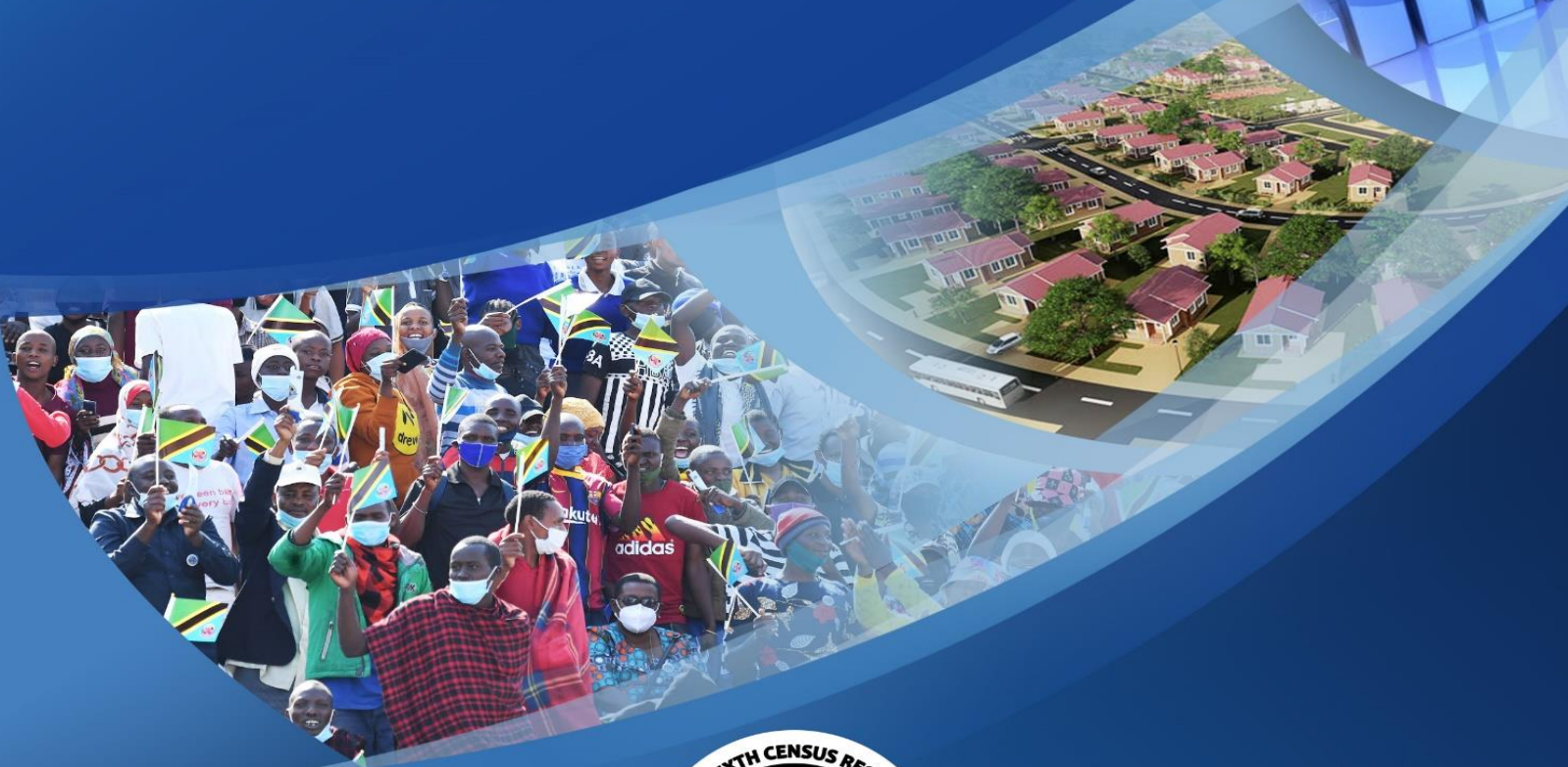




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Iringa Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile



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Notes:

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



Foreword



The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in



1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania under the leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of His Excellency Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Iringa Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Iringa Region has a population of 1.2 million persons, out of those, 618,415 are females and 574,313 are males. Population of Iringa Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 26.7 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Iringa Region is expected to double in the next 29 years. The Region's

population remains predominantly rural, with 70.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 29.9 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Iringa Regional population. The chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 20.1 years. More than thirty nine percent (39.1%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) has increased from 51.5 percent in 2002 Census to 56.1 percent in 2022 census. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in Urban areas (61.8%) compared with rural areas (53.7%), and the age dependency ratio for the Region is 78.1. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Iringa Region has increased from 5.8 percent in 2002 to 7.0 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Iringa Region has 319,117 private households, out of which 102,438 (32.1%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 27.7 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 36.5 percent in 2012 to 39.2 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (41.0%) than in rural areas (38.4%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 48.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region are married, where females are more likely (48.6%) to be married than males (48.1%). More than Seven percent (7.4) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (12.2%) than that of males (2.2%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Iringa Region is 27.8 years for males and 24.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 25.7 percent to 27.8 percent while that of females slightly increased by 2.0 (22.4 year and 24.4 year in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively).

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. About fifty eight percent (58.0%) of the population in Iringa Region have neither birth certificates nor

birth notifications. Only 39.7 percent have birth certificates and 1.6 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (71.9%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 71.6 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 185,273 persons (29.1%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 99,778 persons (15.7%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 141,310 persons (9.7%) out of 1,172,880 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results on citizenship indicate that about 100 percent (99.8%) of the enumerated population in the Region in 2022 are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries outside Africa (713 persons) followed by other African Countries (642 persons) and other East African Countries (547).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about (88.6%) children under 18 years in Iringa Region have both parents alive. 11.4% children under 18 years are orphans with insignificant differences between rural areas (11.7%) and urban areas (10.8%). Nearly nine percent (8.6%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while about three percent (2.8%) are orphan with both parent dead. Iringa District Council has the highest percentage (3.7%) of orphans compared with other councils in Iringa Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region is 89.5 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (93.0%) than females (86.4 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 87.2 percent and it is higher among males (88.2%) than females (86.4%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 94.1 percent. It is higher among females (95.5%) than males (92.6%). Majority (67.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 22.7 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 6.4 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 534,170 (75.3%) persons in employment. The current

unemployment rate in Iringa Region using International relaxed definition is 6.4 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (7.4 %) than males (5.3%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Iringa Region is 80.4 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Iringa Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. Almost eleven percent (10.9%) of the total population aged 7 years and above are living with some form of disability. Difficulty in other types of disabilities (3.7%) and seeing (2.2%) are the most common type of disabilities in Iringa Region

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Iringa Region. About Forty-three percent (42.9 %) of the population aged 15 years and above in the Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (41.6 percent) than that of males (44.5 %). More than forty two percent (42.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Iringa Region, majority of them own land jointly (36.5 %) followed by those owning land alone (18.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Iringa Region. Nearly seven in ten (68.5%) households in the Region live in their own houses. About one-third (35.4%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty percent (63.4%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than seventy eight percent (78.5%) of households in Iringa Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than eighty percent (82.8%) of households in Iringa Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Iringa Region use firewood (62.3%) and charcoal (22.5%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 43.1 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 17.3 percent in 2012 to 43.1 percent in 2022. Three in ten (37.3%) households in Iringa Region use burning

of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 60.9 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Iringa Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 85.2 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phone; 64.6 percent own only non-smartphones and 0.6 percent own only smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high; 85.9 percent of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after secondary education (98.7%). More than two percent (2.7%) of person aged 15 and above in Iringa Region use desktop and 4.8 percent use laptop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Iringa Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 72.7 percent of all buildings/units in Iringa Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 12.2 percent are occupied by tenants. Sixty three percent (63.0%) of all individually owned buildings/units in Iringa Region are owned by males, 26.5 percent are owned by females, and 7.5 percent are jointly owned. Fifty percent (50.0%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). More than sixty percent (60.4%) of all buildings in Iringa Region are built on un-surveyed land. More than thirty-seven percent (37.3%) of all buildings in Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. Twenty-seven percent (26.8%) of all buildings in Iringa Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 24.9 percent are powered by other sources. About twenty-seven percent (26.7 %) of all buildings have water services. Four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Iringa Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,192,728	100.0	835,669	100.0	357,059	100.0
Male	574,313	48.2	404,525	48.4	169,788	47.6
Female	618,415	51.8	431,144	51.6	187,271	52.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.4	-	2.0	-	3.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	158,705	13.3	111,996	13.4	46,709	13.1
Male	79,164	13.8	55,846	13.8	23,318	13.7
Female	79,541	12.9	56,150	13.0	23,391	12.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	466,568	39.1	340,715	40.8	125,853	35.2
Male	231,866	40.4	170,022	42.0	61,844	36.4
Female	234,702	38.0	170,693	39.6	64,009	34.2
Young Population (0–17 years)	540,216	45.3	392,648	47.0	147,568	41.3
Male	269,470	46.9	197,659	48.9	71,811	42.3
Female	270,746	43.8	194,989	45.2	75,757	40.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	221,545	18.6	143,181	17.1	78,364	21.9
Male	108,626	18.9	72,998	18.0	35,628	21.0
Female	112,919	18.3	70,183	16.3	42,736	22.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	418,600	35.1	266,686	31.9	151,914	42.5
Male	202,860	35.3	132,521	32.8	70,339	41.4
Female	215,740	34.9	134,165	31.1	81,575	43.6
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	297,377	48.1	191,856	44.5	105,521	56.3
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	669,579	56.1	448,912	53.7	220,667	61.8
Male	320,629	55.8	217,053	53.7	103,576	61.0
Female	348,950	56.4	231,859	53.8	117,091	62.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	83,735	7.0	67,082	8.0	16,653	4.7
Male	33,675	5.9	26,553	6.6	7,122	4.2
Female	50,060	8.1	40,529	9.4	9,531	5.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	56,581	4.7	46,042	5.5	10,539	3.0
Male	21,818	3.8	17,450	4.3	4,368	2.6
Female	34,763	5.6	28,592	6.6	6,171	3.3
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	319,117	100	216,679	67.9	102,438	32.1
Male Headed Households	193,896	60.8	133,446	61.6	60,450	59.0
Female Headed Households	125,221	39.2	83,233	38.4	41,988	41.0
Average Household Size¹	-	3.7	-	3.8	-	3.4

¹ The values of these indicators are averages and not percentages (no absolute numbers)

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.8	-	4.0	-	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.4	-	3.5	-	3.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	258,610	35.6	160,089	32.3	98,521	39.2
Married	351,007	48.3	257,422	52.0	93,585	40.0
Living Together	38,453	5.3	18,336	3.7	20,117	8.7
Divorced	12,473	1.7	8,945	1.8	3,528	1.9
Separated	11,562	1.6	8,206	1.7	3,356	1.9
Widowed	54,055	7.4	41,956	8.5	12,099	8.4
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	465,275	39.7	108,795	33.6	188,625	54.1
Population with Birth Notification	19,110	1.6	4,330	1.7	5,054	1.4
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,190,822	99.8	834,428	99.9	356,394	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	1,906	0.2	1,241	0.1	665	0.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	114,038	9.7	64,958	7.9	49,080	14.1
Other Health Insurance	16,384	1.4	10,716	1.3	5,668	1.6
National Identification Card	185,273	29.1	122,992	28.3	62,281	30.8
National Identification Number	99,778	15.7	58,797	13.5	40,981	20.2
Zanzibar Identification Card	119	0.02	54	0.01	65	0.03
Driving License	30,534	4.8	11,193	2.6	19,341	9.6
Voter's Identification Card	428,172	67.2	293,211	67.5	134,961	66.7
Travel Passport	8,252	0.7	3,364	0.4	4,888	1.4
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	61,835	11.4	45,969	11.7	15,866	10.8
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	650,166	89.5	426,693	86.2	223,473	96.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	399,454	95.4	249,581	93.6	149,873	98.7
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	639,382	90.1	429,122	88.3	210,260	93.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	201,316	94.1	148,434	93.0	52,882	97.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	307,341	143.6	223,497	140.0	83,844	154.3
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	559,232	100.0	368,635	100.0	190,597	100.0
Pre-Primary	911	0.2	701	0.2	210	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	379,100	67.8	281,530	76.4	97,570	51.2
Training After Primary	2,307	0.4	1,431	0.4	876	0.5
Pre-Form One	119	0.0	55	0.0	64	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	127,172	22.7	66,865	18.1	60,307	31.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,760	1.4	2,769	0.8	4,991	2.6
Training After Secondary Education	6,192	1.1	3,022	0.8	3,170	1.7
University and Other Related	35,663	6.4	12,260	3.3	23,403	12.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,138	0.4	742	0.2	1,396	0.8
Professionals	11,206	2.1	3,846	1.0	7,360	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	20,030	3.7	8,359	2.3	11,671	7.1
Clerks	1,866	0.3	695	0.2	1,171	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	27,602	5.2	10,143	2.7	17,459	10.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	247,657	46.4	206,878	56.0	40,779	24.8
Craft and related workers	107,818	20.2	70,885	19.2	36,933	22.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,354	1.2	3,000	0.8	3,354	2.0
Elementary occupations	109,499	20.5	64,912	17.6	44,587	27.1
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	103,280	10.9	77,104	11.6	26,176	9.2
Type of Disability						
Albinism	106	0.01	76	0.01	30	0.01
Seeing	20,947	2.2	14,609	2.2	6,338	2.2
Hearing	11,024	1.2	8,113	1.2	2,911	1.0
Walking	21,089	2.2	15,813	2.4	5,276	1.8
Remembering	6,398	0.7	4,648	0.7	1,750	0.6
Self-Care	2,730	0.3	1,934	0.3	796	0.3
Communication	5,542	0.6	3,843	0.6	1,699	0.6
Other Disability	35,550	3.7	28,144	4.2	7,406	2.6
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	304,745	42.9	241,680	49.8	63,065	28.2
Male	147,463	44.5	115,456	50.6	32,007	31.0
Female	157,282	41.6	126,224	49.0	31,058	25.7
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	218,681	68.5	168,491	77.8	50,190	49.0
Living without Paying any Rent	15,662	4.9	11,069	5.1	4,593	4.5
Rented Privately	60,919	19.1	20,711	9.6	40,208	39.3
Rented by Employer	6,981	2.2	4,834	2.2	2,147	2.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	6,844	2.1	4,179	1.9	2,665	2.6
Owned by Employer (Free)	6,719	2.1	5,230	2.4	1,489	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	3,311	1.0	2,165	1.0	1,146	1.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	290,545	91.0	189,412	87.4	101,133	98.7
Grass/Leaves	21,747	6.8	21,246	9.8	501	0.5
Mud and Leaves	4,198	1.3	4,077	1.9	121	0.1
Others	2,627	0.8	1,944	0.9	683	0.7
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	185,852	58.2	105,367	48.6	80,485	78.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Earth/Sand	114,363	35.8	104,982	48.5	9,381	9.2
Ceramic tiles	15,192	4.8	3,703	1.7	11,489	11.2
Other	3,710	1.2	2,627	1.2	1,083	1.1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	19,359	6.1	5,348	2.5	14,011	13.7
Baked Bricks	181,870	57.0	116,856	53.9	65,014	63.5
Sundried Bricks	49,313	15.5	34,416	15.9	14,897	14.5
Poles and Mud	62,348	19.5	55,562	25.6	6,786	6.6
Stones	2,399	0.8	1,055	0.5	1,344	1.3
Others	3,828	1.2	3,442	1.6	386	0.4
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	137,529	43.1	57,290	26.4	80,239	78.3
Solar	101,697	31.9	88,989	41.1	12,708	12.4
Kerosene	9,875	3.1	7,663	3.5	2,212	2.2
Others	5,049	1.6	3,215	1.5	1,834	1.8
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	198,882	62.3	175,528	81.0	23,354	22.8
Charcoal	71,723	22.5	22,452	10.4	49,271	48.1
Kerosene	885	0.3	582	0.3	303	0.3
Electricity	13,259	4.2	4,730	2.2	8,529	8.3
Gas	23,413	7.3	5,182	2.4	18,231	17.8
Others	10,955	3.4	8,205	3.8	2,750	2.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	182,960	57.3	106,931	49.3	76,029	74.2
Other Protected Sources	67,561	21.2	46,835	21.6	20,726	20.2
Unprotected Sources	68,596	21.5	62,913	29.0	5,683	5.5
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	169,887	53.2	88,048	40.6	81,839	79.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	25,995	8.1	21,453	9.9	4,542	4.4
Pit Latrine	118,538	37.1	102,846	47.5	15,692	15.3
Others	984	0.3	858	0.4	126	0.1
No Facility	3,713	1.2	3,474	1.6	239	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	56,927	17.8	12,059	5.6	44,868	43.8
Burnt	119,657	37.5	88,072	40.6	31,585	30.8
Roadside Dumping	689	0.2	382	0.2	307	0.3
Burying/Pit	118,762	37.2	97,962	45.2	20,800	20.3
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	23,082	7.2	18,204	8.4	4,878	4.8
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	215,250	67.5	161,667	74.6	53,583	52.3
Farm Land	225,234	70.6	172,068	79.4	53,166	51.9
House	218,518	68.5	167,848	77.5	50,670	49.5
Bicycle	55,087	17.3	41,164	19.0	13,923	13.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Motorcycle or Vespa	32,747	10.3	24,201	11.2	8,546	8.3
Power Tiller	1,883	0.6	1,513	0.7	370	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	138,256	43.3	87,799	40.5	50,457	49.3
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	604,534	85.2	401,324	82.6	203,210	90.8
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	272,855	85.5	176,078	81.3	96,777	94.5
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	639,944	54.6	427,679	51.9	212,265	60.8
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	8,184	1.2	3,674	0.8	4,510	2.0
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	19,552	2.8	7,625	1.6	11,927	5.3
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	286,161	80.0	225,312	81.6	60,849	74.5
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	97,980	26.8	49,626	17.7	48,354	56.5
Water	97,566	26.7	46,567	16.6	50,999	59.5
Toilet	299,192	81.9	229,333	82.0	69,859	81.6
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	13,490	3.7	9,632	3.4	3,858	4.5
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	107,555	30.1	73,041	26.5	34,514	42.3
Not Surveyed	216,094	60.4	179,479	65.0	36,615	44.8
Regularised	24,953	7.0	17,237	6.2	7,716	9.4

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NA	Not Applicable
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations

TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing Company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

includes data processing, analysis and dissemination is based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

the United Republic of Tanzania, on 21st March, 2022 and was published in the Tanzania Government Gazette of the 29th April, 2022 as directed by the Act.

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,567 EAs were delineated in Iringa Region (761 EAs in urban areas and 1,806 hamlets in rural areas).

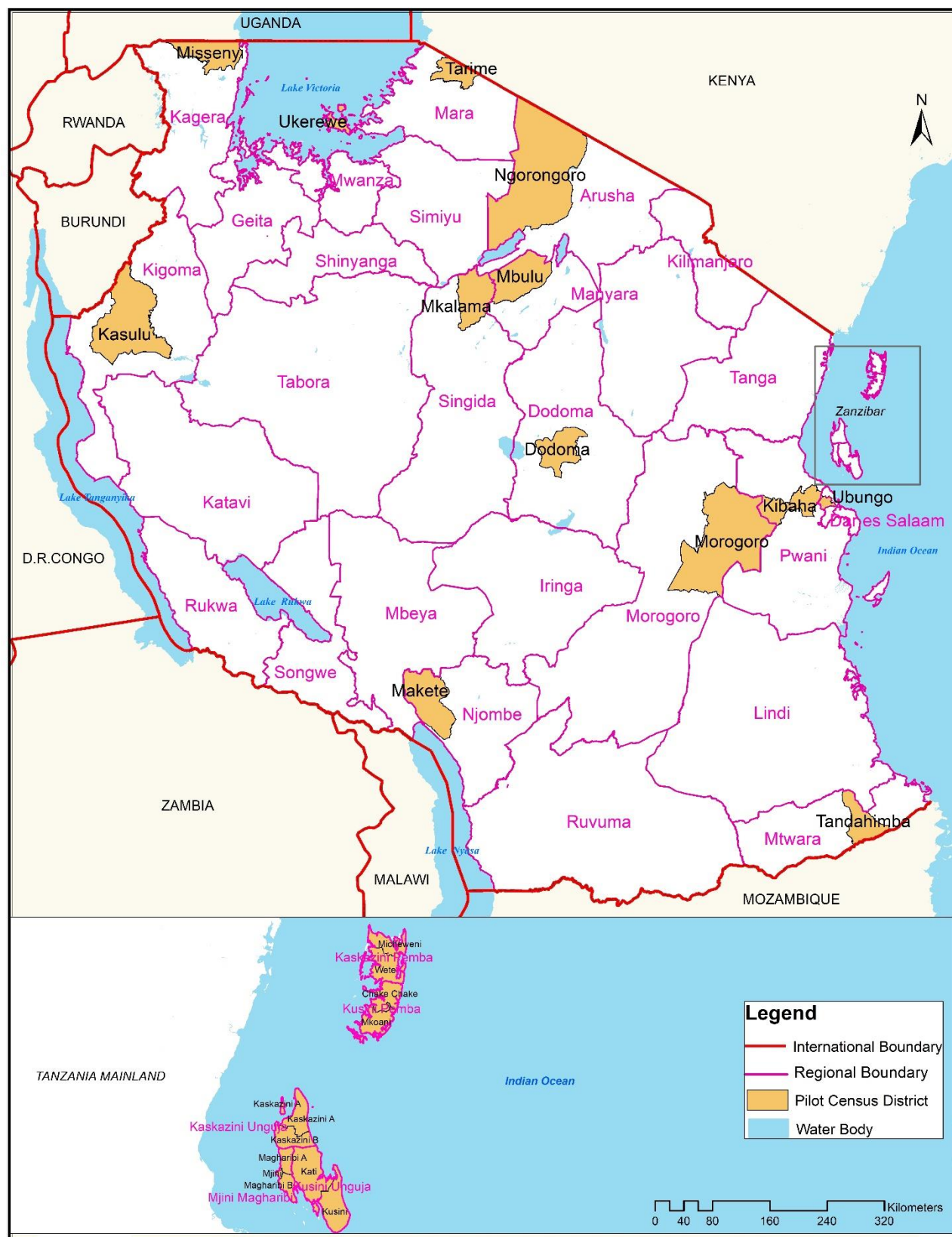
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

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



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

their supervisors every day and the supervisors in turn were transferring them to the server at NBS after checking their quality.

The duration for enumeration, as per the Presidential Order, was seven days from 23rd to 29th August, 2022. Enumeration exercise was completed by 93.45 percent within the planned period of seven days. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the seven days' period due to various reasons. Reasons for not completing enumeration within the allocated time included; scattered households, EAs having more households than expected and difficulty to reach EAs. Nevertheless, by the 5th September, 2022 the enumeration exercise had been completed by 99.99 percent in all EAs.



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Iringa Region has a population of 1,192,728 persons; (574,313 males and 618,415 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Iringa Regional population is expected to double in the next 29 years; that is in year 2051.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 70.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 29.9 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Iringa Region has a population of 1,192,728 persons and is the twenty fourth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.8%) of this population are females (618,415 persons) and 48.2 percent (574,313 persons) are males. (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

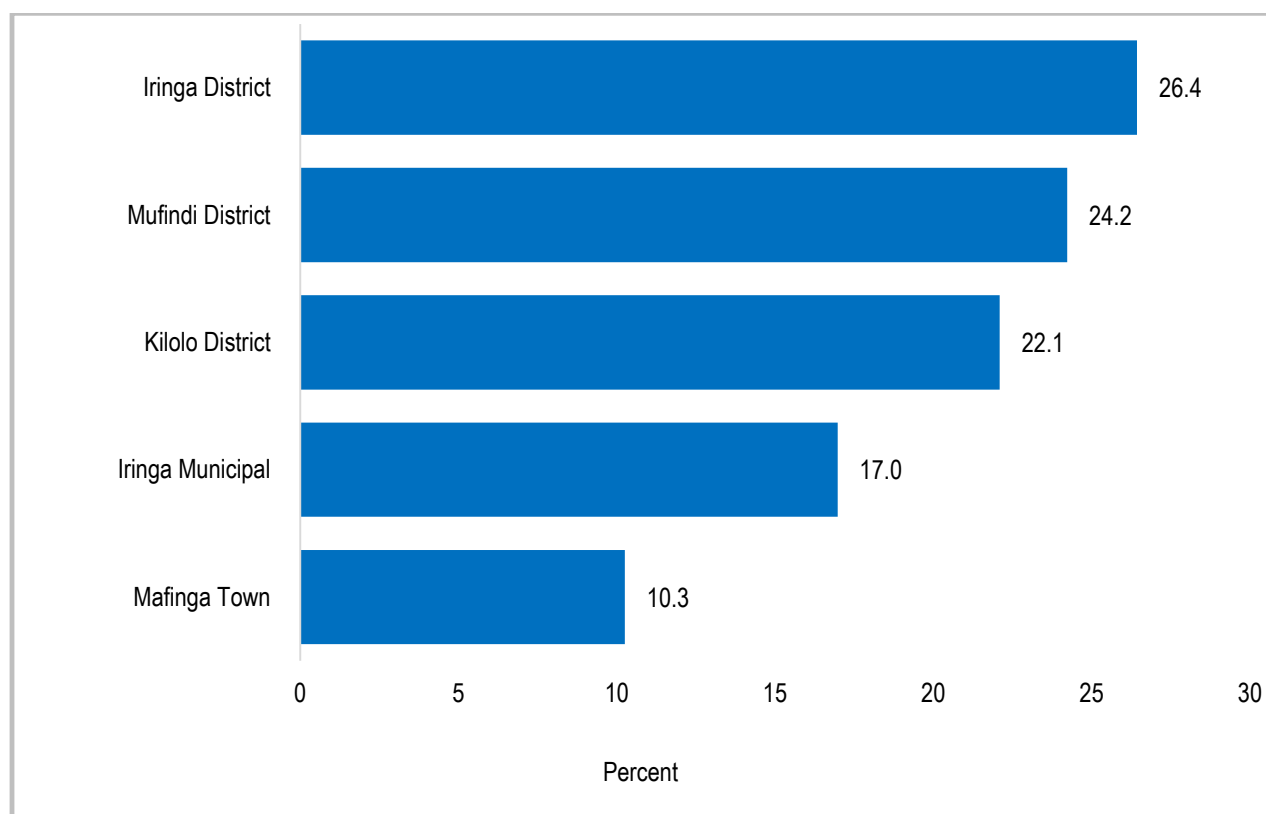
Administratively, Iringa Region has 5 Councils, out of those, three (3) are District Councils, one (1) is Town Council and one (1) is Municipal Council. Iringa District in Iringa Region has the largest population (315,354 persons) compared with other councils. Other three councils with large population are Mufindi District (288,996 persons), Kilolo District (263,559 persons) and Iringa Municipal (202,490 persons). Thus, nearly ninety percent (89.7%) of the total population in Iringa Region live in the mentioned four councils. (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is higher (52%) compared with males in all councils in Iringa Region (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,192,728	574,313	48.2	618,415	51.8
Iringa District	315,354	153,556	48.7	161,798	51.3
Iringa Municipal	202,490	96,392	47.6	106,098	52.4
Mafinga Town	122,329	58,216	47.6	64,113	52.4
Mufindi District	288,996	138,114	47.8	150,882	52.2
Kilolo District	263,559	128,035	48.6	135,524	51.4

**Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Iringa Region, 2022
PHC**



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Iringa Region population is predominantly rural, with 70.1 percent of its population living in rural areas and 29.9 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils, councils with the most of their population living in rural areas are Iringa, Mufindi and Kilolo Districts with 98.3 percent, 96.4 percent and 84.9 percent respectively. Further, results show that Mafinga Town is the most urbanized council while Iringa Municipal has all of its population residing in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

**Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Iringa Region, 2022
PHC**

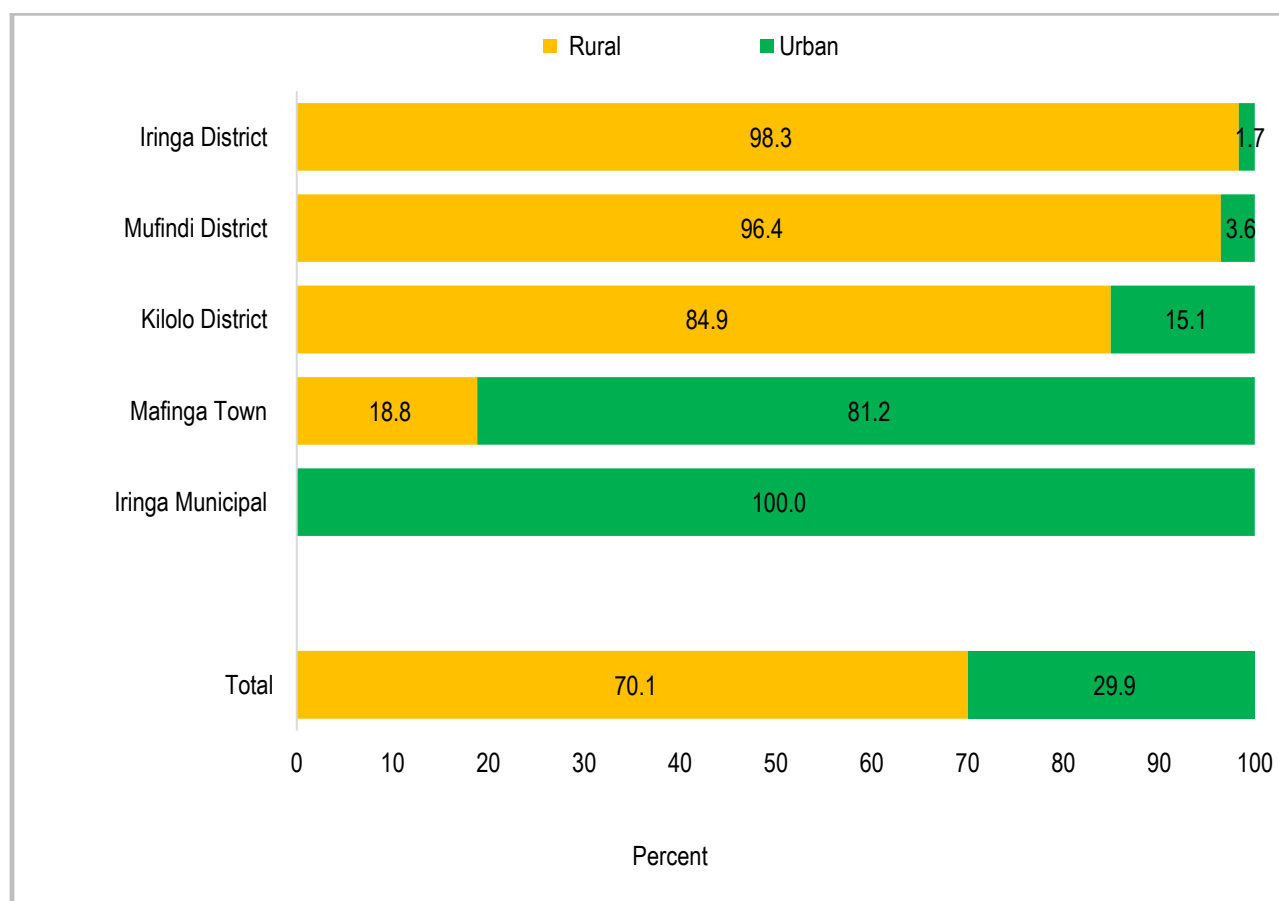


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	1,192,728	574,313	618,415	835,669	70.1	404,525	431,144	357,059	29.9	169,788	187,271
Iringa District	315,354	153,556	161,798	310,046	98.3	150,964	159,082	5,308	1.7	2,592	2,716
Iringa Municipal	202,490	96,392	106,098	NA	NA	NA	NA	202,490	100.0	96,392	106,098
Mafinga Town	122,329	58,216	64,113	23,024	18.8	11,196	11,828	99,305	81.2	47,020	52,285
Mufindi District	288,996	138,114	150,882	278,719	96.4	133,121	145,598	10,277	3.6	4,993	5,284
Kilolo District	263,559	128,035	135,524	223,880	84.9	109,244	114,636	39,679	15.1	18,791	20,888

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Iringa Region has increased by 26.7 percent from 941,238 persons in 2012 to 1,192,728 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over one decade (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

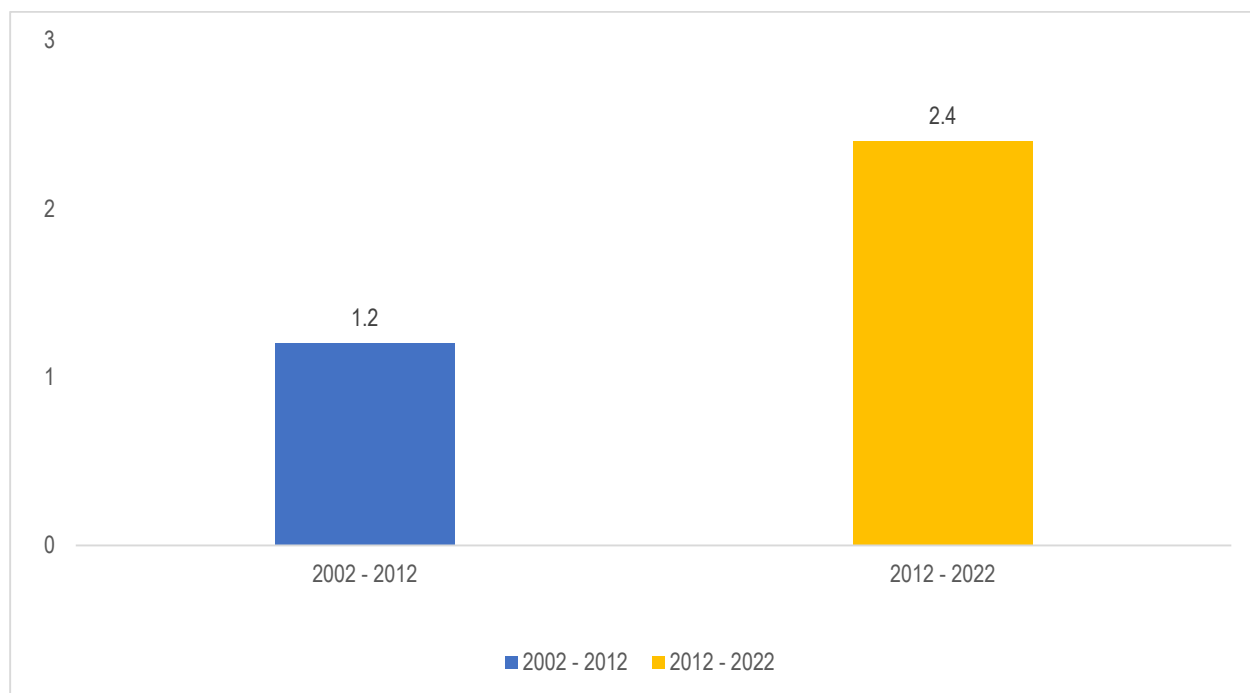
In Iringa Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 29 years, that is in year 2051. The growth rate for male population is the same (2.4%) as that of the total population while for the female population it is 2.3 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	941,238	1,192,728	26.7	2.4	29
Male	452,052	574,313	27.0	2.4	29
Female	489,186	618,415	26.4	2.3	30

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of population average annual intercensal growth rate in Iringa Region from 2012 to 2022 censuses is increasing from 1.2 percent in 2002-2012 to 2.4 percent in 2012 - 2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Inter- Censal Population Growth Rates; Iringa Region, 2002–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About thirty nine percent (39.1%) of the Iringa Regional population is aged below 15 years and 4.7 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Iringa Regional population is 20.1 years.
- The percentage of working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 51.5 percent in 2002 census to 56.1 percent in 2022 census.
- The percentage of population aged 60 years and above is 7.0.
- The age dependency ratio for Iringa Region is 78.1.

3.1 Introduction

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

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

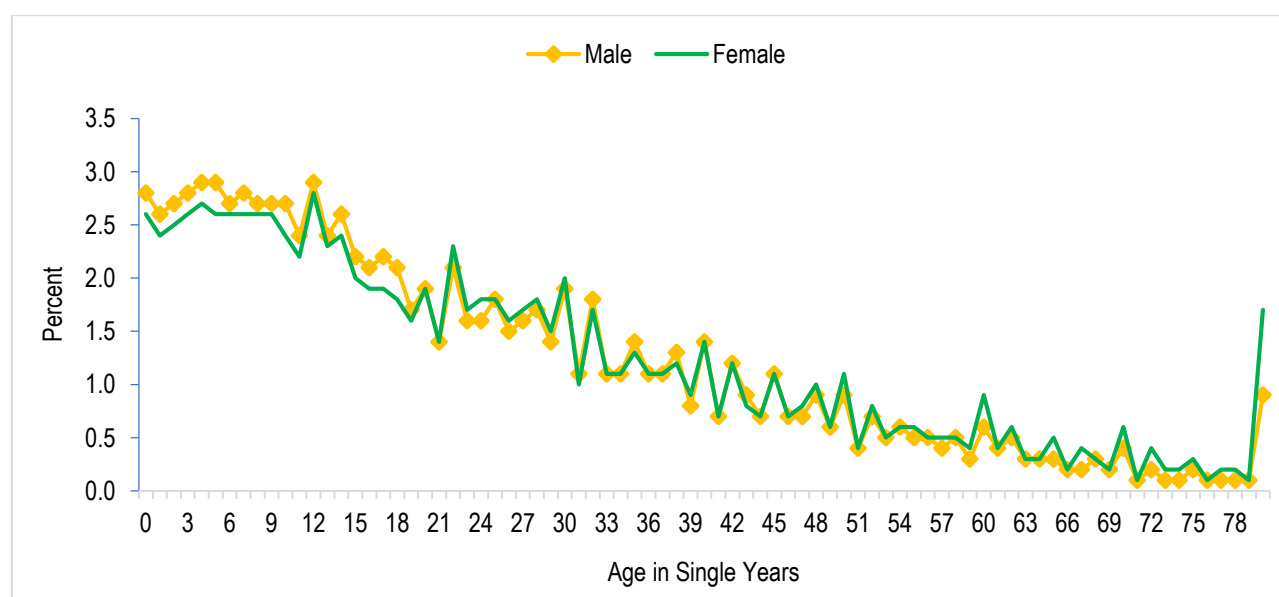
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

The 2022 Census results in Iringa Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8” and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

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



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Iringa Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 39.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.7 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of Iringa Region population is 20.1 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Iringa Region is 93 males for every 100 females (94 for rural areas and 91 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10-19 years is 102 to 115 boys per 100 girls in rural areas which is relatively high. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (85 to 93 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas. (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,192,728	100.0	574,313	100.0	618,415	100.0	93
0-4	158,705	13.3	79,164	13.8	79,541	12.9	100
5-9	158,839	13.3	78,442	13.7	80,397	13.0	98
10-14	149,024	12.5	74,260	12.9	74,764	12.1	99
15-19	116,652	9.8	59,552	10.4	57,100	9.2	104
20-24	104,893	8.8	49,074	8.5	55,819	9.0	88
25-29	97,502	8.2	45,839	8.0	51,663	8.4	89
30-34	83,101	7.0	40,271	7.0	42,830	6.9	94
35-39	67,840	5.7	32,780	5.7	35,060	5.7	93
40-44	57,235	4.8	27,683	4.8	29,552	4.8	94
45-49	48,507	4.1	23,154	4.0	25,353	4.1	91
50-54	38,962	3.3	17,722	3.1	21,240	3.4	83
55-59	27,733	2.3	12,697	2.2	15,036	2.4	84
60-64	27,154	2.3	11,857	2.1	15,297	2.5	78
65-69	17,222	1.4	7,185	1.3	10,037	1.6	72
70-74	14,739	1.2	5,984	1.0	8,755	1.4	68
75-79	8,925	0.7	3,449	0.6	5,476	0.9	63
80-84	6,934	0.6	2,369	0.4	4,565	0.7	52
85+	8,761	0.7	2,831	0.5	5,930	1.0	48
Median Age	20.1		19.1		21.1		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	835,669	100.0	404,525	100.0	431,144	100.0	94
0 – 4	111,996	13.4	55,846	13.8	56,150	13.0	99
5 – 9	116,553	13.9	57,656	14.3	58,897	13.7	98
10 – 14	112,166	13.4	56,520	14.0	55,646	12.9	102
15 – 19	79,674	9.5	42,607	10.5	37,067	8.6	115
20 – 24	63,507	7.6	30,391	7.5	33,116	7.7	92
25 – 29	59,504	7.1	28,314	7.0	31,190	7.2	91
30 – 34	52,883	6.3	25,759	6.4	27,124	6.3	95
35 – 39	45,157	5.4	21,730	5.4	23,427	5.4	93
40 – 44	40,227	4.8	19,284	4.8	20,943	4.9	92
45 – 49	35,863	4.3	16,874	4.2	18,989	4.4	89
50 – 54	29,738	3.6	13,316	3.3	16,422	3.8	81
55 – 59	21,319	2.6	9,675	2.4	11,644	2.7	83
60 – 64	21,040	2.5	9,103	2.3	11,937	2.8	76
65 – 69	13,599	1.6	5,537	1.4	8,062	1.9	69
70 – 74	11,859	1.4	4,713	1.2	7,146	1.7	66
75 – 79	7,333	0.9	2,808	0.7	4,525	1.0	62
80-84	5,847	0.7	1,998	0.5	3,849	0.9	52
85+	7,404	0.9	2,394	0.6	5,010	1.2	48
Median Age	19.3		18.3		20.7		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	357,059	100.0	169,788	100.0	187,271	100.0	91
0 – 4	46,709	13.1	23,318	13.7	23,391	12.5	100
5 – 9	42,286	11.8	20,786	12.2	21,500	11.5	97
10 – 14	36,858	10.3	17,740	10.4	19,118	10.2	93
15 – 19	36,978	10.4	16,945	10.0	20,033	10.7	85
20 – 24	41,386	11.6	18,683	11.0	22,703	12.1	82
25 – 29	37,998	10.6	17,525	10.3	20,473	10.9	86
30 – 34	30,218	8.5	14,512	8.5	15,706	8.4	92
35 – 39	22,683	6.4	11,050	6.5	11,633	6.2	95
40 – 44	17,008	4.8	8,399	4.9	8,609	4.6	98
45 – 49	12,644	3.5	6,280	3.7	6,364	3.4	99
50 – 54	9,224	2.6	4,406	2.6	4,818	2.6	91
55 – 59	6,414	1.8	3,022	1.8	3,392	1.8	89
60 – 64	6,114	1.7	2,754	1.6	3,360	1.8	82
65 – 69	3,623	1.0	1,648	1.0	1,975	1.1	83

70 – 74	2,880	0.8	1,271	0.7	1,609	0.9	79
75 – 79	1,592	0.4	641	0.4	951	0.5	67
80-84	1,087	0.3	371	0.2	716	0.4	52
85+	1,357	0.4	437	0.3	920	0.5	48
Median Age	21.4		21.1		21.6		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Iringa Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Iringa Region, shows a bulge in age 20–29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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

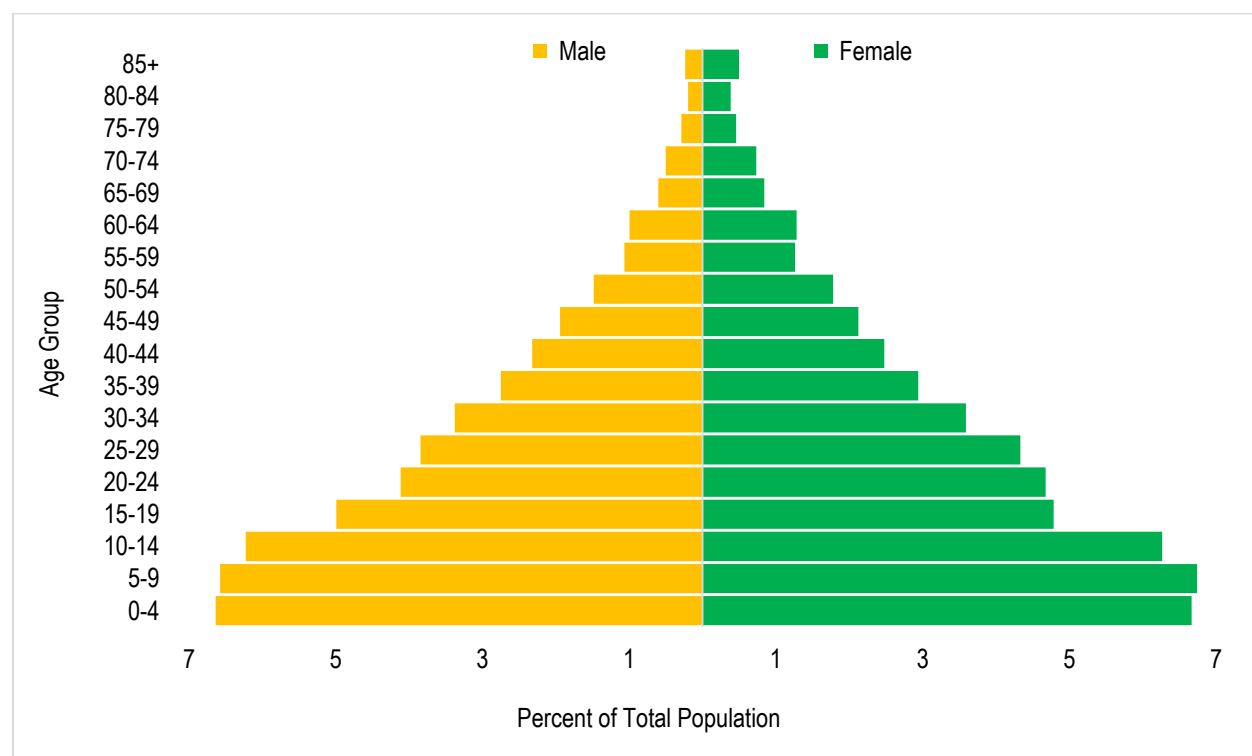


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

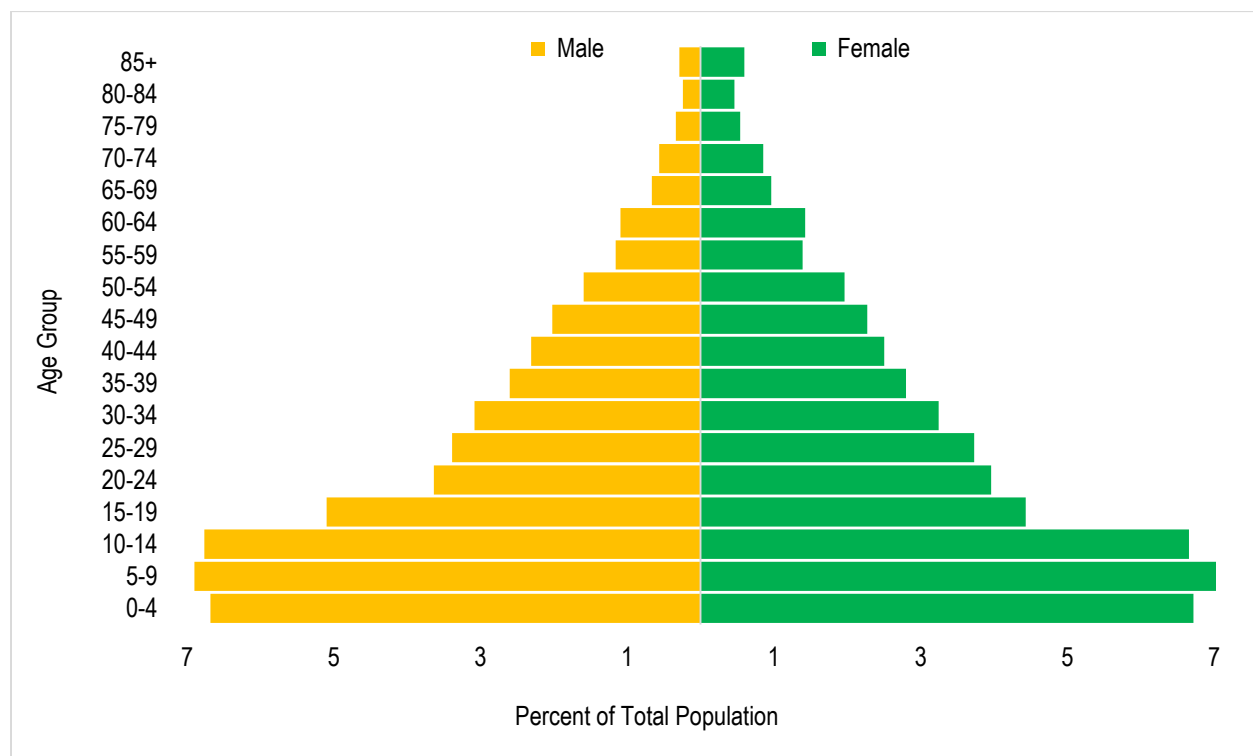


Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

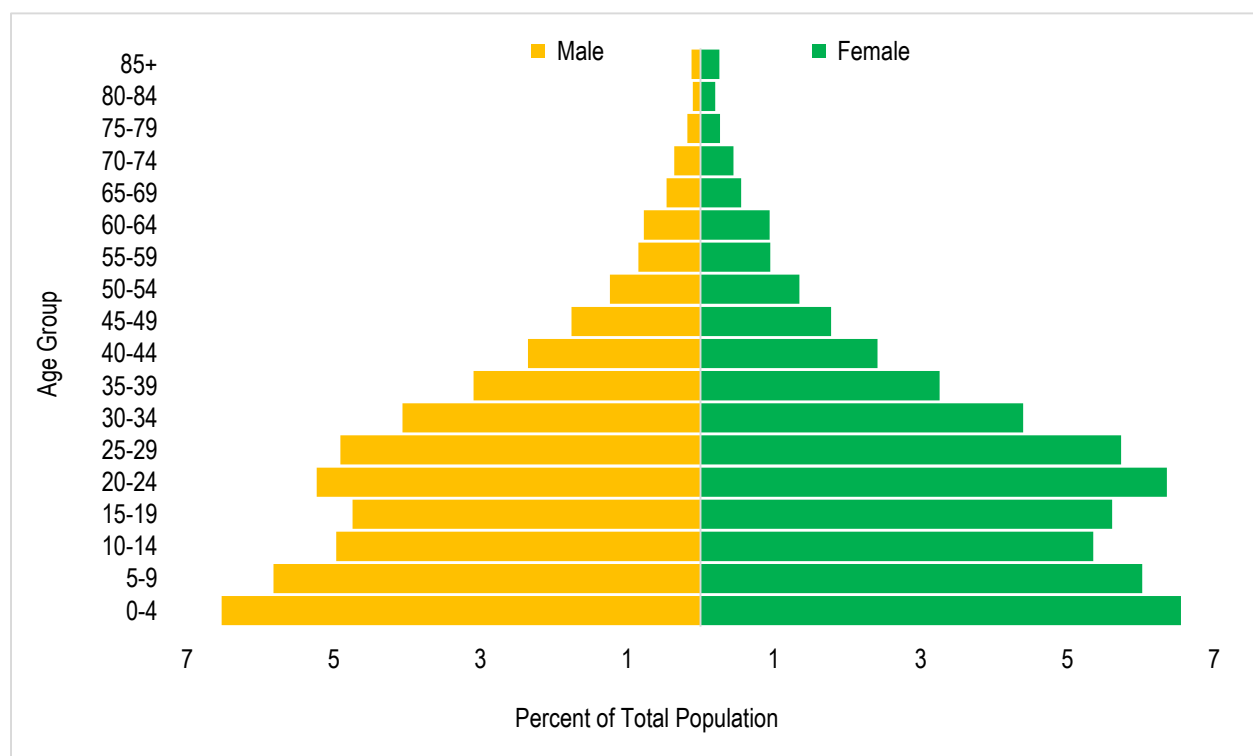
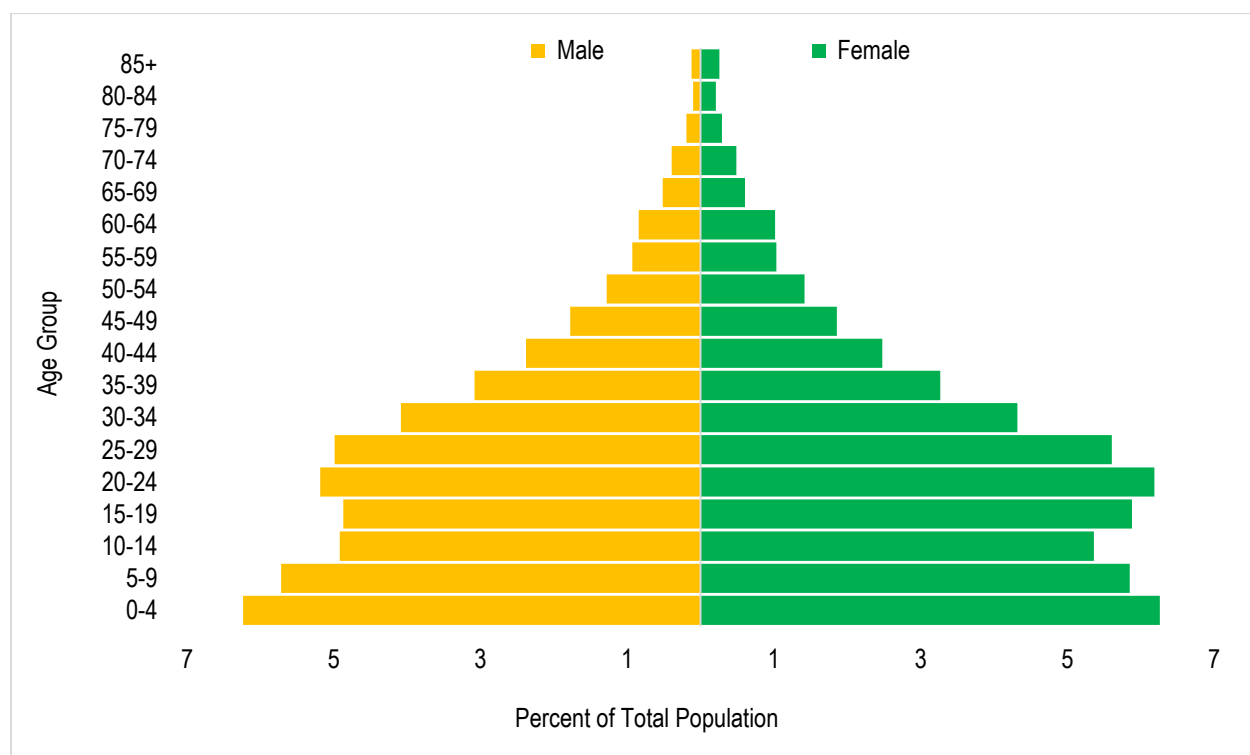


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Iringa Region has a young population with 39.1 percent of the total population below age 15 years and 4.7 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

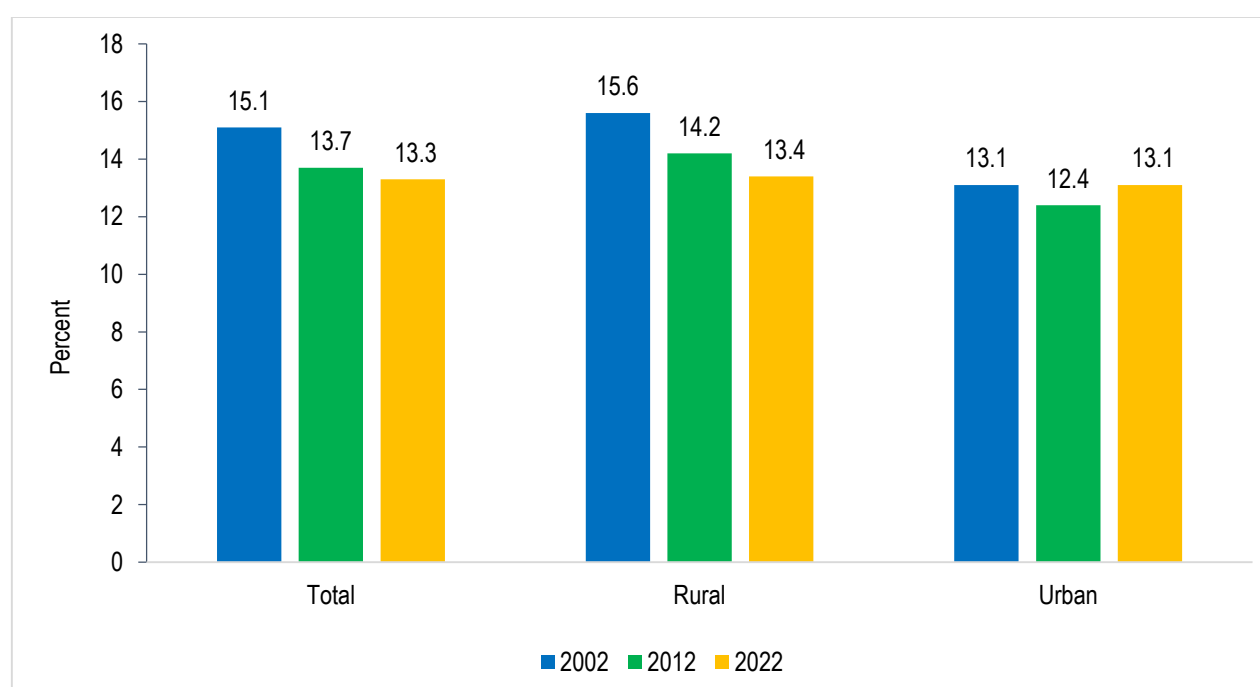
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,192,728	100.0	835,669	100.0	357,059	100.0
Male	574,313	48.2	404,525	48.4	169,788	47.6
Female	618,415	51.8	431,144	51.6	187,271	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	32,238	2.7	22,313	2.7	9,925	2.8
Male	16,094	2.8	11,130	2.8	4,964	2.9
Female	16,144	2.6	11,183	2.6	4,961	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	158,705	13.3	111,996	13.4	46,709	13.1
Male	79,164	13.8	55,846	13.8	23,318	13.7
Female	79,541	12.9	56,150	13.0	23,391	12.5
Children (0–8 years)	286,200	24.0	205,198	24.6	81,002	22.7
Male	142,353	24.8	102,102	25.2	40,251	23.7
Female	143,847	23.3	103,096	23.9	40,751	21.8

Young Population (0–14 years)	466,568	39.1	340,715	40.8	125,853	35.2
Male	231,866	40.4	170,022	42.0	61,844	36.4
Female	234,702	38.0	170,693	39.6	64,009	34.2
Young Population (0–17 years)	540,216	45.3	392,648	47.0	147,568	41.3
Male	269,470	46.9	197,659	48.9	71,811	42.3
Female	270,746	43.8	194,989	45.2	75,757	40.5
Teenagers (13–19 years)	174,328	14.6	122,944	14.7	51,384	14.4
Male	88,314	15.4	64,562	16.0	23,752	14.0
Female	86,014	13.9	58,382	13.5	27,632	14.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	221,545	18.6	143,181	17.1	78,364	21.9
Male	108,626	18.9	72,998	18.0	35,628	21.0
Female	112,919	18.3	70,183	16.3	42,736	22.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	418,600	35.1	266,686	31.9	151,914	42.5
Male	202,860	35.3	132,521	32.8	70,339	41.4
Female	215,740	34.9	134,165	31.1	81,575	43.6
Primary School (6–12 years)	217,465	18.2	161,502	19.3	55,963	15.7
Male	107,554	18.7	80,210	19.8	27,344	16.1
Female	109,911	17.8	81,292	18.9	28,619	15.3
Primary School (7–13 years)	213,980	17.9	159,646	19.1	54,334	15.2
Male	106,021	18.5	79,529	19.7	26,492	15.6
Female	107,959	17.5	80,117	18.6	27,842	14.9
Secondary School (13-16 years)	106,713	8.9	78,450	9.4	28,263	7.9
Male	53,613	9.3	40,492	10.0	13,121	7.7
Female	53,100	8.6	37,958	8.8	15,142	8.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	103,202	8.7	74,022	8.9	29,180	8.2
Male	52,389	9.1	38,914	9.6	13,475	7.9
Female	50,813	8.2	35,108	8.1	15,705	8.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	297,377	48.1	191,856	44.5	105,521	56.3
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	669,579	56.1	448,912	53.7	220,667	61.8
Male	320,629	55.8	217,053	53.7	103,576	61.0
Female	348,950	56.4	231,859	53.8	117,091	62.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	83,735	7.0	67,082	8.0	16,653	4.7
Male	33,675	5.9	26,553	6.6	7,122	4.2
Female	50,060	8.1	40,529	9.4	9,531	5.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	56,581	4.7	46,042	5.5	10,539	3.0
Male	21,818	3.8	17,450	4.3	4,368	2.6
Female	34,763	5.6	28,592	6.6	6,171	3.3
Elderly Population (70+ years)	39,359	3.3	32,443	3.9	6,916	1.9
Male	14,633	2.5	11,913	2.9	2,720	1.6
Female	24,726	4.0	20,530	4.8	4,196	2.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		78		86		61

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the under five years population in Iringa Region is 13.3 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of under five years in the Region has decreased from 15.1 percent in 2002 to 13.3 percent in 2022. This decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the Region during the specified period.

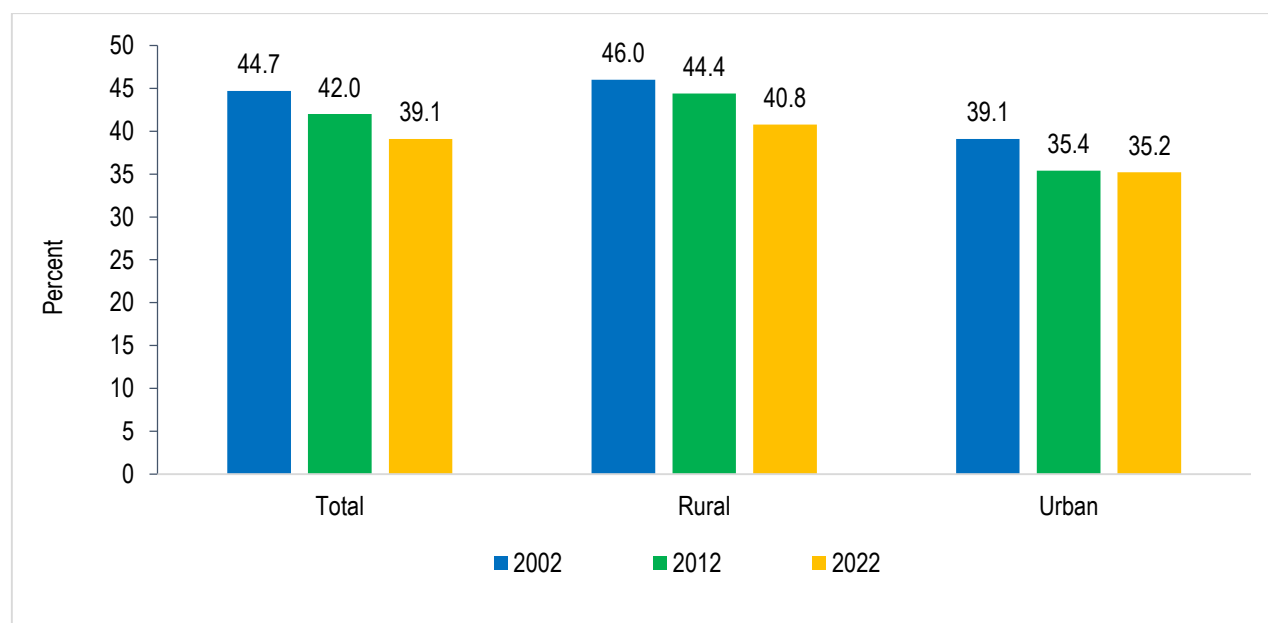
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Iringa Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 39.1 percent of the total regional population below age 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below age 15 years has decreased from 44.7 percent in 2002 to 39.1 percent in 2022.

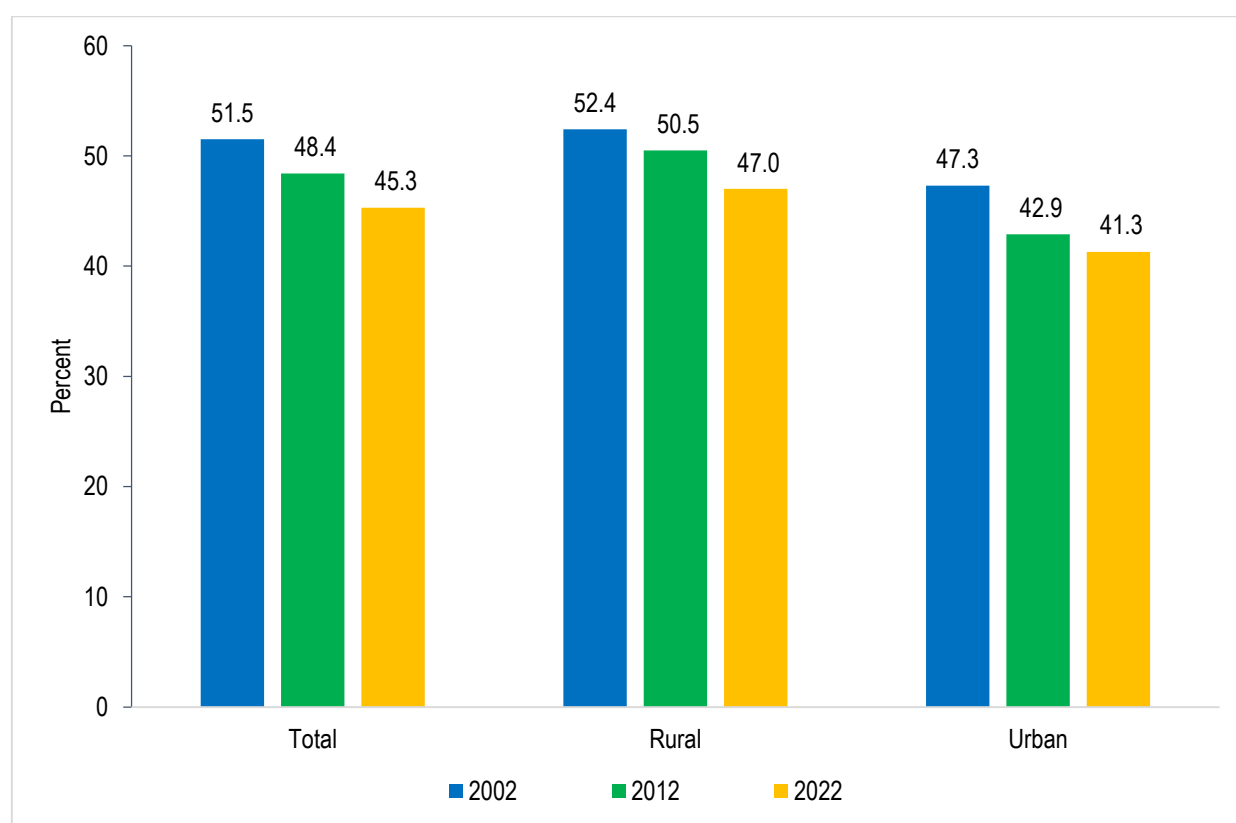
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Iringa Region 45.3 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Iringa Region has decreased from 51.5 percent in 2002 to 45.3 percent in 2022.

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

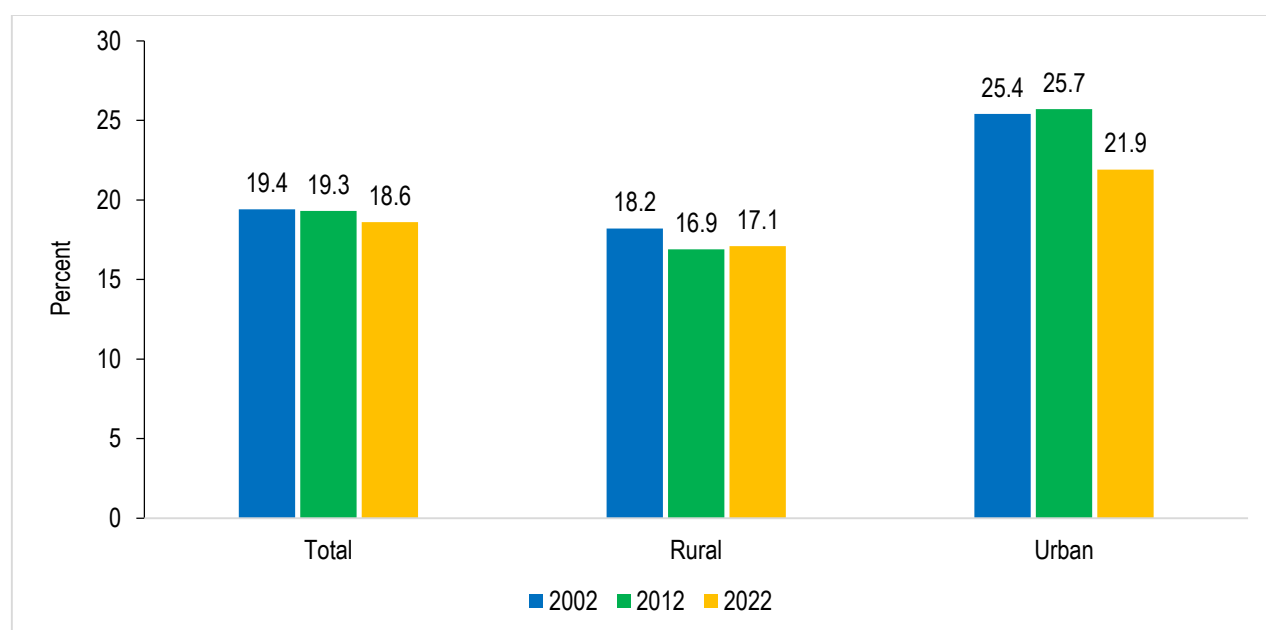


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 presents the census results on youth population as per the United Nations definition (age 15 - 24) for Iringa Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Iringa Region accounts for 18.6 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Iringa Region has decreased slightly from 19.4 percent in 2002 to 18.6 percent in 2022.

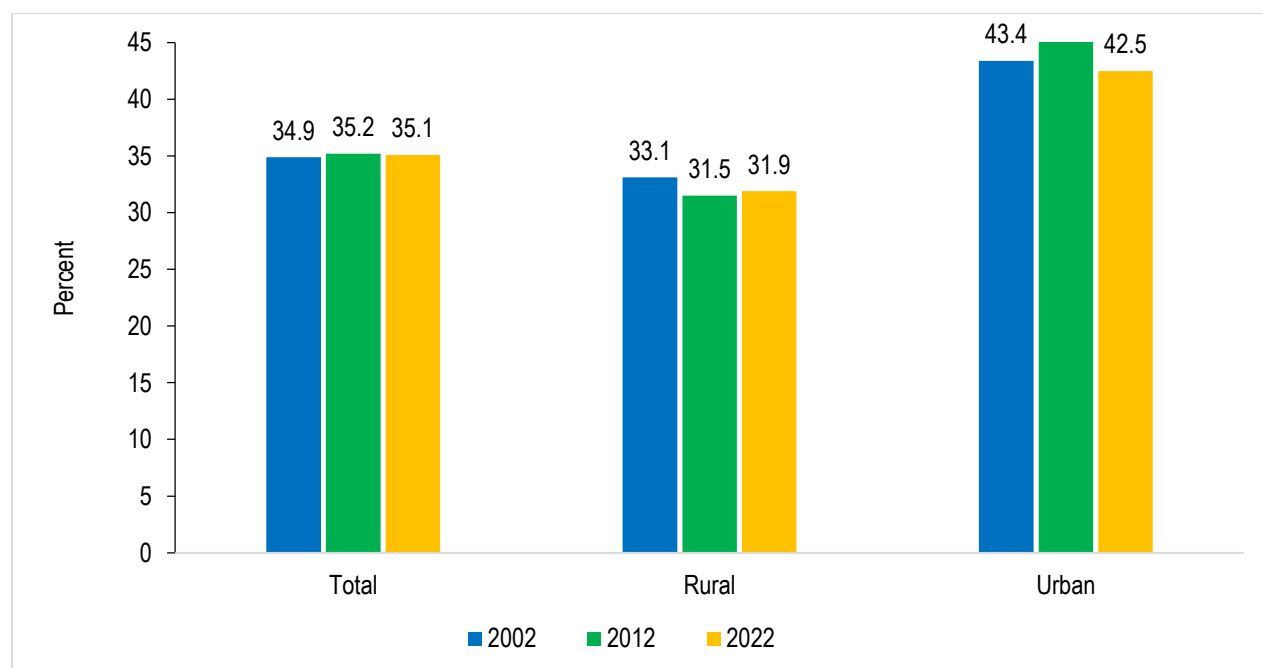
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15-35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per Tanzania National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 35.1 percent of the Iringa regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained almost the same over the two decades (34.9% in 2002; 35.2% in 2012 and 35.1% in 2022) (Figure 3.10).

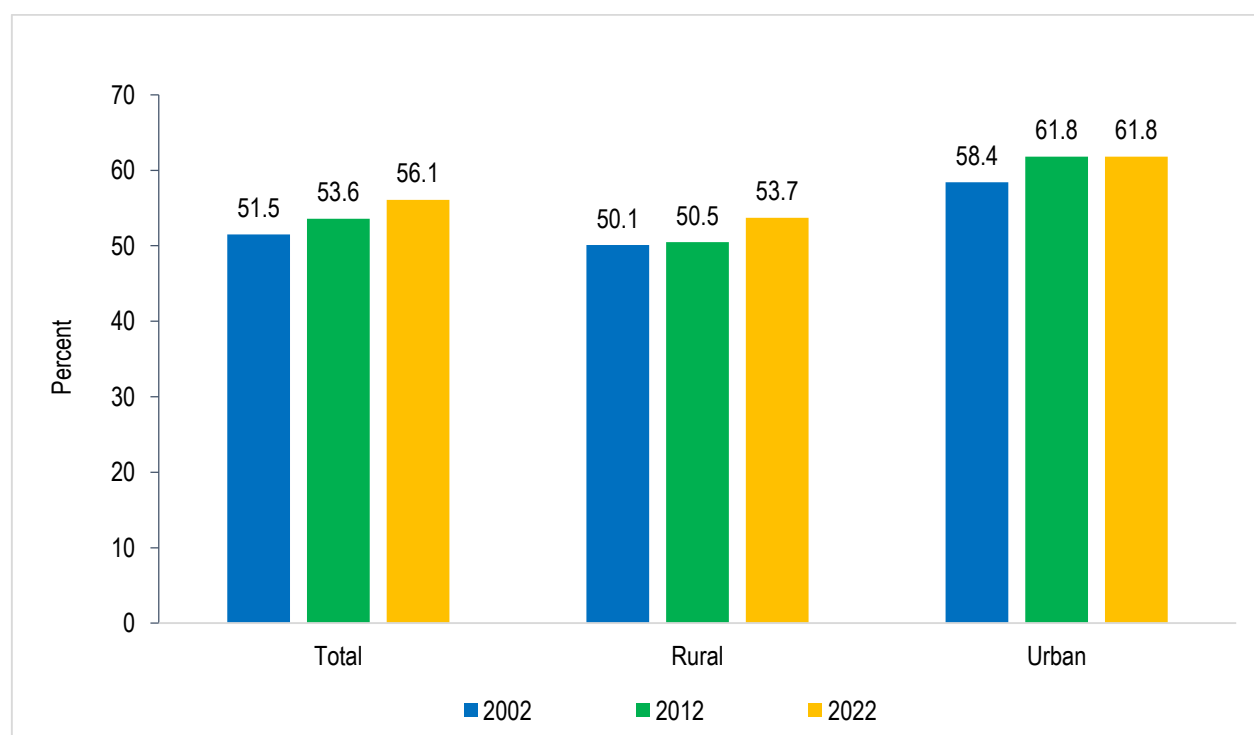
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15–64 years) in Iringa Region is 56.1 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the Region has increased from 51.5 percent in 2002 to 56.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

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



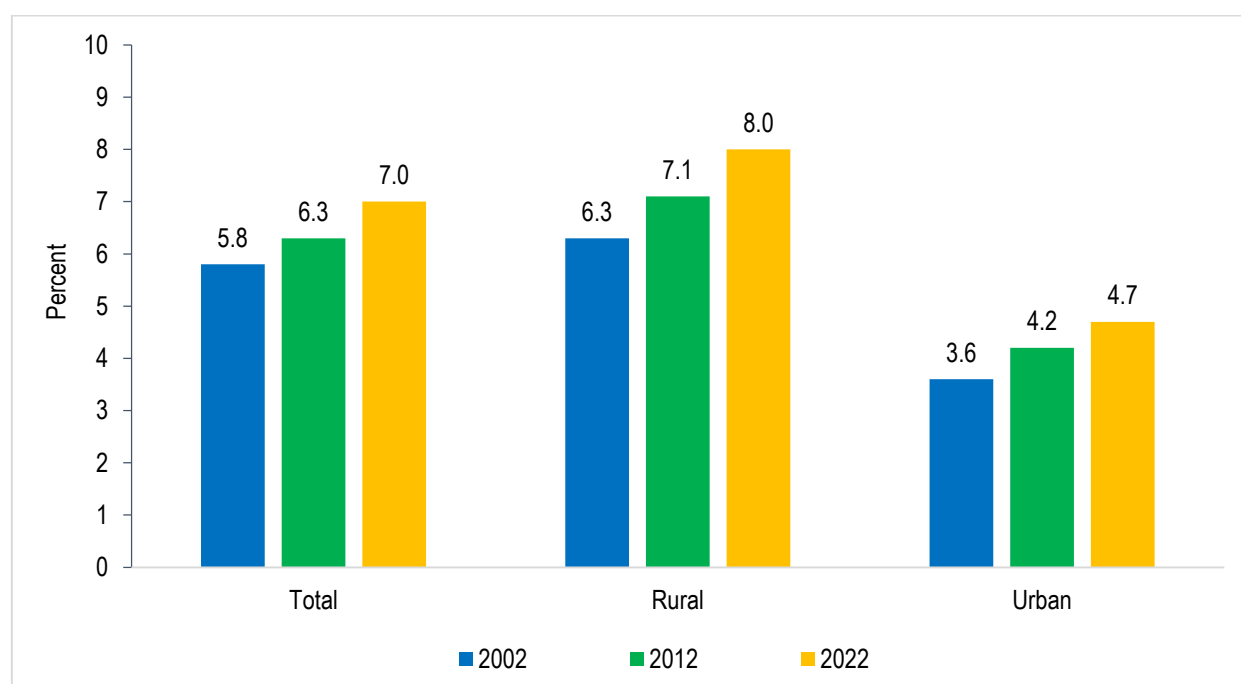
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Iringa regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Iringa Region is 7.0 percent. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Iringa Region has increased from 5.8 percent in 2002 to 7.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

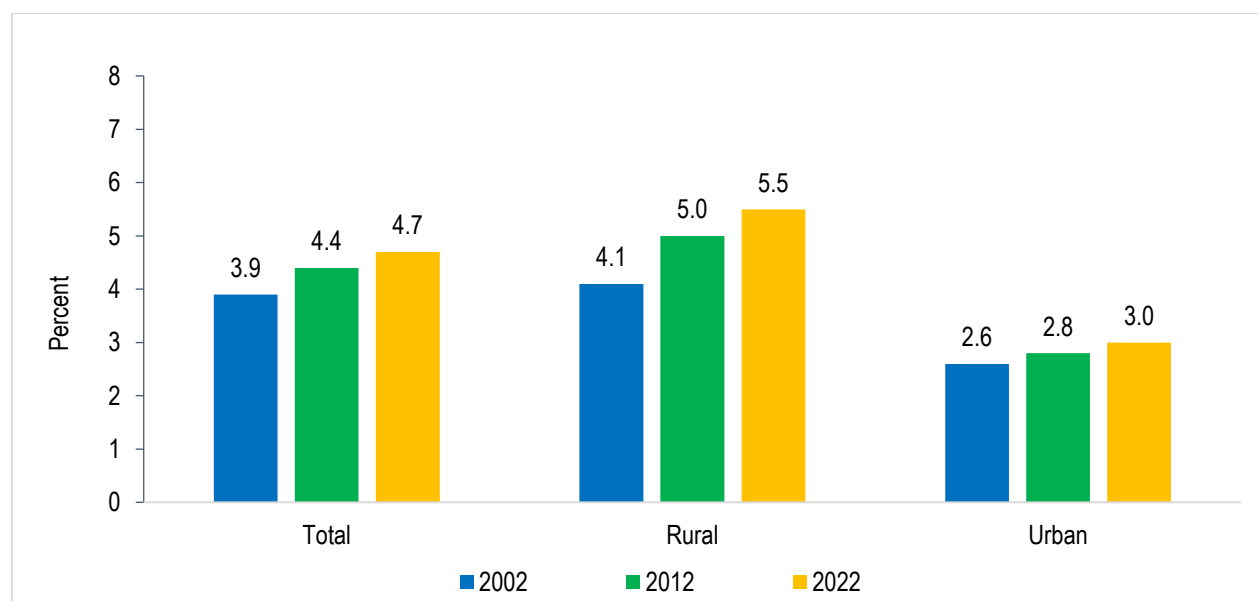
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (4.7%) of Iringa regional population. The percentage of elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region has increased from 3.9 percent in 2002 to 4.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

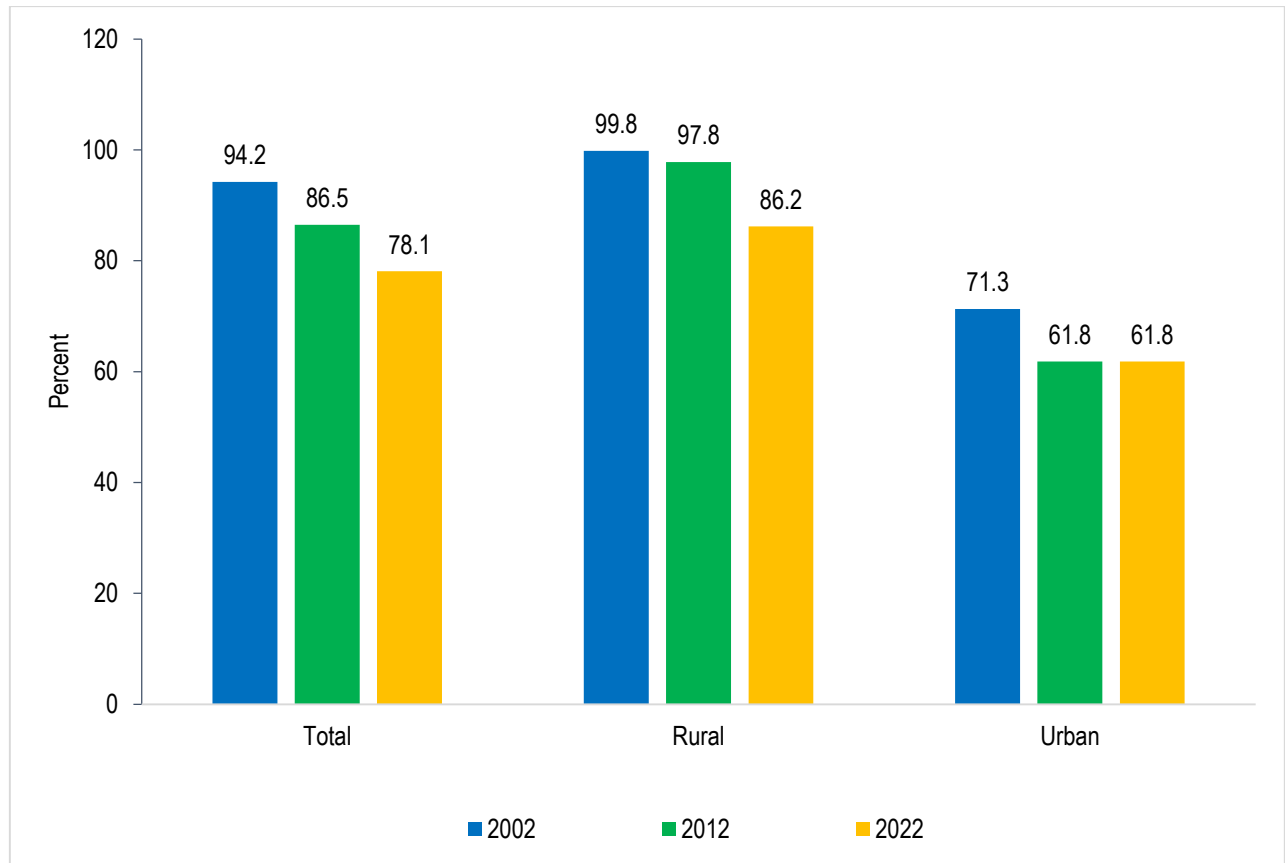


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Iringa Region is 78.1 implying that there are 78 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that, the age dependency ratio for the Region has declined from 94.2 in the 2002 census to 78.1 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of the private households in Iringa Region (67.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Iringa Region is 3.7 persons; in rural areas it is 3.8 persons while in urban areas it is 3.4 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.7 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.8 and 3.4 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Iringa Region increased from 36.5 percent in 2012 to 39.2 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Iringa Region has a total of 319,117 private households out of which 102,438 (32.1%) are in urban areas and 216,679 (67.9%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 39.2 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (41.0%) than in rural areas (38.4%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2).

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

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	319,117	193,896	60.8	125,221	39.2	216,679	133,446	61.6	83,233	38.4	102,438	60,450	59.0	41,988	41.0
<10 ²	58	31	53.4	27	46.6	32	17	53.1	15	46.9	26	14	53.8	12	46.2
10 - 14	475	288	60.6	187	39.4	329	212	64.4	117	35.6	146	76	52.1	70	47.9
15 - 19	4,527	2,623	57.9	1,904	42.1	2,458	1,481	60.3	977	39.7	2,069	1,142	55.2	927	44.8
20 - 24	25,357	14,976	59.1	10,381	40.9	12,758	8,135	63.8	4,623	36.2	12,599	6,841	54.3	5,758	45.7
25 - 29	42,291	27,508	65.0	14,783	35.0	23,745	16,520	69.6	7,225	30.4	18,546	10,988	59.2	7,558	40.8
30 - 34	42,506	28,457	66.9	14,049	33.1	26,069	18,269	70.1	7,800	29.9	16,437	10,188	62.0	6,249	38.0
35 - 39	37,121	24,587	66.2	12,534	33.8	24,140	16,518	68.4	7,622	31.6	12,981	8,069	62.2	4,912	37.8
40 - 44	33,163	21,627	65.2	11,536	34.8	22,954	15,354	66.9	7,600	33.1	10,209	6,273	61.4	3,936	38.6
45 - 49	29,361	18,720	63.8	10,641	36.2	21,612	13,904	64.3	7,708	35.7	7,749	4,816	62.1	2,933	37.9
50 - 54	24,777	14,893	60.1	9,884	39.9	18,883	11,346	60.1	7,537	39.9	5,894	3,547	60.2	2,347	39.8
55 - 59	18,544	10,918	58.9	7,626	41.1	14,304	8,424	58.9	5,880	41.1	4,240	2,494	58.8	1,746	41.2
60 - 64	19,370	10,376	53.6	8,994	46.4	15,079	8,041	53.3	7,038	46.7	4,291	2,335	54.4	1,956	45.6
65 - 69	12,562	6,331	50.4	6,231	49.6	9,915	4,903	49.5	5,012	50.5	2,647	1,428	53.9	1,219	46.1
70 - 74	11,113	5,261	47.3	5,852	52.7	9,032	4,155	46.0	4,877	54.0	2,081	1,106	53.1	975	46.9
75 - 79	6,761	3,013	44.6	3,748	55.4	5,657	2,492	44.1	3,165	55.9	1,104	521	47.2	583	52.8
80+	11,131	4,287	38.5	6,844	61.5	9,712	3,675	37.8	6,037	62.2	1,419	612	43.1	807	56.9

² Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

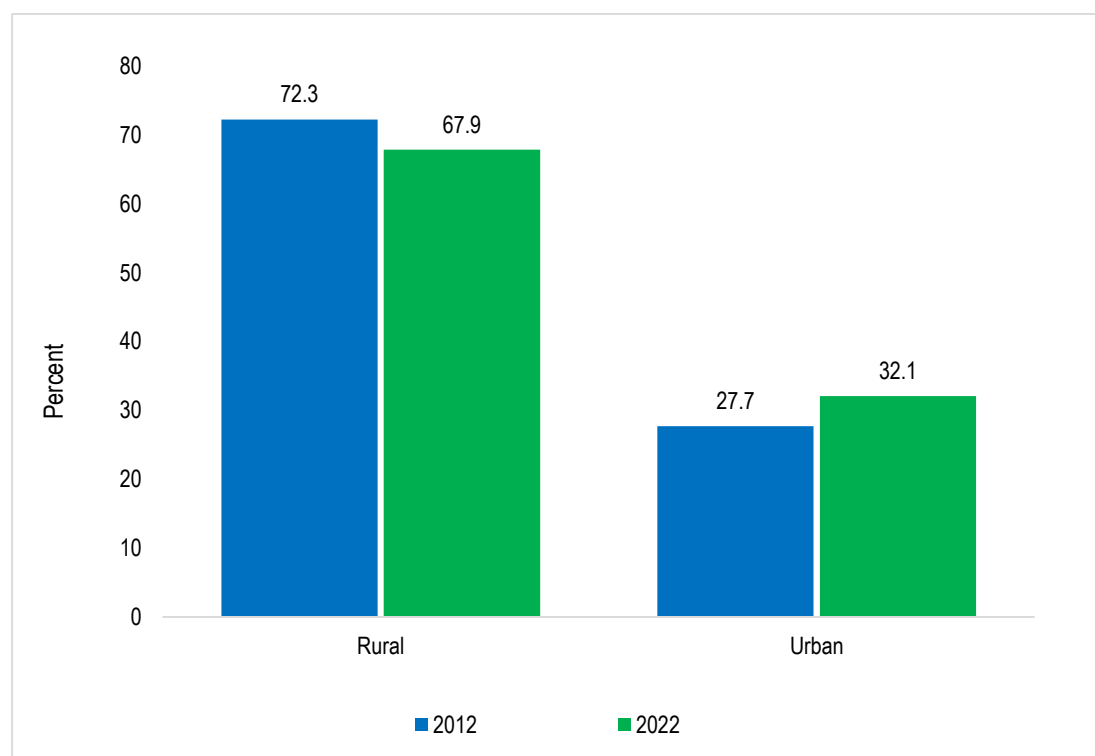
The results further reveal that, Iringa District Council has the highest number of households accounting for 25.1 percent of total private households in the region. The next three councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Mufindi Town (24.1%), Kilolo District (21.7%) and Iringa Municipal (18.0%). On the other hand, Mafinga Town has the lowest contribution of households (11.2%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	319,117	100.0	216,679	67.9	102,438	32.1
Iringa District	80,177	25.1	78,638	36.3	1,539	1.5
Iringa Municipal	57,401	18.0	NA	NA	57,401	56.0
Mafinga Town	35,587	11.2	6,296	2.9	29,291	28.6
Mufindi District	76,761	24.1	73,519	33.9	3,242	3.2
Kilolo District	69,191	21.7	58,226	26.9	10,965	10.7

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 27.7 percent in 2012 to 32.1 percent in 2022 PHC. Iringa Region shows an increase of 4.4 percentage points in urban households.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 4.2 in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 3.8 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (3.4 persons). Average household size declined from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.8 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.0 persons in 2012 to 3.4 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across councils, ranging from 3.3 persons in Mafinga Town to 3.8 persons in Iringa and Kilolo District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

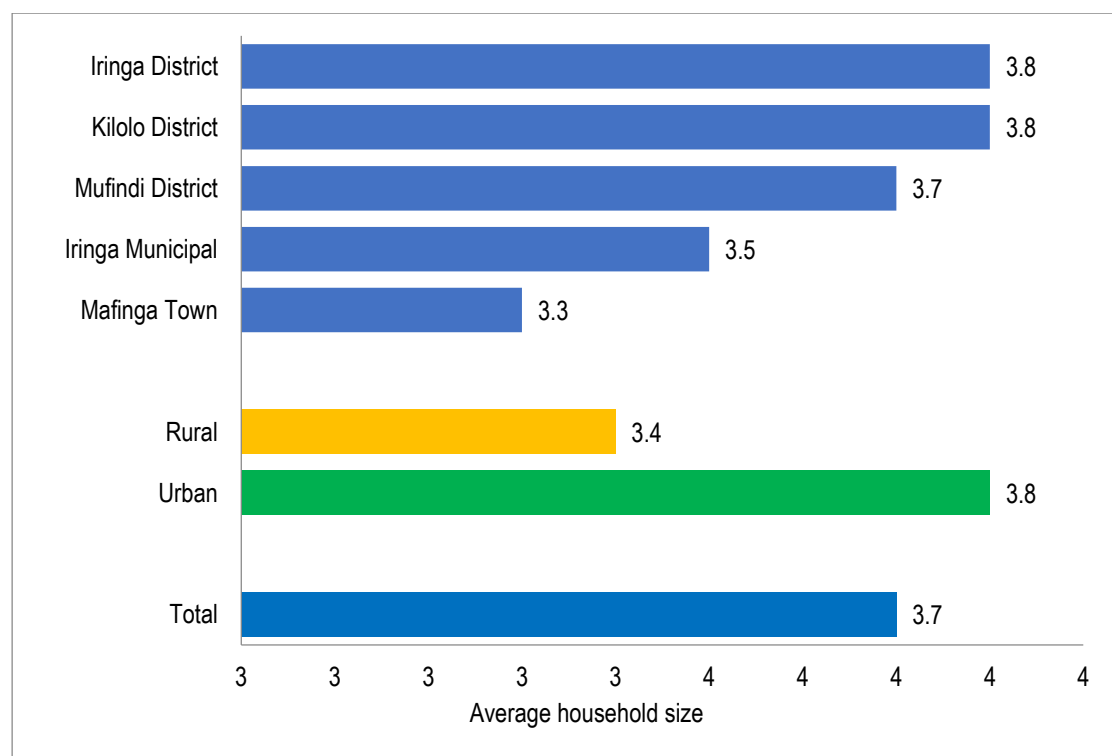


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

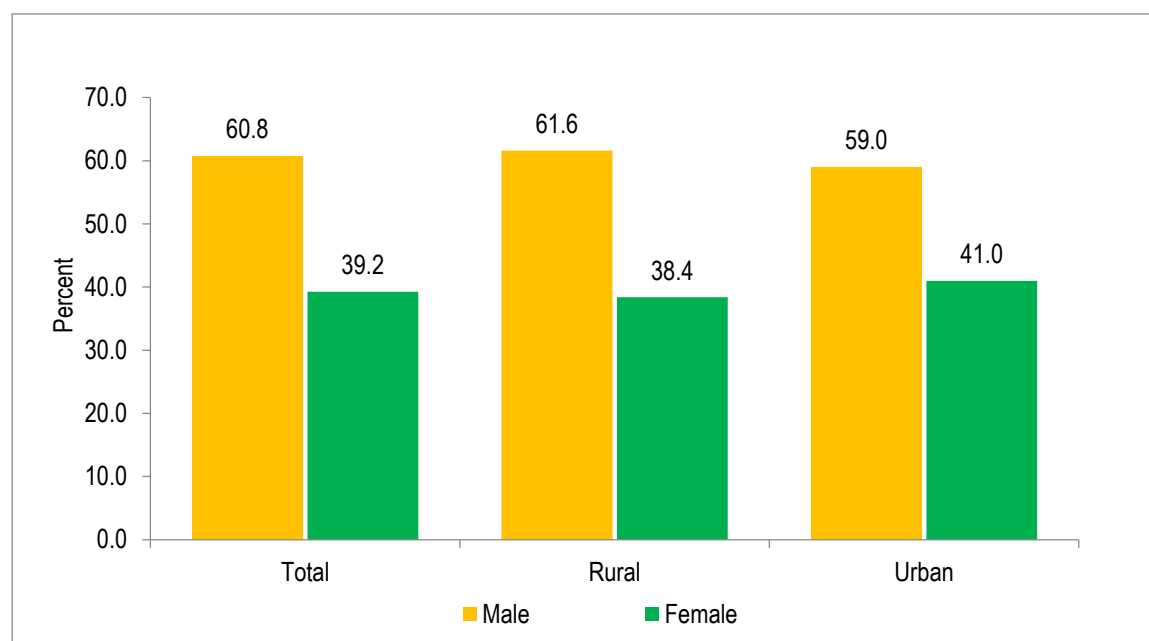
Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	941,238	1,172,880	220,776	319,117	4.2	3.7
Rural	684,890	823,996	159,618	216,679	4.2	3.8
Urban	256,348	348,884	61,158	102,438	4.0	3.4
Council						
Iringa District	254,032	308,434	59,529	80,177	4.2	3.8
Iringa Municipal	151,345	198,634	35,279	57,401	3.9	3.5
Mafinga Town	71,641	118,751	16,940	35,587	4.1	3.3
Mufindi District	246,090	285,479	58,733	76,761	4.2	3.7
Kilolo District	218,130	261,582	50,295	69,191	4.3	3.8

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Iringa Region, 60.8 percent are headed by males and 39.2 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

³ Data from Iringa Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

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



The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 63.5 in 2012 to 60.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 36.5 in 2012 to 39.2 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	63.5	36.5	60.8	39.2
Rural	63.3	36.7	61.6	38.4
Urban	64.1	35.9	59.0	41.0
Council				
Iringa District	62.7	37.3	61.3	38.7
Iringa Municipal	62.9	37.1	58.8	41.2
Mafinga Town	66.1	33.9	59.5	40.5
Mufindi District	61.5	38.5	58.6	41.4
Kilolo District	66.4	33.6	64.9	35.1

In Iringa Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (3.8 persons) than in female headed households (3.4 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Iringa and Kilolo Districts is the highest of all councils (3.8 persons each), followed by Mufindi District (3.7 persons) and Iringa Municipal (3.5 persons) while Mafinga Town has the lowest (3.3 persons) (Table 4.5).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	1,172,880	744,199	428,681	319,117	193,896	125,221	3.7	3.8	3.4
Rural	823,996	534,456	289,540	216,679	133,446	83,233	3.8	4.0	3.5
Urban	348,884	209,743	139,141	102,438	60,450	41,988	3.4	3.5	3.3
Council									
Iringa District	308,434	198,210	110,224	80,177	49,134	31,043	3.8	4.0	3.6
Iringa Municipal	198,634	117,583	81,051	57,401	33,739	23,662	3.5	3.5	3.4
Mafinga Town	118,751	73,331	45,420	35,587	21,182	14,405	3.3	3.5	3.2
Mufindi District	285,479	176,586	108,893	76,761	44,956	31,805	3.7	3.9	3.4
Kilolo District	261,582	178,489	83,093	69,191	44,885	24,306	3.8	4.0	3.4

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 82.1 percent of households in Iringa Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male and female headed households (82.4% and 81.6% respectively). Results further show that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (96.5%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (75.3%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas).

All councils in Iringa Region have more than 65 percent of households living in improved houses. On the other hand, councils with relatively high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Iringa District (32.6%) and Kilolo District (30.5%). A similar pattern is observed for both male and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved house	Unimproved house	Total	Improved house	Unimproved house	Total	Improved house	Unimproved house
Total	319,117	82.1	17.9	193,896	82.4	17.6	125,221	81.6	18.4
Rural	216,679	75.3	24.7	133,446	76.0	24.0	83,233	74.0	26.0
Urban	102,438	96.5	3.5	60,450	96.4	3.6	41,988	96.6	3.4
Council									
Iringa District	80,177	67.4	32.6	49,134	68.6	31.4	31,043	65.7	34.3
Iringa Municipal	57,401	97.6	2.4	33,739	97.6	2.4	23,662	97.7	2.3
Mafinga Town	35,587	96.8	3.2	21,182	96.8	3.2	14,405	96.8	3.2
Mufindi District	76,761	90.2	9.8	44,956	90.9	9.1	31,805	89.1	10.9
Kilolo District	69,191	69.5	30.5	44,885	70.7	29.3	24,306	67.4	32.6

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in an improved house generally decreases. For example, while 88.7 percent of household heads aged 18-24 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 64.5 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	319,117	82.1	17.9	193,896	82.4	17.6	125,221	81.6	18.4
Below 18	1,962	82.0	18.0	1,135	81.5	18.5	827	82.7	17.3
18- 24	28,455	88.7	11.3	16,783	87.7	12.3	11,672	90.1	9.9
25 - 29	42,291	88.5	11.5	27,508	87.7	12.3	14,783	90.1	9.9
30 - 34	42,506	86.9	13.1	28,457	86.5	13.5	14,049	87.9	12.1
35 - 39	37,121	84.6	15.4	24,587	84.5	15.5	12,534	84.7	15.3
40 - 44	33,163	82.4	17.6	21,627	82.2	17.8	11,536	82.8	17.2
45 - 49	29,361	80.8	19.2	18,720	80.5	19.5	10,641	81.1	18.9
50 - 54	24,777	79.3	20.7	14,893	79.1	20.9	9,884	79.6	20.4
55 - 59	18,544	78.5	21.5	10,918	78.6	21.4	7,626	78.3	21.7
60 - 64	19,370	76.9	23.1	10,376	76.6	23.4	8,994	77.2	22.8
65 - 69	12,562	74.9	25.1	6,331	75.4	24.6	6,231	74.3	25.7
70 - 74	11,113	70.7	29.3	5,261	71.1	28.9	5,852	70.4	29.6
75 - 79	6,761	69.2	30.8	3,013	69.2	30.8	3,748	69.2	30.8
80+	11,131	64.5	35.5	4,287	65.9	34.1	6,844	63.7	36.3

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Iringa Region majority (56,809 or 39.0%) of male heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (35,278 or 24.2%) and those in elementary occupations (28,622 or 19.7%). Among the 3,600 widowed males 1,792 or 49.8 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 875 or 24.3 percent are craft and related workers and 676 or 18.8 percent are elementary workers (Table 4.8 and 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	145,502	21,751	104,612	11,179	2,302	2,058	3,600
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,033	123	814	66	4	9	17
Professionals	4,507	778	3,387	271	20	17	34
Technicians and associate professionals	9,241	1,907	5,970	1,023	125	106	110
Clerks	566	118	387	49	3	3	6
Service workers and shop sales workers	5,964	1,312	3,755	683	81	67	66
Agricultural and fishery workers	56,809	5,803	44,176	3,175	1,019	844	1,792
Craft and related workers	35,278	5,775	24,530	2,973	554	571	875
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,482	898	2,061	430	43	26	24
Elementary occupations	28,622	5,037	19,532	2,509	453	415	676

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	145,502	21,751	104,612	11,179	2,302	2,058	3,600
Legislators', administrators and managers.	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Professionals.	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals.	6.4	8.8	5.7	9.2	5.4	5.2	3.1
Clerks.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.1	6.0	3.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	1.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	39.0	26.7	42.2	28.4	44.3	41.0	49.8
Craft and related workers.	24.2	26.6	23.4	26.6	24.1	27.7	24.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.4	4.1	2.0	3.8	1.9	1.3	0.7
Elementary occupations.	19.7	23.2	18.7	22.4	19.7	20.2	18.8

The results further reveal that 31,408 or 41.1% female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (17,546 or 22.9%). Among the 22,612 widowed females 11,778 or 52.1 percent are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers; 5,107 or 22.6 percent are craft and related workers and 4,559 or 20.2 percent are elementary workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	76,463	12,955	29,692	3,836	3,494	3,874	22,612
Legislators, administrators and managers	306	115	136	12	6	6	31
Professionals	1,990	718	977	90	31	40	134
Technicians and associate professionals	1,793	629	741	113	50	63	197
Clerks	326	154	109	19	8	8	28
Service workers and shop sales workers	6,151	2,146	2,074	472	388	327	744
Agricultural and fishery workers	31,408	2,643	12,668	1,349	1,389	1,581	11,778
Craft and related workers	17,546	3,101	6,790	843	767	938	5,107
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	285	136	90	10	5	10	34
Elementary occupations	16,658	3,313	6,107	928	850	901	4,559

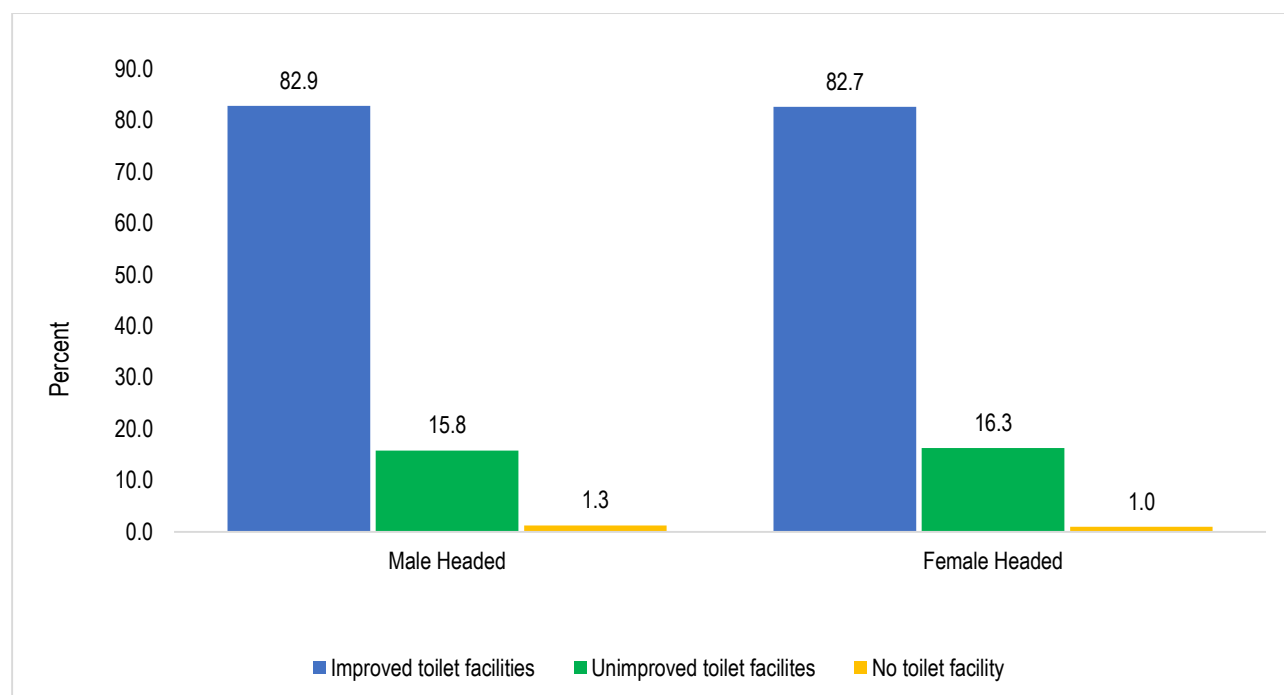
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	76,463	12,955	29,692	3,836	3,494	3,874	22,612
Legislators, administrators and managers.	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Professionals.	2.6	5.5	3.3	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.3	4.9	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.6	0.9
Clerks.	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8.0	16.6	7.0	12.3	11.1	8.4	3.3
Agricultural and fishery workers.	41.1	20.4	42.7	35.2	39.8	40.8	52.1
Craft and related workers.	22.9	23.9	22.9	22.0	22.0	24.2	22.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Elementary occupations.	21.8	25.6	20.6	24.2	24.3	23.3	20.2

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

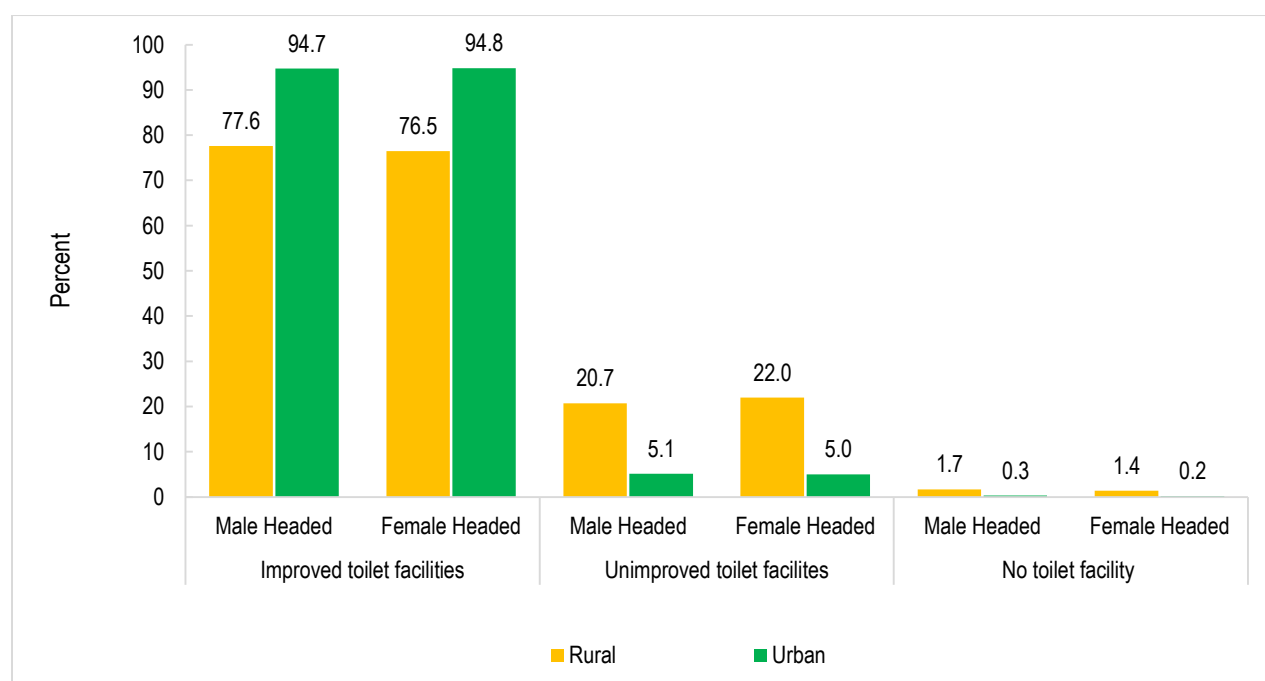
In Iringa Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 82.9 percent for the male headed and 82.7 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, the percentage of male-headed households is slightly higher (1.3%) than female headed households (1.0%) (Figure 4.4).

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



The results show that percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 18.3 for female headed households and 17.1 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5).

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



Across councils, results reveal that Iringa Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (95.8% and 95.6% respectively). Other councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Mafinga Town (90.9% and 91.4%), Iringa District (79.2% and 79.3%) and Kilolo District (78.6% and 77.7%).

Councils with relatively noticeable percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Iringa District (2.5%) and Kilolo District. (1.7%). On the other hand, councils with noticeable percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Iringa District (2.2%) and Kilolo District (1.5 %) (Table 4.12).

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

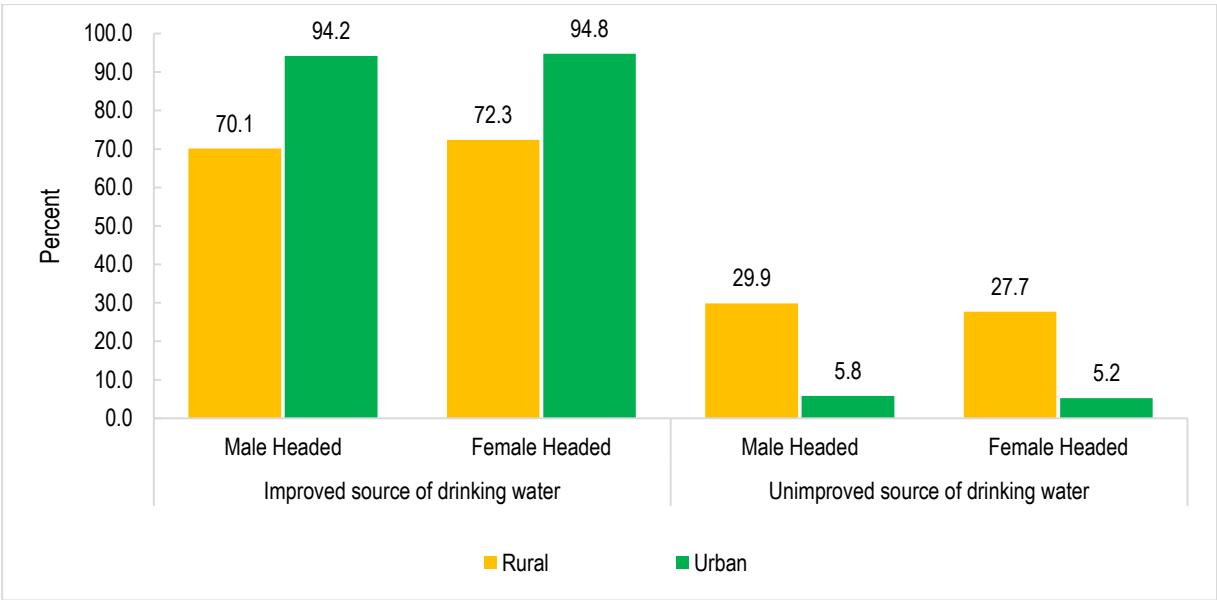
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	319,117	82.8	16.0	1.2	193,896	82.9	15.8	1.3	125,221	82.7	16.3	1.0
Rural	216,679	77.2	21.2	1.6	133,446	77.6	20.7	1.7	83,233	76.5	22.0	1.4
Urban	102,438	94.7	5.0	0.2	60,450	94.7	5.1	0.3	41,988	94.8	5.0	0.2
Council												
Iringa District	80,177	79.3	18.4	2.4	49,134	79.2	18.3	2.5	31,043	79.3	18.5	2.2
Iringa Municipal	57,401	95.7	4.0	0.2	33,739	95.8	3.9	0.2	23,662	95.6	4.2	0.2
Mafinga Town	35,587	91.1	8.6	0.3	21,182	90.9	8.7	0.4	14,405	91.4	8.5	0.2
Mufindi District	76,761	77.0	22.4	0.6	44,956	77.7	21.6	0.7	31,805	76.1	23.4	0.5
Kilolo District	69,191	78.3	20.1	1.6	44,885	78.6	19.7	1.7	24,306	77.7	20.8	1.5

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is no significant difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (94.2%) compared with female headed households (94.8%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 70.1 percent and 72.3 percent for female headed households.

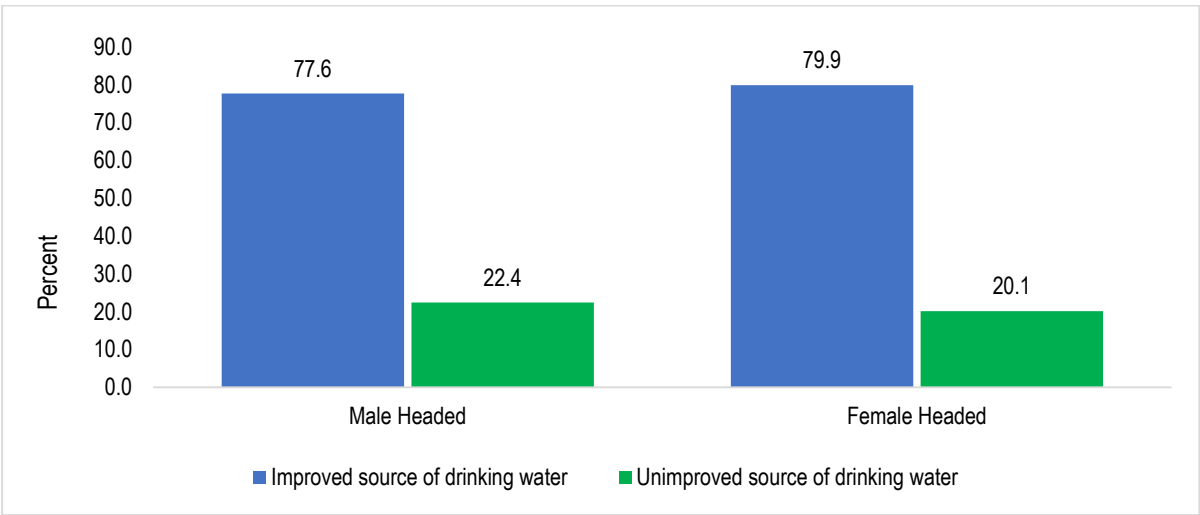
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is almost the same for male and female headed in rural areas (29.9% and 27.7% respectively). The percentages in urban areas are 5.8 and 5.2 for male and female headed households respectively (Figure 4.6).

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



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (22.4%) compared with that of female headed households (20.1%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across councils, Iringa Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (97.7% and 98.0% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Mafinga Town with 91.4 percent, Iringa District with 78.5 percent, Kilolo District with 69.9 percent and Mufindi District with 65.9 percent. On the other hand, councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Mufindi District (34.5%) and Kilolo District (31.6%).

Nevertheless, same councils (Iringa District and Kilolo District) with high proportion of Male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water have high proportions of female headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water with 33.6% and 27.4% respectively (Table 4.13).

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

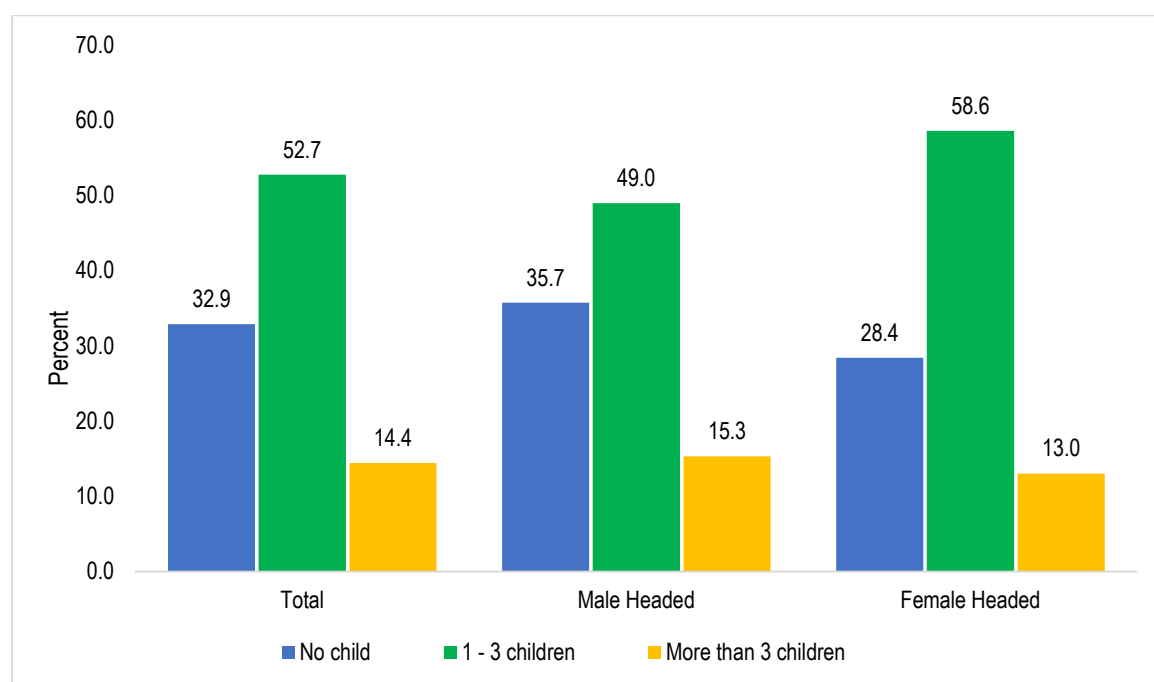
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	319,117	78.5	21.5	193,896	77.6	22.4	125,221	79.9	20.1
Rural	216,679	71.0	29.0	133,446	70.1	29.9	83,233	72.3	27.7
Urban	102,438	94.5	5.5	60,450	94.2	5.8	41,988	94.8	5.2
Council									
Iringa District	80,177	78.5	21.5	49,134	77.5	22.5	31,043	80.0	20.0
Iringa Municipal	57,401	97.9	2.1	33,739	97.7	2.3	23,662	98.0	2.0
Mafinga Town	35,587	91.4	8.6	21,182	91.1	8.9	14,405	91.9	8.1
Mufindi District	76,761	65.9	34.1	44,956	65.5	34.5	31,805	66.4	33.6
Kilolo District	69,191	69.9	30.1	44,885	68.4	31.6	24,306	72.6	27.4

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three such children. Out of 319,117 households with children under 18 years 52.7 percent have one to three children, 32.9 percent have no child and 14.4 percent have more than three children. The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (58.6%) than that of male headed households (49.0%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (15.3%) than that of female headed households (13.0%). On the

other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (35.7%) compared with that of female headed households (28.4%) (Figure 4.8).

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



The results further indicate that 58.3 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 50.4 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 17 (17.4 %) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 14.4 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (43.4%) compared with female headed households (30.7%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Kilolo District has the highest percentage (55.0%) of households with one to three children followed by Mufindi District with 54.2 percent, while Iringa Municipal has the lowest percentage (49.5%) of households with one to three children (Table 4.14).

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

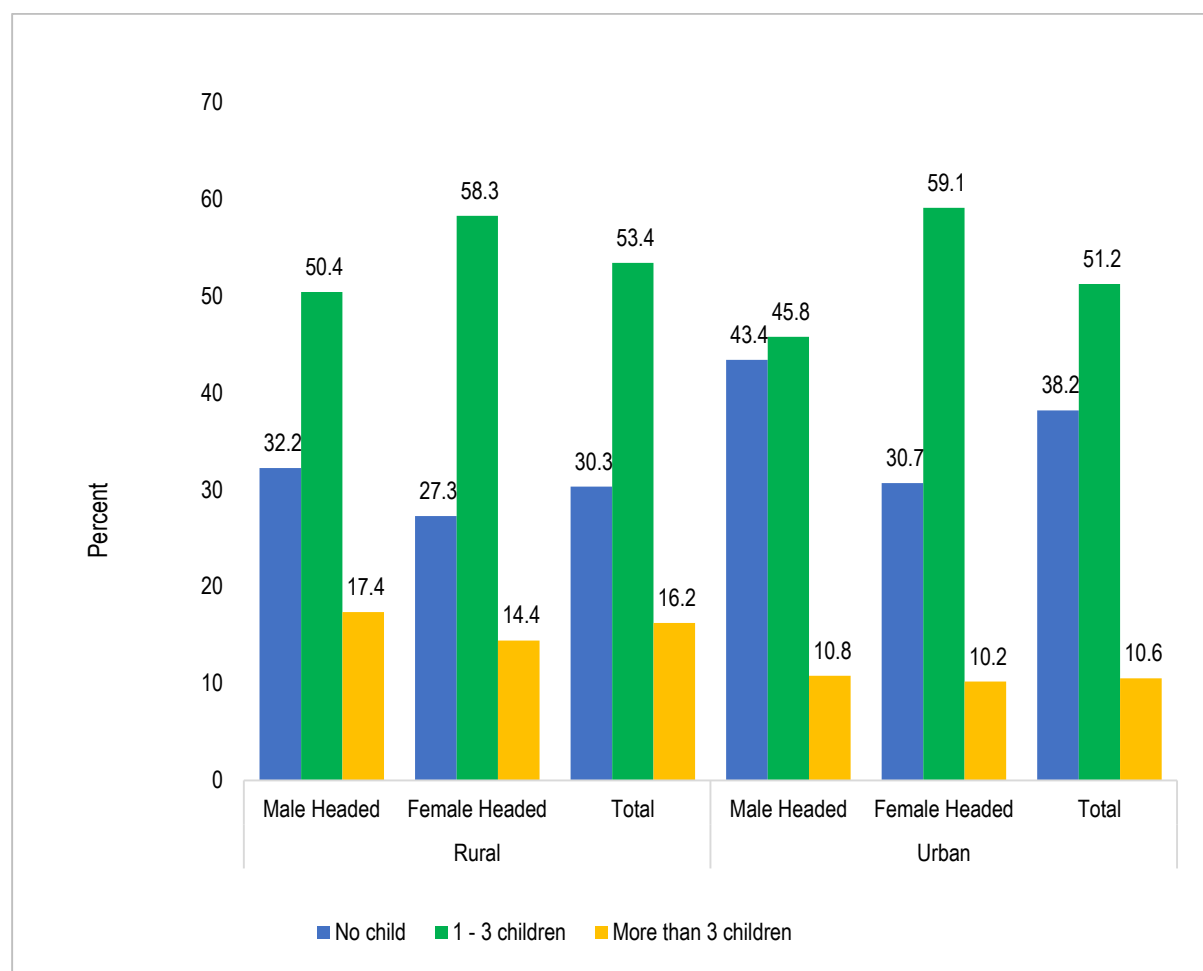


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	319,117	32.9	52.7	14.4	193,896	35.7	49.0	15.3	125,221	28.4	58.6	13.0
Rural	216,679	30.3	53.4	16.2	133,446	32.2	50.4	17.4	83,233	27.3	58.3	14.4
Urban	102,438	38.2	51.2	10.6	60,450	43.4	45.8	10.8	41,988	30.7	59.1	10.2
Council												
Iringa District	80,177	30.9	51.6	17.5	49,134	33.2	48.3	18.5	31,043	27.4	56.8	15.9
Iringa Municipal	57,401	39.6	49.5	10.9	33,739	45.3	43.7	11.0	23,662	31.4	57.8	10.8
Mafinga Town	35,587	36.6	52.9	10.5	21,182	41.0	47.8	11.1	14,405	30.1	60.4	9.5
Mufindi District	76,761	30.4	54.2	15.4	44,956	32.7	50.6	16.7	31,805	27.2	59.3	13.5
Kilolo District	69,191	30.3	55.0	14.8	44,885	31.8	52.5	15.7	24,306	27.5	59.5	13.0

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Nearly half (48.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region are married.
- Seven percent persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (12.2%) than that of males (2.2%).
- Nearly two percent (1.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (2.0%) than males (1.4%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Iringa Region is 25.5 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (23.6 years) than males (27.5 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

In Iringa Region, the results show that 48.3% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (48.6%) than males (48.1%).

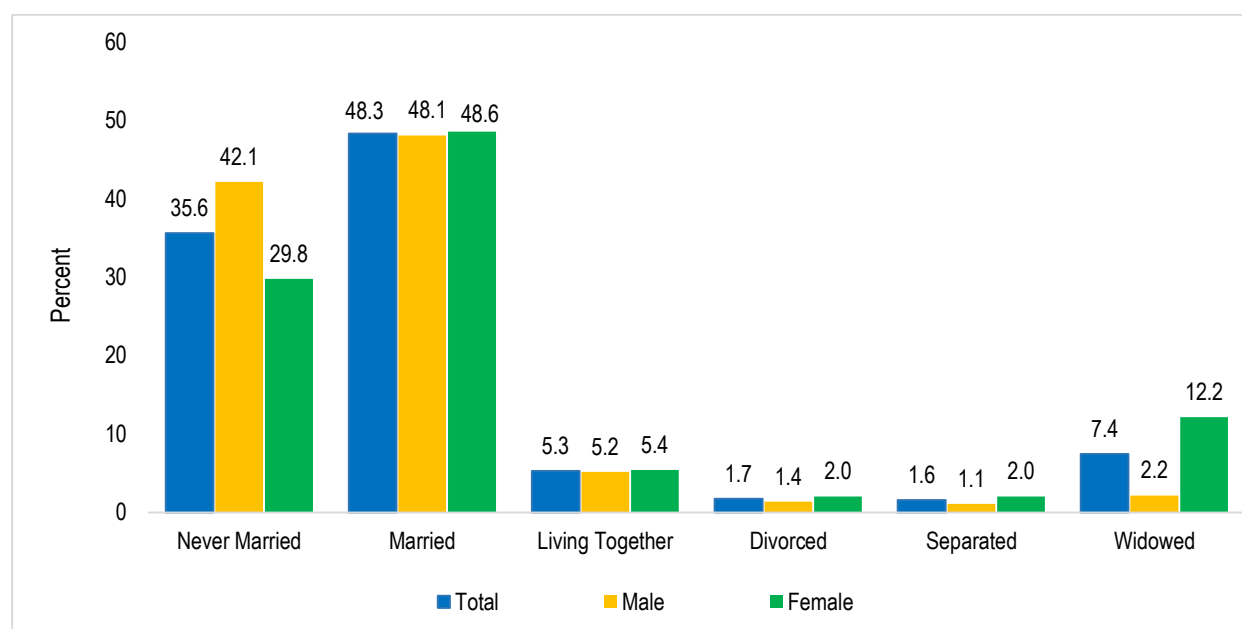
Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (52.0%) compared with urban areas (40.5%). About thirty-six percent (35.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 42.1 percent while for females it is 29.8 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (32.3% and 42.6% respectively).

The results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 7.4 percent which is higher among females (12.2%) than males (2.2%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Iringa Region is 8.5 percent while for urban areas it is 5.2 percent. The highest percentage of females are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	726,160	100.0	100.0	100.0	494,954	100.0	100.0	100.0	231,206	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	258,610	35.6	42.1	29.8	160,089	32.3	40.1	25.3	98,521	42.6	46.5	39.2
Married	351,007	48.3	48.1	48.6	257,422	52.0	51.3	52.6	93,585	40.5	41.0	40.0
Living Together	38,453	5.3	5.2	5.4	18,336	3.7	3.5	3.9	20,117	8.7	8.7	8.7
Divorced	12,473	1.7	1.4	2.0	8,945	1.8	1.5	2.1	3,528	1.5	1.1	1.9
Separated	11,562	1.6	1.1	2.0	8,206	1.7	1.2	2.1	3,356	1.5	0.9	1.9
Widowed	54,055	7.4	2.2	12.2	41,956	8.5	2.4	14.0	12,099	5.2	1.6	8.4

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



The percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 26.9 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 72.7 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. At the age of 15-19 there are no persons who are divorced, separated or widowed. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.5 for those aged 20–24 years to 3.3 for those aged 40-44 and 50-54 years. However, after age 54 the percentage of divorced started to declined steadily from 2.7 from age 55-59 years to 1.2 for age 8 and above. The percentage of widowed persons increases steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 62.1 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	726,160	35.6	48.3	5.3	1.7	1.6	7.4
15 - 19	116,652	95.8	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	104,893	67.4	26.9	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	97,502	37.0	52.0	8.5	1.1	1.1	0.4
30 - 34	83,101	20.1	66.3	8.8	2.0	1.7	1.1
35 - 39	67,840	12.9	71.3	7.9	2.8	2.4	2.6
40 - 44	57,235	9.3	72.7	6.6	3.3	2.8	5.2
45 - 49	48,507	7.1	72.5	5.7	3.2	2.9	8.7
50 - 54	38,962	5.4	69.5	4.9	3.3	3.0	14.1
55 - 59	27,733	4.4	67.2	4.2	2.7	2.9	18.6
60 - 64	27,154	3.6	60.8	3.7	2.6	2.7	26.5
65 - 69	17,222	3.3	55.2	3.4	2.1	2.6	33.4
70 - 74	14,739	2.8	48.4	3.0	2.0	2.5	41.4
75 - 79	8,925	2.7	43.0	2.4	1.7	2.2	48.0
80+	15,695	2.4	31.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	62.1

The results show that 52.4 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 39.5 percent are married and 4.3 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Iringa Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 99.0 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	416,707	52.4	39.5	4.3	1.1	0.9	1.8
10 – 14	74,260	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	59,552	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	49,074	84.6	12.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	45,839	47.0	43.8	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.1
30 – 34	40,271	23.6	64.4	9.0	1.5	1.2	0.3
35 – 39	32,780	14.9	71.7	8.5	2.3	1.8	0.8
40 – 44	27,683	10.4	76.0	7.2	2.7	2.1	1.6
45 – 49	23,154	8.0	77.9	6.3	2.9	2.1	2.7
50 – 54	17,722	6.4	78.7	5.5	2.8	2.3	4.3
55 – 59	12,697	5.2	79.8	4.9	2.5	1.9	5.7
60 – 64	11,857	4.5	79.0	4.8	2.4	1.8	7.5
65 – 69	7,185	4.5	77.1	4.6	1.9	1.8	10.1
70 – 74	5,984	3.8	73.9	4.5	2.0	2.3	13.6
75 – 79	3,449	3.5	70.8	4.1	2.2	1.9	17.6
80+	5,200	3.6	64.1	3.8	1.4	1.6	25.4

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 40.7 percent are married, 41.2 percent are never married and 4.5 percent are living together. Almost all female (99.8%) aged 10- 4 years and 92.4 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	458,477	41.2	40.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	10.2
10 – 14	74,764	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	57,100	92.4	6.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	55,819	52.3	39.3	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.1
25 – 29	51,663	28.1	59.2	9.0	1.6	1.5	0.6
30 – 34	42,830	16.8	68.1	8.6	2.5	2.2	1.8
35 – 39	35,060	11.0	70.9	7.4	3.4	3.0	4.3
40 – 44	29,552	8.2	69.7	6.1	3.9	3.5	8.5
45 – 49	25,353	6.3	67.6	5.1	3.4	3.5	14.1
50 – 54	21,240	4.5	61.7	4.4	3.6	3.6	22.2
55 – 59	15,036	3.7	56.5	3.7	2.9	3.8	29.4
60 – 64	15,297	2.8	46.7	2.9	2.8	3.5	41.3
65 – 69	10,037	2.5	39.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	50.1
70 – 74	8,755	2.1	31.0	1.9	2.0	2.6	60.4
75 – 79	5,476	2.2	25.5	1.3	1.4	2.4	67.2
80+	10,495	1.8	14.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	80.2

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. The results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Iringa Region is 48.6 while for age group 65 years and above is 44.8 percent. Percentage for widowed for persons aged group 65 years and above is 45.7 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Iringa Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (5.3 and 5.5 %) of persons living together in age groups 15–35 and 15-64 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	875,184	46.6	40.1	4.4	1.4	1.3	6.2
10 - 14	149,024	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	222,672	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	221,545	82.4	14.7	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
15 - 35	418,600	56.8	35.8	5.3	0.9	0.8	0.4
15 - 64	669,579	38.4	48.6	5.5	1.7	1.5	4.2
65+	56,581	2.8	44.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	45.7
70+	39,359	2.6	40.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	51.1

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 42.1 percent of male and 29.8 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (2.0%) than males (1.4%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (12.2%) than males (2.2 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	342,447	42.1	48.1	5.2	1.4	1.1	2.2
15 – 19	59,552	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	49,074	84.6	12.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	45,839	47.0	43.8	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.1
30 – 34	40,271	23.6	64.4	9.0	1.5	1.2	0.3
35 – 39	32,780	14.9	71.7	8.5	2.3	1.8	0.8
40 – 44	27,683	10.4	76.0	7.2	2.7	2.1	1.6
45 – 49	23,154	8.0	77.9	6.3	2.9	2.1	2.7
50 – 54	17,722	6.4	78.7	5.5	2.8	2.3	4.3
55 – 59	12,697	5.2	79.8	4.9	2.5	1.9	5.7
60 – 64	11,857	4.5	79.0	4.8	2.4	1.8	7.5
65 – 69	7,185	4.5	77.1	4.6	1.9	1.8	10.1
70 – 74	5,984	3.8	73.9	4.5	2.0	2.3	13.6
75 – 79	3,449	3.5	70.8	4.1	2.2	1.9	17.6
80+	5,200	3.6	64.1	3.8	1.4	1.6	25.4

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

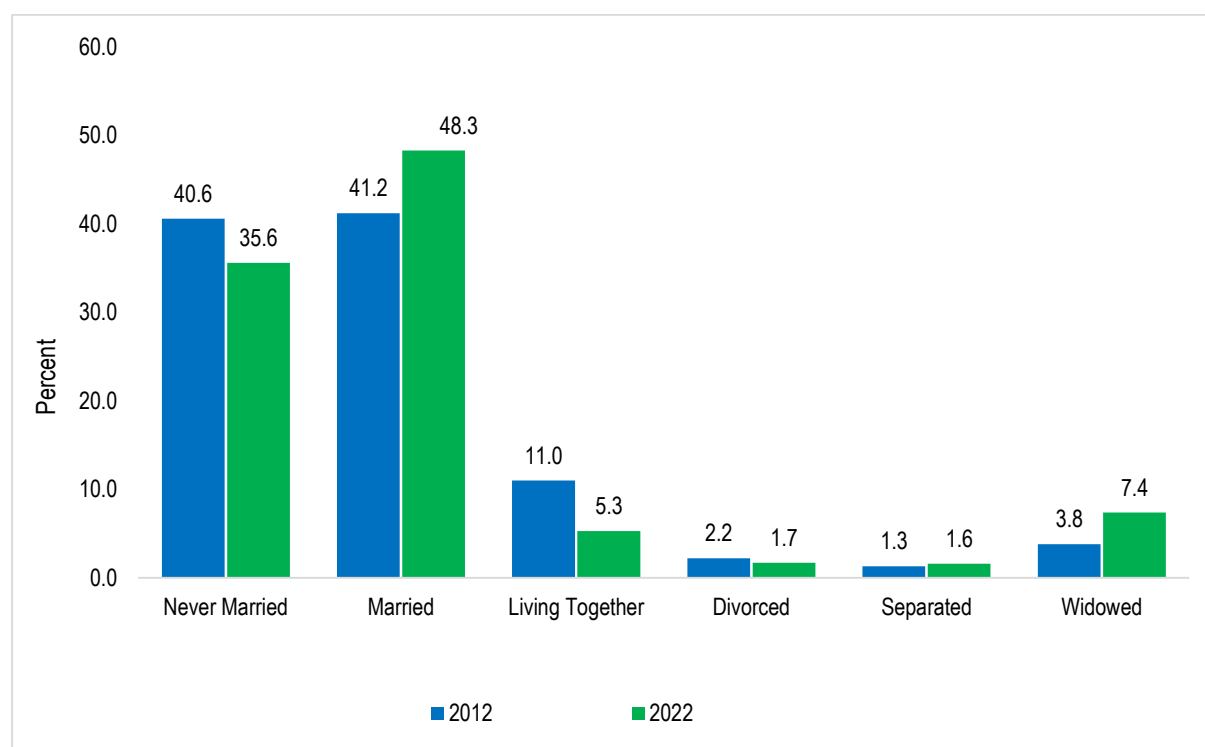
Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	383,713	29.8	48.6	5.4	2.0	2.0	12.2
15 – 19	57,100	92.4	6.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	55,819	52.3	39.3	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.1
25 – 29	51,663	28.1	59.2	9.0	1.6	1.5	0.6
30 – 34	42,830	16.8	68.1	8.6	2.5	2.2	1.8
35 – 39	35,060	11.0	70.9	7.4	3.4	3.0	4.3
40 – 44	29,552	8.2	69.7	6.1	3.9	3.5	8.5
45 – 49	25,353	6.3	67.6	5.1	3.4	3.5	14.1
50 – 54	21,240	4.5	61.7	4.4	3.6	3.6	22.2
55 – 59	15,036	3.7	56.5	3.7	2.9	3.8	29.4
60 – 64	15,297	2.8	46.7	2.9	2.8	3.5	41.3
65 – 69	10,037	2.5	39.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	50.1
70 – 74	8,755	2.1	31.0	1.9	2.0	2.6	60.4
75 – 79	5,476	2.2	25.5	1.3	1.4	2.4	67.2
80+	10,495	1.8	14.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	80.2

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that the percentage of never married category ranges from 32.0 percent in Kilolo District to 44.9 percent in Iringa Municipal. For the married category the range is from 33.8 percent in Iringa Municipal to 52.6 percent in Kilolo District. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.6 percent in Mafinga Town to 8.5 percent as in Iringa and Mufindi District.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	726,160	35.6	48.3	5.3	1.7	1.6	7.4
Rural	494,954	32.3	52.0	3.7	1.8	1.7	8.5
Urban	231,206	42.6	40.5	8.7	1.5	1.5	5.2
Council							
Iringa District	184,904	32.9	51.0	3.5	2.3	1.8	8.5
Iringa Municipal	132,936	44.9	33.8	12.7	1.6	1.4	5.5
Mafinga Town	77,316	39.9	50.0	3.1	1.1	1.3	4.6
Mufindi District	172,281	32.8	52.0	4.0	1.3	1.4	8.5
Kilolo District	158,723	32.0	52.6	3.7	1.8	1.8	8.1

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

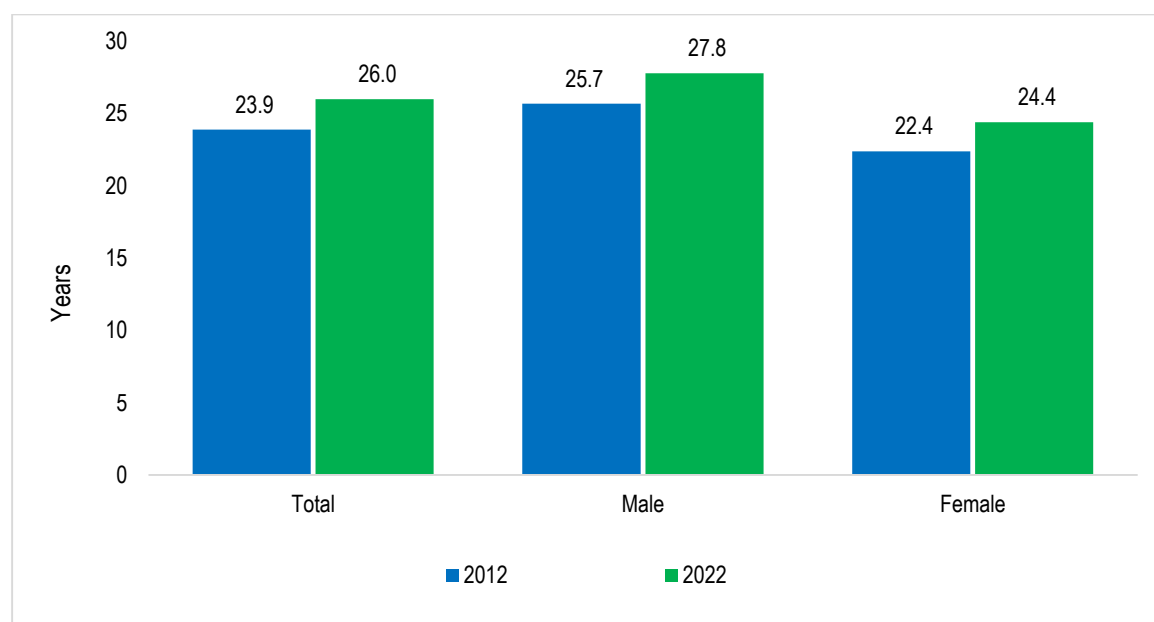
Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 26.0 years; females are getting married at a younger age (24.4 years) than males (27.8 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.4 years in 2012 to 24.4 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.7 years in 2012 to 27.8 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



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

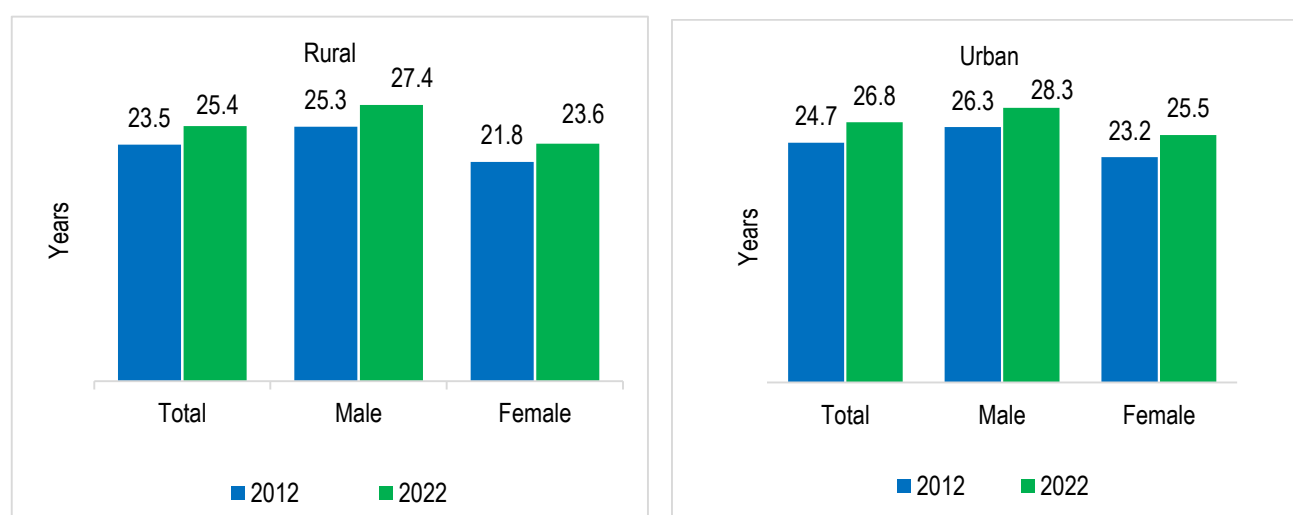
Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

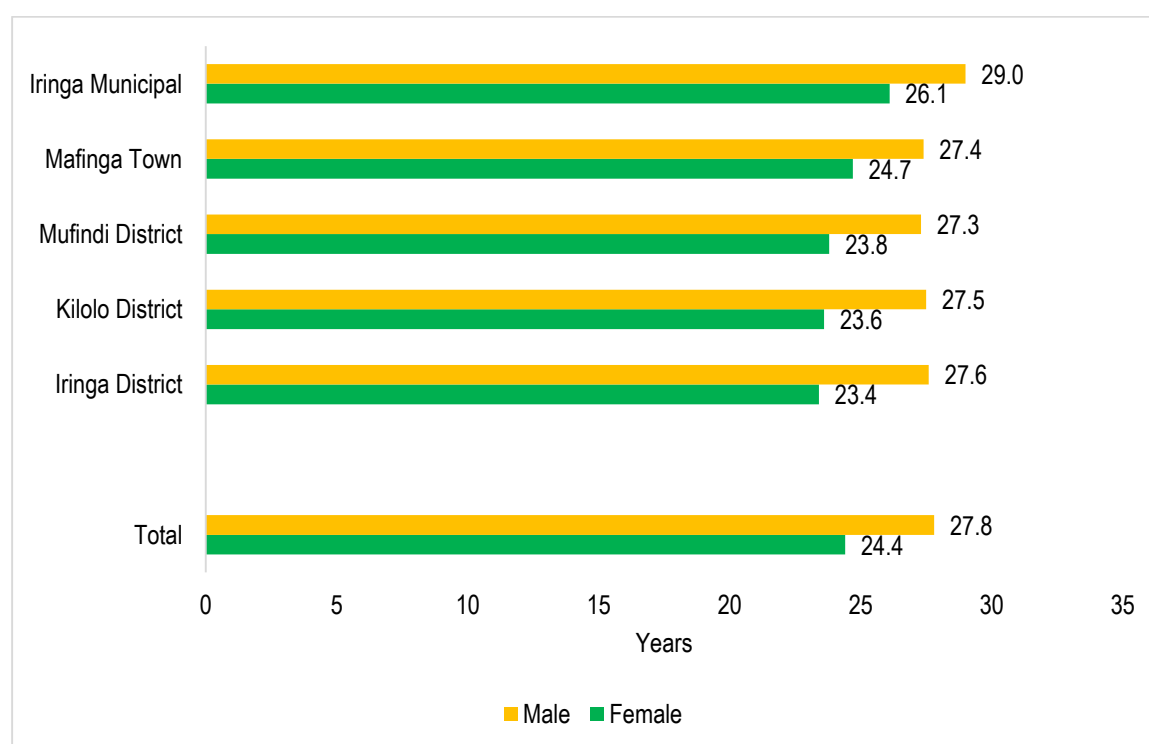
Table 5.9 shows that in Iringa Region, the MAFM for females increased from 22.4 years in 2012 to 24.4 years in 2022 likewise for males it increased from 25.7 years in 2012 to 27.8 years in 2022. In general, mean age MAFM in urban areas is higher compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.9	25.7	22.4	26.0	27.8	24.4
Rural	23.5	25.3	21.8	25.4	27.4	23.6
Urban	24.7	26.3	23.2	26.8	28.3	25.5
Council						
Iringa District	23.6	25.5	21.8	25.4	27.6	23.4
Iringa Municipal	25.2	26.8	23.7	27.5	29.0	26.1
Mafinga Town	24.1	25.8	22.5	25.9	27.4	24.7
Mufindi District	23.4	25.1	21.9	25.5	27.3	23.8
Kilolo District	23.6	25.4	22.0	25.5	27.5	23.6

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Iringa Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (29.0 years) and females (26.1 years), followed by Iringa District (27.8 years) for males and 24.4 years for females, and Kilolo District (27.5 and 23.6 years for males and females respectively). Moreover, the MAFM in Mafinga Town for both males and females are 27.4 years and 24.7 years respectively, and lastly Mufindi District revealed the MAFM as 27.3 years for males and 23.8 years for females. However, the results show that the MAFM for both males and females is high in all councils of Iringa Region.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Fifty-eight percent (58.0%) of the population in Iringa Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About seventy-two percent of children (71.9%) under-five years have birth certificate
- About 16 percent of persons (15.7%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 29.1 percent have national identification cards.
- About ten percent (9.7%) persons in Iringa Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

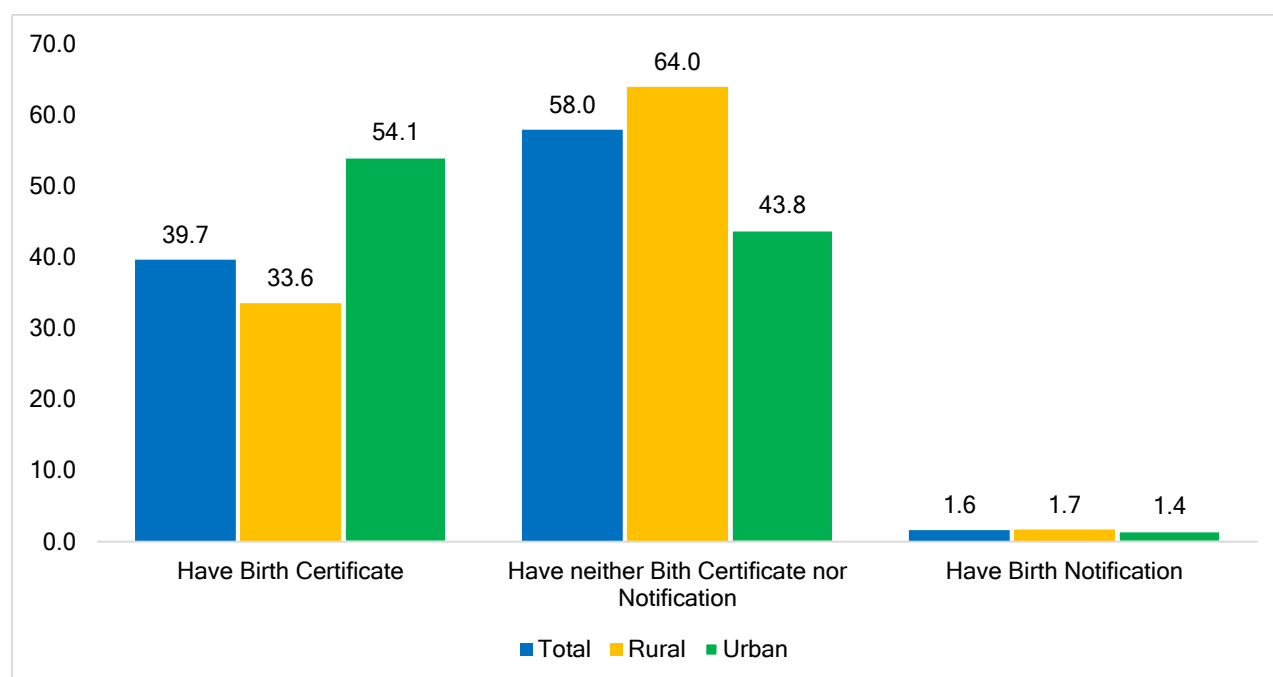
A birth certificate is a vital record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. The results show that, in Iringa Region 39.7 percent of persons have birth certificates while 58.0 percent of the population have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (71.9 %) followed by age group 5-9 years (71.6%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (41.2%) than females (38.3%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher (54.1%) in urban than in rural areas (33.6%). Further results show, 56.3 percent of males and 52.0 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (34.9% and 32.3 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Iringa Region 1.6% have birth notification, the percentage is slightly high in rural area 1.7% to that of urban areas 1.4 % (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC**Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	39.7	41.2	38.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	58.0	56.3	59.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
0 – 4	71.9	71.9	71.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	23.6	23.6	23.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
5 – 9	71.6	71.5	71.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	25.6	25.8	25.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
10 – 14	46.1	45.5	46.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	51.0	51.5	50.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
15 – 19	40.0	37.7	42.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	57.7	59.8	55.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
20 – 24	36.2	36.9	35.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	61.9	61.1	62.6	0.8	1.0	0.7
25 – 29	29.0	31.3	27.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	69.3	66.8	71.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	25.5	28.6	22.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	72.9	69.8	75.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
35 – 39	19.2	22.2	16.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	79.3	76.1	82.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
40 – 44	14.9	16.7	13.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	83.7	81.8	85.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
45 – 49	12.7	14.2	11.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	86.0	84.5	87.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
50 – 54	11.5	13.5	9.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	87.2	85.1	89.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
55 – 59	11.6	13.6	9.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	87.0	84.9	88.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
60 – 64	10.6	13.4	8.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	88.2	85.5	90.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
65 – 69	8.3	10.9	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	90.6	87.9	92.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
70 – 74	5.1	6.8	4.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	93.9	92.1	95.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
75 – 79	4.0	5.3	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	95.0	93.7	95.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
80+	2.7	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	96.3	95.5	96.7	0.5	0.4	0.5

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	33.6	34.9	32.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	64.0	62.5	65.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
0 – 4	70.8	70.9	70.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	24.8	24.7	24.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	67.7	67.5	68.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	29.1	29.5	28.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
10 – 14	38.7	38.1	39.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	58.1	58.6	57.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
15 – 19	30.5	28.5	32.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	66.9	68.8	64.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
20 – 24	25.1	25.4	24.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	72.9	72.4	73.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
25 – 29	18.7	20.1	17.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	79.5	77.9	80.9	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	17.0	19.6	14.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	81.5	78.9	84.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
35 – 39	11.8	14.4	9.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	86.8	84.1	89.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 – 44	8.5	9.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	90.2	88.6	91.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
45 – 49	7.2	8.4	6.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	91.5	90.4	92.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
50 – 54	7.0	8.4	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	91.8	90.4	93.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
55 – 59	7.1	8.8	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	91.6	89.9	93.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
60 – 64	6.7	8.9	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	92.2	90.2	93.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
65 – 69	5.4	7.4	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	93.6	91.5	95.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
70 – 74	3.3	4.3	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	95.8	94.6	96.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
75 – 79	2.6	3.4	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	96.4	95.6	96.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
80+	2.0	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	97.1	96.5	97.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	54.1	56.3	52.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	43.8	41.4	45.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
0 – 4	74.8	74.3	75.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	20.6	21.0	20.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
5 – 9	82.3	82.6	82.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	15.7	15.4	16.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
10 – 14	68.7	69.2	68.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	29.3	28.8	29.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
15 – 19	60.6	61.1	60.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	37.4	36.9	37.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
20 – 24	53.7	56.4	51.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	44.4	41.7	46.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
25 – 29	45.1	49.3	41.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	53.2	48.8	56.9	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	40.6	44.5	37.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	57.8	53.7	61.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
35 – 39	34.3	37.9	31.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	64.1	60.2	67.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
40 – 44	30.2	32.7	27.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	68.3	65.7	70.8	0.7	0.9	0.4
45 – 49	28.4	30.1	26.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	70.1	68.2	71.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
50 – 54	26.1	28.9	23.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	72.2	69.0	75.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
55 – 59	26.7	29.5	24.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	71.6	68.8	74.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
60 – 64	24.1	28.7	20.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	74.5	70.1	78.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
65 – 69	19.2	22.7	16.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	79.3	75.6	82.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
70 – 74	12.6	15.8	10.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	86.2	82.8	88.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
75 – 79	10.3	13.6	8.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	88.5	85.0	90.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
80+	6.6	8.3	5.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	92.1	90.3	93.0	0.7	0.5	0.7

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Iringa Municipal (59.7%) and the lowest percentage is in Kilolo District (30.9%). Councils with percentage above the regional average (39.7%) are Iringa Municipal (59.7%) and Mafinga Town (47.4%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	39.7	41.2	38.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	58.0	56.3	59.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Iringa District	36.1	37.4	34.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	61.8	60.3	63.1	0.7	0.0	0.6
Iringa Municipal	59.7	62.1	57.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	38.5	35.9	40.8	0.5	0.1	0.5
Mafinga Town	47.4	49.2	45.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	50.0	48.0	51.7	0.9	0.3	0.8
Mufindi District	34.5	36.3	32.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	62.7	60.9	64.4	0.7	0.2	0.7
Kilolo District	30.9	31.9	29.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	66.8	65.6	67.8	0.8	0.2	0.7

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 185,273 persons (29.1%) aged 18 years and above in Iringa Region have national identification cards while 99,778 persons (15.7%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (30.8%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (28.3%). Additionally, results reveal that, 428,172 persons (67.2%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that seven percent (7.0%) of persons aged 15 year and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

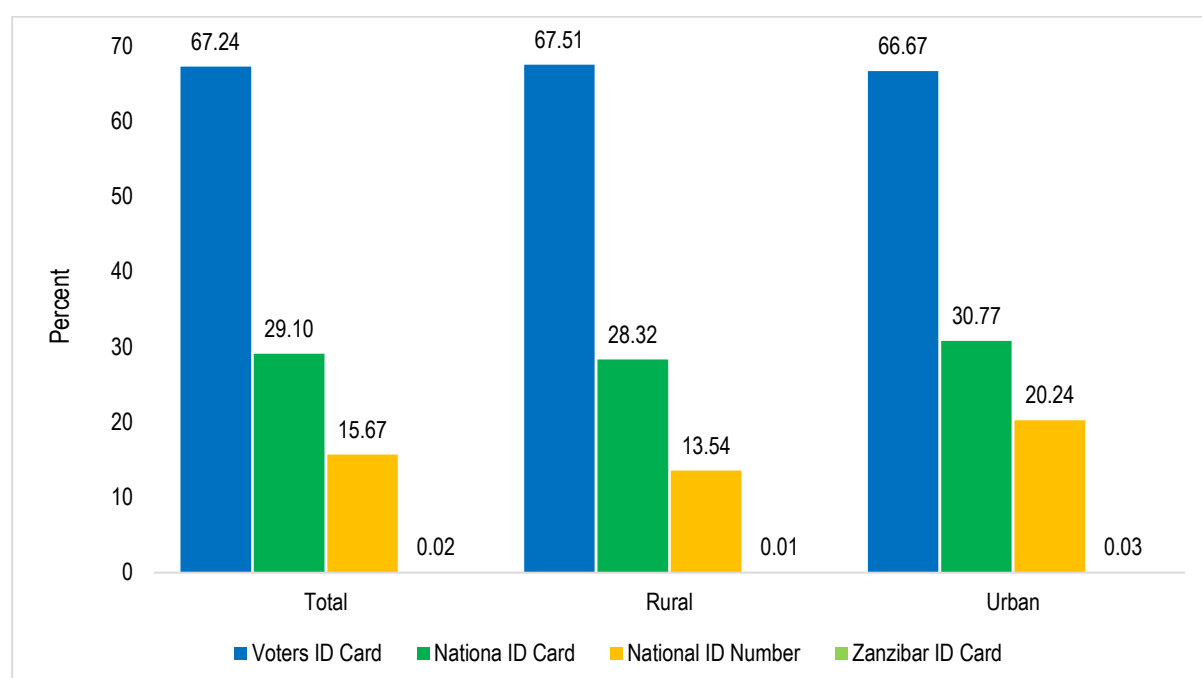


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Persons Aged 18 and Above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	29.10	15.67	0.02	4.80	67.24	0.70	7.00
Rural	28.32	13.54	0.01	2.58	67.51	0.41	7.26
Urban	30.77	20.24	0.03	9.55	66.67	1.40	6.55
Council							
Iringa District	30.79	14.27	0.02	2.74	67.31	0.47	7.40
Iringa Municipal	26.49	25.62	0.03	10.85	68.53	1.75	4.65
Mafinga Town	39.09	10.72	0.03	8.29	64.47	1.01	8.57
Mufindi District	29.07	9.37	0.01	3.06	68.34	0.38	8.17
Kilolo District	24.61	18.09	0.02	2.31	66.23	0.39	6.76

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 9.7 percent of persons in private households in Iringa Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Iringa Municipal has the highest percentage (16.5%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Mafinga Town (10.9%) and lastly Kilolo District with 7.6 percent. In addition, 1.4 percent of persons with health insurance are from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people (14.1%) of persons in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than in rural areas (7.9%). On the other hand, 1.6 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.3 percent.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Type of Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,172,880	9.7	9.5	9.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	28.1	24.9	30.2
Rural	823,996	7.9	7.6	8.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	29.0	25.7	31.1
Urban	348,884	14.1	14.0	14.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	24.5	21.7	26.6
Council										
Iringa District	308,434	7.9	7.7	8.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	30.3	27.4	32.2
Iringa Municipal	198,634	16.5	16.4	16.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	26.5	23.3	28.9
Mafinga Town	118,751	10.9	10.9	10.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	25.9	22.2	28.4
Mufindi District	285,479	8.5	8.1	8.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	36.8	32.5	39.3
Kilolo District	261,582	7.6	7.4	7.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	17.9	16.2	19.1

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 1,192,728 persons (99.8%) enumerated in Iringa Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries outside Africa (713 persons) followed by other African Countries (642 persons) and other East African Countries (547 persons) (Table 6.7).

**Table 6.7: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship;
Iringa Region, 2022 PHC**

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,192,728	574,313	618,415	835,669	404,525	431,144	357,059	169,788	187,271
Tanzania	1,190,822	573,123	617,699	834,428	403,738	430,690	356,394	169,385	187,009
Other East African Countries	547	316	231	383	219	164	164	97	67
Other African Countries	642	474	168	418	314	104	224	160	64
Countries Outside Africa	713	397	316	436	251	185	277	146	131
Dual Citizenship	2	1	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA
No Citizenship	2	2	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (88.6%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- One out of ten (11.4%) of children under 18 years is orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas 11.7% than urban area 10.8%.
- About nine percent (8.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Almost three percent (2.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Iringa District Council has the highest proportion (3.7%) of orphans than other councils in Iringa Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphan hood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents⁴. This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind⁵. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash, (2011)

7.2 Survival of Parents

The results indicate that 88.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Iringa Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parent's alive decreases with increasing age from 95.8 percent for children under one year to 76.2 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (6.3%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (2.3%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	540,216	478,381	88.6	12,601	2.3	34,089	6.3	15,145	2.8
0	32,238	30,879	95.8	173.0	0.5	493	1.5	693.0	2.1
1	30,096	28,760	95.6	197.0	0.7	605	2.0	534.0	1.8
2	30,944	29,348	94.8	226.0	0.7	734	2.4	636.0	2.1
3	32,058	30,230	94.3	286.0	0.9	936	2.9	606.0	1.9
4	33,369	31,227	93.6	340.0	1.0	1,129	3.4	673.0	2.0
5	32,722	30,392	92.9	416.0	1.3	1,227	3.7	687.0	2.1
6	31,607	29,051	91.9	447.0	1.4	1,433	4.5	676.0	2.1
7	31,846	28,991	91.0	543.0	1.7	1,628	5.1	684.0	2.1
8	31,320	28,238	90.2	625.0	2.0	1,704	5.4	753.0	2.4
9	31,344	27,857	88.9	758.0	2.4	1,957	6.2	772.0	2.5
10	30,373	26,553	87.4	816.0	2.7	2,148	7.1	856.0	2.8
11	27,321	23,545	86.2	793.0	2.9	2,259	8.3	724.0	2.6
12	33,654	28,531	84.8	1,129.0	3.4	2,966	8.8	1,028.0	3.1
13	28,122	23,273	82.8	1,095.0	3.9	2,765	9.8	989.0	3.5
14	29,554	23,876	80.8	1,306.0	4.4	3,219	10.9	1,153.0	3.9
15	24,776	19,763	79.8	1,103.0	4.5	2,762	11.1	1,148.0	4.6
16	24,261	19,104	78.7	1,114.0	4.6	2,881	11.9	1,162.0	4.8
17	24,611	18,763	76.2	1,234.0	5.0	3,243	13.2	1,371.0	5.6

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	269,470	238,413	88.5	6,303	2.3	17,080	6.3	7,674	2.8
0	16,094	15,416	95.8	80	0.5	234	1.5	364	2.3
1	14,976	14,311	95.6	101	0.7	292	1.9	272	1.8
2	15,416	14,617	94.8	108	0.7	379	2.5	312	2.0
3	15,997	15,079	94.3	141	0.9	473	3.0	304	1.9
4	16,681	15,607	93.6	186	1.1	571	3.4	317	1.9
5	16,386	15,247	93.0	202	1.2	592	3.6	345	2.1
6	15,510	14,267	92.0	224	1.4	702	4.5	317	2.0
7	16,025	14,583	91.0	266	1.7	822	5.1	354	2.2
8	15,268	13,806	90.4	301	2.0	796	5.2	365	2.4
9	15,253	13,502	88.5	365	2.4	994	6.5	392	2.6
10	15,342	13,356	87.1	423	2.8	1,105	7.2	458	3.0
11	13,609	11,773	86.5	397	2.9	1,094	8.0	345	2.5
12	16,547	14,009	84.7	548	3.3	1,452	8.8	538	3.3
13	13,977	11,536	82.5	538	3.8	1,401	10.0	502	3.6
14	14,785	11,894	80.4	678	4.6	1,609	10.9	604	4.1
15	12,525	9,992	79.8	556	4.4	1,378	11.0	599	4.8
16	12,326	9,744	79.1	564	4.6	1,453	11.8	565	4.6
17	12,753	9,674	75.9	625	4.9	1,733	13.6	721	5.7

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	270,746	239,968	88.6	6,298	2.3	17,009	6.3	7,471	2.8
0	16,144	15,463	95.8	93	0.6	259.0	1.6	329.0	2.0
1	15,120	14,449	95.6	96	0.6	313.0	2.1	262.0	1.7
2	15,528	14,731	94.9	118	0.8	355.0	2.3	324.0	2.1
3	16,061	15,151	94.3	145	0.9	463.0	2.9	302.0	1.9
4	16,688	15,620	93.6	154	0.9	558.0	3.3	356.0	2.1
5	16,336	15,145	92.7	214	1.3	635.0	3.9	342.0	2.1
6	16,097	14,784	91.8	223	1.4	731.0	4.5	359.0	2.2
7	15,821	14,408	91.1	277	1.8	806.0	5.1	330.0	2.1
8	16,052	14,432	89.9	324	2.0	908.0	5.7	388.0	2.4
9	16,091	14,355	89.2	393	2.4	963.0	6.0	380.0	2.4
10	15,031	13,197	87.8	393	2.6	1,043.0	6.9	398.0	2.6
11	13,712	11,772	85.9	396	2.9	1,165.0	8.5	379.0	2.8
12	17,107	14,522	84.9	581	3.4	1,514.0	8.9	490.0	2.9
13	14,145	11,737	83.0	557	3.9	1,364.0	9.6	487.0	3.4
14	14,769	11,982	81.1	628	4.3	1,610.0	10.9	549.0	3.7
15	12,251	9,771	79.8	547	4.5	1,384.0	11.3	549.0	4.5
16	11,935	9,360	78.4	550	4.6	1,428.0	12.0	597.0	5.0
17	11,858	9,089	76.6	609	5.1	1,510.0	12.7	650.0	5.5

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Iringa Region ranges from 88.0 percent to 90.0 percent. Mafinga Town has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (90.0%) while Iringa District has the least with very minimal difference (88.0%).

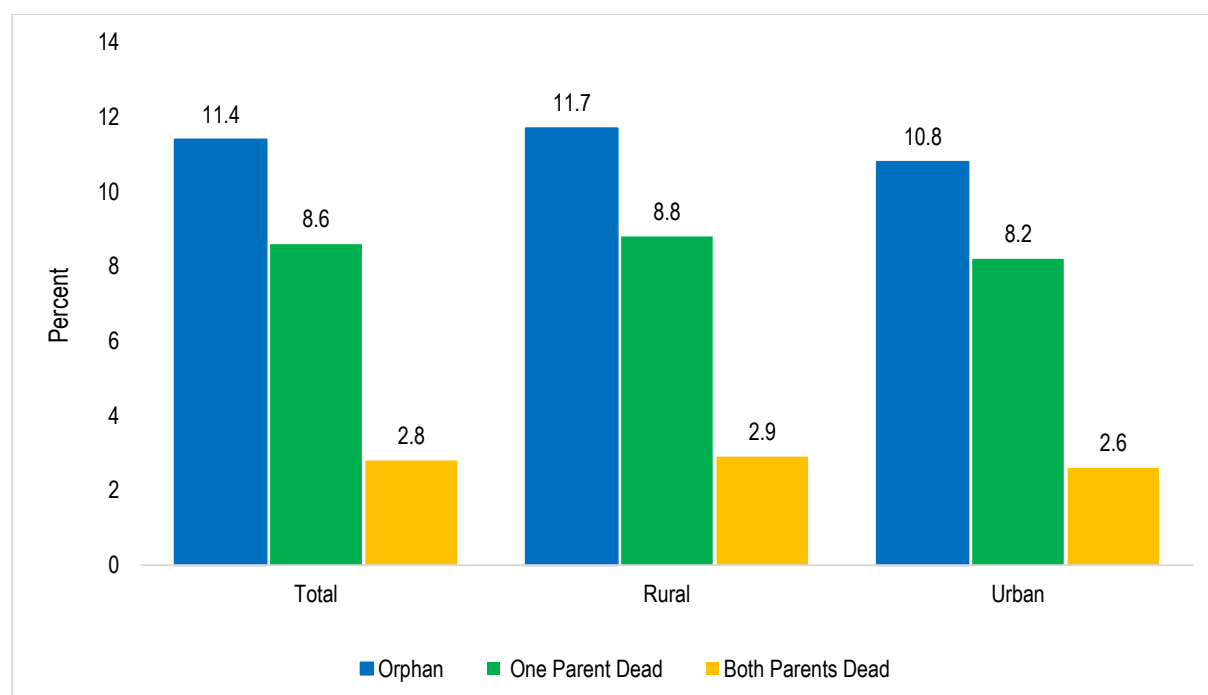
The results further show that Mufindi District has the highest percentage (6.9%) of children with father dead and mother alive compared with other councils. Mufindi District has the highest percentage (2.6%) of children with father alive and mother dead (and Iringa District has the highest percentage (3.7%) of children with father dead mother dead

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	540,216	478,381	88.6	12,601	2.3	34,089	6.3	15,145	2.8
Rural	392,648	346,679	88.3	9,494	2.4	25,115	6.4	11,360	2.9
Urban	147,568	131,702	89.2	3,107	2.1	8,974	6.1	3,785	2.6
Council									
Iringa District	150,369	132,376	88.0	3,335	2.2	9,105	6.1	5,553	3.7
Iringa Municipality	82,295	73,282	89.0	1,712	2.1	5,046	6.1	2,255	2.7
Mafinga Town	51,939	46,736	90.0	1,073	2.1	2,988	5.8	1,142	2.2
Mufindi District	135,029	119,067	88.2	3,523	2.6	9,276	6.9	3,163	2.3
Kilolo District	120,584	106,920	88.7	2,958	2.5	7,674	6.4	3,032	2.5

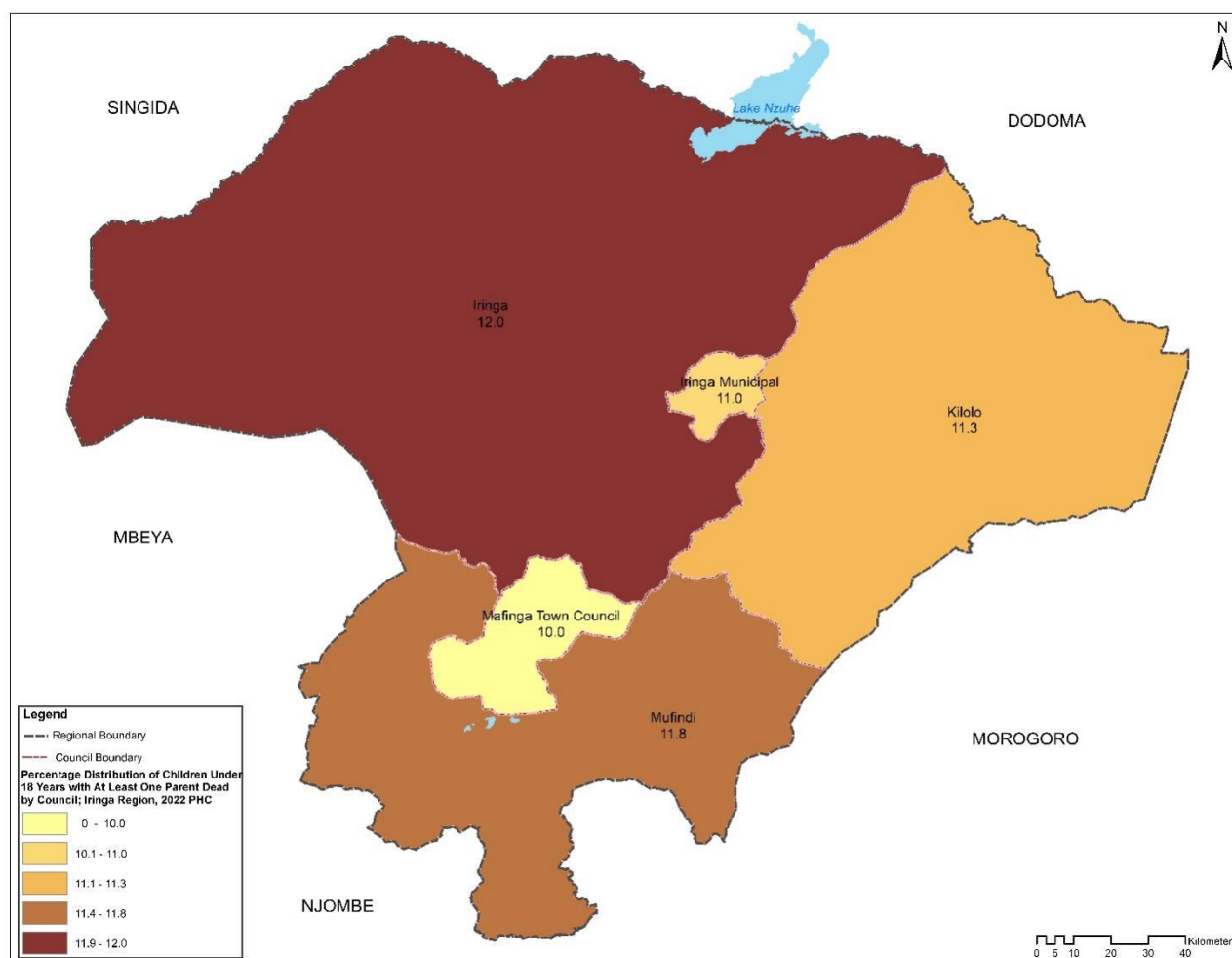
7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Iringa Region, 11.4 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about nine percent (8.6%) of the children lost either father or mother and almost three percent (2.8%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (11.7%) than urban in areas (10.8%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 2.2 percent in Mafinga Town to 3.7 percent in Iringa District (Table 7.5).

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC**Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	540,216	478,381	88.6	46,690	8.6	15,145	2.8	61,835	11.4
Rural	392,648	346,679	88.3	34,609	8.8	11,360	2.9	45,969	11.7
Urban	147,568	131,702	89.2	12,081	8.2	3,785	2.6	15,866	10.8
Council									
Iringa District	150,369	132,376	88.0	12,440	8.3	5,553	3.7	17,993	12.0
Iringa Municipal	82,295	73,282	89.0	6,758	8.2	2,255	2.7	9,013	11.0
Mafinga Town	51,939	46,736	90.0	4,061	7.8	1,142	2.2	5,203	10.0
Mufindi District	135,029	119,067	88.2	12,799	9.5	3,163	2.3	15,962	11.8
Kilolo District	120,584	106,920	88.7	10,632	8.8	3,032	2.5	13,664	11.3

Map 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- About ninety percent (89.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region are literate; 86.2 percent in rural and 96.7 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 87.2 percent. It is higher among males (88.2%) than females (86.4%)
- More than ninety-four percent (94.1%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 4.0 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 94.1 percent. It is higher (97.3%) in urban than in rural areas (93.0%).
- Majority (67.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 22.7 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- More than six percent (6.4%) of the population aged four years and above attained university and other education level.

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Literacy

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

The results show that out of 1,034,023 persons aged five years and above in Iringa Region 917,101 persons (88.7%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (90.6 %) than females (86.9%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The literacy rate of above 90 percent is observed for the population age 10 to 44 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed for the persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (96.1%) than in rural areas (85.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,034,023	495,149	538,874	917,101	448,580	468,521	88.7	90.6	86.9
5 - 9	158,839	78,442	80,397	123,637	59,374	64,263	77.8	75.7	79.9
10-14	149,024	74,260	74,764	143,298	70,571	72,727	96.2	95.0	97.3
15 - 19	116,652	59,552	57,100	112,197	56,812	55,385	96.2	95.4	97.0
20 - 24	104,893	49,074	55,819	100,676	46,889	53,787	96.0	95.5	96.4
25 - 29	97,502	45,839	51,663	93,490	44,004	49,486	95.9	96.0	95.8
30 - 34	83,101	40,271	42,830	78,176	38,243	39,933	94.1	95.0	93.2
35 - 39	67,840	32,780	35,060	62,066	30,584	31,482	91.5	93.3	89.8
40 - 44	57,235	27,683	29,552	51,819	25,653	26,166	90.5	92.7	88.5
45 - 49	48,507	23,154	25,353	43,134	21,323	21,811	88.9	92.1	86.0
50 - 54	38,962	17,722	21,240	33,913	16,235	17,678	87.0	91.6	83.2
55 - 59	27,733	12,697	15,036	23,182	11,669	11,513	83.6	91.9	76.6
60 - 64	27,154	11,857	15,297	19,894	10,502	9,392	73.3	88.6	61.4
65 - 69	17,222	7,185	10,037	11,357	6,068	5,289	65.9	84.5	52.7
70 - 74	14,739	5,984	8,755	8,661	4,708	3,953	58.8	78.7	45.2
75 - 79	8,925	3,449	5,476	4,837	2,613	2,224	54.2	75.8	40.6
80+	15,695	5,200	10,495	6,764	3,332	3,432	43.1	64.1	32.7

Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

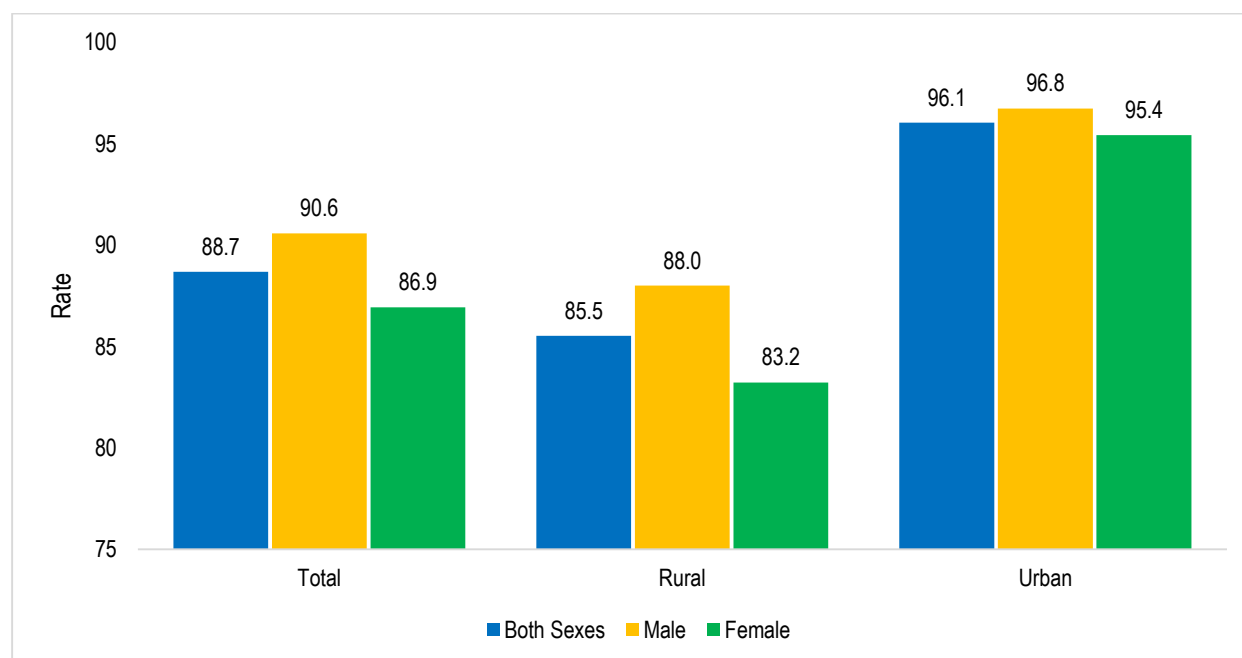
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	723,673	348,679	374,994	618,990	306,869	312,121	85.5	88.0	83.2
5 – 9	116,553	57,656	58,897	85,419	40,795	44,624	73.3	70.8	75.8
10-14	112,166	56,520	55,646	106,878	53,071	53,807	95.3	93.9	96.7
15 – 19	79,674	42,607	37,067	75,664	40,104	35,560	95.0	94.1	95.9
20 – 24	63,507	30,391	33,116	59,774	28,462	31,312	94.1	93.7	94.6
25 – 29	59,504	28,314	31,190	55,960	26,725	29,235	94.0	94.4	93.7
30 – 34	52,883	25,759	27,124	48,466	23,950	24,516	91.6	93.0	90.4
35 – 39	45,157	21,730	23,427	39,952	19,733	20,219	88.5	90.8	86.3
40 – 44	40,227	19,284	20,943	35,368	17,479	17,889	87.9	90.6	85.4
45 – 49	35,863	16,874	18,989	30,973	15,225	15,748	86.4	90.2	82.9
50 – 54	29,738	13,316	16,422	25,107	11,949	13,158	84.4	89.7	80.1
55 – 59	21,319	9,675	11,644	17,198	8,740	8,458	80.7	90.3	72.6
60 – 64	21,040	9,103	11,937	14,582	7,868	6,714	69.3	86.4	56.2
65 – 69	13,599	5,537	8,062	8,288	4,505	3,783	60.9	81.4	46.9
70 – 74	11,859	4,713	7,146	6,411	3,545	2,866	54.1	75.2	40.1
75 – 79	7,333	2,808	4,525	3,680	2,035	1,645	50.2	72.5	36.4
80+	13,251	4,392	8,859	5,270	2,683	2,587	39.8	61.1	29.2

Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	310,350	146,470	163,880	298,111	141,711	156,400	96.1	96.8	95.4
5 – 9	42,286	20,786	21,500	38,218	18,579	19,639	90.4	89.4	91.3
10-14	36,858	17,740	19,118	36,420	17,500	18,920	98.8	98.6	99.0
15 – 19	36,978	16,945	20,033	36,533	16,708	19,825	98.8	98.6	99.0
20 – 24	41,386	18,683	22,703	40,902	18,427	22,475	98.8	98.6	99.0
25 – 29	37,998	17,525	20,473	37,530	17,279	20,251	98.8	98.6	98.9
30 – 34	30,218	14,512	15,706	29,710	14,293	15,417	98.3	98.5	98.2
35 – 39	22,683	11,050	11,633	22,114	10,851	11,263	97.5	98.2	96.8
40 – 44	17,008	8,399	8,609	16,451	8,174	8,277	96.7	97.3	96.1
45 – 49	12,644	6,280	6,364	12,161	6,098	6,063	96.2	97.1	95.3
50 – 54	9,224	4,406	4,818	8,806	4,286	4,520	95.5	97.3	93.8
55 – 59	6,414	3,022	3,392	5,984	2,929	3,055	93.3	96.9	90.1
60 – 64	6,114	2,754	3,360	5,312	2,634	2,678	86.9	95.6	79.7
65 – 69	3,623	1,648	1,975	3,069	1,563	1,506	84.7	94.8	76.3
70 – 74	2,880	1,271	1,609	2,250	1,163	1,087	78.1	91.5	67.6
75 – 79	1,592	641	951	1,157	578	579	72.7	90.2	60.9

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
80+	2,444	808	1,636	1,494	649	845	61.1	80.3	51.7

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 95 percent and the rate is highest (96.4%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, females are more literate than males.

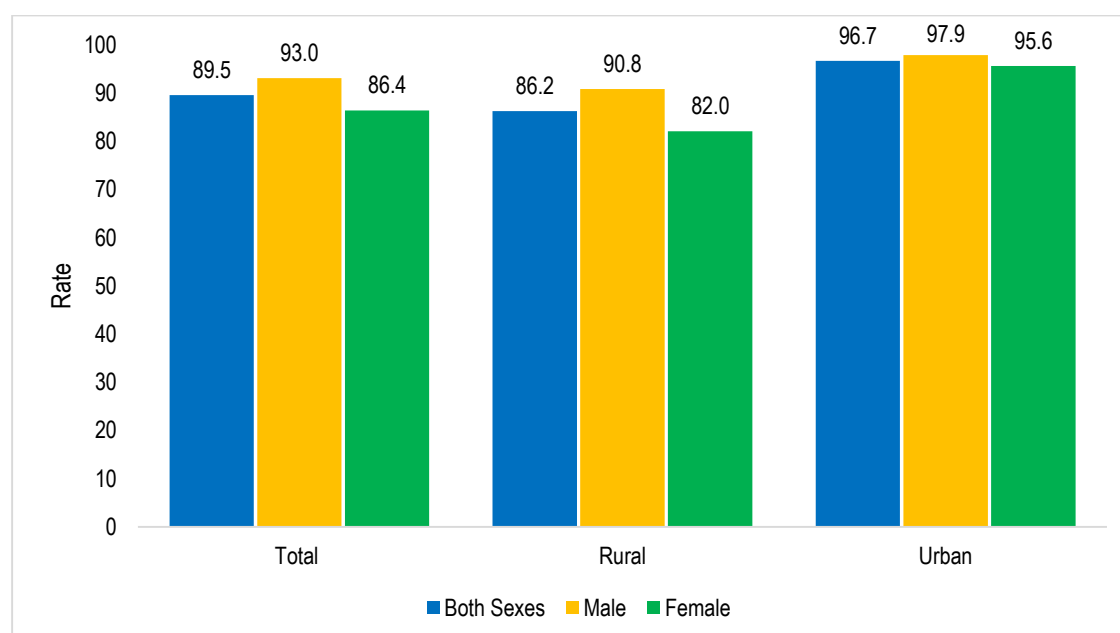
Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Iringa Region is 93.2 percent and among secondary school age population is 96.4 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	96.3	95.5	97.1	95.3	94.3	96.3	98.8	98.6	98.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	96.1	95.5	96.7	94.6	93.9	95.3	98.8	98.6	99.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	95.4	95.4	95.5	93.6	93.7	93.5	98.7	98.6	98.7
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	92.4	94.2	90.7	89.8	92.3	87.5	97.7	98.2	97.2
Elderly population (60+ years)	61.5	80.8	48.5	57.0	77.7	43.4	79.8	92.5	70.2
Population Aged 4 years and above	87.1	88.8	85.5	83.7	86.0	81.6	95.0	95.6	94.4
Population Aged 14+ years and above	89.8	93.2	86.8	86.6	91.0	82.6	96.7	97.9	95.7
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	88.8	92.7	85.3	85.1	90.4	80.5	96.4	97.8	95.2
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	93.2	91.7	94.6	91.5	89.7	93.3	97.9	97.6	98.3
Secondary School (14–17 years)	96.4	95.5	97.4	95.5	94.4	96.7	98.8	98.7	98.9

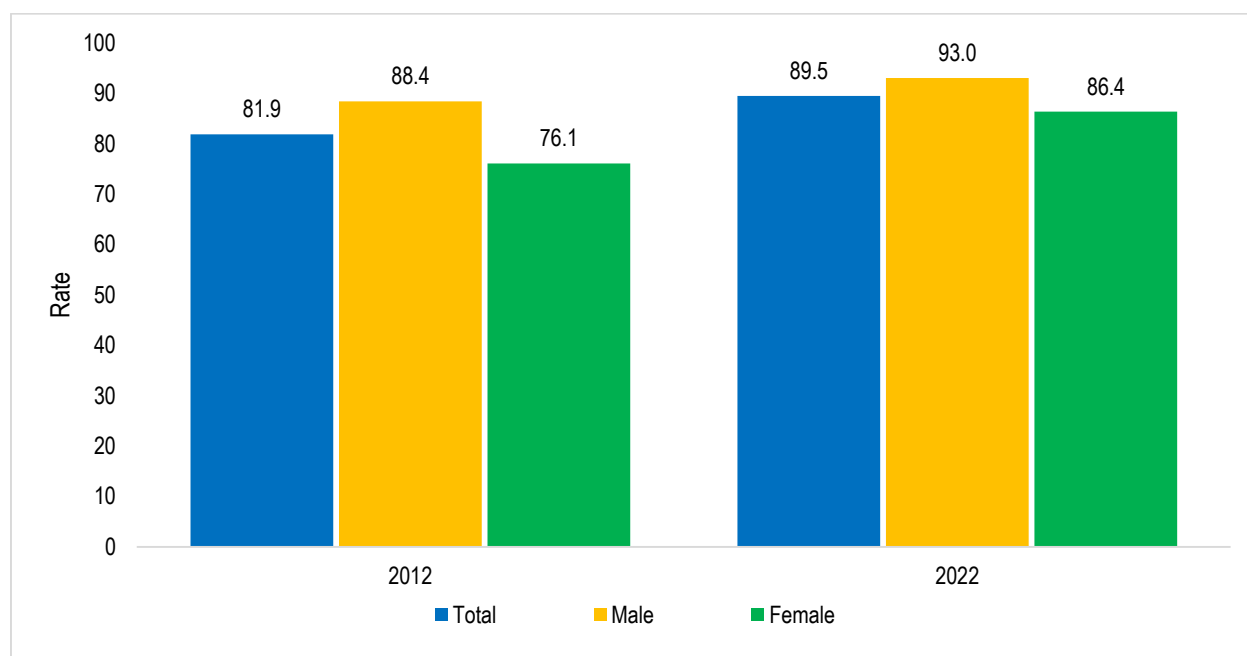
8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region is 89.5 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (93.0%) than females (86.4%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (96.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (86.2%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

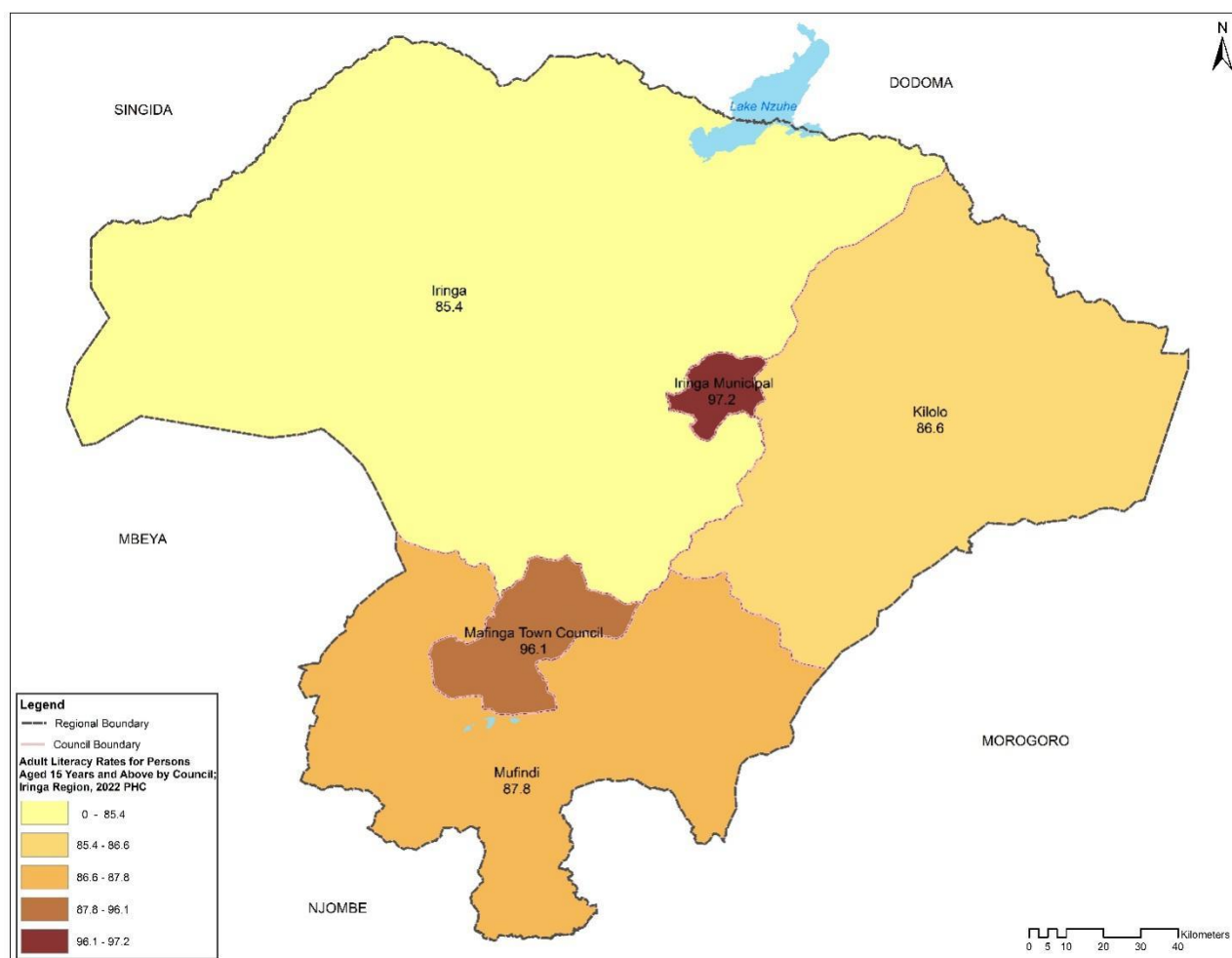
Literacy rates among adults increased from 81.9 percent in 2012 to 89.5 percent in 2022. The results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (10.3 percentage point difference) than males (4.6 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 85.4 percent in Iringa District to 97.2 percent in Iringa Municipal. Other council with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Mafinga Town (96.1%). Other council besides Iringa District with relatively low adult literacy rates is Kilolo District (86.6%) (Map 8.1).

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



The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 81.9 percent in 2012 to 89.5 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 7.6 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 9.4 percent observed in Iringa District (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.9	88.4	76.1	89.5	93.0	86.4	7.6	4.6	10.3
Rural	77.1	85.1	70.1	86.2	90.8	82.0	12.4	7.9	16.3
Urban	93.3	96.5	90.5	96.7	97.9	95.6	3.4	1.4	5.1
Council									
Iringa District	76.0	83.7	69.2	85.4	89.6	81.7	9.4	5.9	12.5
Iringa Municipal	94.3	97.0	91.9	97.2	98.2	96.3	2.9	1.1	4.3
Mafinga Town	92.1	95.8	88.8	96.1	97.7	94.7	4.0	2.0	5.8
Mufindi District	79.0	87.3	72.1	87.8	92.6	83.5	8.7	5.3	11.4
Kilolo District	78.9	86.1	72.4	86.6	91.1	82.6	7.7	4.9	10.2

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Iringa Region, literacy rate is 89.5. It is highest in Kiswahili only (62.7%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (26.1%) and is lowest for other languages (0.2%). In addition, results show that, illiteracy rates increase with age.

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	62.7	0.5	26.1	0.2	89.5	10.5	726,160
15 – 19	47.9	0.6	47.5	0.2	96.2	3.8	116,652
20 – 24	56.3	0.7	38.8	0.2	96.0	4.0	104,893
25 – 29	61.7	0.6	33.4	0.2	95.9	4.1	97,502
30 – 34	64.5	0.6	28.8	0.2	94.1	5.9	83,101
35 – 39	73.2	0.5	17.6	0.2	91.5	8.5	67,840
40 – 44	76.9	0.4	13.0	0.2	90.5	9.5	57,235
45 – 49	76.9	0.5	11.3	0.2	88.9	11.1	48,507
50 – 54	77.0	0.4	9.4	0.2	87.0	13.0	38,962
55 – 59	73.5	0.4	9.5	0.2	83.6	16.4	27,733
60 – 64	63.2	0.4	9.4	0.2	73.3	26.7	27,154
65 – 69	56.5	0.3	8.8	0.3	65.9	34.1	17,222
70 – 74	51.6	0.3	6.5	0.4	58.8	41.2	14,739
75 – 79	49.0	0.3	4.5	0.4	54.2	45.8	8,925
80+	40.1	0.3	1.9	0.8	43.1	56.9	15,695

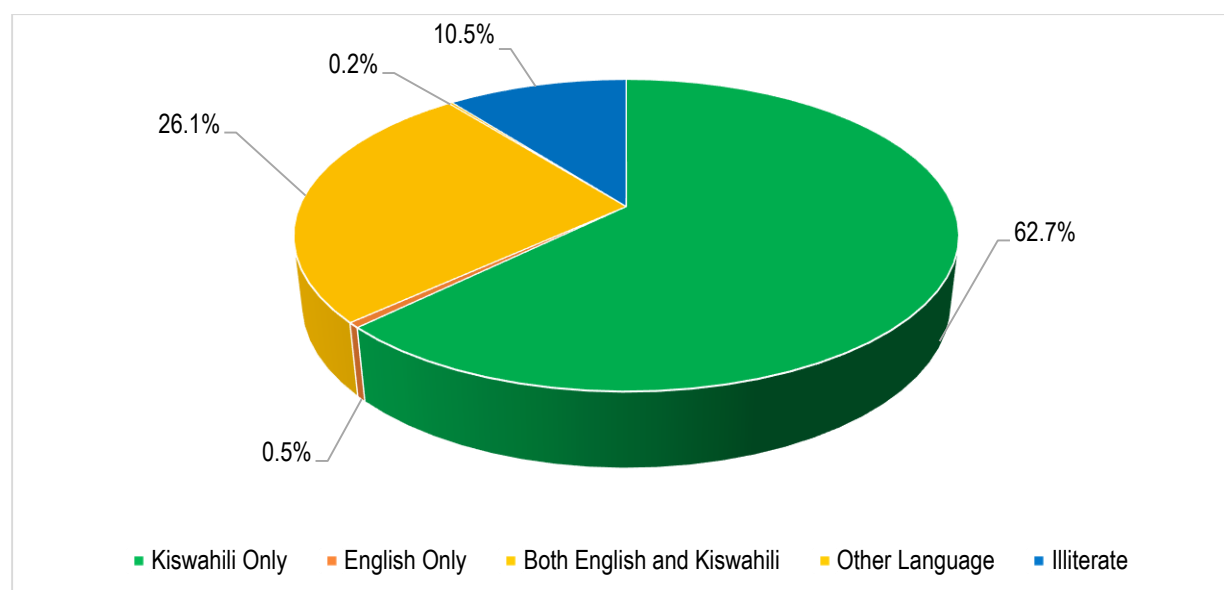
Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Table 8.7 and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (66.9%) than in urban areas (53.8%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban

(42.0%) than in rural areas (18.7%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (56.3%) than males (50.8%).

Table 8.7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	62.7	0.5	26.1	0.2	89.5	10.5	726,160
Male	63.7	0.6	28.5	0.2	93.0	7.0	342,447
Female	61.8	0.5	24.0	0.2	86.4	13.6	383,713
Rural	66.9	0.5	18.7	0.2	86.2	13.8	494,954
Male	69.7	0.5	20.4	0.2	90.8	9.2	234,503
Female	64.3	0.5	17.1	0.2	82.0	18.0	260,451
Urban	53.8	0.7	42.0	0.2	96.7	3.3	231,206
Male	50.8	0.7	46.1	0.2	97.9	2.1	107,944
Female	56.3	0.7	38.5	0.1	95.6	4.4	123,262

Figure 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

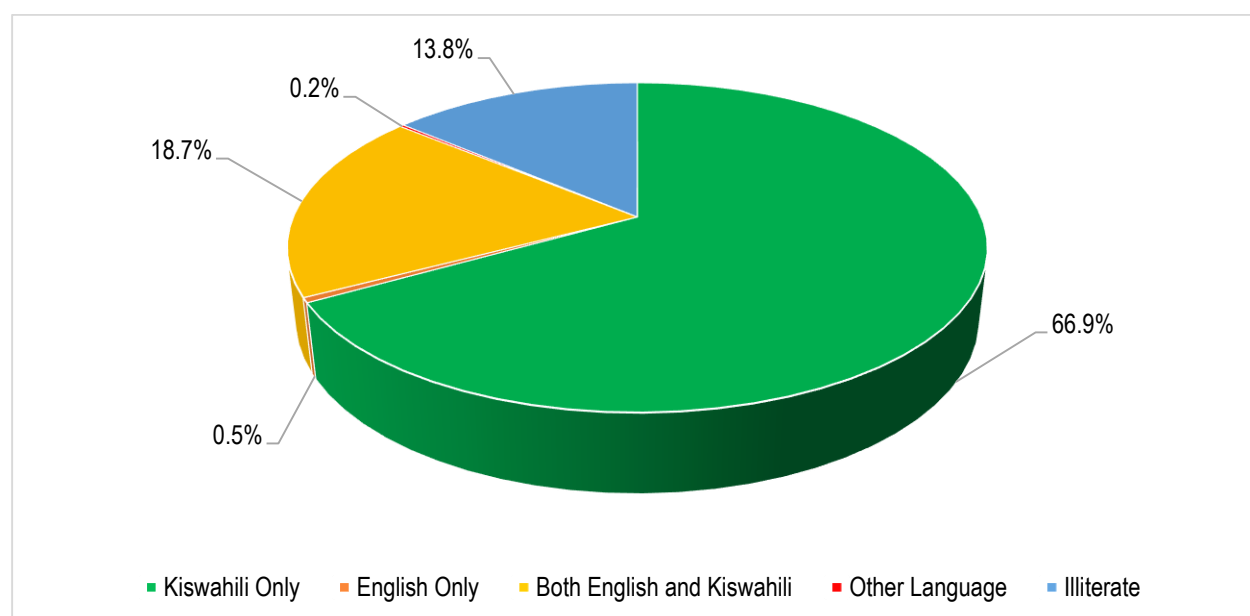


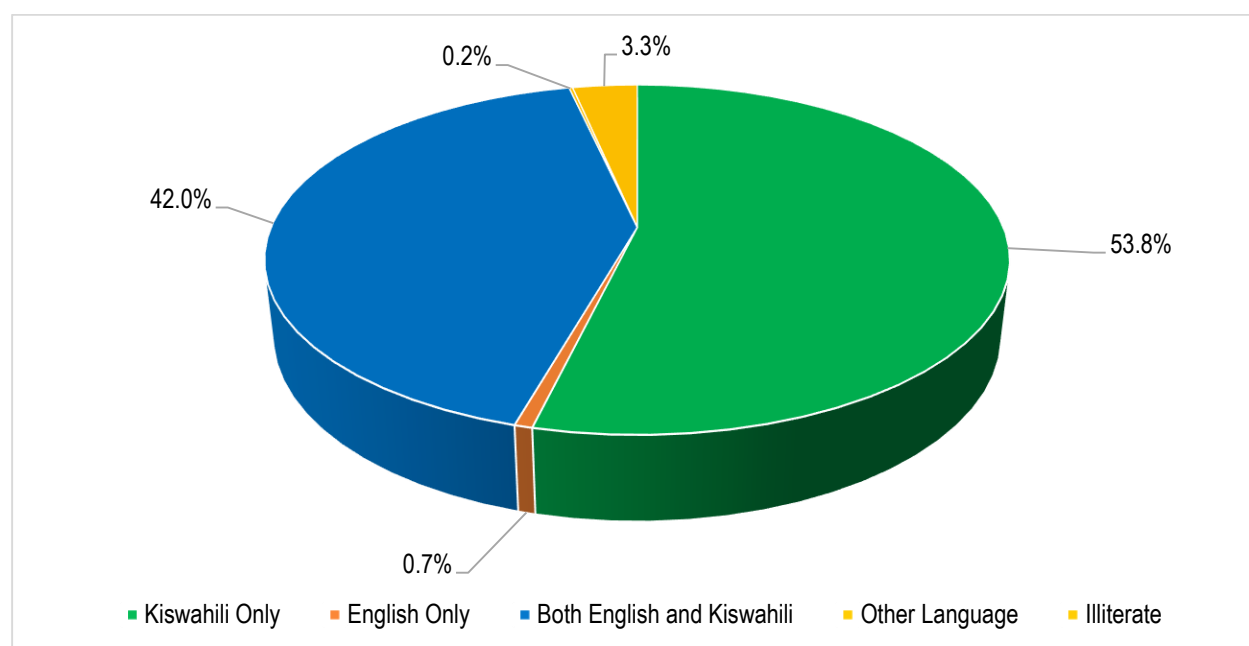
Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Iringa Region differ across councils with Iringa District having the highest illiteracy rate (14.6%), followed by Kilolo District (13.4%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Iringa Municipal (2.8%), followed by Mafinga Town (3.9%).

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	62.7	0.5	26.1	0.2	89.5	10.5	726,160
Rural	66.9	0.5	18.7	0.2	86.2	13.8	494,954
Urban	53.8	0.7	42.0	0.2	96.7	3.3	231,206
Council							
Iringa District	66.8	0.5	18.0	0.2	85.4	14.6	184,904
Iringa Municipal	50.5	0.7	45.8	0.2	97.2	2.8	132,936
Mafinga Town	57.3	0.6	38.0	0.2	96.1	3.9	77,316
Mufindi District	66.8	0.6	20.2	0.2	87.8	12.2	172,281
Kilolo District	66.4	0.4	19.7	0.2	86.6	13.4	158,723

8.3 Numeracy

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

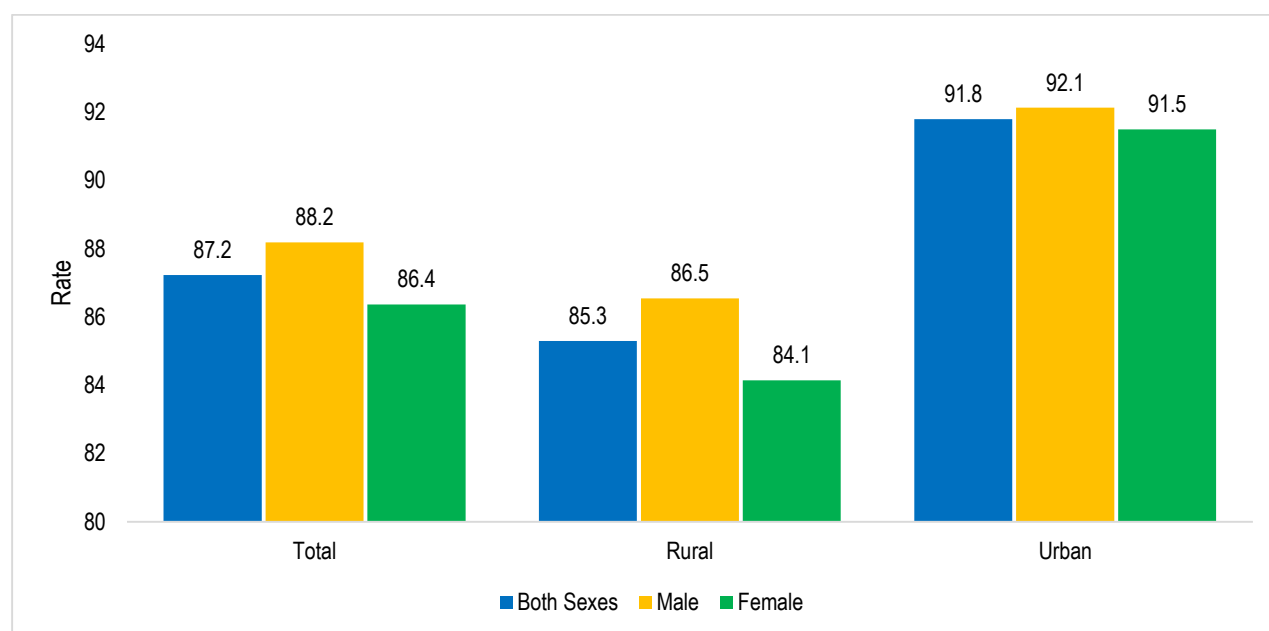
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,015,548 persons aged 5 years and above in Iringa Region, 885,904 persons (87.2%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (88.2%) than females (86.4%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (above 90%) for the population aged 10 to 49 years and is relatively low (69.2%) for young population (5-9 years) and older population (70 years and above) which is 52.2 percent and 69.7 percent respectively. Numeracy rate is higher (91.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (85.3%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8.9: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	87.2	88.2	86.4	85.3	86.5	84.1	91.8	92.1	91.5
5-9	69.2	67.1	71.2	66.0	63.6	68.2	78.0	76.6	79.3
10-14	92.7	91.8	93.7	92.1	90.9	93.2	94.8	94.4	95.1
15 – 19	93.7	93.0	94.5	93.1	92.2	94.0	95.1	95.0	95.3
20 – 24	93.5	93.1	93.9	92.5	92.0	92.9	95.2	94.9	95.4
25 – 29	94.1	94.2	94.0	93.1	93.4	92.9	95.6	95.6	95.7
30 – 34	93.4	94.0	92.7	92.2	93.1	91.4	95.3	95.7	95.0
35 – 39	92.1	93.3	91.0	90.8	92.3	89.4	94.8	95.3	94.3
40 – 44	91.7	93.1	90.4	90.5	92.3	88.9	94.4	94.8	94.0
45 – 49	90.9	92.7	89.3	89.8	92.0	87.9	94.1	94.7	93.5
50 – 54	89.7	92.6	87.4	88.6	91.8	86.0	93.6	95.0	92.4
55 – 59	87.8	92.4	84.0	86.6	91.8	82.2	92.0	94.3	90.1
60 – 64	81.1	89.9	74.4	79.2	89.0	71.7	87.8	92.8	83.7
65 – 69	76.5	87.5	68.7	73.9	85.7	65.8	86.3	93.4	80.3
70 – 74	69.7	83.2	60.5	67.1	81.0	57.9	80.5	91.4	72.0
75–79	65.4	80.6	55.8	63.5	78.8	54.0	74.0	88.6	64.2
80+	52.2	68.8	43.9	50.5	66.9	42.3	61.4	79.2	52.6

Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 93.6 percent. The rate is slightly higher (93.7%) for females than males (93.5%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (94.3%) for females than males (92.9%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (94.7%) in urban than in rural areas (90.9%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

The results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Iringa Region is 93.9 percent and 88.2 percent for persons in primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (94.7%) for females than for males (93.1%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	93.6	92.9	94.3	93.0	92.1	93.9	95.1	94.9	95.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	93.6	93.0	94.2	92.8	92.1	93.5	95.1	94.9	95.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	93.6	93.5	93.7	92.6	92.5	92.7	95.3	95.3	95.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	88.2	86.8	89.5	87.0	85.4	88.5	91.7	91.2	92.2
Secondary School (14–17 years)	93.9	93.1	94.7	93.3	92.4	94.3	95.3	95.1	95.4
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	92.2	93.2	91.3	90.9	92.3	89.7	94.7	95.1	94.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	71.0	84.0	62.4	68.6	82.1	59.7	81.0	90.8	73.8
Population Aged 14+ years and above	90.2	92.4	88.4	88.5	91.3	86.1	93.9	94.8	93.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	89.7	92.2	87.4	87.7	91.0	84.9	93.8	94.8	92.9

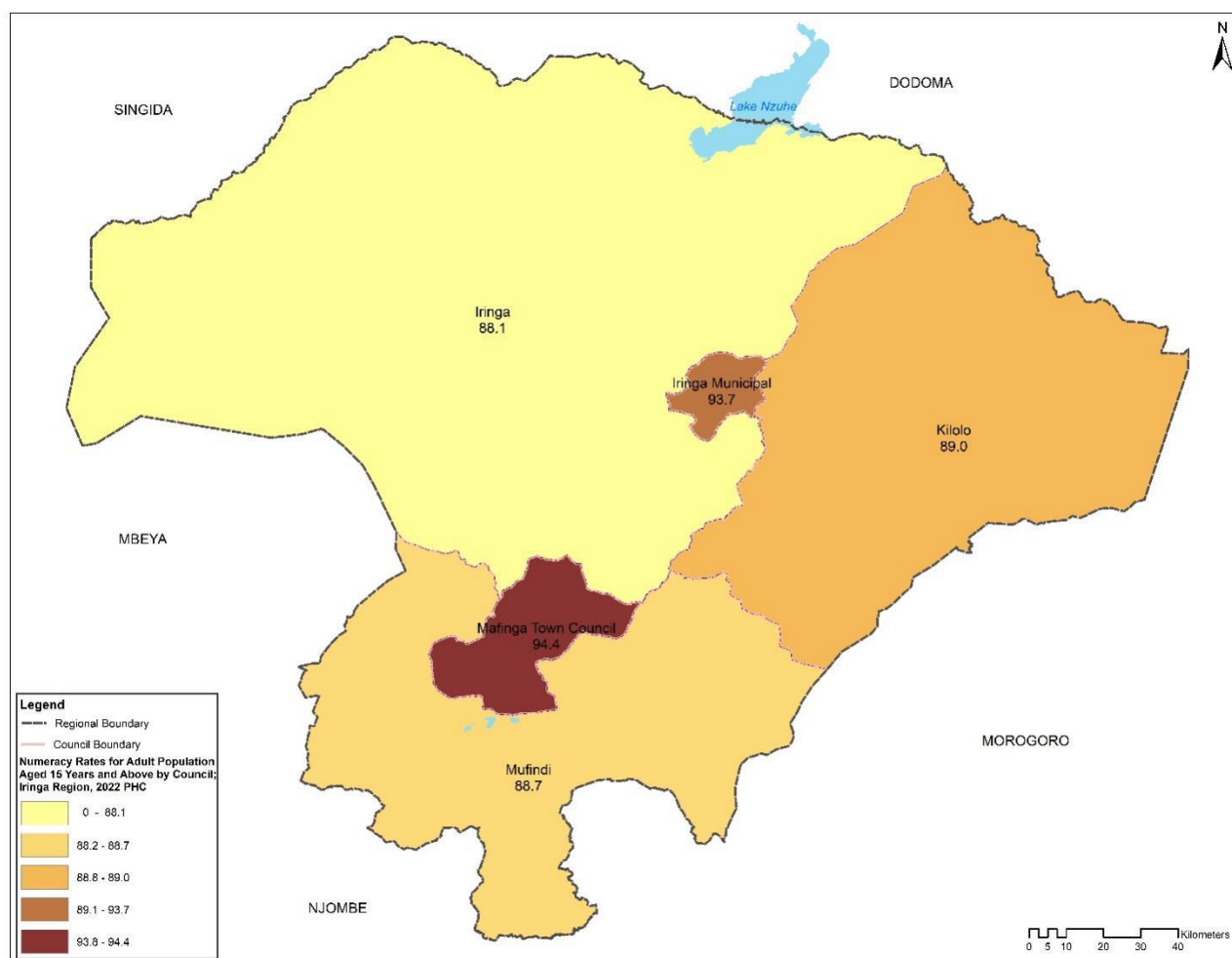
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region is 90.1 percent and is higher (93.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (88.3%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 88.1 percent in Iringa District to 94.4 percent in Mafinga Town (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

Table 8.11: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	709,617	331,587	378,030	639,382	306,213	333,169	90.1	92.3	88.1
Rural	485,724	228,349	257,375	429,122	208,284	220,838	88.3	91.2	85.8
Urban	223,893	103,238	120,655	210,260	97,929	112,331	93.9	94.9	93.1
Council									
Iringa District	180,059	85,026	95,033	158,548	77,038	81,510	88.1	90.6	85.8
Iringa Municipal	129,605	60,029	69,576	121,405	56,747	64,658	93.7	94.5	92.9
Mafinga Town	73,981	34,009	39,972	69,821	32,532	37,289	94.4	95.7	93.3
Mufindi District	169,030	78,106	90,924	149,894	71,698	78,196	88.7	91.8	86.0
Kilolo District	156,942	74,417	82,525	139,714	68,198	71,516	89.0	91.6	86.7

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



8.4 Education

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

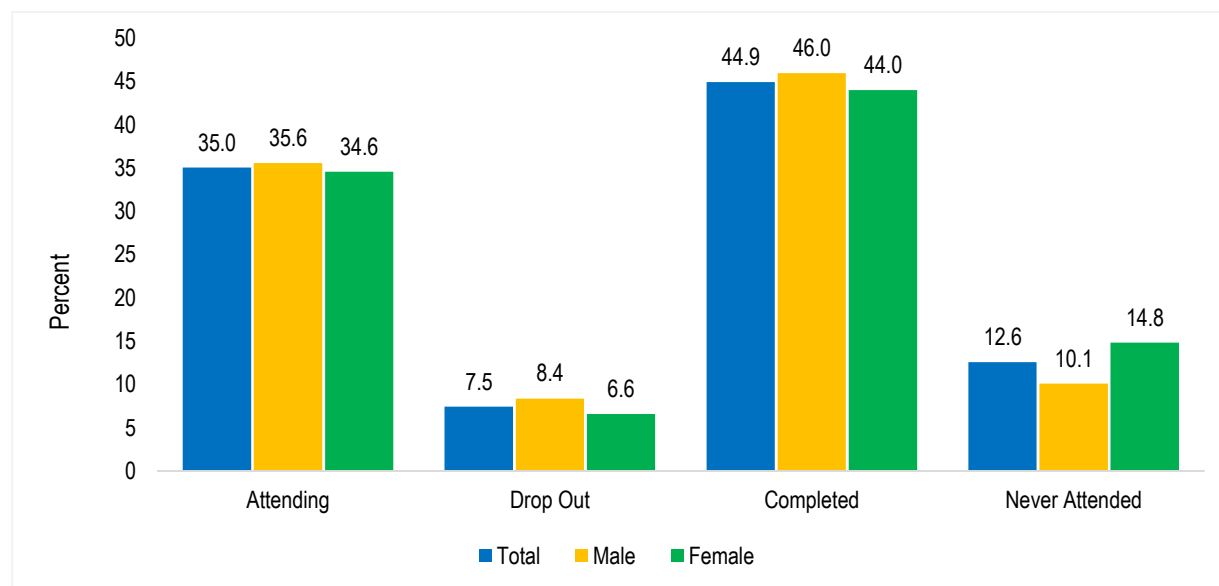
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorised or licensed educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the census. Informal training in particular skills, which is not part of the recognised educational structure was not considered under school attendance.

The results show that, out of 1,067,392 persons aged four years and above in Iringa Region, 44.9 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 35.0 percent are attending school, 7.5 percent have dropped out and 12.6 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (14.8%) compared with that of males (10.1%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (8.4%) among males than among females (6.6%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



More than ninety four percent (94.1%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 4.0 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 76.4 percent are attending, 3.4 percent had never been to school, while 13.5 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (6.7%) than among the primary school age population (1.2%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,067,392	35.0	7.5	44.9	12.6	511,830	35.6	8.4	46.0	10.1	555,562	34.6	6.6	44.0	14.8
4	33,369	37.5	0.0	0.1	62.4	16,681	35.1	0.0	0.1	64.8	16,688	39.9	0.0	0.1	60.0
5	32,722	67.1	0.1	0.1	32.7	16,386	64.5	0.1	0.1	35.3	16,336	69.7	0.0	0.1	30.1
6	31,607	85.9	0.1	0.2	13.8	15,510	84.3	0.1	0.2	15.3	16,097	87.3	0.1	0.2	12.4
4-6	97,698	63.0	0.1	0.1	36.7	48,577	60.7	0.1	0.2	39.0	49,121	65.3	0.1	0.1	34.5
7	31,846	92.3	0.2	0.2	7.3	16,025	91.3	0.3	0.2	8.2	15,821	93.4	0.1	0.2	6.3
8	31,320	94.7	0.3	0.3	4.7	15,268	94.1	0.5	0.2	5.2	16,052	95.3	0.2	0.3	4.1
9	31,344	95.5	0.5	0.3	3.7	15,253	94.5	0.7	0.3	4.4	16,091	96.4	0.3	0.3	3.1
10	30,373	95.3	1.1	0.4	3.2	15,342	93.7	1.8	0.4	4.2	15,031	96.9	0.5	0.3	2.2
11	27,321	95.4	1.6	0.4	2.6	13,609	93.8	2.6	0.4	3.2	13,712	97.0	0.6	0.4	1.9
12	33,654	93.5	2.2	1.3	3.1	16,547	91.0	3.4	1.5	4.0	17,107	95.8	1.0	1.0	2.2
13	28,122	91.9	2.8	2.2	3.1	13,977	89.7	4.0	2.5	3.8	14,145	94.0	1.6	2.0	2.4
7-13	213,980	94.1	1.2	0.7	4.0	106,021	92.6	1.9	0.8	4.8	107,959	95.5	0.6	0.6	3.2
14	29,554	87.4	3.6	5.6	3.4	14,785	84.2	5.4	6.2	4.2	14,769	90.6	1.8	5.0	2.5
15	24,776	80.9	5.7	10.1	3.4	12,525	75.7	8.4	11.7	4.1	12,251	86.1	2.9	8.4	2.6
16	24,261	74.0	7.5	15.1	3.4	12,326	68.2	10.3	17.5	4.0	11,935	79.9	4.6	12.6	2.9
17	24,611	61.2	10.5	24.7	3.6	12,753	56.4	13.7	25.7	4.1	11,858	66.4	7.0	23.6	2.9
14 - 17	103,202	76.4	6.7	13.5	3.4	52,389	71.7	9.3	14.9	4.1	50,813	81.4	3.9	12.0	2.7
18	23,113	41.9	13.4	40.2	4.6	11,932	39.7	16.1	39.2	4.9	11,181	44.1	10.4	41.2	4.3
19	19,891	28.4	14.7	52.8	4.1	10,016	29.1	16.4	50.0	4.5	9,875	27.7	12.9	55.6	3.7
18 - 19	43,004	35.6	14.0	46.0	4.4	21,948	34.9	16.3	44.1	4.7	21,056	36.4	11.6	48.0	4.0
20	22,316	17.2	15.4	62.0	5.4	10,810	18.4	17.8	58.1	5.7	11,506	16.1	13.2	65.7	5.0
21	16,979	15.1	13.7	67.4	3.7	8,110	16.6	16.1	63.5	3.8	8,869	13.7	11.6	71.0	3.7
22	26,095	11.0	14.6	70.2	4.2	12,105	12.7	16.8	66.2	4.2	13,990	9.4	12.8	73.6	4.2
23	19,449	8.8	14.1	74.0	3.2	8,914	10.2	15.8	70.2	3.7	10,535	7.5	12.7	77.1	2.7
24	20,054	5.7	13.5	77.5	3.3	9,135	7.4	15.3	73.5	3.8	10,919	4.3	12.0	80.8	2.9
20 - 24	104,893	11.6	14.3	70.1	4.0	49,074	13.2	16.4	66.1	4.3	55,819	10.1	12.5	73.6	3.7
25+	504,615	0.9	9.7	73.5	15.9	233,821	1.2	10.4	78.8	9.6	270,794	0.8	9.1	68.9	21.3

In Iringa Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (15.7%) than of urban areas (5.3%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (8.0%) than in urban areas (6.3%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (53.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (41.3%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

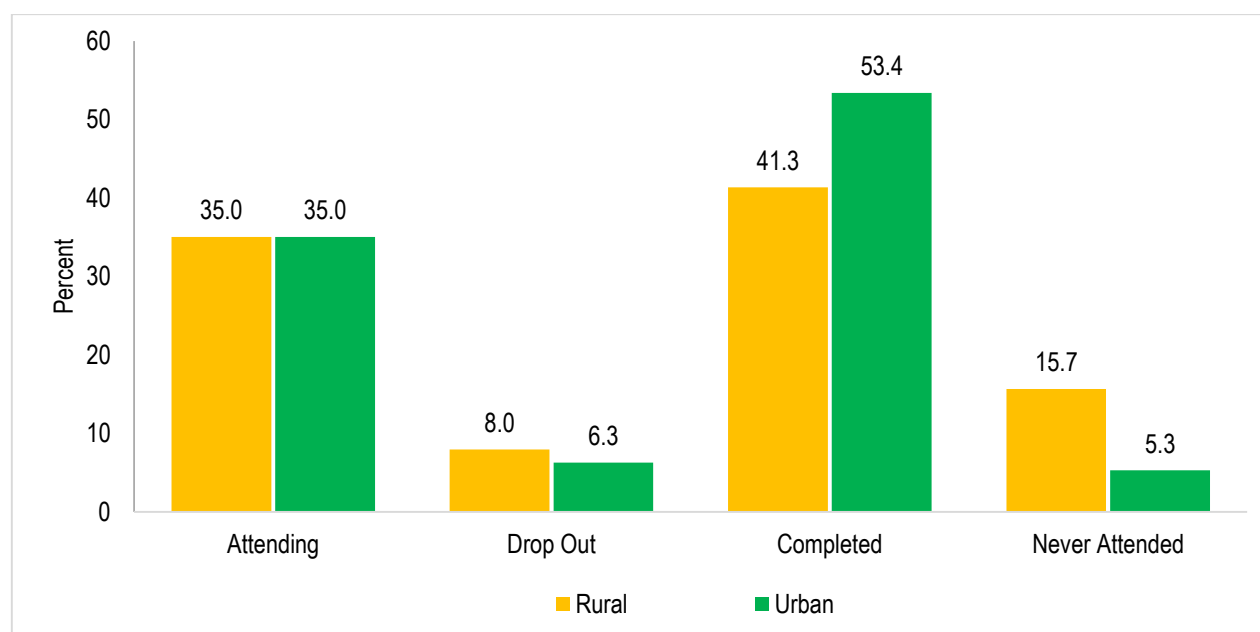


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	747,958	35.0	8.0	41.3	15.7	360,849	35.4	9.3	42.8	12.6	387,109	34.7	6.7	40.0	18.5
4	24,285	29.3	0.0	0.1	70.6	12,170	26.9	0.0	0.1	73.0	12,115	31.7	0.0	0.1	68.2
5	23,947	60.5	0.1	0.1	39.3	12,011	57.4	0.1	0.1	42.3	11,936	63.5	0.1	0.1	36.3
6	23,037	82.4	0.1	0.2	17.3	11,359	80.6	0.1	0.2	19.1	11,678	84.3	0.1	0.2	15.5
5-6	71,269	56.9	0.1	0.1	42.9	35,540	54.4	0.1	0.2	45.4	35,729	59.5	0.1	0.1	40.3
7	23,399	90.7	0.2	0.2	8.9	11,690	89.4	0.4	0.2	10.1	11,709	92.0	0.1	0.2	7.7
8	22,819	93.5	0.4	0.2	5.9	11,196	92.6	0.6	0.2	6.6	11,623	94.3	0.2	0.3	5.3
9	23,351	94.5	0.6	0.3	4.6	11,400	93.4	0.9	0.3	5.4	11,951	95.5	0.4	0.2	3.8
10	22,990	94.3	1.4	0.3	3.9	11,658	92.3	2.2	0.4	5.1	11,332	96.4	0.6	0.3	2.7
11	20,548	94.5	1.9	0.4	3.2	10,311	92.4	3.2	0.3	4.0	10,237	96.6	0.7	0.4	2.3
12	25,358	92.4	2.7	1.2	3.8	12,596	89.3	4.2	1.5	4.9	12,762	95.4	1.1	0.9	2.6
13	21,181	91.1	3.2	2.1	3.7	10,678	88.0	4.7	2.6	4.6	10,503	94.1	1.6	1.6	2.7
7-13	159,646	93.0	1.5	0.7	4.9	79,529	91.0	2.3	0.8	5.9	80,117	94.9	0.6	0.5	3.9
14	22,089	86.5	4.1	5.3	4.1	11,277	82.0	6.4	6.6	5.1	10,812	91.2	1.8	4.0	3.0
15	17,990	79.9	6.4	9.6	4.1	9,441	72.6	9.8	12.5	5.2	8,549	87.9	2.6	6.5	3.0
16	17,190	72.6	8.4	14.7	4.3	9,096	65.0	11.6	18.4	5.0	8,094	81.2	4.7	10.5	3.6
17	16,753	60.4	11.7	23.4	4.6	9,100	53.0	15.5	26.3	5.3	7,653	69.1	7.2	19.9	3.8
14 - 17	74,022	75.7	7.4	12.6	4.3	38,914	68.9	10.5	15.4	5.1	35,108	83.3	3.8	9.6	3.3
18	15,270	40.3	15.1	38.2	6.3	8,330	36.3	18.3	38.9	6.4	6,940	45.2	11.3	37.4	6.1
19	12,471	25.9	16.8	51.6	5.7	6,640	26.2	18.7	49.2	5.9	5,831	25.5	14.6	54.4	5.5
18 - 19	27,741	33.8	15.9	44.2	6.0	14,970	31.8	18.5	43.5	6.2	12,771	36.2	12.8	45.1	5.8
20	13,739	13.9	18.4	60.1	7.7	6,896	15.5	21.5	55.2	7.8	6,843	12.2	15.2	65.0	7.5
21	10,297	10.8	16.5	67.4	5.3	5,022	12.2	19.6	62.6	5.6	5,275	9.5	13.5	71.9	5.1
22	16,045	6.9	16.9	70.2	6.0	7,609	8.3	20.2	65.6	5.9	8,436	5.6	14.0	74.3	6.1
23	11,428	5.0	15.8	74.5	4.7	5,333	6.1	18.5	69.9	5.5	6,095	4.1	13.4	78.5	4.1
24	11,998	3.4	14.9	76.9	4.8	5,531	4.1	17.7	72.9	5.3	6,467	2.7	12.6	80.4	4.3
20 - 24	63,507	8.0	16.6	69.6	5.8	30,391	9.4	19.6	64.8	6.1	33,116	6.7	13.8	74.0	5.5
25+	351,773	0.7	10.4	68.8	20.0	161,505	0.9	11.6	75.2	12.3	190,268	0.6	9.4	63.4	26.5

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	319,434	35.0	6.3	53.4	5.3	150,981	36.1	6.3	53.5	4.1	168,453	34.1	6.3	53.3	6.3
4	9,084	59.3	0.1	0.1	40.5	4,511	57.1	0.1	0.1	42.7	4,573	61.5	0.1	0.1	38.4
5	8,775	85.2	0.0	0.2	14.6	4,375	84.0	0.1	0.1	15.9	4,400	86.5	0.0	0.3	13.3
6	8,570	95.0	0.1	0.2	4.7	4,151	94.6	0.1	0.2	5.1	4,419	95.4	0.0	0.2	4.3
5-6	26,429	79.5	0.1	0.2	20.3	13,037	78.1	0.1	0.1	21.7	13,392	80.9	0.0	0.2	18.9
7	8,447	96.9	0.1	0.3	2.8	4,335	96.6	0.0	0.3	3.1	4,112	97.2	0.1	0.3	2.4
8	8,501	98.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	4,072	98.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	4,429	98.2	0.1	0.5	1.2
9	7,993	98.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	3,853	98.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	4,140	98.7	0.1	0.4	0.8
10	7,383	98.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	3,684	97.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	3,699	98.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
11	6,773	98.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	3,298	98.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	3,475	98.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
12	8,296	96.9	0.7	1.4	1.0	3,951	96.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	4,345	97.2	0.6	1.3	0.9
13	6,941	94.4	1.7	2.5	1.4	3,299	95.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	3,642	93.8	1.5	3.1	1.6
7-13	54,334	97.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	26,492	97.2	0.6	0.7	1.5	27,842	97.4	0.5	0.9	1.2
14	7,465	90.0	2.2	6.4	1.4	3,508	91.3	2.4	4.8	1.5	3,957	88.9	2.0	7.8	1.3
15	6,786	83.6	3.8	11.3	1.3	3,084	85.4	4.3	9.4	0.9	3,702	82.0	3.5	12.8	1.7
16	7,071	77.3	5.4	16.0	1.2	3,230	77.4	6.7	14.8	1.1	3,841	77.3	4.4	17.0	1.3
17	7,858	63.1	8.0	27.6	1.3	3,653	65.0	9.4	24.3	1.3	4,205	61.5	6.7	30.5	1.3
14 - 17	29,180	78.2	4.9	15.6	1.3	13,475	79.5	5.8	13.5	1.2	15,705	77.1	4.2	17.3	1.4
18	7,843	44.8	10.0	43.9	1.4	3,602	47.5	11.2	39.8	1.5	4,241	42.4	8.9	47.4	1.2
19	7,420	32.7	11.1	54.8	1.4	3,376	34.9	11.9	51.5	1.7	4,044	30.9	10.5	57.4	1.1
18 - 19	15,263	38.9	10.5	49.2	1.4	6,978	41.4	11.5	45.5	1.6	8,285	36.8	9.7	52.3	1.2
20	8,577	22.5	10.7	65.1	1.7	3,914	23.5	11.3	63.2	2.0	4,663	21.7	10.2	66.7	1.5
21	6,682	21.7	9.5	67.5	1.3	3,088	23.8	10.4	65.1	0.7	3,594	19.9	8.8	69.6	1.8
22	10,050	17.5	11.0	70.1	1.3	4,496	20.2	11.2	67.1	1.5	5,554	15.3	10.9	72.6	1.2
23	8,021	14.1	11.7	73.2	1.0	3,581	16.4	11.7	70.7	1.2	4,440	12.2	11.7	75.2	0.8
24	8,056	9.3	11.4	78.3	1.0	3,604	12.5	11.7	74.5	1.3	4,452	6.7	11.2	81.3	0.8
20 - 24	41,386	16.9	10.9	70.9	1.3	18,683	19.3	11.3	68.1	1.4	22,703	15.0	10.6	73.1	1.2
25+	152,842	1.5	8.0	84.2	6.3	72,316	1.8	7.8	87.0	3.4	80,526	1.2	8.2	81.7	9.0

Among all councils, Iringa District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (17.4%) and the lowest is Iringa Municipal with 4.7 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Mufindi District is the Council with the highest (8.3%) dropout rate while Iringa Municipal has the lowest rate (5.7%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils except Mafinga Town (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

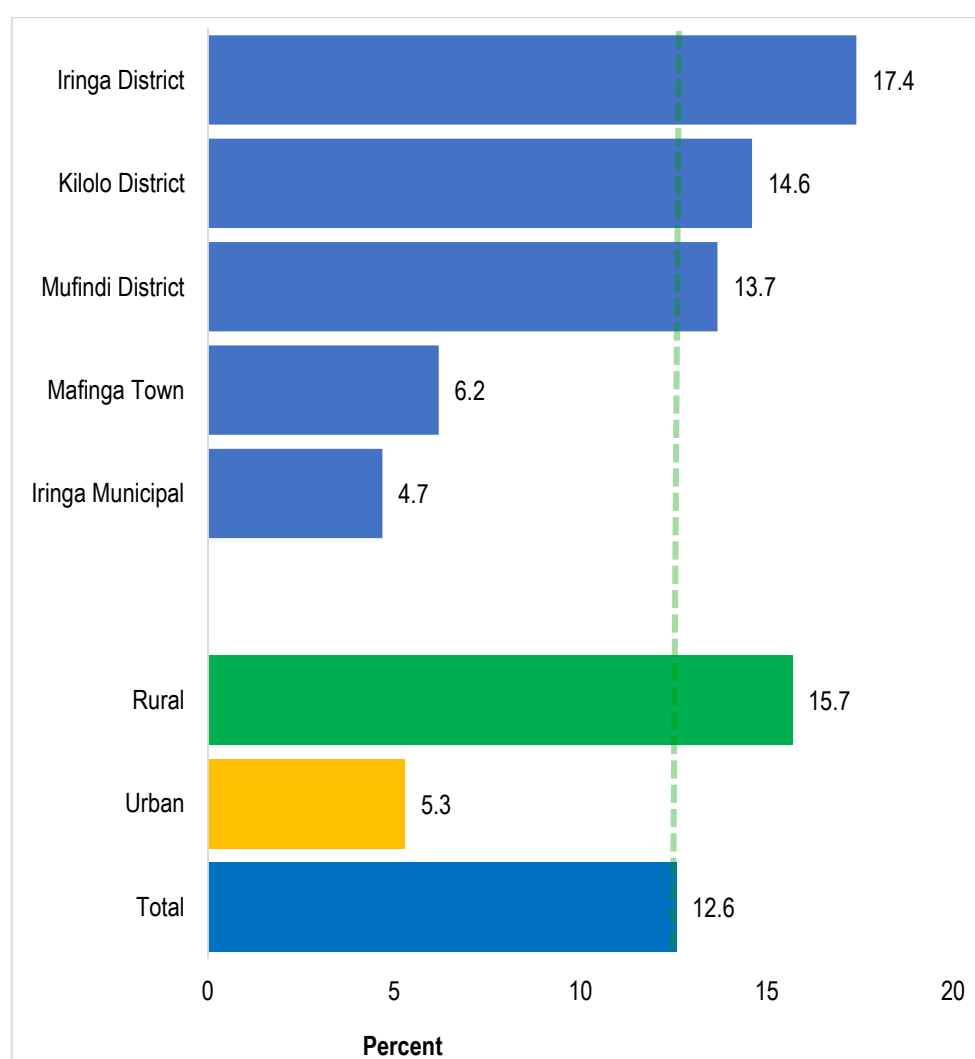


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,067,392	35.0	7.5	44.9	12.6	511,830	35.6	8.4	46.0	10.1	555,562	34.6	6.6	44.0	14.8
Rural	747,958	35.0	8.0	41.3	15.7	360,849	35.4	9.3	42.8	12.6	387,109	34.7	6.7	40.0	18.5
Urban	319,434	35.0	6.3	53.4	5.3	150,981	36.1	6.3	53.5	4.1	168,453	34.1	6.3	53.3	6.3
Council															
Iringa District	281,025	34.8	7.8	40.0	17.4	136,423	35.2	9.0	41.3	14.5	144,602	34.4	6.6	38.9	20.1
Iringa Municipal	182,138	36.0	5.7	53.6	4.7	86,231	37.1	5.8	53.6	3.5	95,907	35.0	5.6	53.7	5.7
Mafinga Town	108,571	33.2	7.0	53.5	6.2	51,369	34.1	6.9	53.9	5.1	57,202	32.4	7.2	53.2	7.2
Mufindi District	259,430	36.0	8.3	42.0	13.7	123,395	36.4	9.6	43.5	10.5	136,035	35.6	7.1	40.6	16.6
Kilolo District	236,228	34.4	7.6	43.4	14.6	114,412	34.6	8.9	44.9	11.6	121,816	34.2	6.4	42.0	17.4

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	747,958	35.0	8.0	41.3	15.7	360,849	35.4	9.3	42.8	12.6	387,109	34.7	6.7	40.0	18.5
Iringa District	276,307	34.7	7.8	39.9	17.6	134,128	35.1	9.0	41.1	14.7	142,179	34.4	6.6	38.7	20.3
Iringa Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mafinga Town	20,719	36.2	7.4	43.9	12.5	10,037	36.9	8.5	45.2	9.5	10,682	35.6	6.3	42.6	15.4
Mufindi District	250,135	36.0	8.3	41.7	13.9	118,902	36.4	9.7	43.3	10.6	131,233	35.7	7.1	40.3	16.9
Kilolo District	200,797	34.1	7.7	42.6	15.6	97,782	34.2	9.1	44.2	12.4	103,015	33.9	6.4	41.1	18.5

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

Councils	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	319,434	35.0	6.3	53.4	5.3	150,981	36.1	6.3	53.5	4.1	168,453	34.1	6.3	53.3	6.3
Iringa District	4,718	36.5	7.8	49.2	6.4	2,295	36.5	8.5	49.9	5.1	2,423	36.4	7.3	48.6	7.7
Iringa Municipal	182,138	36.0	5.7	53.6	4.7	86,231	37.1	5.8	53.6	3.5	95,907	35.0	5.6	53.7	5.7
Mafinga Town	87,852	32.5	7.0	55.8	4.7	41,332	33.5	6.5	56.0	4.0	46,520	31.7	7.4	55.6	5.3
Mufindi District	9,295	34.8	7.9	50.0	7.2	4,493	36.6	7.7	50.3	5.5	4,802	33.2	8.2	49.7	8.9
Kilolo District	35,431	36.3	6.9	47.6	9.2	16,630	37.0	7.6	48.5	6.9	18,801	35.6	6.3	46.9	11.3

Among 610,503 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Iringa Region, 53.9 percent completed, 37.9 percent are still attending and 8.2 percent dropped out. Among 200,477 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 49.6 percent completed, 36.6 percent are still attending and 13.9 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 72.4 percent completed, 26.8 percent are still attending and 0.9 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	45,386	98.0	1.2	0.8	22,599	97.9	1.2	1.0	22,787	98.1	1.2	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	610,503	37.9	8.2	53.9	300,428	37.9	9.3	52.8	310,075	37.9	7.2	54.9
Training After Primary	2,307	0.0	1.9	98.1	1,470	0.0	2.0	98.0	837	0.0	1.8	98.2
Pre-Form One	119	0.0	24.4	75.6	69	0.0	21.7	78.3	50	0.0	28.0	72.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	200,477	36.6	13.9	49.6	94,353	35.4	15.0	49.7	106,124	37.6	12.9	49.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16,702	53.5	2.7	43.7	9,478	47.0	2.9	50.1	7,224	62.1	2.5	35.4
Training After Secondary Education	6,192	0.0	1.6	98.4	3,096	0.0	1.3	98.7	3,096	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	48,687	26.8	0.9	72.4	27,096	24.8	0.9	74.3	21,591	29.2	0.9	69.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	0.0	37.5	62.5	6	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Iringa Rural, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	30,409	97.7	1.6	0.7	15,019	97.7	1.5	0.8	15,390	97.7	1.6	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	453,494	37.9	9.1	53.0	227,385	37.2	10.4	52.4	226,109	38.6	7.8	53.6
Training After Primary	1,431	0.0	1.7	98.3	910	0.0	1.9	98.1	521	0.0	1.3	98.7
Pre-Form One	55	0.0	21.8	78.2	36	0.0	25.0	75.0	19	0.0	15.8	84.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	116,111	42.4	15.0	42.6	55,217	40.5	16.9	42.6	60,894	44.2	13.3	42.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,208	61.6	2.8	35.7	4,190	57.0	2.9	40.1	3,018	68.0	2.6	29.5
Training After Secondary Education	3,022	0.0	1.3	98.7	1,556	0.0	1.1	98.9	1,466	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	17,865	31.4	0.6	68.0	10,432	27.6	0.8	71.6	7,433	36.6	0.4	63.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Iringa Urban, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	14,977	98.6	0.5	0.9	7,580	98.3	0.5	1.2	7,397	98.9	0.5	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	157,009	37.9	5.7	56.5	73,043	39.9	5.9	54.2	83,966	36.1	5.5	58.4
Training After Primary	876	0.0	2.3	97.7	560	0.0	2.1	97.9	316	0.0	2.5	97.5
Pre-Form One	64	0.0	26.6	73.4	33	0.0	18.2	81.8	31	0.0	35.5	64.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	84,366	28.5	12.3	59.2	39,136	28.2	12.2	59.6	45,230	28.8	12.4	58.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,494	47.4	2.7	49.9	5,288	39.2	2.9	58.0	4,206	57.8	2.5	39.7
Training After Secondary Education	3,170	0.0	1.8	98.2	1,540	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,630	0.0	2.0	98.0
University and Other Related	30,822	24.1	1.1	74.9	16,664	23.0	1.0	76.0	14,158	25.3	1.1	73.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	0.0	50.0	50.0	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

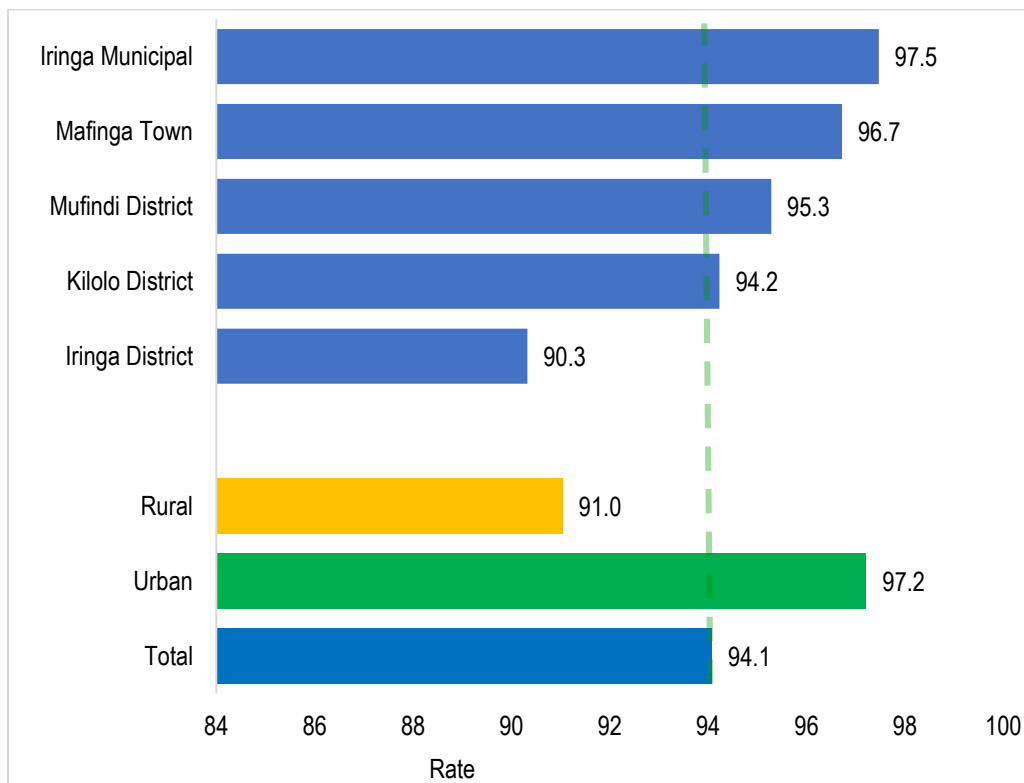
The results show that, for primary schools in Iringa Region the NER is 94.1 percent; it is higher (97.3%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (93.0%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (95.5%) for females than for males (92.6%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	94.1	92.6	95.5	93.0	91.0	94.9	97.3	97.2	97.4
Iringa District	90.3	88.3	92.4	90.2	88.2	92.3	97.7	97.2	98.2
Iringa Municipal	97.5	97.5	97.4	NA	NA	NA	97.5	97.5	97.4
Mafinga Town	96.7	96.2	97.2	96.0	94.4	97.4	97.0	96.8	97.1
Mufindi District	95.3	93.6	96.9	95.2	93.5	96.8	97.6	96.9	98.3
Kilolo District	94.2	92.4	96.1	93.7	91.7	95.8	97.4	96.8	97.9

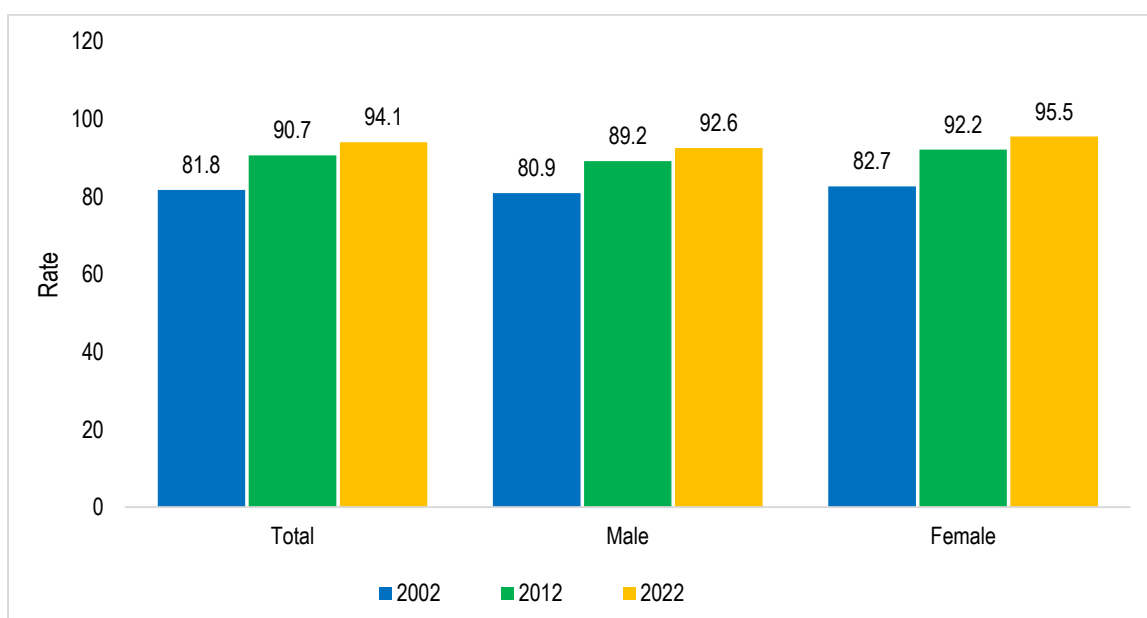
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 90.3 percent in Iringa District to 97.5 percent in Iringa Municipal. Four (4) Councils have NER above the regional average of 94.1 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



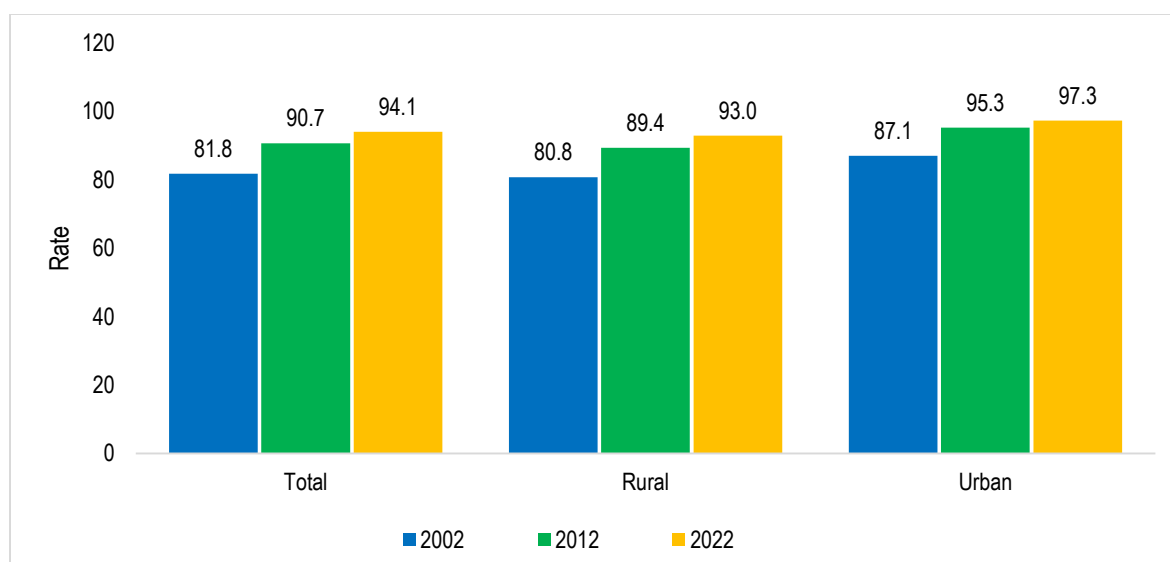
The results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 81.8 percent in 2002 to 94.1 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 82.7% to 95.5%) compared with males (from 80.9% to 92.6%) (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 80.8 percent in 2002 to 93.0 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 87.1 percent in 2002 to 97.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

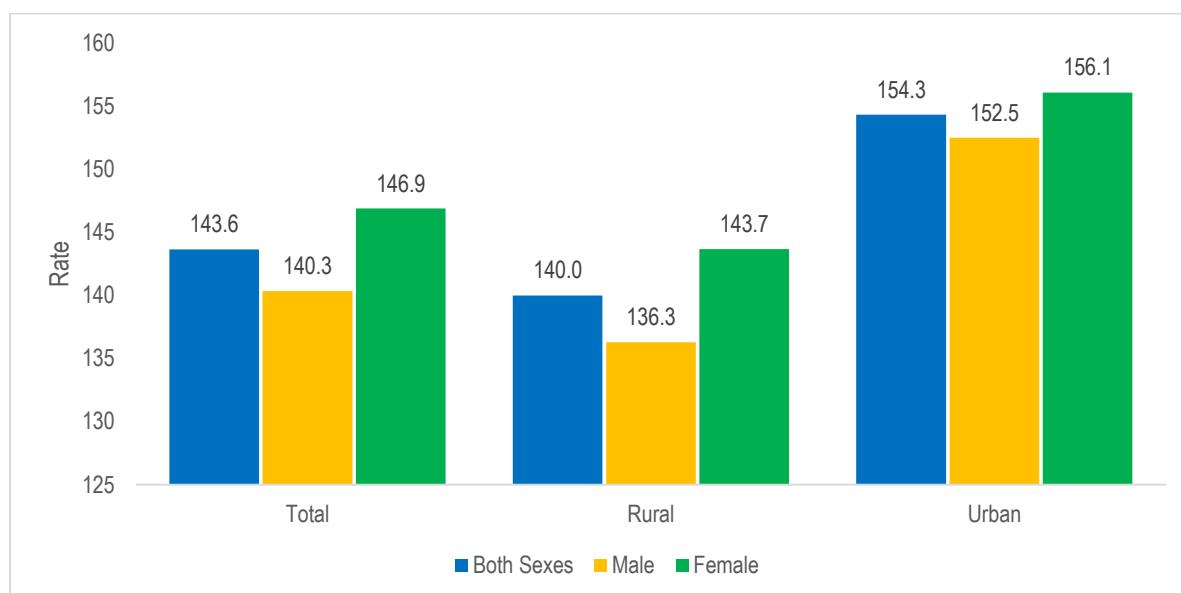
Figure 8 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

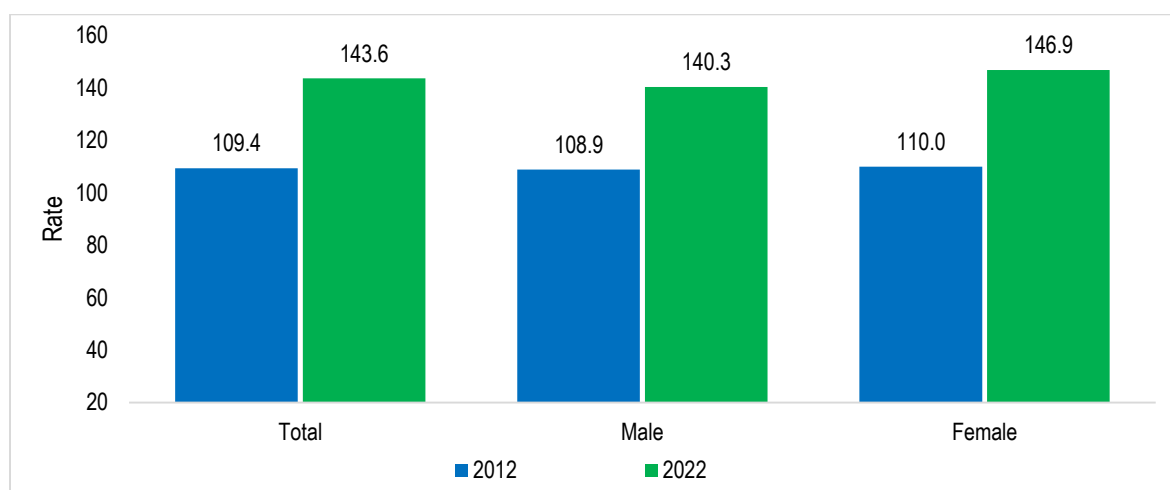
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Iringa Region is 143.6 percent. GER is higher (154.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (140.0%) and is higher (146.9%) for females than males (140.3%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



The results show GER in Iringa Region increased from 109.4 percent in the 2012 to 143.6 percent in 2022. The increase is higher (from 110.0 % to 146.9%) among females compared with males (from 108.9% to 140.3%) Figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (67.8%) of the population aged four years and above in Iringa Region attained primary school education and 22.7 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (68.5%) compared with males (67.1%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 6.4 percent attained university education.

Table 8.22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	559,232	278,116	281,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	911	481	430	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	379,100	186,626	192,474	67.8	67.1	68.5
Training After Primary	2,307	1,470	837	0.4	0.5	0.3
Pre-Form One	119	69	50	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	127,172	60,974	66,198	22.7	21.9	23.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,760	5,019	2,741	1.4	1.8	1.0
Training After Secondary Education	6,192	3,096	3,096	1.1	1.1	1.1
University and Other Related	35,663	20,375	15,288	6.4	7.3	5.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	6	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	368,635	187,818	180,817	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	701	352	349	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	281,530	142,731	138,799	76.4	76.0	76.8
Training After Primary	1,431	910	521	0.4	0.5	0.3
Pre-Form One	55	36	19	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	66,865	32,881	33,984	18.1	17.5	18.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,769	1,803	966	0.8	1.0	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	3,022	1,556	1,466	0.8	0.8	0.8
University and Other Related	12,260	7,548	4,712	3.3	4.0	2.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	190,597	90,298	100,299	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	210	129	81	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	97,570	43,895	53,675	51.2	48.6	53.5
Training After Primary	876	560	316	0.5	0.6	0.3
Pre-Form One	64	33	31	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	60,307	28,093	32,214	31.6	31.1	32.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,991	3,216	1,775	2.6	3.6	1.8
Training After Secondary Education	3,170	1,540	1,630	1.7	1.7	1.6
University and Other Related	23,403	12,827	10,576	12.3	14.2	10.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	5	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Iringa Region is 6.4 percent; the rate is higher (7.4 %) for females than for males (5.3%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Iringa Region is 80.4 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (69.5%) of the total employment.
- Majority (46.4%) of employed persons are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest (66.2%) share of employed persons.
- There are 129,280 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (70,878 persons) than males (58,402 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 709,617 persons aged 15 years and above, 534,170 persons are in employment, 36,471 are unemployed and 138,976 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 369,460 employed persons in rural areas and 164,710 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than in urban areas.

Table 9.1: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	534,170	36,471	138,976	709,617
Male	259,893	14,515	57,179	331,587
Female	274,277	21,956	81,797	378,030
Place of Residence				
Rural	369,460	15,720	100,544	485,724
Urban	164,710	20,751	38,432	223,893

The results further shows that in Iringa Region, 75.3 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Mufindi (78.5%) while the council with the lowest is Iringa Municipal (71.2%) (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

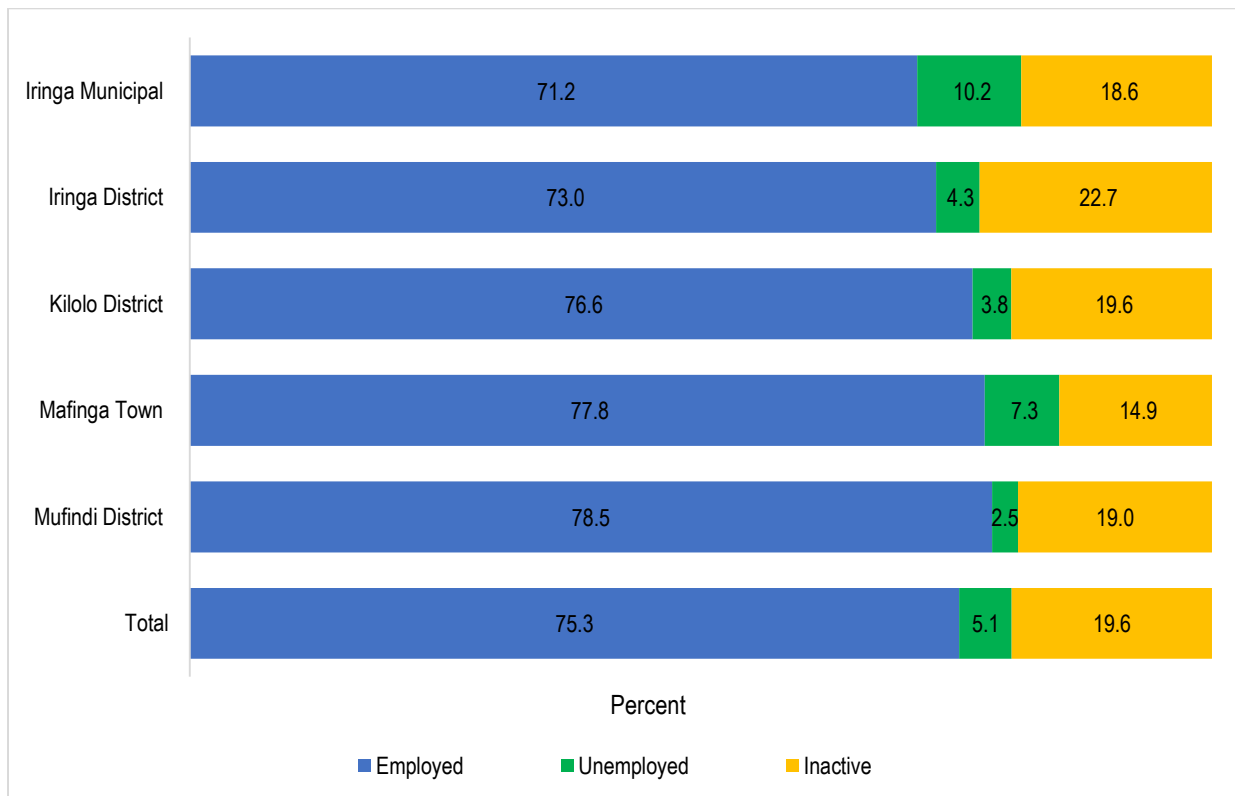


Table 9.2. Shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 10,953 in Mafinga Town Council to 129,064 in Iringa District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 2,430 in Iringa District Council to 92, 256 in Iringa Municipal Council.

Table 9.2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Council and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Iringa Region	Total	534,170	36,471	138,976	709,617
	Rural	369,460	15,720	100,544	485,724
	Urban	164,710	20,751	38,432	223,893
Councils					
Iringa District Council	Total	131,494	7,660	40,905	180,059
	Rural	129,064	7,318	40,481	176,863
	Urban	2,430	342	424	3,196
Iringa Municipal Council	Total	92,256	13,194	24,155	129,605
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	92,256	13,194	24,155	129,605
Mafinga Town Council	Total	57,536	5,394	11,051	73,981
	Rural	10,953	180	2,472	13,605
	Urban	46,583	5,214	8,579	60,376
Mufindi District Council	Total	132,668	4,301	32,061	169,030
	Rural	127,389	4,079	31,128	162,596
	Urban	5,279	222	933	6,434
Kilolo District	Total	120,216	5,922	30,804	156,942
	Rural	102,054	4,143	26,463	132,660
	Urban	18,162	1,779	4,341	24,282

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (291,349) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (206,296).

Table 9.3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

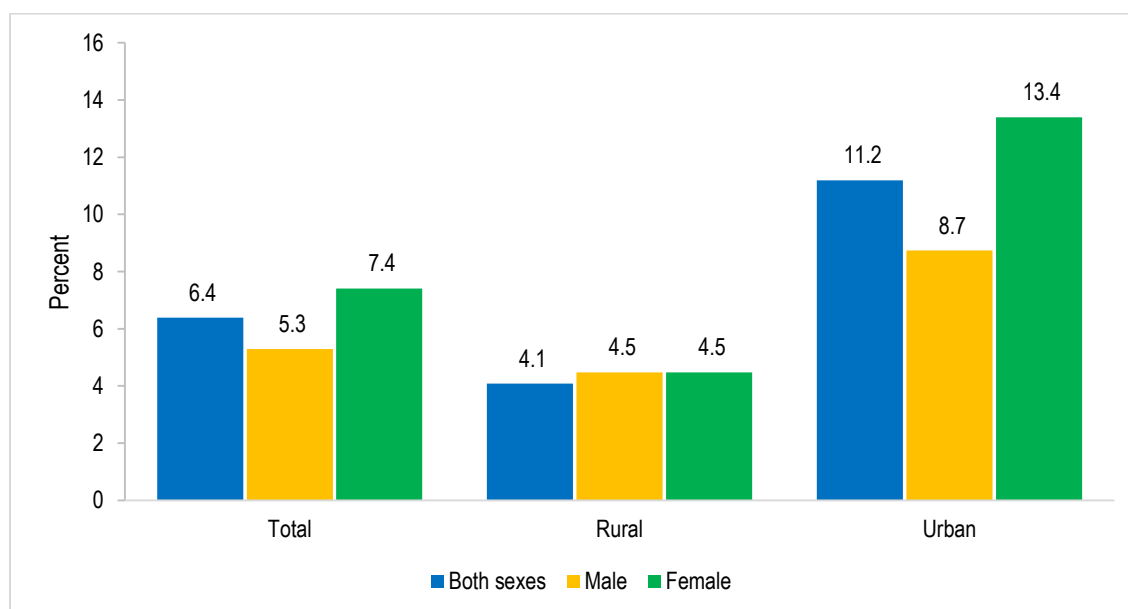
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	534,170	36,471	138,976	709,617
15-35	291,349	26,307	89,093	406,749
36-64	206,296	9,576	30,798	246,670
65 years and above	36,525	588	19,085	56,198

9.3 Current Unemployment

Unemployment is an indicator of labour under-utilization and it is measured as a percentage of the labour force that is currently unemployed. According to the relaxed international definition of unemployment, unemployed persons comprise those who in the seven days prior to the census/survey enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work or not.

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Iringa Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Iringa Region is 6.4 percent. The rate is higher (11.2%) in urban than in rural areas (4.1%). Unemployment rate is higher (7.4%) among females than males (5.3%).

Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

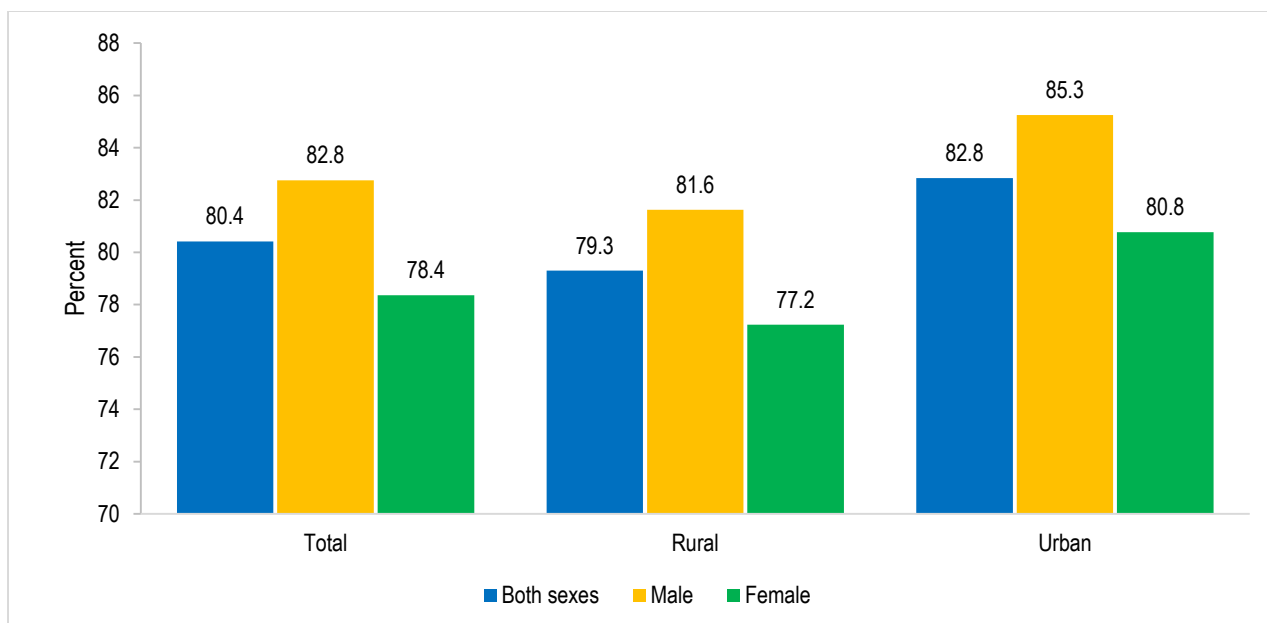


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Iringa Region is 80.4 percent; it is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher (82.8%) for males than for females (78.4%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



9.5 Employment by Industry

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

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry have the highest proportion (69.5%) of the total employment. The industry of 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked second with 6.5 percent, followed by 'Other services activities' industry with 6.1 percent (Table 9.4).

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	534,170	259,893	274,277	369,460	179,567	189,893	164,710	80,326	84,384
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.5	67.9	71.0	83.2	81.6	84.7	38.8	37.2	40.2
Mining and quarrying	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.2
Manufacturing	2.3	3.6	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.7	4.4	6.8	2.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.6	3.1	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.1	2.8	5.3	0.4
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.5	5.7	7.2	2.8	2.3	3.2	14.7	13.2	16.1
Transportation and storage	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	3.3	6.0	0.8
Accommodation and food services activities	2.8	1.4	4.1	1.6	0.9	2.4	5.3	2.7	7.8
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.0	2.4	1.7
Administrative and support services activities	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	6.9	6.7	7.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.8
Education	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.5	2.1	2.9
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
Other services activities	6.1	5.4	6.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	12.2	10.3	13.9

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). The results reveal that 46.4 percent of employed persons in Iringa Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (20.5%) and craft and related workers (20.2%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	534,170	259,893	274,277	369,460	179,567	189,893	164,710	80,326	84,384
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
Professionals	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	4.5	4.7	4.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	5.5	2.1	2.3	3.4	1.2	7.1	10.4	4.0
Clerks	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	5.2	3.9	6.4	2.7	1.9	3.5	10.6	8.2	12.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	46.4	44.0	48.6	56.0	53.9	58.0	24.8	21.8	27.6
Craft and related workers	20.2	21.6	18.9	19.2	20.4	18.1	22.4	24.3	20.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	2.0	3.6	0.5
Elementary occupations	20.5	19.6	21.3	17.6	17.2	18.0	27.1	25.2	28.8

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (66.2 %) share of employed persons followed by private sector (19.0 %) and household activities (10.4%).

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	534,170	259,893	274,277	369,460	179,567	189,893	164,710	80,326	84,384
Public	4.3	5.1	3.5	3.4	4.3	2.6	6.2	7.1	5.3
Private	19.0	22.6	15.7	10.3	13.1	7.6	38.7	43.8	33.9
Agriculture	66.2	62.8	69.5	76.0	73.0	78.9	44.2	39.9	48.4
Household activities	10.4	9.5	11.3	10.3	9.7	10.8	10.8	9.2	12.4

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that there are 129,280 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 70,878 females and 58,402 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 56.7 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 37.5 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed for adults aged 65 years and above with 5.8 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Iringa Region	Both Sexes	56.7	37.5	5.8	129,280
	Male	58.3	36.4	5.3	58,402
	Female	55.4	38.3	6.3	70,878
Rural	Both Sexes	51.3	41.3	7.4	76,495
	Male	53.7	39.9	6.5	35,189
	Female	49.3	42.5	8.2	41,306
Urban	Both Sexes	64.6	31.9	3.5	52,785
	Male	65.3	31.2	3.4	23,213
	Female	64.0	32.4	3.6	29,572

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 103,280 persons in Iringa Region, equivalent to 10.9 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.2%) followed by difficulties in walking (2.2%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (54.0%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- About eight percent (8.3%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low.

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁶

⁶ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 103,280 persons in Iringa Region (47,403 males and 55,877 female), which is equivalent to 10.9 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the prevalence is slightly higher among those living in rural (11.6%) than in urban areas (9.2%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, difficulty in seeing (2.2%) and walking (2.2%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than one percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of, walking, communication and, other types, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, remembering and self-care) the proportion of PWDs among males and females are equal (Table 10.1).

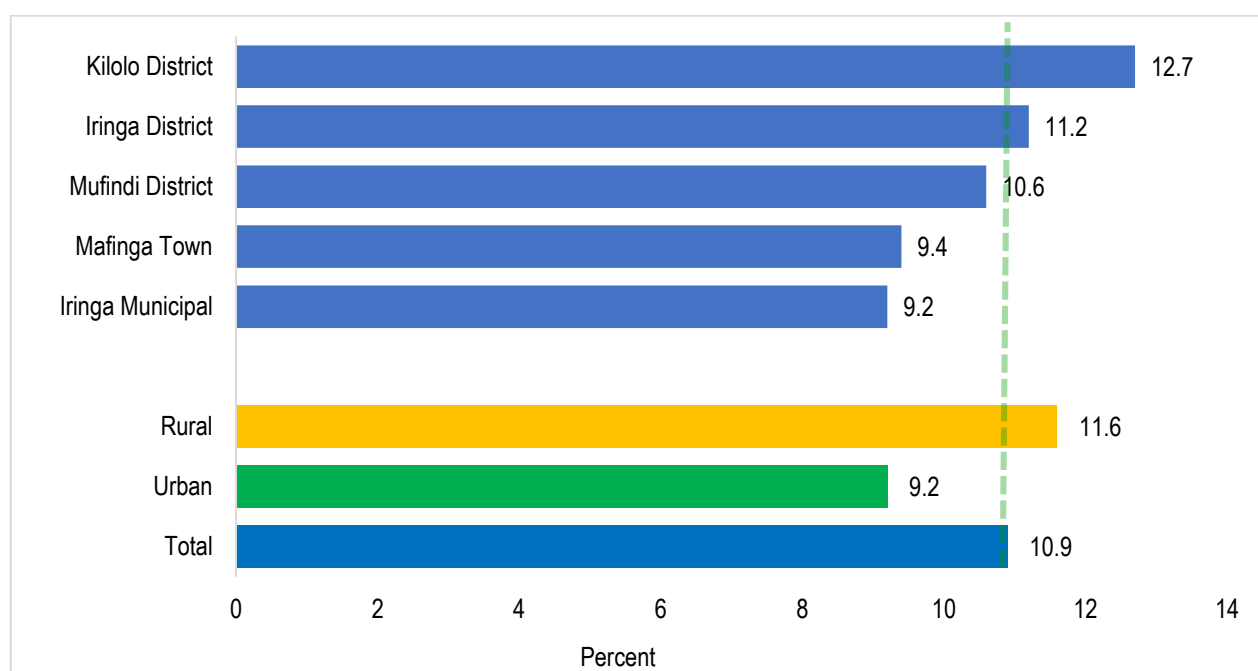
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.2 percent in Iringa Municipal to 12.7 percent in Kilolo District. Two councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 10.9 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10.9	103,280	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.4	4.0
Rural	11.6	77,104	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.2	3.8	4.6
Urban	9.2	26,176	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.4	2.7
Council																							
Iringa District	11.2	27,690	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.0	3.7	4.4
Iringa Municipal	9.2	15,080	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	2.4	2.7
Mafinga Town	9.4	8,956	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.4	2.9
Mufindi District	10.6	24,595	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.3	4.0
Kilolo District	12.7	26,959	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.8	4.4	5.2

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males for some councils. For instance, Kilolo District has higher prevalence of Disability for both males (12.2%) and females (13.1%) whereas the Mafinga Town and Iringa Municipal has lowest prevalence for males (9.0%) and females (9.2%) respectively (Table 10.2).

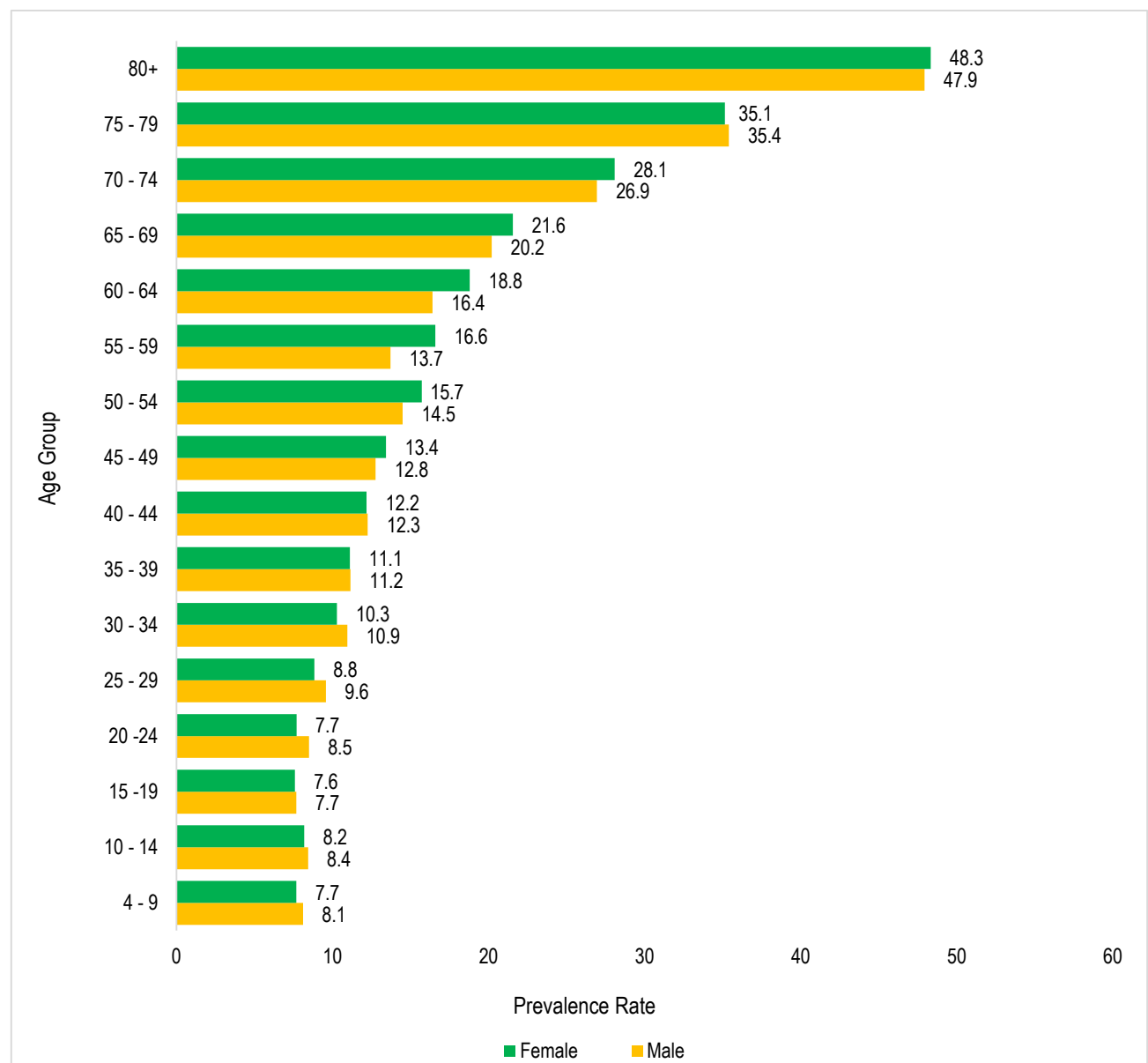
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	103,280	47,403	55,877	10.9	10.5	11.2
Rural	77,104	35,300	41,804	11.6	11.1	12.0
Urban	26,176	12,103	14,073	9.2	9.1	9.2
Council						
Iringa District	27,690	12,804	14,886	11.2	10.7	11.6
Iringa Municipal	15,080	7,012	8,068	9.2	9.1	9.2
Mafinga Town	8,956	3,992	4,964	9.4	9.0	9.7
Mufindi District	24,595	11,097	13,498	10.6	10.2	11.0
Kilolo District	26,959	12,498	14,461	12.7	12.2	13.1

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Iringa Region is almost the same for females and males below 65 years. With exception of the age group 75-79, the rate thereafter increases relatively sharply for females than for males, reaching 48.3 percent for females and 47.9 percent for males aged 80 years and above years (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022
PHC



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Iringa Region has a total of 117 persons with albinism, which is 0.01 percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 65 persons (0.01%) are males and 52 (0.01%) are

females. More than seven out ten persons with albinism are living in rural areas (70.9%). Councils with high numbers of persons with albinism are Kilolo District (31 persons), Mufindi District (29 persons) and Iringa District (27 persons) (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Household			Persons with Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,172,880	561,722	611,158	117	0.01	65	0.01	52	0.01
Rural	823,996	397,092	426,904	83	0.01	51	0.01	32	0.01
Urban	348,884	164,630	184,254	34	0.01	14	0.01	20	0.01
Council									
Iringa District	308,434	149,595	158,839	27	0.01	14	0.01	13	0.01
Iringa Municipal	198,634	93,924	104,710	20	0.01	10	0.01	10	0.01
Mafinga Town	118,751	56,018	62,733	10	0.01	2	0.00	8	0.01
Mufindi District	285,479	135,619	149,860	29	0.01	20	0.01	9	0.01
Kilolo District	261,582	126,566	135,016	31	0.01	19	0.02	12	0.01

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Household		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	117	0.01	65	0.01	52	0.01	1,172,880	561,722	611,158
0 – 4	10	0.01	4	0.01	6	0.01	157,332	78,450	78,882
5 – 9	4	0.00	3	0.00	1	0.00	157,836	77,921	79,915
10 – 14	7	0.00	4	0.01	3	0.00	148,095	73,764	74,331
15 – 19	7	0.01	4	0.01	3	0.01	114,503	58,416	56,087
20 – 24	8	0.01	4	0.01	4	0.01	100,303	46,153	54,150
25 – 29	11	0.01	7	0.02	4	0.01	94,853	44,090	50,763
30 – 34	12	0.01	6	0.02	6	0.01	81,051	38,778	42,273
35 – 39	7	0.01	4	0.01	3	0.01	66,256	31,602	34,654
40 – 44	5	0.01	3	0.01	2	0.01	56,053	26,801	29,252
45 – 49	8	0.02	7	0.03	1	0.00	47,626	22,514	25,112
50 – 54	5	0.01	2	0.01	3	0.01	38,439	17,383	21,056
55 – 59	7	0.03	3	0.02	4	0.03	27,409	12,482	14,927
60 – 64	5	0.02	2	0.02	3	0.02	26,926	11,718	15,208
65 – 69	2	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	17,084	7,114	9,970
70 – 74	8	0.05	6	0.10	2	0.02	14,630	5,925	8,705
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,868	3,434	5,434
80+	11	0.07	5	0.10	6	0.06	15,616	5,177	10,439

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 37,457 persons in Iringa Region which is equivalent to 3.94 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.51%), Epilepsy or seizures and mental health (0.48%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons with mental health issues and mental disorders are higher among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	37,457	18,408	19,049	3.94	4.08	3.81	4.27	4.40	4.16	3.15	3.30	3.02
Cleft Palate	3,441	1,629	1,812	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.47	0.46	0.47
Hydrocephalus	3,222	1,580	1,642	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.37
Spinal bifida	3,180	1,530	1,650	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.36
Spinal cord injuries	4,831	2,141	2,690	0.51	0.47	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.55	0.49	0.47	0.51
Epilepsy or seizures	4,552	2,394	2,158	0.48	0.53	0.43	0.60	0.65	0.54	0.21	0.23	0.18
Psoriasis	1,764	681	1,083	0.19	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.11	0.13
Storiasis	716	247	469	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.06
Autism	822	440	382	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.05
Mental health	4,571	2,491	2,080	0.48	0.55	0.42	0.55	0.62	0.49	0.32	0.40	0.25
Mental disorder	3,811	2,066	1,745	0.40	0.46	0.35	0.46	0.53	0.41	0.25	0.29	0.22
Dwarfism	535	281	254	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04
Leprosy	187	119	68	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	377	158	219	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other	5,448	2,651	2,797	0.57	0.59	0.56	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.37	0.40	0.34

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Iringa Region. More than half (54.0%) of the PWDs reported disease as a cause of their

disability while 20.5 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (56.9%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 53.1 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accident (8.3%).

More males with disabilities (11.4%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (5.8%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	21, 867	100.0	20.5	54.0	8.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	16.1
Rural	16,563	75.7	21.0	53.1	8.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	16.8
Urban	5,304	24.2	18.9	56.9	9.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	13.9
Sex									
Male	9,794	44.7	24.1	52.2	11.4	0.7	0.1	NA	11.4
Female	12,073	55.2	17.5	55.4	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	20.0

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Iringa Region, 2022
PHC**

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	6,143	13.4	51.3	5.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	28.0	2,587	15.6	50.2	9.5	1.3	0.1	NA	23.3	3,556	11.8	52.1	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	31.5
Hearing	3,313	31.4	43.8	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	20.1	1,416	35.9	42.8	4.5	1.4	0.0	NA	15.4	1,897	28.1	44.5	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	23.6
Walking	8,319	16.3	44.4	15.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	22.5	3,483	20.6	41.5	22.2	0.7	0.0	NA	15.0	4,836	13.3	46.5	11.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	27.9
Remembering	2,864	33.7	38.0	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	24.3	1,283	40.1	39.6	3.7	0.2	0.7	NA	15.7	1,581	28.5	36.7	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.4	31.3
Self-care	2,699	33.5	41.0	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	18.0	1,267	42.1	40.0	7.8	0.5	0.3	NA	9.3	1,432	25.9	41.9	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	25.8
Communication	5,359	27.0	69.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.7	2,727	29.8	67.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	NA	1.6	2,632	24.1	70.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.8

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

The results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for the persons with albinism, of whom 22.6 percent are using assistive devices. For example, 1.0 percent of persons with hearing disabilities, 3.8 percent of those with seeing disabilities and 2.5 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. The use of assistive devices is relatively higher (4.2%) in urban than rural (2.1%) areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	22.6	25.0	19.6	15.8	19.1	10.3	40.0	46.2	35.3
Seeing	3.8	3.2	4.5	2.7	2.3	3.1	6.5	5.6	7.4
Hearing	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.2	2.7
Walking	6.1	7.4	5.1	5.5	6.7	4.5	8.2	9.4	7.0
Self-care	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.7
Communication	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.8	4.6	3.0

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About forty-three percent (42.9 %) of the population aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region own land.
- More than sixteen percent (16.5 %) of males in Iringa Region own land alone compared with 12.8 percent of females.
- Forty three percent (42.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Iringa Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Iringa Region, 18.7 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

The results reveal that 42.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region own land. Ownership of land is higher (49.8 %) among rural population compared with the urban population (28.2%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than that of males (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	709,617	304,745	42.9
	Male	331,587	147,463	44.5
	Female	378,030	157,282	41.6
Rural	Both Sexes	485,724	241,680	49.8
	Male	228,349	115,456	50.6
	Female	257,375	126,224	49.0
Urban	Both Sexes	223,893	63,065	28.2
	Male	103,238	32,007	31.0
	Female	120,655	31,058	25.7

About Fifty-six percent (55.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 14.5 percent own land alone and 27.1 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Iringa Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (12.8%) is significantly below that of males (16.5%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (27.6%) than that of males (26.5%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (33.5 % and 14.9 % respectively) compared with that of males (32.0 % and 14.5.% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC.

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	709,617	14.5	27.1	1.3	55.9	1.2
	Male	331,587	16.5	26.5	1.5	54.3	1.2
	Female	378,030	12.8	27.6	1.2	57.2	1.2
Rural	Both Sexes	485,724	15.4	32.8	1.5	49.0	1.2
	Male	228,349	16.8	32.0	1.7	48.2	1.2
	Female	257,375	14.1	33.5	1.4	49.8	1.2
Urban	Both Sexes	223,893	12.6	14.7	0.8	70.7	1.2
	Male	103,238	15.6	14.5	0.9	67.9	1.1
	Female	120,655	10.1	14.9	0.7	73.0	1.2

The results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Iringa Region is 55.9 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 42.9 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (41.6%) for females than for males (46.5%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC.

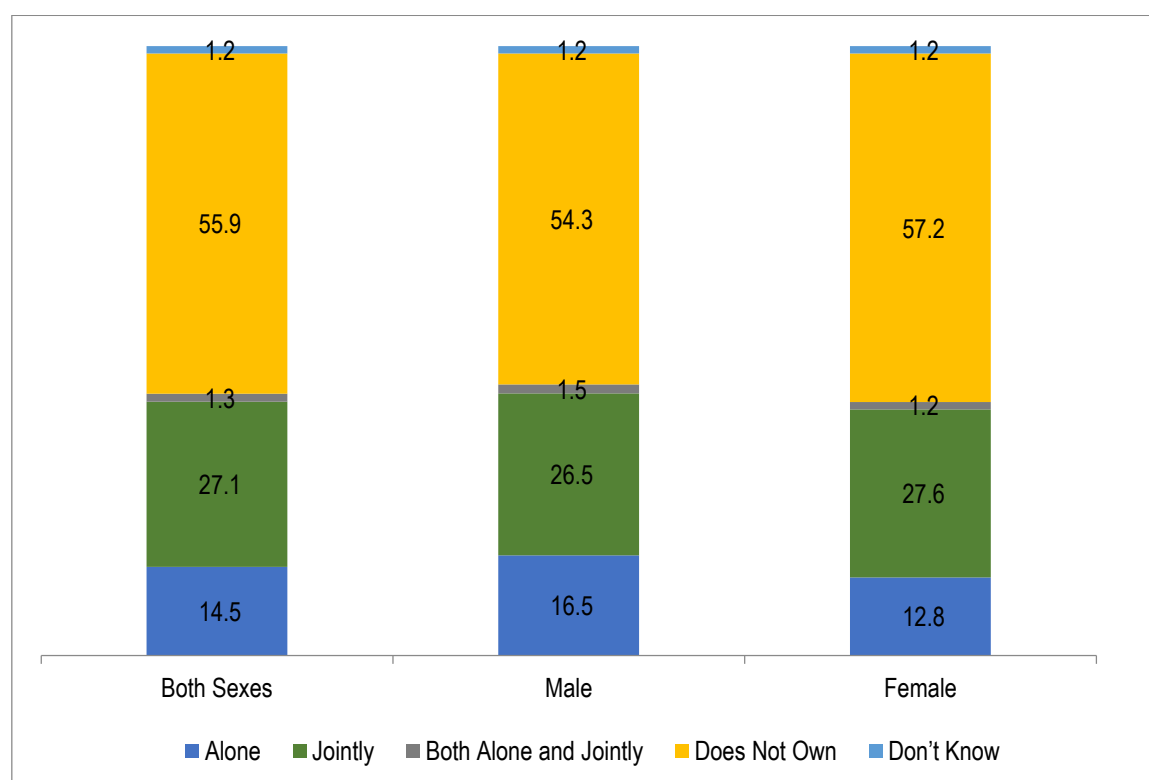


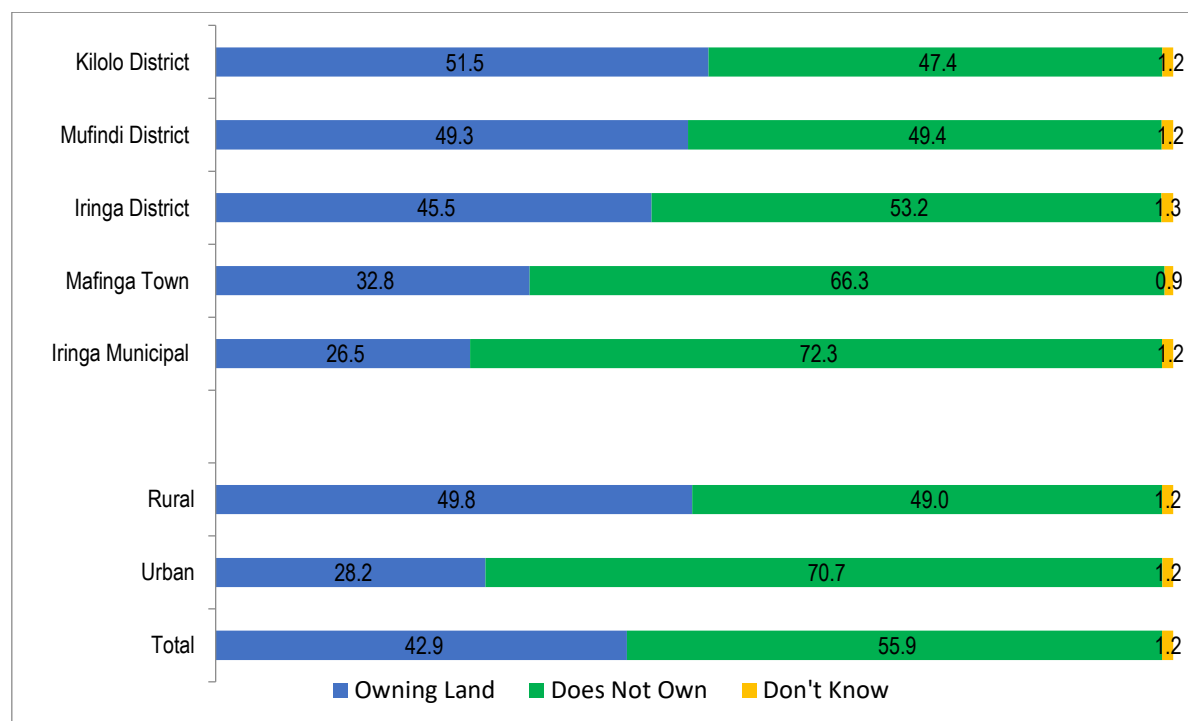
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.1%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (12.5%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (81.8% and 88.2% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is higher (4.9%) than those in urban areas (2.2%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	709,617	16.1	75.9	7.9	485,724	16.2	74.4	9.4	223,893	16.1	79.3	4.7
Male	331,587	17.6	75.9	6.5	228,349	18.4	74.1	7.6	103,238	16.0	79.8	4.2
Female	378,030	14.8	76.0	9.1	257,375	14.2	74.7	11.0	120,655	16.2	78.8	5.1
Owning land	304,745	4.4	83.1	12.5	241,680	4.9	81.8	13.3	63,065	2.2	88.2	9.6
Total	147,463	5.1	84.0	10.8	115,456	5.9	82.7	11.4	32,007	2.3	88.9	8.8
Male	157,282	3.7	82.3	14.1	126,224	4.1	81.0	15.0	31,058	2.1	87.6	10.3
Female	396,488	24.6	71.0	4.4	238,242	26.8	67.6	5.6	158,246	21.2	76.1	2.7
Does not own	180,208	27.2	69.8	3.1	110,068	30.6	65.7	3.7	70,140	21.8	76.1	2.1
Total	216,280	22.4	72.0	5.6	128,174	23.5	69.3	7.2	88,106	20.8	76.0	3.2
Male	8,384	44.3	49.5	6.2	5,802	46.4	46.3	7.3	2,582	39.5	56.7	3.8
Female	3,916	47.9	48.5	3.6	2,825	49.8	46.1	4.1	1,091	43.0	54.8	2.2
Don't Know	4,468	41.1	50.3	8.5	2,977	43.2	46.5	10.3	1,491	37.0	58.1	5.0
Total	10,869	36.6	55.0	8.3	7,491	39.1	51.9	9.0	3,378	31.3	61.9	6.8
Male	5,254	39.4	56.0	4.6	3,583	43.6	51.7	4.7	1,671	30.5	65.2	4.3
Female	5,615	34.1	54.1	11.8	3,908	34.9	52.1	12.9	1,707	32.0	58.6	9.3

Findings reveals that Kilolo District Council has a relatively higher proportion (51.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Iringa Municipal (26.5%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 42.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 18.7 percent own land alone, 36.5 percent own land jointly and 1.8 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (38.7%) compared with males (34.1%) (Table 11.4).

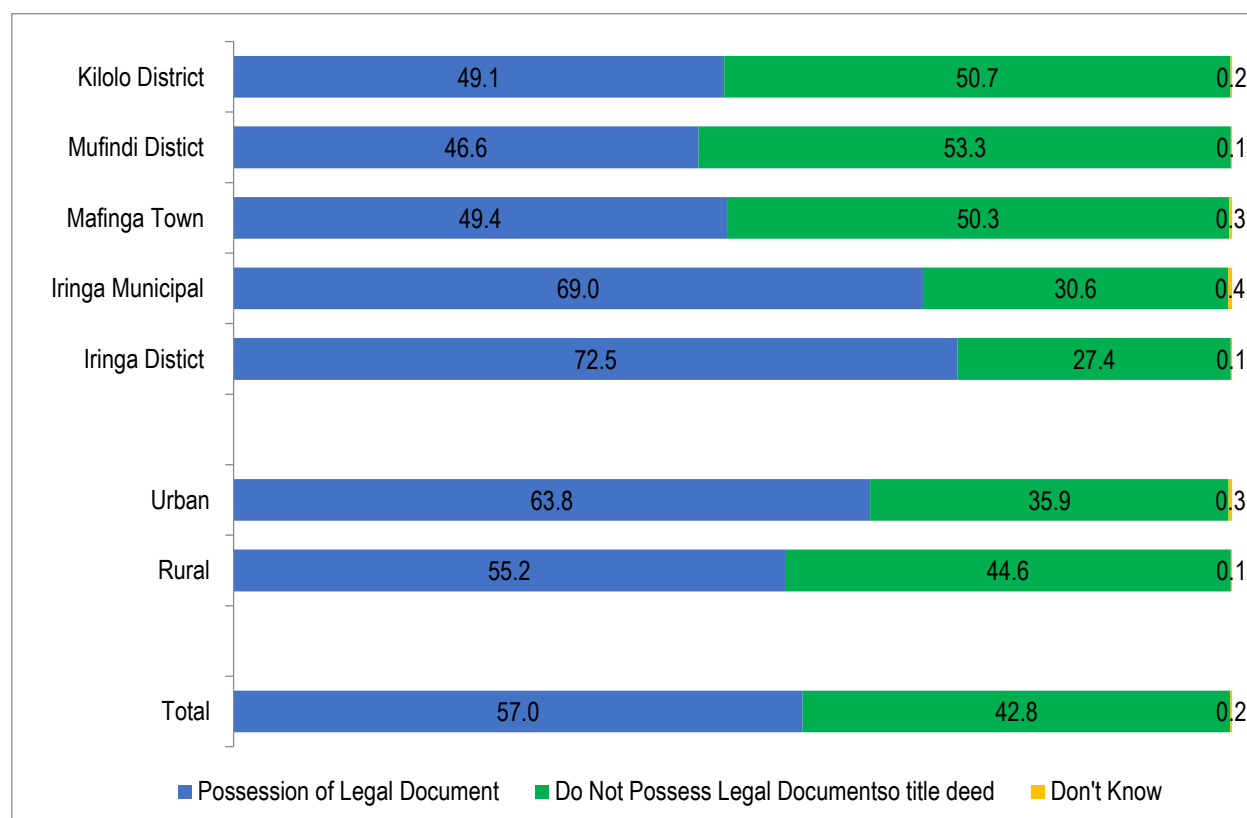
Further, about forty five percent (44.6%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 35.9 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 37.2 and 16.2 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 28.2 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 33.8 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (38.8% whereas in urban areas, it is higher (32.8 %) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Legal Documents Status; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	304,745	147,463	157,282	241,680	115,456	126,224	63,065	32,007	31,058
Alone	18.7	21.1	16.4	16.2	17.9	14.7	28.2	32.8	23.4
Jointly	36.5	34.1	38.7	37.2	35.3	38.8	33.8	29.6	38.1
Both alone and jointly	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
No legal document	42.8	42.7	43.0	44.6	44.7	44.6	35.9	35.5	36.3
Don't Know	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3

The council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Iringa District (72.5%) followed by Iringa Municipal (69.0%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mufindi District (46.6%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Nearly seven in ten (68.5%) households in Iringa Region own houses they live in.
- More than seventy eight percent (78.5%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About eighty three percent (82.8%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- Eighty one percent (81.0%) of households in rural areas and 22.8 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 17.3 percent in 2012 to 43.1 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (37.5%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Iringa Region, 68.5 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (77.8%) in rural areas than in

urban (49.0%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (68.2% and 69.1% respectively). Across councils, Mufindi District has the highest percentage (78.8%) of households living in their own houses while Iringa Municipal has the lowest percentage (48.6%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

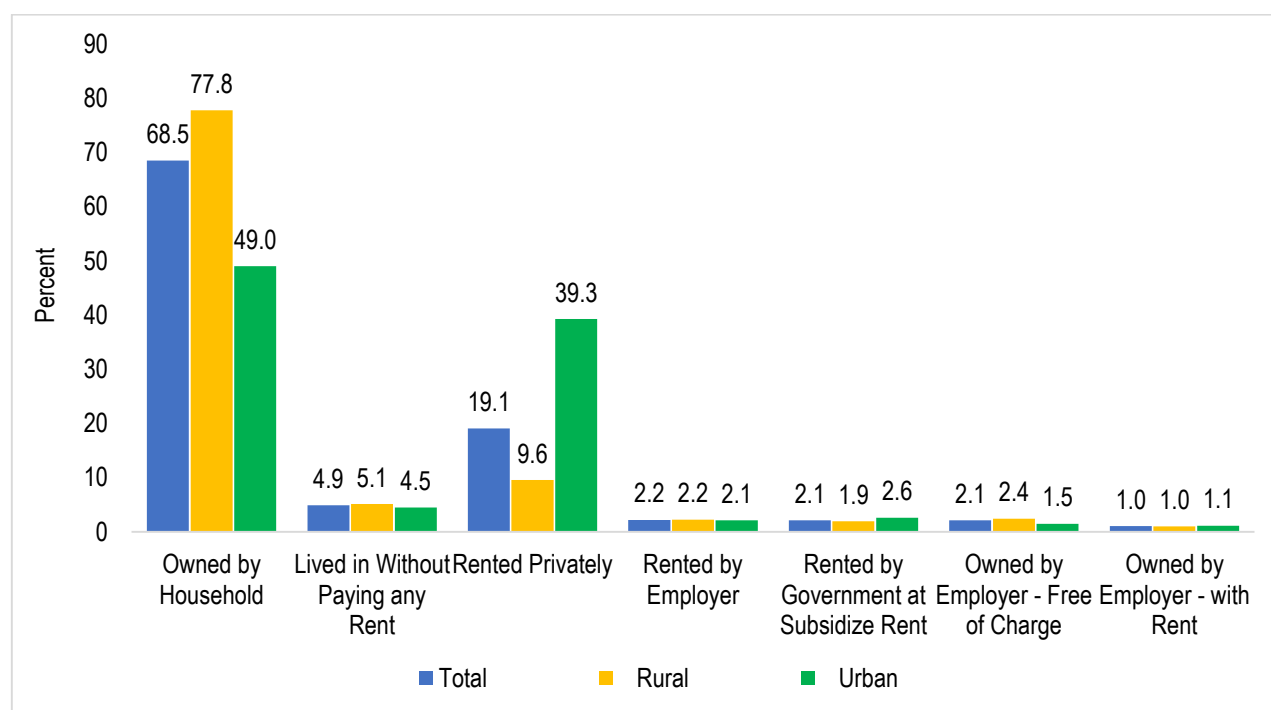


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	319,117	68.5	4.9	19.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.0
Rural	216,679	77.8	5.1	9.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.0
Urban	102,438	49.0	4.5	39.3	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.1
Male Headed Households	193,896	68.2	4.9	19.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.1
Female Headed Households	125,221	69.1	4.9	19.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.9
Council								
Iringa District	80,177	72.7	6.5	11.6	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.4
Iringa Municipal	57,401	48.6	4.4	39.4	2.4	2.7	1.1	1.4
Mafinga Town	35,587	50.7	3.9	37.6	1.7	2.8	2.4	0.9
Mufindi District	76,761	78.8	4.1	9.6	1.9	1.5	3.2	0.9
Kilolo District	69,191	78.0	4.9	12.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Iringa Region, 35.4 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 16.3 percent have title deed. Among households that live in their own houses 31.8 have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (29.8%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (12.3%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (38.3%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (9.9%). Female-headed households are more likely (16.7%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (16.0%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 6.7 percent in Mufindi District to 38.0 percent in Iringa Municipal (Table 12.2).

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

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	218,681	16.3	0.7	3.7	31.8	3.4	NA	8.8	35.4
Rural	168,491	12.3	0.4	1.8	38.3	2.4	NA	7.0	37.8
Urban	50,190	29.8	1.5	10.2	9.9	6.8	NA	14.8	27.0
Male Headed	132,141	16.0	0.7	3.7	31.6	3.4	NA	9.0	35.6
Female Headed	86,540	16.7	0.6	3.7	32.2	3.3	NA	8.5	35.0
Council									
Iringa District	58,302	22.8	0.3	1.9	35.2	1.2	NA	6.0	32.6
Iringa Municipal	27,917	38.0	1.4	11.4	3.6	6.0	NA	11.0	28.6
Mafinga Town	18,034	19.7	1.7	8.3	21.8	5.7	NA	15.7	27.1
Mufindi District	60,471	6.7	0.7	1.9	40.5	4.0	NA	7.7	38.5
Kilolo District	53,957	7.7	0.3	2.2	36.2	2.9	NA	9.5	41.1

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Iringa Region, 91.5 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At council level, more than 80 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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

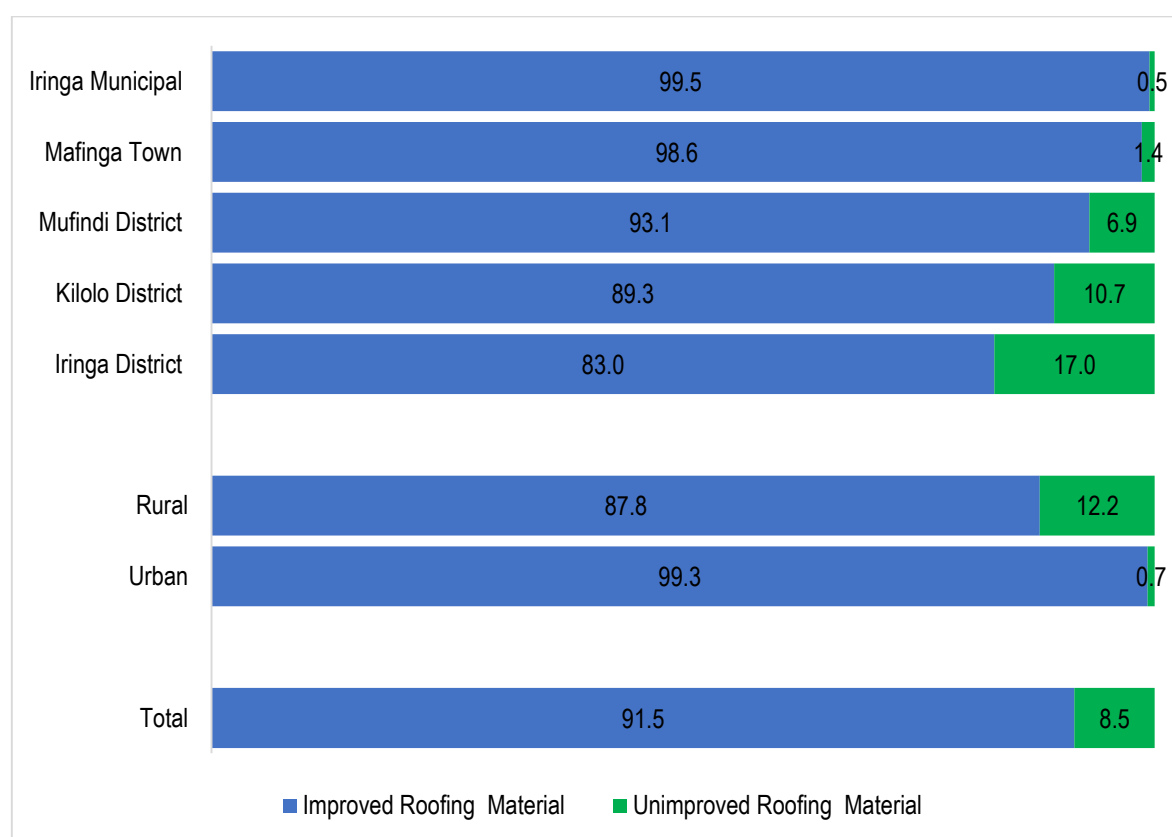


Table 12.3 show that, the majority (98.7%) of households in urban areas are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 87.4 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 82.8 percent in Iringa District Council to 98.8 percent in Iringa Municipal Council. The council with the highest percentage (12.8%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Iringa District.

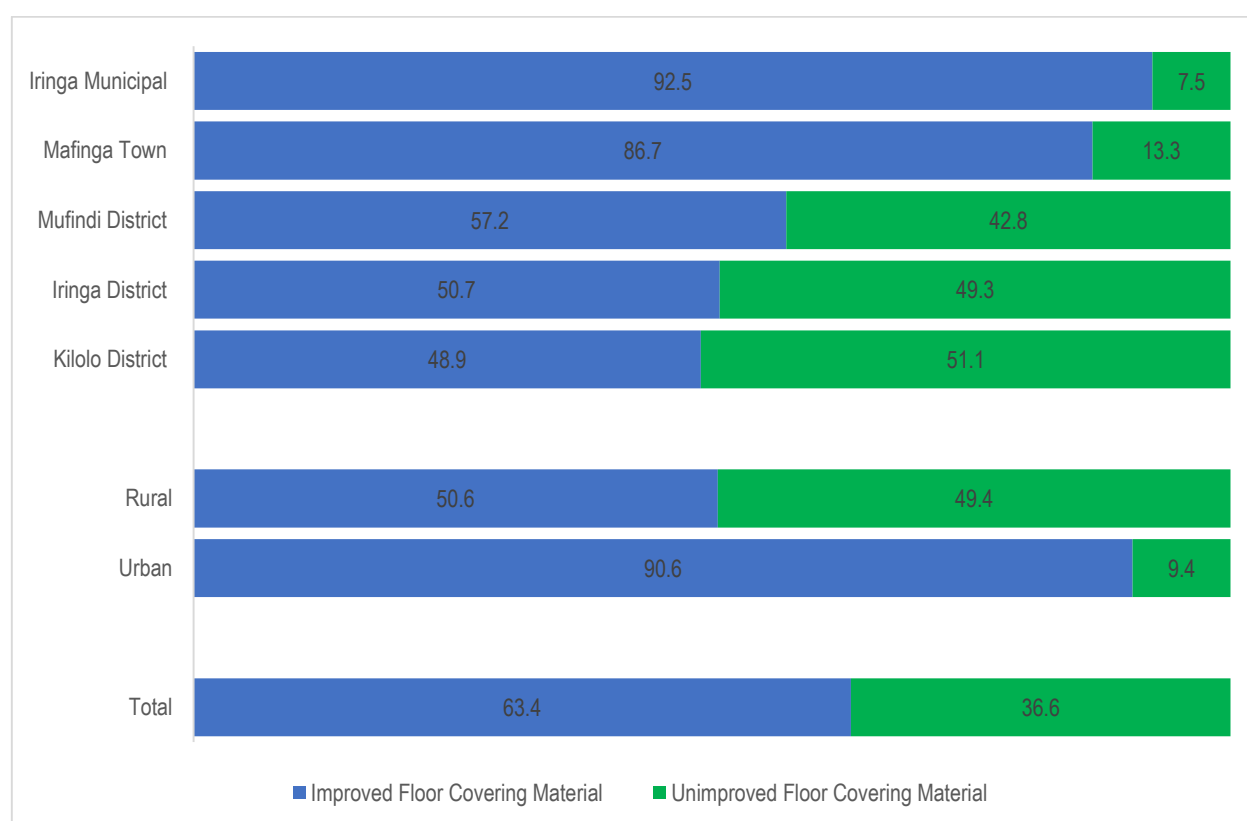
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	319,117	91.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	1.3	0.1	0.3
Rural	216,679	87.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	9.8	1.9	0.1	0.4
Urban	102,438	98.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Council									
Iringa District	80,177	82.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.8	3.3	0.1	0.8
Iringa Municipal	57,401	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mafinga Town	35,587	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mufindi District	76,761	92.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Kilolo District	69,191	89.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.4	0.1	0.2

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Iringa Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 63.4 while 36.6 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 48.9 percent in Kilolo District to 92.5 percent in Iringa Municipal (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



The results further show that, 58.2 percent of households in Iringa Region are living in dwellings with cement followed by earth or sand floors (35.8%). In urban areas, eight of out ten households (78.6%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by ceramic tiles (11.2%). In rural areas, most households (48.6%) are living in houses that have cement as the floor covering materials followed by earth or sand floors (48.5%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (77.9%) in Iringa Municipal Council followed by Mafinga Town Council (77.7%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with

cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Kilolo District (47.0 percent) and Iringa District (48.7%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁷
Total	319,117	58.2	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.8	0.1	0.3
Rural	216,679	48.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	48.5	0.1	0.3
Urban	102,438	78.6	11.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.1	0.1
Council											
Iringa District	80,177	48.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	48.2	0.2	0.5
Iringa Municipal	57,401	77.9	13.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.1
Mafinga Town	35,587	77.7	8.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.1
Mufindi District	76,761	54.7	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	42.1	0.0	0.2
Kilolo District	69,191	47.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	50.0	0.1	0.2

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Iringa Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (57.0%), followed by poles and mud (19.5%) and sundried bricks (15.5%). In urban areas, more than sixty of households (63.5%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by cement bricks/rocks (13.7%). In rural areas, 53.9 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials, followed by poles and mud (25.6%).

Iringa Municipal has the highest (18.7%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Iringa and Mufindi District Councils have less than 3 percent (2.7%, and 2.9% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Total	319,117	0.8	6.1	15.5	57.0	0.2	0.2	19.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Rural	216,679	0.5	2.5	15.9	53.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	0.7	0.0	0.3
Urban	102,438	1.3	13.7	14.5	63.5	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council											
Iringa District	80,177	0.2	2.7	12.8	47.9	0.1	0.2	34.4	1.0	0.0	0.6
Iringa Municipal	57,401	1.4	18.7	12.1	63.4	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mafinga Town	35,587	1.4	4.3	20.1	70.8	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mufindi District	76,761	0.8	2.9	19.7	68.6	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Kilolo District	69,191	0.4	3.8	14.1	42.2	0.5	0.3	37.9	0.6	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

About three in ten (29.5%) households in Iringa Region have one room for sleeping, 28.8 percent have two rooms and 25.6 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 16.1 percent of households have more than three rooms in total for sleeping. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (39.4%) in urban than in rural areas (24.9%). Iringa Municipal Council has the highest (40.3%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Mufindi District (22.6%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

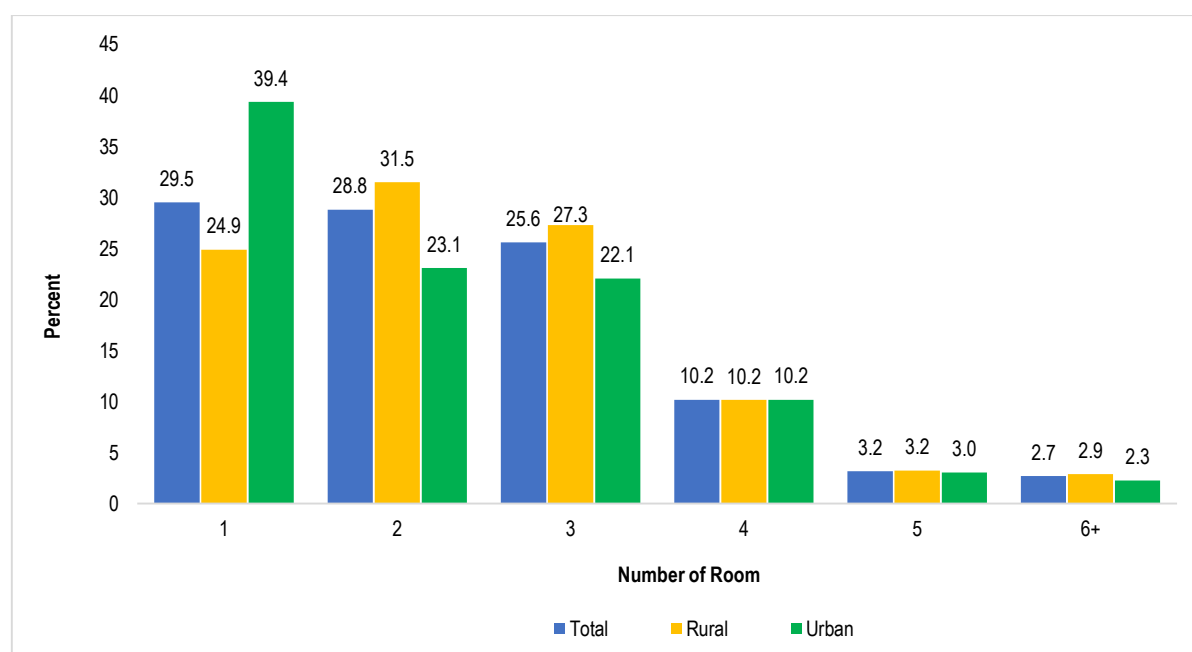


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	319,117	3.7	29.5	28.8	25.6	10.2	3.2	2.7	2.4
Rural	216,679	3.9	24.9	31.5	27.3	10.2	3.2	2.9	2.5
Urban	102,438	3.5	39.4	23.1	22.1	10.2	3.0	2.3	2.2
Male Headed Households	193,896	3.8	30.0	27.3	25.8	10.6	3.4	2.9	2.4
Female Headed Households	125,221	3.4	28.9	31.2	25.3	9.5	2.8	2.4	2.4
Council									
Iringa District	80,177	3.9	27.5	32.2	25.2	9.3	3.2	2.7	2.4
Iringa Municipal	57,401	3.5	40.3	21.6	21.3	11.0	3.2	2.5	2.3
Mafinga Town	35,587	3.4	39.3	24.0	23.2	9.1	2.7	1.8	2.2
Mufindi District	76,761	3.8	22.6	30.7	29.3	10.7	3.4	3.3	2.6
Kilolo District	69,191	3.8	25.7	31.3	26.9	10.4	3.2	2.6	2.4

12.4 Water and Sanitation

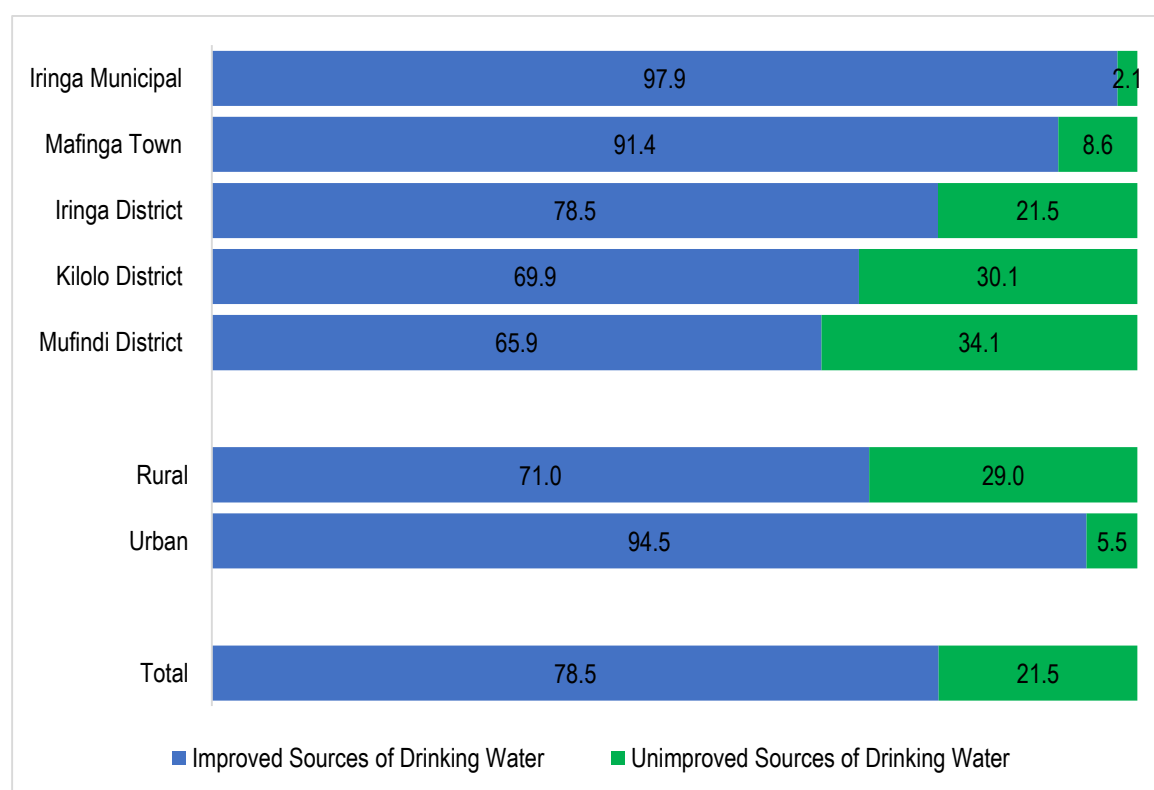
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

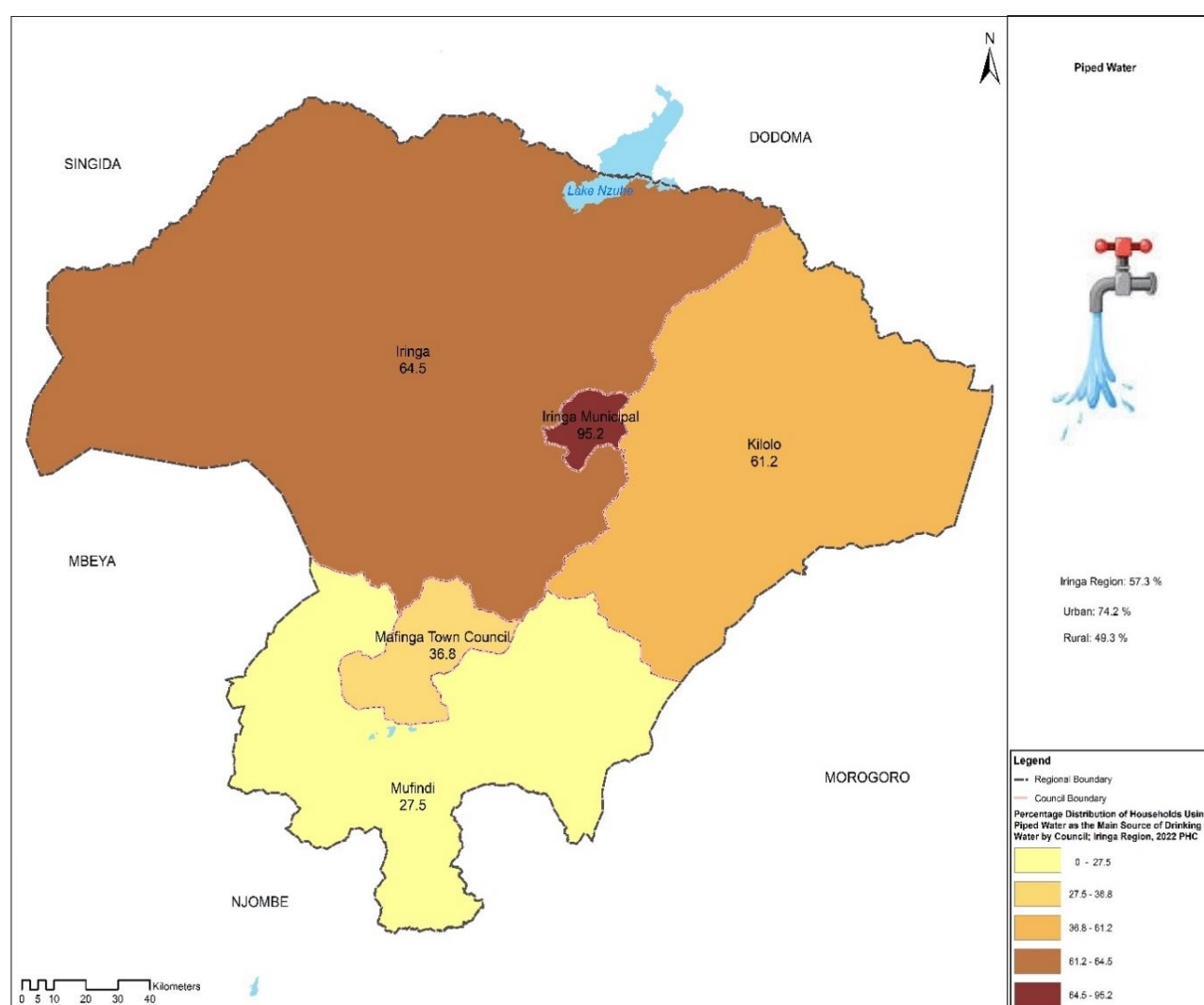
The results show that in Iringa Region 78.5 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, three councils namely Iringa Municipal (97.9%), Mafinga Town (91.4%) and Iringa District (78.5%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (57.3%) in Iringa Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (74.2% urban and 49.3% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling is 16.6 percent while 10.4 percent having piped water into their yard. More than twenty-three percent (23.4%) are getting water from public tap and 12.9 percent from a protected dug/well. In rural areas, 7.9 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling while 4.7 percent having piped water into their yard. About thirty-one percent (31.1) get drinking water from a public tap and 10.6 percent from a protected dug/well. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 27.5 percent in Mufindi District Council to 95.2 percent in Iringa Municipal Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	319,117	16.6	10.4	23.4	6.9	6.5	12.9	8.0	0.9	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	6.5
Rural	216,679	7.9	4.7	31.1	5.7	8.8	10.6	10.0	1.2	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	9.2
Urban	102,438	35.1	22.5	7.2	9.5	1.6	17.7	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Male Headed Households	193,896	16.4	10.3	23.2	6.6	6.5	12.7	8.2	0.9	7.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	6.9
Female Headed Household	125,221	16.9	10.6	23.7	7.3	6.4	13.1	7.6	1.0	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.9
Council															
Iringa District	80,177	11.2	6.3	39.5	7.5	7.3	4.9	8.5	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	7.8
Iringa Municipal	57,401	50.8	30.7	5.0	8.7	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
Mafinga Town	35,587	14.1	10.0	8.8	3.9	7.0	46.7	5.5	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5
Mufindi District	76,761	4.9	2.6	16.8	3.3	12.0	23.4	10.2	2.7	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.6
Kilolo District	69,191	8.8	7.2	34.8	10.3	4.2	2.7	11.8	0.7	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	10.1

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

About eighty three percent (82.8%) of households in Iringa Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 77.2 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is above the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Iringa Municipal Council has the highest percentage (95.7%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Mufindi District Council has the lowest (77.0%). The most commonly (34.4%) used toilet facilities in private households are flush/pour flush to covered pit. A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (20.8% in rural and 4.9% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.2 percent in Iringa Municipal Council to 1.6 percent in Iringa District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

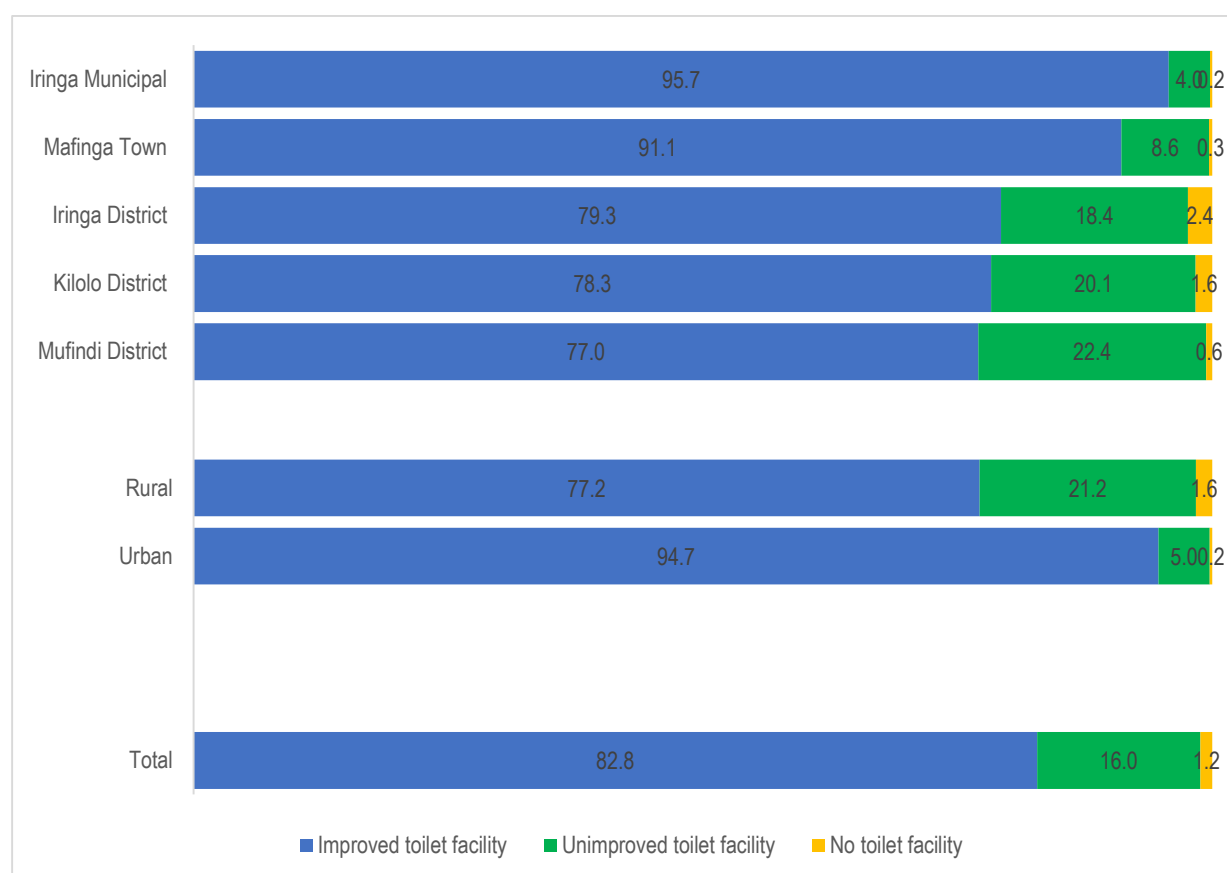


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	319,117	4.7	11.2	34.4	3.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	5.8	15.7	0.3	1.2
Rural	216,679	2.0	4.8	30.8	3.0	9.9	9.8	9.2	7.6	20.8	0.4	1.6
Urban	102,438	10.5	24.5	41.9	3.0	4.4	3.6	4.7	2.0	4.9	0.1	0.2
Male Headed Households	193,896	4.7	11.2	34.8	3.0	8.3	7.7	7.6	5.6	15.5	0.3	1.3
Female Headed Households	125,221	4.8	11.1	33.7	2.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	6.1	16.0	0.3	1.0
Council												
Iringa District	80,177	2.6	5.6	38.5	3.2	7.4	6.7	8.7	6.6	18.3	0.0	2.4
Iringa Municipal	57,401	15.9	34.4	31.1	1.8	3.2	3.1	4.7	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.2
Mafinga Town	35,587	3.6	14.8	54.8	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.8	3.0	8.3	0.3	0.3
Mufindi District	76,761	1.4	3.9	18.7	2.9	10.6	17.2	12.0	10.5	21.5	0.9	0.6
Kilolo District	69,191	2.3	4.5	39.2	3.2	12.5	5.2	6.6	4.8	19.9	0.2	1.6

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority (62.3%) of households in Iringa Region use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (22.5%). In rural areas 81.0 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 22.8 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 10.4 percent and in urban areas it is 48.1 percent.

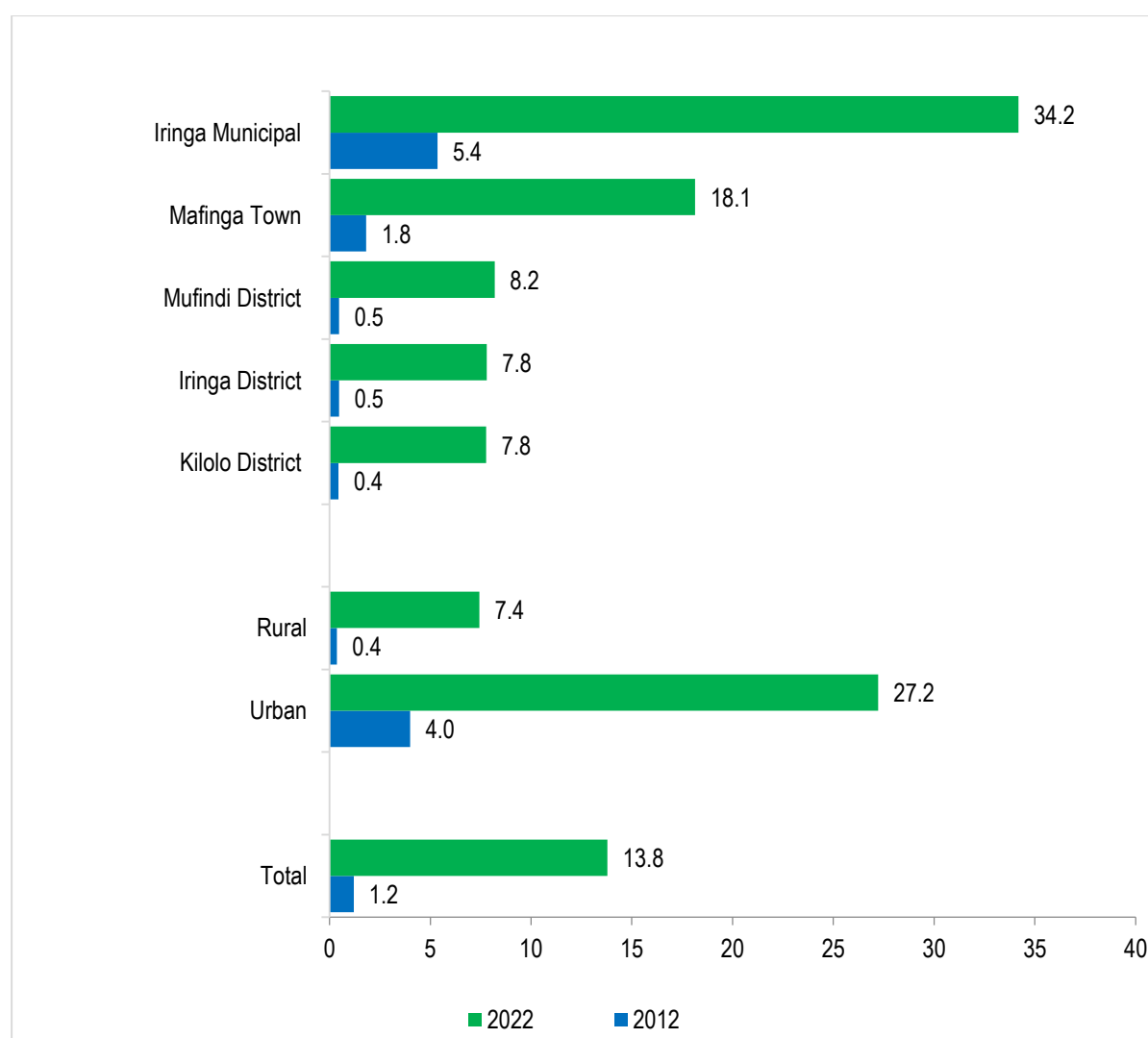
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 12.9 percent in Iringa Municipal to 82.0 percent in Mufindi District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 8.7 percent in Mufindi District to 50.8 percent in Iringa Municipal (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	319,117	4.2	2.3	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	22.5	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rural	216,679	2.2	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	10.4	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Urban	102,438	8.3	1.1	0.1	17.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	48.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Male Headed Households	193,896	4.1	2.3	0.2	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	22.1	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Female Headed Households	125,221	4.2	2.2	0.1	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	23.1	63.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Iringa District	80,177	2.0	2.5	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.1	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Iringa Municipal	57,401	9.5	0.9	0.0	23.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	50.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Mafinga Town	35,587	6.3	1.6	0.3	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.2	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mufindi District	76,761	3.2	3.2	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	8.7	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kilolo District	69,191	2.3	2.5	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	15.0	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.2 percent in 2012 to 13.8 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Iringa Municipal from 5.4 percent in 2012 to 34.2 percent in 2022 and in Mafinga Town from 1.8 percent in 2012 to 18.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The results show that, 43.1 percent of households in Iringa use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 31.9 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households

(78.3%) compared with the rural households (26.4%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 27.2 percent in Kilolo District Council to 80.9 percent in Iringa Municipal Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Iringa District (39.3%) followed Kilolo District (39.1%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

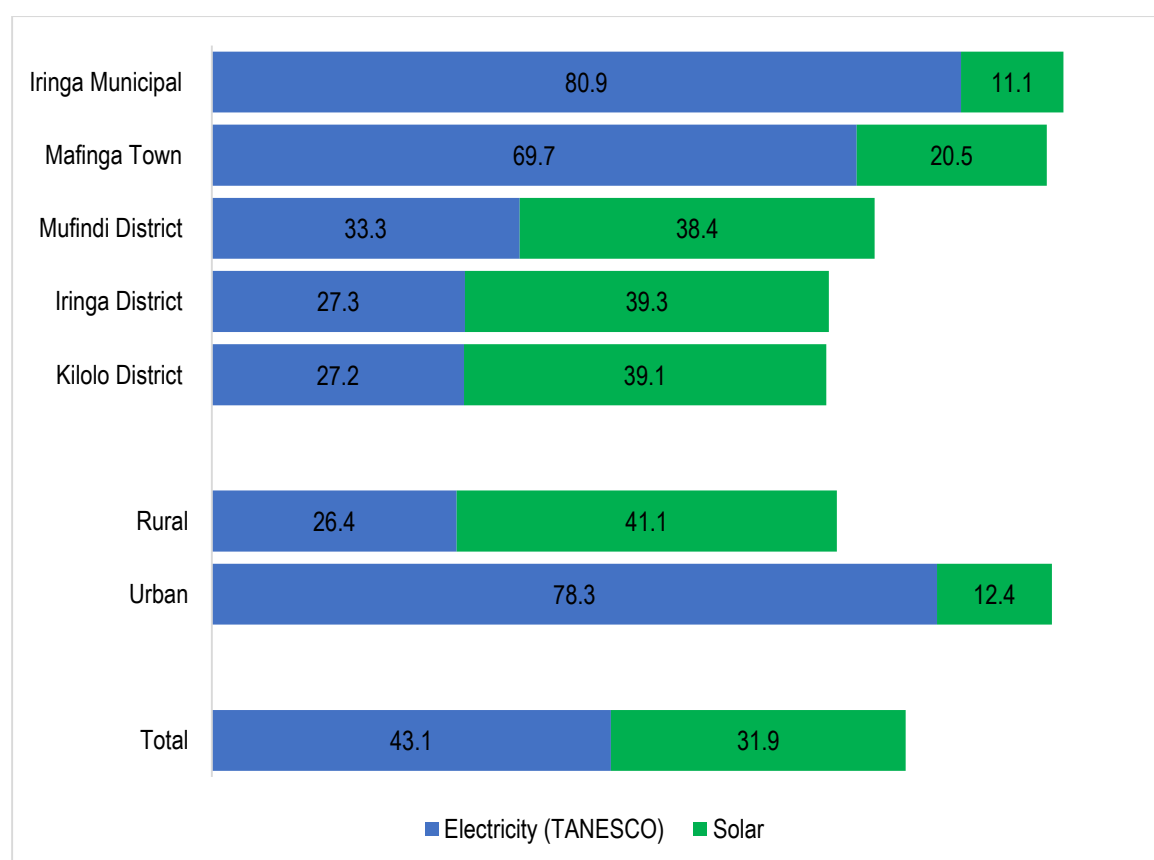


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Iringa Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 17.3 percent in 2012 to 43.1 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

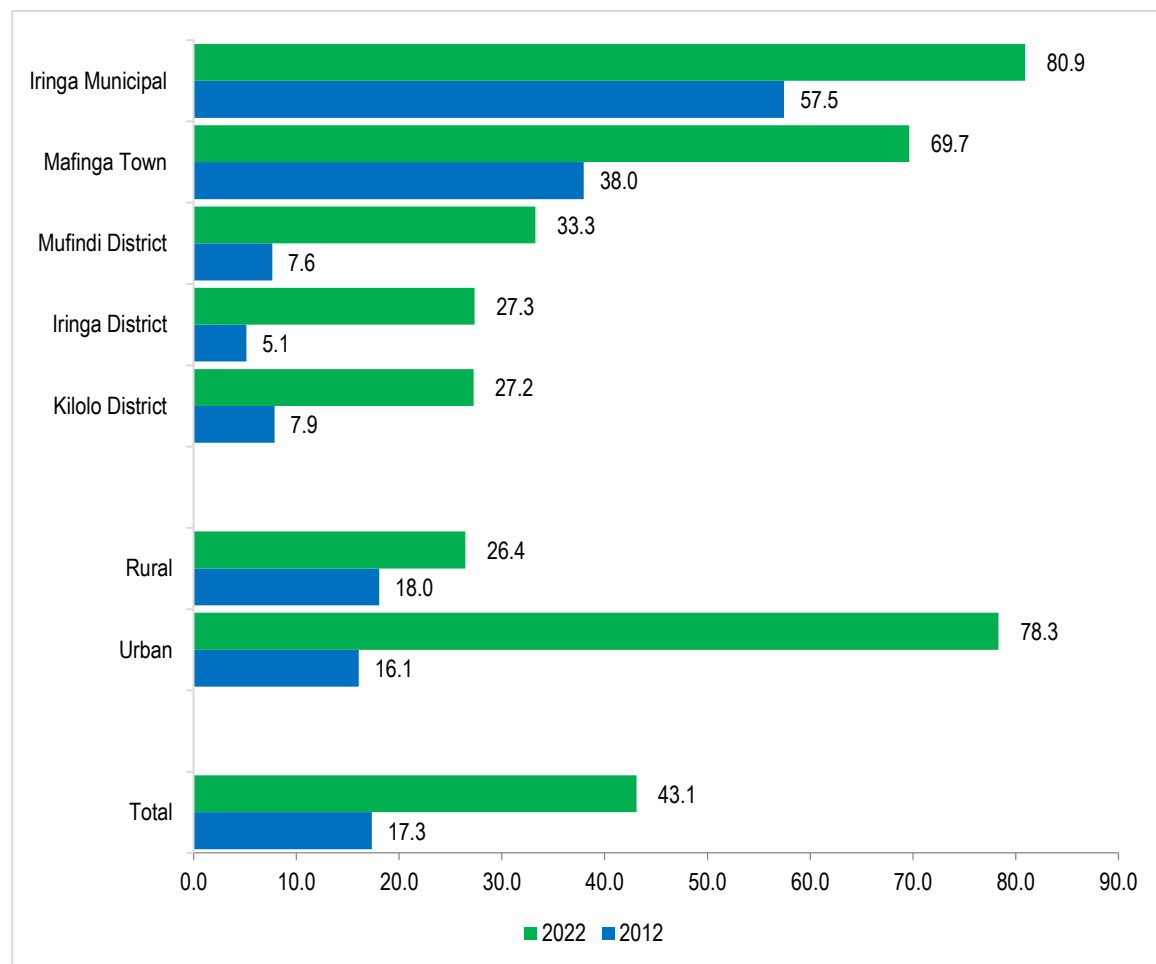


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	319,117	43.1	31.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	18.1	0.0
Rural	216,679	26.4	41.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.4	1.0	3.1	24.4	0.0
Urban	102,438	78.3	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.5	4.8	0.0
Male Headed Households	193,896	43.1	33.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.0	17.3	0.0
Female Headed Households	125,221	43.2	29.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.6	1.3	2.6	19.3	0.0
Council														
Iringa District	80,177	27.3	39.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	3.6	0.7	2.4	24.7	0.0
Iringa Municipal	57,401	80.9	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.4	3.5	0.0
Mafinga Town	35,587	69.7	20.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	6.3	0.0
Mufindi District	76,761	33.3	38.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	3.6	21.3	0.0
Kilolo District	69,191	27.2	39.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.0	2.9	25.1	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Nearly four out of ten (37.5%) of households in Iringa Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (37.2%). In urban areas, 40.3 percent of private households use regular collection methods as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burning (30.8%) and burying or pit (20.3%). In rural areas 45.2 percent of households use burying or pit followed by burning (40.6%) and regular collection (4.9%). Iringa Municipal Council has a higher percentage (44.5%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Mafinga Town Council (38.6%) (Table 12.11).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	319,117	16.3	1.5	37.5	0.2	37.2	2.1	0.1	3.9	1.2
Rural	216,679	4.9	0.6	40.6	0.2	45.2	2.3	0.1	4.7	1.3
Urban	102,438	40.3	3.5	30.8	0.3	20.3	1.5	0.1	2.1	1.0
Male Headed Households	193,896	15.8	1.5	37.8	0.2	37.6	2.0	0.1	3.8	1.3
Female Headed Households	125,221	17.1	1.6	37.0	0.2	36.6	2.1	0.1	4.0	1.2
Council										
Iringa District	80,177	5.9	0.8	43.1	0.2	43.6	2.3	0.1	2.3	1.7
Iringa Municipal	57,401	44.5	2.8	27.7	0.5	19.0	1.7	0.1	2.1	1.6
Mafinga Town	35,587	38.6	4.8	30.4	0.1	20.2	1.0	0.0	4.6	0.3
Mufindi District	76,761	4.5	0.6	39.8	0.2	47.0	2.0	0.0	5.3	0.7
Kilolo District	69,191	6.5	0.8	40.3	0.2	42.7	2.7	0.0	5.1	1.6

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that councils (53.2%) and private individuals (36.9%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (85.1%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use councils (66.4%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

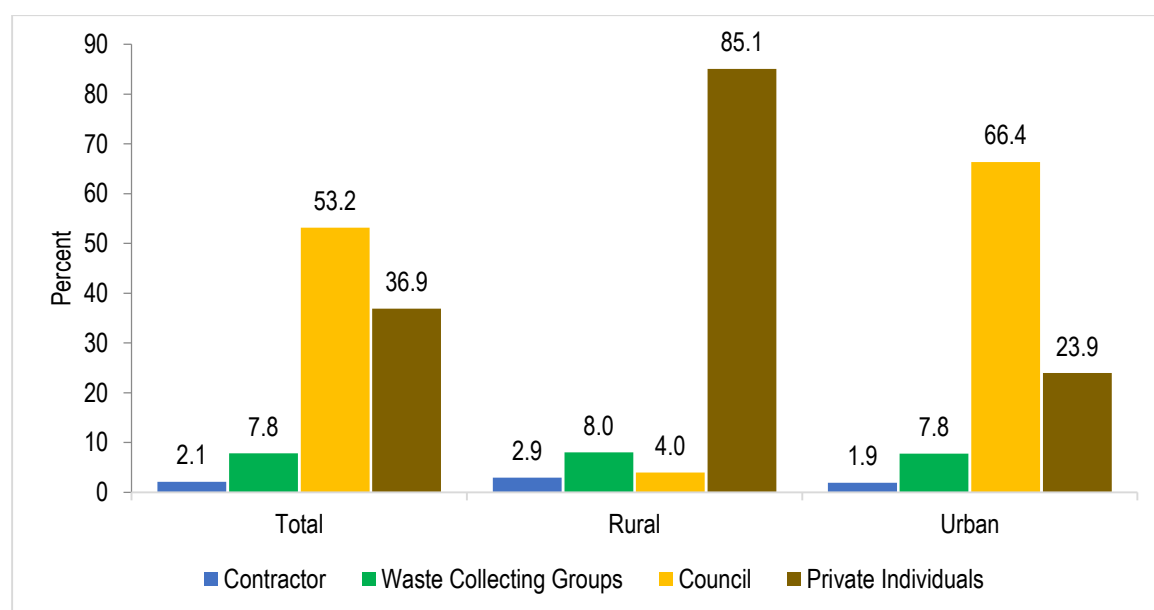


Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	56,927	2.1	7.8	53.2	36.9
Rural	12,059	2.9	8.0	4.0	85.1
Urban	44,868	1.9	7.8	66.4	23.9
Male Headed Households	33,443	2.2	7.7	52.1	38.0
Female Headed Households	23,484	2.1	8.0	54.7	35.3
Council					
Iringa District	5,372	1.7	4.4	2.6	91.3
Iringa Municipal	27,156	2.0	9.6	58.5	29.8
Mafinga Town	15,433	1.9	2.0	89.1	6.9
Mufindi District	3,914	2.7	16.9	2.6	77.8
Kilolo District	5,052	3.4	12.4	7.3	76.9

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

The results show that 60.9 percent of households in Iringa Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (76.6%) and 53.5 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (83.7%) in Iringa Municipal Council followed by Mafinga Town Council (68.8%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Mufindi District (43.2%) (Table 12.13).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								Collected by Individual(s)
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	
Total	319,117	60.9	1.0	0.4	3.3	0.2	14.2	14.8	3.7	1.4
Rural	216,679	53.5	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.3	16.8	18.6	4.6	1.5
Urban	102,438	76.6	2.6	0.4	1.5	0.2	8.7	6.8	1.9	1.2
Male Headed Households	193,896	60.8	1.0	0.4	3.3	0.2	14.5	14.6	3.9	1.4
Female Headed Households	125,221	61.2	0.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	13.9	15.2	3.5	1.3
Council										
Iringa District	80,177	56.8	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.2	14.7	17.5	4.9	1.7
Iringa Municipal	57,401	83.7	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.2	5.1	5.2	1.3	0.9
Mafinga Town	35,587	68.8	4.2	0.2	3.0	0.2	12.4	6.9	3.4	1.0
Mufindi District	76,761	43.2	0.2	1.0	4.3	0.4	20.0	24.5	4.9	1.5
Kilolo District	69,191	62.4	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.2	15.8	13.0	3.1	1.5

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Iringa Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (17.3%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (10.3%) and motor vehicles (2.9%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher (21.6%) in male-headed households compared with female-headed households (10.6%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is higher (19.0%) in rural than in urban areas (13.6%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 10.4 percent in Kilolo District to 23.1 percent in Mufindi District (Table 12.14).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	319,117	17.3	2.9	10.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Rural	216,679	19.0	1.4	11.2	0.3	0.2	1.4
Urban	102,438	13.6	6.1	8.3	0.4	1.0	0.3
Male Headed Households	193,896	21.6	3.5	13.7	0.4	0.6	1.2
Female Headed Households	125,221	10.6	2.0	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
Council							
Iringa District	80,177	20.6	1.3	9.3	0.3	0.3	2.7
Iringa Municipal	57,401	10.6	6.9	6.3	0.3	1.1	0.3
Mafinga Town	35,587	21.2	5.5	10.7	0.5	0.8	0.2
Mufindi District	76,761	23.1	2.0	14.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
Kilolo District	69,191	10.4	1.2	10.3	0.3	0.4	1.1

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 68.5 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Iringa Region owning houses is higher (77.5%) in rural than in urban areas (49.5%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (69.2%) than for female headed households (67.4%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (14.0%), charcoal iron (11.6%), electric or gas cooker (13.4%) and refrigerator or freezer (4.7%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	319,117	68.5	14.0	11.6	13.4	4.7
Rural	216,679	77.5	6.3	11.4	5.2	1.6
Urban	102,438	49.5	30.4	12.0	30.8	11.4
Male Headed Households	193,896	69.2	14.5	12.7	13.9	4.8
Female Headed Households	125,221	67.4	13.4	9.9	12.6	4.6
Council						
Iringa District	80,177	72.9	7.1	11.6	6.9	2.6
Iringa Municipal	57,401	48.6	37.3	12.0	36.4	15.4
Mafinga Town	35,587	51.2	20.5	11.4	23.8	6.1
Mufindi District	76,761	80.4	7.1	12.2	4.3	1.0
Kilolo District	69,191	75.5	7.2	10.8	6.6	1.8

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Iringa Region, 70.6 percent of households own land or farm and 67.5 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (79.4%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (51.9%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (74.6%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (52.3%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 51.4 percent of households in Iringa Municipal to 82.4 percent of households in Mufindi District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 47.5 percent in Iringa Municipal to 79.7 percent in Mufindi District (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Iringa Region Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	319,117	4.9	0.6	67.5	2.2	4.9	70.6	0.3
Rural	216,679	6.9	0.7	74.6	2.2	6.9	79.4	0.3
Urban	102,438	0.7	0.4	52.3	2.1	0.8	51.9	0.3
Male Headed Households	193,896	6.0	0.7	69.3	2.7	6.1	72.1	0.4
Female Headed Households	125,221	3.1	0.4	64.6	1.4	3.1	68.2	0.2
Council								
Iringa District	80,177	7.1	1.2	69.4	3.5	7.4	73.7	0.4
Iringa Municipal	57,401	0.5	0.4	47.5	2.4	0.6	51.4	0.3
Mafinga Town	35,587	1.7	0.4	56.8	1.9	1.9	54.7	0.2
Mufindi District	76,761	7.1	0.4	79.7	1.3	6.7	82.4	0.2
Kilolo District	69,191	5.1	0.3	73.7	1.6	5.1	77.9	0.3

Chapter 13

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

- More than eighty-five percent (85.2%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- Twenty percent (20.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and mobile phones.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above owns only smart phones or tablets.
- Almost sixty-five percent (64.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only mobile phone.
- About eighty six percent (85.5%) of households have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Iringa Region.
- Mobile phone is mostly owned by individuals who attained university training after secondary education (98.3%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals who attained university and other related education level (78.5%).
- At least one percent (1.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and approximately three percent (2.8%) own laptop computers.
- More than half (54.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.

13.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 43.3 percent of households in Iringa Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (49.3%) than rural areas (40.5%). The Council with the highest percentage (57.8%) of households with radio is Iringa

⁸ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

District, followed by Iringa Municipal (50.5%). Kilolo District has 29.9 percent which is the lowest percentage of households with radio (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 32.9 percent of the households in Iringa Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (46.6%) of households with television sets than rural areas (26.4%). Across councils, Iringa Municipal has the highest proportion (47.6%) of households owning television, followed by Iringa District (45.6%). On the other hand, Kilolo District recorded 15.8 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that more than one percent (1.5%) of households in Iringa Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in rural areas (1.8%) is higher than that of urban areas (0.9%). Iringa District has the highest percentage (4.1%) of households with landline while Kilolo District Council has the lowest percentage (0.3%) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that at least one percent (1.1%) of households in Iringa Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (2.7%) of households with Internet facilities than rural areas (0.3%). Iringa Municipal Council has the highest percentage (4.3%) of households with internet facilities, followed by Mafinga District Council (0.5%) while Iringa District and Mufindi District recorded the least (0.3% each) (Table 13.1).

⁹ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipments							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	319,117	43.3	28.2	15.2	32.9	22.4	10.5	1.5	1.1
Rural	216,679	40.5	27.6	13.0	26.4	18.4	8.0	1.8	0.3
Urban	102,438	49.3	29.5	19.8	46.6	31.0	15.6	0.9	2.7
Council									
Iringa District	80,177	57.8	38.0	19.8	45.6	29.9	15.8	4.1	0.3
Iringa Municipal	57,401	50.5	29.3	21.2	47.6	30.8	16.8	1.2	4.3
Mafinga Town	35,587	48.2	30.0	18.3	42.4	29.2	13.2	0.6	0.5
Mufindi District	76,761	32.6	22.8	9.8	19.6	14.8	4.8	0.5	0.3
Kilolo District	69,191	29.9	20.9	9.0	15.8	11.8	3.9	0.3	0.4

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 85.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phones (90.8%) than rural areas (82.6%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (88.5%) than females (82.3%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

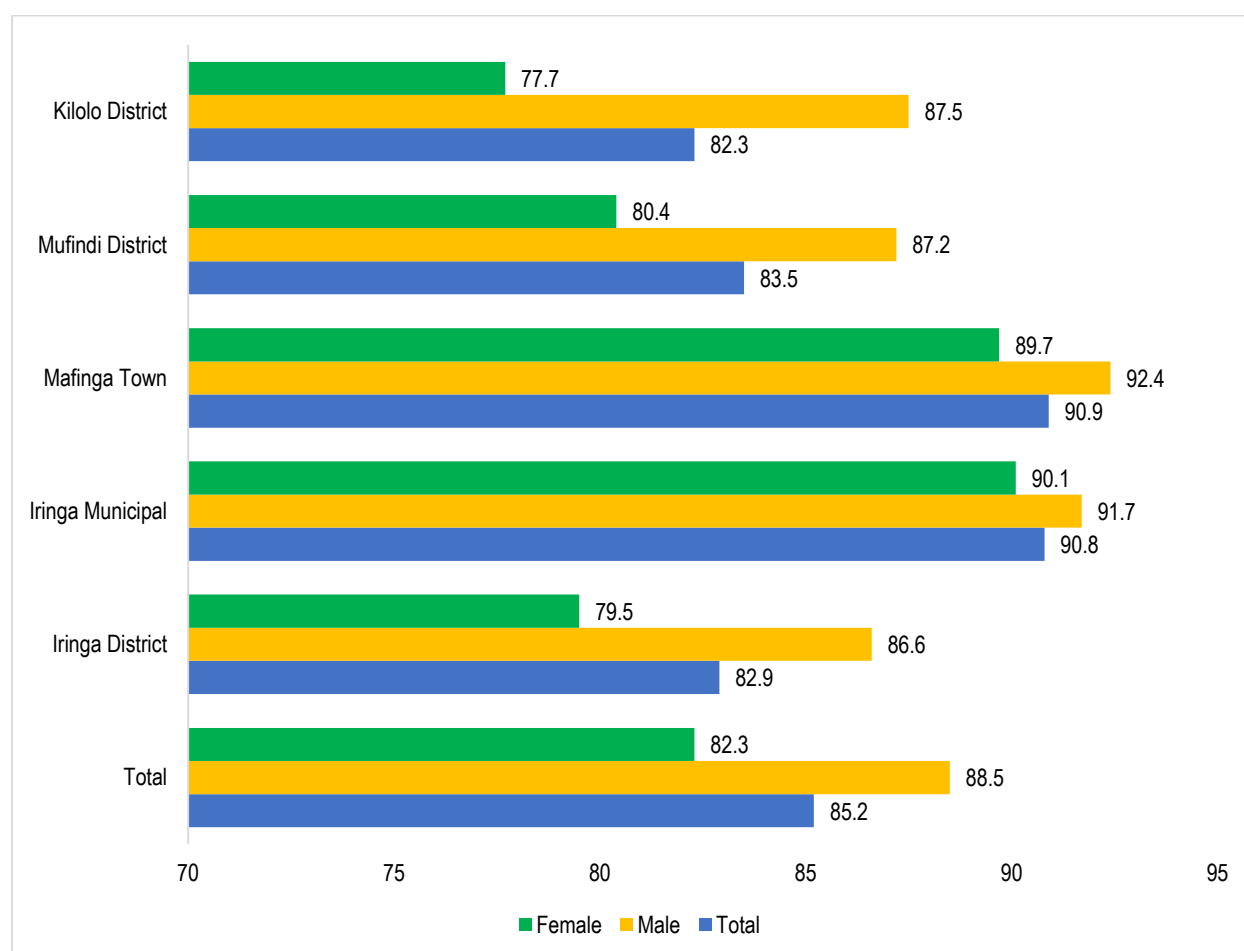
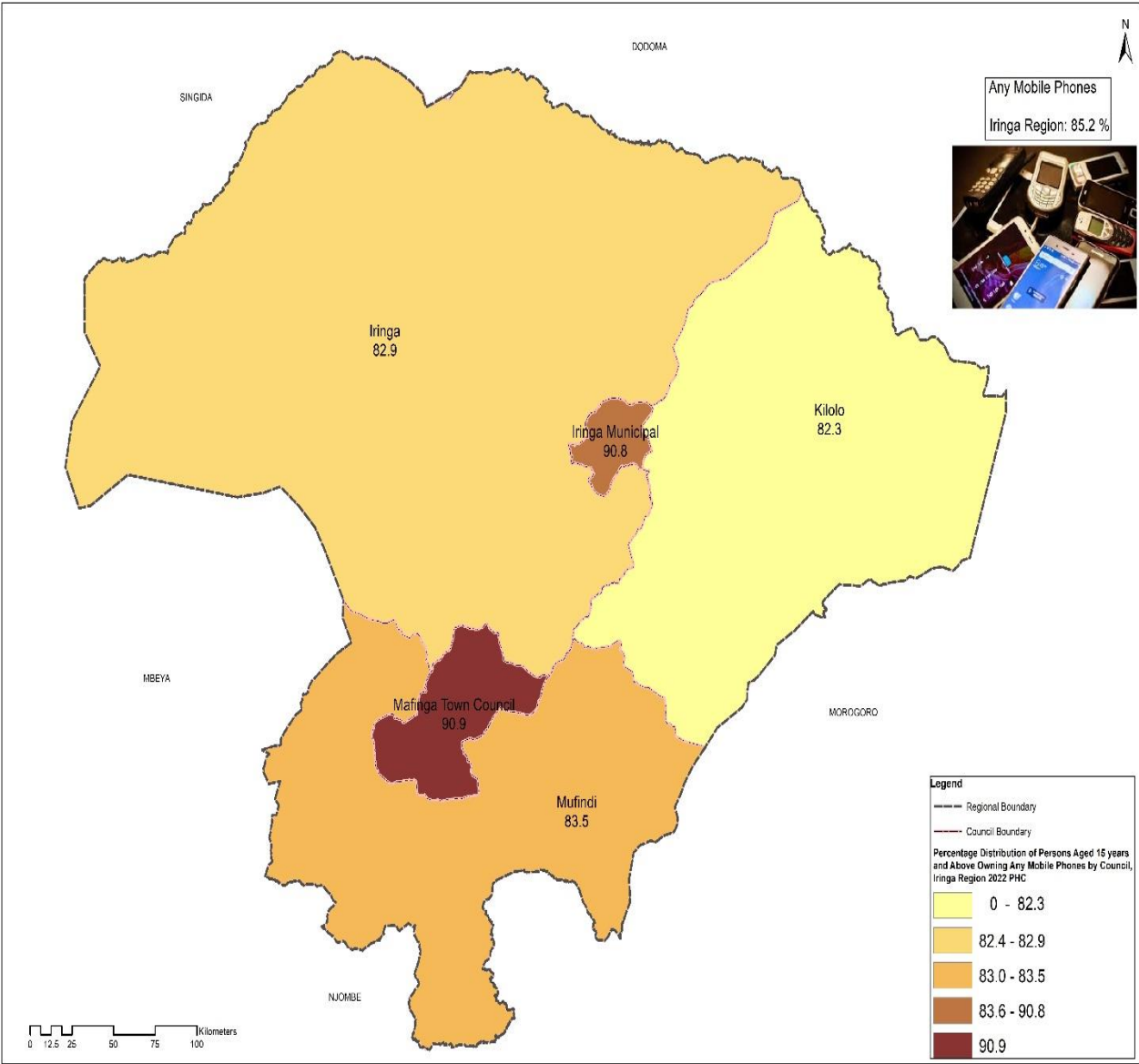


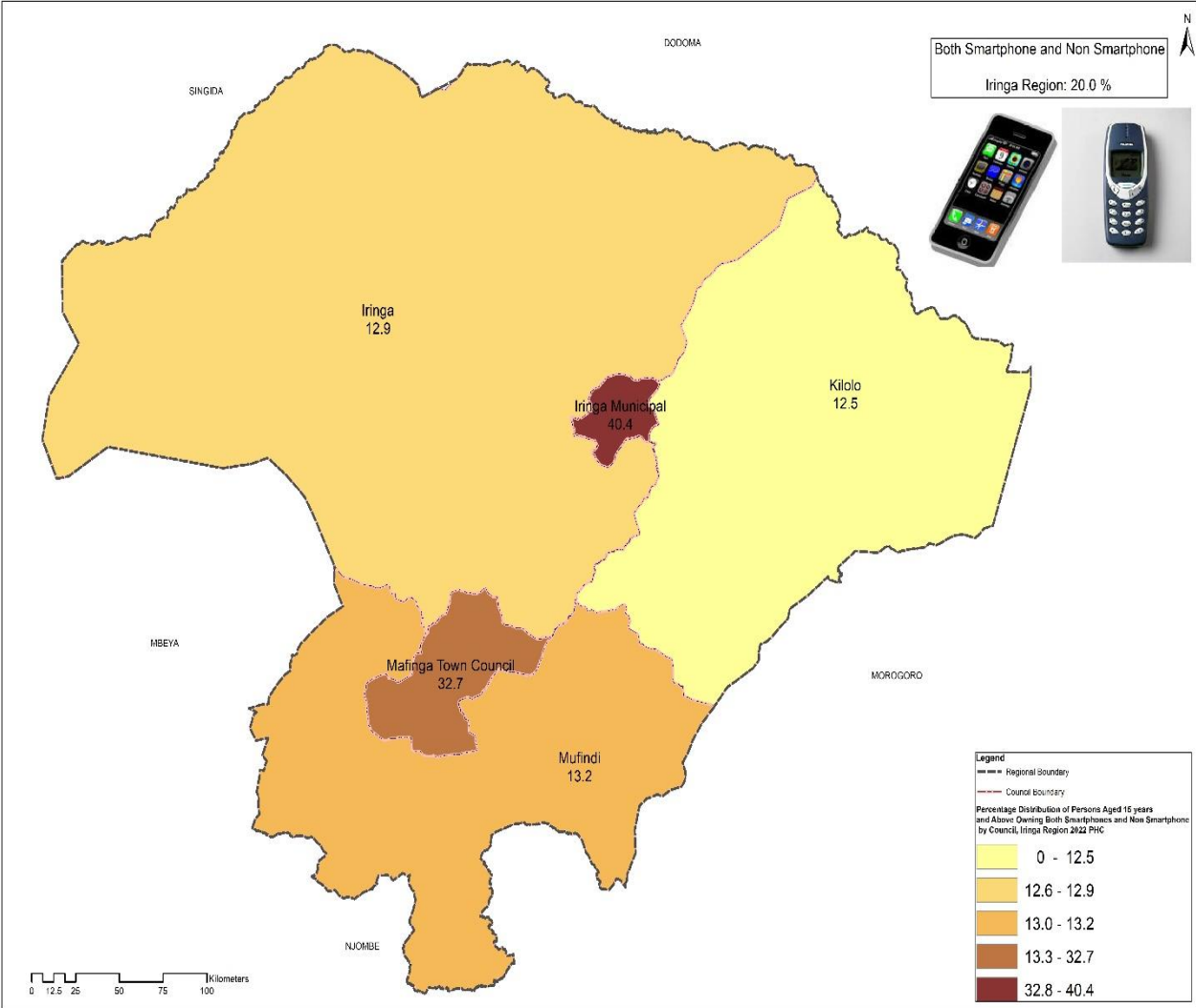
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	709,617	331,587	378,030	85.2	88.5	82.3	20.0	22.8	17.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	64.6	65.1	64.1
Rural	485,724	228,349	257,375	82.6	86.9	78.8	12.3	14.9	10.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	69.8	71.5	68.3
Urban	223,893	103,238	120,655	90.8	91.9	89.8	36.6	40.0	33.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	53.1	50.9	55.0
Council															
Iringa District	180,059	85,026	95,033	82.9	86.6	79.5	12.9	15.3	10.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	69.4	71.0	68.1
Iringa Municipal	129,605	60,029	69,576	90.8	91.7	90.1	40.4	43.5	37.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	49.3	47.1	51.3
Mafinga Town	73,981	34,009	39,972	90.9	92.4	89.7	32.7	36.8	29.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	57.4	54.9	59.6
Mufindi District	169,030	78,106	90,924	83.5	87.2	80.4	13.2	16.5	10.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	69.8	70.3	69.5
Kilolo District	156,942	74,417	82,525	82.3	87.5	77.7	12.5	14.7	10.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	69.2	72.2	66.5

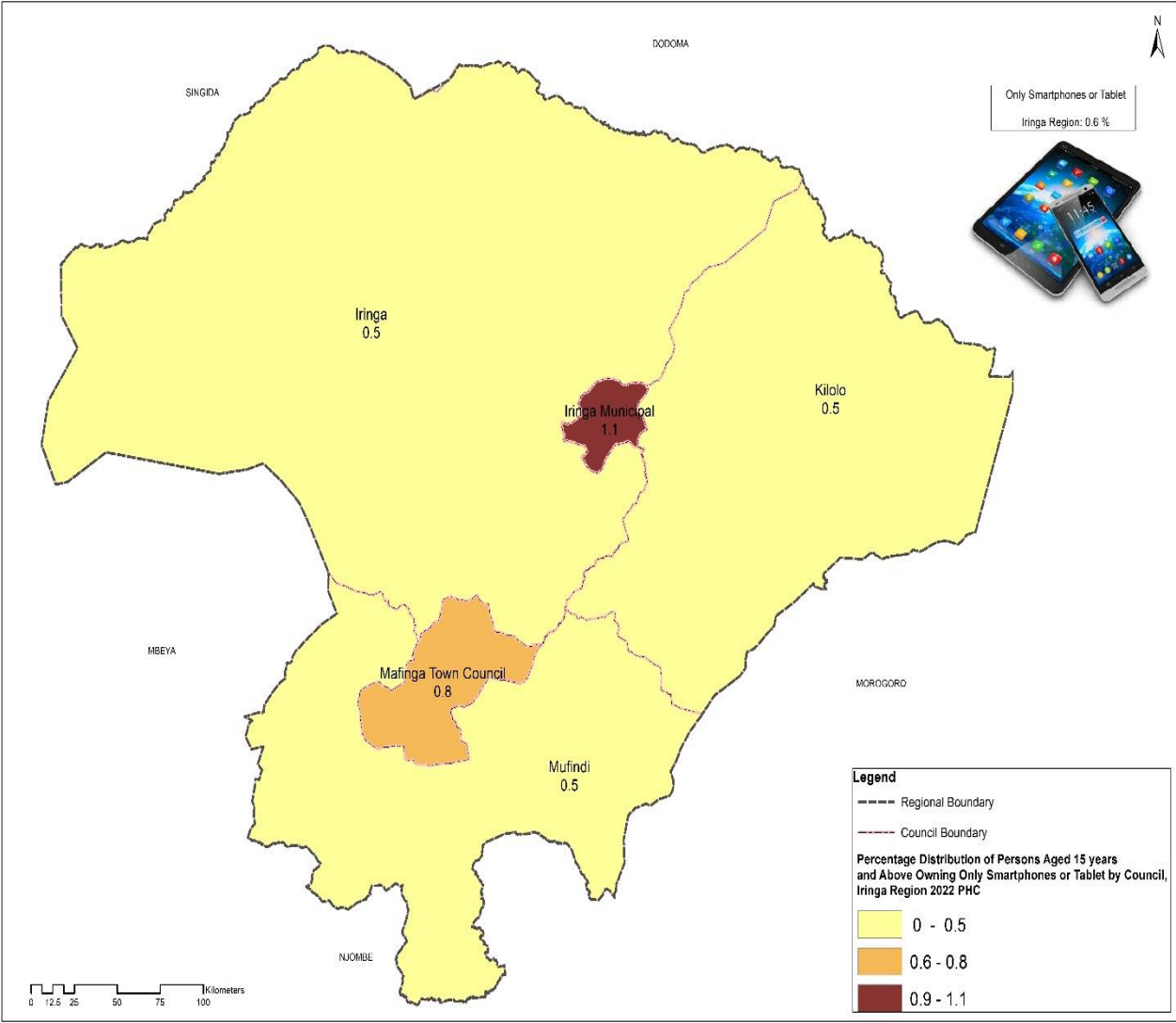
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC



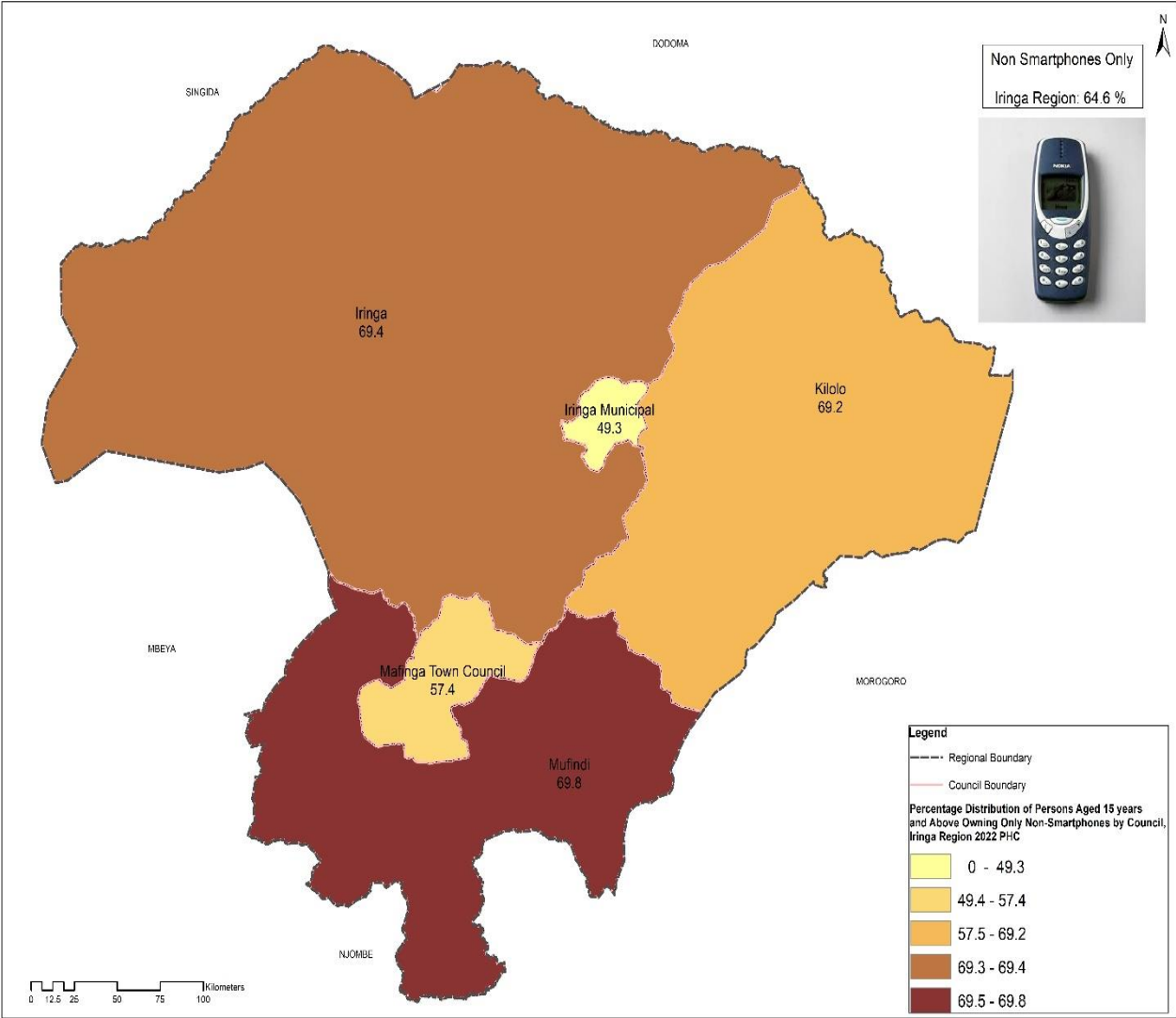
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Iringa Region 2022 PHC.



Map 13.3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC.



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Iringa Region 85.5 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (94.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.3%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 48.7percent and 81.8 percent for non-smartphone; the respective figures in rural areas are 17.7 percent and 78.7 percent.

Across all councils in Iringa Region, the proportion of households with smartphones ranges between 18.2 percent and 53.9 percent. The results also indicate that Iringa Municipal has the highest percentage (53.9%) of households that owns smart mobile phones followed by Mafinga Town (42.9%) while Kilolo District recorded 18.2 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	319,117	85.5	27.6	79.7
Rural	216,679	81.3	17.7	78.7
Urban	102,438	94.5	48.7	81.8
Council				
Iringa District	80,177	82.6	18.4	79.9
Iringa Municipal	57,401	95.0	53.9	80.4
Mafinga Town	35,587	94.4	42.9	84.2
Mufindi District	76,761	80.8	19.0	77.9
Kilolo District	69,191	81.5	18.2	78.6

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Iringa Region; it is owned by 57.7 percent of all individuals (58.8% of males and 56.6% of females). When the data are disaggregated by locality, 54.6 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphone and 64.8 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is highest (34.7%) for individuals aged 20-24 years while for non-smartphone it is highest (91.8%) for individuals aged 25-29 years. The

results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 10-14 years and attains its maximum point for persons aged 25-29 years, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 years and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 10-14 years and attains its maximum position for persons aged 20-24 years and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2 and Table 13.4).

Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

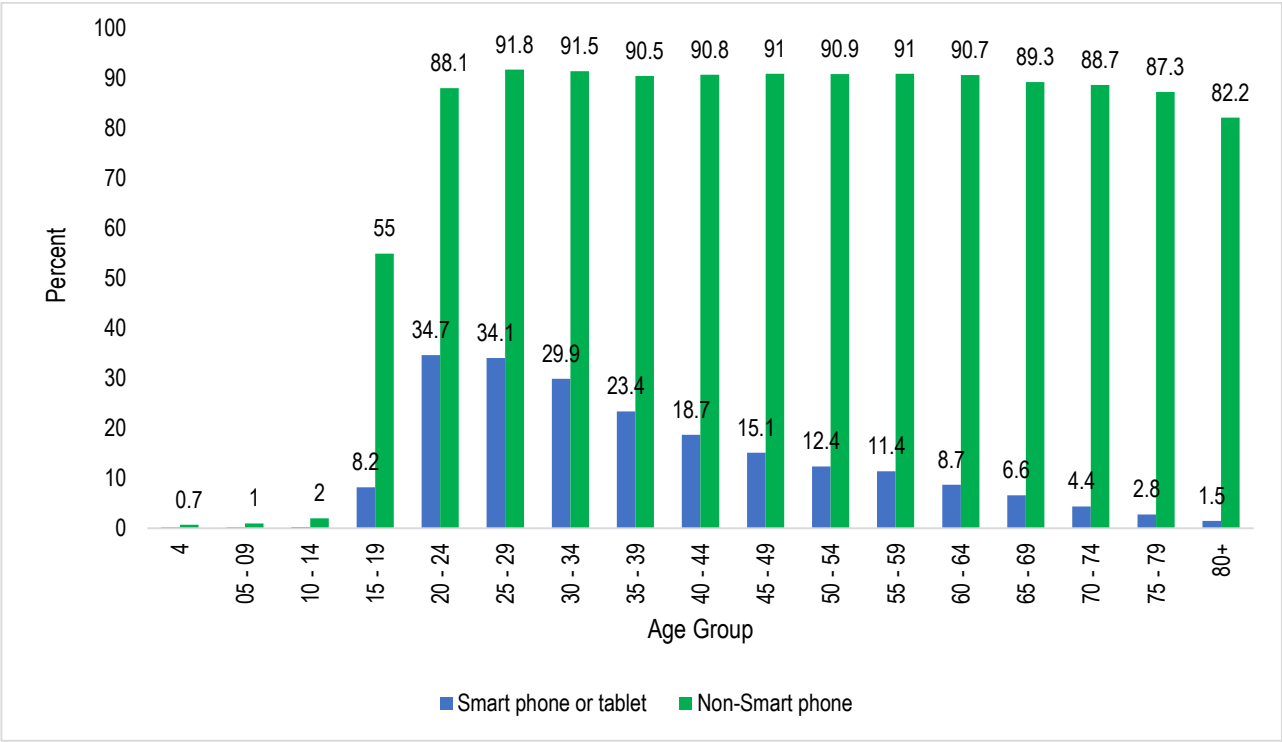


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	57.7	58.8	56.6	54.6	56.4	53.0	64.8	64.6	65.0	14.0	15.6	12.6	8.5	10.0	7.1	27.2	29.1	25.4
4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
10- 14	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
15 - 19	55.0	56.2	53.8	52.1	54.2	49.6	61.4	61.3	61.5	8.2	9.0	7.4	5.2	6.0	4.4	14.7	16.5	13.1
20 - 24	88.1	90.3	86.2	84.9	88.2	82.0	93.1	93.9	92.6	34.7	36.8	32.8	24.7	27.2	22.5	50.4	53.3	48.2
25 - 29	91.8	95.0	89.0	89.0	93.8	84.8	96.1	97.1	95.3	34.1	37.6	31.0	23.3	26.8	20.3	50.9	55.0	47.4
30 - 34	91.5	95.7	87.7	88.7	94.7	83.0	96.6	97.3	95.8	29.9	33.3	26.7	20.3	23.9	17.0	46.6	50.0	43.6
35 - 39	90.5	95.6	85.9	87.7	94.7	81.3	96.2	97.3	95.2	23.4	27.3	19.9	14.5	18.6	10.7	41.3	44.6	38.4
40 - 44	90.8	95.7	86.3	88.5	95.1	82.6	96.1	97.0	95.2	18.7	21.7	16.0	10.9	13.9	8.2	37.5	40.1	34.9
45 - 49	91.0	96.2	86.4	89.2	95.6	83.6	96.3	97.8	94.8	15.1	17.9	12.7	8.5	10.8	6.4	34.3	37.3	31.5
50 - 54	90.9	96.2	86.6	89.4	95.7	84.3	96.1	97.7	94.6	12.4	15.6	9.8	6.7	9.3	4.6	31.0	34.9	27.5
55 - 59	91.0	96.4	86.4	89.4	96.0	84.0	96.1	97.9	94.5	11.4	14.6	8.6	6.0	8.6	3.9	29.3	34.4	25.0
60 - 64	90.7	96.2	86.5	89.5	95.8	84.7	95.0	97.6	92.9	8.7	12.0	6.1	4.5	6.8	2.8	23.1	29.4	17.9
65 - 69	89.3	95.9	84.6	87.9	95.3	82.8	94.8	97.8	92.2	6.6	9.4	4.6	3.2	4.7	2.1	19.4	25.4	14.5
70 - 74	88.7	94.5	84.7	87.8	94.1	83.7	92.0	95.9	88.9	4.4	6.6	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.4	13.5	19.1	9.1
75 - 79	87.3	93.7	83.3	87.0	93.9	82.7	88.7	92.4	86.2	2.8	4.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	9.5	14.5	6.2
80 +	82.2	90.3	78.1	82.8	90.3	79.1	78.5	89.9	72.9	1.5	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	4.3	7.2	2.9

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related education level, training after primary and training after secondary education (96.6%, 96.6% and 98.3% respectively) and least owned by those who attained pre-primary level (77.1%). Analysis by sex shows that, ownership of non-smartphone is higher among males compared with females across all education levels. The results also show that ownership of non-smartphone is generally higher among persons living in urban areas than those living in rural areas (Table 13.5).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	77.1	79.9	74.8	75.2	80.0	71.5	85.4	79.6	91.5	394	183	211	312	144	168	82	39	43
Primary School (1 - 8)	88.2	91.8	84.7	86.5	91.1	81.8	93.0	94.2	92.1	326,677	165,719	160,958	238,462	125,800	112,662	88,215	39,919	48,296
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.9	78.0	75.9	71.8	73.7	70.2	83.9	84.2	83.6	137,666	66,228	71,438	74,475	36,662	37,813	63,191	29,566	33,625
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	80.7	84.0	76.6	77.4	80.5	73.2	83.5	87.4	79.2	12,108	6,955	5,153	5,416	3,261	2,155	6,692	3,694	2,998
University and Other Related	96.6	97.2	95.9	95.1	96.0	93.8	97.5	98.0	97.0	44,903	24,948	19,955	16,177	9,497	6,680	28,726	15,451	13,275
Training After Primary	96.6	97.6	94.8	95.6	96.8	93.4	98.2	98.7	97.1	2,172	1,403	769	1,321	855	466	851	548	303
Training After Secondary education	98.3	98.7	97.8	98.1	98.7	97.4	98.5	98.7	98.2	5,969	2,977	2,992	2,907	1,497	1,410	3,062	1,480	1,582

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Iringa Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (78.5%) and least owned by those attained pre-primary education (8.0%). The percentage of ownership of smartphone is higher for males than females in almost all education levels except for those who attained training after secondary education level where it is higher for females than males (75.0% versus 72.0% respectively) (Table 13.6).

In addition, ownership of smartphone in Iringa Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13.6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	8.0	9.6	6.7	4.8	6.7	3.4	21.9	20.4	23.4	41	22	19	20	12	8	21	10	11
Primary School (1 - 8)	12.5	13.6	11.4	8.5	9.9	7.1	24.1	25.6	22.8	46,179	24,461	21,718	23,358	13,618	9,740	22,821	10,843	11,978
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27.1	28.7	25.6	19.2	21.1	17.4	38.0	39.6	36.5	48,460	24,393	24,067	19,867	10,497	9,370	28,593	13,896	14,697
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	41.4	46.2	35.4	34.5	38.4	29.2	47.3	53.7	40.2	6,205	3,825	2,380	2,415	1,555	860	3,790	2,270	1,520
University and Other Related	78.5	79.3	77.6	71.4	73.3	68.7	82.6	83.0	82.2	36,491	20,348	16,143	12,146	7,256	4,890	24,345	13,092	11,253
Training After Primary	34.9	35.9	33.3	28.4	29.6	26.3	45.4	45.9	44.6	786	516	270	392	261	131	394	255	139
Training After Secondary Education	73.5	72.0	75.0	71.4	71.6	71.1	75.6	72.4	78.5	4,465	2,171	2,294	2,115	1,086	1,029	2,350	1,085	1,265

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 88.4 percent of all individuals aged 15 years and above in Iringa Region are using non-smartphones and 21.3 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non-smartphones is higher (92.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (86.8%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals in urban areas (38.8%) is higher than that of rural areas (13.3%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than females for both smart and non-smart phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using smartphone is highest in Iringa Municipal (42.8%) and for non-smartphone is highest in Mafinga Town (92.4%). On the other hand, Kilolo District has the lowest (13.6%) proportion of individuals using smartphones while Iringa District and Mufindi District have the lowest proportion of individuals using non-smartphones with 86.8 percent each (Table 13.7).

Table 13.7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percentage					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	709,617	331,587	378,030	21.3	24.1	18.9	88.4	90.5	86.6
Rural	485,724	228,349	257,375	13.3	15.9	10.9	86.8	89.4	84.4
Urban	223,893	103,238	120,655	38.8	42.1	35.9	92.0	92.7	91.4
Council									
Iringa District	180,059	85,026	95,033	13.9	16.2	11.9	86.8	89.1	84.7
Iringa Municipal	129,605	60,029	69,576	42.8	45.9	40.1	91.7	92.3	91.2
Mafinga Town	73,981	34,009	39,972	34.6	38.5	31.2	92.4	93.4	91.5
Mufindi District	169,030	78,106	90,924	14.1	17.4	11.3	86.8	89.2	84.7
Kilolo District	156,942	74,417	82,525	13.6	15.8	11.6	87.4	90.4	84.7

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

Majority of persons (62.6%) aged four years and above in Iringa Region used non-smartphones in the last three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (62.9%) using of non-smartphones is almost the same as that of females (62.4%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 60.1 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (68.7%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart

phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (29.4%) than in rural areas (9.2%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20-79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20-29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 up to age 20-24, then increases at a slow pace up to age group 25-29, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC.

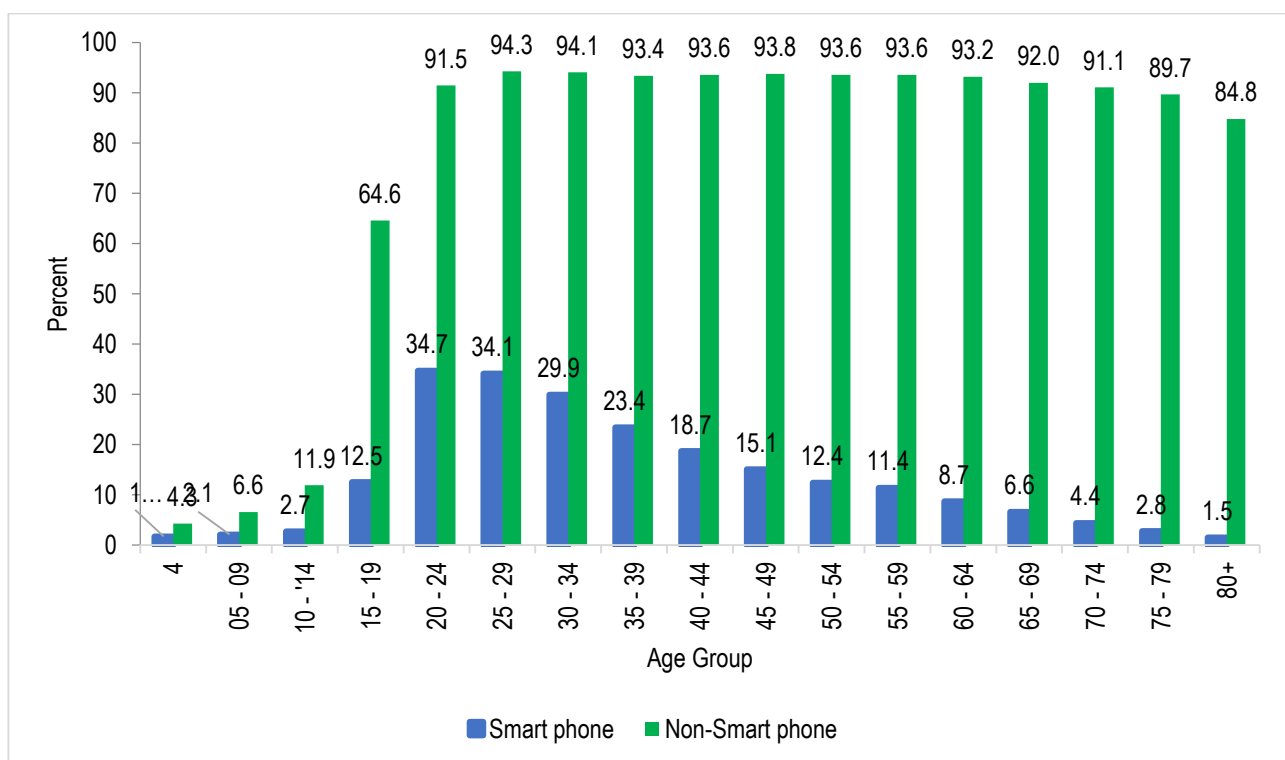


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Iringa Region; 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	62.6	62.9	62.4	60.1	60.7	59.5	68.7	68.3	69.2	15.2	16.7	13.8	9.2	10.7	7.8	29.4	31.3	27.6
4	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
05-09	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.8	4.9	4.7
10-14	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.7	12.4	13.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.4	6.2	6.5
15 - 19	64.6	65.4	63.8	62.6	64.1	61.0	69.0	69.0	69.1	12.5	12.9	12.0	8.2	8.8	7.6	21.8	23.4	20.4
20 - 24	91.5	92.5	90.6	89.4	91.1	87.9	94.7	95.1	94.5	34.7	36.8	32.8	24.7	27.2	22.5	50.4	53.3	48.2
25 - 29	94.3	96.2	92.6	92.5	95.2	90.0	97.1	97.7	96.6	34.1	37.6	31.0	23.3	26.8	20.3	50.9	55.0	47.4
30 - 34	94.1	96.6	91.8	92.1	95.9	88.6	97.5	97.8	97.2	29.9	33.3	26.7	20.3	23.9	17.0	46.6	50.0	43.6
35 - 39	93.4	96.6	90.5	91.5	95.9	87.5	97.2	98.0	96.6	23.4	27.3	19.9	14.5	18.6	10.7	41.3	44.6	38.4
40 - 44	93.6	96.6	90.9	92.1	96.1	88.5	97.3	97.7	96.9	18.7	21.7	16.0	10.9	13.9	8.2	37.5	40.1	34.9
45 - 49	93.8	97.0	90.8	92.5	96.6	89.0	97.4	98.3	96.5	15.1	17.9	12.7	8.5	10.8	6.4	34.3	37.3	31.5
50 - 54	93.6	96.9	90.8	92.5	96.5	89.2	97.2	98.1	96.4	12.4	15.6	9.8	6.7	9.3	4.6	31.0	34.9	27.5
55 - 59	93.6	97.3	90.6	92.5	96.9	88.9	97.3	98.3	96.5	11.4	14.6	8.6	6.0	8.6	3.9	29.3	34.4	25.0
60 - 64	93.2	97.0	90.4	92.4	96.6	89.2	96.2	98.1	94.7	8.7	12.0	6.1	4.5	6.8	2.8	23.1	29.4	17.9
65 - 69	92.0	96.8	88.5	90.9	96.4	87.1	96.0	98.2	94.3	6.6	9.4	4.6	3.2	4.7	2.1	19.4	25.4	14.5
70 - 74	91.1	95.5	88.1	90.5	95.2	87.3	93.6	96.7	91.2	4.4	6.6	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.4	13.5	19.1	9.1
75 - 79	89.7	94.6	86.7	89.5	94.8	86.1	91.1	93.7	89.4	2.8	4.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	9.5	14.5	6.2
80 +	84.8	91.9	81.3	85.4	91.8	82.2	81.7	92.0	76.6	1.5	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	4.3	7.2	2.9

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above years in Iringa Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (85.9%), followed by 61.1 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 43.1 percent of persons using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information (Table 13.9).

The results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (83.7% for rural and 90.5% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (55.2% for rural and 73.9% for urban) and searching or receiving information (37.2 % for rural and 56.0% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	85.9	88.0	84.0	43.1	46.1	40.5	4.9	5.7	4.2	13.5	15.4	11.9	14.0	16.3	11.9	61.1	64.1	58.5	709,617	331,587	378,030
Rural	83.7	86.4	81.3	37.2	40.5	34.3	3.1	3.8	2.5	9.0	10.7	7.5	10.4	12.7	8.3	55.2	59.0	51.9	485,724	228,349	257,375
Urban	90.5	91.3	89.8	56.0	58.4	53.9	8.8	9.9	7.8	23.4	25.9	21.3	21.8	24.4	19.6	73.9	75.6	72.5	223,893	103,238	120,655
Council																					
Iringa District	84.1	86.5	82.1	37.3	40.3	34.5	3.8	4.4	3.2	9.5	11.0	8.1	10.7	13.0	8.7	56.9	60.2	54.0	180,059	85,026	95,033
Iringa Municipal	90.5	91.3	89.9	58.9	61.2	56.9	10.2	11.2	9.3	27.2	29.8	25.0	23.5	26.3	21.2	76.5	78.0	75.3	129,605	60,029	69,576
Mafinga Town	90.8	91.8	90.1	50.8	53.7	48.3	6.7	8.0	5.6	18.5	21.0	16.4	20.4	23.1	18.2	71.6	73.7	69.8	73,981	34,009	39,972
Mufindi District	83.2	85.8	80.9	40.7	44.3	37.6	3.2	4.1	2.4	9.8	12.0	8.0	11.2	14.0	8.9	54.8	58.8	51.3	169,030	78,106	90,924
Kilolo District	84.5	87.5	81.8	35.8	38.8	33.1	3.0	3.5	2.5	8.6	10.0	7.3	9.7	11.6	8.0	55.1	58.8	51.8	156,942	74,417	82,525

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile phone by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Iringa Region, non-smartphone is mostly used, by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.7%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (81.4%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education levels. The uses of non-smartphone in Iringa Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.10).

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	81.4	82.5	80.5	79.8	82.8	77.4	88.5	81.6	95.7	416	189	227	331	149	182	85	40	45
Primary School (1 - 8)	91.7	93.7	89.7	90.6	93.1	88.0	94.8	95.5	94.3	339,653	169,061	170,592	249,697	128,584	121,113	89,956	40,477	49,479
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	82.2	82.9	81.5	78.6	79.8	77.4	87.1	87.3	86.9	147,071	70,388	76,683	81,447	39,732	41,715	65,624	30,656	34,968
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.4	87.7	82.7	83.7	85.7	80.8	87.0	89.6	84.1	12,820	7,258	5,562	5,851	3,471	2,380	6,969	3,787	3,182
University and Other Related	97.4	97.8	96.8	96.3	96.9	95.4	98.0	98.4	97.6	45,241	25,100	20,141	16,376	9,588	6,788	28,865	15,512	13,353
Training After Primary	98.0	98.4	97.4	97.5	98.0	96.6	99.0	99.1	98.7	2,205	1,415	790	1,347	865	482	858	550	308
Training After Secondary Education	98.7	99.0	98.4	98.7	99.0	98.3	98.7	99.0	98.5	5,996	2,986	3,010	2,925	1,502	1,423	3,071	1,484	1,587

In Iringa Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (78.5%) compared with other levels of education and it is least used by those attained pre-primary level (8.2%). The percentage of usage of smartphone by individuals is higher for males than for females for most of education level except for those who attained training after secondary education where females have higher percentage (75.0%) than males (72.0%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	8.2	9.6	7.1	4.8	6.7	3.4	22.9	20.4	25.5	42	22	20	20	12	8	22	10	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	12.7	13.8	11.7	8.6	10.0	7.2	24.5	25.9	23.3	47,022	24,846	22,176	23,805	13,858	9,947	23,217	10,988	12,229
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	29.1	30.8	27.5	20.8	22.8	19.0	40.4	42.0	38.9	52,014	26,136	25,878	21,592	11,371	10,221	30,422	14,765	15,657
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	44.6	48.3	39.9	36.8	39.7	32.9	51.3	56.6	45.4	6,685	3,998	2,687	2,576	1,607	969	4,109	2,391	1,718
University and Other Related	78.5	79.3	77.6	71.4	73.3	68.7	82.6	83.0	82.2	36,491	20,348	16,143	12,146	7,256	4,890	24,345	13,092	11,253
Training After Primary	34.9	35.9	33.3	28.4	29.6	26.3	45.4	45.9	44.6	786	516	270	392	261	131	394	255	139
Training After Secondary Education	73.5	72.0	75.0	71.4	71.6	71.1	75.6	72.4	78.5	4,465	2,171	2,294	2,115	1,086	1,029	2,350	1,085	1,265

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Iringa Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 92.3 percent among unclassified workers category to 96.9 percent among the self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using mobile phones is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all categories of employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	95.1	97.3	89.4	93.9	96.4	88.3	98.2	99.3	93.6	1,233	912	321	859	611	248	374	301	73
Self-employed without employees	92.9	95.4	90.4	91.7	94.8	88.7	96.7	97.2	96.2	4,267	2,204	2,063	3,207	1,652	1,555	1,060	552	508
Self-employed with employees	96.9	98.6	93.7	96.4	98.5	92.8	98.8	99.1	97.8	757	506	251	597	390	207	160	116	44
Casual labourers	94.4	95.4	87.7	93.7	95.0	83.9	97.6	97.1	100.0	1,141	1,006	135	937	838	99	204	168	36
Workers not classified by status	92.3	94.8	90.7	91.0	93.5	89.2	95.6	98.7	94.0	746	309	437	527	231	296	219	78	141

The results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Iringa Region ranges from 18.9 percent among self-employed without employees to 28.9 percent among paid employees. With regards to use of smart phones among employed persons, the Census results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment status (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	28.9	33.1	17.8	21.4	24.1	15.3	46.7	51.8	26.9	374	310	64	196	153	43	178	157	21
Self-employed without employees	18.9	23.4	14.4	14.1	18.8	9.4	34.2	37.3	30.9	868	540	328	493	328	165	375	212	163
Self-employed with employees	22.7	27.5	13.4	19.1	22.5	13.0	36.4	44.4	15.6	177	141	36	118	89	29	59	52	7
Casual labourers	23.2	23.6	20.1	20.6	21.4	14.4	35.4	34.7	38.9	280	249	31	206	189	17	74	60	14
Workers not classified by status	23.1	20.9	24.7	17.3	14.2	19.6	38.0	41.8	36.0	187	68	119	100	35	65	87	33	54

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Iringa Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 88 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than females across all occupation categories except clerks and service workers and shop sales workers. There is no significant difference in the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators', administrators and managers.	98.2	99.1	96.7	98.4	98.8	97.4	98.1	99.3	96.4	2,100	1,338	762	730	502	228	1,370	836	534
Professionals.	98.9	99.1	98.7	99.1	99.5	98.5	98.9	98.9	98.8	11,088	6,096	4,992	3,812	2,322	1,490	7,276	3,774	3,502
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.1	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.0	96.2	95.1	96.6	91.4	19,253	13,951	5,302	8,152	5,906	2,246	11,101	8,045	3,056
Clerks	96.8	95.7	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.7	95.8	94.0	97.5	1,806	918	888	684	388	296	1,122	530	592
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.1	95.9	96.1	96.6	98.1	95.9	95.7	94.8	96.3	26,514	9,610	16,904	9,801	3,399	6,402	16,713	6,211	10,502
Agricultural and fishery workers	88.7	91.4	86.5	88.3	91.3	85.6	91.1	92.0	90.4	219,794	104,491	115,303	182,646	88,380	94,266	37,148	16,111	21,037
Craft and related workers	92.4	94.7	89.9	91.6	94.6	88.4	93.8	94.7	92.7	99,588	53,111	46,477	64,960	34,618	30,342	34,628	18,493	16,135
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	97.5	97.7	95.8	97.4	97.5	96.3	97.5	97.8	95.3	6,193	5,472	721	2,922	2,608	314	3,271	2,864	407
Elementary occupations	91.2	93.3	89.4	89.8	92.6	87.4	93.2	94.4	92.2	99,868	47,626	52,242	58,316	28,510	29,806	41,552	19,116	22,436

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Iringa Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (81.8%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (13.6%). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among females in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals categories and clerks. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most occupational categories except for professionals and clerk category for which the percentage of persons using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

Table 13.15: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators', administrators and managers.	75.8	76.6	74.4	67.9	67.7	68.4	79.9	81.9	76.9	1,620	1,034	586	504	344	160	1,116	690	426
Professionals.	81.8	83.3	80.0	82.8	83.8	81.3	81.3	82.9	79.5	9,167	5,121	4,046	3,186	1,957	1,229	5,981	3,164	2,817
Technicians and associate professionals.	51.6	50.6	54.2	46.6	44.9	51.1	55.2	54.7	56.4	10,341	7,264	3,077	3,898	2,705	1,193	6,443	4,559	1,884
Clerks	67.8	66.5	69.2	70.8	73.9	66.7	66.1	61.3	70.5	1,266	638	628	492	292	200	774	346	428
Service workers and shop sales workers	45.6	50.5	42.8	35.6	40.2	33.2	51.4	56.0	48.7	12,591	5,065	7,526	3,612	1,392	2,220	8,979	3,673	5,306
Agricultural and fishery workers	13.6	15.6	11.8	10.5	12.7	8.5	29.4	31.8	27.5	33,624	17,836	15,788	21,643	12,266	9,377	11,981	5,570	6,411
Craft and related workers	20.6	23.6	17.4	13.5	16.3	10.5	34.4	37.4	31.0	22,259	13,256	9,003	9,567	5,953	3,614	12,692	7,303	5,389
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	44.0	45.0	36.8	36.5	37.8	25.5	50.7	51.5	45.4	2,797	2,520	277	1,095	1,012	83	1,702	1,508	194
Elementary occupations	23.0	25.5	20.8	12.9	15.1	10.8	37.8	41.3	34.9	25,193	13,024	12,169	8,342	4,654	3,688	16,851	8,370	8,481

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and council in Iringa Region. The results show that almost three percent (2.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own laptops and at least one percent (1.2%) own desktop computers. Iringa Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptop and desktop computers (6.6% and 2.4% respectively). The councils with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Iringa District, Mufindi District and Kilolo District with 0.8 percent each and for laptop computers Kilolo District recorded the lowest (1.5%) (Table 13.16).

Table 13.16: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.5	0.8	2.8	3.6	2.0
Rural	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.2
Urban	2.0	2.7	1.4	5.3	7.2	3.7
Council						
Iringa District	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2
Iringa Municipal	2.4	3.1	1.7	6.6	8.8	4.7
Mafinga Town	1.5	2.2	1.0	3.7	5.1	2.5
Mufindi District	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.3
Kilolo District	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.1

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that five percent (4.8%) of persons aged 15 and above use laptops and about three percent (2.7%) use desktop computers in Iringa Region. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Iringa Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (5.8% uses desktop and 10.6% uses laptop). Mufindi and Kilolo District has the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

Table 13.17: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	709,617	331,587	378,030	2.7	3.3	2.1	4.8	5.9	3.8
Rural	485,724	228,349	257,375	1.7	2.1	1.4	3.0	3.6	2.4
Urban	223,893	103,238	120,655	4.8	6.1	3.7	8.7	11.1	6.7
Council									
Iringa District	180,059	85,026	95,033	1.9	2.3	1.4	3.1	3.9	2.5
Iringa Municipal	129,605	60,029	69,576	5.8	7.1	4.6	10.6	13.3	8.3
Mafinga Town	73,981	34,009	39,972	3.6	4.6	2.7	6.4	8.3	4.7
Mufindi District	169,030	78,106	90,924	1.7	2.2	1.4	3.2	3.9	2.5
Kilolo District	156,942	74,417	82,525	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.8	3.5	2.3

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of persons that used computers during the three months' period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Iringa Region had two percent (2.0%) and about four percent (3.7%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used desktop computers in the reference period increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 25-34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases. On the other hand, the proportion of those who used laptops increases and attains the maximum point at age group 25-29 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The results further show that the proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that reported to have used a laptop computer in the 3 months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those who reported to have used desktop.

There is a slight difference for persons aged 4 years and above that used desktop and/or laptop computers between males and females across most of age groups with the proportion of males being generally higher than that of females (Table 13.18).

Table 13.18: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.0	1,048,697	499,839	548,858
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	33,149	16,567	16,582
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	157,836	77,921	79,915
10 -14	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	148,095	73,764	74,331
15 - 19	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	114,503	58,416	56,087
20 - 24	3.6	4.2	3.1	6.8	7.9	5.8	100,303	46,153	54,150
25 - 29	3.8	4.8	2.9	6.9	8.9	5.3	94,853	44,090	50,763
30 - 34	3.8	4.9	2.9	6.7	8.6	4.9	81,051	38,778	42,273
35 - 39	3.1	4.0	2.3	5.5	7.1	4.1	66,256	31,602	34,654
40 - 44	2.6	3.3	2.0	4.6	5.8	3.5	56,053	26,801	29,252
45 - 49	2.4	3.1	1.8	3.9	4.9	3.1	47,626	22,514	25,112
50 - 54	2.1	2.7	1.6	3.4	4.5	2.5	38,439	17,383	21,056
55 - 59	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.2	4.3	2.4	27,409	12,482	14,927
60 - 64	1.6	2.3	1.1	2.6	3.8	1.6	26,926	11,718	15,208
65 - 69	1.4	2.0	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.7	17,084	7,114	9,970
70 - 74	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.6	1.3	14,630	5,925	8,705
75 - 79	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	8,868	3,434	5,434
80 +	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	15,616	5,177	10,439

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Iringa Region had attained university and other related education levels (31.6%) with males having higher proportion (36.7%) than females (25.3%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is slightly higher among males than females for all levels of education.

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

Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	6.3	6.1	6.4	511	229	282	415	180	235	96	49	47
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	3.2	2.6	370,591	180,477	190,114	275,739	138,091	137,648	94,852	42,386	52,466
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	4.0	4.7	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.6	5.5	6.6	4.4	178,994	84,891	94,103	103,654	49,778	53,876	75,340	35,113	40,227
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9.6	11.2	7.7	7.6	8.8	5.9	11.4	13.4	9.2	15,004	8,277	6,727	6,993	4,049	2,944	8,011	4,228	3,783
University and Other Related	31.6	36.7	25.3	25.4	30.4	18.3	35.2	40.6	28.9	46,470	25,663	20,807	17,014	9,895	7,119	29,456	15,768	13,688
Training After Primary	5.0	5.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	6.7	6.1	2,249	1,438	811	1,382	883	499	867	555	312
Training After Secondary Education	17.6	20.7	14.7	15.2	18.4	12.0	19.9	22.9	17.1	6,074	3,016	3,058	2,964	1,517	1,447	3,110	1,499	1,611

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who use laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census in Iringa Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.2%) with a higher proportion for males (18.8%) than females (13.1%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who attained primary to university and other related levels, who use laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than those living in rural areas for all levels of education expect for those who attained training after primary education (Table 13.20).

Table 13.20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	5.2	6.1	4.3	511	229	282	415	180	235	96	49	47
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	370,591	180,477	190,114	275,739	138,091	137,648	94,852	42,386	52,466
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	3.6	4.4	2.9	178,994	84,891	94,103	103,654	49,778	53,876	75,340	35,113	40,227
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.7	6.7	4.5	4.9	5.6	3.9	6.5	7.8	5.0	15,004	8,277	6,727	6,993	4,049	2,944	8,011	4,228	3,783
University and Other Related	16.2	18.8	13.1	14.2	16.8	10.6	17.4	20.0	14.4	46,470	25,663	20,807	17,014	9,895	7,119	29,456	15,768	13,688
Training After Primary	2.7	3.3	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.4	2.7	3.1	1.9	2,249	1,438	811	1,382	883	499	867	555	312
Training After Secondary Education	11.0	11.7	10.3	9.9	10.3	9.5	12.1	13.2	11.0	6,074	3,016	3,058	2,964	1,517	1,447	3,110	1,499	1,611

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that in Iringa Region the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census date ranges from 2.0 percent for self-employed without employees to 5.5 percent self-employed with employees.

Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher for males than females across the employment categories except for the casual labourers.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.9	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	5.2	5.9	2.6	1,296	937	359	915	634	281	381	303	78
Self-employed without employees	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.6	4.6	2.5	4,592	2,311	2,281	3,496	1,743	1,753	1,096	568	528
Self-employed with employees	5.5	6.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	11.1	12.8	6.7	781	513	268	619	396	223	162	117	45
Casual labourers	2.5	2.1	5.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	5.3	3.5	13.9	1,209	1,055	154	1,000	882	118	209	173	36
Workers not classified by status	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.2	3.2	1.5	4.4	3.8	4.7	808	326	482	579	247	332	229	79	150

The results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 3.7 percent for self-employed without employees to 6.1 percent for self-employed with employee's category. In regard to the use of laptop computers, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	5.4	5.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	4.6	9.4	10.6	5.1	1,296	937	359	915	634	281	381	303	78
Self-employed without employees	3.7	4.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.1	6.8	8.6	4.9	4,592	2,311	2,281	3,496	1,743	1,753	1,096	568	528
Self-employed with employees	6.1	7.2	4.1	4.8	5.6	3.6	11.1	12.8	6.7	781	513	268	619	396	223	162	117	45
Casual labourers	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	2.5	6.2	5.8	8.3	1,209	1,055	154	1,000	882	118	209	173	36
Workers not classified by status	5.2	6.7	4.1	4.1	5.3	3.3	7.9	11.4	6.0	808	326	482	579	247	332	229	79	150

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Iringa Region, the category of legislators, administrators and managers constitute the highest percentage (8.6%) among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupation categories in Iringa Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the lowest percentage (0.8%).

The percentage of persons aged 15 and above who used desktop computer is higher among males than females for all occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas across most of the occupation categories except clerks where the usage was 5.3 percent in rural areas and 5.1 percent in urban areas (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators', administrators and managers.	8.6	9.3	7.4	6.3	6.9	5.1	9.8	10.8	8.3	2,138	1,350	788	742	508	234	1,396	842	554
Professionals.	7.9	10.4	5.0	7.2	8.4	5.2	8.4	11.6	4.9	11,206	6,149	5,057	3,846	2,334	1,512	7,360	3,815	3,545
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.5	3.9	2.6	20,030	14,352	5,678	8,359	6,024	2,335	11,671	8,328	3,343
Clerks.	5.2	6.4	4.0	5.3	6.6	3.7	5.1	6.2	4.1	1,866	959	907	695	395	300	1,171	564	607
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.3	3.9	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.7	4.4	1.7	27,602	10,021	17,581	10,143	3,466	6,677	17,459	6,555	10,904
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	247,657	114,296	133,361	206,878	96,790	110,088	40,779	17,506	23,273
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	107,818	56,111	51,707	70,885	36,578	34,307	36,933	19,533	17,400
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.8	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.3	2.2	2.4	0.9	6,354	5,601	753	3,000	2,674	326	3,354	2,927	427
Elementary occupations.	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.1	1.3	109,499	51,054	58,445	64,912	30,798	34,114	44,587	20,256	24,331

The 2022 PHC results shows that professionals have the highest percentage (38.6%) of person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupation categories in Iringa Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (3.0%).

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

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

Occupation status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators', administrators and managers.	34.0	36.1	30.2	24.9	27.8	18.8	38.8	41.2	35.0	2,138	1,350	788	742	508	234	1,396	842	554
Professionals.	38.6	46.6	29.0	33.7	40.1	23.7	41.2	50.5	31.2	11,206	6,149	5,057	3,846	2,334	1,512	7,360	3,815	3,545
Technicians and associate professionals.	12.9	13.2	12.1	10.1	10.7	8.6	14.8	15.0	14.5	20,030	14,352	5,678	8,359	6,024	2,335	11,671	8,328	3,343
Clerks.	21.0	21.6	20.4	22.4	24.8	19.3	20.2	19.3	20.9	1,866	959	907	695	395	300	1,171	564	607
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8.0	11.3	6.2	5.0	7.1	3.8	9.8	13.5	7.6	27,602	10,021	17,581	10,143	3,466	6,677	17,459	6,555	10,904
Agricultural and fishery workers.	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.0	6.3	8.0	5.0	247,657	114,296	133,361	206,878	96,790	110,088	40,779	17,506	23,273
Craft and related workers.	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	5.5	6.7	4.1	107,818	56,111	51,707	70,885	36,578	34,307	36,933	19,533	17,400
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	6.5	6.7	4.2	4.4	4.7	2.1	8.3	8.6	5.9	6,354	5,601	753	3,000	2,674	326	3,354	2,927	427
Elementary occupations.	4.3	5.2	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.2	6.8	8.6	5.2	109,499	51,054	58,445	64,912	30,798	34,114	44,587	20,256	24,331

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About fifty percent (50.0%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- Twenty-seven percent (26.8%) of all buildings/units in Iringa Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 24.9 percent are powered by other sources.
- More than twenty-six percent (26.7 %) of all buildings/units have water services.
- About four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Iringa Region have infrastructure for Person With Disabilities.
- Sixty-three percent (63.0%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Iringa Region are owned by male, 26.5 percent by female, and 7.5 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy three percent (72.7%) of all buildings/units in Iringa Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 12.2 percent are used by tenants.
- More than sixty percent (60.4%) of all buildings in Iringa Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- More than thirty-seven percent (37.3%) of all buildings/units in Iringa Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Iringa Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitute building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter

presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and availability of infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

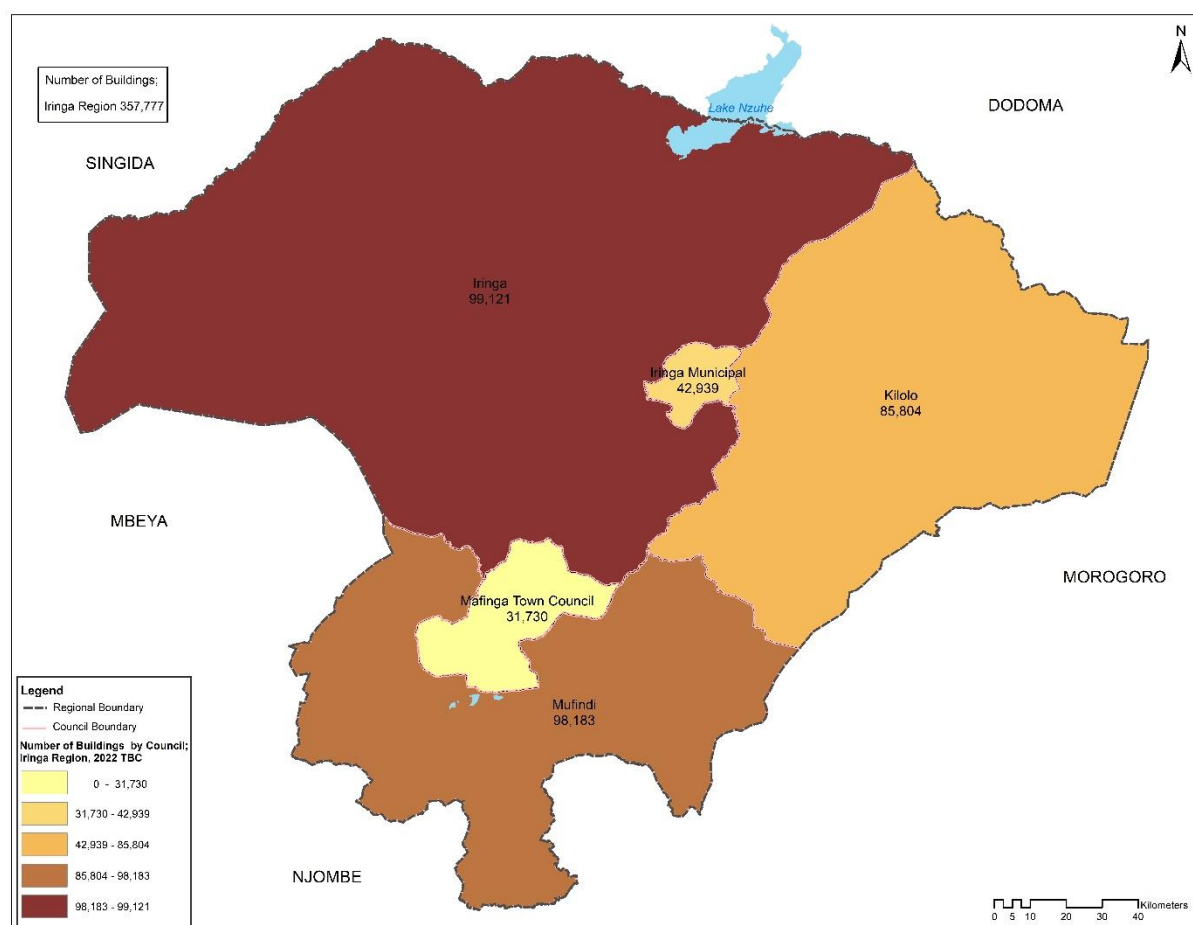
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Iringa Region has a total of 357,777 buildings whereby 276,094 buildings are in rural and 81,683 are in urban areas. Iringa District Council has the largest number of buildings (99,121 buildings) in the Region followed by Mufindi District Council (98,183 buildings) and Kilolo District Council (85,804 buildings). On the other hand, Mafinga Town and Iringa Municipal have fewer number of buildings (31,730 and 42,939 respectively). Further results show that Iringa Municipal Council has the largest number (313) of multi-storey buildings followed by Iringa District Council (59 buildings). while Kilolo District Council have relative small numbers (49 buildings) of multi-storey. (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	357,777	529	339,561	17,687	276,094	149	263,846	12,099	81,683	380	75,715	5,588
Iringa District	99,121	59	93,572	5,490	97,621	59	92,209	5,353	1,500	0	1,363	137
Iringa Municipal	42,939	313	39,314	3,312	0	0	0	0	42,939	313	39,314	3,312
Mafinga Town	31,730	58	29,986	1,686	8,134	3	7,791	340	23,596	55	22,195	1,346
Mufindi District	98,183	50	94,995	3,138	95,389	49	92,341	2,999	2,794	1	2,654	139
Kilolo District	85,804	49	81,694	4,061	74,950	38	71,505	3,407	10,854	11	10,189	654

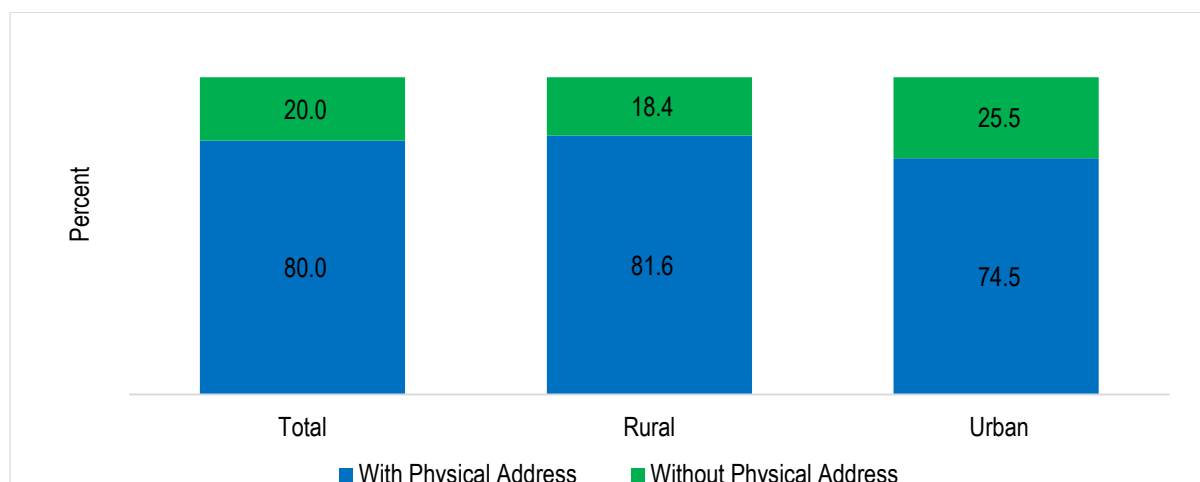
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 80.0 percent of all buildings in Iringa Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively higher in rural (81.6%) than in urban areas (74.5%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

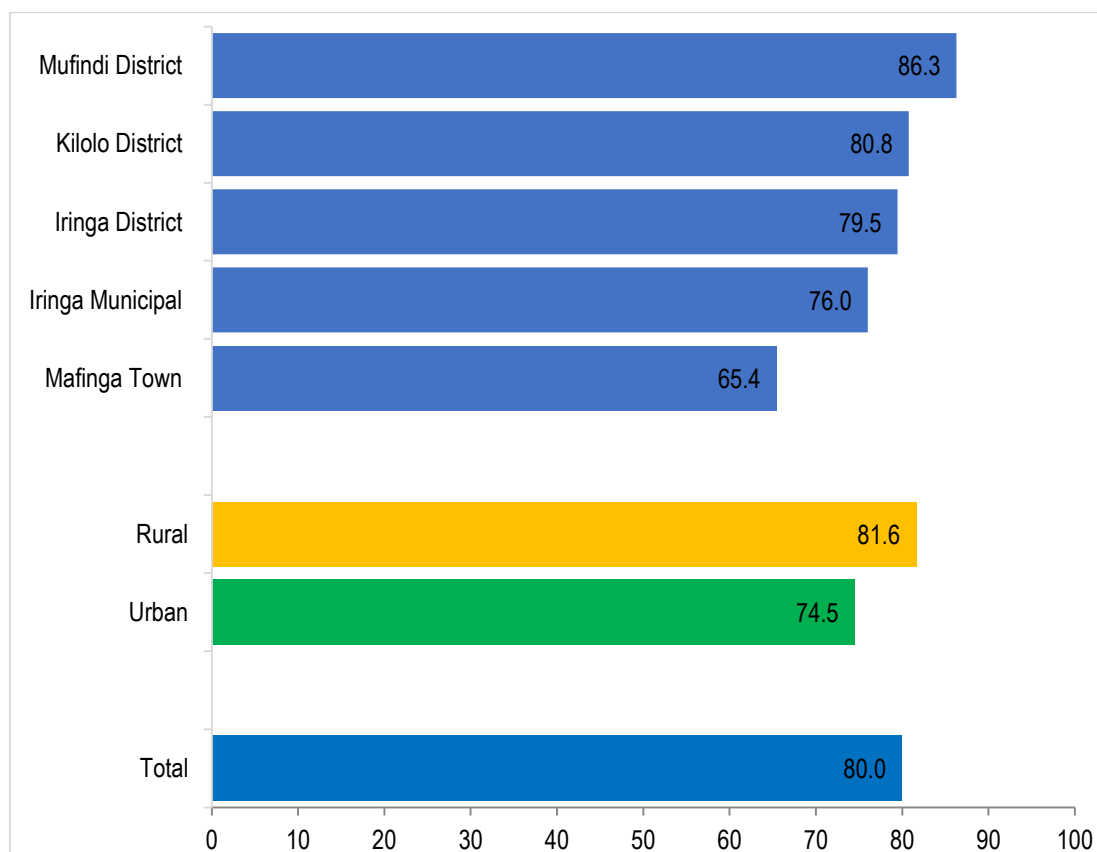


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 65.4 percent in Mafinga Town to 86.3 percent in Mufindi District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	357,777	286,161	71,616	276,094	225,312	50,782	81,683	60,849	20,834
Iringa District	99,121	78,754	20,367	97,621	77,522	20,099	1,500	1,232	268
Iringa Municipal	42,939	32,631	10,308	NA	NA	NA	42,939	32,631	10,308
Mafinga Town	31,730	20,763	10,967	8,134	5,603	2,531	23,596	15,160	8,436
Mufindi District	98,183	84,724	13,459	95,389	82,240	13,149	2,794	2,484	310
Kilolo District	85,804	69,289	16,515	74,950	59,947	15,003	10,854	9,342	1,512

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

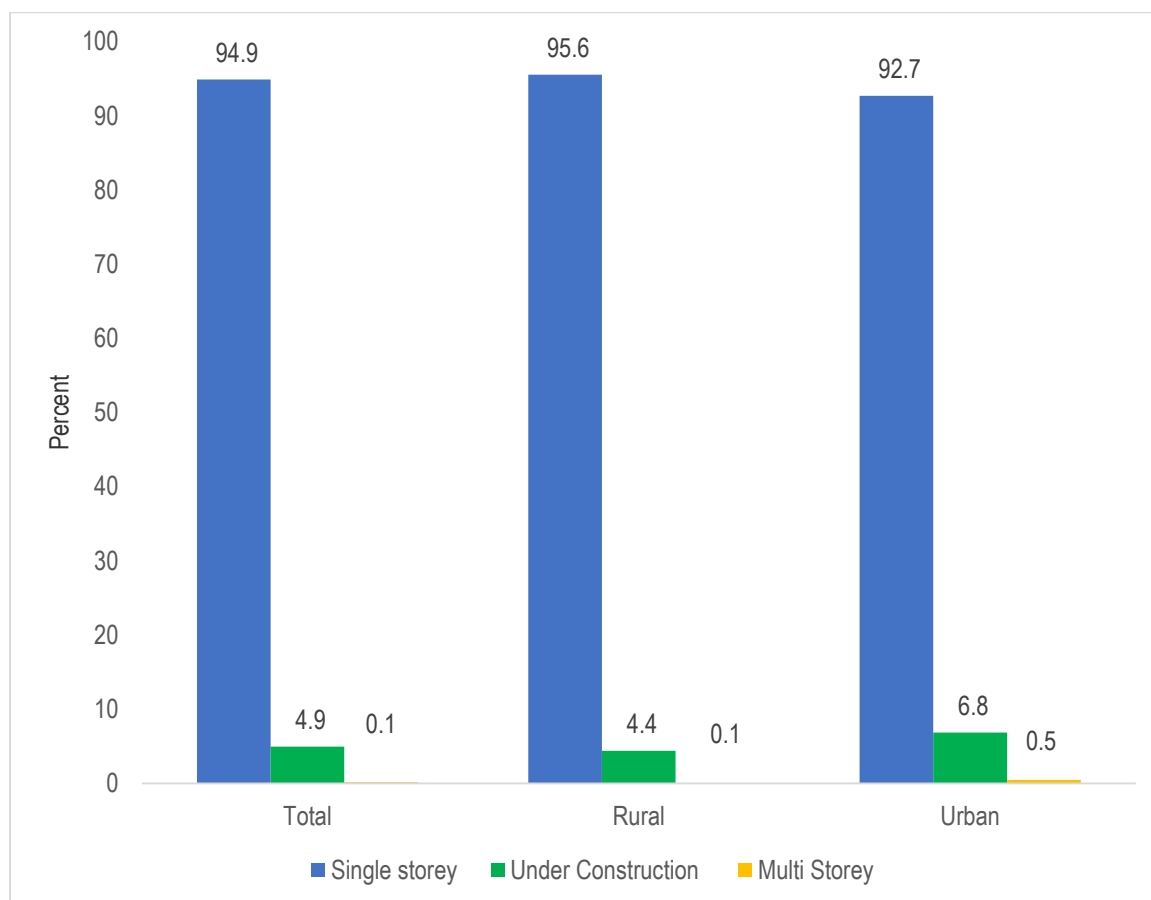


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 94.9 percent of all buildings in Iringa Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is higher (0.5%) in urban than in rural areas (0.1%). Results further reveal that close to five percent (4.9%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (6.8%) is higher than that in rural areas (4.4%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 89.7 percent of buildings in Iringa Region are used for residential purpose, 3.1 percent for commercial-residential and 7.2 percent for non-residential. In Iringa Region, the proportion of buildings used for residential purposes is higher in rural areas (90.1%) compared with urban areas (88.5%). This is also true for all councils except Kilolo District Council where the percentage of buildings used for residential purposes is the same in rural and urban areas (90.1% each).

At the council level, Iringa District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (91.3%) while Mafinga Town, has the lowest (87.9%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Mufindi District has the highest proportion (8.7%) while Iringa Municipal has the lowest (5.7%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Iringa Total	357,777	89.7	3.1	7.2
	Rural	276,094	90.1	2.5	7.5
	Urban	81,683	88.5	5.3	6.2
Iringa District	Total	99,121	91.3	2.6	6.0
	Rural	97,621	91.4	2.6	6.1
	Urban	1,500	89.1	5.5	5.4
Iringa Municipal	Total	42,939	88.9	5.4	5.7
	Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Urban	42,939	88.9	5.4	5.7
Mafinga Town	Total	31,730	87.9	4.3	7.8
	Rural	8,134	88.5	2.0	9.5
	Urban	23,596	87.7	5.1	7.3
Mufindi District	Total	98,183	88.7	2.5	8.7
	Rural	95,389	88.8	2.4	8.8
	Urban	2,794	85.0	6.3	8.6
Kilolo District	Total	85,804	90.1	2.8	7.1
	Rural	74,950	90.1	2.5	7.4
	Urban	10,854	90.1	4.9	5.0

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Iringa Region is for commercial purposes (50.0%), followed by institutional services (16.0%) and places of worship (13.8%). Mufindi District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (56.5%; 8,591 buildings) used for commercial, followed by Kilolo District Council (56.2%; 6,092 buildings), while Iringa Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (32.0%; 2,467 buildings) of buildings used for commercial purposes. Iringa Municipal has the highest percentage (3.1% 112 buildings) used for industrial purposes while Kilolo District has the lowest percentage (1.1%; 57 buildings) (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	25,625	7.7	50.0	1.6	0.4	2.5	0.9	4.5	16.0	0.1	13.8	5.7
Iringa District	5,994	6.8	43.0	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.8	6.6	17.4	0.1	17.5	5.7
Iringa Municipal	2,467	15.6	32.0	3.1	0.0	7.5	2.8	5.5	25.0	0.1	11.6	5.2
Mafinga Town	2,481	9.4	47.1	2.3	-	4.3	1.1	3.5	21.0	0.0	11.3	4.2
Mufindi District	8,591	7.0	56.5	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	3.6	13.6	0.1	12.0	6.1
Kilolo District	6,092	5.7	56.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.5	3.5	12.2	0.0	14.7	5.8

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

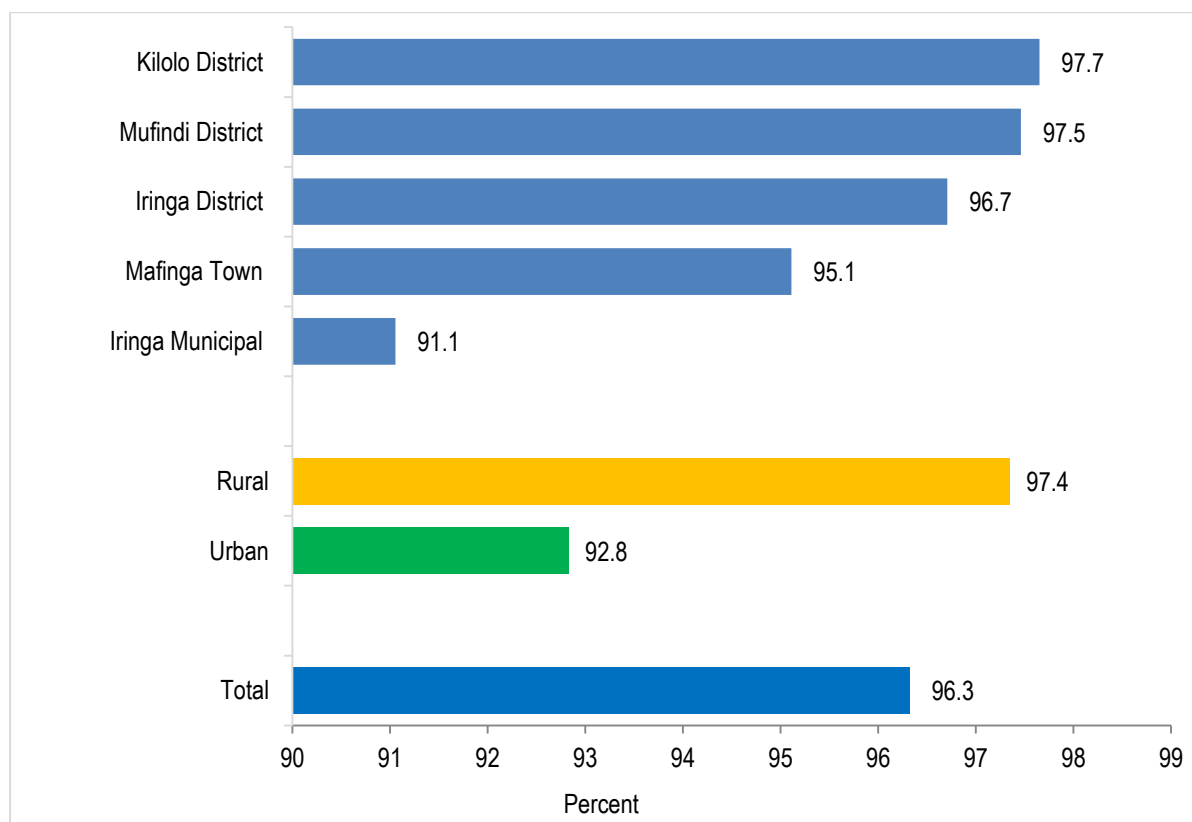
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. The results show that, most buildings in Iringa Region (96.3%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Kilolo District has highest (97.7%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while Iringa Municipal has the lowest (91.1%). The results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range 1.2 percent in Kilolo District to 4.4 percent in Iringa Municipal (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural								Urban					
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	357,777	96.3	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	276,094	97.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	81,683	92.8	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Iringa District	99,121	96.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	97,621	96.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1,500	98.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iringa Municipal	42,939	91.1	4.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42,939	91.1	4.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Mafinga Town	31,730	95.1	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	8,134	98.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	23,596	93.9	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Mufindi District	98,183	97.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	95,389	97.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2,794	97.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kilolo District	85,804	97.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	74,950	97.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	10,854	95.8	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

This section presents findings on attributes which of buildings constitute categories, occupancy status, ownership, construction status, materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, tenure status and condition of buildings. Buildings in this section refers to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (91.9%) of the buildings in Iringa Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Iringa Region (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.6).

Table 14.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	357,777	13,683	3.8	15,469	4.3	328,625	91.9
Rural	276,094	9,319	3.4	10,698	3.9	256,077	92.7
Urban	81,683	4,364	5.3	4,771	5.8	72,548	88.8
Council							
Iringa District	99,121	4,306	4.3	4,084	4.1	90,731	91.5
Iringa Municipal	42,939	2,525	5.9	1,987	4.6	38,427	89.5
Mafinga Town	31,730	1,432	4.5	2,209	7.0	28,089	88.5
Mufindi District	98,183	2,914	3.0	3,869	3.9	91,400	93.1
Kilolo District	85,804	2,506	2.9	3,320	3.9	79,978	93.2

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

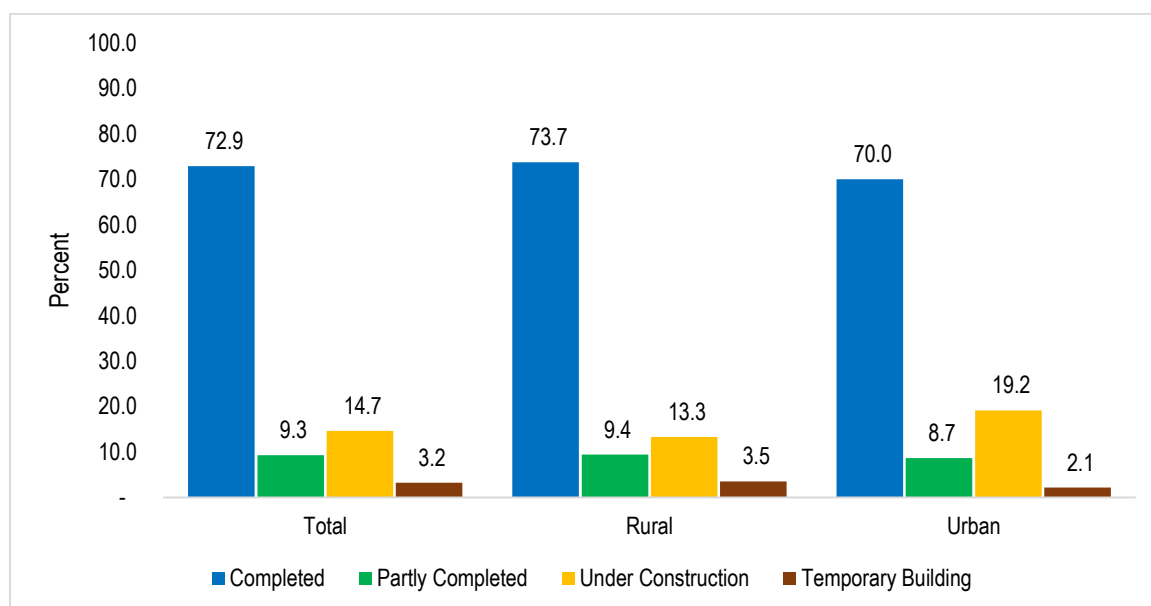
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 72.9 percent of all buildings in Iringa Region have been completed and 9.3 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 14.7 percent while temporary buildings account for 3.2 percent. The results also indicate that, 73.7 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 70.0 percent in urban areas.

Mufindi District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (78.2%) while Iringa Municipal Council has the lowest (68.2%). Percentage of temporary buildings ranges from 1.8 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 4.8 percent in Kilolo District Council (Figure 14.5 and Table 14.7).

Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	357,777	72.9	9.3	14.7	3.2
Rural	276,094	73.7	9.4	13.3	3.5
Urban	81,683	70.0	8.7	19.2	2.1
Council					
Iringa District	99,121	69.8	10.7	15.9	3.7
Iringa Municipal	42,939	68.2	9.6	20.1	2.0
Mafinga Town	31,730	73.3	6.9	18.0	1.8
Mufindi District	98,183	78.2	8.7	10.7	2.3
Kilolo District	85,804	72.6	8.9	13.8	4.8

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



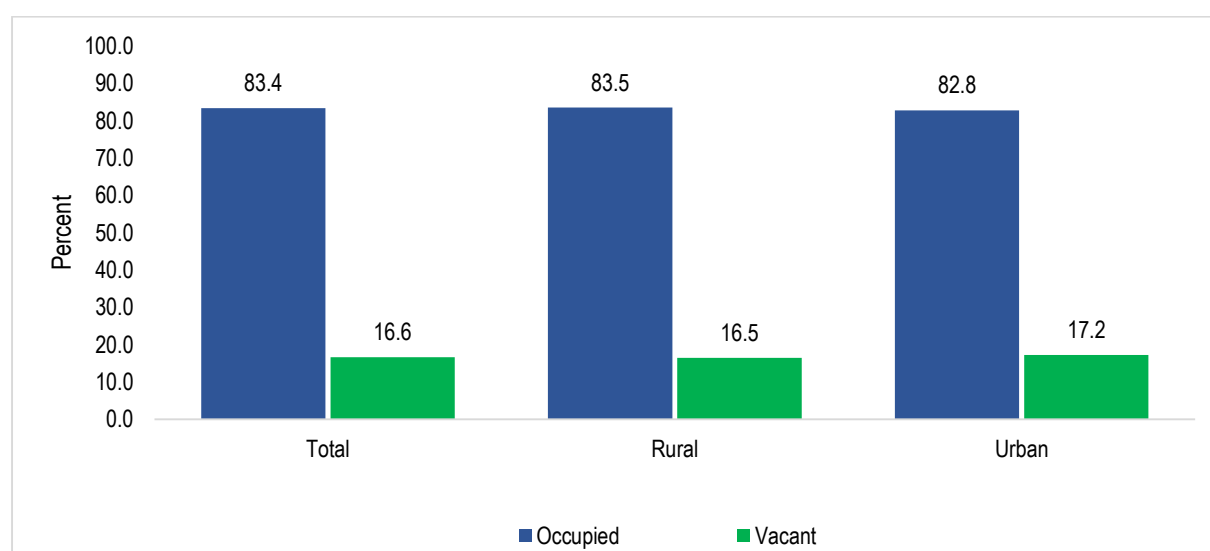
14.3.3 Buildings Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 83.4 percent of all buildings in Iringa Region are in use, while 16.6 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (83.5%) compared with urban areas (82.8%). Kilolo District Council has the highest percentage (84.2%) of buildings in use while Mafinga Town Council has the lowest (81.2%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.8).

Table 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	357,777	83.4	16.6
Rural	276,094	83.5	16.5
Urban	81,683	82.8	17.2
Council			
Iringa District	99,121	82.6	17.4
Iringa Municipal	42,939	84.0	16.0
Mafinga Town	31,730	81.2	18.8
Mufindi District	98,183	83.7	16.3
Kilolo District	85,804	84.2	15.8

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, wall and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About fifty percent (46.8%) of buildings in Iringa Region have sand-cement, followed by Earth/sand/soil floors (34.7%) and no floors (14.7%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 41.6 percent of all buildings in rural area while in urban areas it is 64.7 percent. Iringa Municipal Council has the highest percentage (64.1%) of buildings with cement floor while Kilolo District Council has the lowest percentage of 39.0 percent (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Material								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	357,777	46.8	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	34.7	0.1	14.7
Rural	276,094	41.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	42.0	0.1	14.7
Urban	81,683	64.7	10.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	14.6
Council										
Iringa District	99,121	41.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	41.7	0.2	15.3
Iringa Municipal	42,939	64.1	12.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	14.5
Mafinga Town	31,730	62.8	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.8	0.0	14.6
Mufindi District	98,183	46.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	38.7	0.1	12.7
Kilolo District	85,804	39.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	42.8	0.1	16.6

Note: Other flooring materials are PVC tiles, parquet or polished wood, wood planks, terrazzo or cow dung

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Iringa Region have walls built with burnt bricks (57.5%), followed by bamboo poles/wood planks (21.6 %). More than sixty percent (62.5%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks (13.1%). Similarly, in rural areas, most of the buildings (56.0 %) in rural areas are constructed using burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks (14.9%). Mafinga Town Council has the highest percentage (71.4%) of buildings with burnt bricks walls while Kilolo District Council has the lowest percentage (44.3 %) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Material									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	357,777	0.4	4.0	14.5	57.5	0.0	0.2	21.6	0.3	0.0	1.4
Rural	276,094	0.3	1.6	14.9	56.0	0.0	0.3	25.4	0.4	0.0	1.0
Urban	81,683	1.0	12.1	13.1	62.5	0.0	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Council											
Iringa District	99,121	0.3	2.1	10.6	50.1	0.0	0.2	34.6	0.6	0.0	1.4
Iringa Municipal	42,939	1.5	16.9	10.8	62.3	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.9
Mafinga Town	31,730	0.4	2.6	19.6	71.5	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.2
Mufindi District	98,183	0.4	1.7	20.2	69.8	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.6
Kilolo District	85,804	0.2	3.0	12.3	44.3	0.0	0.4	38.1	0.4	0.0	1.2

Note: "No walls" refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

Construction materials used for roofing can be permanent or temporary. Permanent construction materials include corrugated iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos, while temporary roofing materials are grass (leaves or palm leaves), mud/grass and poles, plastics, tarpaulin and straw.

The results show that, the highest percentage (84.3%) of all buildings in Iringa Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (6.8%). In urban areas, 90.0 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 82.6 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets ranges from 76.8 percent in Iringa District Council to 90.1 percent in Iringa Municipal Council and Mafinga Town Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	357,777	84.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	7.0
Rural	276,094	82.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.5
Urban	81,683	90.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.7
Council										
Iringa District	99,121	76.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.3	3.2	0.0	0.2	8.3
Iringa Municipal	42,939	90.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
Mafinga Town	31,730	90.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.3
Mufindi District	98,183	87.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.8
Kilolo District	85,804	83.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	6.9

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

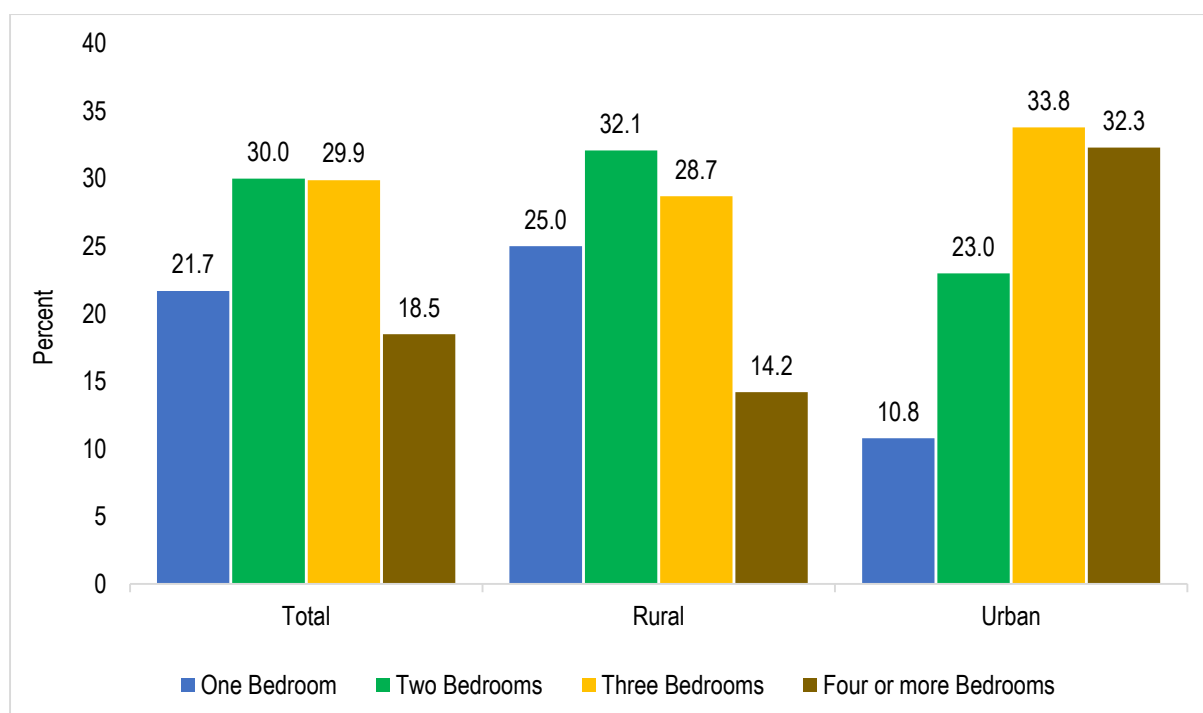
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 21.7 percent of such buildings/units in Iringa Region have one bedroom, 30.0 percent have two bedrooms, 29.9 percent have three bedrooms and 18.5 percent in total have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is low (25.0%) compared with 32.1 percent of those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most of building/units (33.8%) have three bedrooms and 23.0 percent have two bedrooms. Those with four or more bedrooms account for 32.3 percent in total (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	365,458	21.7	30.0	29.9	10.7	3.7	1.9	2.2
Rural	279,805	25.0	32.1	28.7	9.0	2.8	1.3	1.1
Urban	85,653	10.8	23.0	33.8	16.2	6.3	3.9	5.9
Council								
Iringa District	100,576	27.0	31.7	26.8	8.7	3.0	1.4	1.3
Iringa Municipal	45,222	10.3	20.1	32.8	18.0	7.1	4.7	7.0
Mafinga Town	32,930	13.3	26.2	35.2	13.4	4.9	2.8	4.3
Mufindi District	99,629	22.9	32.0	30.9	9.2	2.9	1.2	1.0
Kilolo District	87,101	23.3	32.2	28.7	10.0	3.1	1.4	1.3

Figure 14. 7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, TBC 2022



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

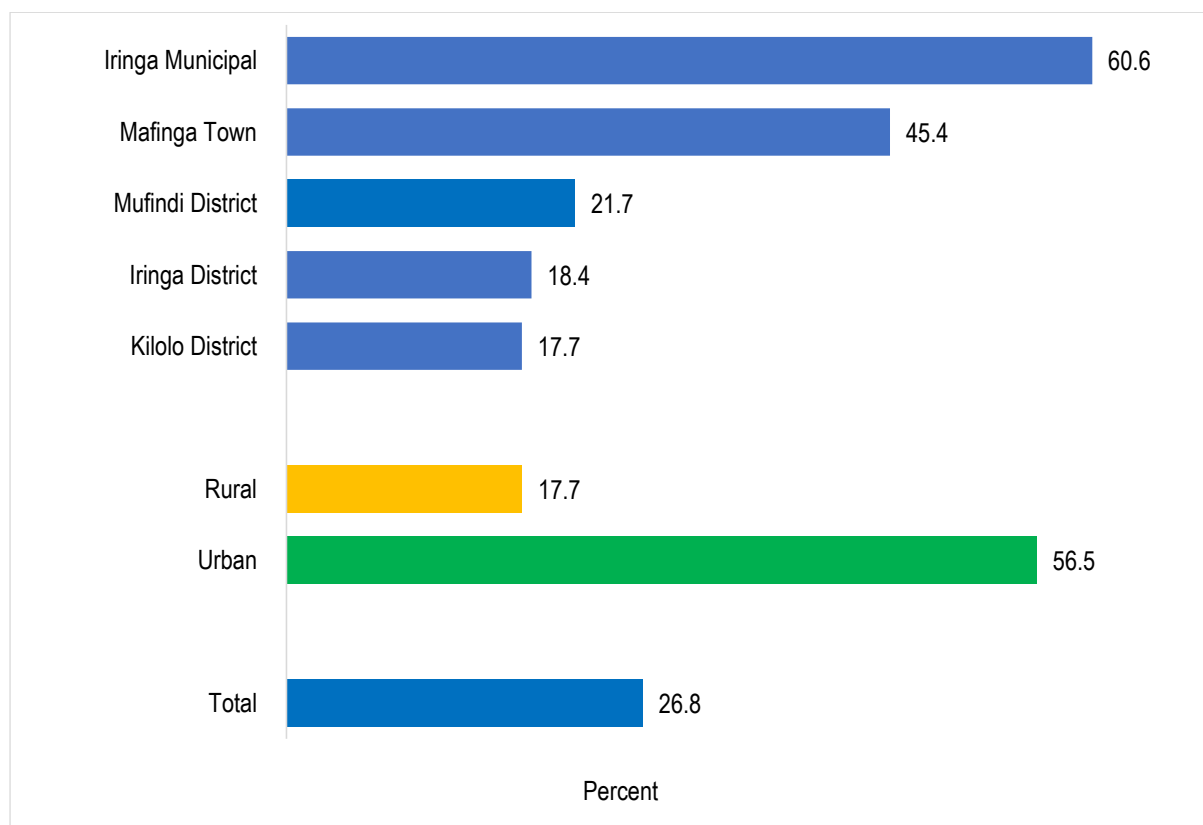
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

Electricity service in buildings/units is divided into two main groups: - electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) and electricity from alternative sources such as solar energy and generators.

The results indicate that 26.8 percent of all buildings/units in Iringa Region are connected to the national grid. More than half (56.5%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 17.7 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Iringa Region, councils with high proportions of buildings/units connected to the national grid are Iringa Municipal (60.6%) and Mafinga Town (45.4%) while Kilolo District has the lowest percentage (17.7%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 24.9 percent of all buildings/units in Iringa Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is higher in rural areas (28.7%) than in urban area (12.4%).

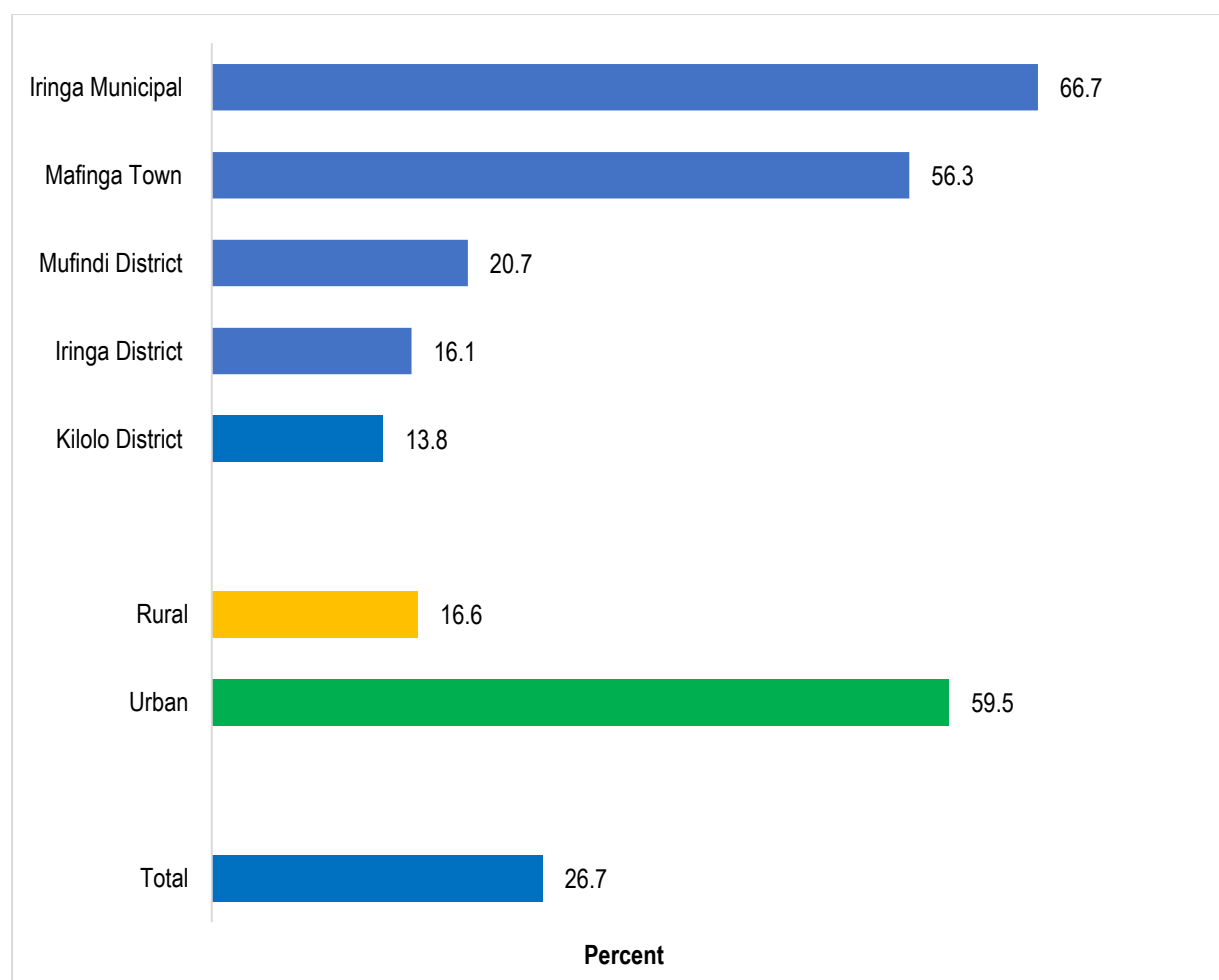
Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from 11.1 percent in Iringa Municipal to 29.7 percent in Mufindi District Council (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the relevant building/units. The results reveal that 26.7 percent of all buildings/units in Iringa Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (59.5%) than in rural areas (16.6%). Across councils, Iringa Municipal has the highest

percentage (66.7%) of buildings/units with water service while, Kilolo District has the lowest percentage (13.8%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Iringa, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building/units. The results reveal that 83.0 percent of all buildings/units in Iringa Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in rural areas is slightly higher (82.0%) than in urban areas (81.6%). There are disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 80.0 percent in Mafinga Town to 83.0 percent in Iringa Municipal (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

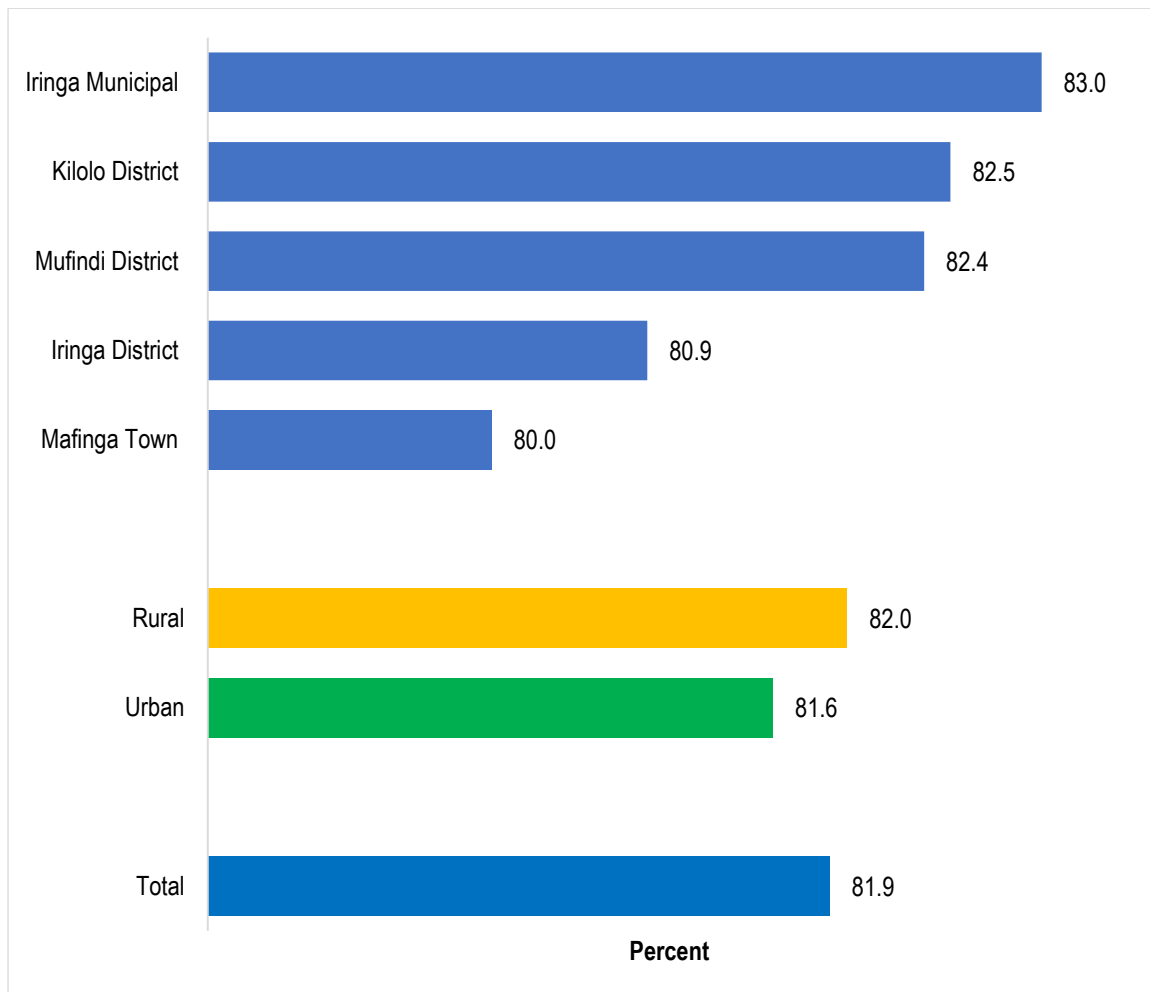


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	365,458	26.8	24.9	26.7	81.9
Rural	279,805	17.7	28.7	16.6	82.0
Urban	85,653	56.5	12.4	59.5	81.6
Council					
Iringa District	100,576	18.4	26.9	16.1	80.9
Iringa Municipal	45,222	60.6	11.1	66.7	83.0
Mafinga Town	32,930	45.4	22.8	56.3	80.0
Mufindi District	99,629	21.7	29.7	20.7	82.4
Kilolo District	87,101	17.7	25.1	13.8	82.5

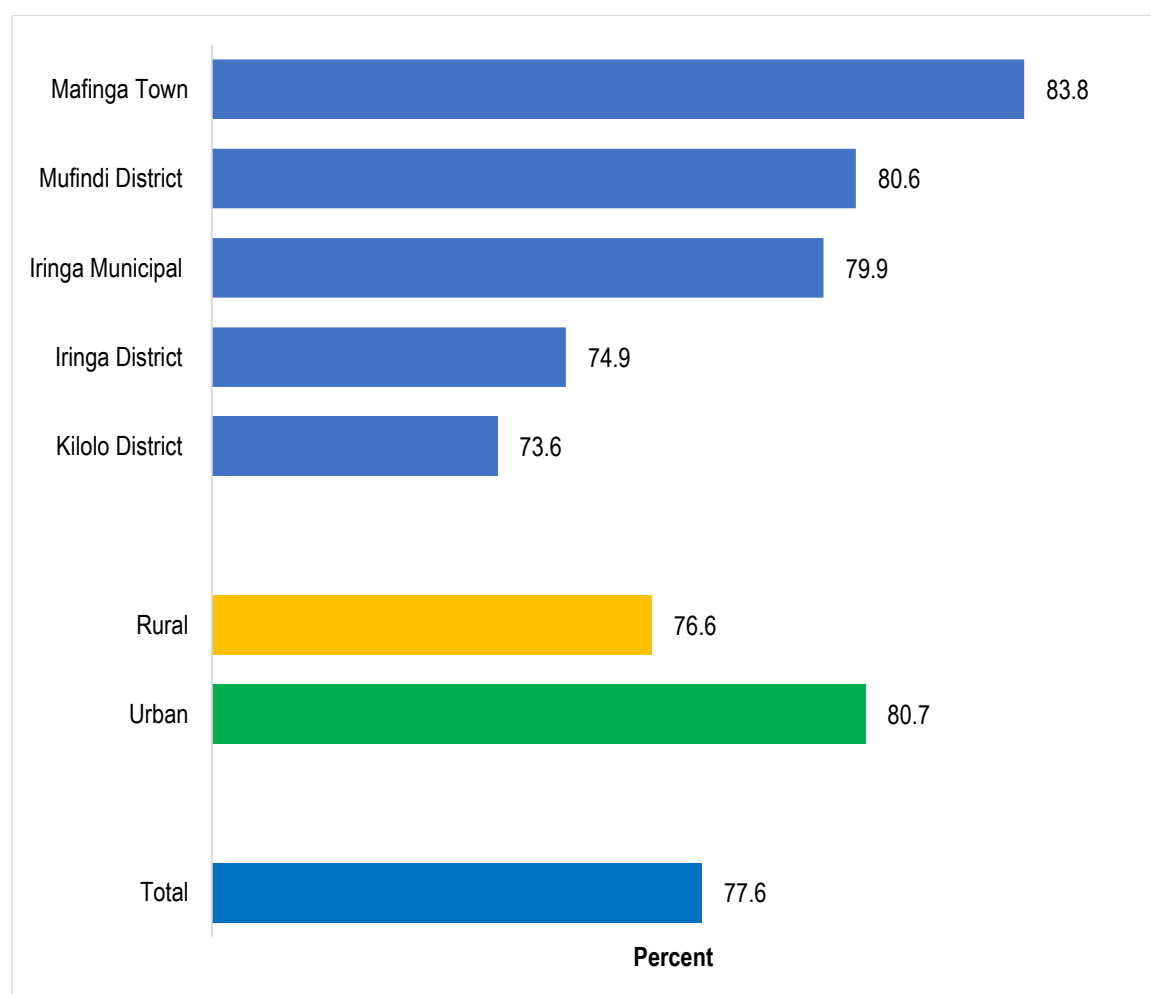
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 77.6 percent of all buildings in Iringa Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (80.7%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 76.6 percent in rural areas. Mafinga Town Council has the highest percentage (83.8%) of buildings accessible by road while Kilolo District Council has the lowest (73.6%) (Figure 14.11).

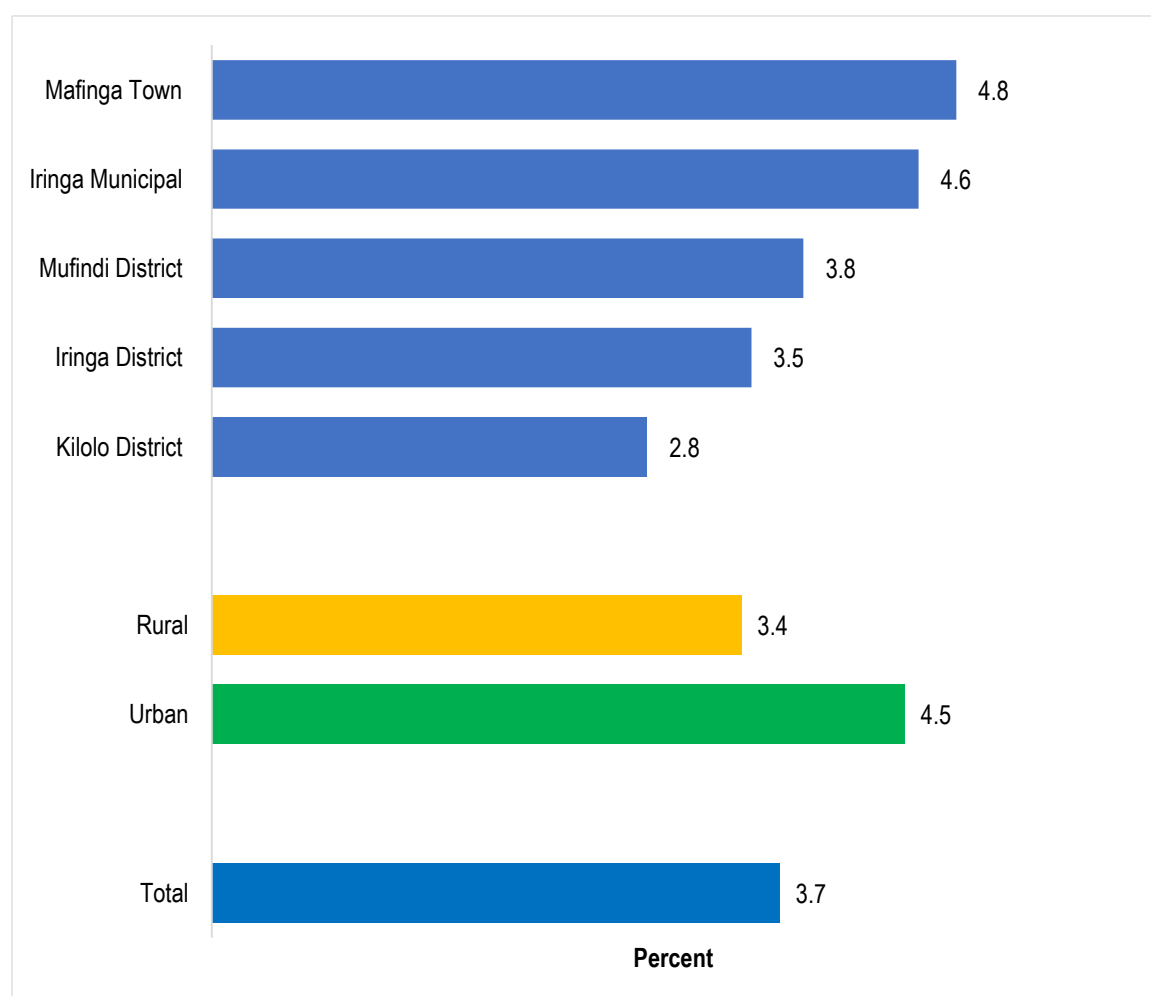
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

The results reveal that 3.7 percent of all buildings in Iringa Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 4.5 percent and 3.4 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Mafinga Town Council has the highest percentage (4.8%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Kilolo District Council has the lowest percentage (2.8%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



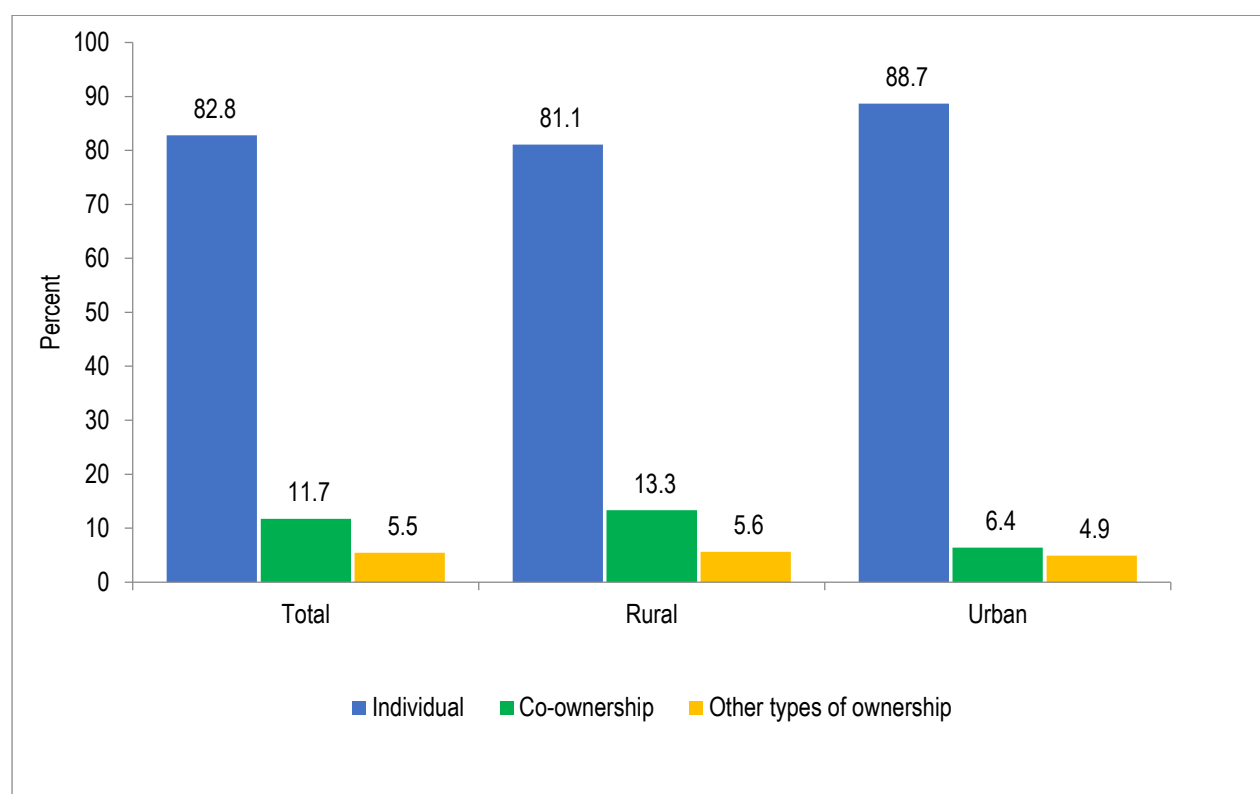
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for the land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (82.8%) of buildings in Iringa Region are individually owned, followed by 11.7 percent of co-owned buildings. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Iringa Region are owned by male only (63.0%), followed by female only (26.5%) and 7.5 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Iringa Municipal Council has the highest proportion (28.0%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Mafinga Town Council has the lowest proportion (25.2%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually owned Building/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	365,458	63.0	26.5	7.5	1.5	1.4	279,805	62.5	26.4	8.0	1.6	1.5	85,653	64.5	26.9	5.8	1.4	1.4
Iringa District	100,576	61.3	27.6	8.2	1.6	1.4	99,048	61.2	27.6	8.3	1.6	1.4	1,528	68.3	26.6	2.9	1.0	1.2
Iringa Municipal	45,222	63.5	28.0	5.8	1.3	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45,222	63.5	28.0	5.8	1.3	1.4
Mafinga Town	32,930	65.2	25.2	6.5	1.5	1.6	8,182	65.0	26.2	5.9	1.4	1.6	24,748	65.3	24.8	6.7	1.6	1.6
Mufindi District	99,629	61.8	25.9	8.6	1.9	1.8	96,777	61.7	25.8	8.8	1.9	1.8	2,852	65.7	28.5	3.2	1.4	1.3
Kilolo District	87,101	65.3	25.6	6.8	1.2	1.1	75,798	65.2	25.5	7.1	1.2	1.1	11,303	66.2	26.5	5.2	1.2	1.0

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 72.7 percent of all buildings/units in Iringa Region are occupied by the owners themselves followed by tenants alone (12.2%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 76.5 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (9.4%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas; however, the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (21.1%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas (6.0%).

Kilolo District Council has the highest percentage (76.7%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Iringa Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (59.3%). In addition, Iringa Municipal Council has the highest percentage (21.3%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while Mufindi District Council has the lowest (9.7%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Building/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Building/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Building/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	365,458	72.7	8.7	6.4	12.2	279,805	76.5	8.7	5.3	9.4	85,653	60.4	8.5	10.0	21.1
Iringa District	100,576	75.4	9.1	5.7	9.8	99,048	75.6	9.1	5.6	9.7	1,528	64.1	8.7	8.7	18.5
Iringa Municipal	45,222	59.3	8.6	10.8	21.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45,222	59.3	8.6	10.8	21.3
Mafinga Town	32,930	62.5	8.7	8.9	20.0	8,182	76.4	8.8	5.7	9.2	24,748	57.8	8.6	10.0	23.5
Mufindi District	99,629	76.0	9.0	5.3	9.7	96,777	76.3	9.0	5.2	9.4	2,852	64.0	9.0	8.0	19.0
Kilolo District	87,101	76.7	7.8	5.4	10.0	75,798	77.9	7.8	5.1	9.2	11,303	69.2	7.6	7.5	15.7

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

The results reveal that majority of buildings in Iringa Region (60.4%) are built on un-surveyed land while 30.1 percent are built on surveyed land and 7.0 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 42.3 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 26.5 percent of rural buildings. Mufindi District Council has the highest percentage (75.2%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Iringa Municipal Council has the lowest (32.5%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Building	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Building	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Building	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
Total	357,777	30.1	60.4	7.0	2.6	276,094	26.5	65.0	6.2	2.3	81,683	42.3	44.8	9.4	3.5
Iringa District	99,121	43.3	45.6	8.6	2.5	97,621	43.4	45.5	8.6	2.4	1,500	37.7	53.0	3.9	5.4
Iringa Municipal	42,939	55.3	32.5	10.1	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42,939	55.3	32.5	10.1	2.1
Mafinga Town	31,730	26.2	60.2	8.4	5.3	8,134	5.1	85.2	7.6	2.1	23,596	33.5	51.5	8.6	6.3
Mufindi District	98,183	18.6	75.2	4.0	2.3	95,389	18.5	75.2	4.0	2.3	2,794	19.2	76.8	2.9	1.2
Kilolo District	85,804	16.7	74.6	6.5	2.3	74,950	16.7	75.3	5.8	2.2	10,854	16.2	69.6	11.1	3.1

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. The results show that in Iringa Region 37.3 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 23.8 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 16.2 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	365,458	16.2	0.3	3.7	23.8	3.4	NA	11.6	37.3	3.7
Iringa District	100,576	22.6	0.2	1.4	30.4	1.3	NA	7.5	32.6	4.0
Iringa Municipal	45,222	36.2	1.2	11.3	1.8	5.3	NA	14.0	26.7	3.5
Mafinga Town	32,930	18.2	0.9	7.8	14.5	5.2	NA	18.3	27.8	7.2
Mufindi District	99,629	8.1	0.1	2.2	27.6	4.6	NA	10.4	44.1	2.9
Kilolo District	87,101	7.0	0.2	2.5	26.8	2.6	NA	13.9	44.1	3.0

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results with the aim of informing Regional, Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders on the key findings, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Iringa Region

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on selected areas of Iringa Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policies and programmes implementation by councils in this region. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics, and full references are found in respective chapters of this report.

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Iringa Region has increased from 941,238 persons in 2012 to 1,192,728 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Iringa Region has been growing at an average rate of 2.4 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual average growth rate of 2.4 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Iringa Region is expected to double in the next 28 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 2.4 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and
- iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 2.4 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental

resources, as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively supervise and implement respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning as well as putting in place effective supervision and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including by - laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. More than thirteen percent (13.3%) of Iringa Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. More than forty five percent (45.3%) of total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. More than thirty five percent (35.1%) of Iringa Region population are youths age 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Seven percent (7.0%) of the total regional population is aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare;

- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability;
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development; and
- iv. Elderly persons need social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies and programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About seven (6.5%) percent of female population aged 15-19 in Iringa Region is married; and

- ii. More than twelve percent (12.2%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and
- ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to develop supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes like those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About twenty four percent (23.6%) of children under five years of age in Iringa Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. More than twenty nine percent (29.1%) and 15.7 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

- iii. About ten percent (9.7 %) of persons in Iringa Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and
- ii. Regional and local government authorities as well as stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. More than eleven percent (11.4%) of children under age 18 in Iringa Region are orphans (8.6% with one parent dead and 2.8% both parents dead); and
- ii. The percentage of orphaned children range from 10.0 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 12.0 percent in Iringa District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. Orphanhood may lead to increased cost of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders need to strengthen sensitization of communities on the plight of orphaned children and take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sustain mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About ninety percent (89.5%) of population aged 15 years and above in Iringa region is literate. Literacy rates range from 85.4 percent in Iringa District to 97.2 percent in Iringa Municipal Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Iringa Region has increased from 90.7 percent in 2012 to 94.1 percent in 2022;
- iii. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio is 143.6 percent.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, high economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Iringa Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in the region, which also

translate into better education outcomes for region's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

- iii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance the education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources; and
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 109.4 percent in 2012 to 143.6 percent in 2022 implies that Iringa Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Year Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievements in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among councils; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasise in the National Education Policy (2023).

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Iringa Region is 6.4 percent; the rate is higher in urban areas (11.2%) than in rural areas (4.1%);
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (69.5%) of the total employment in Iringa region; and
- iii. About fifty seven percent (56.7%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 6.4 percent unemployment rate for Iringa Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered moderate, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Iringa Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also leads to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at transforming persons in elementary occupations by enhancing their skills, improving working conditions and tools based on new technologies to increase sector efficiency; and
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 Persons With Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. Almost eleven percent (10.9%) of the total Iringa Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons With Disabilities (54.0%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. More than eight percent (8.3%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. Persons With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programmes and projects in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places; and

- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to undertake regular sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns to promote the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About forty three percent (42.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Iringa Region, the percentage ranges from 53.3 in Mufindi District Council to 27.4 in Iringa District Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher for males (16.5%) than females (12.8%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Iringa Region with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and
- v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by enhancing capacities of responsible institutions;

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders to strengthen education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. About seventy nine percent (78.5%) of private households in Iringa Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils, ranging from 65.9 percent in Mufindi District to 97.9 percent in Iringa Municipal Council; and
- ii. Percentage of households using drinking water from improved sources is higher in urban (94.5%) than in rural (71.0%) areas.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

Use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About twenty percent of private households in Iringa Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About eighty three percent (82.8%) of households in Iringa Region is using improved toilet facility; the percentage range from 77.0 percent in Mufindi District to 95.7 percent in Iringa Municipal Council; and
- ii. More than one percent (1.2%) of households in Iringa Region have no toilet facility with slight disparity between councils ranging from less than one percent (0.2%) in Iringa Municipal Council to 2.4 percent in Iringa District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effect of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by-laws for effective implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education awareness campaigns.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. More than sixty two percent (62.3%) and 22.5 percent of private households in Iringa Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

- ii. About fourteen percent (13.8%) of households use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. More than forty three percent (43.1%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils, ranging from 27.2 percent in Kilolo District to 80.9 percent in Iringa Municipal Council; and
- iv. Almost one third (31.9%) of households in Iringa Region use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;
- iii. Access to national grid in Iringa Region is low in most Councils, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and
- iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation, which are the main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place a plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

15.2.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individuals and Households

Key Findings

- i. Almost nine in ten households (85.2%) in Iringa Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males and females aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or a tablet;
- iii. About one (0.8%) and three percent (2.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop or laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. More than forty three percent (43.3%) of households in Iringa Region own a radio while 32.9 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 29.9 percent in Kilolo District to 57.8 percent in Iringa District (Radio) and from 15.8 percent in Kilolo District to 47.6 percent in Iringa Municipal (Television set)

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low for both females and males as well as for urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre primary, primary and secondary education levels; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About eighty percent (80.0%) of all buildings in Iringa Region have physical addresses;
- ii. More than half of all buildings in Iringa Region (52.4%) have electricity services, of which 27.2 percent are connected to the national grid and 25.2 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. More than twenty-seven percent (27.1%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About three percent (2.9%) of all buildings in Iringa Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. More than sixty percent (60.4%) of all buildings in Iringa Region are built on unsurveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 75.3 in Mufindi District to 32.5 percent in Iringa Municipal; and
- vi. More than thirty-seven percent (37.1%) of all buildings in Iringa Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also, useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas).

- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,192,728	835,669	357,059	574,313	618,415
Iringa District	315,354	310,046	5,308	153,556	161,798
Iringa Municipal	202,490	N/A	202,490	96,392	106,098
Mafinga Town	122,329	23,024	99,305	58,216	64,113
Mufindi District	288,996	278,719	10,277	138,114	150,882
Kilolo District	263,559	223,880	39,679	128,035	135,524

N/A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,172,880	823,996	348,884	561,722	611,158
Iringa District	308,434	310,046	5,308	149,595	158,839
Iringa Municipal	198,634	N/A	202,490	93,924	104,710
Mafinga Town	118,751	23,024	99,305	56,018	62,733
Mufindi District	285,479	278,719	10,277	135,619	149,860
Kilolo District	261,582	223,880	39,679	126,566	135,016

N/A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	19,848	11,673	8,175	12,591	7,257
Iringa District	6,920	6,859	61	3,961	2,959
Iringa Municipal	3,856	N/A	3,856	2,468	1,388
Mafinga Town	3,578	6	3,572	2,198	1,380
Mufindi District	3,517	3,339	178	2,495	1,022
Kilolo District	1,977	1,469	508	1,469	508

N/A Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	929,433	454,620	474,813	626,088	310,355	315,733	303,345	144,265	159,080
Youth Population (15–24 years)	167,855	84,305	83,550	117,106	60,884	56,222	50,749	23,421	27,328
Youth Population (15–35 years)	212,873	103,701	109,172	135,438	68,566	66,872	77,435	35,135	42,300
Primary School (6–12 years)	399,454	193,471	205,983	249,581	124,139	125,442	149,873	69,332	80,541
Primary School (7–13 years)	194,400	94,338	100,062	140,455	68,130	72,325	53,945	26,208	27,737
Secondary School (14-17 years)	199,351	97,209	102,142	146,143	71,356	74,787	53,208	25,853	27,355
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	99,524	50,050	49,474	70,688	36,749	33,939	28,836	13,301	15,535
Elderly population (60+ years)	618,547	301,914	316,633	403,044	200,235	202,809	215,503	101,679	113,824
Population Aged 4 years and above	51,513	27,223	24,290	38,231	20,636	17,595	13,282	6,587	6,695
Population Aged 14+ years and above	929,433	454,620	474,813	626,088	310,355	315,733	303,345	144,265	159,080
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	678,666	332,769	345,897	447,827	223,679	224,148	230,839	109,090	121,749

**Table A8.2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region 2022
PHC**

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	726,160	342,447	383,713	650,166	318,635	331,531
Rural	494,954	234,503	260,451	426,693	213,003	213,690
Urban	231,206	107,944	123,262	223,473	105,632	117,841
Council						
Iringa District	184,904	87,869	97,035	157,997	78,740	79,257
Iringa Municipal	132,936	62,227	70,709	129,166	61,097	68,069
Mafinga Town	77,316	36,080	41,236	74,295	35,265	39,030
Mufindi District	172,281	80,493	91,788	151,197	74,537	76,660
Kilolo District	158,723	75,778	82,945	137,511	68,996	68,515

**Table A8.3: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022
PHC**

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	885,904	426,179	459,725	608,169	295,804	312,365	277,735	130,375	147,360
5-9	109,168	52,273	56,895	76,374	36,450	39,924	32,794	15,823	16,971
10-14	137,354	67,693	69,661	102,673	51,070	51,603	34,681	16,623	18,058
15 - 19	107,296	54,311	52,985	73,051	38,643	34,408	34,245	15,668	18,577
20 - 24	93,819	42,965	50,854	56,838	26,762	30,076	36,981	16,203	20,778
25 - 29	89,263	41,546	47,717	53,901	25,395	28,506	35,362	16,151	19,211
30 - 34	75,666	36,467	39,199	47,646	23,116	24,530	28,020	13,351	14,669
35 - 39	61,032	29,480	31,552	40,174	19,444	20,730	20,858	10,036	10,822
40 - 44	51,376	24,941	26,435	35,772	17,323	18,449	15,604	7,618	7,986
45 - 49	43,302	20,866	22,436	31,709	15,159	16,550	11,593	5,707	5,886
50 - 54	34,498	16,089	18,409	26,030	12,022	14,008	8,468	4,067	4,401
55 - 59	24,074	11,534	12,540	18,278	8,770	9,508	5,796	2,764	3,032
60 - 64	21,845	10,534	11,311	16,551	8,031	8,520	5,294	2,503	2,791
65 - 69	13,071	6,223	6,848	9,980	4,705	5,275	3,091	1,518	1,573
70 - 74	10,196	4,928	5,268	7,904	3,783	4,121	2,292	1,145	1,147
75 - 79	5,799	2,767	3,032	4,632	2,205	2,427	1,167	562	605
80+	8,145	3,562	4,583	6,656	2,926	3,730	1,489	636	853

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Nurate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	160,816	80,789	80,027	113,008	58,729	54,279	47,808	22,060	25,748
Youth Population (15–24 years)	201,115	97,276	103,839	129,889	65,405	64,484	71,226	31,871	39,355
Youth Population (15–35 years)	380,669	182,501	198,168	241,167	118,708	122,459	139,502	63,793	75,709
Primary School (6–12 years)	180,036	87,308	92,728	130,897	63,537	67,360	49,139	23,771	25,368
Primary School (7–13 years)	187,503	91,446	96,057	137,999	67,464	70,535	49,504	23,982	25,522
Secondary School (14-17 years)	95,915	48,261	47,654	68,429	35,595	32,834	27,486	12,666	14,820
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	602,171	288,733	313,438	399,950	194,665	205,285	202,221	94,068	108,153
Elderly population (60+ years)	59,056	28,014	31,042	45,723	21,650	24,073	13,333	6,364	6,969
Population Aged 4 years and above	893,833	429,982	463,851	612,826	298,047	314,779	281,007	131,935	149,072
Population Aged 14+ years and above	666,797	319,820	346,977	449,514	218,605	230,909	217,283	101,215	116,068
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	570,882	271,559	299,323	381,085	183,010	198,075	189,797	88,549	101,248

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending (7-13 years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	213,980	106,021	107,959	159,646	79,529	80,117	54,334	26,492	27,842	201,316	98,162	103,154	148,434	72,407	76,027	52,882	25,755	27,127
Council																		
Iringa District	60,402	30,471	29,931	59,520	30,035	29,485	882	436	446	54,558	26,908	27,650	53,696	26,484	27,212	862	424	438
Iringa Municipal	30,385	14,795	15,590	NA	NA	NA	30,385	14,795	15,590	29,616	14,429	15,187	NA	NA	NA	29,616	14,429	15,187
Mafinga Town	19,157	9,347	9,810	4,495	2,234	2,261	14,662	7,113	7,549	18,529	8,995	9,534	4,313	2,110	2,203	14,216	6,885	7,331
Mufindi District	55,073	27,006	28,067	53,381	26,140	27,241	1,692	866	826	52,474	25,284	27,190	50,823	24,445	26,378	1,651	839	812
Kilolo District	48,963	24,402	24,561	42,250	21,120	21,130	6,713	3,282	3,431	46,139	22,546	23,593	39,602	19,368	20,234	6,537	3,178	3,359

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council Iringa Region

Council	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	213,980	106,021	107,959	159,646	79,529	80,117	54,334	26,492	27,842	307,341	148,784	158,557	223,497	108,391	115,106	83,844	40,393	43,451
Council																		
Iringa District	60,402	30,471	29,931	59,520	30,035	29,485	882	436	446	82,115	40,318	41,797	80,761	39,653	41,108	1,354	665	689
Iringa Municipal	30,385	14,795	15,590	NA	NA	NA	30,385	14,795	15,590	47,529	22,921	24,608	NA	NA	NA	47,529	22,921	24,608
Mafinga Town	19,157	9,347	9,810	4,495	2,234	2,261	14,662	7,113	7,549	28,540	13,726	14,814	6,488	3,174	3,314	22,052	10,552	11,500
Mufindi District	55,073	27,006	28,067	53,381	26,140	27,241	1,692	866	826	79,831	38,197	41,634	77,239	36,900	40,339	2,592	1,297	1,295
Kilolo District	48,963	24,402	24,561	42,250	21,120	21,130	6,713	3,282	3,431	69,326	33,622	35,704	59,009	28,664	30,345	10,317	4,958	5,359

Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Iringa Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	357,777	296,248	42,006	187	2,458	205	4,968	1,912	4,307	4,410	215	17	346	498
Rural	276,094	223,819	36,776	147	1,733	163	4,369	1,196	3,597	3,403	188	15	292	396
Urban	81,683	72,429	5,230	40	725	42	599	716	710	1,007	27	2	54	102
Council														
Iringa District	99,121	81,942	12,478	59	705	68	1,537	333	434	1,305	19	2	102	137
Iringa Municipal	42,939	38,258	2,601	24	477	14	270	408	282	516	20	1	27	41
Mafinga Town	31,730	27,408	2,407	13	216	21	382	272	394	479	6	-	19	113
Mufindi District	98,183	78,217	12,666	58	717	52	1,745	583	2,743	1,005	168	11	88	130
Kilolo District	85,804	70,423	11,854	33	343	50	1,034	316	454	1,105	2	3	110	77

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