THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Geita Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS

TANZANIA

CENSUS

2022

INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Republic of Tanzania

Geita Region Basic Demographic And Socio-Economic Profile Report

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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Executive Summary

The 2022 Geita Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census as well as the 2022 Buildings Census. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by individuals and households; as well as 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. Topics covered in the 2022 PHC for the first time in order to fill in the national data gaps including; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. This 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 Geita Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Geita Region has a population of about 3.0 million persons, out of those, 1,513,844 are females and 1,463,764 are males. Population of Geita Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 5.4 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 71.2 percent over a 10-years period. At this rate, the population of Geita Region is expected to double in the next 13 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 65.3 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 34.7 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Geita Regional population. The chapter presents population by sex and age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 15.0 years. More than forty-nine percent (49.2%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 47.0 percent in 2012 Census to 48.3 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher (52.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (46.3%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 106.8. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Geita Region has slightly decreased from 2.5 percent in 2012 to 2.4 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Geita Region has 555,345 private households, out of which 226,410 (40.8%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 22.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 30.5 percent in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (37.8%) than in rural areas (33.8%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 6.0 persons in 2012 to 5.3 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 54.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region are married, where females are more likely (56.1 %) to be married than males (52.7%). About four percent (3.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (6.4%) than that of males (0.9%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in the region is 25.0 years for males and 20.7 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 25.1 years in 2012 to 25.0 years in 2022 while that of females slightly decreased from 21.5 years in 2012 to 20.7 years in 2022.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority (69.9%) of the population in Geita Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 25.9 percent have birth certificates and a mere 3.0 percent have birth notification. Results further indicate that the population aged 5-9 years has the highest percentage (46.2%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 43.2 percent for the population aged 0-4 years. Results on other national identification documents show that, 152,774 persons (11.9%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 203,631 persons (15.9%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 104,940 persons (3.6%) out of 2,927,186 persons in private households in the region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results on citizenship indicate that more than ninety-nine percent (99.9%) of the persons enumerated in Geita Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non -Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (988 persons) followed by other African Countries (797 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about eight out of ten (89.5%) children under 18 years in Geita Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (10.5%) children under 18 years are orphans with insignificant differences between urban areas (10.3%) and rural areas (10.6%). About seven percent (7.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while 3.3 percent are orphans with both parents dead. Geita and Chato District Councils has the highest percentage (10.8%) each of orphans compared with other councils in Geita Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region is 77.0 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher (82.6%) among males than females (71.8 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 71.4 percent and it is higher (72.4%) among males than females (70.2%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 80.3 percent. It is higher (82.8%) among females than males (77.9%). Majority (79.9%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 15.9 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.5 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,253,192 (85.3%) persons are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Geita Region using International relaxed definition is 3.0 percent. Unemployment rate is higher (3.5%) among females than males (2.5%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Geita Region is 88.0 percent.

Chapter Ten highlights statistics on disability status in Geita 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 (10.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common types of disabilities in Geita Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Geita Region. About twenty-five percent (24.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Geita Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (22.2%) than that of males (27.6%). More than thirty-four percent (34.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Geita Region, majority (40.1%) of them own land jointly followed by those owning land alone (22.2%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Geita Region. About six out of ten (61.3%) households in Geita Region live in their own houses. About 20 percent (19.7%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. Nearly Sixty percent (59.0%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. About sixty percent (59.4%) of households in Geita Region use improved sources of drinking water. About fifty-five percent (54.9%) of all households in Geita Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority (54.3%) of households in Geita Region use firewood and charcoal (37.4%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 19.9 percent of households. Percentage of households

using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 7.9 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2022. About five out of ten (46.2%) households in Geita Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and about six out of ten (58.5%) households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights on both households and individuals access to and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Geita Region. Results show that, there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 77.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who own mobile phones: 67.7 percent own only non-smartphones and 0.5 percent own only smartphones or tablets. Usage proportions are similarly high, 78.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4 %). About 3 percent (2.6 %) of persons aged 15 and above in Geita Region use laptops and more than one percent (1.4%) use desktop computers

Chapter Fourteen provides information on the number, types, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Geita Region as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that, 74.9 percent of all buildings/units in Geita Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 12.5 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy-two percent (72.1 %) of all individually owned buildings in Geita Region are owned by males, 20.0 percent by females, and 6.0 percent are jointly owned. About forty-three percent (42.9%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or concrete, tiles or marble, PVC and Terrazzo). More than seventy-seven percent (77.5 %) percent of all buildings in Geita Region are built on un-surveyed land. About forty-three percent (42.6%) of all buildings in Geita Region are constructed on land that has local government documents. Ten percent (10.1%) of all buildings/units in Geita Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 33.9 percent are powered by other sources. About twenty percent (19.4%) of all buildings have water services. About four percent (3.9%) of all buildings in Geita Region have infrastructures for PWDs.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**2,977,608**	**100.0**	**1,945,000**	**100.0**	**1,032,608**	**100.0**
Male	1,463,764	49.2	969,448	49.8	494,316	47.9
Female	1,513,844	50.8	975,552	50.2	538,292	52.1
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	**-**	**5.4**	**-**	**2.9**	**-**	**13.1**
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**539,158**	**18.1**	**360,774**	**18.5**	**178,384**	**17.3**
Male	267,388	18.3	179,205	18.5	88,183	17.8
Female	271,770	18.0	181,569	18.6	90,201	16.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,465,790**	**49.2**	**992,310**	**51.0**	**473,480**	**45.9**
Male	730,054	49.9	498,479	51.4	231,575	46.8
Female	735,736	48.6	493,831	50.6	241,905	44.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,657,365**	**55.7**	**1,119,102**	**57.5**	**538,263**	**52.1**
Male	828,628	56.6	566,261	58.4	262,367	53.1
Female	828,737	54.7	552,841	56.7	275,896	51.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**573,144**	**19.2**	**365,337**	**18.8**	**207,807**	**20.1**
Male	277,381	18.9	185,044	19.1	92,337	18.7
Female	295,763	19.5	180,293	18.5	115,470	21.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**996,437**	**33.5**	**610,755**	**31.4**	**385,682**	**37.4**
Male	481,979	32.9	305,098	31.5	176,881	35.8
Female	514,458	34.0	305,657	31.3	208,801	38.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**661,367**	**43.7**	**399,298**	**40.9**	**262,069**	**48.7**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,439,557**	**48.3**	**899,677**	**46.3**	**539,880**	**52.3**
Male	700,146	47.8	445,564	46.0	254,582	51.5
Female	739,411	48.8	454,113	46.5	285,298	53.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	**115,098**	**3.9**	**84,142**	**4.3**	**30,956**	**3.0**
Male	54,322	3.7	40,663	4.2	13,659	2.8
Female	60,776	4.0	43,479	4.5	17,297	3.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**72,261**	**2.4**	**53,013**	**2.7**	**19,248**	**1.9**
Male	33,564	2.3	25,405	2.6	8,159	1.7
Female	38,697	2.6	27,608	2.8	11,089	2.1
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	555,345	100	328,935	59.2	226,410	40.8
Male Headed Households	358,603	64.6	217,811	66.2	140,792	62.2
Female Headed Households	196,742	35.4	111,124	33.8	85,618	37.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size[1]	-	5.3	-	5.8	-	4.5
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	-	5.6	-	6.1	-	4.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	-	4.8	-	5.2	-	4.1
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	461,171	30.5	278,713	29.3	182,458	32.6
Married	823,043	54.4	528,271	55.5	294,772	52.7
Living Together	68,936	4.6	42,170	4.4	26,766	4.8
Divorced	69,265	4.6	45,374	4.8	23,891	4.3
Separated	33,210	2.2	20,849	2.2	12,361	2.2
Widowed	56,193	3.7	37,313	3.9	18,880	3.4
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	759,149	25.9	429,787	22.4	329,362	32.6
Population with Birth Notification	87,986	3.0	56,684	3.0	31,302	3.1
Country of Citizenship		-				
Tanzanians	2,925,039	99.9	1,914,053	99.9	1,010,986	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	2,147	0.1	1,351	0.1	796	0.1
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	104,940	3.6	46,793	2.4	58,147	5.7
Other Health Insurance	29,834	1.0	16,683	0.9	13,151	1.3
National Identification Card	152,774	11.9	80,863	10.1	71,911	15.1
National Identification Number	203,631	15.9	115,900	14.4	87,731	18.5
Zanzibar Identification Card	207	0.0	101	0.0	106	0.0
Driving License	19,133	1.5	4,333	0.5	14,800	3.1
Voter's Identification Card	734,979	57.5	460,786	57.4	274,193	57.7
Travel Passport	11,142	0.4	4,802	0.3	6,340	0.6
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	174,030	10.5	118,494	10.6	55,536	10.3
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,164,356	77.0	682,336	71.6	482,020	86.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	830,908	83.4	482,293	79.0	348,615	90.4
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,158,053	78.8	698,084	75.1	459,969	85.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	509,750	80.3	332,047	76.9	177,703	87.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	734,879	115.8	473,409	109.7	261,470	129.0
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,064,178	100.0	639,972	100.0	424,206	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,346	0.4	3,539	0.6	807	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	850,426	79.9	548,190	85,7	302,236	71.2
Training After Primary	800	0.1	318	0.05	482	0.1
Pre-Form One	190	0.01	95	0.01	95	0.02
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	169,099	15.9	75,672	11.8	93,427	22.0

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,818	0.6	2,424	0.4	4,394	1.0
Training After Secondary Education	5,544	0.5	2,213	0.3	3.331	0.8
University and Other Related	26,948	2.5	7,519	1.2	19,429	4.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	0	2	0.0	5	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,582	0.2	630	0.1	1,952	0.4
Professionals	11,028	0.9	2,554	0.3	8,474	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	25,966	2.1	7,730	1.0	18,236	3.9
Clerks	2,825	0.2	602	0.1	2,223	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	35,346	2.8	10,832	1.4	24,514	5.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	662,356	52.9	489,331	61.9	173,025	37.4
Craft and related workers	177,889	14.2	94,509	12.0	83,380	18.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,627	0.4	1,911	0.2	3,716	0.8
Elementary occupations	329,573	26.3	182,368	23.1	147,205	31.8
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	223,981	10.4	148,046	10.4	75,935	9.9
Type of Disability						
Albinism	3,308	0.11	1,951	0.10	1,357	0.13
Seeing	61,406	2.8	39,526	2.8	21,880	2.8
Hearing	24,320	1.1	15,732	1.1	8,588	1.1
Walking	39,634	1.8	26,323	1.9	13,311	1.7
Remembering	13,473	0.6	8,810	0.6	4,663	0.6
Self-Care	6,853	0.3	4,514	0.3	2,339	0.3
Communication	12,244	0.6	7,773	0.5	4,471	0.6
Other Disability	66,051	3.0	45,368	3.2	2,0683	2.7
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	364,333	24.8	257,705	27.7	106,628	19.8
Male	194,709	27.6	137,847	30.3	56,862	22.8
Female	169,624	22.2	119,858	25.3	49,766	17.2
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by household	340,254	61.3	231,437	70.4	108,817	48.1
Living without paying any rent	28,023	5.0	16,835	5.1	11,188	4.9
Rented Privately	126,503	22.8	48,880	14.9	77,623	34.3
Rented by Employer	18,932	3.4	9,396	2.9	9,536	4.2
Rented by government at subsidized rent	19,943	3.6	9,546	2.9	10,397	4.6
Owned by employer (Free)	10,999	2.0	6,645	2.0	4,354	1.9
Owned by employer (Rent)	10,691	1.9	6,196	1.9	4,495	2.0
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	508,742	91.6	286,958	87.2	221,784	98.0
Grass/Leaves	37,730	6.8	34,924	10.6	2,806	1.2
Mud and Leaves	4,484	0.8	3,985	1.2	499	0.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Others	4,389	0.8	3,068	0.9	1,321	0.6
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	301,972	54.4	139,023	42.3	162,949	72.0
Earth/Sand	223,515	40.2	181,212	55.1	42,303	18.7
Ceramic tiles	22,555	4.1	3,950	1.2	18,605	8.2
Other	7,303	1.3	4,750	1.4	2,553	1.1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	33,755	6.1	10,662	3.2	23,093	10.2
Baked Bricks	355,515	64.0	184,435	56.1	171,080	75.6
Sundried Bricks	134,870	24.3	108,933	33.1	25,937	11.5
Poles and Mud	18,826	3.4	16,177	4.9	2,649	1.2
Stones	4,644	0.8	2,271	0.7	2,373	1.0
Others	7,735	1.4	6,457	2.0	1,278	0.6
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	110,344	19.9	28,323	8.6	82,021	36.2
Solar	244,816	44.1	152,913	46.5	91,903	40.6
Kerosene	3,896	0.7	2,539	0.8	1,357	0.6
Others	196,289	35.3	145,160	44.1	51,129	22.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	301,634	54.3	248,014	75.4	53,620	23.7
Charcoal	207,679	37.4	63,221	19.2	144,458	63.8
Kerosene	485	0.1	278	0.1	207	0.1
Electricity	8,769	1.6	2,231	0.7	6,538	2.9
Gas	12,743	2.3	2,287	0.7	10,456	4.6
Others	24,035	4.3	12,904	3.9	11,131	4.9
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	101,714	18.3	45,360	13.8	56,354	24.9
Other Protected Sources	228,242	41.1	106,521	32.4	121,721	53.8
Unprotected Sources	225,389	40.6	177,054	53.8	48,335	21.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	175,366	31.6	54,141	16.5	121,225	53.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	39,266	7.1	17,635	5.4	21,631	9.6
Pit Latrine	310,162	55.9	230,720	70.1	79,442	35.1
Others	1,803	0.3	1,429	0.4	374	0.2
No Facility	28,748	5.2	25,010	7.6	3,738	1.7
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	80,818	14.6	27,394	8.3	53,424	23.6
Burnt	256,405	46.2	147,063	44.7	109,342	48.3
Roadside Dumping	3,577	0.6	2,460	0.7	1,117	0.5
Burying/Pit	109,324	19.7	62,317	18.9	47,007	20.8
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	105,221	18.9	89,701	27.3	15,520	6.9
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	313,634	56.5	216,015	65.7	97,619	43.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Farm Land	306,922	55.3	213,324	64.9	93,598	41.3
House	340,596	61.3	232,947	70.8	107,649	47.5
Bicycle	186,550	33.6	130,282	39.6	56,268	24.9
Motorcycle or Vespa	31,929	5.7	18,754	5.7	13,175	5.8
Power Tiller	1,039	0.2	636	0.2	403	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	190,335	34.3	109,186	33.2	81,149	35.8
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,140,139	77.6	686,226	73.9	453,913	84.1
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	466,198	83.9	265,780	80.8	200,418	88.5
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,228,402	42.0	755,767	39.5	472,635	46.7
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	10,039	0.7	4,636	0.5	5,403	1.0
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	21,811	1.5	9,639	1.0	12,172	2.3
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	520,154	83.3	363,402	83.2	156,752	83.8
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	63,491	10.1	20,268	4.6	43,223	22.6
Water	122,775	19.4	51,306	11.6	71,469	37.4
Toilet	471,365	74.6	316,381	71.8	154,984	81.1
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	24,101	3.9	13,497	3.1	10,604	5.7
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	87,420	14.0	27,028	6.2	60,392	32.3
Not Surveyed	483,531	77.5	380,132	87.0	103,399	55.3
Regularised	32,172	5.2	18,430	4.2	13,742	7.3

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latin
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electronic waste (E-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic devises. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computer is an electronic device designed to process, store, and manipulate data according to a set of instructions known as programs. It can perform a wide range of tasks,

from simple calculations to complex operations involving data analysis, graphics design, and more.

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;

b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and

c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census as well as 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 as well as 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 the primary role of coordinating all census activities from the national down to the grass root level.

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

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

The Population and Housing Census Commissars, one from each side of the United Republic of Tanzania, were responsible for publicity and advocacy activities such as educating, sensitising and mobilising the public for census exercise. They were also responsible for resource mobilisation and played the role of 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, 2,612 EAs were delineated in Geita Region (643 EAs in urban areas and 1,969 hamlets in rural areas).

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

Map 1. 2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census
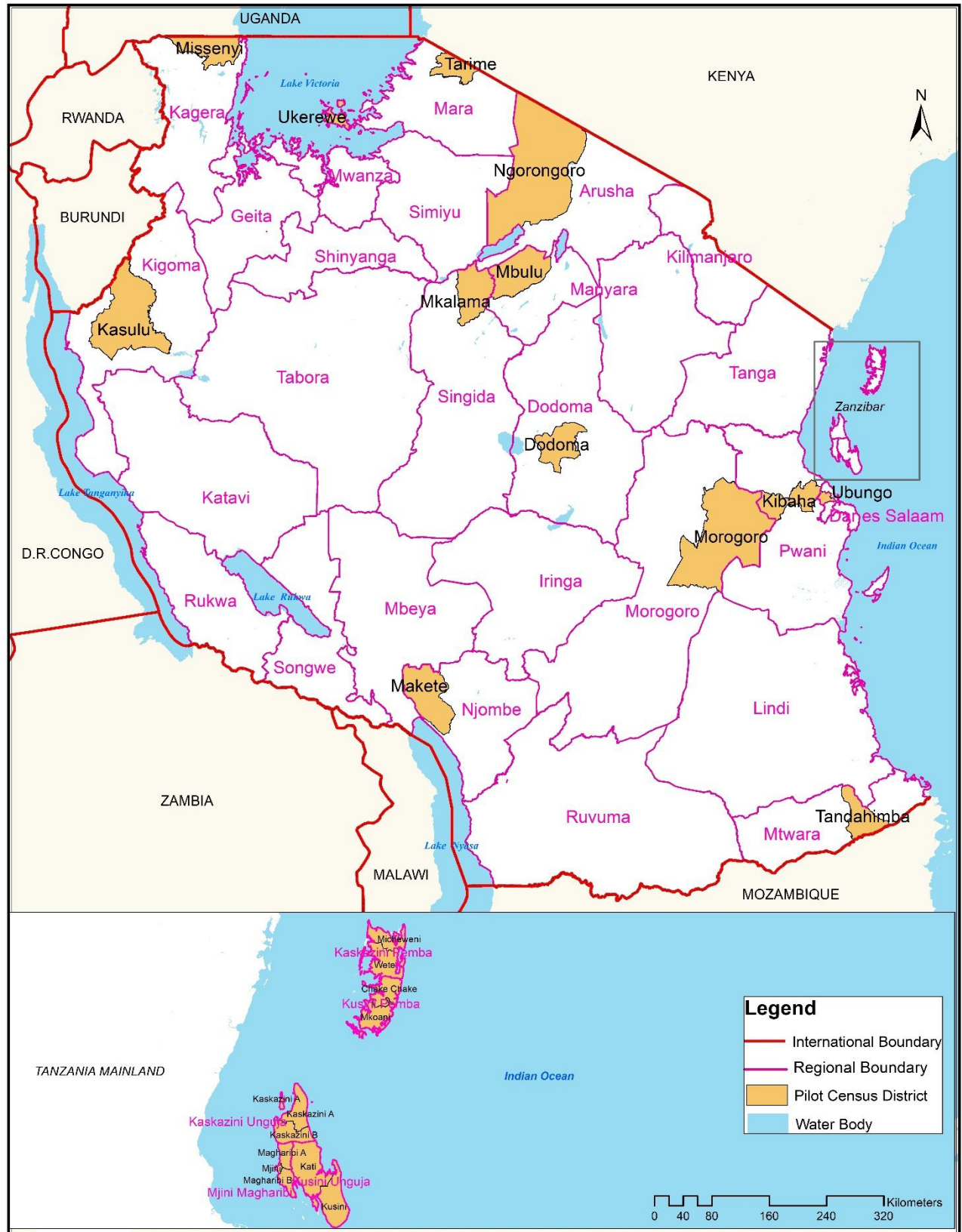
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2022 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitise and mobilise the public to participate in the Census process. There were two Census Commissars one for Tanzania Mainland and the other for Tanzania Zanzibar. The main function of the Commissars includes 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 at 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 the preparation for the main enumeration exercise, including recruitment and training of field personnel and distribution of enumeration materials to all regions and districts.

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

Training for census enumeration was conducted at three levels namely: - Training of Trainers (TOT) at national level; training of trainers at regional level; and training of supervisors and enumerators at district level.

Trainings sessions were conducted from June to August 2022 and covered theoretical and field practical trainings. The training enabled participants to conceptualise the topics covered in the Census questionnaires; build common understanding of all questions, understand techniques of asking questions and probing where necessary. Furthermore, participants were trained on the use of ICT during data collection, particularly the use of tablets to collect the required information. Trainers were provided with training manuals while supervisors and enumerators were provided with instruction manuals to be used as reference materials.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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

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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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Key Points

- Geita Region has a population of 2,977,608 persons; (1,463,764 males and 1,513,844 females).

- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 5.4 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Songwe Regional population is expected to double in the next 13 years; that is in year 2035

- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 65.3 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 34.7 percent living in urban areas.

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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 Geita 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

Geita Region has a population of 2,977,608 persons and is the seventh most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.8%) of this population are females (1,513,844 persons) and 49.2 percent (1,463,764 persons) are males. (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Geita Region has six Councils, out of those, five are District Councils, one is a Town Council. Geita District Council in Geita Region has the largest population (1,035,214 persons) compared with other Councils. Other two Councils with large population are Chato District (584,963 persons) and Bukombe District (407,102 persons). Thus, over 60 percent (68.1%) of the total population in Geita Region live in above mentioned three councils. The council with least population in Geita Region is Nyang'hwale District (225,803 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is high compared with males in most Councils except for Nyang'hwale District where male population is slightly higher (50.3%) than that of female (49.7%) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**2,977,608**	**1,463,764**	**100.0**	**1,513,844**	**100.0**
Geita District	1,035,214	507,788	49.1	527,426	50.9
Geita Town	361,671	177,271	49.0	184,400	51.0
Nyang'hwale District	225,803	113,495	50.3	112,308	49.7
Mbogwe District	362,855	179,157	49.4	183,698	50.6
Bukombe District	407,102	199,915	49.1	207,187	50.9
Chato District	584,963	286,138	48.9	298,825	51.1

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
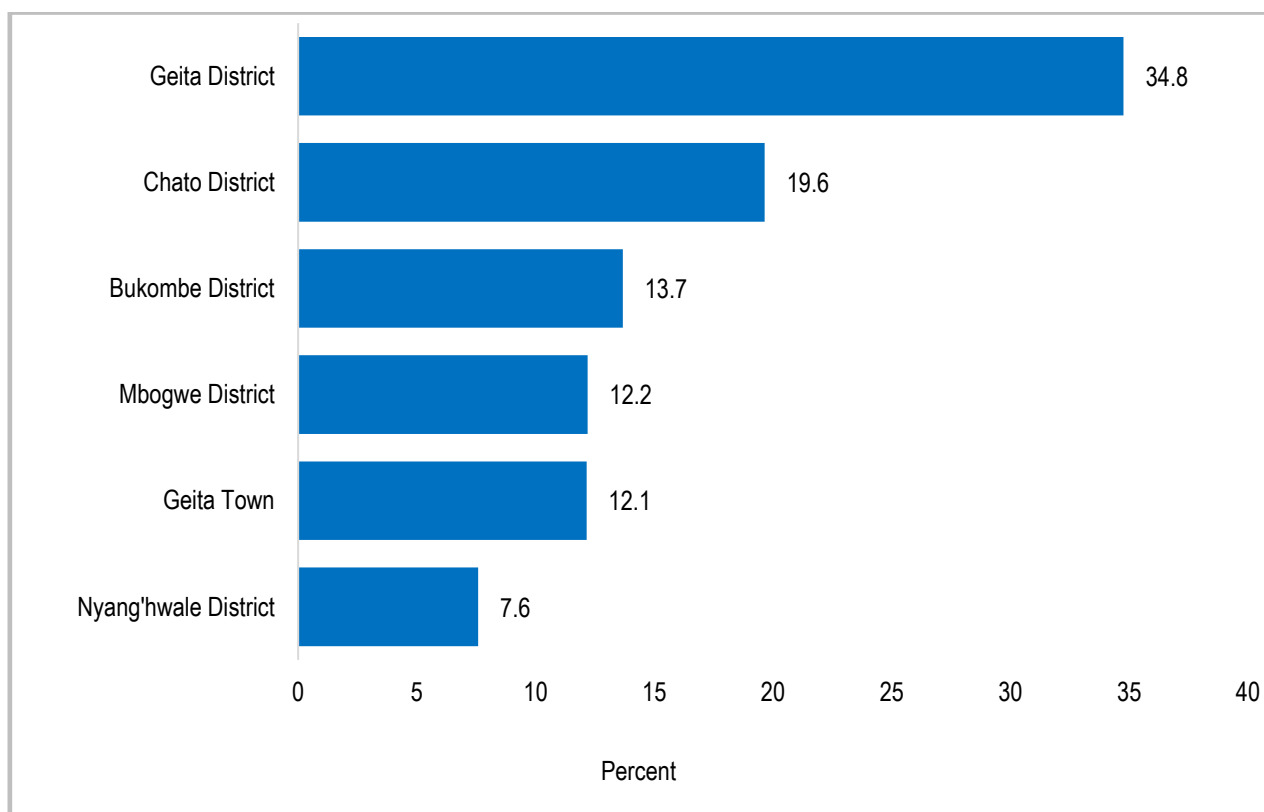
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Geita Region population is predominantly rural, with 65.3 percent of its population living in rural areas and 34.7 percent living in urban areas. The Councils with most of their population living in rural areas are Nyang'hwale District and Chato District with 94.3 percent and 76.0 percent respectively. Furthermore, results show that Geita Town (87.9%) Bukombe District (31.5 %) and Geita District (31.2%) Councils are the most urbanized Councils (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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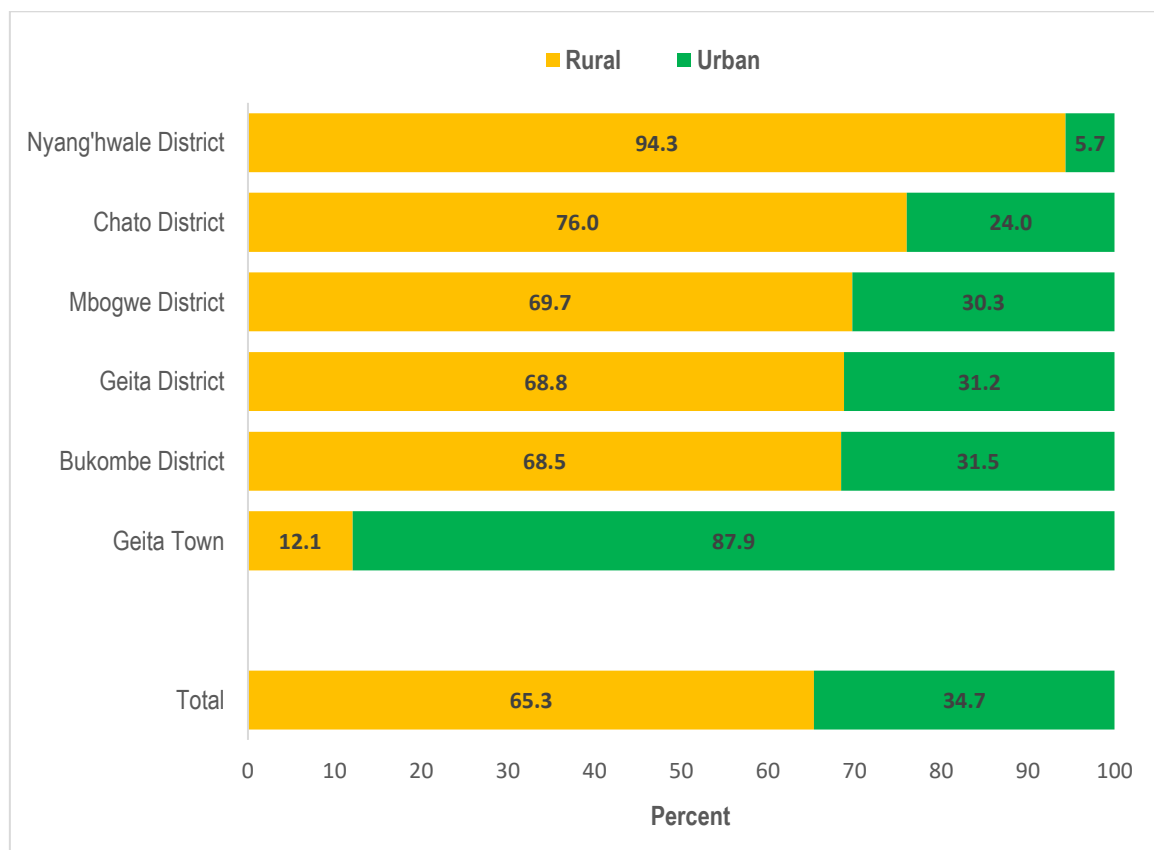
Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,977,608	1,463,764	1,513,844	1,945,000	65.3	969,448	975,552	1,032,608	34.7	494,316	538,292
Geita District	1,035,214	507,788	527,426	711,899	68.8	353,648	358,251	323,315	31.2	154,140	169,175
Geita Town	361,671	177,271	184,400	43,665	12.1	21,906	21,759	318,006	87.9	155,365	162,641
Nyang'hwale District	225,803	113,495	112,308	212,990	94.3	107,426	105,564	12,813	5.7	6,069	6,744
Mbogwe District	362,855	179,157	183,698	253,014	69.7	126,963	126,051	109,841	30.3	52,194	57,647
Bukombe District	407,102	199,915	207,187	278,699	68.5	139,163	139,536	128,403	31.5	60,752	67,651
Chato District	584,963	286,138	298,825	444,733	76.0	220,342	224,391	140,230	24.0	65,796	74,434

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Geita Region has increased by 71.2 percent from 1,739,530 persons in 2012 to 2,977,608 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two consecutive decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Geita Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 5.4 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 13 years that is in year 2035. The rate for female population is the same (5.4%) as that of total population while for male population is 5.3 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Geita 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	1,739,530	2,977,608	71.2	5.4	13
Male	861,055	1,463,764	70.0	5.3	13
Female	878,475	1,513,844	72.3	5.4	13

Figure 2.3 shows that, the average annual intercensal growth increased from 2.5 percent during 2002-2012 to 5.4 percent during 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Geita Region, 2002–2022 Censuses.
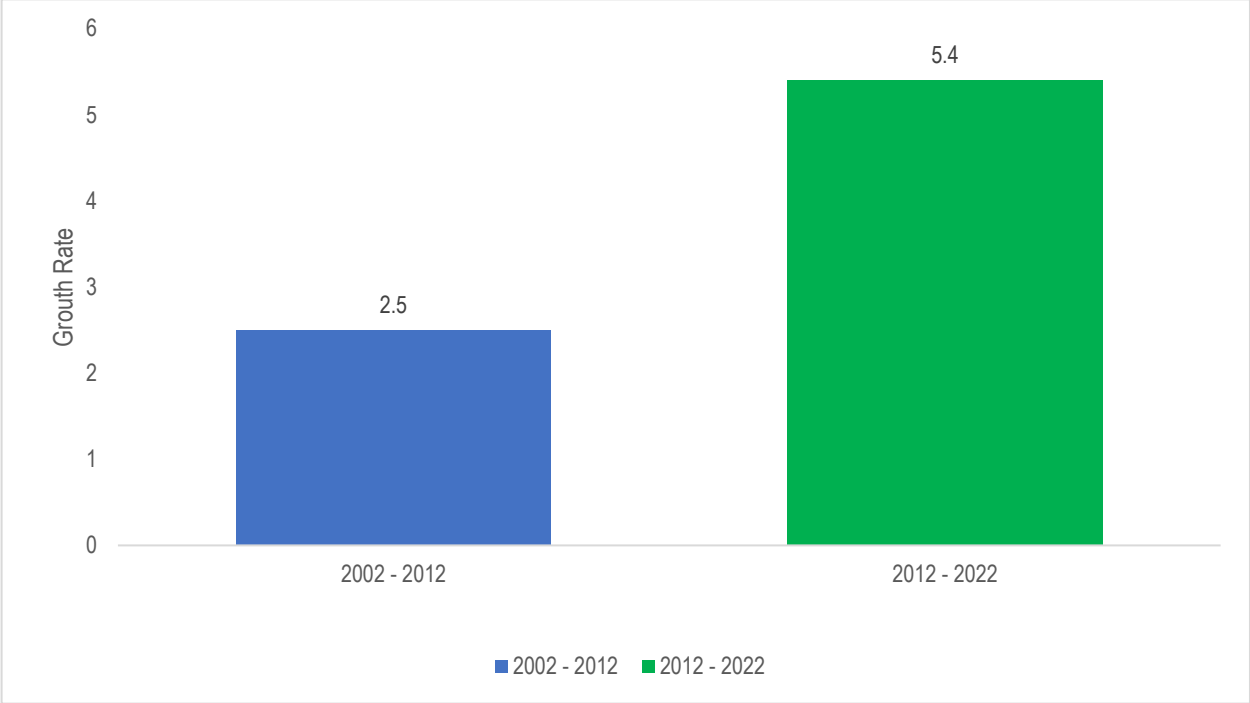
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

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Key Points

- About 49.2 percent of the population in Geita Region is aged below 15 years and 2.4 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.

- The median age of the population in Geita Region is 15 years.

- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Geita Region increased from 47.0 percent in 2012 Census to 48.3 percent in 2022.

- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Geita Region is 3.9%

- The age dependency ratio for Geita Region is 106.8.

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3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and their respective demographic attributes in Geita Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including health, education, food security and energy. Despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information are affected by misreporting.

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits "0", "5" and "8" and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits "1", "3", "7" or "9". The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Geita Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0and "2" 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 – Geita Region, 2022 PHC
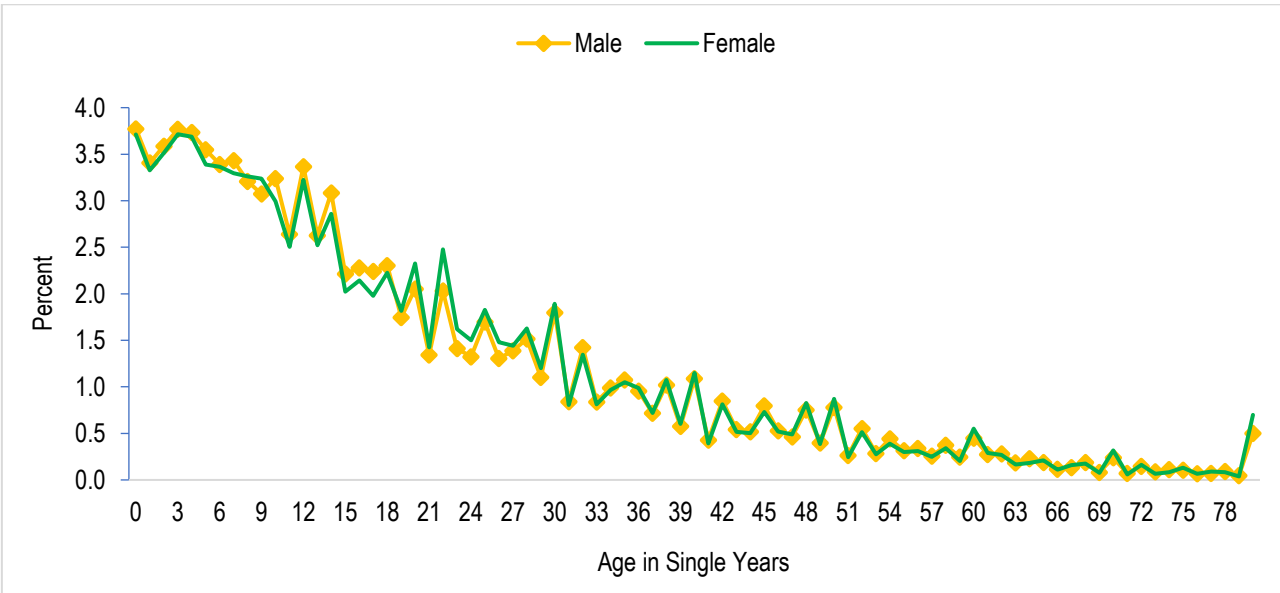
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Geita Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 49.9 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 2.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Geita Region population is 15.0 years. The results also portray higher percentages of males than females in age 0 to 19.

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 Geita Region is about 97 males for every 100 females (99 for rural areas and 92 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (99 to 111 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (88 to 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 FiveYear Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,977,608	100.0	1,463,764	100.0	1,513,844	100.0	97
0–4	539,158	18.1	267,388	18.3	271,770	18.0	98
5–9	494,220	16.6	243,721	16.7	250,499	16.5	97
10-14	432,412	14.5	218,945	15.0	213,467	14.1	103
15-19	312,064	10.5	157,870	10.8	154,194	10.2	102
20-24	261,080	8.8	119,511	8.2	141,569	9.4	84
25-29	217,245	7.3	102,583	7.0	114,662	7.6	89
30-34	174,395	5.9	86,274	5.9	88,121	5.8	98
35-39	130,749	4.4	63,590	4.3	67,159	4.4	95
40-44	101,243	3.4	50,169	3.4	51,074	3.4	98
45-49	87,592	2.9	43,004	2.9	44,588	2.9	96
50-54	68,764	2.3	34,000	2.3	34,764	2.3	98
55-59	43,588	1.5	22,387	1.5	21,201	1.4	106
60-64	42,837	1.4	20,758	1.4	22,079	1.5	94
65-69	21,401	0.7	10,321	0.7	11,080	0.7	93
70-74	19,996	0.7	9,615	0.7	10,381	0.7	93
75-79	11,769	0.4	5,605	0.4	6,164	0.4	91
80-84	9,033	0.3	3,944	0.3	5,089	0.3	78
85+	10,062	0.3	4,079	0.3	5,983	0.4	68
Median Age	15.0		15.0		15.0		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,945,000	100.0	969,448	100.0	975,552	100.0	99
0 – 4	360,774	18.5	179,205	18.5	181,569	18.6	99
5 – 9	335,725	17.3	166,662	17.2	169,063	17.3	99
10 – 14	295,811	15.2	152,612	15.7	143,199	14.7	107
15 – 19	204,581	10.5	107,589	11.1	96,992	9.9	111
20 – 24	160,756	8.3	77,455	8.0	83,301	8.5	93
25 – 29	126,078	6.5	61,204	6.3	64,874	6.6	94
30 – 34	100,628	5.2	49,711	5.1	50,917	5.2	98
35 – 39	78,315	4.0	37,380	3.9	40,935	4.2	91
40 – 44	62,823	3.2	30,515	3.1	32,308	3.3	94
45 – 59	57,564	3.0	27,593	2.8	29,971	3.1	92
50 – 54	47,337	2.4	23,165	2.4	24,172	2.5	96
55 – 59	30,466	1.6	15,694	1.6	14,772	1.5	106
60 – 64	31,129	1.6	15,258	1.6	15,871	1.6	96
65 – 69	15,441	0.8	7,605	0.8	7,836	0.8	97
70 – 74	14,685	0.8	7,282	0.8	7,403	0.8	98
75 – 79	8,754	0.5	4,311	0.4	4,443	0.5	97
80-84	6,787	0.3	3,083	0.3	3,704	0.4	83
85+	7,346	0.4	3,124	0.3	4,222	0.4	74
Median Age	14.0		14.0		14.0		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,032,608	100.0	494,316	100.0	538,292	100.0	92
0 – 4	178,384	17.3	88,183	17.8	90,201	16.8	98
5 – 9	158,495	15.3	77,059	15.6	81,436	15.1	95
10 – 14	136,601	13.2	66,333	13.4	70,268	13.1	94
15 – 19	107,483	10.4	50,281	10.2	57,202	10.6	88
20 – 24	100,324	9.7	42,056	8.5	58,268	10.8	72
25 – 29	91,167	8.8	41,379	8.4	49,788	9.2	83
30 – 34	73,767	7.1	36,563	7.4	37,204	6.9	98
35 – 39	52,434	5.1	26,210	5.3	26,224	4.9	100
40 – 44	38,420	3.7	19,654	4.0	18,766	3.5	105
45 – 59	30,028	2.9	15,411	3.1	14,617	2.7	105
50 – 54	21,427	2.1	10,835	2.2	10,592	2.0	102
55 – 59	13,122	1.3	6,693	1.4	6,429	1.2	104

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
60 – 64	11,708	1.1	5,500	1.1	6,208	1.2	89
65 – 69	5,960	0.6	2,716	0.5	3,244	0.6	84
70 – 74	5,311	0.5	2,333	0.5	2,978	0.6	78
75 – 79	3,015	0.3	1,294	0.3	1,721	0.3	75
80-84	2,246	0.2	861	0.2	1,385	0.3	62
85+	2,716	0.3	955	0.2	1,761	0.3	54
Median Age	16.0		16.0		17.0		

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 Geita 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). Geita 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 shows no bulge for Geita Town Council, the headquarter of Geita Region (Figure 3.5), however, for Geita urban as whole shows a bulge in age group 20–24 for females, an indication of female youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
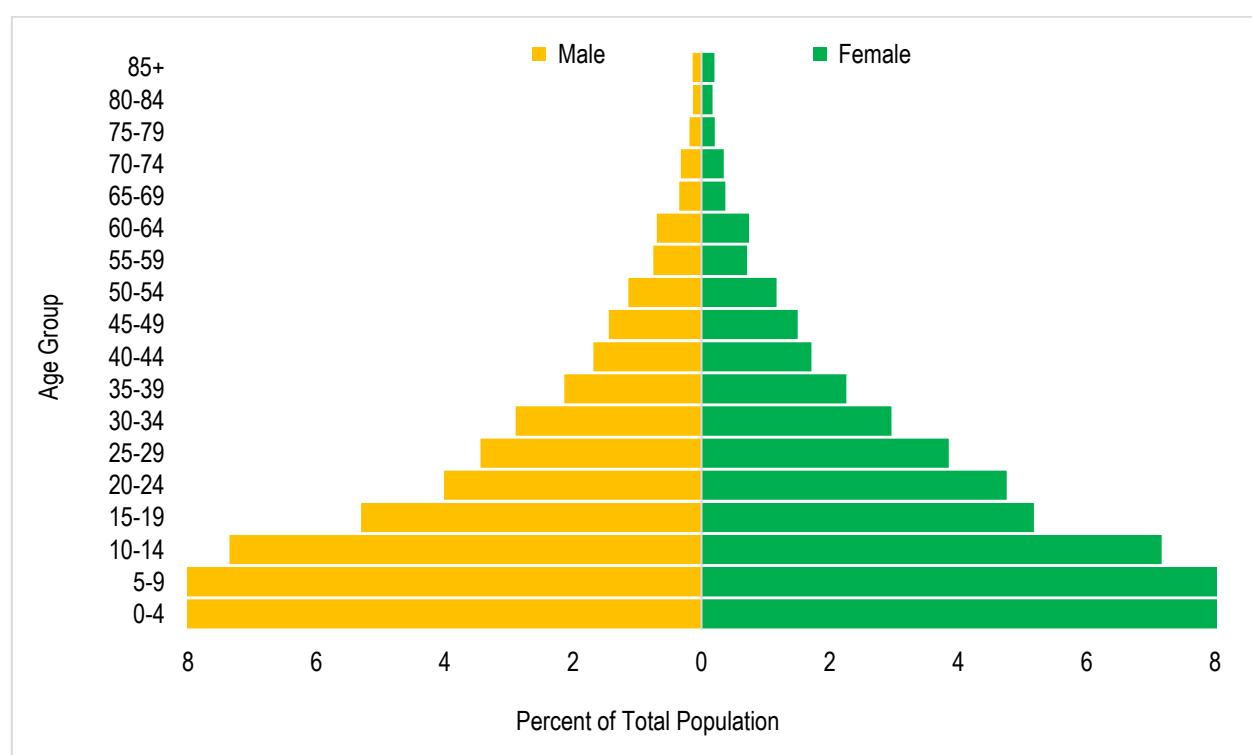
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Rural, 2022 PHC
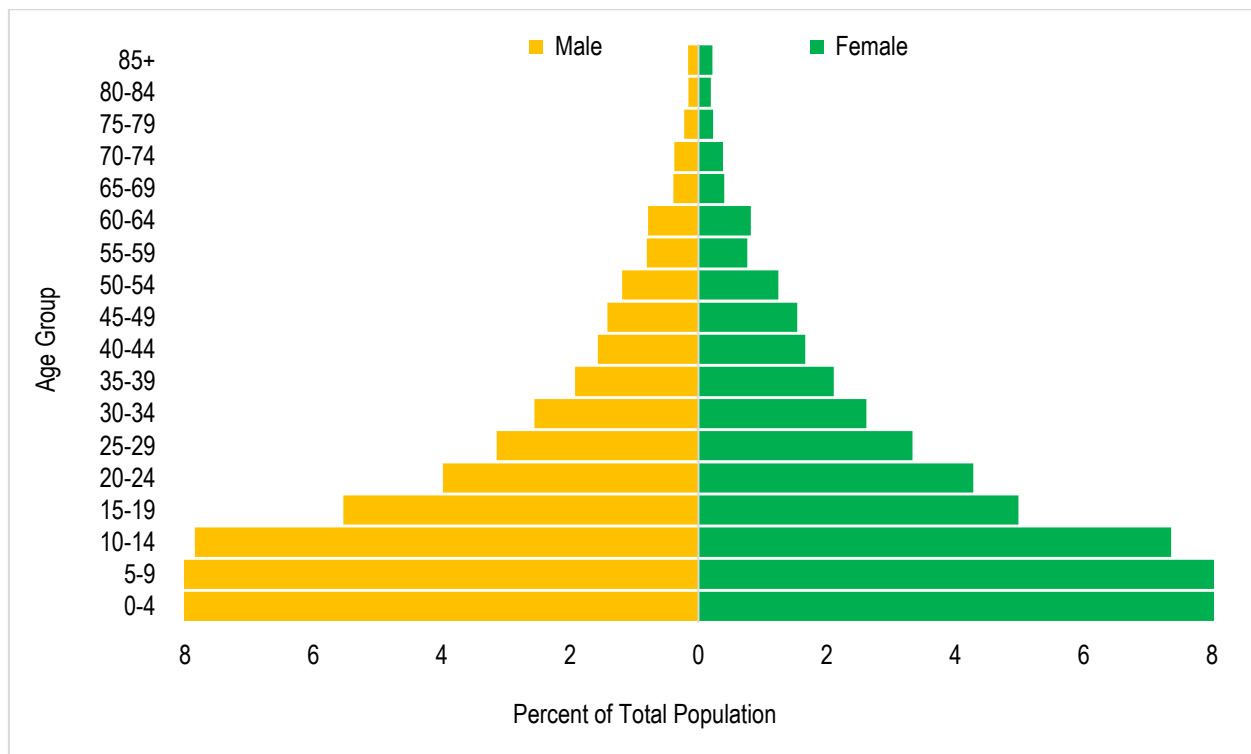
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Urban, 2022 PHC
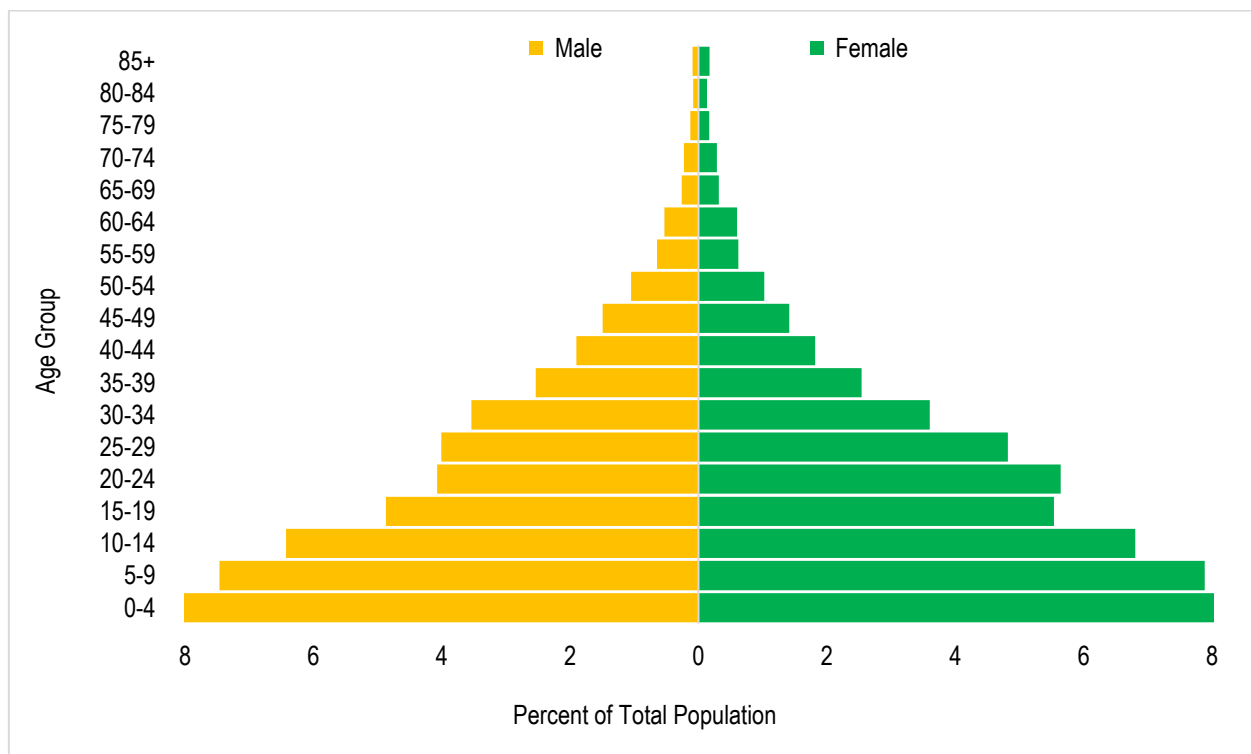
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Town Council, 2022 PHC
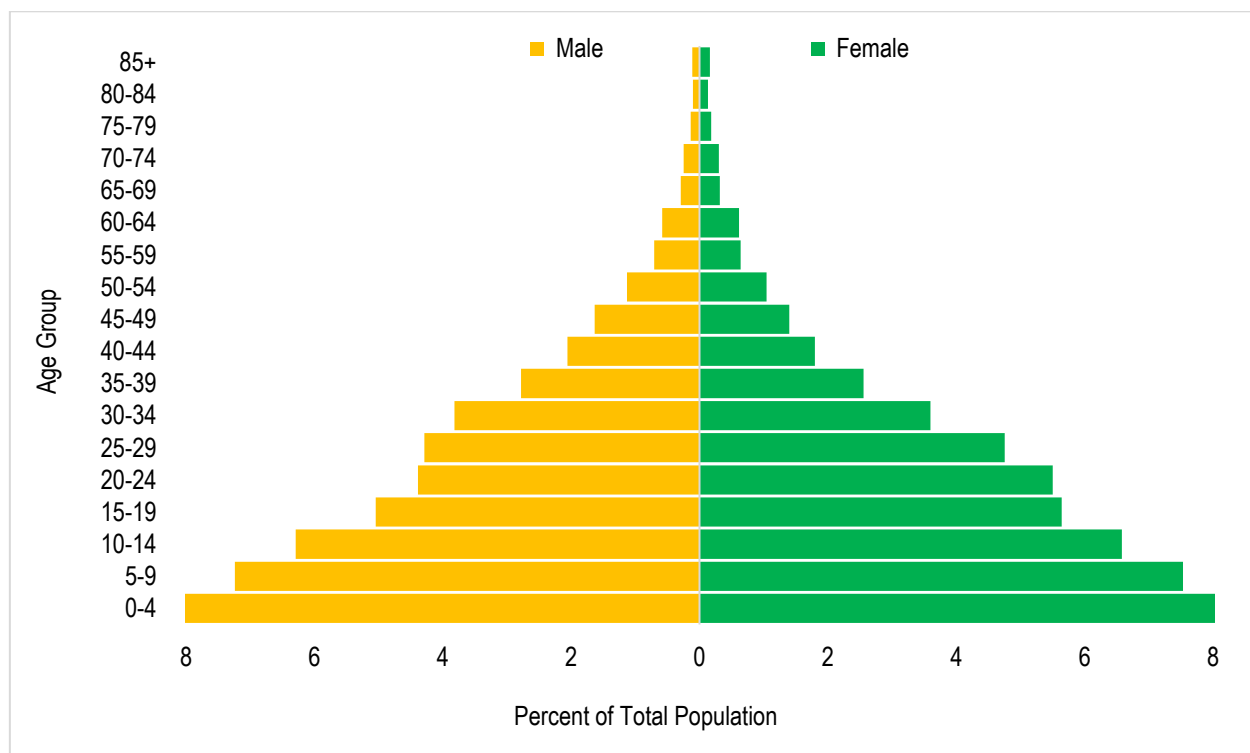
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Geita Region has a young population with 49.2 percent of the total population below 15 years and 2.4 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a positive development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**2,977,608**	**100.0**	**1,945,000**	**100.0**	**1,032,608**	**100.0**
Male	1,463,764	49.2	969,448	49.8	494,316	47.9
Female	1,513,844	50.8	975,552	50.2	538,292	52.1
Children (Under 1 year)	**111,427**	**3.7**	**73,350**	**3.8**	**38,077**	**3.7**
Male	55,237	3.8	36,321	3.7	18,916	3.8
Female	56,190	3.7	37,029	3.8	19,161	3.6
Children (0–4 years)	**539,158**	**18.1**	**360,774**	**18.5**	**178,384**	**17.3**
Male	267,388	18.3	179,205	18.5	88,183	17.8
Female	271,770	18.0	181,569	18.6	90,201	16.8
Children (0–8 years)	**939,377**	**31.5**	**633,180**	**32.6**	**306,197**	**29.7**
Male	466,130	31.8	315,242	32.5	150,888	30.5
Female	473,247	31.3	317,938	32.6	155,309	28.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,465,790**	**49.2**	**992,310**	**51.0**	**473,480**	**45.9**

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	730,054	49.9	498,479	51.4	231,575	46.8
Female	735,736	48.6	493,831	50.6	241,905	44.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,657,365**	**55.7**	**1,119,102**	**57.5**	**538,263**	**52.1**
Male	828,628	56.6	566,261	58.4	262,367	53.1
Female	828,737	54.7	552,841	56.7	275,896	51.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**477,161**	**16.0**	**317,465**	**16.3**	**159,696**	**15.5**
Male	241,503	16.5	166,260	17.1	75,243	15.2
Female	235,658	15.6	151,205	15.5	84,453	15.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**573,144**	**19.2**	**365,337**	**18.8**	**207,807**	**20.1**
Male	277,381	18.9	185,044	19.1	92,337	18.7
Female	295,763	19.5	180,293	18.5	115,470	21.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**996,437**	**33.5**	**610,755**	**31.4**	**385,682**	**37.4**
Male	481,979	32.9	305,098	31.5	176,881	35.8
Female	514,458	34.0	305,657	31.3	208,801	38.8
Primary School (6–12 years)	**658,327**	**22.1**	**448,376**	**23.1**	**209,951**	**20.3**
Male	327,100	22.3	225,109	23.2	101,991	20.6
Female	331,227	21.9	223,267	22.9	107,960	20.1
Primary School (7–13 years)	**634,427**	**21.3**	**431,688**	**22.2**	**202,739**	**19.6**
Male	315,946	21.6	217,718	22.5	98,228	19.9
Female	318,481	21.0	213,970	21.9	104,511	19.4
Secondary School (13-16 years)	**293,881**	**9.9**	**198,843**	**10.2**	**95,038**	**9.2**
Male	149,378	10.2	104,272	10.8	45,106	9.1
Female	144,503	9.5	94,571	9.7	49,932	9.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**280,018**	**9.4**	**187,510**	**9.6**	**92,508**	**9.0**
Male	143,735	9.8	99,761	10.3	43,974	8.9
Female	136,283	9.0	87,749	9.0	48,534	9.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**661,367**	**43.7**	**399,298**	**40.9**	**262,069**	**48.7**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,439,557**	**48.3**	**899,677**	**46.3**	**539,880**	**52.3**
Male	700,146	47.8	445,564	46.0	254,582	51.5
Female	739,411	48.8	454,113	46.5	285,298	53.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	**115,098**	**3.9**	**84,142**	**4.3**	**30,956**	**3.0**
Male	54,322	3.7	40,663	4.2	13,659	2.8
Female	60,776	4.0	43,479	4.5	17,297	3.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**72,261**	**2.4**	**53,013**	**2.7**	**19,248**	**1.9**
Male	33,564	2.3	25,405	2.6	8,159	1.7
Female	38,697	2.6	27,608	2.8	11,089	2.1
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**50,860**	**1.7**	**37,572**	**1.9**	**13,288**	**1.3**
Male	23,243	1.6	17,800	1.8	5,443	1.1
Female	27,617	1.8	19,772	2.0	7,845	1.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		**106.8**		**116.2**		**91.3**

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Geita Region is 18.1 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the region has declined from 19.6 percent in 2012 to 18.1 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
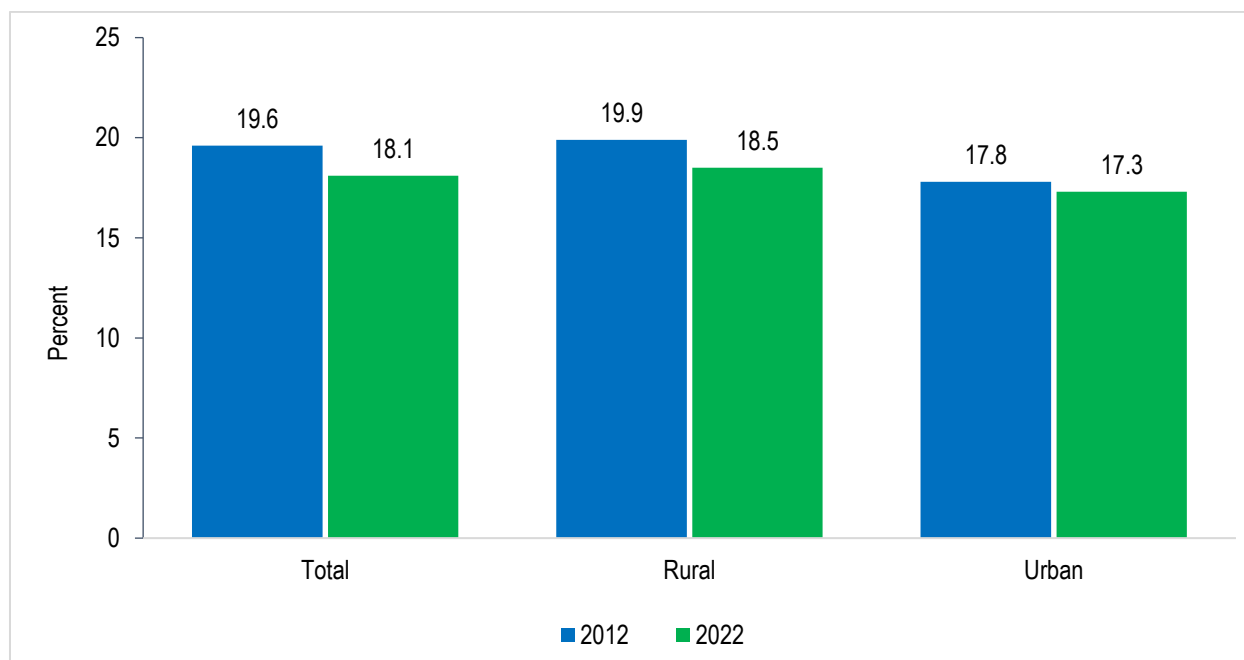
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Geita Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 49.2 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 50.5 percent in 2012 to 49.2 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
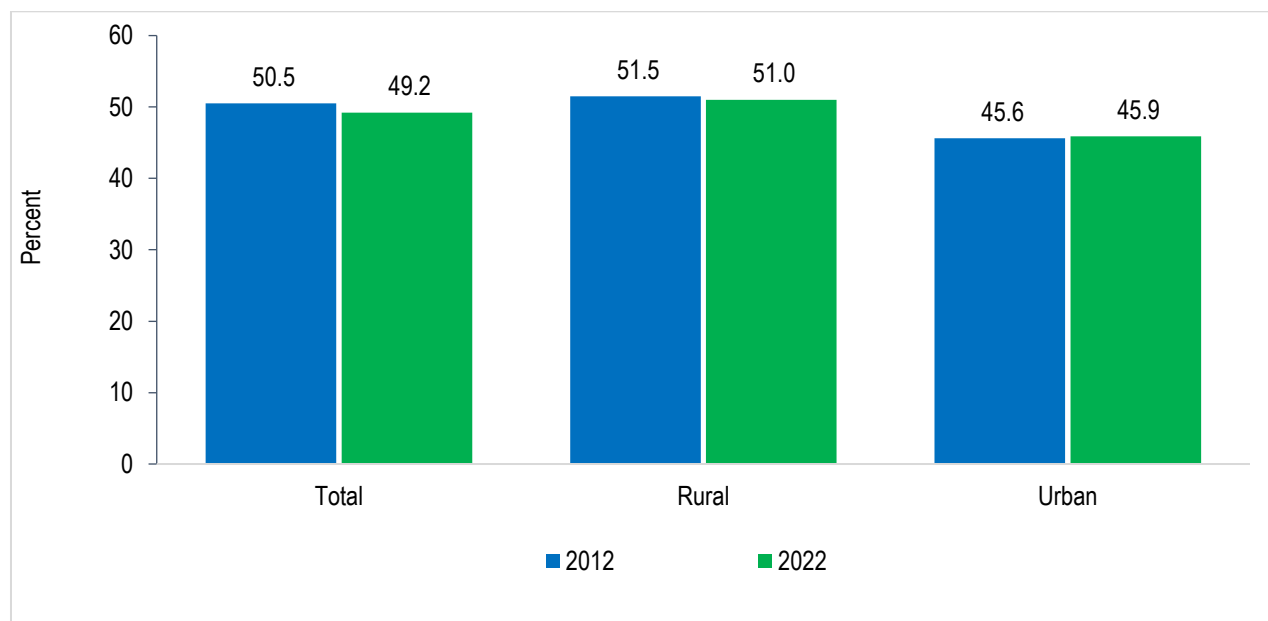
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Geita Region 55.7 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Geita Region has slightly decreased from 57.0 percent in 2012 to 55.7 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years; Geita, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
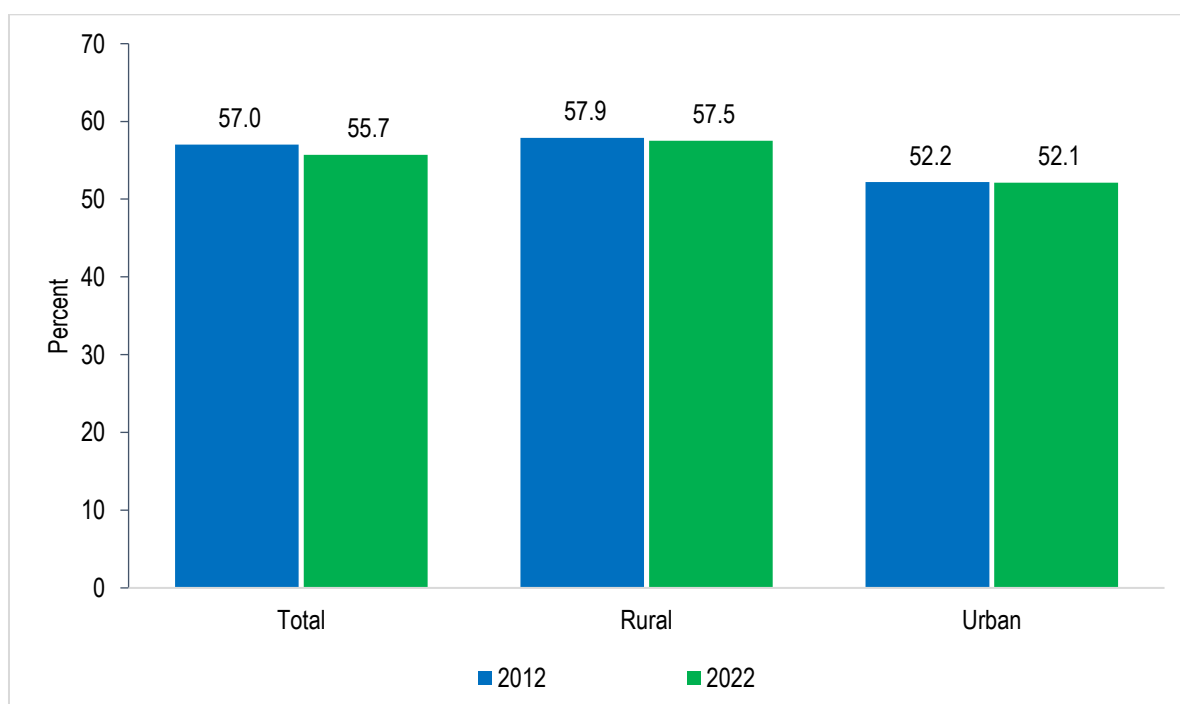
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicates that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Geita Region account for 19.2 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Geita Region has remained almost the same during the 2012 - 2022 period (18.9% in 2012 and19.2% in 2022)

Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
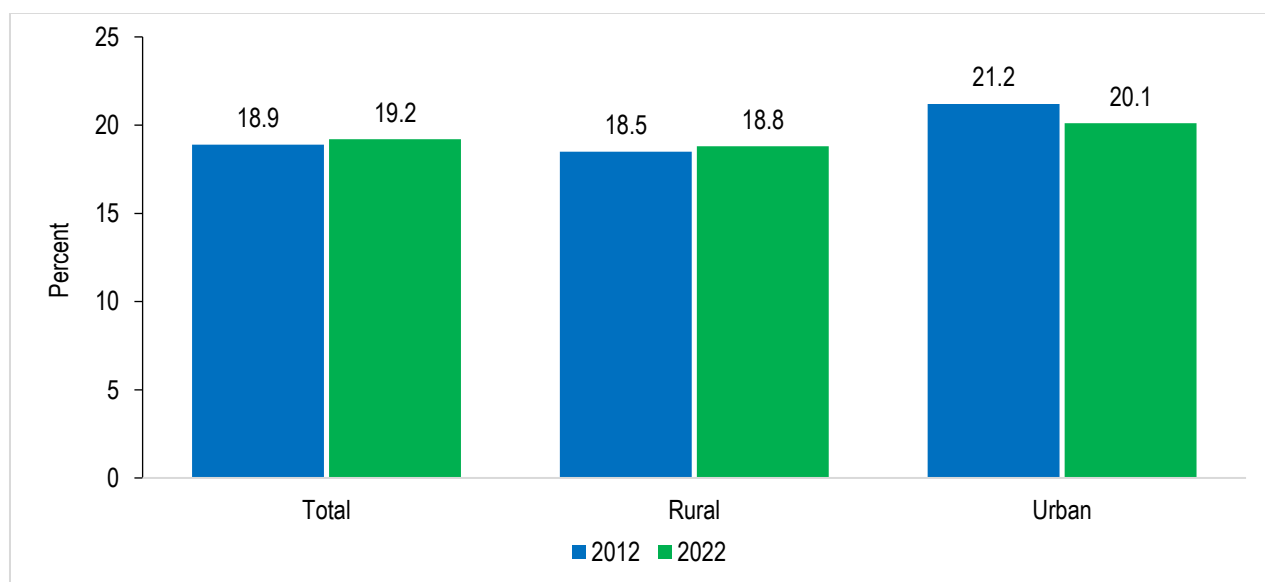
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that, the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 33.5 percent of the Geita regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has increased slightly from 32.5 in 2012 to 33.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
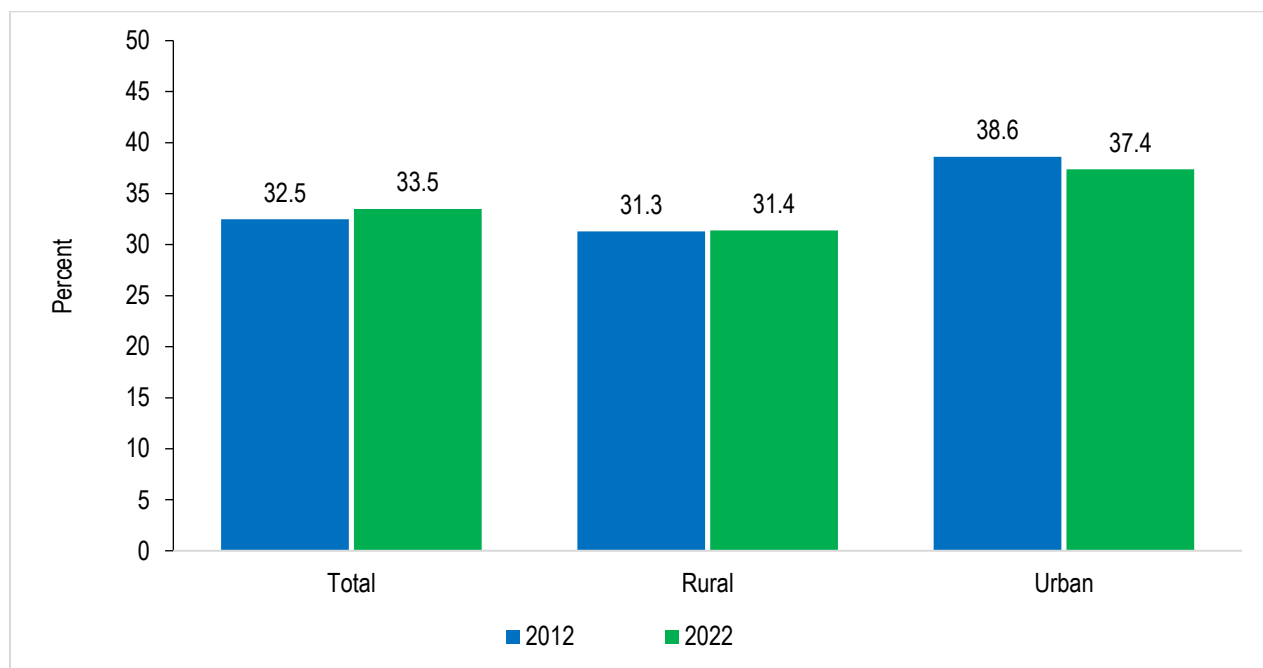
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Geita Region is 48.3 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 47.0 percent in 2012 Census to 48.3 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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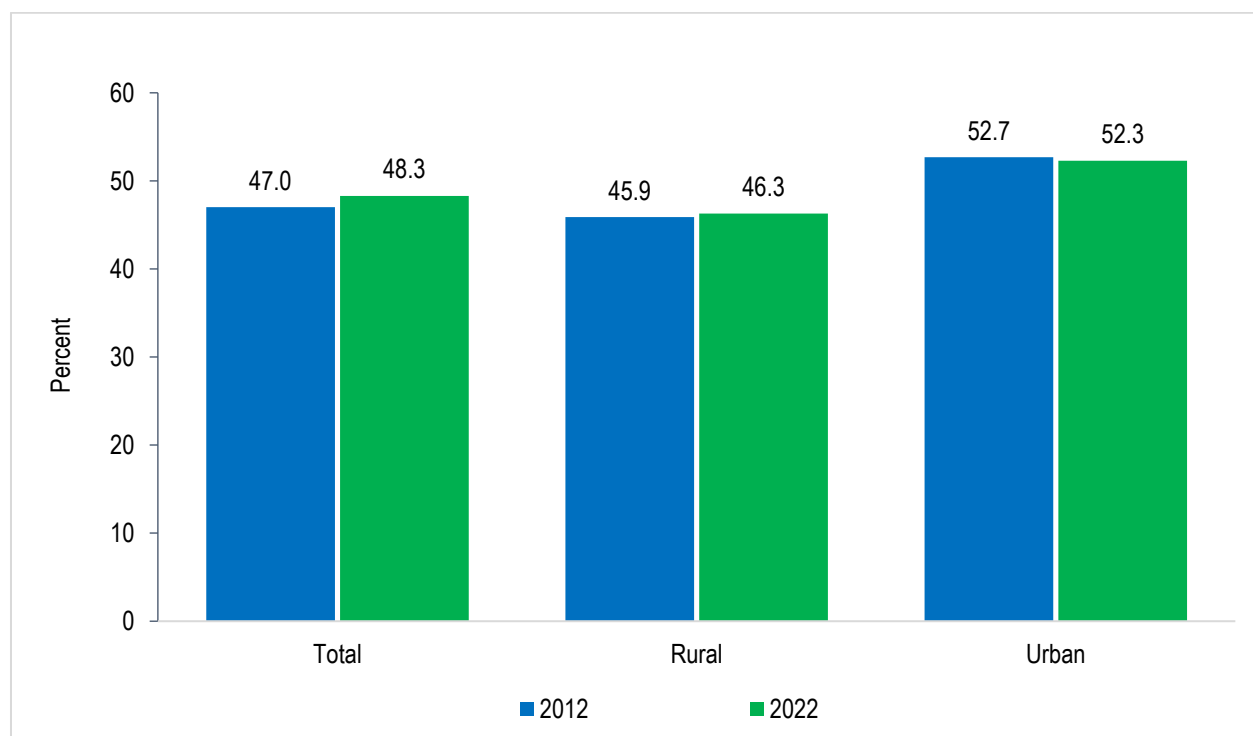
3.3.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, elderly is a person aged 65 years and above. However, according to the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003, an 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 Geita regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Geita Region is 3.9 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Geita Region has increased slightly from 3.7 percent in 2012 to 3.9 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
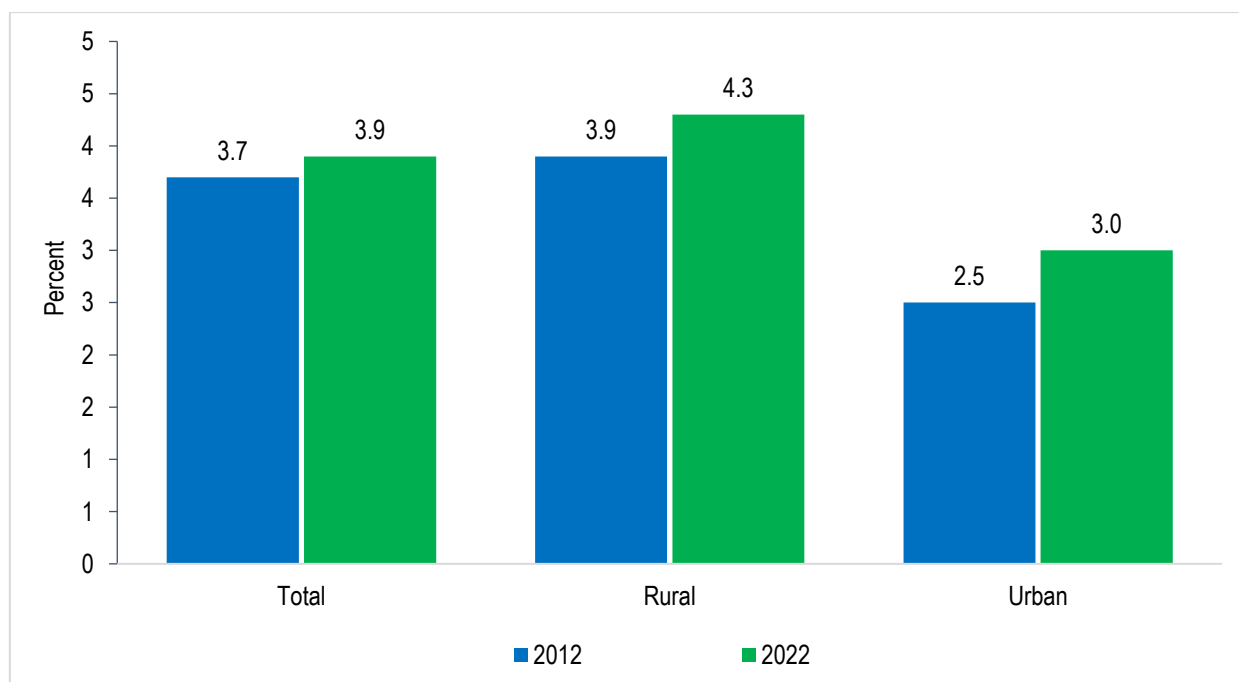
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (2.4%) of Geita regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region decreased slightly from 2.5 percent in 2012 to 2.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
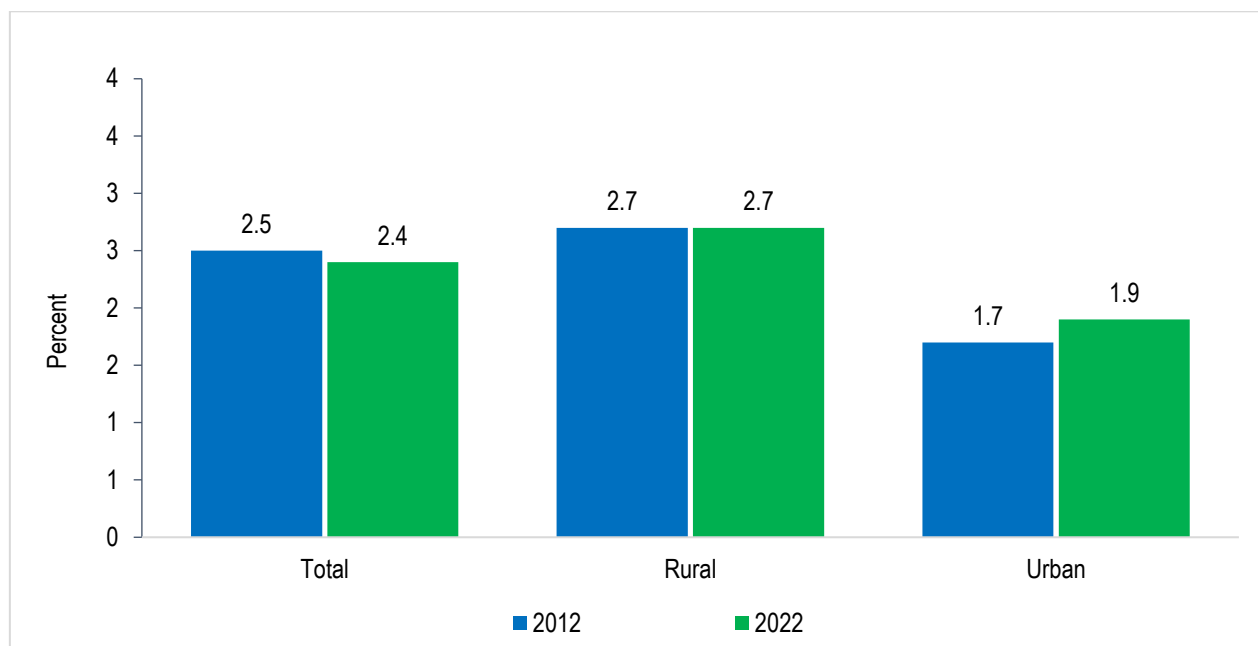
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 years of age plus those aged 65 years and above) to the "working age population" (15-64 years). It is expressed as a number of dependants per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than 100 are undesirable. The age-dependency ratio is a proxy indicator of the economic burden and responsibility borne by the working age population.

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Geita region is 106.8 implying that there are 107 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has decreased in one decade from 113.0 in the 2012 census to 106.8 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.17).

Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
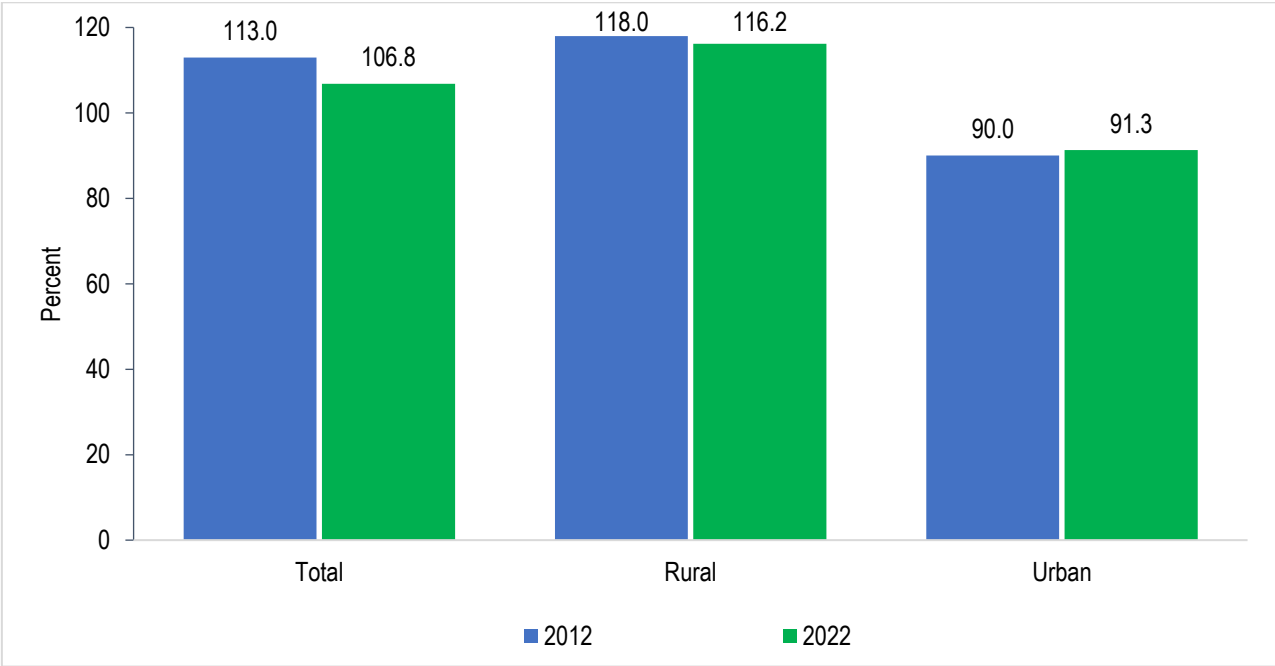
Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of the private households in Geita Region (59.2 %) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Geita Region is 5.3 persons; in rural areas it is 5.8 persons while in urban areas it is 4.5 persons.
- There is a decreased in average household size from 6.0 persons in 2012 to 5.3 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.6 and 4.8 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Geita Region increased from 30.5 percent in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

A private household refers to a person or group of persons living together, having the same cooking arrangements and answerable to one household head, but not necessarily living in the same dwelling unit. Since the 2022 PHC enumeration method 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. Furthermore, 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 Geita Region has a total of 555,345 private households out of which 226,410 (40.8%) are in urban areas and 328,935 (59.2%) in rural areas. Female-headed households account for 35.4 percent of all private households. The percentage of female-headed households is slightly higher (37.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (33.8%) (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 Groups; Geita 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	555,345	358,603	64.6	196,742	35.4	328,935	217,811	66.2	111,124	33.8	226,410	140,792	62.2	85,618	37.8
< 10[2]	366	184	50.3	182	49.7	151	82	54.3	69	45.7	215	102	47.4	113	52.6
10-14	1,909	889	46.6	1020	53.4	923	462	50.1	461	49.9	986	427	43.3	559	56.7
15 - 19	10,848	4,889	45.1	5,959	54.9	5,126	2,389	46.6	2,737	53.4	5,722	2,500	43.7	3,222	56.3
20 - 24	46408	25,740	55.5	20,668	44.5	22,868	13,618	59.6	9,250	40.4	23,540	12,122	51.5	11,418	48.5
25 - 29	82,690	56,217	68.0	26,473	32.0	42,388	30,495	71.9	11,893	28.1	40,302	25,722	63.8	14,580	36.2
30 - 34	85,761	60,010	70.0	25,751	30.0	45,955	33,117	72.1	12,838	27.9	39,806	26,893	67.6	12,913	32.4
35 - 39	70,284	47,719	67.9	22,565	32.1	39,943	27,563	69.0	12,380	31.0	30,341	20,156	66.4	10,185	33.6
40 - 44	58,757	39,032	66.4	19,725	33.6	35,144	23,574	67.1	11,570	32.9	23,613	15,458	65.5	8,155	34.5
45 - 49	52,919	34,460	65.1	18,459	34.9	33,719	22,047	65.4	11,672	34.6	19,200	12,413	64.7	6,787	35.3
50 - 54	43,428	27,456	63.2	15,972	36.8	29,325	18,740	63.9	10,585	36.1	14,103	8,716	61.8	5,387	38.2
55 - 59	28,968	18,594	64.2	10,374	35.8	19,901	13,035	65.5	6,866	34.5	9,067	5,559	61.3	3,508	38.7
60 - 64	28,793	17,072	59.3	11,721	40.7	20,753	12,562	60.5	8,191	39.5	8,040	4,510	56.1	3,530	43.9
65 - 69	14,151	8,490	60.0	5,661	40.0	10,143	6,270	61.8	3,873	38.2	4,008	2,220	55.4	1,788	44.6
70 - 74	13,001	7,727	59.4	5,274	40.6	9,584	5,872	61.3	3,712	38.7	3,417	1,855	54.3	1,562	45.7
75 - 79	7,259	4,395	60.5	2,864	39.5	5,500	3,432	62.4	2,068	37.6	1,759	963	54.7	796	45.3
80+	9,803	5,729	58.4	4,074	41.6	7,512	4,553	60.6	2,959	39.4	2,291	1,176	51.3	1,115	48.7

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

Results further reveal that, Geita District Council has the highest proportion (35.4%) of households to the total private households in the region. The next two Councils with relatively high percentages to the total households are Chato District (19.7%) and Geita Town (13.8%). On the other hand, Nyang'hwale District has the smallest percentage of households (6.3%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	555,345	100.0	328,935	59.2	226,410	40.8
Geita District	196,716	35.4	126,220	38.4	70,496	31.1
Geita Town	76,855	13.8	6,267	1.9	70,588	31.2
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	6.3	32,257	9.8	2,992	1.3
Mbogwe District	62,662	11.3	38,303	11.6	24,359	10.8
Bukombe District	74,265	13.4	46,682	14.2	27,583	12.2
Chato District	109,598	19.7	79,206	24.1	30,392	13.4

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 19.3 percent in 2012 to 40.8 percent in 2022 PHC. Geita Region shows an increase of 21.5 percentage points in urban households.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
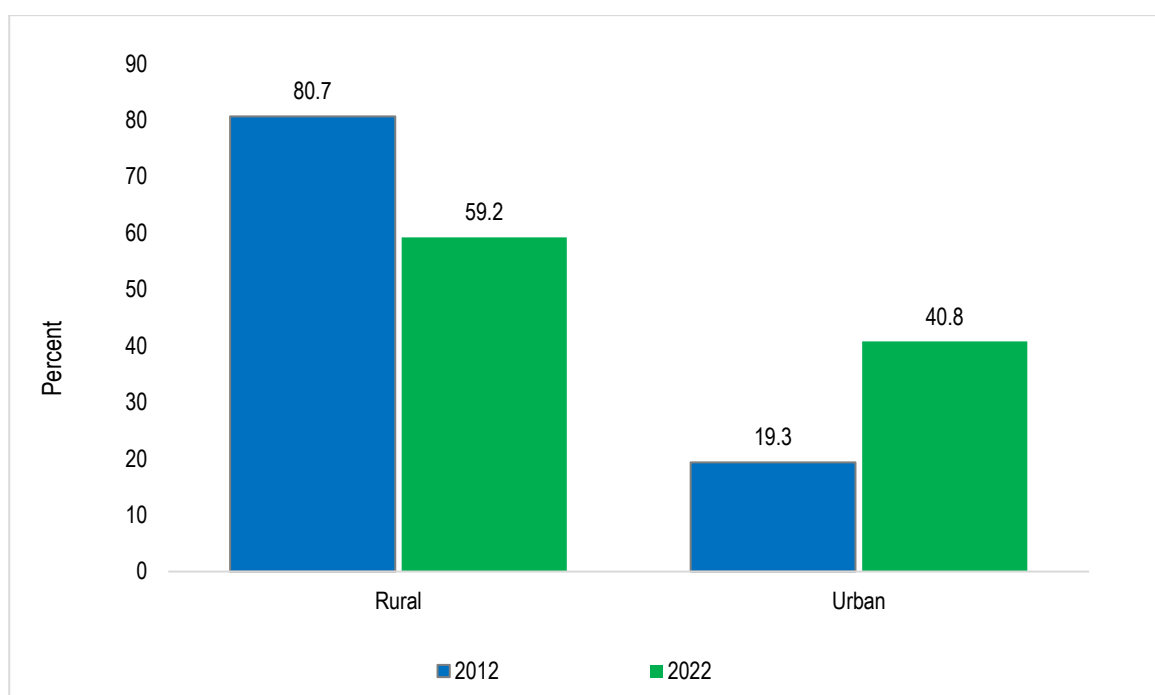
4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 6.0 in 2012 to 5.3 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 5.8 persons per household, which is relatively higher than in urban areas (4.5 persons). Average household size in rural areas declined from 6.3 persons in 2012 to 5.8 in 2022 while in urban areas the decline is from 5.0 persons in 2012 to 4.5 persons in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across councils ranging from 4.5 persons in Geita Town to 6.2 persons in Nyang'hwale District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
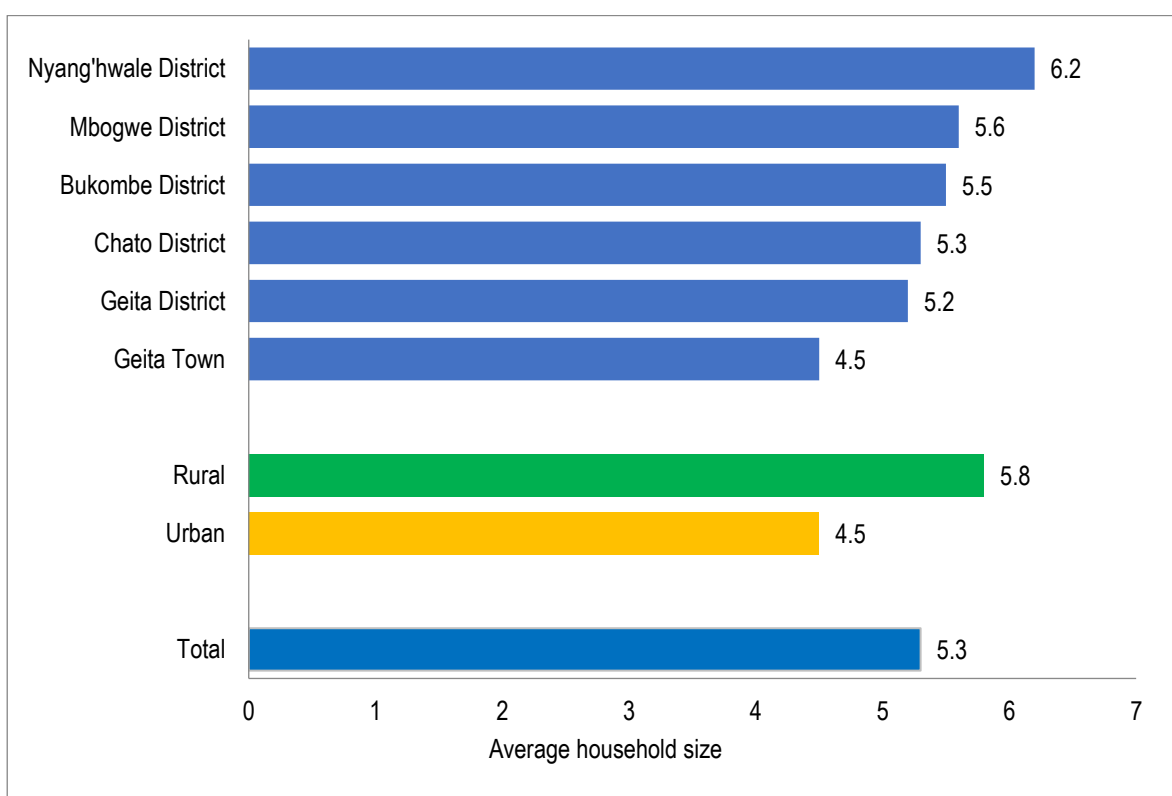
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[3]	2022
Total	**1,711,345**	**2,927,186**	**283,584**	**555,345**	**6.0**	**5.3**
Rural	1,439,626	1,915,404	228,714	328,935	**6.3**	5.8
Urban	271,719	1,011,782	54,870	226,410	**5.0**	4.5
Council						
Geita District	606,306	1,020,453	99,588	196,716	6.1	5.2
Geita Town	188,193	349,301	35,020	76,855	5.4	4.5
Nyang'hwale District	145,354	219,166	21,626	35,249	6.7	6.2
Mbogwe District	191,596	352,844	29,799	62,662	6.4	5.6
Bukombe District	220,429	405,173	37,660	74,265	5.9	5.5
Chato District	359,467	580,249	59,891	109,598	6.0	5.3

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, 64.6 percent of the total private households in Geita Region are headed by males and 35.4 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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

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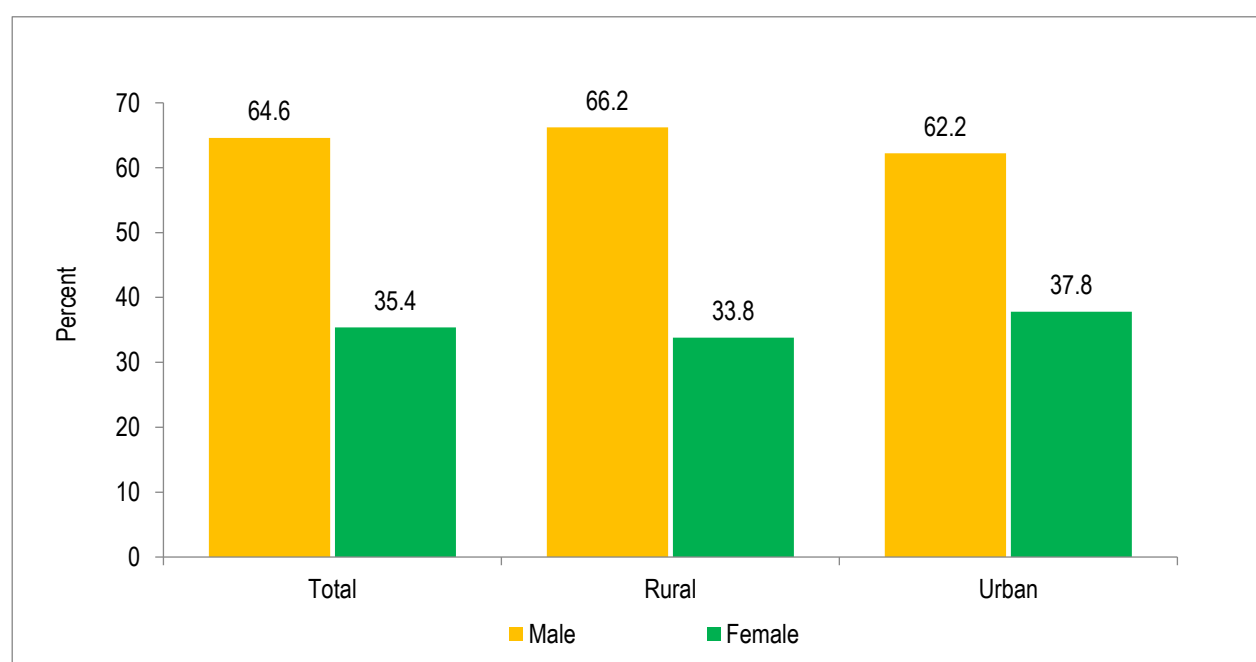
[3] Data from Geita Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 69.5 in 2012 to 64.6 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 30.5 in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**69.5**	**30.5**	**64.6**	**35.4**
Rural	70.5	29.5	66.2	33.8
Urban	67.1	32.9	62.2	37.8
Council				
Geita District	69.0	31.0	63.4	36.6
Geita Town	68.6	31.4	65.9	34.1
Nyang'hwale District	68.0	32.0	68.2	31.8
Mbogwe District Council	70.8	29.2	64.7	35.3
Bukombe District	67.6	32.4	65.0	35.0
Chato District	71.3	28.7	64.3	35.7

In Geita Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.6 persons) than in female headed households (4.8 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Nyang'hwale District is the highest (6.2 persons) of all Councils followed by Mbogwe District (5.6 persons) and Chato District (5.3 persons). Geita Town Council has the lowest (4.5 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**2,927,186**	**1,990,908**	**936,278**	**555,345**	**358,603**	**196,742**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**4.8**
Rural	1,915,404	1,332,678	582,726	328,935	217,811	111,124	5.8	6.1	5.2
Urban	1,011,782	658,230	353,552	226,410	140,792	85,618	4.5	4.7	4.1
Council									
Geita District	1,020,453	680,479	339,974	196,716	124,637	72,079	5.2	5.5	4.7
Geita Town	349,301	238,498	110,803	76,855	50,635	26,220	4.5	4.7	4.2
Nyang'hwale District	219,166	156,082	63,084	35,249	24,039	11,210	6.2	6.5	5.6
Mbogwe District	352,844	242,882	109,962	62,662	40,527	22,135	5.6	6.0	5.0
Bukombe District	405,173	278,049	127,124	74,265	48,258	26,007	5.5	5.8	4.9
Chato District	580,249	394,918	185,331	109,598	70,507	39,091	5.3	5.6	4.7

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

This sub section discusses the heads of households and the type of building materials used to build the main dwellings (houses). For the purpose of this report, an improved house means a house that is built using improved building materials in at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

Table 4.6 shows that 90.4 percent of households in Geita Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is slightly higher (91.7%) for female headed than for male headed households (89.7%). Results further show that the percentage of households, that live in improved houses, is higher (97.7%) in urban than in rural areas (85.4%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households

All Councils have more than 80 percent of households living in improved houses. A similar pattern is observed for both male and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	555,345	**90.4**	**9.6**	358,603	**89.7**	**10.3**	196,742	**91.7**	**8.3**
Rural	328,935	**85.4**	**14.6**	217,811	**84.6**	**15.4**	111,124	86.9	13.1
Urban	226,410	**97.7**	**2.3**	140,792	**97.5**	**2.5**	85,618	98.0	2.0
Council									
Geita District	196,716	92.8	7.2	124,637	92.2	7.8	72,079	93.9	6.1
Geita Town	76,855	95.8	4.2	50,635	95.6	4.4	26,220	96.3	3.7
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	86.1	13.9	24,039	85.8	14.2	11,210	86.7	13.3
Mbogwe District	62,662	87.9	12.1	40,527	87.3	12.7	22,135	88.9	11.1
Bukombe District	74,265	86.2	13.8	48,258	85.3	14.7	26,007	87.9	12.1
Chato District	109,598	88.0	12.0	70,507	86.6	13.4	39,091	90.4	9.6

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 92.3 percent of household heads aged 25-29 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 86.0 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for female headed households while for male headed households decreases from 91.6 percent for age 30-34 to 84.1 for age group 75-79 years.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	555,3455	90.4	9.6	358,603	89.7	10.3	196,742	91.7	8.3
Below 18	6,242	91.8	8.2	2,863	90.0	10.0	3,379	93.3	6.7
18- 24	53,289	91.8	8.2	28,839	90.2	9.8	24,450	93.8	6.2
25 - 29	82,690	92.3	7.7	56,217	91.4	8.6	26,473	94.0	6.0
30 - 34	85,761	91.9	8.1	60,010	91.6	8.4	25,751	92.6	7.4
35 - 39	70,284	90.8	9.2	47,719	90.5	9.5	22,565	91.3	8.7
40 - 44	58,757	90.1	9.9	39,032	89.7	10.3	19,725	90.9	9.1
45 - 49	52,919	89.7	10.3	34,460	89.2	10.8	18,459	90.7	9.3
50 - 54	43,428	89.4	10.6	27,456	88.5	11.5	15,972	91.0	9.0
55 - 59	28,968	89.3	10.7	18,594	88.2	11.8	10,374	91.3	8.7
60 - 64	28,793	87.2	12.8	17,072	85.6	14.4	11,721	89.5	10.5
65 - 69	14,151	87.6	12.4	8,490	86.0	14.0	5,661	90.0	10.0
70 - 74	13,001	86.7	13.3	7,727	85.2	14.8	5,274	88.9	11.1
75 - 79	7,259	86.3	13.7	4,395	84.1	15.9	2,864	89.8	10.2
80+	9,803	86.0	14.0	5,729	85.0	15.0	4,074	87.5	12.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Geita Region majority (80,777persons or 40.5%) of male heads of household regardless of their marital status) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (51,885 persons or 26.0%) and those in elementary occupations (38,780 persons or 19.4%). Among the 1,520 widowed males, 757 persons (49.8%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 24 percent (24.0%) are craft and related workers and 19.0 percent are elementary occupations. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**199,511**	**13,027**	**161,562**	**15,588**	**4,918**	**2,896**	**1,520**
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,195	107	1,001	55	10	17	5
Professionals.	4,454	594	3,612	179	30	23	16
Technicians and associate professionals.	10,908	1,133	8,520	866	215	127	47
Clerks.	753	125	534	73	10	7	4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8,083	977	6,228	615	132	101	30
Agricultural and fishery workers.	80,777	2,810	68,673	5,353	2,039	1,145	757
Craft and related workers.	51,885	3,628	40,853	4,805	1,394	840	365
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,676	278	2,029	279	53	30	7
Elementary occupations.	38,780	3,375	30,112	3,363	1,035	606	289

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**199,511**	**13,027**	**161,562**	**15,588**	**4,918**	**2,896**	**1,520**
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
Professionals.	2.2	4.6	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.5	8.7	5.3	5.6	4.4	4.4	3.1
Clerks.	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.1	7.5	3.9	3.9	2.7	3.5	2.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	40.5	21.6	42.5	34.3	41.5	39.5	49.8
Craft and related workers.	26.0	27.8	25.3	30.8	28.3	29.0	24.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.5
Elementary occupations.	19.4	25.9	18.6	21.6	21.0	20.9	19.0

On the other hand, results reveal that 34,277 females (43.9%) heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers followed by craft and related workers (18,333 persons or 23.5%). Among the 12,773 widowed females, 6,634 female widowed (51.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 3,047 female widowed (23.9%) are craft and related workers and 2,380 female widowed (18.6%) are elementary occupations. Workers (Table 4.10). (Table 4.10).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**78,158**	**8,028**	**34,885**	**3,312**	**12,733**	**6,427**	**12,773**
Legislators administrators and managers.	267	104	114	5	9	16	19
Professionals.	1,250	423	655	36	47	51	38
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,734	429	858	64	152	112	119
Clerks.	244	105	98	2	13	14	12
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5,645	1,187	2,242	231	982	502	501
Agricultural and fishery workers.	34,277	1,736	16,187	1,412	5,626	2,682	6,634
Craft and related workers.	18,333	1,890	7,925	823	3,050	1,598	3,047
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	191	34	86	3	24	21	23
Elementary occupations.	16,217	2,120	6,720	736	2,830	1,431	2,380

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**78,158**	**8,028**	**34,885**	**3,312**	**12,733**	**6,427**	**12,773**
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professionals.	1.6	5.3	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.2	5.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	0.9
Clerks.	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7.2	14.8	6.4	7.0	7.7	7.8	3.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	43.9	21.6	46.4	42.6	44.2	41.7	51.9
Craft and related workers.	23.5	23.5	22.7	24.8	24.0	24.9	23.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Elementary occupations.	20.7	26.4	19.3	22.2	22.2	22.3	18.6

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

In Geita Region percentage of households, using improved toilet facilities is 53.9 percent for the male headed and 56.9 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there no difference between female and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Geita Region 2022 PHC
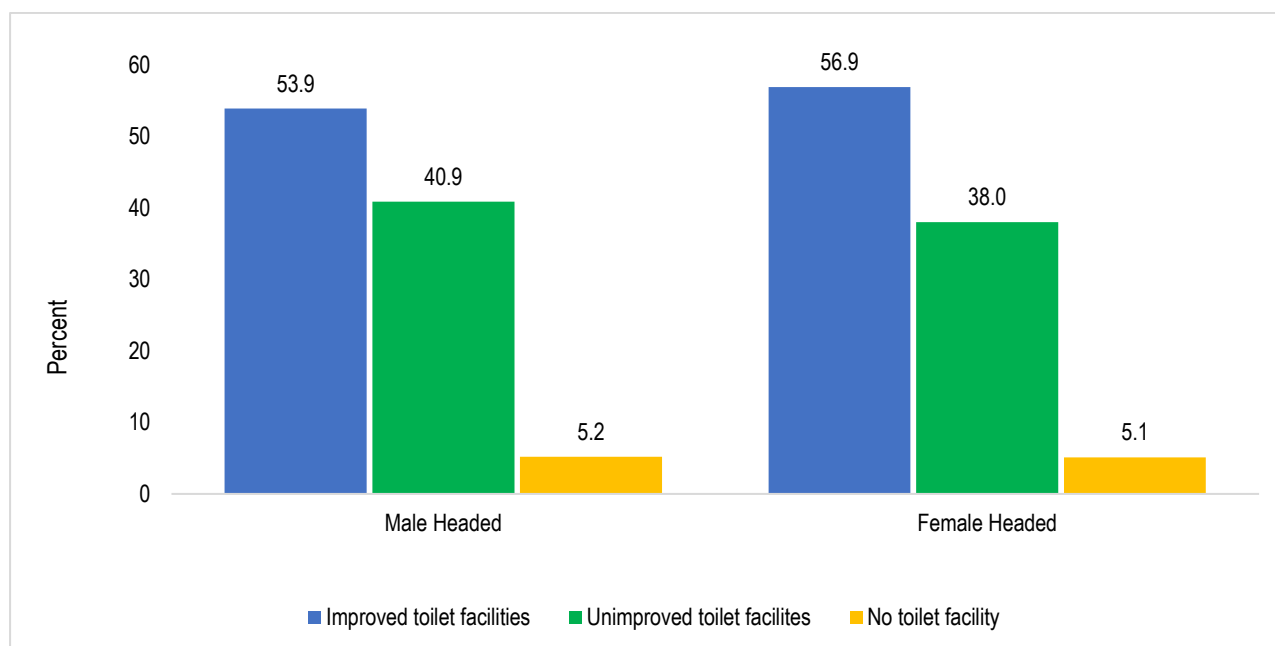
Results show that, the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas for both male and female headed of households, with a percentage point difference of 45.4 for female headed households and 46.4 for the male headed. However, there is slight difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. The results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.10).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Geita Region; 2022 PHC
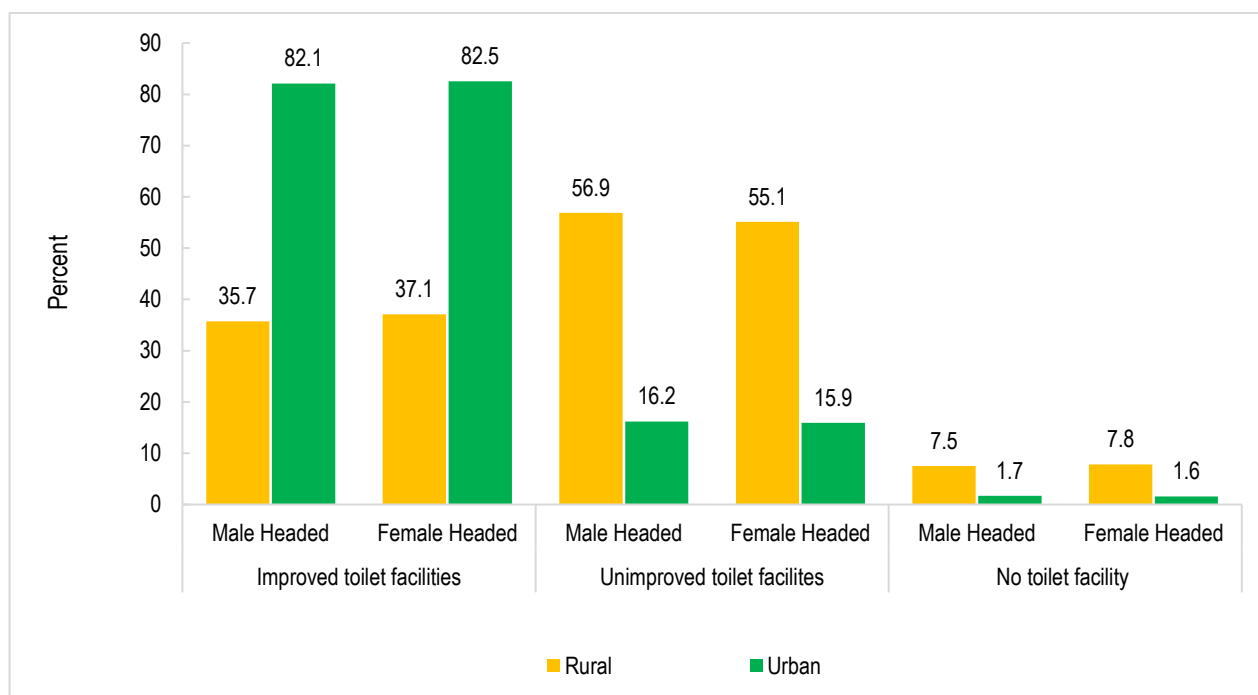
Across Councils, results reveal that Geita Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (76.6% and 78.0% respectively). Other Councils with over 50 percentage of male and female-headed households using improved toilet facilities are Geita District (53.1% and 56.2%), and Chato District (54.8% and 59.2%).

Councils with high percentages of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Nyang'hwale District (14.4%), and Mbogwe District. (9.4%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Nyang'hwale District (15.8%), Mbogwe District (10.0 %) (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, Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	**555,345**	**54.9**	**39.9**	**5.2**	**358,603**	**53.9**	**40.9**	**5.2**	**196,742**	**56.9**	**38.0**	**5.1**
Rural	328,935	36.1	56.2	7.6	217,811	35.7	56.9	7.5	111,124	37.1	55.1	7.8
Urban	226,410	82.3	16.1	1.7	140,792	82.1	16.2	1.7	85,618	82.5	15.9	1.6
Council												
Geita District	196,716	54.3	41.8	3.9	124,637	53.1	43.0	3.9	72,079	56.2	39.8	4.0
Geita Town	76,855	77.1	19.8	3.1	50,635	76.6	20.2	3.2	26,220	78.0	19.1	2.9
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	31.0	54.2	14.8	24,039	30.9	54.8	14.4	11,210	31.2	53.0	15.8
Mbogwe District	62,662	47.9	42.6	9.6	40,527	47.1	43.5	9.4	22,135	49.2	40.8	10.0
Bukombe District	74,265	49.1	47.1	3.8	48,258	47.8	48.3	3.8	26,007	51.4	44.8	3.8
Chato District	109,598	56.4	39.4	4.2	70,507	54.8	40.7	4.5	39,091	59.2	37.1	3.7

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is no significant difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (78.2%) compared with female headed households (79.4%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 45.1 percent and 48.3 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 (54.9%) for male than (51.7%) for female headed in rural areas (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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
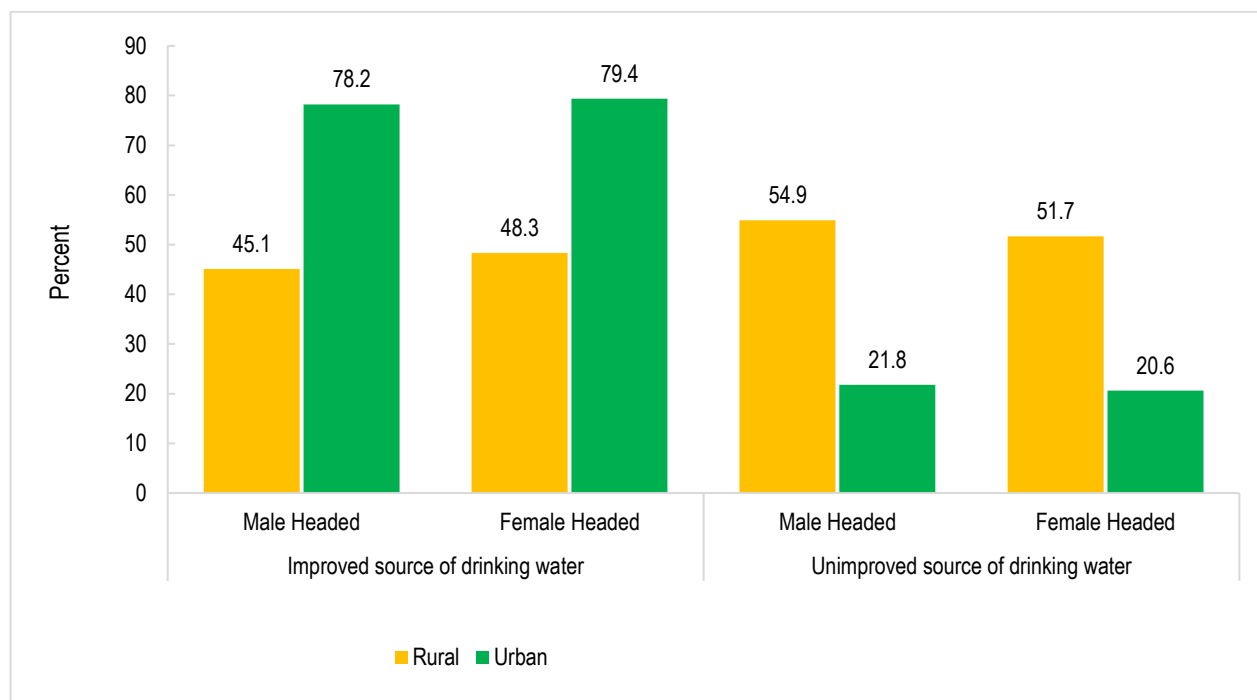
The results also reveal that, the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (41.9%) compared with that of female headed households (38.2%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.
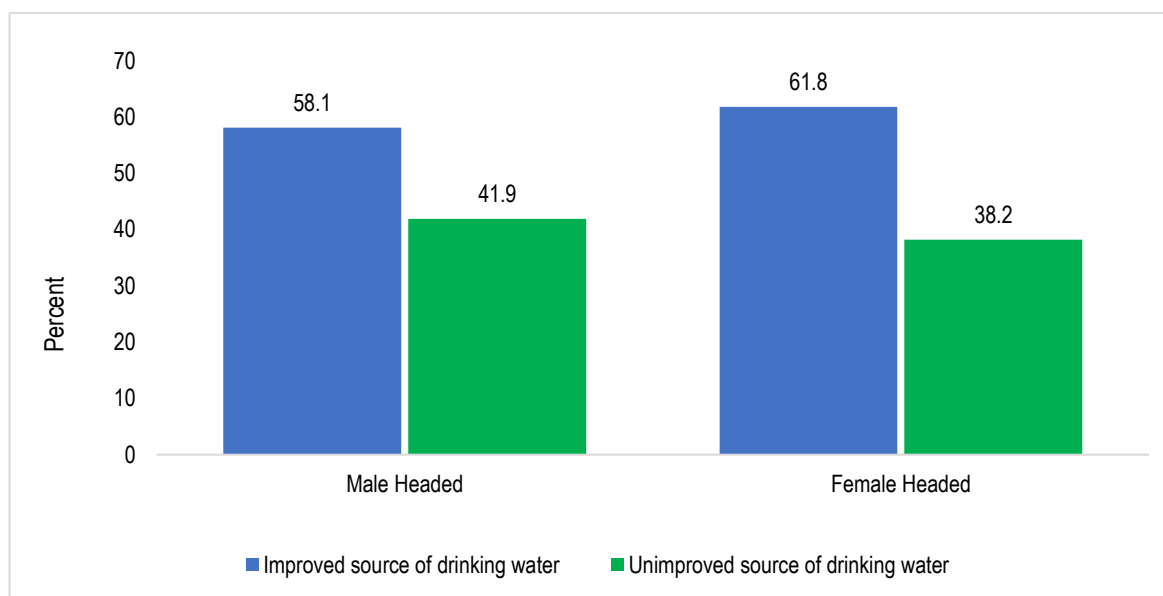
Across Councils, Geita Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (73.1% and 74.8% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water are Mbogwe District (68.8% and 70.1% respectively), Bukombe District (60.0% and 64.1% respectively) and Chato District (66.1 % and 71.5% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Nyang'hwale District (66.1%), Geits District (52.0%) and Bukombe District (40.0 %). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Nyang'hwale District (64.3%), Geita District (47.5%), and Bukombe District (35.9 %) 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/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	**555,345**	**59.4**	**40.6**	**358,603**	**58.1**	**41.9**	**196,742**	**61.8**	**38.2**
Rural	328,935	46.2	53.8	217,811	45.1	54.9	111,124	48.3	51.7
Urban	226,410	78.7	21.3	140,792	78.2	21.8	85,618	79.4	20.6
Council									
Geita District	196,716	49.6	50.4	124,637	48.0	52.0	72,079	52.5	47.5
Geita Town	76,855	73.7	26.3	50,635	73.1	26.9	26,220	74.8	25.2
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	34.5	65.5	24,039	33.9	66.1	11,210	35.7	64.3
Mbogwe District	62,662	69.3	30.7	40,527	68.8	31.2	22,135	70.1	29.9
Bukombe District	74,265	61.4	38.6	48,258	60.0	40.0	26,007	64.1	35.9
Chato District	109,598	68.0	32.0	70,507	66.1	33.9	39,091	71.5	28.5

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that, the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three such children. Out of 555,345 households with children under 18 years, 43.1 percent have one to three children, 36.5 percent have more than three children and 20.4 percent have no child. Results further show that percentage of female-headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (48.4%) than that of male headed households (40.1%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (38.0%) than that of female headed households (33.8%). On the other

hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (21.9%) compared with that of female headed households (17.8%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
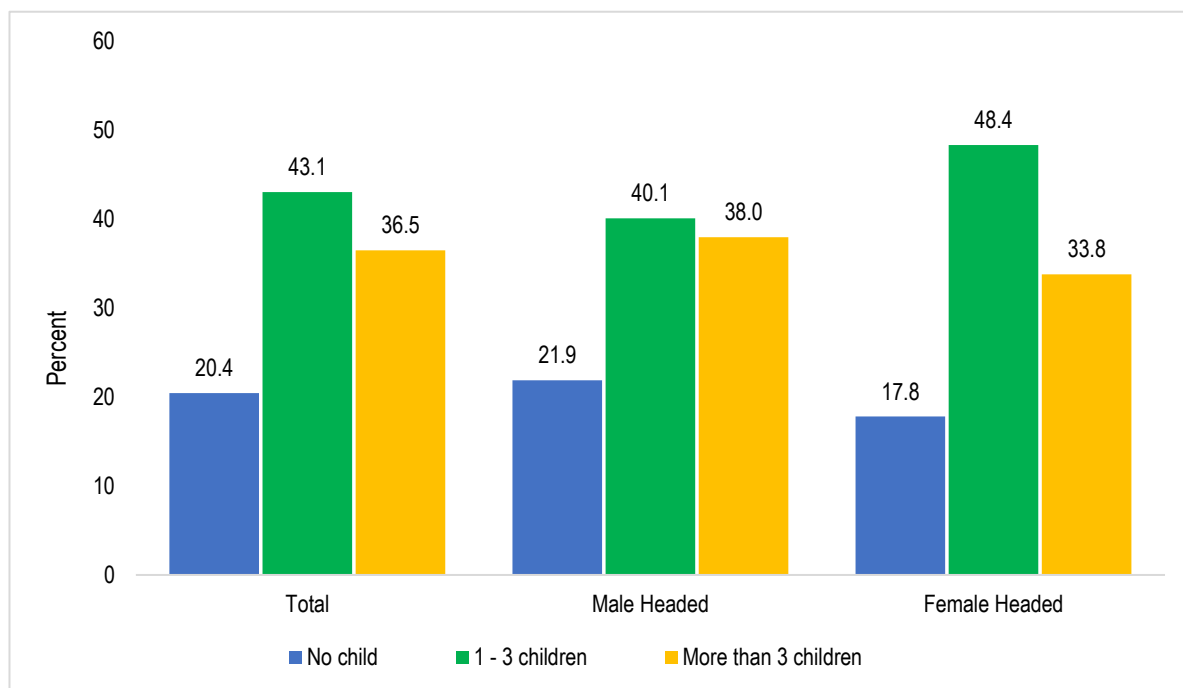
Results show that 44.7 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with male headed households (37.5). The same pattern is observed in urban areas. Forty percent (40.0%) female headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 44.5 percent of male headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (27.8%) in urban areas than that of female headed households (21.2%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Geita Town has the highest percentage of households (45.1%) with one to three children followed by Mbogwe District with 43.3 percent while Nyang'hwale District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (37.5%) (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
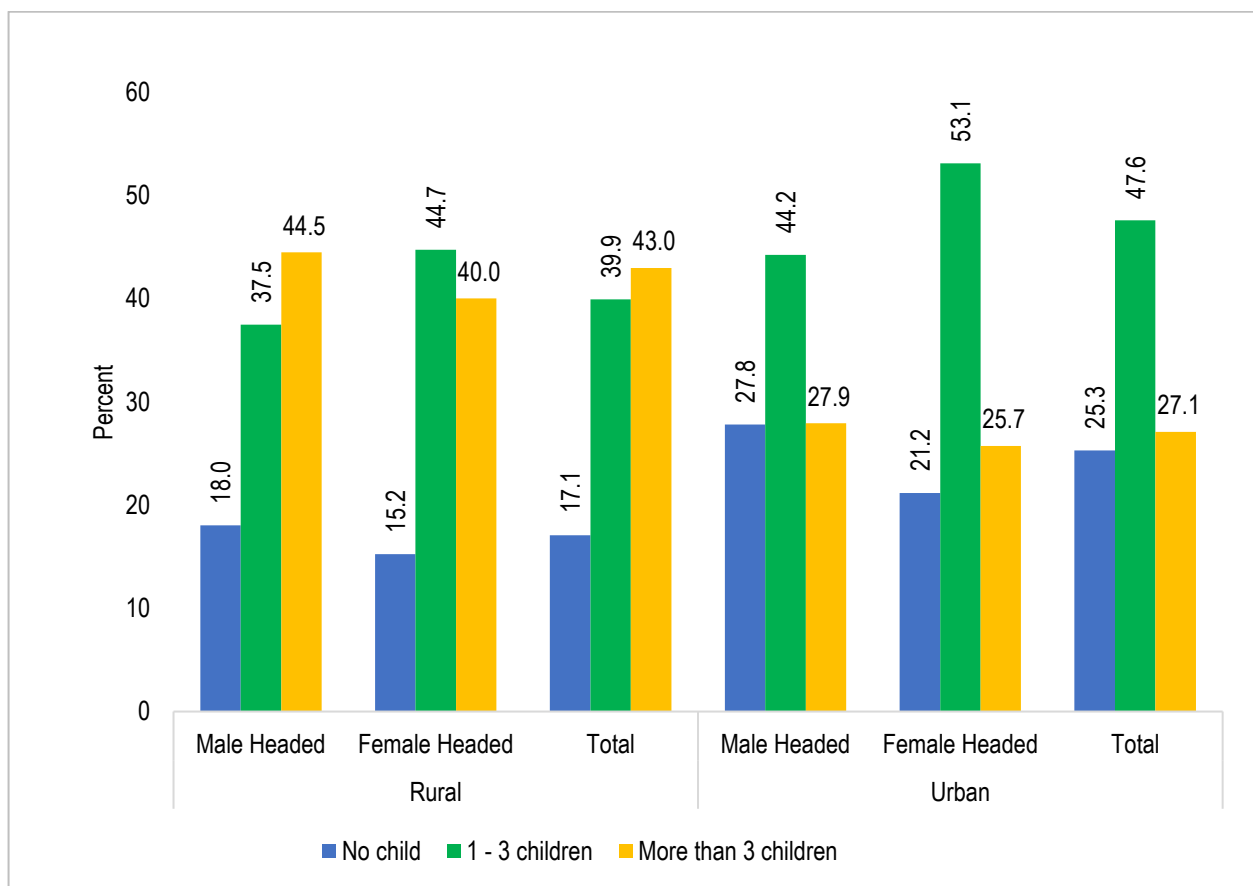
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	**555,345**	**20.4**	**43.1**	**36.5**	**358,603**	**21.9**	**40.1**	**38.0**	**196,742**	**17.8**	**48.4**	**33.8**
Rural	328,935	17.1	39.9	43.0	217,811	18.0	37.5	44.5	111,124	15.2	44.7	40.0
Urban	226,410	25.3	47.6	27.1	140,792	27.8	44.2	27.9	85,618	21.2	53.1	25.7
Council												
Geita District	196,716	20.7	43.2	36.1	124,637	22.5	40.0	37.5	72,079	17.5	48.8	33.7
Geita Town	76,855	27.7	45.1	27.2	50,635	30.1	42.1	27.8	26,220	23.1	50.9	26.0
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	17.0	37.5	45.5	24,039	17.2	35.7	47.1	11,210	16.7	41.2	42.1
Mbogwe District	62,662	17.5	43.3	39.2	40,527	17.8	41.0	41.2	22,135	17.0	47.5	35.5
Bukombe District	74,265	18.1	42.8	39.0	48,258	19.5	39.9	40.6	26,007	15.6	48.3	36.1
Chato District	555,345	20.4	43.1	36.5	358,603	21.9	40.1	38.0	196,742	17.8	48.4	33.8

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (54.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Geita Region are married.

- About 4 percent (3.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (6.4%) than that of males (0.9%).

- Nearly five percent (4.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (6.4%) than males (2.7%).

- Mean Age at First Marriage in Geita Region is 22.7 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (20.7years) than males (25.0years).

5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC, questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories namely never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed were adopted to classify marital status. Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

In Geita Region, results show that 54.4% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher (56.1%) among females than males (52.7%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (55.5%) compared with urban areas (52.7%). Nearly one third (30.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 38.1 percent while for females it is 23.4 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (29.3% and 32.6% respectively).

Results further show that, 3.7 percent of the persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region are widowed. is 3.7. The results also show that, the percentage of widowed is higher (6.4%) among females than males (0.9%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas is 3.9 while in urban areas it is 3.4 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to establish 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,511,818	100.0	100.0	100.0	952,690	100.0	100.0	100.0	559,128	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	461,171	30.5	38.1	23.4	278,713	29.3	37.9	20.8	182,458	32.6	38.4	27.5
Married	823,043	54.4	52.7	56.1	528,271	55.5	52.8	58.1	294,772	52.7	52.6	52.9
Living Together	68,936	4.6	4.4	4.8	42,170	4.4	4.1	4.7	26,766	4.8	4.8	4.8
Divorced	69,265	4.6	2.7	6.4	45,374	4.8	2.9	6.6	23,891	4.3	2.3	6.0
Separated	33,210	2.2	1.3	3.0	20,849	2.2	1.4	3.0	12,361	2.2	1.2	3.1
Widowed	56,193	3.7	0.9	6.4	37,313	3.9	1.0	6.8	18,880	3.4	0.8	5.7

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
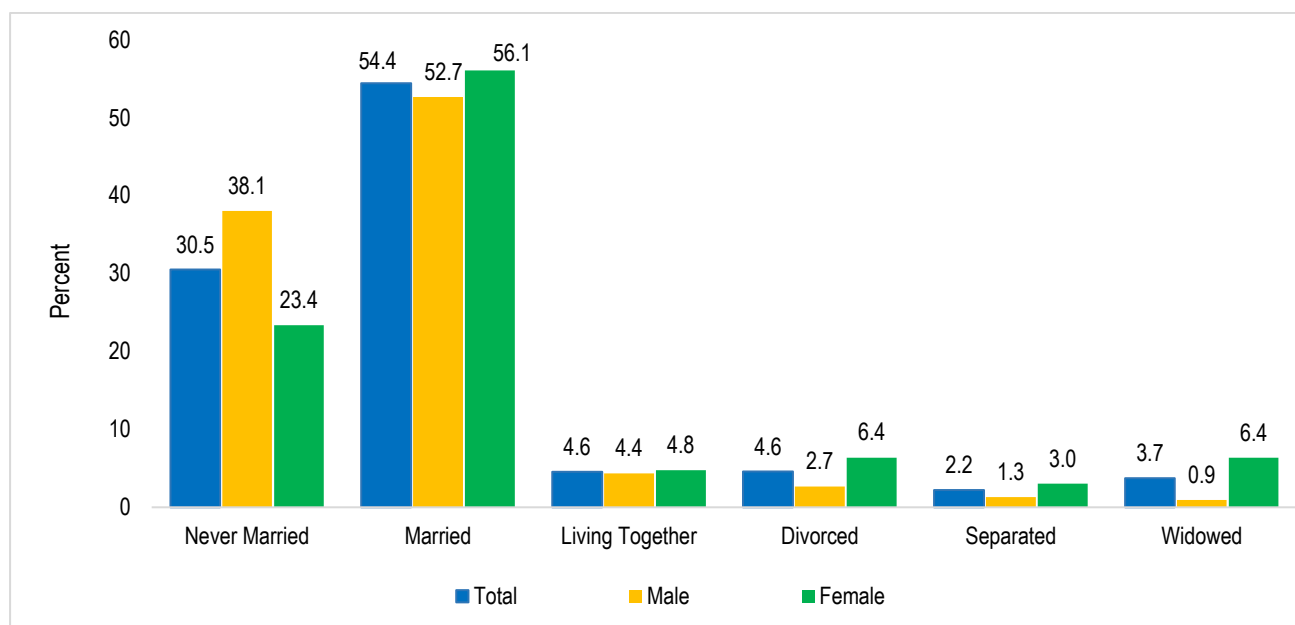
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 48.1 percent for persons aged 20–24 years to 77.2 percent for those aged 35–39 and thereafter decline gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.4 for those aged 15–19 years to 10.9 for those aged 60–64 years and thereafter shows a gradual decreasing trend down to 7.0 for those aged 80+ years The proportion of widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 51.6 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,511,818**	**30.5**	**54.4**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**2.2**	**3.7**
15 - 19	312,064	86.4	12.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	261,080	44.1	48.1	4.5	2.2	1.1	0.1
25 - 29	217,245	18.6	69.0	6.4	3.8	1.8	0.3
30 - 34	174,395	9.0	75.9	6.7	5.1	2.4	0.8
35 - 39	130,749	5.7	77.2	6.3	6.2	2.9	1.7
40 - 44	101,243	4.0	75.6	5.9	7.7	3.6	3.3
45 - 49	87,592	3.3	73.9	5.5	8.3	4.0	5.1
50 - 54	68,764	2.8	69.5	5.1	9.7	4.7	8.3
55 - 59	43,588	2.5	66.8	4.5	9.8	4.7	11.8
60 - 64	42,837	2.5	59.1	4.1	10.9	4.8	18.5
65 - 69	21,401	2.5	55.7	3.7	9.7	5.0	23.4
70 - 74	19,996	2.5	49.8	3.6	10.0	4.6	29.4
75 - 79	11,769	2.6	44.7	3.0	9.0	4.9	35.9
80+	19,095	2.5	32.8	2.4	7.0	3.8	51.6

Results show that 52.3 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.6 percent are married and 3.4 percent are living together. Almost all (99.9%) male children aged 10 - 14 years and 97.8 percent of those aged 15 -19 in Geita Region are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**952,655**	**52.3**	**40.6**	**3.4**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**0.7**
10 – 14	218,945	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	157,870	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	119,511	66.8	29.4	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.0
25 – 29	102,583	25.5	65.2	6.2	2.1	1.0	0.1
30 – 34	86,274	10.4	78.0	7.0	3.0	1.4	0.2
35 – 39	63,590	6.1	81.4	6.8	3.7	1.7	0.3
40 – 44	50,169	4.1	82.2	6.5	4.6	2.0	0.6
45 – 49	43,004	3.1	82.7	6.1	4.8	2.3	0.9
50 – 54	34,000	2.6	81.1	5.9	5.9	2.9	1.6
55 – 59	22,387	2.4	80.6	5.4	6.0	3.2	2.4
60 – 64	20,758	2.3	77.6	5.4	7.0	3.5	4.2
65 – 69	10,321	2.4	76.3	4.9	7.0	3.7	5.7
70 – 74	9,615	2.2	73.1	5.2	7.6	3.9	8.0
75 – 79	5,605	2.3	69.2	4.7	7.8	4.3	11.7
80+	8,023	2.0	61.8	4.2	7.1	4.1	20.8

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 44.1 percent are married, 39.8 percent are never married and 3.7 percent are living together. Almost all (99.8%) female children aged 10 - 14 years and 74.8 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females show a decreasing trend 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Never Married	Separated	Widowed
Total	**991,575**	**39.8**	**44.1**	**3.7**	**5.0**	**2.4**	**5.0**
10 – 14	213,467	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	154,194	74.8	22.1	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.0
20 – 24	141,569	24.9	63.8	6.1	3.3	1.7	0.2
25 – 29	114,662	12.4	72.5	6.6	5.4	2.6	0.5
30 – 34	88,121	7.7	73.9	6.3	7.2	3.4	1.4
35 – 39	67,159	5.3	73.2	5.8	8.5	4.1	3.1
40 – 44	51,074	3.9	69.1	5.3	10.7	5.1	5.9
45 – 49	44,588	3.4	65.4	4.8	11.7	5.5	9.2
50 – 54	34,764	2.9	58.1	4.2	13.5	6.4	15.0
55 – 59	21,201	2.5	52.1	3.5	13.9	6.3	21.6

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Never Married	Separated	Widowed
60 – 64	22,079	2.7	41.8	2.9	14.6	6.1	31.9
65 – 69	11,080	2.6	36.7	2.5	12.3	6.2	39.9
70 – 74	10,381	2.7	28.3	2.2	12.3	5.3	49.3
75 – 79	6,164	2.9	22.4	1.5	10.0	5.3	57.9
80+	11,072	2.9	11.7	1.0	6.9	3.6	73.9

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. The results reveal that, the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Geita Region is 54.9 while for age group 65 years and above, it is 46.2 percent. The percentage of widowed aged 65 and above is 34.5 percent. Results further show that, among persons aged 65 years and above, only 2.5 percent are still unmarried, implying that marriage in Geita Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (4.3% and 4.6 %) of persons living together in age groups 15 – 35 and 15-64 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population						Marital Status
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,944,230	45.9	42.4	3.6	3.6	1.7	2.9
10 - 14	432,412	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	623,987	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	573,144	67.1	28.4	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.1
15 - 35	996,437	44.5	47.1	4.3	2.6	1.3	0.3
15 - 64	1,439,557	31.9	54.9	4.6	4.4	2.1	2.2
65+	72,261	2.5	46.2	3.2	9.0	4.6	34.5
70+	50,860	2.5\	42.2	3.0	8.6	4.4	39.2

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.1 percent of male and 23.4 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher (6.4%) for females than males (2.7%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher (6.4%) among females 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	733,710	38.1	52.7	4.4	2.7	1.3	0.9
15 – 19	157,870	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	119,511	66.8	29.4	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.0
25 – 29	102,583	25.5	65.2	6.2	2.1	1.0	0.1
30 – 34	86,274	10.4	78.0	7.0	3.0	1.4	0.2
35 – 39	63,590	6.1	81.4	6.8	3.7	1.7	0.3
40 – 44	50,169	4.1	82.2	6.5	4.6	2.0	0.6
45 – 49	43,004	3.1	82.7	6.1	4.8	2.3	0.9
50 – 54	34,000	2.6	81.1	5.9	5.9	2.9	1.6
55 – 59	22,387	2.4	80.6	5.4	6.0	3.2	2.4
60 – 64	20,758	2.3	77.6	5.4	7.0	3.5	4.2
65 – 69	10,321	2.4	76.3	4.9	7.0	3.7	5.7
70 – 74	9,615	2.2	73.1	5.2	7.6	3.9	8.0
75 – 79	5,605	2.3	69.2	4.7	7.8	4.3	11.7
80+	8,023	2.0	61.8	4.2	7.1	4.1	20.8

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	778,108	23.4	56.1	4.8	6.4	3.0	6.4
15 – 19	154,194	74.8	22.1	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.0
20 – 24	141,569	24.9	63.8	6.1	3.3	1.7	0.2
25 – 29	114,662	12.4	72.5	6.6	5.4	2.6	0.5
30 – 34	88,121	7.7	73.9	6.3	7.2	3.4	1.4
35 – 39	67,159	5.3	73.2	5.8	8.5	4.1	3.1
40 – 44	51,074	3.9	69.1	5.3	10.7	5.1	5.9
45 – 49	44,588	3.4	65.4	4.8	11.7	5.5	9.2
50 – 54	34,764	2.9	58.1	4.2	13.5	6.4	15.0
55 – 59	21,201	2.5	52.1	3.5	13.9	6.3	21.6
60 – 64	22,079	2.7	41.8	2.9	14.6	6.1	31.9
65 – 69	11,080	2.6	36.7	2.5	12.3	6.2	39.9
70 – 74	10,381	2.7	28.3	2.2	12.3	5.3	49.3
75 – 79	6,164	2.9	22.4	1.5	10.0	5.3	57.9
80+	11,072	2.9	11.7	1.0	6.9	3.6	73.9

Table 5.8 highlights council variations of marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that, never married category ranges from 28.6 percent in Mbogwe District Council to 34.6 percent in Geita Town Council. For the married category the range

is from 49.9 percent in Geita Town Council to 56.6 percent in Mbogwe District. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.3 percent in both Mbogwe District Council and Geita Town Council to 4.1 percent in Chato District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,511,818**	**30.5**	**54.4**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**2.2**	**3.7**
Rural	952,690	29.3	55.5	4.4	4.8	2.2	3.9
Urban	559,128	32.6	52.7	4.8	4.3	2.2	3.4
Council							
Geita District	521,695	30.0	54.1	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.9
Geita Town	202,361	34.6	49.9	5.5	4.5	2.1	3.3
Nyang'hwale District	115,030	30.9	55.9	3.5	4.6	1.7	3.5
Mbogwe District	182,898	28.6	56.6	4.7	4.8	2.1	3.3
Bukombe District	199,587	29.7	55.0	5.6	3.7	2.2	3.7
Chato District	290,247	30.1	55.9	2.9	4.8	2.2	4.1

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

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.
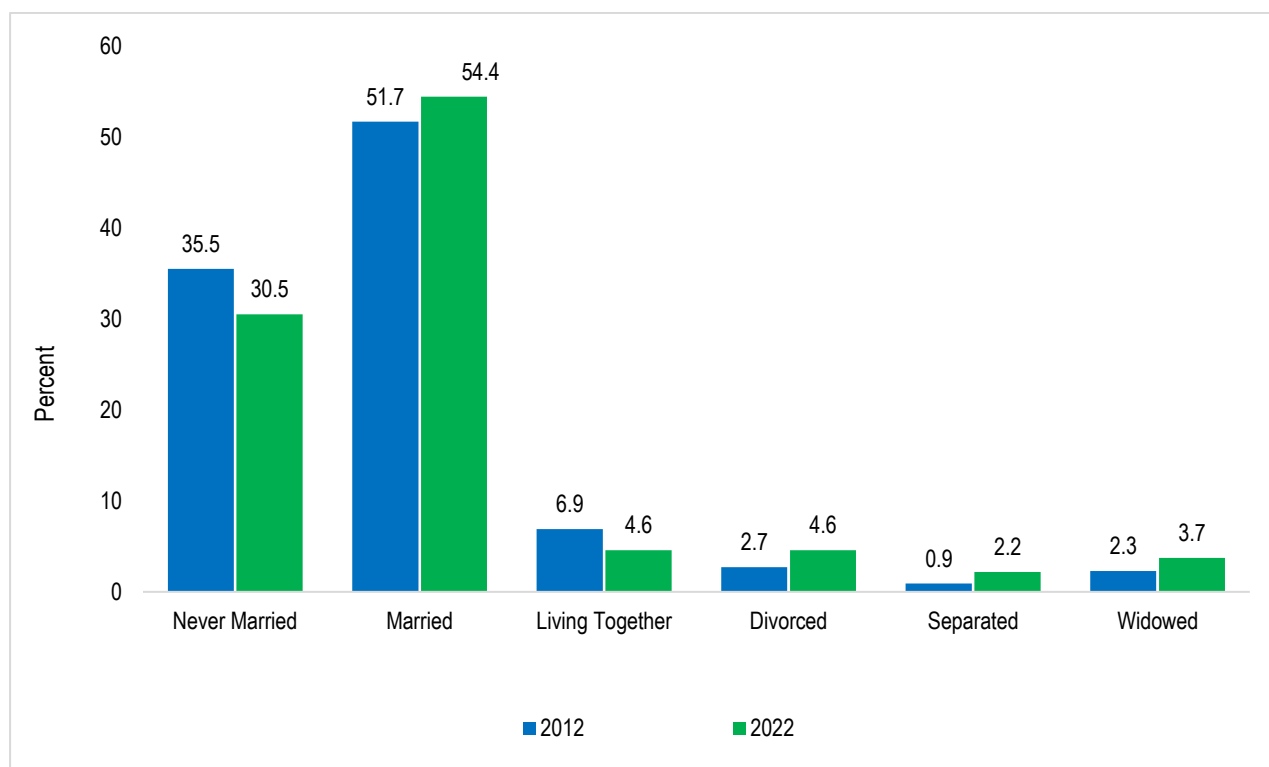
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 young age at first marriage tends to have early childbearing and high fertility.

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 22.7 years; females are getting married at a younger age (20.7years) than males (25.0 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.5 years in 2012 to 20.7 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males remains about the same; 25.1 years in 2012 and 25.0 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
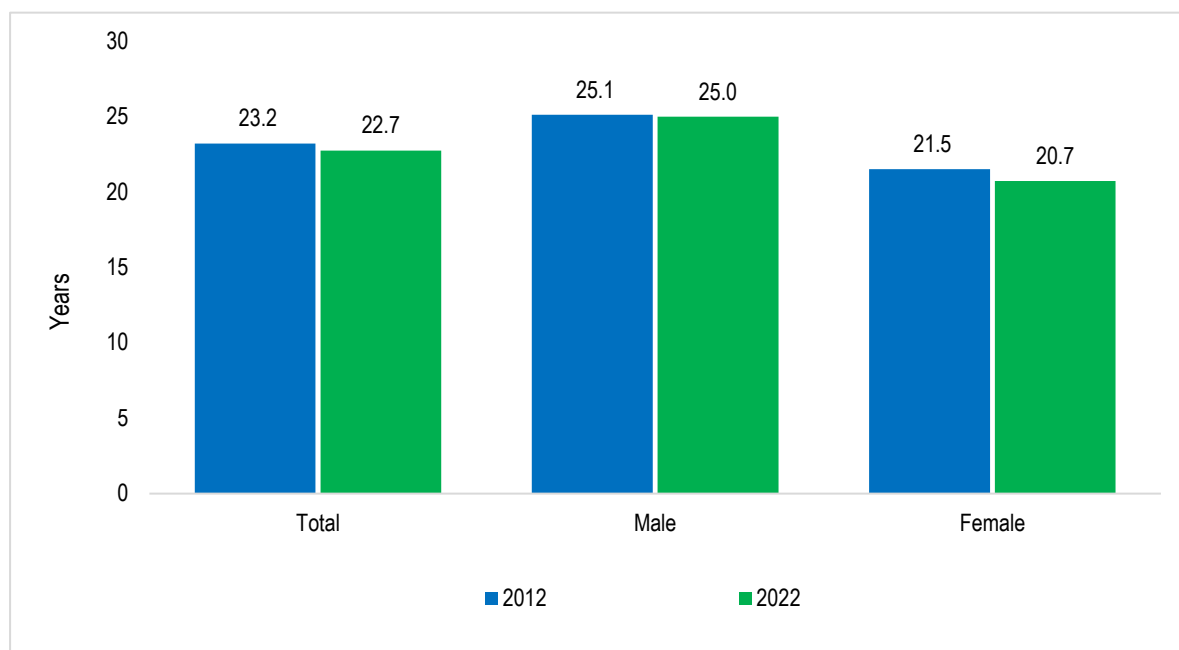
In rural areas, the MAFM for males show an increase while for females show a slight decrease. However, MAFM for both males and females in urban show an increase (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022, PHC
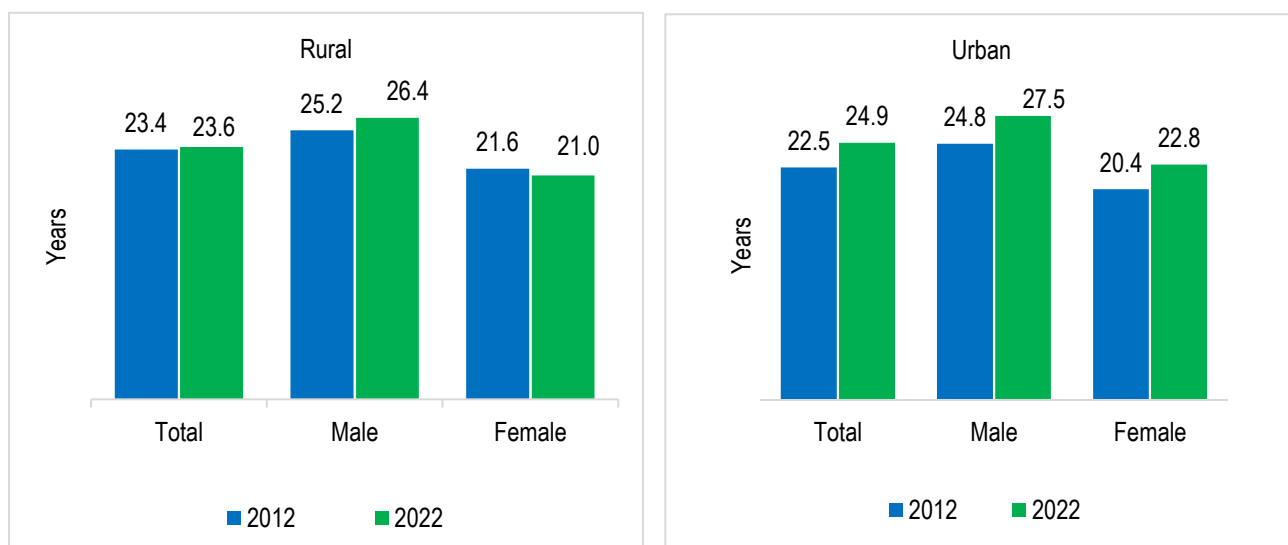
Table 5.9 shows that, in Geita Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.5 years in 2012 to 20.7 years in 2022 likewise for males it decreased from 25.1 years in 2012 to 25.0 years in 2022. In rural areas MAFM for females show a slight decrease while in

urban areas there is a significant increase between the two censuses. MAFM for males in both rural and urban show a significant increase.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**23.2**	**25.1**	**21.5**	**22.7**	**25.0**	**20.7**
Rural	23.4	25.2	21.6	23.6	26.4	21.0
Urban	22.5	24.8	20.4	24.9	27.5	22.8
Council						
Geita District	23.3	25.2	21.5	24.0	26.8	21.5
Geita Town	NA	NA	NA	25.6	27.9	23.5
Nyang'hwale District	24.0	25.8	22.3	22.4	24.6	20.1
Mbogwe District	23.4	25.2	21.7	22.0	24.2	19.8
Bukombe District	22.7	24.6	20.9	22.4	24.6	20.5
Chato District	23.1	24.9	21.4	22.7	24.9	20.7

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Geita Town having the highest MAFM for both males (27.9 years) and females (23.5 years) followed by Geita District (26.8 years) for males and 21.5 years for females and Chato District (24.9 and 20.7 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Mbogwe District (24.2 years) for males and 19.8 years for females.

Figure 5.5: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
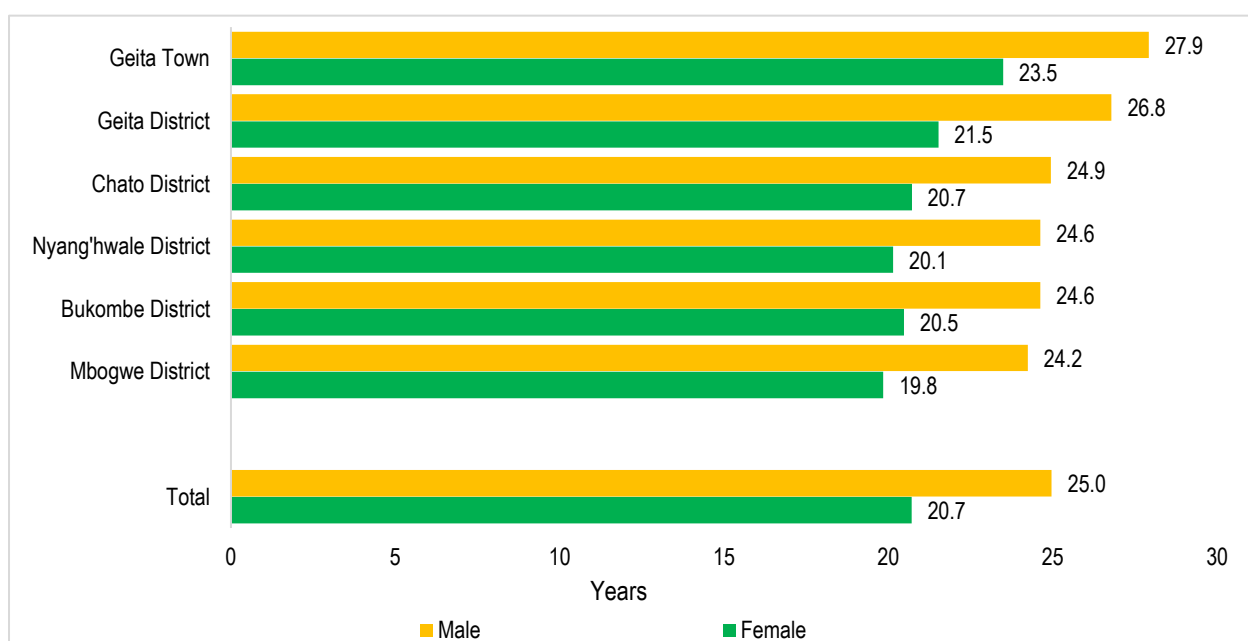
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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Key Points

- About seventy percent (69.9%) of the population in private households in Geita Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About forty-three percent of children (43.2%) under-five years have birth certificate
- About 12 percent of persons (11.95%) aged 18 years and above have national identification card and 15.93 percent have national identification number.
- About 104,940 persons (3.6%) out of 2,927,186 in Geita Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

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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. All the information of identification documents mentioned above refers to population enumerated in private households. Further, the chapter also presents citizenship status and this refers to all persons enumerated during the census. 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 in private households regardless of their age. Results show that, in Geita Region 25.9 percent of the population have birth certificates while majority (69.9%) of the population have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 5 – 9 years (46.2 %) followed by age group 0-4 years (43.2%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher (32.6%) in urban than in rural areas (22.4%). The results also show that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (26.5 %) than females (25.4%). Further results show that 34.0 percent of males and 31.3 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (22.7% and 22.1% 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 Geita Region 3.0 percent of the population have birth notifications, with about the same percentage observed in rural and urban areas (3.0 % and 3.1% respectively) (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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Geita 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	25.9	26.5	25.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	69.9	69.2	70.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
0 – 4	43.2	43.0	43.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	50.0	50.2	49.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
5 – 9	46.2	46.1	46.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	49.0	49.1	48.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	24.5	23.9	25.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	70.3	70.9	69.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
15 – 19	20.2	19.5	21.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	75.4	76.2	74.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
20 – 24	16.5	17.8	15.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	80.2	78.7	81.4	1.4	1.7	1.2
25 – 29	14.4	15.8	13.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	82.9	81.4	84.2	1.2	1.4	1.0
30 – 34	13.6	15.9	11.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	84.2	81.8	86.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 – 39	10.6	12.9	8.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	87.3	85.1	89.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
40 – 44	8.1	9.6	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	90.0	88.5	91.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
45 – 49	6.9	8.3	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	91.3	90.0	92.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
50 – 54	6.1	7.3	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	92.3	91.0	93.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
55 – 59	6.1	7.2	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	92.4	91.4	93.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
60 – 64	4.7	6.0	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	93.9	92.5	95.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
65 – 69	4.3	5.2	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	94.4	93.6	95.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
70 – 74	3.1	3.8	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	95.3	94.6	96.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
75 – 79	2.8	3.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.7	95.6	95.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
80+	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	0.9	0.7	1.0

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Geita 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	22.4	22.7	22.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	73.4	73.1	73.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
0 – 4	40.4	40.3	40.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	52.9	53.1	52.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
5 – 9	42.4	42.2	42.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	52.7	52.9	52.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	20.3	19.8	20.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	74.6	75.1	74.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
15 – 19	15.1	14.5	15.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	80.6	81.2	80.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
20 – 24	11.6	12.6	10.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	85.2	84.0	86.3	1.4	1.6	1.2
25 – 29	9.5	10.5	8.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	88.1	87.0	89.1	1.2	1.3	1.0
30 – 34	8.8	10.6	7.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	89.1	87.4	90.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
35 – 39	6.4	8.0	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	91.7	90.2	93.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
40 – 44	4.6	5.3	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	93.8	93.1	94.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
45 – 49	4.1	4.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.4	93.9	94.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
50 – 54	3.7	4.3	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.9	94.3	95.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
55 – 59	3.9	4.4	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.9	94.4	95.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
60 – 64	3.3	4.1	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	95.5	94.7	96.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
65 – 69	2.8	3.4	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	0.7	0.4	1.0
70 – 74	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	96.4	96.0	96.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
75 – 79	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	96.7	96.7	96.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
80+	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	97.0	97.1	96.9	0.8	0.6	1.0

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Geita 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	32.6	34.0	31.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	63.1	61.6	64.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
0 – 4	48.6	48.5	48.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	44.1	44.3	43.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
5 – 9	54.2	54.6	53.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	41.1	40.8	41.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
10 – 14	33.6	33.5	33.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	61.2	61.2	61.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
15 – 19	30.1	30.1	30.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	65.6	65.5	65.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
20 – 24	24.5	27.3	22.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	72.1	68.9	74.4	1.4	1.7	1.1
25 – 29	21.3	23.8	19.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	75.7	73.0	77.9	1.2	1.6	1.0
30 – 34	20.1	23.3	17.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	77.3	74.1	80.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
35 – 39	16.8	19.9	13.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	80.7	77.7	83.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
40 – 44	13.9	16.4	11.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	83.7	81.1	86.3	1.0	1.2	0.9
45 – 49	12.5	14.9	10.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	85.3	82.9	87.8	1.0	1.1	0.8
50 – 54	11.6	14.0	9.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	86.3	83.8	88.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
55 – 59	11.3	13.8	8.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	86.6	84.3	88.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
60 – 64	8.7	11.4	6.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	89.3	86.5	91.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 – 69	8.0	10.4	6.1	1.0	1.5	0.6	90.2	87.4	92.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
70 – 74	5.3	7.2	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	92.3	90.4	93.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
75 – 79	5.3	6.0	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	92.7	91.9	93.4	1.1	1.3	0.9
80+	3.9	4.6	3.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	94.2	93.2	94.7	1.1	1.2	1.1

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Geita Town (36.6%) and the lowest is Nyang'hwale District (19.7 %). Geita Town (36.6%) and Geita District (28.0%) are the councils with percentages above the regional average (25. 9%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Geita 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	25.9	26.5	25.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	69.9	69.2	70.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Geita District	28.0	28.6	27.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	68.4	67.7	69.1	1.0	0.0	1.0
Geita Town	36.6	38.1	35.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	59.3	57.8	60.7	1.2	0.1	1.2
Nyang'hwale District	19.7	19.8	19.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	76.2	76.2	76.2	1.4	0.2	1.4
Mbogwe District	20.7	21.1	20.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	75.5	75.1	76.0	1.0	0.1	1.0
Bukombe District	21.8	22.2	21.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	74.4	73.9	74.9	1.5	0.1	1.4
Chato District	24.3	24.8	23.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	69.8	69.3	70.3	1.3	0.1	1.3

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1   National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 11.95 percent (152,774 persons) of persons aged 18 years and above in Geita Region have national identification cards while 15.93 percent (203,631 persons) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (15.13%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (10.07%). Additionally, results reveal that, 57.49 percent (734,979 persons) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that four percent (4.03%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
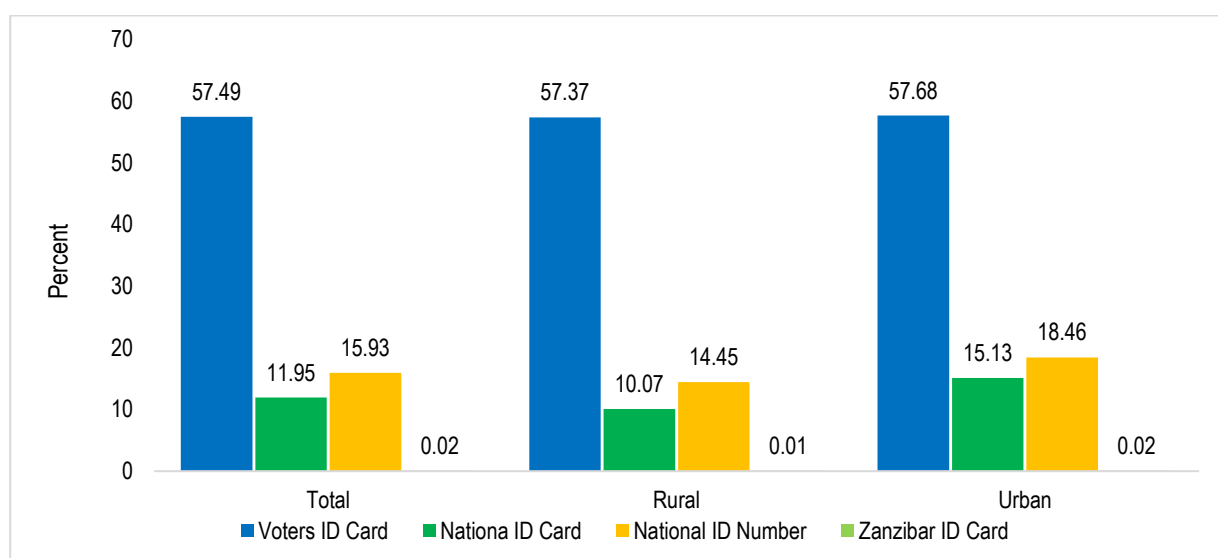
Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Group, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and above
	Person aged 18 and above						
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	**11.95**	**15.93**	**0.02**	**1.50**	**57.49**	**0.38**	**4.03**
Rural	10.07	14.43	0.01	0.54	57.37	0.25	2.96
Urban	15.13	18.46	0.02	3.11	57.68	0.63	5.34
Council							
Geita District	7.09	17.36	0.01	0.88	56.54	0.32	2.90
Geita Town	19.41	21.01	0.02	5.14	61.21	0.85	7.09
Nyang'hwale District	19.19	10.49	0.02	0.72	58.68	0.30	2.41
Mbogwe District	6.09	21.10	0.03	0.92	57.03	0.31	5.54
Bukombe District	14.16	15.01	0.02	1.11	55.40	0.35	3.36
Chato District	14.95	9.47	0.01	1.05	57.96	0.31	3.66

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that out of 2,927,186 persons in private households in Geita Region, 3.6 percent (104,940 persons) have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF) and 1.0 percent (29,834 persons) have health insurance from other health insurers. Further, out of 113,890 elderly persons in Geita Region, 14.5 percent (16,482 persons) have Card for elderly Treatment.

Across Councils, Geita Town has the highest percentage (7.1%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (24,808 persons); followed by Chato District with 3.5 percent (20,550 persons) and the council with lowest percent is Mbogwe District with 2.6 percent (9,290 persons). Results also show that more people 58,147 persons (5.7%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with 46,793 persons (2.4 %). In addition, 16,683 persons (0.9%) in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 13,151 persons (1.3 %) in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health 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	**2,927,186**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**14.5**	**15.0**	**14.0**
Rural	1,915,404	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	14.2	14.8	13.7
Urban	1,011,782	5.7	6.0	5.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	15.2	15.7	14.9
Council										
Geita District	1,020,453	2.9	3.0	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	15.9	17.1	14.8
Geita Town	349,301	7.1	7.3	6.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	23.5	23.5	23.6
Nyang'hwale District	219,166	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	18.5	19.0	18.1
Mbogwe District	352,844	2.6	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.5	6.8	6.2
Bukombe District	405,173	3.3	3.4	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	5.8	6.1	5.5
Chato District	580,249	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	15.8	15.8	15.8

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 2,925,039 persons (99.9%) persons out of 2,927,186 persons enumerated in Geita Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non -Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (988 persons) followed by other African Countries (797 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,927,186**	**1,430,678**	**1,496,508**	**1,915,404**	**950,258**	**965,146**	**1,011,782**	**480,420**	**531,362**
Tanzania	2,925,039	1,429,572	1,495,467	1,914,053	949,563	964,490	1,010,986	480,009	530,977
Other East African Countries	988	575	413	615	355	260	373	220	153
Other African Countries	797	400	397	470	225	245	327	175	152
Countries Outside Africa	539	277	262	314	151	163	225	126	99

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (89.5%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (10.5%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher (10.6) in rural than urban areas (10.3%).
- About six percent (7.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Two percent (3.3%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Nyang'hwale District has the least proportion (9.6%) of orphans than other councils in Geita Region.
- Geita and Chato District Councils have the highest proportion (10.8% each) of orphans in Geita Region

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents[4]. 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 substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under five children left behind[5]. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to children's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

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[4] The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019
[5] Hani K. Atrash (2011)

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Geita Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 93.9 percent for children under one year to 81.3 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (5.4%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.9%). 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,657,365	1,483,335	89.5	30,985	1.9	88,776	5.4	54,269	3.3
0	111,427	104,643	93.9	1,013.0	0.9	2,377	2.1	3,394.0	3.0
1	100,246	93,810	93.6	1,046.0	1.0	2,493	2.5	2,897.0	2.9
2	105,671	98,555	93.3	1,161.0	1.1	2,947	2.8	3,008.0	2.8
3	111,373	103,238	92.7	1,356.0	1.2	3,482	3.1	3,297.0	3.0
4	110,441	101,553	92.0	1,554.0	1.4	4,084	3.7	3,250.0	2.9
5	103,208	94,363	91.4	1,542.0	1.5	4,131	4.0	3,172.0	3.1
6	100,554	91,768	91.3	1,565.0	1.6	4,303	4.3	2,918.0	2.9
7	100,109	90,782	90.7	1,583.0	1.6	4,727	4.7	3,017.0	3.0
8	96,348	86,865	90.2	1,782.0	1.8	4,867	5.1	2,834.0	2.9
9	94,001	83,711	89.1	1,834.0	2.0	5,509	5.9	2,947.0	3.1
10	92,696	82,175	88.6	1,984.0	2.1	5,659	6.1	2,878.0	3.1
11	76,565	67,347	88.0	1,754.0	2.3	5,068	6.6	2,396.0	3.1
12	98,054	85,147	86.8	2,398.0	2.4	7,201	7.3	3,308.0	3.4
13	76,654	65,826	85.9	1,946.0	2.5	6,119	8.0	2,763.0	3.6
14	88,443	74,906	84.7	2,455.0	2.8	7,685	8.7	3,397.0	3.8
15	62,997	52,839	83.9	1,901.0	3.0	5,623	8.9	2,634.0	4.2
16	65,787	54,737	83.2	2,049.0	3.1	6,081	9.2	2,920.0	4.4
17	62,791	51,070	81.3	2,062.0	3.3	6,420	10.2	3,239.0	5.2

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	828,628	740,899	89.4	15,657	1.9	44,530	5.4	27,542	3.3
0	55,237	51,796	93.8	513	0.9	1,207	2.2	1,721	3.1
1	49,865	46,677	93.6	487	1.0	1,235	2.5	1,466	2.9
2	52,501	48,931	93.2	593	1.1	1,471	2.8	1,506	2.9
3	55,146	51,059	92.6	676	1.2	1,744	3.2	1,667	3.0
4	54,639	50,258	92.0	773	1.4	2,035	3.7	1,573	2.9
5	51,933	47,521	91.5	774	1.5	2,069	4.0	1,569	3.0
6	49,626	45,180	91.0	817	1.6	2,156	4.3	1,473	3.0
7	50,204	45,442	90.5	844	1.7	2,399	4.8	1,519	3.0
8	46,979	42,330	90.1	852	1.8	2,381	5.1	1,416	3.0
9	44,979	40,164	89.3	860	1.9	2,561	5.7	1,394	3.1
10	47,411	41,939	88.5	1,028	2.2	2,940	6.2	1,504	3.2
11	38,626	33,950	87.9	869	2.2	2,582	6.7	1,225	3.2
12	49,275	42,763	86.8	1,228	2.5	3,543	7.2	1,741	3.5
13	38,472	33,010	85.8	966	2.5	3,070	8.0	1,426	3.7
14	45,161	38,200	84.6	1,303	2.9	3,871	8.6	1,787	4.0
15	32,381	27,157	83.9	990	3.1	2,862	8.8	1,372	4.2
16	33,364	27,780	83.3	1,023	3.1	3,024	9.1	1,537	4.6
17	32,829	26,742	81.5	1,061	3.2	3,380	10.3	1,646	5.0

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	828,737	742,436	89.6	15,328	1.8	44,246	5.3	26,727	3.2
0	56,190	52,847	94.1	500	0.9	1,170.0	2.1	1,673	3.0
1	50,381	47,133	93.6	559	1.1	1,258.0	2.5	1,431	2.8
2	53,170	49,624	93.3	568	1.1	1,476.0	2.8	1,502	2.8
3	56,227	52,179	92.8	680	1.2	1,738.0	3.1	1,630	2.9
4	55,802	51,295	91.9	781	1.4	2,049.0	3.7	1,677	3.0
5	51,275	46,842	91.4	768	1.5	2,062.0	4.0	1,603	3.1
6	50,928	46,588	91.5	748	1.5	2,147.0	4.2	1,445	2.8
7	49,905	45,340	90.9	739	1.5	2,328.0	4.7	1,498	3.0
8	49,369	44,535	90.2	930	1.9	2,486.0	5.0	1,418	2.9
9	49,022	43,547	88.8	974	2.0	2,948.0	6.0	1,553	3.2
10	45,285	40,236	88.9	956	2.1	2,719.0	6.0	1,374	3.0
11	37,939	33,397	88.0	885	2.3	2,486.0	6.6	1,171	3.1
12	48,779	42,384	86.9	1,170	2.4	3,658.0	7.5	1,567	3.2
13	38,182	32,816	85.9	980	2.6	3,049.0	8.0	1,337	3.5
14	43,282	36,706	84.8	1,152	2.7	3,814.0	8.8	1,610	3.7
15	30,616	25,682	83.9	911	3.0	2,761.0	9.0	1,262	4.1
16	32,423	26,957	83.1	1,026	3.2	3,057.0	9.4	1,383	4.3
17	29,962	24,328	81.2	1,001	3.3	3,040.0	10.1	1,593	5.3

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Geita Region ranges from 89.2 percent to 90.4 percent. Nyang'hwale District Council has the highest percentage (90.4%) of children with both parents alive while Chato District Council and Geita District Council both have the least (89.2%each).

The results further show that Chato District Council has the highest percentage (5.7%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive. It has also the highest percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (2.0%) while Mbogwe District has the highest percentage of children with both parents Dead (3.7%).

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,657,365	1,483,335	89.5	30,985	1.9	88,776	5.4	54,269	3.3
Rural	1,119,102	1,000,608	89.4	21,136	1.9	58,828	5.3	38,530	3.4
Urban	538,263	482,727	89.7	9,849	1.8	29,948	5.6	15,739	2.9
Council									
Geita District	578,601	515,975	89.2	10,412	1.8	31,785	5.5	20,429	3.5
Geita Town	182,704	164,926	90.3	3,228	1.8	9,369	5.1	5,181	2.8
Nyang'hwale District	125,811	113,781	90.4	2,332	1.9	5,821	4.6	3,877	3.1
Mbogwe District	203,363	182,102	89.5	3,869	1.9	9,802	4.8	7,590	3.7
Bukombe District	233,886	209,507	89.6	4,469	1.9	13,156	5.6	6,754	2.9
Chato District	333,000	297,044	89.2	6,675	2.0	18,843	5.7	10,438	3.1

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that Geita Region has 10.5 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (7.2%) of the children lost either father or mother and about three percent (3.3%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher (10.6%) in rural areas than urban areas (10.3%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranges from 10.6 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 10.8 percent in Geita District and Chato District (Table 7.5).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence in Geita Region, 2022 PHC
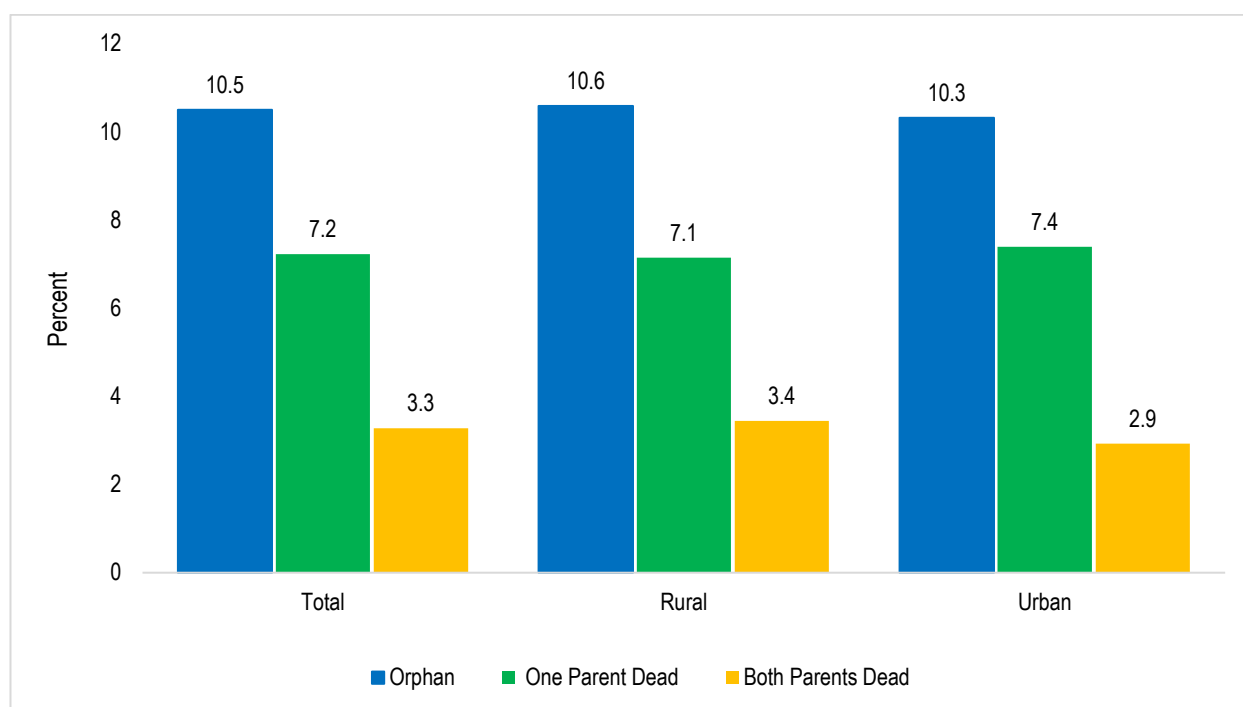
Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		One Parent Dead		Both parents Dead		At least one parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,657,365**	**1,483,335**	**89.5**	**119,761**	**7.2**	**54,269**	**3.3**	**174,030**	**10.5**
Rural	1,119,102	1,000,608	89.4	79,964	7.1	38,530	3.4	118,494	10.6
Urban	538,263	482,727	89.7	39,797	7.4	15,739	2.9	55,536	10.3
Council									
Geita District	578,601	515,975	89.2	42,197	7.3	20,429	3.5	62,626	10.8
Geita Town	182,704	164,926	90.3	12,597	6.9	5,181	2.8	17,778	9.7
Nyang'hwale District	125,811	113,781	90.4	8,153	6.5	3,877	3.1	12,030	9.6
Mbogwe District	203,363	182,102	89.5	13,671	6.7	7,590	3.7	21,261	10.5
Bukombe District	233,886	209,507	89.6	17,625	7.5	6,754	2.9	24,379	10.4
Chato District	333,000	297,044	89.2	25,518	7.7	10,438	3.1	35,956	10.8

Map 7. 1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
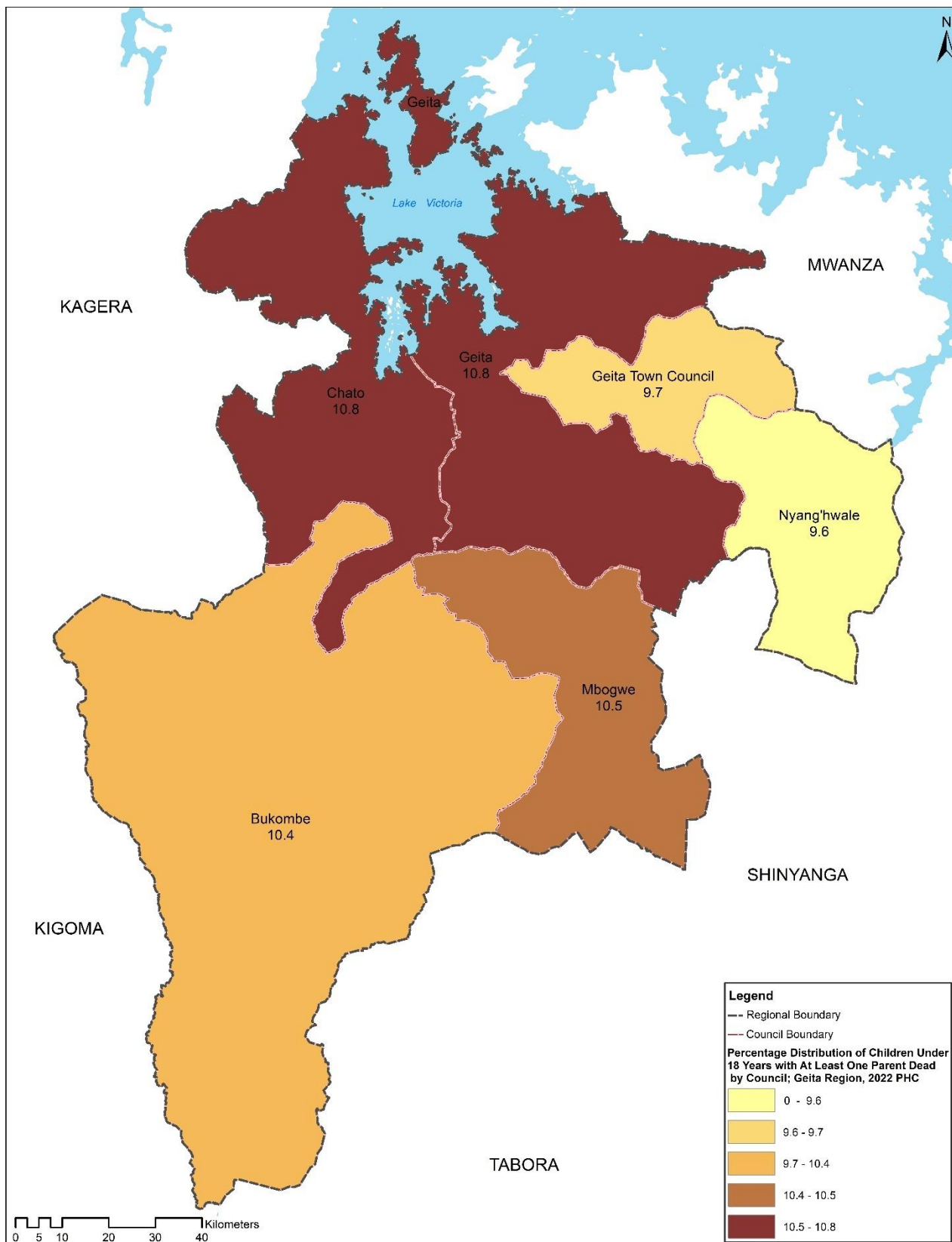
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

> **Key Points**
>
> - More than eighty percent (77.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region are literate; 71.6 percent in rural and 86.2 percent in urban areas.
>
> - Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 71.4 percent. It is higher among males (72.7%) than females (70.2%)
>
> - About eighty-two percent (80.3%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 15.2 percent had never been to school.
>
> - Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 80.3 percent. It is higher (87.7%) in urban than in rural areas (76.9%).
>
> - Majority (79.9%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 15.9 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
>
> - About three percent (2.5%) of the population aged four years and above attained university and other related education level.

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that, out of 2,438,450 persons aged five years and above in Geita Region 1,763,338 persons (72.3 %) are literate. Literacy rate is higher among males (74.8%) than females (70.0%). The literacy rates are generally higher among the young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 87.1 percent is observed for age group 15 – 19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 60 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (82.7%) than in rural areas (66.7%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

Table 8. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,438,450	1,196,376	1,242,074	1,763,338	894,495	868,843	72.3	74.8	70.0
5 - 9	494,220	243,721	250,499	236,881	110,353	126,528	47.9	45.3	50.5
10-14	432,412	218,945	213,467	362,101	178,434	183,667	83.7	81.5	86.0
15 - 19	312,064	157,870	1541,94	271,920	136,888	135,032	87.1	86.7	87.6
20 - 24	261,080	119,511	141,569	214,995	100,957	114,038	82.3	84.5	80.6
25 - 29	217,245	102,583	114,662	180,888	88,361	92,527	83.3	86.1	80.7
30 - 34	174,395	86,274	88,121	139,755	74,729	65,026	80.1	86.6	73.8
35 - 39	130,749	63,590	67,159	95,101	51,791	43,310	72.7	81.4	64.5
40 - 44	101,243	50,169	51,074	72,465	39,955	32,510	71.6	79.6	63.7
45 - 49	87,592	43,004	44,588	60,019	33,336	26,683	68.5	77.5	59.8
50 - 54	68,764	34,000	34,764	46,394	26,240	20,154	67.5	77.2	58.0
55 - 59	43,588	22,387	21,201	29,529	17,845	11,684	67.7	79.7	55.1
60 - 64	42,837	20,758	22,079	22,976	15,048	7,928	53.6	72.5	35.9
65 - 69	21,401	1,0321	11,080	1,0721	7,110	3,611	50.1	68.9	32.6
70 - 74	19,996	9,615	10,381	8887	6,105	2,782	44.4	63.5	26.8
75 - 79	11,769	5,605	6,164	4741	3,340	1,401	40.3	59.6	22.7
80+	19,095	8,023	11,072	5965	4,003	1,962	31.2	49.9	17.7

Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Geita Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,584,22	790,243	793,983	1,056,53	549,377	507,161	66.7	69.5	63.9
5 – 9	335,725	166,662	169,063	137,036	63,524	73,512	40.8	38.1	43.5
10-14	295,811	152,612	143,199	237,166	118,313	118,853	80.2	77.5	83.0
15 – 19	204,581	107,589	96,992	171,615	89,819	81,796	83.9	83.5	84.3
20 – 24	160,756	77,455	83,301	124,659	62,189	62,470	77.5	80.3	75.0
25 – 29	126,078	61,204	64,874	98,700	50,127	48,573	78.3	81.9	74.9
30 – 34	100,628	49,711	50,917	74,744	40,849	33,895	74.3	82.2	66.6
35 – 39	78,315	37,380	40,935	51,586	28,391	23,195	65.9	76.0	56.7
40 – 44	62,823	30,515	32,308	40,803	22,513	18,290	64.9	73.8	56.6
45 – 49	57,564	27,593	29,971	35,826	19,805	16,021	62.2	71.8	53.5
50 – 54	47,337	23,165	24,172	29,468	16,830	12,638	62.3	72.7	52.3
55 – 59	30,466	15,694	14,772	19,198	11,926	7,272	63.0	76.0	49.2
60 – 64	31,129	15,258	15,871	15,399	10,490	4,909	49.5	68.8	30.9
65 – 69	15,441	7,605	7,836	7,069	4,924	2,145	45.8	64.7	27.4
70 – 74	14,685	7,282	7,403	5,986	4,338	1,648	40.8	59.6	22.3
75 – 79	8,754	4,311	4,443	3,235	2,440	795	37.0	56.6	17.9
80+	14,133	6,207	7,926	4,048	2,899	1,149	28.6	46.7	14.5

Table 8. 3: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Geita Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	854,224	406,133	448,091	706,800	345,118	361,682	82.7	85.0	80.7
5 – 9	158,495	77,059	81,436	99,845	46,829	53,016	63.0	60.8	65.1
10-14	136,601	66,333	70,268	124,935	60,121	64,814	91.5	90.6	92.2
15 – 19	107,483	50,281	57,202	100,305	47,069	53,236	93.3	93.6	93.1
20 – 24	100,324	42,056	58,268	90,336	38,768	51,568	90.0	92.2	88.5
25 – 29	91,167	41,379	49,788	82,188	38,234	43,954	90.2	92.4	88.3
30 – 34	73,767	36,563	37,204	65,011	33,880	31,131	88.1	92.7	83.7
35 – 39	52,434	26,210	26,224	43,515	23,400	20,115	83.0	89.3	76.7
40 – 44	38,420	19,654	18,766	31,662	17,442	14,220	82.4	88.7	75.8
45 – 49	30,028	15,411	14,617	24,193	13,531	10,662	80.6	87.8	72.9
50 – 54	21,427	10,835	10,592	16,926	9,410	7,516	79.0	86.8	71.0
55 – 59	13,122	6,693	6,429	10,331	5,919	4,412	78.7	88.4	68.6
60 – 64	11,708	5,500	6,208	7,577	4,558	3,019	64.7	82.9	48.6
65 – 69	5,960	2,716	3,244	3,652	2,186	1,466	61.3	80.5	45.2
70 – 74	5,311	2,333	2,978	2,901	1,767	1,134	54.6	75.7	38.1
75 – 79	3,015	1,294	1,721	1,506	900	606	50.0	69.6	35.2

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
80+	4,962	1,816	3,146	1,917	1,104	813	38.6	60.8	25.8

Figure 8. 1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
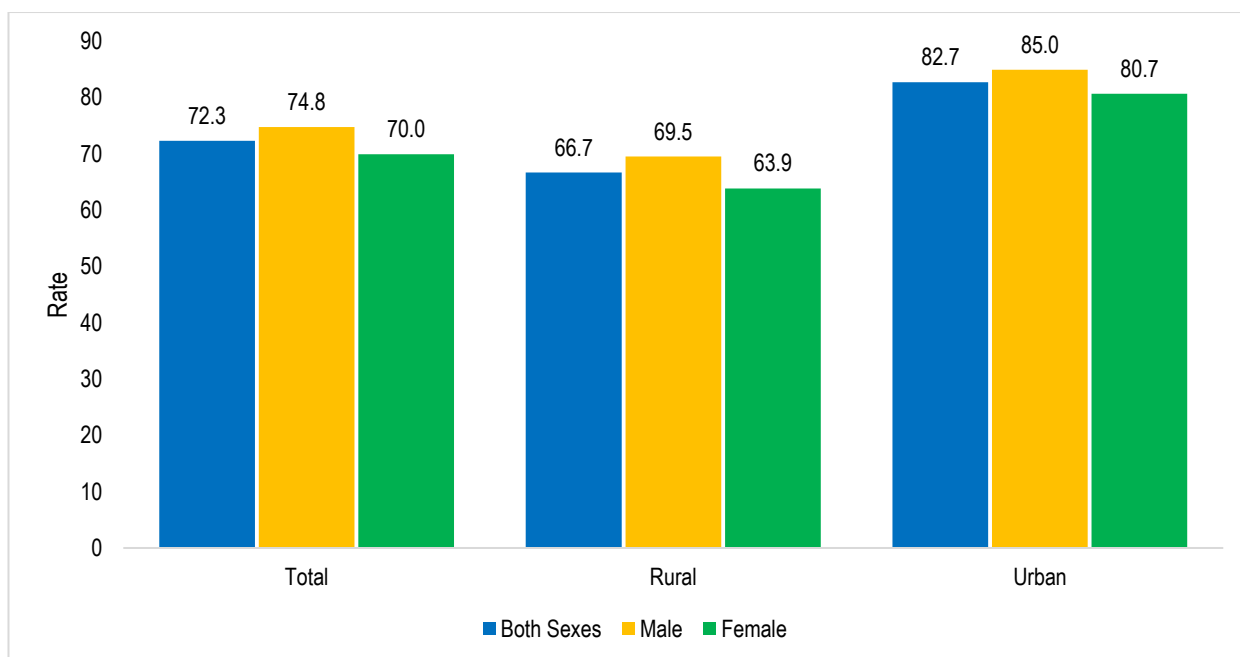
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 83 percent and the rate is the highest (87.0%) among secondary school in the age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Geita Region is 73.3 percent and among secondary school age population is 87.0 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Geita 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)	86.8	85.7	87.9	83.6	82.4	84.9	93.1	93.2	93.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	85.0	85.7	84.2	81.1	82.1	80.0	91.7	93.0	90.8

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population (15–35 years)	83.4	85.9	81.0	79.0	82.0	76.0	90.4	92.7	88.5
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	87.4	85.9	89.1	84.4	82.6	86.5	93.5	93.2	93.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	78.8	83.6	74.2	73.6	79.2	68.1	87.4	91.2	84.1
Population Aged 4 years and above	46.3	65.5	29.1	42.5	61.7	24.5	56.7	77.0	40.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	69.8	72.2	67.6	64.2	66.9	61.5	80.4	82.4	78.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	77.5	82.6	72.7	72.3	78.2	66.5	86.5	90.7	82.8
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	73.3	70.8	75.7	68.0	65.3	70.8	84.4	83.0	85.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	87.0	85.0	89.0	84.0	81.7	86.5	93.2	92.8	93.6

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region is 77.0percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (82.6%) than females (71.8%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (86.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (71.6%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
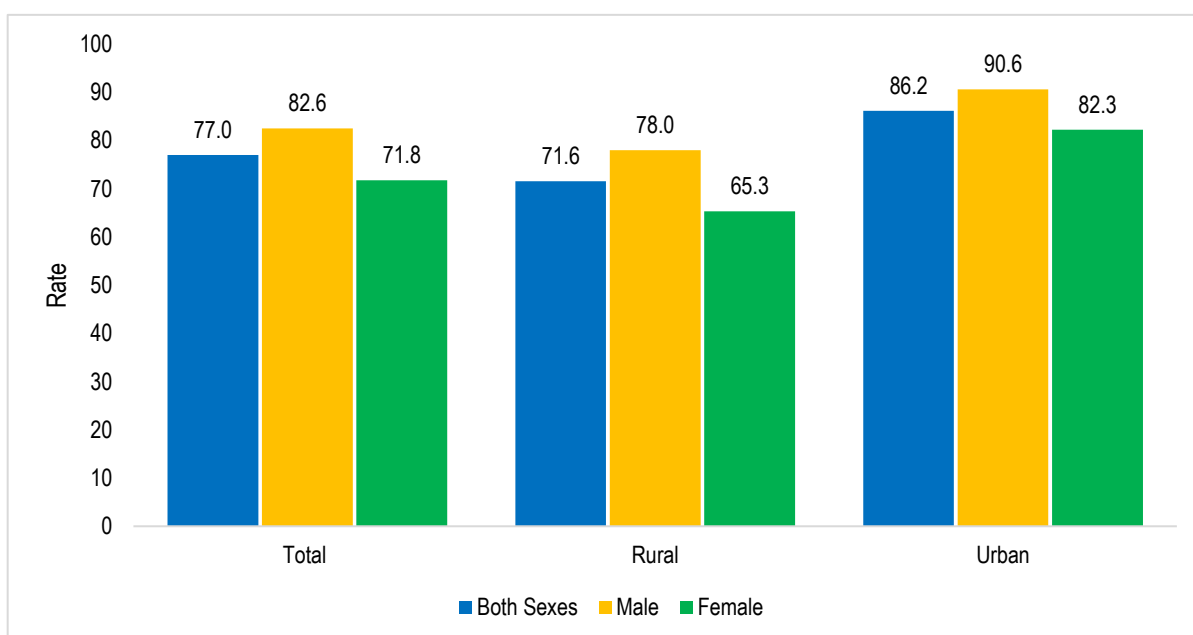
Literacy rates among adults increased from 67.9 percent in 2012 to 77.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among

females (11.3 percentage point difference) than males (6.9 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
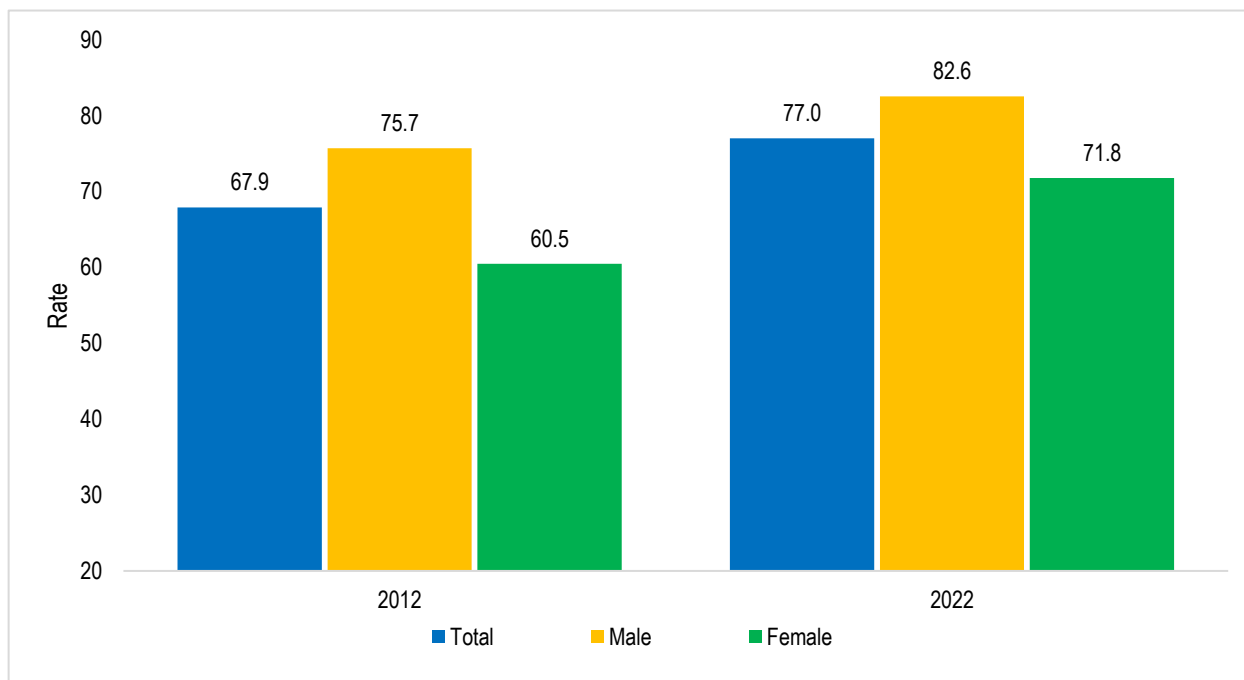
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 74.1 percent in Mbogwe District to 86.7 percent in Geita Town. Other councils with adult literacy rate above 74.0 percent are Geita District (77.0%) and Nyang'hwale District (75.5%). Other councils besides Mbogwe District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Chato District (74.4 %) and Bukombe District (74.6%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and   Above by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
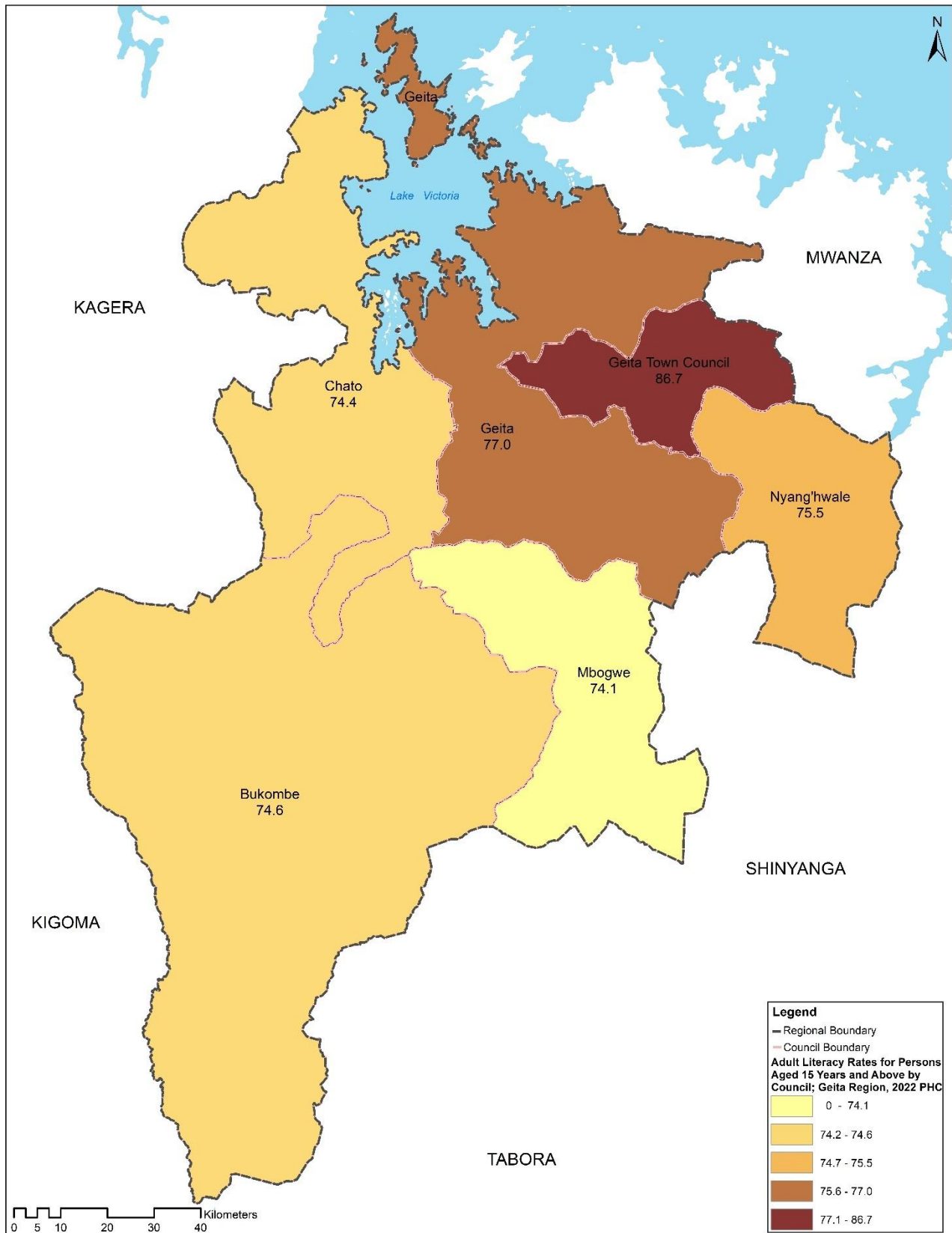
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 67.9 percent in 2012 to 77.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 9.1 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 10.4 percent observed in Bukombe District (Table 8.5).

Table 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Council | Literacy Rate | | | | | | Percentage Points Difference | | |
| | 2012 Census | | | 2022 Census | | | | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**67.9**	**75.7**	**60.5**	**77.0**	**82.6**	**71.8**	**9.1**	**6.9**	**11.3**
Rural	64.5	72.9	56.5	71.6	78.0	65.3	7.1	5.1	8.8
Urban	83.8	89.4	78.8	86.2	90.6	82.3	2.4	1.2	3.5
Council									
Geita District	66.8	75.3	58.7	77.0	82.7	71.6	10.1	7.4	12.9
Geita Town	80.9	86.2	75.9	86.7	90.2	83.4	5.8	4.0	7.5
Nyang'hwale District	67.3	74.3	60.8	75.5	80.2	70.7	8.2	5.9	9.9
Mbogwe District	63.7	72.2	55.9	74.1	80.2	68.3	10.4	8.0	12.5
Bukombe District	66.3	74.0	59.1	74.6	80.5	69.2	8.3	6.4	10.1
Chato District	65.6	73.7	57.8	74.4	80.8	68.6	8.9	7.1	10.8

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Geita Region, literacy rate is 77.0. It is highest in Kiswahili only (62.2%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (13.7 %) and is lower for languages (0.2%). In addition, the trend in illiteracy rates increases with age

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	62.2	0.9	13.7	0.2	77.0	23.0	1,511,818
15 – 19	63.5	0.8	22.6	0.1	87.1	12.9	312,064
20 – 24	63.2	1.2	17.9	0.1	82.3	17.7	261,080
25 – 29	67.5	1.0	14.7	0.1	83.3	16.7	217,245
30 – 34	64.7	0.9	14.4	0.1	80.1	19.9	174,395
35 – 39	62.6	0.8	9.1	0.2	72.7	27.3	130,749
40 – 44	64.2	0.8	6.3	0.2	71.6	28.4	101,243
45 – 49	62.2	0.8	5.3	0.2	68.5	31.5	87,592
50 – 54	61.7	0.8	4.7	0.2	67.5	32.5	68,764
55 – 59	61.7	0.8	5.0	0.3	67.7	32.3	43,588
60 – 64	48.2	0.8	4.4	0.3	53.6	46.4	42,837
65 – 69	44.0	0.7	5.0	0.4	50.1	49.9	21,401
70 – 74	39.1	0.9	3.9	0.6	44.4	55.6	19,996
75 – 79	35.7	0.8	3.2	0.6	40.3	59.7	11,769
80+	27.7	1.0	1.8	0.8	31.2	68.8	19,095

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
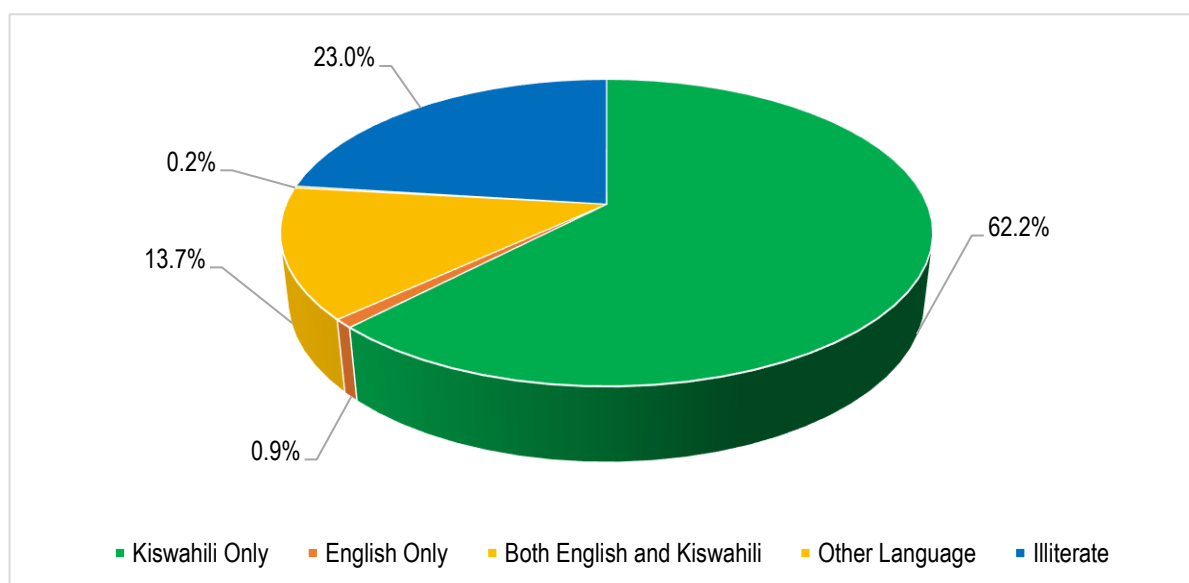
Table 8.7and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (64.8%) than in urban areas (64.3%). On the other hand,

the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (27.2%) than in rural areas (9.5%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (65.0%) than males (63.6%).

Table 8. 7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**62.2**	**0.9**	**13.7**	**0.2**	**77.0**	**23.0**	**1,511,818**
Male	65.3	0.9	16.2	0.2	82.6	17.4	733,710
Female	59.3	0.9	11.4	0.2	71.8	28.2	778,108
Rural	**61.1**	**1.0**	**9.4**	**0.2**	**71.6**	**28.4**	**952,690**
Male	65.6	0.9	11.3	0.2	78.0	22.0	470,969
Female	56.6	1.0	7.5	0.2	65.3	34.7	481,721
Urban	**64.2**	**0.8**	**21.1**	**0.1**	**86.2**	**13.8**	**559,128**
Male	64.7	0.9	24.9	0.1	90.6	9.4	262,741
Female	63.7	0.8	17.6	0.1	82.3	17.7	296,387

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Geita Rural, 2022 PHC
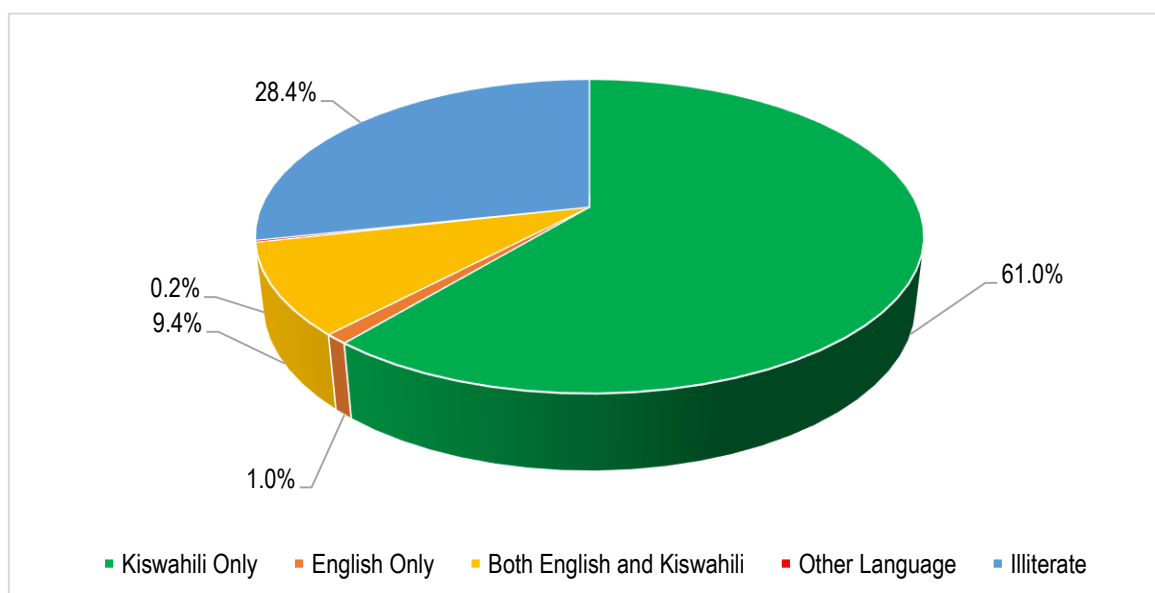
Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Geita Urban, 2022 PHC
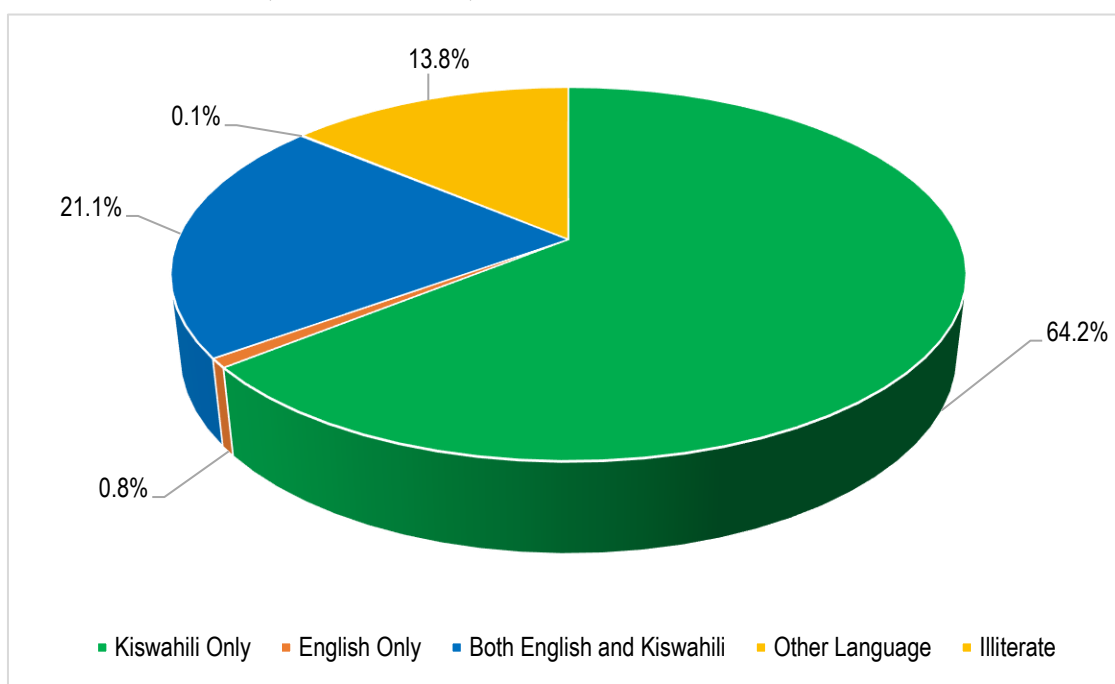
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Geita Region differ across councils with Mbogwe District having the highest illiteracy rate (25.9%), followed by Chato District (25.6%). The Council with lowest illiteracy rate is Geita Town (13.3%), followed by Geita District (23.0%).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**62.2**	**0.9**	**13.7**	**0.2**	**77.0**	**23.0**	**1,511,818**
Rural	61.1	1.0	9.4	0.2	71.6	28.4	952,690
Urban	64.2	0.8	21.1	0.1	86.2	13.8	559,128
Council							
Geita District	64.4	0.8	11.5	0.2	77.0	23.0	521,695
Geita Town	61.0	0.8	24.8	0.1	86.7	13.3	202,361
Nyang'hwale District	62.7	1.0	11.6	0.1	75.5	24.5	115,030
Mbogwe District	62.6	0.8	10.6	0.1	74.1	25.9	182,898
Bukombe District	60.3	1.2	13.0	0.1	74.6	25.4	199,587
Chato District	60.0	1.0	13.3	0.2	74.4	25.6	290,247

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 2,391,377 persons aged 5 years and above in Geita Region, 1,707,329 persons (71.4%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher (72.4%) among males than females (70.2 %). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (42.1%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and for older ages (70 years and above). Numeracy rate is higher (79.2 %) in urban than in rural areas (67.2%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8. 9: Numeracy Rates of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PH

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	71.4	72.7	70.2	67.2	68.7	65.7	79.2	80.5	78.2
5-9	42.1	39.7	44.5	36.8	34.4	39.3	53.3	51.1	55.3
10-14	79.5	77.4	81.5	76.5	74.2	79.1	85.8	84.9	86.6
15 – 19	84.5	83.9	85.1	82.1	81.5	82.7	89.1	89.2	89.1
20 – 24	81.8	82.8	81.0	78.4	79.7	77.1	87.4	88.6	86.5
25 – 29	83.4	85.3	81.8	79.9	82.2	77.8	88.3	89.9	87.0
30 – 34	81.9	86.0	78.0	78.0	82.9	73.3	87.3	90.3	84.4
35 – 39	77.6	83.1	72.5	73.2	79.7	67.5	84.2	88.2	80.3
40 – 44	77.0	82.3	72.0	72.7	78.5	67.4	84.1	88.3	79.9
45 – 49	75.1	81.0	69.6	71.2	77.3	65.6	82.8	87.7	78.0
50 – 54	73.8	80.5	67.5	70.6	77.6	64.0	81.3	87.0	75.7
55 – 59	73.2	81.7	64.4	70.3	79.3	60.8	80.1	87.5	72.7
60 – 64	63.1	76.8	50.3	60.6	74.4	47.5	69.7	83.6	57.6
65 – 69	58.9	73.4	45.7	56.0	70.4	42.2	66.5	81.6	54.2
70 – 74	53.5	68.9	39.3	51.4	66.6	36.7	59.1	76.3	45.8
75–79	48.8	64.9	34.3	46.8	62.5	31.5	54.9	72.7	41.6
80+	37.8	54.3	25.9	36.4	52.3	24.0	41.7	60.9	30.7

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
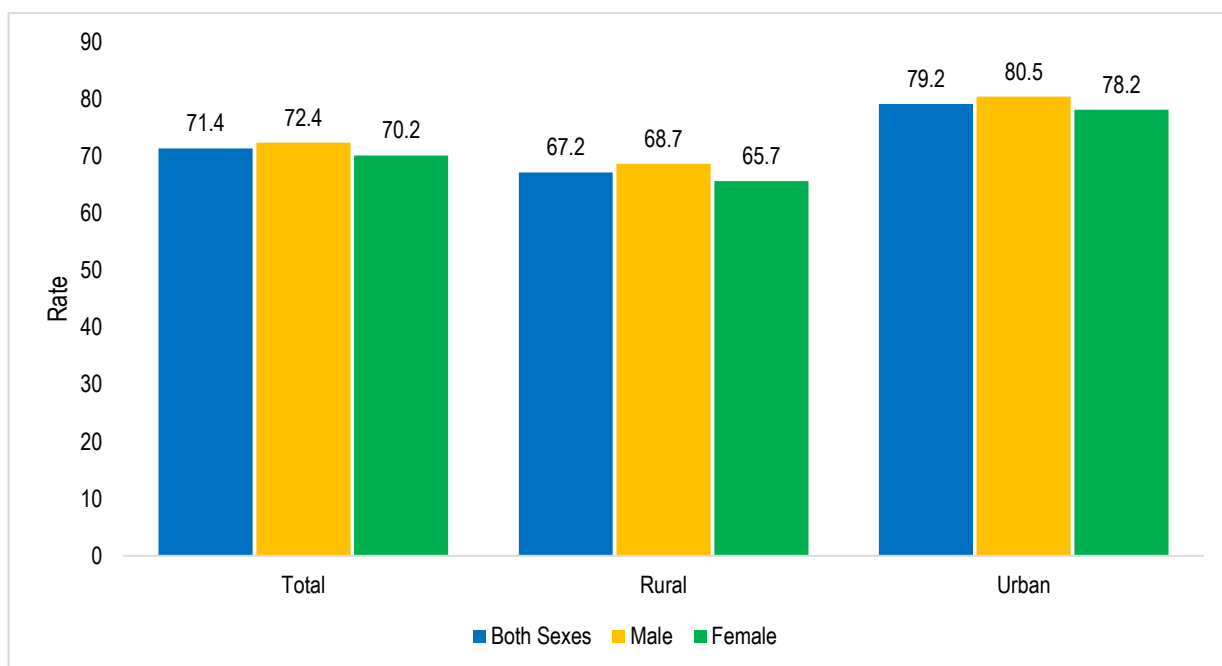
The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 82.9 percent. The rate is slightly higher (84.3%) for males than females (81.6%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (84.9%) for females than males (82.7%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (86.3%) in urban than in rural areas (76.8%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Geita Region is 84.3 percent and 68.3 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (85.9%) for females than for males (82.9%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for person in both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Geita 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)	83.8	82.7	84.9	81.3	80.1	82.7	88.7	88.5	88.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	83.3	83.5	83.1	80.5	80.7	80.2	88.3	88.9	87.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	82.9	84.3	81.6	79.7	81.4	78.1	88.0	89.4	86.8
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	68.2	66.0	70.3	64.0	61.6	66.5	76.9	75.6	78.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	84.3	82.9	85.9	82.0	80.3	84.0	89.0	88.7	89.3
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	80.3	83.4	77.5	76.8	80.3	73.4	86.3	88.9	84.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	55.0	70.2	41.5	52.6	67.6	38.8	61.3	77.9	48.4
Population Aged 14+ years and above	79.1	82.4	75.9	75.4	79.2	71.8	85.4	88.3	82.8
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	77.9	82.3	73.9	73.9	79.0	69.2	84.7	88.3	81.6

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region is 78.8 percent and is higher (85.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.1%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 75.0 percent in Bukombe District to 88.0 percent in Geita Town (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

Table 8. 11: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	1,158,053	581,471	576,582	78.8	82.6	75.4
Rural	929,014	454,778	474,236	698,084	360,916	337,168	75.1	79.4	71.1
Urban	539,742	249,565	290,177	459,969	220,555	239,414	85.2	88.4	82.5
Council									
Geita District	510,552	245,148	265,404	401,857	202,500	199,357	78.7	82.6	75.1
Geita Town	190,520	90,475	100,045	167,708	81,649	86,059	88.0	90.2	86.0
Nyang'hwale District	108,831	53,625	55,206	87,189	44,429	42,760	80.1	82.9	77.5
Mbogwe District	174,378	83,404	90,974	133,055	67,074	65,981	76.3	80.4	72.5
Bukombe District	197,837	94,712	103,125	148,320	74,836	73,484	75.0	79.0	71.3
Chato District	286,638	136,979	149,659	219,924	110,983	108,941	76.7	81.0	72.8

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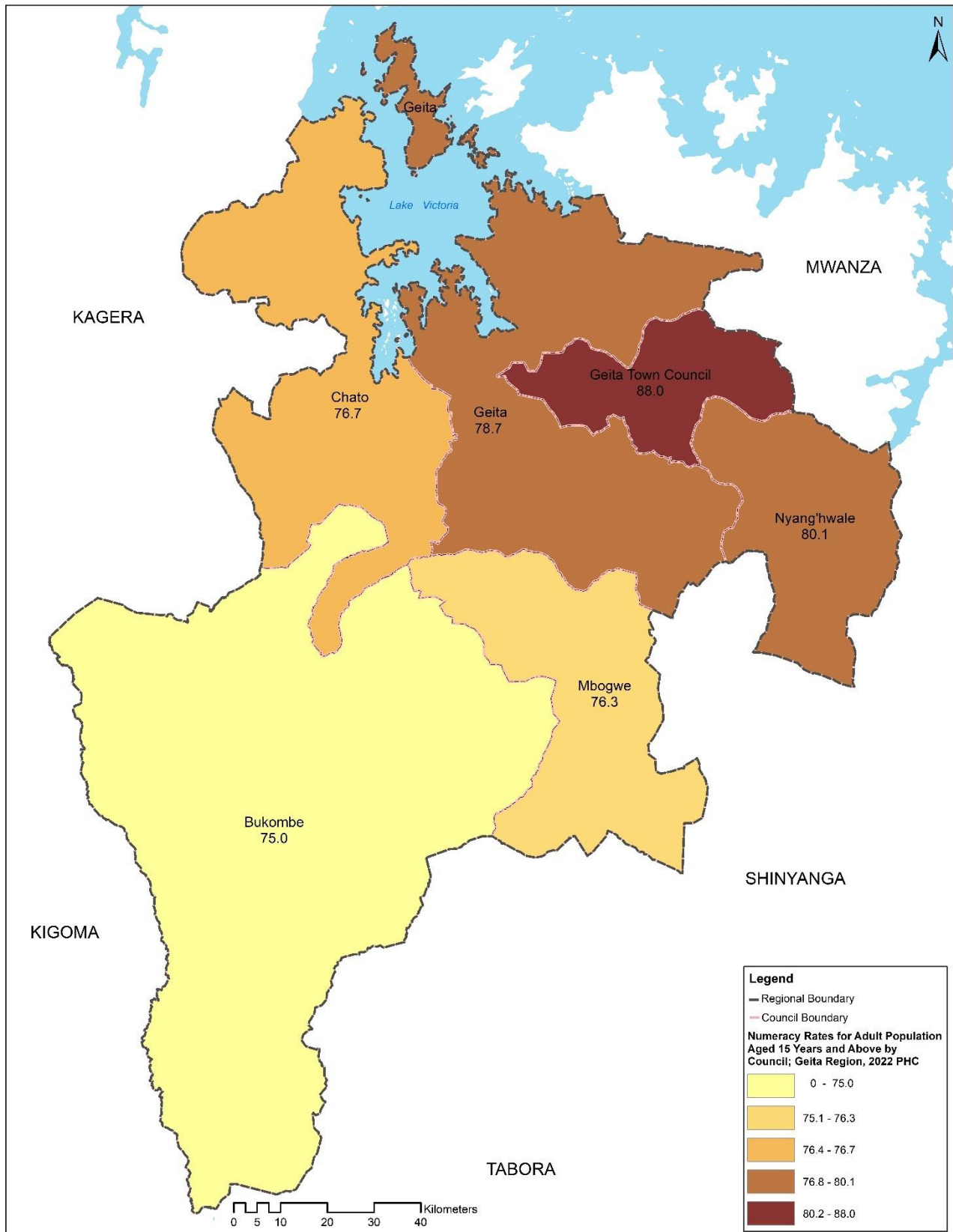
8.4 Education

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 2,548,891 persons aged four years and above in Geita Region, 27.5 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 32.7 percent are attending school, 14.3 percent have dropped out and 25.5 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (27.9%) than that of males (23%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (15.6%) among males than among females (13%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
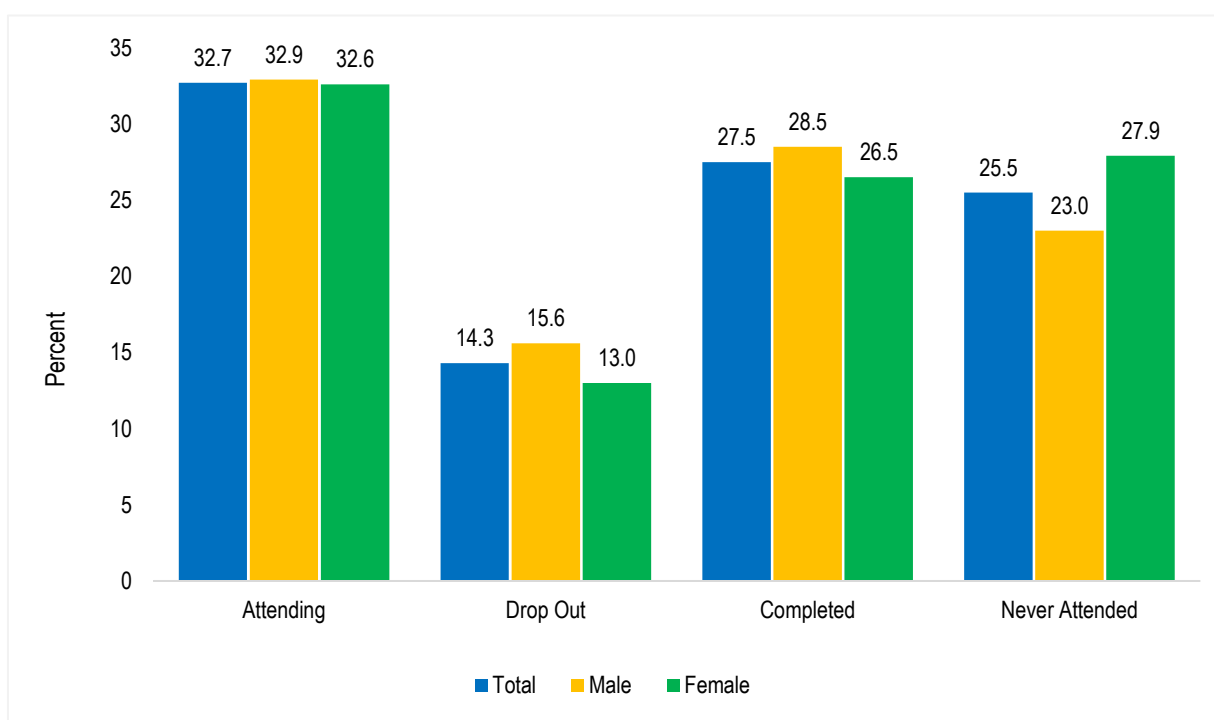
More than eighty percent (80.3%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 15.2 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 62.5 percent are attending, 9.5 percent had never been to school, while 12.1 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher (15.9%) among secondary school age population than among the primary school age population (4.0%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Geita 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	2,548,891	32.7	14.3	27.5	25.5	1,251,015	32.9	15.6	28.5	23.0	1,297,876	32.6	13.0	26.5	27.9
4	110,441	11.0	0.2	0.1	88.8	54,639	10.1	0.2	0.1	89.7	55,802	11.9	0.2	0.1	87.9
5	103,208	27.9	0.2	0.1	71.7	51,933	25.4	0.2	0.1	74.3	51,275	30.6	0.2	0.1	69.1
6	100,554	49.7	0.4	0.1	49.7	49,626	46.1	0.5	0.2	53.2	50,928	53.3	0.3	0.1	46.3
4-6	314,203	29.0	0.3	0.1	70.7	156,198	26.6	0.3	0.1	73.0	158,005	31.3	0.2	0.1	68.4
7	100,109	68.1	0.6	0.2	31.1	50,204	64.4	0.7	0.2	34.7	49,905	71.8	0.6	0.2	27.5
8	96,348	79.0	1.1	0.2	19.8	46,979	76.5	1.2	0.2	22.1	49,369	81.3	1.0	0.2	17.5
9	94,001	84.6	2.0	0.2	13.2	44,979	82.6	2.2	0.2	15.0	49,022	86.5	1.8	0.3	11.5
10	92,696	85.2	3.2	0.3	11.3	47,411	83.0	3.7	0.4	12.9	45,285	87.6	2.6	0.2	9.6
11	76,565	85.8	5.0	0.4	8.8	38,626	83.8	5.8	0.4	10.0	37,939	87.9	4.1	0.3	7.7
12	98,054	82.3	7.4	0.9	9.5	49,275	80.1	8.5	0.9	10.6	48,779	84.4	6.3	0.9	8.4
13	76,654	79.0	10.0	1.7	9.3	38,472	76.5	11.6	1.5	10.4	38,182	81.5	8.4	1.9	8.2
7-13	634,427	80.3	4.0	0.5	15.2	315,946	77.9	4.6	0.5	17.0	318,481	82.8	3.3	0.5	13.3
14	88,443	72.4	12.6	4.6	10.3	45,161	69.2	14.7	4.2	11.9	43,282	75.8	10.4	5.1	8.7
15	62,997	67.6	14.8	9.0	8.6	32,381	65.0	17.5	7.8	9.6	30,616	70.4	11.9	10.3	7.5
16	65,787	58.9	16.9	15.1	9.1	33,364	57.8	19.2	13.3	9.6	32,423	60.1	14.5	16.9	8.5
17	62,791	47.3	20.4	22.7	9.6	32,829	48.6	22.1	19.7	9.6	29,962	45.9	18.4	26.0	9.7
14 - 17	280,018	62.5	15.9	12.1	9.5	143,735	60.9	18.1	10.7	10.3	136,283	64.2	13.5	13.7	8.6
18	67,434	32.5	24.7	30.8	12.0	33,723	36.5	25.7	26.4	11.5	33,711	28.6	23.7	35.2	12.6
19	53,055	22.3	27.2	38.2	12.3	25,573	28.4	27.7	33.1	10.8	27,482	16.6	26.7	42.9	13.8
18 - 19	120,489	28.0	25.8	34.0	12.2	59,296	33.0	26.5	29.3	11.2	61,193	23.2	25.1	38.6	13.1
20	65,241	12.3	29.1	42.6	16.0	30,056	17.8	29.7	38.5	14.1	35,185	7.6	28.5	46.2	17.7
21	41,277	9.5	30.1	46.2	14.2	19,689	13.7	31.7	42.1	12.5	21,588	5.6	28.6	50.0	15.8
22	67,250	5.3	30.4	48.7	15.6	29,729	8.3	33.0	45.2	13.6	37,521	3.0	28.3	51.6	17.1
23	45,207	3.7	28.8	53.5	14.0	20,650	5.5	32.2	49.9	12.4	24,557	2.1	26.0	56.5	15.4
24	42,105	2.7	27.2	56.2	13.9	19,387	4.0	30.9	53.1	12.0	22,718	1.5	24.0	59.0	15.5
20 - 24	261,080	7.0	29.2	48.9	14.9	119,511	10.4	31.5	45.1	13.1	141,569	4.2	27.3	52.0	16.5
25+	938,674	0.7	19.8	52.7	26.8	456,329	0.8	22.0	58.9	18.3	482,345	0.6	17.7	46.9	34.9

In Geita Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school is (higher29.7) in rural areas than in urban areas is (17.8). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (15.2%) than in urban areas (12.5%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (35.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (23.4%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
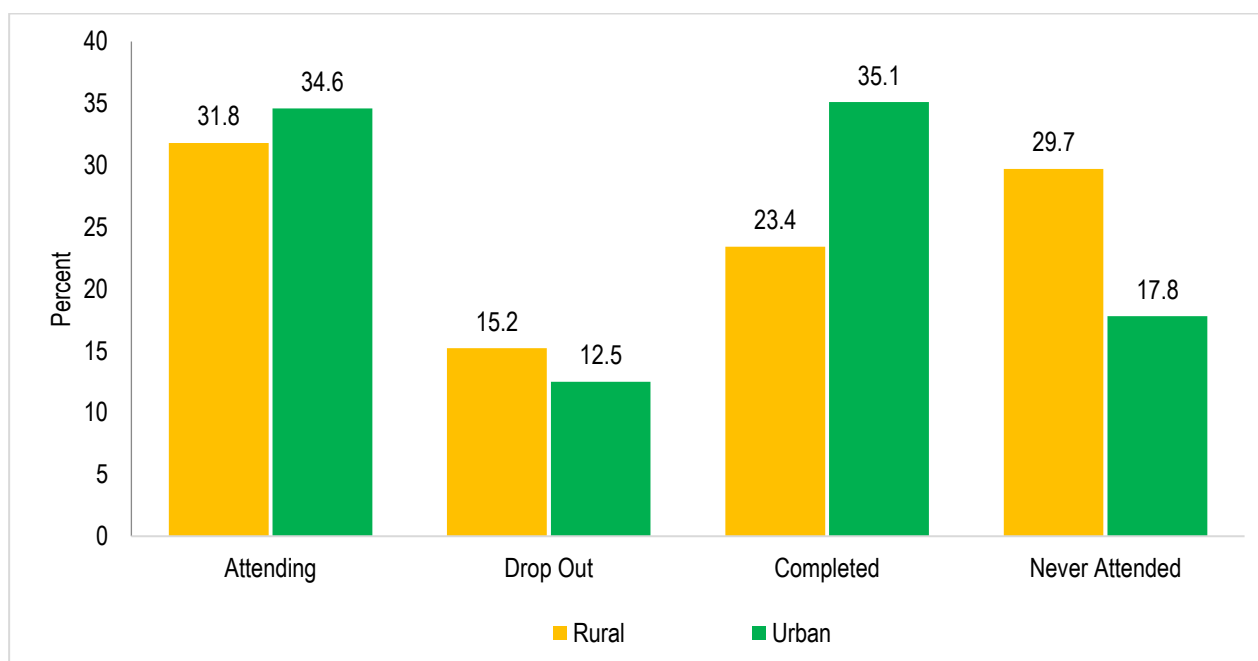
Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Geita Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,658,752	31.8	15.2	23.4	29.7	827,125	31.6	16.9	24.6	26.9	831,627	32.0	13.4	22.2	32.4
4	74,526	7.3	0.2	0.1	92.4	36,882	6.5	0.2	0.0	93.2	37,644	8.1	0.2	0.1	91.7
5	70,276	21.5	0.3	0.1	78.2	35,494	19.3	0.2	0.1	80.4	34,782	23.8	0.3	0.1	75.9
6	68,854	42.9	0.4	0.1	56.6	34,083	39.0	0.5	0.1	60.3	34,771	46.6	0.3	0.1	53.0
5-6	213,656	23.4	0.3	0.1	76.2	106,459	21.2	0.3	0.1	78.4	107,197	25.7	0.3	0.1	74.0
7	67,888	62.1	0.7	0.1	37.1	34,304	58.1	0.8	0.1	41.0	33,584	66.2	0.6	0.1	33.1
8	65,388	74.9	1.2	0.1	23.8	32,156	71.9	1.4	0.1	26.6	33,232	77.7	1.1	0.1	21.0
9	63,319	81.7	2.2	0.2	15.9	30,625	79.0	2.5	0.2	18.3	32,694	84.1	2.0	0.2	13.7
10	63,349	82.5	3.7	0.3	13.5	32,744	79.8	4.3	0.4	15.5	30,605	85.4	3.0	0.2	11.5
11	52,459	83.6	5.6	0.3	10.6	26,767	81.1	6.6	0.3	12.0	25,692	86.1	4.5	0.3	9.1
12	67,119	79.4	8.4	0.7	11.4	34,430	76.6	9.8	0.8	12.8	32,689	82.4	7.0	0.7	9.9
13	52,166	76.3	11.3	1.4	11.1	26,692	73.0	13.2	1.3	12.5	25,474	79.8	9.2	1.4	9.6
7-13	431,688	76.9	4.5	0.4	18.1	217,718	73.9	5.3	0.4	20.3	213,970	80.0	3.7	0.4	15.9
14	60,718	69.8	14.0	4.0	12.2	31,979	65.4	16.6	3.8	14.2	28,739	74.7	11.2	4.2	10.0
15	42,301	64.9	16.5	8.3	10.3	22,496	61.1	19.7	7.6	11.6	19,805	69.2	12.9	9.2	8.7
16	43,658	55.4	19.0	14.7	11.0	23,105	53.2	21.7	13.4	11.7	20,553	57.8	15.9	16.2	10.1
17	40,833	43.7	22.5	22.0	11.8	22,181	44.5	24.5	19.3	11.8	18,652	42.7	20.2	25.2	11.9
14 - 17	187,510	59.6	17.6	11.4	11.4	99,761	57.0	20.2	10.3	12.5	87,749	62.7	14.6	12.6	10.1
18	43,822	29.4	27.1	28.8	14.7	22,704	32.7	28.2	25.0	14.1	21,118	25.9	26.0	32.9	15.3
19	33,967	20.0	29.8	34.9	15.2	17,103	25.4	30.6	30.8	13.2	16,864	14.5	29.1	39.1	17.2
18 - 19	77,789	25.3	28.3	31.5	14.9	39,807	29.6	29.2	27.5	13.7	37,982	20.9	27.3	35.7	16.1
20	41,399	10.5	31.7	38.2	19.5	19,872	15.4	32.8	34.8	17.0	21,527	6.1	30.7	41.4	21.8
21	26,013	7.7	33.4	41.7	17.2	13,008	11.4	35.5	37.7	15.4	13,005	4.0	31.4	45.6	18.9
22	41,262	4.2	33.6	43.2	19.1	19,280	6.4	36.7	40.3	16.5	21,982	2.2	30.8	45.7	21.3
23	27,220	3.0	32.2	47.7	17.1	13,205	4.5	35.7	44.9	14.9	14,015	1.6	28.9	50.3	19.2
24	24,862	2.3	30.3	50.1	17.3	12,090	3.5	34.4	47.4	14.7	12,772	1.2	26.5	52.7	19.7
20 - 24	160,756	5.9	32.4	43.5	18.3	77,455	8.8	35.0	40.3	15.9	83,301	3.2	29.9	46.4	20.5
25+	587,353	0.6	21.3	46.0	32.1	285,925	0.8	24.3	52.5	22.5	301,428	0.5	18.4	39.9	41.2

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Geita 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	890,139	34.6	12.5	35.1	17.8	423,890	35.4	12.9	36.2	15.6	466,249	33.8	12.2	34.2	19.8
4	35,915	18.6	0.1	0.1	81.1	17,757	17.5	0.1	0.1	82.3	18,158	19.8	0.1	0.1	80.0
5	32,932	41.7	0.2	0.2	57.9	16,439	38.6	0.2	0.2	61.0	16,493	44.8	0.2	0.1	54.8
6	31,700	64.6	0.3	0.2	34.8	15,543	61.6	0.5	0.2	37.7	16,157	67.5	0.2	0.2	32.0
5-6	100,547	40.7	0.2	0.2	58.9	49,739	38.2	0.3	0.2	61.3	50,808	43.1	0.2	0.1	56.6
7	32,221	80.8	0.5	0.2	18.5	15,900	78.1	0.5	0.2	21.2	16,321	83.3	0.5	0.3	15.9
8	30,960	87.7	0.7	0.3	11.3	14,823	86.5	0.8	0.3	12.5	16,137	88.8	0.7	0.3	10.2
9	30,682	90.7	1.4	0.4	7.5	14,354	90.2	1.5	0.3	8.0	16,328	91.1	1.4	0.4	7.1
10	29,347	91.1	2.0	0.4	6.4	14,667	90.1	2.3	0.5	7.1	14,680	92.1	1.8	0.4	5.7
11	24,106	90.8	3.6	0.5	5.1	11,859	90.0	4.0	0.6	5.4	12,247	91.5	3.2	0.5	4.8
12	30,935	88.3	5.2	1.2	5.3	14,845	88.1	5.4	1.0	5.4	16,090	88.6	5.0	1.3	5.2
13	24,488	84.8	7.3	2.4	5.5	11,780	84.6	7.9	2.0	5.6	12,708	85.0	6.7	2.8	5.5
7-13	202,739	87.7	2.8	0.7	8.8	98,228	86.7	3.0	0.6	9.7	104,511	88.6	2.6	0.8	8.0
14	27,725	78.2	9.6	6.0	6.2	13,182	78.4	10.3	5.0	6.2	14,543	77.9	9.0	6.9	6.2
15	20,696	73.2	11.2	10.5	5.1	9,885	73.9	12.5	8.5	5.1	10,811	72.5	10.0	12.3	5.1
16	22,129	65.9	12.8	15.9	5.4	10,259	68.1	13.7	13.1	5.1	11,870	64.1	12.1	18.2	5.6
17	21,958	54.0	16.4	24.1	5.6	10,648	57.2	17.2	20.6	5.0	11,310	51.0	15.6	27.3	6.1
14 - 17	92,508	68.4	12.4	13.6	5.6	43,974	69.9	13.3	11.5	5.4	48,534	67.1	11.5	15.6	5.8
18	23,612	38.3	20.2	34.5	7.1	11,019	44.2	20.5	29.3	6.0	12,593	33.0	19.9	39.0	8.0
19	19,088	26.4	22.5	43.9	7.2	8,470	34.5	21.8	37.7	5.9	10,618	19.9	23.1	48.9	8.2
18 - 19	42,700	32.9	21.2	38.7	7.1	19,489	40.0	21.0	32.9	6.0	23,211	27.0	21.4	43.5	8.1
20	23,842	15.4	24.4	50.3	9.9	10,184	22.5	23.6	45.6	8.3	13,658	10.0	25.0	53.8	11.2
21	15,264	12.4	24.3	54.0	9.3	6,681	18.1	24.4	50.7	6.9	8,583	8.0	24.2	56.6	11.1
22	25,988	7.2	25.3	57.5	10.0	10,449	11.7	26.0	54.1	8.2	15,539	4.1	24.8	59.8	11.3
23	17,987	4.7	23.7	62.3	9.3	7,445	7.3	25.9	58.9	8.0	10,542	2.9	22.2	64.7	10.3
24	17,243	3.3	22.7	65.1	9.0	7,297	4.9	25.2	62.5	7.3	9,946	2.0	20.8	67.0	10.1
20 - 24	100,324	8.8	24.2	57.4	9.6	42,056	13.4	25.0	53.8	7.8	58,268	5.5	23.6	60.0	10.9
25+	351,321	0.8	17.3	63.9	18.0	170,404	1.0	18.2	69.5	11.3	180,917	0.7	16.4	58.5	24.4

Across councils, Bukombe District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (30.2%) and the lowest is Geita Town (16.0%). Regarding sex differentials, the percentage of females who had never attended school is higher than that of males in all councils (Figure 8.10).

Geita District is the Council with the highest dropout rate (15.0 %) while Geita Town has the lowest rate (12.5%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
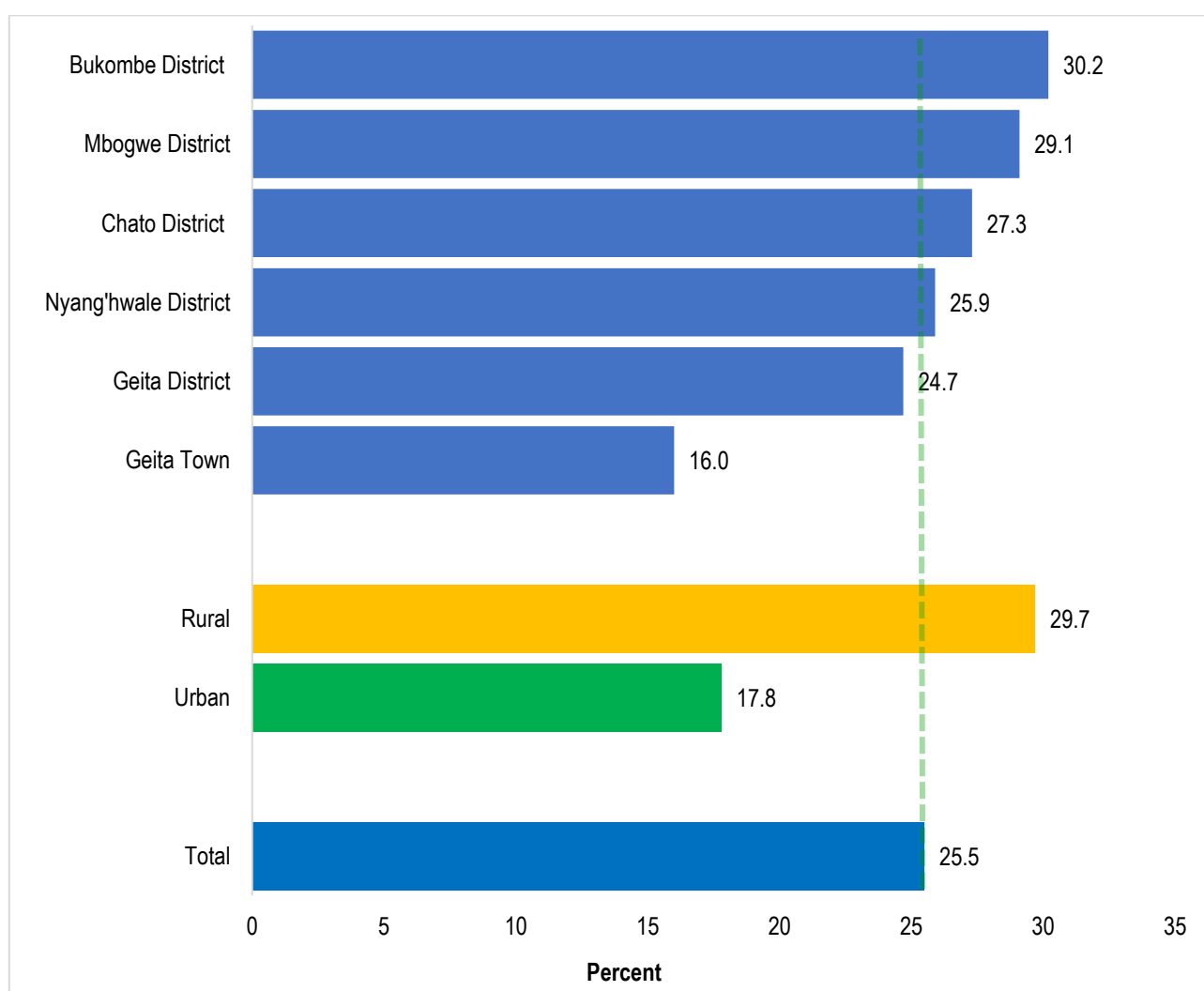
Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

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	**2,548,891**	**32.7**	**14.3**	**27.5**	**25.5**	**1,251,015**	**32.9**	**15.6**	**28.5**	**23.0**	**1,297,876**	**32.6**	**13.0**	**26.5**	**27.9**
Rural	1,658,752	31.8	15.2	23.4	29.7	827,125	31.6	16.9	24.6	26.9	831,627	32.0	13.4	22.2	32.4
Urban	890,139	34.6	12.5	35.1	17.8	423,890	35.4	12.9	36.2	15.6	466,249	33.8	12.2	34.2	19.8
Council															
Geita District	884,134	33.1	15.0	27.2	24.7	432,816	33.3	16.2	28.3	22.2	451,318	32.8	13.8	26.2	27.2
Geita Town	313,975	34.2	12.5	37.3	16.0	153,510	34.2	13.1	38.4	14.3	160,465	34.2	11.8	36.3	17.7
Nyang'hwale District	194,269	31.8	14.0	28.3	25.9	97,899	30.4	15.9	29.4	24.2	96,370	33.2	12.0	27.1	27.6
Mbogwe District	309,065	29.7	14.5	26.7	29.1	152,511	29.4	16.1	28.1	26.4	156,554	29.9	13.0	25.5	31.6
Bukombe District	347,428	31.7	13.5	24.6	30.2	170,150	32.0	14.9	25.4	27.6	177,278	31.3	12.2	23.8	32.7
Chato District	500,020	34.2	14.5	23.9	27.3	244,129	34.9	15.9	24.8	24.4	255,891	33.6	13.2	23.1	30.1

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Geita 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	**1,658,752**	**31.8**	**15.2**	**23.4**	**29.7**	**827,125**	**31.6**	**16.9**	**24.6**	**26.9**	**831,627**	**32.0**	**13.4**	**22.2**	**32.4**
Geita District	607,466	32.5	15.7	24.5	27.3	301,733	32.4	17.3	25.8	24.4	305,733	32.6	14.2	23.2	30.1
Geita Town	37,380	35.3	15.2	23.3	26.3	18,790	34.8	17.3	23.1	24.8	18,590	35.7	13.0	23.4	27.8
Nyang'hwale District	183,107	32	14	27	27	92,629	30	16	28	25	90,478	33	12	26	28
Mbogwe District	214,729	28.3	15.2	23.2	33.3	107,943	27.7	17.2	24.7	30.3	106,786	28.9	13.2	21.6	36.3
Bukombe District	236,375	29.4	14.4	20.7	35.4	117,952	29.5	16.2	21.8	32.5	118,423	29.4	12.6	19.6	38.3
Chato District	379,695	33.6	15.2	21.5	29.7	188,078	33.9	16.9	22.6	26.6	191,617	33.3	13.5	20.4	32.8

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Geita Urban, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	**890,139**	**34.6**	**12.5**	**35.1**	**17.8**	**423,890**	**35.4**	**12.9**	**36.2**	**15.6**	**466,249**	**33.8**	**12.2**	**34.2**	**19.8**
Geita District	276,668	34.3	13.3	33.3	19.1	131,083	35.3	13.6	34.0	17.0	145,585	33.3	13.1	32.6	21.0
Geita Town	276,595	34.1	12.1	39.2	14.6	134,720	34.1	12.5	40.5	12.8	141,875	34.0	11.7	38.0	16.4
Nyang'hwale District	11,162	33.0	9.4	43.8	13.8	5,270	31.6	9.7	46.7	12.0	5,892	34.3	9.0	41.3	15.4
Mbogwe District	94,336	32.8	12.9	34.8	19.5	44,568	33.5	13.3	36.1	17.1	49,768	32.1	12.6	33.7	21.6
Bukombe District	111,053	36.4	11.6	32.8	19.2	52,198	37.8	12.0	33.6	16.6	58,855	35.2	11.2	32.2	21.5
Chato District	120,325	36.3	12.4	31.7	19.7	56,051	38.2	12.6	32.2	17.1	64,274	34.6	12.2	31.2	22.0

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Geita Region, 37.3 percent completed, 40.7 percent are still attending and 20.7 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 43.3 percent are still attending, 18.5 percent dropped out and 38.2 percent completed. With regard to those who were admitted for university education, 62.5 percent completed, 36.5 percent are still attending and 1.0 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, more females dropped out at university level (0.9%) than males (1.0%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Geita 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	64,201	93.2	5.0	1.7	30,712	92.4	5.5	2.0	33,489	94.0	4.6	1.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,464,283	41.9	20.7	37.3	728,502	40.7	22.4	36.9	735,781	43.1	19.1	37.8
Training After Primary	800	0.0	3.5	96.5	538	0.0	3.5	96.5	262	0.0	3.4	96.6
Pre-Form One	190	0.0	42.6	57.4	117	0.0	41.9	58.1	73	0.0	43.8	56.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	298,358	43.3	18.5	38.2	156,390	42.1	18.6	39.3	141,968	44.7	18.4	36.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	19,180	64.5	3.6	32.0	13,514	63.1	3.5	33.4	5,666	67.6	3.8	28.5
Training After Secondary Education	5,544	0.0	2.4	97.6	3,350	0.0	2.2	97.8	2,194	0.0	2.6	97.4
University and Other Related	42,414	36.5	1.0	62.5	27,064	33.8	1.0	65.2	15,350	41.2	0.9	57.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	0.0	71.4	28.6	3	0.0	33.3	66.7	4	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Geita 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	37,513	90.6	7.1	2.3	17,782	89.0	8.1	2.9	19,731	92.0	6.2	1.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	950,851	42.3	22.9	34.7	485,312	40.2	25.0	34.8	465,539	44.5	20.8	34.7
Training After Primary	318	0.0	4.7	95.3	231	0.0	5.2	94.8	87	0.0	3.4	96.6
Pre-Form One	95	0.0	50.5	49.5	62	0.0	54.8	45.2	33	0.0	42.4	57.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	150,110	49.6	20.5	29.9	81,971	48.0	20.8	31.3	68,139	51.6	20.2	28.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,465	71.4	4.0	24.7	6,339	70.5	3.8	25.7	2,126	73.9	4.6	21.5
Training After Secondary Education	2,213	0.0	2.1	97.9	1,447	0.0	1.9	98.1	766	0.0	2.5	97.5
University and Other Related	15,419	51.2	1.0	47.8	10,427	47.1	1.1	51.8	4,992	59.9	0.8	39.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Geita 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	26,688	97.0	2.2	0.9	12,930	97.1	2.0	0.9	13,758	96.8	2.3	0.8
Primary School (1 - 8)	513,432	41.1	16.7	42.2	243,190	41.7	17.2	41.2	270,242	40.7	16.2	43.1
Training After Primary	482	0.0	2.7	97.3	307	0.0	2.3	97.7	175	0.0	3.4	96.6
Pre-Form One	95	0.0	34.7	65.3	55	0.0	27.3	72.7	40	0.0	45.0	55.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	148,248	37.0	16.5	46.5	74,419	35.7	16.2	48.1	73,829	38.3	16.7	45.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	10,715	59.0	3.3	37.8	7,175	56.6	3.2	40.2	3,540	63.8	3.4	32.7
Training After Secondary Education	3,331	0.0	2.6	97.4	1,903	0.0	2.5	97.5	1,428	0.0	2.6	97.4
University and Other Related	26,995	28.0	1.0	71.0	16,637	25.4	1.0	73.5	10,358	32.2	1.0	66.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

Results show that, for primary schools in Geita Region the NER is 80.3 percent; it is higher (87.7%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (76.9 %). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (82.8%) for females than for males (77.9%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**80.3**	**77.9**	**82.8**	**76.9**	**73.9**	**80.0**	**87.7**	**86.7**	**88.6**
Geita District	81.9	79.6	84.2	79.9	77.2	82.7	86.7	85.6	87.7
Geita Town	89.0	87.8	90.2	80.8	77.4	84.3	90.5	89.8	91.2
Nyang'hwale District	79.8	75.5	84.1	79.2	74.9	83.7	90.4	89.2	91.4
Mbogwe District	75.0	71.8	78.1	70.8	67.3	74.4	86.0	84.6	87.3
Bukombe District	74.7	72.2	77.3	70.1	67.1	73.1	85.8	84.8	86.7
Chato District	80.4	78.2	82.5	78.5	76.1	80.9	86.8	85.7	87.7

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 74.7 percent in Bukombe District to 89.0 percent in Geita Town. Two (2) Councils have NER above the regional average of 80.3 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
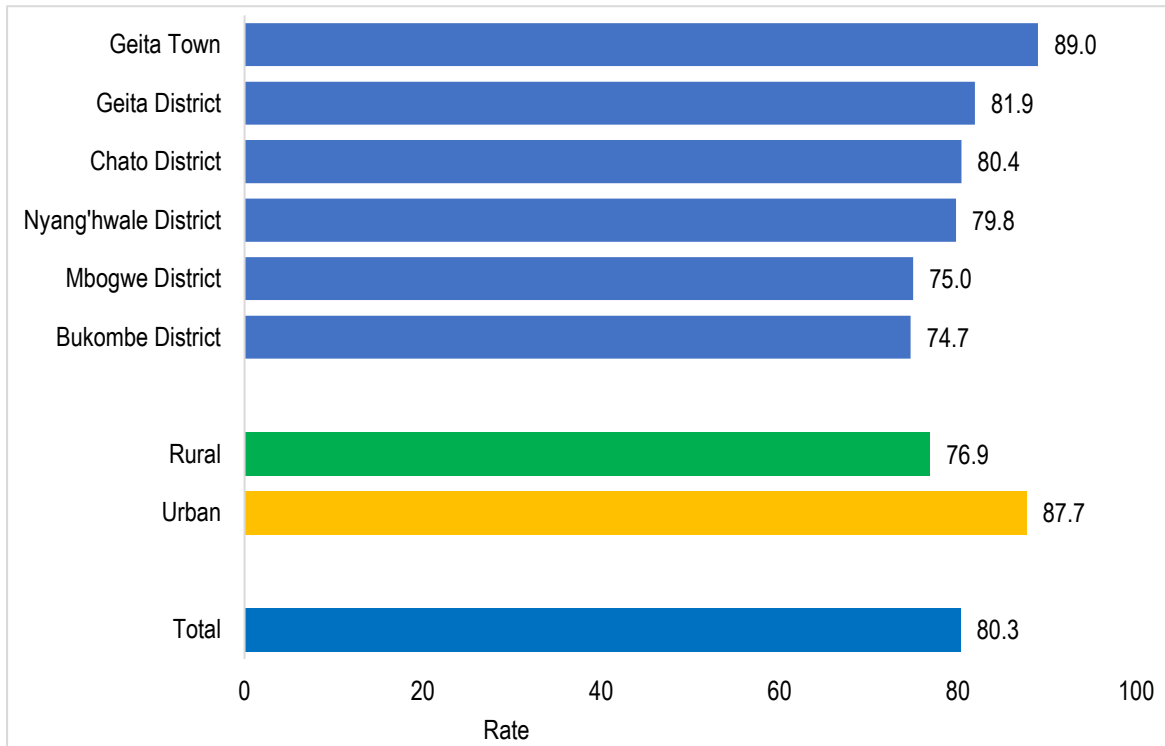
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2012 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 62.2 percent in 2012 to 80.3 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 64 % to 82.8%) compared with males (from 60.3% to 77.9%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
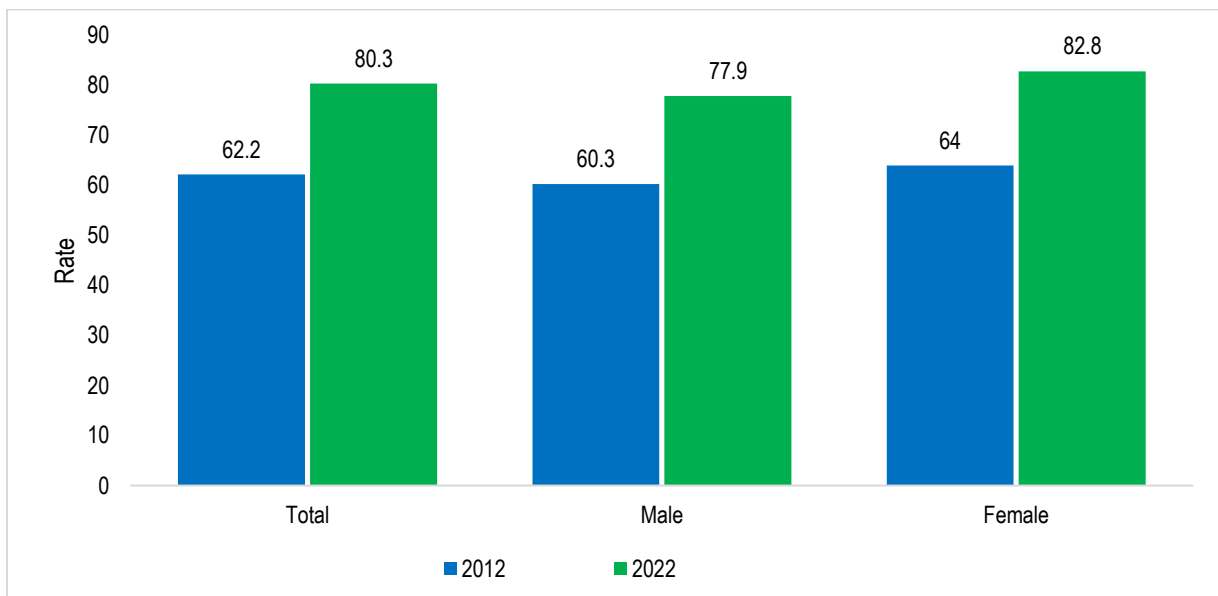
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 59.0 percent in 2012 to 76.9 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 81.2 percent in 2012 to 87.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
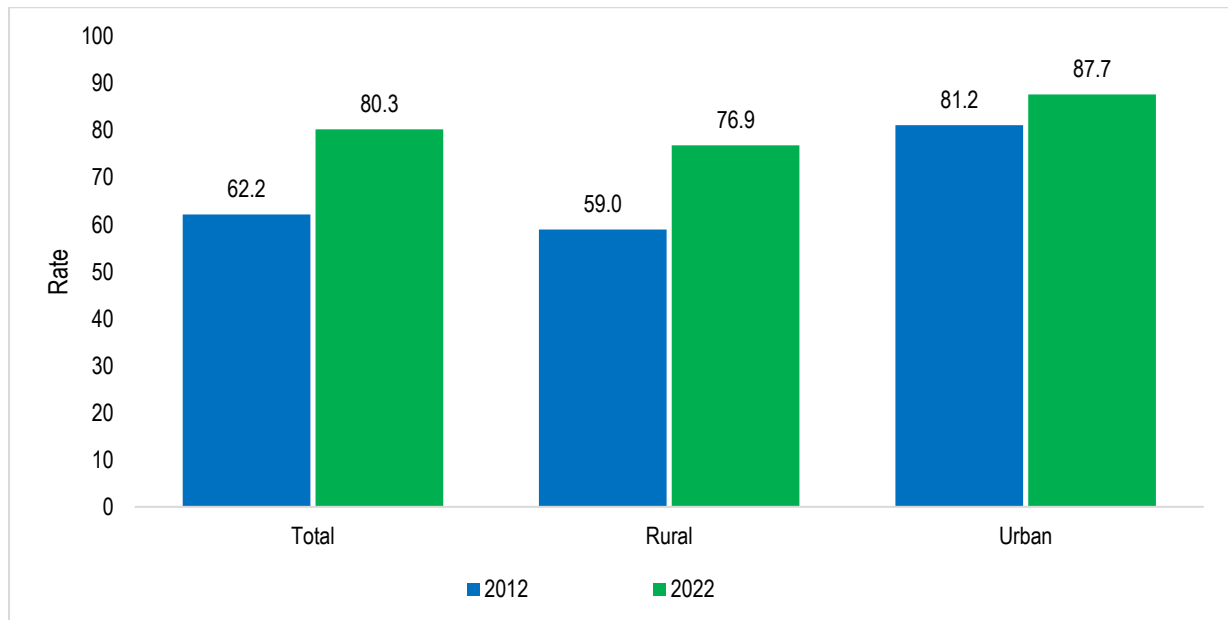
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Geita Region is 115.8 percent. GER is higher (129.0 %) in urban areas than in rural areas (109.7%) and is higher (118.8%) for females than males (112.8%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
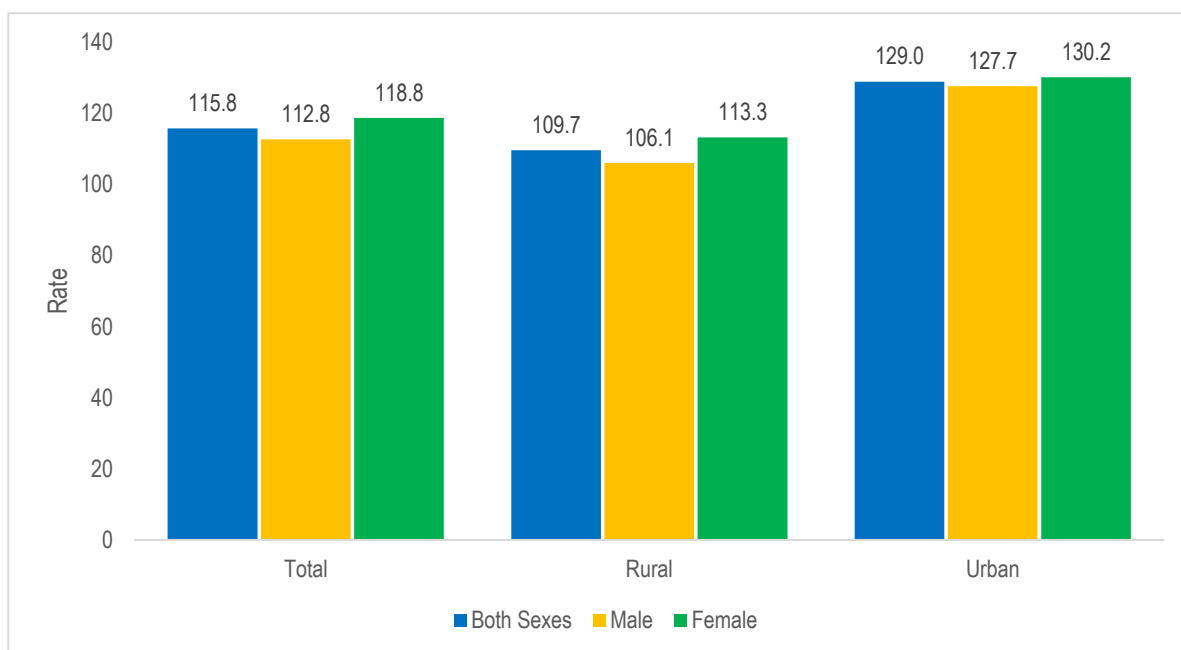
Results show GER in Geita Region increased from 81.9 percent in the 2012 to 115.8 percent in 2022. The increase in GER is higher among females (from 112.8 % to 118.8.0%) than males (from 81.3% to 82.6%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
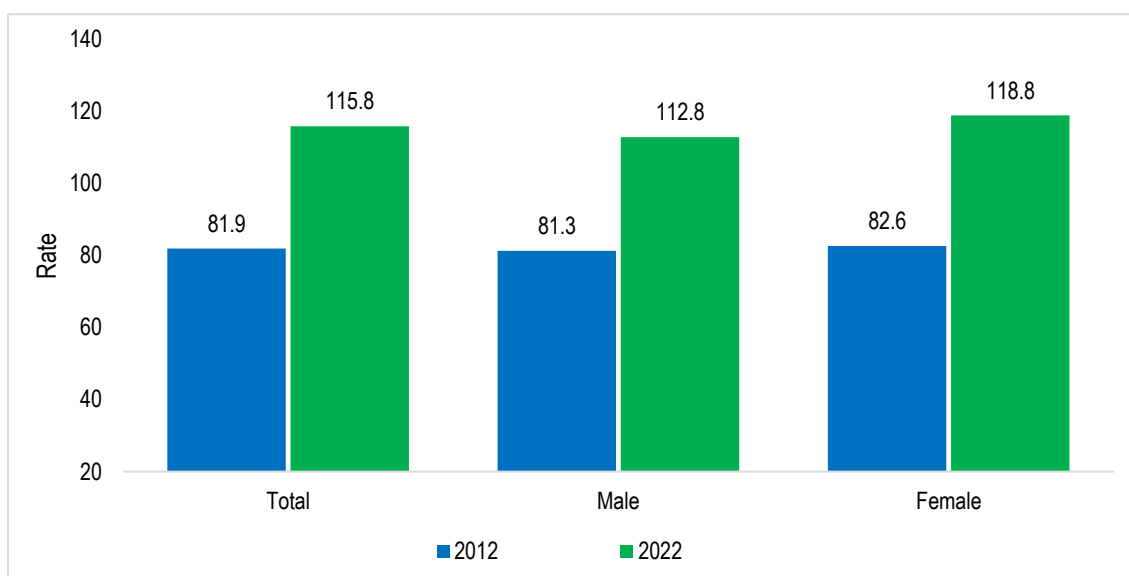
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (79.9%) of the population aged four years and above in Geita Region attained primary school education and 15.9 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (81.7%) than males (78.3%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that, 2.5 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Geita Region	**1,064,178**	**551,670**	**512,508**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	4,346	2,328	2,018	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	850,426	431,897	418,529	79.9	78.3	81.7
Training After Primary	800	538	262	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	190	117	73	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	169,099	90,530	78,569	15.9	16.4	15.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,818	4,984	1,834	0.6	0.9	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	5,544	3,350	2,194	0.5	0.6	0.4
University and Other Related	26,948	17,923	9,025	2.5	3.2	1.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	**639,972**	**343,792**	**296,180**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	3,539	1,956	1,583	0.6	0.6	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	548,190	290,045	258,145	85.7	84.4	87.2
Training After Primary	318	231	87	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pre-Form One	95	62	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75,672	42,663	33,009	11.8	12.4	11.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,424	1,870	554	0.4	0.5	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,213	1,447	766	0.3	0.4	0.3
University and Other Related	7,519	5,517	2,002	1.2	1.6	0.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	**424,206**	**207,878**	**216,328**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	807	372	435	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	302,236	141,852	160,384	71.2	68.2	74.1
Training After Primary	482	307	175	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	95	55	40	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	93,427	47,867	45,560	22.0	23.0	21.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,394	3,114	1,280	1.0	1.5	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	3,331	1,903	1,428	0.8	0.9	0.7
University and Other Related	19,429	12,406	7,023	4.6	6.0	3.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	5	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall current unemployment rate in Geita Region is 3.0 percent; the rate is higher (3.5%) among females than males (2.5%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Geita Region is 88.0 percent; the rate is higher (90.4%) in urban than rural areas (86.6%).

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (71.9%) of the total employment.

- Majority (52.9%) of employed persons are agricultural and fishery workers.

- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (71.4 %).

- There are 357,830 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (190,396 persons) than males (167,434 persons)

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 1,468,756 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,253,192 persons are employment, 38,966 are unemployed and 176,598 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 790,467 employed persons in rural areas and 462,725 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 124,632 inactive persons in rural and 51,966 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	**1,253,192**	**38,966**	**176,598**	**1,468,756**
Male	611,403	15,763	77,177	704,343
Female	641,789	23,203	99,421	764,413
Place of Residence				
Rural	790,467	13,915	124,632	929,014
Urban	462,725	25,051	51,966	539,742

The results further show that in Geita Region, 85.3 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. Chato District Council with the highest percentage (86.6%) of employed persons while Bukombe District council has the lowest percentage (83.1%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9. 1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
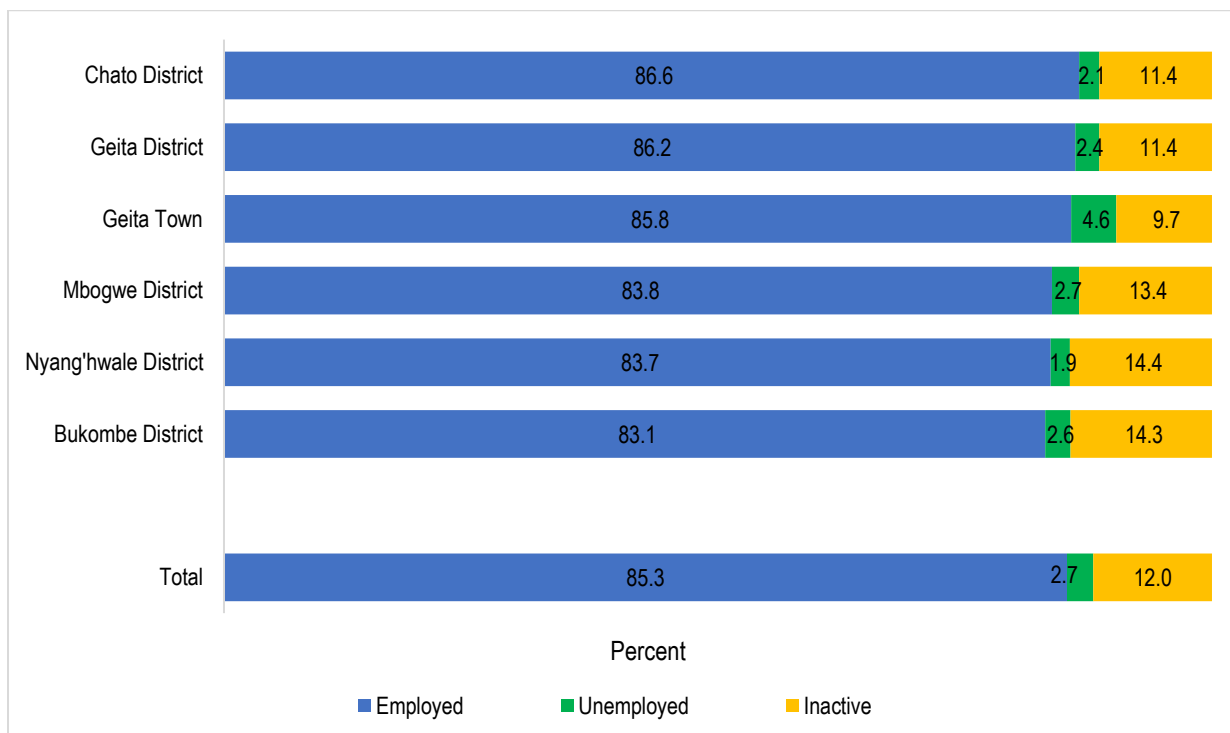
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 17,347 persons in Geita Town Council to 297,925 persons in Geita District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 6,015 persons in Nyang'hwale District Council to 146,035 persons in Geita Town Council.

Table 9. 2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Council and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Geita Region	Total	**1,253,192**	**38,966**	**176,598**	**1,468,756**
	Rural	790,467	13,915	124,632	929,014
	Urban	462,725	25,051	51,966	539,742
Council					
Geita District	Total	439,963	12,466	58,123	510,552
	Rural	297,925	4,976	41,954	344,855
	Urban	142,038	7,490	16,169	165,697
Geita Town	Total	163,382	8,677	18,461	190,520
	Rural	17,347	269	3,043	20,659
	Urban	146,035	8,408	15,418	169,861
Nyang'hwale District	Total	91,087	2,097	15,647	108,831
	Rural	85,072	1,747	14,942	101,761
	Urban	6,015	350	705	7,070
Mbogwe District	Total	146,154	4,779	23,445	174,378
	Rural	96,667	1,980	17,577	116,224
	Urban	49,487	2,799	5,868	58,154
Bukombe District	Total	164,484	5,061	28,292	197,837
	Rural	107,989	2,168	21,101	131,258
	Urban	56,495	2,893	7,191	66,579
Chato District	Total	248,122	5,886	32,630	286,638
	Rural	185,467	2,775	26,015	214,257
	Urban	62,655	3,111	6,615	72,381

Table 9.3 shows that, out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number employed persons is the highest (812,448) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (381,784).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	**1,253,192**	**38,966**	**176,598**	**1,468,756**
15-35	812,448	29,181	125,807	967,436
36-64	381,784	9,302	38,561	429,647
65 years and above	58,960	483	12,230	71,673

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Geita Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Geita Region is 3.0 percent. The rate is higher (5.1%) in urban than rural areas (1.7%). Unemployment rate is higher (3.5%) among females than males (2.5%).

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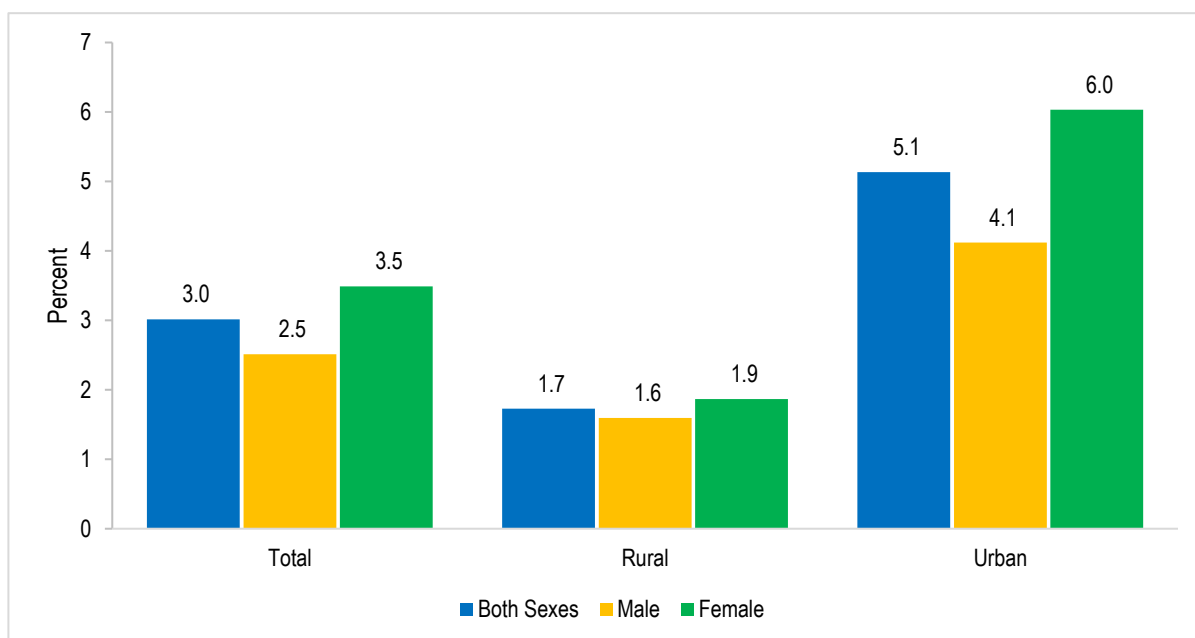
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Geita Region is 88.0 percent; where as in rural areas it is 86.6 percent and urban areas it is 90.4 percent. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (89.0%) than for females (87.0 %).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
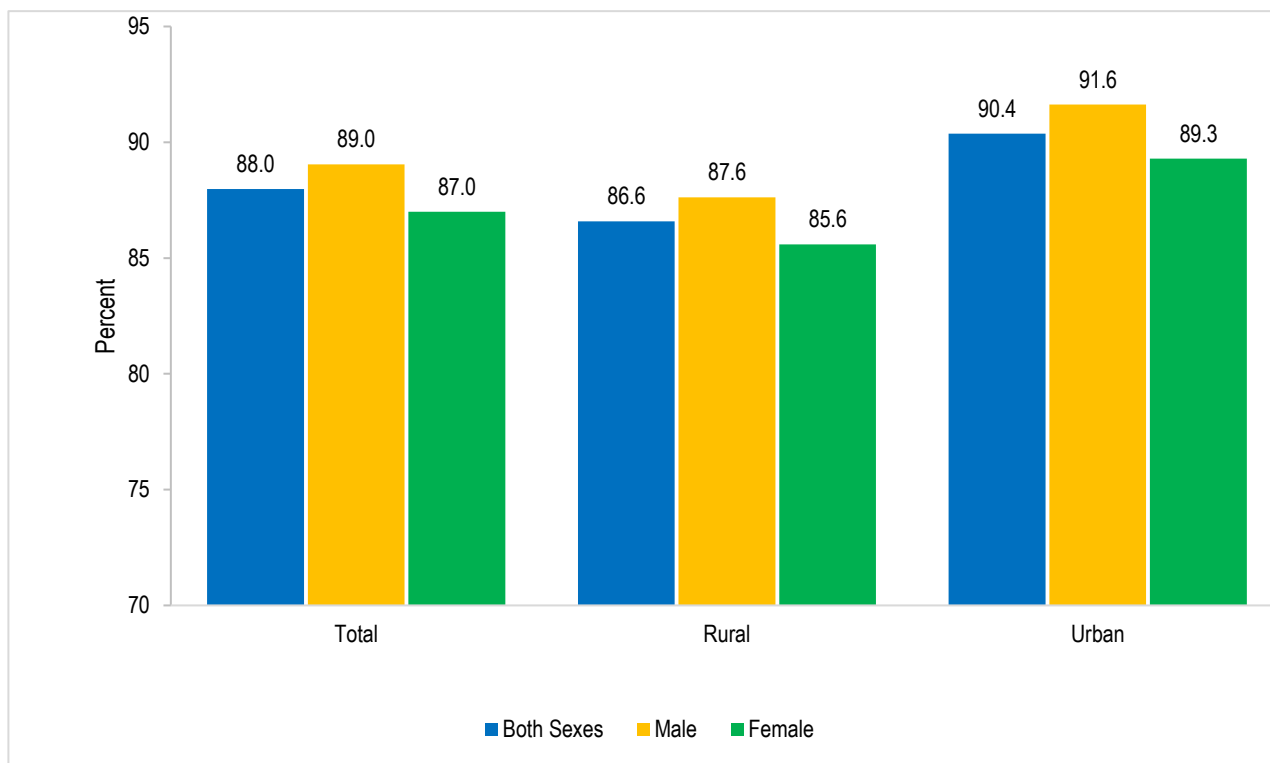
9.5 Employment by Industry

Employment by industry provides information on relative importance of different economic activities in the labour market. This information is useful for identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development. Classification of employment by industry in this report is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (71.9%) of the total employment. The industry of 'other services activities' ranked second with 6.4 percent, followed by 'mining and quarrying industry with 4.7 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; Geita Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,253,192	611,403	641,789	790,467	392,149	398,318	462,725	219,254	243,471
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71.9	70.1	73.5	83.6	81.3	85.9	51.8	50.1	53.3
Mining and quarrying	4.7	6.7	2.7	3.3	4.8	1.9	6.9	10.1	4.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.5	3.7	1.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.1	2.0	4.0	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.4	3.8	5.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	8.0	6.8	9.1
Transportation and storage	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	3.2	1.5	4.8	2.0	1.1	2.8	5.3	2.1	8.2
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
Administrative and support services activities	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	5.2	5.1	5.3
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
Education	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other services activities	6.4	5.6	7.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	10.8	8.7	12.6

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that, 52.9 percent of persons in Geita Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (26.3%) and craft and related workers (14.2%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,253,192	611,403	641,789	790,467	392,149	398,318	462,725	219,254	243,471
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3
Professionals	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.8	2.3	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	3.9	5.9	2.2
Clerks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	2.8	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	5.3	4.3	6.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	52.9	51.0	54.6	61.9	60.1	63.6	37.4	34.8	39.7
Craft and related workers	14.2	15.9	12.6	12.0	13.4	10.5	18.0	20.2	16.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.2
Elementary occupations	26.3	25.3	27.3	23.1	22.6	23.5	31.8	30.1	33.4

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest share (71.4%) of employed persons followed by private sector (15.4 %) and household activities (10.6 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,253,192	611,403	641,789	790,467	392,149	398,318	462,725	219,254	243,471
Public	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	4.0	5.2	3.0
Private	15.4	18.1	12.9	8.5	10.6	6.4	27.3	31.5	23.6
Agriculture	71.4	68.9	73.8	80.2	78.0	82.4	56.3	52.7	59.6

Household activities	10.6	9.7	11.5	9.6	9.2	10.1	12.3	10.7	13.8

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that there are 357,830 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 190,396 females and 167,434 males. Moreover, results reveal that the majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 66.3 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 28.9 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 4.8 percent. A similar pattern is observed in both 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**66.3**	**28.9**	**4.8**	**357,830**
	Male	66.4	29.0	4.6	167,434
	Female	66.1	28.9	5.0	190,396
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**63.0**	**30.8**	**6.2**	**196,555**
	Male	64.2	29.9	5.9	95,403
	Female	61.8	31.8	6.4	101,152
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**70.3**	**26.6**	**3.1**	**161,275**
	Male	69.4	27.8	2.8	72,031
	Female	71.0	25.7	3.3	89,244

Chapter 10

Disability

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Key Points

- There are 223,981 persons in Geita Region, equivalent to 10.2 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 (1.8%).

- Most Persons with Disabilities (60.4%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

- More than seven percent (7.1%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.

- The use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low.

</div>

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of "other disabilities". Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority[6]

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[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 223,981 persons in Geita Region (108,744 males and 115,237 female), which is equivalent to 10.2 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 (10.4%) than in urban areas (9.9%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, other types of disability (3.0%), seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. There is hardly significant difference in proportion of PWDs between males and females across all six domains of disabilities, With the exception of communication and other types of disability, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, remembering) the proportion of PWDs is almost similar for both females and males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.0 percent in Mbongwe District to 11.2 percent in Chato District Council. Three councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 10.2 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**10.2**	**223,981**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**
Rural	10.4	148,046	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
Urban	9.9	75,935	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.6	2.7
Council																							
Geita District	10.4	79,313	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
Geita Town	10.1	27,194	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
Nyang'hwale District	10.9	17,957	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
Mbogwe District	9.0	23,450	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Bukombe District	9.2	27,749	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Chato District	11.2	48,318	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.6	3.5	3.6

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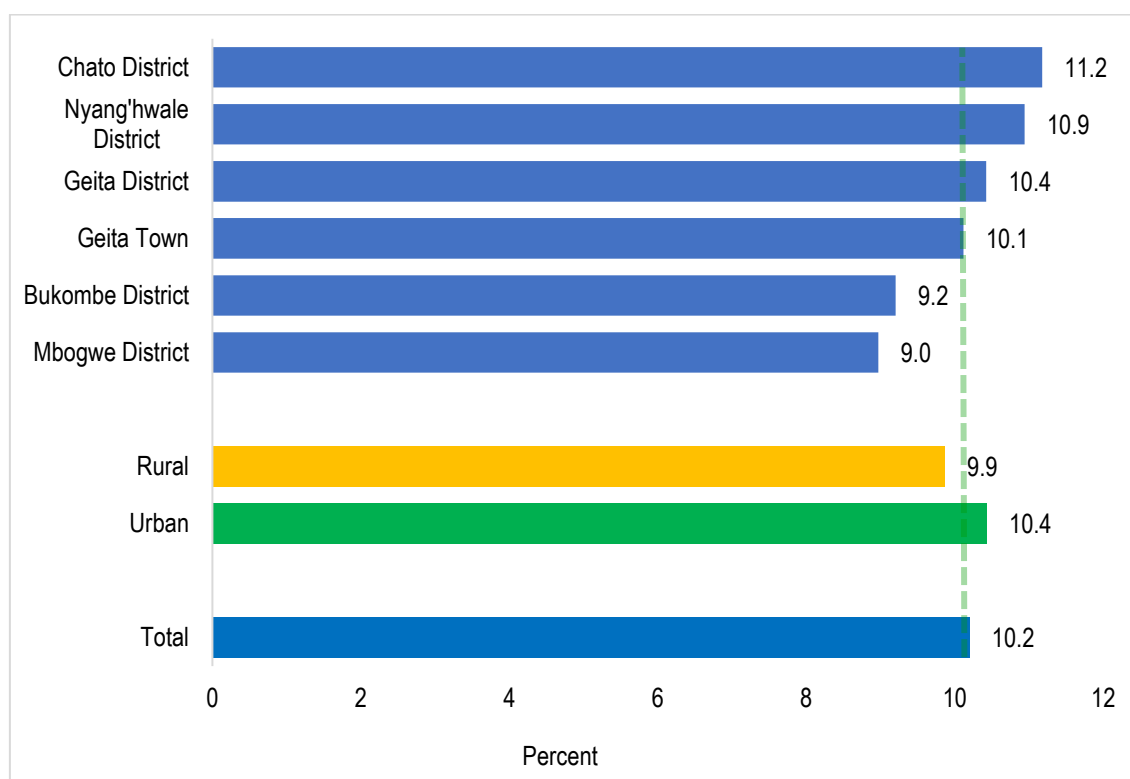
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is almost similar (10.2%) for females and males in the Region. Nyang'hwale District has higher (11.1%) prevalence of disability among the females than males (10.7%) (Table 10.2).

Table 10. 2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**223,981**	**108,744**	**115,237**	**10.2**	**10.2**	**10.2**
Rural	148,046	73,129	74,917	10.4	10.4	10.5
Urban	75,935	35,615	40,320	9.9	9.9	9.9
Council						
Geita District	79,313	38,345	40,968	10.4	10.4	10.5
Geita Town	27,194	12,950	14,244	10.1	10.1	10.2
Nyang'hwale District	17,957	8,758	9,199	10.9	10.7	11.1
Mbogwe District	23,450	11,423	12,027	9.0	9.0	9.0
Bukombe District	27,749	13,786	13,963	9.2	9.4	9.0
Chato District	48,318	23,482	24,836	11.2	11.2	11.2

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 Geita Region has a small significant difference between females and males across all ages. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for reaching 39.9 percent for females and 39.6 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10. 2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
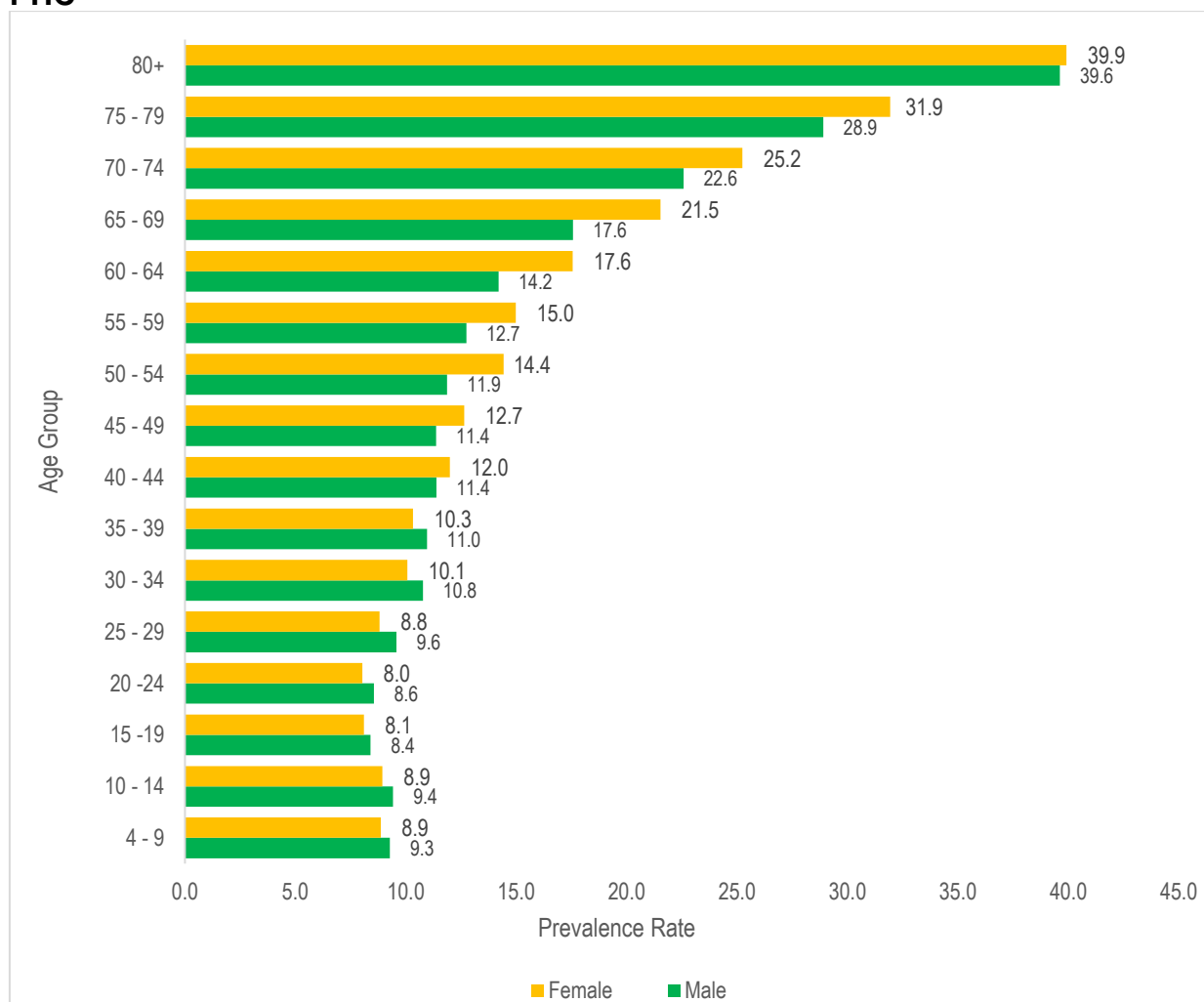
10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Geita Region has a total of 3,308 persons with albinism which is 0.11 percent of the total population of Geita Region. Out of that, 1,979 persons (0.14%) are males and 1,329 (0.09%) are females. More than fifty nine percent (59.3%) of persons with albinism are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Geita District (1,256 persons), Chato District (601 persons) and Geita Town (527 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population			Person with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Geita	**2,927,186**	**1,430,678**	**1,496,508**	**3,308**	**0.11**	**1,979**	**0.14**	**1,329**	**0.09**
Rural	1,915,404	950,258	965,146	1,951	0.10	1221	0.13	730	0.08
Urban	1,011,782	480,420	531,362	1,357	0.13	758	0.16	599	0.11
Council									
Geita District	1,020,453	498,693	521,760	1,256	0.12	760	0.15	496	0.10
Geita Town	349,301	168,691	180,610	527	0.15	304	0.18	223	0.12
Nyang'hwale District	219,166	108,807	110,359	190	0.09	107	0.10	83	0.08
Mbogwe District	352,844	172,524	180,320	358	0.10	240	0.14	118	0.07
Bukombe District	405,173	198,705	206,468	376	0.09	215	0.11	161	0.08
Chato District	580,249	283,258	296,991	601	0.10	353	0.12	248	0.08

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,308**	**0.11**	**1,979**	**0.14**	**1,329**	**0.09**	**2,927,186**	**1,430,678**	**1,496,508**
0 – 4	278	0.05	147	0.06	131	0.05	535,809	265,707	270,102
5 – 9	224	0.05	109	0.04	115	0.05	492,192	242,692	249,500
10 – 14	205	0.05	119	0.05	86	0.04	430,429	217,936	212,493
15 – 19	200	0.06	93	0.06	107	0.07	308,772	155,863	152,909
20 – 24	305	0.12	158	0.14	147	0.11	252,576	114,013	138,563
25 – 29	385	0.18	255	0.26	130	0.12	208,489	96,722	111,767
30 – 34	351	0.21	230	0.28	121	0.14	167,150	81,218	85,932
35 – 39	295	0.23	192	0.32	103	0.16	125,673	60,036	65,637
40 – 44	258	0.26	172	0.36	86	0.17	97,569	47,567	50,002
45 – 49	221	0.26	144	0.35	77	0.18	84,924	41,097	43,827
50 – 54	170	0.25	108	0.33	62	0.18	66,959	32,634	34,325
55 – 59	119	0.28	78	0.36	41	0.20	42,754	21,748	21,006
60 – 64	121	0.29	63	0.31	58	0.26	42,217	20,312	21,905
65 – 69	50	0.24	34	0.34	16	0.15	21,146	10,125	11,021
70 – 74	50	0.25	30	0.32	20	0.19	19,818	9,480	10,338
75 – 79	29	0.25	19	0.34	10	0.16	11,692	5,554	6,138
80+	47	0.25	28	0.35	19	0.17	19,017	7,974	11,043

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 77,084 persons in Geita Region which is equivalent to 2.89 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.35%) and Epilepsy/Seizures (0.31%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of females with Spinal cord injuries is high (0.37%) compared with males (0.34%) and epilepsy/seizures is high (0.34%) among males compared with females (0.28%). The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10. 5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 7 Years and above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	63,249	31,519	31,730	2.89	2.96	2.82	3.02	3.07	2.97	2.65	2.75	2.56
Cleft Palate	6,482	3,263	3,219	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.37	0.39	0.36
Hydrocephalus	4,864	2,341	2,523	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.24
Spinal bifida	4,879	2,302	2,577	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.24
Spinal cord injuries	7,751	3,622	4,129	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37
Epilepsy or seizures	6,768	3,607	3,161	0.31	0.34	0.28	0.36	0.39	0.33	0.22	0.25	0.20
Psoriasis	2,512	1,081	1,431	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.11
Storiasis	1,635	725	910	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.06
Autism	747	392	355	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Mental Health	6,400	3,331	3,069	0.29	0.31	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.24	0.26	0.22
Mental Disorder	6,293	3,356	2,937	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.22	0.25	0.19
Dwarfism	1,107	542	565	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06
Leprosy	483	286	197	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hunch Back	464	253	211	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	12,864	6,418	6,446	0.59	0.60	0.57	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.47	0.48	0.46

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 accidents are major causes for all types of disability in Geita Region. Results show that, 6 out of 10 (60.4%) PWDs reported disease as a cause of disability while 21.6 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion (62.0%) of PWDs living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of disabilities compared with 59.6 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region are accidents (7.1%); more males (9.5%) with disabilities reported accidents as a major cause compared with females (5.0%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability,

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**39,524**	**21.6**	**60.4**	**7.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**9.6**
Rural	26,613	22.5	59.6	6.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	9.8
Urban	12,911	19.8	62.0	7.5	0.9	0.1	0.6	9.0
Sex								
Male	18,765	24.4	57.8	9.5	0.9	0.2	-	7.3
Female	20,759	19.0	62.7	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	11.6

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes							Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	7,652	11.2	60.1	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	20.4	3,709	12.3	59.7	8.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	18.1	3,943	10.2	60.6	4.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	22.5
Hearing	5,013	36.5	49.1	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	10.8	2,373	41.3	47.9	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	2,640	32.2	50.1	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	13.9
Walking	9,049	19.0	53.3	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	14.3	4,152	23.0	49.7	17.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	4,897	15.6	56.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	18.5
Remembering	3,081	37.3	42.9	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	15.7	1,469	40.9	43.6	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	10.5	1,612	33.9	42.2	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	20.5
Self-care	2,736	36.8	45.2	7.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.8	1,421	38.6	44.9	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.6	1,315	34.8	45.6	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	13.2
Communication	6,666	31.0	66.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	3,397	34.6	63.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	3,269	27.2	69.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.4

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with albinism, of whom 20.1 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent (0.5%) of persons with hearing disabilities use assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas across all types of disability (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	20.1	20.2	20.0	20.0	19.7	20.4	20.3	20.8	19.5
Seeing	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Hearing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Walking	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.8	3.7	4.6	2.9
Self-care	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.0	2.5
Communication	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

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Key Points

- About twenty-five percent (24.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Geita Region own land
- About 12 percent (11.5%) of males in Geita Region own land alone compared with 6.0. percent of females.
- About 35 percent (34.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Geita Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Geita Region, 22.2 percent own land alone and 40.1 percent own land jointly.

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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 classified irrespective of type of use.

Results reveal that, 24.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (27.7%) among rural population than among the urban population (19.8%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower (22.2%) than that of males (27.6%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	1,468,756	364,333	24.8
	Male	704,343	194,709	27.6
	Female	764,413	169,624	22.2
Rural	**Both Sexes**	929,014	257,705	27.7
	Male	454,778	137,847	30.3
	Female	474,236	119,858	25.3
Urban	**Both Sexes**	539,742	106,628	19.8
	Male	249,565	56,862	22.8
	Female	290,177	49,766	17.2

More than seventy-three percent (73.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 8.6 percent own land alone and 15.1 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Geita Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (6.0%) is significantly below that of males (11.5%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (15.2%) than that of males (14.9%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (18.1% and 10.5%) than that of males (17.4% and 10.3%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Geita 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	1,468,756	8.6	15.1	1.1	73.4	1.8
	Male	704,343	11.5	14.9	1.3	70.6	1.8
	Female	764,413	6.0	15.2	1.0	76.0	1.8
Rural	Both Sexes	929,014	8.7	17.8	1.3	70.4	1.9
	Male	454,778	11.5	17.4	1.4	67.8	1.8
	Female	474,236	6.1	18.1	1.1	72.8	1.9
Urban	Both Sexes	539,742	8.4	10.4	0.9	78.6	1.7
	Male	249,565	11.5	10.3	1.0	75.5	1.7
	Female	290,177	5.8	10.5	0.8	81.1	1.7

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Geita Region is 73.4 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 24.8 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (27.7%) among males than among females (22.2%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.
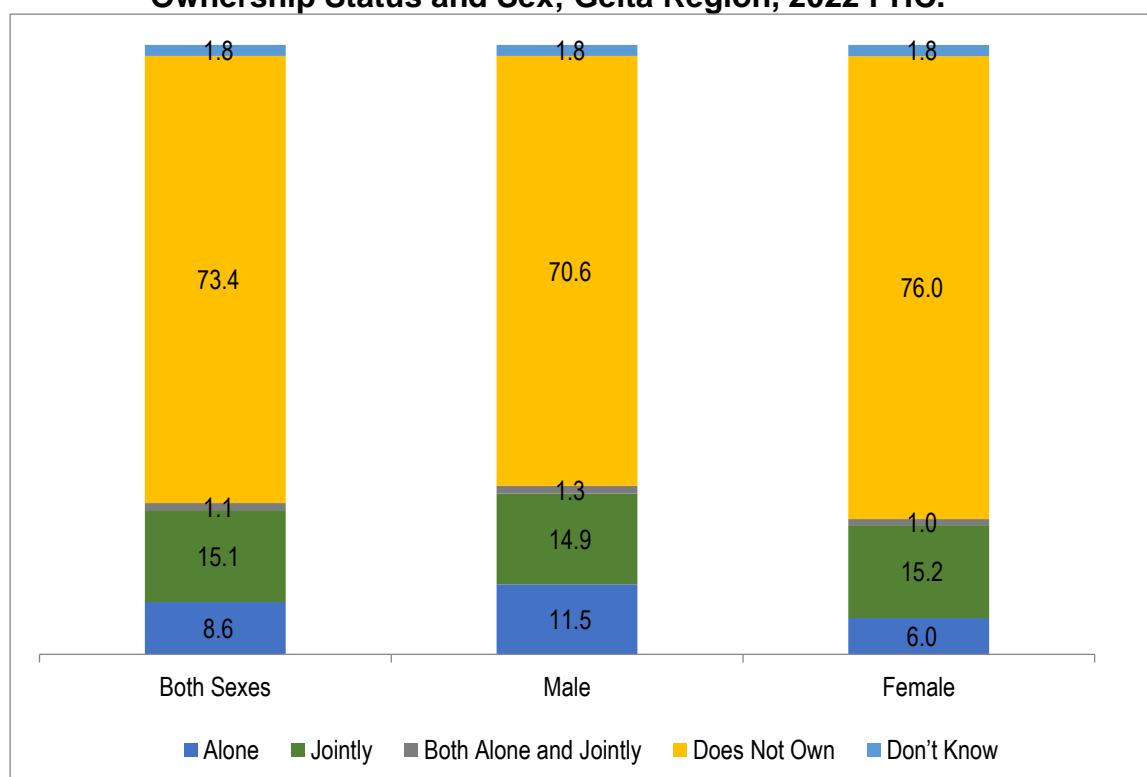
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (84.8%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (8.9%). Similar ownership patterns by age with significant variations are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (83.0% and 89.1% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (7.1%) than those in urban areas (4.3%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Geita 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	1,468,756	21.0	74.1	4.9	929,014	21.8	72.5	5.7	539,742	19.7	76.8	3.5
Male	704,343	22.1	73.2	4.7	454,778	23.4	71.1	5.5	249,565	19.9	76.9	3.2
Female	764,413	20.0	75.0	5.0	474,236	20.3	73.9	5.8	290,177	19.5	76.7	3.8
Owning land												
Total	364,333	6.3	84.8	8.9	257,705	7.1	83.0	9.9	106,628	4.3	89.1	6.6
Male	194,709	6.1	84.4	9.6	137,847	6.9	82.3	10.8	56,862	4.0	89.4	6.7
Female	169,624	6.5	85.3	8.2	119,858	7.2	83.9	8.9	49,766	4.7	88.9	6.4
Does not own												
Total	1,077,885	25.5	71.0	3.5	653,877	27.1	68.9	4.0	424,008	23.1	74.1	2.7
Male	497,086	27.8	69.3	2.8	308,543	30.1	66.7	3.2	188,543	24.2	73.7	2.2
Female	580,799	23.5	72.4	4.0	345,334	24.4	71.0	4.6	235,465	22.3	74.5	3.2
Don't Know												
Total	26,538	41.0	53.2	5.8	17,432	41.3	52.4	6.3	9,106	40.4	54.8	4.8
Male	12,548	45.0	51.6	3.4	8,388	46.0	50.3	3.8	4,160	43.1	54.2	2.7
Female	13,990	37.4	54.7	7.9	9,044	37.0	54.4	8.6	4,946	38.2	55.3	6.6

Findings reveals that, Nyang'hwale District Council has a relatively higher proportion (31.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Geita Town (21.7%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
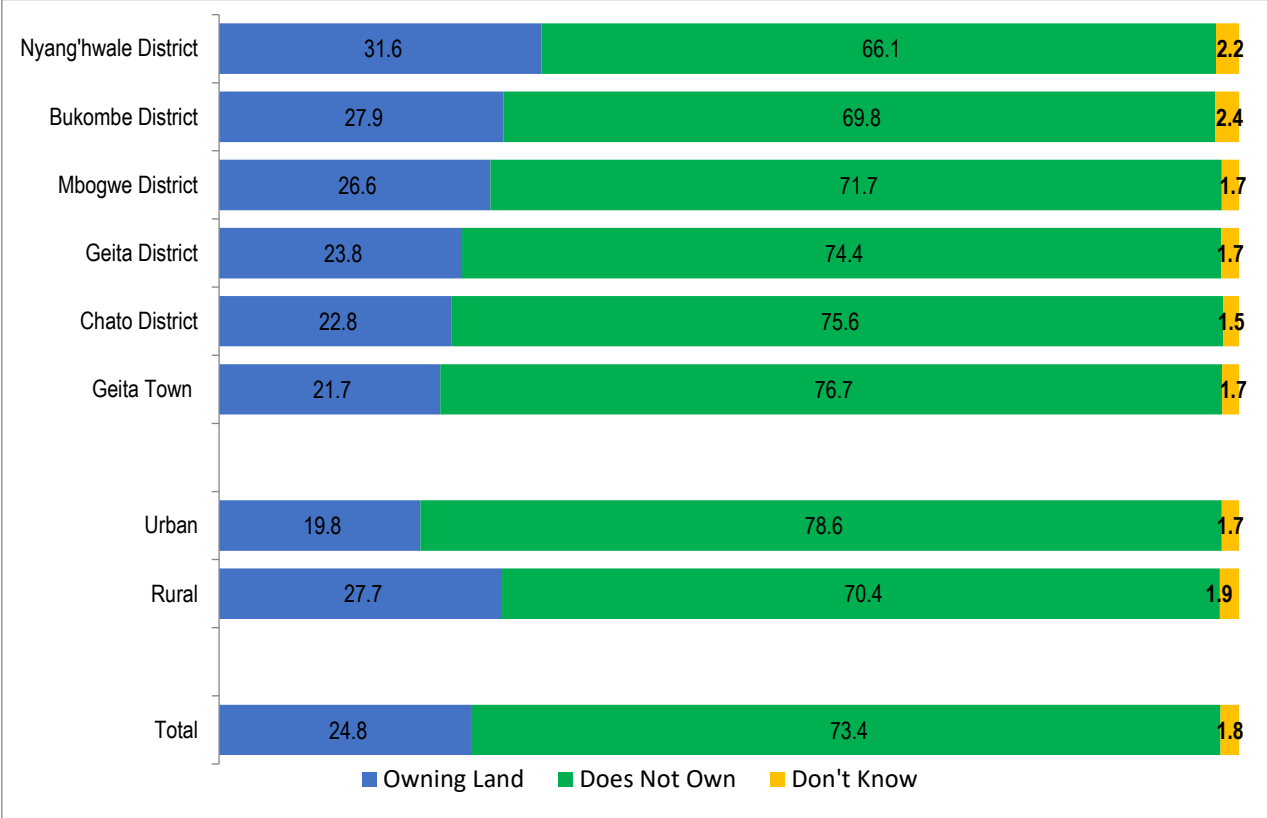
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that, 34.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 22.2 percent own land alone, 40.1 percent own land jointly and 2.9 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (45.9 %) compared with males (35.0 %) (Table 11.4).

Furthermore, about two thirds (66.0%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 39.3 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 16.9 and 15.6 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 34.5 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 24.1 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly

(20.0%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (40.1%) 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**364,333**	**194,709**	**169,624**	**257,705**	**137,847**	**119,858**	**106,628**	**56,862**	**49,766**
Alone	22.2	27.2	16.5	18.6	22.9	13.5	31.0	37.5	23.6
Jointly	40.1	35.0	45.9	40.4	35.8	45.6	39.3	33.1	46.4
Both alone and jointly	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2
No legal document	34.6	34.7	34.5	38.0	38.2	37.8	26.3	26.0	26.5
Don't Know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Geita Town Council (73.0%) followed by Bukombe District Council (69.3%). On the other hand, the council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Nyang'hwale District (57.2%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
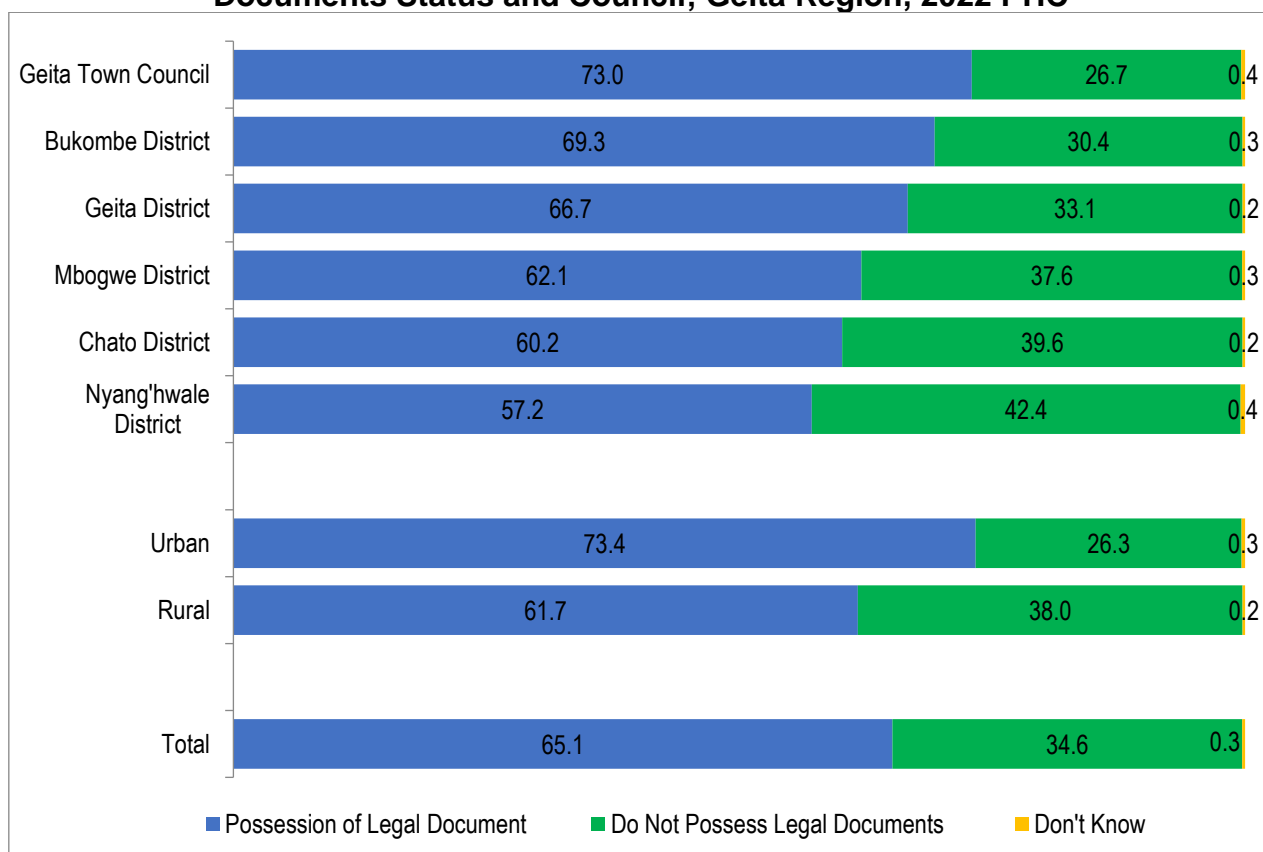
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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Key Points

- Six in ten (61.3%) households in Geita Region own houses they live in.
- More than fifty nine percent (59.4%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About 55 percent (54.9%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than three quarters (75.4%) of households in rural areas and 23.7 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 7.9 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2022
- Nearly five in ten (46.2%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

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12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on households wealth status. 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 Geita Region, 61.3 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (70.4%) in rural areas than in urban (48.1%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher ((62.0%) than female headed households (59.9%). Across councils, Nyang'hwale District has the Highest percentage (76.0 %) of households living in their own houses while Geita Town has the lowest percentage (44.4%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

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

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize	Owned by Employer - Free of	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**555,345**	**61.3**	**5.0**	**22.8**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**2.0**	**1.9**
Rural	328,935	70.4	5.1	14.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.9
Urban	226,410	48.1	4.9	34.3	4.2	4.6	1.9	2.0
Male Headed Households	358,603	62.0	5.1	21.9	3.3	3.5	2.2	2.0
Female Headed Households	196,742	59.9	4.9	24.4	3.6	3.7	1.7	1.8
Council								
Geita District	196,716	59.6	4.9	23.4	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.1
Geita Town	76,855	44.4	5.8	36.7	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.3
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	76.0	3.8	12.0	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.5
Mbogwe District	62,662	56.6	7.3	19.0	5.5	4.8	3.7	3.1
Bukombe District	74,265	71.6	4.3	17.1	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.3
Chato District	109,598	66.9	4.3	21.4	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.2

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Geita Region, 19.7 percent of households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 7.5 percent have title deed. Most (36.3%) households have 'official document from *Mtaa*/Kijiji. Households in urban areas are more likely (14.5%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (4.2%). Female-headed households are more likely (8.1%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (7.2%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.5 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 17.2 percent in Geita Town (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita 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	No Legal Right
Total	**340,254**	**7.5**	**0.7**	**6.7**	**22.7**	**6.4**	**0.0**	**36.3**	**19.7**
Rural	231,437	4.2	0.5	5.0	27.9	5.5	0.0	34.0	23.0
Urban	108,817	14.5	1.3	10.2	11.8	8.4	0.0	41.2	12.6
Male Headed	222,426	7.2	0.7	6.5	23.3	6.4	0.0	35.8	20.1
Female Headed	117,828	8.1	0.8	6.9	21.7	6.5	0.0	37.1	19.0
Council									
Geita District	117,339	6.2	0.9	5.6	20.3	6.9	0.0	46.0	14.0
Geita Town	34,101	17.2	1.3	10.8	14.5	12.7	0.0	28.0	15.4
Nyang'hwale District	26,790	2.5	0.2	2.0	30.4	6.8	0.0	22.5	35.6
Mbogwe District	35,473	4.8	0.4	6.4	30.9	7.3	0.0	28.5	21.7
Bukombe District	53,200	8.3	0.8	10.7	26.7	1.6	0.0	28.7	23.2
Chato District	73,351	7.5	0.5	5.3	20.7	5.8	0.0	38.9	21.4

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 Geita Region, 91.9 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 85 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials. (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Materials by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Table 12.3 show that, the majority (98.0%) of households in urban areas are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 87.2 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 86.9 percent in Nyang'hwale District Council to 96.4 percent in Geita Town Council. The Council with the highest percentage (11.0%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Nyang'hwale District.

Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	**555,345**	**91.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Rural	328,935	87.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.6	1.2	0.1	0.5
Urban	226,410	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Council									
Geita District	196,716	93.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.4

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Geita Town	76,855	96.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	86.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	11.0	1.4	0.1	0.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	89.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.9	0.0	0.1
Bukombe District	74,265	88.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.4	1.2	0.1	0.3
Chato District	109,598	89.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.0	0.2	0.6

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Geita Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 59.0 while 41.0 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials ranges from 42.8 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 79.4 percent in Geita Town (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
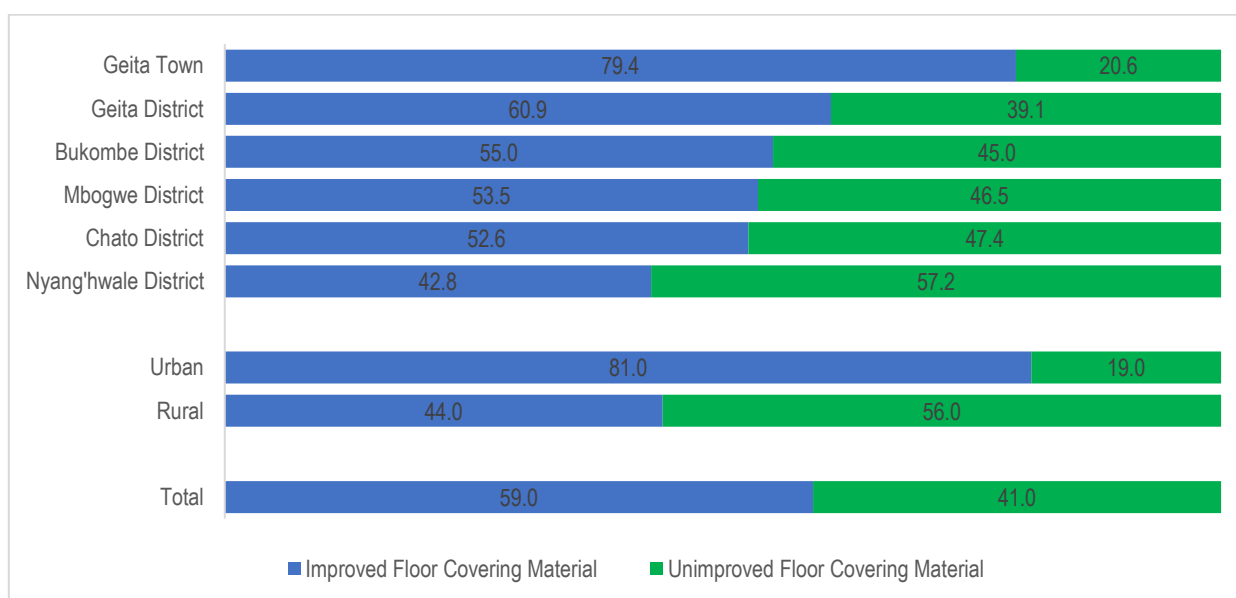
The results further show that, 54.4 percent of households in Geita Region are living in dwellings with cement followed by households with earth or sand floors (40.2%. In urban areas, seven out of ten (72.0%) households are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwellings with earth or sand floors (18.7%). In rural areas, most households (55.1%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (42.3%).

Across Councils, the percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (66.2%) in Geita Town followed by Geita District (57.1%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is Nyang'hwale District (40.7 %) (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Geita, 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	**555,345**	**54.4**	**4.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**40.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Rural	328,935	42.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	55.1	0.1	0.5
Urban	226,410	72.0	8.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.2
Council											
Geita District	196,716	57.1	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	38.5	0.1	0.4
Geita Town	76,855	66.2	12.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.2	0.0	0.2
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	40.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	56.7	0.1	0.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	51.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	46.0	0.1	0.2
Bukombe District	74,265	51.5	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	44.1	0.2	0.3
Chato District	109,598	49.5	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	46.4	0.1	0.6

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[7] Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most (64.0%), households in Geita Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks followed by sundried Bricks (24.3%). In urban areas, more than three quarter (75.6%) of households use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by bundried bricks (11.5%). In rural areas, 56.1 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main walling materials, followed by bundried Bricks (33.1%).

Across Councils, Geita Town has the highest (71.4%) percentage of households with houses built using Baked Bricks. Nyang'hwale District have less than 30 percent (27.5%) of households living in houses built with Baked Bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Total	**555,345**	**0.8**	**6.1**	**24.3**	**64.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**3.4**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.3**
Rural	328,935	0.7	3.2	33.1	56.1	0.1	0.4	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.4
Urban	226,410	1.0	10.2	11.5	75.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Council											
Geita District	196,716	1.5	4.8	20.9	69.5	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.4
Geita Town	76,855	0.9	14.3	10.9	71.4	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	0.3	12.6	56.3	27.5	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Mbogwe District	62,662	0.2	2.7	22.5	68.4	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.1
Bukombe District	74,265	0.4	3.2	23.8	64.9	0.1	0.2	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.2
Chato District	109,598	0.5	4.3	30.7	57.7	0.2	0.2	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.5

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.

About four out of ten (39.0%) households in Geita Region have one room for sleeping, 32.4 percent have two rooms and 17.7 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 11.1 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. The average number of rooms for sleeping is 2.2 for male headed households and 2.0 for female headed households.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (45.9%) in urban than in rural areas (34.2%). Geita Town Council has the highest percentage (46.0%) 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 Nyang'hwale District (30.2%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita 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	**555,345**	**5.3**	**39.0**	**32.4**	**17.7**	**6.5**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.1**
Rural	328,935	5.8	34.2	34.8	18.5	7.3	2.8	2.6	2.2
Urban	226,410	4.5	45.9	28.9	16.5	5.4	1.8	1.5	1.9
Male Headed Households	358,603	5.6	38.0	31.6	18.2	7.0	2.7	2.5	2.2
Female Headed Households	196,742	4.8	40.7	33.7	16.6	5.5	1.8	1.6	2.0
Council									
Geita District	196,716	5.2	40.5	32.4	16.7	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Geita Town	76,855	4.5	46.0	27.6	17.1	5.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	6.2	30.2	33.5	19.4	9.1	3.9	3.8	2.4
Mbogwe District	62,662	5.6	38.4	32.3	17.1	6.9	2.7	2.6	2.1
Bukombe District	74,265	5.5	35.3	33.6	19.6	7.0	2.5	2.0	2.2
Chato District	109,598	5.3	36.8	34.5	18.1	6.4	2.3	1.9	2.1

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 or human 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 Geita region, 59.4 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Geita Town Council has higher percentage (73.7%), of households using improved sources of drinking water followed by Mbogwe District Council (69.3%), Chato District (68.0%) and Bukombe District (61.4%). On the other hand, two councils with less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Nyang'hwale District (34.5%) and Geita District (49.6%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
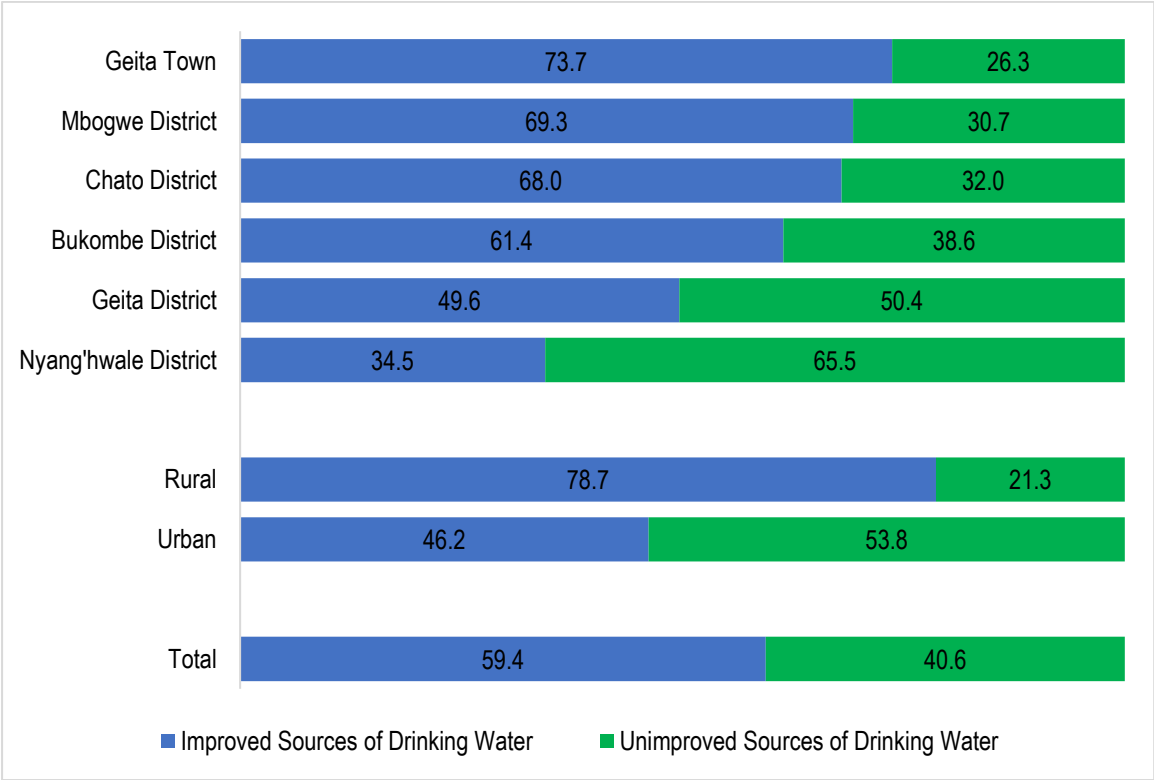
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. In Geita Region, 18.3 percent of households are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Piped Water

KAGERA

MWANZA

Lake Victoria

Geita

Chato
27.7

Geita Town Council
25.2

Geita
11.6

Nyang'hwale
13.4

Mbogwe
21.4

Bukombe
15.0

SHINYANGA

KIGOMA

TABORA

Geita Region: 18.3 %

Urban: 24.9 %

Rural: 13.8 %

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

Legend
- - Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

	0 - 11.6
	11.7 - 13.4
	13.5 - 15.0
	15.1 - 21.4
	21.5 - 27.7
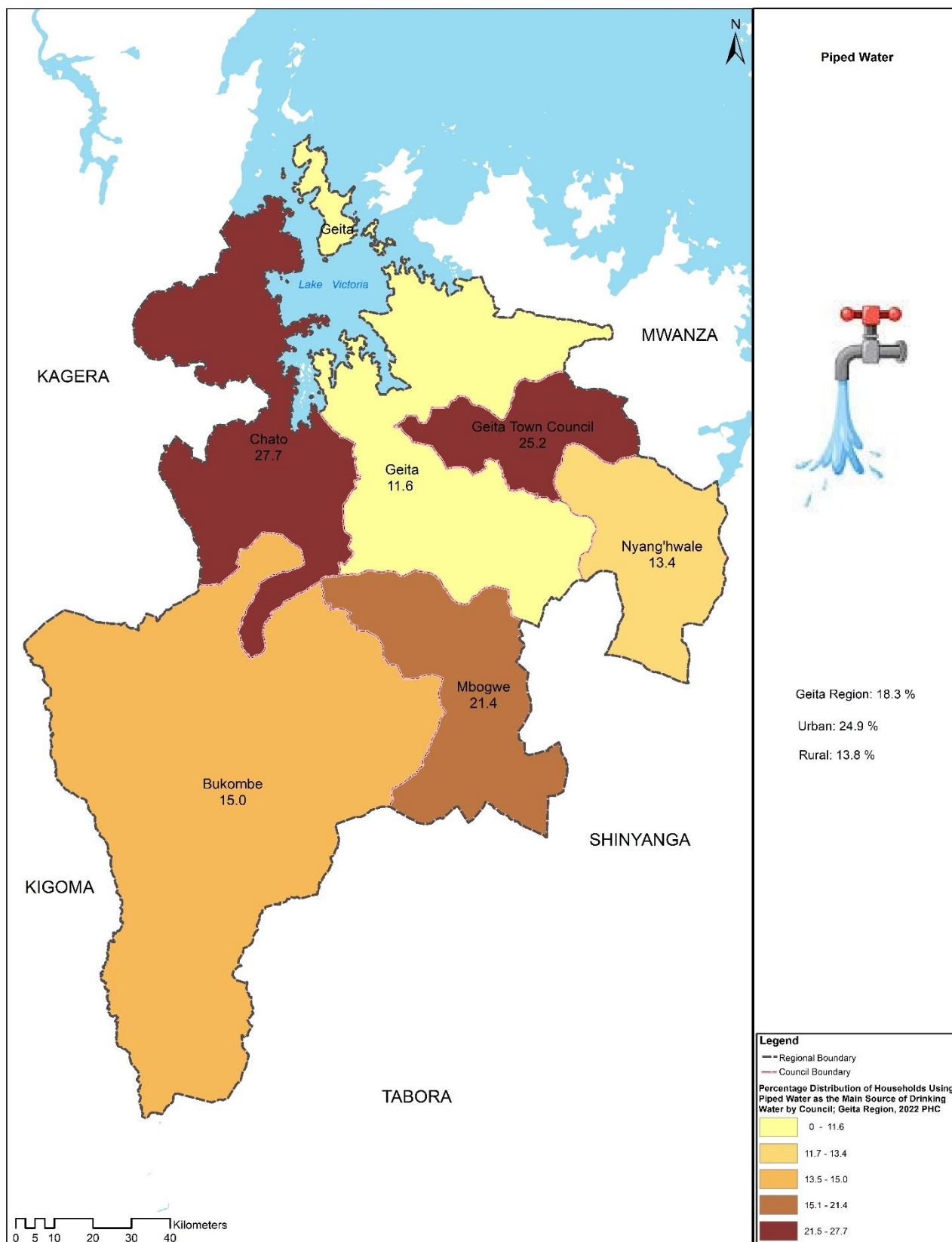
Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (24.9 % urban and 13.9 % rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 10.5 percent, while 3.8 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 10.6 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 2.9 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 1.5 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 9.5 percent from a public tap. The percentage of households using piped water ranges from 11.6 percent in Geita District Council to 27.7 percent in Chato District Council. (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).
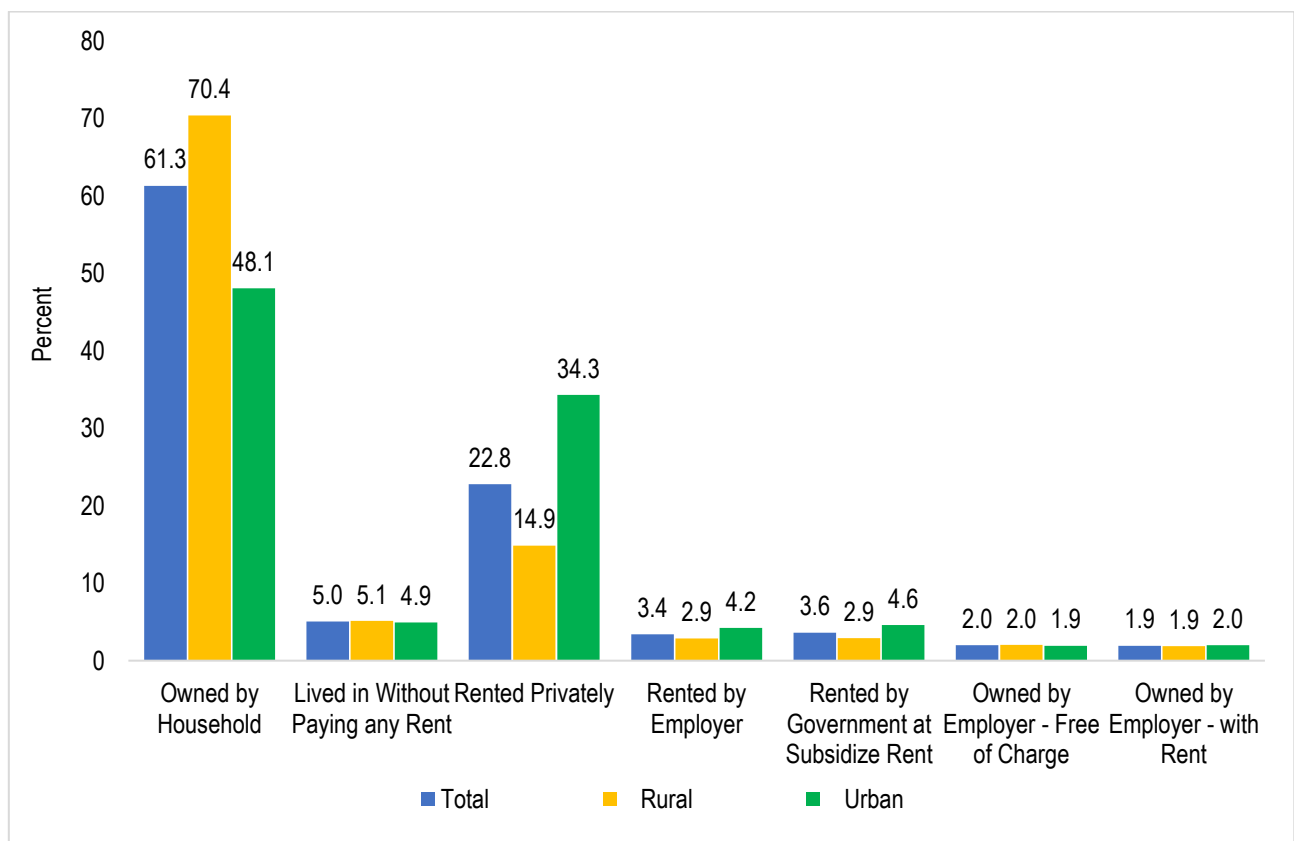
Table 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	**555,345**	**4.3**	**1.7**	**9.9**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**27.3**	**25.9**	**2.2**	**12.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**2.4**
Rural	328,935	2.2	0.7	9.5	1.5	7.6	19.8	33.7	2.4	16.8	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	3.3
Urban	226,410	7.3	3.2	10.6	3.8	2.4	38.2	14.5	1.9	5.8	0.9	0.6	9.6	0.2	1.0
Male Headed Households	358,603	4.3	1.7	9.6	2.2	5.5	26.6	26.7	2.2	12.7	0.5	0.4	5.0	0.1	2.5
Female Headed Household	196,742	4.4	1.7	10.4	2.7	5.4	28.5	24.3	2.2	11.6	0.7	0.2	5.5	0.2	2.2
Council															
Geita District	196,716	1.6	0.7	6.2	3.1	2.4	25.9	27.3	3.3	20.0	1.0	0.2	5.0	0.1	3.0
Geita Town	76,855	10.8	4.8	6.5	3.1	3.4	31.7	17.1	2.0	8.5	0.3	1.1	9.7	0.2	0.7
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	2.3	1.1	8.8	1.2	3.4	12.4	41.9	1.5	18.9	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.0	4.7
Mbogwe District	62,662	3.1	1.0	16.0	1.3	13.3	26.1	25.4	1.3	3.6	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.1	1.7
Bukombe District	74,265	3.3	1.3	8.9	1.5	3.4	37.1	27.8	1.2	8.7	0.2	0.2	4.2	0.2	2.1
Chato District	109,598	6.6	2.2	16.6	2.3	9.8	25.6	23.3	1.6	6.5	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.2	2.2

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 fifty percent (54.9%) of households in Geita Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 36.1 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Geita Town Council has the highest percentage (77.1%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Nyang'hwale District Council has the lowest (31.0%). The most commonly (39.5%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (55.8% in rural and 15.9% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 3.1 percent in Geita Town Council to 14.8 percent in Nyang'hwale District Council (Figure 12.6).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
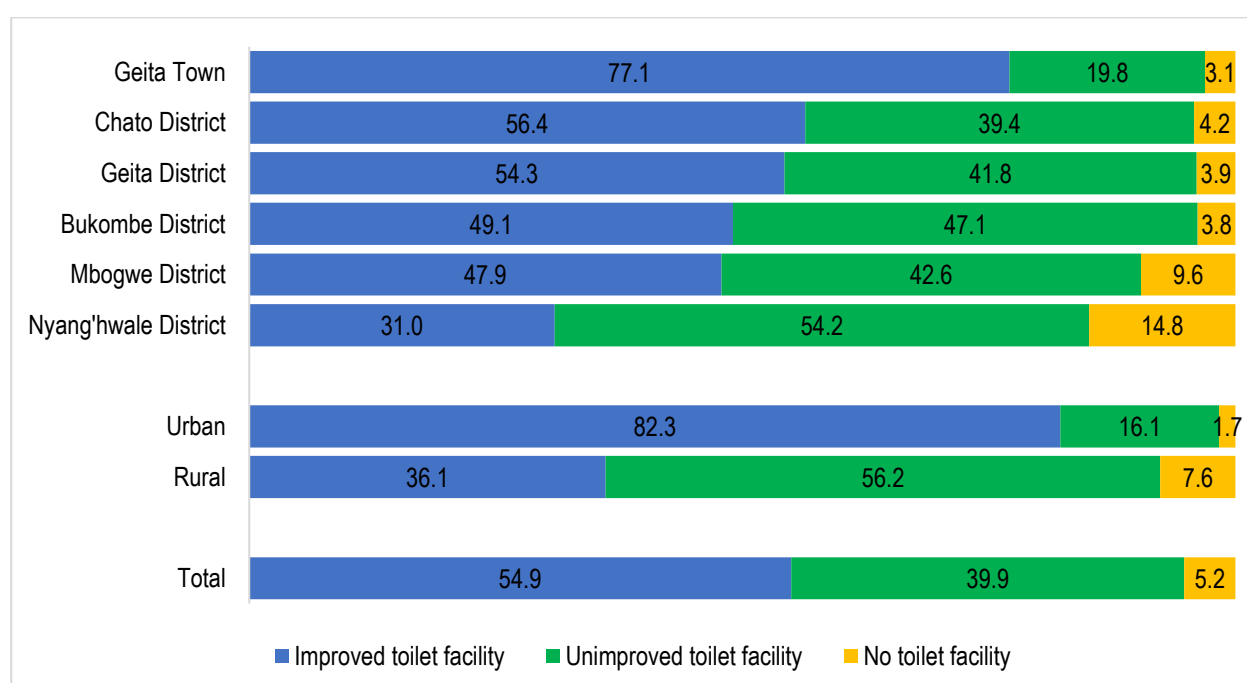
Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

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	**555,345**	**2.6**	**4.7**	**21.8**	**2.6**	**7.1**	**4.2**	**6.7**	**5.5**	**39.5**	**0.3**	**5.2**
Rural	328,935	1.1	1.8	12.1	1.4	5.4	2.8	5.3	6.3	55.8	0.4	7.6
Urban	226,410	4.6	8.9	35.7	4.3	9.6	6.2	8.7	4.3	15.9	0.2	1.7
Male Headed	358,603	2.5	4.6	21.3	2.5	7.0	4.0	6.5	5.6	40.6	0.3	5.2
Female Headed	196,742	2.7	4.8	22.7	2.8	7.2	4.4	7.0	5.4	37.7	0.3	5.1
Council												
Geita District	196,716	1.8	2.9	21.0	3.1	7.2	5.2	7.3	5.9	41.2	0.6	3.9
Geita Town	76,855	5.0	11.6	32.8	3.4	8.2	4.8	7.7	3.5	19.6	0.2	3.1
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	1.0	3.0	10.4	1.2	6.4	1.0	4.0	4.1	54.1	0.1	14.8
Mbogwe District	62,662	1.2	4.8	20.9	2.5	4.2	2.6	6.2	5.5	42.3	0.2	9.6
Bukombe District	74,265	2.4	5.6	19.2	2.0	3.4	3.7	6.5	6.4	47.0	0.1	3.8
Chato District	109,598	3.5	2.9	21.3	2.1	10.5	4.0	6.1	6.0	39.2	0.2	4.2

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 (54.3%) of households in Geita Region use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (37.4%). In rural areas 75.4 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 23.7 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 19.2 percent and in urban areas it is 63.8 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 28.6 percent in Geita Town to 80.1 percent in Nyang'hwale District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges substantially from 14.4 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 54.7 percent in Geita Town (Table 12.9).

Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita 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	**555,345**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**37.4**	**54.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.1**
Rural	328,935	0.7	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.2	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Urban	226,410	2.9	2.9	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	63.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Male Headed	358,603	1.5	2.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	36.0	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Female Headed	196,742	1.7	2.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	40.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Geita District	196,716	1.5	3.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	34.9	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Geita Town	76,855	4.1	2.5	0.2	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	54.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.4	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	1.0	2.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	33.1	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bukombe District	74,265	0.7	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.4	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Chato District	109,598	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	36.2	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.9 percent in 2012 to 6.7 percent in 2022. At council level, there is a high increase of households using clean energy in Geita Town from 0.1 percent in 2012 to 14.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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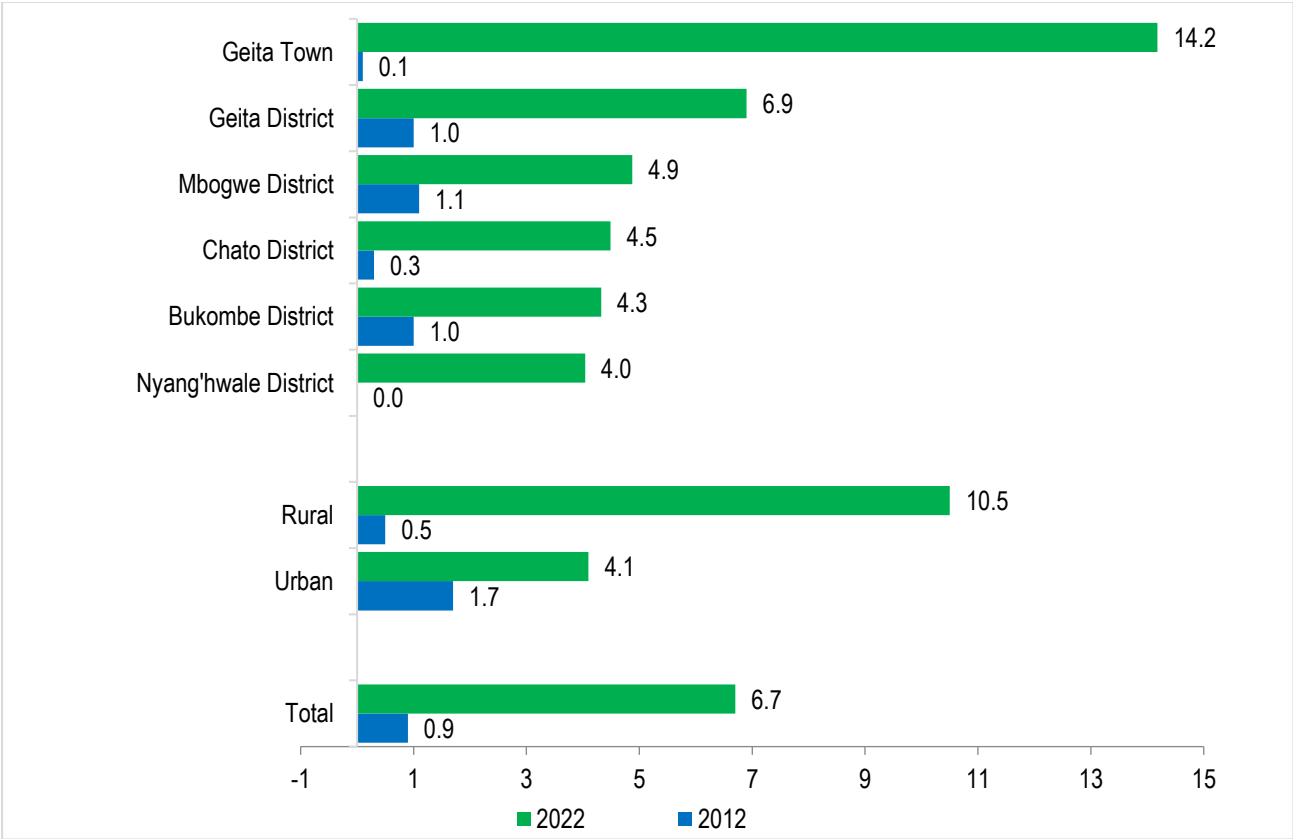
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 19.9 percent of households in Geita Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, while 44.1 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (36.2%) compared with the rural households (8.6%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 11.8 percent in Nyang'hwale District Council to 43.8 percent in Geita Town 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 Geita District (52.6%) followed by Mbogwe District (47.0%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
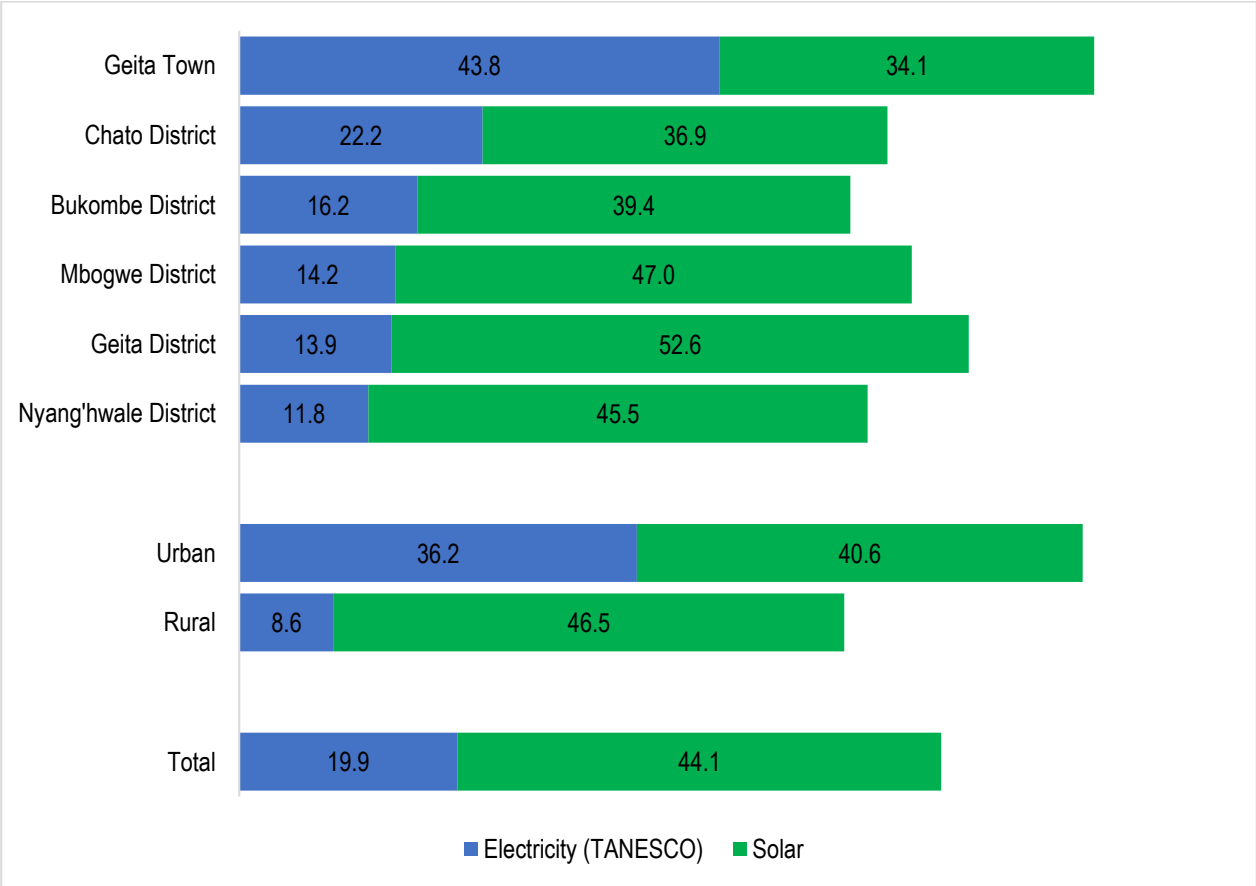
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Geita Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 7.9 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Geita Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
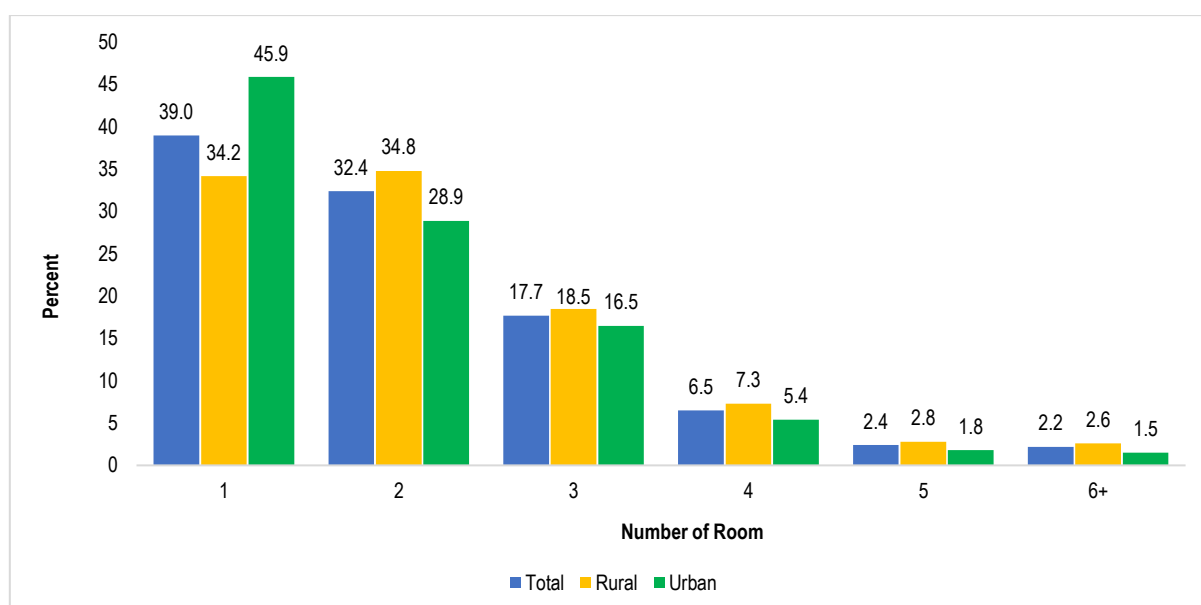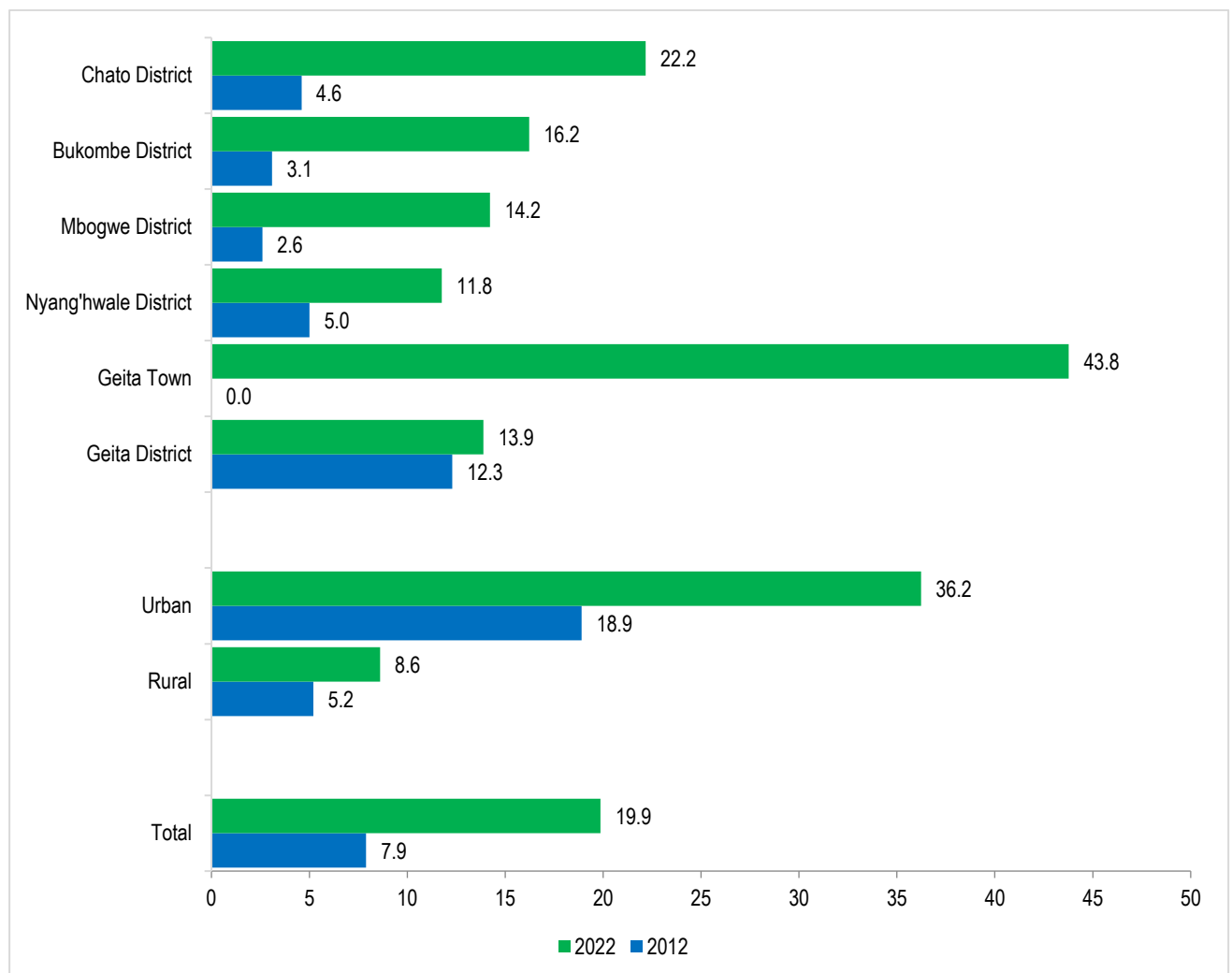
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

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	**555,345**	**19.9**	**44.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**32.3**	**0.0**
Rural	328,935	8.6	46.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.2	40.7	0.0
Urban	226,410	36.2	40.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	20.1	0.0
Male Headed	358,603	19.6	46.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.7	30.7	0.0
Female Headed	196,742	20.4	40.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	35.2	0.0
Council														
Geita District	196,716	13.9	52.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	29.2	0.0
Geita Town	76,855	43.8	34.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	19.0	0.0
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	11.8	45.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	39.4	0.0
Mbogwe District	62,662	14.2	47.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	35.8	0.0
Bukombe District	74,265	16.2	39.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.0	40.5	0.0
Chato District	109,598	22.2	36.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.8	37.4	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a collection, processing and recycling or deposition of the waste materials generated by human being. Waste materials are either in form of liquid or solid and the 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.

Nearly five out of ten (46.2%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying/ pit (19.7%). In urban areas, 48.3 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burying/ pit methods (20.8%) and regularly collected (20.4%). In rural areas, 44.7 percent of households use burning followed by burying/ pit (18.9%) and in the farm/ manure (16.1%). Geita Town Council has a higher percentage (28.9%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Geita District Council (12.2%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita 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	**555,345**	**12.7**	**1.9**	**46.2**	**0.6**	**19.7**	**6.5**	**0.1**	**10.5**	**1.9**
Rural	328,935	7.3	1.0	44.7	0.7	18.9	8.4	0.1	16.1	2.7
Urban	226,410	20.4	3.2	48.3	0.5	20.8	3.6	0.1	2.3	0.8
Male Headed Households	358,603	12.3	1.9	45.9	0.6	19.7	6.5	0.1	10.9	2.1
Female Headed Households	196,742	13.4	1.9	46.7	0.7	19.7	6.3	0.1	9.6	1.7
Council										
Geita District	196,716	12.2	1.1	45.0	0.9	21.1	7.0	0.1	11.0	1.5
Geita Town	76,855	28.9	5.6	45.9	0.2	10.5	2.8	0.1	4.9	1.2
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	3.9	0.7	54.8	0.7	10.7	7.4	0.1	19.6	2.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	12.0	2.1	42.6	0.5	17.8	8.5	0.0	14.6	2.0
Bukombe District	74,265	7.3	1.5	46.6	0.8	21.0	7.8	0.1	12.3	2.5
Chato District	109,598	8.9	1.2	47.5	0.5	26.6	5.6	0.1	6.8	2.8

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals and Councils are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (63.7% and 25.1% respectively). Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural and urban areas (86.1% and 52.2% respectively) are more likely to use private individuals as waste collectors (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
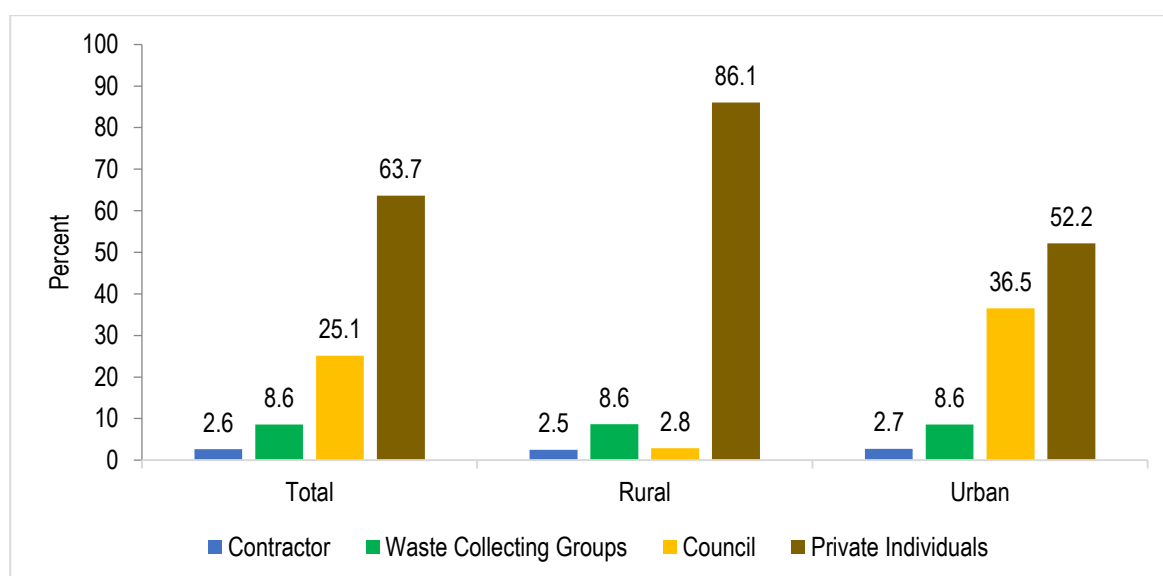
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**80,818**	**2.6**	**8.6**	**25.1**	**63.7**
Rural	27,394	2.5	8.6	2.8	86.1
Urban	53,424	2.7	8.6	36.5	52.2
Male Headed Households	50,724	2.8	8.2	25.4	63.7
Female Headed Households	30,094	2.4	9.3	24.7	63.6
Council					
Geita District	26,304	3.3	13.5	1.8	81.4
Geita Town	26,504	3.0	4.3	66.0	26.7
Nyang'hwale District	1,610	1.7	8.2	32.3	57.8
Mbogwe District	8,811	1.4	11.0	13.6	74.0
Bukombe District	6,524	2.4	5.3	2.9	89.4
Chato District	11,065	1.4	7.3	3.8	87.5

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 58.5 percent of households mix electronic waste with other types of waste materials or refuse. Households living in urban areas (62.9%) and 55.4 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 (68.4%) in Geita Town Council followed by Chato District Council (64.3%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Nyang'hwale District (42.5%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	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	**555,345**	**58.5**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**5.0**	**0.6**	**12.0**	**11.6**	**8.4**	**2.4**
Rural	328,935	55.4	0.3	0.3	6.6	0.6	12.7	12.9	8.8	2.3
Urban	226,410	62.9	2.1	0.5	2.8	0.6	11.1	9.7	7.9	2.5
Male Headed Households	358,603	58.3	1.0	0.4	5.2	0.6	12.1	11.6	8.5	2.3
Female Headed Households	196,742	58.8	1.0	0.4	4.8	0.6	11.9	11.5	8.4	2.4
Council										
Geita District	196,716	56.1	0.4	0.4	5.5	0.7	13.3	11.8	8.9	2.9
Geita Town	76,855	68.4	4.7	0.7	2.2	0.3	10.1	6.9	4.8	2.0
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	42.5	0.3	0.3	8.5	0.9	17.2	17.2	11.9	1.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	61.9	0.6	0.4	4.9	0.3	11.2	10.3	8.1	2.4
Bukombe District	74,265	50.7	0.6	0.3	5.9	0.8	10.7	13.8	15.6	1.7
Chato District	109,598	64.3	0.4	0.2	4.6	0.6	11.0	11.9	4.4	2.6

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any personal property regardless of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset in the 2022 PHC. The information collected about assets in this section are in three groups: transport, housing and agricultural equipment. Questions on ownership of specific assets aim at obtaining non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Geita Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (33.6%) followed by motorcycles (5.7%) and motor vehicles (1.3%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (38.4%) compared with female-headed households (24.9%). The percentage of ownership of motor vehicles is higher (2.4%) in households living in urban than in rural areas (0.5%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 23.3 percent in Geita Town Council to 43.7 percent in Bukombe District Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	**555,345**	**33.6**	**1.3**	**5.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.7**
Rural	328,935	39.6	0.5	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.8
Urban	226,410	24.9	2.4	5.8	0.1	0.4	0.5
Male Headed Households	358,603	38.4	1.5	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Female Headed Households	196,742	24.9	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Council							
Geita District	196,716	29.6	0.8	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
Geita Town	76,855	23.3	3.7	6.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	43.4	0.6	8.0	0.1	0.2	0.9
Mbogwe District	62,662	35.9	0.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	1.1
Bukombe District	74,265	43.7	1.2	5.7	0.1	0.2	1.0
Chato District	109,598	36.7	1.0	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.5

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, 61.3 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (70.8%) in rural than in urban areas (47.5%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (63.2%) than for female headed households (58.0%). Other assets owned by households are charcoal iron (8.7%), electric iron (5.0%), electric or gas cooker (4.2%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.4%). 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; Geita 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	**555,345**	**61.3**	**5.0**	**8.7**	**4.2**	**2.4**
Rural	328,935	70.8	1.6	7.6	1.3	0.7
Urban	226,410	47.5	9.9	10.4	8.3	5.0
Male Headed Households	358,603	63.2	5.2	9.6	4.3	2.6
Female Headed Households	196,742	58.0	4.5	7.2	3.9	2.2
Council						
Geita District	196,716	59.4	2.9	7.8	2.5	1.2
Geita Town	76,855	46.6	14.1	10.2	13.1	8.6
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	76.5	3.0	9.5	2.9	1.3
Mbogwe District	62,662	61.1	2.9	8.5	2.3	1.3
Bukombe District	74,265	65.8	4.2	10.9	2.7	1.8
Chato District	109,598	67.4	4.7	7.9	3.3	1.8

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Geita Region, 55.3 percent of households own land or farm and 56.5 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher (64.9%) among households living in rural than in urban areas (41.3%). Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (65.7% and 43.1% respectively).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 44.1 percent in Geita Town to 74.9 percent in Nyang'hwale District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 40.7 percent in Geita Town to 67.2 percent in Nyang'hwale District (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 16: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Agricultural Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Geita 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	**555,345**	**4.8**	**0.2**	**56.5**	**1.7**	**5.4**	**55.3**	**0.1**
Rural	328,935	7.4	0.2	65.7	1.7	8.3	64.9	0.1
Urban	226,410	0.9	0.2	43.1	1.7	1.1	41.3	0.1
Male Headed Households	358,603	5.7	0.2	58.8	2.0	6.4	57.8	0.2
Female Headed Households	196,742	3.2	0.2	52.2	1.1	3.6	50.7	0.1
Council								
Geita District	196,716	2.0	0.2	55.6	0.9	2.5	51.3	0.1
Geita Town	76,855	2.3	0.2	40.7	1.7	2.6	44.1	0.1
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	19.5	0.4	67.2	3.2	20.8	74.9	0.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	10.4	0.2	54.6	3.4	11.7	56.8	0.2
Bukombe District	74,265	5.5	0.2	60.0	2.4	5.7	61.7	0.1
Chato District	109,598	3.1	0.2	64.3	1.3	3.7	58.6	0.2

Chapter 13

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

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Key Point

- About eight out of ten (77.6%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About ten percent (9.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smart phones or tablets
- About sixty-eight (67.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones
- Almost nine out of ten (83.9%) households have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Geita Region.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and (1.5%) own laptop computers.
- The majority (78.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.4%).
- Smartphones are mostly used by individuals with Training After Secondary Education (72.3%)

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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 and affordability 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 Geita 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 the 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 and essential in linking communities, facilitating businesses and empowering communities socially and economically.

13.2 Households with Radio
The 2022 PHC results reveal that 34.3 percent of households in Geita Region have a radio[8]. Higher proportion (35.8%) of households with radio are in urban than rural areas (33.2%). The Council with the highest percentage (40.7%) of households with radio is Geita District followed by Geita Town (36.2%) and Chato District (34.2%). Mbogwe District Council has the lowest percentage (21.5.0%) of households with radio (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television
According to the 2022 PHC results, 20.4 percent of the households in Geita Region own televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (27.8%) of households with television sets than rural areas (15.2%). Across councils, Geita Town has the highest proportion (29.6 %) of households owning television followed by Geita District (26.5 %) and Chato District (16.0%). On the other hand, Mbogwe

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

District has the lowest proportion (10.2 %), followed by Nyang'hwale District (10.9%) (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.9%) of households in Geita Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephone is proportionately higher (1.0%) in rural (than in urban areas (0.7%). Geita District Council has the highest percentage (1.6%), of households with landline telephone followed by Geita Town Council (0.6%). Mbogwe District has the lowest percentage (0.3%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.3 percent of households in Geita Region have Internet[9] facilities. Urban areas have a higher proportion (0.4%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.1%). Geita Town Council has the highest percentage (0.7%) of households with internet facilities followed by Nyang'hwale District Council (0.3 %). The remaining four District Councils have 0.2 percent each of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

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[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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Household							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	**555,345**	**34.3**	**26.6**	**7.6**	**20.4**	**16.3**	**4.1**	**0.9**	**0.3**
Rural	328,935	33.2	27.2	6.0	15.2	12.7	2.5	1.0	0.1
Urban	226,410	35.8	25.8	10.0	27.8	21.4	6.4	0.7	0.4
Council									
Geita District	196,716	40.7	31.7	9.0	26.5	21.4	5.0	1.6	0.2
Geita Town	76,855	36.2	25.1	11.1	29.6	21.8	7.8	0.6	0.7
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	28.1	23.2	4.8	10.9	9.0	1.9	0.4	0.3
Mbogwe District	62,662	21.5	17.4	4.0	10.2	8.4	1.8	0.3	0.2
Bukombe District	74,265	29.1	23.5	5.6	14.1	11.7	2.4	0.5	0.2
Chato District	109,598	34.2	27.1	7.2	16.0	13.1	3.0	0.5	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual owns a mobile cellular telephone if he/she has a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. It includes those with a mobile 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 77.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Geita Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher percentage (84.1%) of mobile phones ownership than rural areas (73.9%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (83.3%) among males than females (72.4%) (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
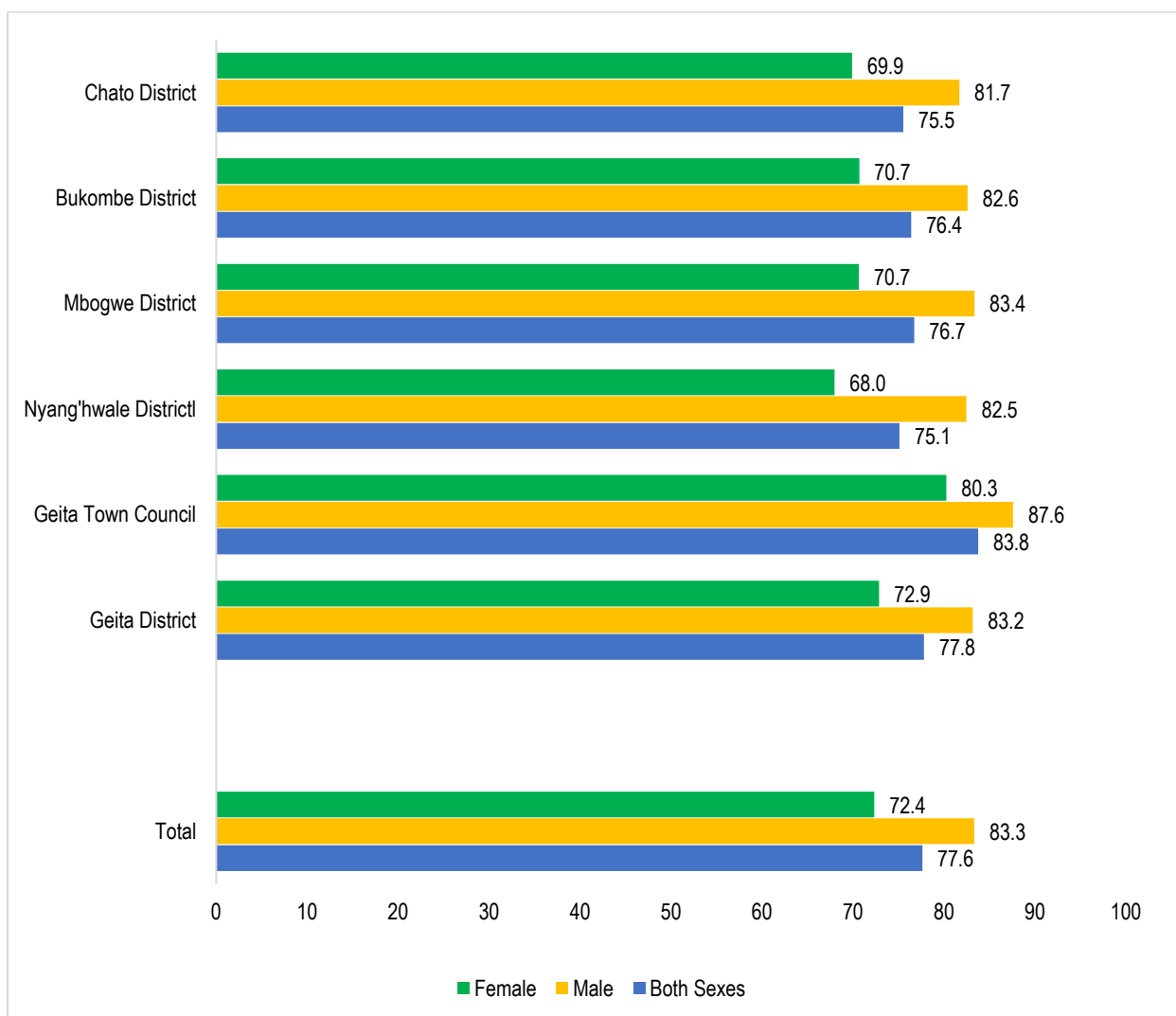
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

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	**1,468,756**	**704,343**	**764,413**	**77.6**	**83.3**	**72.4**	**9.5**	**11.8**	**7.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**67.7**	**71.1**	**64.5**
Rural	929,014	454,778	474,236	73.9	80.9	67.1	5.0	6.7	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	68.6	73.9	63.4
Urban	539,742	249,565	290,177	84.1	87.7	81.0	17.3	21.1	14.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	66.1	66.0	66.3
Council															
Geita District	510,552	245,148	265,404	77.8	83.2	72.9	8.3	10.5	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	69.1	72.3	66.2
Geita Town Council	190,520	90,475	100,045	83.8	87.6	80.3	20.9	24.5	17.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	62.1	62.5	61.8
Nyang'hwale Districtl	108,831	53,625	55,206	75.1	82.5	68.0	6.2	8.1	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	68.6	74.1	63.3
Mbogwe District	174,378	83,404	90,974	76.7	83.4	70.7	7.7	9.9	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	68.6	73.0	64.6
Bukombe District	197,837	94,712	103,125	76.4	82.6	70.7	8.3	10.3	6.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	67.8	71.9	63.9
Chato District	286,638	136,979	149,659	75.5	81.7	69.9	7.3	9.4	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	67.8	71.9	64.1

Map 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.

Any Mobile Phones;
Geita Region 77.6 %

KAGERA

Geita

Lake Victoria

MWANZA

Chato
75.5

Geita
77.8

Geita Town Council
83.8

Nyang'hwale
75.1

Mbogwe
76.7

Bukombe
76.4

KIGOMA

SHINYANGA

TABORA

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

Legend
- Regional Boundary
- Council Boundary

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

	0 - 75.1
	75.1 - 75.5
	75.5 - 76.7
	76.7 - 77.8
	77.8 - 83.8

Map 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Geita Region 2022 PHC.

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Map 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.

Map 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.

Non Smartphones Only
Geita Region 67.7 %

MWANZA

Geita

Lake Victoria

KAGERA

Chato
67.8

Geita Town Council
62.1

Geita
69.1

Nyang'hwale
68.6

Mbogwe
68.6

Bukombe
67.8

SHINYANGA

KIGOMA

TABORA

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

N

Legend
- - - Regional Boundary
—— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Only Non Smartphones by Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.

	0 - 62.1
	62.1 - 67.8
	67.8 - 68.6
	68.6 - 69.1
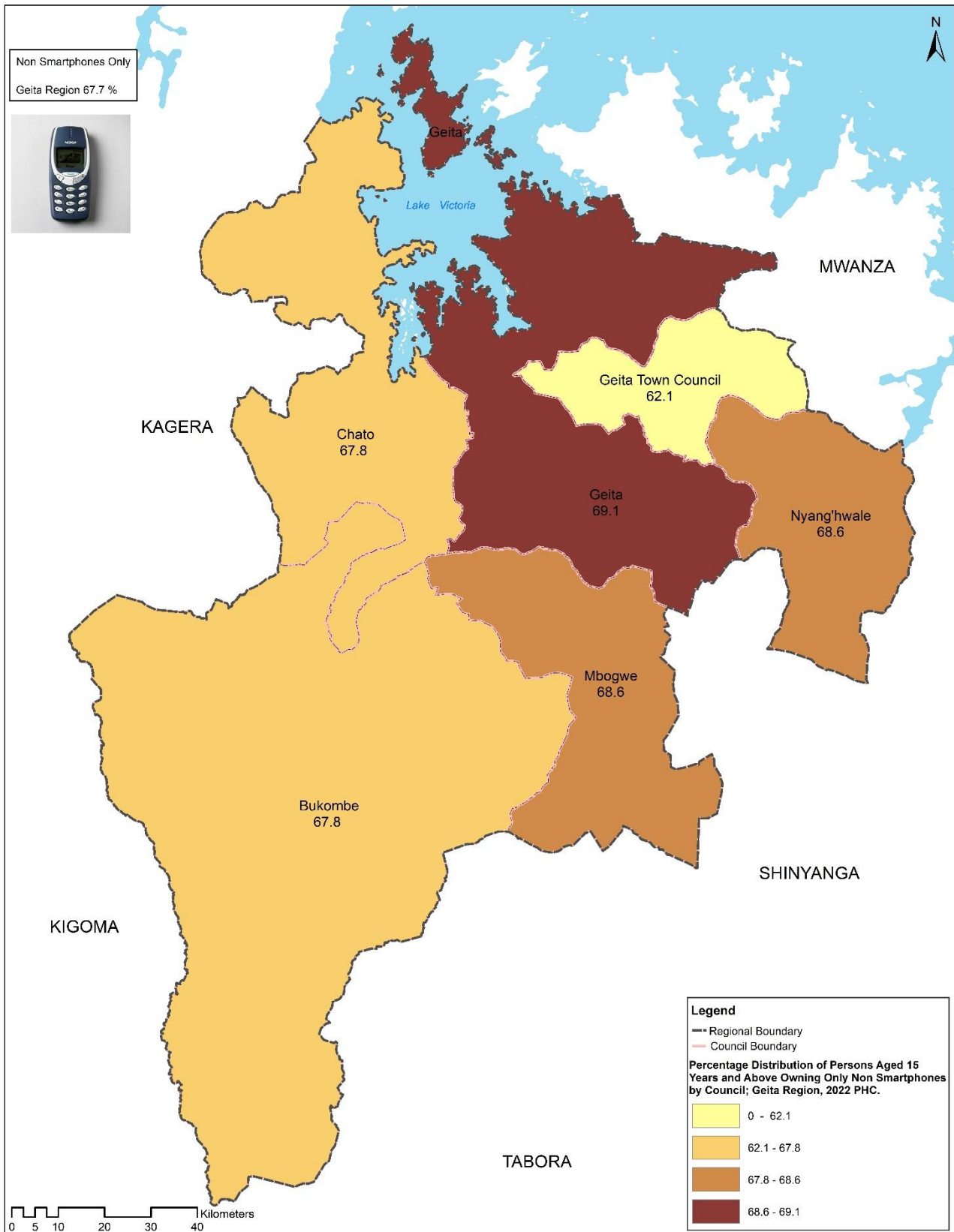
13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that, in Geita Region 83.9 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 (88.5%) in urban than in rural areas (80.8%). In rural areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phones is 9.5 percent and 79.5 percent for non-smartphone; which is lower than in urban areas (26.5% and 82.7%,).

Across the Councils, the results reveal that, households with smartphones are less than 50 percent. Geita District is leading by having the highest percentage (31.8%) of households owning smartmobile phones followed by Bukombe District (14.8%), Geita District (14.3%) and Mbogwe (14.1%). Nyang'hwale District l recorded 12.4 percent which is the least (Table 13.3).

Table 13. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	**555,345**	**83.9**	**16.4**	**80.8**
Rural	328,935	80.8	9.5	79.5
Urban	226,410	88.5	26.5	82.7
Council				
Geita District	196,716	83.2	14.3	80.5
Geita Town	76,855	89.9	31.8	82.0
Nyang'hwale District	35,249	84.9	12.4	83.2
Mbogwe District	62,662	83.7	14.1	81.5
Bukombe District	74,265	82.5	14.8	80.3
Chato District	109,598	81.9	13.1	79.6

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

In Geita Region, non-smartphone is the most widely owned type of phones among persons aged four years and above.; it is owned by 51.5 percent of all individuals (52.8% of males and 50.2% of females). Results further show that, 48.8 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones while 56.5 percent are in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion ownership of smartphone is the highest (16.0%) for individuals in the age groups 25-29 and 30-34 years while for non-smartphones, it is the highest (92.5%) percent in the age group 45 -49 years. The results also show that ownership of non-smart phones increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point in the age group 55- 59, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above while ownership of smart phones increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age groups 25 -29 and 30-34 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phones by Type and Age Group; Geita Region, 2022 PHC
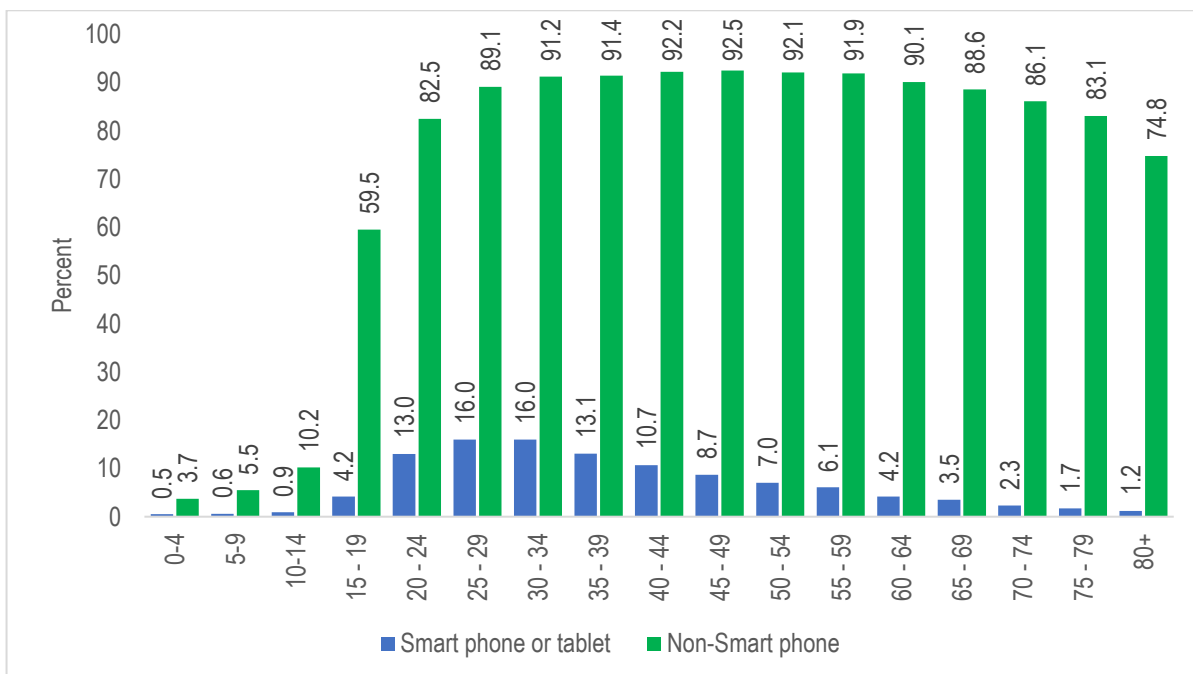
Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	51.5	52.8	50.2	48.8	50.7	46.9	56.5	57.0	56.0	6.3	7.6	5.2	3.3	4.2	2.4	12.0	14.1	10.2
4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
5 - 9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
10- 14	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
15 - 19	59.5	59.8	59.2	57.5	58.2	56.6	63.5	63.3	63.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	7.7	8.5	7.0
20 - 24	82.5	86.5	79.2	79.6	84.8	74.8	87.2	89.7	85.5	13.0	15.6	10.9	7.6	9.9	5.4	21.8	26.1	18.7
25 - 29	89.1	94.4	84.6	86.3	93.0	80.2	93.0	96.4	90.3	16.0	19.4	13.1	9.2	12.1	6.5	25.4	30.2	21.6
30 - 34	91.2	96.0	86.5	88.6	94.9	82.6	94.7	97.5	91.9	16.0	20.0	12.2	9.1	12.5	5.9	25.5	30.4	21.0
35 - 39	91.4	96.5	86.7	89.1	95.5	83.3	94.9	97.9	92.1	13.1	16.9	9.6	6.7	9.6	4.1	22.8	27.4	18.3
40 - 44	92.2	96.5	88.1	90.1	95.5	85.2	95.6	98.0	93.2	10.7	13.9	7.6	5.0	7.0	3.0	20.2	24.9	15.5
45 - 49	92.5	96.5	88.7	90.9	95.8	86.4	95.7	97.9	93.5	8.7	11.6	6.0	4.2	5.9	2.7	17.4	22.1	12.8
50 - 54	92.1	96.3	88.1	90.7	95.6	86.1	95.2	97.8	92.6	7.0	9.3	4.7	3.5	4.8	2.4	14.7	19.4	10.2
55 - 59	91.9	96.3	87.2	90.5	95.7	85.0	95.1	97.8	92.4	6.1	8.4	3.8	3.2	4.5	1.9	13.0	17.8	8.1
60 - 64	90.1	95.0	85.5	88.8	94.4	83.5	93.5	96.9	90.6	4.2	5.9	2.6	2.3	3.2	1.4	9.2	13.5	5.4
65 - 69	88.6	94.9	82.8	87.2	94.3	80.4	92.2	96.6	88.5	3.5	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.8	1.1	7.6	11.4	4.6
70 - 74	86.1	93.6	79.1	84.9	93.0	76.9	89.4	95.7	84.6	2.3	3.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.9	4.5	6.8	2.7
75 - 79	83.1	92.1	74.9	82.4	92.0	73.2	85.0	92.2	79.5	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	3.4	4.5	2.6
80 +	74.8	86.8	66.1	74.8	87.2	65.1	74.9	85.7	68.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.1	3.0	1.6

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

Results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.4%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (75.5%). Results further shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males than females in all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Geita Region; 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent									Number of Person Own 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	78.5	82.7	74.7	76.6	80.9	72.3	84.1	88.7	80.7	1,134	577	557	822	436	386	312	141	171
Primary School (1 - 8)	86.0	89.7	82.3	83.9	88.4	79.2	89.7	92.5	87.3	693,284	361,179	332,105	437,216	239,424	197,792	256,068	121,755	134,313
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75.5	77.4	73.5	70.5	73.0	67.5	80.8	82.4	79.2	208,421	111,989	96,432	99,155	55,986	43,169	109,266	56,003	53,263
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	79.3	80.8	75.7	74.4	76.2	69.0	83.1	84.8	79.7	14,801	10,566	4,235	6,117	4,666	1,451	8,684	5,900	2,784
University and Other Related	93.3	94.3	91.6	89.2	91.1	85.4	95.7	96.3	94.6	38,054	24,325	13,729	13,329	9,129	4,200	24,725	15,196	9,529
Training After Primary	97.2	97.9	95.8	96.1	96.8	94.3	97.9	98.7	96.5	757	508	249	296	214	82	461	294	167
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.1	98.8	98.4	98.8	97.9	5,335	3,204	2,131	2,125	1,378	747	3,210	1,826	1,384

Results reveal that, smartphones in Geita Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (72.3%) and least owned by those attained pre-primary education (6.0%). Ownership of smartphones in Geita Region is higher in urban than in rural areas in 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, Geita Region; 2022 PHC

| Education level | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons Own 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	6.0	7.0	5.0	3.7	4.5	3.0	12.4	15.7	9.9	86	49	37	40	24	16	46	25	21
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.5	8.6	6.4	4.4	5.5	3.3	13.1	15.1	11.4	60,464	34,715	25,749	22,993	14,838	8,155	37,471	19,877	17,594
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	16.9	18.5	15.2	9.6	11.1	7.8	24.5	26.8	22.1	46,646	26,767	19,879	13,540	8,529	5,011	33,106	18,238	14,868
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	28.5	29.0	27.2	18.4	19.4	15.6	36.4	37.5	34.1	5,316	3,795	1,521	1,515	1,187	328	3,801	2,608	1,193
University and Other Related	63.4	64.9	60.8	48.3	51.8	41.0	72.1	73.1	70.4	25,838	16,729	9,109	7,213	5,195	2,018	18,625	11,534	7,091
Training After Primary	43.1	42.6	44.2	35.4	33.9	39.1	48.2	49.0	46.8	336	221	115	109	75	34	227	146	81
Training After Secondary Education	72.3	70.8	74.5	71.3	69.5	74.5	72.9	71.7	74.5	3,919	2,302	1,617	1,540	977	563	2,379	1,325	1,054

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 82.5 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Geita Region are using non-smartphones and 10.3 percent are using smartphones. The proportions are higher (18.5%) in urban than in rural areas (5.5%). Generally, the proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher proportion than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is the highest in Geita Town (87.1% non-smartphone and 22.4% smartphone), followed by Geita District (83.2% non-smartphone and 9.0% smartphone). On the other hand, Nyang'hwale District has the lowest (6.7%) proportion of individuals using smartphone while and Bukombe District has the lowest percentage (80.1%) of individuals using non-smartphone (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons ICT Equipments			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	10.3	12.6	8.2	82.5	86.2	79.2
Rural	929,014	454,778	474,236	5.5	7.2	3.8	80.1	84.5	75.9
Urban	539,742	249,565	290,177	18.5	22.3	15.3	86.8	89.2	84.6
Council									
Geita District	510,552	245,148	265,404	9.0	11.2	7.0	83.2	86.4	80.3
Geita Town	190,520	90,475	100,045	22.4	25.8	19.2	87.1	89.5	84.9
Nyang'hwale District	108,831	53,625	55,206	6.7	8.6	4.9	82.1	86.4	78.0
Mbogwe District	174,378	83,404	90,974	8.4	10.6	6.3	82.4	86.5	78.6
Bukombe District	197,837	94,712	103,125	8.9	10.9	7.0	80.1	84.7	75.9
Chato District	286,638	136,979	149,659	7.9	10.0	6.0	80.2	84.2	76.6

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

Majority (51.5%) of persons aged four years and above recorded to use non-smartphone in the last three months before Census. The proportion of males who use non-smart phones is slightly higher (52.8%) than in females (50.2%). Results further show that the proportion

of non-smartphone usage among individuals is lower (48.8%) in rural than in urban areas (56.5%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phones where the proportion of individuals that use smart phones are higher (12.0%) in urban compared with rural areas (3.3%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 24 – 79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 45 - 49, thereafter declines to 74.8percent for those aged 80 and above (Figure 13.3).

**Figure 13. 3:   Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.**
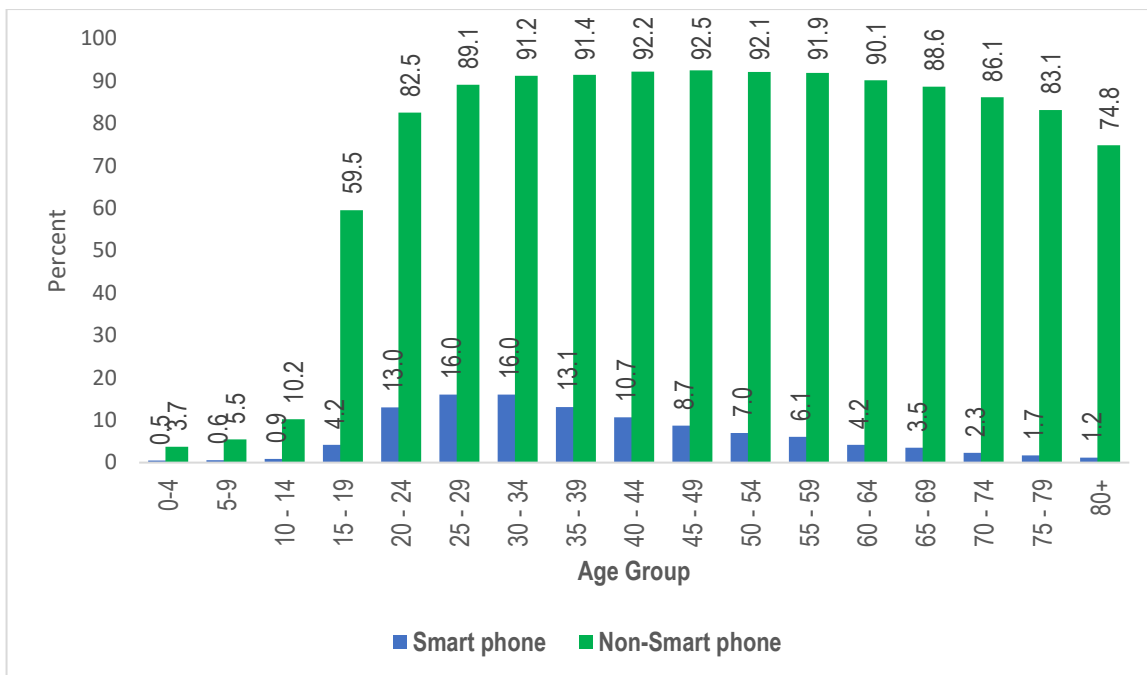
Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC.

| Age Group | Percent of Non-Smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Percent of Smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	51.5	52.8	50.2	48.8	50.7	46.9	56.5	57.0	56.0	6.3	7.6	5.2	3.3	4.2	2.4	12.0	14.1	10.2
4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
05-09	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
10-14	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
15 - 19	59.5	59.8	59.2	57.5	58.2	56.6	63.5	63.3	63.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	7.7	8.5	7.0
20 - 24	82.5	86.5	79.2	79.6	84.8	74.8	87.2	89.7	85.5	13.0	15.6	10.9	7.6	9.9	5.4	21.8	26.1	18.7
25 - 29	89.1	94.4	84.6	86.3	93.0	80.2	93.0	96.4	90.3	16.0	19.4	13.1	9.2	12.1	6.5	25.4	30.2	21.6
30 - 34	91.2	96.0	86.5	88.6	94.9	82.6	94.7	97.5	91.9	16.0	20.0	12.2	9.1	12.5	5.9	25.5	30.4	21.0
35 - 39	91.4	96.5	86.7	89.1	95.5	83.3	94.9	97.9	92.1	13.1	16.9	9.6	6.7	9.6	4.1	22.8	27.4	18.3
40 - 44	92.2	96.5	88.1	90.1	95.5	85.2	95.6	98.0	93.2	10.7	13.9	7.6	5.0	7.0	3.0	20.2	24.9	15.5
45 - 49	92.5	96.5	88.7	90.9	95.8	86.4	95.7	97.9	93.5	8.7	11.6	6.0	4.2	5.9	2.7	17.4	22.1	12.8
50 - 54	92.1	96.3	88.1	90.7	95.6	86.1	95.2	97.8	92.6	7.0	9.3	4.7	3.5	4.8	2.4	14.7	19.4	10.2
55 - 59	91.9	96.3	87.2	90.5	95.7	85.0	95.1	97.8	92.4	6.1	8.4	3.8	3.2	4.5	1.9	13.0	17.8	8.1
60 - 64	90.1	95.0	85.5	88.8	94.4	83.5	93.5	96.9	90.6	4.2	5.9	2.6	2.3	3.2	1.4	9.2	13.5	5.4
65 - 69	88.6	94.9	82.8	87.2	94.3	80.4	92.2	96.6	88.5	3.5	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.8	1.1	7.6	11.4	4.6
70 - 74	86.1	93.6	79.1	84.9	93.0	76.9	89.4	95.7	84.6	2.3	3.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.9	4.5	6.8	2.7
75 - 79	83.1	92.1	74.9	82.4	92.0	73.2	85.0	92.2	79.5	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	3.4	4.5	2.6
80 +	74.8	86.8	66.1	74.8	87.2	65.1	74.9	85.7	68.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.1	3.0	1.6

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that the majority (78.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region are using ICT equipment for communication followed by sending and receiving money (44.6%), while the least are online businesses (2.4%) (Table 13.9).

Results further show that, persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (75.8% for rural and 46.7% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (39.5% for rural and 53.3% for urban) and searching or receiving information (21.5% for rural and 33.1% for urban). 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 purposes followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business is ranked as the least use of ICT equipment across all councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.5	82.1	75.2	25.7	28.4	23.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	5.4	6.5	4.4	7.0	8.6	5.6	44.6	48.3	41.1	1,468,756	704,343	764,413
Rural	75.8	80.1	71.7	21.5	24.3	18.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.5	4.4	2.7	5.2	6.7	3.8	39.5	43.8	35.3	929,014	454,778	474,236
Urban	83.1	85.6	80.9	33.1	36.1	30.5	3.6	4.3	3.0	8.8	10.5	7.2	10.2	12.0	8.6	53.3	56.4	50.6	539,742	249,565	290,177
Council																					
Geita District	78.9	82.1	75.9	22.3	24.6	20.1	2.2	2.6	1.8	4.3	5.3	3.3	5.5	6.8	4.3	44.5	48.0	42.3	510,552	245,148	265,404
Geita Town Council	84.3	86.8	82.1	34.9	37.7	32.4	3.7	4.3	3.2	11.1	13.0	9.4	12.9	14.8	11.2	58.4	61.5	55.6	190,520	90,475	100,045
Nyang'hwale District	78.5	82.7	74.4	16.4	18.5	14.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.9	5.8	4.0	9.1	11.2	7.0	38.2	42.7	34.7	108,831	53,625	55,206
Mbogwe District	78.5	82.6	74.8	21.3	24.3	18.6	1.8	2.1	1.4	4.1	5.1	3.2	6.7	8.5	5.1	36.9	41.2	33.0	174,378	83,404	90,974
Bukombe District	75.5	79.9	71.4	32.2	35.4	29.2	3.3	3.9	2.8	6.2	7.1	5.2	7.4	8.9	6.1	43.9	48.1	40.1	197,837	94,712	103,125
Chato District	76.0	80.0	72.4	27.6	30.8	24.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.3	5.3	3.4	5.0	6.4	3.7	43.0	46.7	39.6	286,638	136,979	149,659

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

Results reveal that, in Geita Region non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4%) and least used by those who attained pre-primary (75.5%). The usage of non-smartphones is higher among males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education level (Table 13.10). The uses of non-smartphones in Geita Region are higher in urban than in rural areas at all levels of education (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									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	78.5	82.7	74.7	76.6	80.9	72.3	84.1	88.7	80.7	1,134	577	557	822	436	386	312	141	171
Primary School (1 - 8)	86.0	89.7	82.3	83.9	88.4	79.2	89.7	92.5	87.3	693,284	361,179	332,105	437,216	239,424	197,792	256,068	121,755	134,313
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75.5	77.4	73.5	70.5	73.0	67.5	80.8	82.4	79.2	208,421	111,989	96,432	99,155	55,986	43,169	109,266	56,003	53,263
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	79.3	80.8	75.7	74.4	76.2	69.0	83.1	84.8	79.7	14,801	10,566	4,235	6,117	4,666	1,451	8,684	5,900	2,784
University and Other Related	93.3	94.3	91.6	89.2	91.1	85.4	95.7	96.3	94.6	38,054	24,325	13,729	13,329	9,129	4,200	24,725	15,196	9,529
Training After Primary	97.2	97.9	95.8	96.1	96.8	94.3	97.9	98.7	96.5	757	508	249	296	214	82	461	294	167
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.1	98.8	98.4	98.8	97.9	5,335	3,204	2,131	2,125	1,378	747	3,210	1,826	1,384

In Geita Region, the smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (72.3%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (6.0%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphones is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Geita Region is higher in urban than in rural areas at all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13. 11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	6.0	7.0	5.0	3.7	4.5	3.0	12.4	15.7	9.9	86	49	37	40	24	16	46	25	6.0
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.5	8.6	6.4	4.4	5.5	3.3	13.1	15.1	11.4	60,464	34,715	25,749	22,993	14,838	8,155	37,471	19,877	7.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	16.9	18.5	15.2	9.6	11.1	7.8	24.5	26.8	22.1	46,646	26,767	19,879	13,540	8,529	5,011	33,106	18,238	16.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	28.5	29.0	27.2	18.4	19.4	15.6	36.4	37.5	34.1	5,316	3,795	1,521	1,515	1,187	328	3,801	2,608	28.5
University and Other Related	63.4	64.9	60.8	48.3	51.8	41.0	72.1	73.1	70.4	25,838	16,729	9,109	7,213	5,195	2,018	18,625	11,534	63.4
Training After Primary	43.1	42.6	44.2	35.4	33.9	39.1	48.2	49.0	46.8	336	221	115	109	75	34	227	146	43.1
Training After Secondary Education	72.3	70.8	74.5	71.3	69.5	74.5	72.9	71.7	74.5	3,919	2,302	1,617	1,540	977	563	2,379	1,325	72.3

13.6.9 Usage of Mobiles Phone by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Geita Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 87.7 percent among unclassified workers by status to 94.9 percent among the self-employed with employees. With regard to the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment Status categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphones is higher in urban than in rural areas in 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	93.8	95.8	87.8	91.7	94.3	84.6	96.9	97.8	93.8	23,118	17,768	5,350	13,433	10,051	3,382	9,685	7,717	1,968
Self-employed without employees	92.3	95.7	87.6	90.3	94.5	85.2	96.0	97.6	93.2	27,980	16,756	11,224	17,672	10,061	7,611	10,308	6,695	3,613
Self-employed with employees	94.9	98.1	87.9	92.7	97.4	84.3	97.7	98.9	94.4	6,578	4,627	1,951	3,621	2,423	1,198	2,957	2,204	753
Casual labourers	92.8	95.1	87.8	91.3	94.0	85.4	95.8	97.4	92.4	14,036	9,854	4,182	9,102	6,438	2,664	4,934	3,416	1,518
Workers not classified by status	87.7	92.5	82.5	85.3	91.0	80.2	94.0	95.4	91.5	3,274	1,795	1,479	2,312	1,168	1,144	962	627	335

Results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Geita Region for persons in employment status ranges from 10.8 percent among Workers not classified by status to 24.5 percent among the self-employed with employees. With regard to the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas in 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both exes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	19.4	21.3	13.4	10.5	12.5	5.4	32.3	33.2	28.7	4,770	3,953	817	1,544	1,329	215	3,226	2,624	602
Self-employed without employees	12.6	16.0	8.0	7.2	10.0	3.8	22.6	25.4	17.6	3,827	2,802	1,025	1,404	1,061	343	2,423	1,741	682
Self-employed with employees	24.5	29.8	13.3	12.8	16.8	6.0	39.6	44.3	26.4	1,699	1,403	296	502	417	85	1,197	986	211
Casual labourers	12.7	14.3	9.3	8.2	10.2	4.0	21.4	22.4	19.3	1,923	1,480	443	822	696	126	1,101	784	317
Workers not classified by status	10.8	15.1	6.0	6.0	9.1	3.3	23.3	26.9	16.7	402	294	108	164	117	47	238	177	61

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Geita Region, non-smart phones are mostly used by professionals (97.0%), followed by 'legislators' administrators and managers' (95.8%) and the least is agricultural and fishery workers (81.4%). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of mobile phones is higher than that of females in all categories of occupations. There is no significant difference for the usage of non-smart between rural and urban areas (Table 13.14)

Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percentage of People Using Non-Smart Phone Usage									Number of People Using Non-Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	95.8	98.1	91.6	96.8	99.3	90.8	95.4	97.7	91.8	2,473	1,622	851	610	442	168	1,863	1,180	683
Professionals.	97.0	98.1	95.2	97.9	98.6	96.4	96.7	97.9	95.0	10,694	6,607	4,087	2,501	1,761	740	8,193	4,846	3,347
Technicians and associate professionals.	93.9	94.8	91.8	94.4	95.8	90.1	93.8	94.3	92.4	24,394	17,686	6,708	7,297	5,565	1,732	17,097	12,121	4,976
Clerks	90.8	93.7	87.2	95.3	97.4	90.8	89.5	92.3	86.6	2,564	1,454	1,110	574	407	167	1,990	1,047	943
Service workers and shop sales workers	92.6	94.9	91.1	94.4	97.1	92.1	91.9	93.8	90.7	32,743	13,674	19,069	10,221	4,742	5,479	22,522	8,932	13,590
Agricultural and fishery workers	81.4	85.3	78.0	80.1	84.6	76.0	85.2	87.5	83.3	539,485	266,246	273,239	392,146	199,501	192,645	147,339	66,745	80,594
Craft and related workers	88.7	92.2	84.6	88.2	92.2	83.2	89.3	92.2	86.1	157,866	89,355	68,511	83,372	48,589	34,783	74,494	40,766	33,728
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94.5	95.7	87.9	94.1	96.1	83.8	94.8	95.4	90.4	5,319	4,597	722	1,798	1,539	259	3,521	3,058	463
Elementary occupations	83.3	86.8	80.1	80.3	84.8	76.0	87.0	89.5	84.9	274,436	134,215	140,221	146,394	75,175	71,219	128,042	59,040	69,002

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Geita Region, smartphones are mostly used among professionals (66.6 %) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (6.6 %). The use of smartphones among males is higher than females in most categories of occupation. Usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than rural 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	62.0	65.2	56.3	49.0	51.2	43.8	66.1	70.3	59.4	1,600	1,077	523	309	228	81	1,291	849	442
Professionals.	66.6	70.1	61.1	73.7	75.1	70.3	64.5	68.3	59.1	7,344	4,722	2,622	1,882	1,342	540	5,462	3,380	2,082
Technicians and associate professionals.	39.0	39.5	37.8	31.6	31.7	31.4	42.1	43.0	40.1	10,127	7,364	2,763	2,444	1,840	604	7,683	5,524	2,159
Clerks	51.7	55.5	47.0	59.0	60.5	55.4	49.7	53.7	45.5	1,460	862	598	355	253	102	1,105	609	496
Service workers and shop sales workers	26.8	32.9	22.6	20.1	25.7	15.5	29.8	36.6	25.5	9,483	4,744	4,739	2,178	1,254	924	7,305	3,490	3,815
Agricultural and fishery workers	6.6	8.0	5.4	4.4	5.7	3.2	12.7	14.9	11.0	43,665	24,883	18,782	21,678	13,552	8,126	21,987	11,331	10,656
Craft and related workers	12.3	14.8	9.3	6.8	8.7	4.4	18.4	22.0	14.5	21,802	14,312	7,490	6,427	4,600	1,827	15,375	9,712	5,663
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	32.4	33.9	23.3	20.9	22.9	10.4	38.3	39.5	31.1	1,822	1,631	191	399	367	32	1,423	1,264	159
Elementary occupations	11.1	13.3	9.1	5.4	7.1	3.7	18.1	21.6	15.3	36,501	20,580	15,921	9,827	6,314	3,513	26,674	14,266	12,408

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 Councils. Results show that (1.5 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Geita Region who own laptops and less than one percent (0.7 %) owning desktop computers. Across Councils, Geita Town has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.1%) followed by Bukombe District (0.7%). Geita Town has the highest percentage (2.8%) of persons owning laptops. The Council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers is Nyang'hwale District (0.5%) and for laptops are Geita District, Nyang'hwale and Mbogwe District (1.2% each) (Table 13.16)

Table 13. 16: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.2**
Rural	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
Urban	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.3	2.9	1.7
Council						
Geita District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
Geita Town	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.8	3.7	2.1
Nyang'hwale District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
Mbogwe District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.0
Bukombe District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
Chato District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.2

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about three percent (2.6%) of persons aged 15 and above in Geita Region use laptops and (1.4%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that use laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Usage of computers by individuals vary across councils, with Geita Town having the highest percentage (3.1% uses desktop and 5.9% uses laptop) of individuals using computers, followed by Bukombe (1.3% uses desktop and 2.5 % uses laptop). Nyang'hwale District,

Geita District and Mbogwe District Council has the lowest percentage of individuals using 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons using ICT Equipments			Type of Computers					
				Desktop			laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.2
Rural	929,014	454,778	474,236	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.7
Urban	539,742	249,565	290,177	2.1	2.7	1.6	3.9	4.8	3.1
Council									
Geita District	510,552	245,148	265,404	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
Geita Town	190,520	90,475	100,045	3.1	3.8	2.5	5.9	6.7	5.2
Nyang'hwale District	108,831	53,625	55,206	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.3	2.7	1.9
Mbogwe District	174,378	83,404	90,974	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
Bukombe District	197,837	94,712	103,125	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.2
Chato District	286,638	136,979	149,659	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.1

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Groups 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. Results show that, Geita Region has about one percent and 2.2 percent of individuals aged 4 years and above that used both desktop and laptop computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers has been increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years.

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

The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 20 – 24 years to 80 years and above but is the same from age 4 years to age group 15 -19 years (Table 13.18).

Table 13. 18: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by type, Sex and Age Group; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Number of Persons using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	2,501,338	1,219,383	1,281,955
4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	109,961	54,412	55,549
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	492,192	242,692	249,500
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	430,429	217,936	212,493
15 - 19	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	308,772	155,863	152,909
20 - 24	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.8	3.2	2.5	252,576	114,013	138,563
25 - 29	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.3	3.9	2.7	208,489	96,722	111,767
30 - 34	1.9	2.4	1.5	3.6	4.4	2.8	167,150	81,218	85,932
35 - 39	1.8	2.3	1.3	3.2	4.1	2.4	125,673	60,036	65,637
40 - 44	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.7	3.3	2.1	97,569	47,567	50,002
45 - 49	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.0	84,924	41,097	43,827
50 - 54	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	66,959	32,634	34,325
55 - 59	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.7	42,754	21,748	21,006
60 - 64	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	42,217	20,312	21,905
65 - 69	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	21,146	10,125	11,021
70 - 74	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	19,818	9,480	10,338
75 - 79	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	11,692	5,554	6,138
80 +	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	19,017	7,974	11,043

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 Geita region had attained university and other related education levels (21.1%) with proportionately higher for males (23.6%) than females (16.7%).

The results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females in all levels of education. The percentage of persons who used desktop is higher for persons live in urban areas than rural areas across all level of education (Table 13.19).

Table 13. 19: 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 Education Level; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons						
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Pre-Primary	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.8	1,444	698	746	1,073	539	534	371
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	806,330	402,635	403,695	520,861	270,973	249,888	285,469
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.5	3.9	3.1	275,901	144,723	131,178	140,677	76,719	63,958	135,224
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.2	6.4	5.8	3.6	3.9	2.7	8.3	8.6	7.8	18,676	13,079	5,597	8,225	6,123	2,102	10,451
University and Other Related	21.1	23.6	16.7	14.2	16.3	9.9	25.0	28.2	20.0	40,785	25,795	14,990	14,938	10,020	4,918	25,847
Training After Primary	6.3	6.6	5.8	4.9	5.4	3.4	7.2	7.4	6.9	779	519	260	308	221	87	471
Training After Secondary Education	14.5	15.1	13.5	13.6	14.2	12.4	15.1	15.7	14.1	5,423	3,253	2,170	2,161	1,405	756	3,262

Further, results reveal that the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Geita Region had attained university and other related education levels (11.5%) with higher proportion for males (12.4%)

than females (9.9%). These results also show that the percentage of persons who use laptop computers increase as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level. The results further show that, the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons who live in urban than in rural areas in all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	1,444	698	746	1,073	539	534	371	159	212
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	806,330	402,635	403,695	520,861	270,973	249,888	285,469	131,662	153,807
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.6	275,901	144,723	131,178	140,677	76,719	63,958	135,224	68,004	67,220
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	4.7	5.0	3.9	18,676	13,079	5,597	8,225	6,123	2,102	10,451	6,956	3,495
University and Other Related	11.5	12.4	9.9	8.8	9.5	7.5	13.0	14.2	11.1	40,785	25,795	14,990	14,938	10,020	4,918	25,847	15,775	10,072
Training After Primary	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.2	3.6	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	779	519	260	308	221	87	471	298	173
Training After Secondary Education	8.9	8.8	8.9	7.9	8.0	7.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	5,423	3,253	2,170	2,161	1,405	756	3,262	1,848	1,414

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.0 percent for workers not classified by status to 2.7 percent for Self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers is almost the same among males and females across most of employment status categories except for paid employees and self-employed with employees' categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who use desktop computers is higher for persons live in urban than in rural areas in all types of employment 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.6	3.7	2.9	24,641	18,547	6,094	14,651	10,655	3,996	9,990	7,892	2,098
Self-employed without employees	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.2	30,315	17,506	12,809	19,579	10,647	8,932	10,736	6,859	3,877
Self-employed with employees	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.8	4.3	4.9	2.6	6,934	4,715	2,219	3,908	2,487	1,421	3,026	2,228	798
Casual labourers	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	15,123	10,359	4,764	9,973	6,852	3,121	5,150	3,507	1,643
Workers not classified by status	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.3	2.7	1.6	3,734	1,941	1,793	2,711	1,284	1,427	1,023	657	366

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who use laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.0 percent for workers not classified by status to 5.2 percent for self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers, the results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

Table 13. 22: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Employment Status; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.5	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	6.1	6.1	5.8	24,641	18,547	6,094	14,651	10,655	3,996	9,990	7,892	2,098
Self-employed without employees	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	3.6	4.1	2.8	30,315	17,506	12,809	19,579	10,647	8,932	10,736	6,859	3,877
Self-employed with employees	5.2	6.0	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	8.4	9.1	6.4	6,934	4,715	2,219	3,908	2,487	1,421	3,026	2,228	798
Casual labourers	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	15,123	10,359	4,764	9,973	6,852	3,121	5,150	3,507	1,643
Workers not classified by status	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.5	3.8	3.0	3,734	1,941	1,793	2,711	1,284	1,427	1,023	657	366

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals constitutes the highest (5.2) percentage among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Geita Region, while elementary occupations and agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (0.5% and 0.7% respectively).

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

Table 13. 23: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	6.0	7.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	2.7	6.7	7.9	4.6	2,582	1,653	929	630	445	185	1,952	1,208	744
Professionals.	5.2	6.5	3.1	5.2	5.8	3.8	5.2	6.8	3.0	11,028	6,735	4,293	2,554	1,786	768	8,474	4,949	3,525
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.8	1.7	25,966	18,658	7,308	7,730	5,807	1,923	18,236	12,851	5,385
Clerks.	3.3	4.1	2.4	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.1	4.1	2.1	2,825	1,552	1,273	602	418	184	2,223	1,134	1,089
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.5	2.3	1.0	35,346	14,406	20,940	10,832	4,882	5,950	24,514	9,524	14,990
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	662,356	312,066	350,290	489,331	235,819	253,512	173,025	76,247	96,778
Craft and related workers.	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	177,889	96,921	80,968	94,509	52,714	41,795	83,380	44,207	39,173
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	5,627	4,806	821	1,911	1,602	309	3,716	3,204	512
Elementary occupations.	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	329,573	154,606	174,967	182,368	88,676	93,692	147,205	65,930	81,275

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (23.9%) among persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Geita Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.0% each).

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

Table 13. 24: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Occupations status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	22.9	25.5	18.1	13.3	15.3	8.6	25.9	29.3	20.4	2,582	1,653	929	630	445	185	1,952	1,208	744
Professionals.	23.9	28.0	17.4	22.6	25.4	16.0	24.3	28.9	17.7	11,028	6,735	4,293	2,554	1,786	768	8,474	4,949	3,525
Technicians and associate professionals.	9.0	9.5	7.8	6.6	6.9	5.6	10.0	10.6	8.6	25,966	18,658	7,308	7,730	5,807	1,923	18,236	12,851	5,385
Clerks.	15.6	16.6	14.5	17.4	18.2	15.8	15.2	16.0	14.3	2,825	1,552	1,273	602	418	184	2,223	1,134	1,089
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.1	5.2	3.3	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.5	5.8	3.7	35,346	14,406	20,940	10,832	4,882	5,950	24,514	9,524	14,990
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	3.2	2.5	662,356	312,066	350,290	489,331	235,819	253,512	173,025	76,247	96,778
Craft and related workers.	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	177,889	96,921	80,968	94,509	52,714	41,795	83,380	44,207	39,173
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5.5	5.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.6	6.7	7.1	3.9	5,627	4,806	821	1,911	1,602	309	3,716	3,204	512
Elementary occupations.	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.4	4.0	3.0	329,573	154,606	174,967	182,368	88,676	93,692	147,205	65,930	81,275

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About forty-three percent (42.9%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or concrete, tiles or marble, PVC and Terrazzo).

- Ten percent (10.1%) of all buildings in Geita Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 33.9 percent are powered by other sources.

- Nineteen percent (19.4%) of all buildings have water services. .

- About four percent (3.9%) of all buildings in Geita Region have infrastructure for people with disabilities.

- About seventy-two percent (72.1%) of all individually owned buildings in Geita Region are owned by males, 20.0 percent by females, and 6.0 percent are jointly owned.

- About seventy-five percent (74.9%) of all buildings in Geita Region are occupied by owners themselves and 12.5 percent are occupied by tenants.

- More than Seventy-seven percent (77.5%) of all buildings in Geita Region are built on un-surveyed land.

- About forty-three percent (42.6%) of all buildings in Geita Region are constructed on land that has local government 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 Geita Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which comprises 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 that are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Geita Region has a total of 624,100 buildings whereby 436,982 buildings are in rural and 187,118 buildings are in urban areas. Across Councils, Geita District has a large number of buildings (224,720 buildings) followed by Chato District (122,855 buildings) and Bukombe District (77,195 buildings). On the other hand, both Nyang'hwale District and Geita Town have a smaller number of buildings (58,686 and 66,095 Buildings respectively). Further results show that Geita Town has the largest number (90 buildings) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Chato District (72 buildings) of multi-storey while Nyang'hwale District (11 buildings) and Mbogwe District (12 buildings) have the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	**624,100**	**263**	**587,719**	**36,118**	**436,982**	**77**	**412,688**	**24,217**	**187,118**	**186**	**175,031**	**11,901**
Geita District	224,720	61	211,793	12,866	166,020	25	156,511	9,484	58,700	36	55,282	3,382
Geita Town	66,095	90	61,955	4,050	10,940	2	10,484	454	55,155	88	51,471	3,596
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	11	54,944	3,731	55,553	9	52,008	3,536	3,133	2	2,936	195
Mbogwe District	74,549	12	70,564	3,973	54,319	7	51,779	2,533	20,230	5	18,785	1,440
Bukombe District	77,195	17	73,294	3,884	53,318	9	50,790	2,519	23,877	8	22,504	1,365
Chato District	122,855	72	115,169	7,614	96,832	25	91,116	5,691	26,023	47	24,053	1,923

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

Number of Buildings:
Geita Region 624,100

KAGERA

MWANZA

Lake Victoria

Geita

Geita Town Council
66,095

Chato
122,855

Geita
224,720

Nyang'hwale
58,686

Mbogwe
74,549

Bukombe
77,195

SHINYANGA

KIGOMA

TABORA

Kilometers
0 5 10 20   30   40

Legend
- - - Regional Boundary
—— Council Boundary

**Number of Buildings by Council;
Geita Region, 2022 TBC**

	0 - 58,686
	58,686 - 66,095
	66,095 - 77,195
	77,195 - 122,855
	122,855 - 224,720

14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that, 83.3 percent of all buildings in Geita Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is slightly higher (83.8 %) in urban than in rural areas (83.2 %) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 TBC
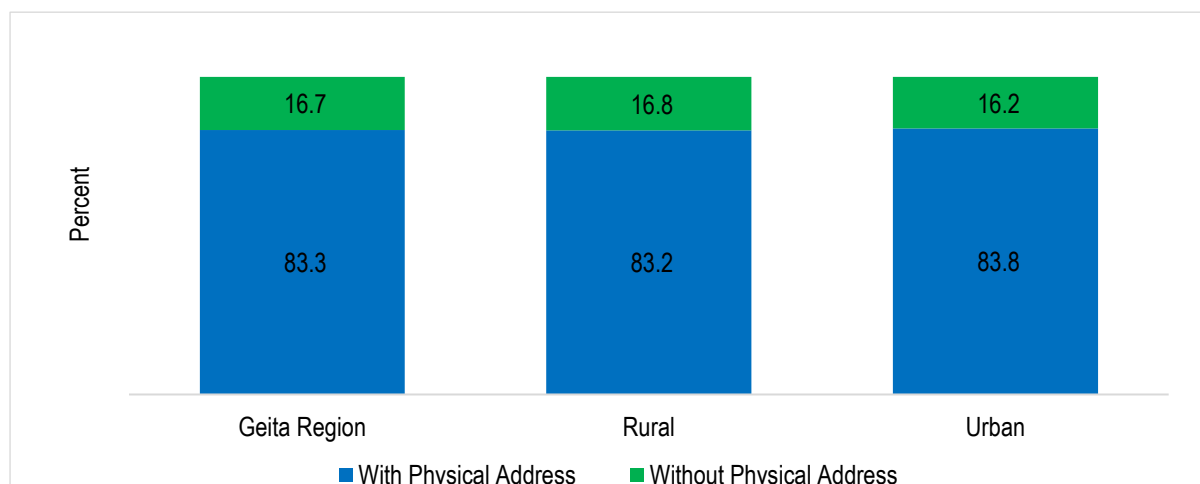
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 78.6 percent in Bukombe District to 88.2 percent in Geita Town (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	**624,100**	**520,154**	**103,946**	**436,982**	**363,402**	**73,580**	**187,118**	**156,752**	**30,366**
Geita District	224,720	190,375	34,345	166,020	141,062	24,958	58,700	49,313	9,387
Geita Town	66,095	58,304	7,791	10,940	9,633	1,307	55,155	48,671	6,484
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	50,600	8,086	55,553	47,648	7,905	3,133	2,952	181
Mbogwe District	74,549	58,823	15,726	54,319	43,117	11,202	20,230	15,706	4,524
Bukombe District	77,195	60,656	16,539	53,318	42,628	10,690	23,877	18,028	5,849
Chato District	122,855	101,396	21,459	96,832	79,314	17,518	26,023	22,082	3,941

Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Council: Geita Region, 2022 TBC
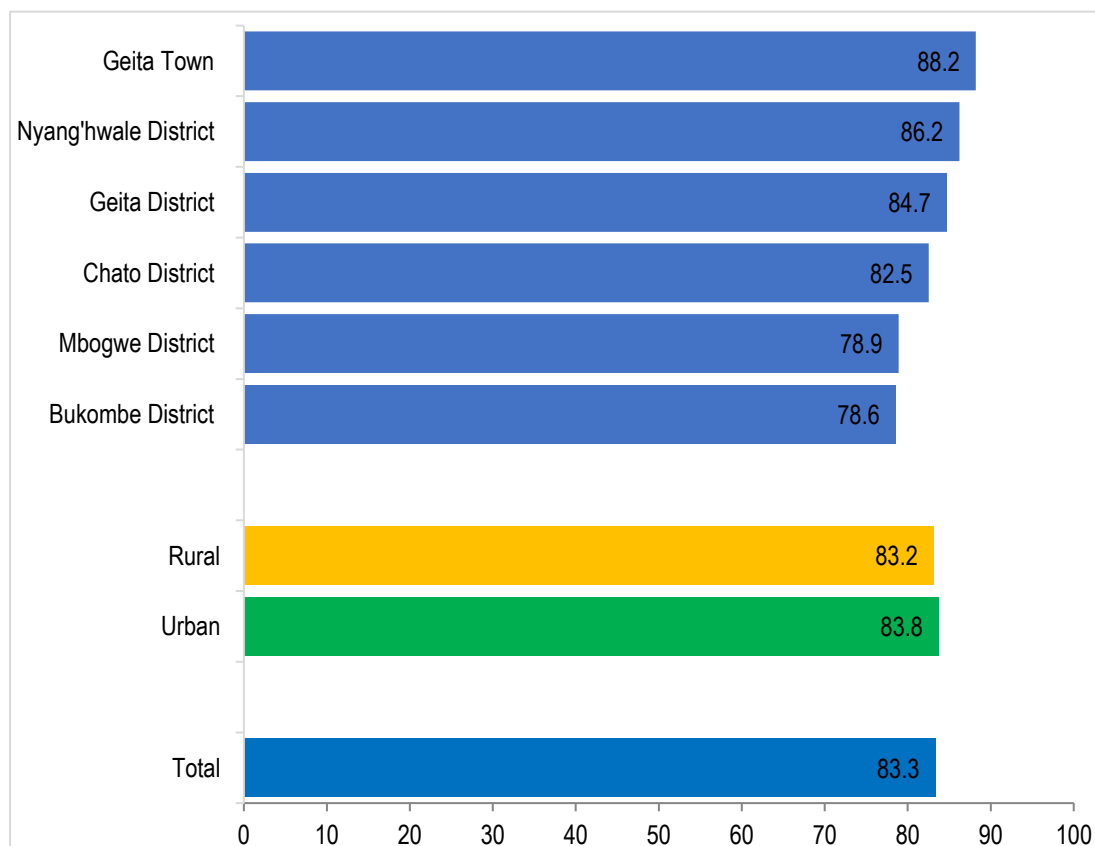
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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 still at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 94.2 percent of all buildings in Geita Region are single storey and less than one percent (0.04%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.10%) in urban than in rural areas (0.02%). Results further reveal that more than five percent (5.8%). of all buildings in Geita Region are under construction. The percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is slightly higher (6.4%) than in rural areas (5.5%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type, Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 TBC
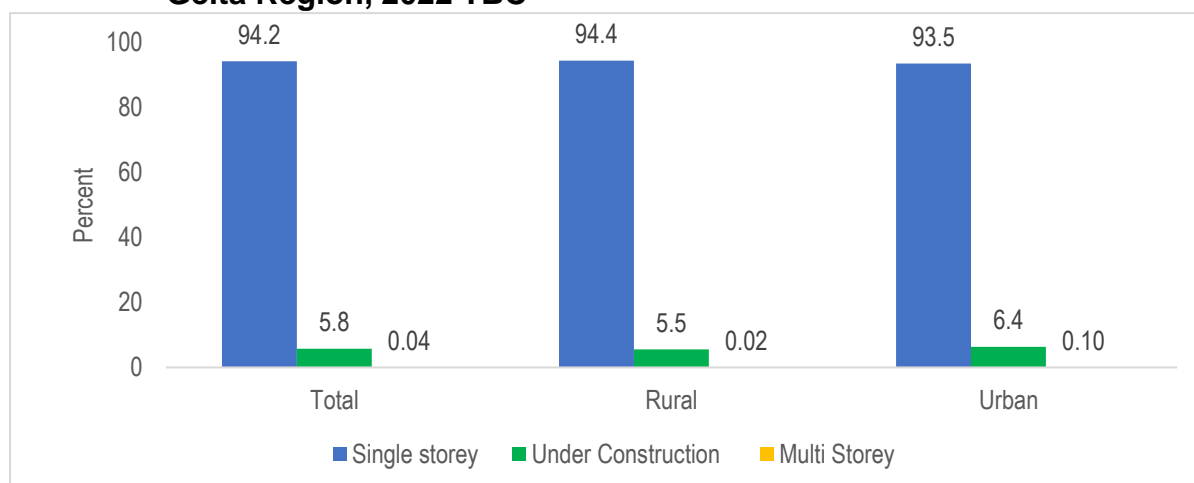
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 93.7 percent of buildings in Geita Region are used for residential purposes, 2.3 percent for commercial-residential and 4.0 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in both rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Geita District has the highest proportion (94.5%) of residential buildings compared with Geita Town which has the lowest (91.0 %). With regard to non-residential buildings, Geita Town has the highest proportion (4.9%) while Bukombe District has lowest (3.3%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	**Total**	**624,100**	**93.7**	**2.3**	**4.0**
	Rural	436,982	94.6	1.7	3.8
	Urban	187,118	91.7	3.8	4.5
Geita District	**Total**	**224,720**	**94.5**	**2.0**	**3.5**
	Rural	166,020	94.8	1.7	3.6
	Urban	58,700	93.8	2.8	3.4
Geita Town	**Total**	**66,095**	**91.0**	**4.1**	**4.9**
	Rural	10,940	95.7	0.9	3.4
	Urban	55,155	90.0	4.8	5.2
Nyang'hwale District	**Total**	**58,686**	**94.0**	**1.6**	**4.4**
	Rural	55,553	94.5	1.4	4.0
	Urban	3,133	85.5	4.3	10.2
Mbogwe District	**Total**	**74,549**	**93.1**	**2.8**	**4.1**
	Rural	54,319	93.9	2.0	4.1
	Urban	20,230	91.1	4.7	4.2
Bukombe District	**Total**	**77,195**	**94.1**	**2.6**	**3.3**
	Rural	53,318	95.0	1.9	3.0
	Urban	23,877	91.8	4.2	4.0
Chato District	**Total**	**122,855**	**93.8**	**1.8**	**4.4**
	Rural	96,832	94.4	1.5	4.2
	Urban	26,023	91.9	2.9	5.2

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Geita Region is for commercial purposes (40.6%), followed by institutional services (20.1%) and places of worship (12.8%) Geita District Council has the largest number of buildings (43.1%3; 405 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Chato District Council (43.0%; 2,313 buildings), while Mbogwe District Council has the smallest (35.5%; 931 buildings). Geita Town Council, the capital of Geita Region has the largest number of buildings (2.5%; 82 buildings) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/ Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	**24,717**	**6.5**	**40.6**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**6.5**	**1.9**	**9.1**	**20.1**	**0.1**	**12.8**	**3.8**
Geita District	7,907	5.5	43.1	0.7	0.1	6.7	1.6	8.4	18.7	0.1	13.1	3.9
Geita Town	3,254	8.5	39.9	2.5	0.0	8.4	4.2	4.9	22.9	0.0	9.8	3.3
Nyang'hwale District	2,557	6.1	39.1	1.6	0.0	6.4	1.8	14.6	19.1	0.0	9.1	4.8
Mbogwe District	3,066	6.6	35.5	1.1	0.0	4.5	1.0	14.4	20.5	0.1	13.3	4.5
Bukombe District	2,556	7.9	36.4	0.7	0.0	9.3	1.1	9.3	16.8	0.2	17.1	3.5
Chato District	5,377	6.2	43.0	1.2	0.0	5.0	1.7	6.7	22.2	0.1	13.7	3.0

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Geita Region (95.4%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar in both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Nyang'hwale District has the highest proportion (97.1%) of buildings with single unit, while the Geita Town Council has the lowest (93.8%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units ranges from 0.9 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 2.4 percent in Geita Town (Table 14.5).

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

Council	Number of Units in Building																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Total Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	**599,383**	**95.4**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**420,592**	**95.4**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**178,791**	**95.3**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Geita District	216,813	95.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	160,080	95.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	56,733	95.5	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Geita Town	62,841	93.8	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	10,572	93.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	52,269	93.8	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Nyang'hwale District	56,129	97.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	53,316	97.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	2,813	95.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mbogwe District	71,483	95.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	52,107	94.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	19,376	95.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Bukombe District	74,639	95.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	51,714	94.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	22,925	95.5	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Chato District	117,478	95.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	92,803	95.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	24,675	97.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

Figure 14. 4: **Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC**
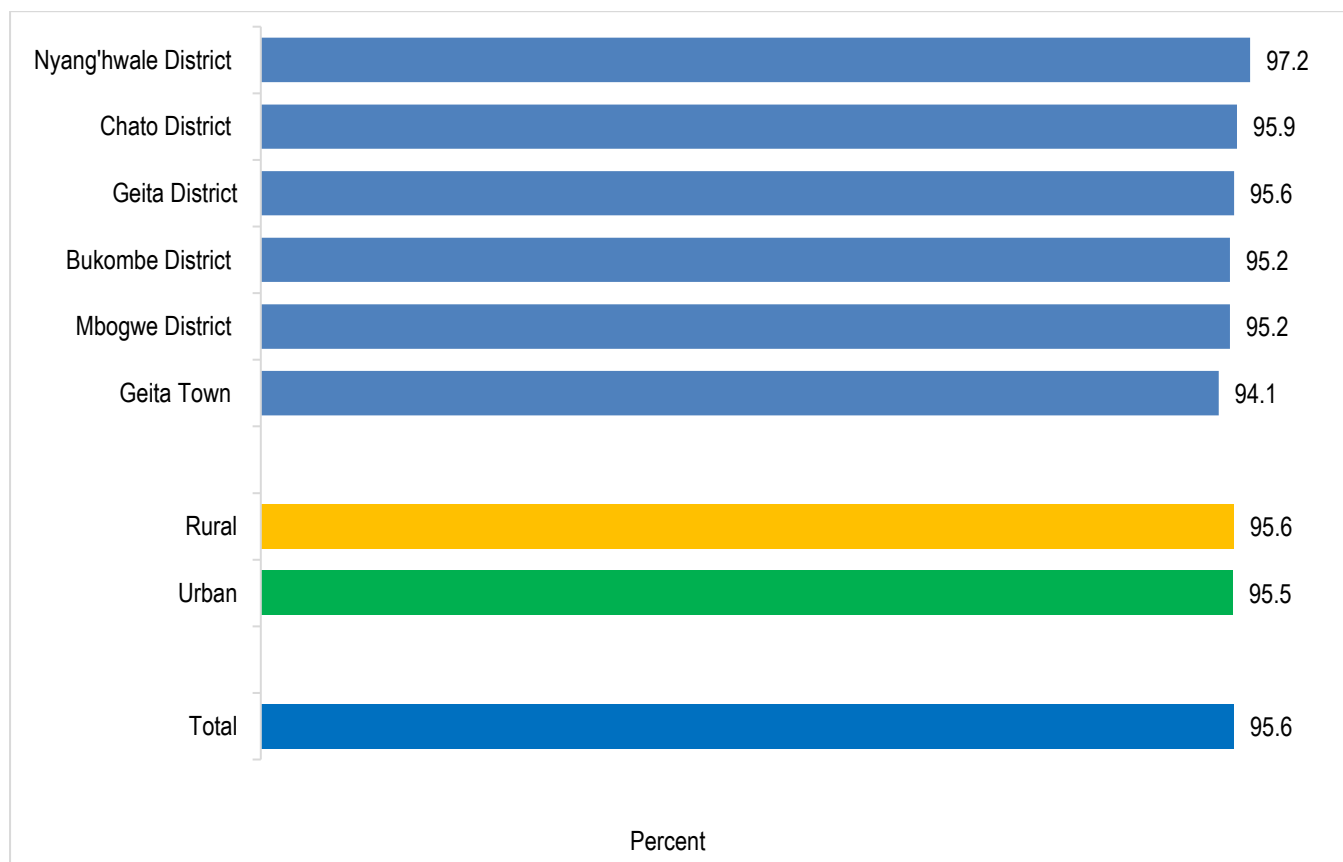
14.3 Buildings Attributes

This section presents findings on building attributes which constitute categories, occupancy status, ownership, construction status, materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, tenure status and condition of buildings. Buildings in this section refers to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that 94.3 percent of the buildings in Geita Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Geita Region (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	**624,100**	**13,499**	**2.2**	**21,922**	**3.5**	**588,679**	**94.3**
Rural	436,982	6,294	1.4	10,666	2.4	420,022	96.1
Urban	187,118	7,205	3.9	11,256	6.0	168,657	90.1
Council							
Geita District	224,720	5,085	2.3	8,015	3.6	211,620	94.2
Geita Town	66,095	1,926	2.9	2,829	4.3	61,340	92.8
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	274	0.5	850	1.4	57,562	98.1
Mbogwe District	74,549	1,491	2.0	1,847	2.5	71,211	95.5
Bukombe District	77,195	2,089	2.7	3,847	5.0	71,259	92.3
Chato District	122,855	2,634	2.1	4,534	3.7	115,687	94.2

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

Construction status of buildings is divided into four categories namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that 76.8 percent of all buildings in Geita Region have been completed and 7.4 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 12.8 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 3.0 percent. The results also indicate that 78.5 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 72.7 percent in urban settings.

Mbogwe District Council has the highest percentage (80.3%) of completed buildings while Geita Town Council has the lowest (72.7 %). Three percent of buildings in Geita Region are temporary. The percentage of temporary buildings range from 1.6 percent in Geita Town Council to 4.2 percent in Bukombe District Council (Figure 14.5 and Table 14.7).

Table 14. 7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	**624,100**	**76.8**	**7.4**	**12.8**	**3.0**
Rural	436,982	78.5	6.6	11.2	3.7
Urban	187,118	72.7	9.2	16.6	1.5
Council					
Geita District	224,720	76.8	7.5	13.3	2.4
Geita Town	66,095	72.7	9.0	16.7	1.6
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	77.3	7.0	11.6	4.1
Mbogwe District	74,549	80.3	6.0	10.8	2.9
Bukombe District	77,195	75.1	8.9	11.9	4.2
Chato District	122,855	77.4	6.4	12.3	3.8

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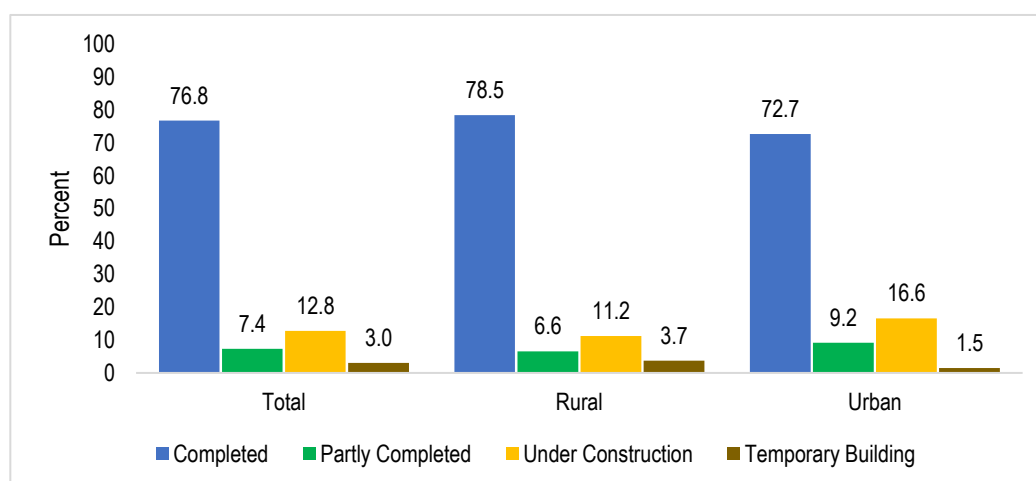
14.3.3 Buildings Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking that the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 87.1 percent of all buildings in Geita Region are in use, while 12.9 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion (87.8%) of buildings in use compared with urban areas (85.4%). Bukombe District Council has the highest percentage (88.8%) of buildings in use while Geita Town Council is 85.4 percent (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**624,100**	**87.1**	**12.9**
Rural	436,982	87.8	12.2
Urban	187,118	85.4	14.6
Council			
Geita District	224,720	86.7	13.3
Geita Town	66,095	85.4	14.6
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	86.6	13.4
Mbogwe District	74,549	88.6	11.4
Bukombe District	77,195	88.8	11.2
Chato District	122,855	86.9	13.1

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Geita Region, 2022 TBC
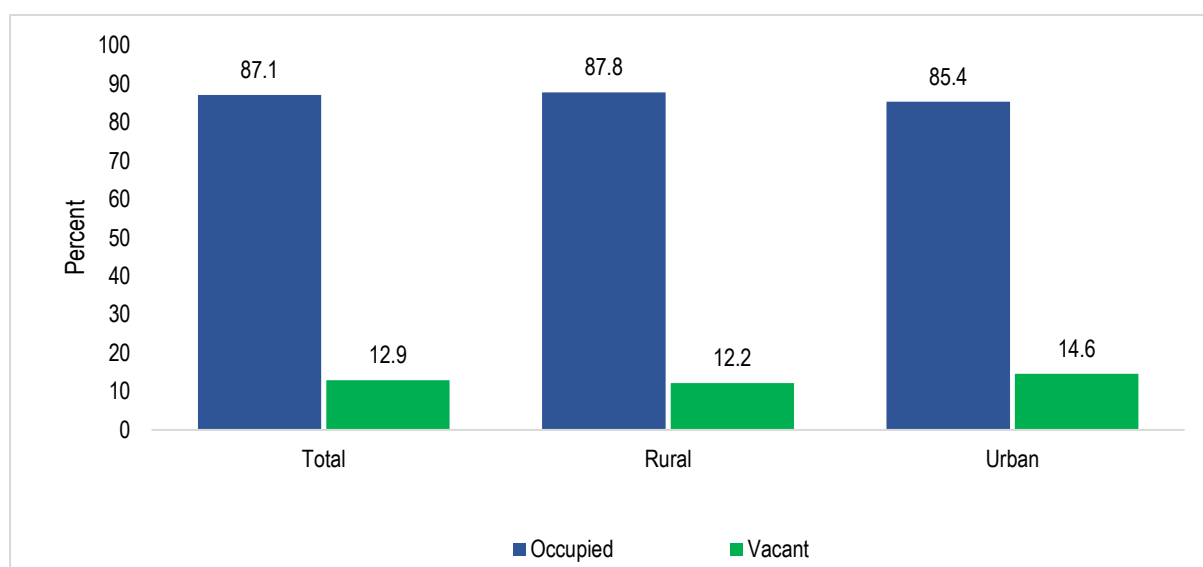
14.3.4 Buildings Construction Materials

This section describes 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 in this publication.

14.3.4.1   Floor Materials

Materials used for floors include sand-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. Results show that, 34 percent of buildings in

Geita Region have mud/soil or sand floors, while the majority (40.0%) have sand-cement floors and 2.8 percent have tiles or marble floors or Ceramic tiles.

Furthermore, in rural areas buildings with cement floors constitute 31.6 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 59.7 percent. Geita Town Council has the highest percentage (49.4%) of buildings with sand-cement floors while Nyang'hwale District Council have the lowest percentage (28.2%) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14. 9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence/Council | Number of Buildings | Flooring Materials | | | | | | | | No Floor |
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/ soil	Cow dung	
Total	**624,100**	**40.0**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**34.0**	**0.1**	**22.9**
Rural	436,982	31.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	41.8	0.1	25.4
Urban	187,118	59.7	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	15.7	0.0	17.1
Council										
Geita District	224,720	42.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.7	0.1	22.3
Geita Town	66,095	49.4	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	20.7	0.0	19.1
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	28.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	46.2	0.1	24.3
Mbogwe District	74,549	35.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	39.8	0.1	22.7
Bukombe District	77,195	40.8	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.0	0.1	21.4

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

14.3.4.2   Wall Materials

Building materials used for construction of wall include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried bricks, burnt bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most (59.3%) of the buildings in Geita Region have walls built by burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks (29.0%). About Seventy-three percent (72.7%) of buildings in urban areas have walls constructed by burnt bricks, followed by sundried bricks (11.8%). In rural areas, most (53.6%) of the buildings are constructed using burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks (36.4%). Geita District Council has the highest percentage (67.0%) of buildings built with burnt bricks walls while Nyang'hwale District Council has the lowest percentage (23.1%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence/Council	Number of Buildings	Wall Material									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Ston	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	**624,100**	**0.4**	**5.1**	**29.0**	**59.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**3.2**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**2.2**
Rural	436,982	0.3	2.7	36.4	53.6	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.6	0.0	1.9
Urban	187,118	0.6	10.7	11.8	72.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.9
Council											
Geita District	224,720	0.5	3.3	24.6	67.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	2.3
Geita Town	66,095	0.5	15.1	16.3	62.9	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	2.7
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	0.2	10.9	62.4	23.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.6
Mbogwe District	74,549	0.2	1.9	25.2	63.4	0.0	0.3	6.5	0.6	0.0	1.9
Bukombe District	77,195	0.5	2.1	24.9	64.2	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.5	0.0	1.9
Chato District	122,855	0.5	3.9	33.0	55.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.5	0.1	2.5

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 roofing 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 (82.8%) of all buildings in Geita Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (8.6%). In urban areas, 88.9 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 80.1 percent in rural areas. Geita Town Council has the highest percentage (85.8%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets while Nyang'hwale District Council has the lowest (77.3%) (Table 14.11).

Table 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence/Council	Number of Buildings	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	**624,100**	**82.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.6**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**7.8**
Rural	436,982	80.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	7.2
Urban	187,118	88.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.1
Council										
Geita District	224,720	84.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	8.1
Geita Town	66,095	85.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	8.6
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	7.7
Mbogwe District	74,549	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Bukombe District	77,195	82.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	6.6
Chato District	122,855	82.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	8.0

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that, 38.7 percent of such building/units in Geita Region have one bedroom, 36.1 percent have two bedrooms, 16.4 percent have three bedrooms and 8.8 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with one bedroom is higher (45.7%) than with two bedrooms (36.2%). In urban areas, most (35.7%) of buildings have two bedrooms followed by three bedrooms (24.7 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**631,702**	**38.7**	**36.1**	**16.4**	**4.7**	**1.9**	**1.0**	**1.3**
Rural	440,555	45.7	36.2	12.8	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
Urban	191,147	22.5	35.7	24.7	8.4	3.7	2.0	3.0
Council								
Geita District	227,238	38.3	37.5	16.0	4.5	1.7	0.9	1.1
Geita Town	67,660	27.5	32.0	23.6	8.1	3.6	2.0	3.3
Nyang'hwale District	59,238	48.6	35.7	10.9	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.7

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Mbogwe District	75,382	44.9	33.7	13.7	3.9	1.7	0.8	1.3
Bukombe District	78,035	34.6	36.5	18.8	5.4	2.1	1.1	1.4
Chato District	124,149	39.4	37.1	16.1	4.3	1.6	0.7	0.8

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Geita Region, 2022 TBC
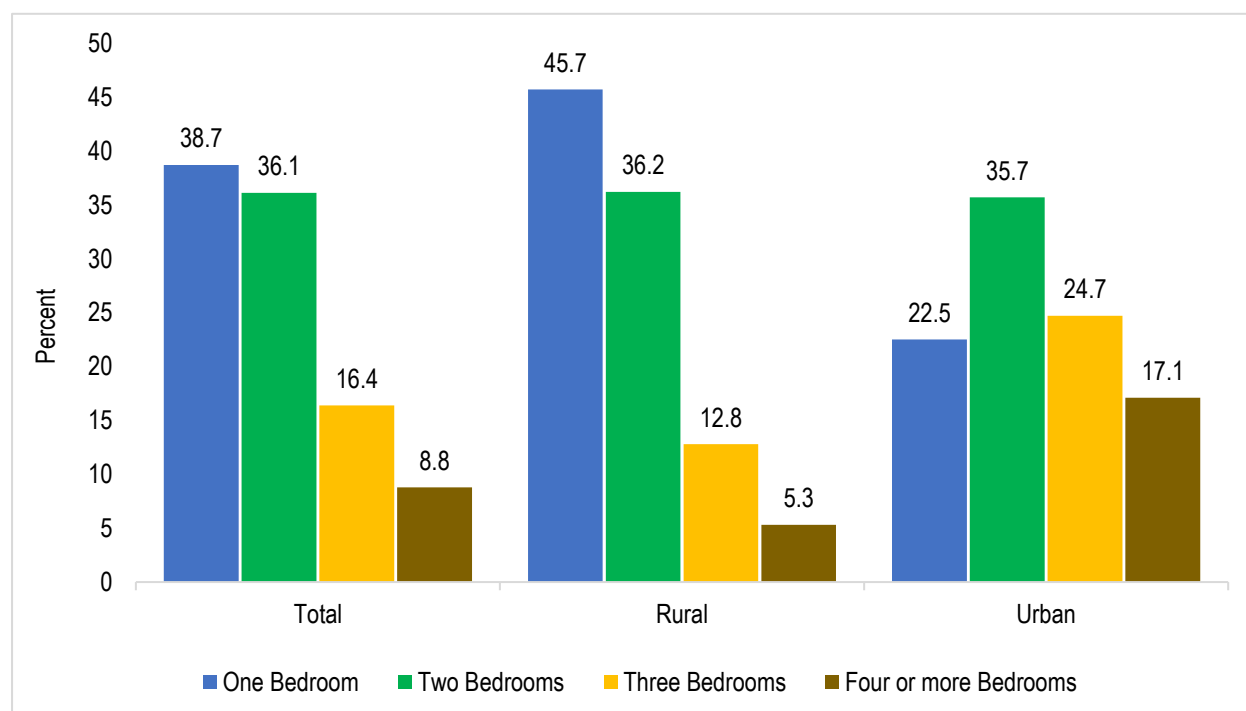
14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 10.1 percent of all buildings/units in Geita Region are connected to the national grid. Almost twenty-three percent (22.6%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 4.6 percent in rural areas. Across councils, Geita Town has the highest proportion (25.5%)

of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Nyang'hwale District has the lowest percentage (5.3%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC
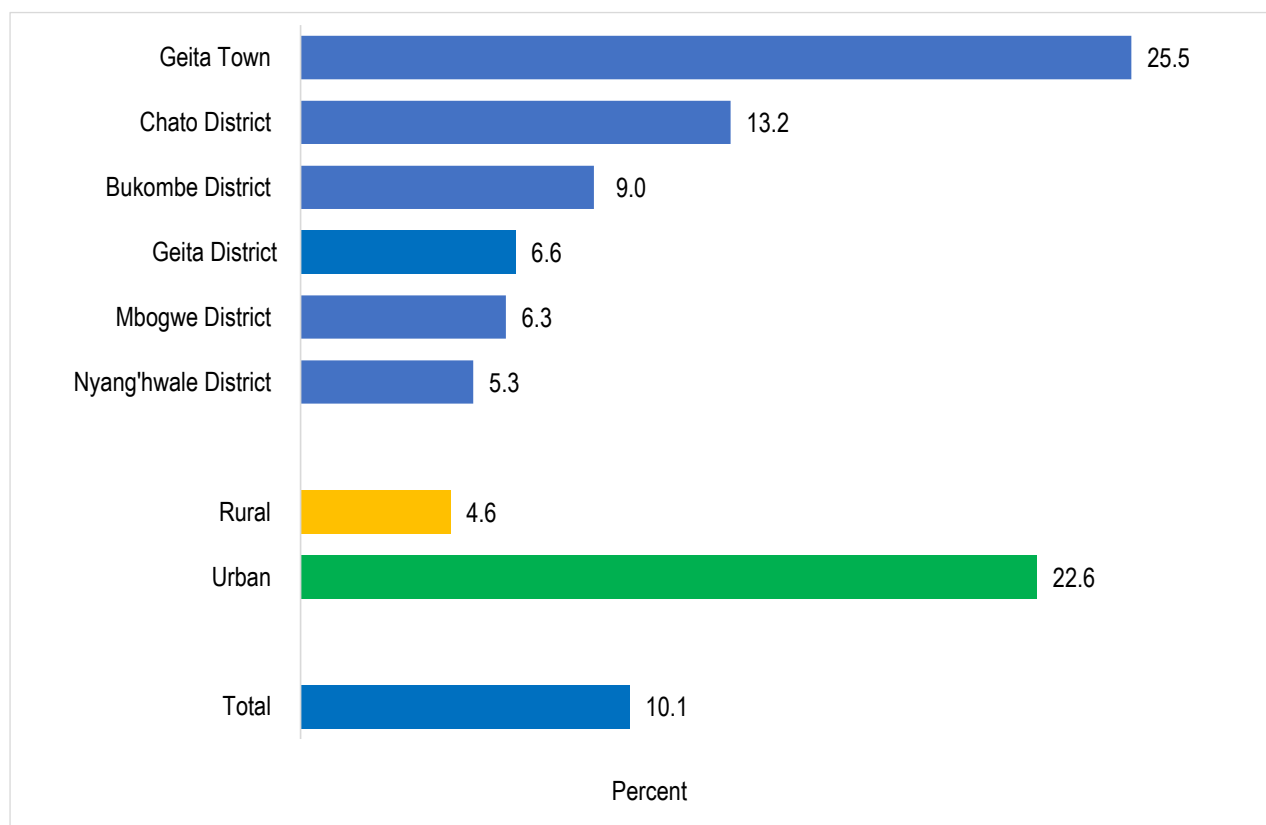
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 33.9 percent of all buildings/units in Geita Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is higher in urban areas (36.7%) than in rural area (32.7 %).

The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy, ranges from 27.5 percent in Chato District Council to 39.1 percent in Geita District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 19.4 percent of all buildings/units in Geita Region have water service. The proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher (37.4%) in urban than in rural areas (11.6%). Across councils, Geita Town has the highest percentage (34.2%) of buildings with water service while Nyang'hwale District has the lowest percentage (6.6%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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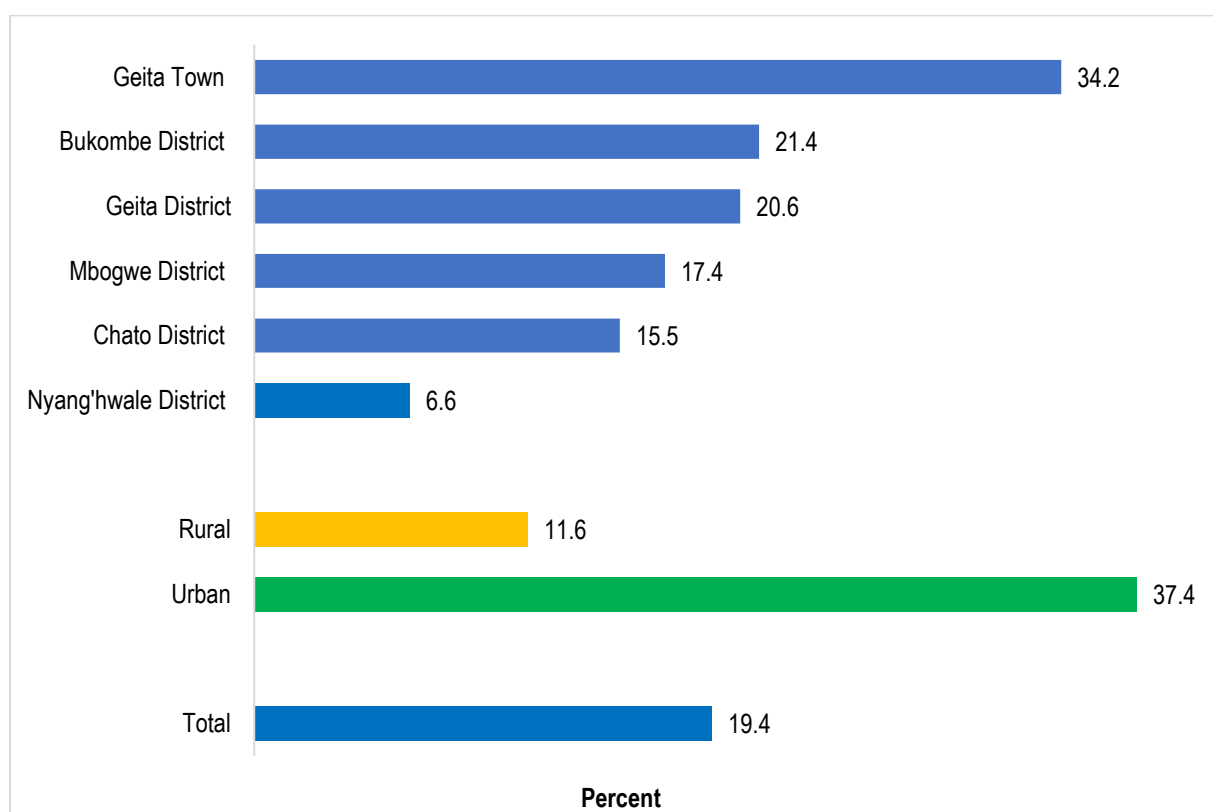
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 74.6 percent of all buildings/Units in Geita Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (81.1%) than in rural areas (71.8%). There is marked disparity in percentage of buildings with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 59.5 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 78.1 percent in Bukombe District. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**631,702**	**10.1**	**33.9**	**19.4**	**74.6**
Rural	440,555	4.6	32.7	11.6	71.8
Urban	191,147	22.6	36.7	37.4	81.1
Council					
Geita District	227,238	6.6	39.1	20.6	76.9
Geita Town	67,660	25.5	30.7	34.2	75.5
Nyang'hwale District	59,238	5.3	31.1	6.6	59.5
Mbogwe District	75,382	6.3	36.4	17.4	70.5
Bukombe District	78,035	9.0	31.7	21.4	78.1
Chato District	124,149	13.2	27.5	15.5	77.4

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Road

The results indicate that 72.1 percent of all buildings in Geita Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (82.2%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 67.7 percent in rural areas. Geita Town Council has the highest percentage (79.4%) of buildings accessible by road while Nyang'hwale District Council has the lowest (58.6%) (Figure 14.11 and Table 14.13).

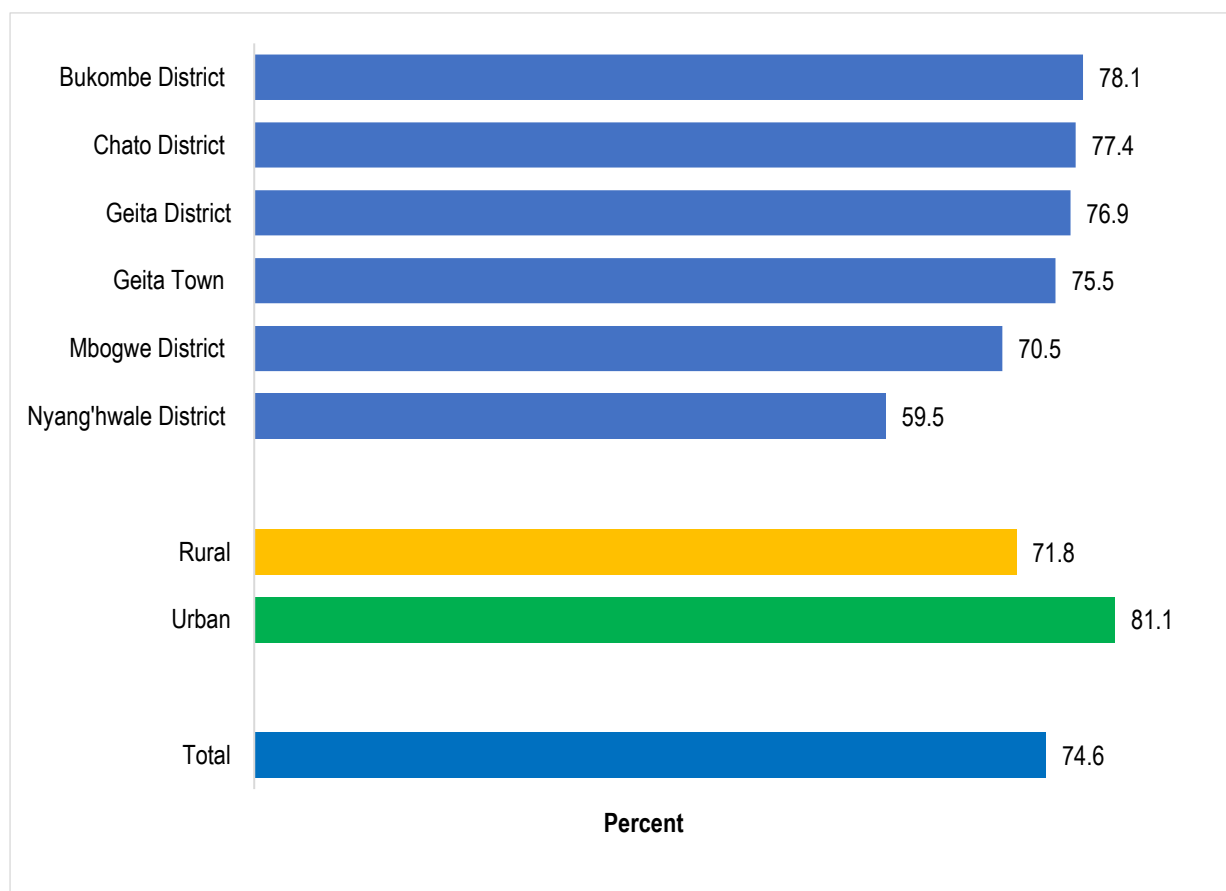**Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC**
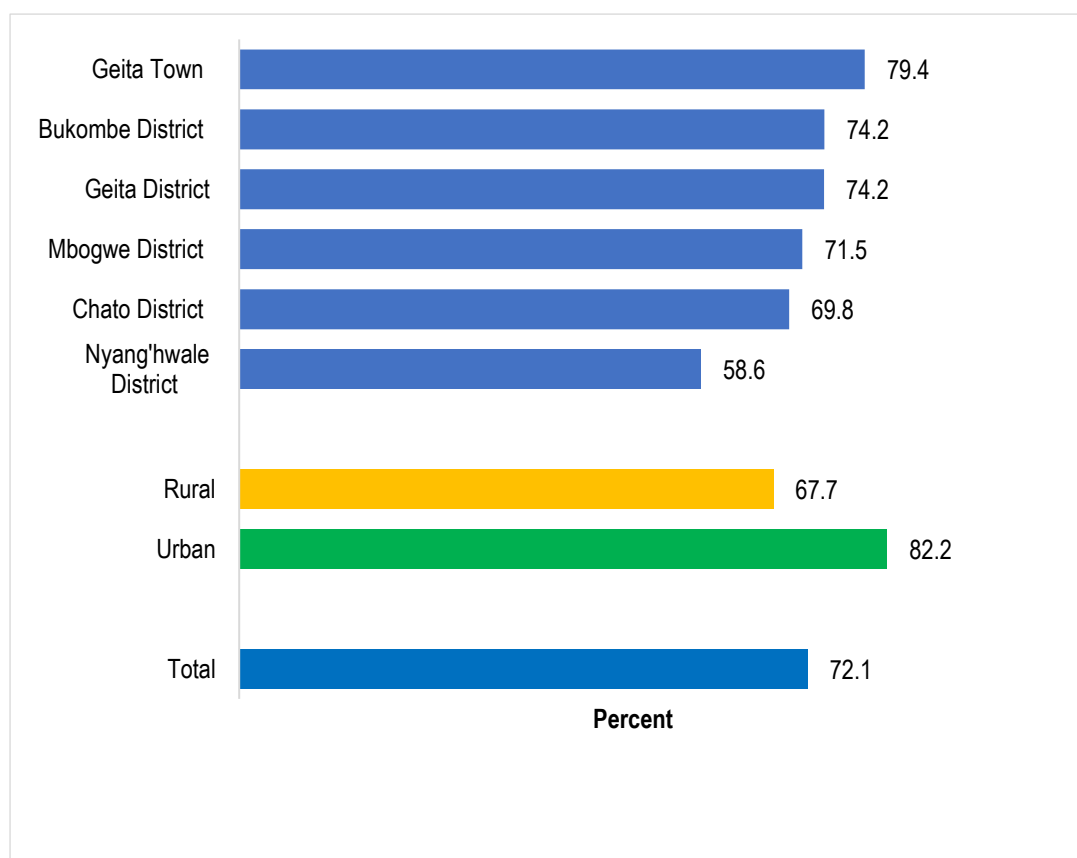
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.9 percent of all buildings in Geita Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.7 percent and 3.1 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. Geita Town Council has the highest (5.7%) percentage of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Bukombe District Council and Chato District Council have the lowest percentage (3.1% each) (Figure 14.12 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities by Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC
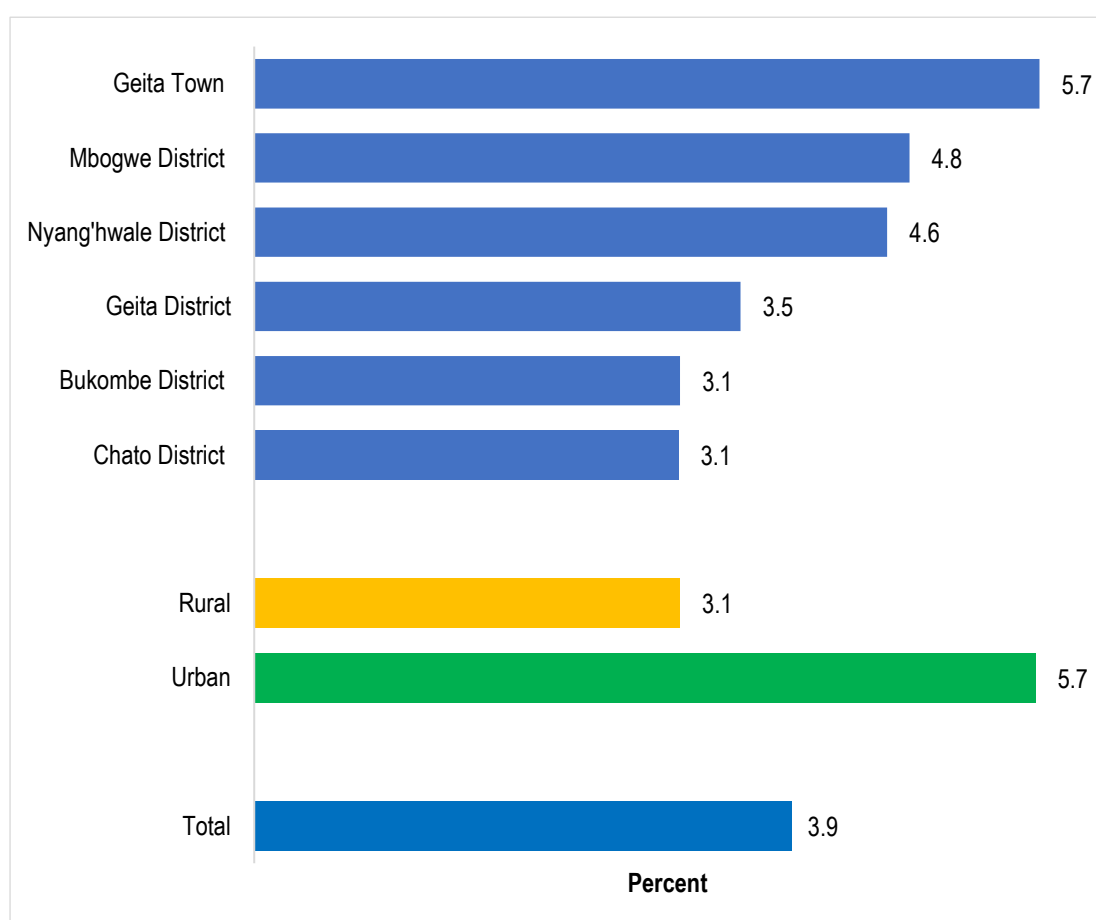
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (87.0%) of buildings in Geita Region are individually owned followed by co-owned buildings (10.7%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

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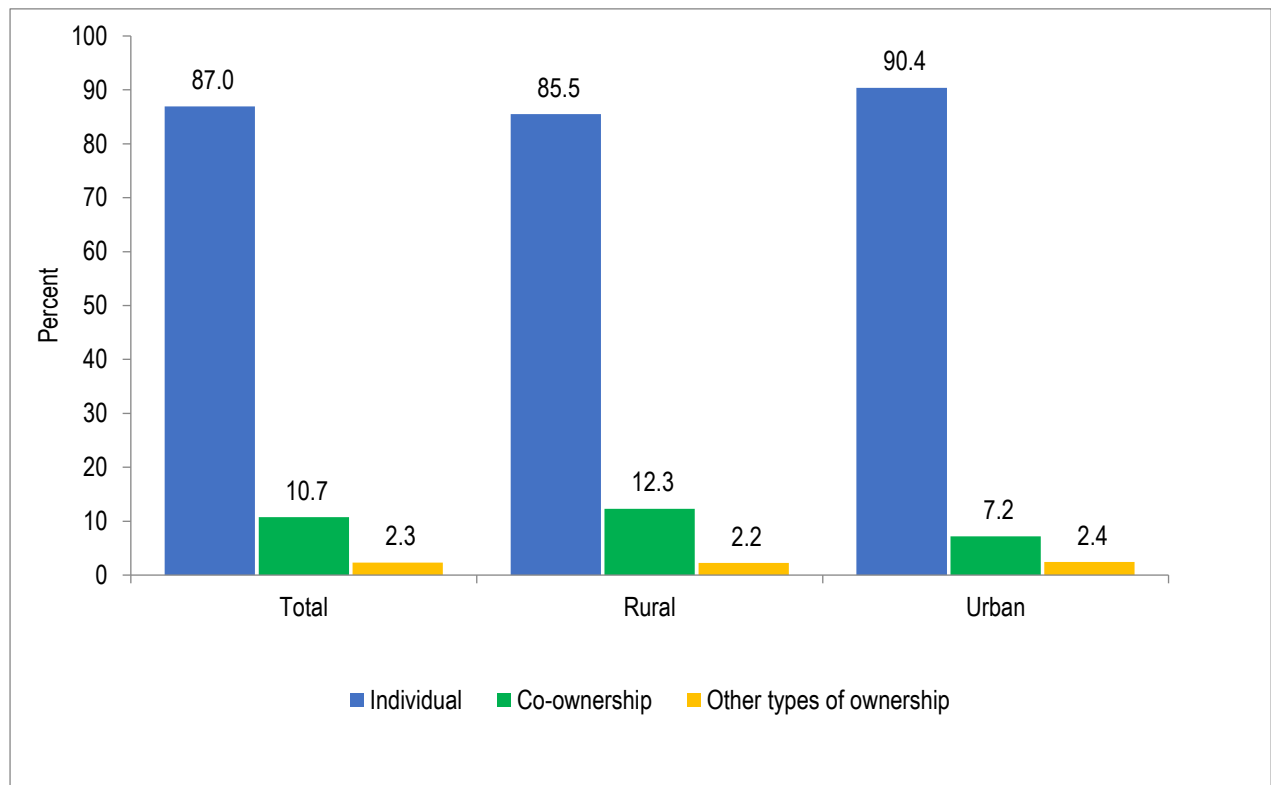
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. This kind of ownership may be associated with males only, females only or jointly. The results show that most (74.6%) of the buildings/units in Geita Region are owned by male only followed by females only (20.0%) and 5.3 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Across Councils, Geita Town has the highest proportion (21.1%) of buildings owned by females alone while Bukombe District has the lowest proportion (17.9%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of individually owned buildings/units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	**631,702**	**72.1**	**20.0**	**6.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**440,555**	**72.3**	**19.2**	**6.4**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**191,147**	**71.6**	**21.7**	**5.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**
Geita District	227,238	72.1	20.4	5.6	1.0	1.0	167,292	72.3	20.0	5.6	1.0	1.0	59,946	71.4	21.6	5.5	0.7	0.8
Geita Town	67,660	72.8	21.0	4.3	1.0	0.9	10,971	75.5	19.9	3.2	0.8	0.5	56,689	72.3	21.2	4.5	1.0	0.9
Nyang'hwale District	59,238	70.8	19.5	7.6	1.1	1.0	56,087	70.9	19.2	7.8	1.1	0.9	3,151	67.9	23.9	4.4	1.9	1.9
Mbogwe District	75,382	72.2	18.9	7.3	0.8	0.8	54,824	72.8	17.5	7.9	0.9	0.9	20,558	70.7	22.6	5.6	0.6	0.6
Bukombe District	78,035	73.7	18.0	6.8	0.8	0.7	53,741	73.4	17.2	7.8	0.8	0.8	24,294	74.3	19.7	4.5	0.9	0.6
Chato District	124,149	71.2	20.7	5.6	1.2	1.2	97,640	71.8	19.8	5.8	1.3	1.2	26,509	69.0	24.0	5.1	1.0	1.0

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy Tenure Status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 74.9 percent of all buildings/units in Geita Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (12.5%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 78.7 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by tenants alone (9.9%). The same pattern is observed in urban areas. however, the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants is substantially higher (18.4%) than that in rural areas (9.9%).

Across Councils, Nyang'hwale and Bukombe District have the highest percentage (78.1 each%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone while Geita Town has the lowest percentage (74.4%). In addition, Geita Town has the highest percentage (17.9%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units while Nyang'hwale District has the lowest (9.7%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Occupied buildings/units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status, and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	**631,702**	**74.9**	**6.4**	**6.2**	**12.5**	**440,555**	**78.7**	**6.4**	**5.0**	**9.9**	**191,147**	**66.2**	**6.1**	**9.2**	**18.4**
Geita District	227,238	74.4	6.2	6.4	13.0	167,292	76.6	6.4	5.5	11.4	59,946	68.2	5.5	8.7	17.6
Geita Town	67,660	65.8	7.0	9.4	17.9	10,971	82.6	6.2	4.0	7.2	56,689	62.5	7.1	10.4	19.9
Nyang'hwale District	59,238	78.1	7.2	5.0	9.7	56,087	79.2	7.2	4.8	8.9	3,151	58.7	7.9	9.4	24.0
Mbogwe District	75,382	77.8	6.1	5.3	10.9	54,824	82.0	6.3	4.0	7.8	20,558	66.6	5.6	8.8	19.1
Bukombe District	78,035	78.1	5.7	5.4	10.8	53,741	82.2	5.7	4.0	8.2	24,294	69.2	5.8	8.5	16.6
Chato District	124,149	75.4	6.5	6.0	12.1	97,640	77.6	6.6	5.3	10.5	26,509	67.2	6.1	8.8	17.9

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority (77.5%) of buildings in Geita Region are built on un-surveyed land, 14.0 percent on surveyed land and 5.2 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 32.3 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 6.2 percent of rural buildings. Nyang'hwale District Council has the highest percentage (88.5%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while Geita Town Council has the lowest (56.7%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of buildings/units Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Geita Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings/Units	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings/Units	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings/Units	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	**624,100**	**14.0**	**77.5**	**5.2**	**3.4**	**436,982**	**6.2**	**87.0**	**4.2**	**2.6**	**187,118**	**32.3**	**55.3**	**7.3**	**5.1**
Geita District	224,720	9.8	81.6	6.1	2.5	166,020	5.6	86.1	5.8	2.5	58,700	21.5	68.7	7.2	2.6
Geita Town	66,095	31.3	56.7	6.4	5.7	10,940	3.3	87.4	8.1	1.2	55,155	36.8	50.6	6.0	6.6
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	5.4	88.5	2.4	3.6	55,553	4.8	89.4	2.5	3.3	3,133	17.1	73.7	1.1	8.1
Mbogwe District	74,549	10.6	83.9	2.9	2.6	54,319	4.7	91.9	1.7	1.7	20,230	26.5	62.4	6.1	5.0
Bukombe District	77,195	17.7	70.9	6.7	4.7	53,318	7.8	83.8	5.1	3.3	23,877	39.7	42.3	10.2	7.8
Chato District	122,855	16.3	76.1	4.4	3.2	96,832	8.2	86.1	3.1	2.7	26,023	46.4	39.0	9.6	5.0

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar) and local government documents. Results show that most buildings/units (42.6%) have local government documents (*Mtaa*/Village), 15.7 have certificate of customary right of occupancy, 6.1 have letter of offer/acknowledgement of payment and 20.3 percent are built on land without legal documents (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	**631,702**	**5.0**	**0.3**	**6.1**	**15.7**	**5.0**	**0.0**	**42.6**	**20.3**	**4.8**
Geita District	227,238	3.6	0.3	5.5	14.3	5.3	0.0	52.3	14.6	4.1
Geita Town	67,660	13.5	0.2	11.9	10.3	10.4	0.0	32.9	14.5	6.3
Nyang'hwale District	59,238	1.5	0.1	2.2	20.8	4.0	0.0	24.4	42.5	4.5
Mbogwe District	75,382	3.6	0.3	4.8	21.6	5.7	0.0	36.6	23.1	4.3
Bukombe District	78,035	4.9	0.4	8.1	20.0	1.2	0.0	35.0	24.7	5.7
Chato District	124,149	5.6	0.3	5.6	12.6	4.1	0.0	47.5	18.9	5.3

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Geita 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 Geita Region has increased from 1,739,530 persons in 2012 to 2,977,608 persons in 2022; and
ii. The population of Geita Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 5.4 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes
i. With the current annual growth rate of 5.4 percent (which is above the national average of 3.2%), the population of Geita Region is expected to double in the next 13 years;
ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 5.4 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale;
iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 5.4 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental

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

Recommendations

i.   Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively implement respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning 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 Indicators

i.   More than 18 percent (18.1%) of Geita regional population is aged below five years;

ii.   About fifty six percent (55.7 %) of total population is below 18 years of age;

iii. About one third (33.5%) of Geita regional population is youths aged 15 – 35 years; and

iv.   Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above increased from 3.7 percent in 2012 to 3.9 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare in general;

ii.   High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to a 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 appropriate investments are made in education, health and skills development; and

iv. Elderly persons need social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Geita Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

i. About twenty two percent (22.1%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Geita Region are married; and

ii. About six percent (6.4%) of female population aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunity opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and

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

Recommendations

i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and 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 icluding cash transfer and public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

i. Fifty percent (50.0%) of children under five years of age in Geita   Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

ii. About twelve percent (11.9%) and 15.9 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and

iii. About four percent (3.6 %) of persons in Geita Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

ii.   Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and

iii.   Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and

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 eleven percent (10.5%) of children under age 18 in Geita Region are orphans (7.2% with one parent dead and 3.3% both parents dead); and

ii.   The percentage of orphaned children range from 9.6 percent in Nyang'wale District Council to 10.8 percent each in Chato and Geita District Councils.

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, communities and councils.

Recommendations

i.   Regional, and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders need to strengthen sensitization of communities on the plight of orphaned children and take actions to minimize their sufferings; and

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

i.   About Seventy seven percent (77.0%) of population aged 15 years and above in Geita Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 74.1 percent in Mbogwe District Council to 86.7 percent in Geita Town Council;

ii.   Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Geita Region is 80.3 percent with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 74.7 percent in Bukombe District to 89.0 percent in Geita Town Council;

iii.   About sixteen percent (15.9%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;

iv.   About seventy one percent (71.4%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and

v.   Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 81.9% in 2012 to 115.8% percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

i.   The high adult literacy rate in the Region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, economic growth and labour market participation;

ii.   Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and a course of disharmony in the society;

iii. The NER for Geita 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 Geita 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.   School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;

v.   Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and

vi.   Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Geita Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Year Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievement in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among councils;

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);

iii. Regional and Local Authority to establish major causes of drop outs, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated;

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates; and

v.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i.   Overall unemployment rate in Geita Region is 3.0 percent; the rate is higher in urban (5.1%) than in rural (1.7%) areas;

ii.   Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (71.9%) of the total employment in Geita region; and

iii.   About sixty six percent (66.3%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i.   Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 3.0 percent unemployment for Geita Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore low, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also low. However, unemployment is a potential source of social vices such as crime and social unrest;

ii.   Unemployment can also have a 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 non-agricultural economic activities is a significant youth employing   sector in Geita region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However,   informal sector is insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;

ii.   Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and

iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

i.   About ten percent (10.2%) of the total Geita Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

ii.   Most Persons with Disabilities (60.4%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;

iii. About seven percent (7.1%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

iv.   Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;

ii.   People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome   such   as   health   care   and   poverty   due   to   barriers   to   education,

employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and

iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;

ii. Regional, 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 PWDs in the region;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and

iv. Regional and local Government authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programs on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About thirty five percent (34.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Geita region; the percentage ranges from 42.4 in Nyang'wale District Council to 26.7 percent in Geita Town Council; and

ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (14.5%) than females (7.7%).

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 Geita Region with significant implications;

iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;

iv.   Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and

v.   Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to 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; and

iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders to strengthen education and awareness campaigns about women's land rights and benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

i.   About fifty nine percent (59.4%) of private households in Geita Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 34.5 percent in Nyang'wale District to 73.7 percent in Geita Town; and

ii.   There is significant disparity between urban (46.2%) and rural (78.7%) on percentage of private households in Geita Region using improved source of drinking water.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About forty one percent (40.6%) of household in Geita Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

i.   Region and Local Government Authorities need 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 fifty five percent (54.9%) of households in Geita Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 31.0 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 77.1 percent in Geita Town; and

ii. About five percent (5.2%) of households in Geita Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 3.1 percent in Geita Town Council to 14.8 percent in Nyang'hwale 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 community.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

i. About fifty-four percent (54.3%) and 37.4 percent of private households in Geita Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

ii. About seven percent (6.7%) of households in Geita Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii. Almost twenty percent (19.9%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 11.8 in Nyang'hwale District to 43.8 percent in Geita Town; and

iv. About forty-four percent (44.1%) of households in Geita Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;

ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;

iii. Access to national grid in Geita Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and

iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as 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 the Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities

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

Key Findings

i. Almost eight out of ten households (83.9%) in Geita Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.4%) and females (0.5%) aged15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

iii. Less than one (0.7%) and about two (1.5%) percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively;

iv. About one third (34.3%) of households in Geita Region own radio while 20.4 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 21.5 percent in Mbogwe District to 40.7 percent in Geita District (Radio) and from 10.2 percent in Mbogwe District to 29.6 percent in Geita Town (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre primary, primary and secondary education levels; and

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities   and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

i. About eighty three percent (83.3%) of all buildings in Geita Region have physical addresses;

ii. Forty-four percent (44.0%) of all buildings in Geita Region have electricity services, of which 10.1 percent are connected to the national grid and 34.7 percent are powered by other sources;

iii. Nineteen percent (19.4%) of all buildings have water services;

iv. About four percent (3.9%) of all buildings in Geita Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;

v. About seventy-eight percent (77.5%) of all buildings in Geita Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 56.7 percent in Geita Town to 88.5 percent in Nyang'hwale District; and

vi. About twenty percent (20.3%) of all buildings in Geita Region are constructed on land that has no legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;

iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;

iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and

v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;

iii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the 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; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**2,977,608**	**1,945,000**	**1,032,608**	**1,463,764**	**1,513,844**
Geita District	1,035,214	711,899	323,315	507,788	527,426
Geita Town	361,671	43,665	318,006	177,271	184,400
Nyang'hwale District	225,803	212,990	12,813	113,495	112,308
Mbogwe District	362,855	253,014	109,841	179,157	183,698
Bukombe District	407,102	278,699	128,403	199,915	207,187
Chato District	584,963	444,733	140,230	286,138	298,825

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**2,927,186**	**1,915,404**	**1,011,782**	**1,430,678**	**1,496,508**
Geita District	1,020,453	700,541	319,912	498,693	521,760
Geita Town	349,301	43,655	305,646	168,691	180,610
Nyang'hwale District	219,166	206,908	12,258	108,807	110,359
Mbogwe District	352,844	244,949	107,895	172,524	180,320
Bukombe District	405,173	278,129	127,044	198,705	206,468
Chato District	580,249	441222	139,027	283,258	296,991

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**50,422**	**29,596**	**20,826**	**33,086**	**17,336**
Geita District	14,761	11358	3,403	9,095	5666
Geita Town	12370	10	12360	8580	3790
Nyang'hwale District	6,637	6082	555	4,688	1949
Mbogwe District	10,011	8065	1,946	6,633	3378
Bukombe District	1,929	570	1359	1210	719
Chato District	4,714	3511	1,203	2,880	1,834

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Geita 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)	414,077	207,050	207,027	265,332	136,945	128,387	148,745	70,105	78,640
Youth Population (15–24 years)	486,915	237,845	249,070	296,274	152,008	144,266	190,641	85,837	104,804
Youth Population (15–35 years)	830,908	413,998	416,910	482,293	250,094	232,199	348,615	163,904	184,711
Primary School (6–12 years)	433,542	207,423	226,119	268,842	129,108	139,734	164,700	78,315	86,385
Primary School (7–13 years)	464,889	223,729	241,160	293,688	142,160	151,528	171,201	81,569	89,632
Secondary School (13-16 years)	255,602	127,030	128,572	167,007	85,164	81,843	88,595	41,866	46,729
Secondary School (14-17 years)	244,803	123,407	121,396	158,337	82,404	75,933	86,466	41,003	45,463
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,134,042	585,150	548,892	661,998	352,939	309,059	472,044	232,211	239,833
Elderly population (60+ years)	53,290	35,606	17,684	35,737	25,091	10,646	17,553	10,515	7,038
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,780,394	902,806	877,588	1,064,914	553,444	511,470	715,480	349,362	366,118
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,240,591	643,573	597,018	732,801	393,219	339,582	507,790	250,354	257,436
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	995,788	520,166	475,622	574,464	310,815	263,649	421,324	209,351	211,973

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,511,818**	**733,710**	**778,108**	**1,164,356**	**605,708**	**558,648**
Rural	952,690	470,969	481,721	682,336	367,540	314,796
Urban	559,128	262,741	296,387	482,020	238,168	243,852
Council						
Geita District	521,695	252,411	269,284	401,573	208,799	192,774
Geita Town	202,361	98,777	103,584	175,474	89,075	86,399
Nyang'hwale District	115,030	58,089	56,941	86,824	46,575	40,249
Mbogwe District	182,898	89,294	93,604	135,562	71,613	63,949
Bukombe District	199,587	95,834	103,753	148,880	77,101	71,779
Chato District	290,247	139,305	150,942	216,043	112,545	103,498

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,707,329**	**846,453**	**860,876**	**1,046,352**	**530,494**	**515,858**	**660,977**	**315,959**	**345,018**
5-9	207,267	96,239	111,028	122,983	56,942	66,041	84,284	39,297	44,987
10-14	342,009	168,743	173,266	225,285	112,636	112,649	116,724	56,107	60,617
15 - 19	260,880	130,784	130,096	166,145	86,542	79,603	94,735	44,242	50,493
20 - 24	206,640	94,453	112,187	121,998	59,040	62,958	84,642	35,413	49,229
25 - 29	173,936	82,511	91,425	96,883	47,624	49,259	77,053	34,887	42,166
30 - 34	136,876	69,874	67,002	75,443	39,014	36,429	61,433	30,860	30,573
35 - 39	97,501	49,916	47,585	55,474	28,385	27,089	42,027	21,531	20,496
40 - 44	75,103	39,126	35,977	44,400	22,988	21,412	30,703	16,138	14,565
45 - 49	63,790	33,273	30,517	39,997	20,604	19,393	23,793	12,669	11,124
50 - 54	49,449	26,273	23,176	32,750	17,426	15,324	16,699	8,847	7,852
55 - 59	31,290	17,762	13,528	21,091	12,165	8,926	10,199	5,597	4,602
60 - 64	26,634	15,608	11,026	18,648	11,158	7,490	7,986	4,450	3,536
65 - 69	12,465	7,427	5,038	8,565	5,273	3,292	3,900	2,154	1,746
70 - 74	10,597	6,534	4,063	7,492	4,789	2,703	3,105	1,745	1,360
75 - 79	5,710	3,604	2,106	4,071	2,675	1,396	1,639	929	710
80+	7,182	4,326	2,856	5,127	3,233	1,894	2,055	1,093	962

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	1,717,702	851,402	866,300	1,051,499	532,960	518,539	666,203	318,442	347,761
Youth Population (15–24 years)	396,413	197,781	198,632	256,030	131,853	124,177	140,383	65,928	74,455
Youth Population (15–35 years)	467,520	225,237	242,283	288,143	145,582	142,561	179,377	79,655	99,722
Primary School (6–12 years)	802,073	390,067	412,006	473,818	239,220	234,598	328,255	150,847	177,408
Primary School (7–13 years)	396,550	189,849	206,701	249,434	120,030	129,404	147,116	69,819	77,297
Secondary School (13-16 years)	430,523	207,485	223,038	275,023	133,471	141,552	155,500	74,014	81,486
Secondary School (14-17 years)	234,727	118,305	116,422	152,863	79,534	73,329	81,864	38,771	43,093
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,122,099	559,580	562,519	672,829	344,946	327,883	449,270	214,634	234,636
Elderly population (60+ years)	62,588	37,499	25,089	43,903	27,128	16,775	18,685	10,371	8,314
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,717,702	851,402	866,300	1,051,499	532,960	518,539	666,203	318,442	347,761
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,230,737	617,613	613,124	746,483	385,578	360,905	484,254	232,035	252,219
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	996,010	499,308	496,702	593,620	306,044	287,576	402,390	193,264	209,126

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**634,427**	**315,946**	**318,481**	**431,688**	**217,718**	**213,970**	**202,739**	**98,228**	**104,511**	**509,750**	**246,061**	**263,689**	**332,047**	**160,937**	**171,110**	**177,703**	**85,124**	**92,579**
Geita District	221,627	109,968	111,659	155,857	78,009	77,848	65,770	31,959	33,811	181,602	87,587	94,015	124,588	60,229	64,359	57,014	27,358	29,656
Geita Town	68,938	33,783	35,155	10,409	5,329	5,080	58,529	28,454	30,075	61,380	29,673	31,707	8,411	4,127	4,284	52,969	25,546	27,423
Nyang'hwale District	48,708	24,527	24,181	46,489	23,509	22,980	2,219	1,018	1,201	38,846	18,511	20,335	36,840	17,603	19,237	2,006	908	1,098
Mbogwe District	77,099	38,651	38,448	56,059	28,493	27,566	21,040	10,158	10,882	57,787	27,761	30,026	39,691	19,170	20,521	18,096	8,591	9,505
Bukombe District	90,043	45,190	44,853	63,527	32,343	31,184	26,516	12,847	13,669	67,268	32,606	34,662	44,519	21,708	22,811	22,749	10,898	11,851
Chato District	128,012	63,827	64,185	99,347	50,035	49,312	28,665	13,792	14,873	102,867	49,923	52,944	77,998	38,100	39,898	24,869	11,823	13,046

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Geita Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**634,427**	**315,946**	**318,481**	**431,688**	**217,718**	**213,970**	**202,739**	**98,228**	**104,511**	**734,879**	**356,507**	**378,372**	**473,409**	**231,076**	**242,333**	**261,470**	**125,431**	**136,039**
Geita District	221,627	109,968	111,659	155,857	78,009	77,848	65,770	31,959	33,811	259,331	126,089	133,242	177,267	86,577	90,690	82,064	39,512	42,552
Geita Town	68,938	33,783	35,155	10,409	5,329	5,080	58,529	28,454	30,075	90,845	43,758	47,087	12,027	5,898	6,129	78,818	37,860	40,958
Nyang'hwale District	48,708	24,527	24,181	46,489	23,509	22,980	2,219	1,018	1,201	55,543	26,423	29,120	52,468	25,051	27,417	3,075	1,372	1,703
Mbogwe District	77,099	38,651	38,448	56,059	28,493	27,566	21,040	10,158	10,882	82,003	39,478	42,525	55,542	26,914	28,628	26,461	12,564	13,897
Bukombe District	90,043	45,190	44,853	63,527	32,343	31,184	26,516	12,847	13,669	97,027	47,190	49,837	62,873	30,860	32,013	34,154	16,330	17,824
Chato District	128,012	63,827	64,185	99,347	50,035	49,312	28,665	13,792	14,873	150,130	73,569	76,561	113,232	55,776	57,456	36,898	17,793	19,105

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

Council	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.)	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	**624,100**	**542,738**	**67,066**	**341**	**1,983**	**130**	**5,145**	**1,770**	**1,103**	**2,885**	**76**	**12**	**340**	**511**
Rural	436,982	373,603	53,598	186	1,160	77	4,103	1,163	568	1,975	54	4	183	308
Urban	187,118	169,135	13,468	155	823	53	1,042	607	535	910	22	8	157	203
Council														
Geita District	224,720	197,253	22,801	91	588	52	1,579	792	312	893	15	4	192	148
Geita Town	66,095	59,751	4,367	44	348	25	429	292	342	384	10	7	52	44
Nyang'hwale District	58,686	47,946	9,254	21	171	5	808	82	62	226	27		28	56
Mbogwe District	74,549	64,236	8,577	30	198	14	761	187	144	317	5		15	65
Bukombe District	77,195	65,450	10,291	100	155	15	550	68	91	361	1	-	21	92
Chato District	122,855	108,102	11,776	55	523	19	1,018	349	152	704	18	1	32	106

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