



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Arusha Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Arusha Region

Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile

Ministry of Finance and Planning

National Bureau of Statistics

Tanzania

and

Presidents' Office - Finance and Planning

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Zanzibar

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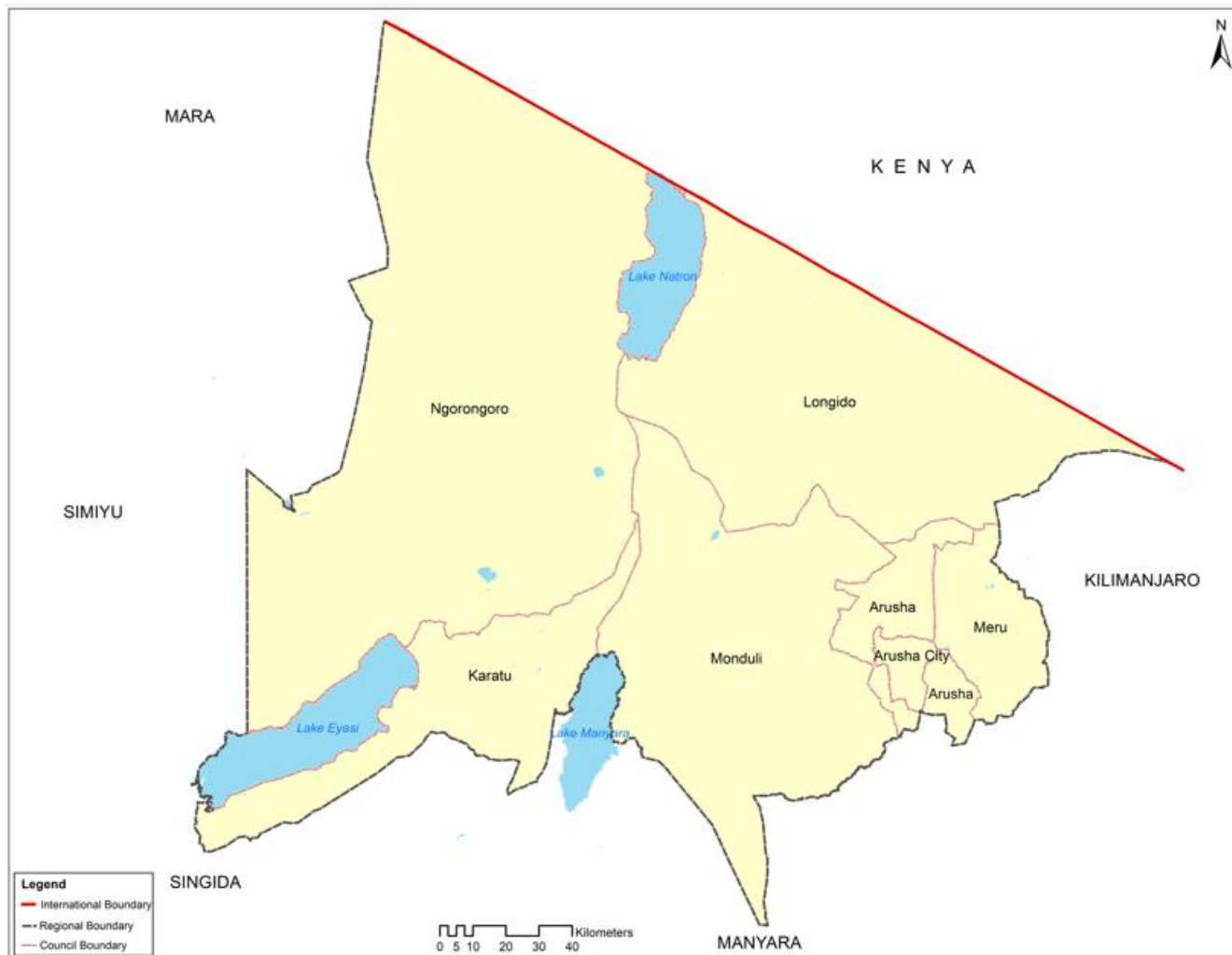
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Notes:

Maps and land area used in this publication are derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) cartographic work; therefore, they are for statistical use only.

ARUSHA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



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

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

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted for the first time the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC), an exercise done concurrently with the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Buildings are amongst the most important infrastructure in the lives of people in Tanzania and around the world. Buildings help to preserve and promote the lives of individuals, families and society at large in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Moreover, buildings as part of premises are an important criterion for measuring the state of a non-income economy for an individual or community concerned. The main uses of buildings in the lives of rural and urban people include residential, commercial, commercial-

residential, institutional and industrial. Apart from addressing the long-time challenges of lack of information on buildings in the country, the 2022 TBC has been conducted to meet the requirements of various national, regional and international policies pertaining to human settlements development. This huge national undertaking has been made practical due to a clear understanding that, buildings census is the primary means of accessing complete, accurate, adequate, timely and reliable building information.

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

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

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

population and household characteristics, 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

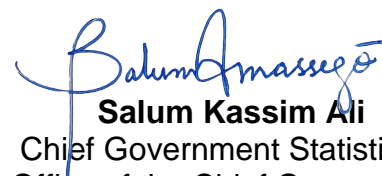
The National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar conducted the 2022 PHC and TBC to provide necessary information for policy implementation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development processes. The Census collected detailed information on demographics 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 and socio-economic indicators from regional 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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Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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Executive Summary

The 2022 Arusha Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles provide 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 Arusha Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. The Arusha Region has a population of 2.3 million persons, out of those, are 1,230,639 females and 1,125,616 are males. Population of Arusha Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 39.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Arusha Region is expected to double in the next 21 years.

Arusha Region population remains predominantly rural, with 60.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 40.0 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Arusha Regional population. The Chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 19.5 years. More than forty percent (41.4%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 55.2 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (63.3%) compared with rural areas (49.7%) and the age dependency ratio for the Region is 81.3. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Arusha Region has increased slightly from 3.1 percent in 2002 to 3.9 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Arusha Region has 611,939 private households, out of which 276,925 (45.3%) are in urban areas. This is an increase of 37.3 percent from 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in Arusha Region increased from 36.7 percent in 2012 to 40.7 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in rural areas (43.1%) than in urban areas (37.9%). The average household size decreased from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 3.8 persons in 2022

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About half percent (54.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (56.4%) to be married than males (51.2%). About four percent (4.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (6.7%) than that of Males (1.1%). The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 is almost 28.0 years for males and 23.0 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females increased from 24.3 in 2012 to 25.3 in 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (60.8%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 35.7 percent have birth certificates and 2.5 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (55.6%) of the individuals

with birth certificates, followed by 45.7 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 319,506 persons (26.1%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 208,897 persons (17.1%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 221,948 persons (9.3%) out of 2,329,352 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results show that 2,346,096 persons (99.6%) out of 2,356,255 persons enumerated in Arusha Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (5,641 persons) followed by Other East African Countries (2,995 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that 90.4 percent of children under 18 years in Arusha Region have both parents alive. About ten percent (9.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.3%) than urban areas (8.2%). Approximately eight percent (7.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while two percent (2.0%) are orphans with both parent dead. Longido District Council has the highest percentage (11.8%) of orphans compared with other councils in Arusha Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region is 84.8 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (88.9%) than females (81.3%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 79.9 percent and it is higher among males (81.4%) than females (78.1%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 85.0 percent. It is higher among females (85.9%) than males (84.2%). Majority (59.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 26.7 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 9.0 percent attained university and other related education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,049,767 (77.3%) persons are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Arusha Region using International relaxed definition is 5.7 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (6.8%) than males (4.5%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Arusha Region is 82.0 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Arusha Region. Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in this publication are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. About ten percent (9.8%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.6%) are the most common type of disabilities in Arusha Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. About thirty percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (26.1 percent) than that of males (34.0%). Forty two percent (42.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Arusha Region, majority of them own land Jointly (28.5%) followed by those owning land alone (26.8%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About six out of ten (60.8%) households in Arusha Region live in their own houses. More than one-quarter (28.1 %) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty percent (62.2%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than eight percent (87.3%) of households in Arusha Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than sixty percent (68.9%) of households in Arusha Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Arusha Region use firewood (49.8%) and charcoal (9.4%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 52.3 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 24.8 percent in 2012 to 52.3 percent in 2022. Four out of ten (43.2%) households in Arusha Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 68.2 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Arusha Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 88.4 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where 60.5% of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 86.9 percent of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after secondary education (98.4%) and Training After Primary (97.7%). About even percent (6.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Arusha Region use laptop and about three percent (3.3 %) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Arusha Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. Findings show that 83.3 percent of all buildings/Units in Arusha Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 10.9 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy percent (68.4%) of all individually owned buildings in Arusha Region are owned by male, 26.8 percent by female, and 4.7 percent are jointly owned. Over fifty Percent (50.1%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). Almost two third (64.1%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are built on un-surveyed land. Almost thirty percent (27.4%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. Over one-third (34.8%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while less than a quarter (23.0%) are powered by other sources. More than one-third (36.0%) of all buildings have water services. Less than five percent (4.1%) of all buildings in Arusha Region have infrastructure for the Persons With disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,356,255	100.0	1,414,417	100.0	941,838	100.0
Male	1,125,616	47.8	677,627	47.9	447,989	47.6
Female	1,230,639	52.2	736,790	52.1	493,989	52.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.3	-	2.2	-	5.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	359,223	15.2	241,743	17.1	117,480	12.5
Male	179,182	15.9	119,953	17.7	59,229	13.2
Female	180,041	14.6	121,790	16.5	58,251	11.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	975,049	41.4	653,733	46.2	321,316	34.1
Male	488,527	43.4	329,186	48.6	159,341	35.6
Female	486,522	39.5	324,547	44.0	161,975	32.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,111,454	47.2	733,955	51.9	377,499	40.1
Male	553,308	49.2	369,257	54.5	184,051	41.1
Female	558,146	45.4	364,698	49.5	193,448	39.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	444,651	18.9	245,812	17.4	198,839	21.1
Male	199,538	17.7	111,730	16.5	87,808	19.6
Female	245,113	19.9	134,082	18.2	111,031	22.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	836,625	35.5	446,176	31.5	390,449	41.5
Male	376,922	33.5	199,889	29.5	177,033	39.5
Female	459,703	37.4	246,287	33.4	213,416	43.2
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	618,373	50.2	330,743	44.9	287,630	58.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)						
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,299,570	55.2	703,113	49.7	596,457	63.3
Male	599,538	53.3	322,195	47.5	277,343	61.9
Female	700,032	56.9	380,918	51.7	319,114	64.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	122,660	5.2	83,424	5.9	39,236	4.2
Male	57,557	5.1	38,698	5.7	18,859	4.2
Female	65,103	5.3	44,726	6.1	20,377	4.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	81,636	3.5	57,571	4.1	24,065	2.6
Male	37,551	3.3	26,246	3.9	11,305	2.5
Female	44,085	3.6	31,325	4.3	12,760	2.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	611,939	100	335,014	54.7	276,925	45.3
Male Headed Households	362,664	59.3	190,564	56.9	172,100	62.1
Female Headed Households	249,275	40.7	144,450	43.1	104,825	37.9

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size¹	-	3.8	-	4.2	-	3.3
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.9	-	4.3	-	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.6	-	4.0	-	3.2
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	482,079	34.9	229,734	30.2	252,345	40.7
Married	745,940	54.0	448,562	59.0	297,378	47.9
Living Together	47,199	3.4	24,046	3.2	23,153	3.7
Divorced	21,339	1.5	9,887	1.6	11,452	1.8
Separated	27,747	2.0	12,532	1.3	15,215	2.5
Widowed	56,902	4.1	35,923	4.7	20,979	3.4
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	830,900	36	48,326	25	478,931	52
Population with Birth Notification	59,052	3	6,584	3	18,849	2
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	2,346,096	99.6	1,410,322	99.7	935,774	99.4
Non-Tanzanians	10,159	0.4	4,095	0.3	6,064	0.6
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	221,948	10	95,750	7	126,198	14
Other Health Insurance	37,300	2	18,791	1	18,509	2
National Identification Card	319,506	26	136,659	20	182,847	33
National Identification Number	208,897	17	96,127	14	112,770	20
Zanzibar Identification Card	370	0	97	0	273	0
Driving License	96,373	8	23,936	4	72,437	13
Voter's Identification Card	790,207	65	429,332	64	360,875	65
Travel Passport	36,562	2	9,380	1	27,182	3
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	106,313	9.6	75,402	10.3	30,911	8.2
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,171,442	84.8	568,738	74.8	602,704	97.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	740,392	88.5	355,411	79.7	384,981	98.6
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,148,324	84.6	580,461	77.3	567,863	93.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	355,935	85.0	218,901	78.8	137,034	97.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	544,345	130.1	161,475	117.3	218,515	155.3

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	991,944	100.0	475,896	100.0	516,048	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,303	0.1	872	0.2	431	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	593,542	59.8	335,457	71.8	258,085	50.0
Training After Primary	5,431	0.5	2,801	0.7	2,630	0.5
Pre-Form One	398	0.0	106	0.0	292	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	264,789	26.7	99,079	18.9	165,710	32.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	14,227	1.4	4,024	1.0	10,203	2.0
Training After Secondary Education	22,454	2.3	8,295	1.7	14,159	2.7
University and Other Related	89,732	9.0	25,228	5.8	64,504	12.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	68	0.0	34	0.0	34	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	6,520	0.6	1,715	0.3	4,805	1.0
Professionals	29,876	2.8	7,714	1.3	22,162	4.7
Technicians and associate professionals	49,734	4.7	13,568	2.3	36,166	7.7
Clerks	4,747	0.5	1,277	0.2	3,470	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	64,243	6.1	18,415	3.2	45,828	9.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	415,518	39.6	320,824	55.0	94,694	20.3
Craft and related workers	189,243	18.0	88,349	15.2	100,894	21.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11,622	1.1	2,679	0.5	8,943	1.9
Elementary occupations	278,264	26.5	128,511	22.0	149,753	32.1
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	179,625	9.8	107,455	10.1	72,170	9.4
Type of Disability						
Albinism	3,234	0.1	1,655	0.1	1,579	0.2
Seeing	51,604	2.8	28,984	2.7	22,620	3.0
Hearing	16,943	0.9	10,414	1.0	6,529	0.9
Walking	28,992	1.6	17,335	1.6	11,657	1.5
Remembering	10,498	0.6	6,184	0.6	4,314	0.6
Self-Care	5,239	0.3	3,125	0.3	2,114	0.3
Communication	13,964	0.8	8,449	0.8	5,515	0.7
Other Disability	52,385	2.9	32,964	3.1	19,421	2.5
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	1,357,602	29.7	750,473	36.6	607,129	21.1
Male	621,326	34.0	341,189	40.9	280,137	25.5
Female	736,276	26.1	409,284	33.1	326,992	17.3
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	371,846	60.8	256,973	76.7	114,873	41.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Living without Paying any Rent	27,092	4.4	13,891	4.1	13,201	4.8
Rented Privately	152,965	25	30,852	9.2	122,113	44.1
Rented by Employer	19,139	3.1	10,673	3.2	8,466	3.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	19,870	3.2	9,401	2.8	10,469	3.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	12,799	2.1	8,510	2.5	4,289	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	8,228	1.3	4,714	1.4	3,514	1.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	503,919	82.3	234,029	69.9	269,890	97.5
Grass/Leaves	70,506	11.5	69,140	20.6	1,366	0.5
Mud and Leaves	27,960	4.6	27,170	8.1	790	0.3
Others	9,554	1.6	4,675	1.4	4,879	1.8
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	307,537	50.3	108,609	32.4	198,928	71.8
Earth/Sand	175,499	28.7	154,994	46.3	20,505	7.4
Ceramic tiles	67,425	11	15,228	4.5	52,197	18.8
Other	61,478	10	56,183	16.8	5,295	1.9
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	286,791	46.9	68,002	20.3	218,789	79
Baked Bricks	83,603	13.7	56,581	16.9	27,022	9.8
Sundried Bricks	24,696	4	16,504	4.9	8,192	3
Poles and Mud	179,935	29.4	162,332	48.5	17,603	6.4
Stones	4,495	0.7	1,946	0.6	2,549	0.9
Others	32,419	5.3	29,649	8.9	2770	1
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	320,046	52.3	80,041	23.9	240,005	86.7
Solar	143,563	23.5	125,152	37.4	18,411	6.6
Kerosene	23,915	3.9	16,651	5	7,264	2.6
Others	124,415	20.3	113,170	33.8	11,245	4.1
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	304,811	49.8	263,865	78.8	40,946	14.8
Charcoal	57,261	9.4	17,306	5.2	39,955	14.4
Kerosene	10,321	1.7	1,621	0.5	8700	3.1
Electricity	38,418	6.3	6,583	2	31,835	11.5
Gas	175,250	28.6	29,449	8.8	145,801	52.6
Others	25,878	4.2	16,190	4.8	9,688	3.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	487546	79.7	230459	68.8	257087	92.8
Other Protected Sources	46775	7.6	30888	9.2	15,887	5.7
Unprotected Sources	77618	12.7	73,667	22	3,951	1.4
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	207,634	33.9	41,447	12.4	166,187	60
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	68023	11.1	28,292	8.4	39,731	14.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pit Latrine	241,656	39.5	171,955	51.3	69,701	25.2
Others	749	0.1	663	0.2	86	0
No Facility	93,877	15.3	92,657	27.7	1,220	0.4
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	257,763	42.1	35,551	10.6	222,212	80.2
Burnt	264,431	43.2	219,339	65.5	45,092	16.3
Roadside Dumping	1,734	0.3	1,365	0.4	369	0.1
Burying/Pit	29,213	4.8	23,672	7.1	5,541	2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	58,798	9.6	55,087	16.4	3,711	1.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	238,449	47.5	174,097	65	64,352	28.7
Farm Land	337,082	55.6	227,951	69.6	109,131	40.5
House	365,859	58.7	247,196	72.2	118,663	44.1
Bicycle	41,923	21.8	22,953	33.3	18,970	9.5
Motorcycle or Vespa	45,504	5	28,113	5.2	17,391	4.8
Power Tiller	1,917	0.2	1081	0.3	836	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Number of households owning radio	224,791	36.7	100,116	29.9	124,675	45.0
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,200,763	88.4	637,090	84.9	563,673	92.8
Number of private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	538,333	88.0	274,511	81.9	263,822	95.3
Number of persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,179,799	86.9	628,217	83.7	551,582	90.9
Number of persons aged 15 and above own desktop	23,240	1.7	8,213	1.1	15,027	2.5
Number of persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	57,196	4.2	16,422	2.2	40,774	6.7
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	410,498.0	74.1	250,845.0	67.8	159,653.0	86.9
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	195,911.0	34.8	60,816.0	16.4	135,095.0	70.1
Water	202,844.0	36.0	84,070.0	22.7	118,774.0	61.6
Toilet	385,679.0	68.5	222,137.0	60.0	163,542.0	84.8
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	23,106.0	4.1	12,342.0	3.3	10,764.0	5.6
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	134,227.0	24.2	48,993.0	13.2	85,234.0	46.4
Not Surveyed	354,933.0	64.1	294,469.0	79.6	60,464.0	32.9
Regularised	45,353.0	8.2	17,843.0	4.8	27,510.0	15.0

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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
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 rate.

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

Household refers to a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking 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 and exclude persons who have lived with spouse 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 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 those employed and unemployed. It also includes inactive population covering all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit for the purpose of this publication, is a house or part of the house with all necessary amenities. A building can have more than one unit.

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania, whereby 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, 2,725 EAs were delineated in Arusha Region (1,343 EAs in urban areas and 1,382 hamlets in rural areas).

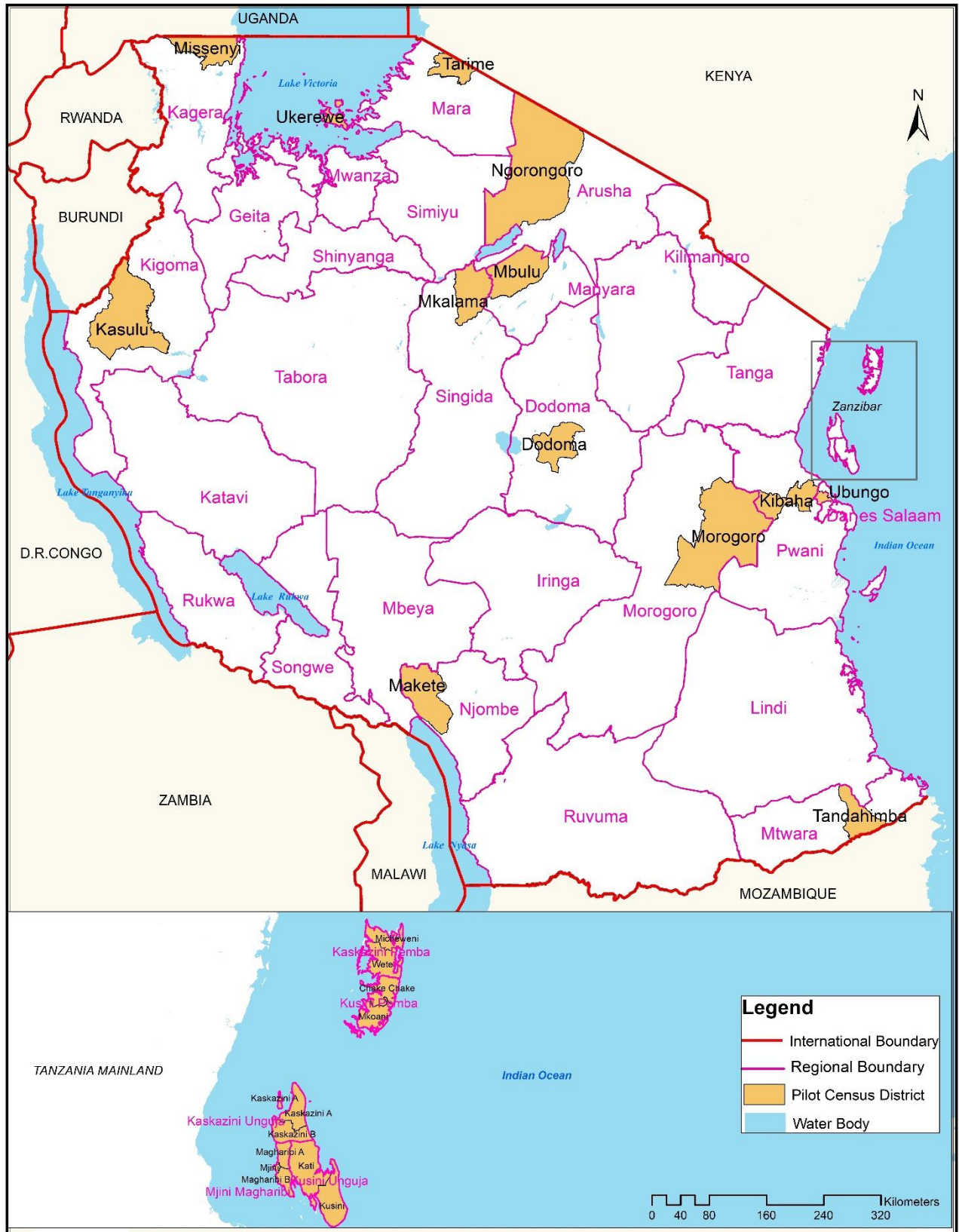
Map 1.1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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

- Arusha Region has a population of 2,356,255 persons; (1,125,616 males and 1,230,639 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Arusha Regional population is expected to double in the next 21 years; that is in year 2043.
- The annual growth rate varies across councils, ranging from 2.0 percent in Karatu District Council to 4.5 percent in Ngorongoro District Council for the 2012-2022 period.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 60.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 40 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 Arusha 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

Arusha Region has a population of 2,356,255 persons and is the eleventh most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (52.2 %) of this population are females (1,230,639 persons) and 47.8 percent (1,125,616 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

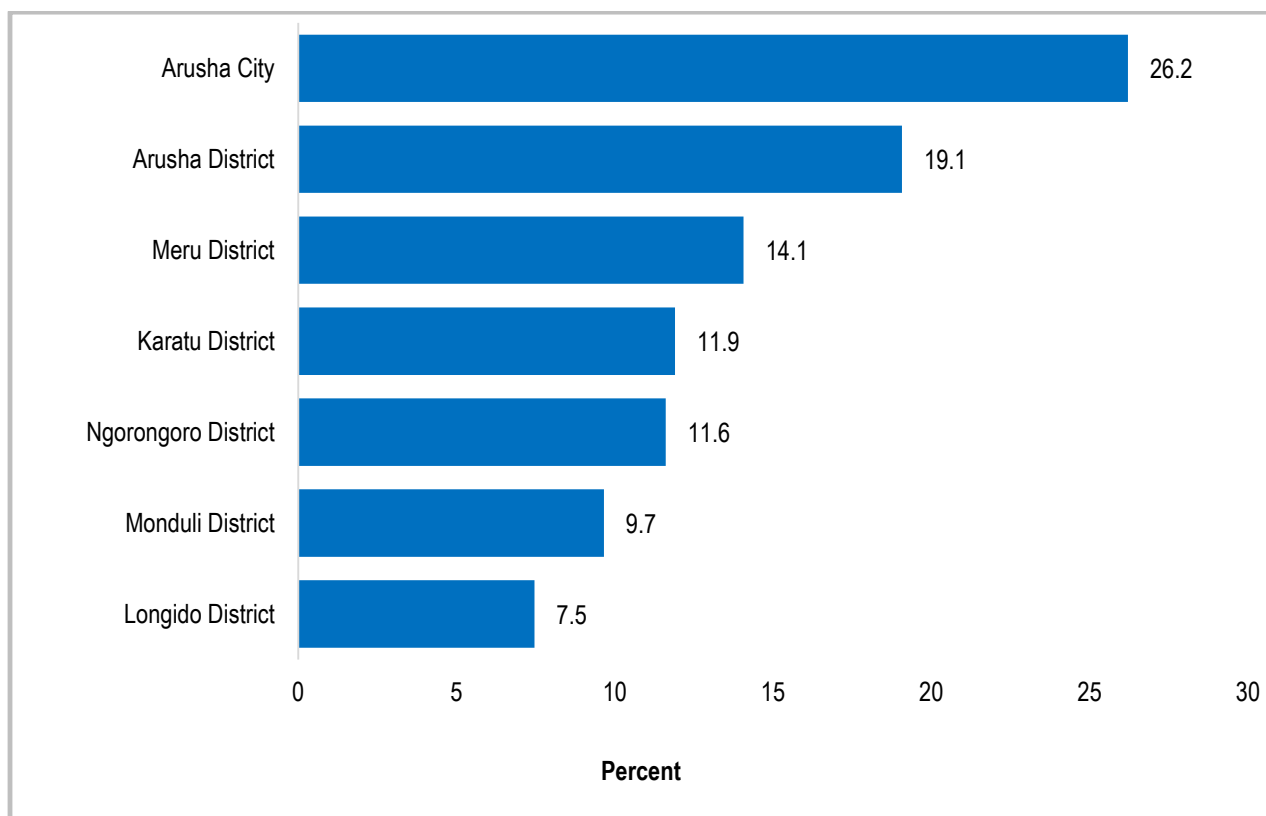
Arusha City Council in Arusha Region has the largest population (617,631 persons) compared with other Councils. Over one quarter (26.2%) of total regional population live in Arusha City Council. Other two most populated Councils are Arusha District (449,518 persons) and Meru District (331,603 persons). On the other hand, Longido District Council with a population of 175,915 persons is the least populated council in the Region followed by Monduli District Council (227,585 persons). Generally, the number of females in Arusha Region is higher than males in each council except in Karatu District Council male population is high (51.7%) compared with female (48.3%) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,356,255	1,125,616	47.8	1,230,639	52.2
Monduli District	227,585	104,742	46.0	122,843	54.0
Meru District	331,603	160,797	48.5	170,806	51.5
Arusha District	449,518	211,650	47.1	237,868	52.9
Longido District	175,915	82,887	47.1	93,028	52.9
Karatu District	280,454	144,919	51.7	135,535	48.3
Ngorongoro District	273,549	127,850	46.7	145,699	53.3
Arusha City	617,631	292,771	47.4	324,860	52.6

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Arusha Region, 2022

PHC



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Arusha Region population is predominantly rural, with 60.0 percent of its population living in rural areas. The Councils with more than 90 percent of their population living in rural areas are Ngorongoro, Monduli and Longido District (95.1%, 93.5% and 90.7% respectively). Further results show that Arusha City is the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

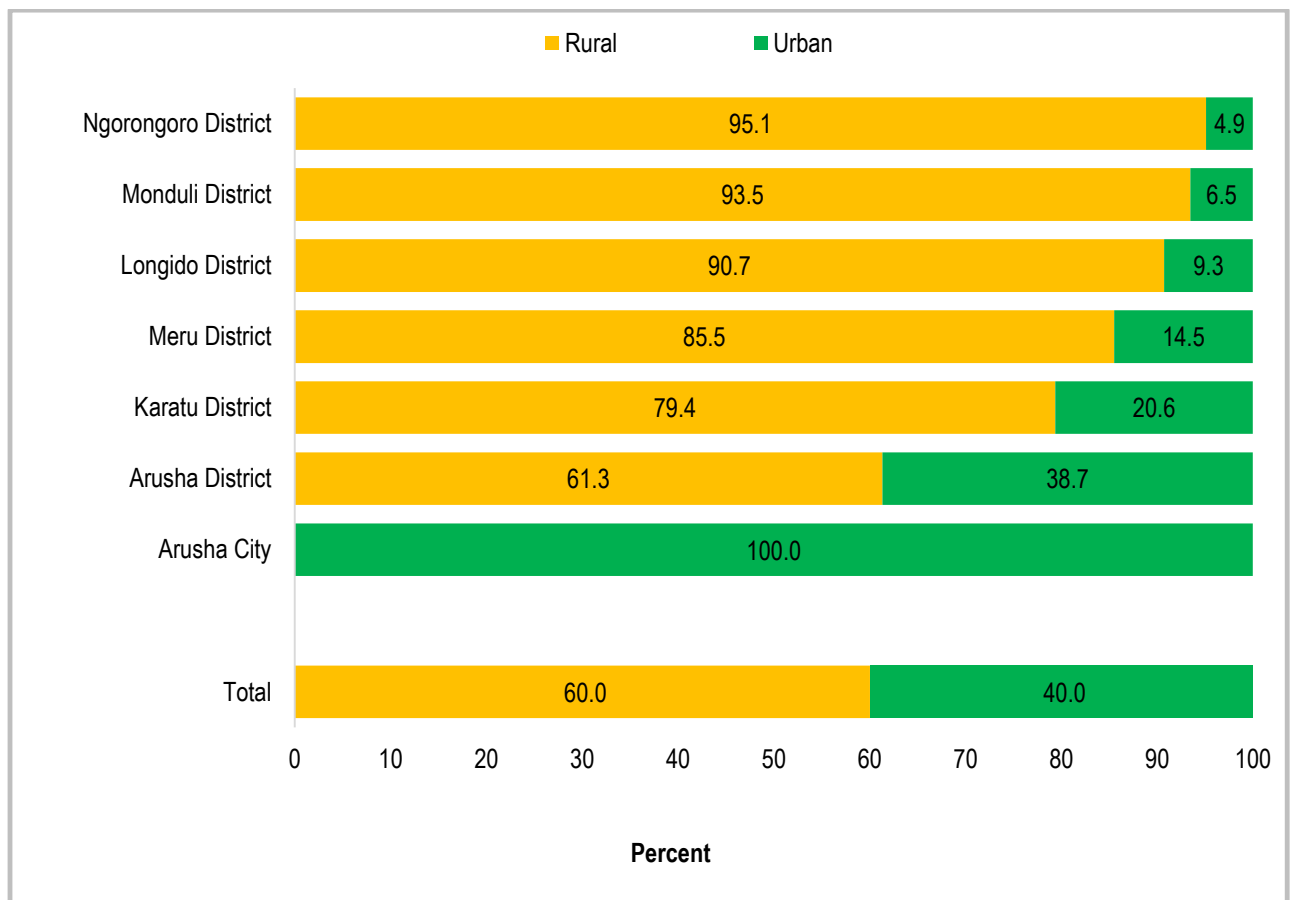


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,356,255	1,125,616	1,230,639	1,414,417	60.0	677,627	736,790	941,838	40.0	447,989	493,849
Monduli District	227,585	104,742	122,843	212,726	93.5	97,639	115,087	14,859	6.5	7,103	7,756
Meru District	331,603	160,797	170,806	283,558	85.5	138,093	145,465	48,045	14.5	22704	25341
Arusha District	449,518	211,650	237,868	275,662	61.3	128,949	146,713	173,856	38.7	82,701	91,155
Longido District	175,915	82,887	93,028	159,627	90.7	75,129	84,498	16,288	9.3	7,758	8,530
Karatu District	280,454	144,919	135,535	222,637	79.4	116,678	105,959	57,817	20.6	28,241	29,576
Ngorongoro District	273,549	127,850	145,699	260207	95.1	121139	139068	13,342	4.9	6,711	6,631
Arusha City	617,631	292,771	324,860	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	617,631	100.0	292,771	324,860

Note:

N/A=Not Applicable.

Arusha City Council has no rural component.

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Arusha Region has increased by 39.1 percent from 1,694,310 persons in 2012 to 2,356,255 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades. 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

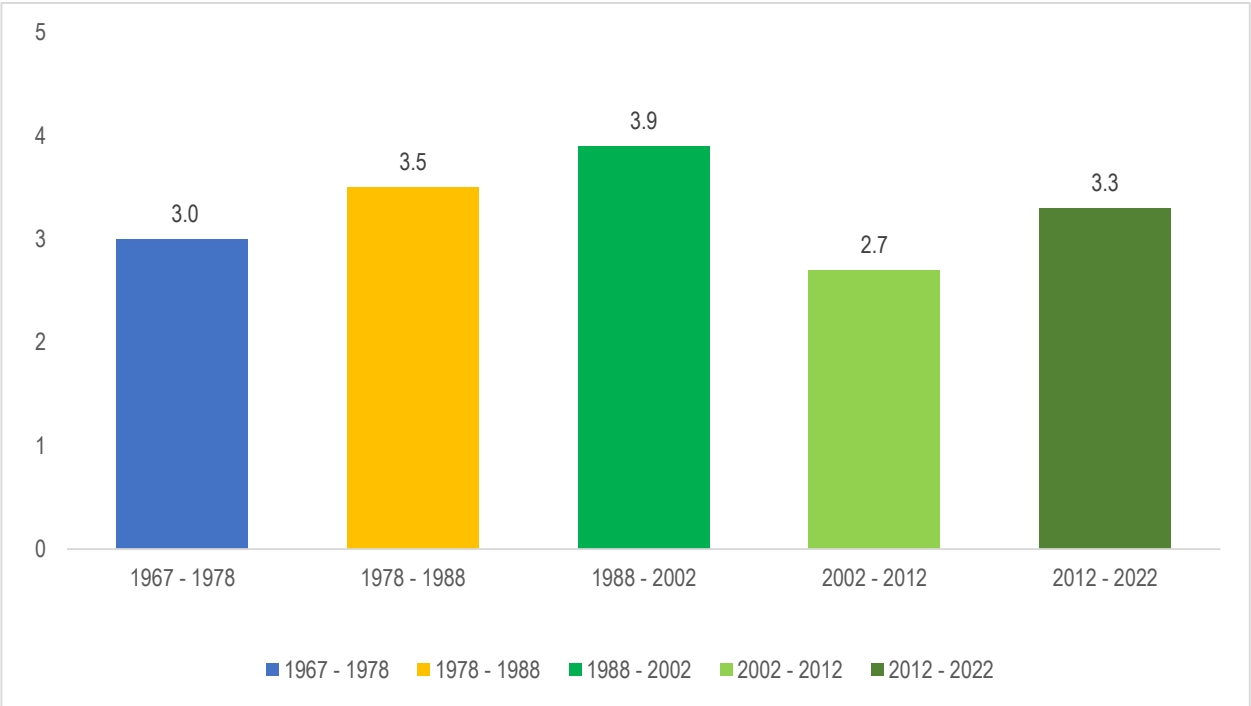
Arusha Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). This growth is slightly above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 21 years, that is in year 2043. The rate for female population is higher (3.4%) than male population (3.2%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Arusha 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	1,694,310	2,356,255	39.1	3.3	21
Male	821,282	1,125,616	37.1	3.2	22
Female	873,028	1,230,639	41.0	3.4	20

Figure 2.3 shows that the population average annual intercensal growth rate for Arusha Region increased from 3.0 percent during 1967 – 1978 period to 3.3 percent in 2012 – 2022 period. However, the rate has no clear trend; it increased from 3.0 percent in 1967-1978 to 3.9 percent in 1988 - 2002, then decreased to 3.3 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Arusha Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- More than Forty percent (41.4%) of the Arusha Regional population is aged below 15 years and 3.5 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Arusha Regional population is 19.5 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Arusha Region has increased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 55.2 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Arusha Region is 5.2.
- The age dependency ratio for Arusha Region is 81.3.

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 Arusha 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 population. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

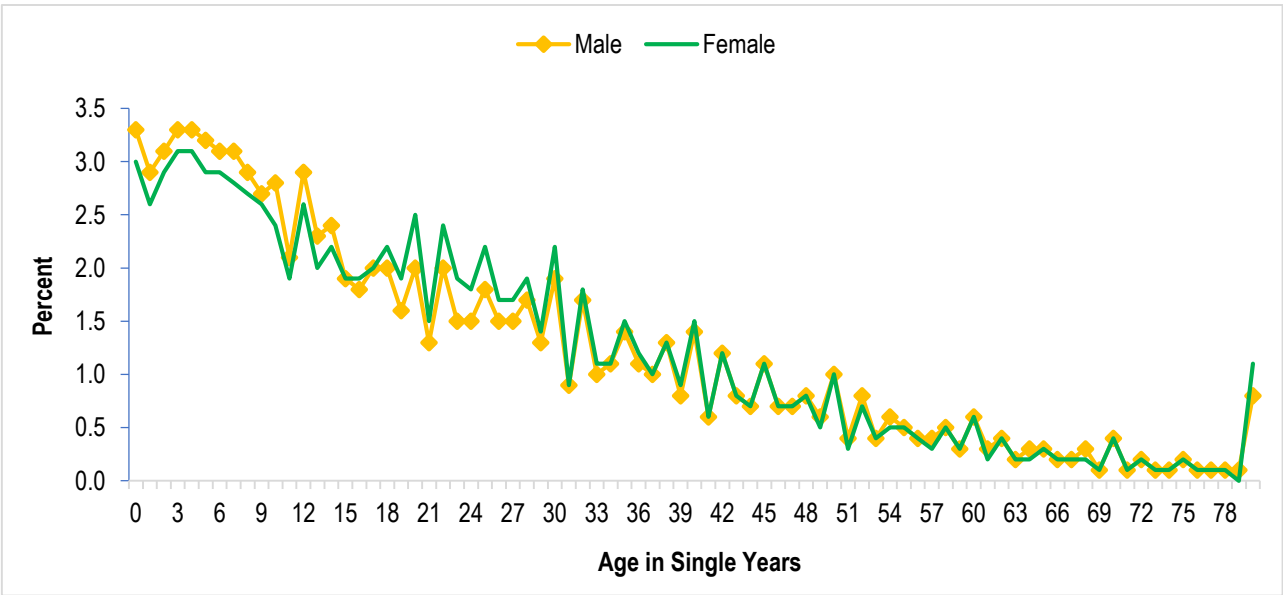
Age, in particular, is a critical variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including 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 is 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 Arusha Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, 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; Arusha 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 Arusha Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 41.4 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.5 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Arusha Region population is 19.5 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 Arusha Region is about 91 males for every 100 females (92 for rural areas and 91 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 14 years in rural areas is relatively high (108 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (95 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 Group; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,356,255	100.0	1,125,616	100.0	1,230,639	100.0	91
0-4	359,223	15.2	179,182	15.9	180,041	14.6	100
5-9	340,194	14.4	169,455	15.1	170,739	13.9	99
10-14	275,632	11.7	139,890	12.4	135,742	11.0	103
15-19	228,057	9.7	105,974	9.4	122,083	9.9	87
20-24	216,594	9.2	93,564	8.3	123,030	10.0	76
25-29	196,327	8.3	87,293	7.8	109,034	8.9	80
30-34	160,968	6.8	74,278	6.6	86,690	7.0	86
35-39	134,849	5.7	62,233	5.5	72,616	5.9	86
40-44	111,431	4.7	53,140	4.7	58,291	4.7	91
45-49	90,618	3.8	43,989	3.9	46,629	3.8	94
50-54	71,512	3.0	35,042	3.1	36,470	3.0	96
55-59	48,190	2.0	24,019	2.1	24,171	2.0	99
60-64	41,024	1.7	20,006	1.8	21,018	1.7	95
65-69	25,794	1.1	12,655	1.1	13,139	1.1	96
70-74	20,515	0.9	9,927	0.9	10,588	0.9	94
75-79	12,779	0.5	5,924	0.5	6,855	0.6	86
80-84	9,307	0.4	3,942	0.4	5,365	0.4	73

85+	13,241	0.6	5,103	0.5	8,138	0.7	63
Median Age	19.5		18.5		20.3		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,414,417	100.0	677,627	100.0	736,790	100.0	92
0 – 4	241,743	17.1	119,953	17.7	121,790	16.5	98
5 – 9	232,284	16.4	116,050	17.1	116,234	15.8	100
10 – 14	179,706	12.7	93,183	13.8	86,523	11.7	108
15 – 19	131,358	9.3	63,460	9.4	67,898	9.2	93
20 – 24	114,454	8.1	48,270	7.1	66,184	9.0	73
25 – 29	100,151	7.1	43,123	6.4	57,028	7.7	76
30 – 34	80,818	5.7	36,392	5.4	44,426	6.0	82
35 – 39	70,880	5.0	32,418	4.8	38,462	5.2	84
40 – 44	59,117	4.2	28,113	4.1	31,004	4.2	91
45 – 49	49,563	3.5	23,822	3.5	25,741	3.5	93
50 – 54	41,331	2.9	19,801	2.9	21,530	2.9	92
55 – 59	29,588	2.1	14,344	2.1	15,244	2.1	94
60 – 64	25,853	1.8	12,452	1.8	13,401	1.8	93
65 – 69	17,057	1.2	8,204	1.2	8,853	1.2	93
70 – 74	14,375	1.0	6,835	1.0	7,540	1.0	91
75 – 79	9,126	0.6	4,251	0.6	4,875	0.7	87
80-84	6,872	0.5	2,960	0.4	3,912	0.5	76
85+	10,141	0.7	3,996	0.6	6,145	0.8	65
Median Age	17.0		15.8		18.2		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	941,838	100.0	447,989	100.0	493,849	100.0	91
0 – 4	117,480	12.5	59,229	13.2	58,251	11.8	102
5 – 9	107,910	11.5	53,405	11.9	54,505	11.0	98
10 – 14	95,926	10.2	46,707	10.4	49,219	10.0	95
15 – 19	96,699	10.3	42,514	9.5	54,185	11.0	78
20 – 24	102,140	10.8	45,294	10.1	56,846	11.5	80
25 – 29	96,176	10.2	44,170	9.9	52,006	10.5	85
30 – 34	80,150	8.5	37,886	8.5	42,264	8.6	90
35 – 39	63,969	6.8	29,815	6.7	34,154	6.9	87
40 – 44	52,314	5.6	25,027	5.6	27,287	5.5	92
45 – 49	41,055	4.4	20,167	4.5	20,888	4.2	97
50 – 54	30,181	3.2	15,241	3.4	14,940	3.0	102
55 – 59	18,602	2.0	9,675	2.2	8,927	1.8	108
60 – 64	15,171	1.6	7,554	1.7	7,617	1.5	99
65 – 69	8,737	0.9	4,451	1.0	4,286	0.9	104
70 – 74	6,140	0.7	3,092	0.7	3,048	0.6	101
75 – 79	3,653	0.4	1,673	0.4	1,980	0.4	84
80-84	2,435	0.3	982	0.2	1,453	0.3	68
85+	3,100	0.3	1,107	0.2	1,993	0.4	56
Median Age	22.6		22.4		22.7		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Arusha 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). Arusha 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 Arusha City Council (Figure 3.5), the regional capital of Arusha Region shows a bulge in age group 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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

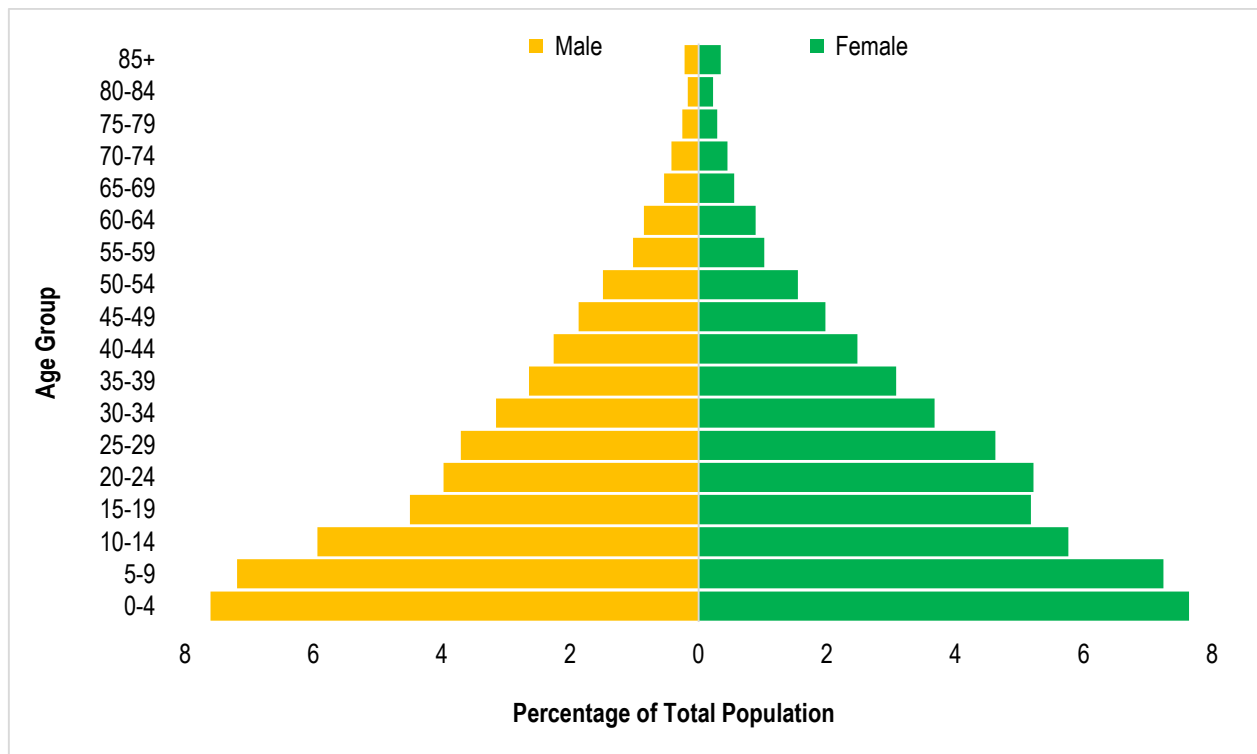


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Arusha Rural, 2022 PHC

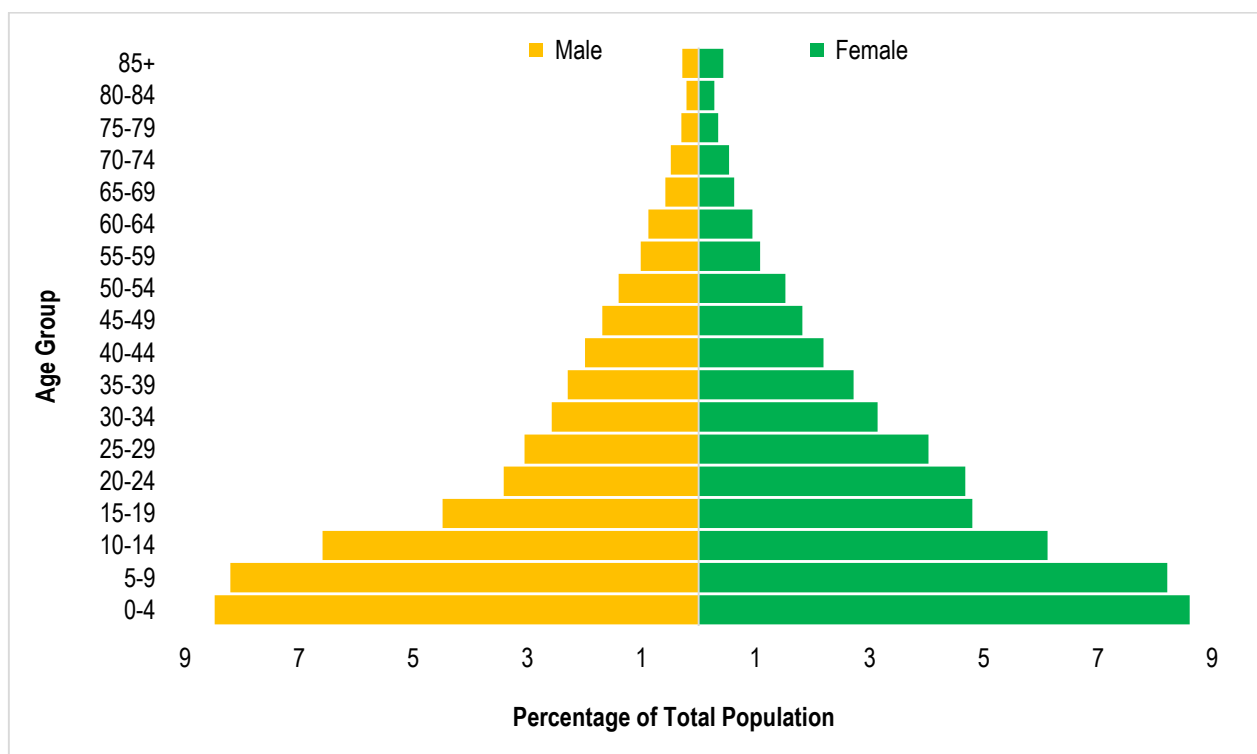


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Arusha Urban, 2022 PHC

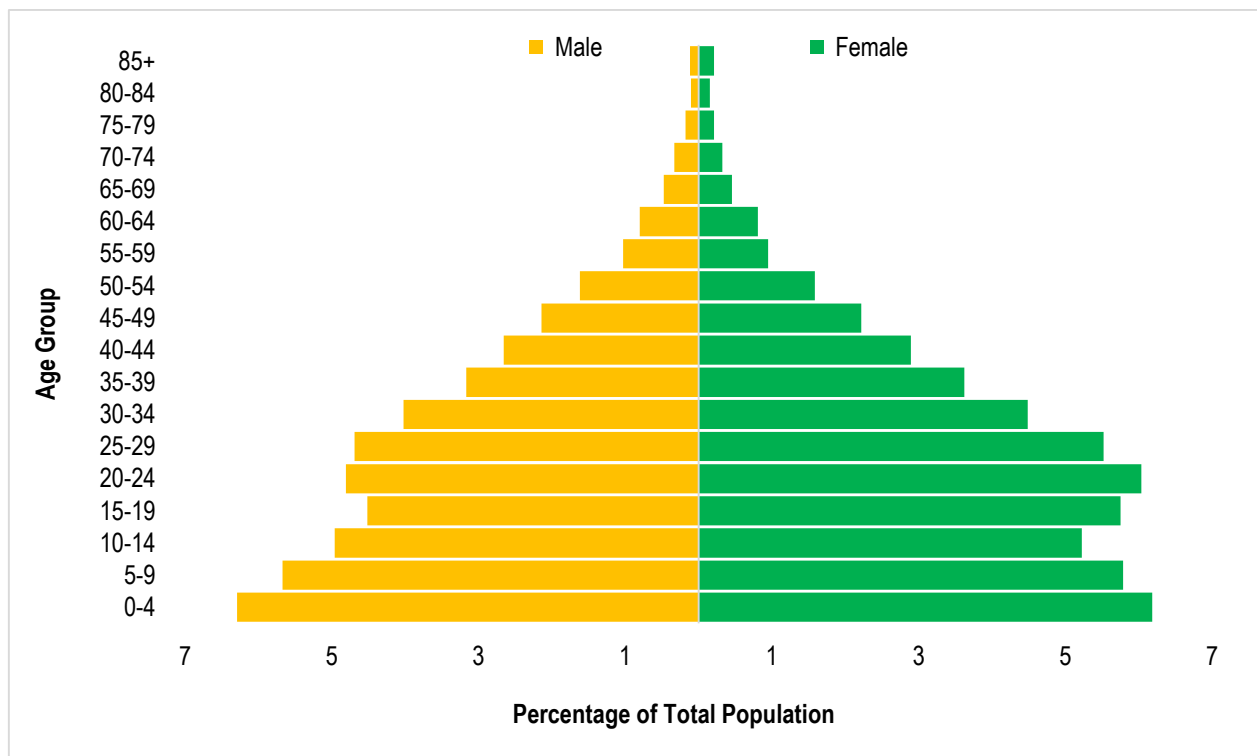
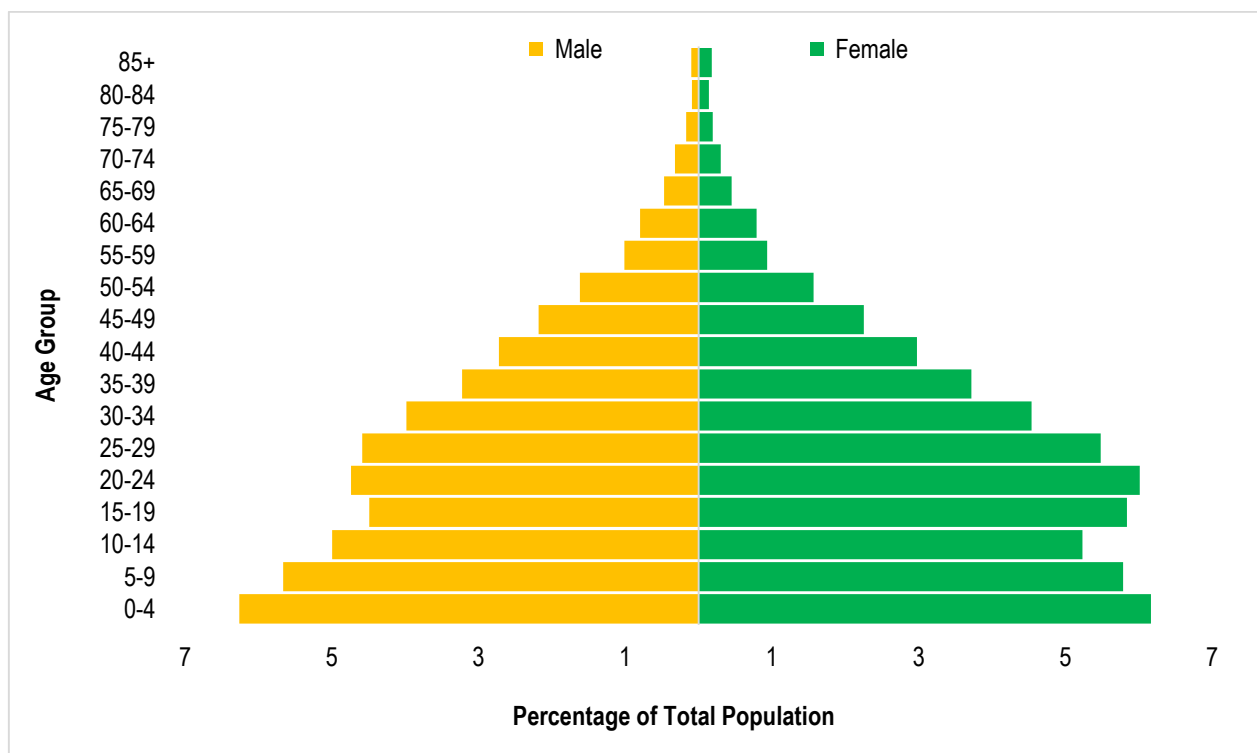


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Arusha City Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Arusha Region has a young population with 41.4 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.5 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a country 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

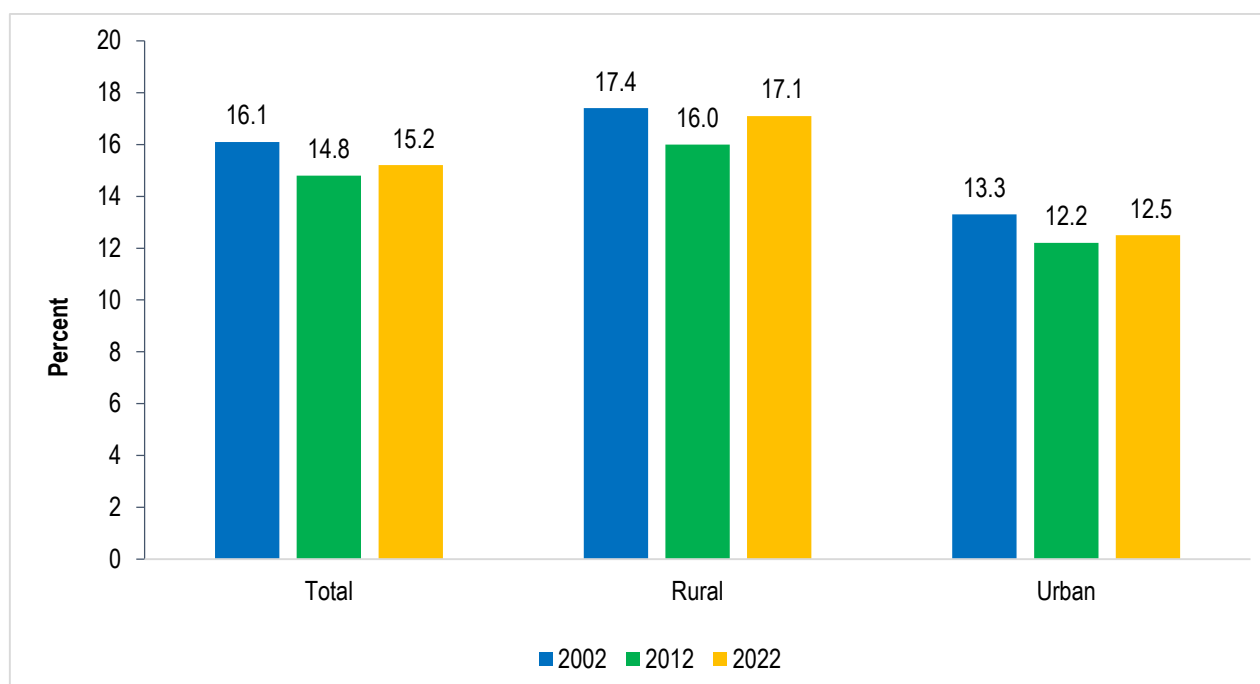
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,356,255	100.0	1,414,417	100.0	941,838	100.0
Male	1,125,616	47.8	677,627	47.9	447,989	47.6
Female	1,230,639	52.2	736,790	52.1	493,849	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	73,397	3.1	48,301	3.4	25,096	2.7
Male	36,660	3.3	24,024	3.5	12,636	2.8
Female	36,737	3.0	24,277	3.3	12,460	2.5
Children (0–4 years)	359,223	15.2	241,743	17.1	117,480	12.5
Male	179,182	15.9	119,953	17.7	59,229	13.2
Female	180,041	14.6	121,790	16.5	58,251	11.8
Children (0–8 years)	637,318	27.0	432,327	30.6	204,991	21.8
Male	318,526	28.3	215,655	31.8	102,871	23.0
Female	318,792	25.9	216,672	29.4	102,120	20.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	975,049	41.4	653,733	46.2	321,316	34.1
Male	488,527	43.4	329,186	48.6	159,341	35.6
Female	486,522	39.5	324,547	44.0	161,975	32.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,111,454	47.2	733,955	51.9	377,499	40.1
Male	553,308	49.2	369,257	54.5	184,051	41.1
Female	558,146	45.4	364,698	49.5	193,448	39.2
Teenagers (13–19 years)	333,058	14.1	199,031	14.1	134,027	14.2
Male	158,743	14.1	98,417	14.5	60,326	13.5
Female	174,315	14.2	100,614	13.7	73,701	14.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	444,651	18.9	245,812	17.4	198,839	21.1
Male	199,538	17.7	111,730	16.5	87,808	19.6
Female	245,113	19.9	134,082	18.2	111,031	22.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	836,625	35.5	446,176	31.5	390,449	41.5
Male	376,922	33.5	199,889	29.5	177,033	39.5
Female	459,703	37.4	246,287	33.4	213,416	43.2
Primary School (6–12 years)	438,399	18.6	294,072	20.8	144,327	15.3
Male	220,080	19.6	149,079	22.0	71,001	15.8

Female	218,319	17.7	144,993	19.7	73,326	14.8
Primary School (7–13 years)	418,504	17.8	277,835	19.6	140,669	14.9
Male	210,300	18.7	141,428	20.9	68,872	15.4
Female	208,204	16.9	136,407	18.5	71,797	14.5
Secondary School (13-16 years)	194,588	8.3	121,860	8.6	72,728	7.7
Male	95,191	8.5	61,906	9.1	33,285	7.4
Female	99,397	8.1	59,954	8.1	39,443	8.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	190,904	8.1	115,398	8.2	75,506	8.0
Male	92,076	8.2	58,148	8.6	33,928	7.6
Female	98,828	8.0	57,250	7.8	41,578	8.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	618,373	50.2	330,743	44.9	287,630	58.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,299,570	55.2	703,113	49.7	596,457	63.3
Male	599,538	53.3	322,195	47.5	277,343	61.9
Female	700,032	56.9	380,918	51.7	319,114	64.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	122,660	5.2	83,424	5.9	39,236	4.2
Male	57,557	5.1	38,698	5.7	18,859	4.2
Female	65,103	5.3	44,726	6.1	20,377	4.1
Elderly Population (65+ years)	81,636	3.5	57,571	4.1	24,065	2.6
Male	37,551	3.3	26,246	3.9	11,305	2.5
Female	44,085	3.6	31,325	4.3	12,760	2.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	55,842	2.4	40,514	2.9	15,328	1.6
Male	24,896	2.2	18,042	2.7	6,854	1.5
Female	30,946	2.5	22,472	3.0	8,474	1.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		81.3		101.2		57.9

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Arusha Region is 15.2 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 16.1 percent in 2002 to 14.8 percent in 2012 and then increased slightly to 15.2 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the country during the specified period.

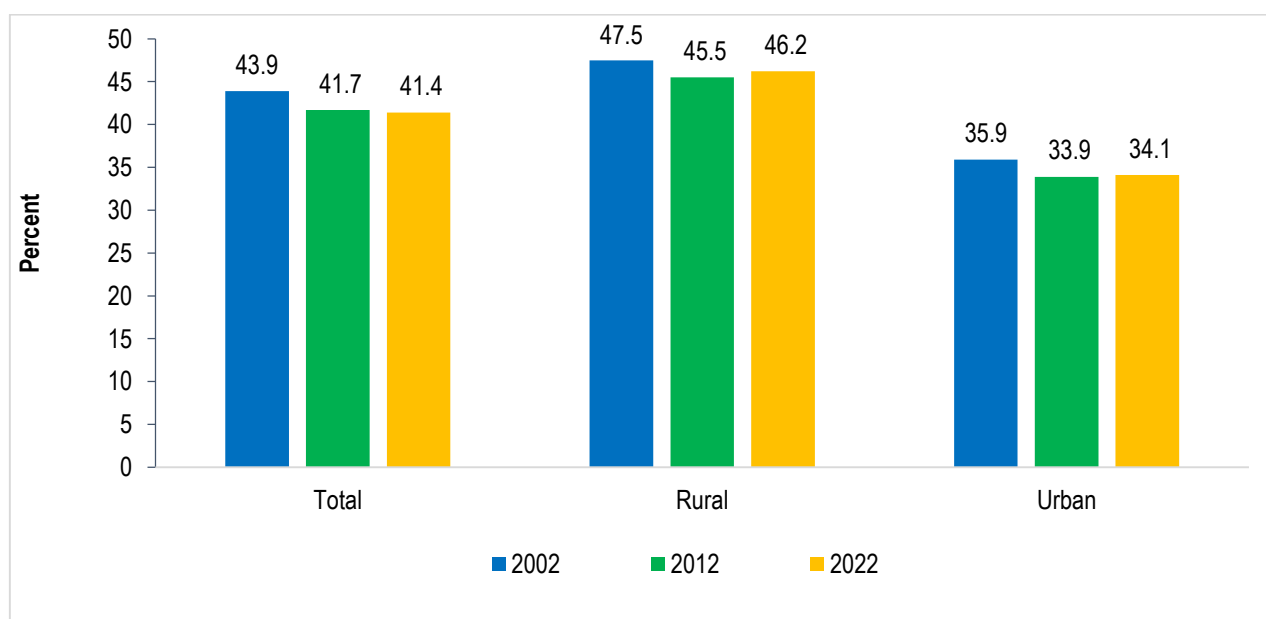
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Arusha Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 41.4 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 43.9 percent in 2002 to 41.4 percent in 2022.

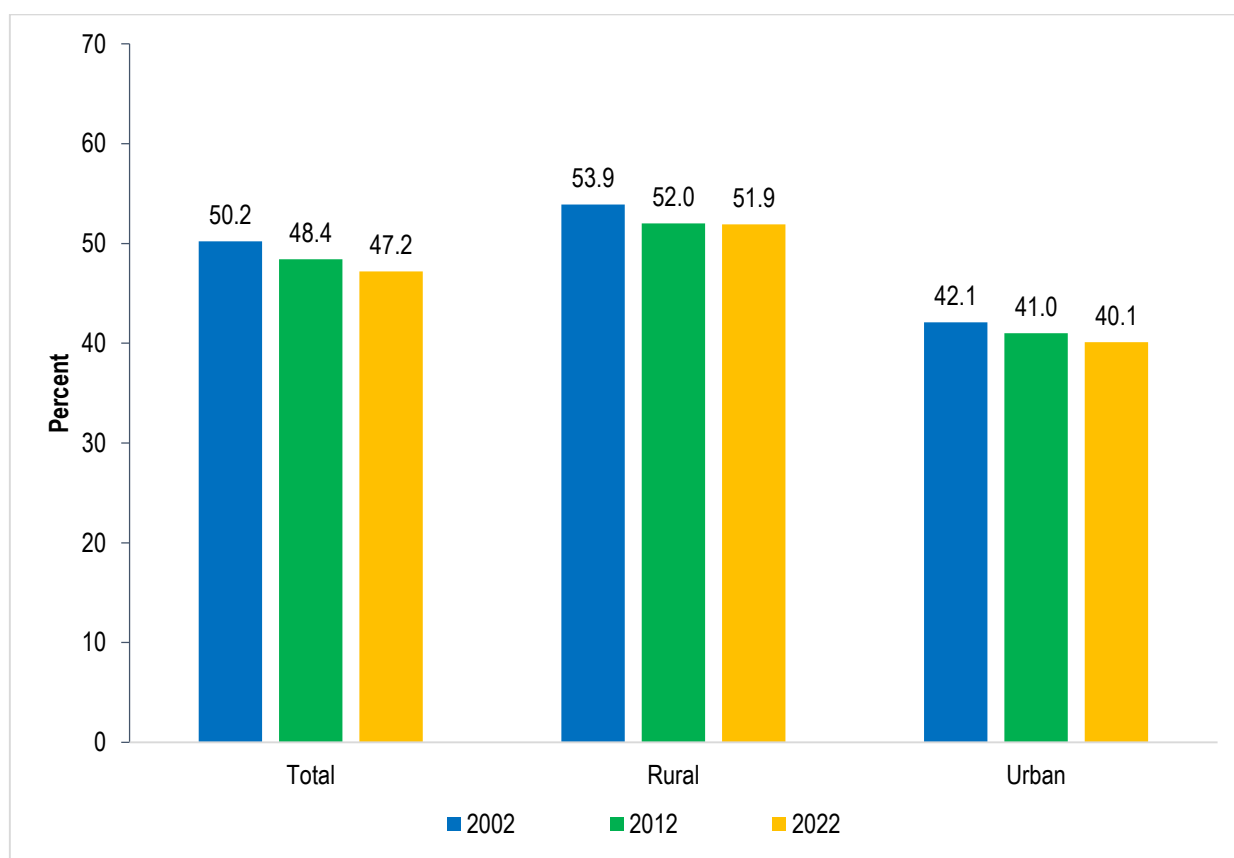
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Arusha Region 47.2 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Arusha Region has declined from 50.2 percent in 2002 to 47.2 percent in 2022.

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



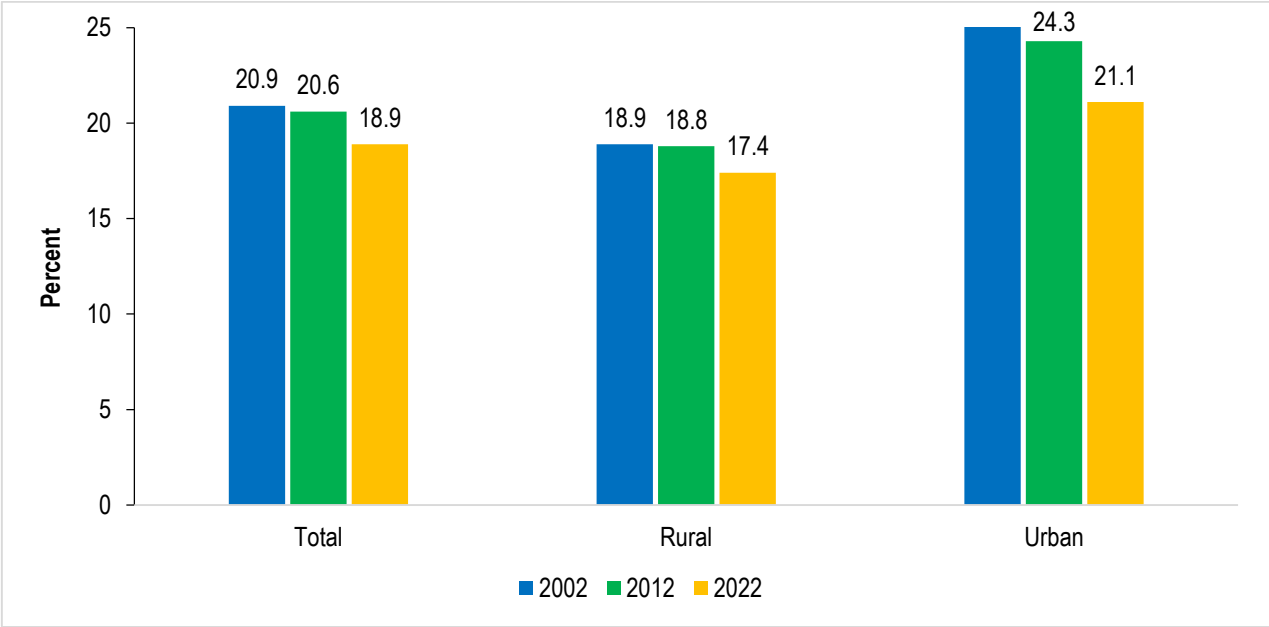
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The Tanzania 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, analysis has employed both definitions.

Figure 3.9 presents census results on the youth population as per the United Nations definition (age 15 - 24) for Arusha Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Arusha Region accounts for

18.9 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Arusha Region has declined from 20.9 percent in 2002 to 18.9 percent in 2022.

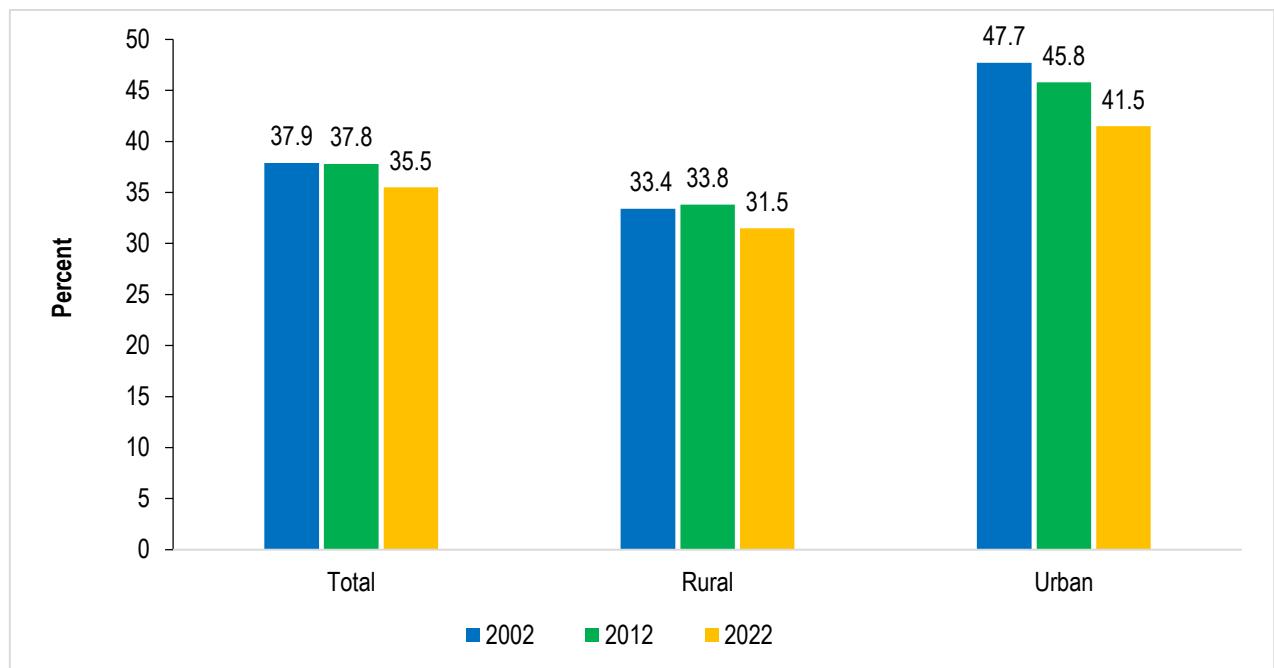
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 35.5 percent of the Arusha regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased from 37.9 in 2002 to 35.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

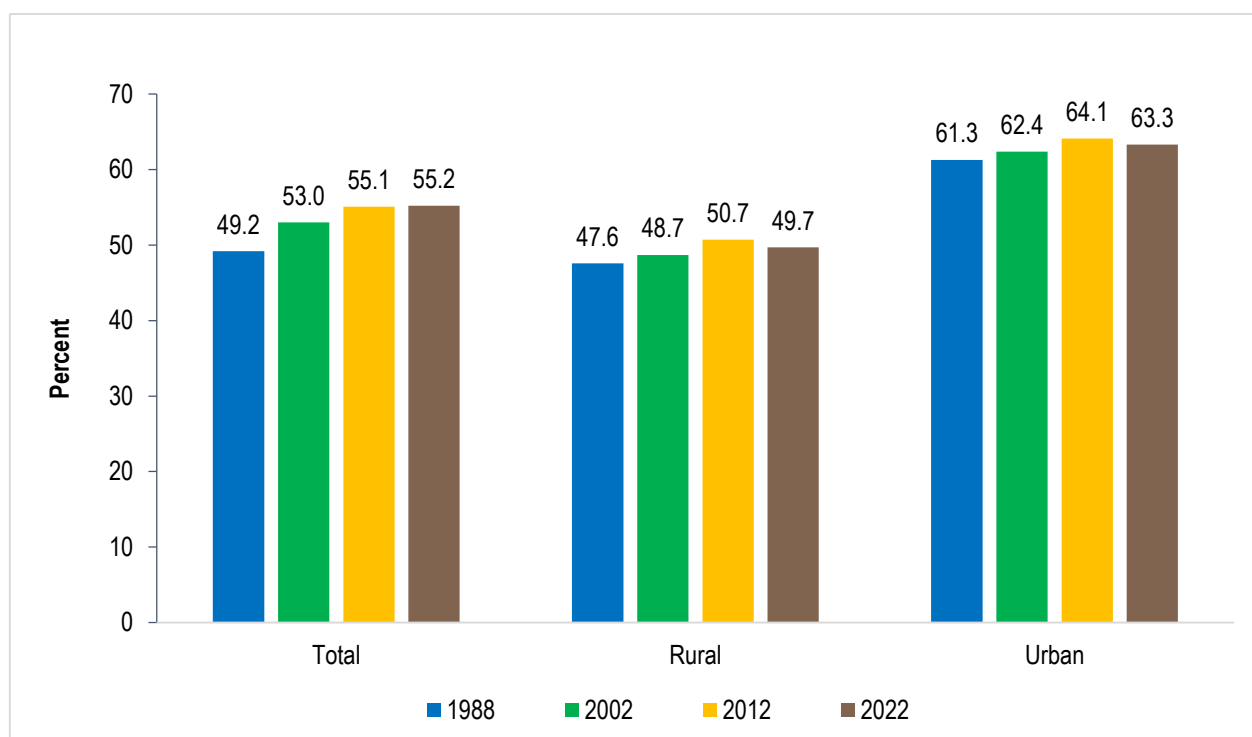
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Arusha Region is 55.2 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 55.2 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



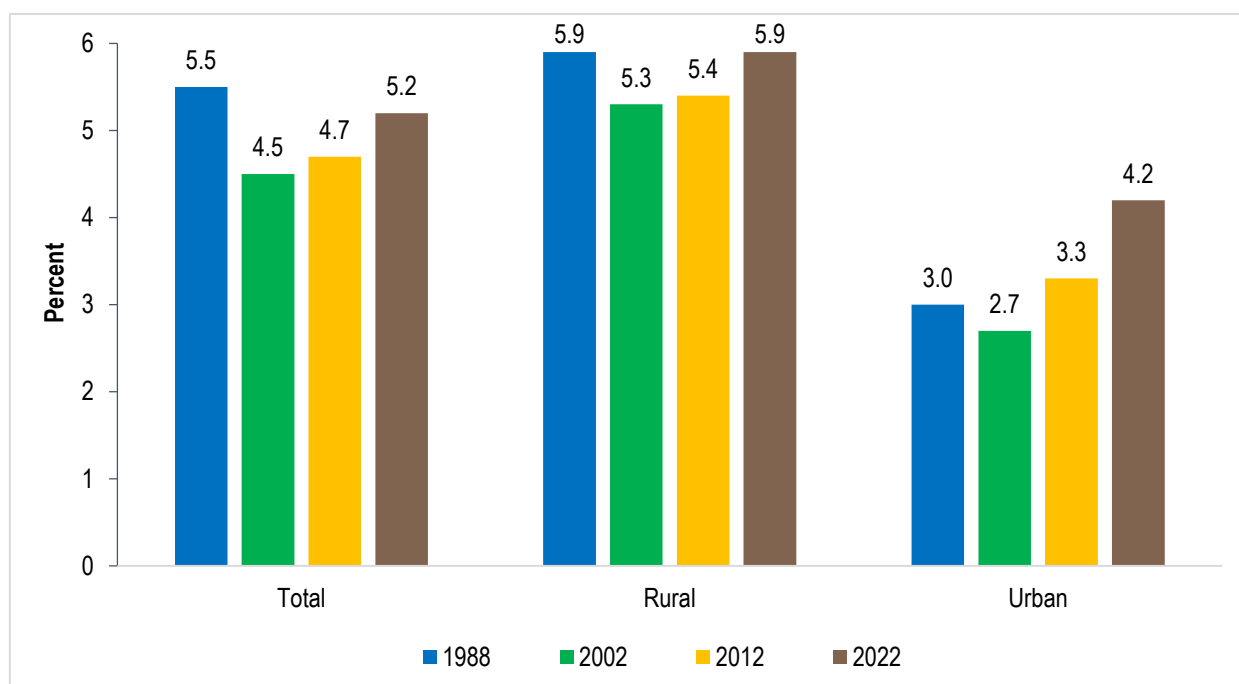
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Arusha regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Arusha Region is 5.2 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in the Region has decreased slightly from 5.5 percent in 1988 to 4.5 percent in 2002 and then increased to 5.2 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

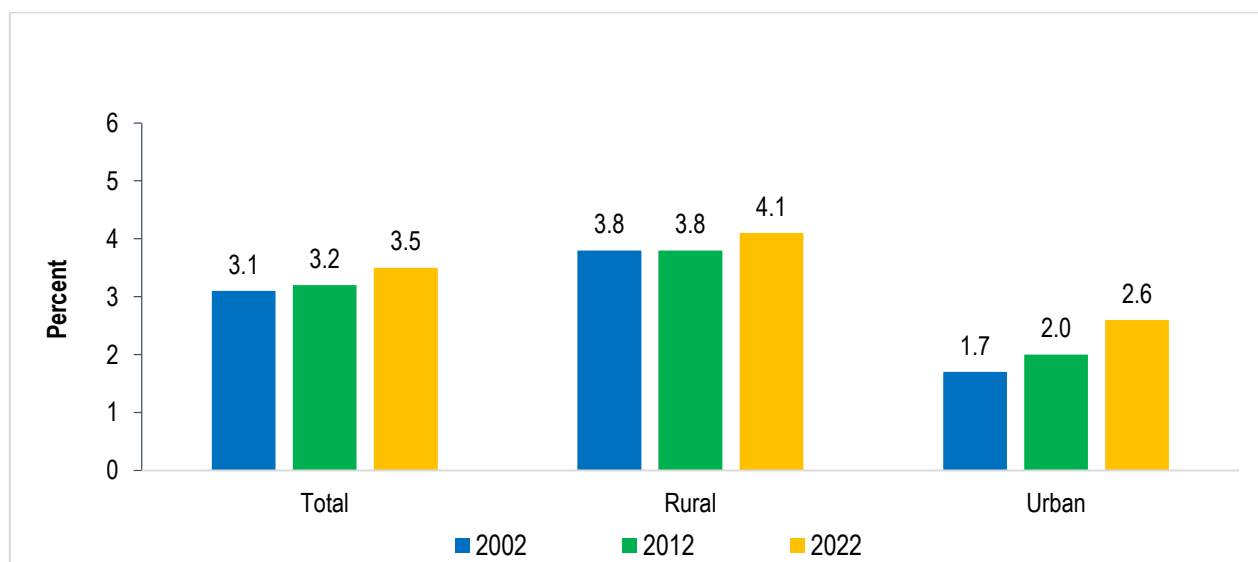
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (3.5%) of Arusha regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has increased slightly from 3.1 percent in 2002 to 3.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

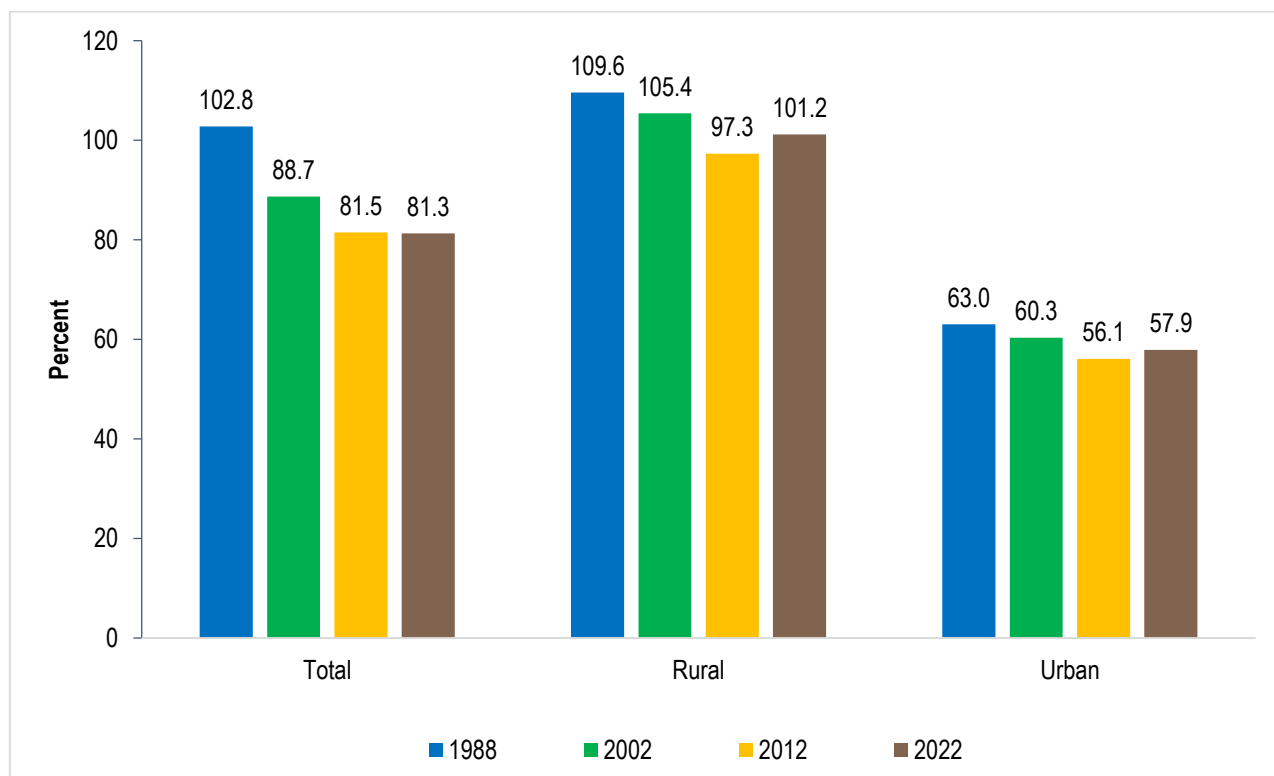


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years of age plus those aged 65 years and above) to the “working age population” (15-64 years). It is expressed as a number of dependents per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than a 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 Arusha Region is 81.3 implying that there are 81 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the Region has declined in three decades from 102.8 in the 1988 census to 81.3 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Arusha Region (54.7%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Arusha Region is 3.8 persons; in rural areas it is 4.2 persons while in urban areas it is 3.3 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 3.8 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.9 and 3.6 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Arusha Region increased from 36.7 percent in 2012 to 40.7 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

A private household refers to a person or group of persons living together, having the same cooking arrangements and answerable to one household head, but not necessarily living in the same dwelling unit. Since the 2022 PHC enumeration was *de facto* some modifications were made to this definition. For instance, visitors present in the household on census night were also included as members of the household. Further, usual members of the household who spent the census night elsewhere due to being on duty were included as members of the household. On the other hand, collective households are those with members not necessarily related to each other, such as students in hostels, orphanages, prisons and patients in hospital wards.

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Arusha Region has a total of 611,939 private households out of which 276,925(45.3%) are in urban areas and 335,014 (54.7%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 40.7 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in rural areas (43.1%) than in urban areas (37.9%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Arusha 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	611,939	362,664	59.3	249,275	40.7	335,014	190,564	56.9	144,450	43.1	276,925	172,100	62.1	104825	37.9
< 10 ²	208	98	47.1	110	52.9	109	53	48.6	56	51.4	99	45	45.5	54	54.5
10-14	1,266	614	48.5	652	51.5	811	403	49.7	408	50.3	455	211	46.4	244	53.6
15 - 19	11,743	5,185	44.2	6,558	55.8	6,927	2,425	35.0	4,502	65.0	4,816	2,760	57.3	2056	42.7
20 - 24	54,139	26,501	48.9	27,638	51.1	27,028	10,700	39.6	16,328	60.4	27,111	15,801	58.3	11,310	41.7
25 - 29	87,084	50,256	57.7	36,828	42.3	42,056	22,465	53.4	19,591	46.6	45,028	27,791	61.7	17,237	38.3
30 - 34	86,312	53,430	61.9	32,882	38.1	42,289	25,390	60.0	16,899	40.0	44,023	28,040	63.7	15,983	36.3
35 - 39	78,937	48,456	61.4	30,481	38.6	41,459	25,122	60.6	16,337	39.4	37,478	23,334	62.3	14,144	37.7
40 - 44	68,916	43,219	62.7	25,697	37.3	36,410	22,767	62.5	13,643	37.5	32,506	20,452	62.9	12,054	37.1
45 - 49	57,990	36,591	63.1	21,399	36.9	31,652	19,804	62.6	11,848	37.4	26,338	16,787	63.7	9,551	36.3
50 - 54	47,242	29,458	62.4	17,784	37.6	27,298	16,652	61.0	10,646	39.0	19,944	12,806	64.2	7,138	35.8
55 - 59	32,891	20,497	62.3	12,394	37.7	20,244	12,257	60.5	7,987	39.5	12,647	8,240	65.2	4,407	34.8
60 - 64	28,950	17,261	59.6	11,689	40.4	18,310	10,723	58.6	7,587	41.4	10,640	6,538	61.4	4,102	38.6

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

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
65 - 69	18,584	10,925	58.8	7,659	41.2	12,344	7,049	57.1	5,295	42.9	6,240	3,876	62.1	2,364	37.9
70 - 74	14,793	8,405	56.8	6,388	43.2	10,489	5,800	55.3	4,689	44.7	4,304	2,605	60.5	1,699	39.5
75 - 79	8,905	4,902	55.0	4,003	45.0	6,534	3,543	54.2	2,991	45.8	2,371	1,359	57.3	1,012	42.7
80+	13,979	6,866	49.1	7,113	50.9	11,054	5,411	49.0	5,643	51.0	2,925	1,455	49.7	1,470	50.3

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

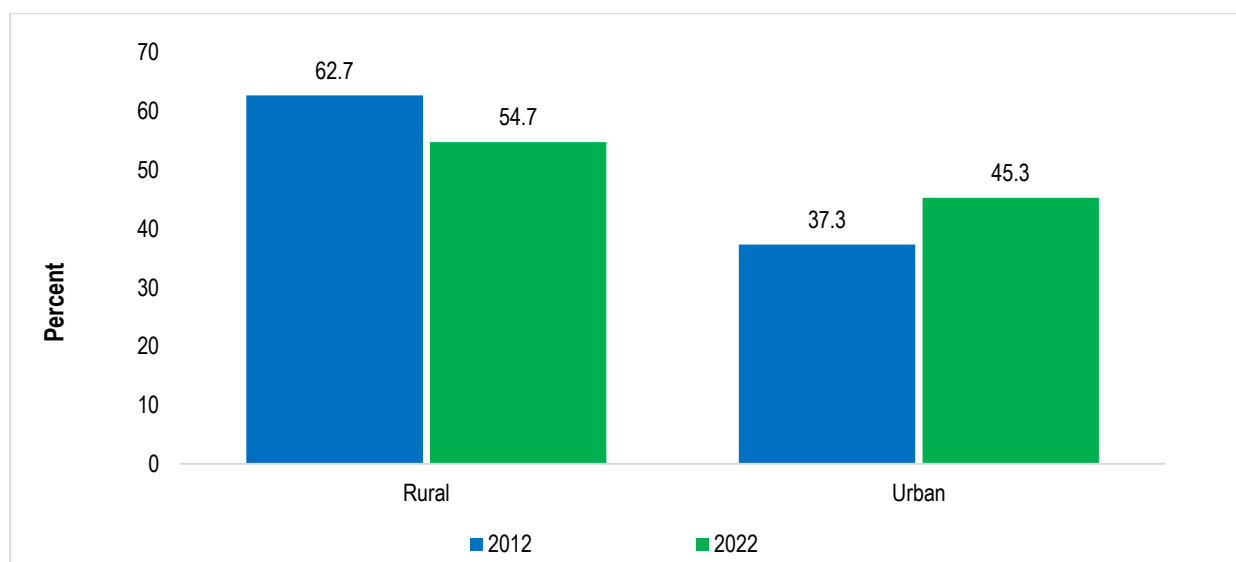
Results further reveal that, Arusha City has the largest number of households accounting for 29.3 percent of total private households in the region. The next three Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Arusha District (19.8%), Meru District (14.9%) and Karatu District (10.3%). On the other hand, Longido District has the smallest contribution of households (6.9%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	611,939	100.0	335,014	100.0	276,925	100.0
Monduli District	54,743	8.9	50,189	15.0	4,554	1.6
Meru District	91,286	14.9	76,711	22.9	14,575	5.3
Arusha District	120,873	19.8	67,567	20.2	53,306	19.2
Longido District	42,197	6.9	36,856	11.0	5,341	1.9
Karatu District	62,891	10.3	46,795	14.0	16,096	5.8
Ngorongoro District	60,595	9.9	56,896	17.0	3,699	1.3
Arusha City	179,354	29.3	0	0.0	179,354	64.8

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 37.3 percent in 2012 to 45.3 percent in 2022 PHC. Arusha Region shows an increase of 8.0 percentage points in urban households.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Arusha 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 4.4 in 2012 to 3.8 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.2 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (3.3 persons). Average household size declined from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.2 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 3.9 persons in 2012 to 3.3 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.4 persons in Arusha City to 4.5 persons in Ngorongoro District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

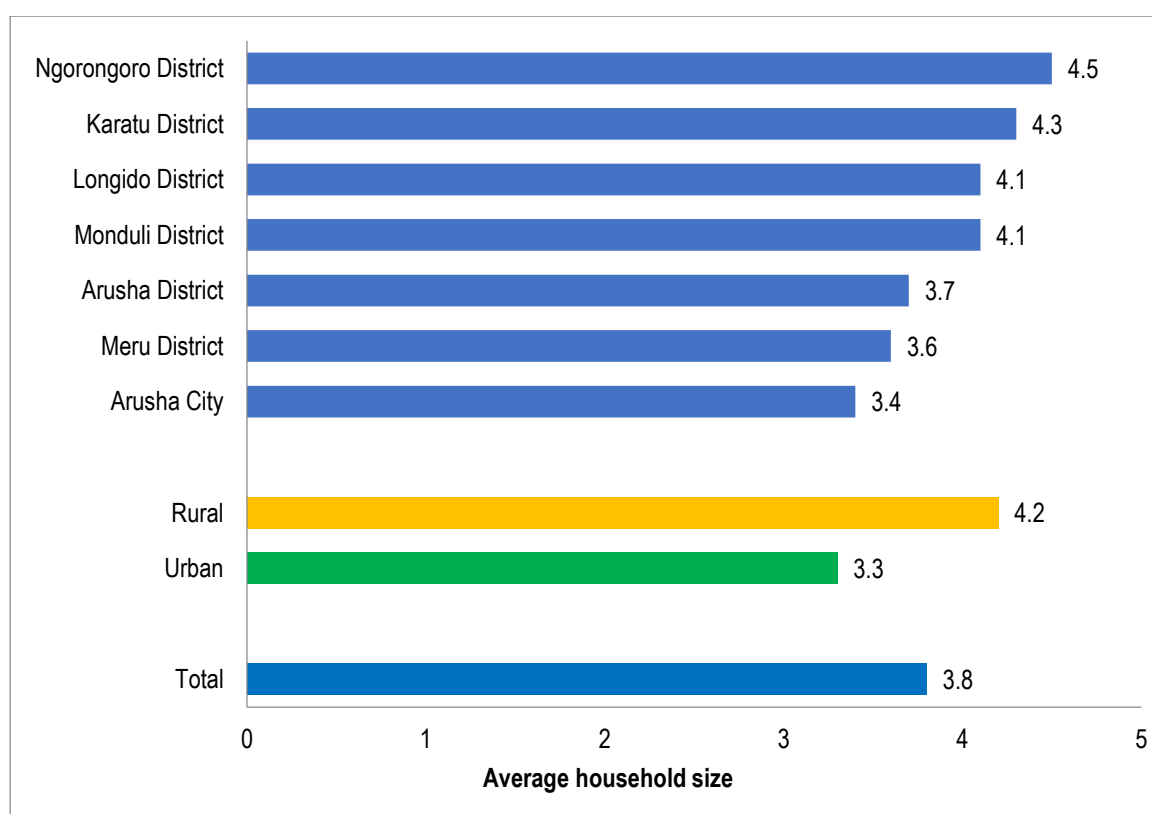


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

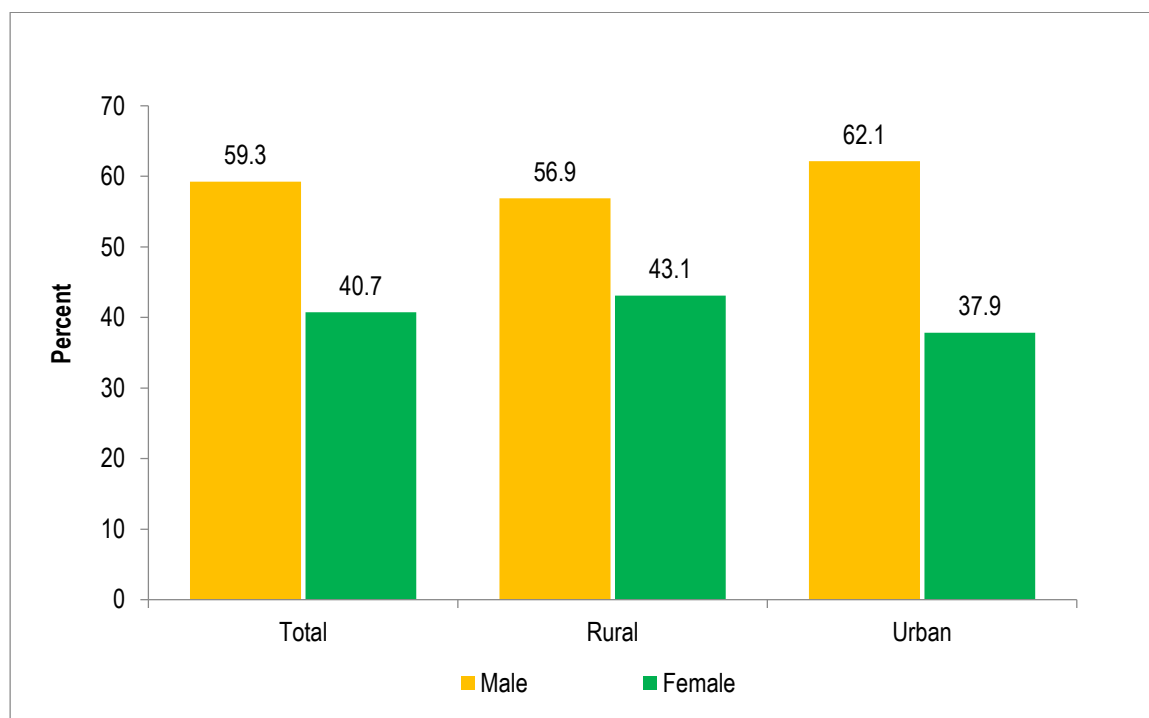
Council	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	1,694,310	2,329,352	376,336	611,939	4.4	3.8
Rural	1,135,188	1,402,701	235,827	335,014	4.7	4.2
Urban	559,122	926,651	140,509	276,925	3.9	3.3
Council						
Monduli District	158,929	225,028	33,582	54,743	4.6	4.1
Meru District	268,144	329,050	62,183	91,286	4.2	3.6
Arusha District	323,198	448,241	103,377	120,873	4.4	3.7
Longido District	123,153	174,806	44,781	42,197	5.0	4.1
Karatu District	230,166	272,908	35,875	62,891	5.0	4.3
Ngorongoro District	174,278	271,223	71,894	60,595	4.8	4.5
Arusha City	416,442	608,096	24,644	179,354	3.9	3.4

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 Arusha Region, 59.3 percent are headed by males and 40.7 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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

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



Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 63.3 in 2012 to 59.3 percent in 2022, while female-headed households increased from 36.7 in 2012 to 40.7 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils except Karatu District where male headed households increased from 50.1 percent in 2012 to 66.7 percent in 2022 and Arusha City from 48.4 percent in 2012 to 62.5 percent in 2022 and for female headed households in Karatu District decreased from 49.9 percent in 2012 to 33.3 percent in 2022 and Arusha City from 55.6 percent in 2012 to 37.5 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Council	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	63.3	36.7	59.3	40.7
Rural	61.0	39.0	56.9	43.1
Urban	67.3	32.7	62.1	37.9
Council				
Monduli District	53.6	46.4	48.7	51.3
Meru District	69.0	31.0	66.3	33.7
Arusha District	68.2	31.8	59.9	40.1
Longido District	69.3	30.7	48.6	51.4
Karatu District	50.1	49.9	66.7	33.3
Ngorongoro District	64.0	36.0	47.2	52.8
Arusha City	48.4	51.6	62.5	37.5

In Arusha Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (3.9 persons) than in female headed households (3.6 persons). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is highest in the following four Councils: Ngorongoro District (4.5 persons), Karatu District (4.3 persons), Mondoli District and Longido District (4.1 persons each) and It is lowest in Arusha City (3.4 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Region	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	2,329,352	1,420,980	908,372	611,939	362,664	249,275	3.8	3.9	3.6
Rural	1,402,701	825,838	576,863	335,014	190,564	144,450	4.2	4.3	4.0
Urban	926,651	595,142	331,509	276,925	172,100	104,825	3.3	3.5	3.2
Council									
Monduli District	225,028	112,468	112,560	54,743	26,639	28,104	4.1	4.2	4.0
Meru District	329,050	227,901	101,149	91,286	60,515	30,771	3.6	3.8	3.3
Arusha District	448,241	278,497	169,744	120,873	72,378	48,495	3.7	3.8	3.5
Longido District	174,806	86,923	87,883	42,197	20,524	21,673	4.1	4.2	4.1
Karatu District	272,908	187,032	85,876	62,891	41,974	20,917	4.3	4.5	4.1
Ngorongoro District	271,223	135,756	135,467	60,595	28,627	31,968	4.5	4.7	4.2
Arusha City	608,096	392,403	215,693	179,354	112,007	67,347	3.4	3.5	3.2

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 implies 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 67.3 percent of households in Arusha Region live in improved houses; for male headed households it is 72.3 percent while for female headed households it is 59.9 percent. Further results show that the percentage who live in improved houses in urban areas (94.3%) is slightly more than twice compared with rural areas (45.0%). A similar pattern is observed for female headed households (94.2% in urban and 35.1% in rural). Also, for male headed households the percentage of households who live in improved houses in urban (94.3%) is significantly higher than in rural areas (52.5%).

Councils with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Arusha City (95.0%), Meru District (90.3%) and Arusha District (70.3%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Ngorongoro District (87.7%), Longido District (73.0%) and Monduli District (66.1%). A similar pattern is observed for both males headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Un improved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha 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	611,939	67.3	32.7	362,664	72.3	27.7	249,275	59.9	40.1
Rural	335,014	45.0	55.0	190,564	52.5	47.5	144,450	35.1	64.9
Urban	276,925	94.3	5.7	172,100	94.3	5.7	104,825	94.2	5.8
Council									
Monduli District	54,743	33.9	66.1	26,639	41.4	58.6	28,104	26.7	73.3
Meru District	91,286	90.3	9.7	60,515	90.8	9.2	30,771	89.4	10.6
Arusha District	120,873	70.3	29.7	72,378	75.6	24.4	48,495	62.3	37.7
Longido District	42,197	27.0	73.0	20,524	33.4	66.6	21,673	20.8	79.2
Karatu District	62,891	58.1	41.9	41,974	56.2	43.8	20,917	62.1	37.9
Ngorongoro District	60,595	12.3	87.7	28,627	16.5	83.5	31,968	8.5	91.5
Arusha City	179,354	95.0	5.0	112,007	95.0	5.0	67,347	95.0	5.0

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 71.4 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 52.7 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

AgeGroup	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	611,939	67.3	32.7	362,664	72.3	27.7	249,275	59.9	40.1
Below 18	5,271	51.8	48.2	2,448	60.1	39.9	2,823	44.5	55.5
18- 24	62,085	64.1	35.9	29,950	77.6	22.4	32,135	51.4	48.6
25 - 29	87,084	69.3	30.7	50,256	75.3	24.7	36,828	60.9	39.1
30 - 34	86,312	71.4	28.6	53,430	75.3	24.7	32,882	65.0	35.0
35 - 39	78,937	68.4	31.6	48,456	72.0	28.0	30,481	62.6	37.4
40 - 44	68,916	69.9	30.1	43,219	73.2	26.8	25,697	64.3	35.7
45 - 49	57,990	69.3	30.7	36,591	72.7	27.3	21,399	63.3	36.7
50 - 54	47,242	67.2	32.8	29,458	71.3	28.7	17,784	60.5	39.5
55 - 59	32,891	65.8	34.2	20,497	69.9	30.1	12,394	59.0	41.0
60 - 64	28,950	64.8	35.2	17,261	68.8	31.2	11,689	59.0	41.0
65 - 69	18,584	63.0	37.0	10,925	67.3	32.7	7,659	56.8	43.2
70 - 74	14,793	59.3	40.7	8,405	62.5	37.5	6,388	55.1	44.9
75 - 79	8,905	56.8	43.2	4,902	59.1	40.9	4,003	53.9	46.1
80+	13,979	52.7	47.3	6,866	53.7	46.3	7,113	51.7	48.3

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Arusha Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status 64,123 (25.6%) are in elementary occupations, followed by those engaged as Agricultural and fishery workers (62,342 or 24.9%) and those in craft and related workers (61,687 or 24.6%). Among the 2,918 widowed males (989 or 33.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 25.3 percent are elementary workers and 24.1 percent are craft and related workers. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9)

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	250,541	36,439	189,528	13,441	4,432	3,783	2,918
Legislators administrators and managers.	3,032	319	2,520	118	25	25	25
Professionals.	11,322	2,115	8,548	408	85	95	71
Technicians and associate professionals.	24,079	4,377	17,166	1,512	444	373	207
Clerks.	1,184	240	840	65	17	15	7
Service workers and shop sales workers.	16,638	3,434	11,785	822	259	192	146
Agricultural and fishery workers.	62,342	4,461	52,060	2,853	1,062	917	989
Craft and related workers.	61,687	9,815	45,119	3,714	1,276	1,060	703
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	6,134	1,354	4,108	439	102	98	33
Elementary occupations.	64,123	10,324	47,382	3,510	1,162	1,008	737

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	250,541	36,439	189,528	13,441	4,432	3,783	2,918
Legislators administrators and managers.	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9
Professionals.	4.5	5.8	4.5	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	9.6	12.0	9.1	11.2	10.0	9.9	7.1
Clerks.	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.6	9.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	24.9	12.2	27.5	21.2	24.0	24.2	33.9
Craft and related workers.	24.6	26.9	23.8	27.6	28.8	28.0	24.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.4	3.7	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.6	1.1
Elementary occupations.	25.6	28.3	25.0	26.1	26.2	26.6	25.3

On the other hand, results reveal that 36,767 (28.7%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are engaged in elementary occupations, followed by those employed

as agricultural and fishery workers 35,978 (28.1%). Among the 5,295 widowed female 2,280 (43.1%) are engaged in elementary occupations; 1,009 or 19.1 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 10.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	128,142	23,658	68,876	3,362	5,180	2,944	5,295
Legislators administrators and managers.	849	287	422	14	80	46	99
Professionals.	4,483	1,694	2,167	99	194	166	290
Technicians and associate professionals.	4,039	1,482	1,834	106	203	122	222
Clerks.	831	378	307	13	59	38	51
Service workers and shop sales workers.	13,483	4,638	5,096	471	1,045	572	945
Agricultural and fishery workers.	35,978	1,617	24,216	843	144	95	377
Craft and related workers.	30,722	5,908	15,850	833	972	540	1,009
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	990	485	284	36	36	21	22
Elementary occupations.	36,767	7,169	18,700	947	2,447	1,344	2,280

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

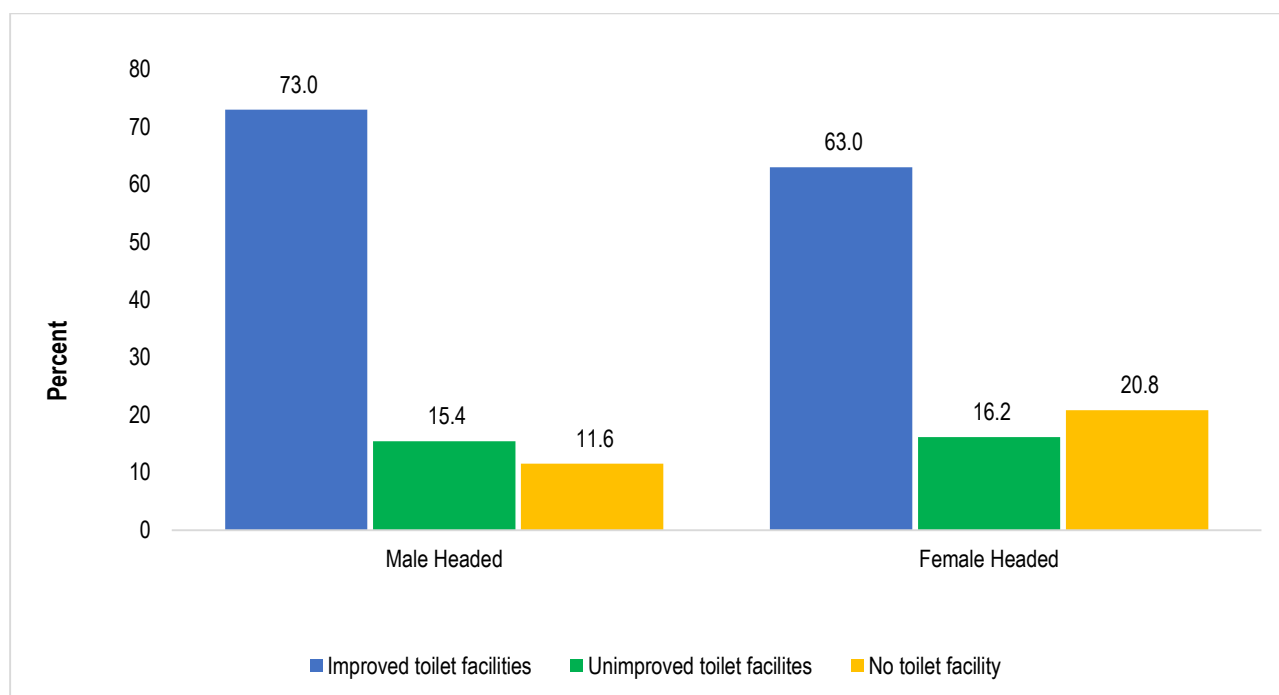
Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	128,142	23,658	68,876	3,362	5,180	2,944	5,295
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
Professionals.	3.5	7.2	3.1	2.9	3.7	5.6	5.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.2	6.3	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.2
Clerks.	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10.5	19.6	7.4	14.0	20.2	19.4	17.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	28.1	6.8	35.2	25.1	2.8	3.2	7.1
Craft and related workers.	24.0	25.0	23.0	24.8	18.8	18.3	19.1

Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.8	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4
Elementary occupations.	28.7	30.3	27.2	28.2	47.2	45.7	43.1

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

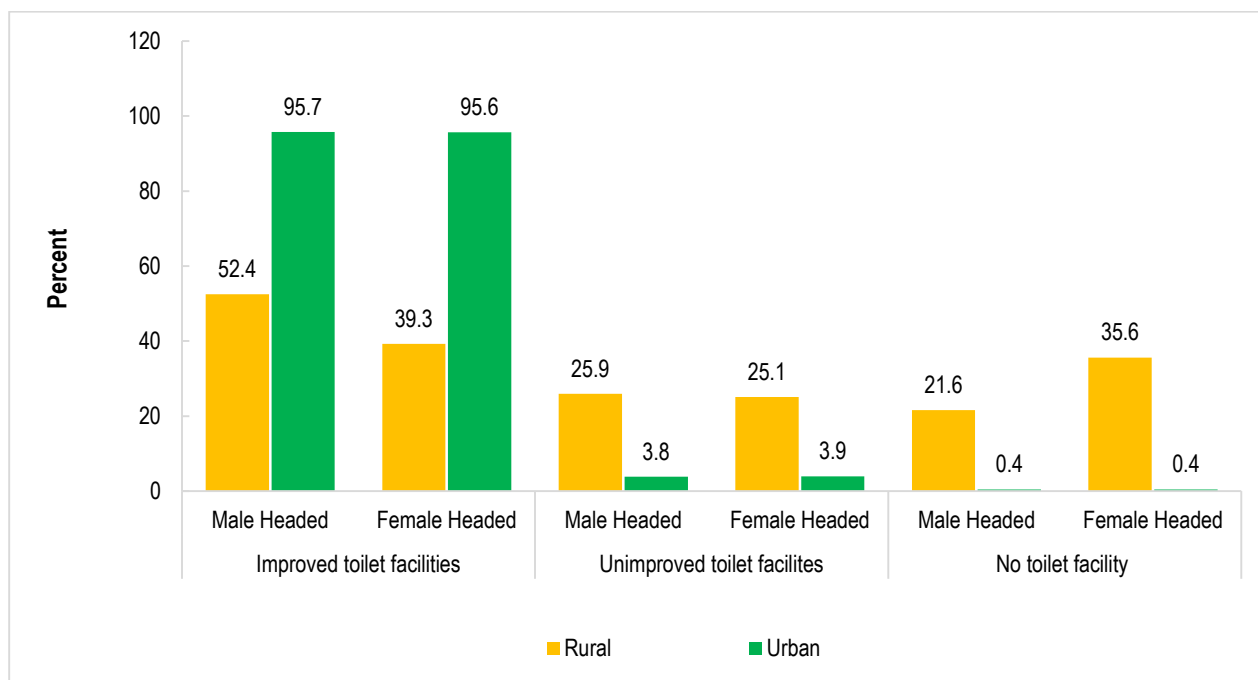
In Arusha Region percentage of household using improved toilet facilities is 73.0 percent for the male headed and 63.0 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, the percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities (20.8%) is higher than for male headed households (11.6%) (Figure 4.4).

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



The percentage using improved toilet facilities is shown to be much higher in urban compared with rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 56.3 for female headed households and 41.3 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities is mostly a rural occurrence (Figure 4.5).

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



Across councils, results reveal that Arusha City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (97.5% and 97.7% respectively). Other Councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Meru District (81.7% and 81.0%) and Arusha District (82.1% and 74.5%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Ngorongoro District (65.4%), Longido District. (45.9%) and Monduli District (35.5%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Ngorongoro District (71.0%), Longido District (56.4 %) and Monduli District (50.0%) (Table 4.12).

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

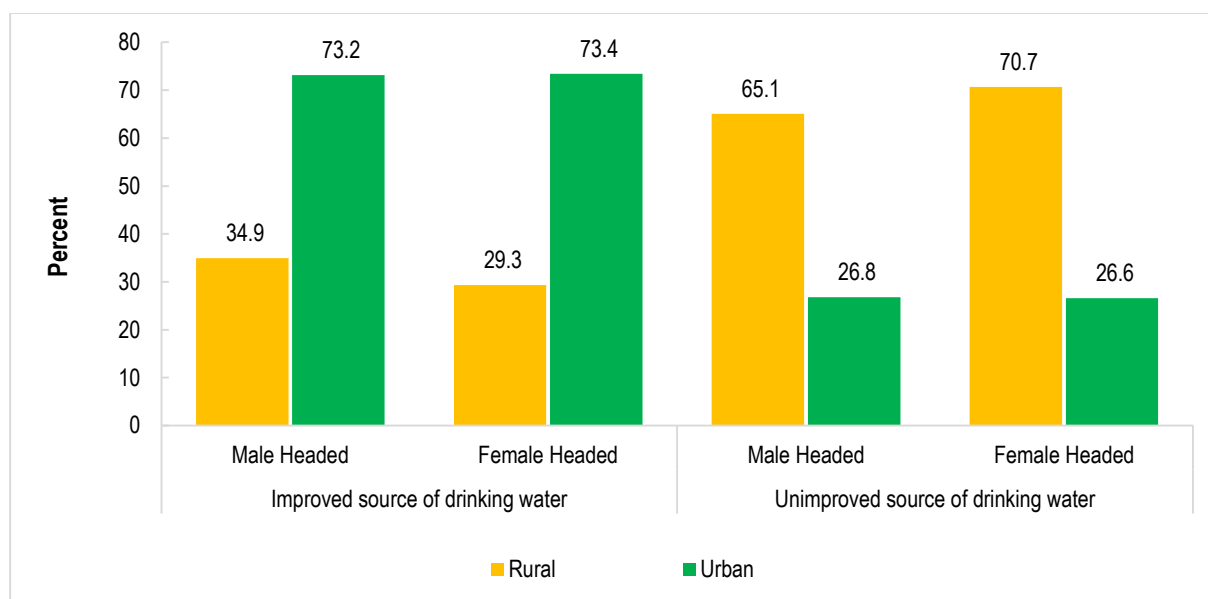
Council	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	611,939	68.9	15.7	15.3	362,664	73.0	15.4	11.6	249,275	63.0	16.2	20.8
Rural	335,014	46.8	25.6	27.7	190,564	52.4	25.9	21.6	144,450	39.3	25.1	35.6
Urban	276,925	95.7	3.9	0.4	172,100	95.7	3.8	0.4	104,825	95.6	3.9	0.4
Council												
Monduli District	54,743	38.5	18.5	42.9	26,639	44.5	20.0	35.5	28,104	32.9	17.1	50.0
Meru District	91,286	81.5	16.2	2.3	60,515	81.7	16.0	2.2	30,771	81.0	16.4	2.6
Arusha District	120,873	79.0	18.7	2.3	72,378	82.1	16.1	1.9	48,495	74.5	22.5	3.0
Longido District	42,197	29.2	19.5	51.3	20,524	34.6	19.5	45.9	21,673	24.1	19.4	56.4
Karatu District	62,891	56.2	40.8	3.0	41,974	54.6	42.1	3.4	20,917	59.3	38.3	2.4
Ngorongoro District	60,595	13.2	18.4	68.4	28,627	16.5	18.1	65.4	31,968	10.3	18.7	71.0
Arusha City	179,354	97.6	2.2	0.2	112,007	97.5	2.2	0.2	67,347	97.7	2.1	0.2

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is insignificant difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (73.2%) compared with female headed households (73.4%). In rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 34.9 percent and 29.3 percent for female headed households.

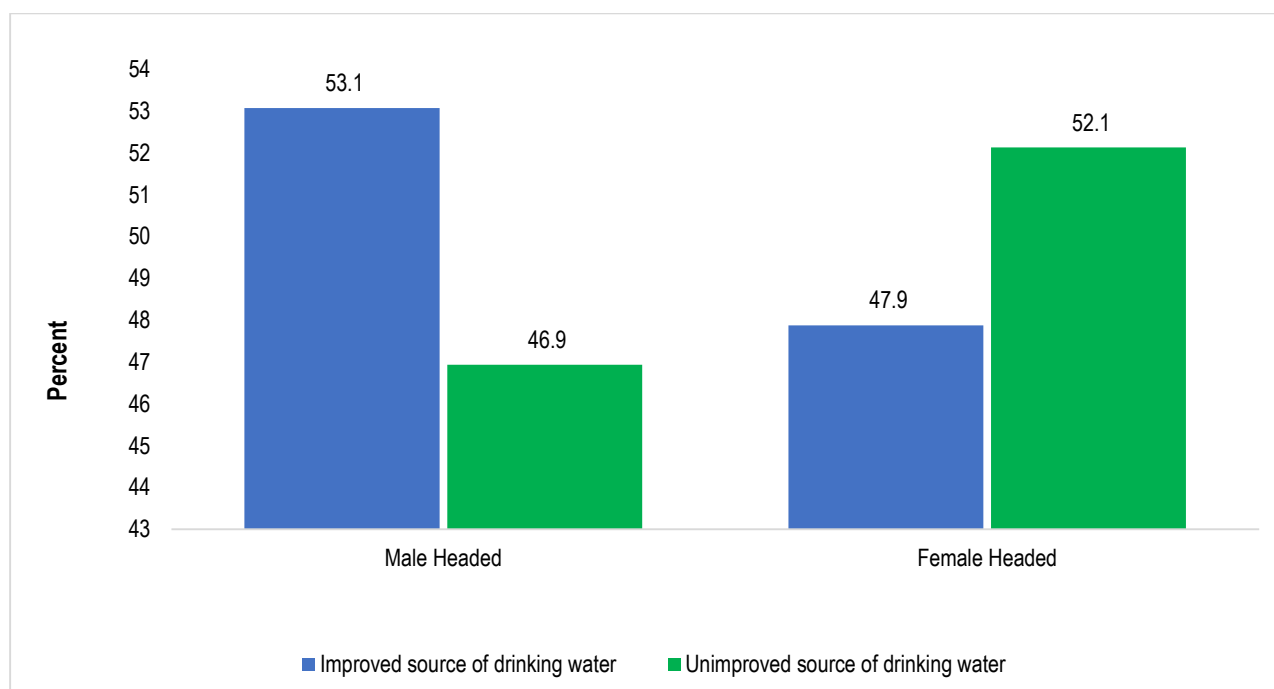
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher for female headed than male in rural areas (70.7% and 65.1% respectively). The respective figures in urban areas are 26.6 percent and 26.8 percent respectively (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that the percentage of female headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (52.1%) compared with that of male headed households (46.9%) (Figure 4.7)

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



Across Councils, Arusha City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (76.9% and 78.1% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Arusha District (55.8% and 50.1% respectively) and Meru District (47.2% and 47.6% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Ngorongoro District (82.2%), Longido district (66.9 %) and Monduli District (60.1 %). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Ngorongoro District (84.0%), Longido District (70.8%) and Monduli District (70.0 %) (76.5%) (Table 4.13).

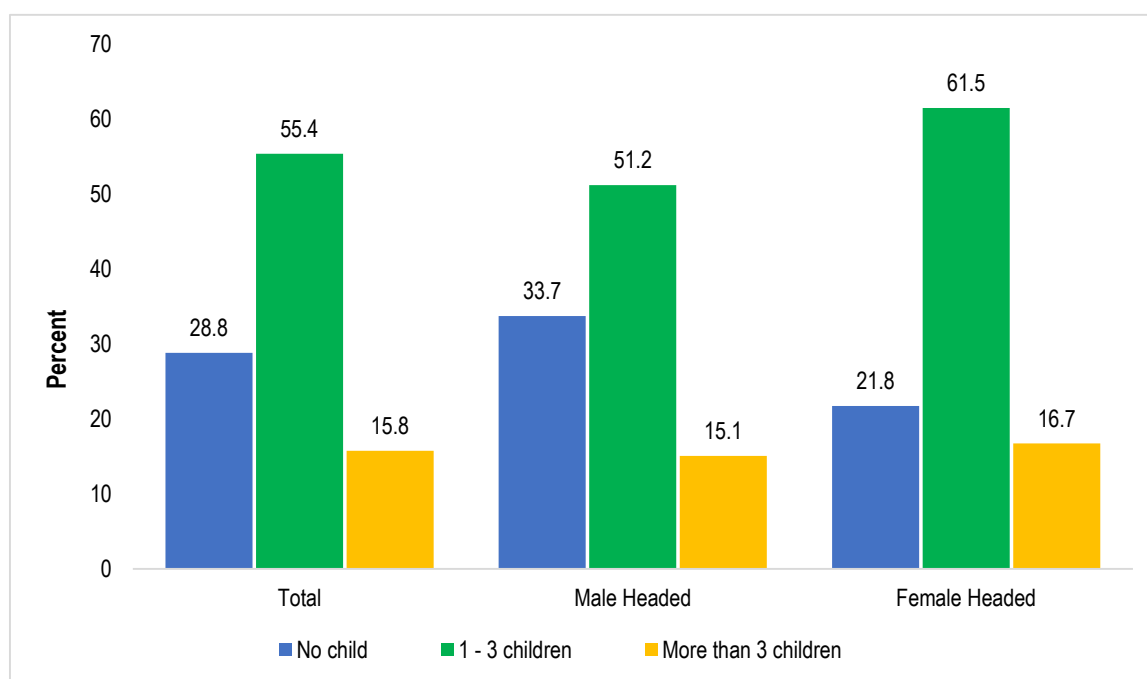
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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	611,939	87.3	12.7	362,664	89.2	10.8	249,275	84.5	15.5
Rural	335,014	78.0	22.0	190,564	80.8	19.2	144,450	74.3	25.7
Urban	276,925	98.6	1.4	172,100	98.6	1.4	104,825	98.6	1.4
Council									
Monduli District	54,743	67.3	32.7	26,639	71.9	28.1	28,104	62.9	37.1
Meru District	91,286	95.2	4.8	60,515	94.9	5.1	30,771	95.8	4.2
Arusha District	120,873	96.2	3.8	72,378	96.1	3.9	48,495	96.4	3.6
Longido District	42,197	81.9	18.1	20,524	83.5	16.5	21,673	80.5	19.5
Karatu District	62,891	89.0	11.0	41,974	88.4	11.6	20,917	90.3	9.7
Ngorongoro District	60,595	43.6	56.4	28,627	43.5	56.5	31,968	43.6	56.4
Arusha City	179,354	98.8	1.2	112,007	98.8	1.2	67,347	98.8	1.2

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 611,939 household's 55.4 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 28.8 percent have no child and 15.8 percent have more than three children. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (61.5%) than that of male headed households (51.2%). The percentage of female headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (16.7%) compared with that of male headed households (15.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (33.7%) compared with that of female headed households (21.8%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that 64.1 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 58.5 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About the 22.7 percent of female headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 20.4 percent of male headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (43.0%) compared with female headed households (33.5%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Karatu District has the highest percentage of households (61.0%) with one to three children followed by Arusha District with 59.7 percent, while Longido District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (48.3%) (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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

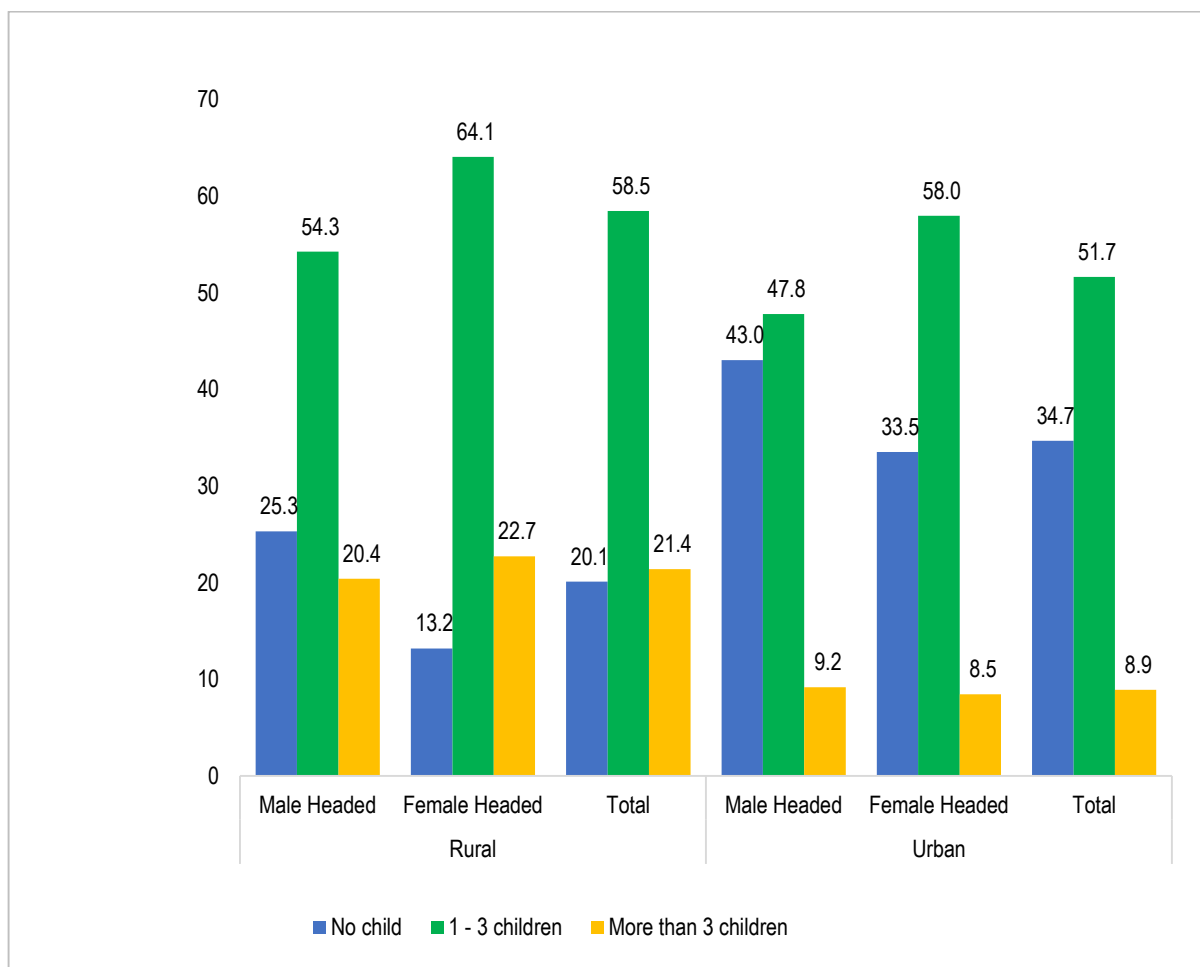


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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	611,939	28.8	55.4	15.8	362,664	33.7	51.2	15.1	249,275	21.8	61.5	16.7
Rural	335,014	20.1	58.5	21.4	190,564	25.3	54.3	20.4	144,450	13.2	64.1	22.7
Urban	276,925	39.4	51.7	8.9	172,100	43.0	47.8	9.2	104,825	33.5	58.0	8.5
Council												
Monduli District	54,743	18.9	57.9	23.2	26,639	26.8	51.8	21.4	28,104	11.4	63.7	24.9
Meru District	91,286	32.5	56.7	10.8	60,515	34.5	54.4	11.1	30,771	28.6	61.1	10.3
Arusha District	120,873	29.0	56.9	14.1	72,378	33.3	52.9	13.8	48,495	22.6	62.8	14.6
Longido District	42,197	16.7	59.7	23.6	20,524	24.0	54.3	21.7	21,673	9.8	64.8	25.4
Karatu District	62,891	30.2	48.3	21.5	41,974	33.3	44.3	22.3	20,917	23.8	56.4	19.7
Ngorongoro District	60,595	10.4	61.0	28.6	28,627	15.0	56.4	28.6	31,968	6.3	65.1	28.6
Arusha City	179,354	38.5	52.5	8.9	112,007	42.0	48.9	9.2	67,347	32.9	58.7	8.5

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (54.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region are married.
- Four percent (4.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (6.7% than that of males (1.1%).
- Two percent of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (2.4%) than males (1.5%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Arusha Region is almost thirty years (25.3 years). Females are getting married at a younger age (23.0 years) than males (28.0 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, the analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by residence, age, sex and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

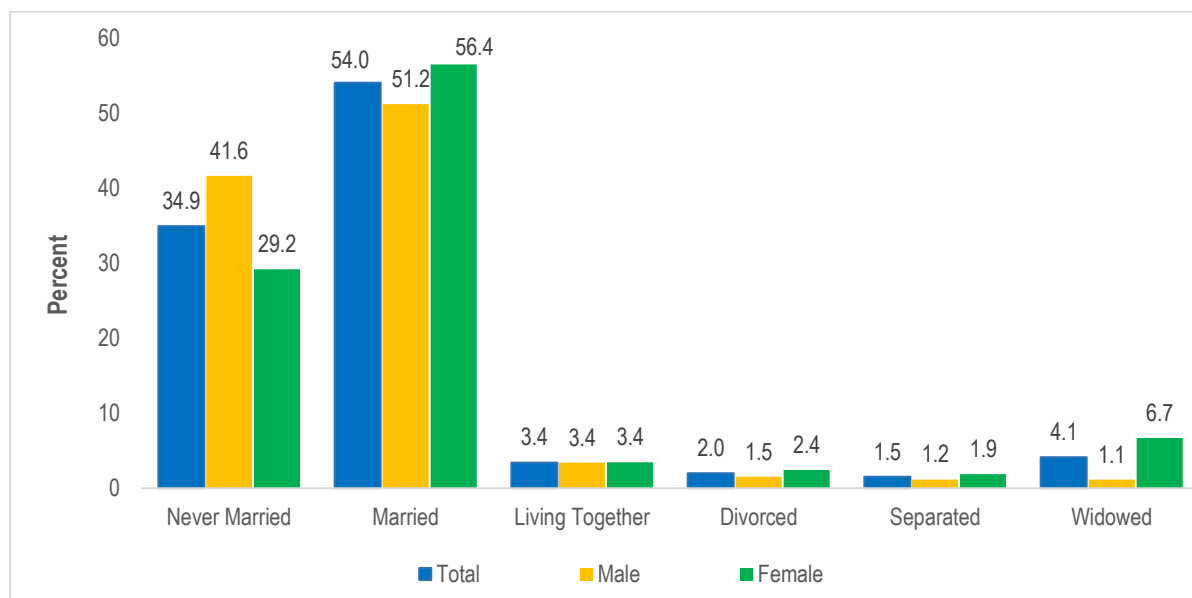
In Arusha Region, results show that 54.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (56.4%) than males (51.2%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (59.0%) compared with urban areas (47.9%). Nearly three out of ten (34.9%) persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 41.6 percent and females are 29.2 percent. The results also show a significant difference between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (30.2 and 40.7% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.1 percent which is higher among females (6.7%) than males (1.1%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas is 4.7 while it is 3.4 percent in urban areas. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population)	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,381,206	100.0	100.0	100.0	760,684	100.0	100.0	100.0	620,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	482,079	34.9	41.6	29.2	229,734	30.2	39.8	22.1	252,345	40.7	43.7	38.0
Married	745,940	54.0	51.2	56.4	448,562	59.0	53.3	63.8	297,378	47.9	48.6	47.3
Living Together	47,199	3.4	3.4	3.4	24,046	3.2	3.1	3.2	23,153	3.7	3.7	3.7
Divorced	27,747	2.0	1.5	2.4	12,532	1.6	1.5	1.8	15,215	2.5	1.6	3.2
Separated	21,339	1.5	1.2	1.9	9,887	1.3	1.1	1.5	11,452	1.8	1.2	2.4
Widowed	56,902	4.1	1.1	6.7	35,923	4.7	1.2	7.7	20,979	3.4	1.1	5.4

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



The percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 56.3 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 78.3 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.1 for those aged 15–19 years to 4.0 for those aged 40-44 years, and started to decline gradually up to 1.5 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 45.8 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,381,206	34.9	54.0	3.4	2.0	1.5	4.1
15 - 19	228,057	91.3	8.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	216,594	62.4	33.3	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	196,327	35.5	56.3	5.4	1.4	1.1	0.4
30 - 34	160,968	18.9	70.7	5.5	2.4	1.7	0.8
35 - 39	134,849	11.1	76.9	4.6	3.2	2.4	1.8
40 - 44	111,431	7.7	78.3	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.2
45 - 49	90,618	6.3	78.0	3.5	3.9	3.0	5.2

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50 - 54	71,512	5.1	76.7	2.9	3.8	3.0	8.3
55 - 59	48,190	4.3	75.5	2.6	3.5	2.8	11.3
60 - 64	41,024	3.5	71.4	2.5	3.2	2.7	16.7
65 - 69	25,794	3.0	68.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	20.9
70 - 74	20,515	2.6	63.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	27.1
75 - 79	12,779	2.4	58.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	32.7
80+	22,548	2.1	47.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	45.8

Results show that 52.1 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 42.0 percent are married and 2.8 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Arusha Region (99.8 %) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.4 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	776,979	52.1	42.0	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.9
10 -14	139,890	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	105,974	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	93,564	85.7	12.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	87,293	49.9	43.4	5.2	0.9	0.6	0.0
30 - 34	74,278	24.0	66.8	6.0	1.8	1.2	0.1
35 - 39	62,233	12.7	77.6	5.3	2.4	1.7	0.3
40 - 44	53,140	8.0	81.7	4.5	3.0	2.2	0.7
45 - 49	43,989	5.9	83.6	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.2
50 - 54	35,042	4.8	84.1	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.1
55 - 59	24,019	4.0	85.1	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8
60 - 64	20,006	3.3	84.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	4.2
65 - 69	12,655	3.2	83.7	2.8	2.5	2.1	5.9
70 - 74	9,927	3.0	82.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	7.7
75 - 79	5,924	3.1	79.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	10.6
80+	9,045	3.3	72.0	2.8	2.0	1.9	18.0

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 47.8 percent are married, 40.0 percent are never married and 2.9 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.4%) aged 10 - 14 years and 85.2 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	879,859	40.0	47.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	5.6
10 -14	135,742	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	122,083	85.2	13.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	123,030	44.7	49.1	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	109,034	24.0	66.6	5.6	1.8	1.4	0.6
30 - 34	86,690	14.5	74.0	5.0	2.9	2.2	1.4
35 - 39	72,616	9.7	76.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.1
40 - 44	58,291	7.5	75.1	3.3	4.8	3.6	5.6
45 - 49	46,629	6.6	72.8	2.9	4.9	3.7	9.1
50 - 54	36,470	5.5	69.6	2.4	4.5	3.6	14.4
55 - 59	24,171	4.5	66.0	2.1	4.3	3.3	19.8
60 - 64	21,018	3.7	58.8	2.0	3.8	3.1	28.6
65 - 69	13,139	2.8	54.5	1.7	3.0	2.6	35.4
70 - 74	10,588	2.1	46.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	45.3
75 - 79	6,855	1.9	41.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	51.8
80+	13,503	1.3	31.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	64.4

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 Arusha Region is 53.6 percent while for age group 65 years and above is 60.1 percent. The percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 31.2 percent. Results further show that by age of 65 and above, only 2.5 percent of the population are still single. There is a relatively small

proportion (0.1% and 1.8%) of persons living together in age groups 10 – 17 and 15 – 24 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,656,838	45.7	45.1	2.9	1.7	1.3	3.4
10 - 14	275,632	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 -17	412,037	98.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	444,651	77.2	20.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
15 - 35	836,625	53.5	40.8	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
15 - 64	1,299,570	36.9	53.6	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.4
65+	81,636	2.5	60.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	31.2
70+	55,842	2.3	56.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	35.9

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 52.1 percent of male and 40.0 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (2.0%) than males (1.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (5.6%) than males (0.9%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	637,089	52.1	42.0	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.9
15 - 19	105,974	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	93,564	85.7	12.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	87,293	49.9	43.4	5.2	0.9	0.6	0.0
30 - 34	74,278	24.0	66.8	6.0	1.8	1.2	0.1
35 - 39	62,233	12.7	77.6	5.3	2.4	1.7	0.3
40 - 44	53,140	8.0	81.7	4.5	3.0	2.2	0.7
45 - 49	43,989	5.9	83.6	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.2

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50 - 54	35,042	4.8	84.1	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.1
55 - 59	24,019	4.0	85.1	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8
60 - 64	20,006	3.3	84.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	4.2
65 - 69	12,655	3.2	83.7	2.8	2.5	2.1	5.9
70 - 74	9,927	3.0	82.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	7.7
75 - 79	5,924	3.1	79.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	10.6
80+	9,045	3.3	72.0	2.8	2.0	1.9	18.0

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	744,117	40.0	47.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	5.6
15 - 19	122,083	85.2	13.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	123,030	44.7	49.1	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	109,034	24.0	66.6	5.6	1.8	1.4	0.6
30 - 34	86,690	14.5	74.0	5.0	2.9	2.2	1.4
35 - 39	72,616	9.7	76.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.1
40 - 44	58,291	7.5	75.1	3.3	4.8	3.6	5.6
45 - 49	46,629	6.6	72.8	2.9	4.9	3.7	9.1
50 - 54	36,470	5.5	69.6	2.4	4.5	3.6	14.4
55 - 59	24,171	4.5	66.0	2.1	4.3	3.3	19.8
60 - 64	21,018	3.7	58.8	2.0	3.8	3.1	28.6
65 - 69	13,139	2.8	54.5	1.7	3.0	2.6	35.4
70 - 74	10,588	2.1	46.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	45.3
75 - 79	6,855	1.9	41.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	51.8
80+	13,503	1.3	31.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	64.4

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that percentage of the never married category ranges from 24.1 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 40.2 percent in Arusha City Council. For the married category the range is from 48.5 percent in Arusha City Council to 69.0 percent in Ngorongoro District Council followed by Longido District Council (65.5%). The percentage

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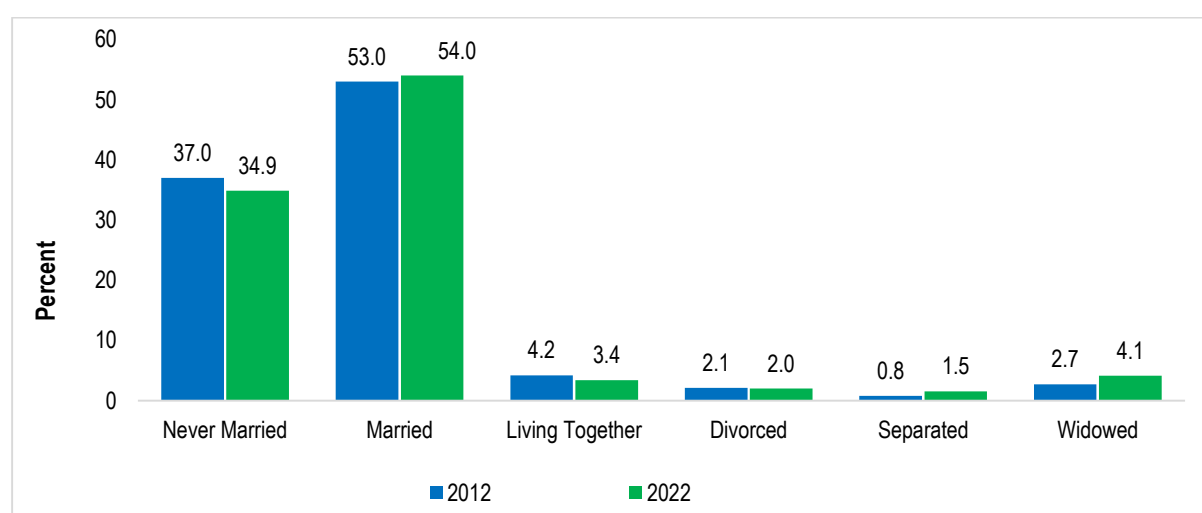
of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.4 percent in Arusha City Council to 5.3 percent in Meru District Council.

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

Council	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,381,206	34.9	54.0	3.4	2.0	1.5	4.1
Rural	760,684	30.2	59.0	3.2	1.6	1.3	4.7
Urban	620,522	40.7	47.9	3.7	2.5	1.8	3.4
Council							
Monduli District	115,412	28.4	60.6	3.4	1.7	1.4	4.6
Meru District	210,502	35.3	51.3	3.7	2.5	1.9	5.3
Arusha District	266,841	35.3	52.8	4.5	1.7	1.4	4.3
Longido District	86,022	25.9	65.5	2.2	1.1	0.9	4.4
Karatu District	169,561	38.1	51.2	3.0	2.6	1.7	3.5
Ngorongoro District	125,888	24.1	69.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	4.5
Arusha City	406,980	40.2	48.5	3.6	2.4	1.9	3.4

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

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

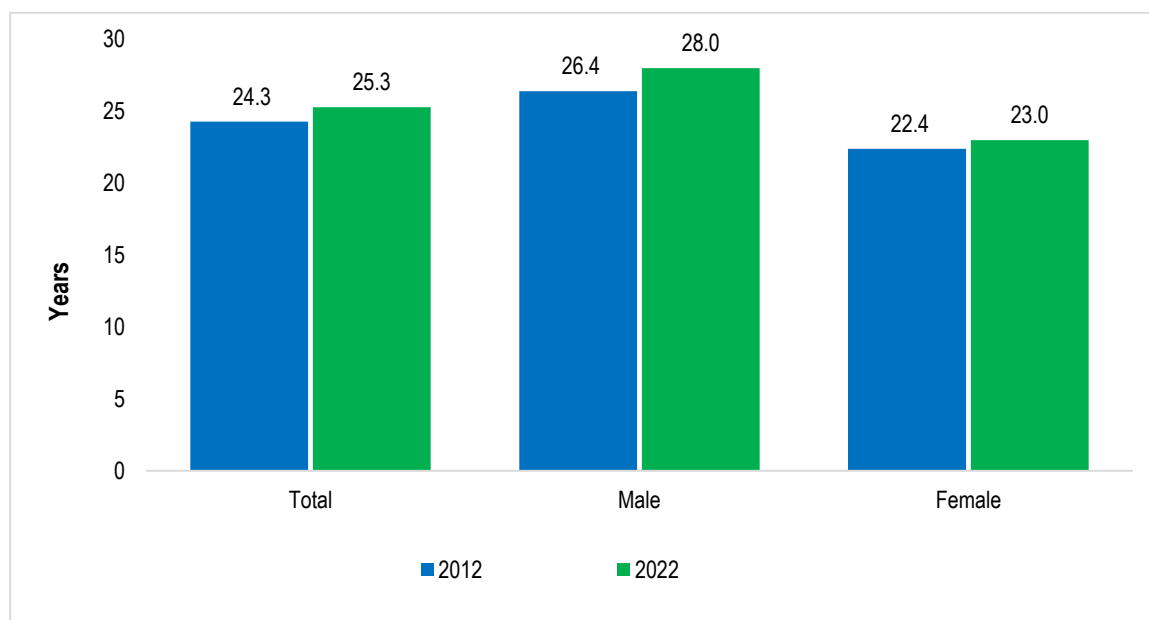


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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.

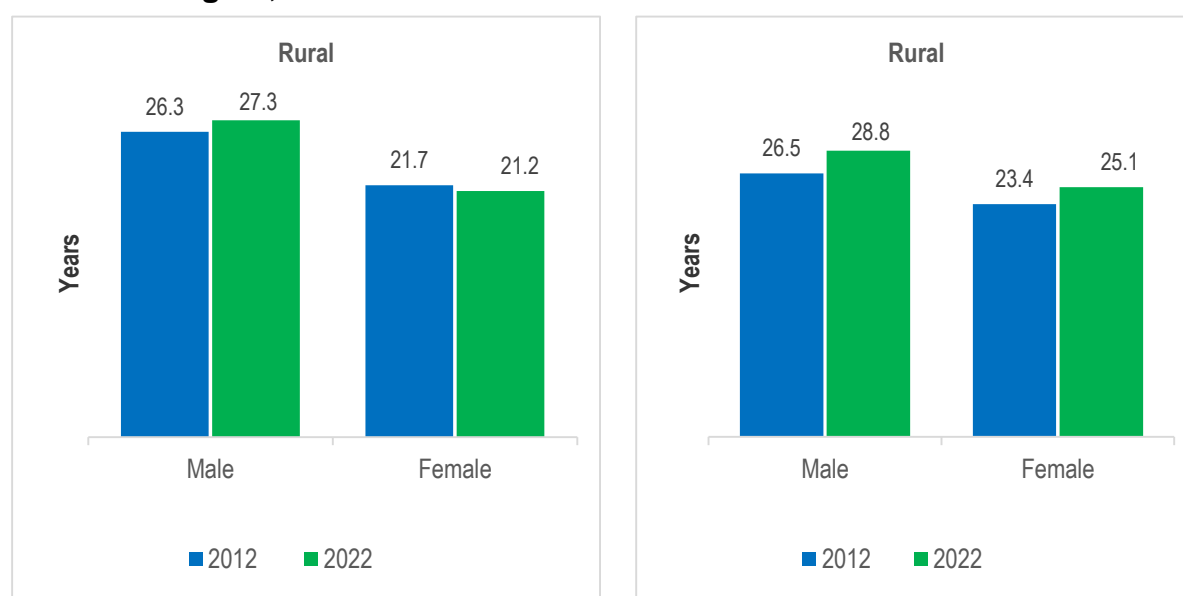
The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 25.3 years; females are getting married at a younger age (23.0 years) than males (28.0 years). Results further show that there is a slight decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.4 years in 2012 to 23.0 years in 2022 and for males it increased from 26.4 years in 2012 to 28.0 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



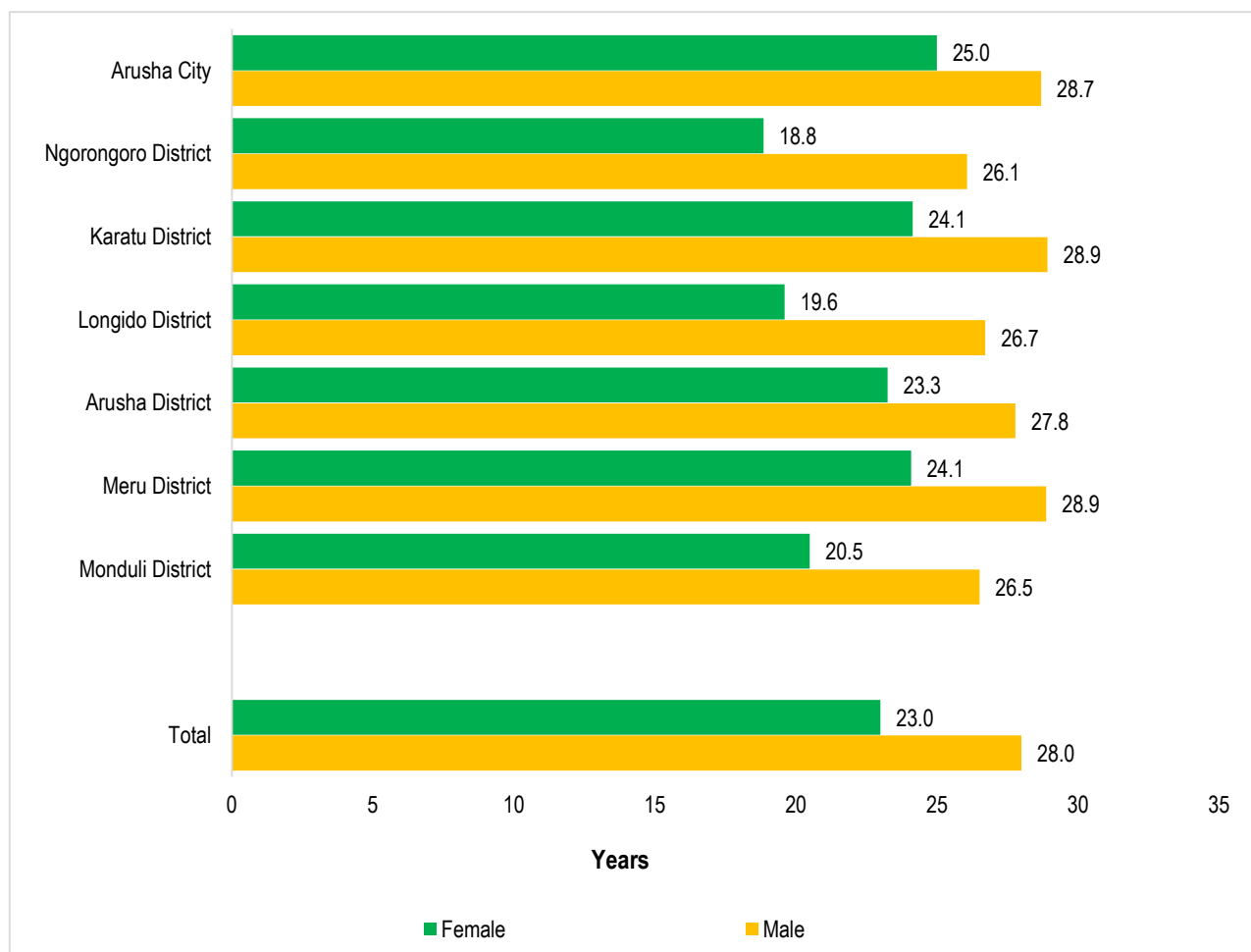
The MAFM for females increased from 22.4 years in 2012 to 23.0 years in 2022, while males increased from 26.4 years in 2012 to 28.0 years in 2022. In general, there is a noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both in 2022 PHC while in the 2012 PHC the difference is insignificant (Table 5.9 shows).

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

Council	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24.3	26.4	22.4	25.3	28.0	23.0
Rural	23.8	26.3	21.7	23.8	27.3	21.2
Urban	24.9	26.5	23.4	26.8	28.8	25.1
Council						
Monduli District	22.8	25.7	20.6	22.8	26.5	20.5
Meru District	24.6	26.5	22.9	26.3	28.9	24.1
Arusha District	24.1	26.2	22.4	25.3	27.8	23.3
Longido District	23.2	26.6	20.5	22.4	26.7	19.6
Karatu District	25.3	27.0	23.7	26.6	28.9	24.1
Ngorongoro District	22.3	25.9	19.7	21.7	26.1	18.8
Arusha City	24.8	26.4	23.3	26.7	28.7	25.0

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Arusha City Council having the highest (28.7 years) MAFM for males and females 25.0 years, followed by Karatu District Council and Meru District Council both with 28.9 years for males and 24.1 years for females. The council with the lowest MAFM is Ngorongoro (26.1 years) for males and 18.8 years for females.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About sixty one percent (60.8%) of the population in Arusha Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Fifty five percent (55.2%) of children under-five have birth certificate.
- Seventeen percent (17.1%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 26.1 percent have national identification cards.
- About persons 221,948 out of 2,329,352 persons in Arusha Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).

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 Arusha Region 35.67 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (60.8%) 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 (55.2 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (45.7%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (51.7%) than in rural areas (25.1%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (37.1%) than females (34.4%). Further results show, 53.7 percent of males and 49.9 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (26.2 % and 24.1 % 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 Arusha Region 2.5 percent of the population have birth notifications, the percentage is slightly high in rural area 2.9 % to that of urban areas 2.0 % (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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

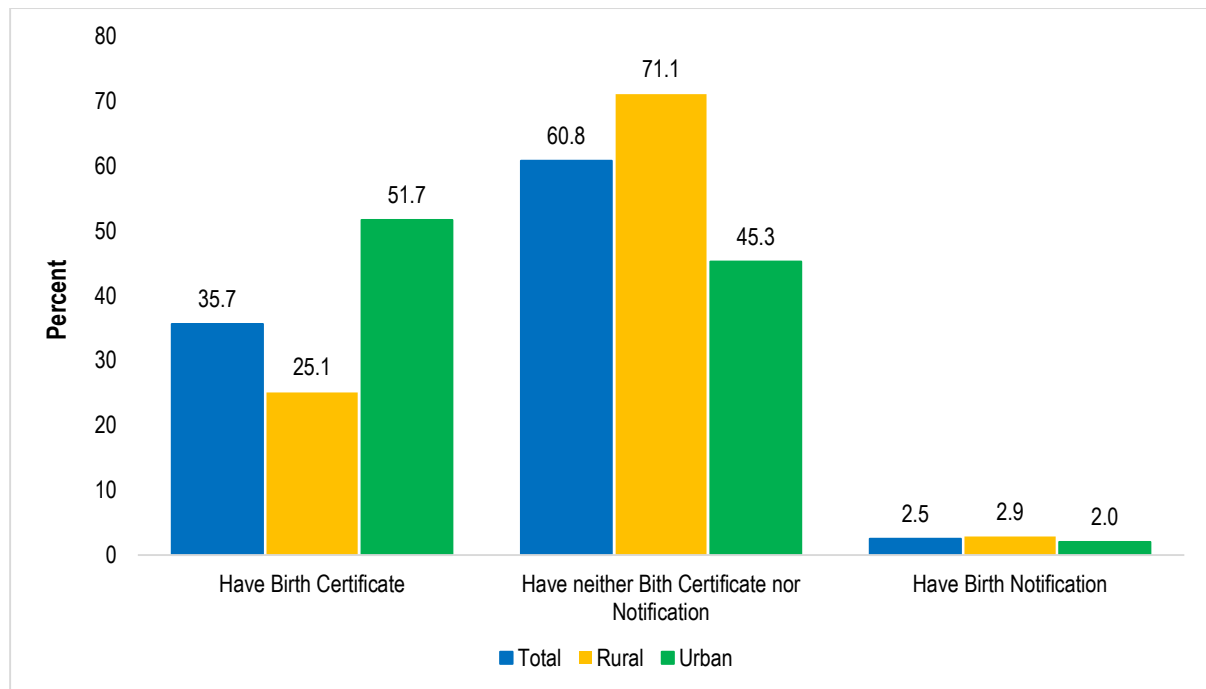


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	35.7	37.1	34.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	60.8	59.3	62.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
0 – 4	55.2	55.6	54.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	39.0	38.6	39.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	45.7	45.7	45.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	49.8	49.7	50.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 – 14	39.7	38.7	40.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	55.8	56.8	54.8	1.2	1.1	1.2
15 – 19	39.5	39.2	39.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	56.8	56.9	56.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	36.6	39.2	34.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	60.5	57.6	62.7	1.2	1.5	0.9
25 – 29	31.5	35.0	28.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	66.0	62.3	68.9	1.0	1.4	0.8
30 – 34	28.8	32.5	25.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	69.0	65.1	72.2	0.9	1.2	0.8
35 – 39	23.0	25.9	20.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	74.9	71.9	77.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
40 – 44	20.0	22.1	18.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	77.9	75.7	79.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
45 – 49	17.9	19.5	16.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	80.1	78.5	81.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
50 – 54	15.5	17.1	14.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	82.6	80.9	84.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
55 – 59	14.2	15.8	12.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	84.1	82.6	85.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
60 – 64	12.1	13.6	10.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	86.2	84.6	87.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
65 – 69	10.4	12.1	8.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	88.1	86.2	90.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
70 – 74	7.0	8.1	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	91.7	90.5	92.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
75 – 79	5.4	6.5	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.1	92.0	94.0	0.6	0.5	0.7
80+	3.4	4.0	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.2	94.6	95.6	0.7	0.7	0.7

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Arusha Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	25.1	26.2	24.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	71.1	69.8	72.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
0 – 4	45.3	45.7	45.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	48.6	48.3	49.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	32.8	33.0	32.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	62.2	62.0	62.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	25.4	24.5	26.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	69.5	70.4	68.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	25.5	24.8	26.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	70.5	70.9	70.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
20 – 24	23.0	25.3	21.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	74.0	71.2	75.9	1.1	1.5	0.8
25 – 29	19.1	22.2	16.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	78.5	75.1	80.9	0.9	1.2	0.7
30 – 34	17.6	20.6	15.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	80.3	77.0	82.9	0.9	1.1	0.7
35 – 39	13.2	15.6	11.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	84.9	82.5	86.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
40 – 44	10.8	12.7	9.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	87.4	85.4	89.2	0.7	0.9	0.6
45 – 49	9.3	10.5	8.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	88.9	87.6	90.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
50 – 54	7.8	8.9	6.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	90.6	89.4	91.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
55 – 59	7.4	8.7	6.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	91.1	89.7	92.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
60 – 64	6.1	7.3	5.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	92.5	91.2	93.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
65 – 69	5.6	6.6	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	93.2	91.9	94.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
70 – 74	3.5	4.3	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	95.4	94.5	96.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
75 – 79	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	96.0	95.6	96.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
80+	1.9	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	96.9	96.5	97.1	0.6	0.6	0.7

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Arusha Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	51.7	53.7	49.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	45.3	43.2	47.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
0 – 4	75.6	75.9	75.2	4.8	4.7	4.9	19.1	18.9	19.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
5 – 9	73.3	73.5	73.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	23.3	23.1	23.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
10 – 14	66.5	67.1	66.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	30.1	29.5	30.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
15 – 19	58.7	60.9	56.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	38.2	35.9	39.9	1.3	1.3	1.4
20 – 24	51.9	54.0	50.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	45.4	43.0	47.2	1.2	1.4	1.0
25 – 29	44.6	47.5	42.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	52.9	49.7	55.6	1.2	1.5	0.9
30 – 34	40.3	44.0	37.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	57.4	53.5	60.9	1.0	1.3	0.8
35 – 39	34.1	37.3	31.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	63.7	60.2	66.6	1.2	1.4	0.9
40 – 44	30.5	32.7	28.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	67.1	64.6	69.3	1.3	1.5	1.0
45 – 49	28.3	30.2	26.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	69.4	67.6	71.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
50 – 54	26.2	27.8	24.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	71.5	69.7	73.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
55 – 59	25.2	26.4	24.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	72.8	71.9	73.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
60 – 64	22.5	24.1	21.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	75.5	73.8	77.2	0.8	1.0	0.7
65 – 69	19.9	22.3	17.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	78.3	75.6	81.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
70 – 74	15.2	16.7	13.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	82.9	81.6	84.3	0.9	0.7	1.0
75 – 79	12.2	15.4	9.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	85.7	82.7	88.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
80+	8.1	9.6	7.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	90.0	88.2	91.1	1.0	1.2	0.8

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Arusha City (54.1%) and the lowest is Ngorongoro District (15.8%). Councils with percentage above Regional average (35.7%) are Arusha City (54.1%), Arusha District (38.5%), and Meru District (37.8%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	35.7	37.1	34.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	60.8	59.3	62.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
Councils												
Monduli District	24.7	26.4	23.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	71.5	69.5	73.1	0.8	0.1	0.8
Meru District	37.8	38.6	37.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	59.2	58.3	60.1	0.9	0.1	0.9
Arusha District	38.5	40.3	37.0	3.4	3.5	3.3	57.1	55.2	58.8	1.0	0.1	0.9
Longido District	19.4	20.5	18.4	3.0	3.3	2.8	76.6	75.1	77.9	1.0	0.3	0.9
Karatu District	26.7	26.6	26.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	1.1	0.2	1.0
Ngorongoro District	15.8	17.4	14.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	81.0	79.1	82.6	0.9	0.3	0.8
Arusha City	54.1	56.2	52.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	43.0	40.8	45.0	1.0	0.1	0.9

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 319,506 persons (26.1%) aged 18 years and above in Arusha Region have national identification cards while 208,897 persons (17.1%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (33.2%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (20.4%). Additionally, results reveal that, 790,207 persons (64.6%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that 4.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

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

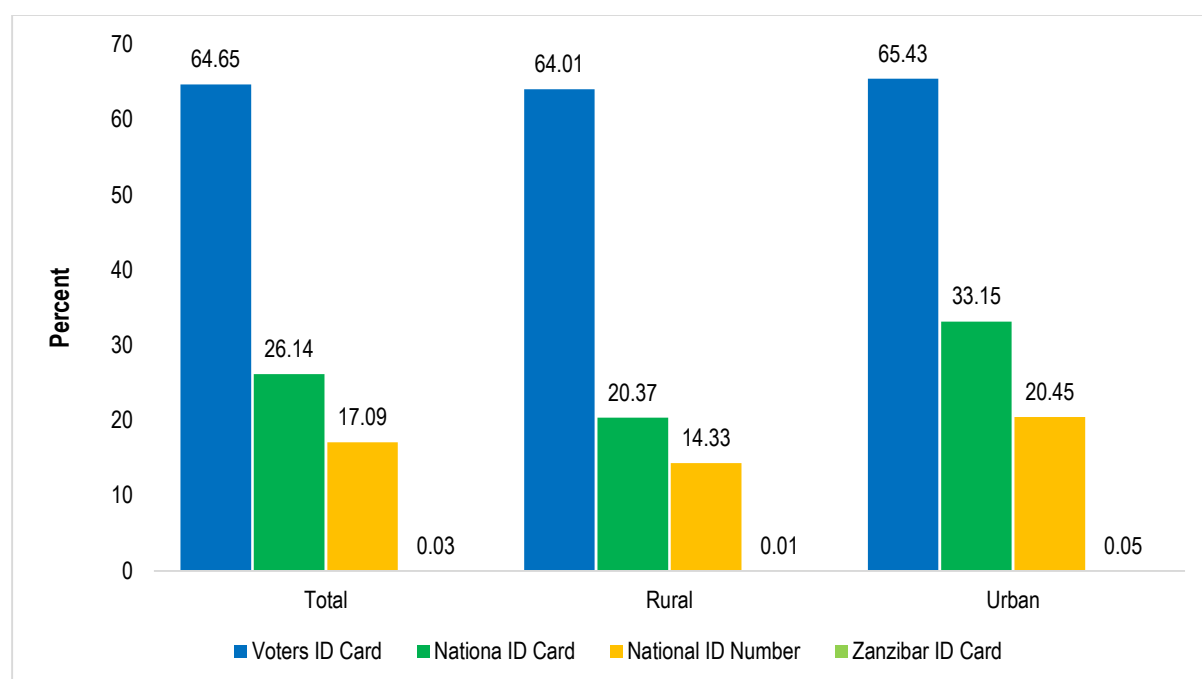


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	26.14	17.09	0.03	7.88	64.65	1.57	4.9
Rural	20.37	14.33	0.01	3.57	64.01	0.67	3.6
Urban	33.15	20.45	0.05	13.13	65.43	2.93	6.1
Council							
Monduli District	25.7	7.47	0.03	3.27	60.27	0.6	3.6
Meru District	26.58	20.98	0.03	7.06	70.57	1.38	4.5
Arusha District	21.41	19.62	0.03	8.38	65.45	1.62	4.3
Longido istrict	29.56	7.95	0.01	2.66	56.62	0.64	2.5

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Karatu District	24.59	15.75	0.01	3.01	66.53	0.51	6.4
Ngorongoro District	10.98	10.31	0	1.58	59.42	0.33	2
Arusha City	33.72	20.64	0.05	14.27	64.81	3.29	6.2

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 139,623, persons (5.4 %) out of 2,584,522 persons in Arusha Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Arusha city council has the largest percentage (13.0%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (49149); followed by Arusha District Council (48,117); (10.7%) persons) and lastly Longido District with (6,841; (3.9%) persons). In addition, there are 37,300 (1.6 %) persons with health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people 126,198 (13.6%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with 95,750 persons (6.8%). On the other hand, 18,509 (2.0%) persons in urban areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 18,791(1.3%) persons in rural areas.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Household by Types of Health Insurance Identification Cards, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,329,352	9.5	9.4	9.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	13.2	12.6	13.7
Rural	1,402,701	6.8	6.7	7.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.5	11.1	11.8
Urban	926,651	13.6	13.6	13.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	16.9	15.8	17.9
Council										
Monduli District	225,028	9.4	9.4	9.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	16.7	16.8	16.7
Meru District	329,050	10.6	10.2	11.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	13.1	12.3	13.8
Arusha District	448,241	10.7	10.6	10.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.5	14.7	16.1
Longido District	174,806	3.9	4.1	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.7	3.7	3.6
Karatu District	272,908	6.2	5.9	6.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.9	9.4	10.3
Ngorongoro District	271,223	5.5	5.6	5.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	6.6	7.0	6.3

Council	Total Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		Arusha City	608,096	13.0	13.0	13.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	18.0

6.3 Citizenship

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

Results show that 2,346,096 persons (99.6%) out of 2,356,255 persons enumerated in Arusha Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (5,641 persons) followed by Other East African Countries (2,995 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,356,255	1,125,616	1,230,639	1,414,417	677,627	736,790	941,838	447,989	493,849
Tanzania	2,346,096	1,120,528	1,225,568	1,410,322	675,584	734,738	935,774	444,944	490,830
Other East African Countries	2,995	1,525	1,470	1,206	597	609	1,789	928	861
Other African Countries	1,503	735	768	690	347	343	813	388	425
Countries Outside Africa	5,641	2,820	2,821	2,194	1,096	1,098	3,447	1,724	1,723
Dual Citizenship	13	4	9	4	2	2	9	2	7
No Citizenship	7	4	3	1	1	-	6	3	3

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Approximately nine out of ten (90.4%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About ten percent (9.6%) of children under 18 years are orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.3%) than urban area (8.2%).
- Approximately eight percent (7.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Two percent (2.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Longido District Council has the highest proportion (11.8%) of orphans than other councils in Arusha 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 and 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 significant greater 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

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash (2011).

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.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 90.4 percent of all children under 18 years in Arusha Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 95.1 percent for children under one year to 83.5 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their "father dead and mother alive" is higher (6.2%) than "fathers alive and mothers dead" (1.4%). In addition, 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,111,454	1,005,141	90.4	15,163	1.4	69,027	6.2	22,123	2.0
0	73,397	69,831	95.1	417	0.6	2,063	2.8	1,086	1.5
1	64,164	60,997	95.1	408	0.6	2,025	3.2	734	1.1
2	70,737	66,541	94.1	506	0.7	2,747	3.9	943	1.3
3	75,367	70,452	93.5	626	0.8	3,214	4.3	1,075	1.4
4	75,558	69,839	92.4	699	0.9	3,823	5.1	1,197	1.6
5	72,426	66,548	91.9	735	1.0	3,944	5.4	1,199	1.7
6	70,397	64,408	91.5	740	1.1	4,031	5.7	1,218	1.7
7	69,054	63,065	91.3	830	1.2	3,960	5.7	1,199	1.7
8	66,218	59,895	90.5	862	1.3	4,187	6.3	1,274	1.9
9	62,099	55,912	90.0	821	1.3	4,146	6.7	1,220	2.0
10	60,389	53,731	89.0	941	1.6	4,481	7.4	1,236	2.0
11	46,379	41,539	89.6	771	1.7	3,111	6.7	958	2.1
12	63,863	56,287	88.1	1,155	1.8	5,012	7.8	1,409	2.2
13	50,502	43,904	86.9	1,013	2.0	4,324	8.6	1,261	2.5
14	54,499	46,841	85.9	1,182	2.2	4,943	9.1	1,533	2.8
15	45,323	38,725	85.4	1,034	2.3	4,233	9.3	1,331	2.9
16	44,264	37,553	84.8	1,098	2.5	4,125	9.3	1,488	3.4

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 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
17	46,818	39,073	83.5	1,325	2.8	4,658	9.9	1,762	3.8

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Arusha 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	553,308	500,678	90.5	7,605	1.4	34,173	6.2	10,852	2.0
0	36,660	34,935	95.3	202	0.6	990	2.7	533	1.5
1	32,281	30,718	95.2	205	0.6	1,010	3.1	348	1.1
2	35,251	33,169	94.1	244	0.7	1,376	3.9	462	1.3
3	37,498	35,152	93.7	284	0.8	1,540	4.1	522	1.4
4	37,492	34,687	92.5	357	1.0	1,903	5.1	545	1.5
5	36,496	33,557	91.9	379	1.0	1,976	5.4	584	1.6
6	35,254	32,243	91.5	388	1.1	2,034	5.8	589	1.7
7	34,876	31,842	91.3	454	1.3	1,994	5.7	586	1.7
8	32,718	29,595	90.5	420	1.3	2,118	6.5	585	1.8
9	30,111	27,123	90.1	417	1.4	1,976	6.6	595	2.0
10	31,413	27,908	88.8	514	1.6	2,333	7.4	658	2.1
11	23,455	21,014	89.6	384	1.6	1,571	6.7	486	2.1
12	32,253	28,379	88.0	608	1.9	2,566	8.0	700	2.2
13	25,474	22,097	86.7	514	2.0	2,208	8.7	655	2.6
14	27,295	23,471	86.0	585	2.1	2,439	8.9	800	2.9
15	21,942	18,711	85.3	520	2.4	2,017	9.2	694	3.2
16	20,480	17,401	85.0	495	2.4	1,908	9.3	676	3.3
17	22,359	18,676	83.5	635	2.8	2,214	9.9	834	3.7

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Arusha 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	558,146	504,463	90.4	7,558	1.4	34,854	6.2	11,271	2.0
0	36,737	34,896	95.0	215	0.6	1,073	2.9	553	1.5
1	31,883	30,279	95.0	203	0.6	1,015	3.2	386	1.2
2	35,486	33,372	94.0	262	0.7	1,371	3.9	481	1.4
3	37,869	35,300	93.2	342	0.9	1,674	4.4	553	1.5
4	38,066	35,152	92.3	342	0.9	1,920	5.0	652	1.7
5	35,930	32,991	91.8	356	1.0	1,968	5.5	615	1.7
6	35,143	32,165	91.5	352	1.0	1,997	5.7	629	1.8
7	34,178	31,223	91.4	376	1.1	1,966	5.8	613	1.8
8	33,500	30,300	90.4	442	1.3	2,069	6.2	689	2.1
9	31,988	28,789	90.0	404	1.3	2,170	6.8	625	2.0
10	28,976	25,823	89.1	427	1.5	2,148	7.4	578	2.0
11	22,924	20,525	89.5	387	1.7	1,540	6.7	472	2.1
12	31,610	27,908	88.3	547	1.7	2,446	7.7	709	2.2
13	25,028	21,807	87.1	499	2.0	2,116	8.5	606	2.4
14	27,204	23,370	85.9	597	2.2	2,504	9.2	733	2.7
15	23,381	20,014	85.6	514	2.2	2,216	9.5	637	2.7
16	23,784	20,152	84.7	603	2.5	2,217	9.3	812	3.4
17	24,459	20,397	83.4	690	2.8	2,444	10.0	928	3.8

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Arusha Region ranges from 92.0 percent in Arusha City to 88.2 percent in Longido District (Table 7.4).

The results further show that Longido District Council has the highest percentage (8.8%) of children with 'father dead mother alive' compared with other councils while Karatu District Council has the highest percentage of children with 'father alive mother dead' (1.6%) and 'father dead mother dead' (2.7%) compared to other district council in the region.

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

Council	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	1,111,454	1,005,141	90.4	15,163	1.4	69,027	6.2	22,123	2.0
Rural	733,955	658,553	89.7	9,547	1.3	51,361	7.0	14,494	2.0
Urban	377,499	346,588	91.8	5,616	1.5	17,666	4.7	7,629	2.0
Council									
Monduli District	124,946	111,811	89.5	1,473	1.2	9,063	7.3	2,599	2.1
Meru District	142,148	130,289	91.7	2,104	1.5	6,754	4.8	3,001	2.1
Arusha District	209,993	189,603	90.3	3,121	1.5	13,751	6.5	3,518	1.7
Longido District	98,309	86,719	88.2	1,166	1.2	8,635	8.8	1,789	1.8
Karatu District	128,385	117,105	91.2	2,061	1.6	5,799	4.5	3,420	2.7
Ngorongoro District	160,021	141,841	88.6	1,633	1.0	13,595	8.5	2,952	1.8
Arusha City	247,652	227,773	92.0	3,605	1.5	11,430	4.6	4,844	2.0

7.3 Orphanhood

The results reveal that 9.6 percent of children under 18 years in Arusha Region are orphans. An Orphan is defined as the children below 18 years whose “father dead but mother alive”, “father alive mother dead” or “both father and mother dead”. The results further show that approximately eight percent (7.6%) of the children lost either father or mother and two percent (2.0%) have lost both of their parents. The percentage of orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (10.3%) than in urban areas (8.2%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 8.0 percent in Arusha District to 11.8 percent in Longido District (Figure 7.1, Table 7.5 and Map 7.1).

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

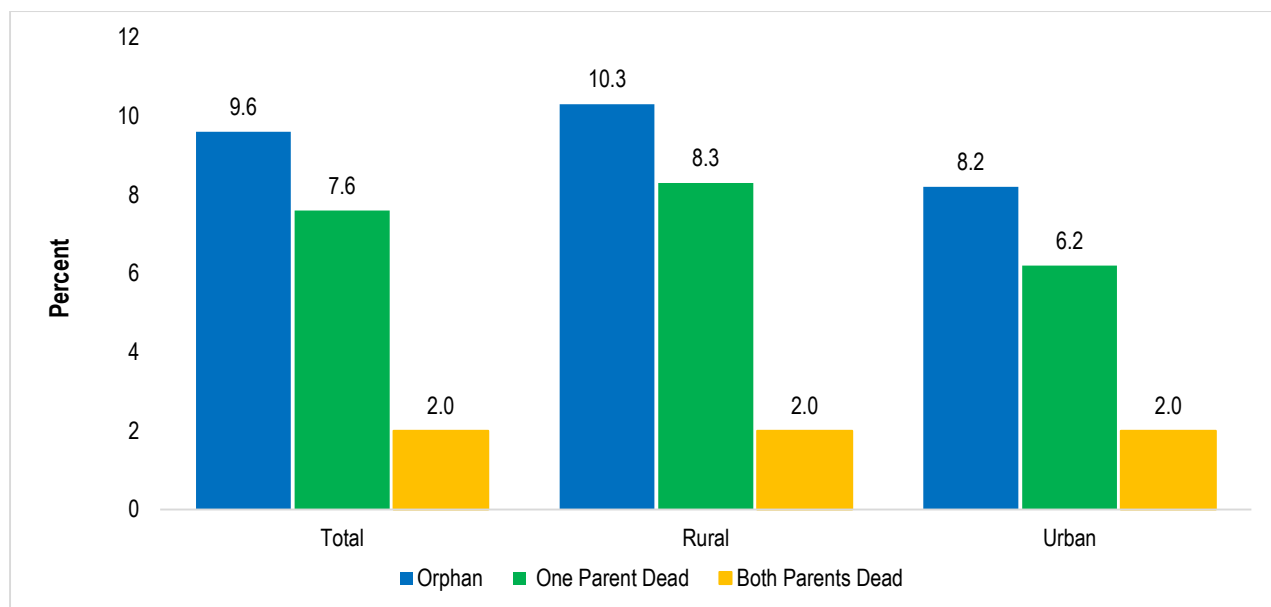
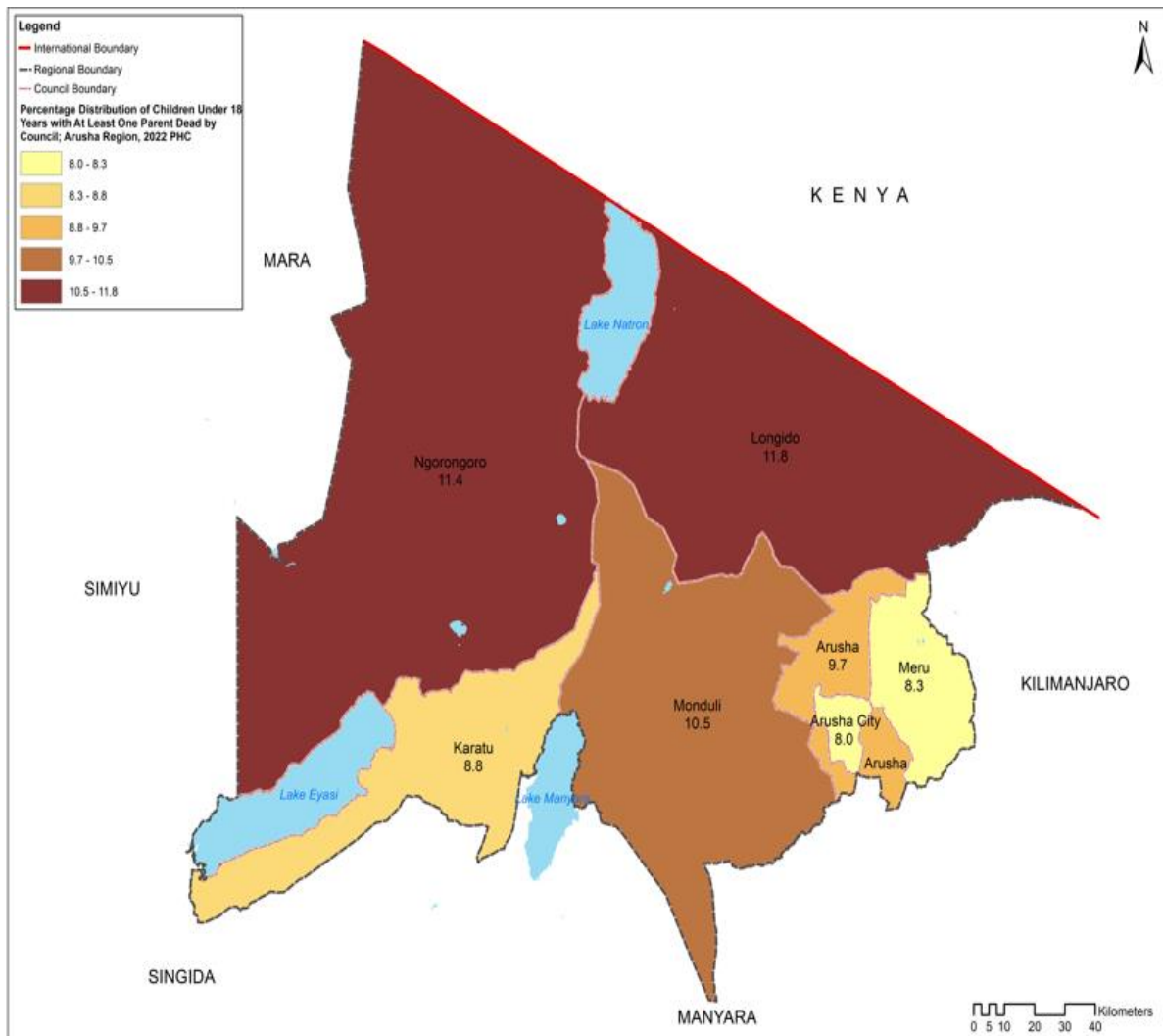


Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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	1,111,454	1,005,141	90.4	84,190	7.6	22,123	2.0	106,313	9.6
Rural	733,955	658,553	89.7	60,908	8.3	14,494	2.0	75,402	10.3
Urban	377,499	346,588	91.8	23,282	6.2	7,629	2.0	30,911	8.2
Council									
Monduli District	124,946	111,811	89.5	10,536	8.4	2,599	2.1	13,135	10.5
Meru District	142,148	130,289	91.7	8,858	6.2	3,001	2.1	11,859	8.3
Arusha District	209,993	189,603	90.3	16,872	8.0	3,518	1.7	20,390	9.7
Longido District	98,309	86,719	88.2	9,801	10.0	1,789	1.8	11,590	11.8
Karatu District	128,385	117,105	91.2	7,860	6.1	3,420	2.7	11,280	8.8
Ngorongoro District	160,021	141,841	88.6	15,228	9.5	2,952	1.8	18,180	11.4
Arusha City	247,652	227,773	92.0	15,035	6.1	4,844	2.0	19,879	8.0

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- About Eighty five percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region are literate; 74.8 percent in rural and 97.1 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 79.9 percent. It is higher among males (81.4.8%) than females (78.6%).
- Eighty five percent (85.0%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 13.3 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 85.0 percent. It is higher (97.4%) in urban than in rural areas 78.8%).
- Majority (59.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 26.7 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About ten percent (9.0%) of the population aged four years and above attained university education.

8.1 Introduction

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

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 1,997,0326 persons aged five years and above 1,643,439 persons (82.3 %) in Arusha Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (84.6%) than females (80.3%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 90.6 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed for persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (96.3%) than in rural areas (72.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,997,032	946,434	1,050,598	1,643,439	800,241	843,198	82.3	84.6	80.3
5 - 9	340,194	169,455	170,739	226,665	111,106	115,559	66.6	65.6	67.7
10-14	275,632	139,890	135,742	245,332	122,969	122,363	89.0	87.9	90.1
15 - 19	228,057	105,974	122,083	206,642	96,895	109,747	90.6	91.4	89.9
20 - 24	216,594	93,564	123,030	191,943	86,061	105,882	88.6	92.0	86.1
25 - 29	196,327	87,293	109,034	172,912	80,521	92,391	88.1	92.2	84.7
30 - 34	160,968	74,278	86,690	141,100	68,163	72,937	87.7	91.8	84.1
35 - 39	134,849	62,233	72,616	114,325	55,178	59,147	84.8	88.7	81.5
40 - 44	111,431	53,140	58,291	95,561	47,473	48,088	85.8	89.3	82.5
45 - 49	90,618	43,989	46,629	76,566	38,885	37,681	84.5	88.4	80.8
50 - 54	71,512	35,042	36,470	58,859	30,526	28,333	82.3	87.1	77.7
55 - 59	48,190	24,019	24,171	38,289	20,579	17,710	79.5	85.7	73.3
60 - 64	41,024	20,006	21,018	29,887	16,356	13,531	72.9	81.8	64.4
65 - 69	25,794	12,655	13,139	17,356	9,834	7,522	67.3	77.7	57.2
70 - 74	20,515	9,927	10,588	12,183	7,068	5,115	59.4	71.2	48.3
75 - 79	12,779	5,924	6,855	6,749	3,865	2,884	52.8	65.2	42.1
80+	22,548	9,045	13,503	9,070	4,762	4,308	40.2	52.6	31.9

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

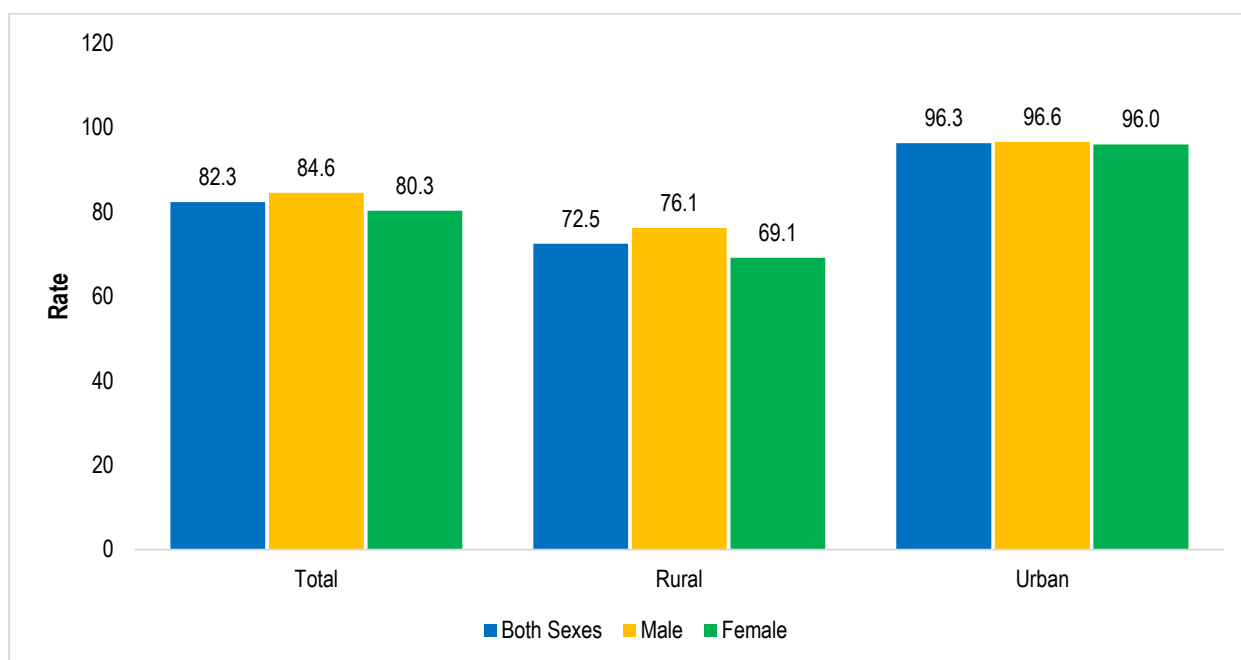
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,172,674	557,674	615,000	849,847	424,667	425,180	72.5	76.1	69.1
5 – 9	232,284	116,050	116,234	130,464	64,072	66,392	56.2	55.2	57.1
10-14	179,706	93,183	86,523	150,645	76,931	73,714	83.8	82.6	85.2
15 – 19	131,358	63,460	67,898	111,255	54,954	56,301	84.7	86.6	82.9
20 – 24	114,454	48,270	66,184	91,199	41,423	49,776	79.7	85.8	75.2
25 – 29	100,151	43,123	57,028	77,920	36,908	41,012	77.8	85.6	71.9
30 – 34	80,818	36,392	44,426	62,174	30,824	31,350	76.9	84.7	70.6
35 – 39	70,880	32,418	38,462	51,704	25,923	25,781	72.9	80.0	67.0
40 – 44	59,117	28,113	31,004	44,506	22,928	21,578	75.3	81.6	69.6
45 – 49	49,563	23,822	25,741	36,776	19,152	17,624	74.2	80.4	68.5
50 – 54	41,331	19,801	21,530	29,899	15,695	14,204	72.3	79.3	66.0
55 – 59	29,588	14,344	15,244	20,606	11,164	9,442	69.6	77.8	61.9
60 – 64	25,853	12,452	13,401	16,196	9,143	7,053	62.6	73.4	52.6
65 – 69	17,057	8,204	8,853	9,730	5,672	4,058	57.0	69.1	45.8
70 – 74	14,375	6,835	7,540	7,111	4,246	2,865	49.5	62.1	38.0
75 – 79	9,126	4,251	4,875	3,999	2,420	1,579	43.8	56.9	32.4
80+	17,013	6,956	10,057	5,663	3,212	2,451	33.3	46.2	24.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	824,358	388,760	435,598	793,592	375,574	418,018	96.3	96.6	96.0
5 – 9	107,910	53,405	54,505	96,201	47,034	49,167	89.1	88.1	90.2
10-14	95,926	46,707	49,219	94,687	46,038	48,649	98.7	98.6	98.8
15 – 19	96,699	42,514	54,185	95,387	41,941	53,446	98.6	98.7	98.6
20 – 24	102,140	45,294	56,846	100,744	44,638	56,106	98.6	98.6	98.7
25 – 29	96,176	44,170	52,006	94,992	43,613	51,379	98.8	98.7	98.8
30 – 34	80,150	37,886	42,264	78,926	37,339	41,587	98.5	98.6	98.4
35 – 39	63,969	29,815	34,154	62,621	29,255	33,366	97.9	98.1	97.7
40 – 44	52,314	25,027	27,287	51,055	24,545	26,510	97.6	98.1	97.2
45 – 49	41,055	20,167	20,888	39,790	19,733	20,057	96.9	97.8	96.0
50 – 54	30,181	15,241	14,940	28,960	14,831	14,129	96.0	97.3	94.6
55 – 59	18,602	9,675	8,927	17,683	9,415	8,268	95.1	97.3	92.6

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
60 – 64	15,171	7,554	7,617	13,691	7,213	6,478	90.2	95.5	85.0
65 – 69	8,737	4,451	4,286	7,626	4,162	3,464	87.3	93.5	80.8
70 – 74	6,140	3,092	3,048	5,072	2,822	2,250	82.6	91.3	73.8
75 – 79	3,653	1,673	1,980	2,750	1,445	1,305	75.3	86.4	65.9
80+	5,535	2,089	3,446	3,407	1,550	1,857	61.6	74.2	53.9

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that literacy rate for teenagers (13–19 years) is 90.5 percent while youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 80 percent (88.5 and 89.6% respectively). 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 Arusha Region is 83.5 percent and among secondary school age population is 91.1 percent. The literacy rate among primary school population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

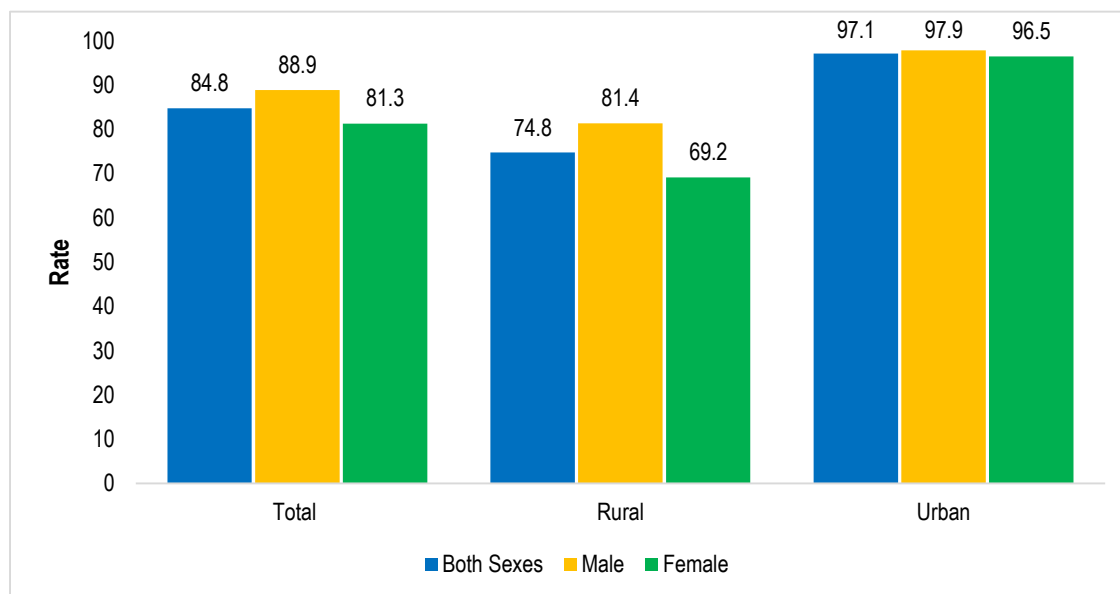
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	90.5	90.7	90.4	85.0	85.8	84.3	98.7	98.7	98.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.6	91.7	88.0	82.4	86.3	79.1	98.6	98.6	98.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	88.5	91.6	86.0	79.7	85.4	75.0	98.6	98.6	98.6
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	86.7	90.2	83.6	77.1	83.2	72.0	97.9	98.3	97.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	61.3	72.8	51.2	51.2	63.8	40.3	82.9	91.2	75.3
Population Aged 4 years and above	80.5	82.5	78.6	70.3	73.7	67.2	95.2	95.4	95.0
Population Aged 14+ years and above	85.0	88.9	81.7	75.2	81.5	69.8	97.2	97.9	96.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.1	88.6	80.2	73.4	80.8	67.3	97.0	97.8	96.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	83.5	82.5	84.4	76.4	75.4	77.4	97.4	97.1	97.7
Secondary School (14-17 years)	91.1	90.4	91.7	86.1	85.6	86.7	98.7	98.7	98.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

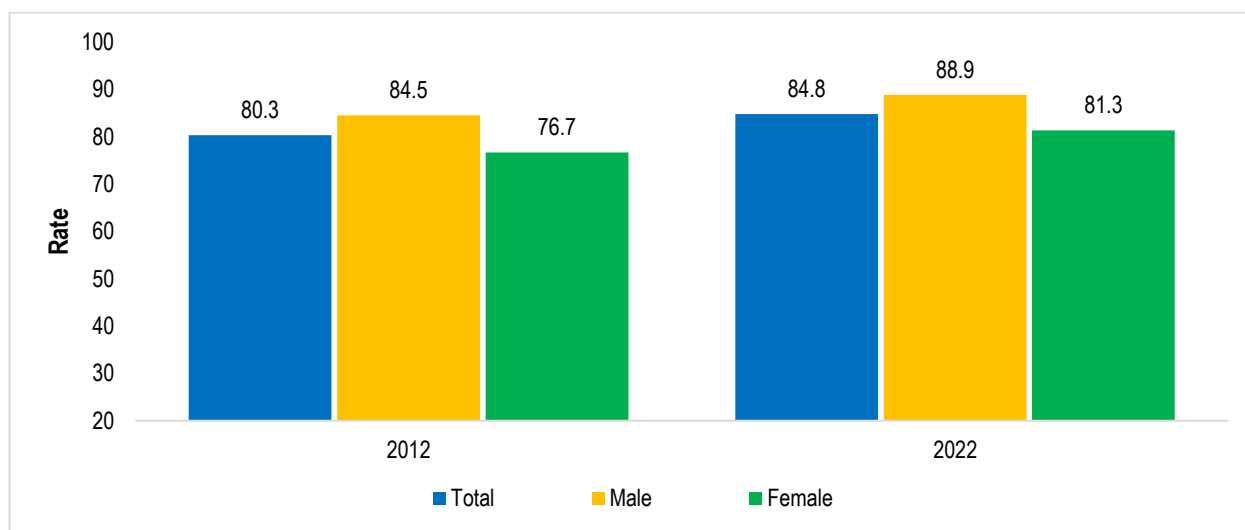
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region is 84.8 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (88.9%) than females (81.3%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (97.1%) than in rural areas (74.8%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



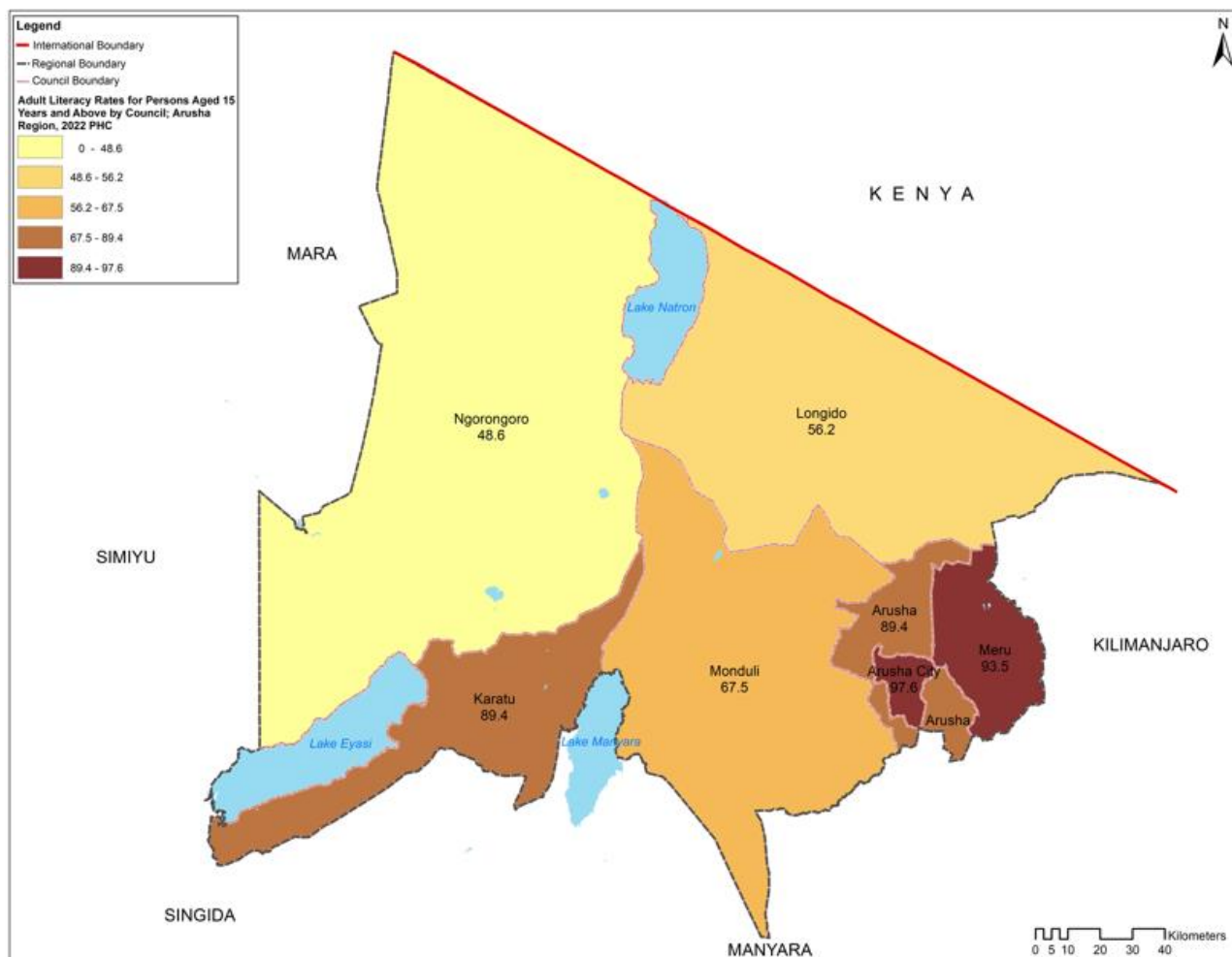
Literacy rates among adults increased from 80.3 percent in 2012 to 84.8 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 76.7% to 81.3%) to than males (from 84.5 to 88.9%) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 48.6 percent in Ngorongoro District to 98.2 percent in Arusha City. Other council with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Meru District (93.5%). Other council besides Ngorongoro District Council with relatively low adult literacy rates is Longido District (56.2.0%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 80.3 percent in 2012 to 84.8 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 4.5 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 9.7 percent in Longido District (Table 8.5).

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

Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	80.3	84.5	76.7	84.8	88.9	81.3	4.5	4.4	4.6
Rural	70.9	76.9	65.6	74.8	81.4	69.2	13.9	12.0	15.7
Urban	96.4	97.5	95.4	97.1	97.9	96.5	0.7	0.4	1.1
Council									
Monduli District	62.7	70.8	55.9	67.5	75.7	61.4	4.8	4.9	5.4
Meru District	90.3	92.5	88.4	93.5	95.0	92.2	3.2	2.6	3.8
Arusha District	82.9	87.4	79.1	89.4	92.5	86.8	6.4	5.0	7.7
Longido District	46.4	54.1	39.8	56.2	65.9	48.7	9.7	11.8	9.0
Karatu District	82.9	84.9	80.7	89.4	90.8	87.9	6.5	5.9	7.2
Ngorongoro District	42.7	53.4	34.4	48.6	61.1	39.3	5.9	7.8	4.9
Arusha City	96.6	97.6	95.7	97.6	98.2	97.1	1.0	0.6	1.3

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Arusha Region, literacy rate is higher in Kiswahili only (50.8%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (32.5%) and is lower for other languages (0.6%). In addition, results show that literacy rate is higher (90.6%) among persons with age group 15-19 years. It also observed from age from age 40 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; Arusha 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	50.8	0.9	32.5	0.6	84.8	15.2	1,381,206	
15 – 19	39.2	0.9	50.2	0.4	90.6	9.4	228,057	
20 – 24	45.3	1.0	41.8	0.5	88.6	11.4	216,594	
25 – 29	48.0	1.0	38.5	0.5	88.1	11.9	196,327	
30 – 34	51.4	1.0	34.7	0.6	87.7	12.3	160,968	

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
35 – 39	57.8	0.9	25.4	0.6	84.8	15.2	134,849
40 – 44	62.5	0.9	21.8	0.6	85.8	14.2	111,431
45 – 49	63.3	0.9	19.6	0.6	84.5	15.5	90,618
50 – 54	63.8	1.0	16.8	0.7	82.3	17.7	71,512
55 – 59	61.2	1.0	16.4	0.8	79.5	20.5	48,190
60 – 64	54.7	1.0	16.3	0.9	72.9	27.1	41,024
65 – 69	48.0	1.0	17.2	1.0	67.3	32.7	25,794
70 – 74	43.2	1.0	13.8	1.3	59.4	40.6	20,515
75 – 79	41.1	1.0	9.1	1.6	52.8	47.2	12,779
80+	33.8	0.6	3.9	1.9	40.2	59.8	22,548

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

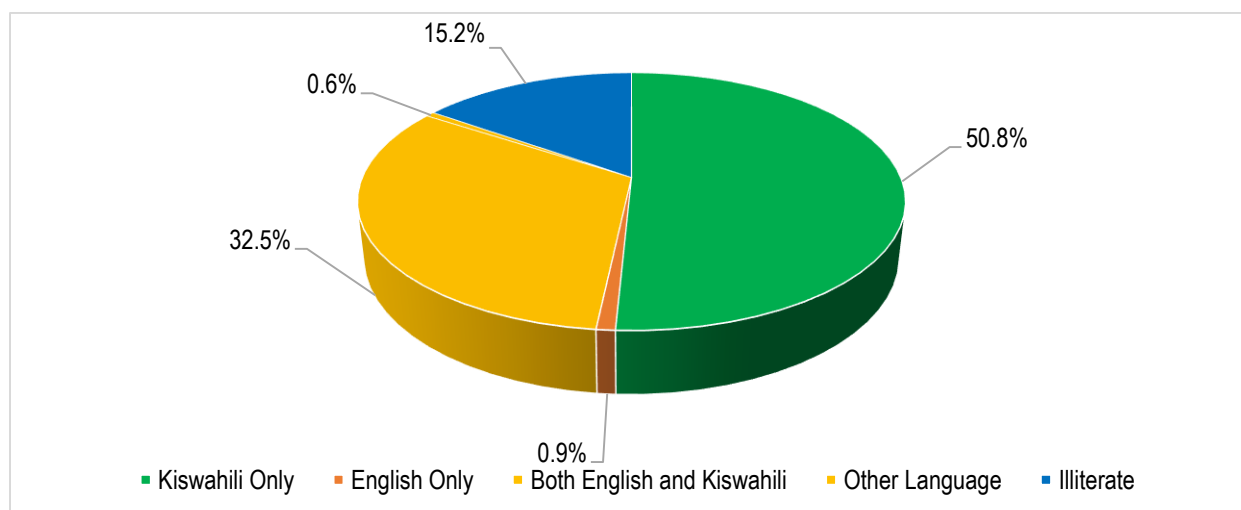


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is slightly higher in rural (51.3%) than in urban areas (51.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (45.6 %) than in rural areas (21.8%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (52.1%) than males (47.8%).

Table 8.7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Arusha 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	50.8	0.9	32.5	0.6	84.8	15.2	1,381,206
Male	52.4	0.9	35.0	0.6	88.9	11.1	637,089
Female	49.4	0.9	30.4	0.7	81.3	18.7	744,117
Rural	51.3	0.9	21.8	0.8	74.8	25.2	760,684
Male	56.2	0.9	23.7	0.6	81.4	18.6	348,441
Female	47.2	0.9	20.1	0.9	69.2	30.8	412,243
Urban	50.1	1.0	45.6	0.4	97.1	2.9	620,522
Male	47.8	1.0	48.6	0.4	97.9	2.1	288,648
Female	52.1	1.0	43.1	0.3	96.5	3.5	331,874

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

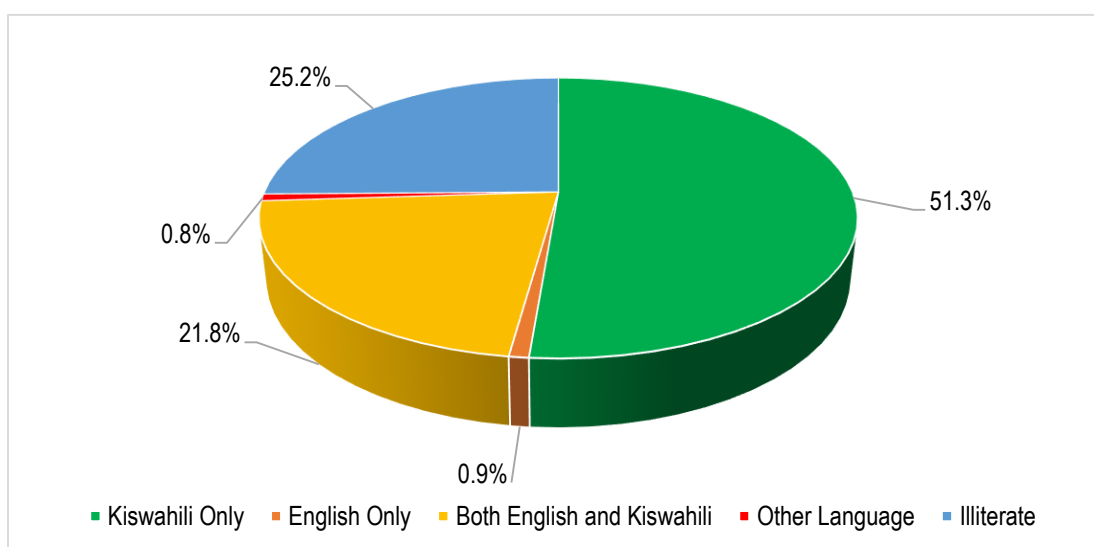


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Arusha Urban, 2022 PHC

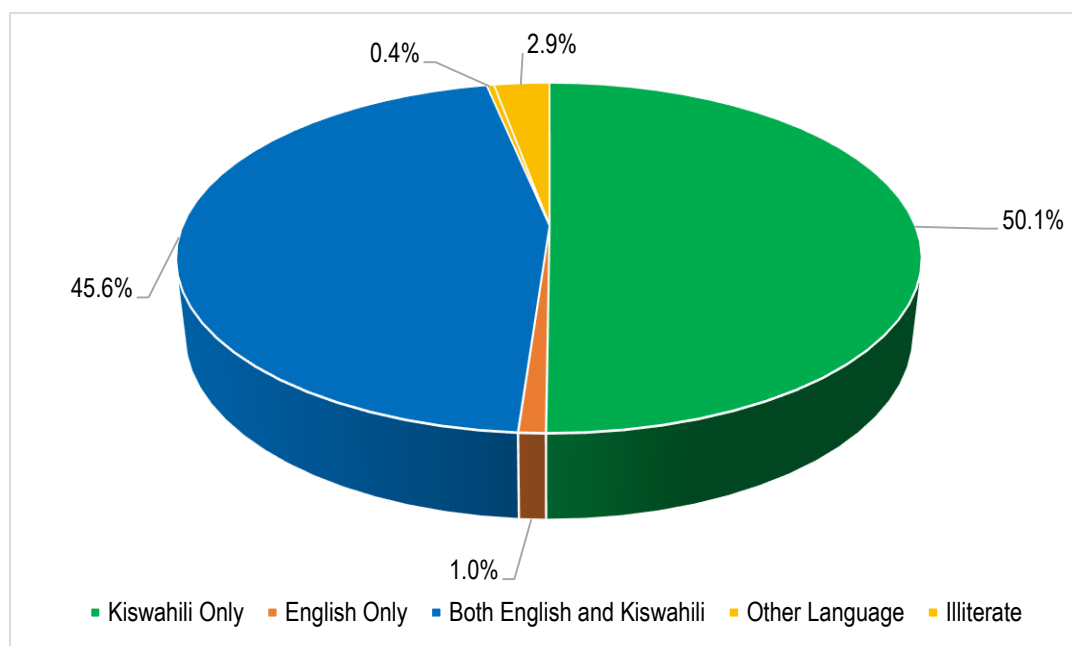


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Ngorongoro District having the highest illiteracy rate (51.4%), followed by Longido District (43.8%). The council with lowest illiteracy rate is Arusha City (2.4%), followed by Meru District (6.5%).

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

Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	50.8	0.9	32.5	0.6	84.8	15.2	1,381,206
Rural	51.3	0.9	21.8	0.8	74.8	25.2	760,684
Urban	50.1	1.0	45.6	0.4	97.1	2.9	620,522
Council							
Monduli District	44.1	0.9	21.7	0.8	67.5	32.5	115,412
Meru District	57.7	0.7	34.9	0.2	93.5	6.5	210,502
Arusha District	51.1	0.9	37.0	0.4	89.4	10.6	266,841

Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Longido District	37.1	1.1	16.5	1.4	56.2	43.8	86,022
Karatu District	66.9	1.0	20.8	0.7	89.4	10.6	169,561
Ngorongoro District	32.6	1.2	13.3	1.5	48.6	51.4	125,888
Arusha City	50.7	1.0	45.5	0.4	97.6	2.4	406,980

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 1,971,201 persons aged 5 years and above in Arusha Region, 1,575,758 persons (79.9%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is slightly higher among males (81.4%) than females (78.6%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for persons aged 10 to 59 years and is relatively low (57.4%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 45.9 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (91.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (72.0%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7)

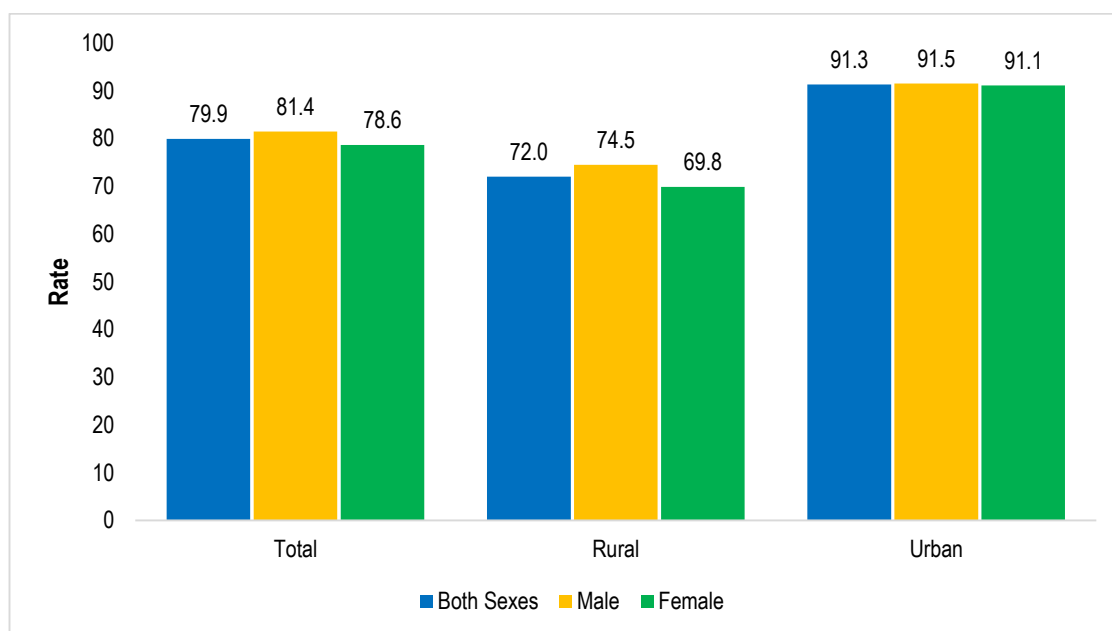
Table 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Numeracy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79.9	81.4	78.6	72.0	74.5	69.8	91.3	91.5	91.1
5-9	57.4	56.3	58.5	48.7	47.8	49.7	76.1	74.7	77.3
10-14	84.8	83.6	86.1	79.9	78.5	81.4	94.1	93.9	94.4

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Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
15 – 19	87.9	88.4	87.6	83.1	84.3	82.0	94.5	94.4	94.5
20 – 24	86.6	89.1	84.7	79.8	84.3	76.5	94.2	94.2	94.3
25 – 29	86.7	90.0	84.1	78.9	84.9	74.5	94.8	94.9	94.6
30 – 34	87.1	90.4	84.4	79.6	85.5	74.8	94.8	95.0	94.6
35 – 39	85.3	88.4	82.6	77.2	82.7	72.6	94.4	94.8	94.0
40 – 44	86.3	89.1	83.8	79.2	84.0	75.1	94.3	95.0	93.8
45 – 49	85.2	88.4	82.3	78.2	83.1	73.7	93.8	94.7	92.9
50 – 54	84.0	87.6	80.6	77.4	82.4	72.8	93.2	94.5	91.9
55 – 59	81.8	86.5	77.3	75.0	81.0	69.4	92.8	94.7	90.8
60 – 64	77.4	84.2	70.9	70.5	78.6	63.0	89.2	93.5	85.0
65 – 69	72.7	80.8	65.0	65.8	75.2	57.2	86.2	91.1	81.1
70 – 74	66.5	76.3	57.4	59.8	70.0	50.5	82.4	90.3	74.4
75–79	59.9	70.5	50.9	54.1	64.7	44.8	74.8	85.5	65.8
80+	45.9	57.3	38.3	41.9	53.1	34.3	58.2	71.5	50.1

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



The results reveal that numeracy rate among youth aged 15–35 years is 86.9 percent. The rate is higher (89.2%) for males than females (85.0%) whereas among teenagers the rate is slightly higher (87.7 %) for females than males (87.4%). Numeracy rate for working age

population (15-64 years) is higher (94.2%) in urban than in rural areas (79.2%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results also reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Arusha Region is 88.1 percent and 77.4 percent for person in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (88.9) for females than for males (87.3%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in primary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Arusha 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)	87.6	87.4	87.7	82.9	83.2	82.7	94.5	94.4	94.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	87.3	88.7	86.1	81.6	84.3	79.3	94.4	94.3	94.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	86.9	89.2	85.0	80.2	84.4	76.8	94.5	94.6	94.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	77.4	76.3	78.4	70.7	69.6	71.9	90.4	89.9	90.9
Secondary School (14-17 years)	88.1	87.3	88.9	83.8	83.1	84.6	94.8	94.7	94.8
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	86.0	88.8	83.7	79.2	83.8	75.3	94.2	94.6	93.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	66.9	76.4	58.6	60.1	70.2	51.3	81.7	89.2	74.8
Population Aged 4 years and above	77.8	79.1	76.6	69.5	71.8	67.5	89.8	89.8	89.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	84.7	87.7	82.1	77.6	82.3	73.5	93.6	94.3	92.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.1	87.7	81.1	76.5	82.2	71.8	93.4	94.3	92.7

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

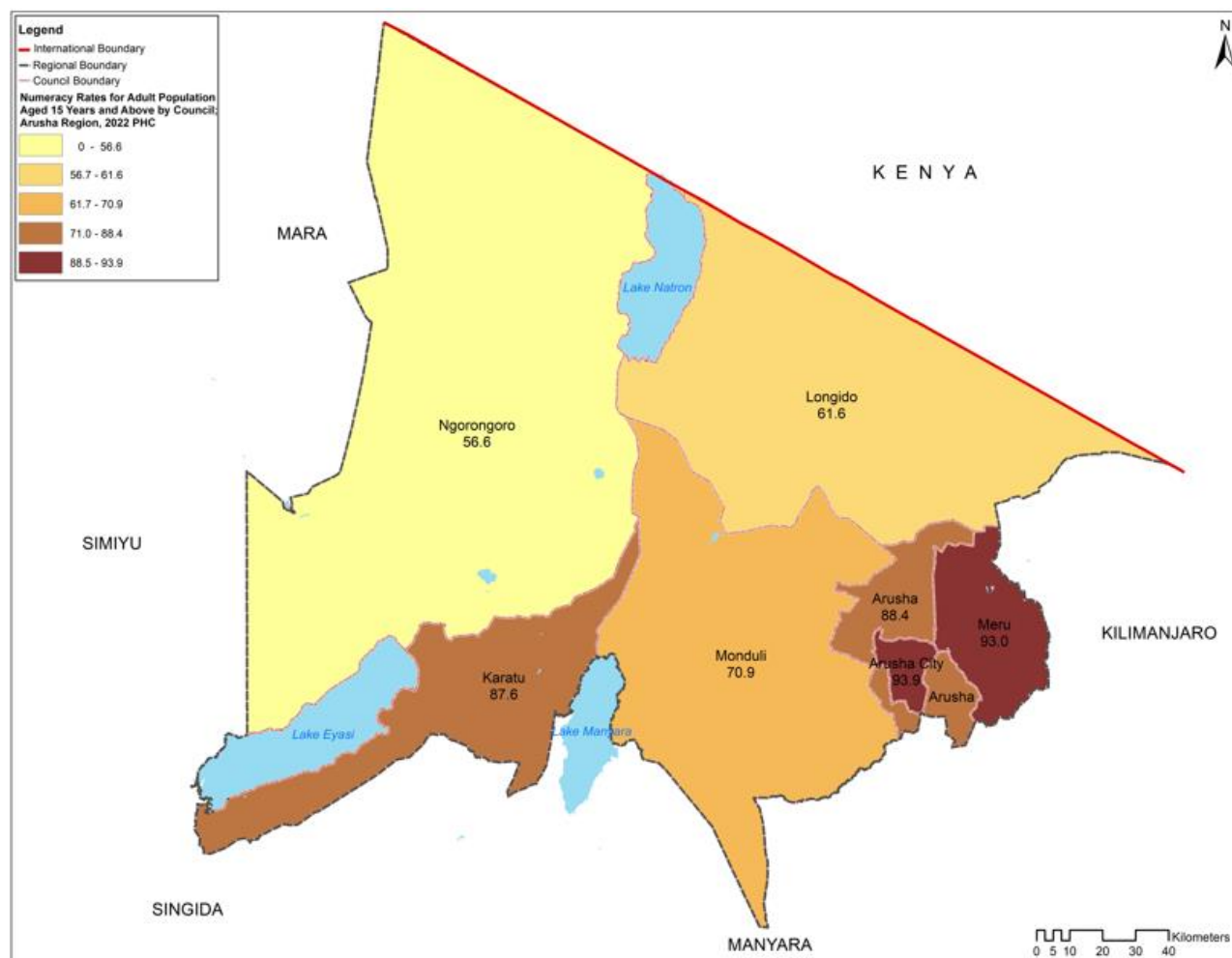
Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region is 84.6 percent and is higher (93.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (77.3%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 56.6 percent in Ngorongoro District to 93.9 percent in Arusha City (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Council	Population			Numerator			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	1,148,324	545,382	602,942	84.6	87.8	81.9
Rural	750,473	341,189	409,284	580,461	281,197	299,264	77.3	82.4	73.1
Urban	607,129	280,137	326,992	567,863	264,185	303,678	93.5	94.3	92.9
Council									
Monduli District	113,196	47,359	65,837	80,304	36,616	43,688	70.9	77.3	66.4
Meru District	208,536	98,891	109,645	193,875	93,053	100,822	93.0	94.1	92.0
Arusha District	265,857	120,273	145,584	234,943	108,898	126,045	88.4	90.5	86.6
Longido District	84,962	36,441	48,521	52,300	25,137	27,163	61.6	69.0	56.0
Karatu District	162,651	83,577	79,074	142,548	74,127	68,421	87.6	88.7	86.5
Ngorongoro District	123,733	51,818	71,915	69,993	34,401	35,592	56.6	66.4	49.5

Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Arusha City	398,667	182,967	215,700	374,361	173,150	201,211	93.9	94.6	93.3

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



8.4 Education

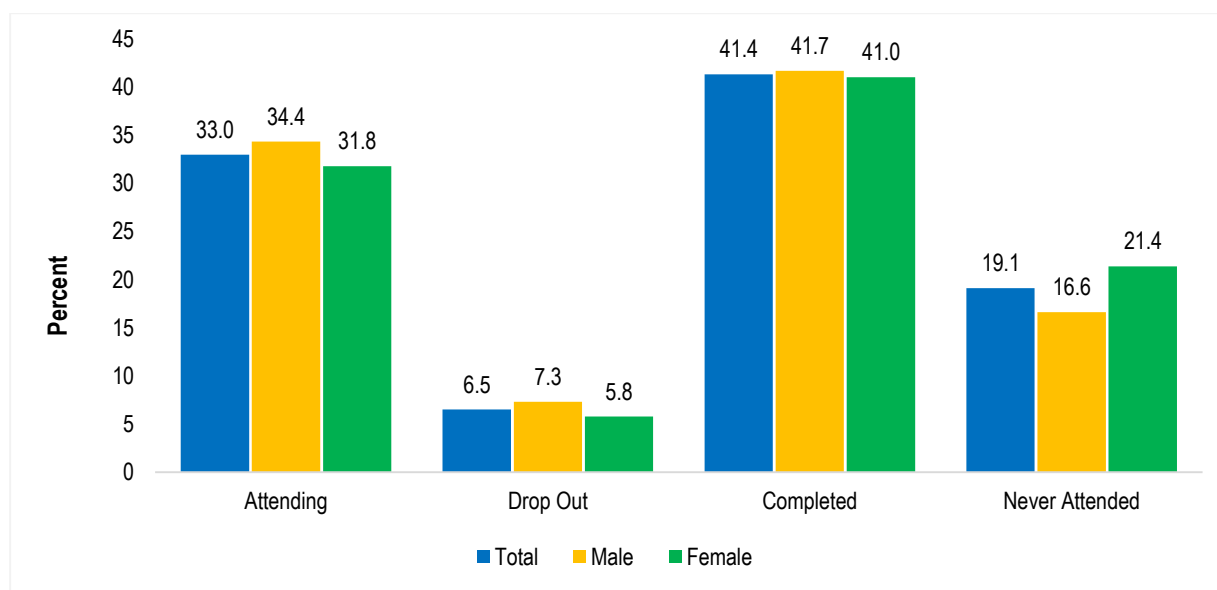
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 2,072,590 persons aged four years and above, 41.4 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 33.0 percent are attending school, 6.5 percent have dropped out and 19.1 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (21.4%) compared with males (16.6%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (7.3%) among males than females (5.8%) (Figure 8.8).

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



More than four-fifth (85.0%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 13.3 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 73.3 percent are attending, 8.6 percent had never been to school, while 13.0 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (5.2%) than primary school age population (0.9%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Arusha 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	2,072,590	33.0	6.5	41.4	19.1	983,926	34.4	7.3	41.7	16.6	1,088,664	31.8	5.8	41.0	21.4
4	75,558	34.7	0.1	0.1	65.2	37,492	33.8	0.1	0.1	66.0	38,066	35.6	0.1	0.1	64.3
5	72,426	55.6	0.1	0.2	44.1	36,496	55.2	0.1	0.2	44.6	35,930	56.1	0.1	0.1	43.7
6	70,397	69.0	0.1	0.2	30.7	35,254	68.5	0.1	0.2	31.2	35,143	69.4	0.1	0.2	30.2
4-6	218,381	52.7	0.1	0.1	47.1	109,242	52.1	0.1	0.2	47.6	109,139	53.2	0.1	0.1	46.5
7	69,054	79.1	0.2	0.3	20.5	34,876	78.8	0.2	0.3	20.7	34,178	79.4	0.1	0.2	20.2
8	66,218	81.7	0.3	0.3	17.7	32,718	81.3	0.4	0.3	18.0	33,500	82.1	0.3	0.3	17.4
9	62,099	86.0	0.5	0.4	13.1	30,111	85.6	0.7	0.3	13.3	31,988	86.3	0.4	0.4	12.9
10	60,389	85.5	0.9	0.5	13.2	31,413	84.2	1.3	0.5	14.0	28,976	86.8	0.5	0.4	12.3
11	46,379	91.5	1.0	0.5	6.9	23,455	90.4	1.5	0.6	7.6	22,924	92.7	0.6	0.5	6.2
12	63,863	87.2	1.4	1.2	10.1	32,253	85.9	2.1	1.4	10.6	31,610	88.4	0.8	1.1	9.6
13	50,502	87.3	2.1	2.2	8.4	25,474	85.8	3.0	2.2	9.1	25,028	88.9	1.2	2.2	7.7
7-13	418,504	85.0	0.9	0.7	13.3	210,300	84.2	1.2	0.8	13.8	208,204	85.9	0.5	0.7	12.9
14	54,499	81.6	3.1	5.7	9.6	27,295	79.4	4.2	6.0	10.4	27,204	83.8	2.1	5.4	8.7
15	45,323	76.3	4.0	9.8	9.8	21,942	74.5	5.3	9.7	10.6	23,381	78.0	2.9	10.0	9.1
16	44,264	72.0	5.8	14.7	7.6	20,480	70.6	7.0	14.7	7.7	23,784	73.2	4.7	14.7	7.5
17	46,818	61.9	8.0	22.8	7.3	22,359	61.3	9.6	21.9	7.2	24,459	62.4	6.5	23.6	7.4
14 - 17	190,904	73.3	5.2	13.0	8.6	92,076	71.9	6.4	12.7	9.1	98,828	74.6	4.0	13.2	8.2
18	50,406	41.1	10.0	36.5	12.4	22,968	43.9	11.9	35.1	9.1	27,438	38.7	8.4	37.7	15.2
19	41,246	31.9	11.3	47.6	9.3	18,225	35.4	13.2	45.3	6.2	23,021	29.1	9.8	49.4	11.7
18 - 19	91,652	36.9	10.6	41.5	11.0	41,193	40.1	12.5	39.6	7.8	50,459	34.3	9.0	43.0	13.6
20	53,026	19.1	11.4	53.3	16.2	22,557	22.8	13.6	52.4	11.1	30,469	16.3	9.8	54.0	19.9

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

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
21	32,917	19.3	11.4	60.4	8.9	14,566	22.2	13.8	57.6	6.5	18,351	17.0	9.5	62.7	10.8
22	52,365	12.5	12.5	63.9	11.1	22,607	15.4	14.8	62.0	7.8	29,758	10.3	10.8	65.3	13.7
23	40,170	8.9	11.8	68.9	10.4	17,341	11.6	14.1	67.0	7.3	22,829	6.8	10.1	70.4	12.7
24	38,116	6.3	11.3	72.3	10.0	16,493	8.5	13.7	70.8	7.0	21,623	4.6	9.5	73.5	12.4
20 - 24	216,594	13.4	11.8	63.2	11.7	93,564	16.3	14.1	61.5	8.1	123,030	11.1	10.0	64.5	14.4
25+	936,555	1.1	9.2	69.8	19.9	437,551	1.4	10.3	73.8	14.5	499,004	0.9	8.2	66.4	24.6

In Arusha Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is higher (29.2%) than of urban (4.6%). Likewise, dropouts are slightly higher in rural (6.6%) than in urban areas (6.3%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (54.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (32.2%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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

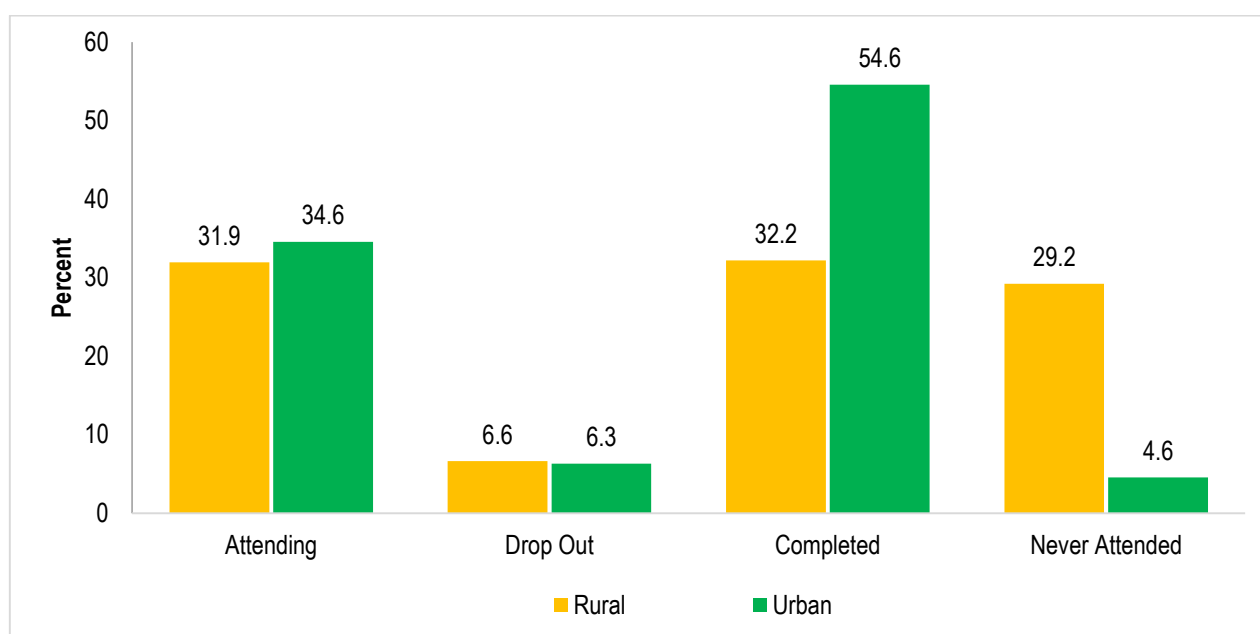


Table 8.13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Arusha Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,224,972	31.9	6.6	32.2	29.2	583,426	33.3	7.9	33.5	25.3	641,546	30.7	5.5	31.1	32.8
4	52,298	22.1	0.1	0.1	77.8	25,752	21.3	0.1	0.1	78.6	26,546	22.8	0.1	0.0	77.1
5	50,245	42.4	0.1	0.1	57.3	25,197	42.1	0.1	0.1	57.7	25,048	42.8	0.1	0.1	57.0
6	48,734	57.6	0.2	0.1	42.1	24,531	57.3	0.2	0.2	42.4	24,203	58.0	0.2	0.1	41.7
5-6	151,277	40.3	0.1	0.1	59.5	75,480	39.9	0.1	0.1	59.8	75,797	40.6	0.1	0.1	59.2
7	46,369	70.4	0.3	0.2	29.2	23,521	70.1	0.3	0.2	29.3	22,848	70.6	0.2	0.2	29.0
8	45,236	74.3	0.4	0.2	25.1	22,453	73.8	0.5	0.2	25.5	22,783	74.7	0.3	0.1	24.8
9	41,700	80.1	0.7	0.3	18.9	20,348	79.7	0.9	0.2	19.1	21,352	80.5	0.4	0.3	18.8
10	40,912	79.5	1.2	0.4	19.0	21,681	78.1	1.7	0.4	19.7	19,231	80.9	0.6	0.3	18.1
11	28,763	87.6	1.4	0.4	10.6	14,816	86.0	2.1	0.5	11.4	13,947	89.2	0.7	0.3	9.7
12	42,358	82.1	1.9	1.2	14.8	21,729	80.5	2.8	1.4	15.3	20,629	83.8	1.0	1.0	14.3
13	32,497	82.5	2.7	2.2	12.6	16,880	80.1	4.0	2.5	13.4	15,617	85.0	1.4	1.8	11.8
7-13	277,835	78.8	1.1	0.6	19.4	141,428	77.8	1.7	0.7	19.8	136,407	79.8	0.6	0.5	19.0
14	35,176	76.2	3.8	5.8	14.1	18,077	72.4	5.5	7.1	15.1	17,099	80.3	2.1	4.5	13.0
15	28,339	70.4	4.8	9.9	14.9	14,413	66.4	6.6	11.4	15.6	13,926	74.5	3.0	8.3	14.2
16	25,848	66.7	6.6	14.6	12.0	12,536	62.0	8.9	17.2	11.8	13,312	71.1	4.5	12.2	12.2
17	26,035	57.0	9.2	21.7	12.2	13,122	53.3	11.7	23.7	11.4	12,913	60.7	6.6	19.7	13.0
14 - 17	115,398	68.3	5.9	12.4	13.4	58,148	64.4	7.9	14.1	13.7	57,250	72.3	3.9	10.6	13.1
18	29,248	35.6	11.3	32.7	20.3	13,631	37.5	14.0	34.1	14.4	15,617	34.1	8.9	31.5	25.5
19	21,888	26.9	13.1	43.9	16.1	9,758	29.4	15.9	44.5	10.2	12,130	24.9	10.8	43.5	20.8
18 - 19	51,136	31.9	12.1	37.5	18.5	23,389	34.1	14.8	38.4	12.7	27,747	30.1	9.8	36.7	23.4
20	30,933	14.1	12.6	46.9	26.5	12,834	18.1	15.5	48.1	18.3	18,099	11.2	10.5	46.0	32.4

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

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
21	16,681	14.4	13.7	55.6	16.3	7,290	17.0	17.2	54.0	11.8	9,391	12.4	11.0	56.7	19.9
22	27,699	8.8	14.2	57.4	19.6	11,570	11.7	17.4	57.4	13.5	16,129	6.6	12.0	57.4	24.1
23	20,178	6.4	13.0	61.2	19.4	8,543	8.6	16.4	61.8	13.2	11,635	4.8	10.4	60.7	24.1
24	18,963	4.8	12.9	63.4	18.9	8,033	6.7	16.6	63.9	12.9	10,930	3.4	10.2	63.1	23.4
20 - 24	114,454	9.9	13.3	55.9	20.9	48,270	12.8	16.6	56.3	14.3	66,184	7.8	10.9	55.7	25.6
25+	514,872	0.9	9.7	57.3	32.1	236,711	1.2	11.7	63.3	23.8	278,161	0.7	7.9	52.3	39.1

Table 8.14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Arusha 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	847,618	34.6	6.3	54.6	4.6	400,500	35.8	6.4	53.7	4.0	447,118	33.4	6.2	55.3	5.0
4	23,260	63.1	0.0	0.1	36.7	11,740	61.2	0.0	0.1	38.6	11,520	65.1	0.1	0.1	34.7
5	22,181	85.5	0.1	0.3	14.2	11,299	84.3	0.1	0.3	15.3	10,882	86.7	0.1	0.2	13.0
6	21,663	94.4	0.0	0.3	5.2	10,723	94.0	0.0	0.3	5.7	10,940	94.8	0.0	0.4	4.8
5-6	67,104	80.6	0.1	0.2	19.1	33,762	79.4	0.1	0.2	20.3	33,342	81.9	0.0	0.3	17.8
7	22,685	96.9	0.1	0.4	2.6	11,355	96.7	0.1	0.4	2.8	11,330	97.0	0.1	0.4	2.5
8	20,982	97.7	0.1	0.5	1.7	10,265	97.7	0.1	0.5	1.7	10,717	97.7	0.1	0.6	1.6
9	20,399	98.0	0.3	0.5	1.2	9,763	97.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	10,636	98.1	0.3	0.6	1.1
10	19,477	98.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	9,732	97.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	9,745	98.3	0.3	0.6	0.8
11	17,616	98.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	8,639	98.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	8,977	98.1	0.4	0.7	0.8
12	21,505	97.1	0.6	1.4	0.9	10,524	97.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	10,981	97.2	0.5	1.4	0.9
13	18,005	96.2	0.9	2.2	0.8	8,594	96.9	0.9	1.6	0.6	9,411	95.5	0.8	2.8	0.9
7-13	140,669	97.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	68,872	97.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	71,797	97.4	0.3	1.0	1.3

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

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
14	19,323	91.3	1.9	5.5	1.3	9,218	93.1	1.8	3.9	1.2	10,105	89.7	1.9	6.9	1.4
15	16,984	86.1	2.8	9.7	1.4	7,529	89.9	2.7	6.3	1.1	9,455	83.1	2.8	12.4	1.7
16	18,416	79.4	4.5	14.7	1.3	7,944	84.1	4.1	10.6	1.2	10,472	75.9	4.9	17.8	1.5
17	20,783	68.0	6.6	24.3	1.2	9,237	72.6	6.7	19.5	1.1	11,546	64.3	6.4	28.1	1.2
14 - 17	75,506	80.8	4.0	13.9	1.3	33,928	84.7	3.9	10.3	1.2	41,578	77.7	4.1	16.8	1.4
18	21,158	48.6	8.2	41.6	1.5	9,337	53.2	8.9	36.4	1.4	11,821	44.9	7.7	45.8	1.6
19	19,358	37.5	9.3	51.7	1.5	8,467	42.2	10.1	46.2	1.5	10,891	33.8	8.6	56.0	1.6
18 - 19	40,516	43.3	8.7	46.5	1.5	17,804	48.0	9.5	41.1	1.5	22,712	39.6	8.1	50.7	1.6
20	22,093	26.1	9.9	62.4	1.7	9,723	29.1	11.2	58.2	1.6	12,370	23.7	8.8	65.7	1.7
21	16,236	24.3	9.0	65.4	1.3	7,276	27.4	10.3	61.1	1.2	8,960	21.8	8.0	68.9	1.3
22	24,666	16.7	10.6	71.1	1.6	11,037	19.3	12.1	66.8	1.8	13,629	14.6	9.3	74.7	1.4
23	19,992	11.3	10.7	76.8	1.2	8,798	14.5	11.9	72.0	1.6	11,194	8.8	9.7	80.5	0.9
24	19,153	7.8	9.8	81.1	1.2	8,460	10.2	11.0	77.4	1.4	10,693	5.9	8.9	84.1	1.1
20 - 24	102,140	17.2	10.1	71.3	1.4	45,294	20.1	11.4	67.0	1.5	56,846	14.9	9.0	74.8	1.3
25+	421,683	1.3	8.6	85.1	5.0	200,840	1.6	8.6	86.3	3.5	220,843	1.1	8.5	84.1	6.3

Among all councils, Ngorongoro District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (53.3%) and the lowest is Arusha City with 4.0 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Karatu District is the council with the highest (8.5%) dropout rate while Ngorongoro District has the lowest rate (4.1.%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils except Arusha City (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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

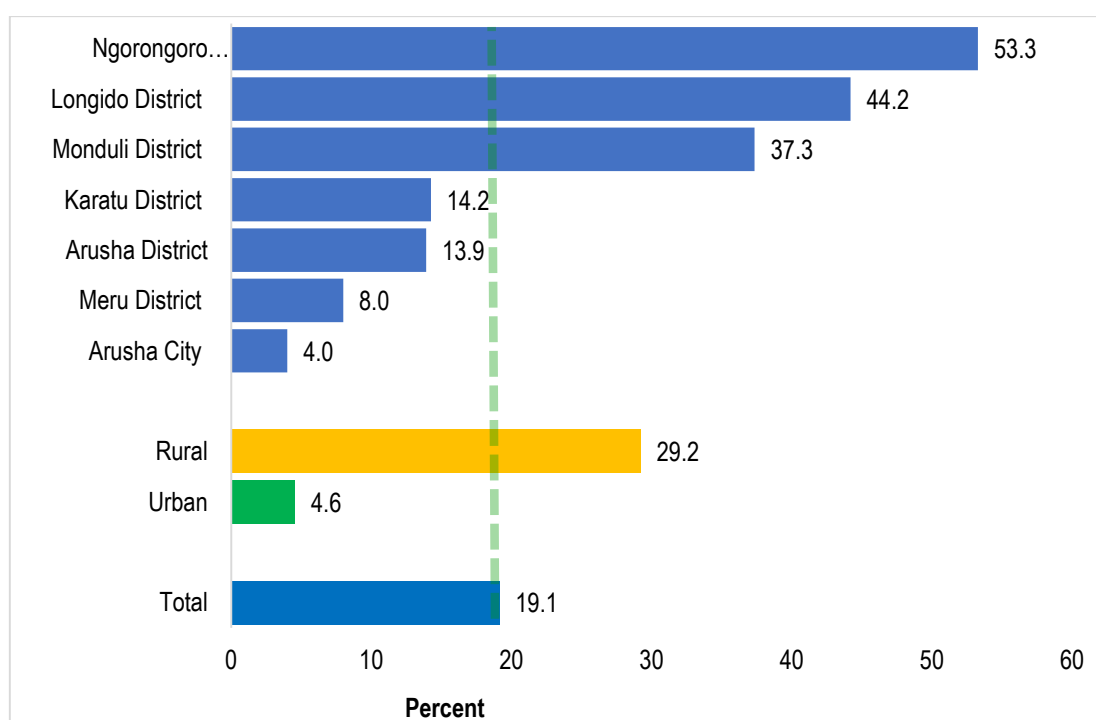


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	2,072,590	33.0	6.5	41.4	19.1	983,926	34.4	7.3	41.7	16.6	1,088,664	31.8	5.8	41.0	21.4
Rural	1,224,972	31.9	6.6	32.2	29.2	583,426	33.3	7.9	33.5	25.3	641,546	30.7	5.5	31.1	32.8
Urban	847,618	34.6	6.3	54.6	4.6	400,500	35.8	6.4	53.7	4.0	447,118	33.4	6.2	55.3	5.0
Council															
Monduli District	193,869	30.4	5.3	27.0	37.3	88,182	32.0	6.4	27.9	33.7	105,687	29.0	4.4	26.2	40.4
Meru District	299,236	35.6	7.5	49.0	8.0	144,542	36.3	8.3	48.4	7.1	154,694	34.9	6.7	49.5	8.8
Arusha District	396,953	36.0	7.7	42.4	13.9	185,550	37.1	8.4	42.0	12.5	211,403	35.0	7.0	42.8	15.2
Longido District	148,097	29.3	4.9	21.6	44.2	69,142	32.4	5.8	24.0	37.8	78,955	26.6	4.1	19.5	49.8
Karatu District	250,006	32.6	8.5	44.6	14.2	129,432	31.2	10.5	44.9	13.4	120,574	34.2	6.3	44.3	15.2
Ngorongoro District	228,321	24.9	4.1	17.7	53.3	105,315	29.0	5.0	20.7	45.4	123,006	21.5	3.4	15.1	60.1
Arusha City	556,108	34.9	6.1	55.0	4.0	261,763	36.3	6.1	54.0	3.5	294,345	33.6	6.1	55.9	4.4

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Arusha 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	1,224,972	31.9	6.6	32.2	29.2	583,426	33.3	7.9	33.5	25.3	641,546	30.7	5.5	31.1	32.8
Council															
Monduli District	180,467	30.1	5.2	24.9	39.7	81,790	31.8	6.4	25.9	35.9	98,677	28.8	4.2	24.1	42.9
Meru District	255,821	35.7	7.6	48.0	8.7	124,217	36.3	8.5	47.5	7.7	131,604	35.1	6.8	48.4	9.7
Arusha District	240,637	36.9	8.5	35.0	19.6	111,643	37.9	9.6	34.7	17.8	128,994	36.1	7.5	35.3	21.2
Longido District	133,448	29.0	4.5	18.1	48.4	62,221	32.5	5.5	20.6	41.4	71,227	26.0	3.7	15.9	54.4
Karatu District	198,170	32.6	8.7	42.4	16.3	104,209	30.9	11.0	43.0	15.1	93,961	34.6	6.2	41.7	17.5
Ngorongoro District	216,429	24.5	4.0	16.0	55.4	99,346.0	28.9	4.9	18.8	47.4	117,083.0	20.9	3.3	13.6	62.2
Arusha City	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	847,618	34.6	6.3	54.6	4.6	400,500	35.8	6.4	53.7	4.0	447,118	33.4	6.2	55.3	5.0
Council															

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Monduli District	13,402	33.4	6.7	54.8	5.2	6,392	35.1	6.7	53.7	4.5	7,010	31.8	6.6	55.7	5.8
Meru District	43,415	34.6	6.7	55.0	3.7	20,325	35.9	7.0	53.8	3.3	23,090	33.5	6.4	56.1	4.0
Arusha District	156,316	34.6	6.4	53.8	5.1	73,907	36.0	6.6	53.0	4.5	82,409	33.4	6.3	54.5	5.7
Longido District	14,649	31.9	8.3	53.5	6.3	6,921	32.2	8.4	53.9	5.5	7,728	31.7	8.3	53.1	6.9
Karatu District	51,836	32.6	7.6	53.3	6.5	25,223	32.4	8.6	52.9	6.0	26,613	32.7	6.7	53.7	7.0
Ngorongoro District	11,892	32.2	5.4	47.6	14.8	5,969	31.4	6.0	51.0	11.6	5,923	33.0	4.8	44.1	18.1
Arusha City	556,108	34.9	6.1	55.0	4.0	261,763	36.3	6.1	54.0	3.5	294,345	33.6	6.1	55.9	4.4

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 51.0 percent completed, 40.7 percent are still attending and 8.3 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 54.4 percent completed, 33.3 percent are still attending and 12.3 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 73.2 percent completed, 26.0 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. 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: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Arusha 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	87,984	98.5	0.9	0.5	44,828	98.4	1.0	0.6	43,156	98.6	0.9	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,000,377	40.7	8.3	51.0	493,697	41.2	9.5	49.3	506,680	40.1	7.1	52.7

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Training After Primary	5,431	0.0	2.3	97.7	3,154	0.0	2.0	98.0	2,277	0.0	2.6	97.4
Pre-Form One	398	0.0	14.8	85.2	205	0.0	16.6	83.4	193	0.0	13.0	87.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	396,793	33.3	12.3	54.4	181,822	33.4	13.0	53.6	214,971	33.2	11.7	55.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	34,703	59.0	2.2	38.8	18,101	54.2	2.5	43.3	16,602	64.2	1.8	33.9
Training After Secondary Education	22,454	0.0	1.7	98.3	10,724	0.0	1.6	98.4	11,730	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	121,214	26.0	0.8	73.2	64,222	25.5	0.8	73.7	56,992	26.5	0.8	72.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	68	0.0	30.9	69.1	42	0.0	31.0	69.0	26	0.0	30.8	69.2

Table 8.19: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Arusha 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	46,736	98.1	1.4	0.5	23,667	97.9	1.6	0.6	23,069	98.4	1.2	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	589,485	43.1	9.5	47.4	301,581	42.5	11.0	46.4	287,904	43.7	7.8	48.5
Training After Primary	2,801	0.0	2.5	97.5	1,699	0.0	2.5	97.5	1,102	0.0	2.5	97.5
Pre-Form One	106	0.0	34.9	65.1	58	0.0	36.2	63.8	48	0.0	33.3	66.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	167,575	40.9	14.3	44.8	76,759	40.6	15.8	43.6	90,816	41.1	13.1	45.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,715	65.7	2.1	32.3	6,281	61.7	2.5	35.8	5,434	70.3	1.6	28.2
Training After Secondary Education	8,295	0.0	2.1	97.9	3,986	0.0	1.8	98.2	4,309	0.0	2.3	97.7
University and Other Related	37,851	33.3	0.8	65.8	20,540	32.3	0.8	66.9	17,311	34.6	0.8	64.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	34	0.0	35.3	64.7	22	0.0	31.8	68.2	12	0.0	41.7	58.3

Table 8.20: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Arusha 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	41,248	99.0	0.4	0.6	21,161	99.0	0.4	0.6	20,087	98.9	0.5	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	410,892	37.2	6.6	56.2	192,116	39.2	7.0	53.9	218,776	35.5	6.3	58.3
Training After Primary	2,630	0.0	2.0	98.0	1,455	0.0	1.5	98.5	1,175	0.0	2.6	97.4
Pre-Form One	292	0.0	7.5	92.5	147	0.0	8.8	91.2	145	0.0	6.2	93.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	229,218	27.7	10.8	61.4	105,063	28.1	11.0	60.9	124,155	27.4	10.7	61.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	22,988	55.6	2.2	42.2	11,820	50.2	2.5	47.3	11,168	61.3	2.0	36.7
Training After Secondary Education	14,159	0.0	1.5	98.5	6,738	0.0	1.5	98.5	7,421	0.0	1.5	98.5
University and Other Related	83,363	22.6	0.8	76.6	43,682	22.3	0.8	76.9	39,681	23.0	0.8	76.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	34	0.0	26.5	73.5	20	0.0	30.0	70.0	14	0.0	21.4	78.6

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

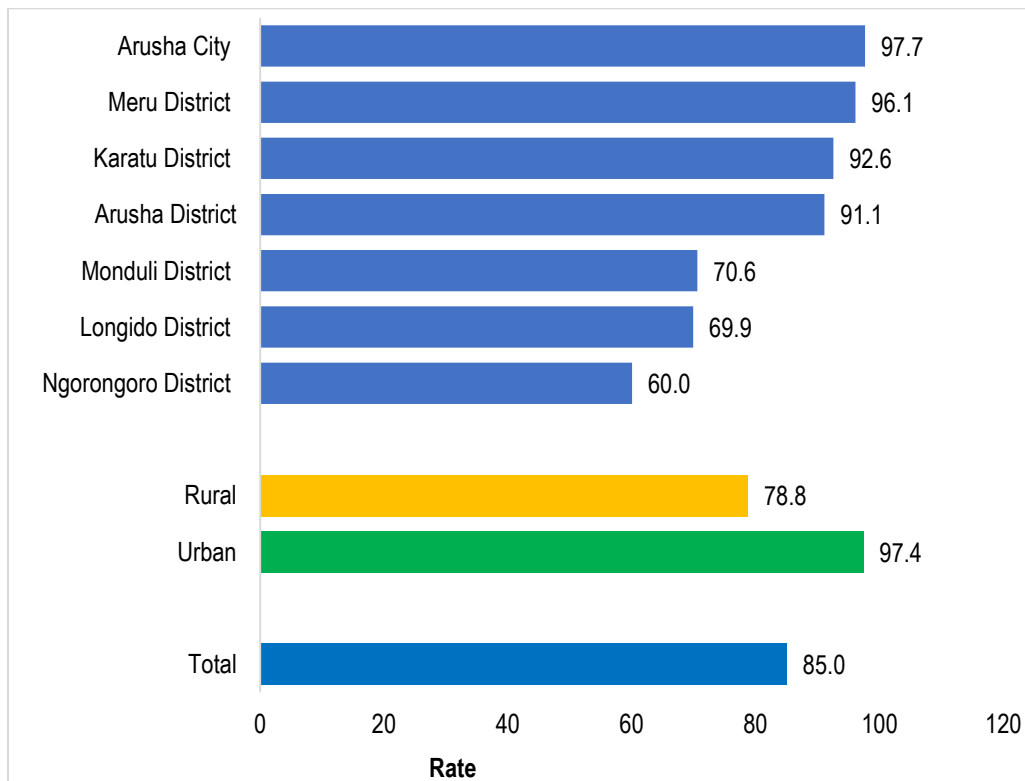
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 85.0 percent; it is higher (97.4%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (78.8%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (85.9%) for females than for males (84.2%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	85.0	84.2	85.9	78.8	77.8	79.8	97.4	97.4	97.4
Council									
Monduli District	70.6	67.5	73.8	69.4	66.1	72.8	97.2	98.2	96.2
Meru District	96.1	95.5	96.8	95.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	97.8	97.4
Arusha District	91.1	89.0	93.2	88.4	85.3	91.4	97.0	97.1	96.9
Longido District	69.9	70.7	69.1	68.0	69.1	66.9	97.2	96.3	98.1
Karatu District	92.6	90.8	94.3	91.6	89.7	93.7	96.9	96.7	97.2
Ngorongoro District	60.0	62.3	57.6	58.8	61.2	56.2	93.1	92.3	93.9
Arusha City	97.7	97.7	97.7	NA	NA	NA	97.7	97.7	97.7

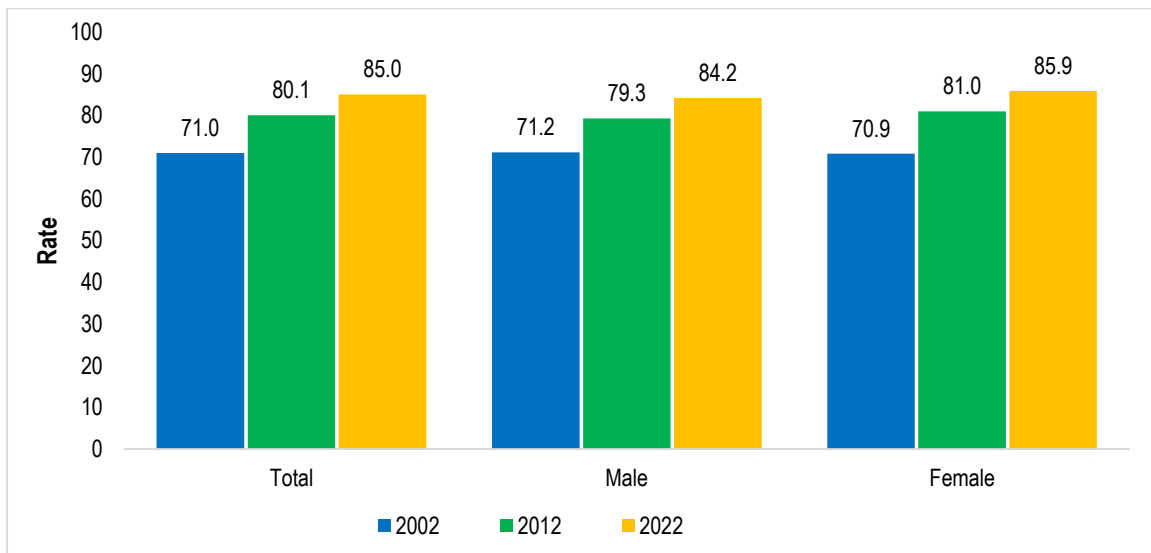
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 60.0 percent in Ngorongoro District to 97.7 percent in Arusha City. Four (4) councils have NER above the regional average of 85.0 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



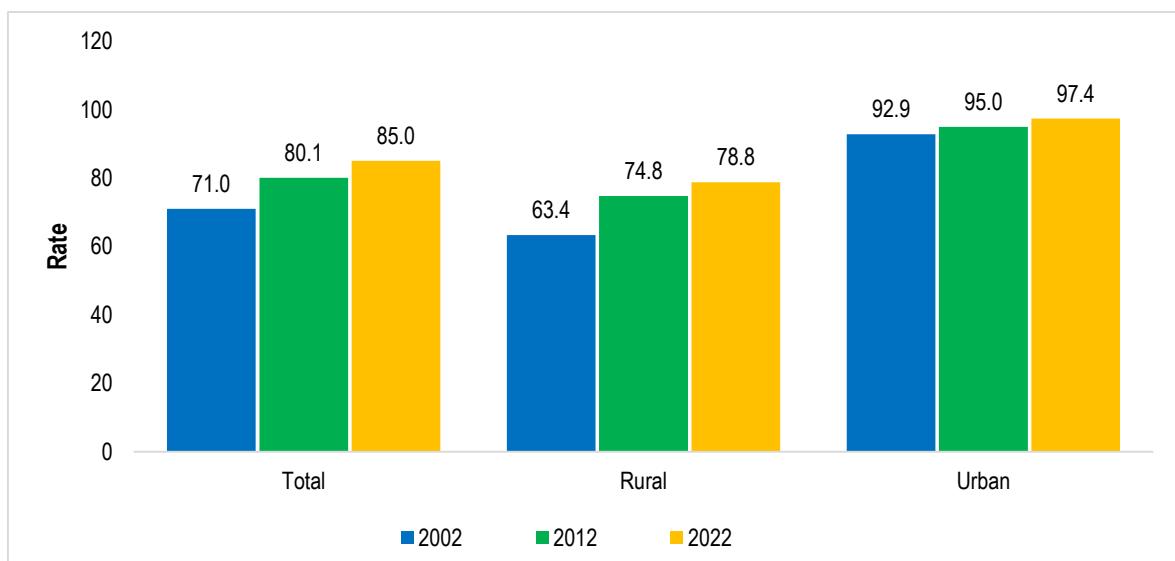
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 71.0 percent in 2002 to 85.0 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 70.9 to 85.9%) compared with males (from 71.2 to 84.2%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 63.4 percent in 2002 to 78.8 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 92.9 percent in 2002 to 97.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

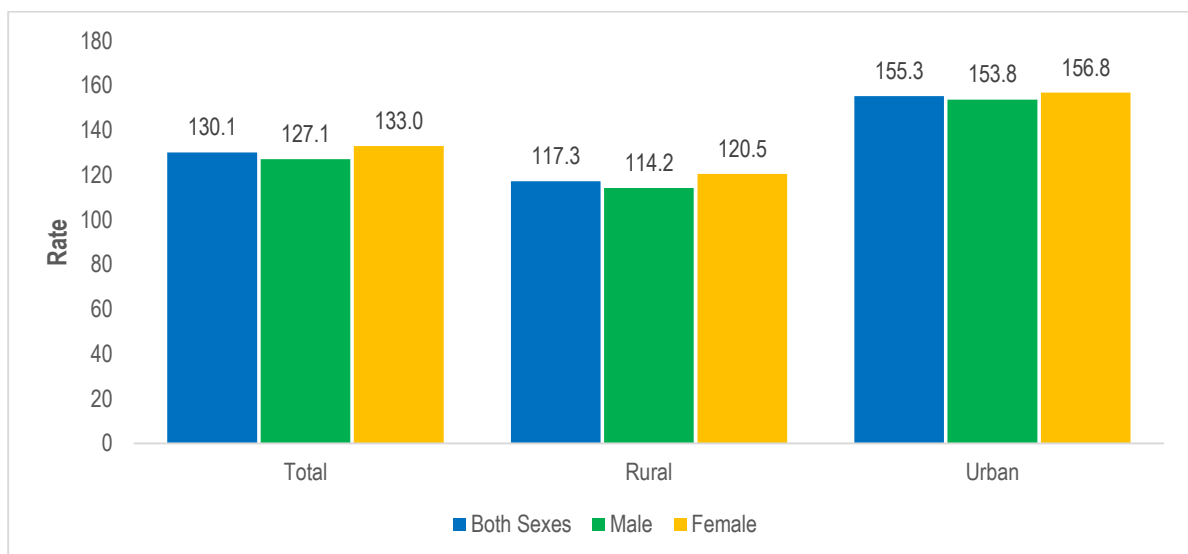
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Arusha Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

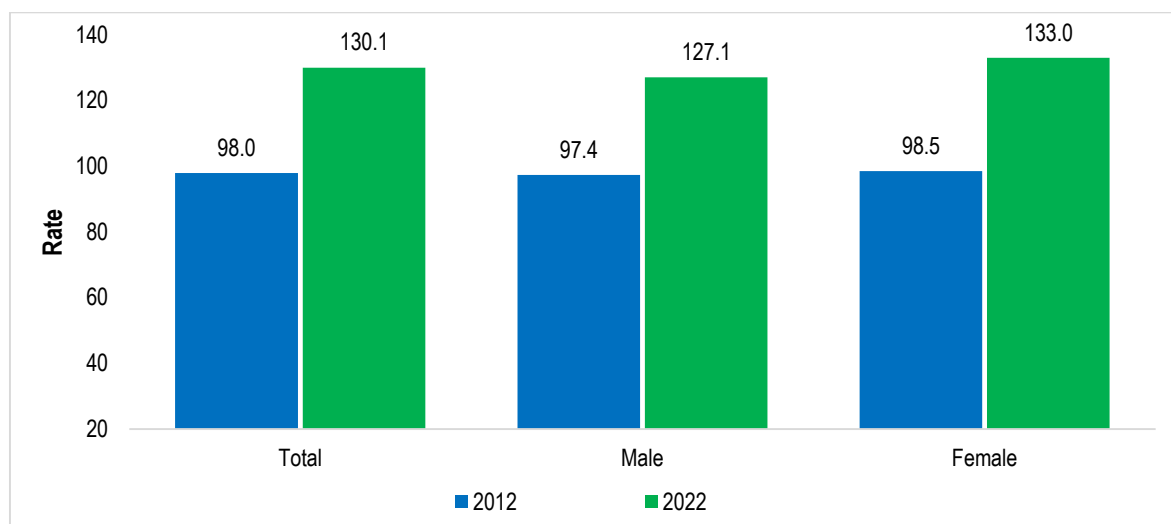
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Arusha Region is 130.1 percent. GER is higher (155.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (117.3%) and is higher (133.0%) for females than males (127.1%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 98.0 percent in the 2012 to 130.1 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 98.5 % to 133.0%) compared with males (from 97.4% to 127.1%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Arusha 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 (59.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 26.7 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More males had attained primary education (60.2%) compared with females (59.5%). The same pattern is observed in rural areas (71.8% males and 69.2% females). Results also show that 9.0 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	991,944	482,305	509,639	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,303	708	595	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	593,542	290,210	303,332	59.8	60.2	59.5
Training After Primary	5,431	3,154	2,277	0.5	0.7	0.4
Pre-Form One	398	205	193	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	264,789	121,112	143,677	26.7	25.1	28.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	14,227	8,291	5,936	1.4	1.7	1.2
Training After Secondary Education	22,454	10,724	11,730	2.3	2.2	2.3

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Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
University and Other Related	89,732	47,859	41,873	9.0	9.9	8.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	68	42	26	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	475,896	241,477	234,419	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	872	505	367	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	335,457	173,317	162,140	70.5	71.8	69.2
Training After Primary	2,801	1,699	1,102	0.6	0.7	0.5
Pre-Form One	106	58	48	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	99,079	45,574	53,505	20.8	18.9	22.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,024	2,408	1,616	0.8	1.0	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	8,295	3,986	4,309	1.7	1.7	1.8
University and Other Related	25,228	13,908	11,320	5.3	5.8	4.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	34	22	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	516,048	240,828	275,220	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	431	203	228	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	258,085	116,893	141,192	50.0	48.5	51.3
Training After Primary	2,630	1,455	1,175	0.5	0.6	0.4
Pre-Form One	292	147	145	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	165,710	75,538	90,172	32.1	31.4	32.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	10,203	5,883	4,320	2.0	2.4	1.6
Training After Secondary Education	14,159	6,738	7,421	2.7	2.8	2.7
University and Other Related	64,504	33,951	30,553	12.5	14.1	11.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	34	20	14	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Arusha Region is 5.7 percent; the rate is higher for females (6.8%) than for males (4.5%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Arusha Region is 82.0 percent; it is 86.8 percent in rural areas and 86.7 percent in urban areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (52.9%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (39.6%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (58.4%).
- There are 313,909 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (172,737 persons) than males (141,172 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that out of 1,357,602 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,049,767 persons are in employment, 64,040 are unemployed and 243,795 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas in Arusha Region. Further, results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	1,049,767	64,040	243,795	1,357,602
Male	502,587	23,827	94,912	621,326
Female	547,180	40,213	148,883	736,276
Place of Residence				
Rural	583,052	18,381	149,040	750,473
Urban	466,715	45,659	94,755	607,129

The result further shows that in Arusha Region 77.3 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Meru (80.9%) while the councils with the lowest is Longido (74.9%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

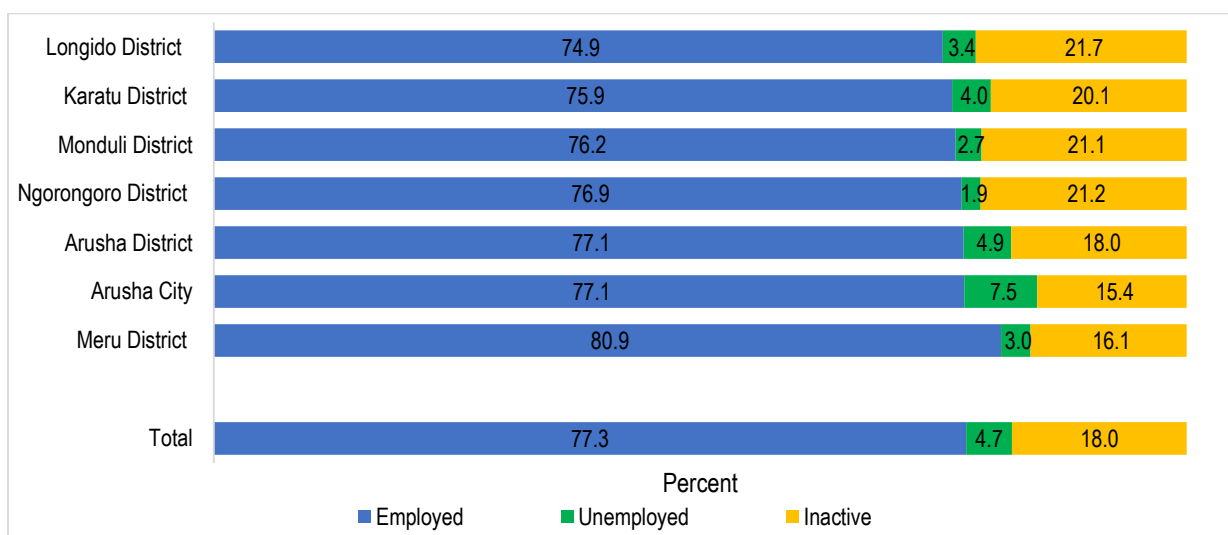


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 55,693 in Longido District Council to 144,504 in Meru District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 6,316 in Ngorongoro District Council to 307,552 in Arusha City Council.

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 Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Arusha Region	Total	1,049,767	64,040	243,795	1,357,602
	Rural	583,052	18,381	149,040	750,473
	Urban	466,715	45,659	94,755	607,129
Councils					
Monduli District	Total	86,308	3,030	23,858	113,196
	Rural	78,748	2,398	22,348	103,494
	Urban	7,560	632	1,510	9,702
Meru District	Total	168,721	6,337	33,478	208,536
	Rural	144,504	4,168	28,648	177,320
	Urban	24,217	2,169	4,830	31,216
Arusha District	Total	204,919	13,050	47,888	265,857
	Rural	117,934	4,291	29,571	151,796

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	Urban	86,985	8,759	18,317	114,061
Longido District	Total	63,664	2,895	18,403	84,962
	Rural	55,693	2,018	16,931	74,642
	Urban	7,971	877	1,472	10,320
Karatu District	Total	123,463	6,455	32,733	162,651
	Rural	97,349	3,446	26,344	127,139
	Urban	26,114	3,009	6,389	35,512
Ngorongoro District	Total	95,140	2,400	26,193	123,733
	Rural	88,824	2,060	25,198	116,082
	Urban	6,316	340	995	7,651
Arusha City	Total	307,552	29,873	61,242	398,667
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	307,552	29,873	61,242	398,667

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is the largest (610,430) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (382,254).

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

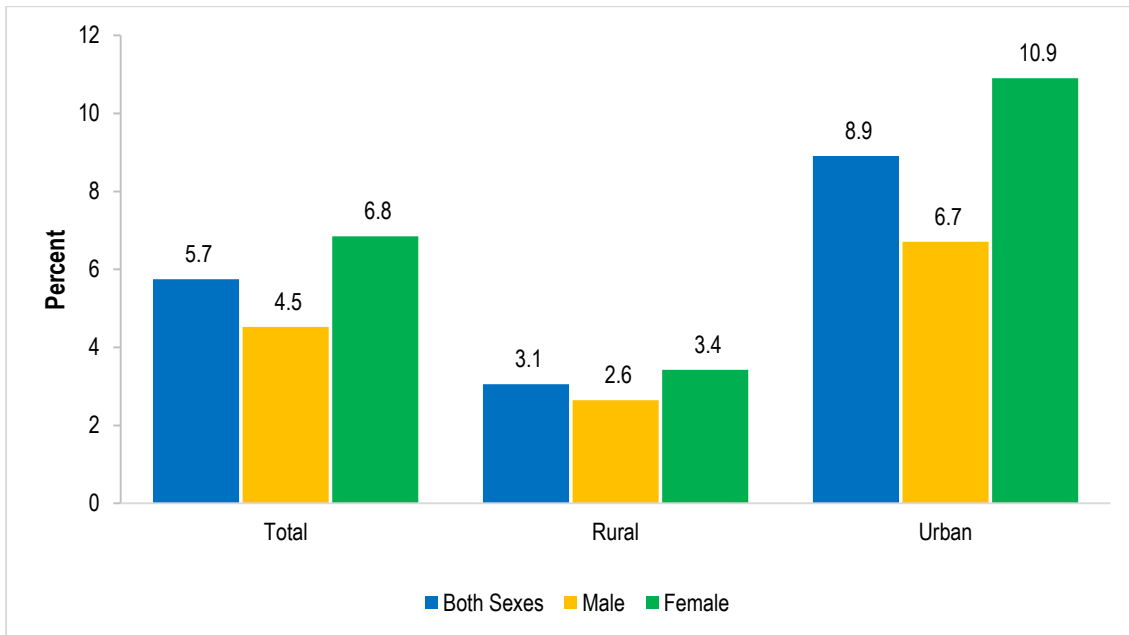
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,049,767	64,040	243,795	1,357,602
15-35	610,430	45,562	166,038	822,030
36-64	382,254	17,687	54,743	454,684
65 years and above	57,083	791	23,014	80,888

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Arusha Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Arusha Region is 5.7 percent. The rate is higher (8.9%) in urban than in rural areas (3.1%). Unemployment rate is higher (6.8%) among females than males (4.5%).

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

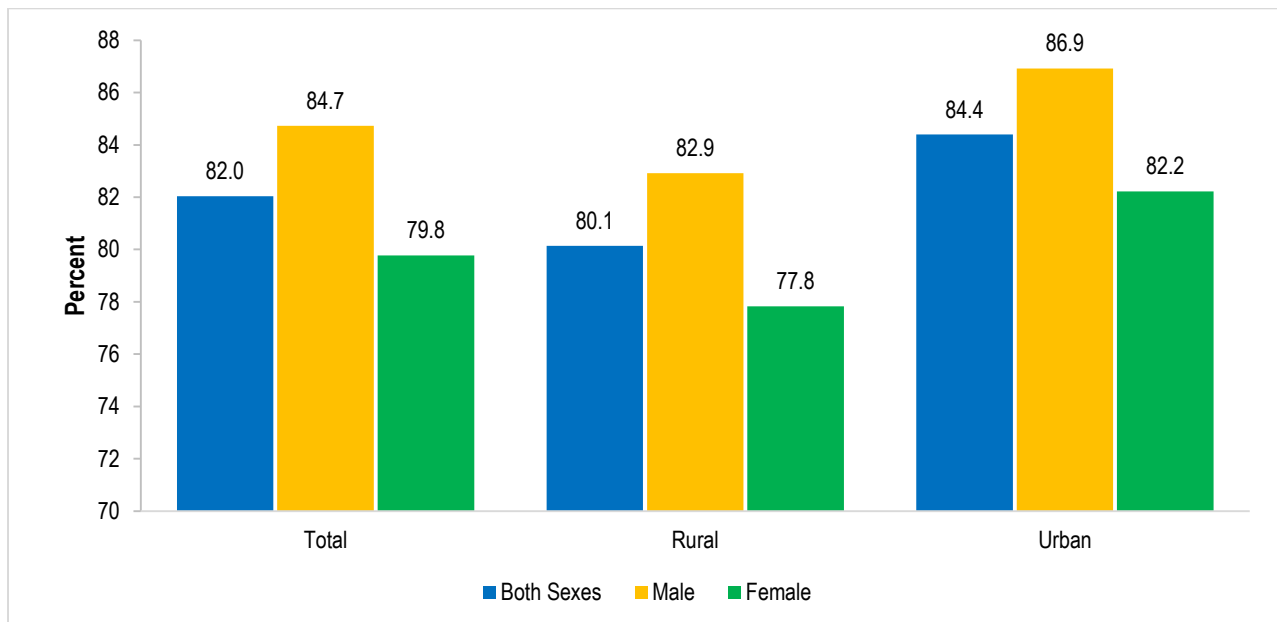


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population of 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 Arusha Region is 82.0 percent; it is 80.1 percent in rural areas and 84.4 percent in urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (84.7%) than for females (79.8%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Arusha 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 have the highest proportion (52.9%) of the total employment. The industry of 'Mining and quarrying' ranked second with 30.0 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; Arusha Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,984,069	956,126	1,027,943	1,121,663	530,693	590,970	862,406	425,433	436,973
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52.9	52.6	53.2	52.0	51.9	52.1	54.1	53.4	54.8
Mining and quarrying	30.0	29.1	30.9	38.3	37.4	39.1	19.2	18.8	19.7
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.7	3.9	1.5
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.0	2.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.1	1.5	3.0	0.1
Transportation and storage	3.4	3.1	3.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	5.6	5.0	6.1
Accommodation and food services activities	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.5	2.7	0.3
Information and communication	2.4	1.3	3.5	1.4	0.8	1.8	3.8	1.9	5.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support services activities	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	5.1	4.9	5.4
Education	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other services activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. This information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Arusha Region (39.6%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is in elementary occupation (26.5%), followed by craft and related workers (18.0%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,049,767	502,587	547,180	583,052	275,426	307,626	466,715	227,161	239,554
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.8
Professionals	2.8	3.1	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	4.7	5.0	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	4.7	7.2	2.5	2.3	3.6	1.2	7.7	11.6	4.1
Clerks	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.1	5.1	7.1	3.2	2.6	3.6	9.8	8.0	11.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	39.6	36.8	42.2	55.0	52.3	57.5	20.3	18.0	22.5
Craft and related workers	18.0	19.4	16.7	15.2	16.7	13.7	21.6	22.7	20.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.9	3.0	0.9
Elementary occupations	26.5	25.4	27.5	22.0	21.7	22.4	32.1	30.0	34.1

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 (58.4%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (27.2 %) and household activities (9.4%).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,049,767	502,587	547,180	583,052	275,426	307,626	466,715	227,161	239,554
Public	5.0	6.0	4.1	3.4	4.3	2.7	6.9	8.0	5.9
Private	27.2	30.9	23.7	12.5	15.5	9.8	45.6	49.7	41.7
Agriculture	58.4	54.8	61.8	73.9	70.5	76.9	39.1	35.7	42.3
Household activities	9.4	8.3	10.4	10.2	9.8	10.6	8.4	6.6	10.1

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. 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 313,909 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 172,737 females and 141,172 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 58.7 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 36.5 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 4.7 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Percent	Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +		
Total	Both Sexes	58.7	36.5	4.7	100.0	313,909
	Male	58.2	36.9	4.9	100.0	141,172
	Female	59.1	36.3	4.6	100.0	172,737
Rural	Both Sexes	56.4	37.0	6.7	100.0	143,330
	Male	55.7	37.4	6.9	100.0	65,490
	Female	56.9	36.6	6.5	100.0	77,840
Urban	Both Sexes	60.7	36.2	3.1	100.0	170,579
	Male	60.4	36.4	3.2	100.0	75,682
	Female	61.0	36.0	3.0	100.0	94,897

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 179,625 persons in Arusha Region, equivalent to 9.8 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.8%) followed by walking (1.6%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (58.8%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over eight percent (8.8%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low except for persons with albinism.

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

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



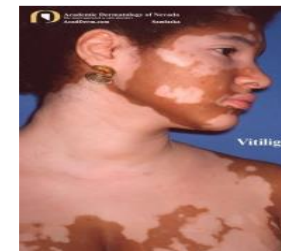
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 179,625 persons in Arusha Region (83,976 males and 95,649 female), which is equivalent to 9.8 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (10.1%) than in urban areas (9.4%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities; seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.6%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of communication, remembering, and self-care, hearing, and others, the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

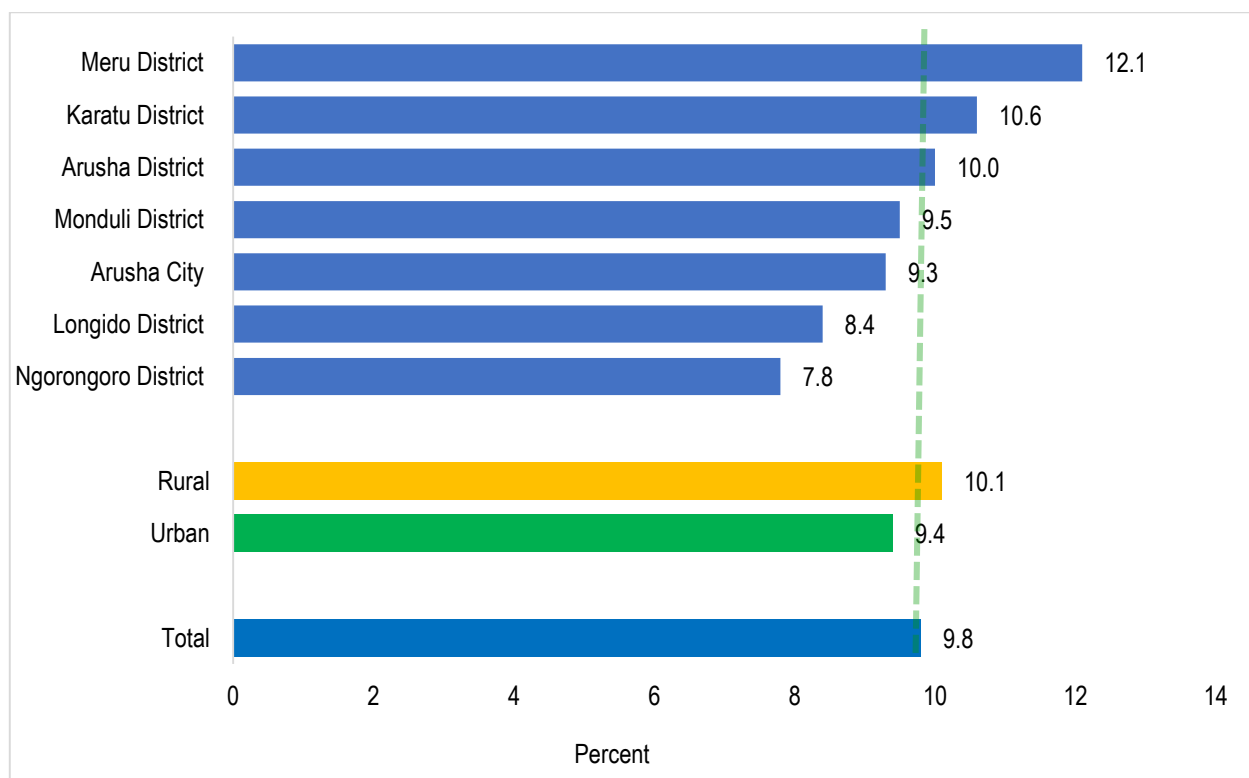
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 7.8 percent in Ngorongoro District to 12.1 percent in Meru District. Three councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 9.8 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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					
Total	9.8	179,625	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.9							
Rural	10.1	107,455	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.0	3.2							
Urban	9.4	72,170	3.0	2.8	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.5	2.6							
Council																														
Monduli District	9.5	15,654	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.6	2.7							
Meru District	12.1	32,928	3.5	3.2	3.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.2	3.9	4.5							
Arusha District	10.0	35,795	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.9	2.9	2.9							
Longido District	8.4	10,433	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.9							
Karatu District	10.6	23,332	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.7	3.6	3.8							
Ngorongoro District	7.8	14,669	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8							
Arusha City	9.3	46,814	2.9	2.8	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.5	2.4	2.5							

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Arusha 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 males within the Region. Meru District has highest prevalence (12.1%) as well as for both males (11.7%) and females (12.5%). Ngorongoro District has the smallest prevalence for both males (7.9%) and females (7.7%) compared to other districts (Table 10.2).

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

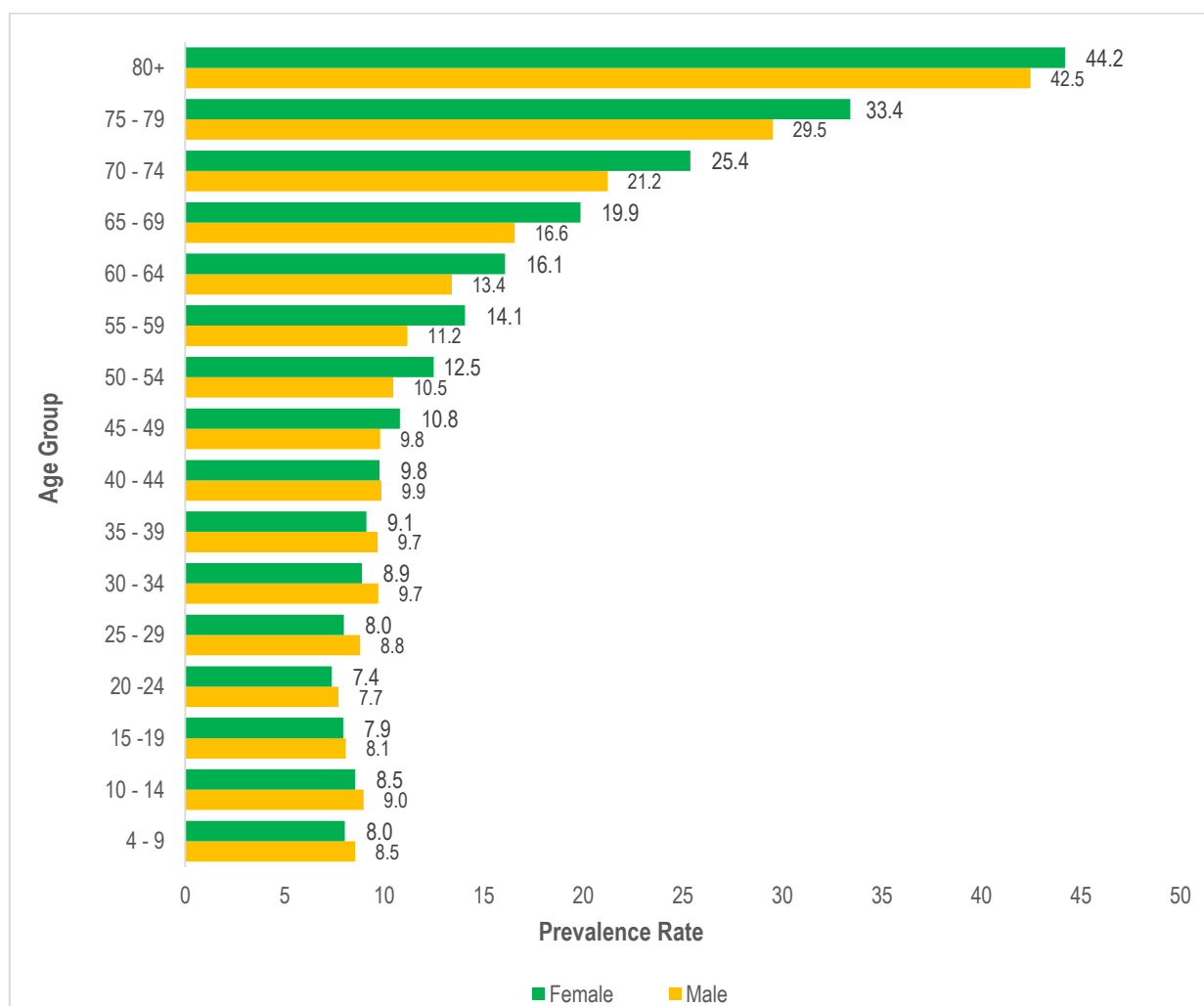
Council	Number of Persons with Disability			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	179,625	83,976	95,649	9.8	9.8	9.9
Rural	107,455	50,728	56,727	10.1	10.1	10.1
Urban	72,170	33,248	38,922	9.4	9.3	9.5
Council						
Monduli District	15,654	6,950	8,704	9.5	9.5	9.5
Meru District	32,928	15,267	17,661	12.1	11.7	12.5
Arusha District	35,795	16,792	19,003	10.0	10.2	9.9
Longido District	10,433	4,923	5,510	8.4	8.6	8.2

Council	Number of Persons with Disability			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Karatu District	23,332	11,897	11,435	10.6	10.6	10.7
Ngorongoro District	14,669	6,740	7,929	7.8	7.9	7.7
Arusha City	46,814	21,407	25,407	9.3	9.1	9.4

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 Arusha Region is about the same for females and males below 49 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 42.5 percent for females and 44.2 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Arusha Region has a total of 3,234 persons with albinism which is less than one percent (0.14%) of the total population in the region. Out of that, 1,708 persons (0.15%) are males and 1,526 (0.12%) are females. Over fifty percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (51.2%). Across councils, large numbers of persons with albinism are found in Arusha City (1,037 persons), Arusha District (672 persons) and Meru District (417 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,329,352	1,420,980	908,372	3,234	0.14	1,708	0.15	1,526	0.12
Rural	1,402,701	825,838	576,863	1,655	0.12	877	0.13	778	0.11
Urban	926,651	595,142	331,509	1,579	0.17	831	0.19	748	0.15
Council									
Monduli District	225,028	112,468	112,560	254	0.11	120	0.12	134	0.11
Meru District	329,050	227,901	101,149	417	0.13	241	0.15	176	0.1
Arusha District	448,241	278,497	169,744	672	0.15	348	0.17	324	0.14
Longido District	174,806	86,923	87,883	209	0.12	112	0.14	97	0.1
Karatu District	272,908	187,032	85,876	368	0.13	205	0.15	163	0.12
Ngorongoro District	271,223	135,756	135,467	277	0.1	134	0.11	143	0.1
Arusha City	608,096	392,403	215,693	1,037	0.17	548	0.19	489	0.15

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Arusha 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	3,234	0.14	1,708	0.15	1,526	0.12	2,329,352	1,108,158	1,221,194
0 – 4	224	0.06	118	0.07	106	0.06	358,151	178,651	179,500
5 – 9	228	0.07	114	0.07	114	0.07	339,207	168,960	170,247
10 – 14	172	0.06	75	0.05	97	0.07	274,392	139,221	135,171
15 – 19	194	0.09	87	0.08	107	0.09	225,708	104,640	121,068
20 – 24	315	0.15	136	0.15	179	0.15	212,539	91,123	121,416
25 – 29	389	0.20	187	0.22	202	0.19	192,238	84,566	107,672
30 – 34	340	0.22	195	0.27	145	0.17	157,504	71,842	85,662
35 – 39	275	0.21	169	0.28	106	0.15	132,243	60,281	71,962
40 – 44	238	0.22	134	0.26	104	0.18	109,343	51,587	57,756
45 – 49	213	0.24	124	0.29	89	0.19	89,016	42,855	46,161
50 – 54	178	0.25	99	0.29	79	0.22	70,198	34,133	36,065
55 – 59	131	0.28	76	0.32	55	0.23	47,424	23,496	23,928
60 – 64	111	0.27	69	0.35	42	0.20	40,501	19,690	20,811
65 – 69	74	0.29	40	0.32	34	0.26	25,507	12,479	13,028
70 – 74	60	0.30	35	0.36	25	0.24	20,302	9,799	10,503
75 – 79	40	0.32	25	0.43	15	0.22	12,653	5,853	6,800
80+	52	0.23	25	0.28	27	0.20	22,426	8,982	13,444

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 69,370 persons in Arusha Region which is equivalent to 3.8 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (19.4%) and hydrocephalus (16.4%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males when compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas except mental disorder for urban; prevalence is higher among females than males (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; Arusha Region, 2022
PHC**

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percentage Distribution			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	69,370	34,424	34,946	3.8	49.6	50.4	43,334	21,849	21,485	26,036	12,575	13,461
Cleft Palate	8,945	4,336	4,609	12.9	12.6	13.2	53.0	54.1	52.0	47.0	45.9	48.0
Hydrocephalus	11,350	5,398	5,952	16.4	15.7	17.0	61.2	62.3	60.1	38.8	37.7	39.9
Spinal bifida	11,194	5,301	5,893	16.1	15.4	16.9	61.3	62.4	60.4	38.7	37.6	39.6
Spinal cord injuries	13,475	6,323	7,152	19.4	18.4	20.5	62.2	63.4	61.2	37.8	36.6	38.8
Epilepsy or seizures	3,696	1,976	1,720	5.3	5.7	4.9	70.0	70.4	69.5	30.0	29.6	30.5
Psoriasis	1,547	697	850	2.2	2.0	2.4	59.0	59.7	58.5	41.0	40.3	41.5
Storiasis	708	315	393	1.0	0.9	1.1	61.0	61.6	60.6	39.0	38.4	39.4
Autism	1,302	728	574	1.9	2.1	1.6	62.2	62.8	61.5	37.8	37.2	38.5
Mental health	5,082	2,865	2,217	7.3	8.3	6.3	65.7	65.6	65.9	34.3	34.4	34.1
Mental disorder	4,460	2,497	1,963	6.4	7.3	5.6	68.4	68.8	67.9	31.6	31.2	32.1
Dwarfism	1,044	505	539	1.5	1.5	1.5	63.3	64.2	62.5	36.7	35.8	37.5
Leprosy	205	109	96	0.3	0.3	0.3	59.5	59.6	59.4	40.5	40.4	40.6
Hunch Back	493	243	250	0.7	0.7	0.7	72.4	71.6	73.2	27.6	28.4	26.8
Other	5,869	3,131	2,738	8.5	9.1	7.8	70.3	70.5	70.2	29.7	29.5	29.8

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Arusha Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (58.8%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 17.2 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (62.0%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 57.0 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (8.8%).

More males with disability (11.5%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared females with (6.4%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence /Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	37,028	100.0	17.2	58.8	8.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	13.7
Rural	23,506	63.5	18.0	57.0	8.4	1.0	0.2	0.5	15.0
Urban	13,522	36.5	15.7	62.0	9.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	11.3
Sex									
Male	17,240	46.6	19.8	57.0	11.5	1.1	0.4	-	10.3
Female	19,788	53.4	14.9	60.4	6.4	0.7	0.1	1.0	16.6

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Arusha 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	9,242	12.3	50.5	6.9	1.6	0.2	0.5	28.0	3,886	15.4	46.5	10.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	25.1	5,356	10.0	53.4	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	30.2
Hearing	4,420	37.4	37.1	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.5	20.5	1,991	41.9	36.8	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	15.5	2,429	33.8	37.3	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.9	24.5
Walking	11,439	16.8	38.3	20.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	22.8	5,199	20.5	35.9	27.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	15.5	6,240	13.8	40.3	15.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	28.9
Remembering	4,339	35.3	31.6	3.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	26.5	2,088	40.8	33.1	5.3	1.2	2.0	0.0	17.7	2,251	30.2	30.2	2.6	0.6	0.1	1.6	34.6
Self-care	5,261	31.3	35.5	8.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	23.3	2,510	37.5	36.0	10.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	14.7	2,751	25.7	35.0	6.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	31.3
Communication	14,179	15.6	81.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.2	7,022	18.3	79.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	7,157	13.0	82.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.9

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low in the region. Except for persons with albinism, of whom 20.5 percent and 13.7 percent respectively, are using assistive devices, the use is very low for other types of disability. For example, less than two percent of persons with hearing disability are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively equal among males and females 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	20.5	20.6	20.4	52.2	51.4	53.1	47.8	48.6	46.9
Seeing	3.9	3.5	4.2	44.7	46.7	43.3	55.3	53.3	56.7
Hearing	1.2	1.1	1.3	45.5	53.8	38.5	54.5	46.2	61.5
Walking	9.4	10.2	8.7	52.1	53.1	51.0	47.9	46.9	49.0
Self-care	13.7	13.7	13.7	48.8	48.2	49.5	51.2	51.8	50.5
Communication	3.2	3.3	3.1	46.1	47.3	45.0	53.9	52.7	55.0

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Twenty-one percent (29.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own land.
- Nineteen percent (19.4%) of males in Arusha Region own land alone compared with 10.1 percent of females.
- Forty-two percent (42.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Arusha Region, 26.8 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 29.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (36.6%) among rural population compared with the urban population (21.1%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land are lower than those of males in both rural and urban areas (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,357,602	403,135	29.7
	Male	621,326	210,982	34.0
	Female	736,276	192,153	26.1
Rural	Both Sexes	750,473	274,952	36.6
	Male	341,189	139,468	40.9
	Female	409,284	135,484	33.1
Urban	Both Sexes	607,129	128,183	21.1
	Male	280,137	71,514	25.5
	Female	326,992	56,669	17.3

Table 11.2 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above by sex for Arusha Region. The table shows that 68.7% of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 14.3 percent own land alone, and jointly respectively. The percentage of persons owning land (Alone, Jointly and Both Alone and Jointly) in rural areas is higher (36.7%) than in urban areas (21.2%). In Arusha Region males are more likely (34.0%) to own land than females (26.1). The ownership pattern in Arusha Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (10.1%) is significantly below that of males (19.4%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher (15.0%) than that of males (13.5%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (20.0% and 8.8% respectively) compared with that of males (17.8% and 8.2% respectively).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	1,492,654	14.3	14.3	1.0	68.7	1.6
	Male	702,417	19.4	13.5	1.1	64.4	1.6
	Female	790,237	10.1	15.0	1.0	72.2	1.7
Rural	Both Sexes	1,071,744	16.4	19.0	1.3	61.7	1.6
	Male	505,815	21.7	17.8	1.4	57.5	1.6
	Female	565,929	11.9	20.0	1.3	65.3	1.6
Urban	Both Sexes	420,910	11.9	8.6	0.7	77.3	1.6
	Male	196,602	16.5	8.2	0.8	72.9	1.6
	Female	224,308	7.9	8.8	0.6	81.0	1.7

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Arusha Region is 41.9 percent, while those who own land is 19.1 percent and those who do not know is 3.2 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (21.0%) for males than for females (%) (Figure 11.1).

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

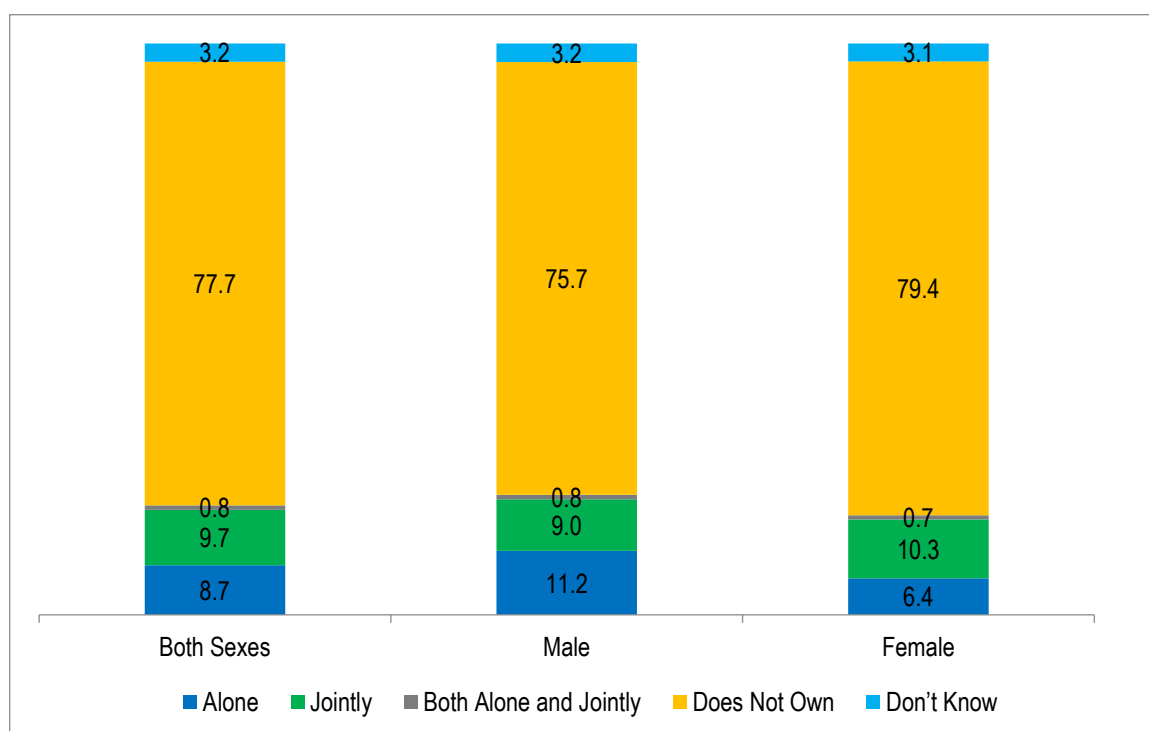


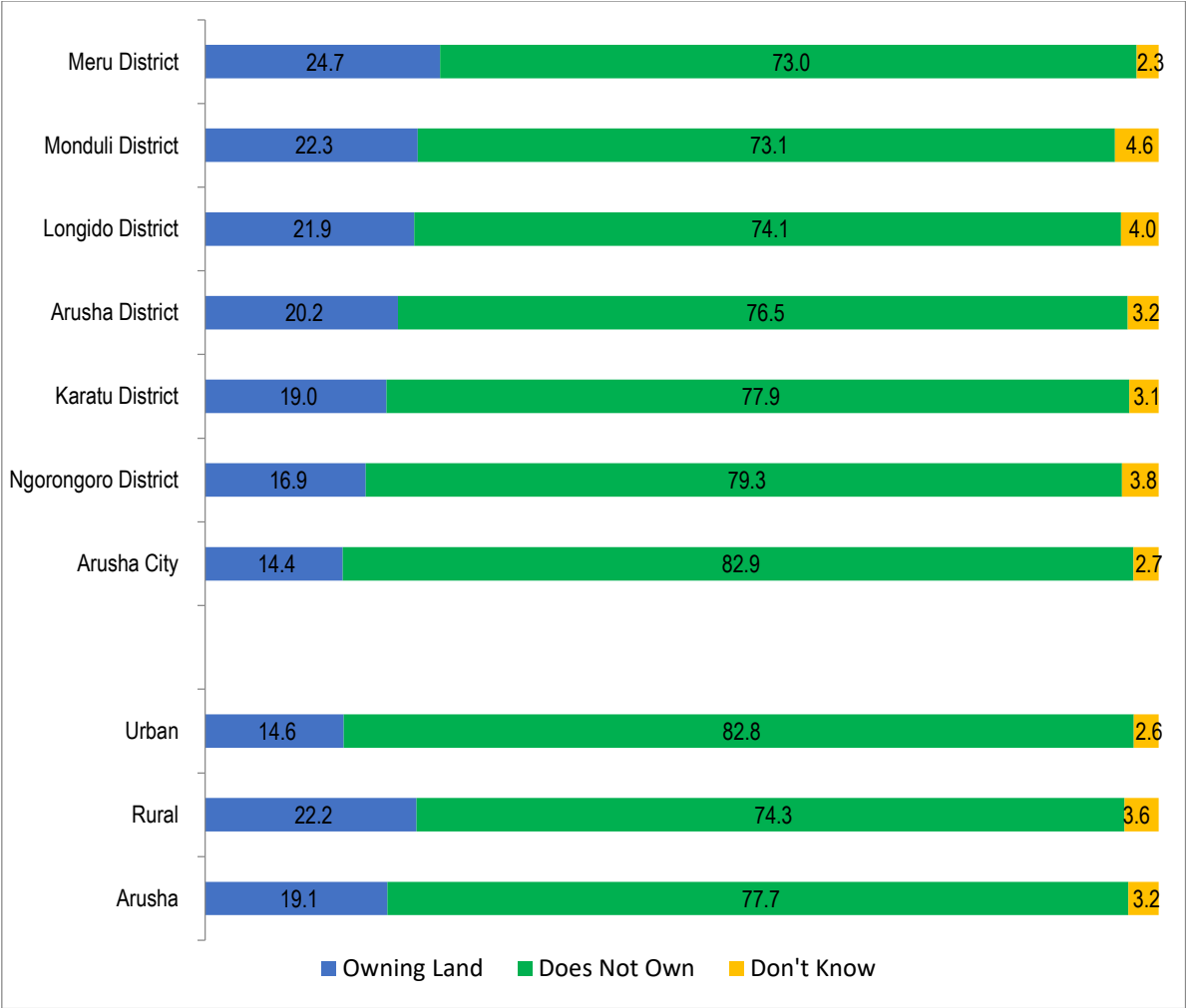
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (85.9%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (10.6%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in favour of urban areas for ages (20-64 years) compared with rural areas. On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 20-64 years owning land in urban areas is higher (89.5%) than those in rural areas (84.2%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas. 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. In most cases, males have higher percentages of persons owning land compared with females.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC.

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	1,357,618	16.6	77.4	6.0	750,483	17.4	75.0	7.6	607,135	15.7	80.4	3.9
Male	621,332	16.8	77.2	6.0	341,192	18.4	74.0	7.6	280,140	14.9	81.1	4.0
Female	736,286	16.4	77.6	5.9	409,291	16.5	75.9	7.6	326,995	16.4	79.8	3.9
Owning land												
Total	403,147	3.6	85.9	10.6	274,961	4.3	84.2	11.5	128,186	0.8	89.5	8.6
Male	210,986	3.1	86.1	10.8	139,471	3.8	84.1	12.0	71,515	1.7	89.8	8.5
Female	192,161	4.0	85.7	10.3	135,490	4.9	84.3	10.9	56,671	2.1	89.0	8.9
Does not own												
Total	932,362	21.8	74.3	4.0	463,303	24.5	70.2	5.3	469,059	19.1	78.3	2.6
Male	400,417	23.5	73.0	3.5	196,193	28.1	67.4	4.6	204,224	19.1	78.5	2.4
Female	531,945	20.4	75.2	4.4	267,110	21.8	72.2	5.9	264,835	19.0	78.2	2.8
Don't Know												
Total	22,109	38.7	55.4	5.9	12,219	40.6	51.9	7.5	9,890	36.4	59.7	3.8
Male	9,929	39.8	56.1	4.1	5,528	42.6	52.1	5.2	4,401	36.2	61.0	2.8
Female	12,180	37.8	54.9	7.3	6,691	38.9	51.7	9.4	5,489	36.6	58.7	4.7

Findings reveals that Meru District Council has a relatively higher proportion (24.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils, followed by Monduli District (22.3%). On the other hand, councils with lowest proportion of persons owning land are Arusha City (14.4%), Ngorongoro District (16.9%) and Karatu District (19.0%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 02PHC results show that 41.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own land without any legal documents. Among land owners possessing legal documents, 26.8 percent own land alone, 28.5 percent own land jointly and 2.0 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land Jointly (34.3% for females versus 23.2% for Male) (Table 11.4).

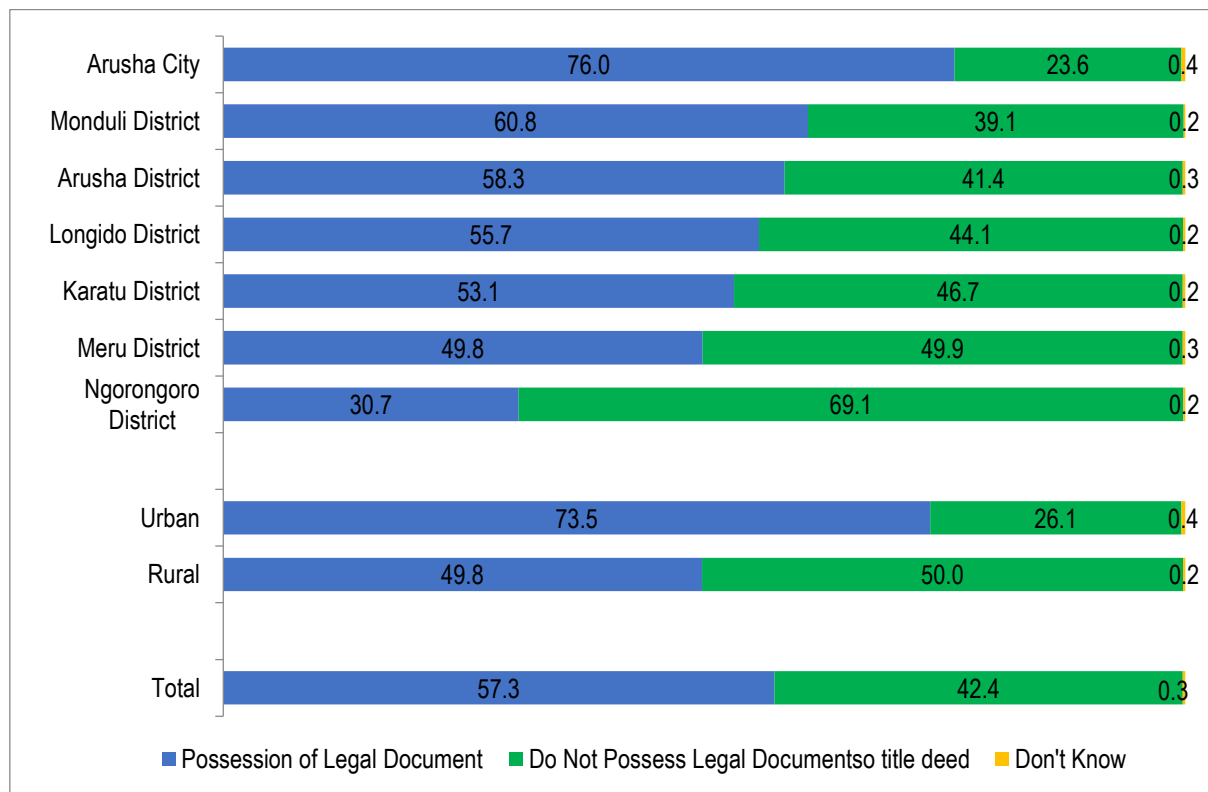
Fifty percent (50%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 26.1 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 28.5 percent own land jointly, followed by those owning land alone (26.8%). On the other hand, 40.3 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 31.1 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (32.0%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (47.0%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	403,135	210,982	192,153	274,952	139,468	135,484	128,183	71,514	56,669
Alone	26.8	32.3	20.7	20.5	24.8	16.1	40.3	47.0	31.9
Jointly	28.5	23.2	34.3	27.3	22.6	32.0	31.1	24.4	39.5
Both alone and jointly	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3
No legal document	42.4	42.3	42.6	50.0	50.5	49.6	26.1	26.3	26.0
Don't Know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3

The 2022 PHC show that 57.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above possess legal documents. Persons living in urban areas are more likely to possess legal documents (73.5%) than persons living in rural areas (49.8%). Results further show that possession of legal documents varies across councils with Arusha City having the largest percentage (76.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above possessing legal documents, followed by Monduli District (60.8%) and Arusha District (58.3%). Councils with small percentages of persons possessing legal documents are Ngorongoro District (30.7%), Meru District (49.8%) and Karatu District (53.1%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Six in ten (60.8%) households in Arusha Region own houses they live in.
- More than eighty percent (87.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than sixty percent (68.9%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than seventy percent (78.8%) of households in rural areas and 14.8 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 24.8 percent in 2012 to 52.3 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (43.2%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household's wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water; sanitation; main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control were asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Arusha Region, 60.8 percent

of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (76.7%) in rural areas than in urban (41.5%). The percentages of female headed households owning houses are slightly higher compared with males (62.3% and 59.7% respectively). Across councils, Ngorongoro District has the highest percentage (87.0 %) of households living in their own houses while Arusha City has the lowest percentage (41.0 %) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

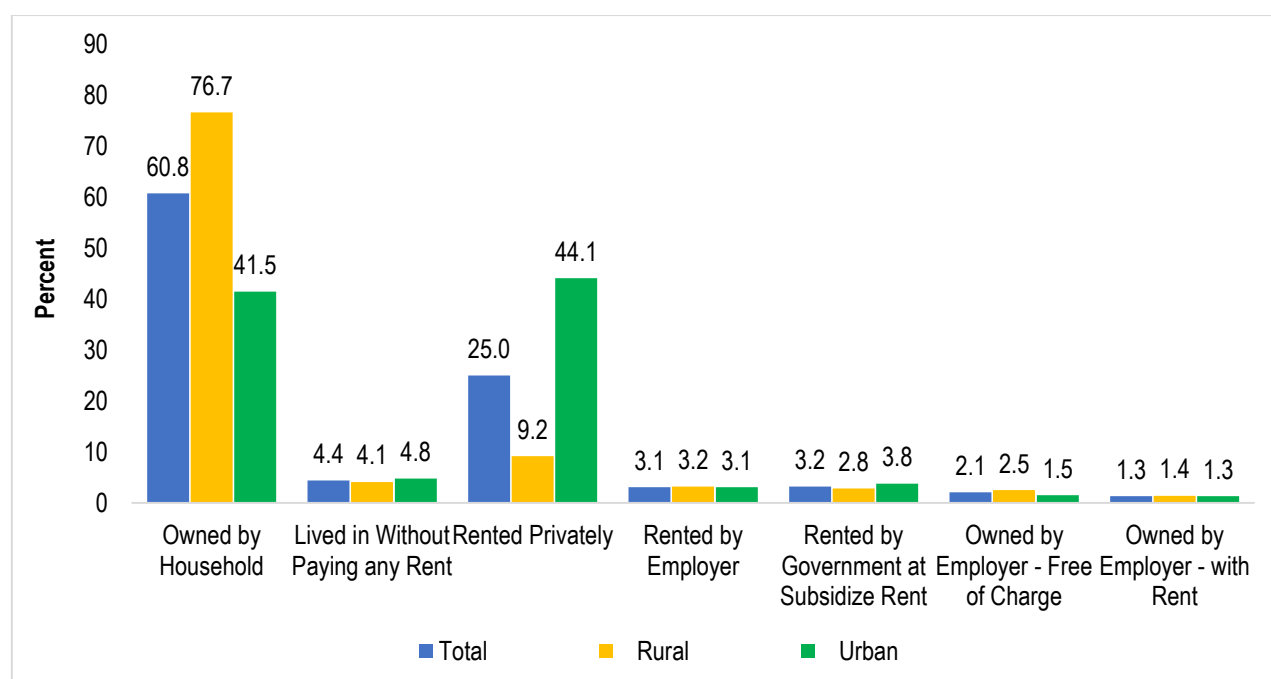


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status							
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent	
Total	611,939	60.8	4.4	25.0	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.3	
Rural	335,014	76.7	4.1	9.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	1.4	
Urban	276,925	41.5	4.8	44.1	3.1	3.8	1.5	1.3	
Male Headed Households	362,664	59.7	4.5	25.3	3.2	3.4	2.5	1.5	

Female Headed Households	249,275	62.3	4.4	24.6	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.2
Council								
Monduli District	54,743	72.4	3.9	12.6	3.5	3.4	2.5	1.7
Meru District	91,286	59.5	6.3	19.2	5.3	4.8	3.2	1.6
Arusha District	120,873	63.6	3.8	23.7	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.4
Longido District	42,197	75.2	4.7	10.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.5
Karatu District	62,891	68.6	4.6	17.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.1
Ngorongoro District	60,595	87.0	2.9	4.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.9
Arusha City	179,354	41.0	4.4	45.6	2.6	3.7	1.3	1.3

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Arusha Region, 28.1 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 12.2 percent have title deed. Most households have customary type of ownership (43.9%). Households in urban areas are more likely (29.3%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (4.3%). Male-headed households are more likely (12.8%) to have title deeds than female-headed households (11.3%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 1.2 percent in Ngorongoro Districts to 32.2 percent in Arusha City (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; Arusha 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	371,846	12.2	1.3	1.1	43.9	8.9	0.0	4.5	28.1
Rural	256,973	4.6	0.5	0.7	52.8	2.5	0.0	4.0	34.9
Urban	114,873	29.3	2.9	2.2	24.0	23.5	0.1	5.4	12.8
Male Headed	216,504	12.8	1.4	1.3	43.8	9.9	0.0	4.6	26.3
Female Headed	155,342	11.3	1.1	1.0	44.1	7.7	0.0	4.2	30.6
Council									
Monduli District	39,635	7.2	1.4	1.1	55.6	2.5	0.0	4.7	27.4
Meru District	54,311	8.7	0.8	1.4	50.0	6.1	0.0	5.2	27.7
Arusha District	76,833	9.6	0.8	0.8	61.0	6.5	0.0	1.9	19.4
Longido District	31,722	5.9	1.0	0.4	45.7	1.2	0.0	9.3	36.4
Karatu District	43,137	9.6	0.6	1.5	48.4	3.2	0.0	6.7	29.9
Ngorongoro District	52,693	1.2	0.1	0.3	36.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	60.3
Arusha City	73,515	32.2	3.2	2.0	17.2	30.1	0.1	5.2	10.0

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 Arusha Region, 99.4 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At council level, more than 60 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Longido District (44.8%) and Ngorongoro District (24.4%) (Figure 12.2).

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

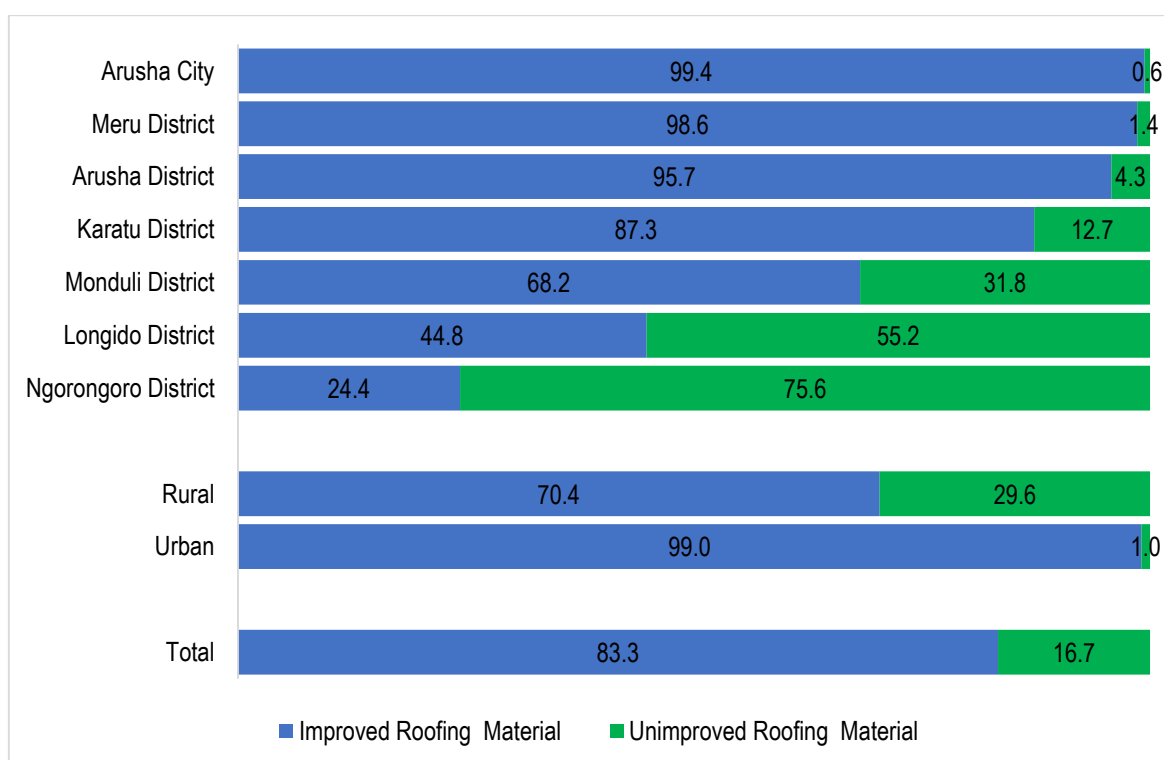


Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (97.5%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 69.9 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 24.1 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 97.8 percent in Meru District Council. The Council with the

highest percentage (46.7%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Longido District.

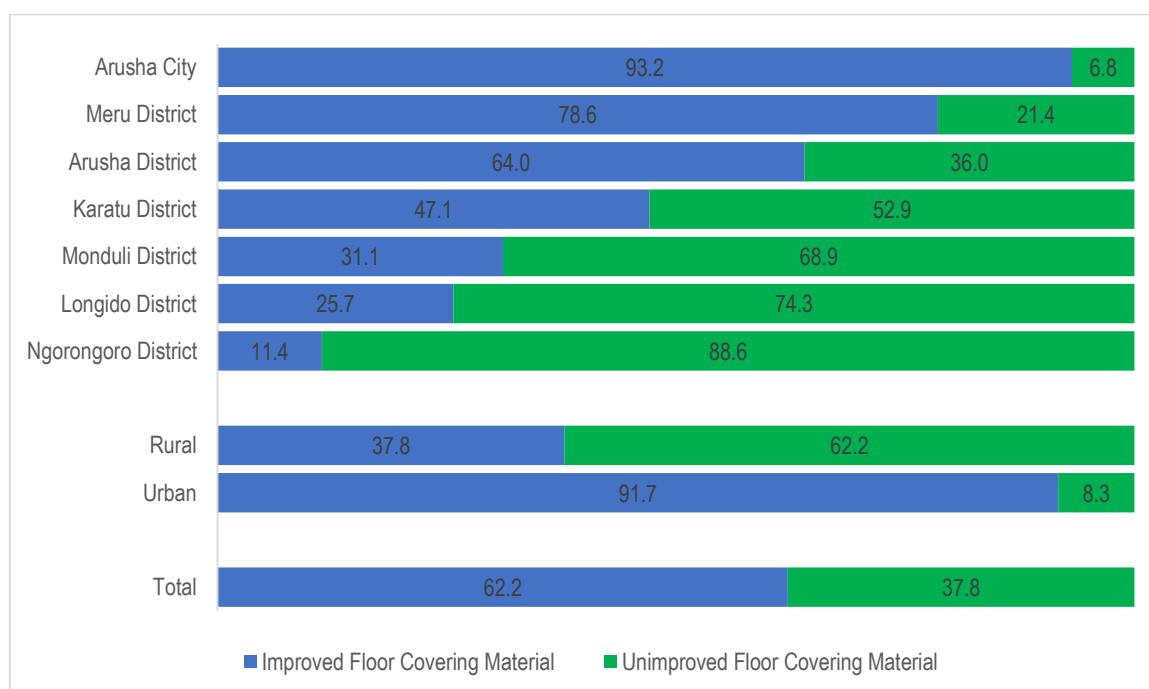
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	611,939	82.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	11.5	4.6	0.2	0.4
Rural	335,014	69.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	20.6	8.1	0.3	0.6
Urban	276,925	97.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Council									
Monduli District	54,743	67.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	26.6	4.9	0.1	0.2
Meru District	91,286	97.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Arusha District	120,873	94.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Longido District	42,197	44.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	46.7	7.8	0.2	0.5
Karatu District	62,891	86.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.6	3.7	0.1	0.3
Ngorongoro District	60,595	24.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	41.8	30.2	1.1	2.5
Arusha City	179,354	97.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Arusha Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 62.2 while 37.8 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 11.4 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 93.2 percent in Arusha City Council (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 50.3 percent of households in Arusha Region are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by households with earth or sand (28.7%). In urban areas, seven out of ten households (71.8%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by ceramic tiles (18.8%). In rural areas, most households (46.3%) are living in houses that has earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by cement (32.4%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (71.5%) in Arusha City Council followed by Meru District Council

(65.7%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Ngorongoro District (10.3%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha, 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	611,939	50.3	11.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	28.7	7.4	0.4
Rural	335,014	32.4	4.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.9	46.3	13.1	0.6
Urban	276,925	71.8	18.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.4	0.4	0.2
Council											
Monduli District	54,743	26.9	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.9	44.0	22.4	0.3
Meru District	91,286	65.7	11.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	19.8	0.8	0.2
Arusha District	120,873	51.8	11.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	25.6	8.8	0.3
Longido District	42,197	21.6	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.3	53.7	16.3	0.6
Karatu District	62,891	42.3	4.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.6	49.6	1.2	0.4
Ngorongoro District	60,595	10.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.4	62.4	22.1	1.8
Arusha City	179,354	71.5	20.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.0	0.3	0.2

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Arusha Region, have their house walls built with cement bricks/rock bricks (46.9%), followed by poles and mud (29.4%) and baked bricks (13.7%). In urban areas, more than three quarter of households (79.0%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (9.8%). In rural areas, 48.5 percent of the households are living in houses built with poles and mud as the main wall materials, followed by cement bricks/rock bricks (20.3%).

Arusha City Council has the highest (88.6%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Karatu and Ngorongoro District Councils have less than 10 percent (9.0%, and 4.2% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	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	611,939	0.7	46.9	4.0	13.7	2.0	1.0	29.4	1.9	0.0	0.3
Rural	335,014	0.6	20.3	4.9	16.9	3.5	1.4	48.5	3.4	0.0	0.5
Urban	276,925	0.9	79.0	3.0	9.8	0.3	0.5	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council											
Monduli District	54,743	0.5	26.5	2.1	3.0	0.6	1.0	63.2	2.9	0.0	0.2
Meru District	91,286	0.7	40.4	7.7	38.7	4.3	0.8	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Arusha District	120,873	1.0	51.2	5.1	11.1	1.5	1.2	28.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Longido District	42,197	0.9	14.9	2.4	5.3	9.1	2.0	58.6	6.4	0.1	0.4
Karatu District	62,891	0.7	9.0	9.0	39.1	0.5	0.9	39.1	1.3	0.0	0.3
Ngorongoro District	60,595	0.3	4.2	1.0	4.4	3.2	1.5	74.2	9.2	0.1	1.9
Arusha City	179,354	0.8	88.6	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.5	5.9	0.1	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.

Three in ten (39.1%) households in Arusha Region have one room for sleeping, 35.0 percent have two rooms and 18.9 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, seven (7.1) percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. Male headed households has slightly higher (2.0) average number of rooms for sleeping than female headed households (1.9).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (50.3%) in urban than in rural areas (29.8%). Arusha City Council has the highest (49.3%) 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 Ngorongoro District (23.0%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

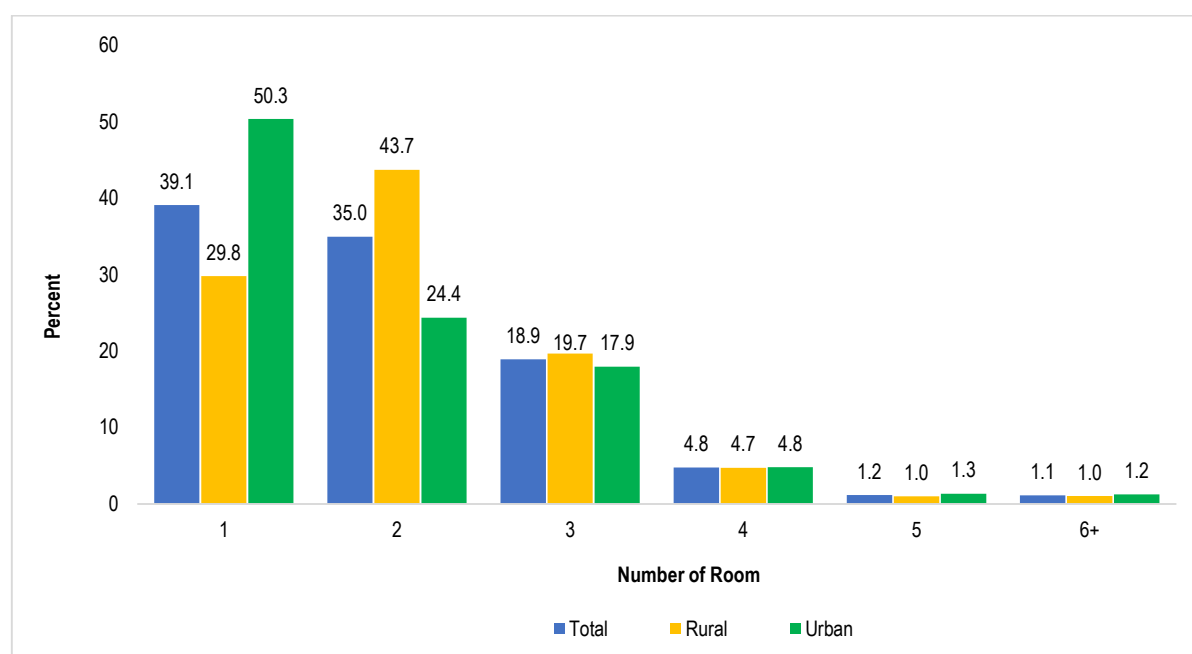


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

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	611,939	3.8	39.1	35.0	18.9	4.8	1.2	1.1	2.0
Rural	335,014	4.2	29.8	43.7	19.7	4.7	1.0	1.0	2.1
Urban	276,925	3.4	50.3	24.4	17.9	4.8	1.3	1.2	1.9
Male Headed Households	362,664	3.9	39.6	31.9	20.3	5.5	1.3	1.3	2.0
Female Headed Households	249,275	3.6	38.3	39.4	16.8	3.7	0.9	0.9	1.9
Council									
Monduli District	54,743	4.1	38.3	42.6	14.3	3.1	0.8	0.9	1.9
Meru District	91,286	3.6	33.2	29.8	27.0	7.5	1.4	1.2	2.2
Arusha District	120,873	3.7	41.8	30.7	21.1	4.5	1.0	1.0	2.0
Longido District	42,197	4.1	31.9	55.0	9.6	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.9
Karatu District	62,891	4.3	34.6	33.5	21.3	6.8	2.0	1.7	2.2
Ngorongoro District	60,595	4.5	23.0	62.2	11.6	2.0	0.4	0.7	2.0
Arusha City	179,354	3.4	49.3	24.7	18.5	4.9	1.4	1.3	1.9

12.4 Water and Sanitation

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

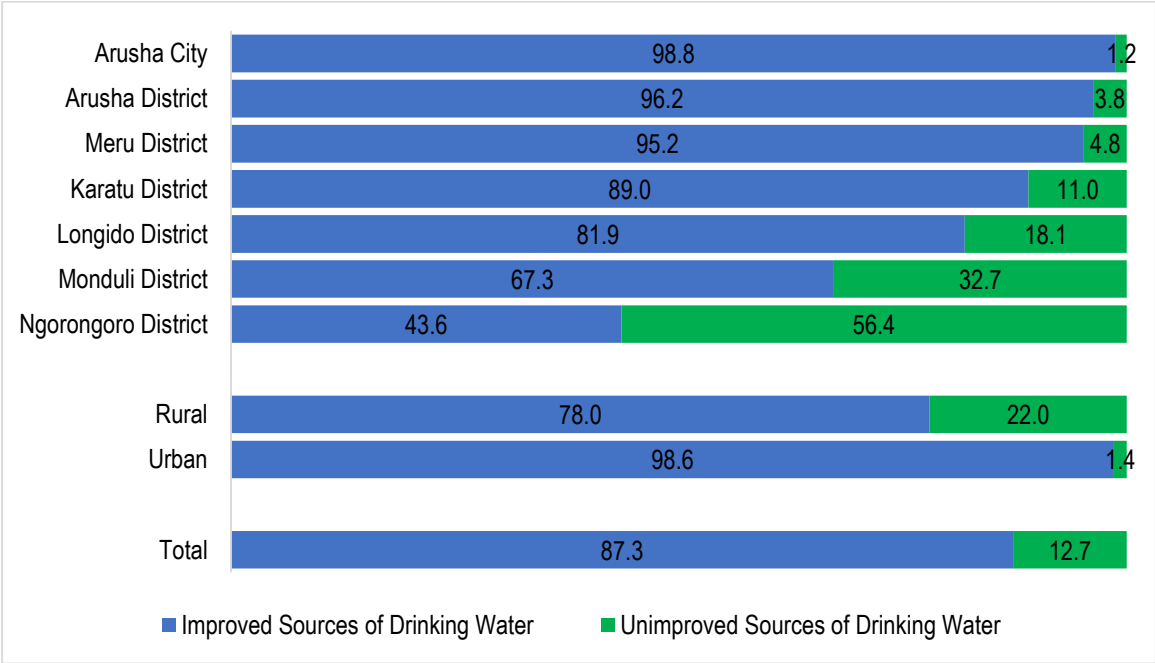
12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water are categorised into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources of water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck. On the other hand, unimproved sources include unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Results show that in Arusha region 87.3 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, three councils namely Arusha City (98.8%), Arusha District (96.2%), and Meru District (95.2%) have the highest percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, only one council with less than 50

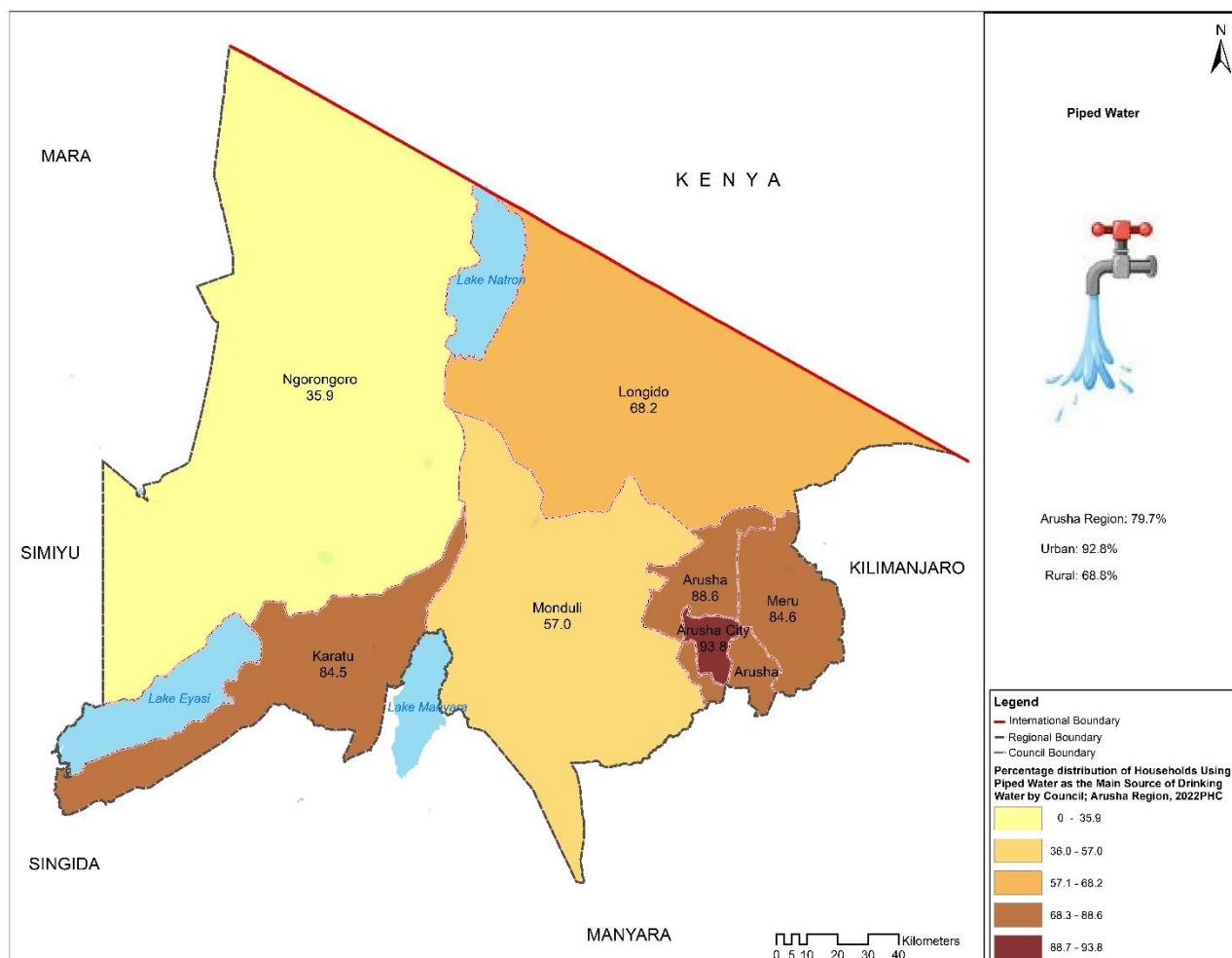
percent of their households (Ngorongoro district, 43.6%) using improved sources of drinking water (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council and place of residence; Arusha 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, more than three quarter of households (79.7%) in Arusha Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

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



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (92.8% urban and 68.8% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard 67.5 percent, while 14.0 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 11.3 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 23.3 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 7.1 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 38.4 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 35.9 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 93.8 percent in Arusha City Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, Headship, and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source of drinking water															
	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/Bicycle/	Tanker Truck	Surface Water	
Total	611,939	29.7	13.6	26.2	10.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.8	3.7	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.4	6.8	
Rural	335,014	16.3	7.0	38.4	7.1	1.7	2.5	3.4	1.2	6.5	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.6	12.1	
Urban	276,925	46.0	21.5	11.3	14.0	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.4	
Male Headed Households	362,664	31.0	14.4	25.5	10.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	0.8	3.3	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.4	5.5	
Female Headed Household	249,275	27.9	12.3	27.2	9.5	1.4	2.2	2.3	0.8	4.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.5	8.7	
Council																
Monduli District	54,743	13.7	10.8	25.4	7.1	1.2	2.3	2.7	0.5	4.2	1.8	0.2	2.9	1.5	25.7	
Meru District	91,286	24.3	12.4	37.7	10.2	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.5	2.1	
Arusha District	120,873	34.4	11.5	30.3	12.4	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.6	
Longido District	42,197	12.6	4.8	46.9	3.9	3.3	4.2	2.6	1.2	5.6	0.5	0.7	2.7	1.1	9.9	
Karatu District	62,891	21.7	10.0	46.0	6.8	1.4	0.8	4.2	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	4.6	
Ngorongoro District	60,595	6.6	2.6	23.7	3.0	0.9	2.0	7.8	2.0	21.9	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	26.7	
Arusha City	179,354	48.9	23.5	6.7	14.7	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	

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.

More than sixty percent (68.9%) of households in Arusha Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 46.8percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (97.6%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Ngorongoro District Council has the lowest (13.2%). The most commonly used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit) and Flush/pour flash to covered pit (15.6 % each). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (25.4% in rural and 3.8% urban), on contrary, the household using Flush/pour flash to covered pit in urban has higher proportion than in rural areas (1.8% in rural and 15.9% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.2 percent in Arusha City to 68.4 percent in Ngorongoro 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

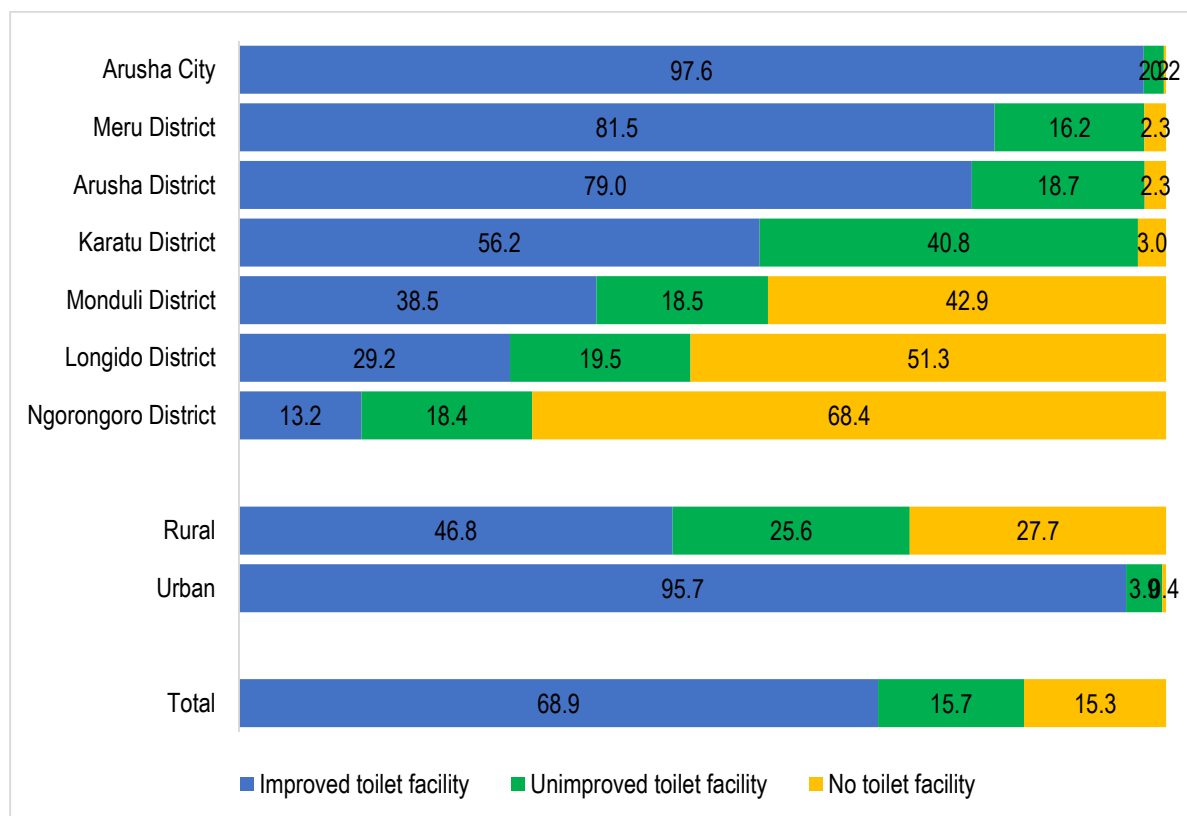


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

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	611,939	8.2	8.3	15.6	1.9	11.1	6.1	13.1	4.8	15.6	0.1	15.3
Rural	335,014	1.8	3.0	6.5	1.1	8.4	5.6	13.5	6.8	25.4	0.2	27.7
Urban	276,925	15.9	14.6	26.6	2.9	14.3	6.6	12.5	2.2	3.8	0.0	0.4
Male Headed Households	362,664	8.5	8.8	16.6	2.0	11.8	6.6	13.7	5.0	15.3	0.1	11.6
Female Headed Households	249,275	7.7	7.5	14.2	1.7	10.1	5.3	12.1	4.5	16.0	0.2	20.8
Council												
Monduli District	54,743	1.5	3.6	7.0	1.3	5.0	3.9	12.8	3.5	18.3	0.3	42.9
Meru District	91,286	5.3	9.3	13.9	2.0	15.2	9.9	19.5	6.4	16.1	0.0	2.3
Arusha District	120,873	7.2	5.4	17.4	2.4	15.9	7.8	15.3	7.7	18.6	0.1	2.3
Longido District	42,197	1.6	1.5	4.4	0.9	5.4	2.6	9.8	2.9	19.1	0.3	51.3
Karatu District	62,891	1.8	1.7	5.9	1.4	8.1	6.0	19.7	11.6	40.7	0.1	3.0
Ngorongoro District	60,595	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.3	1.6	1.1	3.9	2.1	18.0	0.3	68.4
Arusha City	179,354	18.8	17.5	28.1	2.6	13.3	6.0	9.8	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.2

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households use firewood (49.8%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by gas (28.6%). In rural areas 78.8 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 14.8 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is 9.4 percent, in rural areas is 5.2 percent and in urban areas it is 14.4 percent.

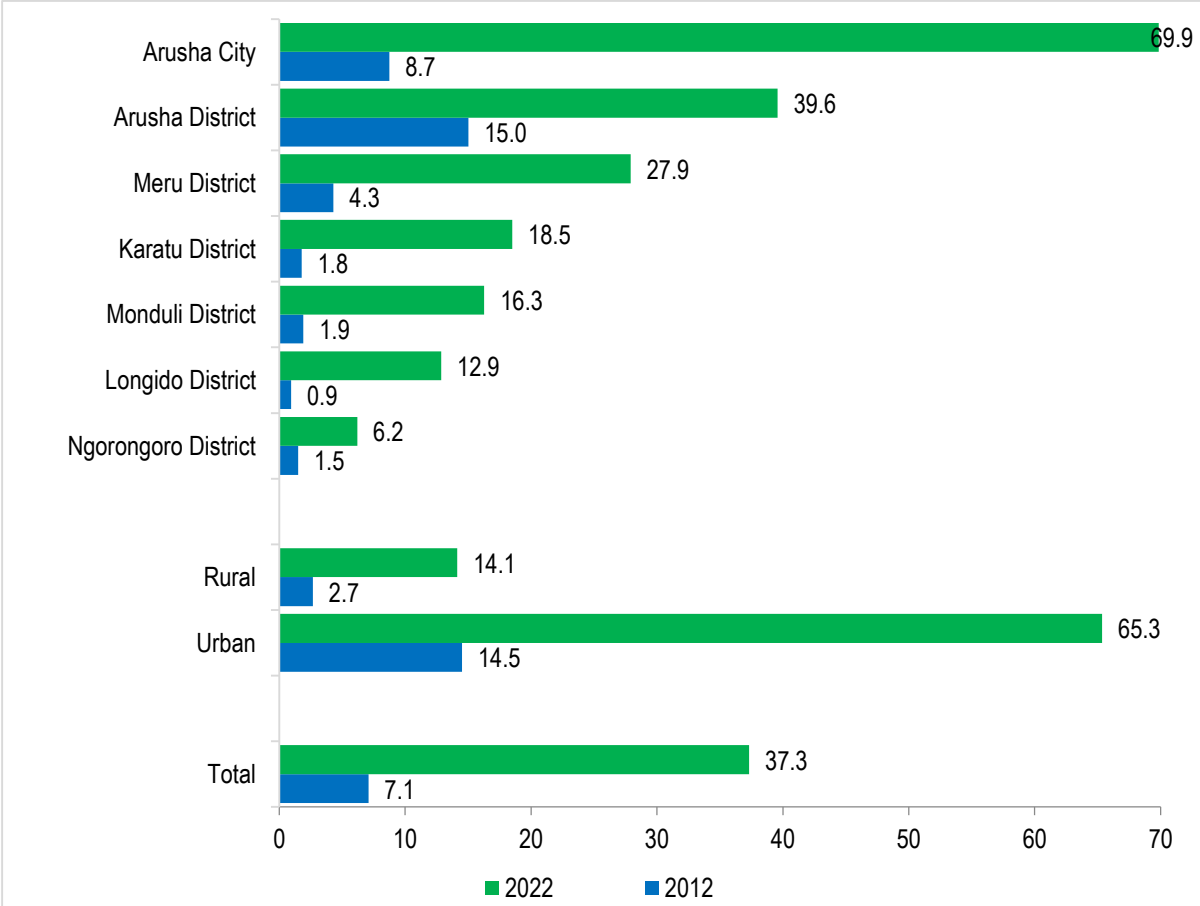
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 10.3 percent in Arusha City to 89.7 percent in Ngorongoro District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 56.2 percent in Arusha City to 3.6 percent in Ngorongoro District (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha 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	611,939	6.3	2.1	0.1	28.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.1	9.4	49.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4
Rural	335,014	2.0	3.2	0.0	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.2	78.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9
Urban	276,925	11.5	0.9	0.1	52.6	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.1	14.4	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Male Headed Households	362,664	6.6	2.1	0.1	30.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	9.0	47.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Female Headed Households	249,275	5.9	2.3	0.1	25.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	9.9	53.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Council															
Monduli District	54,743	3.2	3.9	0.0	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.0	72.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.3
Meru District	91,286	3.0	1.4	0.0	23.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	6.1	63.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Arusha District	120,873	7.2	2.6	0.1	29.3	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.1	6.9	50.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Longido District	42,197	1.4	3.7	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.2	75.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.7
Karatu District	62,891	2.5	4.0	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	13.4	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Ngorongoro District	60,595	0.5	2.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	89.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
Arusha City	179,354	12.7	0.7	0.1	56.2	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.1	13.7	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0

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 7.1 percent in 2012 to 37.3 percent in 2022. The use of clean energy for cooking by households in urban areas increased significant (14.5 percent in 2012 to 65.3 percent in 2022) compared with rural areas (2.7 percent in 2012 to 14.1 percent in 2022). At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Arusha City from 8.7 percent in 2012 to 69.9 percent in 2022 and Arusha District from 15.0 percent in 2012 to 39.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Arusha Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 52.3 percent of households in Arusha Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 23.5 percent

of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (86.7%) compared with the rural households (23.9%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 5.6 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 89.4 percent in Arusha City Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Karatu District (48.4%) followed by Monduli District (41.9%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

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

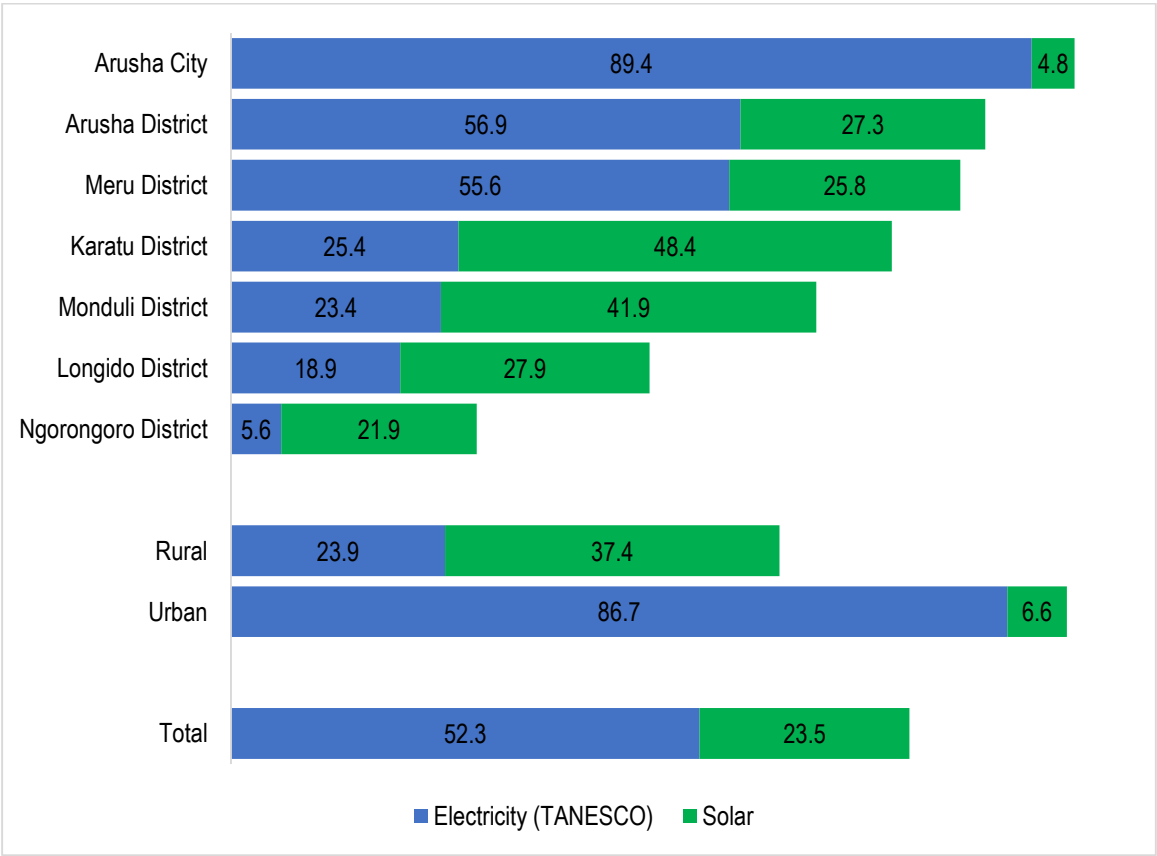


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Arusha Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 24.8 percent in 2012 to 52.3 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils.

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

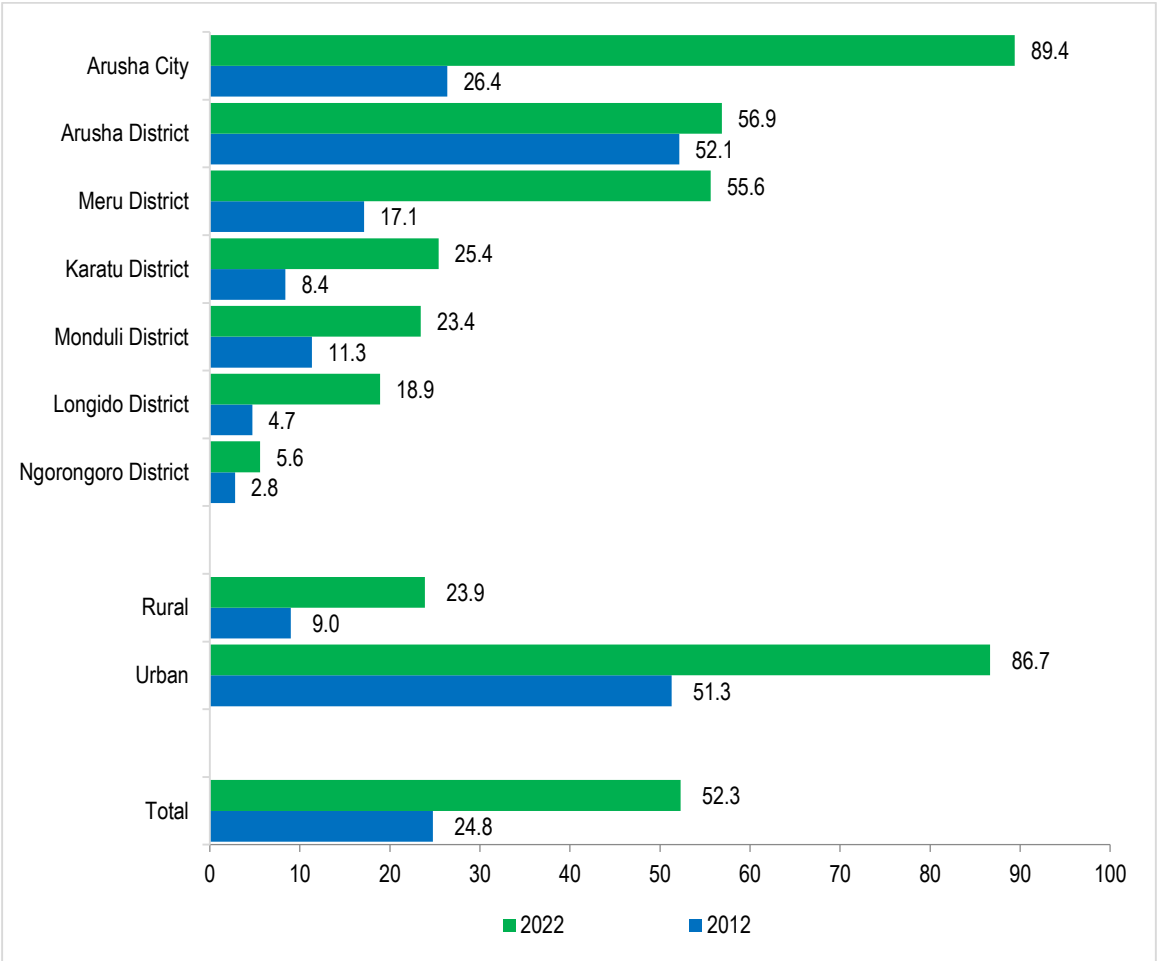


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

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	611,939	52.3	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.9	4.0	15.2	0.0
Rural	335,014	23.9	37.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	3.0	0.7	7.0	25.8	0.0
Urban	276,925	86.7	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.0
Male Headed Households	362,664	55.6	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.0	3.2	12.9	0.0
Female Headed Households	249,275	47.5	23.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.8	5.3	18.5	0.0
Council														
Monduli District	54,743	23.4	41.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.7	6.3	24.1	0.0
Meru District	91,286	55.6	25.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.5	9.6	0.0
Arusha District	120,873	56.9	27.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.0	1.6	7.0	0.0
Longido District	42,197	18.9	27.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.0	0.6	12.5	33.8	0.0
Karatu District	62,891	25.4	48.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.6	3.0	19.4	0.0
Ngorongoro District	60,595	5.6	21.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	16.5	54.2	0.0
Arusha City	179,354	89.4	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Four out of ten (43.2%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by regularly collection methods (39.7%). In urban areas, 76.6 percent of private households use regularly collection as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burning collection methods (16.3%) and irregular collection (3.6%). In rural areas 65.5 percent of households use burning followed by regular collection (9.3%) and bush or ravine (8.9%). Arusha City Council has a higher percentage (87.0%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Arusha District Council (35.9%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship, and Council; Arusha 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	611,939	39.7	2.4	43.2	0.3	4.8	2.2	0.0	2.4	5.0
Rural	335,014	9.3	1.3	65.5	0.4	7.1	3.7	0.0	3.8	8.9
Urban	276,925	76.6	3.6	16.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3
Male Headed Households	362,664	41.2	2.5	42.7	0.2	5.1	1.9	0.0	2.6	3.9
Female Headed Households	249,275	37.7	2.2	43.9	0.3	4.4	2.6	0.0	2.2	6.7
Council										
Monduli District	54,743	8.8	1.3	64.0	0.4	5.5	4.3	0.1	1.4	14.3
Meru District	91,286	24.2	2.5	59.3	0.1	6.6	1.3	0.0	5.0	0.9
Arusha District	120,873	35.9	2.5	46.5	0.5	5.8	1.8	0.1	4.6	2.4
Longido District	42,197	11.4	2.0	63.3	0.4	2.4	3.9	0.0	0.4	16.2
Karatu District	62,891	13.6	1.1	63.2	0.5	12.4	2.9	0.0	4.2	2.1
Ngorongoro District	60,595	5.7	0.6	64.2	0.3	4.9	6.2	0.0	0.5	17.6
Arusha City	179,354	87.0	3.7	7.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils and contractor are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (62.6% and 22.0% respectively). Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (43.9%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (65.8%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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

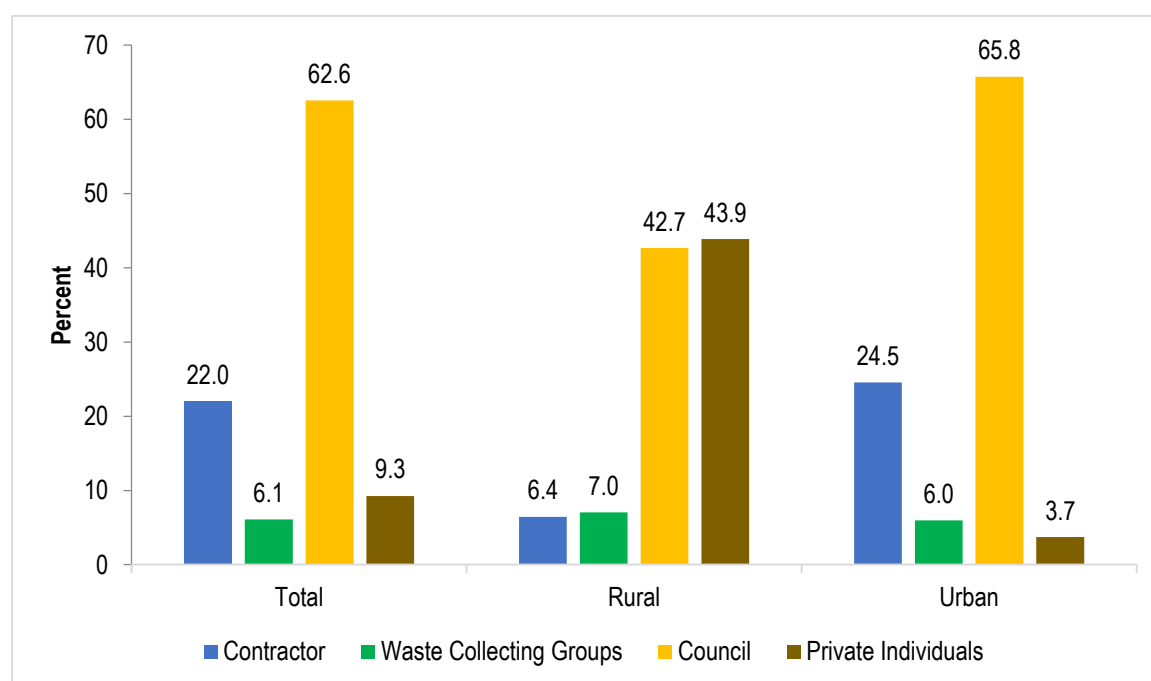


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	257,763	22.0	6.1	62.6	9.3
Rural	35,551	6.4	7.0	42.7	43.9
Urban	222,212	24.5	6.0	65.8	3.7
Male Headed Households	158,364	22.5	6.1	62.7	8.7
Female Headed Households	99,399	21.3	6.1	62.3	10.2

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Council					
Monduli District	5,543	7.6	10.2	30.3	51.8
Meru District	24,434	14.0	5.1	69.4	11.5
Arusha District	46,397	8.4	10.8	70.8	10.1
Longido District	5,628	4.4	12.7	11.0	71.9
Karatu District	9,272	0.7	3.1	57.5	38.6
Ngorongoro District	3,837	9.3	1.8	27.0	61.9
Arusha City	162,652	29.8	4.8	63.2	2.2

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 68.2 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (84.2%) and 54.9 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 (90.5%) in Arusha City Council followed by Meru District (62.2%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha 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	611,939	68.2	2.3	0.5	2.5	0.3	13.3	8.5	2.3	2.0
Rural	335,014	54.9	0.7	0.3	4.2	0.5	20.1	13.4	3.1	2.7
Urban	276,925	84.2	4.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.1	2.6	1.4	1.2
Male Headed Households	362,664	68.9	2.3	0.5	2.3	0.3	13.0	8.4	2.5	1.9
Female Headed Households	249,275	67.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	13.8	8.7	2.1	2.2
Council										
Monduli District	54,743	51.7	0.6	0.2	5.6	0.7	20.6	13.7	3.9	2.9
Meru District	91,286	62.2	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.3	14.9	11.6	4.6	1.5
Arusha District	120,873	62.0	3.5	0.5	2.4	0.4	14.9	10.5	3.6	2.1
Longido District	42,197	62.1	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.8	19.7	5.5	1.6	4.6
Karatu District	62,891	58.0	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.3	19.9	13.9	1.3	1.7
Ngorongoro District	60,595	53.0	0.5	0.3	5.6	0.3	22.2	13.2	0.8	4.1
Arusha City	179,354	90.5	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8

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 Arusha Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (21.8%) followed by motorcycles (5.0%) and motor vehicles (2.6%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (25.3%) compared with female-headed households (16.3%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (33.3%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (9.5%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 5.1 percent in Arusha District to 50.1 percent in Longido District (Table 12.14).

Table 12.94: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	611,939	21.8	2.6	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Rural	335,014	33.3	0.6	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Urban	276,925	9.5	4.9	4.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
Male Headed Households	362,664	25.3	3.0	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Female Headed Households	249,275	16.3	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.4
Council							
Monduli District	54,743	17.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Meru District	91,286	29.7	1.6	5.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Arusha District	120,873	5.7	4.5	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Longido District	42,197	50.1	0.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.9
Karatu District	62,891	31.5	1.3	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Ngorongoro District	60,595	23.3	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.3

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Arusha City	179,354	7.1	6.2	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.2

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, 58.7 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (72.2%) in rural than in urban areas (44.1%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (59.5%) than for female headed households (57.3%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (14.2%), electric or gas cooker (13.1%), charcoal iron (10.5%), and refrigerator or freezer (7.8%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Arusha 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	611,939	58.7	14.2	10.5	13.1	7.8
Rural	335,014	72.2	3.3	10.1	3.0	1.3
Urban	276,925	44.1	26.0	11.0	24.1	14.8
Male Headed Households	362,664	59.5	14.4	11.3	13.5	7.7
Female Headed Households	249,275	57.3	14.0	9.4	12.6	7.9
Council						
Monduli District	54,743	69.9	4.7	8.9	4.7	1.5
Meru District	91,286	65.4	9.3	11.2	9.6	4.6
Arusha District	120,873	40.0	25.2	10.2	23.9	14.1
Longido District	42,197	80.4	4.8	13.1	4.0	2.2
Karatu District	62,891	67.4	8.7	12.2	6.1	3.4
Ngorongoro District	60,595	61.0	2.9	8.6	2.3	0.9
Arusha City	179,354	43.1	30.1	10.0	27.9	18.6

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Arusha Region, 55.6 percent of households own land or farm and 47.5 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (69.6%) than in urban (40.5 %) Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (65.0% versus 28.7%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 37.2 percent in Arusha District to 76.3 percent in Longido District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 20.0 percent in Arusha District to 73.3 percent in Longido District (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council, Arusha 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	611,939	4.9	0.2	47.5	2.1	5.2	55.6	0.2
Rural	335,014	8.9	0.3	65.0	2.7	9.6	69.6	0.2
Urban	276,925	0.5	0.2	28.7	1.6	0.6	40.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	362,664	5.7	0.2	48.9	2.5	6.1	57.4	0.2
Female Headed ouseholds	249,275	3.6	0.2	45.3	1.6	3.9	52.8	0.1
Council								
Monduli District	54,743	0.1	0.2	62.0	0.8	0.4	69.9	0.1
Meru District	91,286	6.1	0.3	56.9	3.0	6.5	60.3	0.2
Arusha District	120,873	0.2	0.2	20.0	1.2	0.3	37.2	0.1
Longido District	42,197	21.9	0.4	73.3	5.4	22.3	76.3	0.2
Karatu District	62,891	5.6	0.2	62.7	1.7	6.1	59.8	0.1
Ngorongoro District	60,595	1.4	0.2	57.2	1.0	1.9	58.5	0.1
Arusha City	179,354	0.2	0.2	26.0	1.3	0.3	39.5	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About nine out of ten (88.4%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About a quarter (27.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- About one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- Six out of ten (60.5%) persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Almost nine out of ten households (88.0%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Arusha Region.
- Non-smartphone are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.0%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (81.0%).
- About two percent (1.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and four percent (4.2%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (86.9%) use ICT equipment for communication.

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 Arusha 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 36.7 percent of households in Arusha Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (45.0%) compared with rural areas (29.9%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Monduli District (71.5%), followed by Arusha City (45.2%) and Arusha District (37.7%). Longido District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (15.8%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 32.4 percent of the households in Arusha Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (45.5%) of households with television sets than rural areas (21.5%). Across councils, Monduli District has the highest proportion of households owning television (60.5%), followed by Arusha City (46.6%). On the other hand, Ngorongoro District Council recorded five percent which is the smallest (Table 13.1).

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

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that one percent of households in Arusha Region have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in Rural areas (1.2%) than in Urban areas (0.9%). Monduli District has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (4.1%), followed by Arusha District (1.0%). Meru District has the lowest percentage of households with landline telephones (0.4%) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.9 percent of households in Arusha Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (1.5%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.4%). Arusha City Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (1.8%), followed by Arusha District and Meru (0.8 % each) while Ngorongoro District (0.2%) has small percentages of households with internet facilities (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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Types of ICT Equipments							
		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	611,939	36.7	24.4	12.3	32.4	22.4	10.0	1.0	0.9
Rural	335,014	29.9	22.9	7.0	21.5	16.8	4.8	1.2	0.4
Urban	276,925	45.0	26.2	18.8	45.5	29.3	16.3	0.9	1.5
Council									
Monduli District	54,743	71.5	56.5	15.0	60.5	48.7	11.8	4.1	0.4
Meru District	91,286	25.2	15.7	9.5	28.0	19.4	8.6	0.4	0.8
Arusha District	120,873	37.7	24.9	12.8	32.3	22.1	10.2	1.0	0.8
Longido District	42,197	15.8	11.9	4.0	7.9	5.6	2.2	0.5	0.3
Karatu District	62,891	30.0	20.0	10.0	16.6	11.5	5.1	0.6	0.3
Ngorongoro District	60,595	17.2	14.1	3.1	5.0	3.5	1.5	0.6	0.2
Arusha City	179,354	45.2	26.7	18.5	46.6	30.3	16.3	0.8	1.8

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 88.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportion of households owning mobile phones (92.8%) than rural areas (84.9%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (90.5%) than females (86.8 %) (Figure 13.2).

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

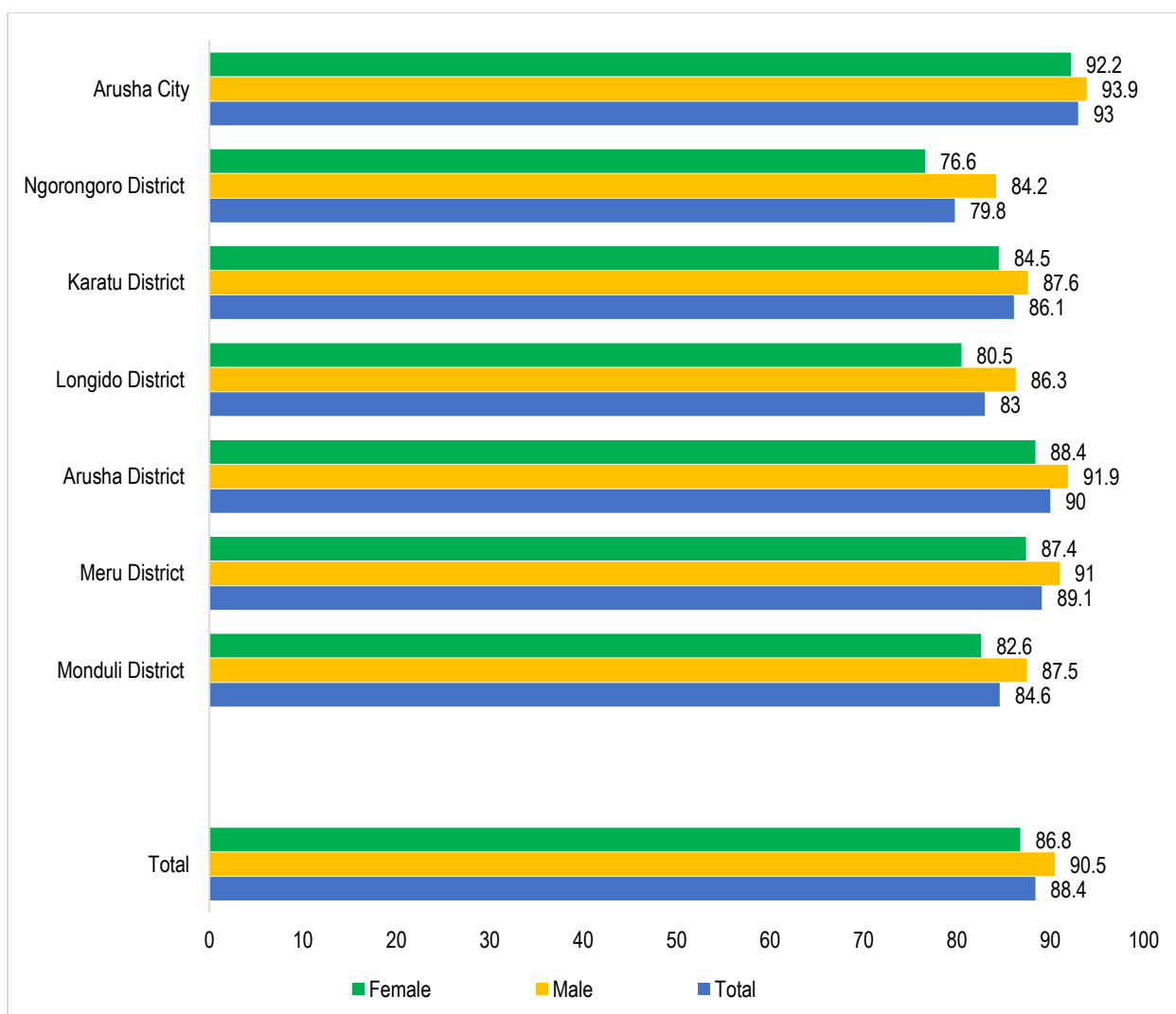
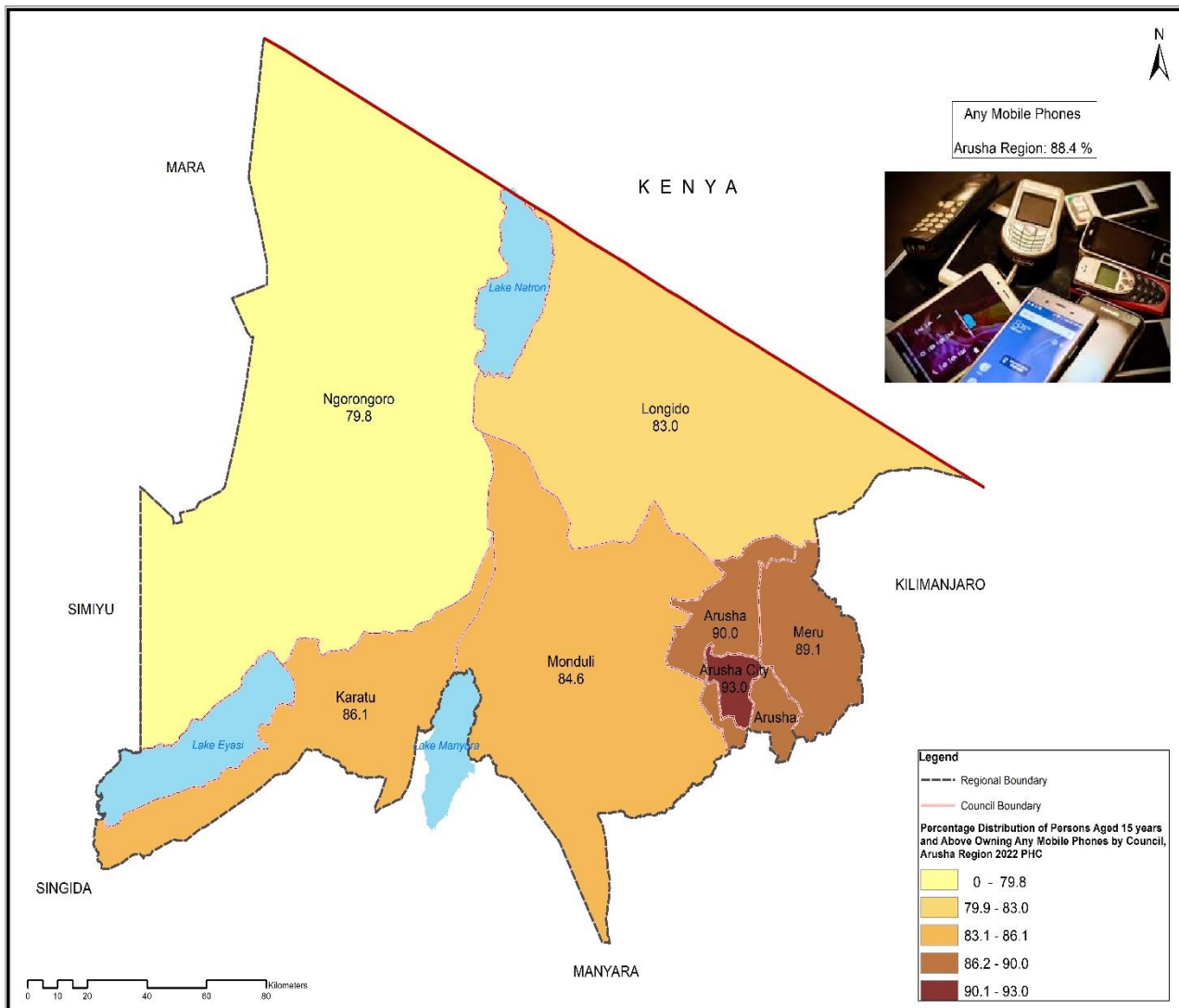


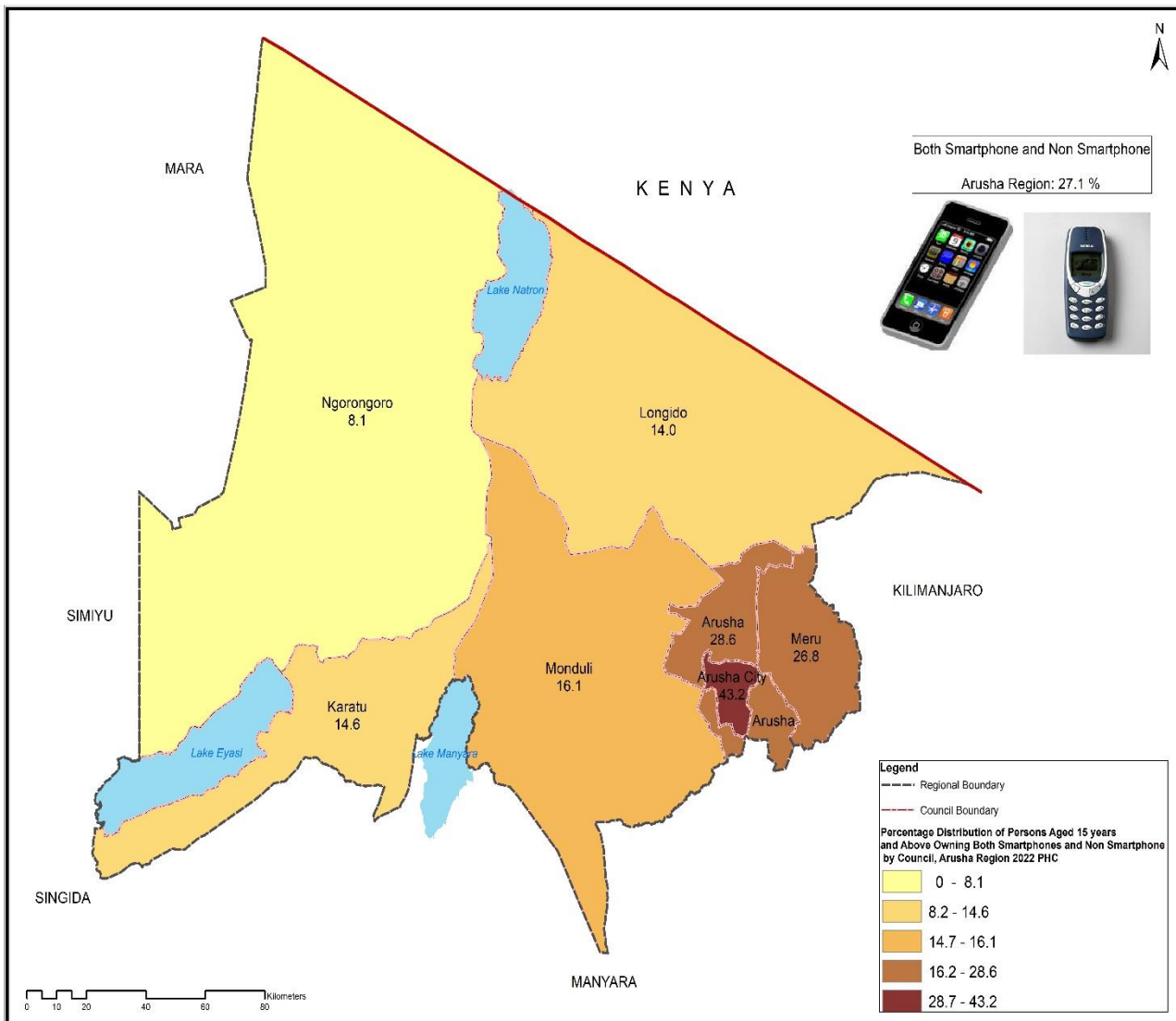
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non-smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	88.4	90.5	86.8	27.1	30.2	24.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	60.5	59.5	61.3
Rural	750,473	341,189	409,284	84.9	87.7	82.6	15.2	18.3	12.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	69.2	68.9	69.3
Urban	607,129	280,137	326,992	92.8	93.8	92.0	41.8	44.7	39.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	49.8	48.1	51.3
Council															
Monduli District	113,196	47,359	65,837	84.6	87.5	82.6	16.1	20.4	13.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	68.1	66.7	69.1
Meru District	208,536	98,891	109,645	89.1	91.0	87.4	26.8	28.8	25.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	61.3	61.4	61.2
Arusha District	265,857	120,273	145,584	90.0	91.9	88.4	28.6	32.7	25.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	60.5	58.4	62.2
Longido District	84,962	36,441	48,521	83.0	86.3	80.5	14.0	18.3	10.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	68.6	67.6	69.3
Karatu District	162,651	83,577	79,074	86.1	87.6	84.5	14.6	15.4	13.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	71.1	71.9	70.3
Ngorongoro District	123,733	51,818	71,915	79.8	84.2	76.6	8.1	12.2	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	71.4	71.7	71.2
Arusha City	398,667	182,967	215,700	93.0	93.9	92.2	43.2	46.1	40.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	48.5	46.7	50.0

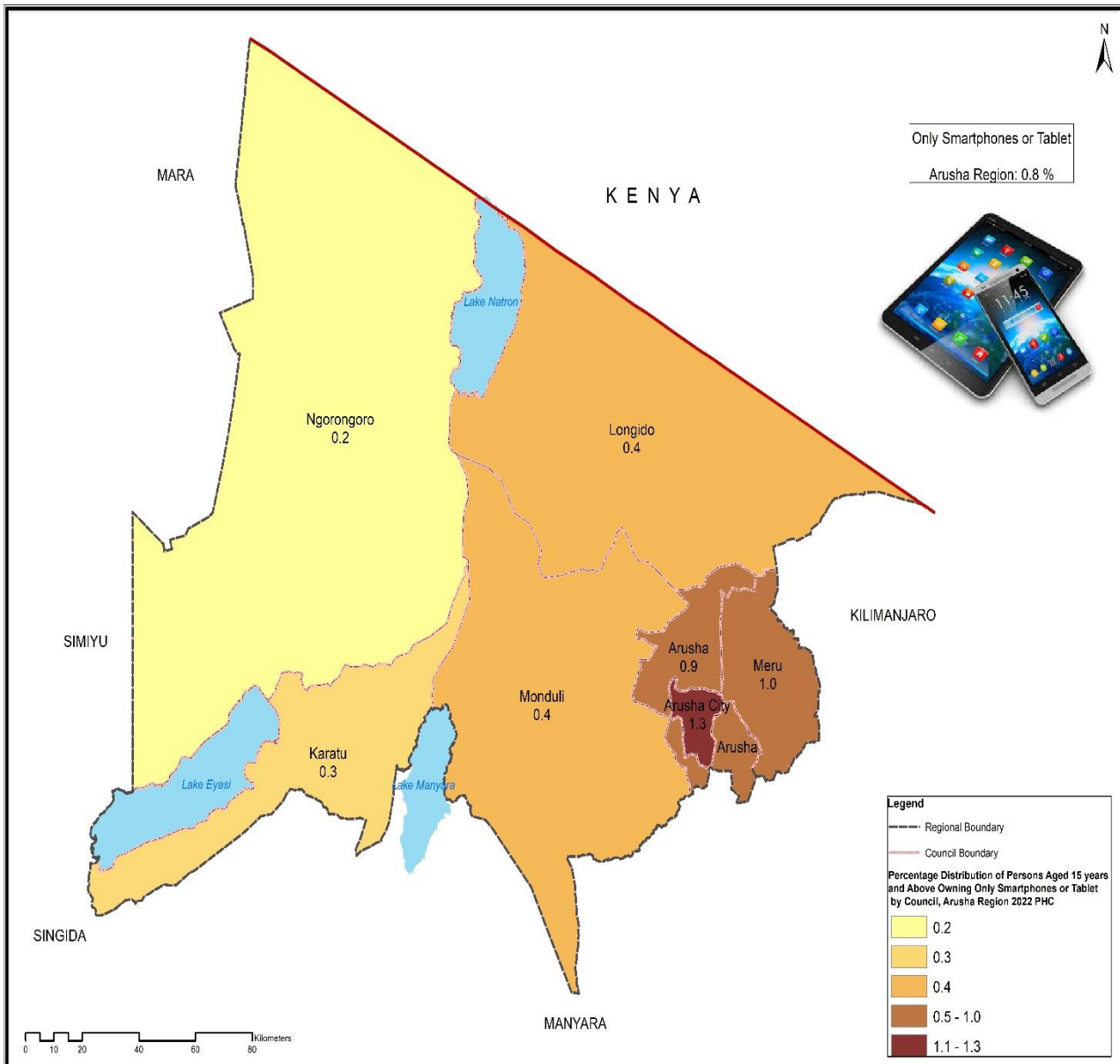
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC.



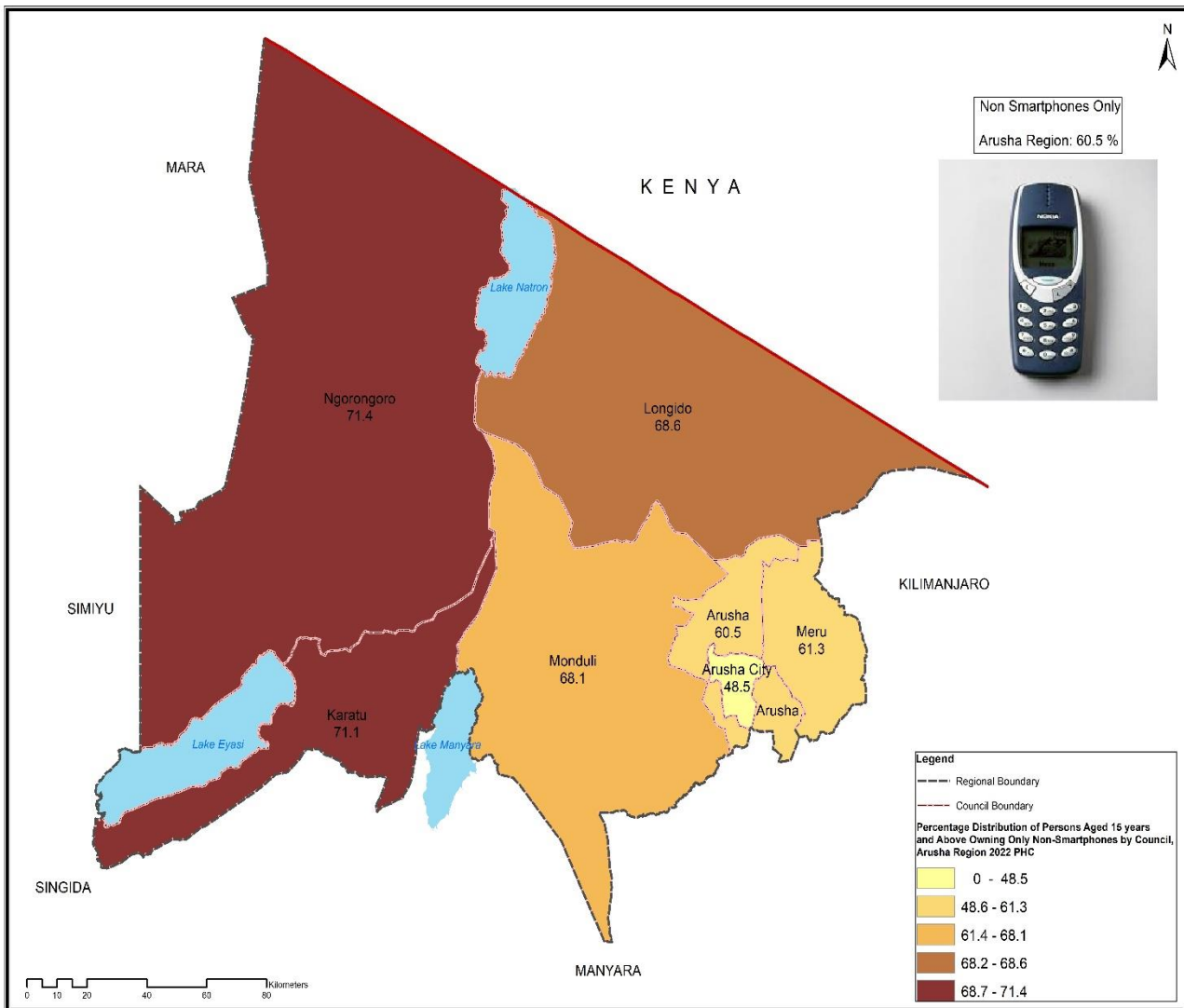
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Arusha Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Arusha Region 88.0 percent of households with 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 (95.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.9%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 37.2 percent and 77.3 percent for non-smartphone; which in rural areas (21.8% and 78.0%, respectively).

Across all councils in Arusha Region, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of households except for Arusha City (57.7%). Results also indicate that Ngorongoro District has 11.1 percent of households that owns smart mobile phones which is the lowest among all councils. (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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Private Household	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	611,939	88.0	37.2	77.3
Rural	335,014	81.9	21.8	78.0
Urban	276,925	95.3	55.9	76.6
Council				
Monduli District Council	54,743	80.7	21.3	76.3
Meru District Council	91,286	91.6	38.2	82.8
Arusha District Council	120,873	90.0	40.1	78.2
Longido District Council	42,197	75.3	18.1	71.4
Karatu District Council	62,891	89.7	23.8	85.5
Ngorongoro District Council	60,595	68.9	11.1	67.5
Arusha City	179,354	95.8	57.7	76.1

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 Arusha Region by 62.2 percent of all individuals (61.4% males and 62.9% females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 57.1 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 69.7 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphone is the highest (39.1%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone (96.3%) it is in the age group 40-49 years. The results also show that ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum point for persons aged 40-49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 years and above. While ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum position in the age group 25-29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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

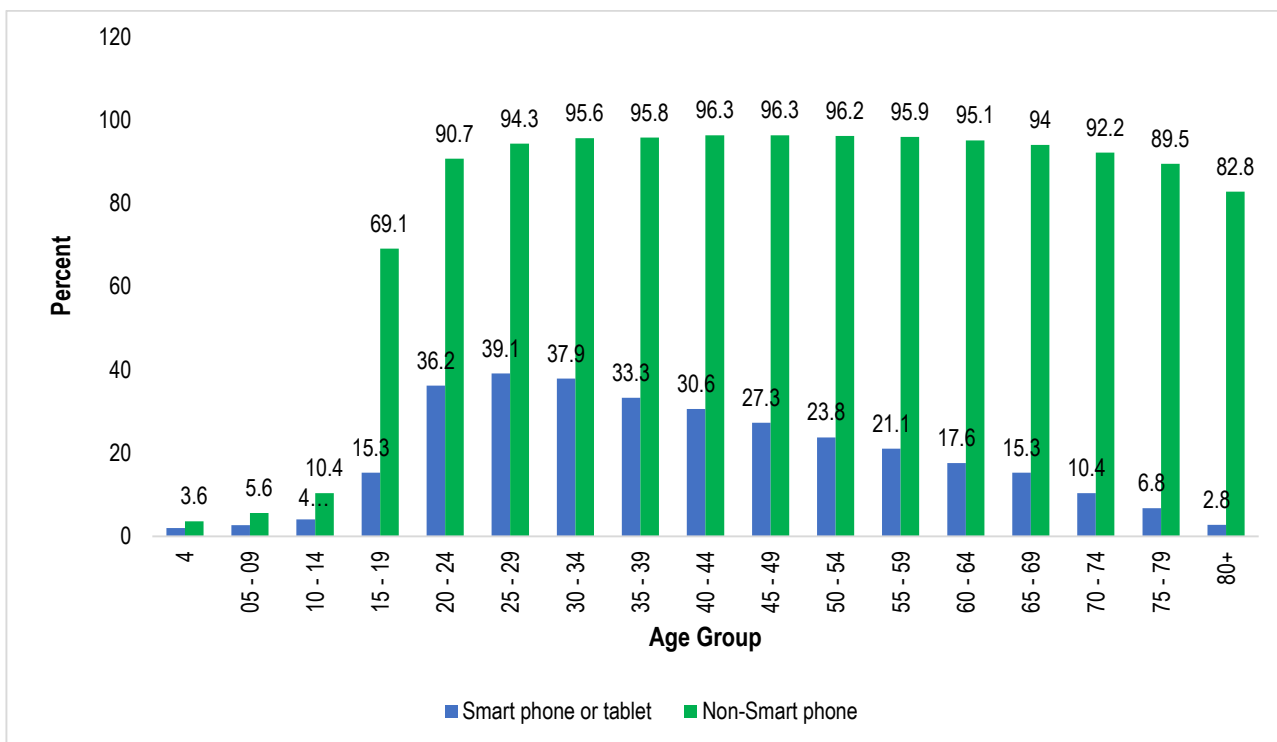


Table 13.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	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	62.2	61.4	62.9	57.1	56.1	57.9	69.7	69.2	70.1	20.1	21.4	18.9	10.7	12.1	9.4	33.8	35.1	32.6
4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	4.3	3.9
5 - 9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
10- 14	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.9	9.8	9.7	9.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	7.7	7.8	7.6
15 - 19	69.1	68.8	69.3	66.2	66.2	66.1	73.1	72.6	73.4	15.3	15.7	14.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	23.6	25.2	22.3
20 - 24	90.7	92.0	89.7	87.6	89.5	86.2	94.2	94.8	93.8	36.2	39.5	33.7	22.4	26.3	19.6	51.7	53.5	50.2
25 - 29	94.3	96.1	92.9	91.7	94.4	89.7	97.0	97.7	96.4	39.1	43.3	35.9	23.7	29.2	19.7	55.3	57.0	53.8
30 - 34	95.6	97.2	94.3	93.6	96.1	91.7	97.6	98.3	97.0	37.9	42.3	34.2	23.1	28.1	19.0	53.0	56.0	50.4
35 - 39	95.8	97.4	94.5	94.2	96.4	92.3	97.7	98.5	97.0	33.3	37.5	29.9	19.1	23.9	15.2	49.3	52.5	46.5
40 - 44	96.3	97.8	95.0	94.8	96.9	93.0	98.0	98.7	97.3	30.6	34.2	27.5	17.1	21.3	13.4	46.0	48.8	43.6
45 - 49	96.3	97.8	94.9	94.9	97.0	92.9	98.0	98.8	97.3	27.3	30.5	24.2	14.5	17.9	11.5	42.7	45.7	40.0
50 - 54	96.2	97.7	94.9	95.0	96.8	93.3	98.0	98.8	97.2	23.8	27.0	20.8	12.2	15.1	9.5	39.9	42.6	37.2
55 - 59	95.9	97.6	94.3	94.7	96.7	92.8	97.9	98.9	96.8	21.1	24.4	17.9	10.5	13.3	7.9	38.1	41.1	34.9
60 - 64	95.1	97.3	93.0	93.8	96.5	91.4	97.3	98.8	95.9	17.6	21.2	14.2	8.8	11.6	6.3	32.7	37.3	28.3
65 - 69	94.0	96.7	91.3	92.8	95.9	89.9	96.3	98.4	94.1	15.3	19.6	11.3	7.8	11.0	4.9	30.1	35.5	24.6
70 - 74	92.2	95.8	88.8	91.3	95.1	88.0	94.2	97.5	91.0	10.4	13.9	7.2	4.7	6.5	3.0	23.9	30.3	17.5
75 - 79	89.5	94.5	85.2	88.8	93.8	84.3	91.5	96.3	87.5	6.8	9.2	4.6	3.0	4.4	1.8	16.2	21.7	11.7
80 +	82.8	89.5	78.3	82.8	89.6	78.1	82.8	89.3	78.9	2.8	3.9	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	6.7	9.4	5.1

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained Training After Secondary education (98.0%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained Secondary School O - level (82.7%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males than female in all level of education (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, Arusha Region; 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership									Number of Persons Owning Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	83.5	85.2	81.6	81.5	84.0	78.3	87.1	88.1	86.3	581	306	275	365	210	155	216	96	120
Primary School (1 - 8)	91.0	92.9	89.3	88.5	90.9	86.0	94.4	95.8	93.2	530,220	262,014	268,206	292,118	153,205	138,913	238,102	108,809	129,293
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	82.7	83.5	82.0	77.0	78.1	76.0	86.9	87.4	86.4	298,463	137,996	160,467	117,035	54,406	62,629	181,428	83,590	97,838
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.3	87.1	83.4	83.0	83.9	81.8	86.5	88.8	84.1	28,905	15,387	13,518	9,460	5,138	4,322	19,445	10,249	9,196
University and Other Related	96.5	97.0	96.0	94.9	95.3	94.4	97.2	97.8	96.6	111,015	58,706	52,309	33,729	18,292	15,437	77,286	40,414	36,872
Training After Primary	96.9	97.9	95.5	96.2	97.4	94.3	97.7	98.6	96.5	5,185	3,042	2,143	2,656	1,627	1,029	2,529	1,415	1,114
Training After Secondary education	98.0	98.4	97.7	97.8	98.5	97.1	98.2	98.4	98.0	21,463	10,212	11,251	7,857	3,757	4,100	13,606	6,455	7,151

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Arusha Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (81.8%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (17.2%). The percentage of ownership of Smartphone is higher for males than female in most of levels of education except for those attained Training After Secondary Education where the percentages are similar (75.7% for male and 75.8% for female).

Ownership of Smartphone in Arusha 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, Arusha Region; 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Ownership									Number of Persons Owning Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	17.2	18.4	16.0	9.2	10.0	8.1	31.9	37.6	27.3	120	66	54	41	25	16	79	41	38
Primary School (1 - 8)	19.7	21.0	18.5	12.1	13.8	10.2	29.7	31.7	28.2	114,891	59,278	55,613	39,859	23,339	16,520	75,032	35,939	39,093
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	34.3	35.9	33.1	23.0	25.0	21.4	42.6	43.8	41.6	123,943	59,275	64,668	35,028	17,414	17,614	88,915	41,861	47,054
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	50.5	53.5	47.3	41.6	43.4	39.6	55.0	58.8	51.0	17,106	9,439	7,667	4,747	2,656	2,091	12,359	6,783	5,576
University and Other Related	81.0	81.2	80.8	72.3	73.1	71.3	84.9	84.9	84.9	93,165	49,121	44,044	25,684	14,024	11,660	67,481	35,097	32,384
Training After Primary	46.6	46.8	46.3	38.3	40.2	35.5	55.4	54.5	56.6	2,494	1,454	1,040	1,059	672	387	1,435	782	653
Training After Secondary Education	75.8	75.7	75.8	71.4	72.3	70.6	78.3	77.7	78.8	16,588	7,860	8,728	5,738	2,760	2,978	10,850	5,100	5,750

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 90.0 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region are using non-smartphones and 28.7 percent are using smartphones. The proportions are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals who use mobile phones is the highest in Arusha City (93.0% non-smartphone and 45.6% smartphone). On the other hand, the Council with the smallest proportion of individuals who use mobile phones is Ngorongoro District (83.7% non-smartphone and 8.7% 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, Arusha Region; 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons Using ICT			Percent					
	Equipments			Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	28.7	31.6	26.2	90.0	91.5	88.8
Rural	750,473	341,189	409,284	16.3	19.3	13.7	87.7	89.5	86.1
Urban	607,129	280,137	326,992	44.0	46.6	41.8	93.0	93.9	92.2
Council									
Monduli District	113,196	47,359	65,837	17.1	21.4	14.0	87.5	89.3	86.2
Meru District	208,536	98,891	109,645	28.9	30.6	27.3	91.0	92.3	89.9
Arusha District	265,857	120,273	145,584	30.0	33.9	26.7	90.7	92.2	89.5
Longido District	84,962	36,441	48,521	14.9	19.2	11.6	86.4	88.4	84.9
Karatu District	162,651	83,577	79,074	15.4	16.0	14.7	89.0	89.8	88.1
Ngorongoro District	123,733	51,818	71,915	8.7	12.8	5.7	83.7	86.7	81.5
Arusha City	398,667	182,967	215,700	45.6	48.2	43.4	93.0	93.9	92.2

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

Majority of persons (62.2%) aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphone in the last three months before Census in Arusha Region. Sex disparity in the use of non-smart phones is slightly lower for males (61.4%) than females (62.9%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 57.1 percent than individuals in urban areas (69.7%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of

population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (33.8%) than rural areas (10.7%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 40-54 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 to 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 25 – 29, thereafter declines to older ages (Figure 13.3).

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

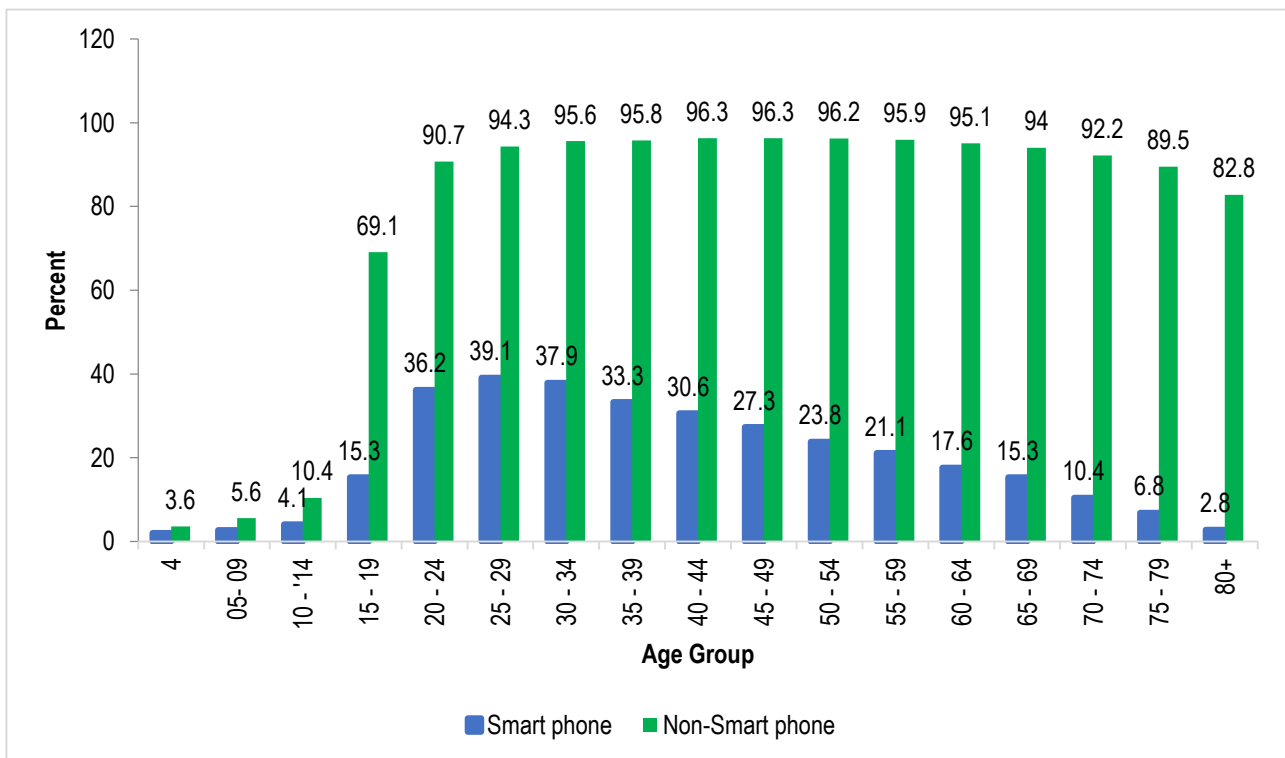


Table 13.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Group; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Percentage of Smartphone Usage								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	62.2	61.4	62.9	57.1	56.1	57.9	69.7	69.2	70.1	20.1	21.4	18.9	10.7	12.1	9.4	33.8	35.1	32.6
4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	4.3	3.9
05-09	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
10-14	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.9	9.8	9.7	9.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	7.7	7.8	7.6
15 - 19	69.1	68.8	69.3	66.2	66.2	66.1	73.1	72.6	73.4	15.3	15.7	14.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	23.6	25.2	22.3
20 - 24	90.7	92.0	89.7	87.6	89.5	86.2	94.2	94.8	93.8	36.2	39.5	33.7	22.4	26.3	19.6	51.7	53.5	50.2
25 - 29	94.3	96.1	92.9	91.7	94.4	89.7	97.0	97.7	96.4	39.1	43.3	35.9	23.7	29.2	19.7	55.3	57.0	53.8
30 - 34	95.6	97.2	94.3	93.6	96.1	91.7	97.6	98.3	97.0	37.9	42.3	34.2	23.1	28.1	19.0	53.0	56.0	50.4
35 - 39	95.8	97.4	94.5	94.2	96.4	92.3	97.7	98.5	97.0	33.3	37.5	29.9	19.1	23.9	15.2	49.3	52.5	46.5
40 - 44	96.3	97.8	95.0	94.8	96.9	93.0	98.0	98.7	97.3	30.6	34.2	27.5	17.1	21.3	13.4	46.0	48.8	43.6
45 - 49	96.3	97.8	94.9	94.9	97.0	92.9	98.0	98.8	97.3	27.3	30.5	24.2	14.5	17.9	11.5	42.7	45.7	40.0
50 - 54	96.2	97.7	94.9	95.0	96.8	93.3	98.0	98.8	97.2	23.8	27.0	20.8	12.2	15.1	9.5	39.9	42.6	37.2
55 - 59	95.9	97.6	94.3	94.7	96.7	92.8	97.9	98.9	96.8	21.1	24.4	17.9	10.5	13.3	7.9	38.1	41.1	34.9
60 - 64	95.1	97.3	93.0	93.8	96.5	91.4	97.3	98.8	95.9	17.6	21.2	14.2	8.8	11.6	6.3	32.7	37.3	28.3
65 - 69	94.0	96.7	91.3	92.8	95.9	89.9	96.3	98.4	94.1	15.3	19.6	11.3	7.8	11.0	4.9	30.1	35.5	24.6
70 - 74	92.2	95.8	88.8	91.3	95.1	88.0	94.2	97.5	91.0	10.4	13.9	7.2	4.7	6.5	3.0	23.9	30.3	17.5
75 - 79	89.5	94.5	85.2	88.8	93.8	84.3	91.5	96.3	87.5	6.8	9.2	4.6	3.0	4.4	1.8	16.2	21.7	11.7
80 +	82.8	89.5	78.3	82.8	89.6	78.1	82.8	89.3	78.9	2.8	3.9	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	6.7	9.4	5.1

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 and above years in Arusha Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (86.9%), followed by sending and receiving money (58.6%), while online businesses recorded 6.2 percent which is the least (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (83.7% for rural and 90.9% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (47.9% for rural and 71.8% for urban) and searching or receiving information (35.8% for rural and 61.1% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils. The data further reveals that Arusha City has the highest percentage in all ICT uses compared with other councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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	86.9	88.4	85.6	47.1	50.0	44.7	6.2	7.2	5.3	15.3	17.0	13.8	15.7	17.7	14.0	58.6	61.4	56.2	1,357,602	621,326	736,276
Rural	83.7	85.8	82.0	35.8	39.1	33.0	3.5	4.3	2.9	9.5	10.9	8.3	10.4	12.5	8.8	47.9	51.7	44.8	750,473	341,189	409,284
Urban	90.9	91.7	90.1	61.1	63.2	59.2	9.4	10.7	8.3	22.4	24.4	20.7	22.2	24.1	20.6	71.8	73.3	70.4	607,129	280,137	326,992
Council																					
Monduli District	82.8	85.2	81.1	34.9	39.2	31.9	3.2	4.2	2.5	9.4	11.5	7.9	10.4	13.2	8.5	48.9	54.1	45.1	113,196	47,359	65,837
Meru District	89.2	90.4	88.2	45.3	47.5	43.4	5.3	6.0	4.7	15.2	16.2	14.3	14.5	16.3	13.0	66.2	67.8	64.7	208,536	98,891	109,645
Arusha District	88.0	89.5	86.7	51.4	54.6	48.7	7.4	8.7	6.2	16.0	18.0	14.3	16.0	18.2	14.2	61.7	64.7	59.2	265,857	120,273	145,584
Longido District	81.2	83.3	79.6	30.8	35.2	27.6	4.0	5.1	3.1	8.5	10.4	7.1	12.0	14.8	9.9	37.1	42.1	33.4	84,962	36,441	48,521
Karatu District	85.0	85.7	84.2	39.0	40.1	37.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	9.3	9.8	8.8	9.6	10.6	8.5	53.3	54.2	52.3	162,651	83,577	79,074
Ngorongoro District	77.9	81.6	75.2	25.1	29.4	22.0	2.5	3.3	1.9	7.2	9.5	5.5	9.4	12.2	7.4	25.9	30.0	23.0	123,733	51,818	71,915
Arusha City	90.9	91.7	90.2	62.3	64.4	60.4	9.3	10.7	8.2	22.9	24.9	21.2	22.9	24.7	21.3	72.2	73.7	70.8	398,667	182,967	215,700

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Arusha Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4%) and least used by those attained Ordinary Secondary School 85.9%. The result also shows that usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education levels.

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

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

Education Level	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	86.4	86.9	85.8	85.0	86.4	83.3	88.7	88.1	89.2	696	359	337	448	250	198	248	109	139
Primary School (1 - 8)	93.1	94.2	92.1	91.4	92.7	90.0	95.4	96.5	94.5	582,406	282,136	300,270	330,153	168,595	161,558	252,253	113,541	138,712
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	85.9	86.3	85.5	81.8	82.3	81.3	88.9	89.2	88.6	360,936	165,307	195,629	152,079	69,646	82,433	208,857	95,661	113,196
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	88.0	89.4	86.4	86.6	87.2	86.0	88.6	90.6	86.5	33,875	17,659	16,216	11,403	6,122	5,281	22,472	11,537	10,935
University and Other Related	97.1	97.5	96.6	95.9	96.2	95.6	97.6	98.1	97.1	115,023	60,518	54,505	35,531	19,185	16,346	79,492	41,333	38,159
Training After Primary	97.7	98.5	96.5	97.2	98.2	95.8	98.1	98.8	97.2	5,351	3,106	2,245	2,762	1,671	1,091	2,589	1,435	1,154
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.7	98.1	98.3	98.9	97.8	98.4	98.6	98.3	21,893	10,377	11,516	8,037	3,816	4,221	13,856	6,561	7,295

In Arusha Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (81.0%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those attained pre-primary level (17.5%). The percentage of usage of smartphone is higher for males in most levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby the percentage is almost similar. Usage of smartphone in Arusha Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	17.5	18.7	16.3	9.6	10.4	8.6	31.9	37.6	27.3	696	359	337	448	250	198	248	109	139
Primary School (1 - 8)	20.0	21.2	18.8	12.3	14.0	10.4	30.1	31.8	28.6	582,406	282,136	300,270	330,153	168,595	161,558	252,253	113,541	138,712
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	36.5	37.9	35.2	25.0	26.9	23.3	44.8	45.9	43.9	360,936	165,307	195,629	152,079	69,646	82,433	208,857	95,661	113,196
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	53.2	55.5	50.7	44.4	45.4	43.1	57.7	60.9	54.4	33,875	17,659	16,216	11,403	6,122	5,281	22,472	11,537	10,935
University and Other Related	81.0	81.2	80.8	72.3	73.1	71.3	84.9	84.9	84.9	115,023	60,518	54,505	35,531	19,185	16,346	79,492	41,333	38,159
Training After Primary	46.6	46.8	46.3	38.3	40.2	35.5	55.4	54.5	56.6	5,351	3,106	2,245	2,762	1,671	1,091	2,589	1,435	1,154
Training After Secondary Education	75.8	75.7	75.8	71.4	72.3	70.6	78.3	77.7	78.8	21,893	10,377	11,516	8,037	3,816	4,221	13,856	6,561	7,295

13.1.1 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Arusha Region, usage of non-smartphones is the highest for self-employed without employees (97.2 percent) and paid employees (97.0 %) compared with other employment status. Regarding the usage of non-smartphones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that males have higher percentage than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that non-smartphones usage is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	97.0	97.4	95.9	95.3	96.0	93.2	98.4	98.6	97.8	7,819	5,741	2,078	3,446	2,635	811	4,373	3,106	1,267
Self-employee without employees	95.3	97.0	93.8	93.9	96.0	92.2	97.9	98.8	97.1	15,430	7,349	8,081	9,933	4,633	5,300	5,497	2,716	2,781
Self-employee with employees	97.2	97.8	96.3	95.7	96.8	94.1	98.6	98.7	98.6	4,048	2,471	1,577	1,929	1,130	799	2,119	1,341	778
Casual labourers	94.5	96.2	91.1	93.4	95.5	89.4	96.5	97.2	94.7	8,575	5,907	2,668	5,325	3,560	1,765	3,250	2,347	903
Workers not classified by status	95.0	98.1	92.4	90.5	97.5	81.1	97.9	98.7	97.5	3,153	1,479	1,674	1,198	740	458	1,955	739	1,216

Results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Arusha Region for persons in the employment ranges from 28.9.6 percent among self-employee without employees to 42.9 percent among the Paid employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is lower for males than females for Paid employee and the percentages are similar for Workers not classified by status. The percentage of male is higher for the remaining employment categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.13).

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

Labour Force	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	42.9	42.0	45.5	26.1	25.5	28.2	56.5	56.3	57.2	3,459	2,473	986	945	700	245	2,514	1,773	741
Self-employee without employees	28.7	31.3	26.4	17.3	19.6	15.4	50.1	51.7	48.5	4,648	2,371	2,277	1,835	948	887	2,813	1,423	1,390
Self-employee with employees	40.0	43.3	34.8	25.8	29.3	21.1	53.3	55.4	49.6	1,665	1,095	570	521	342	179	1,144	753	391
Casual labourers	29.9	34.1	21.1	18.5	23.7	8.8	49.1	50.2	46.5	2,711	2,094	617	1,056	883	173	1,655	1,211	444
Workers not classified by status	39.2	39.2	39.2	17.7	24.6	8.5	53.5	53.9	53.2	1,302	591	711	235	187	48	1,067	404	663

13.1.2 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Arusha Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among 'Legislators' Administrators and Managers' and professionals (98.4% each). Analysis by sex shows that male usage of mobile phones is higher than that of female in all occupations categories. There is no significant difference for the usage of non-smart between rural and urban areas in most of occupation categories except in Agricultural and fishery workers and Elementary occupations (Table 13.14)

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

Occupation	Percentage of People Using Non-Smart Phone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.4	99.2	97.2	98.5	99.2	97.1	98.4	99.2	97.3	6,417	3,961	2,456	1,690	1,146	544	4,727	2,815	1,912
Professionals.	98.4	98.9	97.8	98.8	99.4	98.1	98.2	98.7	97.7	29,384	15,404	13,980	7,623	4,221	3,402	21,761	11,183	10,578
Technicians and associate professionals.	97.2	97.5	96.3	97.7	98.0	97.1	97.0	97.3	96.1	48,327	35,329	12,998	13,260	9,772	3,488	35,067	25,557	9,510
Clerks	97.9	98.1	97.8	97.4	98.3	96.6	98.1	97.9	98.2	4,648	1,873	2,775	1,244	588	656	3,404	1,285	2,119
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.5	97.1	96.1	97.1	98.0	96.6	96.3	96.8	95.9	61,998	24,794	37,204	17,888	7,145	10,743	44,110	17,649	26,461
Agricultural and fishery workers	88.3	89.8	87.2	87.7	89.5	86.3	90.5	90.8	90.3	367,104	165,892	201,212	281,389	128,871	152,518	85,715	37,021	48,694
Craft and related workers	94.0	95.5	92.3	92.9	94.7	91.0	94.9	96.3	93.4	177,814	93,281	84,533	82,101	43,619	38,482	95,713	49,662	46,051
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	97.6	98.1	95.6	97.6	98.0	94.6	97.6	98.1	95.8	11,339	8,945	2,394	2,615	2,319	296	8,724	6,626	2,098
Elementary occupations	91.8	93.3	90.5	89.6	91.6	87.8	93.7	94.7	92.8	255,397	119,216	136,181	115,117	54,738	60,379	140,280	64,478	75,802

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Arusha Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (81.6 %) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (17.9 %). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of smart phones is higher than female in most of occupation categories except for Technicians and associate professionals and clerks whereby the percentages of usage for female is higher than male. Usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than rural areas in most of occupation categories except for professional and clerks whereby the usage of smart-phone is more pronounced in rural than urban areas (Table13.15).

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

Occupation	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	79.8	81.0	77.8	74.1	74.0	74.1	81.8	83.9	78.8	5,201	3,237	1,964	1,270	855	415	3,931	2,382	1,549
Professionals.	81.6	83.7	79.3	82.5	83.7	81.1	81.3	83.7	78.7	24,381	13,044	11,337	6,366	3,555	2,811	18,015	9,489	8,526
Technicians and associate professionals.	57.5	55.4	63.2	53.4	50.4	61.7	59.1	57.3	63.7	28,604	20,077	8,527	7,242	5,023	2,219	21,362	15,054	6,308
Clerks	75.0	72.9	76.3	76.6	77.1	76.1	74.4	71.0	76.4	3,559	1,393	2,166	978	461	517	2,581	932	1,649
Service workers and shop sales workers	51.3	54.5	49.2	43.3	47.0	40.9	54.5	57.5	52.5	32,957	13,914	19,043	7,978	3,431	4,547	24,979	10,483	14,496
Agricultural and fishery workers	17.9	19.7	16.5	12.6	14.8	10.9	35.7	36.8	34.9	74,411	36,331	38,080	40,566	21,314	19,252	33,845	15,017	18,828
Craft and related workers	30.9	33.5	28.2	18.0	21.2	14.5	42.2	44.5	39.9	58,522	32,710	25,812	15,908	9,777	6,131	42,614	22,933	19,681
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	46.6	48.0	41.7	38.2	39.2	30.7	49.2	51.1	43.2	5,421	4,378	1,043	1,024	928	96	4,397	3,450	947
Elementary occupations	29.9	32.8	27.5	15.9	19.2	13.1	42.0	44.7	39.7	83,322	41,890	41,432	20,442	11,462	8,980	62,880	30,428	32,452

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council. Results show that about four percent (4.2 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own laptops and two percent (1.7%) own desktop computers. Arusha City Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (2.6%), followed by Arusha District (1.7 %). Arusha District Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (4.4%). The Council with the smallest percentage of persons owning desktop and laptop computers (0.8 % and 1.4% respectively) is Ngorongoro District.

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

Council	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.7	2.2	1.3	4.2	5.4	3.2
Rural	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.2	2.8	1.7
Urban	2.5	3.2	1.8	6.7	8.6	5.1
Council						
Monduli District	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.3	3.2	1.6
Meru District	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.0	5.0	3.1
Arusha District	1.7	2.2	1.3	4.4	5.8	3.3
Longido District	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.7	1.5
Karatu District	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.6
Ngorongoro District	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.0
Arusha City	2.6	3.4	1.9	7.0	8.9	5.4

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about six percent (6.4%) of person aged 15 and above in Arusha Region use laptops and almost three percent (3.3%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than female.

Usage of computers by individuals vary across councils, with Arusha City having the highest percentage (5.2% uses desktop and 10.3% uses laptop) of individuals using computers, followed by Meru District for desktop computer and Arusha District for laptop computer (6.4

%). Ngorongoro District has the smallest percentage (1.4%) of individuals using desktop and laptop computers (Table 13.17).

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

Council	Number of Persons Using ICT			Type of Computers					
	Equipments			Desktop			laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	3.3	4.0	2.7	6.5	8.0	5.3
Rural	750,473	341,189	409,284	2.1	2.5	1.8	3.7	4.5	3.1
Urban	607,129	280,137	326,992	4.8	5.9	3.9	9.9	12.2	8.0
Council									
Monduli District	113,196	47,359	65,837	2.2	2.8	1.8	3.9	5.1	3.1
Meru District	208,536	98,891	109,645	3.4	3.9	3.0	6.4	7.5	5.5
Arusha District	265,857	120,273	145,584	3.1	3.8	2.5	6.5	8.1	5.2
Longido District	84,962	36,441	48,521	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.5	4.5	2.8
Karatu District	162,651	83,577	79,074	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.5	4.0	3.0
Ngorongoro District	123,733	51,818	71,915	1.4	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.4	1.8
Arusha City	398,667	182,967	215,700	5.2	6.3	4.2	10.3	12.6	8.4

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Arusha Region has about one percent (1.2%) and three percent (3.1%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used desktop or laptop computers increased from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and then decreased to older ages.

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

The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 15 – 19 years while for laptop computers is higher among males than females from age 20-24 years (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3.1	3.8	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	2,046,565	966,900	1,079,665
4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	75,364	37,393	37,971
5 - 9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	339,207	168,960	170,247
10 -14	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	274,392	139,221	135,171
15 - 19	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	225,708	104,640	121,068
20 - 24	4.6	5.8	3.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	212,539	91,123	121,416
25 - 29	5.7	7.5	4.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	192,238	84,566	107,672
30 - 34	6.1	8.3	4.3	2.3	3.1	1.7	157,504	71,842	85,662
35 - 39	5.4	7.1	3.9	2.3	2.8	1.8	132,243	60,281	71,962
40 - 44	4.7	6.1	3.5	2.1	2.6	1.7	109,343	51,587	57,756
45 - 49	4.1	5.2	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	89,016	42,855	46,161
50 - 54	3.7	4.8	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.5	70,198	34,133	36,065
55 - 59	3.5	4.7	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.4	47,424	23,496	23,928
60 - 64	3.0	4.1	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.1	40,501	19,690	20,811
65 - 69	2.9	4.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	25,507	12,479	13,028
70 - 74	2.2	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.8	20,302	9,799	10,503
75 - 79	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	12,653	5,853	6,800
80 +	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	22,426	8,982	13,444

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 Arusha Region had attained university and other related education levels (36.1%) with proportionately higher for males (41.0 %) than females (30.6 %).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for most levels of education except for those who attained pre-primary level of which the percentage of males is lower than females.

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

Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date, by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Arusha 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	4.3	3.9	4.7	2.9	1.6	4.5	6.9	9.2	5.0	30	14	16	13	4	9	17	10	7
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	13,748	7,103	6,645	6,285	3,343	2,942	7,463	3,760	3,703
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	5.1	6.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.2	6.2	7.4	5.1	18,449	9,984	8,465	5,508	2,869	2,639	12,941	7,115	5,826
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13.4	15.4	11.4	10.1	11.3	8.8	15.1	17.5	12.6	4,553	2,711	1,842	1,153	690	463	3,400	2,021	1,379
University and Other Related	36.1	41.0	30.6	28.4	32.6	23.5	39.5	44.9	33.6	41,507	24,823	16,684	10,089	6,245	3,844	31,418	18,578	12,840

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
Training After Primary	7.0	7.6	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.4	8.4	9.6	6.9	376	237	139	158	99	59	218	138	80
Training After Secondary Education	19.2	22.9	15.9	16.9	20.2	14.0	20.5	24.5	16.9	4,203	2,376	1,827	1,362	769	593	2,841	1,607	1,234

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who use Laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Arusha Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.1%) with proportionately higher for males (18.4 %) than females (13.6%). The results also show that the percentage of persons with primary to university and other related levels, who use 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 use laptop computers is higher among persons live in urban areas than rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.0	4.5	1.5	2.2	2.8	1.5	4.4	8.3	1.4	21	16	5	10	7	3	11	9	2
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	8,416	4,370	4,046	3,885	2,094	1,791	4,531	2,276	2,255
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	3.6	4.2	3.0	10,875	5,864	5,011	3,444	1,818	1,626	7,431	4,046	3,385
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.9	7.5	6.2	6.0	6.4	5.5	7.3	8.1	6.5	2,321	1,319	1,002	679	389	290	1,642	930	712
University and Other Related	16.1	18.4	13.6	14.2	15.6	12.4	17.0	19.6	14.1	18,530	11,118	7,412	5,028	3,002	2,026	13,502	8,116	5,386
Training After Primary	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	4.7	5.2	4.1	211	132	79	89	57	32	122	75	47
Training After Secondary Education	9.8	11.3	8.5	8.9	10.2	7.7	10.4	11.9	9.0	2,151	1,170	981	712	389	323	1,439	781	658

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Labour Force Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the Census date ranges from 3.3 Casual labourers to 5.1 percent Workers not classified by status category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher for males than females across all employment status categories.

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

**Table 13.21: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Arusha Region, 2022
PHC**

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	6.5	6.7	6.2	385	283	102	94	72	22	291	211	80
Self-employee with employees	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	6.4	7.5	5.3	552	311	241	194	105	89	358	206	152
Self-employee without employees	4.8	5.9	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	7.2	8.9	4.2	198	148	50	44	27	17	154	121	33
Casual labourers	3.3	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.3	5.6	6.1	4.2	298	233	65	110	85	25	188	148	40
Workers not classified by status	5.1	6.0	4.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	7.0	9.3	5.5	169	91	78	30	21	9	139	70	69

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 6.4 percent Casual labourers to 10.1 percent Paid employees' category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across labour force categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all labour force categories. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons live in urban than in rural areas for all types of labour force categories (Table 13.22)

Table 13.22 Percentage of Persons Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	10.1	10.1	10.1	5.6	5.5	5.7	13.8	14.1	13.0	815	596	219	202	152	50	613	444	169
Self-employee with employees	6.8	7.6	6.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	12.3	14.0	10.6	1095	579	516	407	195	212	688	384	304
Self-employee without employees	9.5	11.6	6.2	4.8	5.3	4.0	13.9	17.1	8.5	395	294	101	96	62	34	299	232	67
Casual labourers	6.4	7.6	3.7	3.8	4.7	2.2	10.7	12.2	6.8	578	469	109	219	175	44	359	294	65
Workers not classified by status	9.4	10.4	8.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	13.2	17.2	10.8	311	157	154	47	28	19	264	129	135

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Arusha Region Legislators' administrators and managers have the highest percentage (12.0 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Arusha Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers (1.0 %) recorded the least.

The percentage of persons aged 15 and above who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across all occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across most occupation categories except for Clerks and Plant and machine operators and assemblers where the percentage is higher in rural than urban areas (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	12.0	13.6	9.5	9.7	10.2	8.6	12.9	15.0	9.8	788	547	241	169	120	49	619	427	192
Professionals.	9.7	12.2	7.0	8.4	10.2	6.4	10.1	13.0	7.2	2,906	1,906	1,000	657	434	223	2,249	1,472	777
Technicians and associate professionals.	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.0	2,017	1,507	510	474	361	113	1,543	1,146	397
Clerks.	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.5	6.2	8.6	7.3	8.2	6.7	349	146	203	97	38	59	252	108	144
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.9	3.0	4.1	2.3	1,806	960	846	421	205	216	1,385	755	630
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	4,433	2,309	2,124	2,817	1,423	1,394	1,616	886	730
Craft and related workers.	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.6	3,460	2,069	1,391	1,388	790	598	2,072	1,279	793
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.5	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.6	6.9	2.4	2.8	0.9	298	255	43	86	63	23	212	192	20
Elementary occupations.	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.7	1.6	4,632	2,703	1,929	1,453	843	610	3,179	1,860	1,319

The 2022 PHC results shows that professionals have the highest percentage (40.8 %) among person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Arusha Region, while Craft and related workers recorded the least (5.0%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for Technicians and associate professionals whereby the percentage of male (14.7%) is lower than females (16.7%). 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; Arusha Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above								
	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.	39.1	41.6	35.1	30.9	30.9	30.9	42.1	46.1	36.3	2,563	1,675	888	540	365	175	2,023	1,310	713
Professionals.	40.8	47.9	33.0	36.7	42.9	29.2	42.2	49.7	34.3	12,203	7,469	4,734	2,856	1,833	1,023	9,347	5,636	3,711
Technicians and associate professionals.	15.2	14.7	16.7	13.1	12.5	14.7	16.1	15.5	17.4	7,631	5,358	2,273	1,807	1,265	542	5,824	4,093	1,731
Clerks.	27.5	28.9	26.6	27.2	29.5	25.1	27.6	28.6	27.0	1,313	556	757	354	181	173	959	375	584
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9.2	12.0	7.3	6.7	8.4	5.5	10.2	13.5	8.0	5,905	3,079	2,826	1,232	618	614	4,673	2,461	2,212
Agricultural and fishery workers.	3.8	4.4	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	7.6	9.3	6.2	16,444	8,636	7,808	9,226	4,782	4,444	7,218	3,854	3,364
Craft and related workers.	5.0	5.8	4.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	6.7	7.9	5.4	9,815	5,876	3,939	3,023	1,787	1,236	6,792	4,089	2,703
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	7.8	8.1	6.7	6.1	5.7	8.7	8.4	9.0	6.4	915	746	169	166	137	29	749	609	140
Elementary occupations.	5.3	6.5	4.3	2.9	3.5	2.4	7.6	9.4	6.1	15,522	8,726	6,796	4,100	2,313	1,787	11,422	6,413	5,009

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- Over fifty percent (50.1%) of all buildings in Arusha Region have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About thirty-five percent (34.8%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 23.0 percent are powered by other sources.
- Over one third (36.0%) of all buildings/Units in the Region have water services.
- Four percent (4.1%) of all buildings/Units in Arusha Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities.
- More than two third (68.4%), of all individually owned buildings/Units in Arusha Region are owned by males alone, 26.8 percent by females alone and 4.7 percent are jointly owned.
- Eighty-three percent (83.3%) of all buildings/Units in Arusha Region are used by the owners themselves, and 10.9 percent are used by tenants.
- Sixty-four percent (64.1%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About twenty-seven percent (27.4%) of all buildings/Units in Arusha 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 Arusha Region and Councils 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 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Furthermore, the chapter provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

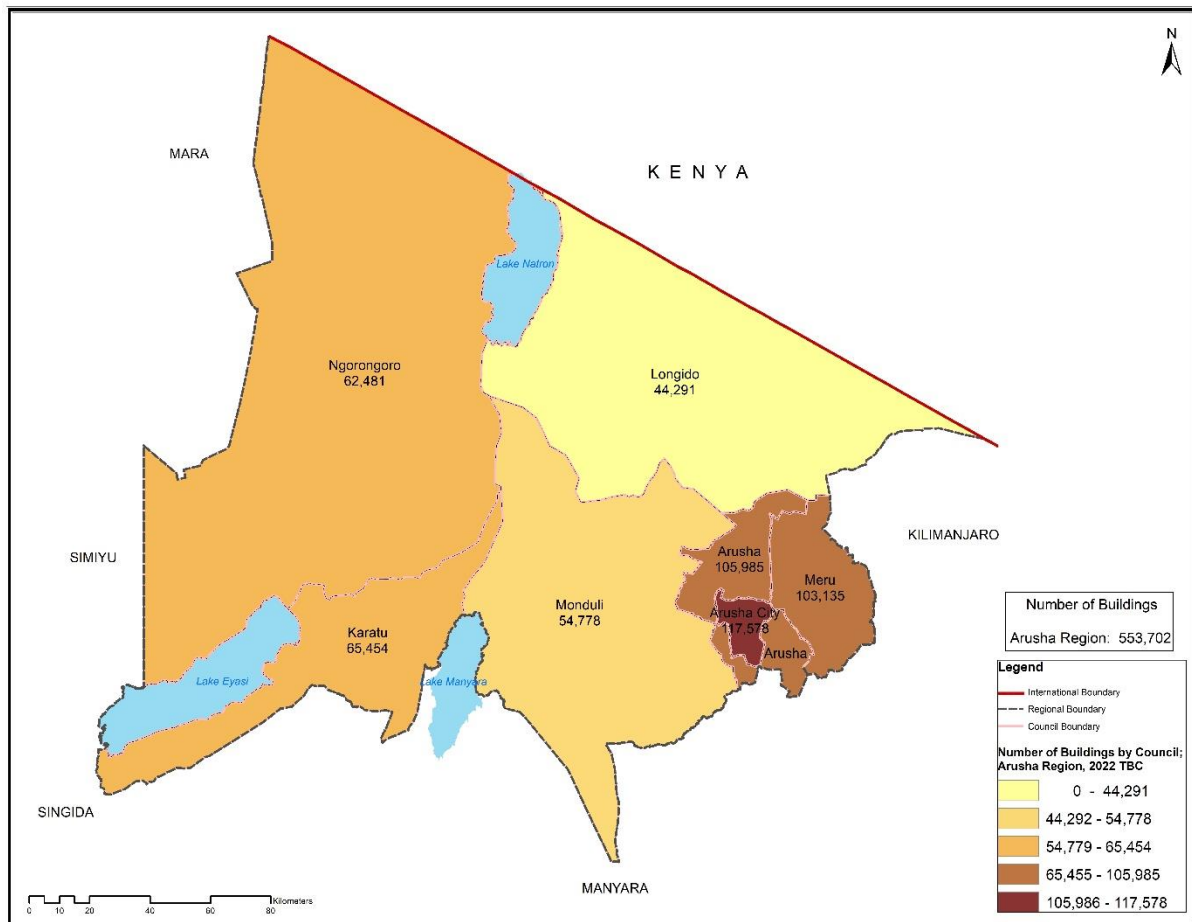
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Arusha Region has a total of 553,702 buildings whereby 369,942 are in rural and 183,760 in urban areas. Arusha City Council has a large number of buildings (117,578 buildings) followed by Arusha District (105,985 buildings) and Meru District (103,135 buildings). On the other hand, Longido Town and Monduli Town councils have fewer number of buildings (44,291 and 54,778 respectively). Further results show that Arusha City Council has the largest number of multi-storey buildings (4,713), followed by Arusha District (1,218) of multi-storey while Longido District (42) and Ngorongoro District (53) has the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Arusha 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	553,702	7,180	515,560	30,962	369,942	1,189	347,670	21,083	183,760	5,991	167,890	9,879
Monduli District	54,778	142	52,027	2,609	51,330	90	48,815	2,425	3,448	52	3,212	184
Meru District	103,135	891	95,497	6,747	90,835	634	84,175	6,026	12,300	257	11,322	721
Arusha District	105,985	1,218	100,025	4,742	74,069	333	70,450	3,286	31,916	885	29,575	1,456
Longido District	44,291	42	40,652	3,597	40,779	32	37,449	3,298	3,512	10	3,203	299
Karatu District	65,454	121	61,424	3,909	53,408	61	50,358	2,989	12,046	60	11,066	920
Ngorongoro District	62,481	53	59,091	3,337	59,521	39	56,423	3,059	2,960	14	2,668	278
Arusha City	117,578	4,713	106,844	6,021	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,578	4,713	106,844	6,021

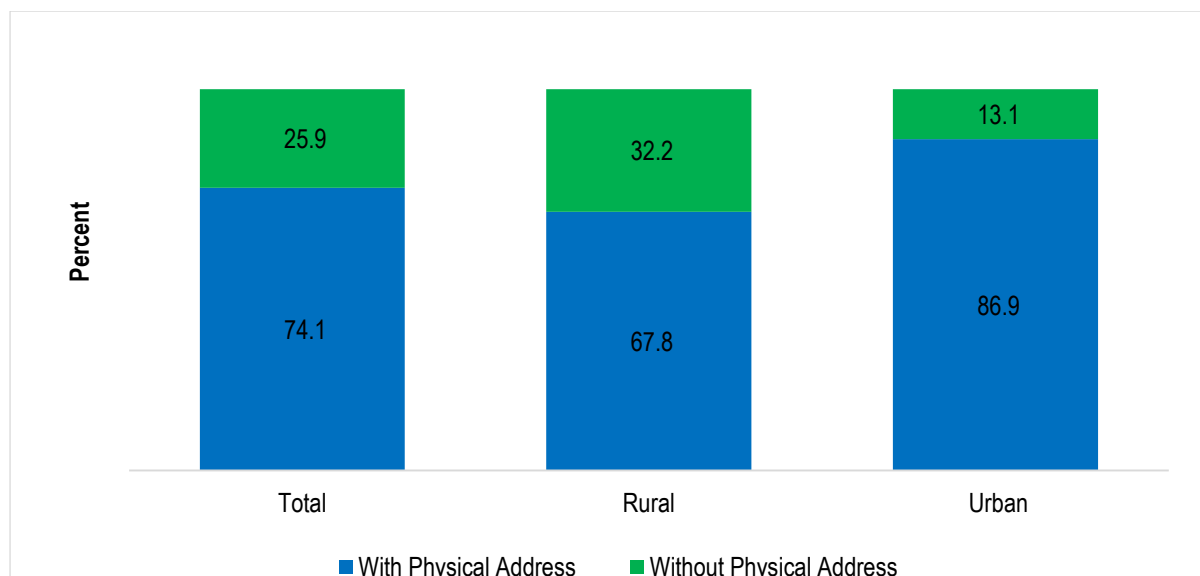
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 74.1 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is low in rural areas (67.8%) that in urban (86.9%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

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

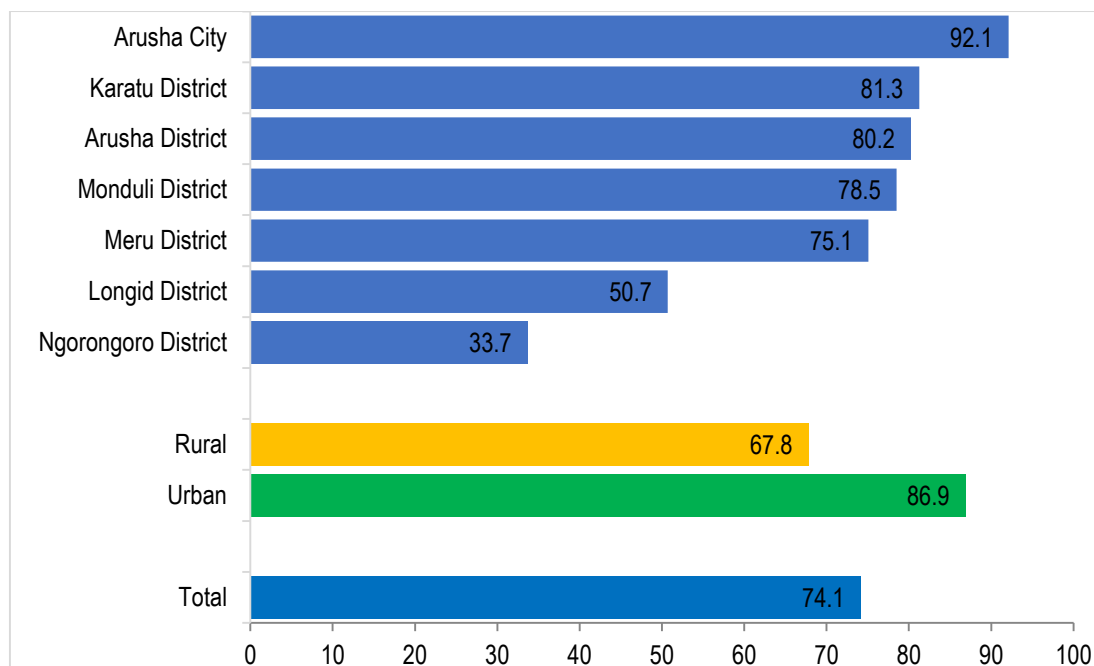


Percentages of buildings with physical address ranges from 33.7 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 92.1 percent in Arusha City Council (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Arusha 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	553,702	410,498	143,204	369,942	250,845	119,097	183,760	159,653	24,107
Monduli District	54,778	43,013	11,765	51,330	39,957	11,373	3,448	3,056	392
Meru District	103,135	77,436	25,699	90,835	67,940	22,895	12,300	9,496	2,804
Arusha District	105,985	85,044	20,941	74,069	59,253	14,816	31,916	25,791	6,125
Longido District	44,291	22,462	21,829	40,779	20,719	20,060	3,512	1,743	1,769
Karatu District	65,454	53,189	12,265	53,408	43,821	9,587	12,046	9,368	2,678
Ngorongoro District	62,481	21,044	41,437	59,521	19,155	40,366	2,960	1,889	1,071
Arusha City	117,578	108,310	9,268	NA	NA	NA	117,578	108,310	9,268

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

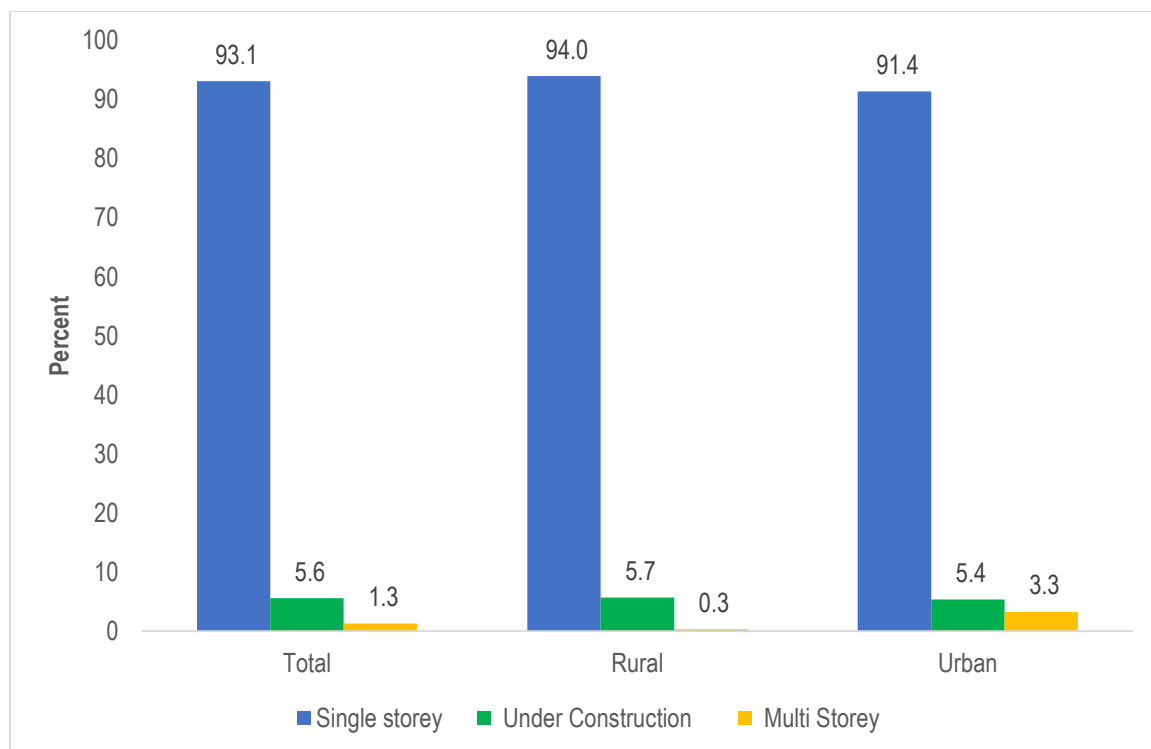


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 93.1 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region are single storey while only less than 2 percent (1.3%) percent are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is higher (3.3%) in urban than in rural areas (0.3%). Results further reveal that over five percent of all buildings in the region are under construction (5.6%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type, Place of Residence; Arusha 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 most of the buildings (88.7%) in Arusha Region are residential, 4.7 percent are commercial-residential and 6.7 percent are used for non-residential purposes. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Figure 14.4).

At the Council level, Ngorongoro District has the highest proportion of buildings used for residential purposes (92.6%) whereas Arusha City has the lowest proportion (84.4%). Additionally, Meru District has the highest proportion (8.2%) of buildings used for non-residential use, while Ngorongoro District has lowest (5.0%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Arusha Region	Total	553,702	88.7	4.7	6.7
	Rural	369,942	91.0	3.0	6.0
	Urban	183,760	84.0	8.0	8.1
Monduli District	Total	54,778	91.5	2.9	5.6
	Rural	51,330	92.5	2.4	5.1
	Urban	3,448	77.3	10.2	12.5
Meru District	Total	103,135	87.5	4.3	8.2
	Rural	90,835	88.5	3.8	7.7
	Urban	12,300	79.9	8.0	12.1
Arusha District	Total	105,985	90.2	3.9	5.9
	Rural	74,069	92.0	2.7	5.4
	Urban	31,916	86.2	6.6	7.1
Longido District	Total	44,291	92.1	2.7	5.2
	Rural	40,779	93.7	2.1	4.2
	Urban	3,512	73.7	10.1	16.1
Karatu District	Total	65,454	87.2	5.2	7.6

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
	Rural	53,408	88.1	4.4	7.4
	Urban	12,046	83.0	8.6	8.4
Ngorongoro District	Total	62,481	92.6	2.4	5.0
	Rural	59,521	93.1	2.2	4.7
	Urban	2,960	81.5	7.2	11.3
Arusha City	Total	117,578	84.4	8.1	7.4
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	117,578	84.4	8.1	7.4

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Arusha Region is for commercial purposes (46.0%), followed by institutions (18.0%) and religious institutions (11.6%). Arusha City Council has the highest percentage of buildings (51.8%; 4,509 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Meru District (51.0%; 4,332 buildings), while Karatu District has smallest (35.6%; 1,772 buildings). In addition, for industrial usage, Arusha City has the highest percentage of buildings (2.8%; 242), while Ngorongoro District Council has the smallest (; 0.3%; 8 buildings) (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	36,848	8.9	46.0	1.4	1.3	3.8	3.6	6.8	18.0	0.1	11.6	4.4
Monduli District	3,054	7.2	36.1	0.5	2.8	5.4	4.7	9.2	24.2	0.1	12.4	3.7
Meru District	8,494	8.4	51.0	1.1	0.8	2.4	2.3	3.3	17.3	0.1	13.7	4.1
Arusha District	6,237	8.1	50.9	1.6	0.3	1.3	2.3	7.3	17.6	0.0	10.9	5.8
Longido District	2,283	6.7	39.5	0.5	0.5	3.9	3.5	5.7	24.7	0.1	14.8	4.6
Karatu District	4,972	6.7	35.6	0.7	3.2	5.7	5.8	10.0	18.3	0.1	15.0	3.5
Ngorongoro District	3,102	5.5	37.2	0.3	2.9	3.7	4.9	13.2	23.0	0.1	8.6	5.6
Arusha City	8,706	13.7	51.8	2.8	0.6	5.4	3.8	5.1	13.2	0.0	8.1	4.0

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

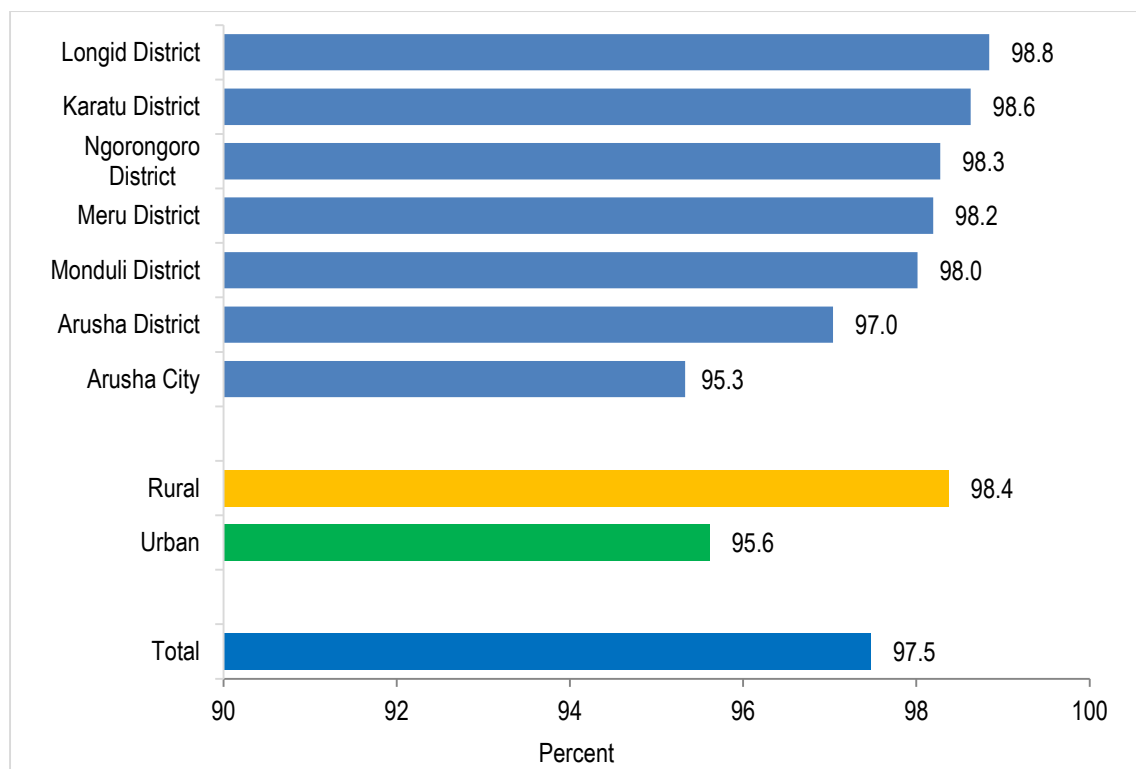
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Arusha Region (97.5%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Longido District has the highest (98.8%) proportion of buildings with single unit followed by Karatu District (98.6%) while Arusha City has the lowest (95.3%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.1 percent in Karatu District Councils to 3.3 percent in Arusha City Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4)

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

Region/Council	Number of Units in Building																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	524,154	97.5	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	353,672	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	170,482	95.6	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Council																					
Monduli District	51,411	98.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	48,021	98.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,390	96.9	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Meru District	96,266	98.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	84,392	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	11,874	96.6	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arusha District	103,098	97.0	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	72,614	97.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	30,484	94.9	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2
Longid District	43,693	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	40,356	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,337	96.7	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Karatu District	62,199	98.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	51,357	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,842	97.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ngorongoro District	59,882	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	56,932	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,950	98.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Arusha City	107,605	95.3	3.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	107,605	95.3	3.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial Buildings with One Unit by Council; Arusha 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, categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that, most (91.9%) of the buildings in Arusha Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, while a small proportion (1.9%) are semi-detached and 6.3 percent are terrace buildings.

Over ninety-six percent (96.2%) of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 83.1 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings in rural

and urban areas account for 1.1 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. Ngorongoro District Council have the highest percentage (97.0%) of detached or stand-alone buildings, while Arusha City has the lowest (83.1%) (Table 14.6).

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

Region/Council	Building Category						
	Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Region							
Arusha	553,702	10,468	1.9	34,652	6.3	508,582	91.9
Rural	369,942	4,018	1.1	10,034	2.7	355,890	96.2
Urban	183,760	6,450	3.5	24,618	13.4	152,692	83.1
Council							
Monduli District	54,778	657	1.2	1,780	3.2	52,341	95.6
Meru District	103,135	1,528	1.5	4,425	4.3	97,182	94.2
Arusha District	105,985	1,956	1.8	7,319	6.9	96,710	91.2
Longid District	44,291	479	1.1	1,494	3.4	42,318	95.5
Karatu District	65,454	1,180	1.8	2,549	3.9	61,725	94.3
Ngorongoro District	62,481	515	0.8	1,331	2.1	60,635	97.0
Arusha City	117,578	4,153	3.5	15,754	13.4	97,671	83.1

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

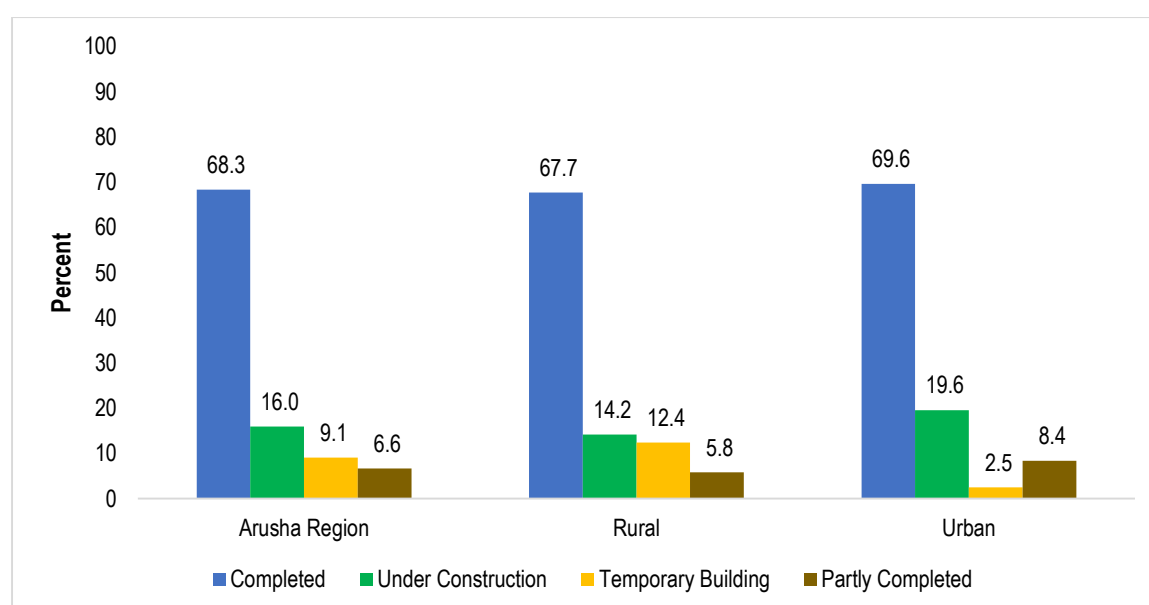
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 68.3 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region have been completed and 6.6 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 16.0 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 9.1 percent. There is no significant difference between proportion of completed buildings in rural (67.7%) and urban areas (69.9%).

Ngorongoro District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (78.2%) while Meru District has the lowest (62.7%). Furthermore, Longido District Council has the highest percentage (23.9%) of temporary buildings, whereas Arusha City has the lowest percentage (2.1%) (Table 14.7).

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

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	553,702	68.3	6.6	16.0	9.1
Rural	369,942	67.7	5.8	14.2	12.4
Urban	183,760	69.6	8.4	19.6	2.5
Council					
Monduli District	54,778	68.1	3.3	10.2	18.3
Meru District	103,135	62.7	10.3	23.5	3.5
Arusha District	105,985	68.4	6.5	15.2	9.9
Longido District	44,291	65.5	2.2	8.4	23.9
Karatu District	65,454	68.6	8.1	17.0	6.3
Ngorongoro District	62,481	78.2	1.6	5.8	14.3
Arusha City	117,578	69.0	8.6	20.3	2.1

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



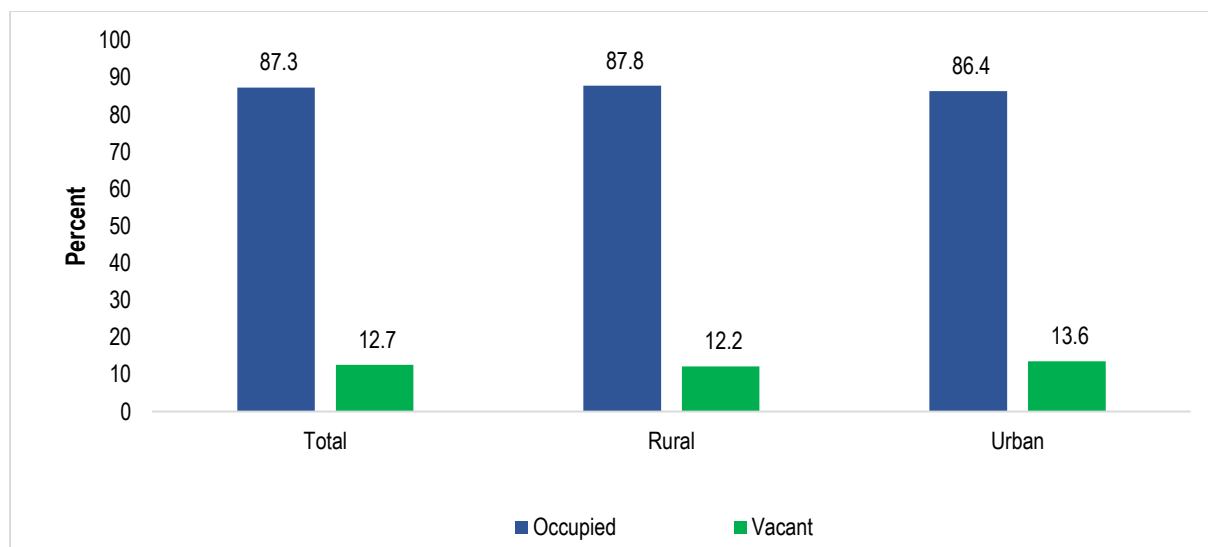
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 87.3 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region are in use, while 12.7 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (87.8%) compared with urban areas (86.4%). Ngorongoro District Council has the highest percentage (91.8%) of buildings in use while Meru District has lowest (81.7%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	553,702	87.3	12.7
Rural	369,942	87.8	12.2
Urban	183,760	86.4	13.6
Council			
Monduli District	54,778	90.8	9.2
Meru District	103,135	81.7	18.3
Arusha District	105,985	88.1	11.9
Longido District	44,291	89.7	10.3
Karatu District	65,454	87.1	12.9
Ngorongoro District	62,481	91.8	8.2
Arusha City	117,578	86.8	13.2

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Arusha 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. In Arusha Region, 40.8 percent of all buildings have sand or cement floors, followed by mud/soil or sand floors (29.6%) and ceramic tiles (8.5%) Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 29.6 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 63.3 percent. Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (63.8%) of buildings with cement floor while Ngorongoro District has lowest percentage (9.7%) (Table. 14.9).

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

Region/Council	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	553,702	40.8	8.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	29.6	8.5	10.9
Rural	369,942	29.6	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	40.9	12.5	11.7
Urban	183,760	63.3	18.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	6.8	0.6	9.3
Council										
Monduli District	54,778	22.9	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	38.7	26.5	7.3
Meru District	103,135	56.8	8.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	17.0	1.1	15.5
Arusha District	105,985	41.9	8.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	26.1	13.1	8.7
Longido District	44,291	15.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	54.9	12.8	12.4
Karatu District	65,454	34.3	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	49.0	1.2	11.2
Ngorongoro District	62,481	9.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	57.1	17.3	12.9
Arusha City	117,578	63.8	20.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.4	8.9

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used for wall construction include stone, 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 Arusha Region have walls built with cement blocks (39.8%), followed by bamboo poles/wood planks (34.9%). In urban areas, 78.3 percent of all buildings have walls constructed with cement blocks followed by burnt bricks (10.5%). Most of the buildings (49.4%) in rural areas are constructed using bamboo poles or wood planks followed by cement bricks (20.7%). Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (90.4%) of buildings built with cement blocks while Ngorongoro District has the lowest percentage (4.7%) (Table 14.10).

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

Region/Council	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	553,702	0.6	39.8	3.5	15.9	0.0	2.5	34.9	1.3	0.1	1.3
Rural	436,124	0.4	20.7	4.2	18.7	0.0	3.4	49.4	2.0	0.1	1.2
Urban	117,578	1.1	78.3	2.2	10.5	0.0	0.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	1.4
Council											
Monduli District	54,778	0.4	25.8	1.4	2.6	0.0	1.2	65.6	1.7	0.1	1.3
Meru District	103,135	0.5	37.8	7.0	40.7	0.0	4.6	7.7	0.1	0.0	1.7
Arusha District	105,985	0.8	45.5	4.7	11.9	0.0	2.1	34.0	0.4	0.0	0.6
Longido District	44,291	0.7	12.3	1.1	4.1	0.0	8.3	68.5	4.0	0.0	1.0
Karatu District	65,454	0.6	6.9	7.8	38.9	0.0	0.9	42.0	0.6	0.0	2.2
Ngorongoro District	62,481	0.2	4.4	0.3	5.2	0.0	2.4	80.1	6.0	0.1	1.2
Arusha City	117,578	1.0	90.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.3

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (75.7%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are roofed with corrugated Iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (13.3%). In urban areas, 91.1 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 68.0 percent in rural areas. Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (91.5%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets while Ngorongoro District has the lowest (25.7%) (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	553,702	75.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	13.3	4.1	0.1	0.3	5.4
Rural	436,124	68.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.7	6.0	0.1	0.5	5.2
Urban	117,578	91.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.9
Council										
Monduli District	54,778	65.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.6	3.3	0.1	0.1	4.4
Meru District	103,135	90.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.0
Arusha District	105,985	90.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.8
Longid District	44,291	40.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	49.0	5.8	0.1	0.5	3.8
Karatu District	65,454	81.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.3
Ngorongoro District	62,481	25.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	43.1	24.8	0.6	2.3	3.1
Arusha City	117,578	91.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7

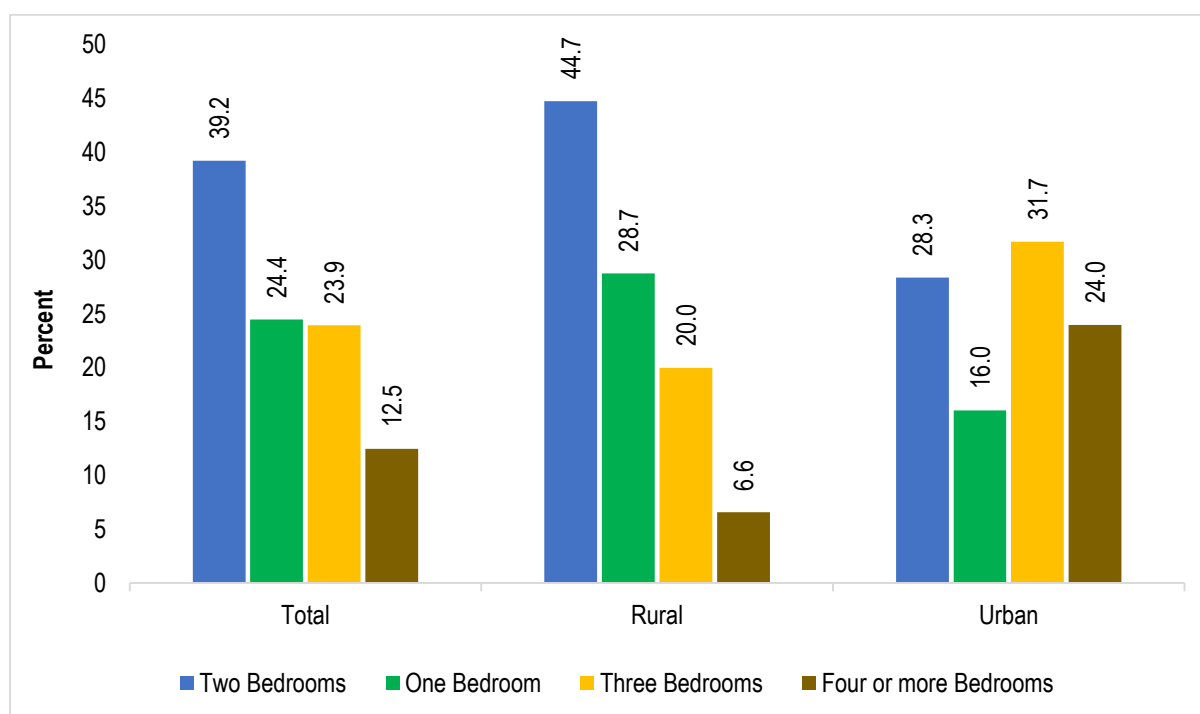
14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings/Units. The results show that 39.2 percent of all buildings/Units used for residential and commercial-residential purposes in Arusha Region have two bedrooms, 24.4 percent have one bedroom, 23.9 percent have three bedrooms, and 12.5 percent have four or more bedrooms. The same distribution pattern by number of bedrooms is observed in both rural and urban areas and across all councils (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Percentages of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Bedrooms, by Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	525,707	24.4	39.2	23.9	6.3	2.2	1.4	2.6
Rural	348,035	28.7	44.7	20.0	4.3	1.0	0.5	0.8
Urban	177,672	16.0	28.3	31.7	10.3	4.6	3.0	6.1
Council								
Monduli District	52,516	35.3	43.4	14.6	3.4	1.2	0.7	1.3
Meru District	93,402	24.1	31.3	32.1	7.9	1.8	1.0	1.7
Arusha District	102,655	26.4	35.1	27.1	6.0	2.1	1.2	2.2
Longido District	42,428	29.4	58.4	7.8	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.0
Karatu District	59,558	26.2	37.1	24.6	6.8	2.1	1.1	2.1
Ngorongoro District	59,959	24.6	64.3	8.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Arusha City	115,189	15.2	28.2	32.3	10.4	4.7	3.1	6.1

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

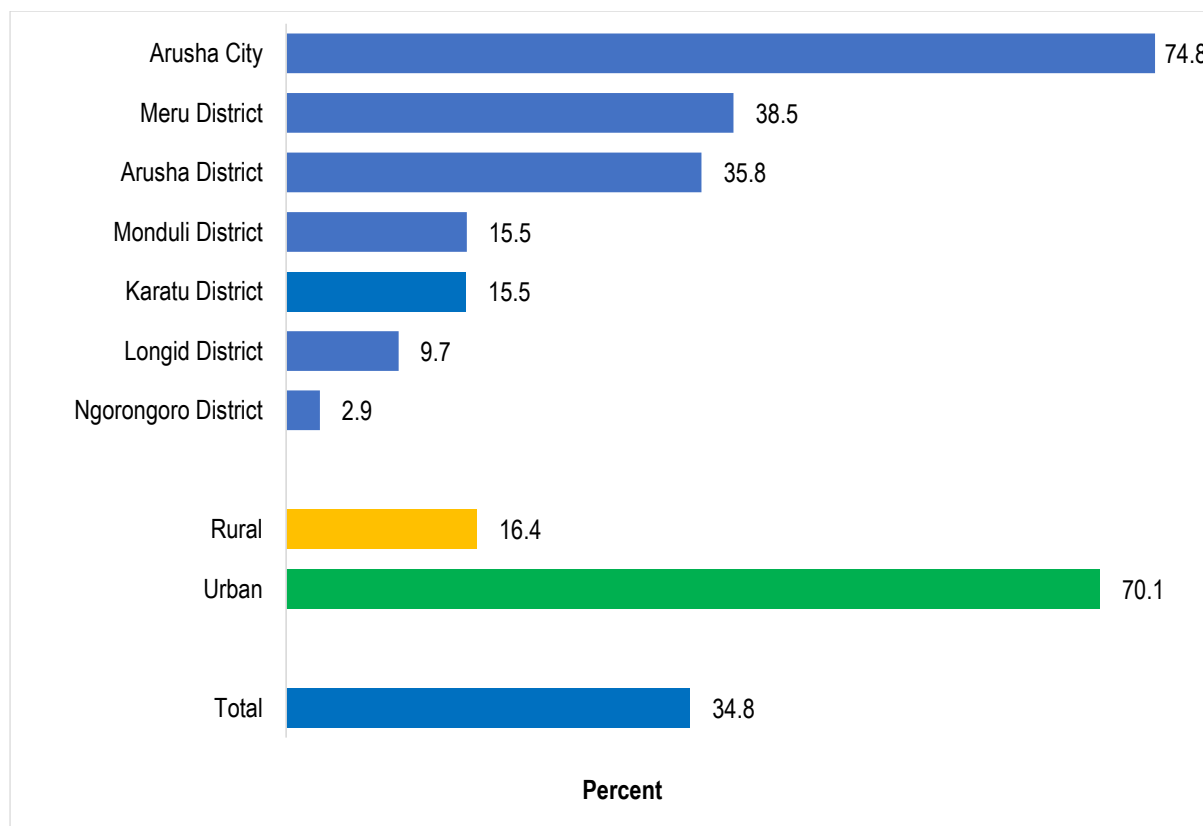
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

The electricity service in buildings is divided into two main groups; electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) and from alternative sources such as solar energy and generators.

The results indicate that 34.8 percent of all buildings/units in Arusha Region are connected to the national grid. Over seventy percent (70.1%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 16.4 percent in rural areas. Among the councils of Arusha Region, Arusha City has the highest proportion (74.8%) of buildings connected to the national grid while Ngorongoro District has the lowest percentage (2.9%) (Figure 14.11 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity (TANESCO) by Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 23.0 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region have alternative sources of electricity. In rural areas 29.5 percent of all buildings/Units have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 10.4 percent.

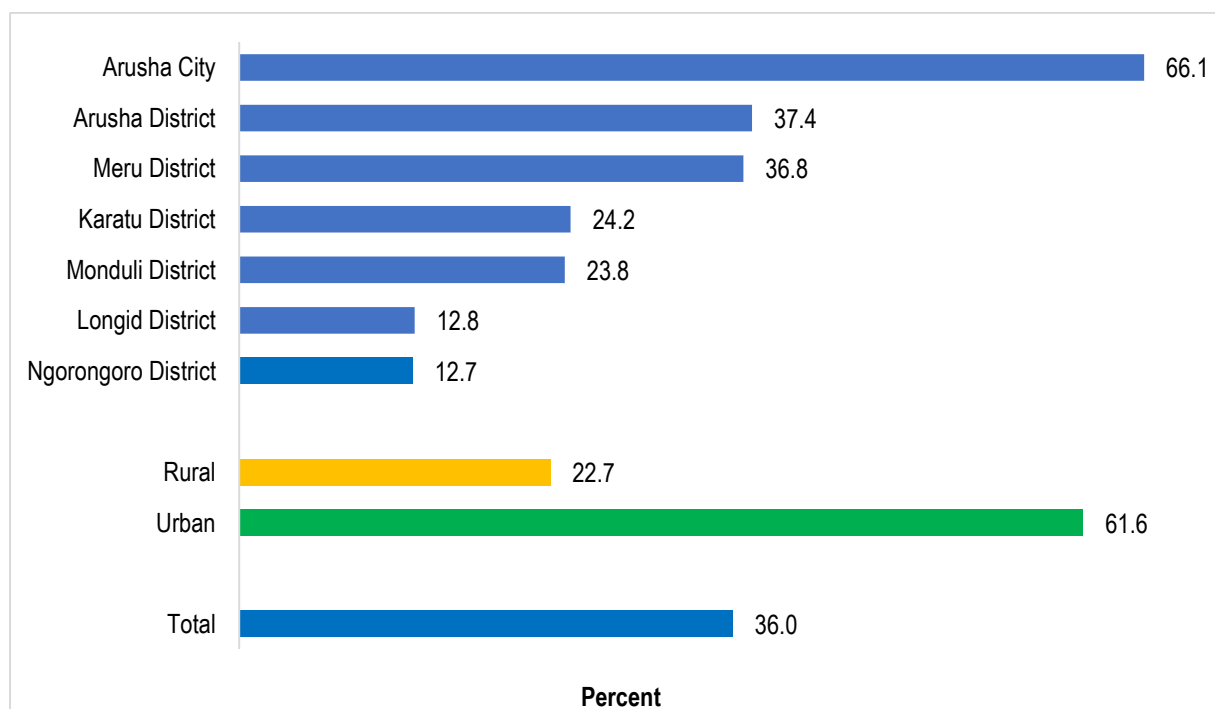
Across the Councils, Karatu District has the highest percentage (41.6%) of buildings/Units using alternative sources of electricity while Arusha City has the lowest percentage (8.6%) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building/Units means the presence of water inside the building/Units and/or on the premises of the relevant building/Units. The results reveal that 36.0 percent of all buildings/Units in Arusha Region have water service. Over sixty (61.6%) of all buildings in urban areas, water service compared with 22.7 percent in rural areas. Arusha City Council has the highest percentage

(66.1%) of buildings with water service while, Ngorongoro District has the lowest (12.7%) (Figure 14.12 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/Units includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the building. The results reveal that 68.5 percent of all buildings/Units in Arusha Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/Units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (84.8%) than in rural areas (60.0%). In addition, Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (86.3%) of buildings/Units with toilet facility while Ngorongoro District has the lowest percentage (22.1%) (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

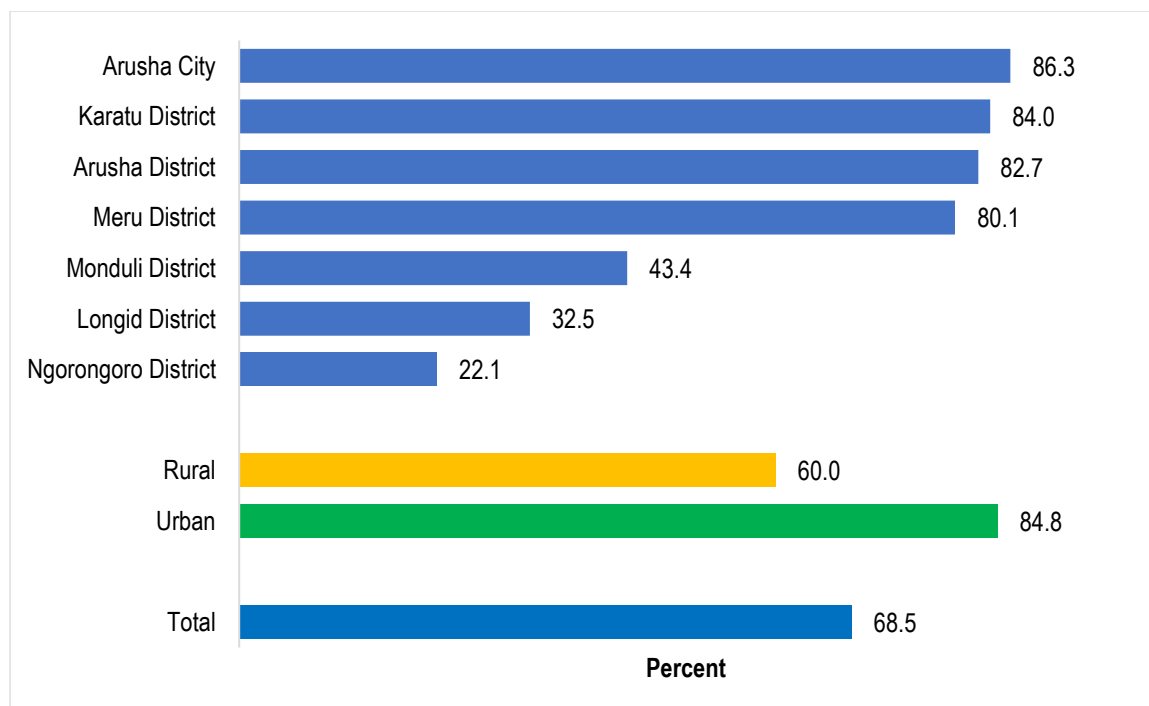


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	553,702	34.8	23	36	68.5
Rural	369,942	16.4	29.5	22.7	60
Urban	183,760	70.1	10.4	61.6	84.8
Council					
Monduli District	54,778	15.5	34.2	23.8	43.4
Meru District	103,135	38.5	22.7	36.8	80.1
Arusha District	105,985	35.8	28.9	37.4	82.7
Longido District	44,291	9.7	18	12.8	32.5
Karatu District	65,454	15.5	41.6	24.2	84
Ngorongoro District	62,481	2.9	15.8	12.7	22.1
Arusha City	117,578	74.8	8.6	66.1	86.3

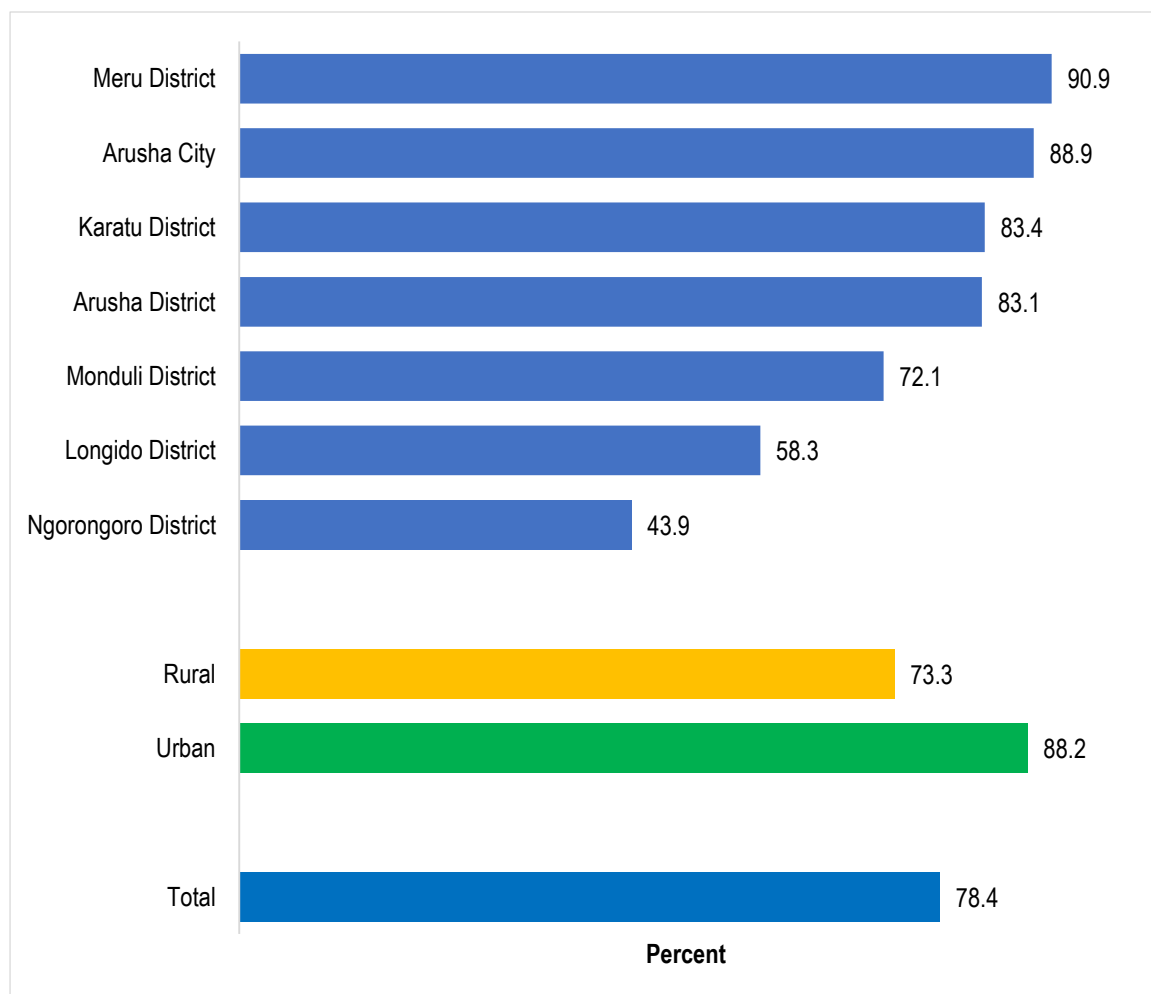
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 78.4 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (88.2%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 73.3 percent in rural areas. Meru District Council has the highest percentage (90.6%) of buildings accessible by road while Ngorongoro District has the lowest percentage (43.9%) (Table 14.13).

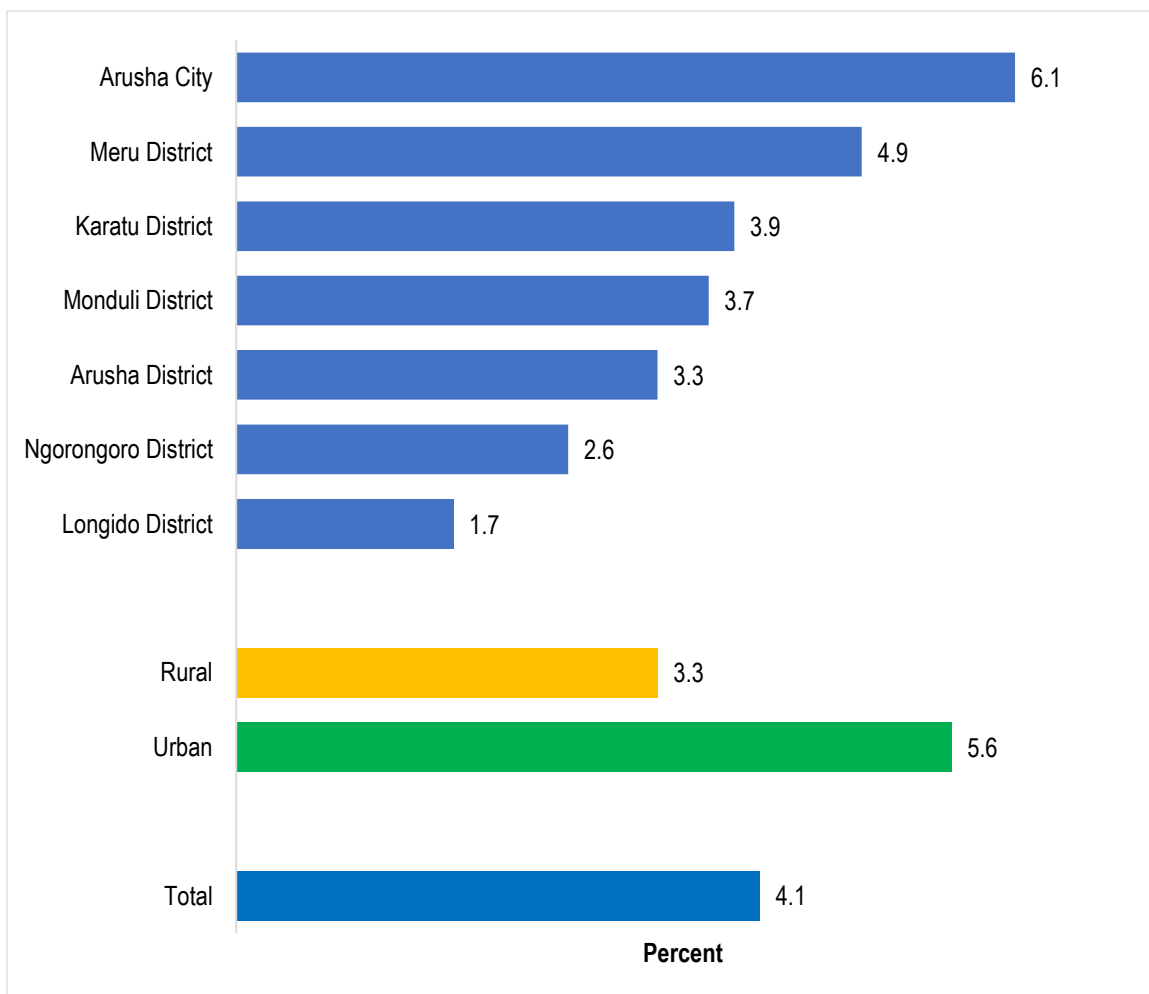
Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 4.1 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). In urban areas, proportion of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.6 percent and 3.3 percent in rural areas. Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (6.1%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Longido District has the lowest percentage (1.7%) (Figure 14.12).

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



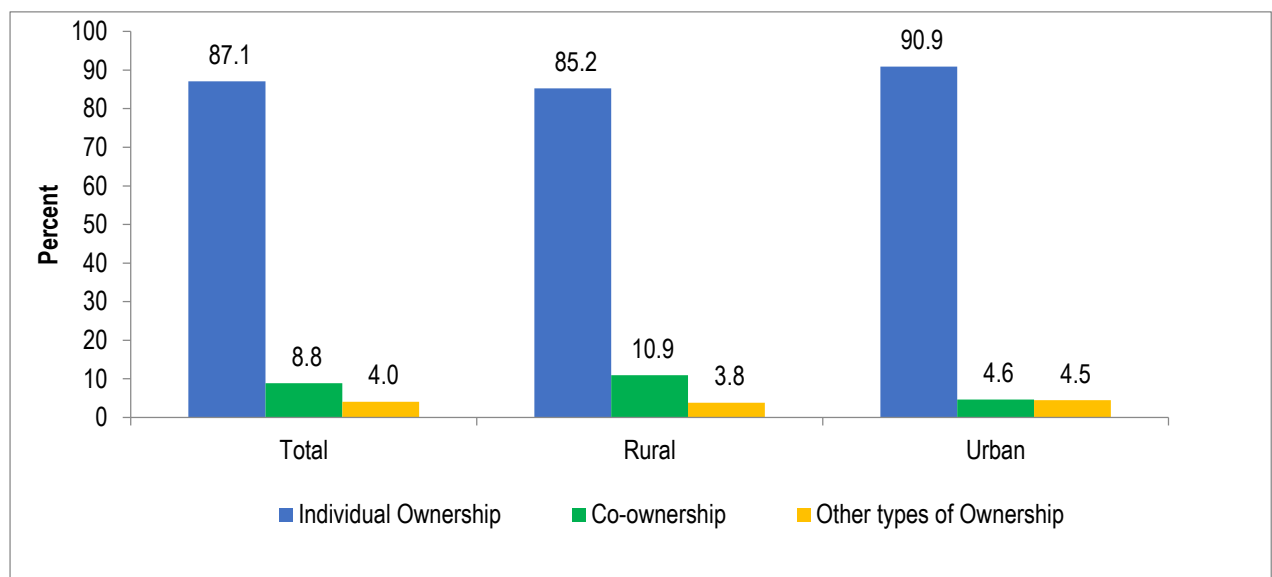
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 Building Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (87.1%) of buildings in Arusha Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings (8.8%). The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Over eighty percent of all buildings across Councils are individually owned while less than fifteen percent of all buildings are jointly owned (Figure 14.13).

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



14.6.2 Building Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Arusha Region are owned by males alone (68.4%), followed by females alone (26.8%) and 4.7 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The ownership pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas; in rural areas 65.9 percent of buildings are owned by male, 28.7 percent by female and 5.3 percent by both male and female. On the other hand, in urban areas 73.1 percent of buildings are owned by male, 23.2 percent by female and 3.5 percent by both male and female. Ngorongoro District Council in Arusha Region has the highest proportion (45.5%) of buildings owned by females alone while Karatu District has the lowest proportion (16.2%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Building Ownership Status by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Arusha Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male individually	Female individually	Males and Females	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male individually	Female individually	Males and Females	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male individually	Female individually	Males and Females	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	536,719	68.4	26.8	4.7	0.1	0.0	354,808	65.9	28.7	5.3	0.1	0.0	181,911	73.1	23.2	3.5	0.2	0.1
Council																		
Monduli District	53,440	57.7	35.4	6.8	0.1	0.0	50,308	56.9	35.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	3,132	70.6	28.0	1.2	0.3	0.0
Meru District	96,653	75.2	19.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	85,176	76.1	18.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	11,477	68.7	25.7	5.5	0.1	0.1
Arusha District	105,338	73.9	21.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	72,581	73.1	21.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	32,757	75.6	20.3	3.9	0.1	0.1
Longido District	43,151	50.0	44.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	39,805	48.9	45.2	5.7	0.1	0.0	3,346	62.0	35.9	1.9	0.1	0.1
Karatu District	60,126	79.8	16.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	48,959	80.6	15.1	4.2	0.1	0.0	11,167	76.2	20.6	3.1	0.1	0.0
Ngorongoro District	60,674	50.1	45.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	57,979	49.1	46.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	2,695	70.8	28.2	0.9	0.0	0.1
Arusha City	117,337	72.9	23.4	3.4	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,337	72.9	23.4	3.4	0.2	0.1

14.6.3 Building Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 83.3 percent of all buildings in Arusha Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (10.9%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 91.7 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners alone followed by those occupied by tenants alone (4.0%). On the other hand, in urban areas, 67.0 percent of buildings are occupied by owners alone while 23.9 percent are occupied by tenants.

Across councils, highest percentage (94.6%) of buildings occupied by owners alone ranges from 65.9 percent in Arusha City to 94.6 percent in Ngorongoro District. In addition, Arusha City Council has the highest percentage (24.9%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while the Ngorongoro District has the lowest (2.0%) (Table 14.16).

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

Region/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	487,416	83.3	3.5	2.4	10.9	319,950	91.7	3.4	0.8	4.0	167,466	67.0	3.5	5.5	23.9
Council															
Monduli District	49,621	90.7	3.0	1.2	5.1	46,496	92.6	2.8	0.9	3.6	3,125	61.9	5.6	6.0	26.5
Meru District	84,301	85.3	4.3	1.4	9.0	73,803	87.7	4.3	1.0	7.0	10,498	68.2	4.8	4.2	22.8
Arusha District	94,722	85.9	2.9	1.7	9.5	64,948	93.2	2.9	0.6	3.4	29,774	70.0	3.0	4.3	22.8
Longido District	38,029	92.0	2.3	1.3	4.3	35,072	95.0	2.0	0.7	2.3	2,957	56.7	5.9	8.8	28.6
Karatu District	56,127	85.5	5.3	2.2	7.1	46,218	88.6	5.5	1.1	4.7	9,909	71.1	4.0	6.9	17.9
Ngorongoro District	55,922	94.6	2.8	0.6	2.0	53,413	95.4	2.7	0.5	1.4	2,509	77.4	6.3	2.9	13.4
Arusha City	108,694	65.9	3.3	5.8	24.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	108,694	65.9	3.3	5.8	24.9

14.6.4 Building Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Arusha Region (64.1%) are built on un-surveyed land, with 24.2 percent on surveyed land and 8.2 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 46.4 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 13.2 percent of rural buildings. Ngorongoro District Council has the highest percentage (90.6%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Arusha City Council has the lowest percentage (30.4%) (Table 14.16).

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

Region/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	553,702	24.2	64.1	8.2	3.5	369,942	13.2	79.6	4.8	2.3	183,760	46.4	32.9	15.0	5.7
Council															
Monduli District	54,778	24.9	63.4	8.3	3.4	51,330	22.5	66.2	8.1	3.2	3,448	60.3	20.9	12.2	6.6
Meru District	103,135	17.4	74.9	5.2	2.6	90,835	13.7	78.9	5.0	2.4	12,300	44.6	45.4	6.0	4.0
Arusha District	105,985	21.6	67.3	7.9	3.1	74,069	10.2	82.4	4.7	2.7	31,916	48.0	32.3	15.5	4.1
Longido District	44,291	25.4	67.7	4.5	2.4	40,779	20.8	72.9	4.3	2.0	3,512	78.5	7.1	7.1	7.4
Karatu District	65,454	17.1	75.2	4.6	3.1	53,408	11.7	81.4	3.7	3.1	12,046	41.0	47.7	8.3	2.9
Ngorongoro District	62,481	5.4	90.6	3.1	0.8	59,521	4.5	91.6	3.2	0.7	2,960	24.1	70.5	1.8	3.6
Arusha City	117,578	45.9	30.4	17.1	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,578	45.9	30.4	17.1	6.6

14.6.5 Building Land Ownership Documents

Land ownership documents include 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 (Tanzania Zanzibar), and local government documents.

Results show that 27.4 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 35.3 percent built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 13.7 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Region/Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status									
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/Acknowledgment of	Certificate of Customary Right of	Agreement/Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown	
Total	562,555	13.7	1.4	1.2	35.3	11.5	NA	6.6	27.4	2.9	
Council											
Monduli District	55,570	9.1	2.1	1.8	47.1	3.0	NA	9.2	25.0	2.7	
Meru District	101,896	9.5	0.9	1.3	39.9	7.9	NA	7.4	30.8	2.2	
Arusha District	108,893	10.9	0.8	0.9	51.5	9.1	NA	2.9	21.3	2.6	
Longido District	44,711	6.1	1.1	0.2	39.2	1.1	NA	13.8	35.9	2.5	
Karatu District	64,530	9.5	0.3	1.8	37.2	5.0	NA	11.7	31.7	2.8	
Ngorongoro District	63,061	2.2	0.1	0.1	28.8	0.5	NA	3.2	64.0	1.1	

Region/Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status									
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgment of	Certificate of Customary Right of	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown	
Arusha City	123,894	32.3	3.1	1.7	13.0	32.9	0.0	4.7	7.1	5.0	

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Arusha Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policies and programmes implementation by councils in this region. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics and full references are found in respective chapters of this report.

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Arusha Region has increased from 1,694,310 in 2012 to 2,356,255 persons in 2022; and
- ii. Population of Arusha Region has been growing at an average rate of 3.3 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.3 percent (which is slightly above the national average of 3.2%), the population of Arusha Region is expected to double in the next 21 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.3 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and
- iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 3.3 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About fifteen percent (15.2%) of Arusha regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. About forty seven percent (47.2%) of total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty six percent (35.5%) of Arusha regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above slightly increased from 4.7 percent in 2012 to 5.2 percent in 2022 of the total regional population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies and programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About fourteen percent (13.8%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Arusha Region is married; and
- ii. About six percent (5.6%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. Thirty nine percent (39.0%) of children under five years of age in Arusha Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About a quarter (26.1%) and 17.1 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and
- iii. Almost ten percent (9.5) of persons in Arusha Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information

in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and
- ii. Regional and local government authorities as well as stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. About ten percent (9.6%) of children under 18 years of age in Arusha Region are orphans (7.6% with one parent dead and 2.0% both parents' dead); and
- ii. The percentage of orphaned varies across councils, ranging from 8.0 percent in Arusha City to 11.8 percent in Longido District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About eighty five percent (84.8%) of population aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 48.6 percent in Ngorongoro District Council to 97.6 percent in Arusha City Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school increased from 80.1 percent in 2012 to 85.0 percent in 2022;
- iii. About thirty one percent (30.9%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 98.0 in 2012 to 130.1 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, high and sustainable economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and may lead to lack of harmony in the society;
- iii. High Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Arusha region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into positive education outcomes for region's children in general and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

- iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;
- v. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty,
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) implies that Arusha Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, increase of GER also implies that, challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Years Development Programme still persists. These challenges include over-age and under-age school registration of children.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievement in the region;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023); and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs and raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates, and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Arusha Region is 5.7 percent; the rate is high in urban (5.9%) than in rural (3.1%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (52.9%) of the total employment in Arusha Region; and

- iii. About fifty nine percent (58.7%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Arusha Region.

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 5.7 percent unemployment rate for Arusha Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered moderate, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant negative impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Arusha Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and have weak social protection.

Recommendations

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

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About ten percent (9.8%) of the population aged 7 years and above in Arusha Region has some form of disability;
- ii. Most persons with disabilities (58.8%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About nine percent (8.8%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. The use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability in Arusha Region is moderate, its presence implies additional costs of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanisms; However, use of assistive devices reduces the negative effects of disabilities; and
- iii. 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 to ensure that all programs and projects in the region integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional, Local Government Authorities and other stakeholders to ensure awareness, availability and accessibility of the assistive devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

- i. About forty two percent (42.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Arusha Region own land without any legal documents; the percentage ranges from 69.1 in Ngorongoro District Council to 23.6 in Arusha City Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is higher (19.4%) than that of females (10.1%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Arusha region with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and
- v. Land ownership with respective legal documents provides the owner with security.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy 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 conduct regular education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;

- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen measures to address discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership and ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- (a) About eighty seven percent (87.3%) of private households in Arusha Region use drinking water from improved sources with significant disparities between councils, ranging from 43.6 percent in Ngorongoro to 98.8 percent in Arusha City; and
- (b) About ninety nine percent (98.6%) and 78.0 percent of private households in urban and rural areas respectively use drinking water from improved sources.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes; and
- ii. While the region has made a tremendous step in supplying drinking water from improved sources in urban areas, challenges still remain in rural and some councils, hence a likelihood of poor health outcomes in these areas emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

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

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About sixty nine percent (68.9%) of households in Arusha Region use improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 13.2 percent in Ngorongoro District to 97.6 percent in Arusha City; and
- ii. About fifteen percent (15.3%) of households in Arusha Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils, ranging from less than one percent (0.2%) Arusha City to 68.4 percent in Ngorongoro District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.1.10 Energy

Key Findings

- (a) Nearly a half (49.8%) and 9.4 percent of households in Arusha Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main sources of energy for cooking;
- (b) About thirty seven percent (37.3%) of households in Arusha Region use clean energy for cooking;
- (c) About fifty two percent (52.3%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 5.6 percent in Ngorongoro District to 89.4 percent in Arusha City; and

- (d) Almost one quarter (23.5%) of households in Arusha Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost nine out of ten households (88.0 %) in Arusha Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.7%) and females (0.9%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphones or tablet;
- iii. About two (1.7%) and 4.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. Thirty-seven percent (36.7%) of households in Arusha a Region own radio while 32.4 percent own television set with notable disparities between councils ranging from 15.8 percent in Longido District to 71.5 percent in Monduli District (Radio) and from 5.0 percent in Ngorongoro District to 60.5 percent in Monduli District (Television sets).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Low ownership and use of radio and television hinders communication of important information and services.

Recommendations

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

15.2.13 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About seventy four percent (74.1%) of all building in Arusha Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About fifty eight percent (57.8%) of all buildings in Arusha Region have electricity services, of which 34.8 percent are connected to the national grid and 23.0 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. Thirty six percent (36.0%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About four percent (4.1%) of all buildings in Arusha Region has infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About sixty four percent (64.1%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are built on un-surveyed land; with significant disparities between council ranging from 90.6 in Ngorongoro District to 30.4 percent in Arusha City; and
- vi. About twenty seven percent (27.4%) of all buildings in Arusha Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical addresses are crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also useful for enforcing regulations and management of land planning and use as well provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity, gas);
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities which 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 have not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders and 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 signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure;

Recommendations

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

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,356,255	1,414,417	941,838	1,125,616	1,230,639
Monduli District	227,585	212,726	14,859	104,742	122,843
Meru District	331,603	283,558	48,045	160,797	170,806
Arusha District	449,518	275,662	173,856	211,650	237,868
Longido District	175,915	159,627	16,288	82,887	93,028
Karatu District	280,454	222,637	57,817	144,919	135,535
Ngorongoro District	273,549	260,207	13,342	127,850	145,699
Arusha City	617,631	0	617,631	292,771	324,860

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,329,352	2,628,727	328,172	1,402,701	926,651
Monduli District	225,028	327,612	56,603	210,460	14,568

Meru District	329,050	306,950	14,157	281,857	47,193
Arusha District	448,241	0	142,522	275,429	172,812
Longido District	174,806	587,042	31,439	159,083	15,723
Karatu District	272,908	445,795	8,823	217,226	55,682
Ngorongoro District	271,223	340,425	40,898	258,646	12,577
Arusha City	608,096	403,518	8,256	0	608,096

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

PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	26,903	11,716	15,187	17,458	9,445
Monduli District	2,557	2,266	291	1,769	788
Meru District	2,553	1,701	852	1,333	1,220
Arusha District	1,277	233	1,044	782	495
Longido District	1,109	544	565	863	246
Karatu District	7,546	5,411	2,135	5,065	2,481
Ngorongoro District	2,326	1,561	765	1,711	615
Arusha City	9,535	-	9,535	5,935	3,600

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Arusha 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)	301,495	143,988	157,507	169,249	84,465	84,784	132,246	59,523	72,723
Youth Population (15–24 years)	398,585	182,956	215,629	202,454	96,377	106,077	196,131	86,579	109,552
Youth Population (15–35 years)	740,392	345,203	395,189	355,411	170,640	184,771	384,981	174,563	210,418
Primary School (6–12 years)	344,377	170,679	173,698	206,565	103,287	103,278	137,812	67,392	70,420
Primary School (7–13 years)	349,301	173,502	175,799	212,235	106,612	105,623	137,066	66,890	70,176
Secondary School (13-16 years)	176,385	85,388	90,997	104,623	52,531	52,092	71,762	32,857	38,905
Secondary School (14-17 years)	173,908	83,247	90,661	99,389	49,750	49,639	74,519	33,497	41,022
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,126,084	540,637	585,447	542,235	268,114	274,121	583,849	272,523	311,326
Elderly population (60+ years)	75,245	41,885	33,360	42,699	24,693	18,006	32,546	17,192	15,354
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,667,692	812,038	855,654	860,951	430,044	430,907	806,741	381,994	424,747
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,220,439	590,398	630,041	598,697	298,818	299,879	621,742	291,580	330,162
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,046,531	507,151	539,380	499,308	249,068	250,240	547,223	258,083	289,140

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,381,206	637,089	744,117	1,171,442	566,166	605,276
Rural	760,684	348,441	412,243	568,738	283,664	285,074
Urban	620,522	288,648	331,874	602,704	282,502	320,202
Council						
Monduli District	115,412	48,926	66,486	77,856	37,057	40,799
Meru District	210,502	99,953	110,549	196,848	94,976	101,872
Arusha District	266,841	120,888	145,953	238,448	111,789	126,659
Longido District	86,022	37,283	48,739	48,313	24,555	23,758
Karatu District	169,561	88,290	81,271	151,583	80,156	71,427
Ngorongoro District	125,888	53,441	72,447	61,176	32,671	28,505
Arusha City	406,980	188,308	218,672	397,218	184,962	212,256

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,575,758	756,871	818,887	836,466	409,374	427,092	739,292	347,497	391,795
5-9	194,629	95,059	99,570	112,944	55,322	57,622	81,685	39,737	41,948
10-14	232,805	116,430	116,375	143,061	72,855	70,206	89,744	43,575	46,169
15 - 19	198,476	92,465	106,011	108,343	52,947	55,396	90,133	39,518	50,615
20 - 24	183,996	81,173	102,823	89,804	39,632	50,172	94,192	41,541	52,651
25 - 29	166,600	76,069	90,531	77,634	35,476	42,158	88,966	40,593	48,373
30 - 34	137,216	64,912	72,304	63,200	30,228	32,972	74,016	34,684	39,332
35 - 39	112,774	53,299	59,475	53,901	26,125	27,776	58,873	27,174	31,699
40 - 44	94,368	45,968	48,400	46,137	23,015	23,122	48,231	22,953	25,278
45 - 49	75,856	37,878	37,978	38,198	19,392	18,806	37,658	18,486	19,172
50 - 54	58,970	29,902	29,068	31,564	16,005	15,559	27,406	13,897	13,509
55 - 59	38,813	20,319	18,494	21,950	11,448	10,502	16,863	8,871	7,992
60 - 64	31,335	16,574	14,761	18,058	9,682	8,376	13,277	6,892	6,385
65 - 69	18,541	10,079	8,462	11,133	6,103	5,030	7,408	3,976	3,432
70 - 74	13,498	7,472	6,026	8,528	4,742	3,786	4,970	2,730	2,240
75 - 79	7,584	4,126	3,458	4,904	2,730	2,174	2,680	1,396	1,284
80+	10,297	5,146	5,151	7,107	3,672	3,435	3,190	1,474	1,716

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Arusha, 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)	289,142	137,359	151,783	163,941	81,147	82,794	125,201	56,212	68,989
Youth Population (15–24 years)	382,472	173,638	208,834	198,147	92,579	105,568	184,325	81,059	103,266
Youth Population (15–35 years)	714,069	327,806	386,263	352,781	164,958	187,823	361,288	162,848	198,440
Primary School (6–12 years)	312,339	154,540	157,799	187,737	93,708	94,029	124,602	60,832	63,770
Primary School (7–13 years)	322,564	159,824	162,740	196,014	98,193	97,821	126,550	61,631	64,919
Secondary School (13-16 years)	166,983	79,664	87,319	96,172	47,938	48,234	70,811	31,726	39,085
Secondary School (14-17 years)	1,098,404	518,559	579,845	548,789	263,950	284,839	549,615	254,609	295,006
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	81,255	43,397	37,858	49,730	26,929	22,801	31,525	16,468	15,057
Elderly population (60+ years)	1,591,629	764,544	827,085	843,902	412,922	430,980	747,727	351,622	396,105
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,195,187	568,487	626,700	609,210	295,693	313,517	585,977	272,794	313,183
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,028,204	488,823	539,381	513,038	247,755	265,283	515,166	241,068	274,098
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,591,629	764,544	827,085	843,902	412,922	430,980	747,727	351,622	396,105

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

Council	Population (6-12 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	418,504	210,300	208,204	277,835	141,428	136,407	140,669	68,872	71,797	355,935	177,081	178,854	218,901	109,994	108,907	137,034	67,087	69,947
Council																		
Monduli District	46,344	23,439	22,905	44,283	22,409	21,874	2,061	1,030	1,031	32,735	15,825	16,910	30,732	14,814	15,918	2,003	1,011	992
Meru District	55,517	27,933	27,584	48,377	24,436	23,941	7,140	3,497	3,643	53,379	26,668	26,711	46,410	23,248	23,162	6,969	3,420	3,549
Arusha District	80,337	39,827	40,510	54,785	27,333	27,452	25,552	12,494	13,058	73,207	35,457	37,750	48,417	23,325	25,092	24,790	12,132	12,658
Longido District	35,574	18,391	17,183	33,243	17,256	15,987	2,331	1,135	1,196	24,877	13,010	11,867	22,611	11,917	10,694	2,266	1,093	1,173
Karatu District	50,470	25,753	24,717	41,510	21,387	20,123	8,960	4,366	4,594	46,714	23,394	23,320	38,029	19,174	18,855	8,685	4,220	4,465
Ngorongoro District	57,776	29,666	28,110	55,637	28,607	27,030	2,139	1,059	1,080	34,693	18,493	16,200	32,702	17,516	15,186	1,991	977	1,014
Arusha City	92,486	45,291	47,195	NA	NA	NA	92,486	45,291	47,195	90,330	44,234	46,096	NA	NA	NA	90,330	44,234	46,096

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

Council	Population (6-12 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	418,504	210,300	208,204	277,835	141,428	136,407	140,669	68,872	71,797	544,345	267,386	276,959	325,830	161,475	164,355	218,515	105,911	112,604
Council																		
Monduli District	46,344	23,439	22,905	44,283	22,409	21,874	2,061	1,030	1,031	48,813	23,217	25,596	45,558	21,602	23,956	3,255	1,615	1,640
Meru District	55,517	27,933	27,584	48,377	24,436	23,941	7,140	3,497	3,643	83,849	41,291	42,558	72,803	35,979	36,824	11,046	5,312	5,734
Arusha District	80,337	39,827	40,510	54,785	27,333	27,452	25,552	12,494	13,058	112,961	54,060	58,901	73,197	34,690	38,507	39,764	19,370	20,394
Longido District	35,574	18,391	17,183	33,243	17,256	15,987	2,331	1,135	1,196	35,673	18,337	17,336	32,027	16,644	15,383	3,646	1,693	1,953
Karatu District	50,470	25,753	24,717	41,510	21,387	20,123	8,960	4,366	4,594	69,617	34,408	35,209	56,140	27,944	28,196	13,477	6,464	7,013
Ngorongoro District	57,776	29,666	28,110	55,637	28,607	27,030	2,139	1,059	1,080	49,134	26,061	23,073	46,105	24,616	21,489	3,029	1,445	1,584
Arusha City	92,486	45,291	47,195	NA	NA	NA	92,486	45,291	47,195	144,298	70,012	74,286	NA	NA	NA	144,298	70,012	74,286

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