



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

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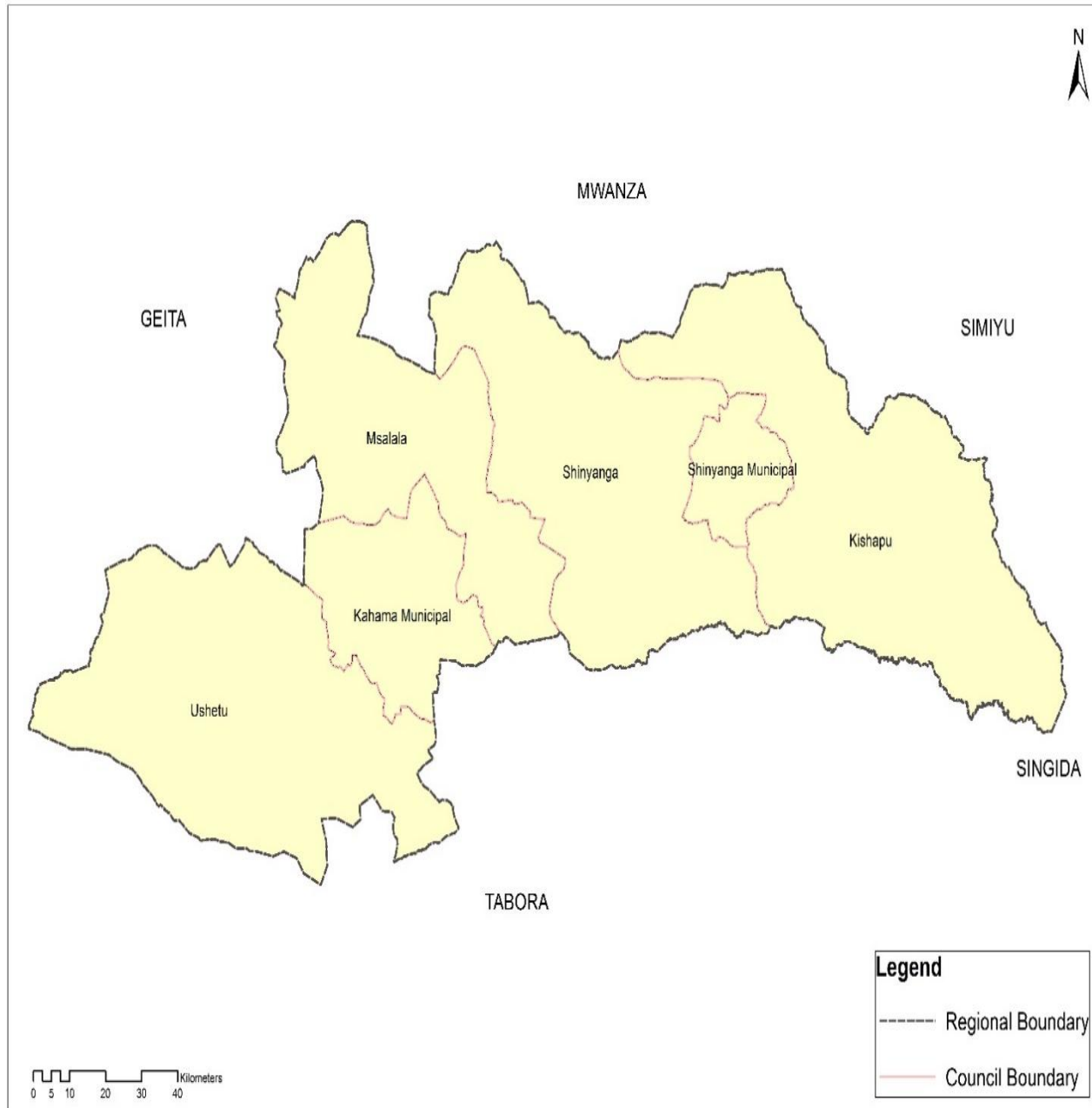
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Notes:

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

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



reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania



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

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

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted for the first time the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC), an exercise done concurrently with the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Buildings are amongst the most important infrastructure in the lives of people in Tanzania and around the world. Buildings help to preserve and promote the lives of individuals, families and society at large in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Moreover, buildings as part of premises are an important criterion for measuring the

state of a non-income economy for an individual or community concerned. The main uses of buildings in the lives of rural and urban people include residential, commercial, commercial-residential, institutional and industrial. Apart from addressing the long-time challenges of lack of information on buildings in the country, the 2022 TBC has been conducted to meet the requirements of various national, regional and international policies pertaining to human settlements development. This huge national undertaking has been made practical due to a clear understanding that buildings census is the primary means of accessing complete, accurate, adequate, timely and reliable building information.

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Reports are the sixth in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 PHC. The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The main

purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered include population and household characteristics, as well as social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

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

Special thanks also go to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda - Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland and Former Speaker of the National Assembly and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza - Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar, for their effective leadership and management in educating and sensitizing all citizens and non-citizens to participate in the 2022 Population and Housing Census, thus resulting in enhanced quality, smooth and timely execution of the Census exercise. We also thank the Chairperson of the Governing Board of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Amina Msengwa and the Chairperson of the Statistics Board of Zanzibar, Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, for their guidance throughout the implementation of the Census exercise.

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



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Statistician General
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Executive Summary

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 |
| Population Size, Growth and Distribution | | | | | | |
| 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 | - | | | |
| Age and Sex Profile | | | | | | |
| Children (0–4 years) | 376,736 | 16.8 | 267,946 | 17.6 | 108,790 | 15.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Youth Population (15–24 years) | 449,044 | 20.0 | 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 | 35.0 | 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 |
| 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) | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Household Composition | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average Household Size¹ | - | 5.4 | - | 6.1 | - | 4.2 |

¹ 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 ¹ | 265,824 | 5.5 | 161,685 | 6.4 | 104,139 | 4.3 |
| Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹ | 152,947 | 4.8 | 86,840 | 5.5 | 66,107 | 3.8 |
| Marital Status (15 years and above) | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| National Identification Documents and Citizenship | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Country of Citizenship | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| National Identification Documents | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Orphanhood (one or both parents died) | | | | | | |
| Child Orphans (0-17 years) | 120,193 | 10.2 | 86,040 | 10.2 | 34,153 | 10.2 |
| Literacy, Numeracy and Education | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above) | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Economic Activity | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Disability | | | | | | |
| Disability Prevalence | 149,058 | 8.83 | 101,657 | 8.90 | 47,401 | 8.60 |
| Type of Disability | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Ownership of Land (15 years and above) | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control | | | | | | |
| Type of Tenure (Main dwelling) | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Main Materials Used for Roofing | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Main Materials Used for Flooring | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Main Materials Used for Walls | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Main Source of Energy for Lighting | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Main Source of Energy for Cooking | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Main Source of Drinking Water | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Type of Toilet Facility | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Type of Refuse Disposal | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Ownership of Household Assets | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Information, Communication and Technology | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Buildings Census | | | | | | |
| Buildings with Physical Address | 283,042 | 67.1 | 173,105 | 61.5 | 109,937 | 78.4 |
| Basic Services in Buildings | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Building Land Survey Status | | | | | | |
| 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

| | |
|------|---|
| 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

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

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 3,648 EAs were delineated in Shinyanga Region (1,179 EAs in urban areas and 2,469 hamlets in rural areas).

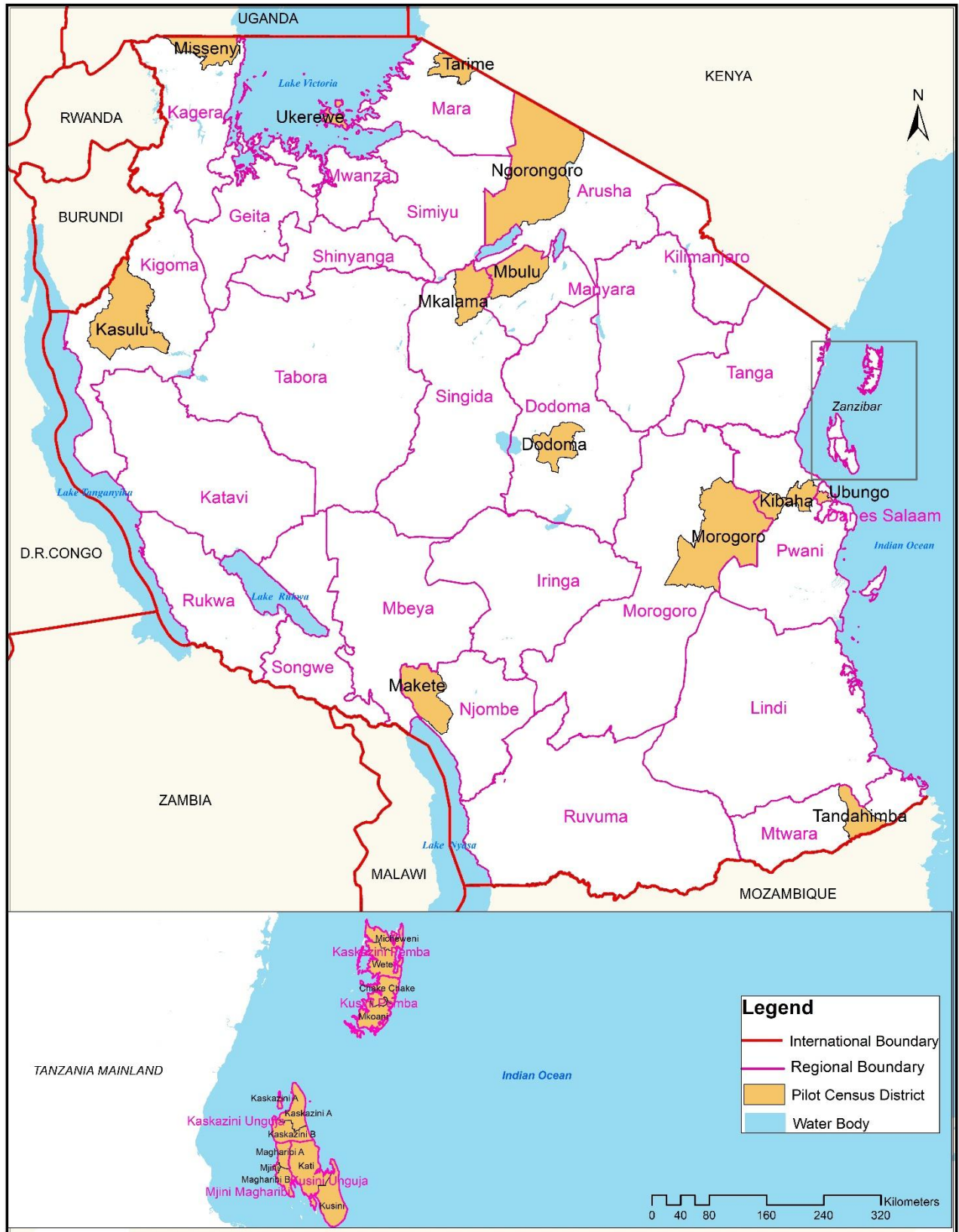
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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 14th June, 2022.

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- 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

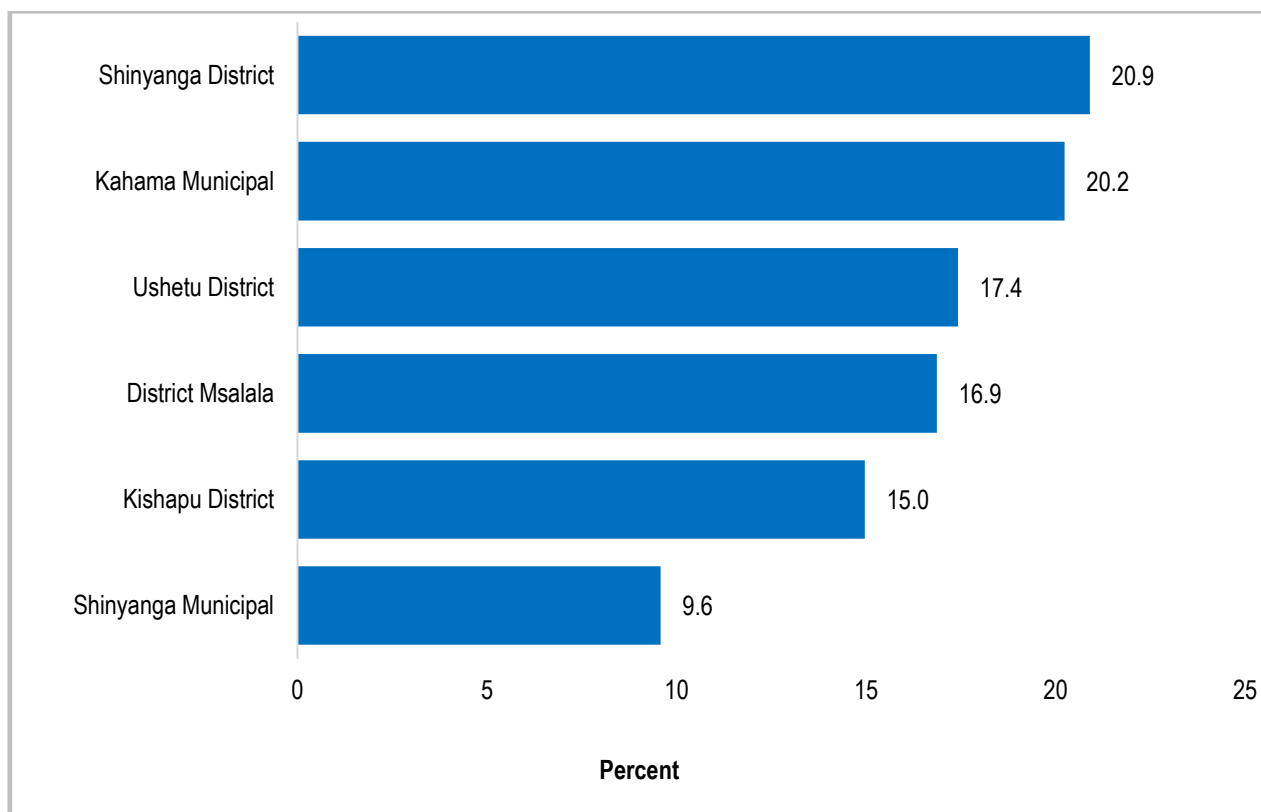
Administratively, Shinyanga Region has 6 Councils, out of those, four (4) are District Councils and two (2) are Municipal Councils. Shinyanga District Council in Shinyanga Region has the largest population (468,611 persons) compared with other Councils. Other three (3) Councils with large population 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 |
| Total | 2,241,299 | 1,102,879 | 49.2 | 1,138,420 | 50.8 |
| 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

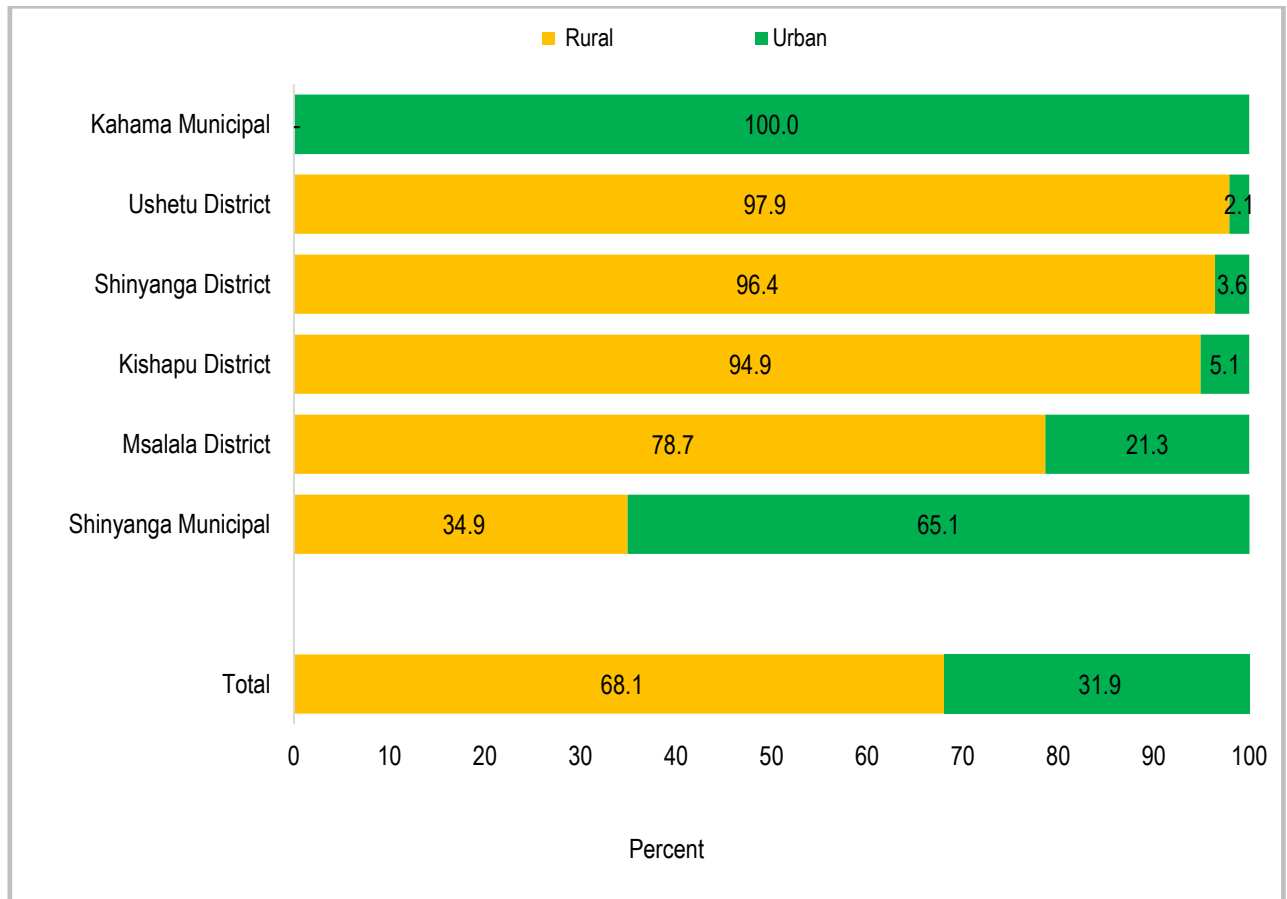


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Council | Total | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Both Sexes | | Male | Female | Both sexes | | Male | Female |
| | | | | Number | Percent | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 2,241,299 | 1,102,879 | 1,138,420 | 1,525,411 | 68.1 | 756,159 | 769,252 | 715,888 | 31.9 | 346,720 | 369,168 |
| 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

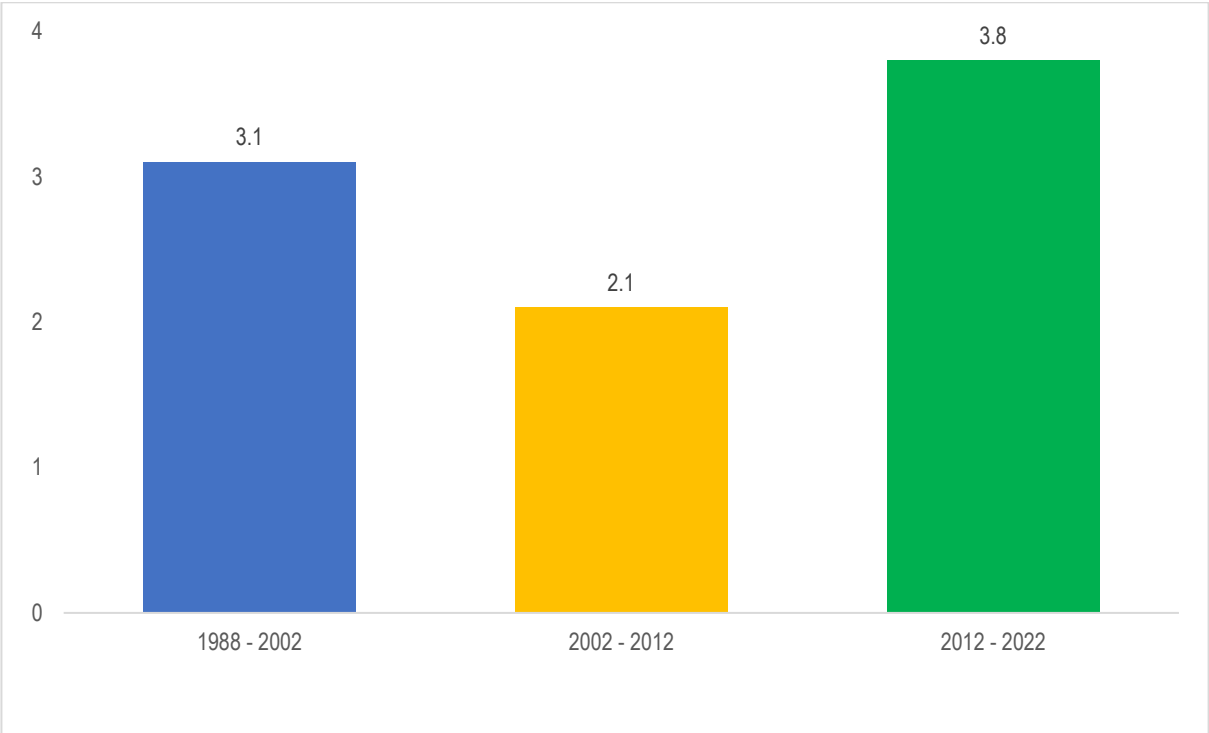
Shinyanga Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 18 years, that is in year 2040. The rate for male population is the same (3.8%) as that 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. 3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Shinyanga Region, 1988–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

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.

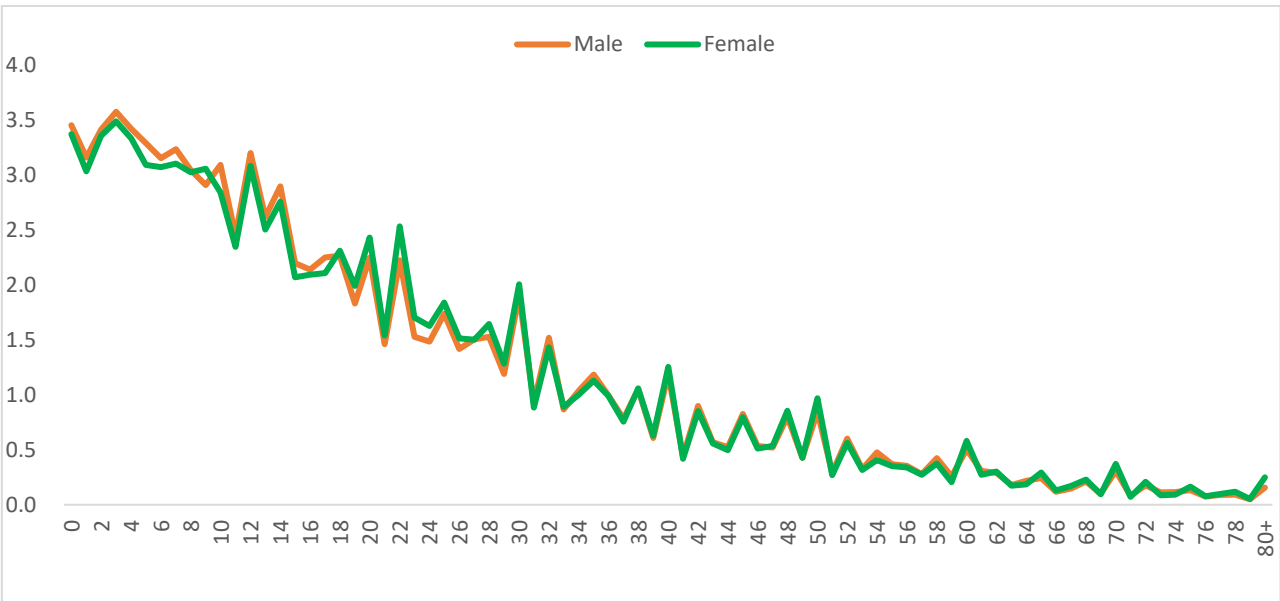
Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including 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 | |
| Total | 2,241,299 | 100.0 | 1,102,879 | 100.0 | 1,138,420 | 100.0 | 97 |
| 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 |
| Median Age | | | | | | | |
| | 15.9 | | 15.6 | | 20.1 | | |

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 | |
| Total | 1,525,411 | 100.0 | 756,159 | 100.0 | 769,252 | 100.0 | 98 |
| 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 |
| Median Age | | 14.9 | | 14.7 | | 15.2 | |

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 | |
| Total | 715,888 | 100.0 | 346,720 | 100.0 | 369,168 | 100.0 | 94 |
| 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 | | 18.4 | | 18.1 | | 18.7 | |

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**

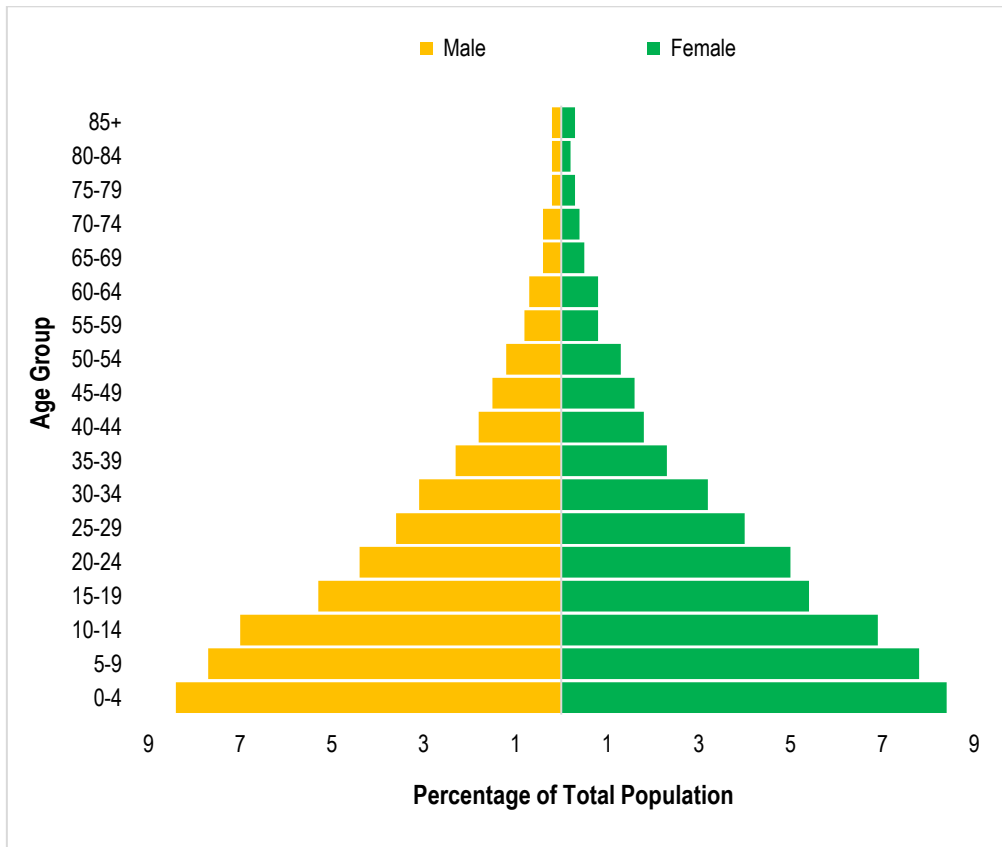
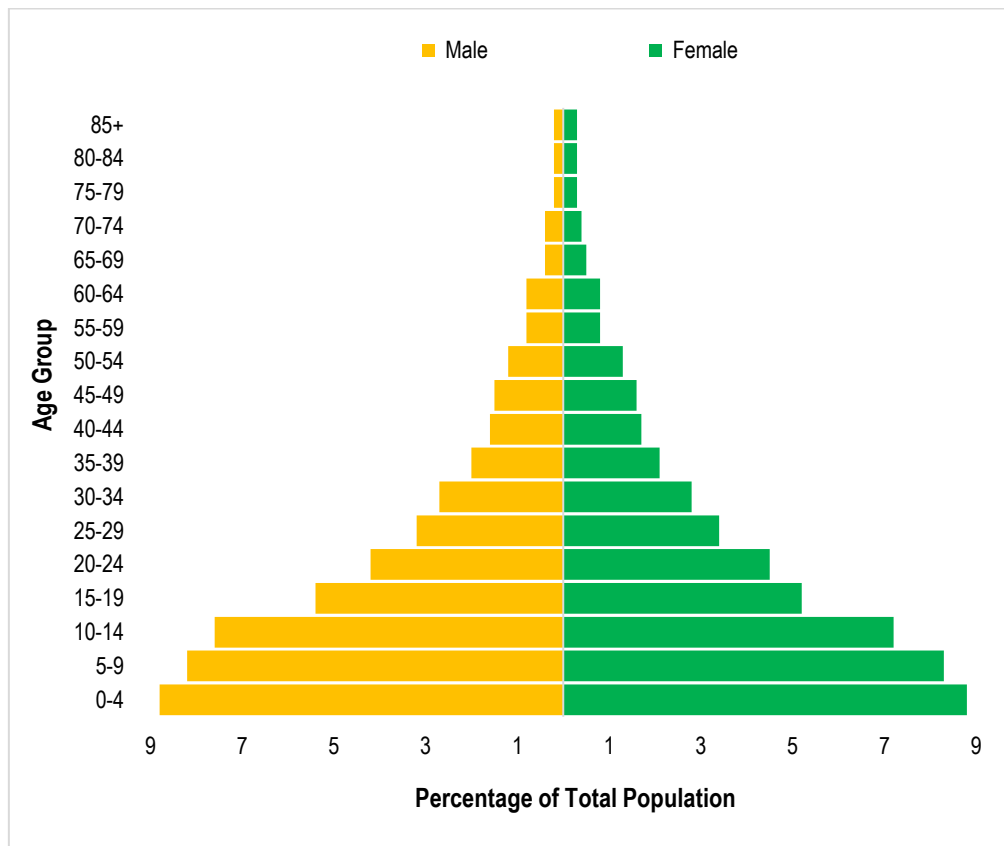


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Rural, 2022 PHC



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

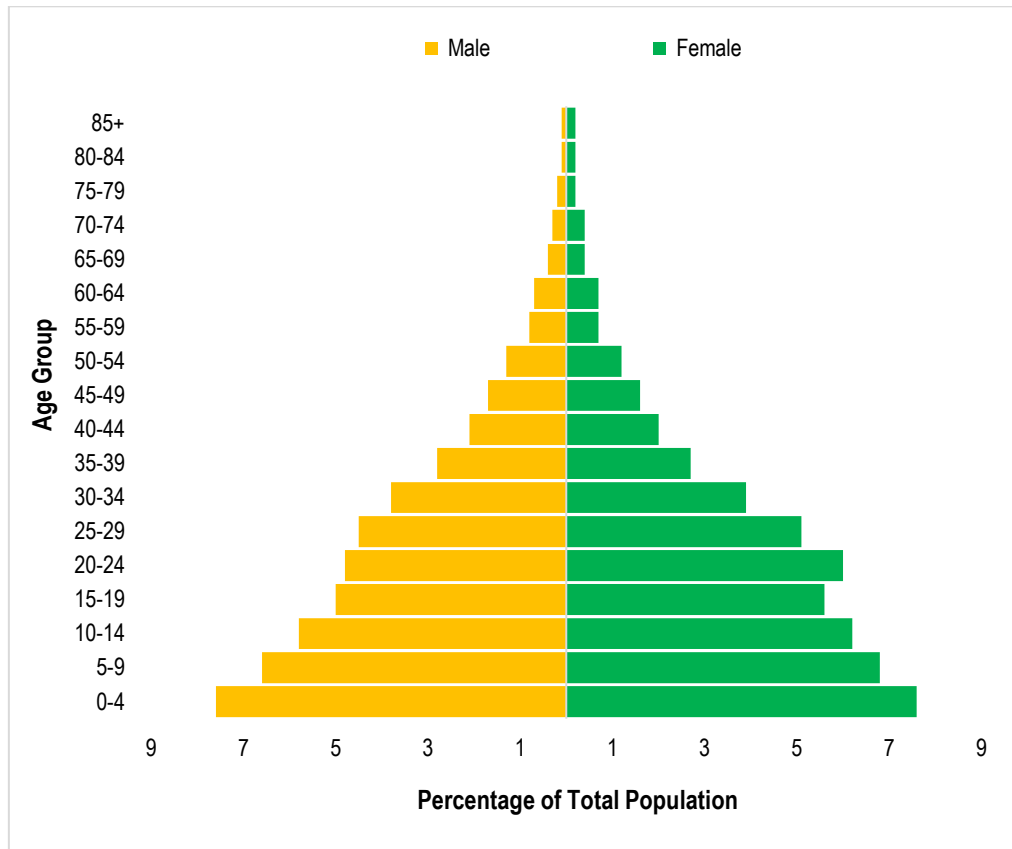
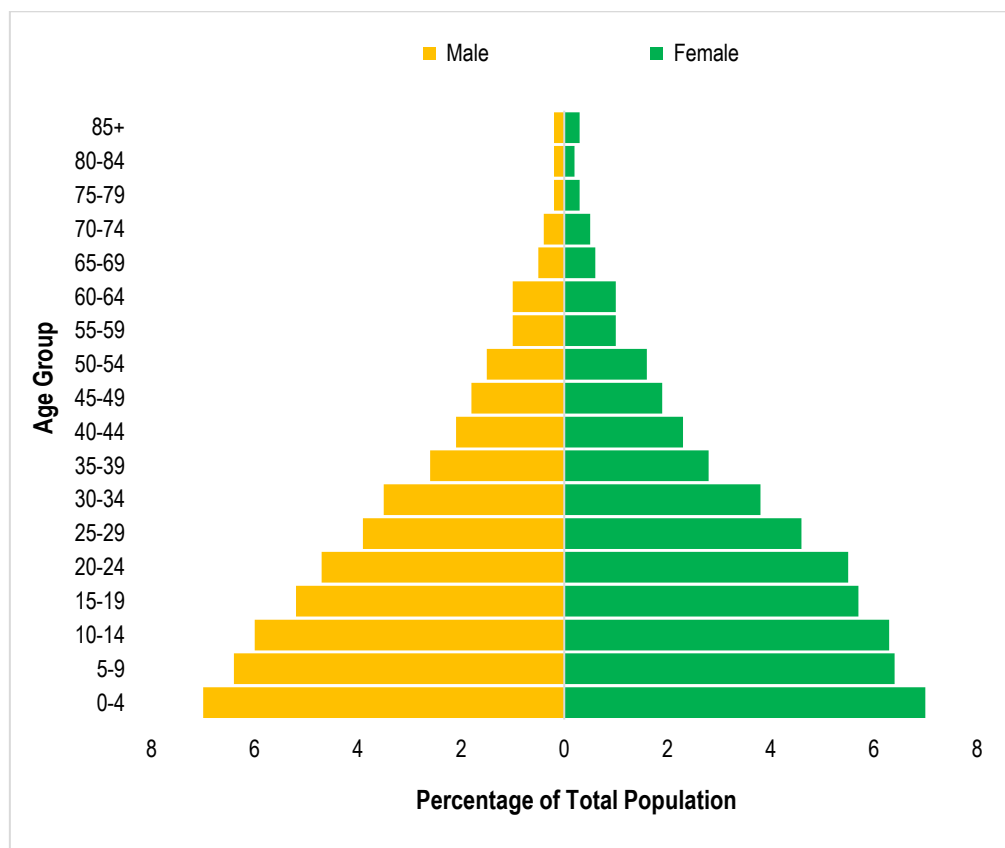


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



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

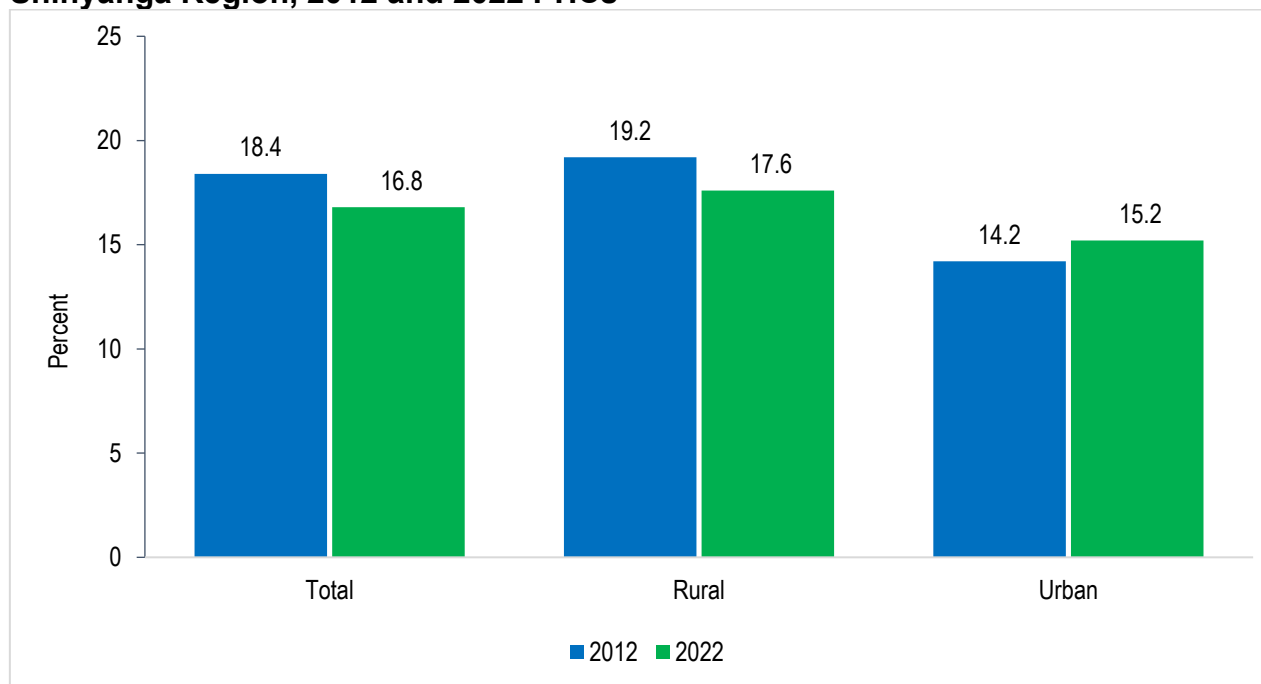
| Age Group | Total | | Rural | | Urban | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 2,241,299 | 100.0 | 1,525,411 | 100.0 | 715,888 | 100.0 |
| 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.

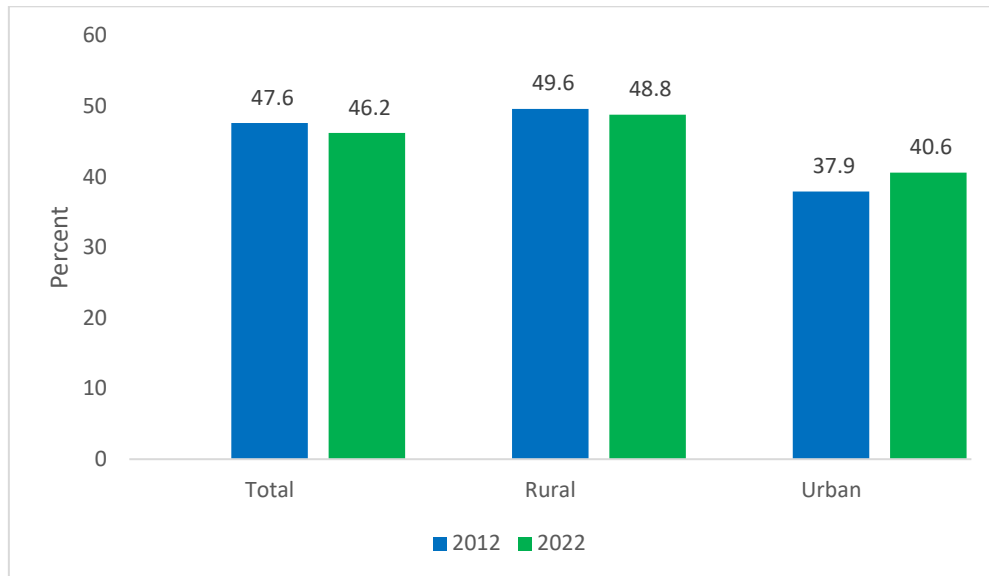
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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.

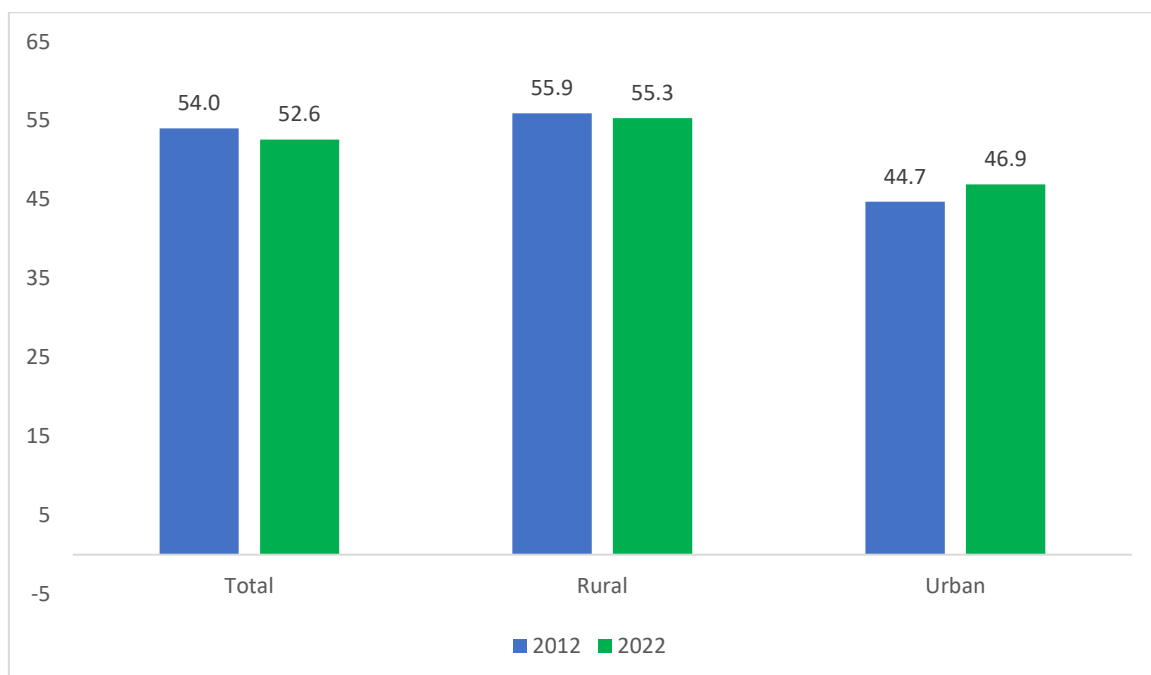
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Shinyanga, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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

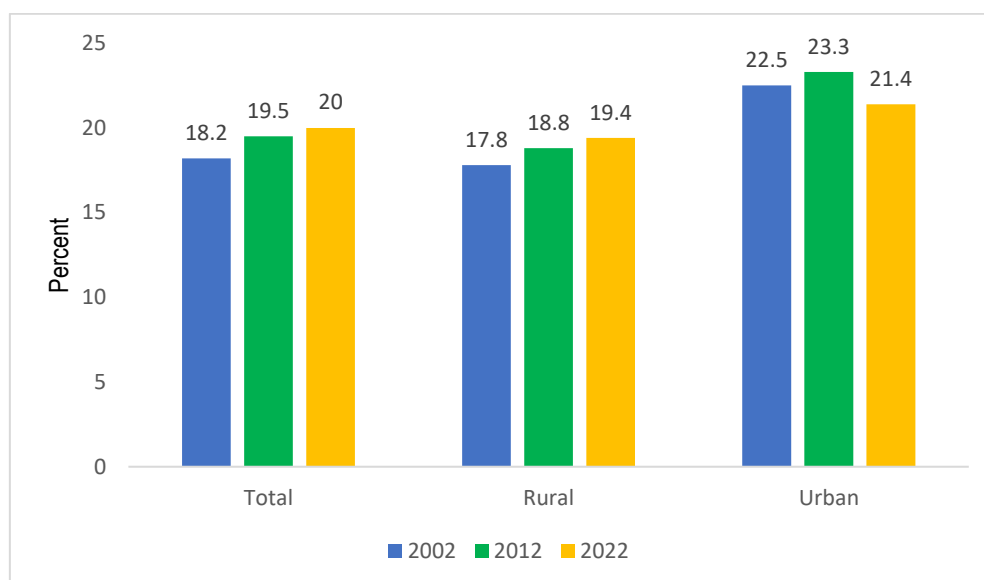


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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).

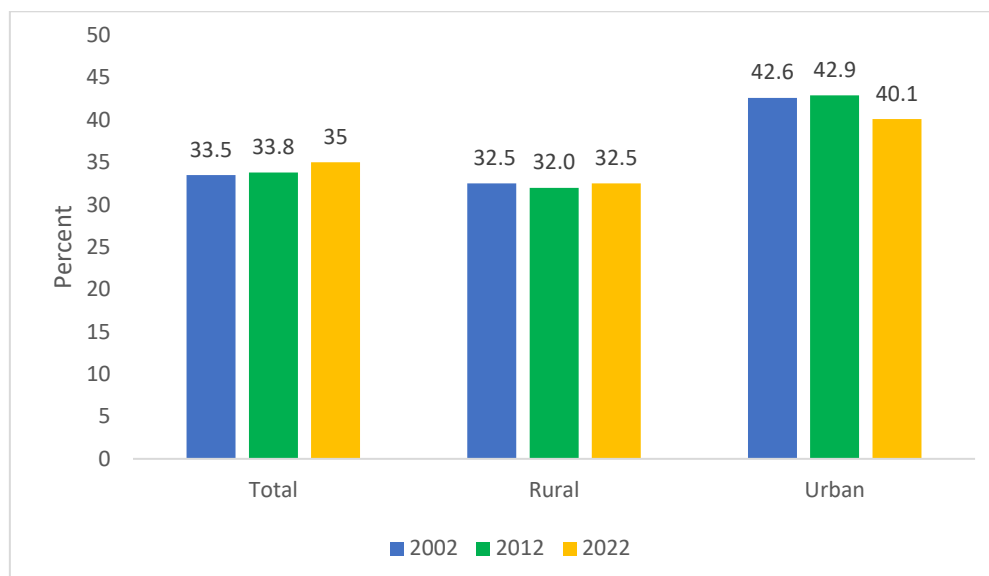
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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).

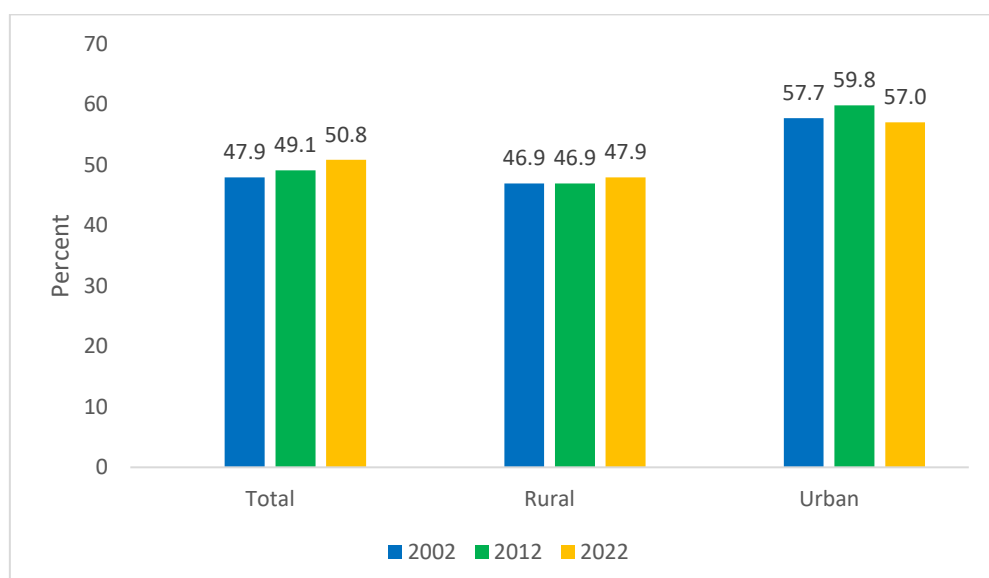
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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



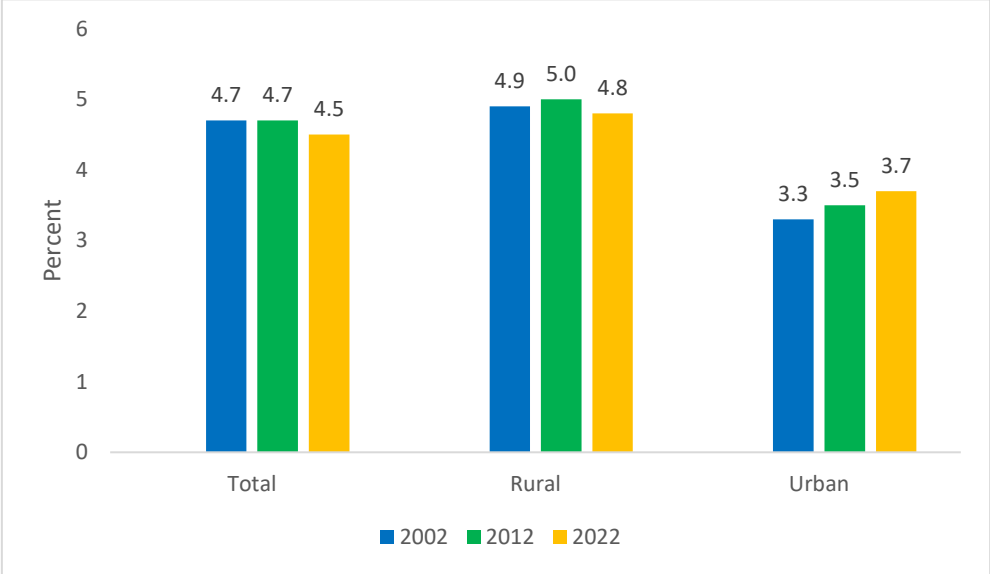
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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).

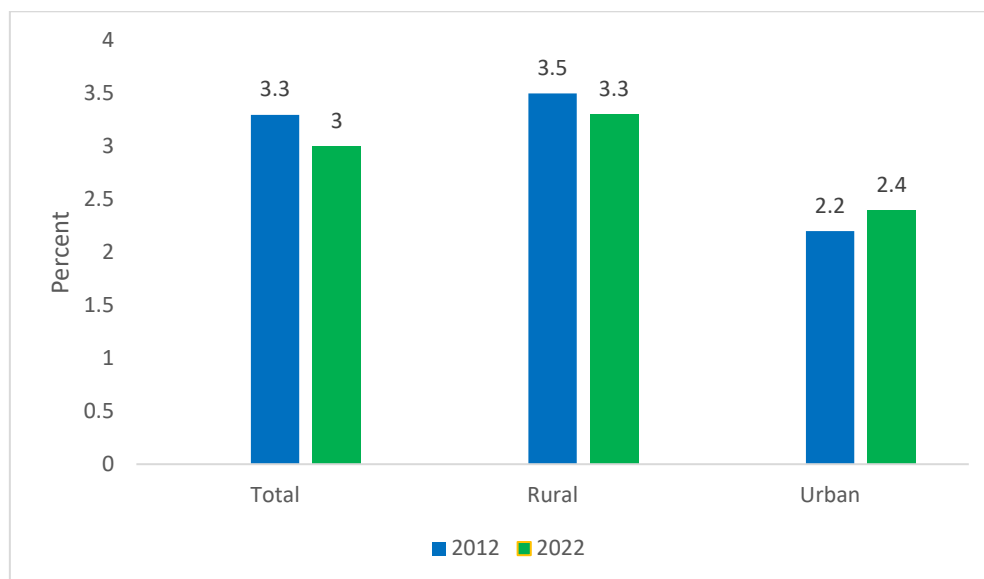
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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

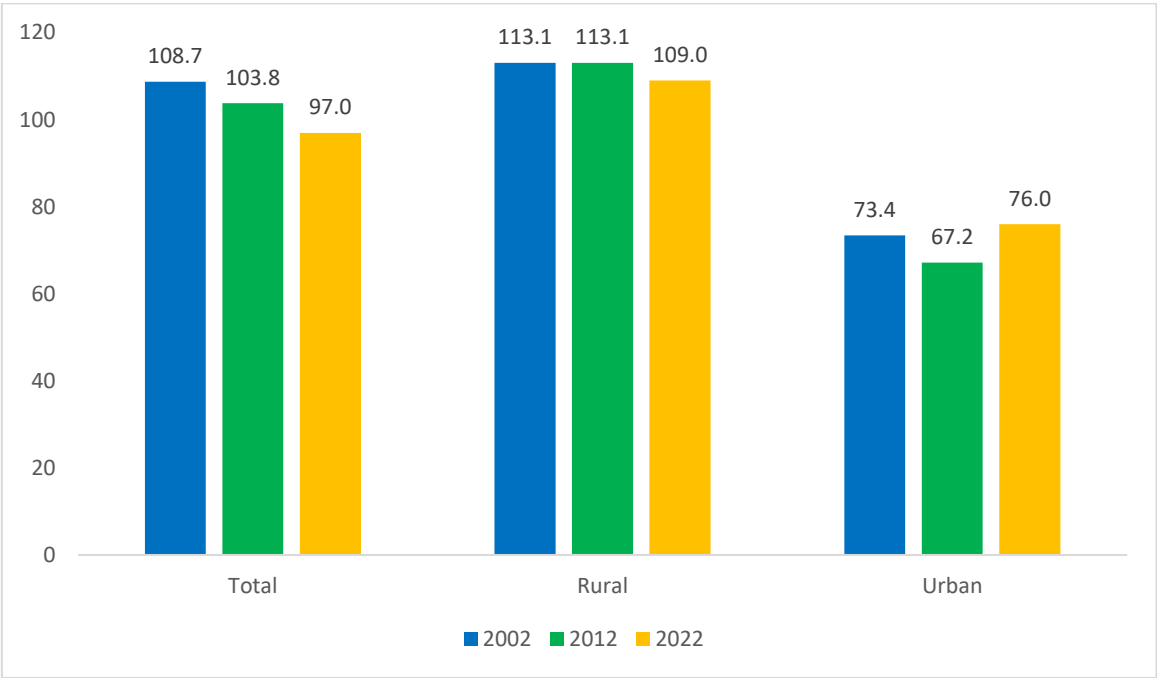


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 265,824 | 63.5 | 152,947 | 36.5 | 248,525 | 161,685 | 65.1 | 86,840 | 34.9 | 170,246 | 104,139 | 61.2 | 66,107 | 38.8 |
| < 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

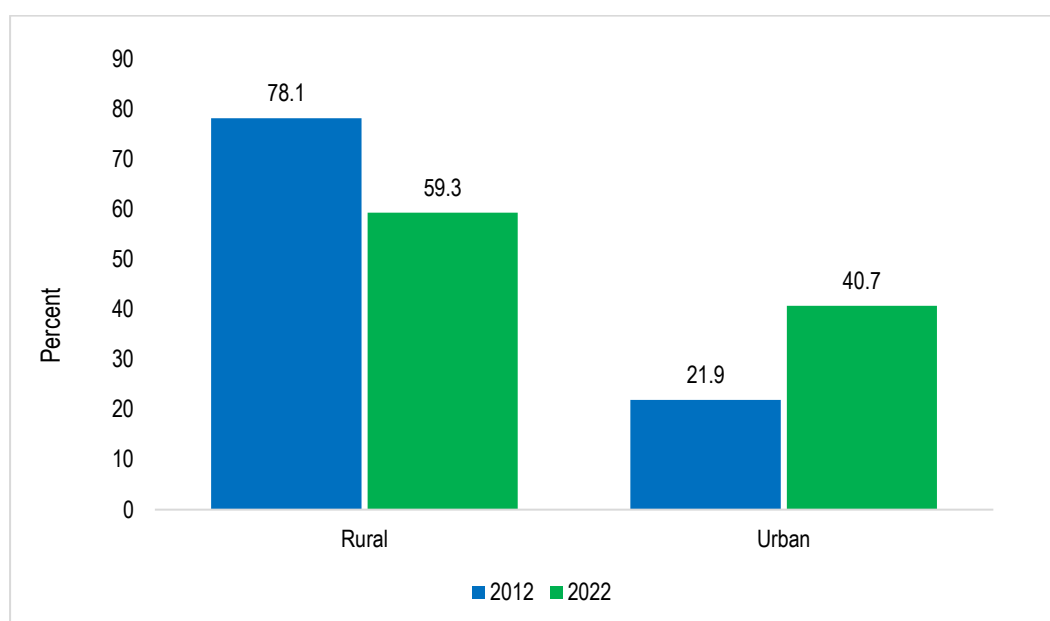
Results further reveal that, Kahama Municipal has the largest number of households accounting for 24.6 percent of total private households in the region. The next three Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Shinyanga District (18.8%), Ushetu District (15.7%), and Msalala 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 100.0 | 248,525 | 59.3 | 170,246 | 40.7 |
| 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

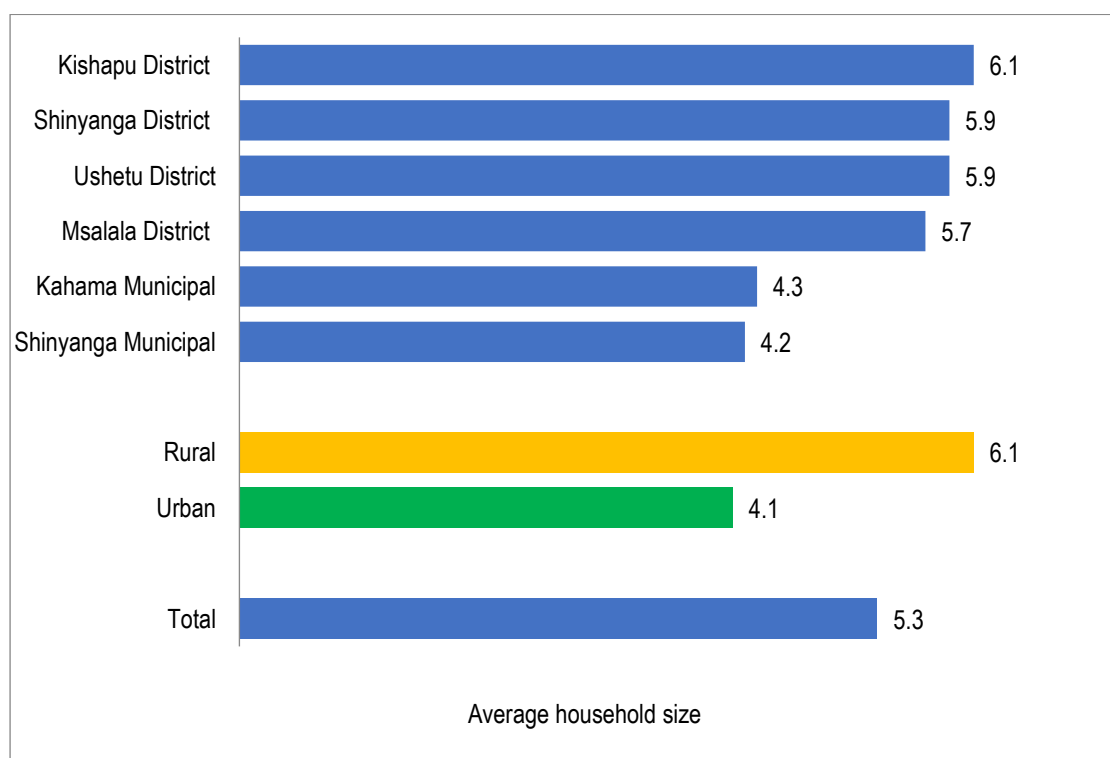


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

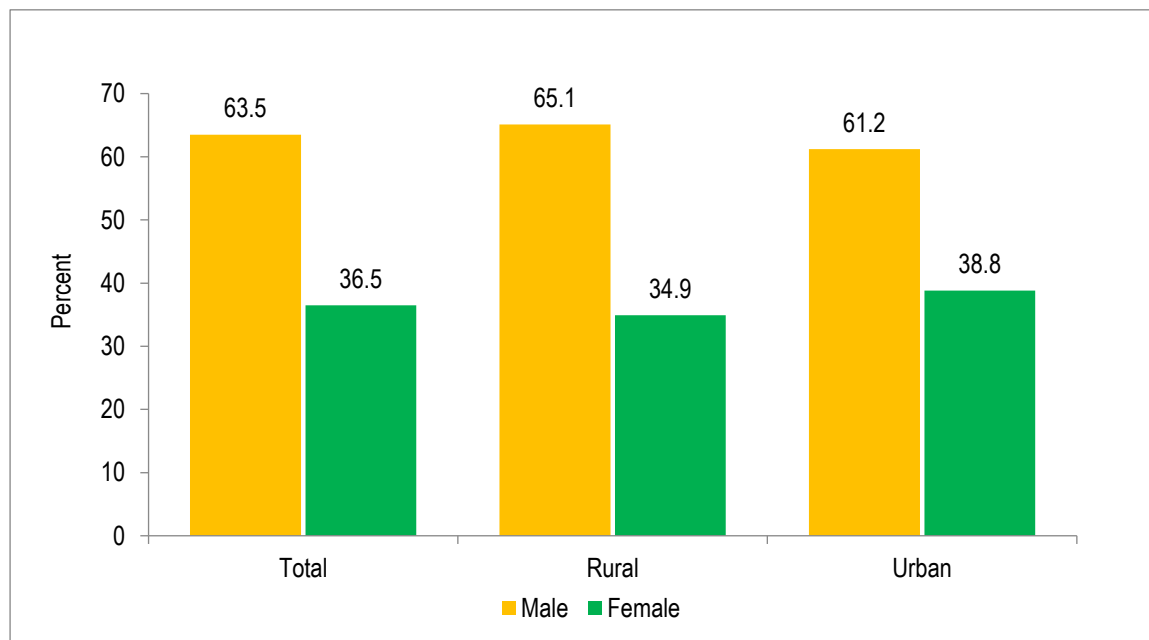
| | Population | | Number of Households | | Average Household Size | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| | 2012 | 2022 | 2012 | 2022 | 2012 ² | 2022 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,534,808 | 2,203,981 | 258,981 | 418,771 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | |
| 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 |

² 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 |
| Total | 69.0 | 31.0 | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| Rural | 69.5 | 30.5 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
| Urban | 67.5 | 32.5 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Council | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 2,203,981 | 1,471,912 | 732,069 | 418,771 | 265,824 | 152,947 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 265,824 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 152,947 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

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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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 265,824 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 152,947 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| 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 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 129,986 | 11,369 | 97,965 | 14,420 | 3,114 | 1,858 | 1,260 |
| 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 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 129,986 | 11,369 | 97,965 | 14,420 | 3,114 | 1,858 | 1,260 |
| 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 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 129,986 | 11,369 | 97,965 | 14,420 | 3,114 | 1,858 | 1,260 |
| 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 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 51,594 | 8,070 | 20,837 | 3,217 | 8,029 | 3,816 | 7,625 |
| 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 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 51,594 | 8,070 | 20,837 | 3,217 | 8,029 | 3,816 | 7,625 |
| 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 |

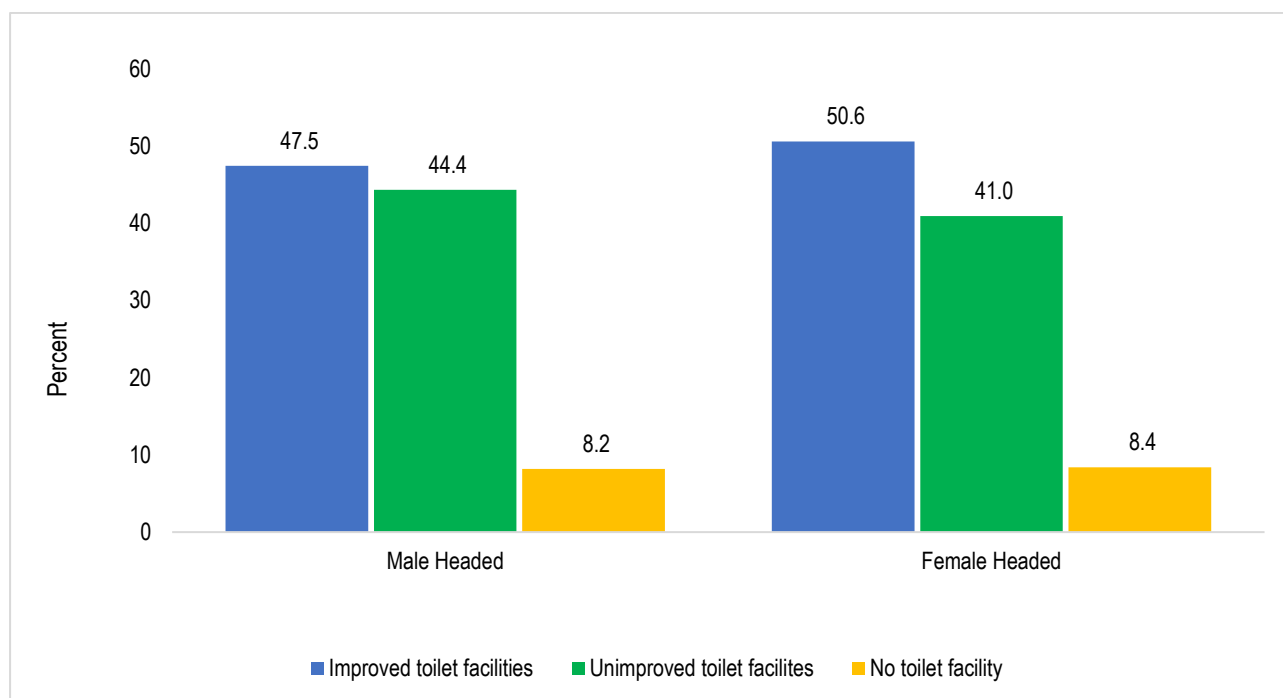
Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Occupation | Total | Never Married | Married | Living Together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 51,594 | 8,070 | 20,837 | 3,217 | 8,029 | 3,816 | 7,625 |
| 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

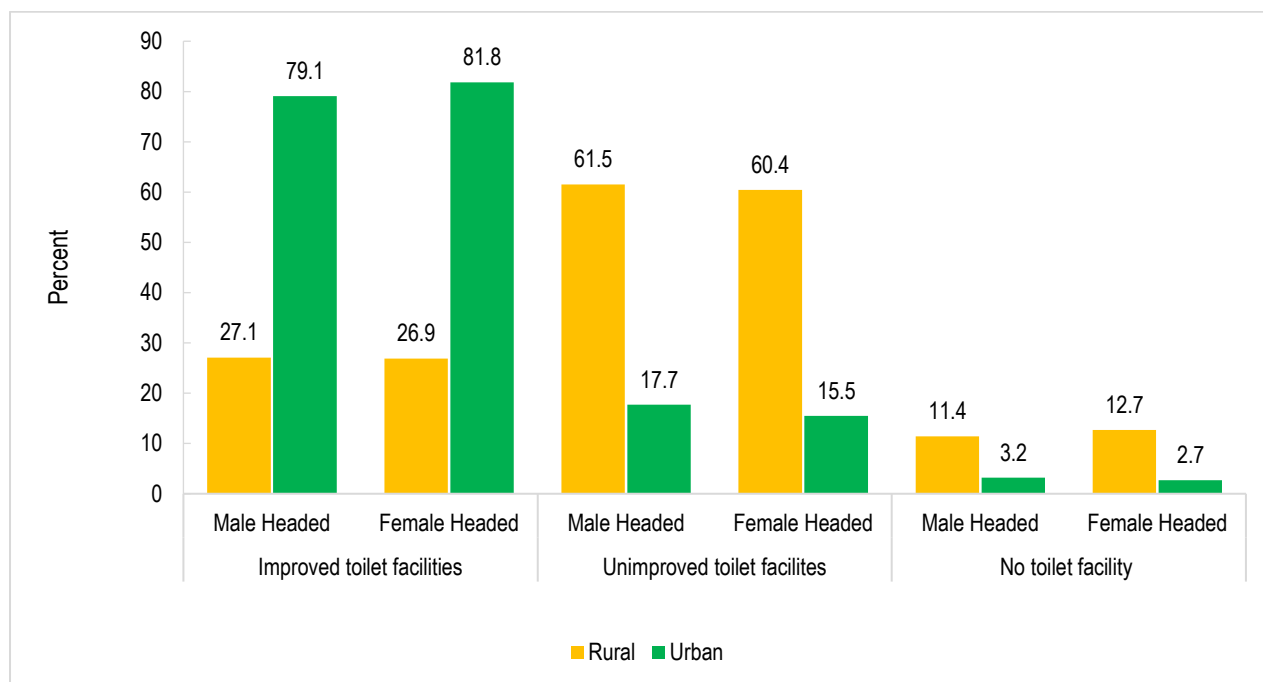
In Shinyanga Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 47.5 percent for the male headed and 50.6 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is hardly any difference between female headed and male headed 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 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

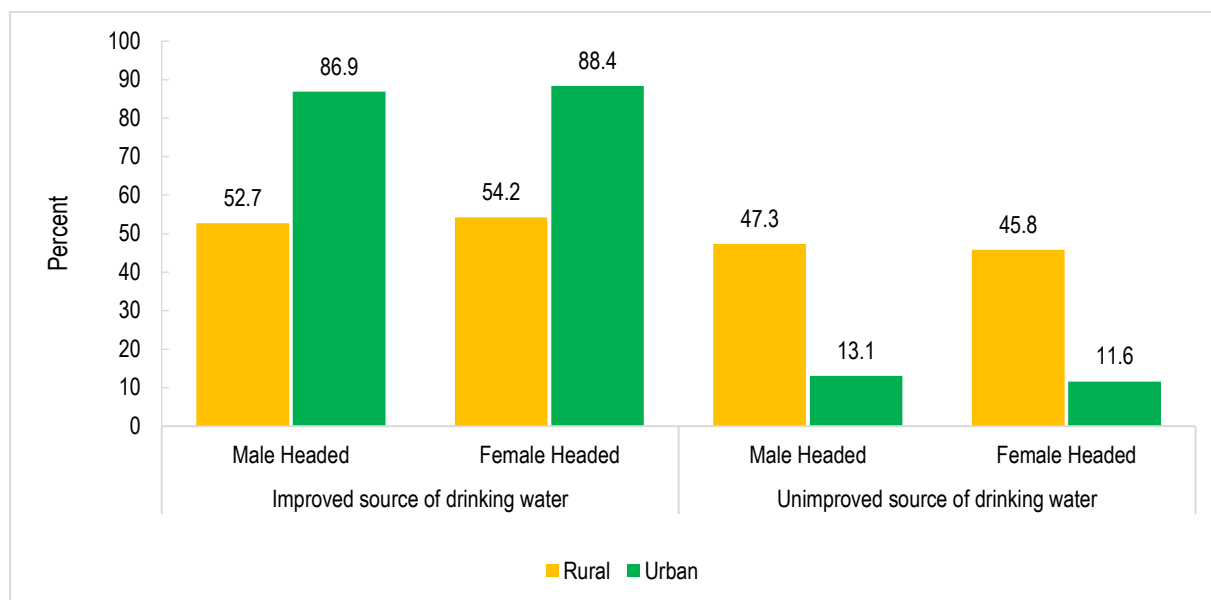
| Place of Residence | Total | | | | Male Headed | | | | Female Headed | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 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.

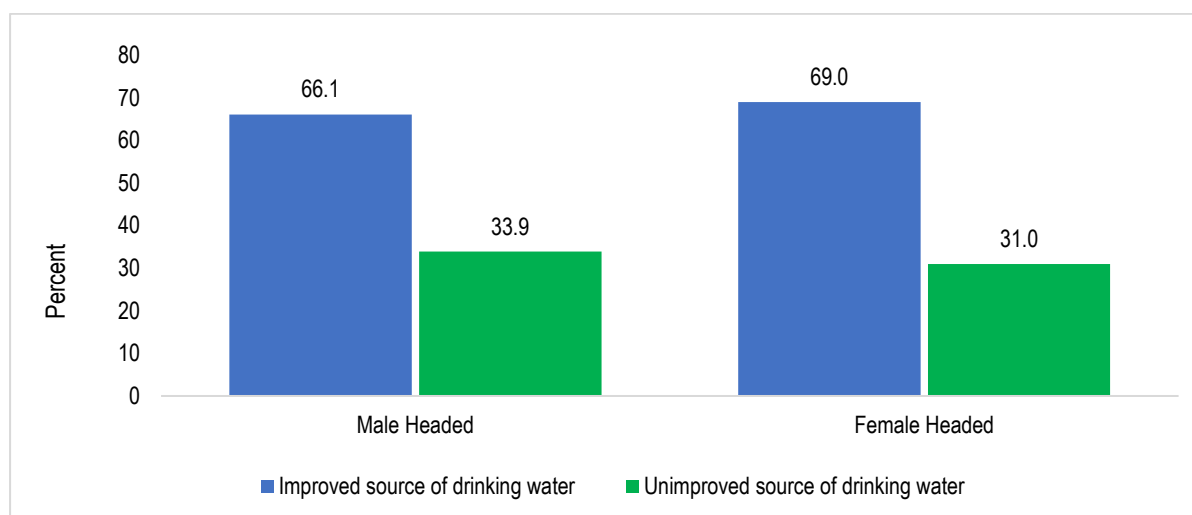
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is almost the same for male and female headed households in rural areas (47.3% and 45.8% respectively). 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 4.14: 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

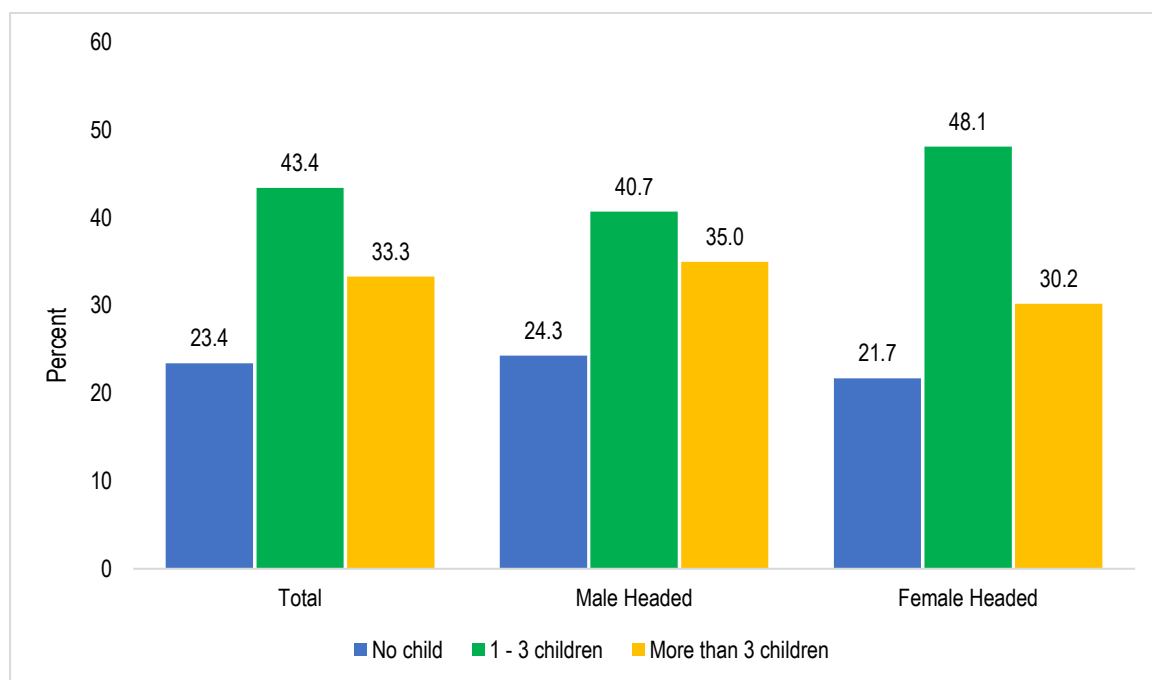
| Place of Residence | Total | | | Male Headed | | | Female Headed | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

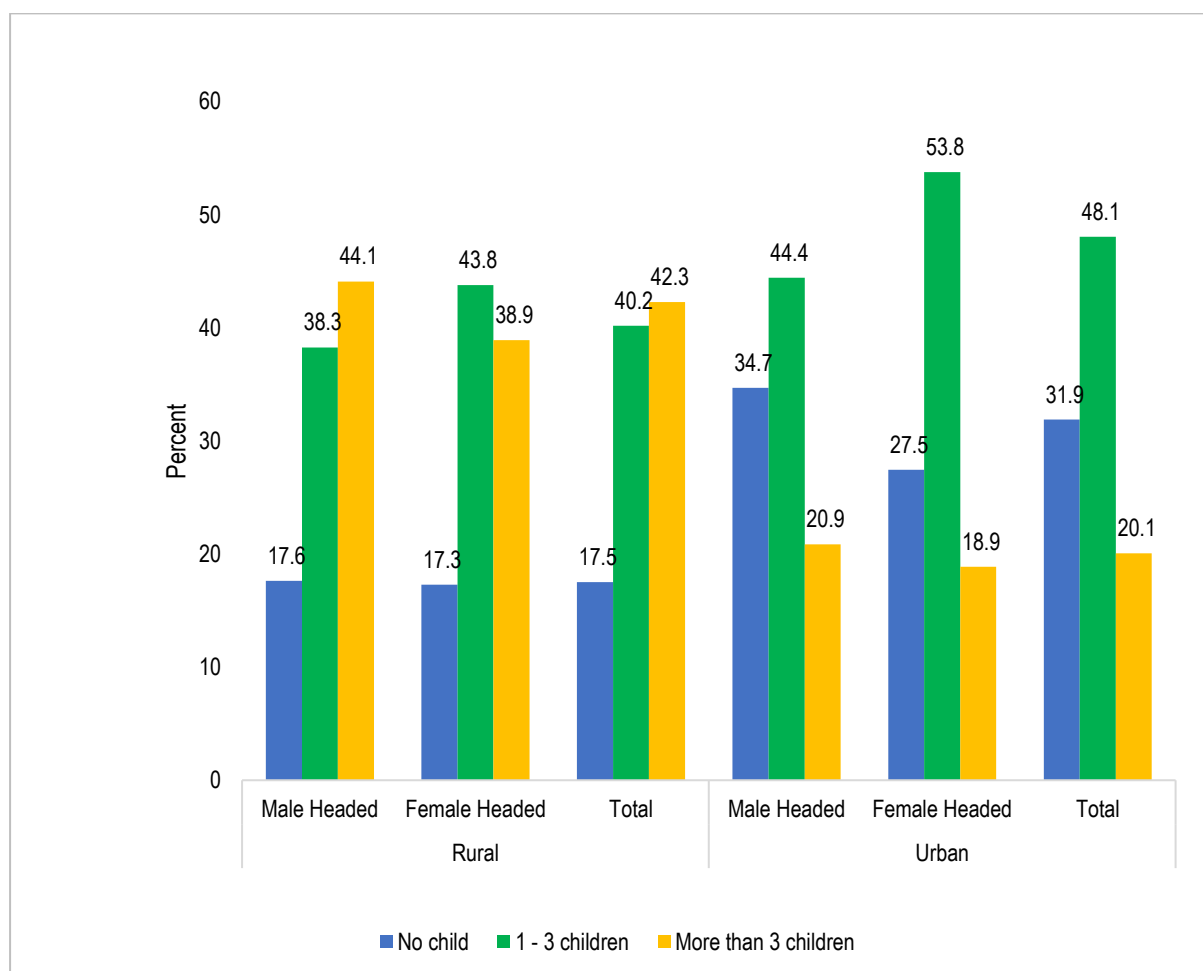


Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Households with by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 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

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

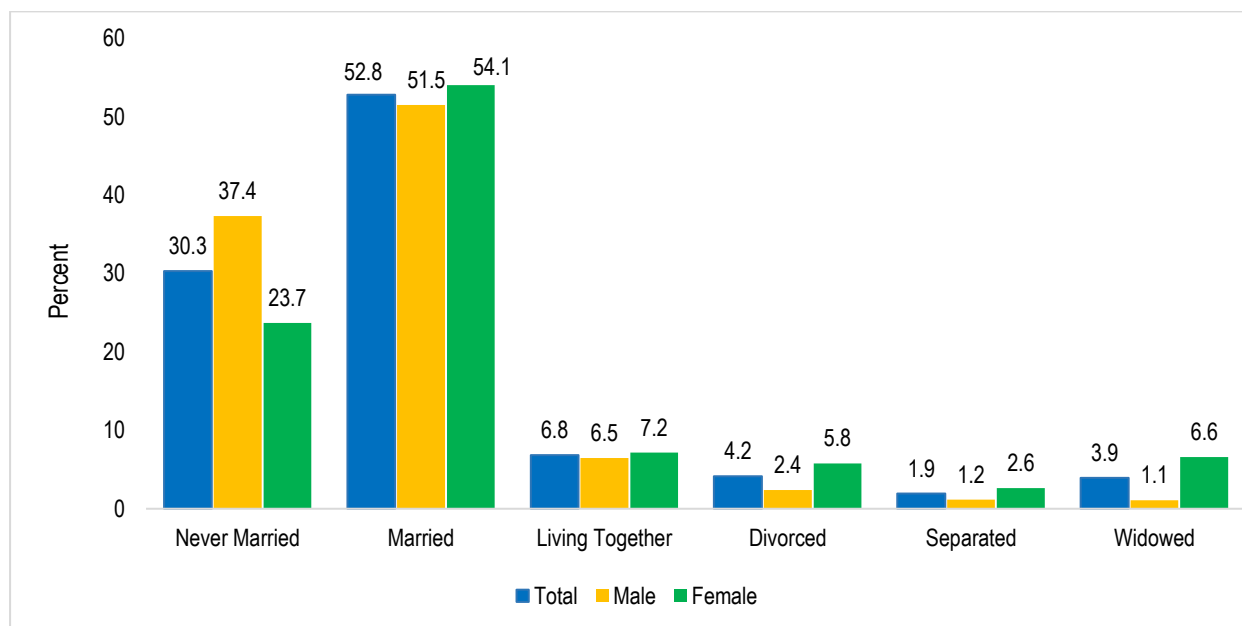
In Shinyanga Region, results show that 52.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (54.1%) than males (51.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (55.1%) compared with urban areas (48.6%). Nearly one third (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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Total | 742,599 | 50.6 | 40.6 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 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 |

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 774,698 | 38.8 | 43.4 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 5.3 |
| 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 |
| Total | 1,517,297 | 44.6 | 42.0 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| 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 |
| Total | 585,312 | 37.4 | 51.5 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 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 |
| Total | 620557 | 23.7 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 6.6 |
| 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 |

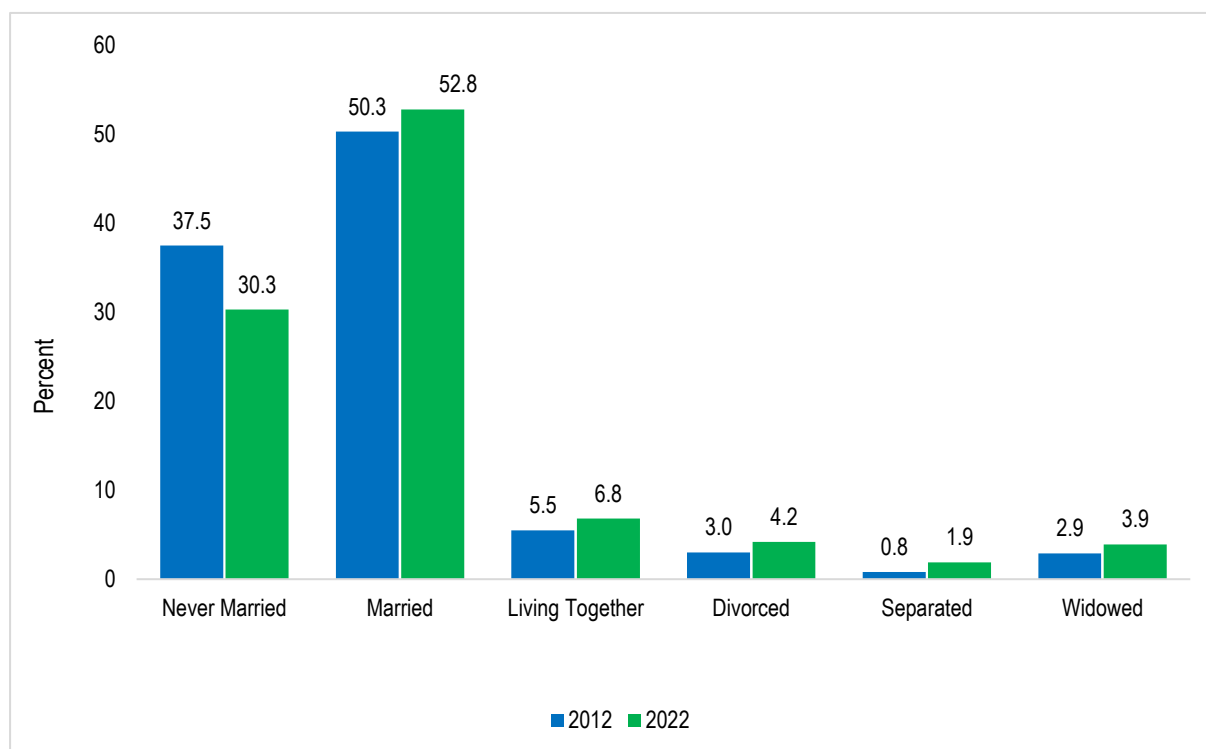
Table 5.8 highlights council variations in marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that never married category ranges from 27.0 percent in Ushetu District Council to 38.4 percent in Shinyanga Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 46.9 percent in Shinyanga 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 |
| Total | 1,205,869 | 30.3 | 52.8 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | |
| 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.

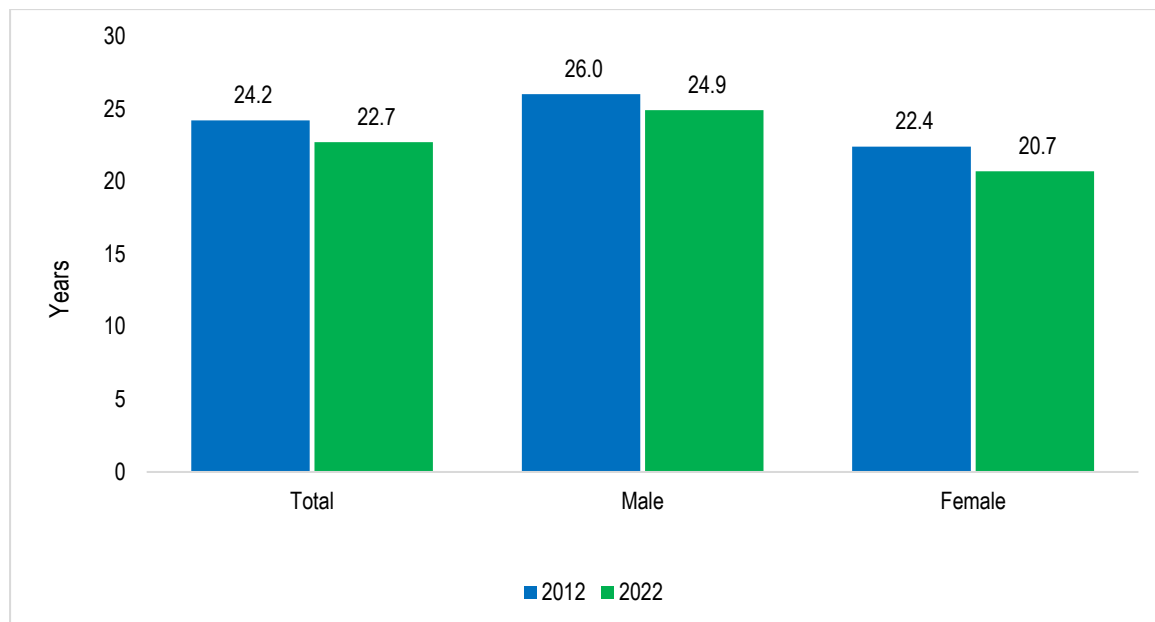


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

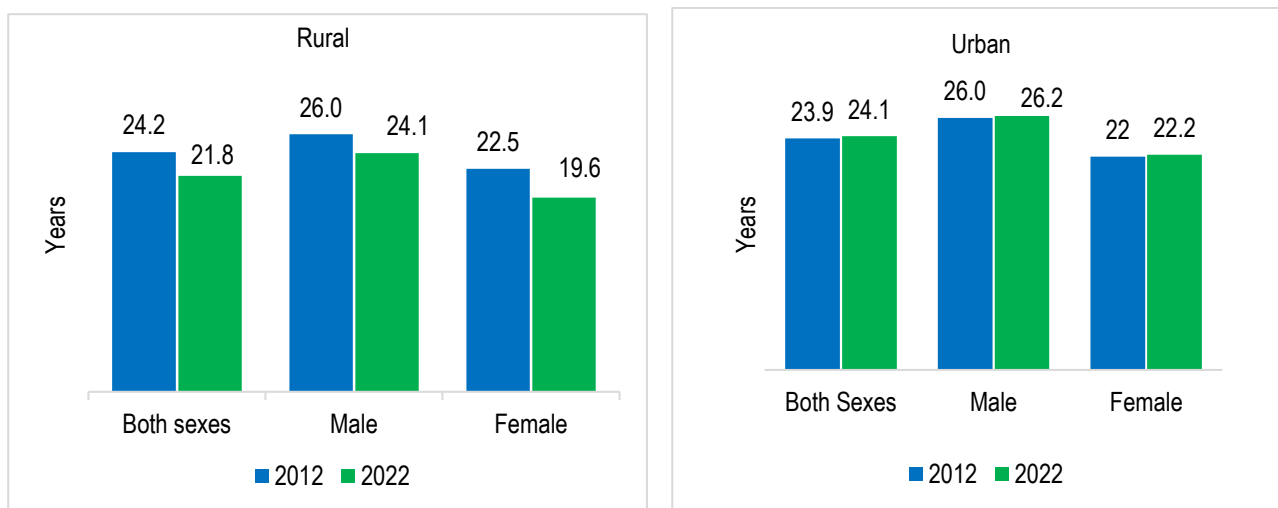


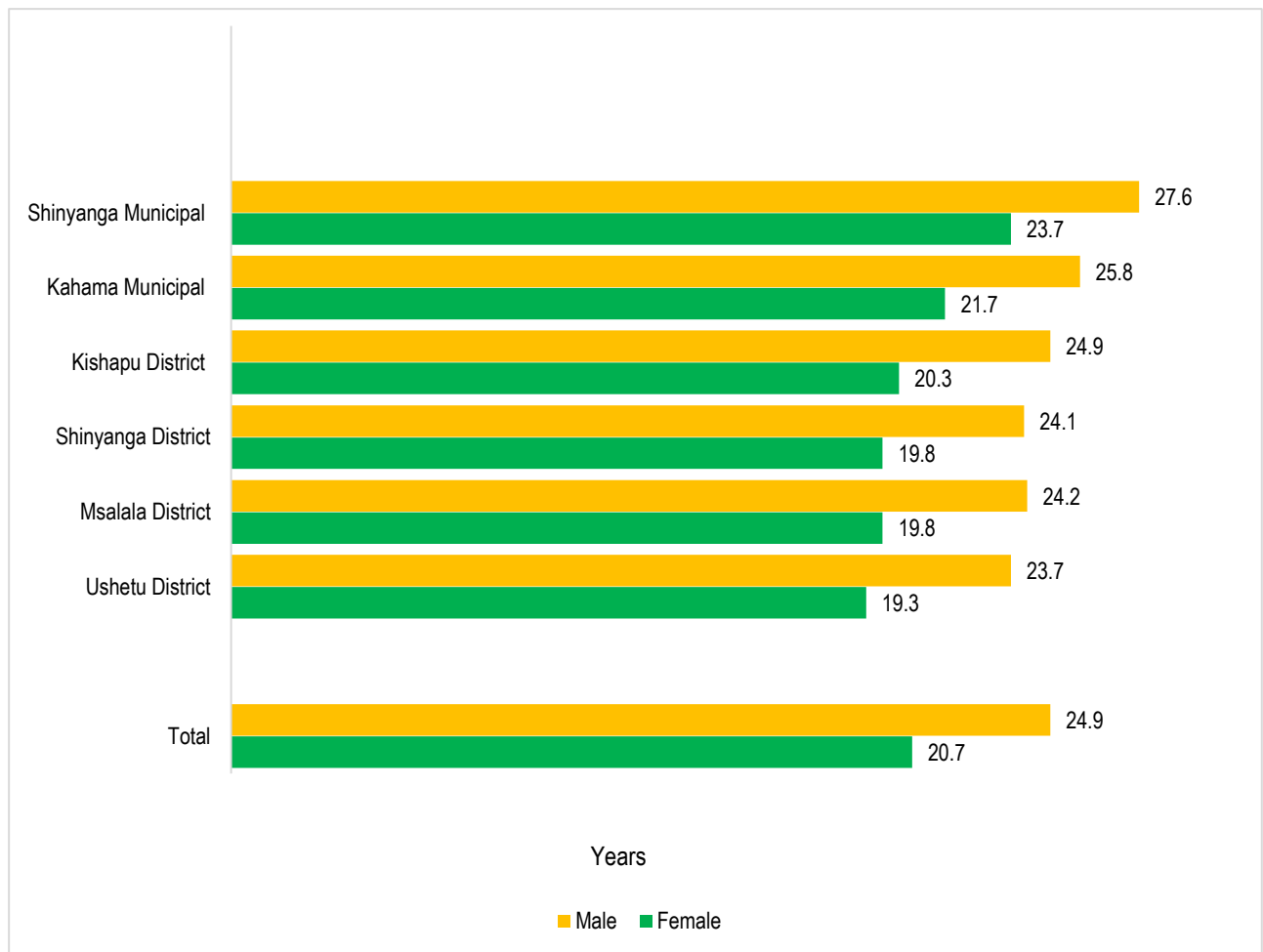
Table 5.9 shows that in Shinyanga Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.4 years in 2012 to 20.7 years in 2022 while for males it decreased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 24.9 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for 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 |
| Total | 24.2 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 20.7 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | |
| 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

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

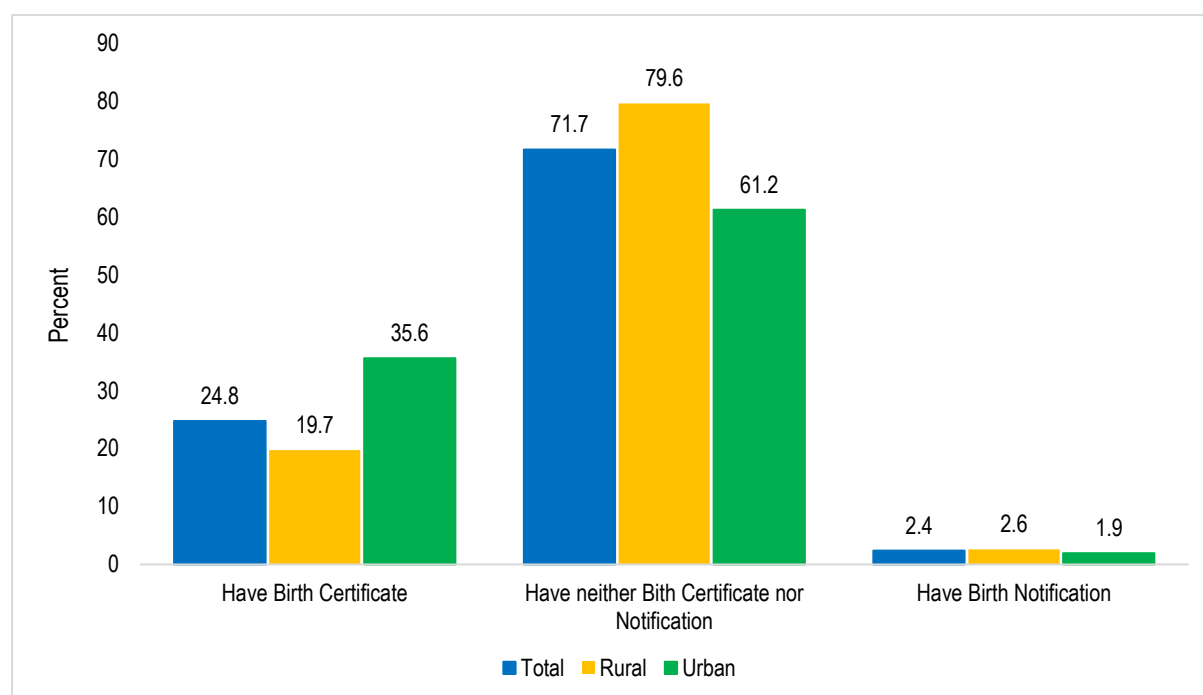


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 24.8 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 72.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 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 |
| Total | 19.7 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 79.6 | 79.2 | 80.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 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 |
| Total | 35.6 | 36.7 | 34.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 61.2 | 60.0 | 62.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 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 |
| Total | 24.8 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 72.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 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

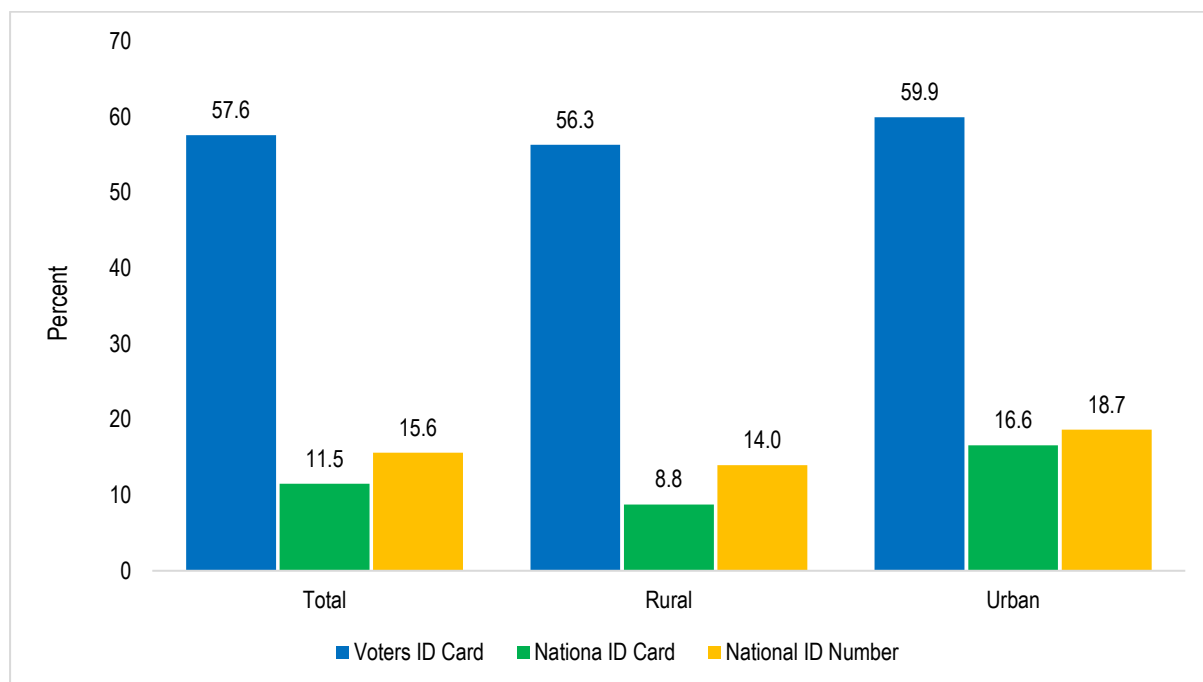


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 2,241,299 | 1,102,879 | 1,138,420 | 1,525,411 | 756,159 | 769,252 | 715,888 | 346,720 | 369,168 |
| 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

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 parents³. 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 behind⁴. 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.

³ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁴ 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 |
| Total | 1,179,564 | 1,059,371 | 89.8 | 21,390 | 1.8 | 57,353 | 4.9 | 41,450 | 3.5 |
| 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 |
| Total | 590,286 | 529,893 | 89.8 | 10,832 | 1.8 | 28,510 | 4.8 | 21,051 | 3.6 |
| 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 |
| Total | 589,278 | 529,478 | 89.9 | 10,558 | 1.8 | 28,843 | 4.9 | 20,399 | 3.5 |
| 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 |
| Total | 1,179,564 | 1,059,371 | 89.8 | 21,390 | 1.8 | 57,353 | 4.9 | 41,450 | 3.5 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

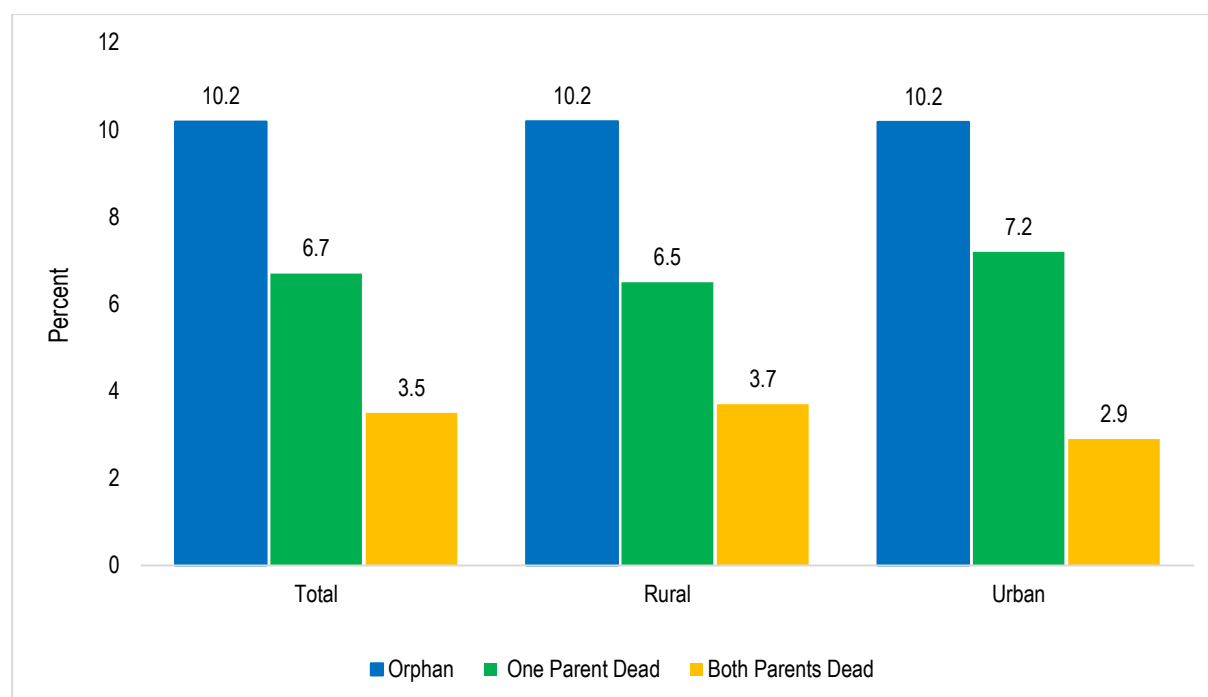
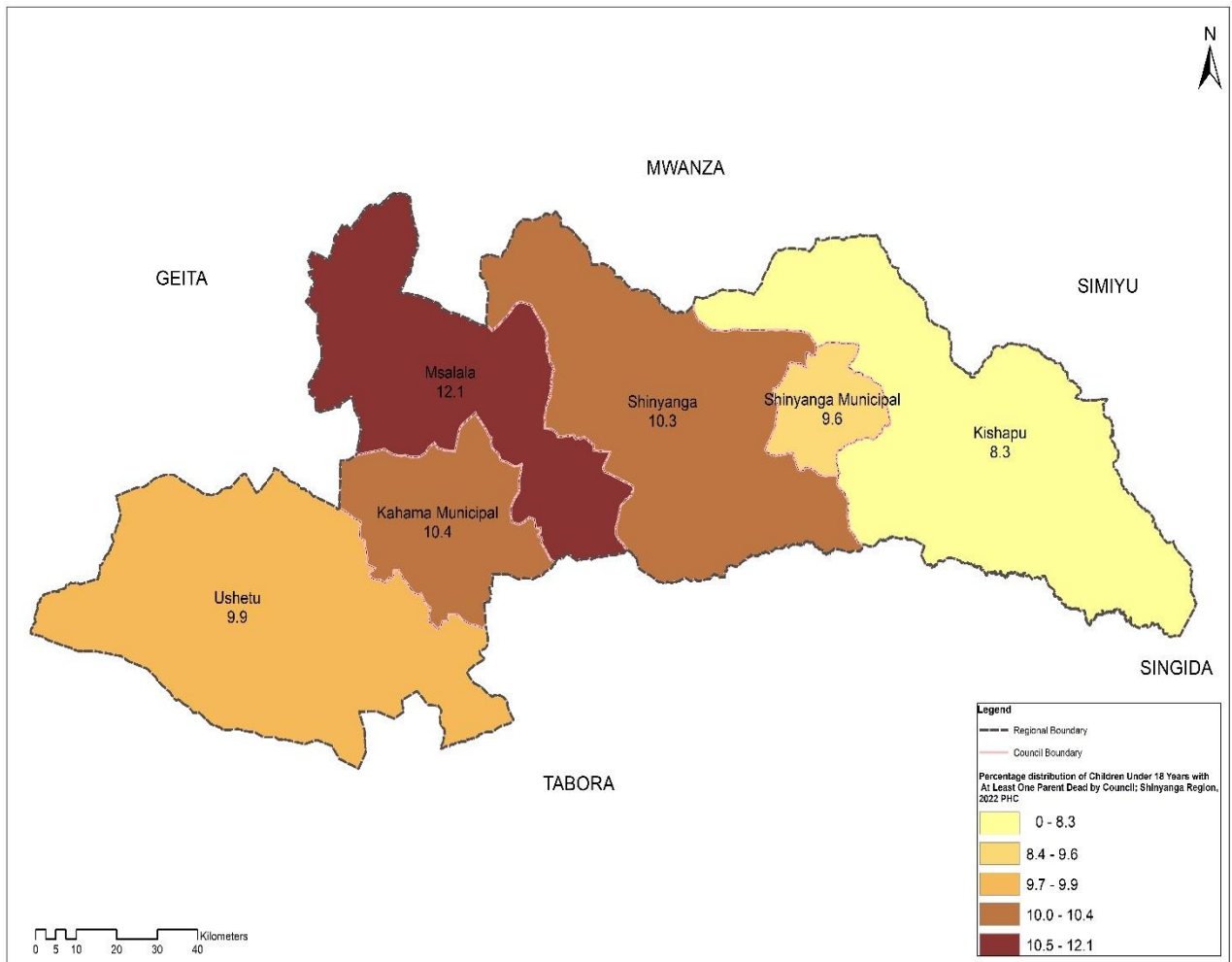


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 1,179,564 | 1,059,371 | 89.8 | 78,743 | 6.7 | 41,450 | 3.5 | 120,193 | 10.2 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

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 |
| Total | 1,864,563 | 915,028 | 949,535 | 1,350,260 | 676,459 | 673,801 | 72.4 | 73.9 | 71.0 |
| 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 |

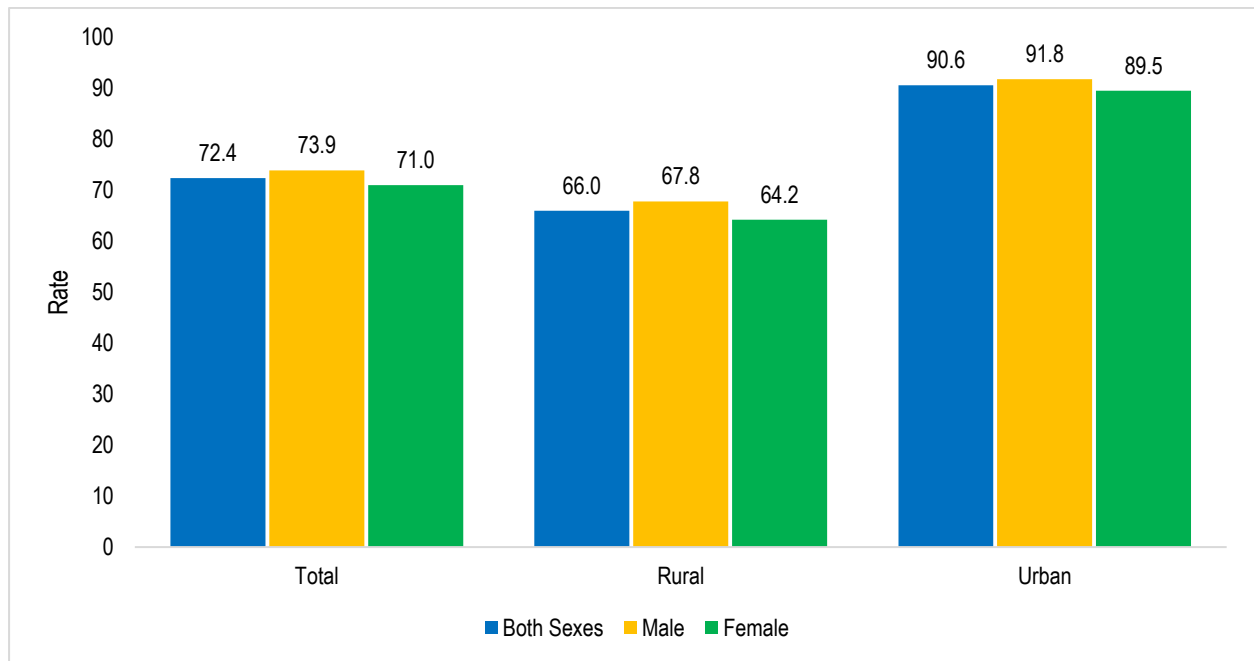
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Shinyanga Rural, 2022 PHC

| Age Group | Population | | | Literate | | | Literacy Rates | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 1,257,465 | 622,451 | 635,014 | 829,777 | 422,247 | 407,530 | 66.0 | 67.8 | 64.2 |
| 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 |
| Total | 1,087,847 | 524,264 | 563,583 | 985,607 | 481,149 | 504,458 | 90.6 | 91.8 | 89.5 |
| 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).

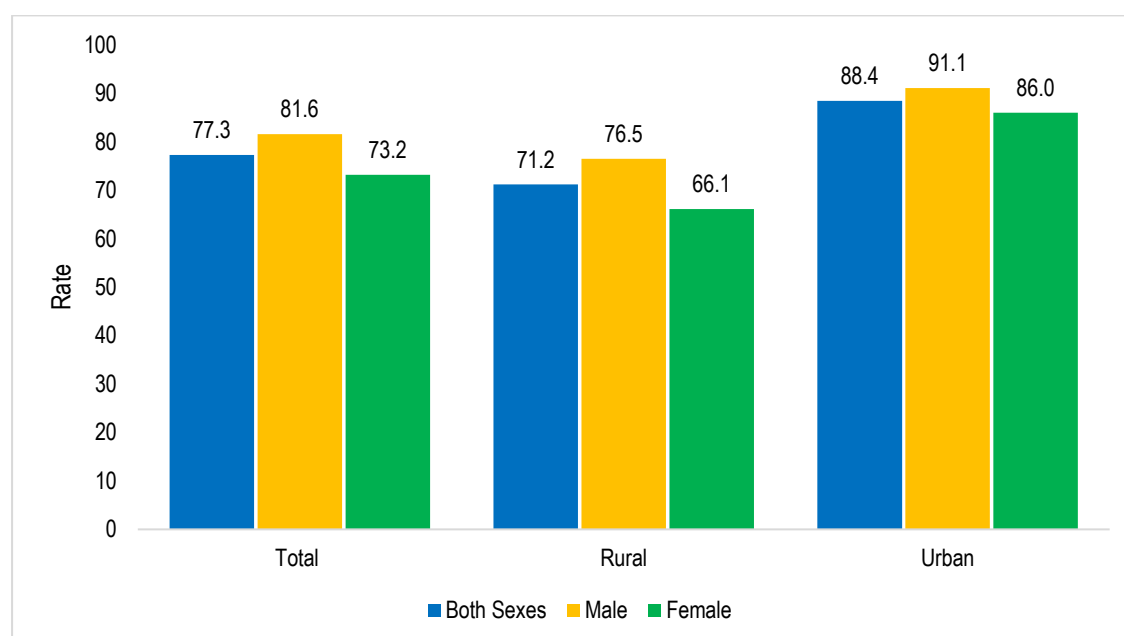
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Selected Age Group | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|---|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Youth Population | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Other Population Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| School Age Population | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

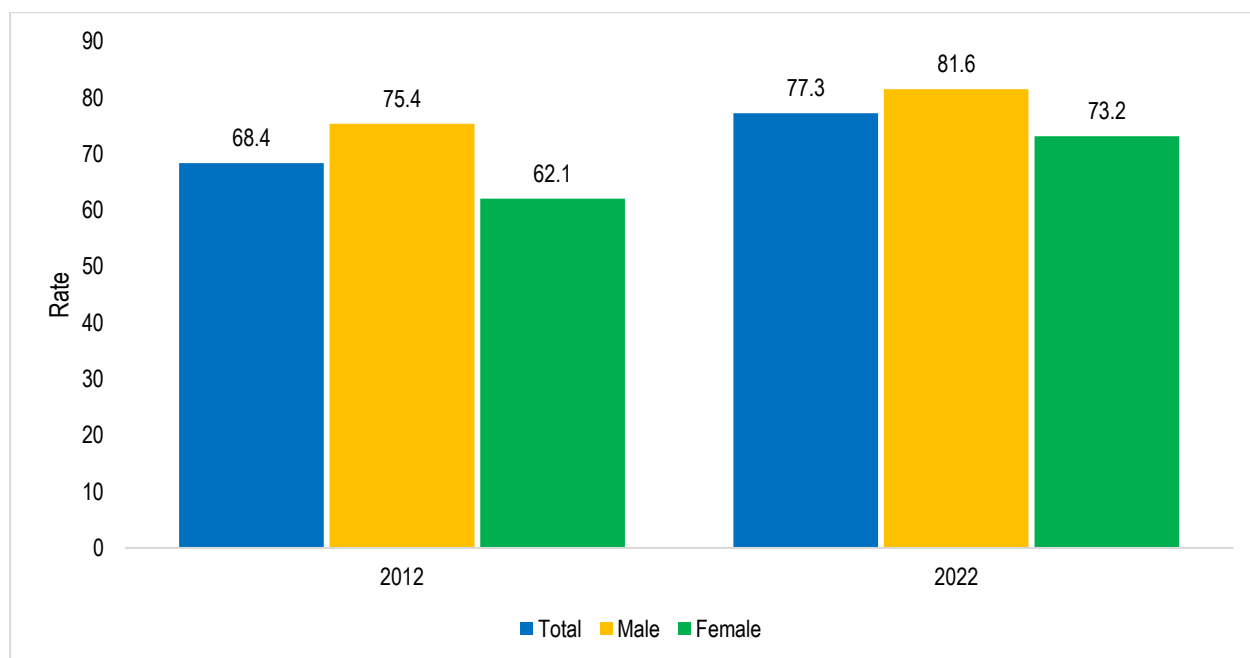
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Shinyanga Region is 77.3 percent. The adult literacy rate is higher among males (81.6%) than females (73.2%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (88.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (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



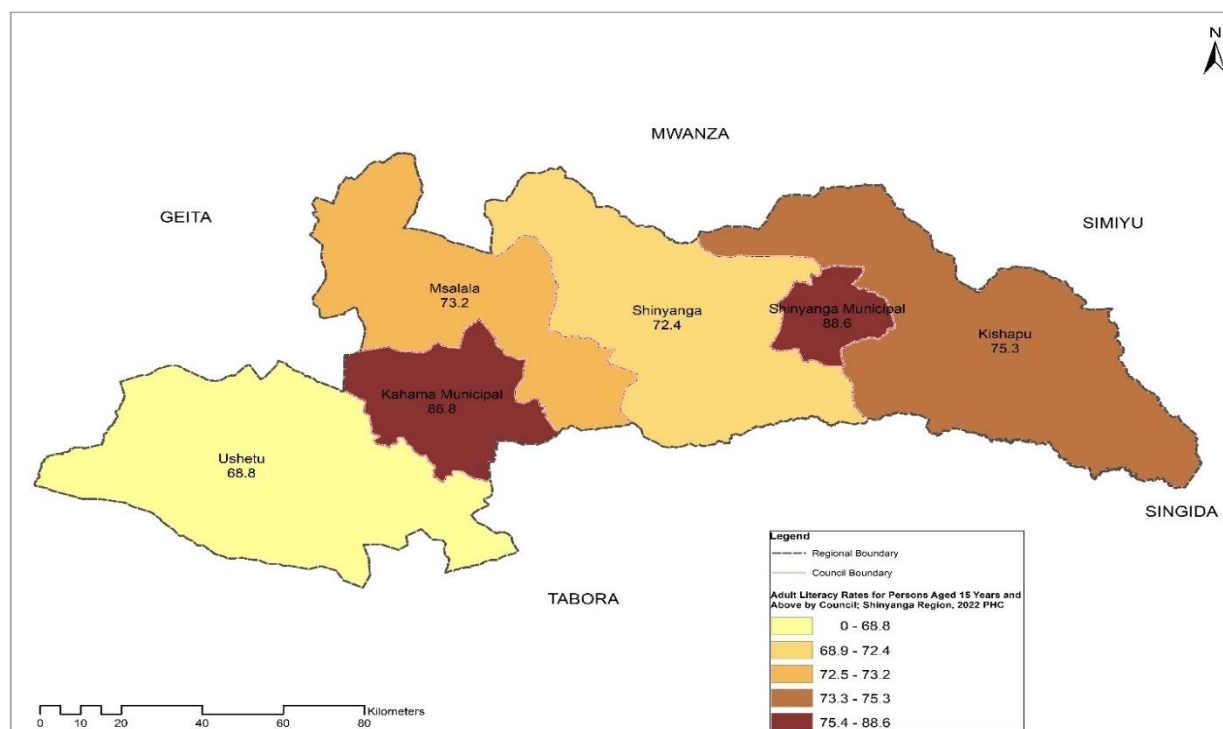
Literacy rates among adults increased from 68.4 percent in 2012 to 77.3 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (11.1 percentage point difference) than males (6.2 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3 and Table 8.5)

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 | | | |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | |
| Total | 60.9 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 1,205,869 | |
| 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

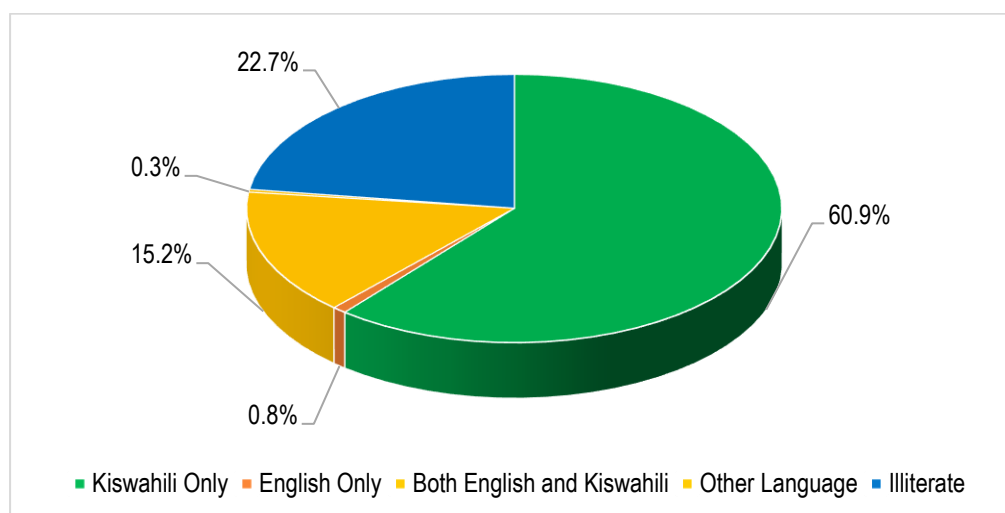


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in Urban (62.1%) than in Rural areas (60.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (25.2%) than in rural areas (9.7%).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

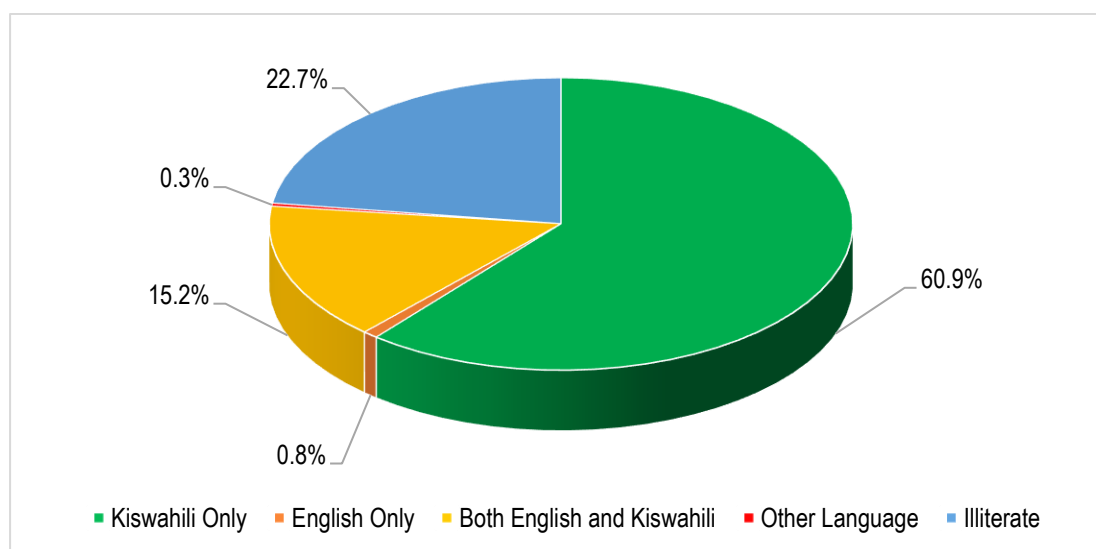


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Shinyanga Urban, 2022 PHC

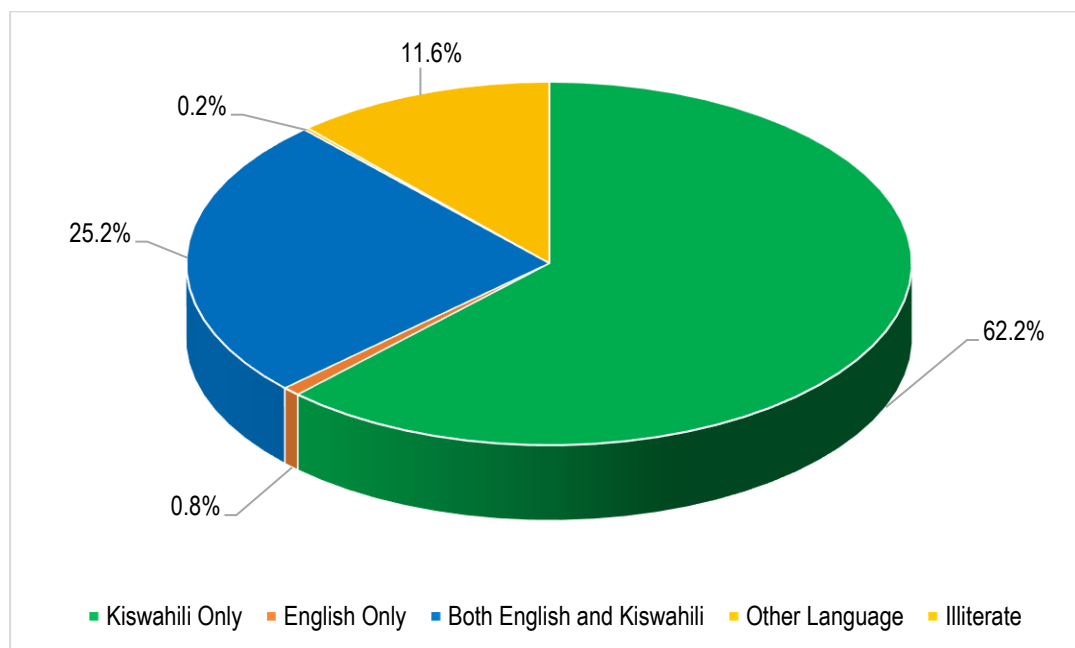


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Shinyanga Region differ across councils with Ushetu District having the highest illiteracy rate (31.2%), followed by Shinyanga District (27.6%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Shinyanga Municipal (11.4%), followed by Kahama Municipal (13.2%).

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) | | | |
| Total | 60.9 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 1,205,869 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | |
| 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.

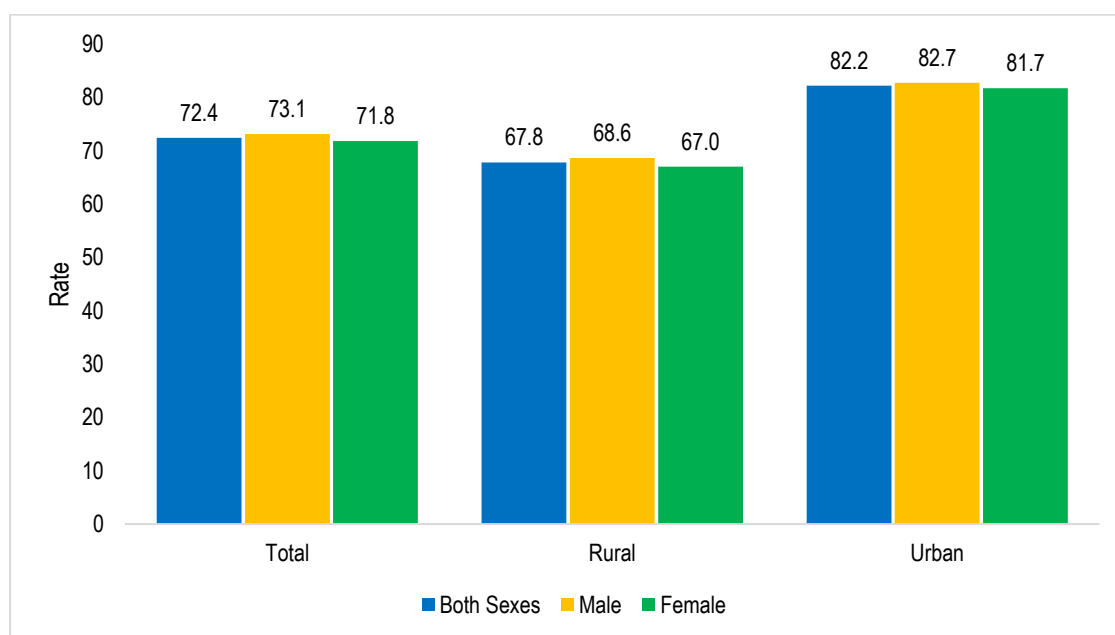
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

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 |
| Youth Population | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| School Age Population | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Other Selected Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

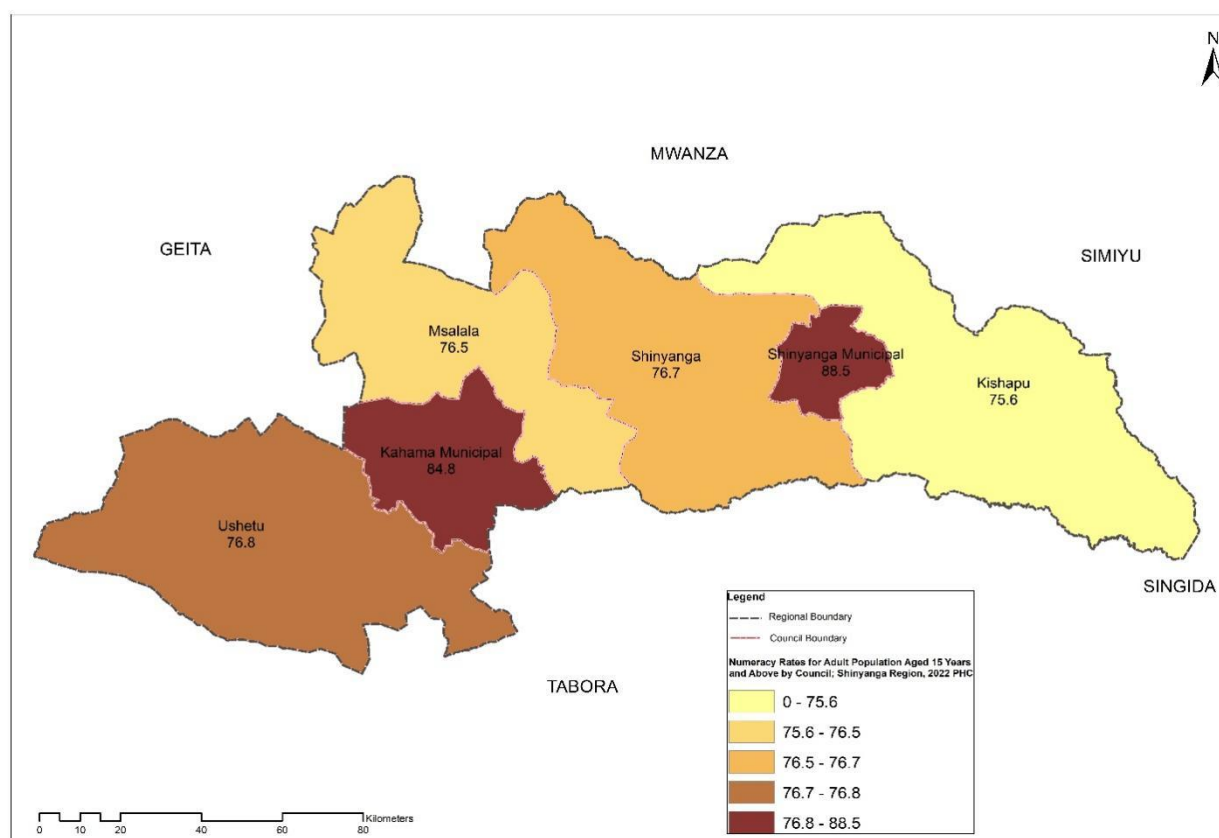
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

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 |
| Total | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 932,839 | 464,338 | 468,501 | 79.5 | 82.5 | 76.8 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

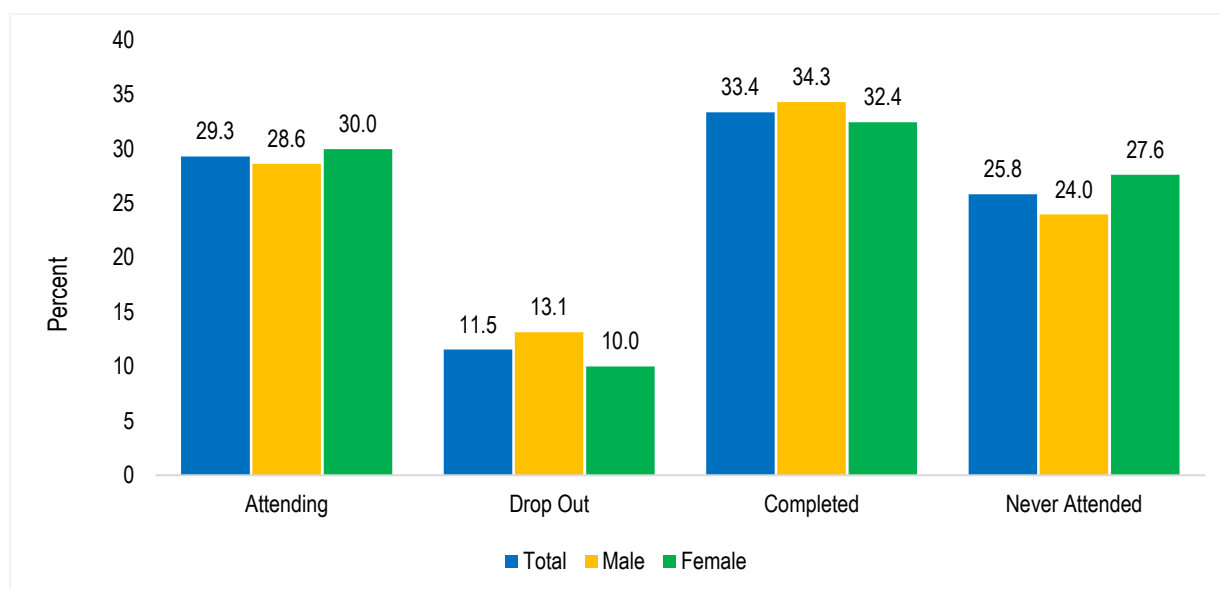
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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 |
| Total | 1,940,303 | 29.3 | 11.5 | 33.4 | 25.8 | 952,793 | 28.6 | 13.1 | 34.3 | 24.0 | 987,510 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 32.4 | 27.6 |
| 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

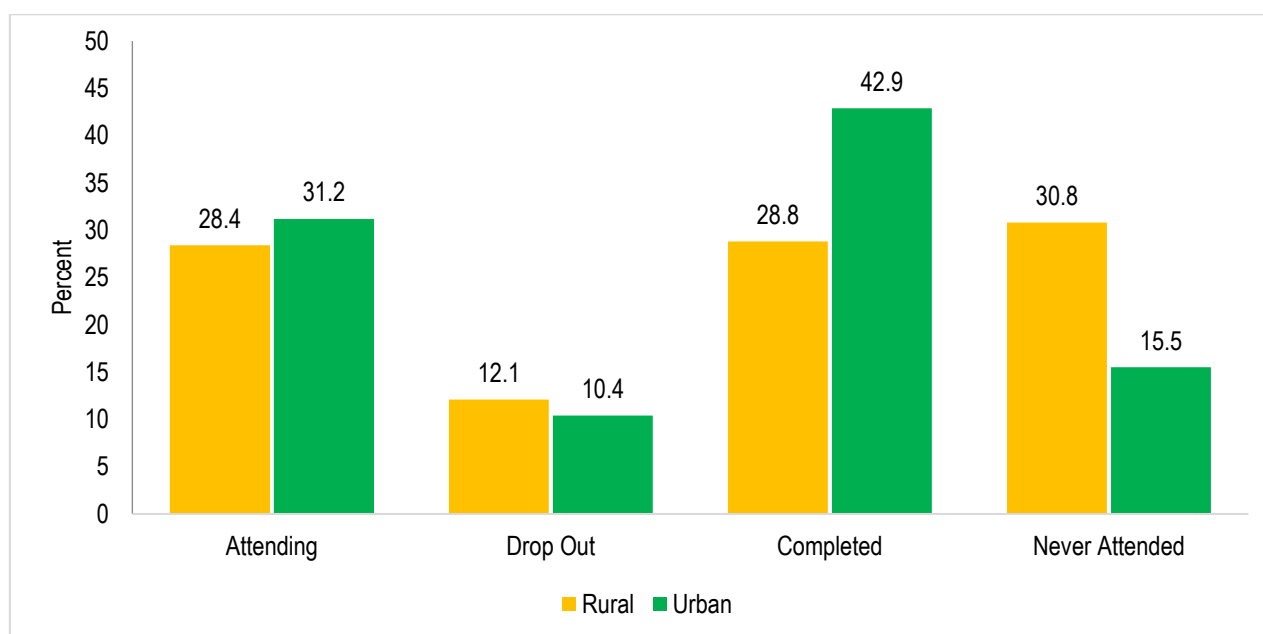


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Shinyanga Rural, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| 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

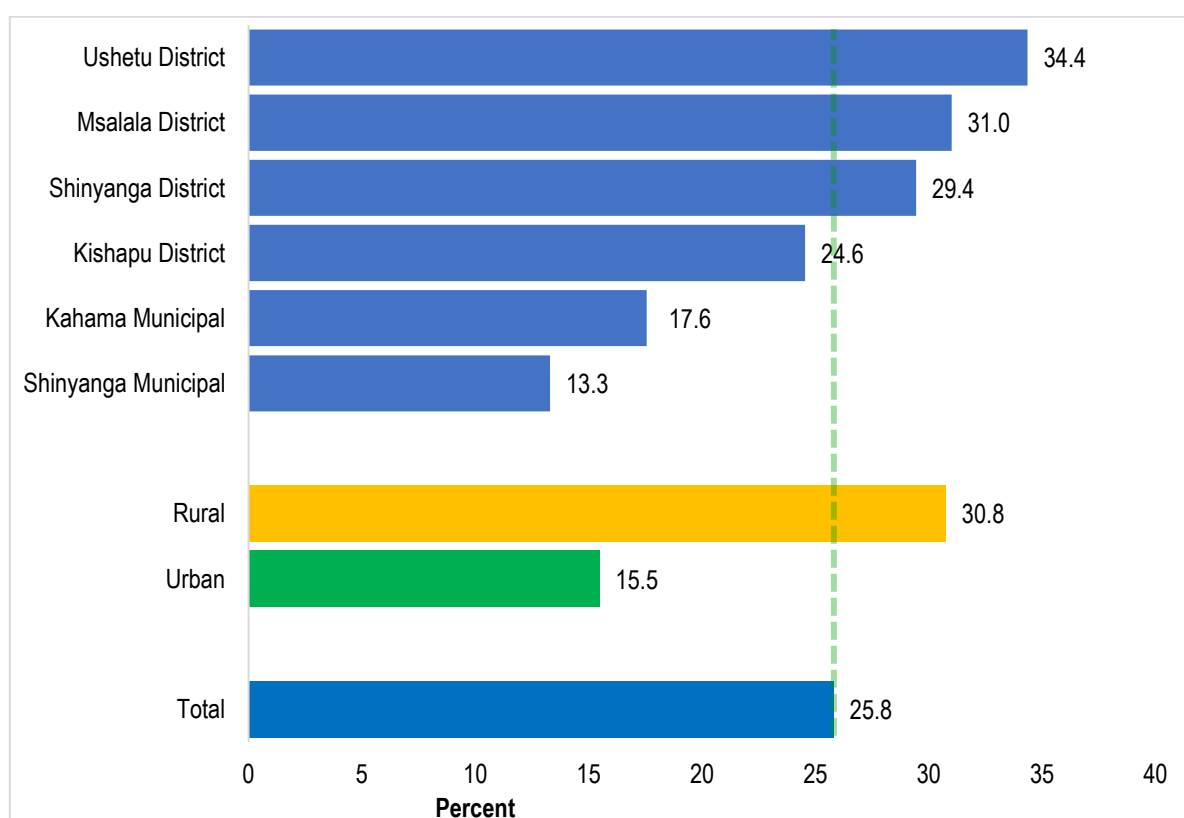


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 1,940,303 | 29.3 | 11.5 | 33.4 | 25.8 | 952,793 | 28.6 | 13.1 | 34.3 | 24.0 | 987,510 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 32.4 | 27.6 |
| 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 depicts the proportion of children currently attending school which is an 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

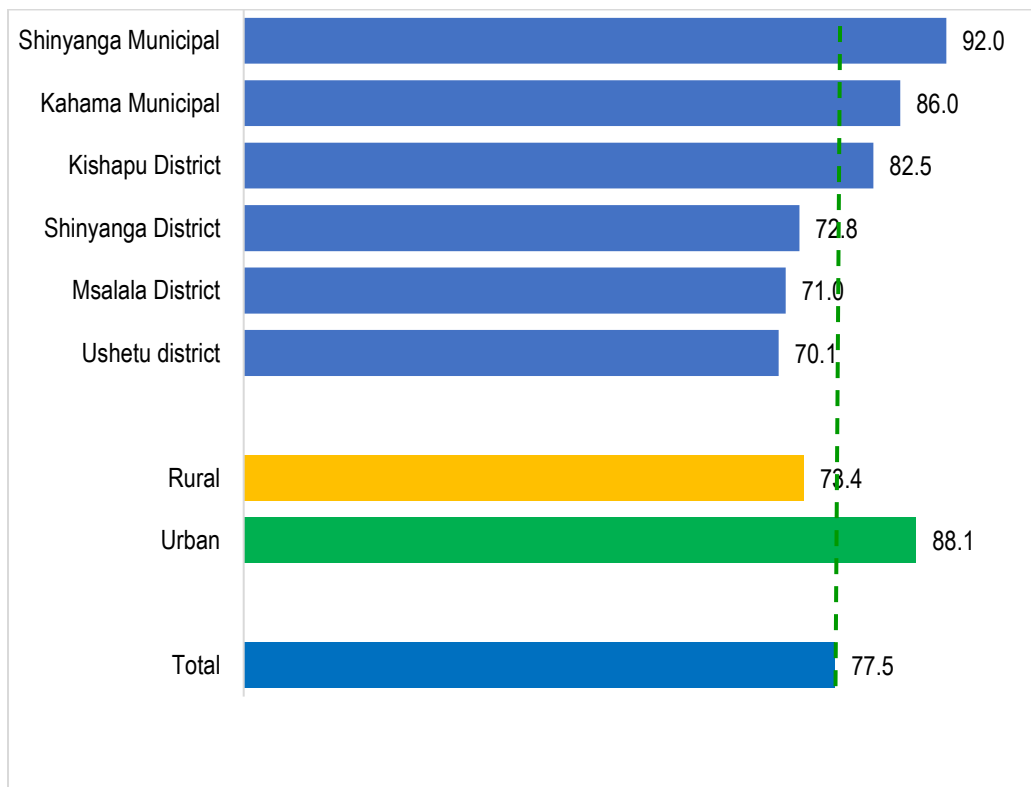
Results show that, for primary schools in Shinyanga Region the NER is 77.5 percent; it is higher (88.1%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (73.4%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (81.3%) for females than for males (73.7%) (Table 8.21).

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 |
| Total | 77.5 | 73.7 | 81.3 | 73.4 | 69.0 | 77.9 | 88.1 | 86.2 | 89.9 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

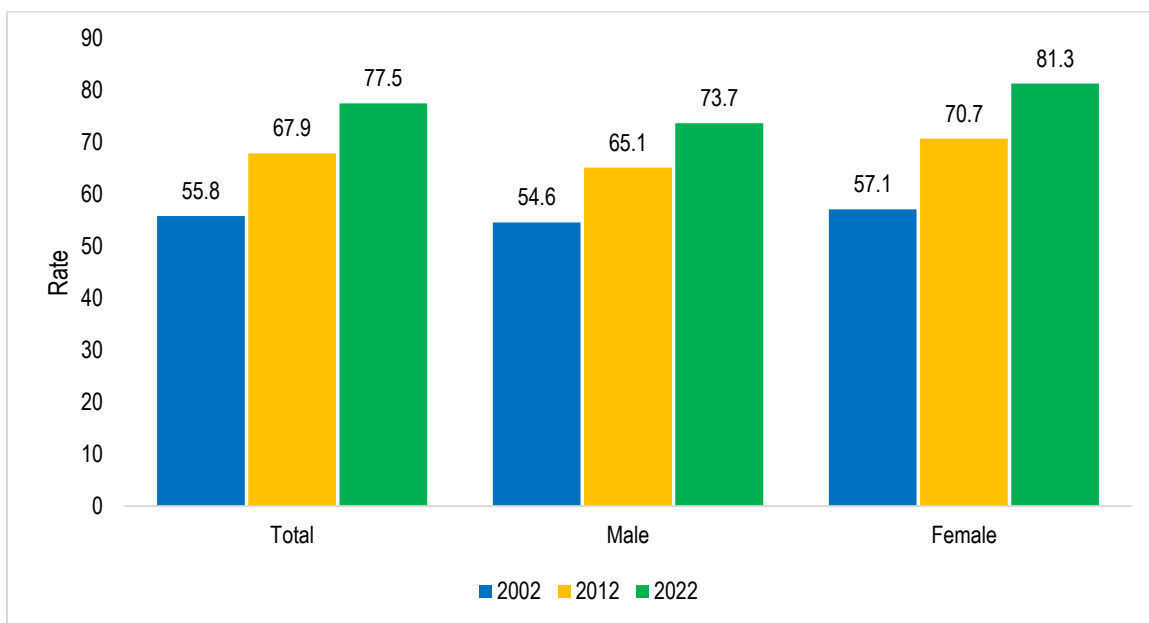
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 70.1 percent in Ushetu District to 92.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal. Three (3) Councils have NER above the regional average of 77.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



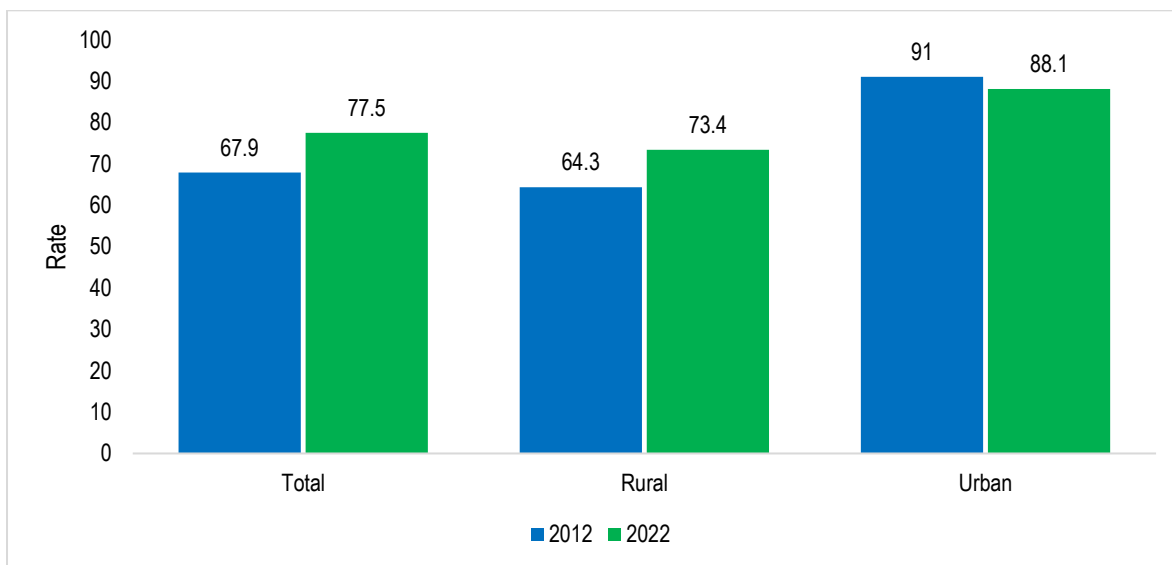
Results further show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 55.8 percent in 2002 to 77.5 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (24.2 percentage points difference) compared with males (19.1 percentage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

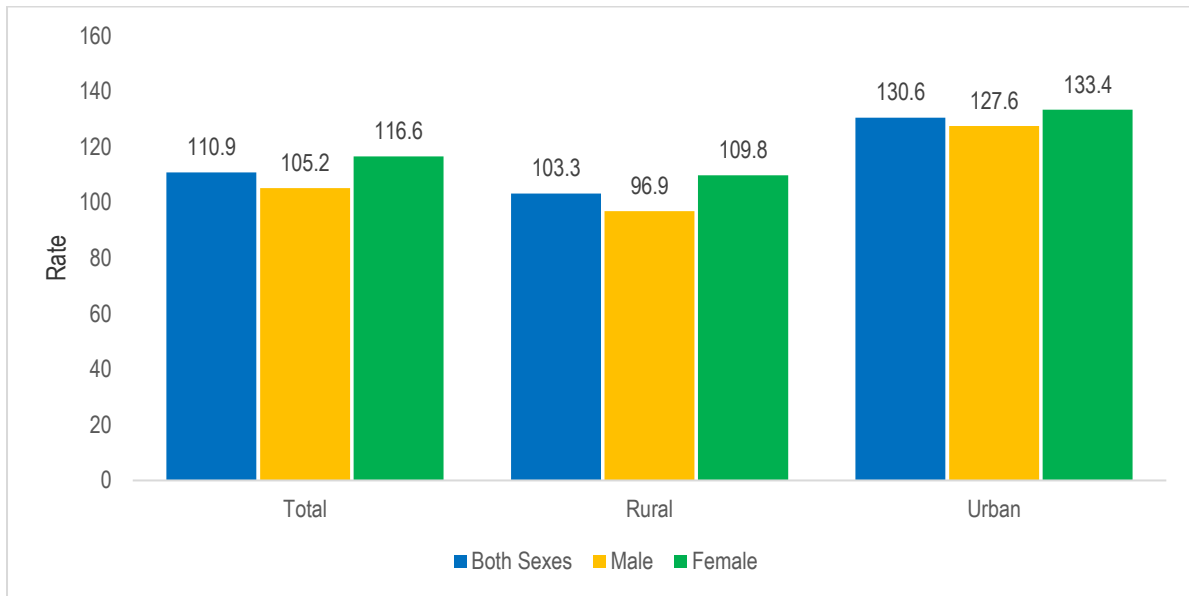
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Shinyanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

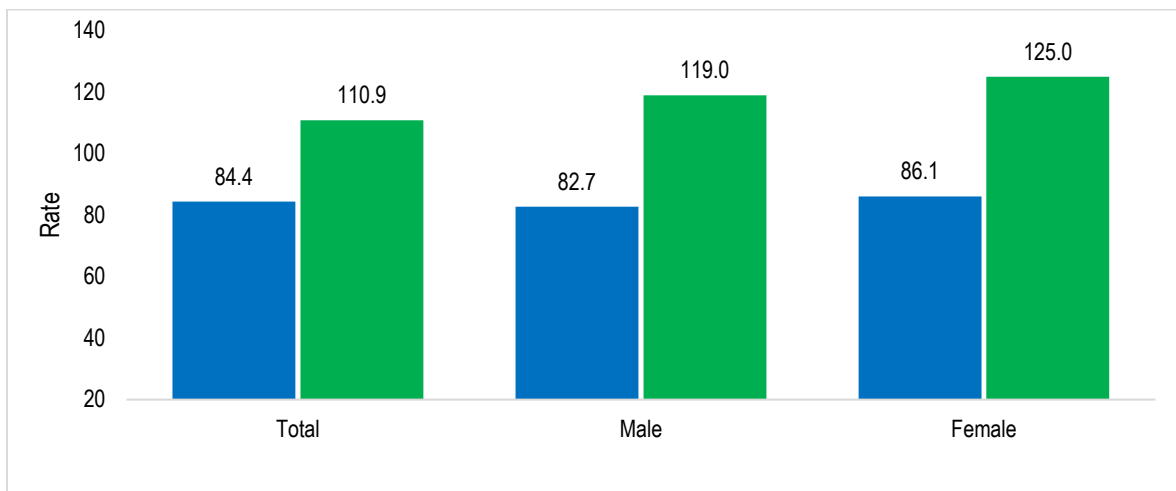
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Shinyanga Region is 110.9 percent. GER is higher (130.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (103.3%) and is higher (116.6%) for females than males (105.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children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

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 | |
| Both Sexes | 914,904 | 41,520 | 216,620 | 1,173,044 |
| 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

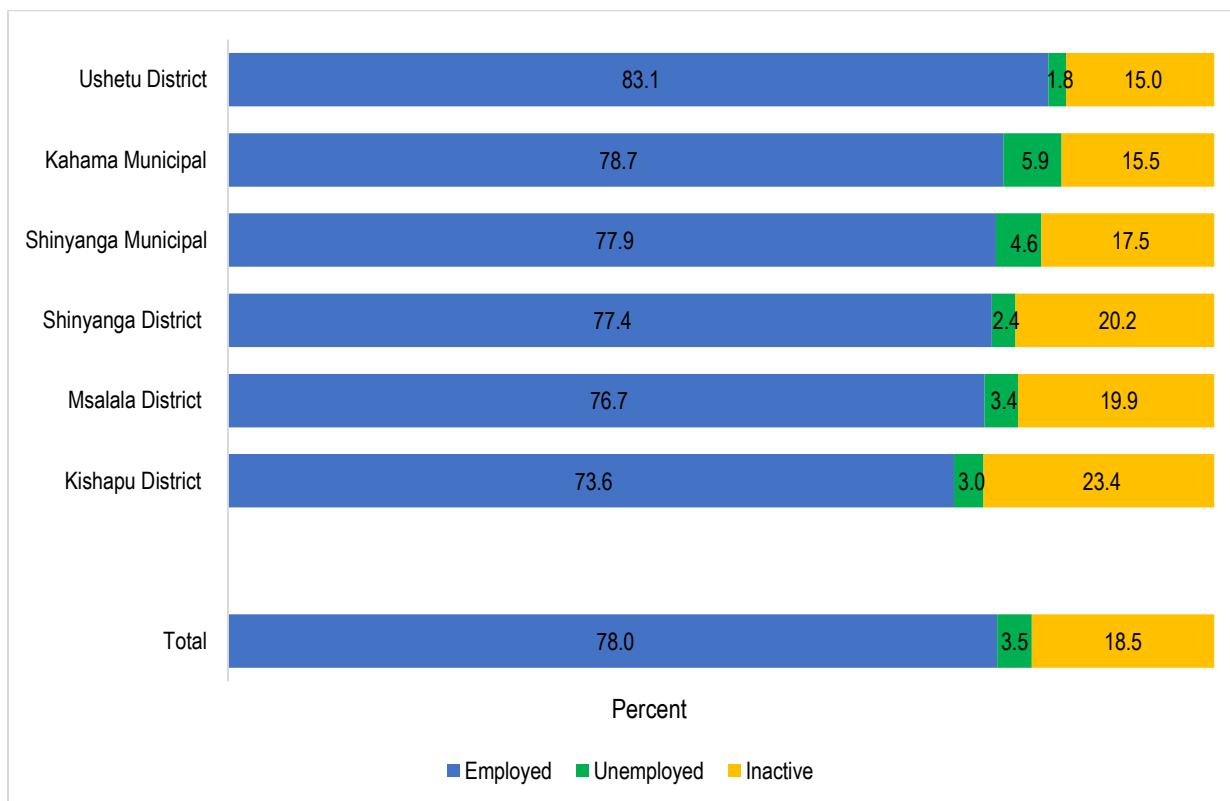


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 30,640 in Shinyanga Municipal Council to 177,778 in Shinyanga District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 3,607 in Ushetu District Council to 197,240 in Kahama Municipal.

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 |
| Councils | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| Total | 914,904 | 41,520 | 216,620 | 1,173,044 |
| 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 |

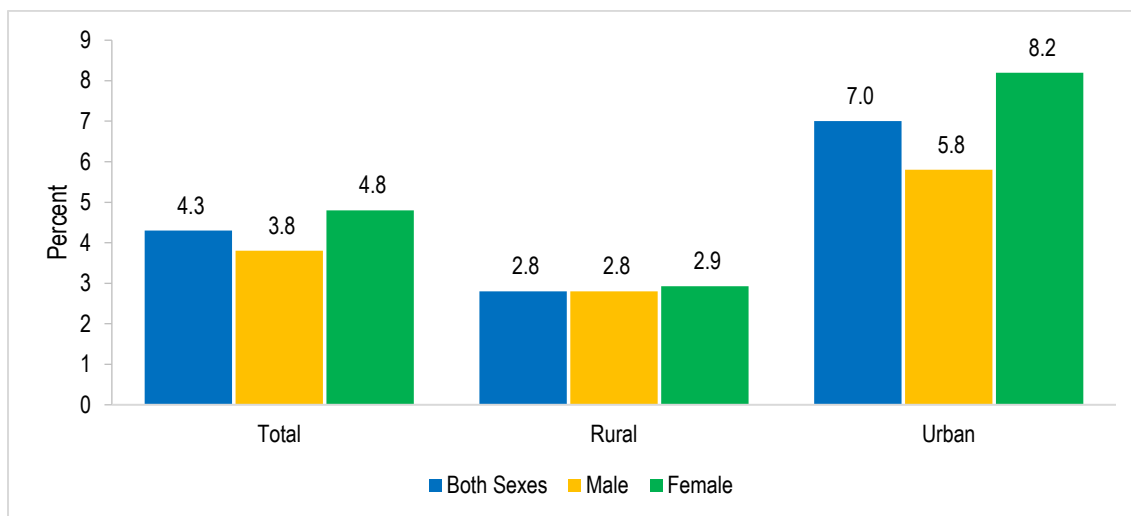
9.3 Current Unemployment

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

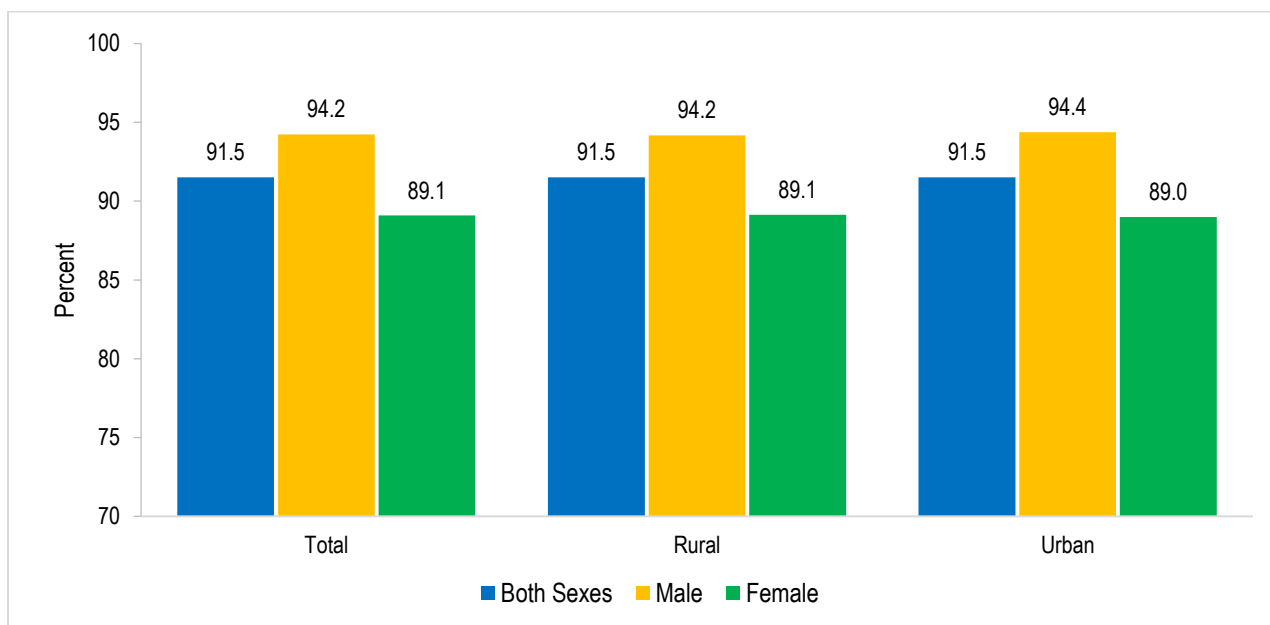


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 |
| Total Number | 914,904 | 451,958 | 462,946 | 593,326 | 294,937 | 298,389 | 321,578 | 157,021 | 164,557 |
| 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 |
| Total Number | 914,904 | 451,958 | 462,946 | 593,326 | 294,937 | 298,389 | 321,578 | 157,021 | 164,557 |
| 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 |
| Total | 914,904 | 451,958 | 462,946 | 593,326 | 294,937 | 298,389 | 321,578 | 157,021 | 164,557 |
| 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

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 authority⁵

⁵ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



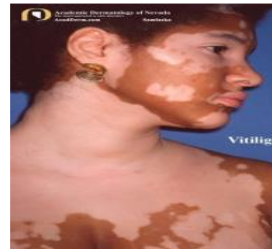
Spinal bifida



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).

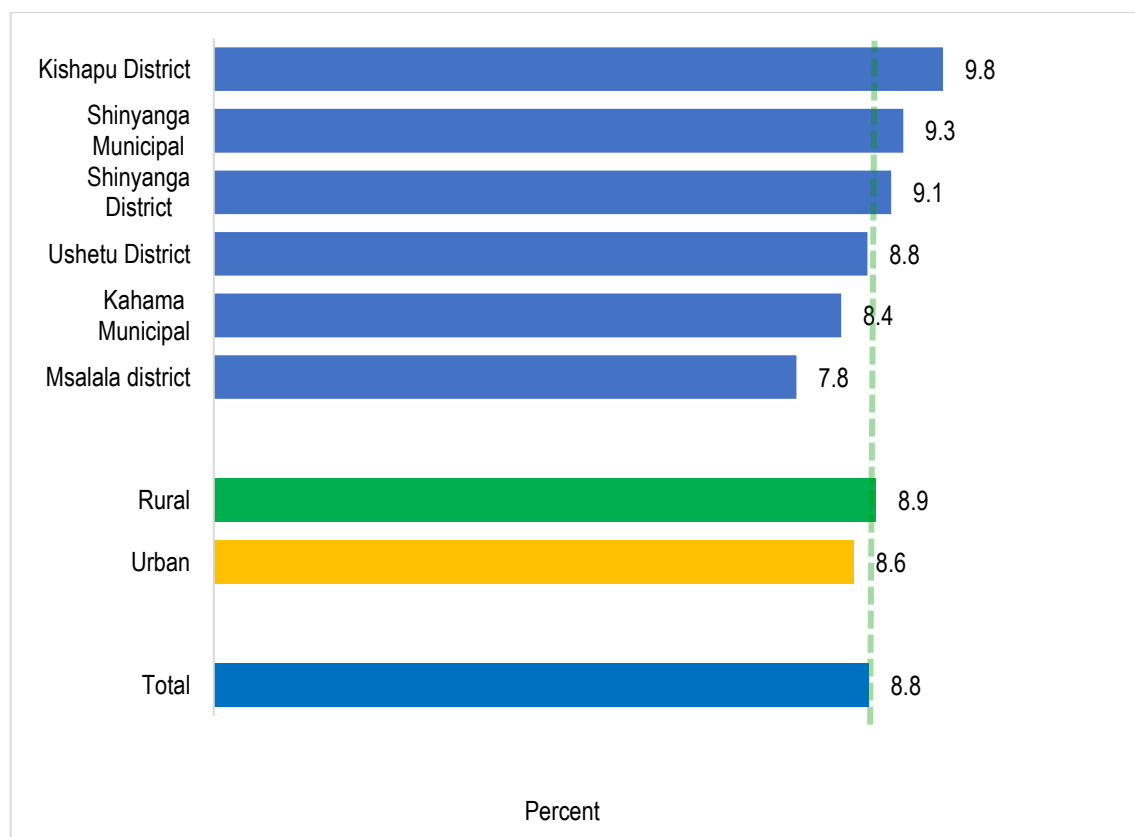
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

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 |
| Total | 8.83 | 149,058 | 2.00 | 2.08 | 1.93 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.82 | 1.67 | 1.96 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 2.46 | 2.30 | 2.6 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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).

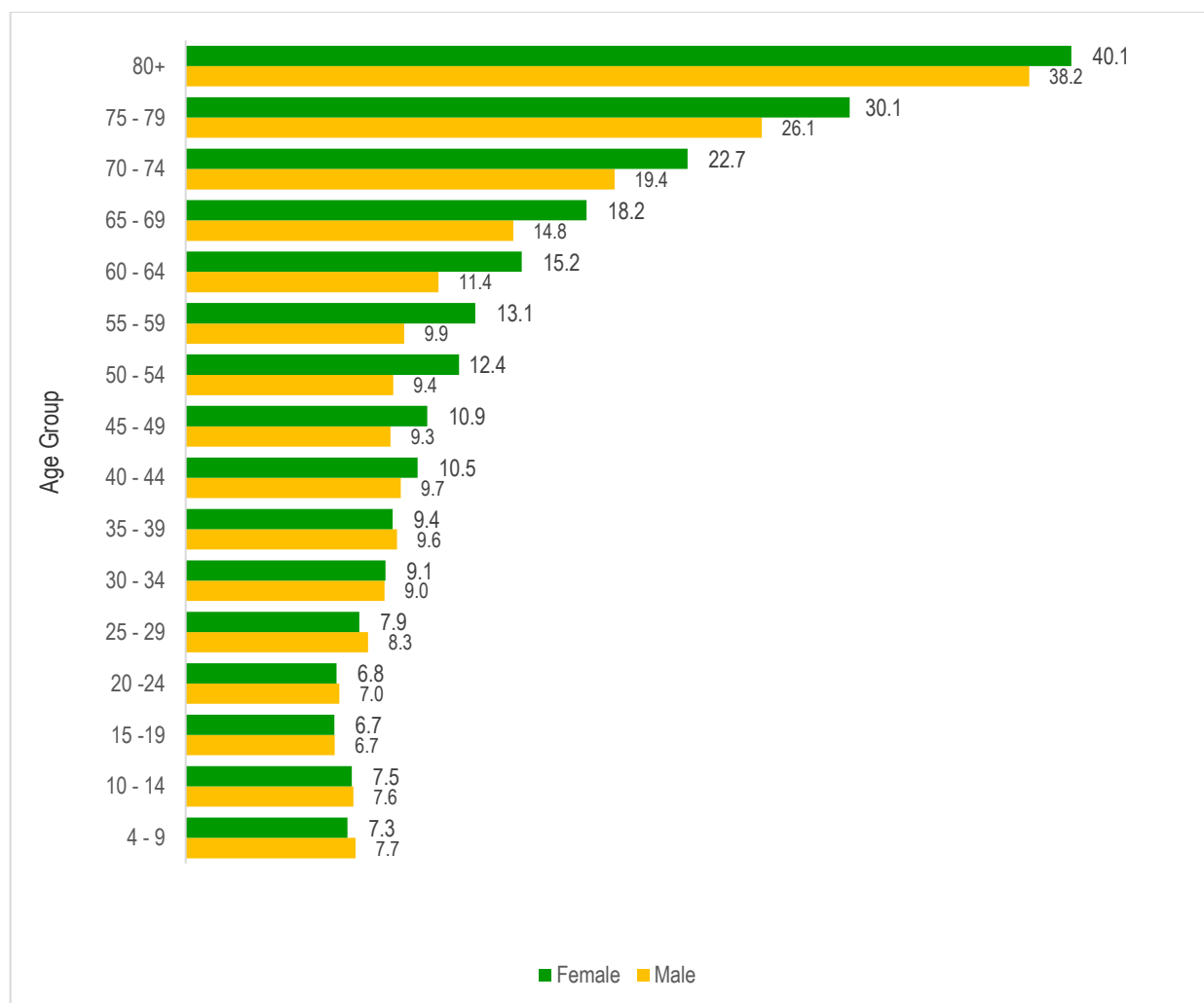
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total Number of PWDs | | | Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%) | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 149,058 | 70,426 | 78,632 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | |
| 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 0.01percent 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 |
| Total | 2,203,981 | 1,078,398 | 1,125,583 | 371 | 0.02 | 189 | 0.01 | 182 | 0.01 |
| 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 |
| Council | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 371 | 0.01 | 189 | 0.01 | 182 | 0.01 | 2,203,981 | 1,078,398 | 1,125,583 |
| 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 |
| Total | 38,805 | 18,997 | 19,808 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 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 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

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.

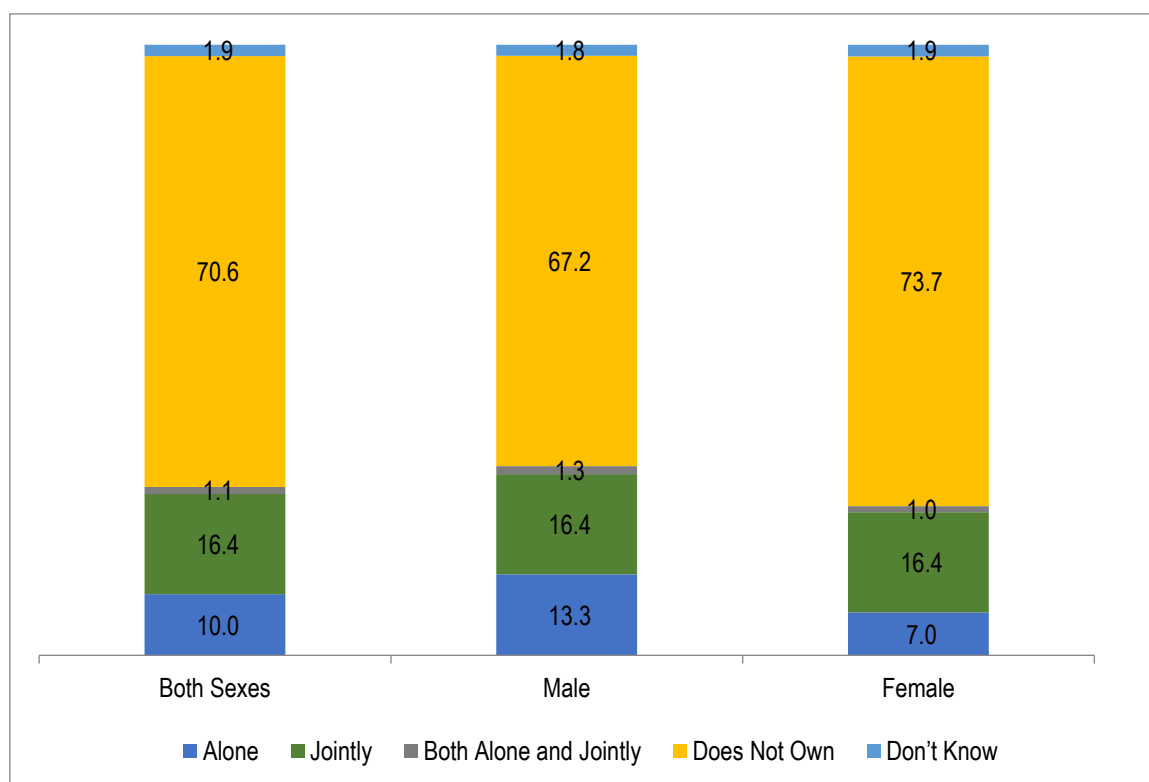


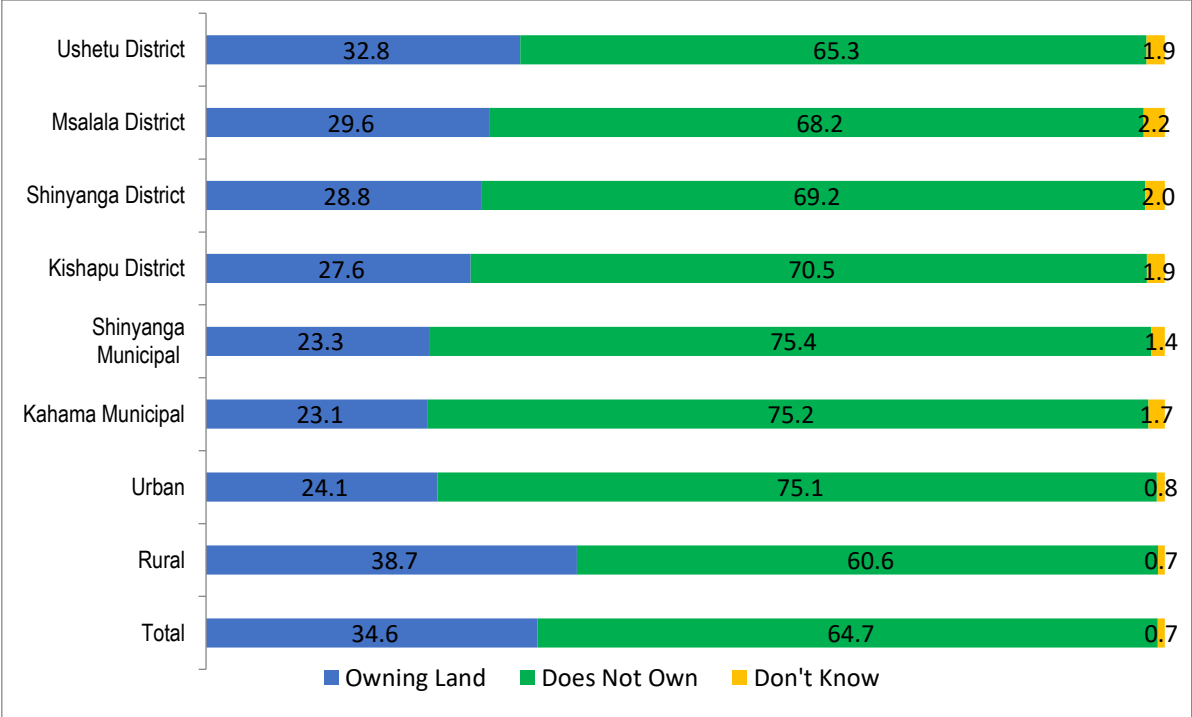
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.3%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (10.4%). Similar ownership patterns by age with 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+ |
| Total | 1,173,044 | 20.1 | 74.2 | 5.7 | 765,118 | 21.0 | 72.5 | 6.5 | 407,926 | 18.4 | 77.5 | 4.2 |
| 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 |
| Owning land | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Does not own | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Don't Know | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

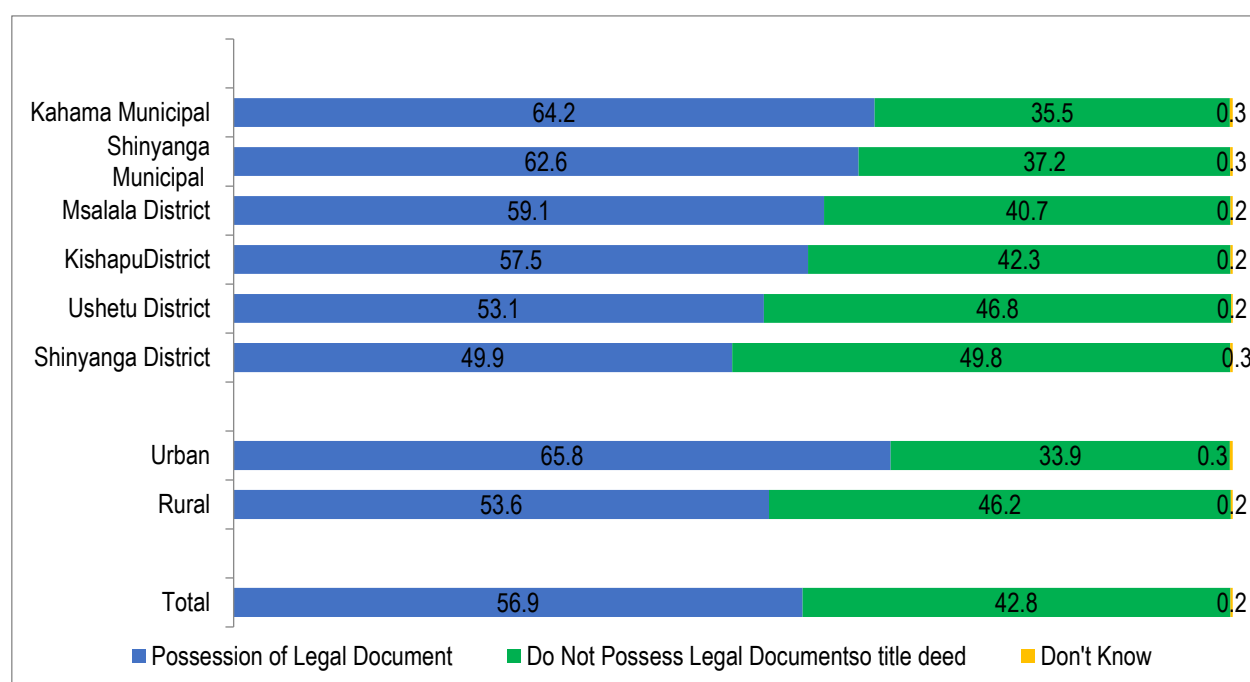
areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (40.2%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (38.9%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

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 |
| Total | 323,431 | 174,505 | 148,926 | 234,328 | 125,664 | 108,664 | 89,103 | 48,841 | 40,262 |
| 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

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

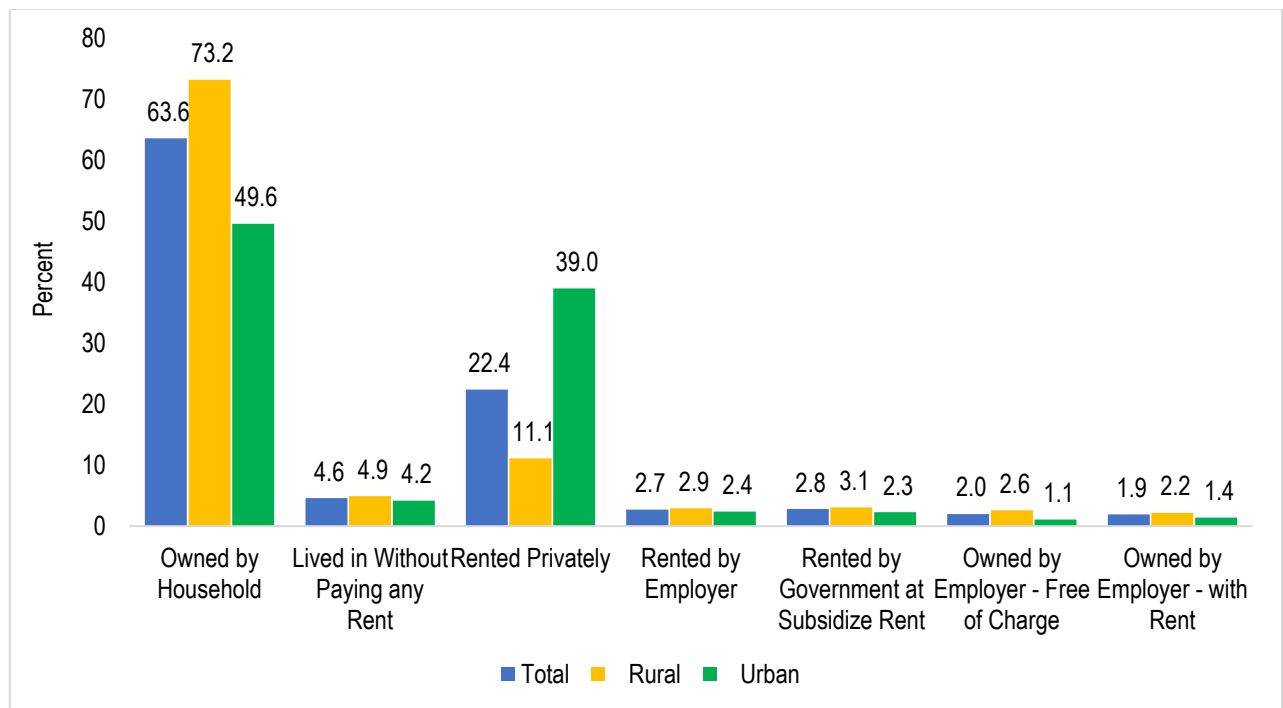


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 63.6 | 4.6 | 22.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 266,446 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 34.7 | 5.2 | NA | 15.3 | 29.0 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

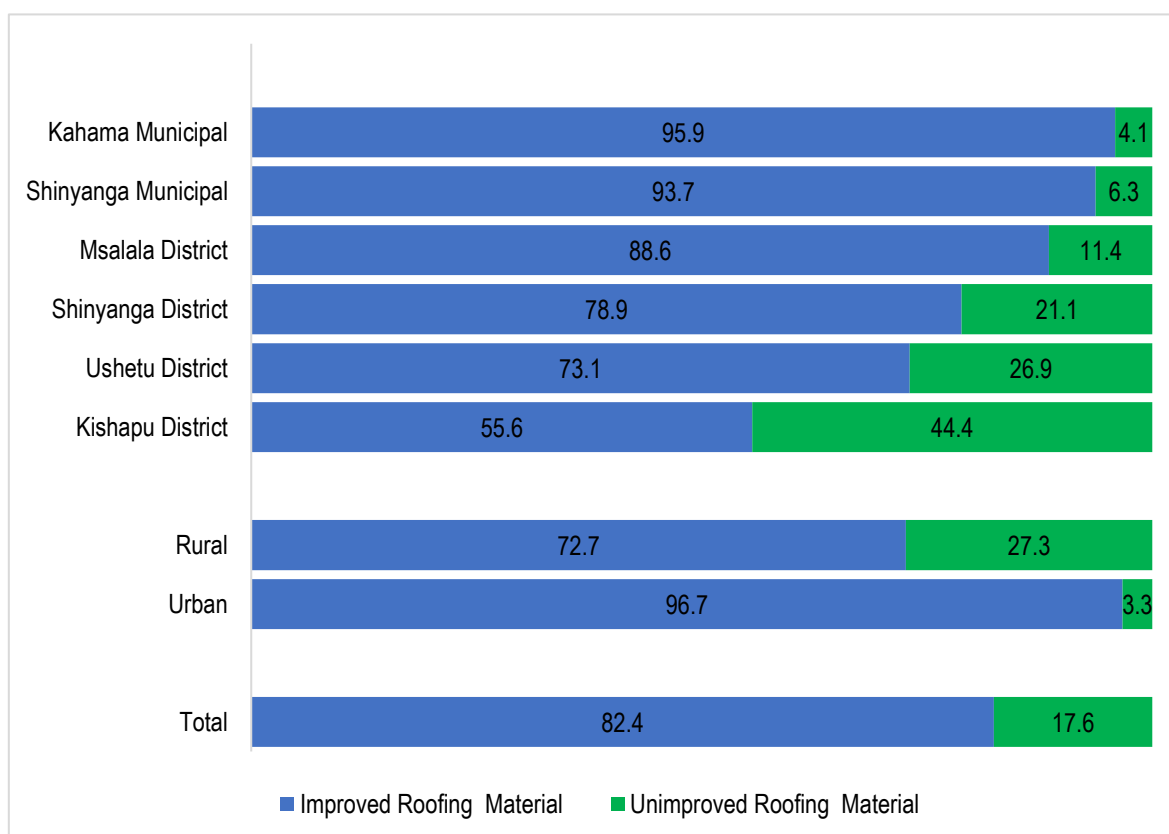
12.3 Household Characteristics

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.

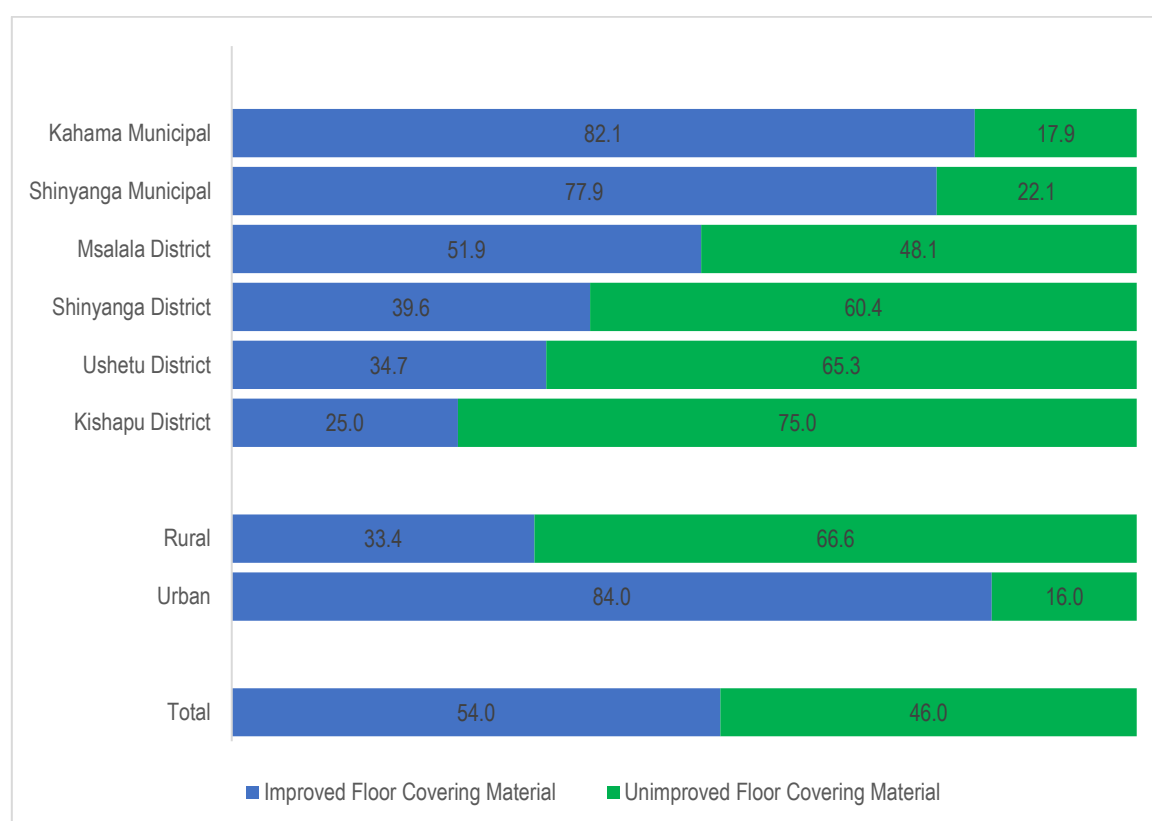
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total Number of Household | Type of Roofing Materials | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Iron sheets | Tiles | Concrete | Asbestos | Grass/Leaves | Mud and Leaves | Plastics/Box | Tent |
| Total | 418,771 | 81.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 ⁶ |
| Total | 418,771 | 47.9 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 45.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

⁶ 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 50.5 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

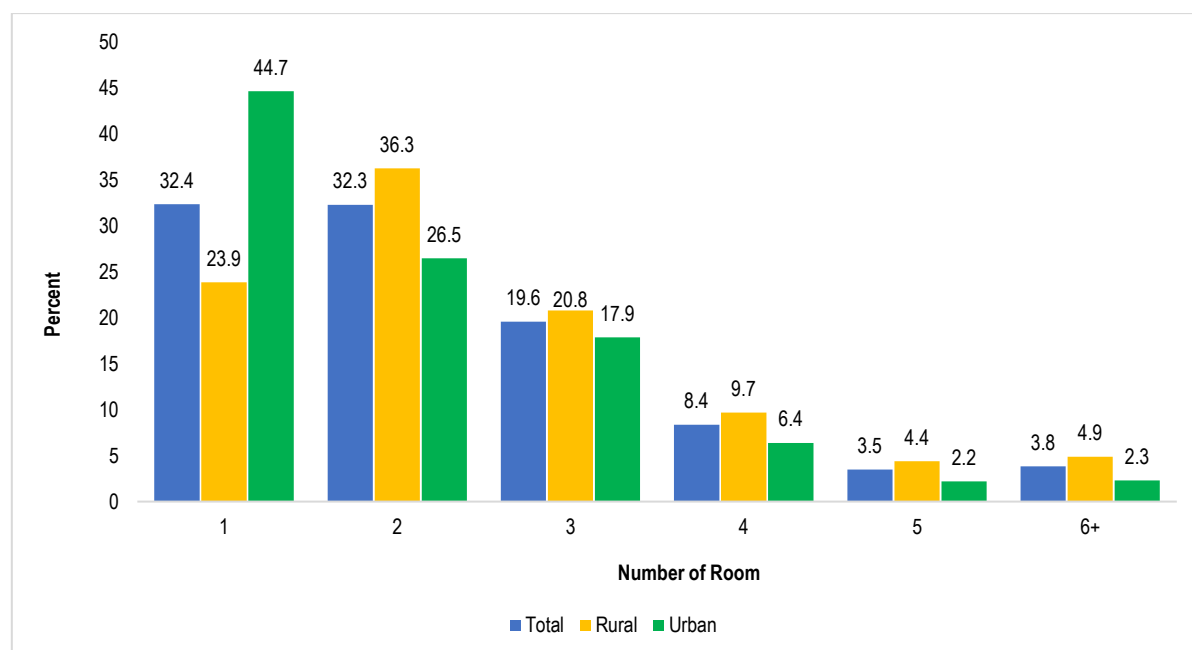


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence/Headship | Total Number of Households | Average Household size | Number of Rooms | | | | | | Average Number of Rooms |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Total | 418,771 | 5.3 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 19.6 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

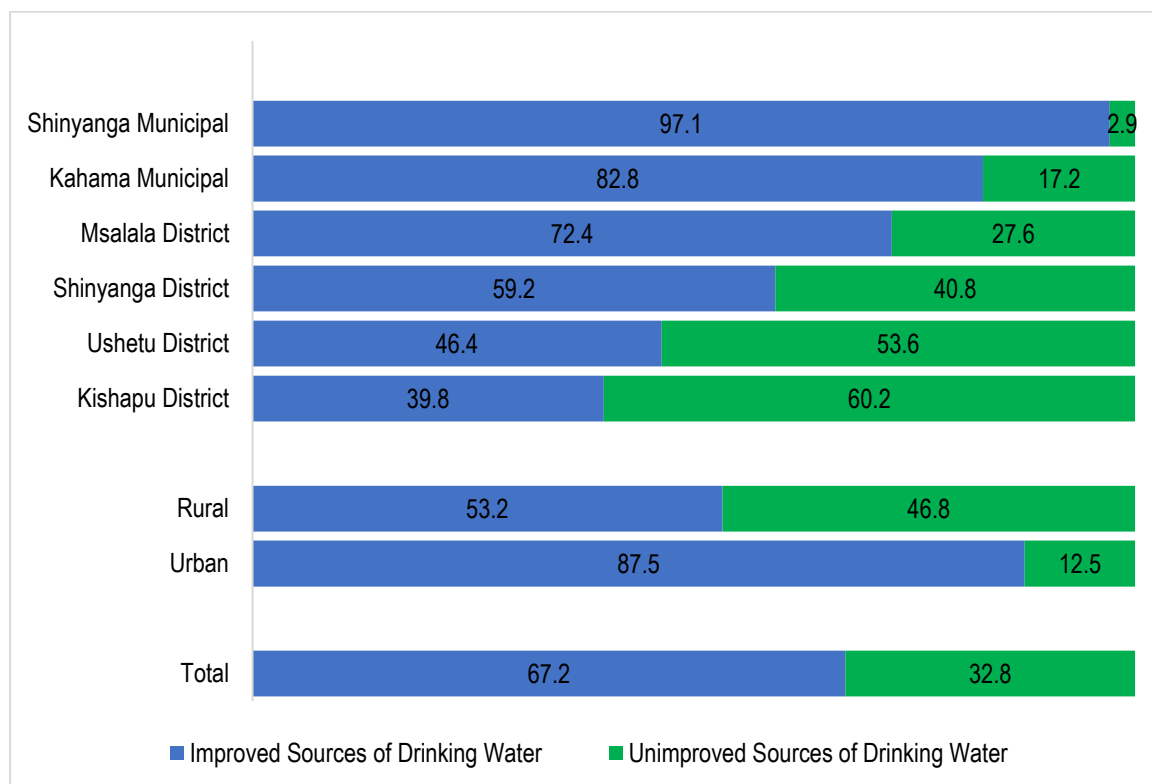
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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.

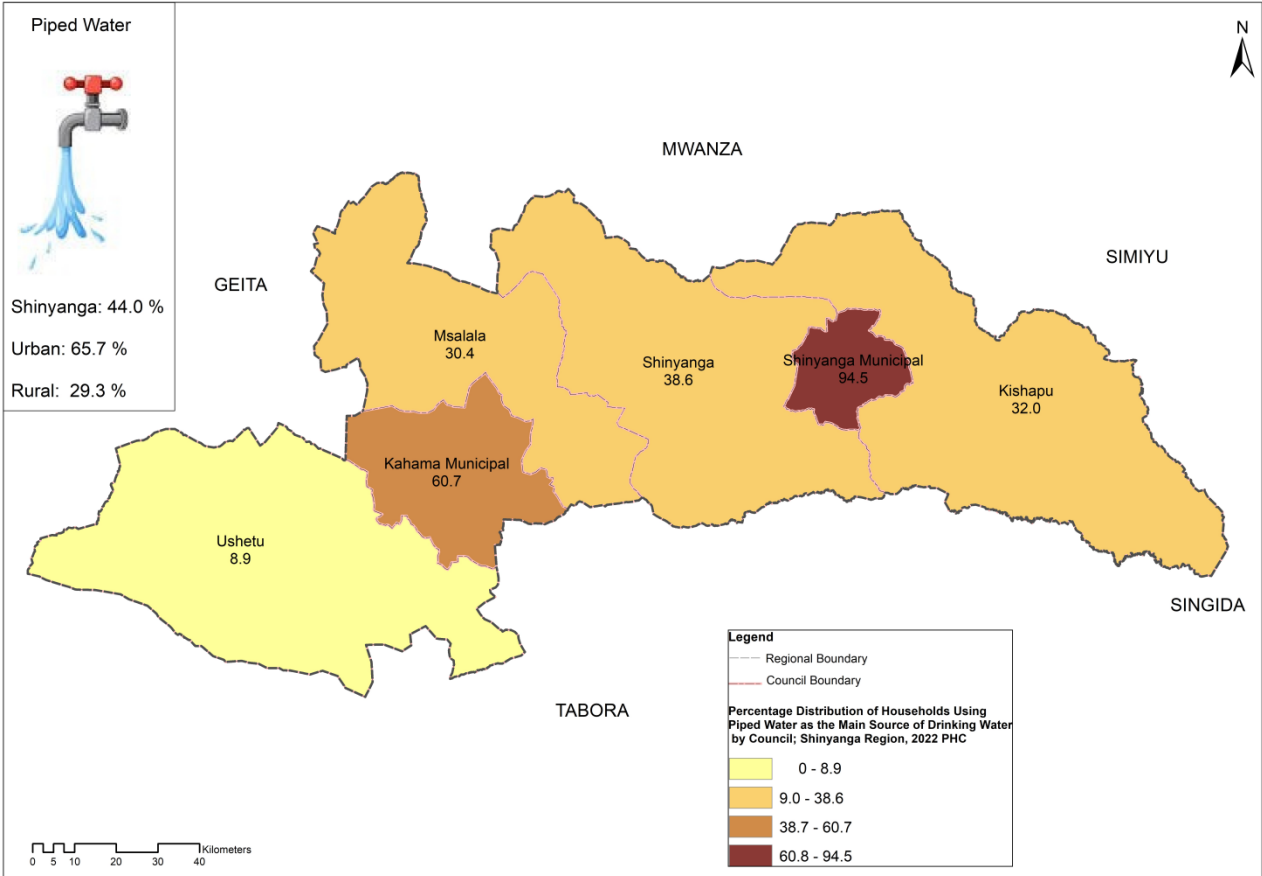
Results show that in Shinyanga region 67.2 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, three councils namely Shinyanga Municipality (97.1%), Kahama Municipality (82.8%) and Msalala District (72.4%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 16.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 10.1 |
| 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

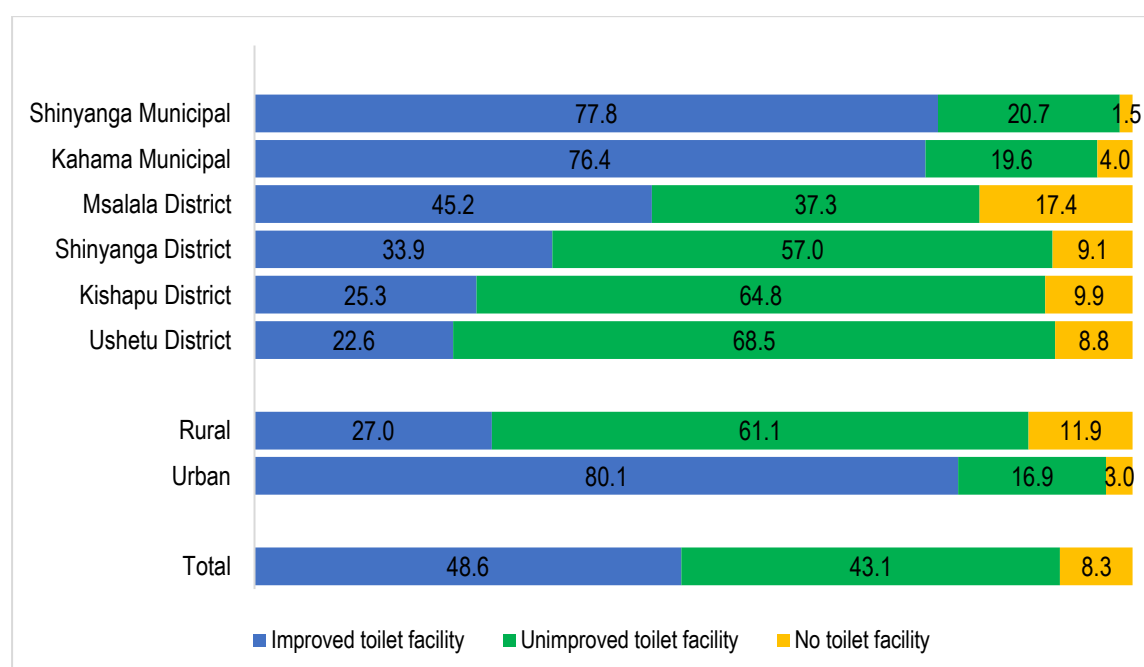


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 42.6 | 0.5 | 8.3 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

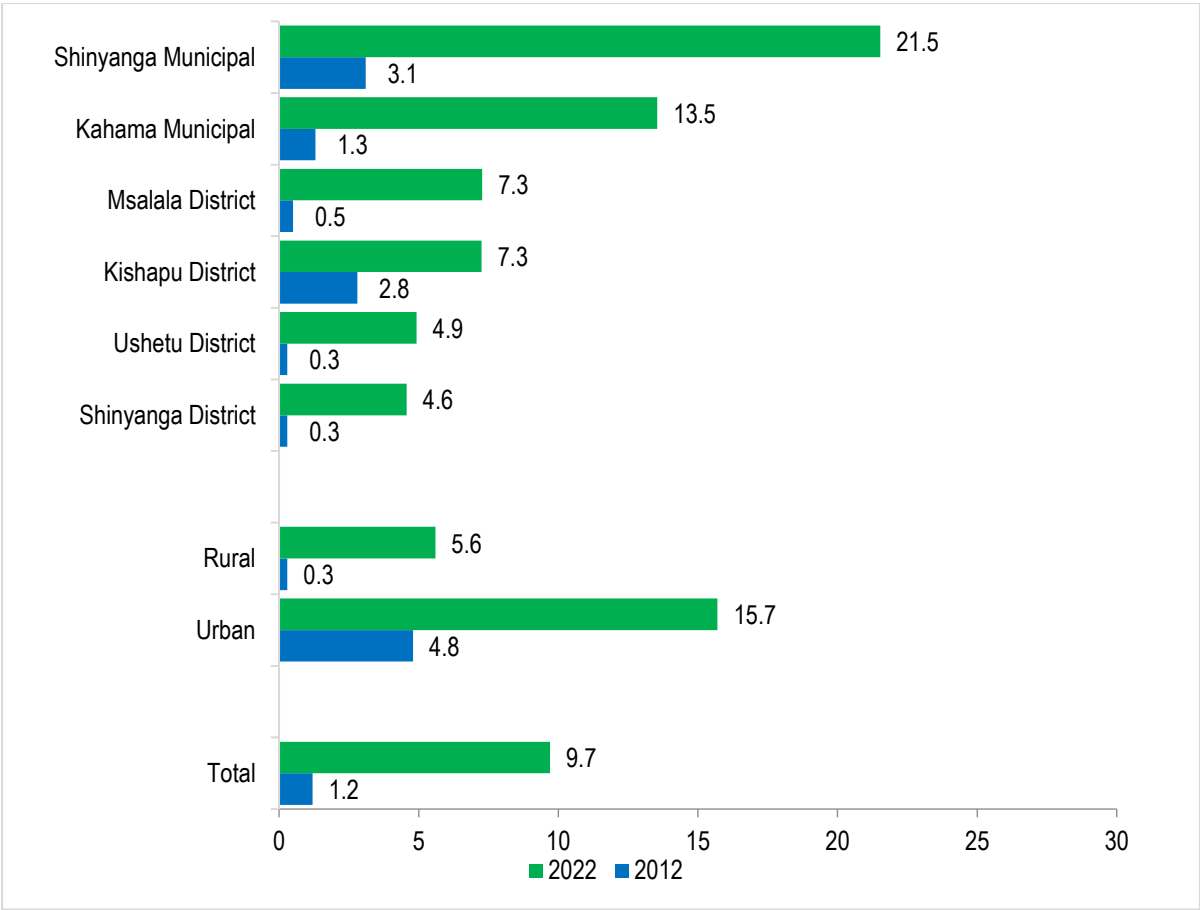
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 27.6 percent in Kahama Municipal to 80.1 percent in Kishapu District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 11.4 percent in Kishapu District Council to 56.7 percent in 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

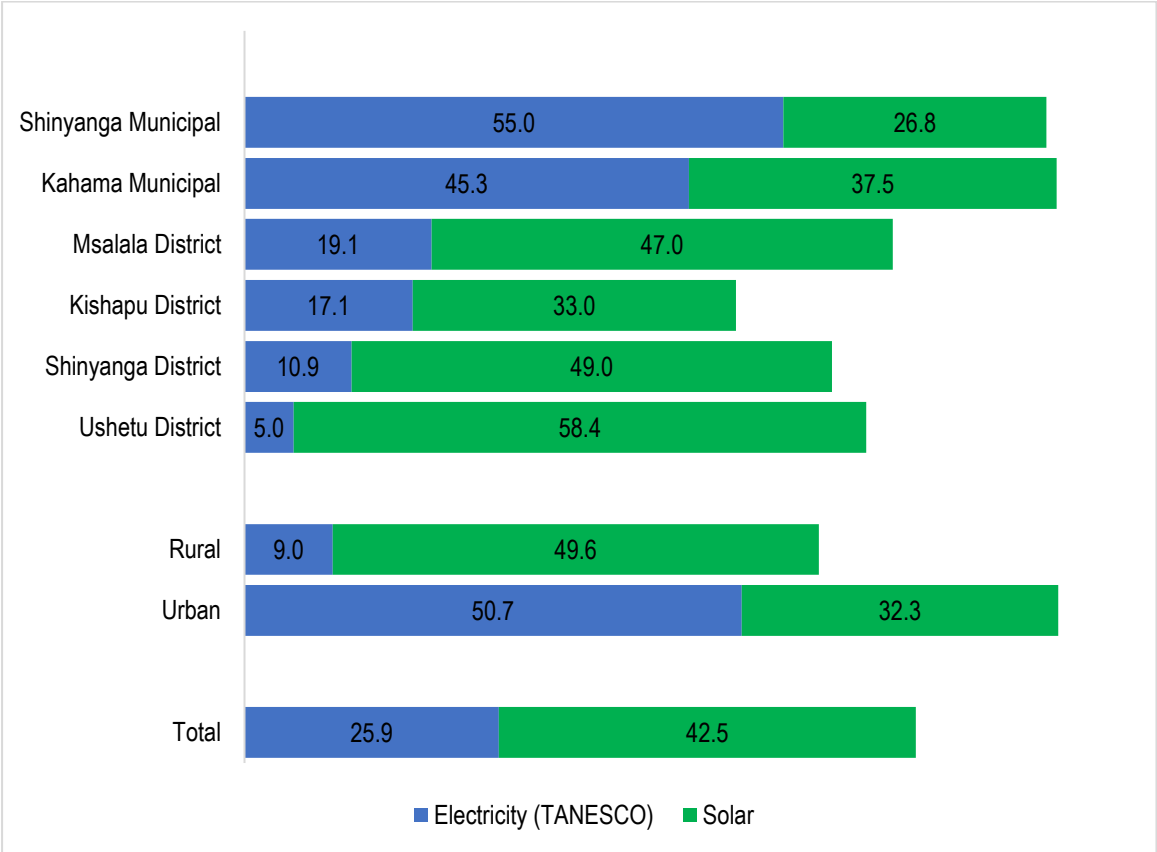


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Shinyanga Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 12.7 percent in 2012 to 25.9 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

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

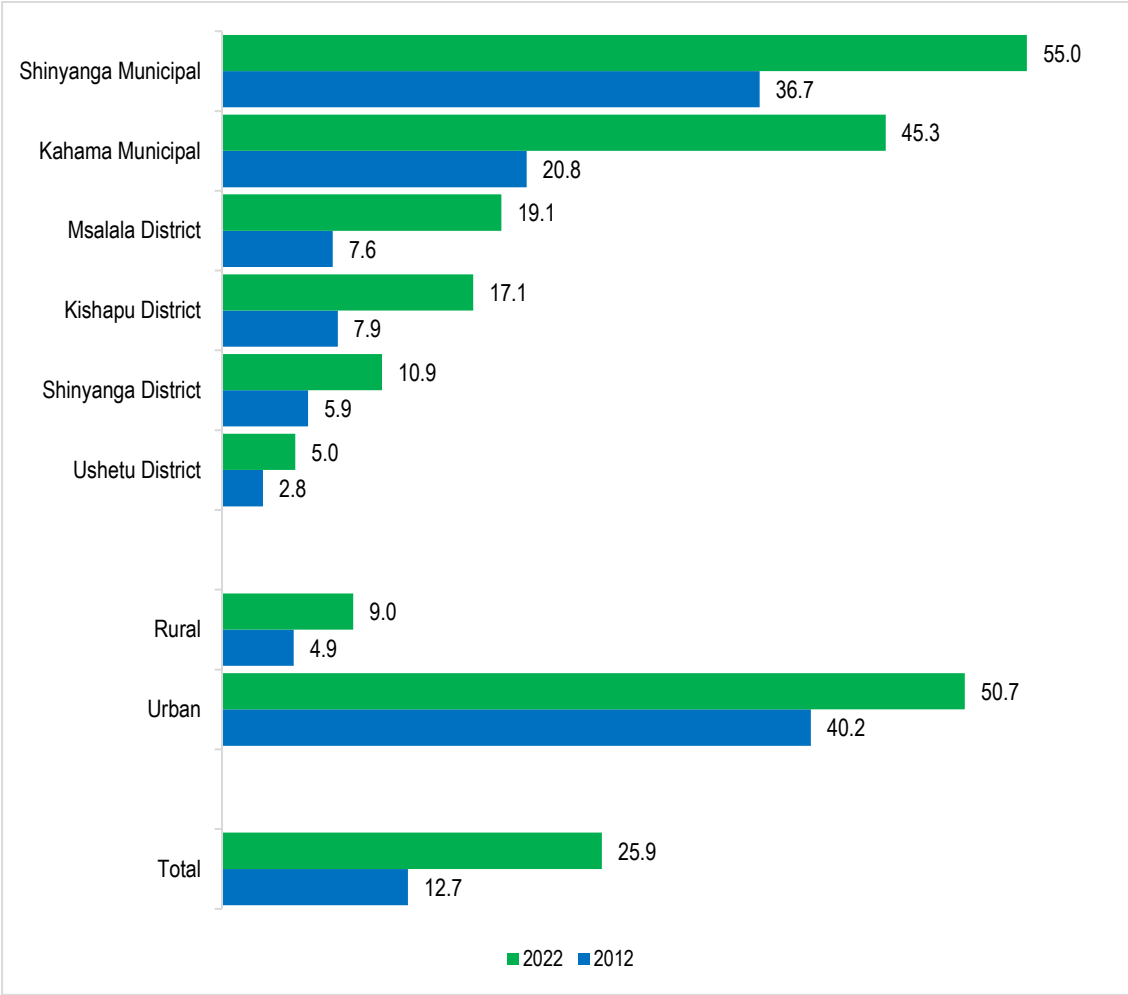


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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) |
| Total | 418,771 | 25.9 | 42.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 27.9 | 0.0 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 45.6 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 2.4 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

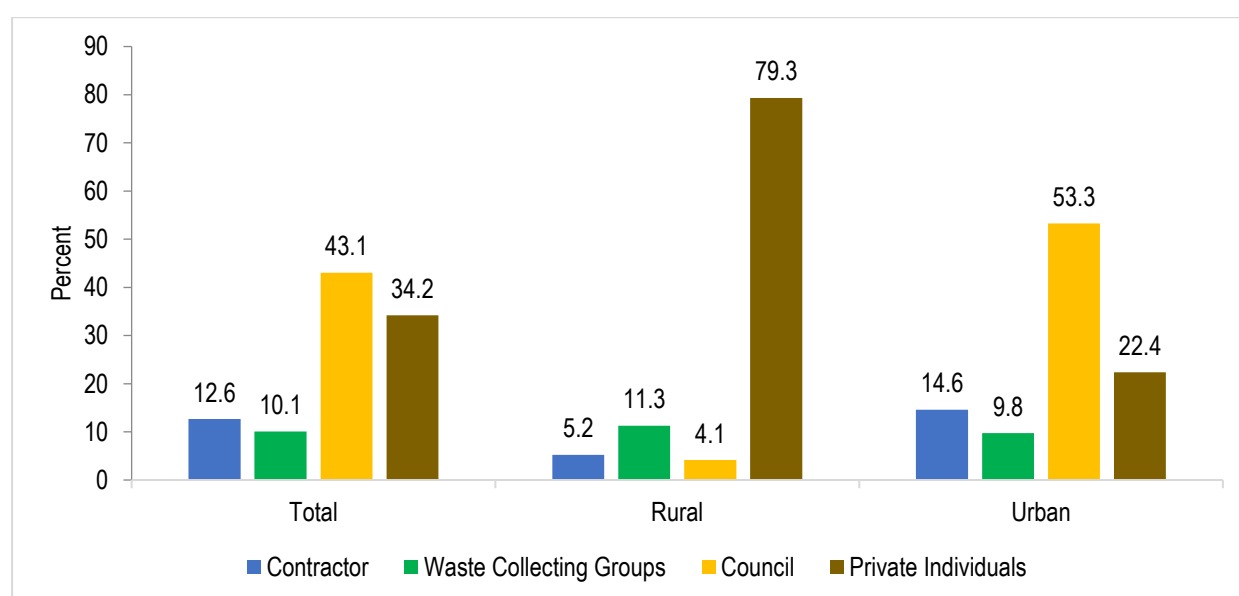


Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence/Headship | Number of Households | Type of Authority | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | Contractor | Waste Collecting Groups | Council | Private Individuals |
| Total | 90,213 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 43.1 | 34.2 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | |
| 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) |
| Total | 418,771 | 57.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 15.0 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 1.8 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 40.6 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 65.3 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 5.1 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 14.8 | 0.3 | 58.4 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 63.7 | 0.3 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

- 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 radio⁷. 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).

⁷ 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 Internet⁸ 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).

⁸ '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 |
| Total | 418,771 | 39.6 | 29.3 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 20.0 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

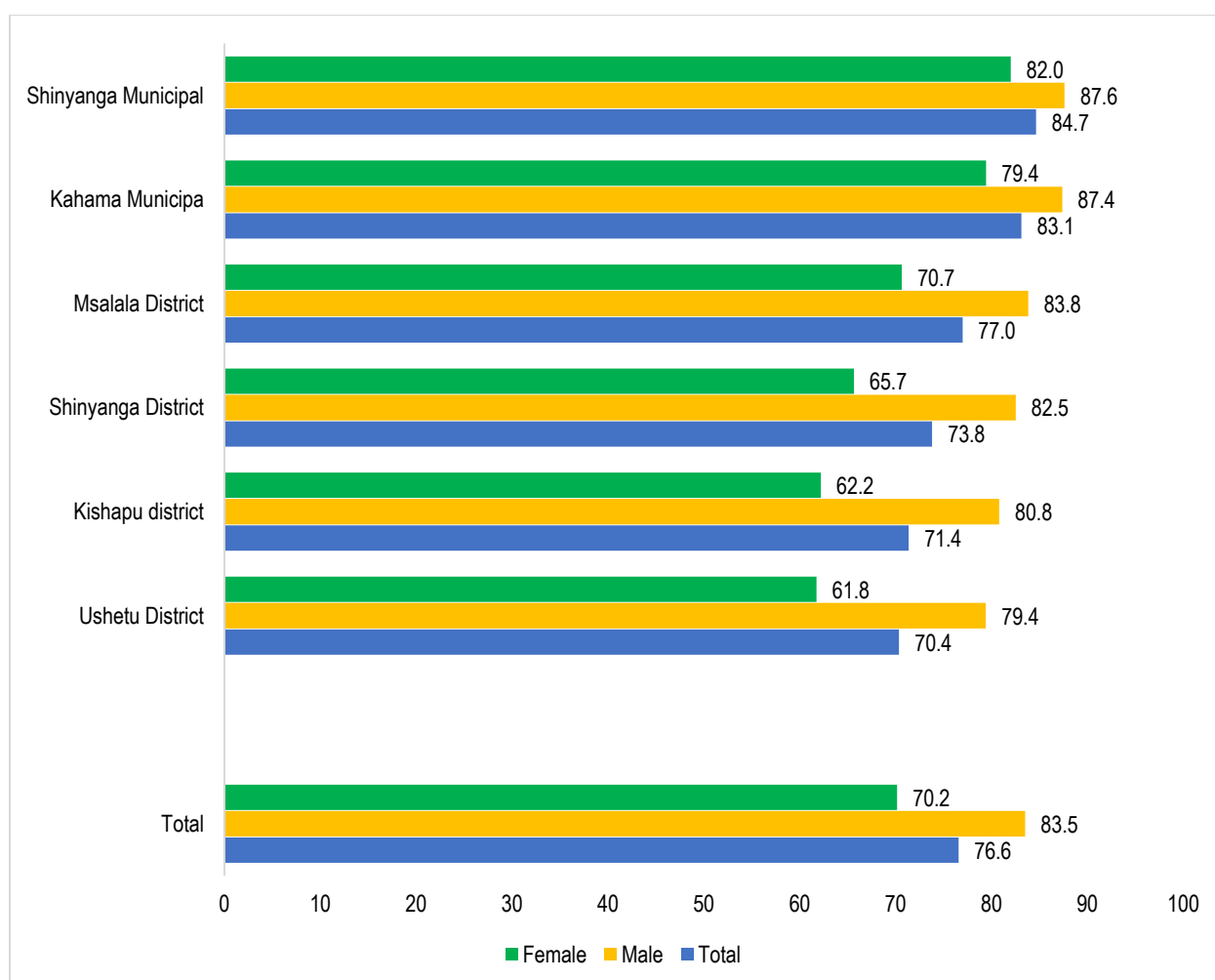
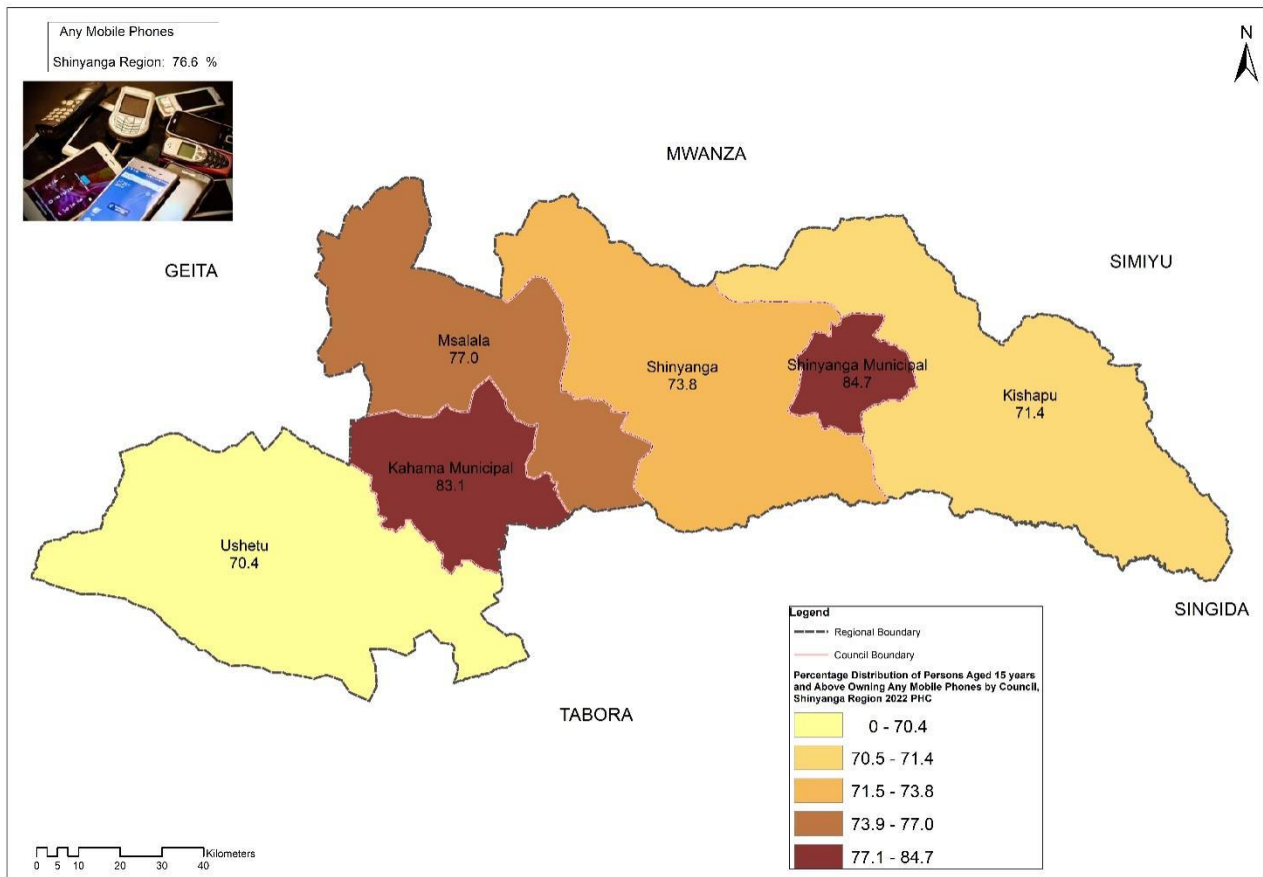


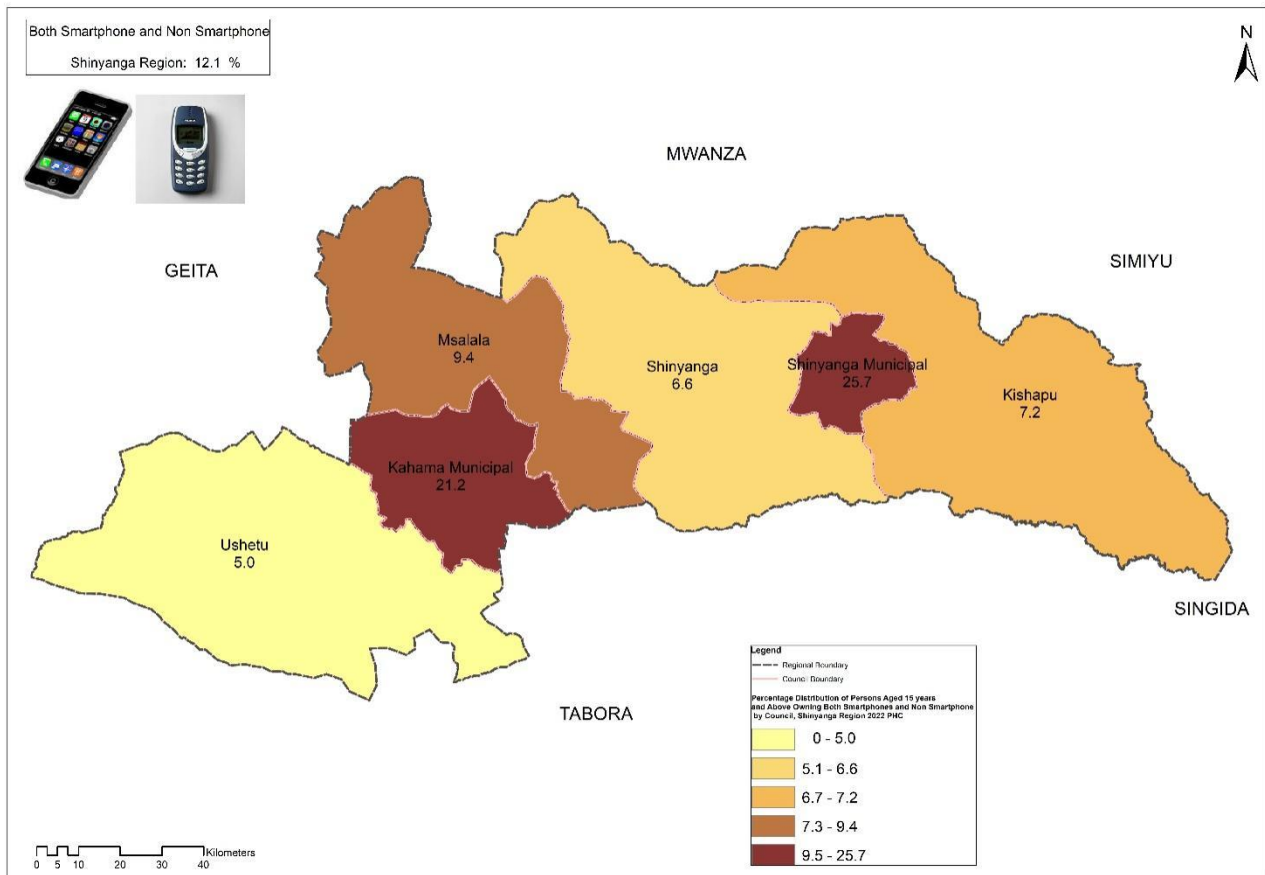
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 76.6 | 83.5 | 70.2 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 63.8 | 68.9 | 59.2 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

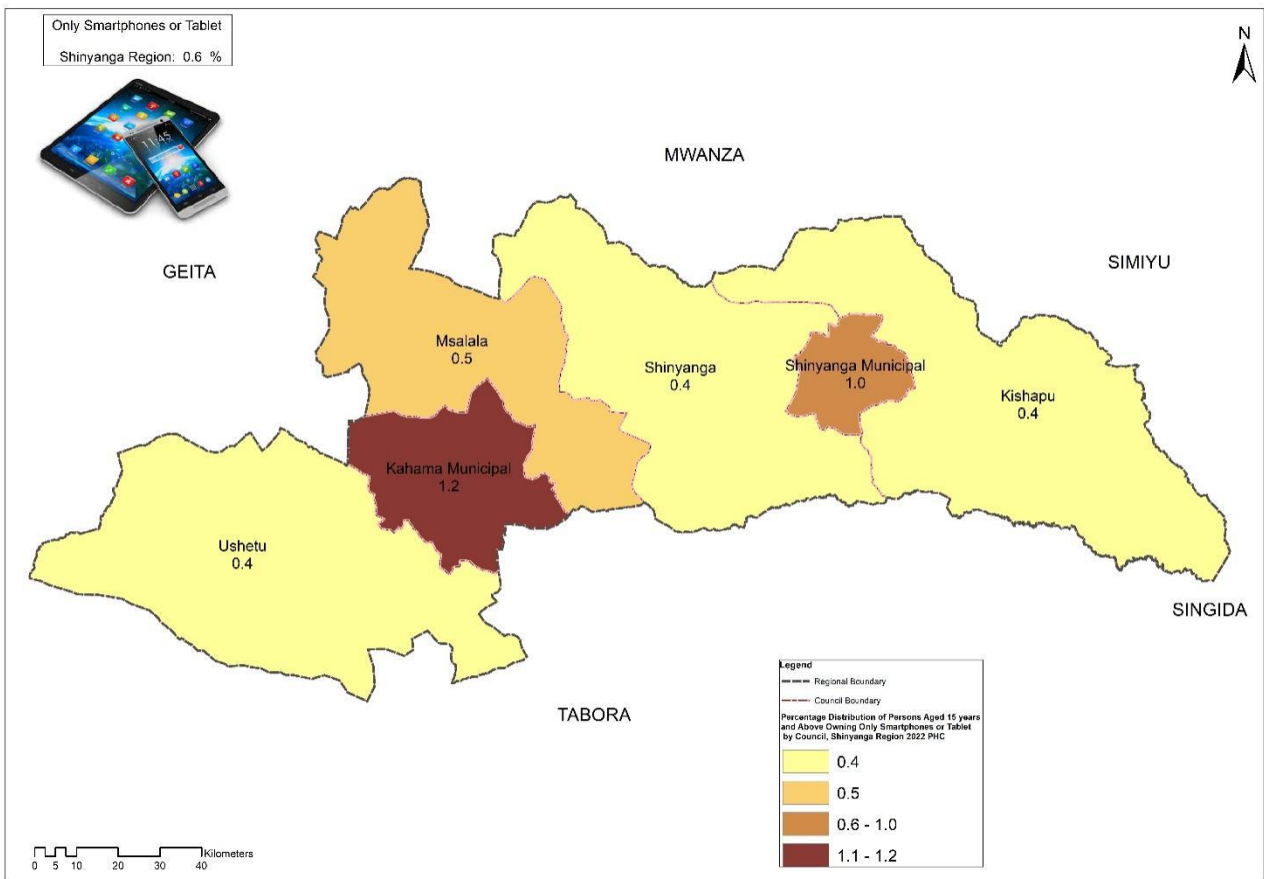
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC.



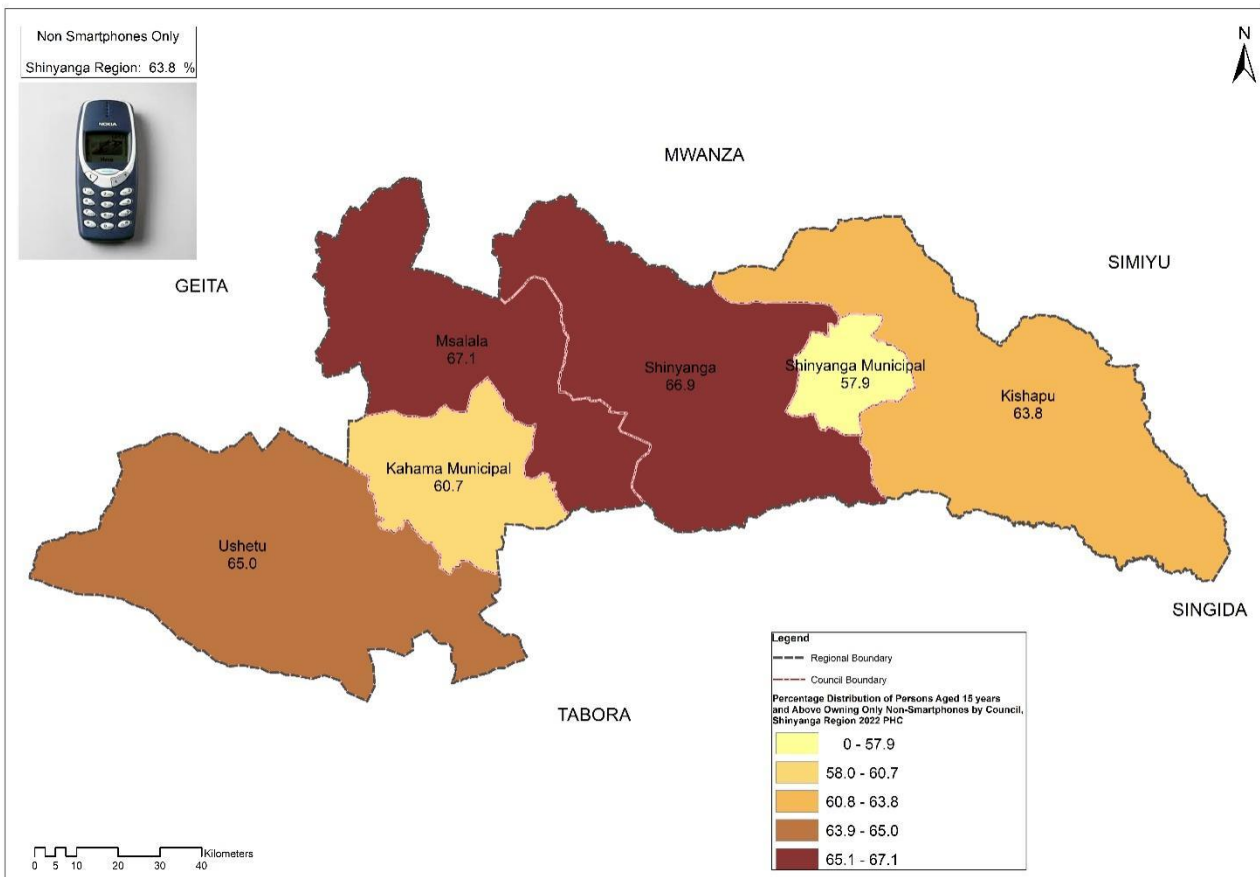
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Shinyanga Region 2022 PHC.



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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | |
| 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

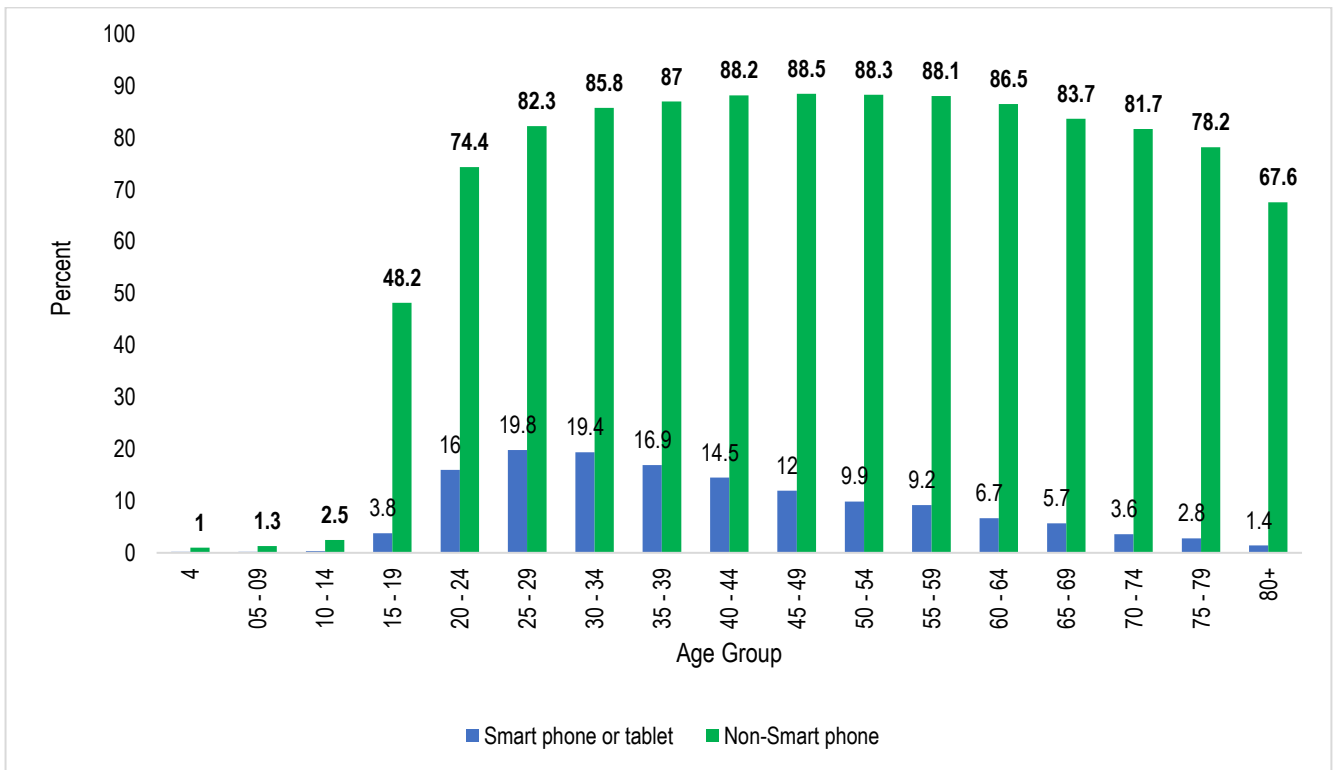


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC

| 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

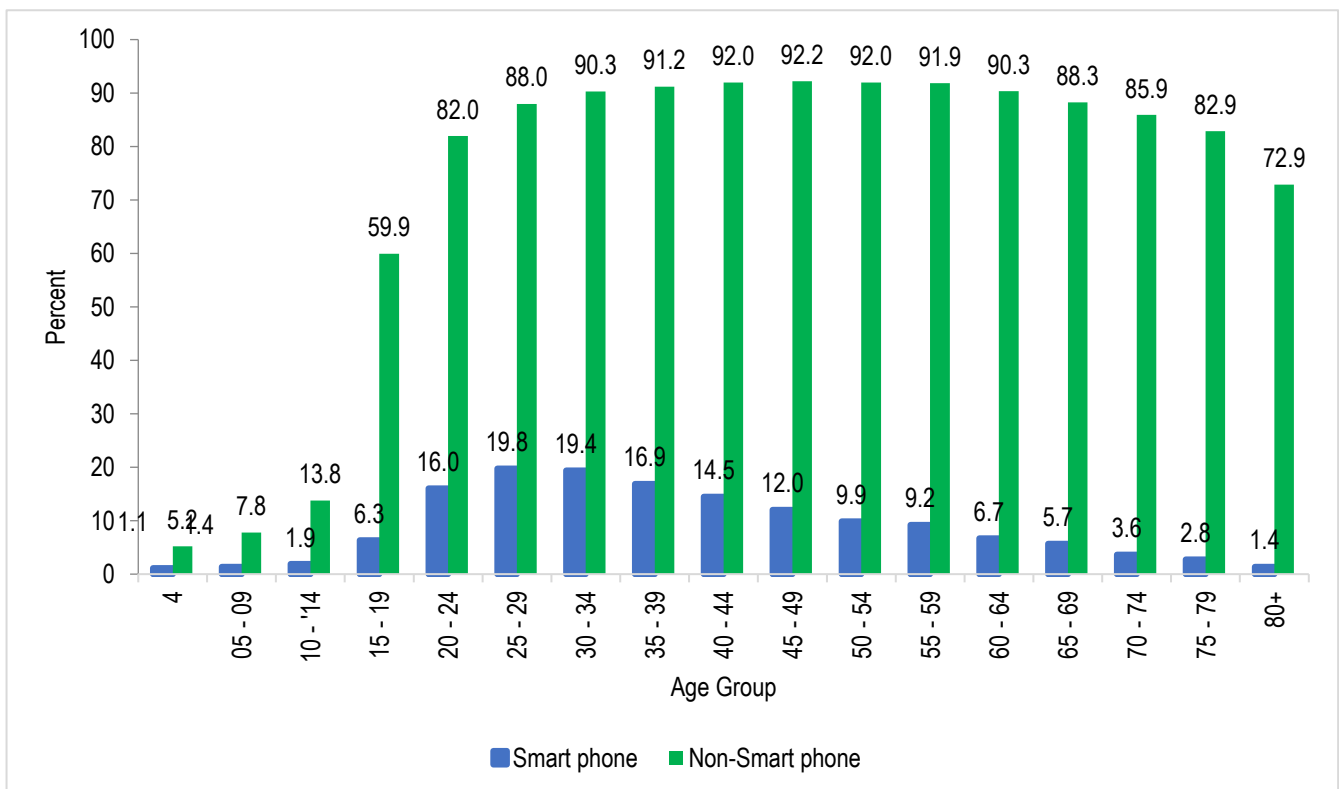


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Shinyanga Region, 2022 PHC.

| 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 |
| Total | 54.6 | 56.4 | 52.8 | 51.1 | 53.5 | 48.7 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 61.3 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 17.2 |
| 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 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 |
| Council | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 1,173,044 | 563,149 | 609,895 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

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.

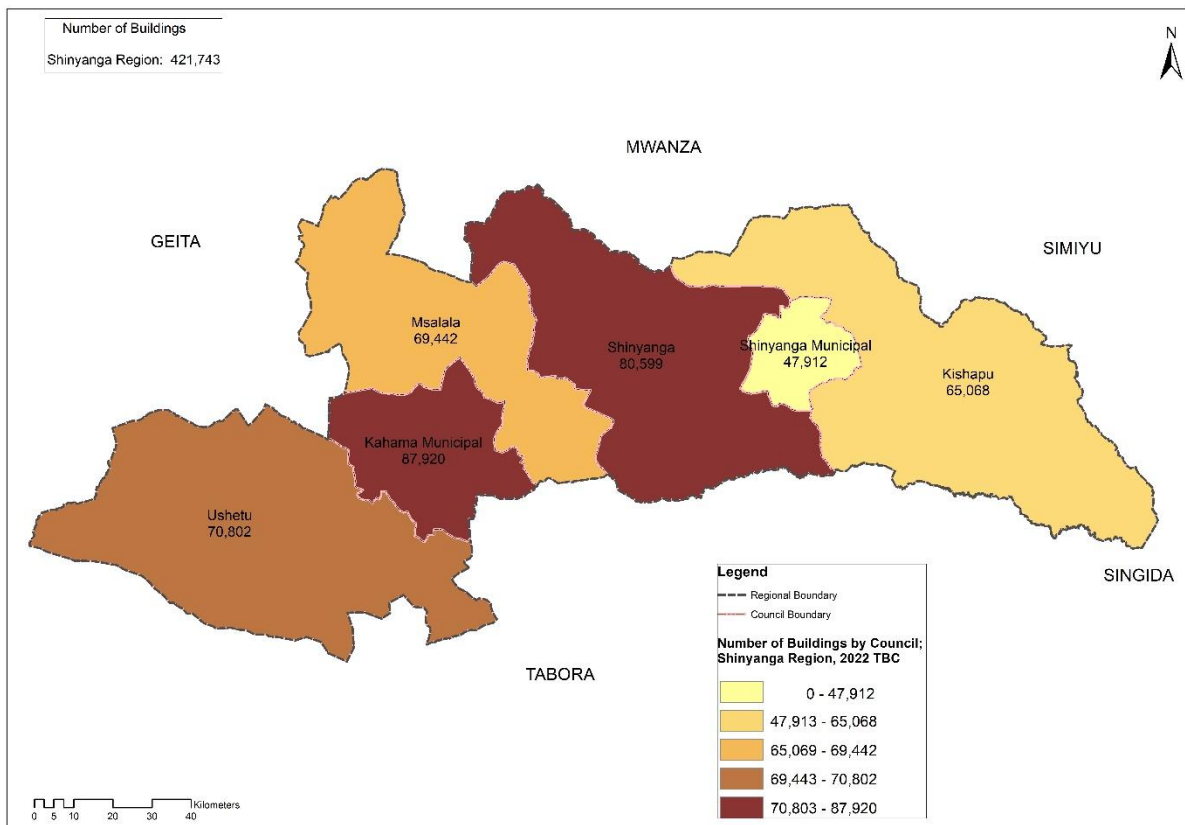
14.2 Number of Buildings

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 |
| Total | 421,743 | 358 | 398,581 | 22,804 | 281,470 | 69 | 270,031 | 11,370 | 140,273 | 289 | 128,550 | 11,434 |
| 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 |

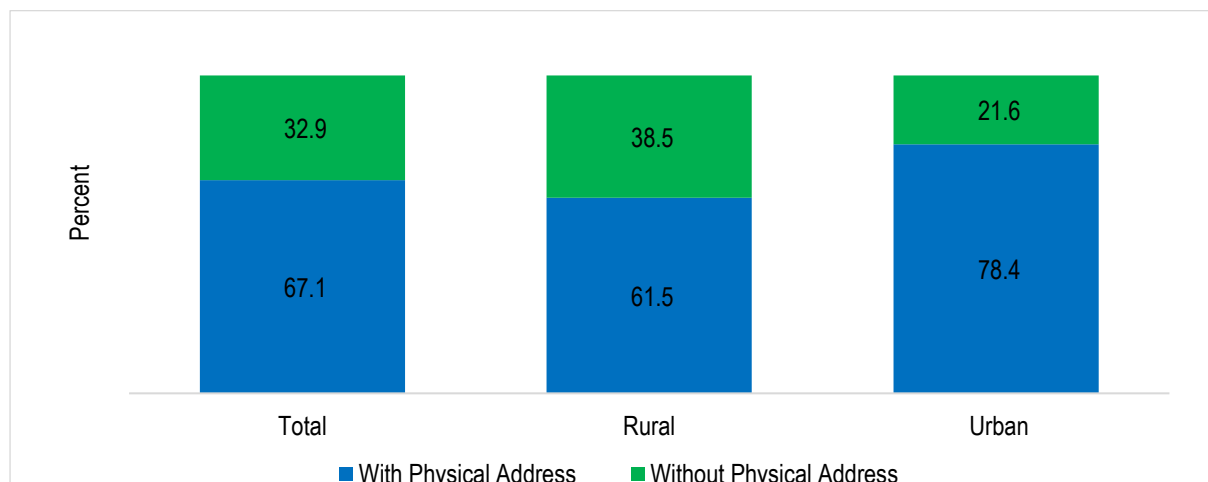
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC



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

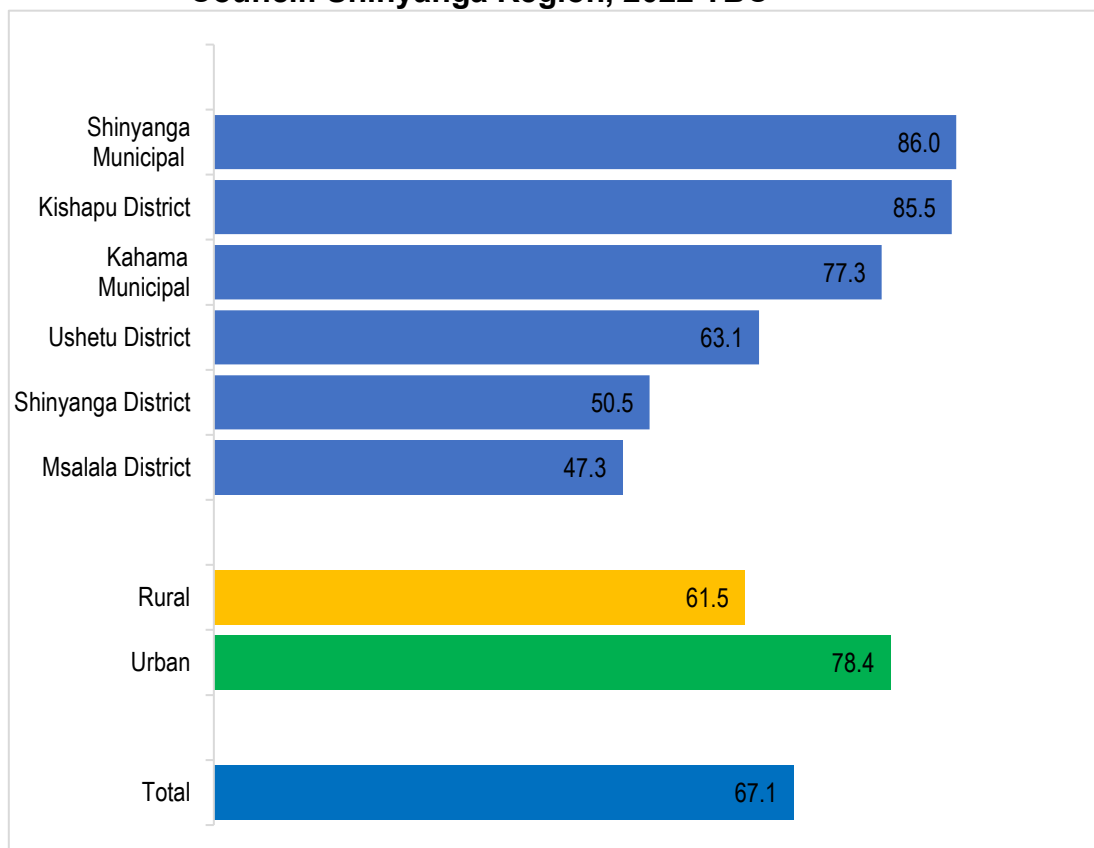


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 47.3 percent in Msalala District to 86.0 percent in Shinyanga Municipal (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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 |
| Total | 421,743 | 283,042 | 138,701 | 281,470 | 173,105 | 108,365 | 140,273 | 109,937 | 30,336 |
| 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 | Total | 421,743 | 92.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| | Rural | 281,470 | 93.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 |
| | Urban | 140,273 | 88.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Ushetu District | Total | 70,802 | 93.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| | Rural | 69,022 | 93.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| | Urban | 1,780 | 86.1 | 8.4 | 5.5 |
| Kahama Municipal | Total | 8,720 | 89.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| | Rural | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Urban | 8,720 | 89.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Msalala District | Total | 69,442 | 92.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| | Rural | 54,739 | 94.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| | Urban | 14,703 | 86.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| Kishepu District | Total | 65,068 | 92.9 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| | Rural | 61,592 | 93.1 | 2.4 | 4.4 |
| | Urban | 3,476 | 88.8 | 4.7 | 6.4 |
| Shinyanga District | Total | 80,599 | 93.5 | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| | Rural | 78,935 | 93.7 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| | Urban | 1,664 | 81.1 | 10.3 | 8.6 |
| Shinyanga Municipal | Total | 47,912 | 90.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| | 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 |
| Total | 19,053 | 8.0 | 37.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 19.8 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 6.1 |
| 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

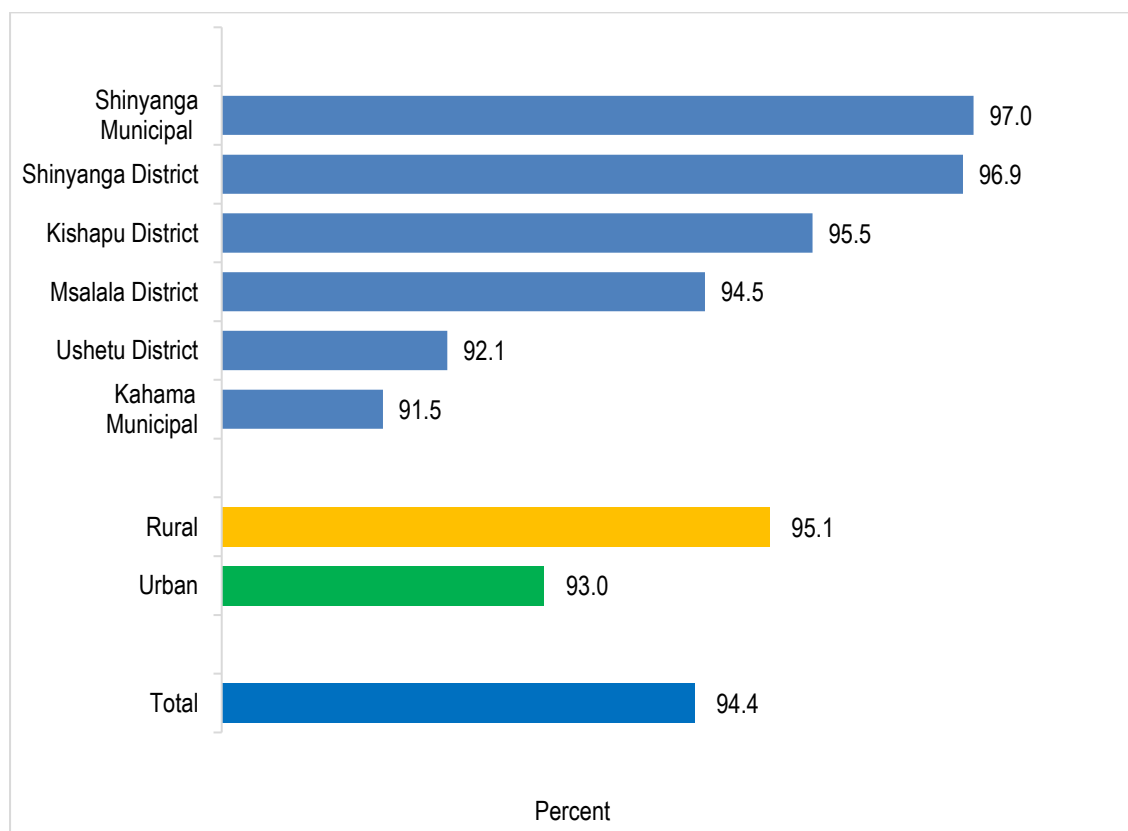
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Shinyanga Region (94.4%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

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+ |
| Total | 421,743 | 94.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 281,470 | 95.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 140,273 | 93.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 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 |
| Total | 421,743 | 9,266 | 2.2 | 15,687 | 3.7 | 396,790 | 94.1 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | |
| 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

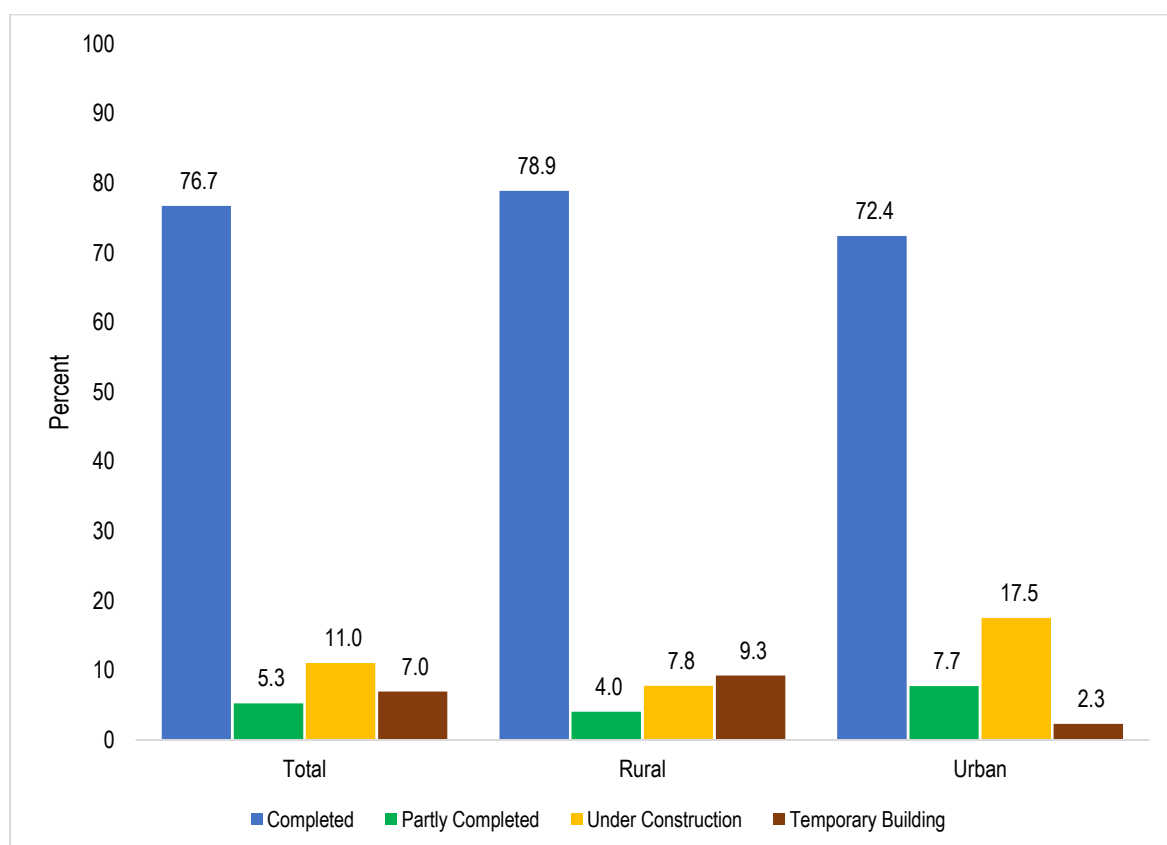
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 76.7 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga Region have been completed and 5.3 percent are partly completed. Buildings under 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 |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Total | 421,743 | 76.7 | 5.3 | 11.0 | 7.0 |
| Rural | 281,470 | 78.9 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 9.3 |
| Urban | 140,273 | 72.4 | 7.7 | 17.5 | 2.3 |
| Council | | | | | |
| 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

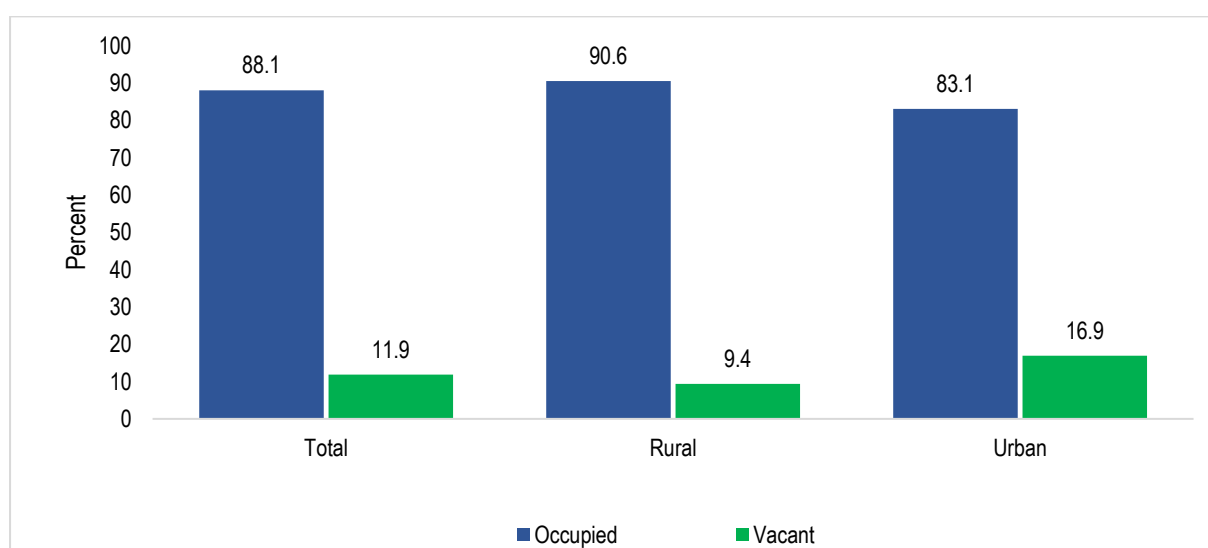
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.1 percent of all buildings in Shinyanga

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 |
| Total | 421,743 | 88.1 | 11.9 |
| Rural | 281,470 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| Urban | 140,273 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| Council | | | |
| 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 | |
| Total | 421,743 | 36.2 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 44.3 | 0.1 | 15.1 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| Total | 421,743 | 0.3 | 18.5 | 56.1 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| Total | 421,743 | 73.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

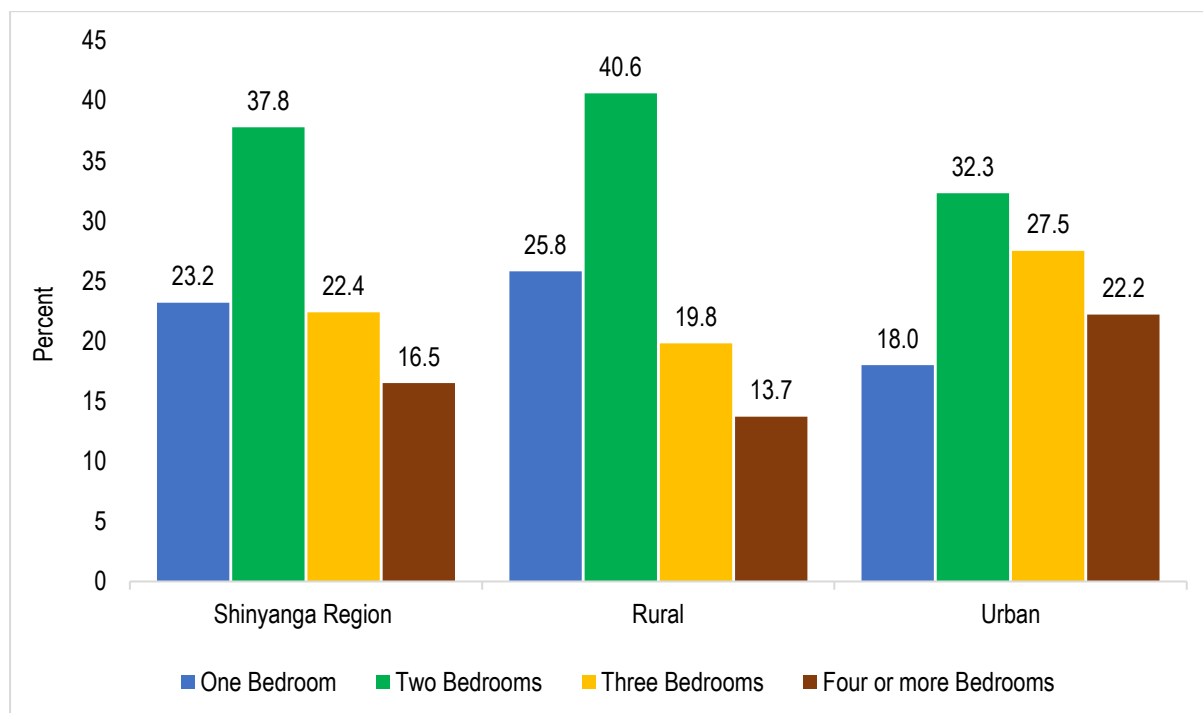
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 23.2 percent of such buildings/units in Shinyanga Region have one bedroom, 37.8 percent have two bedrooms, 22.4 percent have three bedrooms, and 16.5 percent have 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+ |
| Total | 427,149 | 23.2 | 37.8 | 22.4 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | | | |
| 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

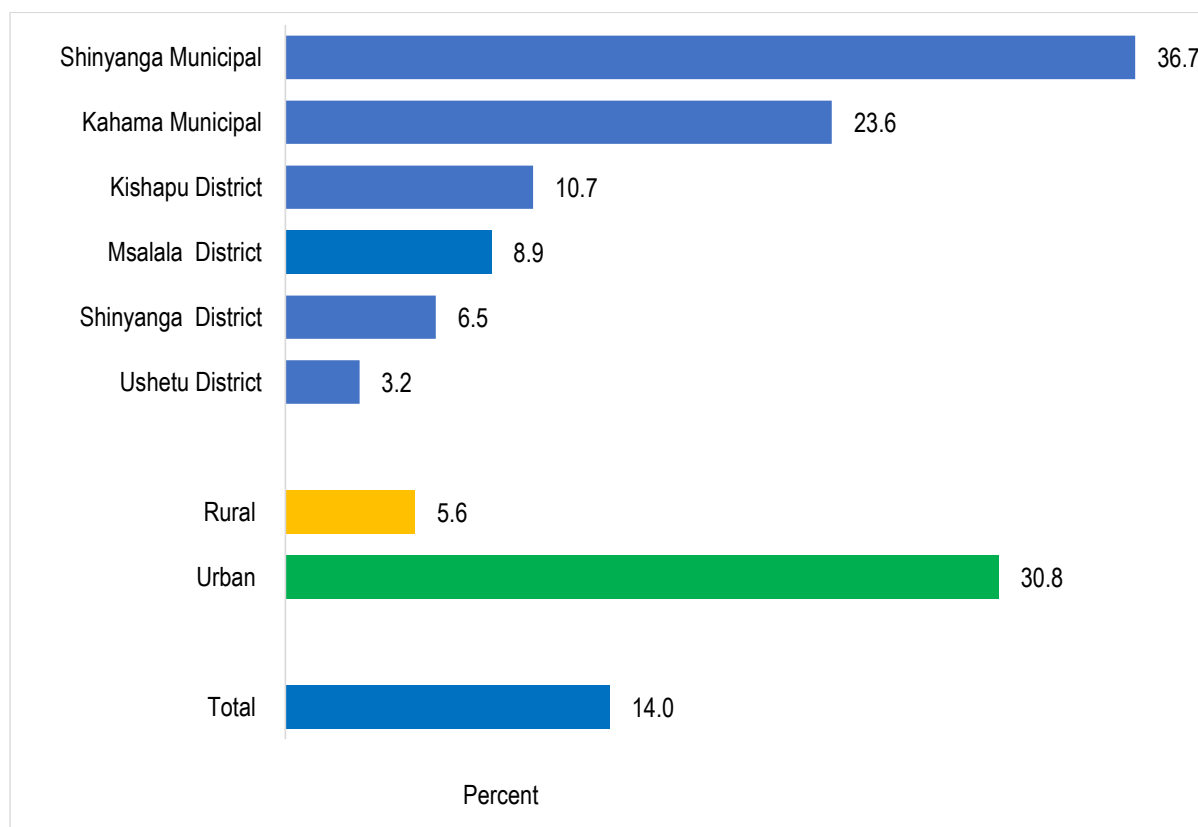
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

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%).

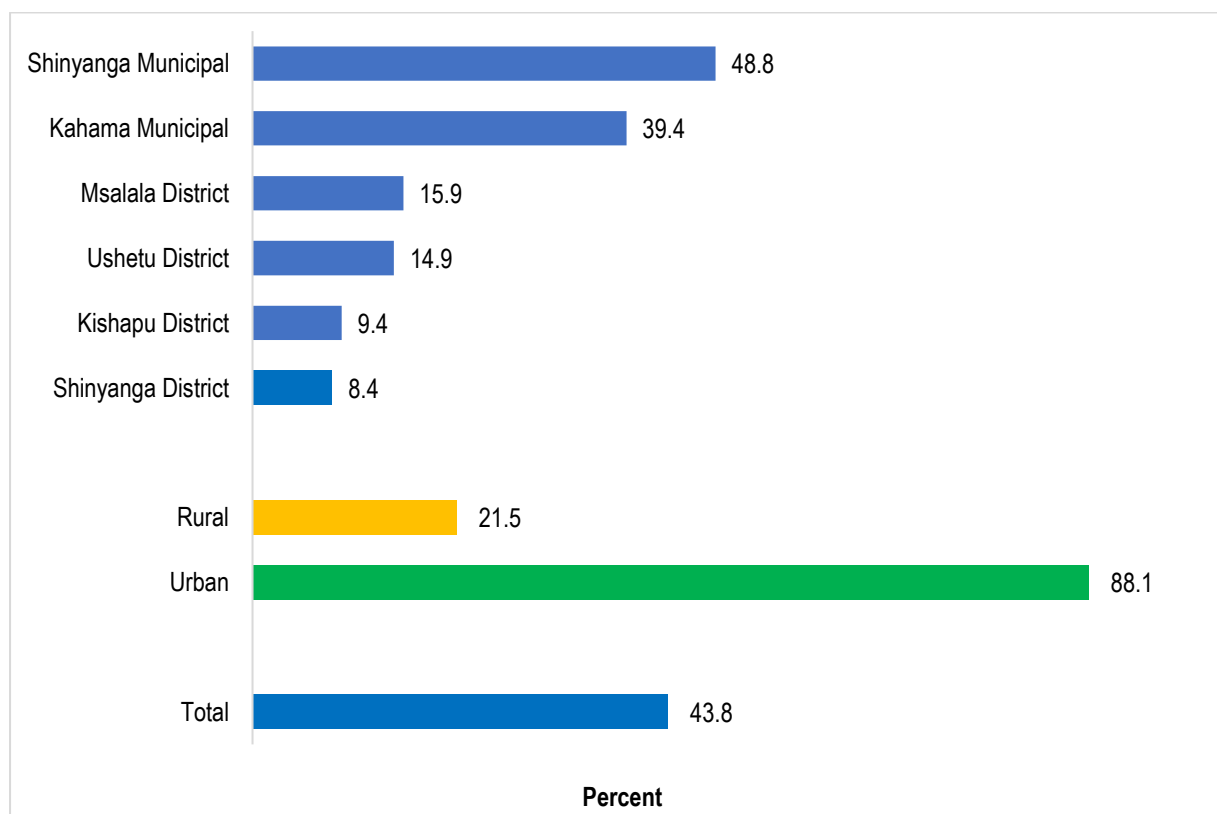
Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from about twenty-five percent (24.7%) in Shinyanga Municipal to 46.5 percent in Ushetu District Council. (Table 14.13).

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

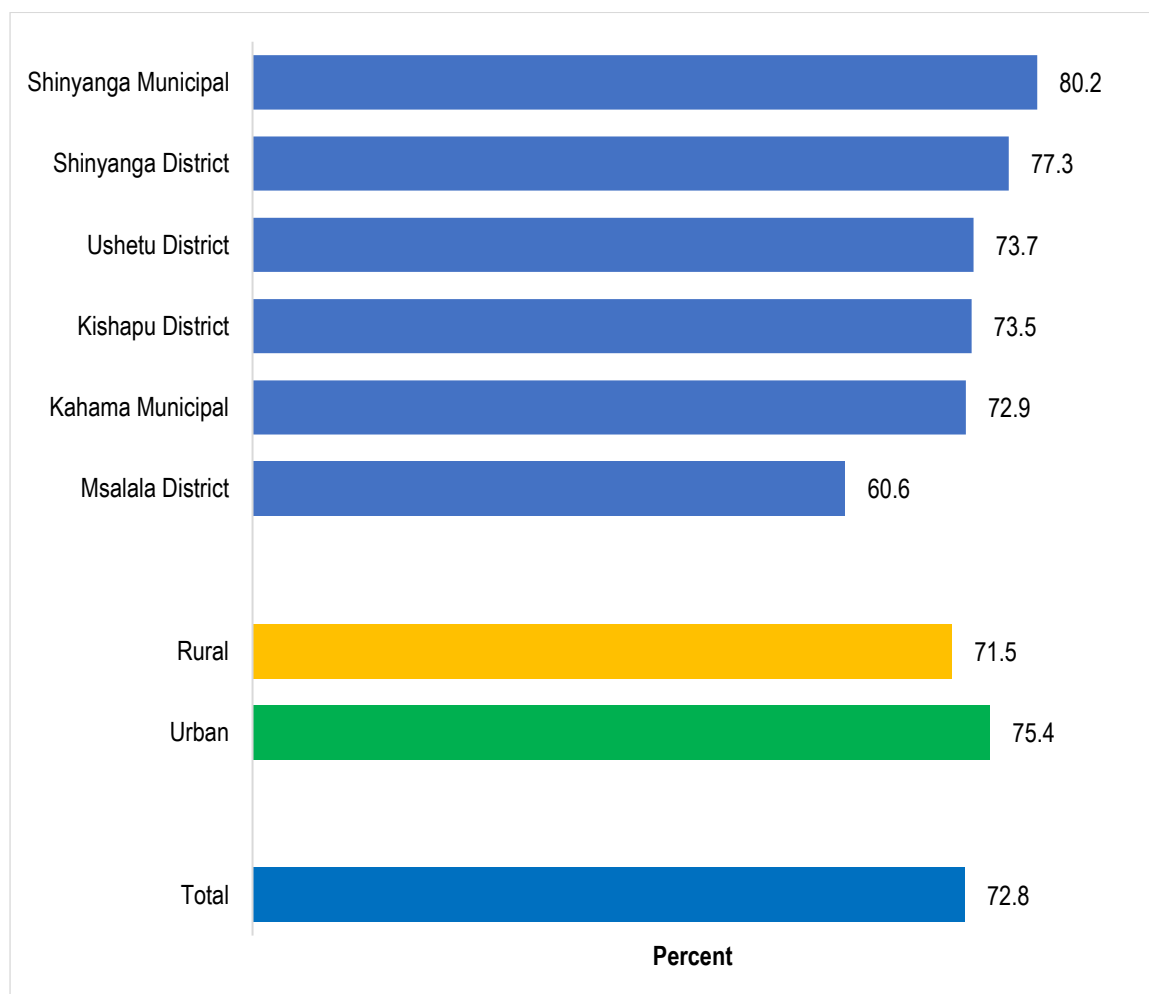


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence | Number of Building/Units | Electricity | | Water | Toilet |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | National Grid | Alternative source | | |
| Total | 427,149 | 14.0 | 36.0 | 43.8 | 72.8 |
| Rural | 283,925 | 5.6 | 38.3 | 21.5 | 71.5 |
| Urban | 143,224 | 30.8 | 31.4 | 88.1 | 75.4 |
| Council | | | | | |
| 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 |

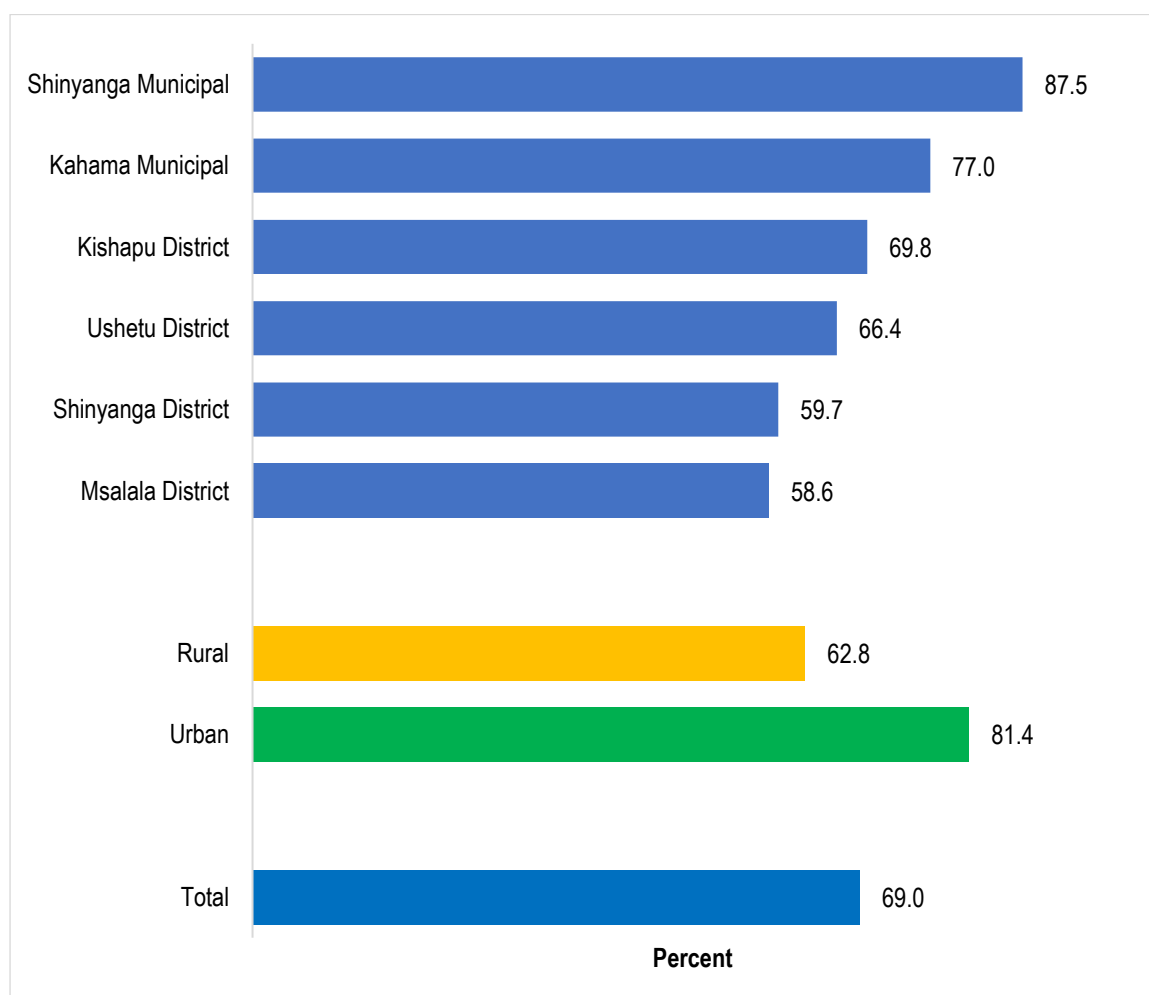
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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).

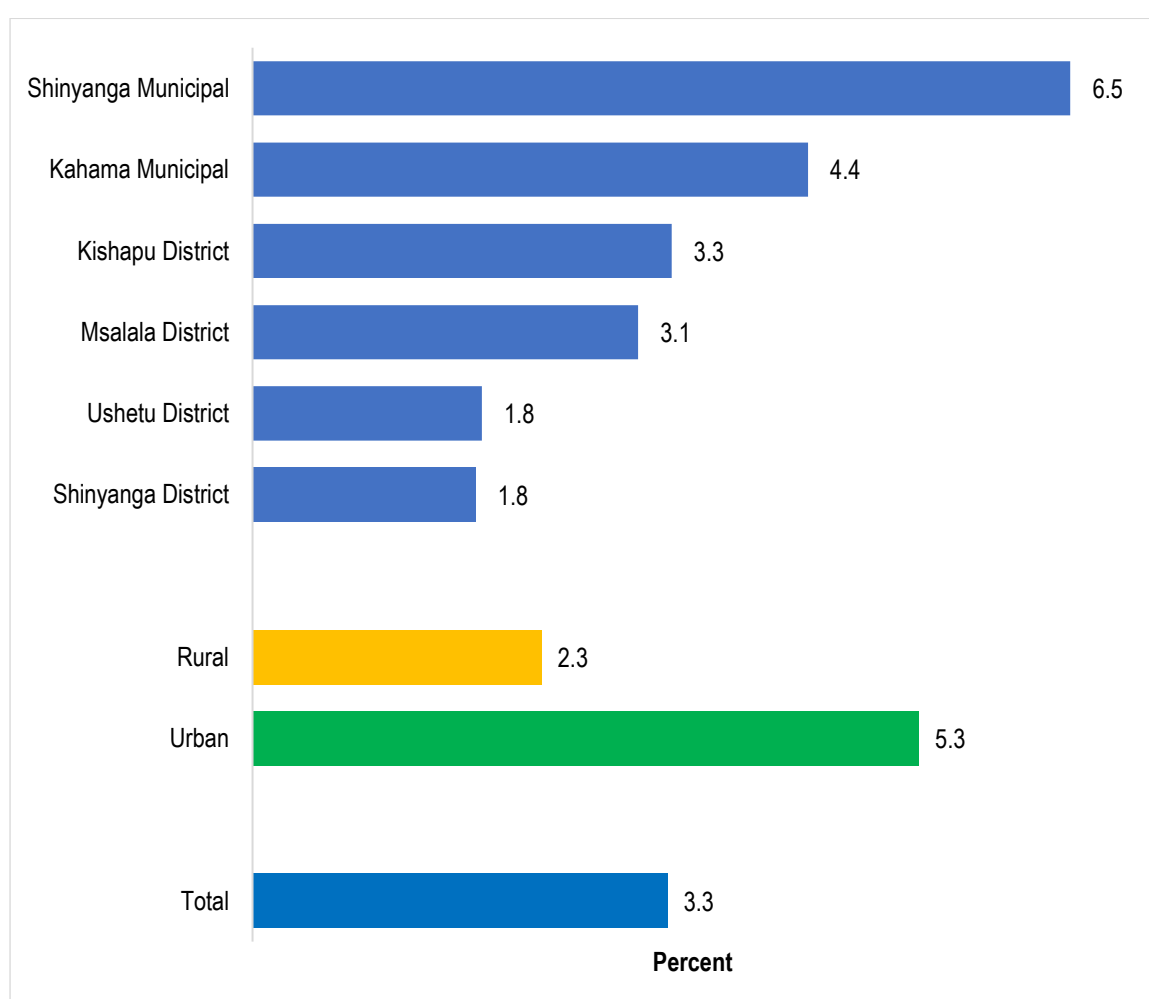
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Shinyanga Region, 2022 TBC



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



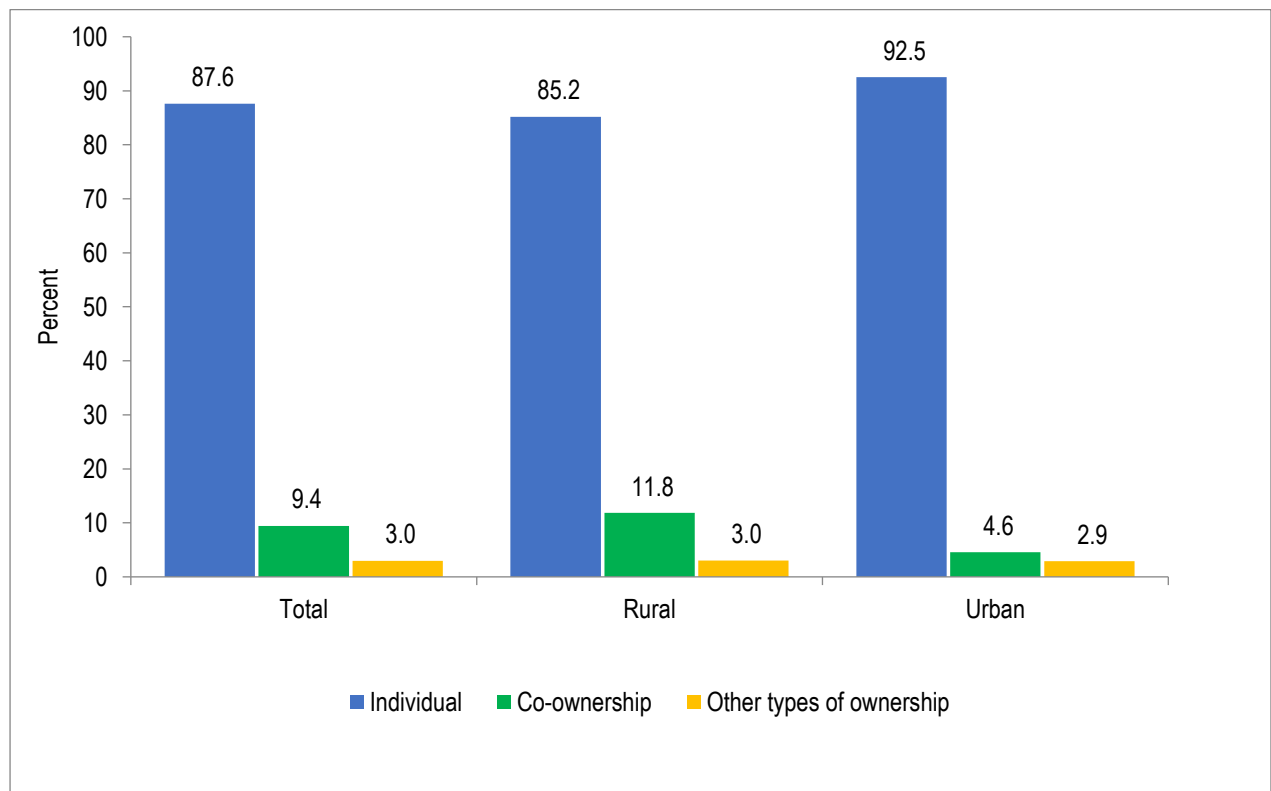
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 |
| Total | 427,149 | 71.6 | 21.0 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 283,925 | 71.7 | 20.3 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 143,224 | 71.4 | 22.3 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 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 |
| Total | 427,149 | 76.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 283,925 | 82.1 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 143,224 | 64.3 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 18.4 |
| 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 |
| Total | 421,743 | 21.0 | 71.7 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 281,470 | 7.7 | 87.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 140,273 | 47.6 | 41.2 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| 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 |
| Total | 427,149 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 24.0 | 4.6 | NA | 19.3 | 32.4 | 4.6 |
| 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

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 |
| Total | 1,205,869 | 585,312 | 620,557 | 931,596 | 477,380 | 454,216 |
| 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 |
| Council | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 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 | |
| Total | 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 |
| Total | 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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