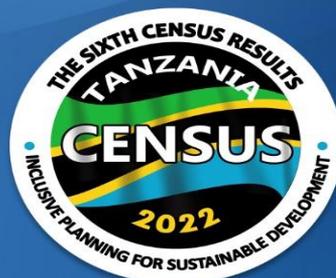




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

## Shinyanga Region

# Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Shinyanga Regional Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and Planning  
Dodoma

and

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

December 2024



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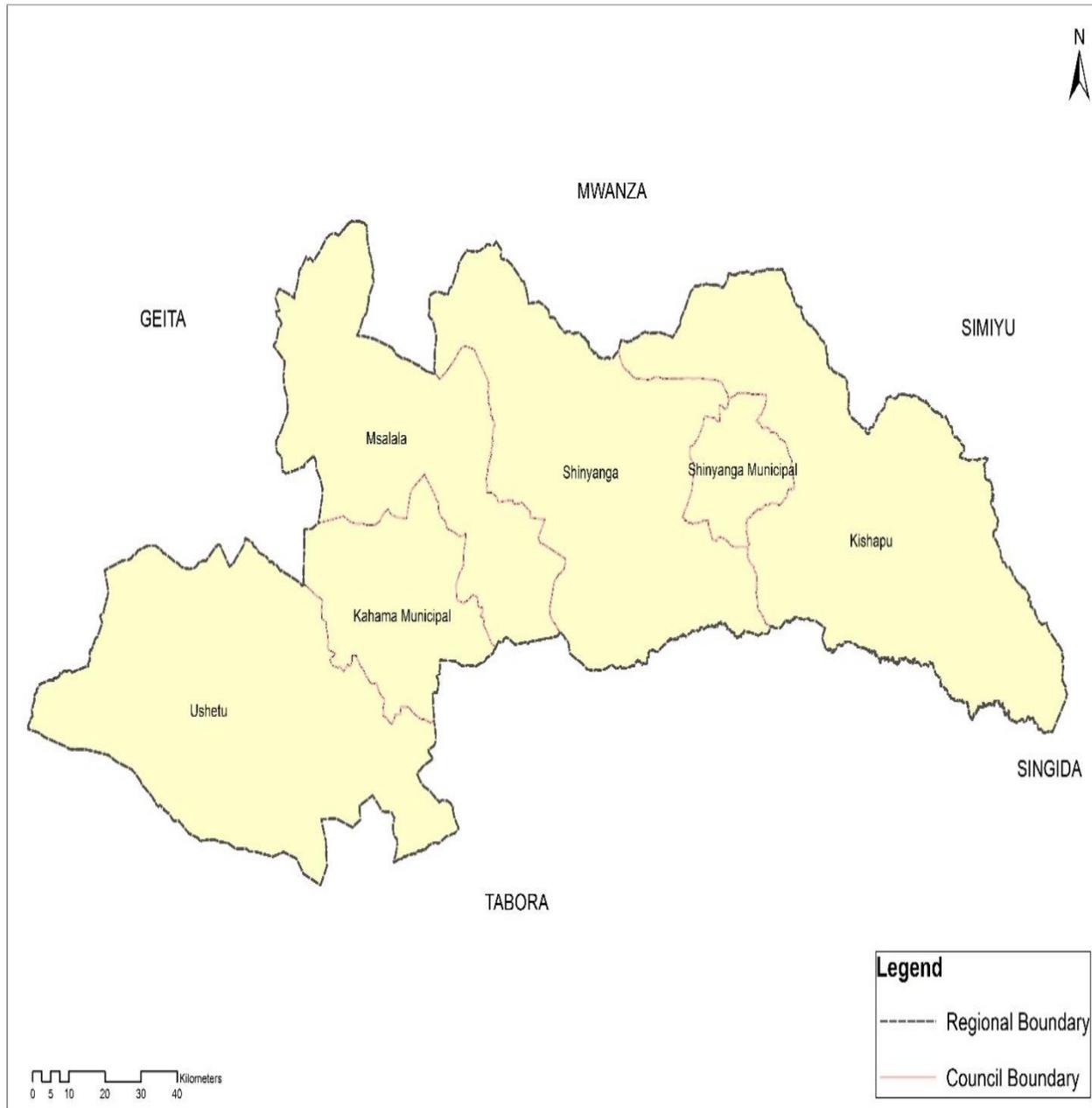
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**Notes:**

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.

# SHINYANGA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## Foreword

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



reference as the midnight of the 22<sup>nd</sup>/23<sup>rd</sup> 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 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.

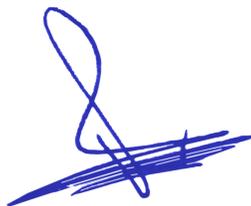
The success of both 2022 PHC and TBC depended on the cooperation and contributions from the Government, specifically Census Committees from national to the lowest administrative level. These include the National Central Census Committee; National Census Advisory Committee; National Census Technical Committee; 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

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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

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The 2022 Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Shinyanga Region has a population of 2.2 million persons, out of those, 1,138,420 are females and 1,102,879 are males. Population of Shinyanga Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 46.0 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Shinyanga Region is expected to double in the next 18

years. The Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 68.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 31.9 percent living in urban areas.

**Chapter Three** is about age and sex profile of Shinyanga 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 15.9 years. About forty-six percent (46.2 %) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 47.9 percent in 2002 Census to 50.8 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (57.0%) compared with rural areas (47.9%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 97. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Shinyanga Region decreased from 3.3 percent in 2012 to 3.0 percent in 2022.

**Chapter Four** presents information on household composition whereby results show that Shinyanga Region has 418,771 private households, out of which 170,246 (40.7%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 21.9 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 31.0 percent in 2012 to 36.5 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (38.8%) than in rural areas (34.9%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.8 persons in 2012 to 5.3 persons in 2022.

**Chapter Five** presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 52.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region are married, where females are more likely (54.1 %) to be married than males (51.5%). 3.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (6.6%) than that of males (1.1%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Shinyanga Region is 22.7 years (24.9 for males and 20.7 years for females). The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 26.0 percent to 24.9 percent while that of females decreased from 22.4 year to 20.7 year in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively.

**Chapter Six** provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (71.7%) in Shinyanga Region have neither birth certificates nor birth

notifications. Only 24.8 percent have birth certificates and 2.4 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the 5 - 9 population has the highest percentage (43.0%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 39.4 percent of the population aged 0 - 4 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 118,680 persons (11.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 160,883 persons (15.6%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 143,991 persons (6.5%) out of 2,203,981 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results on citizenship indicate that about all (99.9%) of the enumerated population in the Region in 2022 are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African countries (1,108), Other African countries (723) and Countries outside Africa (805)..

**Chapter Seven** presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (89.8%) children under 18 years in Shinyanga Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (10.2%) children under 18 years are orphans has the same percentage in urban areas and rural area (10.2%). About seven percent (6.7%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while about four percent (3.5%) are orphan with both parent dead. Msalala District Council has the highest percentage (12.1%) of orphans compared with other councils in Shinyanga Region.

**Chapter Eight** presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region is 77.3 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (81.6%) than females (73.2%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 72.4 percent and it is higher among males (73.1%) than females (71.8%).

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 77.5 percent. It is higher among females (81.3%) than males (73.7%). Majority (78.6%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 16.1 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 3.2 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 914,904 (78.0%) persons in employment. The current

unemployment rate in Shinyanga Region using International relaxed definition is 3.5 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (3.9%) than males (3.2%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Shinyanga Region is 91.5 percent.

**Chapter Ten** highlight statistics on disability status in Shinyanga 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. About nine percent (8.8 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.0 %) and walking (1.8 %) are the most common types of disabilities in Shinyanga Region.

**Chapter Eleven** focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Shinyanga Region. About twenty-eight percent (27.6%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (24.4 percent) than that of males (31.0%). More than forty percent (42.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Shinyanga Region, majority of them own land jointly (34.3%) followed by those owning land alone (20.2%).

**Chapter Twelve** presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Shinyanga Region. About six out of ten (63.6%) households in Shinyanga Region live in their own houses. Twenty-nine (29.0%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. Fifty four percent (54.0%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than sixty percent (67.2%) of households in Shinyanga Region use improved sources of drinking water. About forty nine percent (48.6%) of households in Shinyanga Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Shinyanga Region use firewood (57.8%) and charcoal (30.8%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 25.9 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 12.7 percent in 2012 to 25.9 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (45.6%) households in Shinyanga Region

use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 57.5 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 Shinyanga Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 76.6 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones, 63.8 percent of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 79.4 % of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.2 %). About two percent (1.8 %) of person aged 15 and above in Shinyanga Region use laptops and almost one percent (0.8 %) 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 Shinyanga Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 76.1 percent of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 11.7 percent are occupied by tenants. About Seventy-two percent (71.6%) of all individually owned buildings in Shinyanga Region are owned by males, 21.0 percent by females, and 5.6 percent are jointly owned. Forty percent (40.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). About Seventy-two percent (71.7%) percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are built on un-surveyed land. Thirty-two percent (32.4%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. Almost fourteen percent (14.0%) of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 36.0 percent are powered by other sources. More than forty-three percent (43.8%) of all buildings/units have water services. Three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have infrastructure for persons with disabilities.

## Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
Total Population	2,241,299	100.0	1,525,411	68.1	715,888	31.9
Male	1,102,879	49.2	756,159	68.6	346,720	31.4
Female	1,138,420	50.8	769,252	67.6	369,168	32.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.8	-			
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>376,736</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>267,946</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>108,790</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Male	187,851	17.0	133,708	17.7	54,143	15.6
Female	188,885	16.6	134,238	17.5	54,647	14.8
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>1,035,430</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>744,716</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>290,714</b>	<b>40.6</b>
Male	517,567	46.9	374,542	49.5	143,025	41.3
Female	517,863	45.5	370,174	48.1	147,689	40
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>1,179,564</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>844,141</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>335,423</b>	<b>46.9</b>
Male	590,286	53.5	425,941	56.3	164,345	47.4
Female	589,278	51.8	418,200	54.4	171,078	46.3
<b>Youth Population (15–24 years)</b>	<b>449,044</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>295,815</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>153,229</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Male	216,661	19.6	146,659	19.4	70,002	20.2
Female	232,383	20.4	149,156	19.4	83,227	22.5
<b>Youth Population (15–35 years)</b>	<b>784,732</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>497,859</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>286,873</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Male	380,094	34.5	245,490	32.5	134,604	38.8
Female	404,638	35.5	252,369	32.8	152,269	41.2
<b>Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)</b>	<b>520,103</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>327,239</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>192,864</b>	<b>52.2</b>
<b>Working Age Population (15-64 years)</b>						
<b>Working Age Population (15-64 years)</b>	<b>1,139,031</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>731,082</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>407,949</b>	<b>57</b>
Male	555,327	50.4	359,057	47.5	196,270	56.6
Female	583,704	51.3	372,025	48.4	211,679	57.3
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>100,628</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>73,794</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>26,834</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Male	46,520	4.2	34,356	4.5	12,164	3.5
Female	54,108	4.8	39,438	5.1	14,670	4
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>66,838</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>49,613</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17,225</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Male	29,985	2.7	22,560	3.0	7,425	2.1
Female	36,853	3.2	27,053	3.5	9,800	2.7
<b>Household Composition</b>						
Total Number of Private Households	418,771	100.0	248,525	59.3	170,246	40.7
Male Headed Households	265,824	63.5	161,685	65.1	104,139	61.2
Female Headed Households	152,947	36.5	86,840	34.9	66,107	38.8
<b>Average Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>	-	5.4	-	6.1	-	4.2

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	265,824	5.5	161,685	6.4	104,139	4.3
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	152,947	4.8	86,840	5.5	66,107	3.8
<b>Marital Status (15 years and above)</b>						
Never Married	365,884	30.3	216,764	27.8	149,120	35.1
Married	636,991	52.8	430,169	55.1	206,822	48.6
Living Together	82,310	6.8	54,254	6.9	28,056	6.6
Divorced	50,097	4.2	32,747	4.2	17,350	4.1
Separated	23,217	1.9	14,892	1.9	8,325	2.0
Widowed	47,370	3.9	31,869	4.1	15,501	3.6
<b>National Identification Documents and Citizenship</b>						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	545,696	24.8	297,210	19.7	248,486	35.6
Population with Birth Notification	53,003	2.4	39,409	2.6	13,594	1.9
<b>Country of Citizenship</b>						
Tanzanians	2,238,663	99.9	1,523,898	99.9	714,765	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	2,636	0.1	1,513	0.1	1,123	0.2
<b>National Identification Documents</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	143,991	6.5	81,795	5.4	62,196	8.9
Other Health Insurance	25,070	1.1	15,156	1.0	9,914	1.4
National Identification Card	118,680	11.5	58,390	8.8	60,290	16.6
National Identification Number	160,883	15.6	93,028	14.0	67,855	18.7
Zanzibar Identification Card	336	0.0	133	0.0	203	0.1
Driving License	24,016	2.3	6,196	0.9	17,820	4.9
Voter's Identification Card	593,141	57.6	375,198	56.3	217,943	59.9
Travel Passport	10,909	0.3	4,165	0.1	6,744	1.4
<b>Orphanhood (one or both parents died)</b>						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	120,193	10.2	86,040	10.2	34,153	10.2
<b>Literacy, Numeracy and Education</b>						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	931,596	77.3	555,695	71.2	375,901	88.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	651,987	83.1	388,229	78	263,758	91.9
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	932,839	79.5	579,341	75.7	353,498	86.7
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	351,851	77.5	240,567	73.4	111,284	88.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	503,509	110.9	338,572	103.3	164,937	130.6
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)</b>						
Total Number	871,085	100.0	536,324	100	334,761	100
Pre-Primary	3,360	0.4	2,478	0.5	882	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	684,656	78.6	459,584	85.7	225,072	67.2
Training After Primary	992	0.1	445	0.1	547	0.2
Pre-Form One	199	0.0	133	0.0	66	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	140,606	16.1	60,340	11.3	80,266	24.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,918	0.8	2,230	0.4	4,688	1.4
Training After Secondary Education	6,099	0.7	2,282	0.4	3,817	1.1
University and Other Related	28,253	3.2	8,832	1.6	19,421	5.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,343	0.3	729	0.1	1,614	0.5
Professionals	11,533	1.3	3,158	0.5	8,375	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	24,802	2.7	8,794	1.5	16,008	5.0
Clerks	1,910	0.2	665	0.1	1,245	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	33,971	3.7	10,780	1.8	23,191	7.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	488,973	53.4	387,296	65.3	101,677	31.6
Craft and related workers	120,564	13.2	65,082	11.0	55,482	17.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,121	0.7	2,197	0.4	3,924	1.2
Elementary occupations	224,687	24.6	114,625	19.3	110,062	34.2
<b>Disability</b>						
Disability Prevalence	149,058	8.83	101,657	8.90	47,401	8.60
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	371	0.01	231	0.01	140	0.01
Seeing	33,790	2.00	22,296	1.96	11,494	2.08
Hearing	18,671	1.11	12,512	1.10	6,159	1.12
Walking	30,737	1.82	21,396	1.88	9,341	1.69
Remembering	10,094	0.60	6,821	0.60	3,273	0.59
Self-Care	5,055	0.30	3,460	0.30	1,595	0.29
Communication	9,205	0.55	6,176	0.54	3,029	0.55
Other Disability	41,506	2.46	28,996	2.55	12,510	2.27
<b>Ownership of Land (15 years and above)</b>						
Persons Owning Land	323,431	27.6	234,328	30.6	89,103	21.8
Male	174,505	31.0	125,664	33.8	48,841	25.5
Female	148,926	24.4	108,664	27.6	40,262	18.6
<b>Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	266,446	63.6	182,030	73.2	84,416	49.6
Living without Paying any Rent	19,314	4.6	12,085	4.9	7,229	4.2
Rented Privately	93,832	22.4	27,507	11.1	66,325	39.0
Rented by Employer	11,261	2.7	7,237	2.9	4,024	2.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	11,655	2.8	7,708	3.1	3,947	2.3
Owned by Employer (Free)	8,473	2.0	6,579	2.6	1,894	1.1
Owned by Employer (Rent)	7,790	1.9	5,379	2.2	2,411	1.4
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Improved roofing material (Iron Sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos)	345,220	82.4	180,585	72.7	164,635	96.7
Grass/Leaves	50,856	12.1	46,330	18.6	4,526	2.7
Mud and Leaves	21,616	5.2	20,776	8.4	840	0.5
Others (plastic/box and tents)	1,079	0.3	834	0.4	245	0.1
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Improved flooring material (Cement, ceramic tiles, parquet/polished wood, terrazzo and vinyl/asphalt strips).	226,063	54.0	83,122	33.4	142,941	84.0
Earth/Sand	190,220	45.4	163,542	65.8	26,678	15.7

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Other (wood planks, Palm/bamboo, dung, tent and container)	2,488	0.6	1861	0.7	627	0.5
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Cement Bricks	90,951	21.7	19,269	7.8	71,682	42.1
Burnt Bricks	100,190	23.9	42,087	16.9	58,103	34.1
Sundried Bricks	211,335	50.5	174,867	70.4	36,468	21.4
Poles and Mud	9,970	2.4	8,494	3.4	1,476	0.9
Stones	2,299	0.5	577	0.2	1,722	1.0
Others	4,026	0.9	3,231	1.3	795	0.4
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Electricity (TANESCO)	108,616	25.9	22,268	9.0	86,348	50.7
Solar	178,085	42.5	123,158	49.6	54,927	32.3
Kerosene	2,638	0.6	1,338	0.5	1,300	0.8
Others	129,432	30.9	101,761	40.9	27,671	16.3
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	241,990	57.8	201,115	80.9	40,875	24.0
Charcoal	128,860	30.8	30,802	12.4	90,058	57.6
Kerosene	746	0.2	338	0.1	408	0.2
Electricity	11,457	2.7	2,611	1.1	8,846	5.2
Gas	15,811	3.8	3,313	1.3	12,498	7.3
Others	19,907	4.6	10,346	4.1	9,561	5.6
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	184,683	44.1	72,930	29.3	111,753	65.6
Other Protected Sources	96,589	23.1	59,399	23.9	37,190	21.9
Unprotected Sources	137,499	32.9	116,196	46.8	21,303	12.5
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	123,677	29.5	27,454	11	96,223	56.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	27,255	6.5	11,855	4.8	15,400	9.0
Pit Latrine	231,122	55.2	178,280	71.7	52,842	31.1
Others	2,095	0.5	1,451	0.6	644	0.4
No Facility	34,622	8.3	29,485	11.9	5,137	3.0
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	90,213	21.5	18,764	7.5	71,449	42.0
Burnt	191,073	45.6	125,307	50.4	65,766	38.6
Roadside Dumping	2,190	0.5	1,493	0.6	697	0.4
Burying/Pit	51,551	12.3	37,032	14.9	14,519	8.5
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	83,744	20.0	65,929	28.5	17,815	10.6
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Hand Hoe	244,718	58.4	171,241	68.9	73,477	43.2
Farm Land	266,745	63.7	185,841	74.8	80,904	47.5
House	273,524	65.3	190,341	76.6	83,183	48.9
Bicycle	170,052	40.6	118,989	47.9	51,063	30.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	33,071	7.9	18,186	7.3	14,885	8.7
Power Tiller	1,437	0.3	935	0.4	502	0.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Information, Communication and Technology</b>						
Households owning radio	165,650	39.6	91,071	36.6	74,579	43.8
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	898,203	76.6	551,843	72.1	346,360	84.9
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	360,125	86.0	205,671	82.8	154,454	90.7
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	931,080	79.4	584,480	76.4	346,600	85.0
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	9,443	0.8	4,257	0.6	5,186	1.3
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	20,855	1.8	8,611	1.1	12,244	3.0
<b>Buildings Census</b>						
Buildings with Physical Address	283,042	67.1	173,105	61.5	109,937	78.4
<b>Basic Services in Buildings</b>						
Electricity (TANESCO)	59,801	14.0	15,900	5.6	44,113	30.8
Water	187,149	43.8	61,044	21.5	126,180	88.1
Toilet	310,965	72.8	203,007	71.5	107,991	75.4
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	14,096	3.3	6,530	2.3	7,448	5.2
<b>Building Land Survey Status</b>						
Surveyed	88,566	21.0	21,673	7.7	66,770	47.6
Not Surveyed	302,390	71.7	244,879	87.0	57,793	41.2
Regularised	17,713	4.2	8,726	3.1	9,118	6.5

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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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
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Buildings 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

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Land Ownership**

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

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

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

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

## **Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Information on Buildings**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Unit for the purpose of this publication** 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

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### 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 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2022 was made by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of

the United Republic of Tanzania, on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 and was published in the Tanzania Government Gazette of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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, 3,648 EAs were delineated in Shinyanga Region (1,179 EAs in urban areas and 2,469 hamlets in rural areas).

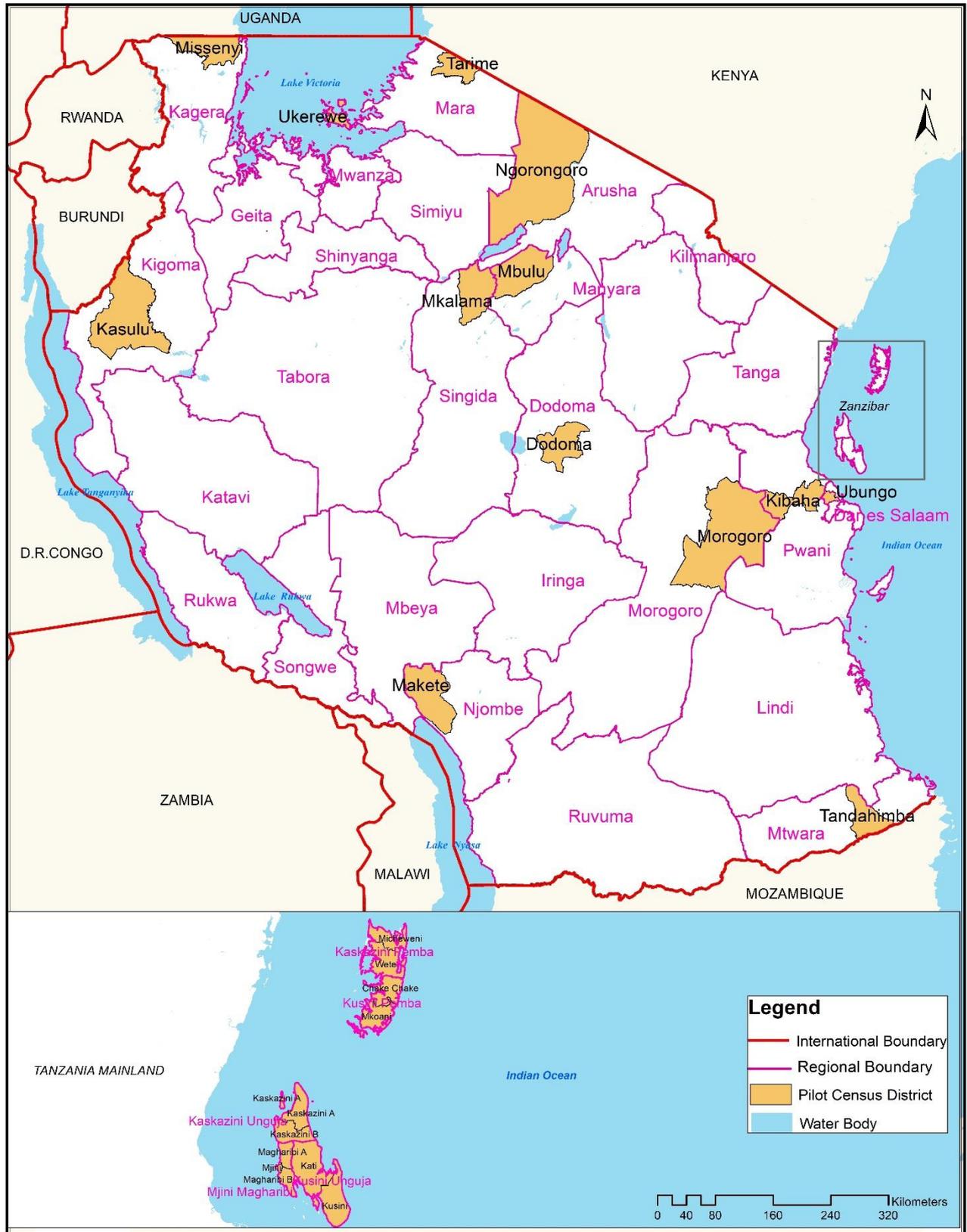
**Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC**



**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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup>/23<sup>rd</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup>/23<sup>rd</sup>) 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 23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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

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#### Key Points

- Shinyanga Region has a population of 2,241,299 persons; (1,102,879 males and 1,138,420 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Shinyanga Regional population is expected to double in the next 18 years; that is in year 2040.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 68.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 31.9 percent living in urban areas.

#### 2.1 Introduction

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

Shinyanga Region has a population of 2,241,299 persons and is the thirteenth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.8%) of this population are females (1,138,420 persons) and 49.2% percent (1,102,879 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

## 2.2.1 Population Size by Council

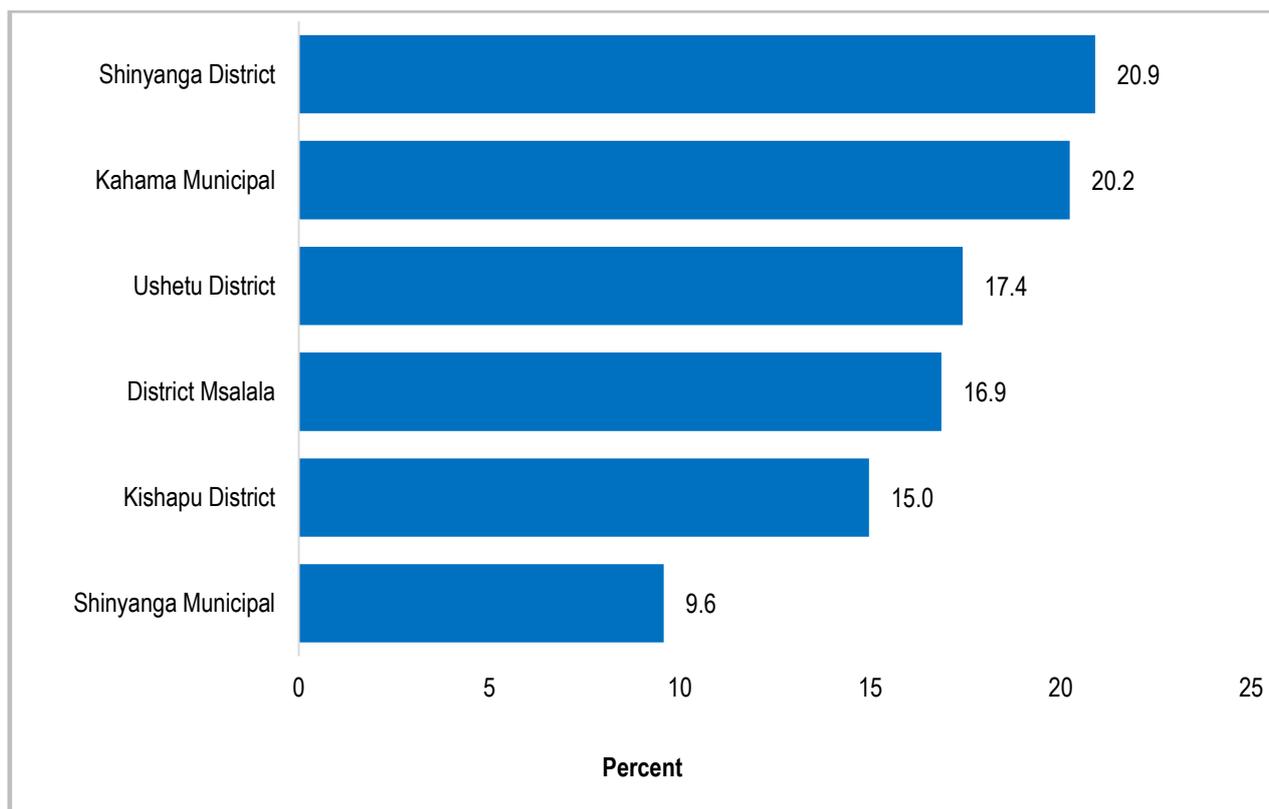
Administratively, Shinyanga Region has 6 Councils, out of those, four (4) are District Councils and two (2) are Municipal Councils. Shinyanga District Council in Shinyanga Region has the largest population (468,611 persons) compared with other Councils. Other three (3) Councils with large population are Kahama Municipal (453,654 persons), Ushetu District (390,593 persons) and Msalala District (378,214 persons). Thus, over 70 percent (75.5%) of the total population in Shinyanga Region live in the mentioned four councils. The last two councils with least population in Shinyanga Region are Shinyanga Municipal Council (214,744 persons) and Kishapu District (335,483 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of female is high compared with male in all councils in Shinyanga Region (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241,299</b>	<b>1,102,879</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>1,138,420</b>	<b>50.8</b>
Ushetu District	390,593	193,107	49.4	197,486	50.6
Kahama Municipal	453,654	219,357	48.4	234,297	51.6
Msalala District	378,214	187,286	49.5	190,928	50.5
Kishapu District	335,483	167,019	49.8	168,464	50.2
Shinyanga District	468,611	232,524	49.6	236,087	50.4
Shinyanga Municipal	214,744	103,586	48.2	111,158	51.8

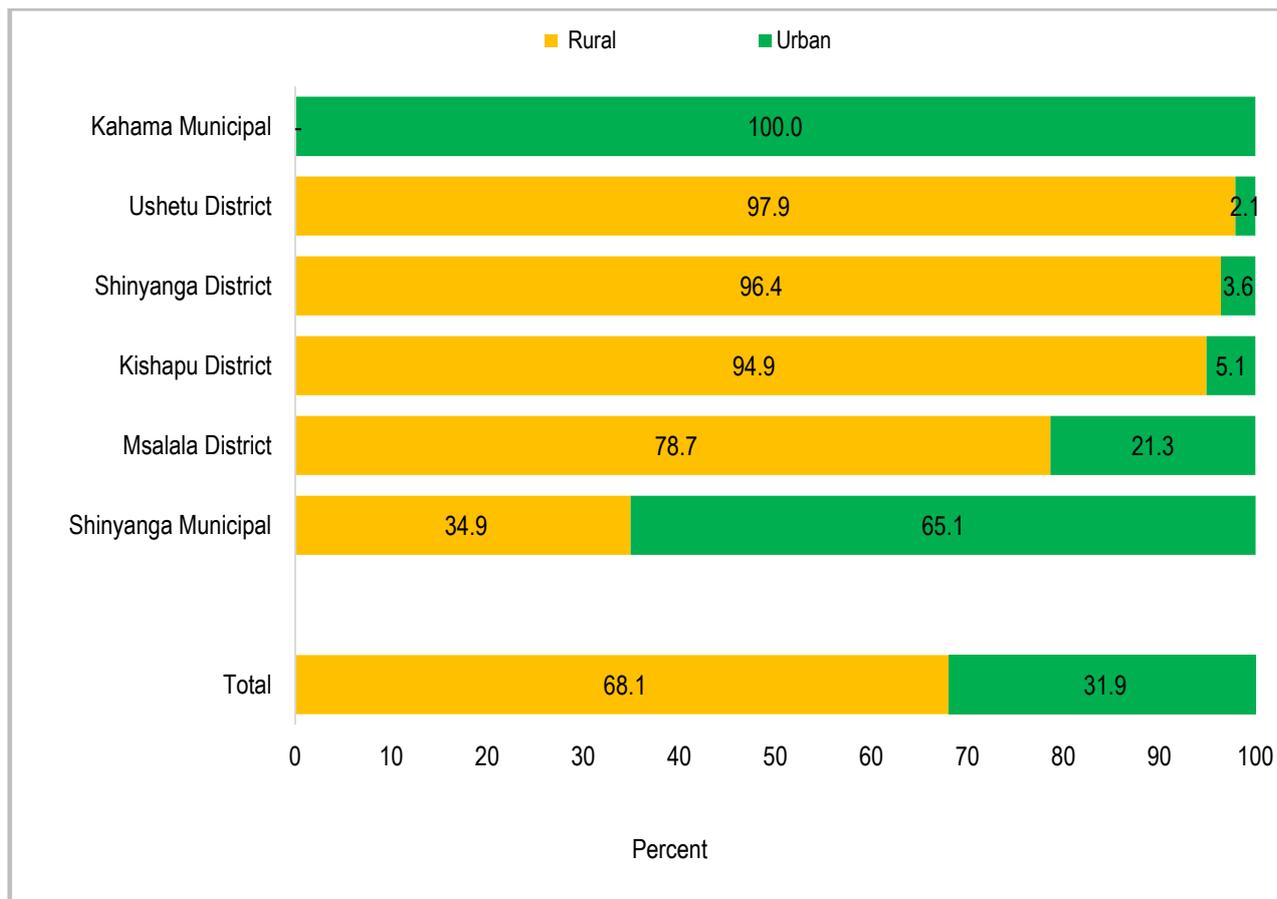
**Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



### **2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population**

Shinyanga Region population is predominantly rural, with 68.1 percent of its population living in rural areas and 31.9 percent living in urban areas. Across the Council, Ushetu District, Shinyanga District and Kishapu District are the Councils with the most of their population living in rural areas, with 97.9 percent, 96.4 percent and 94.9 percent respectively. Further results show that Kahama Municipal is the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. The other urbanized Council is Shinyanga Municipal with 65.1 percent residing in urban areas as shown in (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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



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

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241,299</b>	<b>1,102,879</b>	<b>1,138,420</b>	<b>1,525,411</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>756,159</b>	<b>769,252</b>	<b>715,888</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>346,720</b>	<b>369,168</b>
Ushetu District	390,593	193,107	197,486	382,556	97.9	189,298	193,258	8,037	2.1	3,809	4,228
Kahama Municipal	453,654	219,357	234,297	NA	NA	NA	NA	453,654	100.0	219,357	234,297
Msalala District	378,214	187,286	190,928	297,570	78.7	148,578	148,992	80,644	21.3	38,708	41,936
Kishapu District	335,483	167,019	168,464	318,382	94.9	158,377	160,005	17,101	5.1	8,642	8,459
Shinyanga District	468,611	232,524	236,087	451,886	96.4	222,940	228,946	16,725	3.6	9,584	7,141
Shinyanga Municipal	214,744	103,586	111,158	75,017	34.9	36,966	38,051	139,727	65.1	66,620	73,107

**Note:** (i) NA=Not Applicable



## 2.3 Population Change and Growth

### 2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Shinyanga Region has increased by 46.0 percent from 1,534,808 persons in 2012 to 2,241,299 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades) (Table 2.3).

### 2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

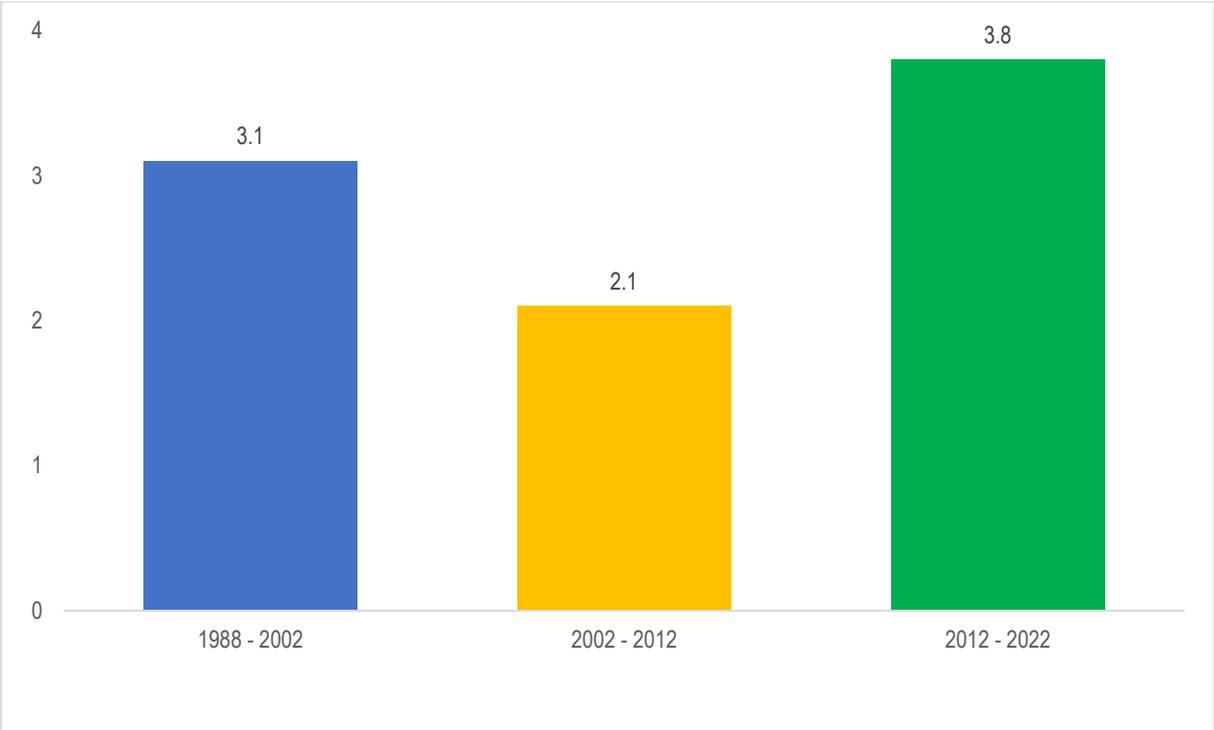
Shinyanga Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 18 years, that is in year 2040. The rate for male population is the same (3.8%) as that of the total population while for female population is 3.7 percent (Table 2.3).

**Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Shinyanga 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	1,534,808	2,241,299	46.0	3.8	18
Male	750,841	1,102,879	46.9	3.8	18
Female	783,967	1,138,420	45.2	3.7	19

Figure 2.3 shows the trend of the Shinyanga Region's population average annual intercensal growth rate for the 1988-2022 censuses. The growth rate declined from 3.1 percent in 1988-2002 to 2.1 percent in 2002-2012, then increased to 3.8 percent in 2012 – 2022.

**Figure 2.4: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Shinyanga Region, 1988–2022 Censuses**



## Chapter 3

### Age and Sex Profile

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#### Key Points

- About 46.2 percent of the Shinyanga Region population is aged below 15 years and 3.0 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Shinyanga Regional population is 15.9 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Shinyanga Region increased from 47.9 percent in 2002 Census to 50.8 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Shinyanga Region is 4.5.
- The age dependency ratio for Shinyanga Region is 97.

#### 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 Shinyanga 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.

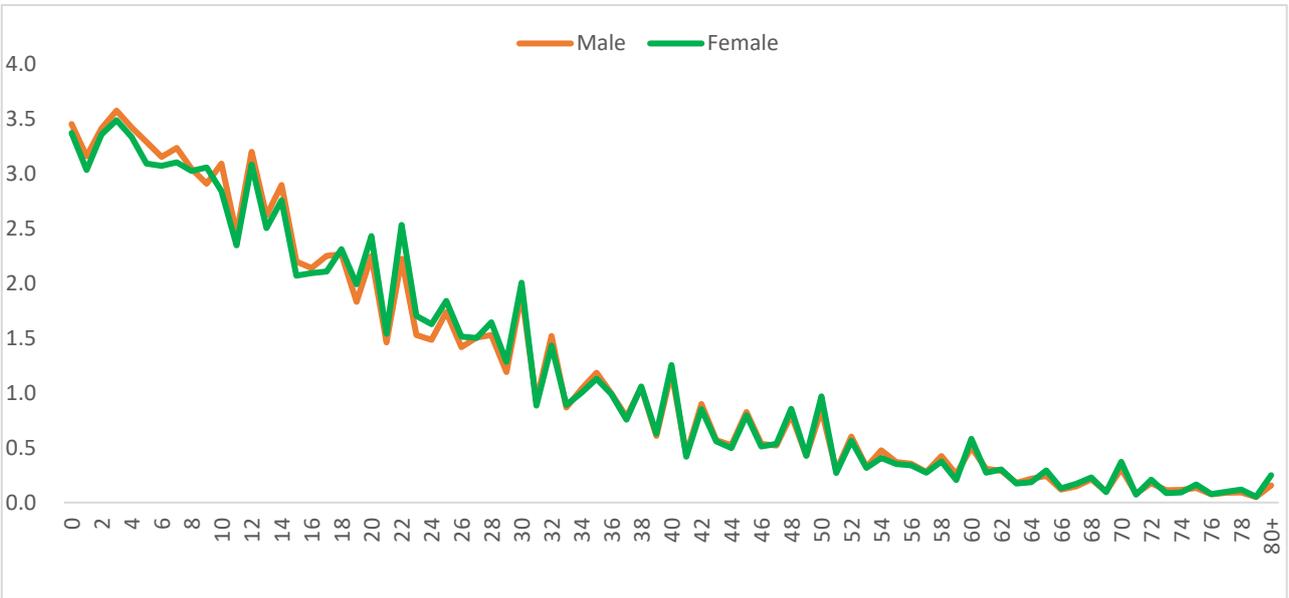
Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including 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 Shinyanga 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 – Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 46.2 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.0 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Shinyanga Region population is 15.9 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Shinyanga Region is about 97 males for every 100 females (98 for rural areas and 94 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (105 to 103 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (94 to 88 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,102,879</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,138,420</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97</b>
0-4	376,736	16.8	187,851	17.0	188,885	16.6	99
5-9	347,266	15.5	172,429	15.6	174,837	15.4	99
10-14	311,428	13.9	157,287	14.3	154,141	13.5	102
15-19	238,339	10.6	117,932	10.7	120,407	10.6	98
20-24	210,705	9.4	98,729	9.0	111,976	9.8	88
25-29	170,039	7.6	81,387	7.4	88,652	7.8	92
30-34	139,742	6.2	68,986	6.3	70,756	6.2	97
35-39	102,900	4.6	50,990	4.6	51,910	4.6	98
40-44	80,734	3.6	39,946	3.6	40,788	3.6	98
45-49	69,868	3.1	34,254	3.1	35,614	3.1	96
50-54	56,781	2.5	28,010	2.5	28,771	2.5	97
55-59	36,133	1.6	18,558	1.7	17,575	1.5	106
60-64	33,790	1.5	16,535	1.5	17,255	1.5	96
65-69	19,476	0.9	9,028	0.8	10,448	0.9	86
70-74	18,116	0.8	8,686	0.8	9,430	0.8	92
75-79	10,710	0.5	4,876	0.4	5,834	0.5	84
80-84	8,642	0.4	3,467	0.3	5,175	0.5	67
85+	9,894	0.4	3,928	0.4	5,966	0.5	66
<b>Median Age</b>							
	<b>15.9</b>		<b>15.6</b>		<b>20.1</b>		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,525,411</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>756,159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>769,252</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98</b>
0 – 4	267,946	17.6	133,708	17.7	134,238	17.5	100
5 – 9	251,576	16.5	125,400	16.6	126,176	16.4	99
10 – 14	225,194	14.8	115,434	15.3	109,760	14.3	105
15 – 19	162,282	10.6	82,264	10.9	80,018	10.4	103
20 – 24	133,533	8.8	64,395	8.5	69,138	9	93
25 – 29	101,555	6.7	49,275	6.5	52,280	6.8	94
30 – 34	84,516	5.5	41,640	5.5	42,876	5.6	97
35 – 39	63,512	4.2	30,898	4.1	32,614	4.2	95
40 – 44	50,994	3.3	24,733	3.3	26,261	3.4	94
45 – 59	46,225	3	22,173	2.9	24,052	3.1	92
50 – 54	39,135	2.6	19,013	2.5	20,122	2.6	94
55 – 59	25,149	1.6	12,870	1.7	12,279	1.6	105
60 – 64	24,181	1.6	11,796	1.6	12,385	1.6	95
65 – 69	13,995	0.9	6,489	0.9	7,506	1	86
70 – 74	13,422	0.9	6,560	0.9	6,862	0.9	96
75 – 79	8,004	0.5	3,687	0.5	4,317	0.6	85
80-84	6,611	0.4	2,689	0.4	3,922	0.5	69
85+	7,581	0.5	3,135	0.4	4,446	0.6	71
<b>Median Age</b>		<b>14.9</b>		<b>14.7</b>		<b>15.2</b>	

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

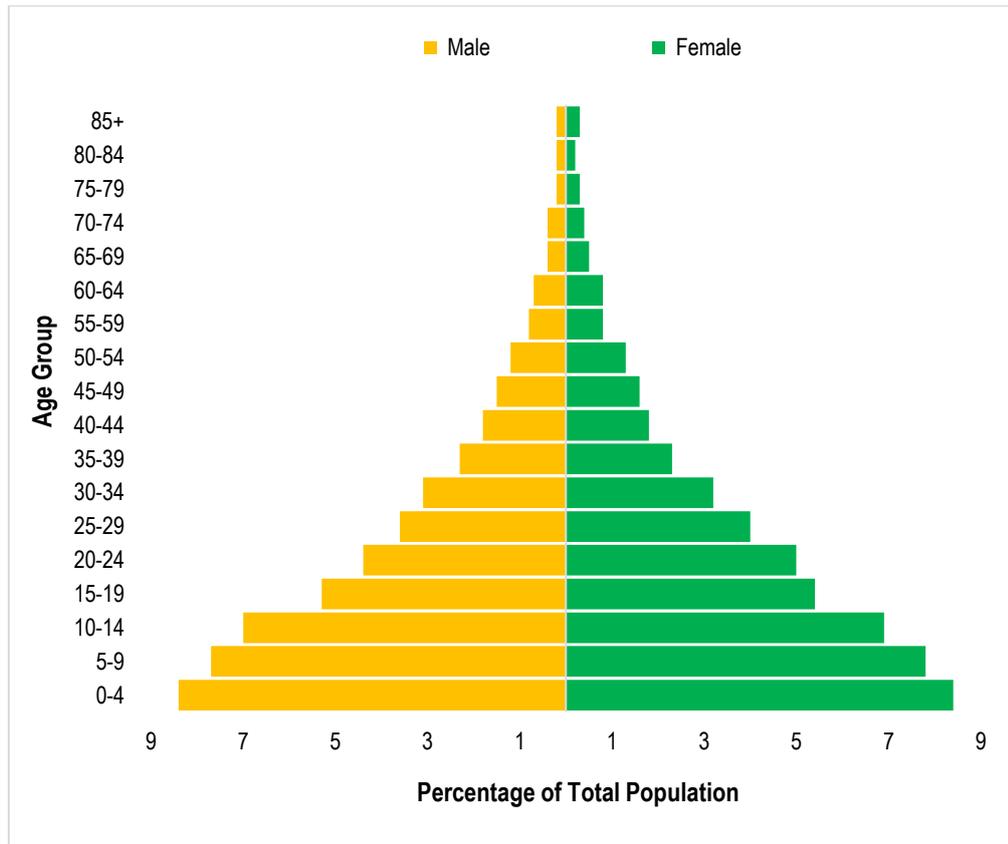
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>715,888</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>346,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>369,168</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94</b>
0 – 4	108,790	15.2	54,143	15.6	54,647	14.8	99
5 – 9	95,690	13.4	47,029	13.6	48,661	13.2	97
10 – 14	86,234	12	41,853	12.1	44,381	12.0	94
15 – 19	76,057	10.6	35,668	10.3	40,389	10.9	88
20 – 24	77,172	10.8	34,334	9.9	42,838	11.6	80
25 – 29	68,484	9.6	32,112	9.3	36,372	9.9	88
30 – 34	55,226	7.7	27,346	7.9	27,880	7.6	98
35 – 39	39,388	5.5	20,092	5.8	19,296	5.2	104
40 – 44	29,740	4.2	15,213	4.4	14,527	3.9	105
45 – 59	23,643	3.3	12,081	3.5	11,562	3.1	104
50 – 54	17,646	2.5	8,997	2.6	8,649	2.3	104
55 – 59	10,984	1.5	5,688	1.6	5,296	1.4	107
60 – 64	9,609	1.3	4,739	1.4	4,870	1.3	97
65 – 69	5,481	0.8	2,539	0.7	2,942	0.8	86
70 – 74	4,694	0.7	2,126	0.6	2,568	0.7	83
75 – 79	2,706	0.4	1,189	0.3	1,517	0.4	78
80-84	2,031	0.3	778	0.2	1,253	0.3	62
85+	2,313	0.3	793	0.2	1,520	0.4	52
Median Age		<b>18.4</b>		<b>18.1</b>		<b>18.7</b>	

### 3.2.2 Population Pyramid

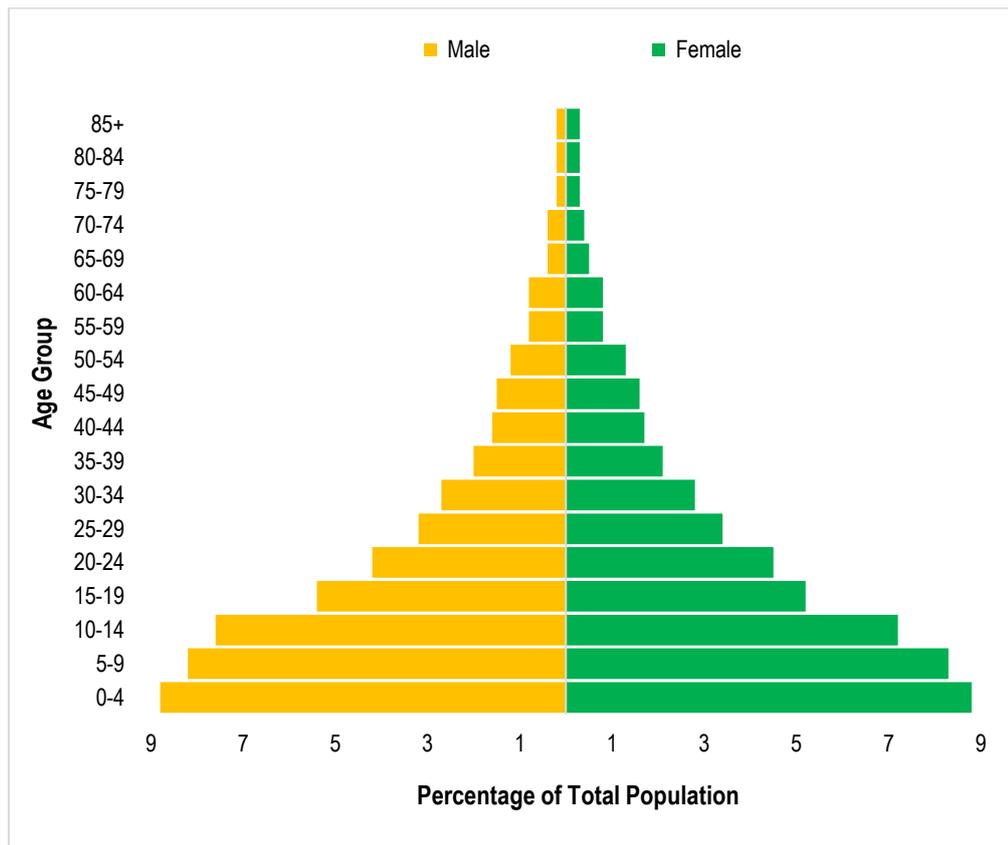
A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Shinyanga Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Shinyanga Region shows a bulge in age 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

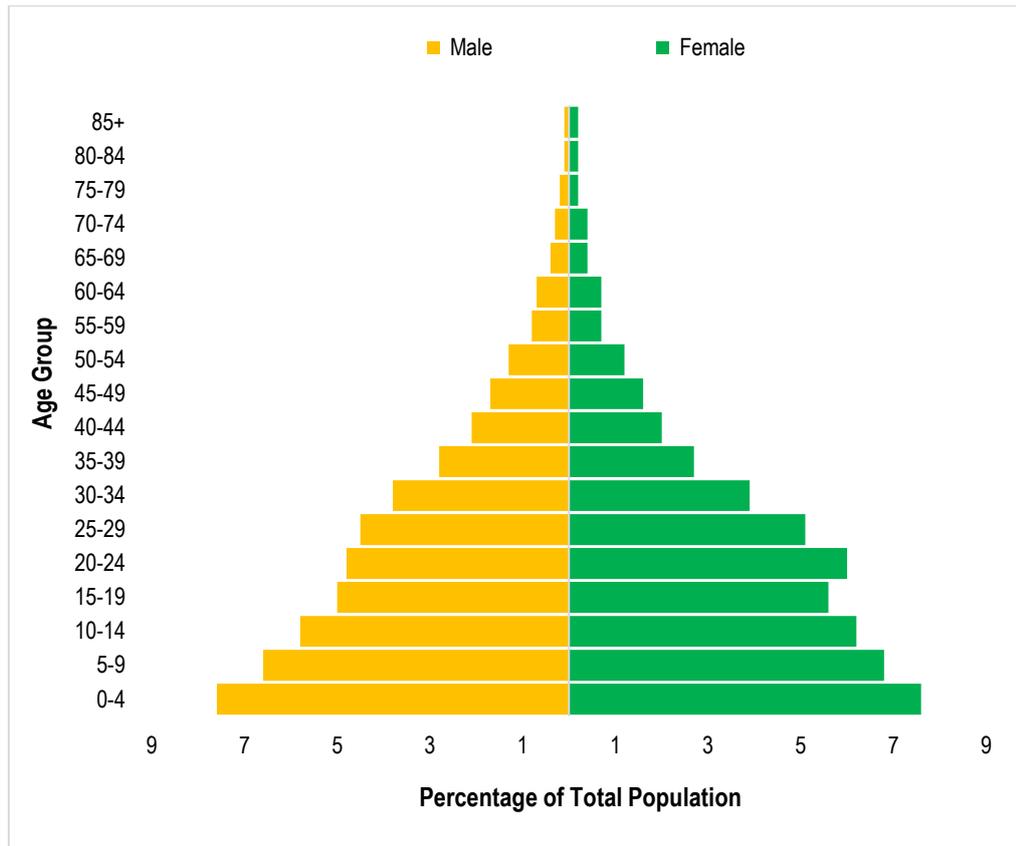
**Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Region, 2022  
PHC**



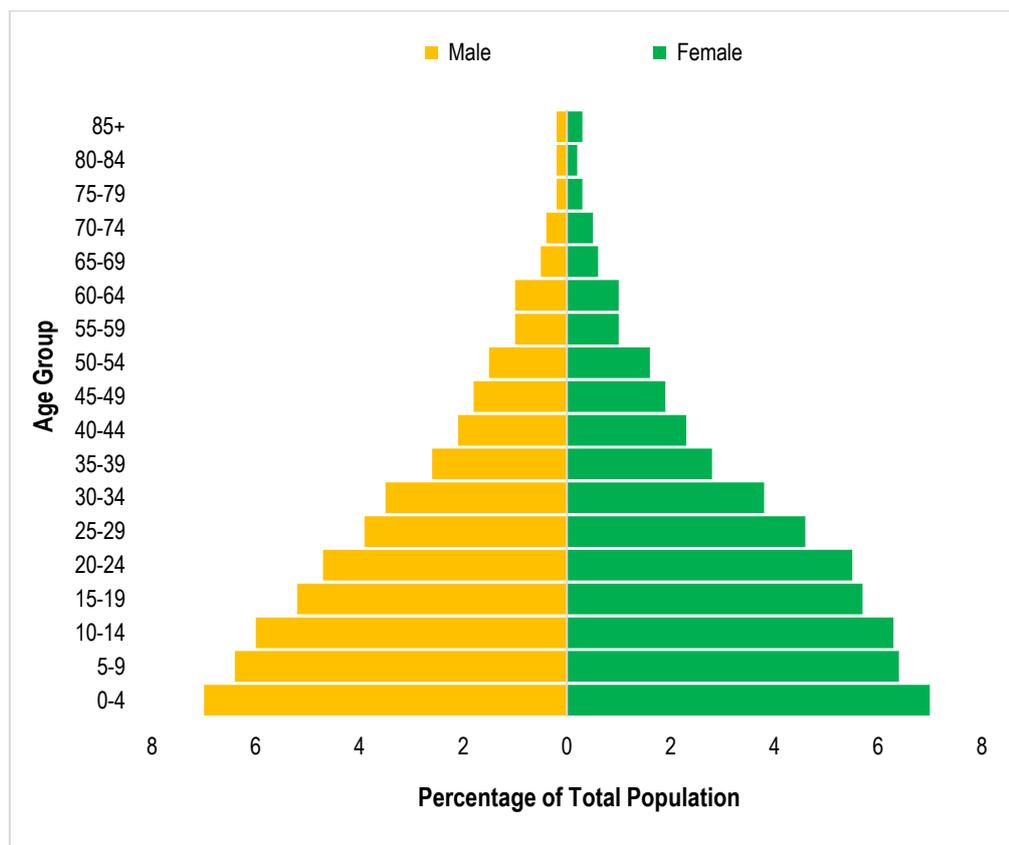
**Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Rural, 2022 PHC**



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



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



### 3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Shinyanga Region has a young population with 46.2 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.0 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

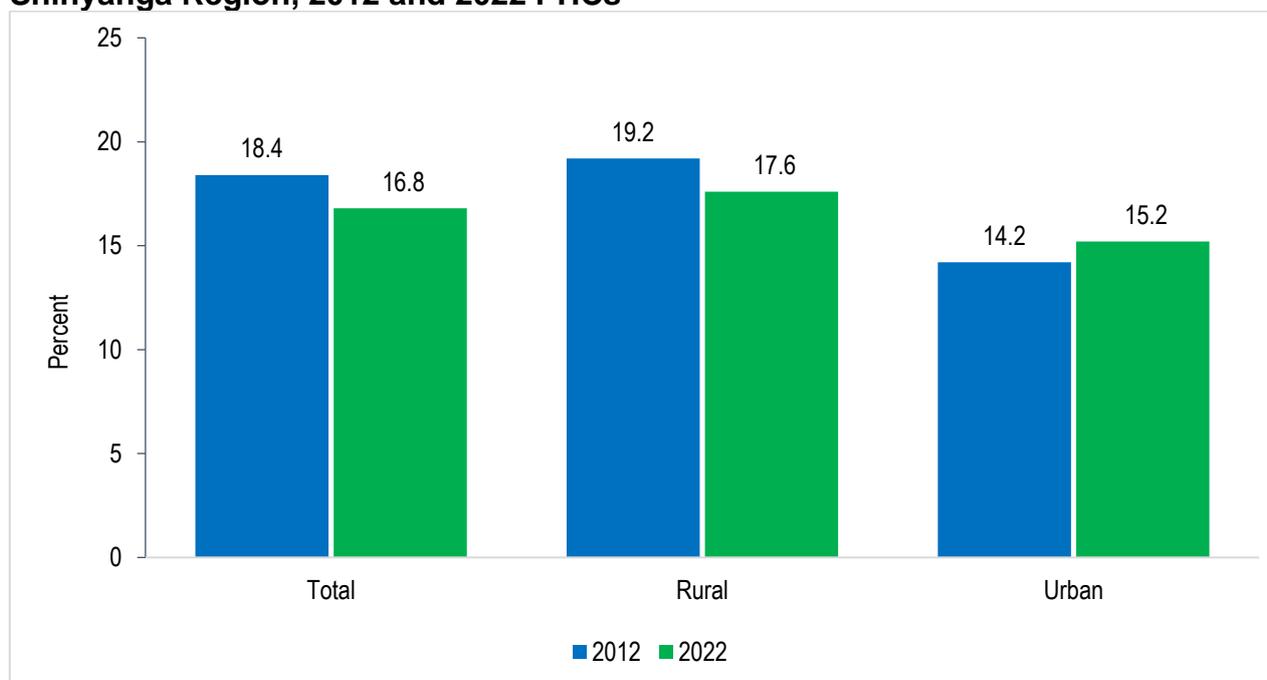
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,241,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,525,411</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>715,888</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	1,102,879	49.2	756,159	49.6	346,720	48.4
Female	1,138,420	50.8	769,252	50.4	369,168	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	76,505	3.4	53,318	3.5	23,187	3.2
Male	38,114	3.5	26,434	3.5	11,680	3.4
Female	38,391	3.4	26,884	3.5	11,507	3.1
Children (0–4 years)	376,736	16.8	267,946	17.6	108,790	15.2
Male	187,851	17	133,708	17.7	54,143	15.6
Female	188,885	16.6	134,238	17.5	54,647	14.8

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children (0–8 years)	657,092.00	29.3	471,513	30.9	185,579	25.9
Male	328,201	29.8	235,915	31.2	92,286	26.6
Female	328,891	28.9	235,598	30.6	93,293	25.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,035,430	46.2	744,716	48.8	290,714	40.6
Male	517,567	46.9	374,542	49.5	143,025	41.3
Female	517,863	45.5	370,174	48.1	147,689	40
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,179,564	52.6	844,141	55.3	335,423	46.9
Male	590,286	53.5	425,941	56.3	164,345	47.4
Female	589,278	51.8	418,200	54.4	171,078	46.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	359,100	16.0	249,384	16.3	109,716	15.3
Male	178,766	16.2	126,980	16.8	51,786	14.9
Female	180,334	15.8	122,404	15.9	57,930	15.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	449,044	20	295,815	19.4	153,229	21.4
Male	216,661	19.6	146,659	19.4	70,002	20.2
Female	232,383	20.4	149,156	19.4	83,227	22.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	784,732	35	497,859	32.6	286,873	40.1
Male	380,094	34.5	245,490	32.5	134,604	38.8
Female	404,638	35.5	252,369	32.8	152,269	41.2
Primary School (6–12 years)	466,429	20.8	337,561	22.1	128,868	18
Male	232,590	21.1	169,616	22.4	62,974	18.2
Female	233,839	20.5	167,945	21.8	65,894	17.8
Primary School (7–13 years)	454,033	20.3	327,738	21.5	126,295	17.6
Male	226,667	20.6	165,248	21.9	61,419	17.7
Female	227,366	20.0	162,490	21.1	64,876	17.6
Secondary School (14-17 years)	207,508	9.3	145,246	9.5	62,262	8.7
Male	104,687	9.5	74,997	9.9	29,690	8.6
Female	102,821	9	70,249	9.1	32,572	8.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	520,103	45.7	327,239	42.5	192,864	52.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,139,031	50.8	731,082	47.9	407,949	57
Male	555,327	50.4	359,057	47.5	196,270	56.6
Female	583,704	51.3	372,025	48.4	211,679	57.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	100,628	4.5	73,794	4.8	26,834	3.7
Male	46,520	4.2	34,356	4.5	12,164	3.5
Female	54,108	4.8	39,438	5.1	14,670	4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	66,838	3.0	49,613	3.3	17,225	2.4
Male	29,985	2.7	22,560	3.0	7,425	2.1
Female	36,853	3.2	27,053	3.5	9,800	2.7
Elderly Population (70+ years)	47,362	2.1	35,618	2.3	11,744	1.6
Male	20,957	1.9	16,071	2.1	4,886	1.4
Female	26,405	2.3	19,547	2.5	6,858	1.9
Age-Dependency Ratio		97		109		76

### 3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Shinyanga Region is 16.8 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 18.4 percent in 2012 to 16.8 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

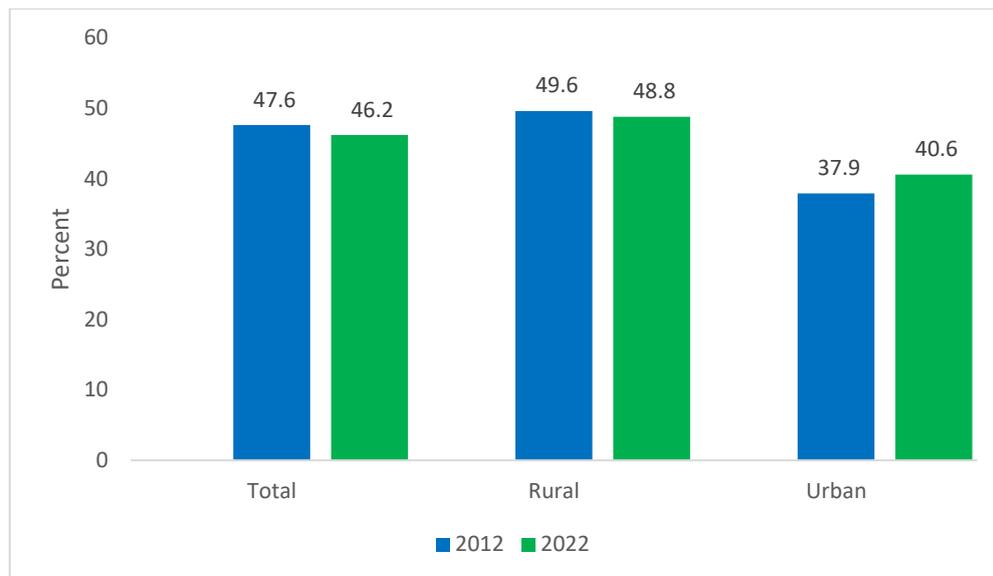
**Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



### 3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Shinyanga Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 46.2 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 declined from 47.6 percent in 2012 to 46.2 percent in 2022.

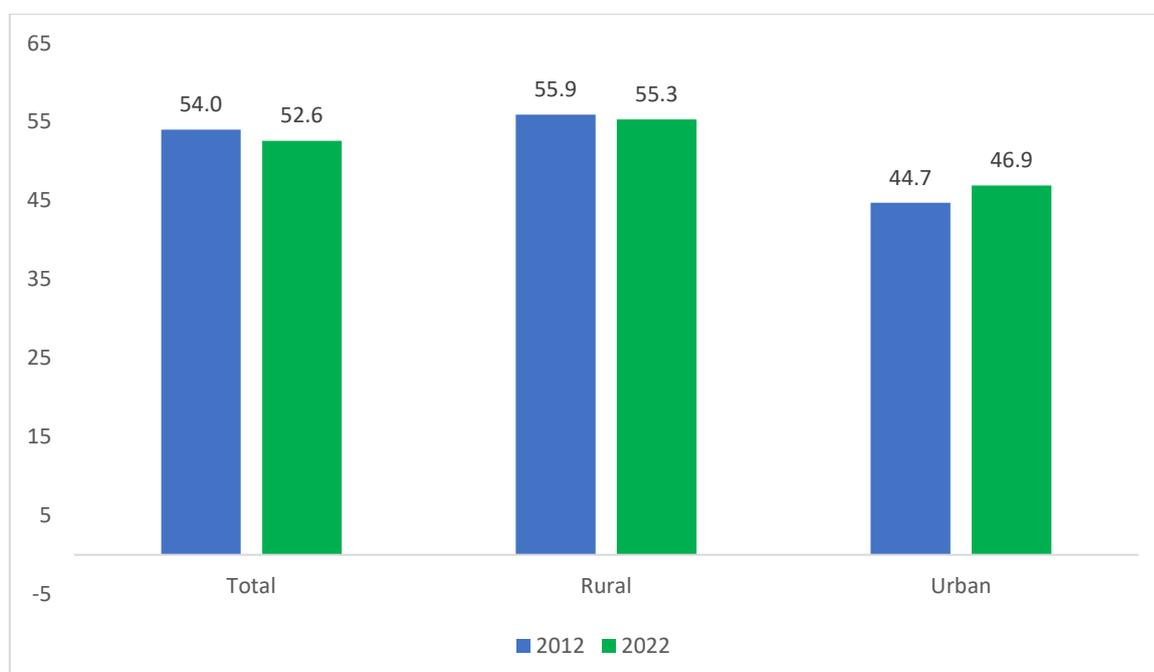
**Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Shinyanga, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



### 3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Shinyanga Region 52.6 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Shinyanga Region has declined from 54.0 percent in 2012 to 52.6 percent in 2022.

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

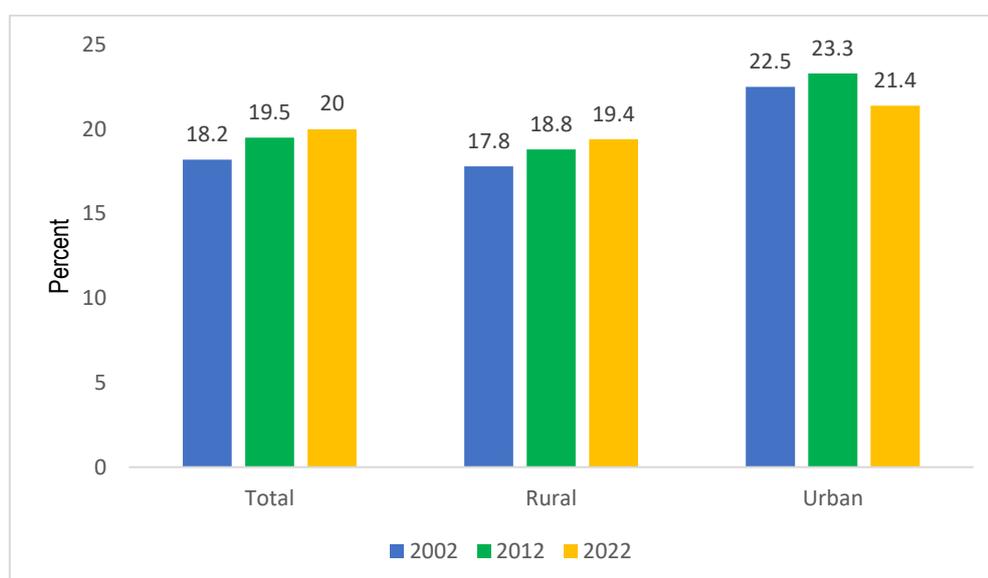


### 3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 Shinyanga Region account for 20 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Shinyanga Region has been increasing during the 2002 - 2022 period (18.2% in 2002, 19.5 in 2012, and 20.0% in 2022).

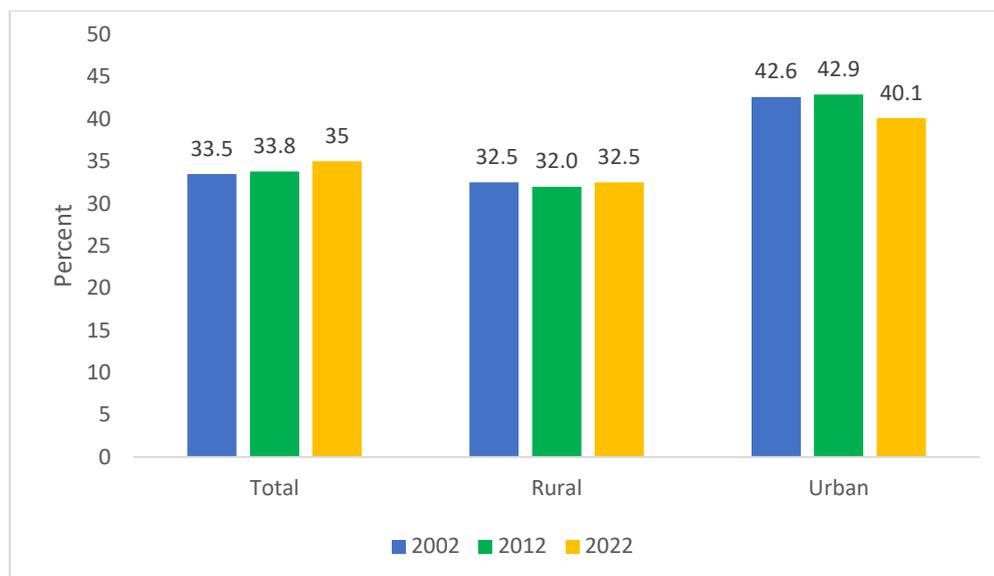
**Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



### 3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 35.0 percent of the Shinyanga regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has increased slightly from 33.5 in 2002 to 35.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

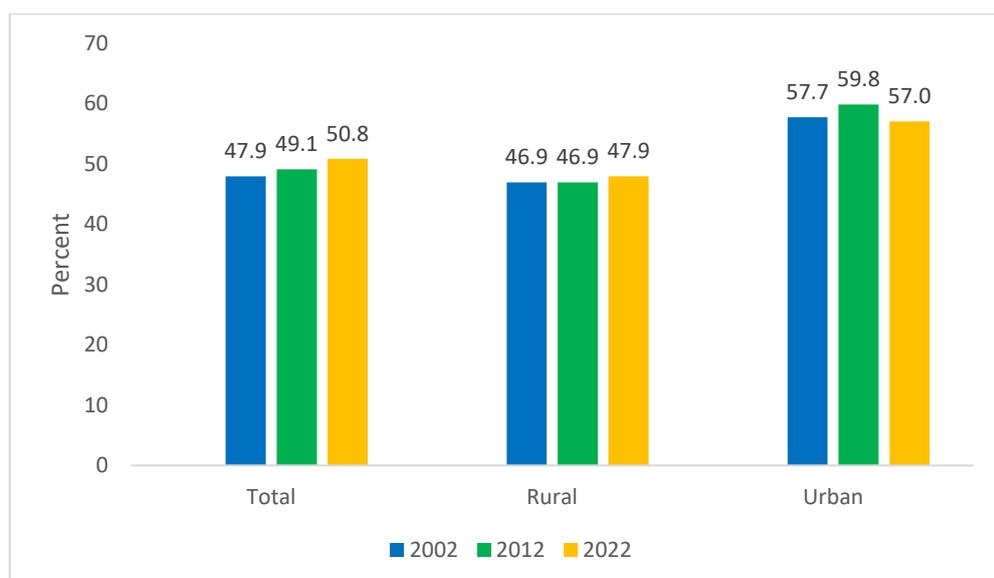
**Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



### 3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Shinyanga Region is 50.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 47.9 percent in 2002 Census to 50.8 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11)

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



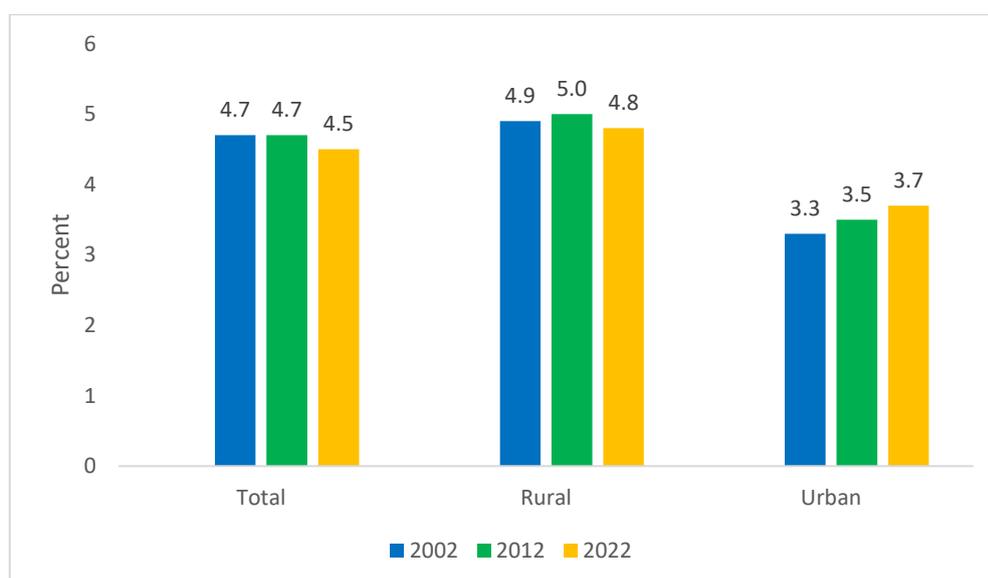
### 3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

#### Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Shinyanga regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Shinyanga Region is 4.5 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Shinyanga Region has decreased slightly from 4.7 percent in 2002 to 4.5 percent in 2022 censuses, although the population for urban areas has increased slightly from 3.3 percent in 2002 to 3.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

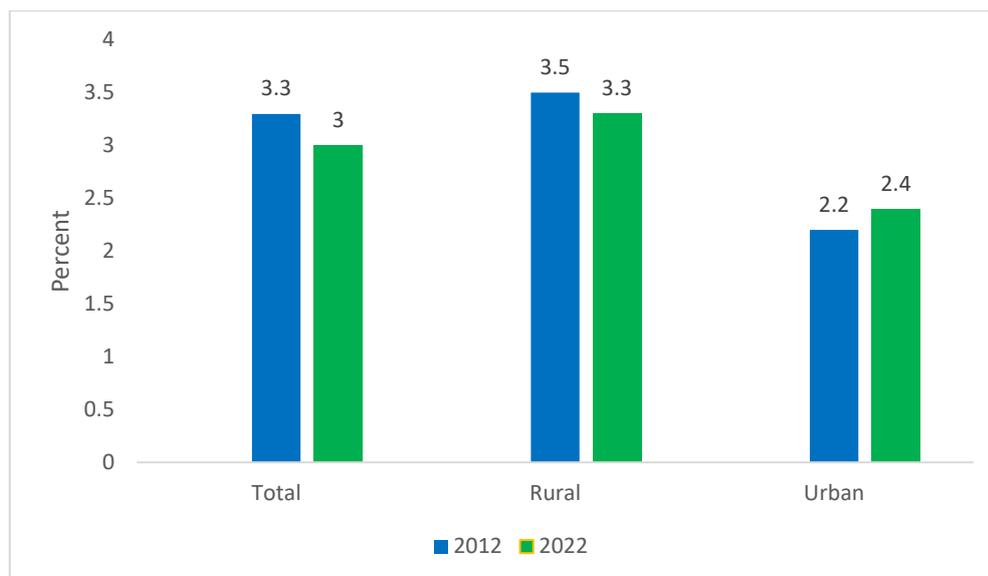
**Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



#### Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.0%) of Shinyanga regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region declined from 3.3 percent in 2012 to 3.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

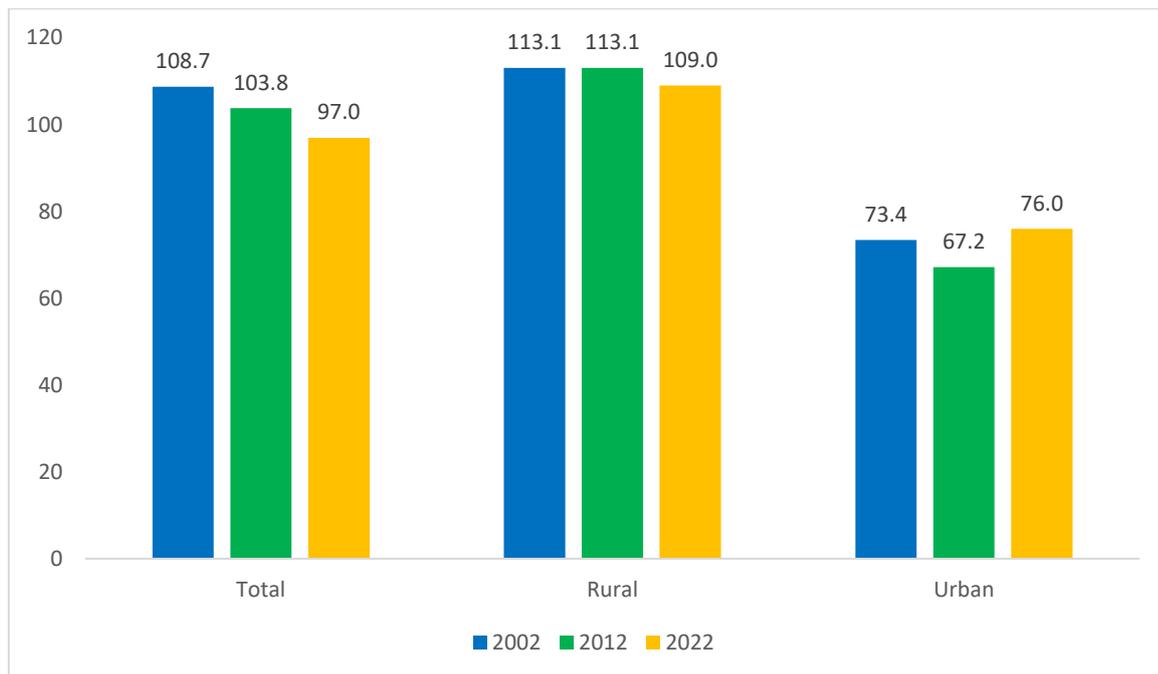


### 3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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 Shinyanga Region is 97.0 implying that there are 97 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined in three decades from 108.7 in the 2002 census to 97.0 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



## Chapter 4

### Household Composition

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#### Key points

- Most of private households in Shinyanga Region (65.1%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Shinyanga Region is 5.3 persons; in rural areas it is 6.1 persons while in urban areas it is 4.1 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.8 persons in 2012 to 5.3 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.5 and 4.8 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Shinyanga Region increased from 31.0 percent in 2012 to 36.5 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 Shinyanga Region has a total of 418,771 private households out of which 170,246 (40.7%) are in urban areas and 248,525 (59.3%) in rural areas. Female-headed households account for 36.5 percent of all private households. The percentage of female-headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (38.8%) than in rural areas (34.9%) (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; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>265,824</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>152,947</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>248,525</b>	<b>161,685</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>86,840</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>170,246</b>	<b>104,139</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>66,107</b>	<b>38.8</b>
< 10	139	74	53.2	65	46.8	52	29	55.8	23	44.2	87	45	51.7	42	48.3
10 - 14	966	454	47.0	512	53.0	442	216	48.9	226	51.1	524	238	45.4	286	54.6
15 - 19	7,020	3,241	46.2	3,779	53.8	2,767	1,244	45.0	1,523	55.0	4,253	1,997	47.0	2,256	53.0
20 - 24	31502	16,927	53.7	14,575	46.3	13,502	7,492	55.5	6,010	44.5	18,000	9,435	52.4	8,565	47.6
25 - 29	55,455	36,225	65.3	19,230	34.7	26,406	18,276	69.2	8,130	30.8	29,049	17,949	61.8	11,100	38.2
30 - 34	62,227	42,499	68.3	19,728	31.7	33,920	24,174	71.3	9,746	28.7	28,307	18,325	64.7	9,982	35.3
35 - 39	52,578	35,655	67.8	16,923	32.2	30,601	21,358	69.8	9,243	30.2	21,977	14,297	65.1	7,680	34.9
40 - 44	45,152	29,857	66.1	15,295	33.9	27,616	18,588	67.3	9,028	32.7	17,536	11,269	64.3	6,267	35.7
45 - 49	41,100	26,742	65.1	14,358	34.9	26,571	17,471	65.8	9,100	34.2	14,529	9,271	63.8	5,258	36.2
50 - 54	35,530	22,451	63.2	13,079	36.8	24,174	15,384	63.6	8,790	36.4	11,356	7,067	62.2	4,289	37.8
55 - 59	23,749	15,213	64.1	8,536	35.9	16,352	10,597	64.8	5,755	35.2	7,397	4,616	62.4	2,781	37.6
60 - 64	22,808	13,625	59.7	9,183	40.3	16,219	9,733	60.0	6,486	40.0	6,589	3,892	59.1	2,697	40.9
65 - 69	12,717	7,292	57.3	5,425	42.7	8,975	5,188	57.8	3,787	42.2	3,742	2,104	56.2	1,638	43.8
70 - 74	11,869	6,898	58.1	4,971	41.9	8,776	5,198	59.2	3,578	40.8	3,093	1,700	55.0	1,393	45.0
75 - 79	6,653	3,758	56.5	2,895	43.5	4,983	2,860	57.4	2,123	42.6	1,670	898	53.8	772	46.2
80+	9,306	4,913	52.8	4,393	47.2	7,169	3,877	54.1	3,292	45.9	2,137	1,036	48.5	1,101	51.5

## Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

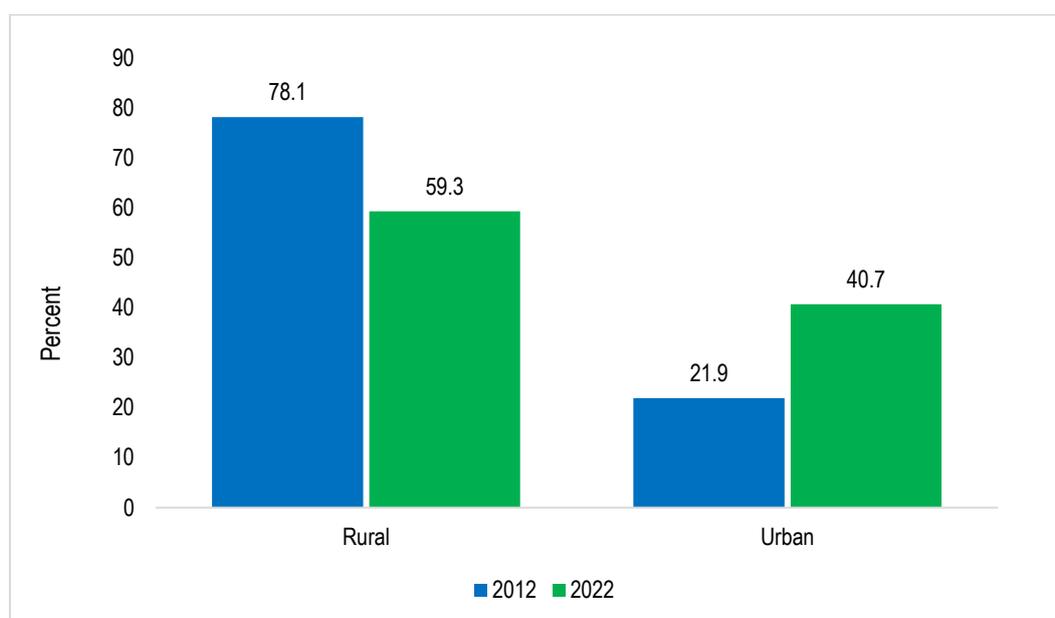
Results further reveal that, Kahama Municipal has the largest number of households accounting for 24.6 percent of total private households in the region. The next three Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Shinyanga District (18.8%), Ushetu District (15.7%), and Msalala District (15.5%). On the other hand, Shinyanga Municipal has the smallest contribution of households (12.3%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>248,525</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>170,246</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Ushetu District	65,810	15.7	63,938	25.7	1,872	1.1
Kahama Municipal	103,113	24.6	NA	NA	103,113	60.6
Msalala District	64,973	15.5	45,199	18.2	19,774	11.6
Kishapu district	54,682	13.1	50,765	20.4	3,917	2.3
Shinyanga District	78,826	18.8	73,698	29.7	5,128	3.0
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	12.3	14,925	6.0	36,442	21.4

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 21.9 percent in 2012 to 40.7 percent in 2022 PHC. Shinyanga Region shows an increase of 18.8 percentage points in urban households.

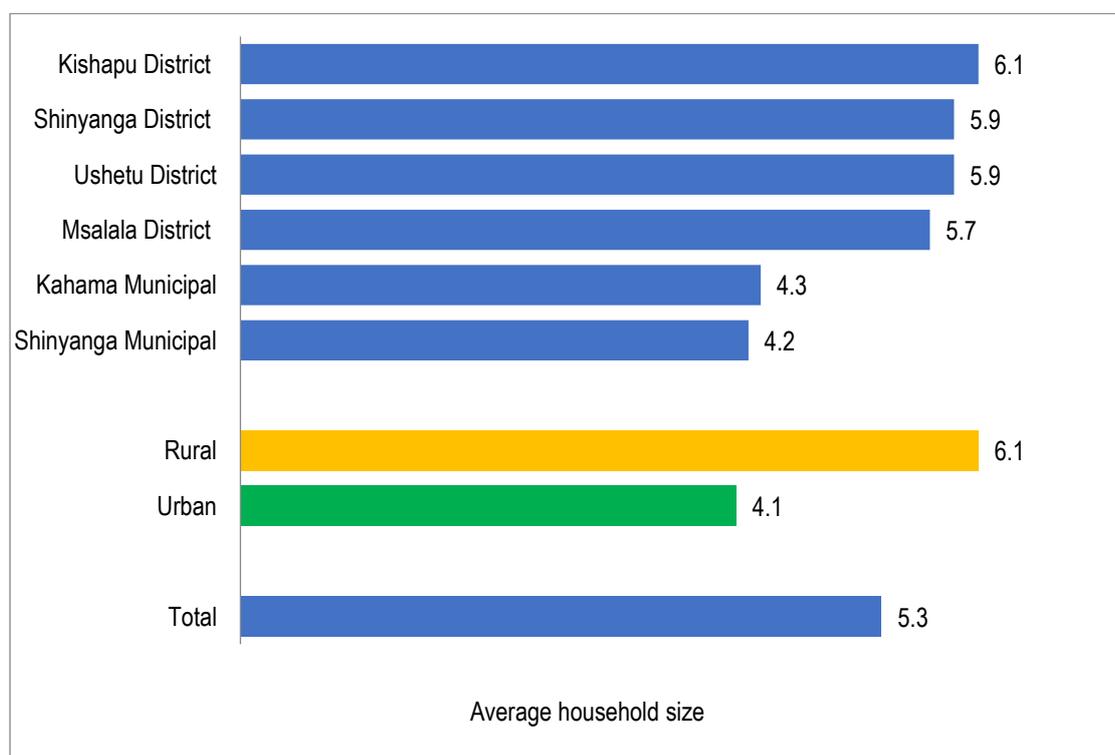
**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



### 4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 5.8 in 2012 to 5.3 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 6.1 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (4.1 persons). Average household size declined from 6.3 persons in 2012 to 6.1 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.3 persons in 2012 to 4.1 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 4.2 persons in Shinyanga Municipal to 6.1 persons in Kishapu District Council (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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



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

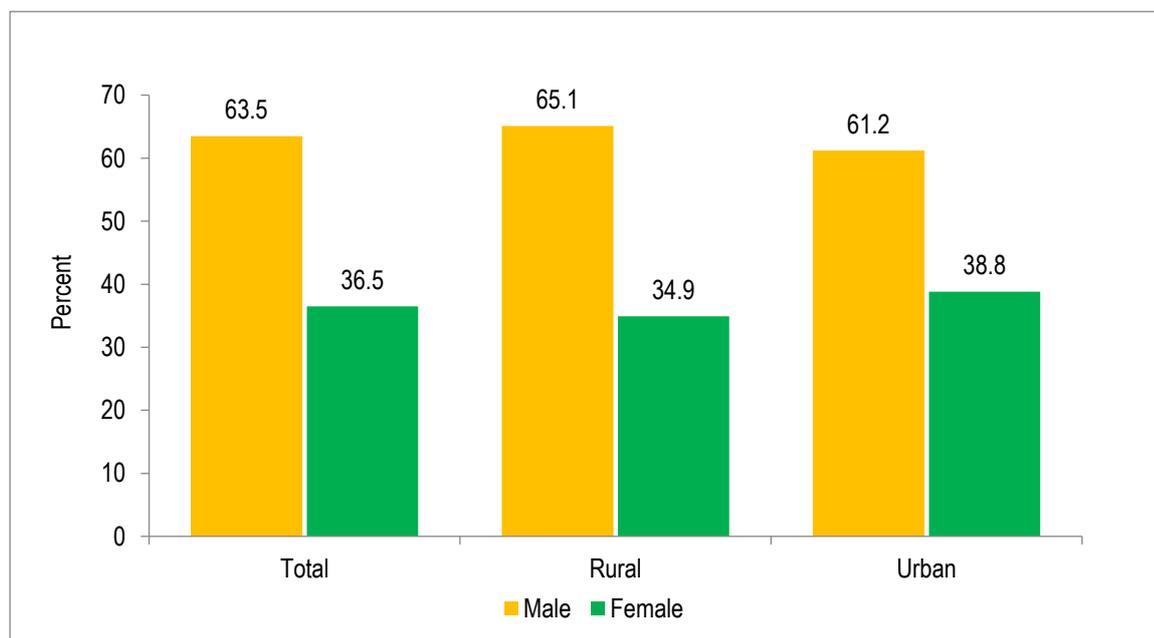
	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 <sup>2</sup>	2022
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,534,808</b>	<b>2,203,981</b>	<b>258,981</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Rural	1,280,137	1,506,491	202,172	248,525	6.3	6.1
Urban	254,671	697,490	56,809	170,246	4.3	4.1
<b>Council</b>						
Ushetu District	N/A	389,354	N/A	65,810	N/A	5.9
Kahama Municipal	242,208	441,397	48,251	103,113	4.9	4.3
Msalala District council	N/A	365,042	N/A	64,973	N/A	5.7
Kishapu district council	272,990	334,448	43,298	54,682	6.3	6.1
Shinyanga District council	334,417	461,836	52,197	78,826	6.3	5.9
Shinyanga Municipal	161,391	211,904	32,952	51,367	4.7	4.2

<sup>2</sup> Data from Shinyanga Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

#### 4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Shinyanga Region, 63.5 percent are headed by males and 36.5 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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



results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 69.0 in 2012 to 63.5 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 31.0 in 2012 to 36.5 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Rural	69.5	30.5	65.1	34.9
Urban	67.5	32.5	61.2	38.8
<b>Council</b>				
Ushetu District	62.1	NA	66.4	33.6
Kahama Municipal	NA	69.8	61.2	38.8
Msalala District council	67.9	NA	61.1	38.9
Kishapu district council	67.2	68.9	66.0	34.0
Shinyanga District council	69.4	66.6	64.7	35.3
Shinyanga Municipal	66.3	67.2	62.9	37.1

In Shinyanga Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.5 persons) than in female headed households (4.8 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Kishapu District is the highest across all Councils (6.1 persons). Ushetu and Shinyanga Districts both with (5.9 persons each), tailed by Kahama Municipal (4,3 persons), and Shinyanga Municipal has the lowest (4.2 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; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,203,981</b>	<b>1,471,912</b>	<b>732,069</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>265,824</b>	<b>152,947</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Rural	1,506,491	1,028,607	477,884	248,525	161,685	86,840	6.1	6.4	5.5
Urban	697,490	443,305	254,185	170,246	104,139	66,107	4.1	4.3	3.8
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	389,354	272,667	116,687	65,810	43,691	22,119	5.9	6.2	5.3
Kahama Municipal	441,397	283,361	158,036	103,113	63,091	40,022	4.3	4.5	3.9
Msalala District	365,042	236,130	128,912	64,973	39,690	25,283	5.6	5.9	5.1
Kishapu district	334,448	229,074	105,374	54,682	36,068	18,614	6.1	6.4	5.7
Shinyanga District	461,836	312,512	149,324	78,826	50,999	27,827	5.9	6.1	5.4
Shinyanga Municipal	211,904	138,168	73,736	51,367	32,285	19,082	4.2	4.3	3.9

#### 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 81.6 percent of households in Shinyanga Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households (80.7% and 83.1% respectively). Results show further that the percentage household which live in improved houses is higher (96.3%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (71.5%). 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. A similar pattern is observed for both males headed and females headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>265,824</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>152,947</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Rural	248,525	71.5	28.5	161,685	70.9	29.1	86,840	72.7	27.3
Urban	170,246	96.3	3.7	104,139	96.0	4.0	66,107	96.8	3.2
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	65,810	70.3	29.7	43,691	69.3	30.7	22,119	72.3	27.7
Kahama Municipal	103,113	95.4	4.6	63,091	94.9	5.1	40,022	96.1	3.9
Msalala District council	64,973	87.1	12.9	39,690	86.4	13.6	25,283	88.1	11.9
Kishapu district council	54,682	55.5	44.5	36,068	55.5	44.5	18,614	55.4	44.6
Shinyanga District council	78,826	78.7	21.3	50,999	78.4	21.6	27,827	79.2	20.8
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	93.7	6.3	32,285	93.1	6.9	19,082	94.5	5.5

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 87.4 percent of

## Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

household heads aged 18-24 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 75.4 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>265,824</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>152,947</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Below 18	3,533	88.0	12.0	1,699	87.5	12.5	1,834	88.4	11.6
18- 24	36,094	87.4	12.6	18,997	86.3	13.7	17,097	88.6	11.4
25 - 29	55,455	85.3	14.7	36,225	83.6	16.4	19,230	88.6	11.4
30 - 34	62,227	82.8	17.2	42,499	81.7	18.3	19,728	85.2	14.8
35 - 39	52,578	81.7	18.3	35,655	80.9	19.1	16,923	83.5	16.5
40 - 44	45,152	80.8	19.2	29,857	80.0	20.0	15,295	82.4	17.6
45 - 49	41,100	80.1	19.9	26,742	79.8	20.2	14,358	80.8	19.2
50 - 54	35,530	79.4	20.6	22,451	79.3	20.7	13,079	79.7	20.3
55 - 59	23,749	79.7	20.3	15,213	79.2	20.8	8,536	80.6	19.4
60 - 64	22,808	77.5	22.5	13,625	76.9	23.1	9,183	78.4	21.6
65 - 69	12,717	77.6	22.4	7,292	77.2	22.8	5,425	78.2	21.8
70 - 74	11,869	76.3	23.7	6,898	74.9	25.1	4,971	78.2	21.8
75 - 79	6,653	76.0	24.0	3,758	75.2	24.8	2,895	77.0	23.0
80+	9,306	75.4	24.6	4,913	74.7	25.3	4,393	76.3	23.7

#### 4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Shinyanga Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (35,407 or 27.2%) are employed as elementary occupations, followed by those engaged as Agricultural and fishery workers (34,795 or 26.8%) and those in craft and related workers (33,197 or 25.5%). Among the 1,260 widowed males (421 or 33.4%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 28.3 percent are elementary workers and 23.8 percent are craft and related workers. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,986</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>97,965</b>	<b>14,420</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>1,260</b>
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,081	108	904	55	3	5	6
Professionals.	4,214	606	3,292	243	33	14	26
Technicians and associate professionals.	10,167	1,198	7,608	929	209	144	79
Clerks.	502	65	391	35	4	5	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7,864	1,136	5,646	793	131	107	51
Agricultural and fishery workers.	34,795	1,106	28,152	3,843	811	462	421
Craft and related workers.	33,197	2,822	24,538	4,031	995	511	300
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,759	380	1,947	321	58	35	18
Elementary occupations.	35,407	3,948	25,487	4,170	870	575	357

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,986</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>97,965</b>	<b>14,420</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>1,260</b>
Legislators, administrators and managers.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
Professionals.	3.2	5.3	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.8	10.5	7.8	6.4	6.7	7.8	6.3
Clerks.	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.0	10.0	5.8	5.5	4.2	5.8	4.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	26.8	9.7	28.7	26.7	26.0	24.9	33.4
Craft and related workers.	25.5	24.8	25.0	28.0	32.0	27.5	23.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.1	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.4
Elementary occupations.	27.2	34.7	26.0	28.9	27.9	30.9	28.3

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,986</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>97,965</b>	<b>14,420</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>1,260</b>
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,081	10.0	83.6	5.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
Professionals.	4,214	14.4	78.1	5.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	10,167	11.8	74.8	9.1	2.1	1.4	0.8
Clerks.	502	12.9	77.9	7.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7,864	14.4	71.8	10.1	1.7	1.4	0.6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	34,795	3.2	80.9	11.0	2.3	1.3	1.2
Craft and related workers.	33,197	8.5	73.9	12.1	3.0	1.5	0.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,759	13.8	70.6	11.6	2.1	1.3	0.7
Elementary occupations.	35,407	11.2	72.0	11.8	2.5	1.6	1.0

On the other hand, results reveal that 16,131 (31.3%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as elementary occupations, followed by agricultural and fishery (14,496 or 28.1%). Among the 7,625 widowed females (2,841 or 37.3%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 2,309 or 30.3 percent are elementary workers and 1,764 or 23.1 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,594</b>	<b>8,070</b>	<b>20,837</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>8,029</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>7,625</b>
Legislators administrators and managers.	277	93	127	10	10	19	18
Professionals.	1,511	507	747	60	65	44	88
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,595	428	761	54	159	79	114
Clerks.	229	91	85	9	13	11	20
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5,387	1,498	1,846	269	896	431	447
Agricultural and fishery workers.	14,496	809	6,507	1,115	2,237	987	2,841
Craft and related workers.	11,767	1,728	4,655	720	2,013	887	1,764
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	201	61	75	8	21	12	24
Elementary occupations.	16,131	2,855	6,034	972	2,615	1,346	2,309

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

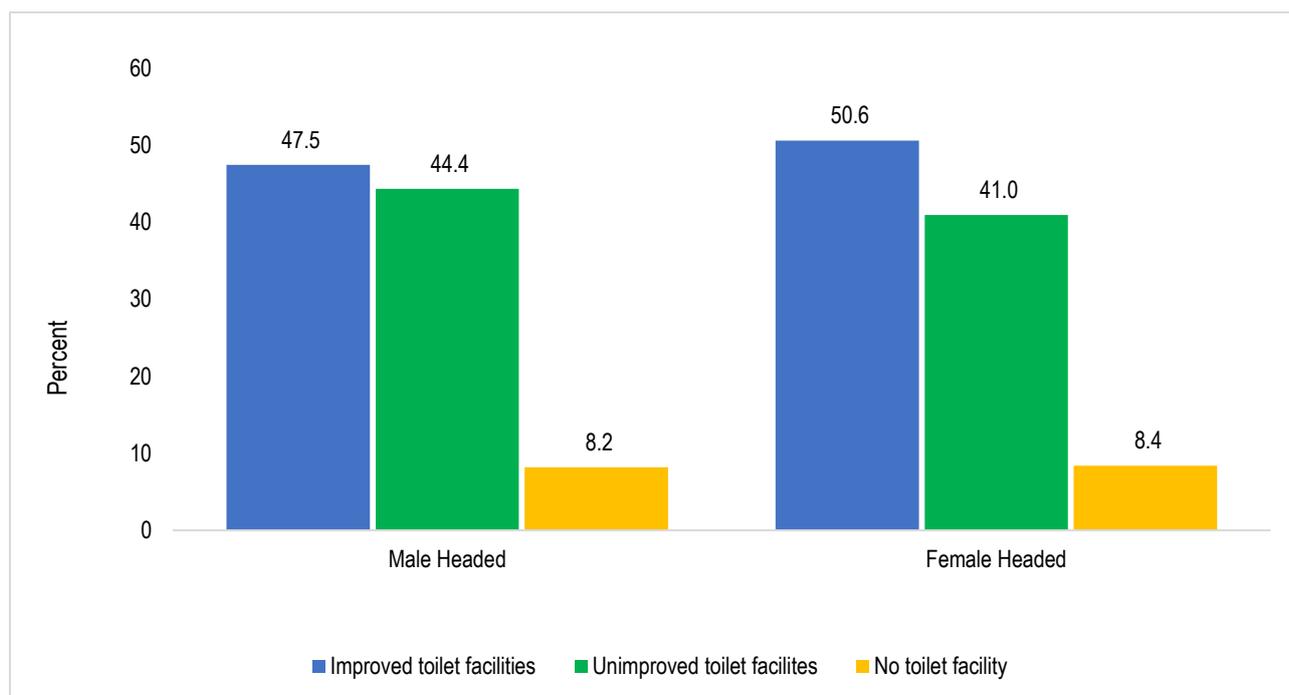
Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,594</b>	<b>8,070</b>	<b>20,837</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>8,029</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>7,625</b>
Legislators, administrators and managers.	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Professionals.	2.9	6.3	3.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.1	5.3	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.5
Clerks.	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10.4	18.6	8.9	8.4	11.2	11.3	5.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	28.1	10.0	31.2	34.7	27.9	25.9	37.3
Craft and related workers.	22.8	21.4	22.3	22.4	25.1	23.2	23.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Elementary occupations.	31.3	35.4	29.0	30.2	32.6	35.3	30.3

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,594</b>	<b>8,070</b>	<b>20,837</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>8,029</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>7,625</b>
Legislators administrators and managers.	277	33.6	45.8	3.6	3.6	6.9	6.5
Professionals.	1,511	33.6	49.4	4.0	4.3	2.9	5.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,595	26.8	47.7	3.4	10.0	5.0	7.1
Clerks.	229	39.7	37.1	3.9	5.7	4.8	8.7
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5,387	27.8	34.3	5.0	16.6	8.0	8.3
Agricultural and fishery workers.	14,496	5.6	44.9	7.7	15.4	6.8	19.6
Craft and related workers.	11,767	14.7	39.6	6.1	17.1	7.5	15.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	201	30.3	37.3	4.0	10.4	6.0	11.9
Elementary occupations.	16,131	17.7	37.4	6.0	16.2	8.3	14.3

#### 4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

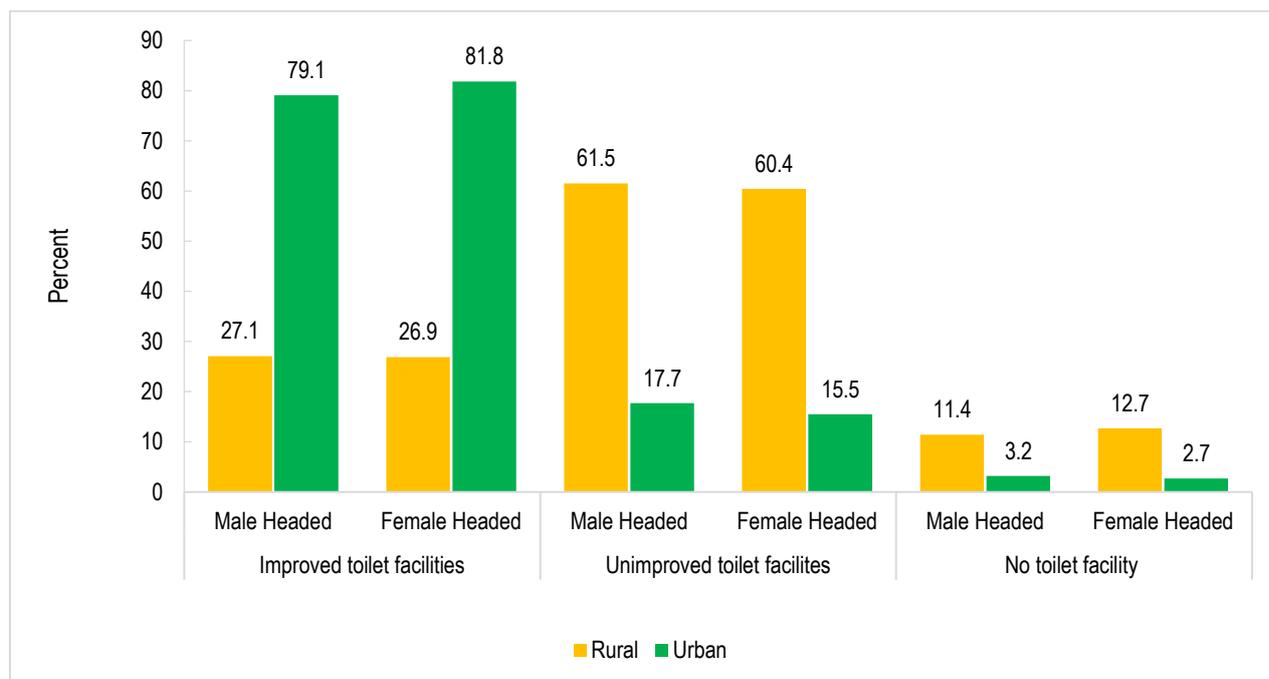
In Shinyanga Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 47.5 percent for the male headed and 50.6 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is hardly any difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

**Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Shinyanga 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 54.9 for female headed households and 52.0 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; Shinyanga Region; 2022 PHC**



Across Councils, results reveal that Shinyanga Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (77.0% and 79.2% respectively). Other Council with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities is Kahama Municipal (75.0 % and 78.5%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Msalala District (17.7%), Kishapu District (9.5%) and Shinyanga District (8.7%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Msalala District (16.9%), Kishapu District (10.8 %) and Shinyanga District (9.8%) (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, Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

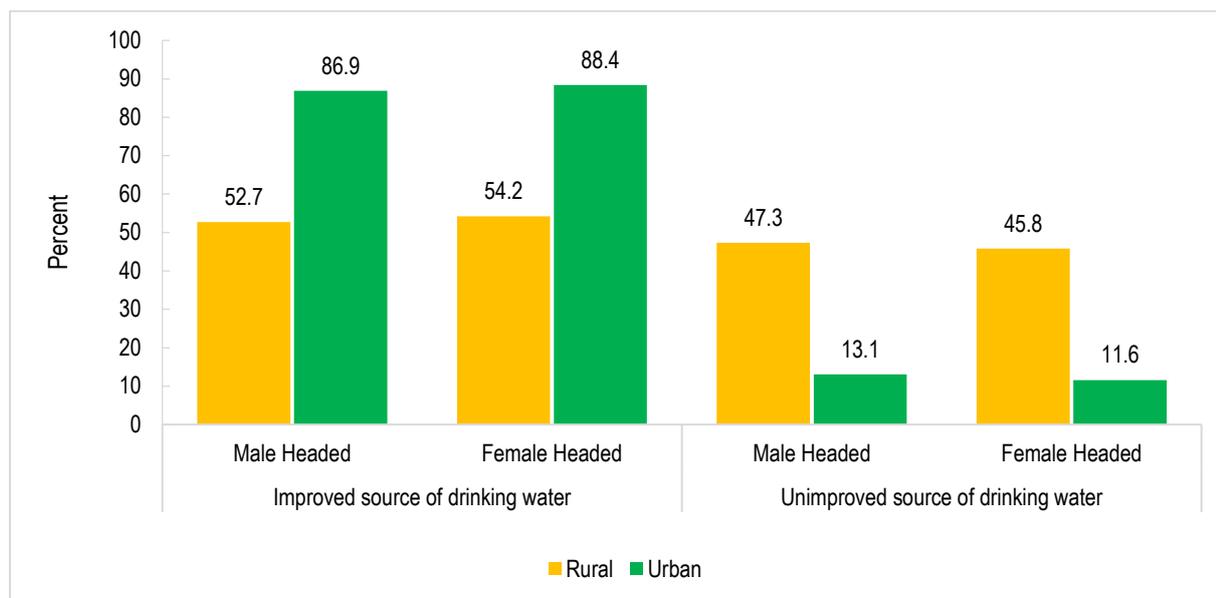
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	418,771	48.6	43.1	8.3	265,824	47.5	44.4	8.2	152,947	50.6	41.0	8.4
Rural	248,525	27.0	61.1	11.9	161,685	27.1	61.5	11.4	86,840	26.9	60.4	12.7
Urban	170,246	80.1	16.9	3.0	104,139	79.1	17.7	3.2	66,107	81.8	15.5	2.7
Council												
Ushetu District	65,810	22.6	68.5	8.8	43,691	22.5	69.0	8.5	22,119	22.9	67.6	9.5
Kahama Municipal	103,113	76.4	19.6	4.0	63,091	75.0	20.8	4.2	40,022	78.5	17.8	3.7
Msalala District	64,973	45.2	37.3	17.4	39,690	43.7	38.6	17.7	25,283	47.7	35.4	16.9
Kishapu District	54,682	25.3	64.8	9.9	36,068	25.9	64.6	9.5	18,614	24.0	65.2	10.8
Shinyanga District	78,826	33.9	57.0	9.1	50,999	34.2	57.0	8.7	27,827	33.4	56.8	9.8
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	77.8	20.7	1.5	32,285	77.0	21.5	1.5	19,082	79.2	19.4	1.5

#### 4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that in urban areas, there is slightly difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (66.1%) compared with female headed households (69.0%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 52.7 percent and 54.2 percent for female headed households.

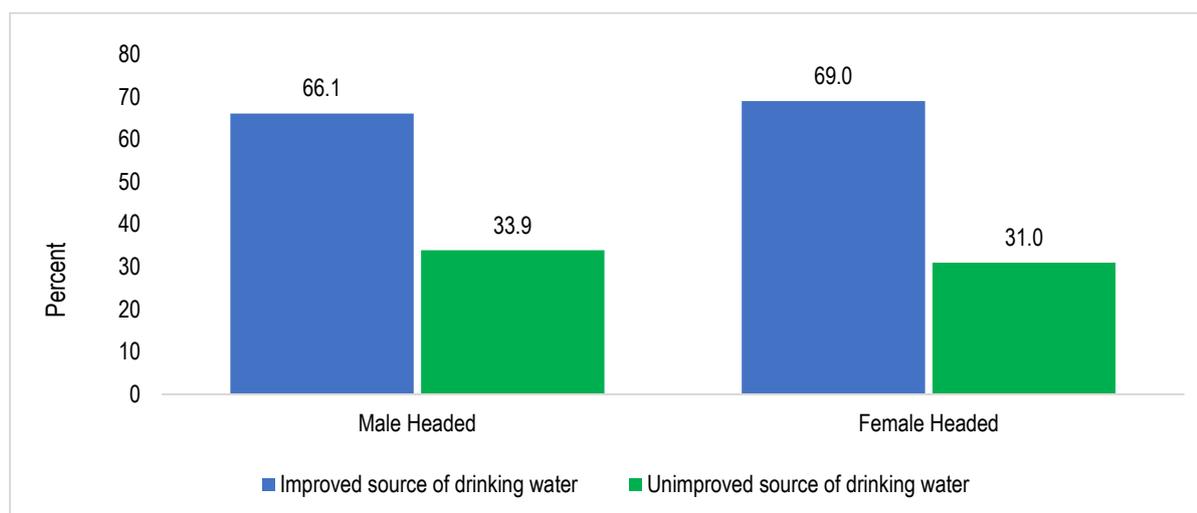
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is almost the same for male and female headed households in rural areas (47.3% and 45.8% respectively). The percentage in urban areas are 13.1 and 11.6 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher 33.1% compared with that of female headed households (31.0%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Shinyanga Municipality has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (97.1% and 97.4% respectively), followed by Kahama Municipality (81.8% and 84.3% respectively). On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved

sources of drinking water are Kishapu District (59.9%), Ushetu District (54.4 %), Shinyanga District (40.8%) and Msalala District (28.9%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Kishapu District (60.7%), Ushetu District (52.2 %), Shinyanga District (40.8%) and Msalala District (25.6%) (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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

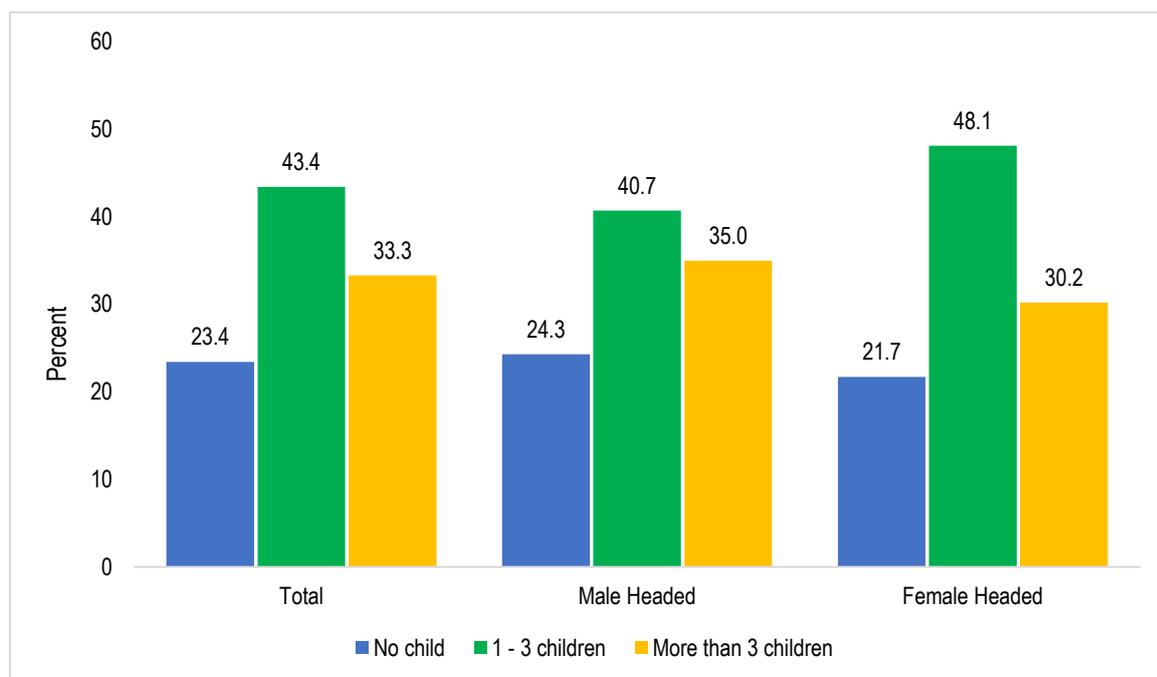
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
<b>Total</b>	418,771	67.2	32.8	265,824	66.1	33.9	152,947	69.0	31.0
Rural	248,525	53.2	46.8	161,685	52.7	47.3	86,840	54.2	45.8
Urban	170,246	87.5	12.5	104,139	86.9	13.1	66,107	88.4	11.6
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	65,810	46.4	53.6	43,691	45.6	54.4	22,119	47.8	52.2
Kahama Municipal	103,113	82.8	17.2	63,091	81.8	18.2	40,022	84.3	15.7
Msalala District	64,973	72.4	27.6	39,690	71.1	28.9	25,283	74.4	25.6
Kishapu District	54,682	39.8	60.2	36,068	40.1	59.9	18,614	39.3	60.7
Shinyanga District	78,826	59.2	40.8	50,999	59.2	40.8	27,827	59.2	40.8
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	97.1	2.9	32,285	96.9	3.1	19,082	97.4	2.6

#### 4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 418,771 households 43.4 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 23.4 percent have no child and 33.3 percent have more than three children.

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (48.1%) than that of male headed households (40.7%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (35.0%) as that of female headed households (30.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (24.3%) compared with that of female headed households (21.7%) (Figure 4.8).

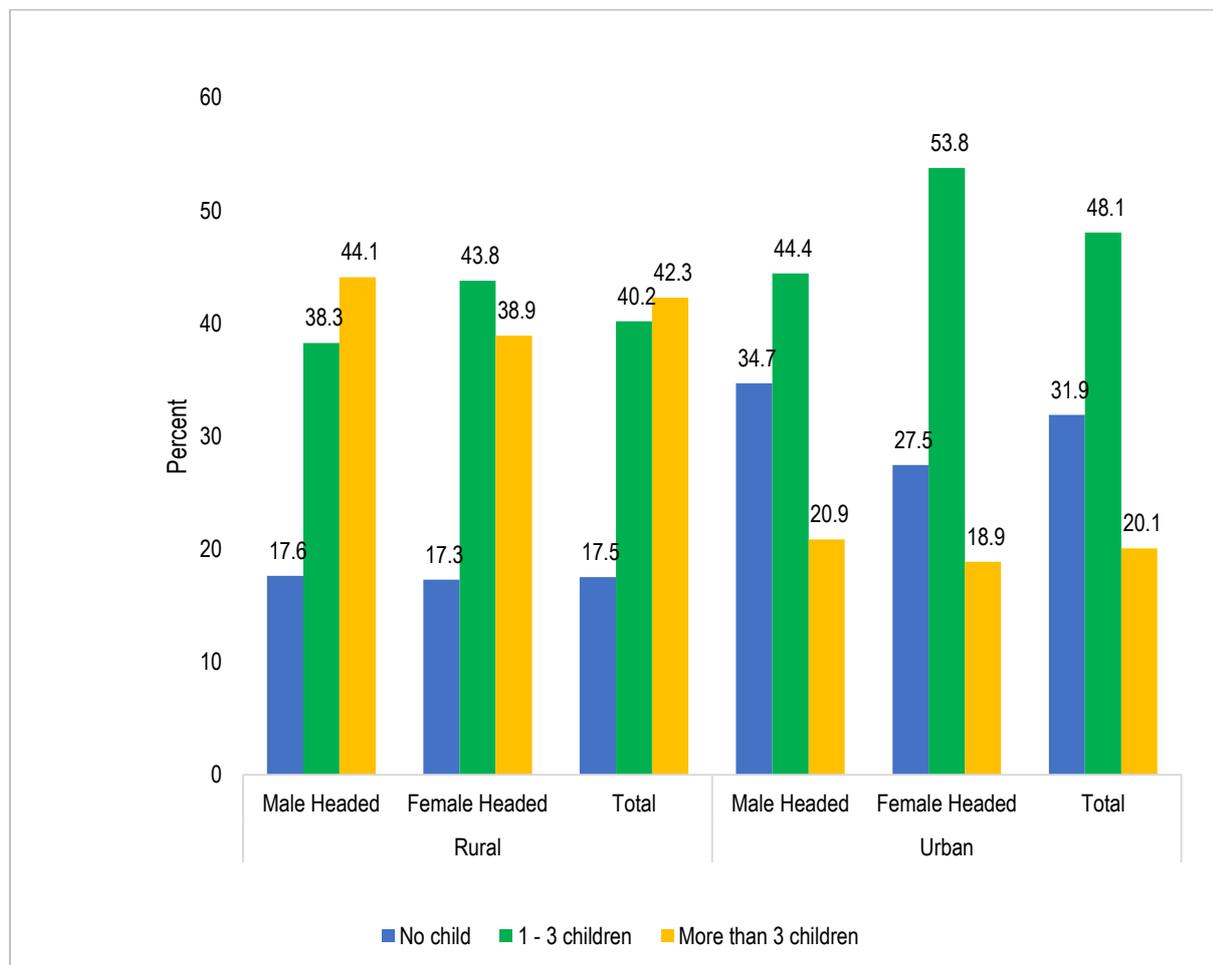
**Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



Results further indicate that 43.8 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 38.3 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About forty four percent (44.1 %) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 38.9 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 (34.7%) compared with female headed households (27.5%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Kahama Municipal has the highest percentage of households (48.9%) with one to three children followed by Shinyanga Municipal with 47.6. percent, while Kishapu Didtrict has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (38.5%) (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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



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

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
<b>Total</b>	418,771	23.4	43.4	33.3	265,824	24.3	40.7	35.0	152,947	21.7	48.1	30.2
Rural	248,525	17.5	40.2	42.3	161,685	17.6	38.3	44.1	86,840	17.3	43.8	38.9
Urban	170,246	31.9	48.1	20.1	104,139	34.7	44.4	20.9	66,107	27.5	53.8	18.8
Council												
Ushetu District	65,810	16.9	40.9	42.1	43,691	16.9	38.9	44.2	22,119	17.0	45.0	37.9
Kahama Municipal	103,113	28.8	48.9	22.3	63,091	30.9	45.7	23.4	40,022	25.5	54.0	20.5
Msalala District	64,973	21.3	41.5	37.2	39,690	22.2	38.6	39.2	25,283	19.8	46.1	34.1
Kishapu district	54,682	18.7	38.5	42.8	36,068	19.9	36.0	44.1	18,614	16.5	43.4	40.2
Shinyanga District	78,826	20.2	40.4	39.3	50,999	20.3	38.8	40.9	27,827	20.2	43.3	36.5
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	33.0	47.6	19.4	32,285	35.4	44.2	20.4	19,082	29.0	53.5	17.6

## Chapter 5

### Marital Status

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#### Key Points

- More than half (52.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region are married.
- Nearly four percent (3.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (6.6%) than that of Males (1.1%).
- About four percent (4.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (5.8%) than males (2.4%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Shinyanga Region is 22.7 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (20.7years) than males (24.9 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

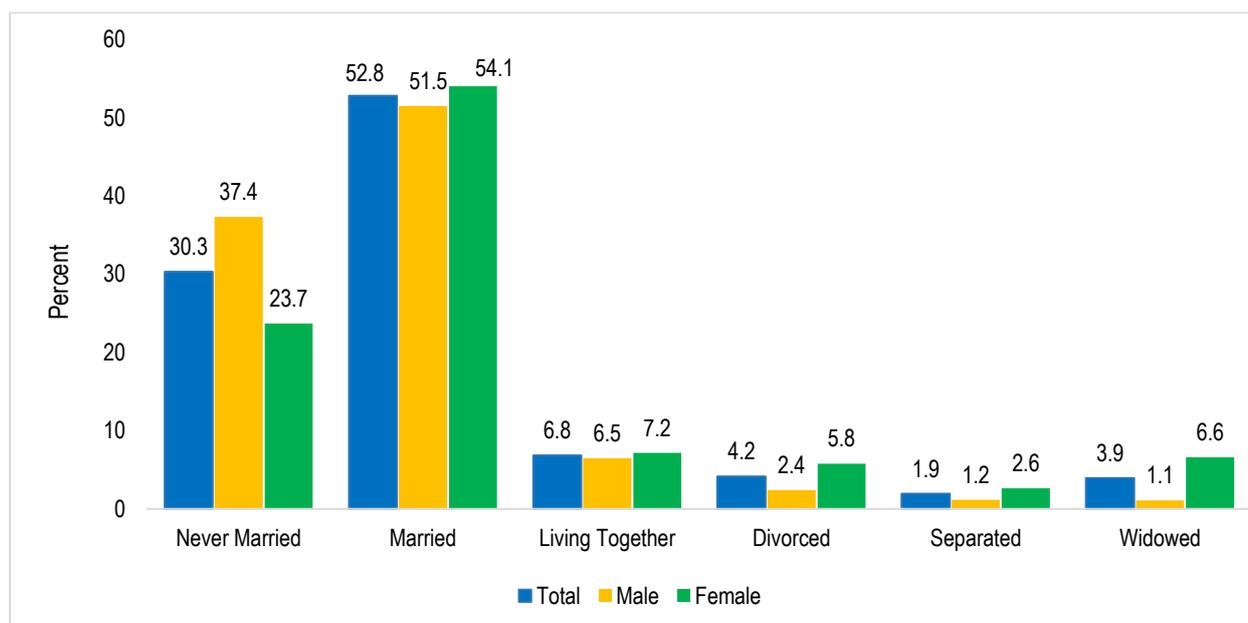
In Shinyanga Region, results show that 52.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (54.1%) than males (51.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (55.1%) compared with urban areas (48.6%). Nearly one third (30.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 37.4 percent while for females it is 23.7 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (27.8% and 35.1% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 3.9 percent which is higher among females (6.6%) than males (1.1%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Shinyanga Region is 4.1 while for urban areas it is 3.6 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status					Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,205,869	100.0	100.0	100.0	780,695	100.0	100.0	100.0	425,174	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	365,884	30.3	37.4	23.7	216,764	27.8	35.9	20.0	149,120	35.1	40.1	30.4
Married	636,991	52.8	51.5	54.1	430,169	55.1	52.8	57.3	206,822	48.6	49.0	48.3
Living Together	82,310	6.8	6.5	7.2	54,254	6.9	6.5	7.4	28,056	6.6	6.4	6.8
Divorced	50,097	4.2	2.4	5.8	32,747	4.2	2.4	5.9	17,350	4.1	2.3	5.7
Separated	23,217	1.9	1.2	2.6	14,892	1.9	1.2	2.6	8,325	2.0	1.2	2.7
Widowed	47,370	3.9	1.1	6.6	31,869	4.1	1.1	6.9	15,501	3.6	1.0	6.1

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



The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 46.9 percent for persons aged 20 - 24 years to 73.4 percent for those aged 35-39 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.3 for those aged 15–19 years to 9.7 for those aged 65-69 years and started to decline gradually up to 7.4 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.0 percent for age 15-19 to 52.1 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	1,205,869	30.3	52.8	6.8	4.2	1.9	3.9
15 - 19	238,339	84.3	13.5	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	210,705	43.7	46.9	6.7	1.8	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	170,039	20.7	64.8	9.5	3.2	1.5	0.3
30 - 34	139,742	11.1	71.6	9.9	4.6	2.0	0.7
35 - 39	102,900	7.5	73.4	9.4	5.7	2.6	1.5
40 - 44	80,734	5.6	72.5	8.7	6.9	3.1	3.2
45 - 49	69,868	4.5	71.6	8.1	7.5	3.3	5.0
50 - 54	56,781	4.1	67.9	7.4	8.5	3.9	8.2
55 - 59	36,133	3.7	65.5	6.4	8.5	4.2	11.6
60 - 64	33,790	3.4	59.1	5.9	9.6	4.3	17.6
65 - 69	19,476	3.2	54.6	5.1	9.7	4.4	22.8
70 - 74	18,116	3.0	48.3	5.4	9.3	4.8	29.2
75 - 79	10,710	3.2	43.4	4.2	9.1	4.4	35.6
80+	18,536	3.2	30.3	3.2	7.4	3.9	52.1

Results further show that 50.6 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.6 percent are married and 5.1 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Shinyanga Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 96.9 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>742,599</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
10 – 14	157,287	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	117,932	96.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	98,729	64.0	30.9	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	81,387	27.3	61.3	8.8	1.7	0.8	0.1
30 – 34	68,986	12.5	73.0	10.5	2.6	1.2	0.2
35 – 39	50,990	7.7	77.2	10.0	3.3	1.5	0.3
40 – 44	39,946	5.4	78.6	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.6

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
45 – 49	34,254	4.1	79.5	8.9	4.4	2.1	1.0
50 – 54	28,010	3.7	78.5	8.6	5.0	2.3	1.8
55 – 59	18,558	3.4	78.1	7.9	5.3	2.6	2.8
60 – 64	16,535	2.9	76.7	7.5	5.8	3.0	4.1
65 – 69	9,028	2.8	74.0	6.8	7.0	3.0	6.4
70 – 74	8,686	2.5	70.0	7.6	7.0	3.9	9.0
75 – 79	4,876	2.7	67.6	6.5	7.5	3.6	12.0
80+	7,395	2.5	56.9	5.8	7.2	4.0	23.6

Among female population aged 10 years and above, 43.4 percent are married, 38.8 percent are never married and 5.7 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 71.9 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>774,698</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
10 – 14	154,141	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	120,407	71.9	24.0	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	111,976	25.8	61.0	8.9	2.7	1.3	0.2
25 – 29	88,652	14.7	67.9	10.1	4.7	2.2	0.5
30 – 34	70,756	9.7	70.2	9.4	6.6	2.8	1.3
35 – 39	51,910	7.3	69.7	8.8	8.0	3.6	2.7
40 – 44	40,788	5.8	66.5	8.0	9.7	4.2	5.7
45 – 49	35,614	4.8	63.9	7.4	10.5	4.6	8.8
50 – 54	28,771	4.4	57.5	6.2	12.0	5.4	14.4
55 – 59	17,575	4.1	52.2	4.9	12.0	5.8	21.0
60 – 64	17,255	3.8	42.4	4.4	13.3	5.6	30.5
65 – 69	10,448	3.6	37.9	3.8	12.1	5.7	37.0
70 – 74	9,430	3.6	28.3	3.4	11.4	5.5	47.8
75 – 79	5,834	3.6	23.2	2.2	10.5	5.1	55.3
80+	11,141	3.6	12.6	1.5	7.5	3.8	70.9

### 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 Shinyanga Region is 53.3 while for age group 65 years and above is 44.4 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 34.7 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 3.2 percent of the population are single implying that marriage in Shinyanga Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (6.5 and 7.0 %) of persons living together in age groups 15 – 35 and 15-64 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,517,297</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
10 - 14	311,428	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	455,562	97.5	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	449,044	65.2	29.2	4.1	1.0	0.5	0.1
15 - 35	784,732	44.1	45.9	6.5	2.3	1.1	0.3
15 - 64	1,139,031	31.9	53.3	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.1
65+	66,838	3.2	44.4	4.5	8.9	4.4	34.7
70+	47,362	3.1	40.1	4.3	8.5	4.3	39.6

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 37.4 percent of male and 23.7 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (5.8%) than males (2.4%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.6%) than males (1.1 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>585,312</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15 – 19	117,932	96.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	98,729	64.0	30.9	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	81,387	27.3	61.3	8.8	1.7	0.8	0.1
30 – 34	68,986	12.5	73.0	10.5	2.6	1.2	0.2
35 – 39	50,990	7.7	77.2	10.0	3.3	1.5	0.3
40 – 44	39,946	5.4	78.6	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.6
45 – 49	34,254	4.1	79.5	8.9	4.4	2.1	1.0
50 – 54	28,010	3.7	78.5	8.6	5.0	2.3	1.8
55 – 59	18,558	3.4	78.1	7.9	5.3	2.6	2.8
60 – 64	16,535	2.9	76.7	7.5	5.8	3.0	4.1
65 – 69	9,028	2.8	74.0	6.8	7.0	3.0	6.4
70 – 74	8,686	2.5	70.0	7.6	7.0	3.9	9.0
75 – 79	4,876	2.7	67.6	6.5	7.5	3.6	12.0
80+	7,395	2.5	56.9	5.8	7.2	4.0	23.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>620557</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>
15 – 19	120,407	71.9	24.0	24.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	111,976	25.8	61.0	61.0	2.7	1.3	0.2
25 – 29	88,652	14.7	67.9	67.9	4.7	2.2	0.5
30 – 34	70,756	9.7	70.2	70.2	6.6	2.8	1.3
35 – 39	51,910	7.3	69.7	69.7	8.0	3.6	2.7
40 – 44	40,788	5.8	66.5	66.5	9.7	4.2	5.7
45 – 49	35,614	4.8	63.9	63.9	10.5	4.6	8.8
50 – 54	28,771	4.4	57.5	57.5	12.0	5.4	14.4
55 – 59	17,575	4.1	52.2	52.2	12.0	5.8	21.0
60 – 64	17,255	3.8	42.4	42.4	13.3	5.6	30.5
65 – 69	10,448	3.6	37.9	37.9	12.1	5.7	37.0
70 – 74	9,430	3.6	28.3	28.3	11.4	5.5	47.8
75 – 79	5,834	3.6	23.2	23.2	10.5	5.1	55.3
80+	11,141	3.6	12.6	12.6	7.5	3.8	70.9

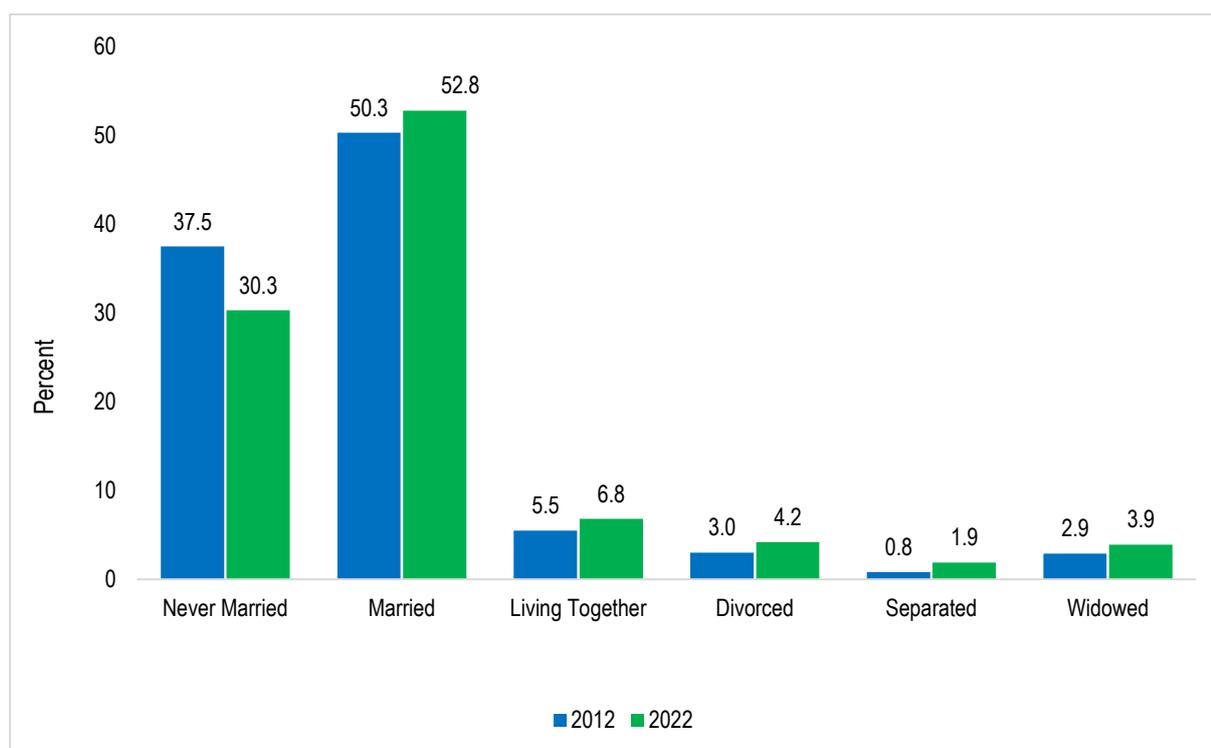
Table 5.8 highlights council variations in marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that never married category ranges from 27.0 percent in Ushetu District Council to 38.4 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 46.9 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 59.0 percent in Msalala District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.4 percent in Kahama Municipal Council to 4.8 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,205,869</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Rural	780,695	27.8	55.1	6.9	4.2	1.9	4.1
Urban	425,174	35.1	48.6	6.6	4.1	2.0	3.6
<b>Council</b>							
Ushetu District	193,317	27.0	53.8	8.4	4.8	2.2	3.9
Kahama Municipal	231,314	33.5	49.0	8.0	4.2	1.9	3.4
Msalala District	197,067	27.9	59.0	3.7	4.2	1.7	3.5
Kishapu District	175,635	29.8	57.1	3.7	3.5	1.6	4.3
Shinyanga District	246,879	27.6	51.4	10.6	4.2	2.0	4.1
Shinyanga Municipal	130,777	38.4	46.9	4.0	3.9	2.0	4.8

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

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

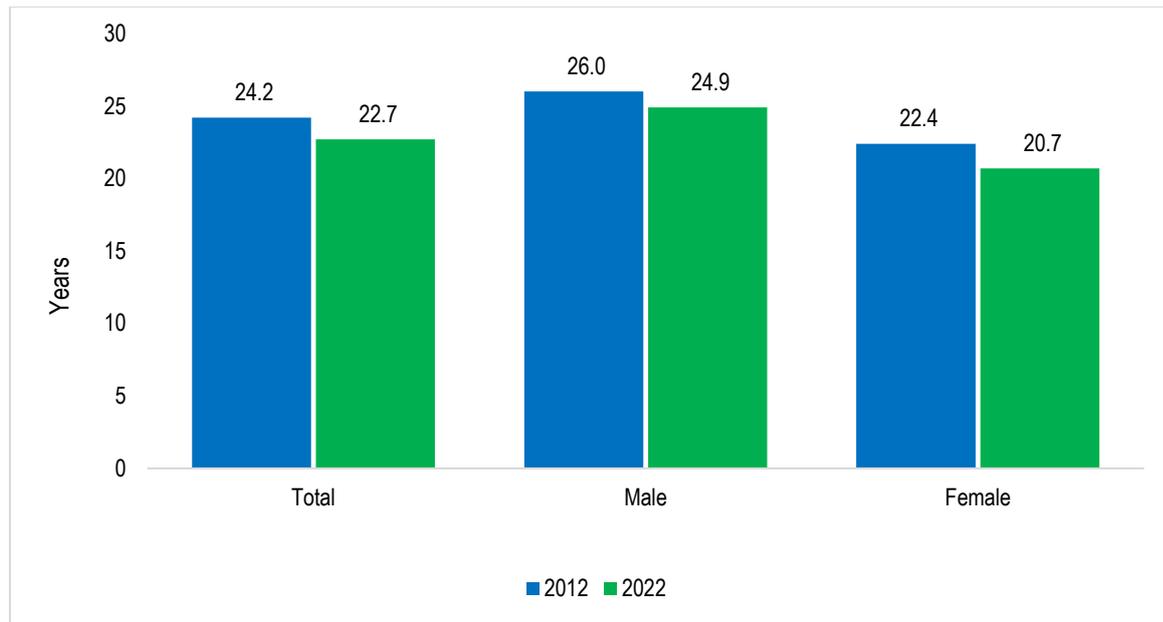


### 5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 22.7 years; females are getting married at a younger age (20.7 years) than males (24.9 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.4 years in 2012 to 20.7 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males decrease from 26.0 years in 2012 to 24.9 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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

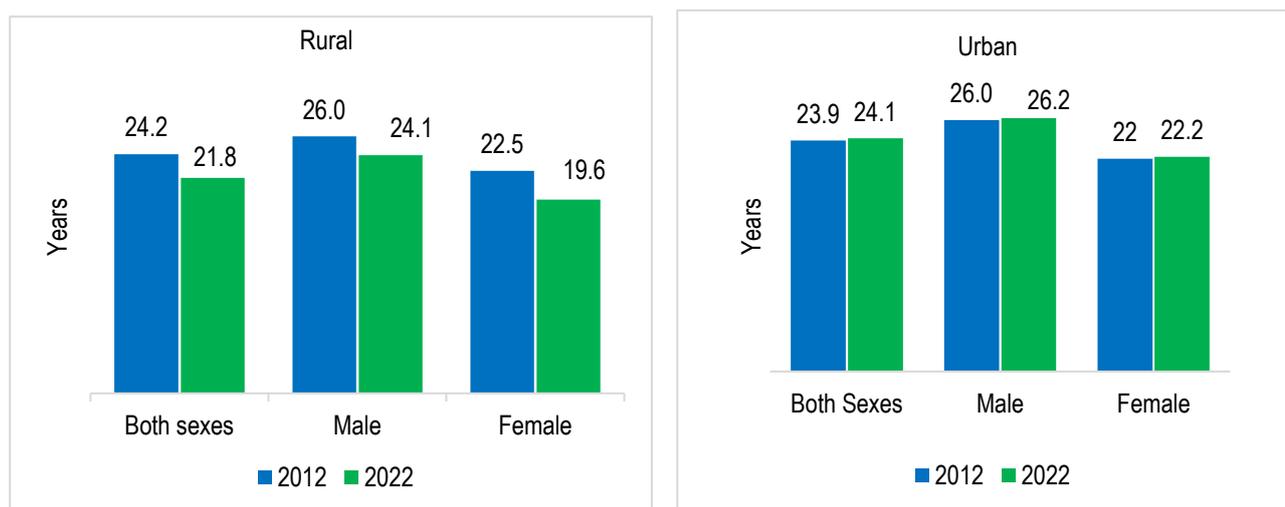


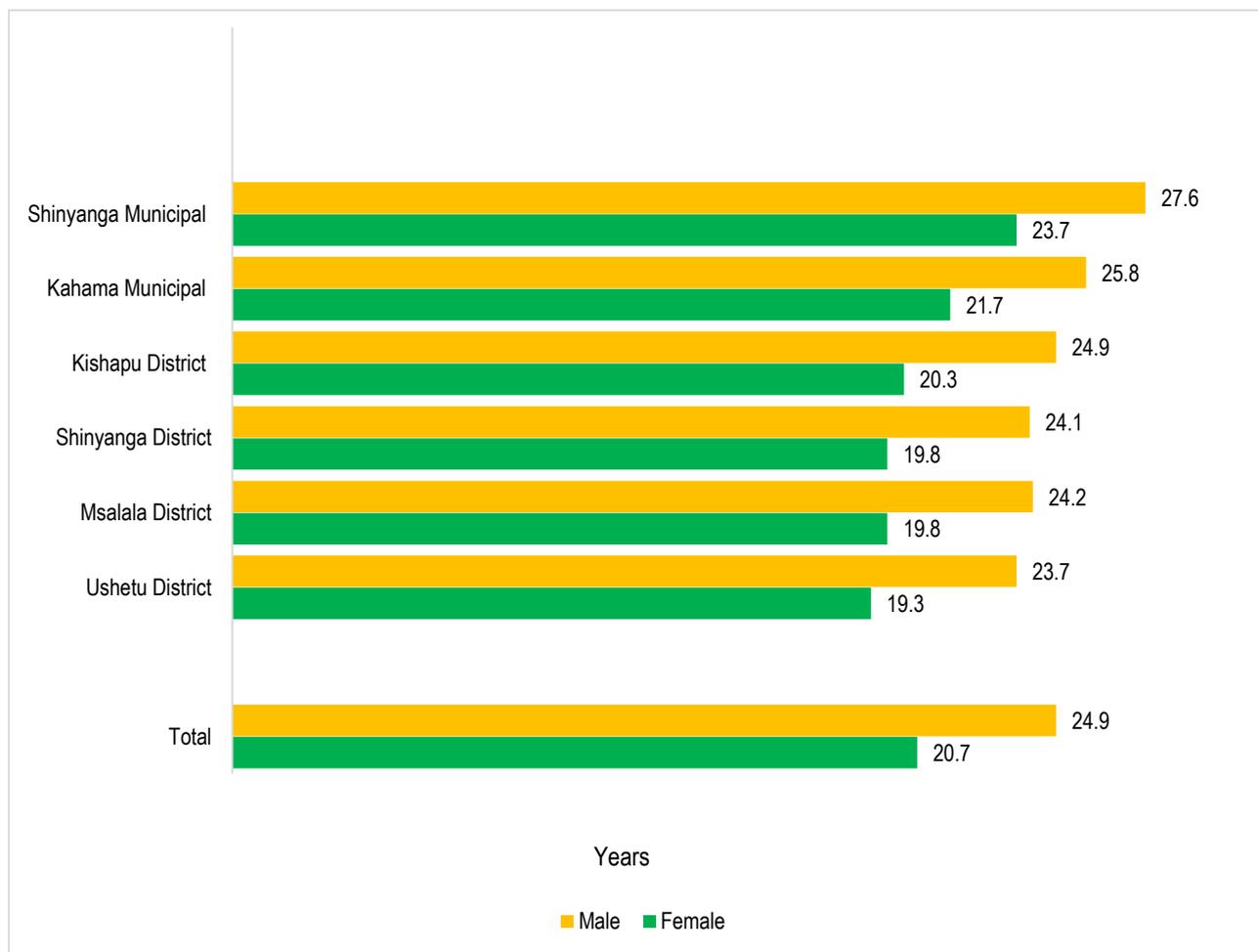
Table 5.9 shows that in Shinyanga Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.4 years in 2012 to 20.7 years in 2022 while for males it decreased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 24.9 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Rural	24.2	26.0	22.5	21.8	24.1	19.6
Urban	23.9	26.0	22.0	24.1	26.2	22.2
<b>Council</b>						
Ushetu District	23.6	25.3	21.9	21.4	23.7	19.3
Kahama Municipal	23.4	25.3	21.8	23.6	25.8	21.7
Msalala District	24.0	25.6	22.5	21.9	24.2	19.8
Kishapu District	25.1	26.9	23.4	22.5	24.9	20.3
Shinyanga District	24.4	26.3	22.7	22.0	24.1	19.8
Shinyanga Municipal	24.8	26.6	23.1	25.5	27.6	23.7

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Shinyanga Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (27.6 years) and females (23.7 years), followed by Kahama Municipal (25.8 years) for males and 21.7 years for females, and Kishapu District (24.9 and 20.3 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Ushetu (23.7 years) for males and 19.3 years for females.

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



## Chapter 6

### National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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#### Key Points

- About 72 percent (71.7%) of the population in Shinyanga Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Forty-three percent of children (43.0%) aged 5 - 9 have birth certificate.
- About 16 percent of persons (15.6%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 11.5 percent have national identification cards.
- About persons 143,991 out of 2,203,981 persons in Shinyanga 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.

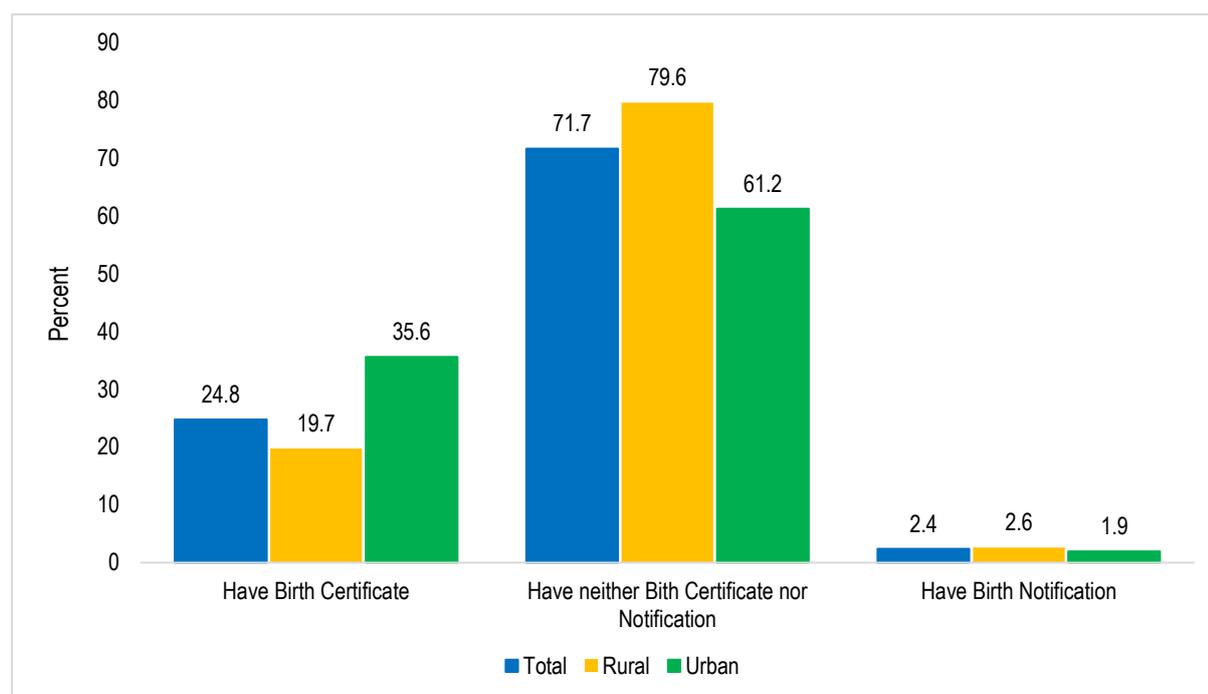
In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Shinyanga Region 24.8 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (71.7%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 5 - 9 years (43.0 %) followed by age group 0- 4 years (39.4%) (Table 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (35.6%) than in rural areas (19.7%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (25.2%) than females (24.3%). Further results show that, 36.7 percent of males and 34.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (20.1% and 19.4 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

### **6.2.2 Birth Notification**

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Shinyanga Region 2.4 percent of the population have birth notifications, with 2.6 percent in rural areas and 1.9 percent 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



**Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Shinyanga 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 Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
0 – 4	39.4	39.4	39.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	54.4	54.4	54.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
5 – 9	43.0	42.9	43.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	52.9	53.1	52.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	24.2	23.5	25.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	71.5	72.3	70.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
15 – 19	20.3	19.3	21.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	76.1	76.9	75.3	1.5	1.6	1.4
20 – 24	18.6	19.1	18.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	78.5	77.8	79.2	1.4	1.6	1.2
25 – 29	17.1	18.3	16.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	80.4	79.1	81.6	1.2	1.4	1.1
30 – 34	16.0	17.7	14.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	81.9	80.1	83.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
35 – 39	13.1	15.2	11.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	85.0	82.9	86.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
40 – 44	10.4	11.9	9.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	87.9	86.5	89.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
45 – 49	9.0	10.2	7.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	89.3	88.1	90.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
50 – 54	7.8	9.0	6.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	90.7	89.4	91.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
55 – 59	7.8	9.1	6.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	90.9	89.5	92.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
60 – 64	6.6	7.9	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	92.1	90.8	93.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
65 – 69	5.7	7.3	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	92.9	91.4	94.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
70 – 74	3.8	4.4	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	95.0	94.4	95.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
75 – 79	3.3	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	95.3	94.7	95.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
80+	2.3	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	96.1	96.0	96.2	1.1	0.9	1.2

**Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Shinyanga 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 Sex	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
0 – 4	35.2	35.1	35.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	64.3	64.4	64.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 – 9	37.5	37.4	37.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	61.9	62.0	61.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
10 – 14	18.4	17.8	19.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	80.9	81.4	80.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
15 – 19	13.3	12.7	13.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	85.9	86.5	85.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
20 – 24	11.9	12.4	11.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	87.4	86.8	88.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
25 – 29	10.3	11.2	9.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	89.0	87.8	90.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	9.7	11.0	8.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	89.7	88.1	91.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
35 – 39	7.2	8.8	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	92.2	90.4	93.9	0.7	0.9	0.5
40 – 44	5.2	6.0	4.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	94.3	93.3	95.2	0.5	0.7	0.4
45 – 49	4.4	5.0	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	95.1	94.4	95.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
50 – 54	4.0	4.7	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.6	94.7	96.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
55 – 59	3.8	4.6	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	95.7	94.8	96.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
60 – 64	3.7	4.7	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	95.8	94.8	96.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
65 – 69	3.1	3.9	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	96.5	95.6	97.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
70 – 74	2.3	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	97.5	96.9	98.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
75 – 79	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	97.7	97.4	97.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
80+	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	98.0	97.9	98.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

**Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Shinyanga 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 Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
0 – 4	49.8	49.9	49.7	5.0	5.2	4.9	44.3	44.1	44.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	57.4	57.6	57.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	39.4	39.3	39.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	39.4	39.0	39.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	57.1	57.6	56.7	1.3	1.3	1.4
15 – 19	35.3	34.8	35.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	61.6	61.9	61.3	1.6	1.8	1.4
20 – 24	30.6	32.3	29.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	66.8	64.9	68.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
25 – 29	27.5	29.4	25.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	70.1	67.9	71.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
30 – 34	25.9	28.3	23.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	71.9	69.4	74.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
35 – 39	23.0	25.4	20.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	75.1	72.5	77.6	1.1	1.3	1.0
40 – 44	19.8	21.8	17.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	78.4	76.2	80.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
45 – 49	18.2	20.0	16.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	79.9	78.0	81.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
50 – 54	16.3	18.2	14.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	81.9	79.8	84.0	1.0	1.3	0.8
55 – 59	17.0	19.4	14.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	81.8	79.1	84.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
60 – 64	13.9	15.9	11.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	84.7	82.3	86.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 – 69	12.3	15.9	9.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	86.2	82.6	89.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
70 – 74	8.2	9.6	7.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	90.6	89.2	91.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
75 – 79	7.1	8.6	6.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	91.4	90.2	92.3	1.0	0.8	1.3
80+	4.3	5.3	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	93.7	92.6	94.3	1.3	1.3	1.4

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Shinyanga Municipal (39.8%) and the lowest percentage is in Shinyanga District (18.9%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (24.8%) are Shinyanga Municipal (39.8%), and Kahama Municipal (33.6%).

**Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Shinyanga 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	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Ushetu District	21.0	21.1	20.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	75.5	75.3	75.7	1.1	0.0	1.0
Kahama Municipal	33.6	34.5	32.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	63.0	62.0	63.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Msalala District	19.5	20.0	19.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	77.4	76.8	77.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
Kishapu district	21.7	22.3	21.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	72.3	71.8	72.8	1.5	1.3	1.4
Shinyanga District	18.9	19.2	18.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	78.1	77.7	78.4	1.1	1.5	1.0
Shinyanga Municipal	39.8	41.2	38.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	57.8	56.4	59.2	1.1	1.1	1.0

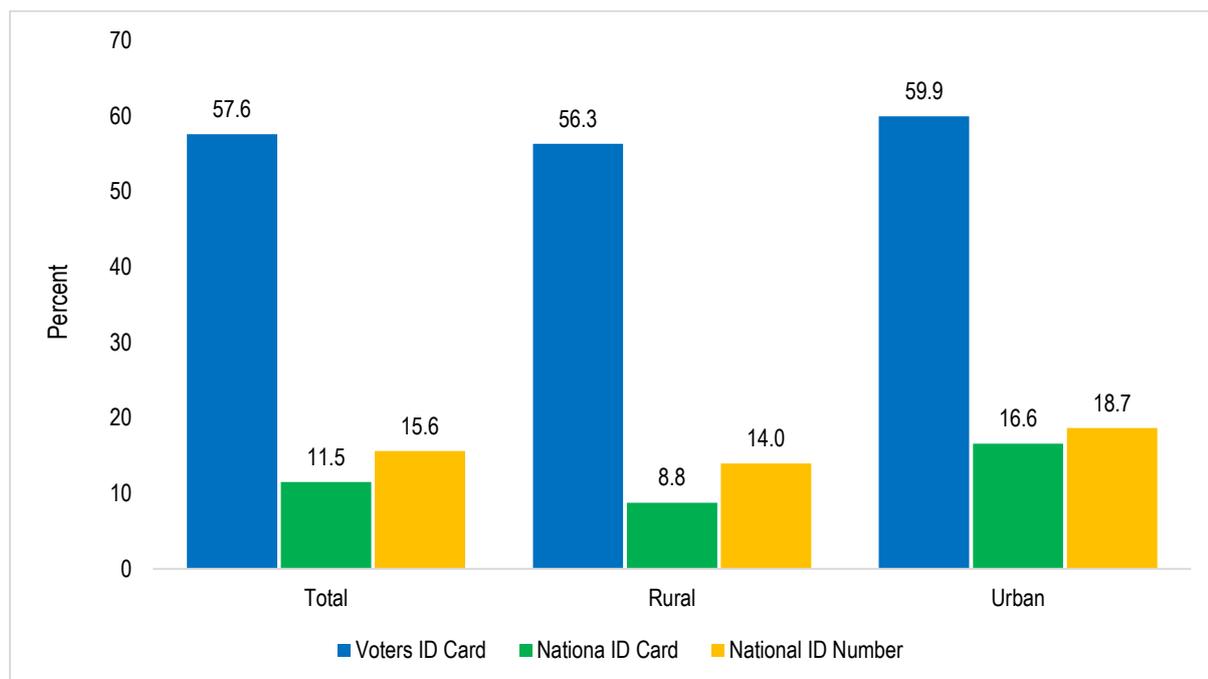
### 6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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 118,680 persons (11.5%) aged 18 years and above in Shinyanga Region have national identification cards while 160,883 persons (15.6%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (16.6%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (8.8%). Additionally, results reveal that, 593,141 persons (57.6%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that four percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



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

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
<b>Total</b>	11.5	15.6	0.0	2.3	57.6	1.1	4.0
Rural	8.8	14.0	0.0	0.9	56.3	0.6	3.0
Urban	16.6	18.7	0.1	4.9	59.9	1.9	5.3
<b>Council</b>							
Ushetu District	3.7	14.2	0.0	0.5	58.3	0.6	2.2
Kahama Municipal	11.0	20.0	0.1	4.0	59.0	1.8	5.0
Msalala District	8.1	12.1	0.0	1.3	49.9	0.8	5.1
Kishapu district	10.6	15.2	0.0	1.7	65.8	0.7	3.5
Shinyanga District	11.7	15.2	0.0	0.8	52.2	0.6	3.6
Shinyanga Municipal	30.0	15.6	0.1	6.8	63.9	2.0	4.7

### 6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 6.5 percent of persons in private households in Shinyanga Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Shinyanga Municipal council has the highest percentage (12.5%) who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by Kishapu Council (7.9%) and Kahama District with (7.5%). In addition, 1.1 percent has health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more person 8.9% in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas 5.4%. On the other hand, 1.0 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.4 percent.

**Table 6. 6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Household by Type of Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,203,981	6.5	6.3	6.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Rural	1,506,491	5.4	5.2	5.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Urban	697,490	8.9	8.8	9.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Council										
Ushetu District	389,354	5.5	5.2	5.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kahama Municipal	441,397	7.5	7.4	7.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Msalala District	365,042	4.0	3.9	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kishapu district	334,448	7.9	7.5	8.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Shinyanga District	461,836	4.8	4.7	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Shinyanga Municipal	211,904	12.5	12.2	12.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

### 6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 2,238,663 persons (99.9%) out of 2,241,299 persons enumerated in Shinyanga Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from neighbouring East African countries (1,108) Other African countries (723) and Countries outside Africa (805) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241,299</b>	<b>1,102,879</b>	<b>1,138,420</b>	<b>1,525,411</b>	<b>756,159</b>	<b>769,252</b>	<b>715,888</b>	<b>346,720</b>	<b>369,168</b>
Tanzania	2,238,663	1,101,266	1,137,397	1,523,898	755,227	768,671	714,765	346,039	368,726
Other East African Countries	1108	655	453	577	336	241	531	319	212
Other African Countries	723	399	324	377	199	178	346	200	146
Countries Outside Africa	805	559	246	559	397	162	246	162	84

## Chapter 7

### Survival of Parents

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#### Key Points

- Nine out of ten (89.8%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (10.2%) of children under 18 years are orphan the same percentage in urban areas and rural area (10.2%).
- About seven percent (6.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About four percent (3.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Msalala District Council has the highest proportion (12.1%) of orphans

#### 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 parents<sup>3</sup>. 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 behind<sup>4</sup>. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

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<sup>3</sup> The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

<sup>4</sup> Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

## 7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.8 percent of all children under 18 years in Shinyanga Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 93.7 percent for children under one year to 82.0 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.9%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.8%). 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179,564</b>	<b>1,059,371</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>21,390</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>57,353</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>41,450</b>	<b>3.5</b>
0	76,505	71,680	93.7	640.0	0.8	1,433	1.9	2,752.0	3.6
1	69,404	64,973	93.6	642.0	0.9	1,516	2.2	2,273.0	3.3
2	75,904	70,787	93.3	729.0	1.0	1,902	2.5	2,486.0	3.3
3	79,183	73,414	92.7	893.0	1.1	2,203	2.8	2,673.0	3.4
4	75,740	69,923	92.3	905.0	1.2	2,476	3.3	2,436.0	3.2
5	71,504	65,524	91.6	984.0	1.4	2,499	3.5	2,497.0	3.5
6	69,783	63,928	91.6	994.0	1.4	2,644	3.8	2,217.0	3.2
7	71,033	64,767	91.2	1,160.0	1.6	2,867	4.0	2,239.0	3.2
8	68,036	61,552	90.5	1,113.0	1.6	3,163	4.6	2,208.0	3.2
9	66,910	60,109	89.8	1,212.0	1.8	3,443	5.1	2,146.0	3.2
10	66,486	59,298	89.2	1,371.0	2.1	3,623	5.4	2,194.0	3.3
11	53,752	47,715	88.8	1,119.0	2.1	3,164	5.9	1,754.0	3.3
12	70,429	61,609	87.5	1,694.0	2.4	4,630	6.6	2,496.0	3.5
13	57,387	49,667	86.5	1,480.0	2.6	4,214	7.3	2,026.0	3.5
14	63,374	54,169	85.5	1,736.0	2.7	5,047	8.0	2,422.0	3.8
15	47,844	40,546	84.7	1,488.0	3.1	3,894	8.1	1,916.0	4.0
16	47,449	39,682	83.6	1,492.0	3.1	4,150	8.7	2,125.0	4.5
17	48,841	40,028	82.0	1,738.0	3.6	4,485	9.2	2,590.0	5.3

**Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>590,286</b>	<b>529,893</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>10,832</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>28,510</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>21,051</b>	<b>3.6</b>
0	38,114	35,709	93.7	327	0.9	707	1.9	1,371	3.6
1	34,861	32,572	93.4	348	1.0	791	2.3	1,150	3.3
2	37,658	35,098	93.2	368	1.0	938	2.5	1,254	3.3
3	39,453	36,597	92.8	449	1.1	1,100	2.8	1,307	3.3
4	37,765	34,883	92.4	454	1.2	1,209	3.2	1,219	3.2
5	36,292	33,218	91.5	508	1.4	1,256	3.5	1,310	3.6
6	34,789	31,856	91.6	499	1.4	1,338	3.8	1,096	3.2
7	35,679	32,517	91.1	589	1.7	1,440	4.0	1,133	3.2
8	33,590	30,372	90.4	562	1.7	1,550	4.6	1,106	3.3
9	32,079	28,776	89.7	585	1.8	1,643	5.1	1,075	3.4
10	34,122	30,405	89.1	707	2.1	1,824	5.3	1,186	3.5
11	27,012	24,011	88.9	580	2.1	1,550	5.7	871	3.2
12	35,319	30,881	87.4	835	2.4	2,290	6.5	1,313	3.7
13	28,866	24,908	86.3	728	2.5	2,129	7.4	1,101	3.8
14	31,968	27,314	85.4	870	2.7	2,532	7.9	1,252	3.9
15	24,260	20,589	84.9	778	3.2	1,915	7.9	978	4.0
16	23,625	19,791	83.8	744	3.1	2,053	8.7	1,037	4.4
17	24,834	20,396	82.1	901	3.6	2,245	9.0	1,292	5.2

**Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>589,278</b>	<b>529,478</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>10,558</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>28,843</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>20,399</b>	<b>3.5</b>
0	38,391	35,971	93.7	313	0.8	726.0	1.9	1,381.0	3.6
1	34,543	32,401	93.8	294	0.9	725.0	2.1	1,123.0	3.3
2	38,246	35,689	93.3	361	0.9	964.0	2.5	1,232.0	3.2
3	39,730	36,817	92.7	444	1.1	1,103.0	2.8	1,366.0	3.4
4	37,975	35,040	92.3	451	1.2	1,267.0	3.3	1,217.0	3.2
5	35,212	32,306	91.7	476	1.4	1,243.0	3.5	1,187.0	3.4
6	34,994	32,072	91.6	495	1.4	1,306.0	3.7	1,121.0	3.2
7	35,354	32,250	91.2	571	1.6	1,427.0	4.0	1,106.0	3.1
8	34,446	31,180	90.5	551	1.6	1,613.0	4.7	1,102.0	3.2
9	34,831	31,333	90.0	627	1.8	1,800.0	5.2	1,071.0	3.1
10	32,364	28,893	89.3	664	2.1	1,799.0	5.6	1,008.0	3.1
11	26,740	23,704	88.6	539	2.0	1,614.0	6.0	883.0	3.3
12	35,110	30,728	87.5	859	2.4	2,340.0	6.7	1,183.0	3.4
13	28,521	24,759	86.8	752	2.6	2,085.0	7.3	925.0	3.2
14	31,406	26,855	85.5	866	2.8	2,515.0	8.0	1,170.0	3.7
15	23,584	19,957	84.6	710	3.0	1,979.0	8.4	938.0	4.0
16	23,824	19,891	83.5	748	3.1	2,097.0	8.8	1,088.0	4.6
17	24,007	19,632	81.8	837	3.5	2,240.0	9.3	1,298.0	5.4

### 7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Shinyanga Region ranges from 87.9 percent to 91.7 percent. Kishapu District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (91.7%) while Msalala District Council has the least (87.9%).

The results further show that Kahama Municipal Council has the highest percentage (5.4%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive while Shinyanga and Kahama Municipal Councils have the same highest percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (1.9%) while Ushetu District, Msalala District and Shinyanga District have 1.8 percent. Msalala District has the highest percent (5.1%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Dead.

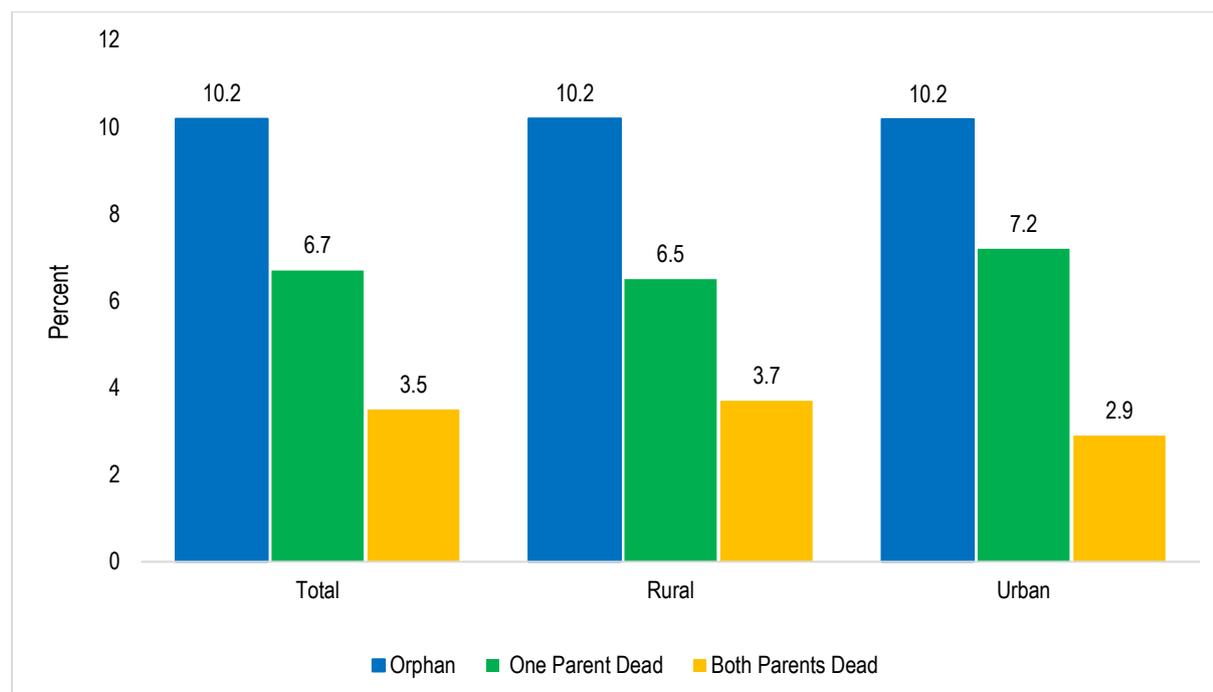
**Table 7. 4: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179,564</b>	<b>1,059,371</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>21,390</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>57,353</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>41,450</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Rural	844,141	758,101	89.8	15,017	1.8	39,461	4.7	31,562	3.7
Urban	335,423	301,270	89.8	6,373	1.9	17,892	5.3	9,888	2.9
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	222,793	200,825	90.1	4,042	1.8	10,577	4.7	7,349	3.3
Kahama Municipal	219,760	196,803	89.6	4,256	1.9	11,851	5.4	6,850	3.1
Msalala District	204,230	179,552	87.9	3,763	1.8	10,437	5.1	10,478	5.1
Kishapu district	182,583	167,468	91.7	2,835	1.6	7,611	4.2	4,669	2.6
Shinyanga District	252,062	226,053	89.7	4,636	1.8	12,019	4.8	9,354	3.7
Shinyanga Municipal	98,136	88,670	90.4	1,858	1.9	4,858	5.0	2,750	2.8

### 7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Shinyanga Region, 10.2 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (6.7%) of children lost either father or mother and about three percent (3.5%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is same in urban and rural areas (10.2%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 8.3 percent in Kishapu District to 12.1 percent in Msalala District.

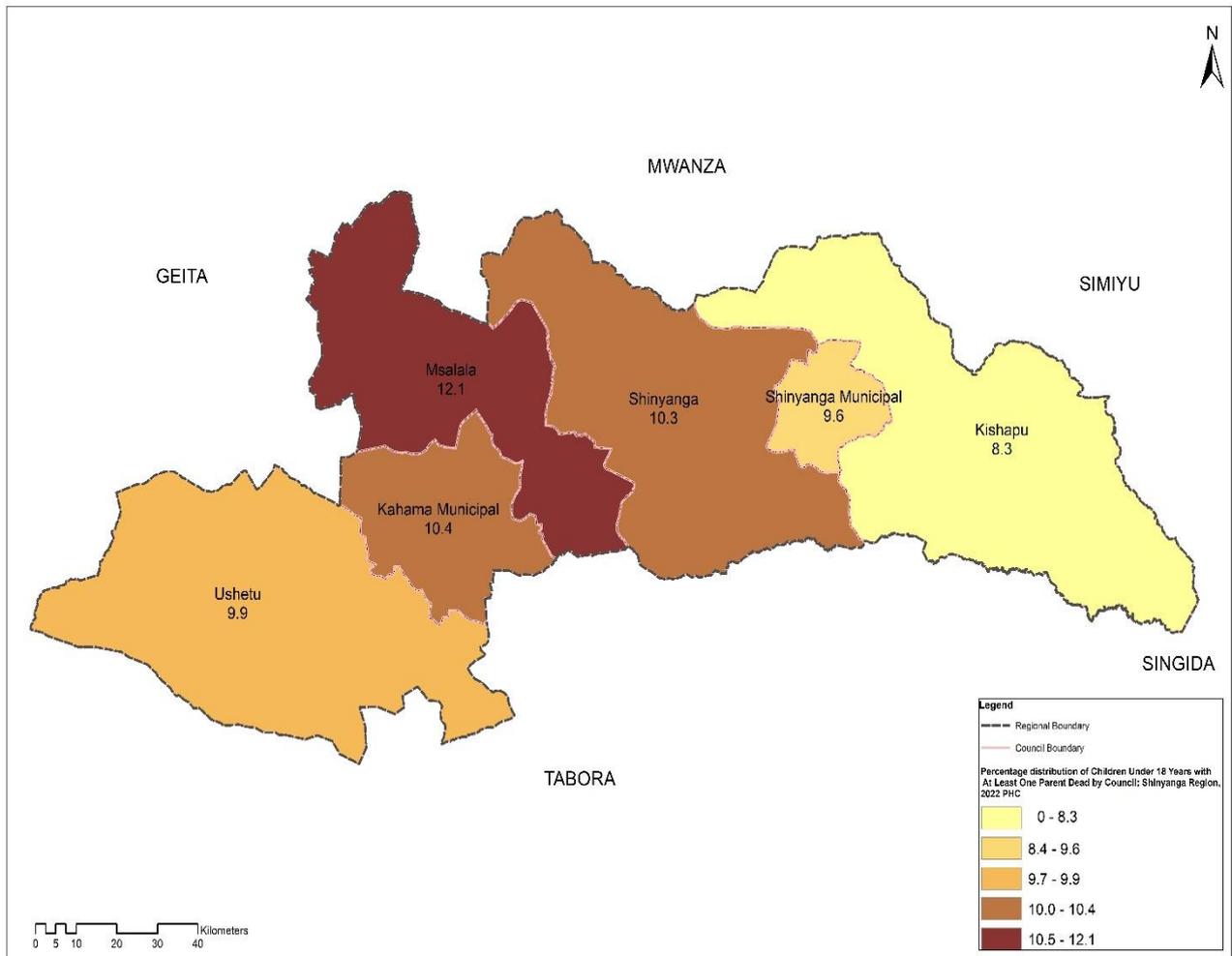
**Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



**Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179,564</b>	<b>1,059,371</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>78,743</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41,450</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>120,193</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Rural	844,141	758,101	89.8	54,478	6.5	31,562	3.7	86,040	10.2
Urban	335,423	301,270	89.8	24,265	7.2	9,888	2.9	34,153	10.2
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	222,793	200,825	90.1	14,619	6.6	7,349	3.3	21,968	9.9
Kahama Municipal	219,760	196,803	89.6	16,107	7.3	6,850	3.1	22,957	10.4
Msalala District	204,230	179,552	87.9	14,200	7.0	10,478	5.1	24,678	12.1
Kishapu district	182,583	167,468	91.7	10,446	5.7	4,669	2.6	15,115	8.3
Shinyanga District	252,062	226,053	89.7	16,655	6.6	9,354	3.7	26,009	10.3
Shinyanga Municipal	98,136	88,670	90.4	6,716	6.8	2,750	2.8	9,466	9.6

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



## Chapter 8

### Education, Literacy and Numeracy

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#### Key Points

- About eighty percent (77.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region are literate; 71.2 percent in rural and 88.4 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 72.4 percent. It is higher among males (73.1%) than females (71.8%).
- About seventy-eight percent (77.5%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 17.6 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 77.5 percent. It is higher (88.1%) in urban than in rural areas (73.4%).
- Majority (78.6%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 16.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About Three percent (3.2%) of the population aged four years and above attained university or other related education level.

#### 8.1 Introduction

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

#### 8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 1,864,563 persons aged five years and above in Shinyanga Region 1,350,260 persons (72.4%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (73.9%) than females (71.0%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 84.6 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 60 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 (90.6%) than in rural areas (66.0%). Except for the under 20 years, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,864,563</b>	<b>915,028</b>	<b>949,535</b>	<b>1,350,260</b>	<b>676,459</b>	<b>673,801</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>71.0</b>
5 – 9	347,266	172,429	174,837	163,701	75,947	87,754	47.1	44.0	50.2
10-14	311,428	157,287	154,141	254,963	123,132	131,831	81.9	78.3	85.5
15 – 19	238,339	117,932	120,407	201,675	98,292	103,383	84.6	83.3	85.9
20 – 24	210,705	98,729	111,976	173,759	82,079	91,680	82.5	83.1	81.9
25 – 29	170,039	81,387	88,652	143,286	70,074	73,212	84.3	86.1	82.6
30 – 34	139,742	68,986	70,756	113,519	59,243	54,276	81.2	85.9	76.7
35 – 39	102,900	50,990	51,910	78,676	41,855	36,821	76.5	82.1	70.9
40 – 44	80,734	39,946	40,788	60,766	32,454	28,312	75.3	81.2	69.4
45 – 49	69,868	34,254	35,614	50,451	27,256	23,195	72.2	79.6	65.1
50 – 54	56,781	28,010	28,771	39,790	22,171	17,619	70.1	79.2	61.2
55 – 59	36,133	18,558	17,575	24,626	14,918	9,708	68.2	80.4	55.2
60 – 64	33,790	1,653	17,255	18,724	11,978	6,746	55.4	72.4	39.1
65 – 69	19,476	9,028	10,448	9,533	6,041	3,492	48.9	66.9	33.4
70 – 74	18,116	8,686	9,430	7,752	5,229	2,523	42.8	60.2	26.8
75 – 79	10,710	4,876	5,834	4,035	2,650	1,385	37.7	54.3	23.7
80+	18,536	7,395	11,141	5,004	3,140	1,864	27.0	42.5	16.7

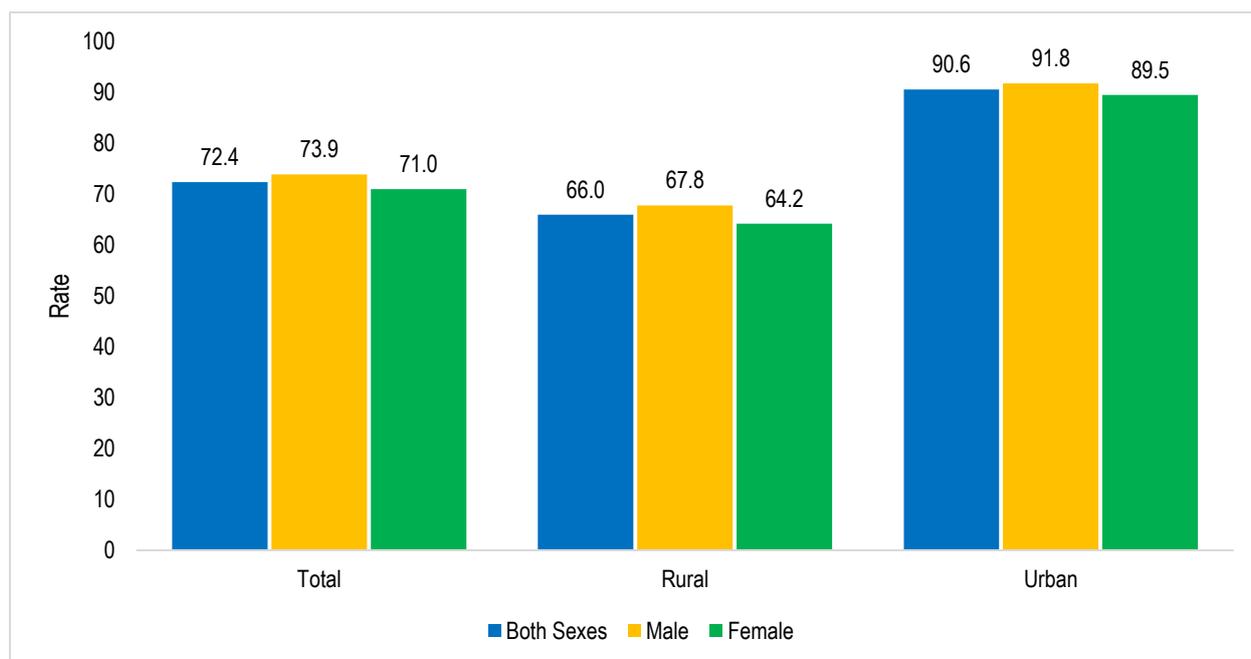
**Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Rural, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,257,465</b>	<b>622,451</b>	<b>635,014</b>	<b>829,777</b>	<b>422,247</b>	<b>407,530</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>64.2</b>
5 – 9	251,576	125,400	126,176	98,283	44,863	53,420	39.1	35.8	42.3
10-14	225,194	115,434	109,760	175,799	85,489	90,310	78.1	74.1	82.3
15 – 19	162,282	82,264	80,018	130,936	65,405	65,531	80.7	79.5	81.9
20 – 24	133,533	64,395	69,138	102,820	50,433	52,387	77.0	78.3	75.8
25 – 29	101,555	49,275	52,280	79,951	40,116	39,835	78.7	81.4	76.2
30 – 34	84,516	41,640	42,876	63,508	33,774	29,734	75.1	81.1	69.3
35 – 39	63,512	30,898	32,614	44,033	23,571	20,462	69.3	76.3	62.7
40 – 44	50,994	24,733	26,261	34,940	18,692	16,248	68.5	75.6	61.9
45 – 49	46,225	22,173	24,052	30,349	16,414	13,935	65.7	74.0	57.9
50 – 54	39,135	19,013	20,122	25,045	14,181	10,864	64.0	74.6	54.0
55 – 59	25,149	12,870	12,279	15,600	9,773	5,827	62.0	75.9	47.5
60 – 64	24,181	11,796	12,385	11,741	7,905	3,836	48.6	67.0	31.0
65 – 69	13,995	6,489	7,506	5,873	3,956	1,917	42.0	61.0	25.5
70 – 74	13,422	6,560	6,862	5,037	3,645	1,392	37.5	55.6	20.3
75 – 79	8,004	3,687	4,317	2,561	1,802	759	32.0	48.9	17.6
80+	14,192	5,824	8,368	3,301	2,228	1,073	23.3	38.3	12.8

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087,847</b>	<b>524,264</b>	<b>563,583</b>	<b>985,607</b>	<b>481,149</b>	<b>504,458</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>89.5</b>
5 – 9	95,690	47,029	48,661	65,418	31,084	34,334	68.4	66.1	70.6
10-14	86,234	41,853	44,381	79,164	37,643	41,521	91.8	89.9	93.6
15 – 19	76,057	35,668	40,389	70,739	32,887	37,852	93.0	92.2	93.7
20 – 24	77,172	34,334	42,838	70,939	31,646	39,293	91.9	92.2	91.7
25 – 29	68,484	32,112	36,372	63,335	29,958	33,377	92.5	93.3	91.8
30 – 34	55,226	27,346	27,880	50,011	25,469	24,542	90.6	93.1	88.0
35 – 39	39,388	20,092	19,296	34,643	18,284	16,359	88.0	91.0	84.8
40 – 44	29,740	15,213	14,527	25,826	13,762	12,064	86.8	90.5	83.0
45 – 49	23,643	12,081	11,562	20,102	10,842	9,260	85.0	89.7	80.1
50 – 54	17,646	8,997	8,649	14,745	7,990	6,755	83.6	88.8	78.1
55 – 59	10,984	5,688	5,296	9,026	5,145	3,881	82.2	90.5	73.3
60 – 64	9,609	4,739	4,870	6,983	4,073	2,910	72.7	85.9	59.8
65 – 69	5,481	2,539	2,942	3,660	2,085	1,575	66.8	82.1	53.5
70 – 74	4,694	2,126	2,568	2,715	1,584	1,131	57.8	74.5	44.0
75 – 79	2,706	1,189	1,517	1,474	848	626	54.5	71.3	41.3
80+	4,344	1,571	2,773	1,703	912	791	39.2	58.1	28.5

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



### 8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 83.1 percent and the rate is the highest among Secondary School in the age group of 14-17 years (85.2%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, with the exception of the teenage group, where females are more literate than males in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Shinyanga Region is 71.8 percent and among secondary school age population is 85.2 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

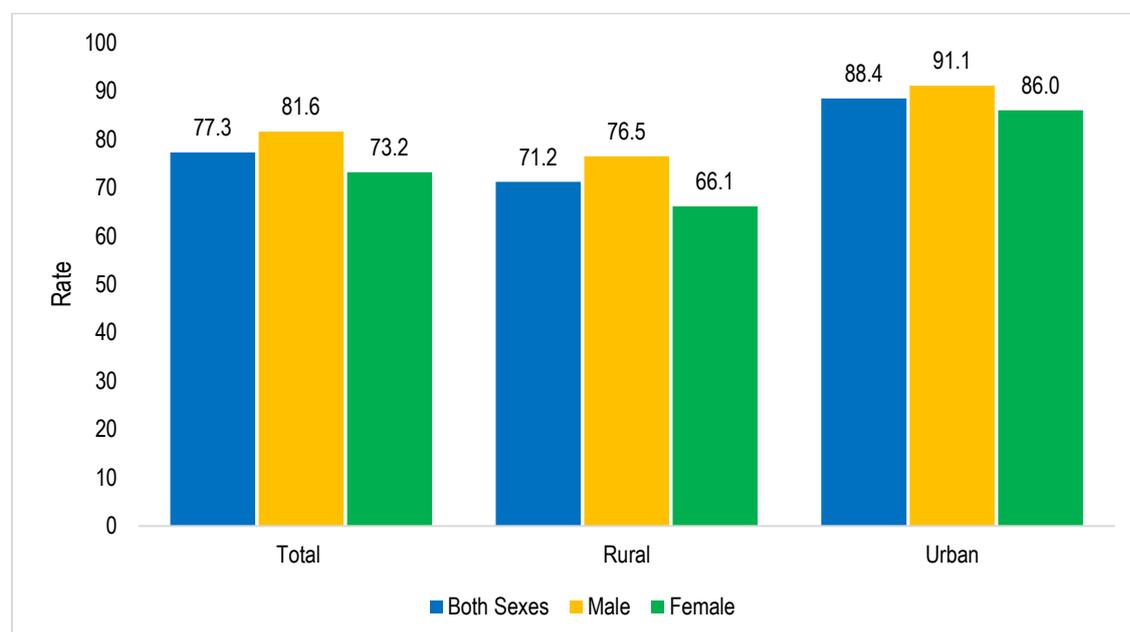
**Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Youth Population</b>									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	84.5	82.4	86.6	80.8	78.5	83.1	92.9	91.8	93.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	83.6	83.3	83.9	79.0	79.0	79.1	92.5	92.2	92.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	83.1	84.3	82.0	78.0	79.7	76.3	91.9	92.6	91.4
<b>Other Population Groups</b>									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	79.5	82.9	76.2	73.7	78.1	69.5	89.8	91.7	88.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	44.8	62.4	29.6	38.6	56.9	22.8	61.6	78.1	47.9
Population Aged 4 years and above	70.2	71.6	68.9	63.7	65.4	62.0	83.9	84.9	82.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	77.6	81.5	73.9	71.7	76.5	67.1	88.6	91.1	86.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	76.1	81.3	71.3	69.6	76.0	63.6	87.8	90.9	85.0
<b>School Age Population</b>									
Primary School (7–13 years)	71.8	68.2	75.3	66.1	62.1	70.1	86.4	84.4	88.4
Secondary School (14-17 years)	85.2	82.6	87.8	81.7	78.9	84.7	93.3	92.0	94.5

### 8.2.2 Adult Literacy

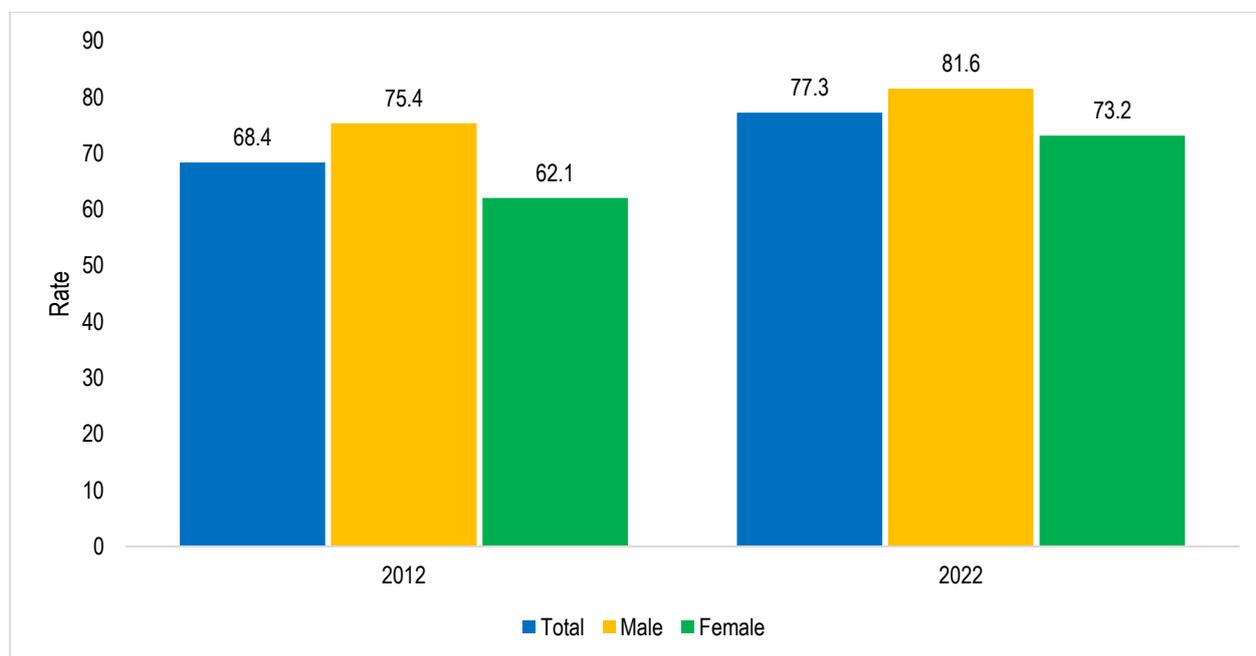
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region is 77.3 percent. The adult literacy rate is higher among males (81.6%) than females (73.2%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (88.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (71.2%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



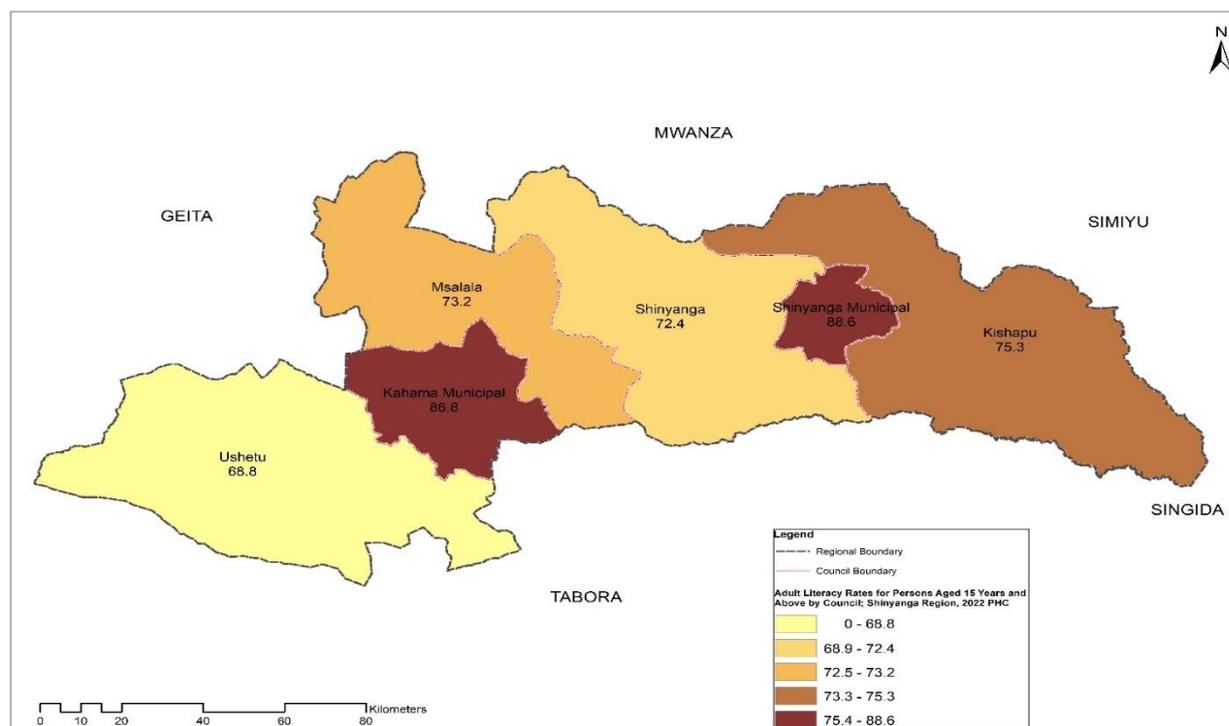
Literacy rates among adults increased from 68.4 percent in 2012 to 77.3 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (11.1 percentage point difference) than males (6.2 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3 and Table 8.5)

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 68.8 percent in Ushetu District to 88.6 percent in Shinyanga Municipal. Another council with adult literacy rate above 80 percent is Kahama Municipal (86.8%). Other councils, besides Ushetu District, with relatively low adult literacy rates are Msalala District (73.2%), Shinyanga District (72.4%) and Kishapu District (75.3%) (Map 8.1)

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 68.4 percent in 2012 to 77.3 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 8.9 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 9.2 percent observed in Shinyanga District (Table 8.5).

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

Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
<b>Total</b>	68.4	75.4	62.1	77.3	81.6	73.2	8.9	6.2	11.1
Rural	81.6	82.4	80.9	71.2	76.5	66.1	(4.3)	(0.8)	(7.7)
Urban	77.1	81.4	73.5	88.4	91.1	86.0	11.3	9.7	12.5
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	NA	NA	NA	68.8	75.2	62.7	NA	NA	NA
Kahama Municipal	78.7	84.3	73.7	86.8	89.5	84.4	8.1	5.2	10.7
Msalala District	NA	NA	NA	73.2	78.6	68.0	NA	NA	NA
Kishapu District	68.8	75.3	62.6	75.3	79.3	71.3	6.5	4.0	8.7
Shinyanga District	63.2	70.8	56.3	72.4	77.4	67.6	9.2	6.6	11.3
Shinyanga Municipal	83.7	88.0	79.8	88.6	91.2	86.2	4.9	3.2	6.4

### 8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Shinyanga Region, literacy rate is 77.3. It is highest in Kiswahili only (60.9%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (15.2%) and is lowest for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that literacy rate has been decreasing with age except for age group 25 – 29.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1,205,869</b>	
15 – 19	60.3	0.8	23.3	0.3	84.6	15.4	238,339	
20 – 24	62.2	1.1	18.9	0.3	82.5	17.5	210,705	
25 – 29	66.1	0.9	17.0	0.2	84.3	15.7	170,039	
30 – 34	63.5	0.9	16.6	0.3	81.2	18.8	139,742	
35 – 39	64.0	0.8	11.3	0.3	76.5	23.5	102,900	
40 – 44	65.7	0.7	8.5	0.3	75.3	24.7	80,734	
45 – 49	63.7	0.7	7.4	0.4	72.2	27.8	69,868	
50 – 54	62.5	0.7	6.5	0.4	70.1	29.9	56,781	
55 – 59	59.8	0.7	7.2	0.5	68.2	31.8	36,133	
60 – 64	47.4	0.6	6.8	0.6	55.4	44.6	33,790	
65 – 69	40.4	0.7	7.2	0.6	48.9	51.1	19,476	
70 – 74	35.8	0.8	5.4	0.8	42.8	57.2	18,116	
75 – 79	31.8	0.7	4.1	1.0	37.7	62.3	10,710	
80+	23.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	27.0	73.0	18,536	

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

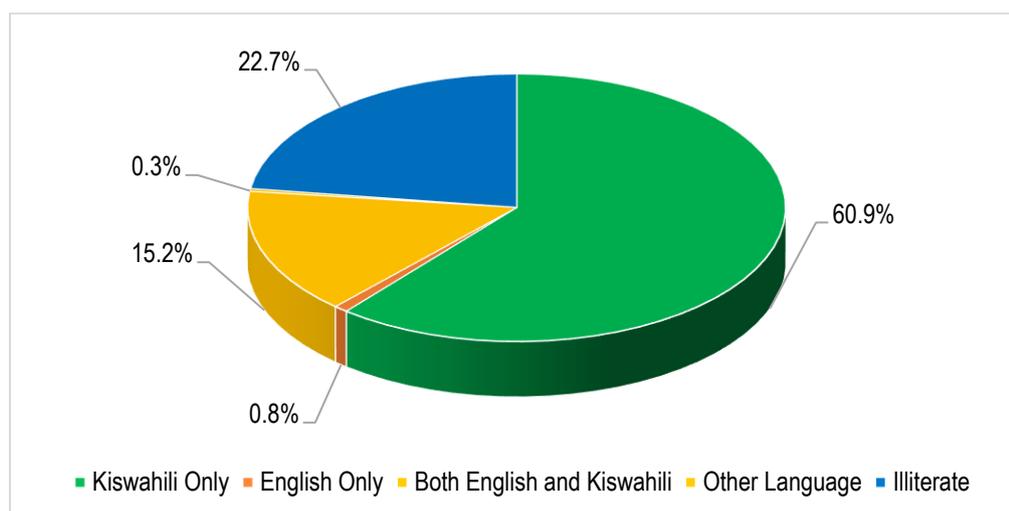
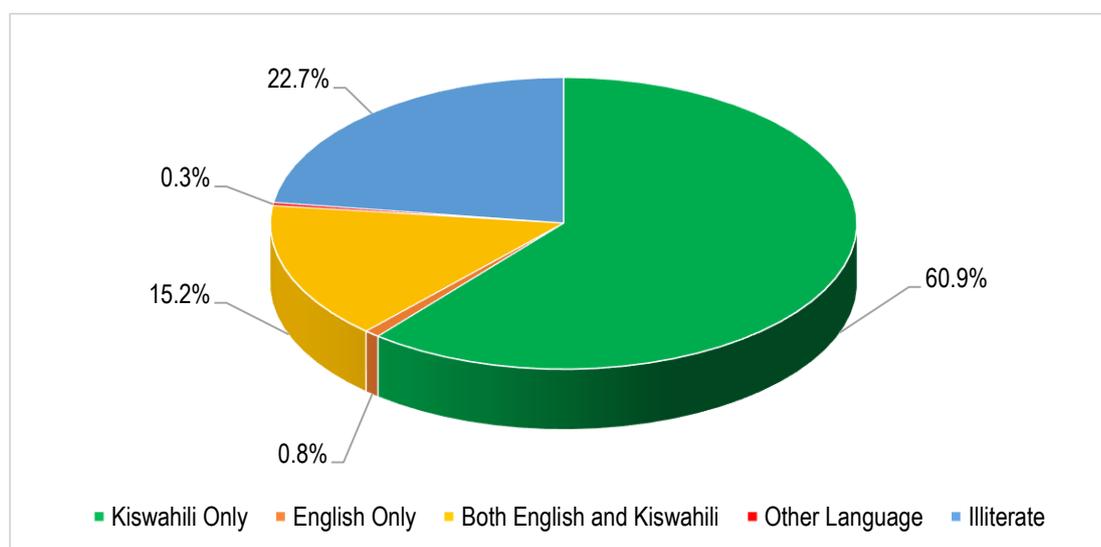


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in Urban (62.1%) than in Rural areas (60.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (25.2%) than in rural areas (9.7%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (62.3%) than males (62.0%).

**Table 8.7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Shinyanga 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)				
<b>Total</b>	60.9	0.8	15.2	0.3	77.3	22.7	1,205,869	
Male	63.5	0.9	16.9	0.3	81.6	18.4	585,312	
Female	37.0	0.5	8.6	0.2	17.0	63.3	980,721	
<b>Rural</b>	60.2	0.8	9.7	0.4	71.2	28.8	780,695	
Male	64.2	0.9	11.0	0.4	76.5	23.5	381,617	
Female	56.4	0.8	8.5	0.4	66.1	33.9	399,078	
<b>Urban</b>	62.1	0.8	25.2	0.2	88.4	11.6	425,174	
Male	62.0	0.8	28.0	0.2	91.1	8.9	203,695	
Female	62.3	0.8	22.7	0.2	86.0	14.0	221,479	

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



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

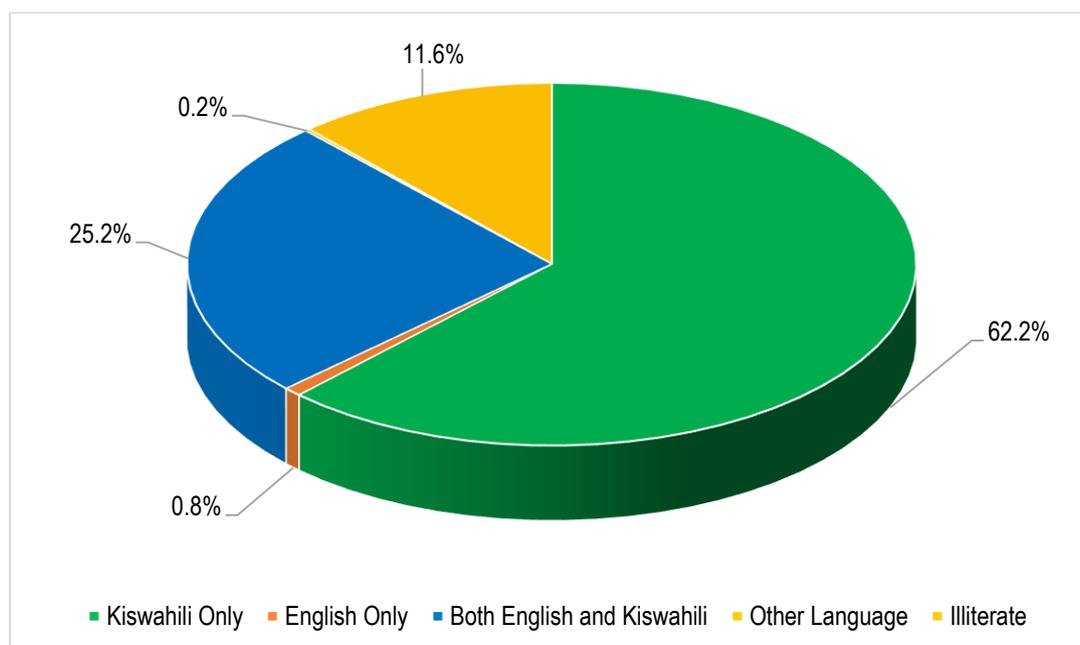


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Shinyanga Region differ across councils with Ushetu District having the highest illiteracy rate (31.2%), followed by Shinyanga District (27.6%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Shinyanga Municipal (11.4%), followed by Kahama Municipal (13.2%).

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

Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1,205,869</b>
Rural	60.2	0.8	9.7	0.4	71.2	28.8	780,695
Urban	62.1	0.8	25.2	0.2	88.4	11.6	425,174
<b>Council</b>							
Ushetu District	59.6	0.9	7.8	0.5	68.8	31.2	193,317
Kahama Municipal	64.0	1.0	21.6	0.2	86.8	13.2	262,194
Msalala District	60.9	0.9	11.1	0.3	73.2	26.8	197,067
Kishapu District	61.7	0.7	12.6	0.3	75.3	24.7	175,635
Shinyanga District	61.1	0.8	10.0	0.4	72.4	27.6	246,879
Shinyanga Municipal	55.3	0.6	32.5	0.2	88.6	11.4	130,777

### 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.

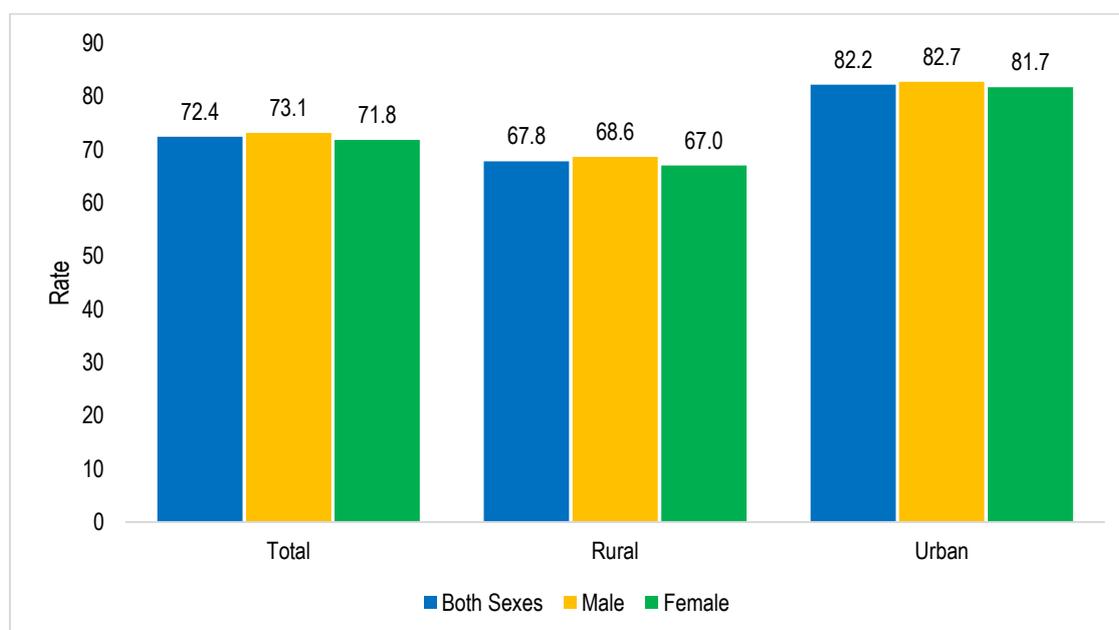
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,829,364 persons aged 5 years and above in Shinyanga Region, 1,325,032 persons (72.4%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (73.1%) than females (71.8%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 82%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (42.8%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older population (70 years and above) with rates ranging from 36.7 percent to 54.4 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (82.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (67.8%). Furthermore, except for age under 20 years, 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	72.4	73.1	71.8	67.8	68.6	67.0	82.2	82.7	81.7
5-9	42.8	39.8	45.7	36.5	33.4	39.6	59.3	56.9	61.5
10-14	78.7	75.7	81.7	75.8	72.5	79.2	86.3	84.7	87.7
15 – 19	83.3	82.2	84.4	80.7	79.6	81.9	89.0	88.3	89.6
20 – 24	82.4	82.6	82.1	78.8	79.5	78.2	88.6	88.6	88.5
25 – 29	84.3	85.5	83.2	80.8	82.5	79.3	89.6	90.3	88.9
30 – 34	82.9	85.7	80.3	79.4	82.9	76.0	88.5	90.1	87.0
35 – 39	80.5	84.2	76.9	76.4	81.0	72.2	87.2	89.3	85.0
40 – 44	79.9	83.8	76.2	76.0	80.7	71.7	86.7	89.2	84.2
45 – 49	78.2	82.8	73.8	74.4	79.8	69.6	85.7	88.7	82.7
50 – 54	76.4	82.5	70.5	72.7	79.9	65.9	84.7	88.4	81.1
55 – 59	74.8	83.0	66.3	71.2	80.4	61.5	83.3	88.9	77.4
60 – 64	65.8	77.7	54.5	61.5	74.4	49.2	76.9	86.1	68.2
65 – 69	60.7	74.5	48.9	56.0	70.8	43.3	72.9	84.1	63.4
70 – 74	54.4	68.2	41.7	50.8	65.1	37.1	64.8	77.8	54.1
75–79	48.5	62.8	36.6	45.4	59.5	33.3	57.8	72.9	45.9
80+	36.7	51.5	26.9	34.4	48.5	24.6	44.3	62.6	34.0

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



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 83.1 percent. The rate is slightly higher (83.7%) for males than females (82.5%) whereas among

teenagers the rate is higher (84.5%) for females than males (81.0%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (87.8%) in urban than in rural areas (77.7%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results further reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Shinyanga Region is 67.9 percent and 60.5 percent for the persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (71.0%) for females than for males (64.7%). 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Youth Population</b>									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	82.8	81.0	84.5	80.2	78.3	82.1	88.6	87.7	89.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	82.9	82.4	83.3	79.9	79.6	80.2	88.8	88.5	89.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	83.1	83.7	82.5	79.8	80.7	79.0	88.8	89.2	88.5
<b>School Age Population</b>									
Primary School (7–13 years)	60.5	57.5	63.5	55.3	52.1	58.6	73.8	71.8	75.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	67.9	64.7	71.0	63.5	60.0	67.0	79.4	77.4	81.2
<b>Other Selected Groups</b>									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	81.3	83.4	79.3	77.7	80.4	75.1	87.8	89.1	86.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	55.5	69.5	43.6	51.5	65.9	39.0	66.7	79.8	55.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	79.6	82.3	77.2	75.9	79.1	72.9	86.7	88.5	85.1
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	78.9	82.5	75.7	74.9	79.2	70.8	86.3	88.6	84.3

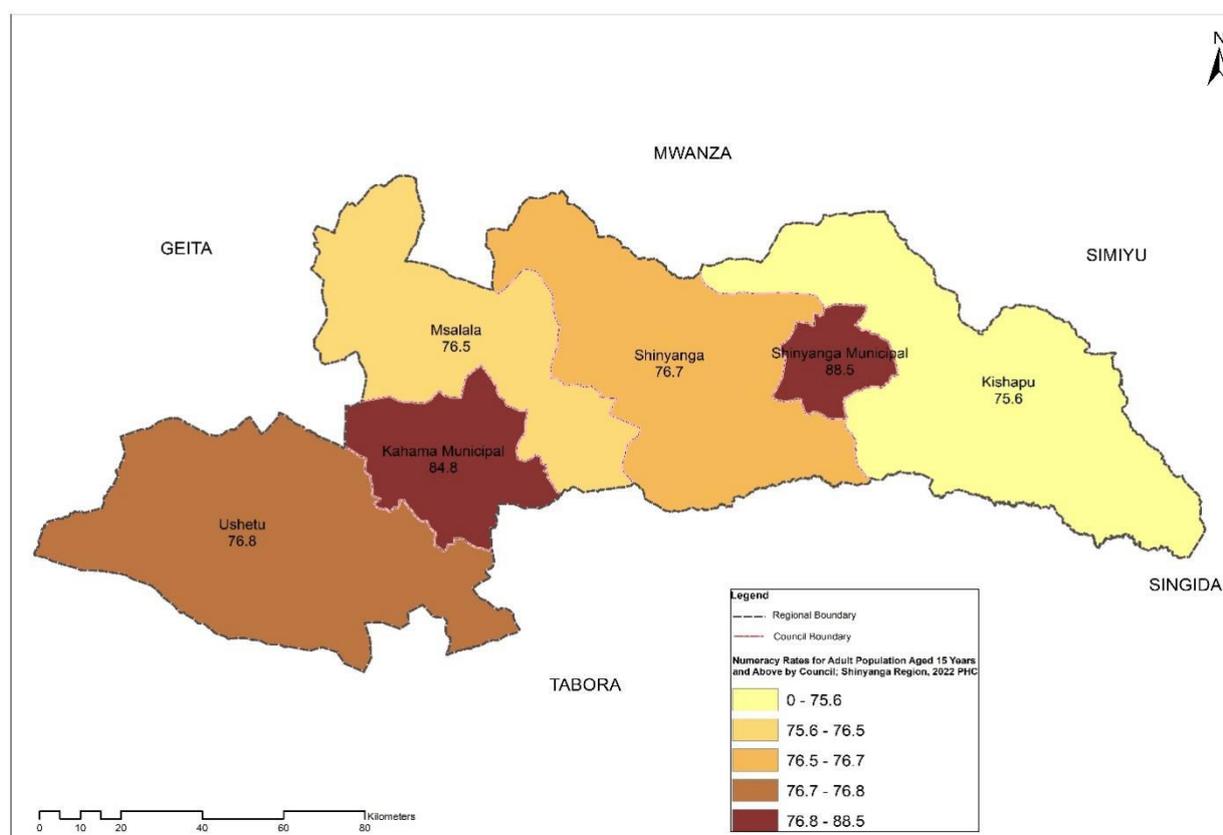
### 8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region is 79.5 percent and is higher (86.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.7%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 75.6 percent in Kishapu District to 88.5 percent in Shinyanga Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,173,044</b>	<b>563,149</b>	<b>609,895</b>	<b>932,839</b>	<b>464,338</b>	<b>468,501</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>
Rural	765,118	371,669	393,449	579,341	294,710	284,631	75.7	79.3	72.3
Urban	407,926	191,480	216,446	353,498	169,628	183,870	86.7	88.6	84.9
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	192,298	93,696	98,602	147,673	75,577	72,096	76.8	80.7	73.1
Kahama Municipal	250,739	116,906	133,833	212,600	101,621	110,979	84.8	86.9	82.9
Msalala District	186,603	89,762	96,841	142,709	71,580	71,129	76.5	79.7	73.4
Kishapu District	174,662	85,998	88,664	131,967	68,000	63,967	75.6	79.1	72.1
Shinyanga District	240,557	116,457	124,100	184,448	93,085	91,363	76.7	79.9	73.6
Shinyanga Municipal	128,185	60,330	67,855	113,442	54,475	58,967	88.5	90.3	86.9

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



## 8.4 Education

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

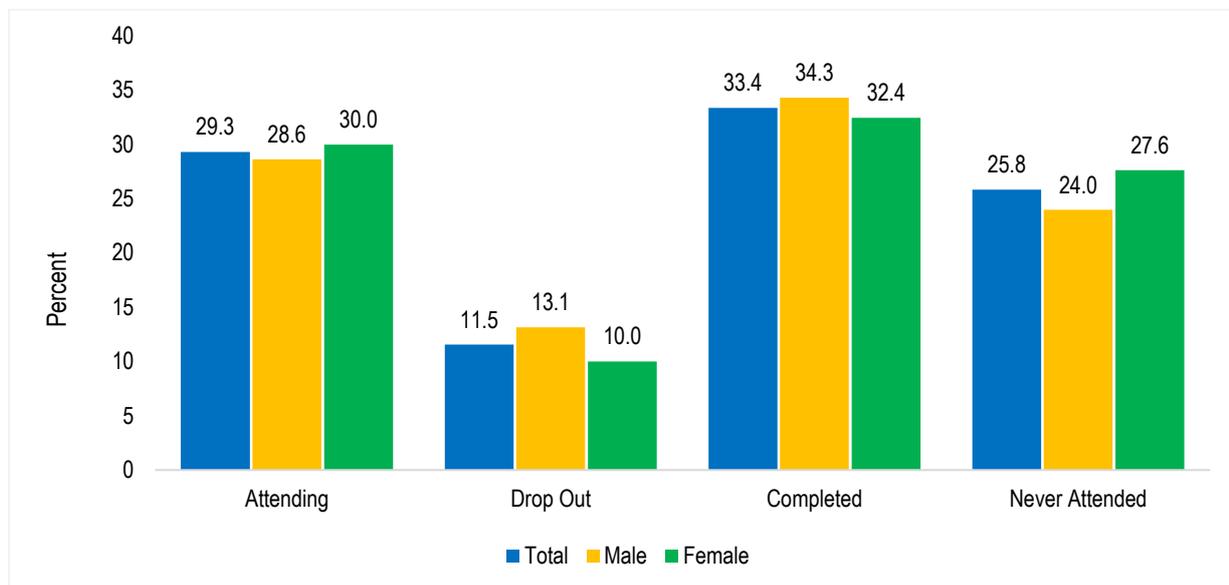
### 8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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 1,940,303 persons aged four years and above in Shinyanga Region, 33.4 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 29.3 percent are attending school, 11.5 percent have dropped out and 25.8 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (27.6%) compared with that of males (24.0%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (13.1%) among males than among females (10.0%) (Figure 8.8).

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



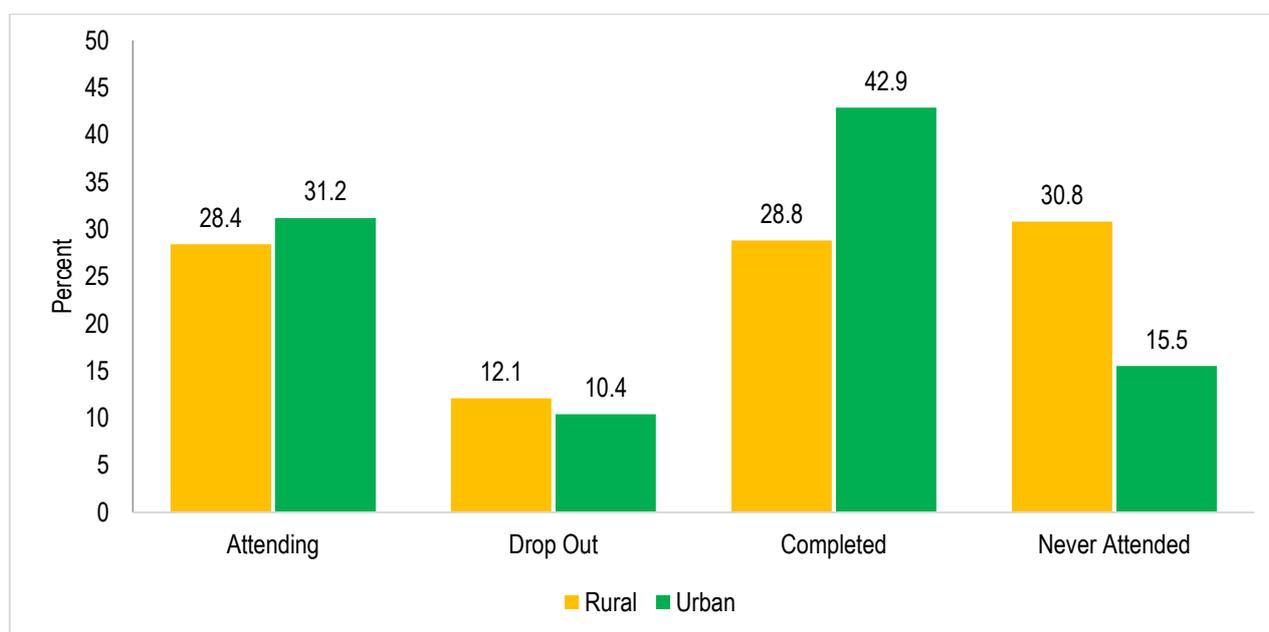
Further, about eighty percent (77.5%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 17.6 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 58.0 percent are attending, 11.5 percent had never been to school, while 15.6 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (14.9%) than among the primary school age population (4.2%) (Table 8.12).

**Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940,303</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>952,793</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>987,510</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>
4	75,740	10.6	0.1	0.1	89.2	37,765	9.7	0.1	0.1	90.1	37,975	11.6	0.1	0.1	88.3
5	71,504	25.3	0.2	0.2	74.3	36,292	23.1	0.2	0.2	76.5	35,212	27.6	0.2	0.2	72.1
6	69,783	45.0	0.3	0.2	54.5	34,789	41.1	0.4	0.2	58.3	34,994	48.8	0.3	0.2	50.7
4-6	217,027	26.5	0.2	0.1	73.1	108,846	24.2	0.2	0.2	75.4	108,181	28.8	0.2	0.1	70.9
7	71,033	64.0	0.7	0.2	35.2	35,679	59.6	0.7	0.2	39.5	35,354	68.4	0.6	0.2	30.8
8	68,036	75.7	1.2	0.3	22.9	33,590	71.6	1.4	0.3	26.7	34,446	79.7	1.0	0.2	19.1
9	66,910	82.1	2.3	0.3	15.3	32,079	79.7	2.6	0.2	17.5	34,831	84.4	2.0	0.3	13.3
10	66,486	82.3	3.8	0.4	13.5	34,122	79.1	4.8	0.5	15.6	32,364	85.7	2.7	0.4	11.2
11	53,752	83.4	5.4	0.4	10.7	27,012	80.1	6.9	0.5	12.6	26,740	86.9	4.0	0.4	8.8
12	70,429	79.9	7.4	1.2	11.5	35,319	75.8	9.4	1.3	13.5	35,110	84.0	5.5	1.2	9.4
13	57,387	76.9	10.0	2.1	10.9	28,866	71.9	13.0	2.2	13.0	28,521	82.0	7.1	2.1	8.7
7-13	454,033	77.5	4.2	0.7	17.6	226,667	73.7	5.3	0.7	20.3	227,366	81.3	3.1	0.7	14.9
14	63,374	69.8	12.3	6.0	11.8	31,968	64.6	15.7	5.7	14.0	31,406	75.1	8.9	6.3	9.7
15	47,844	63.5	13.8	11.9	10.8	24,260	59.4	17.2	11.0	12.4	23,584	67.9	10.3	12.7	9.1
16	47,449	53.4	15.8	19.6	11.2	23,625	50.9	19.1	18.0	12.0	23,824	56.0	12.4	21.1	10.5
17	48,841	41.5	18.6	27.9	12.1	24,834	40.8	21.3	25.4	12.6	24,007	42.2	15.8	30.5	11.6
14 - 17	207,508	58.0	14.9	15.6	11.5	104,687	54.7	18.1	14.4	12.8	102,821	61.3	11.6	16.9	10.2
18	51,333	25.6	21.6	38.2	14.6	25,006	27.6	23.9	34.4	14.1	26,327	23.6	19.4	41.8	15.1
19	42,872	17.4	23.1	45.8	13.7	20,207	20.9	25.3	40.7	13.1	22,665	14.3	21.1	50.3	14.3
18 - 19	94,205	21.9	22.3	41.6	14.2	45,213	24.6	24.5	37.2	13.7	48,992	19.3	20.2	45.7	14.7
20	52,489	9.5	23.3	49.8	17.4	24,803	12.2	26.7	45.2	15.9	27,686	7.1	20.3	54.0	18.7
21	33,638	8.0	23.4	54.7	13.9	16,118	10.1	26.4	50.5	13.0	17,520	6.0	20.7	58.6	14.7
22	53,412	5.2	23.9	55.9	14.9	24,556	6.9	27.2	52.2	13.7	28,856	3.8	21.1	59.0	16.0
23	36,262	4.0	21.7	60.9	13.3	16,864	5.5	25.7	56.4	12.4	19,398	2.7	18.3	64.9	14.1
24	34,904	2.9	20.7	63.0	13.4	16,388	3.9	24.3	59.8	12.0	18,516	2.0	17.5	65.9	14.6
20 - 24	210,705	6.1	22.8	56.2	14.8	98,729	8.0	26.2	52.1	13.6	111,976	4.5	19.7	59.8	15.9
25+	756,825	0.7	13.8	59.9	25.6	368,651	0.8	15.4	65.5	18.2	388,174	0.6	12.2	54.6	32.6

In Shinyanga Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is about three times (30.8%) that of urban areas (15.5%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (12.1%) than in urban areas (10.4%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (42.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (28.8%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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



**Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,312,132</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>649,753</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>662,379</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>32.9</b>
4	54,667	6.2	0.1	0.1	93.6	27,302	5.5	0.1	0.1	94.3	27,365	6.8	0.1	0.1	93.0
5	52,107	17.3	0.2	0.1	82.4	26,502	15.2	0.3	0.1	84.4	25,605	19.5	0.1	0.1	80.3
6	51,104	36.5	0.4	0.2	63.0	25,486	32.4	0.4	0.2	67.1	25,618	40.6	0.3	0.2	58.9
5-6	157,878	19.7	0.2	0.1	80.0	79,290	17.4	0.3	0.1	82.2	78,588	22.0	0.2	0.1	77.8
7	51,381	57.1	0.7	0.2	42.0	25,909	51.8	0.8	0.2	47.2	25,472	62.4	0.7	0.2	36.8
8	48,975	70.5	1.3	0.2	28.0	24,310	65.8	1.6	0.3	32.3	24,665	75.1	1.1	0.2	23.7
9	48,009	78.4	2.6	0.2	18.8	23,193	75.5	3.0	0.2	21.4	24,816	81.1	2.3	0.3	16.4
10	48,327	79.1	4.4	0.3	16.2	25,105	75.4	5.5	0.3	18.7	23,222	83.2	3.2	0.3	13.4
11	38,915	80.4	6.3	0.4	12.9	19,714	76.5	7.9	0.4	15.2	19,201	84.4	4.7	0.3	10.6
12	50,850	76.8	8.6	1.1	13.5	25,899	72.2	10.8	1.2	15.8	24,951	81.7	6.2	0.9	11.1
13	41,281	73.9	11.3	1.9	12.9	21,118	68.1	14.5	2.0	15.4	20,163	79.9	8.0	1.7	10.3
7-13	327,738	73.4	4.9	0.6	21.2	165,248	69.0	6.1	0.6	24.2	162,490	77.9	3.6	0.5	18.0
14	45,821	66.9	13.7	5.7	13.7	23,598	60.8	17.5	5.5	16.2	22,223	73.5	9.6	5.8	11.1
15	33,589	60.0	15.8	11.5	12.8	17,473	54.7	19.7	10.8	14.7	16,116	65.7	11.5	12.2	10.6
16	32,869	49.5	17.4	19.7	13.4	16,775	46.3	21.7	17.8	14.2	16,094	52.8	12.9	21.6	12.7
17	32,967	37.2	20.1	27.9	14.7	17,151	36.2	23.5	25.4	14.9	15,816	38.3	16.5	30.7	14.5
14 - 17	145,246	54.6	16.5	15.2	13.7	74,997	50.5	20.3	14.0	15.1	70,249	59.0	12.3	16.5	12.1
18	34,479	22.4	23.2	36.8	17.7	17,100	24.0	25.9	33.4	16.7	17,379	20.7	20.6	40.1	18.6
19	28,378	15.1	24.7	43.4	16.8	13,765	18.4	27.5	38.6	15.6	14,613	12.1	22.0	48.0	17.9
18 - 19	62,857	19.1	23.9	39.8	17.3	30,865	21.5	26.6	35.7	16.2	31,992	16.8	21.2	43.7	18.3
20	34,432	7.8	25.3	45.8	21.1	16,617	10.5	29.3	41.3	18.9	17,815	5.3	21.5	50.0	23.2
21	21,825	6.1	25.6	51.0	17.3	10,708	8.1	29.2	47.0	15.7	11,117	4.1	22.2	54.9	18.8
22	33,606	3.9	25.8	51.7	18.7	15,868	5.3	30.2	47.6	16.9	17,738	2.6	21.8	55.3	20.3
23	22,194	3.3	23.5	56.6	16.7	10,783	4.5	28.3	51.9	15.3	11,411	2.1	18.9	61.0	18.1
24	21,476	2.4	21.7	58.8	17.1	10,419	3.1	26.2	55.9	14.9	11,057	1.7	17.5	61.7	19.1
20 - 24	133,533	4.9	24.6	52.0	18.5	64,395	6.6	28.8	47.9	16.6	69,138	3.3	20.6	55.8	20.2
25+	484,880	0.6	14.6	53.4	31.5	234,958	0.7	16.8	59.7	22.8	249,922	0.5	12.5	47.5	39.6

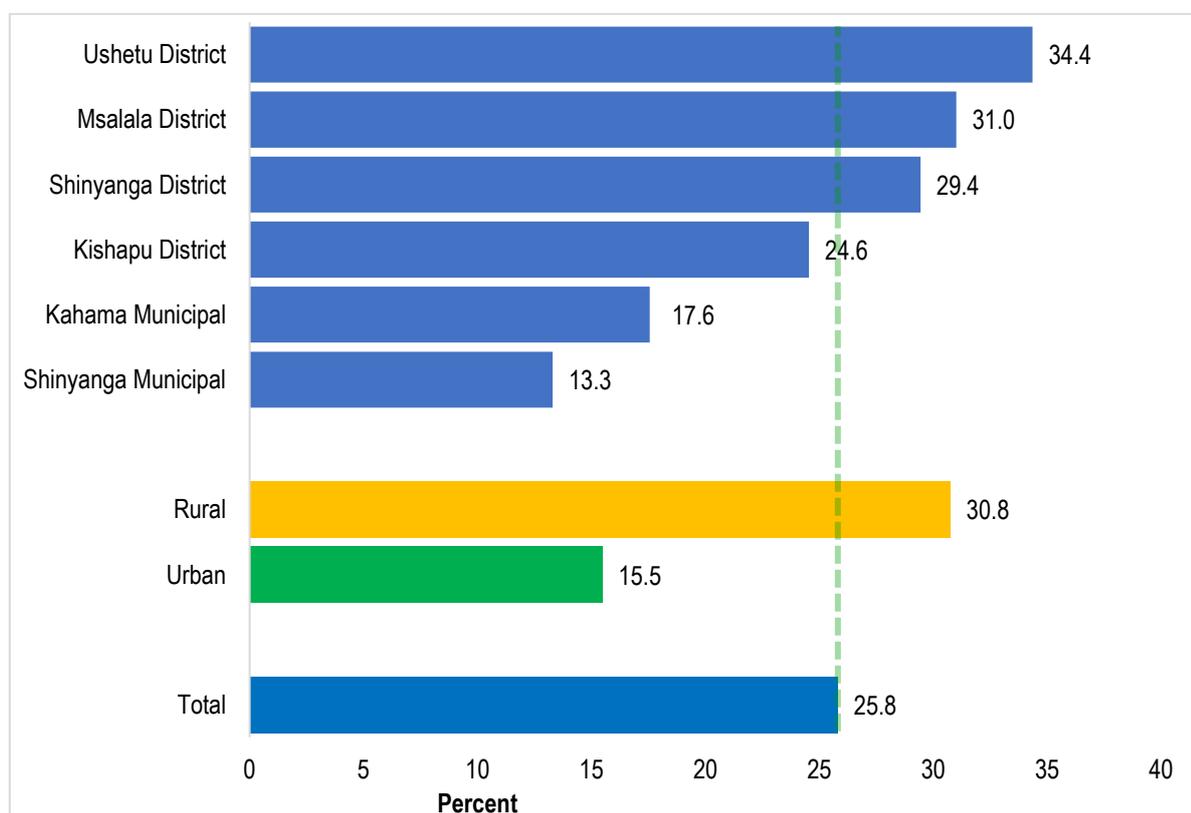
**Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Shinyanga Urban, 2022 PHC**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>628,171</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>303,040</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>325,131</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>
4	21,073	22.2	0.1	0.2	77.6	10,463	20.4	0.1	0.2	79.3	10,610	23.9	0.1	0.1	75.9
5	19,397	46.7	0.2	0.3	52.8	9,790	44.4	0.2	0.3	55.1	9,607	49.1	0.2	0.3	50.3
6	18,679	68.2	0.3	0.3	31.2	9,303	65.1	0.2	0.4	34.3	9,376	71.3	0.3	0.2	28.2
5-6	59,149	44.8	0.2	0.2	54.8	29,556	42.4	0.2	0.3	57.1	29,593	47.1	0.2	0.2	52.5
7	19,652	82.1	0.5	0.3	17.2	9,770	80.0	0.4	0.3	19.2	9,882	84.1	0.5	0.2	15.2
8	19,061	89.1	0.8	0.3	9.8	9,280	86.9	0.8	0.4	12.0	9,781	91.2	0.8	0.3	7.6
9	18,901	91.6	1.5	0.4	6.5	8,886	90.6	1.6	0.4	7.4	10,015	92.5	1.4	0.4	5.7
10	18,159	90.7	2.3	0.7	6.3	9,017	89.4	2.9	0.8	6.9	9,142	92.0	1.7	0.5	5.8
11	14,837	91.5	3.1	0.6	4.8	7,298	89.7	4.1	0.6	5.5	7,539	93.1	2.1	0.6	4.1
12	19,579	87.7	4.5	1.7	6.1	9,420	85.6	5.5	1.6	7.3	10,159	89.7	3.5	1.7	5.1
13	16,106	84.7	6.7	2.9	5.7	7,748	82.1	8.8	2.6	6.5	8,358	87.1	4.9	3.1	4.9
7-13	126,295	88.1	2.7	1.0	8.3	61,419	86.2	3.3	0.9	9.6	64,876	89.9	2.1	1.0	7.1
14	17,553	77.3	8.9	6.9	6.8	8,370	75.5	10.7	6.2	7.5	9,183	79.0	7.3	7.6	6.2
15	14,255	71.9	9.1	12.8	6.2	6,787	71.3	10.7	11.6	6.4	7,468	72.4	7.6	13.9	6.0
16	14,580	62.4	12.0	19.3	6.3	6,850	62.2	12.7	18.4	6.8	7,730	62.7	11.4	20.1	5.8
17	15,874	50.3	15.3	27.8	6.6	7,683	51.0	16.3	25.3	7.4	8,191	49.7	14.3	30.1	5.9
14 - 17	62,262	65.7	11.3	16.5	6.5	29,690	65.1	12.6	15.2	7.1	32,572	66.2	10.1	17.7	6.0
18	16,854	32.2	18.3	41.1	8.5	7,906	35.5	19.5	36.6	8.5	8,948	29.3	17.2	45.0	8.5
19	14,494	21.9	20.0	50.4	7.7	6,442	26.3	20.6	45.3	7.8	8,052	18.4	19.5	54.5	7.6
18 - 19	31,348	27.4	19.1	45.4	8.1	14,348	31.3	20.0	40.5	8.2	17,000	24.1	18.3	49.5	8.0
20	18,057	12.6	19.6	57.5	10.2	8,186	15.5	21.5	53.1	9.9	9,871	10.3	18.1	61.1	10.5
21	11,813	11.4	19.4	61.5	7.7	5,410	13.9	20.9	57.4	7.8	6,403	9.3	18.1	65.0	7.6
22	19,806	7.5	20.8	63.1	8.6	8,688	9.7	21.8	60.8	7.7	11,118	5.9	20.0	64.9	9.2
23	14,068	5.2	19.0	67.8	8.0	6,081	7.2	21.1	64.4	7.3	7,987	3.6	17.5	70.4	8.5
24	13,428	3.8	19.0	69.7	7.5	5,969	5.4	21.0	66.7	6.9	7,459	2.5	17.5	72.1	7.9
20 - 24	77,172	8.2	19.7	63.5	8.5	34,334	10.5	21.3	60.1	8.0	42,838	6.4	18.4	66.3	8.9
25+	271,945	0.9	12.3	71.6	15.2	133,693	1.1	12.9	75.8	10.2	138,252	0.8	11.7	67.5	20.0

The percentage of persons aged four years and above in Shinyanga Region who had never attended school is higher in rural (30.8%) than in urban areas (15.5%). Across councils, Ushetu District has the highest percentage of persons who has never attended school (34.4%) while Shinyanga Municipal has the lowest (13.3%). The percentage is higher for females than males in all councils (Figure 8.10).

Msalala District and Ushetu are the Councils with the highest dropout rate (13.3%) while Kishapu District has the lowest rate (9.2%). Results further 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



**Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Shinyanga Region, 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940,303</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>952,793</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>987,510</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Rural	1,312,132	28.4	12.1	28.8	30.8	649,753	27.4	14.1	29.8	28.6	662,379	29.3	10.1	27.7	32.9
Urban	628,171	31.2	10.4	42.9	15.5	303,040	31.2	11.0	43.9	14.0	325,131	31.3	9.8	42.0	16.9
Council															
Ushetu District	333,546	27.6	13.3	24.8	34.4	164,842	26.7	15.4	26.1	31.8	168,704	28.4	11.2	23.5	36.9
Kahama Municipal	395,969	30.9	10.4	41.1	17.6	190,625	30.7	11.2	41.9	16.2	205,344	31.1	9.7	40.4	18.9
Msalala District	324,869	26.3	13.3	29.3	31.0	160,738	25.4	14.9	30.9	28.7	164,131	27.2	11.7	27.8	33.2
Kishapu District	289,718	32.7	9.2	33.6	24.6	144,057	31.8	11.0	34.3	22.9	145,661	33.7	7.3	32.9	26.2
Shinyanga District	405,661	27.0	12.3	31.2	29.4	201,061	25.8	14.4	32.3	27.5	204,600	28.1	10.3	30.2	31.4
Shinyanga Municipal	190,540	33.7	9.7	43.3	13.3	91,470	34.3	10.6	43.5	11.6	99,070	33.2	8.9	43.1	14.9

**Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Shinyanga 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
Shinyanga Rural	1,312,132	28.4	12.1	28.8	30.8	649,753	27.4	14.1	29.8	28.6	662,379	29.3	10.1	27.7	32.9
Council															
Ushetu District	326,575	27.5	13.3	24.5	34.7	161,528	26.6	15.5	25.8	32.1	165,047	28.3	11.3	23.2	37.2
Kahama Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Msalala District	254,615	25	14	26	36	127,142	24	16	28	33	127,473	26	12	24	38
Kishapu District	274,577	32.6	9.2	33.0	25.2	136,412	31.7	11.1	33.7	23.5	138,165	33.5	7.3	32.4	26.8
Shinyanga District	390,757	27.4	12.3	30.4	29.9	192,419	26.3	14.4	31.3	28.0	198,338	28.4	10.3	29.6	31.8
Shinyanga Municipal	65,608	34.3	10.9	33.8	21.0	32,252	34.0	13.1	33.9	19.0	33,356	34.5	8.8	33.7	23.0

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

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Shinyanga Urban	628,171	31.2	10.4	42.9	15.5	303,040	31.2	11.0	43.9	14.0	325,131	31.3	9.8	42.0	16.9
Council															
Ushetu District	6,971	31.4	11.9	37.7	19.1	3,314	29.8	13.3	39.7	17.1	3,657	32.7	10.6	35.8	20.9
Kahama Municipal	395,969	30.9	10.4	41.1	17.6	190,625	30.7	11.2	41.9	16.2	205,344	31.1	9.7	40.4	18.9
Msalala District	70,254	31.5	12.0	41.8	14.7	33,596	31.5	12.1	43.4	12.9	36,658	31.4	11.9	40.3	16.4
Kishapu District	15,141	34.8	8.4	43.3	13.5	7,645	33.6	9.6	44.9	11.9	7,496	36.0	7.2	41.7	15.1
Shinyanga District	14,904	16.6	14.0	53.1	16.3	8,642	14.6	15.0	55.8	14.5	6,262	19.3	12.5	49.3	18.9
Shinyanga Municipal	124,932	33.4	9.0	48.3	9.2	59,218	34.5	9.2	48.7	7.6	65,714	32.5	8.9	47.8	10.7

Among the 1,104,743 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Shinyanga Region, 45.7 percent completed, 38.0 percent are still attending and 16.3 percent dropped out. Out of the 227,798 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 44.2 percent completed, 38.3 percent are still attending and 17.5 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university and other related education, 67.0 percent completed, 31.1 percent are still attending and 1.9 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at university level (2.2%) than males (1.7%). 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 of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Shinyanga 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	40,403	91.7	5.9	2.4	19,534	89.8	6.9	3.3	20,869	93.5	5.0	1.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,104,743	38.0	16.3	45.7	550,655	36.3	18.6	45.2	554,088	39.7	14.0	46.2
Training After Primary	992	NA	4.7	95.3	619	NA	4.2	95.8	373	0.0	5.6	94.4
Pre-Form One	199	NA	53.8	46.2	131	NA	51.1	48.9	68	0.0	58.8	41.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	227,798	38.3	17.5	44.2	113,914	36.2	18.1	45.7	113,884	40.3	16.9	42.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	15,404	55.1	4.7	40.2	9,937	51.1	4.8	44.1	5,467	62.3	4.6	33.0
Training After Secondary Education	6,099	0.0	2.9	97.1	3,378	0.0	2.6	97.4	2,721	0.0	3.2	96.8
University and Other Related	41,007	31.1	1.9	67.0	24,680	29.0	1.7	69.3	16,327	34.3	2.2	63.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	NA	100.0	NA	2	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table 8.19: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Shinyanga 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	23,481	89.4	8.5	2.1	11,063	86.9	10.2	2.9	12,418	91.7	7.0	1.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	748,482	38.6	18.0	43.4	379,319	36.2	20.7	43.1	369,163	41.1	15.2	43.7
Training After Primary	445	NA	4.9	95.1	296	NA	4.7	95.3	149	NA	5.4	94.6
Pre-Form One	133	NA	63.9	36.1	86	NA	62.8	37.2	47	NA	66.0	34.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	111,081	45.7	19.3	35.0	56,756	42.7	20.7	36.7	54,325	48.8	17.9	33.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,274	64.5	3.0	32.6	4,390	60.8	3.3	35.9	1,884	72.9	2.3	24.8
Training After Secondary Education	2,282	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,425	0.0	1.8	98.2	857	0.0	1.3	98.7
University and Other Related	15,048	41.3	0.8	57.9	9,692	37.3	0.8	61.8	5,356	48.5	0.8	50.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**8.20: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Shinyanga 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	16,922	94.8	2.4	2.8	8,471	93.5	2.7	3.8	8,451	96.0	2.1	1.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	56,261	36.8	12.6	50.5	171,336	36.6	13.7	49.7	184,925	37.0	11.7	51.3
Training After Primary	547	NA	4.6	95.4	323	NA	3.7	96.3	224	0.0	5.8	94.2
Pre-Form One	66	NA	33.3	66.7	45	NA	28.9	71.1	21	0.0	42.9	57.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	116,717	31.2	15.8	53.0	57,158	29.8	15.5	54.7	59,559	32.6	16.0	51.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,130	48.7	5.9	45.4	5,547	43.4	5.9	50.7	3,583	56.8	5.9	37.3
Training After Secondary Education	3,817	0.0	3.6	96.4	1,953	0.0	3.2	96.8	1,864	0.0	4.1	95.9
University and Other Related	25,959	25.2	2.5	72.3	14,988	23.6	2.3	74.2	10,971	27.4	2.9	69.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	100.0	NA	2	N	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### 8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict the proportion 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

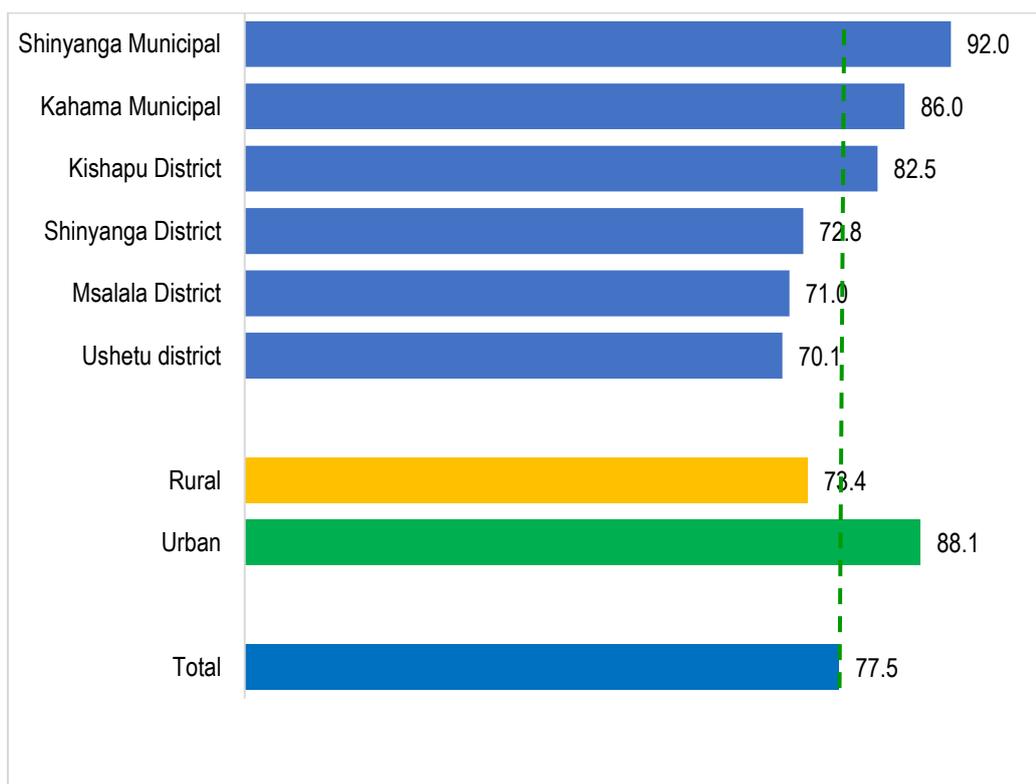
Results show that, for primary schools in Shinyanga Region the NER is 77.5 percent; it is higher (88.1%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (73.4%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (81.3%) for females than for males (73.7%) (Table 8.21).

**Table 8 21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>89.9</b>
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu district	70.1	65.6	74.6	69.8	65.3	74.3	87.6	84.1	90.6
Kahama Municipal	86.0	83.7	88.2	NA	NA	NA	86.0	83.7	88.2
Msalala District	71.0	67.0	75.0	66.8	62.6	71.2	89.7	88.1	91.3
Kishapu District	82.5	78.6	86.4	82.0	78.0	86.0	93.4	91.7	95.1
Shinyanga District	72.8	67.9	77.7	72.6	67.6	77.6	84.3	85.2	83.5
Shinyanga Municipal	92.0	90.4	93.7	88.5	85.3	91.8	94.3	93.8	94.9

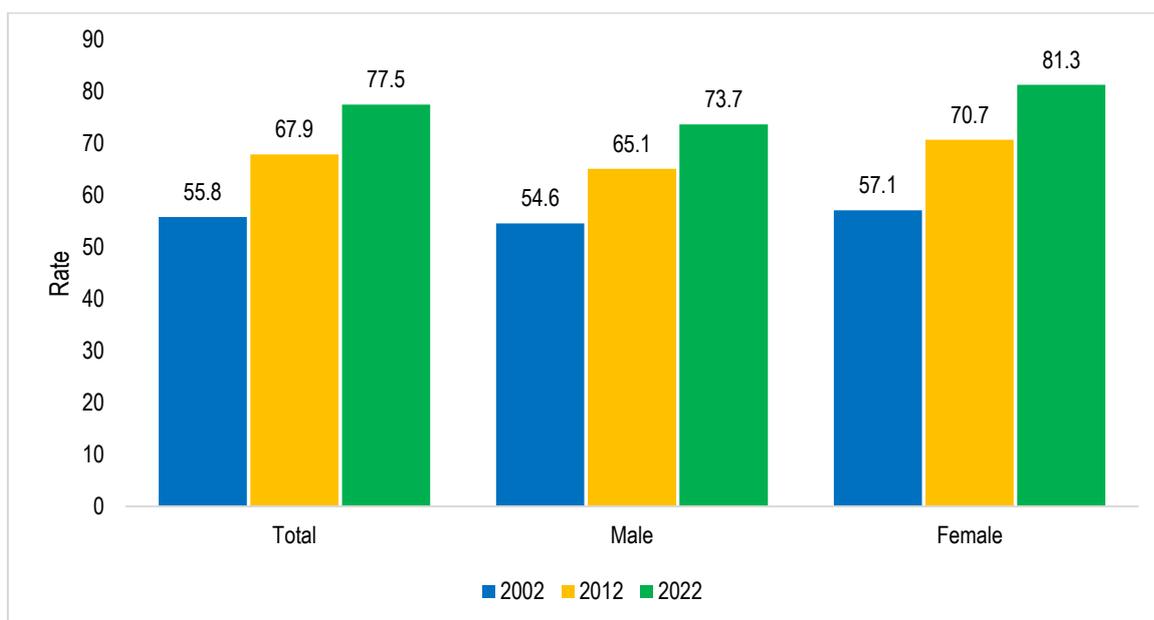
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 70.1 percent in Ushetu District to 92.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal. Three (3) Councils have NER above the regional average of 77.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



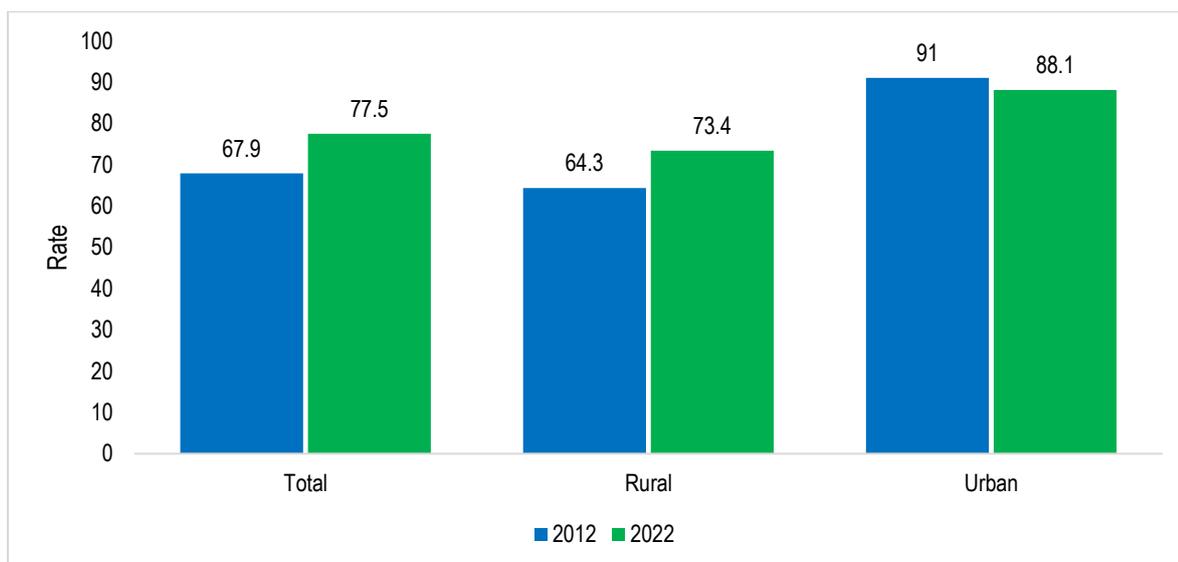
Results further show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 55.8 percent in 2002 to 77.5 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (24.2 percentage points difference) compared with males (19.1 percentage points difference) as shown in Figure 8.12.

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 64.3 percent in 2012 to 73.4 percent in 2022 and the urban NER decreased from 91.0 percent in 2012 to 88.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

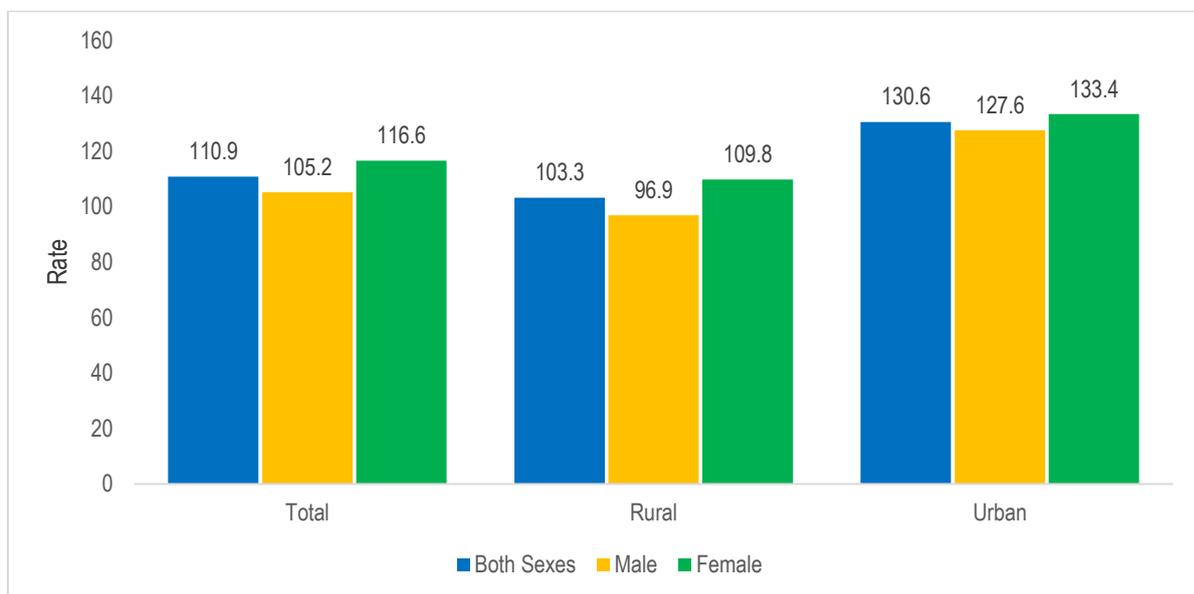
**Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**



### 8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

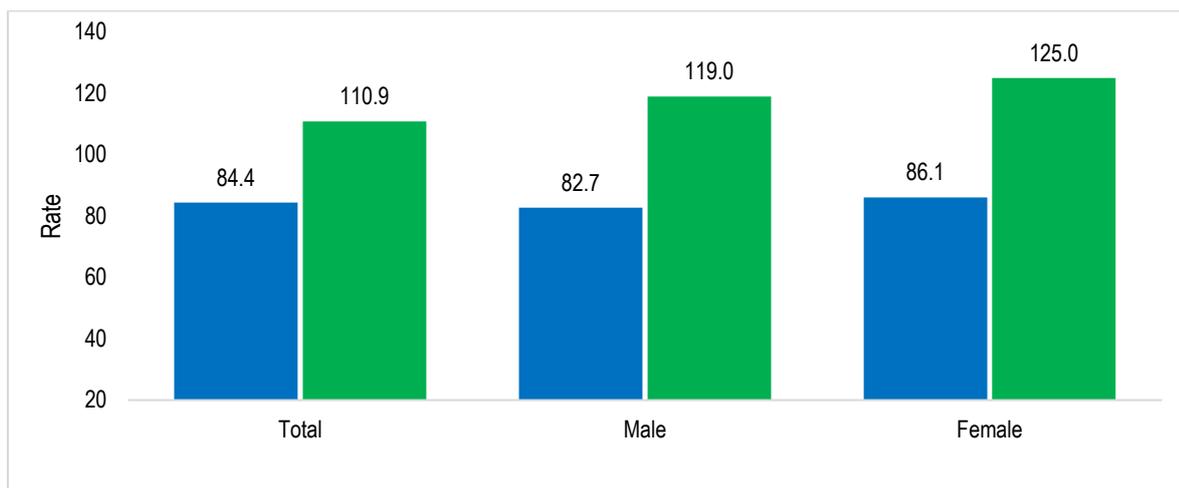
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Shinyanga Region is 110.9 percent. GER is higher (130.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (103.3%) and is higher (116.6%) for females than males (105.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER in Shinyanga Region increased from 84.4 percent in the 2012 to 10.9. percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 86.1 % to 125.0%) compared with males (from 82.7% to 119.0%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

**Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Shinyanga 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 (78.6%) of the population aged four years and above in Shinyanga Region attained primary school education and 16.1 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (79.7%) compared with males (77.6%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 3.2 percent attained university and other related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	871,085	451,964	419,121	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	3,360	1,995	1,365	0.4	0.4	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	684,656	350,779	333,877	78.6	77.6	79.7
Training After Primary	992	619	373	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	199	131	68	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	140,606	72,670	67,936	16.1	16.1	16.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,918	4,859	2,059	0.8	1.1	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	6,099	3,378	2,721	0.7	0.7	0.6
University and Other Related	28,253	17,531	10,722	3.2	3.9	2.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	536,324	285,712	250,612	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	2,478	1,447	1,031	0.5	0.5	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	459,584	242,133	217,451	85.7	84.7	86.8
Training After Primary	445	296	149	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	133	86	47	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	60,340	32,532	27,808	11.3	11.4	11.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,230	1,719	511	0.4	0.6	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,282	1,425	857	0.4	0.5	0.3
University and Other Related	8,832	6,074	2,758	1.6	2.1	1.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Urban</b>	334,761	166,252	168,509	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	882	548	334	0.3	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	225,072	108,646	116,426	67.2	65.4	69.1
Training After Primary	547	323	224	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	66	45	21	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	80,266	40,138	40,128	24.0	24.1	23.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,688	3,140	1,548	1.4	1.9	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	3,817	1,953	1,864	1.1	1.2	1.1
University and Other Related	19,421	11,457	7,964	5.8	6.9	4.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## Chapter 9

### Employment and Economic Activities

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#### Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Shinyanga Region is 3.5 percent; the rate is higher for females (3.9 %) than for males (3.2%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Shinyanga Region is 91.5 percent; it is the same in rural and urban areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (64.9%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (53.4%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (69.8%).
- There are 246,362 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (127,509 persons) than males (118,853 persons).

#### 9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga 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 1,173,044 persons aged 15 years and above, 914,904 persons are in employment, 41,520 are unemployed and 216,620 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there 593,326 persons employed in rural areas and 321,578 persons in urban areas. Further, results show that there 154,558 inactive persons in rural and areas 62,062 persons in urban areas.

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>914,904</b>	<b>41,520</b>	<b>216,620</b>	<b>1,173,044</b>
Male	451,958	17,994	93,197	563,149
Female	462,946	23,526	123,423	609,895
Place of Residence				
Rural	593,326	17,234	154,558	765,118
Urban	321,578	24,286	62,062	407,926

The results further show that in Shinyanga Region 78.0 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with the highest percentage of employed persons is Ushetu District (83.1%) while the council with the lowest is Kishapu District (73.6%) (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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

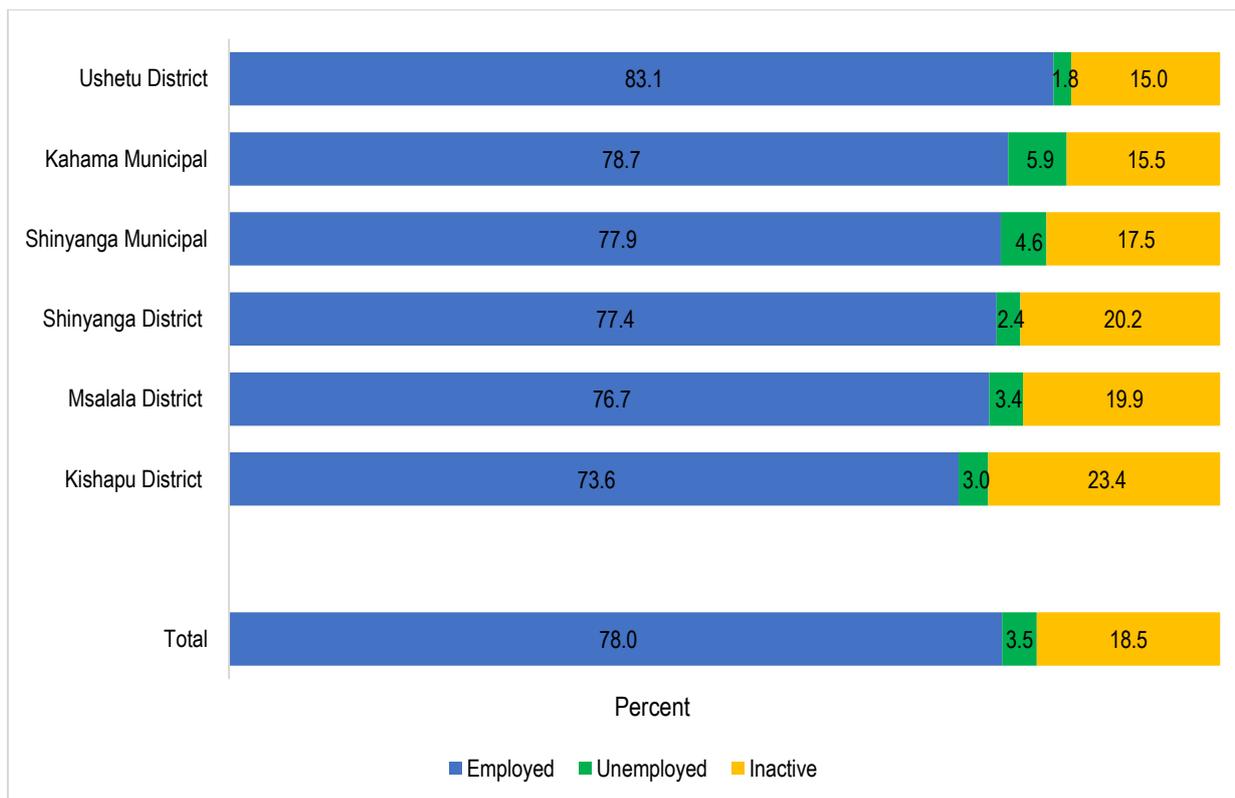


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 30,640 in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 177,778 in Shinyanga District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 3,607 in Ushetu District Council to 197,240 in Kahama Municipal.

**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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Shinyanga Region	Total	914,904	41,520	216,620	1,173,044
	Rural	593,326	17,234	154,558	765,118
	Urban	321,578	24,286	62,062	407,926
<b>Councils</b>					
Ushetu District	Total	159,860	3,557	28,881	192,298
	Rural	156,253	3,346	28,257	187,856
	Urban	3,607	211	624	4,442
Kahama Municipal	Total	197,240	14,725	38,774	250,739
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	197,240	14,725	38,774	250,739

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Msalala District	Total	143,157	6,306	37,140	186,603
	Rural	107,566	3,136	30,367	141,069
	Urban	35,591	3,170	6,773	45,534
Kishapu District	Total	128,551	5,254	40,857	174,662
	Rural	121,089	4,502	38,975	164,566
	Urban	7,462	752	1,882	10,096
Shinyanga District	Total	186,280	5,782	48,495	240,557
	Rural	177,778	5,315	47,234	230,327
	Urban	8,502	467	1,261	10,230
Shinyanga Municipal	Total	99,816	5,896	22,473	128,185
	Rural	30,640	935	9,725	41,300
	Urban	69,176	4,961	12,748	86,885

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (587,961 persons) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (280,068 persons).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
<b>Total</b>	<b>914,904</b>	<b>41,520</b>	<b>216,620</b>	<b>1,173,044</b>
15-35	587,961	30,053	143,682	761,696
36-64	280,068	10,890	53,957	344,915
65 years and above	46,875	577	18,981	66,433

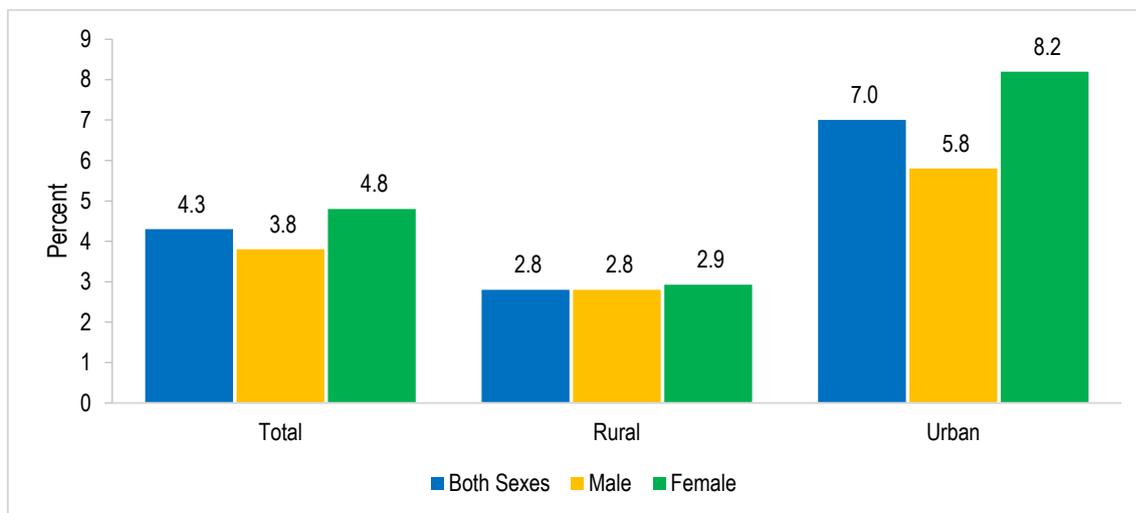
### 9.3 Current Unemployment

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 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 Shinyanga Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Shinyanga Region is 4.3 percent. The rate is higher (7.0%) in urban than

in rural areas (2.8%). Unemployment rate is higher (4.8%) among females than males (3.8%).

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

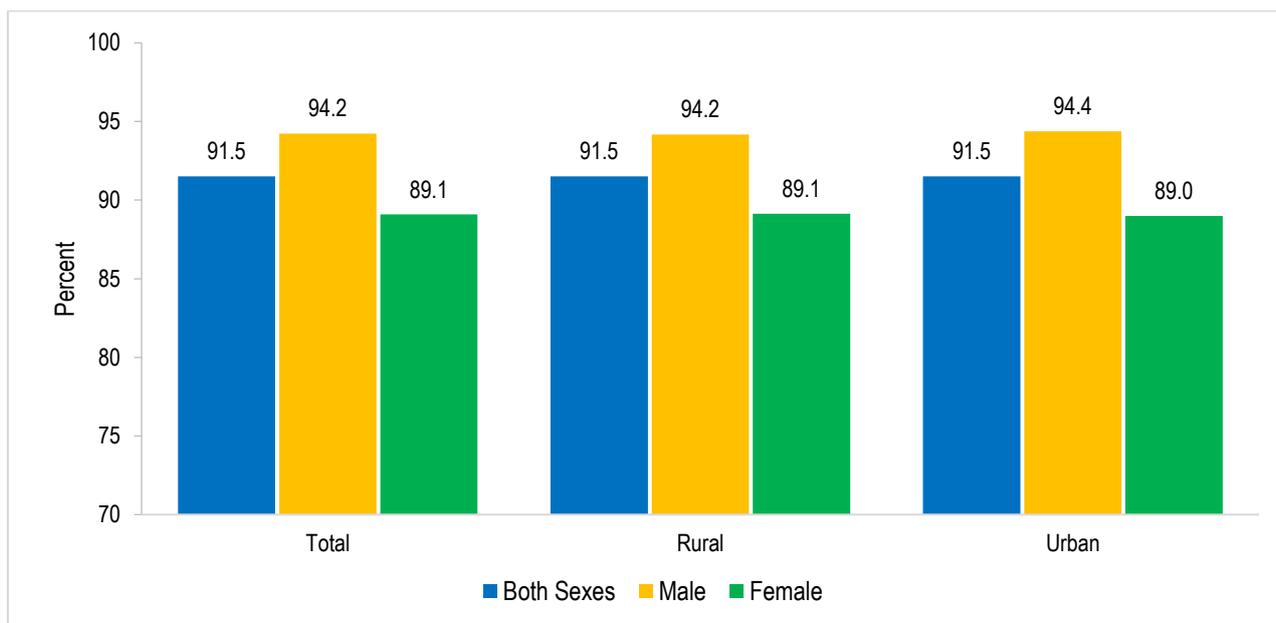


#### 9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 Shinyanga Region is 91.5 percent; it is the same in rural and urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (94.2%) than for females (89.1%).

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

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (64.9%) of the total employment. The industry of ‘other services activities’ ranked second with 8.9 percent, followed by ‘whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles with 5.1 percent (Table 9.4).

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>914,904</b>	<b>451,958</b>	<b>462,946</b>	<b>593,326</b>	<b>294,937</b>	<b>298,389</b>	<b>321,578</b>	<b>157,021</b>	<b>164,557</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64.9	62.7	66.9	78.0	75.3	80.6	40.7	39.2	42.1
Mining and quarrying	4.2	5.2	3.2	3.5	4.2	2.8	5.5	7.1	4.0
Manufacturing	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.7	3.9	5.5	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	2.2	4.3	0.2	1.8	3.4	0.2	3.1	5.9	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.1	4.8	5.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	9.5	8.7	10.2
Transportation and storage	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.2
Accommodation and food services activities	3.8	1.7	5.8	2.1	1.0	3.2	6.8	3.0	10.4
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.2
Administrative and support services activities	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.5
Education	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.7
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other services activities	8.9	8.0	9.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	14.5	12.1	16.7

## 9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Shinyanga Region (53.4%) are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupations (24.6%), followed by craft and related workers (13.2%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>914,904</b>	<b>451,958</b>	<b>462,946</b>	<b>593,326</b>	<b>294,937</b>	<b>298,389</b>	<b>321,578</b>	<b>157,021</b>	<b>164,557</b>
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Professionals	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.6	2.7	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.7	4.0	1.4	1.5	2.3	0.7	5.0	7.3	2.7
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.7	3.2	4.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	7.2	5.9	8.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	53.4	50.5	56.3	65.3	62.3	68.2	31.6	28.3	34.8
Craft and related workers	13.2	15.1	11.3	11.0	12.7	9.2	17.3	19.6	15.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	2.2	0.3
Elementary occupations	24.6	24.0	25.1	19.3	19.3	19.4	34.2	33.0	35.4

## 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 (69.8%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (17.7 %) and household activities (9.4 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>914,904</b>	<b>451,958</b>	<b>462,946</b>	<b>593,326</b>	<b>294,937</b>	<b>298,389</b>	<b>321,578</b>	<b>157,021</b>	<b>164,557</b>
Public	3.1	3.9	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.4	4.9	5.8	4.0
Private	17.7	20.5	15.1	7.8	10.0	5.6	36.1	40.1	32.2
Agriculture	69.8	66.8	72.7	81.2	78.3	84.0	48.7	45.1	52.2
Household activities	9.4	8.9	9.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	10.3	9.0	11.6

## 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 246,362 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 127,509 females and 118,853 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 64.5 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 30.8 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 4.7 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group Years			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 and above	
Shinyanga Region	Both Sexes	64.5	30.8	4.7	246,362
	Male	64.7	31.0	4.3	118,853
	Female	64.3	30.6	5.1	127,509
Rural	Both Sexes	62.0	32.3	5.7	125,917
	Male	63.1	31.6	5.3	62,429
	Female	61.0	32.9	6.2	63,488
Urban	Both Sexes	67.1	29.3	3.6	120,445
	Male	66.5	30.4	3.2	56,424
	Female	67.6	28.4	4.0	64,021

# Chapter 10

## Disability

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### Key Points

- There are 149,058 persons in Shinyanga Region, equivalent to 8.8 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.0%) followed by walking (1.8%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (58.2%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over six percent (6.3%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low

### 10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



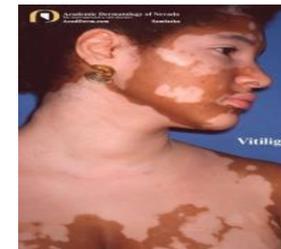
Spinal bifida



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 149,058 persons in Shinyanga Region (70,426 males and 78,632 female), which is equivalent to 8.8 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 (8.9%) than in urban areas (8.6%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.0%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. The proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males for hearing, walking and remembering) (Table 10.1).

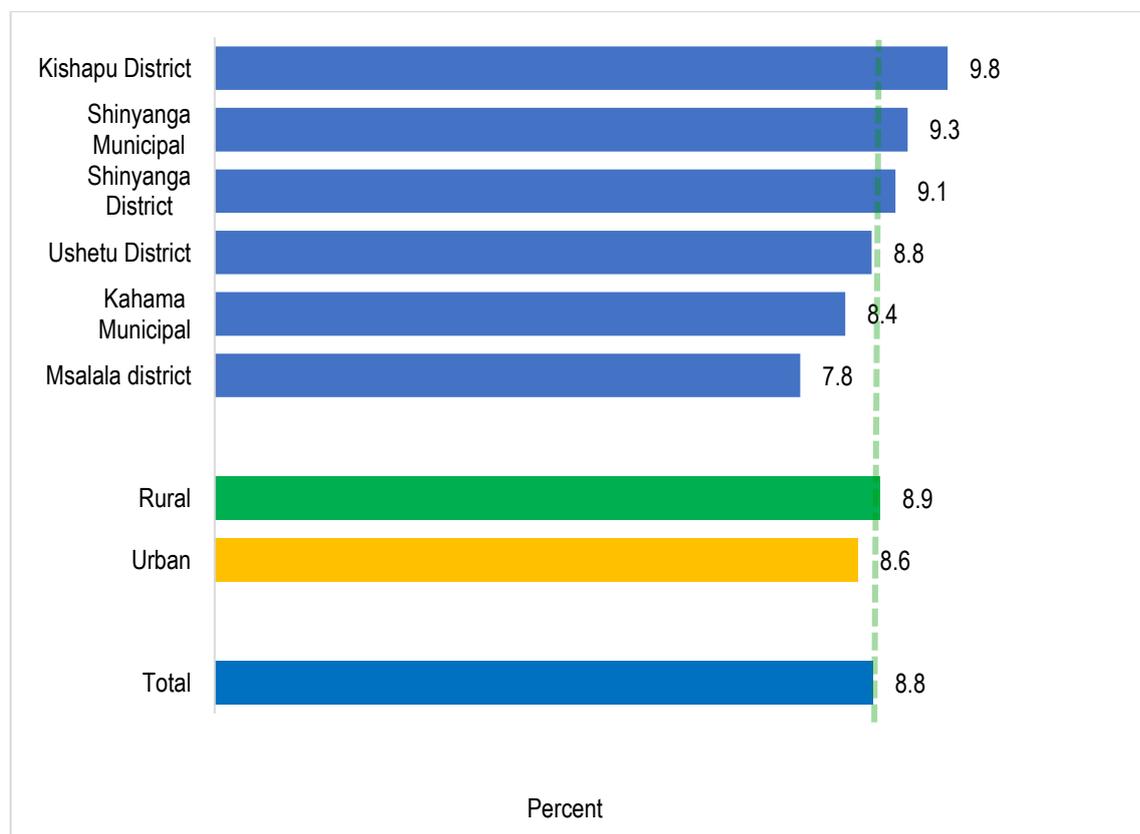
## 10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 7.8 percent in Msalala District to 9.8 percent in Kishapu District. Three councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 8.83 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; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>149,058</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Rural	8.94	101,657	1.96	2.07	1.86	1.10	1.08	1.12	1.88	1.69	2.07	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.54	0.56	0.53	2.55	2.36	2.73
Urban	8.60	47,401	2.08	2.10	2.07	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.69	1.64	1.74	0.59	0.58	0.61	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.27	2.17	2.36
<b>Council</b>																							
Ushetu District	8.78	25,500	1.93	2.07	1.79	1.10	1.07	1.14	1.82	1.70	1.94	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.52	0.58	0.47	2.50	2.39	2.60
Kahama Municipal	8.43	29,086	2.04	2.07	2.01	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.63	1.61	1.65	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.56	0.54	0.57	2.21	2.14	2.27
Msalala district	7.83	21,504	1.85	1.87	1.82	1.04	1.01	1.06	1.61	1.52	1.69	0.60	0.57	0.62	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.90	1.78	2.02
Kishapu District	9.82	25,079	2.09	2.22	1.97	1.12	1.11	1.12	2.15	1.87	2.42	0.57	0.55	0.59	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.54	0.53	0.55	3.04	2.76	3.32
Shinyanga District	9.10	32,051	1.99	2.09	1.90	1.13	1.09	1.17	1.93	1.66	2.19	0.61	0.60	0.63	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.56	0.57	0.54	2.59	2.35	2.82
Shinyanga Municipal	9.26	15,838	2.18	2.21	2.15	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.83	1.71	1.94	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.29	0.31	0.27	0.55	0.58	0.53	2.65	2.47	2.81

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



### 10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability in Shinyanga Region is slightly higher for females than for males in all councils except in Kahama Municipal (8.4% for both males and females) (Table 10.2).

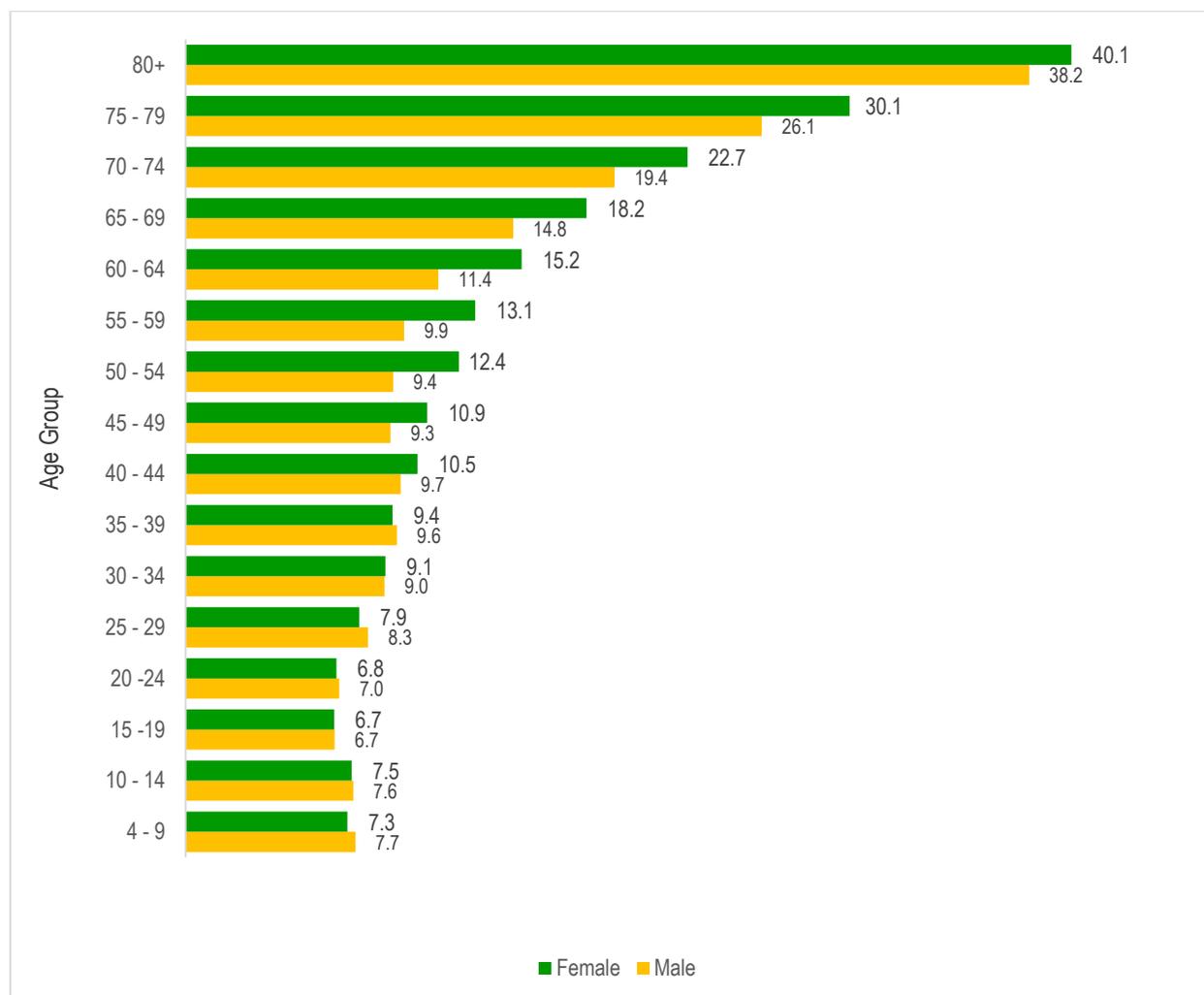
**Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,058</b>	<b>70,426</b>	<b>78,632</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Rural	101,657	48,383	53,274	8.9	8.6	9.2
Urban	47,401	22,043	25,358	8.6	8.4	8.7
<b>Council</b>						
Ushetu District	25,500	12,455	13,045	8.8	8.7	8.9
Kahama Municipal	29,086	13,689	15,397	8.4	8.4	8.4
Msalala district	21,504	10,184	11,320	7.8	7.6	8.0
Kishapu District	25,079	11,850	13,229	9.8	9.4	10.3
Shinyanga District	32,051	14,922	17,129	9.1	8.6	9.5
Shinyanga Municipal	15,838	7,326	8,512	9.3	9.0	9.5

### 10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Shinyanga Region is almost the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 40.1 percent for females and 38.2 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



### 10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Shinyanga Region has a total of 371 persons with albinism which is 0.01 percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 189 persons (0.01%) are males and 182 (0.01%) are females. About sixty-two percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (62.3%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Ushetu District (86 persons), Kahama District (80 persons) and Msalala District (57 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,203,981</b>	<b>1,078,398</b>	<b>1,125,583</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Rural	1,506,491	744,491	762,000	231	0.01	112	0.01	119	0.01
Urban	697,490	333,907	363,583	140	0.01	77	0.01	63	0.01
<b>Council</b>	—	—	—						
Ushetu District	389,354	192,409	196,945	86	0.00	36	0.00	50	0.00
Kahama Municipal	441,397	210,769	230,628	80	0.00	50	0.00	30	0.00
Msalala District	365,042	179,239	185,803	57	0.00	30	0.00	27	0.00
Kishapu District	334,448	166,270	168,178	56	0.00	26	0.00	30	0.00
Shinyanga District	461,836	227,756	234,080	50	0.00	29	0.00	21	0.00
Shinyanga Municipal	211,904	101,955	109,949	42	0.00	18	0.00	24	0.00

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2,203,981</b>	<b>1,078,398</b>	<b>1,125,583</b>
0 – 4	56	0.01	28	0.01	28	0.01	374,617	186,762	187,855
5 – 9	56	0.02	29	0.02	27	0.02	346,061	171,821	174,240
10 – 14	50	0.02	20	0.01	30	0.02	310,259	156,666	153,593
15 – 19	38	0.02	19	0.02	19	0.02	235,853	116,499	119,354
20 – 24	20	0.01	11	0.01	9	0.01	203,860	94,476	109,384
25 – 29	36	0.02	20	0.03	16	0.02	162,923	76,662	86,261
30 – 34	19	0.01	7	0.01	12	0.02	134,130	65,032	69,098
35 – 39	18	0.02	8	0.02	10	0.02	99,063	48,221	50,842
40 – 44	9	0.01	2	0.01	7	0.02	78,147	38,067	40,080
45 – 49	10	0.01	10	0.03	0	0.00	67,969	32,862	35,107
50 – 54	8	0.01	6	0.02	2	0.01	55,606	27,116	28,490
55 – 59	7	0.02	6	0.03	1	0.01	35,615	18,166	17,449
60 – 64	11	0.03	5	0.03	6	0.04	33,445	16,303	17,142
65 – 69	8	0.04	7	0.08	1	0.01	19,324	8,934	10,390
70 – 74	8	0.04	4	0.05	4	0.04	18,007	8,619	9,388
75 – 79	6	0.06	2	0.04	4	0.07	10,658	4,848	5,810
80+	11	0.06	5	0.07	6	0.05	18,444	7,344	11,100

## 10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 38,805 persons in Shinyanga Region which is equivalent to 2.3 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Cleft Palate (0.3%), Spinal cord injuries (0.3%), Hydrocephalus (0.2%) and Epilepsy or Seizures (0.2) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with cleft palate issues and mental hydrocephalus is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in rural 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,805</b>	<b>18,997</b>	<b>19,808</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Cleft Palate	4,816	2,361	2,455	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hydrocephalus	3,533	1,681	1,852	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Spinal bifida	3,415	1,610	1,805	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Spinal cord injuries	4,607	2,085	2,522	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Epilepsy or seizures	3,960	2,040	1,920	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Psoriasis	1,468	565	903	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Storiasis	912	398	514	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Autism	725	381	344	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mental health	4,114	2,178	1,936	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mental disorder	3,874	2,086	1,788	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Dwarfism	614	299	315	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Leprosy	304	167	137	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hunch Back	307	142	165	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6,156	3,004	3,152	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3

## 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 Shinyanga Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (58.2%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 20.2 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (60.0%) living in urban areas reported disease as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 57.4 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.3%). More males with disabilities (8.4%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with female (4.6%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	28,094	100	20.2	58.2	6.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	13.7
Rural	19,474	69.3	20.5	57.4	6	0.9	0.1	0.5	14.7
Urban	8,620	30.7	19.4	60	7.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	11.6
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	12,694	45.2	23.8	56.1	8.4	1.0	0.3	-	10.5
Female	15,400	54.8	17.2	59.9	4.6	0.7	0.1	1.0	16.5

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

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	5,447	9.6	53.1	6.5	1.6	0.2	0.4	28.5	2,549	10.9	52.8	9.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	24.7	2,898	8.5	53.3	4.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	31.9
Hearing	3,743	32.5	47.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.7	16.9	1,610	38.5	46.5	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	12.4	2,133	27.9	47.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	20.3
Walking	6,651	16.3	50.2	10.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	21.6	2,769	21.6	47.6	14.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	15.5	3,882	12.6	52.0	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	26.0
Remembering	2,380	36.5	38.4	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	22.2	1,070	42.7	39.4	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	14.5	1,310	31.4	37.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	28.5
Self-care	2,113	34.4	41.6	5.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	17.4	979	39.7	42.2	6.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	10.1	1,134	29.7	41.2	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	23.6
Communication	5,270	31.1	65.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.5	2,625	33.8	64.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	2,645	28.3	67.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.7

## 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 31.8 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent (0.6%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 0.9 percent 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 (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	31.8	31.7	31.9	35.1	36.6	33.6	26.4	24.7	28.6
Seeing	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.7	3.3	4.0
Hearing	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Walking	3.9	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.8	5.0	6.1	4.1
Self-care	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Communication	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6

# Chapter 11

## Land Ownership

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### Key Points

- About twenty-eight percent (27.6%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region own land.
- Thirty-one percent (13.3%) of males in Shinyanga Region own land alone compared with 7.0 percent of females.
- About forty-three (42.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Shinyanga Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Shinyanga Region, 20.2 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 27.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (30.6%) among rural population compared with the urban population (21.8%). 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,173,044	323,431	27.6
	Male	563,149	174,505	31.0
	Female	609,895	148,926	24.4
Rural	Both Sexes	765,118	234,328	30.6
	Male	371,669	125,664	33.8
	Female	393,449	108,664	27.6
Urban	Both Sexes	407,926	89,103	21.8
	Male	191,480	48,841	25.5
	Female	216,446	40,262	18.6

While 1.9 percent of the cases it was not possible to establish land ownership status, about seventy-one percent (70.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 10.0 percent own land alone and 16.4 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Shinyanga Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (7.0%) is significantly below that of males (13.3%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is same (16.4%) as of males. The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in urban areas (10.4%) compared with that of males (10.1%) (Table 11.2).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	1,173,044	10.0	16.4	1.1	70.6	1.9
	Male	563,149	13.3	16.4	1.3	67.2	1.8
	Female	609,895	7.0	16.4	1.0	73.7	1.9
Rural	Both Sexes	765,118	9.7	19.7	1.3	67.4	2.0
	Male	371,669	12.7	19.7	1.5	64.3	1.9
	Female	393,449	6.8	19.7	1.1	70.3	2.1
Urban	Both Sexes	407,926	10.7	10.2	0.9	76.5	1.7
	Male	191,480	14.4	10.1	1.0	72.9	1.6
	Female	216,446	7.4	10.4	0.8	79.7	1.7

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Shinyanga Region is 70.6 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 27.5 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (31.0%) for males than for females (24.4%) (Figure 11.1).

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

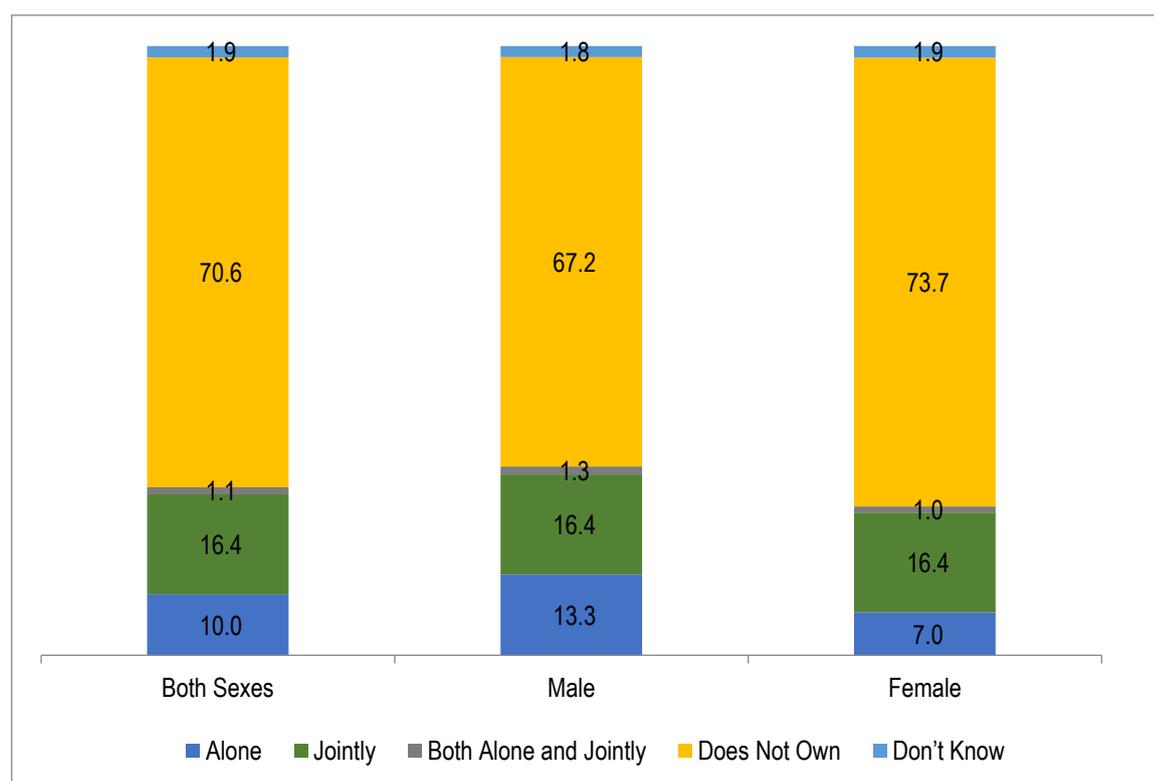


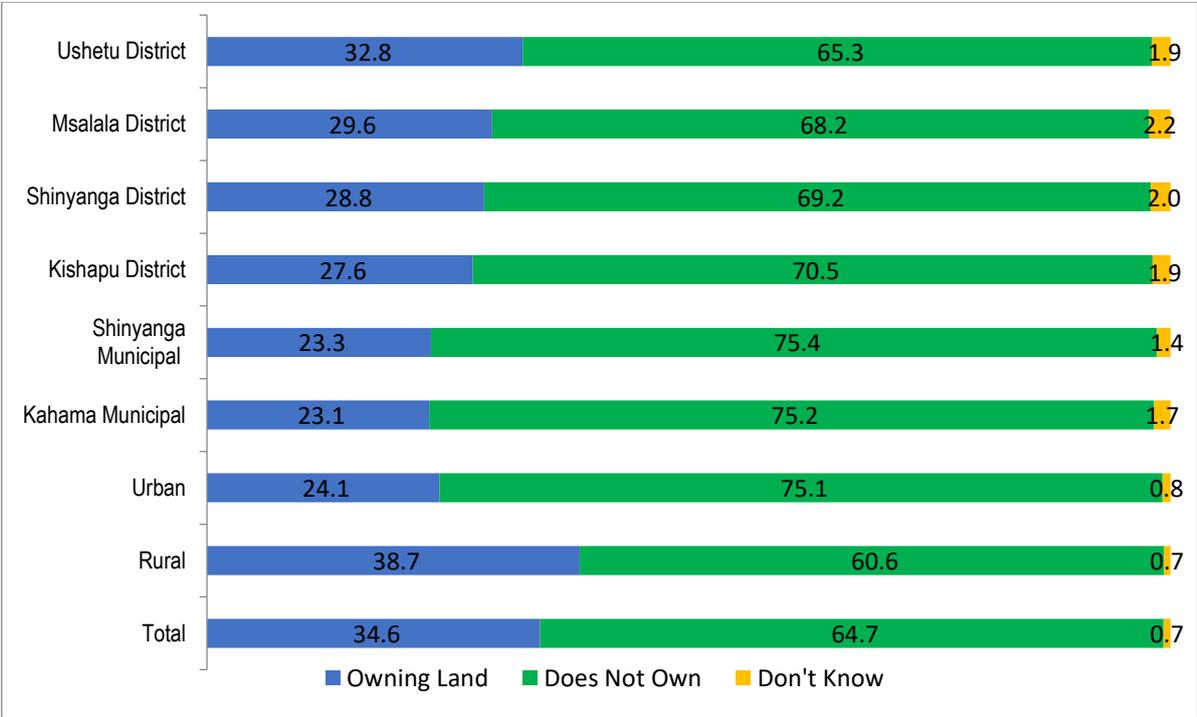
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.3%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (10.4%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (81.8% and 87.3% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (7.1%) than those in urban areas (4.2%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

**Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Shinyanga 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+
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,173,044</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>765,118</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>407,926</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Male	563,149	20.7	74.0	5.3	371,669	22.0	72.0	6.0	191,480	18.2	78.0	3.8
Female	609,895	19.6	74.4	6.0	393,449	20.2	73.0	6.9	216,446	18.5	77.0	4.5
<b>Owning land</b>												
Total	323,431	6.3	83.3	10.4	234,328	7.1	81.8	11.1	89,103	4.2	87.3	8.6
Male	174,505	5.9	83.7	10.4	125,664	6.7	82.0	11.3	48,841	3.7	88.1	8.2
Female	148,926	6.7	82.9	10.4	108,664	7.5	81.6	10.9	40,262	4.7	86.2	9.1
<b>Does not own</b>												
Total	827,809	25.0	71.2	3.8	515,742	26.9	68.8	4.3	312,067	22.0	75.1	2.9
Male	378,560	27.0	70.1	3.0	239,031	29.4	67.3	3.3	139,529	22.8	74.8	2.3
Female	449,249	23.4	72.1	4.5	276,711	24.7	70.1	5.2	172,538	21.4	75.3	3.4
<b>Don't Know</b>												
Total	21,804	37.8	55.6	6.6	15,048	38.5	54.1	7.4	6,756	36.1	59.0	4.9
Male	10,084	40.8	54.9	4.3	6,974	42.2	52.8	5.0	3,110	37.7	59.5	2.7
Female	11,720	35.1	56.3	8.6	8,074	35.3	55.3	9.4	3,646	34.8	58.5	6.8

Findings reveal that Ushetu District Council has a relatively higher proportion (32.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with small proportions of persons owning land is Kahama Municipal Council (23.1%) (Figure 11.2).

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



### 11.3 Possession of Legal Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 42.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 20.2 percent own land alone, 34.3 percent own land jointly and 2.4 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (39.1%) compared with males (30.1%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about forty-six (46.2%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 33.9 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 15.3 percent own land alone and 35.9 percent own land jointly. On the other hand, 33.1 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 29.9 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural

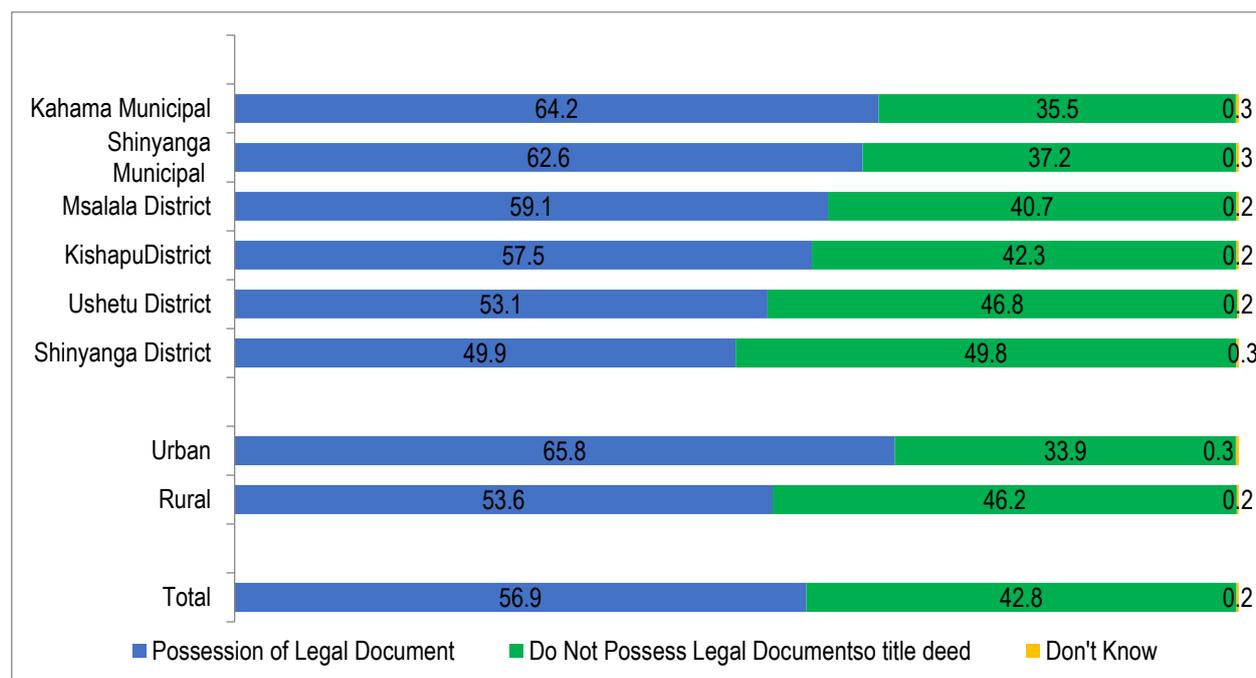
areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (40.2%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (38.9%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>323,431</b>	<b>174,505</b>	<b>148,926</b>	<b>234,328</b>	<b>125,664</b>	<b>108,664</b>	<b>89,103</b>	<b>48,841</b>	<b>40,262</b>
Alone	20.2	24.3	15.5	15.3	18.6	11.6	33.1	38.9	26.1
Jointly	34.3	30.1	39.1	35.9	32.2	40.2	29.9	24.5	36.3
Both alone and jointly	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.9
No legal document	42.8	42.9	42.7	46.2	46.6	45.8	33.9	33.5	34.5
Don't Know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kahama Municipal (64.2%) followed by Shinyanga Municipal (62.6%). On the other hand, Council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Shinyanga District (49.9%) (Figure 11.3).

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



## Chapter 12

### Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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#### Key Points

- About Sixty four percent (63.6%) households in Shinyanga Region own houses they live in.
- More than sixty percent (67.2%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than forty percent (48.6%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- About eighty one percent (80.9%) of households in rural areas and 24 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 12.7 percent in 2012 to 25.9 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (45.6%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

#### 12.1 Introduction

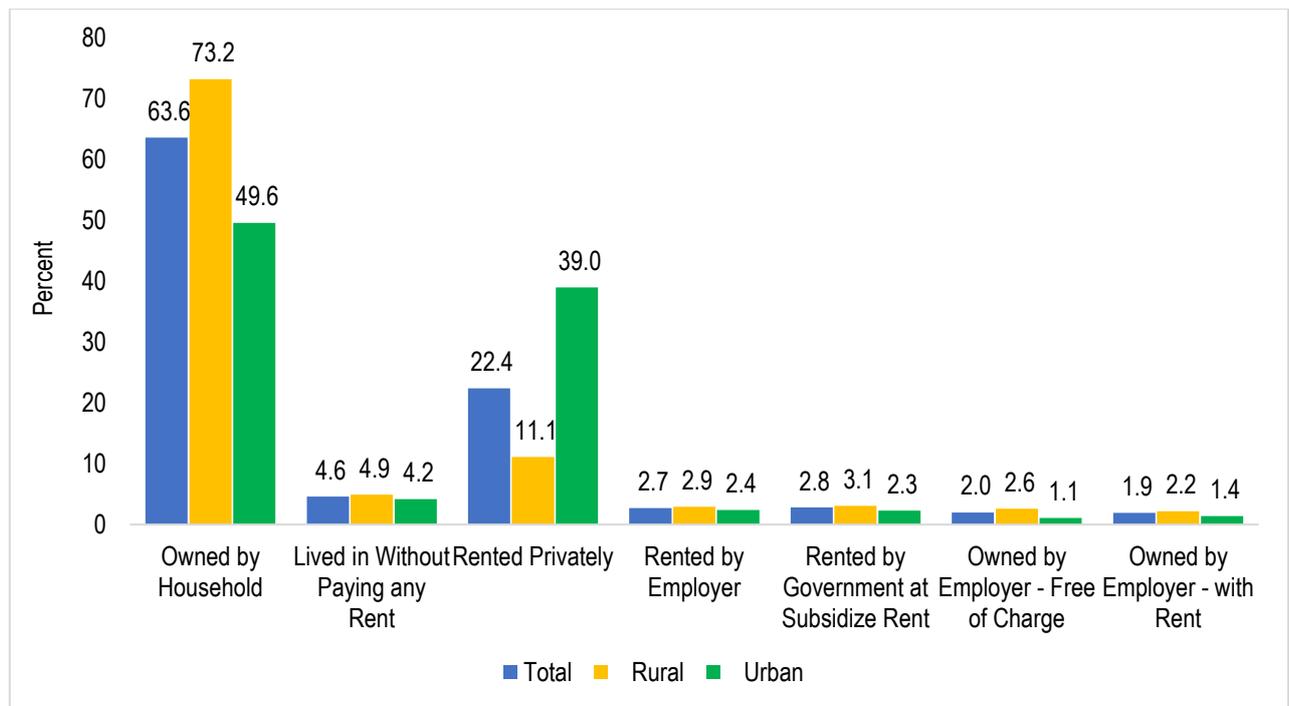
The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household's wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; 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 Shinyanga Region, 63.6

percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (73.2%) in rural areas than in urban (49.6%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (64.5% and 62.1% respectively). Across councils, Kishapu District has the largest percentage (77.3 %) of households living in their own houses while Kahama Municipal has the smallest percentage (50.9%) (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, Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



**Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Rural	248,525	73.2	4.9	11.1	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2
Urban	170,246	49.6	4.2	39.0	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.4
Male Headed Households	265,824	64.5	4.7	21.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.9
Female Headed Households	152,947	62.1	4.5	24.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7
<b>Council</b>								
Ushetu District	65,810	66.6	6.3	11.9	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.0
Kahama Municipal	103,113	50.9	4.0	37.7	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.6
Msalala District	64,973	64.3	4.9	21.8	2.2	3.2	1.8	1.7
Kishapu District	54,682	77.3	3.5	10.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.5
Shinyanga District	78,826	72.4	4.6	12.9	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	56.5	4.5	32.7	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1

### 12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Shinyanga Region, 29.0 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.0 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 34.7 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (19.2%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (2.8%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (42.4%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (18.0%). Female-headed households are more likely (9.1 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (7.4%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 1.6 percent in Ushetu District to 19.1 percent in Shinyanga Municipal (Table 12.2).

**Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Document possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,446</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Rural	182,030	2.8	0.5	2.5	42.4	4.8	NA	13.0	33.9
Urban	84,416	19.2	1.2	16.6	18.0	6.1	NA	20.3	18.6
Male Headed	171,425	7.4	0.7	6.8	35.2	5.3	NA	15.3	29.3
Female Headed	95,021	9.1	0.7	7.3	33.8	5.1	NA	15.3	28.6
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	43,855	1.6	0.3	1.7	39.5	9.6	NA	13.1	34.2
Kahama Municipal	52,462	18.2	1.1	11.5	20.6	6.4	NA	21.4	20.7
Msalala District	41,796	5.1	0.4	3.7	39.9	8.1	NA	19.9	22.9
Kishapu District	42,249	3.9	0.7	1.9	44.4	1.3	NA	7.9	39.9
Shinyanga District	57,043	3.0	0.3	2.3	42.7	3.0	NA	15.1	33.5
Shinyanga Municipal	29,041	19.1	2.0	28.1	15.6	2.3	NA	12.4	20.5

### 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 Shinyanga Region, 82.4 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 70 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Kishapu District (55.6%) (Figure 12.2).

**Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved**



**Roofing Material by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (96.3%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 72.0 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 53.4 percent in Kishapu District Council to 95.4 percent in Kahama Municipal Council. The Council with

the highest percentage (24.4%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Ushetu District.

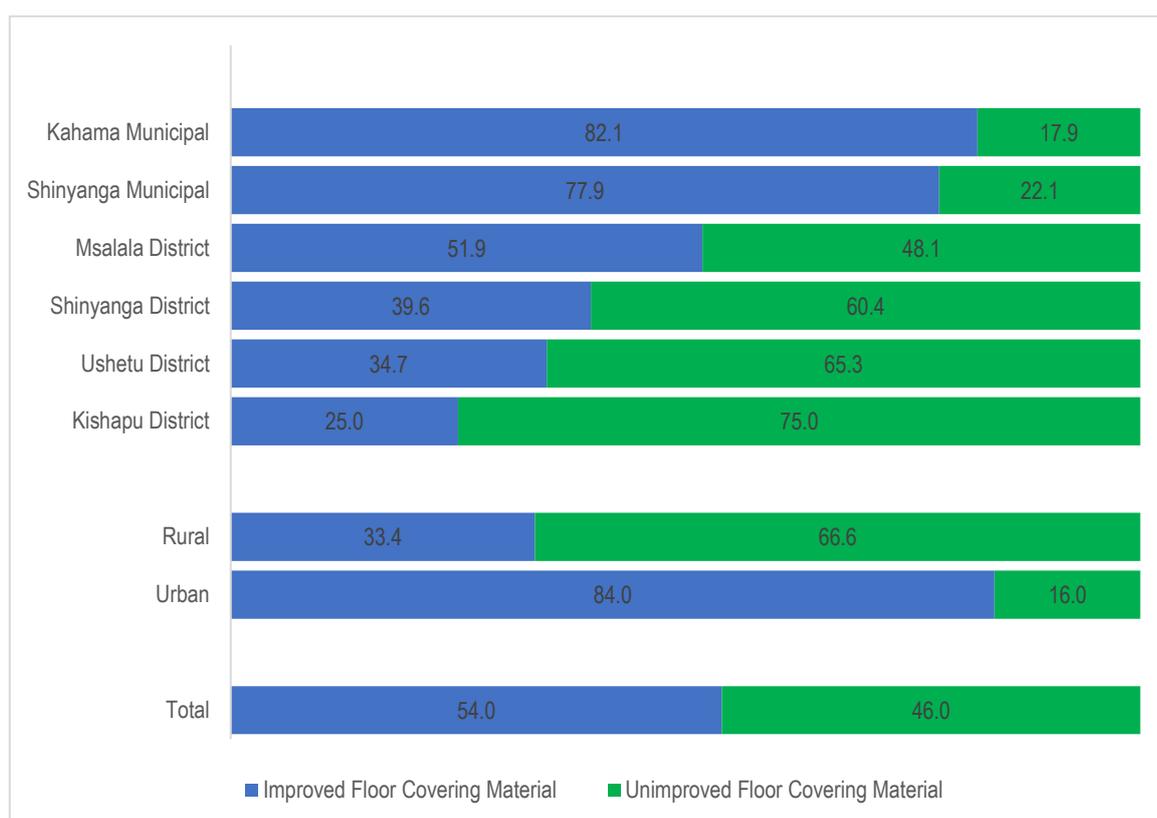
**Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	248,525	72.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	18.6	8.4	0.1	0.3
Urban	170,246	96.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	65,810	72.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.4	1.9	0.1	0.5
Kahama Municipal	103,113	95.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
Msalala District	64,973	88.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.0	1.2	0.1	0.1
Kishapu District	54,682	53.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	16.9	27.2	0.1	0.2
Shinyanga District	78,826	78.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	17.3	3.7	0.1	0.1
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	93.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.3	2.9	0.0	0.1

### 12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Shinyanga Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 54.0 while 46.0 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 25.0 percent in Kishapu District to 82.1 percent in Kahama Municipal (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 47.9 percent of households in Shinyanga Region are living in dwellings with Cement floors followed by earth or sand floors (45.4%). In urban areas, seven out of ten households (71.1%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (15.7%). In rural areas, most households (65.8%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (31.9%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (70.1%) in Kahama Municipal followed by Shinyanga Municipal

Town (62.2%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Kishapu District (22.9 percent) and Ushetu District (33.9%) (Table 12.4).

**Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga, 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 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	248,525	31.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	65.8	0.1	0.3
Urban	170,246	71.1	12.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.7	0.1	0.2
<b>Council</b>											
Ushetu District	65,810	33.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	64.2	0.1	0.5
Kahama Municipal	103,113	70.1	11.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.5	0.0	0.2
Msalala District	64,973	48.4	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	47.4	0.1	0.2
Kishapu District	54,682	22.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	74.2	0.1	0.3
Shinyanga District	78,826	37.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	60.0	0.1	0.2
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	62.2	15.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.8	0.1	0.1

<sup>6</sup> Others include households living in containers or tents.

### 12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Shinyanga Region, have their house walls built with sun dried bricks (50.5%), followed by baked bricks (23.9%) and cement/rock bricks (21.7%). In urban areas, 42.1 percent of households use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (34.1%). In rural areas, 70.4 percent of the households are living in houses built with sundried bricks as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (16.9%).

Shinyanga Municipal has the highest (51.6%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Ushetu District Council have lowest percent (2.3%) 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; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	248,525	0.2	7.8	70.4	16.9	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.2
Urban	170,246	1.0	42.1	21.4	34.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Council</b>											
Ushetu District	65,810	0.3	2.3	57.4	30.1	0.1	0.3	8.1	1.0	0.0	0.4
Kahama Municipal	103,113	1.0	37.7	20.3	39.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Msalala District	64,973	0.3	14.4	52.0	29.8	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.1
Kishapu District	54,682	0.2	12.4	78.4	6.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.2
Shinyanga District	78,826	0.2	9.9	75.2	13.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	1.3	51.6	32.6	13.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0

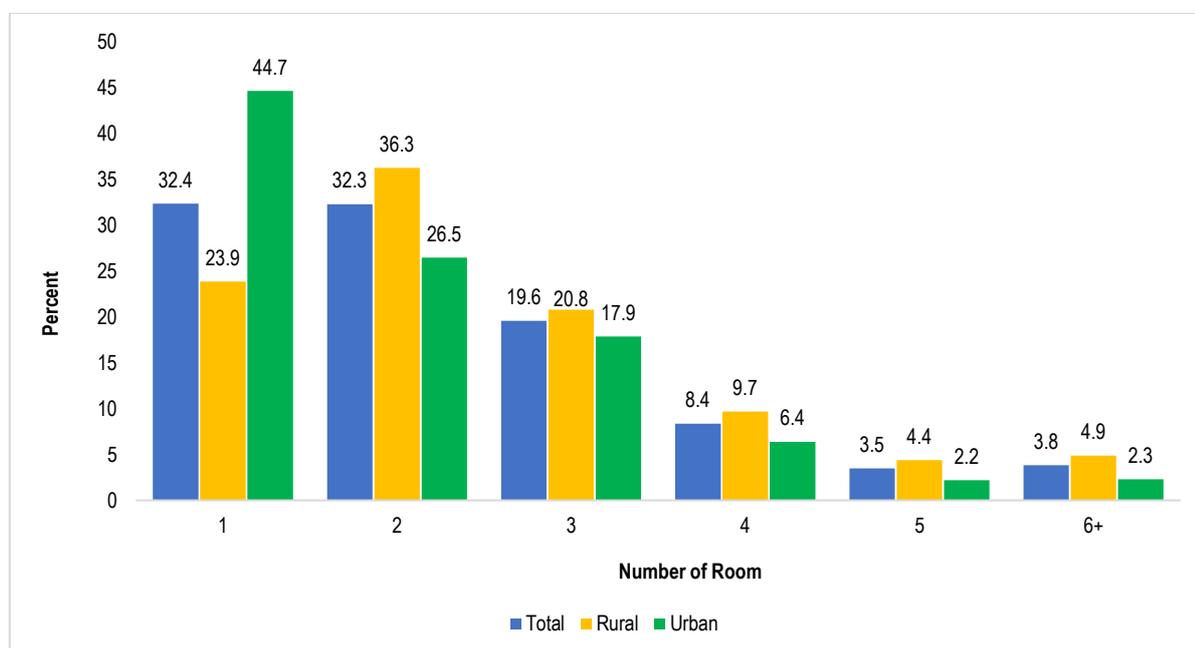
### 12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Three in ten (32.4%) households in Shinyanga Region have one room for sleeping, 32.3 percent have two rooms and 19.6 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 15.7 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. With regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping, there is little difference between male headed and female headed households (2.4% and 2.2% respectively).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (44.7%) in urban than in rural areas (23.9%). Kahama Municipal Council has the highest (44.5%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Kishapu District (20.9%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6)

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



**Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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+	
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Rural	248,525	6.1	23.9	36.3	20.8	9.7	4.4	4.9	2.5
Urban	170,246	4.1	44.7	26.5	17.9	6.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Male Headed	265,824	5.5	31.4	31.6	20.0	8.8	3.8	4.3	2.4
Female Headed	152,947	4.8	34.1	33.6	18.8	7.5	3.0	3.0	2.2
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	65,810	5.9	27.2	35.7	19.7	9.0	3.9	4.5	2.5
Kahama Municipal	103,113	4.3	44.5	27.2	17.4	6.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Msalala District	64,973	5.6	34.7	32.7	18.3	7.7	3.2	3.4	2.3
Kishapu District	54,682	6.1	20.9	34.2	23.1	10.7	5.1	5.9	2.7
Shinyanga District	78,826	5.9	25.2	36.2	19.7	9.8	4.4	4.7	2.5
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	4.1	35.1	29.8	21.6	7.8	2.5	3.2	2.3

## 12.4 Water and Sanitation

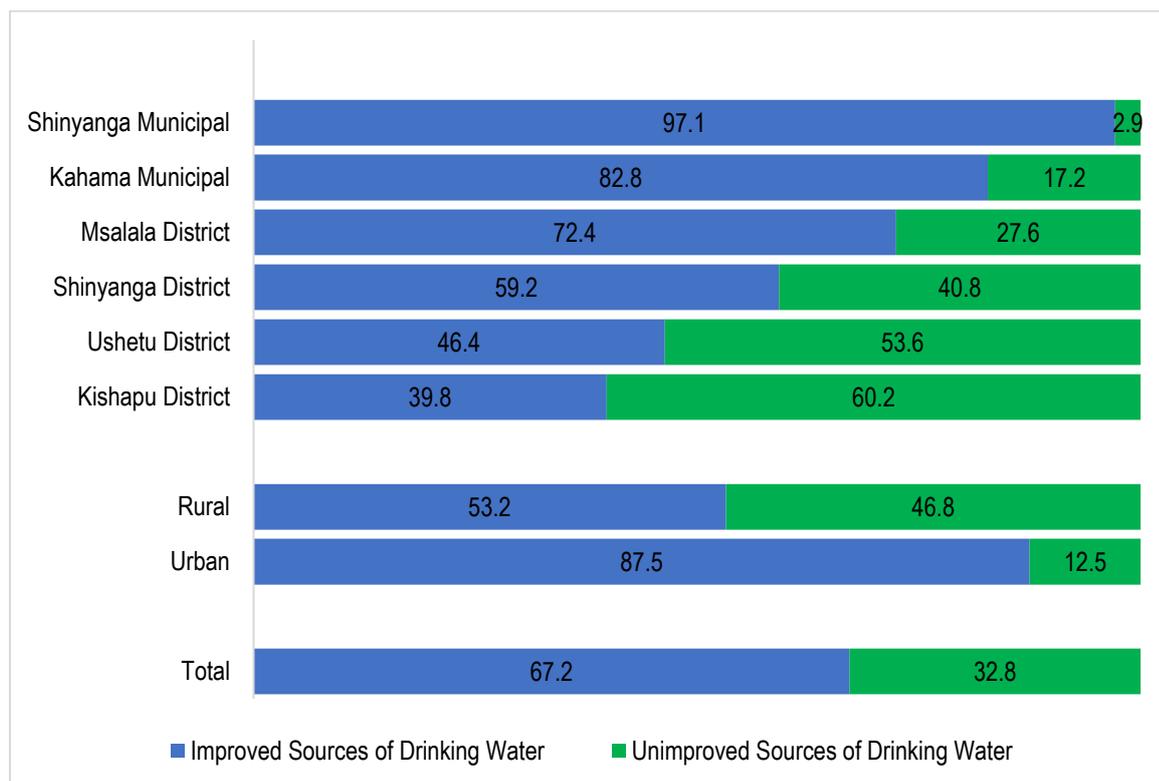
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

### 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.

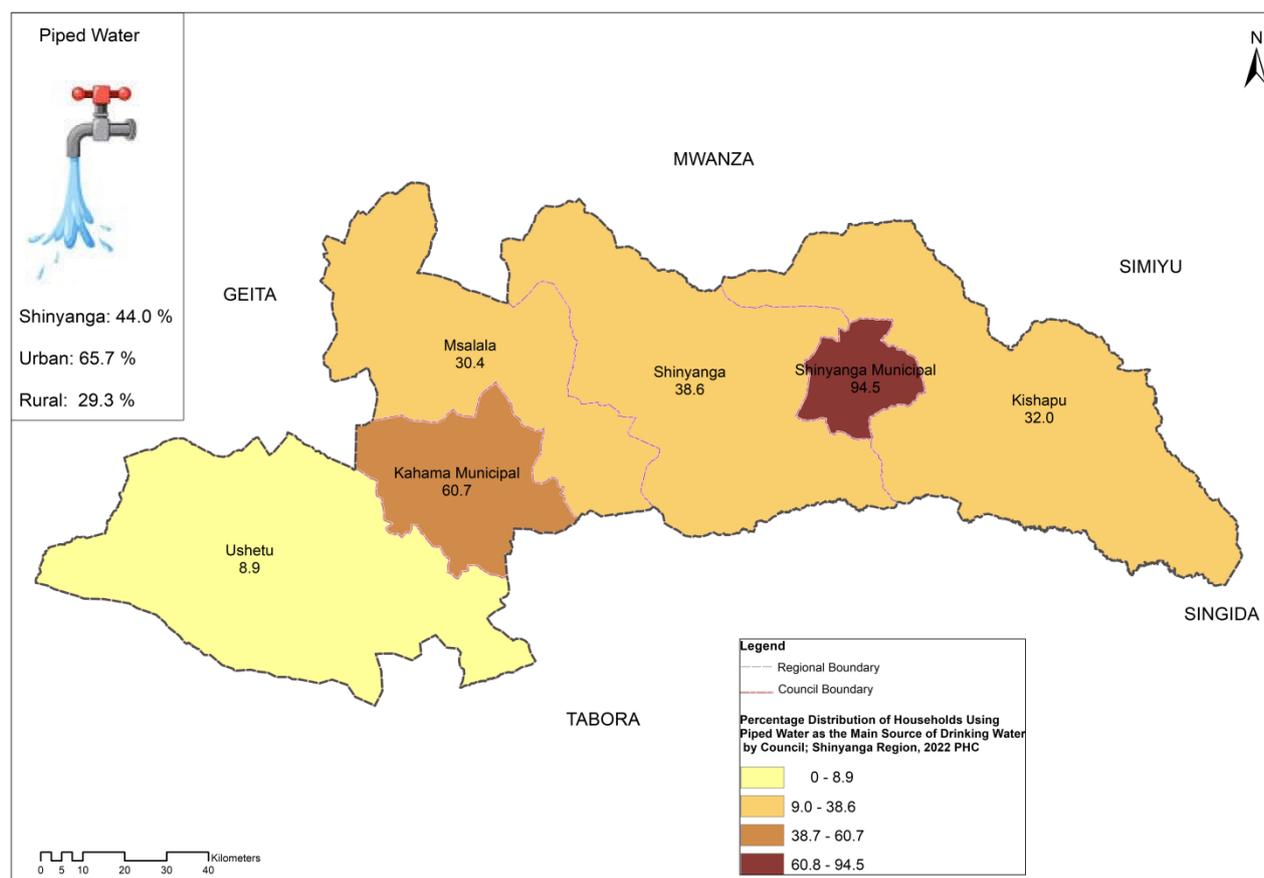
Results show that in Shinyanga region 67.2 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, three councils namely Shinyanga Municipality (97.1%), Kahama Municipality (82.8%) and Msalala District (72.4%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, two councils with less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Kishapu District (39.8%) and Ushetu District (46.4%) (Figure 12.5).

**Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Shinyanga 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 44.0% percent of households in Shinyanga 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



Households living in urban areas have 65.7 percent access to piped water compared to 29.3 percent access to piped water in rural areas. Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 47.5 percent, while 6.9 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 11.3 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 5.9 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 3.1 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 20.3 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 8.9 percent in Ushetu District Council to 94.5 percent in Shinyanga 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Rural	248,525	3.3	2.6	20.3	3.1	5.9	13.0	26.5	0.5	3.9	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.1	16.4
Urban	170,246	21.0	26.5	11.3	6.9	1.6	16.5	11.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.9
Male Headed	265,824	10.3	11.8	16.8	4.5	4.3	14.3	20.8	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.1	10.4
Female Headed	152,947	11.0	13.3	16.4	4.9	3.9	14.6	19.1	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.1	9.5
Council															
Ushetu District	65,810	0.9	0.5	6.8	0.7	7.0	27.1	43.2	0.6	4.8	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	5.7
Kahama Municipal	103,113	21.2	23.8	9.7	6.0	1.8	17.1	15.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.8
Msalala District	64,973	3.1	3.5	19.8	4.0	8.0	27.1	20.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	5.5	0.1	5.6
Kishapu District	54,682	5.4	3.6	21.5	1.5	2.1	1.1	11.0	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.4	45.9
Shinyanga District	78,826	5.1	2.3	25.8	5.4	5.5	7.9	25.7	0.4	4.6	0.2	0.3	6.2	0.1	10.5
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	24.4	40.2	20.0	9.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1

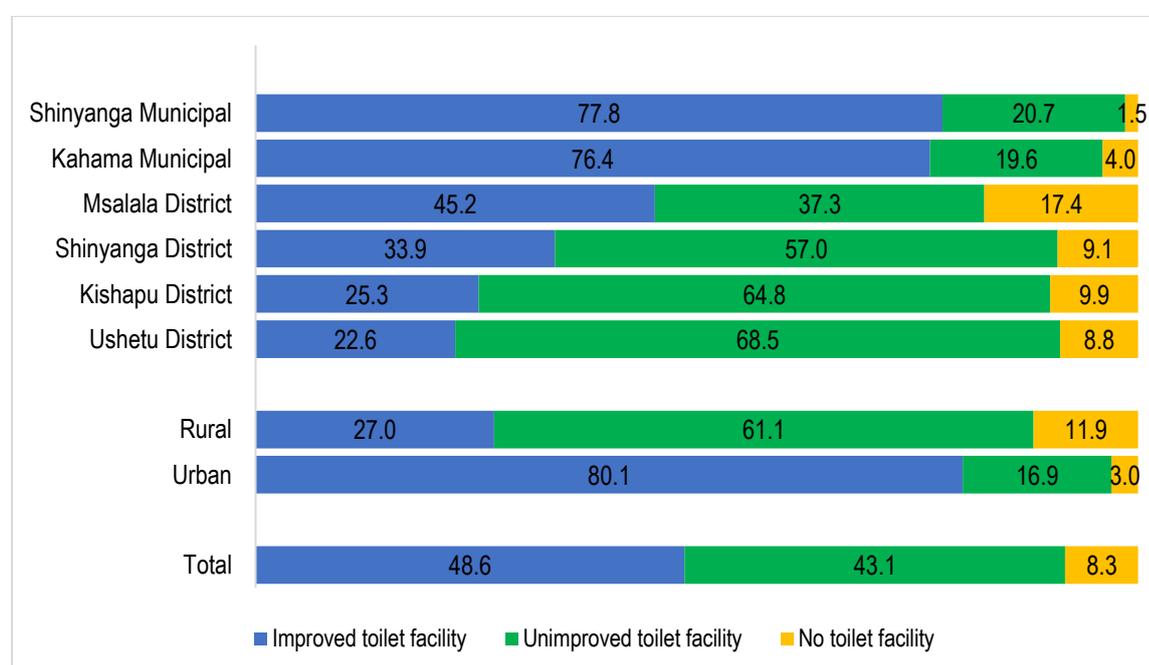
Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco dam, canal and irrigation channels

## 12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

About forty nine percent (48.6%) of households in Shinyanga Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural household's 27.0 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage (77.8%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Ushetu District Council has the lowest (22.6%). The most commonly (42.6%) 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 (60.5% in rural and 16,5% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 1.5 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 17.4 percent in Msalala District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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



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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Rural	248,525	1.1	2.9	6.2	0.8	4.8	1.4	4.0	5.8	60.5	0.6	11.9
Urban	170,246	6.1	21.3	25.8	3.3	9.0	4.6	6.5	3.5	16.5	0.4	3.0
Male Headed	265,824	2.9	10.1	13.6	1.7	6.5	2.6	5.0	5.0	43.8	0.5	8.2
Female Headed	152,947	3.5	11.0	15.1	2.0	6.6	2.8	5.0	4.6	40.5	0.5	8.4
<b>Council</b>												
Ushetu District	65,810	0.6	1.9	3.4	0.3	4.7	1.4	3.4	7.0	67.7	0.9	8.8
Kahama Municipal	103,113	5.5	19.3	25.1	2.8	9.6	4.4	5.9	3.8	19.5	0.1	4.0
Msalala District	64,973	1.8	5.1	14.0	3.1	6.1	3.7	6.5	5.1	36.9	0.4	17.4
Kishapu District	54,682	1.6	3.8	5.2	1.1	3.7	1.2	3.7	5.0	64.4	0.4	9.9
Shinyanga District	78,826	1.3	4.1	9.4	1.0	7.8	1.6	3.7	5.2	56.8	0.2	9.1
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	7.8	26.9	23.0	2.5	4.1	3.0	6.9	3.6	19.1	1.6	1.5

## 12.5 Sources of Energy

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

### 12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Shinyanga Region use firewood (57.8%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (30.8%). In rural areas 80.9 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 24.0 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 12.4 percent and in urban areas it is 57.6 percent.

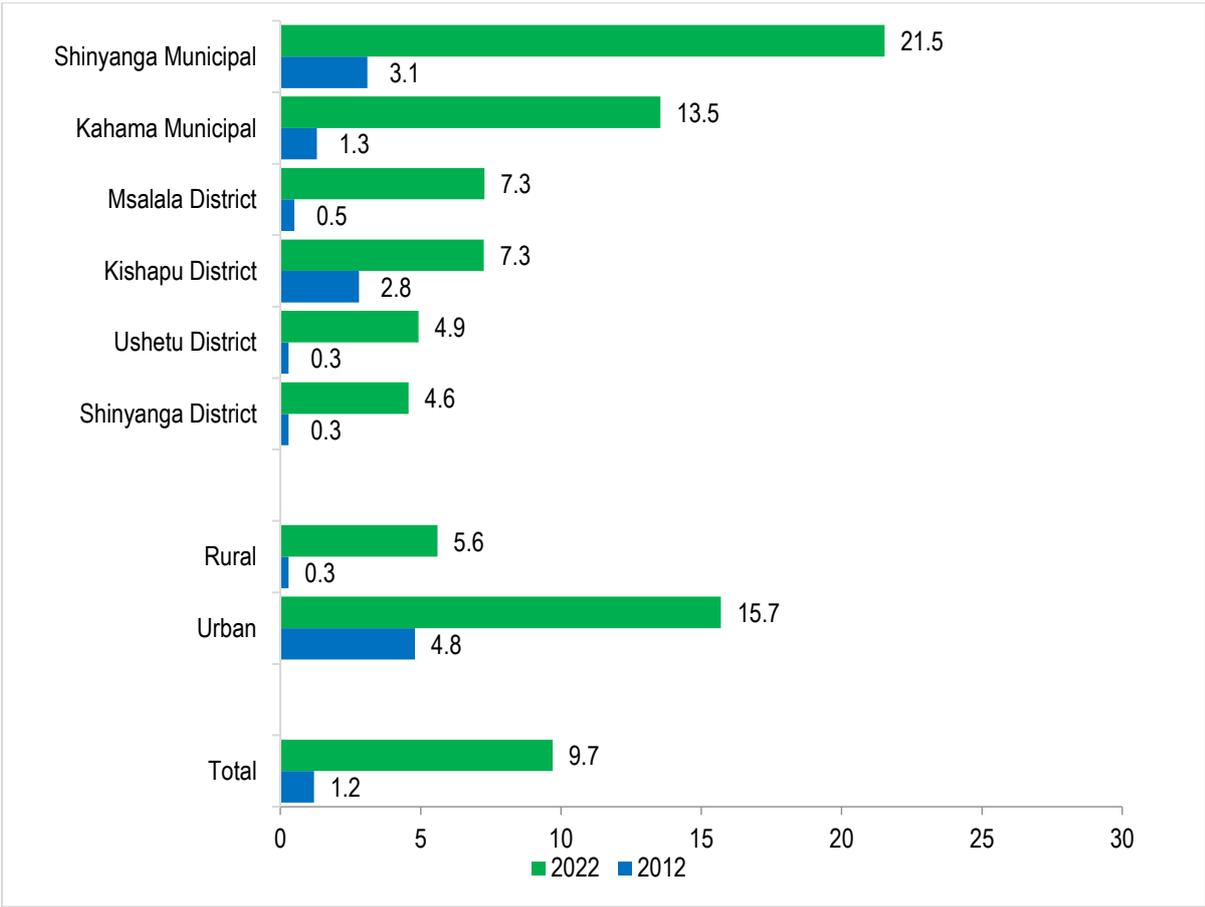
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 27.6 percent in Kahama Municipal to 80.1 percent in Kishapu District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 11.4 percent in Kishapu District Council to 56.7 percent in Kahama Municipal Council (Table 12.9).

**Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Rural	248,525	1.1	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	12.4	80.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Urban	170,246	5.2	2.7	0.3	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	57.6	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1
Male Headed	265,824	2.7	2.9	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	29.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Female Headed	152,947	2.8	2.8	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	33.8	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Council</b>															
Ushetu District	65,810	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	13.9	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Kahama Municipal	103,113	4.3	3.2	0.2	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	56.7	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Msalala District	64,973	1.5	3.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	29.1	61.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Kishapu District	54,682	3.2	1.8	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.4	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Shinyanga District	78,826	0.6	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.5	77.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	7.0	2.3	0.7	11.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	45.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.2 percent in 2012 to 9.7 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Shinyanga Municipal from 3.1 percent in 2012 to 21.5 percent in 2022 and Kahama Municipal from 1.3 percent in 2012 to 13.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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



**12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting**

Results show that, 25.9 percent of households in Shinyanga Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, and 42.5 percent of households are using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (50.7%) compared with the rural households (9.0%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 5.0 percent in Ushetu District Council to 55.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Ushetu District (58.4%) followed by Shinyanga District (49.0%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

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

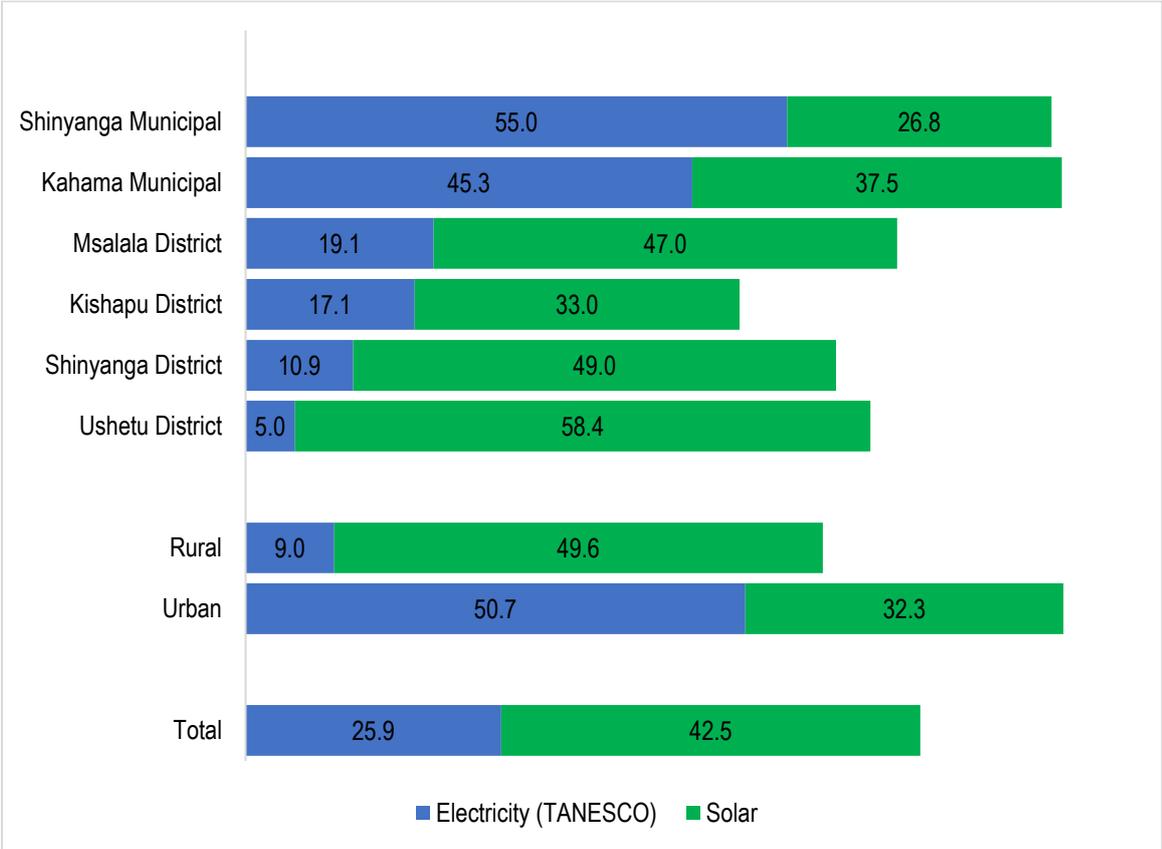
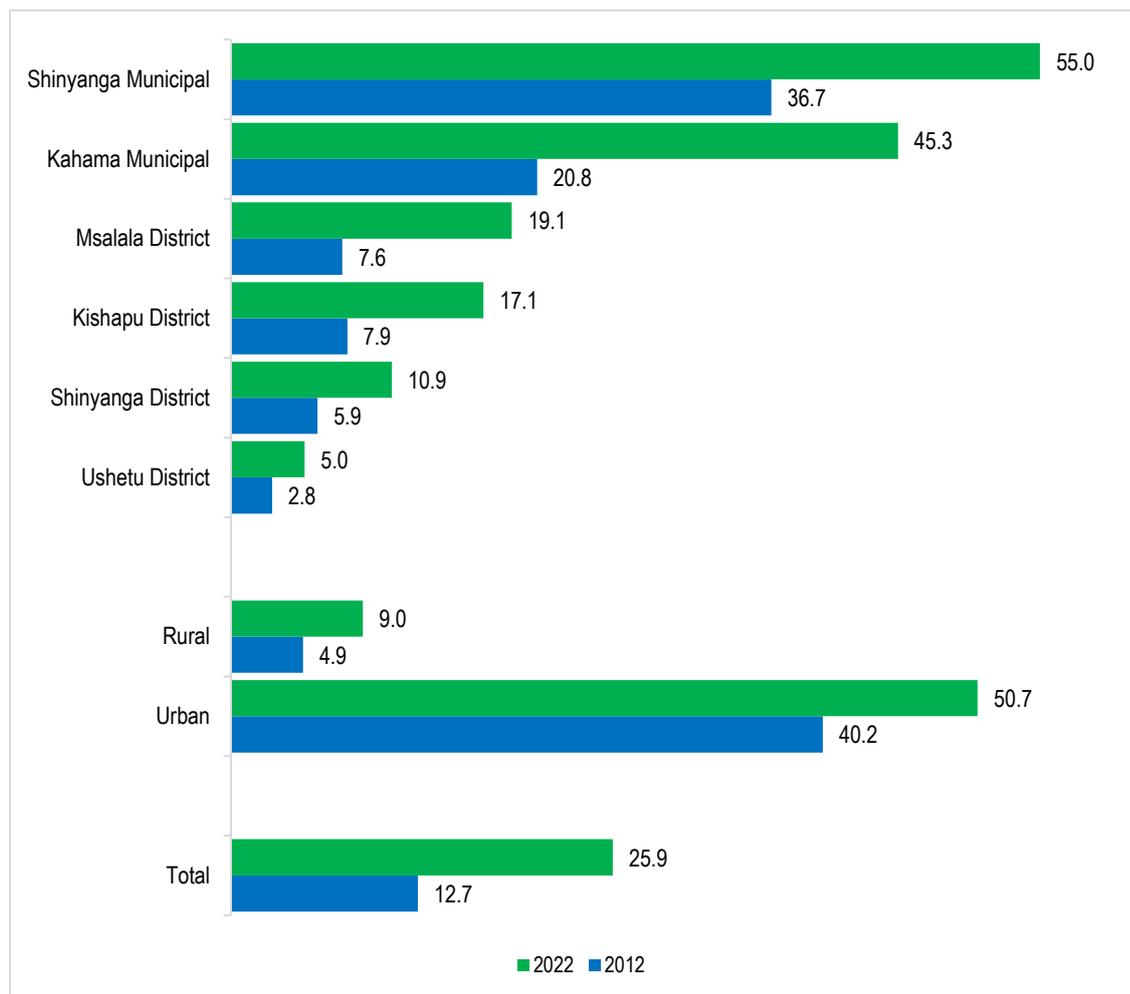


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Shinyanga Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 12.7 percent in 2012 to 25.9 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

**Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Shinyanga 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; Shinyanga 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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rural	248,525	9.0	49.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.6	37.3	0.0
Urban	170,246	50.7	32.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	14.1	0.0
Male Headed	265,824	25.0	45.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	26.4	0.0
Female Headed	152,947	27.5	38.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.8	30.5	0.0
<b>Council</b>														
Ushetu District	65,810	5.0	58.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.5	32.3	0.0
Kahama Municipal	103,113	45.3	37.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	14.6	0.0
Msalala District	64,973	19.1	47.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	30.1	0.0
Kishapu District	54,682	17.1	33.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.4	45.9	0.0
Shinyanga District	78,826	10.9	49.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.2	36.8	0.0
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	55.0	26.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	13.4	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.

Four out of ten (45.6%) of households in Shinyanga Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by regularly collection means of disposal (19.4%). In urban areas, 38.6 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (38.4%) and burying or pit (8.5%). In rural areas 50.4 percent of households use burning followed by regularly collection means of disposal (6.4%) and burying or pit (14.9%). Shinyanga Municipal Council has a higher percentage (48.9%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Kahama Municipal Council (32.3%) (Table 12.11).

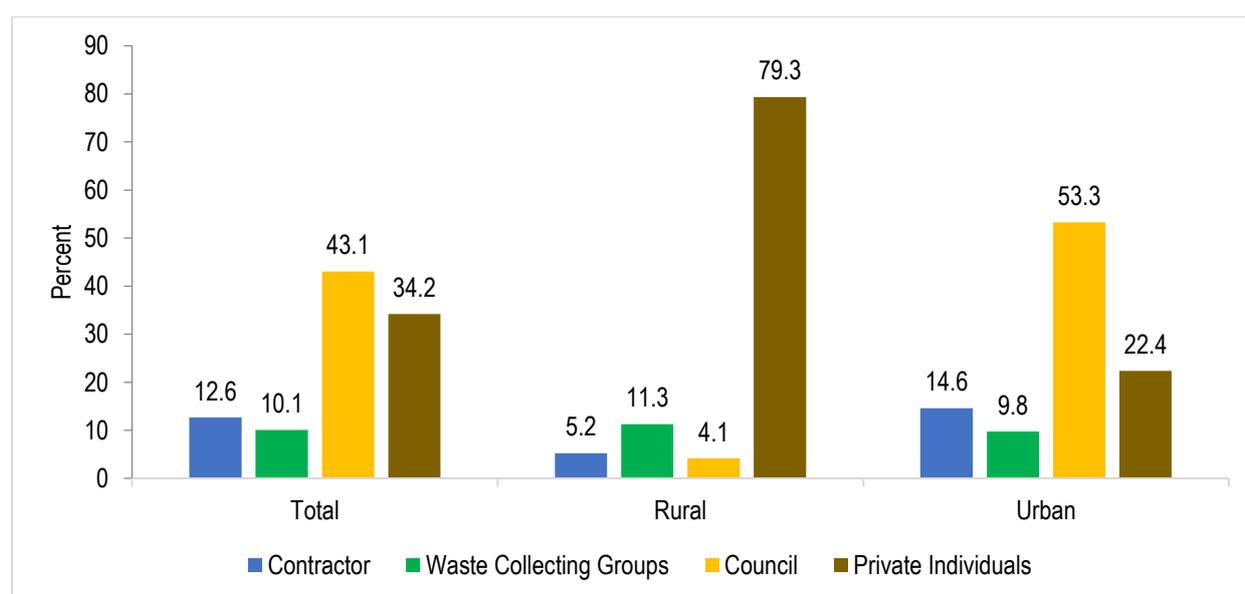
**Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Rural	248,525	6.4	1.1	50.4	0.6	14.9	10.7	0.1	12.3	3.4
Urban	170,246	38.4	3.6	38.6	0.4	8.5	3.3	0.1	6.2	1.0
Male Headed	265,824	18.5	2.1	45.7	0.5	12.8	7.8	0.0	10.2	2.5
Female Headed	152,947	21.1	2.2	45.5	0.6	11.5	7.5	0.1	9.3	2.4
<b>Council</b>										
Ushetu District	65,810	5.2	0.8	39.6	0.6	19.1	9.1	0.1	22.7	2.8
Kahama Municipal	103,113	32.3	3.7	38.9	0.5	9.9	4.0	0.1	9.3	1.3
Msalala District	64,973	11.0	1.8	50.9	0.4	10.2	9.7	0.1	11.3	4.5
Kishapu District	54,682	8.4	1.0	59.0	1.1	12.9	11.3	0.0	3.1	3.2
Shinyanga District	78,826	9.7	1.6	52.4	0.5	14.5	10.7	0.0	8.1	2.5
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	48.9	3.2	35.6	0.1	7.0	2.0	0.0	2.5	0.7

## 12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (43.1%) and private individuals 34.2% are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (79.3%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (53.3%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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



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

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,213</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>
Rural	18,764	5.2	11.3	4.1	79.3
Urban	71,449	14.6	9.8	53.3	22.4
Male Headed Households	54,660	12.6	10.0	41.7	35.7
Female Headed Households	35,553	12.8	10.2	45.1	31.9
<b>Council</b>					
Ushetu District	3,950	1.2	13.1	5.0	80.8
Kahama Municipal	37,156	22.4	11.4	50.7	15.5
Msalala District	8,360	1.4	13.7	1.8	83.1
Kishapu District	5,125	14.8	11.6	3.5	70.2
Shinyanga District	8,877	1.5	6.9	3.4	88.2
Shinyanga Municipal	26,745	7.5	7.5	71.7	13.4

### 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 57.5 percent of households in Shinyanga Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (67.9%) and 50.3 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 (80.9%) in Shinyanga Municipal Council followed by Kahama Municipal Council (65.9%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Ushetu and Msalala District (45.8% and 49.2 respectively). (Table 12.13).

**Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Rural	248,525	50.3	0.2	0.4	8.4	0.7	17.9	12.5	7.8	1.9
Urban	170,246	67.9	3.0	0.9	3.1	0.5	10.9	8.2	4.0	1.5
Male Headed	265,824	57.3	1.2	0.6	6.3	0.6	15.2	10.7	6.4	1.7
Female Headed	152,947	57.8	1.6	0.6	6.1	0.6	14.7	10.7	5.9	1.9
<b>Council</b>										
Ushetu District	65,810	45.8	0.2	0.1	10.6	0.8	17.9	12.2	10.6	1.9
Kahama Municipal	103,113	65.9	3.0	1.1	3.9	0.6	11.5	8.1	4.8	1.2
Msalala District	64,973	49.2	0.4	0.4	6.8	0.5	16.1	14.0	9.2	3.4
Kishapu District	54,682	52.9	0.2	1.2	7.6	0.7	18.5	13.5	4.2	1.3
Shinyanga District	78,826	50.8	0.2	0.2	7.9	0.6	19.6	12.5	6.4	1.8
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	80.9	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	6.6	4.5	1.6	1.1

## 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 Shinyanga Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (40.6%) followed by motorcycles (7.9%) and motor vehicles (2.1%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (45.3%) compared with female-headed households (32.5%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is higher (47.9%) in rural than in urban areas (30.0%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 26.6 percent in Kahama Municipal to 51.7 percent in Shinyanga District (Table 12.14).

**Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Transport Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Rural	248,525	47.9	0.8	7.3	0.1	0.2	1.4
Urban	170,246	30.0	4.1	8.7	0.2	0.7	0.7
Male Headed	265,824	45.3	2.4	9.6	0.2	0.5	1.3
Female Headed	152,947	32.5	1.7	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.9
<b>Council</b>							
Ushetu District	65,810	40.1	0.5	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.8
Kahama Municipal	103,113	26.6	3.2	7.4	0.2	0.8	0.8
Msalala District	64,973	43.1	1.3	8.1	0.1	0.4	1.6
Kishapu District	54,682	45.4	1.4	8.4	0.1	0.3	1.7
Shinyanga District	78,826	51.7	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.2	1.4
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	44.0	6.1	11.3	0.2	0.6	0.6

### 12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 65.3 percent of households

own houses. The percentage of households in Shinyanga Region owning houses is higher (76.6%) in rural than in urban areas (48.9%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is higher (67.3%) than for female headed households (61.8%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (8.6%), charcoal iron (10.9%), electric or gas cooker (8.4%) and refrigerator or freezer (5.1%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

**Table 12.95: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Housing and Cooking Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Rural	248,525	76.6	2.6	9.5	2.7	1.5
Urban	170,246	48.9	17.4	12.8	16.7	10.4
Male Headed	265,824	67.3	8.4	11.6	8.2	5.0
Female Headed	152,947	61.8	8.9	9.5	8.7	5.3
<b>Council</b>						
Ushetu District	65,810	72.4	1.2	8.8	1.2	0.6
Kahama Municipal	103,113	49.9	14.4	11.7	14.3	8.1
Msalala District	64,973	67.2	5.0	9.7	5.0	2.7
Kishapu District	54,682	77.7	5.1	11.1	5.1	3.5
Shinyanga District	78,826	74.5	2.7	9.4	2.9	1.3
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	57.5	23.7	15.3	21.6	15.6

### 12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Shinyanga Region, 63.7 percent of households own land or farm and 58.4 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (74.8%) than in urban areas (47.5%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (68.9%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (43.2%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 50.3 percent of households in Kahama Municipal to 73.8 percent of households in Kishapu District. On the other hand, the percentage of households' owning hand hoe ranges from 43.9 percent in Kahama Municipal to 71.6 percent in Kishapu District (Table 12.16).

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

Residence/Household Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Rural	248,525	21.9	0.4	68.9	7.4	24.2	74.8	0.2
Urban	170,246	4.4	0.3	43.2	3.7	4.9	47.5	0.3
Male Headed	265,824	17.0	0.4	60.8	6.8	18.8	66.2	0.3
Female Headed	152,947	11.0	0.3	54.4	4.4	12.1	59.4	0.2
<b>Council</b>								
Ushetu District	65,810	17.5	0.3	65.0	4.7	20.1	73.6	0.2
Kahama Municipal	103,113	6.1	0.3	43.9	2.9	6.7	50.3	0.2
Msalala District	64,973	16.3	0.4	58.4	6.1	18.5	63.7	0.3
Kishapu District	54,682	23.3	0.5	71.6	13.6	25.2	73.8	0.5
Shinyanga District	78,826	23.2	0.4	67.6	6.2	25.6	72.9	0.3
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	4.7	0.3	51.3	4.6	4.8	53.0	0.2

## Chapter 13

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

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- About eight out of ten (76.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About twelve percent (12.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- About Sixty Four percent (63.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone.
- Almost nine out of ten households (86.0%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Shinyanga Region.
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.8%) 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 primary education (96.8%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (71.5%).

#### 13.1 Introduction

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

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

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Shinyanga Region, which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Shinyanga 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 39.6 percent of households in Shinyanga Region have a radio<sup>7</sup>. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (43.8%) than in rural areas (36.6%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Ushetu District (60.0%). followed by Shinyanga Municipal (52.8%) and Kahama Municipal (40.4%). Kishapu District has the lowest percentage of households with radio (28.4%) (Table 13.1).

### **13.3 Ownership of Television**

According to the 2022 PHC results, 26.4 percent of the households in Shinyanga Region own televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (35.6%) of households with television sets than rural areas (20.2%). Across councils, Ushetu District has the highest proportion of households owning television (46.5 %), followed by Shinyanga Municipal (40.7 %) and Kahama Municipal (31.9%). On the other hand, Shinyanga District Council has the smallest proportion (11.3 %), followed by Kishapu District (11.4%) (Table 13.1).

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<sup>7</sup> For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a stand alone unit only.

### 13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than two percent (1.5%) of households in Shinyanga Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephone is twice higher in rural areas (1.9%) than that of urban areas (0.8%). Ushetu District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (5.9%), followed by Kahama Municipal Council (0.9%). Shinyanga District Council has less than one percent (0.4%) of households with landline telephones which is the lowest (Table 13.1).

### 13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.4 percent of households in Shinyanga Region have Internet<sup>8</sup> facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Kahama Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.7%), followed by Shinyanga Municipal (0.6 %) while Msalala District and Kishapu District (0.3% each), Ushetu District and Shinyanga District (0.2% each) have relatively small percentages of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

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<sup>8</sup> 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,771</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Rural	248,525	36.6	29.6	7.0	20.2	16.4	3.8	1.9	0.2
Urban	170,246	43.8	28.8	15.0	35.6	25.2	10.3	0.8	0.7
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	65,810	60.0	48.9	11.1	46.5	38.3	8.2	5.9	0.2
Kahama Municipal	103,113	40.4	27.8	12.6	31.9	23.4	8.5	0.9	0.7
Msalala District	64,973	29.1	22.0	7.1	17.3	13.4	3.9	0.5	0.3
Kishapu District	54,682	28.4	22.8	5.6	11.4	8.6	2.7	0.6	0.3
Shinyanga District	78,826	29.1	22.6	6.5	11.3	8.9	2.4	0.4	0.2
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	52.8	33.5	19.2	40.7	27.3	13.4	0.8	0.6

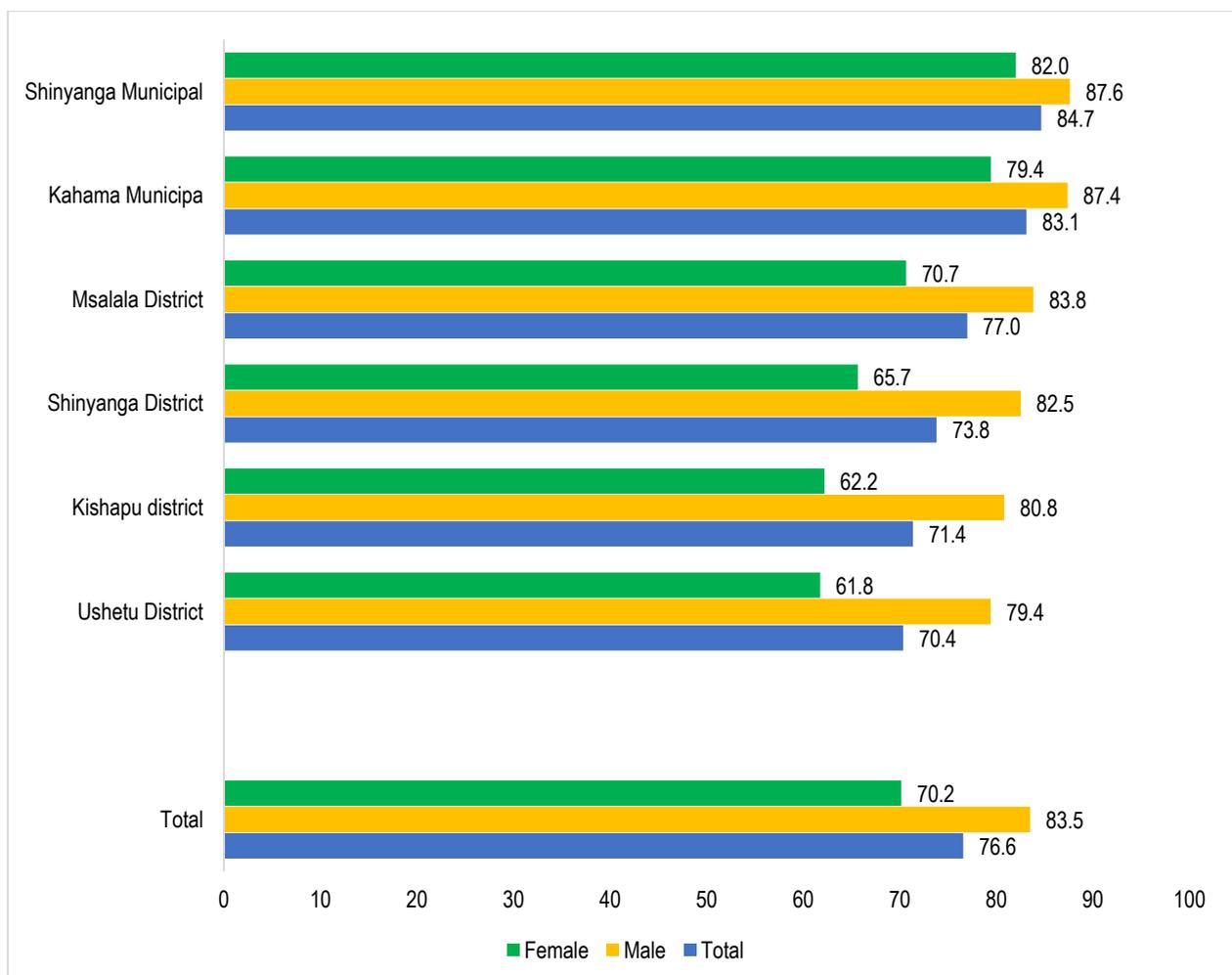
## 13.6 Mobile Phones

### 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 76.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phones (84.9%) than rural areas (72.1%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (83.5%) than females (70.2%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2)

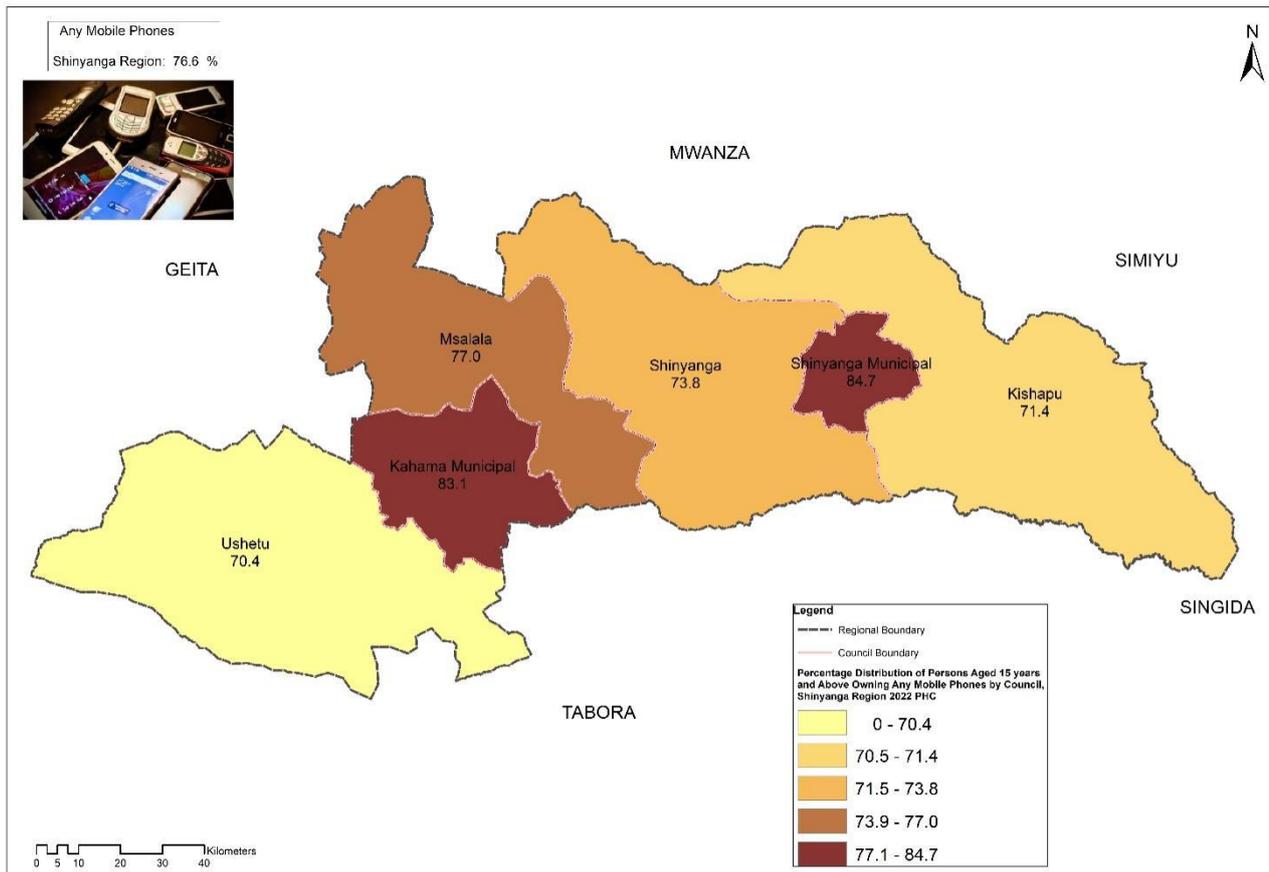
**Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Councils and Sex; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**



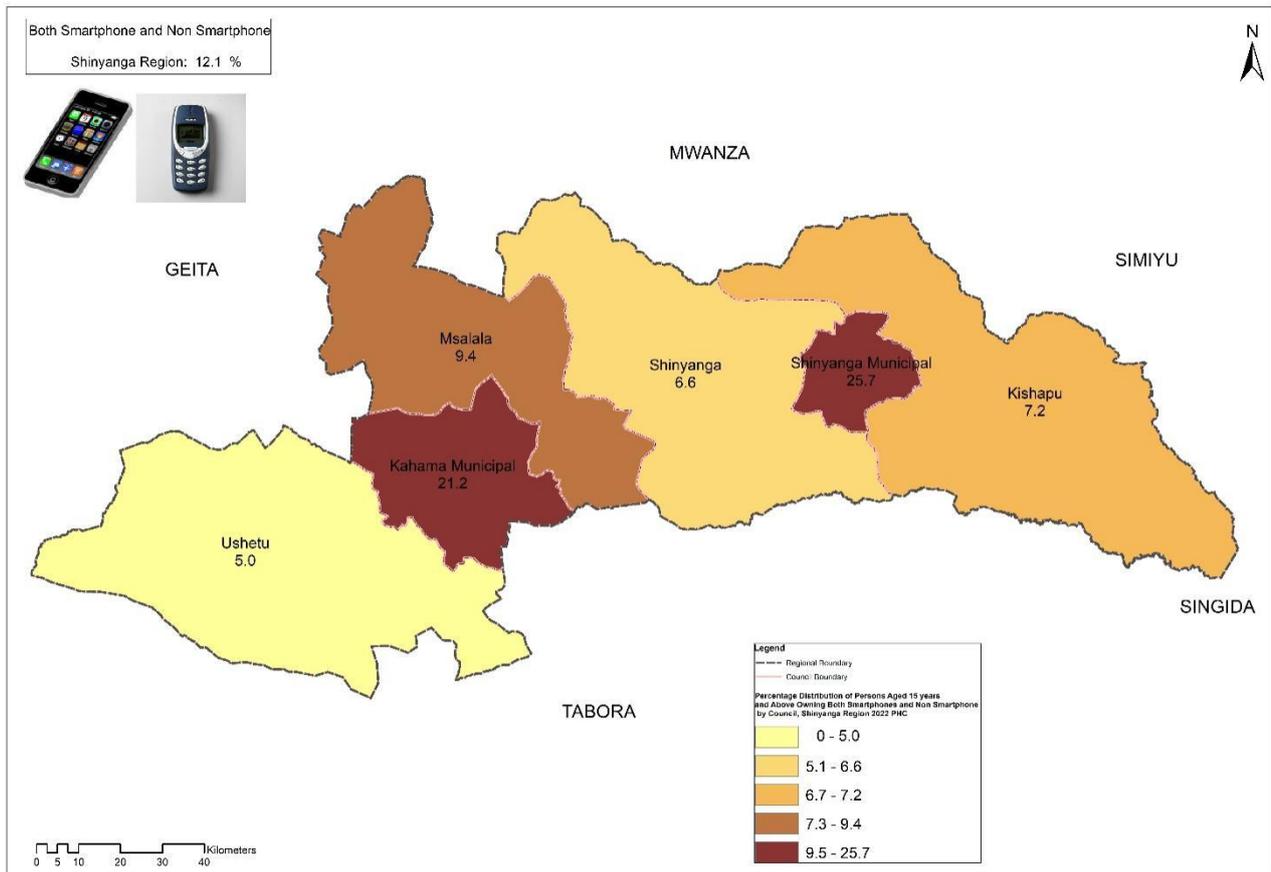
**Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,173,044</b>	<b>563,149</b>	<b>609,895</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>59.2</b>
Rural	765,118	371,669	393,449	72.1	81.0	63.8	5.8	7.5	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	65.9	73.1	59.2
Urban	407,926	191,480	216,446	84.9	88.5	81.8	23.9	26.8	21.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	59.9	60.7	59.2
<b>Council</b>															
Ushetu District	192,298	93,696	98,602	70.4	79.4	61.8	5.0	6.5	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	65.0	72.6	57.8
Kahama Municipal;	250,739	116,906	133,833	83.1	87.4	79.4	21.2	24.0	18.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	60.7	62.3	59.3
Msalala District	186,603	89,762	96,841	77.0	83.8	70.7	9.4	11.6	7.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	67.1	71.7	62.8
Kishapu District	174,662	85,998	88,664	71.4	80.8	62.2	7.2	9.1	5.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	63.8	71.3	56.5
Shinyanga District	240,557	116,457	124,100	73.8	82.5	65.7	6.6	8.5	4.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	66.9	73.6	60.5
Shinyanga Municipal	128,185	60,330	67,855	84.7	87.6	82.0	25.7	27.9	23.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	57.9	58.8	57.2

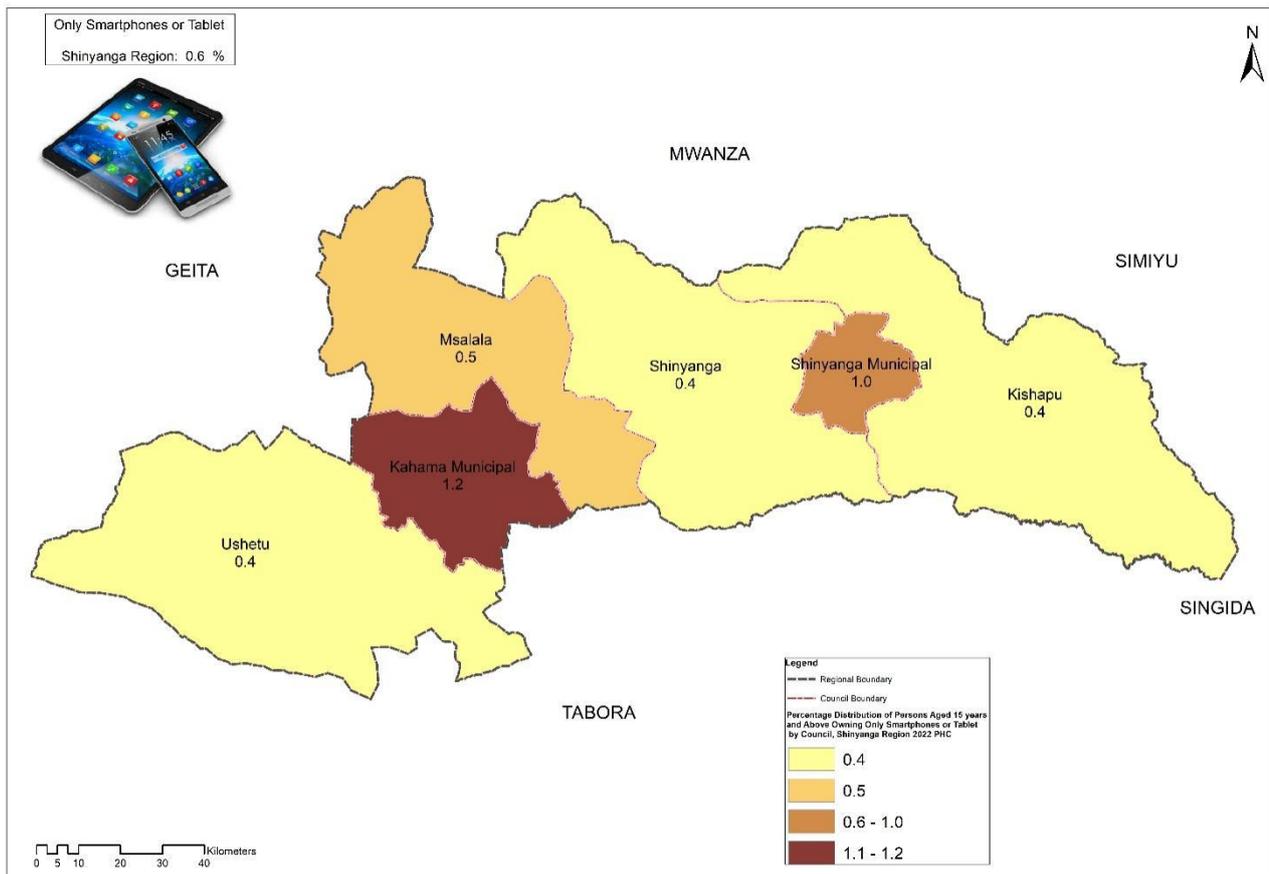
**Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC.**



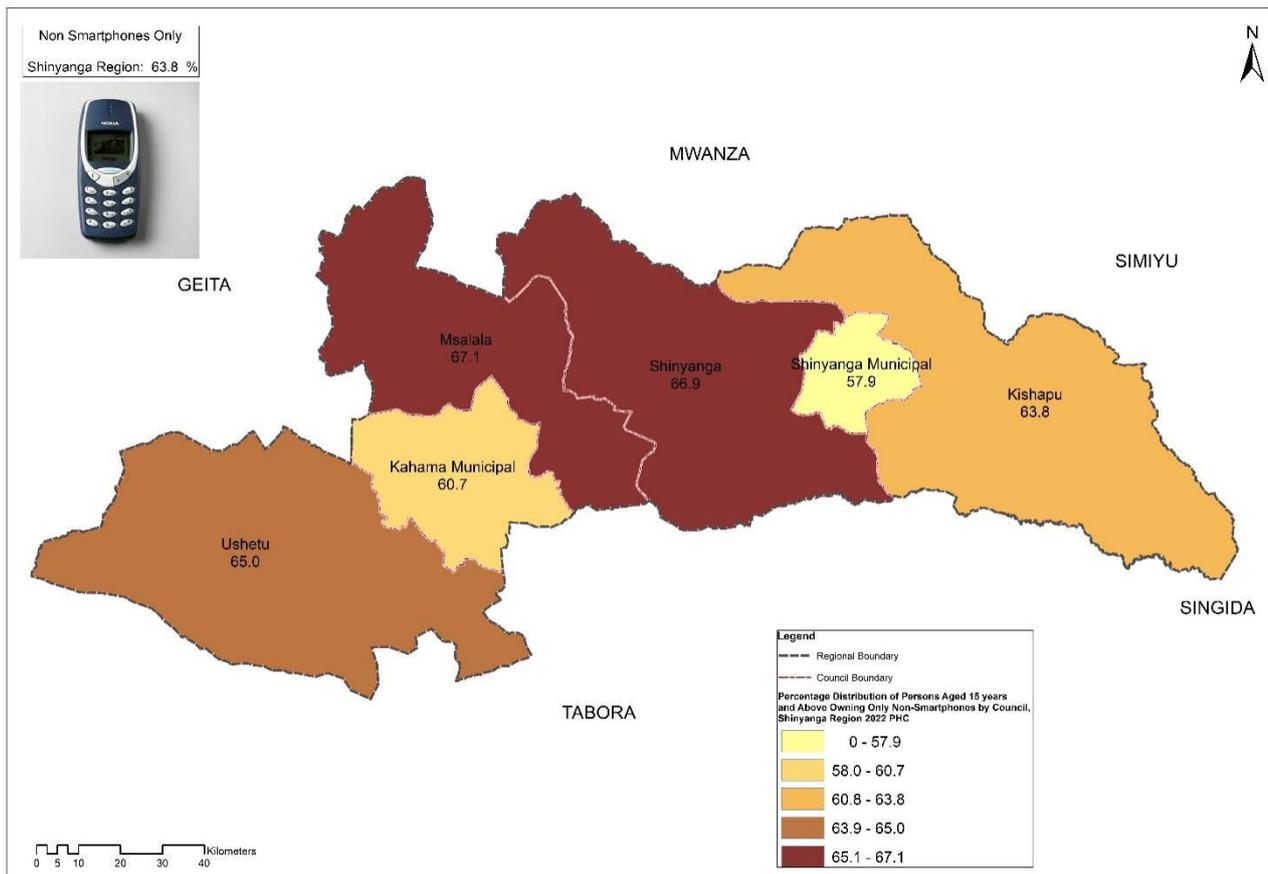
**Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Shinyanga Region 2022 PHC.**



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



**Map 13.4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC.**



### 13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Shinyanga Region 86.0 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 (90.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (82.8%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 34.9 percent and 82.3 percent own non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (11.2% and 81.3%, respectively).

Across all councils in Shinyanga, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of households. Results also indicate that Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (38.6%), followed by Kahama Municipal (31.6%) and Msalala District (17.2%) while Ushetu District recorded 9.0 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.3).

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

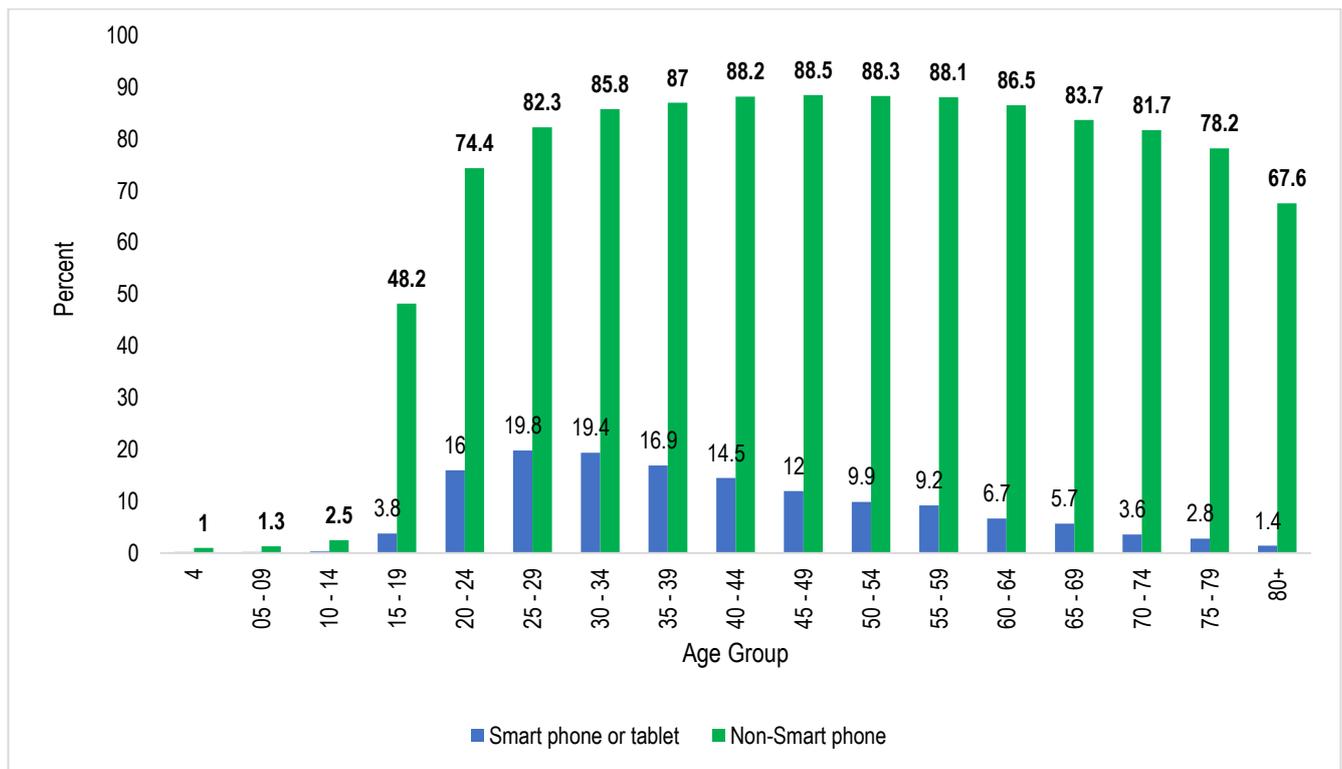
Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
<b>Total</b>	418,771	86.0	20.8	81.7
Rural	248,525	82.8	11.2	81.3
Urban	170,246	90.7	34.9	82.3
<b>Council</b>				
Ushetu District	65,810	81.0	9.0	80.0
Kahama Municipal;	103,113	89.7	31.6	82.2
Msalala District	64,973	85.2	17.2	82.0
Kishapu District	54,682	83.1	14.3	80.9
Shinyanga District	78,826	84.5	12.6	83.0
Shinyanga Municipal	51,367	91.3	38.6	81.4

### 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 Shinyanga Region; it is owned by 47.4 percent of all individuals (51.0% of males and 44.0% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 43.1 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 56.6 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (19.8%) for individuals in the age group 25 - 29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (88.5%) which are in the age group 45 – 49 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point at age group 45-49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

**Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Shinyanga 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; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	47.4	51.0	44.0	43.1	47.7	38.6	56.6	58.3	55.1	7.9	9.0	6.9	3.7	4.6	2.8	16.9	18.5	15.4
4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 - 9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
10- 14	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
15 - 19	48.2	51.3	45.1	44.9	49.0	40.6	55.3	56.9	54.0	3.8	4.2	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	8.2	9.1	7.4
20 - 24	74.4	82.5	67.4	69.0	79.8	59.0	83.9	87.7	81.0	16.0	17.7	14.5	8.3	10.3	6.5	29.6	32.3	27.5
25 - 29	82.3	91.0	74.6	76.8	88.7	65.8	90.7	94.7	87.4	19.8	22.3	17.5	10.2	12.9	7.8	34.2	37.3	31.7
30 - 34	85.8	93.7	78.3	81.3	92.1	71.1	92.7	96.3	89.5	19.4	22.4	16.6	10.3	13.1	7.6	33.8	37.1	30.6
35 - 39	87.0	95.0	79.4	83.1	93.9	73.1	93.4	96.8	90.1	16.9	19.9	14.0	8.4	11.1	5.9	31.0	34.0	27.9
40 - 44	88.2	95.3	81.4	85.1	94.4	76.4	93.6	96.7	90.5	14.5	17.3	11.8	6.6	8.9	4.4	28.4	31.6	25.2
45 - 49	88.5	95.6	81.8	85.7	94.9	77.3	94.1	97.0	91.3	12.0	14.5	9.8	5.4	7.1	3.9	25.4	28.6	22.1
50 - 54	88.3	95.5	81.4	85.8	94.8	77.4	93.9	97.0	90.8	9.9	12.3	7.5	4.7	6.4	3.1	21.6	25.3	18.0
55 - 59	88.1	95.6	80.3	85.8	94.9	76.3	93.6	97.3	89.7	9.2	11.6	6.8	4.3	6.0	2.5	20.7	24.5	16.8
60 - 64	86.5	94.4	78.9	84.5	93.6	76.0	91.4	96.5	86.5	6.7	8.8	4.7	3.1	4.5	1.8	15.9	19.8	12.2
65 - 69	83.7	93.1	75.6	81.5	92.3	72.2	89.2	95.3	84.0	5.7	7.8	3.8	2.5	3.7	1.5	13.7	18.2	9.9
70 - 74	81.7	91.4	72.7	80.1	90.7	70.0	86.1	93.5	80.0	3.6	4.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.2	8.9	11.9	6.5
75 - 79	78.2	88.9	69.2	76.4	88.1	66.5	83.3	91.6	76.8	2.8	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	7.4	9.7	5.7
80 +	67.6	80.3	59.3	66.8	79.5	58.0	70.4	83.4	63.0	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	3.5	5.4	2.4

### 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 primary education (96.8%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (70.4%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (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' Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Owning Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	68.7	73.2	64.4	65.3	71.3	58.9	83.8	82.7	84.7	848	447	401	656	366	290	192	81	111
Primary School (1 - 8)	79.0	86.2	71.7	75.3	84.3	65.7	86.6	90.5	83.2	512,865	281,525	231,340	329,424	191,169	138,255	183,441	90,356	93,085
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	70.4	74.5	66.4	62.2	68.2	55.8	78.6	81.0	76.2	147,401	78,051	69,350	64,270	36,165	28,105	83,131	41,886	41,245
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	77.0	79.4	72.8	71.1	73.9	64.5	81.1	83.7	77.2	11,474	7,571	3,903	4,320	3,142	1,178	7,154	4,429	2,725
University and Other Related	93.2	94.1	91.8	89.6	91.4	86.3	95.3	95.9	94.4	35,846	21,569	14,277	12,470	8,203	4,267	23,376	13,366	10,010
Training After Primary	96.8	98.0	94.8	94.8	97.3	89.9	98.5	98.7	98.2	929	581	348	416	283	133	513	298	215
Training After Secondary education	87.2	95.3	71.6	83.5	94.2	63.8	95.2	97.7	90.0	171	123	48	111	81	30	60	42	18

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Shinyanga Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (71.5%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (5.2%). Ownership of Smartphone in Shinyanga 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; Shinyanga 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	5.2	4.1	6.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	19.2	15.3	22.1	64	25	39	20	10	10	44	15	29
Primary School (1 - 8)	8.9	9.6	8.2	4.5	5.4	3.5	18.0	19.2	17.0	57,903	31,504	26,399	19,746	12,317	7,429	38,157	19,187	18,970
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	22.0	23.6	20.4	12.1	14.0	10.1	31.7	33.4	30.0	45,997	24,683	21,314	12,497	7,410	5,087	33,500	17,273	16,227
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	39.1	40.5	36.6	27.0	28.2	24.3	47.5	50.5	42.9	5,827	3,867	1,960	1,641	1,197	444	4,186	2,670	1,516
University and Other Related	71.5	72.1	70.7	60.8	63.0	56.9	77.6	77.9	77.2	27,514	16,514	11,000	8,464	5,652	2,812	19,050	10,862	8,188
Training After Primary	47.1	43.5	52.9	40.3	38.1	44.6	52.8	48.7	58.4	452	258	194	177	111	66	275	147	128
Training After Secondary Education	19.4	22.5	13.4	9.0	11.6	4.3	41.3	44.2	35.0	38	29	9	12	10	2	26	19	7

### 13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 82.4 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region are using non-smartphones and 13.2 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non smartphones is higher (87.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.6%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher proportion than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is the highest in Shinyanga Municipal (87.3% non-smartphone and 27.6% smartphone), followed by Kahama Municipal (86.5% non-smartphone and 23.4% smartphone). On the other hand, Ushetu District has the lowest proportion of individuals using smartphones (5,7%) and Kishapu District Council has the lowest proportion of individuals using non-smartphone (78.2%) (Table 13.7).

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

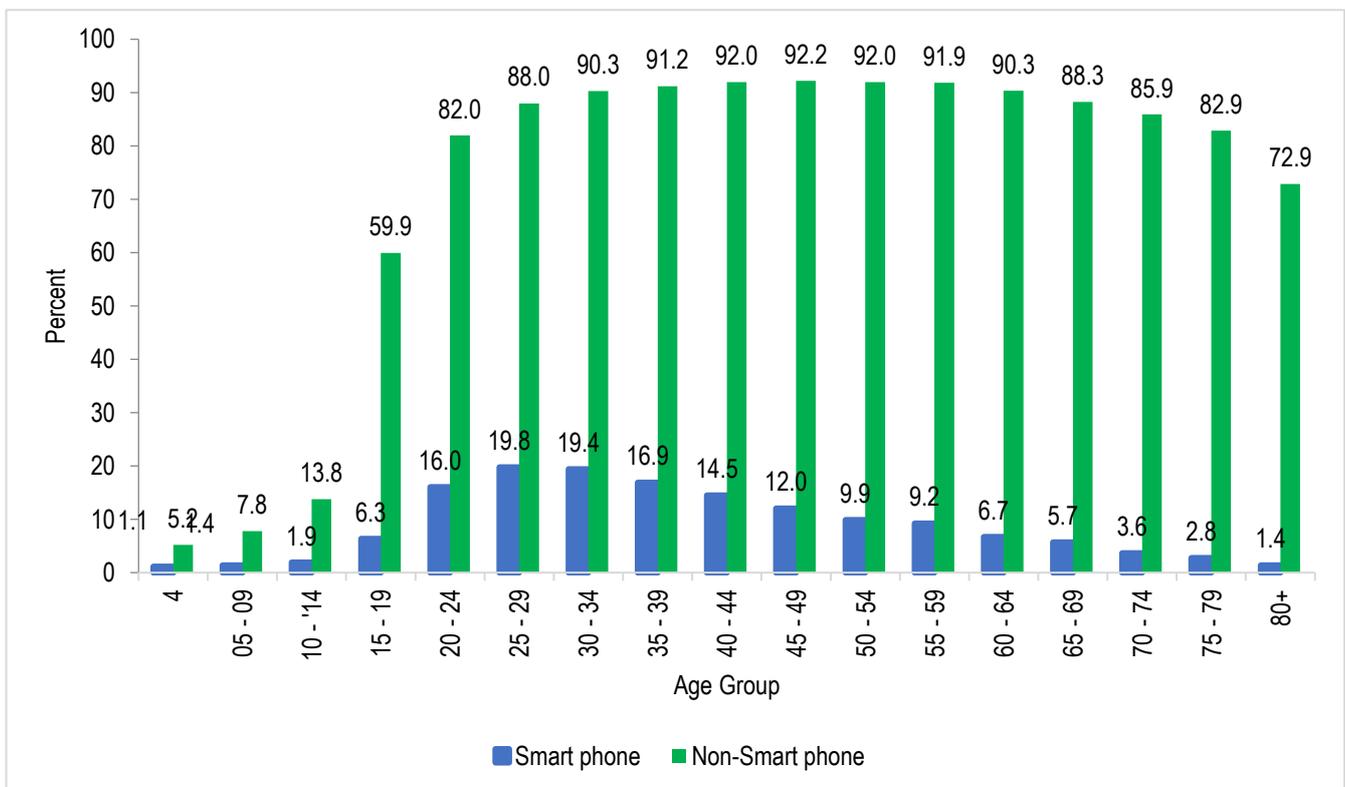
Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	1,173,044	563,149	609,895	13.2	15.1	11.5	82.4	86.7	78.4
Rural	765,118	371,669	393,449	6.5	8.2	4.9	79.6	85.0	74.5
Urban	407,926	191,480	216,446	26.0	28.7	23.5	87.6	89.9	85.6
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	192,298	93,696	98,602	5.7	7.1	4.2	79.4	84.5	74.6
Kahama Municipal	250,739	116,906	133,833	23.4	25.9	21.1	86.5	89.2	84.1
Msalala District	186,603	89,762	96,841	10.3	12.5	8.3	82.6	86.9	78.7
Kishapu District	174,662	85,998	88,664	7.9	9.8	6.0	78.2	84.4	72.2
Shinyanga District	240,557	116,457	124,100	7.3	9.2	5.4	80.8	86.1	75.8
Shinyanga Municipal	128,185	60,330	67,855	27.6	29.7	25.8	87.3	89.4	85.4

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

Majority of persons (54.6%) aged four years and above in Shinyanga Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (56.4%) using non smartphones is higher than that of female (52.8%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 51.1 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (62.0%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (18.6%) than rural areas (4.1%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 45 – 49 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 - 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 up to age 20 – 24, then increases at a slow pace up to 55 – 59,, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years and above(Figure 13.3).

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



**Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC.**

Age Groups	Percent of non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.9	2.5
05-09	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
10-14	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.7	4.4	4.9
15 - 19	59.9	61.6	58.3	57.7	60.0	55.4	64.6	65.3	64.0	6.3	6.6	6.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	13.4	14.1	12.8
20 - 24	82.0	86.6	77.9	78.4	84.7	72.6	88.2	90.4	86.5	16.0	17.7	14.5	8.3	10.3	6.5	29.6	32.3	27.5
25 - 29	88.0	93.1	83.4	84.4	91.5	77.9	93.4	95.7	91.4	19.8	22.3	17.5	10.2	12.9	7.8	34.2	37.3	31.7
30 - 34	90.3	95.1	85.7	87.4	94.0	81.3	94.7	97.0	92.6	19.4	22.4	16.6	10.3	13.1	7.6	33.8	37.1	30.6
35 - 39	91.2	96.2	86.5	88.8	95.4	82.7	95.2	97.4	93.0	16.9	19.9	14.0	8.4	11.1	5.9	31.0	34.0	27.9
40 - 44	92.0	96.3	87.8	90.0	95.7	84.7	95.5	97.4	93.5	14.5	17.3	11.8	6.6	8.9	4.4	28.4	31.6	25.2
45 - 49	92.2	96.7	87.9	90.4	96.3	85.1	95.8	97.6	93.9	12.0	14.5	9.8	5.4	7.1	3.9	25.4	28.6	22.1
50 - 54	92.0	96.6	87.6	90.3	96.1	84.9	95.7	97.6	93.8	9.9	12.3	7.5	4.7	6.4	3.1	21.6	25.3	18.0
55 - 59	91.9	96.7	86.9	90.3	96.2	84.2	95.5	97.9	93.0	9.2	11.6	6.8	4.3	6.0	2.5	20.7	24.5	16.8
60 - 64	90.3	95.8	85.2	89.0	95.2	83.2	93.8	97.3	90.3	6.7	8.8	4.7	3.1	4.5	1.8	15.9	19.8	12.2
65 - 69	88.3	94.7	82.7	86.8	94.2	80.4	92.0	96.1	88.6	5.7	7.8	3.8	2.5	3.7	1.5	13.7	18.2	9.9
70 - 74	85.9	93.4	79.0	84.8	92.9	77.1	89.0	94.8	84.2	3.6	4.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.2	8.9	11.9	6.5
75 - 79	82.9	91.7	75.5	81.9	91.3	73.8	85.8	92.9	80.3	2.8	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	7.4	9.7	5.7
80 +	72.9	83.7	65.8	72.2	83.0	64.8	75.0	86.2	68.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	3.5	5.4	2.4

### 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 Shinyanga Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (79.4%), followed by 41.0 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 24.9 percent of persons using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (76.4% for rural and 85.0% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (32.0% for rural and 57.9% for urban) and searching or receiving information (19.2% for rural and 35.8% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

**Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	79.4	83.6	75.5	24.9	27.6	22.5	2.9	3.4	2.4	6.7	7.7	5.8	11.3	13.1	9.6	41.0	45.0	37.4	1,173,044	563,149	609,895
Rural	76.4	81.7	71.4	19.2	22.0	16.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.9	4.7	3.1	7.0	8.9	5.3	32.0	36.9	27.5	765,118	371,669	393,449
Urban	85.0	87.2	83.0	35.8	38.4	33.5	5.3	6.2	4.6	12.1	13.7	10.7	19.2	21.3	17.3	57.9	60.7	55.4	407,926	191,480	216,446
<b>Council</b>																					
Ushetu District	76.7	81.7	72.0	15.0	17.4	12.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.5	4.2	2.7	8.9	11.1	6.8	29.1	34.1	24.4	192,298	93,696	98,602
Kahama Municipal	83.6	86.2	81.4	33.6	36.2	31.4	5.0	5.8	4.3	10.7	12.2	9.4	20.9	23.3	18.7	54.4	57.6	51.5	250,739	116,906	133,833
Msalala District	78.3	82.6	74.4	21.3	23.9	18.9	2.5	3.1	2.0	5.1	6.0	4.1	8.7	10.4	7.2	37.1	40.9	33.5	186,603	89,762	96,841
Kishapu District	75.8	81.9	69.9	20.5	23.5	17.6	1.8	2.1	1.5	4.6	5.5	3.8	6.1	7.7	4.4	33.8	38.7	29.1	174,662	85,998	88,664
Shinyanga District	77.3	82.6	72.4	22.7	26.0	19.6	1.8	2.3	1.3	4.4	5.3	3.5	6.9	8.8	5.2	33.8	38.8	29.1	240,557	116,457	124,100
Shinyanga Municipal	85.3	87.3	83.5	38.4	40.8	36.3	5.1	5.7	4.6	13.6	15.0	12.3	15.0	16.4	13.8	62.0	64.4	59.9	128,185	60,330	67,855

### 13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Shinyanga Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.2%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level 76.7%. 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 Shinyanga 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; Shinyanga 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	76.7	78.2	75.1	74.5	77.4	71.5	86.0	82.7	88.5	946	478	468	749	397	352	197	81	116
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.4	89.5	81.1	83.0	88.2	77.4	90.2	92.6	88.1	554,125	292,448	261,677	363,052	199,985	163,067	191,073	92,463	98,610
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77.4	80.1	74.6	71.5	75.6	67.3	83.1	84.8	81.5	161,916	83,894	78,022	73,969	40,057	33,912	87,947	43,837	44,110
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	82.8	84.3	80.2	79.1	80.7	75.5	85.4	87.2	82.7	12,339	8,040	4,299	4,808	3,430	1,378	7,531	4,610	2,921
University and Other Related	94.7	95.5	93.5	92.0	93.5	89.2	96.2	96.7	95.6	36,418	21,872	14,546	12,805	8,394	4,411	23,613	13,478	10,135
Training After Primary	97.6	98.3	96.5	96.6	97.9	93.9	98.5	98.7	98.2	937	583	354	424	285	139	513	298	215
Training After Secondary Education	98.2	98.7	97.6	98.3	98.6	97.9	98.1	98.7	97.4	5,831	3,221	2,610	2,171	1,345	826	3,660	1,876	1,784

In Shinyanga Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after Secondary Education and other related levels of education (73.8%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (5.5%). 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 Shinyanga Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels except for those with training after Secondary Education whereby it is equal for Urban and Rural (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; Shinyanga 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	5.5	4.3	6.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	20.1	15.3	23.7	68	26	42	22	11	11	46	15	31
Primary School (1 - 8)	9.2	9.9	8.4	4.7	5.6	3.7	18.4	19.6	17.4	59,420	32,212	27,208	20,421	12,687	7,734	38,999	19,525	19,474
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	23.9	25.4	22.4	13.3	15.1	11.4	34.3	35.9	32.7	50,047	26,589	23,458	13,773	8,029	5,744	36,274	18,560	17,714
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	41.0	41.7	39.6	28.1	28.9	26.3	49.8	52.1	46.4	6,102	3,982	2,120	1,710	1,229	481	4,392	2,753	1,639
University and Other Related	71.5	72.1	70.7	60.8	63.0	56.9	77.6	77.9	77.2	27,514	16,514	11,000	8,464	5,652	2,812	19,050	10,862	8,188
Training After Primary	47.1	43.5	52.9	40.3	38.1	44.6	52.8	48.7	58.4	452	258	194	177	111	66	275	147	128
Training After Secondary Education	73.8	71.9	76.1	73.8	72.7	75.7	73.8	71.4	76.4	4,386	2,349	2,037	1,630	991	639	2,756	1,358	1,398

### 13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Shinyanga Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 86.3 percent among unclassified workers category to 94.6 percent among the self-employed with employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	93.2	95.3	85.5	91.0	93.9	81.5	96.9	97.6	94.0	9,068	7,274	1,794	5,582	4,414	1,168	3,486	2,860	626
Self-employed without employees	91.1	95.9	84.8	88.4	94.6	81.1	96.6	98.1	94.1	12,653	7,567	5,086	8,277	4,801	3,476	4,376	2,766	1,610
Self-employed with employees	94.6	96.7	89.2	91.3	94.5	84.6	98.2	98.8	96.2	4,035	2,976	1,059	1,995	1,391	604	2,040	1,585	455
Casual labourers	89.9	93.2	84.1	87.6	91.4	81.9	95.4	96.7	92.0	7,898	5,215	2,683	5,474	3,432	2,042	2,424	1,783	641
Workers not classified by status	86.3	92.5	79.9	83.1	90.8	76.6	94.2	95.6	91.7	1,959	1,063	896	1,344	670	674	615	393	222

Results reveal that the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Shinyanga Region ranges from 12.7 percent among Casual labourers to 29.2 percent among the self-employed with employees. With regard to use of smart phones among employed person the Census results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment status 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; Shinyanga 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	22.4	24.2	15.8	13.3	15.4	6.4	38.0	38.4	36.2	2,178	1,846	332	813	722	91	1,365	1,124	241
Self-employed without employees	15.3	18.0	11.8	8.6	10.6	6.1	29.3	31.2	26.1	2,128	1,418	710	802	539	263	1,326	879	447
Self-employed with employees	29.2	32.3	21.0	11.3	12.6	8.7	48.0	50.5	39.5	1,244	995	249	247	185	62	997	810	187
Casual labourers	12.7	15.2	8.3	7.9	9.5	5.5	24.4	26.6	18.4	1,114	849	265	495	358	137	619	491	128
Workers not classified by status	17.0	19.6	14.4	10.6	13.1	8.4	33.1	31.1	36.4	387	225	162	171	97	74	216	128	88

### 13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Shinyanga Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 80 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows the use of mobile phone among males is slightly higher than that of females across all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.0	98.6	96.8	97.8	98.6	95.8	98.0	98.6	97.1	2,295	1,487	808	713	506	207	1,582	981	601
Professionals.	97.4	98.9	95.6	98.0	99.3	95.6	97.2	98.7	95.6	11,236	6,292	4,944	3,095	2,036	1,059	8,141	4,256	3,885
Technicians and associate professionals.	94.5	95.4	91.8	95.9	97.2	91.6	93.7	94.4	91.9	23,433	17,420	6,013	8,433	6,579	1,854	15,000	10,841	4,159
Clerks	95.5	97.7	93.3	94.7	98.3	88.8	95.9	97.2	94.9	1,824	928	896	630	409	221	1,194	519	675
Service workers and shop sales workers	93.8	96.2	92.0	94.7	97.0	92.6	93.3	95.8	91.7	31,849	13,805	18,044	10,207	4,956	5,251	21,642	8,849	12,793
Agricultural and fishery workers	80.4	85.1	76.3	79.2	84.6	74.3	85.2	87.3	83.5	393,262	194,334	198,928	306,643	155,500	151,143	86,619	38,834	47,785
Craft and related workers	89.1	92.4	84.9	88.0	92.4	82.2	90.4	92.4	87.9	107,469	63,086	44,383	57,303	34,644	22,659	50,166	28,442	21,724
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	95.4	96.2	90.2	94.6	96.0	87.0	95.8	96.3	92.4	5,839	5,082	757	2,078	1,784	294	3,761	3,298	463
Elementary occupations	85.3	89.3	81.6	82.2	87.6	76.9	88.5	91.1	86.2	191,690	97,002	94,688	94,269	49,806	44,463	97,421	47,196	50,225

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Shinyanga Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (70.9 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (8.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals categories whereby females is higher than males. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individual living in urban areas than rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the professionals and clerks categories where 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	65.0	66.0	63.1	56.9	55.0	61.6	68.6	71.7	63.7	1,522	995	527	415	282	133	1,107	713	394
Professionals.	70.9	76.0	64.6	73.4	76.0	68.6	69.9	75.9	63.6	8,176	4,833	3,343	2,319	1,559	760	5,857	3,274	2,583
Technicians and associate professionals.	42.2	41.3	44.5	33.9	33.1	36.8	46.7	46.2	47.9	10,458	7,545	2,913	2,985	2,241	744	7,473	5,304	2,169
Clerks	58.5	59.6	57.5	59.8	60.1	59.4	57.8	59.2	56.8	1,118	566	552	398	250	148	720	316	404
Service workers and shop sales workers	34.9	39.2	31.8	24.2	27.7	21.0	39.9	45.6	36.2	11,868	5,632	6,236	2,608	1,417	1,191	9,260	4,215	5,045
Agricultural and fishery workers	8.0	9.0	7.1	5.1	6.3	4.0	18.8	20.1	17.8	38,938	20,511	18,427	19,786	11,568	8,218	19,152	8,943	10,209
Craft and related workers	16.1	17.6	14.1	8.2	9.7	6.0	25.3	27.1	23.1	19,358	11,989	7,369	5,305	3,637	1,668	14,053	8,352	5,701
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35.0	36.8	24.0	25.7	28.5	10.1	40.3	41.3	33.3	2,144	1,943	201	564	530	34	1,580	1,413	167
Elementary occupations	16.1	18.1	14.2	6.6	8.5	4.8	25.9	28.7	23.5	36,162	19,670	16,492	7,601	4,803	2,798	28,561	14,867	13,694

## 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 Shinyanga Region. Results show that about two percent (1.8 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.8 %) own desktop computers. Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.3%), followed by Kahama Municipal (1.2%). Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (3.5%). The Councils with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Ushetu District, Shinyanga District and Kishapu, District (0.6 % each) and for laptops, it is Shinyanga District (1.1%)

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.2	1.4
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
Urban	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.0	3.8	2.3
<b>Council</b>						
Ushetu District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9
Kahama Municipal	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.8	3.4	2.2
Msalala District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.1
Kishapu District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
Shinyanga District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.9
Shinyanga Municipal	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.5	4.6	2.6

### 13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that three percent (3.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.6%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Shinyanga Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (2.8% use desktop and 5.7% use laptop) followed by Kahama Municipal Council (2.6% uses desktop and 4.8 % uses laptop). Ushetu, Kishapu and Shinyanga District Councils have the percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,173,044</b>	<b>563,149</b>	<b>609,895</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Rural	765,118	371,669	393,449	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.4	1.7
Urban	407,926	191,480	216,446	2.7	3.3	2.2	5.1	6.1	4.2
<b>Council</b>									
Ushetu District	192,298	93,696	98,602	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.4	1.8
Kahama Municipal	250,739	116,906	133,833	2.6	3.2	2.1	4.8	5.7	4.1
Msalala District	186,603	89,762	96,841	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.0
Kishapu District	174,662	85,998	88,664	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.3	2.7	1.8
Shinyanga District	240,557	116,457	124,100	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.7
Shinyanga Municipal	128,185	60,330	67,855	2.8	3.4	2.3	5.7	7.0	4.6

### 13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computer includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of persons that used computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Shinyanga Region has about one (1.2%) and three percent (2.5%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers in the reference period increases from age 5 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that reported to have used a laptop computer in the 3 months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those who reported to have used desktops. The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 20 – 24 years to 80 years and above but is the same for males and females in younger age groups (age 4 years to age group 15 -19 years) (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.8	2.2	1,904,817	929,259	975,558
4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	75,453	37,623	37,830
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	346,061	171,821	174,240
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	310,259	156,666	153,593
15 - 19	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	235,853	116,499	119,354
20 - 24	1.7	2.0	1.5	3.4	3.8	3.1	203,860	94,476	109,384
25 - 29	2.2	2.7	1.8	4.0	4.8	3.3	162,923	76,662	86,261
30 - 34	2.2	2.7	1.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	134,130	65,032	69,098
35 - 39	2.1	2.7	1.5	3.8	4.8	2.8	99,063	48,221	50,842
40 - 44	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.3	4.1	2.6	78,147	38,067	40,080
45 - 49	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.9	3.5	2.3	67,969	32,862	35,107
50 - 54	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.7	3.3	2.1	55,606	27,116	28,490
55 - 59	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	3.3	1.9	35,615	18,166	17,449
60 - 64	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	33,445	16,303	17,142
65 - 69	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.6	19,324	8,934	10,390
70 - 74	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	18,007	8,619	9,388
75 - 79	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	10,658	4,848	5,810
80 +	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	18,444	7,344	11,100

### 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 to the census in Shinyanga Region had attained university and other related education levels (25.8%) with males having a higher proportion (28.8%) than females (21.6%). The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for levels of education except for those who attained training after primary of which the percentage of males is lower than females.

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

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.2	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	10.9	8.2	13.0	1,234	611	623	1,005	513	492	229	98	131
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	649,186	326,696	322,490	437,445	226,863	210,582	211,741	99,833	111,908
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	4.7	5.3	4.0	209,230	104,712	104,518	103,409	53,006	50,403	105,821	51,706	54,115
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.8	9.2	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	10.5	11.3	9.3	14,896	9,538	5,358	6,075	4,249	1,826	8,821	5,289	3,532
University and Other Related	25.8	28.8	21.6	20.5	23.2	15.6	28.9	32.3	24.3	38,460	22,911	15,549	13,922	8,976	4,946	24,538	13,935	10,603
Training After Primary	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.4	8.8	9.3	8.2	960	593	367	439	291	148	521	302	219
Training After Secondary Education	16.5	18.2	14.4	14.4	15.8	12.1	17.8	20.0	15.5	5,940	3,265	2,675	2,208	1,364	844	3,732	1,901	1,831

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 Shinyanga Region had attained university and other related education levels (13.1%) with a higher proportion for males (14.3 %) than females (11.4%). 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 among those living in rural areas for all levels of education except for those who attained training after primary of which the percentage of urban is lower than rural.

(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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	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	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	6.6	5.1	7.6	1,234	611	623	1,005	513	492	229	98	131
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	649,186	326,696	322,490	437,445	226,863	210,582	211,741	99,833	111,908
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.2	2.2	209,230	104,712	104,518	103,409	53,006	50,403	105,821	51,706	54,115
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.7	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.1	5.5	6.0	4.6	14,896	9,538	5,358	6,075	4,249	1,826	8,821	5,289	3,532
University and Other Related	13.1	14.3	11.4	11.2	12.2	9.4	14.2	15.6	12.3	38,460	22,911	15,549	13,922	8,976	4,946	24,538	13,935	10,603
Training After Primary	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.0	3.2	960	593	367	439	291	148	521	302	219
Training After Secondary Education	9.5	10.4	8.4	8.5	9.4	7.1	10.0	11.0	9.0	5,940	3,265	2,675	2,208	1,364	844	3,732	1,901	1,831

### 13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Shinyanga Region the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.4 percent for self-employed without employees to 3.1 percent for self-employed with employees category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the same for males and females across the employment categories except for the paid employees and self-employed with employees' categories.

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

**Table 13.21: 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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.6	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.7	4.5	5.1	2.3	9,729	7,630	2,099	6,133	4,700	1,433	3,596	2,930	666
Self-employed without employees	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.3	2.6	1.8	13,892	7,894	5,998	9,361	5,074	4,287	4,531	2,820	1,711
Self-employed with employees	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.6	4.8	5.1	3.8	4,264	3,077	1,187	2,186	1,472	714	2,078	1,605	473
Casual labourers	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	2.2	1.1	8,787	5,596	3,191	6,247	3,753	2,494	2,540	1,843	697
Workers not classified by status	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.8	3.5	3.9	2.9	2,271	1,149	1,122	1,618	738	880	653	411	242

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.4 percent for Casual labourers employees to 5.7 percent for self-employed with employee's category. In regard to the use of laptop computers, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

**Table 13.22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Employment Status; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	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	4.7	5.0	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.4	7.6	7.9	6.3	9,729	7,630	2,099	6,133	4,700	1,433	3,596	2,930	666
Self-employed without employees	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	4.3	4.8	3.5	13,892	7,894	5,998	9,361	5,074	4,287	4,531	2,820	1,711
Self-employed with employees	5.7	6.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.2	9.0	9.7	6.3	4,264	3,077	1,187	2,186	1,472	714	2,078	1,605	473
Casual labourers	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	8,787	5,596	3,191	6,247	3,753	2,494	2,540	1,843	697
Workers not classified by status	3.9	4.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.4	7.0	7.5	6.2	2,271	1,149	1,122	1,618	738	880	653	411	242

### **13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation**

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Shinyanga Region Legislators, administrators and managers constitute the highest percentage (6.1 percent) among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Shinyanga Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers occupations recorded the lowest percentage (0.6%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for the plant and machine operators' categories and the assembler's categories for which male (1.6%) and females (1.9%) percentages are almost the same. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (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; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	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.	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.8	5.3	2,343	1,508	835	729	513	216	1,614	995	619
Professionals.	5.9	7.4	4.1	5.4	6.0	4.2	6.1	8.0	4.1	11,533	6,361	5,172	3,158	2,050	1,108	8,375	4,311	4,064
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	24,802	18,254	6,548	8,794	6,771	2,023	16,008	11,483	4,525
Clerks.	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.8	4.3	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.7	1,910	950	960	665	416	249	1,245	534	711
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.6	1.3	33,971	14,351	19,620	10,780	5,110	5,670	23,191	9,241	13,950
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	488,973	228,356	260,617	387,296	183,885	203,411	101,677	44,471	57,206
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	120,564	68,278	52,286	65,082	37,506	27,576	55,482	30,772	24,710
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	6,121	5,282	839	2,197	1,859	338	3,924	3,423	501
Elementary occupations.	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	224,687	108,618	116,069	114,625	56,827	57,798	110,062	51,791	58,271

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (26.8%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Shinyanga Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.2%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females. 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; Shinyanga 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.	22.4	24.4	18.8	16.3	16.4	16.2	25.2	28.5	19.7	2,343	1,508	835	729	513	216	1,614	995	619
Professionals.	26.8	32.6	19.7	25.0	29.0	17.7	27.5	34.3	20.3	11,533	6,361	5,172	3,158	2,050	1,108	8,375	4,311	4,064
Technicians and associate professionals.	10.0	10.0	9.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	10.8	11.0	10.3	24,802	18,254	6,548	8,794	6,771	2,023	16,008	11,483	4,525
Clerks.	17.6	19.2	16.1	18.6	19.0	18.1	17.1	19.3	15.5	1,910	950	960	665	416	249	1,245	534	711
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.3	6.7	4.4	3.4	4.5	2.4	6.2	7.9	5.2	33,971	14,351	19,620	10,780	5,110	5,670	23,191	9,241	13,950
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.8	4.4	3.3	488,973	228,356	260,617	387,296	183,885	203,411	101,677	44,471	57,206
Craft and related workers.	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.3	4.6	3.8	120,564	68,278	52,286	65,082	37,506	27,576	55,482	30,772	24,710
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	6.4	6.5	6.2	6,121	5,282	839	2,197	1,859	338	3,924	3,423	501
Elementary occupations.	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.3	5.0	3.7	224,687	108,618	116,069	114,625	56,827	57,798	110,062	51,791	58,271

## Chapter 14

### Information on Buildings

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#### Key Points

- About forty percent (40.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About fourteen percent (14.0%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 36.0 percent are powered by other sources.
- About forty-four (43.8%) of all buildings have water services.
- Three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.
- About seventy-two percent (71.6%), of all individually owned buildings in Shinyanga Region are owned by male, 21.0 percent by female, and 5.6 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy-six percent (76.1%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are used by the owners themselves, and 11.7 percent are used by tenants.
- About seventy-two (71.7%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- More than thirtypercent (32.4%) of all buildings in Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga 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.

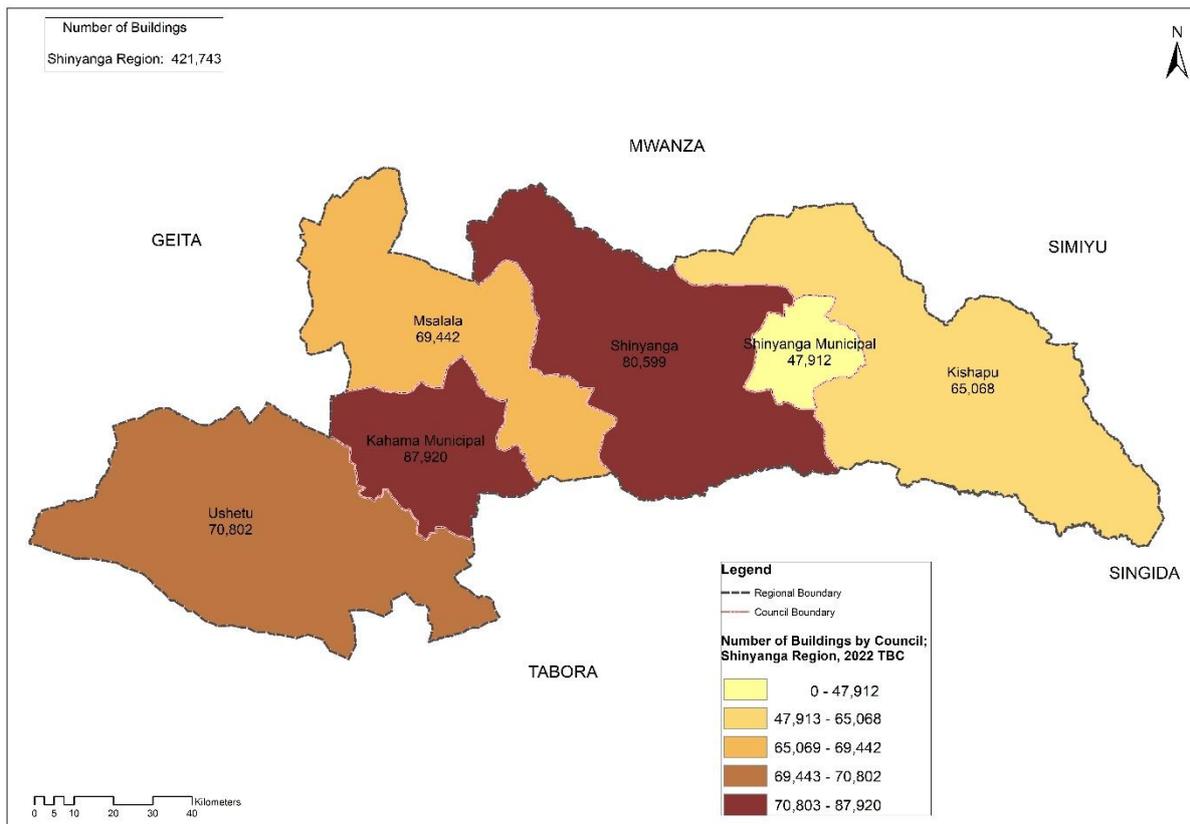
## **14.2 Number of Buildings**

The results show that Shinyanga Region has a total of 421,743 buildings whereby 281,470 buildings are in rural and 140,273 are in urban areas. Kahama Municipal Council has the large number of buildings (87,920 buildings) in the Region followed by Shinyanga District Council (80,599 buildings) and Ushetu District Council (70,802 buildings). On the other hand, Shinyanga Municipal and Kishapu councils have fewer number of buildings (47,912 and 65,068 respectively). Further results show that Shinyanga Municipal Council has the largest number (160) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Kahama Municipal Council (131) while of multi-storey Ushetu District Council (8) and Msalala District Council (12) have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

**Table 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>398,581</b>	<b>22,804</b>	<b>281,470</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>270,031</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>140,273</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>128,550</b>	<b>11,434</b>
Ushetu District	70,802	8	67,538	3,256	69,022	8	65,893	3,121	1,780	0	1,645	135
Kahama Municipal	87,920	131	79,346	8,443	0	0	0	0	87,920	131	79,346	8,443
Msalala District	69,442	12	66,042	3,388	54,739	8	52,285	2,446	14,703	4	13,757	942
Kishapu District	65,068	26	62,477	2,565	61,592	19	59,186	2,387	3,476	7	3,291	178
Shinyanga District	80,599	21	77,790	2,788	78,935	19	76,186	2,730	1,664	2	1,604	58
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	160	45,388	2,364	17,182	15	16,481	686	30,730	145	28,907	1,678

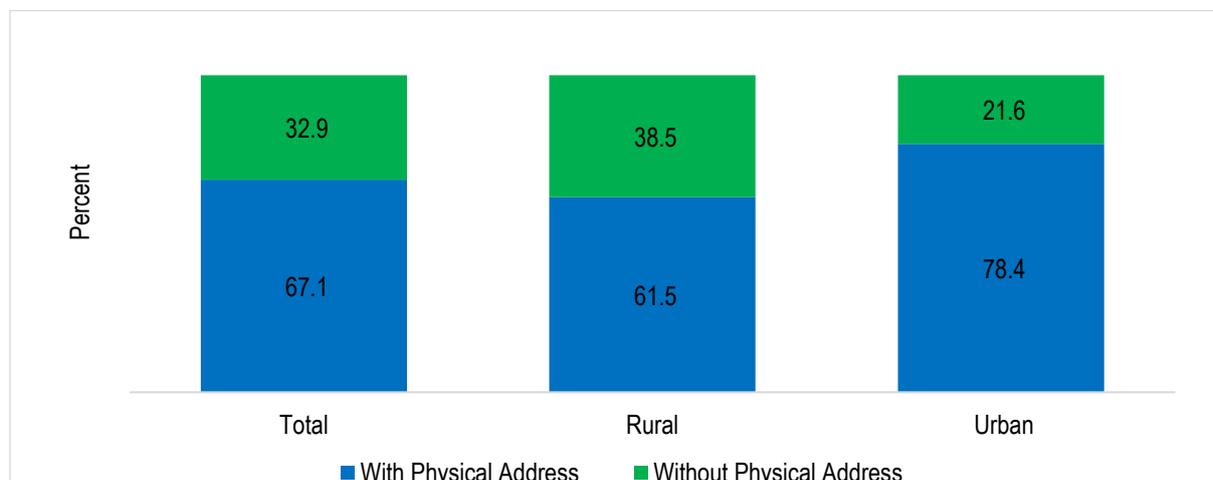
**Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



### 14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 67.1 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in urban (78.4%) than in rural areas (61.5%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

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

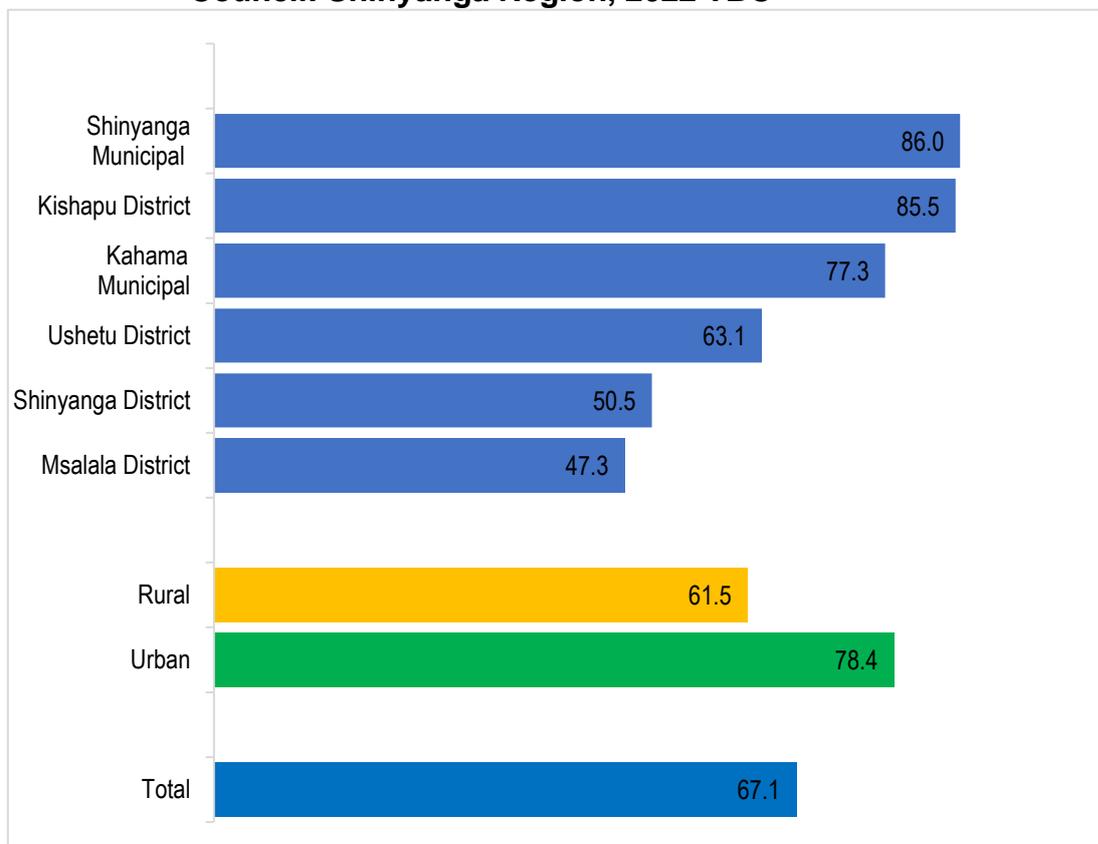


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 47.3 percent in Msalala District to 86.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

**Table 14. 2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>283,042</b>	<b>138,701</b>	<b>281,470</b>	<b>173,105</b>	<b>108,365</b>	<b>140,273</b>	<b>109,937</b>	<b>30,336</b>
Ushetu District	70,802	44,704	26,098	69,022	43,503	25,519	1,780	1,201	579
Kahama Municipal	87,920	67,998	19,922	0	0	0	87,920	67,998	19,922
Msalala District	69,442	32,863	36,579	54,739	23,354	31,385	14,703	9,509	5,194
Kishapu District	65,068	55,604	9,464	61,592	52,654	8,938	3,476	2,950	526
Shinyanga District	80,599	40,676	39,923	78,935	39,771	39,164	1,664	905	759
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	41,197	6,715	17,182	13,823	3,359	30,730	27,374	3,356

**Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by and Council: Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

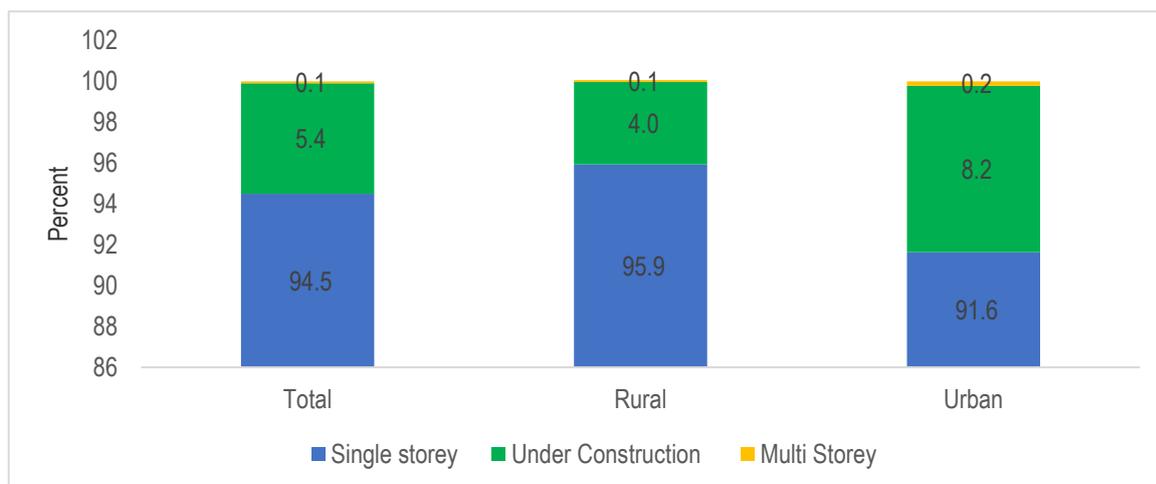


### 14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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

The results reveal that, 94.5 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are single storey and 0.1% are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.2%) in urban than in rural areas (0.1%). Results further reveal that about five (5.4%) percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (8.2%) is almost twice of rural areas (4.0%) (Figure 14.3).

**Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence, Shinyanga 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 92.0 percent of buildings in Shinyanga Region are used for residential purpose, 3.5 percent for commercial-residential and 4.5 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Shinyanga District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (93.5%) compared with Kahama Municipal, which has the lowest (89.3%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest proportion (5.4%) while Ushetu District Council has lowest (3.7%) (Table 14.3).

**Table 14.3: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
	Rural	281,470	93.6	2.4	3.9
	Urban	140,273	88.6	5.7	5.7
Ushetu District	<b>Total</b>	<b>70,802</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
	Rural	69,022	93.4	2.9	3.7
	Urban	1,780	86.1	8.4	5.5
Kahama Municipal	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	8,720	89.3	5.4	5.3
Msalala District	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,442</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
	Rural	54,739	94.5	2.3	3.2
	Urban	14,703	86.5	6.5	7.0
Kishepu District	<b>Total</b>	<b>65,068</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
	Rural	61,592	93.1	2.4	4.4
	Urban	3,476	88.8	4.7	6.4
Shinyanga District	<b>Total</b>	<b>80,599</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
	Rural	78,935	93.7	2.1	4.2
	Urban	1,664	81.1	10.3	8.6
Shinyanga Municipal	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,912</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
	Rural	17,182	93.1	2.2	4.7
	Urban	30,730	88.3	5.9	5.8

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Shinyanga Region is commercial purposes (37.5%), followed by Institutions' places (19.8%) and religious institutions (14.7%) (Table 14.4). Kahama Municipal Council has the largest number of buildings (37.3%; 1,744 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Shinyanga District Council (45.7%; 1,566 buildings), while Shinyanga Municipal Council has the lowest (29.8%; 768 buildings). Kahama Municipal Council, has the highest percentage of buildings (18.9%; 883 buildings;) used for Institutions purposes (Table 14.4).

**Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,053</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Ushetu District	2,618	6.0	34.5	1.5	-	4.1	1.1	10.6	17.6	0.1	21.2	5.4
Kahama Municipal	4,676	8.4	37.3	3.0	0.1	8.7	2.2	5.0	18.9	0.1	13.5	8.1
Msalala District	2,795	7.4	39.6	2.6	-	6.2	1.4	9.0	19.5	0.1	11.4	4.5
Kishapu District	2,959	10.0	35.6	1.2	0.0	2.2	2.5	8.7	23.3	0.2	14.8	5.1
Shinyanga District	3,426	5.4	45.7	2.0	0.0	4.1	1.7	6.9	15.5	0.2	14.5	6.3
Shinyanga Municipal	2,579	11.2	29.8	3.1	0.1	5.9	4.0	5.6	25.4	0.0	14.4	6.0

#### **14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building**

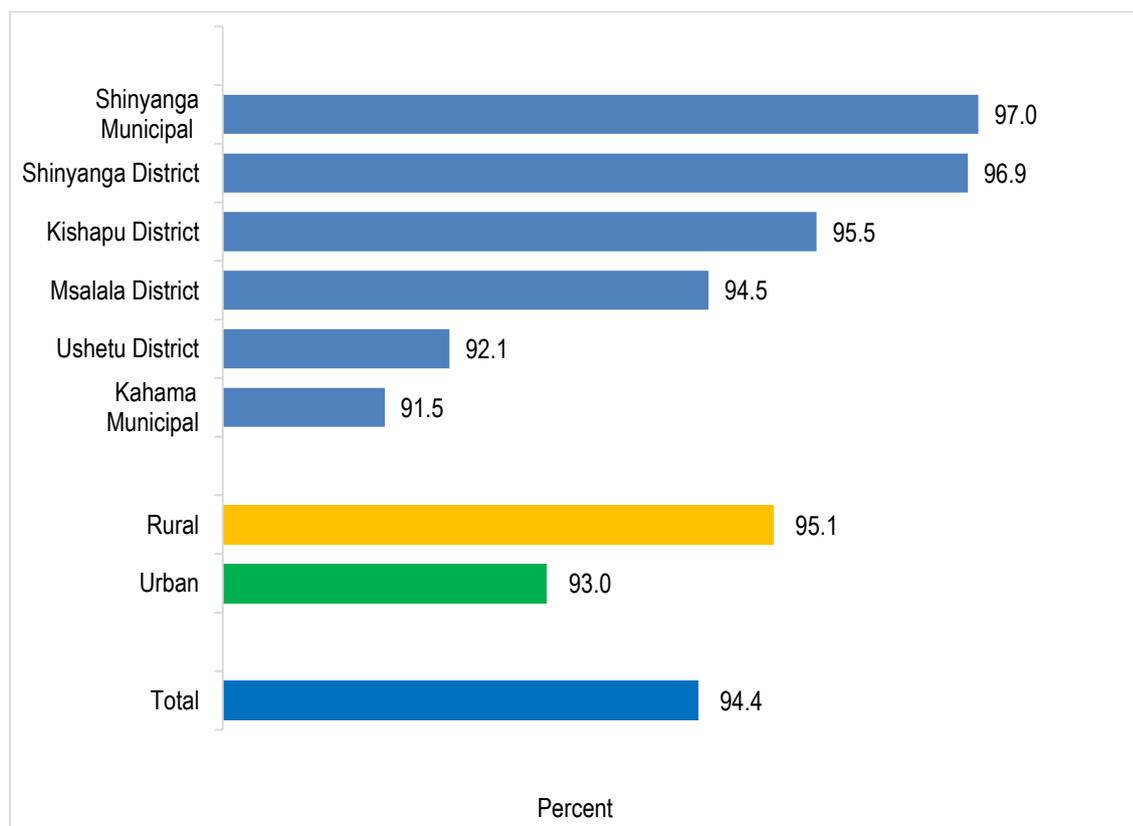
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Shinyanga Region (94.4%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Shinyanga Municipal have highest (97.0%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Kahama Municipal has lowest (91.5%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from one percent in Shinyanga District to 2.5 percent in Kahama Municipal (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

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

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Total 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+
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>281,470</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>140,273</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Ushetu District	70,802	92.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	69,022	91.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1,780	98.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kahama Municipal	87,920	91.5	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87,920	91.5	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Msalala District	69,442	94.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	54,739	94.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	14,703	93.5	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Kishapu District	65,068	95.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	61,592	95.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	3,476	97.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Shinyanga District	80,599	96.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	78,935	96.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1,664	96.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	97.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	17,182	98.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30,730	95.9	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5

**Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial -Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



### 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 refers to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

#### 14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (94.1%) of the buildings in Shinyanga Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Shinyanga Region (Table 14.6).

**Table 14.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>15,687</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>396,790</b>	<b>94.1</b>
Rural	281,470	4,346	1.5	7,595	2.7	269,529	95.8
Urban	140,273	4,920	3.5	8,092	5.8	127,261	90.7
<b>Council</b>							
Ushetu District	70,802	697	1.0	1,539	2.2	68,566	96.8
Kahama Municipal	87,920	2,919	3.3	4,520	5.1	80,481	91.5
Msalala District	69,442	1,435	2.1	2,466	3.6	65,541	94.4
Kishapu District	65,068	1,419	2.2	2,247	3.5	61,402	94.4
Shinyanga District	80,599	1,481	1.8	2,511	3.1	76,607	95.0
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	1,315	2.7	2,404	5.0	44,193	92.2

### 14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

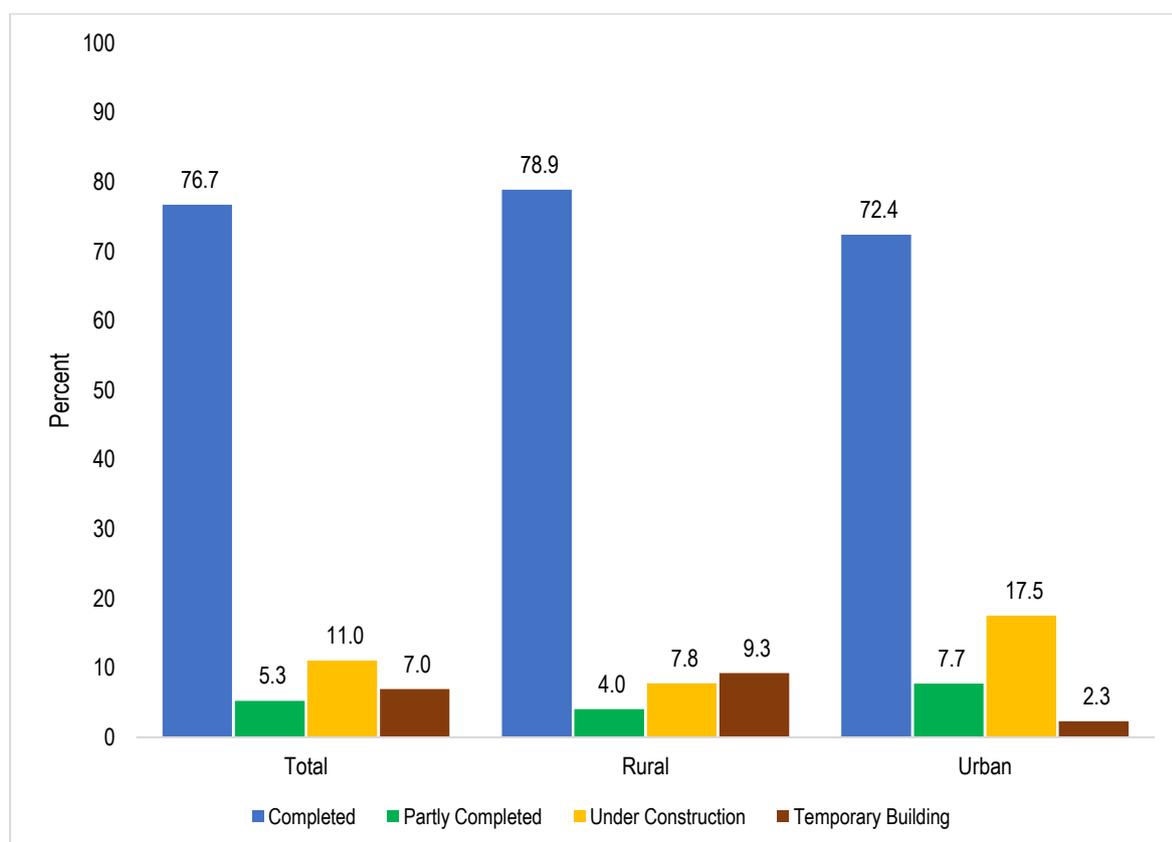
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 76.7 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have been completed and 5.3 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 11.0 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 7.0 percent. The results also indicate that, 78.9 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 72.4 percent in urban areas.

Shinyanga District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (82.4%) while Kahama Municipal Council has the lowest (69.9%). Percentage of temporary buildings range from 2.1 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 20.4 percent in Kishapu District Council (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Rural	281,470	78.9	4.0	7.8	9.3
Urban	140,273	72.4	7.7	17.5	2.3
<b>Council</b>					
Ushetu District	70,802	79.3	4.8	8.5	7.4
Kahama Municipal	87,920	69.9	8.5	18.8	2.8
Msalala District	69,442	81.8	4.7	10.0	3.5
Kishapu District	65,068	70.2	2.4	7.1	20.4
Shinyanga District	80,599	82.4	4.4	7.0	6.2
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	77.5	6.3	14.1	2.1

**Figure 14. 5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



### 14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

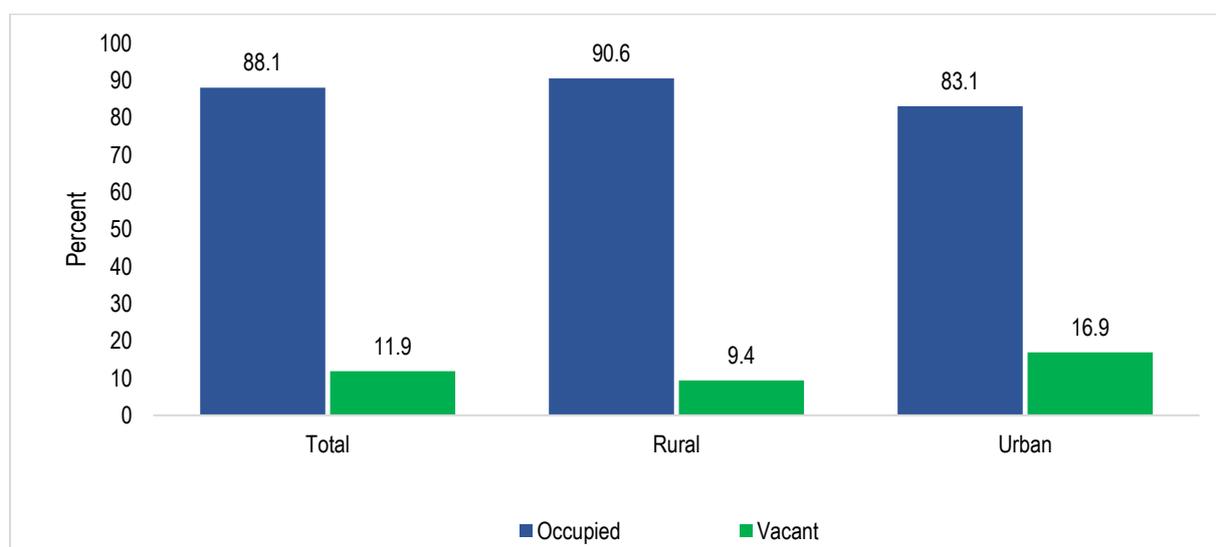
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.1 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga

Region are in use, while 11.9 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (90.6%) compared with urban areas (83.1%). Shinyanga District Council has the highest percentage (91.5%) of buildings in use while Kahama Municipal Council has the lowest (82.2%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Rural	281,470	90.6	9.4
Urban	140,273	83.1	16.9
<b>Council</b>			
Ushetu District	70,802	90.0	10.0
Kahama Municipal	87,920	82.2	17.8
Msalala District	69,442	89.3	10.7
Kishapu District	65,068	90.8	9.2
Shinyanga District	80,599	91.5	8.5
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	85.0	15.0

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



### 14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, walling and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

#### 14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About forty-four percent (44.3%), of buildings in Shinyanga Region have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by cement floors (36.2%) and ceramic tiles/marble (4.0%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 26.0 percent of all buildings in rural areas while in urban areas it is 56.6 percent. Kahama Municipal has the highest percentage (55.1%) of buildings with sand cement floor while Kishapu District have lower percentage of about 17.2 percent. (Table. 14.9).

**Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Rural	281,470	26.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	57.7	0.1	14.9
Urban	140,273	56.6	9.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	17.3	0.1	15.5
<b>Council</b>										
Ushetu District	70,802	28.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	54.4	0.1	15.8
Kahama Municipal	87,920	55.1	8.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	20.0	0.1	16.0
Msalala District	69,442	34.7	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	47.2	0.1	15.4
Kishapu District	65,068	17.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	63.9	0.1	17.4
Shinyanga District	80,599	31.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.4	0.1	11.2
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	48.8	12.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.1	15.6

**Note:** Other flooring materials are PVC tiles, parquet or polished wood, wood planks, terrazzo or cow

\*

#### 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 Shinyanga Region have walls built with sundried bricks (56.1%), followed by burnt bricks (21.4%). About forty percent (39.2%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by burnt bricks (32.3%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (72.0%) in rural areas are constructed using sundried bricks followed by burnt bricks (15.9%). Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage (47.6%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Ushetu District Council has the lowest percentage (2.5%) (Table 14.10).

**Table 14.10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Rural	281,470	0.1	8.2	72.0	15.9	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.8
Urban	140,273	0.7	39.2	24.2	32.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.5
<b>Council</b>											
Ushetu District	70,802	0.2	2.5	57.5	30.9	0.0	0.3	6.4	0.8	0.0	1.4
Kahama Municipal	87,920	0.8	33.2	25.2	36.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	3.0
Msalala District	69,442	0.3	12.0	58.4	26.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.4
Kishapu District	65,068	0.1	11.5	81.1	4.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
Shinyanga District	80,599	0.1	10.3	77.0	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	0.3	47.6	38.1	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1

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 (73.6%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (12.8%). In urban areas, 85.5 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 67.7 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 50.1 percent in Kishapu District Council to 84.3 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

**Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga 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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Rural	281,470	67.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	17.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	5.0
Urban	140,273	85.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.1
<b>Council</b>										
Ushetu District	70,802	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.3
Kahama Municipal	87,920	83.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.0
Msalala District	69,442	79.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.4
Kishapu District	65,068	50.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	5.0
Shinyanga District	80,599	73.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	84.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	7.7

### 14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

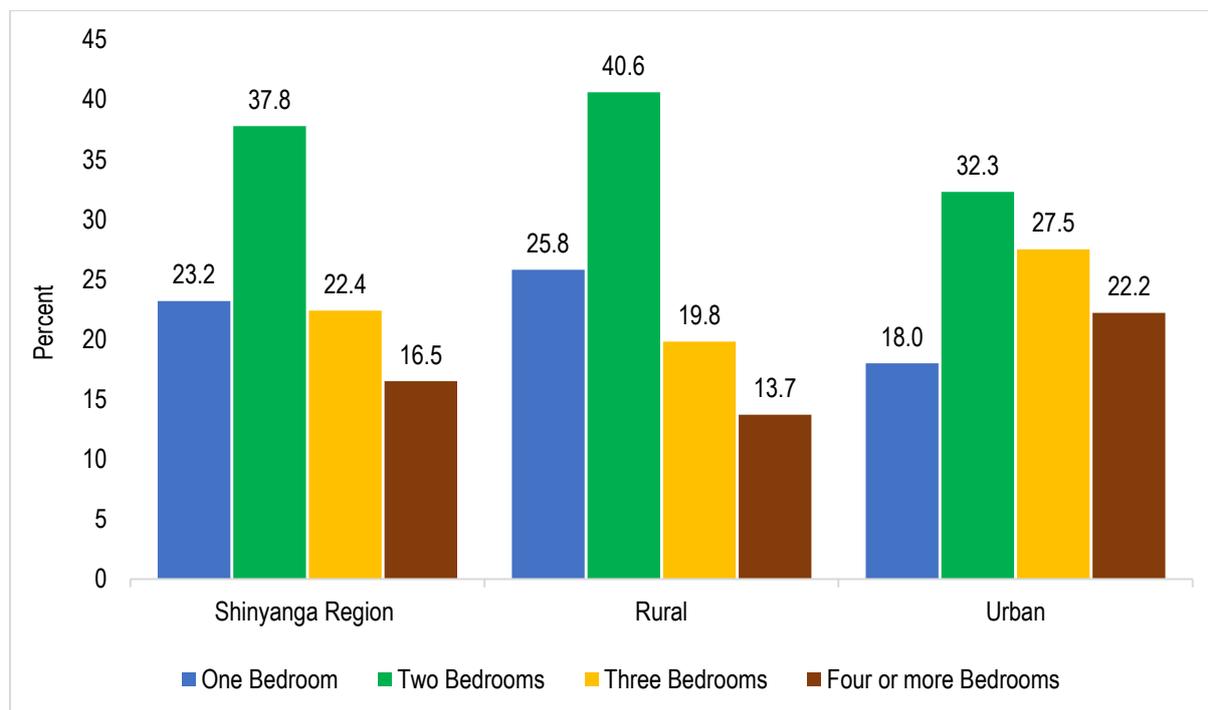
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 23.2 percent of such buildings/units in Shinyanga Region have one bedroom, 37.8 percent have two bedrooms, 22.4 percent have three bedrooms, and 16.5 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with two bedrooms is high (40.6%) compared with 25.8 percent those with one bedroom. In urban areas, most buildings/units (32.3%) have two bedrooms, followed by those with three bedrooms (27.5 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
<b>Total</b>	<b>427,149</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Rural	283,925	25.8	40.6	19.8	7.3	3.0	1.6	1.8
Urban	143,224	18.0	32.3	27.5	9.6	4.6	2.8	5.2
<b>Council</b>								
Ushetu District	71,316	28.3	40.0	18.5	7.0	2.9	1.5	1.7
Kahama Municipal	89,689	19.9	32.7	25.6	9.1	4.5	2.8	5.4
Msalala District	70,017	33.4	39.9	16.5	5.1	2.2	1.1	1.8
Kishapu District	65,911	21.9	39.7	23.4	8.3	3.4	1.8	1.7
Shinyanga District	81,259	19.0	40.6	21.5	9.5	4.1	2.4	2.9
Shinyanga Municipal	48,957	15.8	33.9	30.7	9.7	3.9	2.4	3.7

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



#### 14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

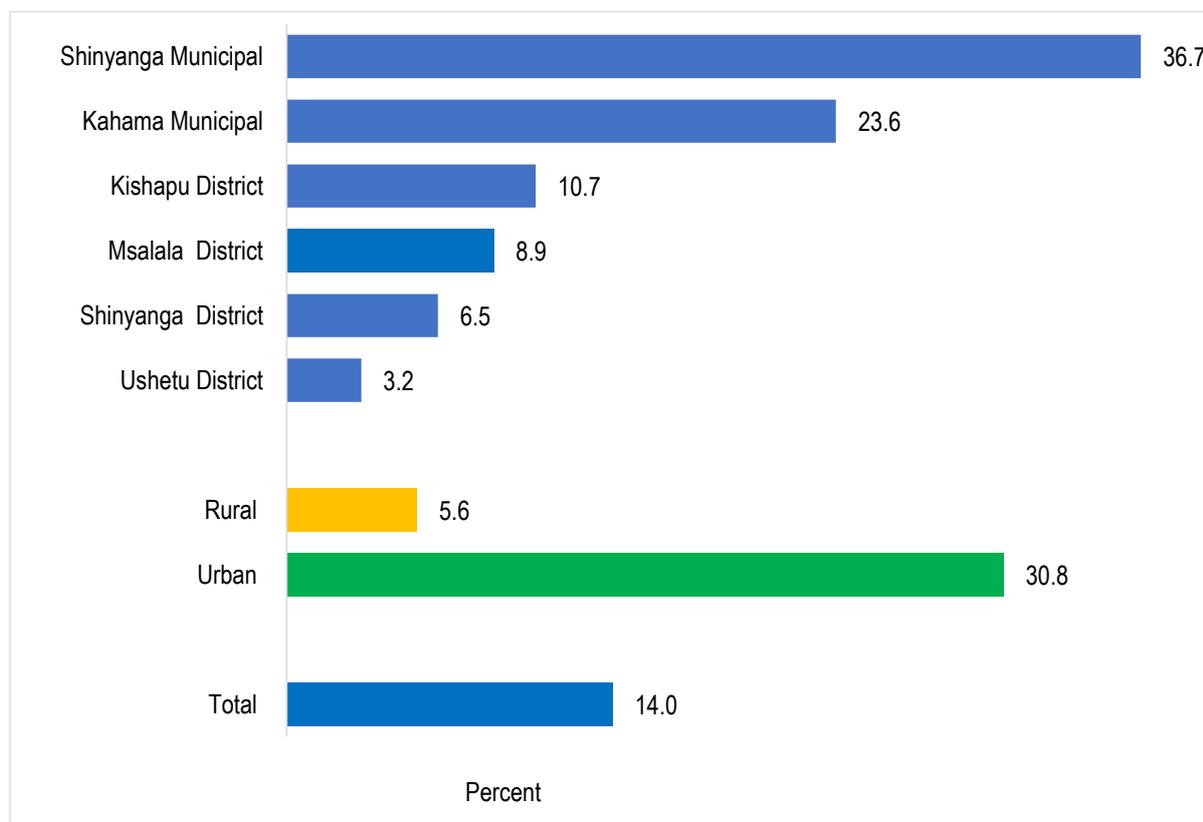
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

##### 14.4.1 Electricity

Electricity service in buildings/units is divided into two main groups: - electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) and electricity from alternative sources such as solar energy and generators.

The results indicate that 14.0 percent of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region are connected to the national grid. About thirty-one (30.8%) percent of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 5.6 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Shinyanga Region, Shinyanga Municipal have the highest proportion (36.7%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Ushetu District has the lowest percentage (3.2%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

**Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 36.0 percent of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (38.3%) than in urban area (31.4%).

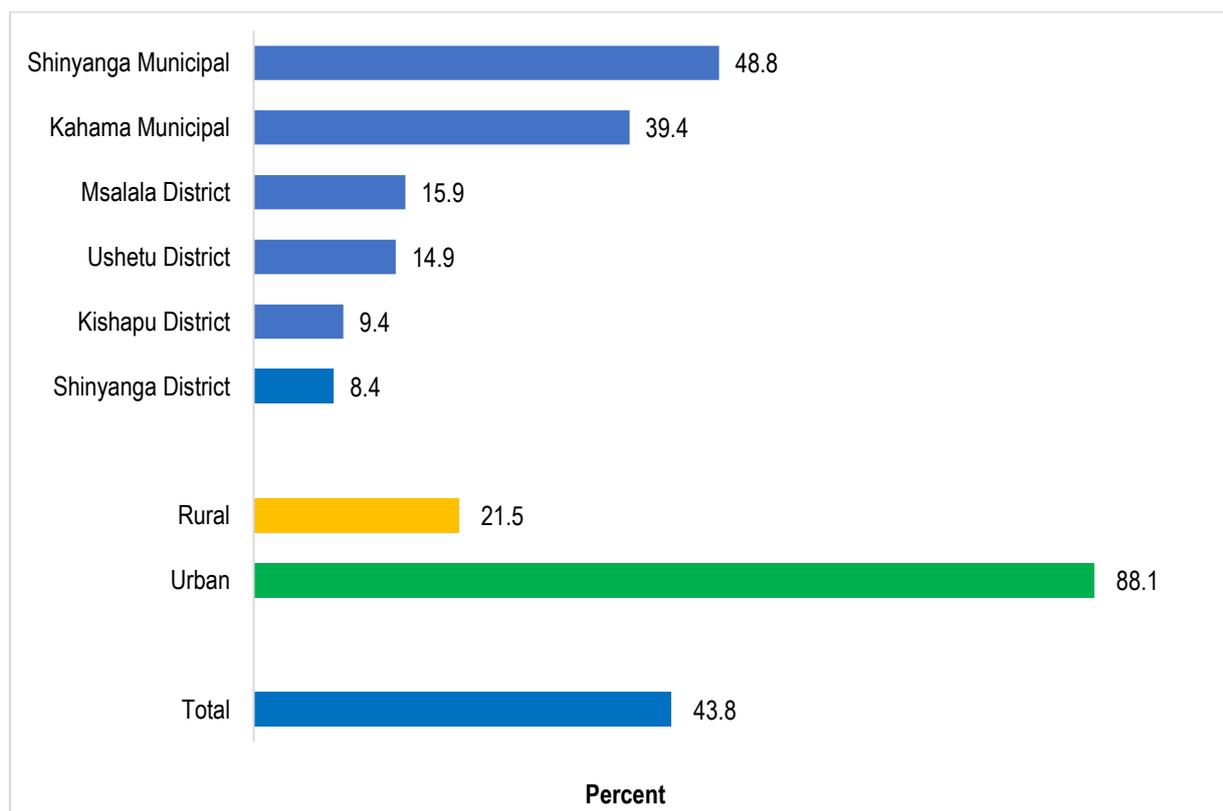
Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from about twenty-five percent (24.7%) in Shinyanga Municipal to 46.5 percent in Ushetu District Council. (Table 14.13).

#### 14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the relevant building/units. The results reveal that 43.8 percent of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region have

water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (88.1%) than in rural areas (21.5%). Across councils, Shinyanga Municipal has the highest percentage (48.8%) of buildings/units with water service while, Shinyanga District Council has the lowest percentage (8.4%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

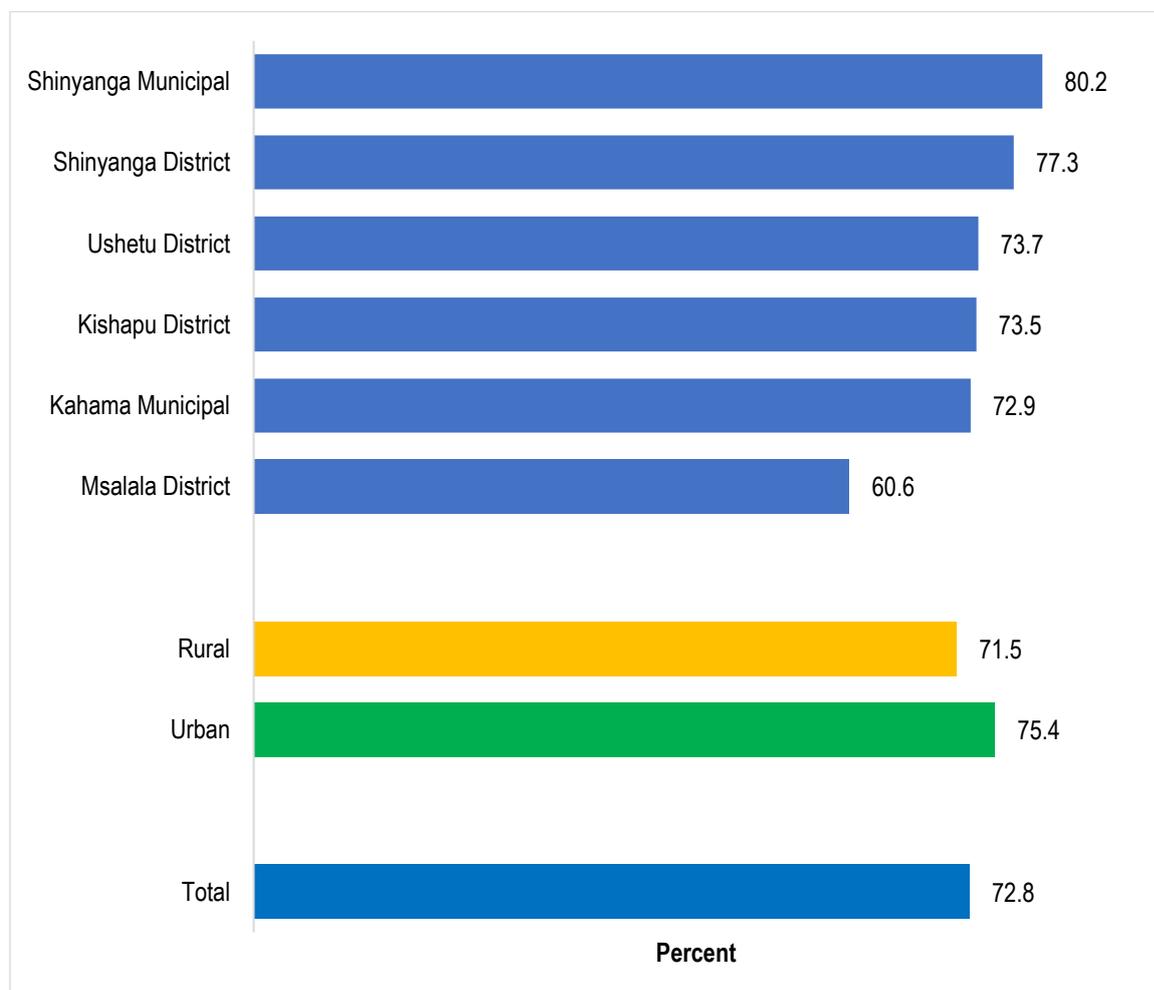
**Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



### 14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/units includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 72.8 percent of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (75.4%) than in rural areas (71.5%). There is marked disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 60.6 percent in Msalala District to 80.2 percent in Shinyanga Municipal (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

**Figure 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



**Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Place of Residence	Number of Building/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
<b>Total</b>	<b>427,149</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>
Rural	283,925	5.6	38.3	21.5	71.5
Urban	143,224	30.8	31.4	88.1	75.4
<b>Council</b>					
Ushetu District	71,316	3.2	46.5	14.9	73.7
Kahama Municipal	89,689	23.6	36.2	39.4	72.9
Msalala District	70,017	8.9	36.9	15.9	60.6
Kishapu District	65,911	10.7	24.8	9.4	73.5
Shinyanga District	81,259	6.5	41.4	8.4	77.3
Shinyanga Municipal	48,957	36.7	24.7	48.8	80.2

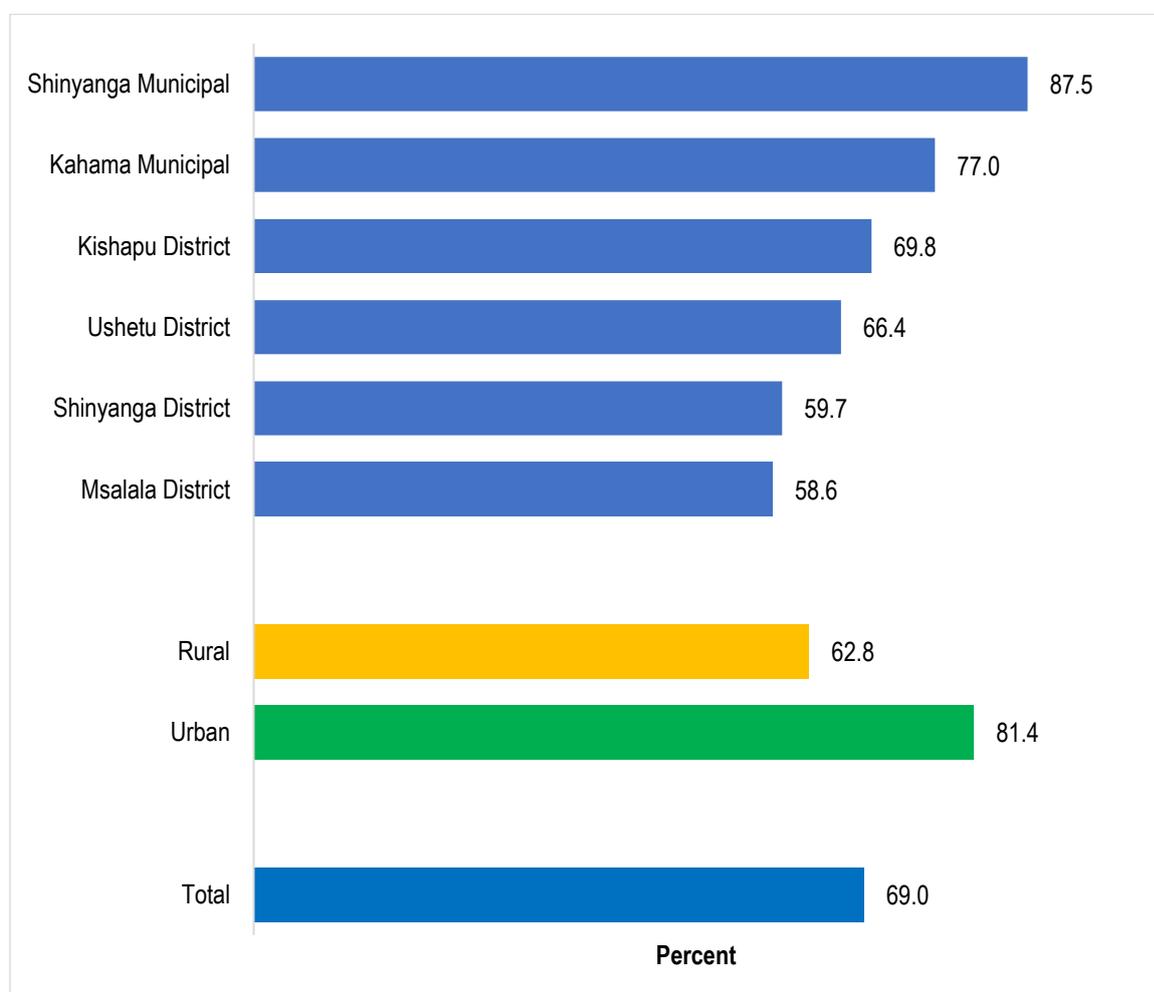
## 14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

### 14.5.1 Access Road

The results indicate that 69.0 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (81.4%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 62.8 percent in rural areas. Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage (87.5%) of buildings accessible by road while Msalala District Council has the lowest (58.6%) (Figure 14.11).

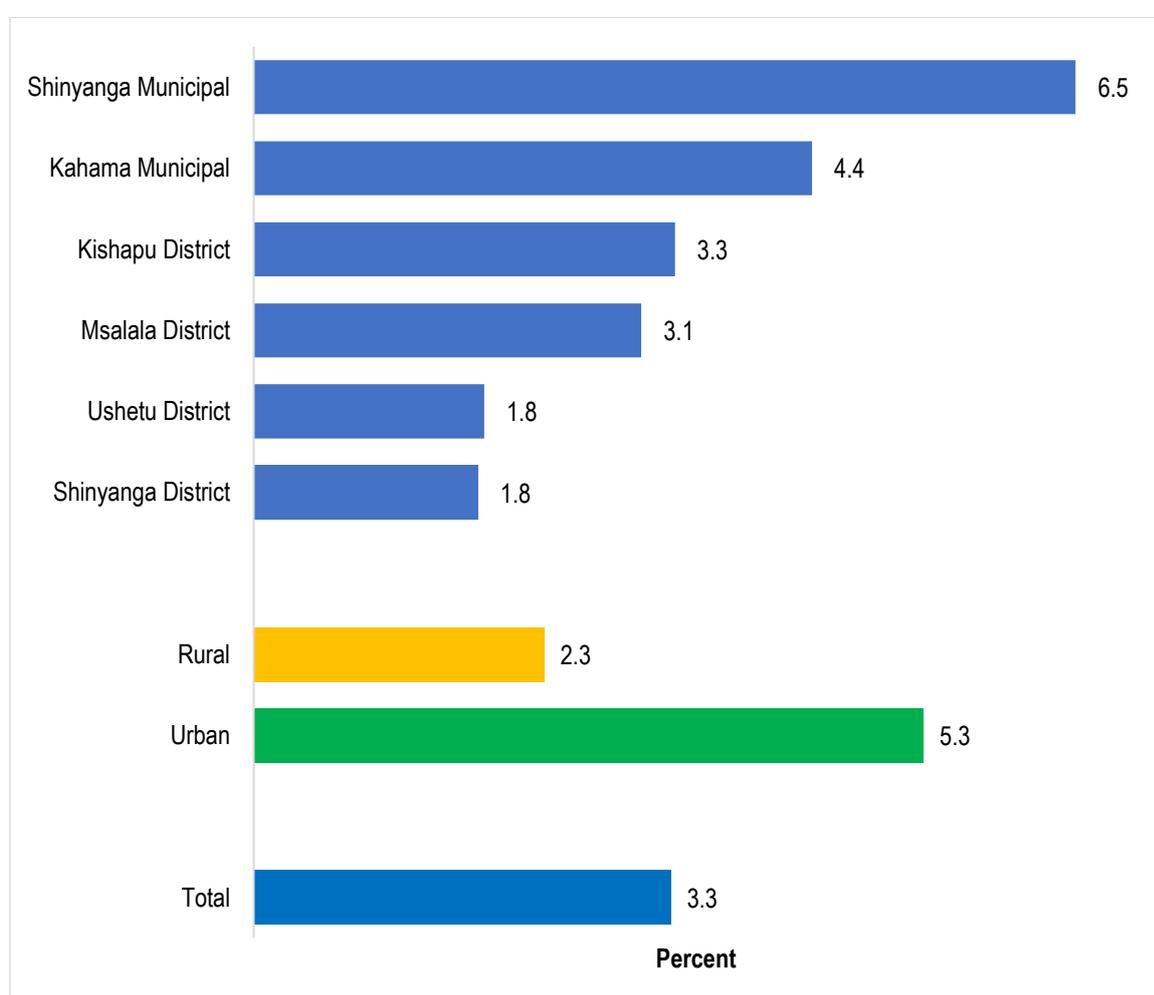
**Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



### 14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.3 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.3 percent and 2.3 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage (6.5%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Ushetu and Shinyanga District Councils have the lowest percentage (1.8%) (Figure 14.12).

**Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



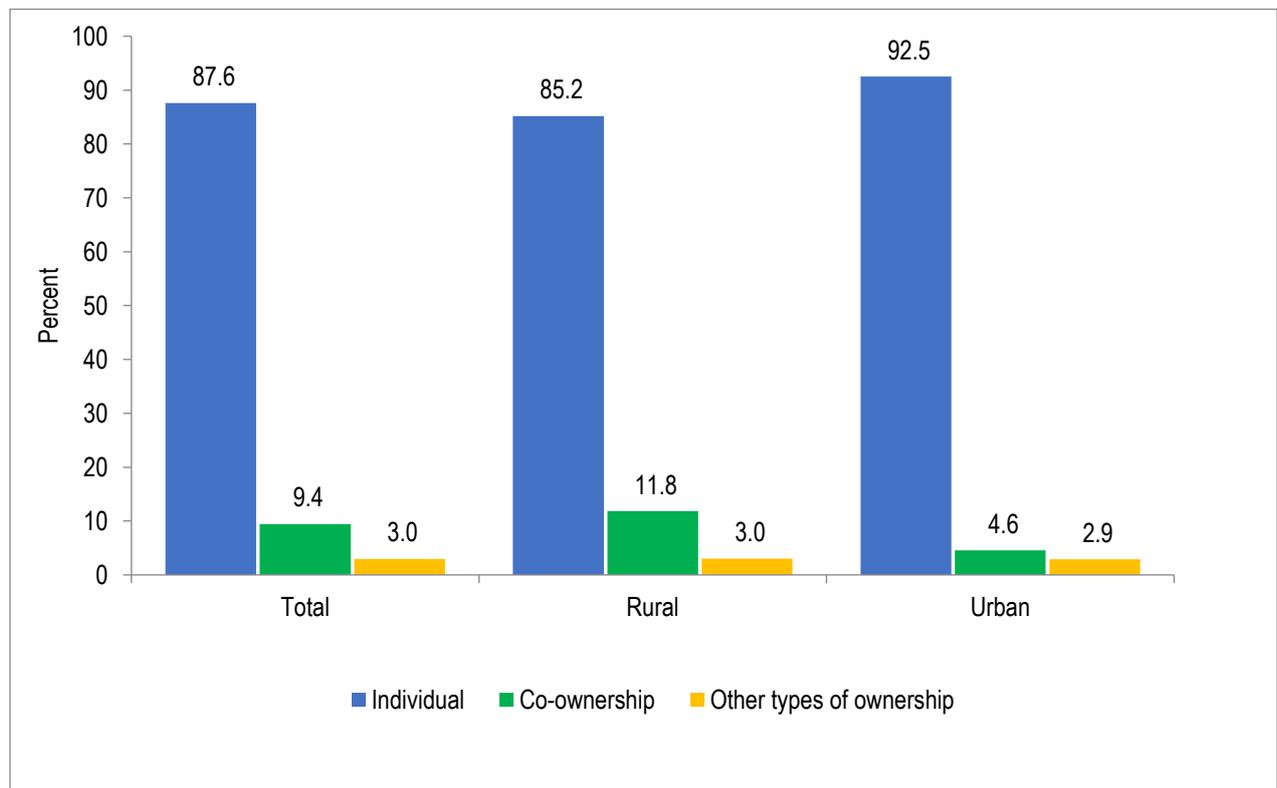
### 14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 Building Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (87.6%) of buildings in Shinyanga Region are individual buildings and followed by 9.4 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

**Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**



### 14.6.2 Building Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may categories by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Shinyanga Region are owned by male only (71.6%), followed by female only (21.0%) and 5.6 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest proportion (24.3%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Ushetu District Council has the lowest proportion (19.1%) (Table 14.14).

**Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total Number of Buildings/Units	Male Individually	Female Individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total Number of Buildings/Units	Male Individually	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total Number of Buildings/Units	Male Individually	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
<b>Total</b>	<b>427,149</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>283,925</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>143,224</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Ushetu District	71,316	73.2	19.1	6.0	0.8	0.8	69,522	73.4	19.0	5.9	0.8	0.8	1,794	64.0	23.6	10.6	0.8	0.9
Kahama Municipal	89,689	72.1	21.1	4.9	0.9	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89,689	72.1	21.1	4.9	0.9	0.9
Msalala District	70,017	73.2	19.8	5.2	1.1	0.8	55,095	73.6	18.7	5.7	1.1	0.8	14,922	71.5	23.9	3.0	0.9	0.6
Kishapu District	65,911	68.2	21.2	7.9	1.4	1.3	62,373	68.1	21.1	8.1	1.4	1.4	3,538	71.0	22.8	3.8	1.4	1.0
Shinyanga District	81,259	72.3	21.1	5.2	0.7	0.7	79,579	72.3	21.1	5.3	0.7	0.7	1,680	72.6	21.4	3.5	1.7	0.8
Shinyanga Municipal	48,957	69.3	24.3	4.2	1.1	1.0	17,356	69.0	23.6	5.5	1.1	0.9	31,601	69.5	24.7	3.6	1.2	1.1

### **14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status**

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 76.1 percent of all buildings/units in Shinyanga Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (11.7%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 82.1 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (8.3%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas (64.3%), however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (18.4%) is substantially higher than that in urban areas.

Shinyanga District Council has the highest percentage (82.7%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Kahama Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (65.4%). In addition, Shinyanga Municipal Council has the highest percentage (17.3%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Ushetu District Council has the lowest (8.2%) (Table 14.15).

**Table 14.15: Number and Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without Paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenants	Occupied by Tenants	Total Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without Paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenants	Occupied by Tenants	Total Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without Paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenants	Occupied by Tenants
<b>Total</b>	<b>427,149</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>283,925</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>143,224</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Ushetu District	71,316	81.6	6.0	4.2	8.2	69,522	81.9	5.9	4.1	8.0	1,794	67.4	7.6	9.8	15.1
Kahama Municipal	89,689	65.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89,689	65.4	7.5	10.1	17.0
Msalala District	70,017	78.1	6.2	5.1	10.6	55,095	81.9	6.2	4.1	7.8	14,922	63.8	6.2	9.0	20.9
Kishapu District	65,911	81.0	6.0	3.9	9.1	62,373	81.6	6.0	3.7	8.7	3,538	69.4	5.5	8.2	17.0
Shinyanga District	81,259	82.7	5.0	3.8	8.4	79,579	83.2	5.0	3.6	8.2	1,680	59.1	7.0	13.9	19.9
Shinyanga Municipal	48,957	67.7	7.5	7.5	17.3	17,356	79.7	6.1	4.3	9.8	31,601	61.1	8.2	9.3	21.4

#### **14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status**

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Shinyanga Region (71,7%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 21.0 percent are built on surveyed land and 4.2 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 47.6 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 7.7 percent of rural buildings. Ushetu District Council has the highest percentage (89.9%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Shinyanga Municipal has the lowest (30.9%) (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,743</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>281,470</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>140,273</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Ushetu District	70,802	5.4	89.9	2.2	2.5	69,022	4.4	90.9	2.2	2.5	1,780	44.6	51.1	0.4	4.0
Kahama Municipal	87,920	41.6	48.2	4.9	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	87,920	41.6	48.2	4.9	5.2
Msalala District	69,442	10.6	80.3	5.7	3.3	54,739	5.9	87.1	4.2	2.7	14,703	28.2	55.0	11.2	5.6
Kishapu District	65,068	11.2	83.9	2.8	2.1	61,592	10.0	85.6	2.7	1.7	3,476	31.9	53.4	5.3	9.4
Shinyanga District	80,599	6.6	88.5	2.7	2.2	78,935	6.4	88.7	2.7	2.2	1,664	17.0	80.5	1.6	1.0
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	58.4	30.9	8.3	2.4	17,182	23.9	67.6	6.3	2.2	30,730	77.7	10.3	9.5	2.5

### 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 32.4 percent of all buildings/Units are built on land without legal documents, 24.0 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 7.0 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>427,149</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	NA	<b>19.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Ushetu District	71,316	1.0	0.1	2.1	26.9	8.8	NA	18.6	38.7	3.9
Kahama Municipal	89,689	15.3	0.9	10.9	13.0	5.6	NA	27.2	18.7	8.2
Msalala District	70,017	3.5	0.1	3.2	30.6	7.5	NA	23.7	27.4	4.0
Kishapu District	65,911	5.2	0.5	1.3	31.9	1.4	NA	9.0	47.2	3.5
Shinyanga District	81,259	2.4	0.3	2.0	30.2	1.9	NA	18.8	41.3	3.1
Shinyanga Municipal	48,957	15.8	1.0	33.3	9.5	1.6	NA	14.1	20.6	4.1

## Chapter 15

### Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

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#### 15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results with the aim of informing Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders on the key findings, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Shinyanga Region.

#### 15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga Region has increased from 1,534,808 persons in 2012 to 2,241,299 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Shinyanga Region has been growing at an average 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 Shinyanga 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 corresponding investments are made in education, health and development of skills; and

- iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.8 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to the depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards;

### **Recommendations**

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to supervise and implement effectively 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 planning, urban planning and put in place effective supervision and implementation mechanism; and
- iii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanism (through by - laws) to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) and other sector policies on environment to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of population growth on environment is minimized.

### **15.2.2 Age Profile**

#### **Key Findings**

- i. About seventeen percent (16.8%) of Shinyanga regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. About fifty three percent (52.6%) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. Thirty five percent (35.0%) of Shinyanga regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above decreased from 4.7 percent in 2012 to 4.5 percent in 2022 of total regional population.

#### **Implications for Policies and Programmes**

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare.
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources

and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;

- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development and;
- iv. The increased proportion of elderly persons indicate an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

### **Recommendations**

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iv. 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.

### **15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages**

#### **Key Findings**

- i. About a quarter (24.0%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Shinyanga Region is married; and
- ii. About seven percent (6.6%) of females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

#### **Implications for Policies and Programmes**

- i. Early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young

women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunity opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and

- ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties such as decline in economic growth and increase in poverty levels as well as change of family formation, and unbalanced child upbringing.

## **Recommendations**

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

### **15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents**

#### **Key Findings**

- i. About fifty four percent (54.4%) of children under five years of age in Shinyanga Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About twelve percent (11.5%) and sixteen percent (15.6%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and
- iii. About seven percent (6.5%) of persons in Shinyanga 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 certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths

Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) that stipulates a birth to be registered within 90 days of the occurrence and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012).

- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the national identification card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

### **Recommendations**

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance 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. About ten percent (10.2%) of children under age 18 in Shinyanga Region are orphans (6.7% with one parent dead and 3.5% with both parents' dead); and
- ii. Msalala District Council has the highest (12.1%) of orphaned children while Kishapu District Council has the lowest (8.3%).

#### **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 burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

### **Recommendations**

- i. Regional, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children take actions to minimize their sufferings; and

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sustain mobilization and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

### 15.2.6 Literacy and Education

#### Key Findings

- i. About three quarters (77.3%) of population aged 15 years above in Shinyanga Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 68.8 percent in Ushetu District Council to 88.6 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Shinyanga Region increased from 67.9 percent in 2012 to 77.5 percent in 2022. The rate for 2022 ranges from 70.1 percent in Ushetu District to 92.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal;
- iii. About fifteen percent (14.9%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 84.4 percent in 2012 to 122.0 percent in 2022.

#### Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Adult literacy rate in the Region is relatively low when compared with the national average of 83 percent which signifies the presence of sizeable number of illiterate persons in the region, which may hinder the regional and national efforts of achieving development targets;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and lack of harmony in the society;
- iii. The NER for Shinyanga Region is below the national average indicating that a substantial number of children of official primary school age are not enrolled, which may translate into negative education outcomes for Region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;
- iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies increased resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;
- v. 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; and

- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that 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 (awareness campaigns, by-laws, resource mobilization and allocation) to raise literacy rates in the Region in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanism 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 and raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates, and
- 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.

### **15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities**

#### **Key Findings**

- i. The current unemployment rate in Shinyanga Region is 4.3 percent; the rate is higher in urban (7.0%) than in rural (2.8%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (64.9%) of the total employment in Shinyanga Region; and
- iii. About sixty five percent (64.5%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

#### **Implications for Policy and Programmes**

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 4.3 percent

unemployment for Shinyanga Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore considered low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low:

- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Shinyanga Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also leads to local community development. However, the informal sector is insecure and lack of social protection.

### **Recommendations**

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

### **15.2.8 Persons with Disabilities**

#### **Key Findings**

- i. About nine percent (8.8%) of the total Shinyanga Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (58.2%) reported diseases as major cause of their disability;

- iii. About six percent (6.3%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low

### **Implications for Policies and Programmes**

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

### **Recommendations**

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce 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. About forty three percent (42.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Shinyanga Region, the percentage ranges from

49.8 percent in Shinyanga District Council to 35.5 percent in Kahama Municipal Council; and

- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (13.3%) than that of females (7.0%).

### **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 the region, with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and
- v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

### **Recommendations**

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring of the 1997 Land Policy to strengthen and accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders to conduct education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue addressing discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

### 15.2.10 Drinking Water

#### Key Findings

- i. About sixty seven percent (67.2%) of private households in Shinyanga Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 39.8 percent in Kishapu District to 97.1 percent in Shinyanga Municipal; and
- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (87.5%) and rural (53.2%) on percentage of private households in Shinyanga 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 thirty three percent of household in Shinyanga 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 forty nine percent (48.6%) of households in Shinyanga Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 22.6 percent in Ushetu District to 77.8 percent in Shinyanga Municipal; and
- ii. About eight percent (8.3%) of households in Shinyanga Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 17.4 percent in Msalala District to 1.5 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council. .

## **Implications for Policies and Programmes**

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

## **Recommendations**

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

### **15.2.12 Energy**

#### **Key Findings**

- i. About fifty eight percent (57.8%) and 30.8 percent of private households in Shinyanga Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About ten percent (9.7%) of households in Shinyanga Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. About twenty six percent (25.9%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 5.0 in Ushetu District to 55.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council; and
- iv. About forty three percent (42.5%) of households in Shinyanga Region use solar energy for lighting.

## **Implications for Policies 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 Shinyanga 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 due to unavailability 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 the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-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 a 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 nine out of ten households (86.0%) in Shinyanga Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.6%) and females (0.7%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

- iii. Less than one(0.8%) and about two percent (1.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. About forty percent (39.6%) of households in Shinyanga Region own radio while 26.4 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 28.4 percent in Kishapu District to 60.0 percent in Ushetu District (Radio) and from 11.3 percent in Shinyanga District to 46.5 percent in Ushetu 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 need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

## **15.2.14 Information on Buildings**

### **Key Findings**

- i. About sixty-seven percent (67.1%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have physical addresses;
- ii. Fifty percent (50.0%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have electricity services, of which 14.0 percent are connected to the national grid and 36.0 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About forty four percent (43.8%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About seventy two percent (71.7%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 19.2 percent in Msalala District to 89.8 percent in Kahama Municipal; and
- vi. More than sixty percent (32.4%) of all buildings in Shinyanga Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents, while only seven and less than one percent have title deeds and residential license respectively.

### **Implications for Policies and Programmes**

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also, useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas).
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

## **Recommendations**

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

## Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Shinyanga	2,241,299	1,525,411	715,888	1,102,879	1,138,420
Ushetu District	390,593	382,556	8,037	193,107	197,486
Kahama Municipal	453,654	-	453,654	219,357	234,297
Msalala District	378,214	297,570	80,644	187,286	190,928
Kishapu District	335,483	318,382	17,101	167,019	168,464
Shinyanga District	468,611	451,886	16,725	232,524	236,087
Shinyanga Municipal	214,744	75,017	139,727	103,586	111,158

**N.A Not Applicable**

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Shinyanga	2,203,981	1,506,491	697,490	1,078,398	1,125,583
Ushetu District	389,354	381,424	7,930	192,409	196,945
Manispaa Municipal	441,397	-	441,397	210,769	230,628
Msalala District	365,042	286,243	78,799	179,239	185,803
Kishapu District	334,448	317,533	16,915	166,270	168,178
Shinyanga District	461,836	446,991	14,845	227,756	234,080
Shinyanga Municipal	211,904	74,300	137,604	101,955	109,949

**N.A Not Applicable**

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Shinyanga	37,318	18,920	18,398	24,481	12,837
Ushetu District	1,239	1,132	107	698	541
Manispaa Municipal	12,257	-	12,257	8,588	3,669
Msalala District	13,172	11,327	1,845	8,047	5,125
Kishapu District	1,035	849	186	749	286
Shinyanga District	6,775	4,895	1,880	4,768	2,007
Shinyanga Municipal	2,840	717	2,123	1,631	1,209

**N.A Not Applicable**

**Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Shinyanga 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)	1,362,137	682,217	679,920	835,403	424,994	410,409	526,734	257,223	269,511
Youth Population (15–24 years)	303,347	147,243	156,104	201,413	99,709	101,704	101,934	47,534	54,400
Youth Population (15–35 years)	375,434	180,371	195,063	233,756	115,838	117,918	141,678	64,533	77,145
Primary School (6–12 years)	651,987	320,367	331,620	388,229	195,723	192,506	263,758	124,644	139,114
Primary School (7–13 years)	300,827	142,232	158,595	195,731	92,249	103,482	105,096	49,983	55,113
Secondary School (14-17 years)	176,741	86,503	90,238	118,644	59,174	59,470	58,097	27,329	30,768
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	905,272	460,320	444,952	538,923	280,264	258,659	366,349	180,056	186,293
Elderly population (60+ years)	45,048	29,038	16,010	28,513	19,536	8,977	16,535	9,502	7,033
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,362,137	682,217	679,920	835,403	424,994	410,409	526,734	257,223	269,511
Population Aged 14+ years and above	984,988	503,175	481,813	592,826	310,076	282,750	392,162	193,099	199,063
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	808,247	416,672	391,575	474,182	250,902	223,280	334,065	165,770	168,295

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,205,869</b>	<b>585,312</b>	<b>620,557</b>	<b>931,596</b>	<b>477,380</b>	<b>454,216</b>
Rural	780,695	381,617	399,078	555,695	291,895	263,800
Urban	425,174	203,695	221,479	375,901	185,485	190,416
<b>Council</b>						
Ushetu District	193,317	94,293	99,024	132,975	70,877	62,098
Kahama Municipal	262,194	125,077	137,117	227,635	111,929	115,706
Msalala District	197,067	96,421	100,646	144,234	75,766	68,468
Kishapu District	175,635	86,707	88,928	132,218	68,779	63,439
Shinyanga District	246,879	120,978	125,901	178,667	93,614	85,053
Shinyanga Municipal	130,777	61,836	68,941	115,867	56,415	59,452

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	1,325,032	651,429	673,603	840,802	419,776	421,026	484,230	231,653	252,577
5-9	148,093	68,459	79,634	91,512	41,755	49,757	56,581	26,704	29,877
10-14	244,100	118,632	125,468	169,949	83,311	86,638	74,151	35,321	38,830
15 – 19	196,554	95,767	100,787	129,903	64,960	64,943	66,651	30,807	35,844
20 – 24	167,880	78,043	89,837	102,680	49,702	52,978	65,200	28,341	36,859
25 – 29	137,334	65,565	71,769	79,300	38,824	40,476	58,034	26,741	31,293
30 – 34	111,205	55,731	55,474	65,002	33,022	31,980	46,203	22,709	23,494
35 – 39	79,717	40,612	39,105	47,183	24,042	23,141	32,534	16,570	15,964
40 – 44	62,438	31,915	30,523	37,922	19,356	18,566	24,516	12,559	11,957
45 – 49	53,133	27,223	25,910	33,748	17,199	16,549	19,385	10,024	9,361
50 – 54	42,457	22,381	20,076	28,055	14,886	13,169	14,402	7,495	6,907
55 – 59	26,641	15,077	11,564	17,720	10,213	7,507	8,921	4,864	4,057
60 – 64	22,012	12,670	9,342	14,777	8,712	6,065	7,235	3,958	3,277
65 – 69	11,736	6,655	5,081	7,794	4,557	3,237	3,942	2,098	1,844
70 – 74	9,793	5,876	3,917	6,783	4,248	2,535	3,010	1,628	1,382
75 – 79	5,169	3,044	2,125	3,617	2,184	1,433	1,552	860	692
80+	6,770	3,779	2,991	4,857	2,805	2,052	1,913	974	939

**Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Shinyanga 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)	1,333,256	655,414	677,842	844,916	421,779	423,137	488,340	233,635	254,705
Youth Population (15–24 years)	294,807	143,488	151,319	198,674	98,814	99,860	96,133	44,674	51,459
Youth Population (15–35 years)	364,434	173,810	190,624	232,583	114,662	117,921	131,851	59,148	72,703
Primary School (6–12 years)	632,845	305,432	327,413	388,589	192,597	195,992	244,256	112,835	131,421
Primary School (7–13 years)	281,014	133,140	147,874	186,117	88,087	98,030	94,897	45,053	49,844
Secondary School (13-16 years)	307,168	146,223	160,945	207,224	98,811	108,413	99,944	47,412	52,532
Secondary School (14-17 years)	171,852	84,518	87,334	116,851	58,668	58,183	55,001	25,850	29,151
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	899,371	444,984	454,387	556,290	280,916	275,374	343,081	164,068	179,013
Elderly population (60+ years)	55,480	32,024	23,456	37,828	22,506	15,322	17,652	9,518	8,134
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,333,256	655,414	677,842	844,916	421,779	423,137	488,340	233,635	254,705
Population Aged 14+ years and above	984,503	489,509	494,994	615,634	312,673	302,961	368,869	176,836	192,033
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	812,651	404,991	407,660	498,783	254,005	244,778	313,868	150,986	162,882

**Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Shinyanga 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	
<b>Total</b>	454,033	226,667	227,366	327,738	165,248	162,490	126,295	61,419	64,876	351,851	166,988	184,863	240,567	114,017	126,550	111,284	52,971	
Ushetu District	86,343	43,477	42,866	84,853	42,793	42,060	1,490	684	806	60,526	28,533	31,993	59,221	27,958	31,263	1,305	575	
Kahama District	83,024	40,527	42,497	0	0	0	83,024	40,527	42,497	71,411	33,938	37,473	0	0	0	71,411	33,938	
Msalala District	78,122	39,116	39,006	63,962	32,324	31,638	14,160	6,792	7,368	55,461	26,213	29,248	42,753	20,231	22,522	12,708	5,982	
Kishapu District	71,032	35,651	35,381	67,911	34,126	33,785	3,121	1,525	1,596	58,589	28,026	30,563	55,673	26,628	29,045	29,16	1,398	
Shinyanga District	98,006	49,400	48,606	96,326	48,558	47,768	1,680	842	838	71,343	33,565	37,778	69,926	32,848	37,078	1,417	717	
Shinyanga Municipal	37,506	18,496	19,010	14,686	7,447	7,239	22,820	11,049	11,771	34,521	16,713	17,808	12,994	6,352	6,642	21,527	10,361	

**Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Shinyanga 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
<b>Total</b>	454,033	226,667	227,366	327,738	165,248	162,490	126,295	61,419	64,876	503,509	238,513	264,996	338,572	160,145	178,427	164,937	78,368	86,569

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
Ushetu District	86,343	43,477	42,866	848,53	42,793	42,060	1,490	684	806	84,535	39,958	44,577	82,666	39,136	43,530	1,869	822	1,047
Kahama Municipal	83,024	40,527	42,497	0	0	0	83,024	40,527	42497	10,4081	49,185	54,896	0	0	0	104,081	49,185	54,896
Msalala District	78,122	39,116	39,006	63,962	32,324	31,638	14,160	6,792	7368	77,177	36,423	40,754	58,327	27,572	30,755	18,850	8,851	9,999
Kishapu District	71,032	35,651	35,381	67,911	34,126	33,785	31,21	1,525	1596	85,180	40,684	44,496	80,698	38,532	42,166	4,482	2,152	2,330
Shinyanga District	98,006	49,400	48,606	96,326	48,558	47,768	1,680	842	838	99,674	46,634	53,040	97,635	45,591	52,044	2,039	1,043	996
Shinyanga Manicipal	37,506	18,496	19,010	14,686	7,447	7,239	22,820	11,049	11771	52,862	25,629	27,233	19,246	9,314	9,932	33,616	16,315	17,301

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

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA, ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs, CBOs) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	421,743	369,440	39,728	180	1,627	141	3,564	1,554	1,992	2,687	31	96	287	416
Rural	281,470	239,674	33,308	105	897	78	2,575	1,186	1,583	1,588	12	23	174	267
Urban	140,273	129,766	6,420	75	730	63	989	368	409	1,099	19	73	113	149
Council														
Ushetu District	70,802	61,295	7,714	26	191	14	677	197	121	457	3	3	43	61
Kahama Municipal	87,920	81,527	4,164	52	367	43	643	115	194	628	12	67	43	65
Msalala District	69,442	58,406	9,401	29	218	15	463	267	265	266	3	16	33	60
Kishapu District	65,068	53,521	8,465	30	265	21	788	351	1,048	413	2	4	71	89
Shinyanga District	80,599	70,822	7,853	24	177	24	638	371	82	474	5	3	39	87
Shinyanga Municipal	47,912	43,869	2,131	19	409	24	355	253	282	449	6	3	58	54

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