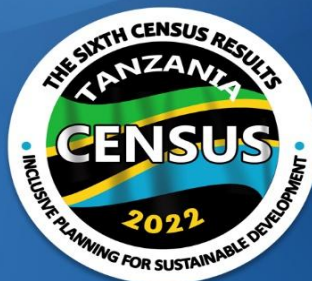




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Manyara Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Manyara Region Basic Social 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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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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Executive Summary

The 2022 Manyara 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 the 2022 Building 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 the 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 Manyara Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Manyara Region has a population of 1,892,502 persons, out of those, 937,623 are females and 954,879 are males. Population of Manyara Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 32.8 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Manyara Region is expected to double in the next 25 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 84.6 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 15.4 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Manyara Regional population. The chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a population age structure with a median age of 17 years. About forty-two percent (45.5 %) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 32.4 percent in 2012 Census to 50.6 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is almost the same between rural areas (49.4%) and urban areas (50.6%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 97. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Manyara Region increased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 5.7 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Manyara Region has 398,735 private households out of which 72,696 (18.2%) are in urban areas and 326,039 (81.8%) in rural areas. Male-headed households decreased from 66.2 in 2012 to 64.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 33.8 in 2012 to 35.2 percent in 2022. The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.2 persons in 2012 to 4.7 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 46.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region are married, where females are more slightly (50.8 %) to be married than males (42.3%). About three percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (5.4%) than that of males (0.9%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. Mean age at first marriage in 2022 is 24.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.6 years) than males (26.9 years).

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (72.9%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 23.2 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.8 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (48.1%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 32.7 percent of the population aged 5-9 years.

Results on other national identification documents show that 188,504 persons (21.2%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 120,863 persons (13.6%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 91,709 persons (4.9%) out of 1,860,274 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 100 percent (99.9%) of the enumerated population in the Region in 2022 are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (859 persons) followed by East African Countries (772 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.3%) children under 18 years in Manyara Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (9.7%) children under 18 years are orphans with higher proportion in rural areas (9.8%) than urban areas (8.8%). About six percent (7.0%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while about three percent (2.7%) are orphan with both parent dead. Kiteto District Council has the highest percentage (13.0%) of orphans compared with other councils in Manyara Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region is 78.2 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (82.2%) than females (74.1%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 68.7 percent and it is higher among males (70.3%) than females (67.1%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 78.5 percent. It is higher among females (80.9%) than males (76.3%). Majority (77.9%) of persons aged four years and above attained primary education, 16.1 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and four 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 780,291 (77.7%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Manyara Region using International relaxed definition is 3.4 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (3.8%) than males (3.0%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Manyara Region is 80.4 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Manyara Region. Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in this publication 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 ten percent (9.7 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.7 %) and walking (3.2 %) are the most common types of disabilities in Manyara Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Nearly one third (32.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (28.4 percent) than that of males (37.6%). Almost two thirds (64.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Manyara Region, majority of them own land alone (16.1%) followed by those owning land jointly (15.6%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About seven out of ten (73.8%) households in Manyara Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (37.8%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More one third (36.5%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. About six out of ten (62.1%) households in Manyara Region use improved sources of drinking water. Almost four out of ten (38.3%) households in Manyara Region use improved toilet facilities.

Almost three quarters of households (73.3%) in Manyara Region use firewood and 13.4 percent use charcoal as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar (35.1%) followed by electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 23.1 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 10.3 percent in 2012 to 23.1 percent in 2022. About five out of ten (54.5%) households in Manyara Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal. About four out of ten (43.4%) 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 Manyara Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 82.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where seven out of ten (71.2 %) of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 80.8 % of persons aged 15 years and above using ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.3 %). About three percent (2.8 %) of persons aged 15 and above in Manyara Region use laptops and one percent (1.4%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen 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 Manyara Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 90.0 percent of all buildings/units in Manyara Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 5.2 percent are occupied by tenants. More than 76 percent (76.4%) of all individually owned buildings in Manyara Region are owned by males, 19.4 percent by females, and 4.1 percent are jointly owned. About 28 percent (28.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or concrete, tiles or marble, PVC and Terrazzo). Seventy-two percent (72.2%) percent of all buildings in Manyara Region are built on un-surveyed land. About forty-seven percent (46.9%) of all buildings in Manyara Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About fifteen percent (15.2%) of all buildings/units in Manyara Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 27.1 percent are powered by other sources. Twenty percent (19.6%) of all buildings/units have water services. More than three percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Manyara Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,892,502	100	1,600,911	100	291,591	100
Male	954,879	50.5	809,882	50.6	144,997	49.7
Female	937,623	49.5	791,029	49.4	146,594	50.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.8	-	-	-	-
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	313,544	16.6	273,150	17.1	40,394	13.9
Male	157,055	16.4	136,887	16.9	20,168	13.9
Female	156,489	16.7	136,263	17.2	20,226	13.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	860,214	45.5	747,607	46.7	112,607	38.6
Male	434,629	45.5	378,667	46.8	55,962	38.6
Female	425,585	45.4	368,940	46.6	56,645	38.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	977,034	51.6	846,103	52.9	130,931	44.9
Male	495,126	51.9	430,317	53.1	64,809	44.7
Female	481,908	51.4	415,786	52.6	66,122	45.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	349,122	18.4	290,609	18.2	58,513	20.1
Male	174,551	18.3	146,553	18.1	27,998	19.3
Female	174,571	18.6	144,056	18.2	30,515	20.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	612,719	32.4	505,081	31.5	107,638	36.9
Male	307,331	32.2	254,901	31.5	52,430	36.2
Female	305,388	32.6	250,180	31.6	55,208	37.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	410,448	43.8	335,824	42.5	74,624	50.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	959,088	50.7	790,101	49.4	168,987	58
Male	485,460	50.8	401,202	49.5	84,258	58.1
Female	473,628	50.5	388,899	49.2	84,729	57.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	107,075	5.7	91,686	5.7	15,389	5.3
Male	52,429	5.5	44,923	5.5	7,506	5.2
Female	54,646	5.8	46,763	5.9	7,883	5.4
	73,200	3.9	63,203	3.9	9,997	3.4
Male	34,790	3.6	30,013	3.7	4,777	3.3
Female	38,410	4.1	33,190	4.2	5,220	3.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	398,735	100	326,039	81.8	72,696	18.2
Male Headed Households	258,529	64.8	210,692	64.6	47,837	65.8
Female Headed Households	140,206	35.2	115,347	35.4	24,859	34.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size¹	-	4.7	-	4.8	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.8	-	5.0	-	4.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	4.4	-	4.5	-	3.7
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	332,033	32.2	263,437	30.9	68,596	38.3
Married	594,772	57.6	504,448	59.1	90,324	50.5
Living Together	23,395	2.3	18,910	2.2	4,485	2.5
Divorced	26,202	2.5	20,685	2.4	5,517	3.1
Separated	15,429	1.5	12,182	1.4	3,247	1.8
Widowed	40,457	3.9	33,642	3.9	6,815	3.8
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	431,206	23.2	91,746	20.9	102,513	36.1
Population with Birth Notification	51,818	2.8	9,275	2.8	7,033	2.5
Country of Citizenship		-				
Tanzanians	1,890,287	99.9	1,599,173	99.9	291,114	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	2,215	0.1	1,738	0.1	477	0.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	91,709	4.9	60,028	3.8	31,681	11.2
Other Health Insurance	16,420	0.9	13,222	0.8	3,198	1.1
National Identification Card	188,504	21.2	140,618	19.1	47,886	31.1
National Identification Number	120,863	13.6	97,705	13.3	23,158	15.0
Zanzibar Identification Card	107	0.0	62	0.0	45	0.0
Driving License	22,414	2.5	13,277	1.8	9,137	5.9
Voter's Identification Card	536,323	60.4	434,582	59.2	101,741	66.1
Travel Passport	6,088	0.3	4,001	0.3	2,087	0.7
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	94,467	9.7	82,914	9.8	11,553	8.8
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	807,196	78.2	641,688	75.2	165,508	92.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	511,994	83.6	408,515	80.9	103,479	96.1
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	753,293	75.0	600,644	72.2	152,649	88.8
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	293,520	78.5	246,999	76.3	46,521	93.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	424,433	113.6	353,431	109.1	71,002	142.3
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Number	696,504	100.0	554,059	100.0	142,445	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,886	0.3	1,693	0.3	193	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	542,605	77.9	449,374	81.1	93,231	65.5
Training After Primary	1,527	0.2	1,110	0.2	417	0.3
Pre-Form One	124	0.0	98	0.0	26	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	112,348	16.1	78,980	14.3	33,368	23.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,345	0.8	3,448	0.6	1,897	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	5,842	0.8	3,731	0.7	2,111	1.5
University and Other Related	26,821	3.9	15,621	2.8	11,200	7.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,575	0.3	1,297	0.2	1,278	1.0
Professionals	9,624	1.2	4,944	0.8	4,680	3.5
Technicians and associate professionals	16,473	2.1	9,502	1.5	6,971	5.3
Clerks	1,610	0.2	918	0.1	692	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	24,571	3.1	14,160	2.2	10,411	7.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	501,051	64.2	451,511	69.7	49,540	37.4
Craft and related workers	86,030	11.0	62,385	9.6	23,645	17.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,299	0.6	2,480	0.4	1,819	1.4
Elementary occupations	134,058	17.2	100,640	15.5	33,418	25.2
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	138,899	9.7	118,542	9.9	20,357	8.9
Type of Disability						
Albinism	2,898	0.16	2,353	0.15	545	0.19
Seeing	27,779	1.9	23,291	1.9	4488	2.0
Hearing	16,126	1.1	13,986	1.2	2,140	0.9
Walking	27,721	1.9	23,510	2.0	4,211	1.8
Remembering	9,086	0.6	7,693	0.6	1,393	0.6
Self-Care	4,818	0.3	4,070	0.3	748	0.3
Communication	7,970	0.6	6,875	0.6	1,095	0.5
Other Disability	45,399	3.2	39,117	3.3	6,282	2.7
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	330,73	32.9	289,614	34.8	41,121	23.9
Male	187,359	37.6	163,415	39.4	23,944	28.5
Female	143,376	28.4	126,199	30.2	17,177	19.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	294,422	73.8	252,874	77.6	41,548	57.2
Living without Paying any Rent	17,158	4.3	13,523	4.1	3,635	5.0

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rented Privately	48,272	12.1	27,549	8.4	20,723	28.5
Rented by Employer	11,027	2.8	8,985	2.8	2,042	2.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	11,336	2.8	8,785	2.7	2,551	3.5
Owned by Employer (Free)	9,240	2.3	7,973	2.4	1,267	1.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	7,280	1.8	6,350	1.9	930	1.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	300,822	75.4	230,846	70.8	69,976	96.3
Grass/Leaves	58,551	14.7	56,708	17.4	1,843	2.5
Mud and Leaves	33,946	8.5	33,475	10.3	471	0.6
Others	5,416	1.4	5,010	1.5	406	0.6
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	131,688	33.0	84,798	26.0	46,890	64.5
Earth/Sand	234,314	58.8	215,562	66.1	18,752	25.8
Ceramic tiles	10,717	2.7	4,925	1.5	5,792	8.0
Other	22,016	5.5	20,754	6.4	1,262	1.7
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	26,796	6.7	13,557	4.2	13,239	18.2
Baked Bricks	150,037	37.6	110,396	33.9	39,641	54.5
Sundried Bricks	38,978	9.8	29,458	9.0	9,520	13.1
Poles and Mud	161,427	40.5	152,433	46.8	8,994	12.4
Stones	3,435	0.9	2,971	0.9	464	0.6
Others	18,062	4.5	17,224	5.3	838	1.2
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	92,003	23.1	45,048	13.8	46,955	64.6
Solar	139,861	35.1	126,971	38.9	12,890	17.7
Kerosene	5,220	1.3	4,173	1.3	1,047	1.4
Others	161,651	40.5	149,847	46.0	11,804	16.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	292,822	73.4	264,918	81.3	27,904	38.4
Charcoal	53,264	13.4	26,553	8.1	26,711	36.7
Kerosene	1,673	0.4	1,091	0.3	582	0.8
Electricity	8,308	2.1	5,154	1.6	3,154	4.3
Gas	19,495	4.9	8,682	2.7	10,813	14.9
Others	23,173	5.8	19,641	6.0	3,532	4.9
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	190,912	47.9	143,474	44.0	47,438	65.3
Other Protected Sources	56,510	14.2	40,686	12.5	15,824	21.8
Unprotected Sources	151,313	37.9	141,879	43.5	9,434	13.0
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	65,030	16.3	33,066	10.1	31,964	44.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	15,964	4.0	10,439	3.2	5,525	7.6
Pit Latrine	244,510	61.3	210,676	64.6	33,834	46.5
Others	4,090	1.0	4,047	1.2	43	0.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No Facility	69,141	17.3	67,811	20.8	1,330	1.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	45,920	11.5	29,110	8.9	16,810	23.1
Burnt	217,411	54.5	175,086	53.7	42,325	58.2
Roadside Dumping	1,655	0.4	1,444	0.4	211	0.3
Burying/Pit	46,150	11.6	38,054	11.7	8,096	11.1
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	87,599	22.0	82,345	25.3	5,254	7.2
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	224,844	56.4	190,990	58.6	33,854	46.6
Farm Land	275,412	69.1	236,708	72.6	38,704	53.2
House	282,046	70.7	240,609	73.8	41,437	57.0
Bicycle	67,950	17.0	57,464	17.6	10,486	14.4
Motorcycle or Vespa	39,060	9.8	31,117	9.5	7,943	10.9
Power Tiller	1,633	0.4	1,369	0.4	264	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	116,019	29.1	88,246	27.1	27,773	38.2
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	824,881	82.2	672,551	80.8	152,330	88.6
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	326,886	82.0	260,506	79.9	66,380	91.3
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	810,953	80.8	660,662	79.4	150,291	87.4
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	6,938	0.7	4,854	0.6	2,084	1.2
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	15,174	1.5	9,768	1.2	5,406	3.1
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	324,647	88.2	272,631	88.6	52,016	13.3
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	64,059	14.7	34,030	9.3	30,029	43.9
Water	82,737	19.0	58,170	15.8	24,567	35.9
Toilet	300,128	68.8	246,960	67.2	53,168	77.7
Infrastructure for People With Disabilities	15,707	3.7	12,715	3.6	2,992	4.5
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	77,397	18.0	46,568	12.8	30,829	46.3
Not Surveyed	310,654	72.2	282,321	77.6	28,333	42.5
Regularised	29,973	7.0	25,148	6.9	4,825	7.2

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology 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 means the certificate of right of occupancy issued to land Right of Occupancy under customary tenure as stipulated under Section 27 of the Land Act No.5 of 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

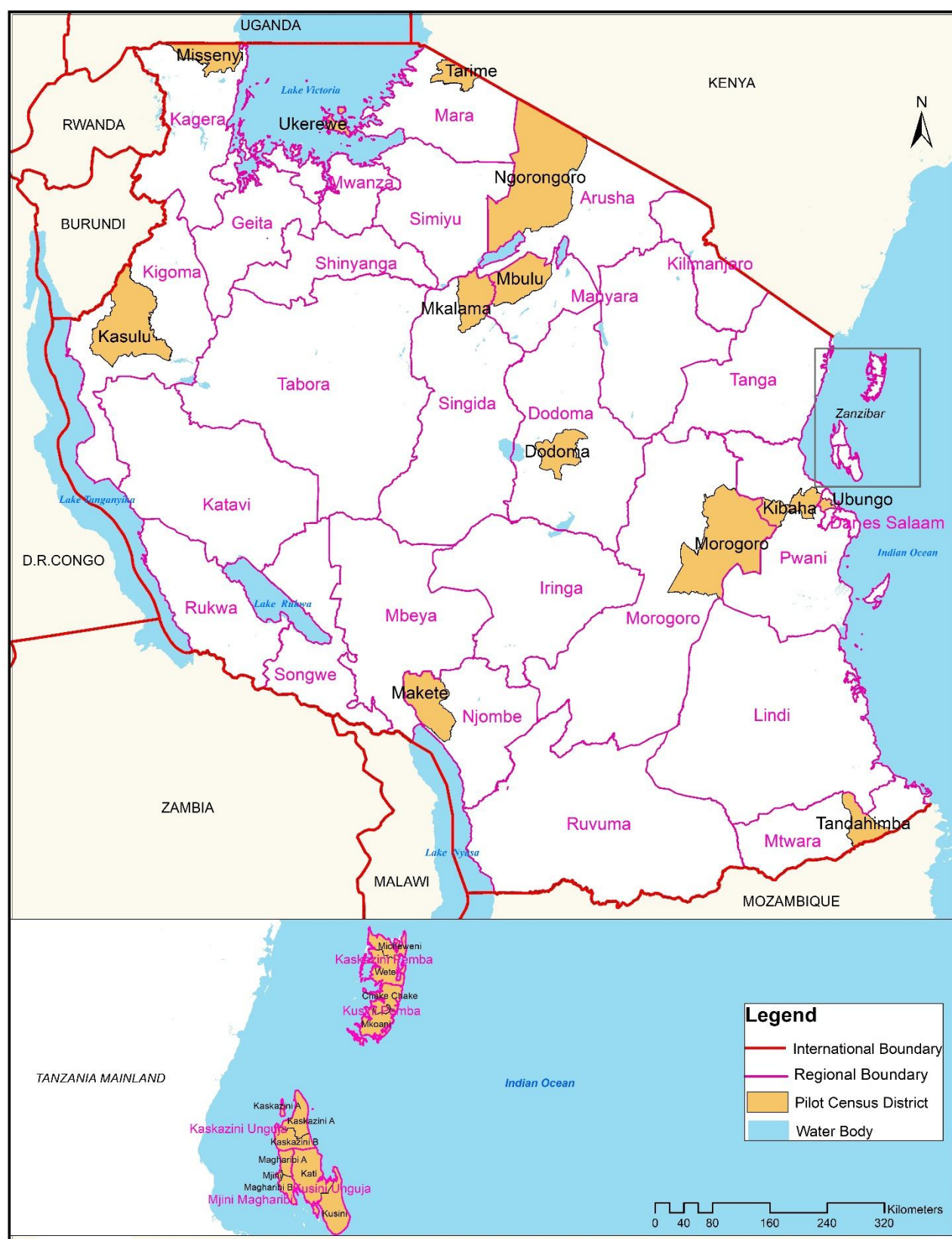
Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,123 EAs were delineated in Manyara Region (276 EAs in urban areas and 1,847 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.



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 traveler 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

- Manyara Region has a population of 1,892,502 persons; (954,879 males and 937,623 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Manyara Regional population is expected to double in the next 24 years; that is in year 2046.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 84.6 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 15.4 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 Manyara 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

Manyara Region has a population of 1,892,502 persons and is the sixteenth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.5%) of this population are males (954,879 persons) and 49.5 percent (937,623 persons) are females (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

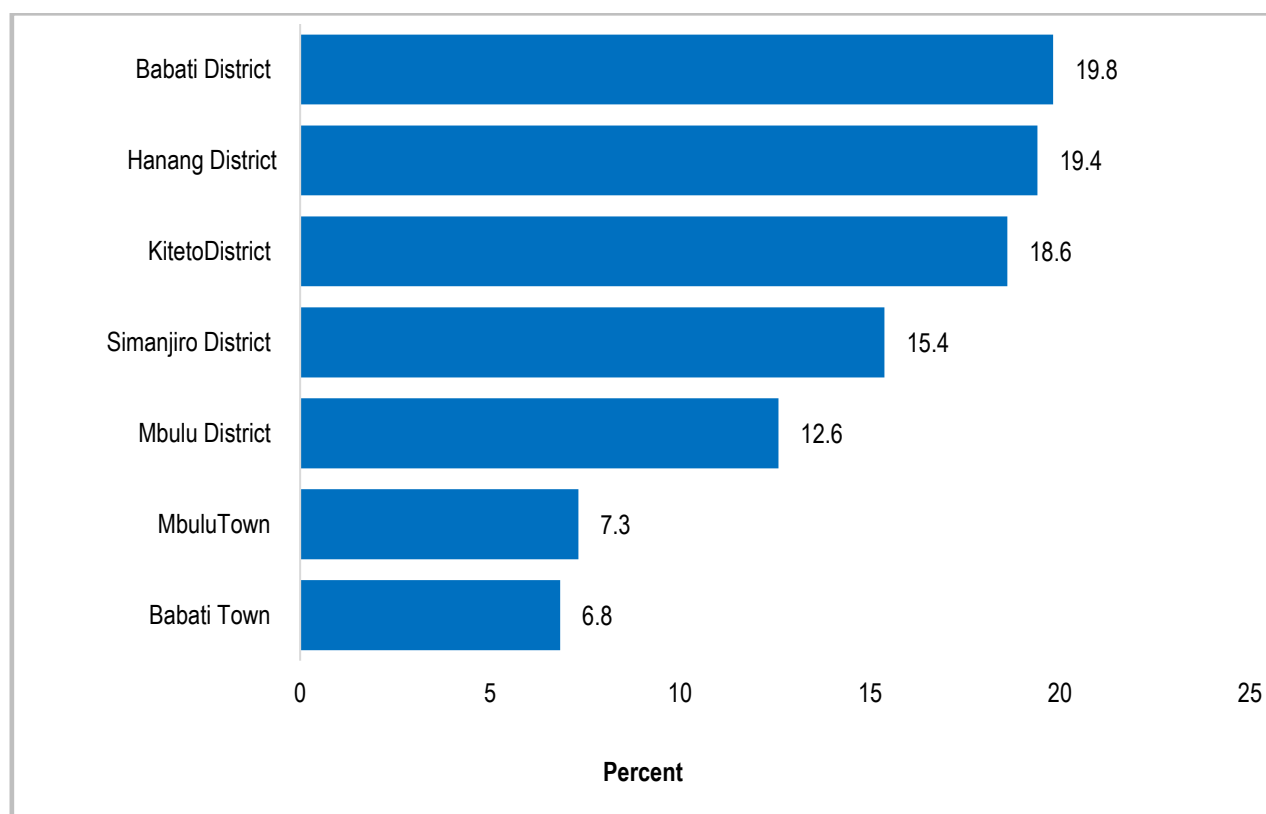
Administratively, Manyara Region has seven (7) Councils, out of those, five (5) are District Councils and two (2) are Town Councils. Babati District Council in Manyara Region has the highest population (375,200 persons) compared with other Councils. Other two Councils with large population are Hanang District Council (367,391 persons) and Kiteto District Council (352,305 persons). Thus, over 50 percent (57.8%) of the total population in Manyara Region live in the mentioned three councils. The last four councils with least population in Manyara Region are Babati Town Council (129,372 persons), Mbulu Town Council (138,593 persons), Mbulu District Council (238,272 persons) and Simanjiro District Council (291,169 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of male is high compared with female in most of the councils except Simanjiro and Kiteto District Councils where female population is high (50.3%) and (51.3%) respectively (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,892,502	954,879	50.5	937,623	49.5
Babati District	375,200	192,091	51.2	183,109	48.8
Babati Town	129,572	65,114	50.3	64,458	49.7
Hanang District	367,391	188,063	51.2	179,328	48.8
Mbulu District	238,272	122,368	51.4	115,904	48.6
Mbulu Town	138,593	71,126	51.3	67,467	48.7
Simanjiro District	291,169	144,654	49.7	146,515	50.3
Kiteto District	352,305	171,463	48.7	180,842	51.3

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Manyara Region population is predominantly rural, with 84.6 percent of its population living in rural areas and 15.4 percent living in urban areas. Across the Council, Babati, Hanang, Kiteto, Simanjiro and Mbulu District have all of its population residing in rural areas. The other Council with most of their population living in rural areas is Mbulu Town Council with 67.3 percent. Further results show that Babati Town is the most urbanized Council with a slight population residing in urban areas 52.1 percent. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

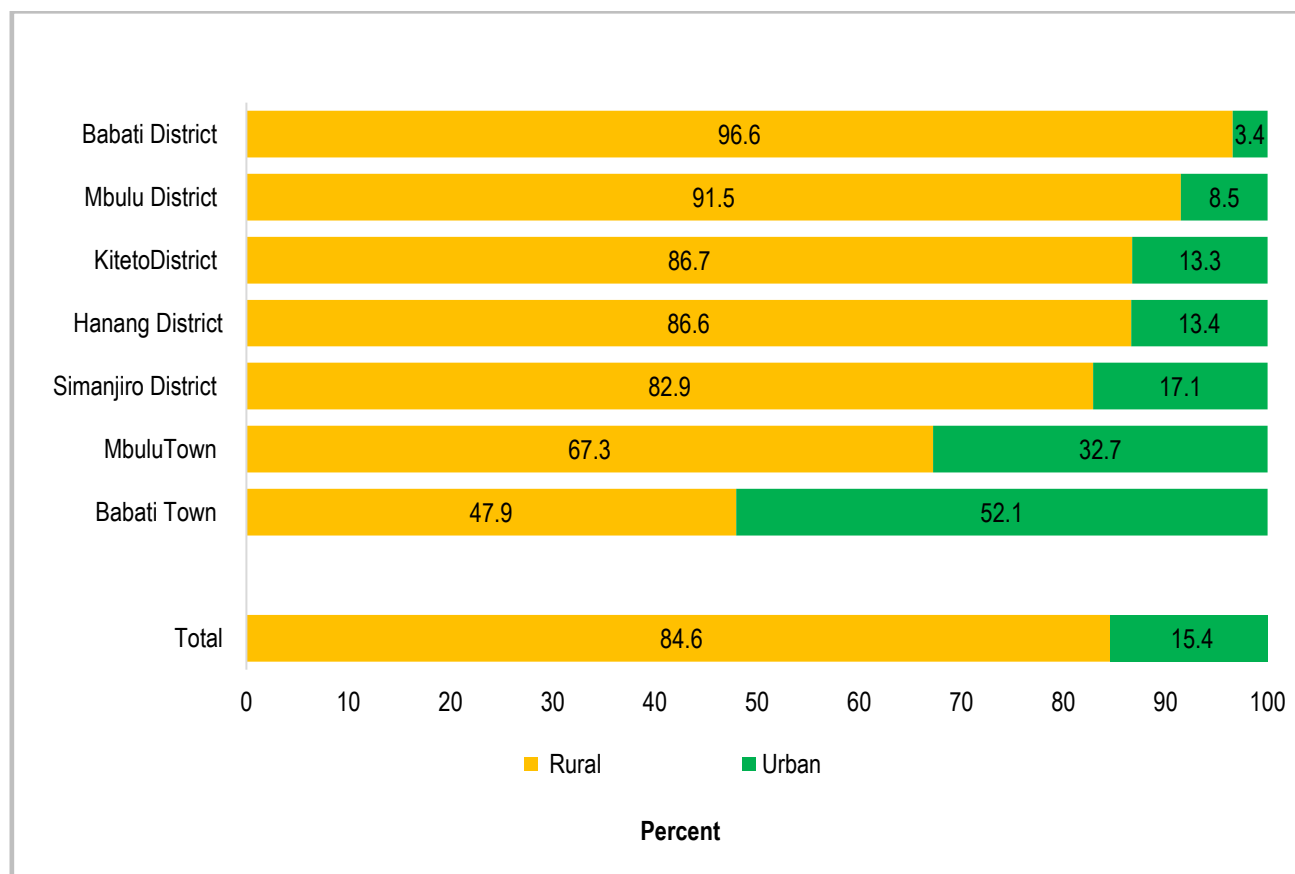


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	1,892,502	954,879	937,623	1,600,911	84.6	809,882	791,029	291,591	15.4	144,997	146,594
Babati District	375,200	192,091	183,109	362,315	96.6	185,646	176,669	12,885	3.4	6,445	6,440
Babati Town	129,572	65,114	64,458	62,127	47.9	31,328	30,799	67,445	52.1	33786	33659
Hanang District	367,391	188,063	179,328	318,255	86.6	163,610	154,645	49,136	13.4	24,453	24,683
Mbulu District	238,272	122,368	115,904	218,043	91.5	112,390	105,653	20,229	8.5	9,978	10,251
MbuluTown	138,593	71,126	67,467	93,209	67.3	48,265	44,944	45,384	32.7	22,861	22,523
Simanjiro District	291,169	144,654	146,515	241368	82.9	119910	121458	49,801	17.1	24,744	25,057
KitetoDistrict	352,305	171,463	180,842	305,594	86.7	148,733	156,861	46,711	13.3	22,730	23,981

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Manyara Region has increased by 32.8 percent from 1,425,131 persons in 2012 to 1,892,502 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

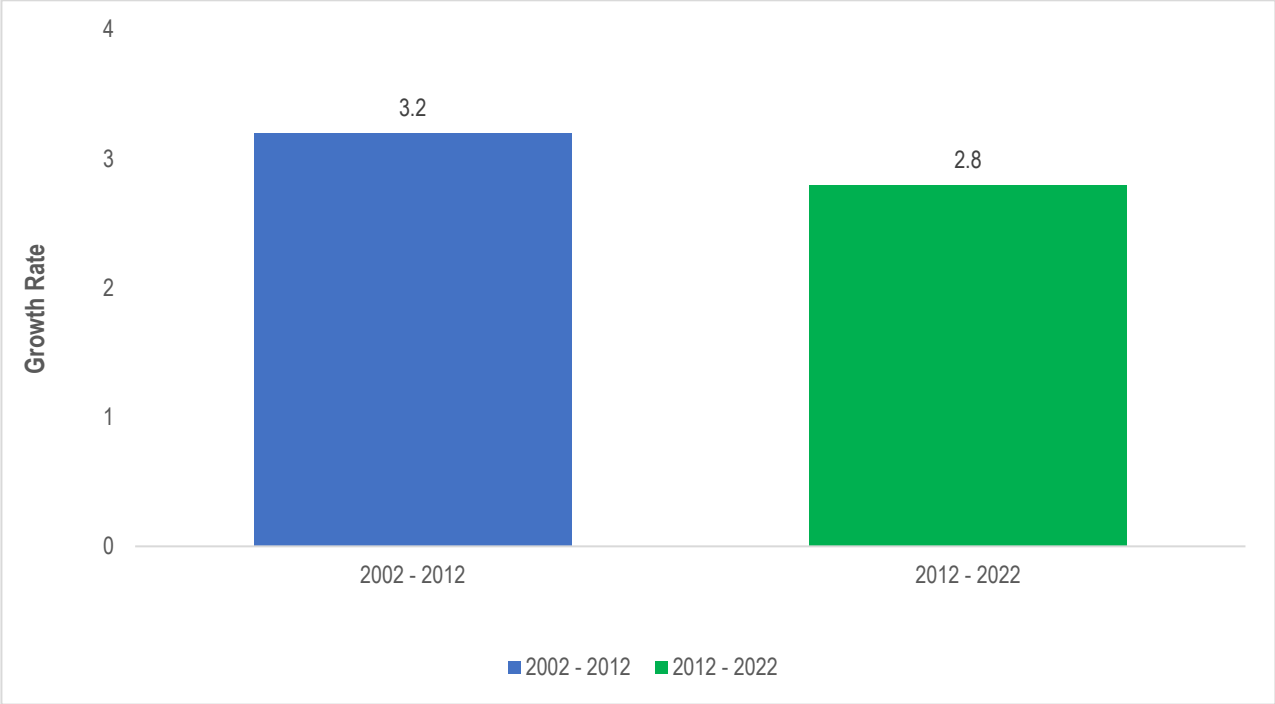
Manyara Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 25 years, that is in year 2047. The rate for male population is the same (2.9%) as that of the total population while for female population is 2.8 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Manyara 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	1,425,131	1,892,502	32.8	2.8	25
Male	717,085	954,879	33.2	2.9	24
Female	708,046	937,623	32.4	2.8	25

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Manyara Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained close to the national average since 2002. It declined from 3.2 percent in 2002 - 2012 to 2.8 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Manyara Region, 2002–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 45.5 percent of the Manyara Region population is aged below 15 years and 3.9 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Manyara Regional population is 17 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Manyara Region decreased from 51.8 percent in 2012 Census to 50.7 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Manyara Region is 5.7
- The age dependency ratio for Manyara 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 Manyara 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.

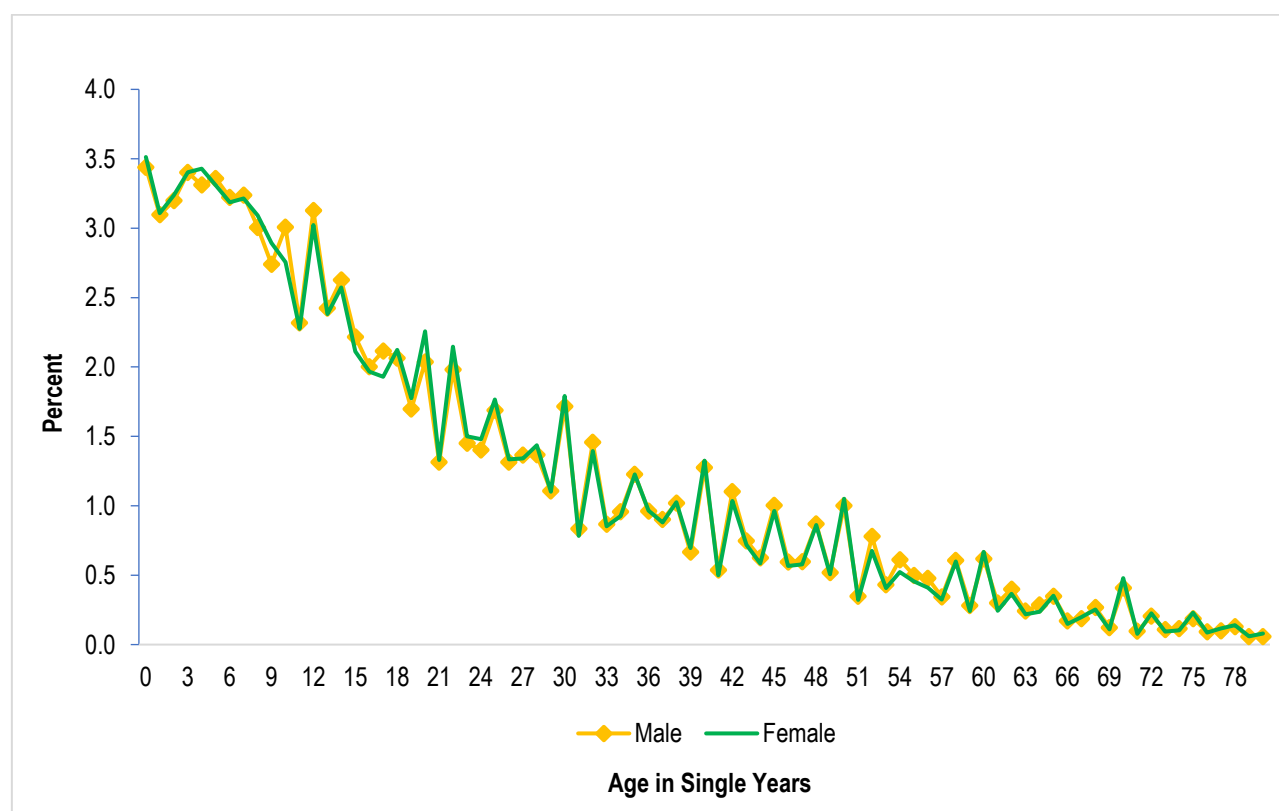
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Manyara 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 – Manyara 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 Manyara Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 45.5 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.9 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Manyara Region population is 17 years. The results also portray almost similar percentage between males and females across all age groups.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is fluctuating with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males at age of (70+). The overall sex ratio for Manyara Region is about 102 males for every 100 females (102 for rural areas and 99 for urban) indicating more males than females. (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,892,502	100.0	954,879	100.0	937,623	100.0	102
0-4	313,544	16.6	157,055	16.4	156,489	16.7	100
5-9	295,766	15.6	148,632	15.6	147,134	15.7	101
10-14	250,904	13.3	128,942	13.5	121,962	13.0	106
15-19	189,276	10.0	96,405	10.1	92,871	9.9	104
20-24	159,846	8.4	78,146	8.2	81,700	8.7	96
25-29	130,798	6.9	65,347	6.8	65,451	7.0	100
30-34	109,593	5.8	55,724	5.8	53,869	5.7	103
35-39	90,534	4.8	45,598	4.8	44,936	4.8	101
40-44	80,018	4.2	40,976	4.3	39,042	4.2	105
45-49	66,839	3.5	34,260	3.6	32,579	3.5	105
50-54	58,215	3.1	30,281	3.2	27,934	3.0	108
55-59	40,094	2.1	21,084	2.2	19,010	2.0	111
60-64	33,875	1.8	17,639	1.8	16,236	1.7	109
65-69	20,442	1.1	10,488	1.1	9,954	1.1	105
70-74	18,123	1.0	8,932	0.9	9,191	1.0	97
75-79	11,364	0.6	5,419	0.6	5,945	0.6	91
80-84	9,372	0.5	4,194	0.4	5,178	0.6	81
85+	13,899	0.7	5,757	0.6	8,142	0.9	71
Median Age	16.8		16.7		16.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,600,911	100.0	809,882	100.0	791,029	100.0	102
0 – 4	273,150	17.1	136,887	16.9	136,263	17.2	100
5 – 9	257,757	16.1	129,794	16	127,963	16.2	101
10 – 14	216,700	13.5	111,986	13.8	104,714	13.2	107
15 – 19	158,708	9.9	81,618	10.1	77,090	9.7	106
20 – 24	131,901	8.2	64,935	8.0	66,966	8.5	97
25 – 29	106,786	6.7	53,613	6.6	53,173	6.7	101
30 – 34	88,681	5.5	45,175	5.6	43,506	5.5	104
35 – 39	73,397	4.6	37,082	4.6	36,315	4.6	102
40 – 44	65,110	4.1	33,229	4.1	31,881	4	104
45 – 49	54,849	3.4	27,956	3.5	26,893	3.4	104
50 – 54	48,476	3.0	25,024	3.1	23,452	3.0	107
55 – 59	33,710	2.1	17,660	2.2	16,050	2	110
60 – 64	28,483	1.8	14,910	1.8	13,573	1.7	110
65 – 69	17,343	1.1	8,821	1.1	8,522	1.1	104
70 – 74	15,553	1.0	7,679	0.9	7,874	1.0	98
75 – 79	9,861	0.6	4,706	0.6	5,155	0.7	91
80-84	8,199	0.5	3,676	0.5	4,523	0.6	81
85+	12,247	0.8	5,131	0.6	7,116	0.9	72
Median Age	16.2		16.1		16.2		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	291,591	100.0	144,997	100.0	146,594	100.0	99
0 – 4	40,394	13.9	20,168	13.9	20,226	13.8	100
5 – 9	38,009	13	18,838	13.0	19,171	13.1	98
10 – 14	34,204	11.7	16,956	11.7	17,248	11.8	98
15 – 19	30,568	10.5	14,787	10.2	15,781	10.8	94
20 – 24	27,945	9.6	13,211	9.1	14,734	10.1	90
25 – 29	24,012	8.2	11,734	8.1	12,278	8.4	96
30 – 34	20,912	7.2	10,549	7.3	10,363	7.1	102
35 – 39	17,137	5.9	8,516	5.9	8,621	5.9	99
40 – 44	14,908	5.1	7,747	5.3	7,161	4.9	108
45 – 49	11,990	4.1	6,304	4.3	5,686	3.9	111
50 – 54	9,739	3.3	5,257	3.6	4,482	3.1	117
55 – 59	6,384	2.2	3,424	2.4	2,960	2.0	116
60 – 64	5,392	1.8	2,729	1.9	2,663	1.8	102
65 – 69	3,099	1.1	1,667	1.1	1,432	1.0	116
70 – 74	2,570	0.9	1,253	0.9	1,317	0.9	95
75 – 79	1,503	0.5	713	0.5	790	0.5	90
80-84	1,173	0.4	518	0.4	655	0.4	79
85+	1,652	0.6	626	0.4	1,026	0.7	61
Median Age	20.0		20.2		19.8		

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 Manyara 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). Manyara Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

Most of the time, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Babati Town Council (Figure 3.5), the head quarter of Manyara Region resembles to the regional pyramid although it is at urban centre of the region.

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

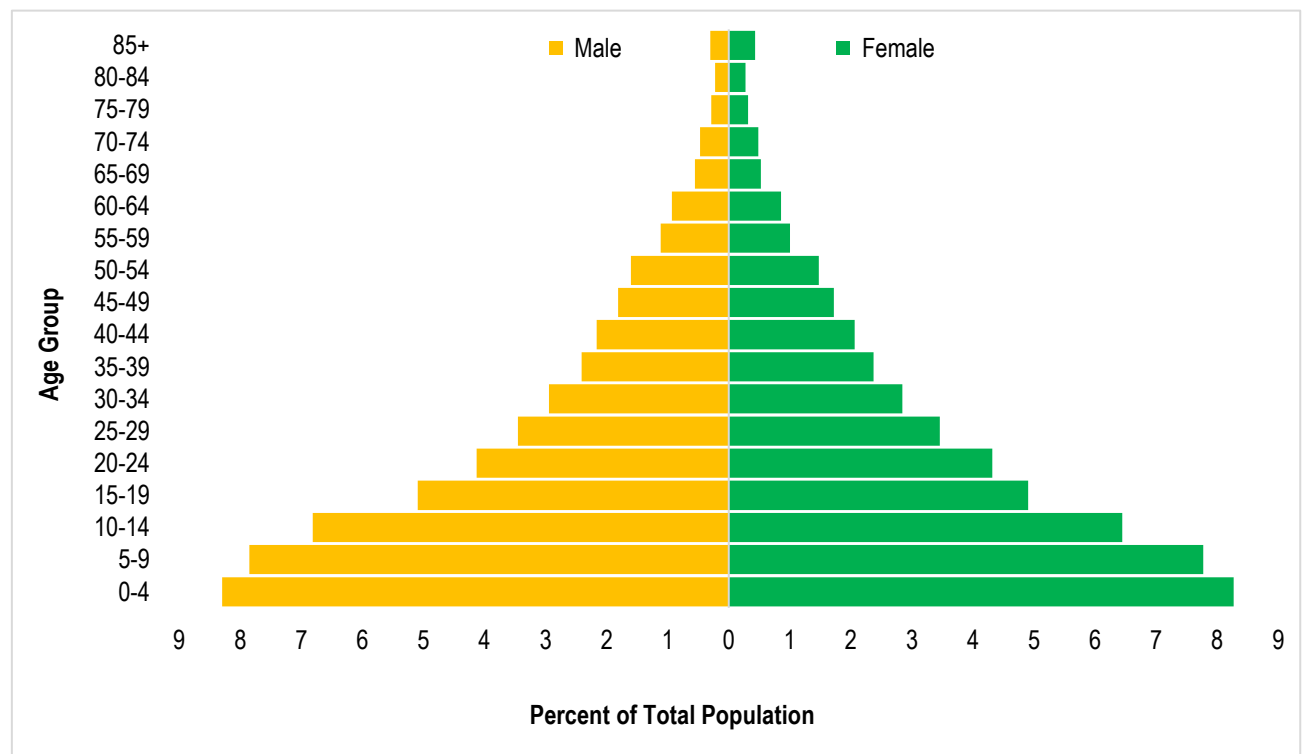


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Manyara Rural, 2022 PHC

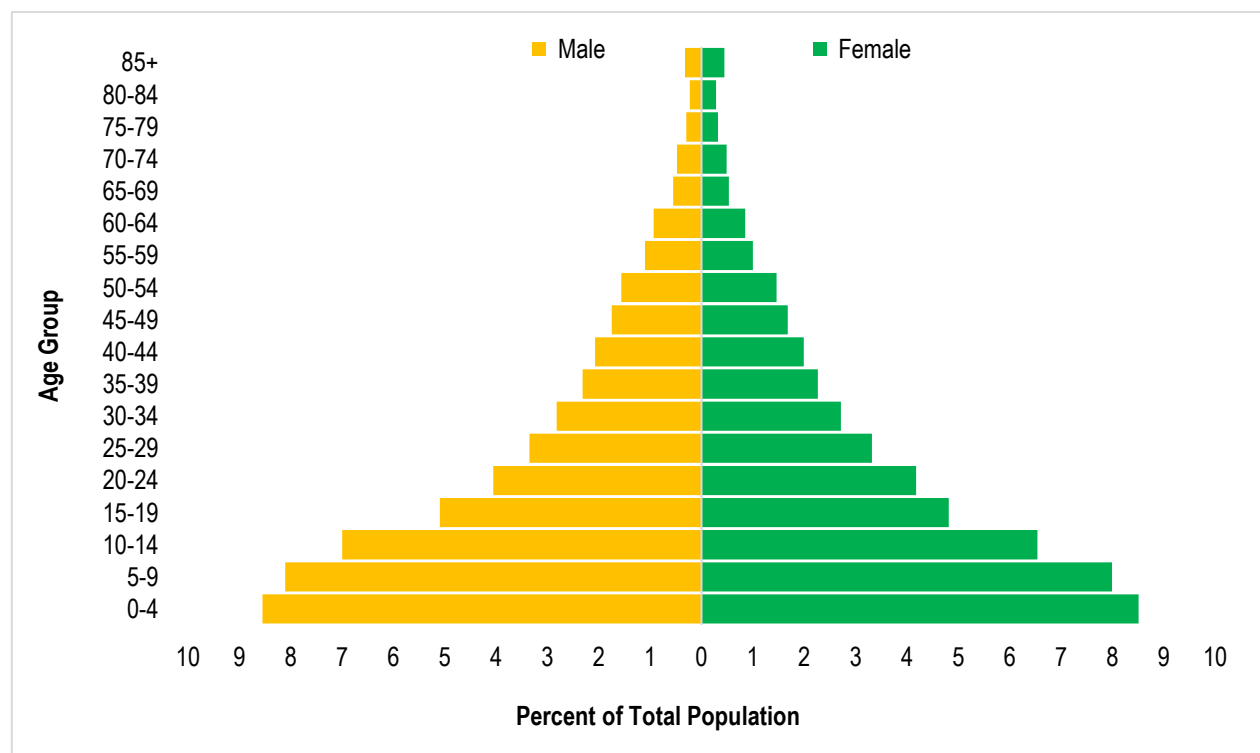


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Manyara Urban, 2022 PHC

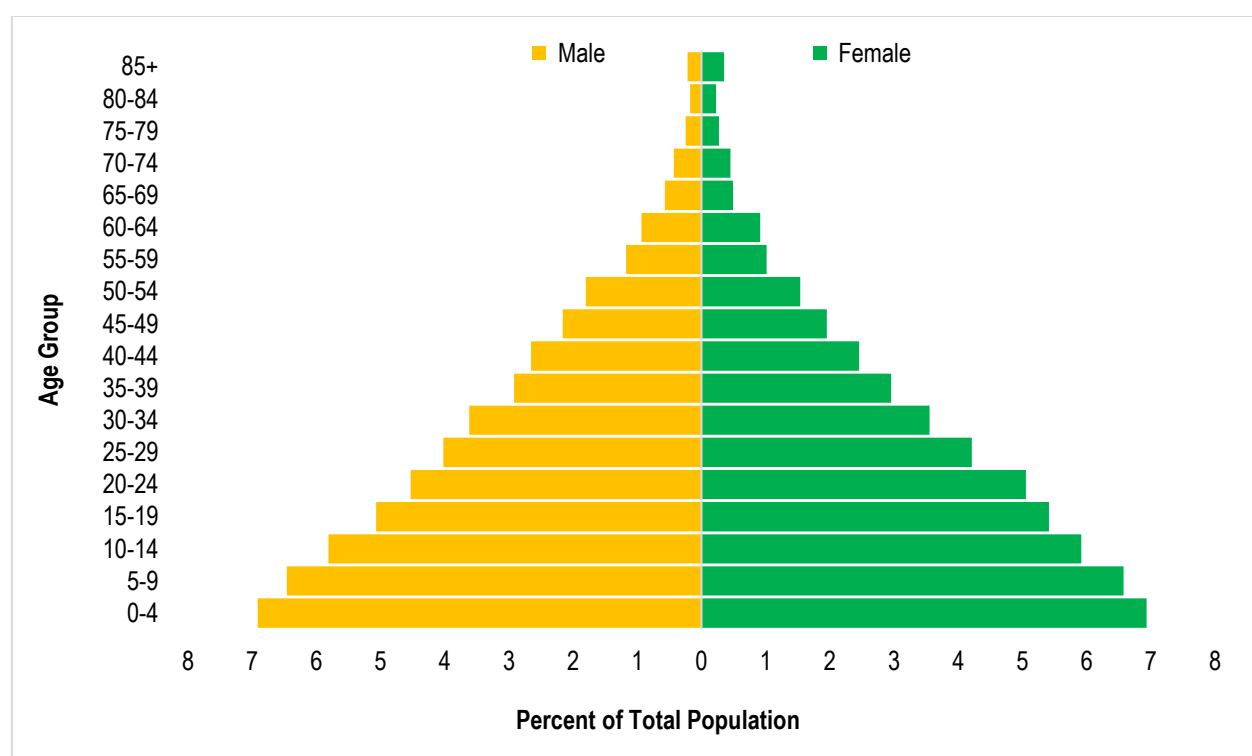
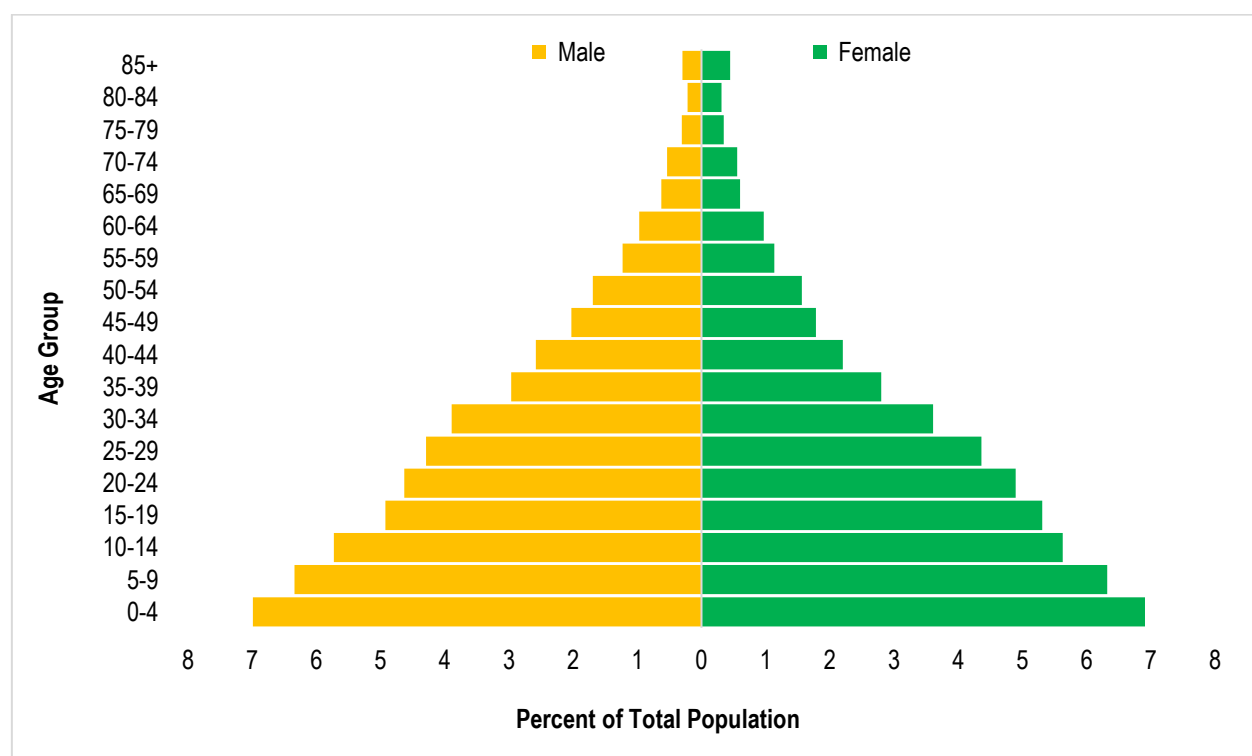


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Babati Town Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Manyara Region has a young population with 45.5 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.9 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

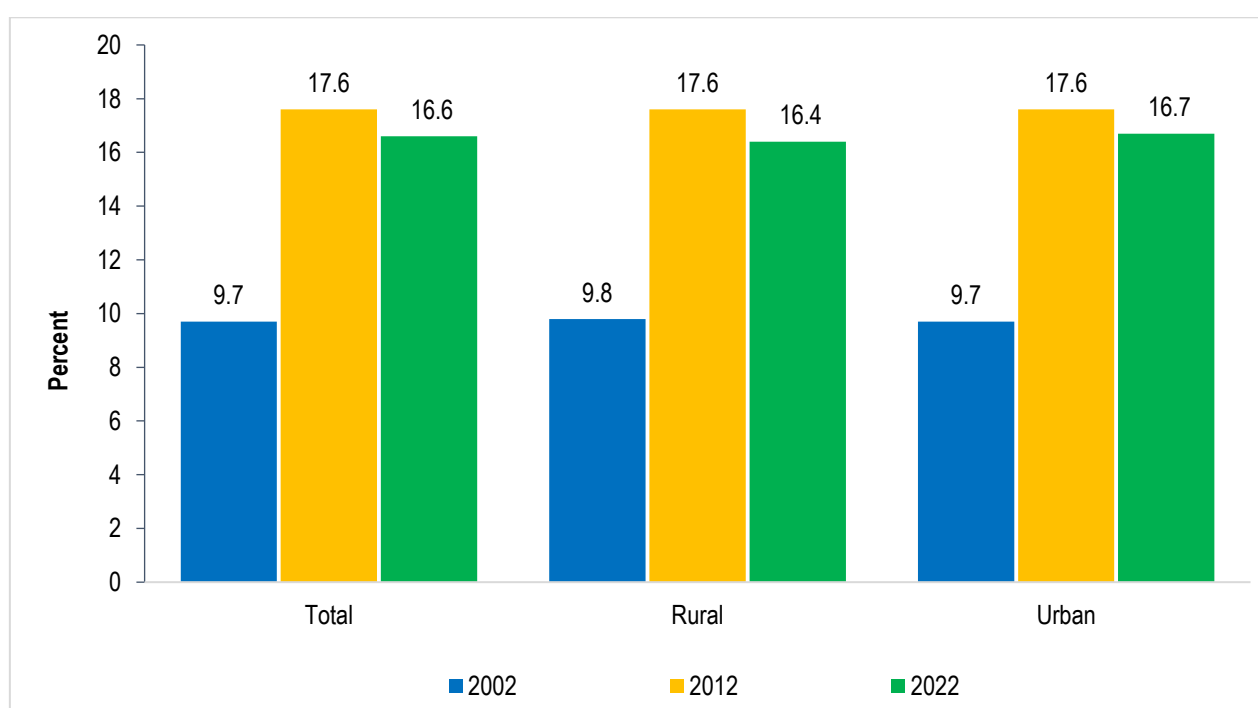
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,892,502	100.0	1,600,911	100.0	291,591	100.0
Male	954,879	50.5	809,882	50.6	144,997	49.7
Female	937,623	49.5	791,029	49.4	146,594	50.3
Children (Under 1 year)	65,774	3.5	56,924	3.6	8,850	3.0
Male	32,839	3.4	28,435	3.5	4,404	3.0
Female	32,935	3.5	28,489	3.6	4,446	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	313,544	16.6	273,150	17.1	40,394	13.9
Male	157,055	16.4	136,887	16.9	20,168	13.9
Female	156,489	16.7	136,263	17.2	20,226	13.8
Children (0–8 years)	556,021.00	29.4	484,877	30.3	71,144	24.4
Male	279,519	29.3	243,944	30.1	35,575	24.5
Female	276,502	29.5	240,933	30.5	35,569	24.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	860,214	45.5	747,607	46.7	112,607	38.6
Male	434,629	45.5	378,667	46.8	55,962	38.6
Female	425,585	45.4	368,940	46.6	56,645	38.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	977,034	51.6	846,103	52.9	130,931	44.9
Male	495,126	51.9	430,317	53.1	64,809	44.7
Female	481,908	51.4	415,786	52.6	66,122	45.1
Teenagers (13–19 years)	283,974	15.0	240,141	15	43,833	15.0
Male	144,644	15.1	123,429	15.2	21,215	14.6
Female	139,330	14.9	116,712	14.8	22,618	15.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	349,122	18.4	290,609	18.2	58,513	20.1
Male	174,551	18.3	146,553	18.1	27,998	19.3
Female	174,571	18.6	144,056	18.2	30,515	20.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	612,719	32.4	505,081	31.5	107,638	36.9
Male	307,331	32.2	254,901	31.5	52,430	36.2
Female	305,388	32.6	250,180	31.6	55,208	37.7
Primary School (6–12 years)	388,880	20.5	337,756	21.1	51,124	17.5
Male	197,262	20.7	171,943	21.2	25,319	17.5
Female	191,618	20.4	165,813	21	25,805	17.6
Primary School (7–13 years)	373,718	19.7	323,816	20.2	49,902	17.1
Male	189,646	19.9	165,043	20.4	24,603	17
Female	184,072	19.6	158,773	20.1	25,299	17.3
Secondary School (14–17 years)	166,045	8.8	140,825	8.8	25,220	8.6
Male	85,589	9	73,399	9.1	12,190	8.4

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	80,456	8.6	67,426	8.5	13,030	8.9
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	410,448	43.8	335,824	42.5	74,624	50.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	959,088	50.7	790,101	49.4	168,987	58
Male	485,460	50.8	401,202	49.5	84,258	58.1
Female	473,628	50.5	388,899	49.2	84,729	57.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	107,075	5.7	91,686	5.7	15,389	5.3
Male	52,429	5.5	44,923	5.5	7,506	5.2
Female	54,646	5.8	46,763	5.9	7,883	5.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	73,200	3.9	63,203	3.9	9,997	3.4
Male	34,790	3.6	30,013	3.7	4,777	3.3
Female	38,410	4.1	33,190	4.2	5,220	3.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	52,758	2.8	45,860	2.9	6,898	2.4
Male	24,302	2.5	21,192	2.6	3,110	2.1
Female	28,456	3.0	24,668	3.1	3,788	2.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		97		103		73

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Manyara Region is 16.6 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has increased from 9.7 percent in 2002 to 17.6 percent in 2012 and then decreased to 16.6 in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

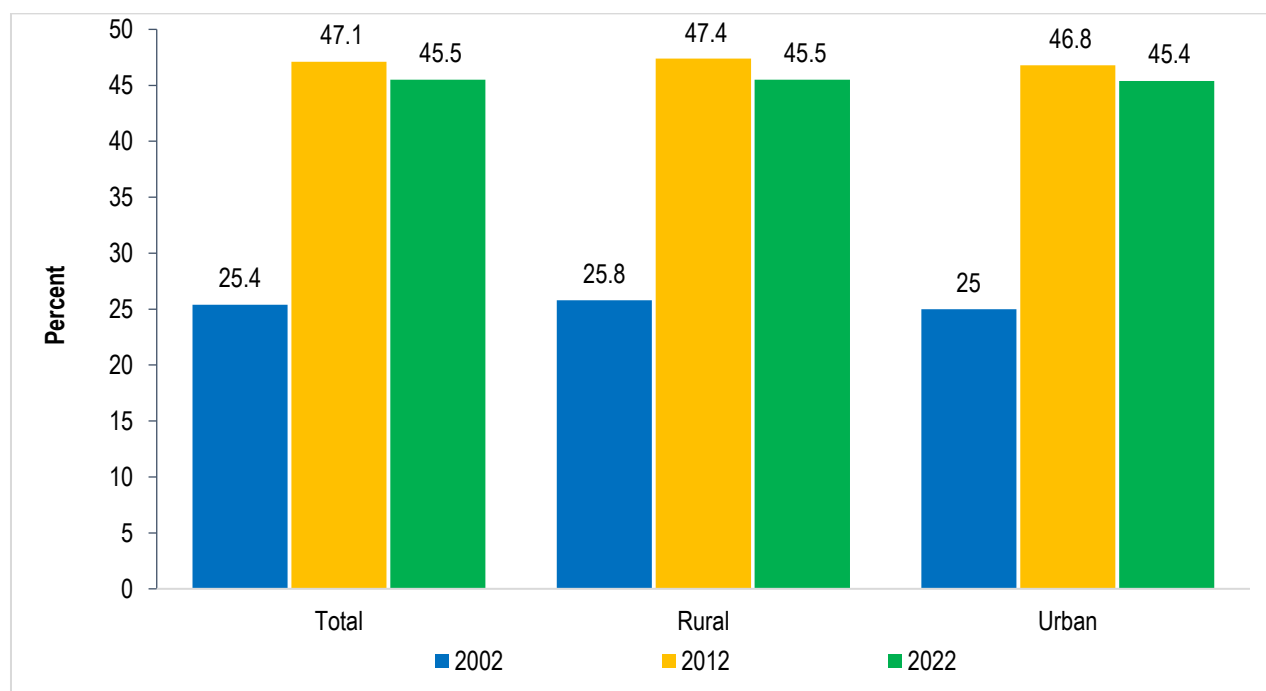
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Manyara Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 45.5 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 increased from 25.4 percent in 2002 to 47.1 percent in 2012 then decreased to 45.5 in 2022.

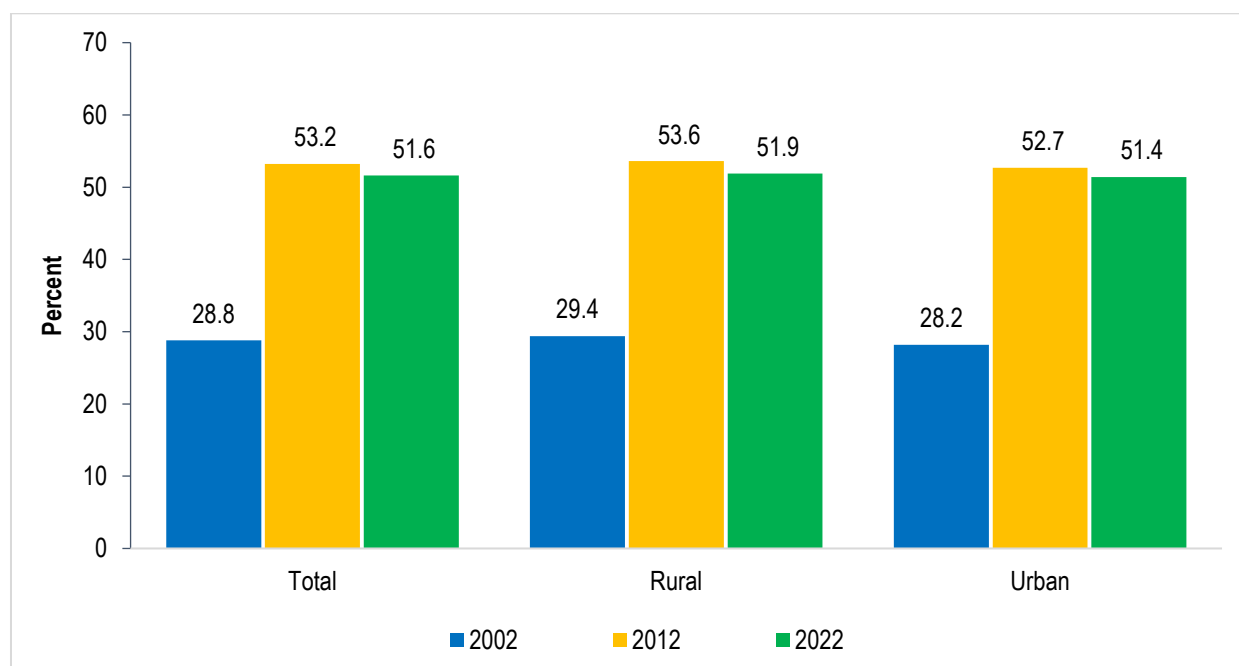
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Manyara Region 51.6 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Manyara Region has increased from 28.8 percent in 2002 to 53.2 percent in 2012 and then slightly decreased to 51.6 in 2022.

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

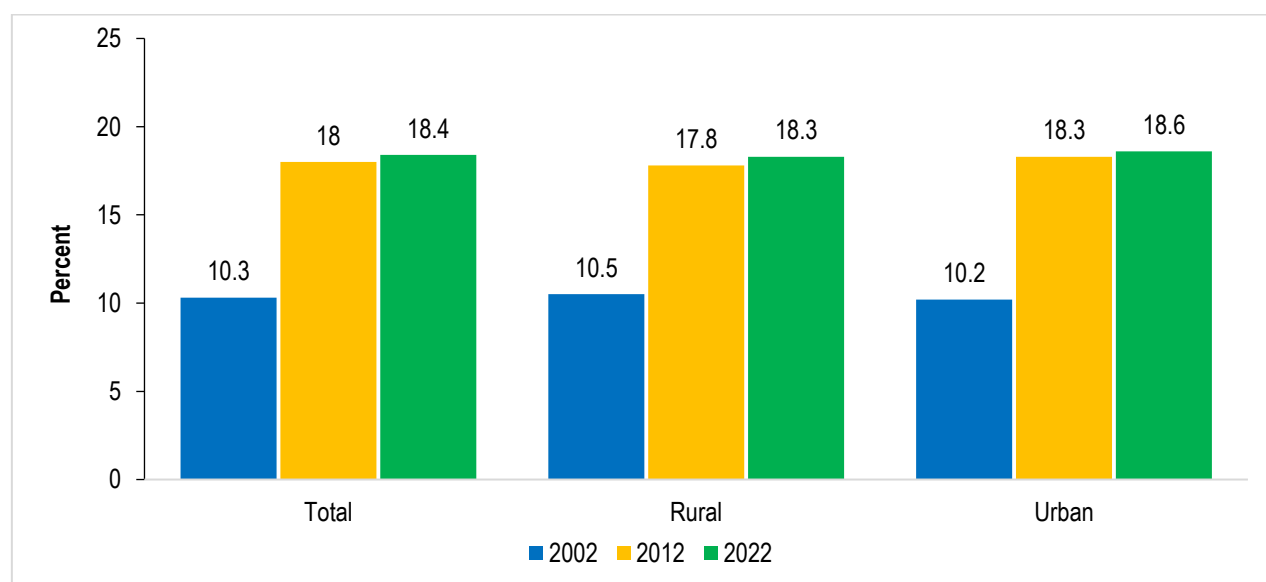


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicates that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Manyara Region account for 18.4 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Manyara Region has increased from 10.3 percent in 2002 to 18.4 in 2022.

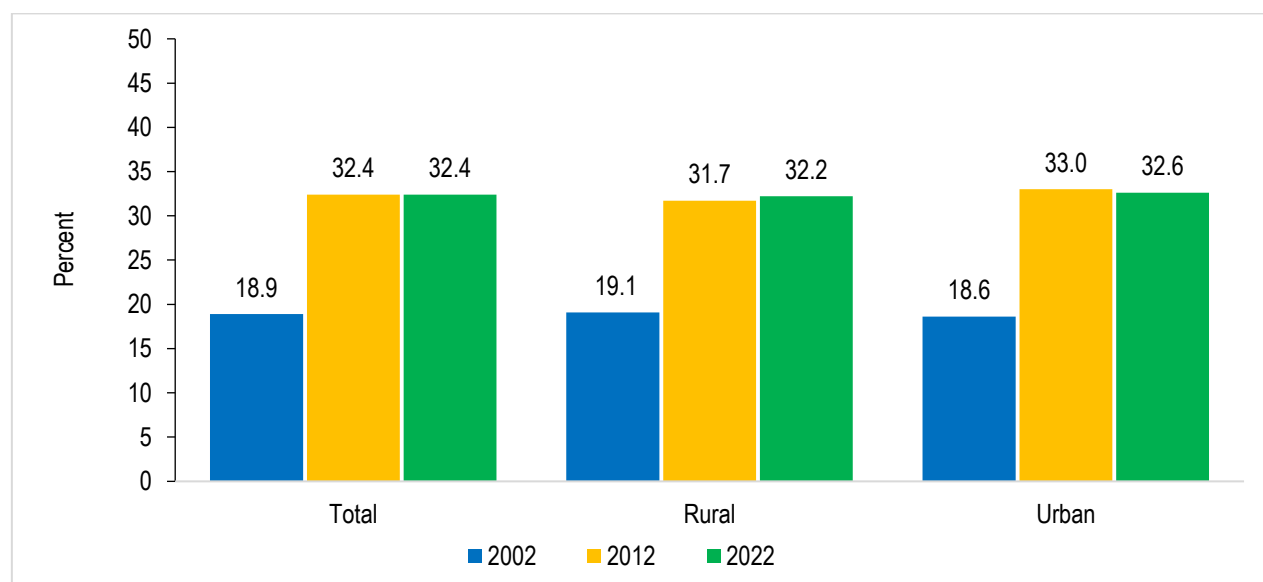
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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 32.4 percent of the Manyara regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has increased from 18.9 in 2002 to 32.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

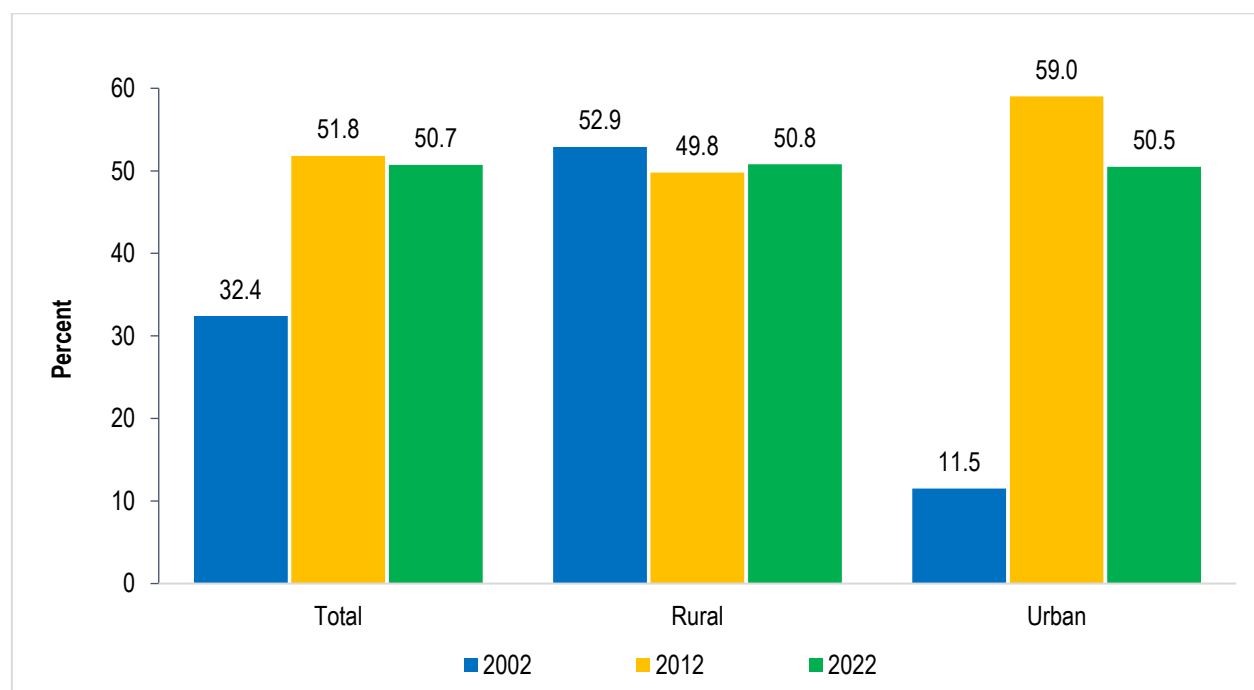
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Manyara Region is 50.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 32.4 percent in 2002 Census to 51.8 percent in 2012 and then slightly decreased to 50.7 in 2022 as shown in (Figure 3.11)

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



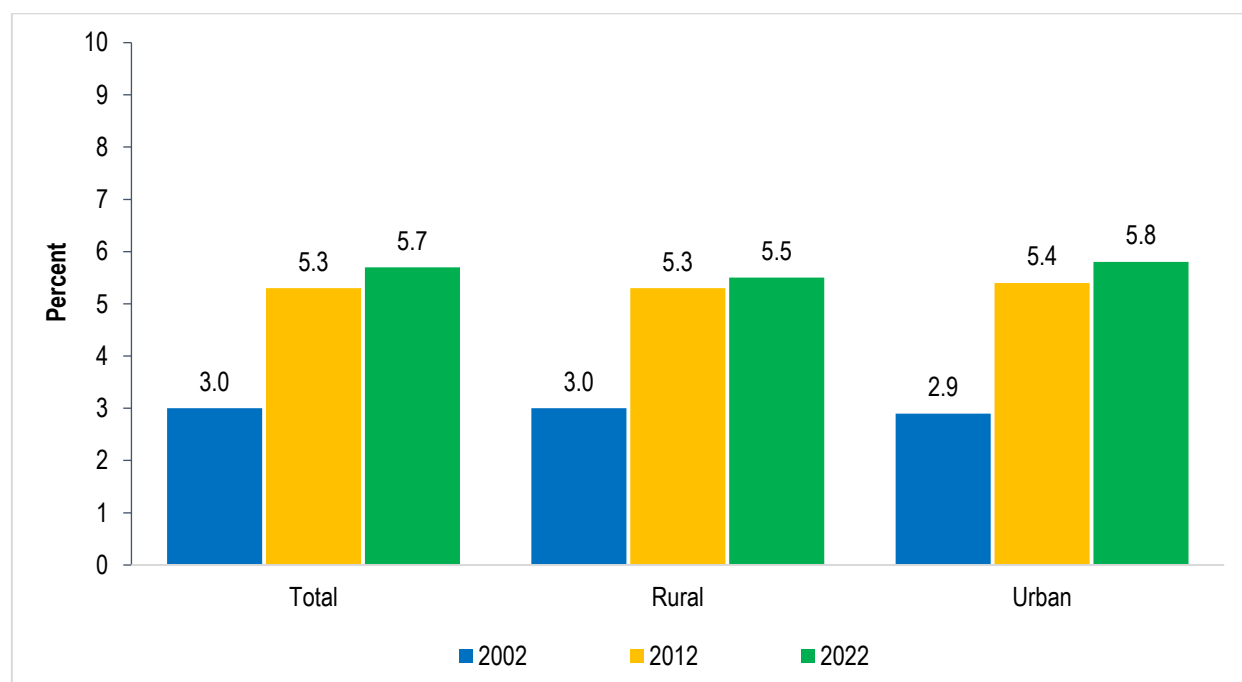
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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 considered both definitions.

3.3.8 Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Manyara regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Manyara Region is 5.7 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Manyara Region has increased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 5.7 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

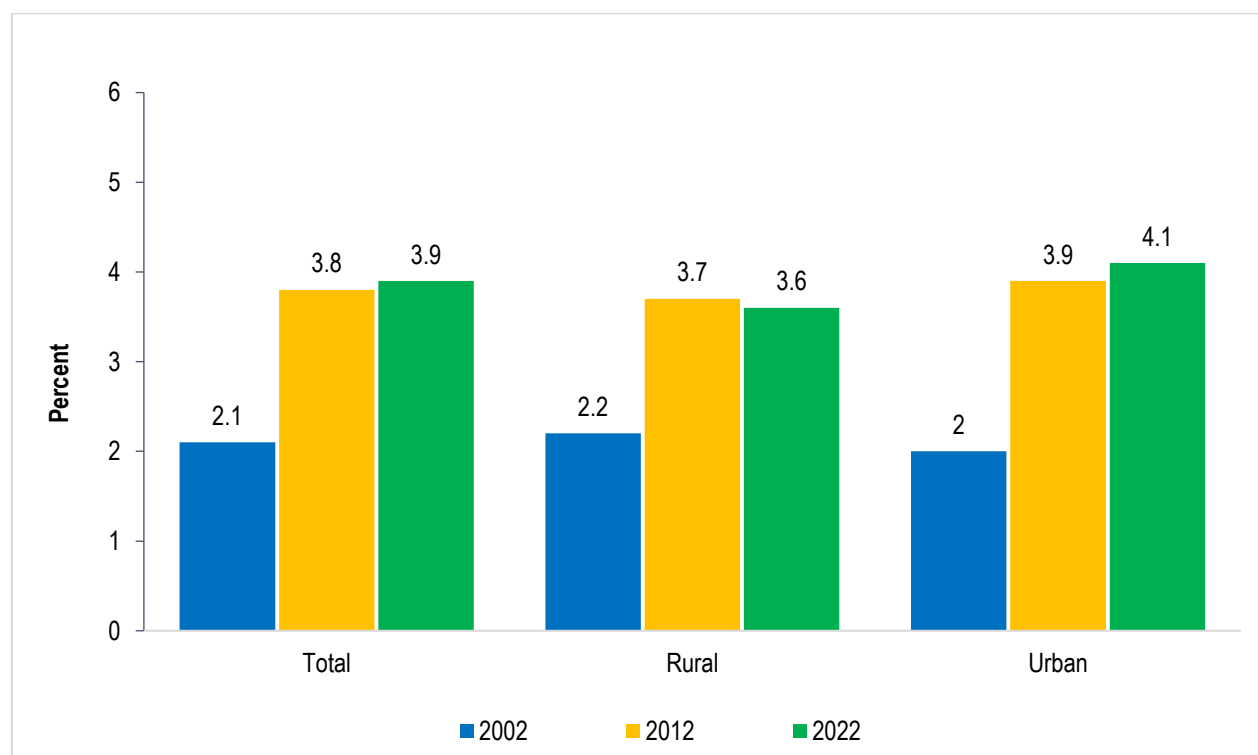
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.9 Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.9%) of Manyara regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region increased from 2.1 percent in 2002 to 3.9 percent in 2012 then increased slightly to 3.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

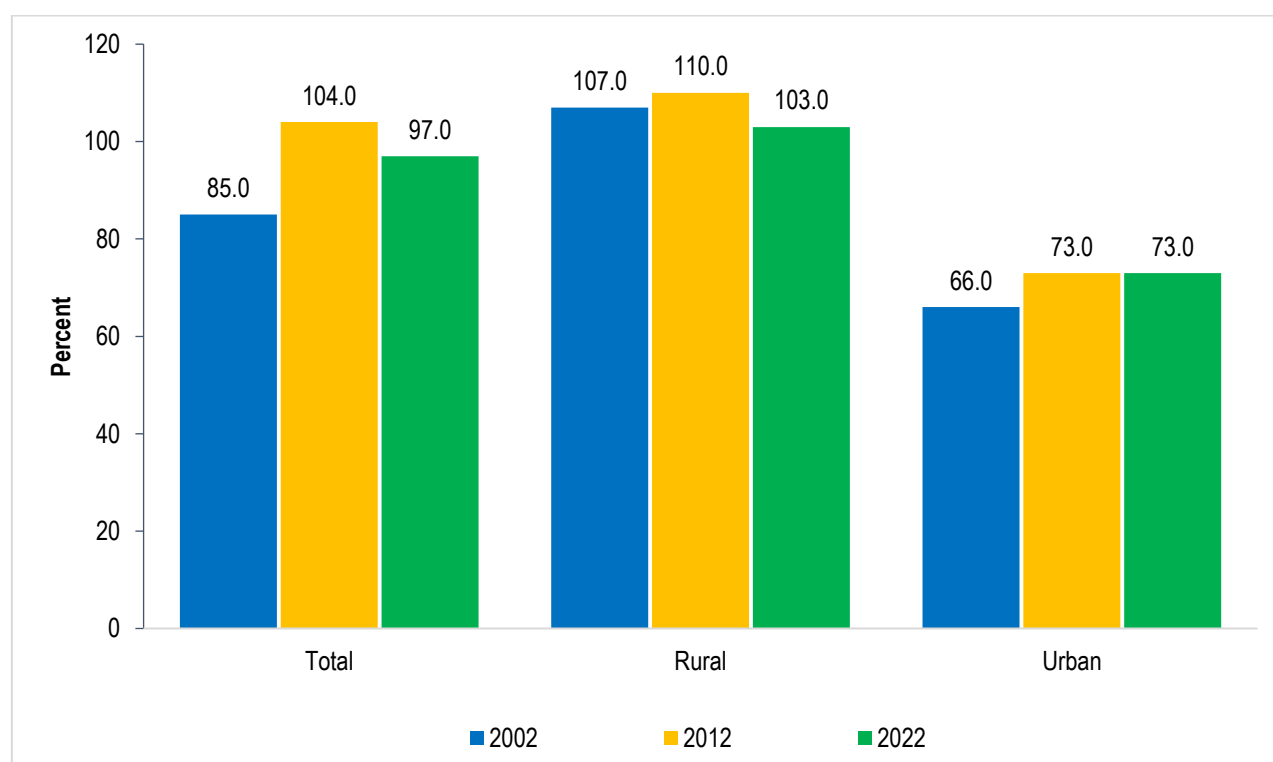


3.3.10 Age Dependency Ratio

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 Manyara Region is 97 implying that there are 97 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined from 104 in the 2012 census to 97 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.17).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Manyara Region (64.6%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Manyara Region is 4.7 persons; in rural areas it is 4.8 persons while in urban areas it is 3.9 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.2 persons in 2012 to 4.7 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.8 and 4.4 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Manyara Region increased from 33.8 percent in 2012 to 35.2 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 PHC collected information from private and collective households, the 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 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 Manyara Region has a total of 398,735 private households out of which 72,696 (18.2%) are in urban areas and 326,039 (81.8%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 35.2 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (35.4%) than in rural areas (34.2%) (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Manyara 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	398,735	258,529	64.8	140,206	35.2	326,039	210,692	64.6	115,347	35.4	72,696	47,837	65.8	24,859	34.2
< 10 ²	198	110	55.6	88	44.4	180	102	56.7	78	43.3	18	8	44.4	10	55.6
10-14	1,014	496	48.9	518	51.1	896	441	49.2	455	50.8	118	55	46.6	63	53.4
15 - 19	8,768	4,092	46.7	4,676	53.3	7,306	3,247	44.4	4,059	55.6	1,462	845	57.8	617	42.2
20 - 24	30,949	17,368	56.1	13,581	43.9	25,163	13,859	55.1	11,304	44.9	5,786	3,509	60.6	2,277	39.4
25 - 29	48,288	32,086	66.4	16,202	33.6	38,819	25,805	66.5	13,014	33.5	9,469	6,281	66.3	3,188	33.7
30 - 34	51,293	35,284	68.8	16,009	31.2	41,128	28,356	68.9	12,772	31.1	10,165	6,928	68.2	3,237	31.8
35 - 39	47,190	32,284	68.4	14,906	31.6	37,984	26,011	68.5	11,973	31.5	9,206	6,273	68.1	2,933	31.9
40 - 44	44,700	30,483	68.2	14,217	31.8	36,029	24,535	68.1	11,494	31.9	8,671	5,948	68.6	2,723	31.4
45 - 49	38,986	26,191	67.2	12,795	32.8	31,647	21,186	66.9	10,461	33.1	7,339	5,005	68.2	2,334	31.8
50 - 54	35,737	23,691	66.3	12,046	33.7	29,448	19,451	66.1	9,997	33.9	6,289	4,240	67.4	2,049	32.6
55 - 59	25,664	16,781	65.4	8,883	34.6	21,413	13,976	65.3	7,437	34.7	4,251	2,805	66.0	1,446	34.0
60 - 64	22,380	13,966	62.4	8,414	37.6	18,699	11,692	62.5	7,007	37.5	3,681	2,274	61.8	1,407	38.2
65 - 69	13,380	8,298	62.0	5,082	38.0	11,201	6,898	61.6	4,303	38.4	2,179	1,400	64.2	779	35.8
70 - 74	11,518	6,801	59.0	4,717	41.0	9,829	5,810	59.1	4,019	40.9	1,689	991	58.7	698	41.3
75 - 79	6,878	3,983	57.9	2,895	42.1	5,963	3,451	57.9	2,512	42.1	915	532	58.1	383	41.9
80+	11,792	6,615	56.1	5,177	43.9	10,334	5,872	56.8	4,462	43.2	1,458	743	51.0	715	49.0

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

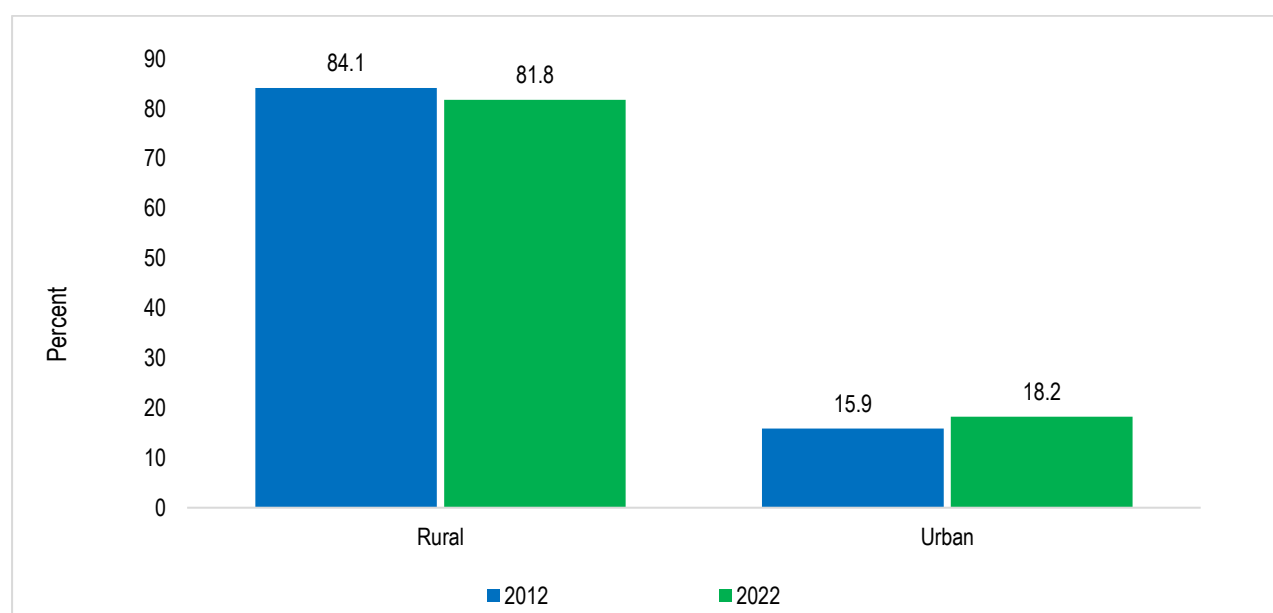
Results further reveal that, Babati and Kiteto District Councils have the highest number of households accounting for 20.1% each of total private households in the region. The next three Councils with relatively high percentage to the total households are Hanang (17.4%), Simanjiro (16.5%), and Mbulu (10.8%). On the other hand, Babati Town Council and Mbulu Town Council have the smallest percentage of households (8.3%) and (6.9%) respectively. (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	398,735	100.0	326,039	81.8	72,696	18.2
Council						
Babati District Council	80,065	20.1	76,457	23.5	3,608	5.0
Babati Town Council	33,146	8.3	15,605	4.8	17,541	24.1
Hanang District Council	69,414	17.4	57,621	17.7	11,793	16.2
Mbulu District Council	42,886	10.8	38,262	11.7	4,624	6.4
Mbulu Town Council	27,514	6.9	17,530	5.4	9,984	13.7
Simanjiro District Council	65,692	16.5	51,827	15.9	13,865	19.1
Kiteto District Council	80,018	20.1	68,737	21.1	11,281	15.5

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 15.9 percent in 2012 to 18.2 percent in 2022 PHC. Manyara Region shows an increase of 2.3 percentage points in urban households.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Manyara 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 5.2 in 2012 to 4.7 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.8 persons per household which is slightly higher than in urban areas (3.9 persons). Average household size in rural areas declined from 5.3 persons in 2012 to 4.8 in 2022 while in urban areas the decline is from 4.3 persons in 2012 to 3.9 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.8 persons in Babati Town to 5.5 persons in Mbulu District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

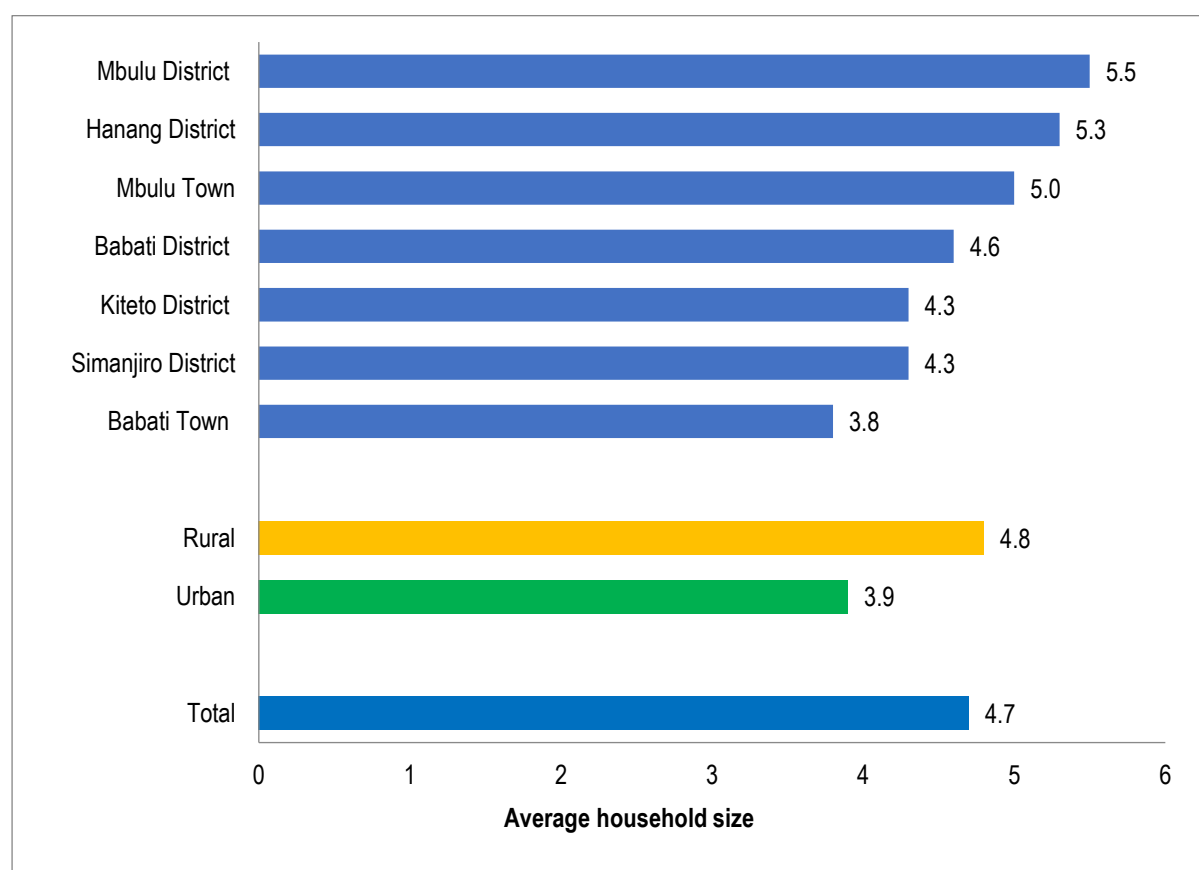
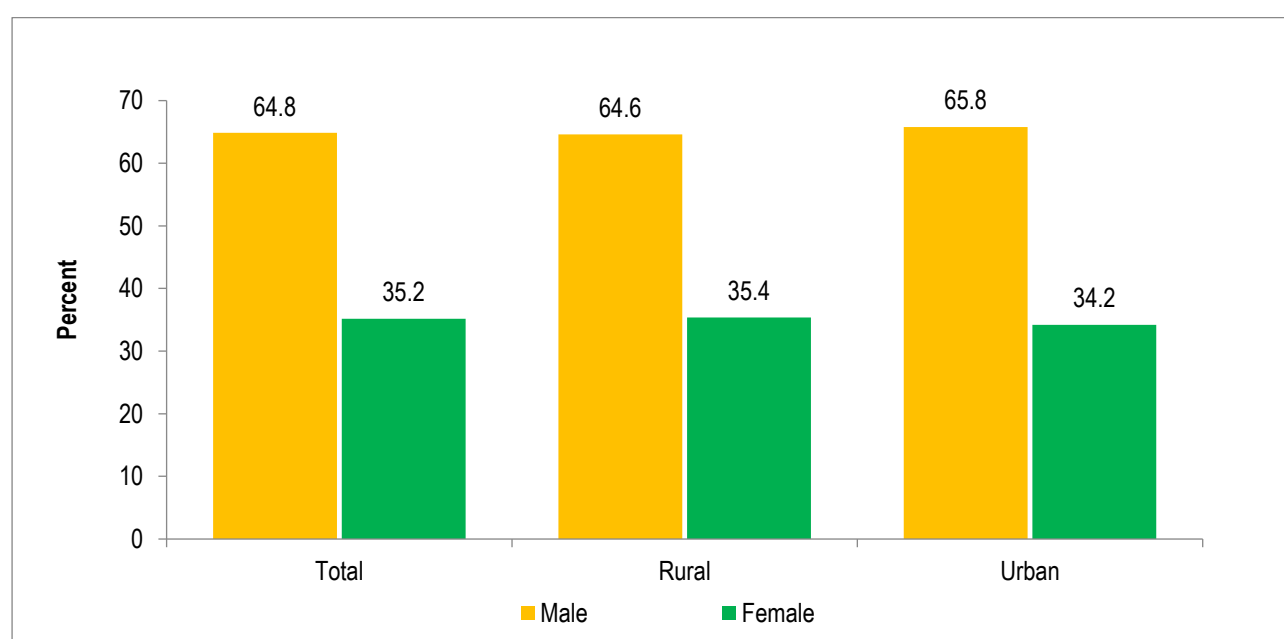


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	1,425,131	1,860,274	271,050	398,735	5.2	4.7
Rural	1,219,824	1,576,259	228,012	326,039	5.3	4.8
Urban	186,133	284,015	43,038	72,696	4.3	3.9
Council						
Babati District Council	308,357	370,728	59,853	80,065	5.2	4.6
Babati Town Council	91,153	126,706	20,776	33,146	4.4	3.8
Hanang District Council	272,164	365,808	47,929	69,414	5.7	5.3
Mbulu District Council	189,471	235,764	30,831	42,886	6.1	5.5
Mbulu Town Council	126,535	137,109	22,398	27,514	5.6	5.0
Simanjiro District Council	175,728	280,225	38,546	65,692	4.6	4.3
Kiteto District Council	242,549	343,934	50,717	80,018	4.8	4.3

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, almost two thirds (64.8%) of the total private households in Manyara Region are headed by males and 35.2 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Results further reveal that the percentage of male-headed households decreased from 66.2 in 2012 to 64.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 33.8 in 2012 to 35.2 percent in 2022. Across Councils, the variation differs between 2012 and 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	66.2	33.8	64.8	35.2
Rural	66.2	33.8	64.6	35.4
Urban	66.2	33.8	65.8	34.2
Council				
Babati District				
Babati Town	66.6	33.4	67.6	32.4
Hanang District	68.5	31.5	68.4	31.6
Mbulu District	67.9	32.1	69.0	31.0
Mbulu Town	70.6	29.4	70.4	29.6
Simanjiro District	71.3	28.7	71.9	28.1
Kiteto District	57.8	42.2	54.7	45.3

In Manyara Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (4.8 persons) than in female headed households (4.4 persons). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of household head, the average household size in Mbulu District council is the highest of all Councils (5.5 persons), followed by Hanang District council while Babati Town Council has the lowest (3.8 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total	1,860,274	1,245,760	614,514	398,735	258,529	140,206	4.7	4.8	4.4
Rural	1,576,259	1,053,645	522,614	326,039	210,692	115,347	4.8	5.0	4.5
Urban	284,015	192,115	91,900	72,696	47,837	24,859	3.9	4.0	3.7
Council									
Babati District	370,728	257,962	112,766	80,065	54,121	25,944	4.6	4.8	4.3
Babati Town	126,706	89,337	37,369	33,146	22,687	10,459	3.8	3.9	3.6
Hanang District	365,808	260,729	105,079	69,414	47,904	21,510	5.3	5.4	4.9
Mbulu District	235,764	170,702	65,062	42,886	30,204	12,682	5.5	5.7	5.1
Mbulu Town	137,109	102,543	34,566	27,514	19,781	7,733	5.0	5.2	4.5
Simanjiro District	280,225	152,358	127,867	65,692	35,909	29,783	4.3	4.2	4.3
Kiteto District	343,934	212,129	131,805	80,018	47,923	32,095	4.3	4.4	4.1

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 55.6 percent of households in Manyara Region live in improved houses with higher percentage among male headed than female headed households (57.5% and 52.5% respectively). Results show further that the percentage of households living in improved houses is higher among households in urban areas (87.5%) than rural areas (48.6%).

Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses are Babati Town (91.8%), Babati District (65.5%), Hanang District (61.9%), and Kiteto District (53.5%). On the other hand, Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in unimproved houses are Mbulu Town (65.0%), Simanjiro District (63.0%), and Mbulu District (54.3%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Un improved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	398,735	55.7	44.3	258,529	57.5	42.5	140,206	52.5	47.5
Rural	326,039	48.6	51.4	210,692	50.8	49.2	115,347	44.7	55.3
Urban	72,696	87.5	12.5	47,837	87.0	13.0	24,859	88.6	11.4
Council									
Babati District	80,065	65.5	34.5	54,121	64.5	35.5	25,944	67.7	32.3
Babati Town	33,146	91.8	8.2	22,687	91.0	9.0	10,459	93.6	6.4
Hanang District	69,414	61.9	38.1	47,904	61.3	38.7	21,510	63.1	36.9
Mbulu District	42,886	45.7	54.3	30,204	44.5	55.5	12,682	48.6	51.4
Mbulu Town	27,514	35.0	65.0	19,781	32.9	67.1	7,733	40.2	59.8
Simanjiro District	65,692	37.0	63.0	35,909	44.2	55.8	29,783	28.3	71.7
Kiteto District	80,018	53.5	46.5	47,923	58.2	41.8	32,095	46.5	53.5

The findings in Table 4.7 show that the percentage of households living in an improved houses increases as the age of head of households increase. Almost six out of ten (58.2%) households that are headed by persons aged 50-55 years are living in improved houses than heads of other age groups. 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	398,735	55.7	44.3	258,529	57.5	42.5	140,206	52.5	47.5
Below 18	4,207	44.0	56.0	2,051	52.0	48.0	2,156	36.5	63.5
18- 24	36,722	51.7	48.3	20,015	58.3	41.7	16,707	43.7	56.3
25 – 29	48,288	55.3	44.7	32,086	57.5	42.5	16,202	50.9	49.1
30 – 34	51,293	56.9	43.1	35,284	58.3	41.7	16,009	53.8	46.2
35 – 39	47,190	56.0	44.0	32,284	57.4	42.6	14,906	53.1	46.9
40 – 44	44,700	57.4	42.6	30,483	58.3	41.7	14,217	55.4	44.6
45 – 49	38,986	57.8	42.2	26,191	59.2	40.8	12,795	55.2	44.8
50 – 54	35,737	58.2	41.8	23,691	59.2	40.8	12,046	56.3	43.7
55 – 59	25,664	57.0	43.0	16,781	57.7	42.3	8,883	55.7	44.3
60 – 64	22,380	56.1	43.9	13,966	56.6	43.4	8,414	55.2	44.8
65 – 69	13,380	56.1	43.9	8,298	56.4	43.6	5,082	55.7	44.3
70 – 74	11,518	53.2	46.8	6,801	53.5	46.5	4,717	52.7	47.3
75 – 79	6,878	52.0	48.0	3,983	51.1	48.9	2,895	53.2	46.8
80+	11,792	48.0	52.0	6,615	47.1	52.9	5,177	49.2	50.8

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Manyara Region, majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (66,345 or 46.4%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (28,313 or 19.8%) and those in elementary occupations (26,906 or 18.8%). Among the 1,475 widowed, males (791 or 53.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 17.5 percent are elementary workers and 18.7 percent are craft and related workers. Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 1.2 percent are widowed (Table 4.8 and 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	142,928	14,359	116,954	4,756	3,267	2,117	1,475
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,299	136	1,097	51	7	5	3
Professionals.	3,856	624	3,056	114	19	20	23
Technicians and associate professionals.	7,282	1,075	5,622	284	137	107	57
Clerks.	456	91	340	15	3	5	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6,249	1,251	4,483	302	88	75	50
Agricultural and fishery workers.	66,345	4,428	56,588	1,957	1,582	999	791
Craft and related workers.	28,313	3,403	22,384	971	777	502	276
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,222	434	1,571	122	51	29	15
Elementary occupations.	26,906	2,917	21,813	940	603	375	258

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	142,928	14,359	116,954	4,756	3,267	2,117	1,475
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals.	2.7	4.3	2.6	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.1	7.5	4.8	6.0	4.2	5.1	3.9
Clerks.	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.4	8.7	3.8	6.3	2.7	3.5	3.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.	46.4	30.8	48.4	41.1	48.4	47.2	53.6
Craft and related workers.	19.8	23.7	19.1	20.4	23.8	23.7	18.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.6	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.0
Elementary occupations.	18.8	20.3	18.7	19.8	18.5	17.7	17.5

On the other hand, results reveal that 24,548 (45.6%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (9,697 or 19.0%). Among the 7,974 widowed, females (4,300 or 53.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 1,648 or 20.7 percent are elementary workers and 1,422 or 17.8 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
Manyara Region, 2022 PHC**

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	53,887	6,589	31,114	1,246	4,288	2,676	7,974
Legislators administrators and managers.	312	91	174	6	9	12	20
Professionals.	1,299	464	664	27	43	41	60
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,250	403	629	34	63	56	65
Clerks.	205	91	87	4	7	5	11
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4,849	1,475	1,964	155	511	302	442
Agricultural and fishery workers.	24,548	1,198	15,719	536	1,771	1,024	4,300
Craft and related workers.	9,697	1,404	5,173	209	907	582	1,422
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	126	42	49	5	13	11	6
Elementary occupations.	11,601	1,421	6,655	270	964	643	1,648

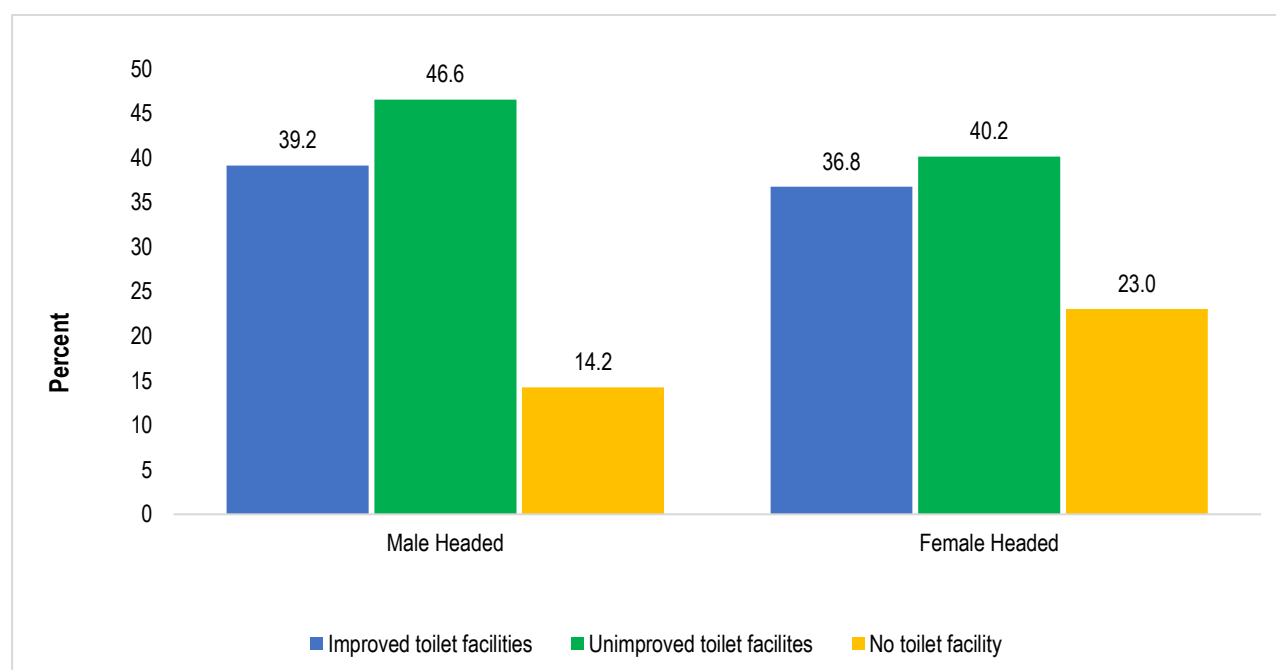
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	53,887	6,589	31,114	1,246	4,288	2,676	7,974
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Professionals.	2.4	7.0	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.5	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.3	6.1	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.1	0.8
Clerks.	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9.0	22.4	6.3	12.4	11.9	11.3	5.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	45.6	18.2	50.5	43.0	41.3	38.3	53.9
Craft and related workers.	18.0	21.3	16.6	16.8	21.2	21.7	17.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Elementary occupations.	21.5	21.6	21.4	21.7	22.5	24.0	20.7

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

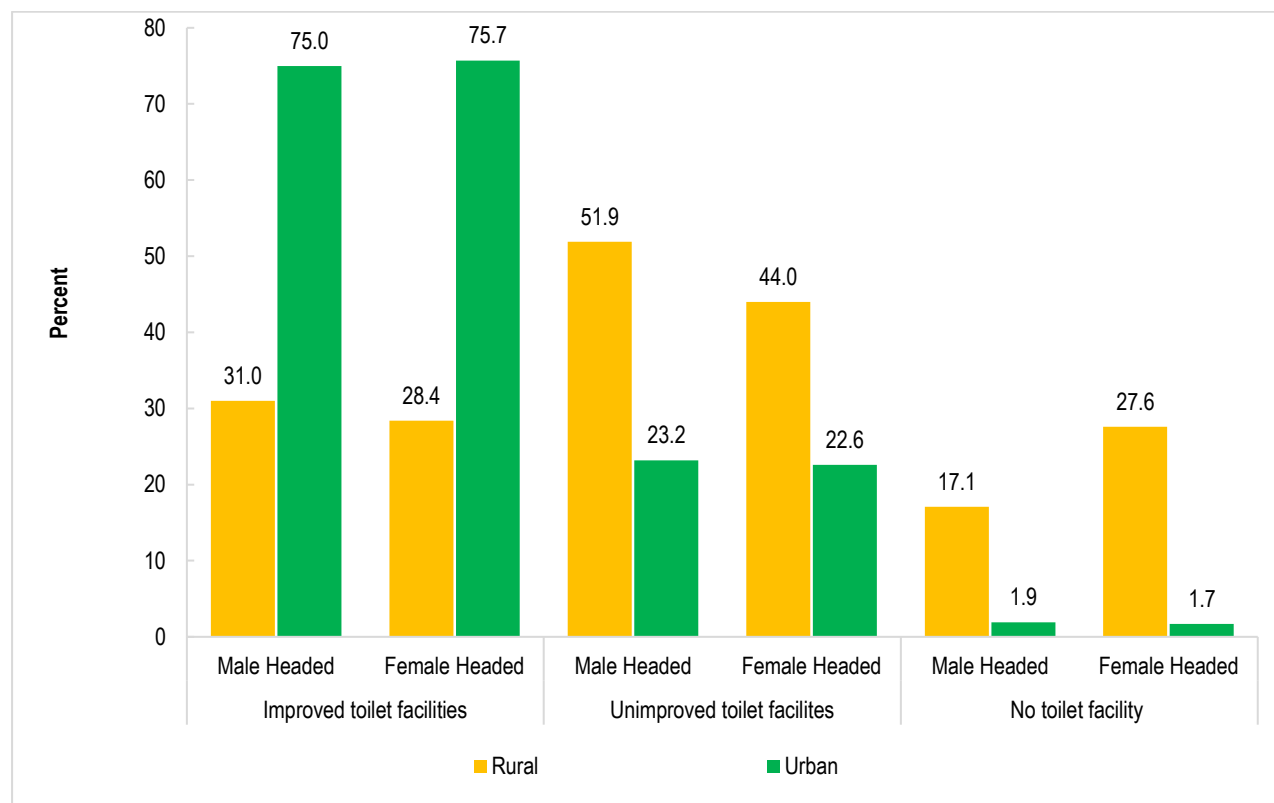
In Manyara Region, percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 39.2 percent for the male headed and 36.8 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is a less percent (14.2%) of males headed households with no toilet facilities compared to 23.0 percent of female headed households (Figure 4.4).

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



Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas. The percentage of household that use improved toilet facilities in rural areas is higher among males headed (31.0%) than female headed (28.4%) households. There is no significant difference between male headed and female headed households in 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 for both male and female headed households (Figure 4.5).

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



Across Councils, results reveal that Babati Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (72.8% and 76.5% respectively). Kiteto District (34.3%) has the highest percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities while Simanjiro District (46.2%) has the highest percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities followed by Kiteto District (45.2.0 %) (Table 4.12).

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

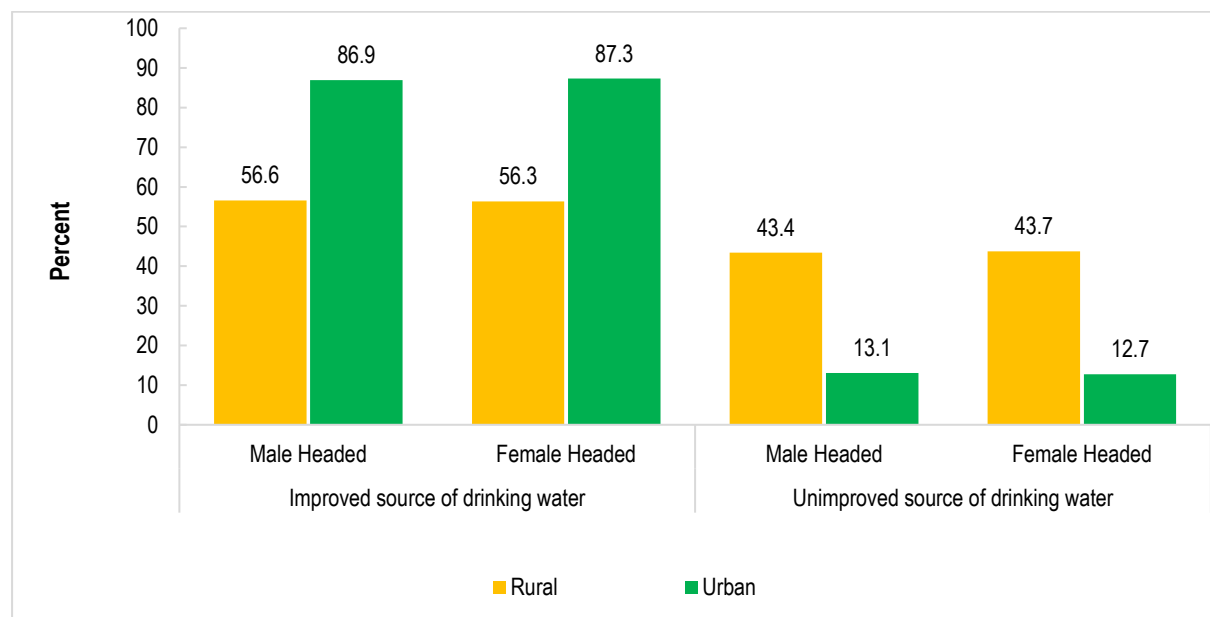
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility
Total	398,735	38.3	44.3	17.3	258,529	39.2	46.6	14.2	140,206	36.8	40.2	23.0
Rural	326,039	30.1	49.1	20.8	210,692	31.0	51.9	17.1	115,347	28.4	44.0	27.6
Urban	72,696	75.2	23.0	1.8	47,837	75.0	23.2	1.9	24,859	75.7	22.6	1.7
Council												
Babati District	80,065	42.1	54.2	3.7	54,121	40.9	55.3	3.7	25,944	44.6	51.9	3.6
Babati Town	33,146	74.0	24.3	1.7	22,687	72.8	25.2	2.0	10,459	76.5	22.4	1.1
Hanang District	69,414	32.9	58.0	9.1	47,904	32.3	58.8	8.9	21,510	34.2	56.1	9.7
Mbulu District	42,886	31.5	62.7	5.8	30,204	31.2	63.4	5.5	12,682	32.2	61.2	6.6
Mbulu Town	27,514	31.2	67.8	1.0	19,781	29.3	69.7	1.0	7,733	36.1	63.0	1.0
Simanjiro District	65,692	39.5	21.5	38.9	35,909	45.6	21.5	32.9	29,783	32.2	21.6	46.2
Kiteto District	80,018	29.6	31.7	38.7	47,923	32.4	33.3	34.3	32,095	25.5	29.3	45.2

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is no significant difference between male headed households (86.9%) and females headed households (87.3%) for the use of improved source of drinking water. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 56.6 percent and 56.3 percent for female headed households.

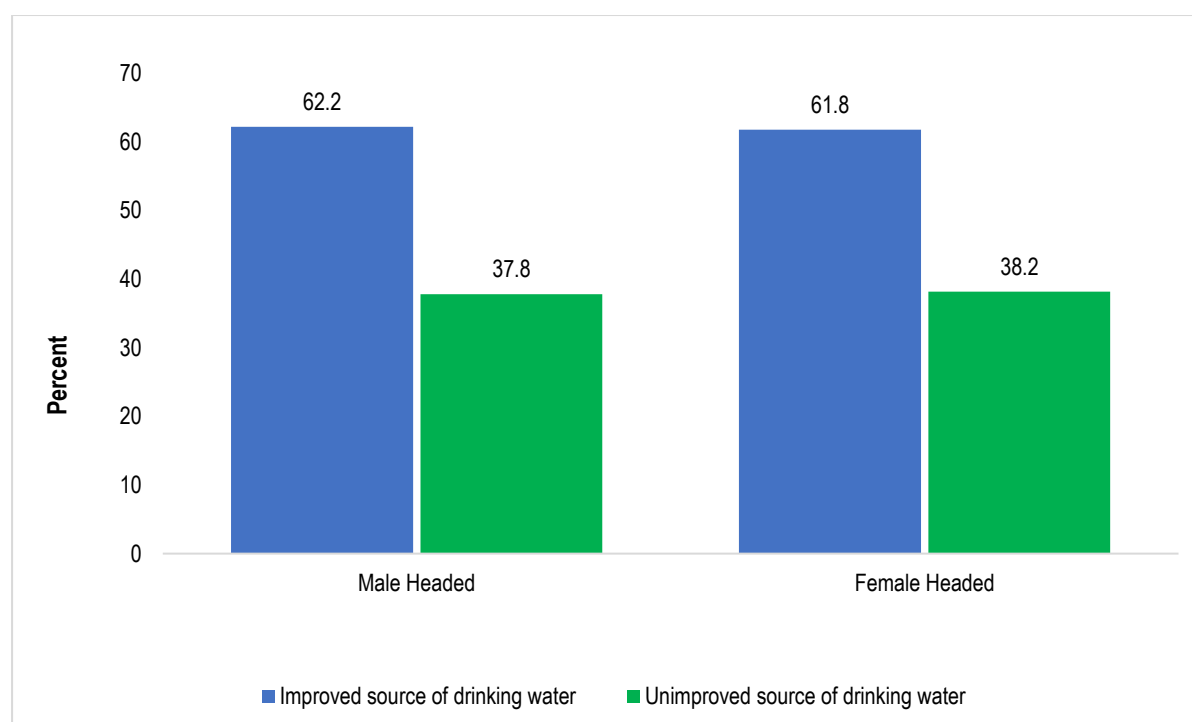
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is almost similar between male and female headed households in both rural areas and urban (Figure 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that the percentage of female headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water (38.2%) is almost similar to that of male headed households (37.8%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Babati Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (90.3% and 92.8% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Babati District (71.7% and 73.7% respectively), Simanjiro (73.1% and 66.7%), Hanang District (61.9% and 64.8% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Kiteto District Council (61.2%) and Mbulu Town (51.5 %). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking is Kiteto District (63.4%) (Table 4.13).

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

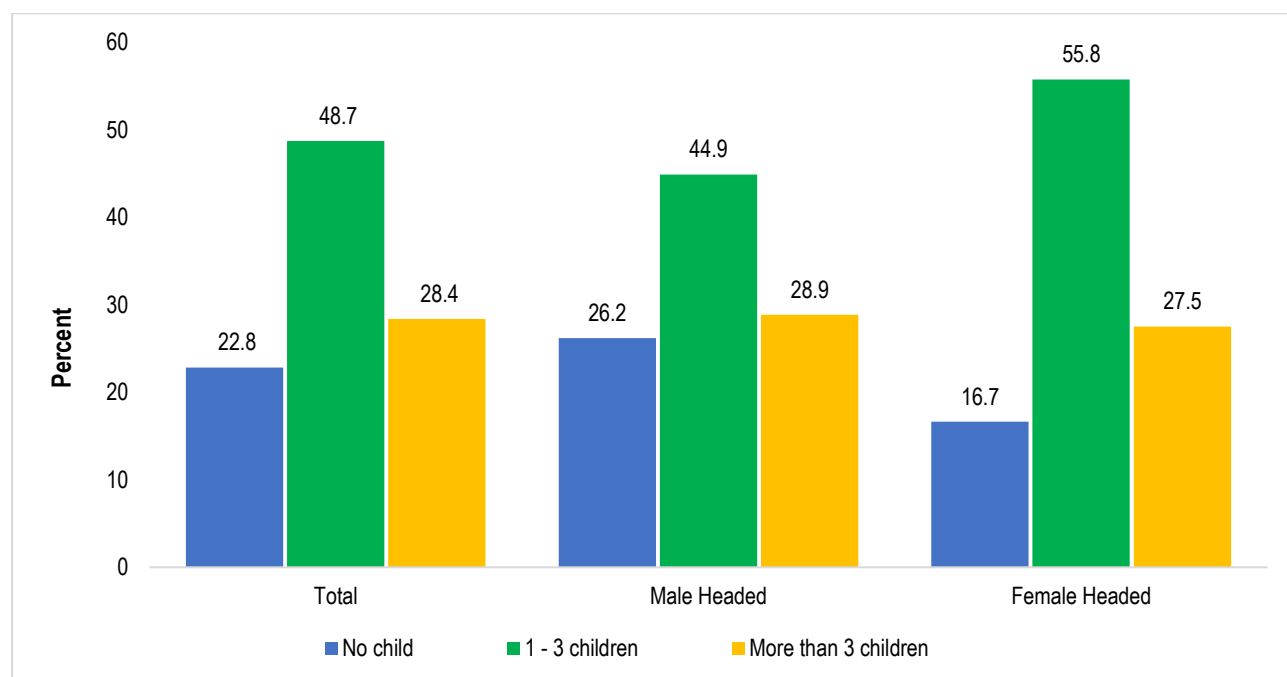
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improve d source of drinking water	Unimpro d source of drinking water	Total	Improve d source of drinking water	Unimpro d source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimprov ed source of drinking water
Total	398,735	62.1	37.9	258,529	62.2	37.8	140,206	61.8	38.2
Rural	326,039	56.5	43.5	210,692	56.6	43.4	115,347	56.3	43.7
Urban	72,696	87.0	13.0	47,837	86.9	13.1	24,859	87.3	12.7
Council									
Babati District Council	80,065	72.3	27.7	54,121	71.7	28.3	25,944	73.7	26.3
Babati Town Council	33,146	91.1	8.9	22,687	90.3	9.7	10,459	92.8	7.2
Hanang District Council	69,414	62.8	37.2	47,904	61.9	38.1	21,510	64.8	35.2
Mbulu District Council	42,886	58.7	41.3	30,204	57.6	42.4	12,682	61.4	38.6
Mbulu Town Council	27,514	51.1	48.9	19,781	48.5	51.5	7,733	57.8	42.2
Simanjiro District Council	65,692	70.2	29.8	35,909	73.1	26.9	29,783	66.7	33.3
Kiteto District Council	80,018	38.0	62.0	47,923	38.8	61.2	32,095	36.6	63.4

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 398,735 household's 48.7 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 22.8 percent have no child and 28.4 percent have more than three children. Results further show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (55.8%) than that of male headed households (44.9%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (28.9%) than that of female headed households (27.5%). On the other hand, the percentage of male

headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (26.2%) compared with that of female headed households (16.7%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that 55.7 percent of female headed households who are living in rural areas have one to three children compared with 45.1 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. Percentage of household with three children or more in rural areas is higher among male headed households (31.3%) than female headed households (30.0%). On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children is higher in urban areas (37.5%) than 27.6 percent of female headed households (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Kiteto District has the highest percentage of households (55.4%) with one to three children followed by Simanjiro District with 54.0 percent, while Mbulu Town council has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (42.9%) (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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

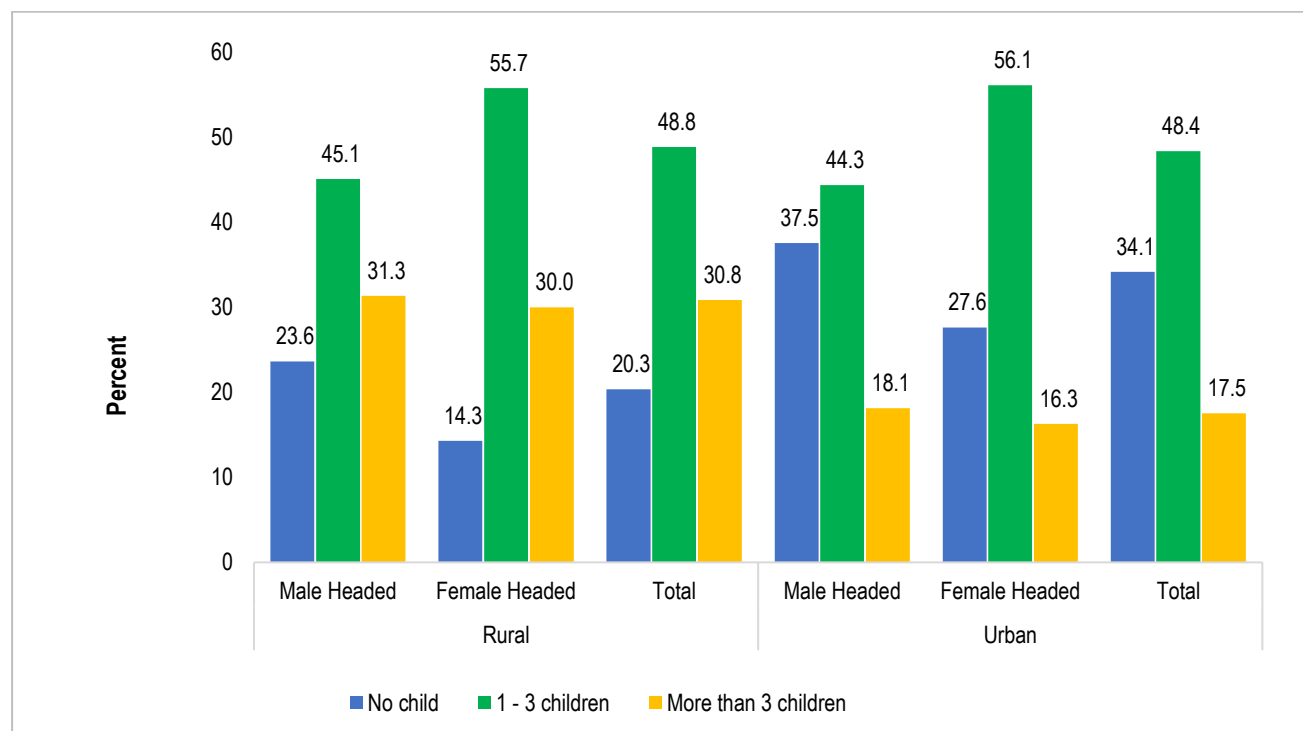


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 years, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	398,735	22.8	48.7	28.4	258,529	26.2	44.9	28.9	140,206	16.7	55.8	27.5
Rural	326,039	20.3	48.8	30.8	210,692	23.6	45.1	31.3	115,347	14.3	55.7	30.0
Urban	72,696	34.1	48.4	17.5	47,837	37.5	44.3	18.1	24,859	27.6	56.1	16.3
Council												
Babati District Council	80,065	26.1	46.7	27.2	54,121	29.0	42.7	28.3	25,944	20.2	55.0	24.8
Babati Town Council	33,146	35.8	47.9	16.3	22,687	38.5	44.4	17.1	10,459	30.0	55.5	14.5
Hanang District Council	69,414	20.3	43.5	36.2	47,904	21.9	40.5	37.5	21,510	16.6	50.2	33.2
Mbulu District Council	42,886	19.7	42.9	37.5	30,204	20.7	40.5	38.8	12,682	17.3	48.5	34.2
Mbulu Town Council	27,514	24.3	46.1	29.7	19,781	24.7	43.3	32.1	7,733	23.3	53.2	23.5
Simanjiro District Council	65,692	20.1	54.0	25.9	35,909	28.1	49.2	22.7	29,783	10.4	59.9	29.8
Kiteto District Council	80,018	19.9	55.4	24.7	47,923	24.3	52.3	23.5	32,095	13.4	60.1	26.5

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Almost half (46.5%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region are married.
- About three percent (3.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (5.4%) than that of Males (0.9%).
- Approximately, two percent (2.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (2.2%) than males (1.8%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Manyara Region is 24.2 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (21.6 years) than males (26.9 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

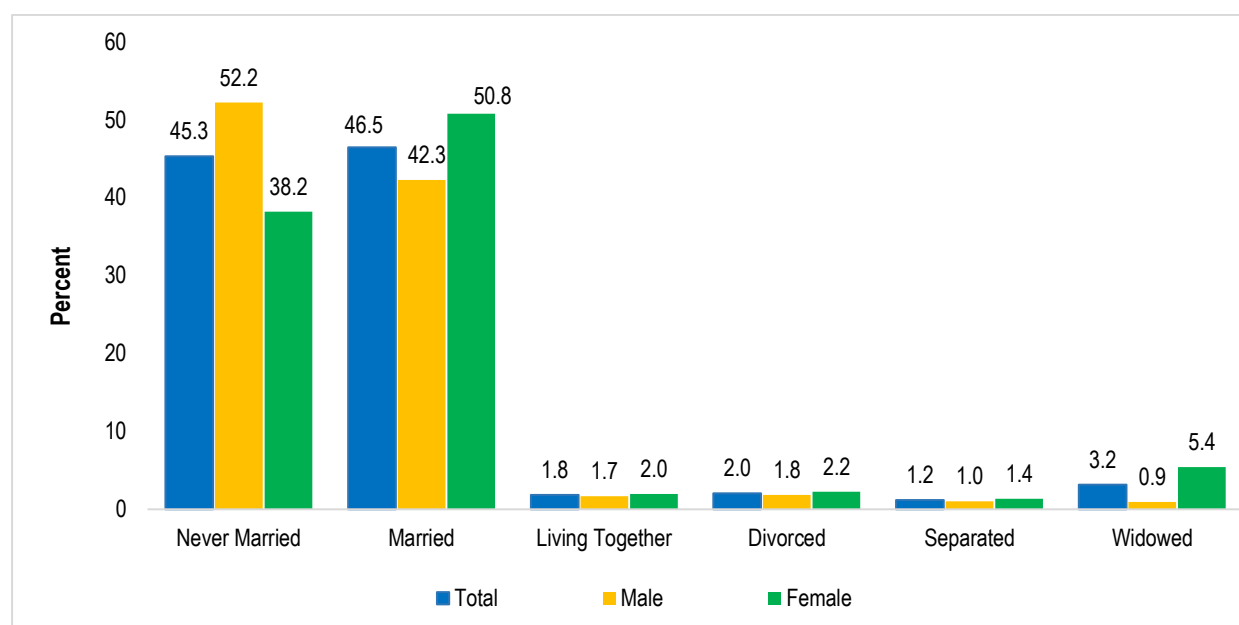
In Manyara Region, results show that 57.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (62.6%) than males (52.7%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (59.1%) compared with urban areas (50.5%). Nearly one-third (32.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 40.4 percent while for females it is 23.8 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (30.9% and 38.3% 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 (6.7%) than males (1.2%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Manyara Region is 3.9 while for urban areas it is 3.8 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,032,288	100	100	100	853,304	100	100	100	178,984	100	100	100
Never Married	332,033	32.2	40.4	23.8	263,437	30.9	39.8	21.7	68,596	38.3	43.4	33.3
Married	594,772	57.6	52.7	62.6	504,448	59.1	53.5	64.9	90,324	50.5	49.1	51.8
Living Together	23,395	2.3	2.1	2.4	18,910	2.2	2.0	2.4	4,485	2.5	2.5	2.5
Divorced	26,202	2.5	2.3	2.8	20,685	2.4	2.3	2.6	5,517	3.1	2.4	3.8
Separated	15,429	1.5	1.3	1.7	12,182	1.4	1.3	1.6	3,247	1.8	1.4	2.2
Widowed	40,457	3.9	1.2	6.7	33,642	3.9	1.1	6.8	6,815	3.8	1.3	6.3

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



The percentage of married persons increased as the age increase and attained its maximum point of 81.6 percent at persons aged 40-44 years and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.1 percent for those aged 15–19 years to 4.8 percent for those aged 60-64 years and started to decline gradually up to 2.8 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 39.7 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,032,288	32.2	57.6	2.3	2.5	1.5	3.9
15 - 19	189,276	87.3	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	159,846	54.8	41.8	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	130,798	29.3	64.4	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.4
30 - 34	109,593	15.7	75.7	3.3	3.0	1.5	0.8
35 - 39	90,534	9.0	80.6	3.2	3.7	2.0	1.5
40 - 44	80,018	6.2	81.6	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.6
45 - 49	66,839	5.1	80.5	2.7	4.6	2.7	4.3
50 - 54	58,215	4.2	79.1	2.6	4.8	3.0	6.4
55 - 59	40,094	3.7	76.8	2.5	4.6	3.0	9.5
60 - 64	33,875	3.4	72.3	2.3	4.8	3.1	14.1
65 - 69	20,442	3.2	69.4	2.2	4.4	3.2	17.7
70 - 74	18,123	3.1	63.9	2.1	4.3	2.9	23.7
75 - 79	11,364	2.5	61.1	2.0	3.6	2.8	28.0
80+	23,271	2.4	51.0	1.8	2.8	2.3	39.7

Results show that 52.2 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 42.3 percent are married and 1.7 percent are living together. The trend shows that percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases while the percentage of married persons increases 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	649,192	52.2	42.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.9
10 – 14	128,942	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	96,405	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	78,146	76.8	21.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	65,347	42.6	52.5	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.1
30 – 34	55,724	22.2	70.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.2
35 – 39	45,598	12.6	78.7	3.3	3.3	1.8	0.3
40 – 44	40,976	8.3	82.0	3.1	3.9	2.1	0.6
45 – 49	34,260	6.9	82.4	2.9	4.3	2.4	1.1
50 – 54	30,281	5.5	82.9	2.7	4.4	2.7	1.8
55 – 59	21,084	5.0	82.5	2.7	4.3	2.7	2.9
60 – 64	17,639	4.5	81.4	2.6	4.6	2.8	4.0
65 – 69	10,488	4.4	80.0	2.5	4.4	3.1	5.5
70 – 74	8,932	4.5	77.8	2.6	4.9	3.0	7.2
75 – 79	5,419	3.8	76.8	2.5	4.2	3.1	9.7
80+	9,951	3.6	72.0	2.7	3.5	2.9	15.3

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 50.8 percent are married, 38.2 percent are never married and 2.0 percent are living together. The trend shows that percentage of never married females decreases as age increases while the percentage of married females increases 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	634,000	38.2	50.8	2.0	2.2	1.4	5.4
10 – 14	121,962	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	92,871	77.1	21.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	81,700	33.8	61.1	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.2
25 – 29	65,451	16.1	76.3	3.4	2.3	1.2	0.7
30 – 34	53,869	8.9	81.3	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.4
35 – 39	44,936	5.3	82.5	3.1	4.0	2.3	2.7
40 – 44	39,042	4.0	81.1	2.8	4.7	2.7	4.7
45 – 49	32,579	3.3	78.6	2.5	4.9	3.0	7.6
50 – 54	27,934	2.7	74.9	2.5	5.1	3.4	11.3
55 – 59	19,010	2.2	70.4	2.3	4.9	3.4	16.8
60 – 64	16,236	2.1	62.4	2.0	5.1	3.4	25.0
65 – 69	9,954	2.0	58.2	1.8	4.3	3.2	30.5
70 – 74	9,191	1.8	50.5	1.5	3.7	2.8	39.6
75 – 79	5,945	1.3	46.8	1.5	3.1	2.5	44.7
80+	13,320	1.4	35.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	57.8

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 Manyara Region is 57.4 while for age group 65 years and above is 60.9 percent. Percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 27.7 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Manyara Region is almost universal. There is a relatively insignificant proportion (2.0 and 2.3 %) 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,283,192	45.3	46.5	1.8	2.0	1.2	3.2
10 – 14	250,904	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 – 17	367,724	97.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 24	349,122	72.4	25.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
15 – 35	612,719	50.7	44.9	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.3
15 – 64	959,088	34.4	57.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.1
65+	73,200	2.8	60.9	2.0	3.7	2.8	27.7
70+	52,758	2.7	57.6	2.0	3.5	2.6	31.7

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 40.4 percent of male and 23.8 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is slightly higher for females (2.8%) than males (2.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.7%) than males (1.2 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	520,250	40.4	52.7	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	96,405	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	78,146	76.8	21.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	65,347	42.6	52.5	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.1
30 – 34	55,724	22.2	70.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.2
35 – 39	45,598	12.6	78.7	3.3	3.3	1.8	0.3
40 – 44	40,976	8.3	82.0	3.1	3.9	2.1	0.6
45 – 49	34,260	6.9	82.4	2.9	4.3	2.4	1.1
50 – 54	30,281	5.5	82.9	2.7	4.4	2.7	1.8
55 – 59	21,084	5.0	82.5	2.7	4.3	2.7	2.9
60 – 64	17,639	4.5	81.4	2.6	4.6	2.8	4.0
65 – 69	10,488	4.4	80.0	2.5	4.4	3.1	5.5
70 – 74	8,932	4.5	77.8	2.6	4.9	3.0	7.2
75 – 79	5,419	3.8	76.8	2.5	4.2	3.1	9.7
80+	9,951	3.6	72.0	2.7	3.5	2.9	15.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	512,038	23.8	62.6	2.4	2.8	1.7	6.7
15 – 19	92,871	77.1	21.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	81,700	33.8	61.1	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.2
25 – 29	65,451	16.1	76.3	3.4	2.3	1.2	0.7
30 – 34	53,869	8.9	81.3	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.4
35 – 39	44,936	5.3	82.5	3.1	4.0	2.3	2.7
40 – 44	39,042	4.0	81.1	2.8	4.7	2.7	4.7
45 – 49	32,579	3.3	78.6	2.5	4.9	3.0	7.6
50 – 54	27,934	2.7	74.9	2.5	5.1	3.4	11.3
55 – 59	19,010	2.2	70.4	2.3	4.9	3.4	16.8
60 – 64	16,236	2.1	62.4	2.0	5.1	3.4	25.0
65 – 69	9,954	2.0	58.2	1.8	4.3	3.2	30.5
70 – 74	9,191	1.8	50.5	1.5	3.7	2.8	39.6
75 – 79	5,945	1.3	46.8	1.5	3.1	2.5	44.7
80+	13,320	1.4	35.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	57.8

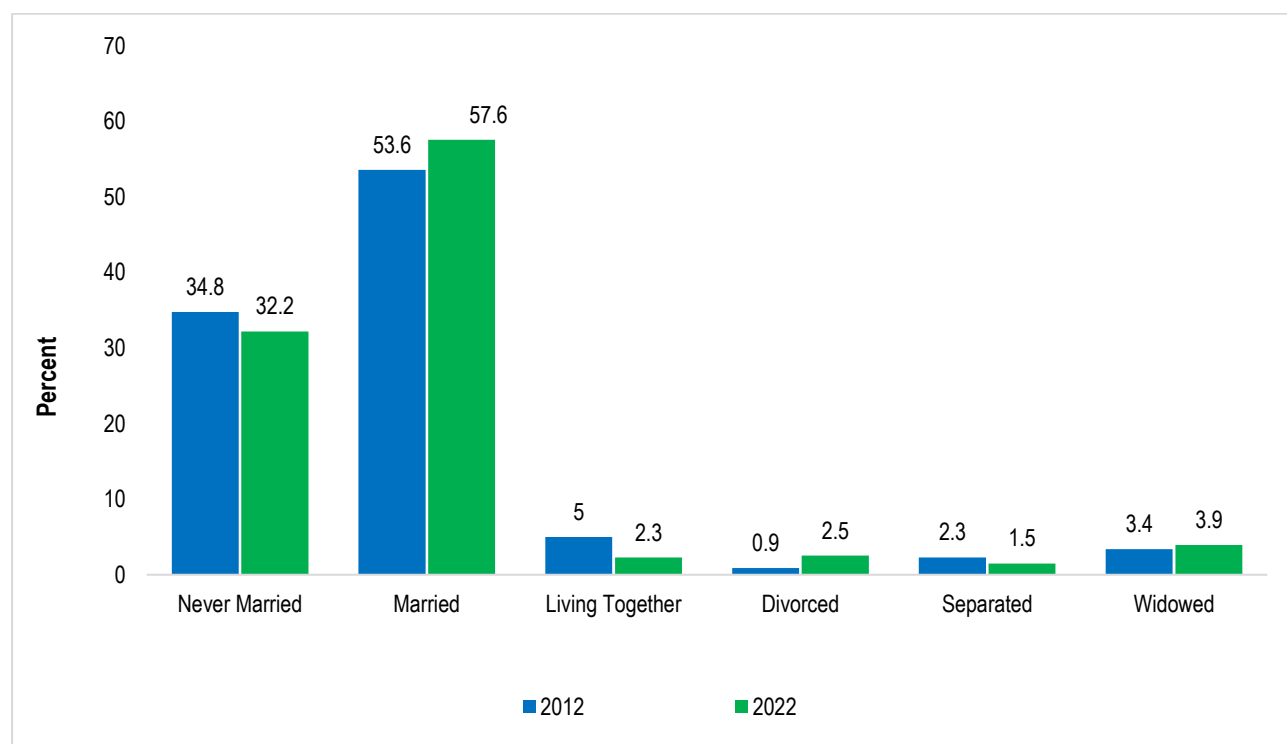
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 24.3 percent in Kiteto District to 38.4 percent in Mbulu Town Council. For the married category the range is from 48.3 percent in Babati Town to 65.7 percent in Kiteto District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 2.9 percent in Mbulu District Council to 4.7 percent in Babati Town Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,032,288	32.2	57.6	2.3	2.5	1.5	3.9
Rural	853,304	30.9	59.1	2.2	2.4	1.4	3.9
Urban	178,984	38.3	50.5	2.5	3.1	1.8	3.8
Council							
Babati District	213,106	35.2	52.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	4.3
Babati Town	80,440	38.3	48.3	2.9	3.5	2.3	4.7
Hanang District	194,794	33.7	56.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.8
Mbulu District	129,114	34.8	57.9	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.9
Mbulu Town	80,304	38.4	54.0	1.8	1.6	1.2	3.0
Simanjiro District	150,756	26.6	62.5	3.4	2.0	1.4	4.1
Kiteto District	183,774	24.3	65.7	1.6	3.1	1.1	4.2

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

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

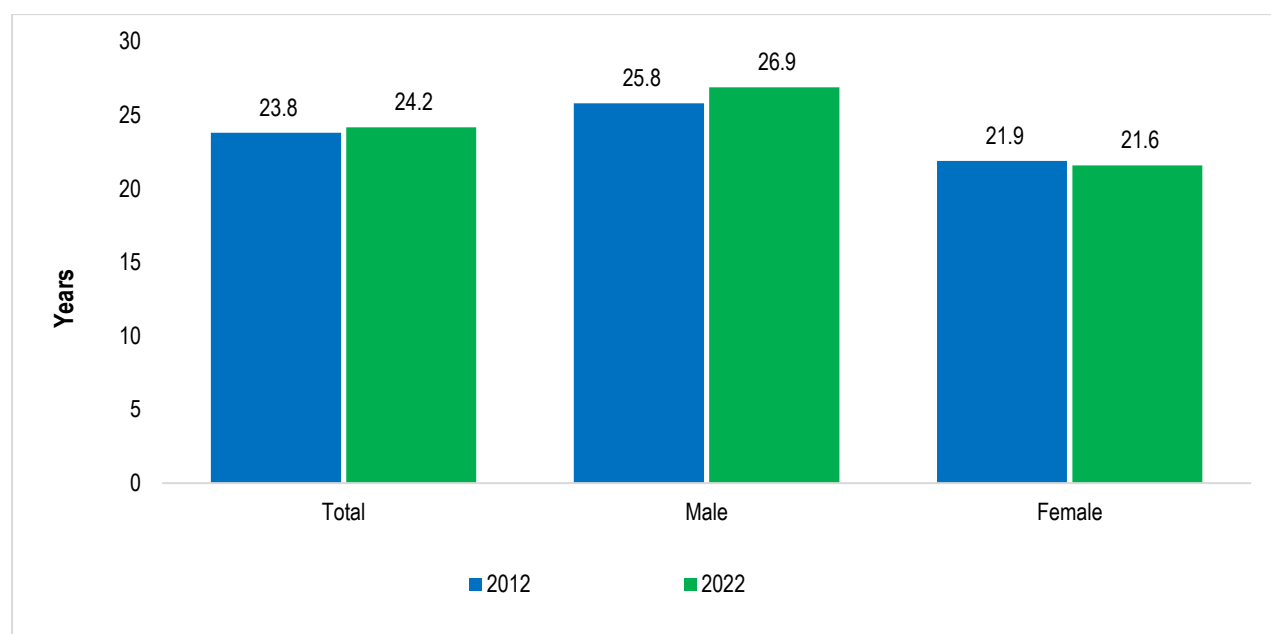


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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, in Manyara Region MAFM in 2022 is 24.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.6 years) than males (26.9 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.9 years in 2012 to 21.6 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 26.9 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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

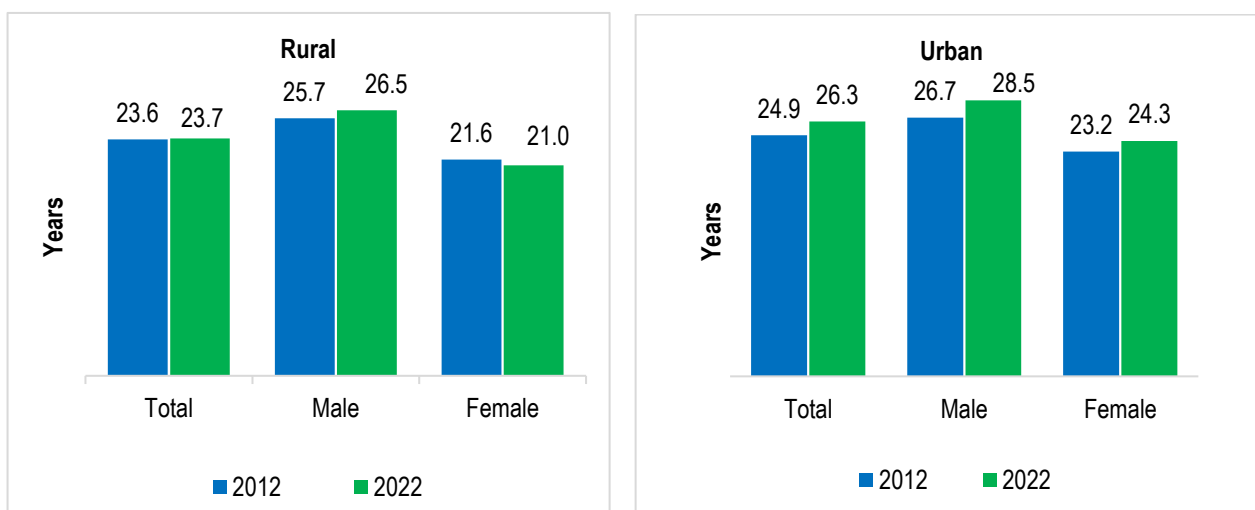
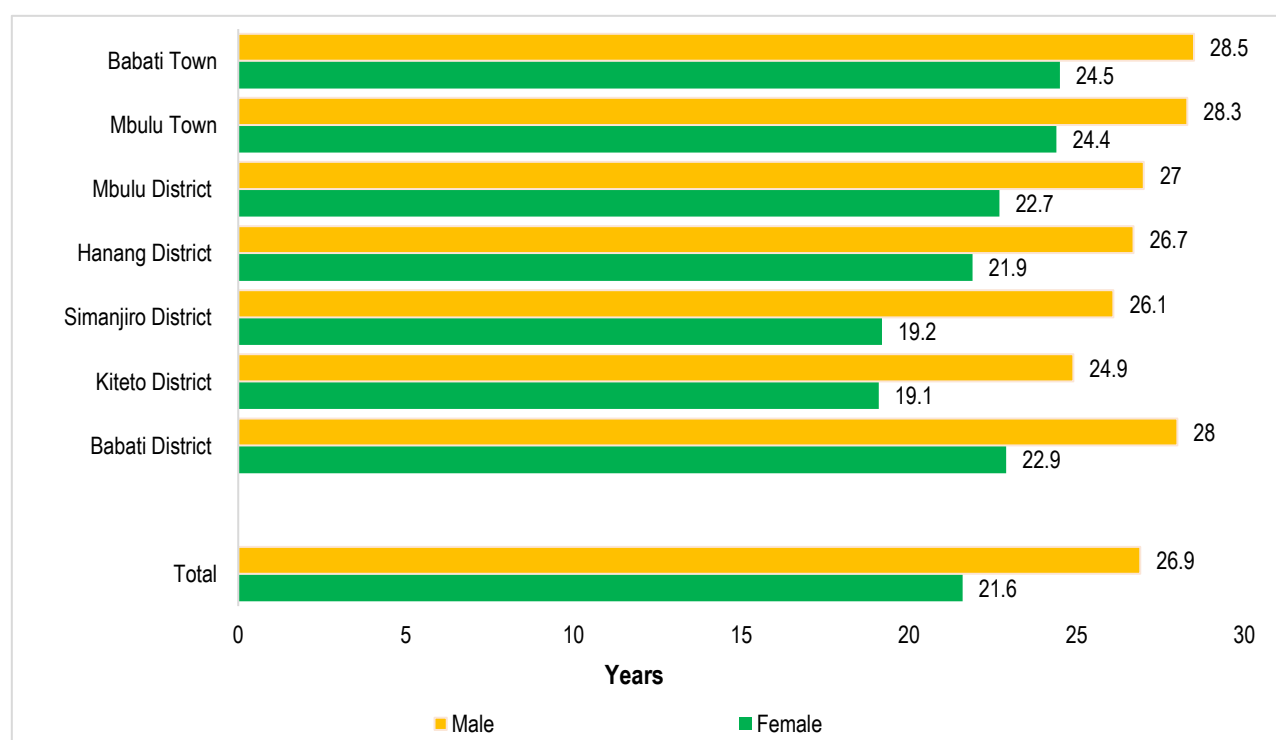


Table 5.9 shows that in Manyara Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.9 years in 2012 to 21.6 years in 2022 while for males increased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 26.9 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.8	25.8	21.9	24.2	26.9	21.6
Rural	23.6	25.7	21.6	23.7	26.5	21.0
Urban	24.9	26.7	23.2	26.3	28.5	24.3
Council						
Babati District	24.2	25.9	22.5	25.5	28.0	22.9
Babati Town	24.8	26.5	23.0	26.4	28.5	24.5
Hanang District	23.9	25.6	22.1	24.4	26.7	21.9
Mbulu District	26.8	28.0	25.6	25.0	27.0	22.7
Mbulu Town	27.2	28.4	26.1	26.5	28.3	24.4
Simanjiro District	22.6	25.9	19.7	22.3	26.1	19.2
Kiteto District	22.2	24.8	19.8	21.7	24.9	19.1

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Babati Town Council having the highest MAFM for both males (28.5 years) and females (24.5 years), followed by Mbulu Town Council (28.3 years for males and 24.4 years for females), and Babati District Council (28.0 and 22.9 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Kiteto District Council (24.9 years) for females and (19.1 years) for males.

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

Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 73 percent (72.9%) of the population in Manyara Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About 48 percent (48.1%) of children under-five years have birth certificate.
- More than 13 percent of persons (13.6%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 21.2 percent have national identification cards.
- About five percent (4.9%) persons in Manyara 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

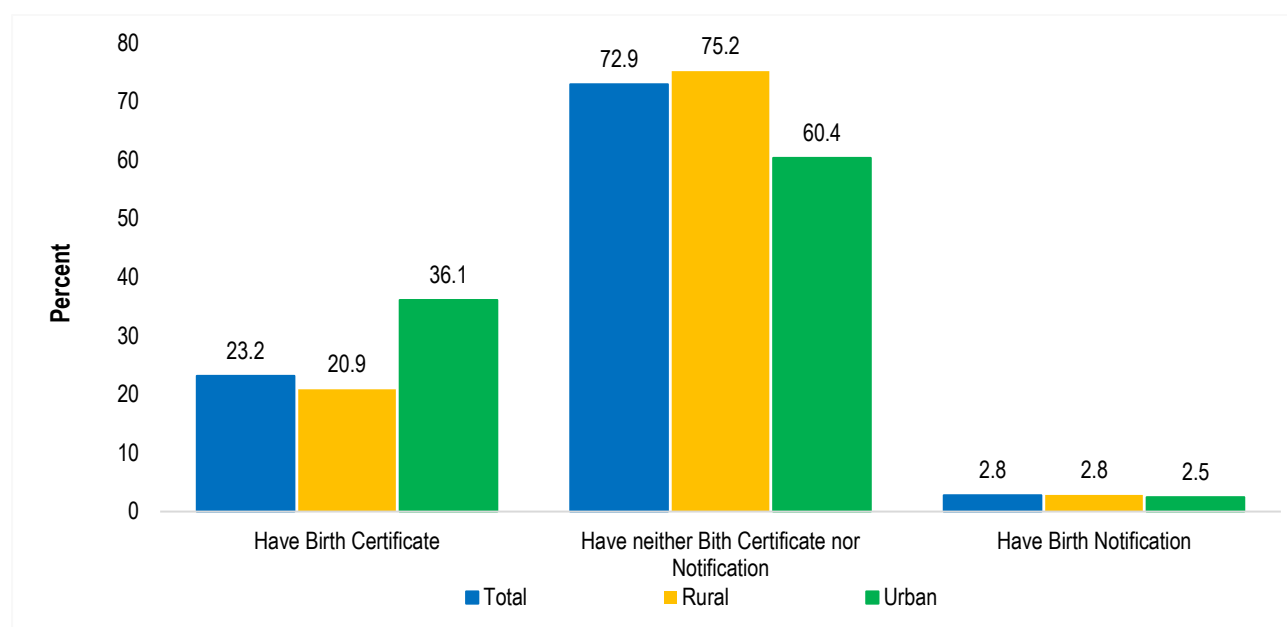
A birth certificate is a vital record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Manyara Region 23.2 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (72.9%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (48.1 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (32.7%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (23.6%) than females (22.8%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in urban (36.1%) than in rural areas (20.9%). Further results show, 36.9 percent of males and 35.3 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (21.2% and 20.5 % 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 Manyara Region 2.8 percent of the population have birth notifications, with the same percentage observed in both rural and urban areas (2.8% each) as indicated in (Table 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC**Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Manyara 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	23.2	23.6	22.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	72.9	72.5	73.4	1.1	1.2	1.0
0 – 4	48.1	48.4	47.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	46.1	45.9	46.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	32.7	32.7	32.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	62.2	62.3	62.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 – 14	20.5	20.1	20.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	74.4	74.7	74.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 – 19	19.9	19.0	20.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	75.9	76.7	75.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	18.6	18.9	18.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	78.1	77.5	78.8	1.4	1.6	1.1
25 – 29	16.1	17.2	15.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	81.1	79.8	82.3	1.2	1.4	0.9
30 – 34	14.7	16.6	12.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	83.0	81.0	85.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 – 39	11.6	13.5	9.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	86.1	84.2	88.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
40 – 44	8.5	9.5	7.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	89.4	88.4	90.5	0.9	1.1	0.8
45 – 49	7.4	8.2	6.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.6	89.7	91.6	0.9	1.0	0.8
50 – 54	6.5	7.3	5.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.6	90.7	92.6	0.9	1.0	0.8
55 – 59	6.2	6.8	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.0	91.5	92.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
60 – 64	5.6	6.4	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	92.6	91.8	93.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
65 – 69	5.1	6.0	4.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	93.3	92.3	94.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
70 – 74	3.2	3.7	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	95.2	94.7	95.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
75 – 79	2.4	2.7	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	96.0	95.7	96.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
80+	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	96.2	96.1	96.3	1.0	0.9	1.0

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate, Status, Sex and Age Groups; Manyara 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 Sexes	Male	Female
Total	20.9	21.2	20.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	75.2	74.8	75.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
0 – 4	45.9	46.2	45.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	48.3	48.1	48.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
5 – 9	29.9	29.8	29.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	64.9	65.0	64.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 – 14	17.8	17.5	18.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	77.0	77.3	76.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 – 19	16.8	16.0	17.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	79.0	79.6	78.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
20 – 24	15.2	15.7	14.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	81.5	80.7	82.2	1.3	1.6	1.1
25 – 29	12.7	13.6	11.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	84.5	83.4	85.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
30 – 34	11.5	13.2	9.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	86.2	84.3	88.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 – 39	8.8	10.4	7.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	88.9	87.3	90.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
40 – 44	6.2	7.1	5.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	91.8	90.9	92.6	0.9	1.0	0.8
45 – 49	5.6	6.3	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	92.5	91.7	93.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
50 – 54	4.9	5.6	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	93.2	92.4	94.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
55 – 59	4.8	5.2	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.5	93.0	94.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
60 – 64	4.3	5.1	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	94.0	93.2	94.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
65 – 69	4.1	4.8	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	94.4	93.5	95.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
70 – 74	2.6	3.0	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	95.8	95.4	96.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
75 – 79	2.2	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	96.3	96.0	96.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
80+	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	96.3	96.3	96.4	1.0	0.9	1.1

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate, Status, Sex and Age Groups; Manyara 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	36.1	36.9	35.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	60.4	59.4	61.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
0 – 4	63.1	63.4	62.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	31.3	31.0	31.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
5 – 9	51.7	52.4	51.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	43.9	43.3	44.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 – 14	37.7	37.5	38.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	57.7	57.8	57.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
15 – 19	36.2	35.6	36.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	59.9	60.4	59.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	34.9	35.4	34.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	61.9	61.0	62.6	1.4	1.7	1.2
25 – 29	31.6	33.5	29.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	65.7	63.3	67.9	1.1	1.6	0.7
30 – 34	28.2	31.1	25.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	69.4	66.3	72.4	1.0	1.3	0.8
35 – 39	23.7	27.2	20.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	74.0	70.5	77.3	1.0	1.3	0.8
40 – 44	18.3	19.7	16.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	79.3	77.5	81.1	1.2	1.5	0.9
45 – 49	15.8	16.6	14.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	82.0	80.8	83.3	1.0	1.2	0.8
50 – 54	14.3	15.3	13.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	83.7	82.4	85.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
55 – 59	14.0	14.8	13.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	84.1	83.2	85.1	0.7	0.8	0.5
60 – 64	12.8	13.7	12.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	85.3	84.3	86.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 – 69	11.0	12.3	9.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	87.1	85.7	88.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
70 – 74	7.1	8.1	6.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	91.4	90.2	92.5	0.8	1.1	0.6
75 – 79	4.0	4.3	3.7	1.1	1.7	0.5	94.1	93.5	94.6	0.9	0.6	1.1
80+	2.9	3.9	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	95.3	94.5	95.8	0.9	0.8	1.0

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Babati Town (42.8%) and the lowest is Kiteto District (15.7%). Councils with percentage above the Regional average (23.2%) are Babati District (25.9%) and Simanjiro District (25.2%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate, Status, Sex and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

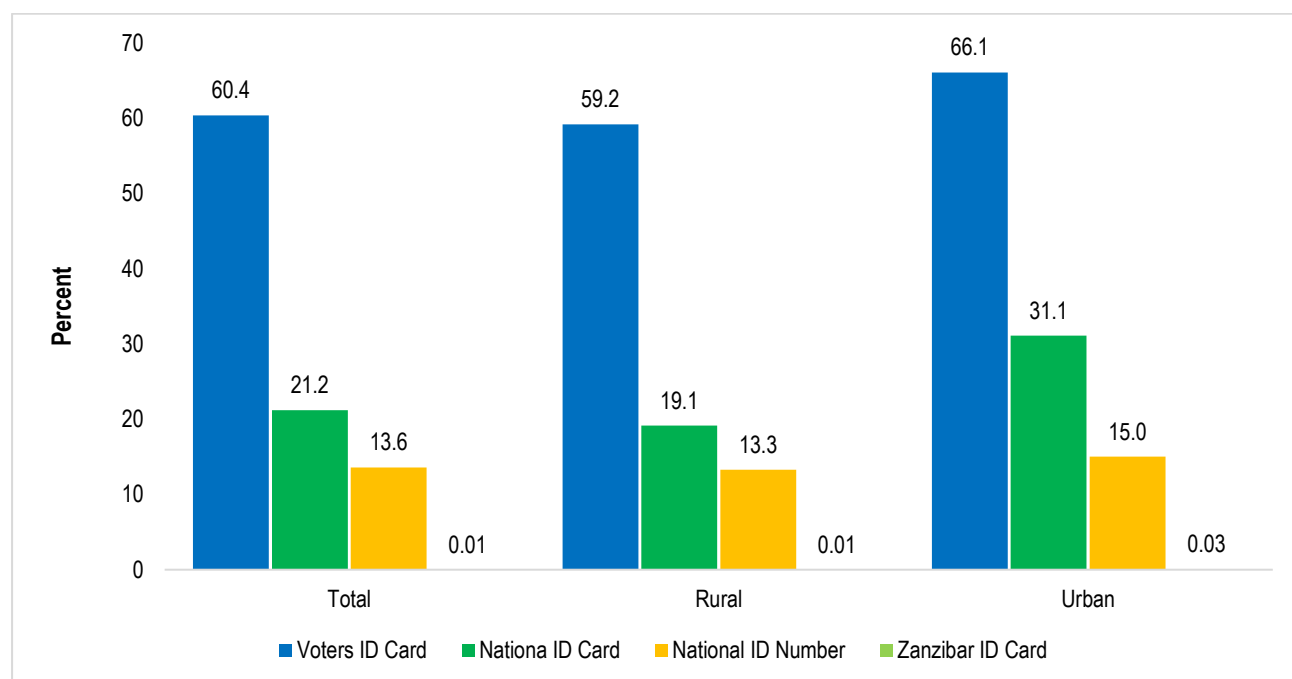
Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.2	23.6	22.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	72.9	72.5	73.4	1.1	1.2	1.0
Babati District	25.9	25.9	25.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	70.7	70.6	70.8	0.8	0.0	0.7
Babati Town	42.8	43.2	42.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	55.3	54.7	55.8	0.7	0.2	0.6
Hanang District	21.6	21.6	21.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	74.0	73.9	74.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Mbulu District	19.6	19.7	19.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	76.4	76.3	76.5	1.0	0.2	0.9
Mbulu Town	22.6	22.7	22.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	73.7	73.7	73.7	0.9	0.4	0.9
Simanjiro District	25.2	26.4	24.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	69.7	68.2	71.1	1.3	0.3	1.1
Kiteto District	15.7	16.4	15.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	80.6	79.8	81.3	1.4	0.2	1.4

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 188,504 persons (21.2%) aged 18 years and above in Manyara Region have national identification cards while 120,863 persons (13.6%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (31.1%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (19.1%). Additionally, results show that, 536,323 persons (60.4%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that 0.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card (Table 6.5). Further results reveal that 5.7 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC**Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	21.2	13.6	0.0	2.5	60.4	0.3	5.7
Rural	19.1	13.3	0.0	1.8	59.2	0.3	5.0
Urban	31.1	15.0	0.0	5.9	66.1	0.7	7.9
Council							
Babati District	17.5	23.3	0.0	2.2	63.9	0.3	5.5
Babati Town	37.1	15.3	0.0	8.0	67.2	0.8	10.3
Hanang District	22.6	11.4	0.0	2.2	59.3	0.2	4.8
Mbulu District	21.2	10.6	0.0	1.6	60.7	0.2	3.8
Mbulu Town	21.5	14.6	0.0	1.9	70.2	0.3	4.4
Simanjiro District	24.6	7.3	0.0	2.7	57.8	0.4	5.4
Kiteto District	14.2	10.6	0.0	1.6	51.9	0.3	6.4

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.9 percent of persons in private households in Manyara Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Babati Town council has the highest percentage (14.2%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by (6.0%) in Mbulu Town Council. In addition, there is 0.9 percent of persons with health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that 11.2 percent of persons in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with 3.8 percent.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,860,274	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	22.1	21.9	22.2
Rural	1,576,259	3.8	3.7	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	21.7	21.8	21.7
Urban	284,015	11.2	11.1	11.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	24.1	22.9	25.1
Council										
Babati District	370,728	4.6	4.4	4.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	31.3	30.9	31.8
Babati Town	126,706	14.2	13.7	14.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	28.2	27.9	28.5
Hanang District	365,808	4.4	4.2	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	14.4	14.4	14.5
Mbulu District	235,764	4.3	4.2	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	23.7	24.2	23.1
Mbulu Town	137,109	6.0	5.7	6.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	28.0	28.0	28.0
Simanjiro District	280,225	3.4	3.6	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	15.2	15.9	14.5
Kiteto District	343,934	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	15.1	14.8	15.4

6.3 Citizenship

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

Results show that 1,890,287 persons (99.9%) out of 1,892,502 persons enumerated in Manyara Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (859 persons) followed by other East African Countries (772 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,892,502	954,879	937,623	1,600,911	809,882	791,029	291,591	144,997	146,594
Tanzania	1,890,287	953,598	936,689	1,599,173	808,915	790,258	291,114	144,683	146,431
Other East African Countries	772	438	334	641	365	276	131	73	58
Other African Countries	859	526	333	627	351	276	232	175	57
Countries Outside Africa	583	317	266	469	251	218	114	66	48
No Citizenship	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (90.3%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (9.7%) children under 18 years are orphans which is proportionately higher in rural areas (9.8%) than urban area (8.8%).
- About seven percent (7.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About three percent (2.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Kiteto District Council has the highest proportion (13.0%) of orphans than other councils in Manyara Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

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

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash, 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 90.3 percent of all children under 18 years in Manyara Region has both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 94.0 percent for children under one year to 84.1 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (5.4%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.6%). 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; Manyara 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	977,034	882,567	90.3	15,302	1.6	53,113	5.4	26,052	2.7
0	65,774	61,845	94.0	528.0	0.8	1,868	2.8	1,533.0	2.3
1	58,716	55,244	94.1	462.0	0.8	1,785	3.0	1,225.0	2.1
2	60,889	56,816	93.3	590.0	1.0	2,116	3.5	1,367.0	2.2
3	64,395	59,751	92.8	721.0	1.1	2,494	3.9	1,429.0	2.2
4	63,770	58,834	92.3	737.0	1.2	2,714	4.3	1,485.0	2.3
5	63,092	57,762	91.6	823.0	1.3	3,055	4.8	1,452.0	2.3
6	60,635	55,536	91.6	771.0	1.3	2,922	4.8	1,406.0	2.3
7	61,060	55,592	91.0	874.0	1.4	3,143	5.1	1,451.0	2.4
8	57,690	52,132	90.4	857.0	1.5	3,270	5.7	1,431.0	2.5
9	53,289	48,030	90.1	895.0	1.7	3,061	5.7	1,303.0	2.4
10	54,545	48,637	89.2	977.0	1.8	3,417	6.3	1,514.0	2.8
11	43,462	38,837	89.4	822.0	1.9	2,661	6.1	1,142.0	2.6
12	58,199	51,422	88.4	1,151.0	2.0	3,982	6.8	1,644.0	2.8
13	45,473	40,002	88.0	938.0	2.1	3,258	7.2	1,275.0	2.8
14	49,225	42,567	86.5	1,178.0	2.4	3,901	7.9	1,579.0	3.2
15	40,971	35,222	86.0	976.0	2.4	3,212	7.8	1,561.0	3.8
16	37,553	32,114	85.5	966.0	2.6	3,029	8.1	1,444.0	3.8
17	38,296	32,224	84.1	1,036.0	2.7	3,225	8.4	1,811.0	4.7

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Manyara 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	495,126	446,860	90.3	7,781	1.6	27,059	5.5	13,426	2.7
0	32,839	30,919	94.2	246	0.7	900	2.7	774	2.4
1	29,572	27,790	94.0	233	0.8	921	3.1	628	2.1
2	30,542	28,523	93.4	297	1.0	1,052	3.4	670	2.2
3	32,481	30,147	92.8	369	1.1	1,237	3.8	728	2.2
4	31,621	29,168	92.2	356	1.1	1,367	4.3	730	2.3
5	32,073	29,313	91.4	440	1.4	1,579	4.9	741	2.3
6	30,763	28,176	91.6	399	1.3	1,488	4.8	700	2.3
7	30,923	28,097	90.9	441	1.4	1,632	5.3	753	2.4
8	28,705	25,869	90.1	420	1.5	1,672	5.8	744	2.6
9	26,168	23,701	90.6	427	1.6	1,436	5.5	604	2.3
10	28,710	25,557	89.0	499	1.7	1,841	6.4	813	2.8
11	22,132	19,765	89.3	419	1.9	1,356	6.1	592	2.7
12	29,861	26,363	88.3	613	2.1	2,025	6.8	860	2.9
13	23,147	20,368	88.0	474	2.0	1,636	7.1	669	2.9
14	25,092	21,569	86.0	621	2.5	2,040	8.1	862	3.4
15	21,176	18,205	86.0	490	2.3	1,641	7.7	840	4.0
16	19,119	16,349	85.5	499	2.6	1,534	8.0	737	3.9
17	20,202	16,981	84.1	538	2.7	1,702	8.4	981	4.9

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Manyara 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	481,908	435,707	90.4	7,521	1.6	26,054	5.4	12,626	2.6
0	32,935	30,926	93.9	282	0.9	968.0	2.9	759.0	2.3
1	29,144	27,454	94.2	229	0.8	864.0	3.0	597.0	2.0
2	30,347	28,293	93.2	293	1.0	1,064.0	3.5	697.0	2.3
3	31,914	29,604	92.8	352	1.1	1,257.0	3.9	701.0	2.2
4	32,149	29,666	92.3	381	1.2	1,347.0	4.2	755.0	2.3
5	31,019	28,449	91.7	383	1.2	1,476.0	4.8	711.0	2.3
6	29,872	27,360	91.6	372	1.2	1,434.0	4.8	706.0	2.4
7	30,137	27,495	91.2	433	1.4	1,511.0	5.0	698.0	2.3
8	28,985	26,263	90.6	437	1.5	1,598.0	5.5	687.0	2.4
9	27,121	24,329	89.7	468	1.7	1,625.0	6.0	699.0	2.6
10	25,835	23,080	89.3	478	1.9	1,576.0	6.1	701.0	2.7
11	21,330	19,072	89.4	403	1.9	1,305.0	6.1	550.0	2.6
12	28,338	25,059	88.4	538	1.9	1,957.0	6.9	784.0	2.8
13	22,326	19,634	87.9	464	2.1	1,622.0	7.3	606.0	2.7
14	24,133	20,998	87.0	557	2.3	1,861.0	7.7	717.0	3.0
15	19,795	17,017	86.0	486	2.5	1,571.0	7.9	721.0	3.6
16	18,434	15,765	85.5	467	2.5	1,495.0	8.1	707.0	3.8
17	18,094	15,243	84.2	498	2.8	1,523.0	8.4	830.0	4.6

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 Manyara Region ranges from 87.0 percent to 92.0 percent. Mbulu District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (92.0%) while Kiteto District Council has the least (87.0%).

The results further show that Simanjiro District Council has the highest percentage (7.0%) of children with father dead and mother alive compared with other councils while Mbulu Town Council has the highest percentage of children with father alive and mother dead (1.8%) and Kiteto District Council for father dead and mother dead (4.5%).

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	977,034	882,567	90.3	15,302	1.6	53,113	5.4	26,052	2.7
Rural	846,103	763,189	90.2	13,186	1.6	47,174	5.6	22,554	2.7
Urban	130,931	119,378	91.2	2,116	1.6	5,939	4.5	3,498	2.7
Council									
Babati District	186,661	170,496	91.3	2,881	1.5	8,802	4.7	4,482	2.4
Babati Town	57,080	52,457	91.9	798	1.4	2,385	4.2	1,440	2.5
Hanang District	196,542	179,248	91.2	3,415	1.7	9,866	5.0	4,013	2.0
Mbulu District	124,451	114,534	92.0	1,935	1.6	5,443	4.4	2,539	2.0
Mbulu Town	67,282	61,708	91.7	1,207	1.8	2,954	4.4	1,413	2.1
Simanjiro District	156,397	139,962	89.5	1,781	1.1	10,983	7.0	3,671	2.3
Kiteto District	188,621	164,162	87.0	3,285	1.7	12,680	6.7	8,494	4.5

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Manyara Region, 9.7 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that seven percent (7.0%) of the children lost either father or mother and about three percent (2.7%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (9.8%) than urban areas (8.8%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 8.0 percent in Mbulu District to 13.0 percent in Kiteto District. Kiteto District has the highest percentage of orphans compared with other councils (Table 7.5).

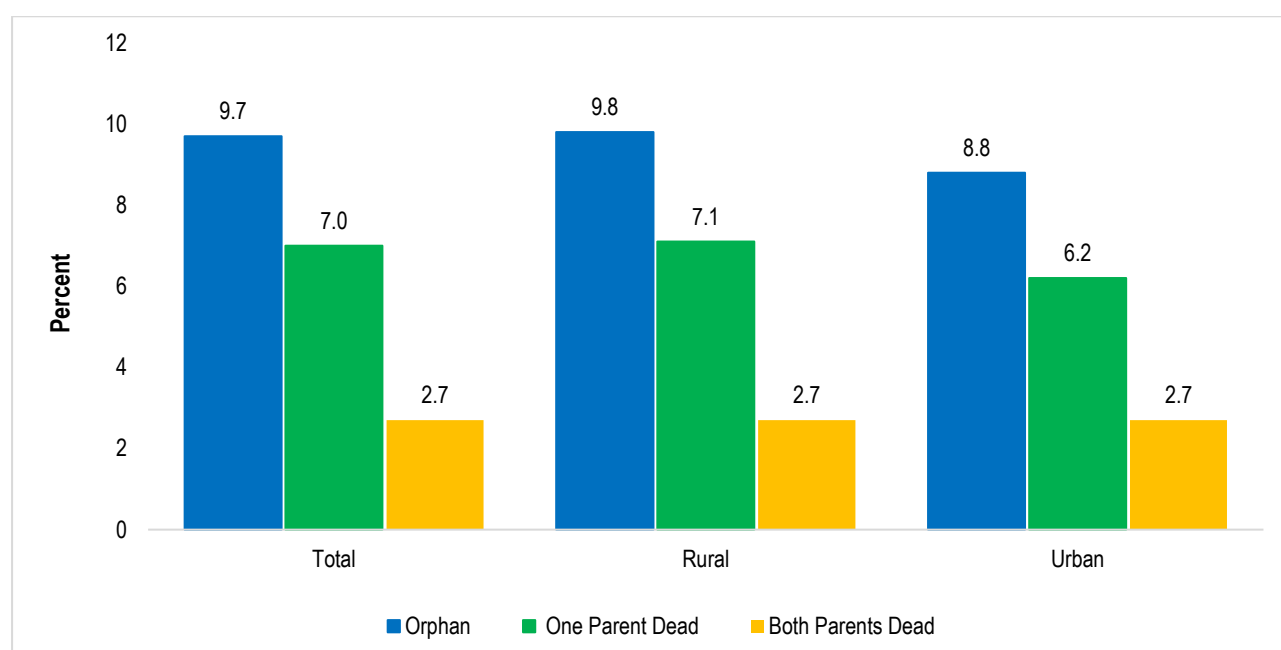
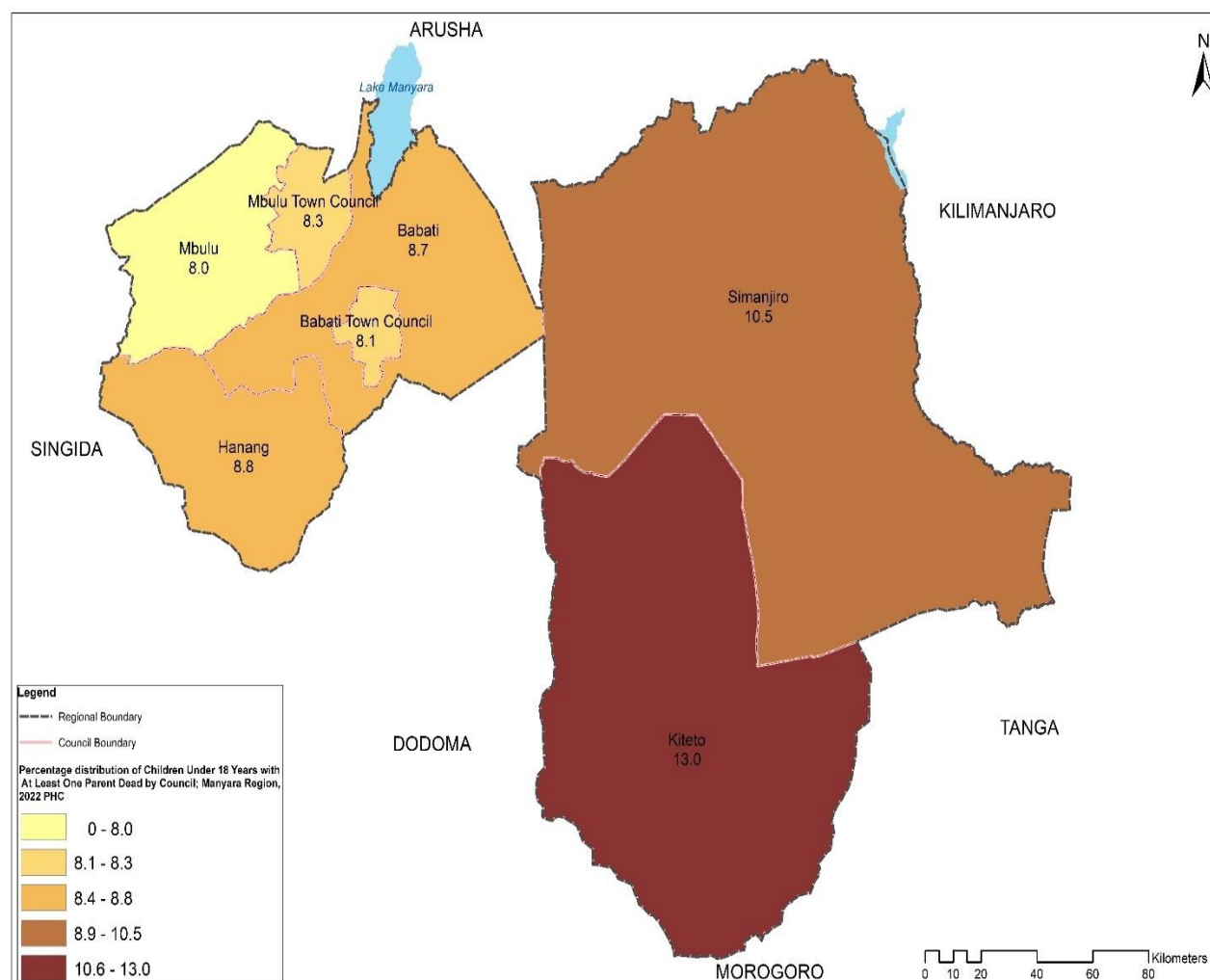
Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence in Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	977,034	882,567	90.3	68,415	7.0	26,052	2.7	94,467	9.7
Rural	846,103	763,189	90.2	60,360	7.1	22,554	2.7	82,914	9.8
Urban	130,931	119,378	91.2	8,055	6.2	3,498	2.7	11,553	8.8
Council									
Babati District	186,661	170,496	91.3	11,683	6.3	4,482	2.4	16,165	8.7
Babati Town	57,080	52,457	91.9	3,183	5.6	1,440	2.5	4,623	8.1
Hanang District	196,542	179,248	91.2	13,281	6.8	4,013	2.0	17,294	8.8
Mbulu District	124,451	114,534	92.0	7,378	5.9	2,539	2.0	9,917	8.0
Mbulu Town	67,282	61,708	91.7	4,161	6.2	1,413	2.1	5,574	8.3
Simanjiro District	156,397	139,962	89.5	12,764	8.2	3,671	2.3	16,435	10.5
Kiteto District	188,621	164,162	87.0	15,965	8.5	8,494	4.5	24,459	13.0

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

Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- About three quarters (74.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region are literate; 71.7 percent in rural and 90.9 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 68.7 percent. It is higher among males (70.3%) than females (67.1%).
- More than 78 percent (78.5%) of the primary school population aged (7-13) are attending school and 18.7 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 78.5 percent. It is higher (93.2%) in urban than in rural areas (76.3%).
- Majority (77.9%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 16.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About four percent (3.9%) of the population attained university and 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. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 1,578,958 persons aged five years and above 1,179,952 persons (74.7 %) in Manyara Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (76.8%) than females (72.6%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate is observed for persons aged 10-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 65 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 (90.9%) than in rural areas (71.7%). 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

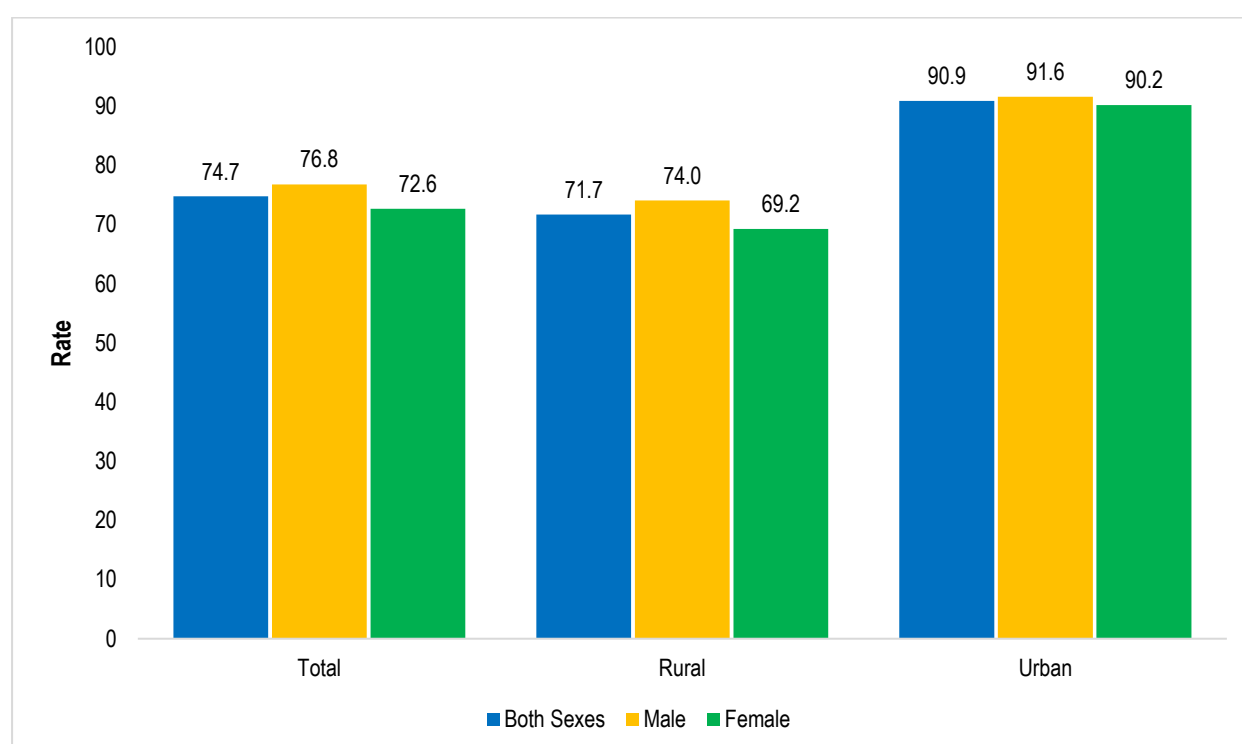
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,578,958	797,824	781,134	1,179,952	612,556	567,396	74.7	76.8	72.6
5 – 9	295,766	148,632	147,134	158,363	76,773	81,590	53.5	51.7	55.5
10-14	250,904	128,942	121,962	214,393	107,972	106,421	85.4	83.7	87.3
15 - 19	189,276	96,405	92,871	161,427	82,733	78,694	85.3	85.8	84.7
20 - 24	159,846	78,146	81,700	133,671	67,033	66,638	83.6	85.8	81.6
25 - 29	130,798	65,347	65,451	109,453	56,778	52,675	83.7	86.9	80.5
30 - 34	109,593	55,724	53,869	90,099	47,972	42,127	82.2	86.1	78.2
35 - 39	90,534	45,598	44,936	71,014	37,664	33,350	78.4	82.6	74.2
40 - 44	80,018	40,976	39,042	63,473	34,122	29,351	79.3	83.3	75.2
45 - 49	66,839	34,260	32,579	51,759	27,976	23,783	77.4	81.7	73.0
50 - 54	58,215	30,281	27,934	44,190	24,370	19,820	75.9	80.5	71.0
55 - 59	40,094	21,084	19,010	28,984	16,679	12,305	72.3	79.1	64.7
60 - 64	33,875	17,639	16,236	20,982	12,838	8,144	61.9	72.8	50.2
65 - 69	20,442	10,488	9,954	11,327	7,085	4,242	55.4	67.6	42.6
70 - 74	18,123	8,932	9,191	8,735	5,387	3,348	48.2	60.3	36.4
75 - 79	11,364	5,419	5,945	4,861	3,000	1,861	42.8	55.4	31.3
80+	23,271	9,951	13,320	7,221	4,174	3,047	31.0	41.9	22.9

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,327,761	672,995	654,766	951,645	498,224	453,421	71.7	74.0	69.2
5 – 9	257,757	129,794	127,963	128,590	62,373	66,217	49.9	48.1	51.7
10-14	216,700	111,986	104,714	181,367	91,712	89,655	83.7	81.9	85.6
15 – 19	158,708	81,618	77,090	131,793	68,446	63,347	83.0	83.9	82.2
20 – 24	131,901	64,935	66,966	106,720	54,343	52,377	80.9	83.7	78.2
25 – 29	106,786	53,613	53,173	86,324	45,483	40,841	80.8	84.8	76.8
30 – 34	88,681	45,175	43,506	70,236	37,902	32,334	79.2	83.9	74.3
35 – 39	73,397	37,082	36,315	55,006	29,632	25,374	74.9	79.9	69.9
40 – 44	65,110	33,229	31,881	49,563	26,802	22,761	76.1	80.7	71.4
45 – 49	54,849	27,956	26,893	40,691	22,063	18,628	74.2	78.9	69.3
50 – 54	48,476	25,024	23,452	35,348	19,470	15,878	72.9	77.8	67.7
55 – 59	33,710	17,660	16,050	23,402	13,528	9,874	69.4	76.6	61.5
60 – 64	28,483	14,910	13,573	16,689	10,434	6,255	58.6	70.0	46.1
65 – 69	17,343	8,821	8,522	8,975	5,659	3,316	51.7	64.2	38.9
70 – 74	15,553	7,679	7,874	7,039	4,400	2,639	45.3	57.3	33.5
75 – 79	9,861	4,706	5,155	3,974	2,497	1,477	40.3	53.1	28.7
80+	20,446	8,807	11,639	5,928	3,480	2,448	29.0	39.5	21.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	251,197	124,829	126,368	228,307	114,332	113,975	90.9	91.6	90.2
5 – 9	38,009	18,838	19,171	29,773	14,400	15,373	78.3	76.4	80.2
10-14	34,204	16,956	17,248	33,026	16,260	16,766	96.6	95.9	97.2
15 – 19	30,568	14,787	15,781	29,634	14,287	15,347	96.9	96.6	97.2
20 – 24	27,945	13,211	14,734	26,951	12,690	14,261	96.4	96.1	96.8
25 – 29	24,012	11,734	12,278	23,129	11,295	11,834	96.3	96.3	96.4
30 – 34	20,912	10,549	10,363	19,863	10,070	9,793	95.0	95.5	94.5
35 – 39	17,137	8,516	8,621	16,008	8,032	7,976	93.4	94.3	92.5
40 – 44	14,908	7,747	7,161	13,910	7,320	6,590	93.3	94.5	92.0
45 – 49	11,990	6,304	5,686	11,068	5,913	5,155	92.3	93.8	90.7
50 – 54	9,739	5,257	4,482	8,842	4,900	3,942	90.8	93.2	88.0
55 – 59	6,384	3,424	2,960	5,582	3,151	2,431	87.4	92.0	82.1
60 – 64	5,392	2,729	2,663	4,293	2,404	1,889	79.6	88.1	70.9
65 – 69	3,099	1,667	1,432	2,352	1,426	926	75.9	85.5	64.7
70 – 74	2,570	1,253	1,317	1,696	987	709	66.0	78.8	53.8
75 – 79	1,503	713	790	887	503	384	59.0	70.5	48.6
80+	2,825	1,144	1,681	1,293	694	599	45.8	60.7	35.6

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

8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth aged (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 85.9 percent and the rate is the highest (86.8%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Manyara Region is 76.8 percent and among secondary school age population is 86.8 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

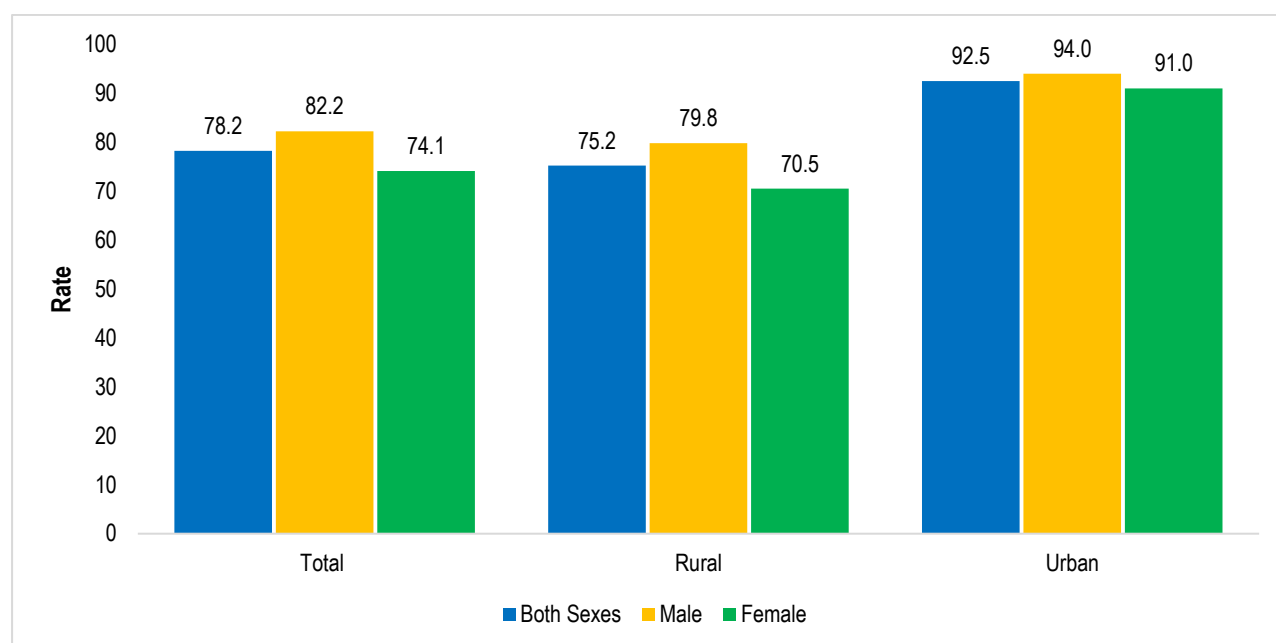
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	85.9	85.8	86.1	83.9	83.9	84.0	96.9	96.5	97.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	84.5	85.8	83.3	82.1	83.8	80.3	96.7	96.4	97.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	83.6	85.9	81.2	80.9	83.8	77.9	96.1	96.1	96.2
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	80.8	84.1	77.5	77.9	81.8	74.0	94.3	95.0	93.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	49.6	62.0	37.8	46.5	58.9	34.5	68.4	80.1	57.2
Population Aged 4 years and above	72.6	74.6	70.6	69.5	71.8	67.1	89.3	89.9	88.6
Population Aged 14+ years and above	78.6	82.4	74.8	75.7	80.0	71.3	92.6	94.1	91.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	77.1	81.7	72.5	74.0	79.2	68.7	91.9	93.7	90.2
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	76.8	75.0	78.6	74.2	72.4	76.1	93.2	92.4	93.9
Secondary School (14-17 years)	86.8	85.8	87.8	84.9	84.0	85.9	97.2	96.6	97.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

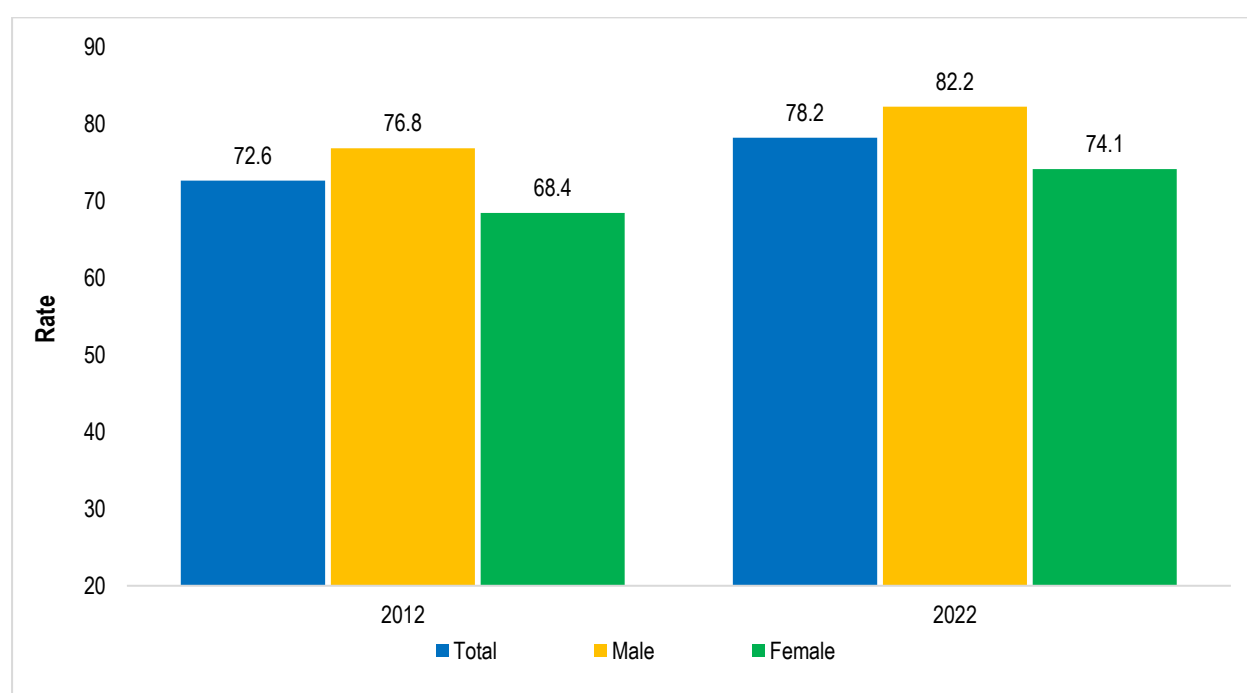
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 78.2 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (82.2%) than females (74.1%). Furthermore, results reveal that the adult literacy rate in urban areas is higher (92.5%) than in rural areas (75.2%). Males are more literate 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



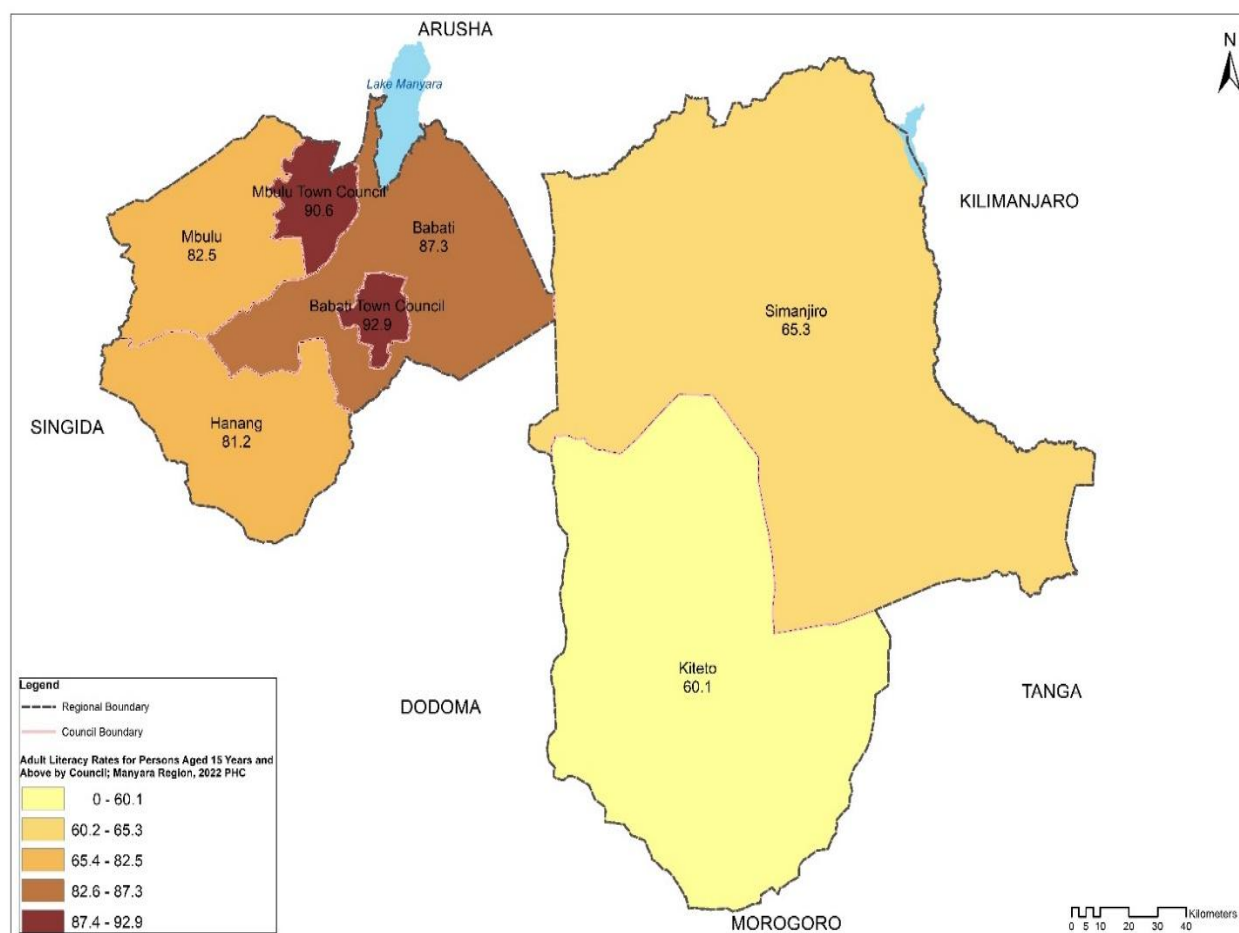
Literacy rates among adults increased from 72.6 percent in 2012 to 78.2 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (5.7 percentage point difference) than males (5.4 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Manyara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 60.1 percent in Kiteto District to 92.9 percent in Babati Town. Other council with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Mbulu Town (90.6%). Other council besides Kiteto District with relatively low adult literacy rates is Simanjiro District (65.3%) (Map 8.1 and Table 8.5).

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 72.6 percent in 2012 to 78.2 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 5.6 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 8.6 percent in Mbulu Town (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	72.6	76.8	68.4	78.2	82.2	74.1	5.6	5.4	5.7
Rural	84.0	83.5	84.5	75.2	79.8	70.5	(8.8)	(3.7)	(14.0)
Urban	80.7	83.2	78.4	92.5	94.0	91.0	11.8	10.8	12.6
Council									
Babati District	79.9	83.2	76.5	87.3	89.4	85.0	7.4	6.2	8.5
Babati Town	87.5	90.2	84.7	92.9	94.4	91.5	5.4	4.2	6.8
Hanang District	73.4	76.9	69.9	81.2	83.6	78.8	7.8	6.7	8.9
Mbulu District	75.9	77.6	74.2	82.5	84.0	80.8	6.6	6.4	6.6
Mbulu Town	82.0	83.8	80.1	90.6	91.7	89.3	8.6	7.9	9.2
Simanjiro District	61.3	69.4	53.4	65.3	74.3	56.6	4.0	4.9	3.2
Kiteto District	56.2	63.0	49.9	60.1	66.7	54.2	3.9	3.7	4.3

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Manyara Region, literacy rate is the highest in Kiswahili only (61.7%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (15.4%) and is lower for other languages (0.5%). In addition, results show that illiteracy rates increase with age, few aged groups misbehaved the trend.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	61.7	0.6	15.4	0.5	78.2	21.8	1,032,288
15 – 19	57.6	0.7	26.6	0.4	85.3	14.7	189,276
20 – 24	61.8	0.7	20.7	0.4	83.6	16.4	159,846
25 – 29	63.7	0.6	18.9	0.4	83.7	16.3	130,798
30 – 34	63.5	0.5	17.8	0.4	82.2	17.8	109,593
35 – 39	65.9	0.5	11.5	0.5	78.4	21.6	90,534
40 – 44	70.6	0.5	7.8	0.4	79.3	20.7	80,018
45 – 49	69.8	0.4	6.7	0.5	77.4	22.6	66,839
50 – 54	69.3	0.4	5.6	0.6	75.9	24.1	58,215
55 – 59	65.7	0.4	5.5	0.7	72.3	27.7	40,094
60 – 64	55.1	0.4	5.5	0.9	61.9	38.1	33,875
65 – 69	48.0	0.4	5.9	1.0	55.4	44.6	20,442
70 – 74	42.4	0.5	4.0	1.3	48.2	51.8	18,123
75 – 79	37.8	0.4	3.0	1.5	42.8	57.2	11,364
80+	27.3	0.5	1.1	2.2	31.0	69.0	23,271

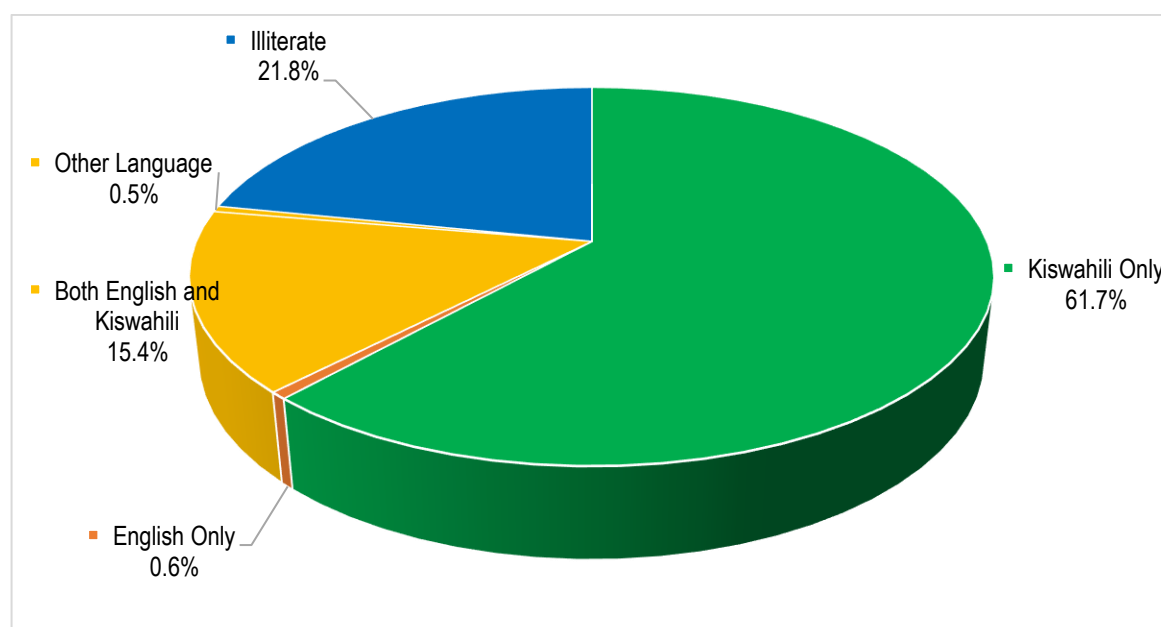
Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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 (62.3%) than in rural areas (61.6%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (29.4%) than in rural areas (12.4%). In urban areas, males are more literate in Kiswahili only (63.0%) than females (61.7%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	61.7	0.6	15.4	0.5	78.2	21.8	1,032,288
Male	65.6	0.6	15.7	0.5	82.2	17.8	520,250
Female	57.8	0.6	15.1	0.6	74.1	25.9	512,038
Rural	61.6	0.6	12.4	0.6	75.2	24.8	853,304
Male	66.1	0.6	12.7	0.5	79.8	20.2	431,215
Female	57.0	0.6	12.2	0.7	70.5	29.5	422,089
Urban	62.3	0.5	29.4	0.3	92.5	7.5	178,984
Male	63.0	0.5	30.2	0.4	94.0	6.0	89,035
Female	61.7	0.5	28.6	0.2	91.0	9.0	89,949

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

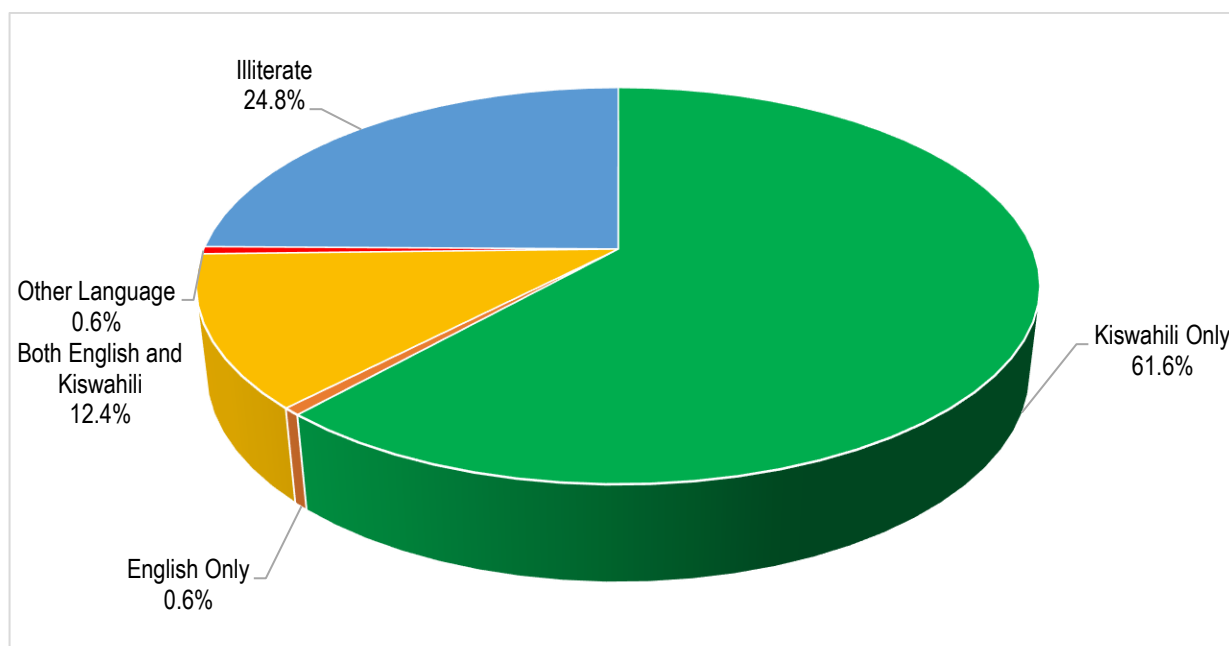


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Manyara Urban, 2022 PHC

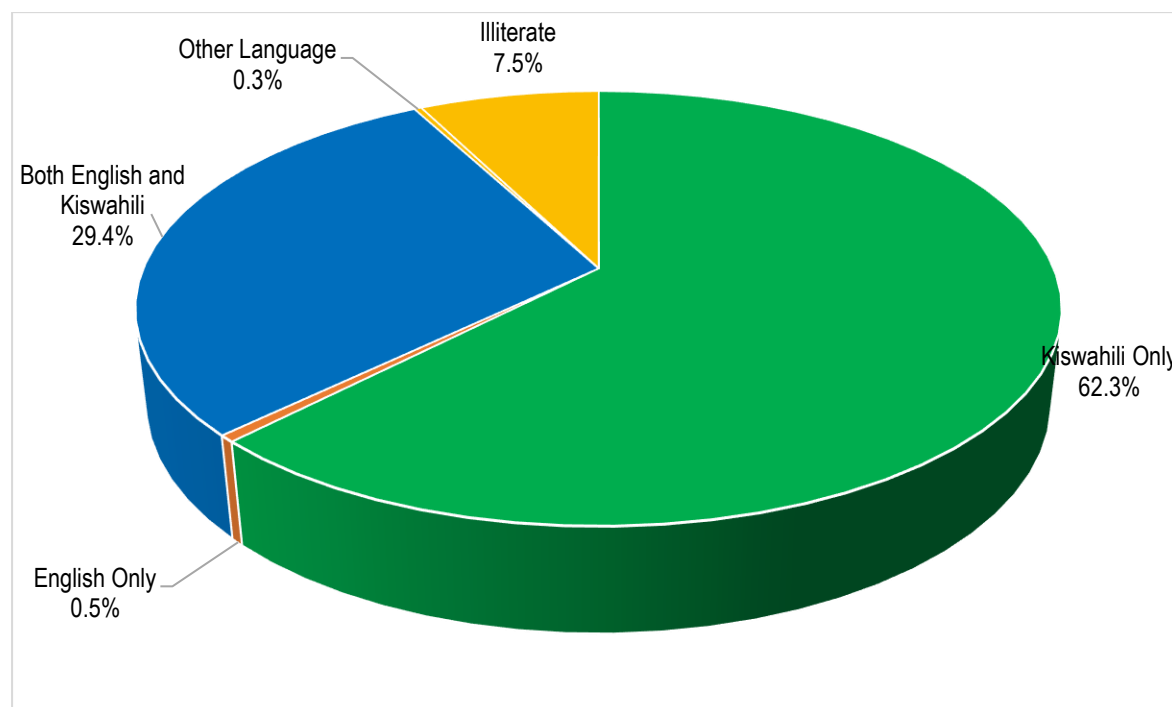


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Kiteto District having the highest illiteracy rate (39.9%), followed by Simanjiro District (34.7%). The council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Babati Town (7.1%), followed by Mbulu Town (9.4%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	61.7	0.6	15.4	0.5	78.2	21.8	1,032,288
Rural	61.6	0.6	12.4	0.6	75.2	24.8	853,304
Urban	62.3	0.5	29.4	0.3	92.5	7.5	178,984
Council							
Babati District	70.1	0.6	16.3	0.3	87.3	12.7	213,106
Babati Town	60.8	0.3	31.6	0.3	92.9	7.1	80,440
Hanang District	66.1	0.7	14.1	0.4	81.2	18.8	194,794
Mbulu District	66.9	0.5	14.6	0.5	82.5	17.5	129,114
Mbulu Town	70.5	0.6	18.8	0.8	90.6	9.4	80,304
Simanjiro District	49.0	0.4	15.1	0.8	65.3	34.7	150,756
Kiteto District	50.7	0.7	7.9	0.8	60.1	39.9	183,774

8.3 Numeracy

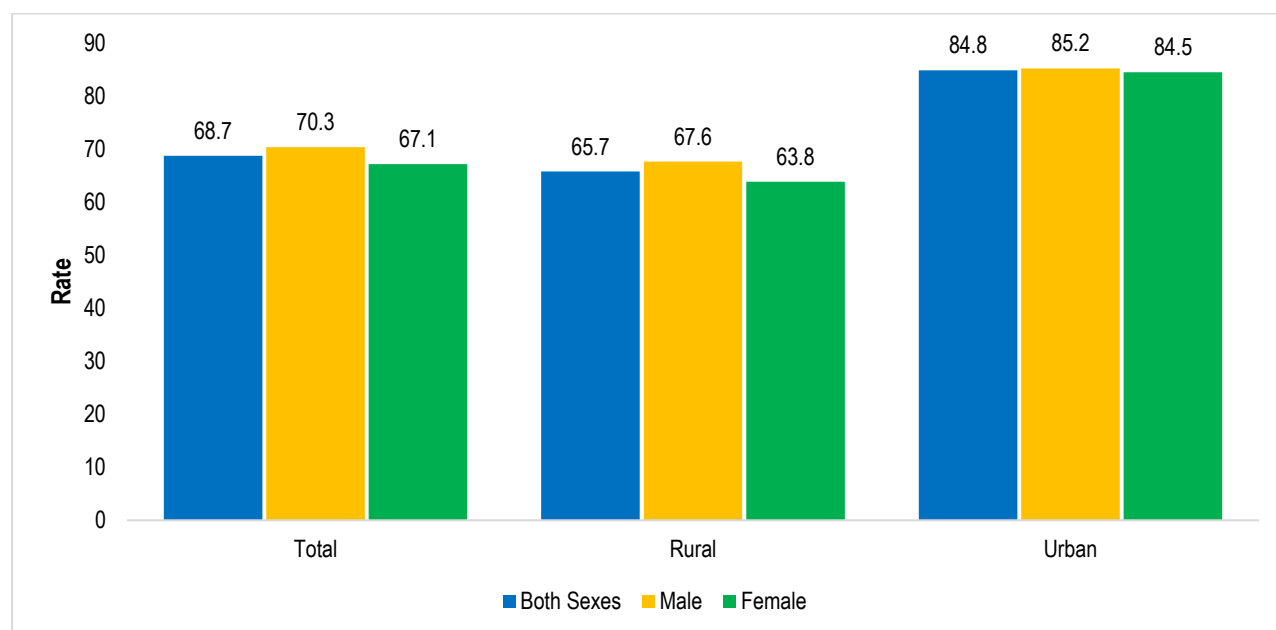
Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, 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 1,548,347 persons aged 5 years and above, 1,064,294 persons (68.7%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (70.3%) than females (67.1%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (70 years and above). Numeracy rate is higher (84.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (65.7%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	68.7	70.3	67.1	65.7	67.6	63.8	84.8	85.2	84.5
5-9	39.8	38.0	41.6	36.5	34.8	38.2	62.1	60.1	64.2
10-14	77.6	75.6	79.8	75.7	73.6	77.9	90.2	89.0	91.3
15 – 19	80.6	80.7	80.5	78.4	78.8	78.0	92.3	91.7	92.9
20 – 24	78.8	80.5	77.2	76.2	78.5	74.1	91.6	91.1	92.1
25 – 29	79.7	82.5	77.1	77.0	80.5	73.6	92.1	91.8	92.4
30 – 34	79.0	82.4	75.6	76.1	80.3	71.9	91.4	91.8	90.9
35 – 39	76.1	79.9	72.5	73.0	77.4	68.7	89.8	91.1	88.5
40 – 44	77.0	80.5	73.4	74.0	78.0	70.1	89.9	91.3	88.5
45 – 49	75.4	79.6	71.1	72.4	77.2	67.6	88.9	90.1	87.6
50 – 54	73.8	78.3	68.9	70.9	75.8	65.8	88.2	90.4	85.6
55 – 59	70.3	76.6	63.5	67.6	74.3	60.4	84.8	88.5	80.6
60 – 64	61.7	70.8	52.1	58.6	68.1	48.4	78.5	85.7	71.1
65 – 69	56.5	67.5	45.0	52.9	64.3	41.2	76.7	84.7	67.5
70 – 74	48.9	59.8	38.5	46.1	57.0	35.5	66.3	76.8	56.5
75-79	43.6	54.8	33.5	41.2	52.6	30.8	59.8	69.4	51.1
80+	30.6	41.1	22.8	28.8	39.1	21.1	43.7	56.6	35.0

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

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 79.4 percent. The rate is higher (81.2%) for males than females (77.5%) whereas among teenagers, the rate is slightly higher (81.5 %) for females than males (80.3%). Numeracy rate for working age

population (15-64 years) is higher (90.4%) in urban than in rural areas (74.7%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Manyara Region is 81.7 percent and 65.6 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (83.0%) for females than for males (80.5%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

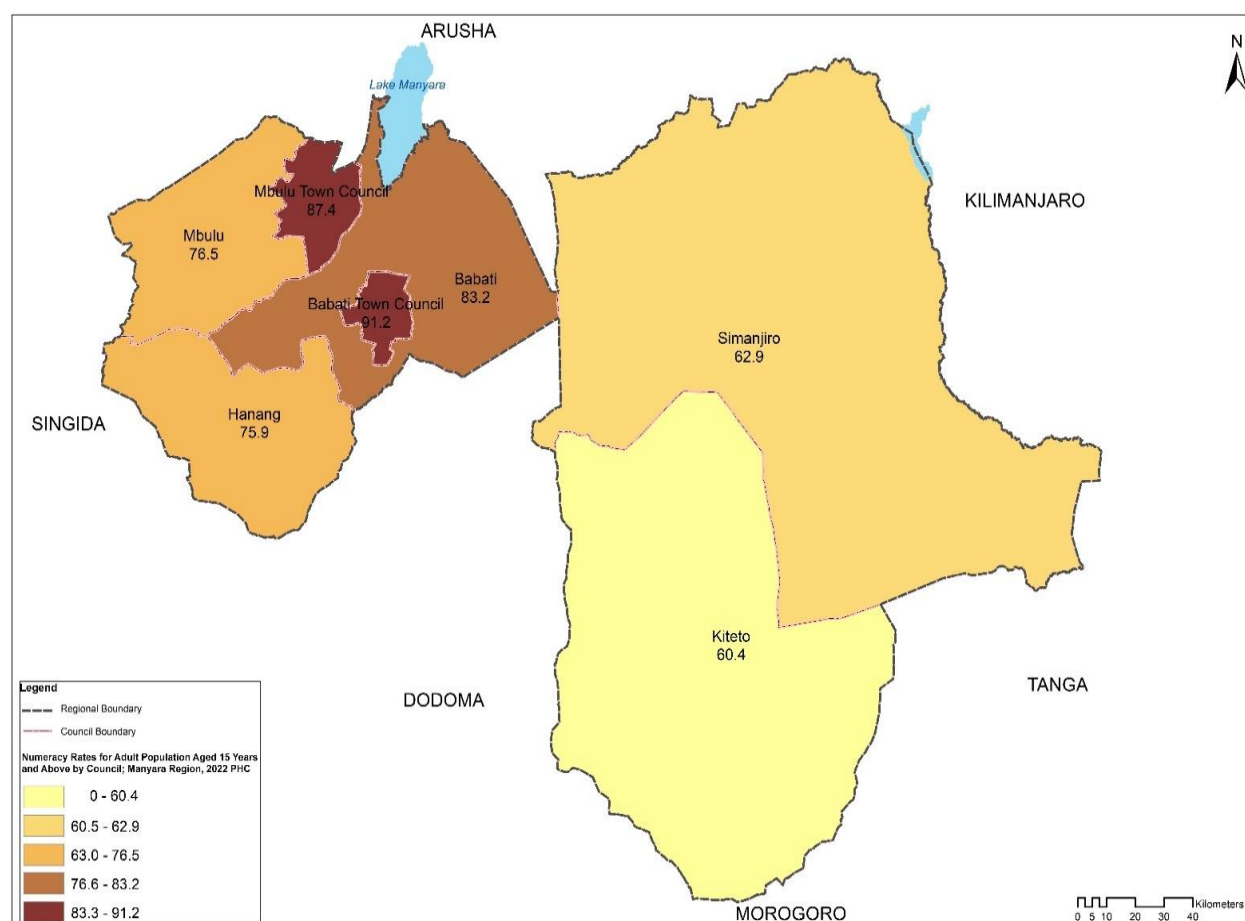
Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	80.9	80.3	81.5	78.8	78.4	79.3	92.2	91.4	92.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	79.8	80.6	79.0	77.4	78.6	76.2	92.0	91.4	92.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	79.4	81.2	77.5	76.8	79.2	74.4	91.8	91.5	92.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	65.6	63.8	67.5	62.9	61.1	64.8	82.9	81.8	84.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	81.7	80.5	83.0	79.8	78.7	81.1	92.5	91.7	93.3
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	77.4	80.2	74.6	74.7	78.0	71.3	90.4	91.0	89.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	49.8	60.9	39.3	46.8	58.1	36.2	67.8	78.0	58.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	75.3	78.6	72.1	72.5	76.3	68.8	88.9	90.1	87.7
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	74.1	78.2	70.1	71.2	75.8	66.6	88.3	89.8	86.8

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region is 75.0 percent and it is higher (88.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (72.2%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 60.4 percent in Kiteto District to 91.2 percent in Babati Town (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	753,293	391,675	361,618	75.0	78.6	71.5
Rural	832,114	414,305	417,809	600,644	315,926	284,718	72.2	76.3	68.1
Urban	171,987	84,130	87,857	152,649	75,749	76,900	88.8	90.0	87.5
Council									
Babati District	208,985	106,933	102,052	173,779	90,850	82,929	83.2	85.0	81.3
Babati Town	77,821	38,396	39,425	70,981	35,495	35,486	91.2	92.4	90.0
Hanang District	193,342	99,432	93,910	146,743	77,560	69,183	75.9	78.0	73.7
Mbulu District	126,828	65,626	61,202	97,078	51,211	45,867	76.5	78.0	74.9
Mbulu Town	78,899	40,814	38,085	68,996	36,096	32,900	87.4	88.4	86.4
Simanjiro District	140,577	64,824	75,753	88,404	45,743	42,661	62.9	70.6	56.3
Kiteto District	177,649	82,410	95,239	107,312	54,720	52,592	60.4	66.4	55.2

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

8.4 Education

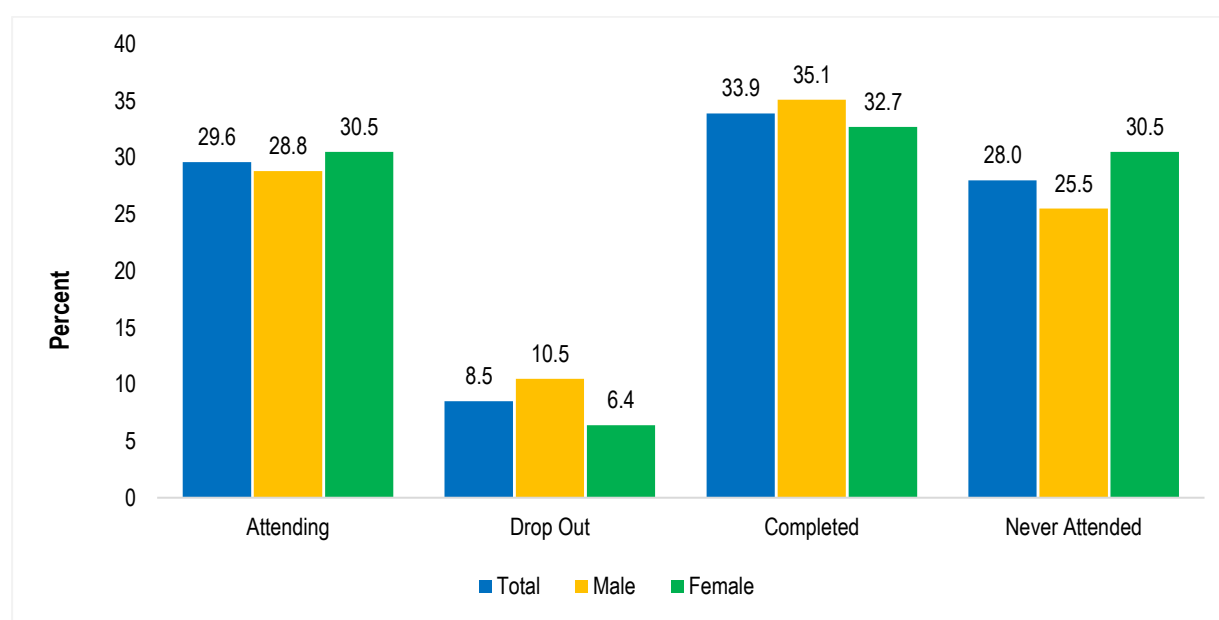
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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 1,642,728 persons aged four years and above, one third (33.9%) have completed school at different levels of education system, 29.6 percent are attending school, about nine percent (8.5%) have dropped out and 28.0 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (30.5%) compared with males (25.5%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher among males (10.5%) than females (6.4%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About seventy-nine percent (78.5%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 18.7 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14 -17 years, 61.4 percent are attending, 13.1 percent had never been to school, while 15.9 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (9.5%) than primary school age population (2.1%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Manyara 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	1,642,728	29.6	8.5	33.9	28.0	829,445	28.8	10.5	35.1	25.5	813,283	30.5	6.4	32.7	30.5
4	63,770	11.8	0.1	0.1	88.0	31,621	11.1	0.1	0.1	88.7	32,149	12.5	0.1	0.1	87.3
5	63,092	27.6	0.1	0.1	72.2	32,073	26.3	0.1	0.1	73.4	31,019	28.9	0.1	0.1	70.9
6	60,635	47.8	0.1	0.2	52.0	30,763	45.2	0.2	0.2	54.5	29,872	50.4	0.1	0.2	49.3
4-6	187,497	28.7	0.1	0.1	71.0	94,457	27.4	0.1	0.1	72.4	93,040	30.1	0.1	0.1	69.6
7	61,060	65.6	0.3	0.2	34.0	30,923	63.1	0.4	0.2	36.3	30,137	68.1	0.2	0.1	31.5
8	57,690	75.0	0.6	0.2	24.2	28,705	73.3	0.7	0.3	25.7	28,985	76.6	0.4	0.2	22.8
9	53,289	82.1	0.9	0.3	16.7	26,168	81.0	1.2	0.3	17.6	27,121	83.2	0.6	0.3	15.9
10	54,545	81.3	1.7	0.4	16.6	28,710	79.6	2.4	0.5	17.6	25,835	83.3	1.0	0.3	15.4
11	43,462	86.7	2.7	0.5	10.1	22,132	84.4	3.9	0.5	11.2	21,330	89.1	1.4	0.5	9.0
12	58,199	81.7	4.0	1.0	13.2	29,861	78.8	5.7	1.2	14.3	28,338	84.8	2.2	0.9	12.1
13	45,473	81.0	5.5	1.9	11.5	23,147	77.3	8.1	2.2	12.4	22,326	84.9	2.8	1.7	10.6
7-13	373,718	78.5	2.1	0.6	18.7	189,646	76.3	3.0	0.7	20.0	184,072	80.9	1.2	0.5	17.4
14	49,225	74.6	7.0	5.9	12.5	25,092	69.8	10.1	6.3	13.8	24,133	79.7	3.7	5.5	11.1
15	40,971	65.4	8.3	12.0	14.4	21,176	60.5	11.7	12.8	15.0	19,795	70.7	4.6	11.1	13.7
16	37,553	56.0	10.6	21.0	12.4	19,119	50.9	14.4	22.1	12.6	18,434	61.4	6.6	19.8	12.2
17	38,296	45.4	13.2	28.1	13.3	20,202	41.0	17.1	29.2	12.7	18,094	50.3	8.8	26.9	14.0
14 - 17	166,045	61.4	9.5	15.9	13.1	85,589	56.5	13.1	16.8	13.6	80,456	66.7	5.8	14.9	12.6
18	39,618	29.1	14.2	36.5	20.2	19,705	28.6	17.9	37.0	16.6	19,913	29.6	10.6	36.0	23.8
19	32,838	21.0	16.5	47.4	15.1	16,203	21.6	19.9	45.3	13.1	16,635	20.3	13.2	49.5	16.9
18 - 19	72,456	25.4	15.3	41.5	17.9	35,908	25.4	18.8	40.7	15.0	36,548	25.4	11.8	42.2	20.7
20	40,595	11.9	16.0	49.4	22.7	19,442	13.3	20.3	47.8	18.5	21,153	10.5	12.0	51.0	26.5
21	25,025	10.6	17.4	58.1	13.9	12,547	11.9	21.8	53.5	12.8	12,478	9.4	12.9	62.7	15.0
22	39,038	6.9	17.2	58.9	16.9	18,909	8.3	21.9	55.4	14.4	20,129	5.7	12.8	62.3	19.2
23	27,913	5.4	16.0	63.5	15.1	13,854	6.6	20.9	59.1	13.4	14,059	4.2	11.2	67.8	16.7
24	27,275	3.7	15.6	65.2	15.4	13,394	4.5	19.8	62.3	13.4	13,881	3.0	11.6	68.0	17.4
20 - 24	159,846	8.0	16.5	58.3	17.3	78,146	9.2	21.0	55.0	14.9	81,700	6.8	12.1	61.4	19.7
25+	683,166	0.9	11.4	59.3	28.4	345,699	1.1	13.6	63.1	22.2	337,467	0.8	9.1	55.5	34.7

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is almost thrice (31.1%) than that of urban (11.4%). Likewise, dropouts are slightly higher in rural 8.6%) than in urban areas (7.9%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (47.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (31.5%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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

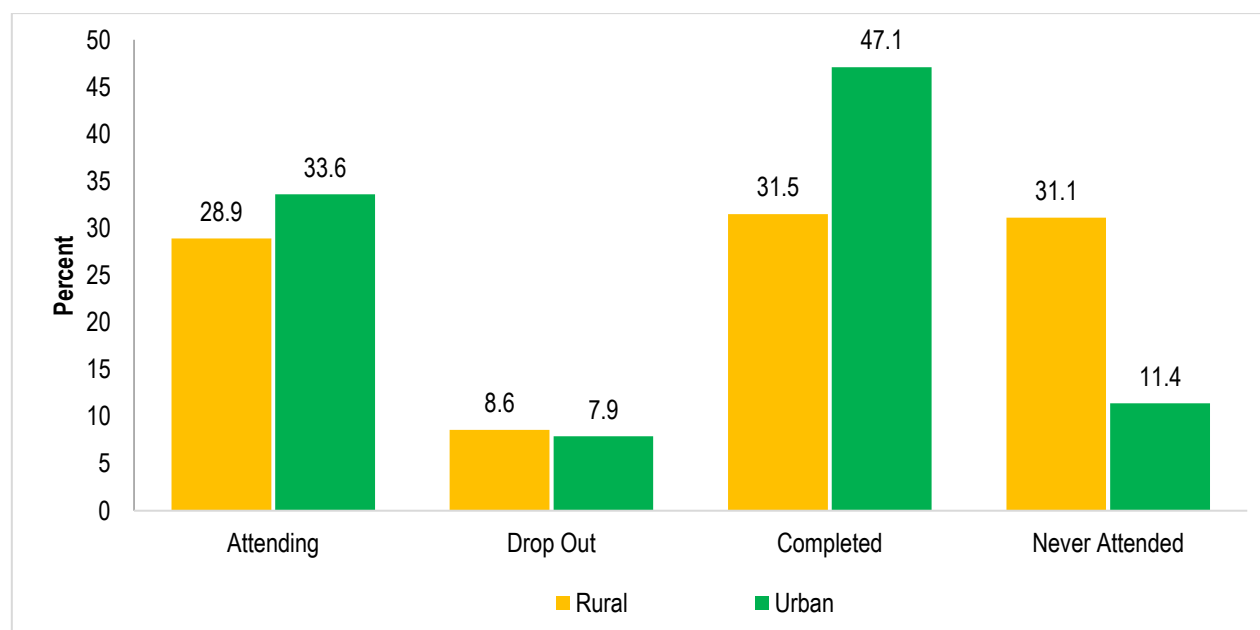


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Manyara Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,383,583	28.9	8.6	31.5	31.1	700,717	28.0	10.8	32.9	28.3	682,866	29.8	6.3	30.0	33.9
4	55,822	9.0	0.1	0.1	90.8	27,722	8.5	0.1	0.1	91.3	28,100	9.4	0.1	0.1	90.4
5	55,268	23.2	0.1	0.1	76.6	28,026	22.0	0.1	0.1	77.8	27,242	24.4	0.1	0.1	75.4
6	53,044	43.1	0.1	0.1	56.6	26,962	40.5	0.2	0.1	59.2	26,082	45.8	0.1	0.1	54.0
4-6	164,134	24.8	0.1	0.1	75.0	82,710	23.5	0.1	0.1	76.3	81,424	26.1	0.1	0.1	73.7
7	53,169	62.0	0.3	0.2	37.5	26,994	59.5	0.4	0.2	39.9	26,175	64.7	0.2	0.1	35.0
8	50,246	72.3	0.6	0.2	26.9	25,075	70.6	0.8	0.2	28.4	25,171	73.9	0.4	0.2	25.5
9	46,030	80.0	0.9	0.3	18.8	22,737	78.8	1.2	0.3	19.7	23,293	81.2	0.7	0.2	17.9
10	47,623	79.3	1.8	0.4	18.5	25,217	77.5	2.5	0.5	19.5	22,406	81.3	1.1	0.3	17.4
11	37,352	85.3	2.9	0.5	11.3	19,103	82.7	4.3	0.5	12.5	18,249	88.0	1.5	0.4	10.1
12	50,292	79.9	4.3	1.0	14.8	25,855	76.8	6.2	1.2	15.9	24,437	83.3	2.3	0.8	13.6
13	39,104	79.4	5.8	1.9	12.9	20,062	75.4	8.5	2.2	13.9	19,042	83.5	2.9	1.5	12.0
7-13	323,816	76.3	2.2	0.6	20.9	165,043	73.9	3.2	0.7	22.2	158,773	78.7	1.2	0.5	19.6
14	42,329	72.8	7.5	5.7	14.0	21,749	67.7	10.7	6.2	15.4	20,580	78.2	4.0	5.2	12.5
15	35,100	63.4	8.7	11.7	16.2	18,335	58.2	12.3	12.8	16.7	16,765	69.0	4.7	10.5	15.7
16	31,614	53.5	11.3	21.0	14.1	16,368	48.1	15.3	22.5	14.1	15,246	59.3	7.1	19.4	14.2
17	31,782	42.7	13.7	28.2	15.4	16,947	37.9	17.9	29.7	14.5	14,835	48.3	8.9	26.4	16.4
14 - 17	140,825	59.4	10.0	15.7	14.9	73,399	54.1	13.8	16.9	15.2	67,426	65.1	5.9	14.4	14.5
18	33,224	27.2	14.5	35.0	23.3	16,594	26.8	18.4	35.9	18.9	16,630	27.6	10.6	34.0	27.7
19	26,988	19.4	17.0	46.0	17.6	13,374	19.7	20.7	44.4	15.2	13,614	19.0	13.5	47.5	20.0
18 - 19	60,212	23.7	15.7	39.9	20.7	29,968	23.6	19.4	39.7	17.2	30,244	23.8	11.9	40.1	24.2
20	34,008	10.4	16.4	47.0	26.2	16,347	11.9	20.9	46.1	21.1	17,661	9.0	12.3	47.8	30.9
21	20,508	9.2	18.3	56.2	16.3	10,432	10.3	23.0	52.0	14.7	10,076	8.1	13.3	60.7	17.9
22	32,154	5.8	17.9	56.7	19.6	15,653	7.0	23.0	53.5	16.5	16,501	4.8	13.0	59.7	22.5
23	22,815	4.6	16.6	61.1	17.7	11,356	5.5	21.9	57.2	15.5	11,459	3.8	11.3	65.0	19.8
24	22,416	3.2	16.0	62.7	18.1	11,147	3.8	20.4	60.4	15.4	11,269	2.6	11.6	65.0	20.7
20 - 24	131,901	6.9	17.0	55.9	20.2	64,935	7.9	21.9	53.2	17.0	66,966	5.9	12.3	58.5	23.3
25+	562,695	0.9	11.6	55.7	31.8	284,662	1.0	14.1	59.9	25.1	278,033	0.7	9.0	51.4	38.8

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Manyara 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	259,145	33.6	7.9	47.1	11.4	128,728	33.1	9.1	47.4	10.5	130,417	34.2	6.6	46.9	12.3
4	7,948	31.9	0.0	0.1	68.0	3,899	29.7	0.0	0.2	70.1	4,049	33.9	0.0	0.1	65.9
5	7,824	58.8	0.1	0.2	40.9	4,047	56.3	0.0	0.2	43.4	3,777	61.5	0.1	0.2	38.2
6	7,591	80.5	0.1	0.3	19.2	3,801	78.4	0.2	0.2	21.2	3,790	82.5	0.1	0.3	17.1
4 - 6	23,363	56.7	0.1	0.2	43.1	11,747	54.6	0.1	0.2	45.1	11,616	58.7	0.1	0.2	41.0
7	7,891	89.2	0.1	0.3	10.3	3,929	87.6	0.1	0.4	11.9	3,962	90.9	0.1	0.3	8.8
8	7,444	93.4	0.4	0.3	5.9	3,630	92.4	0.4	0.4	6.8	3,814	94.3	0.4	0.2	5.1
9	7,259	95.4	0.6	0.4	3.7	3,431	95.3	0.5	0.4	3.8	3,828	95.5	0.6	0.4	3.6
10	6,922	95.3	1.0	0.5	3.2	3,493	94.4	1.5	0.5	3.7	3,429	96.2	0.5	0.5	2.8
11	6,110	95.3	1.3	0.6	2.8	3,029	94.7	1.7	0.6	3.0	3,081	95.9	0.8	0.6	2.6
12	7,907	93.2	2.4	1.3	3.1	4,006	92.1	3.0	1.2	3.7	3,901	94.4	1.7	1.3	2.6
13	6,369	91.2	3.9	2.3	2.6	3,085	89.4	5.8	2.0	2.8	3,284	92.9	2.1	2.5	2.4
7-13	49,902	93.2	1.3	0.8	4.7	24,603	92.2	1.8	0.8	5.3	25,299	94.2	0.9	0.8	4.1
14	6,896	85.6	4.1	6.9	3.3	3,343	83.2	6.0	7.0	3.7	3,553	88.0	2.2	6.9	3.0
15	5,871	77.5	5.8	13.5	3.2	2,841	75.1	7.8	12.8	4.2	3,030	79.7	3.9	14.1	2.3
16	5,939	69.5	6.9	20.6	3.1	2,751	67.2	9.5	19.5	3.8	3,188	71.5	4.6	21.5	2.4
17	6,514	58.2	10.6	27.8	3.3	3,255	57.1	12.8	26.7	3.3	3,259	59.3	8.5	29.0	3.3
14 - 17	25,220	72.9	6.8	17.1	3.2	12,190	70.7	9.1	16.4	3.8	13,030	74.8	4.8	17.6	2.8
18	6,394	38.8	12.6	44.5	4.1	3,111	38.2	14.9	42.6	4.4	3,283	39.4	10.5	46.2	3.8
19	5,850	28.2	14.2	54.2	3.4	2,829	30.4	16.4	49.6	3.5	3,021	26.0	12.1	58.6	3.2
18 - 19	12,244	33.7	13.4	49.1	3.8	5,940	34.5	15.6	45.9	4.0	6,304	33.0	11.3	52.2	3.6
20	6,587	19.5	13.8	62.2	4.4	3,095	21.1	17.2	56.5	5.3	3,492	18.2	10.9	67.3	3.7
21	4,517	17.1	13.4	66.4	3.1	2,115	19.8	15.7	60.9	3.6	2,402	14.7	11.4	71.2	2.7
22	6,884	12.0	13.9	69.5	4.5	3,256	14.6	16.2	64.4	4.8	3,628	9.7	11.9	74.1	4.3
23	5,098	8.9	13.5	74.1	3.6	2,498	11.8	16.5	67.7	4.0	2,600	6.1	10.6	80.2	3.1
24	4,859	6.2	13.9	76.6	3.4	2,247	7.9	16.7	71.4	4.0	2,612	4.7	11.4	81.0	2.9
20 - 24	27,945	13.0	13.7	69.3	3.9	13,211	15.3	16.5	63.8	4.4	14,734	11.0	11.2	74.3	3.4
25+	120,471	1.1	10.4	76.3	12.2	61,037	1.3	11.5	78.0	9.2	59,434	0.8	9.2	74.6	15.4

Among all councils, Kiteto District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (47.1%) and the lowest is Babati Town with 10.1 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Mbulu District council has the highest (11.2%) dropout rate while Simanjiro District has the lowest rate (5.5%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females across 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

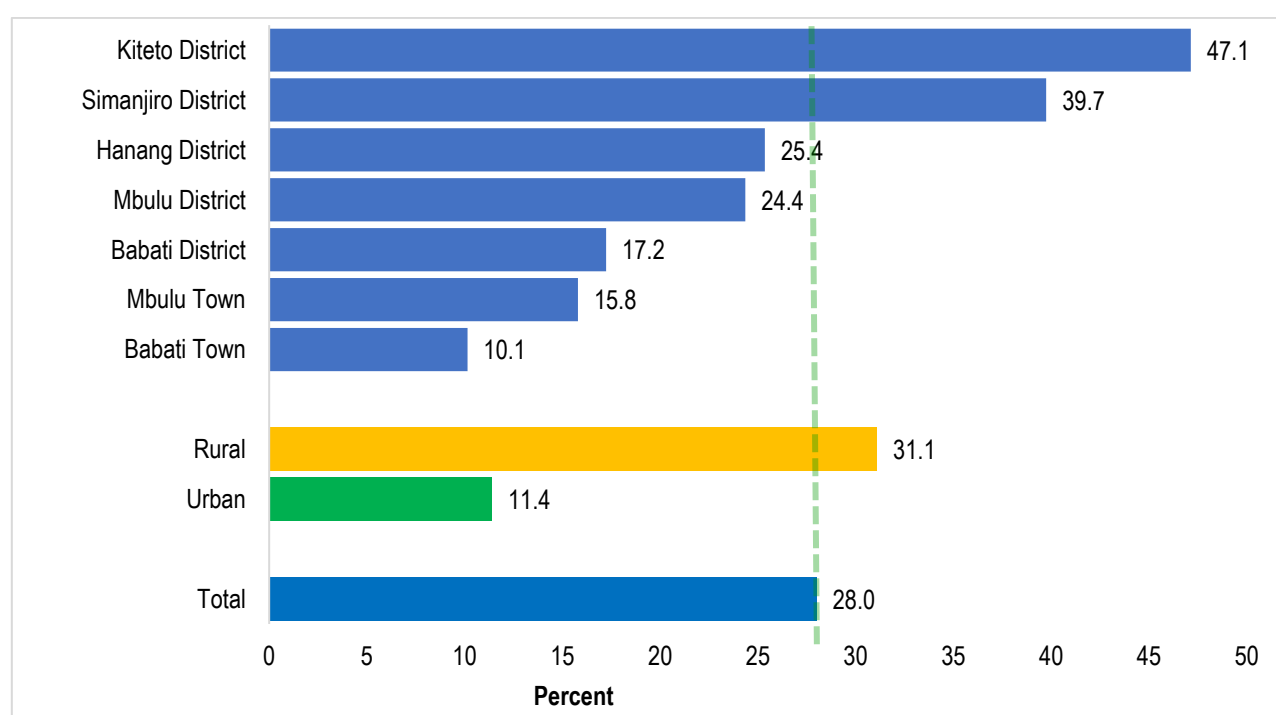


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Manyara Region	1,642,728	29.6	8.5	33.9	28.0	829,445	28.8	10.5	35.1	25.5	813,283	30.5	6.4	32.7	30.5
Rural	1,383,583	28.9	8.6	31.5	31.1	700,717	28.0	10.8	32.9	28.3	682,866	29.8	6.3	30.0	33.9
Urban	259,145	33.6	7.9	47.1	11.4	128,728	33.1	9.1	47.4	10.5	130,417	34.2	6.6	46.9	12.3
Council															
Babati Town	330,862	34.3	9.0	39.4	17.2	169,620	32.7	11.3	39.9	16.1	161,242	36.0	6.6	38.9	18.5
Mbulu Town	115,127	33.0	7.4	49.4	10.1	57,851	32.2	8.8	49.9	9.2	57,276	33.8	6.0	49.0	11.1
Babati District	318,174	31.2	9.9	33.5	25.4	163,265	29.3	12.6	33.7	24.4	154,909	33.2	7.2	33.3	26.4
Mbulu District	207,155	29.9	11.2	34.6	24.4	106,772	27.9	14.1	34.2	23.8	100,383	32.0	8.1	35.0	25.0
Hanang District	123,152	33.4	9.1	41.7	15.8	63,368	31.7	11.8	41.6	14.9	59,784	35.1	6.3	41.8	16.8
Simanjiro District	247,231	26.6	5.5	28.2	39.7	122,629	27.2	6.4	32.3	34.0	124,602	26.0	4.5	24.1	45.4
Kiteto District	301,027	22.3	7.0	23.5	47.1	145,940	23.0	8.3	25.6	43.1	155,087	21.6	5.8	21.6	51.0

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,383,583	28.9	8.6	31.5	31.1	700,717	28.0	10.8	32.9	28.3	682,866	29.8	6.3	30.0	33.9
Babati Town	319,375	34.4	9.0	39.1	17.5	163,842	32.7	11.4	39.6	16.3	155,533	36.1	6.6	38.6	18.7
Mbulu Town	55,030	33.1	7.7	46.6	12.5	27,784	32.2	9.2	47.1	11.5	27,246	34.1	6.2	46.1	13.6
Babati District	274,783	30.9	10.1	31.8	27.3	141,754	28.8	12.9	32.1	26.2	133,029	33.0	7.2	31.4	28.4
Mbulu District	189,225	29.6	11.3	33.5	25.6	97,969	27.4	14.3	33.3	25.0	91,256	32.0	8.0	33.7	26.3
Hanang District	82,644	33.3	9.9	39.4	17.4	42,922	31.3	12.9	39.6	16.2	39,722	35.6	6.7	39.1	18.6
Simanjiro District	202,845	24.6	5.0	23.3	47.0	100,620	25.5	6.2	28.1	40.2	102,225	23.7	3.9	18.6	53.8
Kiteto District	259,681	20.5	6.9	20.9	51.7	125,826	21.3	8.3	23.2	47.3	133,855	19.7	5.7	18.8	55.8

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	259,145	33.6	7.9	47.1	11.4	128,728	33.1	9.1	47.4	10.5	130,417	34.2	6.6	46.9	12.3
Babati Town	11,487	32.6	7.9	49.0	10.4	5,778	31.4	9.4	49.8	9.3	5,709	33.8	6.4	48.2	11.6
Mbulu Town	60,097	32.9	7.1	52.1	8.0	30,067	32.2	8.3	52.4	7.0	30,030	33.5	5.9	51.7	8.9
Babati District	43,391	33.4	8.9	44.5	13.3	21,511	32.6	10.6	44.2	12.6	21,880	34.1	7.2	44.7	14.0
Mbulu District	17,930	32.4	10.3	46.1	11.2	8,803	33.1	11.8	44.5	10.7	9,127	31.8	8.9	47.7	11.7
Hanang District	40,508	33.4	7.6	46.5	12.6	20,446	32.6	9.6	45.7	12.1	20,062	34.2	5.5	47.2	13.1
Simanjiro District	44,386	35.8	7.4	50.3	6.5	22,009	35.1	7.6	51.3	6.0	22,377	36.6	7.3	49.2	6.9
Kiteto District	41,346	33.8	7.5	39.9	18.8	20,114	33.7	8.4	41.1	16.7	21,232	33.9	6.6	38.8	20.7

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 49.4 percent completed, 38.7 percent are still attending and 12.0 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 43.3 percent completed, 40.5 percent are still attending and 16.2 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 65.7 percent completed, 33.5 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. However, the drop out at university level is almost similar between males (0.8%) and females (0.7%). 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 Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	45,037	95.8	3.4	0.8	22,433	94.7	4.5	0.8	22,604	97.0	2.3	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	884,575	38.7	12.0	49.4	467,187	36.2	14.8	49.0	417,388	41.4	8.8	49.7
Training After Primary	1,527	0.0	3.0	97.0	997	0.0	2.3	97.7	530	0.0	4.3	95.7
Pre-Form One	124	0.0	32.3	67.7	80	0.0	32.5	67.5	44	0.0	31.8	68.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	188,783	40.5	16.2	43.3	90,667	38.5	18.5	43.1	98,116	42.4	14.1	43.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	14,243	62.5	2.5	35.0	8,026	58.5	3.1	38.5	6,217	67.7	1.9	30.5
Training After Secondary Education	5,842	0.0	1.8	98.2	3,076	0.0	2.0	98.0	2,766	0.0	1.7	98.3
University and Other Related	40,322	33.5	0.8	65.7	23,587	31.3	0.8	67.9	16,735	36.5	0.7	62.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	0.0	16.7	83.3	4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Manyara 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	34,256	95.1	4.2	0.8	17,033	93.6	5.6	0.9	17,223	96.5	2.7	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	738,742	39.2	12.5	48.3	393,626	36.4	15.5	48.1	345,116	42.3	9.2	48.5
Training After Primary	1,110	0.0	2.8	97.2	740	0.0	2.4	97.6	370	0.0	3.5	96.5
Pre-Form One	98	0.0	31.6	68.4	65	0.0	32.3	67.7	33	0.0	30.3	69.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	138,496	43.0	17.3	39.8	67,142	40.5	19.8	39.7	71,354	45.3	14.9	39.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,671	64.3	2.8	32.9	5,529	60.3	3.4	36.3	4,142	69.8	2.0	28.2
Training After Secondary Education	3,731	0.0	2.3	97.7	2,022	0.0	2.2	97.8	1,709	0.0	2.3	97.7
University and Other Related	25,552	38.9	0.9	60.3	15,120	35.8	0.9	63.3	10,432	43.3	0.9	55.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	25.0	75.0	3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Manyara 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	10,781	98.2	1.2	0.6	5,400	98.1	1.3	0.7	5,381	98.4	1.0	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	145,833	36.1	9.1	54.8	73,561	35.1	10.9	54.0	72,272	37.1	7.3	55.6
Training After Primary	417	0.0	3.6	96.4	257	0.0	1.9	98.1	160	0.0	6.3	93.8
Pre-Form One	26	0.0	34.6	65.4	15	0.0	33.3	66.7	11	0.0	36.4	63.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	50,287	33.6	13.3	53.1	23,525	32.6	14.6	52.8	26,762	34.6	12.1	53.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,572	58.5	2.0	39.5	2,497	54.5	2.3	43.3	2,075	63.4	1.6	35.0
Training After Secondary Education	2,111	0.0	1.1	98.9	1,054	0.0	1.5	98.5	1,057	0.0	0.8	99.2
University and Other Related	14,770	24.2	0.6	75.2	8,467	23.4	0.6	76.0	6,303	25.3	0.5	74.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depicts the proportions 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

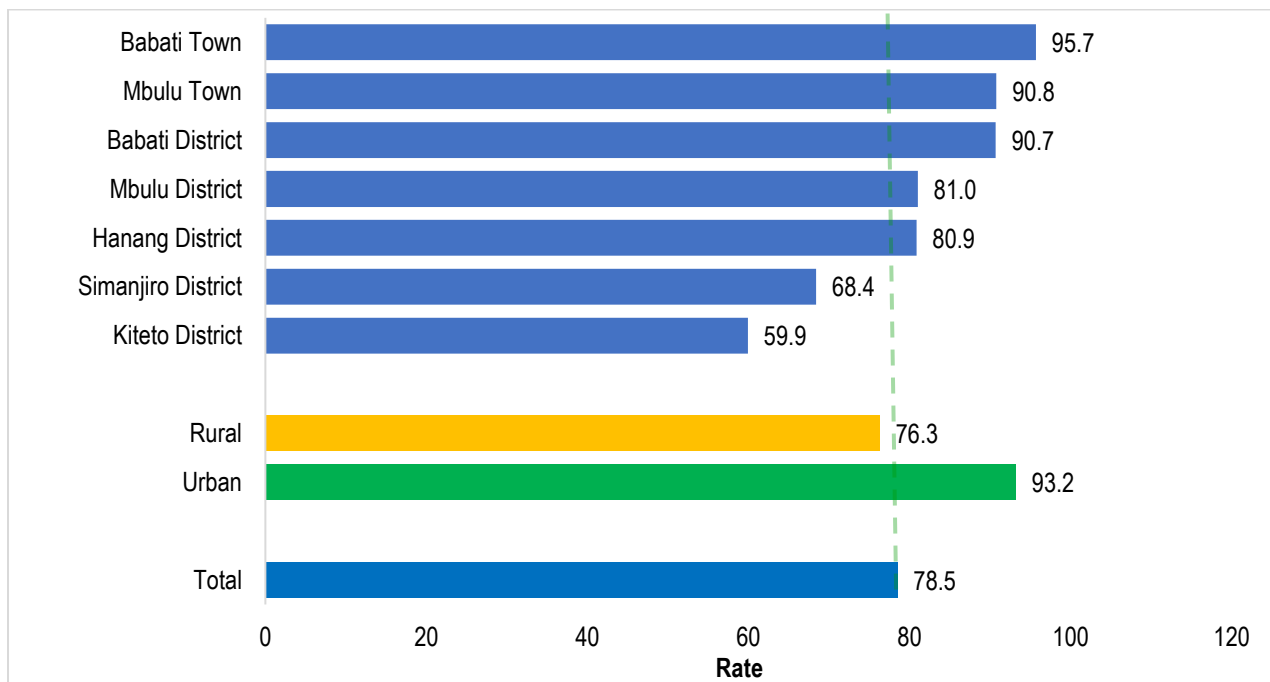
Results show that, for primary schools, NER is 78.5 percent; it is higher (93.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (76.3%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (80.9%) for females than males (76.3%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.5	76.3	80.9	76.3	73.9	78.7	93.2	92.2	94.2
Babati District	90.7	88.2	93.3	90.6	88.0	93.2	95.3	94.0	96.6
Babati Town	95.7	94.5	96.9	95.0	93.4	96.6	96.4	95.7	97.1
Hanang District	80.9	77.4	84.4	79.6	75.9	83.4	90.4	88.7	92.0
Mbulu District	81.0	77.2	85.0	80.3	76.3	84.5	91.7	91.2	92.2
Mbulu Town	90.8	88.3	93.4	89.6	86.6	92.8	93.6	92.4	94.9
Simanjiro District	68.4	68.4	68.4	63.6	63.8	63.4	96.4	96.6	96.3
Kiteto District	59.9	58.5	61.5	55.6	54.3	56.9	89.1	87.4	90.8

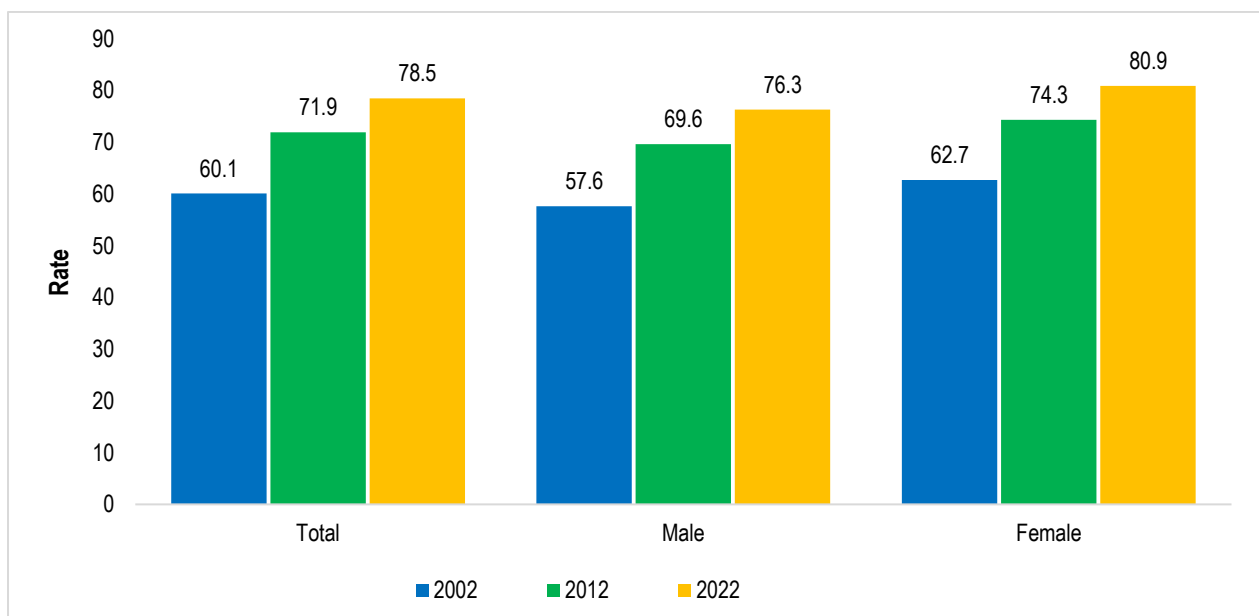
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 59.9 percent in Kiteto District to 95.7 percent in Babati Town. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 78.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



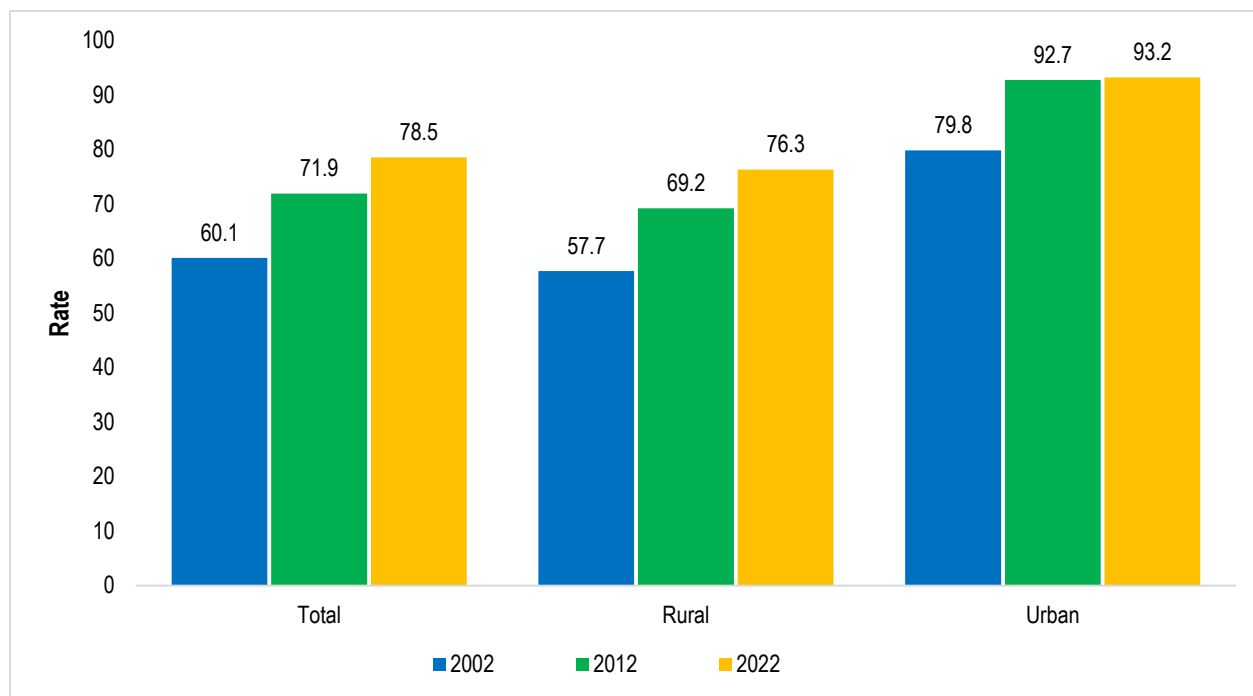
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 60.1 percent in 2002 to 78.5 percent in 2022 census. The improvement is almost the same among males (from 57.6 % to 76.3%) and females (from 62.7 to 80.9%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

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



The NER in primary school for rural areas increased from 57.7 percent in 2002 to 76.3 percent in 2022 and the NER in urban areas increased from 79.8 percent in 2002 to 93.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

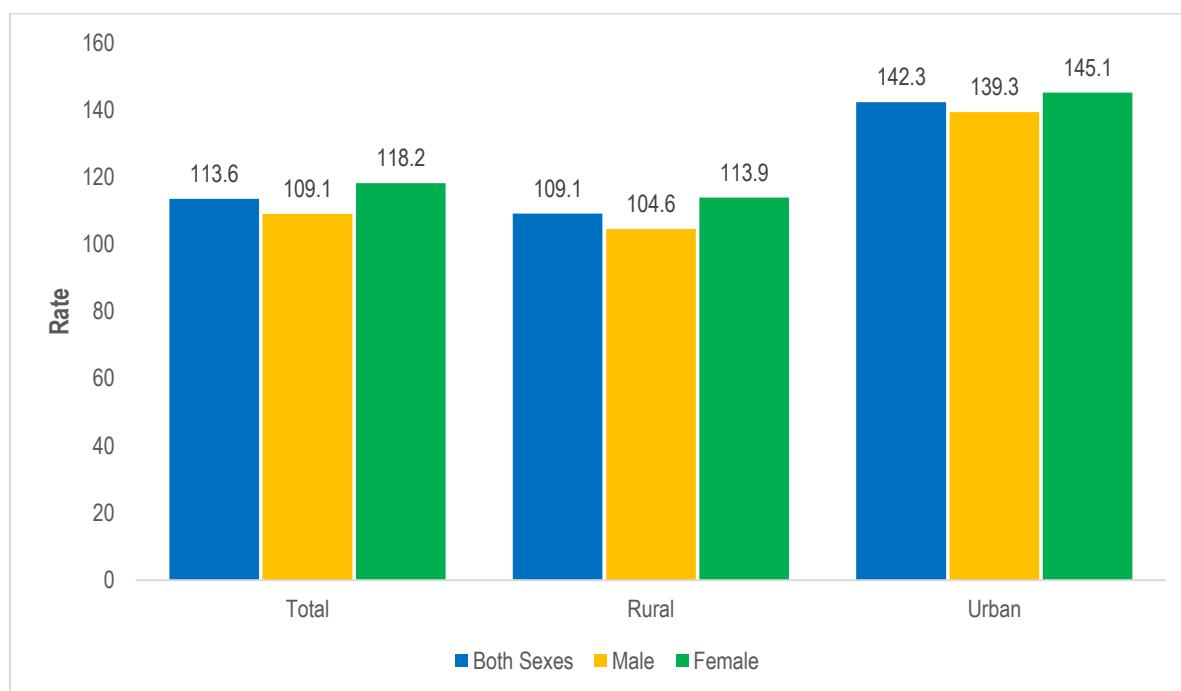
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

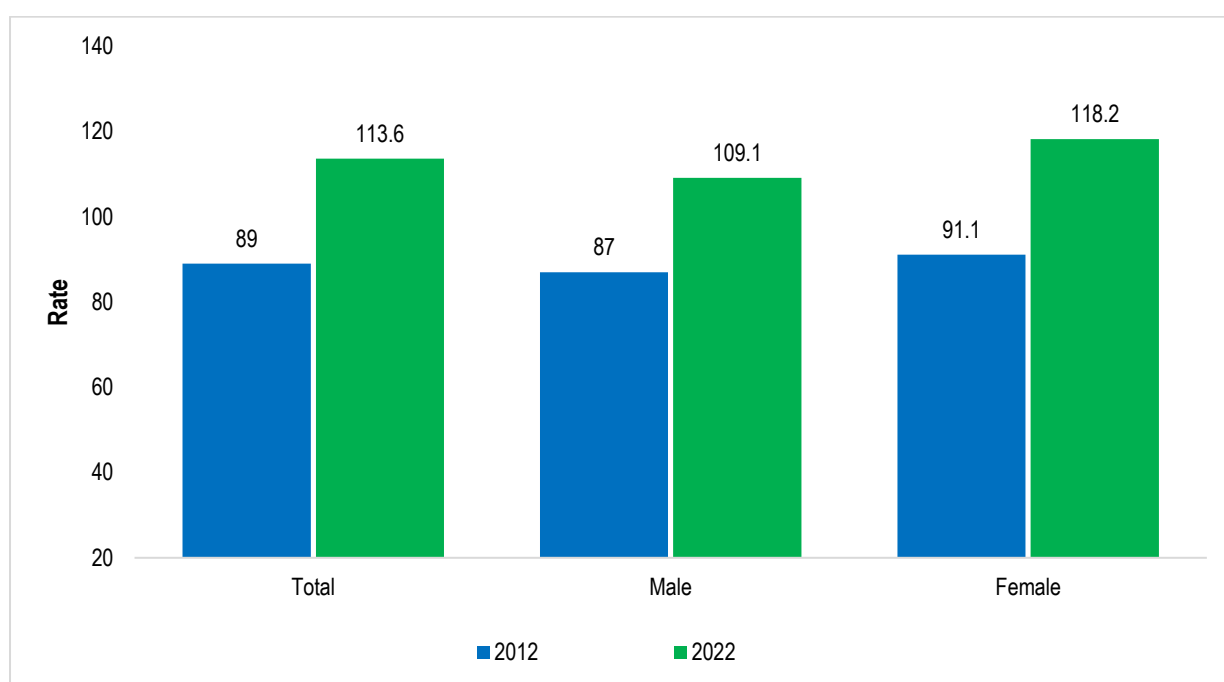
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Manyara Region is 113.6 percent. GER is higher (142.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (109.1%) and is higher for females (118.2%) than males (109.1%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age or underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 89.0 percent in the 2012 to 113.6 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 91.1 % to 118.2%) compared with males (from 87.0% to 109.1%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Manyara 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 (77.9%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 16.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. The percentage of persons who had attained primary education is slightly higher among males (78.7%) than females (77.0%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 3.9 percent of persons aged four years and above attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	696,504	378,853	317,651	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,886	1,200	686	0.3	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	542,605	298,165	244,440	77.9	78.7	77.0
Training After Primary	1,527	997	530	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	124	80	44	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	112,348	55,804	56,544	16.1	14.7	17.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,345	3,334	2,011	0.8	0.9	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	5,842	3,076	2,766	0.8	0.8	0.9
University and Other Related	26,821	16,193	10,628	3.9	4.3	3.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	4	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	554,059	306,171	247,888	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,693	1,095	598	0.3	0.4	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	449,374	250,401	198,973	81.1	81.8	80.3
Training After Primary	1,110	740	370	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	98	65	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	78,980	39,944	39,036	14.3	13.0	15.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,448	2,197	1,251	0.6	0.7	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	3,731	2,022	1,709	0.7	0.7	0.7
University and Other Related	15,621	9,704	5,917	2.8	3.2	2.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	142,445	72,682	69,763	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	193	105	88	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	93,231	47,764	45,467	65.5	65.7	65.2
Training After Primary	417	257	160	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	26	15	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	33,368	15,860	17,508	23.4	21.8	25.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,897	1,137	760	1.3	1.6	1.1
Training After Secondary Education	2,111	1,054	1,057	1.5	1.5	1.5
University and Other Related	11,200	6,489	4,711	7.9	8.9	6.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Manyara Region is 3.4 percent; the rate is higher for females (3.8 %) than for males (3.0%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Manyara Region is 80.4 percent with higher percentage in urban (82.7%) than in rural areas (79.9%).
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry have the highest proportion (76.5%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (64.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (76.3%).
- There are 149,376 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (74,844 persons) than males (74,532 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on 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 1,004,101 persons aged 15 years and above, 780,291 persons are in employment; 27,103 are unemployed and 196,707 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 647,837 employed persons in rural areas and 132,454 in urban areas in Manyara Region. Further, results show that there are 832,114 inactive persons in rural and 171,987 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	780,291	27,103	196,707	1,004,101
Male	400,514	12,290	85,631	498,435
Female	379,777	14,813	111,076	505,666
Place of Residence				
Rural	647,837	17,401	166,876	832,114
Urban	132,454	9,702	29,831	171,987

The results further shows that in Manyara Region 77.7 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Babati Town (79.5%) while the council with the lowest is Mbulu District (75.4%) (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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

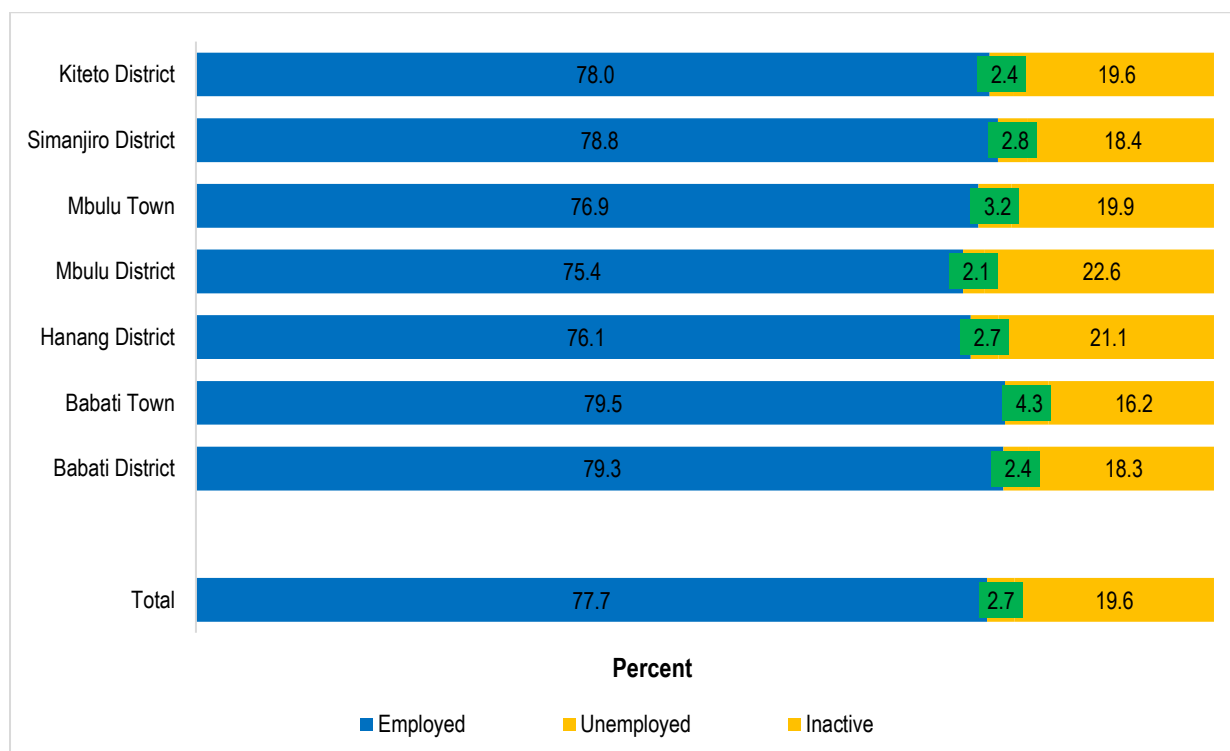


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 29,806 in Babati Town Council to 159,602 in Babati District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 6,179 in Babati District Council to 32,051 in Babati Town Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	780,291	27,103	196,707	1,004,101
	Rural	647,837	17,401	166,876	832,114
	Urban	132,454	9,702	29,831	171,987
Councils					
Babati District	Total	165,781	5,039	38,165	208,985
	Rural	159,602	4,533	36,920	201,055
	Urban	6,179	506	1,245	7,930
Babati Town	Total	61,857	3,322	12,642	77,821
	Rural	29,806	900	6,222	36,928
	Urban	32,051	2,422	6,420	40,893
Hanang District	Total	147,186	5,269	40,887	193,342
	Rural	125,575	3,924	35,176	164,675
	Urban	21,611	1,345	5,711	28,667
Mbulu District	Total	95,565	2,633	28,630	126,828
	Rural	87,116	2,105	26,070	115,291
	Urban	8,449	528	2,560	11,537
Mbulu Town	Total	60,646	2,550	15,703	78,899
	Rural	40,804	820	10,523	52,147
	Urban	19,842	1,730	5,180	26,752
Simanjiro District	Total	110,761	4,003	25,813	140,577
	Rural	86,754	2,272	21,624	110,650
	Urban	24,007	1,731	4,189	29,927
Kiteto District	Total	138,495	4,287	34,867	177,649
	Rural	118,180	2,847	30,341	151,368
	Urban	20,315	1,440	4,526	26,281

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number employed persons is highest (454,739) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (274,736).

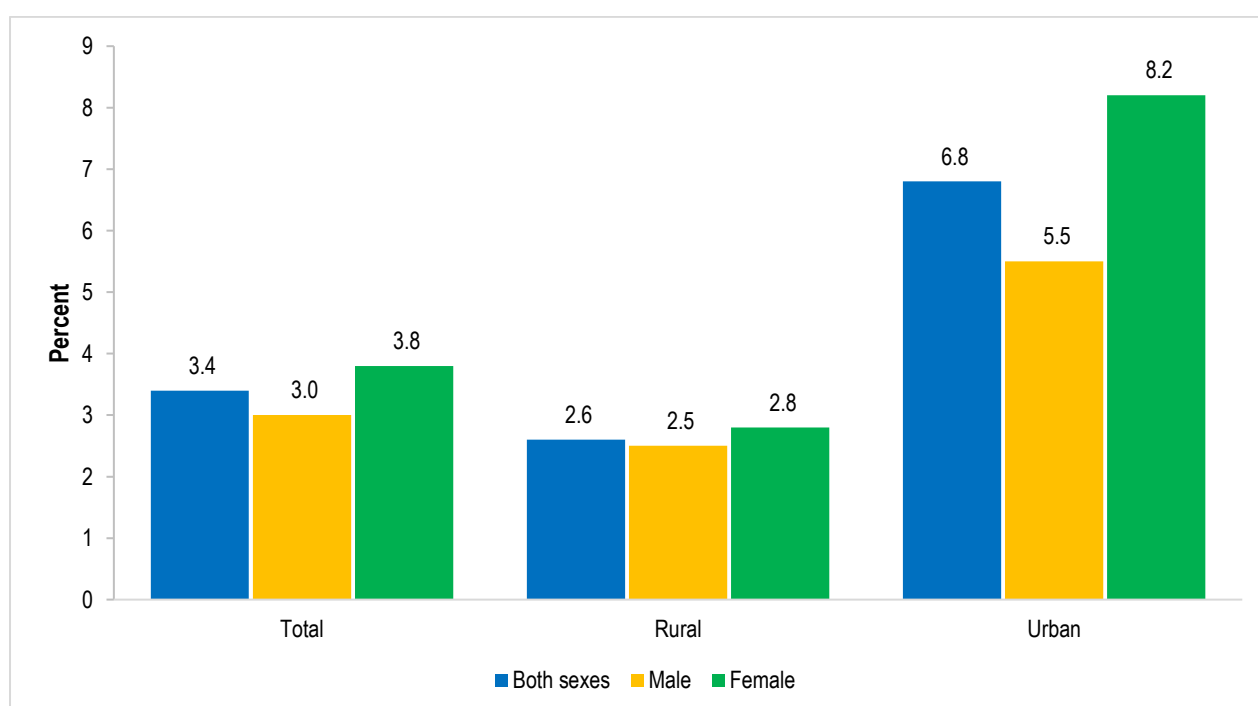
Table 9.3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	780,291	27,103	196,707	1,004,101
15-35	454,739	18,436	122,621	595,796
36-64	274,736	8,203	52,966	335,905
65 years and above	50,816	464	21,120	72,400

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.

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Manyara Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment rate in Manyara Region is 3.4 percent. The rate is higher (6.8%) in urban than rural areas (2.6%). Unemployment rate is slightly higher (3.8%) among females than males (3.0%).

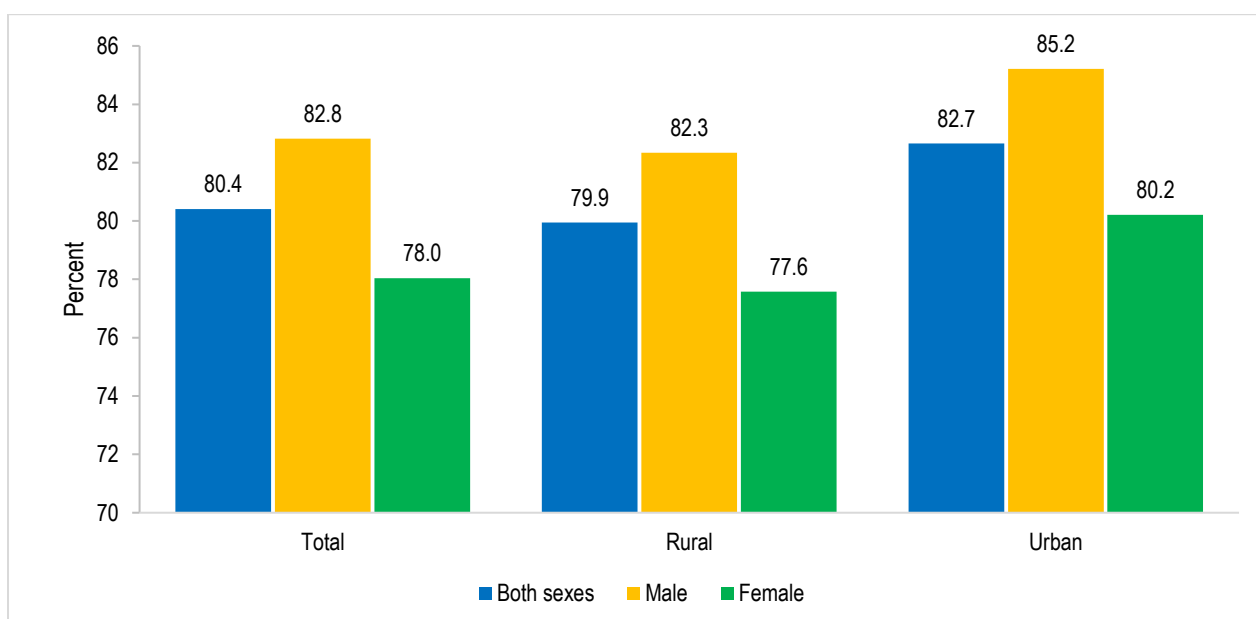
Figure 9. 2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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 fifteen 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 Manyara Region is 80.4 percent; it is higher in urban (82.7%) than rural (79.9%) areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (82.8%) than for females (78.0%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Manyara 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 (76.5%) of the total employment. The industry of other services activities' industry ranked second with 5.2, followed by 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' with 4.1 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; Manyara Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	780,291	400,514	379,777	647,837	332,756	315,081	132,454	67,758	64,696
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.5	76.2	76.7	82.6	82.3	82.9	46.6	46.5	46.6
Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	4.2	5.6	2.6
Manufacturing	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.6	2.6	3.8	1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.1	2.6	4.8	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.1	3.5	4.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	10.2	8.8	11.8
Transportation and storage	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.1	2.4	4.4	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	2.5	1.3	3.8	2.0	1.2	3.0	4.8	1.9	7.9
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Administrative and support services activities	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.0	5.7	6.3
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.8
Education	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.0	3.3
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.2	2.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other services activities	5.2	4.6	5.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	11.1	8.8	13.6

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 Manyara Region (64.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is in elementary occupation (17.2%), followed by craft and related workers (11.0%) occupations (Table 9.5).

**Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Manyara Region, 2022
PHC**

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	780,291	400,514	379,777	647,837	332,756	315,081	132,454	67,758	64,696
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.7
Professionals	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	3.5	3.6	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	5.3	7.1	3.3
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.1	2.5	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.6	7.9	5.9	9.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	64.2	62.3	66.2	69.7	67.8	71.7	37.4	35.6	39.3
Craft and related workers	11.0	12.4	9.5	9.6	10.9	8.2	17.9	19.8	15.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.3
Elementary occupations	17.2	17.0	17.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	25.2	23.9	26.6

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 (76.3%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (11.9 %) and household activities (8.7 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	780,291	400,514	379,777	780,291	400,514	379,777	780,291	400,514	379,777
Public	3.1	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.7	2.5
Private	11.9	13.9	9.7	11.9	13.9	9.7	11.9	13.9	9.7
Agriculture	76.3	74.0	78.8	76.3	74.0	78.8	76.3	74.0	78.8
Household activities	8.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.4	9.0

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. 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 149,376 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 74,844 females and 74,532 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35; accounting for 57.7 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 36.3 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 5.9 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	57.7	36.3	5.9	149,376
	Male	58.0	36.3	5.6	74,532
	Female	57.5	36.4	6.2	74,844
Rural	Both Sexes	57.0	36.7	6.3	111,707
	Male	57.6	36.4	6.0	56,590
	Female	56.3	37.0	6.7	55,117
Urban	Both Sexes	60.0	35.3	4.7	37,669
	Male	59.3	36.1	4.6	17,942
	Female	60.7	34.6	4.8	19,727

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 138,899 persons in Manyara Region, equivalent to 9.7 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disabilities are seeing (2.7%) and walking (13.2%) each followed by hearing (1.9%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (51.7%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- About eleven percent (10.9%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low (1.2%)

10.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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



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

10.1.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 138,899 persons in Manyara Region (70,260 males and 68,639 female), which is equivalent to 9.7 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 (9.9%) than in urban areas (8.9%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (1.9%) and walking (1.9%) 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. With the exception of communication, other types of disability and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, remembering) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

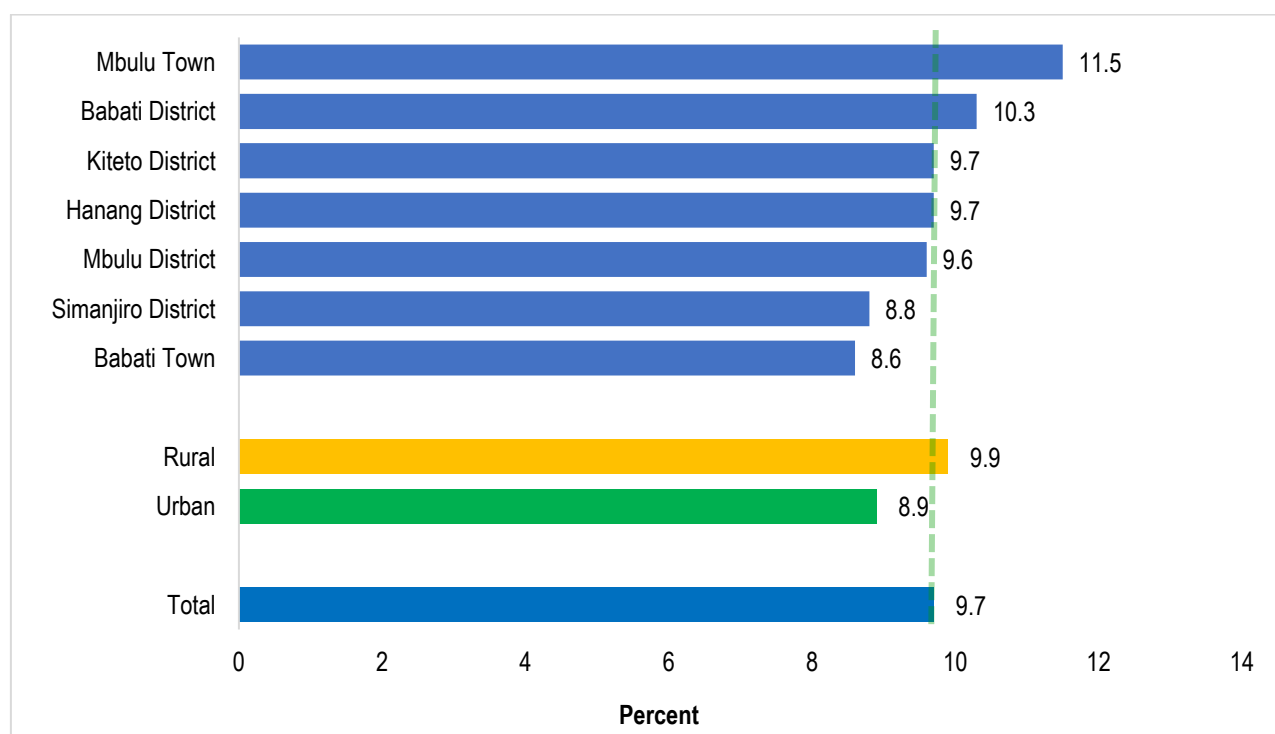
10.1.3 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 8.6 percent in Babati Town to 11.5 percent in Mbulu Town. Two councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 9.7 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; Manyara 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	9.7	138,899	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Rural	9.9	118,542	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Urban	8.9	20,357	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.8	2.7
Council																							
Babati District	10.3	30,129	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Babati Town	8.6	8,805	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Hanang District	9.7	27,102	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
Mbulu District	9.6	17,353	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Mbulu Town	11.5	12,584	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Simanjiro District	8.8	18,018	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
Kiteto District	9.7	24,908	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.8	3.0

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



10.1.4 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is almost similar between males and Females in Manyara Region. Similar situation has been between males and females across all councils. The results further show that the prevalence in rural areas is slightly higher among males than females (Table 10.2).

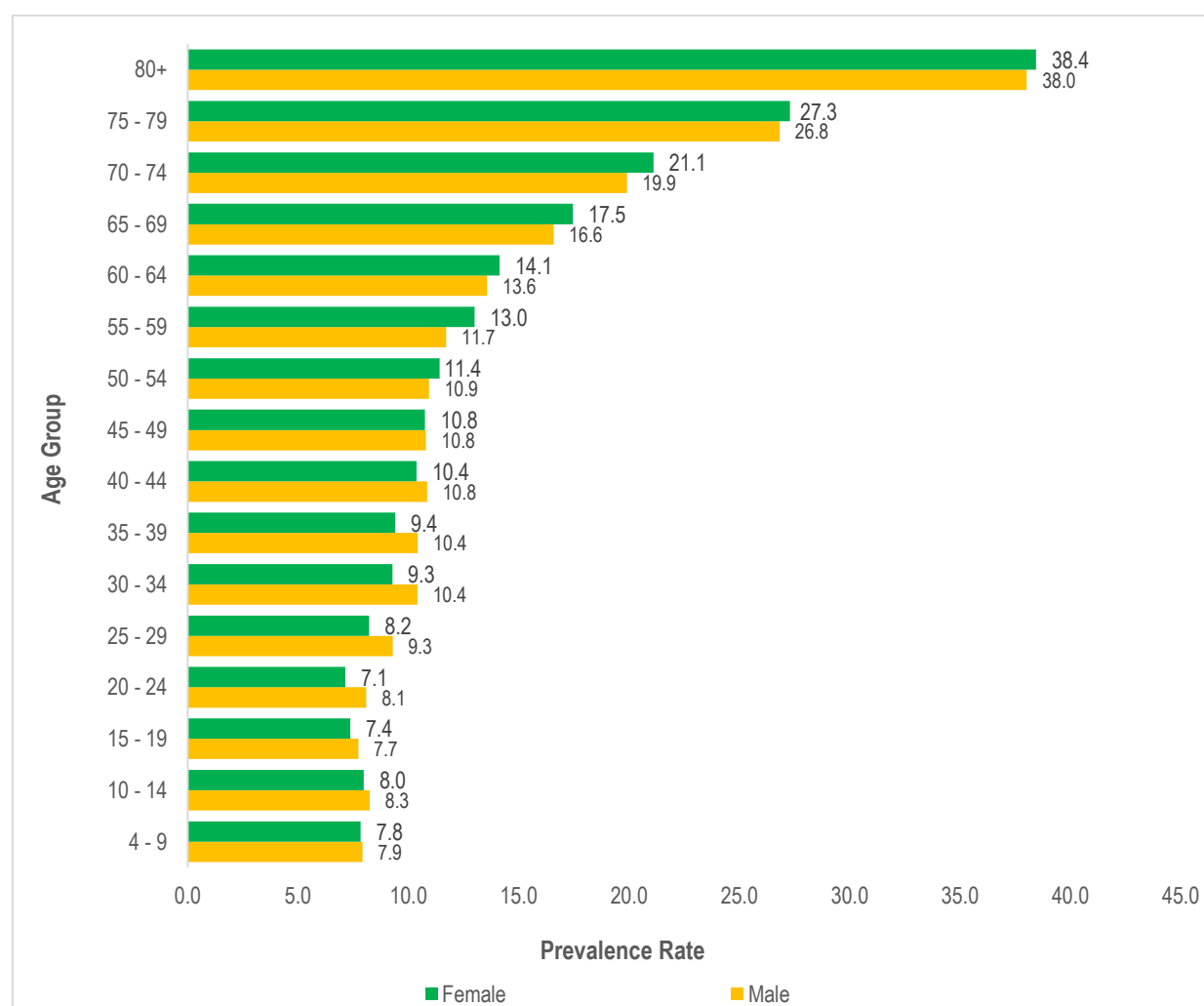
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	138,899	70,260	68,639	9.7	9.9	9.6
Rural	118,542	60,173	58,369	9.9	10.0	9.8
Urban	20,357	10,087	10,270	8.9	9.0	8.8
Council						
Babati District	30,129	15,653	14,476	10.3	10.5	10.1
Babati Town	8,805	4,389	4,416	8.6	8.7	8.6
Hanang District	27,102	13,978	13,124	9.7	9.7	9.6
Mbulu District	17,353	9,147	8,206	9.6	9.8	9.3
Mbulu Town	12,584	6,705	5,879	11.5	11.9	11.1
Simanjiro District	18,018	8,537	9,481	8.8	8.8	8.8
Kiteto District	24,908	11,851	13,057	9.7	9.7	9.8

10.1.5 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 Manyara Region is almost similar for both females and males. The rate increases sharply for both males and females, reaching the maximum points (38.0% for males and 38.4% for females respectively) for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.2 Prevalence of Persons With Albinism

Manyara Region has a total of 2,898 persons with albinism which is 0.16 percent of the total population in the Region. Out of that, 1,757 persons (0.19%) are males and 1,141 (0.12%) are females. There is no significant difference in percentage among persons with albinism persons living in urban areas (0.19%) and in rural areas (0.15%). The percentage of persons with albinism is almost similar across councils with Kiteto District having the highest

proportion (0.19%) while Mbulu District has the least proportion (0.13%) (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	1,860,274	930,831	929,443	2,898	0.16	1,757	0.19	1,141	0.12
Rural	1,576,259	791,060	785,199	2353	0.15	1459	0.18	894	0.11
Urban	284,015	139,771	144,244	545	0.19	298	0.21	247	0.17
Council									
Babati District	370,728	189,012	181,716	625	0.17	402	0.21	223	0.12
Babati Town	126,706	62,944	63,762	224	0.18	120	0.19	104	0.16
Hanang District	365,808	186,853	178,955	508	0.14	333	0.18	175	0.10
Mbulu District	235,764	120,869	114,895	312	0.13	205	0.17	107	0.09
Mbulu Town	137,109	70,236	66,873	200	0.15	123	0.18	77	0.12
Simanjiro District	280,225	134,883	145,342	382	0.14	213	0.16	169	0.12
Kiteto District	343,934	166,034	177,900	647	0.19	361	0.22	286	0.16

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,898	0.16	1,757	0.19	1,141	0.12	1,860,274	930,831	929,443
0 – 4	213	0.07	108	0.07	105	0.07	311,927	156,214	155,713
5 – 9	161	0.05	86	0.06	75	0.05	294,563	147,975	146,588
10 – 14	144	0.06	81	0.06	63	0.05	249,683	128,207	121,476
15 – 19	157	0.08	71	0.07	86	0.09	186,834	94,780	92,054
20 – 24	253	0.16	139	0.19	114	0.14	154,649	74,372	80,277
25 – 29	271	0.21	166	0.27	105	0.16	126,329	61,819	64,510
30 – 34	261	0.25	178	0.34	83	0.16	105,532	52,454	53,078
35 – 39	249	0.28	155	0.36	94	0.21	87,396	43,043	44,353
40 – 44	248	0.32	174	0.45	74	0.19	77,201	38,656	38,545
45 – 49	221	0.34	154	0.47	67	0.21	64,673	32,535	32,138
50 – 54	195	0.34	127	0.44	68	0.25	56,626	29,019	27,607
55 – 59	149	0.38	105	0.51	44	0.23	39,220	20,394	18,826
60 – 64	109	0.33	61	0.36	48	0.30	33,241	17,144	16,097
65 – 69	74	0.37	39	0.38	35	0.35	20,126	10,243	9,883
70 – 74	65	0.36	35	0.40	30	0.33	17,914	8,782	9,132
75 – 79	41	0.36	25	0.47	16	0.27	11,241	5,335	5,906
80+	87	0.38	53	0.54	34	0.26	23,119	9,859	13,260

10.3 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 48,636 persons in Manyara Region which is equivalent to 2.61 percent of the regional population has other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.37%) and Cleft palate (0.34%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons with Spinal cord injuries is almost similar between males (0.35%) and female (0.39%). The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5)

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

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
				Percent			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	48,636	25,359	23,277	2.61	2.72	2.50	2.64	2.75	2.54	2.45	2.59	2.31
Cleft Palate	6,315	3,343	2,972	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.37	0.39	0.36
Hydrocephalus	4,626	2,244	2,382	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.24
Spinal bifida	4,447	2,150	2,297	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.23
Spinal cord injuries	6,898	3,291	3,607	0.37	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.35
Epilepsy or seizures	4,550	2,441	2,109	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.18
Psoriasis	1,527	745	782	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06
Storiasis	580	250	330	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Autism	745	454	291	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02
Mental Health	4,744	2,690	2,054	0.26	0.29	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.22	0.26	0.32	0.22
Mental Disorder	4,763	2,710	2,053	0.26	0.29	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.25	0.30	0.19
Dwarfism	636	318	318	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Leprosy	205	116	89	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	444	214	230	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Other	8,156	4,393	3,763	0.44	0.47	0.40	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.34

10.4 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 the major causes for all types of disability in Manyara Region. More than half of PWDs (51.7%) reported diseases as a cause of their disability while 20.7 percent were born with disability. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (10.9%). Relatively high proportion of PWDs (52.6%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of disability compared with 51.5 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (10.9%). Males with disabilities (14.2%) reported accidents as the major cause of their disability compared with females (7.7) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	28,285	100.0	20.7	51.7	10.9	1.1	0.2	0.6	14.9
Rural	24,227	85.7	21.1	51.5	10.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	15.1
Urban	4,058	14.3	18.5	52.6	13.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	13.5
Sex									
Male	14,044	49.7	22.9	49.8	14.2	1.2	0.3	-	11.6
Female	14,241	50.3	18.6	53.5	7.7	0.9	0.1	1.1	18.1

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Manyara 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	8,177	11.2	48.9	9.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	28.2	3,770	12.5	46.7	12.9	2.6	0.1	0.0	25.1	4,407	10.0	50.8	5.9	1.2	0.2	1.1	30.9
Hearing	4,871	33.3	43.5	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.4	18.9	2,325	37.9	43.3	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	14.2	2,546	29.1	43.6	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	23.2
Walking	9,899	17.5	39.7	21.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	20.3	4,927	19.7	38.0	26.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	14.8	4,972	15.3	41.4	15.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	25.8
Remembering	3,824	37.0	33.3	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	24.0	1,871	41.0	35.6	5.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	15.8	1,953	33.1	31.0	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.4	31.8
Self-care	4,385	31.7	33.9	10.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	22.7	2,217	36.7	35.0	12.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	14.3	2,168	26.6	32.7	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	31.3
Communication	7,465	27.8	66.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.6	3,770	30.6	65.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	3,695	25.0	68.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	4.8

10.5 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, employment and hence improve their social-economic conditions.

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low (1.2%) except for persons with albinism of whom 9.1 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent (0.4%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 0.6 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. The use of assistive devices is slightly higher in rural than urban areas for total and all types of disability (Table 10.8).

Table 10. 8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	9.1	10.3	7.4	13.6	15.4	10.8	3.3	3.2	3.3
Seeing	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Walking	3.0	3.8	2.2	3.6	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.6	1.5
Self-care	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.3	1.9
Communication	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About 32 percent (32.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region own land.
- About 21 percent (21.3%) of males in Manyara Region own land alone compared with 11 percent of females.
- About 70 percent (64.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Manyara Region do not possess legal-land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Manyara Region, 32.9 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 one third (32.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher among persons living in rural population (34.8%) than the urban areas (23.9%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of persons owning land is higher among males (37.6%) than 28.4 percent of females (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,004,134	330,735	32.9
	Male	498,450	187,359	37.6
	Female	505,684	143,376	28.4
Rural	Both Sexes	832,141	289,614	34.8
	Male	414,317	163,415	39.4
	Female	417,824	126,199	30.2
Urban	Both Sexes	171,993	41,121	23.9
	Male	84,133	23,944	28.5
	Female	87,860	17,177	19.6

Almost two thirds (64.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 16.1 percent own land alone and 15.6 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Manyara Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (11.0%) is less than that of males (21.3%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (16.2%) than that of males (15.0%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (17.7% and 9.2% respectively) than that of males (16.3% and 8.9% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Manyara 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	1,004,134	16.1	15.6	1.2	64.9	2.2
	Male	498,450	21.3	15.0	1.3	60.3	2.1
	Female	505,684	11.0	16.2	1.1	69.4	2.2
Rural	Both Sexes	832,141	16.5	17.0	1.3	63.0	2.2
	Male	414,317	21.8	16.3	1.4	58.4	2.1
	Female	417,824	11.3	17.7	1.2	67.4	2.4
Urban	Both Sexes	171,993	14.1	9.1	0.8	74.4	1.7
	Male	84,133	18.7	8.9	0.9	69.8	1.7
	Female	87,860	9.6	9.2	0.7	78.7	1.7

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Manyara Region is 64.9 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 32.9 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (37.6%) for males than for females (28.3%) (Figure 11.1).

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

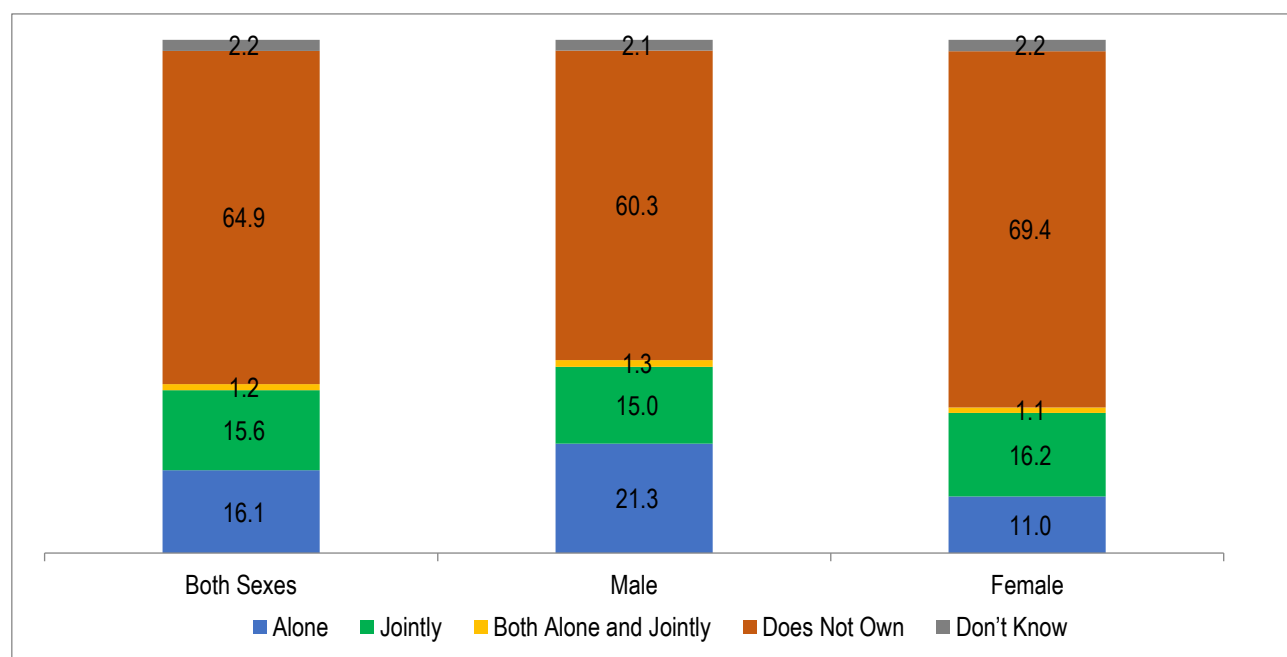


Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (85.2%) followed by those aged 65 years and

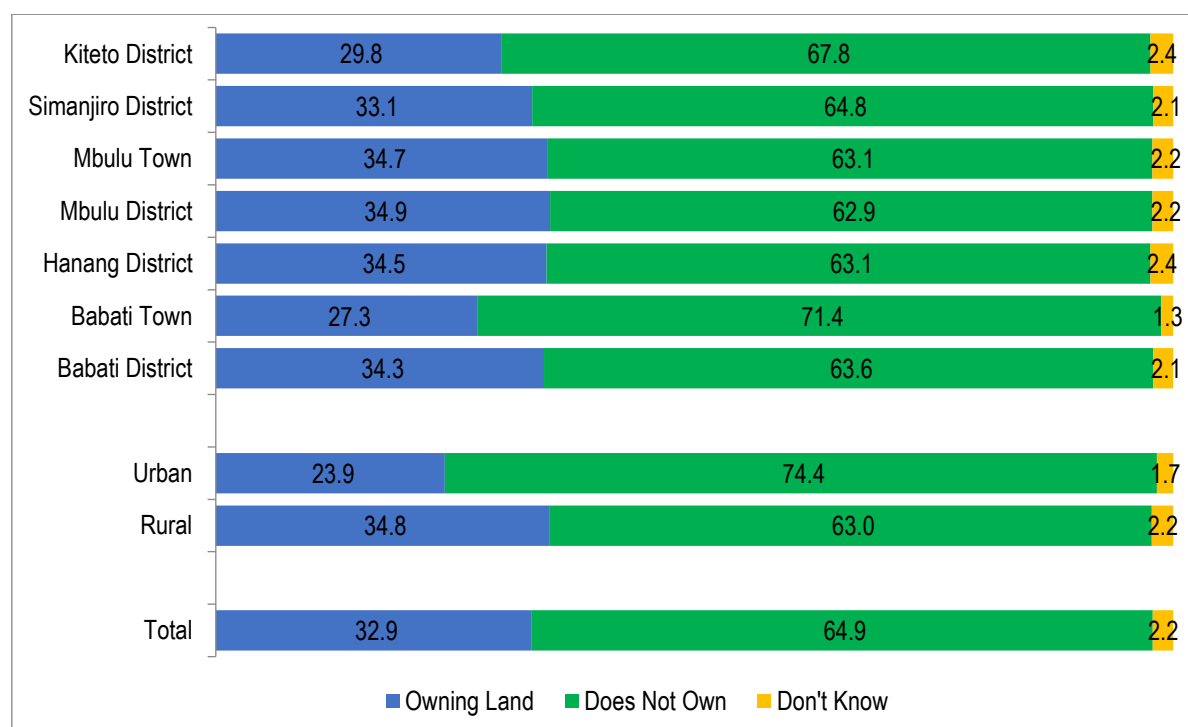
above (10.0%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (84.9% and 87.6% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (5.1%) than those in urban areas (2.4%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Manyara 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	1,004,134	18.6	74.2	7.2	832,141	18.9	73.6	7.5	171,993	17.4	76.9	5.7
Male	498,450	19.0	74.1	7.2	414,317	19.4	73.5	7.1	84,133	17.1	77.4	5.6
Female	505,684	18.2	74.2	7.6	417,824	18.3	73.8	7.9	87,860	17.7	76.5	5.9
Owning land												
Total	330,735	4.8	85.2	10.0	289,614	5.1	84.9	10.0	41,121	2.4	87.6	10.1
Male	187,359	4.4	85.5	10.2	163,415	4.7	85.1	10.2	23,944	2.2	87.8	10.0
Female	143,376	5.3	84.9	9.8	126,199	5.7	84.6	9.8	17,177	2.6	87.3	10.2
Does not own												
Total	651,771	25.0	69.2	5.7	523,850	25.9	68.1	6.1	127,921	21.7	74.0	4.3
Male	300,799	27.5	67.7	4.8	242,049	28.6	66.3	5.1	58,750	22.6	73.7	3.8
Female	350,972	23.0	70.5	6.5	281,801	23.5	69.6	7.0	69,171	21.0	74.2	4.8
Don't Know												
Total	21,628	36.2	55.3	8.6	18,677	36.1	55.1	8.8	2,951	36.6	56.5	6.9
Male	10,292	39.0	54.7	6.3	8,853	39.2	54.4	6.5	1,439	38.4	56.6	5.0
Female	11,336	33.5	55.8	10.6	9,824	33.3	55.7	10.9	1,512	34.9	56.5	8.7

Findings reveals that Mbulu District Council has a relatively higher proportion (34.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, a council with smallest proportion of persons owning land is Babati Town (27.3%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 64.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region own land without any legal documents. Among those possessing legal documents, 16.1 percent own land alone, 15.6 percent own land jointly and 1.2 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (16.2%) compared with males (15.0%) (Table 11.4).

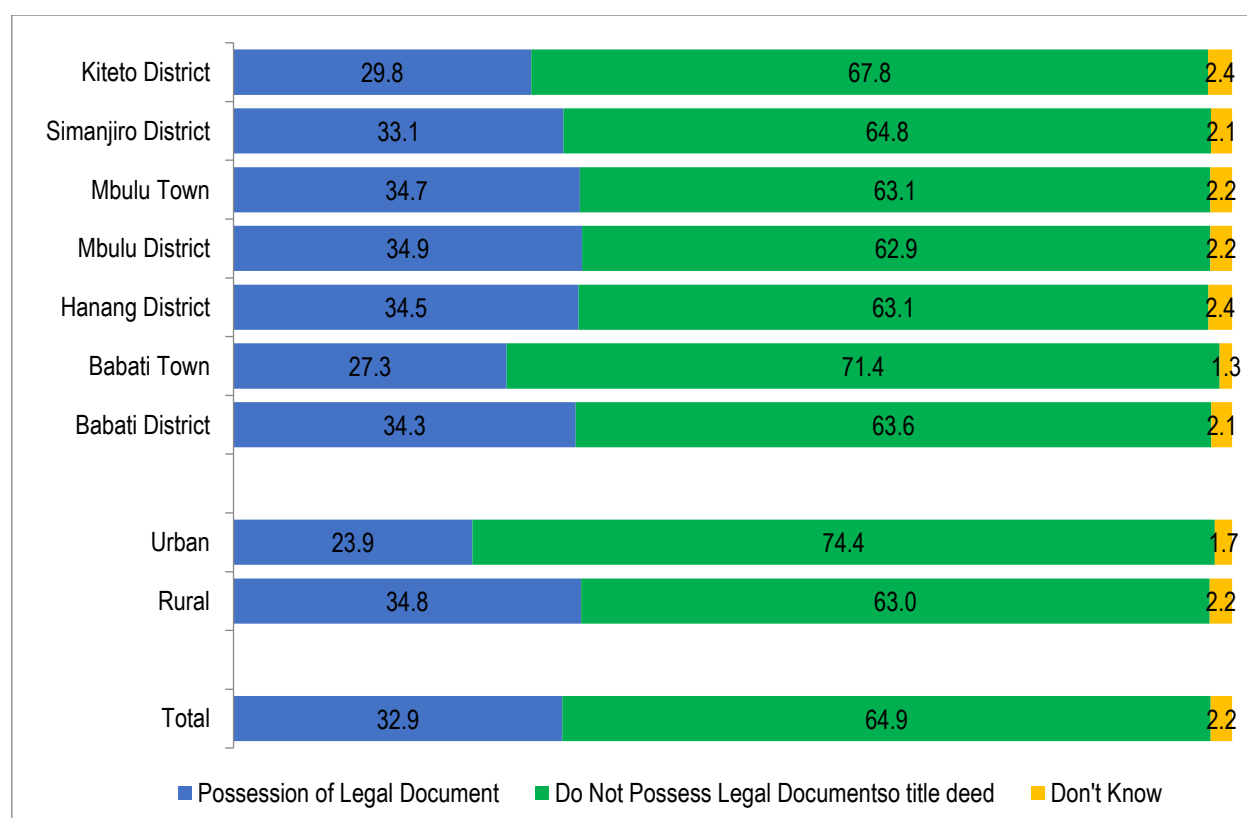
Further, About Sixty –Three percent (63.0%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 74.4 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 17.0 and 16.5 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 14.1 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 9.1 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (17.7%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (18.7%) 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,004,134	498,450	505,684	832,141	414,317	417,824	171,993	84,133	87,860
Alone	16.1	21.3	16.5	16.5	21.8	11.3	14.1	18.7	9.6
Jointly	15.6	15.0	16.2	17.0	16.3	17.7	9.1	8.9	9.2
Both alone and jointly	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
No legal document	64.9	60.3	69.4	63.0	58.4	67.4	74.4	69.8	78.7
Don't Know	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7

The Council with highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mbulu District Council (34.9%) followed by Mbulu Town Council (34.7%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Babati Town Council (27.3%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- More than 73 percent (73.8%) of households in Manyara Region own houses they live in.
- About 62 percent (62.1%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About 38 percent (38.3%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than 81 percent (81.1%) of households in rural and 38.3 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 10.3 percent in 2012 to 23.1 percent in 2022.
- More than half (54.5%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household 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 Manyara Region, 73.8 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (77.6%) in rural areas than in urban (57.2%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses

are almost the same (74.0% and 73.5% respectively). Across councils, Hanang District has the highest percentage (81.0 %) of households living in their own houses while Babati Town has the lowest percentage (61.0%) (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, Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

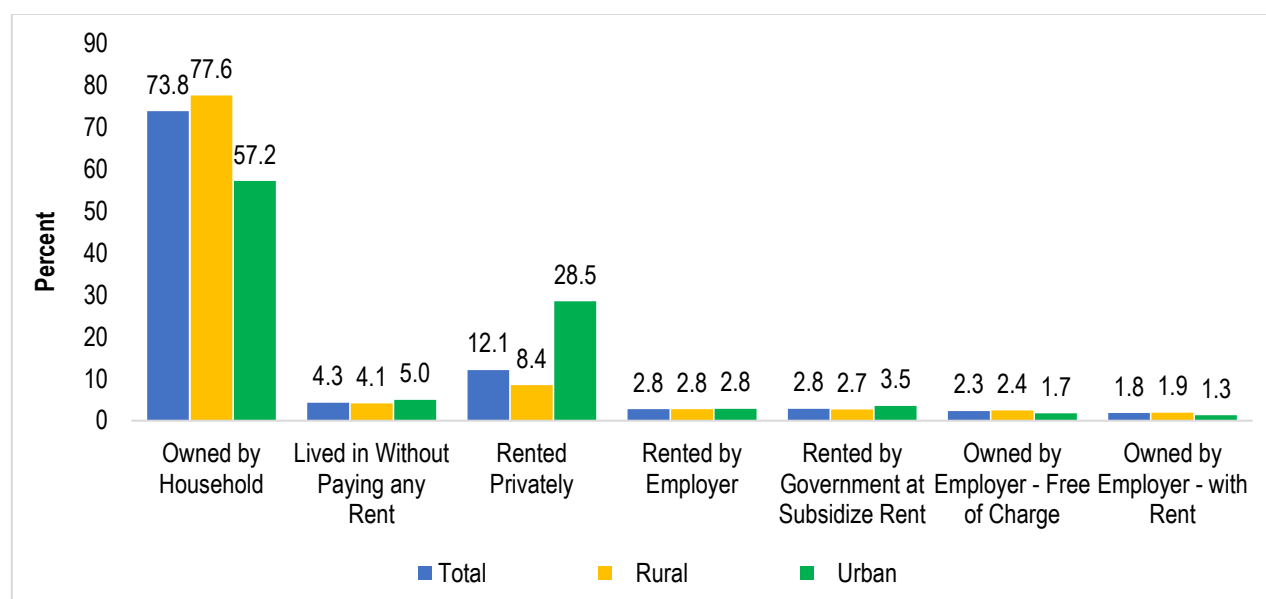


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	398,735	73.8	4.3	12.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8
Rural	326,039	77.6	4.1	8.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9
Urban	72,696	57.2	5.0	28.5	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.3
Male Headed Households	258,529	74.0	4.5	11.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.9
Female Headed Households	140,206	73.5	4.0	12.8	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.7
Council								
Babati District	164,917	75.0	4.4	11.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.8
Babati Town	101,585	61.0	4.8	29.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Hanang District	131,885	81.0	3.2	9.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3
Mbulu District	75,964	80.5	2.6	8.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.7
Mbulu Town	81,459	68.8	5.0	9.0	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.6
Simanjiro District	54,744	70.6	4.4	13.8	3.4	3.4	2.7	1.7
Kiteto District	47,918	72.5	5.5	9.8	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.3

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Manyara Region, 37.8 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.3 percent have title deeds. Among the households that live in their own houses, 40.8% have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (21.5%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (6.1%). Female-headed households are more likely (8.7 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (8.0%).

Across councils, the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 5.8 percent in Mbulu District Council to 17.1 percent in Babati Town (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara 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	294,422	8.3	0.9	1.6	40.8	2.4	NA	8.2	37.8
Rural	252,874	6.1	0.8	1.1	43.8	2.0	NA	7.4	38.8
Urban	41,548	21.5	2.0	4.4	22.2	4.8	NA	13.1	31.9
Male Headed	191,399	8.0	1.0	1.6	40.4	2.5	NA	8.3	38.1
Female Headed	103,023	8.7	0.9	1.5	41.5	2.2	NA	8.0	37.2
Council									
Babati District	60,063	7.6	0.8	1.3	46.5	2.4	NA	9.0	32.4
Babati Town	20,226	17.1	0.8	3.2	25.6	5.3	NA	14.5	33.4
Hanang District	56,256	6.2	0.7	1.4	34.6	2.2	NA	7.9	47.1
Mbulu District	34,541	5.8	0.7	0.9	48.5	0.7	NA	3.1	40.3
Mbulu Town	18,920	8.2	2.5	0.6	51.8	0.5	NA	2.5	33.8
Simanjiro District	46,385	12.4	0.9	1.2	47.0	1.4	NA	9.6	27.7
Kiteto District	58,031	6.1	1.1	2.4	33.2	4.0	NA	9.4	43.8

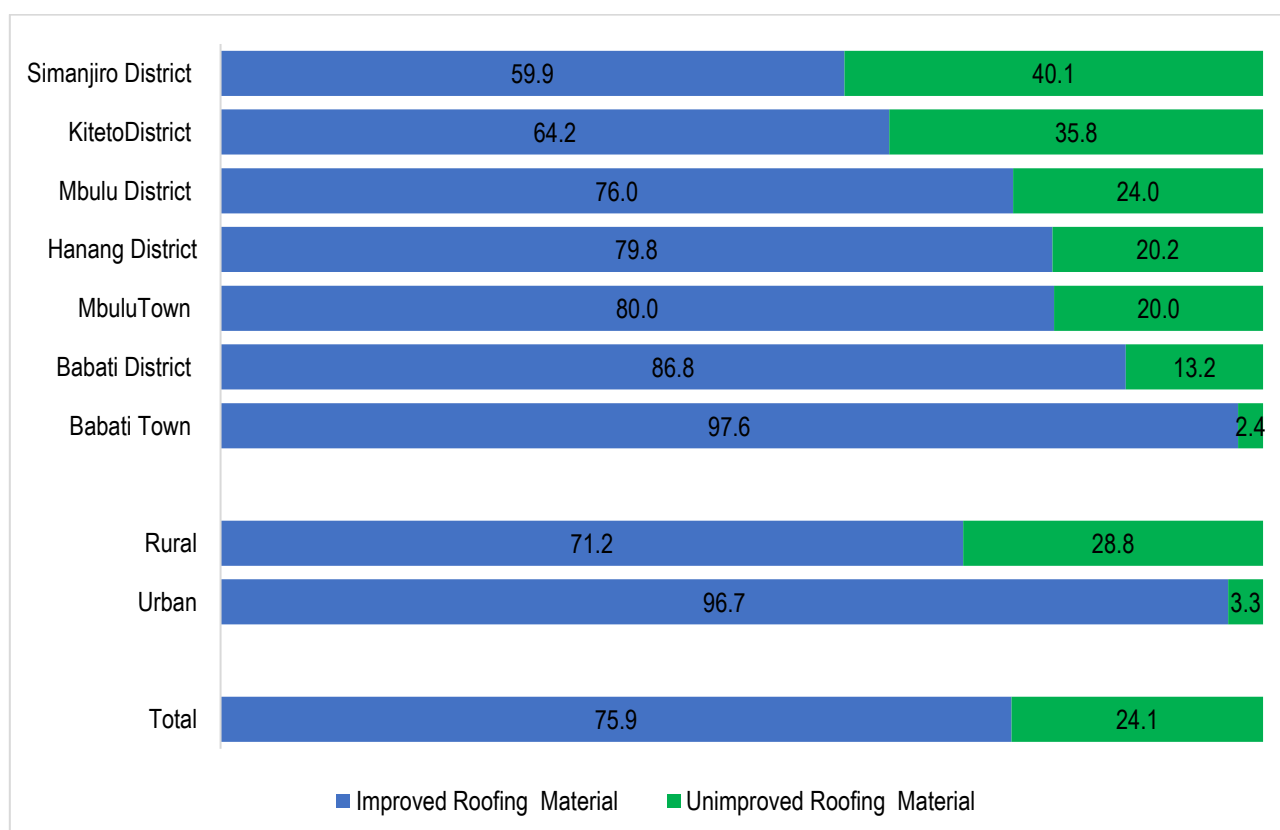
12.3 Household Characteristics

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 Manyara Region, 75.9 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 75 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Simanjiro District (59.9%) and Kiteto District (64.2 %) as shown in (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



Results show that, most of households in urban areas (96.3%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 70.8 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 59.5 percent in Simanjiro District Council to 97.4 percent in Babati Town Council (Table 12.3).

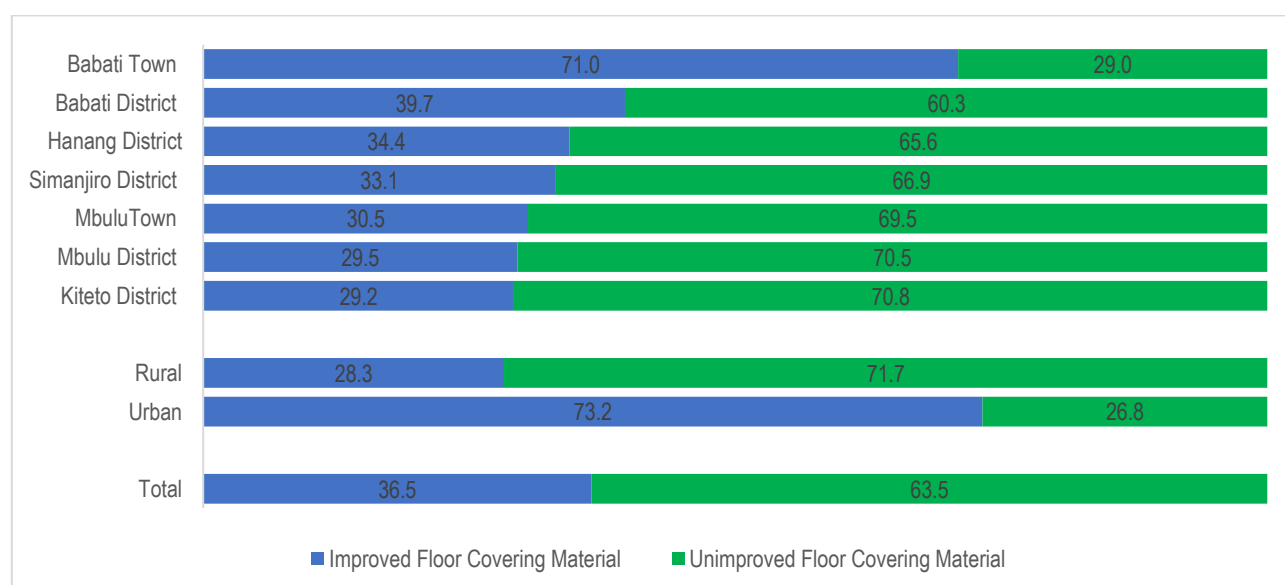
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	398,735	75.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	14.7	8.5	0.2	0.8
Rural	326,039	70.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	17.4	10.3	0.2	0.9
Urban	72,696	96.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.1
Council									
Babati District	80,065	86.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.9	0.1	0.3
Babati Town	33,146	97.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Hanang District	69,414	79.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	15.1	4.8	0.1	0.2
Mbulu District	42,886	75.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	9.5	13.6	0.2	0.7
Mbulu Town	27,514	78.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	16.1	3.8	0.0	0.2
Simanjiro District	65,692	59.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	33.7	4.8	0.2	1.4
Kiteto District	80,018	63.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.0	23.8	0.3	1.7

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Manyara Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 36.5 while 63.5 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 29.2 percent in Kiteto District Council to 71.0 percent in Babati Town Council (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 58.8 percent of households in Manyara Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (33.0%). In urban areas, about six out of ten households (64.5%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in houses that have earth or sand floors (25.8%). In rural areas, most households (66.1%) are living in houses that has earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (26.0%).

Across councils, percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (59.1%) in Babati Town and lowest (26.7%) in Mbulu District as shown in (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara, 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	398,735	33.0	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.0	58.8	2.0	0.7
Rural	326,039	26.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.1	66.1	2.4	0.8
Urban	72,696	64.5	8.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	25.8	0.1	0.2
Council											
Babati District	80,065	37.0	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.7	57.7	0.5	0.4
Babati Town	33,146	59.1	11.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	28.6	0.1	0.1
Hanang District	69,414	32.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	62.3	0.7	0.3
Mbulu District	42,886	26.7	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.7	1.1	67.0	0.3	0.4
Mbulu Town	27,514	27.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.4	65.8	0.2	0.2
Simanjiro District	65,692	29.3	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.4	56.9	6.3	1.1
Kiteto District	80,018	27.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.2	64.0	3.4	1.4

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Manyara Region have their house walls built with poles and mud (40.5%), followed by baked bricks (37.6%) and sundried bricks (9.8%). In urban areas, more than half of households (54.5%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by cement bricks (18.2%). In rural areas, 46.8 percent of the households are living in houses built with poles and mud as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (33.9%).

⁶ Others include households living in containers or tents.

Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (82.6%) of households with houses built using baked bricks, followed by Babati District (57.8). The lowest council is Simanjiro with 9.4 percent of households living in houses built with baked bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	398,735	0.9	6.7	9.8	37.6	0.3	1.0	40.5	2.6	0.0	0.6
Rural	326,039	0.9	4.2	9.0	33.9	0.3	1.1	46.8	3.1	0.0	0.7
Urban	72,696	0.6	18.2	13.1	54.5	0.2	0.4	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Council											
Babati District	80,065	1.2	3.1	3.8	57.8	0.3	1.1	31.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
Babati Town	33,146	0.6	5.8	2.8	82.6	0.1	0.2	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
Hanang District	69,414	0.6	7.9	8.4	45.2	0.2	0.8	34.4	2.2	0.0	0.2
Mbulu District	42,886	0.9	6.5	10.2	26.9	0.4	1.2	51.1	2.2	0.0	0.6
Mbulu Town	27,514	1.2	6.5	2.2	19.7	0.9	2.0	64.8	2.5	0.0	0.1
Simanjiro District	65,692	0.7	12.0	13.7	9.4	0.2	1.3	58.2	3.5	0.0	1.1
Kiteto District	80,018	0.9	5.6	19.0	27.3	0.2	0.6	40.3	4.5	0.0	1.4

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.

In Manyara Region (39.2%) of households have two rooms for sleeping, 32.5 percent have one room and 18.2 percent of households have three rooms, 6.0 percent have four rooms for sleeping and 1.9 Percent have five rooms for sleeping. Further the results show than 2.2 percent of households have more than 6 rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is almost similar between urban (32.4%) and rural areas (32.6%). Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (43.5%) 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 Mbulu Town Council (21.6%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

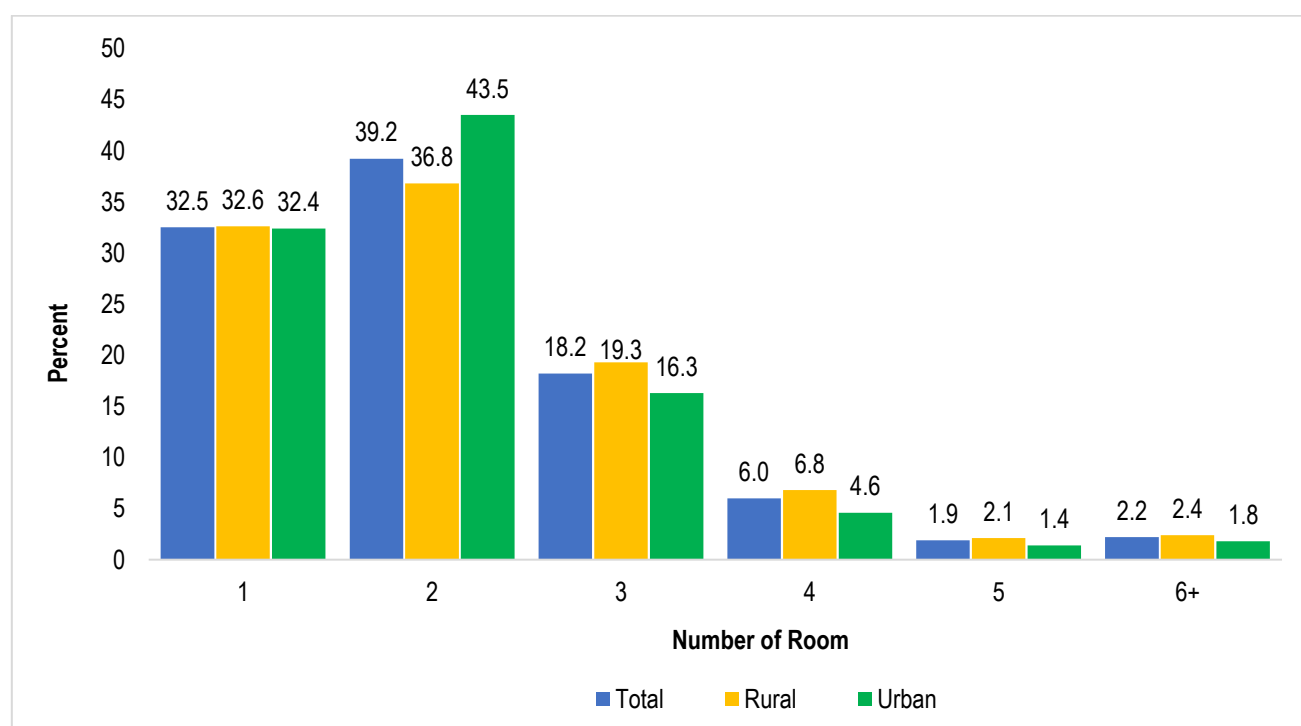


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	398,735	4.7	32.5	39.2	18.2	6.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
Rural	258,529	4.8	32.6	36.8	19.3	6.8	2.1	2.4	2.2
Urban	140,206	4.4	32.4	43.5	16.3	4.6	1.4	1.8	2.1
Male Headed Households	326,039	4.8	30.4	41.4	18.1	6.0	1.8	2.3	2.2
Female Headed Households	72,696	3.9	42.2	29.1	18.8	6.2	1.9	1.6	2.0
Council									
Babati District	80,065	4.6	33.3	33.9	20.7	7.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
Babati Town	33,146	3.8	43.5	26.9	20.2	6.1	1.9	1.3	2.0
Hanang District	69,414	5.3	28.3	38.5	21.8	7.4	2.2	1.7	2.2
Mbulu District	42,886	5.5	22.4	37.6	24.4	9.4	3.2	2.9	2.5
Mbulu Town	27,514	5.0	21.6	36.2	25.2	9.6	3.0	4.4	2.6
Simanjiro District	65,692	4.3	38.0	47.8	10.5	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.8
Kiteto District	80,018	4.3	35.6	44.9	12.5	3.4	1.0	2.6	2.0

12.4 Water and Sanitation

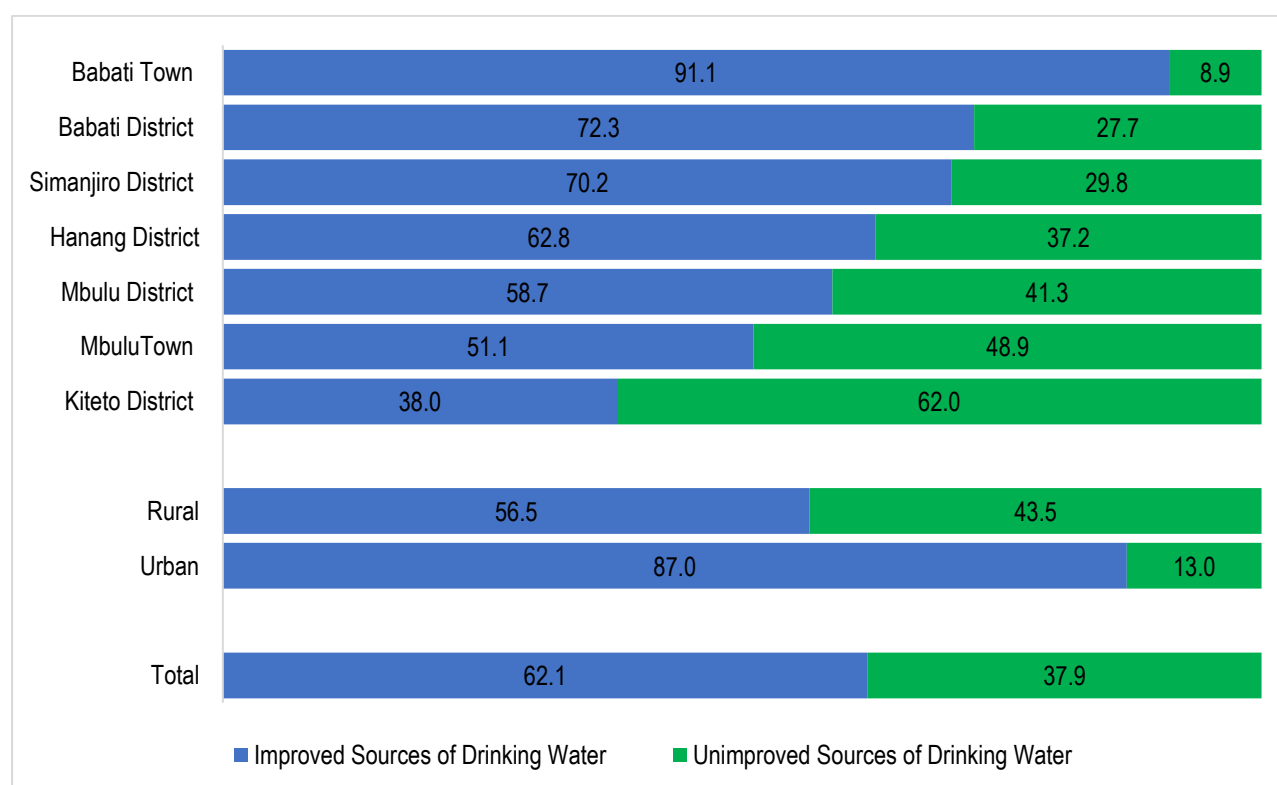
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contribute to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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 springs, rain water, 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.

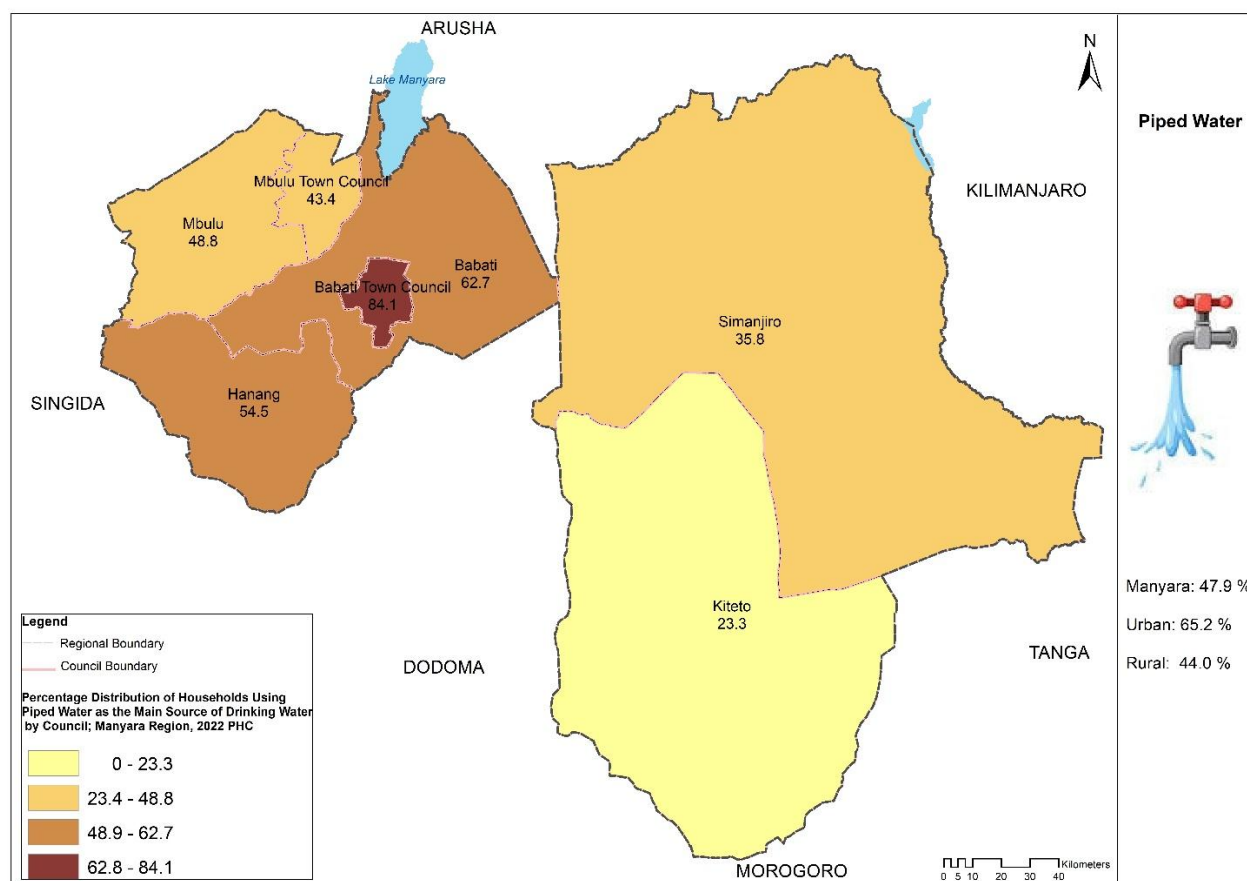
Results show that in Manyara region 62.1 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Babati Town (91.1%), Babati District (72.3%) and Simanjiro District (70.2%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, improved sources of drinking water are very low in Kiteto District (38.0%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



Piped water is one of the improved water sources of drinking water which include piped water into the dwelling house, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbour's tap or standpipe. Nearly, half of households (47.9%) in Manyara 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (65.2% in urban and 44.0% in rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 36.5 percents , while 10.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 18.5 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 11.9 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 5.5 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 26.6 percent from a public tap. Across councils, percentage of households using piped water ranges from 23.3 percent in Kiteto District to 84.1 percent in Babati Town (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; Manyara 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	Borehole Tube well/	Dug Well Protected	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	398,735	9	7.4	25.2	6.3	4.1	2.5	18.1	0.7	6.7	0.3	0.3	3	3.2	13.2
Rural	326,039	7.1	4.8	26.6	5.5	4.7	2.6	20	0.8	7.9	0.3	0.2	2.8	1	15.6
Urban	72,696	17.6	18.9	18.5	10.2	1.6	2.1	9.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	3.8	12.8	2.6
Male Headed	258,529	9.1	7.5	25.3	6.3	4	2.4	17.9	0.7	6.6	0.3	0.4	3	3.2	13.3
Female Headed	140,206	8.8	7.1	24.9	6.4	4.4	2.7	18.3	0.7	6.8	0.3	0.3	3.1	3	13.1
Babati District	80,065	13	8.5	28.7	12.5	4.9	2.2	11.1	0.7	6.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	9.8
Babati Town	33,146	21.2	38.1	9.5	15.3	1.5	3.6	1	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	0	4.8
Hanang District	69,414	7.1	5.9	37.3	4.2	1.4	1.8	14	0.3	6.1	0.4	0.3	4	0.1	17
Mbulu District	42,886	7.4	4.6	32.8	4	5.5	1.7	22.7	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	14.2
Mbulu Town	27,514	13.5	7.2	15.3	7.4	4.8	1.7	24.3	0.8	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	15.1
Simanjiro District	65,692	4.7	2.2	25.8	3.1	6.9	3.4	6	1.2	6.5	0.3	0.5	4.1	17.9	17.3
Kiteto District	80,018	4.5	0.7	16.3	1.8	3.5	3.1	40.8	0.9	8.9	0.7	0.4	5.9	0.4	12.3

Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco dams, 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.

More than 44 percent (44.3%) of households in Manyara Region use unimproved toilet facilities while only (38.3%) use improved toilet facilities. In rural areas, 49.1 percent of households are using unimproved toilet facilities and 30.1 percent use improved toilet facility which is below the target of the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan (2025/26) which is 75 percent. Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (74.0%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Kiteto District Council has the lowest (29.6%). The most commonly (43.3%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (47.8% in rural and 2.9% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 1.0% in Mbulu Town to 38.9% in Simanjiro District (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

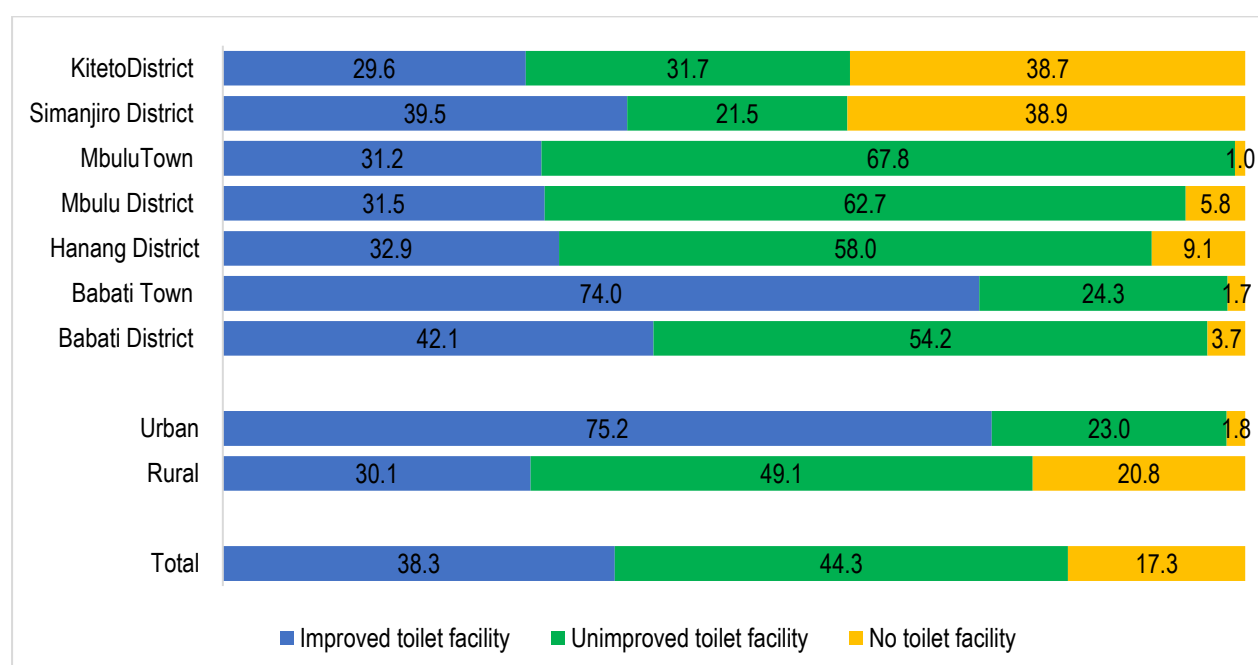


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	398,735	1.4	2.6	10.6	1.6	4.0	2.6	8.5	6.9	43.3	1.0	17.3
Rural	326,039	0.9	1.3	6.8	1.2	3.2	2.2	7.3	7.3	47.8	1.2	20.8
Urban	72,696	4.0	8.1	28.1	3.7	7.6	4.6	13.8	5.2	22.9	0.1	1.8
Male Headed Households	258,529	1.5	2.7	10.9	1.6	4.0	2.7	8.5	7.3	45.5	1.1	14.2
Female Headed Households	140,206	1.4	2.4	10.1	1.6	4.0	2.4	8.5	6.3	39.2	1.0	23.0
Council												
Babati District	80,065	1.5	2.1	11.0	2.3	4.6	2.6	8.5	9.5	53.0	1.1	3.7
Babati Town	33,146	4.0	8.7	37.0	2.1	4.2	3.9	9.2	5.0	24.2	0.1	1.7
Hanang District	69,414	1.2	2.2	6.1	1.4	2.9	2.5	8.4	8.2	57.7	0.3	9.1
Mbulu District	42,886	0.8	1.3	3.7	0.8	2.8	2.9	9.3	9.8	61.6	1.1	5.8
MbuluTown	27,514	2.0	4.2	2.8	0.5	4.9	1.8	5.6	9.2	65.1	2.7	1.0
Simanjiro District	65,692	0.8	2.1	9.6	1.6	5.8	3.1	12.8	3.7	21.1	0.4	38.9
Kiteto District	80,018	1.3	1.3	10.6	1.8	3.1	2.0	5.3	4.3	29.8	1.9	38.7

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 Manyara region use firewood (73.3%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (13.4%). In rural areas, eight out of ten (81.1%) households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 38.3 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 8.1 percent and it is 36.7 percent in urban areas.

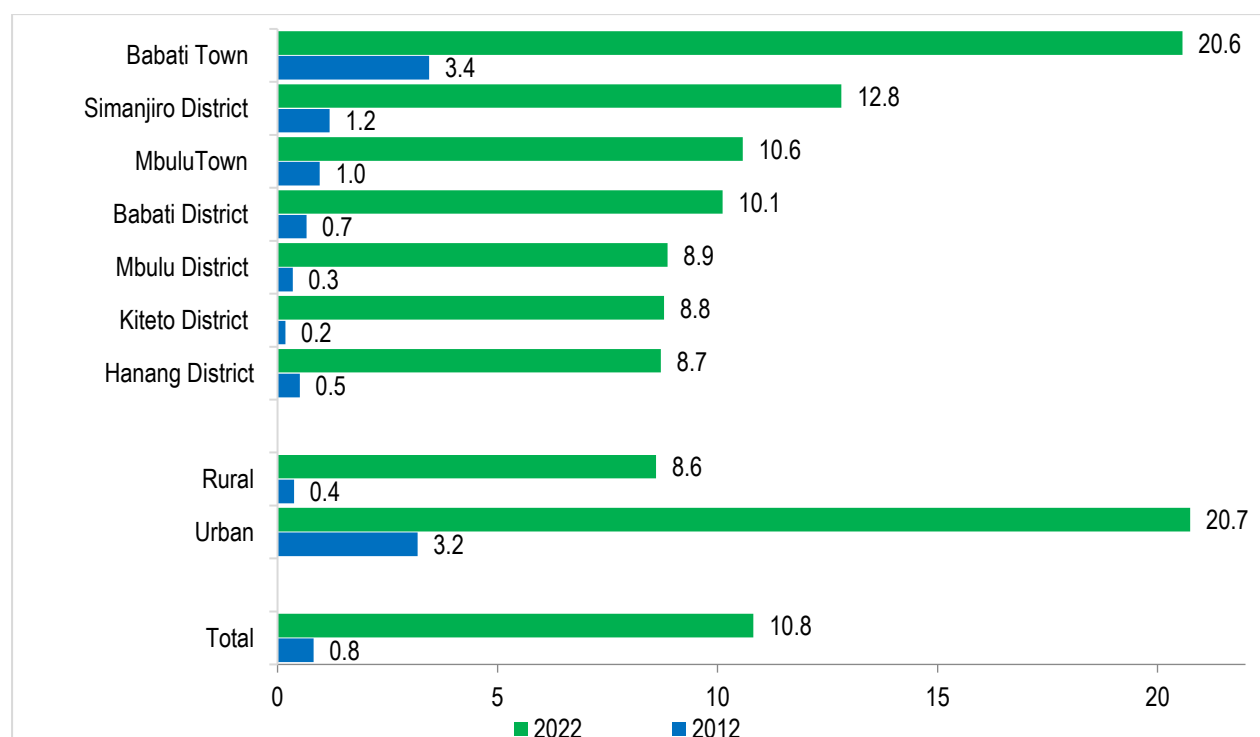
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 44.7 percent in Babati Town to 79.3 percent in Mbulu District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 9.6 percent in Mbulu District to 31.7 percent in Babati Town Council (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara 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	398,735	2.1	3.8	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.4	73.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Rural	326,039	1.6	4.3	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.1	81.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Urban	72,696	4.3	1.5	0.0	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	36.7	38.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Male Headed Households	258,529	2.1	3.8	0.3	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.1	72.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1
Female Headed Households	140,206	2.0	3.8	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.9	74.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Council															
Babati District	80,065	2.5	4.2	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	10.7	76.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Babati Town	33,146	3.6	0.6	0.0	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	31.7	44.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
Hanang District	69,414	1.5	3.7	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	13.1	75.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5
Mbulu District	42,886	1.5	4.4	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.6	79.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Mbulu Town	27,514	3.4	3.6	0.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	11.2	75.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Simanjiro District	65,692	1.2	3.8	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.6	73.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8
Kiteto District	80,018	2.0	4.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	13.6	75.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.8 percent in 2012 to 10.8 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Babati Town from 3.4 percent in 2012 to 20.6 percent in 2022, followed by Simanjiro District from 1.2 percent in 2012 to 12.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 23.1 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting while 35.1 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (64.6%) compared with the rural households (13.8%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 13.1 percent in Mbulu District to 66.9 percent in Babati Town Council.

Council with lowest percentage of households using electricity as the main source for lighting is Mbulu District (13.1%). The Council with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Hanang District (48.2%) followed by Babati District (39.4%) (Figure 12.8).

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

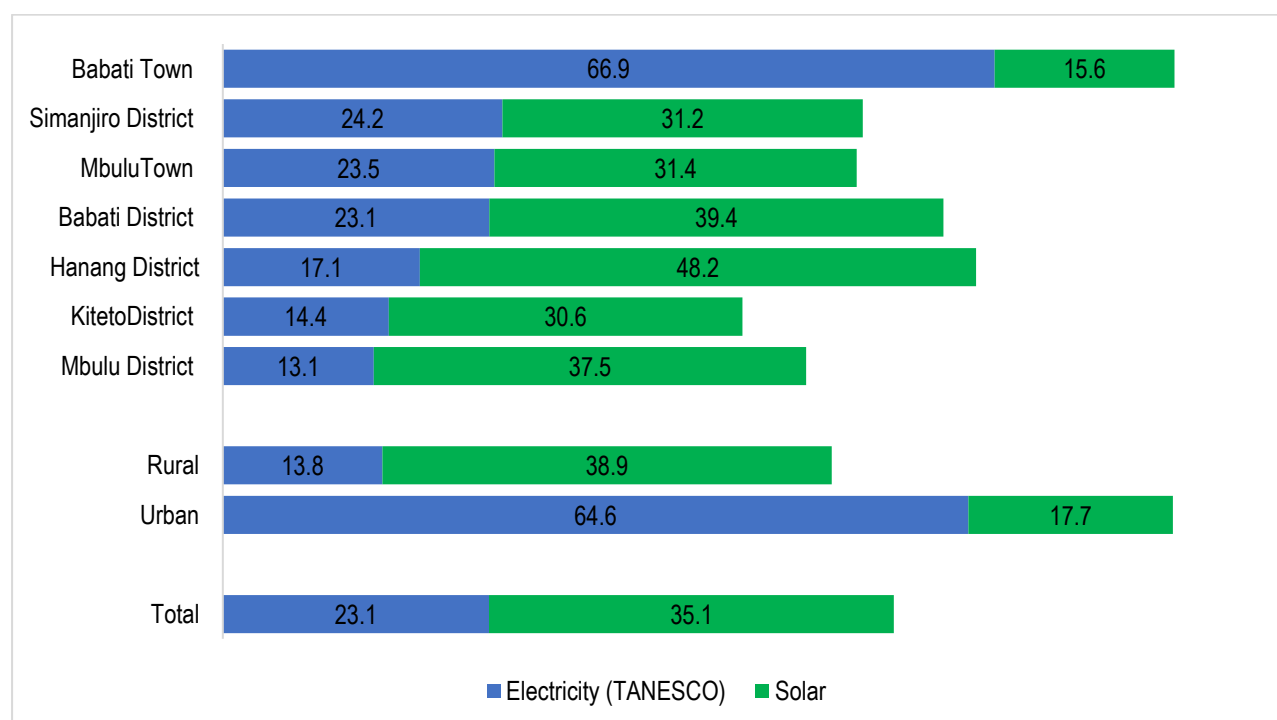


Figure 12.9 show that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Manyara Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 10.3 percent in 2012 to 23.1 percent in 2022. Similar situation is observed in all councils (Figure 12.9).

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

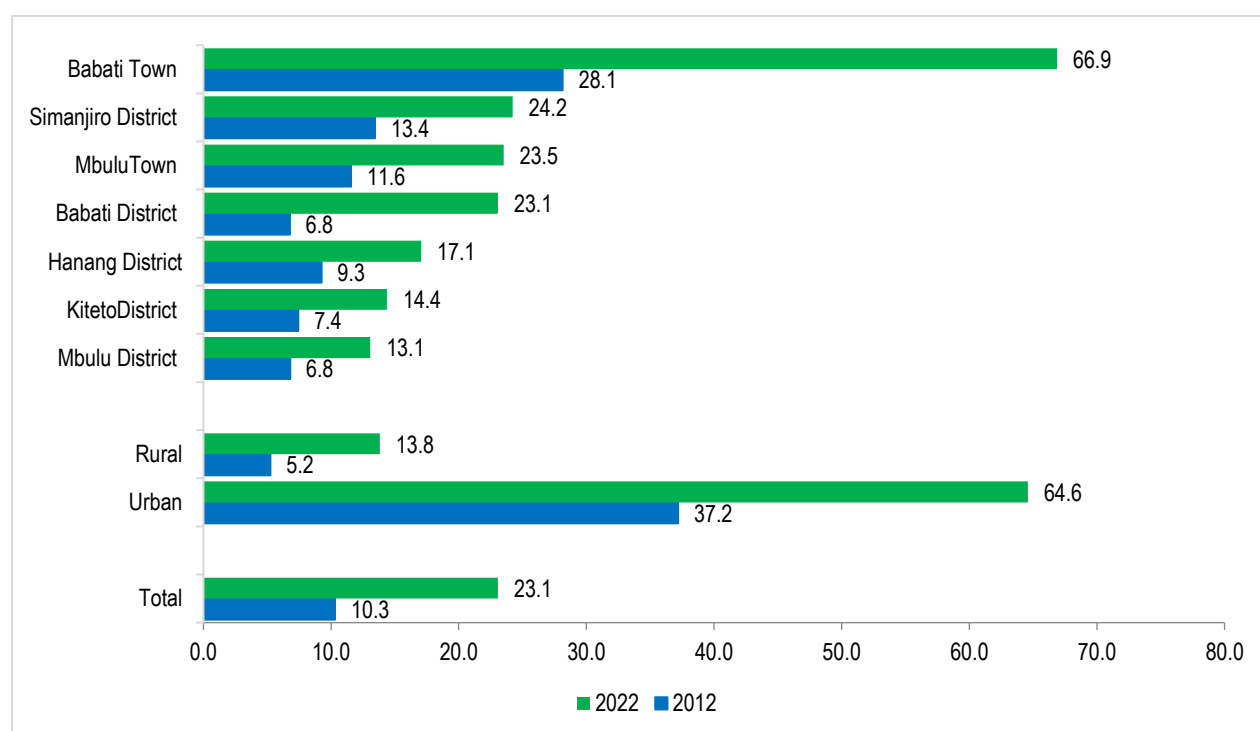


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	398,735	23.1	35.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	5.3	33.2	0.1
Rural	326,039	13.8	38.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	6.1	37.8	0.1
Urban	72,696	64.6	17.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	12.7	0.0
Male Headed	258,529	23.5	36.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	5.0	32.0	0.1
Female Headed	140,206	22.3	32.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	5.8	35.5	0.1
Babati District	80,065	23.1	39.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	3.5	30.8	0.0
Babati Town	33,146	66.9	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	13.8	0.0
Hanang District	69,414	17.1	48.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	4.5	28.3	0.0
Mbulu District	42,886	13.1	37.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	6.1	41.0	0.1
Mbulu Town	27,514	23.5	31.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	6.5	33.8	0.0
Simanjiro District	65,692	24.2	31.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	6.1	34.5	0.1
Kiteto District	80,018	14.4	30.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.7	7.9	42.4	0.1

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.

More than half (54.5%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal, followed by burying or pit (11.6%). In urban areas, 58.2 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (20.7%) and burying or pit (11.1%). In rural areas (53.7%) of households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burying or pit (11.7%) and throw to the bush 9.0 percent. Across councils, Babati Town has a higher percentage (22.4%) of households using regular collection of solid waste compared with other councils as shown in (Table 12.11).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Road side Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	398,735	10.2	1.3	54.5	0.4	11.6	6.4	0.1	7.8	7.6
Rural	326,039	7.9	1.1	53.7	0.4	11.7	7.5	0.1	8.7	9.0
Urban	72,696	20.7	2.4	58.2	0.3	11.1	1.7	0.1	4.2	1.2
Male Headed Households	258,529	10.2	1.3	54.6	0.4	12.0	6.2	0.1	8.5	6.7
Female Headed Households	140,206	10.1	1.3	54.5	0.4	10.7	6.8	0.1	6.6	9.3
Council										
Babati District	80,065	8.4	1.1	58.4	0.2	15.1	3.8	0.1	10.7	2.2
Babati Town	33,146	22.4	1.3	53.1	0.3	11.1	1.7	0.1	9.1	0.8
Hanang District	69,414	6.8	1.3	55.6	0.5	10.5	8.2	0.1	12.2	4.9
Mbulu District	42,886	6.4	0.8	63.1	0.3	10.9	7.0	0.1	8.9	2.5
Mbulu Town	27,514	14.0	2.0	47.4	0.1	13.1	4.1	0.1	17.1	2.0
Simanjiro District	65,692	10.4	1.8	59.0	0.4	8.5	5.7	0.1	0.9	13.2
Kiteto District	80,018	10.5	1.2	44.5	0.8	11.5	10.6	0.2	2.6	18.2

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Council authorities (27.7%) and private individuals (54.6%) are the main solid waste collectors in private households. Households in rural areas are more likely (67.6%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils authorities as waste collector (46.2%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

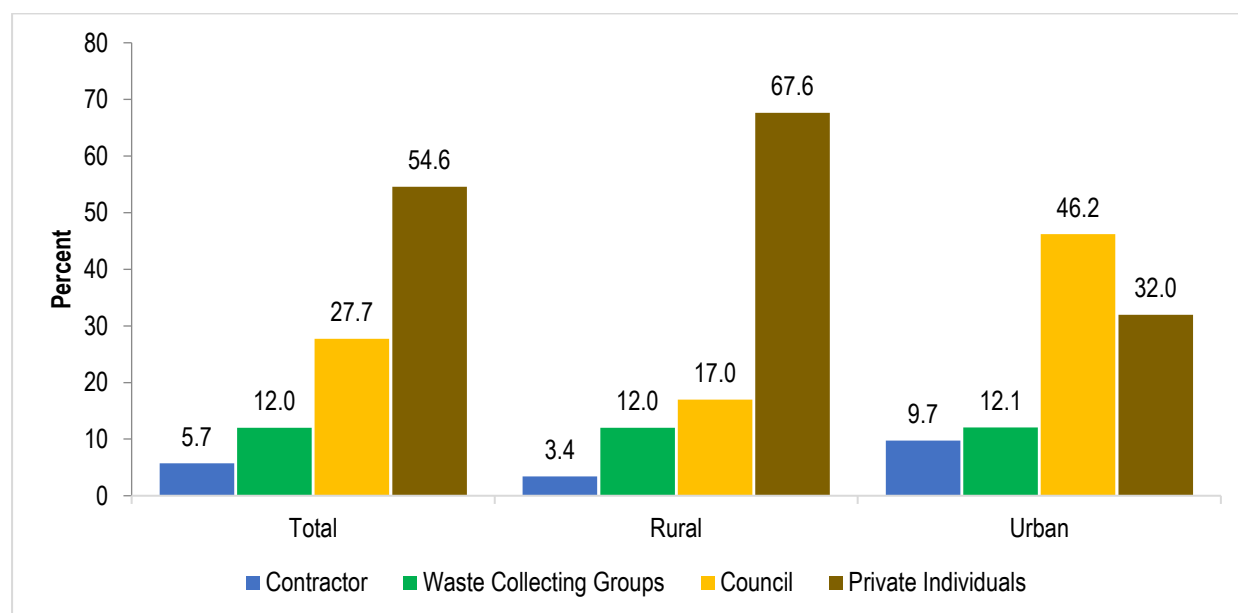


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	45,920	5.7	12.0	27.7	54.6
Rural	29,110	3.4	12.0	17.0	67.6
Urban	16,810	9.7	12.1	46.2	32.0
Male Headed Households	29,815	5.8	11.9	26.3	56.0
Female Headed Households	16,105	5.5	12.2	30.3	51.9
Council					
Babati District	7,630	3.5	12.9	3.4	80.1
Babati Town	7,885	0.4	1.3	90.1	8.1
Hanang District	5,560	1.2	3.3	6.5	89.0
Mbulu District	3,103	4.1	9.8	24.8	61.4
Mbulu Town	4,409	3.9	15.8	13.0	67.3
Simanjiro District	8,010	18.3	9.8	31.2	40.7
Kiteto District	9,323	5.3	26.4	12.3	56.0

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 43.4 percent of households in Manyara Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas have higher percentage (54.1%) of households that mix electronic waste with other refuse than rural areas (41.0%). The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (55.4%) in Babati Town followed by Hanang district (49.6%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara 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	398,735	43.4	0.8	0.3	5.8	0.6	20.9	23.1	2.4	2.7
Rural	326,039	41.0	0.4	0.2	6.6	0.7	21.7	24.2	2.5	2.7
Urban	72,696	54.1	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.4	16.9	18.4	1.9	2.7
Male Headed Households	258,529	42.9	0.8	0.3	5.7	0.6	21.2	23.4	2.4	2.7
Female Headed Households	140,206	44.2	0.8	0.3	6.1	0.7	20.2	22.7	2.3	2.6
Council										
Babati District	80,065	35.9	0.3	0.4	5.2	0.3	22.9	29.4	2.5	3.0
Babati Town	33,146	55.4	2.9	0.3	2.9	0.3	19.1	13.8	3.3	2.0
Hanang District	69,414	49.6	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.6	18.0	20.9	2.7	2.9
Mbulu District	42,886	32.5	1.0	0.2	7.1	0.5	30.9	23.6	1.9	2.2
MbuluTown	27,514	26.4	1.2	0.1	6.2	0.3	23.7	38.2	0.9	3.1
Simanjiro District	65,692	48.2	0.8	0.5	5.3	0.7	20.4	19.6	1.9	2.6
KitetoDistrict	80,018	48.2	0.4	0.2	8.3	1.2	16.0	20.1	2.7	2.7

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 Manyara Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (17.0%) followed by motorcycles 9.8 percent, Donkey/Camel 8.2 and motor vehicle 1.7 percent. The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (20.2%) compared with female-headed households (11.1%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (17.6%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (14.4%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 9.4 percent in Simanjiro District to 24.9 percent in Mbulu District (Table 12.14).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	398,735	17.0	1.7	9.8	0.2	0.2	8.2
Rural	326,039	17.6	1.1	9.5	0.2	0.2	9.7
Urban	72,696	14.4	4.3	10.9	0.3	0.5	1.2
Male Headed	258,529	20.2	2.0	12.0	0.3	0.3	7.6
Female Headed	140,206	11.1	1.1	5.7	0.1	0.2	9.3
Babati District	80,065	22.8	1.3	10.2	0.1	0.2	3.2
Babati Town	33,146	14.7	5.0	9.6	0.3	1.1	1.7
Hanang District	69,414	21.1	1.5	11.5	0.2	0.2	11.8
Mbulu District	42,886	24.9	1.2	8.5	0.1	0.1	7.0
Mbulu Town	27,514	10.7	1.5	4.5	0.1	0.1	2.0
Simanjiro District	65,692	9.4	2.0	12.6	0.4	0.2	19.7
Kiteto District	80,018	13.0	0.9	8.2	0.2	0.2	6.1

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 70.7 percent of households in Manyara Region own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher in rural (73.8%) than in urban areas (57.0%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (72.1%) than for female headed households (68.2%). Other assets owned by households are charcoal iron (9.3%), electric or gas cooker (7.9%), electric iron (6.4%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.7%) . Households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas, except for ownership of houses (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Manyara 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	398,735	70.7	6.4	9.3	7.9	2.7
Rural	326,039	73.8	3.4	8.7	4.4	1.3
Urban	72,696	57.0	20.0	12.1	23.4	8.8
Male Headed Households	258,529	72.1	6.7	10.4	8.2	2.8
Female Headed Households	140,206	68.2	5.8	7.3	7.3	2.6
Council						
Babati District	80,065	73.4	5.1	12.2	6.5	1.9
Babati Town	33,146	60.3	23.8	11.5	28.7	11.8
Hanang District	69,414	80.3	4.6	12.7	5.6	1.4
Mbulu District	42,886	79.8	3.4	13.1	4.4	0.8
Mbulu Town	27,514	67.8	4.8	9.1	4.6	1.2
Simanjiro District	65,692	66.4	6.9	5.3	10.7	4.0
Kiteto District	80,018	63.8	3.8	4.0	3.3	1.4

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Manyara Region, 69.1 percent of households own land or farm and 56.4 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (72.6%) than in urban (53.2%). Households in rural areas (58.6%) are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (46.6%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 57.6 in Babati Town to 81.7 percent in Mbulu District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 45.2 percent in Simanjiro District to 70.8 percent in Hanang District (Table 12.16).

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

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	398,735	11.2	0.4	56.4	6.0	13.1	69.1	0.9
Rural	326,039	13.1	0.4	58.6	6.3	15.4	72.6	0.9
Urban	72,696	2.8	0.4	46.6	4.4	2.9	53.2	0.8
Male Headed Households	258,529	13.0	0.5	59.2	7.0	15.1	71.2	1.0
Female Headed Households	140,206	8.1	0.3	51.2	4.0	9.4	65.1	0.8
Council								
Babati District	80,065	11.7	0.6	61.2	5.3	13.5	72.6	0.8
Babati Town	33,146	4.5	0.3	52.6	3.4	5.1	57.6	0.5
Hanang District	69,414	26.4	0.5	70.8	13.5	27.3	77.7	0.9
Mbulu District	42,886	25.9	0.5	64.0	11.3	31.8	81.7	0.4
Mbulu Town	27,514	6.3	0.2	54.7	3.0	7.7	71.8	0.2
Simanjiro District	65,692	2.4	0.4	45.2	2.8	3.5	65.0	1.7
Kiteto District	80,018	1.5	0.3	46.4	2.0	3.4	58.6	1.0

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (82.2%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About one out of ten (10.7%) persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- About seven out of ten (71.2%) persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Almost eight out of ten households (82.0%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Manyara Region.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop while about two percent (1.5%) own laptop computers.
- Majority (80.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipments for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (70.5%).

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 access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Manyara 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 29.1 percent of households in Manyara Region have a radio⁷. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (38.2%) than rural areas (27.1%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Babati District (57.4%), followed by Babati Town (41.4%) and Simanjiro District Council (24.5%). Kiteto District has 16.0 percent which is the lowest percentage of households with radio (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 17.9 percent of the households in Manyara Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (32.4%) of households with television sets than rural areas (14.7%). Across councils, Babati District has the highest proportion of households owning television (41.3%),

⁷ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

followed by Babati Town (33.8 %) and Simanjiro District Council (13.5%). On the other hand, Mbulu District recorded about seven percent (6.6%) which is the lowest (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (1.1%) of households in Manyara Region has landline telephones. Households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in rural areas (1.2%) than in urban areas (0.8%). Babati District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (3.4%), followed by Kiteto District Council (0.8%). Six Council of Manyara have less than one percent (0.4%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.3%) of households in Manyara Region have Internet⁸ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Babati Town Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.8%). The percentage of households with internet facility are almost similar across councils (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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Household							
		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	398,735	29.1	20.4	8.7	17.9	12.5	5.4	1.1	0.3
Rural	326,039	27.1	19.6	7.5	14.7	10.3	4.3	1.2	0.2
Urban	72,696	38.2	23.9	14.3	32.4	22.1	10.3	0.8	0.7
Council									
Babati District	80,065	57.4	39.1	18.3	41.3	27.6	13.7	3.4	0.2
Babati Town	33,146	41.4	25.7	15.7	33.8	23.1	10.7	0.5	0.8
Hanang District	69,414	22.3	16.8	5.4	9.9	7.4	2.4	0.6	0.4
Mbulu District	42,886	16.2	11.9	4.3	6.6	4.9	1.7	0.5	0.3
Mbulu Town	27,514	18.5	13.2	5.3	7.9	5.6	2.3	0.6	0.2
Simanjiro District	65,692	24.5	17.7	6.8	13.5	9.9	3.7	0.4	0.3
Kiteto District	80,018	16.0	11.6	4.3	7.9	5.9	2.0	0.8	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual owns 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 phones 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 82.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher mobile phone ownership (88.6%) than rural areas (80.8%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (85.8%) than females (78.6%) (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

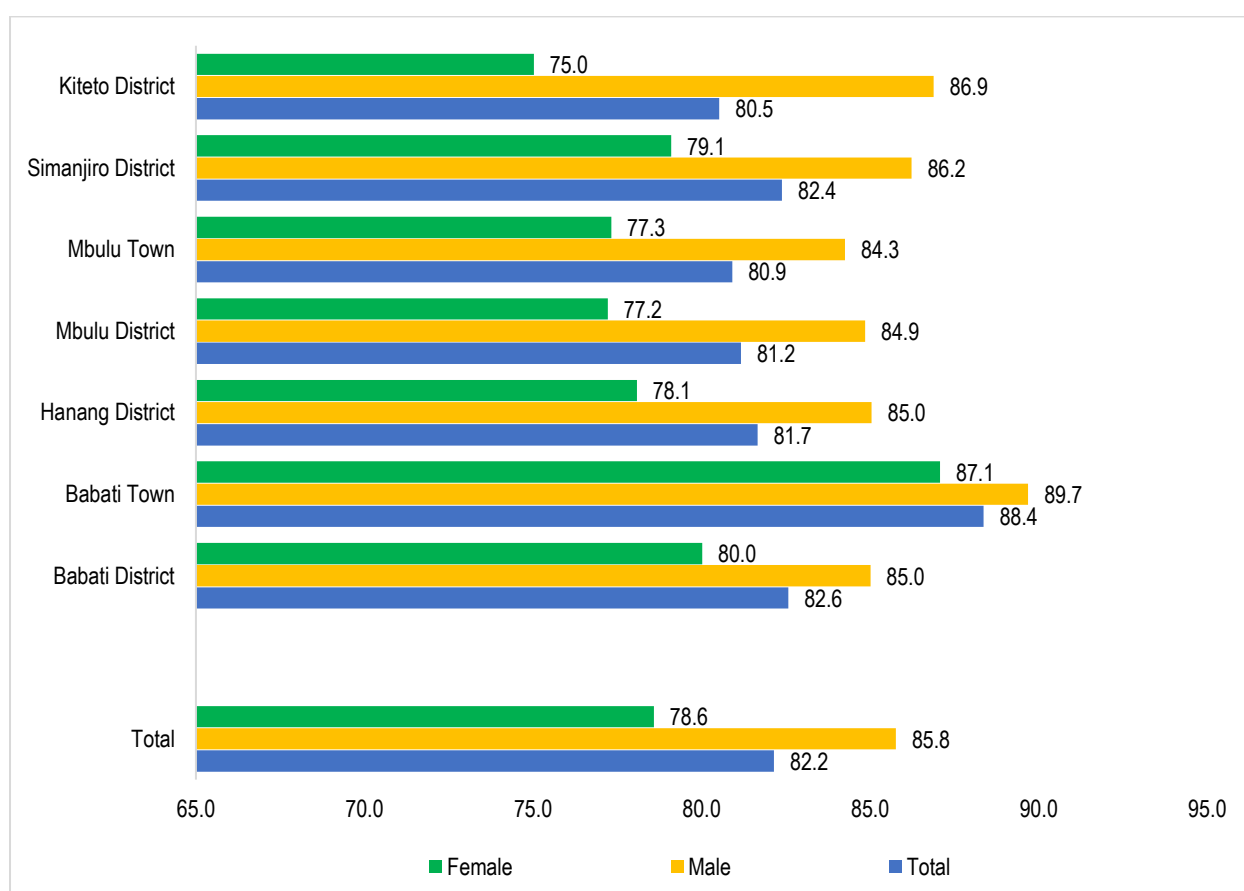
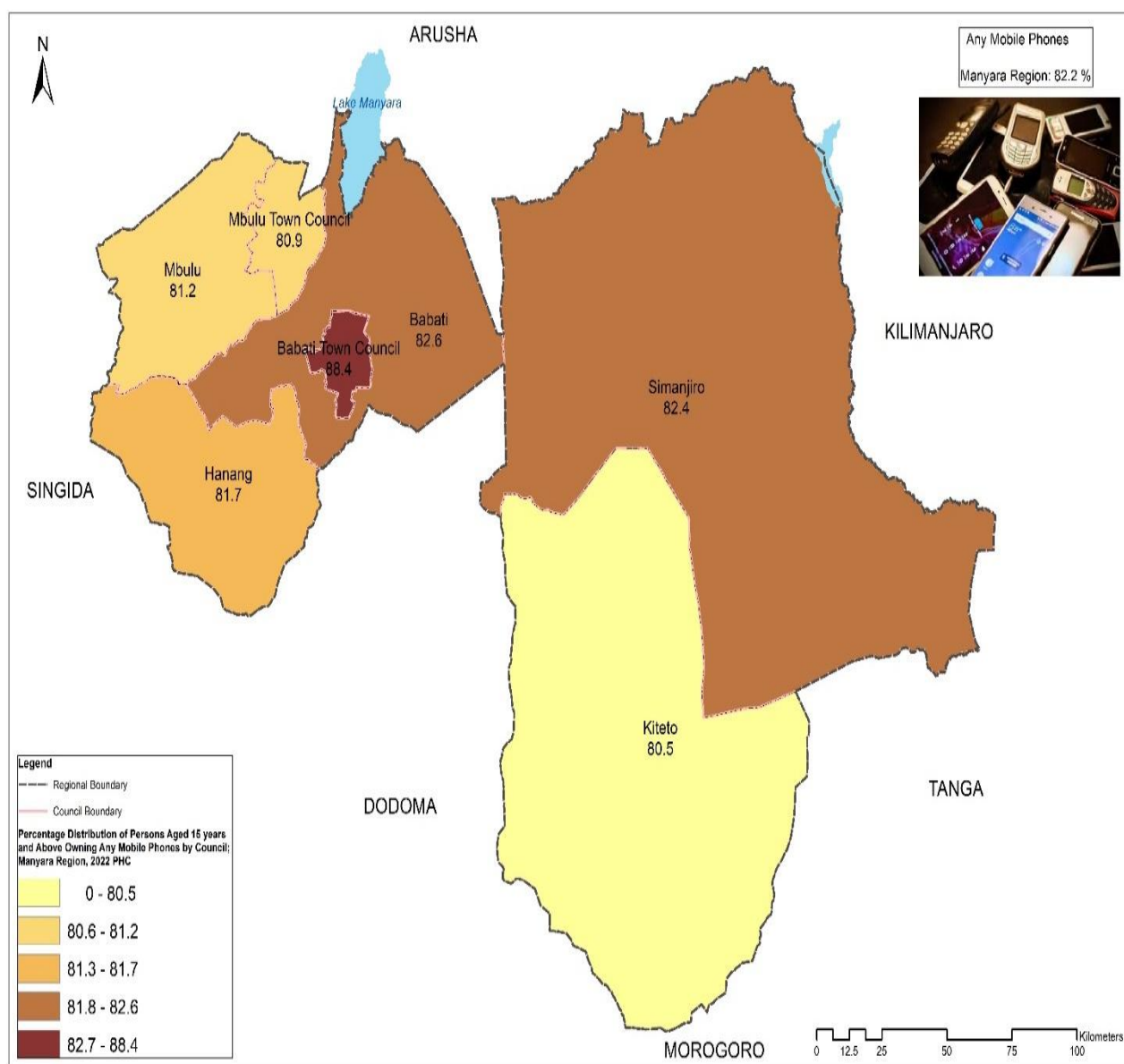


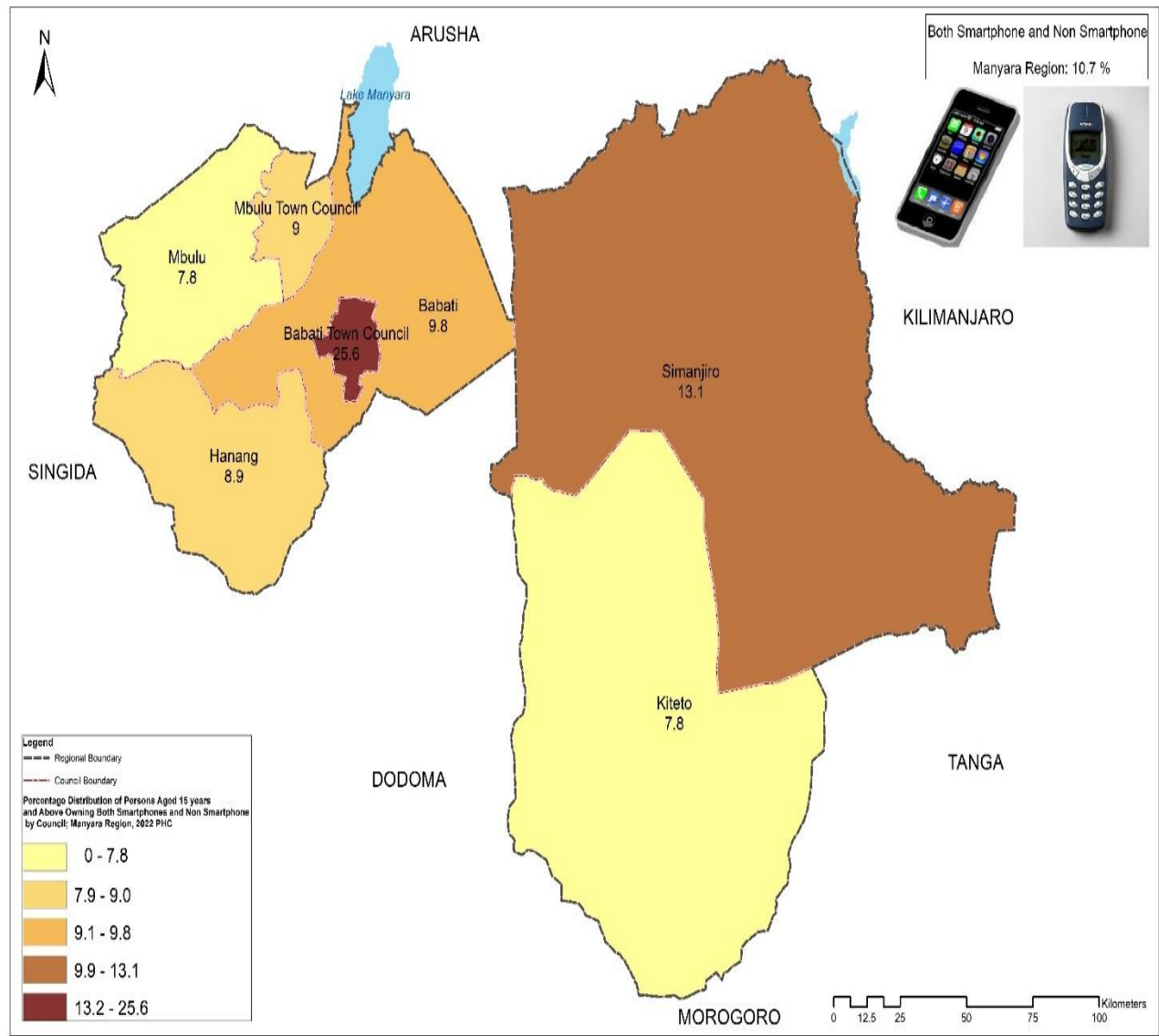
Table 13.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	82.2	85.8	78.6	10.7	12.0	9.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	71.2	73.5	68.9
Rural	832,114	414,305	417,809	80.8	84.9	76.8	7.8	9.1	6.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	72.7	75.5	69.9
Urban	171,987	84,130	87,857	88.6	90.1	87.1	24.4	26.3	22.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	63.6	63.3	63.8
Council															
Babati District	208,985	106,933	102,052	82.6	85.0	80.0	9.8	10.6	9.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	72.4	74.1	70.5
Babati Town	77,821	38,396	39,425	88.4	89.7	87.1	25.6	26.8	24.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	62.2	62.4	61.9
Hanang District	193,342	99,432	93,910	81.7	85.0	78.1	8.9	9.9	7.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	72.5	75.0	69.9
Mbulu District	126,828	65,626	61,202	81.2	84.9	77.2	7.8	8.6	7.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	73.2	76.1	70.0
Mbulu Town	78,899	40,814	38,085	80.9	84.3	77.3	9.0	9.8	8.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	71.7	74.3	68.9
Simanjiro District	140,577	64,824	75,753	82.4	86.2	79.1	13.1	16.3	10.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	68.8	69.5	68.2
Kiteto District	177,649	82,410	95,239	80.5	86.9	75.0	7.8	10.1	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	72.4	76.6	68.9

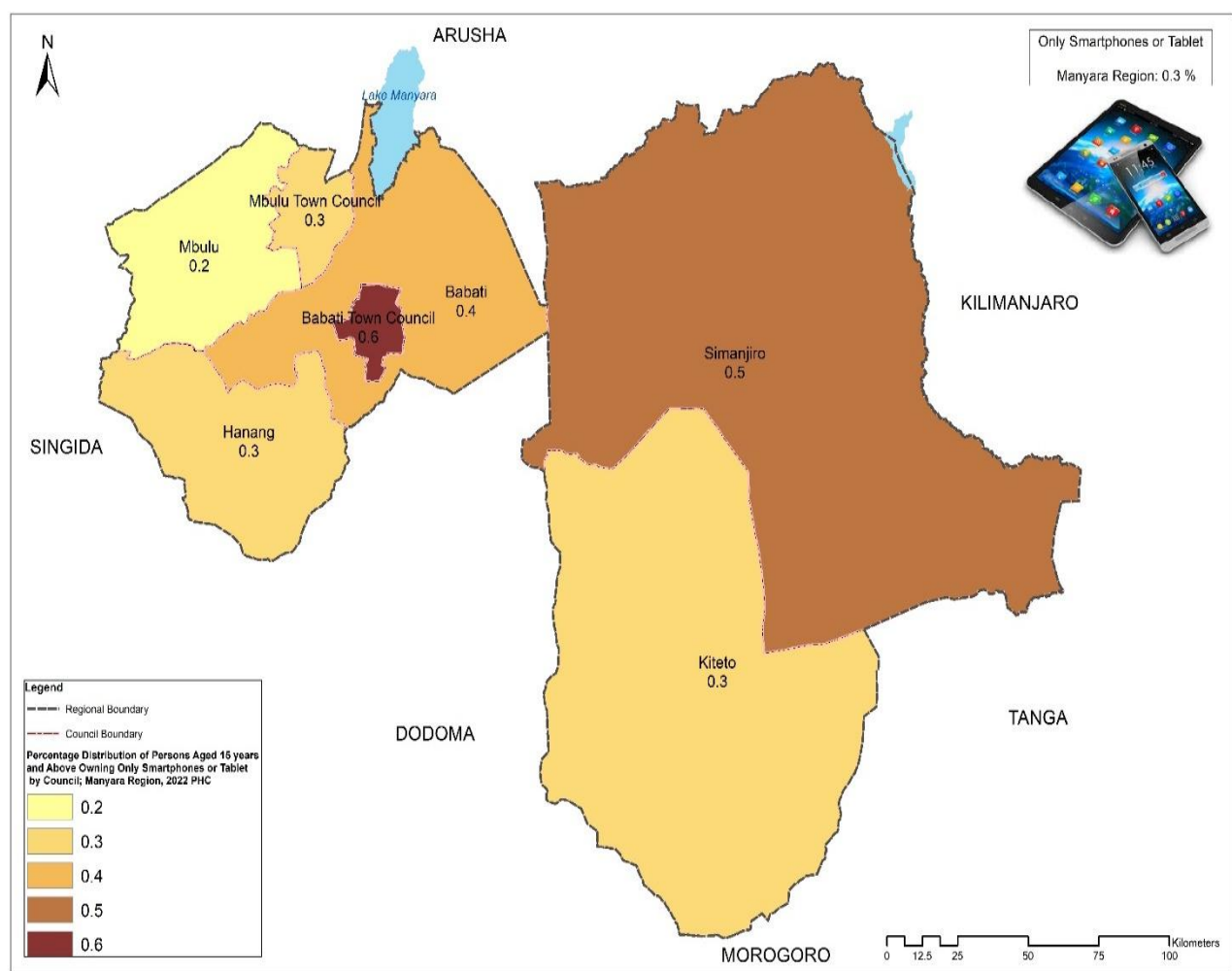
Map 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC.



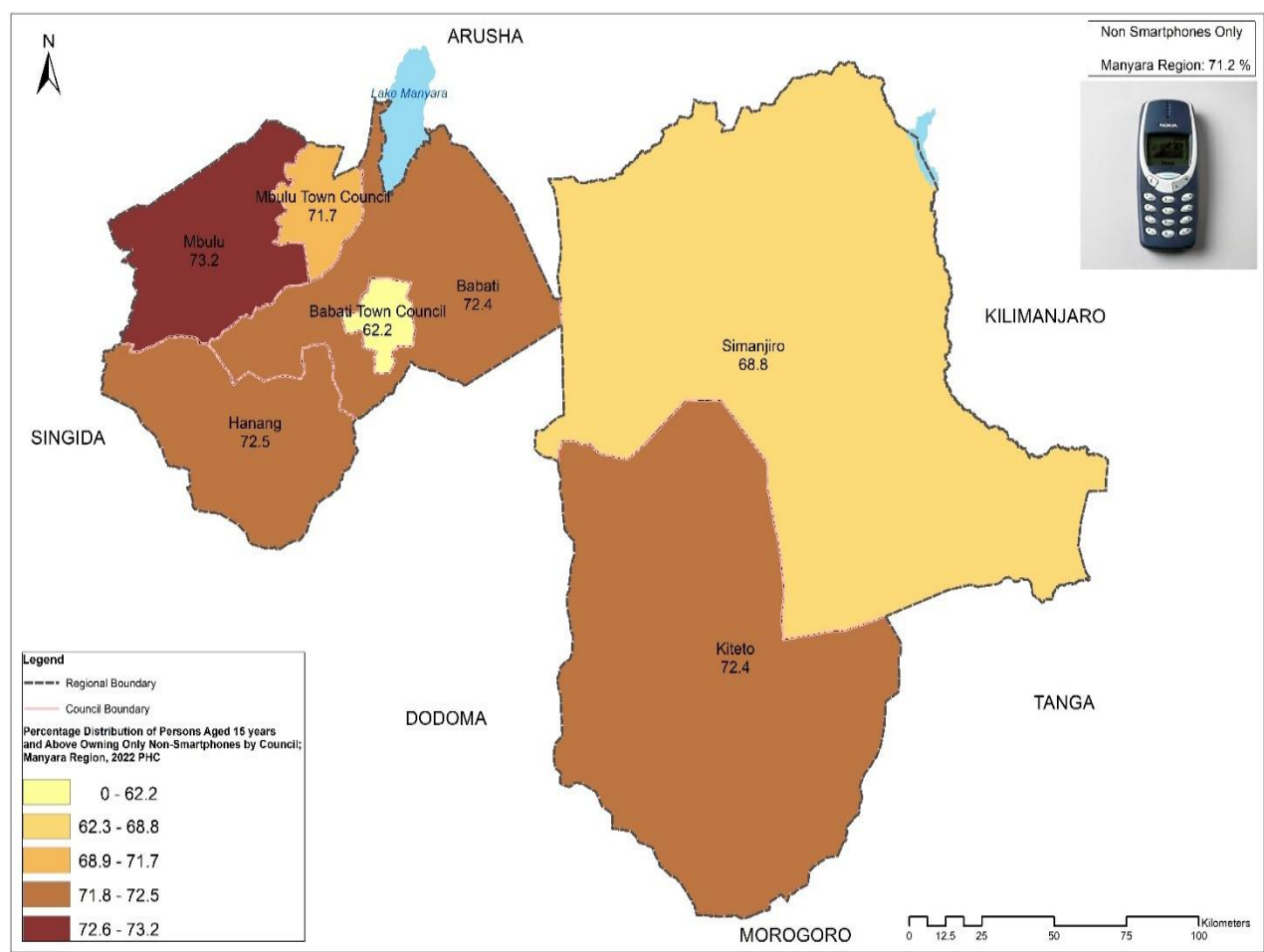
Map 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Manyara Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by type indicates that in Manyara Region, 82.0 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phone is higher (91.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.9%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 36.3 percent and 84.1 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (12.6% and 78.4%, respectively).

Across all councils in Manyara Region, the proportion of households with smart mobile phones is less than 30 percent of households, except for Babati Town (37.9%). Results also indicate that Babati Town has the highest percentage of households that own smart mobile phones (37.9%), followed by Simanjiro District (18.3%) and Mbulu Town (16.5%) while Kiteto District recorded 11.2 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.3).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	398,735	82.0	17.0	79.4
Rural	326,039	79.9	12.6	78.4
Urban	72,696	91.3	36.3	84.1
Council				
Babati District	80,065	86.1	16.4	84.1
Babati Town	33,146	92.0	37.9	83.5
Hanang District	69,414	84.7	15.0	82.9
Mbulu District	42,886	85.9	14.1	84.9
Mbulu Town	27,514	83.6	16.5	81.5
Simanjiro District	65,692	78.1	18.3	74.7
Kiteto District	80,018	71.9	11.2	70.3

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 Manyara Region; it is owned by 56.0 percent of all individuals (57.2% males and 54.8% females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 54.5 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphone compared with 64.1 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (17.9%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (92.0%) which is in the age group 40-44 years. The results also show that ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point in the age group 40-44, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. While ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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

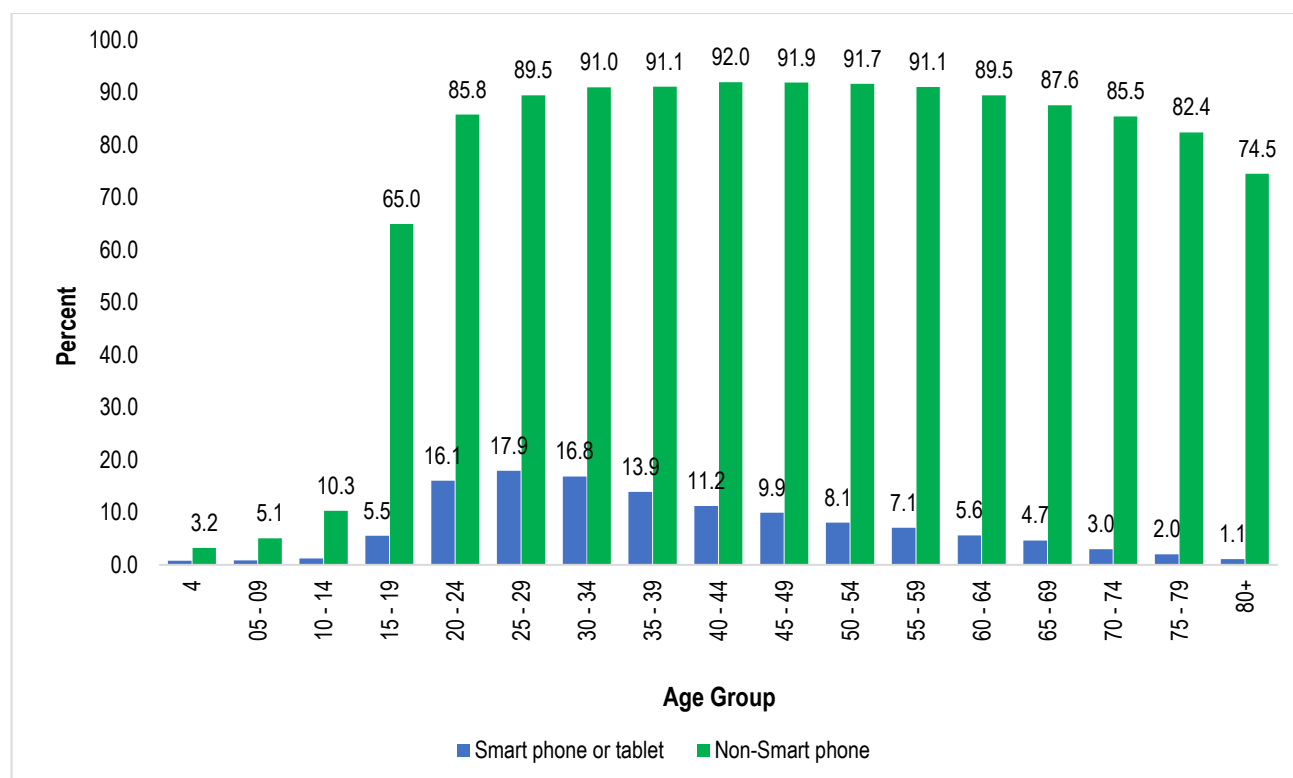


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

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	56.0	57.2	54.8	54.5	55.8	53.1	64.1	64.7	63.6	7.5	8.2	6.7	5.4	6.1	4.7	18.4	19.5	17.3
4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.9
5 - 9	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.4	2.3
10- 14	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.2	3.3	3.1
15 - 19	65.9	66.9	65.0	65.0	66.1	63.8	71.0	71.2	70.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	12.7	13.1	12.3
20 - 24	86.9	89.4	84.6	85.8	88.8	82.9	92.3	92.5	92.1	16.1	16.8	15.3	12.4	13.4	11.5	33.9	34.4	33.4
25 - 29	90.5	93.6	87.6	89.5	93.1	86.1	95.1	95.8	94.4	17.9	19.7	16.2	13.5	15.4	11.7	37.8	39.7	36.2
30 - 34	91.9	94.5	89.3	91.0	94.0	88.0	95.7	96.6	94.8	16.8	19.2	14.5	12.6	15.0	10.2	35.1	37.4	32.9
35 - 39	92.0	94.7	89.3	91.1	94.2	88.1	95.6	96.8	94.6	13.9	16.3	11.6	10.1	12.4	7.8	30.6	33.7	27.7
40 - 44	92.7	95.2	90.2	92.0	94.8	89.2	95.8	97.1	94.6	11.2	13.2	9.2	7.9	9.8	6.0	25.9	28.1	23.6
45 - 49	92.6	95.0	90.2	91.9	94.6	89.2	95.9	96.8	94.8	9.9	11.6	8.2	7.0	8.6	5.4	23.5	25.2	21.7
50 - 54	92.4	94.7	89.9	91.7	94.3	89.0	95.9	96.7	94.9	8.1	9.9	6.1	5.7	7.2	4.1	20.0	22.9	16.6
55 - 59	91.7	94.6	88.5	91.1	94.3	87.6	94.9	96.3	93.4	7.1	8.5	5.5	5.1	6.2	3.9	17.6	20.4	14.3
60 - 64	90.3	93.6	86.8	89.5	93.1	85.6	94.8	96.5	93.2	5.6	6.9	4.2	4.1	5.2	3.0	13.4	16.4	10.4
65 - 69	88.5	92.9	84.0	87.6	92.1	83.0	93.7	96.7	90.2	4.7	6.0	3.2	3.3	4.2	2.3	12.5	15.6	8.8
70 - 74	86.1	91.0	81.4	85.5	90.5	80.6	90.0	93.8	86.5	3.0	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.6	7.9	10.3	5.7
75 - 79	83.0	89.0	77.5	82.4	88.7	76.8	86.5	91.3	82.1	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	5.1	7.1	3.3
80 +	75.1	83.4	68.9	74.5	83.3	67.9	79.2	84.8	75.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.6	4.1	1.6

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with pre-primary education (73.8%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males for all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage									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	73.8	73.9	73.5	72.9	73.2	72.4	80.2	80.9	79.6	590	365	225	513	327	186	77	38	39
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.8	88.8	82.4	84.8	88.1	80.9	90.7	92.1	89.3	449,775	250,268	199,507	369,032	209,045	159,987	80,743	41,223	39,520
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75.1	76.8	73.5	72.6	74.7	70.6	82.0	82.6	81.5	129,435	63,191	66,244	92,348	45,713	46,635	37,087	17,478	19,609
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	81.3	83.4	78.7	79.5	81.8	76.6	85.2	87.1	82.9	11,251	6,468	4,783	7,484	4,368	3,116	3,767	2,100	1,667
University and Other Related	95.2	96.0	94.3	94.1	95.1	92.7	97.3	97.5	97.0	36,467	21,181	15,286	23,093	13,637	9,456	13,374	7,544	5,830
Training After Primary	97.2	98.0	95.8	97.1	98.3	94.8	97.5	97.2	98.1	1,443	939	504	1,045	696	349	398	243	155
Training After Secondary education	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.3	5,594	2,919	2,675	3,567	1,918	1,649	2,027	1,001	1,026

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Manyara Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (70.5) and university and other related levels of education (68.0%) and least owned by those attained pre-primary education (3.6%). Ownership of Smartphone in Manyara Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas across all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education	Percentage									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	3.6	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	9.4	10.6	8.2	29	16	13	20	11	9	9	5	4
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.5	8.0	6.9	5.7	6.4	5.0	15.9	16.6	15.2	39,188	22,530	16,658	25,013	15,080	9,933	14,175	7,450	6,725
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	17.6	18.6	16.7	13.4	14.5	12.3	29.6	30.5	28.7	30,375	15,343	15,032	17,008	8,886	8,122	13,367	6,457	6,910
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	31.7	33.9	28.8	27.6	30.0	24.3	40.4	42.6	37.9	4,382	2,631	1,751	2,594	1,604	990	1,788	1,027	761
University and Other Related	68.0	69.2	66.4	61.5	63.2	59.0	79.6	80.1	78.8	26,027	15,266	10,761	15,089	9,067	6,022	10,938	6,199	4,739
Training After Primary	34.2	34.1	34.4	30.8	31.4	29.6	43.4	42.0	45.6	508	327	181	331	222	109	177	105	72
Training After Secondary Education	70.5	69.2	72.0	68.8	68.1	69.7	73.6	71.3	75.8	4,012	2,050	1,962	2,497	1,326	1,171	1,515	724	791

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 85.5 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region are using non-smartphones and 11.4 percent are using smartphones. The proportions are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is the highest in Babati Town (90.2% non-smartphone and 26.8% smartphone). On the other hand, the Council with the lowest proportion of individuals using smart phones is Kiteto District (8.4%) and Mbulu District (8.3%) while for non-smart phone, Kiteto District (84.1%) and Mbulu Town (84.2%) have the lowest (Table 13.7).

Table 13. 7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percentage					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	11.4	12.6	10.1	85.5	88.1	83.0
Rural	832,114	414,305	417,809	8.4	9.6	7.1	84.6	87.4	81.7
Urban	171,987	84,130	87,857	25.7	27.4	24.1	90.3	91.4	89.3
Council									
Babati District	208,985	106,933	102,052	10.6	11.3	9.9	86.3	87.9	84.7
Babati Town	77,821	38,396	39,425	26.8	27.8	25.9	90.2	91.1	89.2
Hanang District	193,342	99,432	93,910	9.5	10.4	8.6	85.3	87.6	82.9
Mbulu District	126,828	65,626	61,202	8.3	9.0	7.5	85.1	87.6	82.4
Mbulu Town	78,899	40,814	38,085	9.5	10.2	8.6	84.2	86.5	81.7
Simanjiro District	140,577	64,824	75,753	14.0	17.1	11.4	85.2	87.9	82.9
Kiteto District	177,649	82,410	95,239	8.4	10.6	6.4	84.1	88.8	80.0

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

Majority of persons (51.8%) aged four years and above in Manyara Region used non-smartphone in the last three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (53.7%) is higher than that of females (49.8%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 50.2 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (60.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phones where the proportion of population that

use smart phones is higher in urban areas (17.2%) compared to rural areas (5.0%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 40 – 54 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 10-14 before peaking for persons aged 40–54, thereafter declines to 71.5 percent for those aged 60 - 64 and above (Figure 13.3).

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

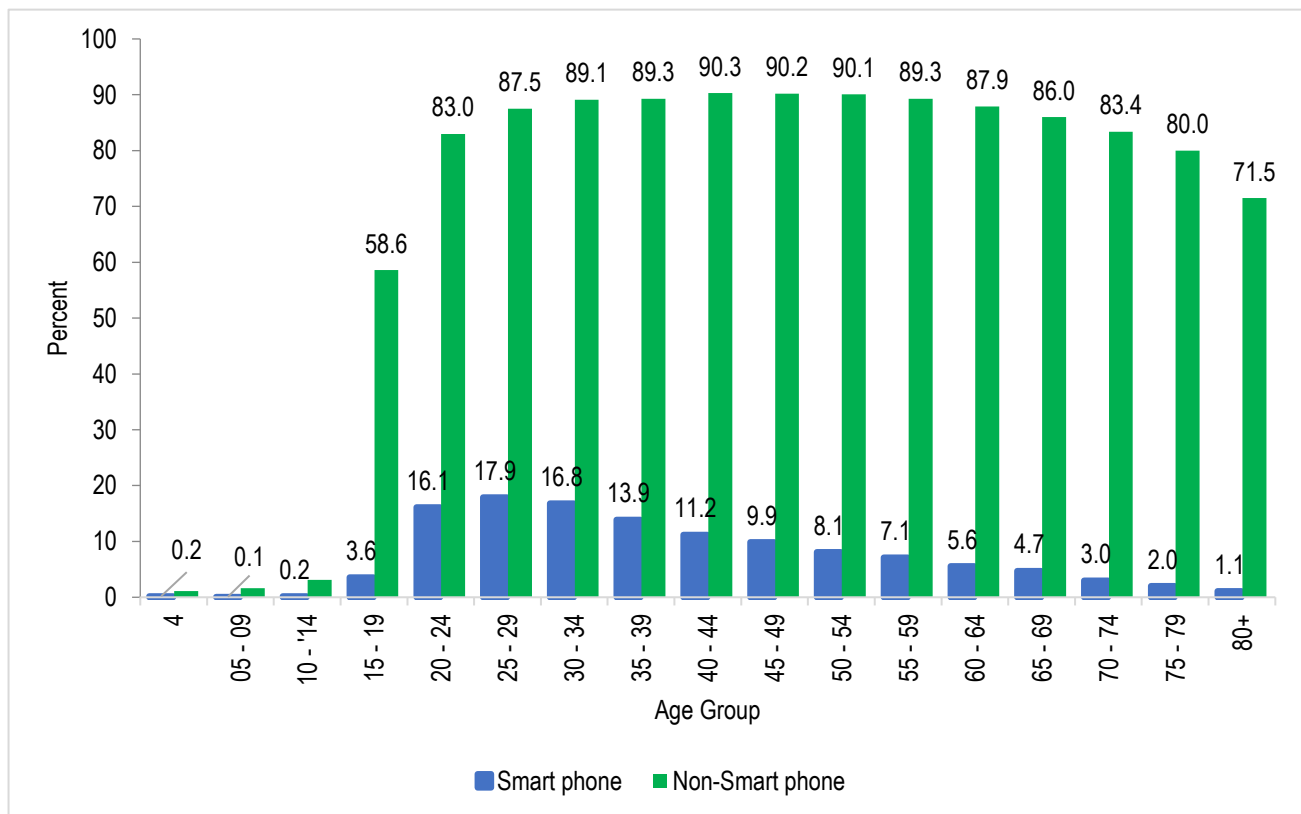


Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Percentage of Smartphone Usage								
	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	51.8	53.7	49.8	50.2	52.3	48.0	60.6	61.5	59.8	6.9	7.7	6.2	5.0	5.7	4.3	17.2	18.3	16.1
4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
05-09	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
10-14	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
15 - 19	58.6	60.1	57.0	57.4	59.2	55.5	64.7	64.7	64.8	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	8.7	9.4	8.0
20 - 24	83.0	86.9	79.4	81.5	86.1	77.3	90.3	91.0	89.7	16.1	16.8	15.3	12.4	13.4	11.5	33.9	34.4	33.4
25 - 29	87.5	91.9	83.4	86.2	91.2	81.4	93.5	94.9	92.2	17.9	19.7	16.2	13.5	15.4	11.7	37.8	39.7	36.2
30 - 34	89.1	93.0	85.2	87.9	92.3	83.4	94.3	95.8	92.9	16.8	19.2	14.5	12.6	15.0	10.2	35.1	37.4	32.9
35 - 39	89.3	93.4	85.3	88.2	92.8	83.6	94.3	96.1	92.6	13.9	16.3	11.6	10.1	12.4	7.8	30.6	33.7	27.7
40 - 44	90.3	94.1	86.4	89.3	93.5	85.0	94.6	96.6	92.7	11.2	13.2	9.2	7.9	9.8	6.0	25.9	28.1	23.6
45 - 49	90.2	93.8	86.6	89.3	93.3	85.3	94.6	96.1	93.0	9.9	11.6	8.2	7.0	8.6	5.4	23.5	25.2	21.7
50 - 54	90.1	93.6	86.4	89.2	93.1	85.1	94.8	96.0	93.3	8.1	9.9	6.1	5.7	7.2	4.1	20.0	22.9	16.6
55 - 59	89.3	93.5	84.8	88.5	93.0	83.7	93.7	95.8	91.2	7.1	8.5	5.5	5.1	6.2	3.9	17.6	20.4	14.3
60 - 64	87.9	92.3	83.3	86.9	91.7	81.8	93.2	95.8	90.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	4.1	5.2	3.0	13.4	16.4	10.4
65 - 69	86.0	91.5	80.4	84.9	90.6	79.1	92.3	96.1	87.9	4.7	6.0	3.2	3.3	4.2	2.3	12.5	15.6	8.8
70 - 74	83.4	89.4	77.6	82.5	88.8	76.5	88.4	93.2	83.9	3.0	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.6	7.9	10.3	5.7
75 - 79	80.0	87.2	73.6	79.3	86.8	72.6	84.5	89.6	79.8	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	5.1	7.1	3.3
80 +	71.5	81.2	64.3	70.9	81.0	63.3	76.1	82.8	71.5	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.6	4.1	1.6

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above years in Manyara Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (80.8%), followed by sending and receiving money (39.0%), while online businesses recorded about three percent (2.5%) of persons which is the lowest (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (79.4% for rural and 87.4% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (34.8% for rural and 59.5% for urban) and searching or receiving information (25.0% for rural and 38.8% 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 all 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 Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	80.8	83.2	78.4	27.3	29.2	25.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	6.8	7.5	6.1	8.2	9.3	7.1	39.0	41.4	36.6	1,004,101	498,435	505,666
Rural	79.4	82.1	76.7	25.0	26.9	23.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	5.4	6.0	4.8	7.0	8.1	6.0	34.8	37.4	32.1	832,114	414,305	417,809
Urban	87.4	88.6	86.2	38.8	40.7	37.1	4.9	5.5	4.3	13.6	14.8	12.4	13.7	15.0	12.4	59.5	61.0	58.1	171,987	84,130	87,857
Council																					
Babati District	81.2	82.6	79.7	26.4	27.8	25.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.0	6.7	5.3	36.5	37.7	35.2	208,985	106,933	102,052
Babati Town	87.8	88.8	87.0	35.1	36.2	34.0	4.5	5.0	4.1	12.4	13.5	11.4	12.0	13.2	10.8	61.2	62.3	60.1	77,821	38,396	39,425
Hanang District	79.9	82.2	77.5	27.5	28.9	26.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	7.2	7.7	6.6	10.0	11.1	8.8	38.8	41.0	36.4	193,342	99,432	93,910
Mbulu District	80.3	82.6	77.9	24.5	25.8	23.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	5.3	5.8	4.9	6.3	7.2	5.4	27.2	28.5	25.8	126,828	65,626	61,202
Mbulu Town	79.7	81.9	77.3	29.4	30.9	27.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	7.6	8.1	7.1	7.8	8.6	6.9	34.7	36.2	33.1	78,899	40,814	38,085
Simanjiro District	82.2	85.0	79.9	27.6	31.3	24.5	2.6	3.2	2.1	7.3	8.6	6.3	10.1	11.9	8.6	45.5	50.4	41.3	140,577	64,824	75,753
Kiteto District	77.8	82.3	73.8	25.7	28.6	23.2	2.9	3.5	2.4	5.6	6.5	4.8	7.1	8.6	5.8	37.6	42.7	33.2	177,649	82,410	95,239

13.6.8 Usage of non-smartphones by Education level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Manyara Region non-smartphones is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.3%) and least used by those who attained pre-primary education (73.8%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphones is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education levels.

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

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

Education Level	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using 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	73.8	73.9	73.5	72.9	73.2	72.4	80.2	80.9	79.6	590	365	225	513	327	186	77	38	39
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.8	88.8	82.4	84.8	88.1	80.9	90.7	92.1	89.3	449,775	250,268	199,507	369,032	209,045	159,987	80,743	41,223	39,520
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75.1	76.8	73.5	72.6	74.7	70.6	82.0	82.6	81.5	129,435	63,191	66,244	92,348	45,713	46,635	37,087	17,478	19,609
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	81.3	83.4	78.7	79.5	81.8	76.6	85.2	87.1	82.9	11,251	6,468	4,783	7,484	4,368	3,116	3,767	2,100	1,667
University and Other Related	95.2	96.0	94.3	94.1	95.1	92.7	97.3	97.5	97.0	36,467	21,181	15,286	23,093	13,637	9,456	13,374	7,544	5,830
Training After Primary	97.2	98.0	95.8	97.1	98.3	94.8	97.5	97.2	98.1	1,443	939	504	1,045	696	349	398	243	155
Training After Secondary Education	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.3	5,594	2,919	2,675	3,567	1,918	1,649	2,027	1,001	1,026

In Manyara Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (70.5%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (3.6%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher among males than females in all levels of education except for those attained pre-primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage is almost similar for those who attained training after primary. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Manyara Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using 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	3.6	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	9.4	10.6	8.2	29	16	13	20	11	9	9	5	4
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.5	8.0	6.9	5.7	6.4	5.0	15.9	16.6	15.2	39,188	22,530	16,658	25,013	15,080	9,933	14,175	7,450	6,725
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	17.6	18.6	16.7	13.4	14.5	12.3	29.6	30.5	28.7	30,375	15,343	15,032	17,008	8,886	8,122	13,367	6,457	6,910
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	31.7	33.9	28.8	27.6	30.0	24.3	40.4	42.6	37.9	4,382	2,631	1,751	2,594	1,604	990	1,788	1,027	761
University and Other Related	68.0	69.2	66.4	61.5	63.2	59.0	79.6	80.1	78.8	26,027	15,266	10,761	15,089	9,067	6,022	10,938	6,199	4,739
Training After Primary	34.2	34.1	34.4	30.8	31.4	29.6	43.4	42.0	45.6	508	327	181	331	222	109	177	105	72
Training After Secondary Education	70.5	69.2	72.0	68.8	68.1	69.7	73.6	71.3	75.8	4,012	2,050	1,962	2,497	1,326	1,171	1,515	724	791

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Manyara Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 92.7 percent among the self-employed with employees to 95.9 percent among unclassified workers by status. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment Status. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percentage									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	94.1	96.2	77.5	93.0	95.5	76.3	97.8	98.4	87.5	2,454	2,230	224	1,876	1,680	196	578	550	28
Self-employed without employees	92.7	95.0	89.9	91.8	94.5	89.0	96.4	97.3	94.8	10,677	5,883	4,794	8,696	4,655	4,041	1,981	1,228	753
Self-employed with employees	92.9	97.0	86.0	92.0	96.5	84.9	98.2	99.0	95.8	1,758	1,151	607	1,488	950	538	270	201	69
Casual labourers	94.9	95.4	91.5	93.6	94.1	90.7	98.6	98.8	95.7	3,152	2,755	397	2,267	1,936	331	885	819	66
Workers not classified by status	95.9	98.4	90.8	93.7	97.2	89.7	98.9	99.3	96.3	1,458	1,015	443	813	447	366	645	568	77

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region ranges from 13.2 percent among self-employed with employees to 24.1 percent among the workers not classified by status. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher among males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	19.8	21.6	5.9	15.2	16.9	3.5	35.5	36.1	25.0	517	500	17	307	298	9	210	202	8
Self-employed without employees	13.9	15.9	11.6	10.6	12.3	8.7	29.2	29.7	28.5	1,604	983	621	1,003	608	395	601	375	226
Self-employed with employees	13.2	17.2	6.4	10.1	13.9	4.1	31.3	33.0	26.4	249	204	45	163	137	26	86	67	19
Casual labourers	16.4	17.1	11.5	11.6	12.1	9.0	29.2	29.6	24.6	543	493	50	281	248	33	262	245	17
Workers not classified by status	24.1	27.4	17.2	15.2	17.2	13.0	36.0	35.7	38.8	367	283	84	132	79	53	235	204	31

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Manyara Region, among all persons aged 15 years and above, non-smart phones are mostly used by Clerks (98.0%). Analysis by sex shows that the usage of mobile phones among males is higher than that of females in all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all occupation categories except for Agricultural and fishery workers and Elementary occupations where the percentage is slightly higher in urban area than rural areas (Table 13.14)

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

Occupation	Percentage of People Using Non-Smart Phone Usage									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.	97.7	98.5	96.2	97.1	98.1	94.8	98.4	98.9	97.4	2,516	1,690	826	1,259	876	383	1,257	814	443
Professionals.	97.7	98.0	97.3	98.2	98.9	97.0	97.2	96.9	97.5	9,402	5,310	4,092	4,854	2,919	1,935	4,548	2,391	2,157
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.4	97.1	94.7	96.2	96.9	94.2	96.7	97.3	95.3	15,878	11,252	4,626	9,137	6,566	2,571	6,741	4,686	2,055
Clerks	98.0	98.5	97.4	98.5	98.9	97.9	97.3	97.8	96.9	1,577	790	787	904	529	375	673	261	412
Service workers and shop sales workers	95.9	96.5	95.5	96.3	97.6	95.3	95.4	95.0	95.6	23,558	9,494	14,064	13,631	5,699	7,932	9,927	3,795	6,132
Agricultural and fishery workers	85.0	87.7	82.3	84.5	87.4	81.6	89.5	90.7	88.4	425,835	218,940	206,895	381,493	197,064	184,429	44,342	21,876	22,466
Craft and related workers	91.6	93.5	88.9	91.2	93.4	88.3	92.4	93.9	90.4	78,762	46,566	32,196	56,922	33,986	22,936	21,840	12,580	9,260
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	97.4	97.6	96.0	98.1	98.4	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.6	4,188	3,752	436	2,432	2,164	268	1,756	1,588	168
Elementary occupations	88.1	90.5	85.6	87.1	89.9	84.2	91.0	92.5	89.6	118,093	61,465	56,628	87,693	46,466	41,227	30,400	14,999	15,401

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Manyara Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (72.0 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (7.9 %). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than females in most of occupation categories except technicians and associate professionals where the number of female usages of smart phones is higher than that of males. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban than in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for professional and clerk categories for which percent of persons using smartphones is slightly higher in rural 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									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.	64.9	66.4	61.8	56.4	56.2	56.7	73.5	77.4	66.4	1,670	1,139	531	731	502	229	939	637	302
Professionals.	72.0	74.8	68.4	72.7	75.8	68.3	71.2	73.6	68.5	6,928	4,052	2,876	3,596	2,235	1,361	3,332	1,817	1,515
Technicians and associate professionals.	44.4	42.3	49.5	40.1	38.5	44.2	50.4	47.8	56.1	7,321	4,904	2,417	3,811	2,605	1,206	3,510	2,299	1,211
Clerks	69.4	71.7	67.1	72.8	73.6	71.5	64.9	67.8	63.1	1,117	575	542	668	394	274	449	181	268
Service workers and shop sales workers	32.5	35.6	30.5	27.9	31.3	25.4	38.8	41.8	37.0	7,987	3,499	4,488	3,944	1,827	2,117	4,043	1,672	2,371
Agricultural and fishery workers	7.9	8.7	7.0	6.7	7.6	5.8	18.2	18.9	17.4	39,360	21,774	17,586	30,362	17,206	13,156	8,998	4,568	4,430
Craft and related workers	14.7	15.7	13.3	10.3	11.4	8.8	26.3	27.5	24.8	12,651	7,819	4,832	6,432	4,141	2,291	6,219	3,678	2,541
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	30.3	30.8	26.2	24.4	24.9	20.7	38.4	38.7	35.1	1,304	1,185	119	606	548	58	698	637	61
Elementary occupations	12.7	13.9	11.4	8.6	10.0	7.2	24.9	26.6	23.4	16,988	9,462	7,526	8,655	5,148	3,507	8,333	4,314	4,019

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. Results show that 1.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region own laptops and 0.7 percent own desktop computers. Babati Town Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.3%) and laptop computers (3.5%) compared with other councils. There is no significant difference for the percentage of persons owning computers (laptops and desktops) between councils.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.2
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.0
Urban	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.1	4.1	2.3
Council						
Babati District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1
Babati Town	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.5	4.5	2.5
Hanang District	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.1
Mbulu District	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.0
Mbulu Town	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.3
Simanjiro District	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.1
Kiteto District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results reveal that about three percent (2.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region use laptops and one percent (1.4%) 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 Babati Town having the highest percentage of individuals using computer (2.8% use desktop and 5.5% use laptop), followed by Simanjiro District (1.5% use desktop and 2.8% use laptop). Mbulu District and Hanang District have the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Use of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.2	2.4
Rural	832,114	414,305	417,809	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.0
Urban	171,987	84,130	87,857	2.7	3.2	2.2	5.1	6.1	4.3
Council									
Babati District	208,985	106,933	102,052	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.2
Babati Town	77,821	38,396	39,425	2.8	3.2	2.4	5.5	6.7	4.5
Hanang District	193,342	99,432	93,910	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.7	2.1
Mbulu District	126,828	65,626	61,202	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.6	1.9
Mbulu Town	78,899	40,814	38,085	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.9	2.2
Simanjiro District	140,577	64,824	75,753	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.8	3.5	2.5
Kiteto District	177,649	82,410	95,239	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.5

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Manyara Region has about one (1.0%) and two percent (2.2%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers increase from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above reported having used a laptop computer within 3 months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktop.

The proportion of persons 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 from 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	1,611,834	806,090	805,744
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	63,487	31,473	32,014
5 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	294,563	147,975	146,588
10 -14	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	249,683	128,207	121,476
15 - 19	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	186,834	94,780	92,054
20 - 24	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.1	3.4	2.9	154,649	74,372	80,277
25 - 29	1.9	2.3	1.6	3.7	4.3	3.0	126,329	61,819	64,510
30 - 34	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.8	4.6	3.0	105,532	52,454	53,078
35 - 39	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.4	4.3	2.6	87,396	43,043	44,353
40 - 44	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.0	3.5	2.4	77,201	38,656	38,545
45 - 49	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	64,673	32,535	32,138
50 - 54	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.0	56,626	29,019	27,607
55 - 59	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.8	39,220	20,394	18,826
60 - 64	1.1	1.4	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	33,241	17,144	16,097
65 - 69	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	20,126	10,243	9,883
70 - 74	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.1	17,914	8,782	9,132
75 - 79	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	11,241	5,335	5,906
80 +	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	23,119	9,859	13,260

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 year and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census in Manyara Region had attained university and other related education levels (21.9%) which is proportionately higher for males (25.5%) than females (17.0%).

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

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

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

Education Level	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.9	3.6	1.6	2.7	3.6	1.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	800	494	306	704	447	257	96	47	49
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	524,110	281,955	242,155	435,085	237,206	197,879	89,025	44,749	44,276
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.9	4.5	3.4	172,455	82,318	90,137	127,237	61,157	66,080	45,218	21,161	24,057
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.2	7.0	5.3	5.2	6.0	4.1	8.4	9.0	7.7	13,832	7,753	6,079	9,410	5,341	4,069	4,422	2,412	2,010
University and Other Related	21.9	25.5	17.0	17.6	20.7	13.2	29.5	34.2	23.5	38,292	22,075	16,217	24,543	14,338	10,205	13,749	7,737	6,012
Training After Primary	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	5.9	6.4	5.1	1,484	958	526	1,076	708	368	408	250	158
Training After Secondary Education	13.5	15.5	11.4	12.5	14.6	10.0	15.4	17.2	13.7	5,688	2,963	2,725	3,629	1,948	1,681	2,059	1,015	1,044

The results reveal that in Manyara Region, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the census had attained university and other related education levels (11.0%) which is proportionately higher (12.5%) for males than females (9.0%). 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 rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	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	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	800	494	306	704	447	257	96	47	49
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	524,110	281,955	242,155	435,085	237,206	197,879	89,025	44,749	44,276
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	172,455	82,318	90,137	127,237	61,157	66,080	45,218	21,161	24,057
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	4.8	5.3	4.3	13,832	7,753	6,079	9,410	5,341	4,069	4,422	2,412	2,010
University and Other Related	11.0	12.5	9.0	9.2	10.5	7.5	14.3	16.4	11.5	38,292	22,075	16,217	24,543	14,338	10,205	13,749	7,737	6,012
Training After Primary	3.6	3.0	4.6	2.9	2.4	3.8	5.4	4.8	6.3	1,484	958	526	1,076	708	368	408	250	158
Training After Secondary Education	8.1	9.6	6.4	6.9	8.8	4.7	10.2	11.1	9.2	5,688	2,963	2,725	3,629	1,948	1,681	2,059	1,015	1,044

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.4 percent for casual labourers to 2.2 percent for paid employee's category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is slightly higher among males than females across most of employment status categories except for workers not classified by status categories where the percentage is similar (2.0% each).

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

Table 13.21: Percentage Distribution 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	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	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.8	2.0	0.8	3.6	3.8	0.0	2,608	2,319	289	2,017	1,760	257	591	559	32
Self-employed without employees	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.6	2.3	3.1	11,524	6,190	5,334	9,468	4,928	4,540	2,056	1,262	794
Self-employed with employees	2.0	2.6	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.6	4.4	4.9	2.8	1,893	1,187	706	1,618	984	634	275	203	72
Casual labourers	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.3	2.3	2.4	1.4	3,321	2,887	434	2,423	2,058	365	898	829	69
Workers not classified by status	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.1	1.4	7.5	1,520	1,032	488	868	460	408	652	572	80

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.5 percent for casual labourers to 3.9 percent for paid employees. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers 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 in rural areas across all employment status categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13.22: Percentage Distribution 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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.9	4.1	2.1	3.4	3.6	2.3	5.4	5.7	0.0	2,608	2,319	289	2,017	1,760	257	591	559	32
Self-employee without employees	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	11,524	6,190	5,334	9,468	4,928	4,540	2,056	1,262	794
Self-employee with employees	2.6	3.5	1.0	2.0	2.7	0.9	5.8	7.4	1.4	1,893	1,187	706	1,618	984	634	275	203	72
Casual labourers	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	3,321	2,887	434	2,423	2,058	365	898	829	69
Workers not classified by status	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.5	1.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	1,520	1,032	488	868	460	408	652	572	80

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Legislators' administrators and managers have the highest percentage (5.9 percent) among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Manyara Region, while agricultural fishery workers occupations recorded the lowest percentage (0.5%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across all occupations categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23: Percentage Distribution 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; Manyara 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.	5.9	6.8	4.3	4.5	5.3	3.0	7.4	8.4	5.5	2,575	1,716	859	1,297	893	404	1,278	823	455
Professionals.	4.7	6.1	2.9	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.0	6.5	3.3	9,624	5,418	4,206	4,944	2,950	1,994	4,680	2,468	2,212
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.6	16,473	11,587	4,886	9,502	6,773	2,729	6,971	4,814	2,157
Clerks.	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.2	6.1	7.9	4.9	1,610	802	808	918	535	383	692	267	425
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.3	24,571	9,837	14,734	14,160	5,841	8,319	10,411	3,996	6,415
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	501,051	249,600	251,451	451,511	225,473	226,038	49,540	24,127	25,413
Craft and related workers.	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	86,030	49,798	36,232	62,385	36,402	25,983	23,645	13,396	10,249
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	4,299	3,845	454	2,480	2,200	280	1,819	1,645	174
Elementary occupations.	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	134,058	67,911	66,147	100,640	51,689	48,951	33,418	16,222	17,196

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (26.9%) among persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Manyara Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.1%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for Technicians and associate professionals whereby the percentage of males (10.5%) and females (10.6%) is almost similar. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13.24: Percentage Distribution 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; Manyara 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	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	22.8	24.1	20.1	16.8	17.9	14.4	28.9	30.9	25.3	2,575	1,716	859	1,297	893	404	1,278	823	455
Professionals.	26.9	32.4	19.7	24.3	29.1	17.1	29.6	36.3	22.2	9,624	5,418	4,206	4,944	2,950	1,994	4,680	2,468	2,212
Technicians and associate professionals.	10.6	10.5	10.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	13.0	12.9	13.3	16,473	11,587	4,886	9,502	6,773	2,729	6,971	4,814	2,157
Clerks.	21.4	23.7	19.1	21.0	23.6	17.5	21.8	24.0	20.5	1,610	802	808	918	535	383	692	267	425
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.5	6.0	3.5	3.8	5.1	2.8	5.5	7.2	4.3	24,571	9,837	14,734	14,160	5,841	8,319	10,411	3,996	6,415
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.9	3.0	501,051	249,600	251,451	451,511	225,473	226,038	49,540	24,127	25,413
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.2	2.9	86,030	49,798	36,232	62,385	36,402	25,983	23,645	13,396	10,249
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.0	4.1	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.3	4.6	2.3	4,299	3,845	454	2,480	2,200	280	1,819	1,645	174
Elementary occupations.	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	3.8	4.4	3.3	134,058	67,911	66,147	100,640	51,689	48,951	33,418	16,222	17,196

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About twenty-eight percent (28.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or concrete, tiles or marble, PVC and terrazzo).
- About 15 percent (14.7%) of all buildings/units in Manyara Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 27.1 percent are powered by other sources.
- About twenty percent (19.0%) of all buildings/units have water services. About four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Manyara Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- More than 72 percent (72.1%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Manyara Region are owned by men, 19.5 percent by women, and 6.9 percent are jointly owned.
- About 80 percent (79.9%) of all buildings/units in Manyara Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 8.3 percent are occupied by tenants.
- About 72 percent (72.2%) of all buildings in Manyara Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About 41 percent (41.4%) of all buildings/units in Manyara 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 Manyara 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 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.

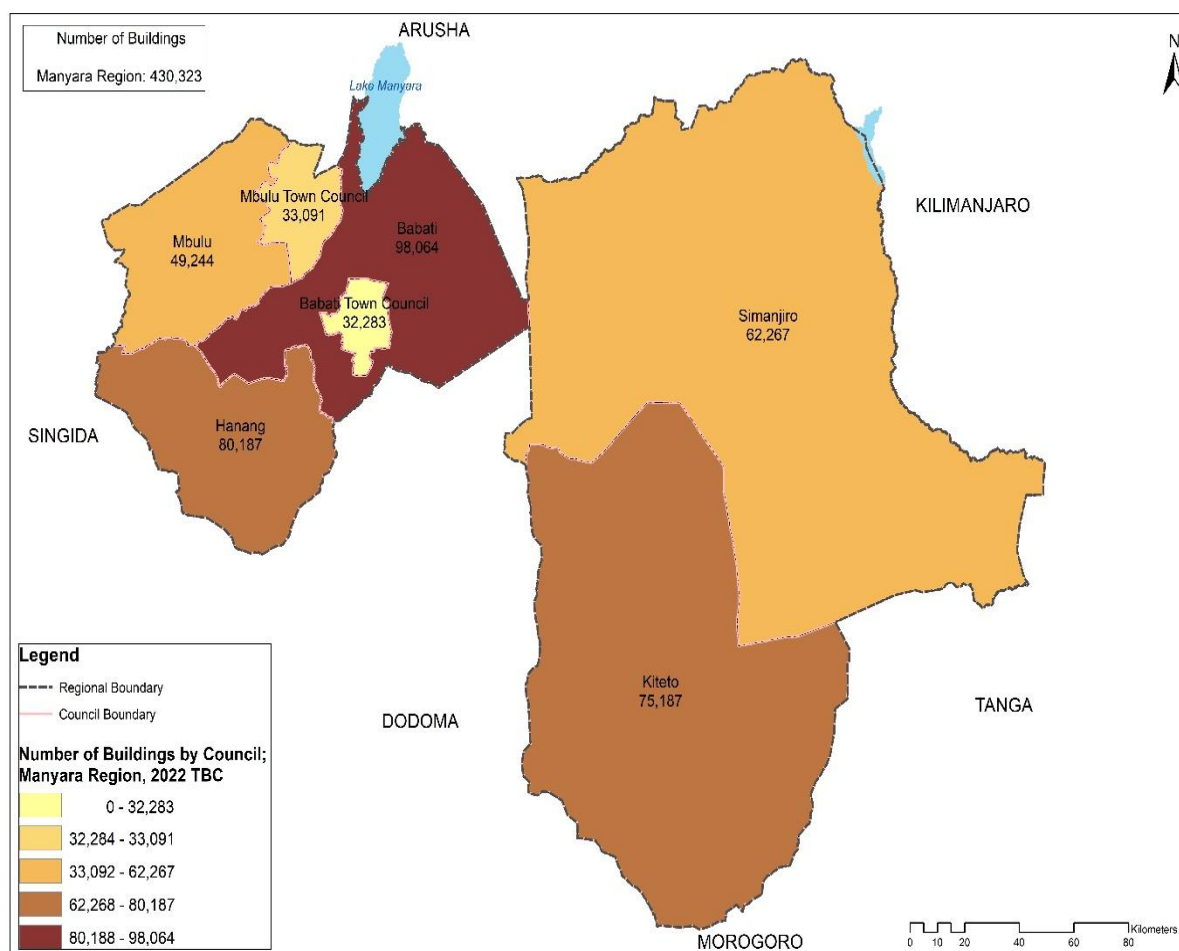
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Manyara Region has a total of 430,323 buildings whereby 363,708 are in rural and 66,615 in urban areas. Babati District Council has a large number of buildings (98,064 buildings) followed by Hanang District Council (80,187 buildings) and Kiteto District Council (75,187 buildings). On the other hand, Babati Town and Mbulu Town councils have fewer number of buildings (32,283 and 33,091 respectively). Further results show that Simanjiro District Council has the highest number (75) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Babati Town Council (73) of multi-storey while Kiteto District Council (20) and Mbulu Town Council (22) have the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	430,323	318	406,054	23,951	363,708	155	343,695	19,858	66,615	163	62,359	4,093
Babati District	98,064	57	92,710	5,297	94,627	51	89,527	5,049	3,437	6	3,183	248
Babati Town	32,283	73	29,905	2,305	15,389	12	14,266	1,111	16,894	61	15,639	1,194
Hanang District	80,187	38	75,976	4,173	69,406	17	65,782	3,607	10,781	21	10,194	566
Mbulu District	49,244	33	47,011	2,200	45,697	21	43,701	1,975	3,547	12	3,310	225
Mbulu Town	33,091	22	31,790	1,279	22,544	4	21,709	831	10,547	18	10,081	448
Simanjiro District	62,267	75	57,913	4,279	52,217	35	48,663	3,519	10,050	40	9,250	760
Kiteto District	75,187	20	70,749	4,418	63,828	15	60,047	3,766	11,359	5	10,702	652

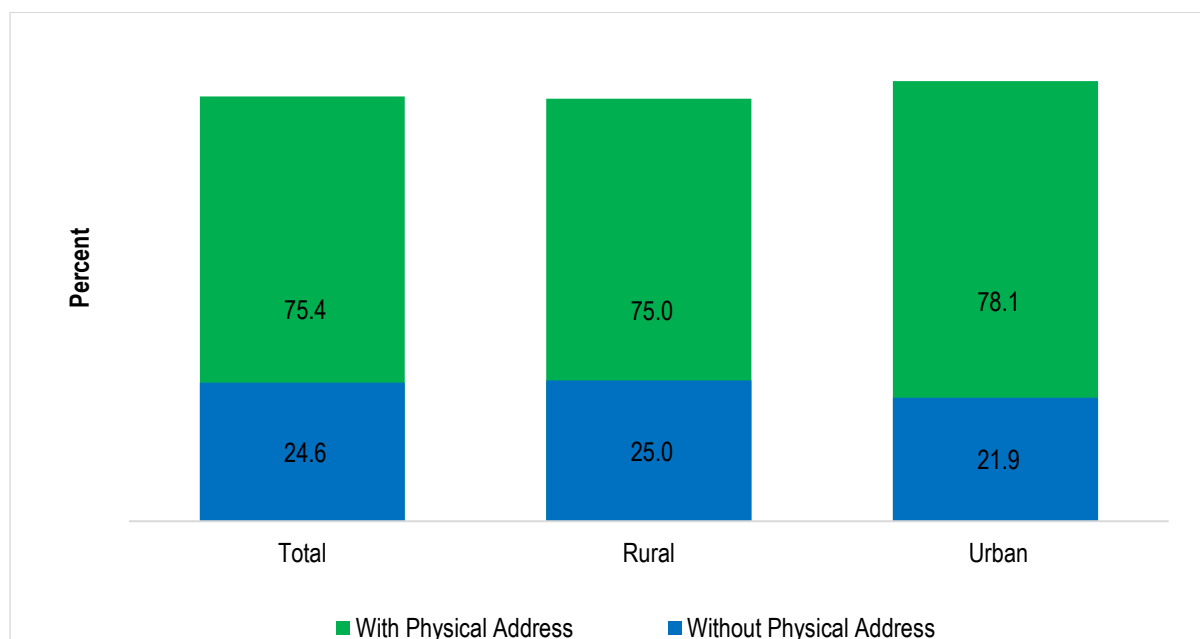
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 75.4 percent of all buildings in Manyara Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in urban (78.1%) than in rural areas (75.0%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

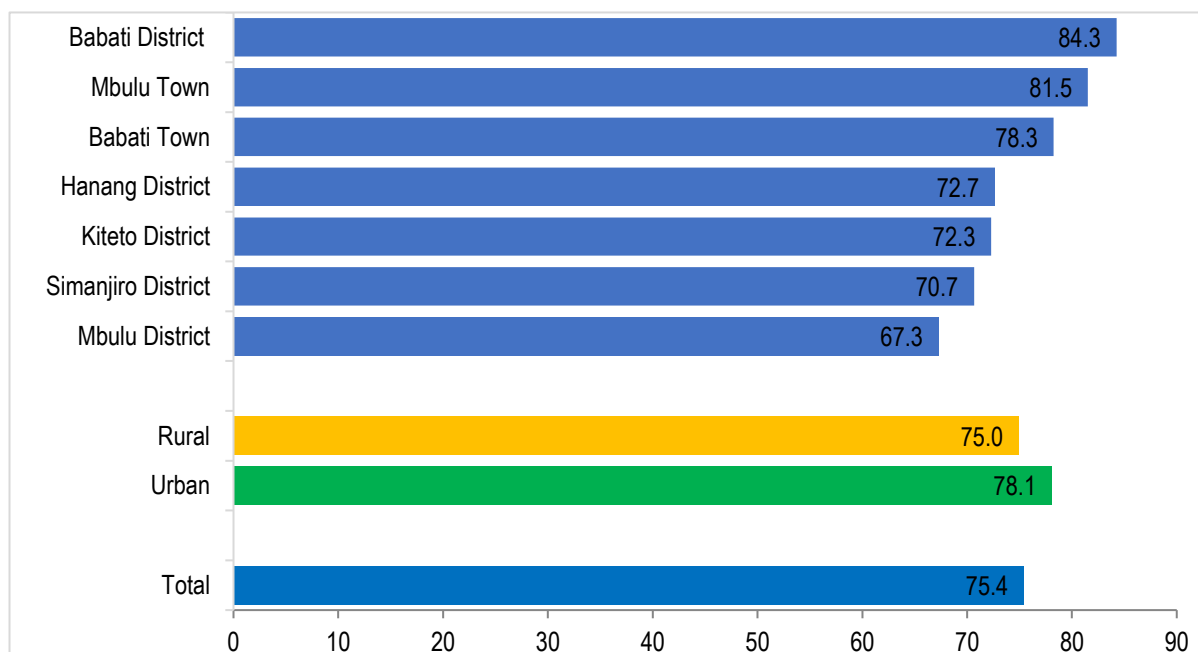


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 84.3 percent in Babati District to 67.3 percent in Mbulu District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	430,323	324,647	105,676	363,708	272,631	91,077	66,615	52,016	14,599
Babati District	98,064	82,637	15,427	94,627	79,488	15,139	3,437	3,149	288
Babati Town	32,283	25,264	7,019	15,389	12,621	2,768	16,894	12,643	4,251
Hanang District	80,187	58,266	21,921	69,406	50,978	18,428	10,781	7,288	3,493
Mbulu District	49,244	33,142	16,102	45,697	31,617	14,080	3,547	1,525	2,022
Mbulu Town	33,091	26,977	6,114	22,544	18,694	3,850	10,547	8,283	2,264
Simanjiro District	62,267	43,998	18,269	52,217	35,039	17,178	10,050	8,959	1,091
Kiteto District	75,187	54,363	20,824	63,828	44,194	19,634	11,359	10,169	1,190

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

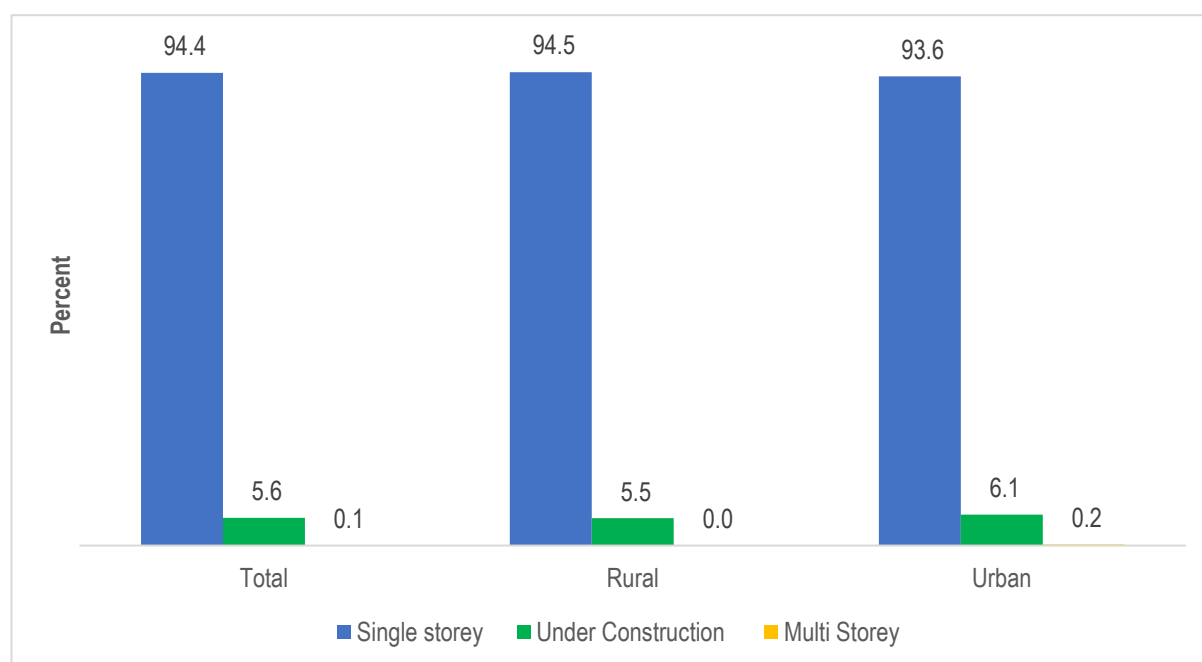


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 94.4 percent of all buildings in Manyara Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.2%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that about six percent (5.6%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings undergoing construction in urban areas (6.1%) is higher than in rural areas (5.5%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Manyara region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 89.5 percent of buildings in Manyara Region are used for residential purpose, about four percent (4.4%) for commercial-residential and six percent (6.2%) for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Kiteto District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (92.6%) while Babati Town (88.0%) and Mbulu District (88.1%) have the lowest. With regard to non-residential buildings, Simanjiro District Council has the highest proportion (7.0%) while Kiteto District Council has the lowest (4.1%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	430,323	89.5	4.4	6.2
	Rural	363,708	90.2	3.9	5.9
	Urban	66,615	85.3	7.0	7.7
Babati District	Total	98,064	89.5	4.1	6.4
	Rural	94,627	89.8	3.9	6.4
	Urban	3,437	82.1	10.2	7.8
Babati Town	Total	32,283	88.0	5.9	6.1
	Rural	15,389	88.4	5.8	5.9
	Urban	16,894	87.7	6.1	6.3
Hanang District	Total	80,187	88.4	4.8	6.7
	Rural	69,406	89.2	4.4	6.4
	Urban	10,781	83.5	7.6	8.9
Mbulu District	Total	49,244	88.1	5.1	6.8
	Rural	45,697	89.1	4.8	6.1
	Urban	3,547	75.6	9.6	14.8
Mbulu Town	Total	33,091	89.1	4.6	6.3
	Rural	22,544	89.5	4.2	6.3
	Urban	10,547	88.1	5.4	6.5
Simanjiro District	Total	62,267	89.0	4.0	7.0
	Rural	52,217	90.9	2.8	6.3
	Urban	10,050	79.0	10.7	10.3
Kiteto District	Total	75,187	92.6	3.3	4.1
	Rural	63,828	93.0	3.1	3.9
	Urban	11,359	90.4	4.4	5.1

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Manyara Region is for commercial purposes (36.3%), followed by places of worship (21.1%) and institutional services (17.3%). Simanjiro District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (43.9%; 1,909 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Hanang District Council (37.2%; 2,008 building), while Mbulu Town Council has the lowest (26.7%; 561 buildings). Babati Town Council, the regional capital of Manyara Region has the highest percentage of buildings (1.4%; 28 buildings) used for industrial purposes. (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/ Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown/ Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	26,522	6.2	36.3	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.7	11.9	17.3	0.1	21.1	4.5
Council												
Babati District	6,305	5.4	34.4	0.9	1.5	3.0	1.8	15.0	15.6	0.2	21.9	3.8
Babati Town	1,966	9.2	36.8	1.4	0.1	5.8	3.1	4.0	19.9	0.1	19.0	3.7
Hanang District	5,401	5.3	37.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.6	10.2	16.6	0.1	25.6	3.9
Mbulu District	3,329	6.0	37.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	2.2	7.3	19.6	0.1	23.2	4.9
Mbulu Town	2,098	9.8	26.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	1.5	6.0	27.1	0.1	24.5	5.6
Simanjiro District	4,350	6.4	43.9	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.7	16.8	13.1	0.0	12.4	4.9
Kiteto District	3,073	5.3	32.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	15.9	17.3	0.0	20.8	5.9

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

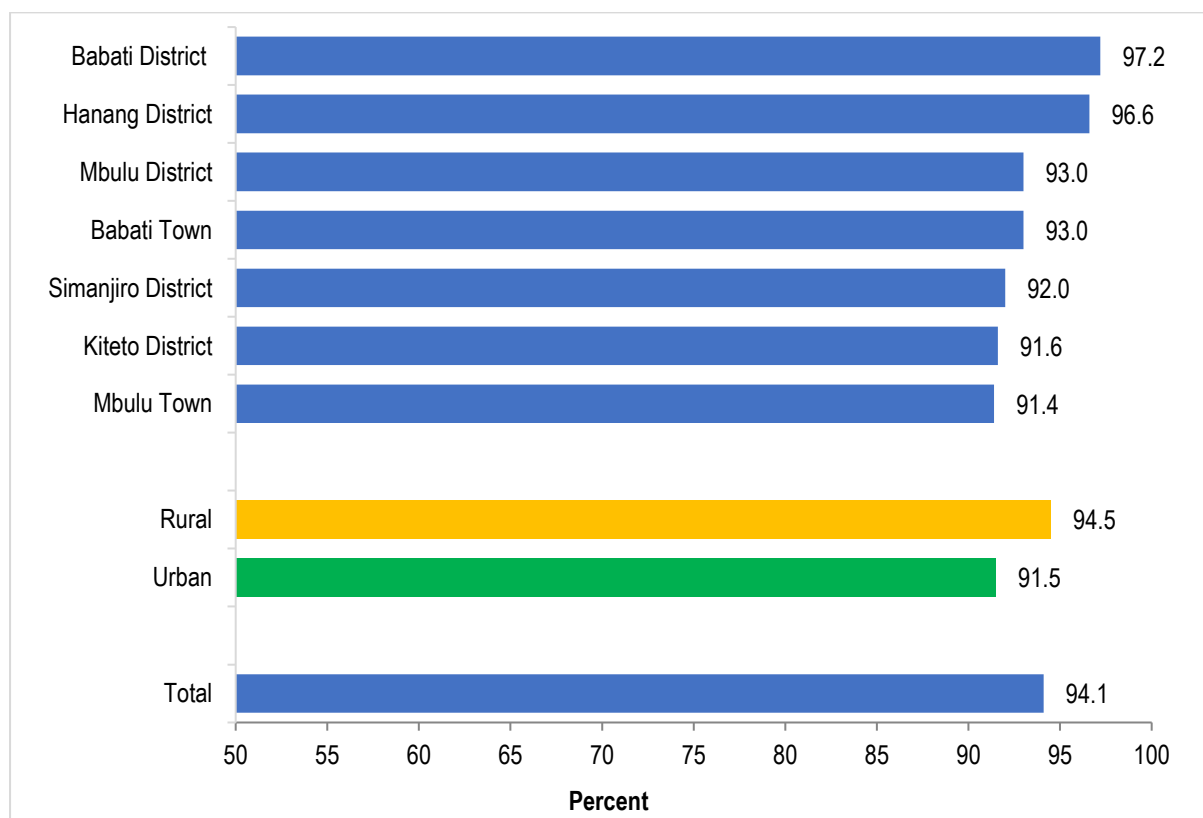
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Manyara Region (94.1%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is almost similar across councils and there is insignificant difference between rural (94.5%) and urban (91.5%).

At the council level, Babati District has the highest (97.2%) proportion of buildings with single unit followed by Hanang District (96.6%) while Mbulu Town has the lowest (91.4%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.1 percent in Babati District Councils to 2.4 percent in Simanjiro and Kiteto District Councils (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; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	403,801	94.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	342,303	94.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	61,498	91.5	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Babati District	91,759	97.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	88,589	97.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3,170	97.6	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Babati Town	30,317	93.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	14,484	94.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	15,833	91.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Hanang District	74,786	96.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	64,965	96.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	9,821	96.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mbulu District	45,915	93.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	42,894	93.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	3,021	92.6	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3
Mbulu Town	30,993	91.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	21,129	93.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	9,864	87.6	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.3
Simanjiro District	57,917	92.0	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	48,904	93.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	9,013	85.7	4.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7
Kiteto District	72,114	91.6	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	61,338	91.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	10,776	93.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Manyara 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 refer to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that 95.6 percent of the buildings in Manyara Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Manyara Region (Table 14.6)

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Building Category					
		Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/ Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/ Stand Alone	Percent
Total	430,323	5,820	1.4	13,016	3.0	411,487	95.6
Rural	363,708	4,445	1.2	8,322	2.3	350,941	96.5
Urban	66,615	1,375	2.1	4,694	7.0	60,546	90.9
Council							
Babati District	98,064	1,520	1.6	3,000	3.1	93,544	95.4
Babati Town	32,283	478	1.5	1,184	3.7	30,621	94.9
Hanang District	80,187	912	1.1	1,922	2.4	77,353	96.5
Mbulu District	49,244	533	1.1	1,261	2.6	47,450	96.4
Mbulu Town	33,091	442	1.3	890	2.7	31,759	96.0
Simanjiro District	62,267	817	1.3	2,615	4.2	58,835	94.5
Kiteto District	75,187	1,118	1.5	2,144	2.9	71,925	95.7

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

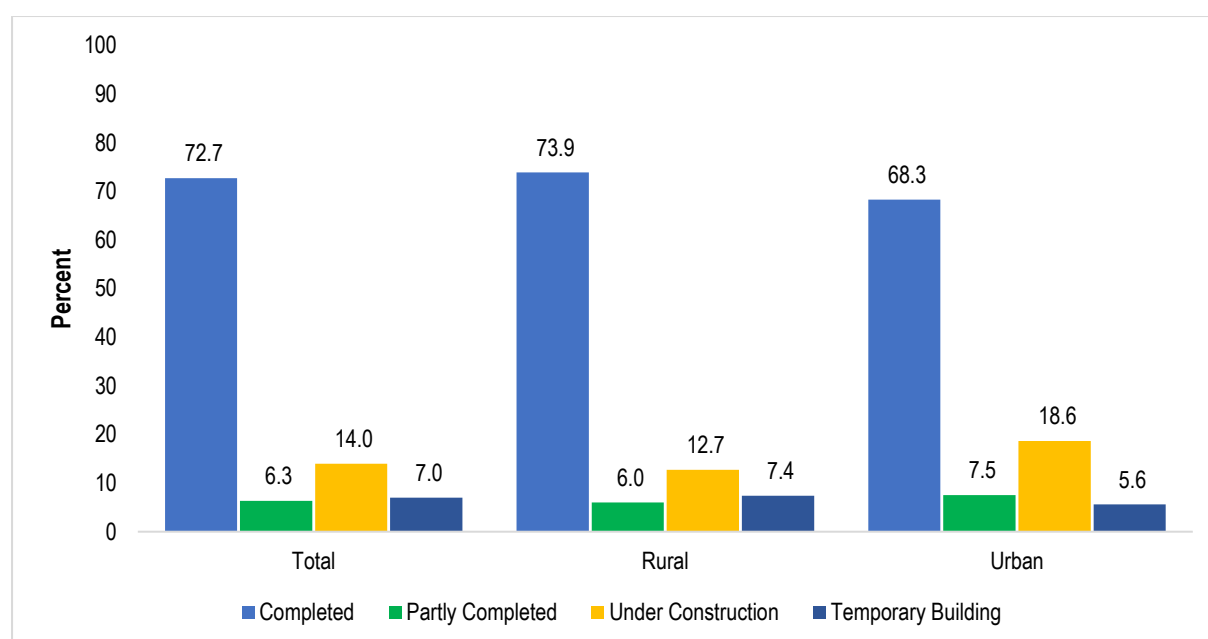
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 64.8 percent of all buildings in Manyara Region have been completed and 8.0 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 14.5 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 12.8 percent. The results also indicate that 64.9 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 64.5 percent in urban.

Mbulu Town Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (79.4%) while Babati Town Council has the lowest (55.9%). About thirteen percent (12.8%) of buildings in Manyara Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 4.9 percent in Babati Town Council to 22.3 in Simanjiro District Council (Figure 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	430,323	64.8	8.0	14.5	12.8
Rural	363,708	64.9	7.6	13.2	14.4
Urban	66,615	64.5	10.1	21.3	4.1
Council					
Babati District	98,064	64.4	10.1	17.9	7.6
Babati Town	32,283	55.9	14.6	24.6	4.9
Hanang District	80,187	59.3	8.7	15.4	16.7
Mbulu District	49,244	72.4	5.5	11.1	11.0
Mbulu Town	33,091	79.4	3.6	8.7	8.3
Simanjiro District	62,267	64.6	3.5	9.6	22.3
Kiteto District	75,187	63.8	8.9	13.3	14.0

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

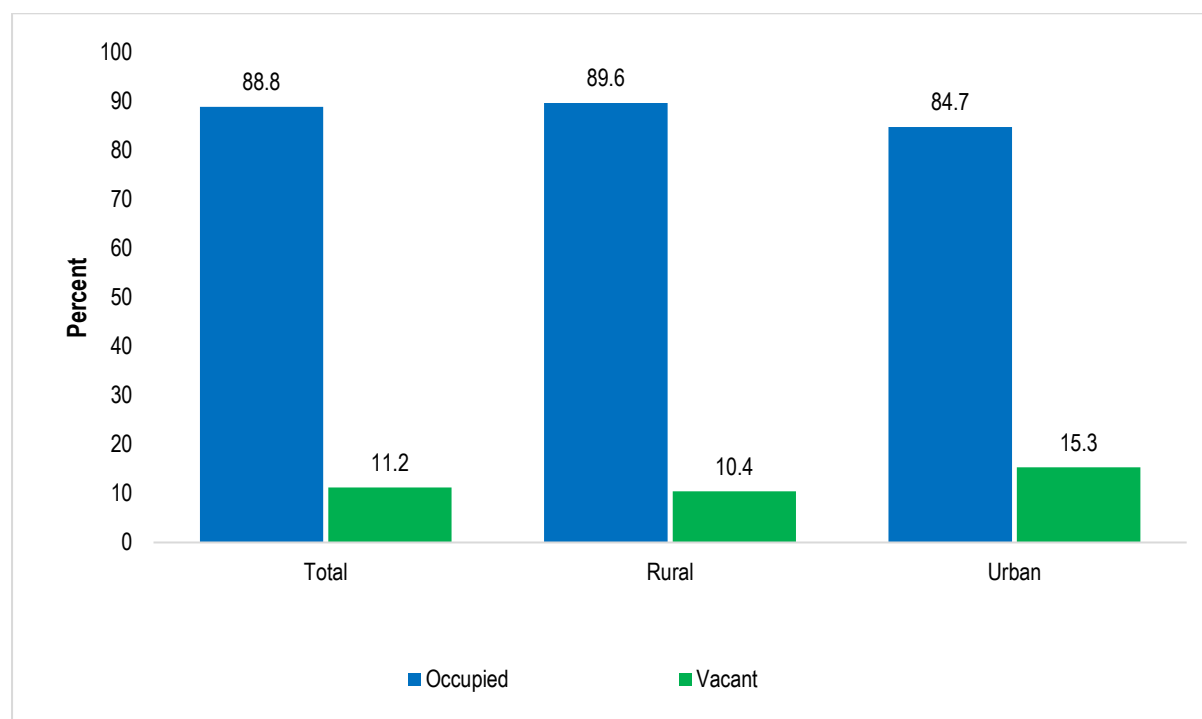
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.8 percent of all buildings in Manyara Region are in use, while 11.2 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (89.6%) compared with urban areas

(84.7%). Kiteto District Council has the highest percentage (91.2%) of buildings in use while Babati Town Council has lowest (82.6%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	430,323	88.8	11.2
Rural	363,708	89.6	10.4
Urban	66,615	84.7	15.3
Council			
Babati District	98,064	86.8	13.2
Babati Town	32,283	82.6	17.4
Hanang District	80,187	90.2	9.8
Mbulu District	49,244	89.8	10.2
Mbulu Town	33,091	88.9	11.1
Simanjiro District	62,267	89.8	10.2
Kiteto District	75,187	91.2	8.8

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Manyara 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 households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About fifty percent of buildings (52.7%) in Manyara Region have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by cement floors (25.9%) and tiles or marble floors (1.8%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 21.4 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 50.6 percent. Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (43.9%) of buildings with cement floor while Mbulu Town Councils have lower percentage of 21 percent (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara 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	430,323	25.9	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	52.7	1.5	16.4
Rural	363,708	21.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	57.9	1.8	16.3
Urban	66,615	50.6	6.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	24.6	0.1	17.4
Council										
Babati District	98,064	26.9	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	50.4	0.6	19.2
Babati Town	32,283	43.9	8.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	27.0	0.2	19.7
Hanang District	80,187	24.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	53.3	0.4	19.4
Mbulu District	49,244	21.3	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	63.1	0.2	12.6
Mbulu Town	33,091	21.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	66.6	0.2	9.5
Simanjiro District	62,267	24.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	52.2	5.9	13.0
Kiteto District	75,187	24.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	53.7	2.5	16.7

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

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Manyara Region have walls built with bamboo poles or wood planks (42.3%), followed by burnt bricks (39.4%). Over fifty percent (54.2%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by cement blocks/stone blocks (17.2%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (47.2%) have walls that are constructed using bamboo poles or wood planks followed by burnt bricks (36.7%). Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (79.8%) of buildings built with burnt bricks walls while Simanjiro District Council has the lowest percentage (10.2%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	Walls
Total	430,323	0.5	5.9	8.4	39.4	0.0	0.7	42.3	1.4	0.0	1.3
Rural	363,708	0.4	3.8	8.3	36.7	0.0	0.8	47.2	1.6	0.1	1.1
Urban	66,615	1.0	17.2	9.3	54.2	0.0	0.4	15.4	0.3	0.0	2.2
Council											
Babati District	98,064	0.5	1.8	2.6	57.6	0.1	0.9	34.0	0.8	0.1	1.6
Babati Town	32,283	0.6	5.5	1.8	79.8	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.3	0.0	2.9
Hanang District	80,187	0.5	6.1	7.8	46.7	0.0	0.6	35.7	1.4	0.0	1.1
Mbulu District	49,244	0.7	5.0	9.0	27.7	0.0	0.9	54.1	1.4	0.0	1.1
Mbulu Town	33,091	0.6	3.4	0.8	21.2	0.0	1.6	70.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
Simanjiro District	62,267	0.4	13.5	9.9	10.2	0.0	0.8	62.3	1.9	0.0	0.8
Kiteto District	75,187	0.4	6.5	21.2	30.6	0.0	0.3	37.7	2.2	0.1	1.0

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, almost two thirds (72.5 %) of buildings in Manyara Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (14.1%). In urban areas, 87.6 percent of buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 69.7 percent in rural areas. Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (88.0%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets while Simanjiro District council recorded 56.8 percent which the lowest (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Materials								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	430,323	72.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	14.1	7.0	0.1	0.2	5.7
Rural	363,708	69.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	16.2	8.2	0.1	0.2	5.3
Urban	66,615	87.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.2
Council										
Babati District	98,064	79.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	7.3
Babati Town	32,283	88.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.6
Hanang District	80,187	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	5.4
Mbulu District	49,244	72.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.9	14.1	0.1	0.1	4.0
Mbulu Town	33,091	73.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	16.8	4.5	0.1	0.1	3.0
Simanjiro District	62,267	56.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	33.9	3.7	0.1	0.3	4.7
Kiteto District	75,187	67.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	19.6	0.2	0.4	5.5

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

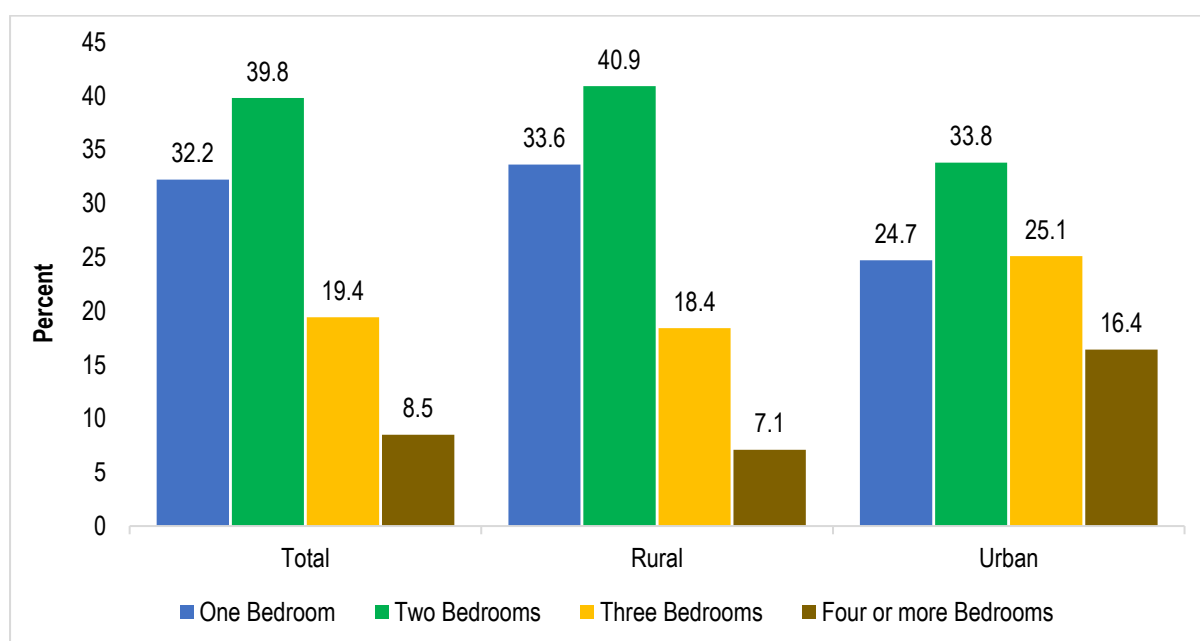
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 32.2 percent of buildings/units in Manyara Region have one bedroom, 39.8 percent have two bedrooms, 19.4 percent have three bedrooms, and 4.8 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with two bedroom is higher (40.9%) compared with other types. In urban areas, about one third (33.8%) of buildings/units have two bedrooms and 25.1 percent have three bedrooms (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; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	395,395	32.2	39.8	19.4	4.8	1.6	0.8	1.3
Rural	334,589	33.6	40.9	18.4	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
Urban	60,806	24.7	33.8	25.1	7.7	3.2	1.9	3.6
Council								
Babati District	90,886	34.4	35.4	20.7	5.7	1.8	0.9	1.2
Babati Town	30,080	28.0	30.2	25.9	7.8	3.0	1.8	3.3
Hanang District	73,444	32.9	39.9	19.6	4.5	1.5	0.7	0.9
Mbulu District	43,866	25.0	41.1	24.7	5.7	1.8	0.7	1.0
Mbulu Town	28,718	22.2	40.9	26.7	6.2	1.8	0.9	1.4
Simanjiro District	58,818	34.9	46.9	12.0	2.8	1.1	0.8	1.4
Kiteto District	69,583	37.5	42.3	14.5	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.8

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings/units

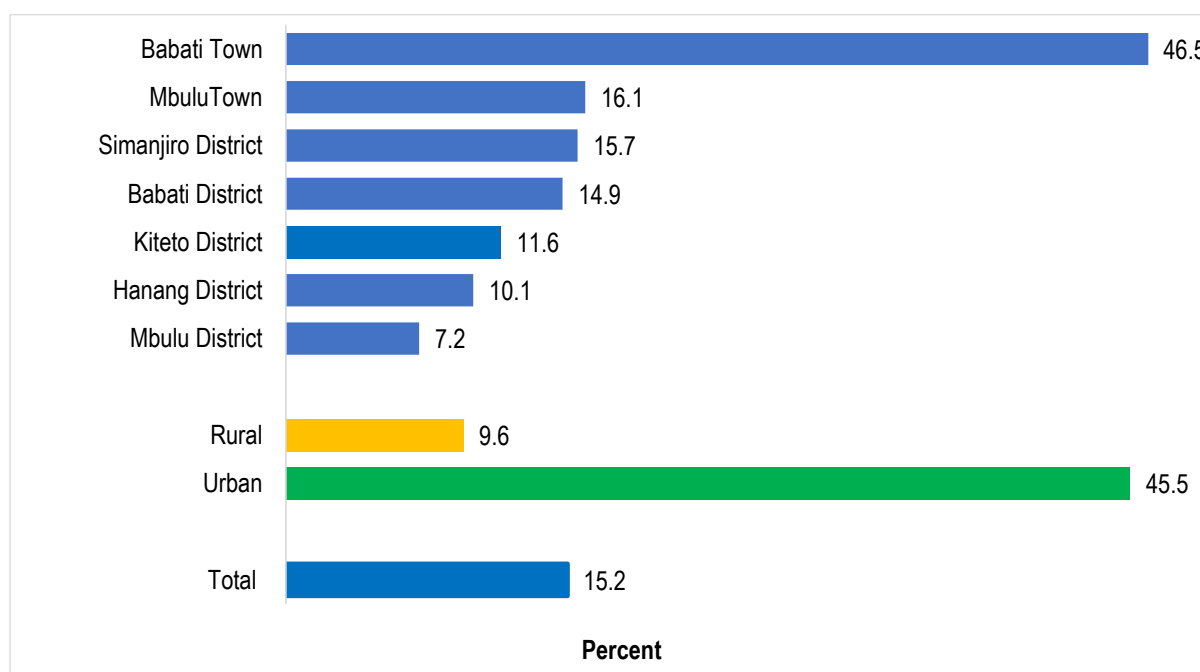
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

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 15.2 percent of all buildings/units in Manyara Region are connected to the national grid. More than 45 percent (45.5%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 9.6 percent in rural areas. Across councils, Babati Town has the highest percentage (46.5%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Mbulu District has the lowest percentage (7.2%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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



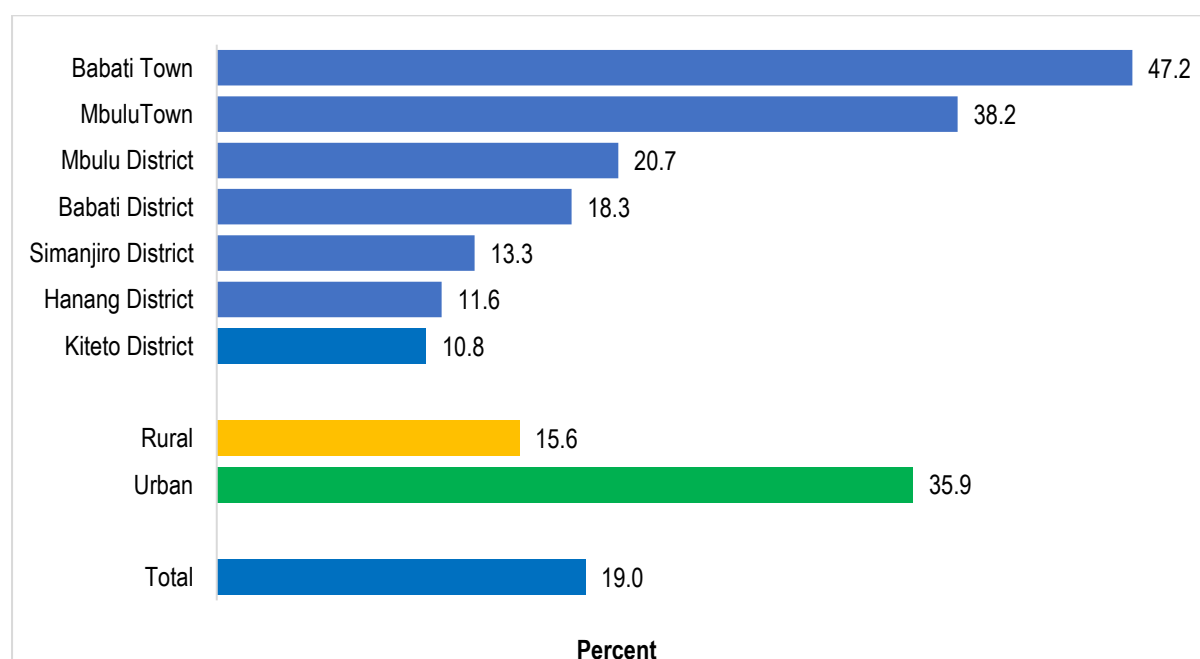
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar energy and generator's electricity. The results reveal that 27.1 percent of all buildings/units in Manyara Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of households

with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (29.0%) than in urban area (16.9%). Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from 12.5 percent in Babati Town to 34.2 percent in Hanang District (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the relevant building/unit. The results reveal that 19.0 percent of all buildings/units in Manyara Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (35.9%) than in rural areas (15.8%). Across councils, Babati Town has the highest percentage (47.2%) of buildings/units with water service while, Kiteto District Council has the lowest percentage (10.8%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/units with Water Services by Council; Manyara, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the concerned building/unit. The results reveal that 68.8 percent of all buildings/units in Manyara Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (77.7%) than in rural areas (67.2%). There is marked disparity in percentage of households with toilet facilities

across councils, ranging from 44.6 percent in Simanjiro District to 83.7 percent in Mbulu Town. (Figure 14.16 and Table 14.10).

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

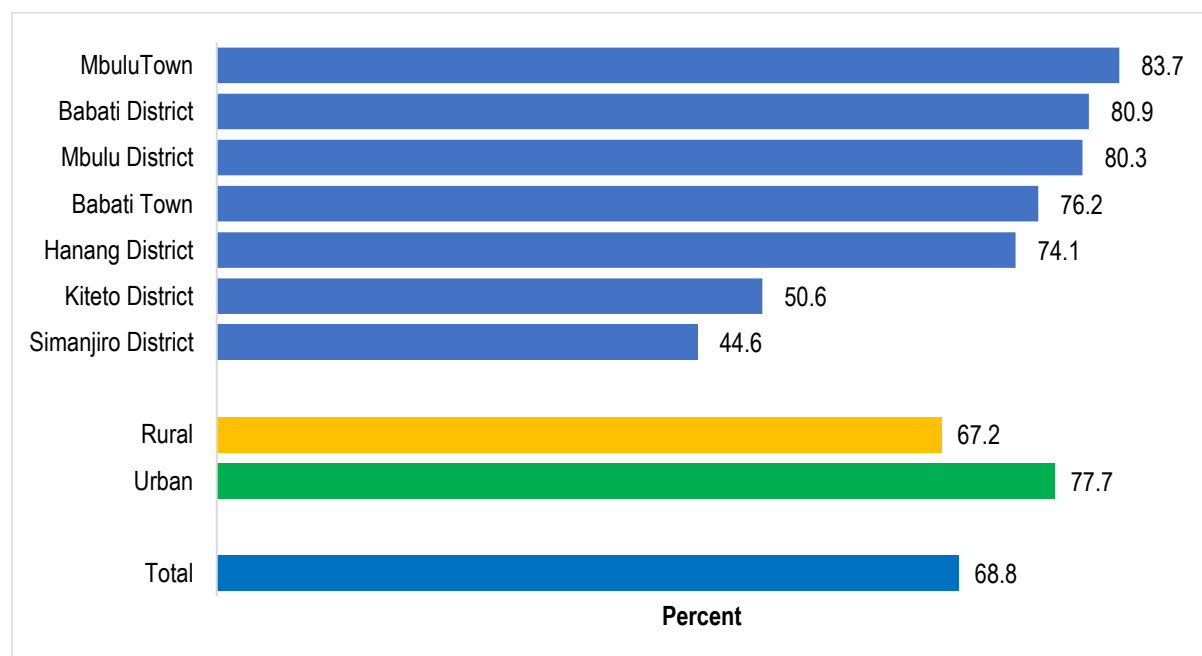


Table 14.13: Distribution of Buildings/units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	436,204	14.7	26.3	19.0	68.8
Rural	367,773	9.3	28.1	15.8	67.2
Urban	68,431	43.9	16.3	35.9	77.7
Council					
Babati District	98,993	14.6	26.8	18.3	80.9
Babati Town	32,900	45.3	12.1	47.2	76.2
Hanang District	80,972	9.8	34.5	11.6	74.1
Mbulu District	49,593	6.8	27.9	20.7	80.3
Mbulu Town	33,410	14.9	23.1	38.2	83.7
Simanjiro District	63,753	15.6	24.6	13.3	44.6
Kiteto District	76,583	11.0	24.5	10.8	50.6

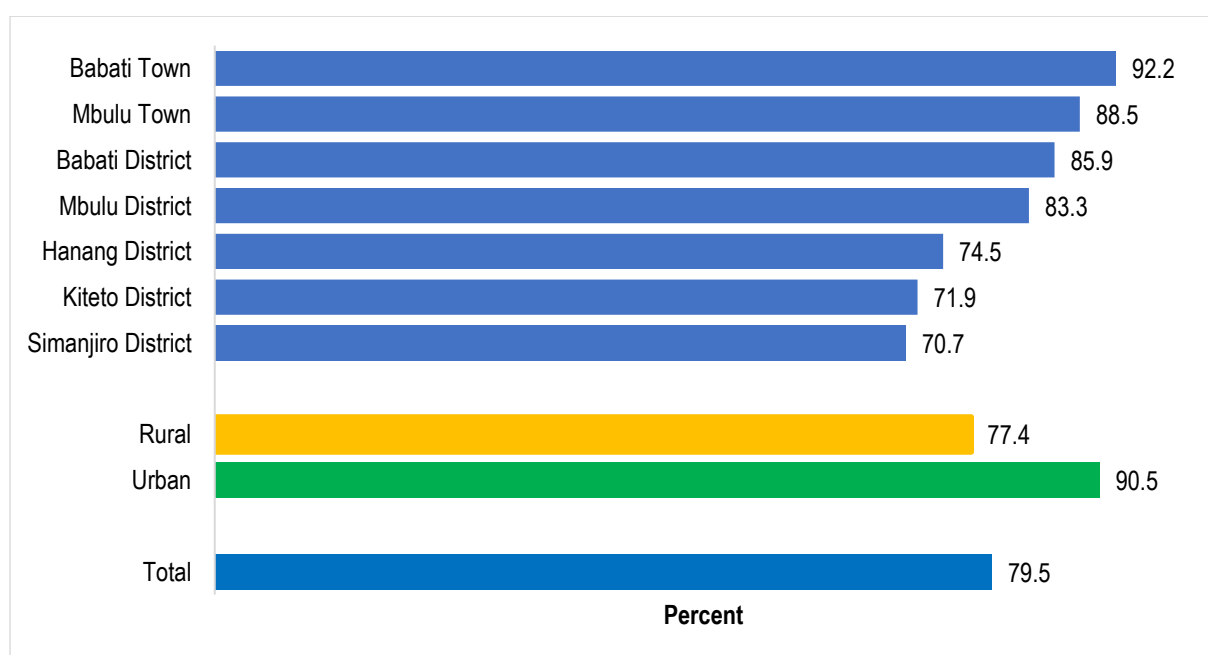
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 79.5 percent of all buildings in Manyara Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (90.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 77.4 percent in rural areas. Babati Town Council has the highest percentage (92.2%) of buildings accessible by road while Simanjiro District Council has the lowest (70.7%) (Figure 14.11).

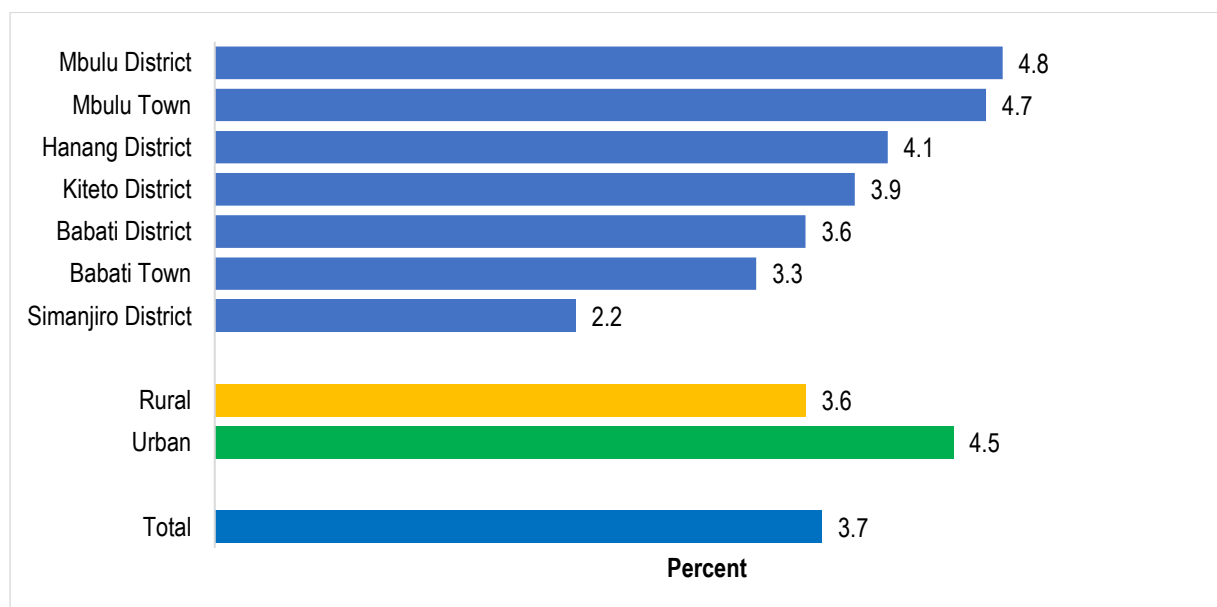
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.7 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 4.5 percent and 3.6 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Mbulu District Council has the highest percentage (4.8%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Simanjiro District Council has the lowest percentage (2.2%) (Figure 14.12).

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



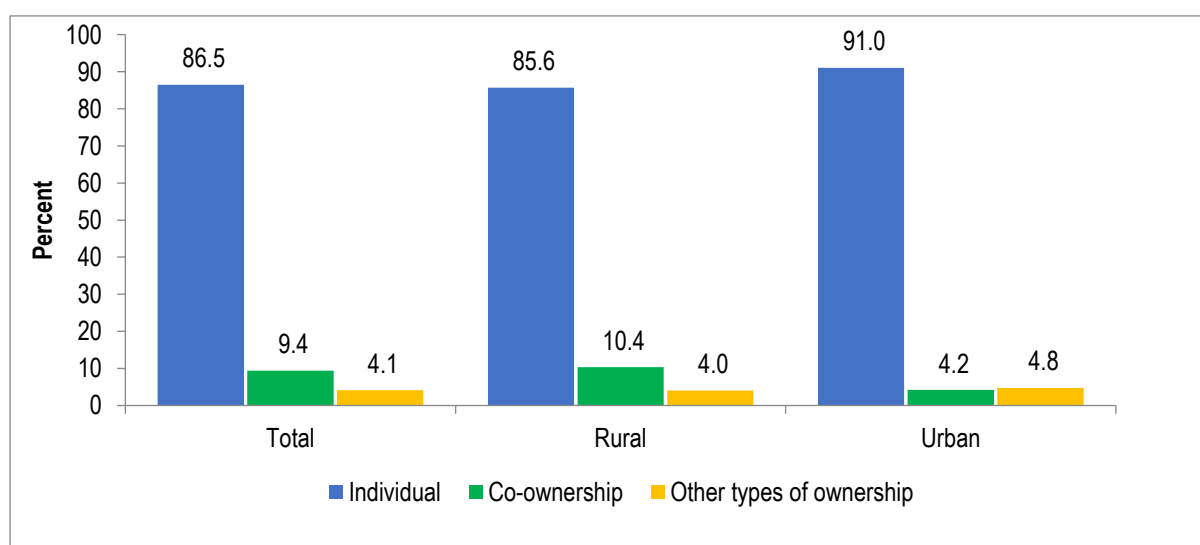
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (86.5%) of buildings in Manyara Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings at 9.4 percent. The similar patterns are observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13)

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Manyara Region are mostly owned by male only (72.1%), followed by female only (19.5%) and 5.3 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas.

Across councils, Simanjiro District has the highest proportion (32.3%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Mbulu District Council has the lowest proportion (9.8%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/units Ownership Status by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings /Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings /Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings /Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	436,204	72.1	19.5	5.3	1.6	1.5	367,773	72.1	19.4	5.5	1.5	1.5	68,431	72.4	20.1	4.1	1.7	1.7
Council																		
Babati District	98,993	75.6	18.2	3.6	1.3	1.3	95,475	75.7	18.0	3.7	1.3	1.3	3,518	71.1	25.3	1.6	1.2	0.9
Babati Town	32,900	73.2	20.8	3.5	1.3	1.2	15,564	74.8	19.1	3.9	1.1	1.1	17,336	71.8	22.4	3.1	1.4	1.3
Hanang District	80,972	76.0	12.6	8.6	1.4	1.5	69,957	76.2	11.9	9.0	1.4	1.5	11,015	74.5	17.1	5.8	1.3	1.3
Mbulu District	49,593	79.8	9.8	6.3	2.0	2.1	45,958	79.8	9.6	6.6	2.0	2.0	3,635	80.3	12.2	2.9	2.2	2.4
Mbulu Town	33,410	75.1	12.7	6.6	2.8	2.8	22,658	76.6	10.9	7.4	2.5	2.6	10,752	72.0	16.5	5.0	3.4	3.2
Simanjiro District	63,753	61.8	32.3	3.9	1.0	0.9	53,282	59.7	34.4	3.9	1.0	0.9	10,471	72.5	21.6	3.9	1.0	1.0
Kiteto District	76,583	65.5	26.3	4.8	1.7	1.7	64,879	64.8	27.1	4.8	1.7	1.7	11,704	69.4	22.4	4.6	1.8	1.8

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 79.9 percent of all buildings/units in Manyara Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (8.3%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 82.0 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by tenants alone (7.0%). The same pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (15.5%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Across councils, Mbulu District has the highest percentage (82.2%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone, while Babati Town has the lowest percentage (70.1%). In addition, Babati Town has the highest percentage (14.1%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Mbulu Town has the lowest (7.2%) (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/ Units	Occupied By Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/ Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/ Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	436,204	79.9	6.7	5.1	8.3	367,773	82.0	6.5	4.6	7.0	68,431	69.1	7.5	7.9	15.5
Babati District	98,993	80.3	7.0	4.8	7.9	95,475	80.6	7.0	4.8	7.6	3,518	71.0	7.1	6.6	15.3
Babati Town	32,900	70.1	8.3	7.6	14.1	15,564	74.8	7.4	6.6	11.3	17,336	65.8	9.1	8.6	16.5
Hanang District	80,972	81.9	6.0	4.6	7.5	69,957	83.3	6.0	4.2	6.5	11,015	72.8	6.0	7.2	14.0
Mbulu District	49,593	82.2	5.9	4.7	7.2	45,958	83.4	5.9	4.5	6.2	3,635	66.2	5.7	7.7	20.5
Mbulu Town	33,410	80.6	6.7	5.1	7.5	22,658	83.0	6.6	4.6	5.8	10,752	75.5	7.0	6.2	11.2
Simanjiro District	63,753	79.4	6.5	5.2	8.8	53,282	83.6	6.3	4.0	6.1	10,471	58.2	7.6	11.2	23.0
Kiteto District	76,583	80.4	6.8	5.0	7.8	64,879	81.4	6.7	4.8	7.1	11,704	74.6	7.6	6.5	11.3

14.6.4 Building Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Manyara Region (72.2%) are built on un-surveyed land, with 18.0 percent on surveyed land and 7.0 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 46.3 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 12.8 percent of rural buildings. Mbulu Town Council has the highest percentage (79.8%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Babati Town Council has the lowest (47.3%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 166: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	430,323	18.0	72.2	7.0	2.9	363,708	12.8	77.6	6.9	2.7	66,615	46.3	42.5	7.2	3.9
Babati District	98,064	16.3	72.7	9.2	1.8	94,627	15.2	73.9	9.1	1.8	3,437	46.4	40.6	11.3	1.7
Babati Town	32,283	45.5	47.3	4.7	2.5	15,389	24.9	72.9	1.2	1.0	16,894	64.3	23.9	8.0	3.8
Hanang District	80,187	15.8	76.9	5.9	1.5	69,406	9.6	83.1	5.9	1.5	10,781	55.7	37.1	5.8	1.4
Mbulu District	49,244	17.0	78.3	2.9	1.8	45,697	14.0	81.4	3.1	1.6	3,547	56.1	38.5	0.5	4.9
Mbulu Town	33,091	15.0	79.8	3.8	1.4	22,544	9.2	86.4	2.9	1.5	10,547	27.2	65.8	5.8	1.3
Simanjaru District	62,267	18.1	65.3	10.4	6.2	52,217	15.1	69.4	10.3	5.3	10,050	34.0	43.8	10.8	11.4
Kiteto District	75,187	12.6	75.6	7.4	4.4	63,828	8.4	79.4	7.5	4.7	11,359	35.9	54.6	6.6	2.8

14.6.5 Building Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. Results show that 41.4 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 31.1 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 6.8 percent have title deeds (Table 14.18).

Table 14. 17: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Manyara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	436,204	6.8	0.5	1.7	31.1	2.3	0.0	11.9	41.4	4.3
Babati District	98,993	5.3	0.2	1.3	36.9	2.3	0.0	13.9	37.5	2.8
Babati Town	32,900	17.0	0.8	3.9	16.1	5.5	0.0	19.2	32.3	5.2
Hanang District	80,972	4.4	0.5	1.2	24.6	2.3	0.0	11.2	52.2	3.5
Mbulu District	49,593	5.5	0.2	0.6	36.5	0.9	0.0	6.6	45.7	4.1
Mbulu Town	33,410	6.6	1.3	0.7	38.3	0.3	0.0	4.2	43.7	4.9
Simanjaro District	63,753	11.1	0.8	1.4	36.7	1.2	0.0	14.7	29.0	5.0
Kiteto District	76,583	4.3	0.3	3.3	25.4	3.3	0.0	11.5	45.6	6.1

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

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Manyara 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 Manyara Region has increased from 1,425,131 persons in 2012 to 1,892,502 persons in 2022.
- ii. The population of Manyara Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 2.8 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 2.8 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Manyara Region is expected to double in the next 24 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 2.8 percent may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale if corresponding investment are made in education, health and skills development;

On the negative side, population growth of 2.8 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental

resources, as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

15.2.2 Young Population and Age Dependency Ratio

Key Findings

- i. About seventeen percent (16.6%) of Manyara Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About fifty two percent (51.6 %) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About one third (32.4%) of Manyara Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above increased from 5.3 percent in 2012 to 5.7 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 in general;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability;

- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exert pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled when 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 ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Manyara Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

- i. About twenty two percent (21.6%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Manyara Region are married; and
- ii. About four percent (3.9 %) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of widowed females is higher (6.7%) than that of males (1.2%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, increased 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 as well as stakeholders to 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 design supportive programmes for widows such cash transfer, public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About forty six percent (46.1%) of children under five years of age in Manyara Region has neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About twenty one percent (21.2%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards;
- iii. About five percent (4.9 %) of persons in Manyara Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national

identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and
- i. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to regularly undertake public awareness and education campaign on the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Almost nine percent (8.5%) of children under age 18 in Manyara Region are orphans (6.4% with one parent dead and 2.1% both parents' dead); and
- ii. Percentage of orphaned children range from 8.1 percent in Mbulu Town Council to 9.6 percent in Kiteto District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. 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 and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and

programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About seventy eight percent (78.2%) of population aged 15 years and above in Manyara Region are literate. Literacy rates range from 60.1 percent in Kiteto District Council to 92.9 percent in Babati Town;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Manyara Region is 78.5 percent with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 59.9 percent in Kiteto District to 95.7 percent in Babati Town; and
- iii. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 89.0 in 2012 to 113.6 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The adult literacy rate (78.2%) in Manyara Region is relatively low compared to the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant number of illiterate persons in the region. This may lead to unhealthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and may lead to lack of harmony in the society
- iii. The Net Enrolment Rate for Manyara Region is below the national average of 83.3 percent which indicates that a significant proportion of children of official primary school age are not enrolled which also translate into poor education outcomes for Region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Manyara 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 Programme 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 and enrolment in the Region in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils;

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

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Manyara Region is 3.4 percent; the rate is high in urban (6.8%) than in rural (2.6%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.5%) of the total employment in Manyara Region; and
- iii. About fifty eight percent (57.7%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 3.4 percent unemployment for Manyara Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore low, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also low. However, unemployment is a potential source of social vices such as crime and social unrest;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant negative impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is 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 Manyara Region. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. This sector also

leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment for the sector it can become insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

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

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About ten percent (9.7%) of the total Manyara Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. About forty seven percent (46.7%) of Persons with Disabilities reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. Thirteen percent (12.9%) 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 health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the Region;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the Region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to 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 sixty five percent (64.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Manyara Region, the percentage ranges from 71.4 in Babati District Council to 62.9 in Mbulu District Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (21.3%) than females (16.5%).

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 Manyara 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; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should conduct education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;

15.2.10 Drinking Water

- i. About sixty two percent (62.1%) of private households in Manyara Region is using drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 38.0 percent in Kiteto District to 91.1 percent in Babati Town Council; and
- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (87.0%) and rural (56.5%) areas on percentage of private households in Manyara 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 eight percent of household in Manyara Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, a high likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About thirty eight percent (38.3%) of households in Manyara Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 29.6 percent in Kiteto District to 74.0 percent in Babati Town Council; and
- ii. About seventeen percent (17.3%) of households in Manyara Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 1.0 percent in Mbulu Town Council to 38.7 and 38.9 percent in Kiteto and Simanjiro District Councils respectively.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to enforce by-laws for effective implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Seventy-three percent (73.3%) and (13.4%) of private households in Manyara Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About eleven percent (10.8%) of households in Manyara Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost one quarter (23.1%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 13.1 in Mbulu District to 66.9 percent in Babati Town Council; and
- iv. Almost one quarter (35.1%) of households in Manyara Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;
- iii. Access to national grid in Manyara Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and
- iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities by availability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are the main causes of climate change;

- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with 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 in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (82.2%) in Manyara Region have at least one member aged 15 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.3%) and females (0.4%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. About one percent (0.7%) and about three (1.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. Twenty-nine percent (29.1%) of households in Manyara Region own radio while 17.9 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 16.0 percent in Kiteto District to 57.4 percent in Babati District (Radio) and from 6.6 percent in Mbulu District to 41.3 percent in Babati 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 preprimary, primary and secondary education levels; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness/sensitizing communities to establish community networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About eighty eight percent (88.2%) of all buildings in Manyara Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About forty two percent (42.3%) of all buildings in Manyara Region have electricity services, of which 15.2 percent are connected to the national grid and 27.1 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About twenty percent (19.6%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Manyara Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities.
- v. About seventy two percent (72.2%) of all buildings in Manyara Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 79.8 percent in Mbulu Town to 47.3 percent in Babati Town; and
- vi. About forty seven percent (46.9%) of all buildings in Manyara Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

Recommendations

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

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; Manyara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	1,892,502	1,600,911	291,591	954,879	937,623
Babati District Council	375,200	362,315	12,885	192,091	183,109
Babati Town Council	129,572	62,127	67,445	65,114	64,458
Hanang District Council	367,391	318,255	49,136	188,063	179,328
Mbulu District Council	238,272	218,043	20,229	122,368	115,904
Mbulu Town Council	138,593	93,209	45,384	71,126	67,467
Simanjiro District Council	291,169	241,368	49,801	144,654	146,515
Kiteto District Council	352,305	305,594	46,711	171,463	180,842

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male
Total	1,860,274	1,576,259	284,015	1,245,760	614,514
Babati District Council	370,728	357,936	12,792	257,962	112,766
Babati Town Council	126,706	61,582	65,124	89,337	37,369
Hanang District Council	365,808	317,252	48,556	260,729	105,079
Mbulu District Council	235,764	216,894	18,870	170,702	65,062
Mbulu Town Council	137,109	92,953	44,156	102,543	34,566
Simanjiro District Council	280,225	231,653	48,572	152,358	127,867
Kiteto District Council	343,934	297,989	45,945	212,129	131,805

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male
Total	4,733	3,645	1,088	24,048	8,180
Babati District Council	513	493	20	3,079	1,393
Babati Town Council	447	97	350	2,170	696
Hanang District Council	296	186	110	1,210	373
Mbulu District Council	520	228	292	1,499	1,009
Mbulu Town Council	156	33	123	890	594
Simanjiro District Council	1,331	1,238	93	9,771	1,173
Kiteto District Council	1470	1370	100	5429	2942

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Manyara 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)	244,063	124,044	120,019	201,576	103,580	97,996	42,487	20,464	22,023
Youth Population (15–24 years)	295,098	149,766	145,332	238,513	122,789	115,724	56,585	26,977	29,608
Youth Population (15–35 years)	511,994	263,924	248,070	408,515	213,556	194,959	103,479	50,368	53,111
Primary School (6–12 years)	272,275	134,599	137,676	226,461	112,158	114,303	45,814	22,441	23,373
Primary School (7–13 years)	286,909	142,292	144,617	240,412	119,557	120,855	46,497	22,735	23,762
Secondary School (13-16 years)	144,089	73,470	70,619	119,584	61,689	57,895	24,505	11,781	12,724
Secondary School (14-17 years)	775,052	408,165	366,887	615,772	328,103	287,669	159,280	80,062	79,218
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	53,126	32,484	20,642	42,605	26,470	16,135	10,521	6,014	4,507
Elderly population (60+ years)	1,192,827	618,812	574,015	961,527	503,048	458,479	231,300	115,764	115,536
Population Aged 4 years and above	850,044	449,188	400,856	677,843	362,300	315,543	172,201	86,888	85,313
Population Aged 14+ years and above	705,955	375,718	330,237	558,259	300,611	257,648	147,696	75,107	72,589
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	244,063	124,044	120,019	201,576	103,580	97,996	42,487	20,464	22,023

**Table A8.w2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Manyara Region 2022
PHC**

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,032,288	520,250	512,038	807,196	427,811	379,385
Rural	853,304	431,215	422,089	641,688	344,139	297,549
Urban	178,984	89,035	89,949	165,508	83,672	81,836
Council						
Babati District	213,106	109,842	103,264	186,022	98,209	87,813
Babati Town	80,440	40,419	40,021	74,764	38,142	36,622
Hanang District	194,794	100,567	94,227	158,265	84,053	74,212
Mbulu District	129,114	67,012	62,102	106,473	56,290	50,183
Mbulu Town	80,304	41,658	38,646	72,731	38,212	34,519
Simanjiro District	150,756	74,089	76,667	98,471	55,062	43,409
Kiteto District	183,774	86,663	97,111	110,470	57,843	52,627

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,064,294	544,782	519,512	857,411	442,748	414,663	206,883	102,034	104,849
5-9	117,142	56,178	60,964	93,609	44,907	48,702	23,533	11,271	12,262
10-14	193,859	96,929	96,930	163,158	81,915	81,243	30,701	15,014	15,687
15 - 19	150,659	76,519	74,140	123,088	63,364	59,724	27,571	13,155	14,416
20 - 24	121,897	59,899	61,998	97,761	48,744	49,017	24,136	11,155	12,981
25 - 29	100,716	50,988	49,728	79,650	40,940	38,710	21,066	10,048	11,018
30 - 34	83,347	43,244	40,103	65,190	34,293	30,897	18,157	8,951	9,206
35 - 39	66,548	34,396	32,152	51,842	27,166	24,676	14,706	7,230	7,476
40 - 44	59,409	31,102	28,307	46,527	24,458	22,069	12,882	6,644	6,238
45 - 49	48,742	25,891	22,851	38,456	20,500	17,956	10,286	5,391	4,895
50 - 54	41,763	22,732	19,031	33,439	18,180	15,259	8,324	4,552	3,772
55 - 59	27,582	15,625	11,957	22,308	12,707	9,601	5,274	2,918	2,356
60 - 64	20,518	12,135	8,383	16,387	9,873	6,514	4,131	2,262	1,869
65 - 69	11,367	6,919	4,448	9,034	5,541	3,493	2,333	1,378	955
70 - 74	8,768	5,251	3,517	7,087	4,308	2,779	1,681	943	738
75 - 79	4,904	2,925	1,979	4,014	2,436	1,578	890	489	401
80+	7,073	4,049	3,024	5,861	3,416	2,445	1,212	633	579

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Manyara 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)	1,070,383	547,753	522,630	861,829	444,905	416,924	208,554	102,848	105,706
Youth Population (15–24 years)	227,308	114,592	112,716	187,642	95,643	91,999	39,666	18,949	20,717
Youth Population (15–35 years)	272,556	136,418	136,138	220,849	112,108	108,741	51,707	24,310	27,397
Primary School (6–12 years)	472,822	239,228	233,594	378,328	194,123	184,205	94,494	45,105	49,389
Primary School (7–13 years)	223,903	109,924	113,979	184,506	90,777	93,729	39,397	19,147	20,250
Secondary School (14–17 years)	134,622	68,186	66,436	111,616	57,203	54,413	23,006	10,983	12,023
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	721,181	372,531	348,650	574,648	300,225	274,423	146,533	72,306	74,227
Elderly population (60+ years)	52,630	31,279	21,351	42,383	25,574	16,809	10,247	5,705	4,542
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,070,383	547,753	522,630	861,829	444,905	416,924	208,554	102,848	105,706
Population Aged 14+ years and above	793,093	411,439	381,654	634,178	332,685	301,493	158,915	78,754	80,161
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	658,471	343,253	315,218	522,562	275,482	247,080	135,909	67,771	68,138

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	373,718	189,646	184,072	323,816	165,043	158,773	49,902	24,603	25,299	293,520	144,677	148,843	246,999	121,999	125,000	46,521	22,678	23,843
Babati District	73,526	37,292	36,234	71,399	36,258	35,141	2,127	1,034	1,093	66,688	32,886	33,802	64,660	31,914	32,746	2,028	972	1,056
Babati Town	21,338	10,610	10,728	10,837	5,442	5,395	10,501	5,168	5,333	20,419	10,028	10,391	10,297	5,083	5,214	10,122	4,945	5,177
Hanang District	76,775	38,940	37,835	67,888	34,515	33,373	8,887	4,425	4,462	62,084	30,138	31,946	54,054	26,213	27,841	8,030	3,925	4,105
Mbulu District	48,008	24,570	23,438	44,890	22,999	21,891	3,118	1,571	1,547	38,903	18,974	19,929	36,043	17,541	18,502	2,860	1,433	1,427
Mbulu Town	26,732	13,612	13,120	18,910	9,684	9,226	7,822	3,928	3,894	24,271	12,015	12,256	16,947	8,387	8,560	7,324	3,628	3,696
Simanjiro District	57,047	28,800	28,247	48,733	24,795	23,938	8,314	4,005	4,309	39,028	19,697	19,331	31,012	15,829	15,183	8,016	3,868	4,148
Kiteto District	70,292	35,822	34,470	61,159	31,350	29,809	9,133	4,472	4,661	42,127	20,939	21,188	33,986	17,032	16,954	8,141	3,907	4,234

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Manyara 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	373,718	305,998	184,072	323,816	165,043	158,773	49,902	24,603	25,299	424,433	206,896	217,537	353,431	172,614	180,817	71,002	34,282	36,720
Babati District	73,526	61,302	36,234	71,399	36,258	35,141	2,127	1,034	1,093	98,525	48,001	50,524	95,420	46,495	48,925	3,105	1,506	1,599
Babati Town	21,338	17,624	10,728	10,837	5,442	5,395	10,501	5,168	5,333	31,101	15,113	15,988	15,410	7,528	7,882	15,691	7,585	8,106
Hanang District	76,775	63,188	37,835	67,888	34,515	33,373	8,887	4,425	4,462	88,760	42,665	46,095	76,637	36,827	39,810	12,123	5,838	6,285
Mbulu District	48,008	39,840	23,438	44,890	22,999	21,891	3,118	1,571	1,547	55,230	26,372	28,858	50,785	24,208	26,577	4,445	2,164	2,281
Mbulu Town	26,732	22,163	13,120	18,910	9,684	9,226	7,822	3,928	3,894	35,331	17,124	18,207	24,390	11,799	12,591	10,941	5,325	5,616
Simanjiro District	57,047	45,404	28,247	48,733	24,795	23,938	8,314	4,005	4,309	56,265	28,249	28,016	43,634	22,190	21,444	12,631	6,059	6,572
Kiteto District	70,292	56,477	34,470	61,159	31,350	29,809	9,133	4,472	4,661	59,221	29,372	29,849	47,155	23,567	23,588	12,066	5,805	6,261

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

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	430,323	372,147	40,439	199	1,924	181	5,127	1,578	1,482	6,187	121	28	351	559
Rural	363,708	311,501	37,650	182	1,536	131	4,236	1,204	1,266	5,155	113	23	235	476
Urban	66,615	60,646	2,789	17	388	50	891	374	216	1,032	8	5	116	83
Council														
Babati District	98,064	85,782	7,863	32	533	62	1,230	248	591	1,454	19	21	123	106
Babati Town	32,283	30,172	979	7	184	26	279	67	83	420	7	2	28	29
Hanang District	80,187	65,470	11,206	34	213	18	967	344	224	1,556	30	0	63	62
Mbulu District	49,244	40,722	5,973	39	324	19	728	282	129	924	1	1	83	19
Mbulu Town	33,091	28,551	2,628	5	243	12	772	157	61	625	1	0	25	11
Simanjiro District	62,267	55,395	4,835	31	187	14	616	194	276	599	53	0	15	52
Kiteto District	75,187	66,055	6,955	51	240	30	535	286	118	609	10	4	14	280

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