,775	97.3	2.4	0.3	70,374	97.4	1.9	0.7	50,981	95.5	3.9	0.6	32,519
APR	97	2.9	0.2	72,780	97.0	2.7	0.3	67,308	97.3	2	0.7	47,722	95	4.4	0.6	30,336
MAY	96.9	2.9	0.2	75,514	97.1	2.6	0.3	67,005	96.9	2.3	0.7	46,662	94.9	4.4	0.7	29,450
JUN	97	2.8	0.2	73,193	97.1	2.6	0.3	59,199	96.6	2.5	0.9	42,381	94.5	4.8	0.7	25,816
JUL	97.1	2.7	0.2	74,388	97.2	2.5	0.3	56,581	96.2	3	0.8	41,566	93.8	5.6	0.6	22,706
AUG	97.1	2.7	0.2	72,606	97.3	2.3	0.4	51,977	96.8	2.6	0.7	38,557	94.1	5.4	0.5	17,485
SEP	97.3	2.5	0.2	70,703	97.3	2.3	0.4	48,342	96.6	2.9	0.6	36,899	93.8	5.9	0.3	14,964
OCT	97.4	2.4	0.2	62,850	97.4	2.3	0.4	43,585	96.7	2.9	0.4	36,353	93.7	6	0.3	10,616
NOV	97.5	2.3	0.2	62,034	97.2	2.3	0.5	40,560	96.6	2.8	0.6	33,935	93.9	6	0.1	5,431
DEC	97.5	2.2	0.3	69,000	97.3	2.1	0.5	42,484	96.4	3	0.6	34,631	46.8	3.2	50	100
Mainland Tanzania	97.2	2.6	0.2	852,249	97.3	2.4	0.3	679,385	96.9	2.4	0.7	512,335	94.9	4.5	0.6	253,773

Source: CRVS system 2023



4.9.1 Live births by month, place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother (rural and urban)

The data suggests more mothers residing in rural localities give birth within their regions of usual residence as compared to those residing in purely urban localities. In 2020, out of the 426,969 registered live births in rural areas, 419,284 (98.2%) occurred in the mother's usual area of residence, leaving just 7,685 births (1.8%) occurring in places other than the usual region of residence of the mother. Out of the 222,011 registered live births in urban areas, 213,797 (96.3%) occurred in the mother's usual area of residence, leaving only 8,215 births (3.7%) occurring in places other than the mother's usual region of residence. In 2021, out of the 314,986 registered live births in rural areas, 310,576 (98.6%) occurred in the usual residence of a mother and only 4,410 (1.4%) births occurred in other places, while out of the 194,563 registered live births in urban areas, 187,364 (96.3%) occurred in the usual residence of the mother and only 7,199 (3.7%) births occurred in other places.

In 2022, out of the 205,284 registered live births in rural areas, 199,536 (97.2%) occurred in the usual residence of the mother, and the remaining 4,106 births (2%) occurred in other places. Out of 182,891 registered live births in urban areas, 178,136 (97.4%) occurred in the usual residence of the mother and the remaining 4,755 births (2.6%) occurred in other places. In 2023 it was the opposite, with a higher percentage of urban births taking place outside of the mother's usual place of residence. Out of the 80,340 registered live births in rural areas, 76,564 (95.3%) occurred in the usual residence of a mother, and the remaining 3,133 births (3.9%) occurred in other places. Out of 119,854 live births registered in urban areas 114,580 (95.6%) occurred in the usual residence of the mother and the remaining 5,274 (4.4%) occurred in other places (Tables 4.9 and 4.10).

Table 4.9: Live rural births by month, place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother, 2020-2023

Month of occurrence	Year of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother											
	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Same as occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Total	Same as occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Total	Same as occurrence (%)	other (%)	Total	Same as occurrence (%)	other (%)	Total
JAN	98.2	1.8	37,868	98.6	1.4	35,253	98.1	1.2	23,537	96.4	2.8	12,478
FEB	92.8	1.7	35,805	90.9	1.2	32,473	97.7	1.6	21,060	96.1	3.1	10,543
MAR	97.9	1.8	37,767	95.7	1.5	34,287	97.5	1.6	20,360	96.1	3.3	11,057
APR	91.7	1.8	35,444	89.0	1.5	31,920	97.7	1.6	19,000	95.4	3.9	9,868
MAY	95.1	1.9	36,747	87.0	1.3	31,144	97.3	1.9	18,252	95.2	4.0	9,425
JUN	92.7	2.0	35,862	74.8	1.2	26,786	97.0	2.0	16,174	95.4	4.0	8,249
JUL	95.0	1.8	36,670	68.9	1.0	24,669	96.3	3.0	16,209	93.6	5.5	6,903
AUG	95.0	1.9	36,717	65.2	0.8	23,293	96.9	2.3	14,977	94.2	4.8	4,573
SEP	92.3	1.5	35,547	60.4	0.8	21,568	96.5	2.7	14,472	93.8	5.4	4,033
OCT	81.3	1.3	31,281	51.9	0.6	18,503	96.8	2.4	14,436	93.3	5.4	2,285
NOV	81.3	1.2	31,259	47.8	0.5	17,060	96.6	2.6	13,213	94.3	5.0	600
DEC	93.7	1.4	36,002	50.6	0.6	18,030	96.9	2.3	13,594	44.5	5.5	652
Rural	98.2	1.8	426,969	98.6	1.4	314,986	97.2	2.0	205,284	95.3	3.9	80,340

Source: CRVS system 2023

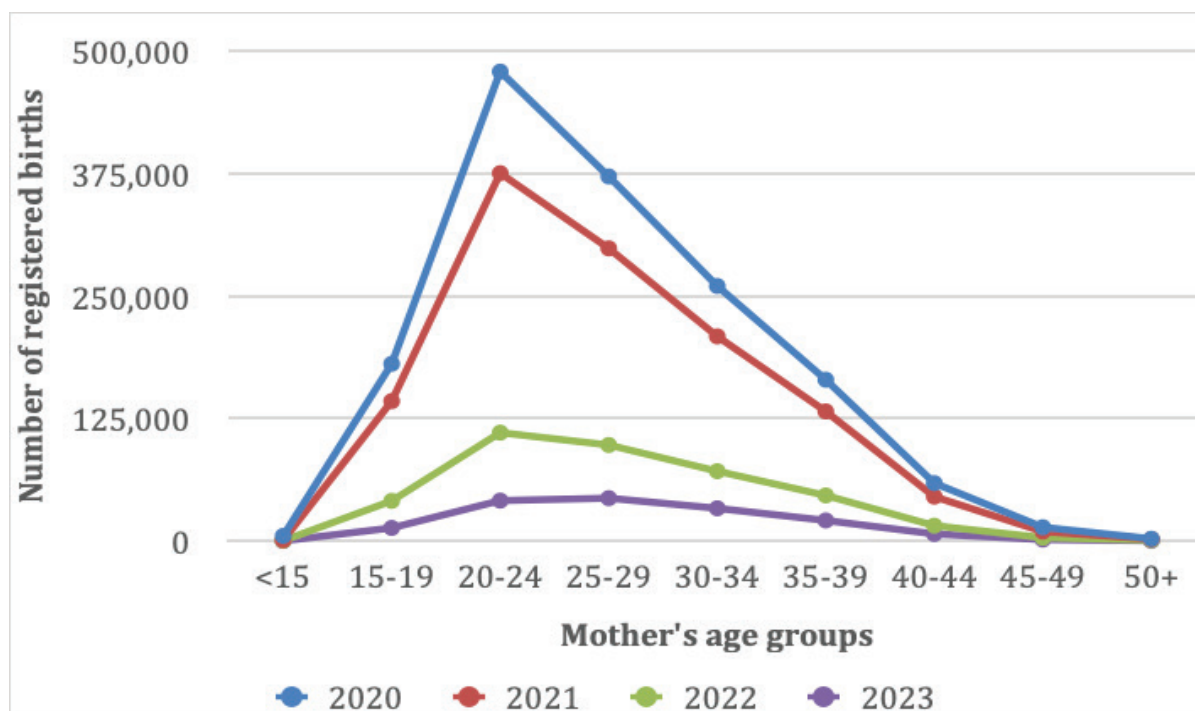
Table 4.10: Live urban births by month, place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother, 2020-2023

Month of Occurrence	Year of occurrence and Place of Usual residence of the mother											
	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Total	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Total	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Total	Same as place of occurrence (%)	Other (%)	Total
JAN	96.2	3.8	18,186	96.6	3.4	16,220	97.9	2.1	11,671	96.3	3.7	12,116
FEB	96.4	3.6	17,522	96.6	3.4	15,897	97.8	2.2	11,508	96.4	3.6	11,937
MAR	95.9	4.1	20,509	95.7	4.3	18,934	97.8	2.2	18,107	95.9	4.1	14,153
APR	95.7	4.3	20,168	95.2	4.8	19,006	97.5	2.5	13,103	95.6	4.4	13,706
MAY	95.4	4.6	20,982	95.1	4.9	19,425	97.4	2.6	17,544	95.7	4.3	13,610
JUN	96.1	3.9	19,935	95.7	4.3	17,863	97.2	2.8	11,280	94.9	5.1	11,881
JUL	96.1	3.9	19,596	96.2	3.8	16,816	97.1	2.9	10,532	95.1	4.8	11,069
AUG	96.2	3.8	18,315	96.6	3.4	15,450	97.3	2.7	9,168	95.5	4.4	9,595
SEP	96.1	3.9	18,135	96.9	3.1	14,572	97.3	2.7	13,320	95.0	5.0	8,230
OCT	96.9	3.1	16,358	97.1	2.9	13,696	97.1	2.9	13,330	95.4	4.5	6,822
NOV	96.9	3.1	15,743	97.1	2.9	13,115	97.1	2.9	4,118	95.3	4.7	4,322
DEC	96.6	3.4	16,562	97.1	2.9	13,569	96.6	3.3	12,880	95.0	5.0	2,413
Urban	96.3	3.7	222,011	96.3	3.7	194,563	97.4	2.6	182,891	95.6	4.4	119,854

Source: CRVS system 2023

4.10 Live births by age and place of usual residence of mother

Tanzania has a relatively young population with a significant proportion of women in their reproductive years. This can influence the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) as younger women tend to have higher fertility rates compared to older age groups. The results in Figure 4.6 show that; the number of registered births from 2020 to 2023 is consistent with the ASFR of the women of reproductive age in Tanzania, where the small proportion of registered births is observed among those aged 15-19. Then it peaks among registered children born to mothers aged 20-24, subsequently declining to smaller proportions at older ages. However, the number of registered births for each specific age group declined from 2020 to 2023. Detailed information on the number of registered live births by age and place of usual residence of the mother from 2020 to 2023 is presented in Appendix 2 to 5.



Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 4.6: Number of registered live births by age of mother, 2020-2023

Disparities between urban and rural areas can affect ASFR. Rural areas in Tanzania have higher fertility rates due to factors such as limited access to education and health care, as well as cultural norms favoring larger families. Figure 4.7 illustrates that the number of registered births from 2020 to 2023 in Tanzania mainland was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

This is consistent with the fertility differentials observed in the country. Additionally, there are no trend differences in age-specific birth registration between rural and urban areas from 2020 to 2023, as presented in Appendix Figures 4.1 to 4.4.

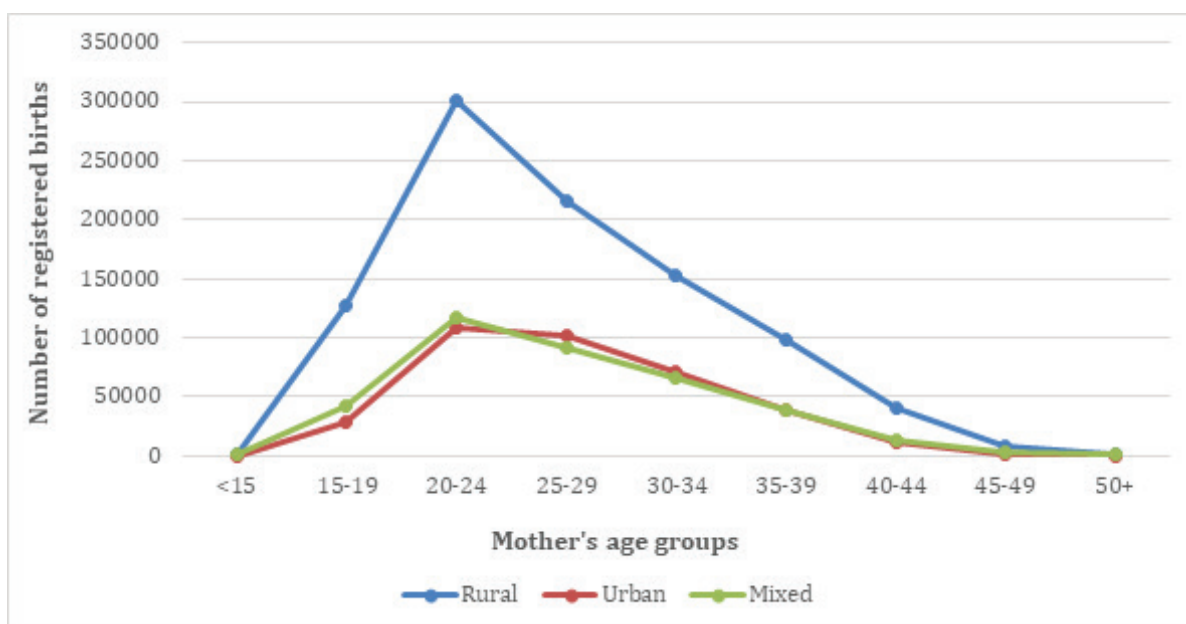
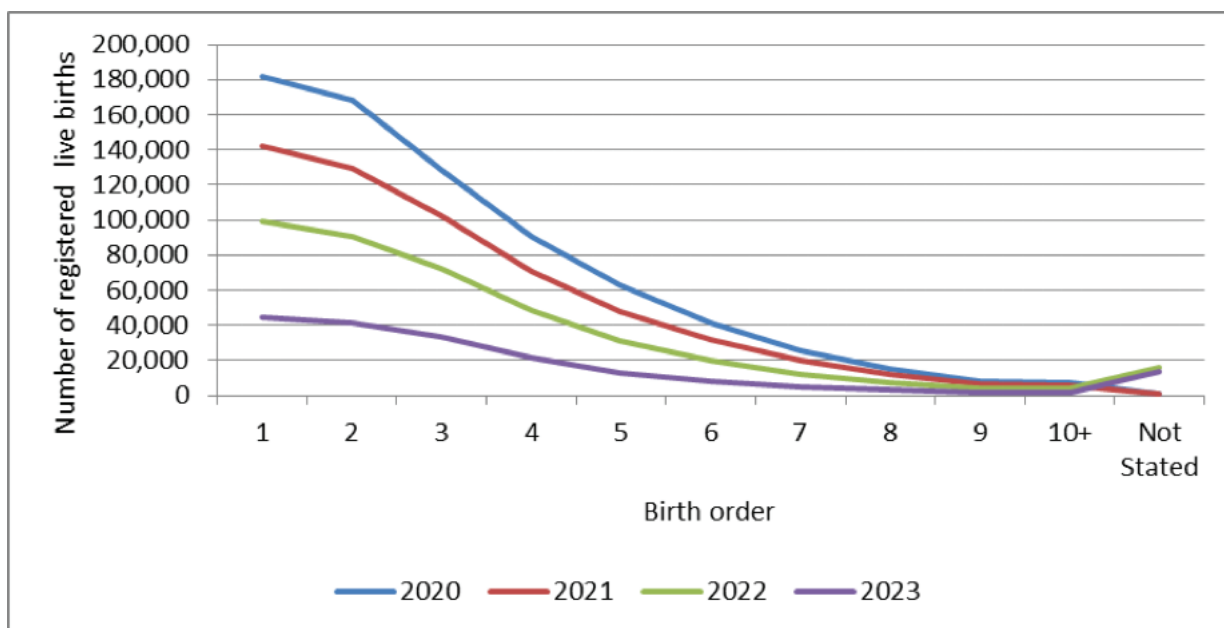


Figure 4.7: Number of registered births by age of mother and place of usual residence, 2020-2023

4.11 Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother, sex of child and live-birth order

Data on birth order is available in all regions implementing decentralized birth registration; therefore, findings presented under this section cover all (26) regions of Tanzania mainland (Figure 4.8). Birth order has been categorized into 10 groups (1, 2, 3, ..., and 10+) whereas the mothers have been divided into 10 age groups: under-15, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50 years and above, and "not stated" (that is, when the age of the mother is not listed in the birth register). Generally, birth registration tends to occur most often among firstborn children in all the four years. Furthermore, we observe that levels of birth registration decline with increasing birth order.

It is observed that the peak of registered births among firstborns mostly occurred between ages 15 and 19, followed closely by ages 20-24. The peak of the registered births of second children order was seen among mothers aged 20-24 years, followed closely by the 25-29 year age group. Additional information on the number of registered live births by place of usual residence, age of mother, sex of child and birth order from 2020 to 2023 is presented in Appendix Table 4.4a-e.



Source: CRVS system

Figure 4.8: Registered live births by birth order, 2020-2023

4.12 Live Births by place of birth and usual residence of mother

A mother's country of birth under this category was used as place of birth and divided into three groups: Tanzania (as mother's country of birth), others (if mother was not born in Tanzania), and Not Stated (if the mother's country of birth was missing in the birth register). The status of the live births registered by place of birth and usual residence of the mother is presented in Table 4.11. The findings show at least 97.9% of registered live births in 2020 through 2023 were of children born to mothers whose nationality was Tanzania and were usually living in Tanzania. Further, observation by place of usual residence (either urban or rural) of the mother still showed that at least 96.8% of registered live births were of children whose mother's country of origin was Tanzania.

Table 4.12: Live births by place of birth and usual residence of mother

Year of occurrence	Mother's country of birth		Place of usual residence					
			Urban		Rural		Mixed	
	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)
2020	98.7	1.3	99.7	0.3	99.5	0.5	95.4	4.6
2021	98.4	1.6	99.6	0.4	99.4	0.6	94.2	5.8
2022	97.3	2.7	99.2	0.8	99.2	0.8	90.0	10.0
2023	97.0	3.0	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	87.4	12.6

CHAPTER 5: DEATH

5.1 Death Registration

This section presents data on deaths registered in Mainland Tanzania covering 2020 to 2023. Just like births, death registration has been taking place since the German era and later British rule in 1921, where at that time the registration was guided and managed by the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Cap. 108 R.E 2002).


The government has been taking steps to improve death registration coverage by introducing the revised death registration form. That included adding statistical fields for generating vital statistics needed for monitoring SDGs, as well as national, regional and continental frameworks to which Tanzania has subscribed. Until 2021, a decentralized death registration system was introduced in four regions of Tanzania mainland: Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya and Songwe. Table 5.1 below presents summary statistics of the cumulative number of deaths registered at the national level from 2020 to 2023. The number of registered deaths increased from 27,665 in 2020 to 35,406 in 2021, with a slight decrease to 34,224 in 2023. Further details on the cumulative number of death registrations by region in Tanzania mainland are provided in Appendix Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Summary statistics on registered deaths, Tanzania mainland, 2020-2023

Indicator	Years of registration			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered deaths by year (number)	27,665	35,406	33,508	34,224
Registered deaths within the year of occurrence*	17,237	22,830	22,918	14,744
Expected deaths (number)**	351,092	345,642	340,838	336,905
Registration completeness rate (%)	4.9	6.6	6.7	4.4

Source: Data from CRVS

**Estimates as per NBS. The expected number of deaths in a given year was obtained by multiplying the total population of that year by the crude mortality rate for that year, as estimated by the NBS.



Estimated CDRs per 1,000 population for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 were 6.1, 5.9, 5.6 and 5.4 respectively.

5.2 Death registration completeness rate

The completeness rate of death registration was calculated in order to assess system improvements and enable the adjustments that are used when calculating mortality indicators. The computation of completeness is based on the number of registered deaths in a particular period divided by the expected number of deaths for that period, based on projections derived from analysis of data from the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census. As presented in Table 5.1 above, completeness of death registration in 2023 was at 4.4%, lower than the 6.7% observed in 2022.

Table 5.2 below provides information about the total number of registered deaths and completeness of death registration by region of residence in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023. Over the four-year period, Dar es Salaam and the Arusha region led the top regions with relatively high completeness rates of registered deaths compared to other regions in Mainland Tanzania. The Katavi and Geita regions showed very low completeness rates of death registration for those four years. However, it is important to consider that the global pandemic from 2020 to 2022 might have affected data collection systems and altered the overall mortality picture. There were significantly more deaths in 2021 and 2022 than expected, which might artificially increase the completeness of the data for those years (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Death registration by region of residence in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

Region	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	**Expected number of deaths	*Total registered deaths	Completeness rate	**Expected number of deaths	*Total registered deaths	Completeness rate	**Expected number of deaths	*Total registered deaths	Completeness rate	**Expected number of deaths	*Total registered death	Completeness rate
Mainland Tanzania	351,092	17,237	4.9	345,642	22,830	6.6	340,838	22,918	6.6	336,905	14,744	4.4
Dodoma	13,247	714	5.4	13,118	1,107	8.4	12,895	1,111	8.6	12,671	730	5.8
Arusha	6,806	951	14	6,558	1,112	17	6,347	1,088	17.1	6,160	666	10.8
Kilimanjaro	11,917	992	8.3	11,397	1,548	13.6	10,935	1,610	14.7	10,903	934	8.6
Tanga	14,445	849	5.9	14,044	1,090	7.8	13,692	1,119	8.2	13,384	895	6.7
Morogoro	14,445	805	5.6	14,044	950	6.8	13,692	950	6.9	13,384	716	5.3
Pwani	8,941	593	6.6	8,567	751	8.8	8,237	752	9.1	7,920	583	7.4
Dar es Salaam	40,231	5,207	12.9	40,335	6,321	15.7	40,479	6,317	15.6	40,623	4,619	11.4
Lindi	7,020	259	3.7	6,742	328	4.9	6,481	328	5.1	6,250	258	4.1
Mtwara	9,918	426	4.3	9,601	504	5.2	9,335	509	5.5	9,069	408	4.5
Ruvuma	10,431	420	4	10,190	508	5	9,970	544	5.5	9,779	420	4.3
Iringa	9,985	357	3.6	9,888	744	7.5	9,811	744	7.6	9,752	132	1.4
Mbeya	15,589	612	3.9	15,520	1,088	7	15,468	667	4.3	15,451	180	1.2
Singida	9,842	304	3.1	9,757	466	4.8	9,711	474	4.9	9,673	282	2.9
Tabora	19,509	430	2.2	19,230	637	3.3	18,978	654	3.4	18,758	392	2.1
Rukwa	8,700	175	2	8,586	203	2.4	8,477	205	2.4	8,381	182	2.2
Kigoma	17,226	426	2.5	16,943	628	3.7	16,693	672	4	16,475	468	2.8
Shinyanga	9,765	345	3.5	9,391	527	5.6	9,063	536	5.9	8,758	390	4.5
Kagera	25,247	534	2.1	25,055	672	2.7	24,903	915	3.7	24,769	251	1
Mwanza	19,142	1,051	5.5	18,786	1,445	7.7	18,484	1,595	8.6	18,221	848	4.7
Mara	15,172	409	2.7	14,872	639	4.3	14,613	640	4.4	14,374	485	3.4
Manyara	10,119	269	2.7	10,111	346	3.4	10,112	350	3.5	10,125	242	2.4
Njombe	7,649	472	6.2	7,391	328	4.4	7,171	324	4.5	6,940	120	1.7
Katavi	7,633	70	0.9	7,682	102	1.3	7,727	110	1.4	7,753	37	0.5
Simiyu	12,869	192	1.5	12,736	258	2	12,616	257	2	12,489	199	1.6
Geita	17,027	190	1.1	17,008	278	1.6	16,977	284	1.7	16,970	245	1.4
Songwe	8,217	185	2.3	8,090	250	3.1	7,971	163	2	7,873	62	0.8

Source: Data from CRVS System 2023

**Estimates as per NBS. The expected number of deaths in a given year was obtained by multiplying the total population of that year by the crude mortality rate for that year, as estimated by the NBS. Estimated CDRs per 1,000 population for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 were 6.1, 5.9, 5.6 and 5.4, respectively.



5.3 Timeliness of death registration

According to the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Cap.108 R.E 2002), death registration must be done within 30 days of occurrence. The computation of timeliness is based on the number of deaths in a particular year that are registered within 30 days, or more than 30 days after occurrence, divided by total number of deaths registered within the year (excluding delayed death registration). The results show that timeliness of death registration and certification within 30 days increased from 66.5% in 2020 to 73.8% in 2022 but decreased to 59.7% in 2023 (Table 5.3 below). For the period of four years from 2020-2023, there was an impressive increase in the proportion of timely registered deaths in most regions. The regions observed to have very low levels of timely death registration for the four-year period were Njombe, Manyara and Katavi.

Table 5.3: Timeliness of death registration by region in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

Region	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Within 30 days	Above 30 days	Number	Within 30 days	Above 30 days	Number	Within 30 days	Above 30 days	Number	Within 30 days	Above 30 days	Number
Mainland Tanzania	66.5	33.5	17,237	71.8	28.2	22,830	73.8	26.2	22,918	59.7	40.3	14,744
Dodoma	42.2	57.8	714	43.3	56.7	1,107	36.6	63.4	1,111	44.1	55.9	730
Arusha	82	18	951	81.2	18.8	1,112	75	25	1,088	52.2	47.8	666
Kilimanjaro	73.5	26.5	992	75.5	24.5	1,548	76.4	23.6	1,610	60.9	39.1	934
Tanga	59.9	40.1	849	97.1	2.9	1,090	89.8	10.2	1,119	96.5	3.5	895
Morogoro	74.9	25.1	805	71.6	28.4	950	68.3	31.7	950	59.6	40.4	716
Pwani	73.4	26.6	593	72.2	27.8	751	72	28	752	51.5	48.5	583
Dar es Salaam	88.8	11.2	5,207	91.2	8.8	6,321	90.4	9.6	6,317	73.1	26.9	4,619
Lindi	40.6	59.4	259	38.4	61.6	328	98.3	1.7	328	32.5	67.5	258
Mtwara	43.7	56.3	426	98	2	504	95.1	4.9	509	99.4	0.6	408
Ruvuma	51.8	48.2	420	58.9	41.1	508	56.2	43.8	544	46.3	53.7	420
Iringa	25.5	74.5	357	26.7	73.3	744	45.1	54.9	744	93.8	6.2	132
Mbeya	1	99	612	29.9	70.1	1,088	45.5	54.5	667	95.9	4.1	180
Singida	49.4	50.6	304	49.6	50.4	466	54.5	45.5	474	52.2	47.8	282
Tabora	42.9	57.1	430	50.3	49.7	637	52.3	47.7	654	42.8	57.2	392
Rukwa	59.8	40.2	175	53.5	46.5	203	58.3	41.7	205	33.9	66.1	182
Kigoma	71.8	28.2	426	75.6	24.4	628	61.5	38.5	672	40.3	59.7	468
Shinyanga	55.7	44.3	345	98.3	1.7	527	87.7	12.3	536	98.5	1.5	390
Kagera	48	52	534	47.2	52.8	672	55.1	44.9	915	39	61	251
Mwanza	32.5	67.5	1,051	49.6	50.4	1,445	65.6	34.4	1,595	56.3	43.7	848
Mara	55.7	44.3	409	59.9	40.1	639	50.5	49.5	640	49.6	50.4	485
Manyara	37	63	269	38.5	61.5	346	32.6	67.4	350	32.9	67.1	242
Njombe	7.4	92.6	472	17.1	82.9	328	15.6	84.4	324	3.7	96.3	120
Katavi	34	66	70	20.6	79.4	102	38.5	61.5	110	43.1	56.9	37
Simiyu	38.7	61.3	192	46.7	53.3	258	43.2	56.8	257	55.3	44.7	199
Geita	47	53	190	93.8	6.3	278	86.1	13.9	284	98.3	1.7	245
Songwe	50	50	185	23.1	76.9	250	12.8	87.2	163	4.3	95.7	62

Data source: CRVS System 2023

5.4 Registered deaths by region and site of occurrence, 2020-2023

As presented in Figure 5.1, the general pattern shows that the majority of registered deaths in Mainland Tanzania occurred outside health facilities, either at home or in other places. This situation is common in low- and middle-income countries, where the majority of deaths occur outside health facilities, which helps explain why so often causes of death are not established. Further details about the number of registered deaths by region and site of occurrence from 2020 to 2023 are illustrated in Appendix 5.2. Vital statistics data on location and site of death occurrence are important for informing national policies regarding resource allocation for health care services and infrastructure development.

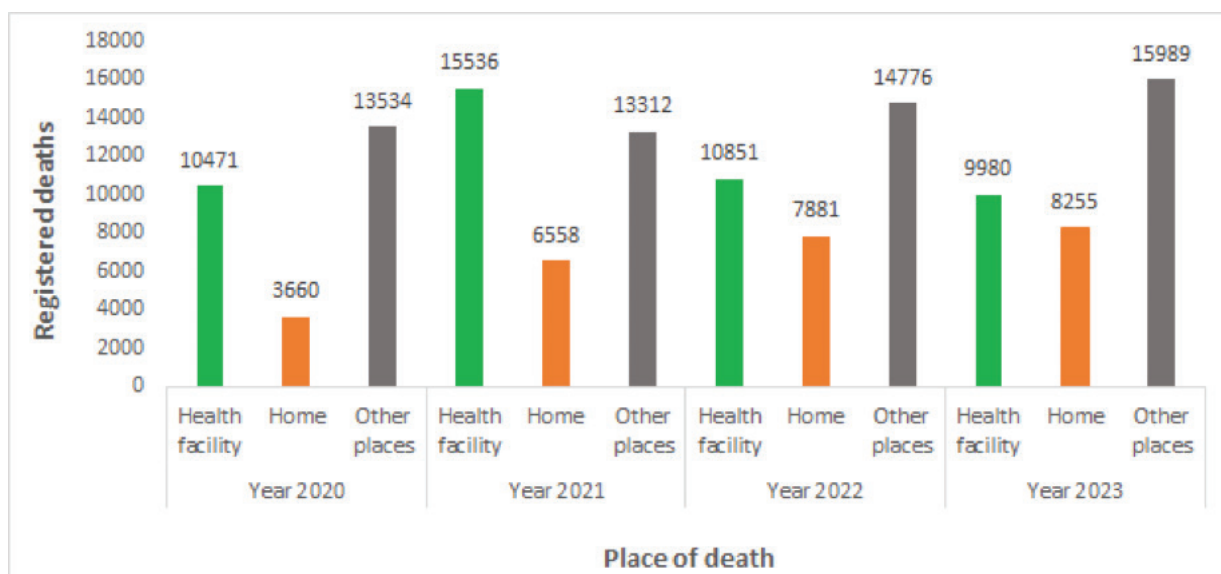


Figure 5.1: Registered death by sight of occurrence in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

5.5 Crude death rate by region of occurrence in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

In areas where death registration is more complete, the crude death rate tends to be more accurate and reflective of the true mortality patterns in the population. For the adjusted crude death rate to be meaningful and accurate, it is important that death registration be comprehensive and that there is minimal underreporting or misclassification of deaths. In Mainland Tanzania the level of completeness in death registration as depicted in Table 5.2 above is relatively low. Consequently, the adjusted crude death rate may not provide an accurate representation of mortality patterns. Incomplete death registration poses the risk of underestimating the crude death rate and the actual mortality burden, potentially leading to misinterpretations of health and demographic trends. Table 5.4 presents an unadjusted total number of registered deaths and the crude death rates, shedding light on the underreporting of deaths and the magnitude of deaths in Mainland Tanzania by region from 2020 to 2023.

Table 5.4: An unadjusted total number of registered deaths and the crude death rates in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

Region	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Total number of deaths	Population*	CDR/1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Population	CDR/1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Population*	CDR/1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Population*	CDR/1000 population
Mainland Tanzania	17,237	55,966,030	0.3	22,830	57,724,380	0.4	22,918	59,517,754	0.4	14,744	61,342,896	0.2
Dadoma	714	2,647,410	0.5	1,107	2,729,668	0.4	1,111	2,814,049	0.4	730	2,900,511	0.3
Arusha	951	2,104,074	0.5	1,112	2,156,511	0.5	1,088	2,208,476	0.5	666	2,259,975	0.3
Kilimanjara	992	1,951,252	0.3	1,548	1,996,952	0.8	1,610	2,043,553	0.8	934	2,090,663	0.4
Tanga	849	2,449,235	0.3	1,090	2,509,439	0.4	1,119	2,571,004	0.4	895	2,633,603	0.3
Morogoro	805	2,730,058	0.4	950	2,799,260	0.3	950	2,868,847	0.3	716	2,938,556	0.2
Pwani	593	1,325,852	1.0	751	1,357,271	0.6	752	1,388,919	0.5	583	1,420,500	0.4
Dar es Salaam	5,207	5,401,814	0.3	6,321	5,526,638	1.1	6,317	5,648,563	1.1	4,619	5,766,954	0.8
Lindi	259	1,025,800	0.3	328	1,047,783	0.3	328	1,069,956	0.3	258	1,092,277	0.2
Mtwara	426	1,478,874	0.3	504	1,507,426	0.3	509	1,536,401	0.3	408	1,565,486	0.3
Ruvuma	420	1,655,443	0.3	508	1,695,057	0.3	544	1,735,501	0.3	420	1,776,881	0.2
Iringa	357	1,149,481	0.3	744	1,177,327	0.6	744	1,205,336	0.6	132	1,233,285	0.1
Mbeya	612	2,204,543	0.2	1,088	2,274,236	0.5	667	2,344,831	0.3	180	2,416,223	0.1
Singida	304	1,705,182	0.1	466	1,754,370	0.3	474	1,805,088	0.3	282	1,857,280	0.2
Tabora	430	3,081,263	0.1	637	3,191,194	0.2	654	3,302,485	0.2	392	3,414,934	0.1
Rukwa	175	1,270,049	0.2	203	1,310,007	0.2	205	1,351,320	0.2	182	1,393,899	0.1
Kigoma	426	2,800,919	0.2	628	2,898,568	0.2	672	2,998,228	0.2	468	3,099,718	0.2
Shinyanga	345	1,993,589	0.2	527	2,054,229	0.3	536	2,114,881	0.3	390	2,175,169	0.2
Kagera	534	3,238,347	0.3	672	3,353,241	0.2	915	3,471,458	0.3	251	3,593,038	0.1
Mwanza	1,051	3,826,573	0.2	1,445	3,983,793	0.4	1,595	4,146,017	0.4	848	4,313,161	0.2
Mara	409	2,391,845	0.1	639	2,490,155	0.3	640	2,592,288	0.2	485	2,698,425	0.2
Manyara	269	1,873,105	0.6	346	1,937,450	0.2	350	2,003,345	0.2	242	2,070,811	0.1
Njombe	472	837,557	0.1	328	854,932	0.4	324	872,202	0.4	120	889,330	0.1
Katavi	70	805,887	0.1	102	842,200	0.1	110	879,775	0.1	37	918,593	0.0
Simiyu	192	2,304,228	0.1	258	2,418,495	0.1	257	2,538,233	0.1	199	2,663,519	0.1
Geita	190	2,434,800	0.1	278	2,539,114	0.1	284	2,646,716	0.1	245	2,757,771	0.1
Songwe	185	1,278,850	0.1	250	1,319,064	0.2	163	1,360,282	0.1	62	1,402,334	0.0

Source: CRVS System 2023

*Estimates as per NBS. The generated CDRs are demographically impossible, as they are based on observed data that we know is incomplete.

5.6 Age-specific mortality rates in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

Regarding age-specific mortality, the general pattern for Sub-Saharan African populations is most often illustrated by the "U-shaped curve." This means that populations in this region tend to experience high mortality among children, particularly during infancy (age 0-11 months) and early childhood (1-4 years), as well as among elderly groups. The computation of the age-specific mortality rate is based on the number of registered deaths in each age group divided by the population number in that age group, estimated from the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census, per 1,000 population. Figure 5.2 below presents age-specific mortality rates for registered deaths in Mainland Tanzania from 2020 to 2023. The J-shaped curve of Figure 5.2 is



contrary to the expected mortality curve for Tanzania, which typically shows high mortality rates for children under 5 and for the elderly. The low age-specific mortality rate observed in age groups 0-4 up to 20-24 might be due to the incompleteness of death certification processes, especially for children under 5, in whom the majority of deaths occurred and were recorded in health facilities. Mortality rates start to increase from ages 25-29. This suggests that deaths of infants, children and adolescents (10-24) are less likely to be registered compared to adults aged 25 years and above.

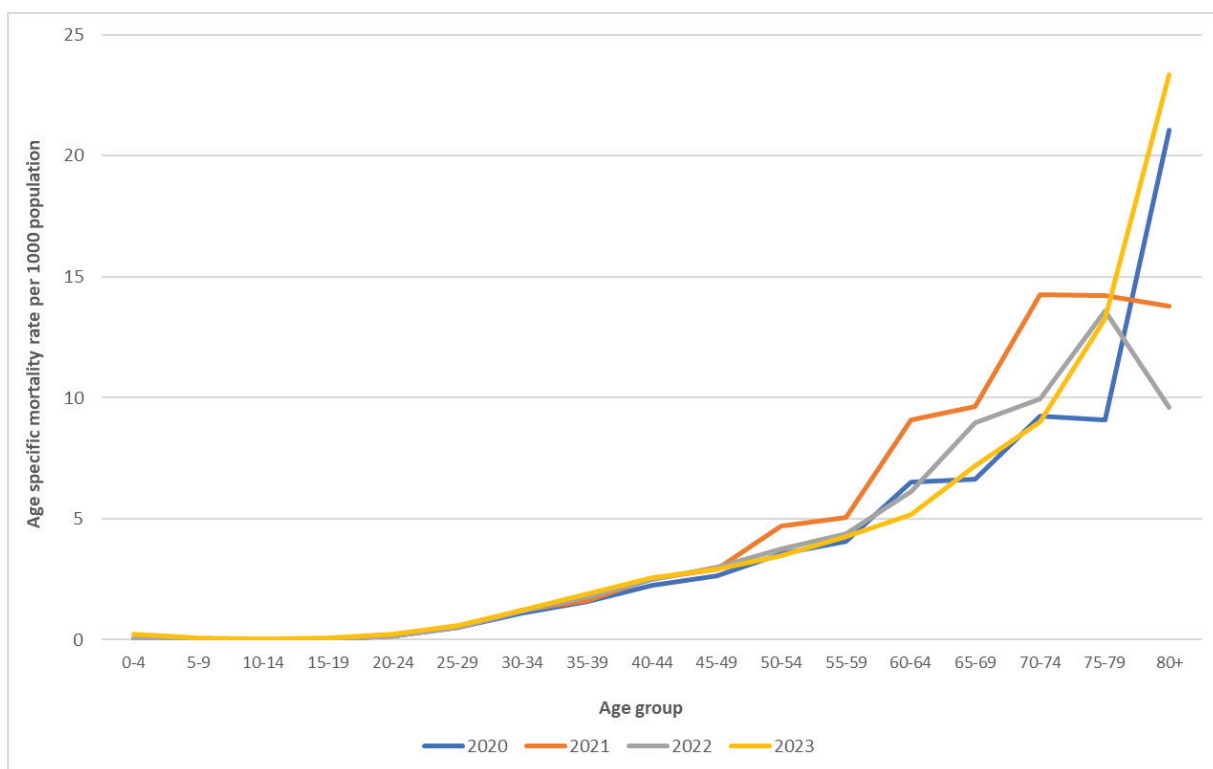


Figure 5.2: Age-specific mortality rates in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

Figure 5.3 presents age specific mortality rates disaggregated by male and female, covering the period between 2020 and 2023. The patterns suggest appreciable levels of under-registration of death events for both males and females, particularly among those that occurred among decedents aged 0-4 up to 20-24. At the same time, the data suggests that there are adult deaths from ages 25-29 up to 80 years, among both males and females, who were relatively more likely



to have been registered. However, we observe patterns within the same age groups, which suggest that female deaths are less likely to be registered compared to those of their male counterparts.

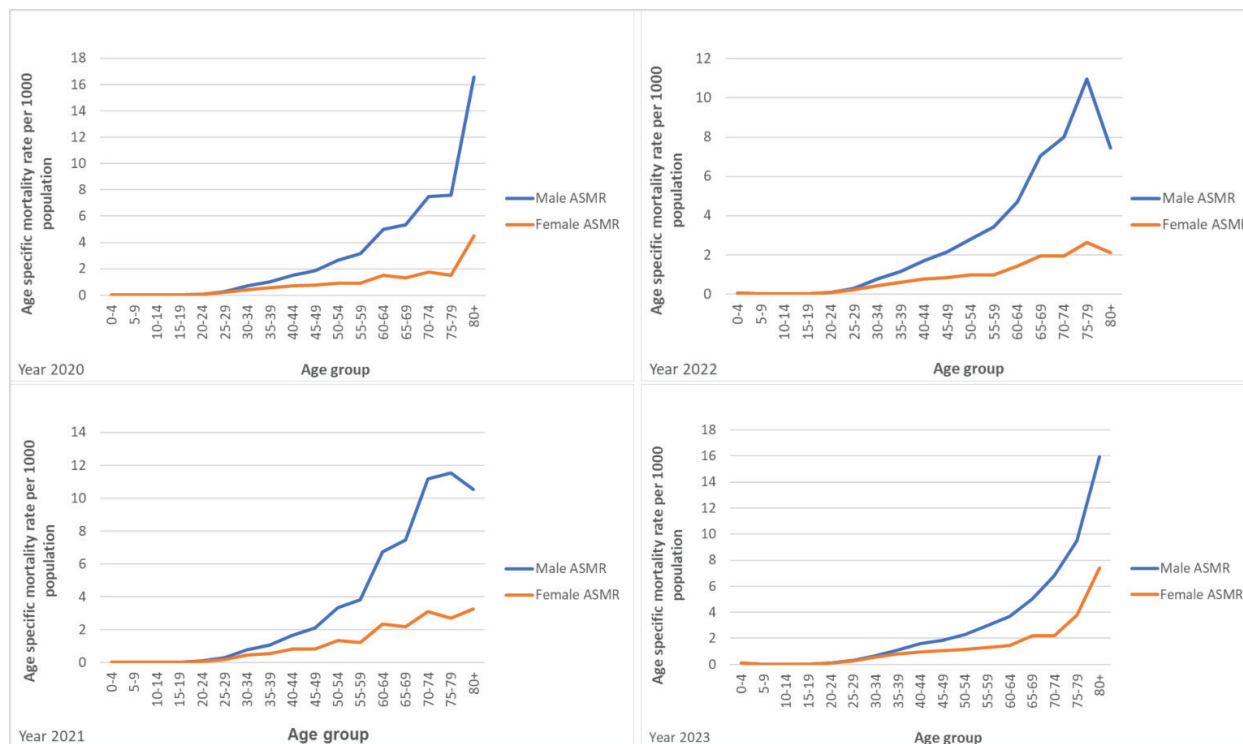


Figure 5.3: Age-specific mortality rate of registered deaths by sex in Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

CHAPTER 6: CAUSES OF DEATH

6.0 Introduction

This section presents in detail the analysis of deaths that happen both in the community and in health facilities. It describes the top 20 individual causes of death of all ages and both sexes. The list has been produced from individual causes of death by combining related causes to identify the leading underlying causes of death across various age groups. Broad group categories of causes of death and diseases of priority (Malaria, HIV and TB) are clearly described in this section. In addition, this section describes the initiatives that were taken to improve the quality and collection of data on the causes of deaths that occurred in communities in 2022 and 2023.

6.1 Structure of death by pyramids

The death counts disaggregated by age group and sex from 2020 to 2023 are presented in Figure 6.1. The figure presents the typical shape of a population with high under-5 mortality. This finding corroborates with the interpretation provided in the previous chapter regarding low levels of child mortality registration. In total, under-5 deaths each year accounted for more than 35% of all deaths during the four-year period overall. However, analysis of the time trend reveals that the proportion of all mortality among under-5 children declined from 37% in 2020 30% in 2023. That such a large proportion of recorded mortality occurred among children also suggests a relatively high level of utilization of health facilities among those under 5 compared to the adult population, who are likely to die at home. This may also imply inadequate health care access and limited resources for maternal and child health programs. The distribution of deaths, male and female, is similar across all ages in the four years covered in this analysis.

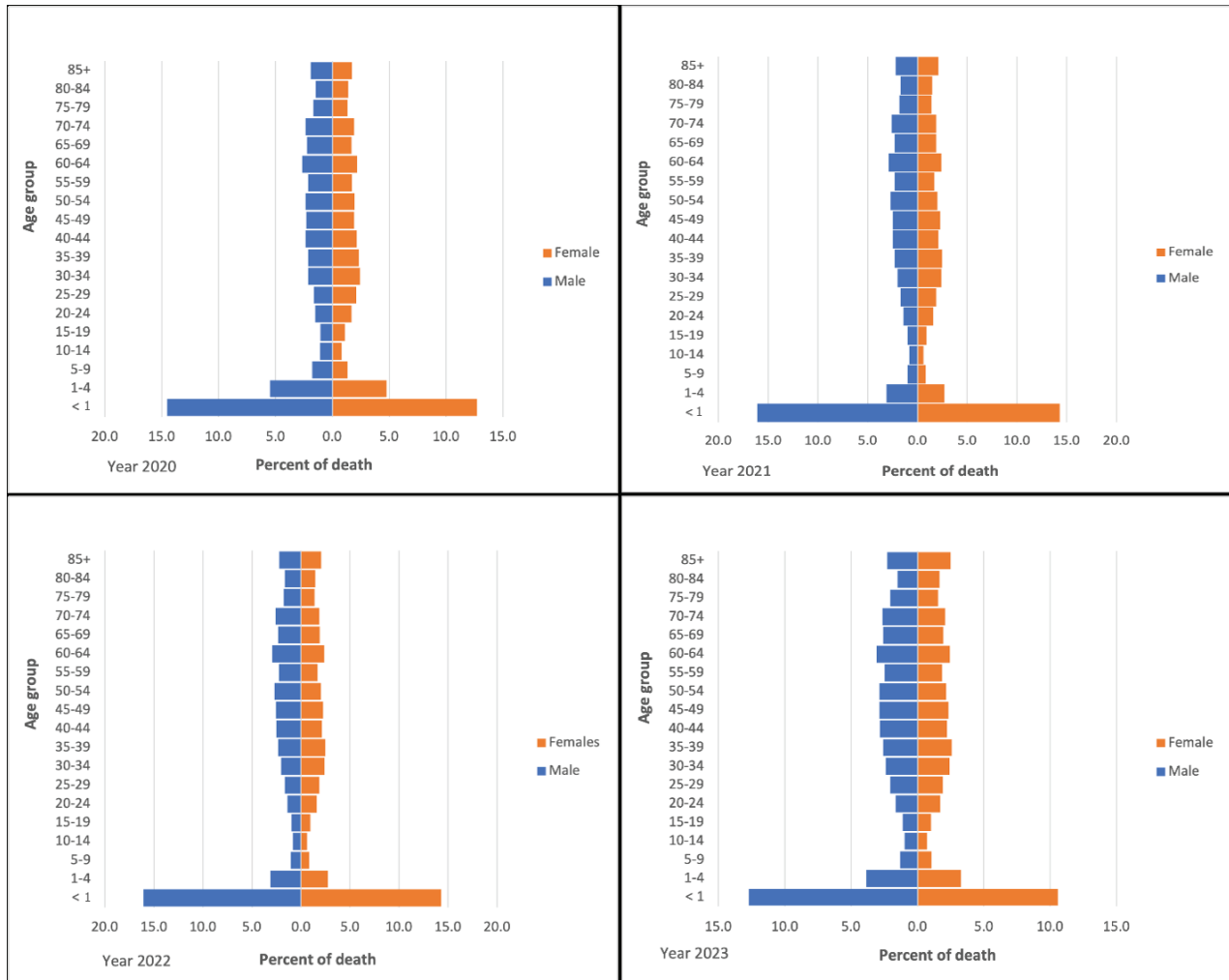



Figure 6.1: Death distribution by age groups and sex, 2020-2023

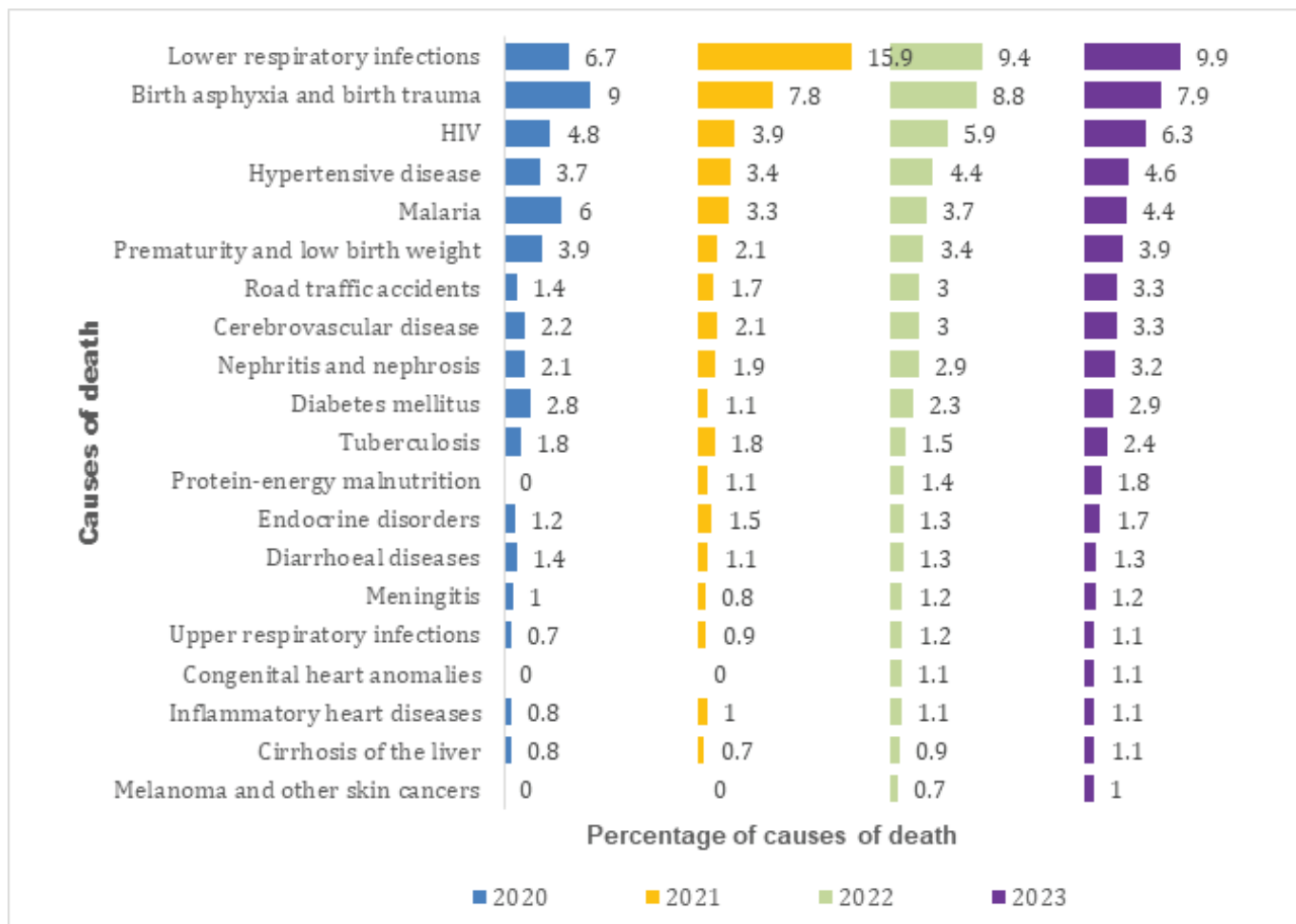
6.2 Leading causes of death

6.2.1 Top 20 causes of death (all ages)

Globally, 20 diseases contribute significantly to the national burden of disease (WHO, 2020). In Tanzania for the past four years, the top 20 causes of death accounted for more than 50% of all deaths. Of note, this increased from 50.3% in 2020 to 63.5% in 2023. This might be due to the increase in the burden of some of the diseases, especially during 2023, especially asphyxia and birth trauma, malaria, prematurity and low birth weight. Figure 6.2 presents the top 20 conditions that led to the majority of deaths recorded between 2020 and 2023.



Lower respiratory infections emerged as the leading condition in 2023, accounting for 9.9% of all deaths, followed by birth asphyxia (7.9%) and HIV, which accounted for 6.3%. Lower respiratory infections have been the leading cause of death for three consecutive years, with a decline of six percentage points, from 15.9% in 2021 to 9.9% in 2023. Interestingly, iron deficiency anemia, among the leading causes of maternal mortality across the world (Khaskheli et al., 2016), did not figure prominently as a leading cause of death in 2023. This might be due to government efforts to reduce maternal deaths in the country. Birth asphyxia and birth trauma deaths have persisted in the top two positions for the past four years, accounting for an average of 8.4% of all deaths. Malaria has remained in the top five since 2020, causing on average 4.4% of deaths during this period. However, it decreased from 6% in 2020 to 4.4% in 2023.



Source: DHIS2 Database 2023

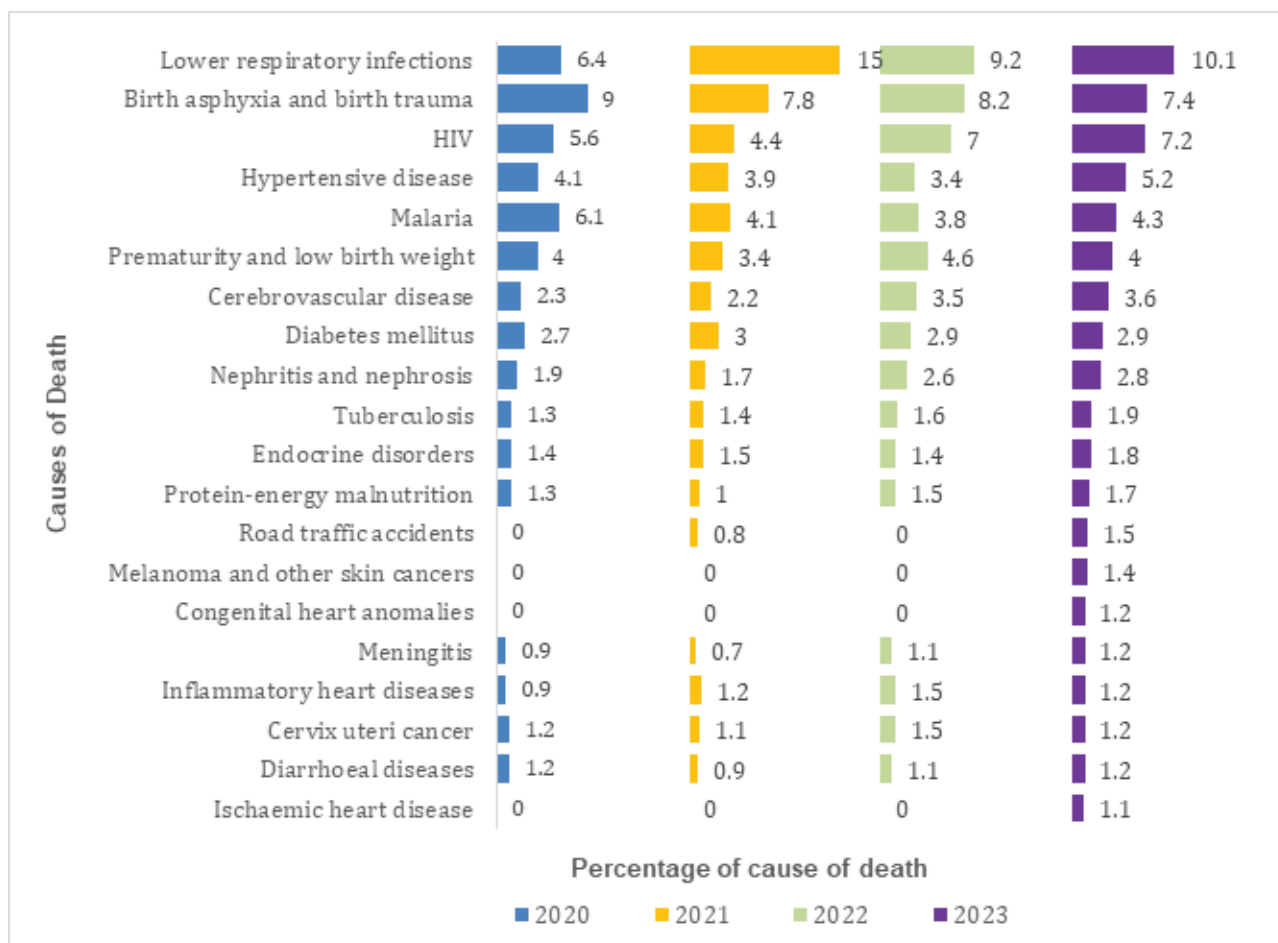
Figure 6.2: Top 20 leading causes of death between 2020 and 2023

6.2.2 Leading causes of death by sex

The sex mortality ratios demonstrate close mortality rates and patterns among males and females across different age groups and causes of death. Malaria, HIV and respiratory infections are a major cause of death among both adult males and females, persisting in the top five for the past four years. Birth asphyxia over the four-year period remained the leading cause of death for both males and females, which reflects the persistently high risk of mortality among neonates in the Tanzanian population.

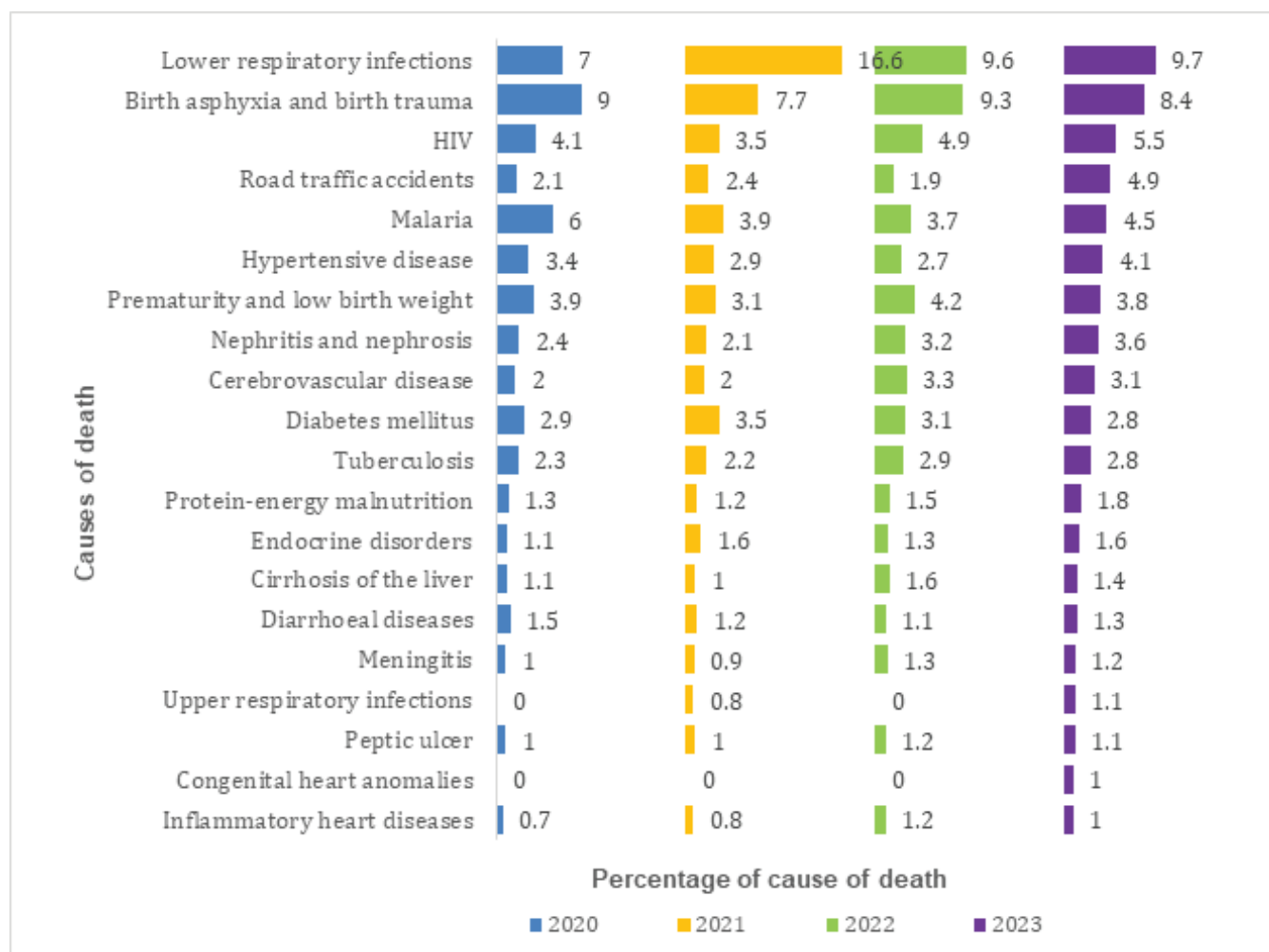
Figures 6.3 and 6.4 present a snapshot of the percentage distribution of the top 20 causes of death for the past four years (2020-2023). In 2023, deaths due to road traffic accidents accounted for 4.9% of male deaths, while the same accounted for 1.5% female deaths. It is

also important to note that road traffic fatalities in males surpassed malaria for the first time as a leading cause of death in 2023. The proportion of deaths from diseases related to lower respiratory infections and diabetes mellitus was also slightly higher among males (9.9% and 2.9%, respectively) compared to females (10.1% and 2.9%, respectively). Conversely, the proportion of deaths resulting from HIV and hypertension is slightly higher among females, at 7.2% and 5.2%, respectively, compared to 5.5% and 4.1% for males. The proportion of deaths due to malaria among both sexes was more or less the same, 4.3% for females and 4.5% for males.



Source: DHIS2 Database 2023

Figure 6.3: Leading causes of death among females, 2020-2023



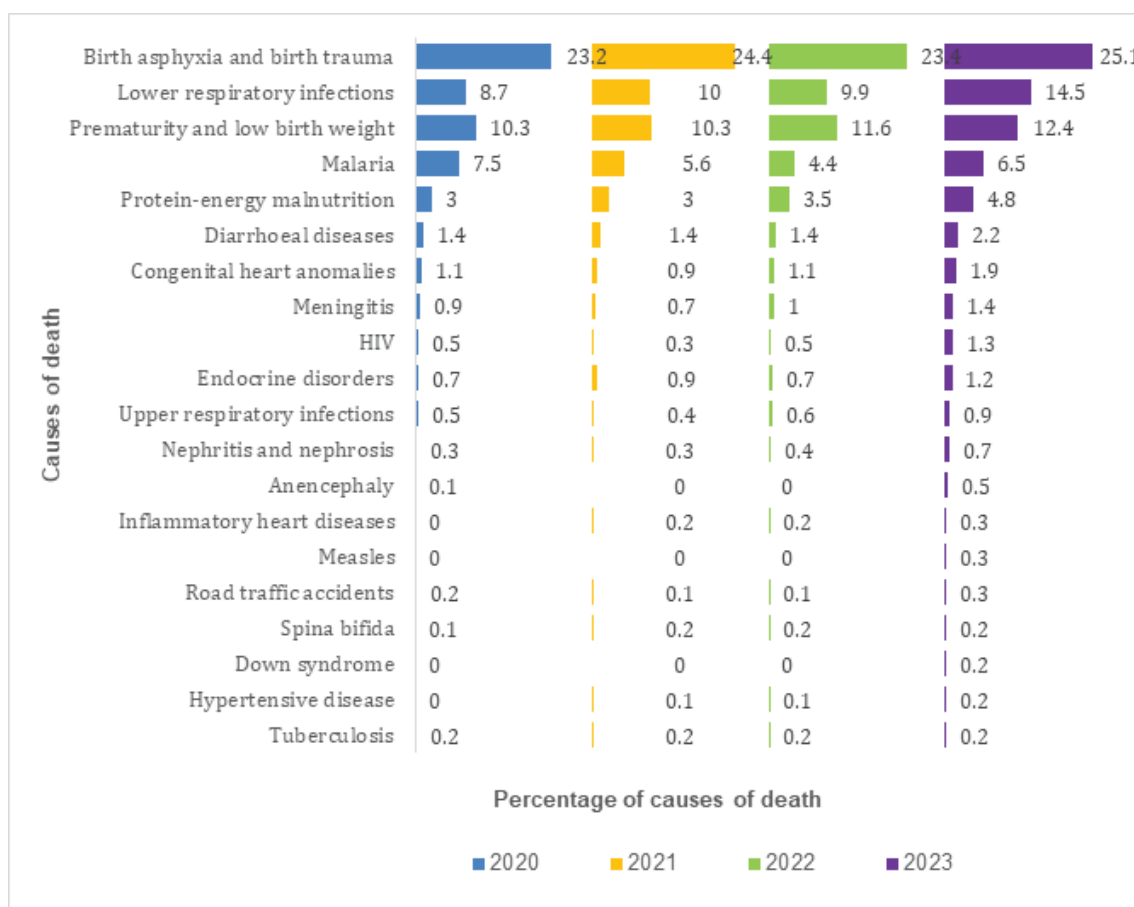
Source: DHIS2 Database 2023

Figure 6.4: Leading causes of death among males, 2020-2023

6.2.3 Leading causes of death in under-5

Birth asphyxia and birth trauma are the leading causes of death among children under age 5, contributing to an average of over 20% of the total deaths among under-5 children, with a slight

increase to 25.1% in 2023 from 23.2% in 2020 (Figure 6.5). That and ow birth weight have been the top three causes in four consecutive years, increasing from 10.3% in 2020 to 12.4% in 2023. Coding specific maternal conditions leading to prematurity and low birth weight would provide helpful information for informing newborn survival interventions.



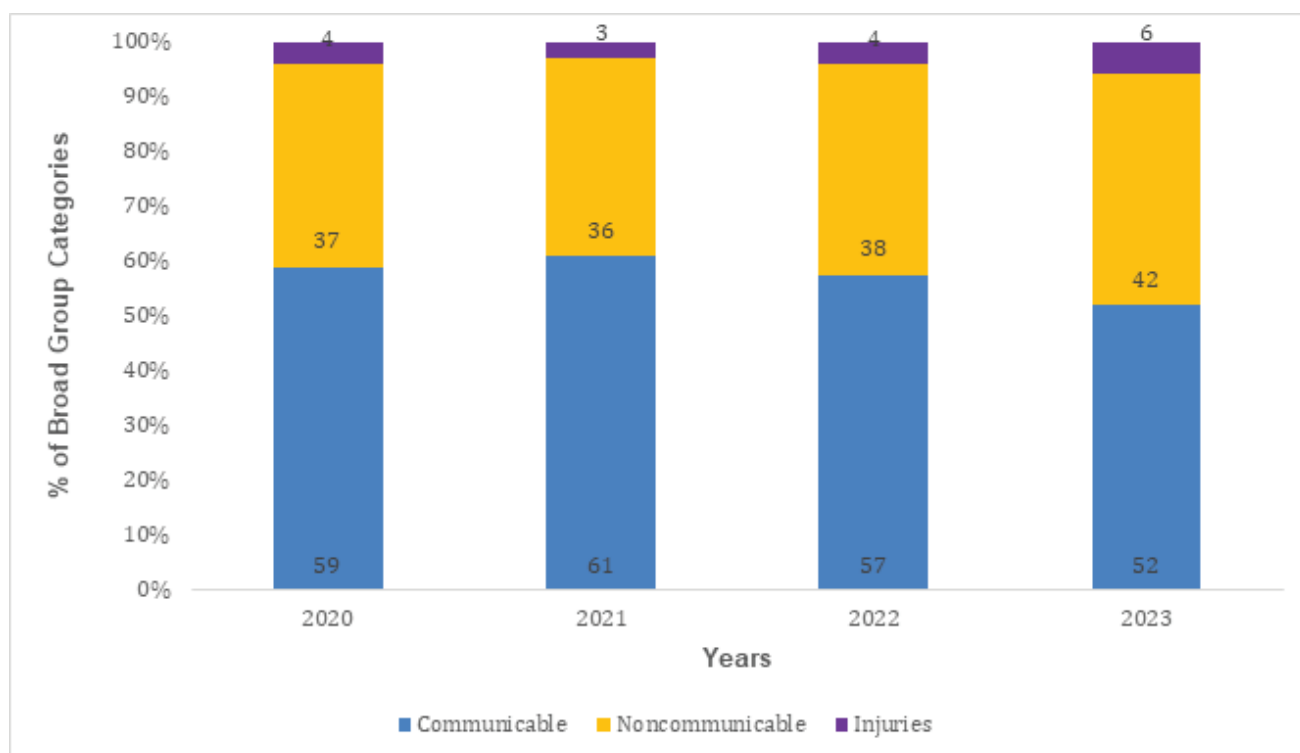
Source: DHIS2 Database 2023

Figure 6.5: Top 20 leading causes of death for under-5 children, 2020-2023

6.3 Broad group categories of causes of death

Figure 6.6 presents the broad categories of causes of death in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. Group I represents communicable, maternal and nutritional conditions; Group II represents

noncommunicable diseases, and Group III represents external causes and injuries. The findings show that the percentage of deaths due to Group I diseases was 52% in 2023, seven percentage points lower than in 2020. However, noncommunicable diseases (Group II) showed a slight declining trend between 2020 and 2021, then increased to 38% in 2022 and 42% in 2023. Injuries (Group III) led to about 6% of all deaths in 2023, increasing by 1 percentage point from 2020. The overall pattern indicates there is variation in the leading drivers of mortality from 2020-23.



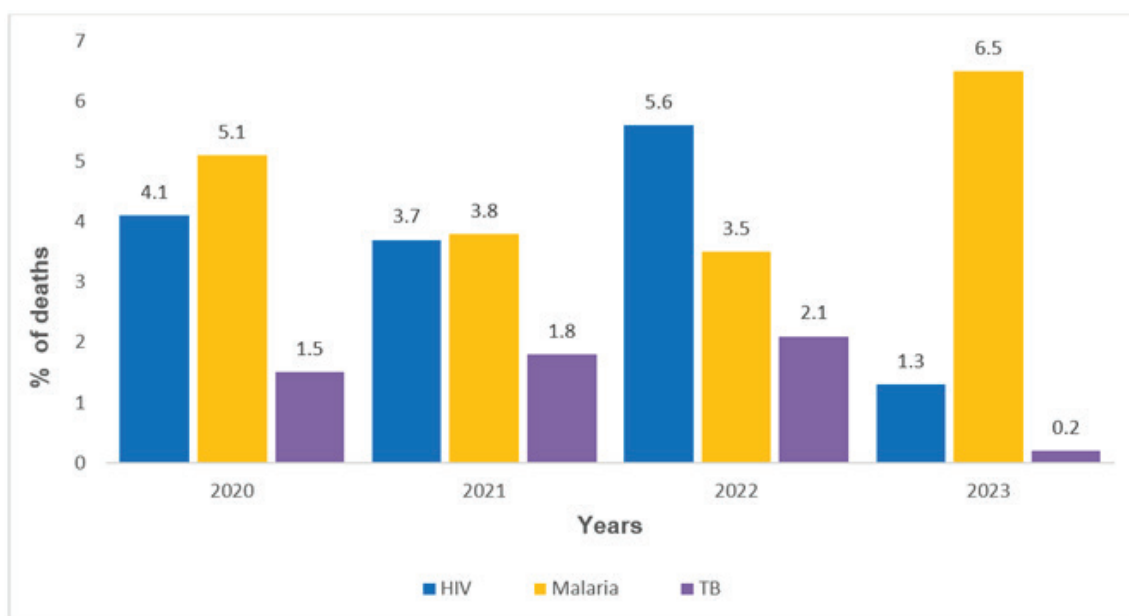
Source: DHIS2 Database 2023

Figure 6.6: Broad group categories of causes of death, 2020-2023

6.4 Trend of programmatic communicable diseases (2020-2023)

Trends in mortality due to HIV, malaria and tuberculosis are presented in Figure 6.7. A decreasing trend was observed in mortality due to malaria at 3.5% (2022), compared to 5.1% (2020) and

3.8% (2021). Surprisingly, there has been a sudden increase in the classification of deaths due to malaria, up to 6.5% in 2023. TB and HIV trends fluctuated across four years.



Source: DHIS2 Database 2023

Figure 6.7: Trend of programmatic communicable diseases, 2020-2023

6.5 Completeness of medical certification of causes of death (MCCD) data

The completeness of MCCD data is presented in Table 6.1. A total of 190,539 deaths were medically certified and captured through the DHIS2 system and other EMR systems from 2020 to 2023, and out of these, 50,070 deaths were medically certified in 2023.

WHO defines a death certificate as a legal document used to officially record and document the death of an individual. This certificate includes essential information such as the deceased’s full name, date and place of death, and cause of death.

According to WHO, the “underlying cause of death” is defined as the disease or injury that initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury. The death certificate is crucial for public health

monitoring and mortality statistics, and it must be filled out by a medical practitioner following specific guidelines and forms recommended by WHO.

The results in Table 6.2.6 report the estimated number of deaths calculated using the Crude Death Rates (CDR) for each year as well as the proportion of deaths that received an MCCD with an ICD-10 code of any quality. The proportion of deaths with MCCD in 2023 was 13%. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of certified deaths with defined causes (usable causes/quality of cause of death) from 85.4% in 2022 to 82% in 2023 (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Completeness of MCCD data

Year	Population	CDR/1,000	Estimated deaths based on CDR	Deaths captured by DHIS2	Deaths captured by other systems	Deaths with MCCD	Proportion of deaths with MCCD	Proportion of MCCD deaths with defined causes
2020	55,966,030	6.1	341,393	34,505	11,673	46,178	13.5%	82.3%
2021	57,724,380	6.0	346,346	41,007	10,899	51,906	15.0%	81.2%
2022	59,851,347	5.6	335,168	31,578	10,807	42,385	12.7%	85.4%
2023	61,342,896	5.4	331,252	38,438	11,632	50,070	15.1%	82.0%

Source: DHIS2 Database and NBS Projections 2023

6.6 Verbal autopsy implementation

Figure 6.8 shows regions that are implementing verbal autopsy through the VA national representative sample. The government, through the Ministry of Health, aims to scale up the verbal autopsy intervention to all regions in the country, given the evaluation results obtained from the previous phases (pre-test, pilot and demonstration). Furthermore, the government has indicated its commitment to ensuring the institutionalization and sustainability of the VA program in settings that it reaches throughout the scale-up process. The ministry also aims at ensuring that the collected verbal autopsy information is linked with civil registration systems in different aspects (notification, registration and cause of death data). To that effect, the ministry, in collaboration with different implementing partners led by the National Bureau of Statistics, has established a national representative sample with 29 councils and 258 wards where scale-up shall take place in stages starting in 2022.

In 2022 and 2023 the Ministry of Health successfully trained verbal autopsy interviewers at the ward level, and supervisors at the regional level, and commissioned them with VA data collection tools. By December 2023, over 800 verbal autopsy events had been submitted to the system.

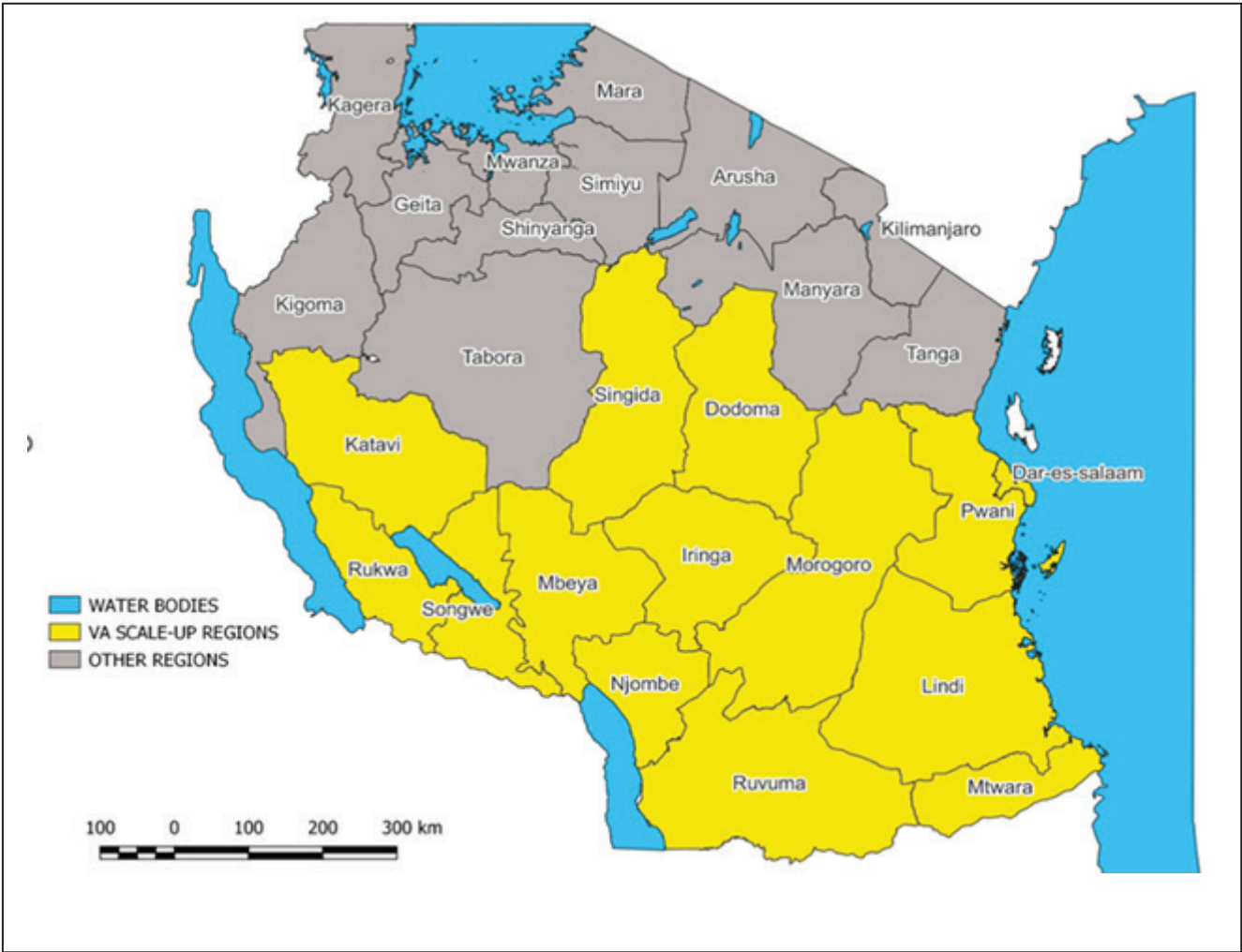


Figure 6.8: Map of regions that are implementing Verbal Autopsy

CHAPTER 7: MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

7.0 Introduction

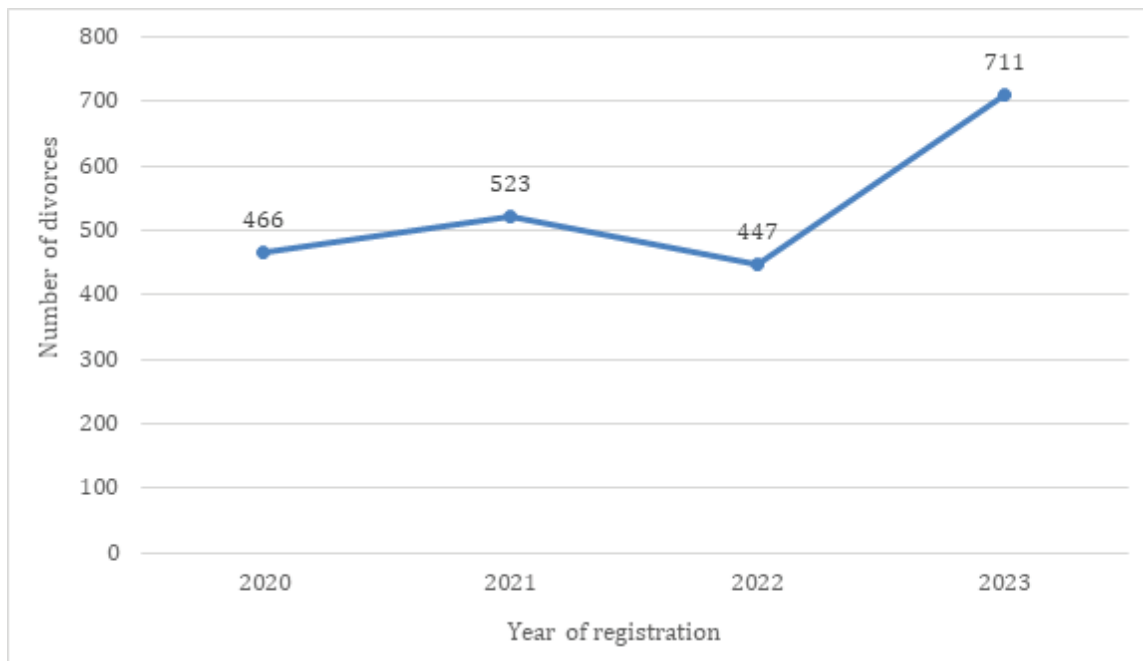
This section elucidates patterns of marriage and divorce registered from 2020-23. The main data source in this is administrative data from RITA. During analysis, due to the absence of sufficient data, it was not possible to report nuptial trends that are disaggregated by common axes of inequality such as age and location.

7.1 Marriage

According to section 9 of The Law of Marriage Act (CAP. 29 R.E 2002) marriage means the voluntary union of a man and a woman. The U.N. Principles and Recommendations define marriage as “the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of spouses is constituted. [R1] The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognized by the laws of each country.” It is also stated in the document that “countries may wish to expand this definition to cover civil unions if they are registered” and that “it is necessary to take into account customary unions (which are legal and binding under customary law) and extralegal unions, known as de facto or consensual unions.”

7.1.1 Marriage by year

Figure 7.1.1 shows a slight increase in the number of marriage returns received and registered with the Registrar General in 2022 compared to 2021, from 41,456 to 51,011, an 18.7% increase. However, the data reflects a decline in the number of marriages registered from 2022 to 2023. Indeed, in 2022 the number of marriages registered was 51,011, compared to 40,648 in 2023. This pattern, a 23% decrease over one year, may reflect the tendency for some ministers not to issue marriage certificates provided by the Registrar General. Also, for the marriages that are registered, the returns are often not submitted during the time frame (within 30 days after the last day of every month) stipulated by law.



Source: CRVS system 2023

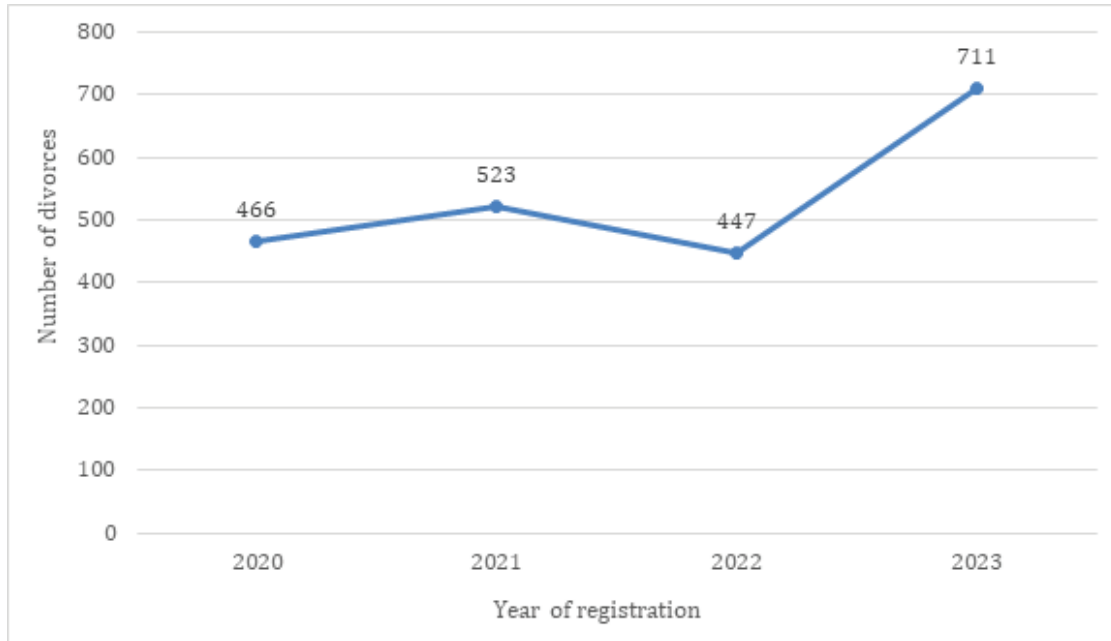
Figure 7.1: Marriage returns by year of registration

7.2 Divorce

The U.N. defines divorce as “the final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of spouses which confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of each country.”

7.2.1 Divorces by year

As presented in Figure 7.2, registered divorces rose slightly from 2023 to 2022, from 447 to 711, a 59.1% increase. In addition, despite the observed increase, the average number of divorces registered between 2020 and 2023 was 537. This indicates that, after courts of law pronounce the marriage over, most people are not aware that they must register and obtain a divorce certificate. Usually, the divorce registration is done after the court has pronounced the marriage fully dissolved. But most people whose divorce is finalized in court do not tender their divorce papers to RITA. This might explain the low number of registered divorces.



Source: CRVS system 2023

Figure 7.2: Divorce by year of registration

CHAPTER 8: LESSON LEARNED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS


8.0 Lesson Learned

8.1 Birth Registration

The data shows an increase in birth registration completeness from 19.4% in 2020 to 25.2% in 2021. Birth registration completeness rates decreased by 14% in 2022 and 12% in 2023. This might be due to the number of registered events not uploaded into the RITA system across the country. On the other side, timely registration and certification of live births within 90 days was 75% in 2020, 71.5% in 2021, 84% in 2022 and 54% in 2023. These findings may be the effect of decentralizing registration services to health facilities and ward offices. To raise both the completeness and timeliness of registration, there is a need for enhancing continuous awareness and strengthening operationalization of registration services at decentralized levels. In addition, there is an urgent need to re-engineer the entire manual registrations business process to embed timely data synchronization as an integral part of the process. Currently data synchronization is not required, which has led to a huge backlog of hard-copy data at the registration centers that is not in RITA servers.

8.2 Death registration

The average death completeness rate for the four-year period was 5.6%. This points to significant gaps in death registration and certification in Mainland Tanzania. This informs important things; there is strong need for a sustained effort to boost death registration rates nationwide by focusing more on community deaths. This involves strengthening aligned initiatives, including verbal autopsy and official registration of community deaths. Also, there is a need to raise public awareness about the importance of death registration; creating public demand for it could play a crucial role in boosting completeness and timeliness.




There is a slight increase in the number of marriage returns received and registered in the marriage register of the Registrar General in 2022 compared to 2021, from 41,456 to 51,011, an 18.7% rise. However, the data reflects a decline in the number of marriages registered from 2022 to 2023. Indeed, in 2022 the number of marriages registered was 51,011 compared to 40,648 in 2023. The slight increase shows that ministers must be reminded to submit marriage returns within 30 days after the last day of every month, as stipulated by law. Additionally, marriage and divorce information must be digitalized, since it was not possible to report nuptial trends broken down by common axes of inequality.

8.4 Recommendations

8.4.1 Operational recommendations

- i. The Tanzania Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system is functional and improving. However, it still faces low levels of registration completeness. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and rectify current bottlenecks that hinder the system from performing at its required potential to meet national targets.
- ii. There is a critical need to improve the registration and certification of death events among children under 5. Current findings indicate that most deaths in this age group occur in health facilities, suggesting that these events should have been promptly notified. However, the certification process has been delayed at certain points. Addressing these bottlenecks in the death certification process is essential to ensure timely and accurate reporting.
- iii. The current findings show that death registration for women is lower compared to that of men. Greater emphasis must be placed on registering women's deaths by educating relatives
- iv. about the importance of death certification. Understanding the significance of accurate death records is crucial not only for personal records and closure but also for broader public health planning and decision-making.

- 
- v. Boosting the completeness and timeliness of vital events registration entails continuously raising awareness of the need for accurate records and strengthening the operations of registration services themselves.
 - vi. In order to improve real-time data capturing, the mobile application used in data uploading must be improved. It is also important to follow standard operating procedures guiding the use of mobile devices for uploading registration data in order to come up with a mechanism for data quality assurance.
 - vii. Increasing timely birth and death registration requires emphasizing on timely registration of events as required by law (90 days for births and 30 days for deaths).
 - viii. Registration coordinators must closely monitor and supervise data collection to make sure the information is uploaded within the specified time frame.

CHAPTER 9: APPENDICES

9.1 Appendices

Appendix 1: Table 4.1: Live births by place of occurrence and sex of child

Place of occurrence	Year and sex of child											
	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mainland Tanzania	431,966	417,739	849,705	345,522	330,274	675,796	256,859	255,476	512,335	125,543	128,230	253,773
Rural	216,853	210,116	426,969	161,134	153,852	314,986	102,315	102,969	205,284	39,327	41,013	80,340
Urban	113,095	108,916	222,011	99,005	95,558	194,563	91,969	90,922	182,891	59,730	60,124	119,854
Mixed	91,434	88,349	179,783	77,244	72,846	150,090	55,584	54,441	110,025	22,688	23,096	45,784
Not specified	10,584	10,358	20,942	8,139	8,018	16,157	6,991	7,144	14,135	3,798	3,997	7,795
Dodoma	21,816	21,659	43,475	16,667	16,391	33,058	7,988	8,165	16,153	2,382	2,449	4,831
Rural	12,110	12,203	24,313	9,795	9,710	19,505	3,831	4,018	7,849	1,020	1,097	2,117
Urban	3,676	3,470	7,146	2,438	2,434	4,872	1,873	1,933	3,806	724	767	1,491
Mixed	5,606	5,547	11,153	4,152	3,994	8,146	2,182	2,107	4,289	619	578	1,197
Not specified	424	439	863	282	253	535	102	107	209	19	7	26
Arusha	30,961	30,070	61,031	21,755	20,903	42,658	9,427	8,811	18,238	4,297	4,377	8,674
Rural	15,783	15,215	30,998	8,440	8,144	16,584	1,499	1,514	3,013	478	492	970
Urban	8,201	8,006	16,207	8,545	8,222	16,767	7,049	6,502	13,551	3,379	3,402	6,781
Mixed	6,325	6,172	12,497	4,095	3,872	7,967	592	561	1,153	354	364	718
Not specified	652	677	1,329	675	665	1,340	287	234	521	86	119	205
Kilimanjaro	17,642	17,115	34,757	9,305	9,097	18,402	6,779	6,495	13,274	2,074	2,046	4,120
Rural	9,174	8,940	18,114	3,749	3,719	7,468	2,588	2,497	5,085	711	683	1,394
Urban	2,967	2,854	5,821	2,889	2,836	5,725	1,404	1,293	2,697	309	322	631
Mixed	5,045	4,873	9,918	2,648	2,524	5,172	2,482	2,406	4,888	716	686	1,402
Not specified	456	448	904	19	18	37	305	299	604	338	355	693
Tanga	29,041	29,228	58,269	12,353	12,248	24,601	7,992	7,690	15,682	2,990	2,961	5,951
Rural	18,066	18,261	36,327	7,272	7,191	14,463	3,811	3,633	7,444	1,234	1,243	2,477
Urban	6,745	6,709	13,454	2,685	2,655	5,340	2,551	2,525	5,076	1,114	1,105	2,219
Mixed	2,641	2,653	5,294	1,258	1,227	2,485	784	798	1,582	302	276	578
Not specified	1,589	1,605	3,194	1,138	1,175	2,313	846	734	1,580	340	337	677
Morogoro	18,105	17,607	35,712	12,391	12,120	24,511	9,252	8,949	18,201	3,666	3,650	7,316
Rural	6,823	6,736	13,559	4,793	4,815	9,608	3,015	2,980	5,995	908	934	1,842
Urban	4,321	4,274	8,595	2,670	2,438	5,108	1,971	1,942	3,913	542	545	1,087
Mixed	6,632	6,312	12,944	4,695	4,630	9,325	4,107	3,855	7,962	2,179	2,129	4,308
Not specified	329	285	614	233	237	470	159	172	331	37	42	79
Pwani	11,942	12,083	24,025	9,182	9,006	18,188	5,556	5,419	10,975	2,066	2,193	4,259
Rural	2,806	2,888	5,694	1,752	1,733	3,485	1,232	1,207	2,439	352	347	699

Urban	2,408	2,335	4,743	1,839	1,847	3,686	507	505	1012	102	119	221
Mixed	6,683	6,816	13,499	5,555	5,388	10,943	3,731	3,619	7,350	1,460	1,584	3,044
Not specified	45	44	89	36	38	74	86	88	174	152	143	295
Dar es Salaam	37,635	35,441	73,076	36,738	35,420	72,158	43,810	43,454	87,264	38,214	38,347	76,561
Urban	37,539	35,356	72,895	36,649	35,324	71,973	43,810	43,454	87,264	38,214	38,347	76,561
Lindi	9,503	9,469	18,972	7,223	7,328	14,551	2620	2,708	5328	251	262	513
Rural	5,617	5,534	11,151	4,017	4,039	8,056	1,535	1,611	3,146	112	120	232
Urban	613	643	1,256	482	449	931	54	36	90	12	16	28
Mixed	2,431	2,403	4,834	2,158	2,181	4,339	832	839	1,671	106	100	206
Not specified	842	889	1,731	566	659	1,225	199	222	421	21	26	47
Mtwara	7,375	7,330	14,705	6,560	6,418	12,978	3,914	3,814	7,728	1,207	1,158	2,365
Rural	3,715	3,817	7,532	3,465	3,454	6,919	2210	2,207	4417	580	581	1,161
Urban	1,099	1,080	2,179	699	676	1,375	522	481	1,003	328	285	613
Mixed	511	486	997	756	701	1,457	570	528	1098	219	218	437
Not specified	2,050	1,947	3,997	1,640	1,587	3,227	612	598	1,210	80	74	154
Ruvuma	17,565	18,031	35,596	8,300	8,314	16,614	6062	6,086	12148	1,768	1,879	3,647
Rural	10,469	10,659	21,128	4,759	4,867	9,626	3,451	3,459	6,910	929	991	1,920
Urban	4,263	4,455	8,718	2,124	2,151	4,275	1623	1,628	3251	645	688	1,333
Mixed	2,526	2,572	5,098	1,204	1,106	2,310	916	928	1,844	193	198	391
Not specified	307	345	652	213	190	403	72	71	143	1	2	3
Iringa	4,976	4,964	9,940	4,964	4,860	9,824	1,517	1,541	3,058	942	907	1,849
Rural	2,768	2,813	5,581	3,169	3,138	6,307	675	696	1,371	244	220	464
Urban	1,642	1,573	3,215	1,103	1,031	2,134	684	661	1,345	644	606	1,250
Mixed	560	558	1,118	657	660	1,317	158	184	342	54	81	135
Not specified	6	20	26	35	31	66						
Mbeya	5,832	5,790	11,622	8,392	8,160	16,552	13,321	13,388	26,709	5,441	5,587	11,028
Rural	3,023	2,990	6,013	3,239	3,245	6,484	4,740	4,897	9,637	1,902	1,997	3,899
Urban	698	659	1,357	1,913	1,811	3,724	5,374	5,184	10,558	2,085	2,191	4,276
Mixed	1,985	2,019	4,004	2,865	2,759	5,624	2,387	2,482	4,869	1,268	1,228	2,496
Not specified	126	122	248	375	345	720	820	825	1,645	186	171	357
Singida	18,537	18,295	36,832	13,634	13,399	27,033	5,419	5,273	10,692	746	773	1,519
Rural	9,290	9,175	18,465	6,006	6,074	12,080	2,143	2,107	4,250	264	281	545

Urban	2,516	2,474	4,990	709	663	1,372	290	291	581	129	118	247
Mixed	6,725	6,635	13,360	6,906	6,654	13,560	2,968	2,860	5,828	322	330	652
Not specified	6	11	17	13	8	21	18	15	33	31	44	75
Tabora	29,457	25,138	54,595	33,487	28,228	61,715	15,836	13,799	29,635	2,164	1,937	4,101
Rural	19,556	16,562	36,118	22,849	19,147	41,996	10,083	8,692	18,775	811	638	1,449
Urban	3,588	3,270	6,858	3,739	3,373	7,112	2,386	2,211	4,597	805	761	1,566
Mixed	5,573	4,645	10,218	6,197	5,047	11,244	3,082	2,616	5,698	436	410	846
Not specified	740	661	1,401	702	661	1,363	285	280	565	112	128	240
Rukwa	15,463	12,569	28,032	15,662	12,642	28,304	1,573	1,436	3,009	1,188	1,232	2,420
Rural	10,088	8,190	18,278	10,183	8,245	18,428	589	481	1,070	251	265	516
Urban	1,978	1,571	3,549	1,969	1,549	3,518	418	395	813	590	601	1,191
Mixed	3,322	2,750	6,072	3,436	2,795	6,231	556	550	1,106	317	341	658
Not specified	75	58	133	74	53	127	10	10	20	30	25	55
Kigoma	7,839	7,682	15,521	7,603	7,419	15,022	30,517	31,714	62,231	24,385	25,518	49,903
Rural	1,263	1,331	2,594	1,082	1,036	2,118	14,459	15,273	29,732	12,036	12,597	24,633
Urban	2,035	1,943	3,978	1,895	1,805	3,700	6,166	6,405	12,571	5,404	5,608	11,012
Mixed	4,232	4,116	8,348	4,260	4,222	8,482	7,926	7,848	15,774	5,243	5,474	10,717
Not specified	309	292	601	366	356	722	1,966	2,188	4,154	1,702	1,839	3,541
Shinyanga	15,000	14,532	29,532	10,397	10,206	20,603	5,078	4,964	10,042	827	741	1,568
Rural	9,348	9,211	18,559	6,356	6,216	12,572	2,976	2,937	5,913	275	235	510
Urban	2,593	2,425	5,018	1,869	1,827	3,696	1,133	1,177	2,310	488	463	951
Mixed	2,807	2,672	5,479	2,056	2,040	4,096	926	821	1,747	53	35	88
Not specified	252	224	476	116	123	239	43	29	72	11	8	19
Kagera	1,537	1,549	3,086	957	1,039	1,996	31,179	33,229	64,408	19,174	20,484	39,658
Rural	401	363	764	289	318	607	21,227	22,618	43,845	12,717	13,711	26,428
Urban	598	636	1,234	442	453	895	1,430	1,528	2,958	950	1,002	1,952
Mixed	529	546	1,075	222	261	483	7,896	8,357	16,253	5,115	5,334	10,449
Not specified	9	4	13	4	7	11	626	726	1,352	392	437	829
Mwanza	38,024	38,278	76,302	32,561	32,629	65,190	10,334	10,085	20,419	1,703	1,770	3,473
Rural	22,086	22,483	44,569	19,235	19,183	38,418	4,534	4,340	8,874	623	618	1,241
Urban	11,935	11,829	23,764	10,040	10,218	20,258	5,100	5,113	10,213	860	939	1,799
Mixed	3,732	3,736	7,468	3,112	3,036	6,148	693	622	1,315	215	209	424

Not specified	271	230	501	174	192	366	7	10	17	5	4	9
Mara	18,723	18,654	37,377	20,251	20,161	40,412	12,449	12,663	25,112	3,121	3,132	6,253
Rural	9,286	9,199	18,485	9,708	9,834	19,542	6,455	6,679	13,134	1,610	1,732	3,342
Urban	4,343	4,386	8,729	5,629	5,606	11,235	2,898	2,880	5,778	800	718	1,518
Mixed	4,751	4,660	9,411	4,424	4,250	8,674	2,804	2,809	5,613	687	657	1,344
Not specified	343	409	752	490	471	961	292	295	587	24	25	49
Manyara	26,592	25,990	52,582	19,535	18,648	38,183	7,679	7,553	15,232	1,746	1,739	3,485
Rural	17,723	17,192	34,915	10,520	10,334	20,854	2,885	2,854	5,739	536	522	1,058
Urban	1,670	1,668	3,338	2,498	2,314	4,812	1,796	1,782	3,578	639	602	1,241
Mixed	6,699	6,666	13,365	6,251	5,744	11,995	2,926	2,863	5,789	506	563	1,069
Not specified	500	464	964	266	256	522	72	54	126	65	52	117
Njombe	2,879	2,933	5,812	1,860	1,793	3,653	948	955	1,903	233	257	490
Rural	1,929	1,997	3,926	1,259	1,205	2,464	651	653	1,304	119	117	236
Urban	319	333	652	113	96	209	36	36	72	23	30	53
Mixed	532	514	1,046	452	462	914	252	257	509	89	104	193
Not specified	99	89	188	36	30	66	9	9	18	2	6	8
Katavi	6,315	4,588	10,903	6,087	4,598	10,685	886	896	1,782	259	245	504
Rural	4,095	2,915	7,010	3,867	2,783	6,650	319	286	605	43	44	87
Urban	1,255	872	2,127	1,182	945	2,127	412	443	855	195	174	369
Mixed	896	738	1,634	963	834	1,797	151	160	311	18	24	42
Not specified	69	63	132	75	36	111	4	7	11	3	3	6
Simiyu	10,706	10,708	21,414	8,402	8,149	16,551	3,285	3,369	6,654	515	527	1,042
Rural	6,314	6,408	12,722	5,286	5,126	10,412	2,511	2,572	5,083	319	321	640
Urban	2,656	2,682	5,338	1,658	1,587	3,245	198	197	395	28	25	53
Mixed	1,392	1,309	2,701	1,266	1,262	2,528	567	589	1,156	168	181	349
Not specified	344	309	653	192	174	366	9	11	20			
Geita	17,414	17,174	34,588	13,228	13,062	26,290	7,827	7,651	15,478	2,093	2,093	4,186
Rural	8,745	8,796	17,541	6,067	6,190	12,257	2,877	2,841	5,718	474	483	957
Urban	2,336	2,333	4,669	2,131	2,203	4,334	1,957	1,992	3,949	549	520	1,069
Mixed	6,333	6,043	12,376	5,029	4,669	9,698	2,988	2,812	5,800	1,070	1,090	2,160
Not specified	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	11			
Songwe	11,031	10,813	21,844	8,007	8,020	16,027	3,817	3,745	7,562	1,315	1,212	2,527
Rural	5,962	5,850	11,812	3,862	3,976	7,838	1,157	1,178	2,335	466	438	904
Urban	1,681	1,640	3,321	1,294	1,267	2,561	471	469	940	330	317	647
Mixed	2,743	2,691	5,434	2,525	2,420	4,945	2,182	2,088	4,270	517	455	972
Not specified	645	632	1,277	326	357	683	7	10	17	2	2	4

Appendix 2: Table 4.2.1: Live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Mainland Tanzania	827,340	22,157	208	849,705	659,461	16,200	135	675,796	496,651	12,262	3,422	512,335	240,712	11,520	1,541	253,773
Rural	419,241	7,672	56	426,969	310,580	4,374	32	314,986	199,528	4,155	1,601	205,284	76,586	3,135	619	80,340
Urban	213,656	8,290	65	222,011	187,369	7,158	36	194,563	178,090	4,796	5	182,891	114,594	5,248	12	119,854
Mixed	174,093	5,611	79	179,783	145,683	4,345	62	150,090	105,429	2,788	1,808	110,025	42,251	2,624	909	45,784
Not specified	20,350	584	8	20,942	15,829	323	5	16,157	13,604	523	8	14,135	7,281	513	1	7,795
Dodoma	42,104	1,357	14	43,475	32,103	944	11	33,058	15,802	351		16,153	4,468	363		4,831
Rural	23,651	658	4	24,313	18,984	514	7	19,505	7,771	78		7,849	2,019	98		2,117
Urban	6,781	356	9	7,146	4,642	229	1	4,872	3,614	192		3,806	1,330	161		1,491
Mixed	10,851	301	1	11,153	7,956	187	3	8,146	4,218	71		4,289	1,100	97		1,197
Not specified	821	42		863	521	14		535	199	10		209	19	7		26
Arusha	60,148	883		61,031	41,944	711	3	42,658	18,080	158		18,238	8,550	124		8,674
Rural	30,626	372		30,998	16,380	202	2	16,584	2,988	25		3,013	955	15		970
Urban	15,947	260		16,207	16,409	357	1	16,767	13,474	77		13,551	6,710	71		6,781
Mixed	12,258	239		12,497	7,826	141		7,967	1,103	50		1,153	682	36		718
Not specified	1,317	12		1,329	1,329	11		1,340	515	6		521	203	2		205
Kilimanjaro	32,251	2,497	9	34,757	16,870	1,525	7	18,402	13,021	253		13,274	3,731	389		4,120
Rural	16,820	1,290	4	18,114	6,695	770	3	7,468	4,987	98		5,085	1,262	132		1,394
Urban	5,298	521	2	5,821	5,301	420	4	5,725	2,667	30		2,697	593	38		631
Mixed	9,326	589	3	9,918	4,846	326		5,172	4,813	75		4,888	1,226	176		1,402
Not specified	807	97		904	28	9		37	554	50		604	650	43		693
Tanga	56,575	1,646	48	58,269	23,608	947	46	24,601	15,106	576		15,682	5,480	470	1	5,951
Rural	35,582	726	19	36,327	14,074	376	13	14,463	7,131	313		7,444	2,235	242		2,477
Urban	12,993	446	15	13,454	5,048	275	17	5,340	4,897	179		5,076	2,047	171	1	2,219
Mixed	4,903	382	9	5,294	2,262	210	13	2,485	1,507	75		1,582	523	55		578
Not specified	3,097	92	5	3,194	2,224	86	3	2,313	1,571	9		1,580	675	2		677

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Morogoro	34,851	848	13	35,712	24,037	471	3	24,511	17,712	489		18,201	6,971	344	1	7,316
Rural	13,307	249	3	13,559	9,485	123		9,608	5,910	85		5,995	1,776	66		1,842
Urban	8,236	355	4	8,595	4,890	215	3	5,108	3,757	156		3,913	967	119	1	1,087
Mixed	12,704	234	6	12,944	9,193	132		9,325	7,732	230		7,962	4,163	145		4,308
Not specified	604	10		614	469	1		470	313	18		331	65	14		79
Pwani	20,580	3,401	44	24,025	15,462	2,696	30	18,188	10,162	813		10,975	3,103	1,156		4,259
Rural	5,327	358	9	5,694	3,319	165	1	3,485	2,336	103		2,439	608	91		699
Urban	3,207	1,527	9	4,743	2,639	1,042	5	3,686	877	135		1,012	69	152		221
Mixed	11,973	1,500	26	13,499	9,439	1,480	24	10,943	6,907	443		7,350	2,392	652		3,044
Not specified	73	16		89	65	9		74	42	132		174	34	261		295
Dar es Salaam	71,007	2,064	5	73,076	70,169	1,988	1	72,158	84,659	2,601	4	87,264	73,145	3,406	10	76,561
Urban	71,007	2,064	5	73,076	70,169	1,988	1	72,158	84,659	2,601	4	87,264	73,145	3,406	10	76,561
Lindi	18,653	315	4	18,972	14,381	167	3	14,551	5,222	106		5,328	395	118		513
Rural	11,031	120		11,151	7,997	59		8,056	3,098	48		3,146	180	52		232
Urban	1,222	34		1,256	901	30		931	81	9		90	18	10		28
Mixed	4,702	128	4	4,834	4,272	64	3	4,339	1,630	41		1,671	159	47		206
Not specified	1,698	33		1,731	1,211	14		1,225	413	8		421	38	9		47
Mtwara	14,196	505	4	14,705	12,677	300	1	12,978	7,597	131		7,728	2,237	128		2,365
Rural	7,191	340	1	7,532	6,728	191		6,919	4,365	52		4,417	1,101	60		1,161
Urban	2,117	61	1	2,179	1,334	41		1,375	972	31		1,003	574	39		613
Mixed	942	54	1	997	1,411	46		1,457	1,064	34		1,098	412	25		437
Not specified	3,946	50	1	3,997	3,204	22	1	3,227	1,196	14		1,210	150	4		154

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Ruvuma	35,154	437	5	35,596	16,407	204	3	16,614	12,062	86		12,148	3,592	55		3,647
Rural	20,997	129	2	21,128	9,577	48	1	9,626	6,882	28		6,910	1,900	20		1,920
Urban	8,523	193	2	8,718	4,191	83	1	4,275	3,217	34		3,251	1,318	15		1,333
Mixed	4,986	111	1	5,098	2,241	68	1	2,310	1,822	22		1,844	374	17		391
Not specified	648	4		652	398	5		403	141	2		143	3	3		
Iringa	9,523	411	6	9,940	9,602	222		9,824	2,917	141		3,058	1,744	105		1,849
Rural	5,465	114	2	5,581	6,220	87		6,307	1,299	72		1,371	425	39		464
Urban	2,968	243	4	3,215	2,036	98		2,134	1,302	43		1,345	1,202	48		1,250
Mixed	1,069	49		1,118	1,283	34		1,317	316	26		342	117	18		135
Not specified	21	5		26	63	3		66								
Mbeya	11,256	366		11,622	16,281	271		16,552	26,552	157		26,709	10,935	93		11,028
Rural	5,862	151		6,013	6,415	69		6,484	9,591	46		9,637	3,881	18		3,899
Urban	1,239	118		1,357	3,618	106		3,724	10,475	83		10,558	4,221	55		4,276
Mixed	3,913	91		4,004	5,535	89		5,624	4,843	26		4,869	2,479	17		2,496
Not specified	242	6		248	713	7		720	1,643	2		1,645	354	3		357
Singida	35,735	1,081	16	36,832	26,405	625	3	27,033	10,560	131	1	10,692	144	1,375		1,519
Rural	18,098	365	2	18,465	11,886	194		12,080	4,193	57		4,250	490	55		545
Urban	4,756	230	4	4,990	1,287	85		1,372	569	11	1	581	13	234		13
Mixed	12,870	480	10	13,360	13,215	342	3	13,560	5,778	50		5,828	584	68		652
Not specified	11	6		17	17	4		21	20	13		33	67	8		75
Tabora	54,173	422		54,595	61,476	239		61,715	29,394	241		29,635	3,939	162		4,101
Rural	35,960	158		36,118	41,922	74		41,996	18,677	98		18,775	1,384	65		1,449
Urban	6,714	144		6,858	7,032	80		7,112	4,540	57		4,597	1,524	42		1,566
Mixed	10,115	103		10,218	11,178	66		11,244	5,636	62		5,698	806	40		846
Not specified	1,384	17		1,401	1,344	19		1,363	541	24		565	225	15		240

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Rukwa	27,947	85		28,032	28,256	48		28,304	2,938	71		3,009	2,353	67		2,420
Rural	18,268	10		18,278	18,423	5		18,428	1,049	21		1,070	507	9		516
Urban	3,499	50		3,549	3,497	21		3,518	800	13		813	1,166	25		1,191
Mixed	6,048	24		6,072	6,209	22		6,231	1,074	32		1,106	634	24		658
Not specified	132	1		133	127			127	15	5		20	46	9		55
Kigoma	14,933	580	8	15,521	14,627	386	9	15,022	59,580	2,651		62,231	47,636	2,267		49,903
Rural	2,399	194	1	2,594	1,996	122		2,118	28,227	1,505		29,732	23,395	1,238		24,633
Urban	3,694	283	1	3,978	3,521	179		3,700	12,257	314		12,571	10,722	290		11,012
Mixed	8,279	63	6	8,348	8,430	43	9	8,482	15,046	728		15,774	10,049	668		10,717
Not specified	561	40		601	680	42		722	4,050	104		4,154	3,470	71		3,541
Shinyanga	28,968	562	2	29,532	20,007	594	2	20,603	9,830	212		10,042	1,434	134		1,568
Rural	18,380	179		18,559	12,475	97		12,572	5,873	40		5,913	482	28		510
Urban	4,774	242	2	5,018	3,291	404	1	3,696	2,172	138		2,310	861	90		951
Mixed	5,390	89		5,479	4,030	65	1	4,096	1,724	23		1,747	75	13		88
Not specified	424	52		476	211	28		239	61	11		72	16	3		19
Kagera	2,510	575	1	3,086	1,656	339	1	1,996	62,785	1,623		64,408	38,688	970		39,658
Rural	610	153	1	764	492	115		607	42,743	1,102		43,845	25,791	637		26,428
Urban	909	325		1,234	719	175	1	895	2,805	153		2,958	1,847	105		1,952
Mixed	983	92		1,075	438	45		483	15,943	310		16,253	10,248	201		10,449
Not specified	8	5		13	7	4		11	1,294	58		1,352	802	27		829
Mwanza	75,143	1,157	2	76,302	64,119	1,070	1	65,190	19,969	450		20,419	3,163	310		3,473
Rural	44,165	404		44,569	38,228	190		38,418	8,785	89		8,874	1,194	47		1,241
Urban	23,190	572	2	23,764	19,527	730	1	20,258	9,909	304		10,213	1,570	229		1,799
Mixed	7,298	170		7,468	6,002	146		6,148	1,264	51		1,315	396	28		424
Not specified	490	11		501	362	4		366	11	6		17	3	6		9

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Mara	36,930	447		37,377	39,971	441		40,412	24,981	131		25,112	6,142	111		6,253
Rural	18,399	86		18,485	19,476	66		19,542	13,092	42		13,134	3,308	34		3,342
Urban	8,411	318		8,729	10,904	331		11,235	5,718	60		5,778	1,460	58		1,518
Mixed	9,369	42		9,411	8,631	43		8,674	5,585	28		5,613	1,326	18		1,344
Not specified	751	1		752	960	1		961	586	1		587	48	1		49
Manyara	51,455	1,125	2	52,582	37,153	1,026	4	38,183	15,069	163		15,232	3,354	131		3,485
Rural	34,301	614		34,915	20,451	402	1	20,854	5,711	28		5,739	1,030	28		1,058
Urban	3,149	189		3,338	4,637	175		4,812	3,487	91		3,578	1,183	58		1,241
Mixed	13,089	274	2	13,365	11,560	432	3	11,995	5,748	41		5,789	1,028	41		1,069
Not specified	916	48		964	505	17		522	123	3		126	113	4		117
Njombe	5,602	209	1	5,812	3,529	124		3,653	1,844	59		1,903	451	39		490
Rural	3,823	103		3,926	2,408	56		2,464	1,284	20		1,304	227	9		236
Urban	586	66		652	175	34		209	56	16		72	38	15		53
Mixed	1,009	36	1	1,046	881	33		914	498	11		509	182	11		193
Not specified	184	4		188	65	1		66	6	12		18	4	4		8
Katavi	10,819	84		10,903	10,652	33		10,685	1,705	77		1,782	439	65		504
Rural	6,978	32		7,010	6,637	13		6,650	572	33		605	58	29		87
Urban	2,089	38		2,127	2,113	14		2,127	830	25		855	352	17		369
Mixed	1,620	14		1,634	1,792	5		1,797	298	13		311	25	17		42
Not specified	132			132	110	1		111	5	6		11	4	2		6
Simiyu	21,180	234		21,414	16,322	229		16,551	6,590	64		6,654	995	47		1,042
Rural	12,643	79		12,722	10,345	67		10,412	5,052	31		5,083	614	26		640
Urban	5,225	113		5,338	3,108	137		3,245	378	17		395	48	5		53
Mixed	2,660	41		2,701	2,503	25		2,528	1,140	16		1,156	333	16		349
Not specified	652	1		653	366			366	20	20						

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Geita	34,167	421		34,588	26,004	286		26,290	14,990	488		15,478	3,907	279		4,186
Rural	17,383	158		17,541	12,138	119		12,257	5,587	131		5,718	876	81		957
Urban	4,474	195		4,669	4,208	126		4,334	3,909	40		3,949	1,050	19		1,069
Mixed	12,310	66		12,376	9,658	40		9,698	5,483	317		5,800	1,981	179		2,160
Not specified		2		2		1		1	11	11						
Songwe	21,480	362	2	21,844	15,743	284		16,027	7,524	38		7,562	2,485	42		2,527
Rural	11,662	150		11,812	7,723	115		7,838	2,325	10		2,335	888	16		904
Urban	3,292	29		3,321	2,528	33		2,561	926	14		940	636	11		647
Mixed	5,251	181	2	5,434	4,816	129		4,945	4,257	13		4,270	957	15		972
Not specified	1,275	2		1,277	676	7		683	16	1		17	4	4		

Appendix 3: Table 4.2.2: Percentage of live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother

Place of occurrence	Year and place of usual residence of mother															
	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Mainland Tanzania	97.4	2.6	0	849,705	97.6	2.4	0	675,796	96.9	2.4	0.7	512,335	94.9	4.5	0.6	253,773
Rural	98.2	1.8	0	426,969	98.6	1.4	0	314,986	97.2	2	0.8	205,284	95.3	3.9	0.8	80,340
Urban	96.2	3.7	0	222,011	96.3	3.7	0	194,563	97.4	2.6	0	182,891	95.6	4.4	0	119,854
Mixed	96.8	3.1	0	179,783	97.1	2.9	0	150,090	95.8	2.5	1.6	110,025	92.3	5.7	2	45,784
Not specified	97.2	2.8	0	20,942	98	2	0	16,157	96.2	3.7	0.1	14,135	93.4	6.6	0	7,795
Dodoma	96.8	3.1	0	43,475	97.1	2.9	0	33,058	97.8	2.2	0	16,153	92.5	7.5	0	4,831
Rural	97.3	2.7	0	24,313	97.3	2.6	0	19,505	99	1	0	7,849	95.4	4.6	0	2,117
Urban	94.9	5	0.1	7,146	95.3	4.7	0	4,872	95	5	0	3,806	89.2	10.8	0	1,491
Mixed	97.3	2.7	0	11,153	97.7	2.3	0	8,146	98.3	1.7	0	4,289	91.9	8.1	0	1,197
Not specified	95.1	4.9	0	863	97.4	2.6	0	535	95.2	4.8	0	209	73.1	26.9	0	26
Arusha	98.6	1.4	0	61,031	98.3	1.7	0	42,658	99.1	0.9	0	18,238	98.6	1.4	0	8,674
Rural	98.8	1.2	0	30,998	98.8	1.2	0	16,584	99.2	0.8	0	3,013	98.5	1.5	0	970
Urban	98.4	1.6	0	16,207	97.9	2.1	0	16,767	99.4	0.6	0	13,551	99	1	0	6,781
Mixed	98.1	1.9	0	12,497	98.2	1.8	0	7,967	95.7	4.3	0	1,153	95	5	0	718
Not specified	99.1	0.9	0	1,329	99.2	0.8	0	1,340	98.8	1.2	0	521	99	1	0	205
Kilimanjaro	92.8	7.2	0	34,757	91.7	8.3	0	18,402	98.1	1.9	0	13,274	90.6	9.4	0	4,120
Rural	92.9	7.1	0	18,114	89.6	10.3	0	7,468	98.1	1.9	0	5,085	90.5	9.5	0	1,394
Urban	91	9	0	5,821	92.6	7.3	0.1	5,725	98.9	1.1	0	2,697	94	6	0	631
Mixed	94	5.9	0	9,918	93.7	6.3	0	5,172	98.5	1.5	0	4,888	87.4	12.6	0	1,402
Not specified	89.3	10.7	0	904	75.7	24.3	0	37	91.7	8.3	0	604	93.8	6.2	0	693

Place of occurrence	Year and place of usual residence of mother															
	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Tanga	97.1	2.8	0.1	58,269	96	3.8	0.2	24,601	96.3	3.7	0	15,682	92.1	7.9	0	5,951
Rural	97.9	2	0.1	36,327	97.3	2.6	0.1	14,463	95.8	4.2	0	7,444	90.2	9.8	0	2,477
Urban	96.6	3.3	0.1	13,454	94.5	5.1	0.3	5,340	96.5	3.5	0	5,076	92.2	7.7	0	2,219
Mixed	92.6	7.2	0.2	5,294	91	8.5	0.5	2,485	95.3	4.7	0	1,582	90.5	9.5	0	578
Not specified	97	2.9	0.2	3,194	96.2	3.7	0.1	2,313	99.4	0.6	0	1,580	99.7	0.3	0	677
Morogoro	97.6	2.4	0	35,712	98.1	1.9	0	24,511	97.3	2.7	0	18,201	95.3	4.7	0	7,316
Rural	98.1	1.8	0	13,559	98.7	1.3	0	9,608	98.6	1.4	0	5,995	96.4	3.6	0	1,842
Urban	95.8	4.1	0	8,595	95.7	4.2	0.1	5,108	96	4	0	3,913	89	10.9	0.1	1,087
Mixed	98.1	1.8	0	12,944	98.6	1.4	0	9,325	97.1	2.9	0	7,962	96.6	3.4	0	4,308
Not specified	98.4	1.6	0	614	99.8	0.2	0	470	94.6	5.4	0	331	82.3	17.7	0	79
Pwani	85.7	14.2	0.2	24,025	85	14.8	0.2	18,188	92.6	7.4	0	10,975	72.9	27.1	0	4,259
Rural	93.6	6.3	0.2	5,694	95.2	4.7	0	3,485	95.8	4.2	0	2,439	87	13	0	699
Urban	67.6	32.2	0.2	4,743	71.6	28.3	0.1	3,686	86.7	13.3	0	1,012	31.2	68.8	0	221
Mixed	88.7	11.1	0.2	13,499	86.3	13.5	0.2	10,943	94	6	0	7,350	78.6	21.4	0	3,044
Not specified	82	18	0	89	87.8	12.2	0	74	24.1	75.9	0	174	11.5	88.5	0	295
Dar es Salaam	97.2	2.8	0	73,076	97.2	2.8	0	72,158	97	3	0	87,264	95.5	4.4	0	76,561
Urban	97.2	2.8	0	73,076	97.2	2.8	0	72,158	97	3	0	87,264	95.5	4.4	0	76,561
Lindi	98.3	1.7	0	18,972	98.8	1.1	0	14,551	98	2	0	5,328	77	23	0	513
Rural	98.9	1.1	0	11,151	99.3	0.7	0	8,056	98.5	1.5	0	3,146	77.6	22.4	0	232
Urban	97.3	2.7	0	1,256	96.8	3.2	0	931	90	10	0	90	64.3	35.7	0	28
Mixed	97.3	2.6	0.1	4,834	98.5	1.5	0.1	4,339	97.5	2.5	0	1,671	77.2	22.8	0	206
Not specified	98.1	1.9	0	1,731	98.9	1.1	0	1,225	98.1	1.9	0	421	80.9	19.1	0	47
Mtwara	96.5	3.4	0	14,705	97.7	2.3	0	12,978	98.3	1.7	0	7,728	94.6	5.4	0	2,365
Rural	95.5	4.5	0	7,532	97.2	2.8	0	6,919	98.8	1.2	0	4,417	94.8	5.2	0	1,161
Urban	97.2	2.8	0	2,179	97	3	0	1,375	96.9	3.1	0	1,003	93.6	6.4	0	613
Mixed	94.5	5.4	0.1	997	96.8	3.2	0	1,457	96.9	3.1	0	1,098	94.3	5.7	0	437
Not specified	98.7	1.3	0	3,997	99.3	0.7	0	3,227	98.8	1.2	0	1,210	97.4	2.6	0	154

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Ruvuma	98.8	1.2	0	35,596	98.8	1.2	0	16,614	99.3	0.7	0	12,148	98.5	1.5	0	3,647
Rural	99.4	0.6	0	21,128	99.5	0.5	0	9,626	99.6	0.4	0	6,910	99	1	0	1,920
Urban	97.8	2.2	0	8,718	98	1.9	0	4,275	99	1	0	3,251	98.9	1.1	0	1,333
Mixed	97.8	2.2	0	5,098	97	2.9	0	2,310	98.8	1.2	0	1,844	95.7	4.3	0	391
Not specified	99.4	0.6	0	652	98.8	1.2	0	403	98.6	1.4	0	143				
Iringa	95.8	4.1	0.1	9,940	97.7	2.3	0	9,824	95.4	4.6	0	3,058	94.3	5.7	0	1,849
Rural	97.9	2	0	5,581	98.6	1.4	0	6,307	94.7	5.3	0	1,371	91.6	8.4	0	464
Urban	92.3	7.6	0.1	3,215	95.4	4.6	0	2,134	96.8	3.2	0	1,345	96.2	3.8	0	1,250
Mixed	95.6	4.4	0	1,118	97.4	2.6	0	1,317	92.4	7.6	0	342	86.7	13.3	0	135
Not specified	80.8	19.2	0	26	95.5	4.5	0	66								
Mbeya	96.9	3.1	0	11,622	98.4	1.6	0	16,552	99.4	0.6	0	26,709	99.2	0.8	0	11,028
Rural	97.5	2.5	0	6,013	98.9	1.1	0	6,484	99.5	0.5	0	9,637	99.5	0.5	0	3,899
Urban	91.3	8.7	0	1,357	97.2	2.8	0	3,724	99.2	0.8	0	10,558	98.7	1.3	0	4,276
Mixed	97.7	2.3	0	4,004	98.4	1.6	0	5,624	99.5	0.5	0	4,869	99.3	0.7	0	2,496
Not specified	97.6	2.4	0	248	99	1	0	720	99.9	0.1	0	1,645	99.2	0.8	0	357
Singida	97	2.9	0	36,832	97.7	2.3	0	27,033	98.8	1.2	0	10,692	9.5	90.5	0	1,519
Rural	98	2	0	18,465	98.4	1.6	0	12,080	98.7	1.3	0	4,250	89.9	10.1	0	545
Urban	95.3	4.6	0.1	4,990	93.8	6.2	0	1,372	97.9	1.9	0.2	581	100	1,800.00	0	13
Mixed	96.3	3.6	0.1	13,360	97.5	2.5	0	13,560	99.1	0.9	0	5,828	89.6	10.4	0	652
Not specified	64.7	35.3	0	17	81	19	0	21	60.6	39.4	0	33	89.3	10.7	0	75

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Tabora	99.2	0.8	0	54,595	99.6	0.4	0	61,715	99.2	0.8	0	29,635	96	4	0	4,101
Rural	99.6	0.4	0	36,118	99.8	0.2	0	41,996	99.5	0.5	0	18,775	95.5	4.5	0	1,449
Urban	97.9	2.1	0	6,858	98.9	1.1	0	7,112	98.8	1.2	0	4,597	97.3	2.7	0	1,566
Mixed	99	1	0	10,218	99.4	0.6	0	11,244	98.9	1.1	0	5,698	95.3	4.7	0	846
Not specified	98.8	1.2	0	1,401	98.6	1.4	0	1,363	95.8	4.2	0	565	93.8	6.3	0	240
Rukwa	99.7	0.3	0	28,032	99.8	0.2	0	28,304	97.6	2.4	0	3,009	97.2	2.8	0	2,420
Rural	99.9	0.1	0	18,278	100	0	0	18,428	98	2	0	1,070	98.3	1.7	0	516
Urban	98.6	1.4	0	3,549	99.4	0.6	0	3,518	98.4	1.6	0	813	97.9	2.1	0	1,191
Mixed	99.6	0.4	0	6,072	99.6	0.4	0	6,231	97.1	2.9	0	1,106	96.4	3.6	0	658
Not specified	99.2	0.8	0	133	100	0	0	127	75	25	0	20	83.6	16.4	0	55
Kigoma	96.2	3.7	0.1	15,521	97.4	2.6	0.1	15,022	95.7	4.3	0	62,231	95.5	4.5	0	49,903
Rural	92.5	7.5	0	2,594	94.2	5.8	0	2,118	94.9	5.1	0	29,732	95	5	0	24,633
Urban	92.9	7.1	0	3,978	95.2	4.8	0	3,700	97.5	2.5	0	12,571	97.4	2.6	0	11,012
Mixed	99.2	0.8	0.1	8,348	99.4	0.5	0.1	8,482	95.4	4.6	0	15,774	93.8	6.2	0	10,717
Not specified	93.3	6.7	0	601	94.2	5.8	0	722	97.5	2.5	0	4,154	98	2	0	3,541
Shinyanga	98.1	1.9	0	29,532	97.1	2.9	0	20,603	97.9	2.1	0	10,042	91.5	8.5	0	1,568
Rural	99	1	0	18,559	99.2	0.8	0	12,572	99.3	0.7	0	5,913	94.5	5.5	0	510
Urban	95.1	4.8	0	5,018	89	10.9	0	3,696	94	6	0	2,310	90.5	9.5	0	951
Mixed	98.4	1.6	0	5,479	98.4	1.6	0	4,096	98.7	1.3	0	1,747	85.2	14.8	0	88
Not specified	89.1	10.9	0	476	88.3	11.7	0	239	84.7	15.3	0	72	84.2	15.8	0	19

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Kagera	81.3	18.6	0	3,086	83	17	0.1	1,996	97.5	2.5	0	64,408	97.6	2.4	0	39,658
Rural	79.8	20	0.1	764	81.1	18.9	0	607	97.5	2.5	0	43,845	97.6	2.4	0	26,428
Urban	73.7	26.3	0	1,234	80.3	19.6	0.1	895	94.8	5.2	0	2,958	94.6	5.4	0	1,952
Mixed	91.4	8.6	0	1,075	90.7	9.3	0	483	98.1	1.9	0	16,253	98.1	1.9	0	10,449
Not specified	61.5	38.5	0	13	63.6	36.4	0	11	95.7	4.3	0	1,352	96.7	3.3	0	829
Mwanza	98.5	1.5	0	76,302	98.4	1.6	0	65,190	97.8	2.2	0	20,419	91.1	8.9	0	3,473
Rural	99.1	0.9	0	44,569	99.5	0.5	0	38,418	99	1	0	8,874	96.2	3.8	0	1,241
Urban	97.6	2.4	0	23,764	96.4	3.6	0	20,258	97	3	0	10,213	87.3	12.7	0	1,799
Mixed	97.7	2.3	0	7,468	97.6	2.4	0	6,148	96.1	3.9	0	1,315	93.4	6.6	0	424
Not specified	97.8	2.2	0	501	98.9	1.1	0	366	64.7	35.3	0	17	33.3	66.7	0	9
Mara	98.8	1.2	0	37,377	98.9	1.1	0	40,412	99.5	0.5	0	25,112	98.2	1.8	0	6,253
Rural	99.5	0.5	0	18,485	99.7	0.3	0	19,542	99.7	0.3	0	13,134	99	1	0	3,342
Urban	96.4	3.6	0	8,729	97.1	2.9	0	11,235	99	1	0	5,778	96.2	3.8	0	1,518
Mixed	99.6	0.4	0	9,411	99.5	0.5	0	8,674	99.5	0.5	0	5,613	98.7	1.3	0	1,344
Not specified	99.9	0.1	0	752	99.9	0.1	0	961	99.8	0.2	0	587	98	2	0	49
Manyara	97.9	2.1	0	52,582	97.3	2.7	0	38,183	98.9	1.1	0	15,232	96.2	3.8	0	3,485
Rural	98.2	1.8	0	34,915	98.1	1.9	0	20,854	99.5	0.5	0	5,739	97.4	2.6	0	1,058
Urban	94.3	5.7	0	3,338	96.4	3.6	0	4,812	97.5	2.5	0	3,578	95.3	4.7	0	1,241
Mixed	97.9	2.1	0	13,365	96.4	3.6	0	11,995	99.3	0.7	0	5,789	96.2	3.8	0	1,069
Not specified	95	5	0	964	96.7	3.3	0	522	97.6	2.4	0	126	96.6	3.4	0	117

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Njombe	96.4	3.6	0	5,812	96.6	3.4	0	3,653	96.9	3.1	0	1,903	92	8	0	490
Rural	97.4	2.6	0	3,926	97.7	2.3	0	2,464	98.5	1.5	0	1,304	96.2	3.8	0	236
Urban	89.9	10.1	0	652	83.7	16.3	0	209	77.8	22.2	0	72	71.7	28.3	0	53
Mixed	96.5	3.4	0.1	1,046	96.4	3.6	0	914	97.8	2.2	0	509	94.3	5.7	0	193
Not specified	97.9	2.1	0	188	98.5	1.5	0	66	33.3	66.7	0	18	50	50	0	8
Katavi	99.2	0.8	0	10,903	99.7	0.3	0	10,685	95.7	4.3	0	1,782	87.1	12.9	0	504
Rural	99.5	0.5	0	7,010	99.8	0.2	0	6,650	94.5	5.5	0	605	66.7	33.3	0	87
Urban	98.2	1.8	0	2,127	99.3	0.7	0	2,127	97.1	2.9	0	855	95.4	4.6	0	369
Mixed	99.1	0.9	0	1,634	99.7	0.3	0	1,797	95.8	4.2	0	311	59.5	40.5	0	42
Not specified	100	0	0	132	99.1	0.9	0	111	45.5	54.5	0	11	66.7	33.3	0	6
Simiyu	98.9	1.1	0	21,414	98.6	1.4	0	16,551	99	1	0	6,654	95.5	4.5	0	1,042
Rural	99.4	0.6	0	12,722	99.4	0.6	0	10,412	99.4	0.6	0	5,083	95.9	4.1	0	640
Urban	97.9	2.1	0	5,338	95.8	4.2	0	3,245	95.7	4.3	0	395	90.6	9.4	0	53
Mixed	98.5	1.5	0	2,701	99	1	0	2,528	98.6	1.4	0	1,156	95.4	4.6	0	349
Not specified	99.8	0.2	0	653	100	0	0	366								
Geita	98.8	1.2	0	34,588	98.9	1.1	0	26,290	96.8	3.2	0	15,478	93.3	6.7	0	4,186
Rural	99.1	0.9	0	17,541	99	1	0	12,257	97.7	2.3	0	5,718	91.5	8.5	0	957
Urban	95.8	4.2	0	4,669	97.1	2.9	0	4,334	99	1	0	3,949	98.2	1.8	0	1,069
Mixed	99.5	0.5	0	12,376	99.6	0.4	0	9,698	94.5	5.5	0	5,800	91.7	8.3	0	2,160
Not specified	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	1								

Year and place of usual residence of mother																
Place of occurrence	2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total	Same as occurrence	Other	Not stated	Total
Songwe	98.3	1.7	0	21,844	98.2	1.8	0	16,027	99.5	0.5	0	7,562	98.3	1.7	0	2,527
Rural	98.7	1.3	0	11,812	98.5	1.5	0	7,838	99.6	0.4	0	2,335	98.2	1.8	0	904
Urban	99.1	0.9	0	3,321	98.7	1.3	0	2,561	98.5	1.5	0	940	98.3	1.7	0	647
Mixed	96.6	3.3	0	5,434	97.4	2.6	0	4,945	99.7	0.3	0	4,270	98.5	1.5	0	972
Not specified	99.8	0.2	0	1,277	99	1	0	683	94.1	5.9	0	17				

Appendix 4: Table 4.3a: Number of registered births by age group of mother and place of usual residence, 2020 total

Place of occurrence	Age group										Total
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
Mainland Tanzania	5,218	180,722	478,792	371,880	260,096	164,500	59,042	14,022	2,272	197,340	1,675,088
Dodoma	90	13,274	26,216	18,930	14,190	9,408	3,548	722	30	542	86,950
Arusha	48	9,868	31,888	26,792	17,566	10,322	3,244	644	176	21,516	122,064
Kilimanjaro	14	5,522	21,550	18,732	12,506	7,534	2,310	492	82	822	69,564
Tanga	52	10,492	34,078	28,062	19,864	12,674	4,684	824	116	5,744	116,590
Morogoro	66	9,362	21,674	17,144	12,412	7,448	2,278	306	6	756	71,452
Pwani	22	4,458	13,844	12,152	8,944	5,274	1,686	412	30	1,228	48,050
Dar es Salaam	14	2,562	10,832	14,912	9,756	11,066	2,270	1,700	368	92,672	146,152
Lindi	24	5,398	10,990	7,898	6,480	4,320	2,176	446	30	188	37,950
Mtwara	-	4,170	8,230	6,264	4,952	3,498	1,682	264	6	320	29,410
Ruvuma	86	12,256	20,482	15,230	12,112	7,282	2,794	350	20	662	71,274
Iringa	6	1,572	6,036	5,298	3,710	2,064	536	168	28	594	20,012
Mbeya	10	2,904	7,364	5,628	3,714	2,222	764	150	34	800	23,590
Singida	22	8,060	23,352	17,812	12,154	8,078	3,246	510	18	470	73,722
Tabora	208	14,442	32,874	25,342	16,724	11,308	4,096	2,626	400	1,246	109,266
Rukwa	84	7,916	16,160	12,048	8,528	5,930	2,716	566	122	2,034	56,104
Kigoma	12	980	3,276	2,990	2,144	1,204	454	168	26	20,006	31,260
Shinyanga	26	6,810	21,244	13,936	9,394	4,772	1,800	278	30	786	59,076
Kagera	-	190	1,026	1,186	744	310	70	24	4	3,354	6,908
Mwanza	98	15,440	48,012	36,022	25,896	15,172	5,480	968	146	5,454	152,688
Mara	40	9,718	26,032	17,170	11,544	6,850	2,582	428	28	376	74,768
Manyara	24	8,864	32,390	24,956	17,972	11,430	5,084	832	58	3,562	105,172
Njombe	4	1,044	3,714	2,966	2,102	1,210	374	72	4	134	11,624
Katavi	26	2,330	6,792	5,410	3,592	2,238	1,022	208	56	186	21,860
Simiyu	4	5,078	15,224	10,016	6,710	3,796	1,412	334	38	244	42,856
Geita	44	7,732	23,328	16,450	10,790	6,398	2,504	602	74	1,254	69,176
Songwe	24	6,214	14,068	9,784	7,014	4,488	1,646	186	28	276	43,728
Not stated	-	6	82	62	36	20	2	-	-	3,024	3,232

Appendix 5: Table 4.3b: Number of registered births by age group of mother and place of usual residence, 2021 total

Place of occurrence	Age group										Total
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
Mainland Tanzania	754	142,656	375,150	298,496	208,724	132,166	45,228	9,616	1,998	143,982	1,358,770
Dodoma	64	11,054	19,462	14,248	10,428	7,036	2,750	598	38	438	66,116
Arusha	18	6,476	23,594	22,484	15,616	8,768	2,382	364	86	5,528	85,316
Kilimanjaro	4	2,756	11,182	10,344	7,284	3,730	1,132	98	16	304	36,850
Tanga	22	3,976	14,926	12,748	8,704	5,042	1,604	294	20	1,950	49,286
Morogoro	28	6,396	14,950	12,134	8,254	4,916	1,450	124	6	800	49,058
Pwani	22	3,164	10,602	9,488	6,838	3,798	1,176	242	10	1,036	36,376
Dar es Salaam	28	2,024	9,596	15,818	11,762	11,594	2,786	1,204	546	88,958	144,316
Lindi	34	4,332	8,490	5,988	4,938	3,356	1,536	276	12	144	29,106
Mtwara	24	3,740	7,252	5,658	4,336	3,146	1,306	204	8	288	25,962
Ruvuma	34	5,358	9,712	7,098	5,452	3,652	1,318	194	16	490	33,324
Iringa	8	1,918	6,126	4,990	3,366	1,934	446	224	12	814	19,838
Mbeya	8	4,266	10,288	8,284	5,542	3,162	912	130	16	966	33,574
Singida	8	6,060	17,580	12,652	9,028	5,910	2,194	322	22	370	54,146
Tabora	178	15,818	37,300	29,310	19,186	12,588	5,042	1,992	722	1,380	123,516
Rukwa	40	6,788	16,902	12,974	9,018	6,338	2,796	610	120	1,086	56,672
Kigoma	14	688	2,186	1,998	1,412	782	336	90	26	22,768	30,300
Shinyanga	12	5,196	14,466	9,644	6,478	3,552	1,096	162	26	606	41,238
Kagera	-	76	458	638	410	186	72	26	2	3,300	5,168
Mwanza	64	15,056	41,420	30,644	21,262	12,938	4,412	678	80	3,920	130,474
Mara	36	11,390	27,198	18,888	12,422	7,542	2,508	388	16	458	80,846
Manyara	24	8,022	23,744	17,714	12,878	8,192	3,090	502	24	2,188	76,378
Njombe	2	822	2,328	1,838	1,202	732	240	34	-	108	7,306
Katavi	30	1,962	6,384	5,610	3,732	2,330	992	172	56	200	21,468
Simiyu	16	4,226	11,822	7,454	5,266	2,960	1,014	182	22	206	33,168
Geita	20	6,276	17,146	12,436	8,600	4,782	1,618	372	76	1,256	52,582
Songwe	16	4,806	10,004	7,386	5,308	3,198	1,020	134	20	226	32,118
Not stated	-	10	32	28	2	2	-	-	-	4,194	4,268

Place of occurrence	Age group										Total
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not Stated	
Mainland Tanzania	274	40,934	110,537	97,909	71,210	46,467	15,638	3,397	908	155,775	543,049
Dodoma	10	1,875	3,206	2,248	1,770	1,028	405	183	10	5418	16,153
Arusha	1	919	4,510	5,194	4,103	2,081	523	49	11	847	18,238
Kilimanjaro	2	986	4,064	3,688	2,499	1,305	382	41	7	300	13,274
Tanga	3	1,128	4,663	3,797	2,701	1,562	490	83	14	1241	15,682
Morogoro	20	2,322	5,019	4,210	3,008	1,700	455	62	6	1399	18,201
Pwani	7	957	3,022	2,692	1,992	1,060	327	54	7	857	10,975
Dar es Salaam	26	1,837	7,170	11,599	10,820	9,606	2,522	998	466	72,934	117,978
Lindi	5	753	1,447	1,096	841	598	241	58	5	284	5,328
Mtwara	13	1,230	2,077	1,559	1,278	857	403	74	7	230	7,728
Ruvuma	10	1,993	3,392	2,684	2,027	1,319	512	80	9	122	12,148
Iringa	2	218	894	747	497	291	67	55	12	275	3,058
Mbeya	11	2,840	7,837	6,818	4,812	2,698	800	82	16	795	26,709
Singida	2	962	3,272	2,390	1,615	1,080	426	62	5	878	10,692
Tabora	33	3,686	8,482	7,656	4,882	2,928	1,127	250	100	491	29,635
Rukwa	1	250	733	687	550	345	136	22	3	282	3,009
Kigoma	39	3,877	11,334	10,422	7,018	5,299	2,308	430	114	21,390	62,231
Shinyanga	1	1,203	2,964	2,084	1,503	801	274	43	9	1160	10,042
Kagera	24	2,910	7,731	6,473	4,066	2,665	1,112	186	45	39,196	64,408
Mwanza	17	2,044	5,584	4,423	3,183	1,878	602	83	7	2,598	20,419
Mara	16	3,431	7,933	5,159	3,441	2,207	818	127	13	1967	25,112
Manyara	7	1,494	4,496	3,492	2,568	1,652	548	146	5	824	15,232
Njombe		198	595	461	321	168	68	10	1	81	1,903
Katavi	3	126	431	531	324	227	69	16	5	50	1,782
Simiyu	3	771	2,098	1,459	947	554	215	55	12	540	6,654
Geita	10	1,605	4,259	3,692	2,532	1,435	455	102	15	1373	15,478
Songwe	8	1,091	2,236	1,694	1,246	758	250	34	3	242	7,562
Not stated		228	1,088	954	666	365	103	12	1	1	3,418

Place of occurrence	Age group										Total
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not Stated	
Mainland Tanzania	122	13,328	41,203	43,673	33,343	20,952	7,192	1,462	259	92,239	253,773
Dodoma		134	336	262	226	112	36	30	4	3,691	4,831
Arusha		241	1,515	2,110	1,988	1,184	324	26	5	1,281	8,674
Kilimanjaro	3	272	1,071	1,156	741	434	130	21	2	290	4,120
Tanga	1	334	1,440	1,287	909	517	156	25	2	1,280	5,951
Morogoro	10	645	1,548	1,343	1,030	522	164	22	6	2,026	7,316
Pwani		286	953	842	656	349	110	13	1	1,049	4,259
Dar es Salaam	26	1,972	8,518	13,669	11,382	7,118	1,994	571	90	31,221	76,561
Lindi		40	129	96	71	64	20	18	1	74	513
Mtwara	1	320	582	538	432	266	100	19	4	103	2,365
Ruvuma	4	591	986	736	608	434	199	44	5	40	3,647
Iringa		121	493	479	338	164	57	8	3	186	1,849
Mbeya	5	879	2,603	2,445	1,850	1,147	323	28	4	1,744	11,028
Singida		63	273	237	164	108	36	7		631	1,519
Tabora	5	332	908	932	652	371	136	14	6	745	4,101
Rukwa	1	100	345	428	315	220	74	12	5	920	2,420
Kigoma	34	3,183	9,395	8,631	5,977	4,288	2,013	356	86	15,940	49,903
Shinyanga	1	81	228	206	177	95	22	3	3	752	1,568
Kagera	16	1,733	4,582	3,955	2,657	1,708	672	113	22	24,200	39,658
Mwanza	3	298	714	613	466	261	102	18	1	997	3,473
Mara	5	662	1,361	906	659	389	142	28	1	2,100	6,253
Manyara	1	305	836	696	498	325	126	53	2	643	3,485
Njombe		66	141	117	59	28	12			67	490
Katavi		16	120	125	127	66	17	1		32	504
Simiyu	1	26	77	68	45	27	4	1	2	791	1,042
Geita	3	272	831	760	546	320	90	15	3	1,346	4,186
Songwe	2	284	773	608	428	239	90	15	1	87	2,527
Not stated		72	445	428	342	196	43	1		3	1,530

Appendix 8: Table 4.4a: Live-birth order by age group of mothers, 2020-2023

Year	Live-birth order	Age group of mothers										Total
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
2020	1	410	69,844	85,464	19,281	3,872	937	302	91	35	1,251	181,487
	2	68	13,166	89,133	46,446	14,337	2,886	579	112	67	1,317	168,111
	3	12	1,934	39,738	50,957	25,648	7,935	1,395	121	65	1,188	128,993
	4	11	607	11,627	33,027	27,375	13,557	3,094	325	57	967	90,647
	5	4	175	3,208	15,898	22,699	14,774	4,415	541	79	867	62,660
	6	4	83	927	5,729	15,222	12,967	4,848	704	87	638	41,209
	7	5	45	316	1,763	7,982	9,872	4,297	770	77	404	25,531
	8	2	19	138	554	3,453	6,230	3,541	693	50	244	14,924
	9	1	6	80	178	1,277	3,435	2,670	531	41	142	8,360
	10+	517	17	57	72	582	2,154	3,236	1,085	84	147	7,435
	Not stated		71	215	185	115	70	29	11	2	533	1,231
	Total			85,967	230,903	174,090	122,562	74,817	28,406	4,984	644	7,698
2021	1	298	57,341	64,058	15,209	3,431	790	288	66	40	753	142,274
	2	32	10,119	69,047	35,111	11,329	2,492	460	69	53	721	129,433
	3	8	1,241	32,434	39,791	20,514	6,412	1,094	113	55	726	102,388
	4	1	349	9,947	26,593	20,883	10,302	2,145	203	48	557	71,028
	5	2	167	2,636	13,287	16,519	10,938	3,197	363	57	423	47,589
	6	2	50	741	5,103	11,812	9,732	3,294	473	76	388	31,671
	7	1	29	247	1,467	6,534	7,589	3,016	484	68	265	19,700
	8	3	11	123	452	3,001	5,169	2,600	491	51	174	12,075
	9	2	11	52	146	1,053	2,886	1,999	379	38	122	6,688
	10+	1	21	62	63	515	1,889	2,442	704	58	92	5,847
	Not stated	2	74	145	110	103	48	35	9	1	338	865
	Total		352	69,413	179,492	137,332	95,694	58,247	20,570	3,354	545	4,559

Year	Live-birth order	Age group of mothers										Total
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
2022	1	191	30,952	38,968	10,958	2,881	703	196	44	30	14,536	99,459
	2	16	5,361	37,374	22,789	8,453	1,929	358	56	26	14,353	90,715
	3	10	648	16,095	23,543	14,061	4,825	878	108	29	11,910	72,107
	4	2	178	4,750	14,462	12,697	6,936	1,645	157	28	7,904	48,759
	5	1	72	1,219	6,637	8,757	6,429	2,051	238	36	5,563	31,003
	6		31	358	2,481	5,834	5,308	1,932	261	52	3,853	20,110
	7		13	138	1	3,000	3,923	1,703	249	43	2,426	12,235
	8		9	52	238	1,319	2,592	1,450	227	29	1,528	7,444
	9		8	32	81	490	1,506	1,057	193	30	892	4,289
	10+		13	30	36	215	968	1,256	381	47	848	3,794
	Not stated	5	487	554	217	98	47	17	4		14,826	16,255
Total	225	37,772	99,570	82,182	57,805	35,166	12,543	1,918	350	78,639	40,6170	
2023	1	59	9,044	14,255	4,991	1,515	384	108	25	13	13,844	44,238
	2	13	1,444	12,260	9,372	4,116	1,115	220	41	7	13,067	41,655
	3	6	164	4,416	8,433	6,041	2,535	578	52	18	10,833	33,076
	4	5	44	1,099	4,572	4,709	3,058	841	79	23	6,944	21,374
	5	1	13	242	1,900	3,005	2,410	841	101	22	4,480	13,015
	6	1	4	84	599	1,780	1,902	749	88	17	2,864	8,088
	7		5	29	176	733	1,246	674	65	17	1,832	4,777
	8			12	59	343	829	515	83	15	1,048	2,904
	9		3	5	23	112	410	345	77	7	574	1,556
	10+		7	21	15	37	265	409	137	17	530	1,438
	Not stated	2	341	404	162	64	36	17		1	12,831	13,858
Total	87	11,069	32,827	30,302	22,455	14,190	5,297	748	157	68,847	185,979	

Appendix 9: Table 4.4b: Live-birth order by age of mother and place of occurrence, 2020-2023

Year	Place of occurrence	Live-birth order	Age group of mother										
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Rural	1	280	44,045	42,597	6,949	1,366	443	170	64	23	1,016	96,953
		2	55	9,223	53,438	20,756	5,334	1,045	257	66	53	1,095	91,322
		3	7	1,365	26,783	28,691	11,237	3,063	558	62	47	1,028	72,841
		4	7	430	8,341	21,858	15,046	6,431	1,488	180	41	816	54,638
		5	3	127	2,393	11,275	14,819	8,614	2,490	337	57	734	40,849
		6	4	69	689	4,247	10,632	8,503	2,987	482	68	539	28,220
		7	1	31	251	1,324	5,891	7,055	2,979	548	56	345	18,481
		8	2	10	102	434	2,562	4,618	2,613	517	37	202	11,097
		9		4	59	147	969	2,594	1,937	407	30	127	6,274
		10+	1	12	35	54	459	1,637	2,480	839	55	123	5,695
		Not stated		46	129	116	69	46	21	7	2	216	652
	Total	360	55,362	134,817	95,851	68,384	44,049	17,980	3,509	469	6,241	427,022	
	Urban		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
		1	38	8,905	20,774	7,223	1,454	257	67	12	5	74	38,809
		2	7	1,074	14,266	13,306	5,057	1,092	174	20	3	85	35,084
		3	1	130	4,339	9,455	7,250	2,647	422	29	9	37	24,319
		4	1	55	971	3,845	5,393	3,303	770	70	7	39	14,454
		5	1	15	199	1,416	2,845	2,440	789	66	10	36	7,817
		6		2	49	407	1,407	1,512	664	67	3	17	4,128
		7		3	20	106	556	816	355	59	5	15	1,935
		8		3	6	29	214	427	234	41	1	6	961
		9		2	7	4	59	197	177	22	2	2	472
		10+		2	4	6	17	101	178	47	5	7	367
		Not stated		3	42	21	18	9	4			38	135
	Total	48	10,194	40,677	35,818	24,270	12,801	3,834	433	50	356	128,481	
	Mixed		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
		1	82	14,661	19,265	4,446	926	211	62	14	6	139	39,812
		2	6	2,540	18,804	10,685	3,408	628	119	25	10	120	36,345
		3	4	373	7,688	11,206	6,144	1,895	350	27	8	106	27,801
		4	3	107	2,074	6,534	6,081	3,243	710	53	7	102	18,914
		5		26	547	2,886	4,474	3,235	928	111	9	91	12,307
		6		11	161	964	2,857	2,616	1,040	128	13	74	7,864
		7	3	10	41	302	1,374	1,789	866	138	13	40	4,576
8			6	26	80	609	1,069	610	118	10	34	2,562	
9				12	21	217	571	515	90	8	11	1,445	
10+			3	14	12	100	379	521	181	20	14	1,244	
Not stated			18	36	42	26	12	3	2		272	411	
Total	98	17,755	48,668	37,178	26,216	15,648	5,724	887	104	1,003	153,281		

Year	Place of occurrence	Live-birth order	Age group of mother										
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
2020	Not specified		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not Stated	Total
		1	10	2,233	2,828	663	126	26	3	1	1	22	5,913
		2		329	2,625	1,699	538	121	29	1	1	17	5,360
		3		66	928	1,605	1,017	330	65	3	1	17	4,032
		4		15	241	790	855	580	126	22	2	10	2,641
		5		7	69	321	561	485	208	27	3	6	1,687
		6		1	28	111	326	336	157	27	3	8	997
		7	1	1	4	31	161	212	97	25	3	4	539
		8			4	11	68	116	84	17	2	2	304
		9			2	6	32	73	41	12	1	2	169
		10+			4		6	37	57	18	4	3	129
		Not stated		4	8	6	2	3	1	2		7	33
Total	11	2,656	6,741	5,243	3,692	2,319	868	155	21	98	21,804		
2021	Rural		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not Stated	Total
		1	197	35,431	29,884	4,791	1,039	320	167	39	24	608	72,500
		2	23	6,964	39,655	14,255	3,741	869	203	49	36	590	66,385
		3	7	885	21,392	21,146	8,298	2,133	400	60	42	572	54,935
		4	1	231	7,058	16,978	10,414	4,374	915	114	37	454	40,576
		5		129	1,900	9,175	10,236	5,914	1,594	216	41	351	29,556
		6	1	35	565	3,712	8,121	6,141	1,999	294	44	322	21,234
		7	1	24	194	1,106	4,774	5,252	2,068	330	53	212	14,014
		8	2	10	99	336	2,195	3,730	1,850	353	43	151	8,769
		9	1	8	44	110	792	2,172	1,490	289	31	94	5,031
		10+	1	14	43	47	407	1,427	1,820	528	43	78	4,408
		Not stated	2	50	91	60	60	34	25	5	1	166	494
	Total	236	43,781	100,925	71,716	50,077	32,366	12,531	2,277	395	3,598	317,902	
	1	28	7,593	16,902	6,199	1,405	250	57	15	11	64	32,524	
	2	1	921	11,972	10,885	4,225	925	149	9	6	48	29,141	
	3		85	3,762	8,270	6,238	2,295	358	25	4	55	21,092	
	4		37	867	3,546	4,645	2,941	563	35	6	29	12,669	
	5		8	204	1,292	2,361	2,083	660	59	3	15	6,685	
	6		3	29	396	1,180	1,262	483	49	6	7	3,415	
	7		1	11	101	497	765	290	46	5	4	1,720	
	8			3	24	234	407	184	38	2	10	902	
	9		1		8	75	191	138	17		4	434	
	10+		3	4	5	25	119	156	32	1	3	348	
Not stated		8	27	21	19	6	4	2		34	121		
Total	29	8,660	33,781	30,747	20,904	11,244	3,042	327	44	273	109,051		

Year	Place of occurrence	Live-birth order	Age group of mother									Total	
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+		Not stated
		1	62	12,546	15,267	3,724	868	191	56	12	5	73	32,804
		2	7	2,001	15,496	8,679	2,944	601	96	11	9	74	29,918
		3	1	252	6,574	9,244	5,212	1,712	290	22	4	84	23,395
		4		72	1,850	5,474	5,188	2,553	546	38	5	66	15,792
		5	2	28	483	2,577	3,537	2,579	793	75	12	53	10,139
		6	1	11	135	899	2,262	2,090	704	115	23	57	6,297
		7		3	35	243	1,140	1,429	586	92	8	48	3,584
		8	1	1	17	77	517	933	508	86	5	11	2,156
		9	1	2	7	24	165	471	329	69	6	21	1,095
		10+		4	13	10	77	319	415	127	12	9	986
		Not stated		15	23	27	18	7	6	1		132	229
		Total	75	14,935	39,900	30,978	21,928	12,885	4,329	648	89	628	126,395
		1	11	1,771	2,005	495	119	29	8			8	4,446
		2	1	233	1,924	1,292	419	97	12		2	9	3,989
		3		19	706	1,131	766	272	46	6	5	15	2,966
		4		9	172	595	636	434	121	16		8	1,991
		5		2	49	243	385	362	150	13	1	4	1,209
		6		1	12	96	249	239	108	15	3	2	725
		7		1	7	17	123	143	72	16	2	1	382
		8			4	15	55	99	58	14	1	2	248
		9			1	4	21	52	42	4	1	3	128
		10+			2	1	6	24	51	17	2	2	105
		Not stated		1	4	2	6	1		1		6	21
		Total	12	2,037	4,886	3,891	2,785	1,752	668	102	17	60	16,210
		1	113	17,522	16,220	2,909	765	226	82	23	18	7,574	45,452
		2	11	3,462	19,576	7,886	2,253	512	142	26	17	7,385	41,270
		3	3	418	9,946	11,114	4,672	1,360	290	43	16	6,477	34,339
		4	1	99	3,190	8,484	5,758	2,550	628	71	14	4,890	25,685
		5		44	841	4,334	5,063	3,182	957	119	22	3,666	18,228
		6		23	230	1,732	3,728	3,080	1,110	145	27	2,773	12,848
		7		9	85	524	2,106	2,518	1,112	166	31	1,803	8,354
		8		6	31	175	954	1,740	964	165	20	1,173	5,228
		9		7	20	55	365	1,047	712	131	22	666	3,025
		10+		5	13	28	155	692	898	262	35	681	2,769
		Not stated	4	336	378	119	58	34	13	3		7,245	8,190
		Total	132	21,931	50,530	37,360	25,877	16,941	6,908	1,154	222	44,333	205,388
		1	39	5,692	12,316	5,075	1,363	292	61	12	6	3,899	28,755
		2	1	649	8,107	8,704	3,840	885	132	18	3	4,095	26,434
		3	6	88	2,398	6,277	5,448	2,117	354	42	5	2,919	19,654

Year	Place of occurrence	Live-birth order	Age group of mother									Total	
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+		Not stated
		4	1	27	515	2,504	3,605	2,443	584	50	4	1,465	11,198
		5		6	114	798	1,525	1,568	524	54	8	712	5,309
		6		1	43	239	789	921	354	46	11	297	2,701
		7		1	15	73	316	529	249	27	2	143	1,355
		8		2	2	17	116	306	183	19	3	64	712
		9			5	12	45	161	133	25	1	36	418
		10+		2	7	3	13	106	121	42	2	36	332
		Not stated		9	29	31	12	5	3			2,823	2,912
		Total	47	6,477	23,551	23,733	17,072	9,333	2,698	335	45	16,489	99,780
		1	36	6,687	8,976	2,569	641	144	44	8	5	2,269	21,379
		2	2	1,065	8,408	5,292	2,004	448	69	10	5	2,187	19,490
		3	1	116	3,305	5,337	3,449	1,147	194	18	4	1,858	15,429
		4		45	915	2,986	2,901	1,680	366	28	9	1,175	10,105
		5		19	236	1,305	1,890	1,463	484	54	6	895	6,352
		6		7	76	455	1,145	1,119	403	57	8	567	3,837
		7		3	30	129	521	757	284	47	9	350	2,130
		8		1	17	41	223	451	255	39	3	199	1,229
		9		1	6	12	70	233	175	30	7	121	655
		10+		5	10	5	43	141	209	63	9	88	573
		Not stated	1	104	109	55	25	5	1	1		2,271	2,572
		Total	40	8,053	22,088	18,186	12,912	7,588	2,484	355	65	11,980	83,751
		1	3	1,051	1,456	405	112	41	9	1	1	794	3,873
		2	2	185	1,283	907	356	84	15	2	1	686	3,521
		3		26	446	815	492	201	40	5	4	656	2,685
		4		7	130	488	433	263	67	8	1	374	1,771
		5	1	3	28	200	279	216	86	11		290	1,114
		6			9	55	172	188	65	13	6	216	724
		7			8	14	57	119	58	9	1	130	396
		8			2	5	26	95	48	4	3	92	275
		9			1	2	10	65	37	7		69	191
		10+		1			4	29	28	14	1	43	120
		Not stated		38	38	12	3	3				2,487	2,581
		Total	6	1,311	3,401	2,903	1,944	1,304	453	74	18	5,837	17,251
		1	34	4,438	4,995	1,043	295	67	30	9	2	5,565	16,478
		2	2	778	5,487	2,570	804	209	43	6		5,104	15,003
		3	3	91	2,466	3,470	1,583	510	104	14	6	4,668	12,915
		4	3	23	686	2,538	1,846	836	204	27	8	3,419	9,590
		5		8	126	1,160	1,572	1,023	332	49	14	2,653	6,937
		6		4	53	380	1,065	1,012	352	41	9	1,893	4,809

Year	Place of occurrence	Live-birth order	Age group of mother								Not stated	Total	
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			50+
		7		3	20	123	488	742	377	43	12	1,286	3,094
		8			7	38	217	539	316	55	9	783	1,964
		9		2	2	15	69	275	220	54	4	446	1,087
		10+		5	10	10	23	183	277	99	11	410	1,028
		Not stated	2	220	246	96	32	24	7		1	5,809	6,437
		Total	44	5,572	14,098	11,443	7,994	5,420	2,262	397	76	32,036	79,342
		1	15	2,600	6,073	2,825	857	234	60	10	9	5,638	18,321
		2	6	318	3,894	4,592	2,305	651	113	24	5	5,566	17,474
		3	2	33	930	3,004	3,035	1,465	296	25	7	4,049	12,846
		4	1	10	177	1,082	1,785	1,462	457	27	9	2,143	7,153
		5			53	349	742	830	317	32	6	951	3,280
		6			12	77	334	475	206	20	2	390	1,516
		7		1	4	21	97	247	151	8	2	161	692
		8			2	10	38	118	85	8	3	80	344
		9		1	2	5	16	53	50	9	2	29	167
		10+		2	10	2	4	32	65	14	2	23	154
		Not stated		13	39	29	18	9	4			1,969	2,081
		Total	24	2,978	11,196	11,996	9,231	5,576	1,804	177	47	20,999	64,028
		1	6	1,576	2,524	903	282	67	17	4	2	1,951	7,332
		2		254	2,210	1,735	784	198	40	6	2	1,719	6,948
		3	1	33	793	1,566	1,150	470	149	8	4	1,533	5,707
		4	1	8	192	729	857	619	137	19	5	1,044	3,611
		5	1	4	46	301	525	443	150	16	2	616	2,104
		6	1		15	105	290	331	150	20	6	411	1,329
		7			3	23	115	178	111	12	2	269	713
		8			2	10	73	132	84	15	2	109	427
		9			1	2	17	59	49	10	1	64	203
		10+			1	2	8	36	47	16	3	61	174
		Not stated		83	99	26	12	2	5			3,253	3,480
		Total	10	1,958	5,886	5,402	4,113	2,535	939	126	29	11,030	32,028
		1	4	430	663	220	81	16	1	2		690	2,107
		2	5	94	669	475	223	57	24	5		678	2,230
		3		7	227	393	273	90	29	5	1	583	1,608
		4		3	44	223	221	141	43	6	1	338	1,020
		5		1	17	90	166	114	42	4		260	694
		6			4	37	91	84	41	7		170	434
		7		1	2	9	33	79	35	2	1	116	278
		8			1	1	15	40	30	5	1	76	169
		9				1	10	23	26	4		35	99

Year	Place of occurrence	Live-birth order	Age group of mother									Total	
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+		Not stated
		10+				1	2	14	20	8	1	36	82
		Not stated		25	20	11	2	1	1			1,800	1,860
		Total	9	561	1,647	1,461	1,117	659	292	48	5	4,782	10,581

Appendix 10: Table 4.4c: Live-birth order by age group of mother and sex of child, 2020-2023

Year	Sex of child	Live-birth order	Age group of mother										
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
2020	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Male	1	198	35,138	43,369	9,766	1,983	484	168	56	21	659	91,842
		2	35	6,834	45,361	23,730	7,252	1,485	292	61	29	679	85,758
		3	8	996	20,202	25,761	12,900	4,000	705	70	37	614	65,293
		4	5	305	5,901	16,772	13,844	6,759	1,591	167	32	485	45,861
		5	4	88	1,708	8,157	11,562	7,461	2,192	265	34	443	31,914
		6	3	36	492	2,860	7,683	6,542	2,400	376	44	334	20,770
		7	2	23	146	950	4,051	5,018	2,148	425	42	206	13,011
		8	2	8	82	271	1,767	3,157	1,781	354	13	130	7,565
		9		1	43	89	670	1,780	1,327	279	24	72	4,285
		10+	1	9	29	46	312	1,094	1,632	585	42	84	3,834
		Not stated		37	104	85	56	35	11	6	1	269	604
	Total	258	43,475	117,437	88,487	62,080	37,815	14,247	2,644	319	3,975	370,737	
	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Female	1	212	34,706	42,095	9,515	1,889	453	134	35	14	592	89,645
		2	33	6,332	43,772	22,716	7,085	1,401	287	51	38	638	82,353
		3	4	938	19,536	25,196	12,748	3,935	690	51	28	574	63,700
		4	6	302	5,726	16,255	13,531	6,798	1,503	158	25	482	44,786
		5		87	1,500	7,741	11,137	7,313	2,223	276	45	424	30,746
		6	1	47	435	2,869	7,539	6,425	2,448	328	43	304	20,439
		7	3	22	170	813	3,931	4,854	2,149	345	35	198	12,520
		8		11	56	283	1,686	3,073	1,760	339	37	114	7,359
9			5	37	89	607	1,655	1,343	252	17	70	4,075	
10+			8	28	26	270	1,060	1,604	500	42	63	3,601	
Not stated			34	111	100	59	35	18	5	1	264	627	
Total	259	42,492	113,466	85,603	60,482	37,002	14,159	2,340	325	3,723	359,851		
2021	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Male	1	179	29,181	32,523	7,782	1,808	435	157	25	24	381	72,495
		2	20	5,246	35,284	18,049	5,864	1,316	247	37	36	359	66,458
		3	5	682	16,633	20,524	10,511	3,256	592	66	34	367	52,670
		4		192	5,147	13,679	10,451	5,190	1,097	100	29	298	36,183
		5	2	83	1,361	6,819	8,422	5,582	1,615	195	27	222	24,328
		6	1	27	409	2,634	6,033	4,913	1,675	235	41	202	16,170
		7	1	15	128	761	3,353	3,927	1,566	235	31	130	10,147
		8		8	62	221	1,528	2,626	1,351	270	24	78	6,168
		9	1	6	26	78	528	1,445	1,050	206	17	57	3,414
		10+		12	33	30	245	969	1,251	336	22	48	2,946
		Not stated	2	44	65	55	55	20	12	5	1	170	429

Year	Sex of child	Live-birth order	Age group of mother										
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
			Total	211	35,496	91,671	70,632	48,798	29,679	10,613	1,710	286	2,312
	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Female	1	119	28,160	31,535	7,427	1,623	355	131	41	16	372	69,779
		2	12	4,873	33,763	17,062	5,465	1,176	213	32	17	362	62,975
		3	3	559	15,801	19,267	10,003	3,156	502	47	21	359	49,718
		4	1	157	4,800	12,914	10,432	5,112	1,048	103	19	259	34,845
		5		84	1,275	6,468	8,097	5,356	1,582	168	30	201	23,261
		6	1	23	332	2,469	5,779	4,819	1,619	238	35	186	15,501
		7		14	119	706	3,181	3,662	1,450	249	37	135	9,553
		8	3	3	61	231	1,473	2,543	1,249	221	27	96	5,907
		9	1	5	26	68	525	1,441	949	173	21	65	3,274
		10+	1	9	29	33	270	920	1,191	368	36	44	2,901
		Not stated		30	80	55	48	28	23	4		168	436
Total	141	33,917	87,821	66,700	46,896	28,568	9,957	1,644	259	2,247	278,150		
2022	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Female	1	89	15,422	19,686	5,578	1,455	372	93	25	19	7,102	49,841
		2	2	2,734	18,931	11,484	4,293	973	187	32	15	6,965	45,616
		3	3	343	8,120	11,827	7,112	2,368	457	55	15	5,798	36,098
		4	2	101	2,383	7,356	6,284	3,490	789	90	16	3,797	24,308
		5		42	613	3,286	4,407	3,275	1,002	129	16	2,726	15,496
		6		21	189	1,262	2,970	2,656	976	126	29	1,879	10,108
		7		8	76	388	1,523	1,919	829	126	26	1,155	6,050
		8		5	27	125	626	1,274	721	96	15	710	3,599
		9		5	18	45	233	777	535	95	18	422	2,148
		10+		5	17	19	98	464	604	169	32	399	1,807
		Not stated		236	274	120	52	26	7	1		7,228	7,944
Total	96	18,922	50,334	41,490	29,053	17,594	6,200	944	201	38,181	203,015		
	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Female	1	102	15,530	19,282	5,380	1,426	331	103	19	11	7,434	49,618
		2	14	2,627	18,443	11,305	4,160	956	171	24	11	7,388	45,099
		3	7	305	7,975	11,716	6,949	2,457	421	53	14	6,112	36,009
		4		77	2,367	7,106	6,413	3,446	856	67	12	4,107	24,451
		5	1	30	606	3,351	4,350	3,154	1,049	109	20	2,837	15,507
		6		10	169	1,219	2,864	2,652	956	135	23	1,974	10,002
		7		5	62	352	1,477	2,004	874	123	17	1,271	6,185
		8		4	25	113	693	1,318	729	131	14	818	3,845
		9		3	14	36	257	729	522	98	12	470	2,141
		10+		8	13	17	117	504	652	212	15	449	1,987
		Not stated	5	251	280	97	46	21	10	3		7,598	8,311

Year	Sex of child	Live-birth order	Age group of mother										
			Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
			Total	129	18,850	49,236	40,692	28,752	17,572	6,343	974	149	40,458
2022	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Male	1	27	4,422	7,011	2,464	764	198	47	14	3	6,839	21,789
		2	4	716	6,016	4,586	2,033	542	103	19	2	6,316	20,337
		3	1	95	2,198	4,171	2,993	1,266	307	22	8	5,310	16,371
		4	4	22	540	2,240	2,378	1,460	408	35	12	3,312	10,411
		5		7	110	904	1,496	1,182	426	42	7	2,185	6,359
		6		3	40	314	881	949	354	33	9	1,407	3,990
		7		4	16	92	346	608	338	28	9	933	2,374
		8			3	34	187	413	266	32	7	495	1,437
		9		2	3	11	65	199	183	41	3	270	777
		10+		3	9	8	21	120	205	70	4	243	683
		Not stated	1	179	200	72	36	18	9		1	6,213	6,729
	Total	37	5,453	16,146	14,896	11,200	6,955	2,646	336	65	33,523	91,257	
	Age		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	Total
	Female	1	32	4,622	7,244	2,527	751	186	61	11	10	7,005	22,449
		2	9	728	6,244	4,786	2,083	573	117	22	5	6,751	21,318
		3	5	69	2,218	4,262	3,048	1,269	271	30	10	5,523	16,705
		4	1	22	559	2,332	2,331	1,598	433	44	11	3,632	10,963
		5	1	6	132	996	1,509	1,228	415	59	15	2,295	6,656
		6	1	1	44	285	899	953	395	55	8	1,457	4,098
		7		1	13	84	387	638	336	37	8	899	2,403
		8			9	25	156	416	249	51	8	553	1,467
9			1	2	12	47	211	162	36	4	304	779	
10+			4	12	7	16	145	204	67	13	287	755	
Not stated		1	162	204	90	28	18	8			6,618	7,129	
Total	50	5,616	16,681	15,406	11,255	7,235	2,651	412	92	35,324	94,722		

Appendix 11: Table 4.4d: Percentage of live births by place of birth, place of usual residence and age of mother, 2020-2022

Year of occurrence	Age group of mother	Mother's country of birth			Place of usual residence								
		Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number	Urban			Rural			Mixed		
					Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number
2020	Under 15	99.3	0.7	536	100	0	59	99.7	0.3	362	97.1	2.9	104
	15-19	99.7	0.3	88,331	99.9	0.1	11,719	99.8	0.2	55,680	99.2	0.8	18,201
	20-24	99.7	0.3	240,379	99.8	0.2	47,006	99.8	0.2	135,970	99.4	0.6	50,285
	25-29	99.7	0.3	186,596	99.8	0.2	44,800	99.8	0.2	97,101	99.4	0.6	39,005
	30-34	99.7	0.3	130,775	99.7	0.3	30,064	99.8	0.2	69,195	99.4	0.6	27,535
	35-39	99.7	0.3	83,158	99.7	0.3	19,773	99.8	0.2	44,523	99.4	0.6	16,379
	40-44	99.6	0.4	30,230	99.5	0.5	5,205	99.8	0.2	18,137	99.3	0.7	5,965
	45-49	99.5	0.5	7,140	99.4	0.6	2,322	99.8	0.2	3,631	98.6	1.4	978
	50+	98.6	1.4	979	96.9	3.1	325	99.6	0.4	491	98.4	1.6	127

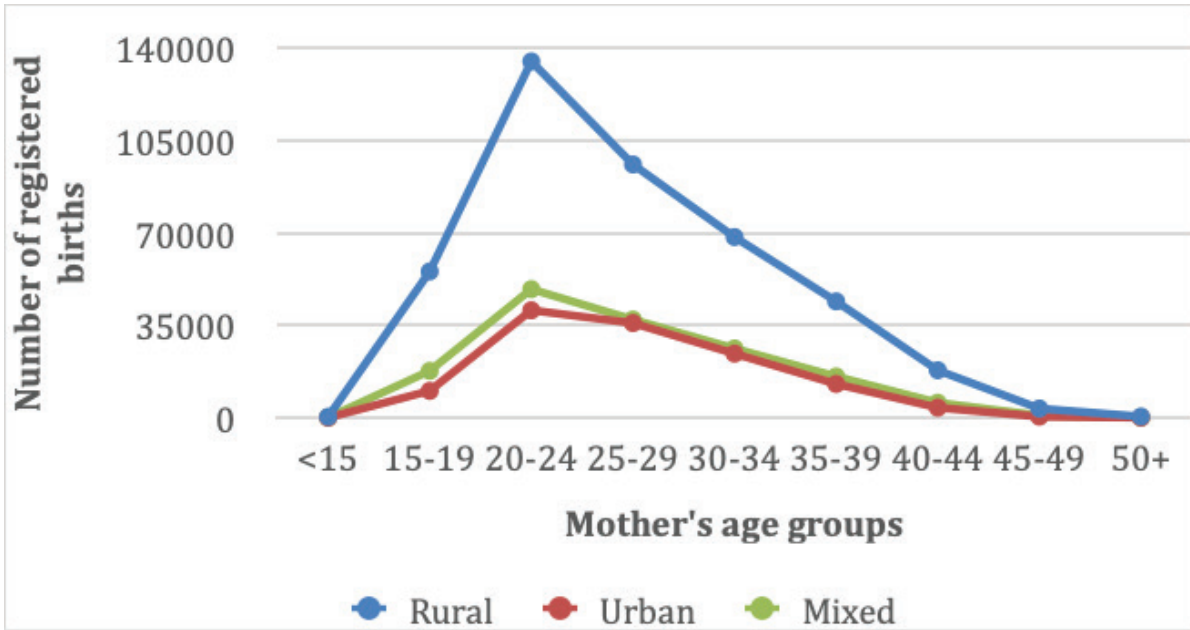
Year of occurrence	Age group of mother	Mother's country of birth			Place of usual residence								
		Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number	Urban			Rural			Mixed		
					Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number	Tanzania (%)	Others (%)	Number
	Not stated	89.7	10.3	84,125	99.4	0.6	58,273	87.1	12.9	9,683	45.3	54.7	12,654
	Total	98.7	1.3	852,249	99.7	0.3	219,546	99.5	0.5	434,773	95.4	4.6	171,233
2021	Under 15	98.1	1.9	377	100	0	44	100	0	237	91.5	8.5	82
	15-19	99.5	0.5	71,328	99.8	0.2	9,882	99.7	0.3	43,974	98.6	1.4	15,372
	20-24	99.6	0.4	187,575	99.8	0.2	39,499	99.7	0.3	101,678	99.1	0.9	41,229
	25-29	99.6	0.4	149,248	99.8	0.2	39,890	99.8	0.2	72,635	99.1	0.9	32,507
	30-34	99.6	0.4	104,362	99.7	0.3	27,577	99.8	0.2	50,685	99.2	0.8	23,066
	35-39	99.7	0.3	66,083	99.7	0.3	17,898	99.8	0.2	32,727	99.2	0.8	13,511
	40-44	99.5	0.5	22,614	99.5	0.5	4,666	99.8	0.2	12,666	98.8	1.2	4,573
	45-49	99.6	0.4	4,808	99.5	0.5	1,623	99.8	0.2	2,357	99	1	706
	50+	98.9	1.1	999	98.2	1.8	452	99.5	0.5	418	99.1	0.9	109
	Not stated	87.9	12.1	71,991	99.1	0.9	51,656	83.3	16.7	6,413	26.4	73.6	9,433
		Total	98.4	1.6	679,385	99.6	0.4	193,187	99.4	0.6	323,790	94.2	5.8
2022	Under 15	93.4	6.6	274	98.6	1.4	69	99.3	0.7	136	74.6	25.4	63
	15-19	97.3	2.7	40,934	99.3	0.7	7,942	99.2	0.8	22,407	90.7	9.3	9,195
	20-24	97.6	2.4	110,537	99.3	0.7	29,802	99.2	0.8	51,898	92.3	7.7	25,019
	25-29	98.0	2.0	97,909	99.2	0.8	34,665	99.1	0.9	38,924	93.6	6.4	20,805
	30-34	97.8	2.2	68,821	99.1	0.9	24,724	99.3	0.7	26,865	93.0	7.0	14,855
	35-39	97.9	2.1	43,826	99.2	0.8	15,881	99.1	0.9	17,615	92.8	7.2	8,746
	40-44	97.6	2.4	15,058	99.0	1.0	4,479	99.2	0.8	7,158	91.4	8.6	2,886
	45-49	98.0	2.0	3,006	98.7	1.3	1,172	98.7	1.3	1,249	94.2	5.8	464
	50+	97.1	2.9	718	98.3	1.7	352	98.8	1.2	245	87.4	12.6	95
	Not stated	96.0	4.0	131,252	99.3	0.7	60,619	99.1	0.9	45,930	78.4	21.6	17,861
		Total	97.3	2.7	512,335	99.2	0.8	179,705	99.2	0.8	212,427	90.0	10.0
2023	Under 15	91.8	8.2	122	100.0	-	39	100.0	-	47	61.5	38.5	26
	15-19	96.0	4.0	13,328	98.8	1.2	4,208	98.7	1.3	5,928	85.2	14.8	2,558
	20-24	96.8	3.2	41,203	98.9	1.1	16,583	99.0	1.0	15,088	87.8	12.2	7,485
	25-29	97.6	2.4	43,673	98.9	1.1	22,087	99.0	1.0	12,458	90.5	9.5	6,948
	30-34	97.8	2.2	33,343	98.9	1.1	17,532	99.1	0.9	8,720	91.7	8.3	5,381
	35-39	97.5	2.5	20,952	98.7	1.3	10,817	99.2	0.8	5,870	90.6	9.4	3,303
	40-44	97.8	2.2	7,192	98.9	1.1	3,226	99.0	1.0	2,456	92.2	7.8	1,141
	45-49	97.7	2.3	1,462	98.9	1.1	748	99.1	0.9	444	88.9	11.1	189
	50+	96.9	3.1	259	100.0	-	123	97.7	2.3	87	86.8	13.2	38
	Not Stated	96.5	3.5	92,239	99.5	0.5	39,991	99.0	1.0	32,923	83.5	16.5	14,208
		Total	97.0	3.0	253,773	99.1	0.9	115,354	99.0	1.0	84,021	87.4	12.6

Appendix 12: Table 4.4e: Registered live births by age, 2020-2023

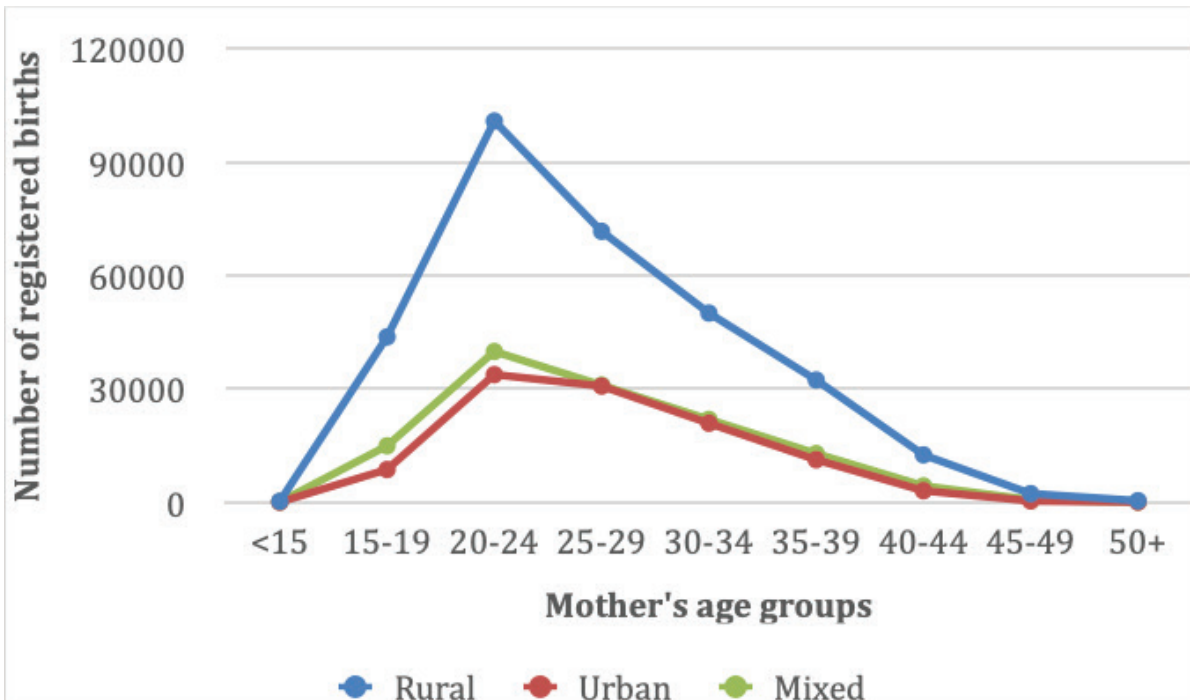
Age during registration	Year of registration				Total
	2020	2021	2022	2023	
0	538,552	755,765	353,878	272,857	1,921,052
1	181,518	291,117	78,410	163,157	714,202
2	150,148	230,955	63,768	133,830	578,701
3	135,578	200,331	59,682	123,449	519,040
4	129,073	169,440	54,936	108,505	461,954
5	16,129	19,096	14,237	19,085	68,547
6	20,668	22,366	15,816	16,268	75,118
7	10,261	13,739	10,592	7,588	42,180
8	7,729	10,275	9,242	7,126	34,372
9	8,235	10,537	8,469	7,172	34,413
10	7,641	8,582	7,283	5,231	28,737
11	7,673	8,516	7,858	5,525	29,572
12	8,966	10,610	10,216	7,660	37,452
13	11,717	13,473	13,778	10,036	49,004
14	12,691	13,241	13,176	9,468	48,576
15	10,510	11,007	11,405	8,133	41,055
16	10,040	9,984	11,866	9,882	41,772
17	15,520	17,448	22,507	25,184	80,659
18	22,194	28,376	39,191	50,644	140,405
19	22,111	27,308	41,261	54,376	145,056
20	20,532	22,187	33,481	45,092	121,292
21	11,684	16,499	23,132	29,233	80,548
22	7,908	9,457	17,767	21,030	56,162
23	7,054	7,004	11,526	17,258	42,842
24	6,238	6,464	9,182	11,464	33,348
25	5,454	5,463	8,632	9,207	28,756
26	4,840	4,710	7,842	9,356	26,748
27	4,609	4,183	6,901	8,628	24,321

28	3,853	3,930	6,191	7,582	21,556
29	3,285	3,241	6,081	6,645	19,252
30	3,583	2,778	4,910	6,339	17,610
31	3,028	2,922	4,307	5,297	15,554
32	2,819	2,447	4,641	4,793	14,700
33	2,778	2,317	3,598	4,902	13,595
34	2,741	1,997	3,433	3,876	12,047
35	2,658	2,051	3,110	3,568	11,387
36	2,326	1,867	3,143	3,403	10,739
37	2,189	1,678	2,868	3,135	9,870
38	1,975	1,612	2,591	2,973	9,151
39	1,815	1,341	2,338	2,652	8,146
40	1,776	1,237	2,129	2,496	7,638
41	1,156	1,326	1,894	2,172	6,548
42	1,005	967	2,200	2,090	6,262
43	987	843	1,665	2,263	5,758
44	857	832	1,505	1,575	4,769
45	806	735	1,345	1,404	4,290
46	753	798	1,429	1,385	4,365
47	676	699	1,262	1,157	3,794
48	592	664	1,167	1,252	3,675
49	509	533	1,120	1,110	3,272
50	589	509	1,016	1,019	3,133
51	482	595	813	951	2,841
52	492	557	1,063	797	2,909
53	387	479	909	905	2,680
54	374	408	921	765	2,468
55	374	444	734	722	2,274
56	368	408	705	623	2,104
57	303	372	701	610	1,986
58	300	358	686	589	1,933
59	290	355	602	597	1,844
60	228	270	409	385	1,292
61+	1,625	1,886	3,197	3,298	10,006
Total	1,443,273	1,991,603	1,040,719	1,279,774	5,755,369

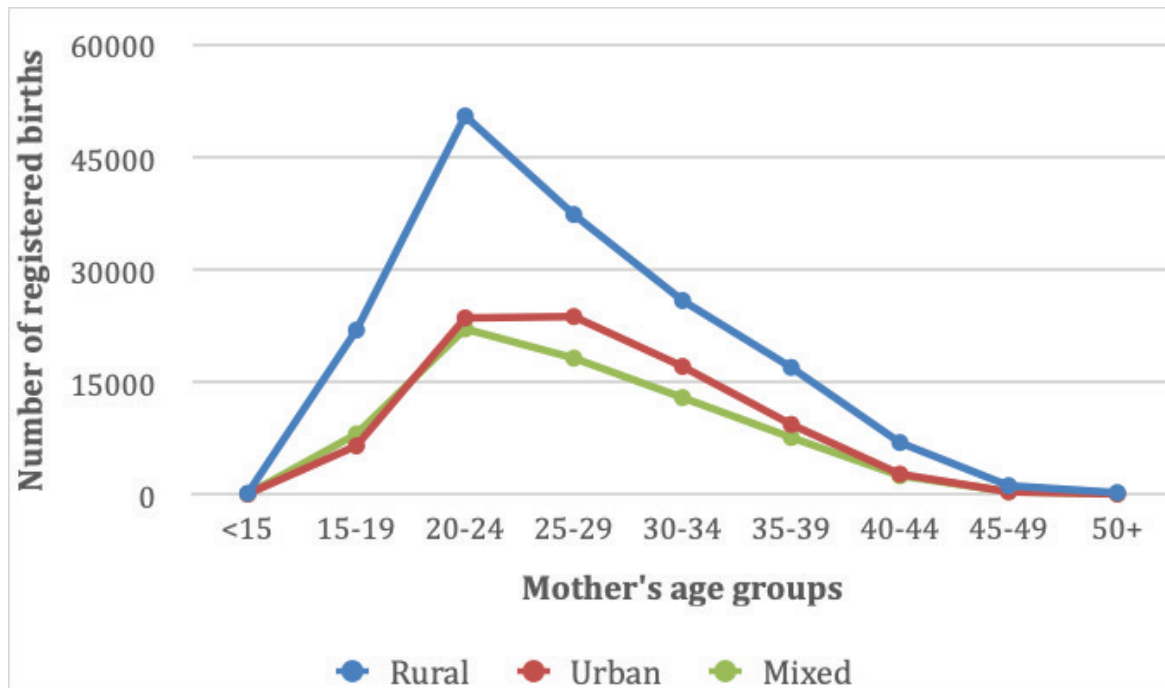
Appendix 13: Figure 4.1: Number of registered births by age of mother and place of usual residence, 2020



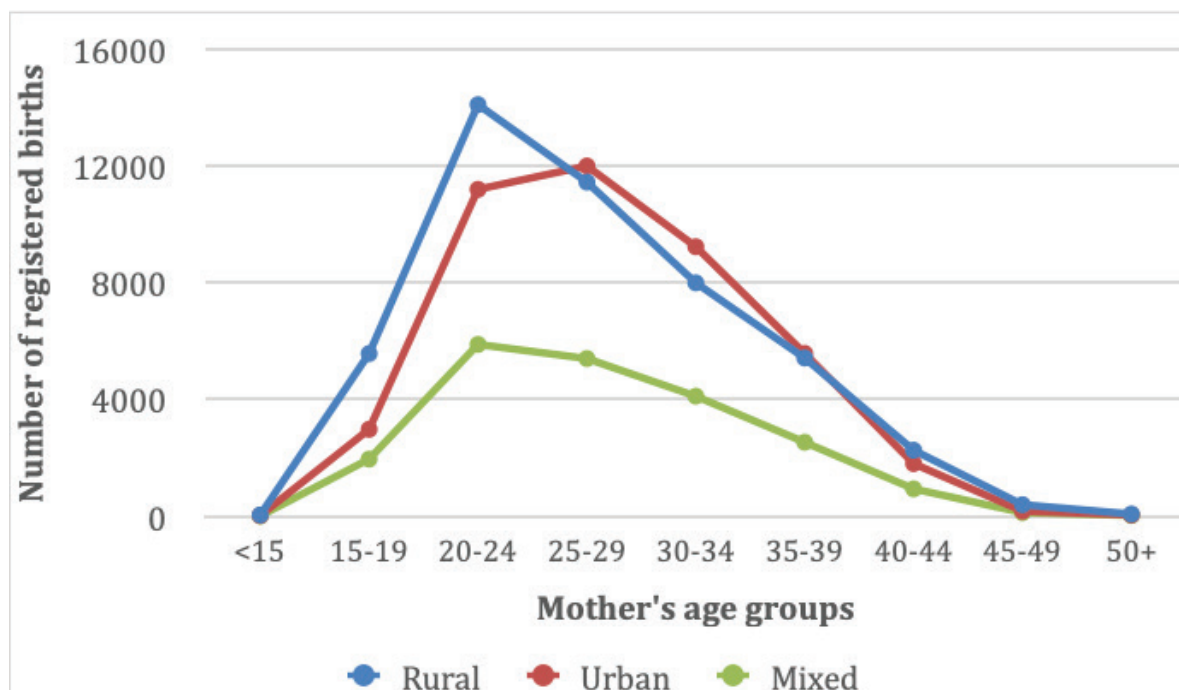
Appendix 14: Figure 4.2: Number of registered births by age of mother and place of usual residence, 2021



Appendix 15: Figure 4.3: Number of registered births by age of mother and place of usual residence, 2022



Appendix 16: Figure 4.4: Number of registered births by age of mother and place of usual residence, 2023



Appendix 17: Table 5.1: Total number of annual registered deaths by region and sex, Mainland Tanzania, 2020-2023

Registration region	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mainland Tanzania	19,513	8,152	24,721	10,685	23,517	9,991	20,938	13,286
Dodoma	837	370	1,086	486	935	435	1,620	1,449
Arusha	976	393	1,042	434	823	371	759	326
Kilimanjaro	1,123	445	1,471	635	1,113	510	844	471
Tanga	1,185	459	1,332	537	1,366	566	2,550	2,343
Morogoro	1,083	456	1,135	429	1,019	403	631	519
Pwani	722	258	872	295	850	284	972	278
Dar Es Salaam	4,101	1,966	4,818	2,409	3,562	1,908	1,646	1,317
Lindi	371	134	416	137	454	170	469	278
Mtwara	609	200	673	228	734	232	554	254
Ruvuma	670	254	728	303	831	307	725	350
Iringa	468	253	606	317	501	249	256	157
Mbeya	13	9	1,911	1,101	2,832	1,234	2,107	942
Singida	401	175	559	206	438	180	537	350
Tabora	580	229	760	335	720	322	785	544
Rukwa	275	117	298	124	349	145	119	72
Kigoma	863	271	817	283	673	224	682	205
Shinyanga	473	181	573	296	648	249	588	544
Kagera	935	353	928	328	691	293	1,006	930
Mwanza	1,407	556	1,654	640	1,500	579	1,433	592
Mara	728	276	851	311	1,082	338	896	459
Manyara	357	166	416	170	470	178	367	169
Njombe	423	262	369	186	337	191	188	60
Katavi	139	44	170	51	139	39	102	60
Simiyu	369	128	482	146	414	143	341	157
Geita	401	125	345	125	479	173	580	411
Songwe	2	72	395	171	538	264	162	48
Not stated	2		14	2	19	4	17	-

Appendix 18:Table 5.2: Death registration by region within the year of occurrence and place of occurrence, 2020-2023

Region and place of death	2020				2021				2022				2023							
	Health facility	Home	Other	Not stated	Health facility	Home	Other	Not stated	Health facility	Home	Other	Not stated	Health facility	Home	Other	Not stated				
Tanzania	10,471	3,660	270	13,264	14,217	15,536	6,558	315	12,997	21,835	10,851	7,881	340	14,436	19,068	9,980	8,255	454	15,535	18,689
Dodoma	460	105	5	637	570	938	166	8	460	1,112	733	228	14	395	975	739	282	20	2,028	1,041
Arusha	812	64	7	486	883	956	136	8	376	1,100	614	148	14	418	776	616	211	27	231	854
Kamungano	665	195	4	704	864	1,323	235	19	529	1,577	700	506	17	400	1,223	596	507	27	185	1,130
Tanga	387	298	10	949	695	701	443	13	712	1,157	600	492	14	826	1,106	462	592	9	3,830	1,063
Mongoro	478	259	21	781	758	611	422	14	517	1,047	456	410	20	536	886	370	448	32	300	850
Pwani	383	119	4	474	506	504	259	7	397	770	383	330	10	411	723	293	375	26	556	694
Dar es Salaam	4,194	725	53	1,095	4,972	5,071	1,223	54	879	6,348	3,711	1,309	46	404	5,066	2,888	971	70	3,929	3,929
Lindi	91	100	2	312	193	135	195	4	219	334	118	227	7	272	352	102	247	8	390	357
Mwara	170	143	5	491	318	303	248	1	349	552	290	230	20	426	540	222	233	3	350	458
Ruuma	229	90	10	595	329	345	180	12	494	537	348	269	13	508	630	363	218	5	481	594
Iringa	13	47	60	601	29	78	107		738		27	83	5	635	115	56	118	5	234	179
Mbeya	412	102	5	-	519	430	242	6	2,334	678	68	393	16	3,589	477	113	426	28	2,482	567
Shigda	142	98	4	332	244	295	174	7	289	476	163	216	13	226	392	164	198	19	506	381
Tabora	209	114	5	481	328	434	224	5	432	663	257	275	7	503	539	242	226	13	798	531
Rukwa	91	42	4	255	137	136	83	6	197	225	117	108	2	267	227	107	123	7	-	237
Kigoma	226	118	1	789	345	439	224	6	431	669	213	304	6	374	523	732	390	11	-	1,133
Shinyanga	153	117	10	374	280	336	212	7	314	555	206	256	25	410	487	184	268	20	660	472
Kayera	189	240	5	854	434	302	384	9	561	695	289	470	22	203	781	320	592	22	1,002	934
Mwanza	564	204	29	1,166	797	1,071	453	17	753	1,541	746	561	23	749	1,330	698	562	36	729	1,296
Mara	182	150	3	669	335	298	320	6	538	624	243	384	8	785	635	181	477	19	678	677
Mnyara	128	69	12	314	209	232	109	12	233	353	193	141	7	307	341	163	135	11	227	309
Njombe	16	17	1	651	34	18	62	80	395		30	54	3	441	0	22	64	3	159	89
Katavi	28	22	1	132	51	58	40	4	119	102	37	47	4	90	88	48	51	5	58	104
Simiyu	85	52	1	359	138	184	97	5	342	286	162	119	8	268	289	122	159	5	212	286
Geita	101	48	2	375	151	128	140	1	201	269	139	203	13	297	355	157	201	7	626	365
Songwe	63	3	1	7	67	55	92	2	417	149	8	116	1	677	125	20	131	8	51	159



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