



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Simiyu Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Simiyu Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report

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.

SIMIYU REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile are the sixth in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 PHC. The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The main purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered include population and household characteristics, social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

Special gratitude is extended to the following Development Partners:- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); World Bank (WB); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN-Women; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); United States Census Bureau (USCB), The Republic of South Korea, The People's Republic of China


and other Development Partners for providing equipment, expertise, training and financial support in making the 2022 Population and Housing Census a success. We also thank religious, traditional and political leaders, non-governmental organization leaders, the media and all citizens and non-citizens in general for their participation and contributions in the successful implementation of the Census.

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

This report presents basic demographic 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(NBS); Fahima Mohamed Issa, Director of Social Statistics, Census and Survey, (OCGS); Seif Ahmad Kuchengo, the National Census Coordinator; Abdul-majid Jecha Ramadhan, the Tanzania Zanzibar Census Coordinator, National Census Technical Team, Statisticians, Demographers, Information Technology and Geographic Information System officers for their commitment which led to successful completion of this report.

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



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Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Simiyu Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Simiyu Region has a population of 2.1 million persons, out of those 1,105,816 are females and 1,034,681 are males. Population of Simiyu Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 35.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Simiyu Region is expected to double in the next 23 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 80.5 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 19.5 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Simiyu Regional population. The Chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 14 years. More than half (51.3 %) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has slightly increased from 45.5 percent in 2012 Census to 45.6 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher (53.4%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (43.7%), and the age dependency ratio for region is 119. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Simiyu Region decreased from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 3.1 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Simiyu Region has 311,247 private households, out of which 71,900 (23.1%) are in urban areas. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 37.9 percent in 2012 to 42.5 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (42.6%) than in urban areas (42.2%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 6.9 persons in 2012 to 6.7 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 59.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region are married, where females are more likely (61.8 %) to be married than males (56.1%). Five percent (5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (8.6%) than that of males (1.0%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Simiyu Region is 24.9 years for males and 20.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 26.9 percent to 24.9 percent while that of females decreased from 23.3 percent to 20.3 percent.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (72.1%) in Simiyu Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificate is 22.3 and it is higher (42.9%) among the under-five population. About 118,009 persons (13.75%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 12.06 percent have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 3.8 percent out of 2,086,453 persons in the private households in Simiyu Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results show that 2,138,367 persons (99.9%) out of 2,140,497 persons enumerated in Simiyu Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non- Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (1,000 persons), followed by Other African Countries (634 persons) and Countries Outside Africa (496 person).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about Nine out of ten (89.5%) children under 18 years in Simiyu Region have both parents alive. About one out of ten (10.5%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in urban areas (13.1%) than rural areas (10.0%). About Seven percent (7.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while about four percent (3.5%) are orphans with both parent dead. Bariadi Town Council has the highest percentage (14.7%) of orphans compared with other councils in Simiyu Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region is 75.0 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (80.4%) than females (70.3%). Adult Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 77.3 percent and it is higher among males (81.2%) than females (74.2%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 76.0 percent. It is higher among females (80.2%) than males (71.8%). Majority (82.0%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 13.2 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.4 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 768,468 (77.1%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Simiyu Region using International relaxed definition is 3.8 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (4.0%) than males (3.6%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Simiyu Region is 80.2 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Simiyu 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 nine percent (9.1%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.5%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common types of disabilities in Simiyu Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Twenty-six percent (26.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (23.7 percent) than that of males (29.5%). More than forty percent (48.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Simiyu Region, majority of them own land jointly (34.3%) followed by those owning land alone (14.5%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About seven out of ten (73.6%) households in Simiyu Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (33.3%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty percent (68.5%) of households are living in houses with earth sand floor covering materials. More than sixty eight percent (68.3%) of households in Simiyu Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than thirty percent (32.5%) of households in Simiyu Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Simiyu Region use firewood (77.4%) and charcoal (11.9%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is Torch/chines rechargeable lamp used by 45.3 percent of households. Percentage of households using

electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 15.9 percent in 2022. About six out of ten (63.7%) households in Simiyu Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal. More than half (59.6%) of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Simiyu Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 75.4 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where two thirds (68.5 %) of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 78.8% of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals who attained training after primary (97.6 %). About two percent (2.3 %) of person aged 15 and above in Simiyu Region use laptops and about one percent (1.2 %) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen 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 Simiyu Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. It also presents finding 83.1 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 7.1 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy two percent (71.7%) of all individually owned buildings in Simiyu Region are owned by male, 22.4 percent by female, and 4.5 percent are jointly owned. About Fifty eight percent (57.8%) of buildings in Simiyu Region have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by cement floors (17.2%) and Ceramic tiles (1.1%). About eighty two percent (82.4%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region are built on un-surveyed land. Forty percent (40.0%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. Eight percent (8.0%) of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 23.2 percent are powered by other sources. About twelve percent (12.4%) of all buildings/units have water services. About two percent (2.3%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,140,497	100.0	1,724,007	100.0	416,490	100.0
Male	1,034,681	48.3	827,730	48.0	206,951	49.7
Female	1,105,816	51.7	896,277	52.0	209,539	50.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.0	-	1.6	-	13.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	400,021	18.7	333,200	19.3	66,821	16.0
Male	199,751	19.3	166,340	20.1	33,411	16.1
Female	200,270	18.1	166,860	18.6	33,410	15.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,097,046	51.3	914,948	53.1	182,098	43.7
Male	548,093	53.0	458,083	55.3	90,010	43.5
Female	548,953	49.6	456,865	51.0	92,088	43.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,237,102	57.8	1,028,590	59.7	208,512	50.1
Male	617,144	59.6	514,533	62.2	102,611	49.6
Female	619,958	56.1	514,057	57.4	105,901	50.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	403,193	18.8	313,458	18.2	89,735	21.5
Male	193,115	18.7	148,204	17.9	44,911	21.7
Female	210,078	19.0	165,254	18.4	44,824	21.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	663,228	31.0	508,847	29.5	154,381	37.1
Male	314,261	30.4	236,193	28.5	78,068	37.7
Female	348,967	31.6	272,654	30.4	76,313	36.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	453,712	41.0	355,486	39.7	98,226	46.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)						
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	976,130	45.6	753,566	43.7	222,564	53.4
Male	457,671	44.2	345,691	41.8	111,980	54.1
Female	518,459	46.9	407,875	45.5	110,584	52.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	101,186	4.7	82,893	4.8	18,293	4.4
Male	44,656	4.3	36,644	4.4	8,012	3.9
Female	56,530	5.1	46,249	5.2	10,281	4.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	67,321	3.1	55,493	3.2	11,828	2.8
Male	28,917	2.8	23,956	2.9	4,961	2.4
Female	38,404	3.5	31,537	3.5	6,867	3.3
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	311,247	100.0	239,347	76.9	71,900	23.1
Male Headed Households	179,039	57.5	137,491	57.4	41,548	57.8
Female Headed Households	132,208	42.5	101,856	42.6	30,352	42.2
Average Household Size¹	-	6.7	-	7.2	-	5.2

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	7.0	-	7.5	-	5.4
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	6.3	-	6.7	-	4.9
Marital Status (15 years and above)						
Never Married	309,021	29.6	222,603	27.5	86,418	36.9
Married	616,808	59.1	497,011	61.4	119,797	51.1
Living Together	17,331	1.7	11,936	1.5	5,395	2.3
Divorced	32,611	3.1	24,692	3.1	7,919	3.4
Separated	15,257	1.5	11,294	1.4	3,963	1.7
Widowed	52,423	5.0	41,523	5.1	10,900	4.7
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	466,322	22.3	357,667	20.9	108,655	29.1
Population with Birth Notification	93,185	4.5	83,237	4.9	9,948	2.7
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	2,138,367	99.90	1,722,854	99.93	415,513	99.77
Non-Tanzanians	2,130	0.10	1,153	0.07	977	0.23
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	78,909	3.8	51,417	3.0	27,492	7.4
Other Health Insurance	19,583	0.9	15,308	0.9	4,275	1.1
National Identification Card	118,009	13.8	78,795	11.5	39,214	22.9
National Identification Number	103,437	12.1	81,784	11.9	21,653	12.6
Zanzibar Identification Card	98	0.01	64	0.01	34	0.02
Driving License	9,334	1.1	4,348	0.6	4,986	2.9
Voter's Identification Card	542,438	63.2	436,970	63.6	105,468	61.6
Travel Passport	5,664	0.19	3,842	0.19	1,822	0.17
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	129,955	10.5	102,556	10.0	27,399	13.1
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	782,590	75.0	584,208	72.2	198,382	84.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	547,999	84.0	408,726	81.9	139,273	91.6
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	770,775	77.3	606,921	75.9	163,854	83.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	361,134	76.0	292,752	73.9	68,382	86.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	509,437	107.2	407,905	103.0	101,532	128.6
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	738,732	100.0	565,054	100.0	173,678	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,819	0.7	4,094	0.7	725	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	605,412	82.0	491,336	87.0	114,076	65.7
Training After Primary	581	0.1	309	0.1	272	0.2
Pre-Form One	173	0.0	133	0.0	40	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	97,851	13.2	57,598	10.2	40,253	23.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,623	1.0	2,013	0.4	5,610	3.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Training After Secondary Education	4,255	0.6	2,453	0.4	1,802	1.0
University and Other Related	18,012	2.4	7,118	1.3	10,894	6.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	0.0	-	0.0	6	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,785	0.2	784	0.1	1,001	0.7
Professionals	6,228	0.8	2,575	0.4	3,653	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	13,042	1.7	6,441	1.0	6,601	4.4
Clerks	1,442	0.2	683	0.1	759	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	17,461	2.3	8,480	1.4	8,981	6.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	505,467	65.8	437,387	70.7	68,080	45.6
Craft and related workers	77,780	10.1	58,215	9.4	19,565	13.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,277	0.3	1,069	0.2	1,208	0.8
Elementary occupations	142,986	18.6	103,416	16.7	39,570	26.5
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	139,164	9.1	112,829	9.0	26,335	9.3
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,940	0.1	1,476	0.1	464	0.1
Seeing	37,634	2.5	30,340	2.4	7,294	2.6
Hearing	14,202	0.9	11,612	0.9	2,590	0.9
Walking	27,852	1.8	22,727	1.8	5,125	1.8
Remembering	8,468	0.6	6,879	0.6	1,589	0.6
Self-Care	4,426	0.3	3,589	0.3	837	0.3
Communication	7,762	0.5	6,203	0.5	1,559	0.5
Other Disability	38,820	2.5	31,479	2.5	7,341	2.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	229,053	73.6	187,125	78.2	41,928	58.3
Living without Paying any Rent	12,308	4.0	9,590	4.0	2,718	3.8
Rented Privately	35,387	11.4	17,067	7.1	18,320	25.5
Rented by Employer	9,193	3.0	6,519	2.7	2,674	3.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	9,625	3.1	6,771	2.8	2,854	4.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	8,448	2.7	6,724	2.8	1,724	2.4
Owned by Employer (Rent)	7,233	2.3	5,551	2.3	1,682	2.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	278,078	89.3	20,761	86.7	70,457	98.0
Grass/Leaves	15,704	5.0	14,857	6.2	847	1.2
Mud and Leaves	16,378	5.3	16,035	6.7	343	0.5
Others	1,087	0.3	834	0.3	253	0.3
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	87,126	28.0	50,660	21.2	36,466	50.7
Earth/Sand	213,282	68.5	183,194	76.5	30,088	41.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ceramic tiles	6,162	2.0	1,896	0.8	4,266	5.9
Other	4,677	1.5	3,597	1.5	1,080	1.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	59,772	19.2	29,143	12.2	30,629	42.6
Baked Bricks	42,214	13.6	28,394	11.9	13,820	19.2
Sundried Bricks	198,946	63.9	173,198	72.4	25,748	35.8
Poles and Mud	4,337	1.4	3,859	1.6	478	0.7
Stones	4,068	1.3	3,063	1.3	1,005	1.4
Others	1,910	0.6	1,690	0.8	220	0.3
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	49,605	15.9	18,024	7.5	31,581	43.9
Solar	100,175	32.2	84,321	35.2	15,854	22.1
Kerosene	1,578	0.5	1,218	0.5	360	0.5
Torch/Chinese rechargeable Lamp	141,001	45.3	118,717	49.6	22,284	31.0
Others	18,888	6.0	17,067	7.0	1,821	2.4
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	240,910	77.4	204,408	85.4	36,502	50.8
Charcoal	36,935	11.9	13,491	5.6	23,444	32.6
Kerosene	347	0.1	305	0.1	42	0.1
Electricity	6,361	2.0	3,467	1.4	2,894	4.0
Gas	10,531	3.4	4,204	1.7	6,327	8.8
Others	16,163	5.3	13,472	5.7	2,691	3.6
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	108,482	34.8	68,248	28.5	40,234	55.9
Other Protected Sources	104,090	33.5	85,574	35.8	18,516	25.7
Unprotected Sources	98,675	31.7	85,525	35.7	13,150	18.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	48,711	15.6	19,585	28.2	29,126	40.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	16,114	5.2	9,338	3.9	6,776	9.4
Pit Latrine	209,401	67.3	176,427	73.7	32,974	45.8
Others	8,650	2.8	8,481	3.5	169	0.2
No Facility	28,371	9.1	25,516	10.7	2,855	4.0
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	36,291	11.6	21,722	9.1	14,569	20.3
Burnt	198,156	63.7	153,078	64.0	45,078	62.7
Roadside Dumping	1,589	0.5	1,335	0.6	254	0.4
Burying/Pit	32,707	10.5	25,476	10.6	7,231	10.1
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	42,504	13.6	37,735	15.7	4,768	6.6
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	217,955	70.0	180,707	75.5	37,248	51.8
Farm Land	217,458	69.9	180,624	75.5	36,834	51.2
House	241,454	77.6	199,450	83.3	42,004	58.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bicycle	124,009	39.8	105,152	43.9	18,857	26.2
plough	69,995	22.5	64,821	27.1	5,174	7.2
Power Tiller	1,239	0.4	978	0.4	261	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Number of households owning radio	116,865	37.5	92,834	38.8	24,031	33.4
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	751,026	75.4	590,905	73.9	160,121	81.5
Number of private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	262,771	84.4	199,913	83.5	62,858	87.4
Number of persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	784,966	78.8	622,873	77.9	162,093	82.5
Number of persons aged 15 and above own desktop	5,832	0.6	3,920	0.5	1,912	1.0
Number of persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	12,822	1.3	8,213	1.0	4,609	2.3
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	352,371	81.9	293,259	81.1	59,112	86.0
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	34,793	8.0	15,704	4.3	19,089	27.4
Water	53,621	12.4	36,822	10.1	16,799	24.1
Toilet	307,990	71.1	253,582	69.7	54,408	78.1
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	9,727	2.3	6,614	1.8	3,113	4.5
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	51,900	12.1	24,983	6.9	26,917	39.1
Not Surveyed	354,471	82.1	318,888	88.2	35,583	51.7
Regularised	14,522	3.4	10,881	3.0	3,641	5.3

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NA	Not Applicable
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
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 relates to that night. According to the Tanzania 2022 Population and Housing Census, the Census night was the night of 22nd /23rd August, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

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, elderly is an 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 are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

Collective Households is a group of persons residing in one dwelling or compound having no head of household. Boarding schools, hospitals and camps are examples of collective households.

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

Never Married means persons who have remained single all their lives excluding persons who have lived with another person and 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 the 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 Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents.

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

Economic activity status refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed populations. 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 15 years and above.

Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities refers as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and system.

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

Disability

Disability defines as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in their 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.

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 in based on customary practices and traditional land rights.

Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure 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 Deeds 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 sheet, 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, terazzo, 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 the household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by the 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: Is the collection, sorting, transport and treatment of waste as well as its storage and tipping above or burying; 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. 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 radio 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 television 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: 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: A 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: A mobile phone, 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 how we communicate, access information, and interact with the world around us.

Smart Mobile Phone (Smartphone): Refers to a mobile phone 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 phone device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls, sending/receiving text messages and browsing Internet.

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,903 EAs were delineated in Simiyu Region (372 EAs in urban areas and 2,531 hamlets in rural areas).

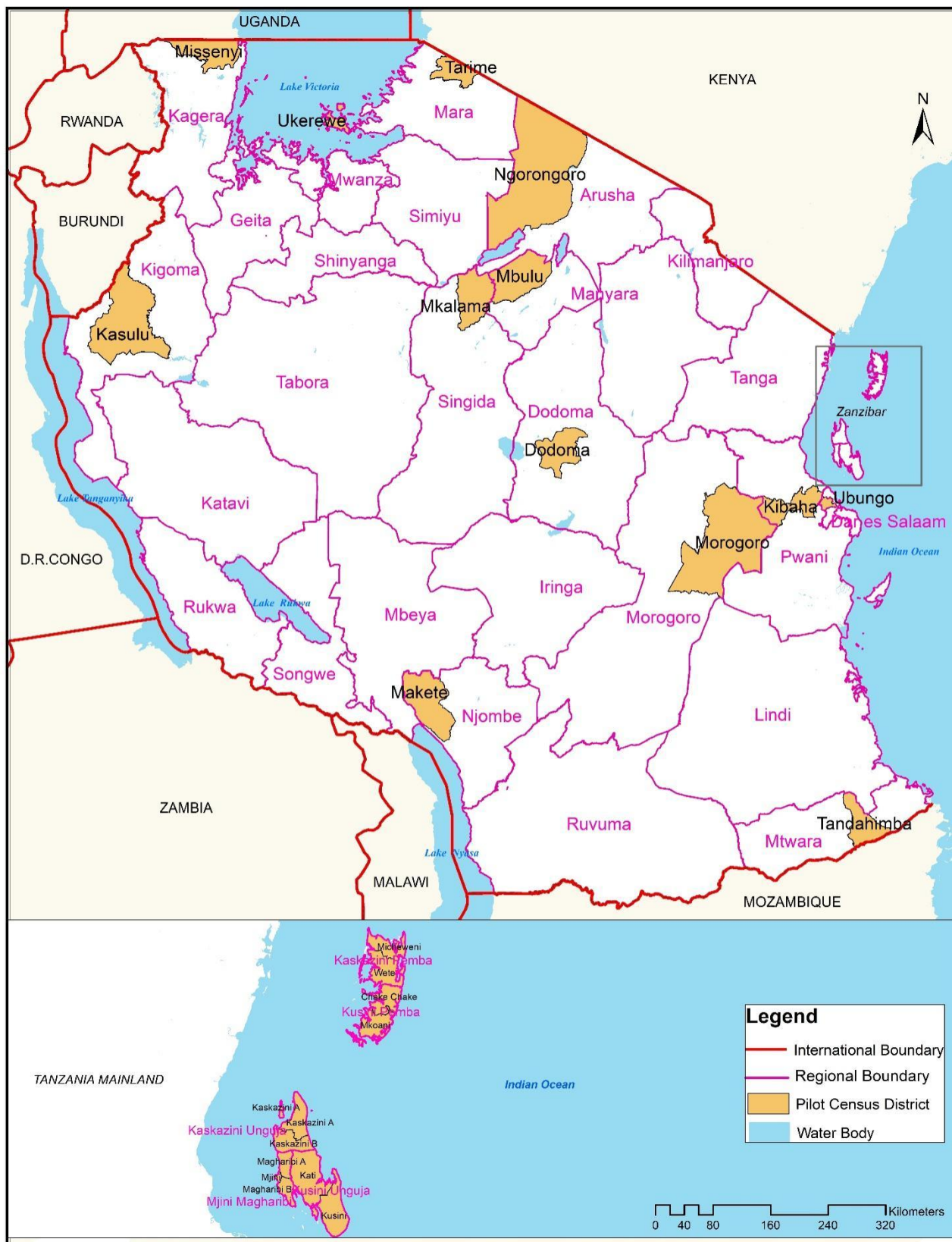
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

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



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Simiyu Region has a population of 2,140,497 persons; (1,034,681 males and 1,105,816 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Simiyu Regional population is expected to double in the next 23 years; that is in year 2050.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 80.5 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 19.5 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 Simiyu 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

Simiyu Region has a population of 2,140,497 persons and is the fourteenth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.7%) of this population are females (1,105,816 persons) and 48.3 percent (1,034,681 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

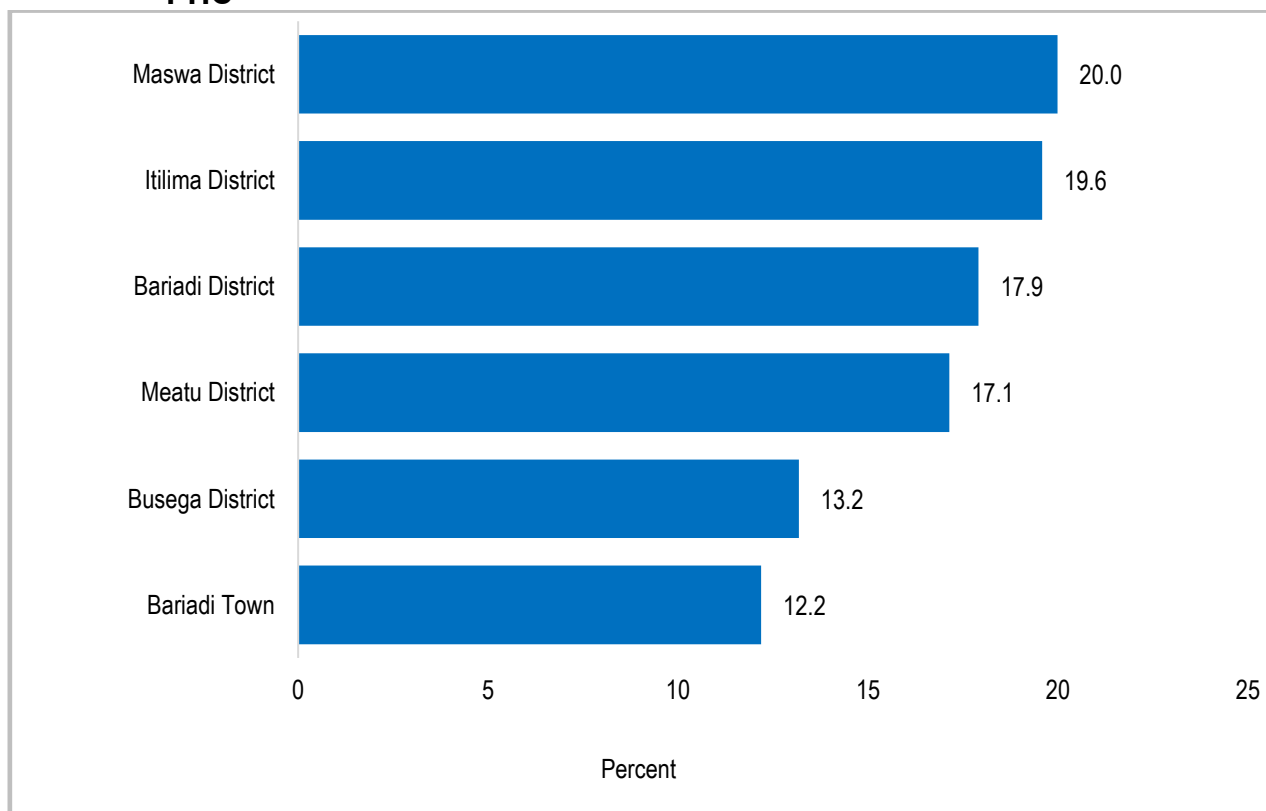
Administratively, Simiyu Region has 6 Councils, out of those, five (5) are District Councils, and one (1) is Town Council. Maswa District Council in Simiyu Region has the largest population (427,864 persons) compared with other councils. Other four Councils with large population are Itilima District (419,213 persons), Bariadi District (383,385 persons), Meatu District (366,941 persons) and Busega District (282,167 persons). Bariadi Town Council has the smallest population (260,927 persons). (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is higher compared with males in most of councils except Bariadi Town Council where male population is higher (51.4%) compared with female (48.6%) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,140,497	1,034,681	48.3	1,105,816	51.7
Bariadi District	383,385	182,395	47.6	200,990	52.4
Bariadi Town	260,927	133,991	51.4	126,936	48.6
Itilima District	419,213	197,557	47.1	221,656	52.9
Meatu District	366,941	175,912	47.9	191,029	52.1
Maswa District	427,864	208,255	48.7	219,609	51.3
Busega District	282,167	136,571	48.4	145,596	51.6

**Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Simiyu Region, 2022
PHC**



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Simiyu Region population is predominantly rural, with 80.5 percent of its population living in rural areas and 19.5 percent living in urban areas. Across the Councils, Itilima District, Bariadi District and Meatu District most of its population (more than 90%) residing in rural areas with 99.6 percent, 94.5 percent and 94.1 percent respectively. Further results show that Bariadi Town is the most urbanized council with all of its population residing in urban areas. The other urbanised Council is Busega council with 25.4 percent of its population living in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

Figure 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

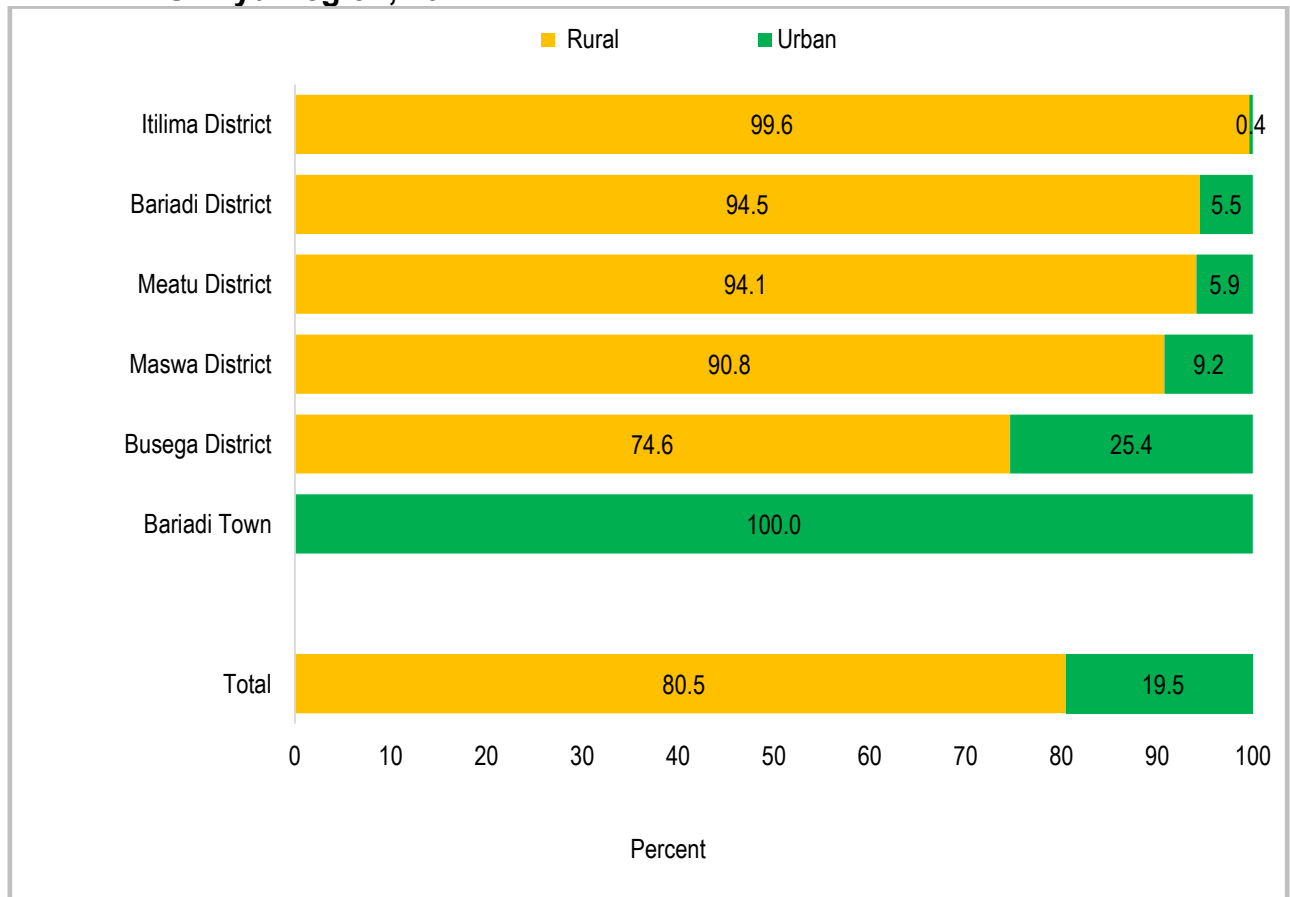


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,140,497	1,034,681	1,105,816	1,724,007	80.5	827,730	896,277	416,490	19.5	206,951	209,539
Bariadi District	383,385	182,395	200,990	362,180	94.5	172,599	189,581	21,205	5.5	9,796	11,409
Bariadi Town	260,927	133,991	126,936	NA	NA	NA	NA	260,927	100.0	133,991	126,936
Itilima District	419,213	197,557	221,656	417,603	99.6	196,771	220,832	1,610	0.4	786	824
Meatu District	366,941	175,912	191,029	345,277	94.1	165,670	179,607	21,664	5.9	10,242	11,422
Maswa District	427,864	208,255	219,609	388,311	90.8	189,398	198,913	39,553	9.2	18,857	20,696
Busega District	282,167	136,571	145,596	210636	74.6	103,292	107,344	71,531	25.4	33,279	38,252

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Simiyu Region has increased by 35.1 percent from 1,584,157 persons in 2012 to 2,140,497 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

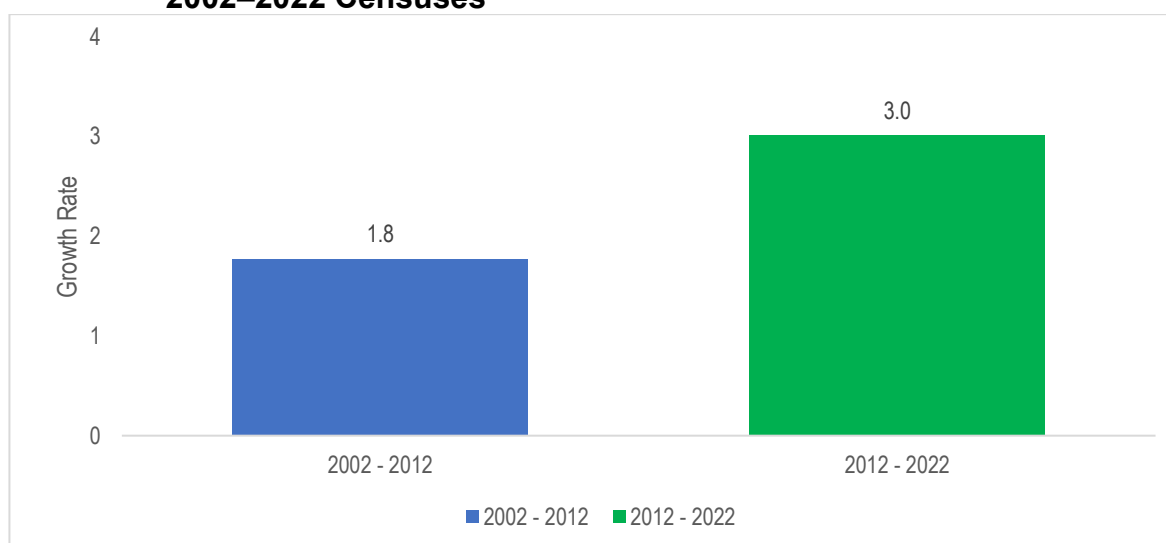
Simiyu Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population of Simiyu is expected to double in the next 23 years, that is in year 2050. The rate for male population is (3.1%) as that of the total population while for female population is 2.9 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Simiyu 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	1,584,157	2,140,497	35.1	3.0	23
Male	759,891	1,034,681	36.2	3.1	22
Female	824,266	1,105,816	34.2	2.9	24

Figure 2.3 shows that the average annual intercensal growth rate was 1.8 percent in the 2002 – 2012 period, then increased to 3.0 percent in the 2012 – 2022 period.

Figure 2. 3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Simiyu Region, 2002–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 51 percent (51.3%) of the Simiyu Region population is aged below 15 years and 3.1 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Simiyu Regional population is 15 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Simiyu Region increased from 45.5 percent in 2012 Census to 45.6 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Simiyu Region is 4.7
- The age dependency ratio for Simiyu Region is 119.

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 Simiyu 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.

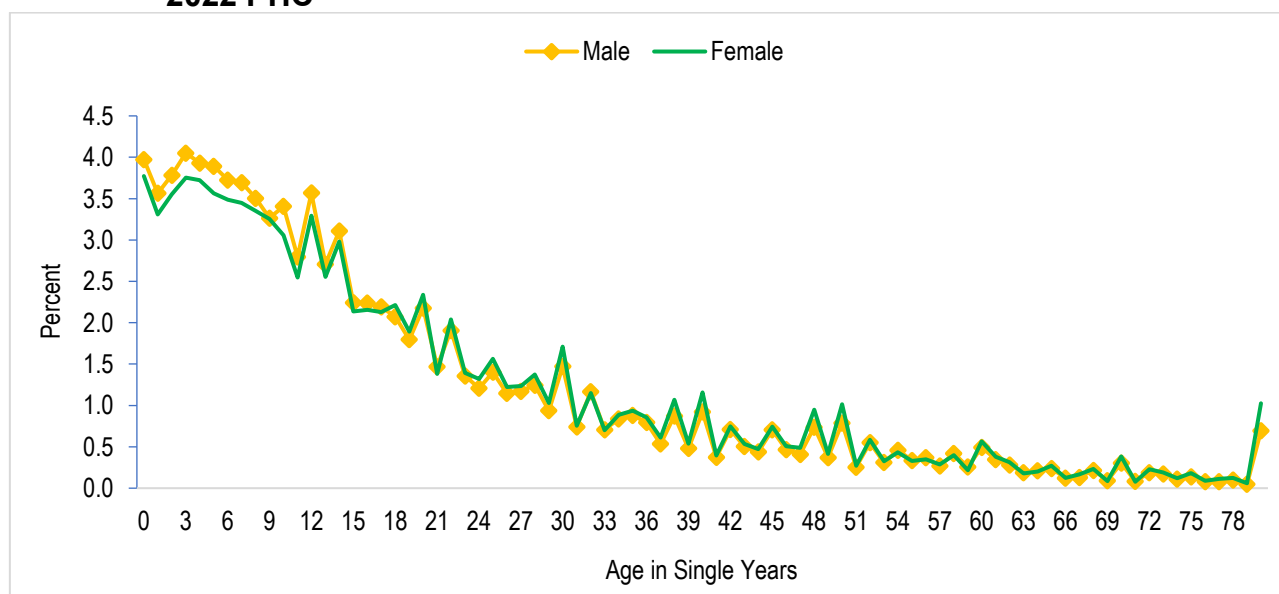
Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including 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 Simiyu 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 – Simiyu 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 Simiyu Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 51.3 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.1 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Simiyu Region population is 15 years. The results also portray a higher number of females than males in age 0 to 19 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Simiyu Region is about 94 males for every 100 females (92 for rural areas and 99 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 14 years in rural areas is relatively high (99 to 102 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (96 to 97 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,140,497	100.0	1,034,681	100.0	1,105,816	100.0	94
0-4	400,021	18.7	199,751	19.3	200,270	18.1	100
5-9	376,226	17.6	187,085	18.1	189,141	17.1	99
10-14	320,799	15.0	161,257	15.6	159,542	14.4	101
15-19	225,471	10.5	109,091	10.5	116,380	10.5	94
20-24	177,722	8.3	84,024	8.1	93,698	8.5	90
25-29	132,078	6.2	61,074	5.9	71,004	6.4	86
30-34	108,499	5.1	50,954	4.9	57,545	5.2	89
35-39	81,218	3.8	36,899	3.6	44,319	4.0	83
40-44	67,021	3.1	30,503	2.9	36,518	3.3	84
45-49	62,119	2.9	27,871	2.7	34,248	3.1	81
50-54	53,545	2.5	24,428	2.4	29,117	2.6	84
55-59	34,592	1.6	17,088	1.7	17,504	1.6	98
60-64	33,865	1.6	15,739	1.5	18,126	1.6	87
65-69	18,033	0.8	8,294	0.8	9,739	0.9	85
70-74	19,915	0.9	8,899	0.9	11,016	1.0	81
75-79	10,833	0.5	4,544	0.4	6,289	0.6	72
80-84	8,330	0.4	3,259	0.3	5,071	0.5	64
85+	10,210	0.5	3,921	0.4	6,289	0.6	62
Median Age		14.1		13.5		14.6	

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,724,007	100.0	827,730	100.0	896,277	100.0	92
0 – 4	333,200	19.3	166,340	20.1	166,860	18.6	100
5 – 9	314,999	18.3	157,043	19.0	157,956	17.6	99
10 – 14	266,749	15.5	134,700	16.3	132,049	14.7	102
15 – 19	180,991	10.5	87,844	10.6	93,147	10.4	94
20 – 24	132,467	7.7	60,360	7.3	72,107	8.0	84
25 – 29	99,797	5.8	44,985	5.4	54,812	6.1	82
30 – 34	81,006	4.7	36,473	4.4	44,533	5.0	82
35 – 39	61,735	3.6	26,847	3.2	34,888	3.9	77
40 – 44	51,275	3.0	22,662	2.7	28,613	3.2	79
45 – 59	48,631	2.8	21,245	2.6	27,386	3.1	78
50 – 54	42,510	2.5	19,010	2.3	23,500	2.6	81
55 – 59	27,754	1.6	13,577	1.6	14,177	1.6	96
60 – 64	27,400	1.6	12,688	1.5	14,712	1.6	86
65 – 69	14,733	0.9	6,724	0.8	8,009	0.9	84
70 – 74	16,316	0.9	7,372	0.9	8,944	1.0	82
75 – 79	8,964	0.5	3,771	0.5	5,193	0.6	73
80-84	6,945	0.4	2,739	0.3	4,206	0.5	65
85+	8,535	0.5	3,350	0.4	5,185	0.6	65
Median Age	13.5		12.9		14.2		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	416,490	100.0	206,951	100.0	209,539	100.0	99
0 – 4	66,821	16.0	33,411	16.1	33,410	15.9	100
5 – 9	61,227	14.7	30,042	14.5	31,185	14.9	96
10 – 14	54,050	13.0	26,557	12.8	27,493	13.1	97
15 – 19	44,480	10.7	21,247	10.3	23,233	11.1	91
20 – 24	45,255	10.9	23,664	11.4	21,591	10.3	110
25 – 29	32,281	7.8	16,089	7.8	16,192	7.7	99
30 – 34	27,493	6.6	14,481	7.0	13,012	6.2	111
35 – 39	19,483	4.7	10,052	4.9	9,431	4.5	107
40 – 44	15,746	3.8	7,841	3.8	7,905	3.8	99
45 – 59	13,488	3.2	6,626	3.2	6,862	3.3	97
50 – 54	11,035	2.6	5,418	2.6	5,617	2.7	96
55 – 59	6,838	1.6	3,511	1.7	3,327	1.6	106
60 – 64	6,465	1.6	3,051	1.5	3,414	1.6	89
65 – 69	3,300	0.8	1,570	0.8	1,730	0.8	91
70 – 74	3,599	0.9	1,527	0.7	2,072	1.0	74
75 – 79	1,869	0.4	773	0.4	1,096	0.5	71
80-84	1,385	0.3	520	0.3	865	0.4	60

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
85+	1,675	0.4	571	0.3	1,104	0.5	52
Median Age	17.4		17.7		17.2		

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

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Simiyu City Council (Figure 3.5), the Headquarter of Simiyu Region shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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

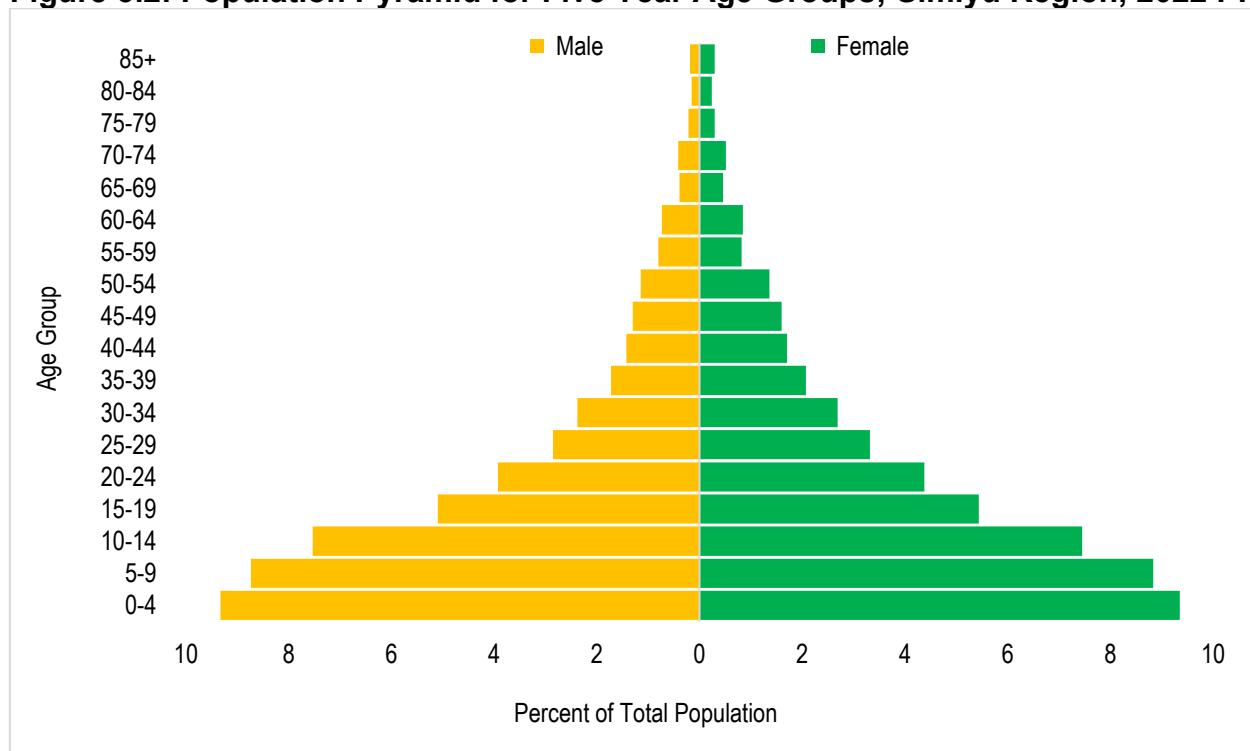


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Simiyu Rural, 2022 PHC

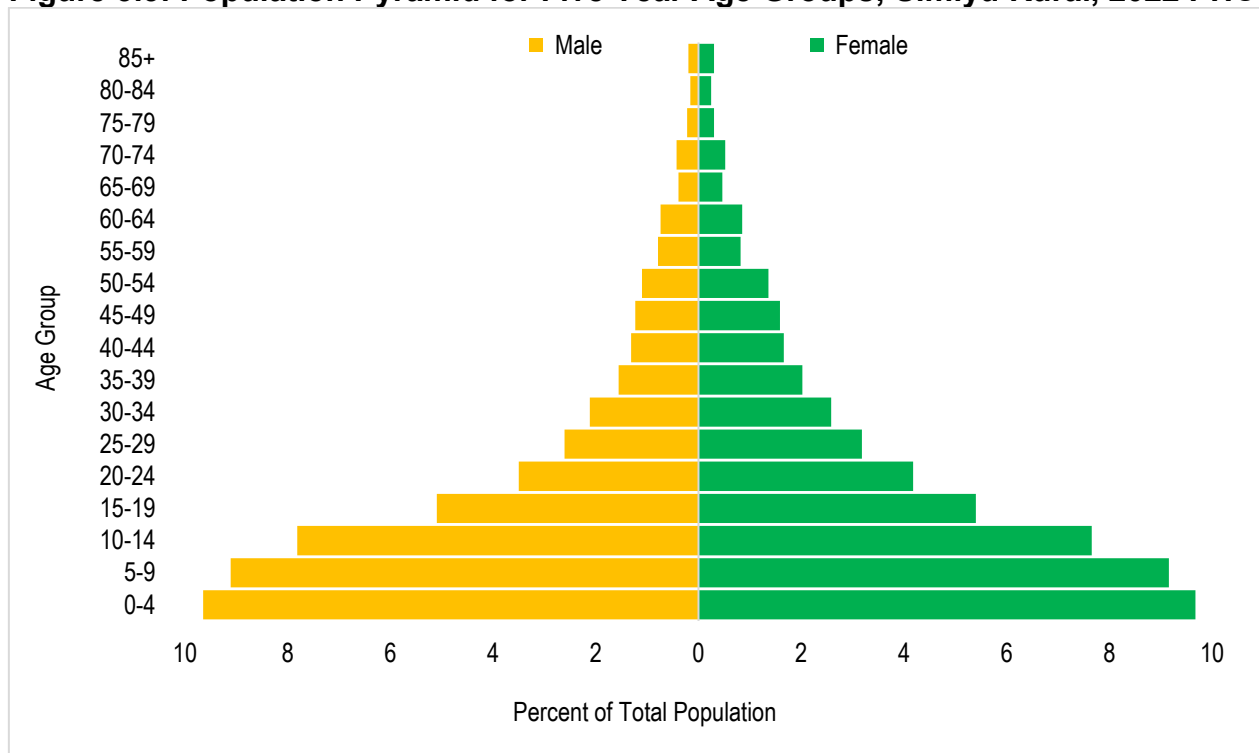


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Simiyu Urban, 2022 PHC

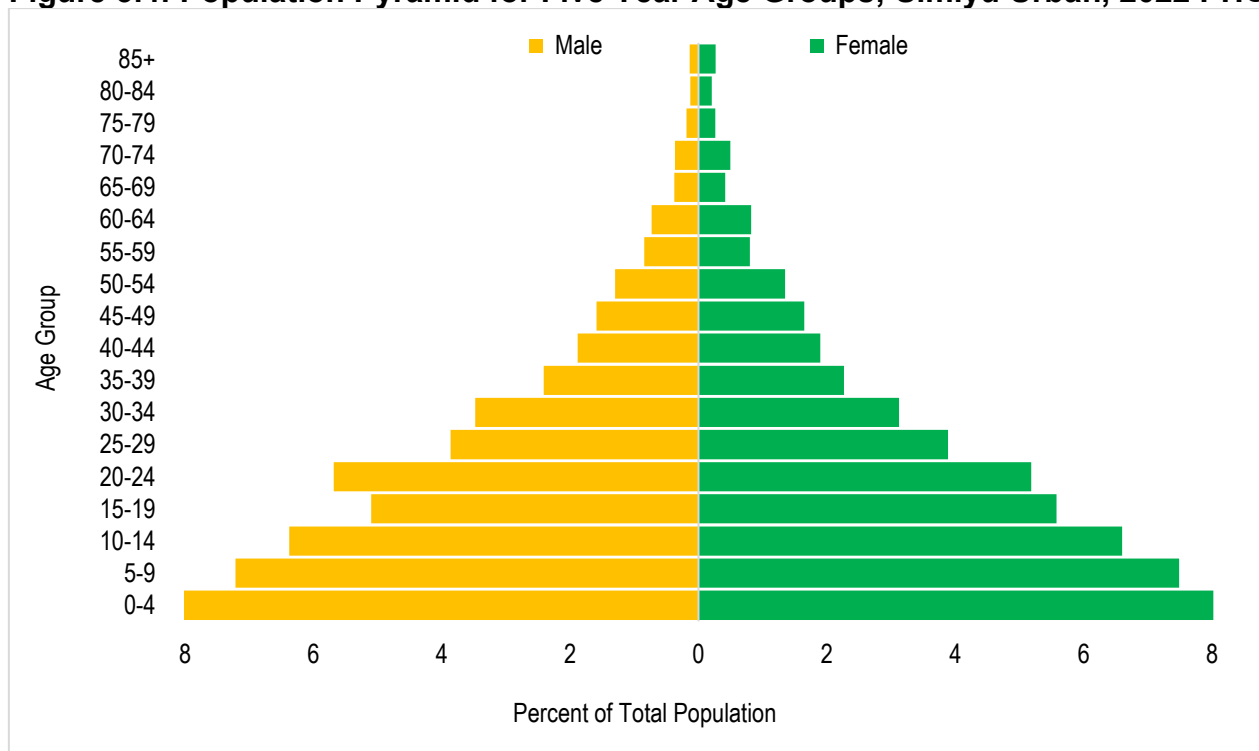
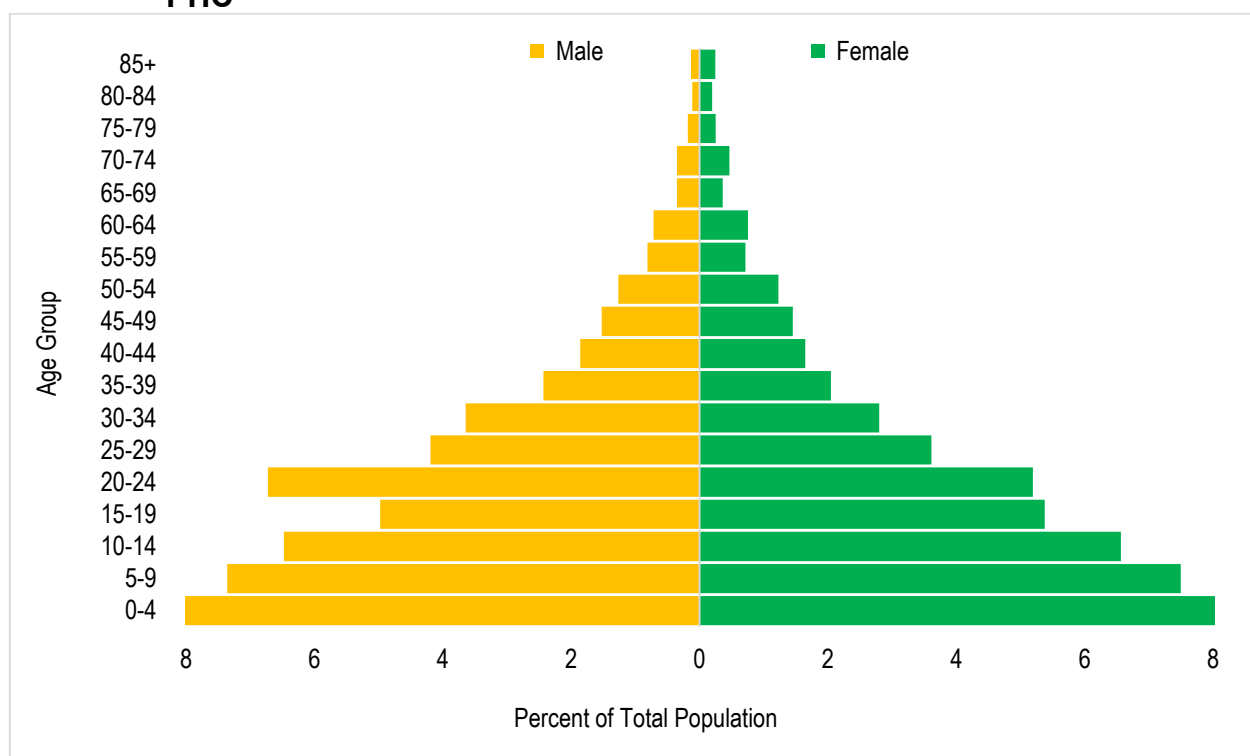


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Bariadi Town Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Simiyu Region has a young population with 51.3 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.1 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

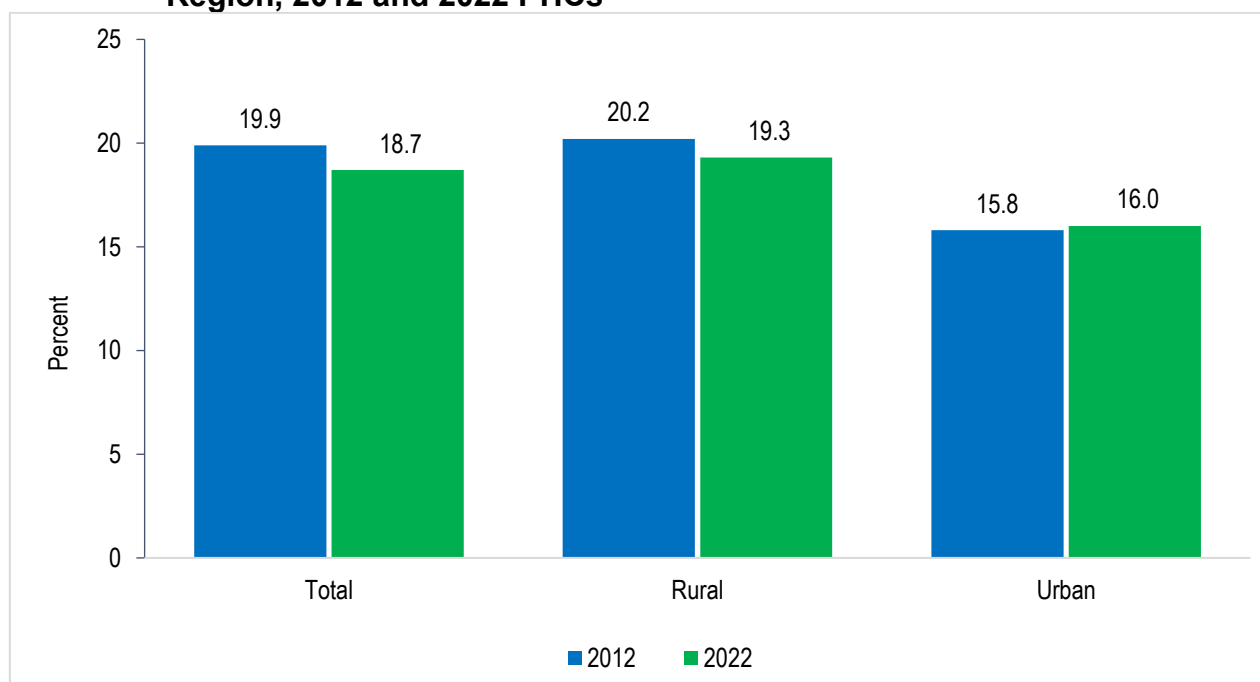
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,140,497	100.0	1,724,007	100.0	416,490	100.0
Male	1,034,681	48.3	827,730	48.0	206,951	49.7
Female	1,105,816	51.7	896,277	52.0	209,539	50.3
Children (Under 1 year)	82,838	3.9	61,124	3.5	18,187	4.4
Male	41,121	4.0	33,991	4.1	7,130	3.4
Female	41,717	3.8	34,682	3.9	7,035	3.4
Children (0–4 years)	400,021	18.7	333,200	19.3	66,821	16.0
Male	199,751	19.3	166,340	20.1	33,411	16.1
Female	200,270	18.1	166,860	18.6	33,410	15.9
Children (0–8 years)	706,488	33.0	589,936	34.2	116,552	28
Male	353,061	34.1	295,101	35.7	57,960	28.0
Female	353,427	32.0	294,835	32.9	58,592	28.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,097,046	51.3	914,948	53.1	182,098	43.7
Male	548,093	53.0	458,083	55.3	90,010	43.5

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	548,953	49.6	456,865	51.0	92,088	43.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,237,102	57.8	1,028,590	59.7	208,512	50.1
Male	617,144	59.6	514,533	62.2	102,611	49.6
Female	619,958	56.1	514,057	57.4	105,901	50.5
Teenagers (13–19 years)	346,834	16.2	281,470	16.3	65,364	15.7
Male	169,278	16.4	138,005	16.7	31,273	15.1
Female	177,556	16.1	143,465	16.0	34,091	16.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	403,193	18.8	313,458	18.2	89,735	21.5
Male	193,115	18.7	148,204	17.9	44,911	21.7
Female	210,078	19.0	165,254	18.4	44,824	21.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	663,228	31.0	508,847	29.5	154,381	37.1
Male	314,261	30.4	236,193	28.5	78,068	37.7
Female	348,967	31.6	272,654	30.4	76,313	36.4
Primary School (6–12 years)	495,984	23.2	414,557	24.0	81,427	19.6
Male	247,892	24.0	207,784	25.1	40,108	19.4
Female	248,092	22.4	206,773	23.1	41,319	19.7
Primary School (7–13 years)	475,131	22.2	396,155	23.0	78,976	19.0
Male	237,350	22.9	198,522	24.0	38,828	18.8
Female	237,781	21.5	197,633	22.1	40,148	19.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	205,164	9.6	167,588	9.7	37,576	9.0
Male	101,223	9.8	83,325	10.1	17,898	8.6
Female	103,941	9.4	84,263	9.4	19,678	9.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	453,712	41.0	355,486	39.7	98,226	46.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	976,130	45.6	753,566	43.7	222,564	53.4
Male	457,671	44.2	345,691	41.8	111,980	54.1
Female	518,459	46.9	407,875	45.5	110,584	52.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	101,186	4.7	82,893	4.8	18,293	4.4
Male	44,656	4.3	36,644	4.4	8,012	3.9
Female	56,530	5.1	46,249	5.2	10,281	4.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	67,321	3.1	55,493	3.2	11,828	2.8
Male	28,917	2.8	23,956	2.9	4,961	2.4
Female	38,404	3.5	31,537	3.5	6,867	3.3
Elderly Population (70+ years)	49,288	2.3	40,760	2.4	8,528	2.0
Male	20,623	2.0	17,232	2.1	3,391	1.6
Female	28,665	2.6	23,528	2.6	5,137	2.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		119		129		87

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Simiyu Region is 18.7 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 19.9 percent in 2012 to 18.7 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

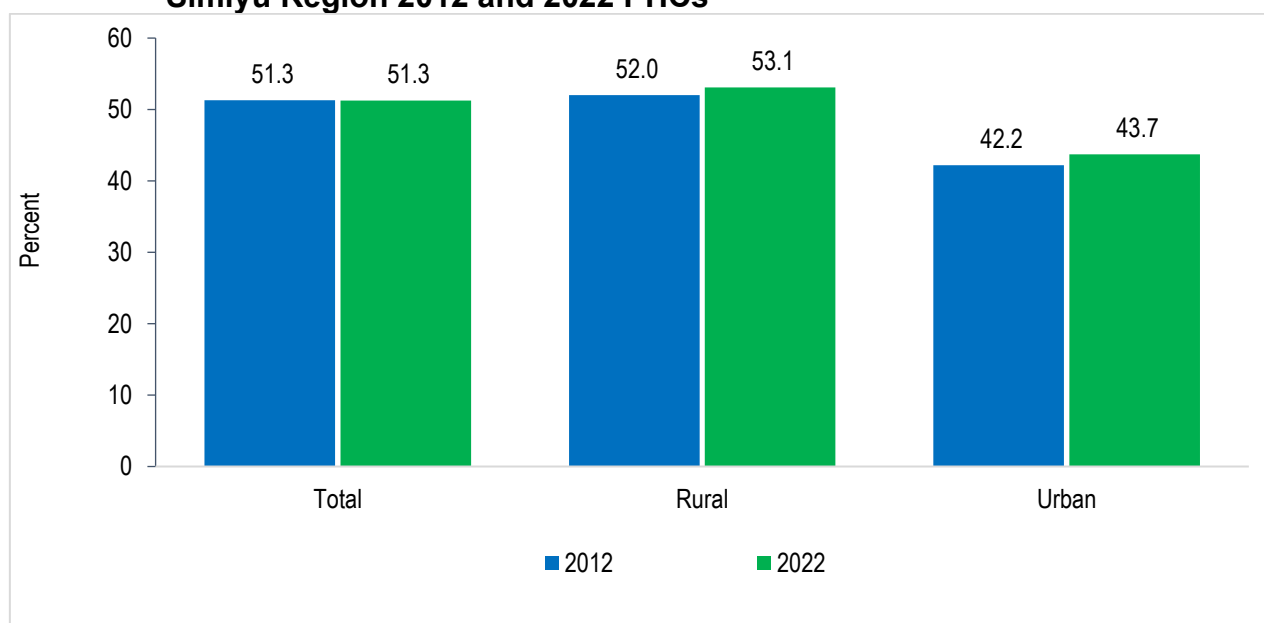
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Simiyu Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 51.3 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 remained the same (51.3%) from 2012 to 2022 censuses.

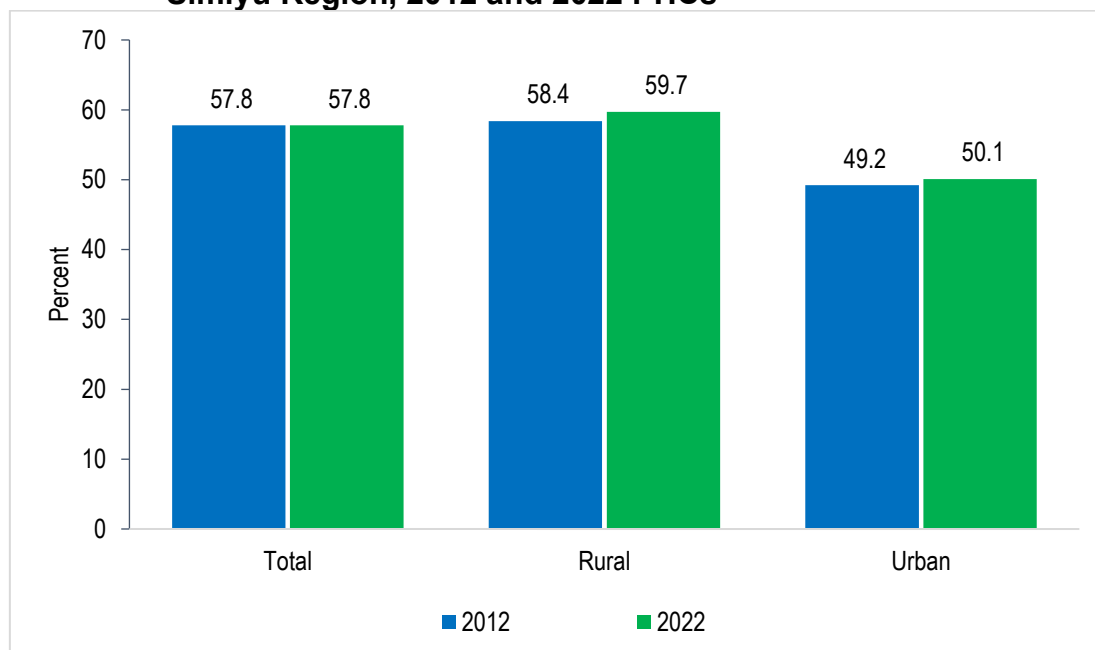
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Simiyu Region, 57.8 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Simiyu Region has remained the same from 2012 to 2022 censuses.

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

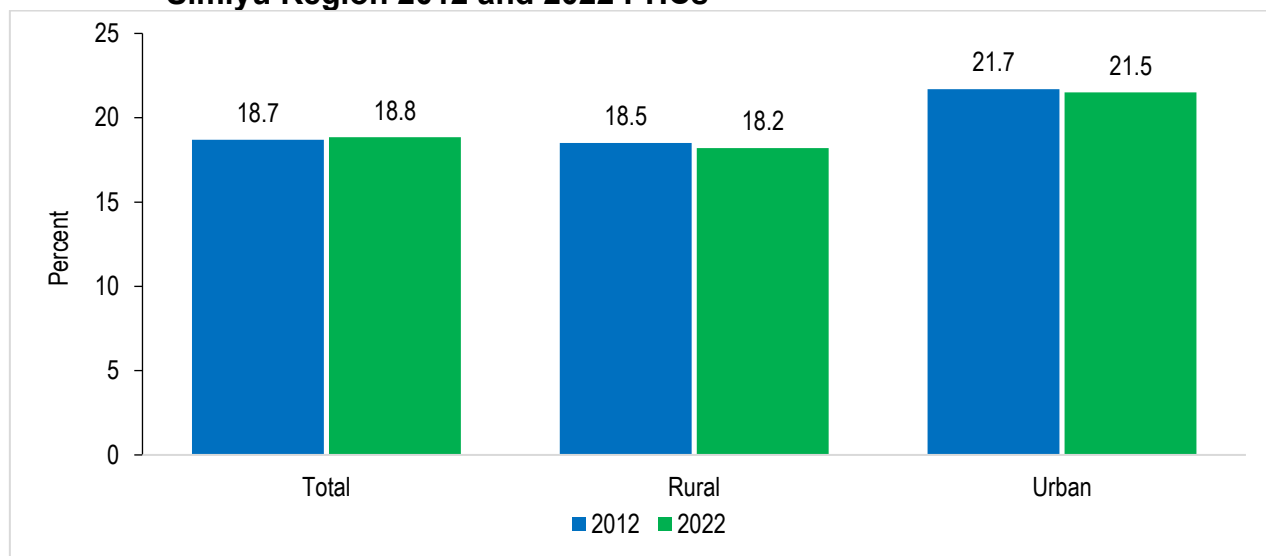


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Simiyu Region account for 18.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Simiyu Region has slightly increased from 18.7 percent in 2012 to 18.8 percent in 2022.

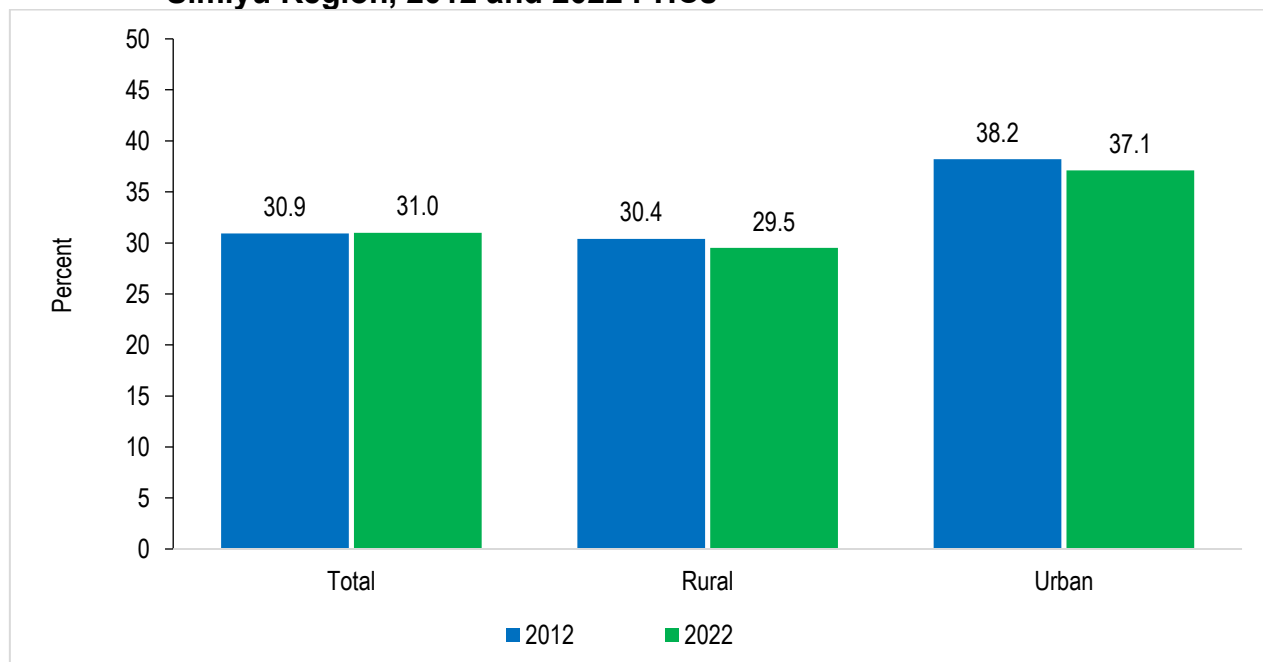
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population in Simiyu Region as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 is 31.0 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has slightly declined from 30.9 in 2012 to 31.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

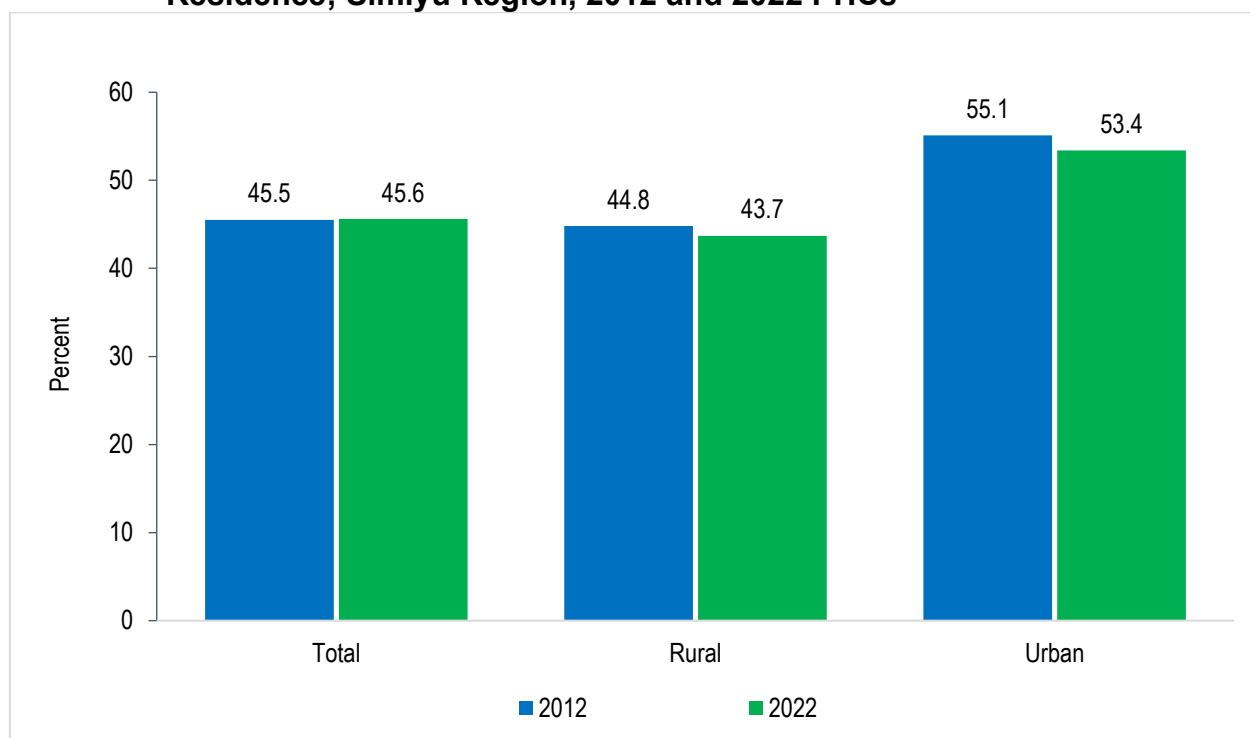
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Simiyu Region is 45.6 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has slightly decreased from 45.5 percent in 2012 to 45.6 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.11).

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



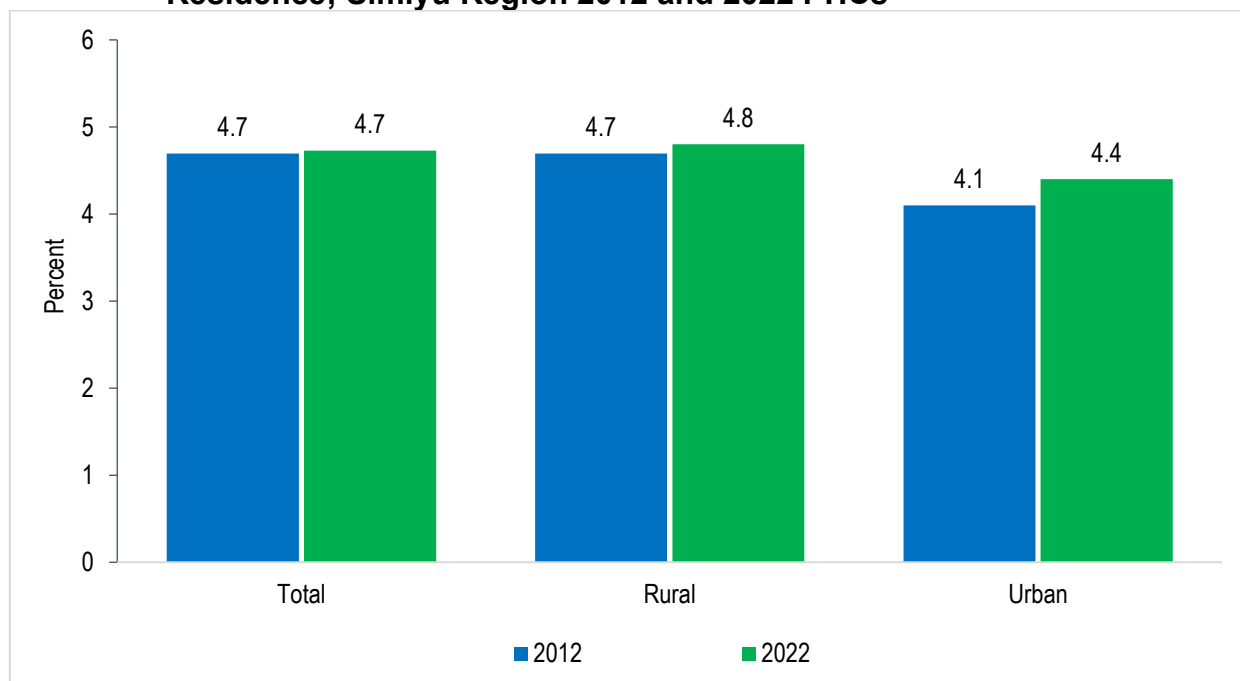
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly aged constitute a small segment of Simiyu regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Simiyu Region accounted for 4.7 percent. Furthermore, the percentage of the elderly population in Simiyu Region has remained constant (4.7 percent) from 2012 to 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

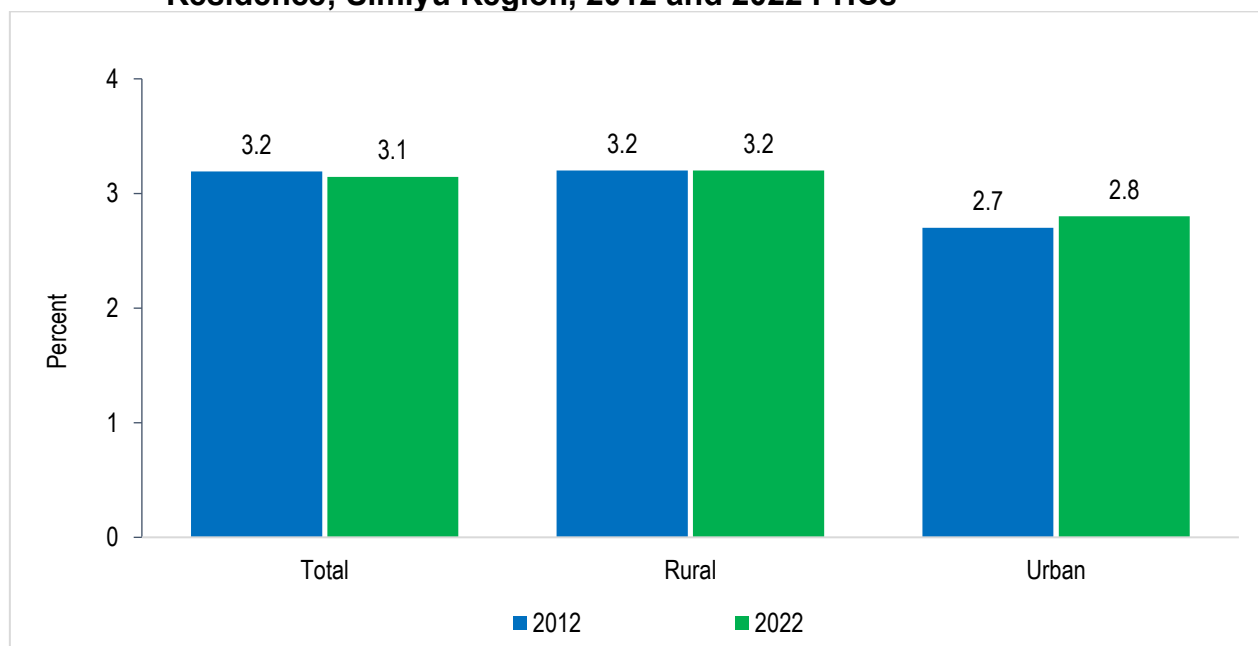
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.1%) of Simiyu regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above has slightly decreased from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 3.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

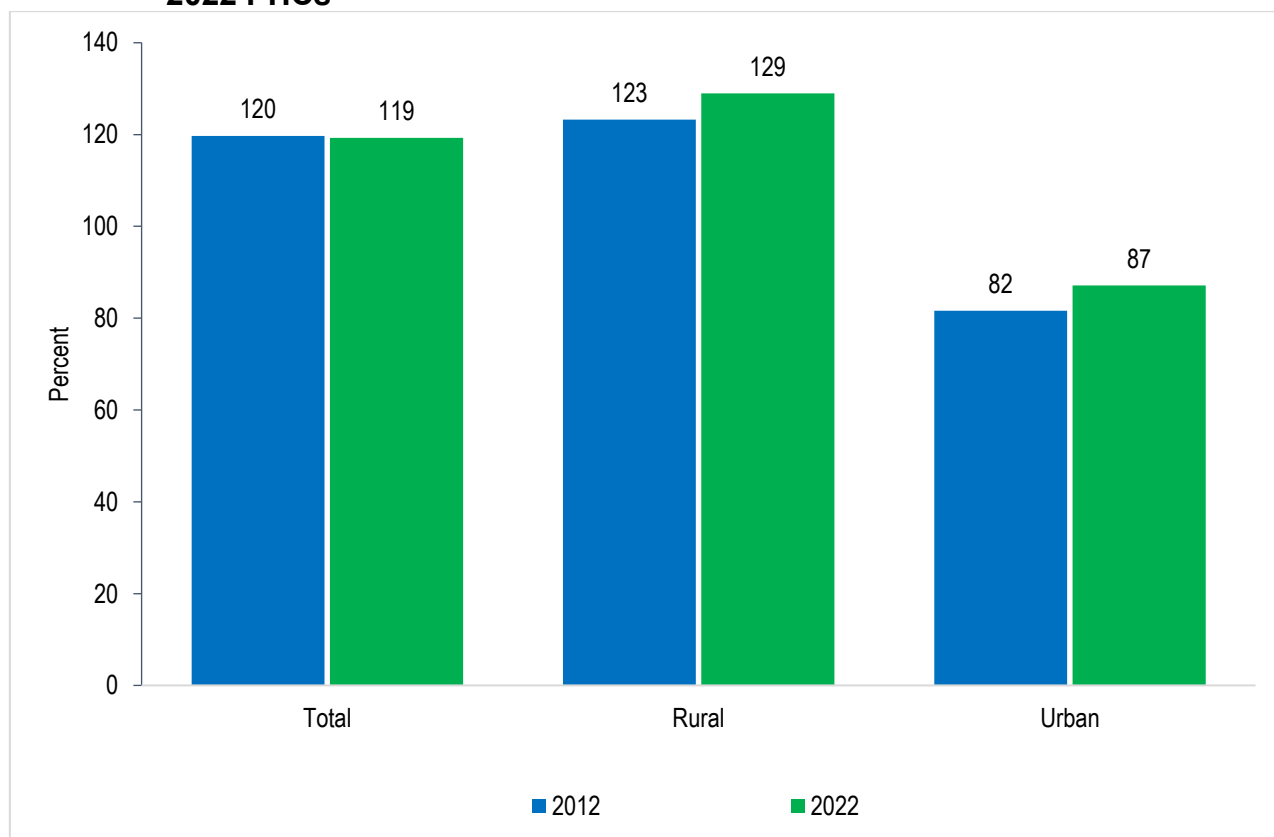


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years of age plus those aged 65 years and above) to the “working age population” (15-64 years). It is expressed as a number of dependants 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 Simiyu Region is 119 implying that there are 119 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has slightly decreased from 120 in the 2012 census to 119 in the 2022 censuses. (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Simiyu Region (76.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Simiyu Region is 6.7 persons; in rural areas it is 7.2 persons while in urban areas it is 5.2 persons.
- There is a slightly decrease in average household size from 6.9 persons in 2012 to 6.7 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 7.0 and 6.3 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Simiyu Region increased from 37.9 percent in 2012 to 42.5 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Simiyu Region has a total of 311,247 private households out of which 71,900 (23.1%) are in urban areas and 239,347 (76.9%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 42.5 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (42.6%) than in urban areas (42.2%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Simiyu 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	311,247	179,039	57.5	132,208	42.5	239,347	137,491	57.4	101,856	42.6	71,900	41,548	57.8	30,352	42.2
< 10 ²	111	54	48.6	57	51.4	72	31	43.1	41	56.9	39	23	59.0	16	41.0
10-14	793	353	44.5	440	55.5	575	260	45.2	315	54.8	218	93	42.7	125	57.3
15 - 19	3,812	1,713	44.9	2,099	55.1	2,469	1,115	45.2	1,354	54.8	1,343	598	44.5	745	55.5
20 - 24	14152	6,733	47.6	7,419	52.4	9,168	4,200	45.8	4,968	54.2	4,984	2,533	50.8	2,451	49.2
25 - 29	27,645	16,388	59.3	11,257	40.7	19,130	11,267	58.9	7,863	41.1	8,515	5,121	60.1	3,394	39.9
30 - 34	38,277	23,912	62.5	14,365	37.5	28,015	17,326	61.8	10,689	38.2	10,262	6,586	64.2	3,676	35.8
35 - 39	35,972	22,068	61.3	13,904	38.7	27,312	16,679	61.1	10,633	38.9	8,660	5,389	62.2	3,271	37.8
40 - 44	34,472	20,621	59.8	13,851	40.2	26,783	16,051	59.9	10,732	40.1	7,689	4,570	59.4	3,119	40.6
45 - 49	35,305	20,502	58.1	14,803	41.9	27,941	16,187	57.9	11,754	42.1	7,364	4,315	58.6	3,049	41.4
50 - 54	32,969	18,726	56.8	14,243	43.2	26,373	15,039	57.0	11,334	43.0	6,596	3,687	55.9	2,909	44.1
55 - 59	22,869	13,626	59.6	9,243	40.4	18,457	11,030	59.8	7,427	40.2	4,412	2,596	58.8	1,816	41.2
60 - 64	23,004	12,499	54.3	10,505	45.7	18,658	10,163	54.5	8,495	45.5	4,346	2,336	53.8	2,010	46.2
65 - 69	12,234	6,633	54.2	5,601	45.8	9,953	5,394	54.2	4,559	45.8	2,281	1,239	54.3	1,042	45.7
70 - 74	13,272	6,890	51.9	6,382	48.1	10,836	5,712	52.7	5,124	47.3	2,436	1,178	48.4	1,258	51.6
75 - 79	6,757	3,450	51.1	3,307	48.9	5,559	2,868	51.6	2,691	48.4	1,198	582	48.6	616	51.4
80+	9,603	4,871	50.7	4,732	49.3	8,046	4,169	51.8	3,877	48.2	1,557	702	45.1	855	54.9

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

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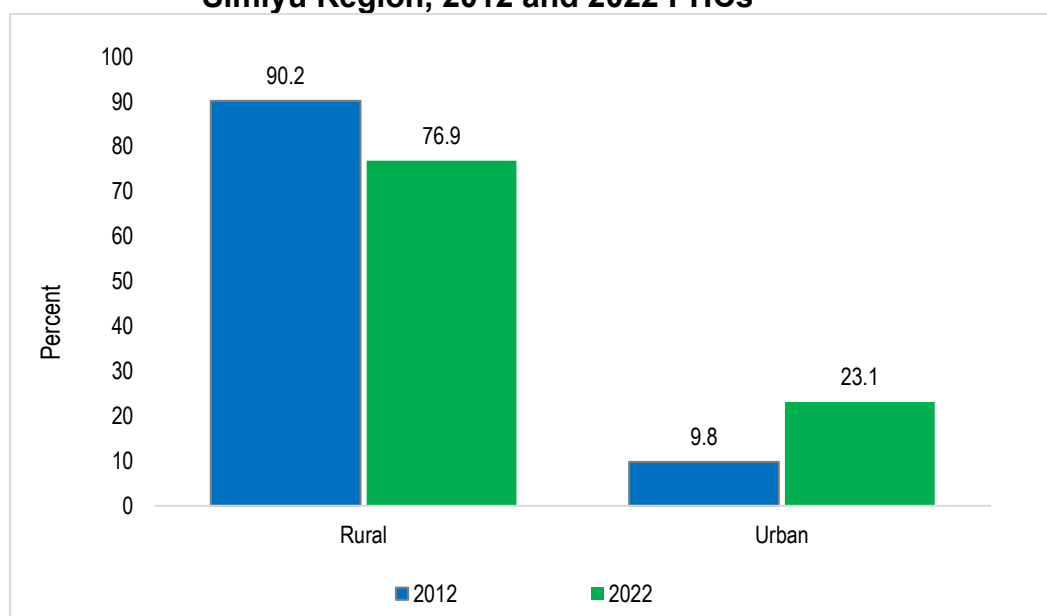
Results further reveal that, Maswa District Council has the highest proportion (21.0%) of households of the total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high proportions to the total households are Itilima District (18.2%), Bariadi District (16.9%), Busega District (16.2%) and Meatu District (15.6%). On the other hand, Bariadi Town has the lowest proportion of households (12.0%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	311,247	100.0	239,347	76.9	71,900	23.1
Bariadi District	52,674	16.9	48,602	15.6	4,072	1.3
Bariadi Town	37,416	12.0	NA	NA	37,416	12.0
Itilima District	56,552	18.2	56,215	18.1	337	0.1
Meatu District	48,681	15.6	43,762	14.1	4,919	1.6
Maswa District	65,484	21.0	56,217	18.1	9,267	3.0
Busega District	50,440	16.2	34,551	11.1	15,889	5.1

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 9.8 percent in 2012 to 23.1 percent in 2022 PHC. Simiyu Region shows an increase of 13.3 percentage points in urban households.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Simiyu 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 6.9 in 2012 to 6.7 persons in 2022. Households in rural

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areas have an average of 7.2 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (5.2 persons). Average household size in rural areas slightly increased from 7.1 persons in 2012 to 7.2 persons in 2022 while in urban areas increased from 4.8 persons in 2012 to 5.2 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 5.5 persons in Busega District to 7.5 persons in Meatu District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

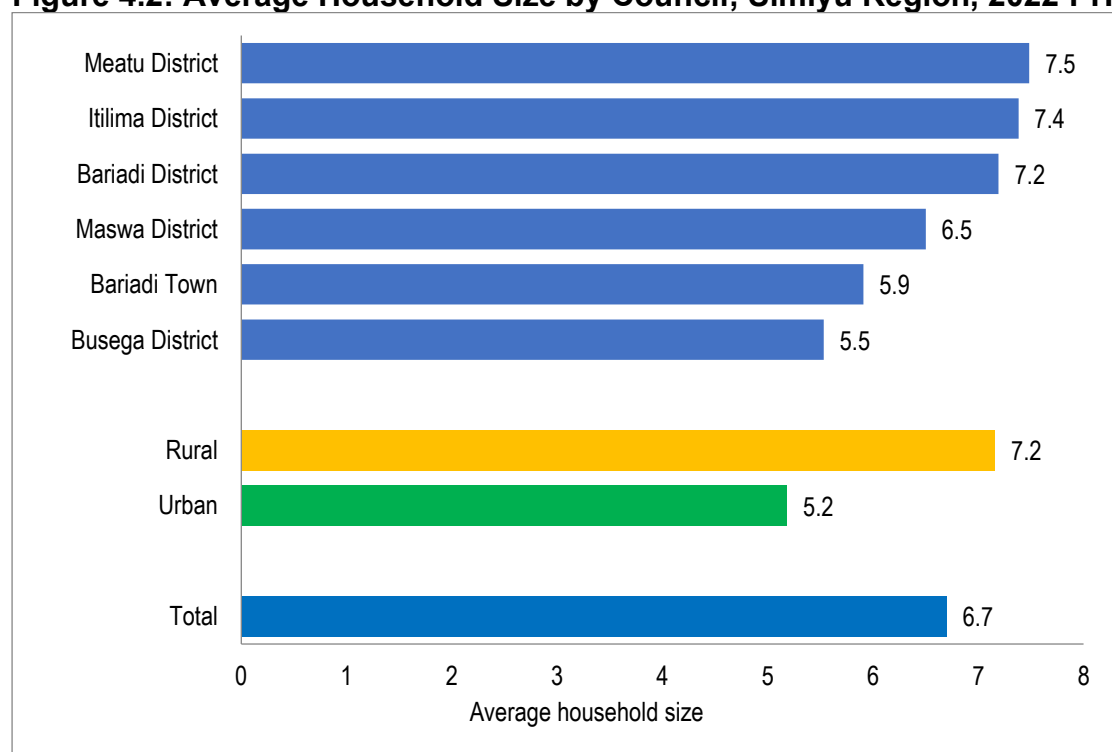


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	1,584,157	2,086,453	227,862	311,247	6.9	6.7
Rural	1,473,639	1,713,655	205,495	239,347	7.1	7.2
Urban	110,518	372,798	22,367	71,900	4.8	5.2
Council						

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

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Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Bariadi District	267,296	378,897	35,370	52,674	7.6	7.2
Bariadi Town	155,620	221,079	24,044	37,416	6.5	5.9
Itilima District	313,900	417,470	43,167	56,552	7.3	7.4
Meatu District	299,619	364,351	39,873	48,681	7.5	7.5
Maswa District	344,125	425,679	52,140	65,484	6.6	6.5
Busega District	203,597	278,977	33,268	50,440	6.1	5.5

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Simiyu Region, 57.5 percent are headed by males and 42.5 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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



Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 62.1 in 2012 to 57.5 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 37.9 in 2012 to 42.5 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	62.1	37.9	57.5	42.5
Rural	62.2	37.8	57.4	42.6

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Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Urban	61.2	38.8	57.8	42.2
Council				
Bariadi District	62.1	37.9	54.3	45.7
Bariadi Town	59.1	40.9	58.4	41.6
Itilima District	59.0	41.0	55.1	44.9
Meatu District	63.4	36.6	58.8	41.2
Maswa District	64.9	35.1	61.8	38.2
Busega District	62.2	37.8	56.3	43.7

In Simiyu Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (7.0 persons) than in female headed households (6.3 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. At council level, the average household size is higher (7.5 persons) in Meatu District followed by Itilima District (7.4 persons), Bariadi District (7.2 persons) and Maswa District (6.5 persons). Busega District has the lowest (5.5 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	2,086,453	1,255,672	830,781	311,247	179,039	132,208	6.7	7.0	6.3
Rural	1,713,655	1,031,760	681,895	239,347	137,491	101,856	7.2	7.5	6.7
Urban	372,798	223,912	148,886	71,900	41,548	30,352	5.2	5.4	4.9
Council									
Bariadi District	378,897	217,038	161,859	52,674	28,587	24,087	7.2	7.6	6.7
Bariadi Town	221,079	133,455	87,624	37,416	21,833	15,583	5.9	6.1	5.6
Itilima District	417,470	240,578	176,892	56,552	31,151	25,401	7.4	7.7	7.0
Meatu District	364,351	223,847	140,504	48,681	28,618	20,063	7.5	7.8	7.0
Maswa District	425,679	275,923	149,756	65,484	40,460	25,024	6.5	6.8	6.0
Busega District	278,977	164,831	114,146	50,440	28,390	22,050	5.5	5.8	5.2

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 89.1 percent of households in Simiyu Region live in improved houses, the percentage is slightly higher (90.4%) for female headed household than in male headed households (88.1%). Results further show that percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (97.8%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (86.4%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

Across Councils, four (4) councils have higher percentage (above 94%) of households living in improved houses with Bariadi Town having the highest (98.1%) of households living in improved houses, followed by Itilima (96.2%), Bariadi District (95.4) and Busega District (94.9%) while Maswa District has the lowest (75.9%) of households living in improved houses. On the other hand, Councils with higher percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Maswa District (24.1%) and Meatu District (21.5%). 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/ Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	89.1	10.9	179,039	88.1	11.9	132,208	90.4	9.6
Rural	239,347	86.4	13.6	137,491	85.1	14.9	101,856	88.2	11.8
Urban	71,900	97.8	2.2	41,548	97.8	2.2	30,352	97.9	2.1
Council									
Bariadi District	52,674	95.4	4.6	28,587	95.0	5.0	24,087	95.9	4.1
Bariadi Town	37,416	98.1	1.9	21,833	98.0	2.0	15,583	98.2	1.8
Itilima District	56,552	96.2	3.8	31,151	96.0	4.0	25,401	96.6	3.4
Meatu District	48,681	78.5	21.5	28,618	76.8	23.2	20,063	80.9	19.1
Maswa District	65,484	75.9	24.1	40,460	75.1	24.9	25,024	77.2	22.8
Busega District	50,440	94.9	5.1	28,390	94.5	5.5	22,050	95.4	4.6

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The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved houses generally decreases. For example, while 89.2 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses. such percentage decreases to 88.9 percent for those household heads aged 50-54 years. This observation holds for males households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed	
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved
Total	311,247	89.1	10.9	179,039	88.1	11.9	132,208	
Below 18	2,424	90.5	9.5	1,124	88.5	11.5	1,300	
18- 24	16,444	91.2	8.8	7,729	90.6	9.4	8,715	
25 - 29	27,645	90.2	9.8	16,388	89.1	10.9	11,257	
30 - 34	38,277	89.2	10.8	23,912	88.8	11.2	14,365	
35 - 39	35,972	88.2	11.8	22,068	87.4	12.6	13,904	
40 - 44	34,472	88.2	11.8	20,621	87.7	12.3	13,851	
45 - 49	35,305	88.9	11.1	20,502	87.7	12.3	14,803	
50 - 54	32,969	88.9	11.1	18,726	87.8	12.2	14,243	
55 - 59	22,869	89.3	10.7	13,626	88.4	11.6	9,243	
60 - 64	23,004	88.9	11.1	12,499	87.5	12.5	10,505	
65 - 69	12,234	88.5	11.5	6,633	86.6	13.4	5,601	
70 - 74	13,272	88.4	11.6	6,890	86.7	13.3	6,382	
75 - 79	6,757	89.2	10.8	3,450	87.6	12.4	3,307	
80+	9,603	89.8	10.2	4,871	88.8	11.2	4,732	

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Simiyu Region majority (32,690 or 39.3%) of male heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (16,603 or 20.0%) and those in elementary occupations (20,262 or 24.4%). Among the 724 widowed males (318 or 43.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; (181 or 25.0%) are elementary workers and 139 or 19.2 percent are craft and related workers. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	83,189	4,073	73,866	2,339	1,431	756	724
Legislators administrators and managers.	860	68	763	18	8	2	1
Professionals.	2,684	334	2,250	62	14	12	12
Technicians and associate professionals.	5,024	487	4,181	167	109	49	31
Clerks.	415	42	358	11	3	1	0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3,770	315	3,192	129	59	39	36
Agricultural and fishery workers.	32,690	820	29,939	814	520	279	318
Craft and related workers.	16,603	848	14,639	512	314	151	139
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	881	83	741	31	10	10	6
Elementary occupations.	20,262	1,076	17,803	595	394	213	181

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	83,189	4.9	88.8	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.9
Legislators administrators and managers.	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
Professionals.	3.2	8.2	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.6	1.7
Technicians and associate professionals.	6.0	12.0	5.7	7.1	7.6	6.5	4.3
Clerks.	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	-
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.5	7.7	4.3	5.5	4.1	5.2	5.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	39.3	20.1	40.5	34.8	36.3	36.9	43.9
Craft and related workers.	20.0	20.8	19.8	21.9	21.9	20.0	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8
Elementary occupations.	24.4	26.4	24.1	25.4	27.5	28.2	25.0

On the other hand, results reveal that (19,539 or 42.4%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed

by elementary occupations (13,053 or 28.3%). Among the 9,337 widowed females (4,484 or 48.0%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; (2,647 or 28.3%) are elementary workers and 1,688 or 18.1 percent are craft and related workers. (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	46,123	3,217	25,123	870	5,042	2,534	9,337
Legislators administrators and managers.	212	51	111	1	10	8	31
Professionals.	795	257	406	15	33	34	50
Technicians and associate professionals.	941	225	511	18	70	40	77
Clerks.	115	29	49	5	9	8	15
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2,693	429	1,233	77	413	212	329
Agricultural and fishery workers.	19,539	633	11,305	343	1,853	921	4,484
Craft and related workers.	8,688	655	4,618	158	1,061	508	1,688
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	87	18	38	4	9	2	16
Elementary occupations.	13,053	920	6,852	249	1,584	801	2,647

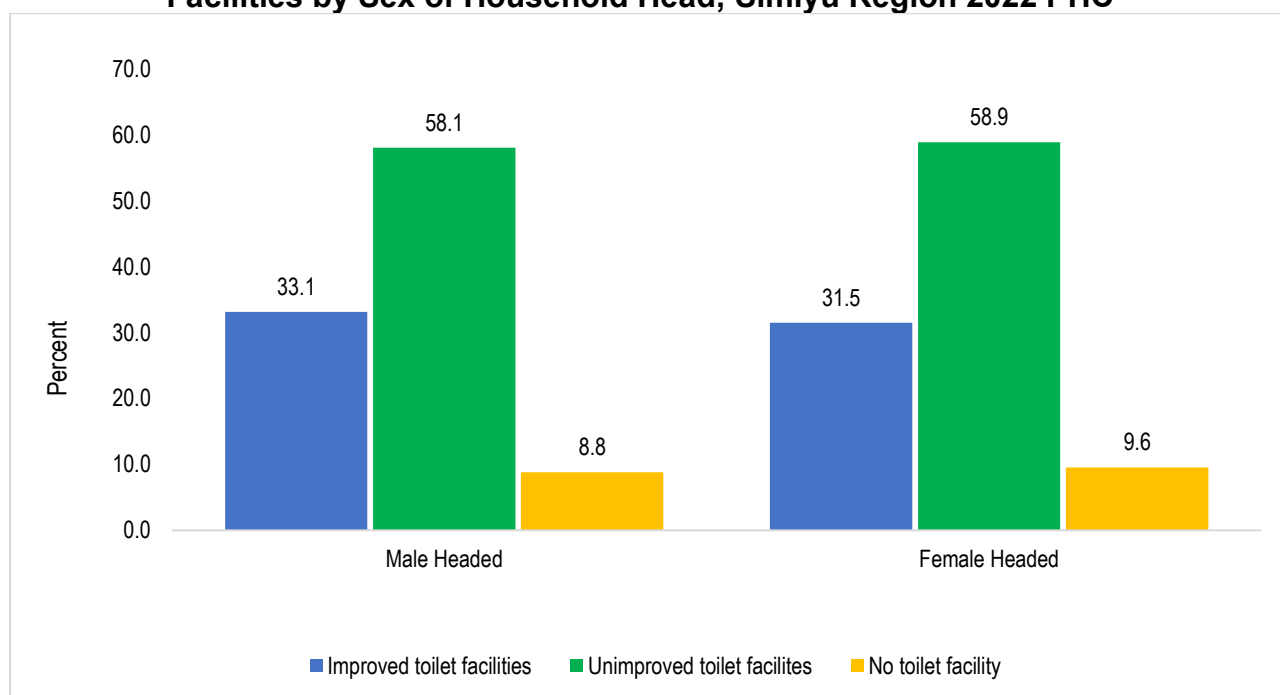
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	46,123	3,217	25,123	870	5,042	2,534	9,337
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Professionals.	1.7	8.0	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.0	7.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.8
Clerks.	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.8	13.3	4.9	8.9	8.2	8.4	3.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	42.4	19.7	45.0	39.4	36.8	36.3	48.0
Craft and related workers.	18.8	20.4	18.4	18.2	21.0	20.0	18.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Elementary occupations.	28.3	28.6	27.3	28.6	31.4	31.6	28.3

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

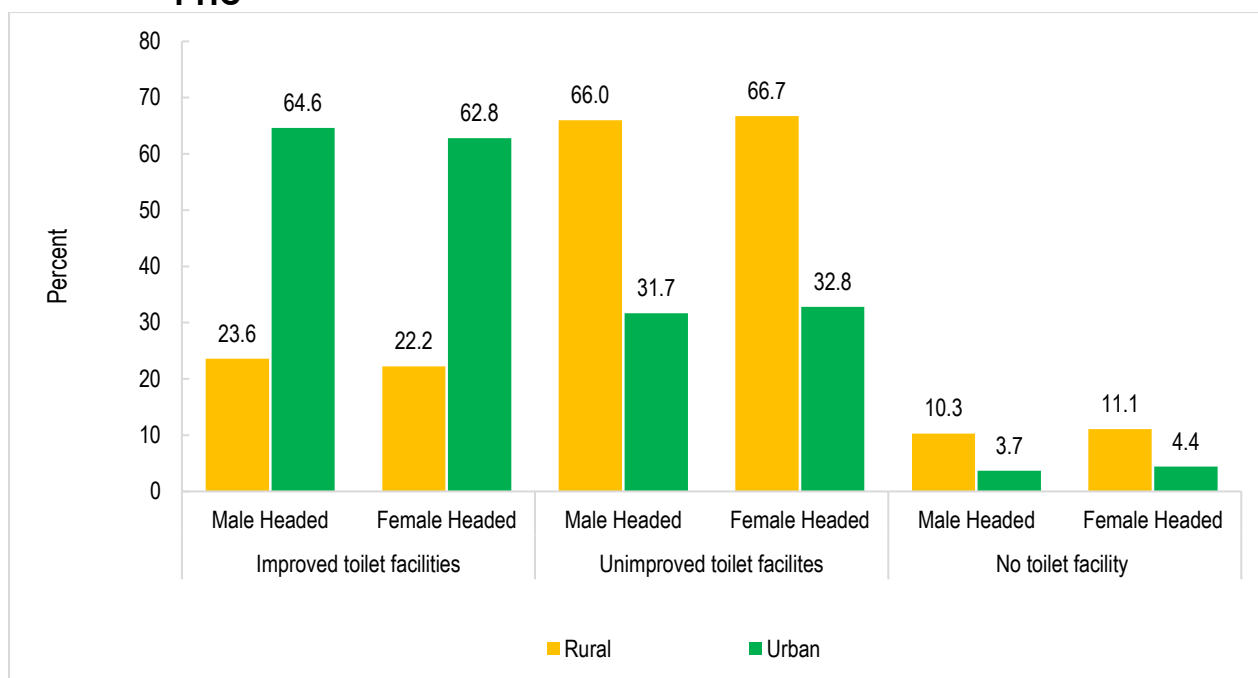
In Simiyu Region, percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 33.1 percent for male headed and 31.5 percent for female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, the proportion of female headed households is higher (9.6%) compared with male headed households (8.8%) (Figure 4.4).

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



Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 40.6 for female headed households and 41.0 for the male headed. However, there is slightly difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5).

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



Across Councils, results reveal that Busega District has the highest percentage of male headed households with improved toilet facilities (55.6%). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Bariadi Town (50.0% and 46.4% respectively). Also, Maswa and Bariadi Districts have the same proportions for male and female headed households (27.9% and 27.0% respectively).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Meatu District (14.8%), followed by Maswa District (12.3%) and Bariadi District (8.0%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Maswa District (14.6%), Meatu District (14.2%) and Bariadi District (9.6%) (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, Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	311,247	32.5	58.4	9.1	179,039	33.1	58.1	8.8	132,208	31.5	58.9	9.6
Rural	239,347	23.0	66.3	10.7	137,491	23.6	66.0	10.3	101,856	22.2	66.7	11.1
Urban	71,900	63.9	32.2	4.0	41,548	64.6	31.7	3.7	30,352	62.8	32.8	4.4
Council												
Bariadi District	52,674	27.5	63.8	8.8	28,587	27.9	64.1	8.0	24,087	27.0	63.4	9.6
Bariadi Town	37,416	48.5	45.4	6.1	21,833	50.0	44.6	5.5	15,583	46.4	46.7	7.0
Itilima District	56,552	21.7	72.3	5.9	31,151	23.1	71.4	5.6	25,401	20.1	73.5	6.4
Meatu District	48,681	21.2	64.2	14.6	28,618	21.6	63.5	14.8	20,063	20.7	65.1	14.2
Maswa District	65,484	27.6	59.3	13.2	40,460	27.9	59.8	12.3	25,024	27.0	58.4	14.6
Busega District	50,440	55.0	40.2	4.7	28,390	55.6	39.8	4.5	22,050	54.2	40.8	5.0

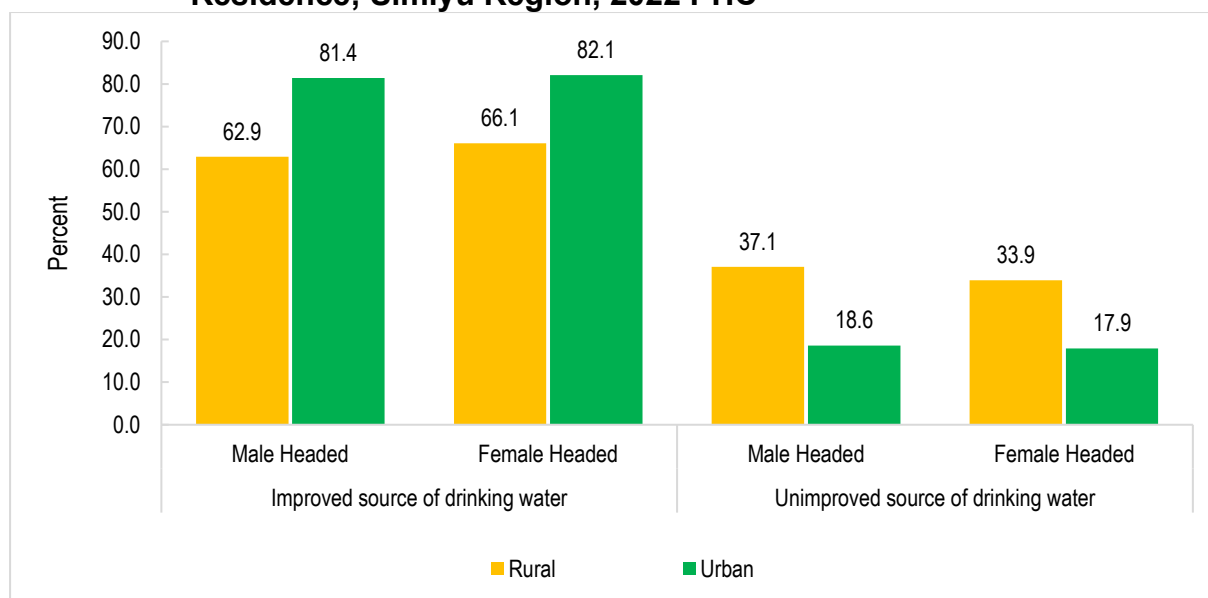
4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas the percentage of female households that use improved source of drinking is higher (82.1%) compared with male headed (81.4%).

The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 66.1 percent and 62.9 percent for male headed households.

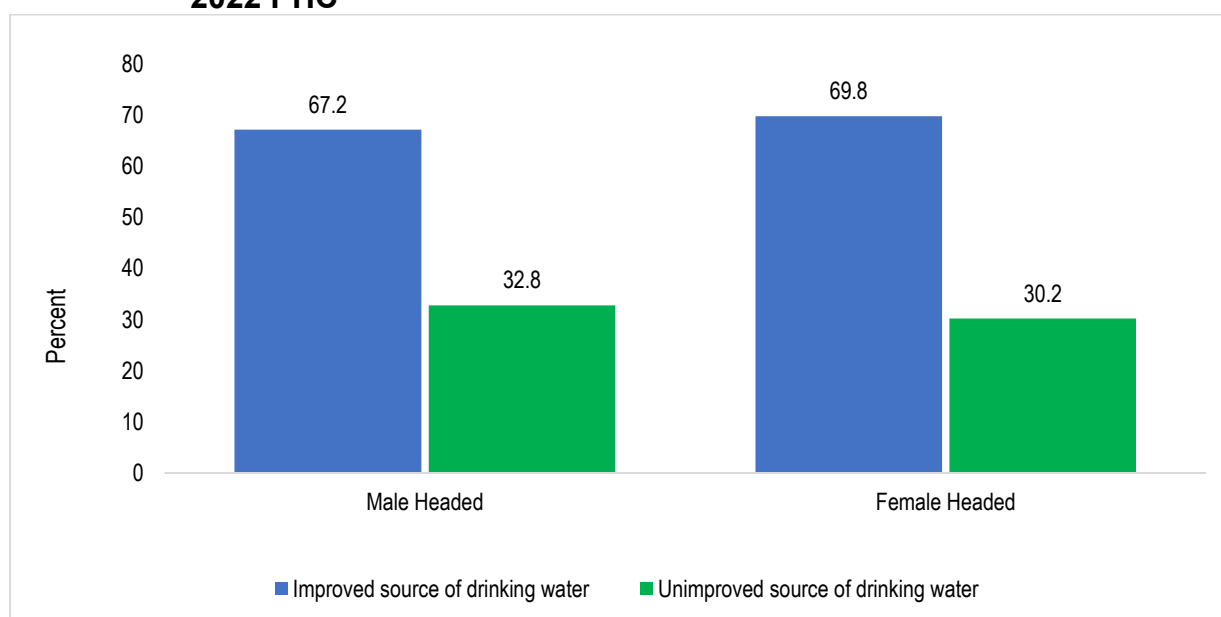
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water in rural areas is higher (37.1%) for male headed than female headed (33.9%). In urban areas, the percentages of male headed is higher (18.6%) than female headed (17.9%) (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that, the percentage of female headed households that use Improved source of drinking water is higher (69.8%) compared with that of male headed households (67.2%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Bariadi Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (84.8% and 85.0% respectively).

Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Bariadi District (81.4% each) and Itilima District (79.6% and 80.8% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Maswa District (48.4%), Meatu (47.5%) and Busega District (37.4%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Maswa District (46.1%), Meatu District (43.3%) and Busega District (36.4%) (Table 4.13).

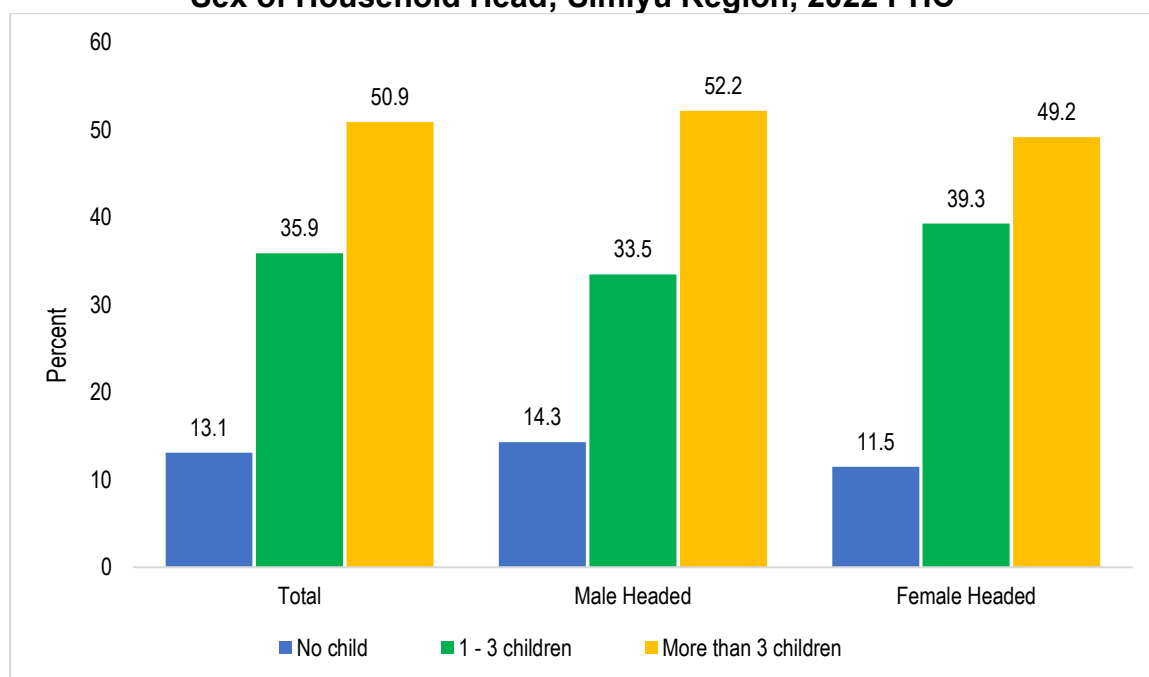
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	311,247	68.3	31.7	179,039	67.2	32.8	132,208	69.8	30.2
Rural	239,347	64.3	35.7	137,491	62.9	37.1	101,856	66.1	33.9
Urban	71,900	81.7	18.3	41,548	81.4	18.6	30,352	82.1	17.9
Council									
Bariadi District	52,674	81.4	18.6	28,587	81.4	18.6	24,087	81.4	18.6
Bariadi Town	37,416	84.9	15.1	21,833	84.8	15.2	15,583	85.0	15.0
Itilima District	56,552	80.2	19.8	31,151	79.6	20.4	25,401	80.8	19.2
Meatu District	48,681	54.2	45.8	28,618	52.5	47.5	20,063	56.7	43.3
Maswa District	65,484	52.5	47.5	40,460	51.6	48.4	25,024	53.9	46.1
Busega District	50,440	63.0	37.0	28,390	62.6	37.4	22,050	63.6	36.4

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have more than three children under 18 years. Out of 311,247 households 50.9 percent have more than three children under 18 years, 35.9 percent have one to three children and 13.1 percent have no child. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (39.3%) than that of male headed households (33.5%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (52.2%) than for female headed households (49.2.0%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (14.3%) compared with that of female headed households (11.5%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that, 36.9 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 31.6 percent for male headed households. The results also show that, 54.0 percent of female headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 57.4 percent of male headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (25.2%) in urban areas compared with female headed households (19.6%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Busega District has the highest (42.4%) percentage of households with one to three children followed by Bariadi Town (38.7%) and Maswa District (37.5%). Meatu District has the lowest (32.0%) percentage of households with one to three children (Table 4.14).

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

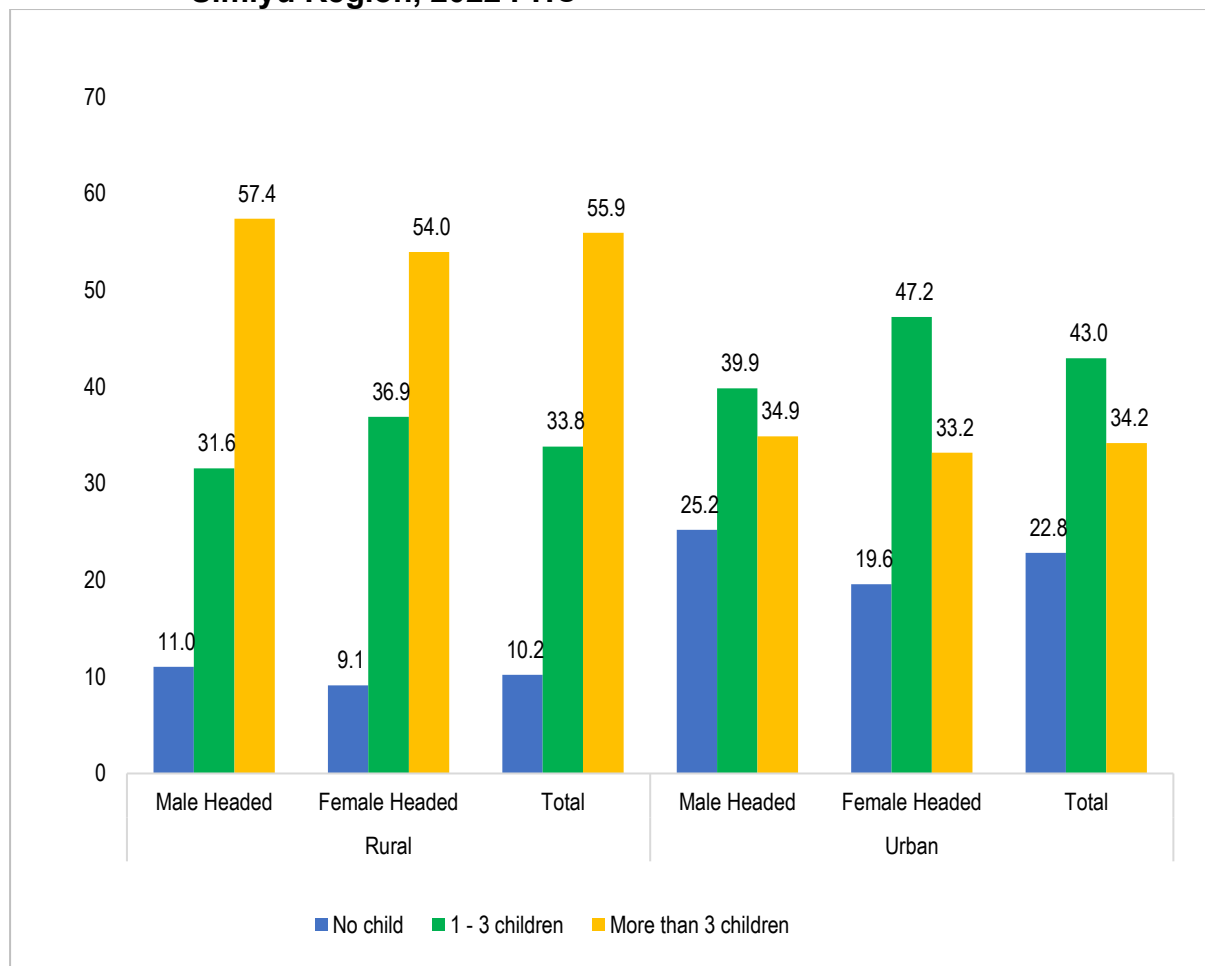


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	311,247	13.1	35.9	50.9	179,039	14.3	33.5	52.2	132,208	11.5	39.3	49.2
Rural	239,347	10.2	33.8	55.9	137,491	11.0	31.6	57.4	101,856	9.1	36.9	54.0
Urban	71,900	22.8	43.0	34.2	41,548	25.2	39.9	34.9	30,352	19.6	47.2	33.2
Council												
Bariadi District	52,674	9.4	33.5	57.1	28,587	10.4	31.0	58.6	24,087	8.2	36.6	55.2
Bariadi Town	37,416	18.3	38.7	42.9	21,833	19.9	36.4	43.6	15,583	16.1	42.0	41.9
Itilima District	56,552	7.8	32.2	60.0	31,151	8.7	30.3	61.0	25,401	6.6	34.6	58.8
Meatu District	48,681	11.1	32.0	56.9	28,618	12.2	29.7	58.1	20,063	9.5	35.2	55.3
Maswa District	65,484	14.9	37.5	47.6	40,460	15.3	35.1	49.6	25,024	14.3	41.3	44.4
Busega District	50,440	18.9	42.4	38.7	28,390	20.8	38.9	40.3	22,050	16.4	46.9	36.6

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Nearly Sixty (59.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region are married.
- Five percent (5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (8.6%) than that of males (1.0%).
- About three percent (3.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (4.2%) than males (1.9%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Simiyu Region is 22.5 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (20.3 years) than males (24.9 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories namely never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed

were adopted to classify marital status. Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

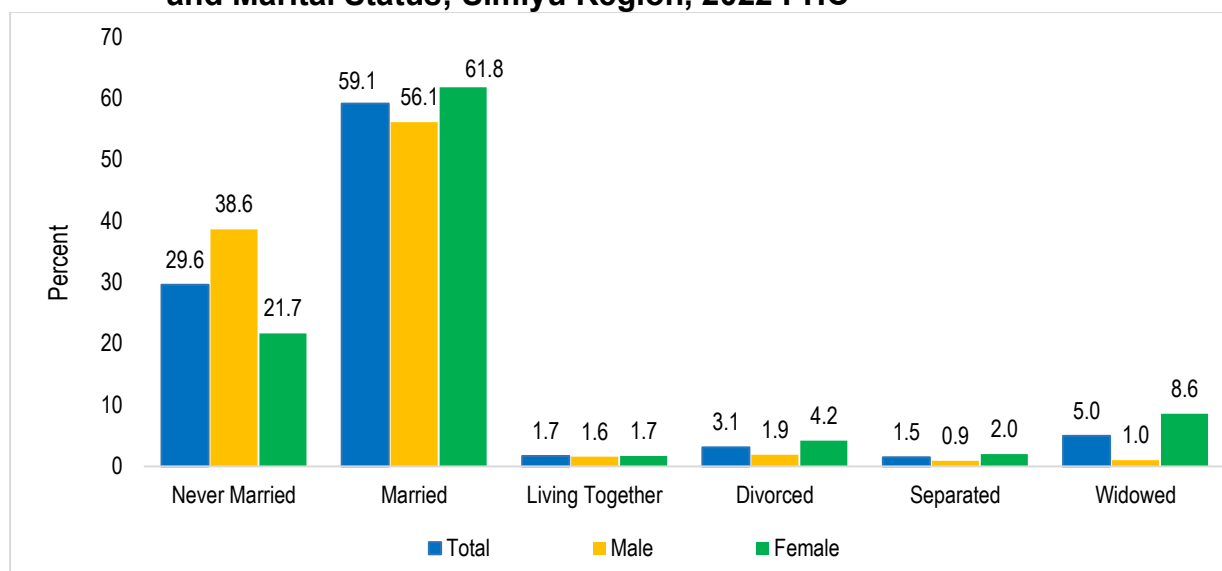
In Simiyu Region, results show that 59.1% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (61.8%) than males (56.1%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (61.4%) compared with urban areas (51.1%). About thirty percent (29.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 38.6 percent while for females it is 21.7 percent. The results also show significant differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (27.5% and 36.9% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 5.0 percent which is higher among females (8.6%) than males (1.0%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Simiyu Region is 5.1 while for urban areas it is 4.7 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,043,451	100.0	100.0	100.0	809,059	100.0	100.0	100.0	234,392	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	309,021	29.6	38.6	21.7	222,603	27.5	36.9	19.6	86,418	36.9	44.2	29.5
Married	616,808	59.1	56.1	61.8	497,011	61.4	58.0	64.3	119,797	51.1	49.7	52.5
Living Together	17,331	1.7	1.6	1.7	11,936	1.5	1.4	1.5	5,395	2.3	2.2	2.4
Divorced	32,611	3.1	1.9	4.2	24,692	3.1	1.8	4.1	7,919	3.4	1.9	4.8
Separated	15,257	1.5	0.9	2.0	11,294	1.4	0.9	1.9	3,963	1.7	0.9	2.5
Widowed	52,423	5.0	1.0	8.6	41,523	5.1	1.0	8.6	10,900	4.7	0.9	8.3

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



The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 76.6 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 82.3 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.2 for those aged 15–19 years to 6.2 for those aged 50-54 years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 53.4 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,043,451	29.6	59.1	1.7	3.1	1.5	5.0
15 - 19	225,471	84.2	15.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	177,722	43.0	53.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	132,078	17.2	76.6	2.2	2.5	1.2	0.4
30 - 34	108,499	8.1	83.0	2.5	3.6	1.6	1.1
35 - 39	81,218	4.6	84.1	2.5	4.7	2.0	2.1
40 - 44	67,021	3.3	82.3	2.4	5.6	2.5	3.9
45 - 49	62,119	2.6	80.2	2.3	5.9	2.6	6.4
50 - 54	53,545	2.3	76.2	2.2	6.2	2.9	10.2
55 - 59	34,592	2.0	73.2	2.2	6.1	3.1	13.3
60 - 64	33,865	1.9	65.9	1.8	6.8	3.2	20.4
65 - 69	18,033	1.9	62.6	1.8	6.1	3.0	24.7
70 - 74	19,915	1.7	54.7	1.6	6.3	3.2	32.5
75 - 79	10,833	1.6	48.8	1.5	5.1	3.1	40.0
80+	18,540	1.6	37.1	1.4	3.8	2.7	53.4

Results show that 53.9 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 42.1 percent are married and 1.2 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Simiyu Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.0 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	647,845	53.9	42.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.7
10 – 14	161,257	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
15 – 19	109,091	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	84,024	65.9	32.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	61,074	25.9	70.1	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.1
30 – 34	50,954	10.7	83.6	2.5	2.1	0.9	0.2
35 – 39	36,899	5.5	87.3	2.8	2.9	1.2	0.3
40 – 44	30,503	3.5	88.5	2.7	3.5	1.4	0.5
45 – 49	27,871	2.8	88.9	2.6	3.3	1.5	0.9
50 – 54	24,428	2.4	88.1	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.4
55 – 59	17,088	2.0	87.9	2.5	3.7	1.9	2.1
60 – 64	15,739	2.0	85.8	2.2	4.4	2.3	3.2
65 – 69	8,294	2.1	84.4	2.4	4.6	2.2	4.3
70 – 74	8,899	1.8	80.3	2.2	5.8	2.8	7.1
75 – 79	4,544	1.8	77.4	2.1	4.6	3.1	10.9
80+	7,180	2.0	68.9	2.2	4.9	3.0	19.1

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 48.1 percent are married, 39.1 percent are never married and 1.3 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 72.3 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	716,405	39.1	48.1	1.3	3.3	1.5	6.7
10 – 14	159,542	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	116,380	72.3	26.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	93,698	22.5	72.4	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.2
25 – 29	71,004	9.7	82.2	2.4	3.5	1.6	0.6
30 – 34	57,545	5.9	82.6	2.5	5.0	2.2	1.8
35 – 39	44,319	3.8	81.4	2.3	6.2	2.6	3.7
40 – 44	36,518	3.1	77.1	2.2	7.4	3.4	6.8
45 – 49	34,248	2.4	73.1	2.1	7.9	3.6	10.9
50 – 54	29,117	2.1	66.3	1.9	8.2	3.9	17.6
55 – 59	17,504	2.1	58.9	1.9	8.4	4.4	24.3
60 – 64	18,126	1.7	48.6	1.5	8.8	4.0	35.2
65 – 69	9,739	1.6	44.0	1.2	7.4	3.8	42.1
70 – 74	11,016	1.6	34.1	1.1	6.7	3.5	53.0
75 – 79	6,289	1.4	28.1	1.0	5.4	3.1	61.1
80+	11,360	1.4	17.0	0.9	3.2	2.5	75.0

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 Simiyu Region is 59.7 while for age group 65 years and above is 51.0 percent. Percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 37.4 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 1.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Simiyu Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (1.6 and 1.7 %) of persons living together in age groups 65+ and 15-64 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,364,250	46.1	45.2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.8
10 - 14	320,799	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	460,855	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	403,193	66.1	32.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
15 - 35	663,228	45.1	50.8	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.3
15 - 64	976,130	31.5	59.7	1.7	3.0	1.4	2.8
65+	67,321	1.7	51.0	1.6	5.4	3.0	37.4

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
70+	49,288	1.6	46.8	1.5	5.1	3.0	42.0

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.6 percent of male and 21.7 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (4.2%) than males (1.9%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (8.6%) than males (1.0 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	486,588	38.6	56.1	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.0
15 – 19	109,091	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	84,024	65.9	32.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	61,074	25.9	70.1	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.1
30 – 34	50,954	10.7	83.6	2.5	2.1	0.9	0.2
35 – 39	36,899	5.5	87.3	2.8	2.9	1.2	0.3
40 – 44	30,503	3.5	88.5	2.7	3.5	1.4	0.5
45 – 49	27,871	2.8	88.9	2.6	3.3	1.5	0.9
50 – 54	24,428	2.4	88.1	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.4
55 – 59	17,088	2.0	87.9	2.5	3.7	1.9	2.1
60 – 64	15,739	2.0	85.8	2.2	4.4	2.3	3.2
65 – 69	8,294	2.1	84.4	2.4	4.6	2.2	4.3
70 – 74	8,899	1.8	80.3	2.2	5.8	2.8	7.1
75 – 79	4,544	1.8	77.4	2.1	4.6	3.1	10.9
80+	7,180	2.0	68.9	2.2	4.9	3.0	19.1

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	556,863	21.7	61.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	8.6
15 – 19	116,380	72.3	26.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	93,698	22.5	72.4	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.2
25 – 29	71,004	9.7	82.2	2.4	3.5	1.6	0.6
30 – 34	57,545	5.9	82.6	2.5	5.0	2.2	1.8
35 – 39	44,319	3.8	81.4	2.3	6.2	2.6	3.7
40 – 44	36,518	3.1	77.1	2.2	7.4	3.4	6.8

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
45 – 49	34,248	2.4	73.1	2.1	7.9	3.6	10.9
50 – 54	29,117	2.1	66.3	1.9	8.2	3.9	17.6
55 – 59	17,504	2.1	58.9	1.9	8.4	4.4	24.3
60 – 64	18,126	1.7	48.6	1.5	8.8	4.0	35.2
65 – 69	9,739	1.6	44.0	1.2	7.4	3.8	42.1
70 – 74	11,016	1.6	34.1	1.1	6.7	3.5	53.0
75 – 79	6,289	1.4	28.1	1.0	5.4	3.1	61.1
80+	11,360	1.4	17.0	0.9	3.2	2.5	75.0

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 26.0 percent in Itilima District Council to 37.8 percent in Bariadi Town Council. For the married category the range is from 51.5 percent in Busega District Council to 75.0 percent in Maswa District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.3 percent in Bariadi Town Council to 5.9 percent in Busega District Council.

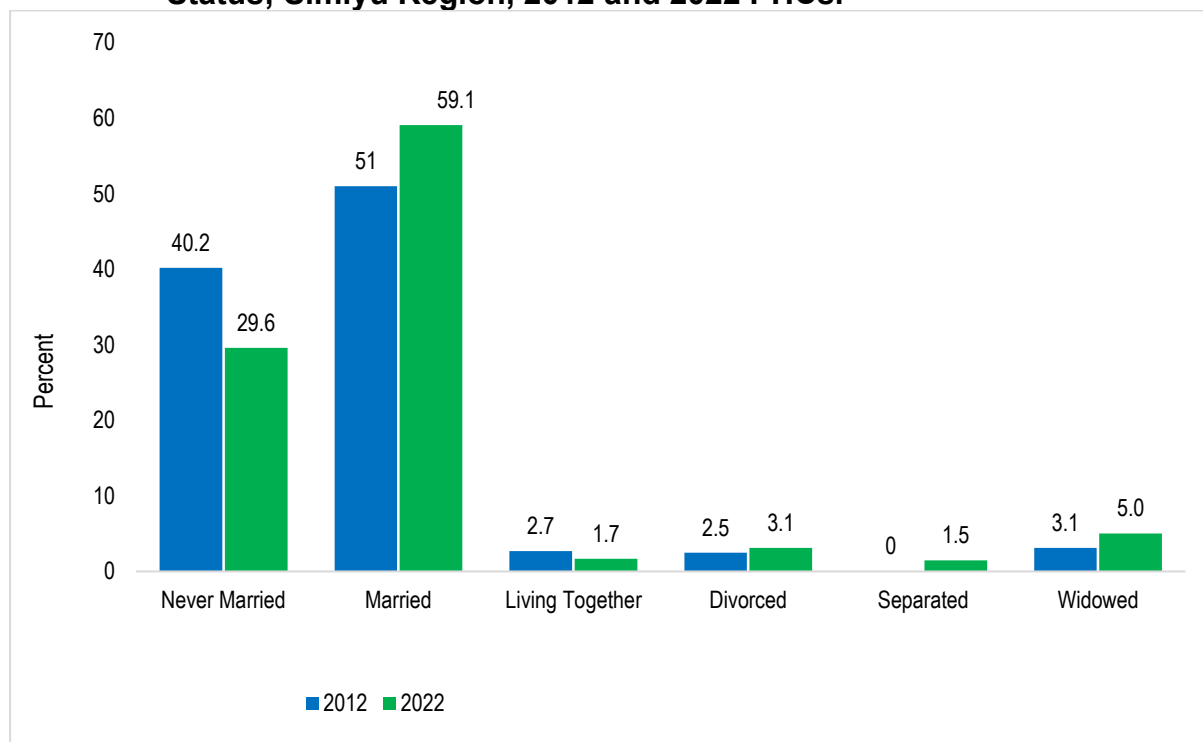
Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,043,451	29.6	59.1	1.7	3.1	1.5	5.0
Rural	809,059	36.9	58.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.0
Urban	234,392	36.9	51.1	2.3	3.4	1.7	4.7
Council							
Bariadi District	174,480	26.9	61.7	1.9	3.0	1.3	5.3
Bariadi Town	145,145	37.8	51.6	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.3
Itilima District	190,108	26.0	63.9	0.9	2.4	1.1	5.6
Meatu District	171,749	26.9	63.2	1.6	2.5	1.3	4.4
Maswa District	215,623	36.6	75.0	1.7	4.4	2.1	5.8
Busega District	146,346	33.3	51.5	2.2	5.0	2.1	5.9

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show an increase in the proportion of persons

in the categories of married, divorce, separated and Widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the Never married and living together categories.

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

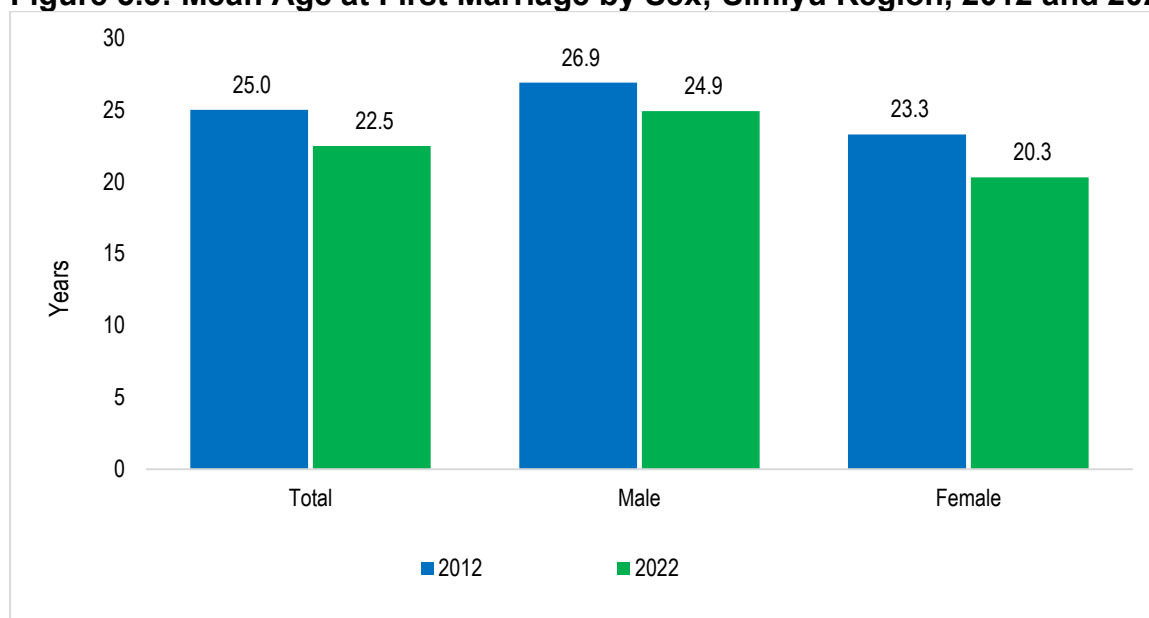


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

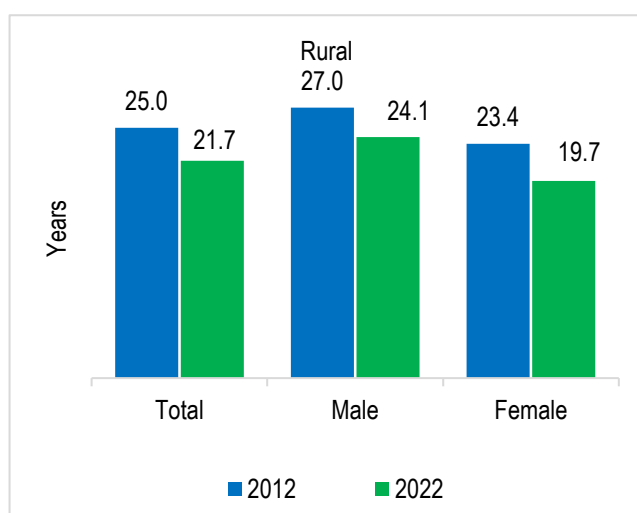
The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 22.5 years; females are getting married at a younger age (20.3 years) than males (24.9 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 23.3 years in 2012 to 20.3 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males decreased from 26.9 years in 2012 to 24.9 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Simiyu 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; Simiyu Region, 2012



and 2022 PHC

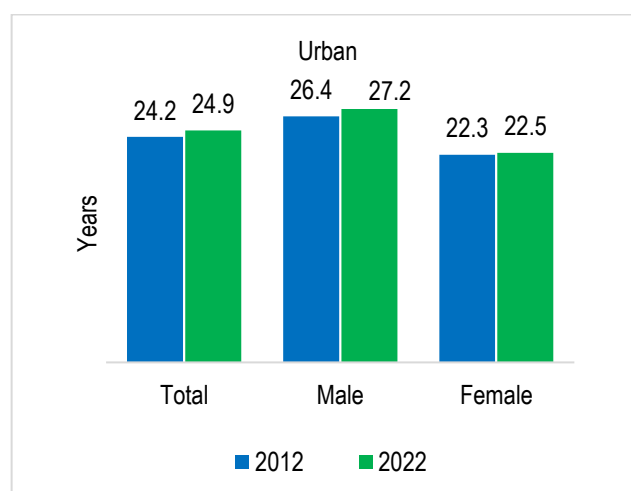


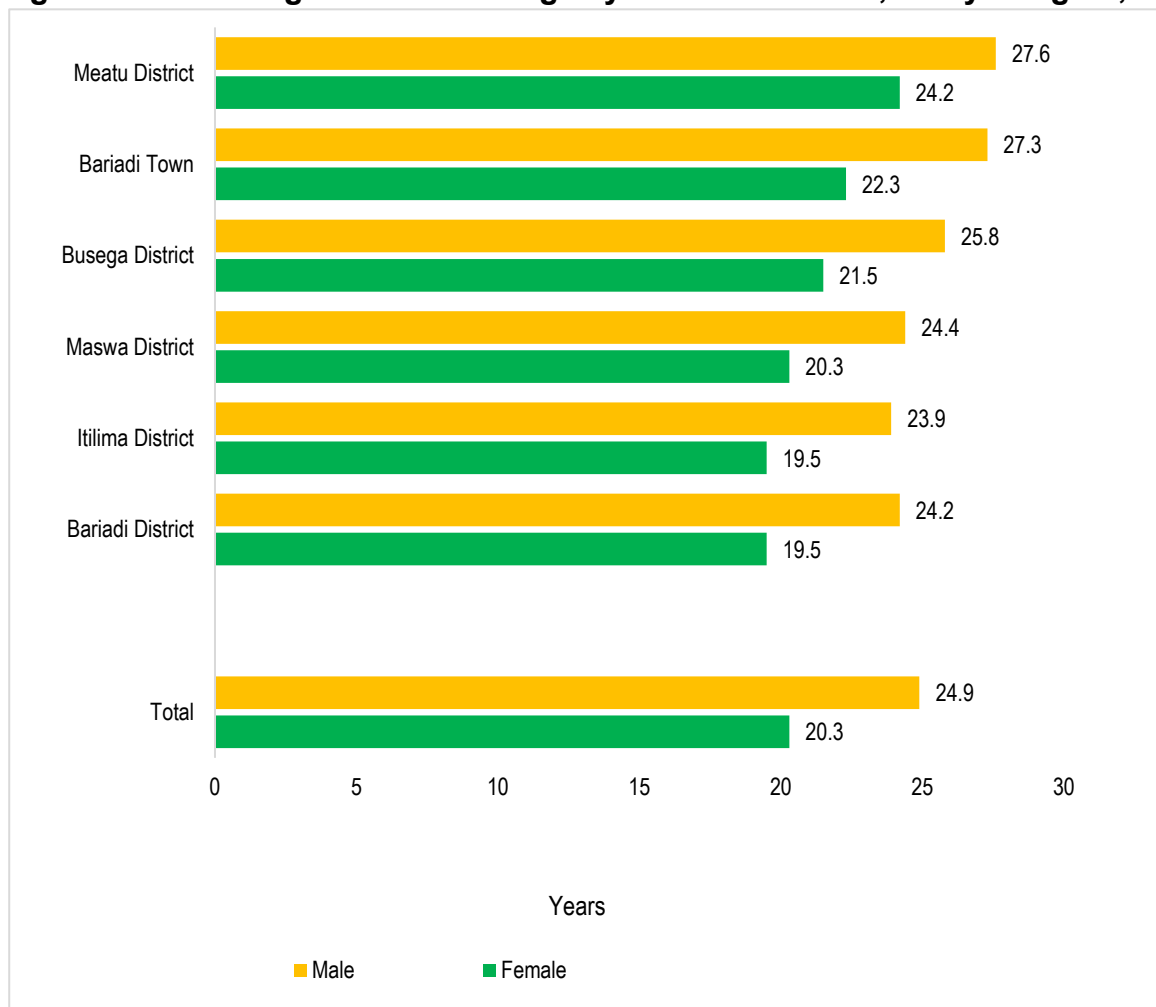
Table 5.9 shows that in Simiyu Region, the MAFM decreased for both females and males (from 23.3 years in 2012 to 20.3 years in 2022 and from 26.9 years in 2012 to 24.9 years in 2022) respectively. The MAFM for males in urban areas increased from 26.4 years to 27.2 years while for females almost remained the same.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25.0	26.9	23.3	22.5	24.9	20.3
Rural	25.0	27.0	23.4	21.7	24.1	19.7
Urban	24.2	26.4	22.3	24.9	27.2	22.5
Council						
Bariadi District	24.7	26.8	22.9	21.6	24.2	19.5
Bariadi Town	24.8	26.6	23.4	25.0	27.3	22.3
Itilima District	25.3	27.1	23.9	21.4	23.9	19.5
Meatu District	25.4	27.1	24.1	25.7	27.6	24.2
Maswa District	25.1	26.8	23.7	22.3	24.4	20.3
Busega District	24.4	26.2	22.9	23.5	25.8	21.5

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Meatu District having the highest MAFM for both males (27.6 years) and females (24.2 years), followed by Bariadi Town (27.3 years) for males and 22.3 years for females, and Busega District (25.8 and 21.5 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Itilima (19.5 years) for females and 23.9 years for males followed by Bariadi District (19.5 years) for females and 24.2 years for males.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

○ Key Points

- About 72 percent (72.1%) of the population in Simiyu Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Nearly 43 percent (42.9%) of children under-five have birth certificate
- Nearly 14 percent (13.75%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 12.06 percent have national identification numbers.
- About four percent (3.8 %) persons (78,909 out of 2,086,453 persons) in Simiyu 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 Simiyu Region 22.3 percent of the persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (72.1%) 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 (42.9 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (42.5%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (29.1%) than in rural areas (20.9%). Further results show, 30.9 percent of males and 27.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (21.8% and 20.0% 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 Simiyu Region, 4.5 percent of the population have birth notifications, 4.9 percent observed in rural and 2.7 percent observed in urban areas (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

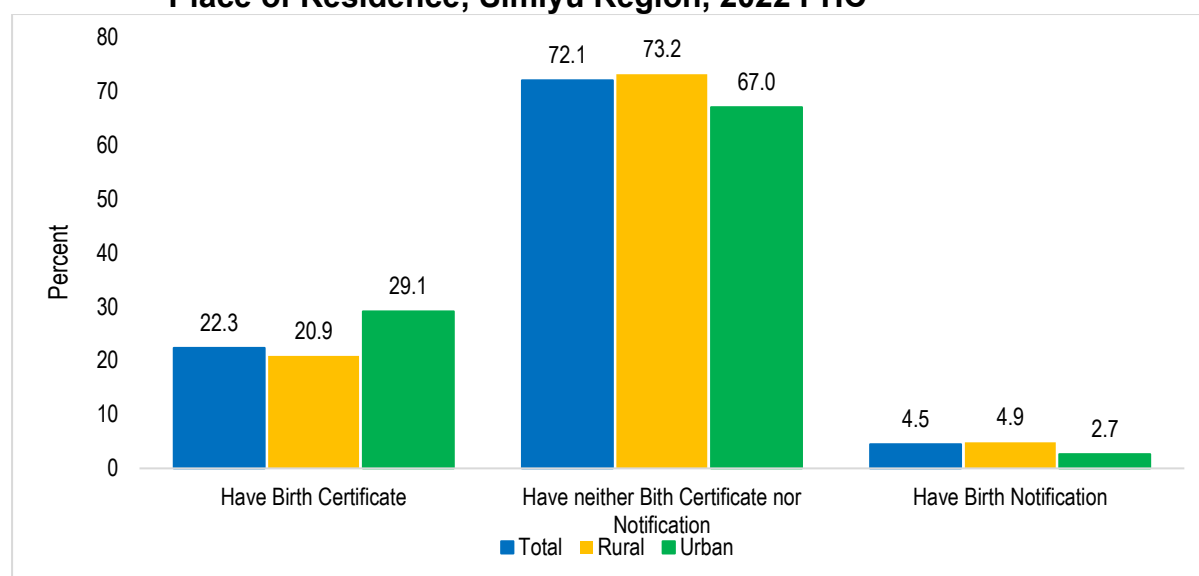


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	22.3	23.4	21.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	72.1	70.8	73.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
0 – 4	42.9	42.9	43.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	49.0	49.0	49.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	42.5	42.3	42.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	51.2	51.4	51.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	14.9	14.8	15.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	77.8	77.9	77.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	12.8	12.3	13.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	81.2	81.4	80.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	12.1	13.8	10.7	3.2	3.4	3.1	83.2	81.3	84.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
25 – 29	10.7	12.6	9.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	85.5	83.4	87.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
30 – 34	10.6	13.3	8.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	86.4	83.5	88.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 – 39	7.6	10.3	5.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	89.9	87.1	92.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
40 – 44	5.3	6.7	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	92.3	91.0	93.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
45 – 49	4.5	5.6	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	93.4	92.3	94.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
50 – 54	3.9	4.8	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	94.0	93.1	94.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
55 – 59	3.8	4.7	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	94.2	93.4	95.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
60 – 64	3.1	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	95.0	94.2	95.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
65 – 69	3.0	4.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	95.2	93.8	96.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
70 – 74	1.9	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	96.5	95.8	97.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
75 – 79	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	96.5	96.2	96.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
80+	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	96.9	97.0	96.8	0.9	0.8	1.0

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Simiyu 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	21.8	20.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	73.2	72.1	74.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
0 – 4	41.4	41.3	41.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	50.1	50.2	50.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	40.9	40.7	41.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	52.4	52.6	52.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	13.5	13.4	13.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	78.6	78.8	78.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	10.6	10.2	11.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	83.0	83.1	82.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	9.5	11.0	8.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	85.6	83.8	87.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 – 29	8.1	9.7	6.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	87.7	86.0	89.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
30 – 34	7.9	10.1	6.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	88.9	86.5	90.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
35 – 39	5.4	7.4	3.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	91.9	89.9	93.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
40 – 44	3.6	4.5	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	93.9	93.0	94.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
45 – 49	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	94.8	94.1	95.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
50 – 54	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	95.4	94.8	95.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
55 – 59	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	95.4	94.8	95.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
60 – 64	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	95.9	95.4	96.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
65 – 69	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	95.9	94.9	96.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
70 – 74	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	96.7	96.3	97.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
75 – 79	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	96.7	96.6	96.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
80+	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	97.1	97.3	96.9	0.9	0.7	1.0

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by of Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Simiyu 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	29.1	30.9	27.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	67.0	65.2	68.7	1.1	1.2	1.1
0 – 4	50.8	50.8	50.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
5 – 9	50.7	50.9	50.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	45.0	44.8	45.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	22.0	21.8	22.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	73.3	73.5	73.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
15 – 19	22.5	21.9	23.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	73.4	73.8	73.0	1.5	1.7	1.4
20 – 24	22.9	25.7	20.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	73.8	70.7	76.3	1.4	1.8	1.1
25 – 29	20.6	23.4	18.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	76.8	73.6	79.3	1.2	1.6	1.0
30 – 34	20.5	24.6	17.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	77.2	73.0	80.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 – 39	15.6	20.5	11.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	82.3	77.2	86.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
40 – 44	12.0	14.8	9.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	86.2	83.3	88.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
45 – 49	10.7	13.1	8.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	87.5	85.1	89.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
50 – 54	9.8	12.1	7.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	88.3	86.0	90.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
55 – 59	9.4	11.7	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	89.3	86.9	91.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
60 – 64	7.3	9.4	5.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	91.1	88.7	93.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
65 – 69	7.1	9.9	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	91.6	88.8	93.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
70 – 74	3.4	5.2	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	95.5	93.5	96.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
75 – 79	2.5	3.5	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.5	96.0	94.1	97.2	0.8	1.2	0.5
80+	2.4	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	95.9	95.2	96.2	1.2	1.1	1.2

Table 6.4 indicates that, Bariadi Town Council has the highest percentage of population with birth certificates (26.1%) followed by Busega District (25.6%) and the lowest is Meatu District Council (20.4%) followed by Itilima District council (20.5%). Councils with percentage above Regional average (22.3%) are Bariadi Town (26.1%), Busega District (25.6%) and Maswa District (23.3%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Simiyu 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	22.3	23.4	21.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	72.1	70.8	73.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bariadi District	20.6	21.5	19.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	73.5	72.4	74.5	1.0	0.0	1.0
Bariadi Town	26.1	27.6	24.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	70.0	68.4	71.4	1.1	0.1	1.1
Itilima District	20.5	21.8	19.3	5.1	5.3	5.0	73.3	71.8	74.6	1.1	0.1	1.1
Meatu District	20.4	21.4	19.6	5.0	5.2	4.8	73.4	72.3	74.5	1.1	0.1	1.1
Maswa District	23.3	24.1	22.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	71.0	70.0	71.8	1.0	0.1	1.0
Busega District	25.6	26.8	24.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	69.9	68.7	71.2	1.3	0.3	1.3

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 118,009 persons (13.75%) aged 18 years and above in Simiyu Region have national identification cards while 103,437 persons (12.06%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (22.91%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards compared with rural areas (11.47%). Additionally, results reveal that, 542,438 persons (63.22%) have voters' identification cards.

Further results reveal that about three percent (2.50%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

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

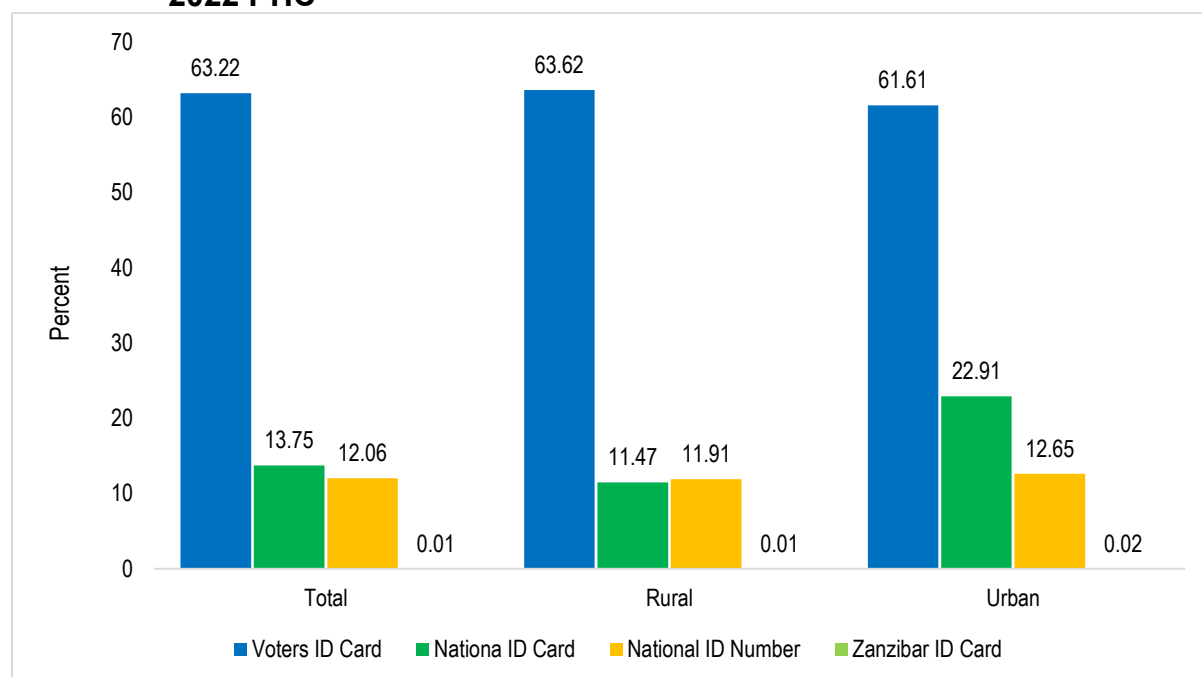


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents							
	Person aged 18 and above						Person of All Ages	Person 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	13.75	12.06	0.01	1.09	63.22	0.19	2.50	
Rural	11.47	11.91	0.01	0.63	63.62	0.19	2.18	
Urban	22.91	12.65	0.02	2.91	61.61	0.17	3.60	
Council								
Bariadi District	11.45	9.18	0.01	0.60	63.52	0.36	2.31	
Bariadi Town	21.77	10.30	0.01	2.55	60.92	1.17	3.29	
Itilima District	8.54	12.69	0.02	0.66	63.53	0.25	2.15	
Meatu District	15.73	10.57	0.01	1.07	61.85	0.19	2.72	
Maswa District	9.68	14.87	0.01	1.16	66.09	0.25	3.21	
Busega District	20.88	13.56	0.01	1.01	61.59	0.11	1.73	

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 3.8 percent out of 2,086,453 persons living in private households in Simiyu Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or

Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Across Councils, Bariadi Town has the highest percentage (5.8%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Meatu District (4.7%) and the lowest is Bariadi District (2.3%). In addition, 0.9 percent of persons have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people (7.4%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than in rural areas (3.0%). On the other hand, 0.9 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance compared with 1.1 percent persons in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,086,453	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	6.6	6.5	6.7
Rural	1,713,655	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.9	5.8	6.0
Urban	372,798	7.4	7.6	7.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	10.2	10.2	10.1
Council										
Bariadi District	378,897	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.8	8.5	9.1
Bariadi Town	221,079	5.8	5.9	5.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	7.2	7.5	7.0
Itilima District	417,470	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
Meatu District	364,351	4.7	4.6	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.7	3.6	3.9
Maswa District	425,679	4.3	4.4	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.2	5.3	5.1
Busega District	278,977	3.9	4.0	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	13.4	13.8	13.2

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 2,138,367 (99.9%) percent of the persons enumerated in Simiyu Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Other East African Countries (1,000 persons), followed by Other African Countries (634 persons) and Countries Outside Africa (496 person) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Both Sexes
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Total	2,140,497	1,034,681	1,105,816	1,724,007	827,730	896,277	416,490
Tanzania	2,138,367	1,033,303	1,105,064	1,722,854	827,132	895,722	415,513
Other East African Countries	1,000	708	292	429	214	215	57
Other African Countries	634	353	281	418	203	215	21
Countries Outside Africa	496	317	179	306	181	125	19

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (89.5%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (10.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in urban areas (13.1%) than rural areas (10.0%).
- Seven percent (7.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About four (3.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Bariadi Town Council has the highest proportion (14.7%) of orphans than other councils in Simiyu 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,(2011).

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Simiyu Region has both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 93.3 percent for children under one year to 82.8 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (5.5%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.5%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

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

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Alive		Father Dead		Father Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,237,102	1,107,147	89.5	18,485	1.5	67,786	5.5	43,684	3.5
0	82,838	77,256	93.3	540	0.7	1,865	2.3	3,177	3.8
1	73,486	68,315	93.0	572	0.8	1,954	2.7	2,645	3.6
2	78,445	72,390	92.3	731	0.9	2,377	3.0	2,947	3.8
3	83,422	76,692	91.9	807	1.0	2,759	3.3	3,164	3.8
4	81,830	74,732	91.3	897	1.1	3,213	3.9	2,988	3.7
5	79,678	72,543	91.0	932	1.2	3,289	4.1	2,914	3.7
6	77,108	70,033	90.8	997	1.3	3,458	4.5	2,620	3.4
7	76,347	69,134	90.6	1,022	1.3	3,731	4.9	2,460	3.2
8	73,334	65,910	89.9	1,059	1.4	3,979	5.4	2,386	3.3
9	69,759	62,273	89.3	1,103	1.6	4,178	6.0	2,205	3.2
10	69,054	61,310	88.8	1,140	1.7	4,458	6.5	2,146	3.1
11	57,056	50,401	88.3	973	1.7	3,887	6.8	1,795	3.1
12	73,326	64,006	87.3	1,476	2.0	5,418	7.4	2,426	3.3
13	56,255	48,786	86.7	1,210	2.2	4,410	7.8	1,849	3.3
14	65,108	55,838	85.8	1,455	2.2	5,610	8.6	2,205	3.4
15	46,818	39,808	85.0	1,154	2.5	4,138	8.8	1,718	3.7
16	47,035	39,462	83.9	1,180	2.5	4,475	9.5	1,918	4.1
17	46,203	38,258	82.8	1,237	2.7	4,587	9.9	2,121	4.6

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Simiyu 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	617,144	552,690	89.6	9,308	1.5	33,562	5.4	21,584	3.5
0	41,121	38,356	93.3	261	0.6	919	2.2	1,585	3.9
1	36,891	34,358	93.1	307	0.8	947	2.6	1,279	3.5
2	39,157	36,165	92.4	351	0.9	1,185	3.0	1,456	3.7
3	41,917	38,554	92.0	400	1.0	1,360	3.2	1,603	3.8
4	40,665	37,254	91.6	451	1.1	1,570	3.9	1,390	3.4
5	40,263	36,651	91.0	493	1.2	1,647	4.1	1,472	3.7
6	38,557	35,009	90.8	503	1.3	1,746	4.5	1,299	3.4
7	38,226	34,538	90.4	545	1.4	1,852	4.8	1,291	3.4
8	36,264	32,598	89.9	504	1.4	2,007	5.5	1,155	3.2
9	33,775	30,176	89.3	516	1.5	2,014	6.0	1,069	3.2
10	35,240	31,271	88.7	604	1.7	2,258	6.4	1,107	3.1
11	28,912	25,535	88.3	494	1.7	1,976	6.8	907	3.1
12	36,918	32,237	87.3	748	2.0	2,720	7.4	1,213	3.3
13	28,015	24,368	87.0	612	2.2	2,139	7.6	896	3.2
14	32,172	27,566	85.7	734	2.3	2,757	8.6	1,115	3.5
15	23,190	19,745	85.1	566	2.4	2,046	8.8	833	3.6
16	23,181	19,496	84.1	578	2.5	2,197	9.5	910	3.9
17	22,680	18,813	82.9	641	2.8	2,222	9.8	1,004	4.4

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Simiyu 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	619,958	554,457	89.4	9,177	1.5	34,224	5.5	22,100	3.6
0	41,717	38,900	93.2	279	0.7	946	2.3	1,592	3.8
1	36,595	33,957	92.8	265	0.7	1,007	2.8	1,366	3.7
2	39,288	36,225	92.2	380	1.0	1,192	3.0	1,491	3.8
3	41,505	38,138	91.9	407	1.0	1,399	3.4	1,561	3.8
4	41,165	37,478	91.0	446	1.1	1,643	4.0	1,598	3.9
5	39,415	35,892	91.1	439	1.1	1,642	4.2	1,442	3.7
6	38,551	35,024	90.9	494	1.3	1,712	4.4	1,321	3.4
7	38,121	34,596	90.8	477	1.3	1,879	4.9	1,169	3.1
8	37,070	33,312	89.9	555	1.5	1,972	5.3	1,231	3.3
9	35,984	32,097	89.2	587	1.6	2,164	6.0	1,136	3.2
10	33,814	30,039	88.8	536	1.6	2,200	6.5	1,039	3.1
11	28,144	24,866	88.4	479	1.7	1,911	6.8	888	3.2
12	36,408	31,769	87.3	728	2.0	2,698	7.4	1,213	3.3
13	28,240	24,418	86.5	598	2.1	2,271	8.0	953	3.4
14	32,936	28,272	85.8	721	2.2	2,853	8.7	1,090	3.3
15	23,628	20,063	84.9	588	2.5	2,092	8.9	885	3.7
16	23,854	19,966	83.7	602	2.5	2,278	9.5	1,008	4.2
17	23,523	19,445	82.7	596	2.5	2,365	10.1	1,117	4.7

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 Simiyu Region ranges from 85.3 percent to 91.1 percent. Meatu District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (91.1%) while Bariadi Town Council has the least (85.3%).

The results further show that Bariadi District Council has the highest (6.4%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive compared with other councils while Busega District and Maswa District have higher percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (1.7% each). Bariadi Town has the highest (7.4%) of children with both parents Dead.

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Total	1,237,102	1,107,147	89.5	18,485	1.5	67,786	5.5
Rural	1,028,590	926,034	90.0	15,286	1.5	55,684	5.4	31,586	3.1
Urban	208,512	181,113	86.9	3,199	1.5	12,102	5.8	12,098	5.8
Council									
Bariadi District	233,320	206,738	88.6	3,478	1.5	14,883	6.4	8,221	3.5
Bariadi Town	131,351	112,065	85.3	1,942	1.5	7,670	5.8	9,674	7.4
Itilima District	256,055	231,178	90.3	3,404	1.3	14,922	5.8	6,551	2.6
Meatu District	218,885	199,375	91.1	2,905	1.3	9,932	4.5	6,673	3.0
Maswa District	240,879	218,040	90.5	4,027	1.7	11,151	4.6	7,661	3.2
Busega District	156,612	139,751	89.2	2,729	1.7	9,228	5.9	4,904	3.1

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that Simiyu Region has 10.5 percent of children under 18 are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (7.0%) of the children lost either father or mother and about four percent (3.5%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is higher in urban areas (13.1%) than rural areas (10.0%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 8.9 percent in Meatu and Itilima District to 14.7 percent in Bariadi Town.

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

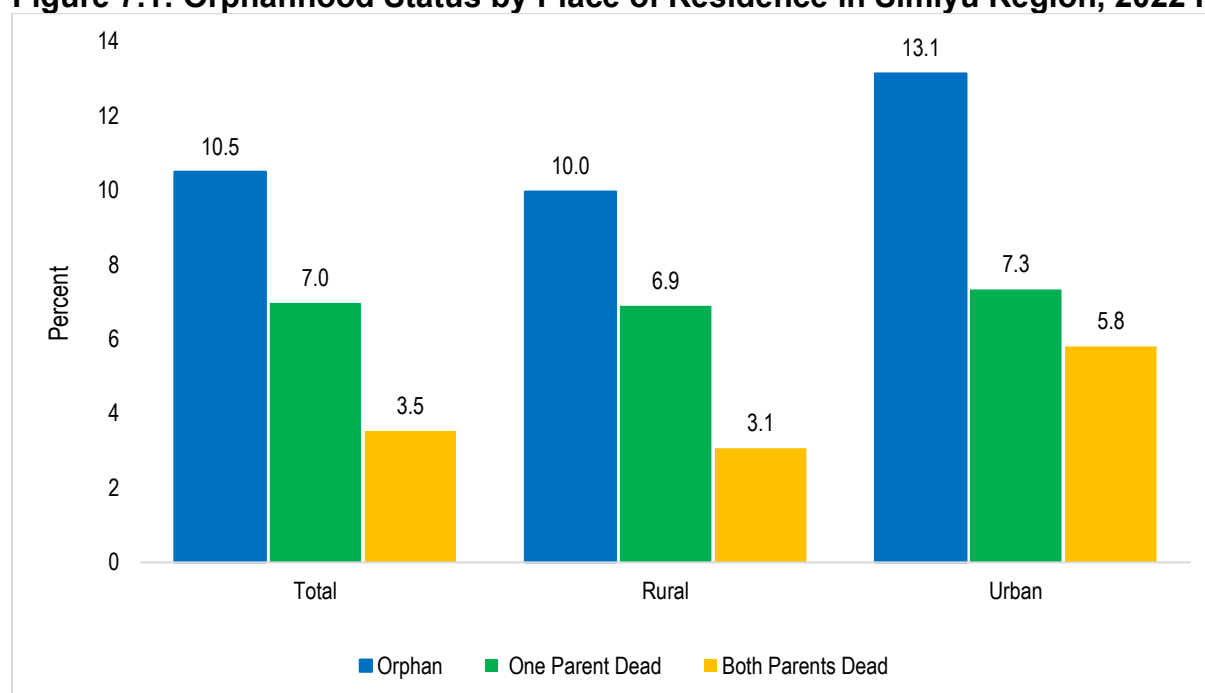
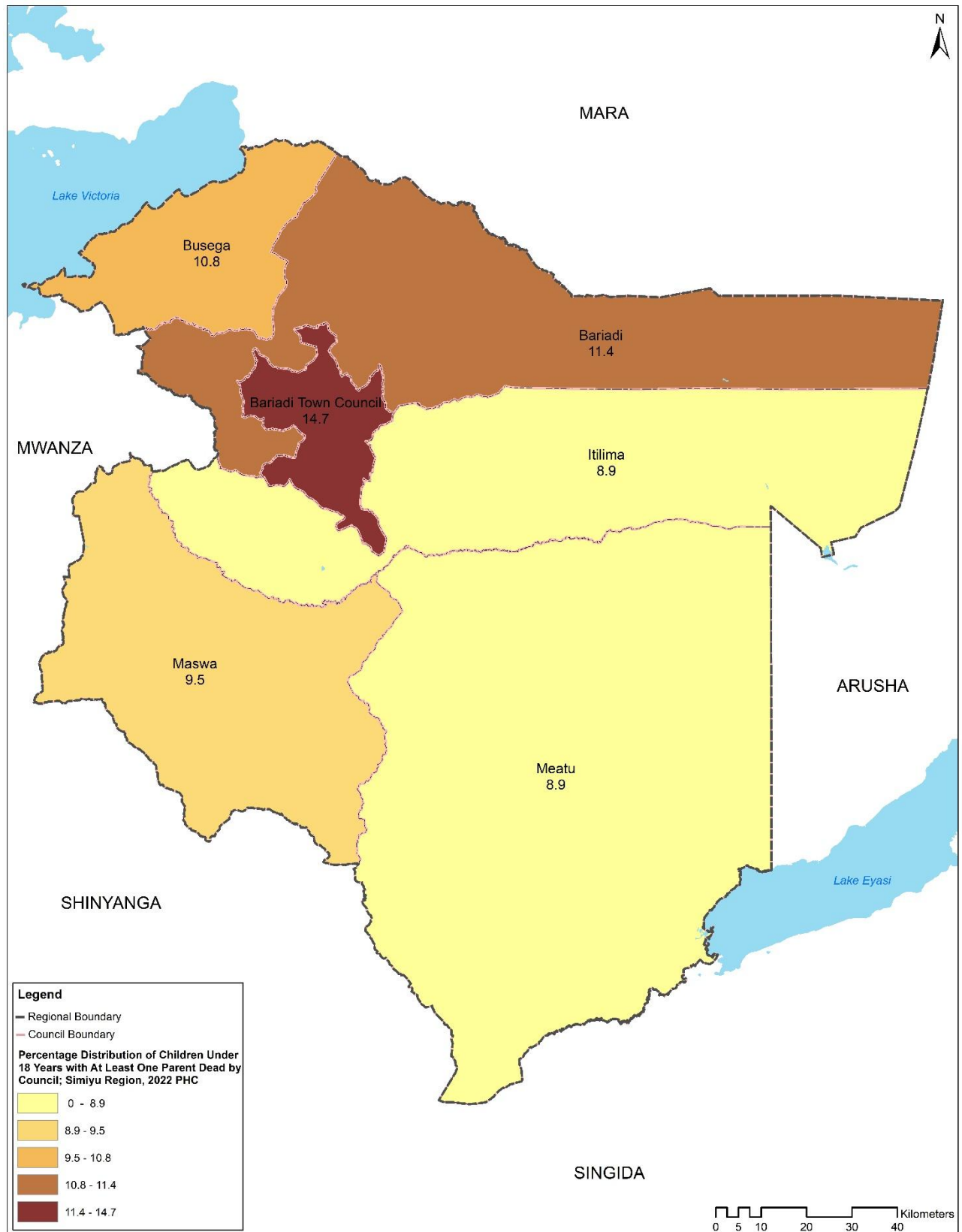


Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,237,102	1,107,147	89.5	86,271	7.0	43,684	3.5	129,955	10.5
Rural	1,028,590	926,034	90.0	70,970	6.9	31,586	3.1	102,556	10.0
Urban	208,512	181,113	86.9	15,301	7.3	12,098	5.8	27,399	13.1
Council									
Bariadi District	233,320	206,738	88.6	18,361	7.9	8,221	3.5	26,582	11.4
Bariadi Town	131,351	112,065	85.3	9,612	7.3	9,674	7.4	19,286	14.7
Itilima District	256,055	231,178	90.3	18,326	7.2	6,551	2.6	24,877	8.9
Meatu District	218,885	199,375	91.1	12,837	5.9	6,673	3.0	19,510	8.9
Maswa District	240,879	218,040	90.5	15,178	6.3	7,661	3.2	22,839	9.5
Busega District	156,612	139,751	89.2	11,957	7.6	4,904	3.1	16,861	10.8

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- About seventy five percent (75.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region are literate; 72.2 percent in rural and 84.6 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 68.4 percent. It is slightly higher among males (68.7%) than females (68.1%).
- About seventy six percent (76.0%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 17.9 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 76.0 percent. It is higher (86.6%) in urban than in rural areas (73.9%).
- Majority (82.0%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 13.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About two percent (2.4%) of the population aged four years and above attained university and other related education level.
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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 for Simiyu Region. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorised phrases. The literacy rate in 2022 PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; both Kiswahili and

English or any other languages. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

Results show that out of 1,740,476 persons aged five years and above in Simiyu Region 1,192,042 persons (68.5%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (69.9%) than females (67.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 85.4 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 60 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (80.6%) than in rural areas (65.4%). 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,740,476	834,930	905,546	1,192,042	583,495	608,547	68.5	69.9	67.2
5-9	376,226	187,085	189,141	153,138	69,899	83,239	40.7	37.4	44.0
10-14	320,799	161,257	159,542	256,314	122,294	134,020	79.9	75.8	84.0
15 - 19	225,471	109,091	116,380	192,488	91,221	101,267	85.4	83.6	87.0
20 - 24	177,722	84,024	93,698	146,357	70,173	76,184	82.4	83.5	81.3
25 - 29	132,078	61,074	71,004	108,243	51,604	56,639	82.0	84.5	79.8
30 - 34	108,499	50,954	57,545	86,495	43,546	42,949	79.7	85.5	74.6
35 - 39	81,218	36,899	44,319	59,731	29,761	29,970	73.5	80.7	67.6
40 - 44	67,021	30,503	36,518	49,252	24,598	24,654	73.5	80.6	67.5
45 - 49	62,119	27,871	34,248	42,937	21,801	21,136	69.1	78.2	61.7
50 - 54	53,545	24,428	29,117	35,371	18,722	16,649	66.1	76.6	57.2
55 - 59	34,592	17,088	17,504	22,165	13,504	8,661	64.1	79.0	49.5
60 - 64	33,865	15,739	18,126	16,418	10,865	5,553	48.5	69.0	30.6
65 - 69	18,033	8,294	9,739	7,857	5,210	2,647	43.6	62.8	27.2
70 - 74	19,915	8,899	11,016	7,316	4,992	2,324	36.7	56.1	21.1
75 - 79	10,833	4,544	6,289	3,462	2,396	1,066	32.0	52.7	17.0
80+	18,540	7,180	11,360	4,498	2,909	1,589	24.3	40.5	14.0

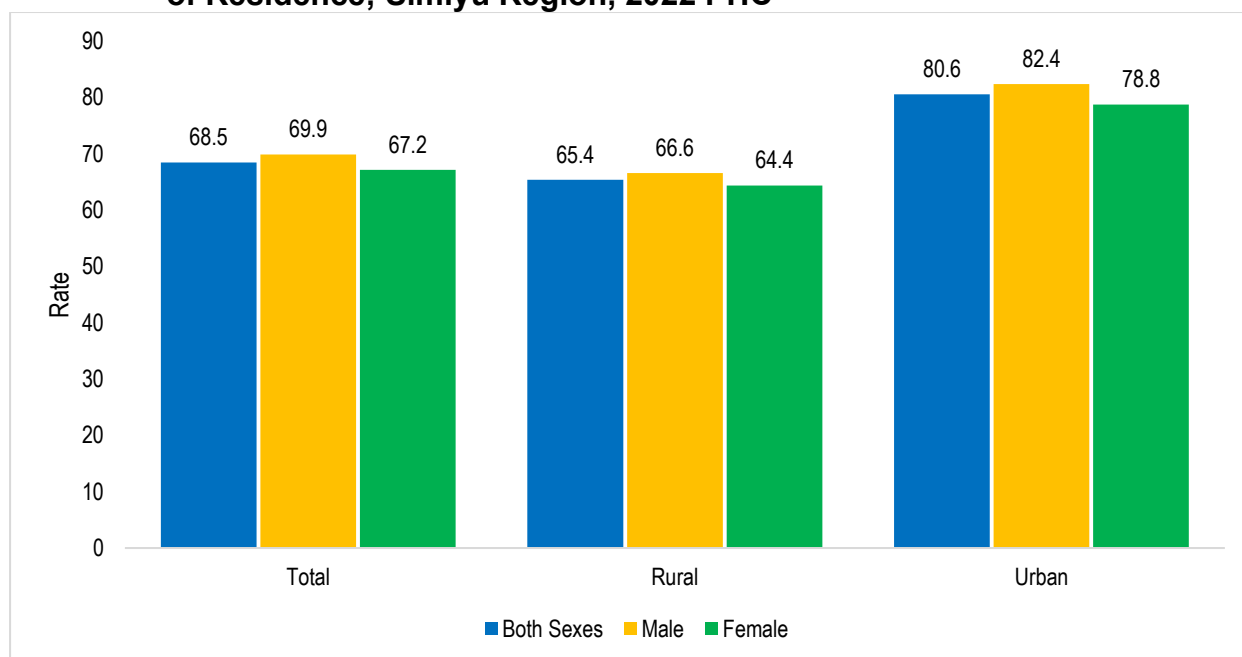
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Simiyu Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,390,807	661,390	729,417	910,124	440,448	469,676	65.4	66.6	64.4
5 – 9	314,999	157,043	157,956	117,538	53,252	64,286	37.3	33.9	40.7
10-14	266,749	134,700	132,049	208,378	99,428	108,950	78.1	73.8	82.5
15 – 19	180,991	87,844	93,147	151,549	71,887	79,662	83.7	81.8	85.5
20 – 24	132,467	60,360	72,107	105,073	48,420	56,653	79.3	80.2	78.6
25 – 29	99,797	44,985	54,812	79,449	37,151	42,298	79.6	82.6	77.2
30 – 34	81,006	36,473	44,533	62,286	30,288	31,998	76.9	83.0	71.9
35 – 39	61,735	26,847	34,888	43,492	20,996	22,496	70.4	78.2	64.5
40 – 44	51,275	22,662	28,613	36,122	17,672	18,450	70.4	78.0	64.5
45 – 49	48,631	21,245	27,386	32,218	16,164	16,054	66.2	76.1	58.6
50 – 54	42,510	19,010	23,500	26,757	14,062	12,695	62.9	74.0	54.0
55 – 59	27,754	13,577	14,177	17,041	10,487	6,554	61.4	77.2	46.2
60 – 64	27,400	12,688	14,712	12,548	8,466	4,082	45.8	66.7	27.7
65 – 69	14,733	6,724	8,009	5,959	4,032	1,927	40.4	60.0	24.1
70 – 74	16,316	7,372	8,944	5,594	3,953	1,641	34.3	53.6	18.3
75 – 79	8,964	3,771	5,193	2,644	1,874	770	29.5	49.7	14.8
80+	15,480	6,089	9,391	3,476	2,316	1,160	22.5	38.0	12.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	349,669	173,540	176,129	281,918	143,047	138,871	80.6	82.4	78.8
5 – 9	61,227	30,042	31,185	35,600	16,647	18,953	58.1	55.4	60.8
10-14	54,050	26,557	27,493	47,936	22,866	25,070	88.7	86.1	91.2
15 – 19	44,480	21,247	23,233	40,939	19,334	21,605	92.0	91.0	93.0
20 – 24	45,255	23,664	21,591	41,284	21,753	19,531	91.2	91.9	90.5
25 – 29	32,281	16,089	16,192	28,794	14,453	14,341	89.2	89.8	88.6
30 – 34	27,493	14,481	13,012	24,209	13,258	10,951	88.1	91.6	84.2
35 – 39	19,483	10,052	9,431	16,239	8,765	7,474	83.3	87.2	79.2
40 – 44	15,746	7,841	7,905	13,130	6,926	6,204	83.4	88.3	78.5
45 – 49	13,488	6,626	6,862	10,719	5,637	5,082	79.5	85.1	74.1
50 – 54	11,035	5,418	5,617	8,614	4,660	3,954	78.1	86.0	70.4
55 – 59	6,838	3,511	3,327	5,124	3,017	2,107	74.9	85.9	63.3
60 – 64	6,465	3,051	3,414	3,870	2,399	1,471	59.9	78.6	43.1
65 – 69	3,300	1,570	1,730	1,898	1,178	720	57.5	75.0	41.6
70 – 74	3,599	1,527	2,072	1,722	1,039	683	47.8	68.0	33.0
75 – 79	1,869	773	1,096	818	522	296	43.8	67.5	27.0
80+	3,060	1,091	1,969	1,022	593	429	33.4	54.4	21.8

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that the literacy rates for the youth (using both national and international definitions) are almost the same (84.0% and 84.6% respectively), and the rate is the highest (85.1%) 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 Simiyu Region is 67.5 percent and among secondary school age population is 85.1 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

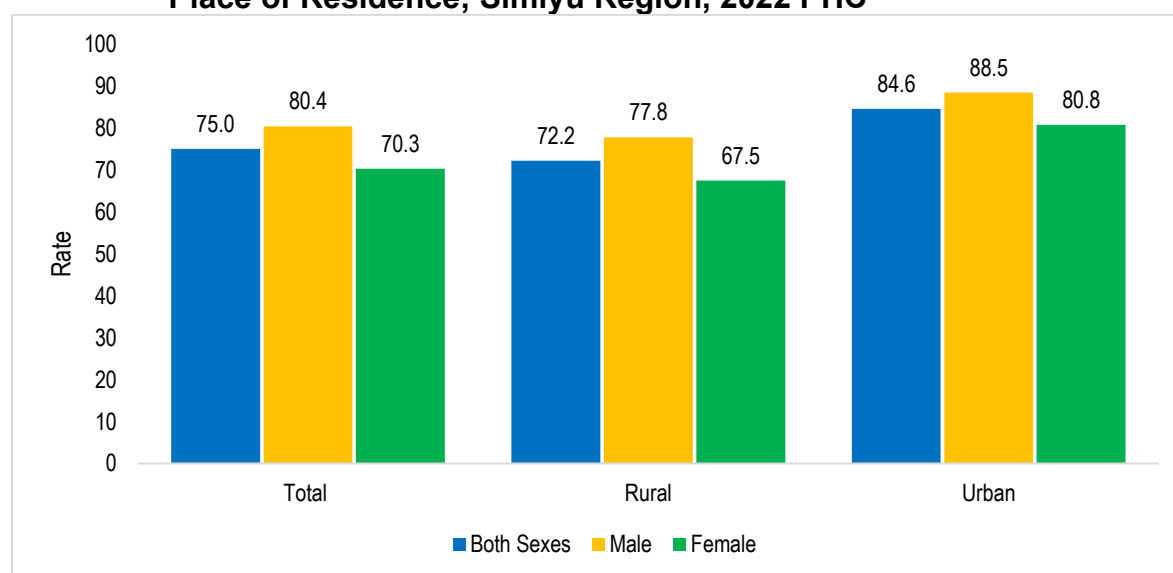
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	65.9	67.2	64.8	62.8	63.8	62.0	78.4	80.1	76.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	84.6	82.2	87.0	83.0	80.4	85.5	91.6	90.0	93.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	84.0	83.6	84.5	81.9	81.2	82.5	91.6	91.5	91.8
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	77.8	82.1	74.0	75.2	79.7	71.3	86.7	89.5	83.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	39.1	59.1	23.3	36.5	56.3	20.7	51.0	71.5	35.0
Population Aged 4 years and above	65.9	67.2	64.8	62.8	63.8	62.0	78.4	80.1	76.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	75.5	80.4	71.2	72.8	77.9	68.5	84.9	88.5	81.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	73.3	79.9	67.6	70.2	77.2	64.5	83.7	88.3	79.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	67.5	63.4	71.5	64.9	60.6	69.1	80.5	77.8	83.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	85.1	82.2	87.9	83.6	80.5	86.6	91.9	90.1	93.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

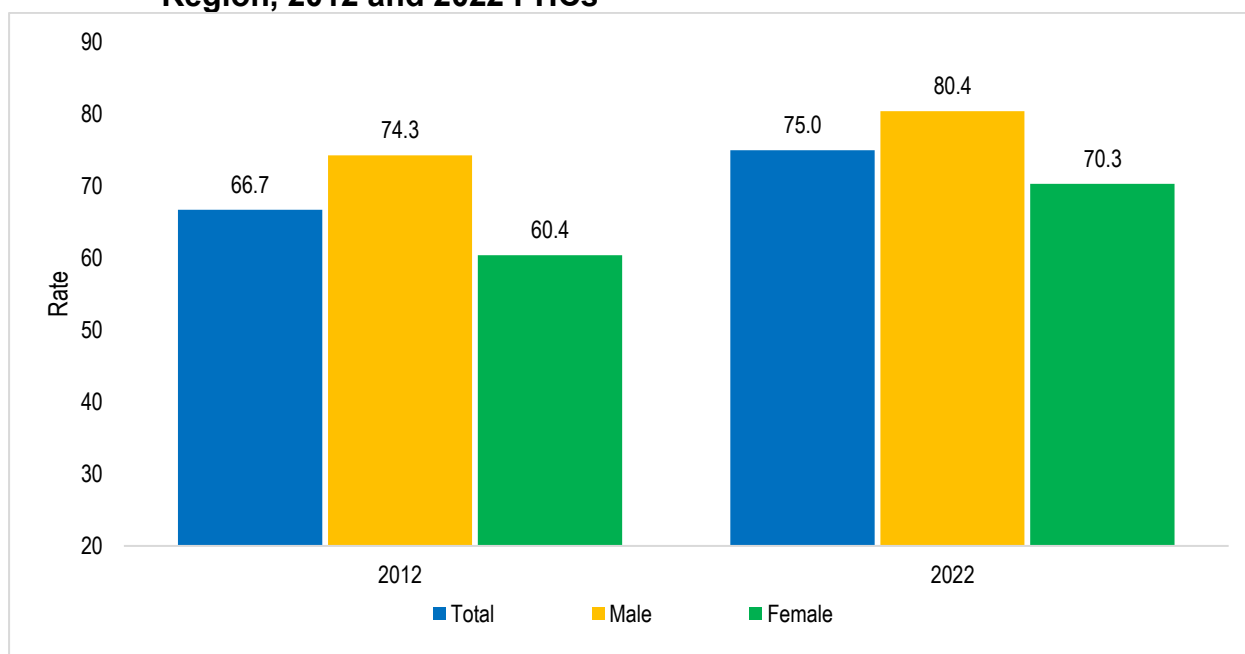
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region is 75.0 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (80.4%) than females (70.3%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (84.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (72.2%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



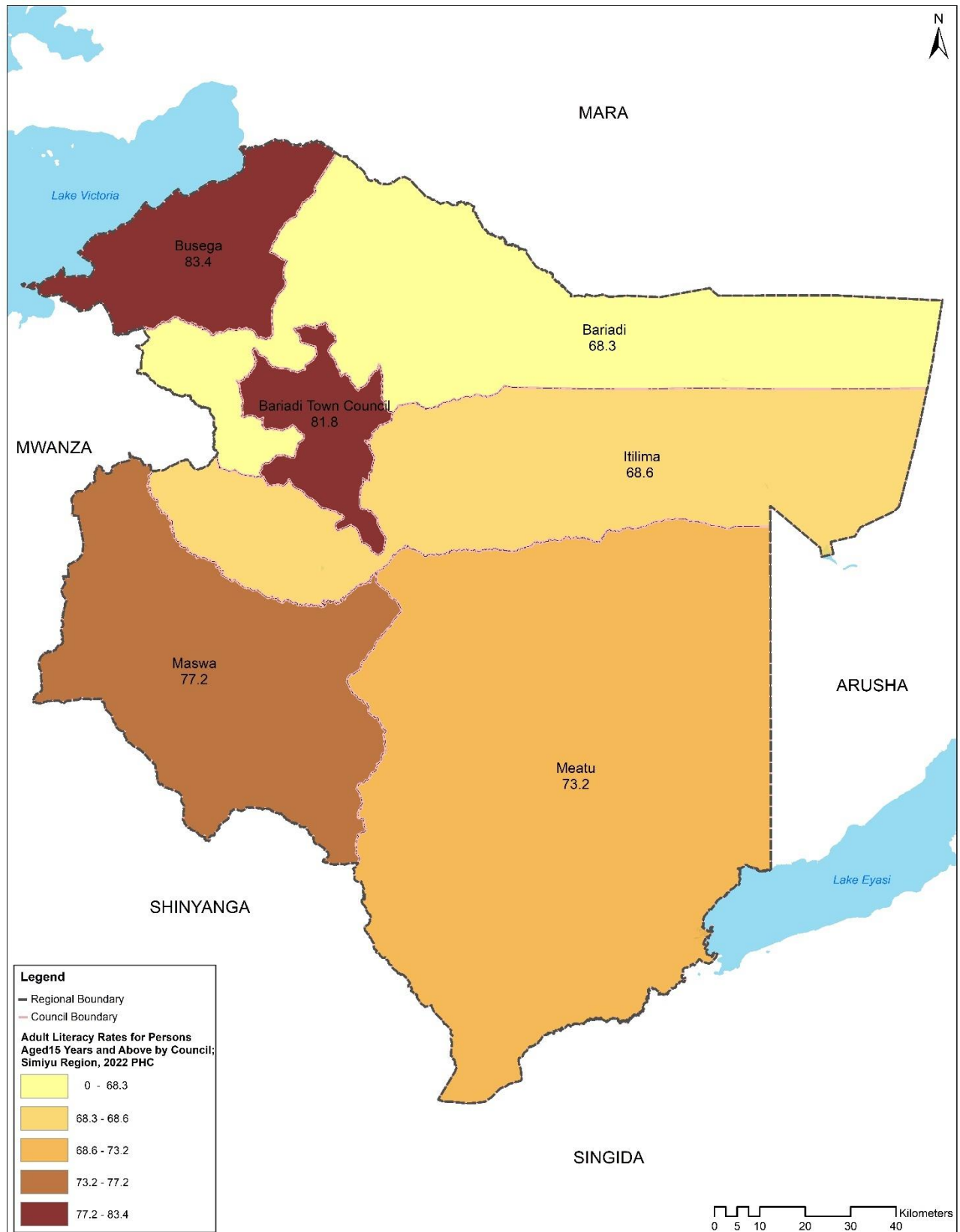
Literacy rates among adults increased from 66.7 percent in 2012 to 75.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (9.9 percentage point difference) than in males (6.1 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 68.3 percent in Bariadi District to 83.4 percent in Busega District. Other council with adult literacy rate above 80 percent is Bariadi Town (81.8%). Other councils besides Bariadi District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Itilima District (68.6%) and Meatu District (73.2%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 66.7 percent in 2012 to 75.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 8.3 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 12.3 percent in Bariadi Town (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	66.7	74.3	60.4	75.0	80.4	70.3	8.3	6.1	9.9
Rural	65.1	72.8	58.7	72.2	77.8	67.5	7.1	5.0	8.8
Urban	85.5	91.3	80.5	84.6	88.5	80.8	-0.9	-2.8	0.3
Council									
Bariadi District	59.3	66.9	53.0	68.3	74.5	63.2	9.0	7.6	10.2
Bariadi Town	69.5	76.8	63.5	81.8	86.2	76.9	12.3	9.4	13.4
Itilima District	60.4	69.1	53.6	68.6	75.4	63.4	8.2	6.3	9.8
Meatu District	65.5	72.6	59.6	73.2	77.9	69.3	7.7	5.3	9.7
Maswa District	71.5	78.5	65.3	77.2	81.7	73.2	5.7	3.2	7.9
Busega District	76.6	83.4	70.7	83.4	87.8	79.6	6.8	4.4	8.9

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Simiyu Region, literacy rate is the highest in Kiswahili only (59.9.%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (13.8%) and is lowest for other languages (0.4%). In addition, results show that from age 15 years and above, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	59.9	0.9	13.8	0.4	75.0	25.0	1,043,451	
15 – 19	62.6	0.7	21.8	0.3	85.4	14.6	225,471	
20 – 24	60.8	1.1	20.2	0.3	82.4	17.6	177,722	
25 – 29	66.1	0.9	14.6	0.3	82.0	18.0	132,078	
30 – 34	63.4	0.8	15.2	0.3	79.7	20.3	108,499	
35 – 39	62.9	0.8	9.4	0.4	73.5	26.5	81,218	
40 – 44	65.6	0.8	6.7	0.4	73.5	26.5	67,021	
45 – 49	62.3	0.8	5.6	0.4	69.1	30.9	62,119	
50 – 54	60.3	0.8	4.5	0.4	66.1	33.9	53,545	
55 – 59	57.7	0.8	5.1	0.6	64.1	35.9	34,592	
60 – 64	42.6	0.8	4.3	0.7	48.5	51.5	33,865	
65 – 69	37.4	0.9	4.6	0.7	43.6	56.4	18,033	
70 – 74	31.5	0.7	3.5	1.0	36.7	63.3	19,915	
75 – 79	27.5	0.7	2.8	1.0	32.0	68.0	10,833	
80+	20.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	24.3	75.7	18,540	

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

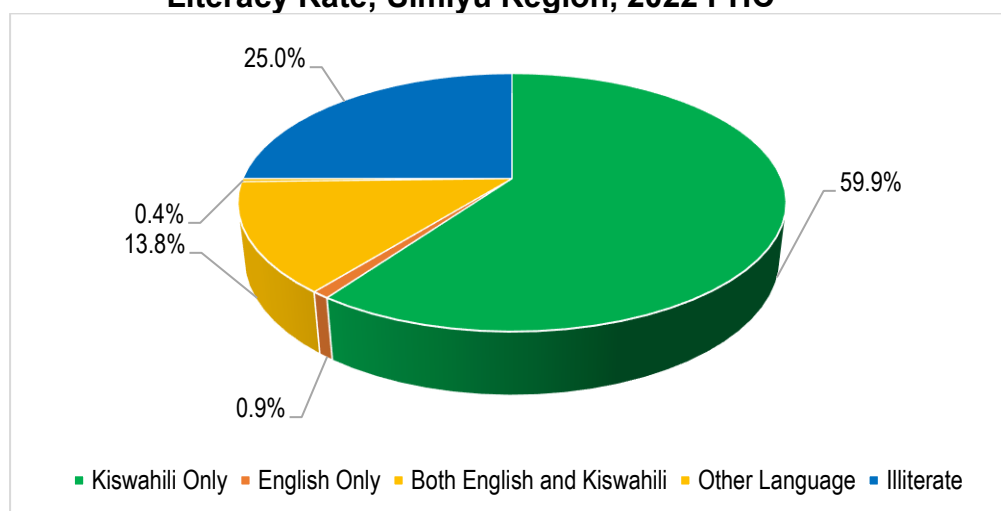


Table 8.7 and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (61.1%) than in urban areas (55.8%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban

(27.7%) than in rural areas (9.8%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (57.7 %) than males (53.9 %).

Table 8.7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Simiyu 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	59.9	0.9	13.8	0.4	75.0	25.0	1,043,451
Male	62.2	0.8	17.0	0.4	80.4	19.6	486,588
Female	57.9	0.9	11.0	0.4	70.3	29.7	556,863
Rural	61.1	0.9	9.8	0.4	72.2	27.8	809,059
Male	64.8	0.9	11.8	0.4	77.8	22.2	369,647
Female	58.0	0.9	8.1	0.5	67.5	32.5	439,412
Urban	55.8	0.8	27.7	0.3	84.6	15.4	234,392
Male	53.9	0.8	33.4	0.4	88.5	11.5	116,941
Female	57.7	0.8	22.0	0.2	80.8	19.2	117,451

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

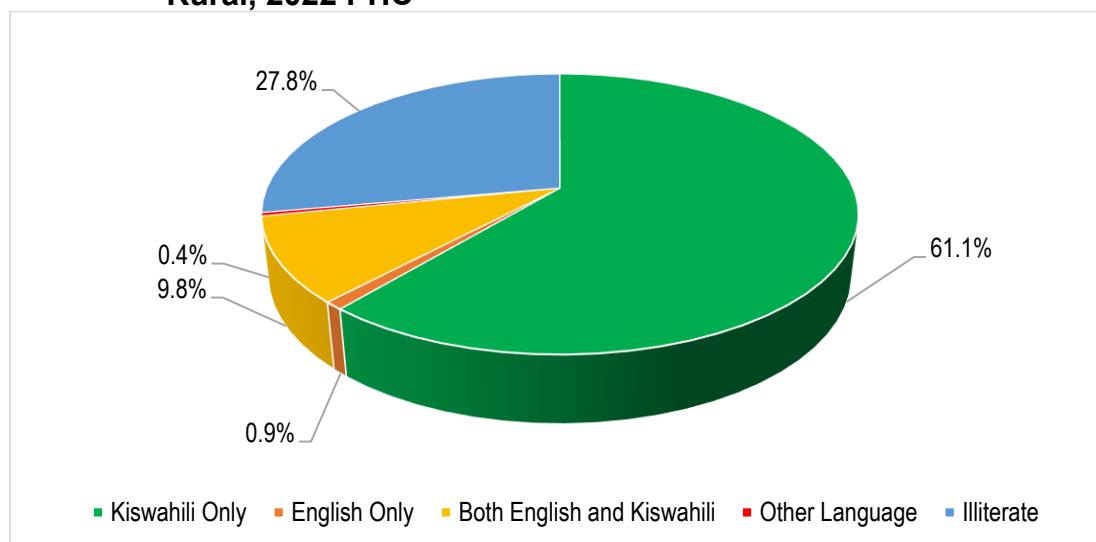


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Simiyu Urban, 2022 PHC

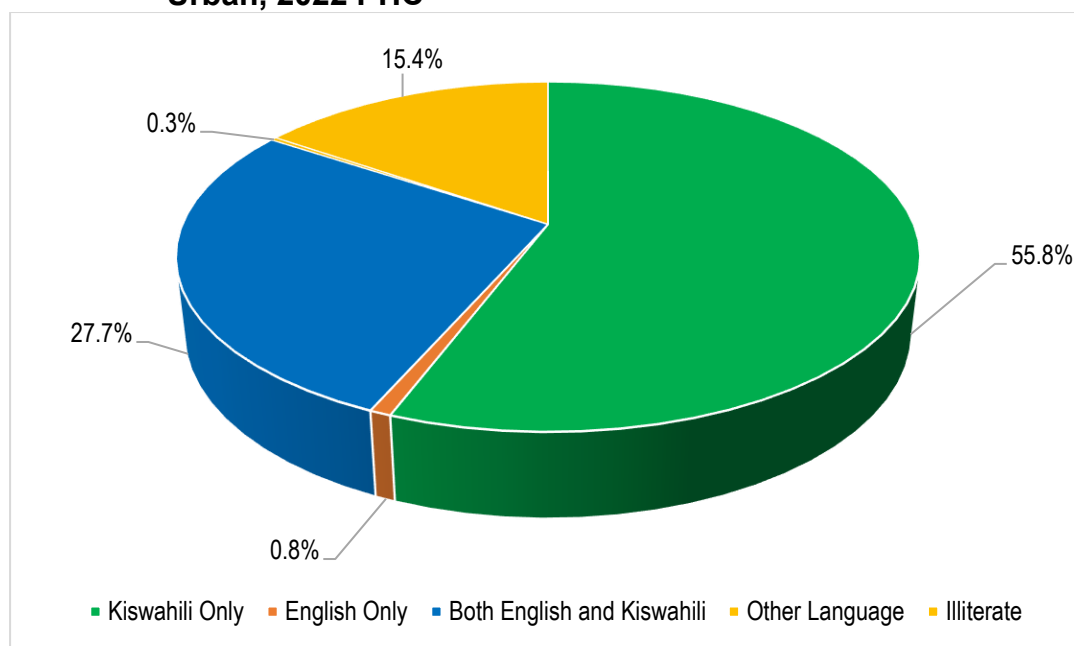


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Simiyu Region differ across councils with Bariadi District having the highest illiteracy rate (31.7%), followed by Itilima District (31.4%). The council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Busega District (16.6%), followed by Bariadi Town (18.2%).

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	59.9	0.9	13.8	0.4	75.0	25.0	1,043,451
Rural	61.1	0.9	9.8	0.4	72.2	27.8	809,059
Urban	55.8	0.8	27.7	0.3	84.6	15.4	234,392
Council							
Bariadi District	57.4	0.9	9.3	0.6	68.3	31.7	174,480
Bariadi Town	53.1	0.8	27.5	0.3	81.8	18.2	145,145
Itilima District	59.0	0.8	8.5	0.3	68.6	31.4	190,108
Meatu District	62.4	0.9	9.2	0.7	73.2	26.8	171,749
Maswa District	62.1	0.9	14.0	0.2	77.2	22.8	215,623
Busega District	64.7	0.8	17.6	0.2	83.4	16.6	146,346

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.

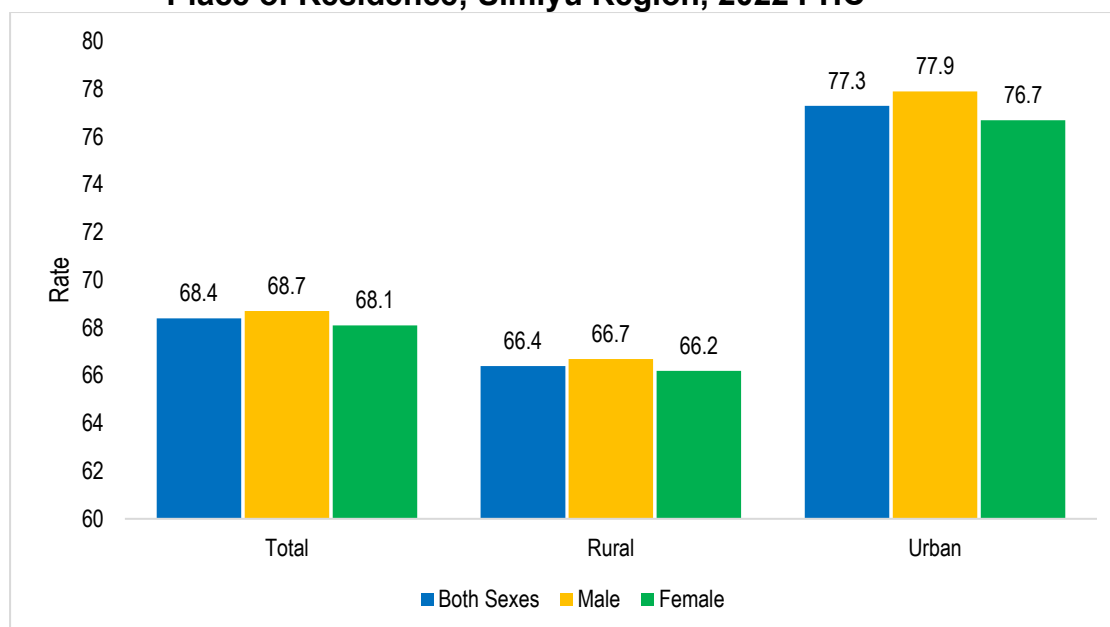
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,689,492 persons aged 5 years and above in Simiyu Region, 1,155,724 persons (68.4%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (68.7%) than females (68.1%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (37.1%) for young population (5-9 years) and older population (80 years and above) which is 33.2 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (77.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (66.4%). 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 Rates of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	68.4	68.7	68.1	66.4	66.7	66.2	77.3	77.9	76.7
5-9	37.1	33.9	40.3	34.6	31.4	37.7	50.6	47.6	53.5
10-14	77.2	73.8	80.5	75.7	72.2	79.4	84.3	82.2	86.4
15 – 19	83.6	82.3	84.8	82.4	81.1	83.7	88.5	87.5	89.3
20 – 24	81.3	81.7	81.0	80.0	80.5	79.6	86.8	86.8	86.8
25 – 29	82.4	84.4	80.9	81.0	83.2	79.3	87.6	88.8	86.7
30 – 34	81.5	85.4	78.3	80.1	84.2	76.7	86.5	89.3	84.2
35 – 39	78.1	82.9	74.4	76.6	81.7	72.7	83.8	87.0	81.1
40 – 44	78.2	83.0	74.4	76.6	81.8	72.6	84.1	87.8	81.1
45 – 49	75.7	82.0	70.8	74.1	80.8	69.0	82.2	86.4	78.7
50 – 54	73.3	80.7	67.3	71.6	79.3	65.4	80.7	86.8	75.6
55 – 59	71.5	81.7	61.8	69.9	80.7	59.6	78.7	86.4	71.4
60 – 64	60.1	74.3	47.9	58.3	72.7	45.9	67.9	81.2	56.7
65 – 69	55.9	70.1	44.0	53.9	68.2	42.0	65.2	78.9	53.5
70 – 74	49.9	65.4	37.5	48.4	63.9	35.7	56.7	72.9	45.3
75–79	43.9	61.4	31.3	42.4	59.6	29.9	51.1	70.3	37.8
80+	33.2	49.2	23.2	31.9	47.8	21.6	40.3	57.4	30.9

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



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 82.3 percent. The rate is slightly higher (83.0%) for males than females (81.6%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (84.4%) for females than males (80.7%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (85.3%) in urban than in rural areas (78.2%). 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 Simiyu Region is 83.1 percent and 64.3 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (85.3%) for females than for males (80.8%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	82.6	80.7	84.4	81.5	79.4	83.4	87.9	86.5	89.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	82.6	82.0	83.1	81.4	80.9	81.9	87.7	87.2	88.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	82.3	83.0	81.6	81.0	81.8	80.3	87.3	87.8	86.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	64.3	60.8	67.9	62.3	58.6	66.0	74.8	72.4	77.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	83.1	80.8	85.3	81.9	79.6	84.2	88.4	86.7	90.0
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	79.6	82.5	77.2	78.2	81.2	75.7	85.3	87.4	83.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	50.6	66.3	38.4	48.9	64.6	36.5	58.8	74.7	46.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	77.6	81.0	74.7	76.1	79.6	73.1	83.6	86.4	81.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	76.3	81.0	72.5	74.7	79.7	70.7	82.6	86.4	79.5

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region is 77.3 percent and is higher (83.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.9%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 70.8 percent in Bariadi District to 84.6 percent in Busega District (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	996,485	452,587	543,898	770,775	367,376	403,399	77.3	81.2	74.2
Rural	800,064	363,542	436,522	606,921	290,332	316,589	75.9	79.9	72.5
Urban	196,421	89,045	107,376	163,854	77,044	86,810	83.4	86.5	80.8
Council									
Bariadi District	170,609	75,858	94,751	120,747	57,002	63,745	70.8	75.1	67.3
Bariadi Town	110,575	50,429	60,146	88,334	42,075	46,259	79.9	83.4	76.9
Itilima District	188,543	81,846	106,697	142,256	65,344	76,912	75.5	79.8	72.1
Meatu District	169,573	76,854	92,719	127,433	60,738	66,695	75.1	79.0	71.9
Maswa District	213,672	101,148	112,524	170,543	84,183	86,360	79.8	83.2	76.7
Busega District	143,513	66,452	77,061	121,462	58,034	63,428	84.6	87.3	82.3

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



8.4 Education

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

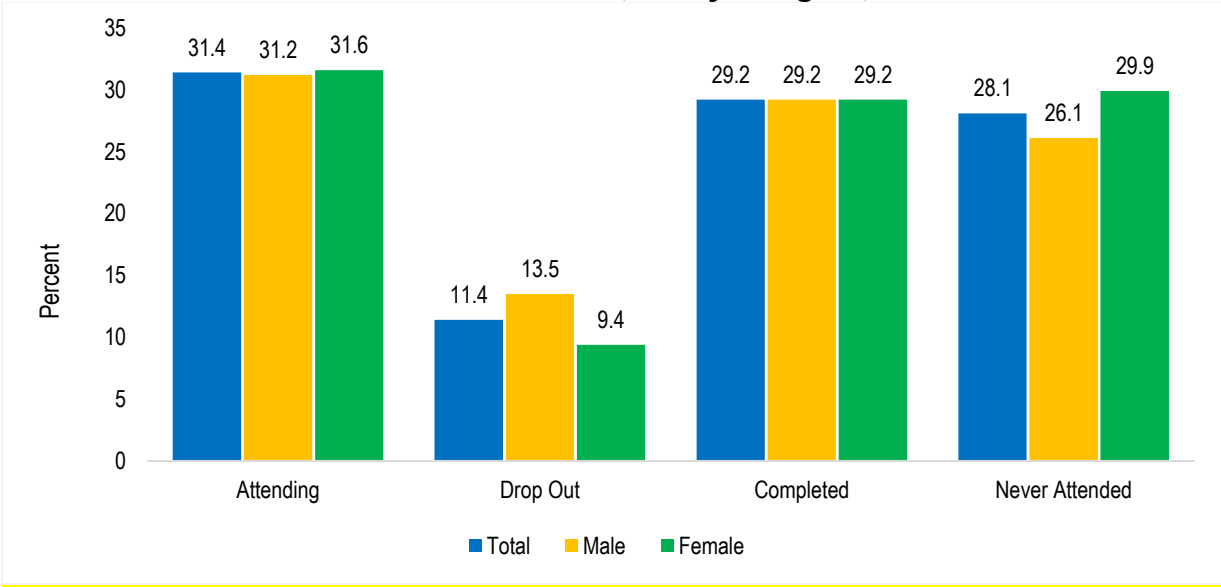
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 1,822,306 persons aged four years and above in Simiyu Region, 29.2 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 31.4 percent are attending school, 11.4 percent have dropped out and 28.1 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (29.9%) compared with that of males (26.1%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (13.5%) among males than among females (9.4%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About seventy six percent (76.0%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 17.9 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school

age population (age 14-17 years), 56.6 percent are attending, 10.0 percent had never been to school, while 14.4 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (19.0%) than among the primary school age population (5.5%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Simiyu 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	1,822,306	31.4	11.4	29.2	28.1	875,595	31.2	13.5	29.2	26.1	946,711	31.6	9.4	29.2	29.9
4	81,830	7.8	0.2	0.1	91.9	40,665	6.8	0.2	0.1	92.8	41,165	8.7	0.2	0.1	91.1
5	79,678	20.5	0.2	0.1	79.2	40,263	18.0	0.2	0.1	81.7	39,415	23.0	0.3	0.1	76.6
6	77,108	41.7	0.4	0.2	57.7	38,557	37.0	0.5	0.2	62.4	38,551	46.5	0.4	0.1	53.0
4-6	238,616	23.0	0.3	0.1	76.6	119,485	20.3	0.3	0.1	79.2	119,131	25.7	0.3	0.1	74.0
7	76,347	62.8	0.8	0.2	36.2	38,226	57.3	1.0	0.2	41.5	38,121	68.3	0.6	0.2	31.0
8	73,334	75.0	1.5	0.2	23.3	36,264	70.6	1.7	0.3	27.4	37,070	79.3	1.2	0.2	19.3
9	69,759	80.8	2.8	0.3	16.1	33,775	77.7	3.2	0.3	18.8	35,984	83.8	2.4	0.3	13.5
10	69,054	81.2	4.9	0.4	13.5	35,240	77.4	6.2	0.4	16.0	33,814	85.1	3.6	0.4	10.9
11	57,056	81.9	7.3	0.5	10.3	28,912	78.6	9.0	0.5	11.9	28,144	85.4	5.5	0.4	8.7
12	73,326	77.4	10.3	1.0	11.2	36,918	73.1	12.9	1.1	12.9	36,408	81.8	7.7	1.0	9.5
13	56,255	75.0	13.1	2.0	9.9	28,015	70.5	16.4	1.8	11.3	28,240	79.4	9.9	2.1	8.6
7-13	475,131	76.0	5.5	0.6	17.9	237,350	71.8	6.8	0.6	20.7	237,781	80.2	4.2	0.6	15.1
14	65,108	67.3	16.3	5.6	10.8	32,172	62.3	20.4	4.7	12.5	32,936	72.1	12.3	6.4	9.1
15	46,818	61.6	18.2	10.8	9.4	23,190	57.9	22.6	8.7	10.8	23,628	65.2	13.8	12.9	8.1
16	47,035	51.8	20.4	18.4	9.4	23,181	50.0	25.1	14.8	10.1	23,854	53.6	15.8	21.8	8.8
17	46,203	41.4	22.1	26.3	10.1	22,680	42.3	25.8	21.0	10.8	23,523	40.6	18.6	31.3	9.5
14 - 17	205,164	56.6	19.0	14.4	10.0	101,223	54.0	23.2	11.6	11.2	103,941	59.2	14.9	17.1	8.9
18	45,907	28.1	23.6	35.9	12.4	21,448	31.9	27.7	28.3	12.1	24,459	24.9	20.0	42.5	12.7
19	39,508	19.8	24.4	43.7	12.1	18,592	24.6	28.0	36.1	11.3	20,916	15.4	21.2	50.5	12.9
18 - 19	85,415	24.3	23.9	39.5	12.3	40,040	28.5	27.8	31.9	11.7	45,375	20.5	20.5	46.2	12.8
20	48,386	12.1	23.0	49.7	15.1	22,539	16.3	26.7	44.2	12.8	25,847	8.5	19.8	54.5	17.2
21	30,490	9.2	22.5	55.7	12.6	15,203	12.7	26.1	50.0	11.2	15,287	5.7	19.0	61.4	13.9
22	42,289	6.1	22.2	56.7	14.9	19,723	9.2	27.2	50.7	12.9	22,566	3.4	17.9	62.0	16.7
23	29,459	4.5	21.6	60.8	13.1	14,055	6.7	26.3	55.2	11.8	15,404	2.6	17.3	65.8	14.3
24	27,098	3.2	19.1	63.1	14.6	12,504	4.6	24.2	58.4	12.8	14,594	2.0	14.8	67.2	16.1
20 - 24	177,722	7.6	21.9	56.3	14.2	84,024	10.6	26.3	50.7	12.4	93,698	4.8	18.0	61.2	15.9
25+	640,258	0.9	12.8	57.0	29.3	293,473	1.2	15.3	63.6	20.0	346,785	0.6	10.7	51.5	37.2

In Simiyu Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (30.5%) than in urban areas (18.5%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.8%) than in urban areas (9.6%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (38.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (26.9%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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

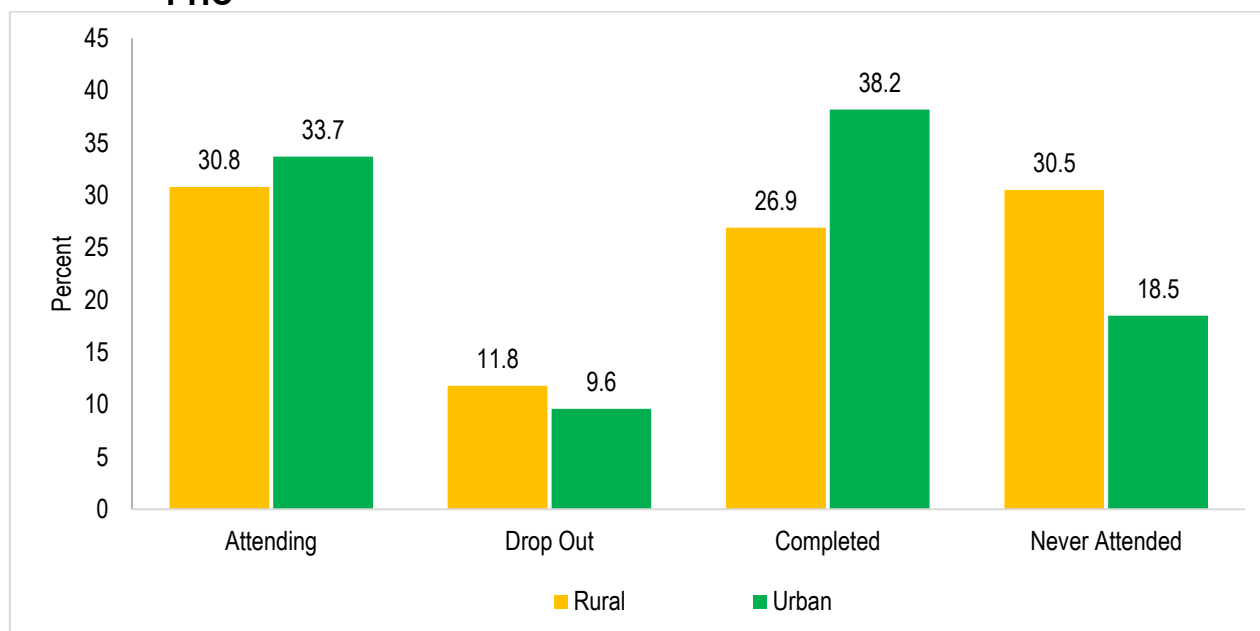


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Simiyu Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,459,008	30.8	11.8	26.9	30.5	695,345	30.7	14.2	26.5	28.6	763,663	30.9	9.6	27.4	32.1
4	68,201	5.9	0.2	0.1	93.9	33,955	5.1	0.2	0.1	94.6	34,246	6.6	0.2	0.1	93.1
5	66,712	16.9	0.3	0.1	82.7	33,798	14.5	0.2	0.1	85.1	32,914	19.4	0.3	0.1	80.3
6	64,935	37.5	0.4	0.2	62.0	32,548	32.7	0.5	0.2	66.6	32,387	42.2	0.4	0.1	57.3
4-6	199,848	19.8	0.3	0.1	79.8	100,301	17.2	0.3	0.1	82.3	99,547	22.4	0.3	0.1	77.2
7	63,806	59.3	0.8	0.1	39.8	31,947	53.5	1.0	0.2	45.4	31,859	65.1	0.6	0.1	34.1
8	61,283	72.5	1.5	0.2	25.8	30,468	67.9	1.8	0.2	30.1	30,815	77.0	1.3	0.2	21.5
9	58,263	79.1	3.0	0.3	17.6	28,282	75.5	3.4	0.3	20.8	29,981	82.5	2.6	0.3	14.6
10	57,639	79.4	5.3	0.4	14.8	29,496	75.4	6.6	0.4	17.6	28,143	83.7	4.0	0.4	11.9
11	47,591	80.5	7.8	0.5	11.3	24,222	76.9	9.7	0.5	13.0	23,369	84.2	5.8	0.4	9.6
12	61,040	75.7	11.0	1.0	12.3	30,821	71.0	13.8	1.0	14.2	30,219	80.5	8.1	1.0	10.4
13	46,533	73.4	13.9	1.9	10.8	23,286	68.7	17.3	1.8	12.2	23,247	78.1	10.5	2.1	9.4
7-13	396,155	73.9	5.8	0.6	19.7	198,522	69.4	7.3	0.6	22.7	197,633	78.4	4.4	0.6	16.6
14	53,946	65.4	17.4	5.4	11.7	26,875	60.3	21.6	4.6	13.5	27,071	70.5	13.3	6.3	10.0
15	38,174	59.2	19.6	10.8	10.4	19,068	55.4	24.2	8.5	11.9	19,106	63.0	15.0	13.0	9.0
16	38,278	49.0	22.0	18.7	10.3	19,074	47.1	27.0	15.1	10.9	19,204	51.0	17.0	22.2	9.8
17	37,190	38.1	23.8	27.1	11.1	18,308	38.6	28.2	21.5	11.8	18,882	37.6	19.5	32.4	10.4
14 - 17	167,588	54.2	20.4	14.5	11.0	83,325	51.4	24.9	11.6	12.2	84,263	57.0	15.9	17.3	9.8
18	36,579	25.5	25.1	35.8	13.6	16,960	28.9	29.8	28.2	13.1	19,619	22.6	21.1	42.3	14.0
19	30,770	17.7	26.0	42.7	13.6	14,434	22.2	30.6	34.6	12.6	16,336	13.6	22.0	49.9	14.5
18 - 19	67,349	21.9	25.5	39.0	13.6	31,394	25.8	30.2	31.2	12.8	35,955	18.5	21.5	45.8	14.2
20	35,672	9.8	25.5	47.1	17.6	15,944	14.3	30.5	40.2	14.9	19,728	6.2	21.5	52.7	19.7
21	22,092	6.9	25.2	52.9	15.0	10,441	10.1	30.9	45.0	14.0	11,651	4.0	20.1	60.0	15.8
22	31,498	4.7	23.7	54.5	17.2	14,123	7.2	30.5	47.3	15.0	17,375	2.6	18.1	60.3	19.0
23	22,420	3.6	22.1	59.5	14.8	10,469	5.4	27.9	53.4	13.4	11,951	2.0	17.1	64.9	16.0
24	20,785	2.6	20.0	61.2	16.2	9,383	3.7	26.0	56.1	14.2	11,402	1.6	15.1	65.4	17.9
20 - 24	132,467	5.9	23.6	54.1	16.4	60,360	8.7	29.4	47.5	14.4	72,107	3.6	18.7	59.7	18.0
25+	495,601	0.8	13.3	54.1	31.8	221,443	1.0	16.2	60.8	22.0	274,158	0.6	10.9	48.7	39.8

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Simiyu 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	363,298	33.7	9.6	38.2	18.5	180,250	33.1	10.8	39.7	16.5	183,048	34.2	8.4	36.8	20.6
4	13,629	17.3	0.1	0.1	82.4	6,710	15.8	0.1	0.1	84.0	6,919	18.8	0.1	0.1	80.9
5	12,966	38.9	0.1	0.1	60.9	6,465	36.2	0.2	0.1	63.6	6,501	41.6	0.1	0.2	58.1
6	12,173	64.4	0.4	0.2	35.0	6,009	59.9	0.4	0.1	39.5	6,164	68.9	0.4	0.2	30.6
4-6	38,768	39.3	0.2	0.1	60.3	19,184	36.5	0.2	0.1	63.2	19,584	42.1	0.2	0.2	57.5
7	12,541	80.6	0.7	0.3	18.4	6,279	76.9	0.9	0.3	22.0	6,262	84.4	0.5	0.4	14.8
8	12,051	88.0	1.1	0.3	10.5	5,796	85.2	1.4	0.4	13.0	6,255	90.6	0.9	0.3	8.2
9	11,496	89.8	1.8	0.3	8.1	5,493	88.8	2.2	0.3	8.6	6,003	90.7	1.4	0.2	7.7
10	11,415	90.1	2.7	0.6	6.6	5,744	88.0	3.8	0.5	7.7	5,671	92.2	1.6	0.6	5.6
11	9,465	89.4	4.6	0.5	5.4	4,690	87.3	5.7	0.6	6.4	4,775	91.5	3.6	0.4	4.5
12	12,286	86.1	7.0	1.1	5.8	6,097	84.0	8.3	1.2	6.6	6,189	88.1	5.8	1.0	5.1
13	9,722	82.5	9.5	2.1	5.8	4,729	79.2	12.2	1.8	6.9	4,993	85.7	7.1	2.5	4.7
7-13	78,976	86.6	3.8	0.7	8.9	38,828	84.1	4.7	0.7	10.5	40,148	89.0	2.9	0.7	7.4
14	11,162	76.3	11.2	6.3	6.2	5,297	72.3	14.6	5.5	7.6	5,865	79.8	8.2	7.0	5.0
15	8,644	71.9	12.0	10.9	5.1	4,122	69.4	15.4	9.5	5.7	4,522	74.2	9.0	12.3	4.5
16	8,757	63.8	13.6	17.0	5.6	4,107	63.4	16.7	13.6	6.3	4,650	64.2	10.9	20.0	4.9
17	9,013	55.3	15.4	23.1	6.2	4,372	58.0	16.1	19.1	6.8	4,641	52.9	14.8	26.8	5.6
14 - 17	37,576	67.3	13.0	13.9	5.8	17,898	66.1	15.6	11.6	6.7	19,678	68.5	10.5	15.9	5.0
18	9,328	38.5	17.5	36.3	7.8	4,488	43.2	19.7	28.7	8.4	4,840	34.1	15.4	43.3	7.3
19	8,738	27.1	18.6	47.2	7.1	4,158	32.9	18.8	41.4	6.9	4,580	21.9	18.4	52.5	7.2
18 - 19	18,066	33.0	18.0	41.6	7.4	8,646	38.2	19.3	34.8	7.7	9,420	28.2	16.8	47.8	7.3
20	12,714	18.6	16.1	57.0	8.3	6,595	21.1	17.5	53.9	7.5	6,119	16.0	14.5	60.4	9.1
21	8,398	15.2	15.5	63.0	6.3	4,762	18.4	15.5	61.0	5.1	3,636	11.1	15.5	65.6	7.9
22	10,791	10.5	18.1	63.3	8.2	5,600	14.4	18.8	59.3	7.5	5,191	6.1	17.3	67.6	9.0
23	7,039	7.6	19.8	64.8	7.8	3,586	10.5	21.6	60.7	7.2	3,453	4.6	17.9	69.1	8.4
24	6,313	5.3	16.2	69.4	9.2	3,121	7.2	18.7	65.3	8.7	3,192	3.4	13.7	73.3	9.6
20 - 24	45,255	12.5	17.0	62.5	7.9	23,664	15.5	18.2	59.1	7.2	21,591	9.1	15.7	66.3	8.8
25+	144,657	1.2	11.1	67.1	20.6	72,030	1.6	12.2	72.4	13.8	72,627	0.8	9.9	62.0	27.3

The percentage of persons aged four years and above in Simiyu Region who had never attended school in Simiyu Region is higher in rural (30.5%) than in urban areas (18.5%). Across councils, Bariadi District and Meatu District has the highest percentage of persons who has never attended school (32.8% each) while Busega District has the lowest (18.8%). The percentage is higher for females than males in all councils (Figure 8.10).

Itilima District is the Council with the highest dropout rate (12.0%) while Bariadi Town has the lowest rate (9.8%). Results further show that, the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

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

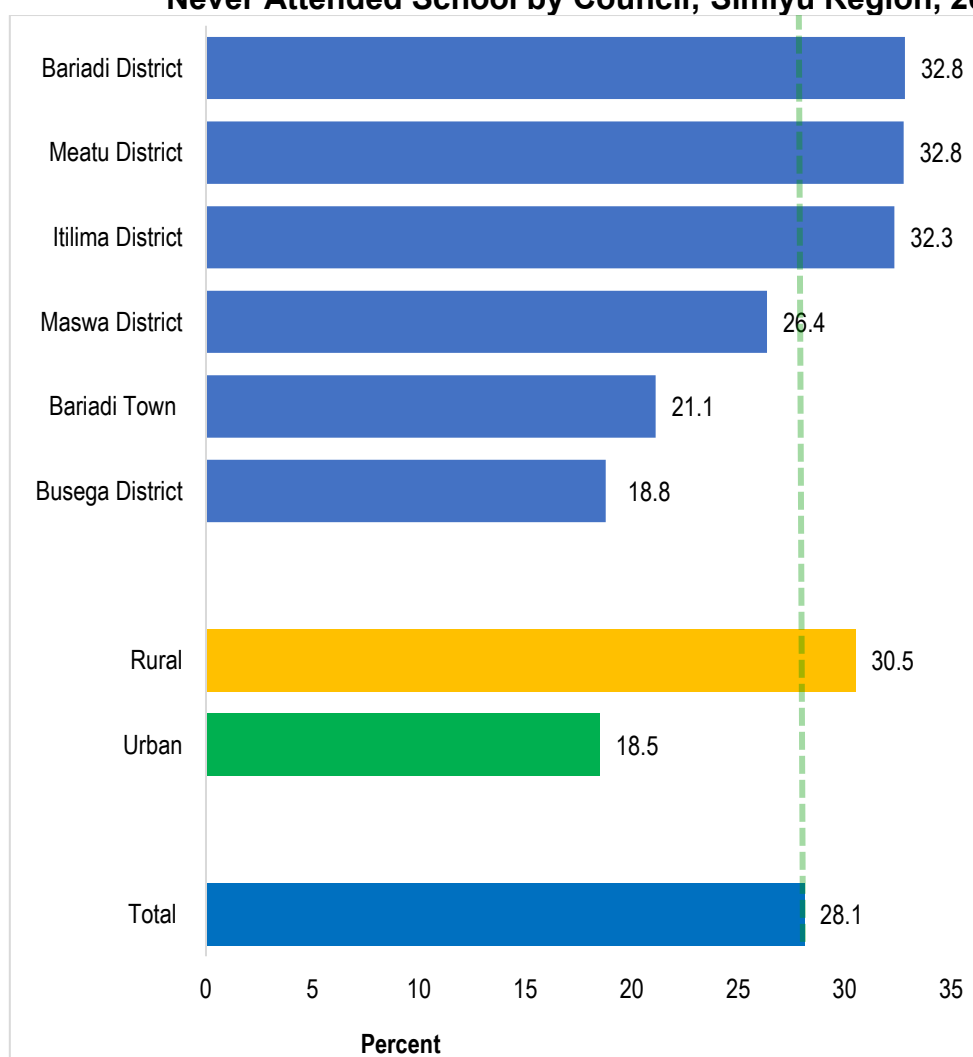


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,822,306	31.4	11.4	29.2	28.1	875,595	31.2	13.5	29.2	26.1	946,711	31.6	9.4	29.2	29.9
Rural	1,459,008	30.8	11.8	26.9	30.5	695,345	30.7	14.2	26.5	28.6	763,663	30.9	9.6	27.4	32.1
Urban	363,298	33.7	9.6	38.2	18.5	180,250	33.1	10.8	39.7	16.5	183,048	34.2	8.4	36.8	20.6
Council															
Bariadi District	322,581	32.0	11.9	23.3	32.8	152,134	32.0	14.3	22.9	30.8	170,447	31.9	9.8	23.7	34.6
Bariadi Town	226,777	32.1	9.8	37.0	21.1	116,813	30.4	11.5	39.3	18.8	109,964	33.9	8.0	34.5	23.6
Itilima District	353,199	31.4	12.0	24.3	32.3	164,405	31.8	14.5	23.6	30.1	188,794	31.1	9.7	24.9	34.3
Meatu District	307,816	26.1	10.8	30.4	32.8	146,244	25.6	12.8	30.1	31.6	161,572	26.5	8.9	30.7	33.8
Maswa District	367,027	30.8	11.6	31.3	26.4	178,154	30.3	13.8	30.9	25.0	188,873	31.2	9.5	31.7	27.6
Busega District	244,906	37.6	11.6	32.0	18.8	117,845	38.5	13.3	31.3	16.9	127,061	36.8	10.1	32.6	20.5

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Simiyu 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	1,459,008	30.8	11.8	26.9	30.5	695,345	30.7	14.2	26.5	28.6	763,663	30.9	9.6	27.4	32.1
Bariadi District	304,201	31.6	12.1	22.5	33.7	143,694	31.6	14.6	22.1	31.7	160,507	31.6	9.9	22.9	35.6
Bariadi Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ilitima District	351,764	31.4	12.0	24.2	32.4	163,707	31.8	14.5	23.5	30.2	188,057	31.0	9.7	24.8	34.4
Maswa District	331,754	30.2	11.9	29.9	27.9	161,448	29.6	14.3	29.5	26.6	170,306	30.8	9.7	30.4	29.2
Busega Town	182,564	37.8	12.2	29.9	20.1	89,193	38.2	14.4	29.3	18.2	93,371	37.5	10.2	30.4	21.9
Meatu District	288,725	25.6	10.8	29.6	34.0	137,303	25.0	13.0	29.1	32.9	151,422	26.1	8.9	29.9	35.1

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Simiyu 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	363,298	33.7	9.6	38.2	18.5	180,250	33.1	10.8	39.7	16.5	183,048	34.2	8.4	36.8	20.6
Bariadi District	18,380	37.4	8.0	36.7	17.9	8,440	39.0	8.7	37.0	15.4	9,940	36.1	7.5	36.4	20.1
Bariadi Town	226,777	32.1	9.8	37.0	21.1	116,813	30.4	11.5	39.3	18.8	109,964	33.9	8.0	34.5	23.6
Itilima District	1,435	41.4	7.0	42.1	9.5	698	42.3	7.7	42.7	7.3	737	40.6	6.4	41.5	11.5
Meatu District	19,091	33.0	9.7	43.3	13.9	8,941	33.7	9.7	44.3	12.2	10,150	32.4	9.7	42.5	15.5
Maswa District	35,273	36.1	8.5	43.9	11.5	16,706	37.3	8.8	44.4	9.6	18,567	35.1	8.2	43.4	13.3
Busega District	62,342	37.0	10.0	38.2	14.9	28,652	39.5	10.0	37.7	12.8	33,690	34.8	9.9	38.6	16.6

Among the 1,031,929 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Simiyu Region, 42.0 percent completed, 41.3 percent are still attending and 16.6 percent dropped out. Out of the 178,925 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 37.7 percent completed, 45.3 percent are still attending and 17.0 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 58.6 percent completed, 40.1 percent are still attending and 1.3 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at university level (1.4%) than males (1.3%). 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; Simiyu 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	45,813	89.5	8.4	2.1	21,499	86.5	10.7	2.8	24,314	92.1	6.4	1.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,031,929	41.3	16.6	42.0	498,580	40.4	19.9	39.7	533,349	42.2	13.6	44.2
Training After Primary	581	0.0	3.4	96.6	401	0.0	2.7	97.3	180	0.0	5.0	95.0
Pre-Form One	173	0.0	63.6	36.4	110	0.0	63.6	36.4	63	0.0	63.5	36.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	178,925	45.3	17.0	37.7	90,396	42.8	17.4	39.7	88,529	47.8	16.5	35.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16,292	53.2	2.9	43.9	11,725	49.1	2.6	48.3	4,567	63.8	3.7	32.5
Training After Secondary Education	4,255	0.0	2.2	97.8	2,623	0.0	2.1	97.9	1,632	0.0	2.4	97.6
University and Other Related	30,075	40.1	1.3	58.6	19,521	36.0	1.3	62.7	10,554	47.6	1.4	51.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	0.0	66.7	33.3	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	4	0.0	75.0	25.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Simiyu 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	34,008	88.0	9.8	2.2	15,843	84.2	12.6	3.2	18,165	91.3	7.4	1.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	837,677	41.3	17.4	41.2	404,728	40.3	20.9	38.8	432,949	42.3	14.2	43.5
Training After Primary	309	0.0	5.8	94.2	226	0.0	4.9	95.1	83	0.0	8.4	91.6
Pre-Form One	133	0.0	66.2	33.8	86	0.0	66.3	33.7	47	0.0	66.0	34.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	117,056	50.8	19.0	30.2	58,231	48.8	19.9	31.3	58,825	52.8	18.1	29.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,769	70.3	4.1	25.6	4,758	67.8	3.8	28.3	2,011	76.0	4.8	19.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,453	0.0	2.4	97.6	1,578	0.0	2.3	97.7	875	0.0	2.7	97.3
University and Other Related	14,833	52.0	1.2	46.8	9,654	46.6	1.4	52.0	5,179	62.1	0.8	37.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	11,805	93.9	4.4	1.7	,5656	93.0	5.2	1.8	6,149	94.6	3.7	1.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	194,252	41.3	13.3	45.5	93,852	40.7	15.7	43.6	100,400	41.8	11.0	47.2
Training After Primary	272	0.0	0.7	99.3	175	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	0.0	2.1	97.9
Pre-Form One	40	0.0	55.0	45.0	24	0.0	54.2	45.8	16	0.0	56.3	43.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	61,869	34.9	13.2	51.9	32,165	32.1	12.9	55.0	29,704	38.0	13.4	48.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,523	41.1	2.0	56.9	6,967	36.3	1.7	62.0	2,556	54.1	2.9	43.0
Training After Secondary Education	1,802	0.0	1.9	98.1	1,045	0.0	1.8	98.2	757	0.0	2.0	98.0
University and Other Related	15,242	28.5	1.5	70.0	9,867	25.7	1.3	73.0	5,375	33.7	1.9	64.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	0.0	66.7	33.3	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	4	0.0	75.0	25.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

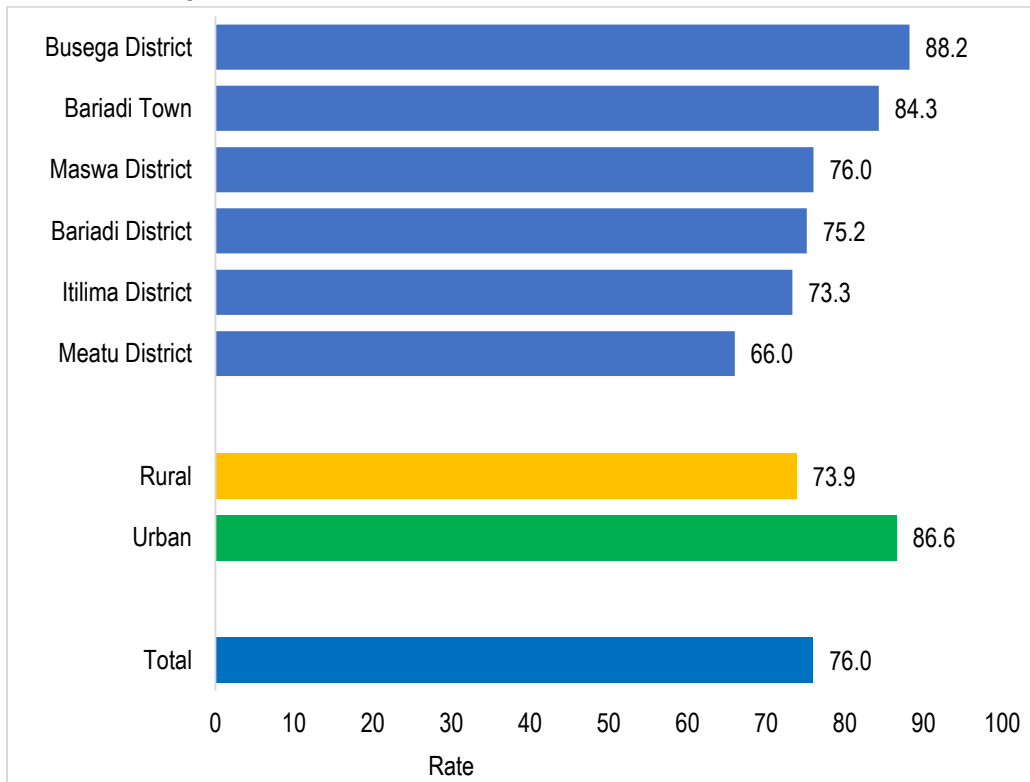
Results show that, for primary schools in Simiyu Region the NER is 76.0 percent; it is higher (86.6%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (73.9%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (80.2%) for females than for males (71.8%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76.0	71.8	80.2	73.9	69.4	78.4	86.6	84.1	89.0
Bariadi District	75.2	70.8	79.5	74.4	70.0	78.9	89.9	88.1	91.5
Bariadi Town	84.3	81.0	87.6	NA	NA	NA	84.3	81.0	87.6
Itilima District	73.3	69.0	77.6	73.3	68.9	77.6	96.5	95.5	97.5
Meatu District	66.0	61.1	70.9	64.9	59.9	70.0	88.1	86.4	89.6
Maswa District	76.0	71.6	80.5	74.7	70.0	79.4	92.9	91.8	94.0
Busega District	88.2	85.4	91.1	87.7	84.2	91.3	89.9	89.4	90.3

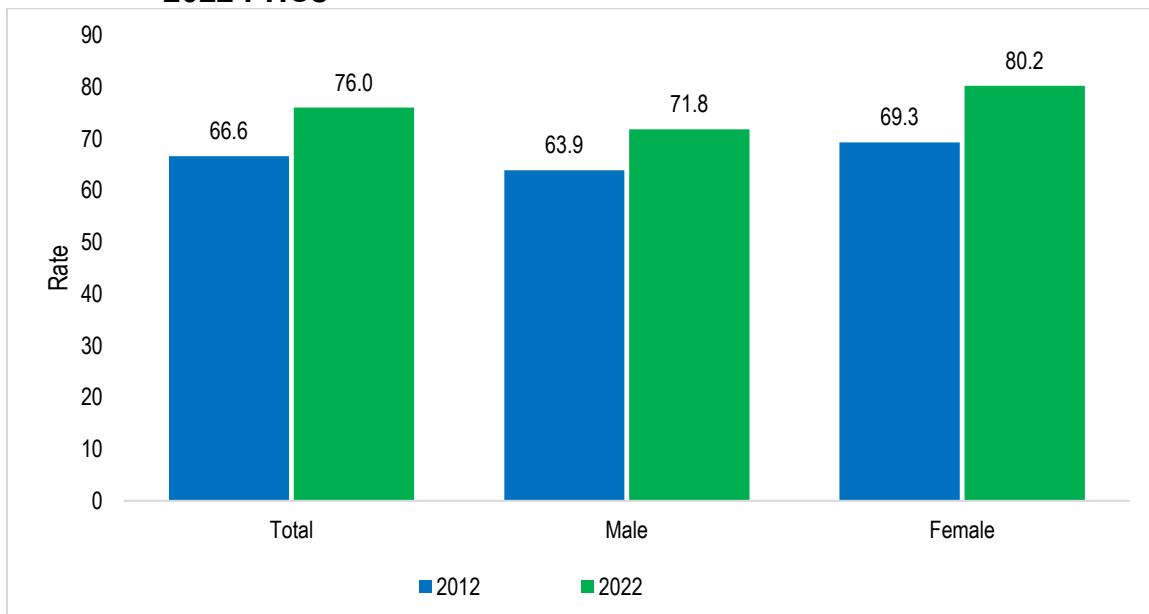
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 66.0 percent in Meatu District to 88.2 percent in Busega District. Two (2) Councils have NER above the regional average of 76.0 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



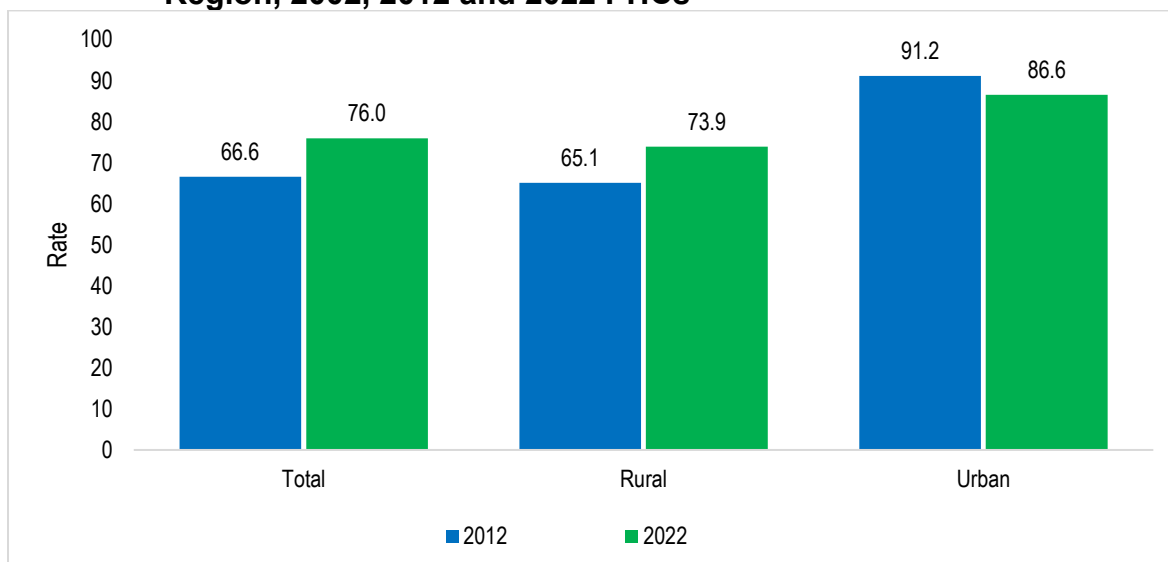
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2012 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 66.6 percent in 2012 to 76.0 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 69.3% to 80.2%) compared with males (from 63.9% to 71.8%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 65.1 percent in 2012 to 73.9 percent in 2022 and the urban NER decreased from 91.2 percent in 2012 to 86.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

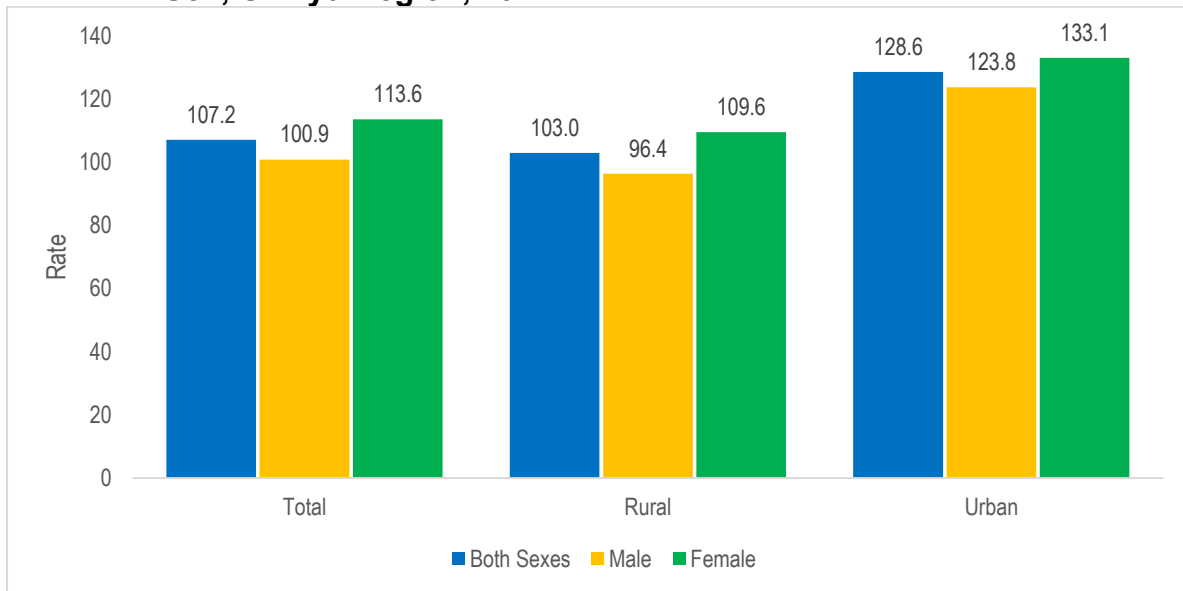
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

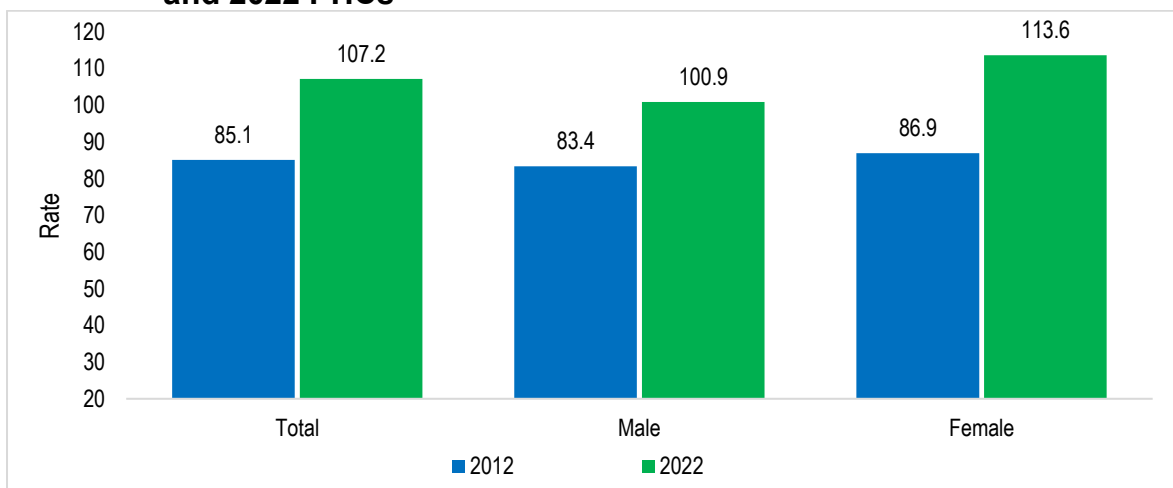
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Simiyu Region is 107.2 percent. GER is higher (128.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (103.0%) and is higher (113.6%) for females than males (100.9%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER in Simiyu Region increased from 85.1 percent in the 2012 to 107.2 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 86.9 % to 113.6%) compared with males (from 83.4% to 100.9%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Simiyu 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 (82.0%) of the population aged four years and above in Simiyu Region attained primary school education and 13.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (84.4%) compared with males (79.6%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 2.4 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Simiyu Region	738,732	373,501	365,231	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,819	2,900	1,919	0.7	0.8	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	605,412	297,331	308,081	82.0	79.6	84.4
Training After Primary	581	401	180	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pre-Form One	173	110	63	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	97,851	51,679	46,172	13.2	13.8	12.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,623	5,969	1,654	1.0	1.6	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	4,255	2,623	1,632	0.6	0.7	0.4
University and Other Related	18,012	12,486	5,526	2.4	3.3	1.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	565,054	282,565	282,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,094	2,506	1,588	0.7	0.9	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	491,336	241,651	249,685	87.0	85.5	88.4
Training After Primary	309	226	83	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pre-Form One	133	86	47	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	57,598	29,832	27,766	10.2	10.6	9.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,013	1,531	482	0.4	0.5	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,453	1,578	875	0.4	0.6	0.3
University and Other Related	7,118	5,155	1,963	1.3	1.8	0.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	173,678	90,936	82,742	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	725	394	331	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	114,076	55,680	58,396	65.7	61.2	70.6
Training After Primary	272	175	97	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	40	24	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	40,253	21,847	18,406	23.2	24.0	22.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,610	4,438	1,172	3.2	4.9	1.4
Training After Secondary Education	1,802	1,045	757	1.0	1.1	0.9
University and Other Related	10,894	7,331	3,563	6.3	8.1	4.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Simiyu Region is 3.8 percent; the rate is higher for females (4.0 %) than for males (3.6%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Simiyu Region is 80.2 percent; it is higher in urban areas (81.9%) than in rural areas (79.7%).
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (78.2%) of the total employment.
- Majority (65.8%) of employed persons are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (79.5%).
- There are 156,185 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (84,506 persons) than males (71,679 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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 996,485 persons aged 15 years and above, 768,468 persons are in employment, 30,282 persons are unemployed and 197,735 persons are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 619,050 persons employed in rural areas and 149,418 persons in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 162,232 inactive persons in rural areas and 35,503 persons in urban areas.

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	768,468	30,282	197,735	996,485
Male	356,495	13,273	82,819	452,587
Female	411,973	17,009	114,916	543,898
Place of Residence				
Rural	619,050	18,782	162,232	800,064
Urban	149,418	11,500	35,503	196,421

The results further show that, 77.1 percent of persons aged 15 and above in Simiyu Region are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Meatu District (78.1%) while the council with the lowest is Bariadi Town (75.1%) (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 Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

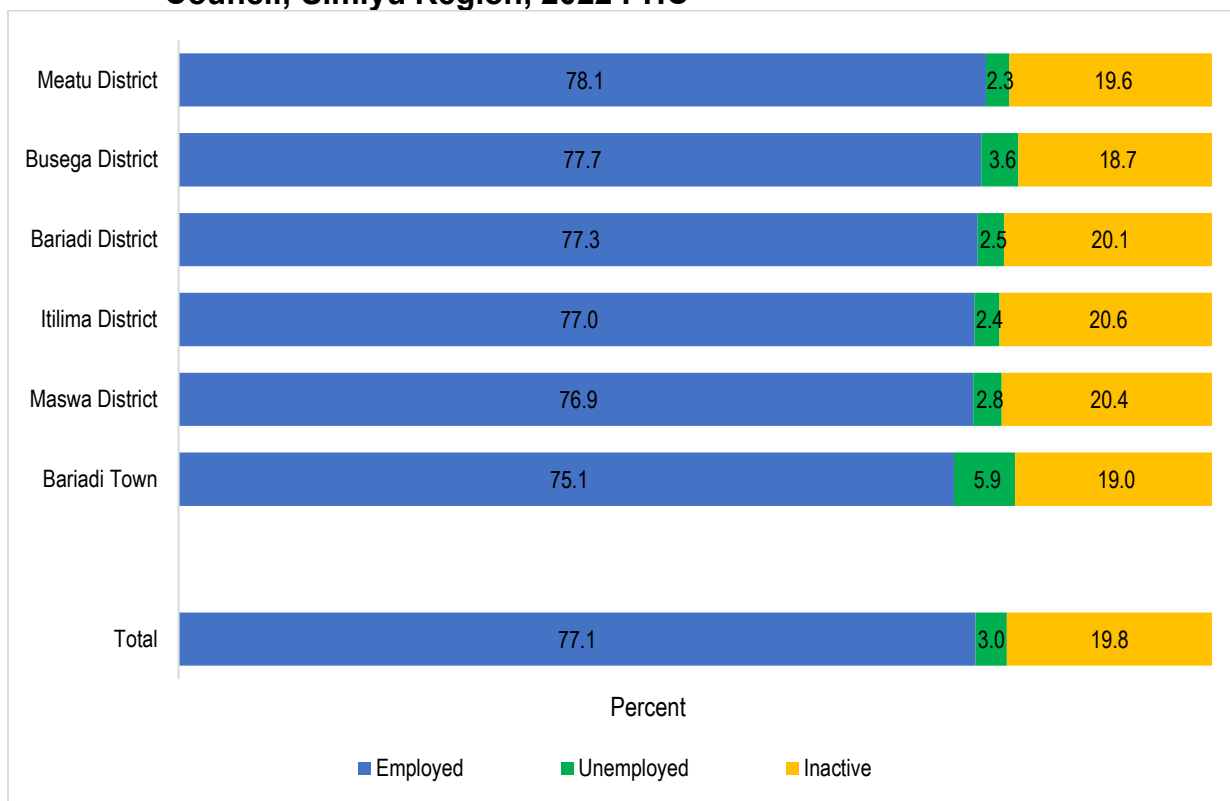


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 81,959 persons in Busega District Council to 146,295 persons in Maswa District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 793 in Itilima District Council to 82,995 in Bariadi Town 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 Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Simiyu Region	Total	768,468	30,282	197,735	996,485
	Rural	619,050	18,782	162,232	800,064
	Urban	149,418	11,500	35,503	196,421
Council					
Bariadi District	Total	131,951	4,302	34,356	170,609
	Rural	123,646	3,801	32,279	159,726
	Urban	8,305	501	2,077	10,883
Bariadi Town	Total	82,995	6,537	21,043	110,575
	Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Urban	82,995	6,537	21,043	110,575
Itilima District	Total	145,230	4,560	38,753	188,543
	Rural	144,437	4,519	38,678	187,634
	Urban	793	41	75	909
Meatu District	Total	132,515	3,830	33,228	169,573
	Rural	122,713	3,186	31,323	157,222
	Urban	9,802	644	1,905	12,351
Maswa District	Total	164,303	5,881	43,488	213,672
	Rural	146,295	4,401	39,993	190,689
	Urban	18,008	1,480	3,495	22,983
Busega District	Total	111,474	5,172	26,867	143,513
	Rural	81,959	2,875	19,959	104,793
	Urban	29,515	2,297	6,908	38,720

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is the largest (480,276 persons) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (241,836).

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

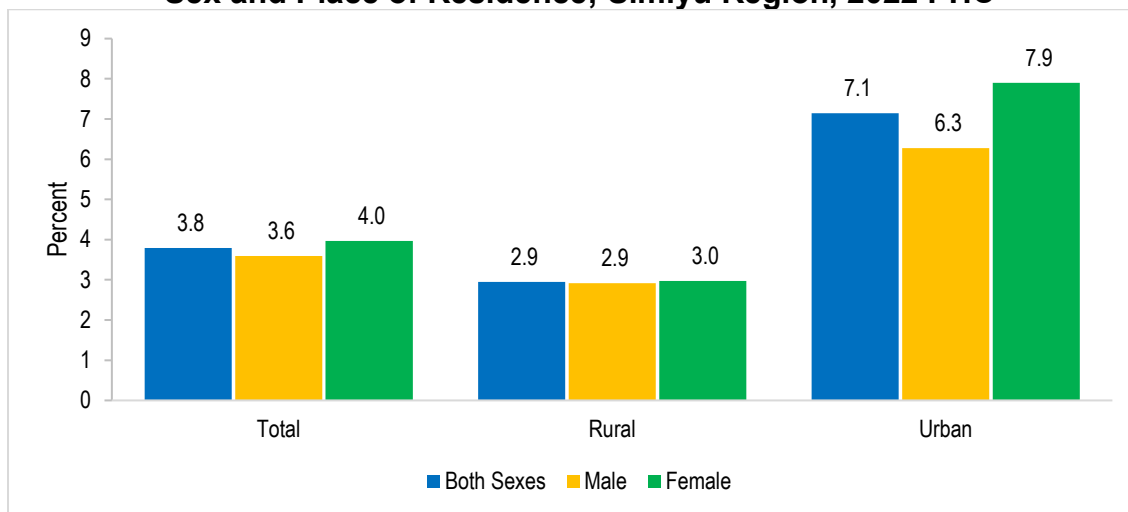
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	768,468	30,282	197,735	996,485
15-35	480,276	21,208	126,692	628,176
36-64	241,836	8,544	51,082	301,462
65 years and above	46,356	530	19,961	66,847

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Simiyu Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment rate in Simiyu Region is 3.8 percent. The rate is higher (7.1%) in urban than in rural areas (2.9%). Unemployment rate is slightly higher (4.0%) among females than males (3.6%).

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

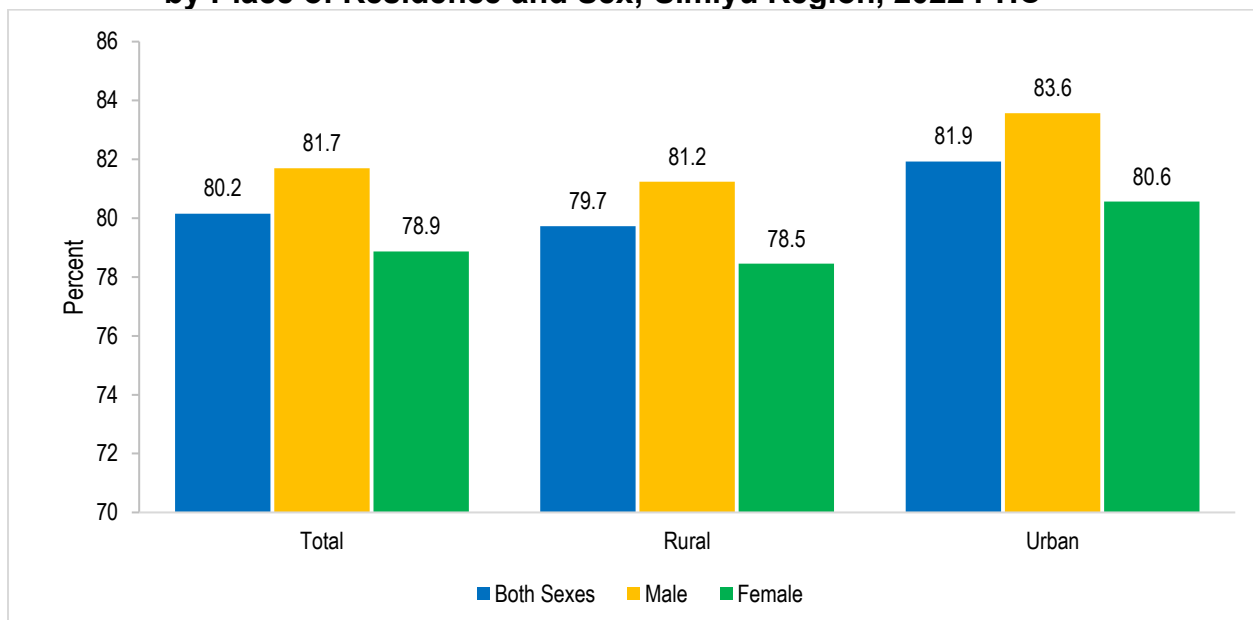


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 population aged 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Simiyu Region is 80.2 percent; it is higher (81.9%) in urban than in rural areas (79.7%). The results further reveal that, LFPR is higher for males (81.7%) than for females (78.9%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Simiyu 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 (78.2%) of the total employment. The industry other services activities ranked second with 6.0 percent, followed by 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 3.1` 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; Simiyu Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	768,468	356,495	411,973	619,050	286,749	332,301	149,418	69,746	79,672
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78.2	76.5	79.7	83.6	82.0	85.1	55.8	54.1	57.3
Mining and quarrying	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	2.4	3.4	1.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction	1.6	3.0	0.4	1.4	2.6	0.3	2.6	4.7	0.7
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	8.1	6.8	9.2
Transportation and storage	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	2.7	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.1	3.1	5.0	2.3	7.4
Information and communication	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.6	2.3	0.9
Administrative and support services activities	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	4.4	4.6	4.2
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.5
Education	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.9	2.5	1.5
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other services activities	6.0	5.6	6.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	10.5	9.2	11.7

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that majority (65.8%) of employed persons in Simiyu Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by elementary occupation (18.6%) and craft and related workers (10.1%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	768,468	356,495	411,973	619,050	286,749	332,301	149,418	69,746	79,672
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
Professionals	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.4	3.1	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.5	4.4	6.6	2.5
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	6.0	5.0	6.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	65.8	63.5	67.8	70.7	68.6	72.4	45.6	42.5	48.2
Craft and related workers	10.1	11.1	9.3	9.4	10.4	8.6	13.1	14.2	12.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.2
Elementary occupations	18.6	18.4	18.8	16.7	16.7	16.7	26.5	25.5	27.3

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 (79.5%) share of employed persons followed by household activities (10.1 %) and private sector (8.3 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	768,468	356,495	411,973	619,050	286,749	332,301	149,418	69,746	79,672
Public	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.1	4.6	6.1	3.4
Private	8.3	10.1	6.7	4.4	5.9	3.2	24.1	27.3	21.4
Agriculture	79.5	77.3	81.4	84.4	82.5	85.9	59.2	55.7	62.2
Household activities	10.1	9.8	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.8	12.1	10.9	13.1

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that there are 156,185 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 84,506 females and 71,679 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 61.4 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 33.3 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed for adults aged 65 years and above with 5.3 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group(Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	61.4	33.3	5.3	156,185
	Male	62.6	32.1	5.3	71,679
	Female	60.4	34.2	5.4	84,506
Rural	Both Sexes	60.8	33.7	5.5	112,281
	Male	61.9	32.6	5.4	52,119
	Female	59.9	34.6	5.5	60,162
Urban	Both Sexes	62.9	32.2	4.9	43,904
	Male	64.3	30.9	4.8	19,560
	Female	61.7	33.3	5.0	24,344

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 139,164 persons in Simiyu Region, equivalent to 9.1 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.5%) followed by walking (1.8%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (58.6%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over seven percent (7.3%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida

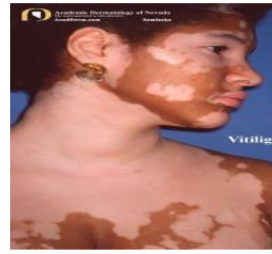
⁶ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 139,164 persons in Simiyu Region (64,112 males and 75,052 females), which is equivalent to 9.1 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. This rate is slightly higher (9.3%) among those living in urban than in rural areas (9.0%).

Among the six major types of disabilities, seeing (2.5%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than one percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of hearing, self-care, walking, and communication; other types of disability for the remaining types of

disability (i.e. seeing, remembering) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for males than females (Table 10.1).

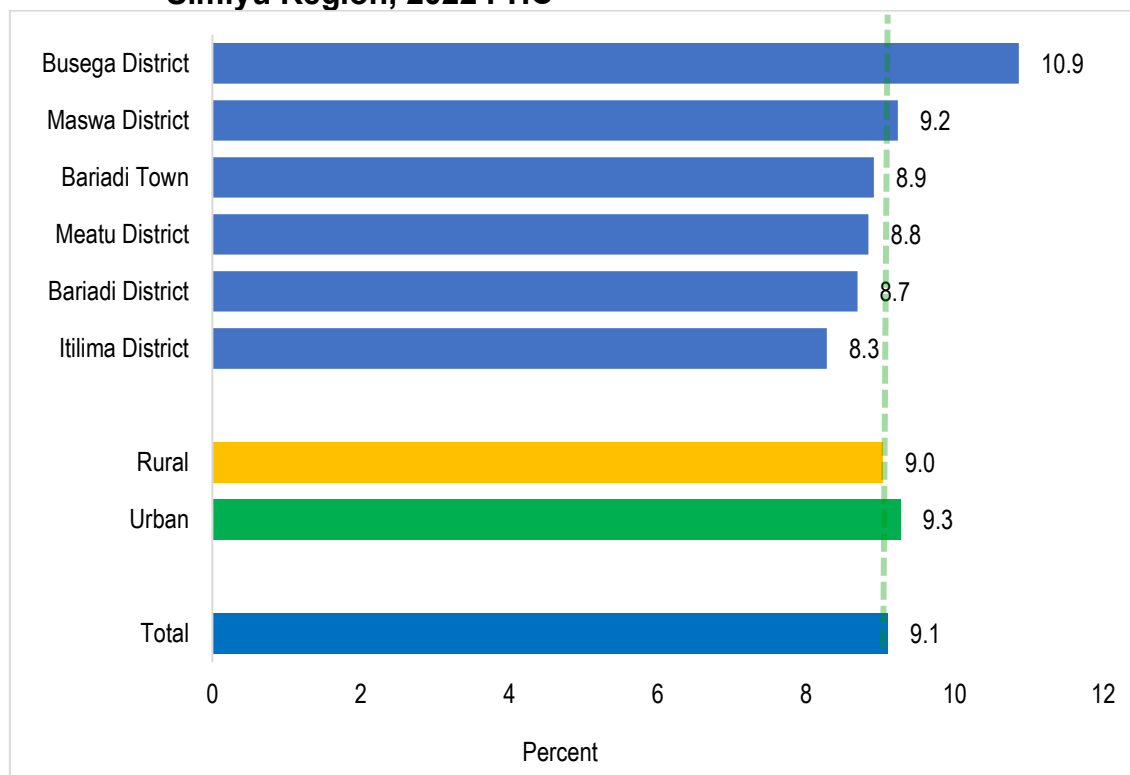
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 8.3 percent in Itilima District to 10.9 percent in Busega District. Two councils (Maswa District (9.2%) and Busega District (10.9%)) have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 9.1 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	9.1	139,164	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Rural	9.0	112,829	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.3	2.7
Urban	9.3	26,335	2.6	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
Council																							
Bariadi District	8.7	23,709	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.1	2.4
Bariadi Town	8.9	14,712	2.4	2.3	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Itilima District	8.3	24,941	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
Meatu District	8.8	23,204	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.1	2.3
Maswa District	9.2	29,393	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.5	2.9
Busega District	10.9	23,205	3.0	2.9	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.2	3.9

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in all councils in Simiyu Region. Itilima District have the same rate for both males and females (8.3% each) Table 10.2).

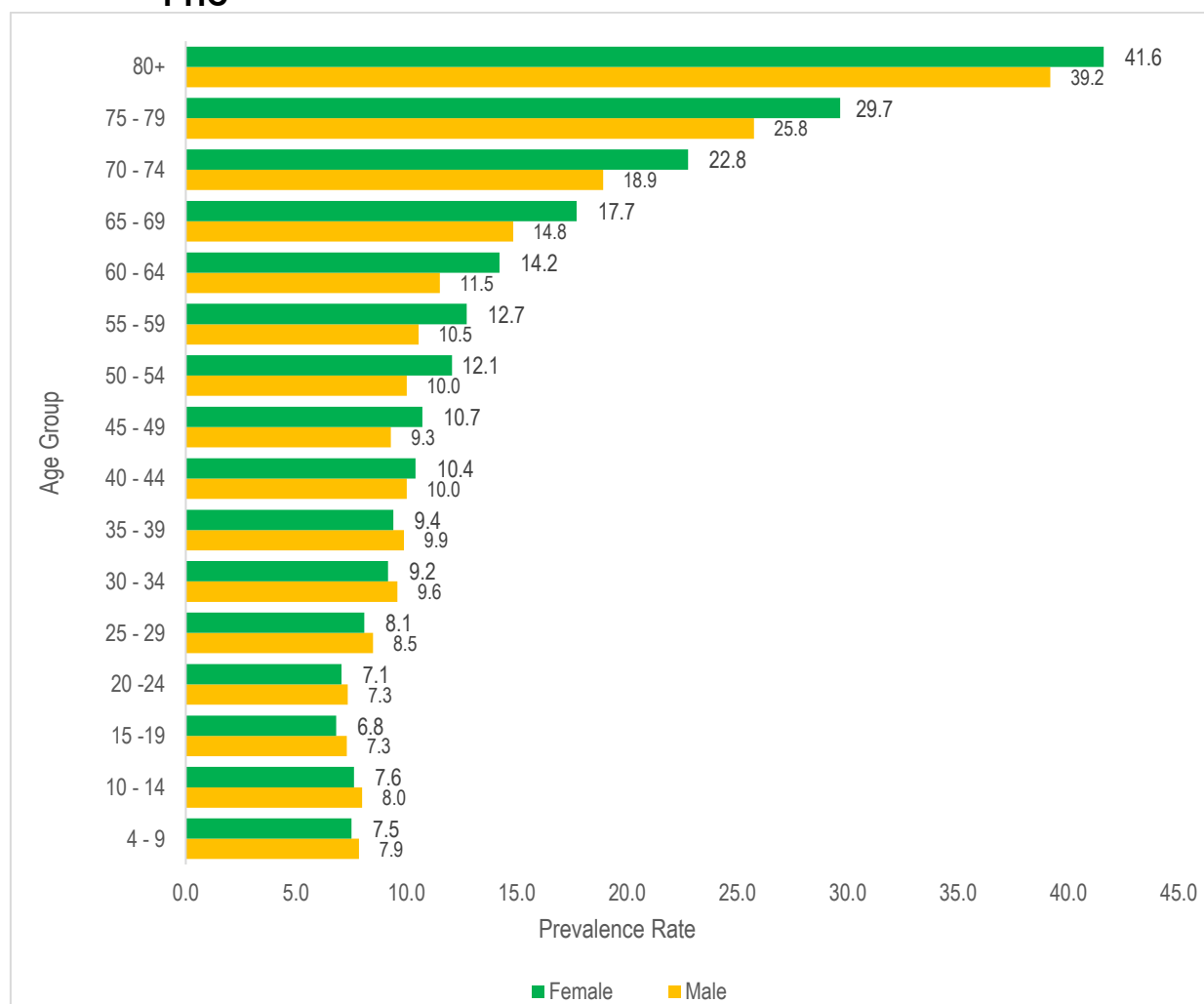
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	139,164	64,112	75,052	9.1	8.9	9.2
Rural	112,829	52,192	60,637	9.0	8.9	9.2
Urban	26,335	11,920	14,415	9.3	9.0	9.5
Council						
Bariadi District	23,709	10,817	12,892	8.7	8.5	8.8
Bariadi Town	14,712	6,777	7,935	8.9	8.8	9.1
Itilima District	24,941	11,470	13,471	8.3	8.3	8.3
Meatu District	23,204	10,741	12,463	8.8	8.7	8.9
Maswa District	29,393	13,754	15,639	9.2	9.0	9.5
Busega District	23,205	10,553	12,652	10.9	10.4	11.3

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Simiyu Region is almost the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 41.6 percent for females and 39.2 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Simiyu Region has a total of 1,940 persons with albinism which is 0.09 percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 1,065 persons (0.11%) are males and 875 persons (0.08%) are females. About 76 percent (76.1%) of persons with albinism are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Maswa District (379

persons), Bariadi District (360 persons) and Itilima District (325 persons) (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Person with Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Simiyu	2,086,453	997,201	1,089,252	1,940	0.09	1,065	0.11	875	0.08
Rural	1,713,655	820,959	892,696	1,476	0.09	813	0.10	663	0.07
Urban	372,798	176,242	196,556	464	0.012	252	0.12	212	0.11
Council									
Bariadi District	378,897	179,597	199,300	360	0.10	190	0.11	170	0.09
Bariadi Town	221,079	105,472	115,607	270	0.12	151	0.14	119	0.10
Itilima District	417,470	196,491	220,979	325	0.08	176	0.09	149	0.07
Meatu District	364,351	174,136	190,215	300	0.08	167	0.10	133	0.07
Maswa District	425,679	207,000	218,679	379	0.09	216	0.10	163	0.07
Busega District	278,977	134,505	144,472	306	0.11	165	0.12	141	0.10

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Simiyu 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	1,940	0.09	1,065	0.11	875	0.08	2,086,453	997,201	1,089,252
0 – 4	182	0.05	98	0.05	84	0.04	396,961	198,233	198,728
5 – 9	158	0.04	80	0.04	78	0.04	374,054	186,008	188,046
10 – 14	123	0.04	65	0.04	58	0.04	318,953	160,373	158,580
15 – 19	109	0.05	53	0.05	56	0.05	221,138	106,674	114,464
20 – 24	123	0.08	54	0.07	69	0.08	163,045	73,506	89,539
25 – 29	168	0.14	98	0.18	70	0.10	124,095	55,314	68,781
30 – 34	157	0.15	94	0.21	63	0.11	101,497	45,640	55,857
35 – 39	142	0.18	73	0.22	69	0.16	76,925	33,568	43,357
40 – 44	161	0.25	95	0.34	66	0.18	63,783	28,014	35,769
45 – 49	148	0.25	88	0.34	60	0.18	59,913	26,196	33,717
50 – 54	129	0.25	80	0.35	49	0.17	51,941	23,177	28,764
55 – 59	101	0.30	69	0.42	32	0.18	33,854	16,498	17,356
60 – 64	80	0.24	44	0.29	36	0.20	33,447	15,424	18,023
65 – 69	55	0.31	29	0.36	26	0.27	17,852	8,149	9,703
70 – 74	44	0.22	21	0.24	23	0.21	19,760	8,777	10,983
75 – 79	28	0.26	14	0.31	14	0.22	10,771	4,508	6,263
80+	32	0.17	10	0.14	22	0.19	18,464	7,142	11,322

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 41,600 persons in Simiyu Region which is equivalent to 2.7 percent of the regional population has other types of disability Spinal cord injuries (0.35%) and Mental disorder (0.28%) are the most common type of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health disorders is higher (0.31%) among males compared with females (0.25%). 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disabilities	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Persons			Percent			Number of Persons			Percent			Number of Persons			Percent		
	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	41,600	20,639	20,961	2.71	2.86	2.58	33,502	16,534	16,968	2.68	2.81	2.57	8,098	4,105	3,993	2.85	3.11	2.63
Cleft Palate	4,161	1,951	2,210	0.27	0.27	0.27	3,337	1,549	1,788	0.27	0.26	0.27	824	402	422	0.29	0.30	0.28
Hydrocephalus	4,090	2,052	2,038	0.27	0.28	0.25	3,097	1,542	1,555	0.25	0.26	0.24	993	510	483	0.35	0.39	0.32
Spinal bifida	3,937	1,940	1,997	0.26	0.27	0.25	2,967	1,449	1,518	0.24	0.25	0.23	970	491	479	0.34	0.37	0.31
Spinal cord injuries	5,327	2,563	2,764	0.35	0.36	0.34	4,093	1,962	2,131	0.33	0.33	0.32	1,234	601	633	0.43	0.46	0.42
Epilepsy or seizures	3,510	1,881	1,629	0.23	0.26	0.20	2,948	1,589	1,359	0.24	0.27	0.21	562	292	270	0.20	0.22	0.18
Psoriasis	1,554	641	913	0.10	0.09	0.11	1,275	521	754	0.10	0.09	0.11	279	120	159	0.10	0.09	0.10
Storiasis	966	429	537	0.06	0.06	0.07	796	349	447	0.06	0.06	0.07	170	80	90	0.06	0.06	0.06
Autism	731	403	328	0.05	0.06	0.04	602	328	274	0.05	0.06	0.04	129	75	54	0.05	0.06	0.04
Mental Health	4,213	2,234	1,979	0.27	0.31	0.24	3,470	1,820	1,650	0.28	0.31	0.25	743	414	329	0.26	0.31	0.22
Mental Disorder	4,317	2,265	2,052	0.28	0.31	0.25	3,585	1,871	1,714	0.29	0.32	0.26	732	394	338	0.26	0.30	0.22
Dwarfism	758	356	402	0.05	0.05	0.05	663	303	360	0.05	0.05	0.05	95	53	42	0.03	0.04	0.03
Leprosy	325	176	149	0.02	0.02	0.02	278	153	125	0.02	0.03	0.02	47	23	24	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hunch Back	406	215	191	0.03	0.03	0.02	346	180	166	0.03	0.03	0.03	60	35	25	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other	7,305	3,533	3,772	0.48	0.49	0.46	6,045	2,918	3,127	0.48	0.50	0.47	1,260	615	645	0.44	0.47	0.42

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Simiyu Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (58.6%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 20.3 percent were born with disability. Relatively a higher proportion (61.2%) of PWDs living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 58.0 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region are accidents (7.3%).

More males with disabilities (8.7%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (6.2%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	25,843	20.3	58.6	7.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	12.5
Rural	20,809	20.8	58.0	7.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	12.7
Urban	5,034	18.1	61.2	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	11.7
Sex								
Male	11,718	24.2	56.9	8.7	0.9	0.2	NA	9.1
Female	14,125	17.1	60.0	6.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	15.4

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Simiyu 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	7,102	10.2	55.6	6.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	25.1	3,137	13.3	54.6	9.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	20.6	3,965	7.8	56.3	5.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	28.7
Hearing	4,5003	33.6	46.7	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	16.7	1,969	39.7	45.7	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	11.7	2,534	28.8	47.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	20.6
Walking	9,753	16.5	53.0	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	16.4	4,156	21.7	50.5	15.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.2	5,597	12.7	54.9	11.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	20.3
Remembering	2,962	36.2	41.8	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	18.4	1,330	41.3	43.2	3.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	11.1	1,632	32.0	40.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	24.4
Self-care	3,165	30.2	42.9	7.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	18.4	1,467	37.7	42.9	8.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	10.2	1,698	23.7	42.9	6.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	25.5
Communication	6,601	28.3	67.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.6	3,283	30.9	66.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	3,318	25.7	69.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.4

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with a problem of albinism, of whom 24.0 percent are using assistive devices, for other types of disability, the use is very low. For example, less than one percent (0.2%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 0.6 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in rural than urban areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	24.0	23.2	24.9	22.4	21.2	23.8	29.1	29.8	28.3
Seeing	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Hearing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Walking	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.5	4.3	3.0
Self-care	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.8
Communication	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- More than twenty-six percent (26.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region own land.
- About 11 percent of males in Simiyu Region own land alone compared with 6.2 percent of females.
- Forty eight percent (48%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Simiyu Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Simiyu Region, 14.5 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

The results reveal that, 26.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (27.8%) among rural population compared with the urban population (20.6%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower (23.7%) than that of males (29.5%) (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	996,485	262,651	26.4
	Male	452,587	133,667	29.5
	Female	543,898	128,984	23.7
Rural	Both Sexes	800,064	222,229	27.8
	Male	363,542	112,464	30.9
	Female	436,522	109,765	25.1
Urban	Both Sexes	196,421	40,422	20.6
	Male	89,045	21,203	23.8
	Female	107,376	19,219	17.9

About 72 percent (71.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 8.4 percent own land alone and 16.6 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Simiyu Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (6.2%) is less than that of males (11.0%). However, the percentage of males owning land jointly is slightly higher (16.9%) than that of females (16.3%). The results further show that the percentage of males owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (18.2% and 11.7% respectively) compared with that of females (17.6% and 11.0% 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; Simiyu 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	996,485	8.4	16.6	1.4	71.8	1.8
	Male	452,587	11.0	16.9	1.7	68.6	1.8
	Female	543,898	6.2	16.3	1.2	74.4	1.9

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Rural	Both Sexes	800,064	8.4	17.8	1.5	70.3	1.9
	Male	363,542	11.0	18.2	1.8	67.2	1.8
	Female	436,522	6.3	17.6	1.3	72.9	1.9
Urban	Both Sexes	196,421	8.1	11.3	1.2	77.7	1.7
	Male	89,045	10.8	11.7	1.4	74.5	1.7
	Female	107,376	5.8	11.0	1.1	80.4	1.7

Results show that, percentage of persons who do not own land in Simiyu Region is 71.8 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 26.4 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (29.5%) for males than for females (23.7%) (Figure 11.1).

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

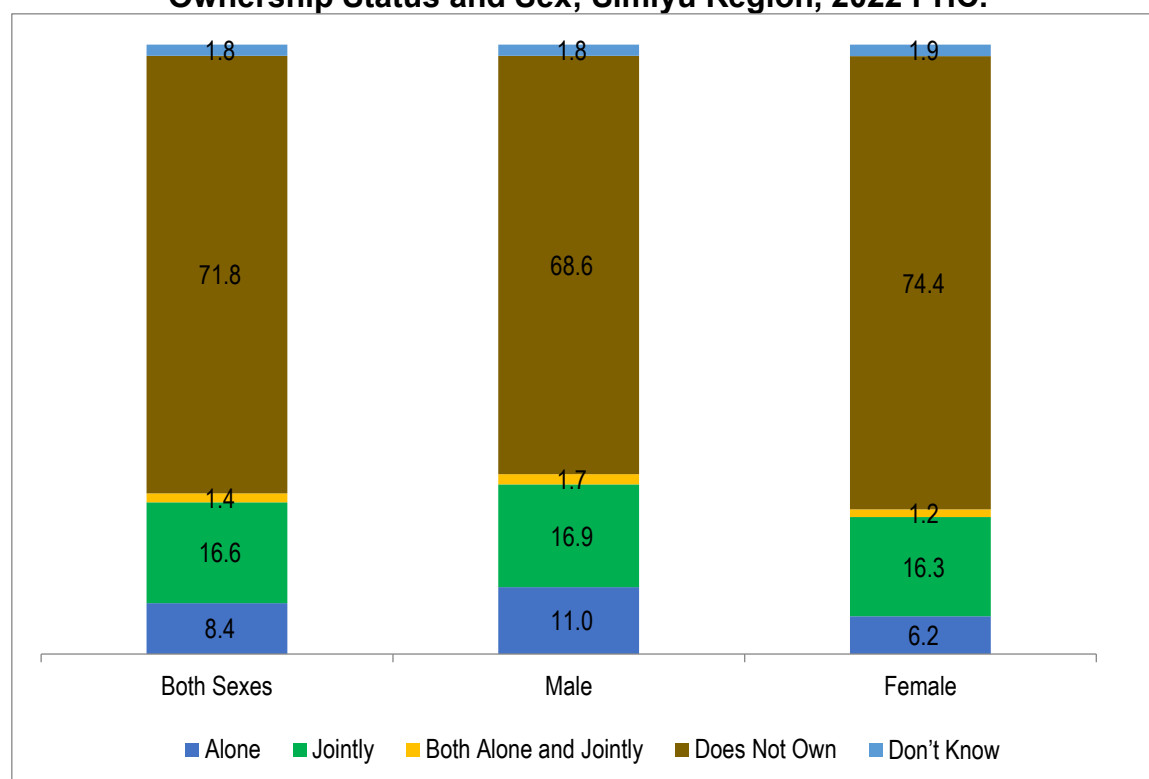


Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that, a large portion of land is owned by persons aged 20-64 years (71.1%) followed by those aged 15-19 years (22.0%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (70.6% and 73.3% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly

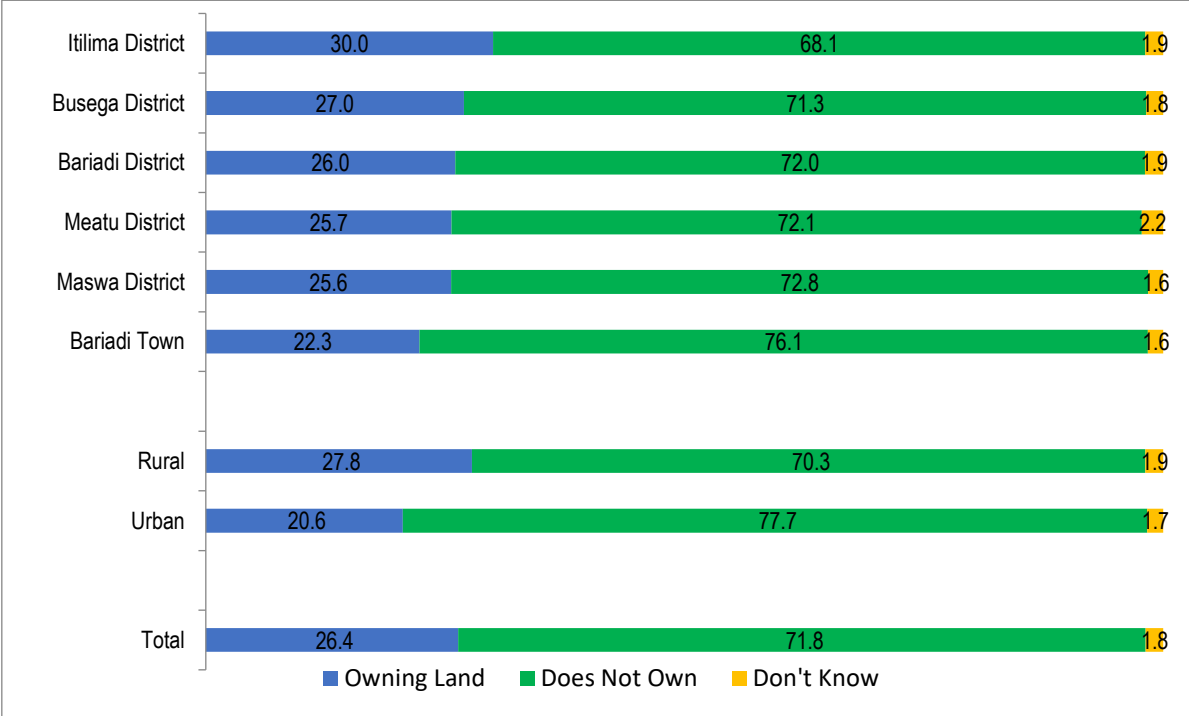
higher (22.5%) than those in urban areas (20.9%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group. (Table 11.3).

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Simiyu 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	996,485	22.2	71.1	6.7	800,064	22.5	70.6	6.9	196,421	20.9	73.3	5.9
Male	452,587	23.6	70.1	6.3	363,542	24.0	69.4	6.6	89,045	21.7	73.0	5.3
Female	543,898	21.0	71.9	7.0	436,522	21.3	71.5	7.2	107,376	20.1	73.5	6.3
Owning land												
Total	262,651	7.9	80.0	12.1	222,229	8.4	79.4	12.1	40,422	1.3	83.1	11.9
Male	133,667	7.8	80.0	12.2	112,464	8.3	79.3	12.4	21,203	4.8	83.9	11.4
Female	128,984	8.0	80.0	12.0	109,765	8.5	79.6	11.9	19,219	5.2	82.2	12.6
Does not own												
Total	715,442	27.0	68.3	4.7	562,784	27.7	67.5	4.8	152,658	24.6	71.2	4.2
Male	310,670	29.9	66.3	3.8	244,375	30.8	65.3	3.9	66,295	26.6	70.0	3.4
Female	404,772	24.8	69.8	5.4	318,409	25.3	69.2	5.5	86,363	23.1	72.1	4.9
Don't Know												
Total	18,392	38.3	54.1	7.6	15,051	37.7	54.6	7.6	3,341	41.1	51.8	7.1
Male	8,250	42.0	53.0	5.0	6,703	41.6	53.4	5.0	1,547	43.9	51.3	4.8
Female	10,142	35.3	55.0	9.7	8,348	34.6	55.6	9.8	1,794	38.7	52.2	9.1

Findings reveal that Itilima District Council has a relatively higher proportion (30.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, the council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Bariadi Town council (22.3%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 48.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region own land without any legal document. For those possessing legal documents, 14.5 percent own land alone, 34.3 percent own land jointly and 2.9 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (37.8%) compared with males (31.0%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about half (49.0%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 42.6 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents, 34.6 and 13.3 percent in rural own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 21.4 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 32.8 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher for females owning land jointly (37.9%) than males

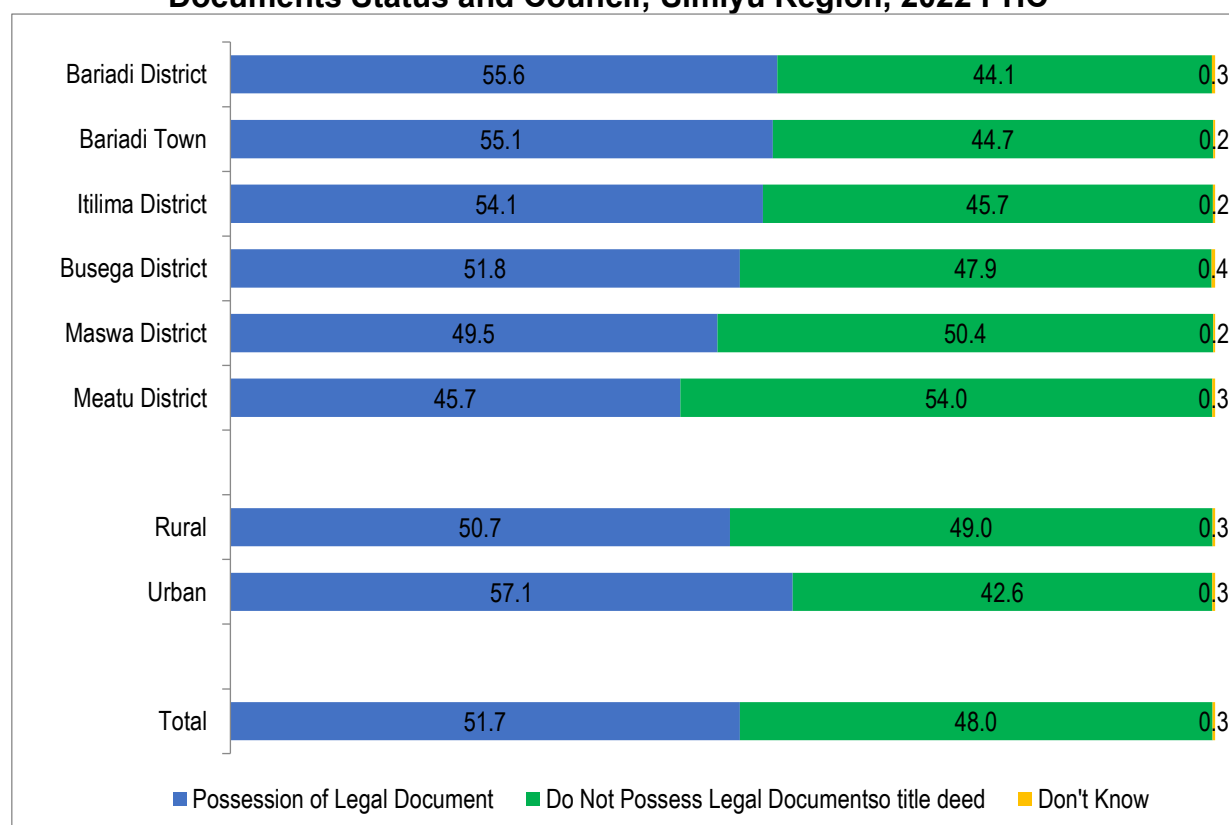
(31.4 %), whereas in urban areas the female it is higher (37.4%) than for males (28.7%) owning land jointly (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	262,651	133,667	128,984	222,229	112,464	109,765	40,422	21,203	19,219
Alone	14.5	17.4	11.6	13.3	15.9	10.6	21.4	25.3	17.1
Jointly	34.3	31.0	37.8	34.6	31.4	37.9	32.8	28.7	37.4
Both alone and jointly	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
No legal document	48.0	48.5	47.6	49.0	49.5	48.5	42.6	42.9	42.3
Don't Know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Bariadi District Council (55.6%) followed by Bariadi Town Council (55.1%). On the other hand, the council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Meatu District (45.7%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seven in ten (73.6%) households in Simiyu Region own houses they live in.
- More than sixty eight percent (68.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About thirty three percent (32.5%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than eighty five percent (85.4%) of households in rural areas and 50.8 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 15.9 percent in 2022.
- Six in ten (63.7%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household 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 Simiyu Region, 73.6 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (78.2%) in rural areas than in urban (58.3%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are (73.5% and 73.7% respectively). Across councils, Bariadi District has the highest percentage (80.2 %) of households living in their own houses while Bariadi Town has the lowest percentage (62.4%) (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, Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

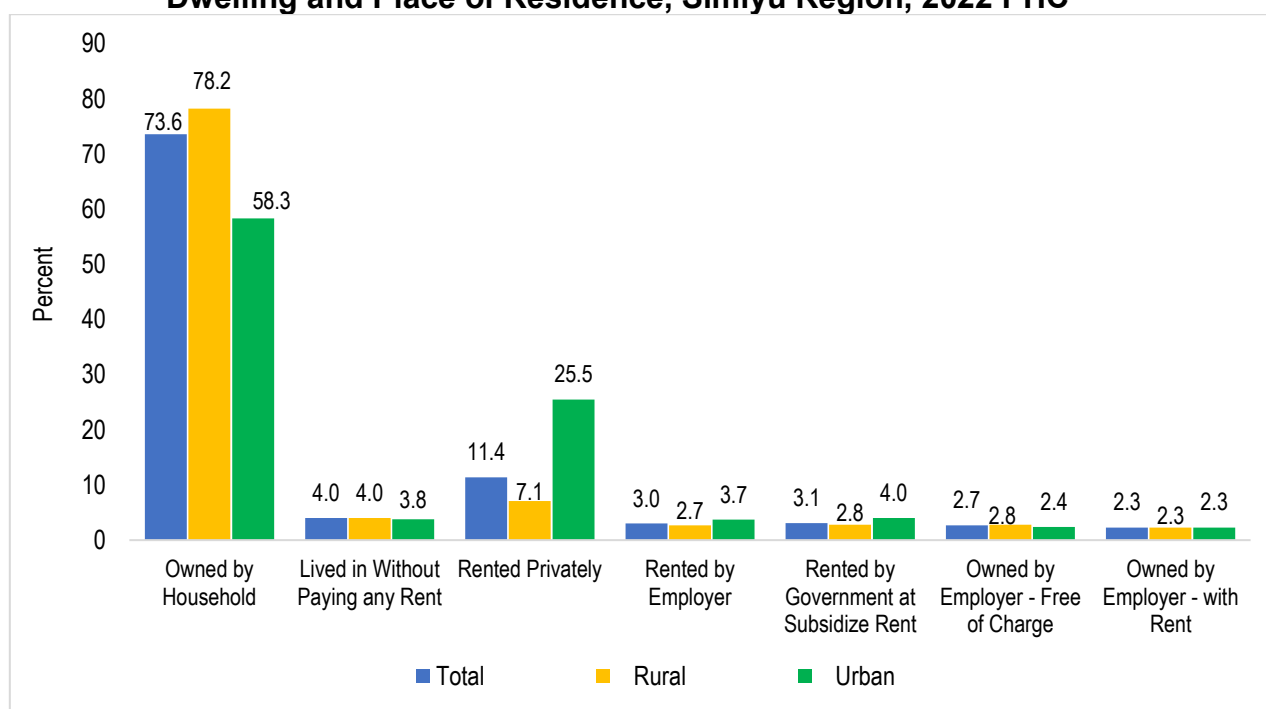


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	311,247	73.6	4.0	11.4	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.3
Rural	239,347	78.2	4.0	7.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3

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
Urban	71,900	58.3	3.8	25.5	3.7	4.0	2.4	2.3
Male Headed Households	179,039	73.5	4.0	11.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4
Female Headed Households	132,208	73.7	3.9	11.5	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.2
Council								
Bariadi District	52,674	80.2	3.4	8.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8
Bariadi Town	37,416	62.4	3.9	21.0	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.8
Itilima District	56,552	74.2	3.9	6.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.5
Meatu District	48,681	74.5	4.7	8.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Maswa District	65,484	76.3	4.0	9.5	3.0	3.1	2.2	1.9
Busega District	50,440	69.9	3.8	17.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.5

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Simiyu Region, 33.3 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 5.3 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 46.0 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (14.3%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (3.2%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (48.6%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (34.2%). Female-headed households (5.4 %) have title deeds compared with male-headed households (5.2%).

Across councils, the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.4 percent in Itilima District to 9.5 percent in Bariadi Town (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Document possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu 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	229,053	5.3	1.6	3.0	46.0	2.8	NA	8.0	33.3
Rural	187,125	3.2	1.7	1.8	48.6	2.6	NA	7.0	35.1
Urban	41,928	14.3	1.3	8.5	34.2	3.5	NA	12.8	25.4
Male Headed	131,564	5.2	1.7	3.0	46.1	2.8	NA	8.0	33.1
Female Headed	97,489	5.4	1.5	2.9	45.8	2.7	NA	8.1	33.7
Council									
Bariadi District	42,259	4.3	0.2	2.1	49.6	2.0	NA	8.3	33.4
Bariadi Town	23,343	9.5	0.6	9.2	41.9	3.7	NA	9.5	25.6
Itilima District	41,975	2.4	2.4	1.2	52.2	4.0	NA	4.4	33.5
Meatu District	36,263	3.6	2.2	2.6	48.9	1.1	NA	6.7	34.9
Maswa District	49,940	5.6	1.5	2.7	44.5	1.8	NA	7.2	36.7
Busega District	35,273	8.3	2.7	2.8	35.9	4.8	NA	13.7	31.8

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 Simiyu Region, 89.6 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 95 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Maswa District (75.9%) and Meatu District (78.7 %) (Figure 12.2).

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



Table 12.3 shows that, the majority (98.0%) of households in urban areas are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 86.7 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 75.6 percent in Maswa District Council to 98.3 percent in Bariadi Town Council. The Council with the highest percentage (11.0%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Maswa District.

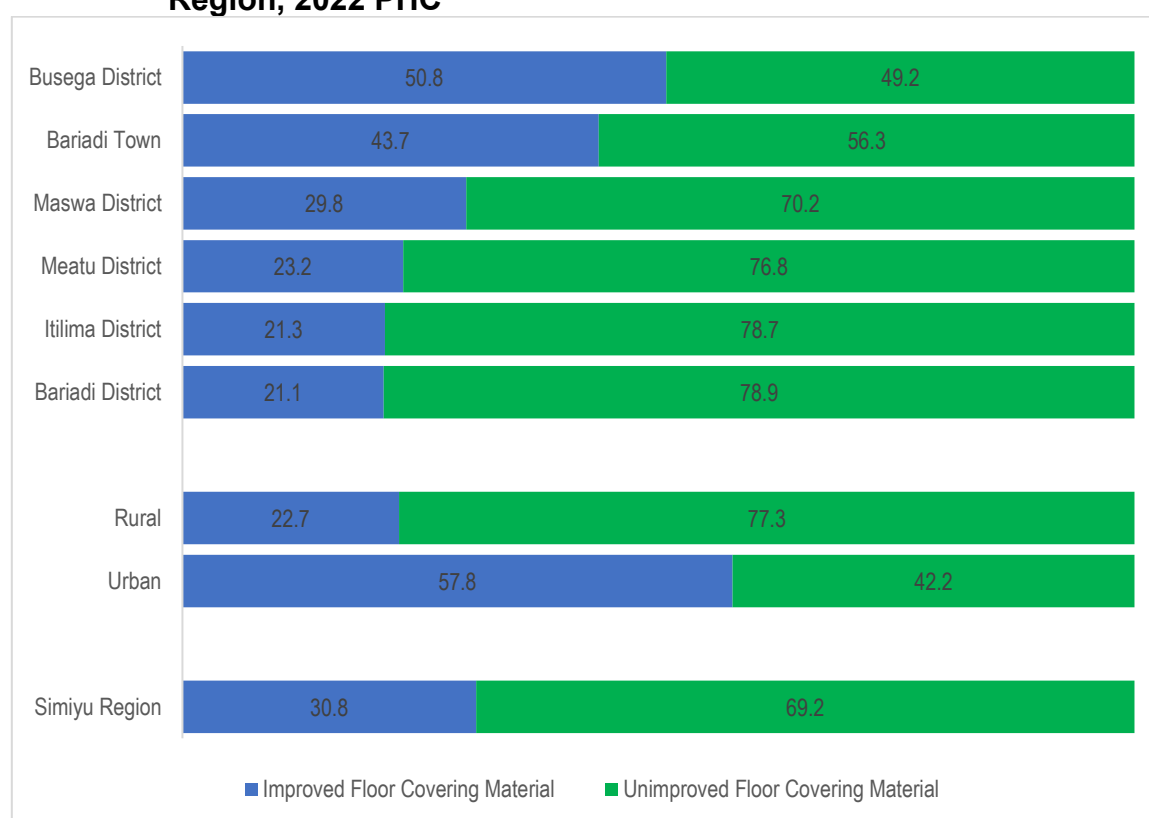
Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	311,247	89.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.1
Rural	239,347	86.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.2	6.7	0.0	0.1
Urban	71,900	98.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Council									
Bariadi District	52,674	96.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
Bariadi Town	37,416	98.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Itilima District	56,552	96.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
Meatu District	48,681	78.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.8	13.3	0.0	0.1
Maswa District	65,484	75.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.0	13.0	0.0	0.1
Busega District	50,440	95.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Simiyu Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 30.8 while 69.2 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 21.1 percent in Bariadi District to 50.8 in Busega District (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 68.5 percent of households in Simiyu Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (28.0%). In urban areas, about fifty one percent households (50.7%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (41.8%). In rural areas, most households (76.5%) are living in houses that have earth or sand material followed by those living in houses with cement floors (21.2%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (46.3%) in Busega District Council followed by Bariadi Town Council (37.9%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is Itilima District (19.9 percent) (Table 12.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁷
Total	311,247	28.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	68.5	0.1	0.2
Rural	239,347	21.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	76.5	0.1	0.2
Urban	71,900	50.7	5.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	41.8	0.1	0.2
Council											
Bariadi District	52,674	20.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	78.3	0.2	0.2
Bariadi Town	37,416	37.9	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	55.8	0.1	0.2
Itilima District	56,552	19.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	78.0	0.1	0.1
Meatu District	48,681	20.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	75.9	0.1	0.2
Maswa District	65,484	27.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	69.6	0.1	0.2
Busega District	50,440	46.3	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	48.6	0.1	0.3

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households (63.9%) in Simiyu Region have their house walls built with sundried bricks followed by cement bricks (19.2%). In urban areas, less than half (42.6%) of households use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (35.8%). In rural areas, 72.4 percent of the households are living in houses built with sundried bricks as the main wall materials, followed by cement bricks (12.2%).

Bariadi Town Council has the highest (33.9%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Bariadi; Itilima; and Meatu District Councils have less than 15 percent (14.0%, 12.8%, and 10.2% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	1.3	19.2	63.9	13.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Rural	239,347	1.3	12.2	72.4	11.9	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1
Urban	71,900	1.4	42.6	35.8	19.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council											
Bariadi District	80,177	0.2	14.0	70.4	13.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Bariadi Town	57,401	0.5	33.9	47.8	16.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Itilima District	35,587	1.3	12.8	75.6	8.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Meatu District	76,761	2.3	10.2	71.9	11.2	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
Maswa District	69,191	1.1	18.9	68.9	9.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Busega District	50,440	2.4	30.0	41.9	23.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

In Simiyu Region, About twenty three percent (23.1%) households have one room for sleeping, 31.9 percent have two rooms and 23.3 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 21.6 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is a slight difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping (2.8% and 2.6% percent respectively).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (34.6%) in urban than in rural areas (19.7%). Busega District Council has the highest (30.6%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Itilima District (17.9%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

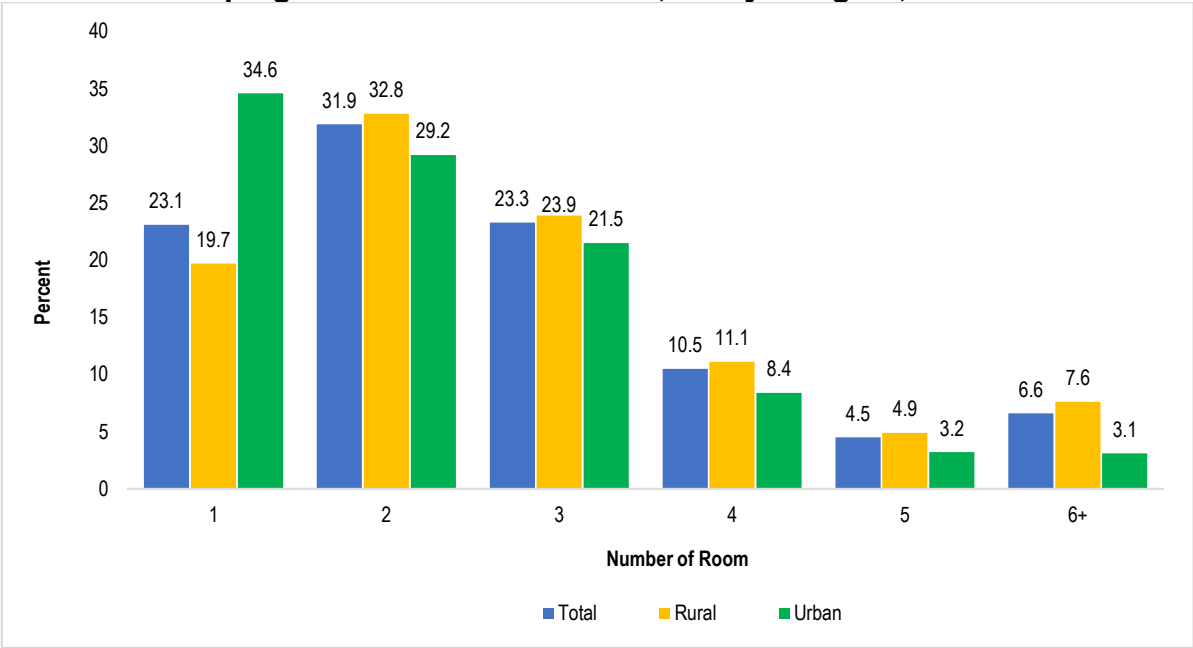


Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	311,247	6.7	23.1	31.9	23.3	10.5	4.5	6.6	2.7
Rural	239,347	7.2	19.7	32.8	23.9	11.1	4.9	7.6	2.8
Urban	71,900	5.2	34.6	29.2	21.5	8.4	3.2	3.1	2.6
Male Headed Households	179,039	7.0	22.6	30.8	23.6	11.0	4.9	7.1	2.8
Female Headed Households	132,208	6.3	23.9	33.5	22.9	9.8	4.0	5.9	2.3
Council									
Bariadi District	52,674	7.2	23.0	35.1	23.5	10.1	4.2	4.1	2.5
Bariadi Town	37,416	5.9	29.2	30.3	23.4	9.7	3.8	3.6	2.4
Itilima District	56,552	7.4	17.9	32.1	24.7	11.6	5.0	8.7	2.9
Meatu District	48,681	7.5	19.6	29.8	23.2	12.2	6.0	9.2	3
Maswa District	65,484	6.5	21.2	32.5	23.5	10.9	4.9	7.1	2.8
Busega District	50,440	5.5	30.6	31.0	21.5	8.0	3.2	5.7	2.5

12.4 Water and Sanitation

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

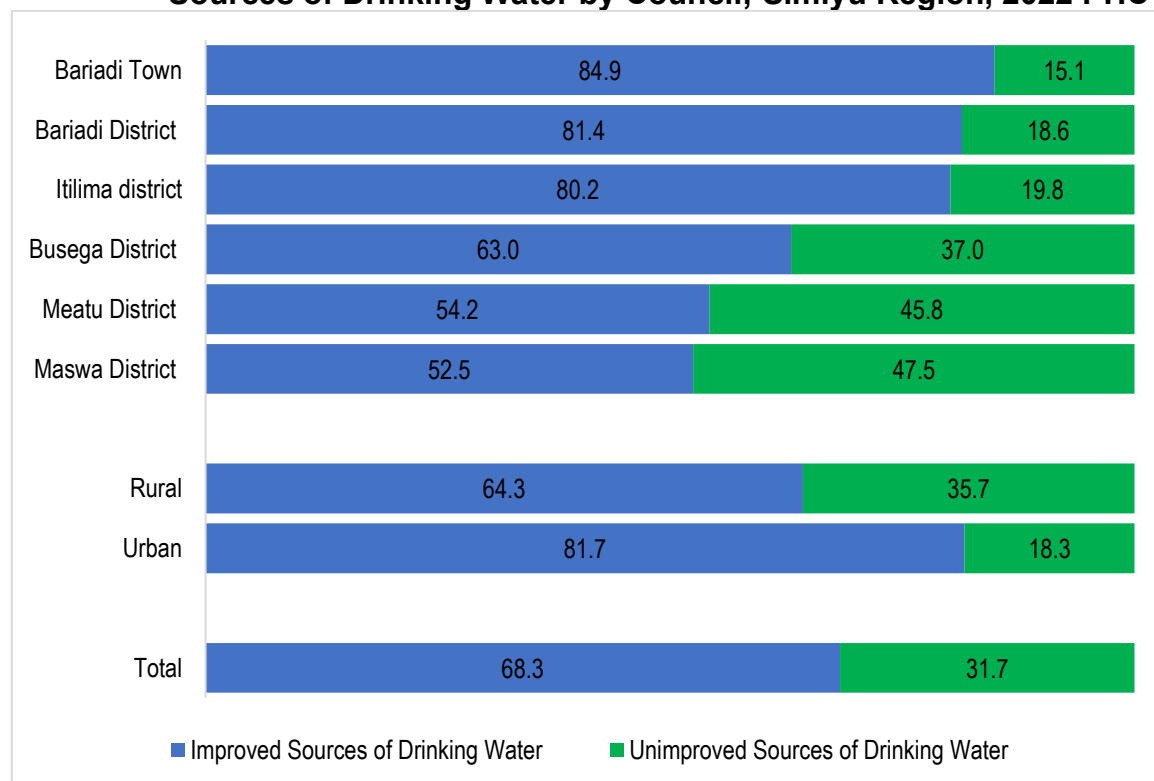
12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water are categorised into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources of water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, and 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 Simiyu Region, 68.3 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, four (4) councils namely Bariadi Town (84.9%), Bariadi District (81.4%) and Itilima District (80.2%) and Busega District (63.0%) have higher percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand,

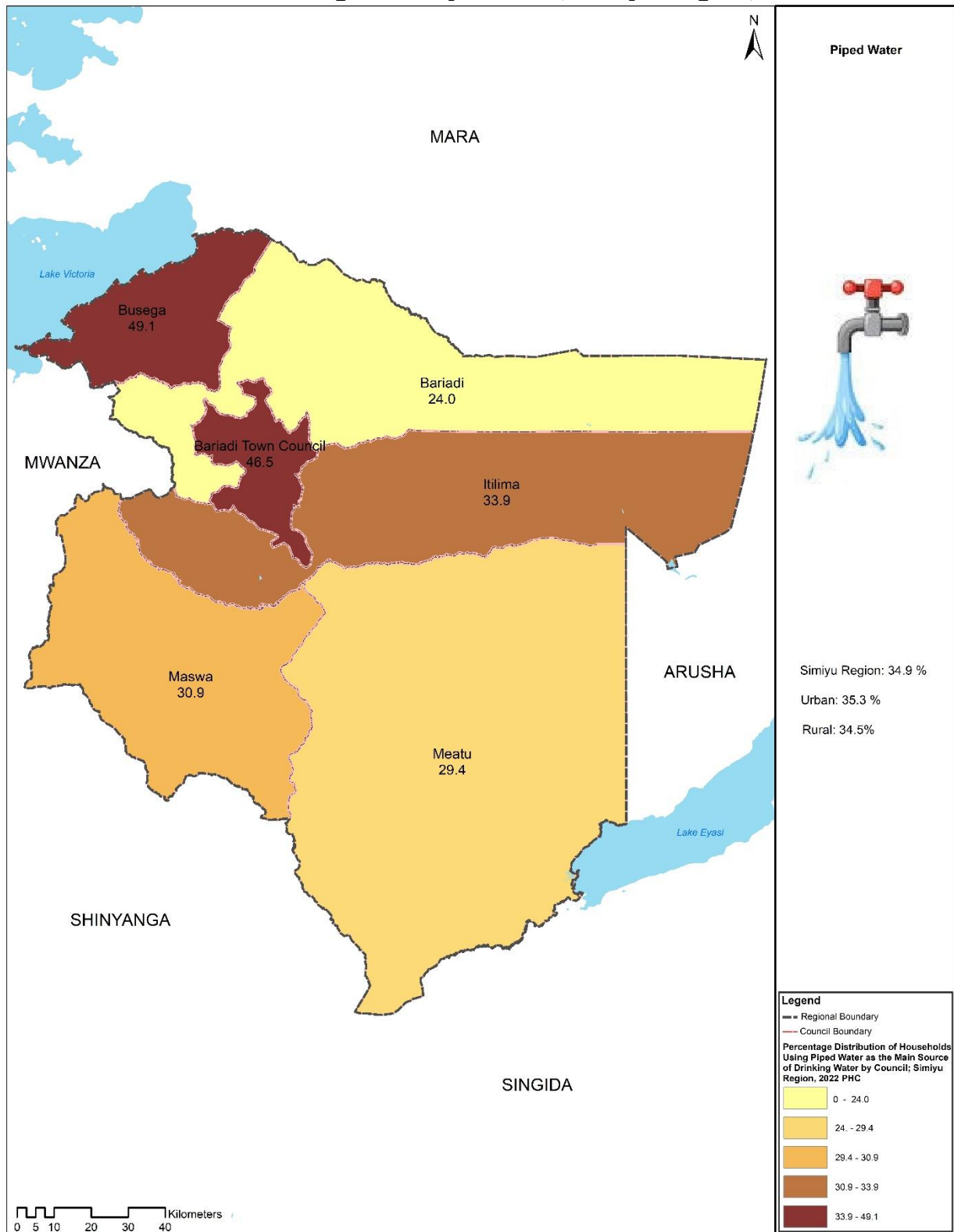
two councils with less than 60 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Maswa District (52.5%) and Meatu District (54.2%) (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, about four out of ten households (34.9%) in Simiyu Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water.

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



Households living in urban areas are slightly more to use public tap/standing pipe than those living in rural areas (21.7% and 21.6% respectively). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 15.1%, 6.7 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 21.7 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 3.3 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 2.0 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 21.6 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using public tap/stand pipe ranges from 15.7 percent in Maswa District Council to 26.7 percent in Itilima District Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	311,247	6.0	4.1	21.6	3.1	20.0	11.3	12.6	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	16.8
Rural	239,347	3.3	1.6	21.6	2.0	23.3	11.2	14.5	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	18.4
Urban	71,900	15.1	12.4	21.7	6.7	9.1	11.6	6.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.5	0.1	11.2
Male Headed Households	179,039	6.1	4.2	21.1	3.1	19.5	10.9	12.6	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	17.8
Female Headed Household	132,208	5.9	4.0	22.3	3.1	20.6	11.7	12.7	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.3
Council															
Bariadi District	52,674	2.2	0.8	19.6	1.3	36.7	19.6	12.9	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	4.0
Bariadi Town	37,416	9.7	4.6	25.7	6.4	13.8	18.5	9.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	4.9	0.1	5.0
Itilima district	56,552	3.1	1.5	26.7	2.5	26.8	18.8	13.5	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.8
Meatu District	48,681	4.0	5.1	18.6	1.8	18.2	5.2	11.2	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	32.6
Maswa District	65,484	7.6	4.0	15.7	3.6	15.2	4.4	11.5	0.3	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	32.1
Busega District	50,440	10.5	9.4	25.5	3.7	7.4	3.4	16.7	0.2	3.3	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	17.0

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

Results show that slightly more than thirty percent (32.5%) of households in Simiyu Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 23.0 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is considerably below (about 42) the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Busega District Council has the highest percentage (55.0%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Meatu District Council has the lowest (21.2%). The most commonly (55.6%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (62.8% in rural and 31.9% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 4.7 percent in Busega District Council to 14.6 percent in Meatu District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

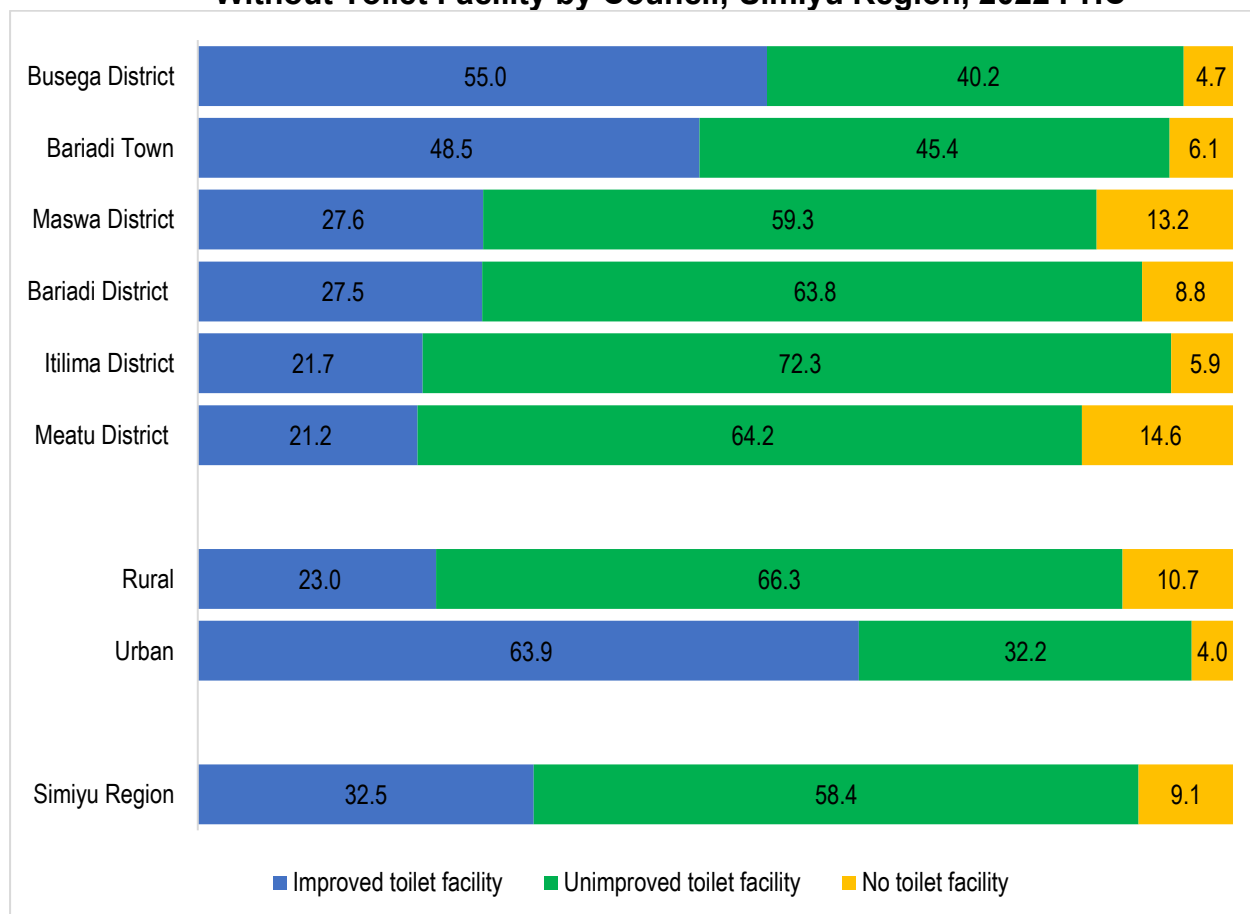


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	311,247	1.6	3.3	9.5	1.2	5.2	1.7	4.1	5.9	55.6	2.8	9.1
Rural	239,347	0.9	1.5	5.1	0.7	3.9	1.2	3.5	6.2	62.8	3.5	10.7
Urban	71,900	4.0	9.5	24.2	2.9	9.4	3.3	5.9	4.7	31.9	0.2	4.0
Male Headed Households	179,039	1.6	3.5	9.8	1.3	5.3	1.7	4.1	5.8	55.4	2.7	8.8
Female Headed Households	132,208	1.6	3.1	9.0	1.2	5.0	1.6	4.1	5.9	56.0	2.9	9.6
Council												
Bariadi District	52,674	1.3	1.3	7.1	1.0	3.4	1.5	4.5	7.3	63.5	0.3	8.8
Bariadi Town	37,416	2.4	7.0	18.3	2.1	5.3	3.0	4.7	5.7	45.4	0.1	6.1
Itilima District	56,552	0.9	1.7	4.3	0.5	2.5	1.1	3.0	7.6	67.3	5.0	5.9
Meatu District	48,681	1.4	1.2	6.1	0.9	2.9	1.1	3.2	4.4	61.0	3.2	14.6
Maswa District	65,484	1.5	2.4	8.6	0.9	3.0	1.6	4.0	5.8	56.3	3.0	13.2
Busega District	50,440	2.4	7.7	15.8	2.4	15.0	2.0	5.4	4.1	35.9	4.3	4.7

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 (77.4%) of households in Simiyu Region use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (11.9%). In rural areas, 85.4 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 50.8 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 5.6 percent and in urban areas it is 32.6 percent.

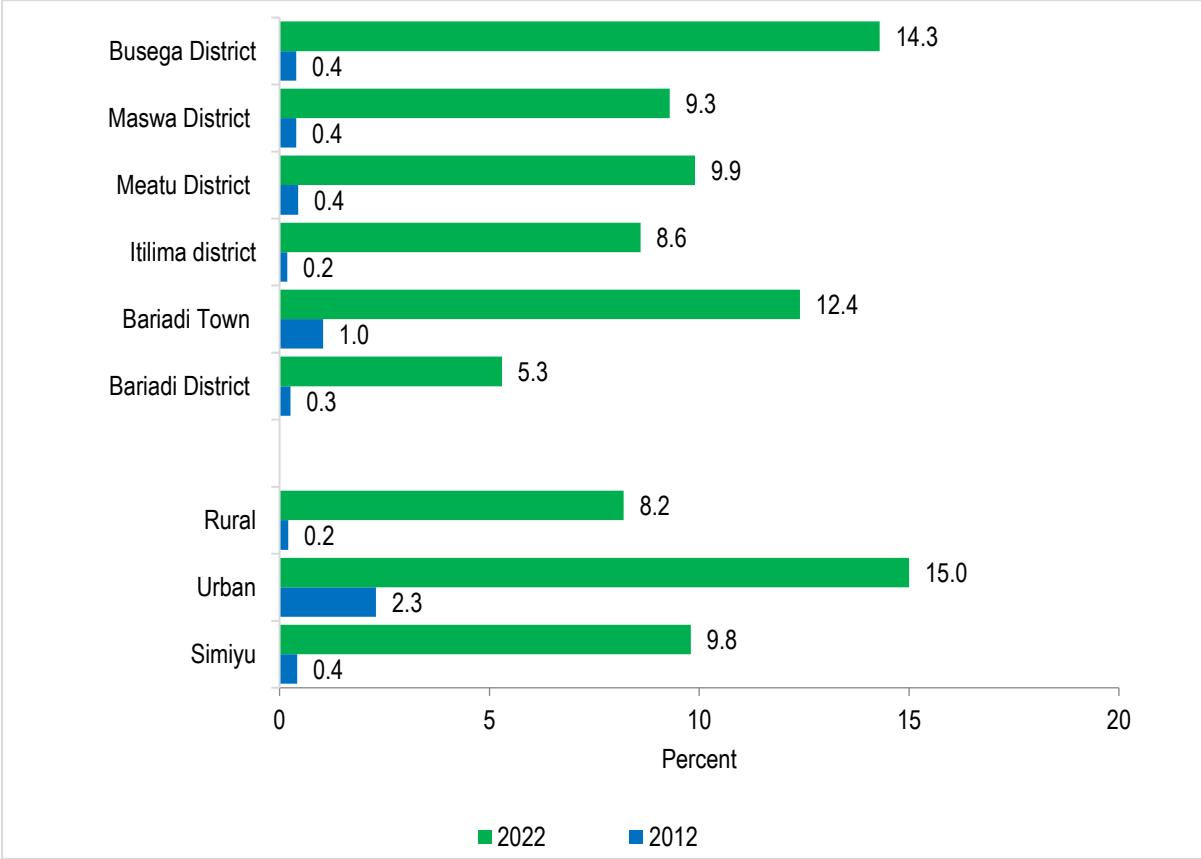
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 61.4 percent in Busega District to 87.5 percent in Bariadi District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 3.9 percent in Itilima District to 23.1 percent in Busega District.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	2.0	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	77.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Rural	239,347	1.4	3.9	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	85.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Urban	71,900	4.0	1.8	0.4	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.6	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Male Headed Households	179,039	2.1	3.4	0.9	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.1	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Female Headed Households	132,208	2.0	3.3	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.6	78.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Council															
Bariadi District	52,674	0.5	3.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	87.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Bariadi Town	37,416	2.1	1.4	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Itilima District	56,552	1.3	3.4	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.9	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Meatu District	48,681	2.4	3.7	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.5	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Maswa District	65,484	2.1	3.2	0.8	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.1	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Busega District	50,440	4.0	5.0	1.3	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	23.1	61.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6

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 0.4 percent in 2012 to 9.8 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Busega District from 0.3 percent in 2012 to 14.3 percent in 2022 and Bariadi Town from 1.0 percent in 2012 to 12.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 15.9 percent of households in Simiyu Region use electricity from national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting and 32.2 percent of households are using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (43.9%) compared with the rural households (7.5%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 6.2 percent in Itilima District Council to 32.5 percent in Bariadi Town Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Council with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Bariadi District (39.8%) followed by Busega District (39.5%).

The use of Torch Chinese/Rechargeable lamp as the main source of energy for lighting is also very high in Simiyu Region, 45.3 percent of households use Torch Chinese/Rechargeable lamp as the main source of energy for lighting (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

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

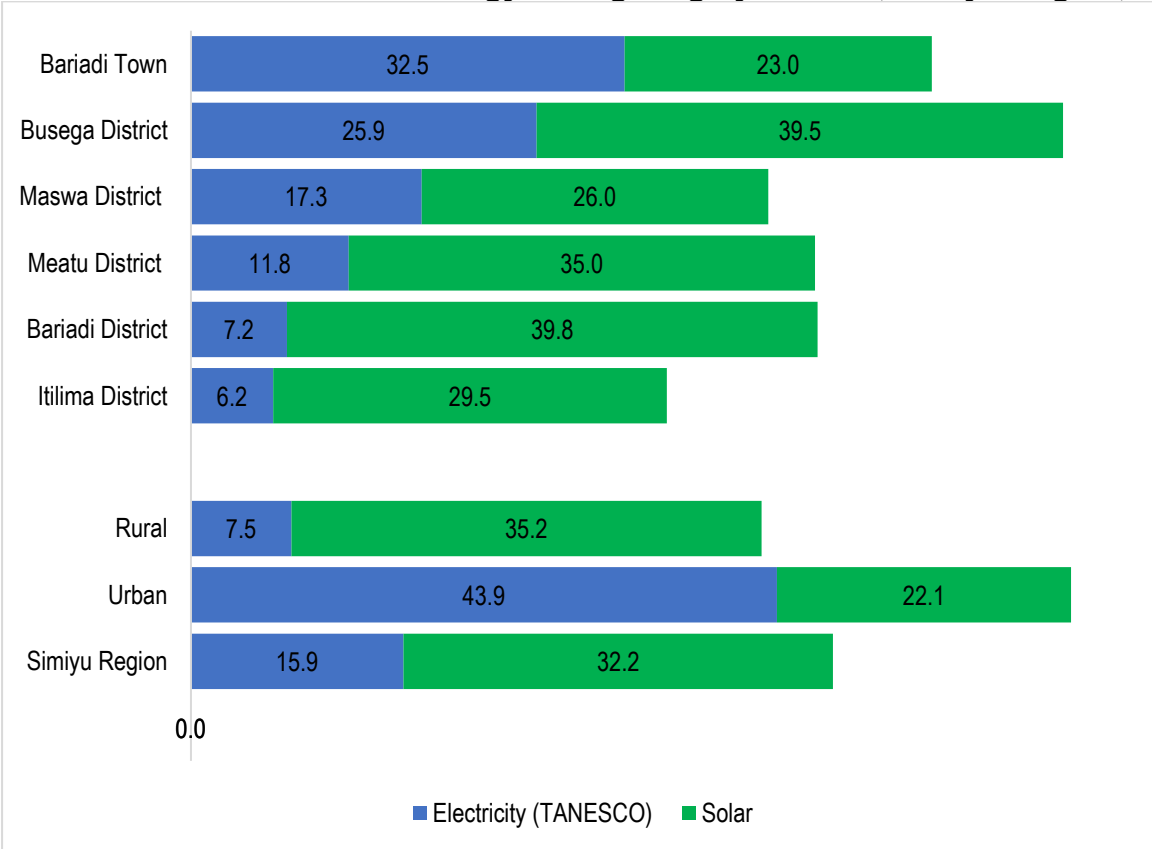


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Simiyu Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 15.9 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils except for Itilima District Council.

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

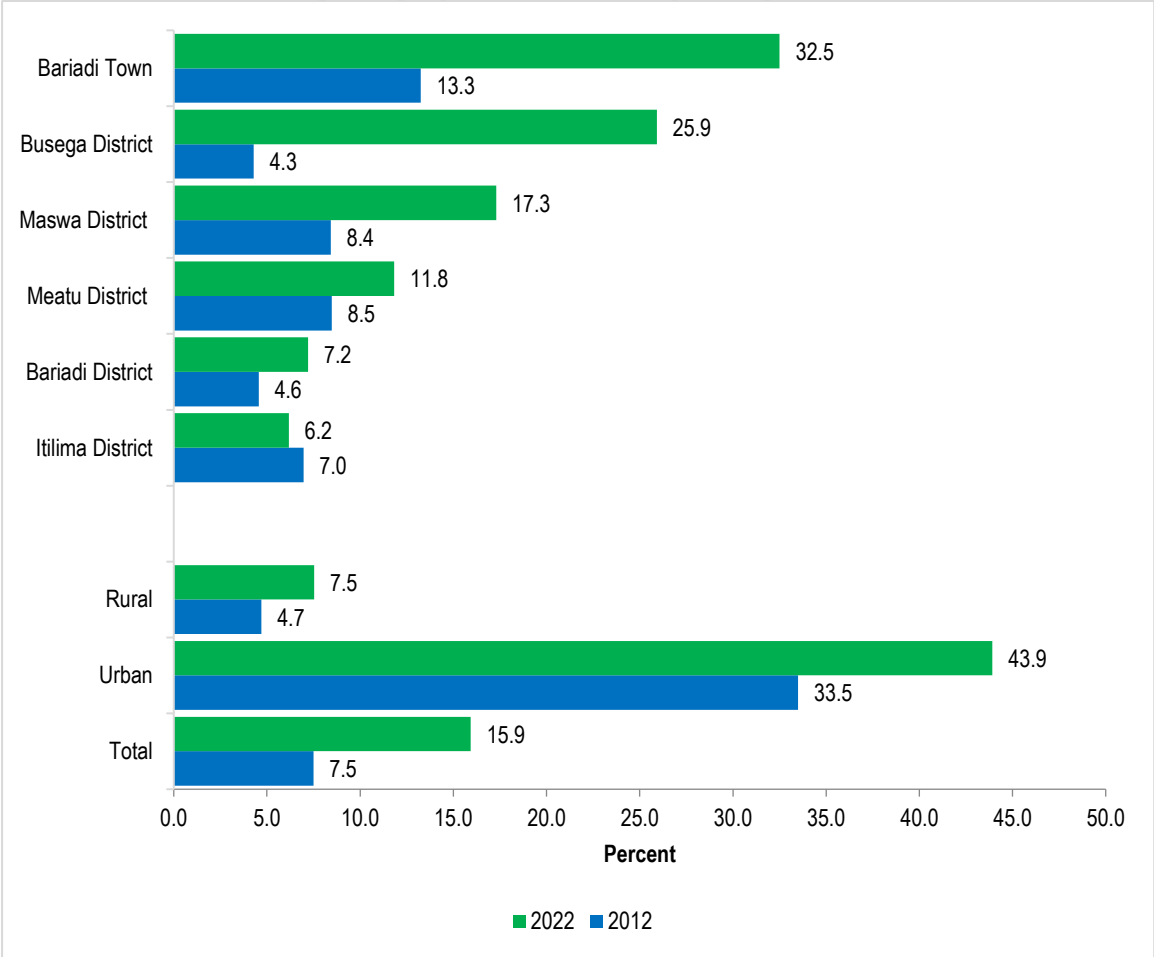


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	311,247	15.9	32.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	45.3	0.0
Rural	239,347	7.5	35.2	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.2	49.6	0.0
Urban	71,900	43.9	22.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	31.0	0.0
Male Headed Households	179,039	16.8	34.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	42.6	0.0
Female Headed Households	132,208	14.7	29.5	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.8	49.0	0.0
Council														
Bariadi District	52,674	7.2	39.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.7	48.1	0.0
Bariadi Town	37,416	32.5	23.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.9	41.3	0.0
Itilima District	56,552	6.2	29.5	1.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.8	55.3	0.0
Meatu District	48,681	11.8	35.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.9	46.3	0.0
Maswa District	65,484	17.3	26.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.4	50.0	0.1
Busega District	50,440	25.9	39.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	27.2	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Six out of ten (63.7%) of households in Simiyu Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (10.5%). In urban areas, 62.7 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regular collection methods (18.3%) and burying or pit (10.1%). In rural areas, 64.0 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (10.6%) and open space (9.7%). Bariadi Town Council has a higher percentage (19.1%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Maswa District Council (11.6%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/Lake/River/Shore	In the Farm/Manure	Bush/Ravine
Total	311,247	10.3	1.3	63.7	0.5	10.5	8.1	0.0	3.0	2.5
Rural	239,347	8.0	1.1	64.0	0.6	10.6	9.7	0.0	3.2	2.8
Urban	71,900	18.3	2.0	62.7	0.4	10.1	2.7	0.1	2.5	1.3
Male Headed Households	179,039	10.2	1.3	63.4	0.5	10.8	8.1	0.0	3.1	2.6
Female Headed Households	132,208	10.6	1.3	64.0	0.5	10.1	8.1	0.0	3.0	2.3
Council										
Bariadi District	52,674	7.0	1.8	62.5	0.9	11.1	10.7	0.0	2.6	3.4
Bariadi Town	37,416	19.1	2.3	62.5	0.4	6.1	3.3	0.1	4.3	2.0
Itilima District	56,552	9.0	0.8	69.2	0.5	9.0	6.8	0.0	3.6	1.1
Meatu District	48,681	8.5	1.0	57.9	0.7	13.7	11.6	0.0	2.3	4.4
Maswa District	65,484	11.6	1.7	61.9	0.3	8.1	9.9	0.0	4.0	2.5
Busega District	50,440	9.1	0.6	67.4	0.4	15.0	4.6	0.0	1.4	1.4

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals (60.0%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are slightly more likely to use private individuals (60.5%) as waste collectors than in urban areas (59.3%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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

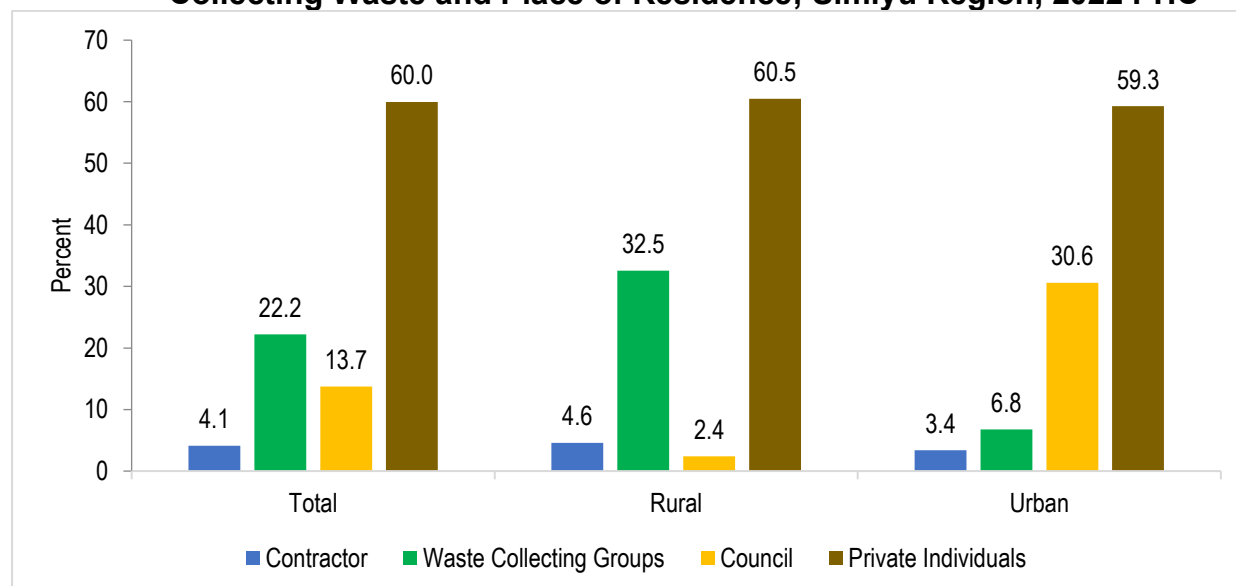


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	36,291	4.1	22.2	13.7	60.0
Rural	21,722	4.6	32.5	2.4	60.5
Urban	14,569	3.4	6.8	30.6	59.3
Male Headed Households	20,565	4.1	21.4	14.8	59.6
Female Headed Households	15,726	4.0	23.3	12.3	60.4
Council					
Bariadi District	4,602	0.9	3.6	2.4	93.1
Bariadi Town	7,992	0.8	4.1	31.6	63.5
Itilima District	5,558	5.7	49.4	2.3	42.6
Meatu District	4,604	9.0	29.3	5.9	55.8
Maswa District	8,661	4.1	20.4	20.4	55.1
Busega District	4,874	6.1	34.8	3.7	55.4

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that, 59.6 percent of households in Simiyu Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. About 72 percent (71.6%) of households living in urban areas and 56.0 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (76.0%) in Bariadi Town Council followed by Busega District Council (67.8%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Bariadi District (48.9%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	59.6	0.6	0.2	5.5	0.5	17.4	10.3	4.7	1.3
Rural	239,347	56.0	0.2	0.2	6.1	0.6	18.8	11.6	5.3	1.2
Urban	71,900	71.6	2.0	0.2	3.4	0.3	12.6	5.9	2.4	1.5
Male Headed Households	179,039	59.4	0.6	0.2	5.6	0.5	17.4	10.2	4.7	1.3
Female Headed Households	132,208	59.8	0.6	0.2	5.4	0.5	17.4	10.3	4.7	1.2
Council										
Bariadi District	52,674	48.9	0.2	0.2	8.2	0.9	16.0	16.0	8.2	1.4
Bariadi Town	37,416	76.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	9.9	5.5	1.6	1.9
Itilima District	56,552	60.5	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.4	21.5	8.3	4.4	0.7
Meatu District	48,681	52.6	0.2	0.2	7.1	0.7	18.1	12.4	6.8	1.9
Maswa District	65,484	56.8	0.9	0.2	6.4	0.4	18.1	12.0	3.9	1.4
Busega District	50,440	67.8	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.4	18.3	5.7	2.5	0.6

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 Simiyu Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (39.8%) followed by motorcycles (7.0%) and motor vehicles (1.1%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher (45.3%) in male-headed households compared with female-headed households (32.5%). The percentage of households owning bicycle owners is higher (43.9%) in rural areas than in urban areas (26.2%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 26.8 percent in Bariadi Town to 49.9 percent in Maswa District (Table 12.14).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	311,247	39.8	1.1	7.0	0.1	0.2	1.1
Rural	239,347	43.9	0.5	6.7	0.1	0.1	1.3
Urban	71,900	26.2	2.9	7.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
Male Headed Households	179,039	45.3	1.3	8.8	0.1	0.2	1.1
Female Headed Households	132,208	32.5	0.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Council							
Bariadi District	52,674	42.2	0.5	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.8
Bariadi Town	37,416	26.8	2.8	7.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Itilima District	56,552	39.2	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Meatu District	48,681	43.1	1.0	9.6	0.1	0.1	3.4
Maswa District	65,484	49.9	1.2	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Busega District	50,440	31.7	0.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	0.4

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 77.6 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Simiyu Region owning houses is higher (83.3%) in rural areas than in urban areas (58.4%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is higher (78.3%) than for female headed households (76.7%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (5.2%), charcoal iron (11.3%), electric or gas cooker (4.7%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.3%). The results show that, households living in rural areas are more likely to own housing than households living in urban areas while households living in urban areas are more likely to own cooking assets (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Housing and Cooking Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	77.6	5.2	11.3	4.7	2.3
Rural	239,347	83.3	2.2	11.0	1.9	0.9
Urban	71,900	58.4	15.2	12.1	13.8	7.0
Male Headed Households	179,039	78.3	6.0	12.6	5.3	2.7
Female Headed Households	132,208	76.7	4.2	9.5	3.8	1.9
Council						
Bariadi District	52,674	82.2	2.0	9.2	2.1	0.9
Bariadi Town	37,416	62.9	13.0	9.8	12.2	6.5
Itilima District	56,552	81.0	1.9	9.0	2.1	0.9
Meatu District	48,681	82.1	4.5	12.8	3.6	2.1
Maswa District	65,484	80.4	5.6	13.8	4.7	2.6
Busega District	50,440	71.7	6.5	12.5	5.7	2.3

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Simiyu Region, 69.9 percent of households own land or farm and 70.0 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (75.5%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (51.2%). Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (75.5% versus 51.8%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 57.8 percent in Bariadi Town to 78.5 percent in Itilima District. On the other hand, the percentage of households own hand hoe ranges from 51.7 percent in Bariadi Town to 75.5 percent in Maswa District (Table 12.16).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Agricultural Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	22.5	0.4	70.0	13.1	22.4	69.9	0.5
Rural	239,347	27.1	0.4	75.5	13.0	26.7	75.5	0.5
Urban	71,900	7.2	0.4	51.8	13.3	8.4	51.2	0.4
Male Headed Households	179,039	24.7	0.4	71.2	14.7	24.9	71.3	0.5
Female Headed Households	132,208	19.6	0.3	68.4	10.9	19.1	67.9	0.4
Council								
Bariadi District	52,674	26.4	0.3	73.1	11.3	24.7	73.4	0.3
Bariadi Town	37,416	11.6	0.4	51.7	12.7	13.8	57.8	0.4
Itilima District	56,552	24.9	0.4	71.8	11.2	23.6	78.5	0.6
Meatu District	48,681	27.8	0.6	74.4	22.6	29.6	71.7	0.8
Maswa District	65,484	26.2	0.5	75.5	13.9	26.1	70.8	0.4
Busega District	50,440	13.9	0.2	67.2	7.1	13.5	62.5	0.2

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (75.4%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About Seven percent (6.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About two thirds (68.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone
- Almost nine out of ten households (84.4%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phones in Simiyu Region.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and less than two percent (1.3%) own laptop computers.
- Majority (78.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after primary education (97.6%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (60.2%)

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 37.5 percent of households in Simiyu Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportion (38.8%) of households with radio are in rural areas than in urban areas (33.4%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Bariadi District (76.9%), followed by Busega District (36.5%) and Maswa District (33.6%). Meatu District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (24.1%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 17.9 percent of the households in Simiyu Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher

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

proportion (28.3%) of households with television than rural areas (14.8%). Across councils, Bariadi District has the highest proportion (48.3 %) of households owning television followed by Bariadi Town (19.3 %) and Busega District (17.0%). On the other hand, Itilima District has the lowest proportion (4.5 %) followed by Meatu District (10.3%) (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 two percent (1.1%) of households in Simiyu Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones is proportionately higher (1.3%) in rural areas than in urban areas (0.6%). Across Councils, Bariadi District has the highest percentage (3.9%) of households with landline telephone followed by Busega District (0.7%). Itilima District has less the lowest percent (0.4%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, 0.3 percent of households in Simiyu Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have the higher proportion (0.5%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Bariadi Town Council has the highest percentage (0.5%) of households with internet facilities followed by Busega District and Maswa District (0.3 % each) while Bariadi, Itilima and Meatu Districts (0.2% each) (Table 13.1).

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

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	311,247	37.5	31.8	5.7	17.9	14.6	3.3	1.1	0.3
Rural	239,347	38.8	34.3	4.5	14.8	12.8	2.0	1.3	0.2
Urban	71,900	33.4	23.6	9.8	28.3	20.6	7.6	0.6	0.5
Council									
Bariadi District	52,674	76.9	67.8	9.0	48.3	41.7	6.6	3.9	0.2
Bariadi Town	37,416	24.7	17.9	6.8	19.3	14.0	5.3	0.5	0.5
Itilima District	56,552	26.5	24.3	2.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	0.4	0.2
Meatu District	48,681	24.1	20.6	3.5	10.3	8.1	2.2	0.5	0.2
Maswa District	65,484	33.6	28.0	5.6	10.7	8.2	2.6	0.6	0.3
Busega District	50,440	36.5	28.8	7.7	17.0	13.5	3.4	0.7	0.3

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 75.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher (81.5%) proportion of households owning mobile phones than rural areas (73.9%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (81.9%) among males than females (69.9%) (Figure 13.1).

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

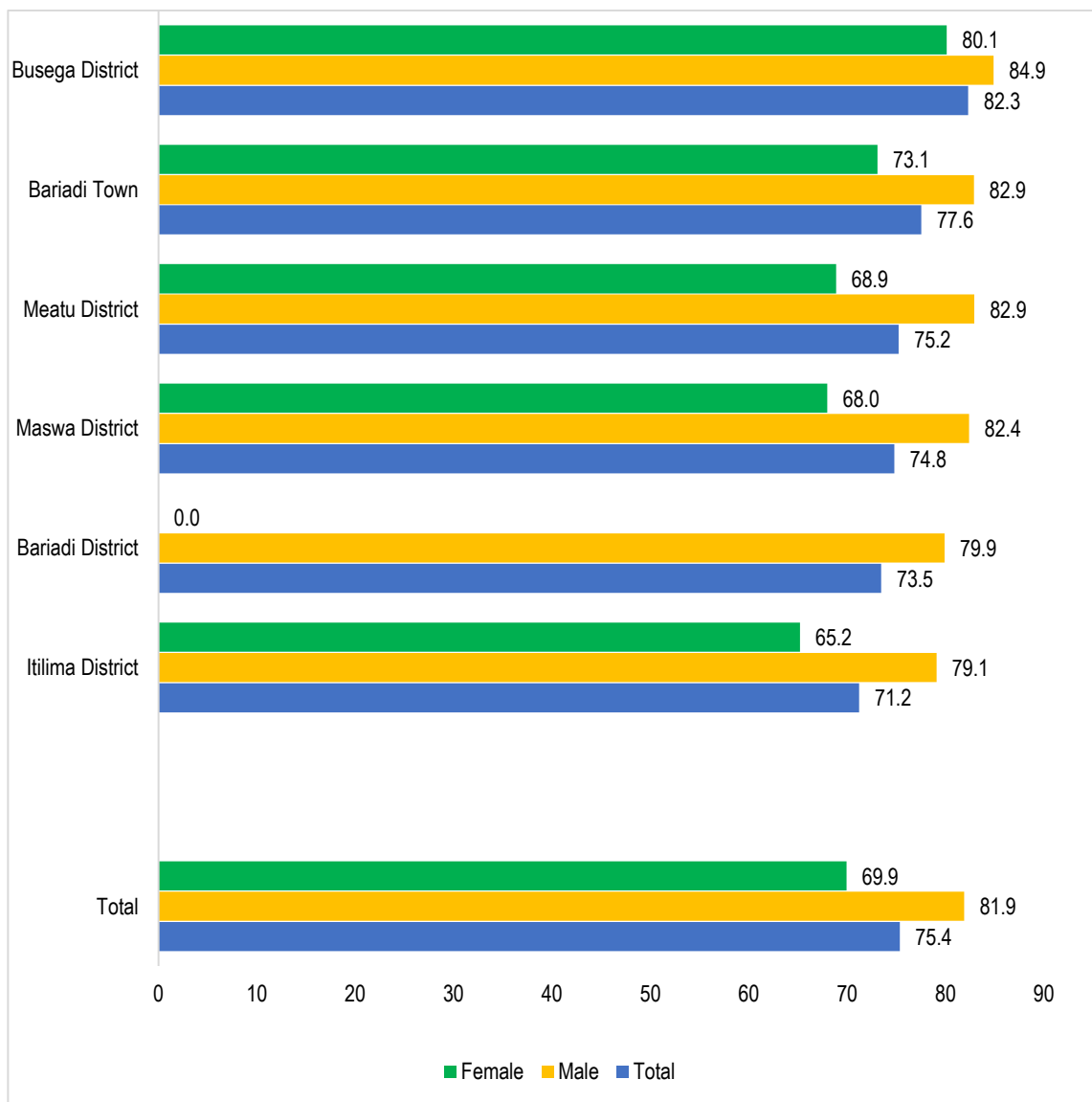
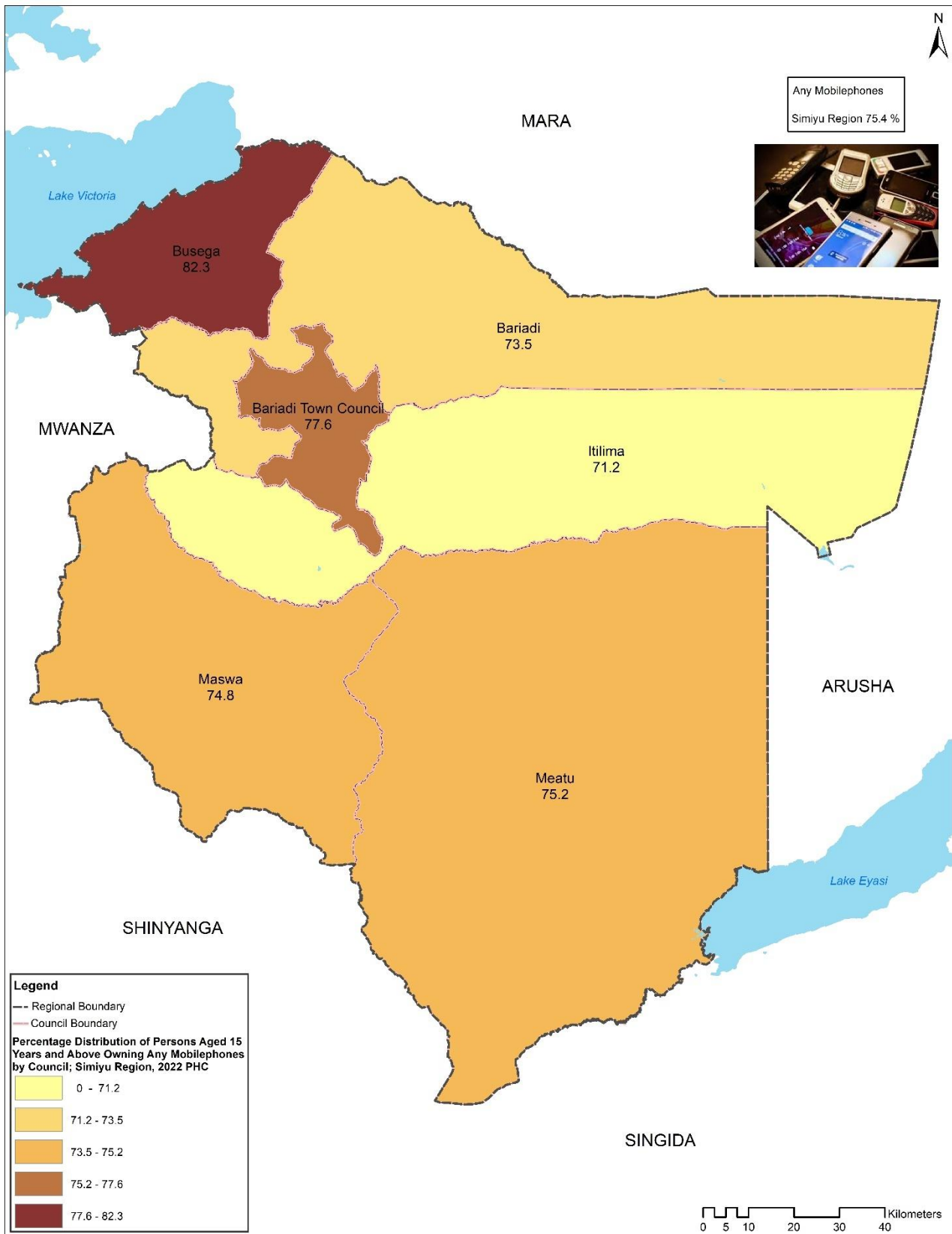


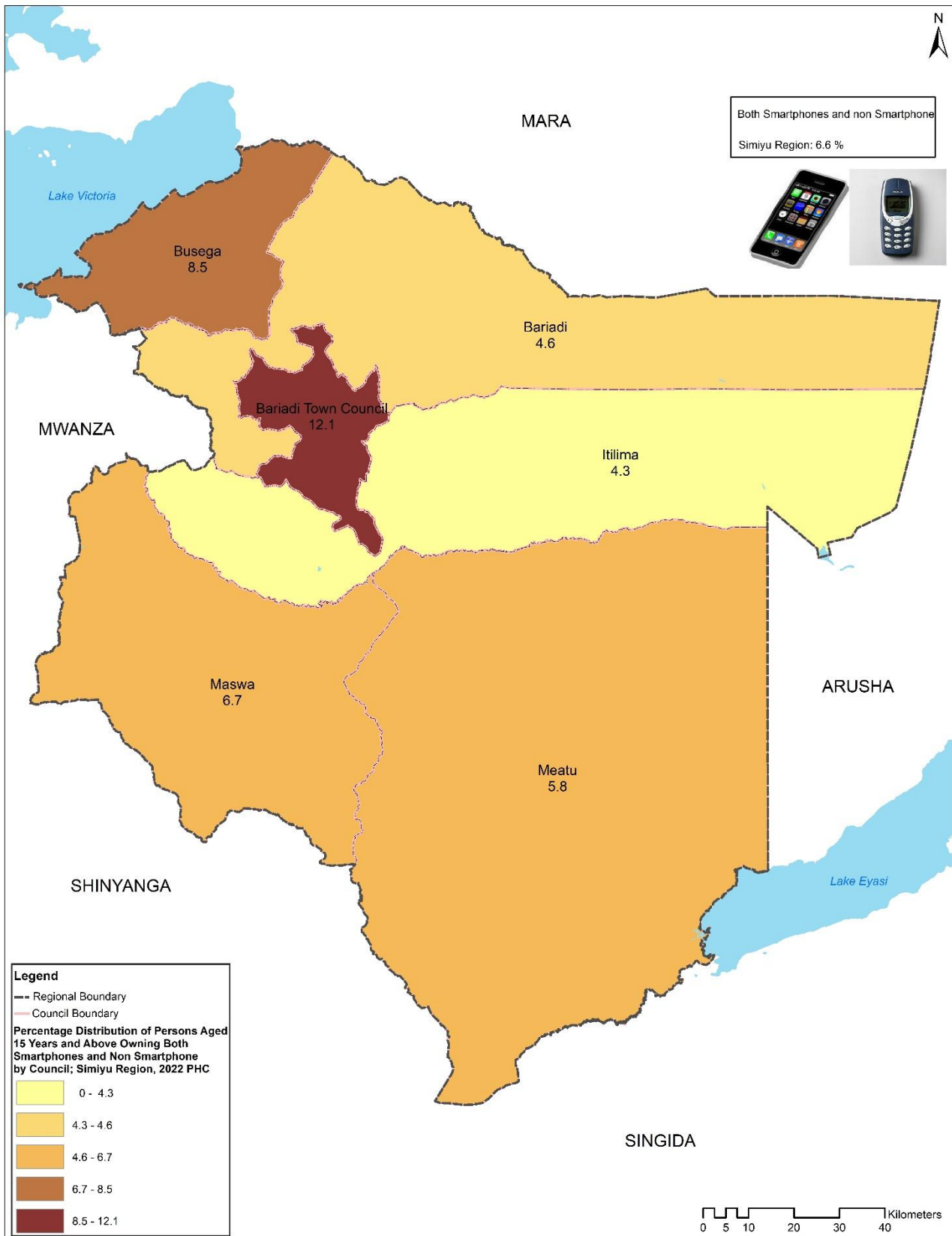
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	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	996,485	452,587	543,898	75.4	81.9	69.9	6.6	8.8	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	68.5	72.8	64.8
Rural	800,064	363,542	436,522	73.9	81.1	67.8	4.5	6.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	69.1	74.5	64.7
Urban	196,421	89,045	107,376	81.5	85.3	78.4	15.3	18.9	12.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	65.6	65.8	65.5
Council															
Bariadi District	170,609	75,858	94,751	73.5	79.9	68.3	4.6	6.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	68.6	73.0	65.0
Bariadi Town	110,575	50,429	60,146	77.6	82.9	73.1	12.1	15.0	9.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	64.8	67.3	62.8
Itilima District	188,543	81,846	106,697	71.2	79.1	65.2	4.3	6.4	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	66.7	72.4	62.3
Meatu District	169,573	76,854	92,719	75.2	82.9	68.9	5.8	8.0	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	69.2	74.6	64.6
Maswa District	213,672	101,148	112,524	74.8	82.4	68.0	6.7	8.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	67.8	73.5	62.8
Busega District	143,513	66,452	77,061	82.3	84.9	80.1	8.5	10.4	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	73.5	74.1	72.9

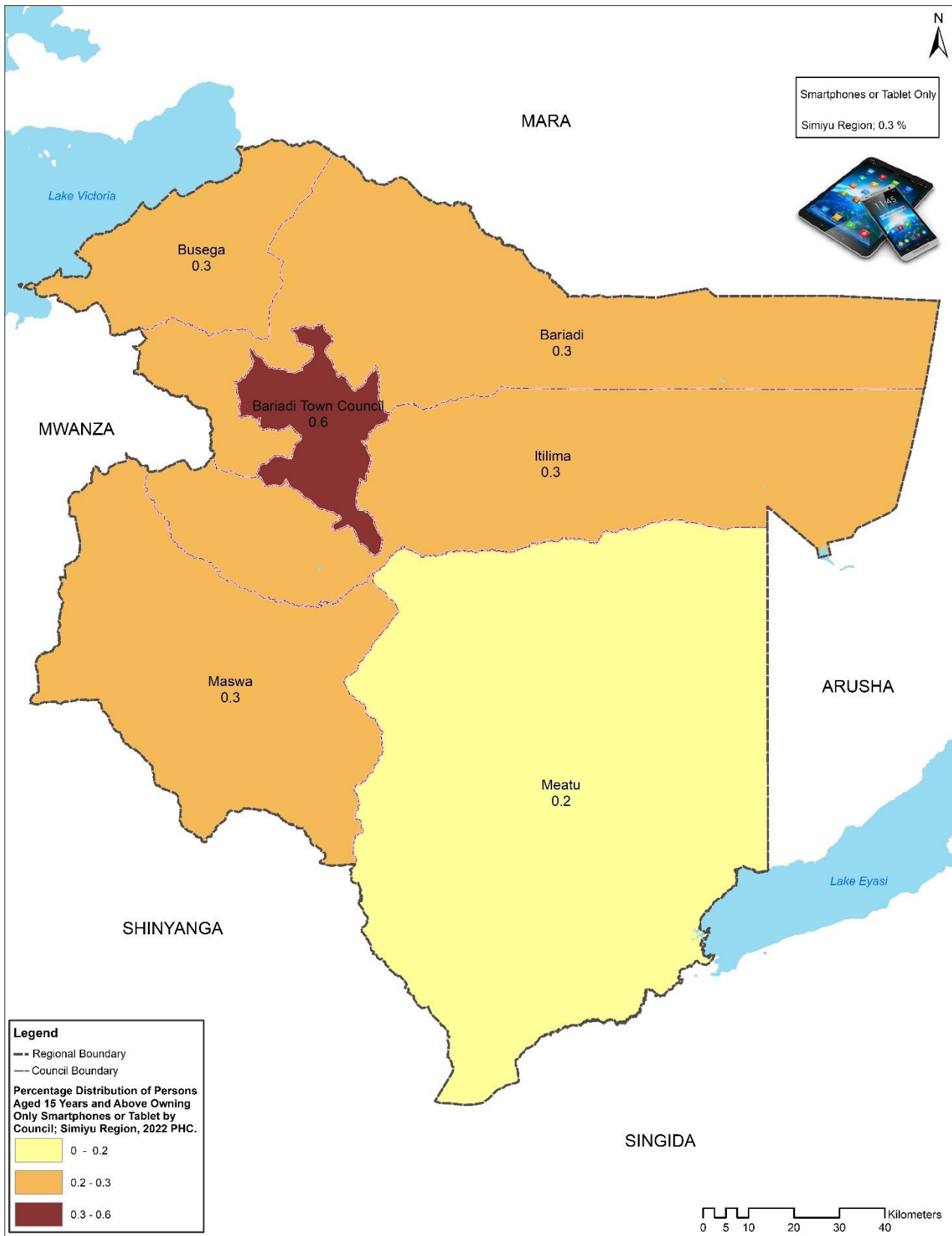
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC.



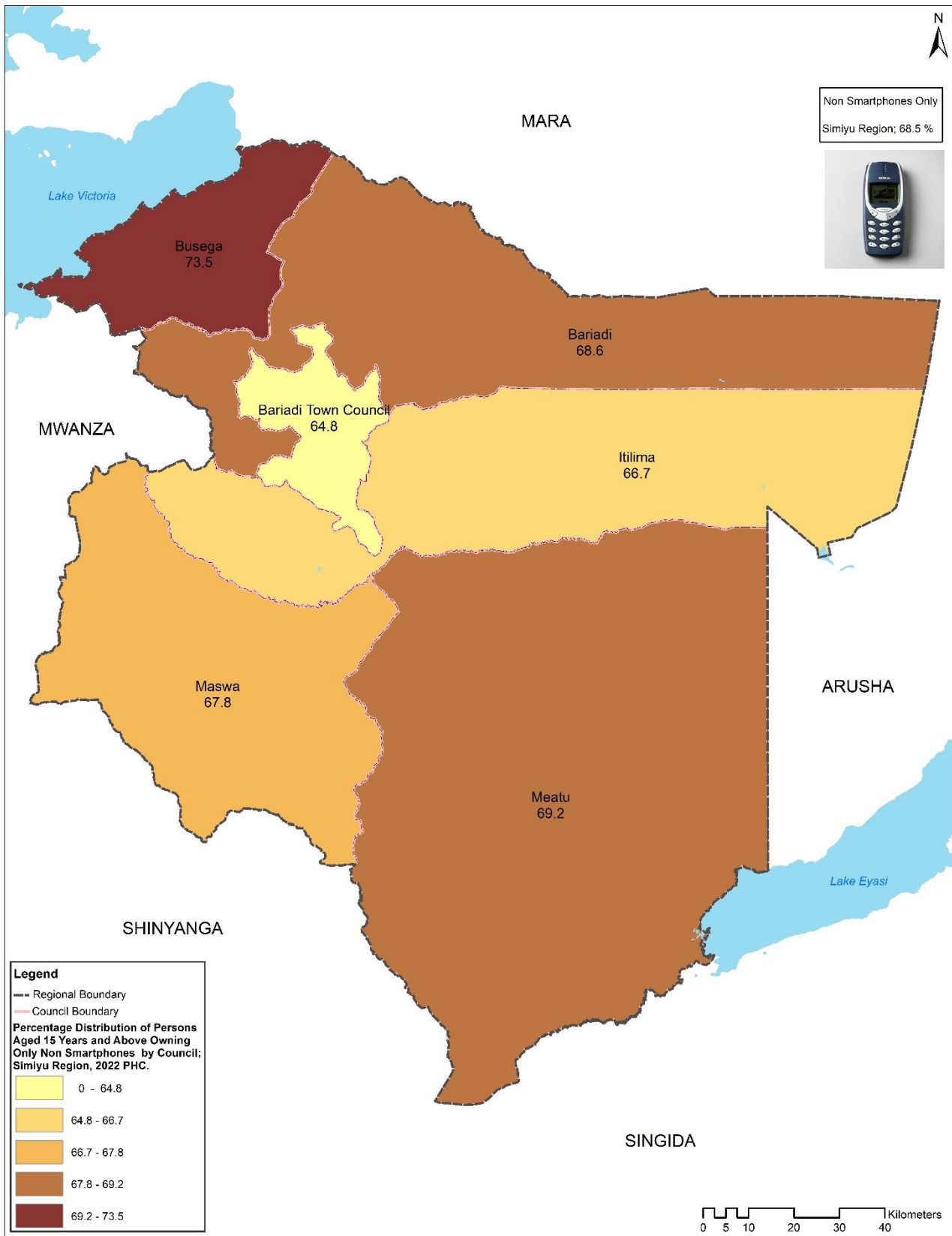
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Simiyu Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones type indicates that in Simiyu Region 84.4 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (87.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.5%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 25.8 percent and 82.8 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (9.4% and 82.7%, respectively).

Across all councils, in Simiyu Region the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 20 percent of all households except for Bariadi Town (22.0%), followed by Busega District (14.8%) and Maswa District (13.5%) while Bariadi District is the lowest (9.3%) (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	311,247	84.4	13.2	82.8
Rural	239,347	83.5	9.4	82.7
Urban	71,900	87.4	25.8	82.8
Council				
Bariadi District	52,674	82.0	9.3	81.2
Bariadi Town	37,416	85.0	22.0	80.9
Itilima District	56,552	83.2	9.5	82.4
Meatu District	48,681	85.7	12.8	84.5
Maswa District	65,484	84.9	13.5	83.3
Busega District	50,440	86.0	14.8	83.8

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 Simiyu Region; it is owned by 43.1 percent of all individuals (44.9% of males and 41.4% of females). In urban areas, the percentage of individuals own a non-smartphone is higher (50.1%) compared with those in rural areas (41.5%) (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (12.1%) for individuals in the age group 30-34 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (89.4) in the age group 55 - 59 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point at age group 55- 59, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age group 80 and above. While ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5–9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 30 -34 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

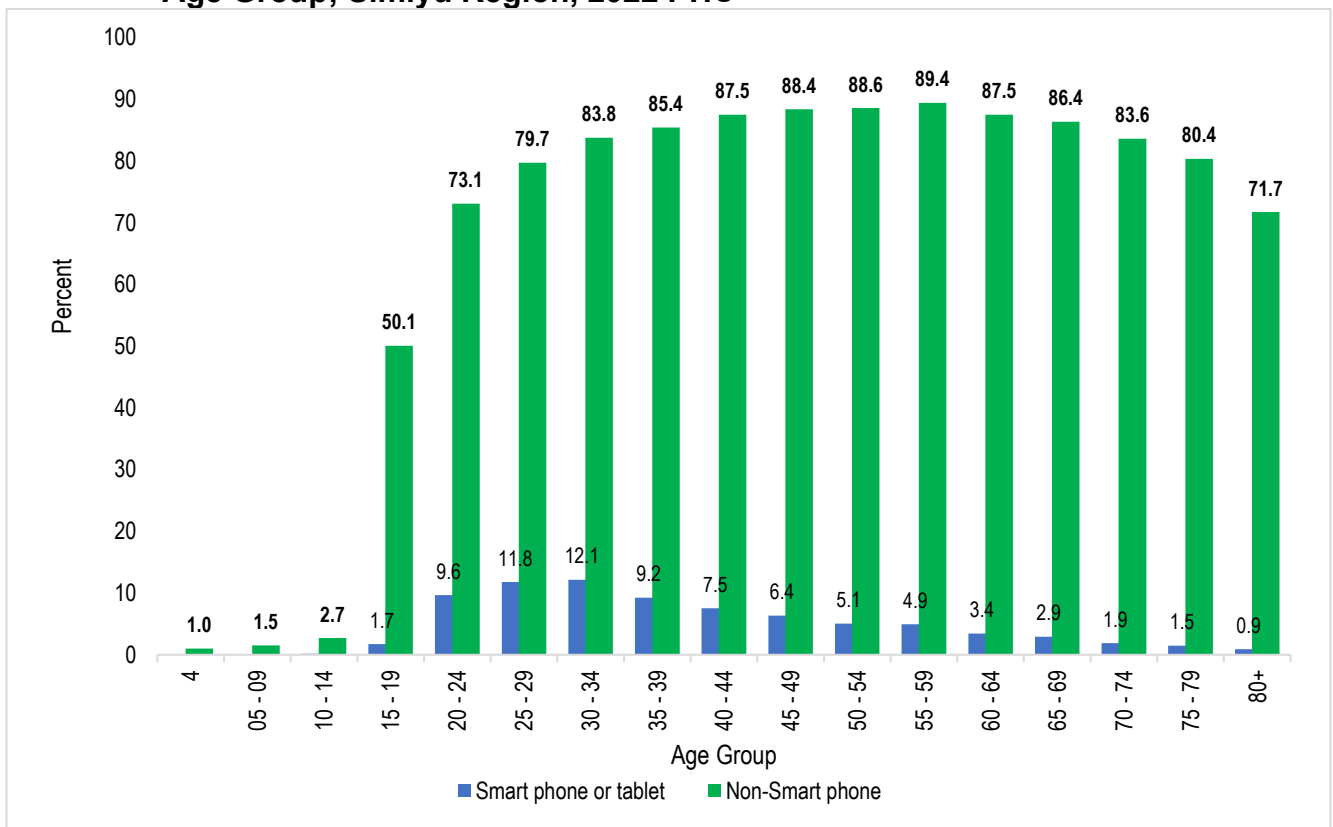


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

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	43.1	44.9	41.4	41.5	43.6	39.6	50.1	50.8	49.5	3.9	5.0	3.0	2.6	3.5	1.9	9.8	11.6	8.2
4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 - 9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10- 14	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 - 19	50.1	53.0	47.3	48.8	52.1	45.6	55.9	57.1	54.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	4.2	4.8	3.6
20 - 24	73.1	82.2	65.7	71.3	81.6	62.8	80.5	84.6	77.3	9.6	12.2	7.5	6.8	9.2	4.8	21.1	24.7	18.3
25 - 29	79.7	89.7	71.7	78.0	89.2	68.9	86.4	92.0	81.9	11.8	15.5	8.8	8.3	11.7	5.5	24.9	30.0	20.9
30 - 34	83.8	92.7	76.5	82.2	92.2	74.2	89.3	94.5	84.8	12.1	16.6	8.5	8.5	12.4	5.3	25.5	31.0	20.8
35 - 39	85.4	93.6	79.1	84.2	93.2	77.4	90.1	95.2	85.8	9.2	13.5	5.9	6.3	9.7	3.7	20.3	26.7	14.9
40 - 44	87.5	94.4	82.2	86.5	94.1	80.6	91.4	95.5	88.1	7.5	10.3	5.3	4.9	7.0	3.2	17.6	22.7	13.5
45 - 49	88.4	94.8	83.4	87.5	94.5	82.1	92.0	95.7	89.0	6.4	8.7	4.5	4.1	6.0	2.6	15.5	19.4	12.3
50 - 54	88.6	94.7	83.6	87.6	94.4	82.2	92.8	96.3	89.9	5.1	7.0	3.5	3.2	4.6	2.1	12.9	16.8	9.6
55 - 59	89.4	95.0	84.1	88.7	94.8	82.8	92.8	96.0	89.7	4.9	6.5	3.4	3.1	4.3	2.1	12.7	16.4	9.3
60 - 64	87.5	93.3	82.6	86.8	92.8	81.7	90.7	95.6	86.6	3.4	4.6	2.4	2.2	2.9	1.6	8.9	12.2	6.1
65 - 69	86.4	92.8	81.0	85.4	92.4	79.6	90.7	94.6	87.3	2.9	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.4	7.1	9.9	4.7
70 - 74	83.6	91.0	77.7	82.9	90.6	76.6	87.0	93.2	82.7	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	4.6	7.0	2.9
75 - 79	80.4	89.2	74.0	79.3	88.8	72.4	85.4	90.9	81.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.5	3.9	1.6
80 +	71.7	82.6	64.9	71.0	82.3	63.7	75.4	84.3	70.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.7	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 primary (97.6%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with pre-primary (65.0%). The results also show that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	65.0	70.5	59.0	64.5	70.9	57.4	67.6	68.6	66.7	1,086	617	469	902	523	379	184	94	90
Primary School (1 - 8)	77.8	85.0	71.3	76.6	84.5	69.3	83.5	87.6	80.1	438,336	228,588	209,748	355,451	188,986	166,465	82,885	39,602	43,283
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	66.3	70.3	62.3	62.6	67.6	57.6	74.9	77.2	72.8	103,812	54,607	49,205	68,897	37,240	31,657	34,915	17,367	17,548
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	74.7	76.7	70.4	71.0	73.5	65.3	80.7	82.6	77.3	7,913	5,486	2,427	4,701	3,401	1,300	3,212	2,085	1,127
University and Other Related	90.1	92.2	86.7	86.8	90.0	80.9	94.5	95.1	93.6	22,925	14,868	8,057	12,508	8,401	4,107	10,417	6,467	3,950
Training After Primary	97.6	97.3	98.2	97.0	96.8	97.5	98.5	98.2	98.8	483	321	162	290	211	79	193	110	83
Training After Secondary education	86.5	91.6	77.8	85.5	91.7	74.5	89.7	91.3	87.5	147	98	49	112	77	35	35	21	14

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Simiyu Region, smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (60.2%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (1.9%). Ownership of Smartphone in Simiyu Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.9	2.2	3.7	31	18	13	23	15	8	8	3	5
Primary School (1 - 8)	4.3	5.3	3.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	9.3	10.7	8.2	24,339	14,356	9,983	15,076	9,506	5,570	9,263	4,850	4,413
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	12.3	13.9	10.7	8.5	10.1	6.8	21.3	23.0	19.7	19,234	10,768	8,466	9,298	5,590	3,708	9,936	5,178	4,758
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	25.8	27.3	22.8	20.2	21.8	16.6	35.1	37.4	31.2	2,738	1,952	786	1,340	1,009	331	1,398	943	455
University and Other Related	60.2	63.5	54.4	49.8	55.1	40.0	73.8	75.0	71.8	15,304	10,243	5,061	7,176	5,144	2,032	8,128	5,099	3,029
Training After Primary	41.6	41.2	42.4	35.8	37.2	32.1	50.5	49.1	52.4	206	136	70	107	81	26	99	55	44
Training After Secondary Education	4.7	3.7	6.3	2.3	1.2	4.3	12.8	13.0	12.5	8	4	4	3	1	2	5	3	2

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that, 82.7 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region are using non-smartphones and 7.2 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non smartphones is higher (86.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.9%). A similar pattern is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones is higher (16.5%) in urban areas than that of rural areas (4.9%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones in Bariadi Town (83.2% non-smartphone and 13.2% smartphone), followed by Busega District (87.7% non-smartphone and 9.3% smartphone). On the other hand, the Council with the lowest proportion of individuals using mobile phones is Itilima District (80.9% non-smartphone and 4.7% smartphone) (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Person Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	996,485	452,587	543,898	7.2	9.4	5.4	82.7	86.4	79.7
Rural	800,064	363,542	436,522	4.9	6.8	3.4	81.9	85.9	78.6
Urban	196,421	89,045	107,376	16.5	20.1	13.5	86.0	88.2	84.2
Council									
Bariadi District	170,609	75,858	94,751	5.2	7.2	3.5	82.1	85.6	79.3
Bariadi Town	110,575	50,429	60,146	13.2	16.1	10.8	83.2	86.3	80.6
Itilima District	188,543	81,846	106,697	4.7	6.9	3.1	80.9	84.7	77.9
Meatu District	169,573	76,854	92,719	6.3	8.5	4.4	82.0	86.7	78.1
Maswa District	213,672	101,148	112,524	7.3	9.2	5.5	82.0	86.6	77.9
Busega District	143,513	66,452	77,061	9.3	11.2	7.6	87.7	88.7	86.7

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

Majority (51.3%) of persons aged four years and above in Simiyu Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (51.5%) using of non-smartphones is almost the same as that of females (51.2%). non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower (50.3%) compared with individuals in urban

areas (56.2%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher (10.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (2.9%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 55 – 59 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 30 – 34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 55 - 59, thereafter declines to 77.7 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

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

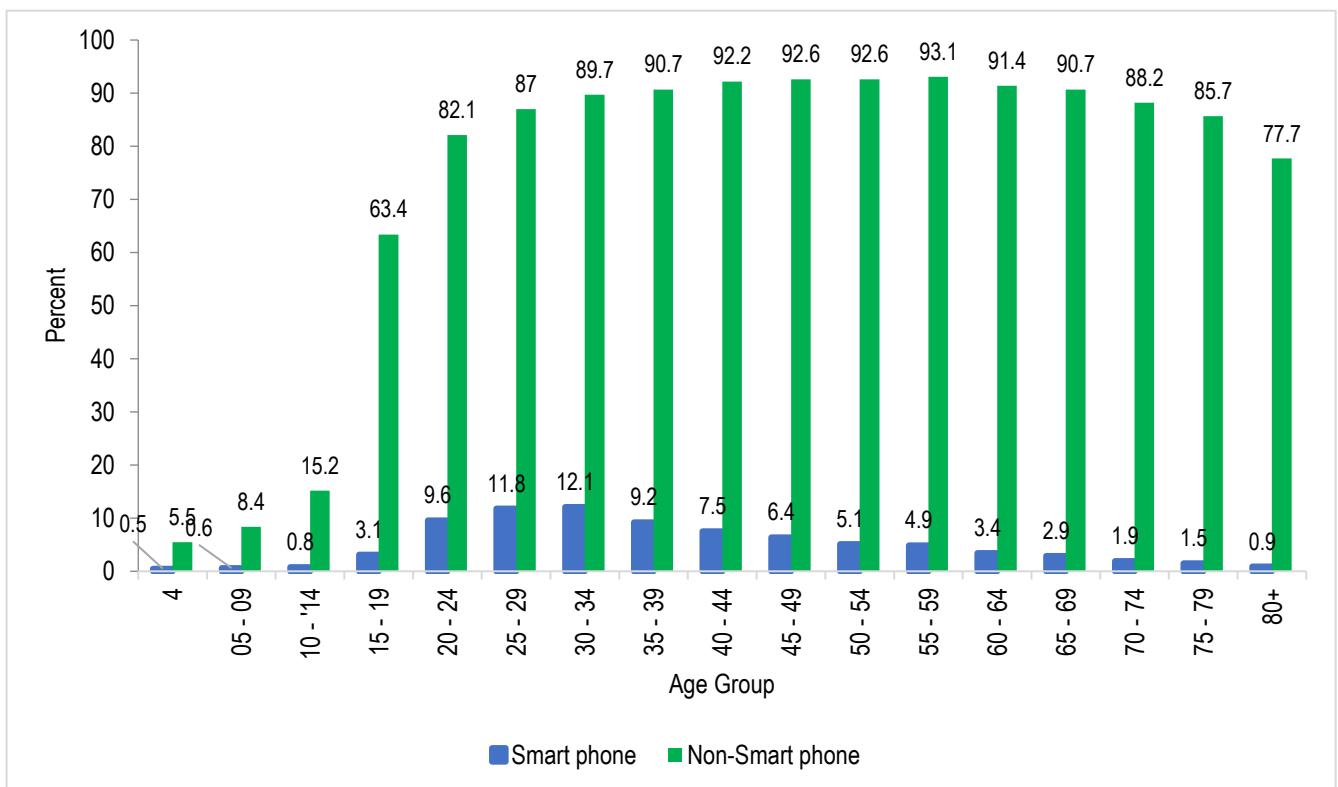


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	51.3	51.5	51.2	50.3	50.6	50.0	56.2	55.9	56.5	4.4	5.4	3.4	2.9	3.8	2.1	10.7	12.5	9.1
4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.0
5-9	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	7.3	7.0	7.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
10-14	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.3	16.0	12.9	12.5	13.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
15 - 19	63.4	64.8	62.2	62.8	64.4	61.4	66.0	66.5	65.6	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	7.1	7.7	6.6
20 - 24	82.1	87.1	78.0	81.1	86.8	76.3	86.2	88.3	84.5	9.6	12.2	7.5	6.8	9.2	4.8	21.1	24.7	18.3
25 - 29	87.0	92.6	82.4	86.0	92.3	80.9	90.6	93.8	88.1	11.8	15.5	8.8	8.3	11.7	5.5	24.9	30.0	20.9
30 - 34	89.7	94.8	85.6	88.9	94.5	84.4	92.8	95.9	90.1	12.1	16.6	8.5	8.5	12.4	5.3	25.5	31.0	20.8
35 - 39	90.7	95.3	87.2	90.1	95.1	86.3	93.2	96.3	90.6	9.2	13.5	5.9	6.3	9.7	3.7	20.3	26.7	14.9
40 - 44	92.2	96.0	89.2	91.6	95.8	88.4	94.3	96.7	92.3	7.5	10.3	5.3	4.9	7.0	3.2	17.6	22.7	13.5
45 - 49	92.6	96.3	89.8	92.2	96.2	89.1	94.5	96.7	92.6	6.4	8.7	4.5	4.1	6.0	2.6	15.5	19.4	12.3
50 - 54	92.6	96.3	89.7	92.1	96.0	88.9	95.0	97.4	93.0	5.1	7.0	3.5	3.2	4.6	2.1	12.9	16.8	9.6
55 - 59	93.1	96.5	89.9	92.7	96.4	89.2	94.8	96.8	92.9	4.9	6.5	3.4	3.1	4.3	2.1	12.7	16.4	9.3
60 - 64	91.4	95.2	88.2	91.0	94.9	87.7	93.0	96.5	90.1	3.4	4.6	2.4	2.2	2.9	1.6	8.9	12.2	6.1
65 - 69	90.7	94.7	87.3	90.0	94.4	86.3	93.6	96.0	91.6	2.9	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.4	7.1	9.9	4.7
70 - 74	88.2	93.4	84.1	87.8	93.1	83.4	90.2	94.6	87.1	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	4.6	7.0	2.9
75 - 79	85.7	92.3	80.9	85.1	92.1	80.1	88.3	92.9	85.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.5	3.9	1.6
80 +	77.7	86.7	72.1	77.3	86.7	71.3	79.9	87.0	76.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.7	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 (78.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication, followed by sending and receiving money (34.9%), while online businesses is the least recorded about two percent (1.8 %) (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (77.9% for rural and 82.5% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (31.3% for rural and 49.7% for urban) and searching or receiving information (19.8% for rural and 30.1% 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, for communication varies from 76.9 percent in Bariadi District to 82.7 percent in Busega District; for sending and receiving money varies from 27.7 percent Itilima District to 55.1 percent in Busega District and Online business varies from 1.1 percent in Itilima District to 2.5 percent in Busega District and Bariadi Town. (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; Simiyu 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	78.8	82.4	75.8	21.8	25.0	19.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.7	5.9	3.7	6.4	8.2	4.9	34.9	39.1	31.5	996,485	452,587	543,898
Rural	77.9	81.8	74.6	19.8	22.9	17.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.7	4.7	2.8	5.7	7.4	4.3	31.3	35.7	27.6	800,064	363,542	436,522
Urban	82.5	84.8	80.6	30.1	33.4	27.4	3.4	4.1	2.8	8.9	11.0	7.1	9.3	11.4	7.7	49.7	52.8	47.1	196,421	89,045	107,376
Council																					
Bariadi District	76.9	80.2	74.3	19.7	22.8	17.3	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.7	4.8	2.9	4.9	6.5	3.6	34.1	38.7	30.4	170,609	75,858	94,751
Bariadi Town	79.8	83.0	77.1	24.4	27.5	21.8	2.5	3.0	2.0	6.5	8.0	5.2	6.2	7.7	5.0	43.3	47.2	40.1	110,575	50,429	60,146
Itilima District	77.7	81.6	74.8	15.3	18.5	12.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.7	3.7	1.9	4.1	5.6	2.9	27.7	32.4	24.2	188,543	81,846	106,697
Meatu District	78.4	83.3	74.3	22.9	26.6	19.7	1.7	2.2	1.3	4.5	5.7	3.5	7.4	9.7	5.5	27.9	32.9	23.8	169,573	76,854	92,719
Maswa District	78.3	82.8	74.4	19.9	22.8	17.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	4.7	5.9	3.6	6.0	7.7	4.5	29.6	33.7	25.8	213,672	101,148	112,524
Busega District	82.7	83.7	81.8	32.6	35.0	30.6	2.5	2.9	2.2	7.3	8.7	6.0	10.8	12.6	9.3	55.1	57.1	53.4	143,513	66,452	77,061

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Simiyu Region, non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after primary education (98.2%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (75.3%). The results also show that, usage of non-smartphone is higher for males than females in almost all education level. The uses of non-smartphone in Simiyu Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education except for those attained pre primary and training After secondary education (Table 13.10).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	75.3	78.3	72.1	75.5	79.0	71.5	74.6	74.5	74.8	1,258	685	573	1,055	583	472	203	102	101
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.4	89.2	81.9	84.7	88.9	80.9	88.3	90.5	86.5	480,923	239,789	241,134	393,246	198,873	194,373	87,677	40,916	46,761
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75.9	78.4	73.4	73.8	76.7	70.8	81.0	82.5	79.5	118,903	60,876	58,027	81,160	42,296	38,864	37,743	18,580	19,163
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	82.3	83.3	80.1	80.2	81.4	77.4	85.7	86.7	83.9	8,719	5,956	2,763	5,307	3,767	1,540	3,412	2,189	1,223
University and Other Related	92.6	94.2	89.9	90.3	92.8	85.7	95.7	96.1	95.0	23,556	15,193	8,363	13,010	8,655	4,355	10,546	6,538	4,008
Training After Primary	98.2	97.9	98.8	98.0	97.7	98.8	98.5	98.2	98.8	486	323	163	293	213	80	193	110	83
Training After Secondary Education	90.0	92.5	85.7	90.1	92.9	85.1	89.7	91.3	87.5	153	99	54	118	78	40	35	21	14

In Simiyu Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (60.2%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (2.2%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Simiyu 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 Smartphones by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.2	3.7	2.9	4.4	36	22	14	26	18	8	10	4	6
Primary School (1 - 8)	4.5	5.5	3.5	3.4	4.4	2.4	9.5	10.9	8.4	25,072	14,698	10,374	15,607	9,768	5,839	9,465	4,930	4,535
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	13.5	15.1	12.0	9.4	11.1	7.8	23.2	24.9	21.6	21,168	11,694	9,474	10,361	6,096	4,265	10,807	5,598	5,209
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	27.1	28.1	25.0	21.0	22.2	18.3	37.1	38.8	34.1	2,869	2,007	862	1,392	1,027	365	1,477	980	497
University and Other Related	60.2	63.5	54.4	49.8	55.1	40.0	73.8	75.0	71.8	15,304	10,243	5,061	7,176	5,144	2,032	8,128	5,099	3,029
Training After Primary	41.6	41.2	42.4	35.8	37.2	32.1	50.5	49.1	52.4	206	136	70	107	81	26	99	55	44
Training After Secondary Education	4.7	3.7	6.3	2.3	1.2	4.3	12.8	13.0	12.5	8	4	4	3	1	2	5	3	2

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Simiyu Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 85.6 percent among unclassified workers category to 94.7 percent among the paid employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using mobile phones is higher for males than females across all employment status. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphones is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	94.7	96.0	88.7	94.3	95.7	87.4	96.0	97.1	91.9	3,029	2,533	496	2,315	1,967	348	714	566	148
Self-employed without employees	89.9	95.1	86.0	89.2	94.7	85.0	93.1	96.8	90.4	4,908	2,231	2,677	3,945	1,802	2,143	963	429	534
Self-employed with employees	93.4	96.5	87.0	92.1	95.8	85.4	96.9	98.4	92.9	927	640	287	675	453	222	252	187	65
Casual labourers	93.9	95.1	89.0	93.0	94.5	85.6	96.6	97.2	95.1	2,444	1,984	460	1,849	1,563	286	595	421	174
Workers not classified by status	85.6	90.6	83.1	85.0	89.7	81.9	87.6	95.7	85.6	804	289	515	593	245	348	211	44	167

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Simiyu Region ranges from 9.3 percent among self-employed without employees to 17.9 percent among the self-employed with employees. In regarding to the use of smart phones among employed persons categories, the census results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that, the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Simiyu 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	13.1	14.4	7.3	10.6	11.9	4.0	21.4	23.0	15.5	420	379	41	261	245	16	159	134	25
Self-employed without employees	9.3	13.9	5.9	7.5	11.3	4.6	17.2	25.1	11.3	510	326	184	332	215	117	178	111	67
Self-employed with employees	17.9	24.3	5.2	11.9	16.5	3.5	35.0	43.7	11.4	178	161	17	87	78	9	91	83	8
Casual labourers	11.1	11.5	9.9	9.0	9.7	5.4	18.0	18.0	18.0	290	239	51	179	161	18	111	78	33
Workers not classified by status	9.7	11.9	8.5	6.3	8.8	4.7	19.5	30.4	16.9	91	38	53	44	24	20	47	14	33

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

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

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	97.5	98.6	95.3	96.6	98.5	92.2	98.3	98.7	97.5	1,741	1,199	542	757	531	226	984	668	316
Professionals.	97.7	98.8	95.7	97.4	98.8	94.4	97.8	98.8	96.4	6,082	3,900	2,182	2,508	1,734	774	3,574	2,166	1,408

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Technicians and associate professionals.	95.3	96.4	92.7	96.3	97.3	93.6	94.4	95.5	91.9	12,434	9,014	3,420	6,202	4,605	1,597	6,232	4,409	1,823
Clerks	95.2	96.6	93.0	96.3	97.0	94.6	94.2	96.1	92.3	1,373	853	520	658	484	174	715	369	346
Service workers and shop sales workers	93.5	95.6	92.0	94.8	96.5	93.2	92.3	94.4	91.0	16,334	7,288	9,046	8,043	4,018	4,025	8,291	3,270	5,021
Agricultural and fishery workers	82.0	85.8	78.9	81.6	85.6	78.4	84.4	87.0	82.3	414,534	194,256	220,278	357,089	168,446	188,643	57,445	25,810	31,635
Craft and related workers	88.9	92.1	85.6	88.8	92.4	85.0	89.1	91.1	87.1	69,132	36,483	32,649	51,694	27,454	24,240	17,438	9,029	8,409
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94.6	95.5	89.8	94.8	96.3	88.5	94.5	94.9	91.4	2,154	1,820	334	1,013	828	185	1,141	992	149
Elementary occupations	86.2	89.4	83.6	85.8	89.5	82.5	87.5	89.0	86.3	123,321	58,642	64,679	88,680	42,802	45,878	34,641	15,840	18,801

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Simiyu Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (68.5%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (4.8%). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals category. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for professionals and clerks categories for which the percentage of persons using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	56.3	57.2	54.3	42.9	44.3	39.6	66.8	67.5	65.4	1,005	696	309	336	239	97	669	457	212
Professionals.	68.5	72.7	61.3	68.7	72.5	60.7	68.4	73.0	61.6	4,269	2,872	1,397	1,770	1,272	498	2,499	1,600	899
Technicians and associate professionals.	38.7	38.4	39.4	35.1	34.4	36.9	42.2	42.5	41.5	5,048	3,595	1,453	2,260	1,631	629	2,788	1,964	824
Clerks	58.9	60.7	56.0	59.4	58.1	63.0	58.4	64.1	52.5	849	536	313	406	290	116	443	246	197
Service workers and shop sales workers	25.5	29.8	22.2	21.0	24.0	18.0	29.8	36.7	25.4	4,453	2,272	2,181	1,778	1,000	778	2,675	1,272	1,403
Agricultural and fishery workers	4.8	6.3	3.6	4.0	5.4	2.8	10.3	12.4	8.7	24,428	14,291	10,137	17,406	10,614	6,792	7,022	3,677	3,345
Craft and related workers	9.1	11.2	7.0	6.1	7.9	4.2	18.2	21.0	15.3	7,111	4,425	2,686	3,548	2,341	1,207	3,563	2,084	1,479
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	26.0	27.9	16.1	18.7	20.9	9.6	32.5	33.7	24.5	592	532	60	200	180	20	392	352	40
Elementary occupations	8.5	10.7	6.6	5.2	7.2	3.5	17.1	20.2	14.6	12,132	7,037	5,095	5,366	3,442	1,924	6,766	3,595	3,171

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council for Simiyu Region. Results show that about one percent (1.3 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.6 %) own desktop computers. Across councils, Busega District has the highest (0.8%) percentage of persons owning desktop computers followed by Bariadi Town (0.7 %). Councils with lower percentage of persons owning desktop computers is Itilima District (0.4%) followed by Meatu and Bariadi District (0.5% each). Bariadi Town Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (2.0 %) and Itilima District has the lowest percent (1.0 %).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
Rural	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
Urban	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.3	3.3	1.6
Council						
Bariadi District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
Bariadi Town	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.0	2.7	1.4
Itilima District	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
Meatu District	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.9
Maswa District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.0
Busega District	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.1

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about two percent (2.3%) of person aged 15 years and above in Simiyu Region use laptops and about one percent (1.2%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, for those using desktop from 0.8 percent in Itilima District to 1.6 percent in Busega District and for those using laptop varies from 1.8 percent in Itilima District to 3.3 percent in Bariadi Town .(Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	996,485	452,587	543,898	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	2.8	1.9
Rural	800,064	363,542	436,522	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.6
Urban	196,421	89,045	107,376	2.1	2.7	1.5	4.0	5.2	3.0
Council									
Bariadi District	170,609	75,858	94,751	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.8
Bariadi Town	110,575	50,429	60,146	1.5	2.0	1.1	3.3	4.2	2.6
Itilima District	188,543	81,846	106,697	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	2.1	1.5
Meatu District	169,573	76,854	92,719	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.6	1.8
Maswa District	213,672	101,148	112,524	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.9	1.8
Busega District	143,513	66,452	77,061	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	3.3	2.3

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of Computer includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of person used of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The results show that during the reference period Simiyu Region has about one percent (0.9%) and two percent (1.9%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers in the reference period increases from age 4 years and above and attains the maximum point at age group 30–34 years.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above reported to have used a laptop computer in the 3 three months preceding the census is higher across all age groups than those who reported to have using used desktops. The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females. (Table 13.18).

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

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	1,770,822	839,399	931,423
4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	81,330	40,431	40,899
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	374,054	186,008	188,046
10 - 14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	318,953	160,373	158,580
15 - 19	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	221,138	106,674	114,464
20 - 24	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	163,045	73,506	89,539
25 - 29	1.5	2.0	1.1	3.0	3.7	2.3	124,095	55,314	68,781
30 - 34	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.3	4.4	2.3	101,497	45,640	55,857
35 - 39	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.8	4.0	1.9	76,925	33,568	43,357
40 - 44	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.4	3.2	1.8	63,783	28,014	35,769
45 - 49	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	59,913	26,196	33,717
50 - 54	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.6	51,941	23,177	28,764
55 - 59	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.7	33,854	16,498	17,356
60 - 64	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	33,447	15,424	18,023
65 - 69	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	17,852	8,149	9,703
70 - 74	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	19,760	8,777	10,983
75 - 79	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	10,771	4,508	6,263
80 +	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	18,464	7,142	11,322

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Simiyu Region had attained university and other related education levels (20.8%) with males having a higher proportion (24.1%) than females (15.1%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education. The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher for persons live in urban areas than for those living in rural areas across all level of education except attained pre primary (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	3.0	1,670	875	795	1,398	738	660	272	137	135
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	563,321	268,940	294,381	464,053	223,726	240,327	99,268	45,214	54,054
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	3.4	4.0	3.0	156,650	77,622	79,028	110,029	55,114	54,915	46,621	22,508	24,113
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.0	6.3	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	7.9	8.8	6.4	10,600	7,152	3,448	6,618	4,628	1,990	3,982	2,524	1,458
University and Other Related	20.8	24.1	15.1	15.6	18.4	10.3	27.7	31.9	20.9	25,430	16,132	9,298	14,410	9,331	5,079	11,020	6,801	4,219
Training After Primary	6.1	7.3	3.6	5.4	6.4	2.5	7.1	8.9	4.8	495	330	165	299	218	81	196	112	84
Training After Secondary Education	16.3	17.6	14.2	15.1	16.3	13.0	18.0	19.9	15.7	3,906	2,372	1,534	2,369	1,517	852	1,537	855	682

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Simiyu Region had attained university and other related education levels (10.9%) with a higher proportion for males (12.3 %) than for females (8.5%). 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 those in rural areas for all levels of education except attained pre primary level (Table 13.20).

Table 13.20: Number and 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; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,670	875	795	1,398	738	660	272	137	135
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	563,321	268,940	294,381	464,053	223,726	240,327	99,268	45,214	54,054
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	156,650	77,622	79,028	110,029	55,114	54,915	46,621	22,508	24,113
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.6	5.2	3.7	10,600	7,152	3,448	6,618	4,628	1,990	3,982	2,524	1,458
University and Other Related	10.9	12.3	8.5	9.0	10.3	6.7	13.3	15.0	10.6	25,430	16,132	9,298	14,410	9,331	5,079	11,020	6,801	4,219
Training After Primary	3.6	4.5	1.8	2.7	3.2	1.2	5.1	7.1	2.4	495	330	165	299	218	81	196	112	84
Training After Secondary Education	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.8	10.2	9.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	3,906	2,372	1,534	2,369	1,517	852	1,537	855	682

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Simiyu Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.1 percent for casual labours to 1.5 percent for Self-employed with employees category. Results further show that, the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher for males compared with females across all employment categories except for Casual labourers category.

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

Table 13.21: Number and 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; Simiyu 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	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	2.3	2.4	1.9	3,198	2,639	559	2,454	2,056	398	744	583	161
Self-employed without employees	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.2	5,457	2,346	3,111	4,423	1,903	2,520	1,034	443	591
Self-employed with employees	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.8	2.3	3.2	0.0	993	663	330	733	473	260	260	190	70
Casual labourers	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.6	2.2	2,604	2,087	517	1,988	1,654	334	616	433	183
Workers not classified by status	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.7	4.3	1.0	939	319	620	698	273	425	241	46	195

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.9 percent for Workers not classified by status to 3.4 percent for self-employed with employee's category. In regard the use of laptop computers, the results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	3,198	2,639	559	2,454	2,056	398	744	583	161
Self-employed without employees	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	5,457	2,346	3,111	4,423	1,903	2,520	1,034	443	591
Self-employed with employees	3.4	4.5	1.2	2.6	3.6	0.8	5.8	6.8	2.9	993	663	330	733	473	260	260	190	70
Casual labourers	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.9	4.1	4.4	3.3	2,604	2,087	517	1,988	1,654	334	616	433	183
Workers not classified by status	1.9	3.8	1.0	1.7	2.6	1.2	2.5	10.9	0.5	939	319	620	698	273	425	241	46	195

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Simiyu Region professionals constitute the highest percentage (6.0 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Simiyu Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the lowest percentage (0.4%).

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

Table 13.23: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Simiyu 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.	5.3	5.5	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.3	6.4	6.6	5.9	1,785	1,216	569	784	539	245	1,001	677	324
Professionals.	6.0	7.3	3.8	5.4	6.3	3.5	6.5	8.2	4.0	6,228	3,948	2,280	2,575	1,755	820	3,653	2,193	1,460
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.7	13,042	9,352	3,690	6,441	4,735	1,706	6,601	4,617	1,984
Clerks.	3.3	3.9	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.9	2.8	4.2	1.3	1,442	883	559	683	499	184	759	384	375
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.1	17,461	7,625	9,836	8,480	4,162	4,318	8,981	3,463	5,518
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	505,467	226,336	279,131	437,387	196,672	240,715	68,080	29,664	38,416
Craft and related workers.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	77,780	39,625	38,155	58,215	29,711	28,504	19,565	9,914	9,651
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	2,277	1,905	372	1,069	860	209	1,208	1,045	163
Elementary occupations.	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	142,986	65,605	77,381	103,416	47,816	55,600	39,570	17,789	21,781

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (25.6%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Simiyu Region, while agricultural workers recorded the least (1.8% each).

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

Table 13.24: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Simiyu Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percentage									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.	19.9	21.0	17.6	12.5	12.8	11.8	25.7	27.5	21.9	1,785	1,216	569	784	539	245	1,001	677	324
Professionals.	25.6	30.5	17.1	23.5	27.2	15.6	27.1	33.2	18.0	6,228	3,948	2,280	2,575	1,755	820	3,653	2,193	1,460
Technicians and associate professionals.	9.9	10.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	11.3	12.4	8.7	13,042	9,352	3,690	6,441	4,735	1,706	6,601	4,617	1,984
Clerks.	16.6	17.8	14.8	14.1	13.8	14.7	19.0	22.9	14.9	1,442	883	559	683	499	184	759	384	375
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.3	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.0	5.2	7.4	3.9	17,461	7,625	9,836	8,480	4,162	4,318	8,981	3,463	5,518
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.3	505,467	226,336	279,131	437,387	196,672	240,715	68,080	29,664	38,416
Craft and related workers.	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	3.0	3.4	2.6	77,780	39,625	38,155	58,215	29,711	28,504	19,565	9,914	9,651
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.7	5.0	2.7	3.8	4.2	2.4	5.4	5.7	3.1	2,277	1,905	372	1,069	860	209	1,208	1,045	163
Elementary occupations.	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.1	5.1	3.3	301,068	137,980	163,088	203,279	95,769	107,510	97,789	42,211	55,578

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About nineteen percent (18.5%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles(ceramic/marble/PVC) and terrazzo)
- Eight percent (8.0%) of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 23.2 percent are powered by other sources.
- Nearly Thirteen percent (12.4%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Almost two percent (2.3%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- About seventy-two percent (71.7%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Simiyu Region are owned by male, 22.4 percent by female, and 4.5 percent are jointly owned.
- About eighty three percent (83.1%) of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region are used by the owners themselves, and 7.1 percent are used by tenants.
- About eighty two percent (82.4%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- Forty percent (40.0%) of all buildings/units in Simiyu 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 Simiyu 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 Simiyu Region has a total of 430,378 buildings whereby 361,609 buildings are in rural and 68,769 buildings in urban areas. Across Councils, Maswa District has a largest number of buildings (96,822 buildings) followed by Itilima District (94,425 buildings) and Bariadi District (79,541 buildings). On the other hand, Bariadi Town and Busega District have smallest number of buildings (38,442 and 50,779 buildings respectively). Further results show that Bariadi Town has the largest number (43 buildings) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Maswa District (32 buildings) of multi-storey while Bariadi (12 buildings) and Itilima District have relatively small numbers (13 buildings) of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Simiyu 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	430,378	138	414,145	16,095	361,609	67	347,995	13,547	68,769	71	66,150	2,548
Bariadi District	79,541	12	76,191	3,338	74,966	11	71,806	3,149	4,575	1	4,385	189
Bariadi Town	38,442	43	37,079	1,320	NA	NA	NA	NA	38,442	43	37,079	1,320
Itilima District	94,425	13	91,440	2,972	94,097	13	91,129	2,955	328	0	311	17
Meatu District	70,369	16	68,162	2,191	66,095	14	64,055	2,026	4,274	2	4,107	165
Maswa District	96,822	32	92,670	4,120	87,958	14	84,230	3,714	8,864	18	8,440	406
Busega District	50,779	22	48,603	2,154	38,493	15	36,775	1,703	12,286	7	11,828	451

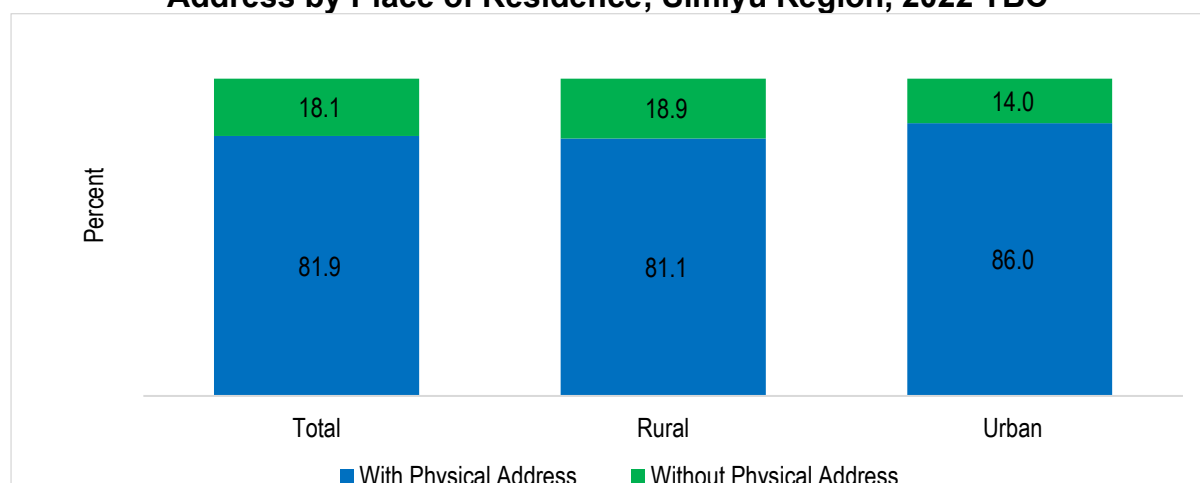
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 81.9 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is higher (86.0%) in urban areas than in rural (81.1%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC

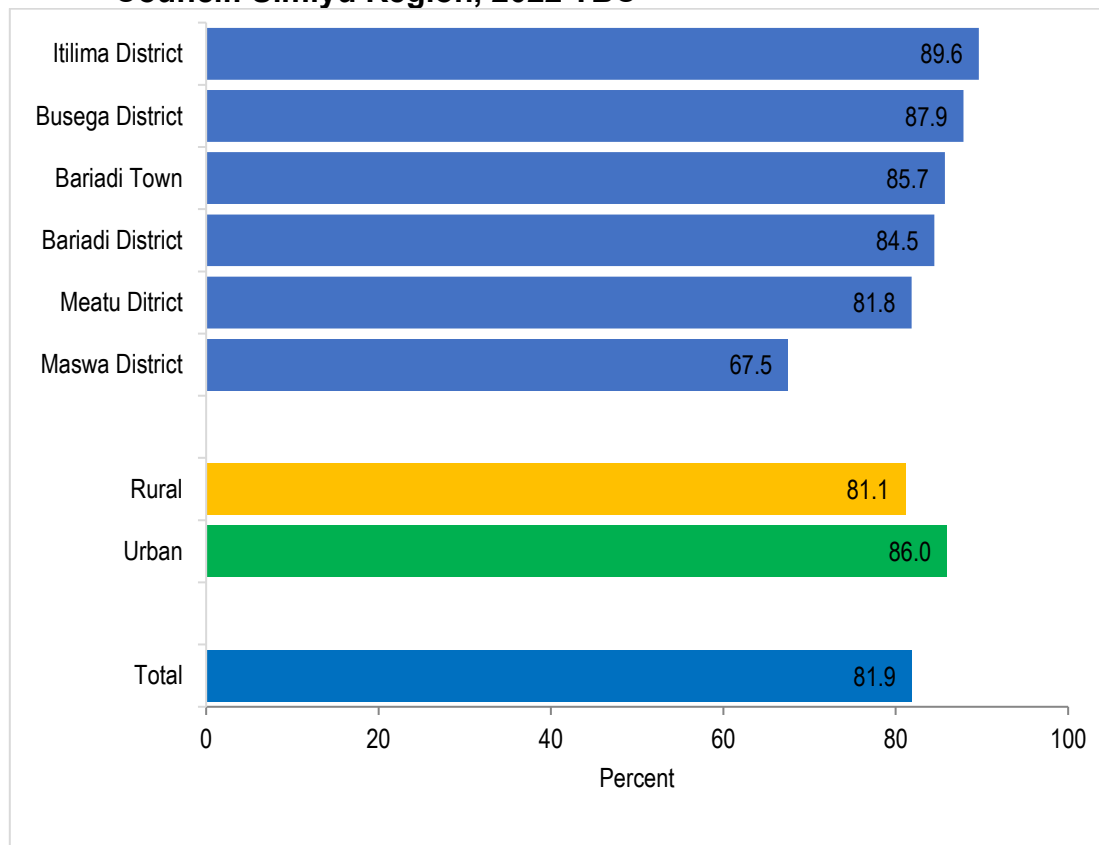


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 67.5 percent in Maswa District to 89.6 percent in Itilima District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Simiyu 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	430,378	352,371	78,007	361,609	293,259	68,350	68,769	59,112	9,657
Bariadi District	79,541	67,208	12,333	74,966	63,170	11,796	4,575	4,038	537
Bariadi Town	38,442	32,941	5,501	NA	NA	NA	38,442	32,941	5,501
Itilima District	94,425	84,649	9,776	94,097	84,344	9,753	328	305	23
Meatu District	70,369	57,586	12,783	66,095	53,572	12,523	4,274	4,014	260
Maswa District	96,822	65,371	31,451	87,958	58,306	29,652	8,864	7,065	1,799
Busega District	50,779	44,616	6,163	38,493	33,867	4,626	12,286	10,749	1,537

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

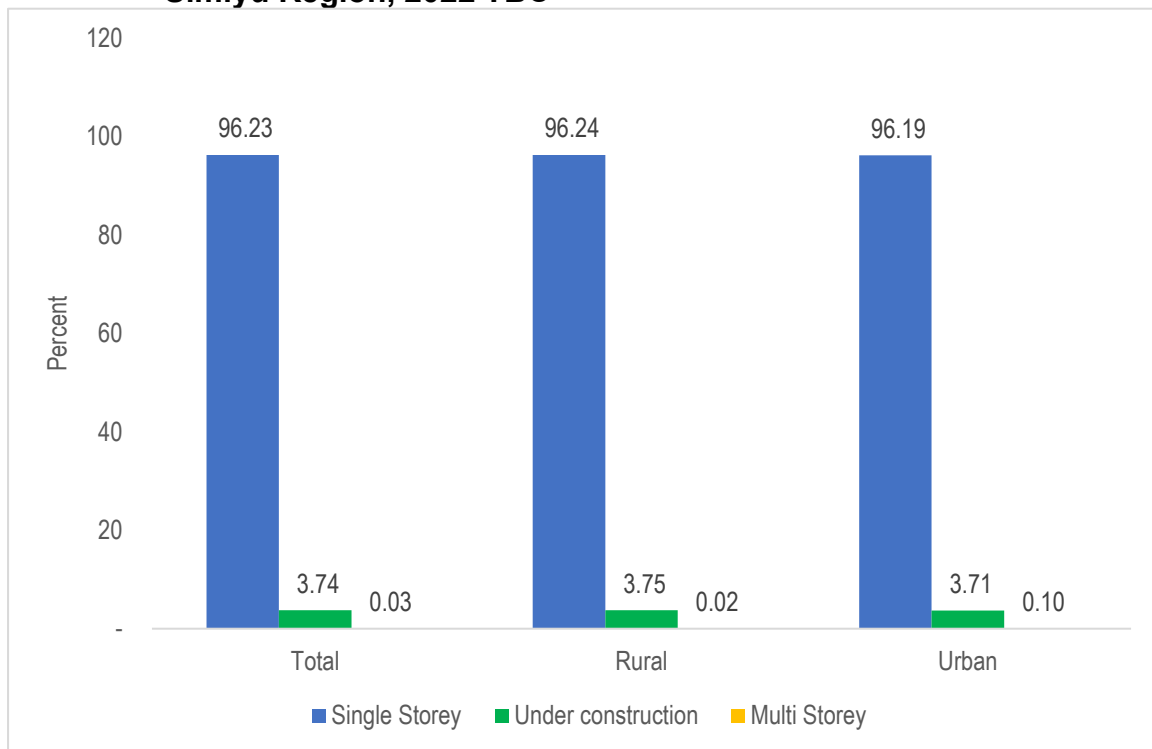


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, around 96 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region are single storey, less than 0.5 percent are multi-storey and about 4.0 percent are under construction. The percentage of multi-storey buildings in urban areas are higher (0.10%) compared to rural areas (0.02%). (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type, Place of Residence; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 92.8 percent of buildings in Simiyu Region are used for residential purpose, 2.4 percent for commercial-residential and 4.8 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Itilima District has the highest proportion (93.8%) of residential buildings while Meatu District has the lowest proportion (91.4%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Meatu District has the highest proportion (6.0%) while Itilima and Busega Districts have lowest proportion (4.2% each) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	430,378	92.8	2.4	4.8
	Rural	361,609	93.5	2.0	4.4
	Urban	68,769	89.1	4.3	6.6
Bariadi District	Total	79,541	93.6	2.0	4.4
	Rural	74,966	94.2	1.7	4.1
	Urban	4,575	82.8	7.6	9.6
Bariadi Town	Total	38,442	92.1	3.1	4.7
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	38,442	92.1	3.1	4.7
Itilima District	Total	94,425	93.8	2.0	4.2
	Rural	94,097	93.8	2.0	4.2
	Urban	328	79.9	14.9	5.2
Meatu District	Total	70,369	91.4	2.6	6.0
	Rural	66,095	91.8	2.4	5.8
	Urban	4,274	85.0	6.5	8.5
Maswa District	Total	96,822	92.5	2.5	5.0
	Rural	87,958	93.9	2.1	4.0
	Urban	8,864	78.7	6.5	14.8
Busega District	Total	50,779	93.2	2.6	4.2
	Rural	38,493	93.8	2.2	4.0
	Urban	12,286	91.2	3.9	4.8

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Simiyu Region is for commercial purposes (32.3%), followed by Godown/ware House (25.5%) and Institution services (19.2%). Across councils, Bariadi Town has the highest proportion (36.4%) of buildings used for commercial purposes followed by Maswa District (34.9%) while Itilima District has the lowest (28.9%). (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	20,502	4.9	32.3	1.0	0.2	3.5	1.8	25.5	19.2	0.1	9.2	5.0
Bariadi District	3,493	3.7	33.3	0.3	0.0	3.3	2.1	31.5	16.8	0.0	6.7	4.2
Bariadi Town	1,821	7.3	36.4	1.4	0.0	7.9	2.9	8.1	24.4	0.1	10.3	4.7
Itilima District	3,974	3.1	28.9	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	38.4	14.0	-	7.8	4.9
Meatu District	4,230	4.4	30.9	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.6	29.7	17.2	0.1	8.7	6.0
Maswa District	4,841	5.8	34.9	1.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	22.7	20.5	0.1	8.6	5.1
Busega District	2,143	7.0	30.4	1.6	1.6	5.2	2.9	4.8	28.9	0.2	17.0	4.8

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

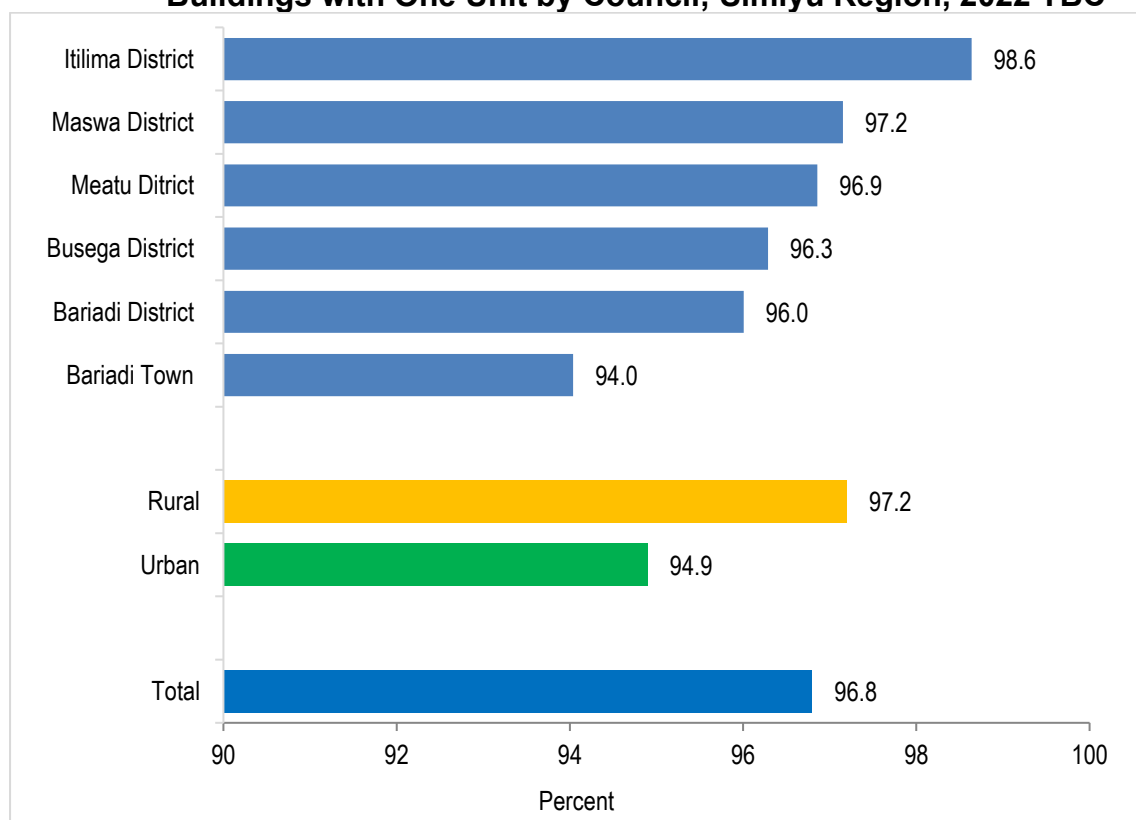
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Simiyu Region (96.8%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Itilima Districts has the highest (98.6%) proportion of buildings with single unit, followed by Maswa District 97.2% while the Bariadi Town has lowest (94.0%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 0.5 percent in Itilima District to 1.9 percent in Bariadi Town (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; Simiyu 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	409,876	96.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	345,651	97.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	64,225	94.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Council																					
Bariadi District	76,048	96.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	71,912	96.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	4,136	95.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bariadi Town	36,621	94.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36,621	94.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
tilima District	90,451	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	90,140	98.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	311	61.1	9.6	7.4	7.1	9.3	5.5
Meatu Ditrect	66,139	96.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	62,229	96.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	3,910	97.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
Maswa District	91,981	97.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	84,425	97.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	7,556	96.9	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Busega District	48,636	96.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	36,945	96.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	11,691	96.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Simiyu 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 most (93.6%) of the buildings in Simiyu Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Simiyu Region (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	430,378	10,892	2.5	16,795	3.9	402,691	93.6
Rural	361,609	8,835	2.4	11,922	3.3	340,852	94.3
Urban	68,769	2,057	3.0	4,873	7.1	61,839	89.9
Council							
Bariadi District	79,541	1,341	1.7	2,558	3.2	75,642	95.1
Bariadi Town	38,442	1,123	2.9	1,846	4.8	35,473	92.3
Itilima District	94,425	1,688	1.8	2,163	2.3	90,574	95.9
Meatu District	70,369	2,511	3.6	3,469	4.9	64,389	91.5
Maswa District	96,822	3,445	3.6	4,955	5.1	88,422	91.3
Busega District	50,779	784	1.5	1,804	3.6	48,191	94.9

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

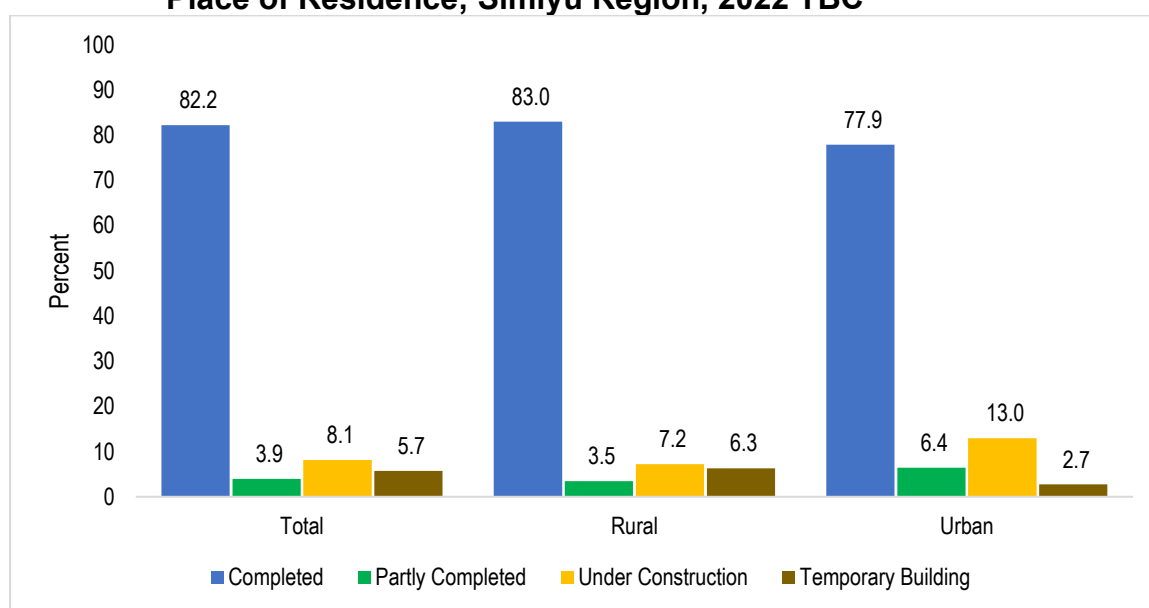
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 82.2 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region have been completed and 3.9 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 8.1 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 5.7 percent. The results also indicate that, 83.0 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 77.9 percent in urban areas.

Across councils, Itilima District has the highest percentage (88.0%) of completed buildings while Bariadi District has the lowest (76.6%). About six percent (5.7%) of buildings in Simiyu Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 2.2 percent in Busega District Council to 11.3 percent in Bariadi District Council (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	430,378	82.2	3.9	8.1	5.7
Rural	361,609	83.0	3.5	7.2	6.3
Urban	68,769	77.9	6.4	13.0	2.7
Council					
Bariadi District	79,541	76.6	4.2	7.9	11.3
Bariadi Town	38,442	80.0	5.8	11.5	2.6
Itilima District	94,425	88.0	2.9	6.6	2.5
Meatu District	70,369	84.8	3.2	5.9	6.0
Maswa District	96,822	81.0	3.4	8.3	7.3
Busega District	50,779	80.3	6.0	11.5	2.2

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



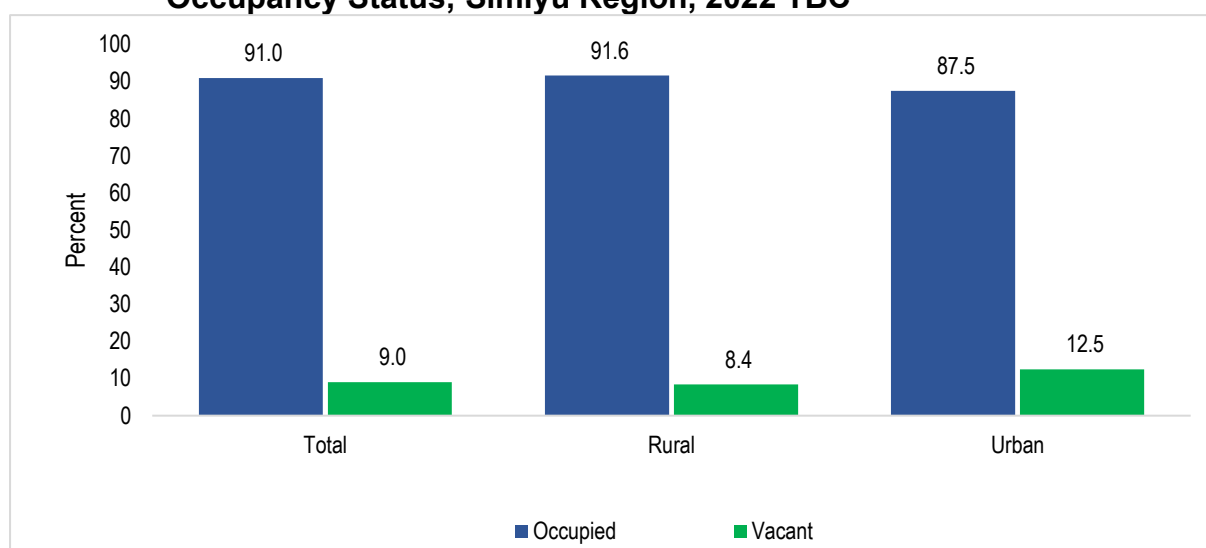
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 91.0 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region are in use, while 9.0 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion (91.6%) of buildings in use compared with urban areas (87.5%). Meatu District Council has the highest percentage (92.5%) of buildings in use while Bariadi Town Council has the lowest (88.8%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	430,378	91.0	9.0
Rural	361,609	91.6	8.4
Urban	68,769	87.5	12.5
Council			
Bariadi District	79,541	91.3	8.7
Bariadi Town	38,442	88.8	11.2
Itilima District	94,425	92.0	8.0
Meatu District	70,369	92.5	7.5
Maswa District	96,822	90.0	10.0
Busega District	50,779	89.7	10.3

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Simiyu 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. More than half (57.8%) of buildings in Simiyu Region have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by cement floors (17.2%) and Ceramic tiles (1.1%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 13.1 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 38.8 percent. Across councils, Busega District has the highest percentage (34.7%) of buildings with cement floor while Itilima District has lower percentage (10.7%) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	430,378	17.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	57.8	0.1	23.5
Rural	361,609	13.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	62.3	0.1	23.8
Urban	68,769	38.8	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	33.9	0.1	21.9
Council										
Bariadi District	79,541	13.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	57.1	0.1	28.5
Bariadi Town	38,442	27.2	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	43.1	0.1	25.2
Itilima District	94,425	10.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	67.6	0.1	20.8
Meatu District	70,369	13.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	64.8	0.1	21.3
Maswa District	96,822	16.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	58.5	0.1	23.7
Busega District	50,779	34.7	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	40.6	0.1	22.0

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 Simiyu Region have walls built with Sundried bricks (70.9%), followed by Cement blocks/Stone blocks (16.6%). Over forty percent (42.2%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with Cement blocks/Stone blocks followed by Sundried bricks (40.3%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (76.7%) constructed using Sundried bricks followed by Cement blocks/Stone blocks (11.8%). Itilima District Council has the highest percentage (79.6%) of buildings built with Sundried bricks walls while Busega District Council has the lowest percentage (44.7%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	430,378	0.2	16.6	70.9	10.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7
Rural	361,609	0.1	11.8	76.7	9.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6
Urban	68,769	0.4	42.2	40.3	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9
Council											
Bariadi District	156,728	0.1	13.0	74.7	10.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
Bariadi Town	38,442	0.2	33.3	52.8	12.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Itilima District	94,425	0.2	11.7	79.6	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Meatu District	70,369	0.1	10.2	77.1	9.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Maswa District	96,822	0.2	15.4	75.7	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9
Busega District	50,779	0.3	30.1	44.7	22.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9

"No walls" refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

Construction materials used for roofing can be permanent or temporary. Permanent construction materials include corrugated iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos, while temporary roofing materials are grass (leaves or palm leaves), mud/grass and poles, plastics, tarpaulin and straw.

The results show that, the highest percentage (84.1%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by Mud and Leaves (6.4%). In urban areas, 91.3 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 82.7 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed by corrugated iron sheets varies across councils ranges from 70.2 percent in Maswa District to 93.1 percent in Itilima District (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	430,378	84.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	5.3
Rural	359,220	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	4.9
Urban	89,108	91.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.1
Council										
Bariadi District	79,541	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.1
Bariadi Town	38,442	92.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.7
Itilima District	94,425	93.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.6
Meatu DitRICT	70,369	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	16.3	0.0	0.0	4.2
Maswa District	96,822	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	5.9
Busega District	50,779	89.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.3

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

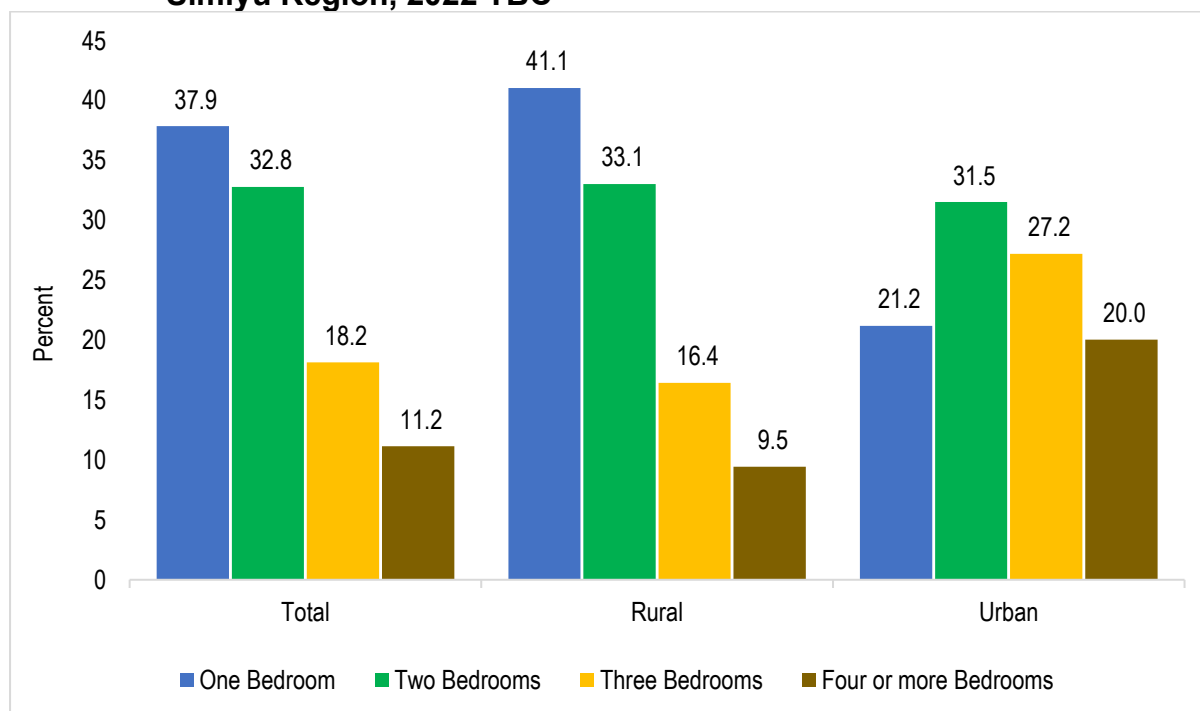
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 37.9 percent of such buildings/units in Simiyu Region have one-bedroom, 32.8 percent have two bedrooms and 18.2 percent have three bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is higher (41.1%) compared with 33.1 percent with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most buildings/units (31.5%) have two bedrooms, followed by those with three (27.2%) (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; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	433,370	37.9	32.8	18.2	6.1	2.5	1.3	1.3
Rural	363,670	41.1	33.1	16.4	5.4	2.1	1.0	0.9
Urban	69,700	21.2	31.5	27.2	9.9	4.4	2.5	3.3
Council								
Bariadi District	79,998	45.5	32.2	15.0	4.2	1.6	0.7	0.8
Bariadi Town	38,959	22.7	32.2	26.8	9.5	4.1	2.2	2.4
Itilima District	94,936	48.3	29.8	14.1	4.6	1.7	0.8	0.7
Meatu District	70,842	36.8	34.1	17.7	6.2	2.7	1.3	1.2
Maswa District	97,477	35.4	35.1	17.9	6.4	2.6	1.3	1.3
Busega District	51,158	24.4	33.6	25.3	8.7	3.8	2.0	2.2

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

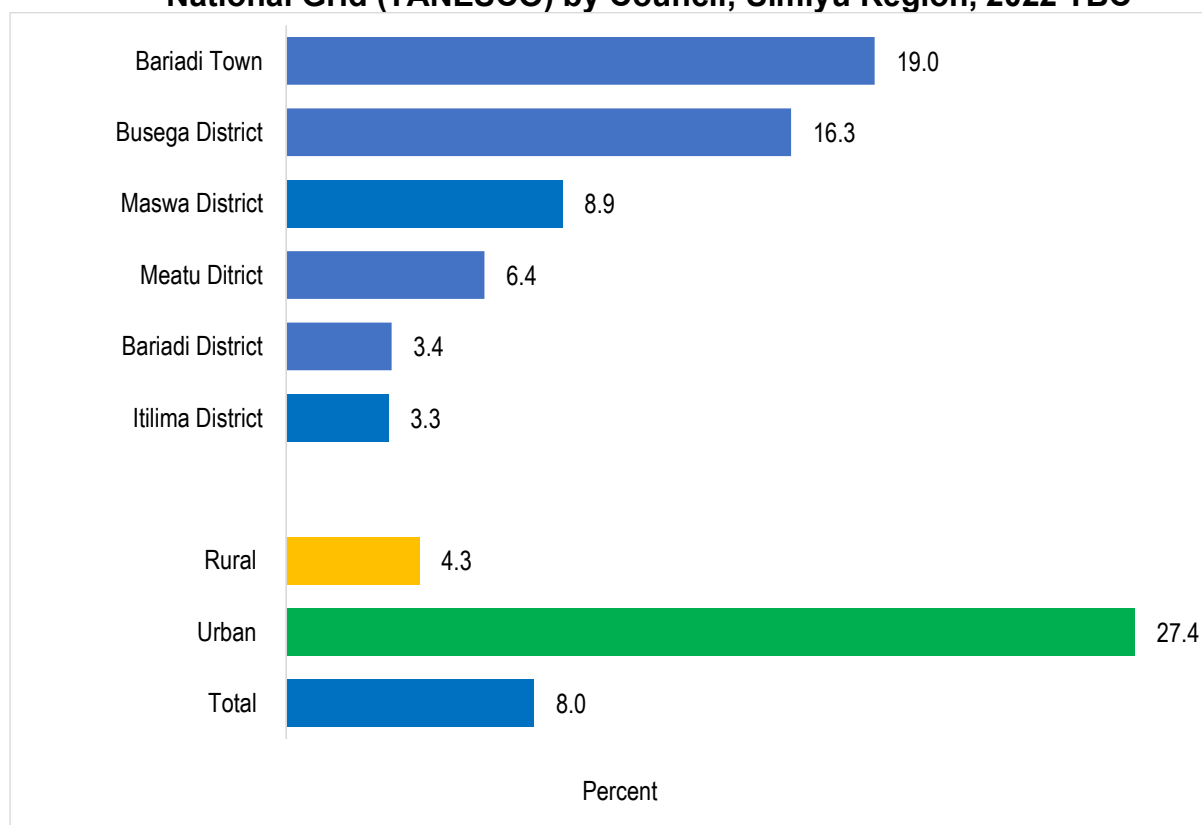
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 8.0 percent of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region are connected to the national grid. About twenty eighty percent (27.4%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 4.3 percent in rural areas. Across councils, Bariadi Town the highest proportion (19.0%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid followed by Busega District (16.3%) while Itilima District has the lowest percentage (3.3%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 23.2 percent of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (24.2%) than in urban area (18.1%).

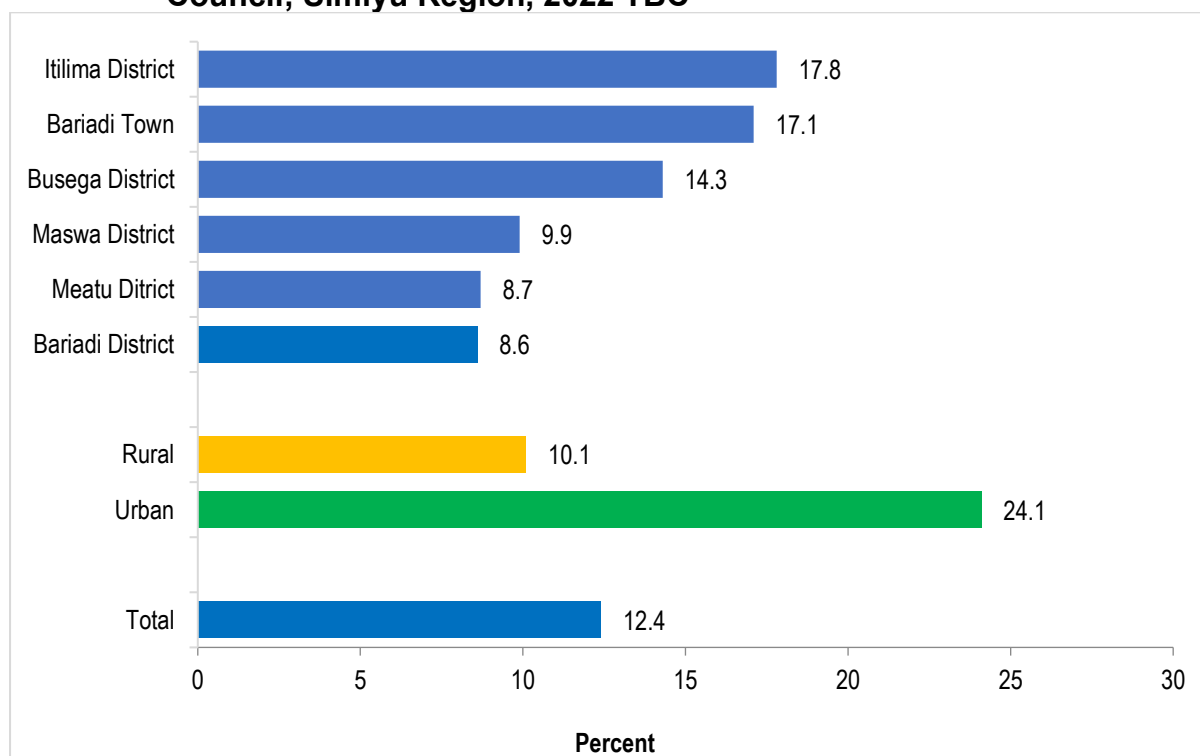
Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from 16.0 percent in Bariadi Town to 34.7 percent in Busega District. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units means the presence of water inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the relevant building/units. The results reveal that 12.4 percent of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher (24.1%) in urban than in rural areas (10.1%). Across councils, Itilima District has the highest percentage

(17.8%) of buildings/units with water service while, Bariadi District has the lowest percentage (8.6%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Simiyu Region, 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/units. The results reveal that, 71.1 percent of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (78.1%) than in rural areas (69.7%). There is marked disparity in percentage of households with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 64.6 percent in Maswa District to 77.3 percent in Bariadi Town. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

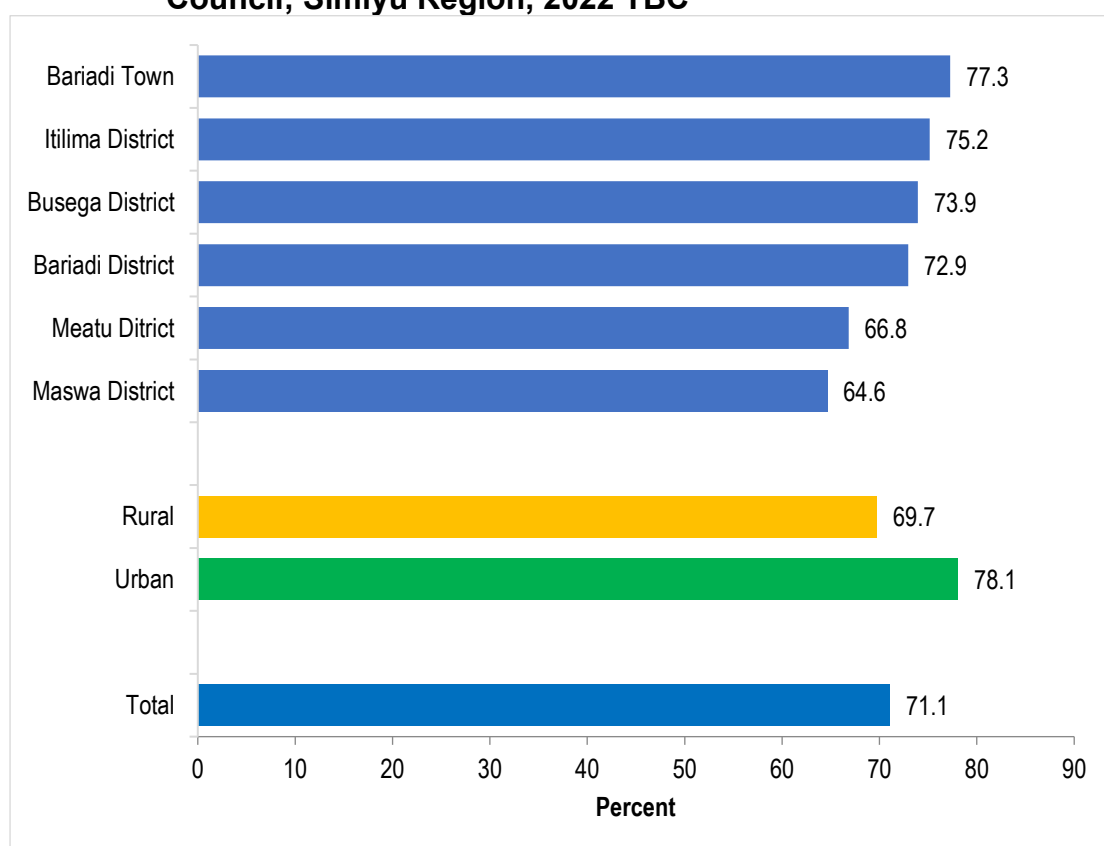


Table 14.13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	433,370	8.0	23.2	12.4	71.1
Rural	363,670	4.3	24.2	10.1	69.7
Urban	69,700	27.4	18.1	24.1	78.1
Council					
Bariadi District	79,998	3.4	26.9	8.6	72.9
Bariadi Town	38,959	19.0	16.0	17.1	77.3
Itilima District	94,936	3.3	18.6	17.8	75.2
Meatu District	70,842	6.4	26.8	8.7	66.8
Maswa District	97,477	8.9	18.9	9.9	64.6
Busega District	51,158	16.3	34.7	14.3	73.9

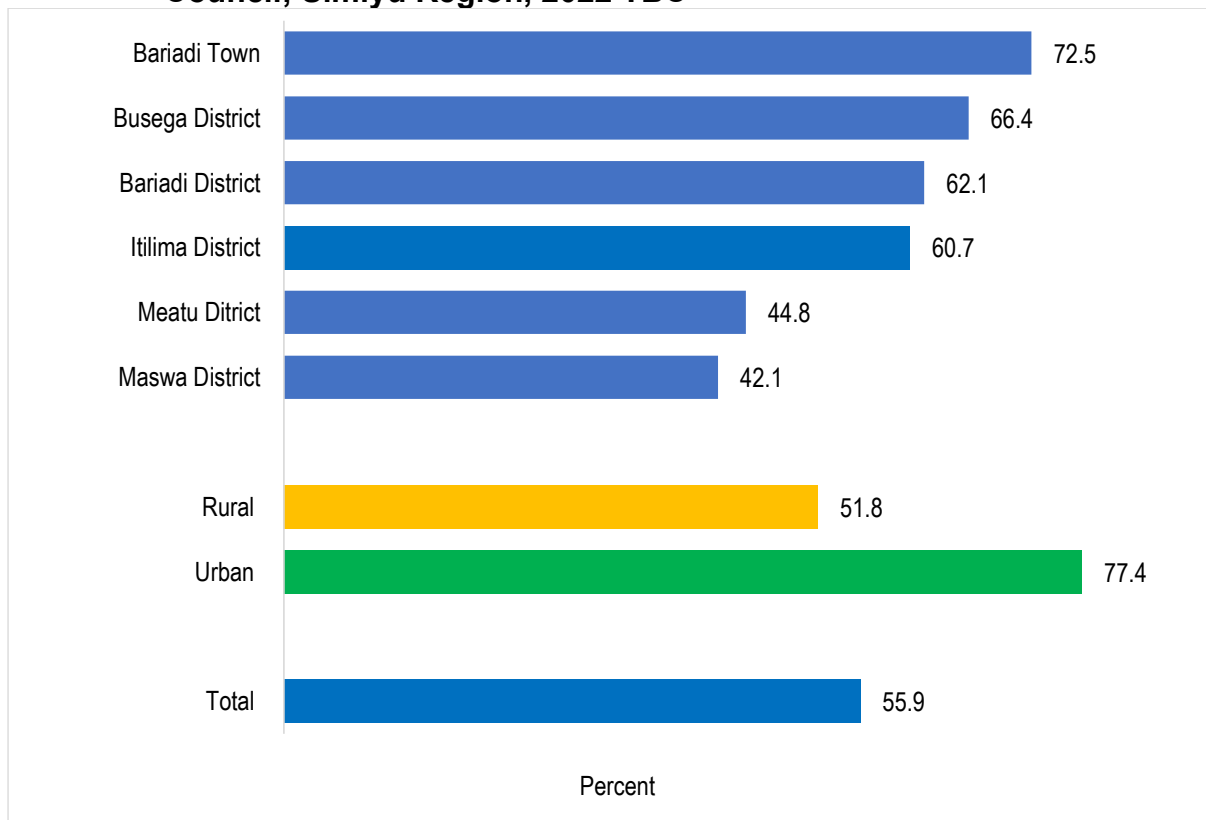
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 55.9 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (77.4%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 51.8 percent in rural areas. Bariadi Town Council has the highest percentage (72.5%) of buildings accessible by the road while Maswa District Council has the lowest (42.1%) (Fig 14.11).

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

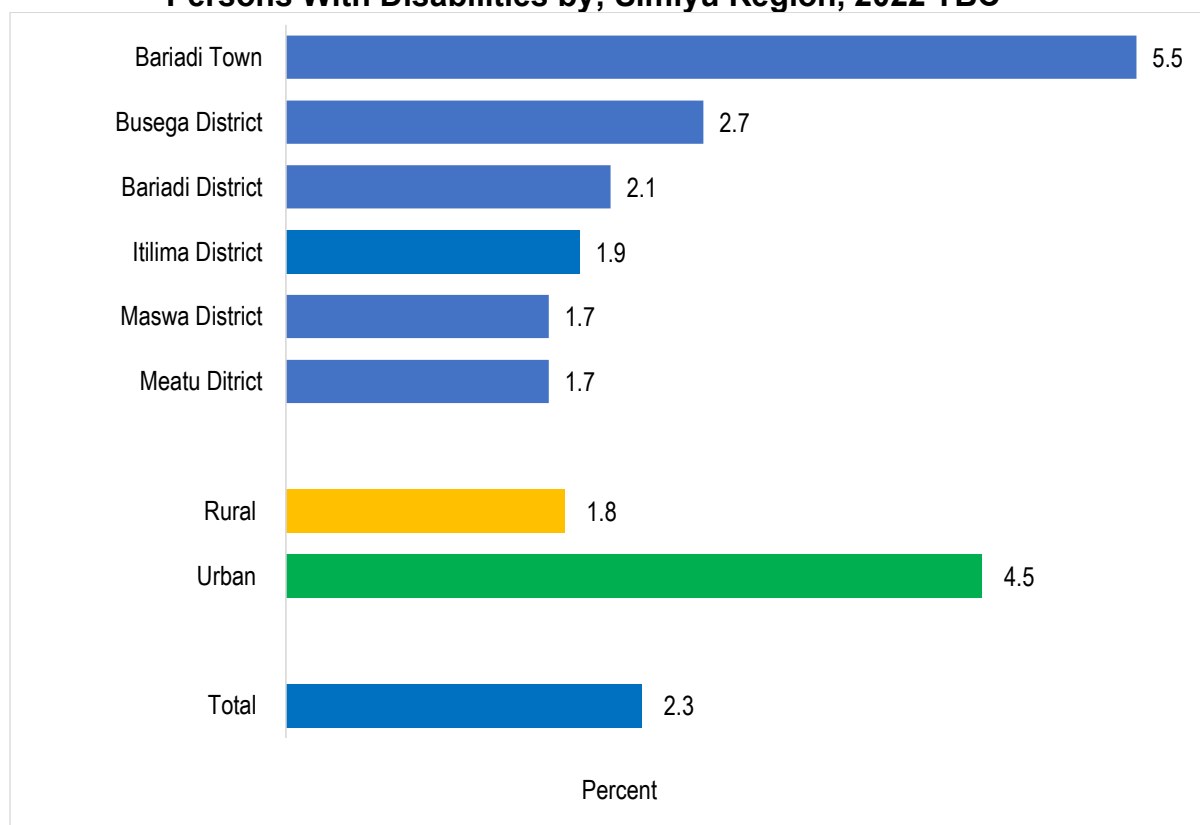


14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 2.3 percent of all buildings in Simiyu Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 4.5 percent and 1.8 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Bariadi Town Council has the highest percentage (5.5%) of buildings with infrastructure for

PWDs while Meatu and Maswa District Council have the lowest percentage (1.7% each) (Fig 14.12).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC



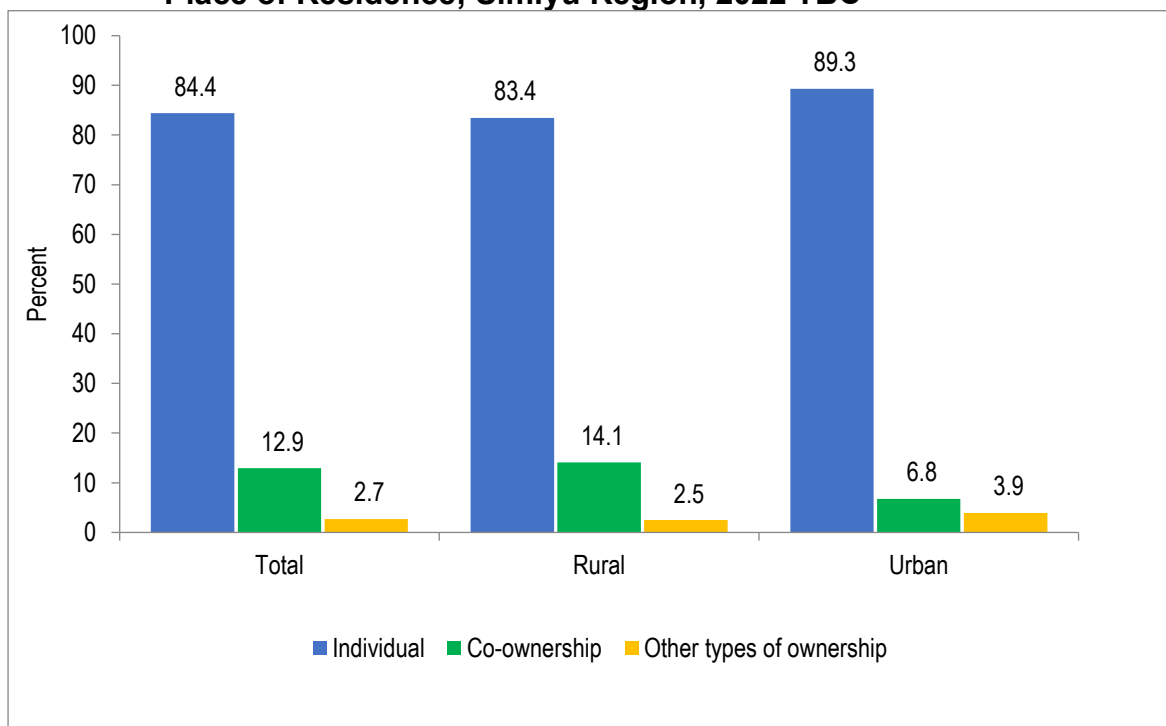
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 (84.4%) of buildings in Simiyu Region are individually owned, followed by 12.9 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across the councils (Figure 14.13)

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



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that, most of the buildings/units in Simiyu Region are owned by male only (71.7%), followed by female only (22.4%) and 4.5 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Across councils, Busega District has the highest proportion (27.9%) of buildings owned by females alone while Meatu District has the lowest proportion (20.8%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of owner and Council; Simiyu 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	727,674	71.7	22.4	4.5	0.7	0.7	727,674	71.9	22.1	4.7	0.7	0.7	727,674	70.6	24.0	3.4	1.1	1.0
Bariadi District	79,998	74.9	21.1	2.8	0.6	0.6	75,387	74.9	21.0	2.9	0.6	0.6	4,611	74.2	23.1	1.1	0.8	0.7
Bariadi Town	38,959	72.9	22.1	3.4	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38,959	72.9	22.1	3.4	0.9	0.8
Itilima District	94,936	73.9	21.4	3.8	0.5	0.4	94,608	74.0	21.3	3.8	0.5	0.4	328	64.9	29.0	4.6	1.2	0.3
Meatu District	70,842	70.8	20.8	6.4	1.0	1.0	66,537	71.0	20.7	6.3	1.0	1.0	4,305	68.0	21.7	7.5	1.4	1.3
Maswa District	97,477	69.8	22.9	5.8	0.8	0.7	88,428	70.1	22.7	6.0	0.7	0.6	9,049	66.7	24.8	4.6	2.1	1.9
Busega District	51,158	66.3	27.9	3.9	1.0	0.9	38,710	66.4	27.2	4.5	1.0	0.9	12,448	66.1	30.1	2.0	1.0	0.8

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 83.1 percent of all buildings/units in Simiyu Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by those who Live in Occupied by Tenant(s) (7.1%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that, 85.0 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by those who live in Without paying rent and Occupied by Tenant(s) (5.8% each). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (14.0%) in urban areas is substantially higher than that in rural areas (5.8%).

Across Councils, Itilima District has the highest percentage (87.7%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Busega District has the lowest percentage (78.2%). In addition, Busega District has the highest percentage (10.7%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Itilima District has the lowest (4.7%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Simiyu 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	433,370	83.1	5.8	3.9	7.1	363,670	85.0	5.8	3.4	5.8	69,700	73.3	5.9	6.7	14.0
Bariadi District	79,998	83.8	6.1	3.6	6.4	75,387	84.9	6.0	3.4	5.6	4,611	66.4	7.1	7.3	19.3
Bariadi Town	38,959	79.0	5.1	5.4	10.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38,959	79.0	5.1	5.4	10.5
Itilima District	94,936	87.7	4.8	2.9	4.7	94,608	87.8	4.8	2.8	4.6	328	68.6	7.3	11.3	12.8
Meatu Ditric	70,842	83.1	6.7	3.5	6.7	66,537	84.1	6.7	3.3	6.0	4,305	68.1	6.5	8.0	17.4
Maswa District	97,477	82.3	6.3	4.1	7.3	88,428	84.6	6.0	3.5	5.8	9,049	59.4	9.5	9.6	21.4
Busega District	51,158	78.2	5.9	5.2	10.7	38,710	80.7	6.1	4.3	8.8	12,448	70.3	5.2	7.9	16.6

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority (82.4%) of buildings in Simiyu Region are built on un-surveyed land, while 12.1 percent are built on surveyed land and 3.4 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 39.1 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 6.9 percent of rural buildings. Itilima District Council has the highest percentage (89.2%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Bariadi Town Council has the lowest (62.6%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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	430,378	12.1	82.4	3.4	2.2	361,609	6.9	88.2	3.0	1.9	68,769	39.1	51.7	5.3	3.8
Bariadi District	79,541	7.7	85.8	4.2	2.4	74,966	6.3	87.7	3.7	2.4	4,575	30.5	55.1	11.7	2.7
Bariadi Town	38,442	30.6	62.6	3.4	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38,442	30.6	62.6	3.4	3.4
Itilima District	94,425	7.8	89.2	1.6	1.4	94,097	7.8	89.2	1.7	1.4	328	0.3	99.4	0.0	0.3
Meatu Ditriect	70,369	9.1	86.8	2.0	2.1	66,095	5.4	90.6	2.1	1.9	4,274	67.3	27.2	0.2	5.3
Maswa District	96,822	14.1	81.5	2.6	1.9	87,958	8.3	87.4	2.5	1.8	8,864	72.3	22.2	3.3	2.2
Busega District	50,779	13.1	74.7	8.8	3.4	38,493	5.6	84.2	7.7	2.4	12,286	36.4	45.1	12.2	6.4

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local Government documents. Results show that 40.0 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 36.1 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 4.5 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.16: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Simiyu Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledge	Certificate of Customary Right of	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents	No Document	Unknown
Total	433,370	4.5	0.2	2.9	36.1	2.4	NA	10.8	40.0	3.1
Council										
Bariadi District	79,998	2.5	0.1	2.2	40.7	1.0	NA	12.5	37.9	3.2
Bariadi Town	38,959	8.9	0.3	10.6	30.6	3.5	NA	9.8	31.4	4.8
Itilima District	94,936	2.8	0.1	0.6	42.5	3.4	NA	6.4	42.4	1.6
Meatu Ditric	70,842	3.8	0.5	2.5	33.9	0.9	NA	9.7	45.1	3.7
Maswa District	97,477	5.8	0.3	3.0	33.8	1.5	NA	10.2	43.1	2.2
Busega District	51,158	6.1	0.3	2.3	28.6	5.3	NA	19.9	32.8	4.8

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implications and Recommendations

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

15.1 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Simiyu 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 can be found in respective chapters of this report.

15.1.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- The population of Simiyu Region has increased from 1,584,157 persons in 2012 to 2,140,497 persons in 2022; and
- Population of Simiyu Region has been growing at a rate of 3.0 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.0 percent (which is slightly below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Simiyu Region is expected to double in the next 23 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.0 percent may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when appropriate investment are made in education, health and development of skills;

- iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.0 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to the depletion of natural and environmental resources causing widespread pollution, and health hazards; and
- iv. Population growth rate may put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure as well as on education and health facilities. It may also worsen urban unemployment situation.

Recommendations

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

15.1.2 Young population and Age Dependency Ratio

Key Findings

- i. About nineteen percent (18.7%) of Simiyu Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About fifty eight percent (57.8%) of total population in Simiyu Region is below 18 years of age;
- iii. Almost one third (31.0%) of Simiyu Region population is youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. About five percent (4.7%) of the total regional population is elderly aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare in general;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability:
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exert pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled when appropriate investments are made in education, health and development of skills; and
- iv. Elderly persons have special needs such as 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 supervise and implement policies and 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 Simiyu Region.

15.1.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

- i. About one quarter (26.5%) of female population aged 15 - 19 in Simiyu Region is married; and

- ii. About nine percent (8.6%) of female population aged 15 years and above are is widowed.

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, change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should supervise and implement national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare, economic incentives, and community mobilization;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriages, `
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should consider providing public awareness with regard to marital ethics and life; and
- iv. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes under TASAF.

15.1.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. Forty nine percent (49.0%) of children under five years of age in Simiyu Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About fourteen percent (13.7%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA), with disparity between councils ranging from 8.5 percent in Itilima District to 20.9 percent in Busega District;
- iii. About four percent (3.8 %) of persons in Simiyu 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 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
- i. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and national identification to issue corresponding documents;
- ii. Regional authorities, local government authorities and stakeholders to conduct public awareness and education campaign on the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms; and
- iii. Regional Authorities and Local Government Authorities to sensitize the public, especially the youth on the importance of national identification documents.

15.1.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Approximately eleven percent (10.5%) of children in Simiyu Region are orphans (7.0% with one parent dead and 3.5 % with both parents' dead); and

- ii. The percentage of orphaned range from 8.9 percent each, in Itilima and Meatu Districts to 14.7 percent in Bariadi Town Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. Orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

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

15.1.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. Seventy five percent (75.0%) of population aged 15 years and above in Simiyu region is literate. Literacy rates range from 68.3 percent in Bariadi District to 83.4 percent in Busega District Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Simiyu Region is 76.0 percent, with notable disparity among Councils, ranging from 66.0 in Meatu District to 88.2 in Busega District;
- iii. Nineteen percent (19.0%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. About sixty-seven percent (66.7%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health challenges; and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio increased from 85.1 percent in 2012 to 107.2 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The adult literacy rate (68.54%) in Simiyu 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 lack of harmony in the society;
- iii. The Net Enrolment Rate for Simiyu Region is below the national average of 83.3 percent which indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are not enrolled which also translate into poor education outcomes for Region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;
- iv. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risk of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;
- v. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from 85.1 percent in 2012 to 107.2 percent in 2022 implies that Simiyu Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in FYDPIII 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 put in place effective mechanism to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023);

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

15.1.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Simiyu Region is 3.8 percent; the rate is higher in urban (7.1%) than in rural (2.9%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (78.2%) of the total employment in Simiyu region; and
- iii. About sixty one percent (61.4%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policies 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 3.8 percent unemployment rate for Simiyu Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low;
- ii. Employment is the main source of household income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the key sector for employment in the Region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and
- iii. Informal non-agricultural economic activities are a significant youth employing sector in Simiyu Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to

improve working environment, the sector may become insecure and with weak social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at transforming persons in elementary occupations by enhancing skills, improving working conditions and tools based on new technologies to increase sector efficiency; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth.

15.1.8 People with Disability

Key Findings

- i. About nine percent (9.1%) of the total Simiyu Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most persons with disabilities (58.6%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities
- iii. Almost seven percent (7.3%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Proportion of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Region signals both regional and local Government to spend more resources to make sure their welfare is taken into account, given the fact that, PWDs are among the most vulnerable groups in society;
- ii. Significant proportion of People With Disabilities implies high costs of care for the household and the society at large;

- iii. People With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iv. Poor People With Disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the Region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to continue strengthening health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the Region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to enforce 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.

15.1.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. Forty eight percent (48.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Simiyu region; the percentage ranges from 44.1 in Bariadi District Council to 54.0 percent in Meatu District; and
- ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is higher (11.0%) than for females (6.2%).

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

Recommendations

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

15.1.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. About sixty eight percent (68.3%) of private households in Simiyu region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 52.5 percent in Maswa District to 84.9 percent in Bariadi Town; and
- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (81.7%) and rural (64.3%) on percentage of private households in Simiyu Region using improved source of drinking water.

Implications for Policies 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 one third (31.7%) of private household in Simiyu Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.1.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About six of ten households (58.4%) in Simiyu Region use unimproved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 40.2 percent in Busega District to 63.8 percent in Meatu District; and
- ii. About nine percent (9.1%) of households in Simiyu Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 14.6 percent in Maswa District to 4.7 percent in Busega District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or none 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).
- i. 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 supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effect of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by-laws for better 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.

15.1.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About seventy seven percent (77.4%) and 11.9 percent of private households in Simiyu Region is using firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About ten percent (9.8%) of households in Simiyu Region is using clean energy for cooking;
- iii. About sixteen percent (15.9%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 6.2 percent in Itilima District to 32.5 percent in Bariadi Town Council; and
- iv. About 32 percent (32.2%) of households in Simiyu Region is using solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;
- iii. Access to national grid in Simiyu 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 alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue sensitizing communities on the importance of using clean energy, the negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which is one of the main the cause of climate change;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with the 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

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (84.4%) in Simiyu Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.3%) and females (0.3%) age 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.6%) and about one percent (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively;
- iv. Thirty-eight percent (37.5%) of households in Simiyu Region own radio while 17.9 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 24.1 percent in Meatu District to 76.9 percent in Bariadi District (Radio) and from 4.5 percent in Itilima District to 48.3 percent in Bariadi District.

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 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 low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

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

Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. Eight out of ten (81.9%) of buildings in Simiyu Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About one third (31.2%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region have electricity services, of which 8.0 percent are connected to the national grid and 23.2 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About twelve percent (12.4%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About two percent (2.3%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities;
- v. About eight out of ten (82.4%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. Forty percent (40.0%) of all buildings in Simiyu Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate 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 support national efforts to ensure each house has physical address by regularly conducting the exercise of placement of addresses;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income clients to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,140,497	1,724,007	416,490	1,034,681	1,105,816
Bariadi District	383,385	362,180	21,205	182,395	200,990
Bariadi Town	260,927	NA	260,927	133,991	126,936
Itilima District	419,213	417,603	1,610	197,557	221,656
Meatu District	366,941	345,277	21,664	175,912	191,029
Maswa District	427,864	388,311	39,553	208,255	219,609
Busega District	282,167	210,636	71,531	136,571	145,596

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,086,453	1,713,655	372,798	997,201	1,089,252
Bariadi District	378,897	358,467	20,430	179,597	199,300
Bariadi Town	221,079	NA	221,079	105,472	115,607
Itilima District	417,470	415,873	1,597	196,491	220,979
Meatu District	364,351	343,209	21,142	174,136	190,215
Maswa District	425,679	387,602	38,077	207,000	218,679
Busega District	278,977	208,504	70,473	134,505	144,472

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	54,044	10,352	43,692	37,480	16,564
Bariadi District	4,488	3,713	775	2,798	1,690
Bariadi Town	39,848	-	39,848	28,519	11,329
Itilima District	1,743	1,730	13	1,066	677
Meatu District	2,590	2,068	522	1,776	814
Maswa District	2,185	709	1,476	1,255	930
Busega District	3,190	2,132	1,058	2,066	1,124

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Simiyu 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)	293,556	139,153	154,403	233,702	110,997	122,705	59,854	28,156	31,698
Youth Population (15–24 years)	338,845	161,394	177,451	256,622	120,307	136,315	82,223	41,087	41,136
Youth Population (15–35 years)	547,999	263,940	284,059	408,726	192,907	215,819	139,273	71,033	68,240
Primary School (7–13 years)	320,525	150,520	170,005	256,955	120,301	136,654	63,570	30,219	33,351
Secondary School (14-17 years)	174,638	83,224	91,414	140,090	67,106	72,984	34,548	16,118	18,430
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	759,457	375,795	383,662	566,535	275,593	290,942	192,922	100,202	92,720
Elderly population (60+ years)	39,551	26,372	13,179	30,221	20,641	9,580	9,330	5,731	3,599
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,201,543	588,059	613,484	916,754	443,638	473,116	284,789	144,421	140,368
Population Aged 14+ years and above	836,913	416,967	419,946	628,385	308,756	319,629	208,528	108,211	100,317
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	662,275	333,743	328,532	488,295	241,650	246,645	173,980	92,093	81,887

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,043,451	486,588	556,863	782,590	391,302	391,288
Rural	809,059	369,647	439,412	584,208	287,768	296,440
Urban	234,392	116,941	117,451	198,382	103,534	94,848
Council						
Bariadi District	174,480	78,365	96,115	119,140	58,383	60,757
Bariadi Town	145,145	76,355	68,790	118,677	65,807	52,870
Itilima Distict	190,108	82,833	107,275	130,445	62,444	68,001
Meatu District	171,749	78,391	93,358	125,750	61,089	64,661
Maswa City	215,623	102,294	113,329	166,505	83,586	82,919
Busega District	146,346	68,350	77,996	122,073	59,993	62,080

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,155,724	548,872	606,852	917,444	436,683	480,761	238,280	112,189	126,091
5-9	138,861	63,127	75,734	108,767	49,254	59,513	30,094	13,873	16,221
10-14	246,088	118,369	127,719	201,756	97,097	104,659	44,332	21,272	23,060
15 - 19	184,774	87,743	97,031	148,525	70,800	77,725	36,249	16,943	19,306
20 - 24	132,636	60,079	72,557	104,660	47,688	56,972	27,976	12,391	15,585
25 - 29	102,272	46,660	55,612	79,468	36,433	43,035	22,804	10,227	12,577
30 - 34	82,691	38,955	43,736	63,733	29,906	33,827	18,958	9,049	9,909
35 - 39	60,096	27,827	32,269	46,511	21,379	25,132	13,585	6,448	7,137
40 - 44	49,871	23,262	26,609	38,649	18,055	20,594	11,222	5,207	6,015
45 - 49	45,358	21,470	23,888	35,575	16,821	18,754	9,783	4,649	5,134
50 - 54	38,077	18,707	19,370	30,132	14,843	15,289	7,945	3,864	4,081
55 - 59	24,212	13,480	10,732	19,262	10,842	8,420	4,950	2,638	2,312
60 - 64	20,086	11,455	8,631	15,901	9,173	6,728	4,185	2,282	1,903
65 - 69	9,984	5,715	4,269	7,910	4,556	3,354	2,074	1,159	915
70 - 74	9,854	5,740	4,114	7,878	4,692	3,186	1,976	1,048	928
75 - 79	4,725	2,766	1,959	3,789	2,238	1,551	936	528	408
80+	6,139	3,517	2,622	4,928	2,906	2,022	1,211	611	600

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Simiyu 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)	282,295	134,325	147,970	228,452	109,128	119,324	53,843	25,197	28,646
Youth Population (15–24 years)	317,410	147,822	169,588	253,185	118,488	134,697	64,225	29,334	34,891
Youth Population (15–35 years)	516,738	240,288	276,450	407,389	190,026	217,363	109,349	50,262	59,087
Primary School (6–12 years)	276,970	130,088	146,882	223,058	104,522	118,536	53,912	25,566	28,346
Primary School (7–13 years)	304,027	143,611	160,416	246,541	116,229	130,312	57,486	27,382	30,104
Secondary School (14-17 years)	168,796	81,030	87,766	136,892	66,098	70,794	31,904	14,932	16,972
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	740,073	349,638	390,435	582,416	275,940	306,476	157,657	73,698	83,959
Elderly population (60+ years)	50,788	29,193	21,595	40,406	23,565	16,841	10,382	5,628	4,754
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,161,822	551,761	610,061	921,789	438,748	483,041	240,033	113,013	127,020
Population Aged 14+ years and above	823,268	392,317	430,951	649,957	310,910	339,047	173,311	81,407	91,904
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	654,472	311,287	343,185	513,065	244,812	268,253	141,407	66,475	74,932

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending (7-13 years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	475,131	237,350	237,781	396,155	198,522	197,633	78,976	38,828	40,148	361,134	170,500	190,634	292,752	137,843	154,909	68,382	32,657	35,725
Council																		
Bariadi District	90,040	44,891	45,149	85,755	42,854	42,901	4,285	2,037	2,248	67,690	31,775	35,915	63,839	29,980	33,859	3,851	1,795	2,056
Bariadi Town	49,621	24,612	25,009	NA	NA	NA	49,621	24,612	25,009	41,838	19,938	21,900	NA	NA	NA	41,838	19,938	21,900
Itilima Municipal	99,453	49,816	49,637	99,137	49,662	49,475	316	154	162	72,923	34,383	38,540	72,618	34,236	38,382	305	147	158
Meatu District	82,196	41,040	41,156	78,367	39,203	39,164	3,829	1,837	1,992	54,257	25,064	29,193	50,885	23,476	27,409	3,372	1,588	1,784
Maswa District	92,460	46,230	46,230	85,649	42,895	42,754	6,811	3,335	3,476	70,303	33,081	37,222	63,975	30,021	33,954	6,328	3,060	3,268
Busega District	61,361	30,761	30,600	47,247	23,908	23,339	14,114	6,853	7,261	54,123	26,259	27,864	41,435	20,130	21,305	12,688	6,129	6,559

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	475,131	237,350	237,781	396,155	198,522	197,633	78,976	38,828	40,148	509,437	239,407	270,030	407,905	191,322	216,583	101,532	48,085	53,447
Council																		
Bariadi District	90,040	44,891	45,149	85,755	42,854	42,901	4,285	2,037	2,248	93,451	43,588	49,863	87,629	40,856	46,773	5,822	2,732	3,090
Bariadi Town	49,621	24,612	25,009	NA	NA	NA	49,621	24,612	25,009	60,598	28,491	32,107	NA	NA	NA	60,598	28,491	32,107
Itilima Municipal	99,453	49,816	49,637	99,137	49,662	49,475	316	154	162	100,691	47,075	53,616	100,211	46,836	53,375	480	239	241
Meatu District	82,196	41,040	41,156	78,367	39,203	39,164	3,829	1,837	1,992	73,708	33,911	39,797	68,514	31,461	37,053	5,194	2,450	2,744
Maswa District	92,460	46,230	46,230	85,649	42,895	42,754	6,811	3,335	3,476	100,161	47,182	52,979	90,225	42,416	47,809	9,936	4,766	5,170
Busega District	61,361	30,761	30,600	47,247	23,908	23,339	14,114	6,853	7,261	80,828	39,160	41,668	61,326	29,753	31,573	19,502	9,407	10,095

Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Simiyu 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 PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	430,378	363,155	55,568	242	1,755	108	4,382	1,821	522	1,784	20	7	258	756
Rural	361,609	301,743	50,923	207	1,311	86	3,559	1,389	377	1,188	16	4	72	734
Urban	68,769	61,412	4,645	35	444	22	823	432	145	596	4	3	186	22
Council														
Bariadi District	79,541	69,684	8,107	25	285	10	771	195	56	192	3	5	25	183
Bariadi Town	38,442	34,302	2,935	10	212	7	365	236	53	282	3	-	25	12
Itilima District	94,425	80,624	12,007	55	236	24	805	303	70	251	2	1	14	33
Meatu Ditric	70,369	56,849	11,280	38	256	17	770	366	66	335	4	-	21	367
Maswa District	96,822	79,483	14,478	47	470	34	1,065	524	145	376	6	1	122	71
Busega District	50,779	42,213	6,761	67	296	16	606	197	132	348	2	-	51	90

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