



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Singida Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile



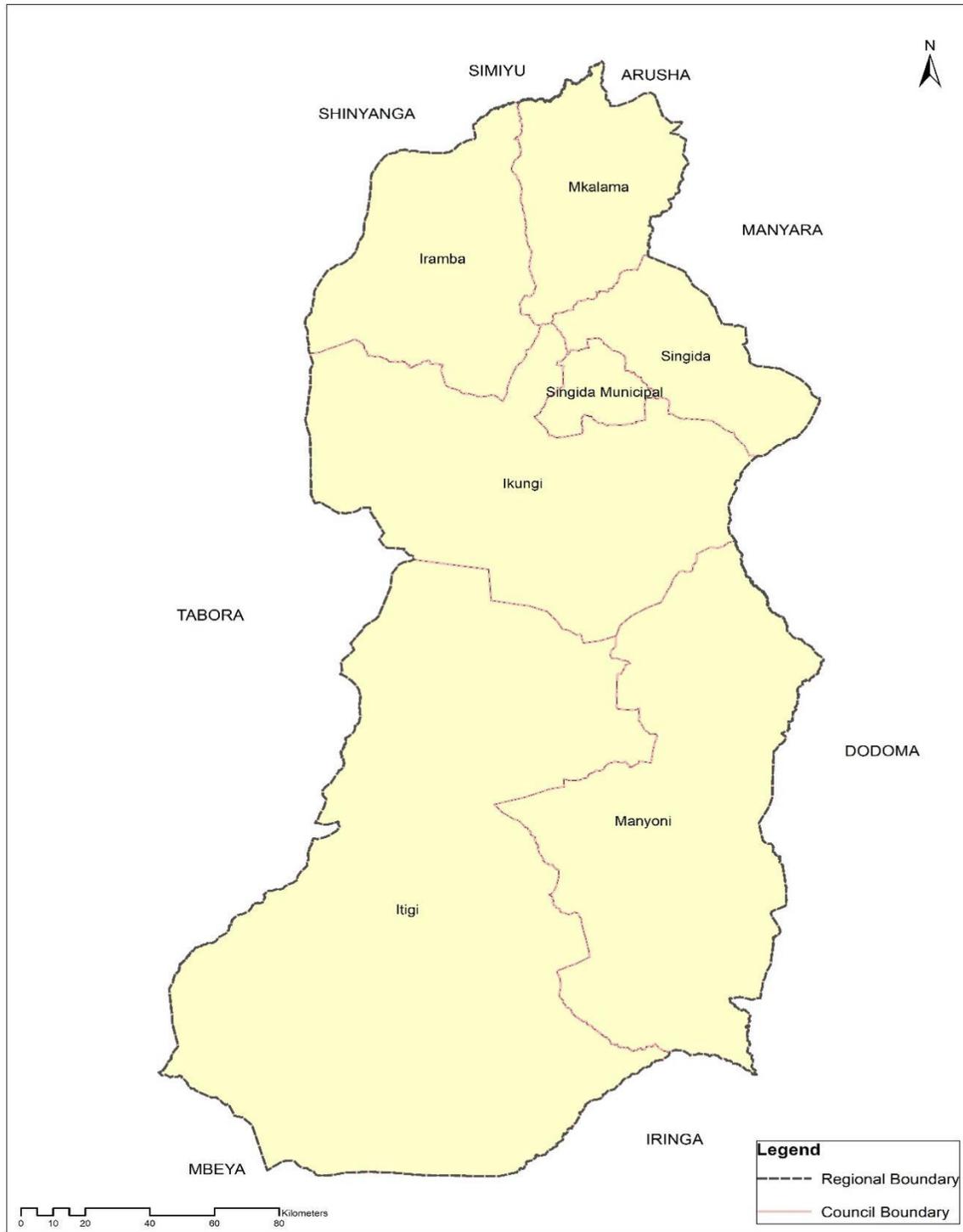
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Notes:

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.

SINGIDA 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, as well as 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.

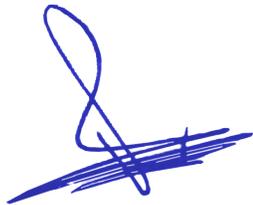
A word of thanks goes to Government leaders at all levels, particularly, Minister for Finance; Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Minister of State - President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar; Minister for Lands and Housing Development Zanzibar; Members of Parliament; 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



Salum Kassim Ali
Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government
Statistician, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

The 2022 Singida 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 Singida Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Singida Region has a population of 2.0 million persons, out of those, 1,012,355 are females and 995,703 are males. Population of Singida Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 46.5 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Singida Region is expected to double in the next 18 years. The Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 84.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 16.0 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Singida 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 16.0 years. About forty-seven percent (46.9 %) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of working age population in the region has remained almost the same from 48.6 percent in 1988 census; 48.7% in 2002 census; 48.3% in 2012 census and 48.5 percent in 2022 census. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (56.5%) compared with rural areas (47.0%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 106.1. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has declined from 5.0 percent in 2002 to 4.5 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Singida Region has 392,111 private households, out of which 79,237 (20.2%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 14.5 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 31.9 percent in 2012 to 35.7 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (40.0%) than in rural areas (34.6%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.4 persons in 2012 to 5.1 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. More than fifty five percent (55.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region are married, where females are more likely (57.8%) to be married than males (52.6%). More than five percent (5.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (9.2%) than that of males (1.4%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Singida Region is 26.2 years for males and 21.1 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 25.8 years to 26.2 percent while that of females decreased from 21.7 years to 21.1 years in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. More than seventy two percent (72.3%) of the population in Singida Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 24.3 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.3 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (48.2%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 43.0 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 211,713 persons (22.9%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 81,447 persons (8.8%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 94,273 persons (4.7%) out of 1,987,480 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 2,008,058 persons (99.9%) enumerated in Singida Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (785 persons) followed by other countries outside Africa (589 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.8%) children under 18 years in Singida Region have both parents alive. More than nine percent (9.2%) children under 18 years are orphans with insignificant differences between rural areas (9.2%) and urban areas (9.1%). More than six percent (6.3%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while 2.9 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Itigi District Council has the highest percentage (11.0%) of orphans compared with other councils in Singida Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region is 79.4 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (83.5%) than females (74.0%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 73.1 percent and it is higher among males (74.1%) than females (72.0%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 78.3 percent. It is higher among females (81.1%) than males (75.6%). Majority (81.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 13.5 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 3.0 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 809,147 (77.2%) persons are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Singida Region using International relaxed definition is 3.9 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (4.3%) than males (3.5%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Singida Region is 80.3 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Singida 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. More than eleven percent (11.3 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.1%) and walking (1.9 %) are the most common types of disabilities in Singida Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Singida Region. About forty-one percent (40.9%) 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 (37.9 percent) than that of males (44.1%). More than fifty five percent (55.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Singida Region, majority of them own land jointly (29.4%) followed by those owning land alone (13.4%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Singida Region. About eight out of ten (77.7%) households in the Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (35.9%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. About forty percent (39.8%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than forty seven percent (47.2%) of households in Singida Region use improved sources of drinking water. About thirty nine percent (38.6%) of households in Singida Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Singida Region use firewood (72.6%) and charcoal (16.2%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is Solar used by 44.5 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 10.9 percent in 2012 to 21.2 percent in 2022. About five out of

ten (47.1%) households in Singida Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 52.3 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 Singida Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 78.8 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phone; 67.9 percent own only non-smartphones and 0.4 percent own only smartphones. Usage proportions are less than half, 79.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.5%). More than one percent (1.4%) of person aged 15 and above in Singida Region use laptops and 0.6 percent use desktop 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 Singida Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 79.6 percent of all buildings/units in Singida Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 8.0 percent are occupied by tenants. About sixty eight percent (67.9%) of all individually owned buildings in Singida Region are owned by males, 20.5 percent are owned by females and 8.3 percent are jointly owned. Thirty-one percent (31.0%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). More than forty seven percent (47.2%) of all buildings in Singida Region have earth sand or soil floors, followed by cement floors (28.8%).

Nearly forty two percent (41.8%) of all buildings in region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About thirteen percent (12.6%) of all buildings/units in region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 34.6 percent are powered by other sources. About twelve percent (11.9%) of all buildings/units have water services. Three percent (3.0%) of all buildings/units in Singida Region have infrastructures for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,008,058	100.0	1,686,020	100.0	322,038	100.0
Male	995,703	49.6	840,024	49.8	155,679	48.3
Female	1,012,355	50.4	845,996	50.2	166,359	51.7
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.8	-	3.4	-	6.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	335,078	16.7	289,399	17.16	45,679	14.2
Male	167,067	16.8	144,301	17.18	22,766	14.6
Female	168,011	16.6	145,098	17.15	22,913	13.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	942,655	46.9	815,639	48.4	127,016	39.4
Male	474,334	47.6	411,655	49.0	62,679	40.3
Female	468,321	46.3	403,984	47.8	64,337	38.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,068,435	53.2	921,153	54.6	147,282	45.7
Male	540,762	54.3	468,424	55.8	72,338	46.5
Female	527,673	52.1	452,729	53.5	74,944	45.0
Youth Population (15–24 years)	356,792	17.8	293,119	17.4	63,673	19.8
Male	179,257	18.0	149,004	17.7	30,253	19.4
Female	177,535	17.5	144,115	17.0	33,420	20.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	617,743	30.8	499,693	29.6	118,050	36.7
Male	307,599	30.9	251,024	29.9	56,575	36.3
Female	310,144	30.6	248,669	29.4	61,475	37.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	420398	41.5	338337	40.0	82061	49.3
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	974,227	48.5	792,301	47.0	181,926	56.5
Male	481,238	48.3	393,697	46.9	87,541	56.2
Female	492,989	48.7	398,604	47.1	94,385	56.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	130,012	6.5	110,512	6.6	19,500	6.1
Male	59,043	5.9	50,647	6.0	8,396	5.4
Female	70,969	7.0	59,865	7.1	11,104	6.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	91,176	4.5	78,080	4.6	13,096	4.1
Male	40,131	4.0	34,672	4.1	5,459	3.5
Female	51,045	5.0	43,408	5.1	7,637	4.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	392,111	100	312,874	79.8	79,237	20.2
Male Headed Households	252,175	64.3	204,672	65.4	47,503	60.0
Female Headed Households	139,936	35.7	108,202	34.6	31,734	40.0
Average Household Size ¹						

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 Male¹	252,175	5.3	204,672	5.6	47,503	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Female¹	139,936	4.6	108,202	4.9	31,734	3.8
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	328,145	30.8	252,498	29.0	75,647	38.8
Married	588,629	55.2	498,615	57.3	90,014	46.2
Living Together	43,439	4.1	34,443	4.0	8,996	4.6
Divorced	26,097	2.4	20,784	2.4	5,313	2.7
Separated	21,614	2.0	17,059	2.0	4,555	2.3
Widowed	57,479	5.4	46,982	5.4	10,497	5.4
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	483,717	24.3	58,011	21.4	125,988	40.1
Population with Birth Notification	46,693	2.3	8,147	2.4	6,571	2.1
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	2,006,180	99.91	1,684,745	99.92	321,435	99.81
Non-Tanzanians	1,878	0.09	1,275	0.08	603	0.19
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	94,273	4.7	60,422	3.6	33,851	10.8
Other Health Insurance	16,977	0.9	13,409	0.8	3,568	1.1
National Identification Card	211,713	22.9	147,267	19.5	64,446	38.4
National Identification Number	81,447	8.8	65,008	8.6	16,439	9.8
Zanzibar Identification Card	111	0.0	59	0.01	52	0.03
Driving License	20,488	2.2	9,387	1.2	11,101	6.6
Voter's Identification Card	531,363	57.5	425,329	56.3	106,034	63.2
Travel Passport	6,770	0.3	3,953	0.2	2,817	0.9
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	97,964	9.2	84,574	9.2	13,390	9.1
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	846,177	79.4	665,700	76.5	180,477	92.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	516,309	83.6	402,758	80.6	113,551	96.2
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	842,108	80.3	673,127	78.2	168,981	90
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	328,788	78.3	275,368	75.8	53,420	94.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	477,140	113.7	395,533	108.9	81,607	144.0
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,296,606	100.0	1,042,140	100.0	254,466	100.0
Pre-Primary	50,534	3.9	39,340	3.8	11,194	4.4
Primary School (1 - 7)	1,008,050	77.7	844,670	81.1	163,380	64.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Training After Primary	1,304	0.2	816	0.1	488	0.3
Pre-Form One	89	0.0	71	0.0	18	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	186,242	14.4	129,366	12.4	56,876	22.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,041	0.9	6,737	0.6	4,304	1.7
Training After Secondary Education	5,139	0.7	2,908	0.5	2,231	1.4
University and Other Related	22,620	3.0	10,579	1.8	12,041	7.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	20	0.0	11	0.0	9	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,237	0.3	862	0.1	1,375	0.9
Professionals	8,190	1.0	3,684	0.6	4,506	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	17,508	2.2	9,361	1.4	8,147	5.5
Clerks	1,678	0.2	860	0.1	818	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	25,795	3.2	13,043	2.0	12,752	8.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	503,530	62.2	451,104	68.2	52,426	35.5
Craft and related workers	103,247	12.8	74,567	11.3	28,680	19.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,660	0.6	2,194	0.3	2,466	1.7
Elementary occupations	142,302	17.6	105,978	16.0	36,324	24.6
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	171,917	11.3	144,660	11.4	27,257	10.8
Type of Disability						
Albinism	2,420	0.1	1,985	0.1	435	0.1
Seeing	47,003	3.1	38,629	3.0	8,374	3.3
Hearing	15,842	1.0	13,426	1.1	2,416	1.0
Walking	30,365	2.0	25,684	2.0	4,681	1.9
Remembering	9,262	0.6	7,726	0.6	1,536	0.6
Self-Care	4,457	0.3	3,772	0.3	685	0.3
Communication	8,186	0.5	6,812	0.5	1,374	0.5
Other Disability	56,802	3.7	48,611	3.8	8,191	3.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	429,275	40.9	377,459	43.9	51,816	27.6
Male	225,231	44.1	197,734	46.9	27,497	31.1
Female	204,044	37.9	179,725	41.0	24,319	24.5
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	304,769	77.7	261,359	83.5	79,237	54.8
Living without Paying any Rent	15,370	3.9	111,339	3.6	4,031	5.1
Rented Privately	40,713	10.4	17,473	5.6	23,340	29.3
Rented by Employer	8,361	2.1	5,947	1.9	2,414	3.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	10,430	2.7	6,487	2.1	3,943	5.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	7,222	1.8	5,992	1.9	1,230	1.6
Owned by Employer (Rent)	5,246	1.3	4,277	1.4	969	1.2
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	320,719	81.1	243,545	71.6	77,174	94.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grass/Leaves	15,795	16.3	15,272	25.3	523	4.0
Mud and Leaves	53,825	1.6	52,664	2.4	1,161	0.5
Others	1,772	1.0	1,393	0.8	379	1.3
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	141,104	46.2	88,137	31.4	52,967	66.7
Earth/Sand	232,723	46.3	216,047	64.8	16,676	20.7
Ceramic tiles	13,250	5.5	4,258	1.3	8,992	11.4
Other	5,034	2.0	4,432	2.6	602	1.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	62,406	15.9	23,885	7.6	38,521	30.6
Baked Bricks	97,914	25.0	83,013	26.5	14,901	0.0
Sundried Bricks	197,996	50.5	173,741	55.5	24,255	18.8
Poles and Mud	28,844	7.4	27,860	8.9	984	0.1
Stones	1,024	0.3	647	0.2	377	48.6
Others	3,927	1.0	3,728	1.2	199	1.5
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	83,003	21.1	32,428	10.4	50,575	63.8
Solar	174,614	44.5	158,387	50.6	16,277	20.5
Kerosene	4,974	1.3	3,409	1.1	1,565	2.0
Others	129,520	33.0	118,650	37.9	10,870	13.7
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	284,548	72.6	5014	73.2	99,981	71.4
Charcoal	63,462	16.2	8147	15.0	25,620	18.3
Kerosene	715	0.2	114	0.2	300	0.2
Electricity	8,096	2.1	8625	2.0	3,082	2.2
Gas	13,311	3.4	87	3.5	4,599	3.3
Others	21,979	5.6	32	6.2	6,354	4.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	127,497	32.5	75,594	24.2	51,903	65.5
Other Protected Sources	57,571	14.7	41,257	13.2	16,314	20.6
Unprotected Sources	207,043	52.8	196,023	62.7	11,020	13.9
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	81,314	20.7	50,175	19.9	31,139	22.3
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	12,346	3.1	7,947	3.2	4,399	3.1
Pit Latrine	266,726	68.0	173,592	68.8	93,134	66.6
Others	649	0.2	455	0.2	194	0.1
No Facility	31,076	7.9	20,006	7.9	11,070	7.9
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	46,808	11.9	20,403	6.5	26,405	33.3
Burnt	184,542	47.1	150,999	48.3	33,543	42.3
Roadside Dumping	1,594	0.4	1,355	0.4	239	0.3
Burying/Pit	73,639	18.8	60,211	19.2	13,428	16.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	85,528	21.8	79,906	25.5	5,622	7.1
Ownership of Household Assets						

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Hand Hoe	265,398	67.7	225,351	72.0	40,047	50.5
Farm Land	302,021	77.0	258,653	82.7	43,368	54.7
House	305,390	77.9	260,526	83.3	44,864	56.6
Bicycle	98,811	25.2	14,423	27.0	5,966	18.2
Motorcycle or Vespa	28,879	7.4	74,848	7.3	22,676	7.5
Power Tiller	1,439	0.4	1,202	0.4	237	0.3
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	145,764	37.2	106,965	34.2	38,799	49.0
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	826,324	78.8	661,395	76.8	164,929	87.8
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	324,795	82.8	252,400	80.7	72,395	91.4
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	832,860	79.4	669,400	77.8	163,460	87.0
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	6,783	0.6	4,352	0.5	2,431	1.3
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	14,900	1.4	8,829	1.0	6,071	3.2
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	482,127	71.3	394,466	72.2	87,661	67.4
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	59,721	12.6	27,878	7.1	31,843	40.7
Water	56,063	11.9	29,223	7.4	26,840	34.3
Toilet	347,608	73.5	288,283	73.1	59,325	75.7
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	14,103	3.0	9,898	2.5	4,205	5.4
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	78,233	16.9	35,868	9.3	42,365	56.0
Not Surveyed	356,858	77.0	332,867	85.9	23,991	31.7
Regularised	19,362	4.2	13,207	3.4	6,155	8.1

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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
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NA	Not Applicable
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Authority
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
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WB	World Bank

WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

Census Night is a reference point for Census enumeration and all questions in the census relate 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 by 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 arrangement, 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 arrangement, 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 of 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 basic mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life.

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

Residential Building means a structure used or constructed or adopted 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 is a building consisting of ground floor only.

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from MDAs, higher learning and research institutions, private sector and Non-State Actors. The 2022 PHC questionnaires were developed in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population Censuses. They included topics from previous censuses for comparison purposes (both national, regional and international) and new topics to cater for

the country's current data needs (Tanzania Development Vision 2050) and to feed into regional and international programmes (i.e., East African Community Vision 2050; the Southern African Development Community Vision 2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholders' workshops and the Census Committees. The final questionnaires were approved by the Central Census Committee.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries 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, 2,615 EAs were delineated in Singida Region (446 EAs in urban areas and 2,169 hamlets in rural areas).

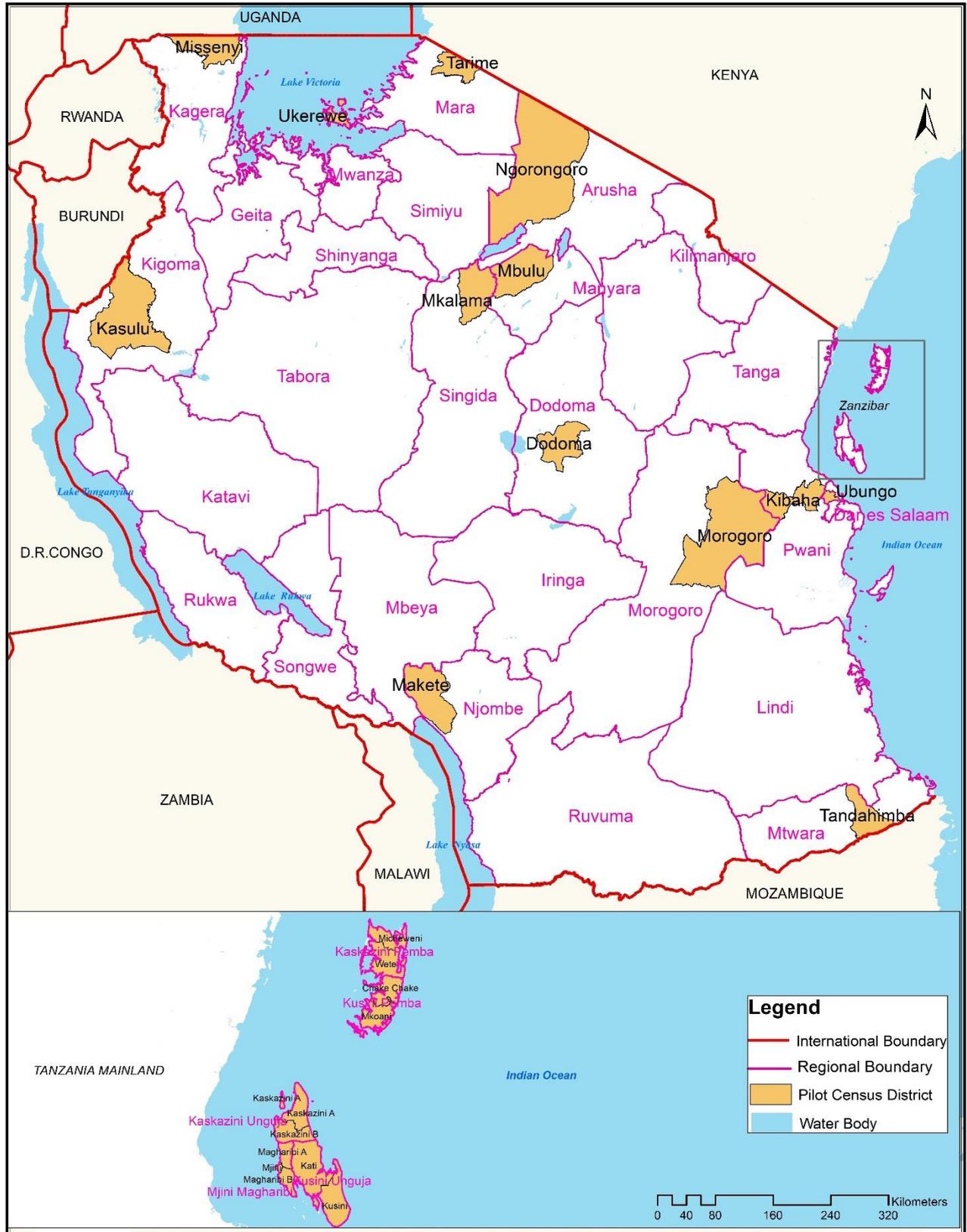
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

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



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Singida Region has a population of 2,008,058 persons; (995,703 males and 1,012,355 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Singida Regional population is expected to double in the next 18 years; that is in year 2040.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 84.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 16.0 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 Singida 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

Singida Region has a population of 2,008,058 persons and is the 15th most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.4%) of this population are females (1,012,355 persons) and 49.6 percent (995,703 persons) are males (Table 2.1 and 2.2).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

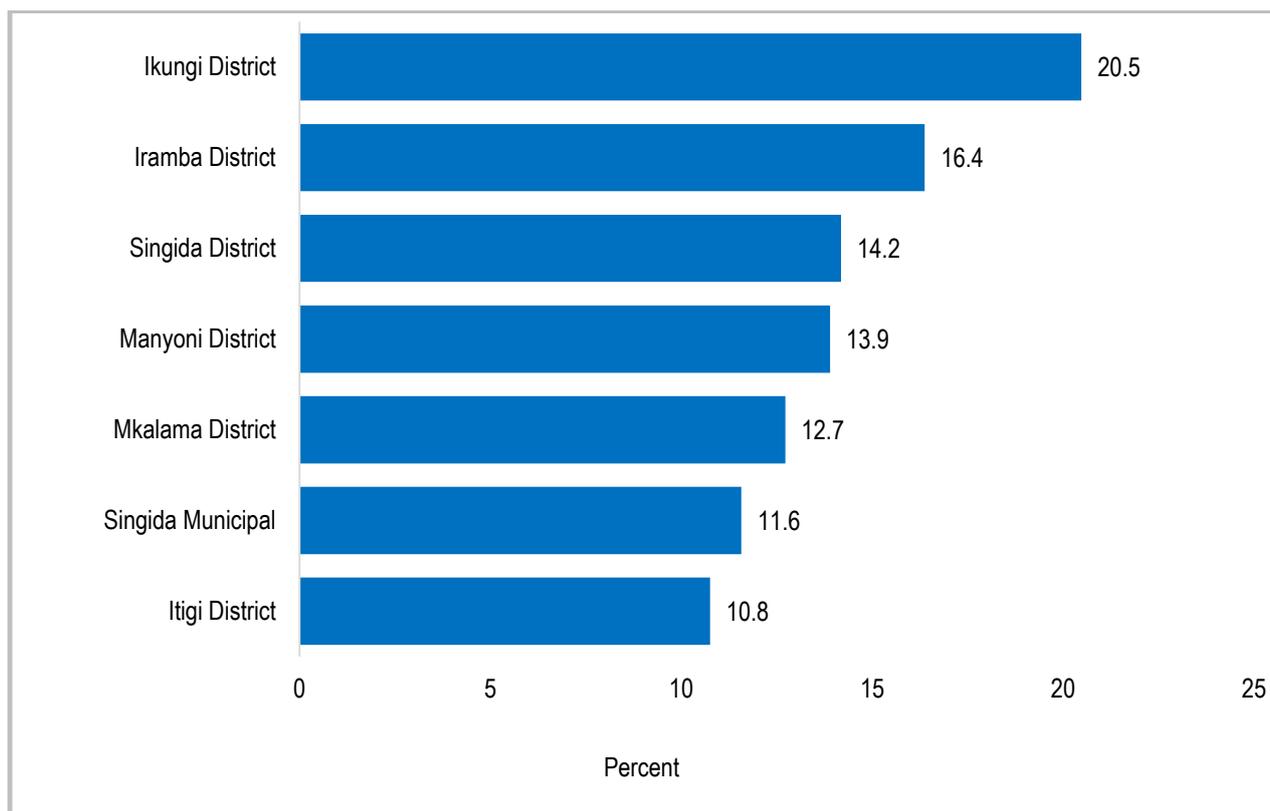
Administratively, Singida Region has seven Councils, out of those, six (6) are District Council and one (1) is Municipal Council. Ikungi District Council in Singida Region has the largest population (411,262 persons) compared with other Councils. Other six District Councils with large population are Iramba (328,912 persons), Singida District (284,895 persons), Manyoni District (279,069 persons, Mkalama District (255,514 persons), Singida Municipal (232,459 persons) and Itigi District (215,947 persons). (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is high (50.0% and above) compared with males in all council in Singida Region (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,008,058	995,703	49.6	1,012,355	50.4
Iramba District	328,912	163,440	49.7	165,472	50.3
Singida District	284,895	141,962	49.8	142,933	50.2
Singida Municipal	232,459	113,358	48.8	119,101	51.2
Manyoni District	279,069	136,358	48.9	142,711	51.1
Itigi District	215,947	107,648	49.8	108,299	50.2
Ikungi District	411,262	205,429	50.0	205,833	50.0
Mkalama District	255,514	127,508	49.9	128,006	50.1

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Singida Region population is predominantly rural, with 84.0 percent of its population living in rural areas and 16.0 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils, Council with the most of their population living in rural areas are Ikungi District, Mkalama District and Singida District with 96.2 percent, 95.2 percent and 94.3 percent respectively. Further results show that Singida Municipal is the most urbanized Council with most of its population residing in urban areas (71.2 percent). The other Councils with high population in rural areas are Manyoni District (88.8 percent, Iramba District 87.9 percent) and Itigi District 81.0 percent, (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

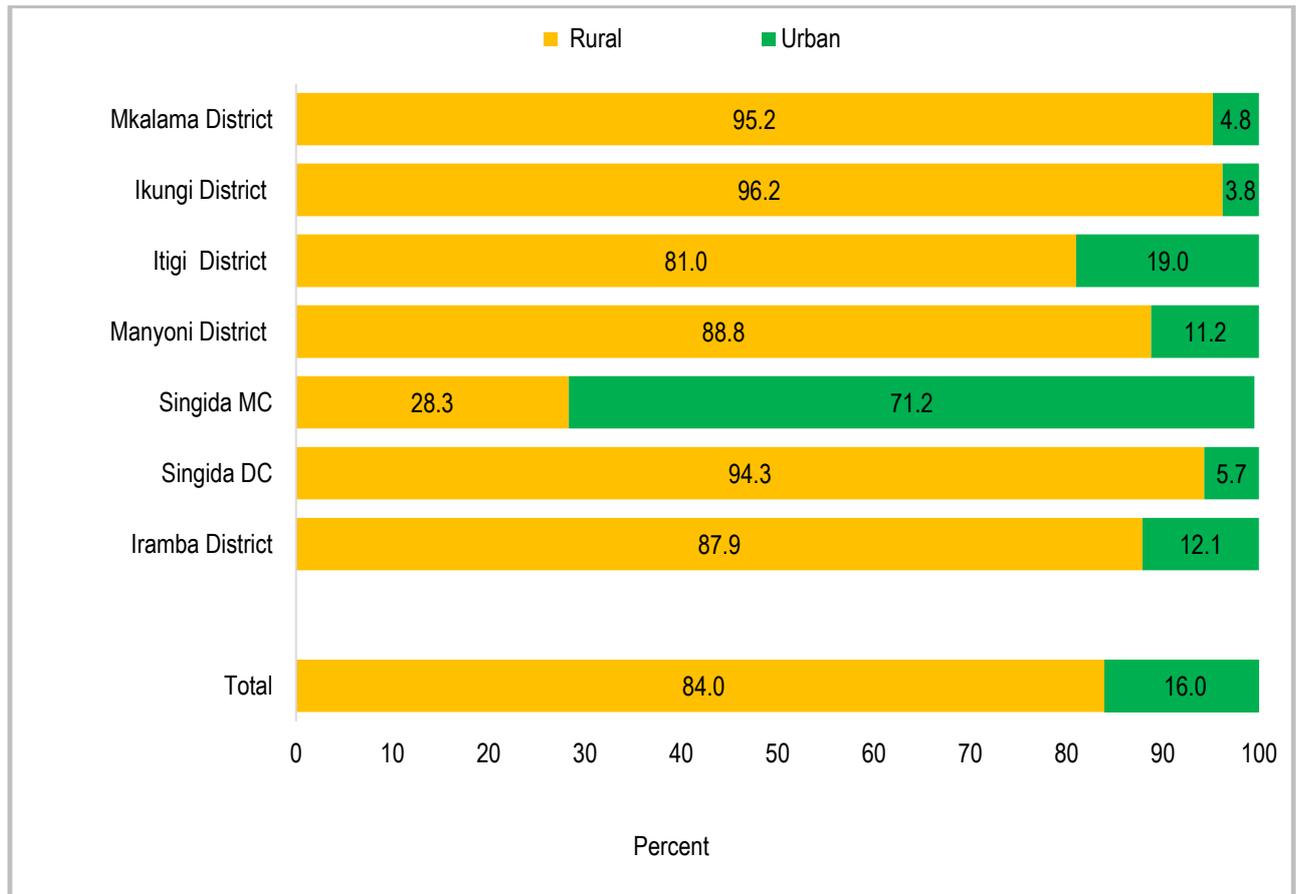


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

<i>Council</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Rural</i>				<i>Urban</i>			
	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
					<i>Population</i>	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Population</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Total	2,008,058	100.0	995,703	1,1,012,355	1,686,020	84.0	840,024	845,996	322,038	16.0	155,679	166,359
Iramba District	328,912	16.4	163,440	1165,472	289,073	87.9	144,190	144,883	39,839	12.1	19,250	20,589
Singida District	284,895	14.2	141,962	142,933	268,611	94.3	134,156	134,455	16,284	5.7	7,806	8,478
Singida Municipal	232,459	11.6	113,358	119,101	66,967	28.8	33,212	33,755	165,492	71.2	80,146	85,346
Manyoni District	279,069	13.9	136,358	142,711	247,751	88.8	121,299	126,452	31,318	11.2	15,059	16,259
Itigi District	215,947	10.8	107,648	108,299,	174,944	81.0	87,472	87,472	41,003	19.0	20,176	20,827
Ikungi District	411,262	20.5	205,429	205,833	395,472	96.2	198,177	197,295	15,790	3.8	7,252	8,538
Mkalama District	255,514	12.7	127,508	128,006	243,202	95.2	121,518	121,684	12,312	4.8	5,990	6,322

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Singida Region has increased by 46.3 percent from 1,370,637 persons in 2012 to 2,008,058 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the one decade) (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

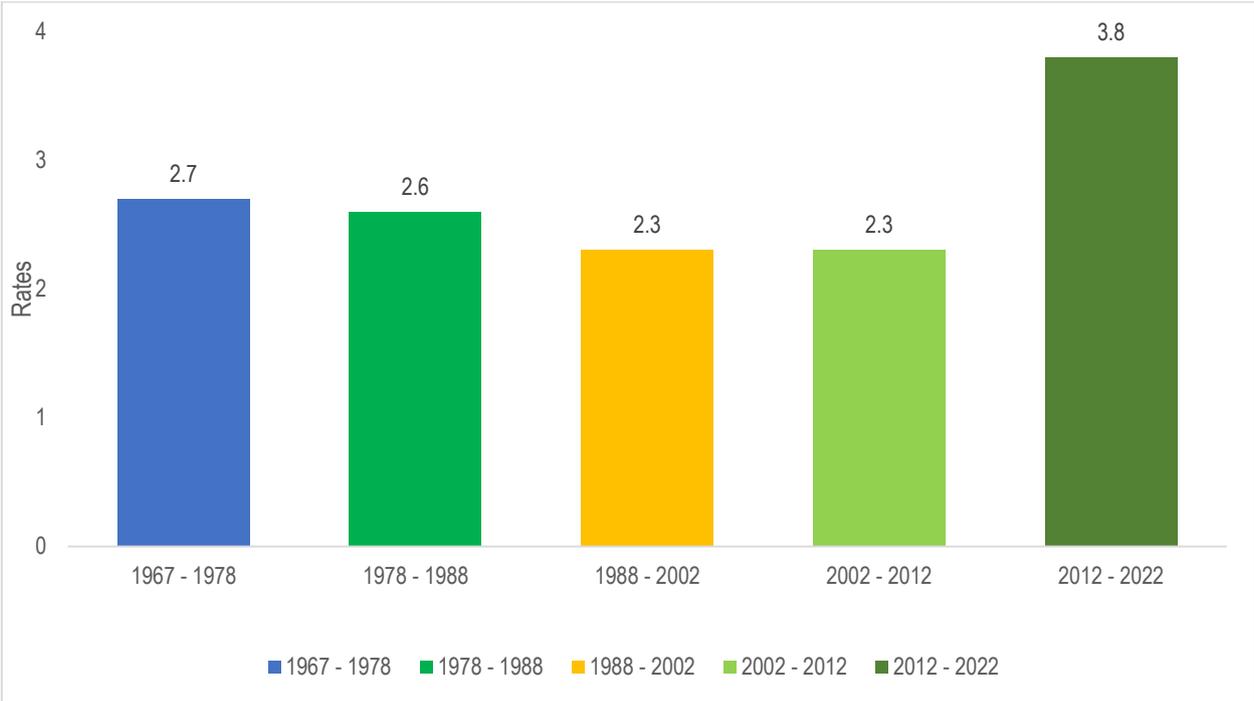
Singida Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 18 years that is in year 2040. The growth rate for the male and for the female population it is 3.8 percent. (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Singida 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	1,370,637	2,008,058	46.5	3.8	18
Male	677,995	995,703	46.9	3.8	18
Female	692,642	1,012,355	46.2	3.8	18

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Singida Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trends; it declined from 2.7 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.3 percent in 1988 – 2002 and 2002-2012, then increased to 3.8 percent in 2012–2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Singida Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About forty seven percent (46.9%) of the Singida Region population is aged below 15 years and 4.5 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Singida Regional population is 16.0 years.
- The percentage of working age population in Singida Region has remained almost the same from 48.6 percent in 1988 census; 48.7% in 2002 census; 48.3% in 2012 census and 48.5 percent in 2022 census.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Singida Region is 6.5
- The age dependency ratio for Singida Region is 106.1

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 Singida Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

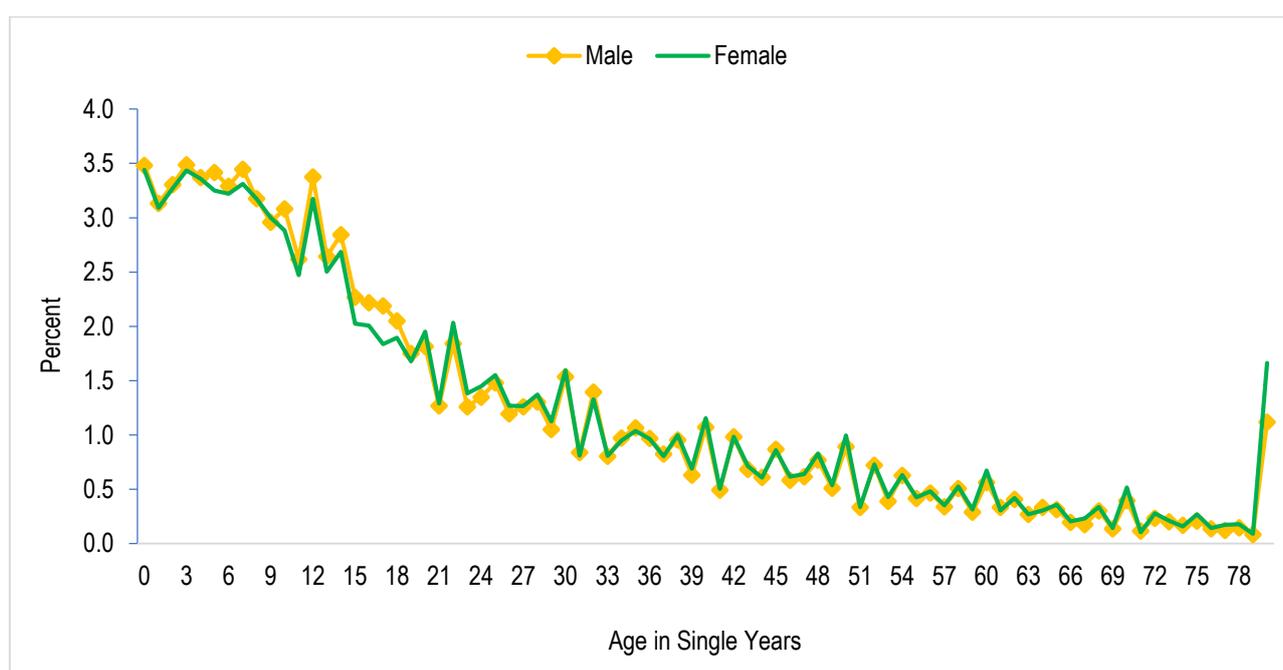
Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including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

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits “0”, “5” and “8” and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” or “9”. The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

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

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Singida 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 Singida Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 46.9 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.5 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Singida Region population is 16.0 years. The results also portray a higher number of males than females in age 0 to 19.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Singida Region is about 98 males for every 100 females (99 for rural areas and 94 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (101 to 113 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (92 to 98 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Sex Ratio</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Total	2,008,058	100	995,703	100	1,012,355	100	98
0-4	335,078	16.7	167,067	16.8	168,011	16.6	99
5-9	323,708	16.1	162,213	16.3	161,495	16.0	100
10-14	283,869	14.1	145,054	14.6	138,815	13.7	104
15-19	199,742	9.9	104,251	10.5	95,491	9.4	109
20-24	157,050	7.8	75,006	7.5	82,044	8.1	91
25-29	129,183	6.4	62,583	6.3	66,600	6.6	94
30-34	110,695	5.5	55,156	5.5	55,539	5.5	99
35-39	89,629	4.5	44,213	4.4	45,416	4.5	97
40-44	78,288	3.9	38,220	3.8	40,068	4.0	95
45-49	68,558	3.4	33,318	3.3	35,240	3.5	95
50-54	60,987	3.0	29,476	3.0	31,511	3.1	94
55-59	41,259	2.1	20,103	2.0	21,156	2.1	95
60-64	38,836	1.9	18,912	1.9	19,924	2.0	95
65-69	23,907	1.2	11,089	1.1	12,818	1.3	87
70-74	23,851	1.2	11,062	1.1	12,789	1.3	86
75-79	15,456	0.8	6,852	0.7	8,604	0.8	80
80-84	12,198	0.6	4,951	0.5	7,247	0.7	68
85+	15,764	0.8	6,177	0.6	9,587	0.9	64
Median Age		16.0		15.6		16.5	

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

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Sex Ratio</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Total	1,686,020	100	840,024	100	845,996	100	99
0 – 4	289,399	17.2	144,301	17.2	145,098	17.2	99
5 – 9	280,812	16.7	141,026	16.8	139,786	16.5	101
10 – 14	245,428	14.6	126,328	15.0	119,100	14.1	106
15 – 19	166,375	9.9	88,223	10.5	78,152	9.2	113
20 – 24	126,744	7.5	60,781	7.2	65,963	7.8	92
25 – 29	102,111	6.1	49,751	5.9	52,360	6.2	95
30 – 34	87,555	5.2	43,819	5.2	43,736	5.2	100
35 – 39	71,709	4.3	35,258	4.2	36,451	4.3	97
40 – 44	63,435	3.8	30,849	3.7	32,586	3.9	95
45 – 59	56,582	3.4	27,493	3.3	29,089	3.4	95
50 – 54	50,994	3.0	24,698	2.9	26,296	3.1	94
55 – 59	34,364	2.0	16,850	2.0	17,514	2.1	96
60 – 64	32,432	1.9	15,975	1.9	16,457	1.9	97
65 – 69	20,050	1.2	9,351	1.1	10,699	1.3	87
70 – 74	20,360	1.2	9,523	1.1	10,837	1.3	88
75 – 79	13,334	0.8	5,946	0.7	7,388	0.9	80
80-84	10,548	0.6	4,348	0.5	6,200	0.7	70
85+	13,788	0.8	5,504	0.7	8,284	1.0	66
Median Age	15.3		15.0		15.7		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	322,038	100	155,679	100	166,359	100	94
0 – 4	45,679	14.2	22,766	14.6	22,913	13.8	99
5 – 9	42,896	13.3	21,187	13.6	21,709	13.0	98
10 – 14	38,441	11.9	18,726	12.0	19,715	11.9	95
15 – 19	33,367	10.4	16,028	10.3	17,339	10.4	92
20 – 24	30,306	9.4	14,225	9.1	16,081	9.7	88
25 – 29	27,072	8.4	12,832	8.2	14,240	8.6	90
30 – 34	23,140	7.2	11,337	7.3	11,803	7.1	96
35 – 39	17,920	5.6	8,955	5.8	8,965	5.4	100
40 – 44	14,853	4.6	7,371	4.7	7,482	4.5	99
45 – 59	11,976	3.7	5,825	3.7	6,151	3.7	95
50 – 54	9,993	3.1	4,778	3.1	5,215	3.1	92
55 – 59	6,895	2.1	3,253	2.1	3,642	2.2	89
60 – 64	6,404	2.0	2,937	1.9	3,467	2.1	85
65 – 69	3,857	1.2	1,738	1.1	2,119	1.3	82
70 – 74	3,491	1.1	1,539	1.0	1,952	1.2	79
75 – 79	2,122	0.7	906	0.6	1,216	0.7	75
80-84	1,650	0.5	603	0.4	1,047	0.6	58
85+	1,976	0.6	673	0.4	1,303	0.8	52
Median Age	19.6		19.2		20.0		

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 Singida 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). Singida 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 Singida Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Singida Region shows a bulge in group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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

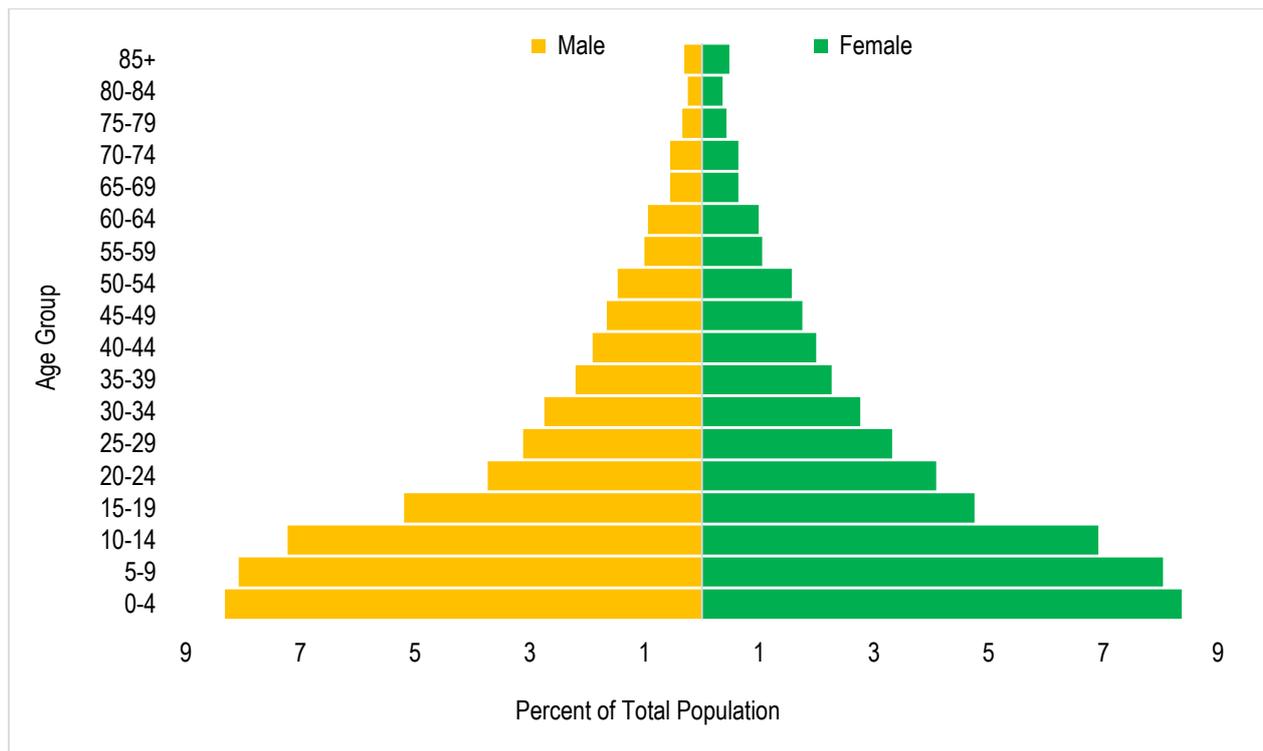


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Singida Rural, 2022 PHC

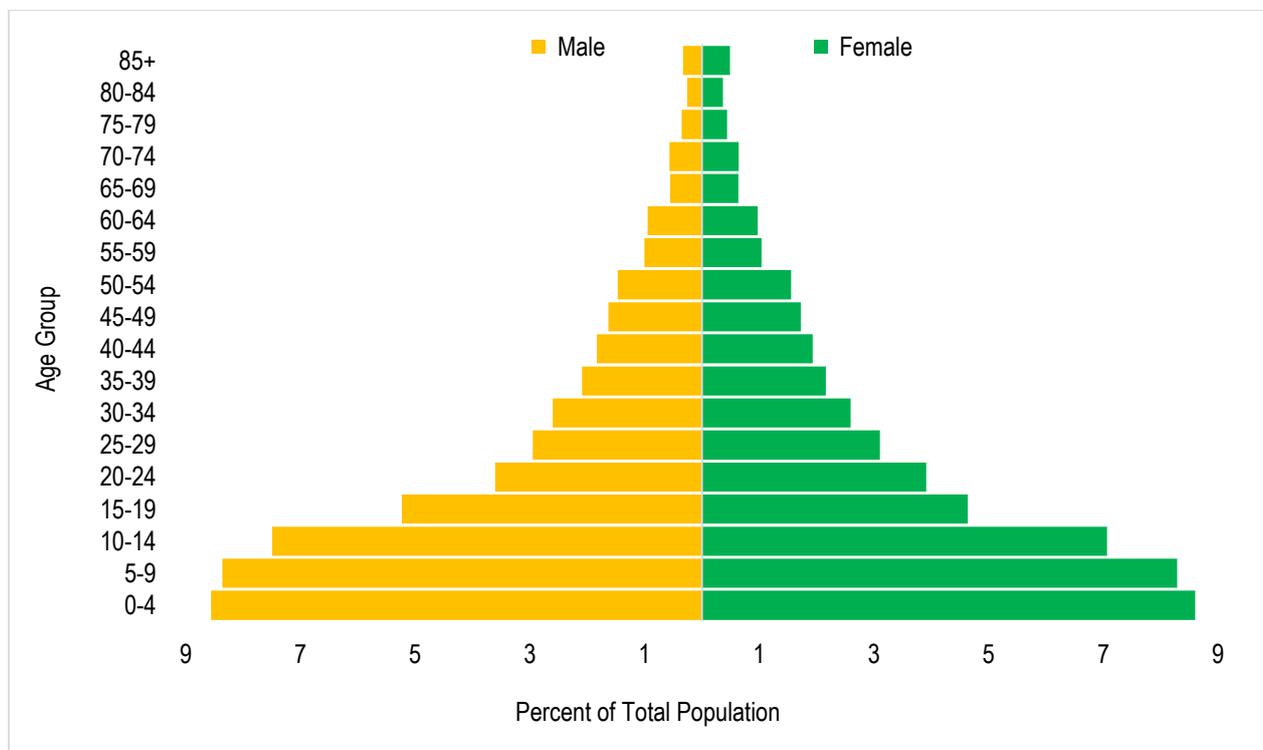


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Singida Urban, 2022 PHC

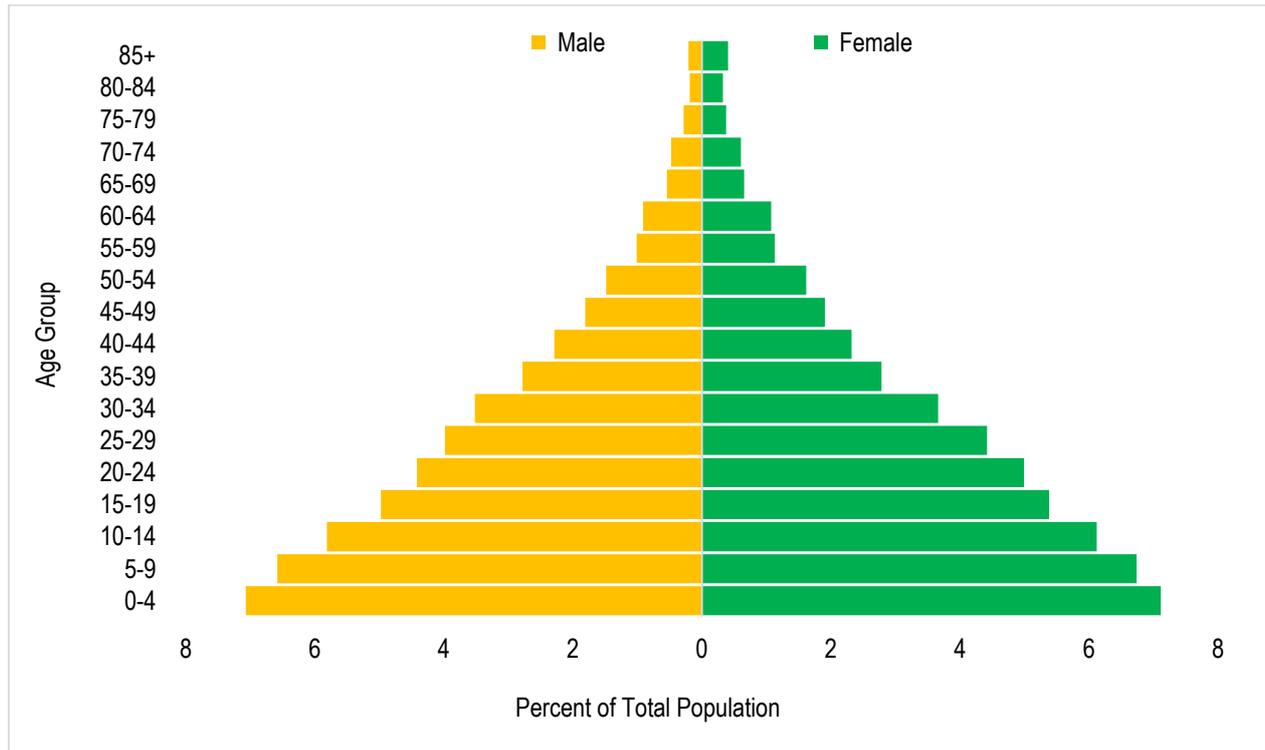
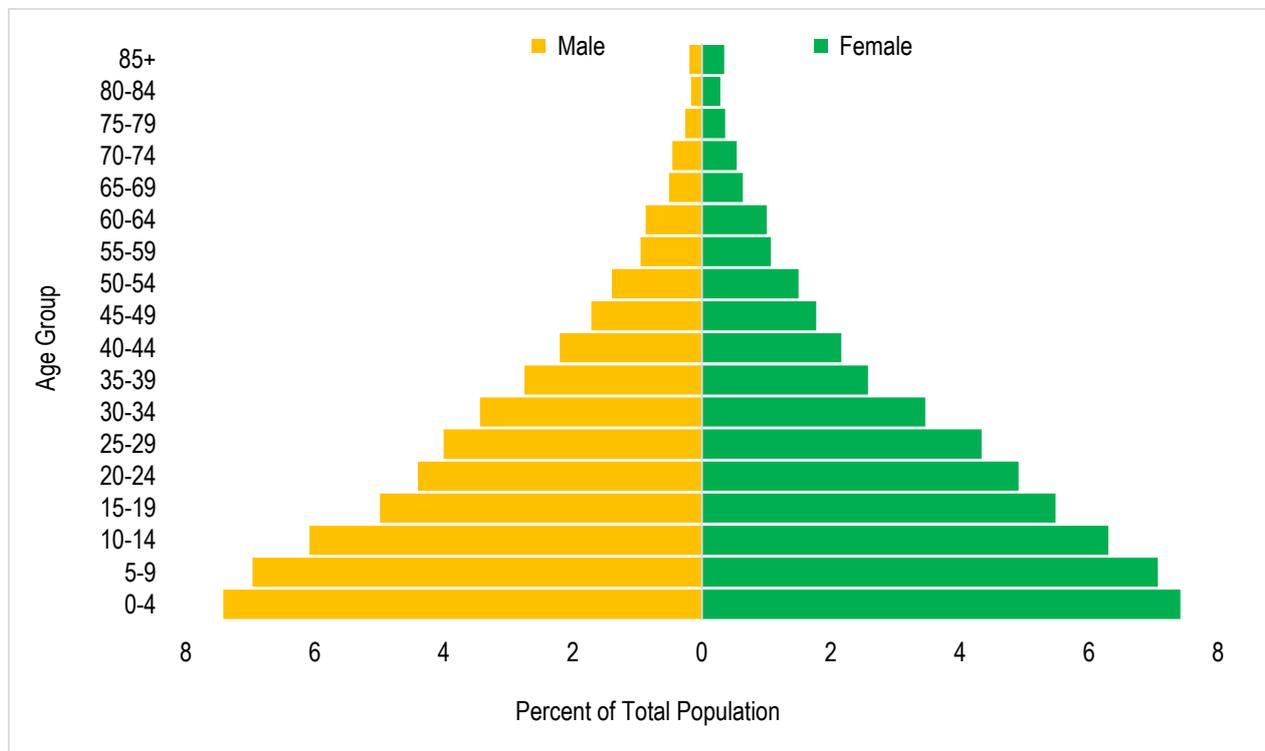


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Singida Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Singida Region has a young population with 46.9 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 4.5 percent of the population aged 65 years

and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

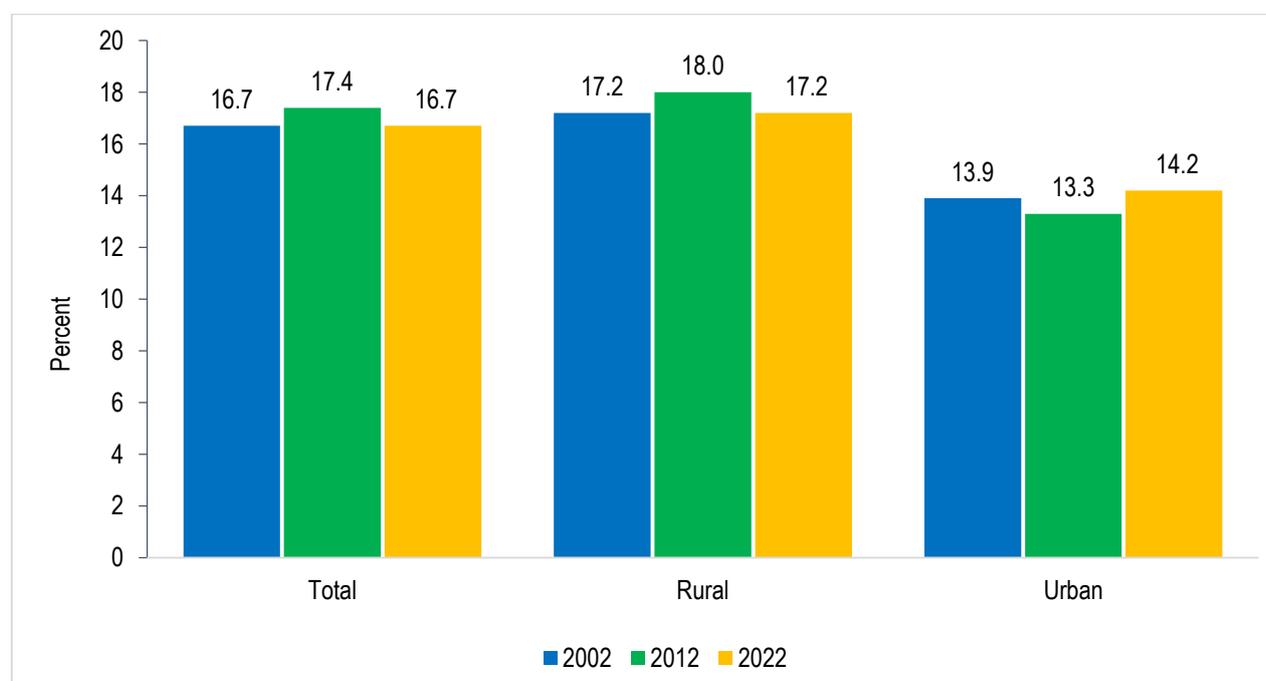
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,008,058	100.0	1,686,020	100.0	322,038	100.0
Male	995,703	49.6	840,024	49.8	155,679	48.3
Female	1,012,355	50.4	845,996	50.2	166,359	51.7
Children (Under 1 year)	69,503	3.5	59,723	3.5	9,780	3.0
Male	34,666	3.5	29,759	3.5	4,907	3.2
Female	34,837	3.4	29,964	3.5	4,873	2.9
Children (0–4 years)	335,078	16.7	289,399	17.2	45,679	14.2
Male	167,067	16.8	144,301	17.2	22,766	14.6
Female	168,011	16.6	145,098	17.2	22,913	13.8
Children (0–8 years)	598,959	29.8	518,642	30.8	80,317	24.9
Male	299,816	30.1	259,816	30.9	40,000	25.7
Female	299,143	29.5	258,826	30.6	40,317	24.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	942,655	46.9	815,639	48.4	127,016	39.4
Male	474,334	47.6	411,655	49	62,679	40.3
Female	468,321	46.3	403,984	47.8	64,337	38.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,068,435	53.2	921,153	54.6	147,282	45.7
Male	540,762	54.3	468,424	55.8	72,338	46.5
Female	527,673	52.1	452,729	53.5	74,944	45.0
Teenagers (13–19 years)	306,931	15.3	258,879	15.4	48,052	14.9
Male	158,917	16.0	135,877	16.2	23,040	14.8
Female	148,014	14.6	123,002	14.5	25,012	15.0
Youth Population (15–24 years)	356,792	17.8	293,119	17.4	63,673	19.8
Male	179,257	18.0	149,004	17.7	30,253	19.4
Female	177,535	17.5	144,115	17.0	33,420	20.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	617,743	30.8	499,693	29.6	118,050	36.7
Male	307,599	30.9	251,024	29.9	56,575	36.3
Female	310,144	30.6	248,669	29.4	61,475	37.0
Primary School (6–12 years)	433,459	21.6	375,639	22.3	57,820	18.0
Male	218,560	22.0	190,143	22.6	28,417	18.3
Female	214,899	21.2	185,496	21.9	29,403	17.7
Primary School (7–13 years)	419,783	20.9	363,205	21.5	56,578	17.6
Male	212,138	21.3	184,457	22.0	27,681	17.8
Female	207,645	20.5	178,748	21.1	28,897	17.4
Secondary School (14-17 years)	181,290	9.0	153,482	9.1	27,808	8.6
Male	94,754	9.5	81,498	9.7	13,256	8.5
Female	86,536	8.5	71,984	8.5	14,552	8.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	420,398	41.5	338,337	40.0	82,061	49.3
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	974,227	48.5	792,301	47.0	181,926	56.5

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	481,238	48.3	393,697	46.9	87,541	56.2
Female	492,989	48.7	398,604	47.1	94,385	56.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	130,012	6.5	110,512	6.6	19,500	6.1
Male	59,043	5.9	50,647	6.0	8,396	5.4
Female	70,969	7.0	59,865	7.1	11,104	6.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	91,176	4.5	78,080	4.6	13,096	4.1
Male	40,131	4.0	34,672	4.1	5,459	3.5
Female	51,045	5.0	43,408	5.1	7,637	4.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	67,269	3.3	58,030	3.4	9,239	2.9
Male	29,042	2.9	25,321	3.0	3,721	2.4
Female	38,227	3.8	32,709	3.9	5,518	3.3
Age-Dependency Ratio		106		113		77

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Singida Region is 16.7 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has increased from 16.7 percent in 2002 to 17.4 percent in 2012 and then declined to 16.7 percent in 2022. This moderate increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region during the specified period.

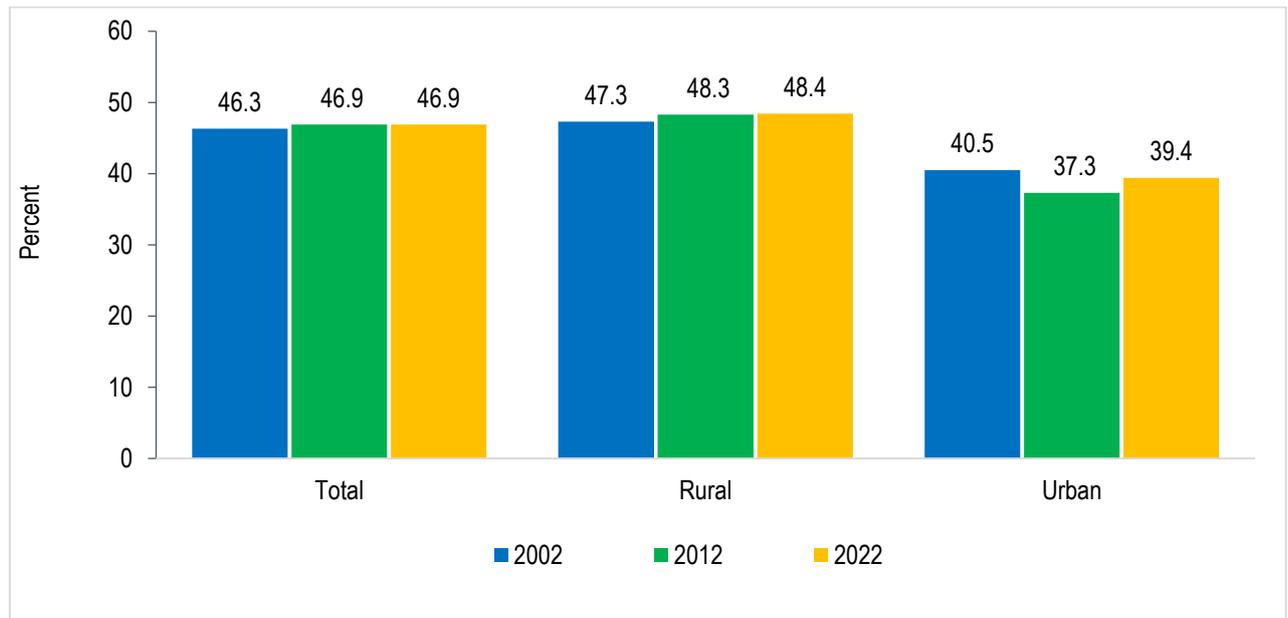
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children under Five Years by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Singida Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 46.9 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has slightly increased from 46.3 percent in 2002 to 46.9 percent in 2022.

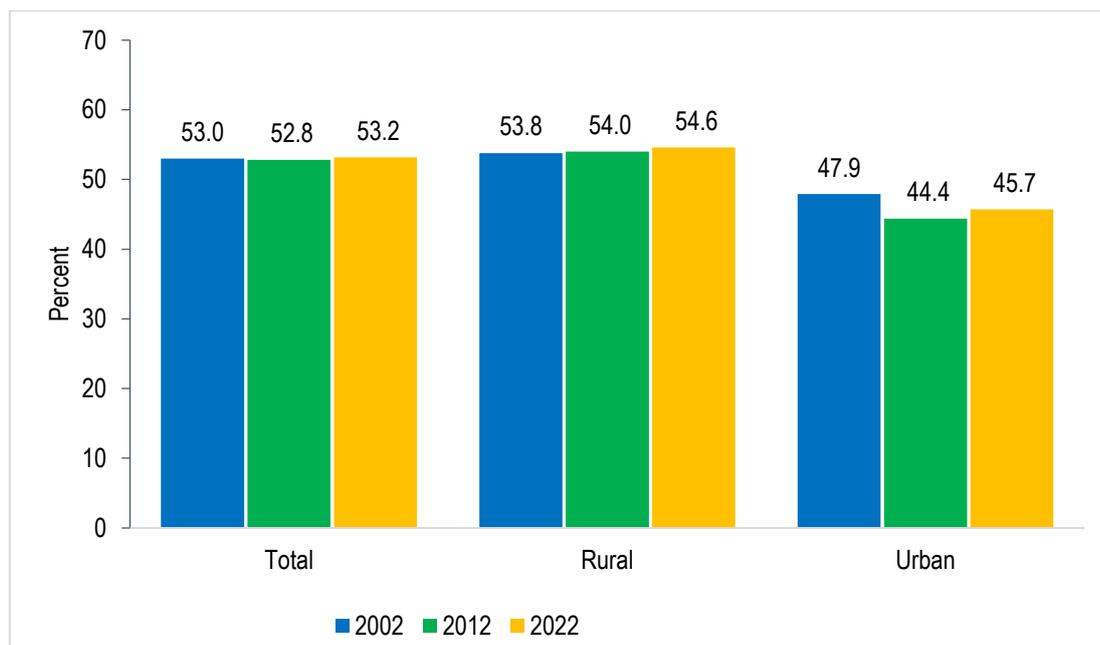
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Singida, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Singida Region 53.2 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Singida Region has slightly increased from 53.0 percent in 2002 to 53.2 percent in 2022.

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

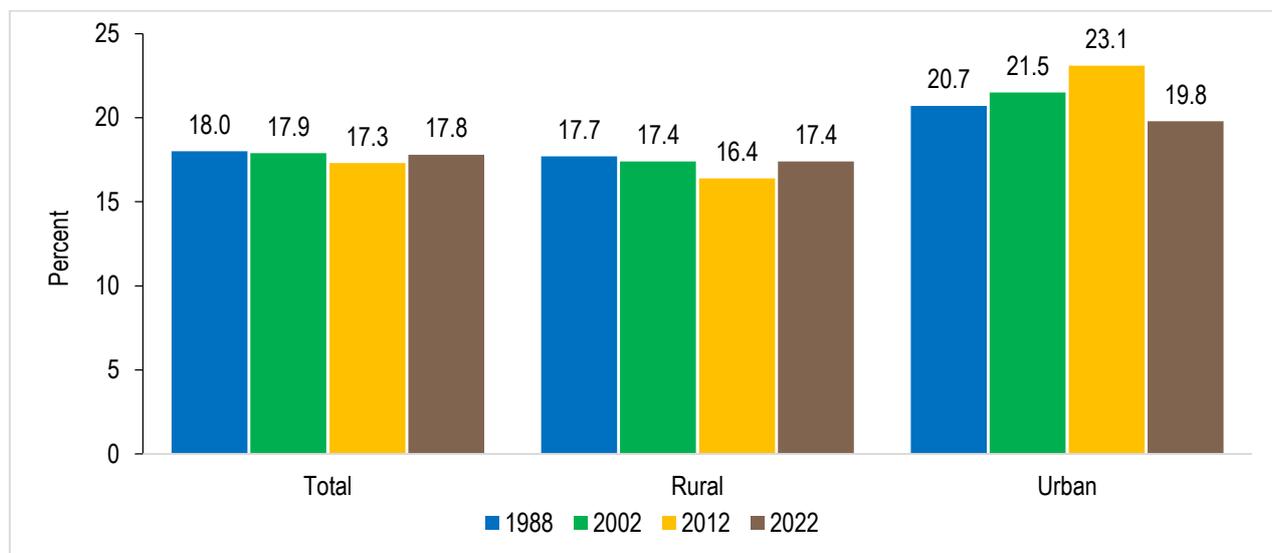


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15-24 years) in Singida Region account for 17.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Singida Region has remained almost the same during the 1988-2022 period (18.0% in 1988, 17.9% in 2002, 17.3% in 2012, and 17.8% in 2022).

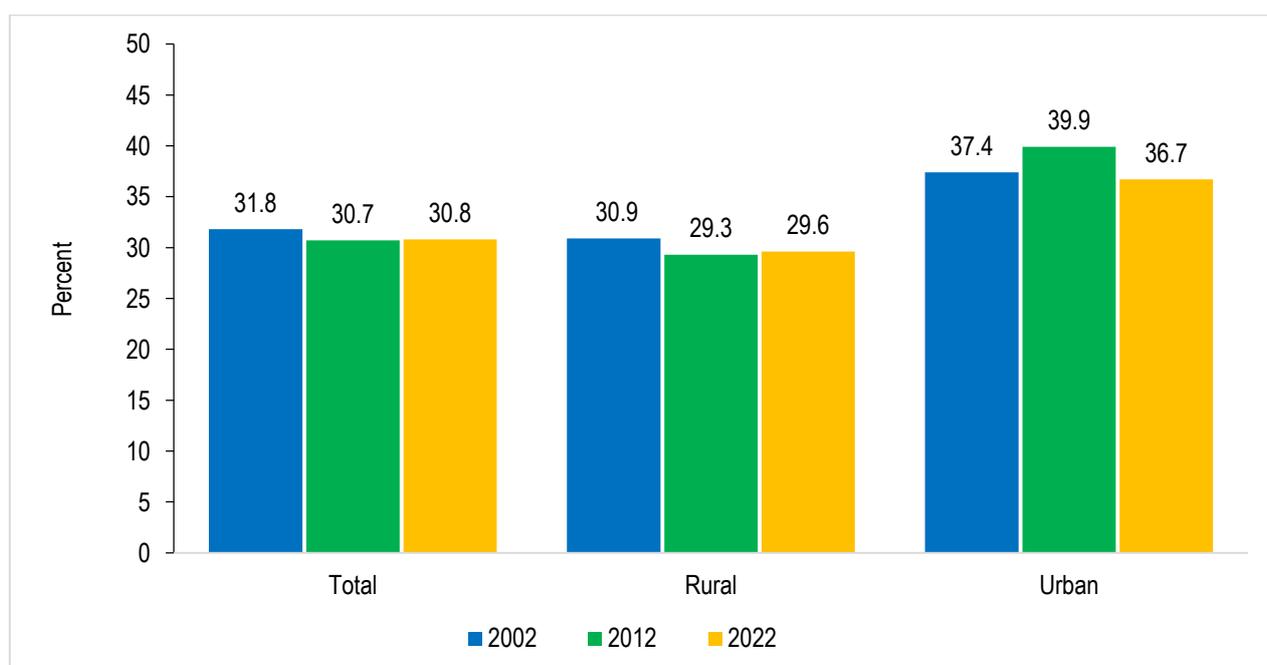
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 30.8 percent of the Singida Regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined slightly from 31.8 in 2002 to 30.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

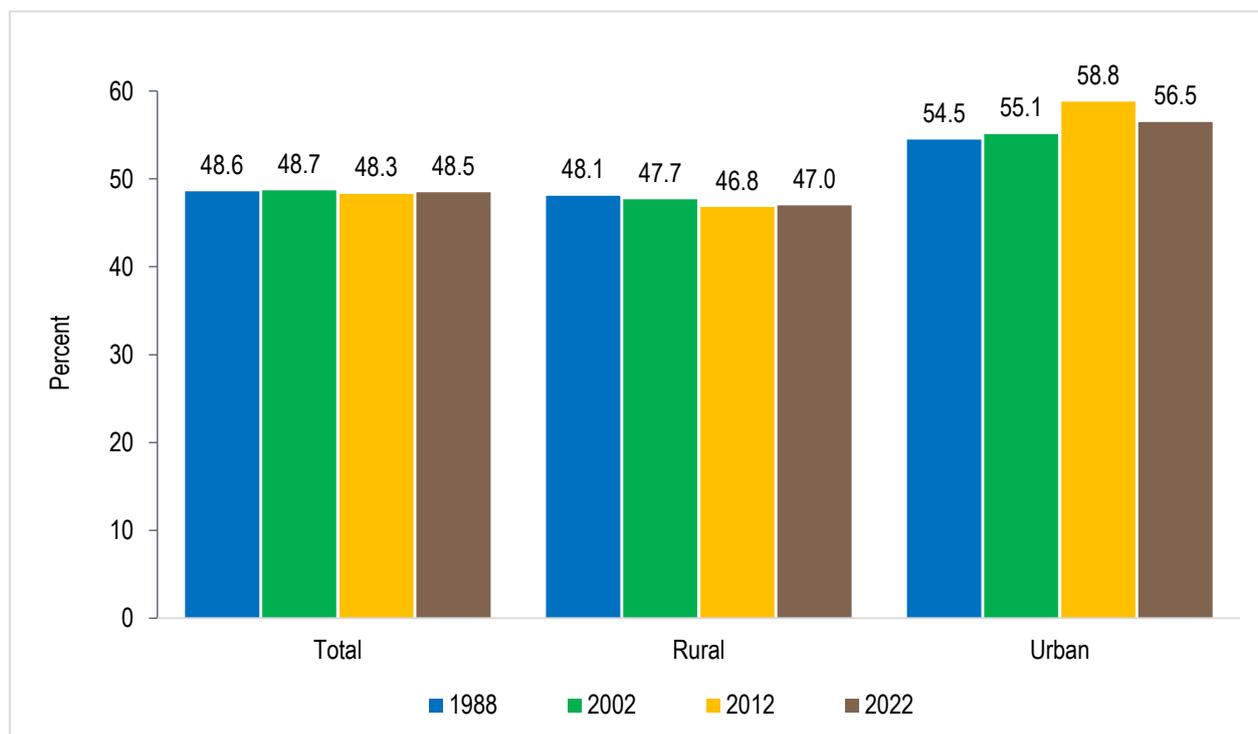
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15–64 years) in Singida Region is 48.5 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has remained almost the same from 48.6 percent in 1988 census; 48.7% in 2002 census; 48.3% in 2012 census and 48.5 percent in 2022 census (Figure 3.11)

Figure 3.11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



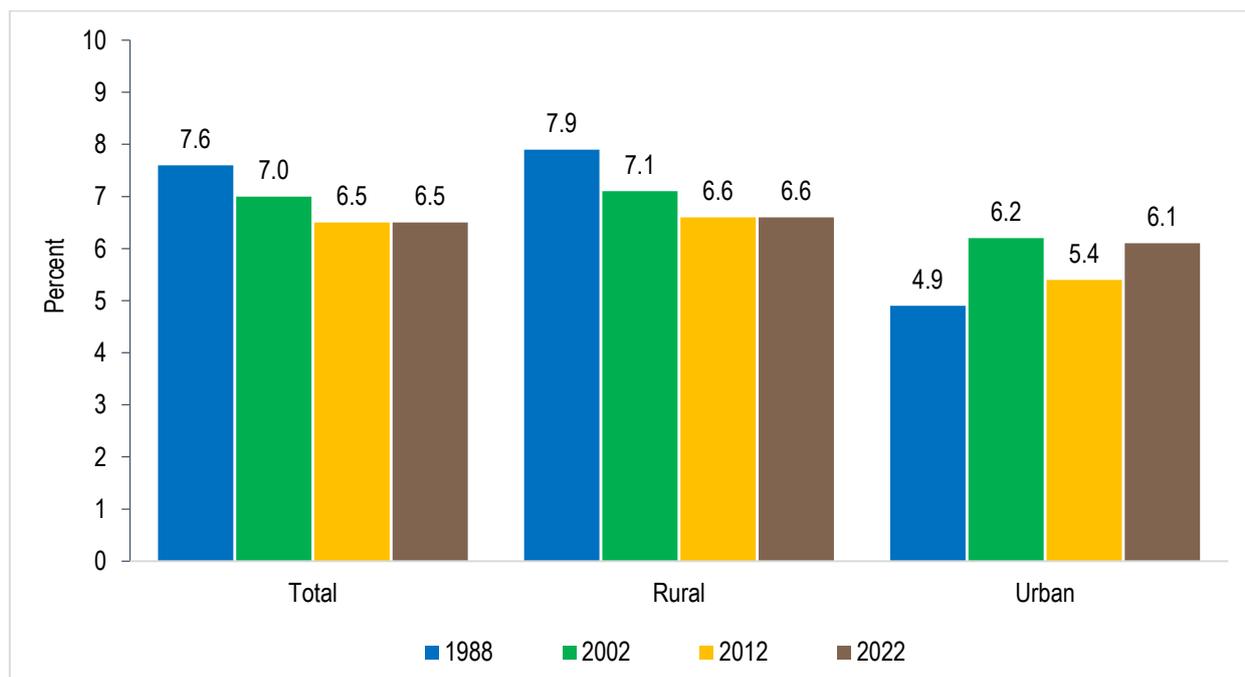
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Singida Regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Singida Region is 6.5 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Singida Region has decreased from 7.0 percent in 2002 to 6.5 percent in 2012 and 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

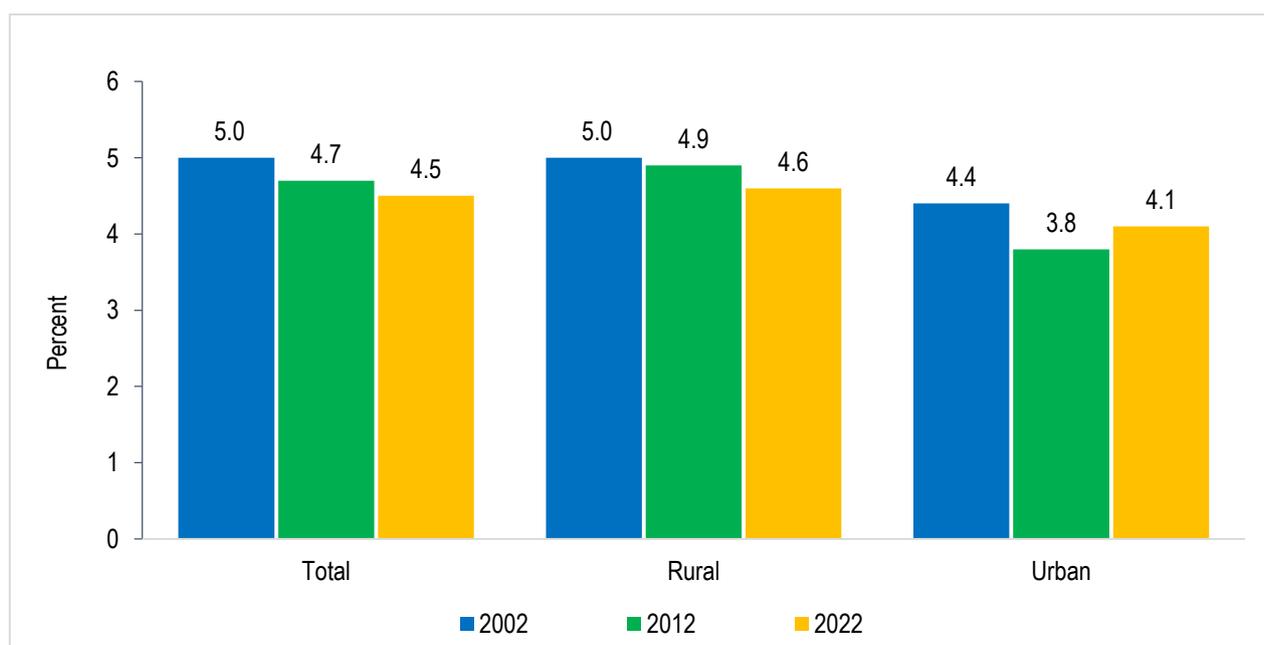
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (4.5%) of Singida regional population. The percentage of elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region has declined from 5.0 percent in 2002 to 4.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

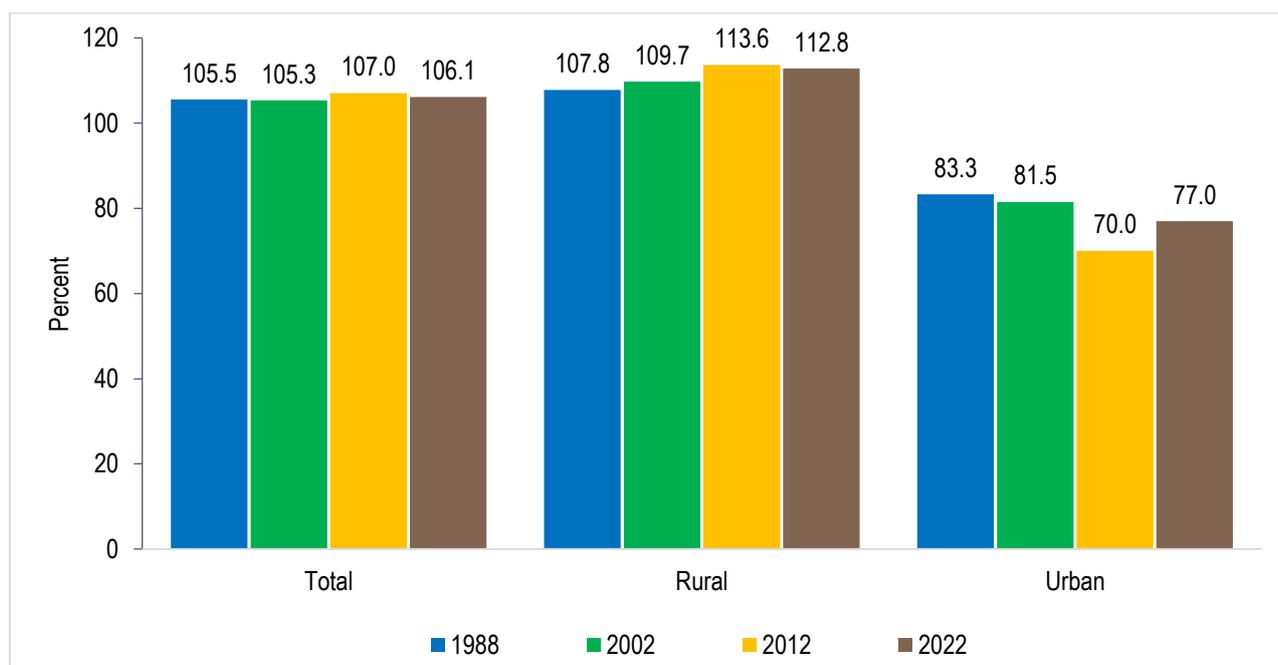


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Singida Region is 106.1 implying that there are 106 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined in one decade from 107.0 in the 2012 census to 106.1 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Singida Region (79.8%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Singida Region is 5.1 persons; in rural areas it is 5.3 persons while in urban areas it is 4.0 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.3 persons in 2012 to 5.1 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.3 and 5.1 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Singida Region has increased from 31.9 percent in 2012 to 35.7 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 Singida Region has a total of 392,111 private households out of which 79,237 (20.2%) are in urban areas and 312,874 (79.8%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 35.7 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (40.0%) than in rural areas (34.6%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Singida 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	392,111	252,175	64.3	139,936	35.7	312,874	204,672	65.4	108,202	34.6	79,237	47,503	60.0	31,734	40.0
< 10 ²	159	77	48.4	82	51.6	131	66	50.4	65	49.6	28	11	39.3	17	60.7
10-14	744	377	50.7	367	49.3	605	315	52.1	290	47.9	139	62	44.6	77	55.4
15 - 19	5,429	2,736	50.4	2,693	49.6	3,955	1,969	49.8	1,986	50.2	1,474	767	52.0	707	48.0
20 - 24	23,262	13,166	56.6	10,096	43.4	16,831	9,523	56.6	7,308	43.4	6,431	3,643	56.6	2,788	43.4
25 - 29	41,595	27,971	67.2	13,624	32.8	30,602	21,178	69.2	9,424	30.8	10,993	6,793	61.8	4,200	38.2
30 - 34	49,297	34,437	69.9	14,860	30.1	37,980	27,190	71.6	10,790	28.4	11,317	7,247	64.0	4,070	36.0
35 - 39	45,154	31,332	69.4	13,822	30.6	35,508	25,090	70.7	10,418	29.3	9,646	6,242	64.7	3,404	35.3
40 - 44	42,684	28,675	67.2	14,009	32.8	34,149	23,332	68.3	10,817	31.7	8,535	5,343	62.6	3,192	37.4
45 - 49	39,218	26,030	66.4	13,188	33.6	32,074	21,691	67.6	10,383	32.4	7,144	4,339	60.7	2,805	39.3
50 - 54	36,776	23,644	64.3	13,132	35.7	30,592	19,974	65.3	10,618	34.7	6,184	3,670	59.3	2,514	40.7
55 - 59	26,313	16,499	62.7	9,814	37.3	21,805	13,922	63.8	7,883	36.2	4,508	2,577	57.2	1,931	42.8
60 - 64	25,784	15,735	61.0	10,049	39.0	21,337	13,285	62.3	8,052	37.7	4,447	2,450	55.1	1,997	44.9
65 - 69	15,816	9,216	58.3	6,600	41.7	13,099	7,746	59.1	5,353	40.9	2,717	1,470	54.1	1,247	45.9
70 - 74	15,689	8,951	57.1	6,738	42.9	13,279	7,673	57.8	5,606	42.2	2,410	1,278	53.0	1,132	47.0
75 - 79	9,789	5,511	56.3	4,278	43.7	8,399	4,786	57.0	3,613	43.0	1,390	725	52.2	665	47.8
80+	14,402	7,818	54.3	6,584	45.7	12,528	6,932	55.3	5,596	44.7	1,874	886	47.3	988	52.7

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

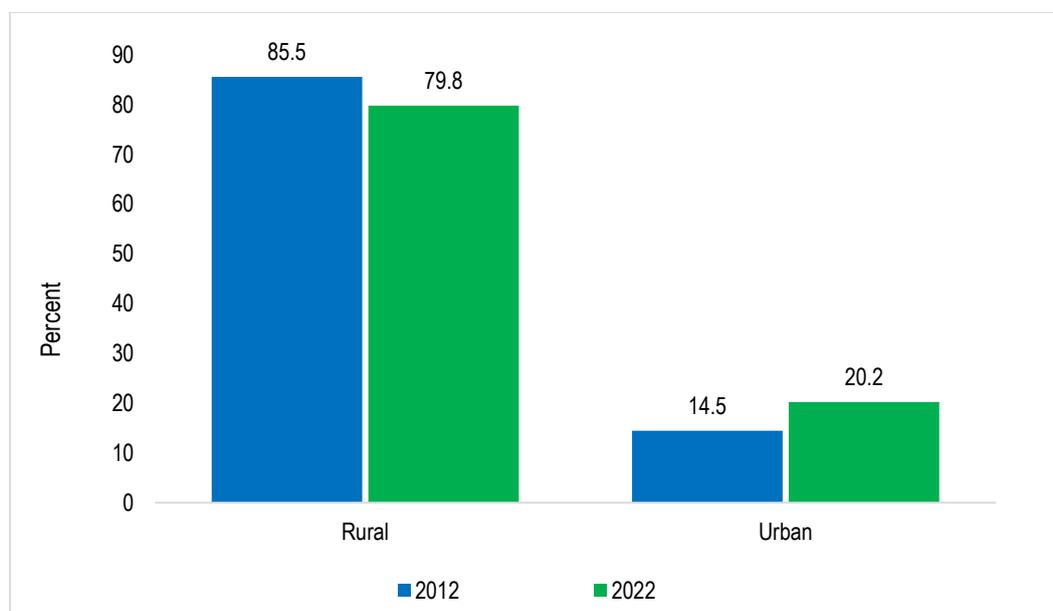
Results further reveal that, Ikungi District Council has the largest number of households accounting for 18.9 percent of total private households in the region. The next five Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Iramba (16.2%), Manyoni (15.3%), Singida Municipal (13.8%), Singida (13.6%) and Mkalama 12.3%. On the other hand, Itigi District has the smallest contribution of households (9.8%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	392,111	100	312,874	79.8	79,237	20.2
Iramba District	63,574	16.2	53,723	17.2	9,851	12.4
Singida District	53,232	13.6	49,686	15.9	3,546	4.5
Singida Municipal	54,151	13.8	13,656	4.4	40,495	51.1
Manyoni District	60,020	15.3	51,760	16.5	8,260	10.4
Itigi District	38,589	9.8	28,412	9.1	10,177	12.8
Ikungi District	74,150	18.9	70,301	22.5	3,849	4.9
Mkalama District	48,395	12.3	45,336	14.5	3,059	3.9

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 14.5 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2022 PHC. Singida Region shows an increase of 5.7 percentage points in urban households.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 5.4 in 2012 to 5.1 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 5.3 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (4.0 persons). Average household size declined from 5.5 persons in 2012 to 5.3 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.0 persons in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 4.2 persons in Singida Municipal Council to 5.5 persons in Ikungi and Itigi District Councils (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

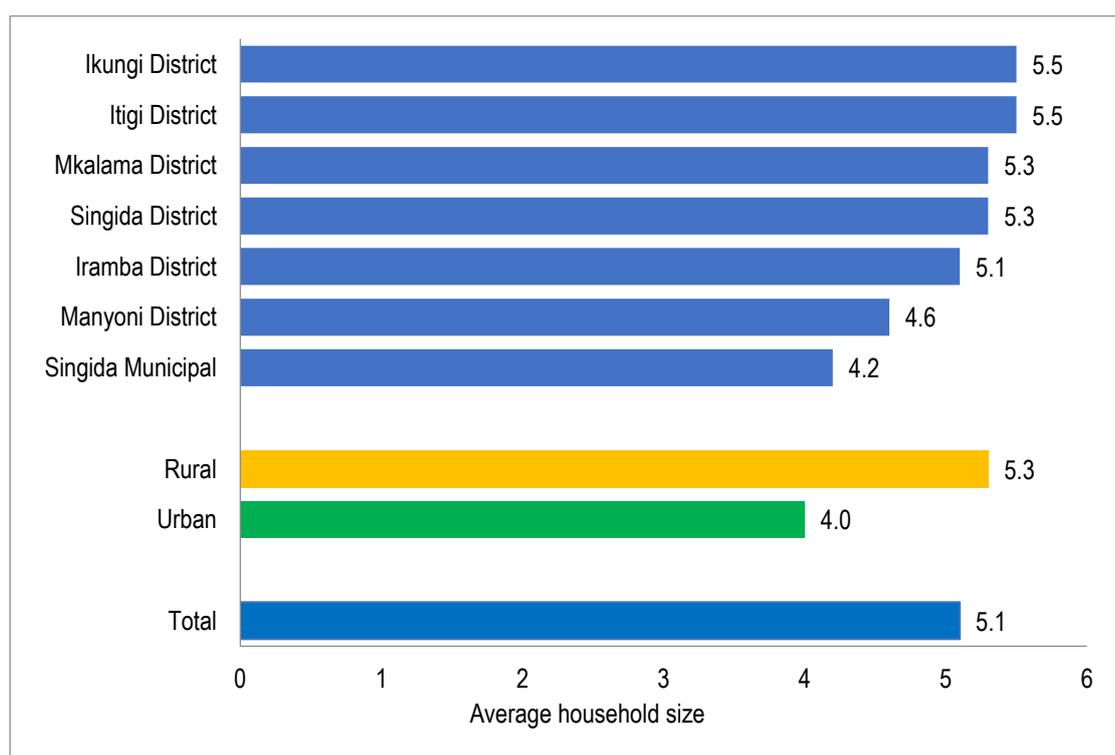


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

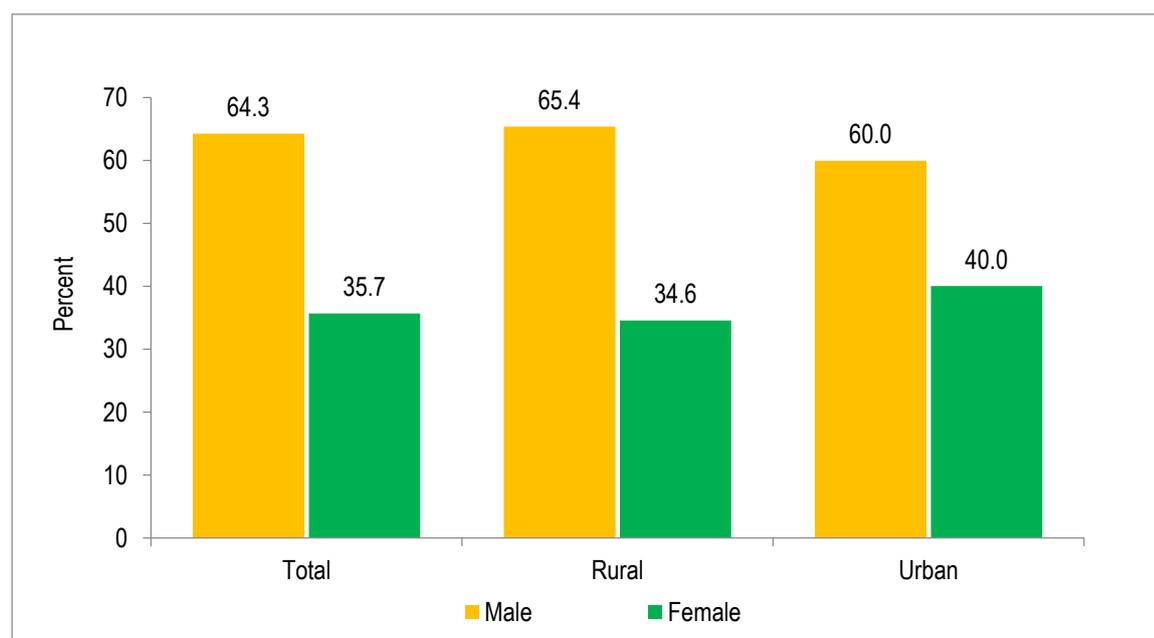
<i>Place of Residence</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Number of Households</i>		<i>Average Household Size</i>	
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2012³</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total	1,370,637	1,987,480	255,613	392,111	5.4	5.1
Rural	1,199,936	1,673,371	218,621	312,874	5.5	5.3
Urban	170,701	314,109	36,992	79,237	4.6	4.0
Council						
Iramba District	236,282	324,899	43,196	63,574	5.5	5.1
Singida District	225,521	282,910	41,257	53,232	5.5	5.3
Singida Municipal	150,379	228,290	30,792	54,151	4.9	4.2
Manyoni District	188,089	274,951	30,383	60,020	6.2	4.6
Itigi District	269,068	212,770	46,899	38,589	5.7	5.5
Ikungi District	112,565	408,847	34,276	74,150	3.3	5.5
Mkalama District	188,733	254,813	20,357	48,395	9.3	5.3

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 Singida Region, 64.3 percent are headed by males and 35.7 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

³ Data from Singida 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC



The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 68.1 in 2012 to 64.3 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 31.9 in 2012 to 35.7 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; Singida Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	68.1	31.9	64.3	35.7
Rural	69.1	30.9	65.4	34.6
Urban	62.2	37.8	60.0	40.0
Council				
Iramba District	70.1	29.9	65.9	34.1
Singida District	68.5	31.5	66.1	33.9
Singida Municipal	66.2	33.8	61.2	38.8
Manyoni District	67.8	33.4	63.0	37.0
Itigi District	70.5	29.5	66.6	33.4
Ikungi District	67.2	32.8	64.7	35.3
Mkalama District	68.1	31.9	63.0	37.0

In Singida Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.3 persons) than in female headed households (5.1 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Itigi and

Ikungi District are the highest of all Councils both with (5.1 persons), Mkalama District (5.0 persons), Singida District (4.7 persons), Iramba District (4.6 persons), Manyoni District (4.2 persons) and Singida Municipal has the lowest (4.0 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; Singida 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	1,987,480	1,338,914	648,566	392,111	252,175	139,936	5.1	5.3	4.6
Rural	1,673,371	1,145,896	527,475	312,874	204,672	108,202	4.2	4.3	3.9
Urban	314,109	193,018	121,091	79,237	47,503	31,734	3.9	3.9	3.9
Council									
Iramba District	324,899	225,652	99,247	63,574	41,870	21,704	5.1	5.4	4.6
Singida District	282,910	198,068	84,842	53,232	35,164	18,068	5.3	5.6	4.7
Singida Municipal	228,290	144,140	84,150	54,151	33,145	21,006	4.2	4.3	4.0
Manyoni District	274,951	181,743	93,208	60,020	37,829	22,191	4.6	4.8	4.2
Itigi District	212,770	147,396	65,374	38,589	25,685	12,904	5.5	5.7	5.1
Ikungi District	408,847	275,963	132,884	74,150	48,007	26,143	5.5	5.7	5.1
Mkalama District	254,813	165,952	88,861	48,395	30,475	17,920	5.3	5.4	5.0

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 79.6 percent of households in Singida Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households with 79.0 percent and 80.8 percent respectively. Results further show that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (97.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (75.2%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

All Councils have more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses. Singida Municipal (96.9%), Mkalama (89.8%), Singida District (82.6%), Itigi (81.0%), Iramba (77.3%), Manyoni (69.4%) and Ikungi District (67.8%). On the other hand, all Councils has less than 50 percent of households living in unimproved houses. A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Total		Total	Male Headed		Total	Female Headed	
		Improv ed House	Unimprove d House		Improved House	Unimproved House		Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	392,111	79.6	20.4	252,175	79.0	21.0	139,936	80.8	19.2
Rural	312,874	75.2	24.8	204,672	74.8	25.2	108,202	76.0	24.0
Urban	79,237	97.2	2.8	47,503	97.0	3.0	31,734	97.4	2.6
Council									
Iramba District	63,574	77.3	22.7	41,870	76.6	23.4	21,704	78.8	21.2
Singida District	53,232	82.6	17.4	35,164	82.4	17.6	18,068	82.9	17.1
Singida Municipal	54,151	96.9	3.1	33,145	96.8	3.2	21,006	97.2	2.8
Manyoni District	60,020	69.4	30.6	37,829	68.6	31.4	22,191	70.8	29.2
Itigi District	38,589	81.0	19.0	25,685	80.1	19.9	12,904	82.9	17.1
Ikungi District	74,150	67.8	32.2	48,007	66.8	33.2	26,143	69.5	30.5
Mkalama District	48,395	89.8	10.2	30,475	89.9	10.1	17,920	89.6	10.4

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 80.7 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 76.6 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	392,111	79.6	20.4	252,175	79.0	21.0	139,936	80.8	19.2
Below 18	2,834	73.5	26.5	1,451	71.8	28.2	1,383	75.2	24.8
18 - 24	26,760	79.2	20.8	14,905	77.6	22.4	11,855	81.2	18.8
25 - 29	41,595	81.8	18.2	27,971	81.0	19.0	13,624	83.4	16.6
30 - 34	49,297	80.7	19.3	34,437	80.2	19.8	14,860	81.9	18.1
35 - 39	45,154	79.1	20.9	31,332	78.9	21.1	13,822	79.4	20.6
40 - 44	42,684	79.3	20.7	28,675	78.8	21.2	14,009	80.3	19.7
45 - 49	39,218	79.1	20.9	26,030	78.7	21.3	13,188	80.0	20.0
50 - 54	36,776	79.6	20.4	23,644	78.7	21.3	13,132	81.3	18.7
55 - 59	26,313	80.3	19.7	16,499	79.2	20.8	9,814	82.2	17.8
60 - 64	25,784	79.4	20.6	15,735	78.0	22.0	10,049	81.6	18.4
65 - 69	15,816	80.0	20.0	9,216	79.1	20.9	6,600	81.2	18.8
70 - 74	15,689	78.6	21.4	8,951	77.2	22.8	6,738	80.5	19.5
75 - 79	9,789	78.0	22.0	5,511	76.8	23.2	4,278	79.5	20.5
80+	14,402	76.6	23.4	7,818	76.9	23.1	6,584	76.3	23.7

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Singida Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (55,006 or 41.6%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (30,075 or 22.8%) and those in elementary occupations (26,291 or 19.9%). Among the 1,507 widowed males (702 or 46.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 22.2 percent are elementary workers and 22.0 percent are craft and related workers. Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 1.1 percent are widowed (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Never Married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Living Together</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Separated</i>	<i>Widowed</i>
Total	132,151	11,062	106,981	8,127	2,248	2,226	1,507
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1,030	112	852	41	11	7	7
Professionals.	3,034	518	2,326	132	21	22	15
Technicians and associate professionals.	7,654	1,087	5,774	493	108	136	56
Clerks.	462	92	336	28	2	2	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6,487	928	4,848	486	91	92	42
Agricultural and fishery workers.	55,006	2,530	46,832	3,149	932	861	702
Craft and related workers.	30,075	2,947	23,598	1,964	621	611	334
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,112	367	1,500	160	25	43	17
Elementary occupations.	26,291	2,481	20,915	1,674	437	452	332

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

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Never Married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Living Together</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Separated</i>	<i>Widowed</i>
Total	132,151	11,062	106,981	8,127	2,248	2,226	1,507
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Professionals.	2.3	4.7	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.8	9.8	5.4	6.1	4.8	6.1	3.7
Clerks.	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.9	8.4	4.5	6.0	4.0	4.1	2.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	41.6	22.9	43.8	38.7	41.5	38.7	46.6
Craft and related workers.	22.8	26.6	22.1	24.2	27.6	27.4	22.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.6	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.1
Elementary occupations.	19.9	22.4	19.6	20.6	19.4	20.3	22.0

On the other hand, results reveal that 20,565 (38.8%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (12,517 or 23.6%). Among the 10,461 widowed females (4,999 or 47.8%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 2,459 or 23.5 percent are elementary workers and 2,285 or 21.8 percent are craft and related workers. Among the 20,565 female heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 4,999 or 24.3 percent are widowed (Table 4.10).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	52,950	7,360	24,654	2,130	4,390	3,955	10,461
Legislators, administrators and managers.	288	102	132	10	8	8	28
Professionals.	1,272	488	591	37	39	46	71
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,242	371	621	37	57	60	96
Clerks.	181	87	61	5	4	9	15
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4,563	1,249	1,742	240	445	396	491
Agricultural and fishery workers.	20,565	1,440	10,406	799	1,562	1,359	4,999
Craft and related workers.	12,205	1,772	5,475	496	1,145	1,032	2,285
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	117	28	46	8	8	10	17
Elementary occupations.	12,517	1,823	5,580	498	1,122	1,035	2,459

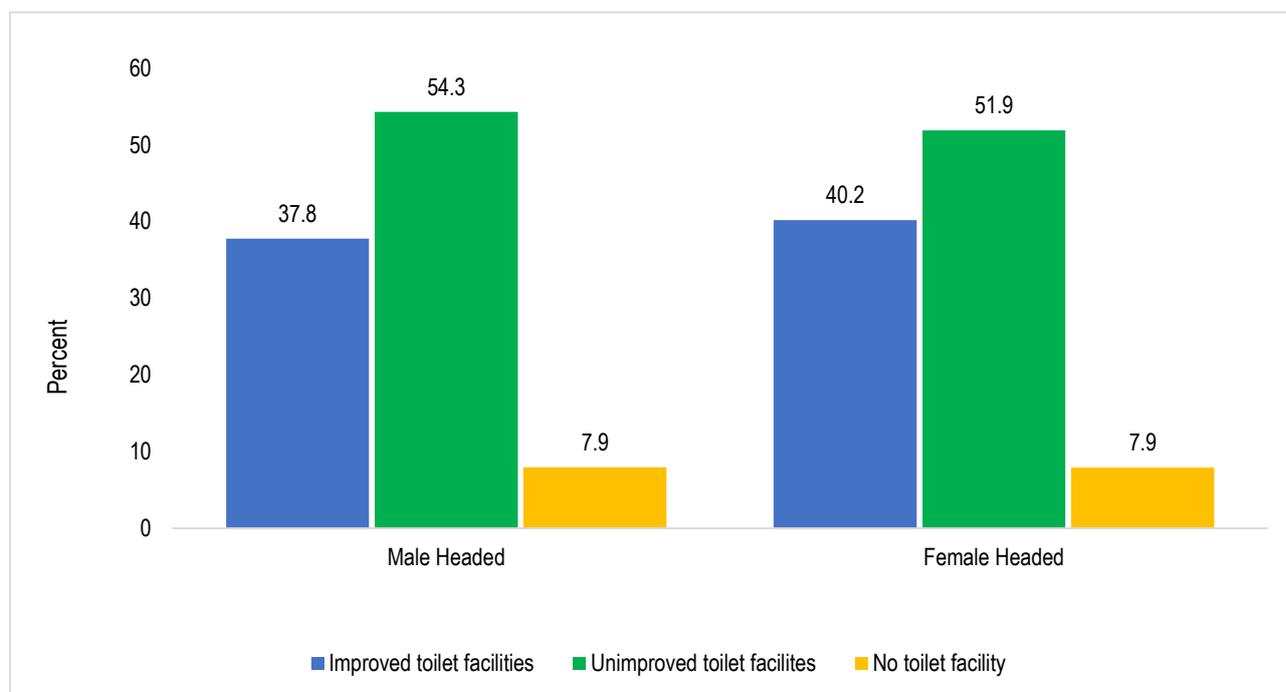
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	52,950	7,360	24,654	2,130	4,390	3,955	10,461
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Professionals.	2.4	6.6	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.3	5.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.9
Clerks.	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8.6	17.0	7.1	11.3	10.1	10.0	4.7
Agricultural and fishery workers.	38.8	19.6	42.2	37.5	35.6	34.4	47.8
Craft and related workers.	23.1	24.1	22.2	23.3	26.1	26.1	21.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Elementary occupations.	23.6	24.8	22.6	23.4	25.6	26.2	23.5

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

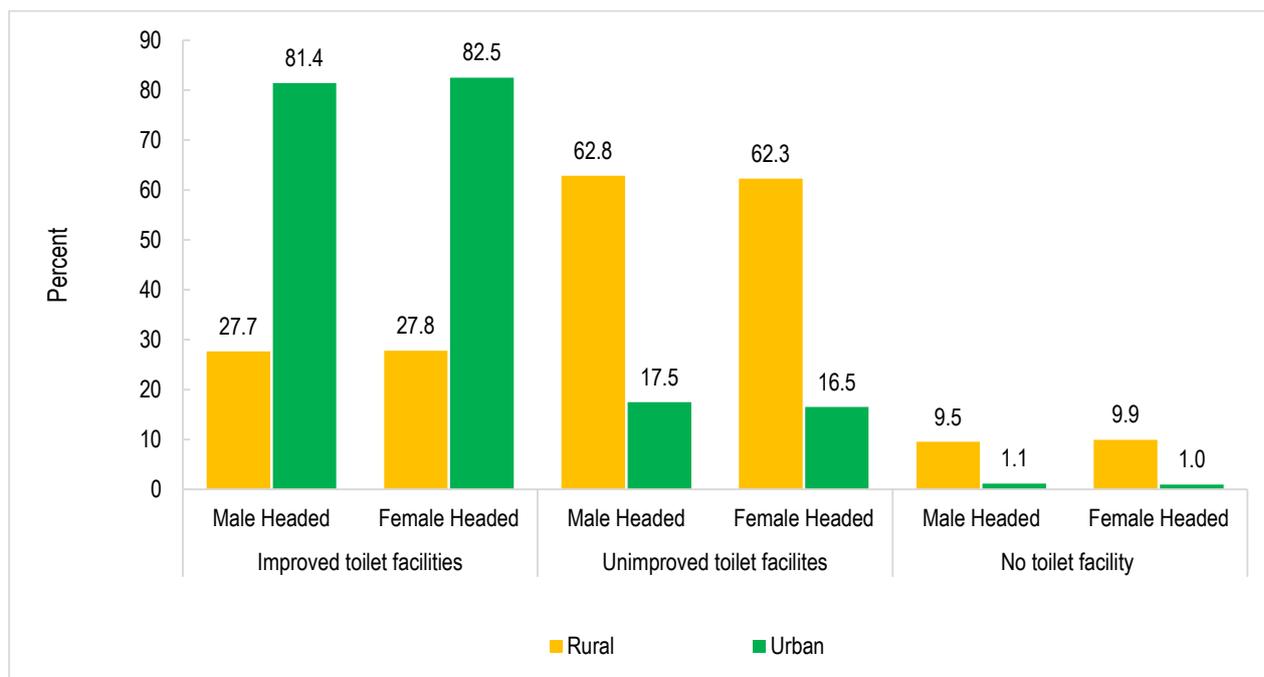
In Singida Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 37.8 percent for the male headed and 40.2 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is hardly any difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

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



Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 54.7 for female headed households and 53.7 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; Singida Region; 2022 PHC



Across Councils, results reveal that Singida Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (77.1% and 79.9% respectively). The remaining Councils has less than 50 percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities.

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Itigi District (16.6%), Manyoni District. (16.0%) and Ikungi District (11.9%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Itigi District (16.6%), Manyoni District (15.7%) and Ikungi District (12.4%) (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, Singida Region, 2022 PHC

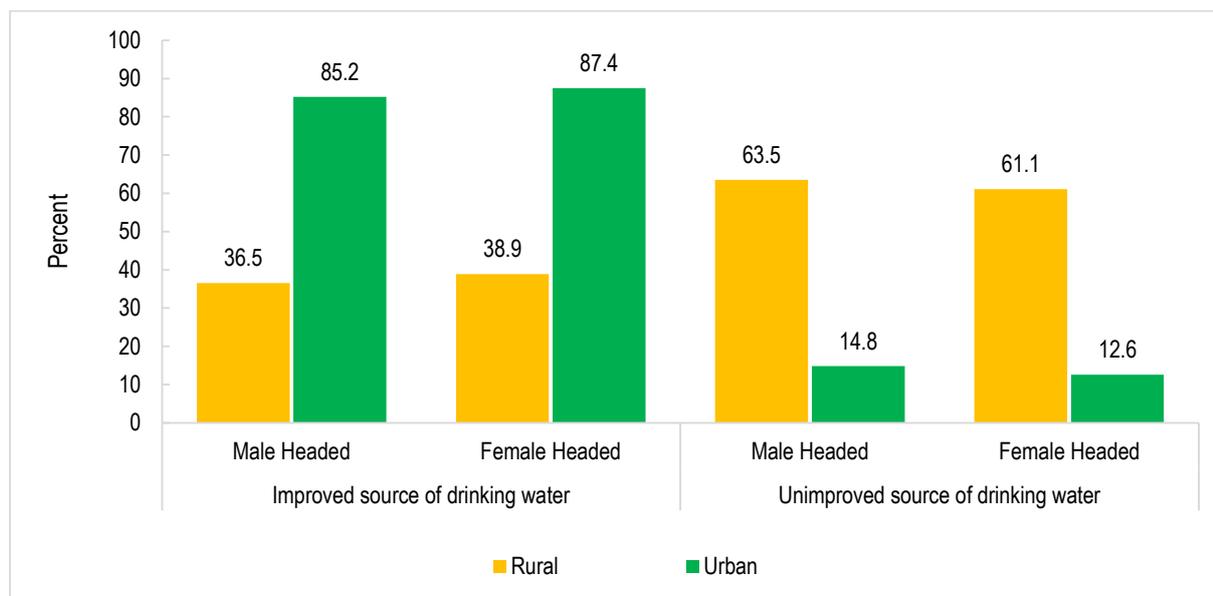
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	392,111	38.6	53.4	7.9	252,175	37.8	54.3	7.9	139,936	40.2	51.9	7.9
Rural	312,874	27.7	62.6	9.7	204,672	27.7	62.8	9.5	108,202	27.8	62.3	9.9
Urban	79,237	81.9	17.1	1.1	47,503	81.4	17.5	1.1	31,734	82.5	16.5	1.0
Council												
Iramba	63,574	40.9	53.3	5.8	41,870	40.2	54.0	5.8	21,704	42.3	52.0	5.7
Singida	53,232	29.6	69.1	1.3	35,164	29.3	69.5	1.2	18,068	30.2	68.4	1.4
Singida Municipal	54,151	78.2	21.0	0.8	33,145	77.1	22.0	0.9	21,006	79.9	19.3	0.8
Manyoni	60,020	32.3	51.8	15.9	37,829	31.8	52.2	16.0	22,191	33.1	51.2	15.7
Itigi	38,589	37.3	46.4	16.4	25,685	36.3	47.2	16.6	12,904	39.2	44.8	16.0
Ikungi	74,150	23.6	64.3	12.0	48,007	22.9	65.2	11.9	26,143	25.0	62.7	12.4
Mkalama	48,395	33.2	63.7	3.1	30,475	33.5	63.7	2.8	17,920	32.9	63.7	3.5

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is significant difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (45.7%) compared with female headed households (49.9%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 36.5 percent and 38.9 percent for female headed households.

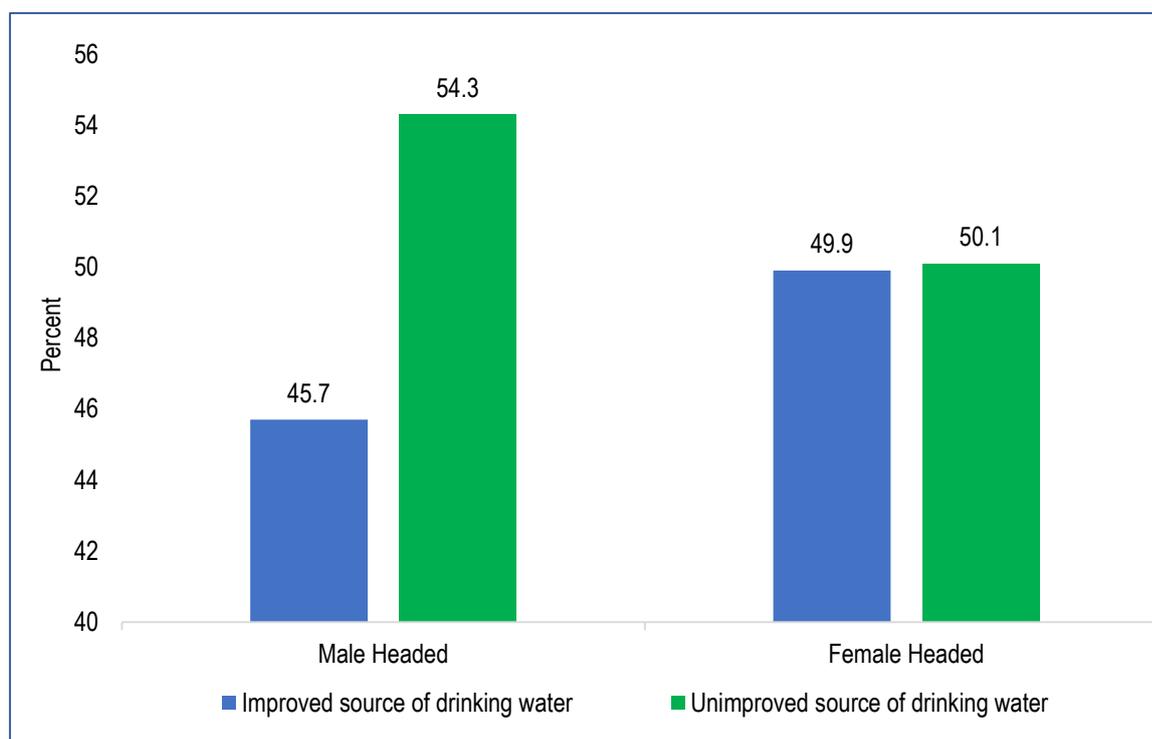
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher for male than female headed in rural areas (63.5% and 61.1% respectively). The percentage that uses unimproved source in urban areas are 14.8% and 12.6% for male and female headed 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (54.3%) compared with that of female headed households (50.1%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across councils, Singida Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (82.0%). Other councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Mkalama District with 59.2 percent, Singida District with 51.2 percent, Manyoni with 40.6 percent, Itigi District with 40.1 percent, Iramba District with 40.0 percent and Ikungi with 25.7 percent.

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Ikungi District (75.3%), Iramba District (61.6%) Itigi District (61.3%) and Manyoni District (60.8%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Ikungi District (72.5%), Manyoni District (57.1%), Itigi District (56.9%) and Iramba District (56.8%) (Table 4.13).

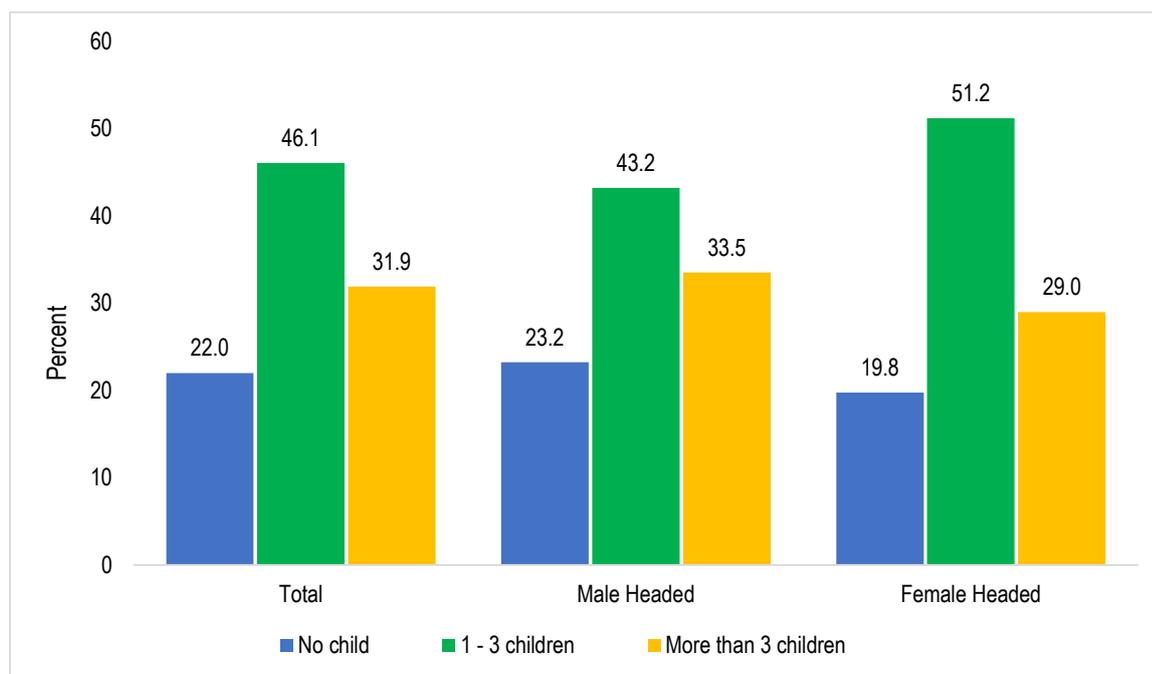
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	392,111	47.2	52.8	252,175	45.7	54.3	139,936	49.9	50.1
Rural	312,874	37.3	62.7	204,672	36.5	63.5	108,202	38.9	61.1
Urban	79,237	86.1	13.9	47,503	85.2	14.8	31,734	87.4	12.6
Council									
Iramba	63,574	40.0	60.0	41,870	38.4	61.6	21,704	43.2	56.8
Singida	53,232	51.2	48.8	35,164	49.7	50.3	18,068	54.3	45.7
Singida Municipal	54,151	82.7	17.3	33,145	82.0	18.0	21,006	83.7	16.3
Manyoni	60,020	40.6	59.4	37,829	39.2	60.8	22,191	42.9	57.1
Itigi	38,589	40.1	59.9	25,685	38.7	61.3	12,904	43.1	56.9
Ikungi	74,150	25.7	74.3	48,007	24.7	75.3	26,143	27.5	72.5
Mkalama	48,395	59.2	40.8	30,475	58.6	41.4	17,920	60.3	39.7

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (51.2%) than that of male headed households (43.2%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is (33.5%) and that of female headed households (29.0%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (23.2%) compared with that of female headed households (19.8%) (Figure 4.8).

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



The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three children. Out of 392,111 households with children under 18 years 46.1 percent have one to three children, 22.0 percent have no child and 31.9 percent have more than three children. Results further indicate that 49.9 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 43.1 percent for male headed households.

In urban areas 55.6 percent of female headed households have one to three children under 18 years compared to 43.6 percent of the households headed by male. About 36.9 percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 32.4 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 (37.5%) compared with female headed households (26.8%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

In Mkalama District, 48.3% of households have one to three children, making it the highest among the councils. Following closely are Iramba and Manyoni Districts, each with 48.2%. Conversely, Ikungi District has the lowest percentage at 41.5% for 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

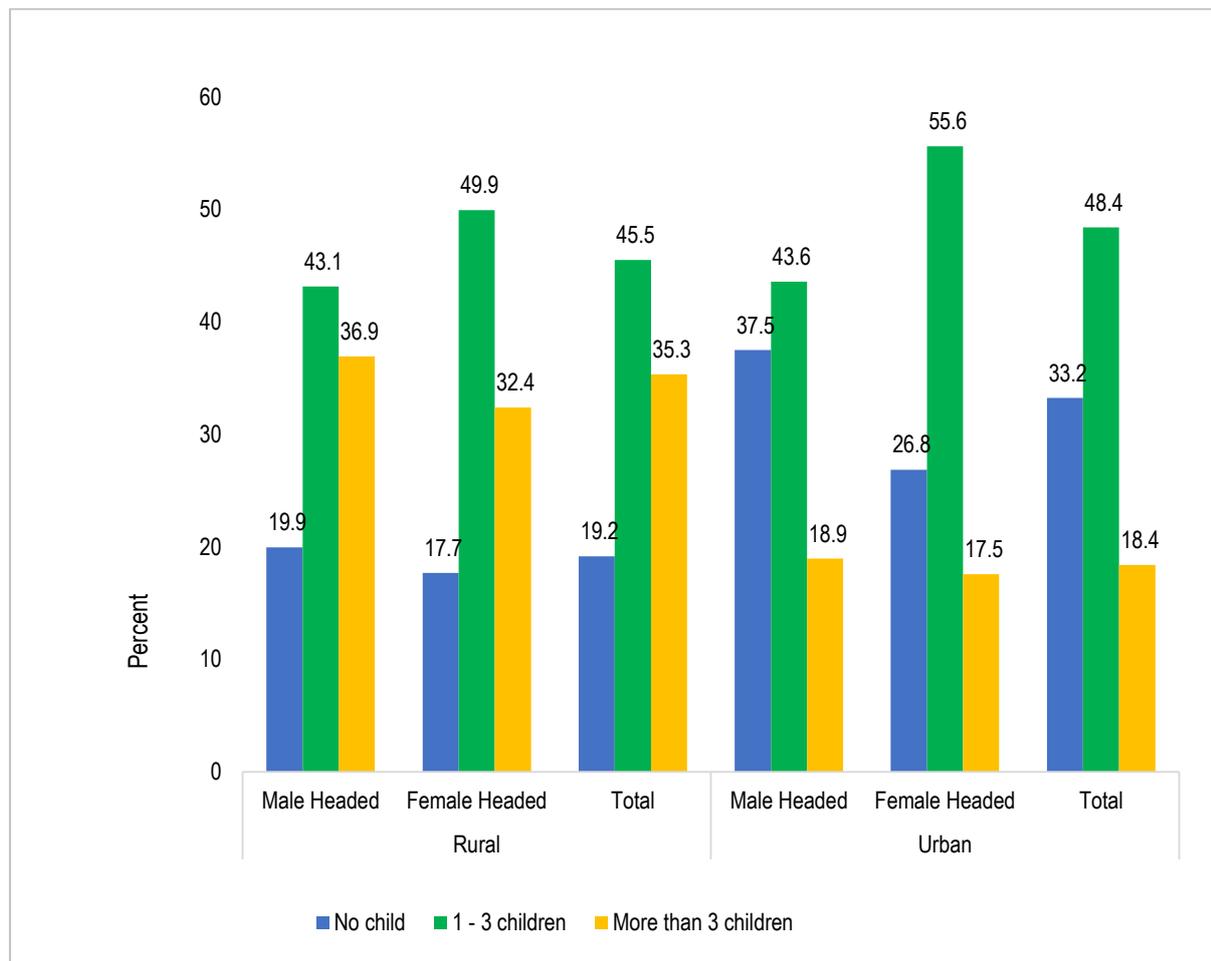


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total	Total			Total	Male Headed			Total	Female Headed		
		No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children		No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children		No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	392,111	22.0	46.1	31.9	252,175	23.2	43.2	33.5	139,936	19.8	51.2	29.0
Rural	312,874	19.2	45.5	35.3	204,672	19.9	43.1	36.9	108,202	17.7	49.9	32.4
Urban	79,237	33.2	48.4	18.4	47,503	37.5	43.6	18.9	31,734	26.8	55.6	17.5
Council												
Iramba District	63,574	22.3	48.2	29.5	41,870	22.9	45.9	31.2	21,704	21.1	52.6	26.3
Singida District	53,232	15.9	46.9	37.2	35,164	15.6	44.3	40.1	18,068	16.6	52.0	31.3
Singida Municipal	54,151	30.9	47.1	22.1	33,145	34.1	42.6	23.3	21,006	25.7	54.1	20.2
Manyoni District	60,020	24.3	48.2	27.5	37,829	26.1	45.5	28.4	22,191	21.3	52.9	25.8
Itigi District	38,589	20.6	42.7	36.7	25,685	22.5	39.8	37.7	12,904	17.0	48.3	34.7
Ikungi District	74,150	20.4	41.5	38.1	48,007	21.7	38.6	39.7	26,143	18.0	46.8	35.2
Mkalama District	48,395	19.1	48.3	32.6	30,475	20.3	46.3	33.4	17,920	17.1	51.8	31.1

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (55.2%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Singida Region are married.
- More than five percent (5.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (9.2%) than that of males (1.4%).
- More than two percent (2.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (3.1%) than males (1.8%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Singida Region is 23.6 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (21.1 years) than males (26.2 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

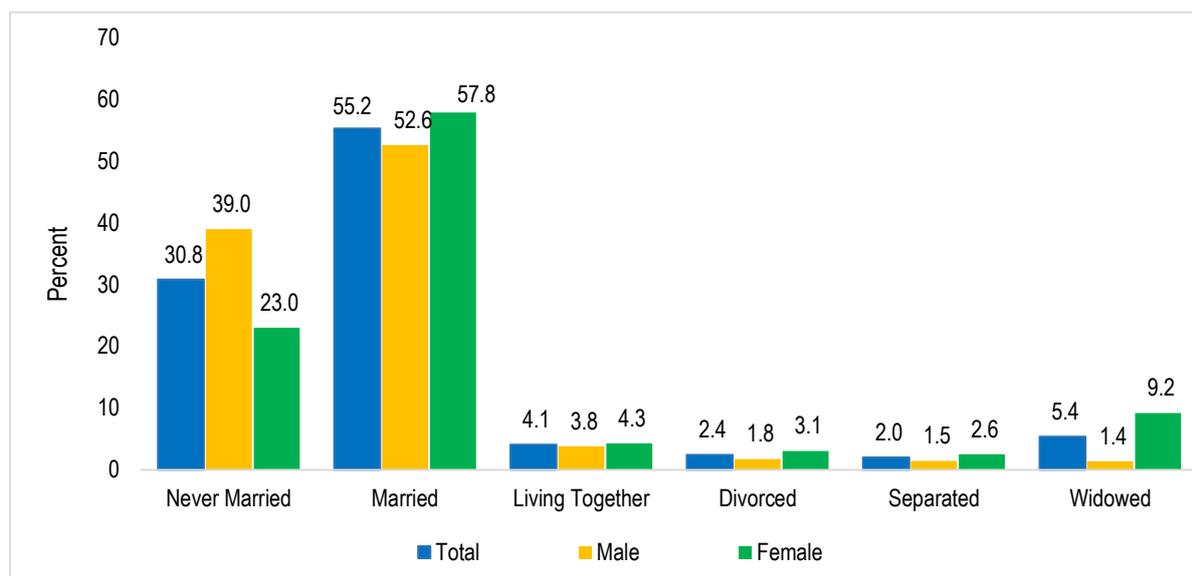
In Singida Region, results show that 55.2% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (57.8%) than males (52.6%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (57.3%) compared with urban areas (46.2%). About thirty one percent (30.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 39.0 percent while for females it is 23.0 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (29.0% and 38.8% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 5.4 percent which is higher among females (9.2%) than males (1.4%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Singida Region is 5.4 which is the same for urban areas. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,065,403	100.0	100.0	100.0	870,381	100.0	100.0	100.0	195,022	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	328,145	30.8	39.0	23.0	252,498	29.0	37.7	20.6	75,647	38.8	44.7	33.4
Married	588,629	55.2	52.6	57.8	498,615	57.3	54.0	60.5	90,014	46.2	46.1	46.2
Living Together	43,439	4.1	3.8	4.3	34,443	4.0	3.7	4.2	8,996	4.6	4.5	4.7
Divorced	26,097	2.4	1.8	3.1	20,784	2.4	1.8	3.0	5,313	2.7	1.8	3.5
Separated	21,614	2.0	1.5	2.6	17,059	2.0	1.5	2.4	4,555	2.3	1.5	3.1
Widowed	57,479	5.4	1.4	9.2	46,982	5.4	1.4	9.3	10,497	5.4	1.4	9.0

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



The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 45.0 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 77.7 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.1 for those aged 15–19 years to 4.7 for those aged 55-59 and 65-69 years and started to decline gradually up to 3.9 for those aged 80 years and above. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 51.3 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,065,403	30.8	55.2	4.1	2.4	2.0	5.4
15 - 19	199,742	87.5	11.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	157,050	49.4	45.0	4.0	0.8	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	129,183	26.2	64.6	5.9	1.7	1.3	0.3
30 - 34	110,695	14.0	74.5	6.3	2.5	2.0	0.7
35 - 39	89,629	9.0	77.6	5.9	3.4	2.7	1.4
40 - 44	78,288	6.7	77.7	5.3	4.1	3.4	2.8
45 - 49	68,558	5.6	77.3	4.6	4.3	3.6	4.6
50 - 54	60,987	4.8	74.4	4.2	4.5	4.0	8.2
55 - 59	41,259	4.3	71.5	3.6	4.7	4.0	12.0
60 - 64	38,836	3.9	66.1	3.5	4.6	4.3	17.6
65 - 69	23,907	3.6	61.5	3.2	4.7	4.1	22.9
70 - 74	23,851	3.3	54.8	3.1	4.4	3.7	30.7
75 - 79	15,456	3.1	49.5	2.6	4.4	3.5	36.9

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
80+	27,962	3.1	36.2	2.2	3.9	3.3	51.3

The results show that 52.2 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 41.1 percent are married and 3.0 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Singida Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.1 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	666,423	52.2	41.1	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	145,054	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	104,251	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	75,006	72.8	24.4	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	62,583	37.8	55.0	5.4	1.1	0.7	0.0
30 – 34	55,156	17.6	72.6	6.4	1.9	1.4	0.1
35 – 39	44,213	10.6	78.4	6.2	2.5	2.0	0.3
40 – 44	38,220	7.5	80.6	5.7	3.1	2.5	0.5
45 – 49	33,318	5.9	82.0	5.1	3.3	2.7	1.0
50 – 54	29,476	5.0	82.0	4.8	3.5	3.0	1.8
55 – 59	20,103	4.2	82.4	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8
60 – 64	18,912	3.7	81.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.1
65 – 69	11,089	3.6	79.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	5.8
70 – 74	11,062	3.7	76.1	4.1	3.8	3.3	8.9
75 – 79	6,852	3.0	74.1	3.5	4.4	3.6	11.4
80+	11,128	2.9	65.4	3.7	4.3	4.1	19.7

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 46.1 percent are married, 38.6 percent are never married and 3.4 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.6%) aged 10-14 years and 77.1 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	682,849	38.6	46.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	7.4
10 – 14	138,815	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	95,491	77.1	20.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	82,044	27.9	63.9	5.7	1.4	1.0	0.1
25 – 29	66,600	15.4	73.7	6.4	2.2	1.8	0.5
30 – 34	55,539	10.4	76.3	6.3	3.2	2.5	1.2
35 – 39	45,416	7.5	76.8	5.6	4.2	3.5	2.5
40 – 44	40,068	6.0	74.9	4.9	5.1	4.3	4.9
45 – 49	35,240	5.2	72.8	4.2	5.2	4.5	8.1
50 – 54	31,511	4.6	67.2	3.7	5.4	4.9	14.2
55 – 59	21,156	4.4	61.1	3.0	5.8	5.0	20.7
60 – 64	19,924	4.1	51.7	2.7	5.8	5.3	30.4
65 – 69	12,818	3.6	45.9	2.6	5.4	4.8	37.7
70 – 74	12,789	3.0	36.3	2.3	4.9	4.0	49.5
75 – 79	8,604	3.2	29.9	1.8	4.4	3.5	57.3
80+	16,834	3.2	16.9	1.2	3.7	2.8	72.2

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Singida Region is 55.7 while for age group 65 years and above is 50.0 percent. Percentage for widowed for person aged group 65 years and above is 36.0 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 3.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single, implying that marriage in Singida Region is almost universal. There is high percent (4.2 %) of persons living together in age group 15-64 (Table 5.5).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,349,272	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	283,869	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	409,649	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	356,792	70.7	26.1	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
15 - 35	617,743	49.2	44.6	3.9	1.2	0.9	0.2
15 - 64	974,227	33.4	55.7	4.2	2.3	1.9	2.5
65+	91,176	3.3	50.0	2.7	4.3	3.6	36.0
70+	67,269	3.2	45.8	2.6	4.2	3.5	40.7

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 39.0 percent of male and 23.0 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (3.1% than males (1.8%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (9.2%) than males (1.4 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	521,369	39.0	52.6	3.8	1.8	1.5	1.4
15 – 19	104,251	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	75,006	72.8	24.4	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	62,583	37.8	55.0	5.4	1.1	0.7	0.0
30 – 34	55,156	17.6	72.6	6.4	1.9	1.4	0.1
35 – 39	44,213	10.6	78.4	6.2	2.5	2.0	0.3
40 – 44	38,220	7.5	80.6	5.7	3.1	2.5	0.5
45 – 49	33,318	5.9	82.0	5.1	3.3	2.7	1.0
50 – 54	29,476	5.0	82.0	4.8	3.5	3.0	1.8
55 – 59	20,103	4.2	82.4	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8
60 – 64	18,912	3.7	81.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.1
65 – 69	11,089	3.6	79.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	5.8
70 – 74	11,062	3.7	76.1	4.1	3.8	3.3	8.9
75 – 79	6,852	3.0	74.1	3.5	4.4	3.6	11.4
80+	11,128	2.9	65.4	3.7	4.3	4.1	19.7

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	544,034	23.0	57.8	4.3	3.1	2.6	9.2
15 – 19	95,491	77.1	20.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	82,044	27.9	63.9	5.7	1.4	1.0	0.1
25 – 29	66,600	15.4	73.7	6.4	2.2	1.8	0.5
30 – 34	55,539	10.4	76.3	6.3	3.2	2.5	1.2
35 – 39	45,416	7.5	76.8	5.6	4.2	3.5	2.5
40 – 44	40,068	6.0	74.9	4.9	5.1	4.3	4.9
45 – 49	35,240	5.2	72.8	4.2	5.2	4.5	8.1
50 – 54	31,511	4.6	67.2	3.7	5.4	4.9	14.2
55 – 59	21,156	4.4	61.1	3.0	5.8	5.0	20.7
60 – 64	19,924	4.1	51.7	2.7	5.8	5.3	30.4
65 – 69	12,818	3.6	45.9	2.6	5.4	4.8	37.7
70 – 74	12,789	3.0	36.3	2.3	4.9	4.0	49.5
75 – 79	8,604	3.2	29.9	1.8	4.4	3.5	57.3
80+	16,834	3.2	16.9	1.2	3.7	2.8	72.2

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of never married is 30.8 percentage in Singida Region. Also never married is higher (38.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (29.0%). For the married category the range is from 28.0 percent in Itigi District Council to 38.2 percent in Singida Municipal Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.1 percent in Itigi District Council to 6.6 percent in Singida District Council.

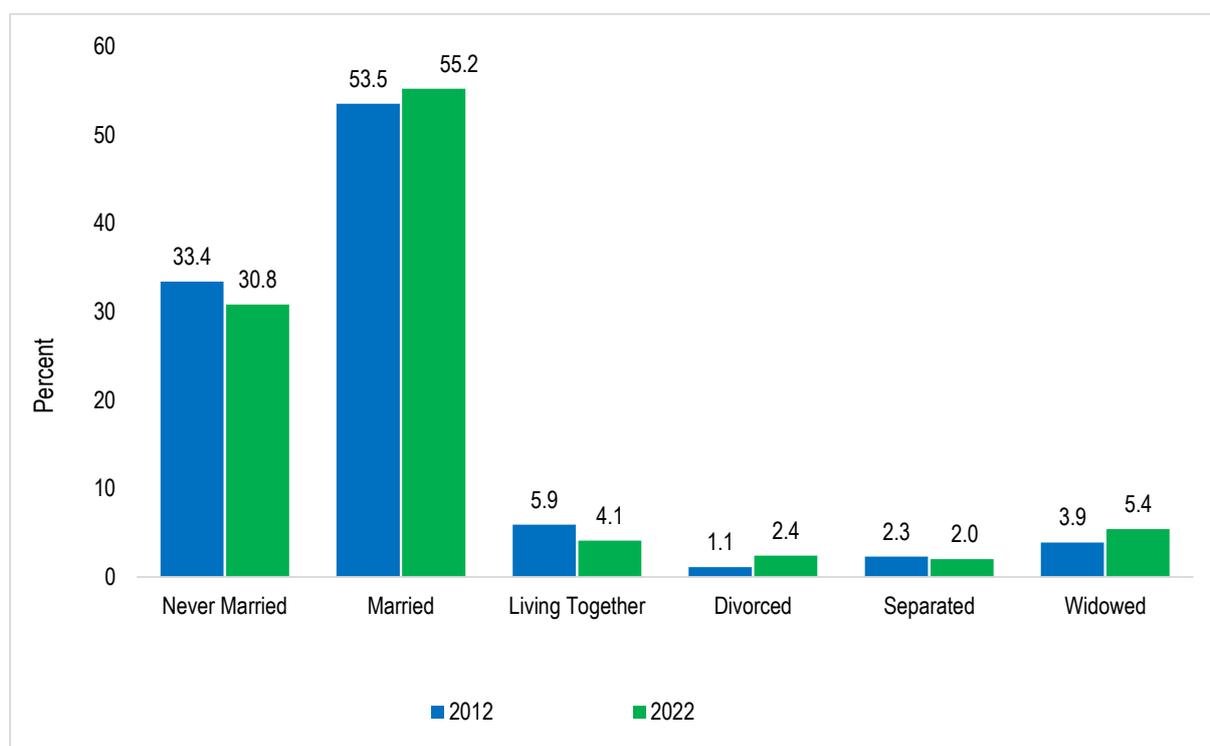
Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,065,403	30.8	55.2	4.1	2.4	2.0	5.4
Rural	870,381	29.0	57.3	4.0	2.4	2.0	5.4
Urban	195,022	38.8	46.2	4.6	2.7	2.3	5.4
Councils							
Iramba District	178,508	29.9	54.6	5.3	2.9	2.0	5.3
Singida District	148,256	31.7	55.4	3.0	1.6	1.8	6.6
Singida Municipal	136,561	38.2	49.9	2.8	2.0	2.0	5.1
Manyoni District	146,047	28.2	53.3	7.0	3.6	2.3	5.6

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Itigi District	108,861	28.0	58.1	5.2	2.7	1.9	4.1
Ikungi District	209,616	29.3	59.1	2.3	1.8	2.0	5.5
Mkalama District	137,554	31.0	55.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	5.2

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, divorced and widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the never married and living together categories.

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

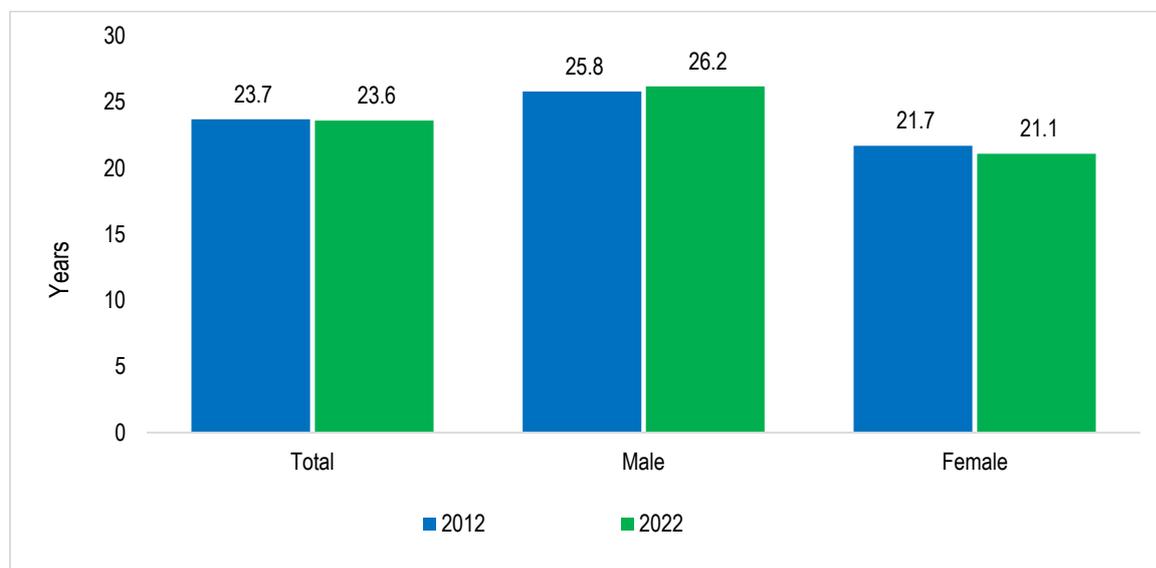


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 23.6 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.1 years) than males (26.2 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.7 years in 2012 to 21.1 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males decreased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 26.2 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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

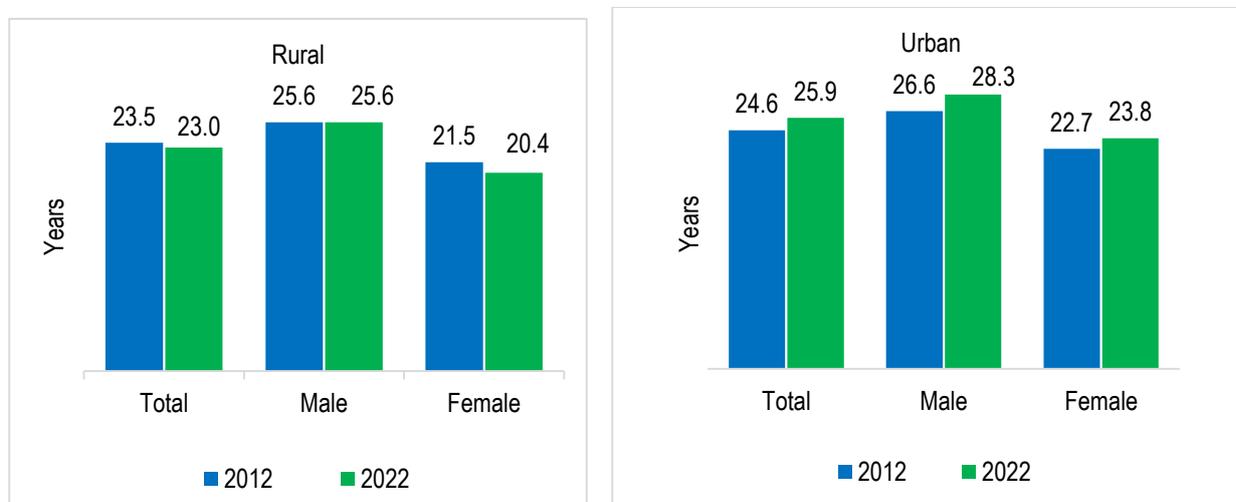


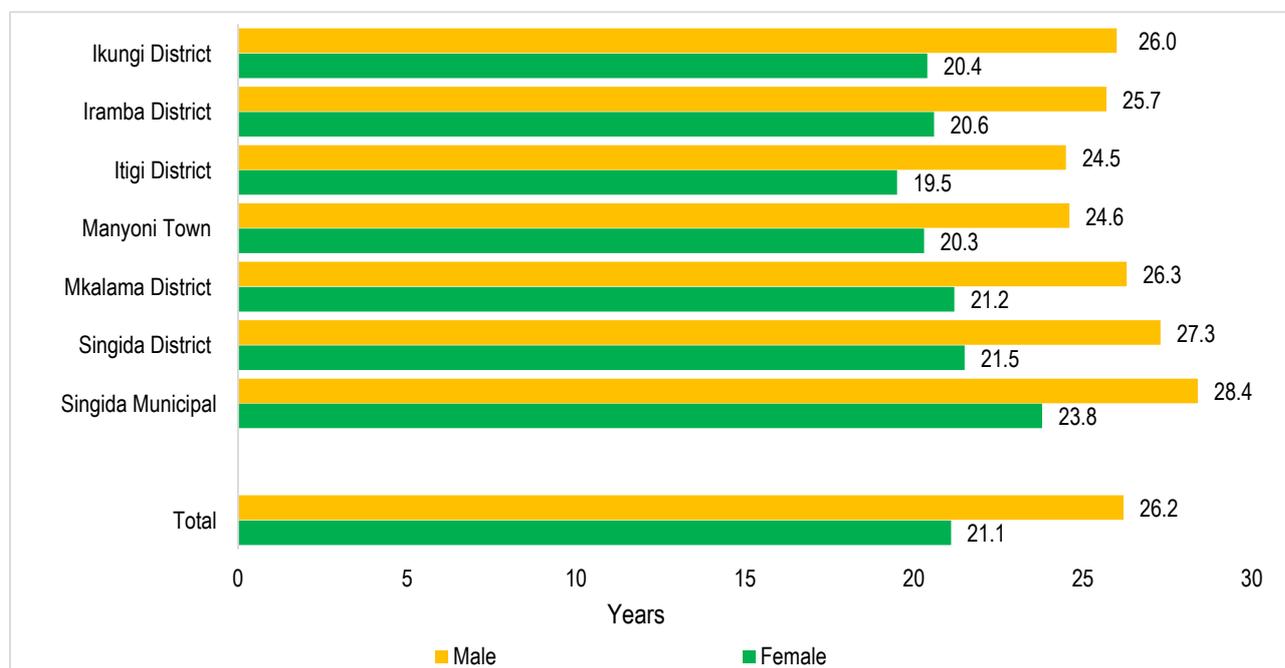
Table 5.9 shows that in Singida Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.7 years in 2012 to 21.1 years in 2022 same as for males it increased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 26.2 years in 2022.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.7	25.8	21.7	23.6	26.2	21.1
Rural	23.5	25.6	21.5	23.0	25.6	20.4
Urban	24.6	26.6	22.7	25.9	28.3	23.8
Council						
Iramba District	23.8	26.1	21.7	23.2	25.7	20.6
Singida District	23.4	25.5	21.4	24.4	27.3	21.5
Singida Municipal	24.4	26.4	22.4	26.0	28.4	23.8
Manyoni District	23.1	25.1	21.2	22.4	24.6	20.3
Itigi District	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	24.5	19.5
Ikungi District	24.0	26.2	21.8	23.1	26.0	20.4
Mkalama District	23.7	25.7	21.8	23.8	26.3	21.2

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Singida Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (28.4 years) and females (23.8 years), followed by Singida District Council (27.3 years) for males and 21.5 years for females, and Mkalama District Council (26.3 and 21.2 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Itigi District (19.5 years) for males and 24.5 years for females.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- More than seventy two percent (72.3%) of the population in Singida Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- More than forty eight percent of children (48.2%) under-five years have birth certificate
- About nine percent (8.8%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 22.9 percent have national identification cards.
- About six percent (5.6%) of persons in Singida 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. Results show that, in Singida Region 24.3 percent of the persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (72.3%) 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 (48.2 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (43.0%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (24.9%) than females (23.8%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (40.1%) than in rural areas (21.4%). Further results show, 41.7 percent of males and 38.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (21.8% and 20.9 % 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 Singida Region 2.3 percent of the population have birth notifications, with 2.4 percentage observed in rural and 2.1 percent observed in urban areas (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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

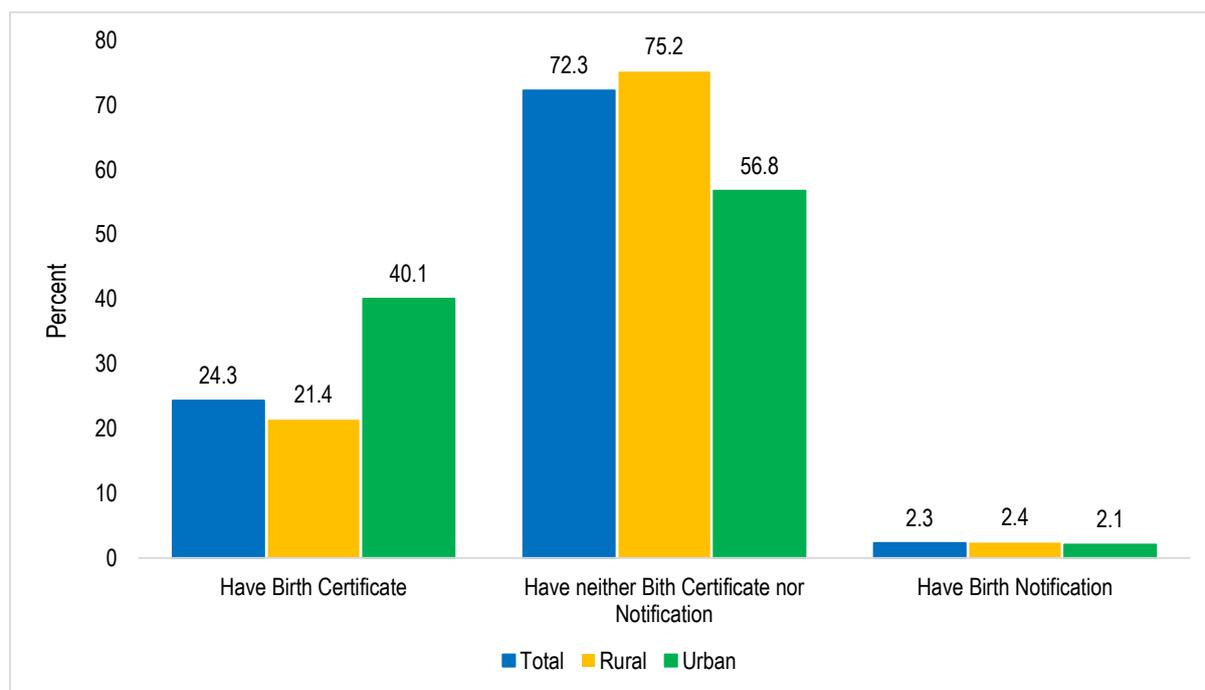


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	24.3	24.9	23.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	72.3	71.7	72.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
0 – 4	48.2	48.3	48.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	46.8	46.8	46.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
5 – 9	43.0	42.9	43.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	52.9	53.0	52.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	19.4	18.7	20.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	75.8	76.6	75.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	19.2	18.1	20.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	76.9	78.0	75.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
20 – 24	17.9	19.0	16.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	79.2	77.8	80.4	1.3	1.4	1.1
25 – 29	15.8	17.4	14.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	81.8	80.0	83.5	1.1	1.2	0.9
30 – 34	14.3	16.4	12.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	83.8	81.6	85.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
35 – 39	10.0	11.9	8.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	88.2	86.3	90.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
40 – 44	7.3	8.6	6.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	91.1	89.9	92.3	0.8	0.8	0.7
45 – 49	6.0	6.7	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	92.5	91.8	93.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
50 – 54	5.4	6.1	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	93.3	92.6	93.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
55 – 59	5.5	6.2	4.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	93.2	92.5	93.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
60 – 64	5.4	6.4	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	93.3	92.2	94.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
65 – 69	4.4	5.5	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	94.4	93.4	95.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
70 – 74	2.2	2.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	96.6	95.8	97.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
75 – 79	2.1	2.5	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.7	96.4	96.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
80+	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	97.2	97.0	97.3	0.8	0.7	0.9

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Singida 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	21.4	21.8	20.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	75.2	74.7	75.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
0 – 4	45.5	45.5	45.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	49.6	49.6	49.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
5 – 9	39.8	39.8	39.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	56.0	56.1	55.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	15.8	15.3	16.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	79.3	79.9	78.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	14.9	14.1	15.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
20 – 24	13.3	14.4	12.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	83.8	82.5	84.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
25 – 29	11.2	12.4	10.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	86.4	85.1	87.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
30 – 34	10.2	12.0	8.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	87.8	86.0	89.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
35 – 39	6.6	8.1	5.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	91.7	90.2	93.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
40 – 44	4.7	5.6	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	93.7	92.9	94.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
45 – 49	3.8	4.4	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.8	94.3	95.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
50 – 54	3.6	4.2	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.1	94.5	95.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
55 – 59	3.6	4.0	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	95.2	94.7	95.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	3.5	4.4	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.2	94.2	96.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
65 – 69	3.0	3.7	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	95.9	95.2	96.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
70 – 74	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	97.2	96.5	97.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
75 – 79	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.3	97.2	97.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
80+	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.4	97.3	97.5	0.8	0.7	0.9

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Singida 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	40.1	41.7	38.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	56.8	55.0	58.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
0 – 4	65.5	65.6	65.4	4.6	4.5	4.8	29.1	29.2	29.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	63.9	64.0	63.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	32.8	32.7	32.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
10 – 14	42.5	41.6	43.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	53.3	54.2	52.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
15 – 19	41.1	40.1	42.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	55.5	56.4	54.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	37.9	39.7	36.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	59.3	57.2	61.2	1.3	1.7	1.0
25 – 29	33.7	37.7	30.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	64.0	59.7	67.8	1.1	1.4	0.9
30 – 34	30.1	33.9	26.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	67.9	63.8	71.7	1.1	1.4	0.7
35 – 39	24.0	27.7	20.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	73.9	70.3	77.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
40 – 44	18.7	21.6	15.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	79.6	76.5	82.6	0.9	1.0	0.9
45 – 49	16.8	18.2	15.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	81.3	79.6	82.8	1.0	1.2	0.7
50 – 54	14.9	16.4	13.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	83.7	82.1	85.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
55 – 59	15.5	17.8	13.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	83.0	80.6	85.0	0.7	0.9	0.6

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
60 – 64	15.1	17.4	13.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	83.5	81.1	85.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
65 – 69	11.9	15.1	9.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	86.9	83.4	89.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
70 – 74	5.7	7.2	4.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	92.9	91.3	94.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
75 – 79	5.5	7.1	4.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	92.9	91.1	94.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
80+	2.9	4.1	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	95.5	94.5	96.0	0.9	0.5	1.2

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Singida Municipal (41.7%) and the lowest percentage is in Itigi District (18.3%). Singida Municipal is the only council with a percentage above the regional average (24.3%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Singida 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	24.3	24.9	23.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	72.3	71.7	72.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Iramba District	22.1	22.7	21.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	74.0	73.4	74.7	1.1	0.0	1.2
Singida District	28.3	28.9	27.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	67.6	67.0	68.2	0.7	0.1	0.7
Singida Municipal	41.7	42.9	40.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	55.0	53.6	56.3	1.1	0.2	1.0
Manyoni District	21.0	21.8	20.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	76.3	75.5	77.1	1.0	0.2	1.0
Itigi District	18.3	18.7	18.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	78.1	77.8	78.5	1.1	0.3	1.1
Ikungi District	19.7	20.0	19.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	77.1	76.7	77.5	1.2	0.2	1.1
Mkalama District	23.4	23.7	23.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	73.8	73.3	74.2	1.0	0.3	1.0

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 211,713 persons (22.9%) aged 18 years and above in Singida Region have national identification cards while 81,447 persons (8.8%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (38.4%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (19.5%). Additionally, results reveal that, 531,363 persons (57.5%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that more than six percent (6.43%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

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

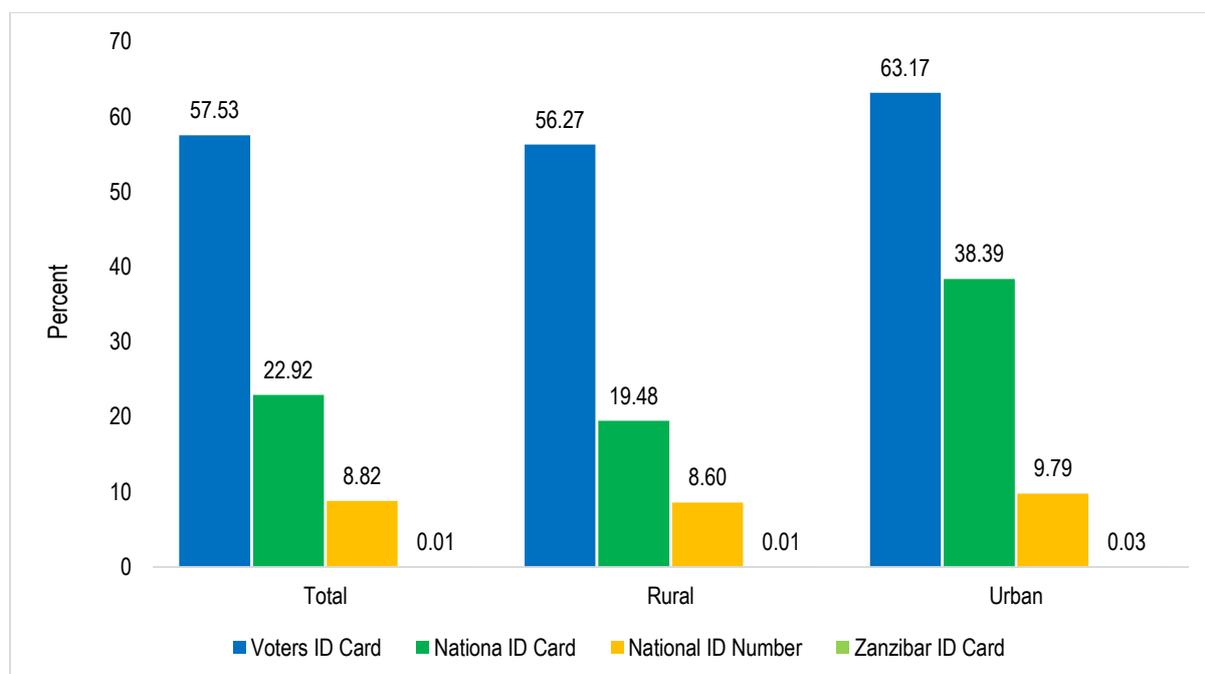


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Type of National Documents	
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Place of Residence	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	22.92	8.82	0.01	2.22	57.53	0.73	6.43
Rural	19.48	8.60	0.01	1.24	56.27	0.52	5.45
Urban	38.39	9.79	0.03	6.61	63.17	1.68	9.47
Council							
Iramba District	26.07	6.51	0.01	1.45	56.45	0.65	6.60
Singida District	22.20	13.72	0.00	1.31	66.93	0.56	4.79
Singida Municipal	40.60	9.10	0.03	7.51	63.90	1.87	10.29
Manyoni District	22.60	6.26	0.02	1.75	53.23	0.67	7.28
Itigi District	16.26	5.87	0.01	1.46	49.17	0.59	3.41
Ikungi District	18.20	7.76	0.01	1.22	54.79	0.48	4.43
Mkalama District	14.93	12.91	0.01	1.57	57.88	0.46	7.06

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.7 percent of persons in private households in Singida Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Singida Municipal has the highest percentage (9.7%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Manyoni District (5.2%) and the lowest are Ikungi District and Singida District with 3.6 percent each. In addition, 0.9 percent persons with health insurance are from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people (10.8%) percent in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than those in the rural areas (3.6%). On the other hand, 0.8 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas it is 1.1 persons.

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

Place of Residence	Total 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	1,987,480	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	5.9	5.8	6.0
Rural	1,673,371	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
Urban	314,109	10.8	10.7	10.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	8.0	7.4	8.4
Council										
Iramba District	324,899	4.6	4.5	4.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.0	4.3	3.8
Singida District	282,910	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.0	8.1	8.0
Singida Municipal	228,290	9.7	9.6	9.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	8.5	8.0	8.9
Manyoni District	274,951	5.2	5.2	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.5	4.9	6.1
Itigi District	212,770	4.0	3.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.7	6.3	7.1
Ikungi District	408,847	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.3	5.3	5.2
Mkalama District	254,813	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7	4.6

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 2,008,058 persons (99.9%) out of 2,008,058 persons enumerated in Singida Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (785 persons) followed by countries outside Africa (589 persons) and 503 persons from other African countries (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,008,058	995,703	1,012,355	1,686,020	840,024	845,996	322,038	155,679	166,359
Tanzania	2,006,180	994,651	1,011,529	1,684,745	839,373	845,372	321,435	155,278	166,157
Other East African Countries	785	456	329	508	270	238	277	186	91
Other African Countries	503	234	269	393	179	214	110	55	55
Countries Outside Africa	589	361	228	373	201	172	216	160	56
No Citizenship	1	1	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About ninety one percent (90.8%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- More than nine percent (9.2%) children under 18 years are orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas (9.2%) than urban area (9.1%).
- More than six percent (6.3%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Almost three percent (2.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Itigi District Council has the highest proportion (11.0%) of orphans than other councils in Singida Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash, (2011).

all children under 18 years with respect to a child’s biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

The 2022 census results show that 90.8 percent of all children under 18 years in Singida Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 93.3 percent for children under one year to 84.6 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.8%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.5%). 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,068,435	970,471	90.8	16,037	1.5	50,834	4.8	31,093	2.9
0	69,503	65,566	94.3	485	0.7	1,368	2.0	2,084	3.0
1	62,481	58,886	94.2	458	0.7	1,454	2.3	1,683	2.7
2	66,016	61,734	93.5	567	0.9	1,779	2.7	1,936	2.9
3	69,507	64,753	93.2	687	1.0	2,047	2.9	2,020	2.9
4	67,571	62,672	92.7	730	1.1	2,258	3.3	1,911	2.8
5	66,929	61,788	92.3	778	1.2	2,423	3.6	1,940	2.9
6	65,355	60,107	92.0	768	1.2	2,609	4.0	1,871	2.9
7	67,857	62,169	91.6	978	1.4	2,900	4.3	1,810	2.7
8	63,740	58,145	91.2	887	1.4	2,928	4.6	1,780	2.8
9	59,827	54,293	90.7	859	1.4	3,031	5.1	1,644	2.7
10	59,861	54,035	90.3	987	1.6	3,236	5.4	1,603	2.7
11	51,069	45,893	89.9	919	1.8	2,952	5.8	1,305	2.6
12	65,750	58,592	89.1	1,308	2.0	4,078	6.2	1,772	2.7
13	51,679	45,571	88.2	1,087	2.1	3,487	6.7	1,534	3.0
14	55,510	48,474	87.3	1,295	2.3	4,077	7.3	1,664	3.0
15	43,046	37,272	86.6	1,047	2.4	3,288	7.6	1,439	3.3
16	42,388	36,397	85.9	1,057	2.5	3,521	8.3	1,413	3.3
17	40,346	34,124	84.6	1,140	2.8	3,398	8.4	1,684	4.2

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Singida 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	540,762	490,658	90.7	8,228	1.5	25,836	4.8	16,040	3.0
0	34,666	32,689	94.3	264	0.8	656	1.9	1,057	3.0
1	31,192	29,373	94.2	231	0.7	734	2.4	854	2.7
2	32,906	30,802	93.6	288	0.9	877	2.7	939	2.9
3	34,742	32,333	93.1	326	0.9	1,046	3.0	1,037	3.0
4	33,561	31,118	92.7	366	1.1	1,123	3.3	954	2.8
5	34,041	31,413	92.3	398	1.2	1,215	3.6	1,015	3.0
6	32,762	30,110	91.9	370	1.1	1,325	4.0	957	2.9
7	34,329	31,468	91.7	481	1.4	1,450	4.2	930	2.7
8	31,617	28,824	91.2	452	1.4	1,462	4.6	879	2.8
9	29,464	26,685	90.6	434	1.5	1,514	5.1	831	2.8
10	30,696	27,651	90.1	489	1.6	1,713	5.6	843	2.7
11	26,067	23,386	89.7	502	1.9	1,499	5.8	680	2.6
12	33,625	29,897	88.9	664	2.0	2,065	6.1	999	3.0
13	26,340	23,155	87.9	573	2.2	1,761	6.7	851	3.2
14	28,326	24,725	87.3	666	2.4	2,056	7.3	879	3.1
15	22,567	19,493	86.4	552	2.4	1,731	7.7	791	3.5
16	22,082	19,064	86.3	550	2.5	1,767	8.0	701	3.2
17	21,779	18,472	84.8	622	2.9	1,842	8.5	843	3.9

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Singida 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	527,673	479,813	90.9	7,809	1.5	24,998	4.7	15,053	2.9
0	34,837	32,877	94.4	221	0.6	712	2.0	1,027	2.9
1	31,289	29,513	94.3	227	0.7	720	2.3	829	2.6
2	33,110	30,932	93.4	279	0.8	902	2.7	997	3.0
3	34,765	32,420	93.3	361	1.0	1,001	2.9	983	2.8
4	34,010	31,554	92.8	364	1.1	1,135	3.3	957	2.8
5	32,888	30,375	92.4	380	1.2	1,208	3.7	925	2.8
6	32,593	29,997	92.0	398	1.2	1,284	3.9	914	2.8
7	33,528	30,701	91.6	497	1.5	1,450	4.3	880	2.6
8	32,123	29,321	91.3	435	1.4	1,466	4.6	901	2.8

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
9	30,363	27,608	90.9	425	1.4	1,517	5.0	813	2.7
10	29,165	26,384	90.5	498	1.7	1,523	5.2	760	2.6
11	25,002	22,507	90.0	417	1.7	1,453	5.8	625	2.5
12	32,125	28,695	89.3	644	2.0	2,013	6.3	773	2.4
13	25,339	22,416	88.5	514	2.0	1,726	6.8	683	2.7
14	27,184	23,749	87.4	629	2.3	2,021	7.4	785	2.9
15	20,479	17,779	86.8	495	2.4	1,557	7.6	648	3.2
16	20,306	17,333	85.4	507	2.5	1,754	8.6	712	3.5
17	18,567	15,652	84.3	518	2.8	1,556	8.4	841	4.5

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 Singida Region ranges from 89.0 percent to 92.8 percent. Singida District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (92.8%) while Itigi District Council has the lowest (89.0%).

The results further show that Ikungi District has the highest percentage (5.4%) of children with father dead and mother alive compared with other councils. Itigi District Council has the highest percentage of children with father alive and mother dead (1.7%) and Itigi District has the highest percentage of children with Father Dead Mother Dead (4.5%).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Singida 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	1,068,435	970,471	90.8	16,037	1.5	50,834	4.8	31,093	2.9	
Rural	921,153	836,579	90.8	13,805	1.5	43,520	4.7	27,249	3.0	
Urban	147,282	133,892	90.9	2,232	1.5	7,314	5.0	3,844	2.6	
Council										
Iramba District	169,760	154,857	91.2	2,667	1.6	6,903	4.1	5,333	3.1	
Singida District	156,238	145,063	92.8	1,870	1.2	7,172	4.6	2,133	1.4	
Singida MC	110,884	101,694	91.7	1,593	1.4	5,524	5.0	2,073	1.9	
Manyoni District	149,555	135,400	90.5	2,186	1.5	7,128	4.8	4,841	3.2	
Itigi District	120,247	106,978	89.0	2,071	1.7	5,754	4.8	5,444	4.5	
Ikungi District	227,705	204,128	89.6	3,719	1.6	12,363	5.4	7,495	3.3	

Place of Residence	Children	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
	Under 18	Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
	Years	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mkalama District	134,046	122,351	91.3	1,931	1.4	5,990	4.5	3,774	2.8

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Singida Region 9.2 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that more than six percent (6.3%) of the children lost either father or mother and about three percent (2.9%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (9.2%) than in urban areas (9.1%) The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 7.2 percent in Singida District to 11.0 percent in Itigi District.

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence in Singida Region, 2022 PHC

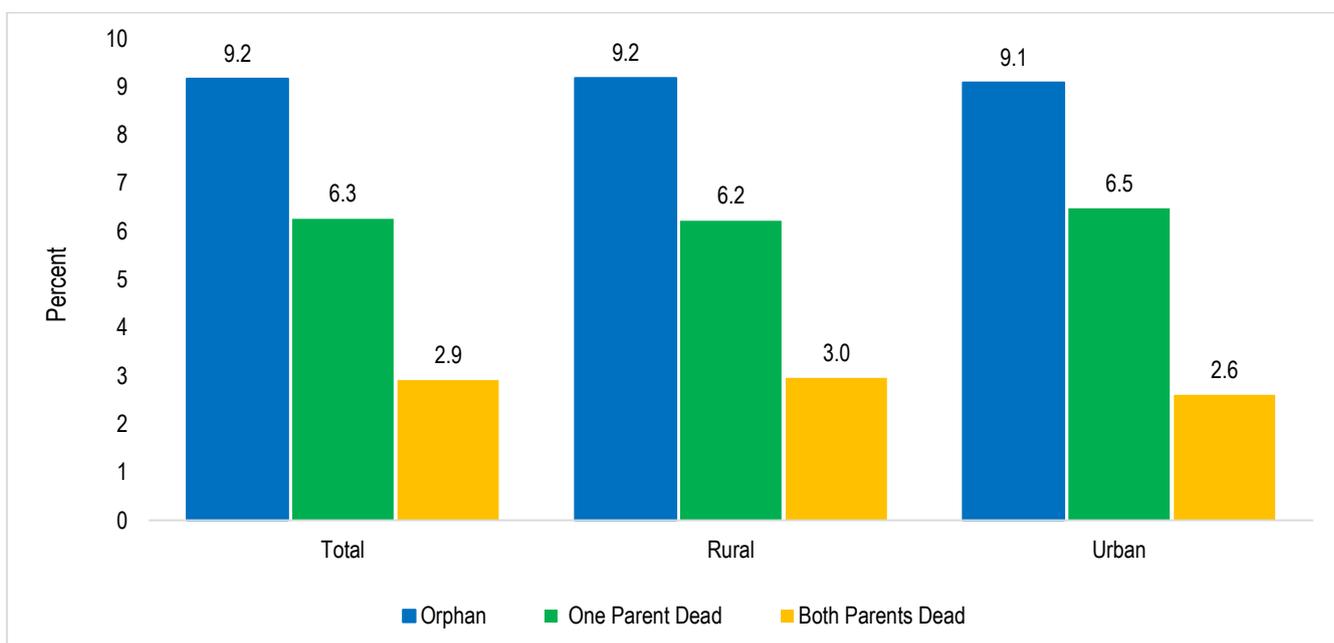


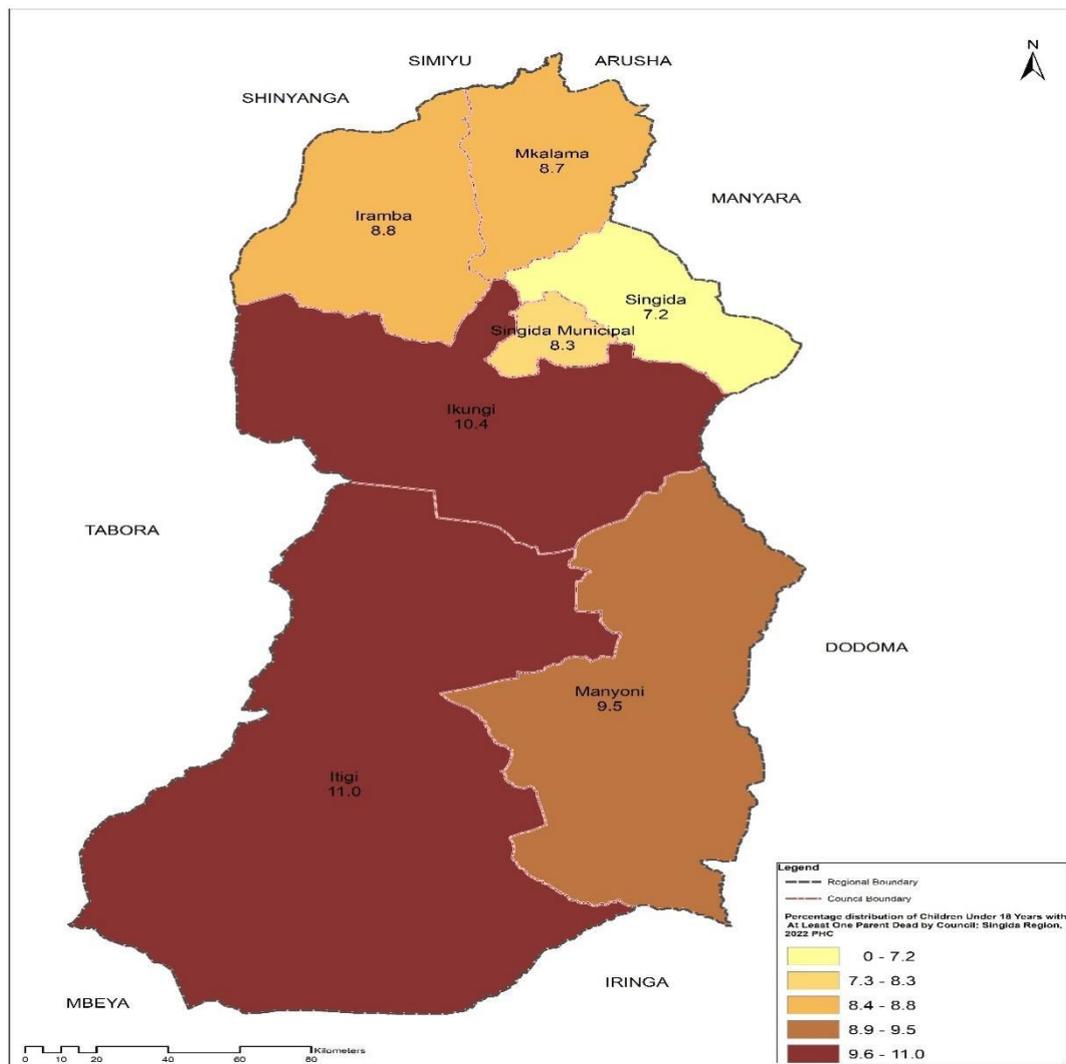
Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,068,435	970,471	90.8	66,871	6.3	31,093	2.9	97,964	9.2
Rural	921,153	836,579	90.8	57,325	6.2	27,249	3.0	84,574	9.2
Urban	147,282	133,892	90.9	9,546	6.5	3,844	2.6	13,390	9.1
Council									
Iramba District	169,760	154,857	91.2	9,570	5.6	5,333	3.1	14,903	8.8
Singida District	156,238	145,063	92.8	9,042	5.8	2,133	1.4	11,175	7.2

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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
Singida Municipal	110,884	101,694	91.7	7,117	6.4	2,073	1.9	9,190	8.3
Manyoni District	149,555	135,400	90.5	9,314	6.2	4,841	3.2	14,155	9.5
Itigi District	120,247	106,978	89.0	7,825	6.5	5,444	4.5	13,269	11.0
Ikungi District	227,705	204,128	89.6	16,082	7.1	7,495	3.3	23,577	10.4
Mkalama District	134,705	122,351	90.8	7,921	5.9	3,774	2.8	11,695	8.7

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than three quarter (79.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region are literate; 76.5 percent in rural and 92.5 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 73.1 percent. It is higher among males (74.1%) than females (72.0%)
- More than seventy eight percent (78.3%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 18.4 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 78.3 percent. It is higher (94.4%) in urban than in rural areas (75.8%).
- About seventy eight percent (77.7%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 14.4 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.

8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above in Singida 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 languages. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

The results show that out of 1,672,980 persons aged five years and above 1,246,407 persons (74.5 %) in Singida Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (76.2%) than females (72.9%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 84.2 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years.

Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (90.1%) than in rural areas (71.4%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,672,980	828,636	844,344	1,246,407	631,292	615,115	74.5	76.2	72.9
5 - 9	323,708	162,213	161,495	164,325	77,807	86,518	50.8	48.0	53.6
10-14	283,869	145,054	138,815	235,905	117,414	118,491	83.1	80.9	85.4
15 - 19	199,742	104,251	95,491	168,247	87,980	80,267	84.2	84.4	84.1
20 - 24	157,050	75,006	82,044	129,157	62,594	66,563	82.2	83.5	81.1
25 - 29	129,183	62,583	66,600	109,560	54,118	55,442	84.8	86.5	83.2
30 - 34	110,695	55,156	55,539	92,603	47,699	44,904	83.7	86.5	80.9
35 - 39	89,629	44,213	45,416	72,687	37,340	35,347	81.1	84.5	77.8
40 - 44	78,288	38,220	40,068	64,484	32,702	31,782	82.4	85.6	79.3
45 - 49	68,558	33,318	35,240	55,963	28,467	27,496	81.6	85.4	78.0
50 - 54	60,987	29,476	31,511	49,324	25,199	24,125	80.9	85.5	76.6
55 - 59	41,259	20,103	21,156	32,607	17,295	15,312	79.0	86.0	72.4
60 - 64	38,836	18,912	19,924	27,011	15,691	11,320	69.6	83.0	56.8
65 - 69	23,907	11,089	12,818	14,701	8,619	6,082	61.5	77.7	47.4
70 - 74	23,851	11,062	12,789	12,799	7,869	4,930	53.7	71.1	38.5
75 - 79	15,456	6852	8604	7333	4,553	2,780	47.4	66.4	32.3
80+	27,962	11,128	16,834	9,701	5,945	3,756	34.7	53.4	22.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,396,621	695,723	700,898	997,500	510,105	487,395	71.4	73.3	69.5
5 – 9	280,812	141,026	139,786	132,894	62,789	70,105	47.3	44.5	50.2
10-14	245,428	126,328	119,100	198,906	99,589	99,317	81.0	78.8	83.4
15 – 19	166,375	88,223	78,152	135,956	72,549	63,407	81.7	82.2	81.1
20 – 24	126,744	60,781	65,963	99,996	48,905	51,091	78.9	80.5	77.5
25 – 29	102,111	49,751	52,360	83,424	41,701	41,723	81.7	83.8	79.7
30 – 34	87,555	43,819	43,736	70,527	36,765	33,762	80.6	83.9	77.2
35 – 39	71,709	35,258	36,451	55,945	28,826	27,119	78.0	81.8	74.4
40 – 44	63,435	30,849	32,586	50,612	25,694	24,918	79.8	83.3	76.5
45 – 49	56,582	27,493	29,089	44,851	22,941	21,910	79.3	83.4	75.3
50 – 54	50,994	24,698	26,296	40,171	20,694	19,477	78.8	83.8	74.1
55 – 59	34,364	16,850	17,514	26,390	14,213	12,177	76.8	84.4	69.5
60 – 64	32,432	15,975	16,457	21,676	12,971	8,705	66.8	81.2	52.9
65 – 69	20,050	9,351	10,699	11,700	7,024	4,676	58.4	75.1	43.7
70 – 74	20,360	9,523	10,837	10,417	6,563	3,854	51.2	68.9	35.6

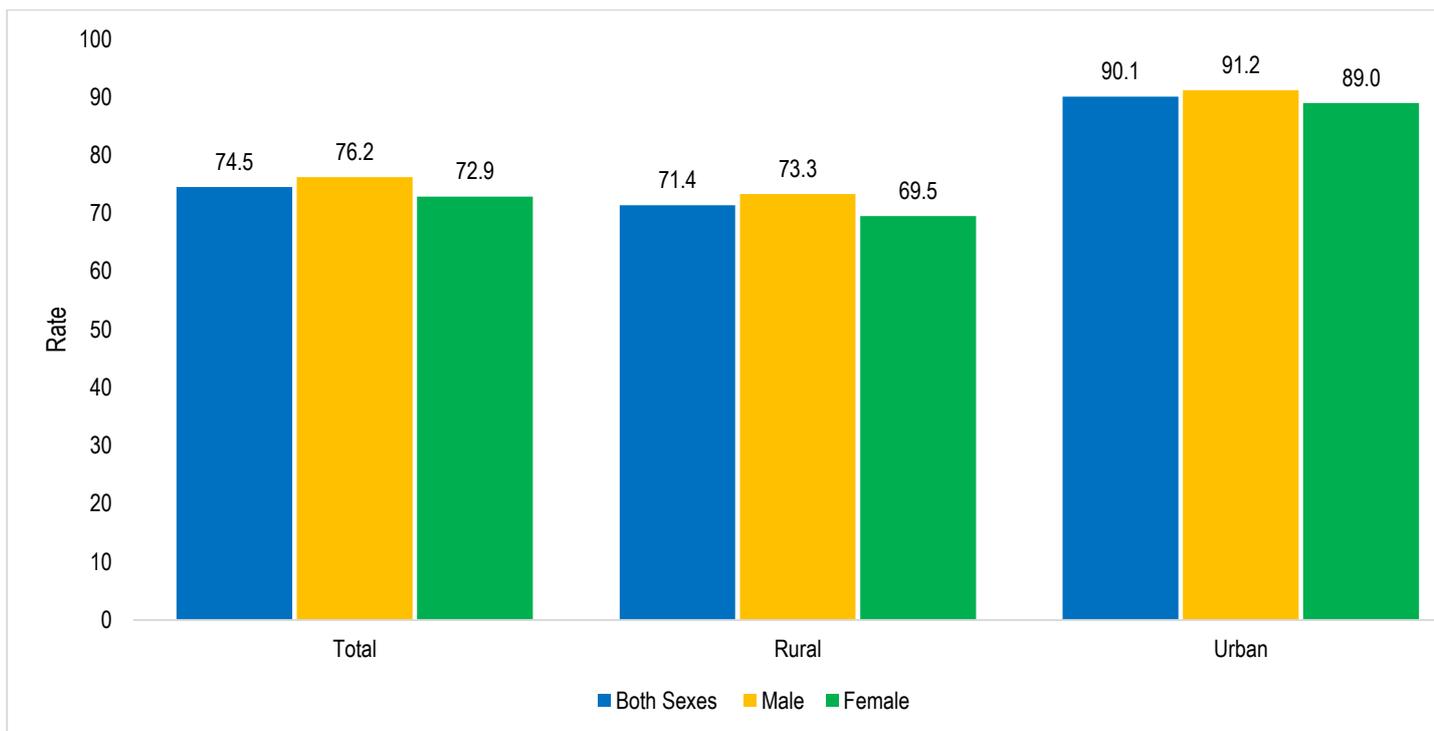
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
75 – 79	13,334	5,946	7,388	6,021	3,823	2,198	45.2	64.3	29.8
80+	24,336	9,852	14,484	8,014	5,058	2,956	32.9	51.3	20.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	276,359	132,913	143,446	248,907	121,187	127,720	90.1	91.2	89.0
5 – 9	42,896	21,187	21,709	31,431	15,018	16,413	73.3	70.9	75.6
10-14	38,441	18,726	19,715	36,999	17,825	19,174	96.2	95.2	97.3
15 – 19	33,367	16,028	17,339	32,291	15,431	16,860	96.8	96.3	97.2
20 – 24	30,306	14,225	16,081	29,161	13,689	15,472	96.2	96.2	96.2
25 – 29	27,072	12,832	14,240	26,136	12,417	13,719	96.5	96.8	96.3
30 – 34	23,140	11,337	11,803	22,076	10,934	11,142	95.4	96.4	94.4
35 – 39	17,920	8,955	8,965	16,742	8,514	8,228	93.4	95.1	91.8
40 – 44	14,853	7,371	7,482	13,872	7,008	6,864	93.4	95.1	91.7
45 – 49	11,976	5,825	6,151	11,112	5,526	5,586	92.8	94.9	90.8
50 – 54	9,993	4,778	5,215	9,153	4,505	4,648	91.6	94.3	89.1
55 – 59	6,895	3,253	3,642	6,217	3,082	3,135	90.2	94.7	86.1
60 – 64	6,404	2,937	3,467	5,335	2,720	2,615	83.3	92.6	75.4
65 – 69	3,857	1,738	2,119	3,001	1,595	1,406	77.8	91.8	66.4
70 – 74	3,491	1,539	1,952	2,382	1,306	1,076	68.2	84.9	55.1
75 – 79	2,122	906	1,216	1,312	730	582	61.8	80.6	47.9
80+	3,626	1,276	2,350	1,687	887	800	46.5	69.5	34.0

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates 83.0 percent and the rate is the highest among secondary school age population (age group 14-17years) Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Singida Region is 74.4 percent and among secondary school age population is 85.3 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

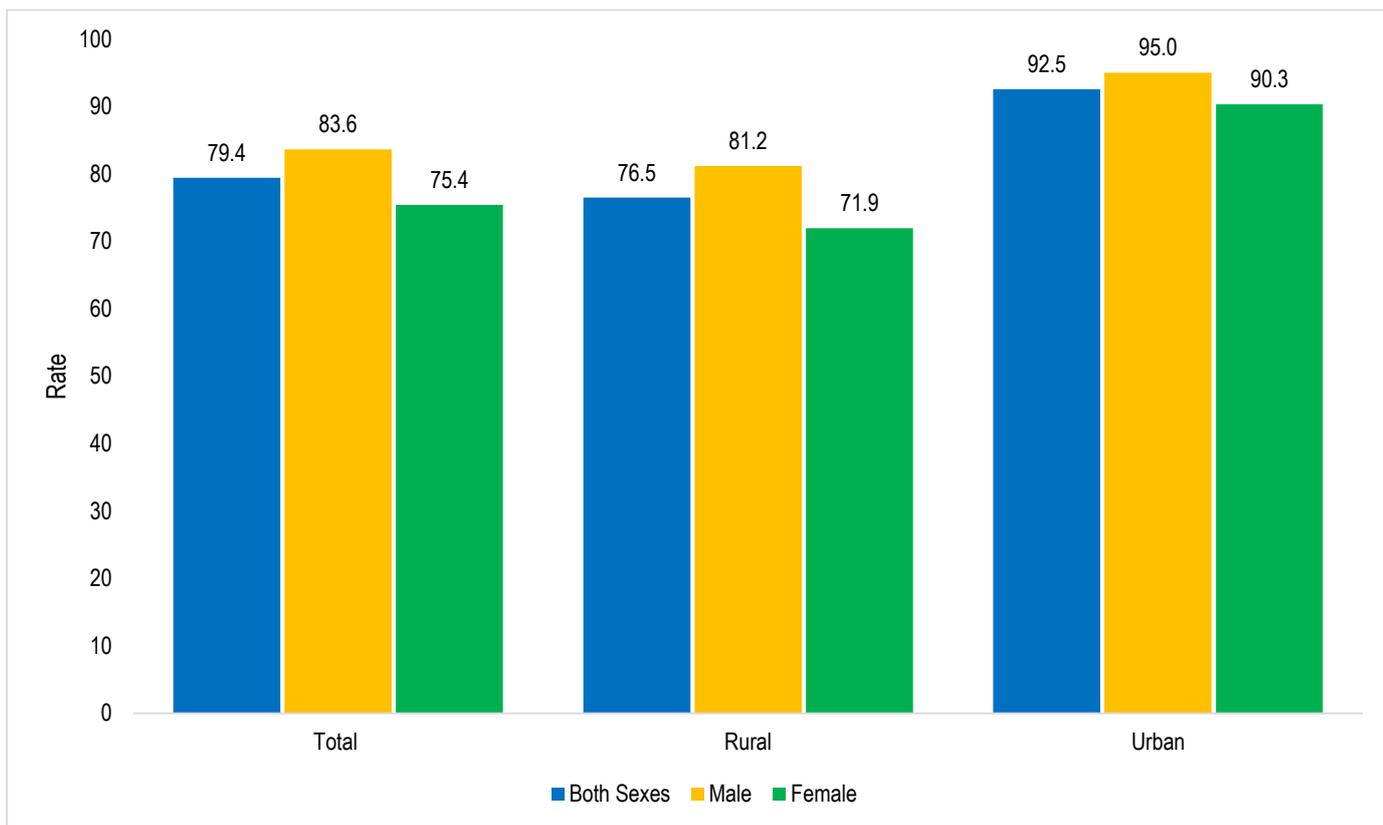
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	84.5	83.9	85.0	82.2	81.9	82.6	96.7	96.1	97.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	83.4	84.0	82.7	80.5	81.5	79.4	96.5	96.3	96.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	83.6	84.9	82.3	80.6	82.3	78.9	96.2	96.3	96.0
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	82.3	85.0	79.6	79.5	82.6	76.3	94.6	95.8	93.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	55.0	72.3	40.7	52.3	70.0	37.4	70.3	86.2	58.3
Population Aged 4 years and above	72.2	73.8	70.7	69.1	70.9	67.3	88.1	89.1	87.2
Population Aged 14+ years and above	79.7	83.6	75.9	76.8	81.2	72.6	92.7	95.0	90.6
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	78.6	83.5	74.0	75.5	80.9	70.5	92.0	94.8	89.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	74.4	71.9	77.1	71.7	69.1	74.4	92.0	90.5	93.5
Secondary School (14-17 years)	85.3	84.3	86.4	83.2	82.3	84.2	96.9	96.3	97.5

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

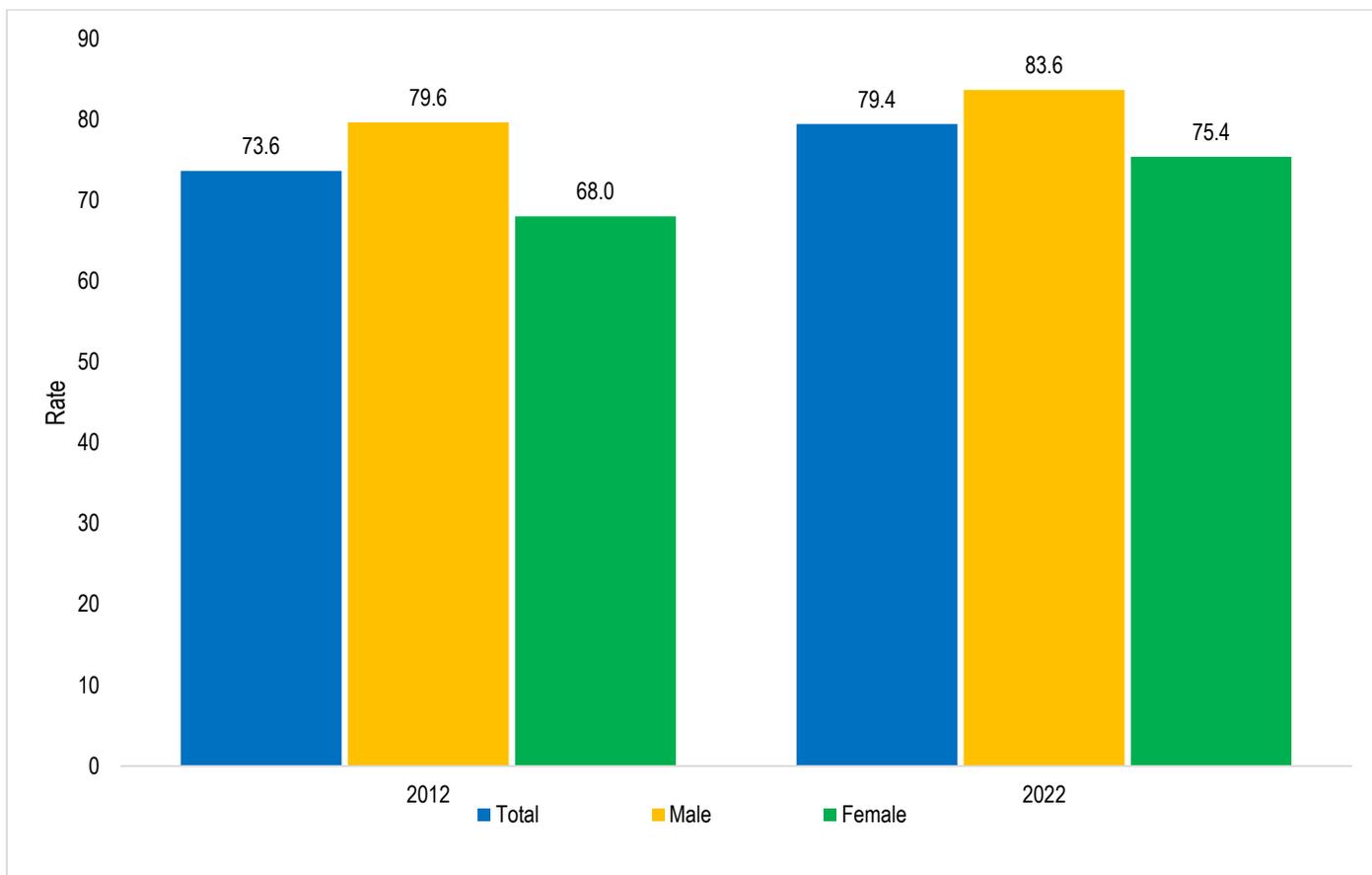
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 79.4 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (83.5%) than females (74.0%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (92.0%) than in rural areas (75.5%). Males are more 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC



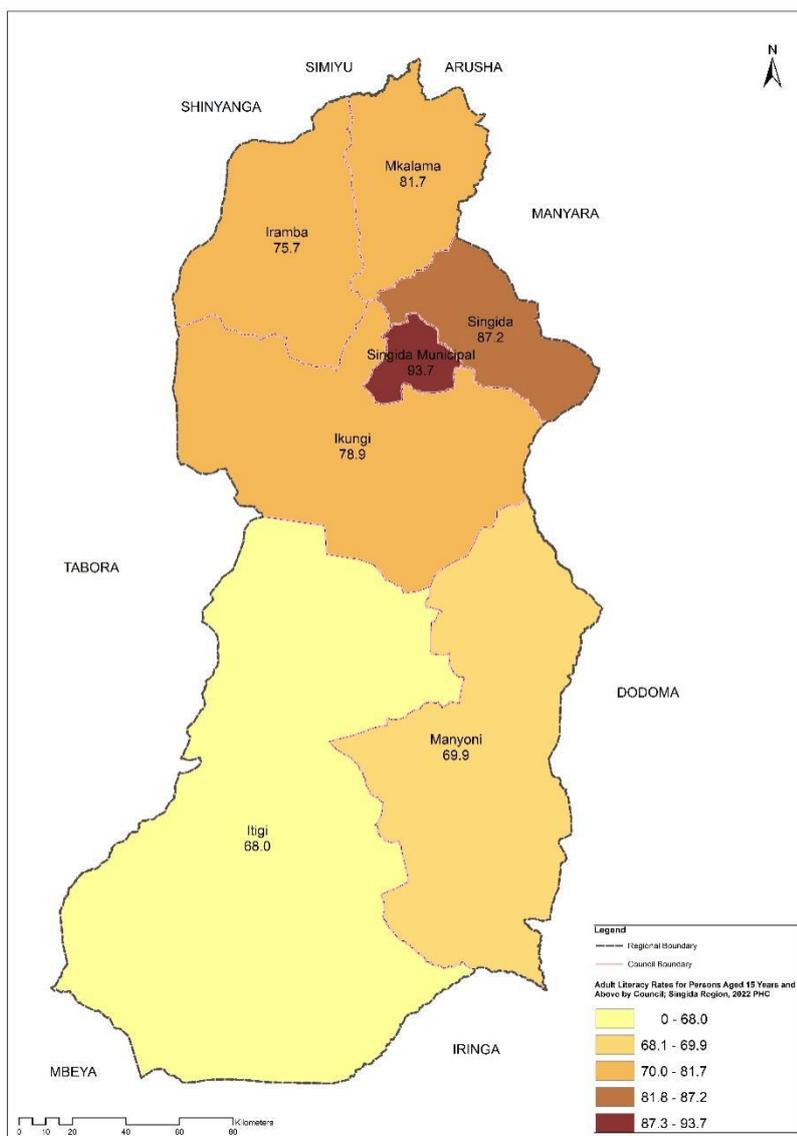
Literacy rates among adults increased from 73.6 percent in 2012 to 79.4 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (7.4 percentage point difference) than males (4.0 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 68.0 percent in Itigi District to 93.7 percent in Singida Municipal. Other council with adult literacy rate above 80 percent is Singida District (87.2%) and Mkalama District (81.7%). Other council besides Itigi District with relatively low adult literacy rate is Manyoni District (69.9%). Ikungi District and Iramba District have adult literacy rate above 75 percent and less than 80 percent. (Map 8.1).

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



The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 73.6 percent in 2012 to 79.4 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 5.8 percentage point of. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 7.0 percent in Manyoni District Council (Table 8.5). Itigi District was established after 2002 Census.

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Singida 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	73.6	79.6	68.0	79.4	83.6	75.4	5.8	4.0	7.4
Rural	84.0	84.4	83.4	76.5	81.2	71.9	(7.5)	(3.2)	(4.5)
Urban	81.2	83.9	78.7	92.5	95.0	90.3	11.3	11.1	11.6
Council									
Iramba District				75.7	79.9	71.7	5.5	3.8	6.9
Singida District				87.2	92.1	82.6	6.9	4.9	8.8
Singida Municipal	80.3								
Manyoni District	88.0	92.4	84.1	93.7	96.0	91.6	5.7	3.6	7.5
Itigi District	62.9	69.8	56.5	69.9	75.5	64.8	7.0	5.7	8.3
Ikungi District	63.4	69.5	57.4	68.0	73.1	62.9	4.6	3.6	5.5
Mkalama District	73.2	79.1	67.6	78.9	82.9	74.9	5.7	3.8	7.3
	75.2	80.8	69.9	81.7	85.4	78.1	6.5	4.6	8.2

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Singida Region, literacy rate is 79.4. It is highest in Kiswahili only (63.7%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (14.7%) and is lower for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that from age 30 years to age 54 years, illiteracy rates increase with age and started to decrease with age up to 31.4 percent for those aged 80 and above years.

Table 8 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	Literacy In			Other Language(s)			
		English Only	Both English and Kiswahili					
Total	63.7	0.7	14.7	0.3	79.4	20.6	1,065,403	
15 – 19	55.7	0.7	27.6	0.2	84.2	15.8	199,742	
20 – 24	61.3	1.0	19.7	0.3	82.2	17.8	157,050	
25 – 29	66.3	0.8	17.4	0.3	84.8	15.2	129,183	
30 – 34	66.0	0.7	16.6	0.2	83.7	16.3	110,695	
35 – 39	70.2	0.7	9.9	0.3	81.1	18.9	89,629	
40 – 44	74.6	0.6	7.0	0.2	82.4	17.6	78,288	
45 – 49	75.0	0.7	5.8	0.2	81.6	18.4	68,558	
50 – 54	74.9	0.6	5.1	0.2	80.9	19.1	60,987	
55 – 59	72.4	0.5	5.9	0.3	79.0	21.0	41,259	
60 – 64	62.5	0.5	6.2	0.3	69.6	30.4	38,836	

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English In	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
65 – 69	54.1	0.6	6.4	0.5	61.5	38.5	23,907
70 – 74	47.8	0.5	4.7	0.6	53.7	46.3	23,851
75 – 79	42.5	0.6	3.7	0.6	47.4	52.6	15,456
80+	31.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	34.7	65.3	27,962

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

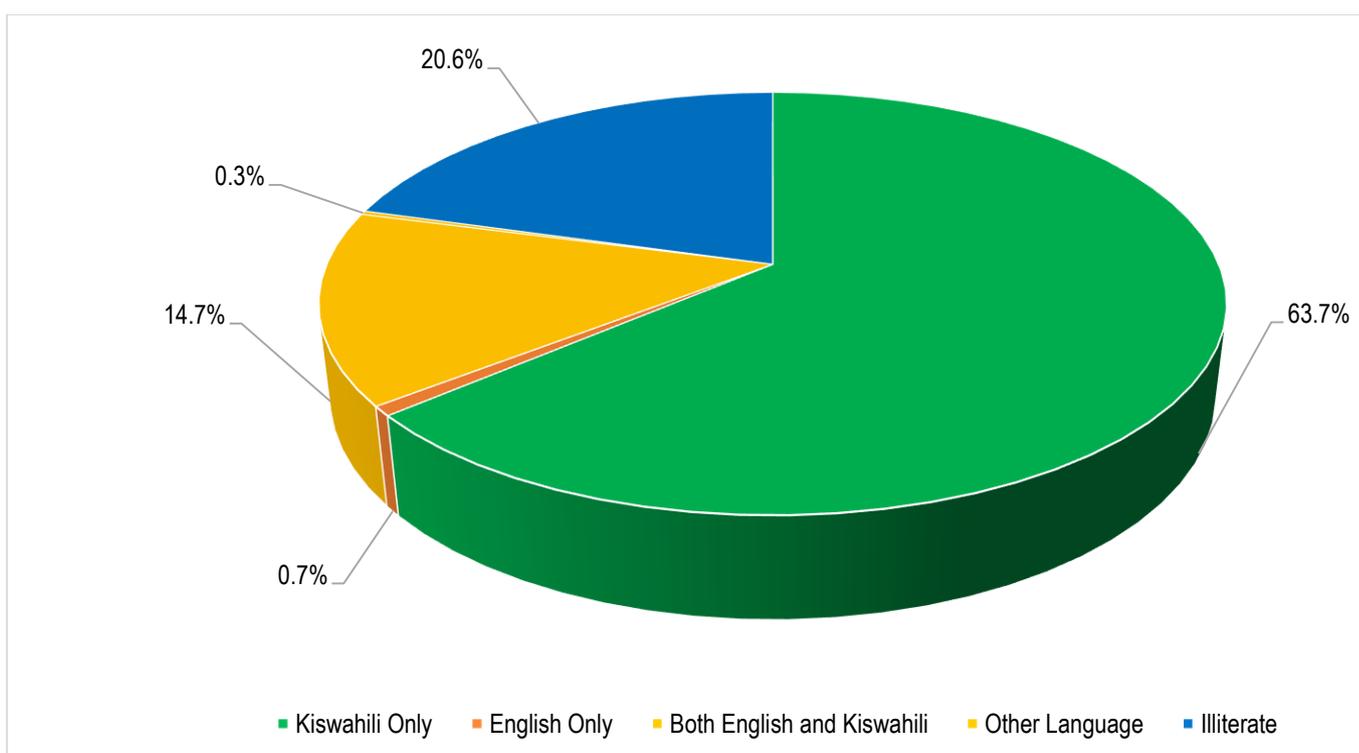


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (64.3%) than in urban areas (61.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (30.6%) than in rural areas (11.2%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (61.8%) than males (60.5%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	63.7	0.7	14.7	0.3	79.4	20.6	1,065,403
Male	66.8	0.7	15.9	0.3	83.6	16.4	521,369
Female	60.8	0.7	13.6	0.3	75.4	24.6	544,034
Rural	64.3	0.8	11.2	0.3	76.5	23.5	870,381
Male	68.1	0.8	12.0	0.2	81.2	18.8	428,369
Female	60.5	0.8	10.3	0.3	71.9	28.1	442,012
Urban	61.2	0.5	30.6	0.2	92.5	7.5	195,022
Male	60.5	0.6	33.6	0.3	95.0	5.0	93,000
Female	61.8	0.5	27.9	0.1	90.3	9.7	102,022

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

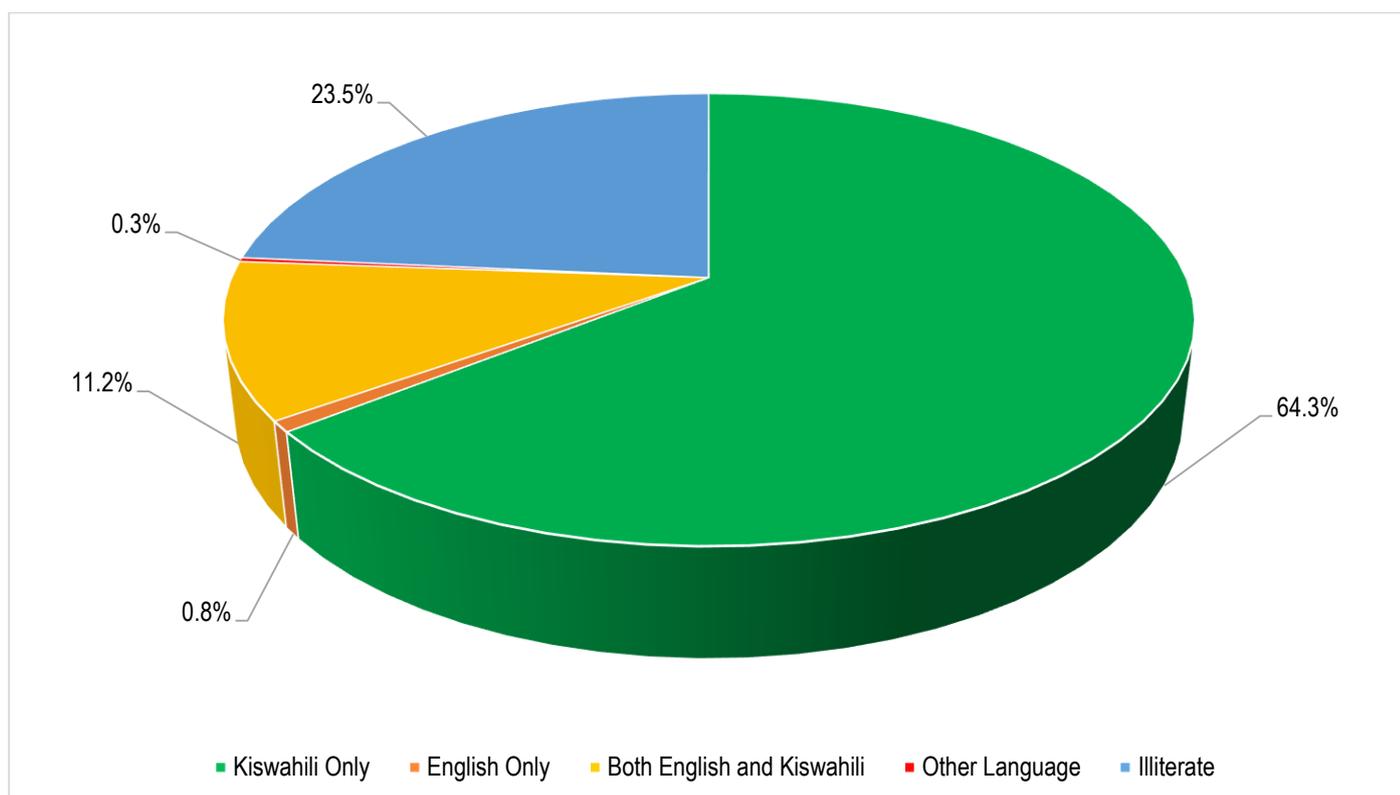


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Singida Urban, 2022 PHC

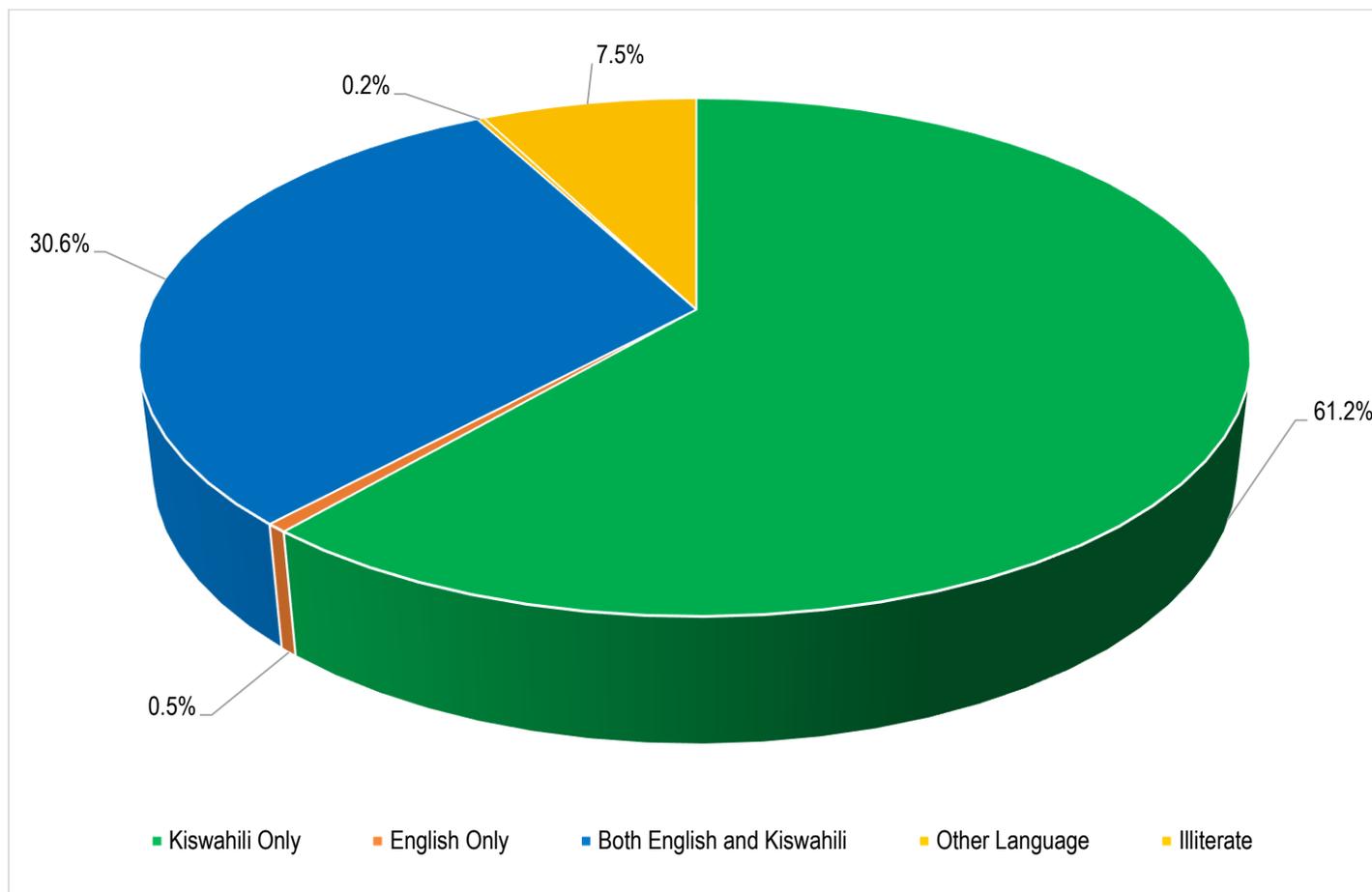


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Singida Region differ across councils with Itigi District having the highest illiteracy rate (32.0%), followed by Manyoni District (30.1%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Singida Municipal (6.3%), followed by Singida District (12.8 %).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	63.7	0.7	14.7	0.3	79.4	20.6	1,065,403
Rural	64.3	0.8	11.2	0.3	76.5	23.5	870,381
Urban	61.2	0.5	30.6	0.2	92.5	7.5	195,022
Council							
Iramba District	62.2	0.8	12.5	0.3	75.7	24.3	178,508
Singida District	70.9	0.5	15.6	0.2	87.2	12.8	148,256
Singida Municipal	61.6	0.6	31.3	0.2	93.7	6.3	136,561
Manyoni District	57.5	0.6	11.6	0.2	69.9	30.1	146,047

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Itigi District	57.2	1.1	9.4	0.2	68.0	32.0	108,861
Ikungi District	65.2	0.9	12.2	0.5	78.9	21.1	209,616
Mkalama District	69.4	0.6	11.5	0.2	81.7	18.3	137,554

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.

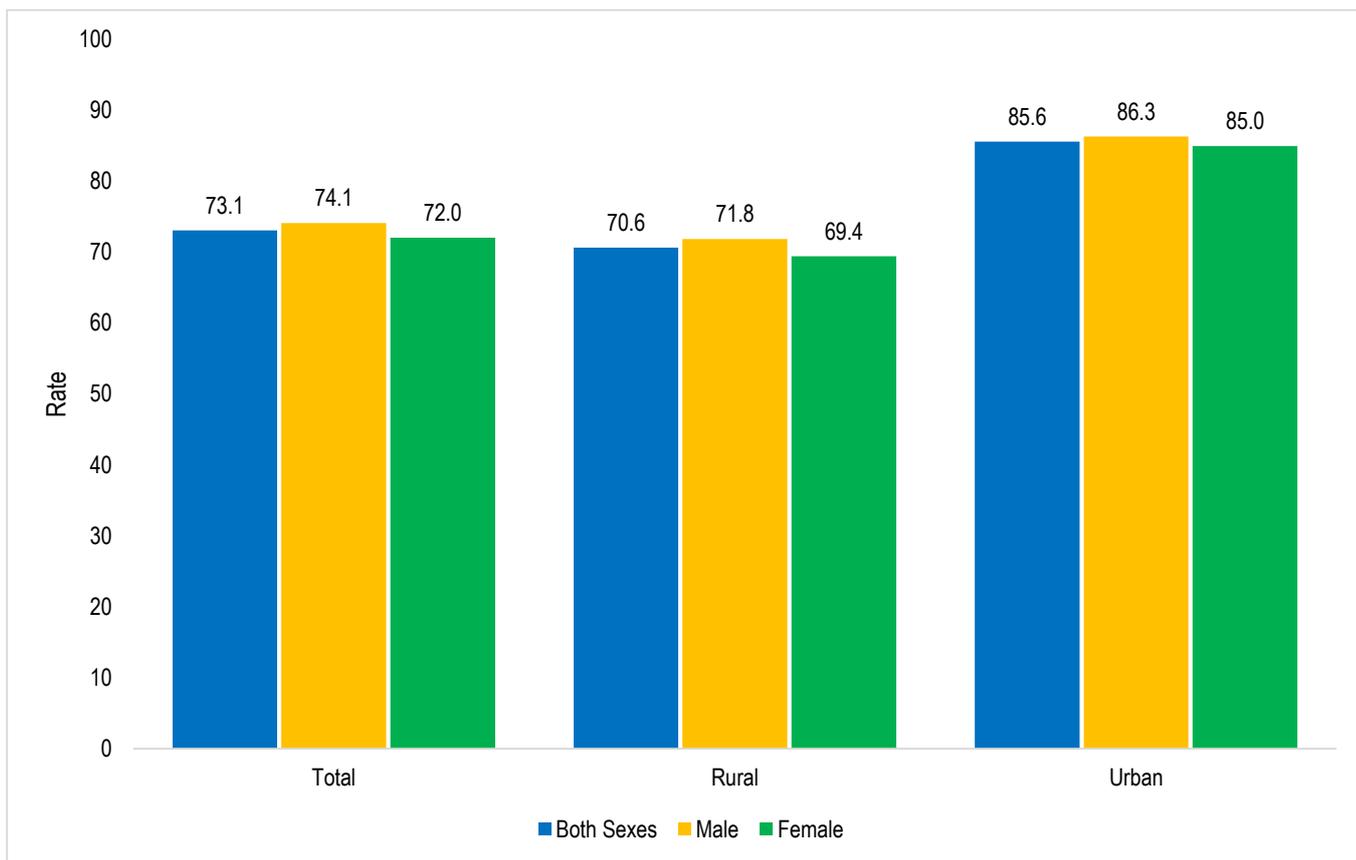
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,653,984 persons aged 5 years and above, 1,208,272 persons (73.1%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (74.1. %) than females (72.0%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (43.7%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 40.0 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (85.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (70.6%). 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	73.1	74.1	72.0	70.6	71.8	69.4	85.6	86.3	85.0
5-9	43.7	41.1	46.3	41.0	38.4	43.7	61.2	58.9	63.4
10-14	79.6	77.6	81.8	77.8	75.7	80.0	91.4	90.2	92.6
15 – 19	82.8	82.8	82.8	80.8	81.1	80.6	92.7	92.3	93.2
20 – 24	81.5	82.3	80.8	79.0	80.1	78.0	92.4	92.2	92.5
25 – 29	84.2	85.6	83.0	81.9	83.6	80.3	93.2	93.5	93.0
30 – 34	84.1	86.3	82.0	81.8	84.4	79.3	93.0	93.8	92.2
35 – 39	83.0	85.4	80.6	80.9	83.7	78.2	91.5	92.5	90.6
40 – 44	83.9	86.5	81.5	82.2	85.0	79.6	91.6	93.1	90.1
45 – 49	83.7	86.6	80.9	82.1	85.3	79.0	91.4	92.9	90.1
50 – 54	82.6	86.0	79.4	81.2	84.9	77.7	89.8	91.8	88.0
55 – 59	81.3	86.6	76.3	79.8	85.4	74.4	89.0	93.2	85.4
60 – 64	74.1	83.8	64.9	72.4	82.5	62.6	82.9	90.9	76.2
65 – 69	68.2	80.5	57.7	66.3	79.1	55.2	78.3	88.5	70.0
70 – 74	61.1	74.5	49.4	59.5	73.1	47.5	70.2	83.3	59.9
75–79	54.4	70.4	41.7	53.1	68.9	40.3	63.0	80.6	50.0
80+	40.0	57.5	28.5	39.0	56.3	27.3	46.7	67.0	35.9

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



The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 82.9 percent. The rate is slightly higher (83.9%) for males than females (82.0%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (83.3 %) for females than males (82.0%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (91.8%) in urban than in rural areas (80.6%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Singida Region is 83.5 percent and 69.2 percent for the persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (84.6%) for females than for males (82.5%). 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; Singida 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)	82.6	82.0	83.3	80.8	80.3	81.3	92.7	92.1	93.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	82.2	82.6	81.9	80.1	80.7	79.4	92.6	92.3	92.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	82.9	83.9	82.0	80.7	81.9	79.4	92.7	92.9	92.6
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	69.2	66.8	71.7	66.9	64.5	69.4	84.1	82.5	85.6
Secondary School (14–17 years)	83.5	82.5	84.6	81.7	80.9	82.7	93.2	92.7	93.6
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	82.7	84.7	80.7	80.6	83.0	78.4	91.8	92.7	91.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	60.9	74.9	49.4	59.2	73.4	47.3	70.8	84.2	60.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	80.4	83.4	77.5	78.3	81.7	75.1	90.1	92.0	88.4
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	79.8	83.6	76.3	77.7	81.9	73.7	89.6	91.9	87.5

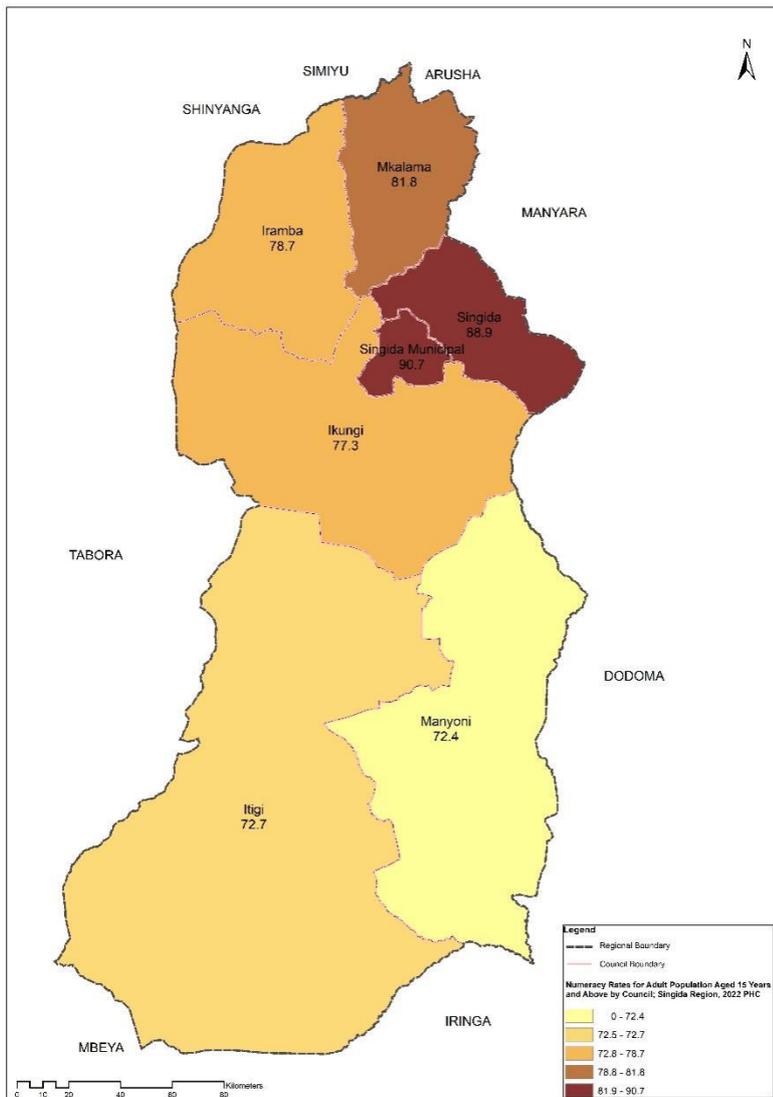
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region is 80.3 percent and is higher (90.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (78.2%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 72.4 percent in Manyoni District to 90.7 percent in Singida Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	842,108	426,589	415,519	80.3	83.6	77.2
Rural	860,782	421,930	438,852	673,127	345,246	327,881	78.2	81.8	74.7
Urban	187,824	88,403	99,421	168,981	81,343	87,638	90.0	92.0	88.1
Council									
Iramba District	175,397	85,159	90,238	137,987	69,839	68,148	78.7	82.0	75.5
Singida District	146,594	71,935	74,659	130,305	66,348	63,957	88.9	92.2	85.7
Singida Municipal	132,769	63,185	69,584	120,363	58,537	61,826	90.7	92.6	88.9
Manyoni District	142,606	67,235	75,371	103,261	51,524	51,737	72.4	76.6	68.6
Itigi District	106,778	52,749	54,029	77,601	40,362	37,239	72.7	76.5	68.9
Ikungi District	207,441	102,877	104,564	160,451	82,972	77,479	77.3	80.7	74.1
Mkalama District	137,021	67,193	69,828	112,140	57,007	55,133	81.8	84.8	79.0

Map 8.2: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC



8.4 Education

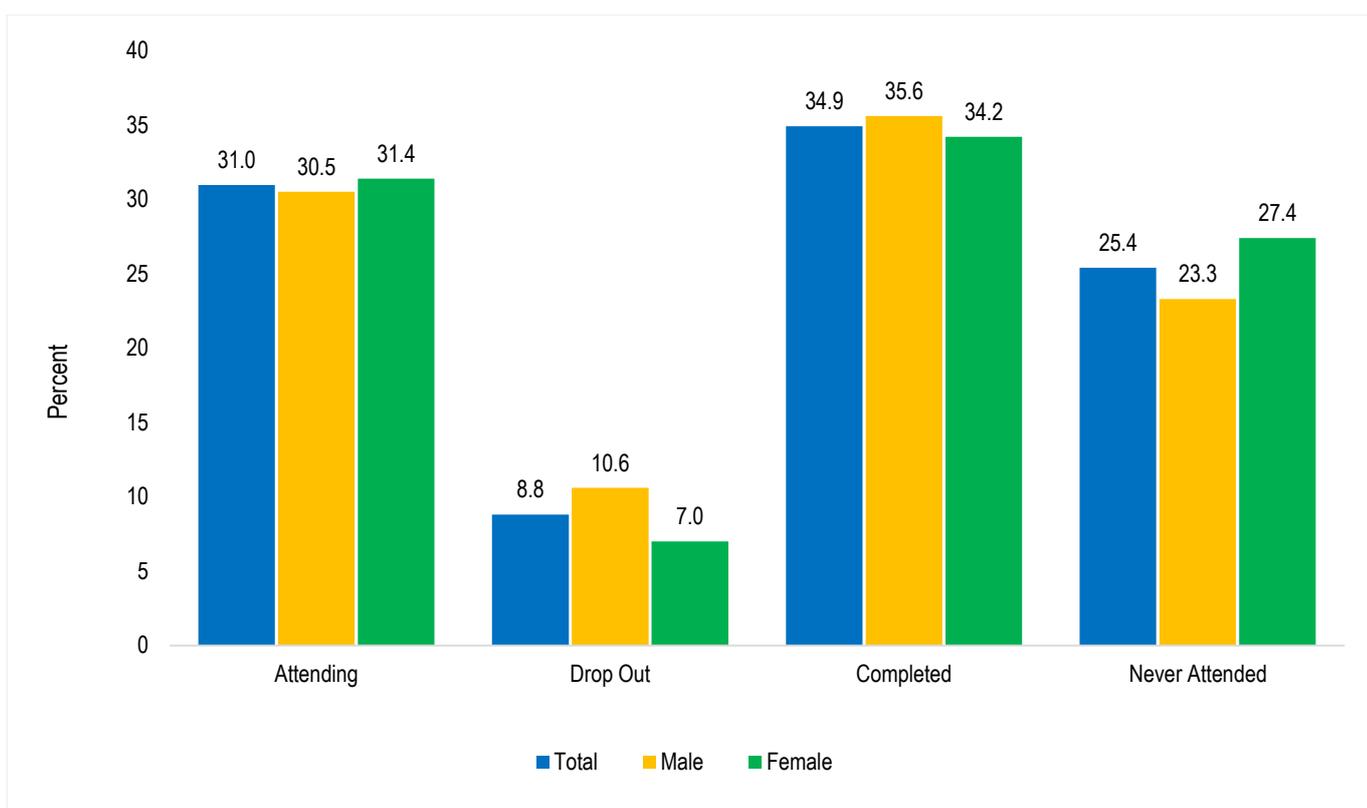
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 1,740,551 persons aged four years and above, 34.9 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 31.0 percent are attending school, 8.8 percent have dropped out and 25.4 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (27.4%) compared with males (23.3%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (10.6%) among males than females (7.0%) (Figure 8.8).

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



More than four-fifth (78.3%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 18.4 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 62.4 percent are attending, 13.1 percent had never been to school, while 14.3 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (10.2%) than primary school age population (2.6%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Singida 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	1,740,551	31.0	8.8	34.9	25.4	862,197	30.5	10.6	35.6	23.3	878,354	31.4	7.0	34.2	27.4
4	67,571	10.6	0.1	0.1	89.2	33,561	9.5	0.1	0.1	90.3	34,010	11.7	0.1	0.1	88.1
5	66,929	30.1	0.1	0.1	69.6	34,041	27.1	0.1	0.1	72.6	32,888	33.3	0.1	0.1	66.5
6	65,355	53.8	0.2	0.1	45.9	32,762	50.4	0.3	0.2	49.2	32,593	57.2	0.2	0.1	42.5
4-6	199,855	31.3	0.1	0.1	68.5	100,364	28.8	0.2	0.1	70.9	99,491	33.8	0.1	0.1	66.0
7	67,857	69.4	0.4	0.2	30.0	34,329	66.3	0.5	0.2	33.0	33,528	72.5	0.3	0.2	27.0
8	63,740	76.3	0.7	0.2	22.8	31,617	74.2	0.8	0.3	24.6	32,123	78.4	0.5	0.2	20.9
9	59,827	80.4	1.3	0.3	18.0	29,464	78.5	1.6	0.3	19.6	30,363	82.2	1.0	0.3	16.5
10	59,861	80.8	2.2	0.3	16.7	30,696	78.0	2.9	0.3	18.7	29,165	83.8	1.4	0.3	14.6
11	51,069	84.1	3.4	0.4	12.2	26,067	81.5	4.6	0.5	13.4	25,002	86.7	2.1	0.3	10.8
12	65,750	80.4	4.9	1.0	13.7	33,625	77.4	6.6	1.2	14.8	32,125	83.5	3.2	0.8	12.5
13	51,679	79.0	6.5	2.0	12.5	26,340	75.2	9.0	2.2	13.6	25,339	82.9	3.9	1.8	11.4
7-13	419,783	78.3	2.6	0.6	18.4	212,138	75.6	3.6	0.7	20.1	207,645	81.1	1.7	0.5	16.7
14	55,510	73.4	7.9	5.3	13.5	28,326	69.2	10.9	5.4	14.5	27,184	77.7	4.8	5.1	12.4
15	43,046	67.0	9.1	11.2	12.7	22,567	62.4	12.5	11.6	13.5	20,479	72.0	5.4	10.8	11.8
16	42,388	58.3	11.0	18.2	12.6	22,082	53.8	14.4	19.3	12.5	20,306	63.1	7.2	16.9	12.8
17	40,346	46.9	13.5	25.8	13.8	21,779	42.5	17.1	27.2	13.2	18,567	52.1	9.3	24.1	14.5
14 - 17	181,290	62.4	10.2	14.3	13.1	94,754	57.9	13.5	15.1	13.5	86,536	67.4	6.5	13.3	12.8
18	39,571	29.6	16.4	35.7	18.3	20,404	29.9	19.6	34.6	15.9	19,167	29.4	12.9	36.9	20.8
19	34,391	19.6	18.2	46.3	16.0	17,419	21.1	21.8	43.1	14.1	16,972	18.0	14.4	49.6	18.0
18 - 19	73,962	25.0	17.2	40.6	17.2	37,823	25.8	20.6	38.5	15.0	36,139	24.0	13.6	42.9	19.5
20	37,836	10.1	18.2	50.7	20.9	18,084	12.5	22.4	47.1	18.1	19,752	7.9	14.4	54.1	23.6
21	25,659	8.7	18.1	58.5	14.7	12,615	10.0	22.7	53.7	13.6	13,044	7.5	13.7	63.1	15.7
22	38,917	5.9	17.6	59.9	16.5	18,333	7.0	22.2	54.9	15.9	20,584	4.9	13.5	64.5	17.1
23	26,541	4.8	16.3	64.0	14.9	12,544	6.1	20.8	58.9	14.2	13,997	3.6	12.2	68.6	15.5
24	28,097	3.2	15.6	66.3	14.8	13,430	4.2	19.8	62.5	13.5	14,667	2.3	11.8	69.8	16.1
20 - 24	157,050	6.7	17.3	59.3	16.7	75,006	8.2	21.7	54.8	15.3	82,044	5.3	13.2	63.4	18.0
25+	708,611	0.7	11.8	64.3	23.2	342,112	0.9	13.6	68.7	16.8	366,499	0.6	10.1	60.1	29.2

In this Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is about thrice (28.3%) than that of urban (10.5%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (9.1%) than in urban areas (7.5%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (47.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (32.4%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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

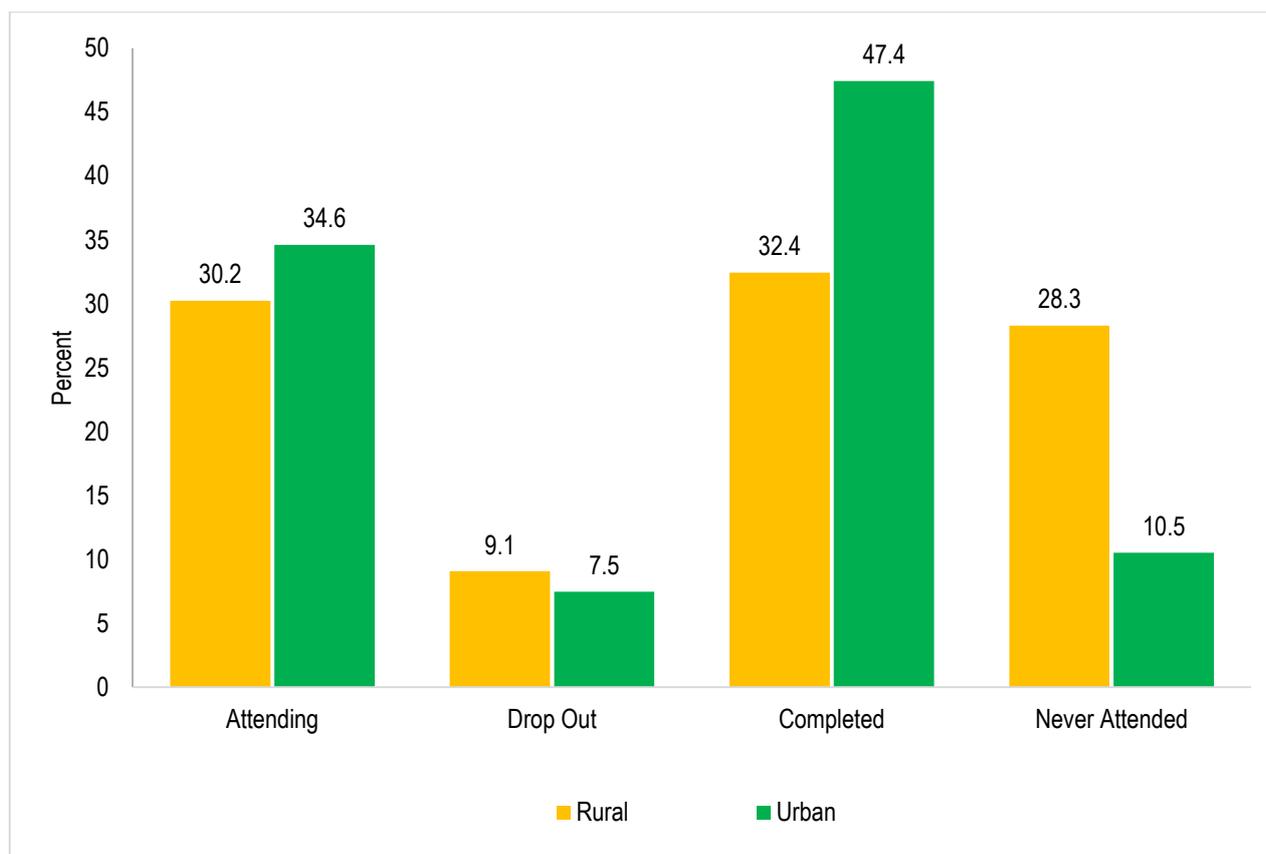


Table 8. 13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Singida Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,455,173	30.2	9.1	32.4	28.3	724,789	29.7	11.0	33.3	26.0	730,384	30.8	7.1	31.6	30.5
4	58,552	8.4	0.1	0.1	91.5	29,066	7.3	0.1	0.1	92.5	29,486	9.4	0.1	0.1	90.5
5	58,097	25.9	0.1	0.1	73.8	29,557	23.0	0.2	0.1	76.8	28,540	29.0	0.1	0.1	70.8
6	56,970	49.4	0.2	0.1	50.2	28,611	45.8	0.3	0.2	53.8	28,359	53.0	0.2	0.1	46.7
4-6	173,619	27.7	0.2	0.1	72.0	87,234	25.2	0.2	0.1	74.5	86,385	30.2	0.1	0.1	69.6
7	58,966	66.0	0.4	0.2	33.4	29,937	62.8	0.6	0.2	36.5	29,029	69.4	0.3	0.2	30.2
8	55,210	73.4	0.7	0.2	25.7	27,410	71.2	0.9	0.3	27.6	27,800	75.6	0.5	0.2	23.7
9	51,569	77.9	1.4	0.3	20.4	25,511	76.0	1.8	0.2	22.0	26,058	79.7	1.1	0.3	18.9
10	51,976	78.5	2.3	0.3	18.8	26,803	75.6	3.1	0.3	21.0	25,173	81.7	1.5	0.3	16.6
11	44,019	82.2	3.7	0.4	13.7	22,621	79.6	4.9	0.5	15.0	21,398	85.0	2.4	0.3	12.3
12	56,929	78.2	5.3	1.0	15.4	29,250	75.1	7.1	1.2	16.5	27,679	81.5	3.5	0.8	14.3
13	44,536	76.8	7.0	2.0	14.2	22,925	72.9	9.6	2.2	15.3	21,611	81.0	4.3	1.8	13.0
7-13	363,205	75.8	2.9	0.6	20.7	184,457	73.0	3.9	0.7	22.5	178,748	78.7	1.8	0.5	18.9
14	47,968	71.3	8.5	5.1	15.1	24,729	66.9	11.6	5.4	16.1	23,239	75.9	5.2	4.8	14.2
15	36,572	64.6	9.8	11.1	14.5	19,500	59.9	13.3	11.7	15.1	17,072	70.0	5.8	10.5	13.7
16	35,500	55.3	11.8	18.4	14.5	18,842	50.7	15.4	19.8	14.1	16,658	60.6	7.7	16.7	15.1
17	33,442	43.6	14.2	26.0	16.1	18,427	39.1	18.0	27.8	15.1	15,015	49.2	9.6	23.9	17.3
14 - 17	153,482	60.0	10.8	14.2	15.1	81,498	55.2	14.3	15.3	15.2	71,984	65.4	6.8	12.9	14.9
18	32,794	27.2	17.3	34.3	21.3	17,065	27.2	20.7	33.8	18.2	15,729	27.2	13.5	34.7	24.6
19	28,067	17.4	19.3	44.5	18.8	14,389	18.9	23.2	41.6	16.3	13,678	15.9	15.1	47.5	21.5
18 - 19	60,861	22.7	18.2	39.0	20.2	31,454	23.4	21.9	37.4	17.3	29,407	21.9	14.3	40.7	23.2
20	31,248	8.4	19.2	48.0	24.4	14,955	11.0	23.7	44.5	20.9	16,293	6.1	15.0	51.3	27.6
21	20,580	6.7	19.3	56.6	17.4	10,214	8.0	24.4	51.7	15.9	10,366	5.4	14.2	61.5	18.9
22	31,490	4.4	18.6	57.4	19.5	14,911	5.5	23.6	52.3	18.6	16,579	3.5	14.1	62.1	20.4
23	20,963	3.4	17.3	61.3	18.0	9,899	4.5	22.3	56.2	17.0	11,064	2.5	12.8	65.9	18.8
24	22,463	2.4	16.7	63.0	17.9	10,802	3.1	21.4	59.2	16.2	11,661	1.7	12.3	66.5	19.5
20 - 24	126,744	5.2	18.3	56.6	19.9	60,781	6.7	23.2	52.1	18.1	65,963	3.9	13.8	60.7	21.5
25+	577,262	0.7	12.2	61.0	26.1	279,365	0.8	14.3	65.8	19.1	297,897	0.6	10.2	56.6	32.6

Table 8.14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Singida 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	285,378	34.6	7.5	47.4	10.5	137,408	34.7	8.3	47.8	9.1	147,970	34.5	6.7	47.0	11.8
4	9,019	25.4	0.0	0.1	74.5	4,495	23.8	0.0	0.1	76.1	4,524	26.9	0.0	0.1	72.9
5	8,832	57.7	0.1	0.2	42.0	4,484	54.1	0.0	0.3	45.5	4,348	61.3	0.1	0.1	38.5
6	8,385	83.7	0.1	0.1	16.1	4,151	82.0	0.1	0.1	17.8	4,234	85.4	0.0	0.2	14.5
5-6	26,236	54.9	0.1	0.2	44.9	13,130	52.6	0.1	0.2	47.2	13,106	57.2	0.1	0.1	42.6
7	8,891	91.6	0.2	0.3	7.9	4,392	90.3	0.3	0.4	9.1	4,499	93.0	0.1	0.3	6.7
8	8,530	95.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	4,207	94.1	0.4	0.4	5.1	4,323	96.5	0.2	0.1	3.2
9	8,258	96.0	0.5	0.5	3.0	3,953	95.1	0.6	0.5	3.8	4,305	96.9	0.3	0.4	2.3
10	7,885	96.0	0.9	0.4	2.6	3,893	94.9	1.2	0.4	3.4	3,992	97.1	0.6	0.5	1.8
11	7,050	95.6	1.5	0.4	2.4	3,446	94.2	2.4	0.4	3.0	3,604	96.9	0.7	0.4	1.9
12	8,821	94.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	4,375	92.7	3.2	1.2	3.0	4,446	95.8	1.2	1.1	1.8
13	7,143	92.2	3.3	2.3	2.2	3,415	90.4	4.8	2.2	2.6	3,728	93.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
7-13	56,578	94.4	1.2	0.7	3.6	27,681	93.1	1.8	0.8	4.4	28,897	95.7	0.7	0.7	2.9
14	7,542	86.7	4.3	6.3	2.7	3,597	85.0	5.8	5.8	3.5	3,945	88.3	2.9	6.8	2.0
15	6,474	80.4	5.4	11.6	2.6	3,067	78.5	7.8	10.8	3.0	3,407	82.1	3.3	12.3	2.3
16	6,888	73.6	6.7	17.1	2.6	3,240	72.1	8.5	16.4	3.0	3,648	74.9	5.1	17.8	2.2
17	6,904	63.1	10.0	24.4	2.5	3,352	61.5	12.4	23.9	2.3	3,552	64.5	7.9	25.0	2.6
14 - 17	27,808	76.1	6.6	14.7	2.6	13,256	74.4	8.6	14.1	2.9	14,552	77.7	4.8	15.3	2.3
18	6,777	41.5	11.9	42.9	3.7	3,339	43.7	13.7	38.7	3.9	3,438	39.4	10.2	46.9	3.4
19	6,324	29.1	13.2	54.4	3.4	3,030	31.4	15.3	49.7	3.6	3,294	27.0	11.2	58.6	3.2
18 - 19	13,101	35.5	12.5	48.4	3.5	6,369	37.8	14.4	44.0	3.8	6,732	33.3	10.7	52.6	3.3
20	6,588	18.1	13.7	63.8	4.5	3,129	19.8	16.0	59.6	4.5	3,459	16.4	11.5	67.5	4.5
21	5,079	17.1	13.3	66.1	3.5	2,401	18.7	15.3	62.2	3.8	2,678	15.7	11.4	69.6	3.3
22	7,427	12.1	13.5	70.6	3.8	3,422	13.9	16.2	66.1	3.8	4,005	10.6	11.3	74.4	3.7
23	5,578	10.1	12.4	74.2	3.3	2,645	12.4	15.0	68.9	3.7	2,933	8.0	10.0	79.0	3.0
24	5,634	6.5	11.4	79.4	2.7	2,628	8.8	13.1	75.7	2.4	3,006	4.5	10.0	82.6	2.9
20 - 24	30,306	12.8	12.9	70.6	3.6	14,225	14.8	15.2	66.3	3.7	16,081	11.1	10.9	74.5	3.5
25+	131,349	0.9	10.1	78.4	10.6	62,747	1.1	10.7	81.9	6.3	68,602	0.8	9.5	75.2	14.5

Among all councils, Itigi District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (39.1%) and the lowest is Singida Municipal with 9.7 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.

Itigi District is the council with the highest (11.6%) dropout rate while Singida Municipal has the lowest rate (6.4 %). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

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

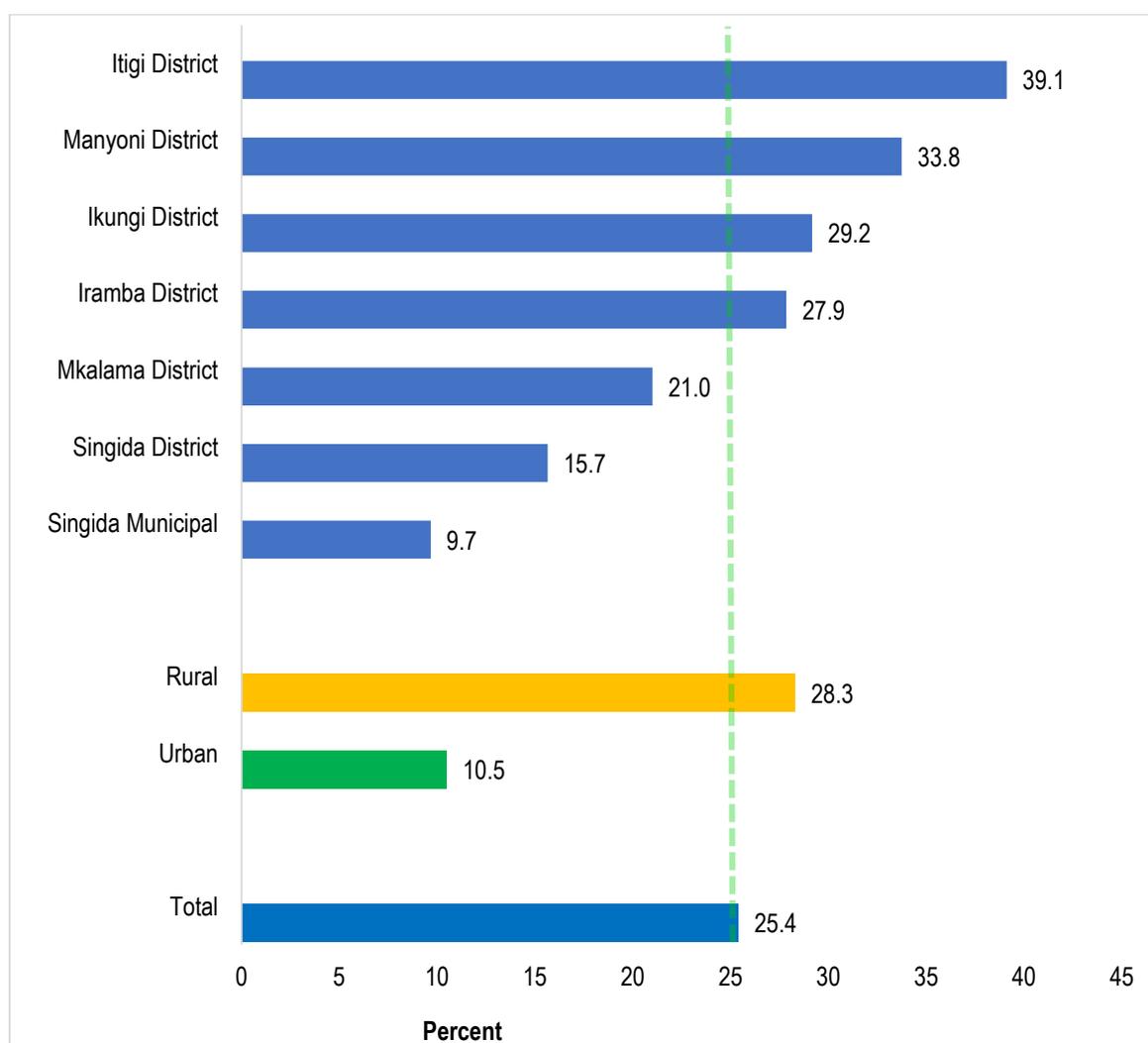


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status by Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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
Singida Region	1,740,551	31.0	8.8	34.9	25.4	862,197	30.5	10.6	35.6	23.3	878,354	31.4	7.0	34.2	27.4
Rural	1455173	30.2	9.1	32.4	28.3	724789	29.7	11.0	33.3	26.0	730384	30.8	7.1	31.6	30.5
Urban	285,378	34.6	7.5	47.4	10.5	137,408	34.7	8.3	47.8	9.1	147,970	34.5	6.7	47.0	11.8
Council															
Iramba District	286,046	28.8	8.6	34.8	27.9	141862	28.7	9.7	35.9	25.8	144184	28.8	7.5	33.8	29.9
Singida District	248,836	39.8	9.4	35.1	15.7	124,012	39.1	12.3	35.3	13.3	124,824	40.5	6.5	35.0	17.9
Singida Municipal	204,895	36.2	6.4	47.7	9.7	99,557	36.0	7.7	47.9	8.4	105,338	36.4	5.3	47.4	10.9
Manyoni District	239,339	25.1	10.6	30.5	33.8	116,478	24.6	12.6	31.4	31.4	122,861	25.6	8.7	29.6	36.0
Itigi District	183,817	23.1	11.6	26.2	39.1	91,726	22.7	13.5	27.1	36.7	92,091	23.5	9.7	25.4	41.5
Ikungi District	354,912	30.3	8.0	32.5	29.2	177,411	29.6	9.9	33.4	27.1	177,501	31.0	6.1	31.6	31.3
Mkalama District	222,706	32.8	7.7	38.5	21.0	111,151	32.5	9.0	39.2	19.3	111,555	33.2	6.3	37.8	22.7

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Singida 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	1,455,173	30.2	9.1	32.4	28.3	724,789	29.7	11.0	33.3	26.0	730,384	30.8	7.1	31.6	30.5
Iramba District	250,556	27.8	8.7	33.4	30.2	124,752	27.6	9.9	34.6	27.9	125,804	28.1	7.4	32.1	32.4
Singida District	234,403	39.9	9.5	34.7	15.9	117,144	39.1	12.4	35.0	13.6	117,259	40.7	6.6	34.5	18.2
Singida Municipal	58,527	39	6	41	13	28,943	39	8	41	11	29,584	40	5	41	15
Manyoni District	211,698	24.3	10.7	28.5	36.5	103,294	23.7	12.9	29.4	34.0	108,404	24.8	8.7	27.6	38.9
Itigi District	147,496	20.8	11.7	22.8	44.7	73,882	20.4	13.9	23.8	42.0	73,614	21.2	9.6	21.8	47.3
Ikungi District	340,851	30.0	8.1	31.9	30.0	171,007	29.3	10.1	32.9	27.8	169,844	30.8	6.1	30.9	32.2
Mkalama District	211,642	32.7	7.7	38.0	21.5	105,767	32.3	9.1	38.7	19.9	105,875	33.2	6.3	37.3	23.2

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	285,378	34.6	7.5	47.4	10.5	137,408	34.7	8.3	47.8	9.1	147,970	34.5	6.7	47.0	11.8
Iramba District	35,490	35.3	7.8	45.3	11.7	17,110	36.7	7.7	45.4	10.2	18,380	34.0	7.9	45.1	13.0
Singida District	14,433	38.6	7.6	42.1	11.7	6,868	39.5	9.5	41.2	9.8	7,565	37.8	5.9	42.8	13.4
Singida Municipal	146,368	34.9	6.4	50.4	8.3	70,614	34.6	7.4	50.8	7.2	75,754	35.2	5.5	50.0	9.3
Manyoni District	27,641	31.5	9.7	46.1	12.7	13,184	31.3	10.6	47.1	11.0	14,457	31.7	8.8	45.2	14.3
Itigi District	36,321	32.3	10.9	40.2	16.6	17,844	32.3	11.8	41.1	14.8	18,477	32.3	10.0	39.4	18.3
Ikungi District	14,061	37.2	5.0	48.3	9.6	6,404	38.0	5.9	48.3	7.8	7,657	36.4	4.3	48.2	11.1
Mkalama District	11,064	34.9	6.3	47.9	10.8	5,384	36.2	6.8	48.6	8.4	5,680	33.8	6.0	47.2	13.1

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 49.4 percent completed, 38.3 percent are still attending and 12.3 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 40.8 percent completed, 44.8 percent are still attending and 14.4 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 65.5 percent completed, 33.8 percent are still attending and 0.7 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (0.8%) than females (0.6%). 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; Singida 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	50,534	95.7	3.0	1.3	24,605	94.1	3.9	2.0	25,929	97.2	2.1	0.7
Primary School (1 - 7)	1,008,050	38.3	12.3	49.4	512,500	36.9	14.6	48.5	495,550	39.7	10.0	50.3
Training After Primary	1,304	0.0	2.6	97.4	844	0.0	2.5	97.5	460	0.0	2.8	97.2
Pre-Form One	89	0.0	36.0	64.0	55	0.0	30.9	69.1	34	0.0	44.1	55.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	186,242	44.8	14.4	40.8	92,360	42.6	16.4	41.0	93,882	46.9	12.5	40.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,041	62.9	2.3	34.7	6,513	58.9	2.7	38.4	4,528	68.8	1.7	29.5
Training After Secondary Education	5,139	0.0	1.3	98.7	2,895	0.0	1.2	98.8	2,244	0.0	1.4	98.6
University and Other Related	34,187	33.8	0.7	65.5	19,848	31.3	0.8	67.9	14,339	37.3	0.6	62.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	20	0.0	60.0	40.0	14	0.0	57.1	42.9	6	0.0	66.7	33.3

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Singida 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	39,340	95.7	3.5	0.7	18,892	94.3	4.8	0.9	20,448	97.1	2.4	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	844,670	38.5	13.0	48.5	434,189	36.7	15.4	47.8	410,481	40.3	10.5	49.3
Training After Primary	816	0.0	3.2	96.8	550	0.0	3.3	96.7	266	0.0	3.0	97.0
Pre-Form One	71	0.0	36.6	63.4	47	0.0	34.0	66.0	24	0.0	41.7	58.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	129,366	49.3	15.6	35.2	64,882	46.6	18.1	35.3	64,484	52.0	13.0	35.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,737	67.7	2.5	29.9	4,123	64.1	2.8	33.1	2,614	73.3	1.9	24.8
Training After Secondary Education	2,908	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,679	0.0	1.0	99.0	1,229	0.0	1.9	98.1
University and Other Related	18,221	41.9	0.8	57.3	10,860	38.5	0.8	60.6	7,361	47.0	0.7	52.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	11	0.0	63.6	36.4	8	0.0	62.5	37.5	3	0.0	66.7	33.3

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Singida 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	11,194	95.5	1.0	3.5	5,713	93.5	1.1	5.5	5,481	97.7	0.9	1.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	163,380	37.5	8.7	53.8	78,311	37.8	10.0	52.3	85,069	37.2	7.5	55.3
Training After Primary	488	0.0	1.6	98.4	294	0.0	1.0	99.0	194	0.0	2.6	97.4
Pre-Form One	18	0.0	33.3	66.7	8	0.0	12.5	87.5	10	0.0	50.0	50.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	56,876	34.5	11.9	53.6	27,478	33.1	12.4	54.4	29,398	35.8	11.4	52.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,304	55.6	2.1	42.3	2,390	50.0	2.6	47.4	1,914	62.6	1.4	36.0
Training After Secondary Education	2,231	0.0	1.1	98.9	1,216	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,015	0.0	0.8	99.2
University and Other Related	15,966	24.6	0.6	74.8	8,988	22.6	0.7	76.7	6,978	27.1	0.6	72.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	55.6	44.4	6	0.0	50.0	50.0	3	0.0	66.7	33.3

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict 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

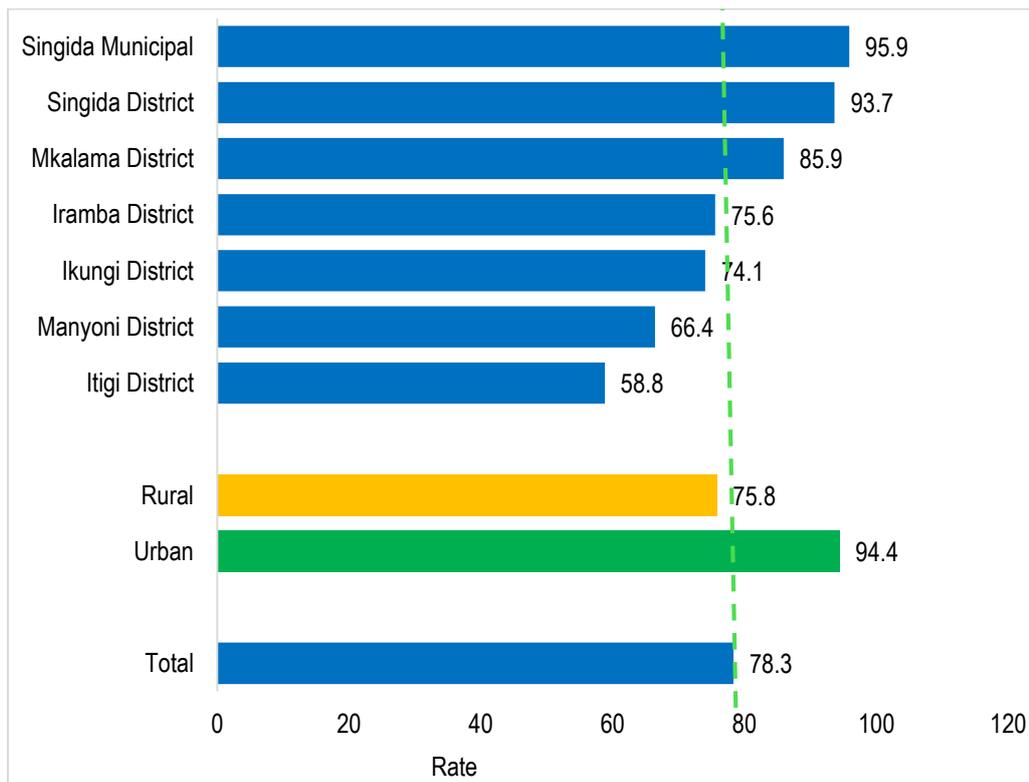
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 78.3 percent; it is higher (94.4%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (75.8%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (81.1%) for females than for males (75.6%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.3	75.6	81.1	75.8	73.0	78.7	94.4	93.1	95.7
Iramba District	75.6	73.0	78.2	73.3	70.6	76.1	94.6	93.2	96.0
Singida District	93.7	91.2	96.2	93.6	91.1	96.1	95.8	93.9	97.6
Singida Municipal	95.9	94.8	96.9	95.2	93.8	96.7	96.2	95.3	97.1
Manyoni District	66.4	62.1	70.7	63.8	59.4	68.3	91.8	90.3	93.2
Itigi District	58.8	55.9	61.8	53.2	50.3	56.2	87.6	84.9	90.3
Ikungi District	74.1	71.6	76.6	73.3	70.9	75.8	96.3	95.6	96.8
Mkalama District	85.9	83.1	89.0	85.5	82.6	88.6	95.5	94.1	97.1

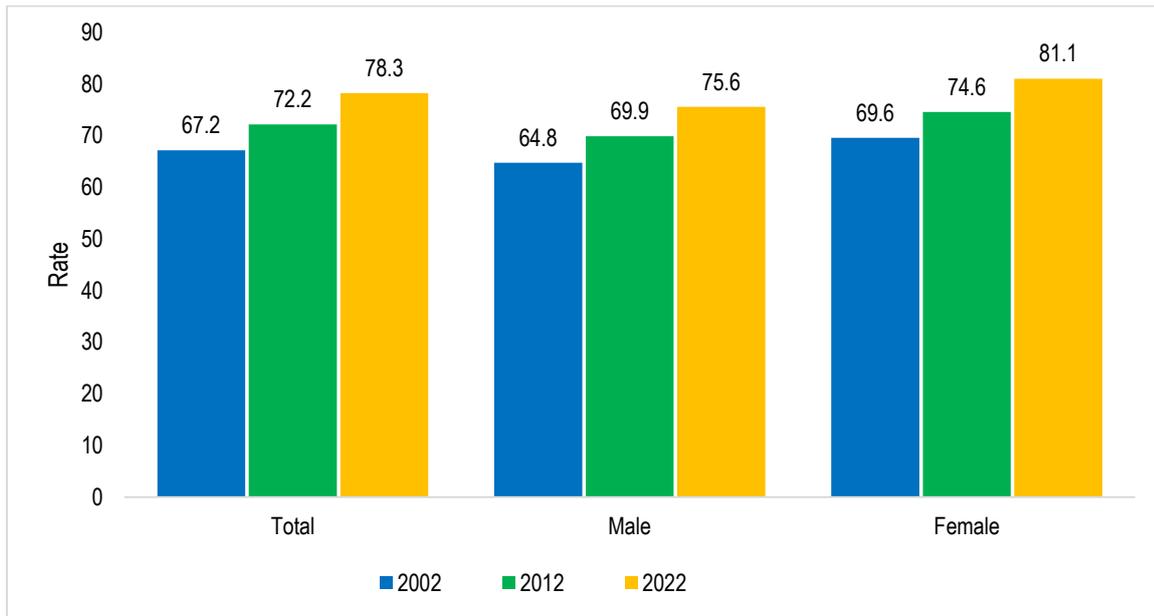
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 58.8 percent in Itigi District to 95.9 Percent in Singida Municipal. Three (3) Councils have NER above the regional average of 78.3 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



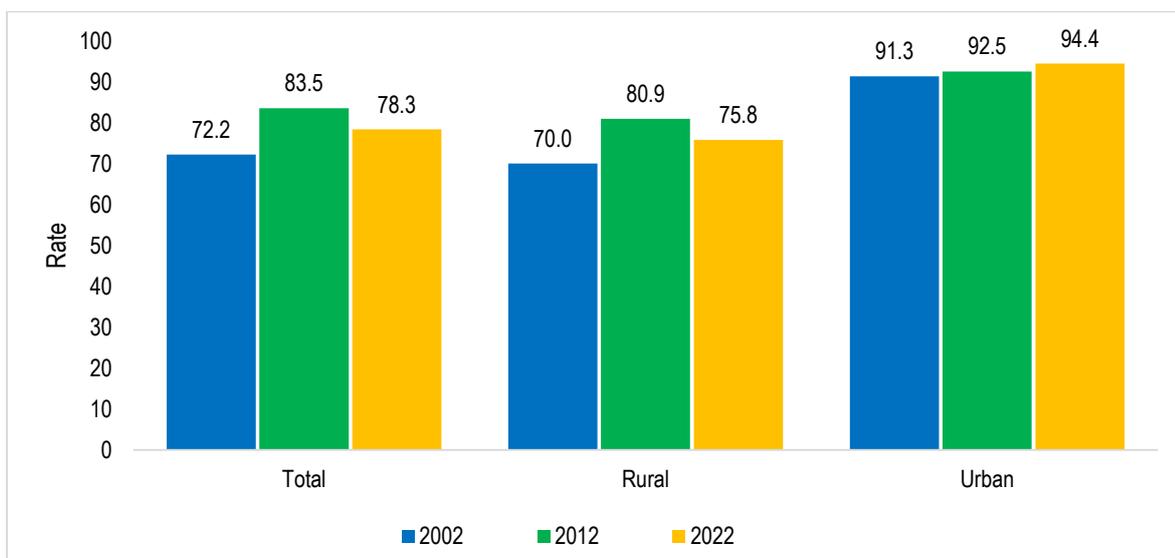
The results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 67.2 percent in 2002 to 78.3 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 69.6 % to 81.1%) compared with males (from 64.8 to 75.6%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 70.0 percent in 2002 to 80.9 percent in 2012 and then declined to 75.8 percent in 2022 while NER in urban increased from 91.3 percent in 2002 to 94.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

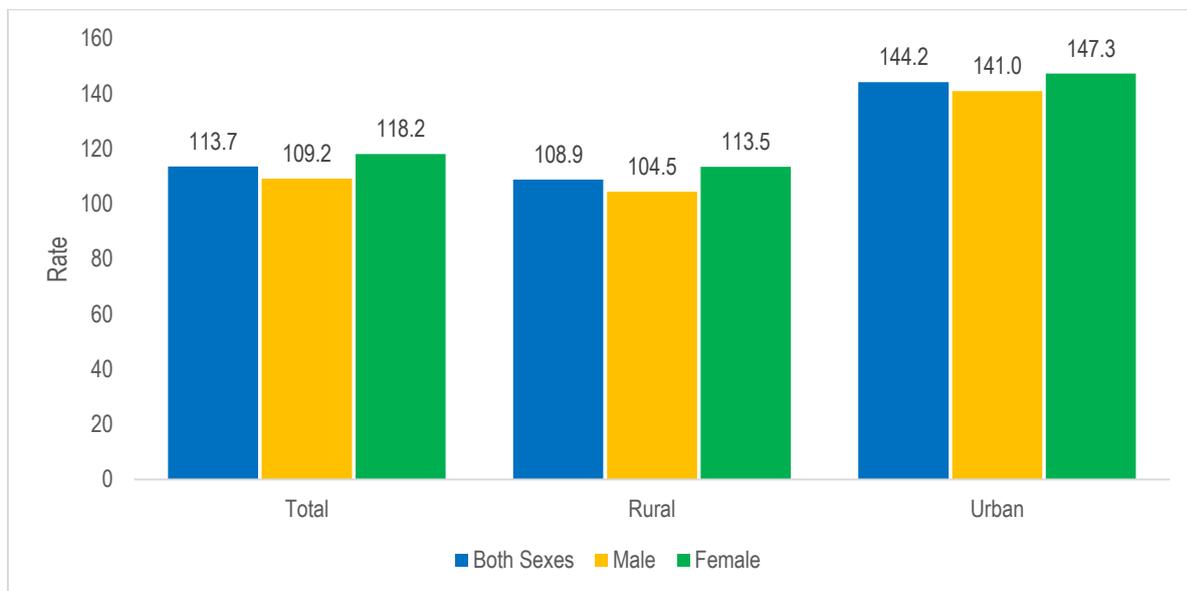


8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Singida Region is 113.7 percent. GER is higher (144.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (108.9%) and is higher (118.2%) for

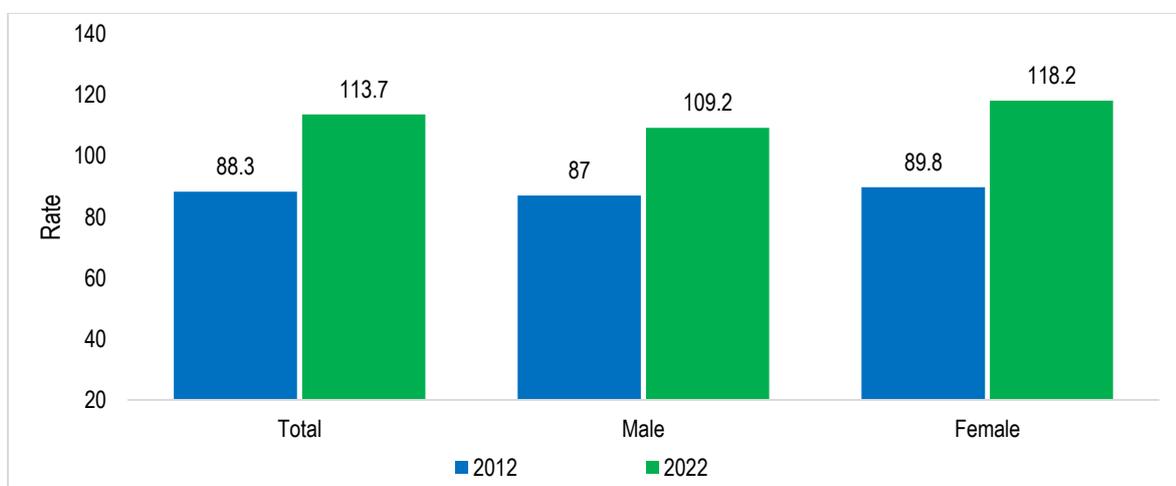
females than males (109.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



The results show GER increased from 88.3 percent in the 2012 to 113.7 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 109.2 % to 118.2%) compared with males (from 87.0% to 89.8%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Singida 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 (81.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 13.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (82.4%) compared with males (81.3%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 3.0 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	760,299	397,974	362,325	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	2,174	1,450	724	0.3	0.4	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	621,968	323,365	298,603	81.8	81.3	82.4
Training After Primary	1,304	844	460	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	89	55	34	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	102,894	53,044	49,850	13.5	13.3	13.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,091	2,678	1,413	0.5	0.7	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	5,139	2,895	2,244	0.7	0.7	0.6
University and Other Related	22,620	13,629	8,991	3.0	3.4	2.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	20	14	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	603,665	320,817	282,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,674	1,078	596	0.3	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	519,790	274,625	245,165	86.1	85.6	86.7
Training After Primary	816	550	266	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	71	47	24	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	65,637	34,674	30,963	10.9	10.8	10.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,179	1,482	697	0.4	0.5	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,908	1,679	1,229	0.5	0.5	0.4
University and Other Related	10,579	6,674	3,905	1.8	2.1	1.4

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Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	11	8	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	156,634	77,157	79,477	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	500	372	128	0.3	0.5	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	102,178	48,740	53,438	65.2	63.2	67.2
Training After Primary	488	294	194	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	18	8	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	37,257	18,370	18,887	23.8	23.8	23.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,912	1,196	716	1.2	1.6	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	2,231	1,216	1,015	1.4	1.6	1.3
University and Other Related	12,041	6,955	5,086	7.7	9.0	6.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	6	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Singida Region is 3.9 percent; the rate is higher for females (4.3%) than for males (3.5%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Singida Region is 80.3 percent; it is higher in Urban areas (84.7%) than in Rural areas (79.3%).
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (73.8%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (62.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (75.1%).
- There are 167,877 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (87,549 persons) than males (80,328 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Singida 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 institutions.

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 1,048,606 persons aged 15 years and above, 809,147 persons are in employment, 32,766 are unemployed and 206,693 persons are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 661,653 persons employed persons in rural areas and 147,494 persons in urban areas in Singida Region. Further, results show that there are 177,991 inactive persons in rural and 28,702 persons in urban areas in Singida Region.

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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	809,147	32,766	206,693	1,048,606
Male	405,779	14,646	89,908	510,333
Female	403,368	18,120	116,785	538,273
Place of Residence				
Rural	661,653	21,138	177,991	860,782
Urban	147,494	11,628	28,702	187,824

The results show that in Singida Region, 77.2 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The councils with highest percentage of employed persons is Mkalama and Itigi with 79.0 percent each while the council with the lowest is Ikungi (74.9%) (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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

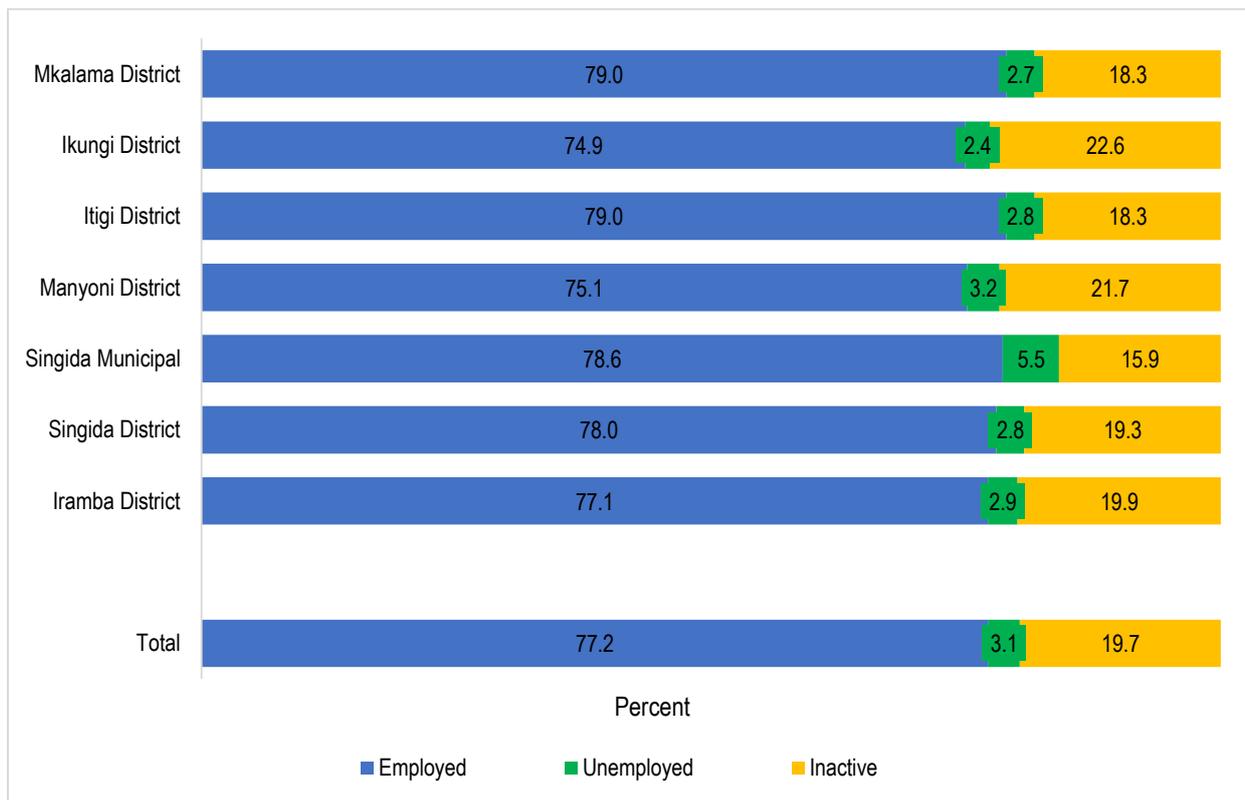


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 84,316 persons in Itigi District Council to 155,462 persons in Ikungi District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 5,807 persons in Mkalama District Council to 76,605 persons in Singida 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Singida Region	Total	809,147	32,766	206,693	1,048,606
	Rural	661,653	21,138	177,991	860,782
	Urban	147,494	11,628	28,702	187,824
Councils					
Iramba District	Total	135,316	5,134	34,947	175,397
	Rural	116,819	3,669	31,475	151,963
	Urban	18,497	1,465	3,472	23,434
Singida District	Total	114,299	4,043	28,252	146,594
	Rural	107,304	3,465	26,721	137,490
	Urban	6,995	578	1,531	9,104
Singida Municipal	Total	104,389	7,326	21,054	132,769
	Rural	27,784	970	6,843	35,597
	Urban	76,605	6,356	14,211	97,172
Manyoni District	Total	107,112	4,555	30,939	142,606
	Rural	93,039	3,428	27,974	124,441
	Urban	14,073	1,127	2,965	18,165
Itigi District	Total	84,316	2,973	19,489	106,778
	Rural	65,626	1,818	15,750	83,194
	Urban	18,690	1,155	3,739	23,584
Ikungi District	Total	155,462	5,015	46,964	207,441
	Rural	148,635	4,500	45,365	198,500
	Urban	6,827	515	1,599	8,941
Mkalama District	Total	108,253	3,720	25,048	137,021
	Rural	102,446	3,288	23,863	129,597
	Urban	5,807	432	1,185	7,424

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (461,313) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (285,733).

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

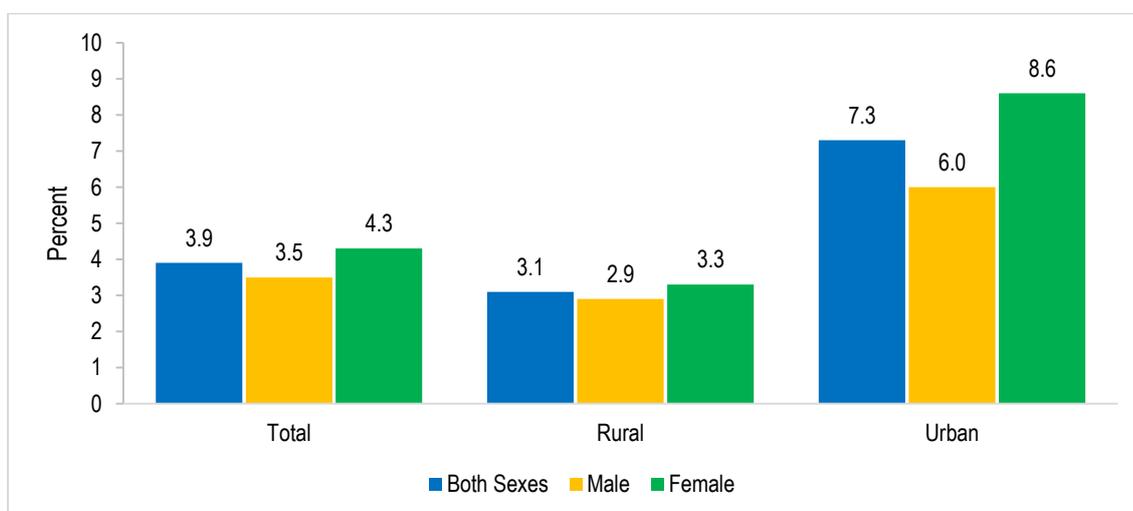
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	809,147	32,766	206,693	1,048,606
15-35	461,313	21,909	123,651	606,873
36-64	285,733	10,164	55,042	350,939
65 years and above	62,101	693	28,000	90,794

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 Singida Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Singida Region is 3.9 percent. The rate is higher (7.3%) in urban than rural areas (3.1%). Unemployment rate is higher (4.3%) among females than males (3.5%).

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

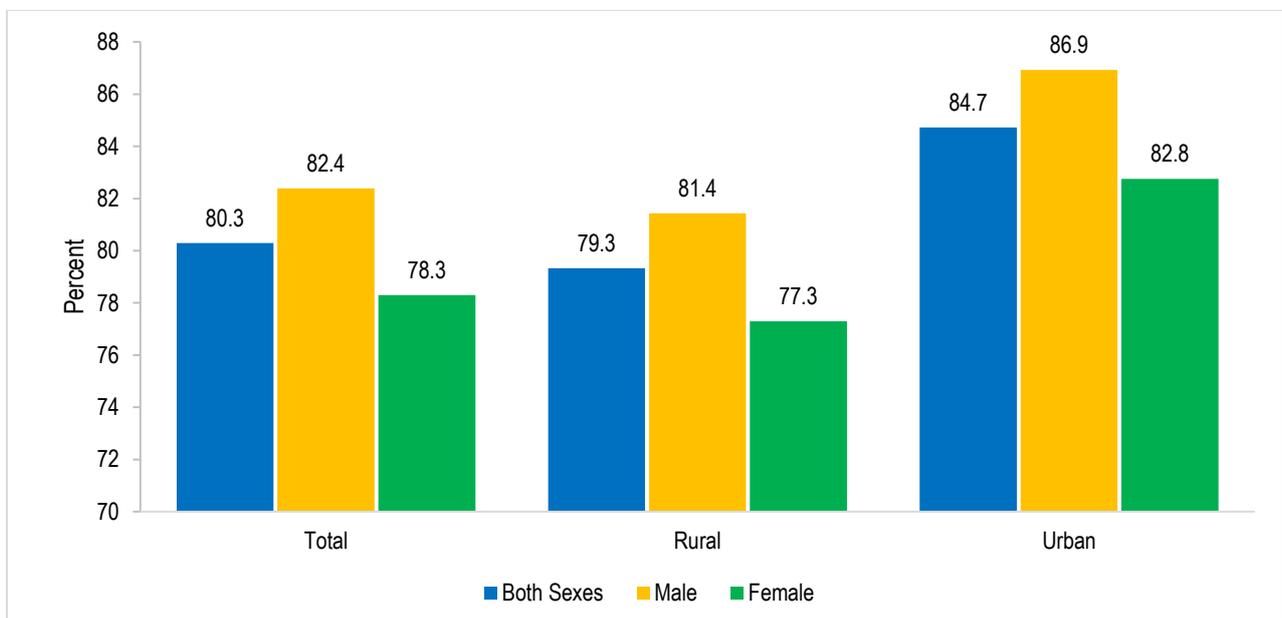


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 Singida Region is 80.3 percent; it is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (82.4%) than for females (78.3%).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Singida 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.

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The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry have the highest proportion (73.8%) of the total employment. The industry of other services activities ranked second with 6.5 percent followed by the industry of whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 3.9 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; Singida Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	809,147	405,779	403,368	661,653	333,512	328,141	147,494	72,267	75,227
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.8	73.3	74.2	81.2	80.6	81.7	40.6	39.5	41.6
Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	4.2	5.7	2.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction	1.7	3.2	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.2	3.3	6.5	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.9	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	10.1	9.6	10.6
Transportation and storage	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.1	5.7	0.6
Accommodation and food services activities	3.2	1.4	4.9	2.4	1.2	3.6	6.6	2.7	10.4
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.1	1.5
Administrative and support services activities	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.8	8.3	9.3
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.6
Education	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.9	2.1
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other services activities	6.5	5.8	7.3	5.1	4.7	5.5	12.8	10.5	14.9

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 62.2 percent of employed persons in Singida Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by elementary occupation (17.6%) and craft and related workers (12.8%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	809,147	405,779	403,368	661,653	333,512	328,141	147,494	72,267	75,227
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.7
Professionals	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.1	3.2	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	3.2	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.7	5.5	8.3	2.8
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.2	2.7	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	8.6	7.4	9.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	62.2	60.4	64.1	68.2	66.3	70.1	35.5	32.8	38.1
Craft and related workers	12.8	13.9	11.6	11.3	12.4	10.1	19.4	20.6	18.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.7	3.1	0.3
Elementary occupations	17.6	17.1	18.1	16.0	15.9	16.2	24.6	22.7	26.4

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 (75.1%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (11.7 %) and household activities (10.8 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	809,147	405,779	403,368	661,653	333,512	328,141	147,494	72,267	75,227
Public	2.4	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.4	4.7	5.7	3.8
Private	11.7	13.5	9.9	6.5	7.9	5.0	35.2	39.3	31.3
Agriculture	75.1	73.1	77.1	81.1	79.2	82.9	48.4	44.7	51.8
Household activities	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.7	11.7	10.2	13.0

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 167,877 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 87,549 females and 80,328 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 55.1 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 38.0 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed for adults aged 65 years and above with 7.0 percent. The percentage distribution is higher (58.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (53.9%).

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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Singida Region	Both Sexes	55.1	38.0	7.0	167,877
	Male	56.7	36.7	6.6	80,328
	Female	53.6	39.1	7.2	87,549
Rural	Both Sexes	53.9	38.7	7.4	124,022
	Male	55.6	37.3	7.1	60,645
	Female	52.3	40.0	7.7	63,377
Urban	Both Sexes	58.5	35.9	5.6	43,855
	Male	60.1	34.9	5.0	19,683
	Female	57.2	36.8	6.0	24,172

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 171,917 persons in Singida Region, equivalent to 11.3 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (4.6%) followed by walking (3.6%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (49.6%) reported accident as a major cause of their disability.
- About fifty percent (49.6%) of Persons with Disabilities reported disease as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low (below ten percent) except albinism (20.6%).

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



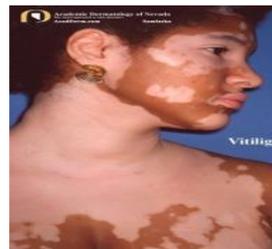
Spinal bifida



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 171,917 persons in Singida Region (81,606 males and 90,311 female), which is equivalent to 11.3 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. The rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (11.4%) than in urban areas (10.8%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.1%) and walking (2.0%) are the most common while self-care is the least with 0.3 percent. With the exception of communication, other types of disability and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, remembering) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

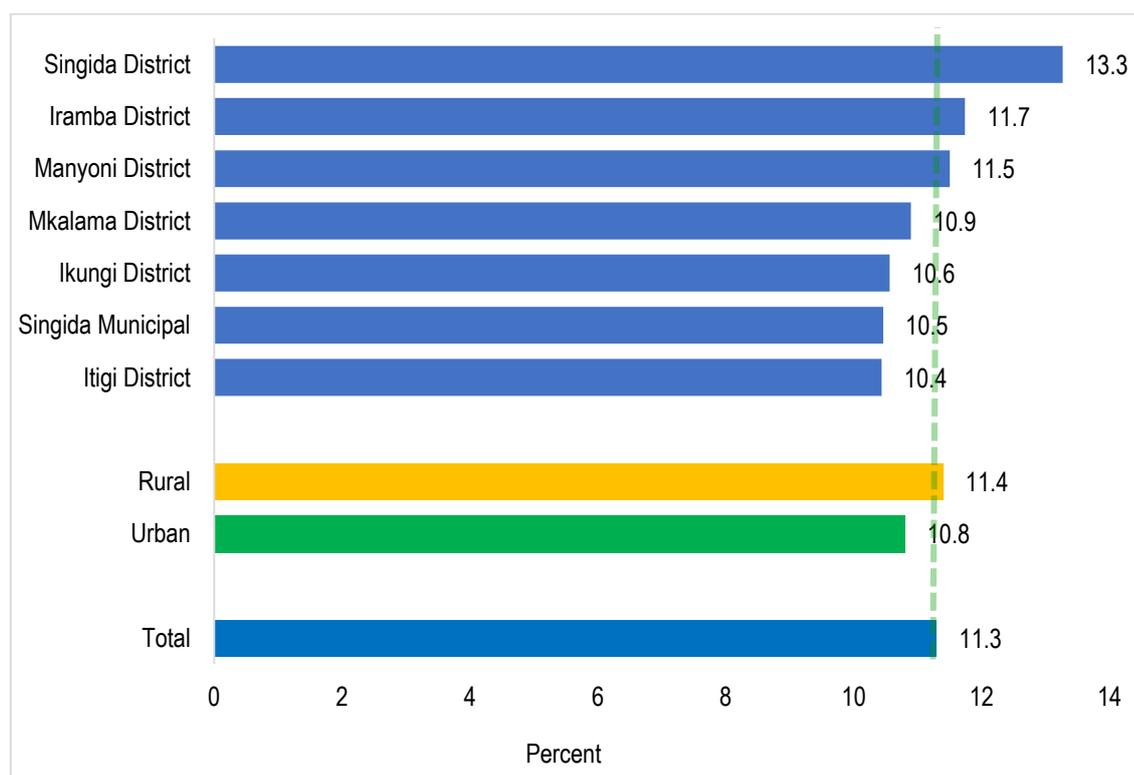
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.4 percent in Itigi District Council to 13.3 percent in Singida District Council. Four councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 11.3 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

Table 10. 1: Disability Prevalence among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Singida 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	11.3	171,917	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.4	4.1
Rural	11.4	144,660	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.8	3.5	4.2
Urban	10.8	27,257	3.3	3.1	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.3	2.9	3.5
Council																							
Iramba District	11.7	29,408	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.0	3.5	4.5
Singida District	13.3	29,064	3.3	3.2	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	4.3	5.6
Singida Municipal	10.5	18,920	3.1	3.0	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.9	3.4
Manyoni District	11.5	23,831	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.5	3.9
Itigi District	10.4	16,490	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.9	3.2
Ikungi District	10.6	32,625	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	3.2	3.6
Mkalama District	10.9	21,579	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.4	4.1

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Singida 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 (11.7%) than for males (10.9%) in the Region. The prevalence of disability by councils ranges 10.4 percent in Itigi District to 13.3 percent in from to Singida District Council (Table 10.2).

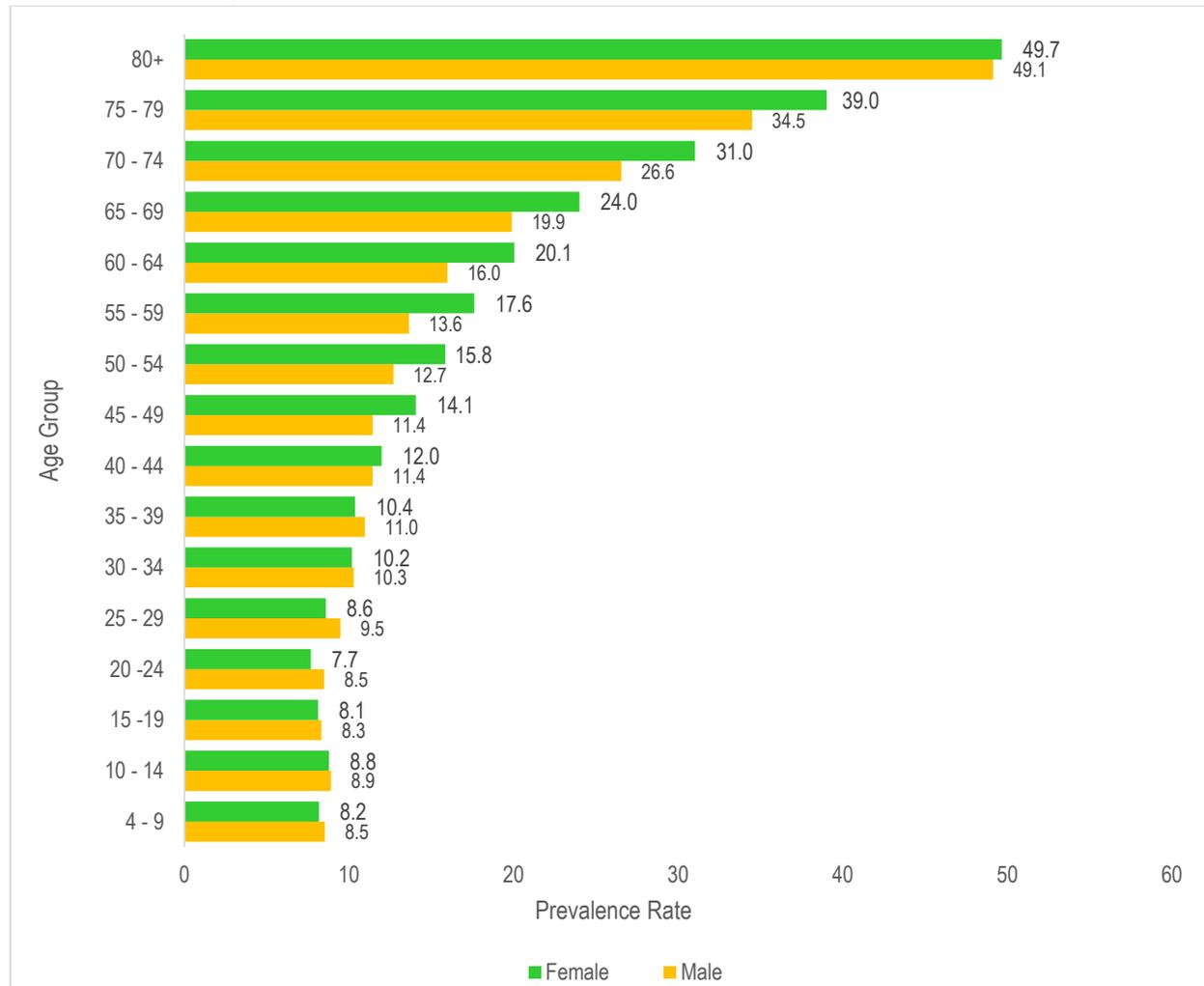
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	171,917	81,606	90,311	11.3	10.9	11.7
Rural	144,660	69,297	75,363	11.4	11.0	11.8
Urban	27,257	12,309	14,948	10.8	10.3	11.3
Council						
Iramba District	29,408	13,629	15,779	11.7	11.1	12.4
Singida District	29,064	13,464	15,600	13.3	12.4	14.1
Singida Municipal	18,920	8,722	10,198	10.5	10.0	10.9
Manyoni District	23,831	11,311	12,520	11.5	11.3	11.7
Itigi District	16,490	8,215	8,275	10.4	10.4	10.4
Ikungi District	32,625	15,901	16,724	10.6	10.3	10.8
Mkalama District	21,579	10,364	11,215	10.9	10.5	11.3

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 Singida Region is almost the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for both males (49.1%) and females (49.7%) for 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Singida Region has a total of 2,420 persons with albinism which is (0.12%) of the total population in region. Out of that, 1,381 persons (0.14%) are males and 1,039 (0.1%) are females. It was noted that, 0.12 percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas while 0.14 percent residing in urban areas of Singida Region. All Councils have less that 15 percent people with albinism (Table 10.3 and 10.4).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Person with Albinism			
	Total	Male	Female	Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,987,480	982,669	1,004,811	1,381	0.14	1,039	0.10
Rural	1,673,371	831,975	841,396	1,137	0.14	848	0.10
Urban	314,109	150,694	163,415	244	0.16	191	0.12
Council							
Iramba District	324,899	160,868	164,031	190	0.12	182	0.11
Singida District	282,910	140,644	142,266	167	0.12	136	0.10
Singida Municipal	228,290	110,559	117,731	172	0.16	127	0.11
Manyoni District	274,951	133,681	141,270	218	0.16	171	0.12
Itigi District	212,770	105,895	106,875	164	0.15	119	0.11
Ikungi District	408,847	204,000	204,847	300	0.15	189	0.09
Mkalama District	254,813	127,022	127,791	170	0.13	115	0.09

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,420	0.12	1,381	0.14	1,039	0.10	1,987,480	982,669	1,004,811
0 – 4	198	0.06	86	0.05	112	0.07	333,496	166,249	167,247
5 – 9	177	0.05	79	0.05	98	0.06	322,616	161,636	160,980
10 – 14	161	0.06	79	0.05	82	0.06	282,762	144,451	138,311
15 – 19	159	0.08	82	0.08	77	0.08	197,810	103,108	94,702
20 – 24	177	0.12	80	0.11	97	0.12	153,583	72,866	80,717
25 – 29	221	0.17	134	0.22	87	0.13	126,499	60,844	65,655
30 – 34	203	0.19	134	0.25	69	0.13	108,336	53,504	54,832
35 – 39	197	0.22	126	0.29	71	0.16	87,822	42,988	44,834
40 – 44	164	0.21	110	0.30	54	0.14	76,822	37,195	39,627
45 – 49	166	0.25	106	0.33	60	0.17	67,428	32,500	34,928
50 – 54	172	0.29	113	0.39	59	0.19	60,178	28,910	31,268
55 – 59	95	0.23	64	0.32	31	0.15	40,809	19,801	21,008
60 – 64	106	0.28	61	0.33	45	0.23	38,525	18,706	19,819
65 – 69	66	0.28	43	0.39	23	0.18	23,787	11,015	12,772
70 – 74	68	0.29	39	0.35	29	0.23	23,749	11,008	12,741
75 – 79	31	0.20	11	0.16	20	0.23	15,392	6,812	8,580
80+	59	0.21	34	0.31	25	0.15	27,866	11,076	16,790

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 44,793 persons in Singida Region which is equivalent to 2.94 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Mental health (0.37%), Spinal cord injuries (0.34%) and Mental disorder (0.33%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and cleft palate is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

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

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total			Rural			Urban		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	44,793	22,660	22,133	2.94	3.02	2.87	3.00	3.07	2.94	2.63	2.77	2.51
Cleft Palate	4,710	2,379	2,331	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31
Hydrocephalus	3,294	1,601	1,693	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.23
Spinal bifida	3,191	1,528	1,663	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.22
Spinal cord injuries	5,128	2,362	2,766	0.34	0.31	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35
Epilepsy or seizures	4,121	2,053	2,068	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.19	0.20	0.18
Psoriasis	2,130	927	1,203	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.12
Storiasis	847	384	463	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07
Autism	854	470	384	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06
Mental Health	5,565	3,118	2,447	0.37	0.42	0.32	0.37	0.42	0.32	0.34	0.40	0.28
Mental Disorder	5,039	2,797	2,242	0.33	0.37	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.30	0.30	0.36	0.25
Dwarfism	689	339	350	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
Leprosy	318	185	133	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	449	231	218	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other	8,458	4,286	4,172	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.37	0.37	0.36

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 Singida Region. About fifty percent (49.6%) of the PWDs reported disease as a cause of their disability while 18.8 percent of PWDs were born with disability. Relatively high

proportion of PWDs (51.0%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 49.3 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accident (10.2%).

More males with disabilities (12.8%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (7.9%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	36,508	18.8	49.6	10.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	19.4
Rural	30,621	19.1	49.3	9.9	1.3	0.2	0.4	19.8
Urban	5,887	17.4	51.0	11.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	17.6
Sex								
Male	16,982	22.1	48.3	12.8	1.7	0.4	NA	14.6
Female	19,526	15.9	50.7	7.9	1.0	0.1	0.8	23.6

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

Type of Disability	Both Sexes									Cause of Disability														
										Male							Female							
Seeing	12,915	9.8	46.1	7.7	2.2	0.1	0.3	33.7	5,807	11.6	45.1	11.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	28.6	7,108	8.4	46.9	4.6	1.4	0.1	0.6	37.9
Hearing	6,116	29.9	39.8	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	25.2	2,774	35.0	40.8	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	19.0	3,342	25.7	39.0	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.7	30.4
Walking	13,375	15.0	40.0	18.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	24.7	5,715	19.0	39.0	23.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	17.0	7,660	12.0	40.8	15.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	30.4
Remembering	4,053	34.3	34.6	2.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	25.9	1,843	40.2	35.9	3.8	0.9	2.7	0.0	16.5	2,210	29.4	33.6	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.0	33.7
Self-care	4,290	29.7	36.1	9.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	24.0	1,968	36.1	38.3	11.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	13.3	2,322	24.2	34.2	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	33.0
Communication	7,826	29.6	64.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	4,021	33.8	61.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.6	3,805	25.2	66.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.0

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for persons with albinism, of whom 20.6 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent (0.4%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 0.7 of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in Urban than rural areas for all types of disability except for hearing disability (0.4%) (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	20.6	20.9	20.1	20.0	20.3	19.5	23.2	23.5	22.7
Seeing	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	3.4	3.3	3.5
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8
Walking	3.2	4.1	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.1	5.5	6.7	4.6
Self-care	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.8	2.2
Communication	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

- About forty one percent (40.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Singida Region own land.
- More than forty four percent (44.1%) of males in Singida Region own land alone compared with 37.9 percent of females.
- More than fifty five percent (55.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region do not possess legal documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Singida Region, 13.4 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.

Results reveal that 40.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (43.9%) among rural population compared with the urban population (27.6%). 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,048,606	429,275	40.9
	Male	510,333	225,231	44.1
	Female	538,273	204,044	37.9
Rural	Both Sexes	860,782	377,459	43.9
	Male	421,930	197,734	46.9
	Female	438,852	179,725	41.0
Urban	Both Sexes	187,824	51,816	27.6
	Male	88,403	27,497	31.1
	Female	99,421	24,319	24.5

More than fifty-seven (57.1%) percent of persons aged 15 years and above does not own land, 12.7 percent own land alone and 26.7 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Singida Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (9.7%) is significantly below that of males (16.0%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (26.9%) than that of males (26.5%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher in rural areas (29.8%) compared that of males (29.1%) and is the same in urban areas with that of males (14.2% and 14.2% respectively) (Table 11.2).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Total	Land Ownership Status				
			Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	1,048,606	12.7	26.7	1.5	57.1	2.0
	Male	510,333	16.0	26.5	1.6	54.0	1.9
	Female	538,273	9.7	26.9	1.3	60.1	2.0
Rural	Both Sexes	860,782	12.8	29.5	1.6	54.1	2.1
	Male	421,930	16.0	29.1	1.8	51.2	1.9
	Female	438,852	9.8	29.8	1.4	56.9	2.2
Urban	Both Sexes	187,824	12.4	14.2	1.0	70.9	1.5
	Male	88,403	15.8	14.2	1.1	67.3	1.6
	Female	99,421	9.4	14.2	0.8	74.0	1.5

Results show that percentage of persons who does not own land in Singida Region is 57.1 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 40.9 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (44.1.%) for males than for females (37.9%) (Figure 11.1).

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

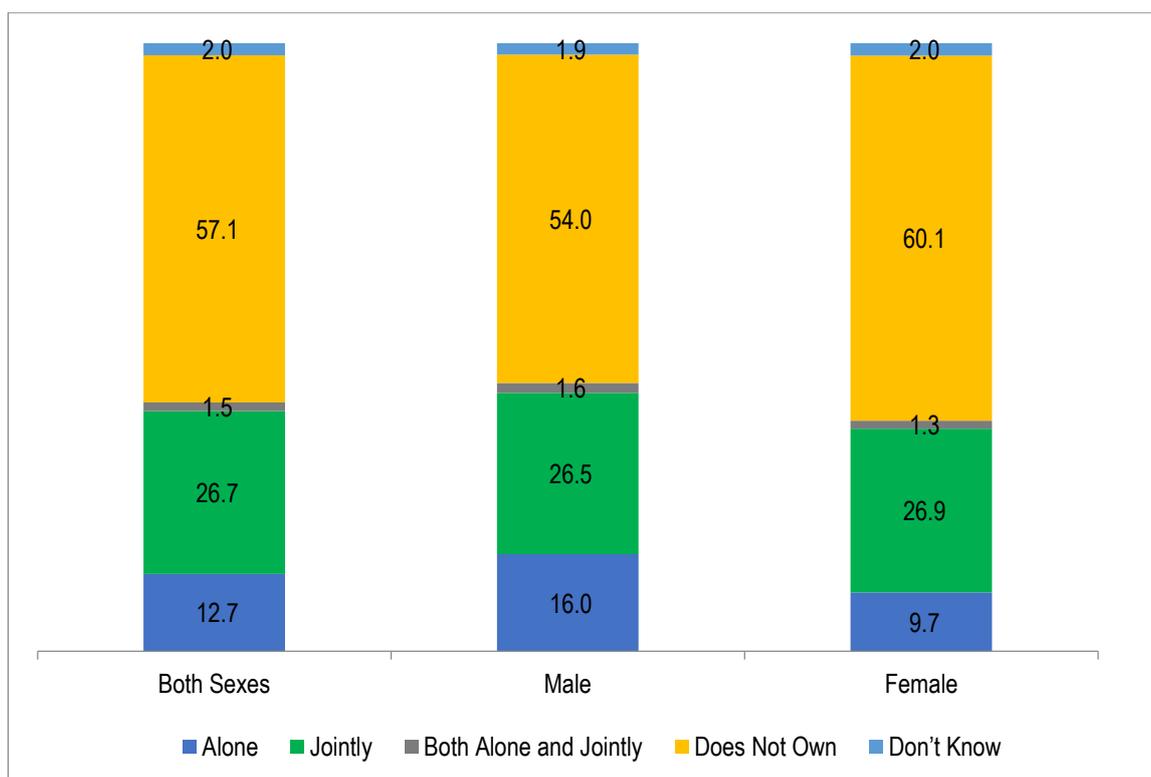


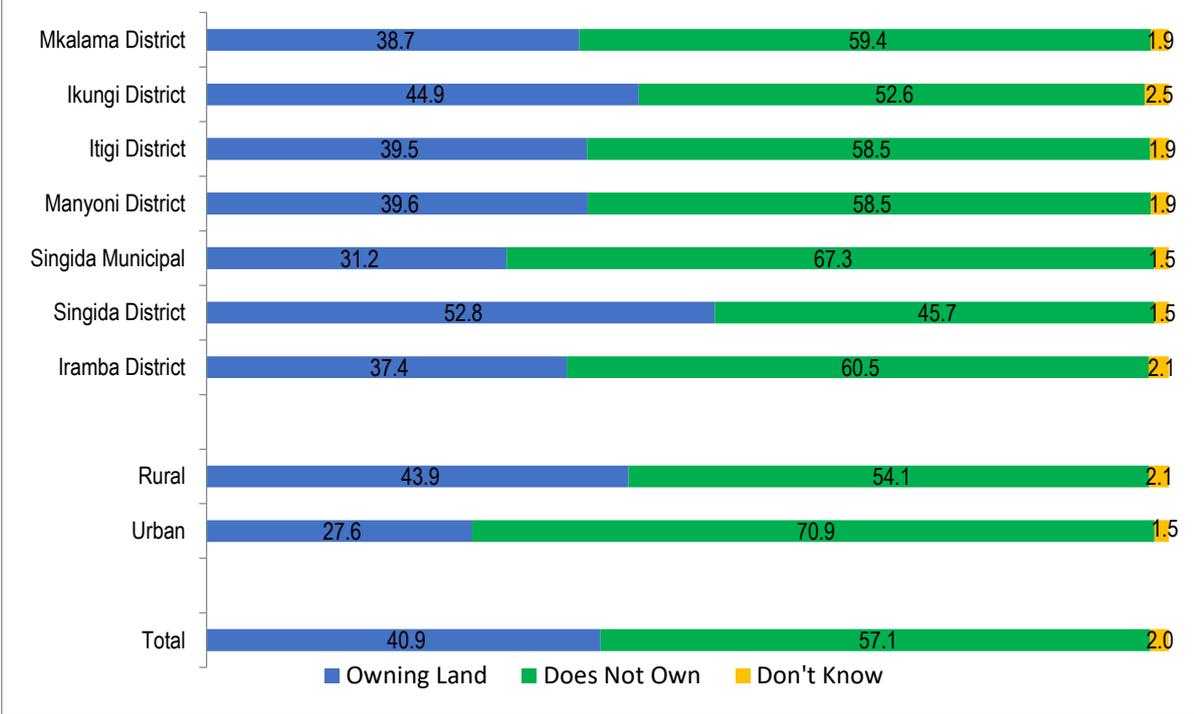
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (72.5%) followed by those aged 15 -19 years and above (18.9%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (71.8% and 75.7% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (19.2%) than those in urban areas (17.4%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group (Table 11.3).

Table 11 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Singida 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	1,048,606	18.9	72.5	8.7	860,782	19.2	71.8	9.0	187,824	17.4	75.7	6.9
Male	510,333	20.2	72.0	7.8	421,930	20.7	71.1	8.2	88,403	17.7	76.3	6.1
Female	538,273	17.6	73.0	9.5	438,852	17.7	72.4	9.9	99,421	17.1	75.3	7.6
Owning land												
Total	429,275	6.5	81.6	11.9	377,459	6.9	81.2	11.9	51,816	3.6	84.3	12.1
Male	225,231	6.7	81.5	11.8	197,734	7.1	81.1	11.8	27,497	3.7	84.8	11.5
Female	204,044	6.3	81.6	12.0	179,725	6.7	81.3	11.9	24,319	3.6	83.8	12.6
Does not own												
Total	598,783	27.0	66.7	6.3	465,658	28.3	64.9	6.7	133,125	22.3	72.9	4.8
Male	275,534	30.4	64.9	4.7	216,012	32.3	62.8	5.0	59,522	23.6	72.8	3.6
Female	323,249	24.1	68.2	7.7	249,646	24.9	66.8	8.2	73,603	21.2	72.9	5.8
Don't Know												
Total	20,548	40.0	50.4	9.6	17,665	40.4	49.8	9.8	2,883	37.5	54.1	8.4
Male	9,568	44.2	50.3	5.5	8,184	45.2	49.1	5.7	1,384	38.2	57.7	4.1
Female	10,980	36.3	50.6	13.2	9,481	36.2	50.5	13.3	1,499	36.8	50.8	12.3

Findings reveal that Singida District Council has a relatively higher proportion (52.8%) 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 Singida Municipal (31.2%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 55.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 13.4 percent own land alone, 29.4 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 (32.3%) compared with males (26.8%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about two thirds (57.5%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 38.5 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 29.2 and 11.3 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 28.7 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 30.6 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly

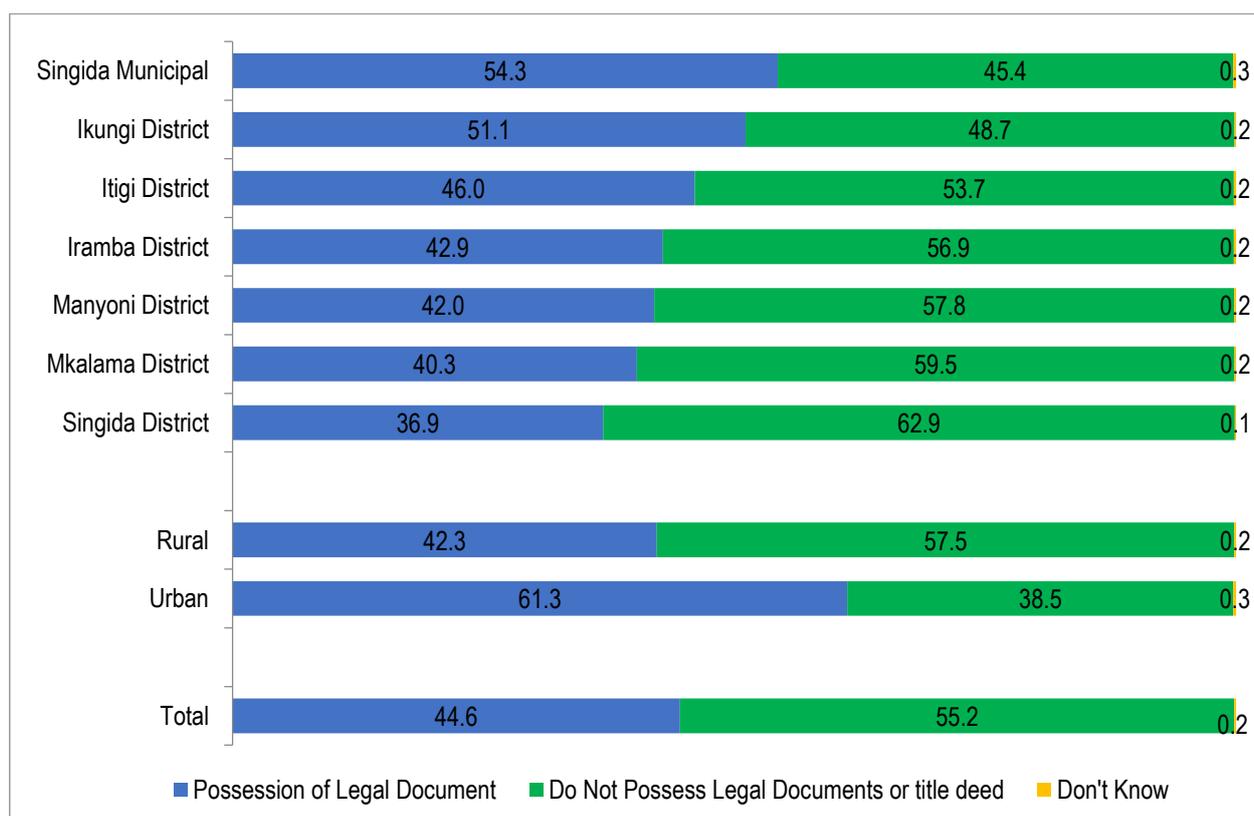
(31.9%) where in urban areas, it is higher among females owning land jointly (35.4%) (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	429,275	225,231	204,044	377,459	197,734	179,725	51,816	27,497	24,319
Alone	13.4	15.8	10.8	11.3	13.4	9.1	28.7	33.3	23.5
Jointly	29.4	26.8	32.3	29.2	26.8	31.9	30.6	26.4	35.4
Both alone and jointly	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
No legal document	55.2	55.4	55.0	57.5	57.8	57.2	38.5	38.0	39.0
Don't Know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Singida Municipal (54.3%) followed by Ikungi District (51.1%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Singida District (36.9%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- About eight in ten (77.7%) households in Singida Region own houses they live in.
- More than forty seven percent (47.2) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About thirty nine percent (38.6%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- About eighty four percent (83.6%) of households in rural areas and 29.2 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 10.9 percent in 2012 to 21.2 percent in 2022.
- Nearly five in ten (47.1%) 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 Singida Region, 77.7 percent of private households are living in their own houses; the figure was reported higher (83.5%)

in rural areas than in urban (54.8%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (78.5% and 76.4% respectively). Across councils, Singida District has the highest percentage (89.2 %) of households living in their own houses while Singida Municipal has the lowest percentage (60.3%) (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, Singida Region, 2022 PHC

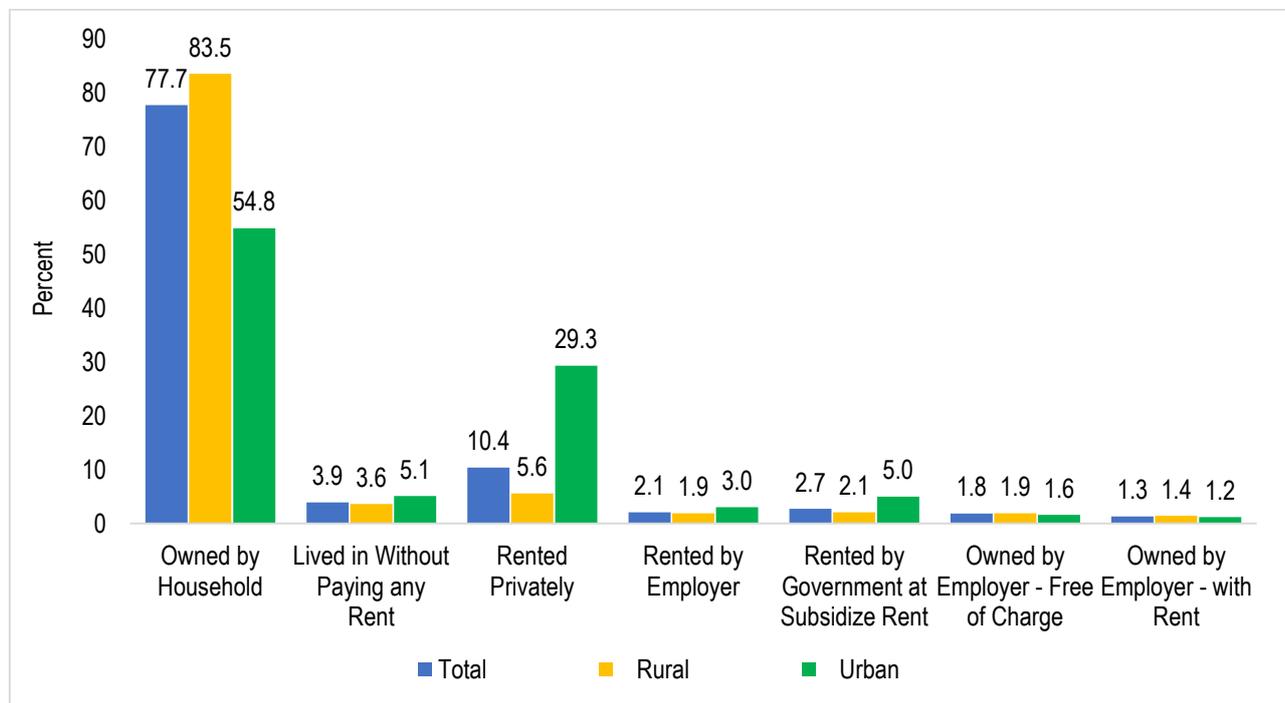


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	392,111	77.7	3.9	10.4	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.3
Rural	312,874	83.5	3.6	5.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.4
Urban	79,237	54.8	5.1	29.3	3.0	5.0	1.6	1.2
Male Headed Households	252,175	78.5	3.9	9.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.4
Female Headed Households	139,936	76.4	4.0	11.6	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.2
Council								
Iramba District	63,574	78.8	3.8	8.6	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.3
Singida District	53,232	89.2	2.1	3.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.0
Singida Municipal	54,151	60.3	4.0	28.0	1.7	4.3	0.8	0.9
Manyoni District	60,020	76.9	5.5	10.9	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.1
Itigi District	38,589	73.1	5.0	11.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.0
Ikungi District	74,150	79.8	3.8	6.2	2.6	3.1	2.6	1.9
Mkalama District	48,395	84.8	3.4	5.9	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.1

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Singida Region 35.9 percent of households do not have legal documents for the land where their house is built while 6.6 percents have tile deed. Among households that their own houses (46.7%) have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (26.0%) to have title deed than those in rural areas (3.3%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (49.8%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (27.8%). Female-headed households are more likely (17.9 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (15.6%). Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 26.0 percent in Singida Municipal to 3.3 percent in Ikungi District (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; Singida 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	304,769	6.6	0.6	2.2	46.7	1.5	0.0	6.5	35.9
Rural	261,359	3.3	0.3	1.3	49.8	1.3	0.0	5.7	38.2
Urban	43,410	26.0	2.3	7.3	27.8	2.8	0.0	11.6	22.2
Male Headed	349,898	15.6	1.3	3.6	31.8	3.8	0.0	13.0	30.8
Female Headed	167,486	17.9	1.4	3.8	31.1	3.5	0.1	12.4	29.8
Council									
Iramba District	50,091	5.1	0.4	2.5	45.6	2.2	0.0	7.1	37.2
Singida District	47,459	3.4	0.2	0.7	57.0	0.4	0.0	4.8	33.4
Singida Municipal	32,639	26.0	2.6	6.5	36.8	2.5	0.0	8.2	17.4
Manyoni District	46,132	4.6	0.4	2.7	42.3	1.2	0.0	4.6	44.2
Itigi District	28,219	5.5	0.4	2.3	33.2	3.1	0.0	9.5	46.0
Ikungi District	59,184	3.3	0.3	0.8	56.9	0.9	0.0	4.6	33.1
Mkalama District	41,045	4.3	0.5	1.5	43.5	1.6	0.0	9.2	39.6

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 Singida Region, 82.0 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, households living in improved roofing materials ranging from 97.5 percent in Singida Municipal to 71.2 percent in Manyoni District Council. Percentage of houses with improved roofing is higher in urban areas (97.8%) compared to rural areas (78.0%) (Figure 12.2).

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

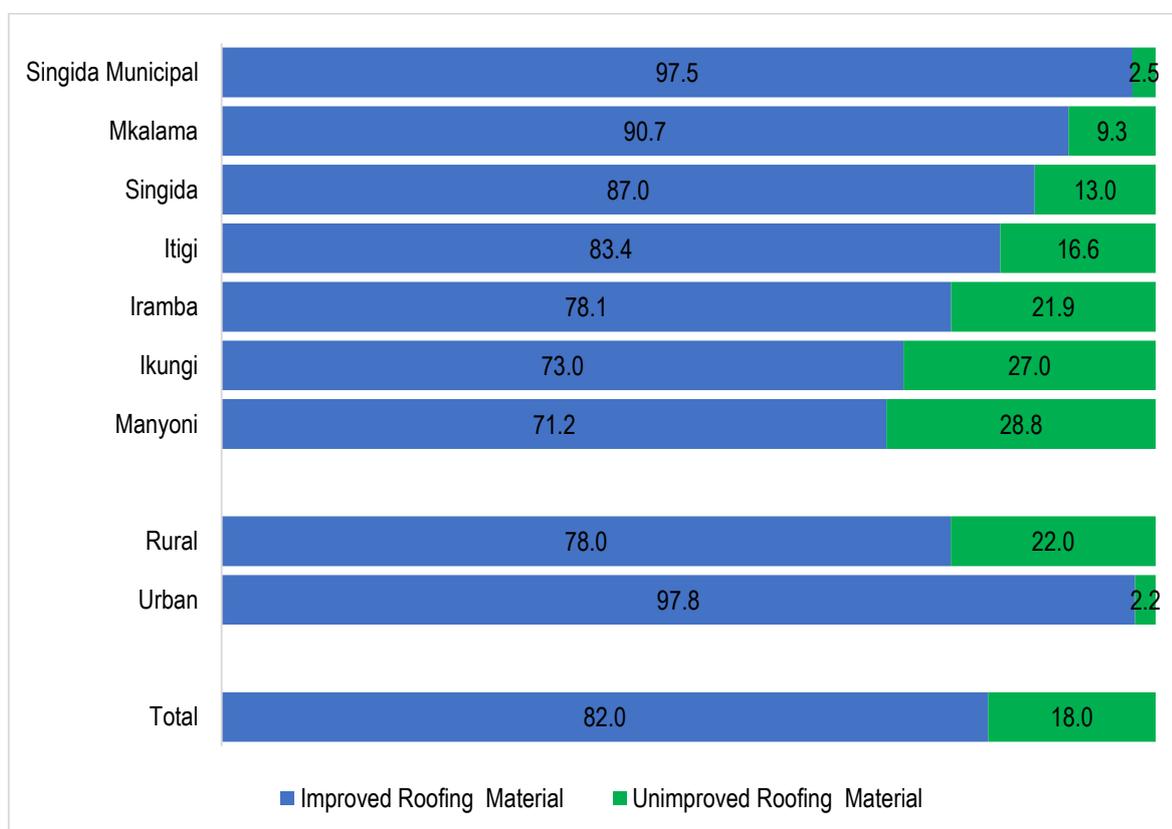


Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (97.4%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 77.8 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 97.1 percent in Singida Municipal to 70.9 percent in Manyoni District Council. The Council with the

highest percentage (9.9%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Itigi District.

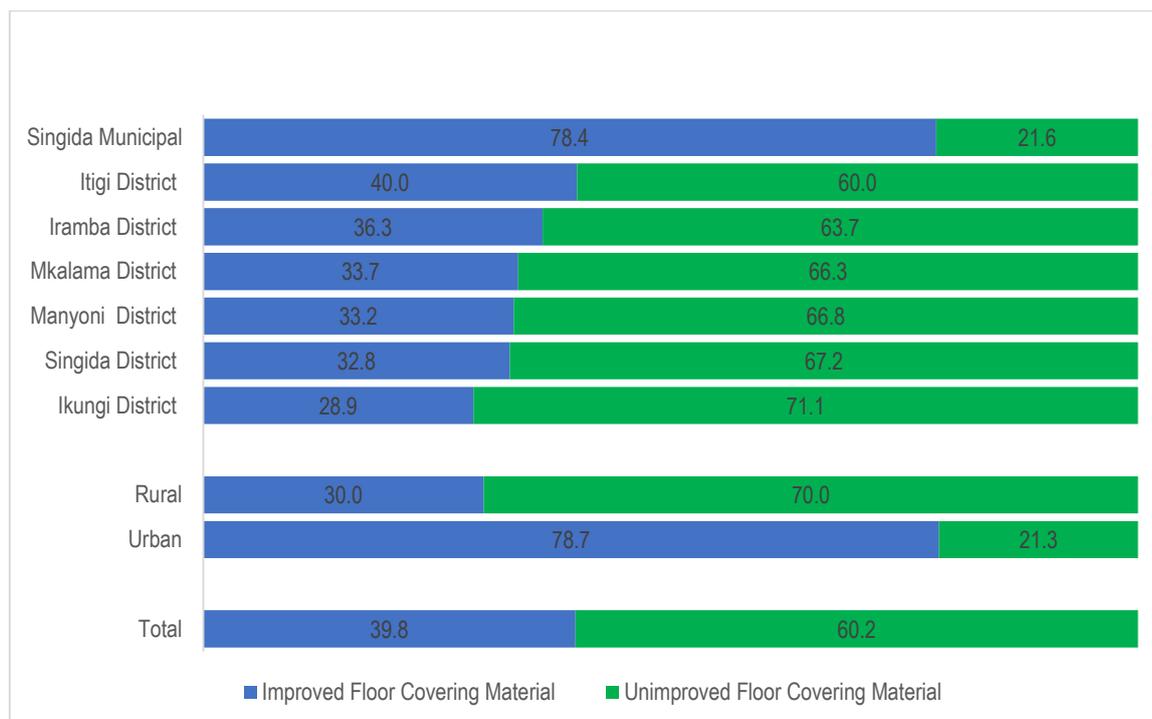
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	392,111	81.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	13.7	0.1	0.2
Rural	312,874	77.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	16.8	0.1	0.2
Urban	79,237	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.1
Council									
Iramba District	63,574	77.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	17.7	0.1	0.2
Singida District	53,232	86.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.2	0.0	0.1
Singida Municipal	54,151	97.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0
Manyoni District	60,020	70.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.6	22.0	0.1	0.2
Itigi District	38,589	83.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.9	6.5	0.0	0.2
Ikungi District	74,150	72.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	22.2	0.1	0.2
Mkalama District	48,395	90.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	7.1	0.0	0.2

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Singida Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 39.8 while 60.2 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 78.4 percent in Singida Municipal to 28.9 percent in Ikungi District (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 59.4 percent of households in Singida Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement. In urban areas, seven out of 10 households (66.8%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (21.0%). In rural areas, most households (69.1%) are living in houses that has earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by cement (28.2%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (65.5%) in Singida Municipal followed by Itigi District Council (38.1%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Ikungi District (27.2 percent) and Singida District (31.0%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Singida, 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	392,111	36.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	59.4	0.1	0.2
Rural	312,874	28.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	69.1	0.2	0.2
Urban	79,237	66.8	11.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.1	0.1
Council											
Iramba District	84,831	33.0	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	63.0	0.1	0.2
Singida District	38,588	31.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	66.6	0.2	0.1
Singida Municipal	67,909	65.5	12.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.1	0.1
Manyoni District	22,614	29.8	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	65.8	0.1	0.2
Itigi District	65,192	38.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	58.7	0.2	0.3
Ikungi District	97,597	27.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	69.8	0.1	0.2
Mkalama District	19,940	31.9	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	65.7	0.2	0.2

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Household walls are built by different types of materials such as stone, cement bricks/rock bricks, sundried bricks, timber, timber and sheets, poles and mud, grass, aluminium, tent/containers e.tc. Most households in Singida Region, have their house walls built with sun dried bricks (50.5) followed by baked bricks (25.0%) and cement/rock bricks (15.9%). Cement is the major wall materials used in urban areas (48.6%) of Singida region followed by 30.6 percent of sundried bricks. In rural areas, 55.5 percent of the households are living in houses built with sundried bricks as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (26.5%).

Singida Municipal Council has the highest (60.9%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Iramba District Council have least percent (6.5) 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; Singida 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	392,111	0.3	15.9	50.5	25.0	0.0	0.2	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
Rural	312,874	0.2	7.6	55.5	26.5	0.0	0.2	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.2
Urban	79,237	0.5	48.6	30.6	18.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council											
Iramba District	63,574	0.2	6.5	47.5	42.7	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Singida District	53,232	0.1	7.9	49.6	33.7	0.0	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Singida Municipal	54,151	0.5	60.9	28.8	8.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manyoni District	60,020	0.2	14.6	61.3	10.5	0.0	0.2	12.0	1.0	0.0	0.2
Itigi District	38,589	0.2	6.6	77.9	4.9	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.6	0.0	0.3
Ikungi District	74,150	0.3	7.0	53.2	23.4	0.1	0.3	14.4	1.2	0.0	0.2
Mkalama District	48,395	0.3	9.4	40.3	47.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	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 (29.2%) households in Singida Region have one room for sleeping, 34.9 percent have two rooms and 23.5 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 12.4 percent of households have more than four rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (30.0%) in urban than in rural areas (28.8%). Singida Municipal Council has the highest (39.0%) 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 Mkalama District (23.8%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

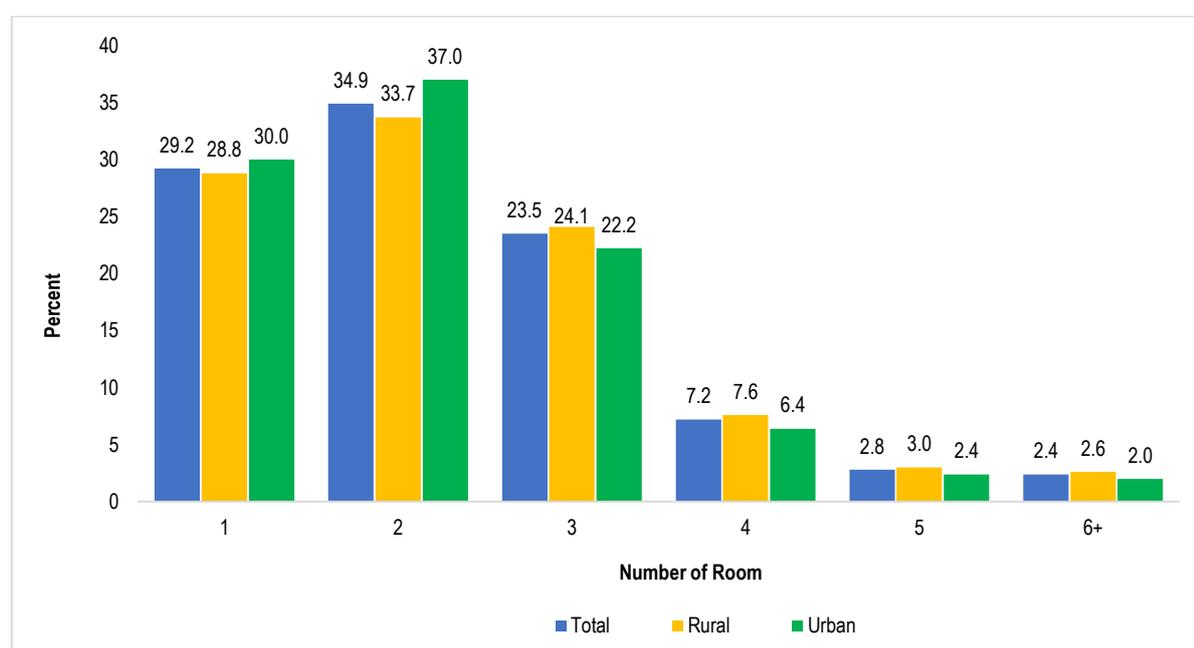


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,987,480	5.1	29.2	34.9	23.5	7.2	2.8	2.4	2.3
Rural	1,673,371	5.3	26.9	36.9	23.9	7.1	2.8	2.4	2.3
Urban	314,109	4.0	38.6	27.0	21.6	7.7	2.8	2.3	2.2
Male Headed Households	2,163,532	3.9	40.4	30.0	18.8	6.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Female Headed Households	983,629	3.7	37.7	32.4	18.7	6.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Council									
Iramba District	324,899	5.1	25.6	34.6	26.3	7.7	3.0	2.8	2.4
Singida District	282,910	5.3	28.1	37.1	24.3	6.7	2.3	1.6	2.2
Singida Municipal	228,290	4.2	39.0	27.5	21.7	7.2	2.5	2.1	2.2
Manyoni District	274,951	4.6	36.1	38.3	17.0	5.2	1.9	1.7	2.1
Itigi District	212,770	5.5	28.3	34.4	21.3	8.4	3.8	3.7	2.4
Ikungi District	408,847	5.5	24.5	36.1	25.8	7.6	3.3	2.8	2.4
Mkalama District	254,813	5.3	23.8	35.7	26.9	8.0	3.0	2.5	2.4

12.4 Water and Sanitation

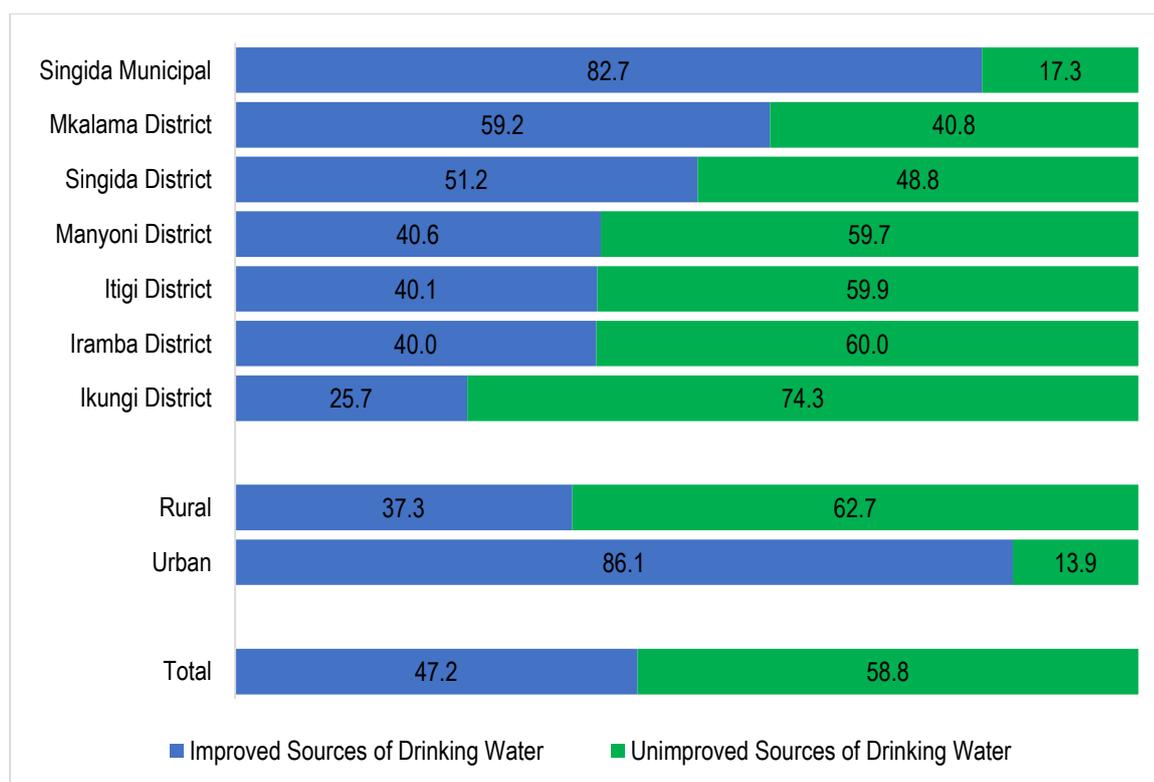
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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.

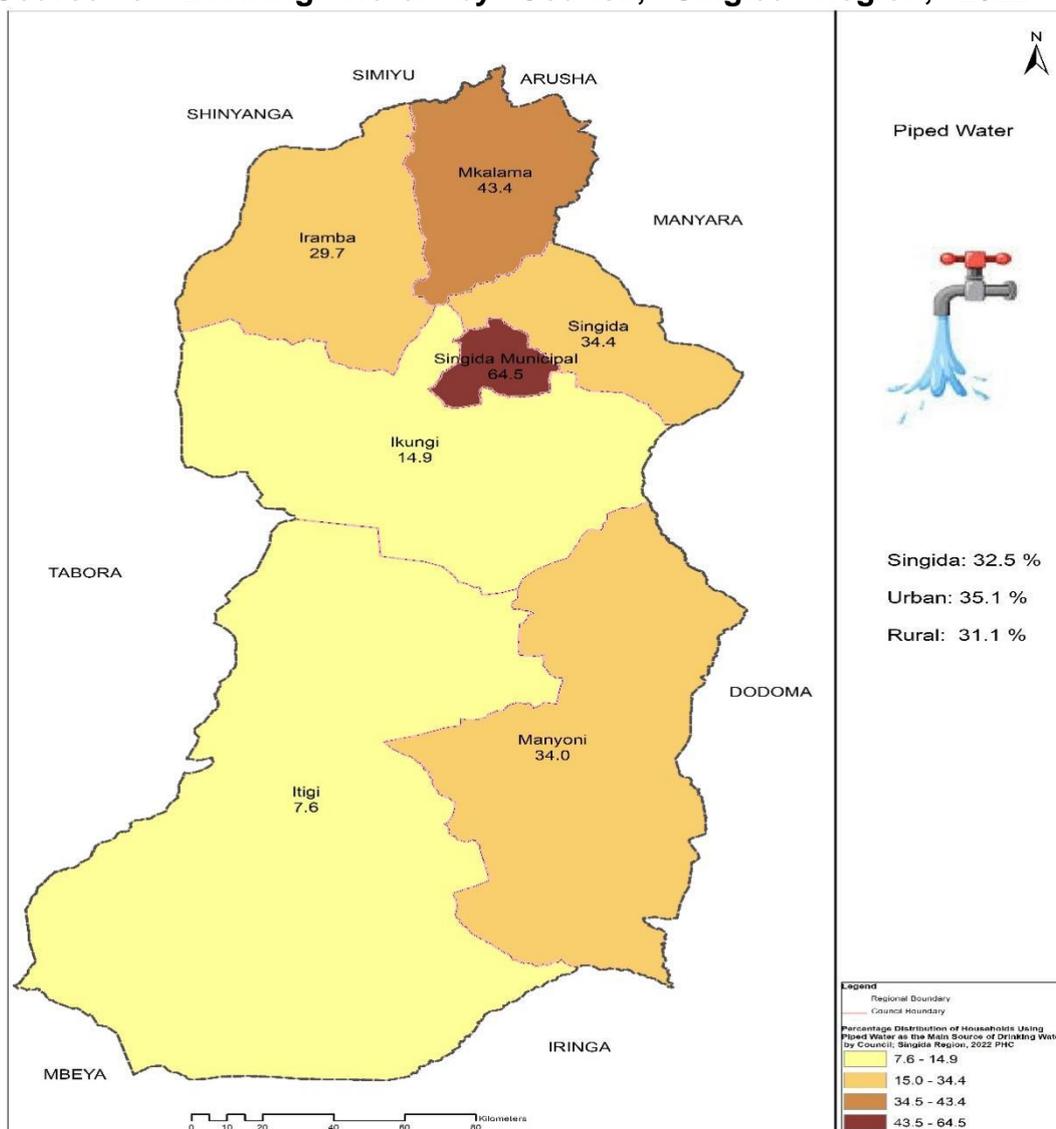
Results show that in Singida region 47.2 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, percentage of households use improved source of drinking water ranges from 25.7 percent in Ikungi District to 82.7 percent in Singida Municipal Council. (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, one - third of households (32.5%) in Singida 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (35.1% urban and 31.1% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 8.4 percent, while 4.9 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 19.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 7.1 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 4.2 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 17.6 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 7.6 percent in Itigi District Council to 64.5 percent in Singida 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; Singida 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/Standpipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/B	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	392,111	7.5	4.4	18.2	2.4	5.0	7.5	31.0	0.5	9.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	12.2
Rural	312,874	7.1	4.2	17.6	2.2	5.1	7.4	31.8	0.5	10.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	12.5
Urban	79,237	8.4	4.9	19.2	2.8	4.9	7.6	29.6	0.5	8.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	11.7
Male Headed Households	252,175	3.5	1.4	18.0	1.3	5.6	5.8	36.4	0.6	11.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	14.8
Female Headed Household	139,936	23.5	16.4	19.0	6.6	2.7	14.0	9.9	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.0	1.9
Council															
Iramba District	63,574	7.0	1.7	19.2	1.8	2.7	5.0	29.8	0.4	8.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	21.6
Singida District	53,232	5.5	2.0	25.0	1.9	9.2	6.1	32.8	0.6	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	8.1
Singida Municipal	54,151	23.7	20.1	15.1	5.6	7.2	8.1	12.3	0.4	3.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.4
Manyoni District	60,020	6.4	3.8	21.6	2.2	0.9	4.1	41.0	0.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	15.3
Itigi District	38,589	1.3	0.9	4.8	0.5	2.4	26.2	45.2	0.4	8.9	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.1	5.8
Ikungi District	74,150	2.9	1.0	9.9	1.1	3.0	6.0	36.7	0.8	23.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	14.4
Mkalama District	48,395	5.8	2.0	31.9	3.7	11.6	3.0	19.2	0.3	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	14.6

Note: Surface water includes river, charco 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.

The results show that 38.6 percent of households in Singida Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 37.8 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Singida Municipal Council has the highest percentage (78.2%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Ikungi District Council has the lowest (23.6%). The most commonly (53.3%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (54.1% in rural and 51.8% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.8 percent in Singida Municipal to 16.4 percent in Itigi 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

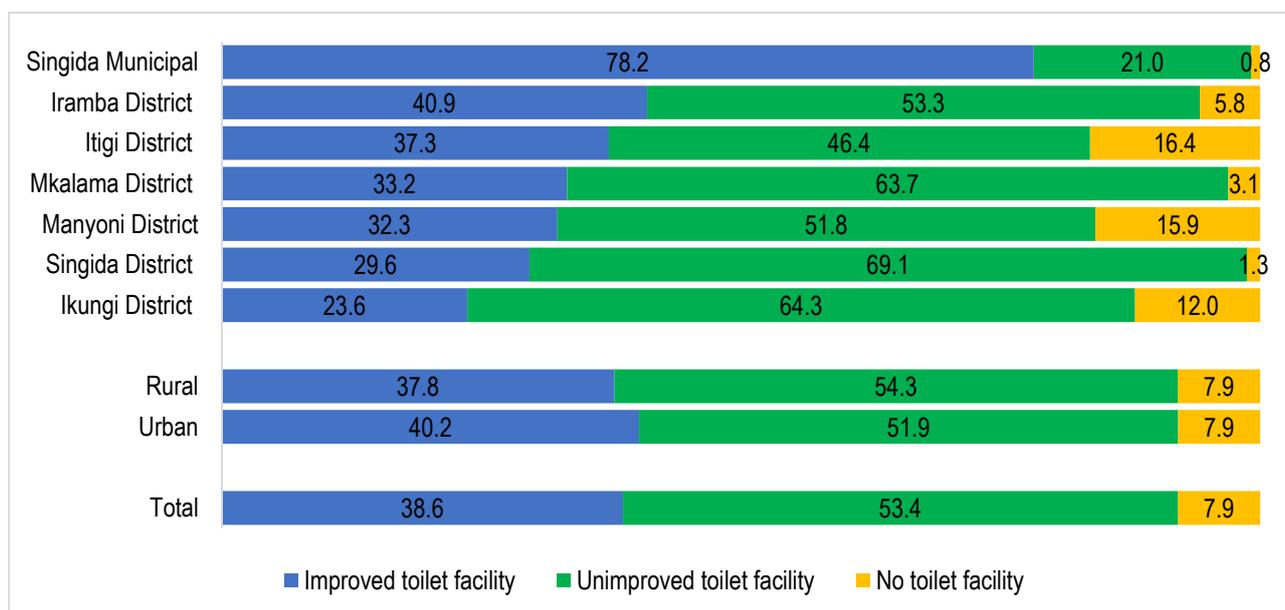


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/Pour 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	392,111	3.3	4.1	11.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	5.4	7.2	53.3	0.2	7.9
Rural	252,175	3.1	3.9	11.3	1.7	3.2	2.1	5.3	7.3	54.1	0.2	7.9
Urban	139,936	3.6	4.3	12.5	1.8	3.1	2.3	5.5	7.0	51.8	0.1	7.9
Male Headed Households	312,874	1.2	1.6	6.8	1.1	2.7	1.7	4.7	7.9	62.5	0.2	9.7
Female Headed Households	79,237	11.5	13.8	31.3	4.1	4.8	3.9	7.9	4.5	17.0	0.0	1.1
Council												
Iramba District	63,574	2.1	2.7	12.3	1.5	3.6	2.0	5.6	11.1	53.1	0.1	5.8
Singida District	53,232	1.1	1.8	7.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	4.5	8.8	69.0	0.1	1.3
Singida Municipal	54,151	13.4	14.7	26.6	3.7	4.2	3.8	8.1	3.7	20.9	0.0	0.8
Manyoni District	60,020	1.8	3.8	11.4	1.2	2.5	1.9	4.7	5.0	51.7	0.1	15.9
Itigi District	38,589	2.9	2.3	13.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	5.3	6.6	45.9	0.4	16.4
Ikungi District	74,150	0.9	1.4	5.1	1.1	2.8	1.4	4.3	6.5	64.0	0.3	12.0
Mkalama District	48,395	1.4	2.3	8.4	1.4	3.1	2.6	5.5	8.6	63.6	0.1	3.1

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.

2.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.10 shows that the majority of households in Singida Region use firewood (72.6%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (16.2%). In rural areas 83.6 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 29.2 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 8.2 percent and in urban areas it is 47.9 percent.

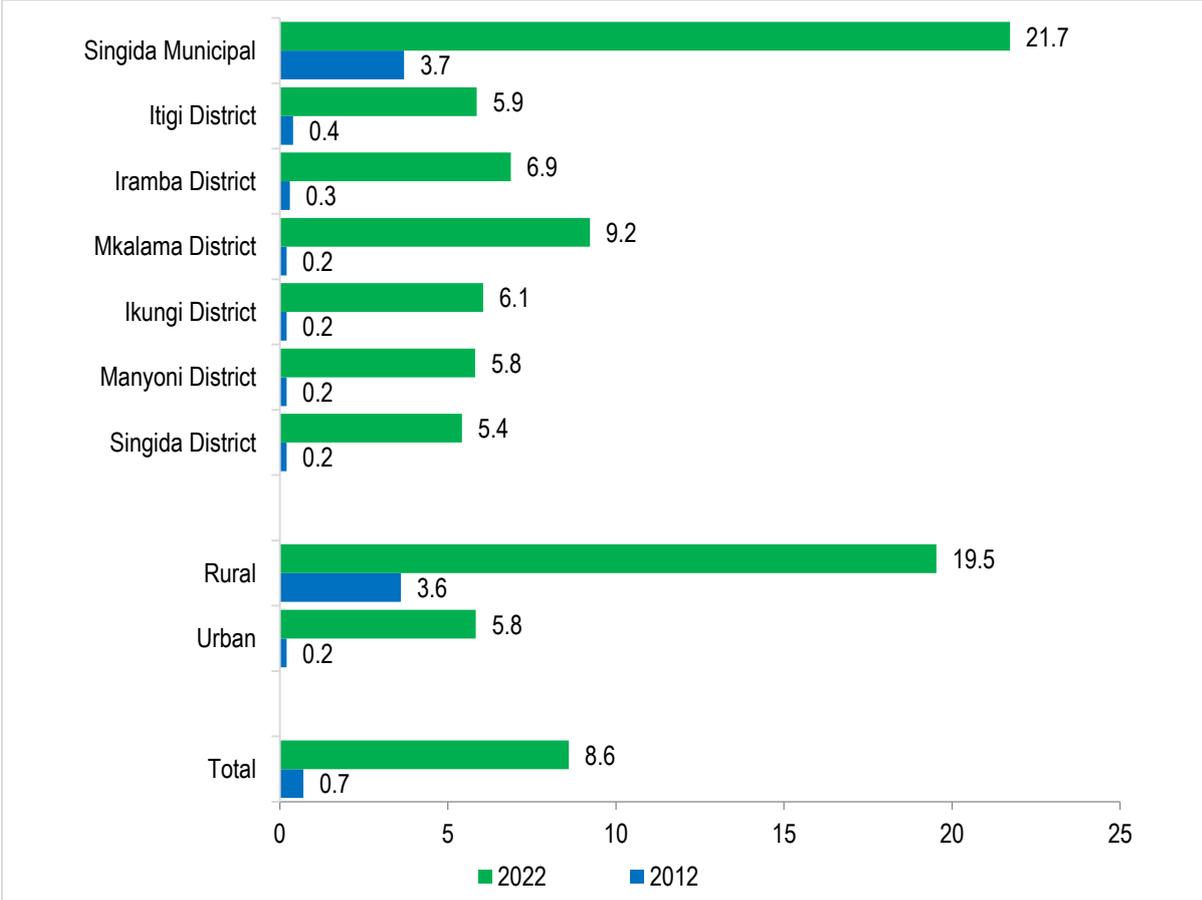
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 31.2 percent in Singida Municipal to 83.2 percent in Ikungi District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 4.5 percent in Singida District to 44.1 percent in Singida Municipal (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida 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	392,111	2.1	3.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.2	72.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Rural	312,874	0.8	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.2	83.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Urban	79,237	7.0	1.6	0.0	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	47.9	29.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8
Male Headed Households	252,175	2.0	3.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.0	73.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Female Headed Households	139,936	2.2	2.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	18.3	71.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Council															
Iramba District	63,574	1.2	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.0	77.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Singida District	53,232	0.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	82.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Singida Municipal	54,151	7.7	2.2	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	44.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Manyoni District	60,020	1.5	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	16.7	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Itigi District	38,589	1.5	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.5	73.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Ikungi District	74,150	0.6	3.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.2	83.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Mkalama District	48,395	1.8	5.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.2	81.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.7 percent in 2012 to 8.6 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Singida Municipal from 3.7 percent in 2012 to 21.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 44.5 percent of households in Singida use solar energy for lighting, followed by 21.2 percent of households using electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (63.8%) compared with the rural households (10.4%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 8.5 percent in Ikungi District Council to 56.8 percent in Singida Municipal.

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 Singida District (58.3%) followed by Mkalama District (56.5%) (Figure 12.8).

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

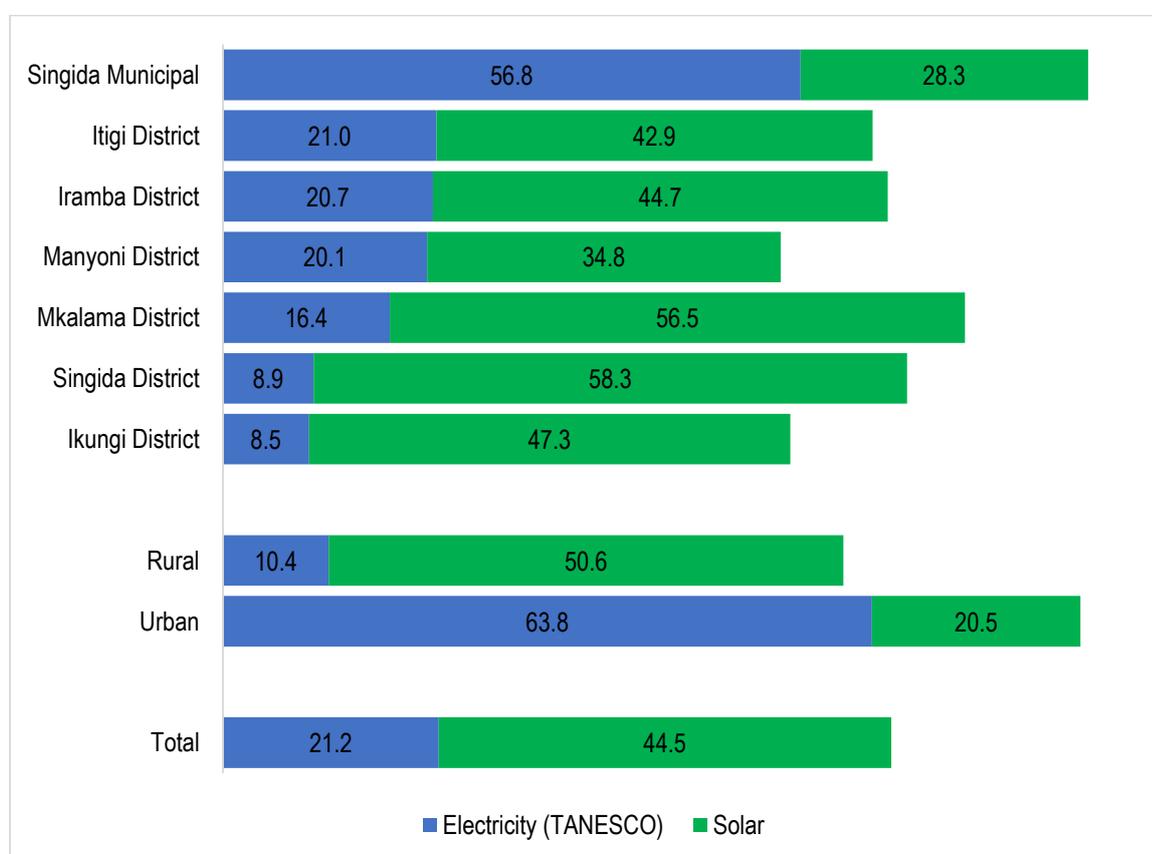


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Singida Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 10.9 percent in 2012 to 21.2 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

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

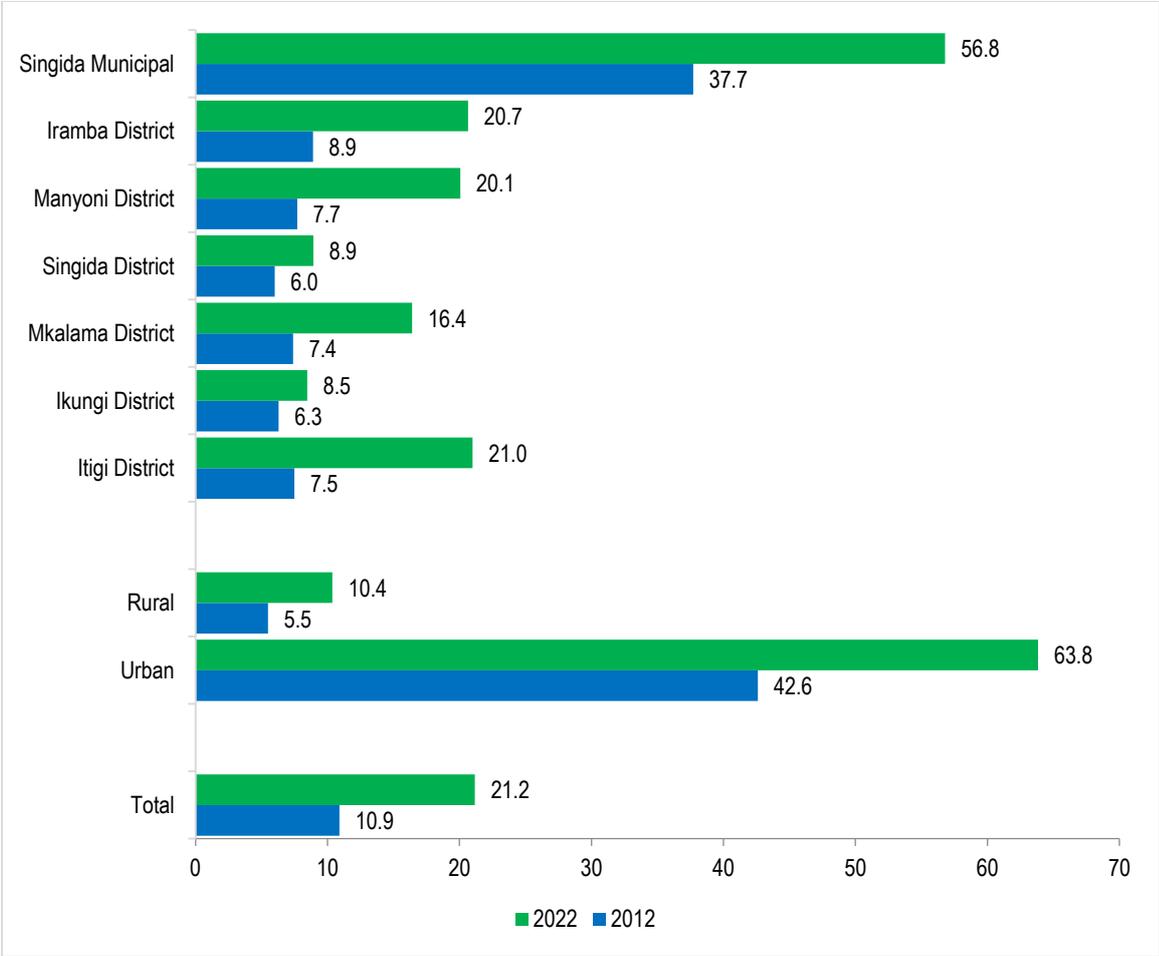


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

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	392,111	21.2	44.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	3.0	29.2	0.0
Rural	312,874	10.4	50.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	3.5	33.7	0.0
Urban	79,237	63.8	20.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	11.6	0.0
Male Headed Households	252,175	20.5	47.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.9	27.4	0.0
Female Headed Households	139,936	22.3	39.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.7	3.2	32.5	0.0
Council														
Iramba District	63,574	20.7	44.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.3	30.6	0.0
Singida District	53,232	8.9	58.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.6	28.2	0.0
Singida Municipal	54,151	56.8	28.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	11.0	0.0
Manyoni District	60,020	20.1	34.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.8	39.4	0.0
Itigi District	38,589	21.0	42.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	3.2	30.7	0.0
Ikungi District	74,150	8.5	47.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5	4.9	37.0	0.0
Mkalama District	48,395	16.4	56.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.6	23.0	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 five out of ten (47.1%) of households in Singida Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (18.8%). In urban areas, 42.3 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (29.9%) and burying or pit (16.9%). In rural areas 48.3 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (19.2%) and in the farm/manure (14.7%). Singida Municipal has a higher percentage (33.8%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Itigi District Council (12.9%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida 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	392,111	10.4	1.5	47.1	0.4	18.8	6.0	0.1	12.6	3.1
Rural	312,874	5.5	1.0	48.3	0.4	19.2	7.1	0.1	14.7	3.7
Urban	79,237	29.9	3.4	42.3	0.3	16.9	1.8	0.1	4.5	0.8
Male Headed	252,175	9.9	1.5	46.9	0.4	19.1	6.0	0.1	12.9	3.2
Female Headed	139,936	11.4	1.6	47.4	0.4	18.1	6.0	0.1	12.1	2.8
Council										
Iramba District	63,574	5.5	1.1	48.3	0.5	19.2	6.2	0.1	17.0	2.1
Singida District	53,232	4.5	0.7	58.1	0.3	21.1	3.3	0.0	11.2	0.8
Singida Municipal	54,151	33.8	4.1	37.8	0.4	10.6	2.4	0.1	10.3	0.5
Manyoni District	60,020	8.0	1.1	42.0	0.4	30.5	10.4	0.0	2.8	5.0
Itigi District	38,589	12.9	2.2	42.2	0.2	21.8	6.3	0.1	8.1	6.2
Ikungi District	74,150	6.3	1.1	47.2	0.5	9.4	8.2	0.1	21.9	5.4
Mkalama District	48,395	4.8	0.6	53.7	0.3	22.3	4.1	0.1	12.5	1.5

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals (67.3%) and Councils (24.5%) 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 both rural and urban areas are more likely to use private individuals as waste collectors with 86.6 percent and 52.4 percent respectively (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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

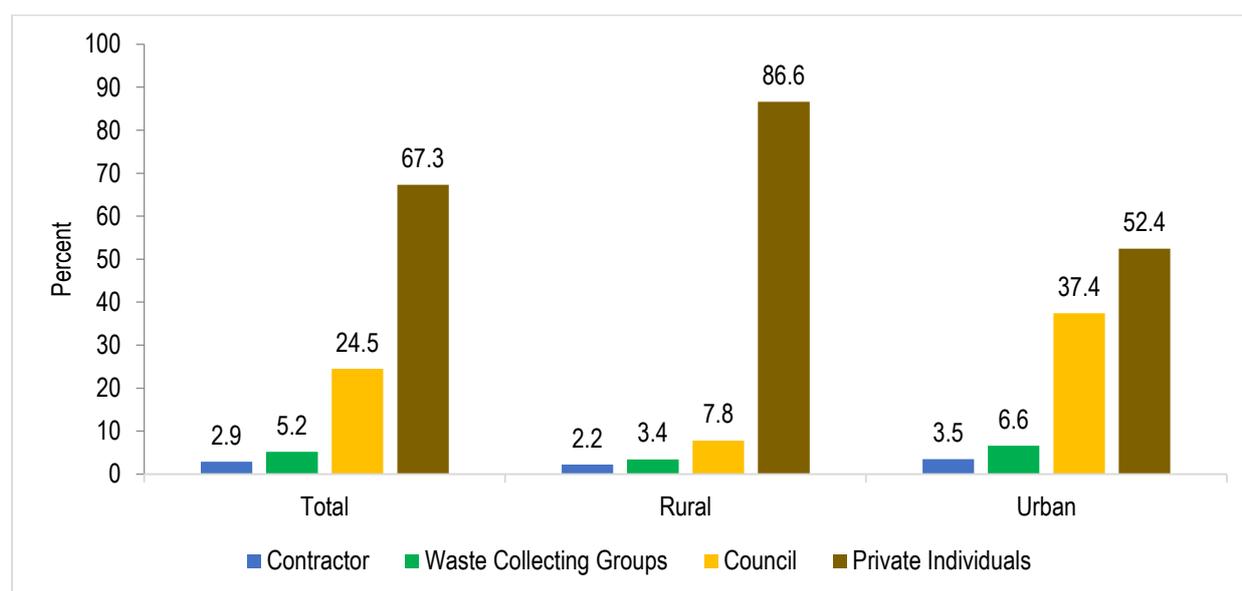


Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	46,808	2.9	5.2	24.5	67.3
Rural	20,403	2.2	3.4	7.8	86.6
Urban	26,405	3.5	6.6	37.4	52.4
Male Headed Households	28,626	2.9	5.1	23.4	68.6
Female Headed Households	18,182	3.0	5.3	26.3	65.4
Council					
Iramba District	4,195	0.8	5.8	3.1	90.4
Singida District	2,765	2.0	4.0	2.7	91.3
Singida Municipal	20,536	4.5	6.7	51.0	37.8
Manyoni District	5,417	1.9	1.9	7.2	89.1
Itigi District	5,819	0.5	7.5	1.0	91.0
Ikungi District	5,443	2.7	2.3	5.3	89.7
Mkalama District	2,633	2.7	1.7	2.2	93.3

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that 52.3 percent of households in Singida Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (63.9%) and 49.3 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 (64.2%) in Manyoni District Council followed by Itigi District Council (62.1%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Iramba District Council (38.6%) (Table 12.13).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	392,111	52.3	0.7	0.2	4.9	0.5	18.8	16.9	3.4	2.3
Rural	312,874	49.3	0.4	0.1	5.6	0.5	20.3	18.0	3.5	2.2
Urban	79,237	63.9	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	12.7	12.5	3.0	2.7
Male Headed Households	252,175	52.0	0.7	0.2	5.0	0.5	18.9	17.0	3.5	2.3
Female Headed Households	139,936	52.8	0.8	0.2	4.7	0.5	18.6	16.8	3.3	2.3
Council										
Iramba District	63,574	38.6	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.8	22.6	24.5	4.3	2.0
Singida District	53,232	50.3	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.3	19.9	18.1	3.7	2.5
Singida Municipal	54,151	59.2	3.9	0.6	2.6	0.5	12.0	14.4	4.2	2.5
Manyoni District	60,020	64.2	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.6	16.7	11.6	1.8	1.0
Itigi District	38,589	62.1	0.3	0.2	4.3	0.4	15.6	8.9	3.7	4.4
Ikungi District	74,150	49.6	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.5	21.4	17.7	1.9	2.2
Mkalama District	48,395	46.1	0.3	0.2	4.2	0.4	21.1	20.3	5.2	2.3

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are 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 Singida Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (25.2%) followed by motorcycles or vespa (7.4%) and donkeys (2.8%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (29.7%) compared with female-headed households (17.1%). The percentage of household owning bicycle is higher (27.0%) in rural than in urban areas (18.2%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 15.0 percent in Singida Municipal Council to 35.3 percent in Itigi District Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida 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	392,111	25.2	1.5	7.4	0.1	0.3	2.8
Rural	312,874	27.0	0.7	7.3	0.1	0.2	3.3
Urban	79,237	18.2	4.4	7.5	0.2	0.9	0.5
Male Headed Households	252,175	29.7	1.7	9.0	0.2	0.3	3.1
Female Headed Households	139,936	17.1	1.1	4.4	0.1	0.2	2.1
Council							
Iramba District	63,574	25.5	1.2	6.9	0.1	0.2	2.5
Singida District	53,232	19.3	0.8	7.7	0.1	0.2	4.3
Singida Municipal	54,151	15.0	4.7	6.5	0.1	1.2	0.5
Manyoni District	60,020	33.1	1.4	7.7	0.2	0.1	2.6
Itigi District	38,589	35.3	1.0	6.8	0.2	0.1	1.5
Ikungi District	74,150	23.4	0.6	6.4	0.1	0.1	2.2
Mkalama District	48,395	27.7	0.9	10.1	0.1	0.2	6.0

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, 77.9 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Singida Region owning houses is higher (83.3%) in rural than in urban areas (56.6%). The percentage of male headed households (79.7%) owning houses is more than the percentage of female headed households (74.5%) owning houses. Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (7.0%), charcoal iron (11.2%), electric or gas cooker (6.2%) and refrigerator or freezer (3.0%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida 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	392,111	77.9	7.0	11.2	6.2	3.0
Rural	312,874	83.3	2.9	10.3	2.7	1.2
Urban	79,237	56.6	23.2	14.5	20.0	10.2
Male Headed Households	252,175	79.7	7.0	12.2	6.1	2.9
Female Headed Households	139,936	74.5	7.1	9.3	6.3	3.2
Council						
Iramba District	63,574	79.5	6.0	12.0	5.7	2.5
Singida District	53,232	87.6	2.6	12.7	2.5	0.8
Singida Municipal	54,151	61.4	22.6	14.0	20.3	9.9
Manyoni District	60,020	75.2	6.9	8.0	4.9	3.3
Itigi District	38,589	74.2	5.0	8.2	3.7	2.5
Ikungi District	74,150	80.9	2.7	10.4	2.1	1.0
Mkalama District	48,395	85.3	4.5	12.9	4.9	1.5

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Singida Region, 77.0 percent of households own land or farm and 67.7 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (82.7%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (54.7%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (72.0%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (50.5%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 59.5 percent of households in Singida Municipal to 88.8 percent of household in Singida District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 50.9 percent in Singida Municipal to 77.2 percent in Singida District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Singida 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	392,111	21.2	0.4	67.7	6.9	22.8	77.0	0.2
Rural	312,874	25.7	0.4	72.0	7.3	27.6	82.7	0.2
Urban	79,237	3.8	0.3	50.5	5.2	3.7	54.7	0.2
Male Headed Households	252,175	24.4	0.4	69.7	7.9	26.3	79.4	0.3
Female Headed Households	139,936	15.6	0.3	64.0	5.0	16.3	72.7	0.2
Council								
Iramba District	63,574	26.4	0.4	69.0	7.2	28.2	76.9	0.2
Singida District	53,232	28.8	0.4	77.2	9.5	29.9	88.8	0.2
Singida Municipal	54,151	4.0	0.3	50.9	3.9	4.5	59.5	0.2
Manyoni District	60,020	14.5	0.4	68.7	5.3	16.0	74.2	0.2
Itigi District	38,589	19.4	0.4	64.3	5.7	22.0	74.2	0.4
Ikungi District	74,150	22.8	0.3	68.2	7.4	25.3	80.6	0.2
Mkalama District	48,395	32.7	0.4	74.9	8.9	33.3	84.1	0.3

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (78.8%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- About eleven percent (10.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and mobile phone.
- Less than one percent (0.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- Nearly sixty eight percent (67.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone.
- About eight out of ten households (82.8%) have at least one person aged 4 years and above who own a mobile phone in Singida Region.
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with training after secondary education (74.0%).
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.4%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (79.4%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.2%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with training after secondary education (74.0%)

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 37.2 percent of households in Singida Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (49.0%) than rural areas (34.2%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Iramba

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

District (71.1%), followed by Singida Municipal (51.7%). Itigi District has the lowest percentage of households with radio (23.3%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 22.5 percent of the households in Singida Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (41.5%) of households with television sets than rural areas (17.7%). Across councils, Iramba District has the highest proportion of households owning television (56.4 %), followed by Singida Municipal (37.5 %). On the other hand, Ikungi District Council has the lowest proportion (7.3 %), followed by Singida District (9.2%) (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 2012 to 85,976 in 2022.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that the household's one percent (1.0%) of households in Singida Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in Rural areas (1.1%) is higher than that of Urban areas (0.6%). Iramba Council has the highest percentage (3.8%) of households with landline telephone while Singida District has the lowest percentage (0.3%) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.3 percent of households in Singida Region have Internet facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.5%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.3%). Singida Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.5%) While Manyoni District and Ikungi District have the lowest percentages (0.2% each) (Table 13.1).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Owning Radio			Type of ICT Equipment			Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
		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		
Total	392,111	37.2	28.0	9.2	22.5	17.1	5.4	1.0	0.3
Rural	312,874	34.2	27.2	7.0	17.7	14.2	3.5	1.1	0.3
Urban	79,237	49.0	31.4	17.6	41.5	28.4	13.1	0.6	0.5
Council									
Iramba District	63,574	71.1	54.3	16.8	56.4	43.4	13.0	3.8	0.3
Singida District	53,232	27.0	22.6	4.4	9.2	7.8	1.4	0.3	0.3
Singida Municipal	54,151	51.7	34.0	17.7	37.5	26.1	11.4	0.8	0.5
Manyoni District	60,020	28.4	20.8	7.7	15.2	11.1	4.1	0.4	0.2
Itigi District	38,589	23.3	17.8	5.5	14.5	11.2	3.3	0.4	0.3
Ikungi District	74,150	24.4	19.2	5.1	7.3	5.7	1.6	0.5	0.2
Mkalama District	48,395	29.1	23.4	5.6	14.6	12.3	2.3	0.5	0.3

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 78.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Singida Region own mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phones (87.8%) than those in rural areas (76.8%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (84.7%) than females (73.2%) (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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

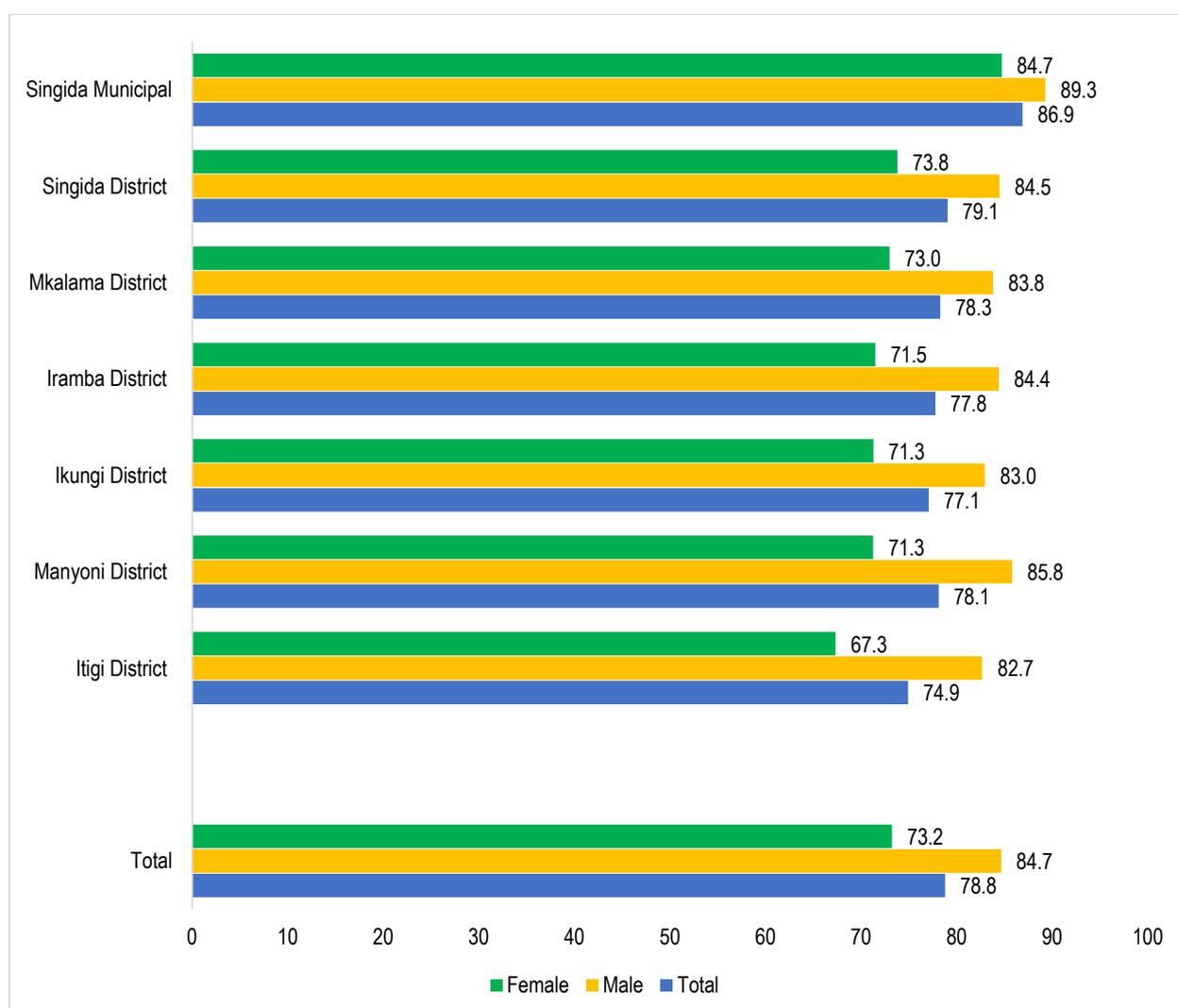
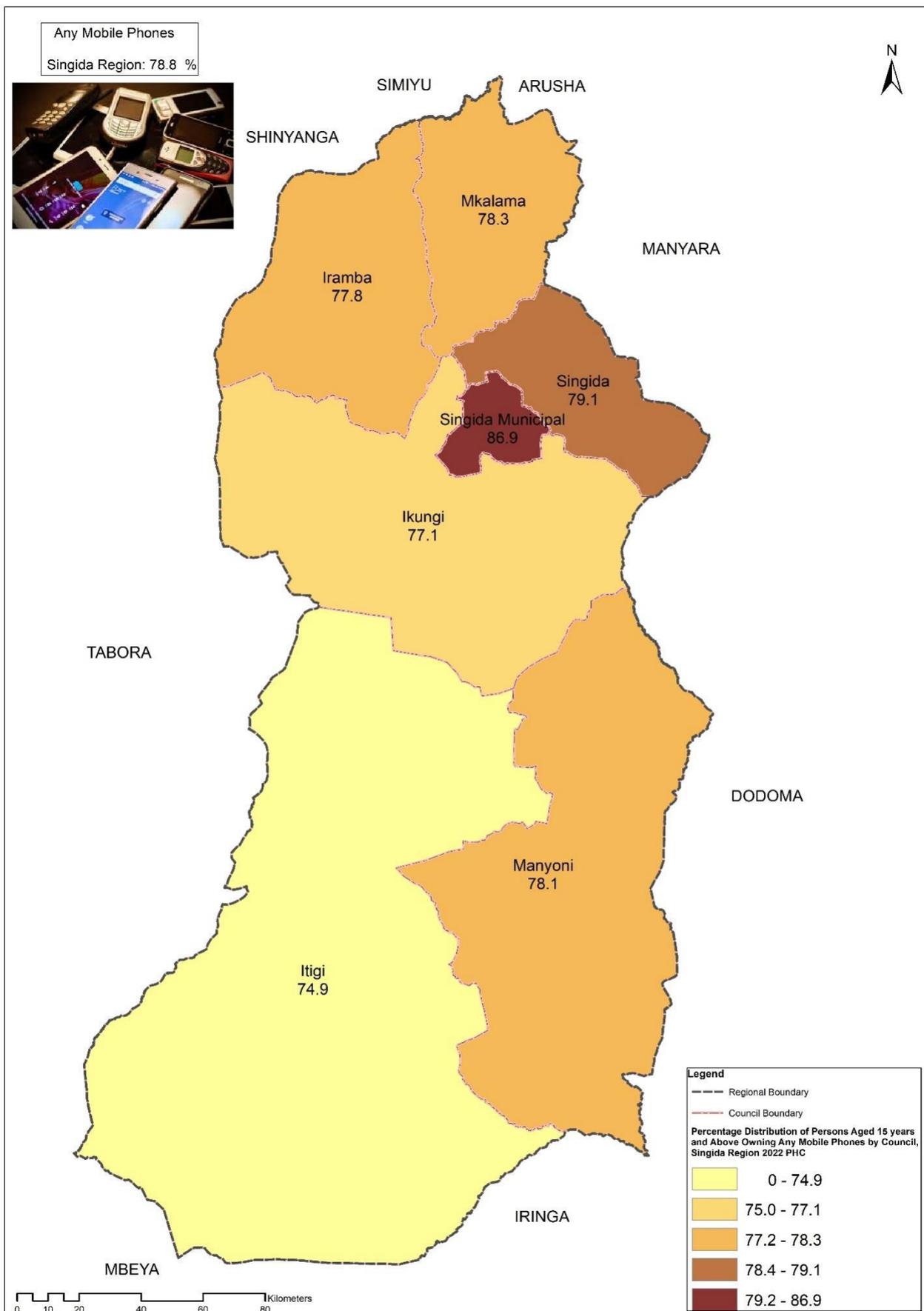


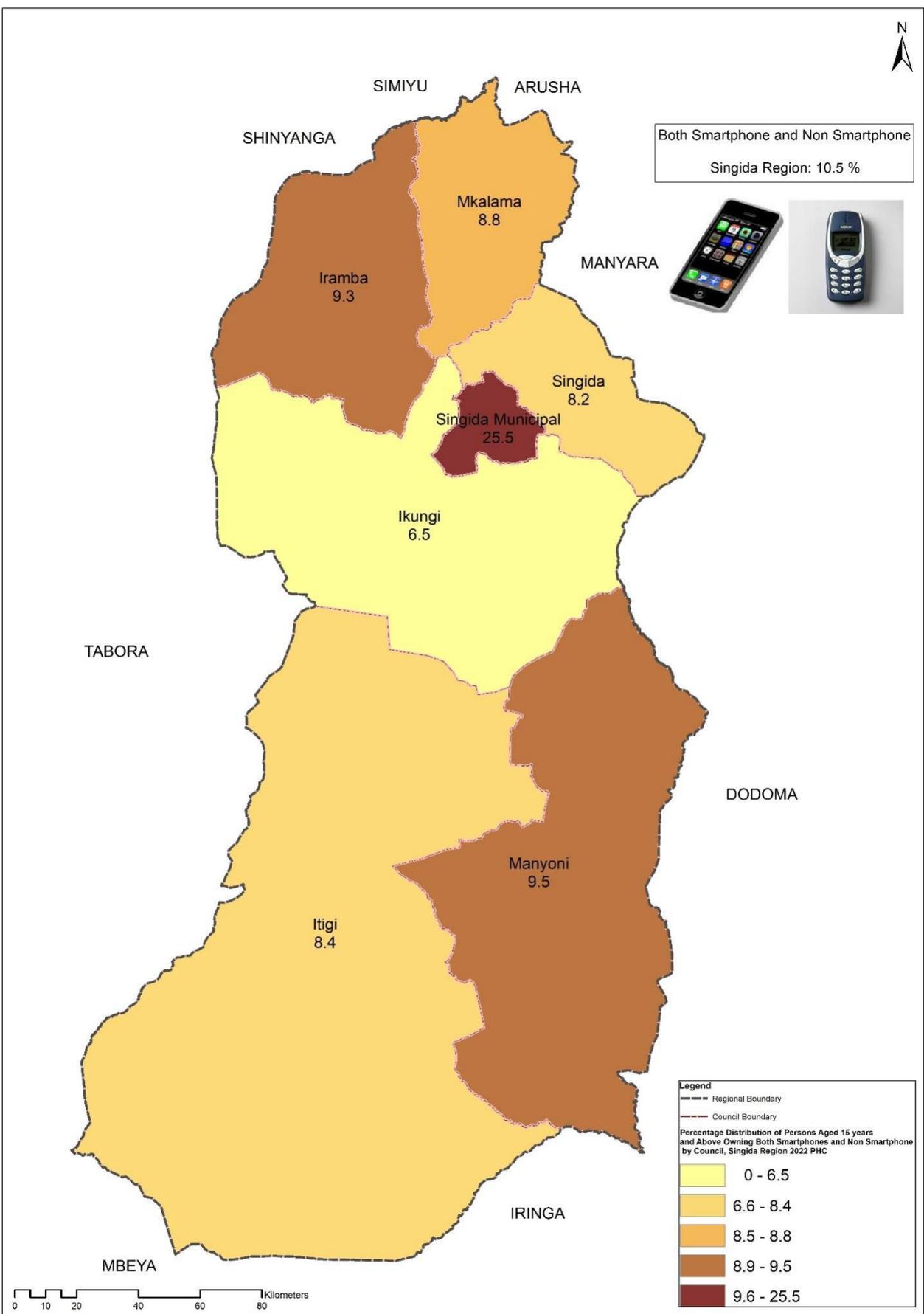
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	78.8	84.7	73.2	10.5	12.4	8.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	67.9	71.8	64.1
Rural	860,782	421,930	438,852	76.8	83.6	70.3	7.0	8.8	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	69.5	74.5	64.6
Urban	187,824	88,403	99,421	87.8	89.7	86.1	26.4	30.1	23.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	60.6	58.8	62.1
Council															
Iramba District	175,397	85,159	90,238	77.8	84.4	71.5	9.3	11.0	7.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	68.1	73.0	63.5
Singida District	146,594	71,935	74,659	79.1	84.5	73.8	8.2	10.4	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	70.5	73.8	67.3
Singida Municipal	132,769	63,185	69,584	86.9	89.3	84.7	25.5	28.9	22.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	60.5	59.6	61.4
Manyoni District	142,606	67,235	75,371	78.1	85.8	71.3	9.5	11.6	7.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	68.3	73.9	63.3
Itigi District	106,778	52,749	54,029	74.9	82.7	67.3	8.4	10.3	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	66.1	72.1	60.3
Ikungi District	207,441	102,877	104,564	77.1	83.0	71.3	6.5	8.0	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	70.3	74.7	66.0
Mkalama District	137,021	67,193	69,828	78.3	83.8	73.0	8.8	10.5	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	69.1	72.9	65.4

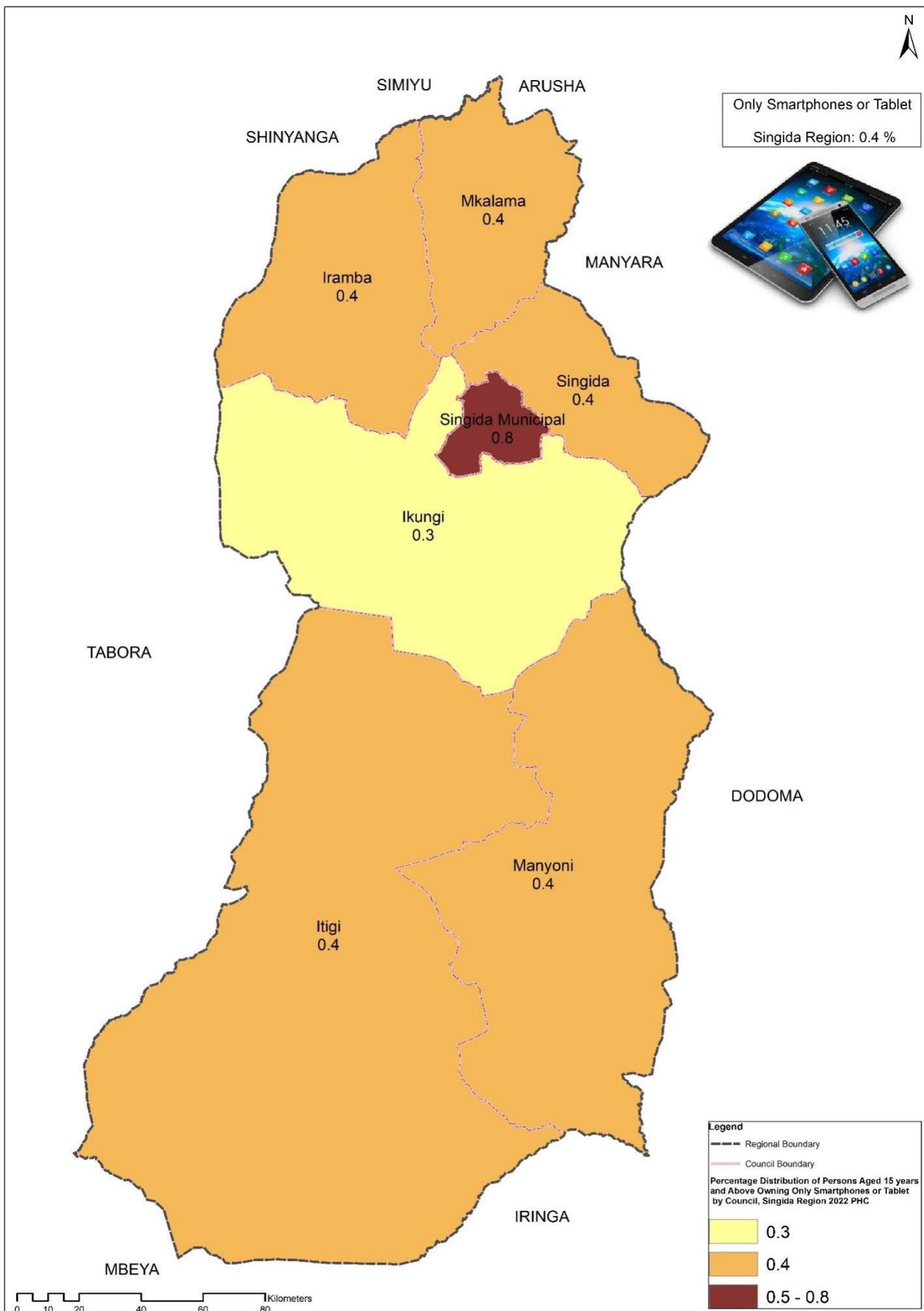
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC.



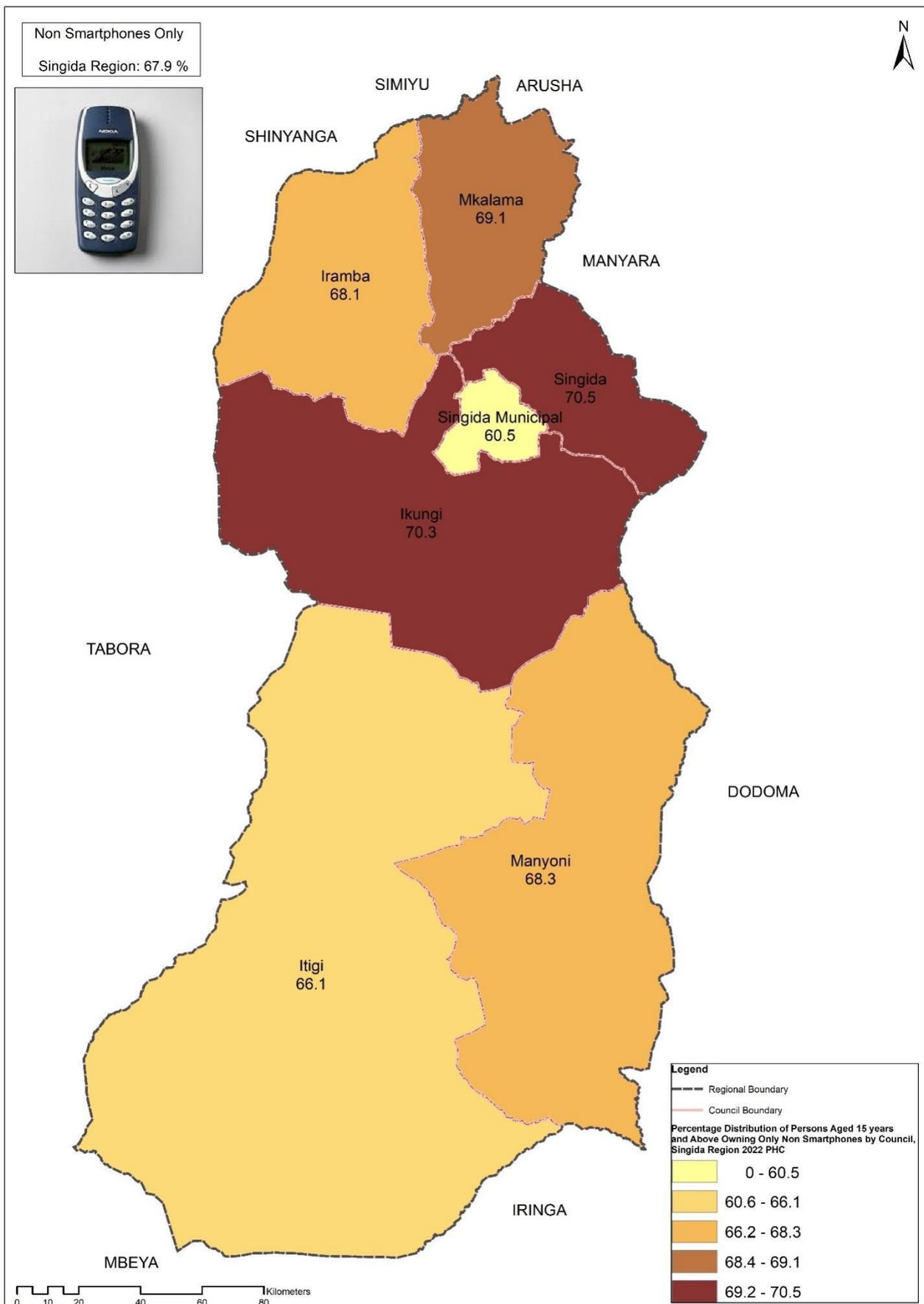
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Singida Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Singida Region 82.8 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 (91.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.7%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 38.9 percent and 82.1 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (12.5% and 79.2%, respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households in Singida Region. Results also indicate that Singida Municipal has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (38.7%) while Ikungi District Council recorded 11.9 percent which is the least (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Singida 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	392,111	82.8	17.8	79.8
Rural	312,874	80.7	12.5	79.2
Urban	79,237	91.4	38.9	82.1
Council				
Iramba District	63,574	84.2	16.6	81.8
Singida District	53,232	86.2	14.6	84.9
Singida Municipal	54,151	91.7	38.7	82.0
Manyoni District	60,020	74.8	14.5	72.0
Itigi District	38,589	78.7	14.8	76.2
Ikungi District	74,150	80.2	11.9	78.7
Mkalama District	48,395	84.7	15.3	83.2

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Singida Region; it is owned by 53.6 percent of all individuals (55.3% of males and 51.9% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 51.8 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphone compared with 62.9 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest for individuals aged 25-29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest for individual aged 45 -49 years. The results also show that the proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point in the age group 45- 49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. While ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 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 Group; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

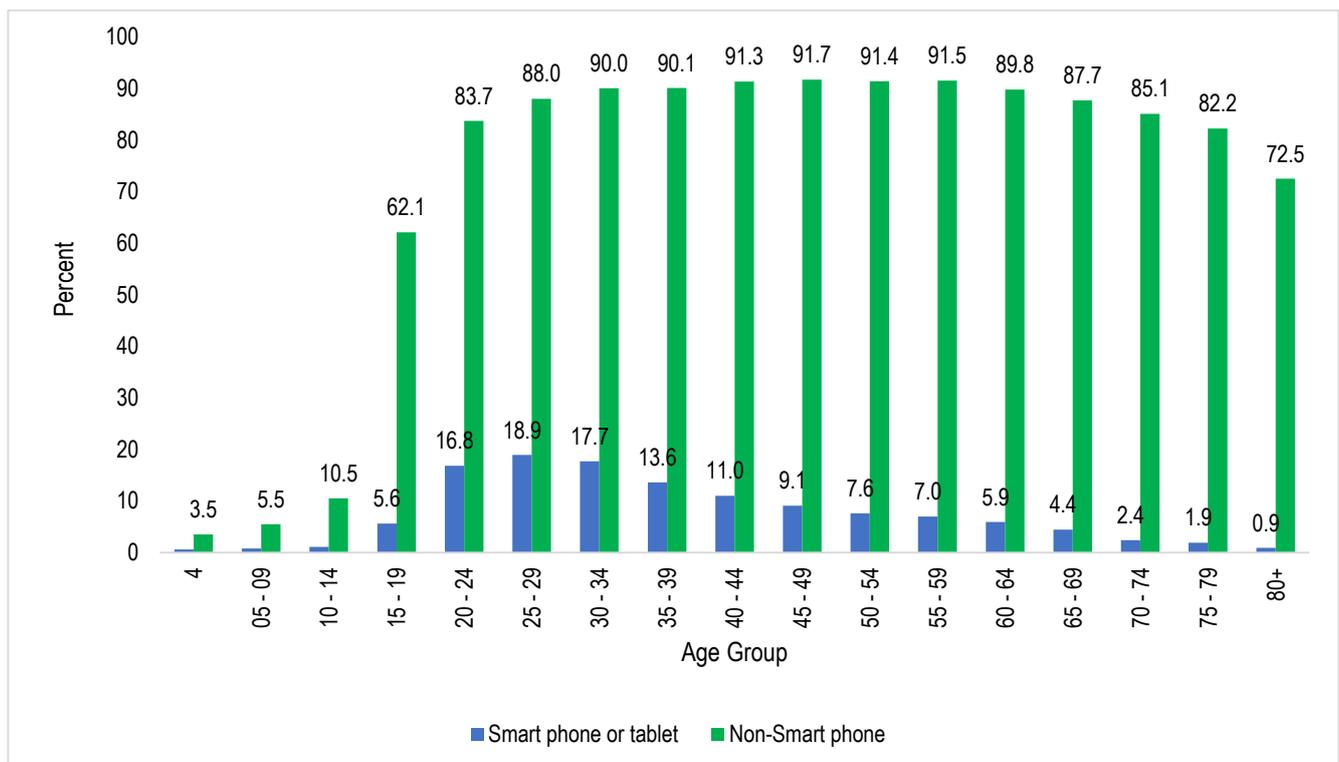


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Singida Region; 2022 PHC

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	53.6	55.3	51.9	51.8	53.9	49.7	62.9	63.0	62.8	7.2	8.3	6.2	4.8	5.8	3.9	19.8	22.0	17.7
4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
5 - 9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
10- 14	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	3.3	3.1
15 - 19	62.1	63.7	60.4	60.9	62.8	58.8	68.2	68.5	67.9	5.6	5.8	5.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	13.8	15.0	12.7
20 - 24	83.7	88.1	79.8	81.9	87.1	77.2	91.6	92.5	90.8	16.8	19.0	14.9	12.2	14.6	10.1	36.9	38.9	35.1
25 - 29	88.0	92.9	83.5	86.2	92.1	80.7	94.8	95.9	93.9	18.9	21.7	16.3	13.0	15.7	10.6	41.5	45.9	37.5
30 - 34	90.0	94.5	85.5	88.6	94.1	83.1	95.4	96.3	94.6	17.7	21.0	14.4	12.3	15.3	9.3	38.5	43.9	33.5
35 - 39	90.1	95.0	85.4	88.9	94.7	83.3	95.3	96.5	94.2	13.6	16.6	10.6	8.8	11.5	6.2	33.2	37.7	28.8
40 - 44	91.3	95.5	87.4	90.3	95.1	85.7	95.9	97.1	94.7	11.0	13.6	8.5	7.0	9.2	5.0	28.3	33.0	23.8
45 - 49	91.7	95.7	87.9	90.8	95.4	86.5	95.9	97.0	94.8	9.1	11.3	7.2	5.9	7.8	4.1	24.8	28.3	21.6
50 - 54	91.4	95.5	87.6	90.6	95.3	86.3	95.3	96.5	94.2	7.6	9.6	5.8	4.9	6.6	3.3	22.1	25.6	18.9
55 - 59	91.5	95.7	87.5	90.7	95.4	86.2	95.6	97.3	94.1	7.0	8.7	5.5	4.4	5.7	3.2	20.4	24.4	16.8
60 - 64	89.8	95.0	84.9	88.8	94.6	83.3	94.8	97.2	92.8	5.9	7.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	2.3	17.1	21.7	13.3
65 - 69	87.7	94.3	82.1	86.6	93.8	80.4	93.4	96.9	90.6	4.4	6.0	3.1	2.6	3.5	1.8	14.3	19.7	9.8
70 - 74	85.1	92.2	78.9	84.1	91.7	77.5	90.5	95.1	86.9	2.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.1	7.1	10.2	4.7
75 - 79	82.2	90.9	75.3	81.4	90.4	74.2	87.0	93.8	82.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	6.0	9.0	3.8
80 +	72.5	84.2	64.9	72.0	83.9	63.9	76.4	86.4	71.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.6	4.3	1.6

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.2%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (70.8%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels except in training after secondary education females is higher males (98.4%) than males (98.1%) (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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Ppersons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	72.7	75.7	68.2	70.7	73.6	66.2	87.5	94.3	80.4	641	396	245	550	346	204	91	50	41
Primary School (1 - 8)	83.2	88.5	77.6	81.9	87.9	75.3	90.1	91.8	88.6	504,531	275,832	228,699	415,691	233,303	182,388	88,840	42,529	46,311
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	70.8	73.5	68.0	66.5	70.0	63.0	80.7	82.0	79.4	122,222	63,481	58,741	80,518	42,894	37,624	41,704	20,587	21,117
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	79.4	81.8	76.0	76.1	79.0	71.8	84.6	86.9	82.0	8,523	5,151	3,372	5,051	3,196	1,855	3,472	1,955	1,517
University and Other Related	94.5	95.4	93.4	92.4	93.8	90.3	97.2	97.4	97.0	30,542	17,805	12,737	16,445	9,924	6,521	14,097	7,881	6,216
Training After Primary	97.0	97.4	96.2	96.6	97.4	94.7	97.7	97.3	98.4	1,256	820	436	785	535	250	471	285	186
Training After Secondary education	98.2	98.1	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.9	99.0	4,956	2,771	2,185	2,827	1,631	1,196	2,129	1,140	989

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Singida Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained Training After Secondary Education levels of education (74.0%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (7.4%). Ownership of Smartphone in Singida Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13.6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Singida 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	7.4	8.2	6.1	4.6	5.7	2.9	27.9	30.2	25.5	65	43	22	36	27	9	29	16	13
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.8	8.9	6.7	5.8	6.9	4.6	18.1	20.1	16.2	47,397	27,722	19,675	29,587	18,394	11,193	17,810	9,328	8,482
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	18.9	20.6	17.2	13.1	14.8	11.4	32.4	34.9	30.1	32,639	17,803	14,836	15,871	9,049	6,822	16,768	8,754	8,014
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	36.1	39.2	31.7	28.7	31.6	24.1	48.1	52.8	42.4	3,877	2,470	1,407	1,903	1,281	622	1,974	1,189	785
University and Other Related	69.8	71.0	68.2	61.2	63.5	57.8	80.4	80.8	79.9	22,556	13,259	9,297	10,897	6,723	4,174	11,659	6,536	5,123
Training After Primary	38.8	37.2	41.9	33.6	33.3	34.1	47.7	44.4	52.9	503	313	190	273	183	90	230	130	100
Training After Secondary Education	74.0	73.5	74.5	71.7	71.8	71.4	77.0	76.0	78.3	3,732	2,078	1,654	2,065	1,193	872	1,667	885	782

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 83.2 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Singida Region are using non-smartphones and 11.3 percent are using smartphones. The proportions of individuals using non-smartphones is higher in urban areas (89.5%) than in rural areas (81.8%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals in urban areas (27.9%) is higher than that of rural areas (7.7%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are higher than females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using smartphone and non-smartphone is highest in Singida Municipal with 27.0 percent and 88.7 percent respectively. On the other hand, Ikungi District has the lowest (7.0%) proportion of individuals using smartphones while Itigi District has the lowest proportion of individuals using non-smartphones with 80.9 percent (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	11.3	13.2	9.5	83.2	87.1	79.4
Rural	860,782	421,930	438,852	7.7	9.4	6.0	81.8	86.4	77.4
Urban	187,824	88,403	99,421	27.9	31.6	24.7	89.5	90.8	88.3
Council									
Iramba District	175,397	85,159	90,238	10.0	11.7	8.3	81.7	86.6	77.1
Singida District	146,594	71,935	74,659	9.0	11.1	6.9	84.7	87.7	81.9
Singida Municipal	132,769	63,185	69,584	27.0	30.3	23.9	88.7	90.3	87.2
Manyoni District	142,606	67,235	75,371	10.2	12.3	8.4	82.5	88.0	77.5
Itigi District	106,778	52,749	54,029	9.1	11.0	7.4	80.9	86.1	75.9
Ikungi District	207,441	102,877	104,564	7.0	8.5	5.5	81.4	85.5	77.3
Mkalama District	137,021	67,193	69,828	9.6	11.3	7.9	83.2	86.8	79.8

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

More than a half persons (53.6%) aged four years and above in Singida Region used non-smartphones in the last three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (55.3%) using non-smartphones is higher than females (51.9%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (19.8%) than in rural areas (4.8%) (Table 13.8).

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

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

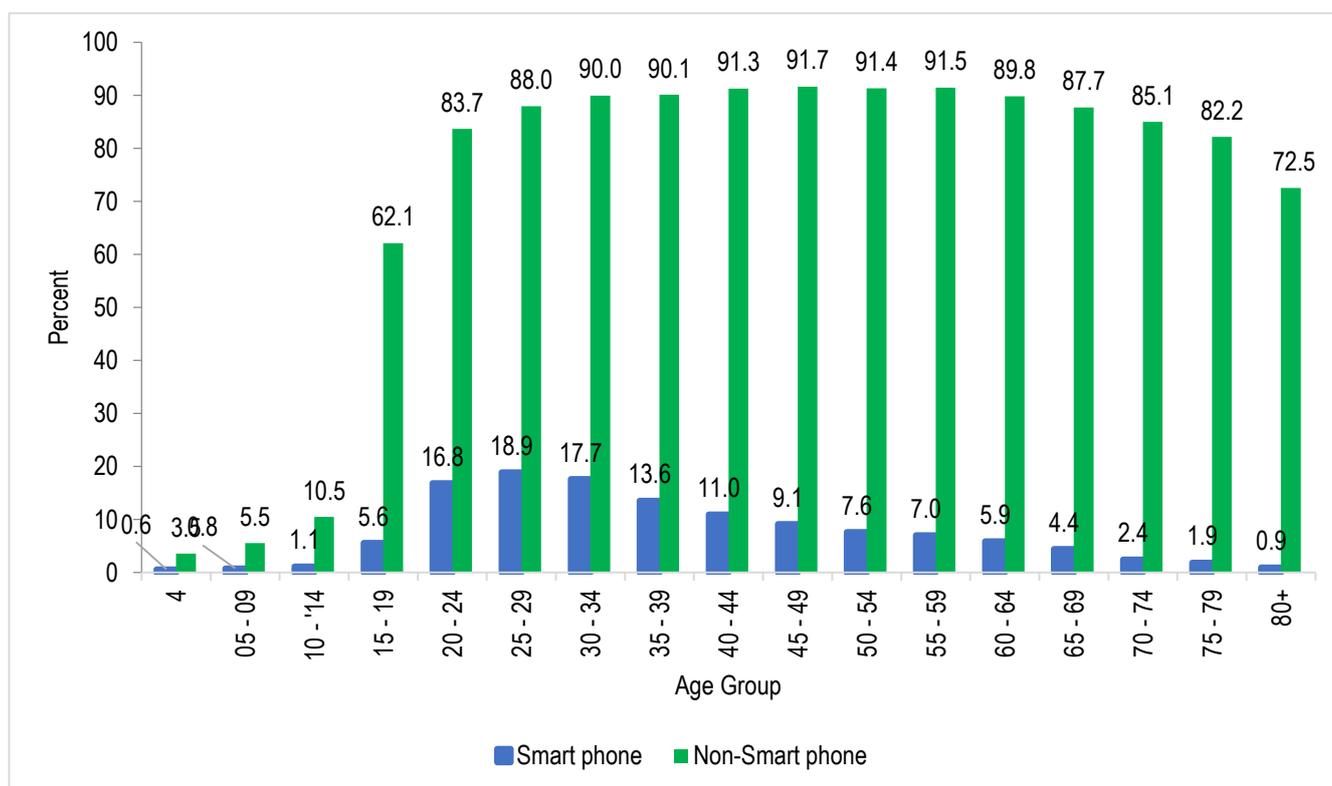


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Singida Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percentage 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	53.6	55.3	51.9	51.8	53.9	49.7	62.9	63.0	62.8	7.2	8.3	6.2	4.8	5.8	3.9	19.8	22.0	17.7
4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
05-09	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
10-14	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	3.3	3.1
15 - 19	62.1	63.7	60.4	60.9	62.8	58.8	68.2	68.5	67.9	5.6	5.8	5.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	13.8	15.0	12.7
20 - 24	83.7	88.1	79.8	81.9	87.1	77.2	91.6	92.5	90.8	16.8	19.0	14.9	12.2	14.6	10.1	36.9	38.9	35.1
25 - 29	88.0	92.9	83.5	86.2	92.1	80.7	94.8	95.9	93.9	18.9	21.7	16.3	13.0	15.7	10.6	41.5	45.9	37.5
30 - 34	90.0	94.5	85.5	88.6	94.1	83.1	95.4	96.3	94.6	17.7	21.0	14.4	12.3	15.3	9.3	38.5	43.9	33.5
35 - 39	90.1	95.0	85.4	88.9	94.7	83.3	95.3	96.5	94.2	13.6	16.6	10.6	8.8	11.5	6.2	33.2	37.7	28.8
40 - 44	91.3	95.5	87.4	90.3	95.1	85.7	95.9	97.1	94.7	11.0	13.6	8.5	7.0	9.2	5.0	28.3	33.0	23.8
45 - 49	91.7	95.7	87.9	90.8	95.4	86.5	95.9	97.0	94.8	9.1	11.3	7.2	5.9	7.8	4.1	24.8	28.3	21.6
50 - 54	91.4	95.5	87.6	90.6	95.3	86.3	95.3	96.5	94.2	7.6	9.6	5.8	4.9	6.6	3.3	22.1	25.6	18.9
55 - 59	91.5	95.7	87.5	90.7	95.4	86.2	95.6	97.3	94.1	7.0	8.7	5.5	4.4	5.7	3.2	20.4	24.4	16.8
60 - 64	89.8	95.0	84.9	88.8	94.6	83.3	94.8	97.2	92.8	5.9	7.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	2.3	17.1	21.7	13.3
65 - 69	87.7	94.3	82.1	86.6	93.8	80.4	93.4	96.9	90.6	4.4	6.0	3.1	2.6	3.5	1.8	14.3	19.7	9.8
70 - 74	85.1	92.2	78.9	84.1	91.7	77.5	90.5	95.1	86.9	2.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.1	7.1	10.2	4.7
75 - 79	82.2	90.9	75.3	81.4	90.4	74.2	87.0	93.8	82.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	6.0	9.0	3.8
80 +	72.5	84.2	64.9	72.0	83.9	63.9	76.4	86.4	71.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.6	4.3	1.6

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 Singida Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (79.4%), followed by 44.2 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money while online businesses recorded (2.7%) which is the least (Table 13.9). The results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (77.8% for rural and 87.0% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (39.9% for rural and 63.9% for urban). Also, males are the higher user of ICT equipment (83.3%) than females (75.7%). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. 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; Singida 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	79.4	83.3	75.7	31.2	33.9	28.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	6.5	7.4	5.6	7.5	9.1	6.0	44.2	47.7	40.8	1,048,606	510,333	538,273
Rural	77.8	82.2	73.5	27.3	30.1	24.5	2.1	2.5	1.7	4.9	5.7	4.1	6.3	7.8	4.9	39.9	43.9	36.0	860,782	421,930	438,852
Urban	87.0	88.4	85.8	49.4	52.0	47.1	5.7	6.9	4.6	14.0	15.8	12.4	12.9	14.9	11.2	63.9	66.1	62.0	187,824	88,403	99,421
Council																					
Iramba District	78.6	83.5	74.0	26.9	29.9	24.1	2.3	2.7	1.9	5.6	6.5	4.7	6.4	7.8	5.0	45.5	49.4	41.9	175,397	85,159	90,238
Singida District	81.5	84.4	78.7	27.1	29.8	24.4	1.9	2.4	1.5	5.2	6.1	4.3	6.7	8.4	5.0	45.5	49.3	41.9	146,594	71,935	74,659
Singida Municipal	86.6	88.2	85.1	51.5	53.8	49.5	5.4	6.4	4.5	13.4	14.8	12.1	12.2	13.9	10.6	62.8	65.2	60.7	132,769	63,185	69,584
Manyoni District	77.5	82.7	72.9	28.8	32.0	25.9	2.7	3.4	2.1	6.1	7.2	5.1	7.1	9.1	5.4	40.3	44.5	36.4	142,606	67,235	75,371
Itigi District	75.8	80.5	71.1	35.1	38.8	31.6	3.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	6.9	4.8	8.1	10.2	6.0	39.8	44.0	35.7	106,778	52,749	54,029
Ikungi District	77.0	81.2	72.9	25.1	27.5	22.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	5.0	5.7	4.4	6.0	7.1	4.9	36.3	39.4	33.1	207,441	102,877	104,564
Mkalama District	79.8	83.3	76.4	30.2	32.6	27.9	2.2	2.6	1.9	5.7	6.4	5.0	7.6	9.0	6.3	42.5	46.3	38.9	137,021	67,193	69,828

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Singida Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.5%) and least used by those who attained secondary school Ordinary level (77.0%. 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 level.

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

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Singida 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	78.0	80.3	74.7	76.5	78.5	73.4	89.4	96.2	82.4	688	420	268	595	369	226	93	51	42
Primary School (1 - 8)	87.7	90.9	84.4	86.8	90.4	82.8	92.3	93.3	91.5	531,837	283,270	248,567	440,779	240,028	200,751	91,058	43,242	47,816
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77.0	78.7	75.3	73.9	76.0	71.7	84.2	85.2	83.2	132,967	68,002	64,965	89,459	46,614	42,845	43,508	21,388	22,120
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	84.1	85.9	81.7	82.3	84.3	79.1	87.2	88.8	85.3	9,032	5,410	3,622	5,456	3,412	2,044	3,576	1,998	1,578
University and Other Related	95.6	96.2	94.7	93.9	95.0	92.3	97.6	97.8	97.4	30,874	17,963	12,911	16,719	10,051	6,668	14,155	7,912	6,243
Training After Primary	97.5	98.0	96.5	97.3	98.4	95.1	97.7	97.3	98.4	1,262	825	437	791	540	251	471	285	186
Training After Secondary Education	98.5	98.3	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.7	98.2	99.2	4,971	2,779	2,192	2,836	1,635	1,201	2,135	1,144	991

In Singida Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained Training After Secondary School levels of education (74.0%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (7.4%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Singida Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes		
Pre-Primary	7.4	8.2	6.1	4.6	5.7	2.9	27.9	30.2	25.5	65	43	22	36	27	9	29	16	13
Primary School (1 - 8)	8.0	9.0	6.8	6.0	7.1	4.7	18.3	20.4	16.5	48,317	28,209	20,108	30,251	18,768	11,483	18,066	9,441	8,625
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	20.4	22.0	18.7	14.4	16.0	12.8	34.3	36.7	32.1	35,185	19,002	16,183	17,438	9,780	7,658	17,747	9,222	8,525
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	37.6	40.1	34.2	30.2	32.5	26.5	49.7	53.7	44.8	4,039	2,524	1,515	2,000	1,315	685	2,039	1,209	830
University and Other Related	69.8	71.0	68.2	61.2	63.5	57.8	80.4	80.8	79.9	22,556	13,259	9,297	10,897	6,723	4,174	11,659	6,536	5,123
Training After Primary	38.8	37.2	41.9	33.6	33.3	34.1	47.7	44.4	52.9	503	313	190	273	183	90	230	130	100
Training After Secondary Education	74.0	73.5	74.5	71.7	71.8	71.4	77.0	76.0	78.3	3,732	2,078	1,654	2,065	1,193	872	1,667	885	782

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Singida Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 87.3 percent among unclassified workers by status to 96.1 percent among the self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment Status. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes		
Paid employee	95.1	96.5	88.6	94.6	96.2	86.2	97.6	97.8	96.8	2,984	2,503	481	2,504	2,143	361	480	360	120
Self-employed without employees	91.6	95.4	86.8	90.9	95.1	85.5	95.7	97.2	94.3	9,096	5,239	3,857	7,796	4,584	3,212	1,300	655	645
Self-employed with employees	96.1	97.3	92.0	95.5	96.9	90.5	98.0	99.0	95.7	1,717	1,339	378	1,320	1,054	266	397	285	112
Casual labourers	92.6	94.8	85.3	91.6	94.1	83.4	96.4	96.9	94.4	2,946	2,329	617	2,296	1,798	498	650	531	119
Workers not classified by status	87.3	91.6	82.8	86.7	91.1	82.2	95.0	95.5	94.1	1,139	618	521	1,044	555	489	95	63	32

The results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Singida Region for persons in employment status ranges from 10.1 percent among Workers not classified by status to 23.4 percent among the self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes		
Paid employees	22.0	22.8	18.0	19.0	20.3	11.9	38.2	38.0	38.7	690	592	98	502	452	50	188	140	48
Self-employee without employees	12.1	14.6	9.0	9.7	12.4	6.2	27.2	30.1	24.4	1,203	802	401	833	599	234	370	203	167
Self-employee with employees	23.4	24.4	20.0	17.7	18.8	13.3	43.0	45.5	36.8	418	336	82	244	205	39	174	131	43
Casual labourers	15.2	17.0	9.0	11.3	13.1	5.5	29.7	30.7	25.4	483	418	65	283	250	33	200	168	32
Workers not classified by status	10.1	13.9	6.0	7.9	11.3	4.4	37.0	37.9	35.3	132	94	38	95	69	26	37	25	12

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Singida Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 82 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 of females across all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

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

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons Using								
	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	99.0	96.7	98.3	99.0	96.2	98.2	99.0	96.9	2,197	1,441	756	847	620	227	1,350	821	529
Professionals.	98.1	99.0	97.1	98.1	98.9	96.9	98.2	99.0	97.2	8,038	4,508	3,530	3,615	2,198	1,417	4,423	2,310	2,113
Technicians and associate professionals.	95.8	96.6	93.4	95.8	96.9	92.6	95.8	96.3	94.3	16,774	12,608	4,166	8,971	6,817	2,154	7,803	5,791	2,012
Clerks	97.1	97.2	97.0	97.1	97.2	97.0	97.2	97.3	97.1	1,630	879	751	835	517	318	795	362	433
Service workers and shop sales workers	94.4	95.8	93.4	94.7	96.8	93.0	94.2	94.7	93.8	24,357	10,612	13,745	12,347	5,518	6,829	12,010	5,094	6,916
Agricultural and fishery workers	82.6	86.8	78.5	82.0	86.6	77.5	87.4	88.5	86.5	415,673	212,658	203,015	369,855	191,653	178,202	45,818	21,005	24,813
Craft and related workers	89.9	93.1	86.1	89.1	93.0	84.4	91.9	93.3	90.4	92,821	52,369	40,452	66,474	38,464	28,010	26,347	13,905	12,442
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	95.3	96.0	89.0	95.1	96.5	84.6	95.5	95.7	94.3	4,443	4,029	414	2,087	1,873	214	2,356	2,156	200
Elementary occupations	86.2	90.0	82.6	84.7	89.3	80.1	90.6	92.3	89.2	122,664	62,410	60,254	89,750	47,246	42,504	32,914	15,164	17,750

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Singida Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (73.5 %) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (7.9 %). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smart phones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for those Technicians and associate professionals and Clerks whereby it is higher for females than for males. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for professionals and clerk category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	67.9	68.2	67.3	59.0	56.2	66.5	73.4	77.2	67.6	1,518	992	526	509	352	157	1,009	640	369
Professionals.	73.5	76.9	69.2	74.6	77.0	70.8	72.6	76.8	68.2	6,020	3,504	2,516	2,747	1,712	1,035	3,273	1,792	1,481
Technicians and associate professionals.	42.1	40.7	45.9	36.2	34.8	40.3	48.8	47.7	52.1	7,365	5,316	2,049	3,387	2,450	937	3,978	2,866	1,112
Clerks	68.3	68.0	68.6	69.3	68.2	71.0	67.2	67.7	66.8	1,146	615	531	596	363	233	550	252	298
Service workers and shop sales workers	32.5	38.3	28.2	24.4	29.1	20.8	40.8	48.0	35.6	8,389	4,239	4,150	3,182	1,658	1,524	5,207	2,581	2,626
Agricultural and fishery workers	7.9	9.1	6.7	6.4	7.7	5.2	20.1	21.7	18.8	39,547	22,244	17,303	28,990	17,090	11,900	10,557	5,154	5,403
Craft and related workers	14.7	16.7	12.4	9.6	11.6	7.0	28.2	30.9	25.2	15,214	9,402	5,812	7,134	4,796	2,338	8,080	4,606	3,474
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	36.5	37.4	28.0	29.8	30.9	20.9	42.4	43.0	36.3	1,699	1,569	130	653	600	53	1,046	969	77
Elementary occupations	12.7	14.8	10.7	7.9	9.7	6.1	26.9	31.5	23.1	18,105	10,289	7,816	8,337	5,113	3,224	9,768	5,176	4,592

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 for Singida Region. Results show that (1.4 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Singida Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.6%) own desktop computers. Singida Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.2%). Singida municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (3.2%). The Council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers is Singida District and Ikungi District (0.5 % each) and for laptops, it is Singida District (0.9 %).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
Rural	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
Urban	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.2	4.3	2.3
Council						
Iramba District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Singida District	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8
Singida Municipal	1.2	1.6	0.9	3.2	4.2	2.3
Manyoni District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
Itigi District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.0
Ikungi District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.9
Mkalama District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.9

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that more than one percent (1.3%) of person aged 15 years and above in Singida Region use laptops and almost three percent (2.5%) use desktop computers. 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 Singida Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (2.6%, use desktop and 5.2% uses laptop). Ikungi District and Singida District Council has the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.1
Rural	860,782	421,930	438,852	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.6
Urban	187,824	88,403	99,421	2.8	3.5	2.2	5.3	6.6	4.0
Council									
Iramba District	175,397	85,159	90,238	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.5	1.8
Singida District	146,594	71,935	74,659	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.6
Singida Municipal	132,769	63,185	69,584	2.6	3.2	2.0	5.2	6.4	4.1
Manyoni District	142,606	67,235	75,371	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.9	2.0
Itigi District	106,778	52,749	54,029	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.7	2.0
Ikungi District	207,441	102,877	104,564	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.6
Mkalama District	137,021	67,193	69,828	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.9

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of person 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, Singida Region has one percent (1.0%) and two percent (2.0%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers in the reference period increased from age 4 years and attains the maximum age group 30– 34 years.

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 reported using desktop.

The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers almost is higher among males than females for all age (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	1,721,336	849,869	871,467
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	67,352	33,449	33,903
5 - 9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	322,616	161,636	160,980
10 -14	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	282,762	144,451	138,311
15 - 19	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	197,810	103,108	94,702
20 - 24	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.0	3.5	2.7	153,583	72,866	80,717
25 - 29	1.9	2.3	1.4	3.6	4.3	2.8	126,499	60,844	65,655
30 - 34	2.0	2.6	1.5	3.7	4.6	2.8	108,336	53,504	54,832
35 - 39	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.1	3.8	2.4	87,822	42,988	44,834
40 - 44	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.4	3.0	1.8	76,822	37,195	39,627
45 - 49	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	67,428	32,500	34,928
50 - 54	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	60,178	28,910	31,268
55 - 59	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	40,809	19,801	21,008
60 - 64	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	38,525	18,706	19,819
65 - 69	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	23,787	11,015	12,772
70 - 74	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	23,749	11,008	12,741
75 - 79	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	15,392	6,812	8,580
80 +	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	27,866	11,076	16,790

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 Singida region had attained university and other related education levels (24.7%) with males having higher proportionately (28.3%) than females (19.7%). The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education. The percentage of persons who used desktop is higher for persons live in urban areas than 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; Singida 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	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.9	3.8	2.0	882	523	359	778	470	308	104	53	51
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	606,378	311,788	294,590	507,775	265,439	242,336	98,603	46,349	52,254
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	4.2	4.9	3.5	172,733	86,410	86,323	121,044	61,310	59,734	51,689	25,100	26,589
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.5	8.7	5.9	5.7	6.4	4.6	10.5	12.7	7.7	10,735	6,299	4,436	6,633	4,048	2,585	4,102	2,251	1,851
University and Other Related	24.7	28.3	19.7	20.1	23.2	15.5	30.4	35.0	24.5	32,305	18,673	13,632	17,805	10,583	7,222	14,500	8,090	6,410
Training After Primary	6.3	6.7	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.2	8.9	9.9	7.4	1,295	842	453	813	549	264	482	293	189
Training After Secondary Education	16.6	18.5	14.3	14.9	16.6	12.5	19.0	21.2	16.5	5,046	2,826	2,220	2,882	1,661	1,221	2,164	1,165	999

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the three months prior the census in Singida Region had attained university and other related education levels (12.3%) with a higher proportionately for males (14.0 %) than females (9.9%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of 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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.0	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.0	882	523	359	778	470	308	104	53	51
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	606,378	311,788	294,590	507,775	265,439	242,336	98,603	46,349	52,254
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.7	3.2	2.2	172,733	86,410	86,323	121,044	61,310	59,734	51,689	25,100	26,589
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	5.3	6.1	4.4	10,735	6,299	4,436	6,633	4,048	2,585	4,102	2,251	1,851
University and Other Related	12.3	14.0	9.9	10.8	12.4	8.3	14.1	16.1	11.7	32,305	18,673	13,632	17,805	10,583	7,222	14,500	8,090	6,410
Training After Primary	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	6.2	6.8	5.3	1,295	842	453	813	549	264	482	293	189
Training After Secondary Education	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.4	8.6	8.0	10.6	10.3	10.9	5,046	2,826	2,220	2,882	1,661	1,221	2,164	1,165	999

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that in Singida 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 (1.1% each) for self-employee without employees and Casual labourers each to 2.7 percent for Self-employee with employee's category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons live in urban than for those living in rural areas for all types of employment status (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; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes			Sexes		
Paid employees	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	4.7	5.2	3.2	3,138	2,595	543	2,646	2,227	419	492	368	124
Self-employed without employees	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.4	3.0	1.8	9,934	5,493	4,441	8,576	4,819	3,757	1,358	674	684
Self-employed with employees	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.3	6.7	7.3	5.1	1,787	1,376	411	1,382	1,088	294	405	288	117
Casual labourers	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.8	2.4	3,181	2,458	723	2,507	1,910	597	674	548	126
Workers not classified by status	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	3.0	4.5	0.0	1,304	675	629	1,204	609	595	100	66	34

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 3.0 percent for Casual labourers to 3.6 percent for Paid employees' 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 most of employment status categories except for Self-employee with employees' categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons live in urban than for those in rural areas for all types of employment status 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 Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	1.9	8.3	8.7	7.3	3,138	2,595	543	2,646	2,227	419	492	368	124
Self-employed without employees	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	4.9	6.8	3.1	9,934	5,493	4,441	8,576	4,819	3,757	1,358	674	684
Self-employed with employees	6.0	6.0	6.1	4.1	4.2	3.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	1,787	1,376	411	1,382	1,088	294	405	288	117
Casual labourers	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	5.5	5.8	4.0	3,181	2,458	723	2,507	1,910	597	674	548	126
Workers not classified by status	2.7	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.7	8.0	9.1	5.9	1,304	675	629	1,204	609	595	100	66	34

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Singida Region, legislators, administrators and managers constitutes the highest percentage (6.6 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Singida Region, while agricultural and fishery workers occupation recorded the lowest percentage (0.5%).

The percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across all the 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 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; Singida 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.	6.6	7.7	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	7.4	9.5	4.2	2,237	1,455	782	862	626	236	1,375	829	546
Professionals.	6.4	8.0	4.3	6.0	7.2	4.2	6.7	8.7	4.5	8,190	4,555	3,635	3,684	2,222	1,462	4,506	2,333	2,173
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.2	2.7	2.9	2.2	17,508	13,047	4,461	9,361	7,034	2,327	8,147	6,013	2,134
Clerks.	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	1,678	904	774	860	532	328	818	372	446
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.5	25,795	11,080	14,715	13,043	5,699	7,344	12,752	5,381	7,371
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	503,530	244,947	258,583	451,104	221,209	229,895	52,426	23,738	28,688
Craft and related workers.	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	103,247	56,275	46,972	74,567	41,364	33,203	28,680	14,911	13,769
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.5	4,660	4,195	465	2,194	1,941	253	2,466	2,254	212
Elementary occupations.	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7	142,302	69,321	72,981	105,978	52,885	53,093	36,324	16,436	19,888

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (28.8%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Singida Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the lowest (1.8%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupations except for Clerks and Plant and machine operators and assemblers whereby the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among females than males. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13. 24: 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; Singida 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.	24.6	26.8	20.6	18.8	18.2	20.3	28.3	33.3	20.7	2,237	1,455	782	862	626	236	1,375	829	546
Professionals.	28.8	34.2	21.9	28.0	32.5	21.1	29.4	35.9	22.5	8,190	4,555	3,635	3,684	2,222	1,462	4,506	2,333	2,173
Technicians and associate professionals.	9.6	9.8	9.0	8.1	8.3	7.8	11.3	11.6	10.4	17,508	13,047	4,461	9,361	7,034	2,327	8,147	6,013	2,134
Clerks.	20.3	20.1	20.5	20.1	20.5	19.5	20.5	19.6	21.3	1,678	904	774	860	532	328	818	372	446
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.9	6.4	3.7	3.7	4.6	3.0	6.1	8.3	4.4	25,795	11,080	14,715	13,043	5,699	7,344	12,752	5,381	7,371
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	3.6	4.5	2.9	503,530	244,947	258,583	451,104	221,209	229,895	52,426	23,738	28,688
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.8	4.4	3.2	103,247	56,275	46,972	74,567	41,364	33,203	28,680	14,911	13,769
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.3	4.2	4.9	2.7	2.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.2	4,660	4,195	465	2,194	1,941	253	2,466	2,254	212
Elementary occupations.	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.2	5.3	3.4	142,302	69,321	72,981	105,978	52,885	53,093	36,324	16,436	19,888

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- Thirty one percent (31.0%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About thirteen percent (12.6%) of all buildings/units in Singida Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 34.6 percent are powered by other sources.
- About twelve percent (11.9%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Three percent (3.0%) of all buildings in Singida Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- About sixty eight percent (67.9%) of all individually owned buildings/units in Singida Region are owned by males, 20.5 percent are owned by females, and 8.3 percent are jointly owned
- About eighty percent (79.6%) of all buildings/units in Singida Region are used by the owners themselves and 8.0 percent are used by tenants.
- Seventy-seven percent (77.0%) of all buildings in Singida Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty two percent (41.8%) of all buildings/units in Singida Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Singida Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building

ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and 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.

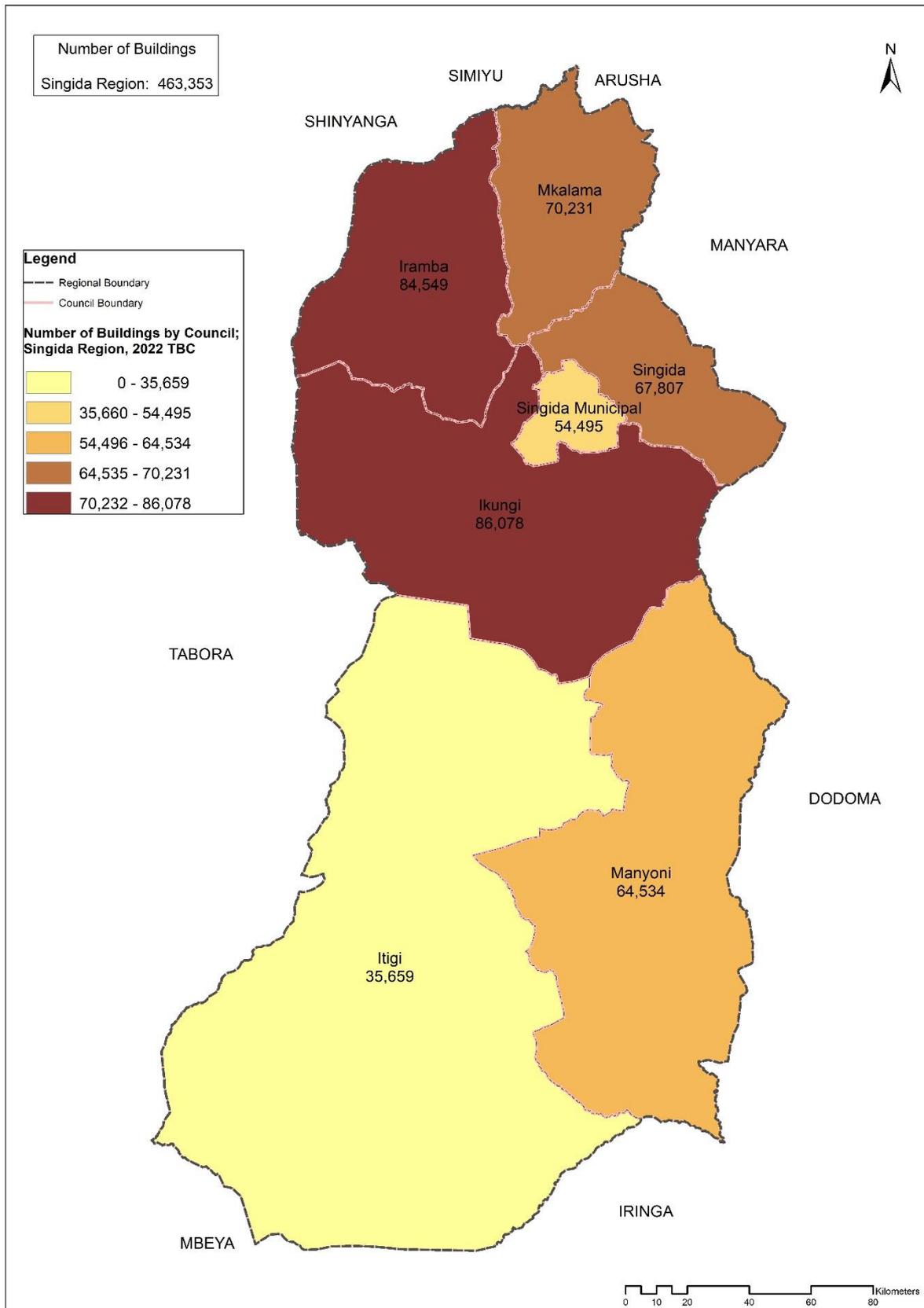
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Singida Region has a total of 463,363 buildings whereby 387,637 buildings are in rural and 75,716 in urban areas. Ikungi District Council has the largest number of buildings (86,078 buildings) in the Region followed by Iramba District Council (84,549 buildings) and Singida District Council (67,807 buildings). On the other hand, Itigi District have fewer number of buildings (35,659). Further results show that Singida Municipal has the largest number (161) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Iramba District (31) of multi-storey while Singida District has the smallest (9) of multi-storey buildings (9) (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type, and Council; Singida 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	463,353	290	440,541	22,522	387,637	118	370,221	17,298	75,716	172	70,320	5,224
Iramba District	84,549	31	79,474	5,044	72,920	23	68,891	4,006	11,629	8	10,583	1,038
Singida District	67,807	9	65,555	2,243	63,435	8	61,393	2,034	4,372	1	4,162	209
Singida Municipal	54,495	161	50,826	3,508	18,111	16	17,005	1,090	36,384	145	33,821	2,418
Manyoni District	64,534	21	61,597	2,916	57,308	18	54,933	2,357	7,226	3	6,664	559
Itigi District	35,659	21	34,099	1,539	27,303	14	26,184	1,105	8,356	7	7,915	434
Ikungi District	86,078	30	82,786	3,262	82,293	23	79,153	3,117	3,785	7	3,633	145
Mkalama District	70,231	17	66,204	4,010	66,267	16	62,662	3,589	3,964	1	3,542	421

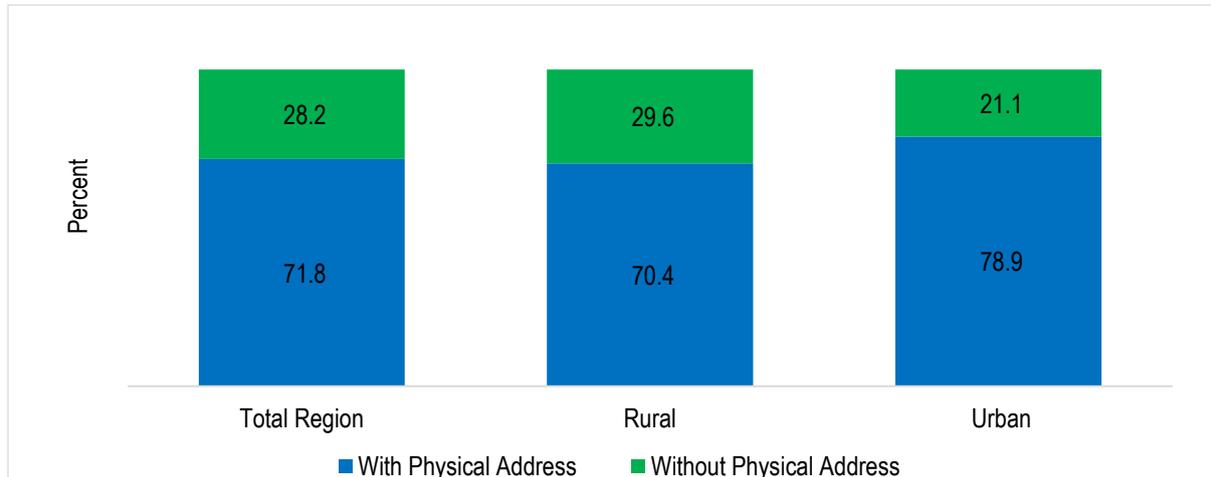
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 71.8 percent of all buildings in Singida Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in urban (78.9%) than in rural areas (70.4%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 61.6 percent in Manyoni District to 84.4 percent in Singida Municipal (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Singida Region, 2022 TBC

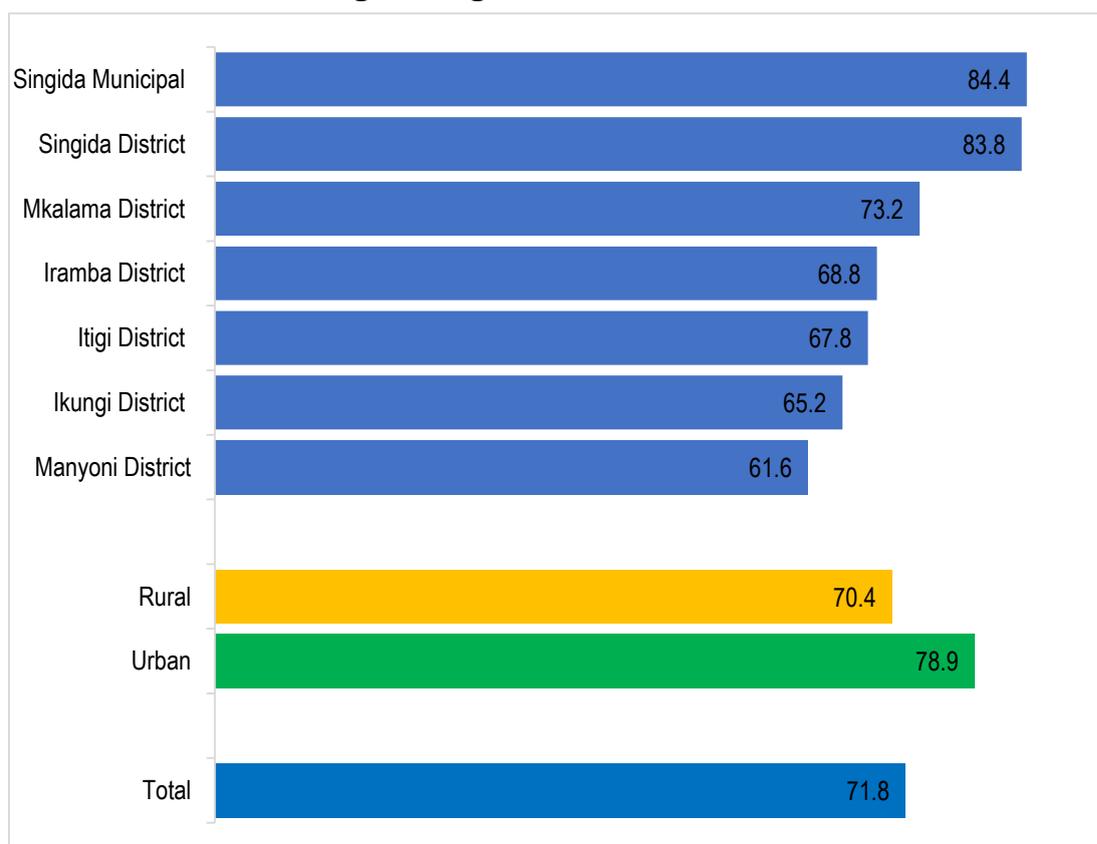


Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

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	463,353	332,499	130,854	387,637	272,738	114,899	75,716	59,761	15,955
Iramba District	84,549	58,165	26,384	72,920	50,589	22,331	11,629	7,576	4,053
Singida District	67,807	56,836	10,971	63,435	53,450	9,985	4,372	3,386	986
Singida Municipal	54,495	45,978	8,517	18,111	14,440	3,671	36,384	31,538	4,846
Manyoni District	64,534	39,780	24,754	57,308	34,990	22,318	7,226	4,790	2,436
Itigi District	35,659	24,193	11,466	27,303	17,782	9,521	8,356	6,411	1,945
Ikungi District	86,078	56,121	29,957	82,293	53,017	29,276	3,785	3,104	681
Mkalama District	70,231	51,426	18,805	66,267	48,470	17,797	3,964	2,956	1,008

14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 95.1 percent of all buildings in Singida Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings for rural and urban is 0.03 percent and 0.23 percent respectively. Results further reveal that about five percent (4.9%) of all buildings in the region are under construction; percentage of buildings undergoing construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (8.9%) is almost twice of rural areas (4.5%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence, Singida Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 91.2 percent of buildings in Singida Region are used for residential purpose, 2.8 percent for commercial-residential and 6.0 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Iramba District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (92.5%) compared with Singida Municipal, which has the lowest (89.2%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Singida District Councils has the highest proportion (7.4%) while Itigi District Council has lowest (4.9%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residence	Total Buildings	Main Use		
			Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	463,353	91.2	2.8	6.0
	Rural	387,637	91.9	2.4	5.7
	Urban	75,716	87.5	5.1	7.4
Iramba District	Total	84,549	92.5	2.0	5.5
	Rural	72,920	93.2	1.8	5.0
	Urban	11,629	88.1	3.3	8.5
Singida District	Total	67,807	90.1	2.5	7.4
	Rural	63,435	90.4	2.3	7.3
	Urban	4,372	85.5	6.0	8.6
Singida Municipal	Total	54,495	89.3	4.2	6.5
	Rural	18,111	92.4	2.2	5.4
	Urban	36,384	87.8	5.2	7.1
Manyoni District	Total	64,534	91.8	3.0	5.3
	Rural	57,308	92.3	2.6	5.1
	Urban	7,226	87.1	6.1	6.8
Itigi District	Total	35,659	91.2	3.9	4.9
	Rural	27,303	92.3	3.0	4.7
	Urban	8,356	87.5	6.9	5.6
Ikungi District	Total	86,078	91.4	2.8	5.8
	Rural	82,293	91.5	2.7	5.8
	Urban	3,785	88.9	4.1	7.0
Mkalama District	Total	70,231	91.5	2.5	6.1
	Rural	66,267	91.9	2.3	5.8
	Urban	3,964	84.2	4.9	10.9

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Singida Region is for commercial purposes (44.2%: 12,208 buildings), followed by religious institutions (16.5%; 4,543 buildings) and institutions (16.1%; 4,440 buildings). However, Singida District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (49.8%); 2,502 used for commercial purposes followed by Iramba District Councils (45.1%): 2,077 buildings; while Itigi District has the lowest (36.3; % 640 buildings;). Iramba District has the highest percentage of buildings (6.6%; 303 buildings; used for industrial purposes while the lowest percentage of buildings of that type of use is found in Singida Municipal (4.6%; 162 buildings;) (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Singida 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	27,604	6.1	44.2	1.6	0.0	2.1	1.2	8.7	16.1	0.1	16.5	5.6
Iramba District	4,610	6.2	49.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	4.6	13.5	0.1	19.9	5.5
Singida District	5,029	8.4	40.0	2.7	0.1	6.0	2.1	4.1	18.9	0.0	16.5	4.6
Singida Municipal	3,545	6.8	42.6	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.7	12.9	18.1	0.1	12.8	4.9
Manyoni District	3,396	6.3	36.3	2.3	0.1	2.3	0.9	13.8	14.5	0.1	20.0	5.6
Itigi District	1,764	6.1	44.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	7.4	15.1	0.1	18.2	5.9
Ikungi District	5,011	4.9	44.1	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.9	11.4	16.6	0.1	15.1	5.7
Mkalama District	4,249	4.7	45.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	10.6	16.4	0.1	13.4	6.6

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. Results show that, most buildings in Singida Region (92.2%) 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, Singida District has the highest (95.8%) proportion of buildings with single unit followed by Mkalama District (95.2%) while Iramba District has the lowest (87.4%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.3 percent in, Singida District to 4.2 percent in Singida Municipal Council (Table 14.4 and Figure 14.5).

Figure 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

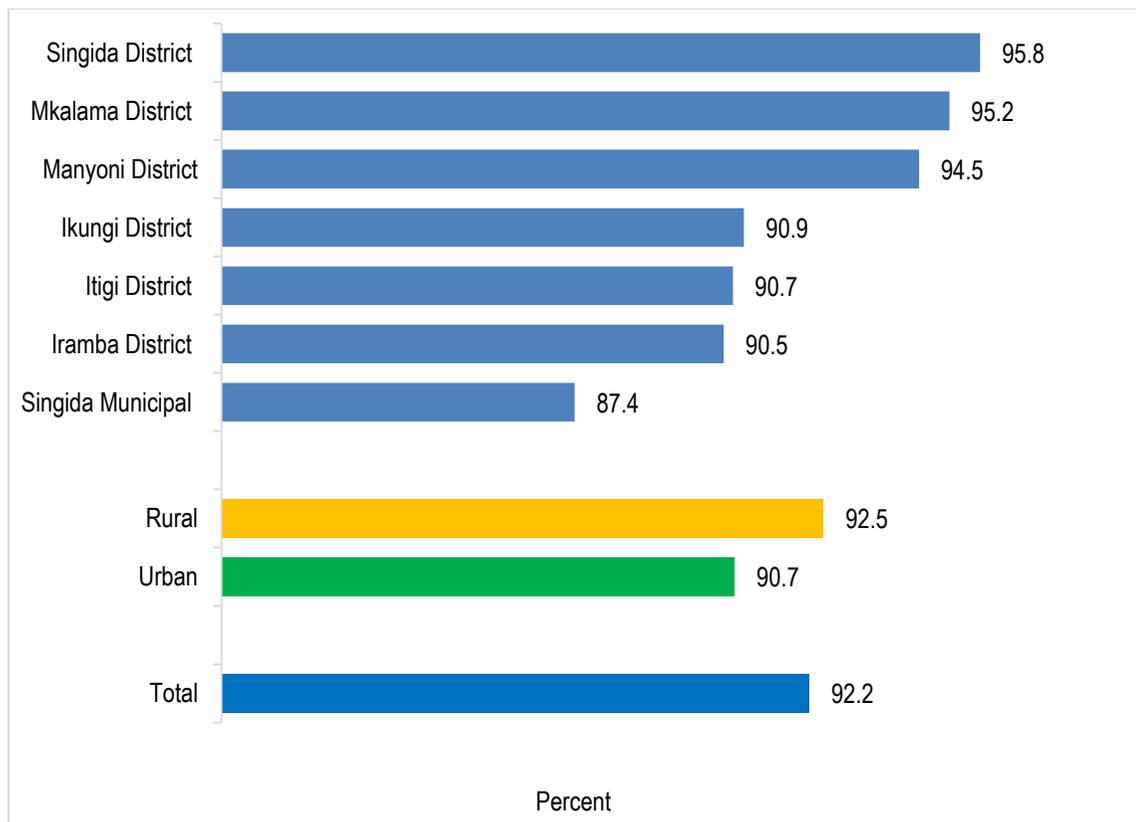


Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Region/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	435,749	92.2	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	365,627	92.5	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	70,122	90.7	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Council																					
Iramba District	79,939	90.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	69,302	90.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	10,637	89.9	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7
Singida District	62,778	95.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	58,781	95.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	3,997	97.9	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Singida Municipal	50,950	87.4	4.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	17,134	84.6	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	33,816	88.8	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Manyoni District	61,138	94.5	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	54,404	94.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	6,734	93.3	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
Itigi District	33,895	90.7	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	26,011	90.9	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	7,884	90.0	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5
Ikungi District	81,067	90.9	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	77,546	90.8	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	3,521	92.2	4.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
Mkalama District	65,982	95.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	62,449	95.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	3,533	98.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1

14.3 Buildings' Attributes

This section presents findings on attributes of buildings which constitute categories, occupancy status, ownership, construction status, materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, tenure status and condition of buildings. Buildings in this section refer to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of building are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (94.7%) of the buildings in Singida Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Singida 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; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Building Category					
		Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	463,353	7,841	1.7	16,849	3.6	438,663	94.7
Rural	387,637	5,487	1.4	11,560	3.0	370,590	95.6
Urban	75,716	2,354	3.1	5,289	7.0	68,073	89.9
Council							
Iramba District	84,549	1,434	1.7	2,929	3.5	80,186	94.8
Singida District	67,807	569	0.8	1,655	2.4	65,583	96.7
Singida Municipal	54,495	1,406	2.6	3,629	6.7	49,460	90.8
Manyoni District	64,534	995	1.5	1,867	2.9	61,672	95.6
Itigi District	35,659	771	2.2	1,489	4.2	33,399	93.7
Ikungi District	86,078	1,750	2.0	3,034	3.5	81,294	94.4
Mkalama District	70,231	916	1.3	2,246	3.2	67,069	95.5

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, 76.3 percent of all buildings in Singida Region have been completed and 7.1 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 12.1 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 4.5 percent. The results also indicate

that,77.2 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 71.6 percent in urban areas.

Percentage of completed buildings ranges from 71.5 percent in Mkalama District to 81.4 percent in Singida, Itigi (81.2%) and (81.1%) in Manyoni Districts. About five percent (4.5%) of buildings in Singida are temporary buildings (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

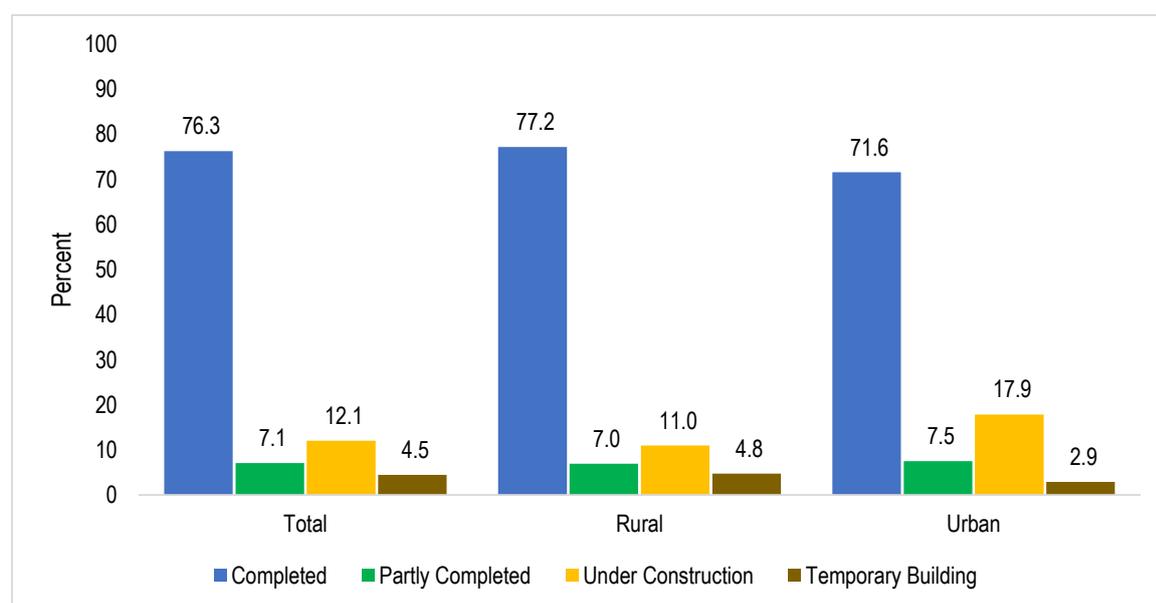


Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	463,353	76.3	7.1	12.1	4.5
Rural	387,637	77.2	7.0	11.0	4.8
Urban	75,716	71.6	7.5	17.9	2.9
Council					
Iramba District	84,549	74.9	7.4	13.3	4.4
Singida District	67,807	81.4	5.6	9.7	3.3
Singida Municipal	54,495	72.2	7.3	17.8	2.8
Manyoni District	64,534	81.1	4.0	10.0	4.9
Itigi District	35,659	81.2	7.7	9.2	2.0
Ikungi District	86,078	74.5	7.7	9.3	8.5
Mkalama District	70,231	71.5	9.7	15.7	3.2

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 87.8 percent of all buildings in Singida Region are in use, while 12.2 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (89.0%) compared with urban areas (81.6%). Ikungi District Council has the highest percentage (90.1%) of buildings in use while Singida Municipal Council has the lowest (81.4%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Singida, 2022 TBC

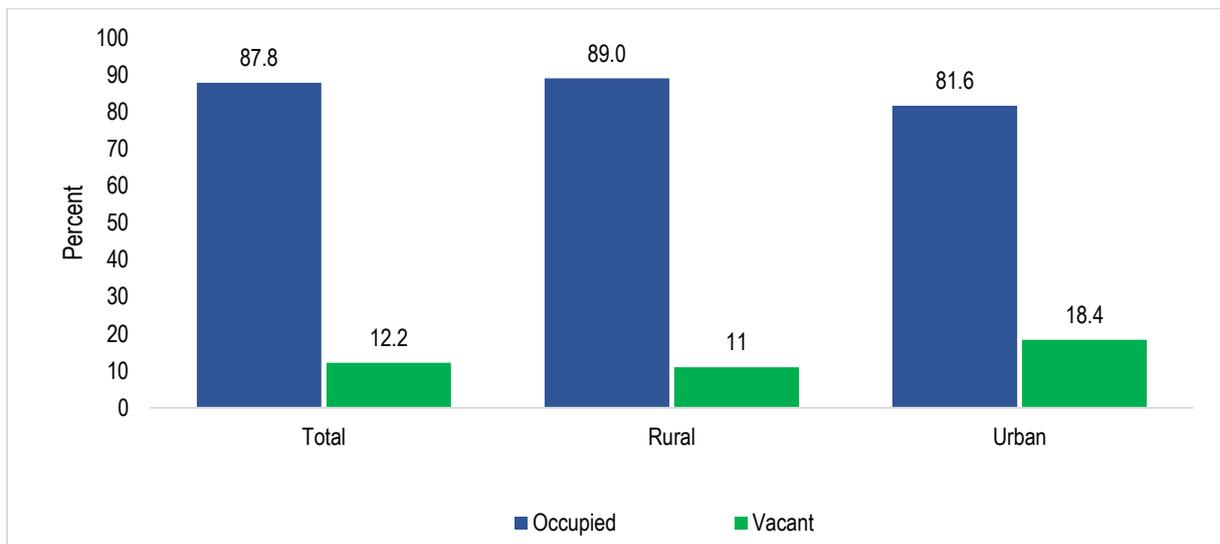


Table 14.8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	463,353	87.8	12.2
Rural	387,637	89.0	11.0
Urban	75,716	81.6	18.4
Council			
Iramba District	84,549	86.8	13.2
Singida District	67,807	88.9	11.1
Singida Municipal	54,495	81.4	18.6
Manyoni District	64,534	89.9	10.1
Itigi District	35,659	89.5	10.5
Ikungi District	86,078	90.1	9.9
Mkalama District	70,231	87.0	13.0

14.3.4 Buildings 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. More than forty seven percent (47.2%) of buildings in Singida Region have earth sand or soil floors, followed by cement floors (28.8%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 24.1 percent of all buildings in Rural area while in urban areas it is 52.7 percent. Singida Municipal has the highest percentage (59.6%) of buildings with cement floor while Mkalama District Councils have lower percentage of about 20.5 percent each (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Singida, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total number of Buildings	Flooring Material								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	463,353	28.8	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.2	0.1	21.3
Rural	387,637	24.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.8	0.1	21.7
Urban	75,716	52.7	8.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	18.5	0.1	19.4
Council										
Iramba District	156,728	36.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	44.5	0.1	16.0
Singida District	106,904	26.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	58.6	0.2	12.6
Singida Municipal	90,280	59.6	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.0	11.5
Manyoni District	69,888	37.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	41.9	0.1	19.1
Itigi District	70,616	47.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.2	0.1	16.6
Ikungi District	51,198	22.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	58.7	0.1	16.8
Mkalama District	45,342	20.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	57.1	0.1	20.9

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 Singida Region have walls built with sundried bricks (50.5%), followed by burnt bricks (27.2%). About forty six percent (45.8%) of buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by sundried bricks (29.4%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (54.7%) in rural areas are constructed using sundried bricks followed by burnt bricks (28.4%). Singida Municipal Council has the highest percentage (55.8%) of buildings built with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Iramba District Council has the lowest percentage (5.9%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Singida 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	463,353	0.2	14.9	50.5	27.2	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	1.0
Rural	387,637	0.1	8.9	54.7	28.2	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.9
Urban	75,716	0.4	45.8	29.4	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
Council											
Iramba District	84549	0.2	5.9	47.5	43.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.5
Singida District	67807	0.1	11.0	48.8	33.2	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Singida Municipal	54495	0.4	55.8	32.6	9.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0
Manyoni District	64534	0.1	14.3	64.3	10.5	0.0	0.2	9.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
Itigi District	35659	0.2	8.3	77.9	4.9	0.0	0.1	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.9
Ikungi District	86078	0.1	8.0	51.9	25.7	0.0	0.2	13.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Mkalama District	70231	0.2	10.3	41.5	44.6	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.4

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 (75.7%) of all buildings in Singida Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by mud and leaves (14.5%). In urban areas, 86.8 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 73.5 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 66.2 percent in Manyoni District Council to 86.1 percent in Singida Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Singida 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	463,353	75.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	7.2
Rural	387,637	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Urban	75,716	86.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.5
Council										
Iramba District	84,549	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	8.6
Singida District	67,807	81.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	6.3
Singida Municipal	54,495	86.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	10.4
Manyoni District	64,534	66.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.6	22.5	0.1	0.1	6.2
Itigi District	35,659	80.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.7
Ikungi District	86,078	71.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
Mkalama District	70,231	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	8.0

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

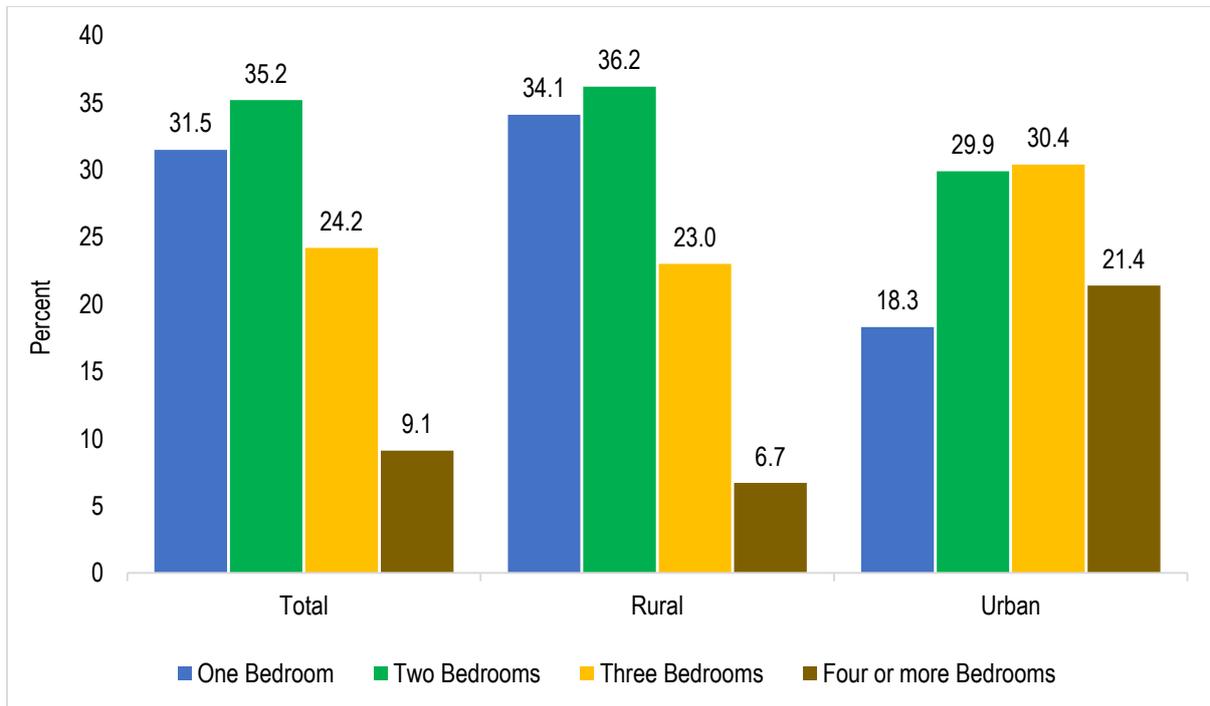
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 31.5 percent of such buildings/unit in Singida Region have one bedroom, 35.2 percent have two bedrooms, 24.2 percent have three bedrooms, and 9.1 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is slightly lower (34.1%) compared with 36.2 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most buildings/units (29.9% and 30.4%) have two and three bedrooms respectively, followed by those with one bedroom (18.3 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Number and Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residency	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Singida	472,718	31.5	35.2	24.2	5.1	1.9	0.9	1.2
Rural	394,392	34.1	36.2	23.0	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.6
Urban	78,326	18.3	29.9	30.4	10.3	4.5	2.5	4.1
Council								
Iramba District	85,533	30.8	35.6	26.1	4.5	1.6	0.6	0.8
Singida District	68,420	36.8	35.4	21.0	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.7
Singida Municipal	56,356	21.0	31.6	29.4	8.7	3.5	2.2	3.7
Manyoni District	65,691	35.8	37.0	18.8	4.6	1.9	0.8	1.1
Itigi District	36,244	32.3	34.4	21.0	6.3	2.8	1.4	1.8
Ikungi District	89,419	28.8	36.6	26.5	4.7	1.8	0.7	0.8
Mkalama District	71,055	34.6	34.1	24.6	4.4	1.4	0.6	0.5

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

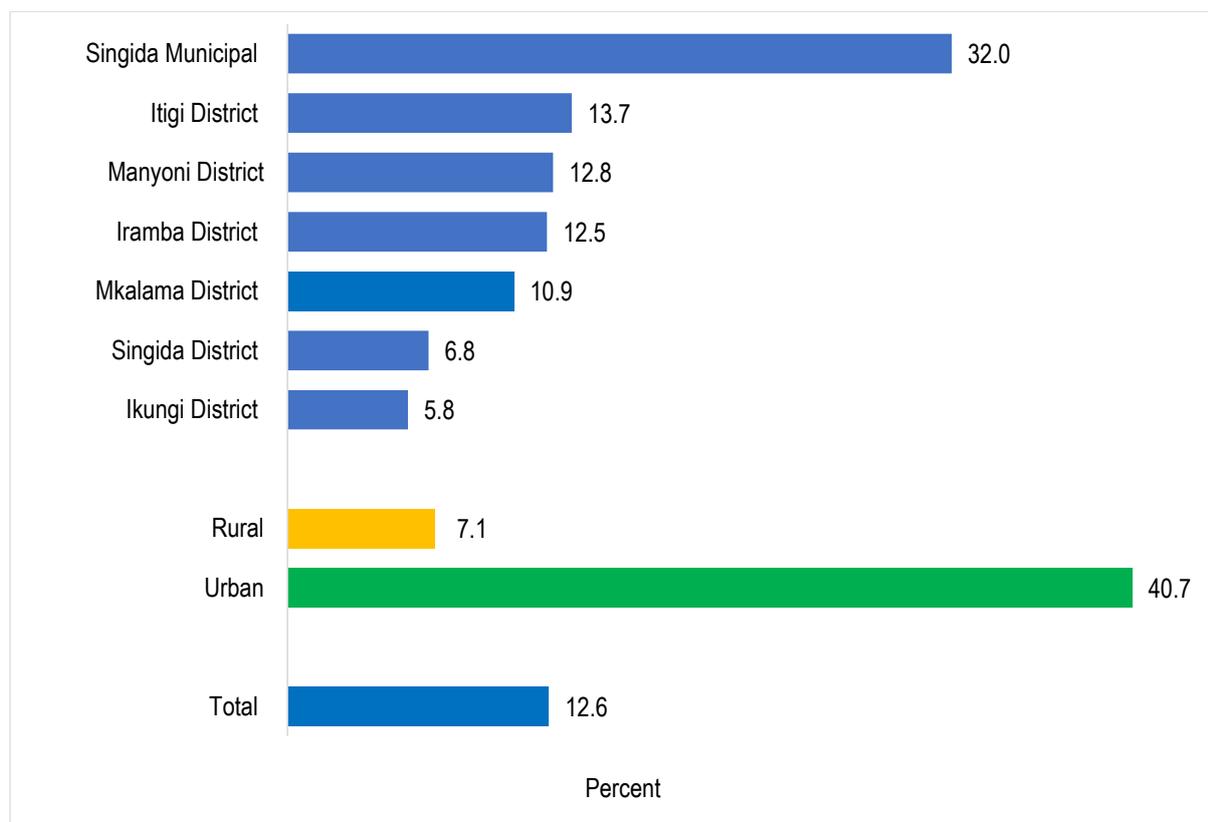
This section presents information on basic services in buildings. The services are electricity, water, toilets.

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 12.6 percent of all buildings/units in Singida Region are connected to the national grid. About forty one percent (40.7%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 7.1 percent in rural areas. Cross the councils of Singida Region, councils with highest proportions of buildings connected to the national grid is Singida Municipal (32.0%) while Ikungi District has the lowest percentage (5.8%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 34.6 percent of all buildings/units in Singida Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (37.6%) than in urban area (19.4%).

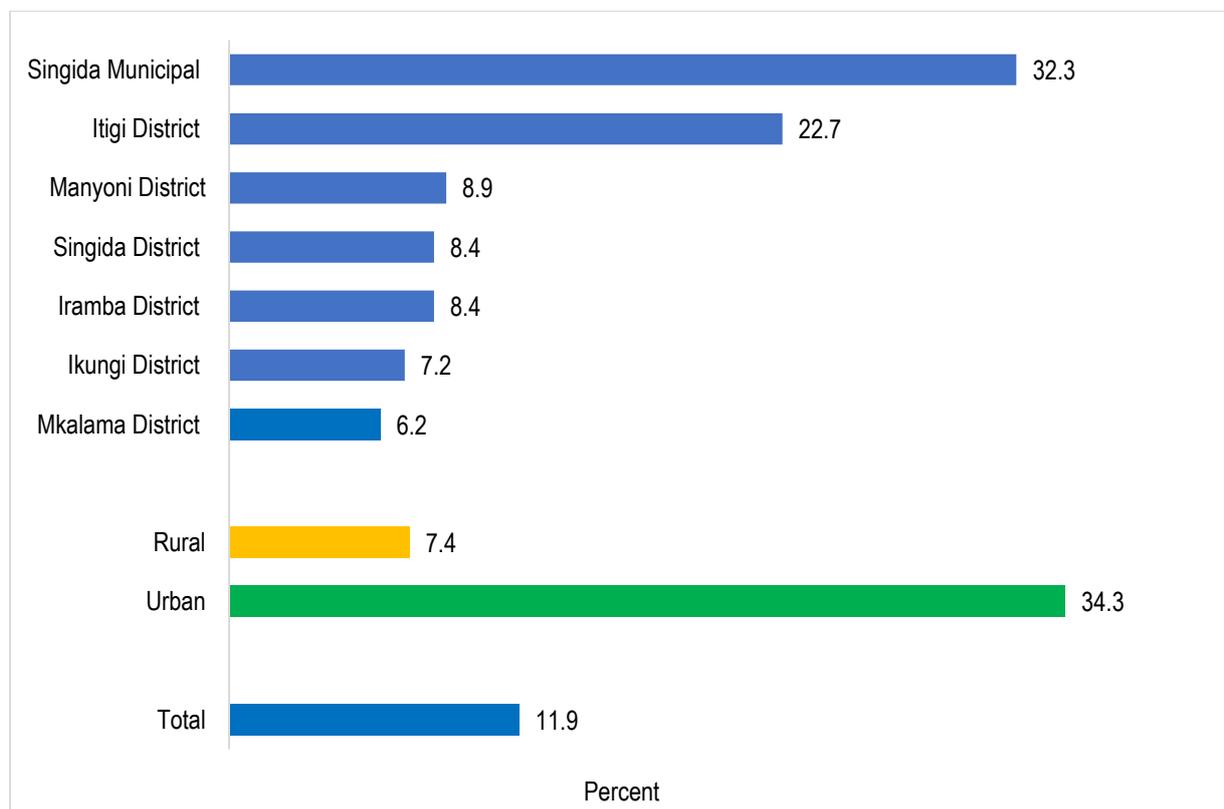
Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from 26.1percent in Manyoni District Council to 44.8 percent in Singida District Council. (Table 14.13).

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/unit. The results reveal that 11.9 percent of all buildings/units in Singida Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (34.3%)

than in rural areas (7.4%). Across councils, Singida Municipal has the highest percentage (32.3%) of buildings/units with water service while, Mkalama District Council has the lowest percentage (6.2%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Singida, 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. The results reveal that 73.5 percent of all buildings/units in Singida Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (75.7%) than in rural areas (73.1%). There are marked disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 67.6 percent in Itigi District to 80.6 percent in Singida District. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

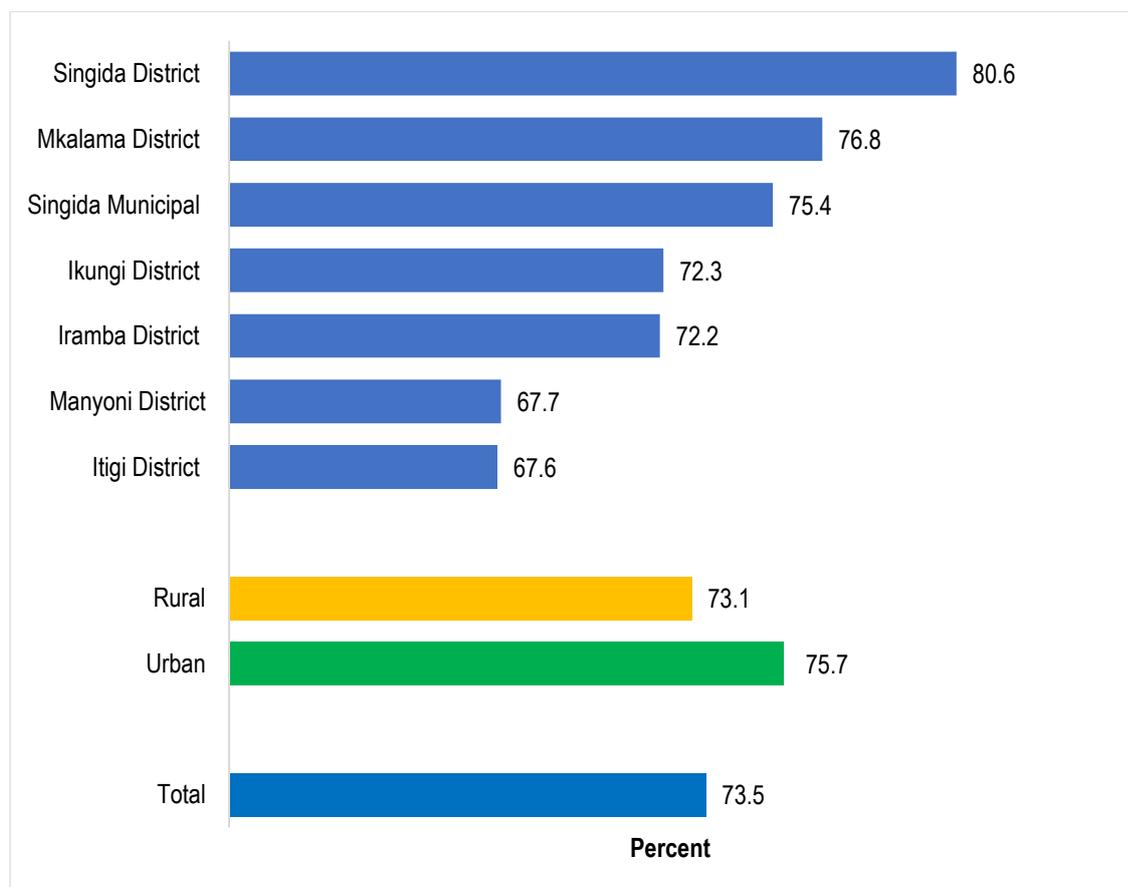


Table 14. 13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	472,718	12.6	34.6	11.9	73.5
Rural	394,392	7.1	37.6	7.4	73.1
Urban	78,326	40.7	19.4	34.3	75.7
Council					
Iramba District	85,533	12.5	31.1	8.4	72.2
Singida District	68,420	6.8	44.8	8.4	80.6
Singida Municipal	56,356	32.0	28.4	32.3	75.4
Manyoni District	65,691	12.8	26.1	8.9	67.7
Itigi District	36,244	13.7	34.2	22.7	67.6
Ikungi District	89,419	5.8	35.1	7.2	72.3
Mkalama District	71,055	10.9	41.2	6.2	76.8

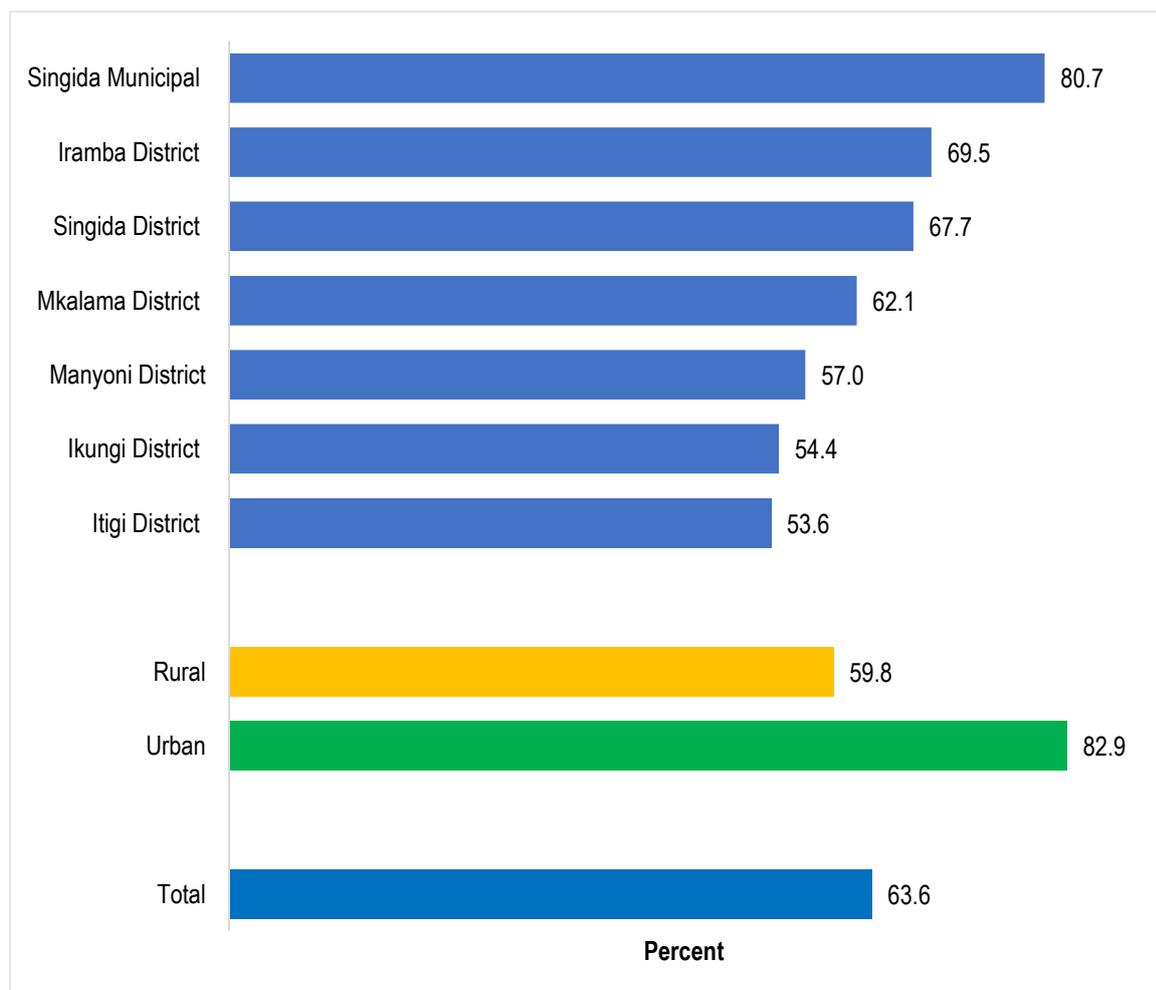
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for Person With Disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 63.6 percent of all buildings in Singida Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (82.9%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 59.8 percent in rural areas. Singida Municipal Council has the highest percentage (80.7%) of buildings accessible by road while Itigi District Council has the lowest (53.6%) (Figure 14.11).

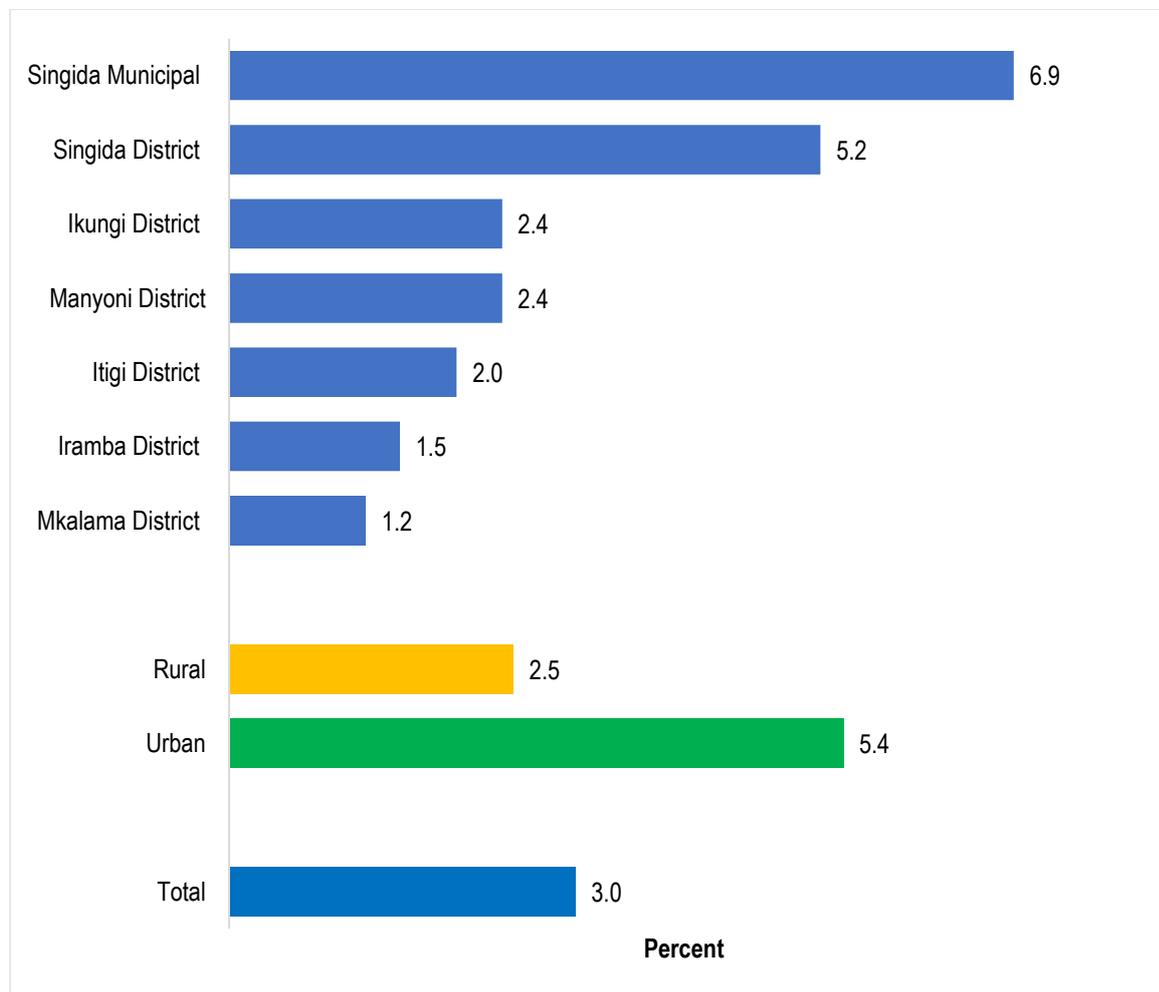
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Access Road by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

The results reveal that 3.0 percent of all buildings in Singida Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.4 percent and 2.5 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Singida Municipal has the highest percentage (6.9%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mkalama District Council has the lowest percentage (1.2%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



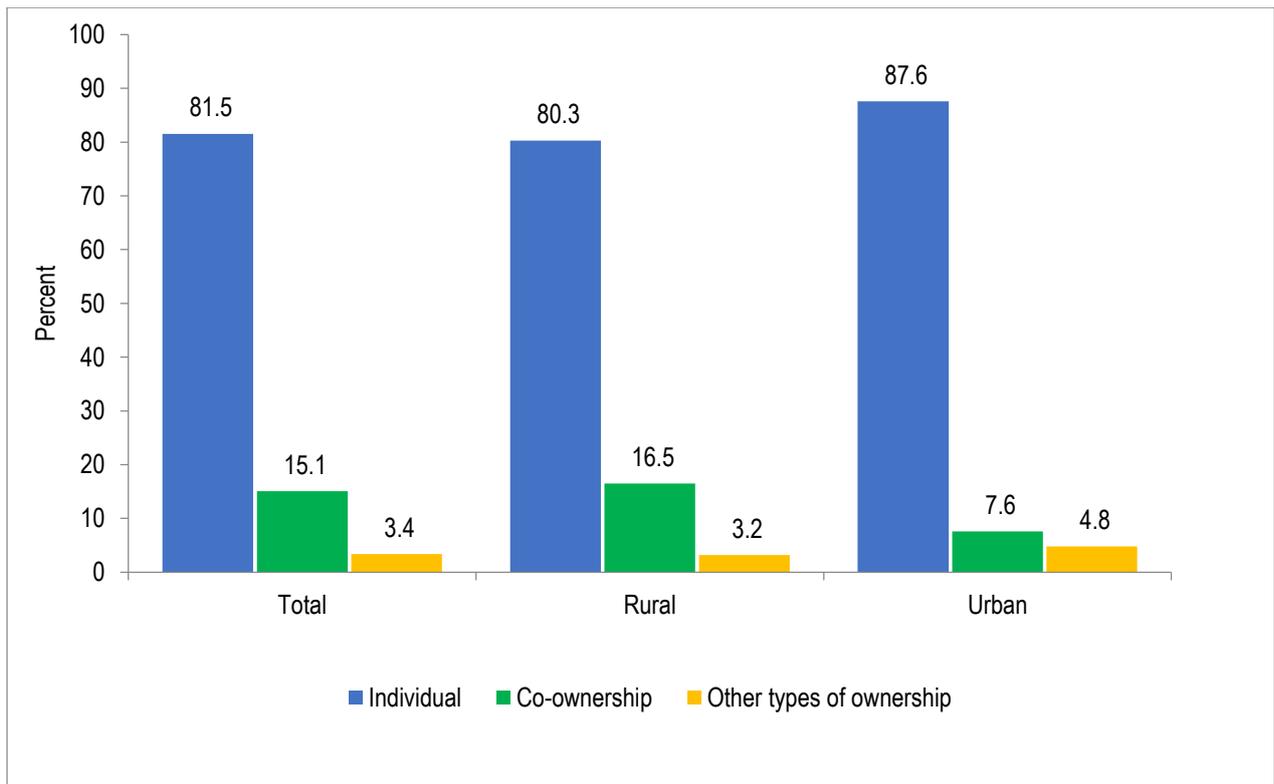
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 (81.5%) of buildings in Singida Region are individually owned, followed by 15.1 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Singida Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Singida Region are owned by male only (67.9%), followed by female only (20.5%) and 8.3 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Itigi District Council has the highest proportion (72.3%) of buildings/units owned by males alone while Singida District Council has the lowest proportion (61.7%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Singida, 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 Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	472,718	67.9	20.5	8.3	1.7	1.6	394,392	68.2	19.6	8.9	1.7	1.6	78,326	66.6	25.2	4.8	1.7	1.7
Iramba District	85,533	66.0	20.7	8.9	2.2	2.2	73,664	66.8	19.7	9.2	2.1	2.2	11,869	61.4	27.1	6.9	2.4	2.2
Singida District	68,420	61.7	19.2	16.5	1.4	1.3	63,969	61.6	18.5	17.2	1.4	1.3	4,451	62.5	28.0	6.5	1.6	1.5
Singida Municipal	56,356	69.1	20.9	6.1	2.0	2.0	18,348	68.0	17.3	9.4	2.6	2.7	38,008	69.6	22.6	4.5	1.7	1.6
Manyoni District	65,691	68.4	23.6	5.0	1.4	1.5	58,239	68.9	23.1	5.2	1.4	1.4	7,452	65.0	27.7	3.7	1.8	1.8
Itigi District	36,244	72.3	19.5	5.3	1.4	1.5	27,684	73.9	17.7	5.4	1.4	1.6	8,560	67.2	25.2	4.7	1.4	1.5
Ikungi District	89,419	69.8	19.8	6.9	1.8	1.7	85,447	70.2	19.3	7.0	1.8	1.7	3,972	60.7	31.2	4.4	2.0	1.7
Mkalama District	71,055	70.3	19.8	7.4	1.3	1.2	67,041	70.5	19.2	7.7	1.3	1.2	4,014	65.6	29.9	2.6	0.8	1.1

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 79.6 percent of all buildings/units in Singida Region are occupied by the owners themselves followed by tenants alone (8.0%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 82.4 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by live in without pay (6.8%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (16.7%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Singida District has the highest percentage (85.4%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves while Singida Municipal has the lowest percentage (67.3%). In addition, Singida Municipal has the highest percentage (14.8%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Singida District has the lowest (5.3%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Occupancy Tenure Status, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/units	Occupied by Owner	Live in without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	472,718	79.6	7.2	5.2	8.0	394,392	82.4	6.8	4.4	6.3	78,326	65.4	8.9	9.0	16.7
Iramba District	85,533	78.3	7.8	5.6	8.3	73,664	80.1	7.6	5.3	7.0	11,869	67.2	9.4	7.4	16.1
Singida District	68,420	85.4	5.7	3.7	5.3	63,969	86.2	5.6	3.5	4.7	4,451	72.7	7.6	6.7	13.0
Singida Municipal	56,356	67.3	9.0	8.9	14.8	18,348	76.1	8.7	6.7	8.5	38,008	63.0	9.1	10.0	17.9
Manyoni District	65,691	79.7	7.6	5.0	7.8	58,239	81.7	7.4	4.3	6.6	7,452	64.3	8.7	10.2	16.9
Itigi District	36,244	78.6	6.8	5.6	9.0	27,684	82.4	6.4	4.4	6.8	8,560	66.4	8.2	9.3	16.1
Ikungi District	89,419	82.5	6.4	4.3	6.8	85,447	83.1	6.4	4.2	6.3	3,972	71.1	7.6	5.4	15.9
Mkalama District	71,055	82.1	7.1	4.4	6.3	67,041	82.9	7.0	4.2	5.9	4,014	69.7	9.8	7.4	13.1

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Singida Region (77.0%) are built on un-surveyed land while 16.9 percent are built on surveyed land and 4.2 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 56.0 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 9.3 percent of rural buildings. Mkalama District Council has the highest percentage (85.6%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while Manyoni District has the lowest (73.2%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.16: Number and Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
Total	463,353	16.9	77.0	4.2	1.9	387,637	9.3	85.9	3.4	1.5	75,716	56.0	31.7	8.1	4.2
Iramba District	84,549	12.0	83.5	2.6	1.9	72,920	6.1	90.1	2.2	1.6	11,629	49.3	41.9	4.9	3.9
Singida District	67,807	11.4	84.0	3.9	0.7	63,435	8.6	87.1	3.6	0.7	4,372	51.5	37.9	8.5	2.1
Singida Municipal	54,495	54.3	36.3	5.9	3.4	18,111	31.3	66.7	0.9	1.1	36,384	65.8	21.2	8.4	4.5
Manyoni District	64,534	20.1	73.2	4.7	2.0	57,308	14.7	79.6	3.9	1.7	7,226	63.0	22.1	10.3	4.6
Itigi District	35,659	11.3	82.4	4.3	2.0	27,303	5.2	90.6	2.8	1.4	8,356	31.1	56.0	9.2	3.8
Ikungi District	86,078	8.7	84.6	5.0	1.7	82,293	7.2	86.5	4.7	1.5	3,785	39.7	43.6	10.0	6.7
Mkalama District	70,231	8.9	85.6	3.5	2.0	66,267	6.8	87.9	3.3	1.9	3,964	45.2	45.6	6.6	2.6

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. Results show that 41.8 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 33.5 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 6.0 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	472,718	6.0	0.6	2.8	33.5	1.4	0.0	9.7	41.8	4.3
Iramba District	85,533	4.2	0.4	2.9	33.4	1.6	0.0	9.0	42.9	5.6
Singida District	68,420	3.3	0.1	0.6	44.3	0.5	0.0	9.9	39.5	1.9
Singida Municipal	56,356	23.5	2.8	9.1	24.8	3.1	0.0	10.9	18.1	7.6
Manyoni District	65,691	5.1	0.4	3.2	30.4	0.8	0.0	6.9	48.8	4.4
Itigi District	36,244	4.3	0.2	3.4	24.2	2.0	0.0	10.9	50.6	4.4
Ikungi District	89,419	3.1	0.3	0.6	40.1	0.7	0.0	8.8	42.6	3.7
Mkalama District	71,055	2.3	0.3	1.5	29.4	1.6	0.0	12.4	49.2	3.2

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 and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders on the key indicators, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Singida Region.

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Singida 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 Singida Region has increased from 1,370,637 persons in 2012 to 2,008,058 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Singida Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 3.8 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.8 percent (which is above the national average of 3.2%), the population of Singida Region is expected to double in the next 18 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.8 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when appropriate investments are made in education, health and development of skills;
- iii. On the negative side, population growth of 3.8 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively implement respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning as well as putting in place effective supervision and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance; and
- iii. Regional and, Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including by - laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About seventeen percent (16.7%) of the Singida Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About fifty three percent (53.2%) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About one third (30.8%) of the Singida Region population are youth aged 15 – 35 years; and

- iv. About seven percent (6.5%) of the total population in the Region 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 in general;
- 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) exert 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 education, health and development of skills; and
- iv. Elderly persons need social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Singida Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

- i. About twenty one percent (20.7%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Singida Region are married; and
- ii. Almost five percent (5.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. Percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (9.2%) than males (1.4%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunity opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and
- ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to develop supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer, public works programmes such as those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About forty-seven (46.8%) of children under five years of age in Singida Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification

- ii. About twenty three percent (22.9%) and 8.8 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and
- iii. About five percent (4.7 %) of persons in Singida Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and
- 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 nine percent (9.2%) of children under age 18 in Singida Region are orphans (6.3% with one parent dead and 2.9% with both parents' dead); and

- ii. Itigi District Council has the highest (11.0%) of children under age 18 who are orphans while Singida District Council has the lowest (7.2%).

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. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and to take actions to minimize their sufferings;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centers.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. More than seventy nine percent (79.4%) of population aged 15 years and above in Singida Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 68.0 percent in Itigi District Council to 93.7 percent in Singida Municipal Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Singida Region is 78.3 percent with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 58.8 percent in Itigi District to 95.9 percent in Singida Municipal;
- iii. More than ten percent (10.2%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. Sixty percent (60.0%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 88.3 in 2012 to 113.7 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The adult literacy rate (79.4%) for Singida Region is relatively low compared to the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant number of illiterate population in the region. This may lead to unhealthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement of national development targets and may lead to lack of harmony in the society;
- iii. The Net Enrolment Rate for Singida Region is below the national average of 83.3 percent which indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are not enrolled which also translate into poor education outcomes for Region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;
- iv. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;
- v. Persons With Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Singida Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Five Year Development Plan III still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to enhance efforts on education development in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023);

- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates;
- iv. Regional and Local Authority to establish major causes of drop outs, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Singida Region is 3.9 percent; the rate is higher in urban (7.3%) than in rural (3.1%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (73.8%) of the total employment in Singida Region; and
- iii. About fifty five percent (55.1%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Singida Region.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 3.9 percent unemployment for Singida Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low. However, unemployment implies possibility of social vices such as increase in crime, and social unrest;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant negative 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 the key sector for employment in the Region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Singida Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment for the private sector to thrive by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 Persons With Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About eleven percent (11.3%) of the total Singida Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Almost fifty percent (49.6%) of Persons With Disabilities reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About ten percent (10.2%) 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, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the Region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs 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 to enforce responsible laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and local Government authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programs on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. More than fifty five percent (55.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Singida Region, the percentage ranges from 45.4 in Singida Municipal Council to 62.9 percent in Singida District Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (16.0%) than females (9.7%).

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 Singida Region with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Females 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 women's land rights and benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. More than forty seven percent (47.2%) of private households in Singida Region is using drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between

councils ranging from 25.7 percent in Ikungi District to 82.7 percent in Singida Municipal; and

- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (86.1%) and rural (37.3%) on percentage private households in Singida Region using improved source of drinking water.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About fifty three percent (53.0%) of household in Singida 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 thirty nine percent (38.6%) of households in Singida Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 23.6 percent in Ikungi District to 78.2 percent in Singida Municipal; and
- ii. About eight percent (7.9%) of households in Singida Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 0.8 percent in Singida Municipal Council to 16.4 percent in Itigi District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to 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 and awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Seventy three percent (72.6%) and (16.2%) of private households in Singida Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About nine percent (8.6%) of households in Singida Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost twenty one percent (21.2%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 8.5 in Ikungi District to 56.8 percent in Singida Municipal Council; and
- iv. About forty five percent (44.5%) of households in Singida Region use solar 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 Singida Region is low, 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 by availability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are the main causes of climate change;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with on-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (82.8%) in Singida Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.4%) and females (0.5%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.6%) and about one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. More than thirty seven percent (37.2%) of households in Singida Region own radio while 22.5 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 23.3 percent in Itigi District to 71.1 percent in Iramba District (Radio) and from 7.3 percent in Ikungi District to 56.4 percent in Iramba District (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre primary, primary and secondary education levels; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider raising awareness/sensitizing communities to establish community networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About seventy two percent (71.8%) of all buildings in Singida Region have physical addresses;
- ii. More than forty seven percent (47.2%) of all buildings in Singida Region have electricity services, of which 12.6 percent are connected to the national grid and 34.6 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About twelve percent (11.9%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About three percent (3.0%) of all buildings in Singida Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. Seventy seven percent (77.0%) of all buildings are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 85.6 percent in Mkalama District to 36.3 percent in Singida Municipal Council; and
- vi. About forty two percent (41.8%) of all buildings in Singida Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);

- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans;
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income clients to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,008,058	1,686,020	322,038	995,703	1,1,012,355
Iramba District	328,912	289,073	39,839	163,440	1165,472
Singida District	284,895	268,611	16,284	141,962	142,933
Singida Municipal	232,459	66,967	165,492	113,358	119,101
Manyoni District	279,069	247,751	31,318	136,358	142,711
Itigi District	215,947	174,944	41,003	107,648	108,299,
Ikungi District	411,262	395,472	15,790	205,429	205,833
Mkalama District	255,514	243,202	12,312	127,508	128,006

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,987,480	1,673,371	314,109	982,669	1,004,811
Iramba District	324,899	285,858	39,041	160,868	164,031
Singida District	282,910	266,864	16,046	140,644	142,266
Singida Municipal	228,290	66,698	161,592	110,559	117,731
Manyoni District	274,951	244,792	30,159	133,681	141,270
Itigi District	212,770	172,880	39,890	105,895	106,875
Ikungi District	408,847	393,559	15,288	204,000	204,847
Mkalama District	254,813	242,720	12,093	127,022	127,791

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	20,578	12,649	7,929	13,034	7,544
Iramba District	4,013	3,215	798	2,572	1,441
Singida District	1,985	1,747	238	1,318	667
Singida Municipal	4,169	269	3,900	2,799	1,370
Manyoni District	4,118	2,959	1,159	2,677	1,441
Itigi District	3,177	2,064	1,113	1,753	1,424
Ikungi District	2,415	1,913	502	1,429	986
Mkalama District	701	482	219	486	215

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Singida 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)	259,225	133,349	125,876	212,759	111,218	101,541	46,466	22,131	24,335
Youth Population (15–24 years)	297,404	150,574	146,830	235,952	121,454	114,498	61,452	29,120	32,332
Youth Population (15–35 years)	516,309	261,179	255,130	402,758	206,673	196,085	113,551	54,506	59,045
Primary School (6–12 years)	293,169	142,109	151,060	242,725	117,830	124,895	50,444	24,279	26,165
Primary School (7–13 years)	312,524	152,436	160,088	260,472	127,396	133,076	52,052	25,040	27,012
Secondary School (13-16 years)	164,290	83,205	81,085	137,138	70,428	66,710	27,152	12,777	14,375
Secondary School (14-17 years)	154,657	79,862	74,795	127,699	67,097	60,602	26,958	12,765	14,193
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	801,643	409,085	392,558	629,548	325,259	304,289	172,095	83,826	88,269
Elderly population (60+ years)	71,545	42,677	28,868	57,828	35,439	22,389	13,717	7,238	6,479
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,257,276	636,545	620,731	1,005,776	514,078	491,698	251,500	122,467	129,033
Population Aged 14+ years and above	893,225	459,577	433,648	705,476	367,800	337,676	187,749	91,777	95,972
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	738,568	379,715	358,853	577,777	300,703	277,074	160,791	79,012	81,779

Table A8. 2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region 2022 PHC

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,065,403	521,369	544,034	846,177	436,071	410,106
Rural	870,381	428,369	442,012	665,700	347,727	317,973
Urban	195,022	93,000	102,022	180,477	88,344	92,133
Council						
Iramba District	178,508	87,234	91,274	135,091	69,676	65,415
Singida District	148,256	73,071	75,185	129,347	67,273	62,074
Singida Municipal	136,561	65,777	70,784	128,001	63,131	64,870
Manyoni District	146,047	69,585	76,462	102,036	52,515	49,521
Itigi District	108,861	53,944	54,917	74,007	39,452	34,555
Ikungi District	209,616	104,167	105,449	165,349	86,332	79,017
Mkalama District	137,554	67,591	69,963	112,346	57,692	54,654

Table A8.3: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,208,272	605,009	603,263	978,221	494,479	483,742	230,051	110,530	119,521
5-9	140,973	66,380	74,593	114,815	53,939	60,876	26,158	12,441	13,717
10-14	225,191	112,040	113,151	190,279	95,294	94,985	34,912	16,746	18,166
15 - 19	163,808	85,361	78,447	133,530	70,950	62,580	30,278	14,411	15,867
20 - 24	125,208	59,998	65,210	98,717	47,728	50,989	26,491	12,270	14,221
25 - 29	106,542	52,080	54,462	82,361	40,729	41,632	24,181	11,351	12,830
30 - 34	91,120	46,178	44,942	70,541	36,199	34,342	20,579	9,979	10,600
35 - 39	72,865	36,717	36,148	57,168	28,931	28,237	15,697	7,786	7,911
40 - 44	64,474	32,178	32,296	51,459	25,731	25,728	13,015	6,447	6,568
45 - 49	56,414	28,145	28,269	45,892	23,053	22,839	10,522	5,092	5,430
50 - 54	49,686	24,862	24,824	41,018	20,687	20,331	8,668	4,175	4,493
55 - 59	33,181	17,152	16,029	27,228	14,251	12,977	5,953	2,901	3,052
60 - 64	28,548	15,680	12,868	23,339	13,074	10,265	5,209	2,606	2,603
65 - 69	16,234	8,869	7,365	13,255	7,358	5,897	2,979	1,511	1,468
70 - 74	14,501	8,205	6,296	12,085	6,944	5,141	2,416	1,261	1,155
75 - 79	8,377	4,799	3,578	7,058	4,085	2,973	1,319	714	605
80+	11,150	6,365	4,785	9,476	5,526	3,950	1,674	839	835

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	1,214,417	607,930	606,487	982,908	496,702	486,206	231,509	111,228	120,281
Youth Population (15–24 years)	251,637	129,180	122,457	207,858	108,402	99,456	43,779	20,778	23,001
Youth Population (15–35 years)	289,016	145,359	143,657	232,247	118,678	113,569	56,769	26,681	30,088
Primary School (6–12 years)	503,365	252,216	251,149	398,227	202,351	195,876	105,138	49,865	55,273
Primary School (7–13 years)	266,988	129,158	137,830	222,040	107,597	114,443	44,948	21,561	23,387
Secondary School (13-16 years)	289,576	141,200	148,376	242,208	118,474	123,734	47,368	22,726	24,642
Secondary School (14-17 years)	150,361	77,599	72,762	124,786	65,529	59,257	25,575	12,070	13,505
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	791,846	398,351	393,495	631,253	321,333	309,920	160,593	77,018	83,575
Elderly population (60+ years)	78,810	43,918	34,892	65,213	36,987	28,226	13,597	6,931	6,666
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,214,417	607,930	606,487	982,908	496,702	486,206	231,509	111,228	120,281
Population Aged 14+ years and above	887,666	449,345	438,321	711,721	364,725	346,996	175,945	84,620	91,325
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	737,305	371,746	365,559	586,935	299,196	287,739	150,370	72,550	77,820

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (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	419,783	212,138	207,645	363,205	184,457	178,748	56,578	27,681	28,897	328,788	160,406	168,382	275,368	134,641	140,727	53,420	25,765	27,655
Iramba District	66,708	33,875	32,833	59,577	30,307	29,270	7,131	3,568	3,563	50,403	24,723	25,680	43,658	21,397	22,261	6,745	3,326	3,419
Singida District	63,901	32,404	31,497	60,683	30,809	29,874	3,218	1,595	1,623	59,864	29,567	30,297	56,782	28,069	28,713	3,082	1,498	1,584
Singida Municipal	42,627	21,024	21,603	14,204	7,203	7,001	28,423	13,821	14,602	40,874	19,930	20,944	13,528	6,756	6,772	27,346	13,174	14,172
Manyoni District	57,291	28,768	28,523	51,994	26,254	25,740	5,297	2,514	2,783	38,051	17,872	20,179	33,187	15,601	17,586	4,864	2,271	2,593
Itigi District	45,710	23,166	22,544	38,314	19,456	18,858	7,396	3,710	3,686	26,873	12,942	13,931	20,396	9,793	10,603	6,477	3,149	3,328
Ikungi District	89,582	45,248	44,334	86,648	43,869	42,779	2,934	1,379	1,555	66,346	32,401	33,945	63,522	31,083	32,439	2,824	1,318	1,506
Mkalama District	53,964	27,653	26,311	51,785	26,559	25,226	2,179	1,094	1,085	46,377	22,971	23,406	44,295	21,942	22,353	2,082	1,029	1,053

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Singida Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	419,783	212,138	207,645	363,205	184,457	178,748	56,578	27,681	28,897	477,140	231,754	245,386	395,533	192,722	202,811	81,607	39,032	42,575
Iramba District	66,708	33,875	32,833	59,577	30,307	29,270	7,131	3,568	3,563	72,253	35,494	36,759	61,919	30,375	31,544	10,334	5,119	5,215
Singida District	63,901	32,404	31,497	60,683	30,809	29,874	3,218	1,595	1,623	88,566	43,219	45,347	83,854	40,945	42,909	4,712	2,274	2,438
Singida Municipal	42,627	21,024	21,603	14,204	7,203	7,001	28,423	13,821	14,602	62,023	29,836	32,187	20,154	9,974	10,180	41,869	19,862	22,007
Manyoni District	57,291	28,768	28,523	51,994	26,254	25,740	5,297	2,514	2,783	53,797	25,355	28,442	46,490	21,943	24,547	7,307	3,412	3,895
Itigi District	45,710	23,166	22,544	38,314	19,456	18,858	7,396	3,710	3,686	37,812	18,359	19,453	28,044	13,619	14,425	9,768	4,740	5,028
Ikungi District	89,582	45,248	44,334	86,648	43,869	42,779	2,934	1,379	1,555	96,884	47,082	49,802	92,501	45,074	47,427	4,383	2,008	2,375
Mkalama District	53,964	27,653	26,311	51,785	26,559	25,226	2,179	1,094	1,085	65,805	32,409	33,396	62,571	30,792	31,779	3,234	1,617	1,617

Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Singida Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total (Number of Buildings)	Ownership Status												
		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 PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	676,397	608,608	39,289	240	3,814	228	7,127	2,165	5,901	7,510	122	59	488	846
Rural	530,746	476,594	32,884	179	2,475	127	5,525	1,561	4,919	5,547	47	23	189	676
Urban	145,651	132,014	6,405	61	1,339	101	1,602	604	982	1,963	75	36	299	170
Council														
Iramba District	113,667	103,390	6,241	36	388	60	1,386	204	305	1,422	3	3	81	148
Singida District	54,137	49,265	3,016	12	145	8	828	12	131	673	3	0	20	24
Singida Municipal	77,754	67,699	5,600	36	712	12	786	498	1,302	924	5	2	37	141
Manyoni District	21,519	18,954	814	7	357	8	363	195	347	366	4	0	97	7
Itigi District	70,195	62,228	3,769	26	632	23	723	214	1,505	859	37	14	31	134
Ikungi District	79,902	72,418	3,762	25	751	59	704	247	589	1,007	37	23	177	103
Mkalama District	19,942	17,467	871	3	145	10	343	106	611	329	18	1	6	32

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