THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Dodoma Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS

TANZANIA

CENSUS

INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2022

The United Republic of Tanzania

Dodoma Region

Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile

Ministry of Finance and Planning

National Bureau of Statistics

Tanzania

and

Presidents' Office - Finance and Planning

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Zanzibar

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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.

DODOMA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania under the leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of His Excellency Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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Executive Summary

The 2022 Dodoma 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; and access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by individuals and households; and Information on buildings. In many cases, information has been disaggregated by place of residence and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time. New topics covered in the 2022 PHC for the first time to fill the national data gaps include; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. The report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Dodoma Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Dodoma Region has a population of 3.1 million persons, out of those, 1,572,865 are females and 1,512.760 are males. Population of Dodoma Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent from 2012 to 2022   representing a population increase of 48.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Dodoma Region is expected to double in the next 18

years. The Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 64.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 35.3 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Dodoma Regional population. The Chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 18.7 years. More than forty percent (42.4%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 52.8 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (60.0%) compared with rural areas (48.9%) and the age dependency ratio for the Region is 89.4. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Dodoma Region has remained almost the same (4.6% in 2002 and 4.8% in 2022).

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Dodoma Region has 754,631 private households, out of which 294,071 (39.0%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 16.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in Dodoma Region increased from 32.2 percent in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (35.6%) than in urban areas (35.1%). The average household size decreased from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.1 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status. For persons aged 15 years and above, about 50 percent (51.2%) are married, where females are more likely (52.0%) to be married than males (50.3%). About four percent (4.5%) of persons aged 10 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (9.3%) than that of Males (1.5 %). The Mean Age at First Marriage in Dodoma 2022 is 26.4 years for males and 22.1 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females increased from 22.9 in 2012 to 24.2 in 2022 Censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (70.5%) have neither birth certificate nor birth notification. Only 26.8 percent have birth certificate and a mere 1.8 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (56.8 %) of the individuals

with birth certificate, followed by 46.5 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that about a quarter (25.88%) aged 18 years and above have national identification card and about 12 percent (12.75%) have national identification number. It is also noted that only 10.0 percent out of 3,058,813 persons in private households in the region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 3,080,423 (99.8%) of the persons enumerated in Dodoma Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (2,241 persons) followed by other East African Countries (1,631 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (91.6%) children under 18 years in Dodoma Region have both parents alive. About eight percent (8.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately more in urban areas (8.7%) than rural areas (8.2%). About six percent (6.1%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while 2.2 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Chemba District Council have the highest percentage (4.6%) of orphans with both parents dead compared with other councils in Dodoma Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region is 76.3 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (80.5%) than females (72.5%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 77.9 percent and it is higher among males (78.4%) than females (77.5%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 77.4 percent. It is higher among females (81.6%) than males (73.3%). Majority (75.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 16.4 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 6.0 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 1,369,077 (78.1%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Dodoma Region using International relaxed definition is 5.1 percent.

Females have higher unemployment rate (6.0%) than males (4.2%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Dodoma Region is 82.3 percent

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Dodoma Region. For the purpose of this report Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. More than twelve percent (12.3%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.4%) and walking (2.0%) are the most common types of disabilities in Dodoma Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. About forty two percent (41.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (38.7 percent) than that of males (45.2%). More than fifty seven percent (57.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Dodoma Region, majority of them own land jointly (22.3%) followed by those owning land Alone (18.5%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About seven out of ten (72.8%) households in Dodoma Region live in their own houses. Further, about four out of ten (42.2 %) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than forty percent (45.9%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials and more than sixty percent (67.8%) use improved sources of drinking water. Further, more than a half (54.5%) of households use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Dodoma Region use firewood (65.4%) and charcoal (18.3%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar used by 34.0 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 22.9 percent in 2012 to 28.9 percent in 2022. About four in ten (39.7%) households in Dodoma Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 64.1 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights households' and individuals' Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment as well as the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Dodoma Region. Results reveal that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 81.9 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where 64.5 percent of them own only non-smartphones. The proportion of person aged 15 years and above using ICT equipment for communication is similarly high (84.3%). Non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after secondary education (98.9%) and training after primary (97.8%). Further, about five percent (4.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Dodoma Region use laptop and about three percent (2.5%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Dodoma Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. Findings also indicate that 77.5 percent of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 9.6 percent are occupied by tenants. Sixty seven percent (67.0%) of all individually owned buildings in Dodoma Region are owned by male, 24.5 percent by female, and 5.9 percent are jointly owned. About thirty-five percent (34.6%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement, tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo). Seventy-one percent (71.0%) percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region are built on un-surveyed land. About forty-seven percent (46.7%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About eighteen percent (17.9%) of all buildings in the region are connected to the national grid electricity while 26.3 percent are powered by other sources. About fourteen percent (14.3%) of all buildings have water services. Three percent (3.2%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Dodoma Region, Rural and Urban, 2022 PHC

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**3,085,625**	**100.0**	**1,997,880**	**100.0**	**1,087,745**	**100.0**
Male	1,512,760	49.0	982,955	49.2	529,805	48.7
Female	1,572,865	51.0	1,014,925	50.8	557,940	51.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	**-**	**3.9**	**-**	**1.3**	**-**	**12.2**
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**456,823**	**14.8**	**313,753**	**15.7**	**143,070**	**13.2**
Male	228,020	15.1	156,625	15.9	71,395	13.5
Female	228,803	14.5	157,128	15.5	71,675	12.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,307,791**	**42.4**	**916,318**	**45.9**	**391,473**	**36.0**
Male	655,859	43.4	462,706	47.1	193,153	36.5
Female	651,932	41.4	453,612	44.7	198,320	35.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,507,114**	**48.8**	**1,045,367**	**52.3**	**461,747**	**42.4**
Male	758,457	50.1	532,285	54.2	226,172	42.7
Female	748,657	47.6	513,082	50.6	235,575	42.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**592,154**	**19.2**	**353,803**	**17.7**	**238,351**	**21.9**
Male	291,841	19.3	179,942	18.3	111,899	21.1
Female	300,313	19.1	173,861	17.1	126,452	22.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**1,034,557**	**33.5**	**599,095**	**30.0**	**435,462**	**40.0**
Male	507,463	33.5	297,139	30.2	210,324	39.7
Female	527,094	33.5	301,956	29.8	225,138	40.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**716,935**	**45.6**	**421,927**	**41.6**	**295,008**	**52.9**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,629,176**	**52.8**	**976,525**	**48.9**	**652,651**	**60.0**
Male	792,077	52.4	474,398	48.3	317,679	60.0
Female	837,099	53.2	502,127	49.5	334,972	60.0
Elderly Population (60+ years)	**212,565**	**6.9**	**148,043**	**7.4**	**64,522**	**5.9**
Male	95,715	6.3	66,616	6.8	29,099	5.5
Female	116,850	7.4	81,427	8.0	35,423	6.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**148,658**	**4.8**	**105,037**	**5.3**	**43,621**	**4.0**
Male	64,824	4.3	45,851	4.7	18,973	3.6
Female	83,834	5.3	59,186	5.8	24,648	4.4
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	754,631	100	460,560	61.0	294,071	39.0
Male Headed Households	487,599	64.6	296,775	64.4	190,824	64.9
Female Headed Households	267,032	35.4	163,785	35.6	103,247	35.1
Average Household Size[1]		4.1		4.3		3.6

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Male1		4.2		4.6		3.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female1		3.7		3.9		3.5
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	**1,777,834**	**100.0**	**48.2**	**51.8**	**1,081,562**	**60.8**
Married	565,186	31.8	18.7	13.1	292,827	16.5
Living Together	909,462	51.2	24.2	26.9	602,958	33.9
Divorced	98,497	5.5	2.6	3.0	51,598	2.9
Separated	68,120	3.8	1.3	2.6	45,163	2.5
Widowed	38,079	2.1	0.7	1.4	23,745	1.3
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	819,282	26.8	55,042	20.1	5,968	39.3
Population with Birth Notification	56,271	1.8	5,942	1.9	655	1.7
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	3,080,423	99.8	1,995,292	99.87	1,085,131	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	5,202	0.2	2,588	0.13	2,614	0.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	306,844	10.0	125,125	6.28	181,719	17.1
Other Health Insurance	31,036	1.0	16,047	0.81	14,989	1.4
National Identification Card	402,291	25.9	165,581	17.46	236,710	39.1
National Identification Number	198,127	12.8	127,622	13.45	70,505	11.6
Zanzibar Identification Card	787	0.1	132	0.01	655	0.1
Driving License	67,348	4.3	9,844	1.04	57,504	9.5
Voter's Identification Card	931,237	59.9	560,055	59.04	371,182	61.3
Travel Passport	22,159	0.7	4,349	0.22	17,810	1.7
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	126,098	8.4	85,837	8.2	40,261	8.7
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,357,114	76.3	738,961	68.3	618,153 7	88.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	852,352	82.4	355,411	74.4	406,900	93.4
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,468,019	83.8	856,937	79.5	611,082	90.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	460,370	77.4	302,072	71.7	158,298	91.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	671,012	112.8	429,623	102.0	241,389	139.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,227,742	100.0	691,348	100.0	536,394	100.0
Pre-Primary	5,426	0.4	4,404	0.6	1,022	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	923,116	75.2	600,900	86.9	322,216	60.1
Training After Primary	2,319	0.2	729	0.1	1,590	0.3
Pre-Form One	232	0.0	82	0.0	150	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	201,375	16.4	69,023	10.0	132,352	24.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,736	0.8	1,928	0.3	7,808	1.5
Training After Secondary Education	11,648	0.9	2,780	0.4	8,868	1.7

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
University and Other Related	73,874	6.0	11,499	1.7	62,375	11.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	16	0.0	3	0.0	13	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	7,288	0.5	1,034	0.1	6,254	1.2
Professionals	24,617	1.8	4,255	0.5	20,362	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	45,640	3.3	12,718	1.5	32,922	6.2
Clerks	6,028	0.4	1,883	0.2	4,145	0.8
Service workers and shop sales workers	62,039	4.5	19,312	2.3	42,727	8.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	708,355	51.7	557,666	66.3	150,689	28.5
Craft and related workers	201,804	14.7	103,744	12.3	98,060	18.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11,279	0.8	3,317	0.4	7,962	1.5
Elementary occupations	302,027	22.1	137,184	16.3	164,843	31.2
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	299,689	12.3	203,174	13.1	96,515	11.1
Type of Disability						
Albinism	3,846	0.1	2,178	0.1	1668	0.2
Seeing	81,599	3.4	52,395	3.4	29,204	3.3
Hearing	29,693	1.2	20,602	1.3	9,091	1.0
Walking	48,664	2.0	33,148	2.1	15,516	1.8
Remembering	15,583	0.6	10,464	0.7	5,119	0.6
Self-Care	6,703	0.3	4,363	0.3	2,340	0.3
Communication	17,864	0.7	11,616	0.7	6,248	0.7
Other Disability	99,583	4.1	70,586	4.5	28,997	3.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	732,737	41.8	514,076	47.7	218,661	32.4
Male	379,271	45.2	261,025	50.5	118,246	36.7
Female	353,466	38.7	253,051	45.2	100,415	28.4
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	549,639	72.8	380,971	82.7	168,668	57.4
Living without Paying any Rent	38,202	5.1	21,645	4.7	16,557	5.6
Rented Privately	110,159	14.6	23,641	5.1	86,518	29.4
Rented by Employer	17,483	2.3	10,371	2.3	7,112	2.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	16,314	2.2	9,247	2.0	7,067	2.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	13,521	1.8	8,658	1.9	4,863	1.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	9,313	1.2	6,027	1.3	3,286	1.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	650,742	86.2	364,585	79.2	286,157	97.3
Grass/Leaves	23,719	3.1	21,946	4.8	1,773	0.6
Mud and Leaves	75,211	10.0	71,605	15.5	3,606	1.2
Others	4,959	0.7	2,424	0.5	2,535	0.9
Main Materials Used for Flooring						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cement	295,512	39.2	117,594	25.5	177,918	60.5
Earth/Sand	400,972	53.1	331,704	72.0	69,268	23.6
Ceramic tiles	47,026	6.2	3,569	0.8	43,457	14.8
Other	11,121	1.5	7,693	1.7	3,428	1.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	123,007	19.5	27,965	6.1	95,042	56.1
Baked Bricks	138,819	22.0	105,966	23.0	32,853	19.4
Sundried Bricks	43,110	6.8	36,945	8.0	6,165	3.6
Poles and Mud	312,135	49.4	279,996	60.6	32,139	19.0
Stones	5,007	0.8	2,596	0.6	2,411	1.4
Others	9,180	1.5	8,254	1.8	926	0.5
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	217,961	28.9	54,301	11.8	163,660	55.7
Solar	256,321	34.0	180,563	39.2	75,758	25.8
Kerosene	11,823	1.6	5,865	1.3	5,958	2.0
Others	268,526	35.6	219,831	47.7	48,695	16.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	493,579	65.4	399,598	86.8	93,981	32.0
Charcoal	137,781	18.3	33,121	7.2	104,660	35.6
Kerosene	975	0.1	395	0.1	580	0.2
Electricity	19,424	2.6	3,941	0.9	15,483	5.3
Gas	71,960	9.5	6,832	1.5	65,128	22.1
Others	30,912	4.1	16,673	3.6	14,239	4.8
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	438,959	58.2	220,264	47.8	218,695	74.4
Other Protected Sources	72,831	9.7	39,125	8.5	33,706	11.5
Unprotected Sources	242,841	32.2	201,171	43.7	41,670	14.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	269,969	35.8	82,891	18.0	187,078	63.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	23,200	3.1	11,439	2.5	11,761	4.0
Pit Latrine	415,236	55.0	325,960	70.8	89,276	30.4
Others	6,423	0.9	4,870	1.1	1,553	0.5
No Facility	39,803	5.3	35,400	7.7	4,403	1.5
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	132,275	17.5	22,974	5.0	109,301	37.2
Burnt	299,682	39.7	194,656	42.3	105,026	35.7
Roadside Dumping	3,791	0.5	2,662	0.6	1,129	0.4
Burying/Pit	199,707	26.5	144,557	31.4	55,150	18.8
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	119,176	15.8	95,711	20.8	23,465	8.0
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	481,577	63.8	335,750	72.9	145,827	49.6
Farm Land	553,303	73.3	379,438	82.4	173,865	59.1
House	547,023	72.5	378,596	82.2	168,427	57.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bicycle	163,784	21.7	108,602	23.6	55,182	18.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	65,883	8.7	35,730	7.8	30,153	10.3
Power Tiller	3,097	0.4	1,975	0.4	1,122	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	246,189	32.6	124,576	27.0	121,613	41.4
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,435,507	81.9	836,554	77.6	598,953	88.7
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	619,629	82.1	353,930	76.8	265,699	90.4
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,477,586	84.3	874,217	81.1	603,369	89.3
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	18,703	1.1	6,430	0.6	12,273	1.8
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	48,468	2.8	10,035	0.9	38,433	5.7
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	531,072	63.5	366,329	66.3	164,743	57.9
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	153,502	17.9	48,040	8.6	105,462	35.6
Water	121,941	14.3	35,671	6.4	86,270	29.1
Toilet	660,625	77.2	431,287	77.2	229,338	77.3
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	26,999	3.2	15,961	2.9	11,038	3.9
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	166,350	19.9	29,902	5.4	136,448	47.9
Not Surveyed	593,847	71.0	496,851	90.0	96,996	34.1
Regularised	26,999	7.7	15,961	3.7	11,038	15.6

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing Company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
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NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
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WB	World Bank
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card

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, the elderly include all individuals 60 years and above.

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

Youth Population comprises the population aged 15-24 years (international definition). However, according to Tanzania's Youth Policy. Youth opulation 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 arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head except for collective household.

Private Household is defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, having the same cooking 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

Orphan hood 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 a short simple sentence in everyday life.

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of 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.

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

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

c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

A Population and Housing Census is a massive undertaking that needs careful planning coupled with an appropriate organisation, 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. Further, they 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 (including 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, orphan hood, 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, 4,974 EAs were delineated in Dodoma Region (1,936 EAs in urban areas and 3,038 hamlets in rural areas).

Map 1.1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

Map 1.2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census

UGANDA

Missenyi

Tarime

KENYA

Lake Victoria

RWANDA

Kagera

Ukerewe

Mara

N

Mwanza

Ngorongoro

Arusha

BURUNDI

Geita

Simiyu

Kilimanjaro

Kigoma

Shinyanga

Mbulu

Manyara

Mkalama

Kasulu

Tanga

Lake Tanganyika

Tabora

Singida

Dodoma

Zanzibar

D.R.CONGO

Katavi

Dodoma

Kibaha

Ubungo

Dar es Salaam

Morogoro

Pwani

Indian Ocean

Rukwa

Lake Rukwa

Mbeya

Iringa

Morogoro

Songwe

Makete

Lindi

ZAMBIA

Njombe

Ruvuma

Tandahimba

Mtwara

Lake Nyasa

MALAWI

MOZAMBIQUE

Michweni

Kaskazini Pemba

Wete

Chake Chake

Kusini Pemba

Mkoani

TANZANIA MAINLAND

Indian Ocean

Kaskazini A

Kaskazini A

Kaskazini Unguja

Kaskazini B

Magharibi A

Mjini   Kati

Magharibi B

Kusini Unguja

Mjini Magharibi

Kusini

Legend

International Boundary

Regional Boundary

Pilot Census District

Water Body

Kilometers

0   40 80   160   240   320

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 functions of the Commissars included to publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census as well as Advocacy activities. Further, to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

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

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

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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

The targeted population for the 2022 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 22nd/23rd August, 2022 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by

enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. There were enumerators stationed at mass transit points (the night of 22nd/23rd) to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airports and ships. Special enumeration cards were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless during the same night. During enumeration, enumerators were submitting data to

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

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

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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

> ### Key Points
>
> - Dodoma Region has a population of 3,085,625 persons; (1,512,760 males and 1,572,865 females).
> - The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Dodoma Regional population is expected to double in the next 18 years; that is in year 2040.
> - The regional population remains predominantly rural with 64.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 35.3 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on population size, distribution by place of residence and sex, population growth and the annual average intercensal growth rates in Dodoma 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

Dodoma Region has a population of 3,085,625 persons and is the fifth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.0%) of this population are females (1,572,865 persons) and 49.0 percent (1,512,760 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Dodoma Region has eight Councils, out of those, six are District Councils, one is a Town Council and one a City Council. Dodoma City Council in Dodoma Region has the largest population (765,179 persons) compared with other Councils. Dodoma City Council is followed by Chamwino District (486,176 persons), Kongwa District (443,867 persons) and Mpwapwa District (430,247 persons). These four councils account for 68.9 percent of the total population in Dodoma Region. The last two Councils with small population in Dodoma Region are Kondoa Town (80,443 persons) and Kondoa District (244,854 persons).

Further results show that proportion of females is high compared with males in most of Dodoma council except Kondoa and Chemba District male population is slightly higher (50.8% and 50.3% respectively) than that of females (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**3,085,625**	**1,512,760**	**49.0**	**1,572,865**	**51.0**
Kondoa District	244,854	124,379	50.8	120,475	49.2
Kondoa Town	80,443	40,153	49.9	40,290	50.1
Mpwapwa District	403,247	196,466	48.7	206,781	51.3
Kongwa District	443,867	214,475	48.3	229,392	51.7
Chamwino District	486,176	236,583	48.7	249,593	51.3
Dodoma City	765,179	373,440	48.8	391,739	51.2
Bahi District	322,526	156,427	48.5	166,099	51.5
Chemba District	339,333	170,837	50.3	168,496	49.7

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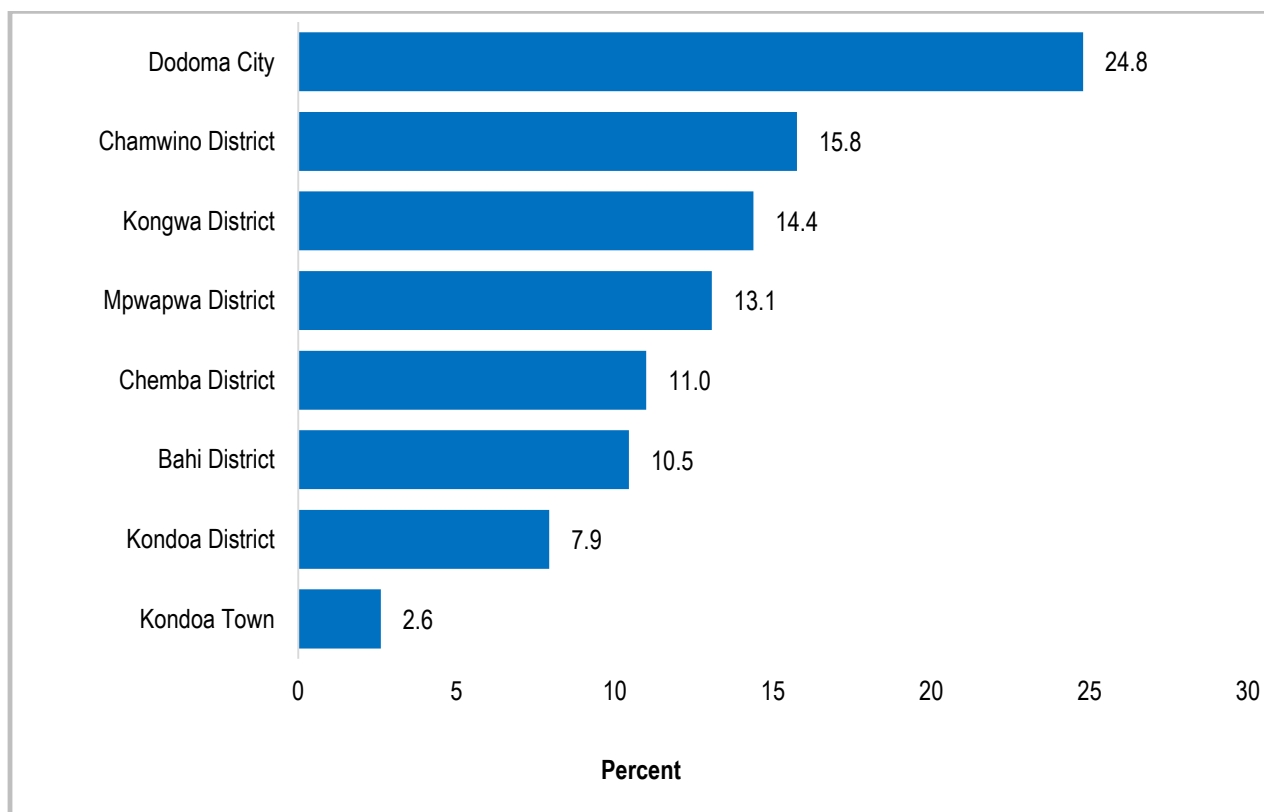
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Dodoma Region population is predominantly rural, with 64.7 percent of its population living in rural areas and 35.3 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils with more than 90 percent of their population living in rural areas are Bahi (95.8%), Chamwino (95.1%), Chemba (94.8%) and Kondoa (91.1%). Further results show that Dodoma City and Kondoa Town is the most urbanized Council with all of its population living in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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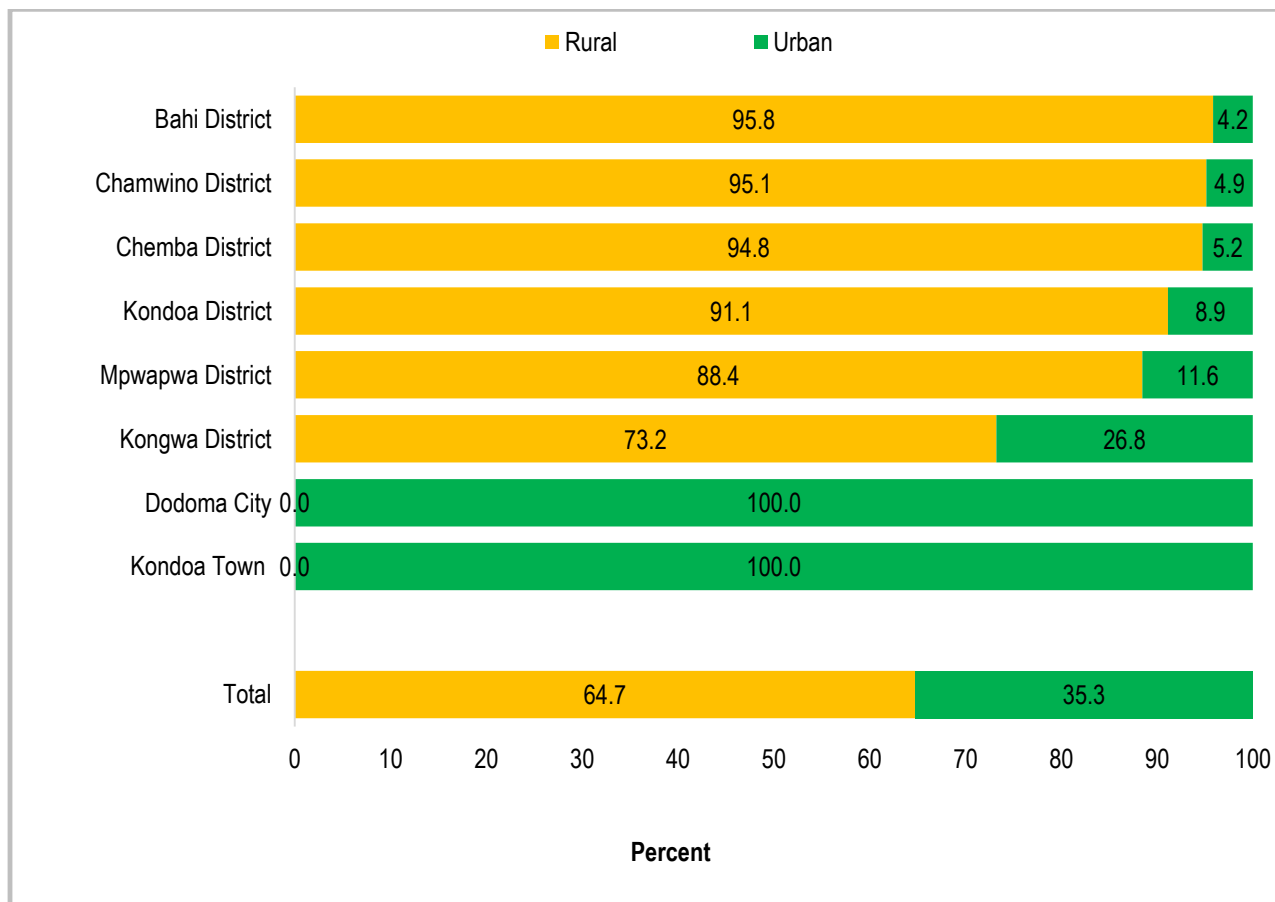
Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	3,085,625	1,512,760	1,572,865	1,997,880	64.7	982,955	1,014,925	1,087,745	35.3	529,805	557,940
Kondoa District	244,854	124,379	120,475	223,153	91.1	113,378	109,775	21,701	8.9	1,001	10,700
Kondoa Town	80,443	40,153	40,290	NA	NA	NA	NA	80,443	100.0	40153	40290
Mpwapwa District	403,247	196,466	206,781	356,648	88.4	174,428	182,220	46,599	11.6	22,038	24,561
Kongwa District	443,867	214,475	229,392	324,960	73.2	157,810	167,150	118,907	26.8	56,665	62,242
Chamwino District	486,176	236,583	249,593	462,489	95.1	225,370	237,119	23,687	4.9	11,213	12,474
Dodoma City	765,179	373,440	391,739	NA	NA	NA	NA	765,179	100.0	373,440	391,739
Bahi District	322,526	156,427	166,099	309,092	95.8	149,863	159,229	13,434	4.2	6,564	6,870
Chemba District	339,333	170,837	168,496	321,538	94.8	162,106	159,432	17795	5.2	8,731	9,064

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Dodoma Region has increased by 48.1 percent from 2,083,588 persons in 2012 to 3,085,625 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Dodoma Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 18 years; that is in year 2040. The growth rate for the female population is the same (3.9%) as that of the total population while for the male population it is 4.0 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Dodoma 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	2,083,588	3,085,625	48.1	3.9	18
Male	1,014,974	1,512,760	49.0	4.0	17
Female	1,068,614	1,572,865	47.2	3.9	18

Figure 2.3 shows the trend of Dodoma Region population average annual intercensal growth rate since 1967 to 2022 censuses. The rate shows a decrease from 2.9 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.1 percent in 2002 - 2012, then an increase to 3.9 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Dodoma Region, 1967–2022 Censuses
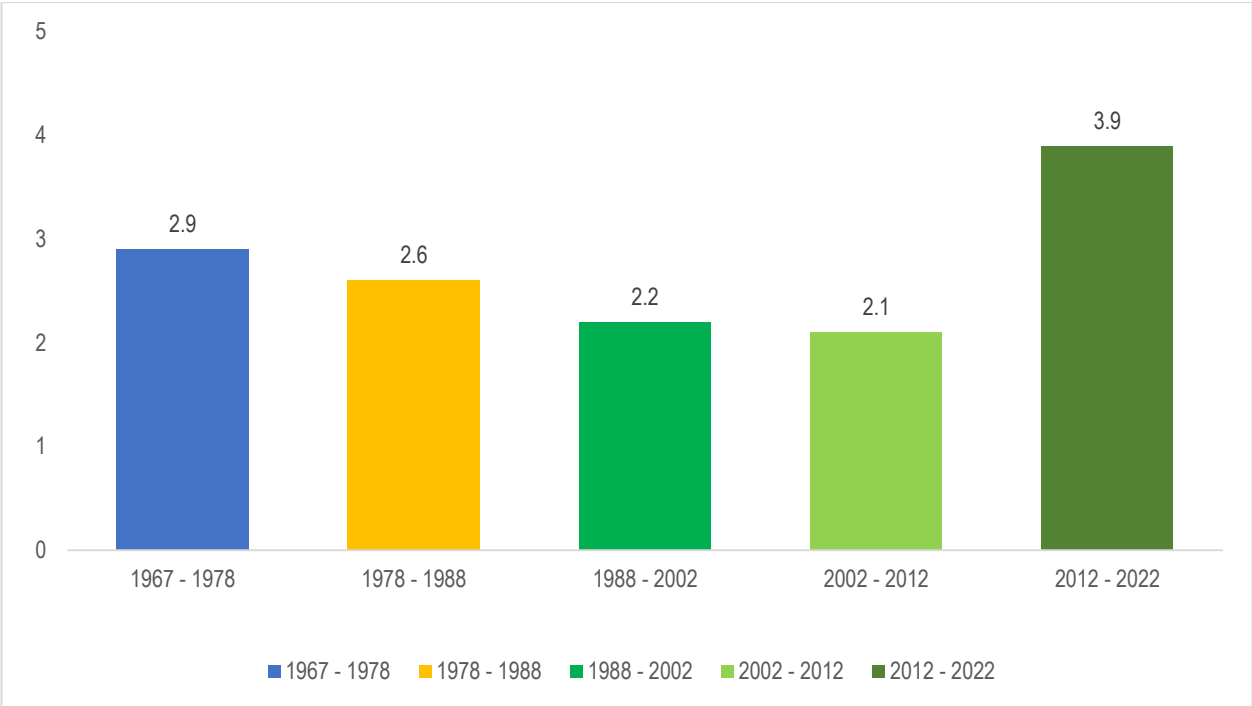
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

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Key Points

- Forty two percent (42.4%) of the Dodoma Region population is below 15 years and 4.8 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.

- The median age of the population of Dodoma Region is 18.7 years.

- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Dodoma Region has increased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 52.8 percent in 2022.

- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Dodoma Region is 6.9

- The age dependency ratio for Dodoma Region is 89.4.

</div>

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes in Dodoma 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 a critical variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including health, education, food security and energy. Despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information is affected by misreporting.

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices. It 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 Dodoma Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2", "4" and "8" and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "9". There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data as well as 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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
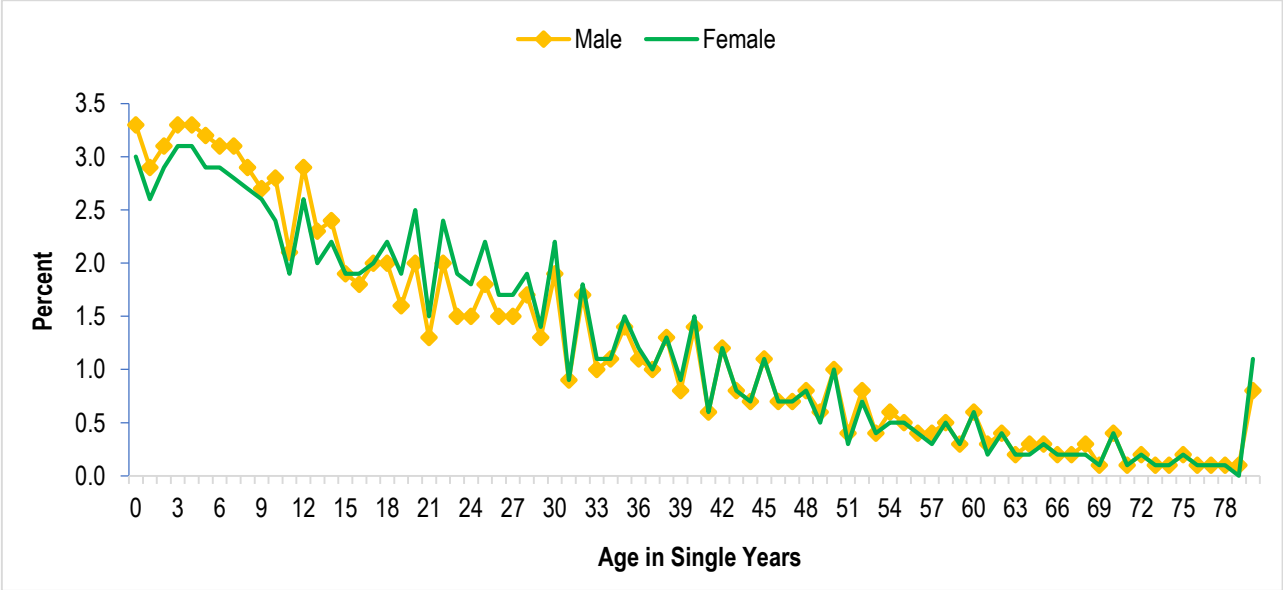
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Dodoma Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 42.4 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.9 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Dodoma Region population is 18.7 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Dodoma Region is about 96 males for every 100 females (97 for rural areas and 95 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years (ranging from 100 to 112 boys per 100 girls) in rural areas is relatively high. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (ranging from 88 to 98 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	3,085,625	100.0	1,512,760	100.0	1,572,865	100.0	96
0–4	456,823	14.8	228,020	15.1	228,803	14.5	100
5–9	447,898	14.5	223,450	14.8	224,448	14.3	100
10-14	403,070	13.1	204,389	13.5	198,681	12.6	103
15-19	321,352	10.4	162,691	10.8	158,661	10.1	103
20-24	270,802	8.8	129,150	8.5	141,652	9.0	91
25-29	220,341	7.1	107,455	7.1	112,886	7.2	95
30-34	185,180	6.0	90,143	6.0	95,037	6.0	95
35-39	152,971	5.0	73,040	4.8	79,931	5.1	91
40-44	134,470	4.4	64,146	4.2	70,324	4.5	91
45-49	112,608	3.6	54,164	3.6	58,444	3.7	93
50-54	99,818	3.2	47,371	3.1	52,447	3.3	90
55-59	67,727	2.2	33,026	2.2	34,701	2.2	95
60-64	63,907	2.1	30,891	2.0	33,016	2.1	94
65-69	39,369	1.3	18,456	1.2	20,913	1.3	88
70-74	36,142	1.2	16,555	1.1	19,587	1.2	85
75-79	24,701	0.8	11,010	0.7	13,691	0.9	80
80-84	20,442	0.7	8,274	0.5	12,168	0.8	68
85+	28,004	0.9	10,529	0.7	17,475	1.1	60
Median Age	18		17.6		18.7		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,997,880	100.0	982,955	100.0	1,014,925	100.0	97
0 – 4	313,753	15.7	156,625	15.9	157,128	15.5	100
5 – 9	318,070	15.9	159,240	16.2	158,830	15.6	100
10 – 14	284,495	14.2	146,841	14.9	137,654	13.6	107
15 – 19	203,721	10.2	107,724	11.0	95,997	9.5	112
20 – 24	150,082	7.5	72,218	7.3	77,864	7.7	93
25 – 29	118,770	5.9	57,102	5.8	61,668	6.1	93
30 – 34	104,387	5.2	49,613	5.0	54,774	5.4	91
35 – 39	91,051	4.6	42,149	4.3	48,902	4.8	86
40 – 44	83,455	4.2	38,726	3.9	44,729	4.4	87
45 – 49	71,940	3.6	33,947	3.5	37,993	3.7	89
50 – 54	65,884	3.3	30,744	3.1	35,140	3.5	87
55 – 59	44,229	2.2	21,410	2.2	22,819	2.2	94
60 – 64	43,006	2.2	20,765	2.1	22,241	2.2	93
65 – 69	26,653	1.3	12,494	1.3	14,159	1.4	88
70 – 74	25,334	1.3	11,523	1.2	13,811	1.4	83
75 – 79	17,472	0.9	7,776	0.8	9,696	1.0	80
80-84	14,814	0.7	6,069	0.6	8,745	0.9	69
85+	20,764	1.0	7,989	0.8	12,775	1.3	63
Median Age	16.5		15.8		17.3		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,087,745	100.0	529,805	100.0	557,940	100.0	95
0 – 4	143,070	13.2	71,395	13.5	71,675	12.8	100
5 – 9	129,828	11.9	64,210	12.1	65,618	11.8	98
10 – 14	118,575	10.9	57,548	10.9	61,027	10.9	94
15 – 19	117,631	10.8	54,967	10.4	62,664	11.2	88
20 – 24	120,720	11.1	56,932	10.7	63,788	11.4	89
25 – 29	101,571	9.3	50,353	9.5	51,218	9.2	98
30 – 34	80,793	7.4	40,530	7.6	40,263	7.2	101
35 – 39	61,920	5.7	30,891	5.8	31,029	5.6	100
40 – 44	51,015	4.7	25,420	4.8	25,595	4.6	99
45 – 49	40,668	3.7	20,217	3.8	20,451	3.7	99
50 – 54	33,934	3.1	16,627	3.1	17,307	3.1	96
55 – 59	23,498	2.2	11,616	2.2	11,882	2.1	98
60 – 64	20,901	1.9	10,126	1.9	10,775	1.9	94
65 – 69	12,716	1.2	5,962	1.1	6,754	1.2	88

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,087,745	100.0	529,805	100.0	557,940	100.0	95
70 – 74	10,808	1.0	5,032	0.9	5,776	1.0	87
75 – 79	7,229	0.7	3,234	0.6	3,995	0.7	81
80-84	5,628	0.5	2,205	0.4	3,423	0.6	64
85+	7,240	0.7	2,540	0.5	4,700	0.8	54
Median Age	21.0		21.0		20.9		

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

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Dodoma City Council (Figure 3.5), thelargest town inDodoma Region shows a bulge in age 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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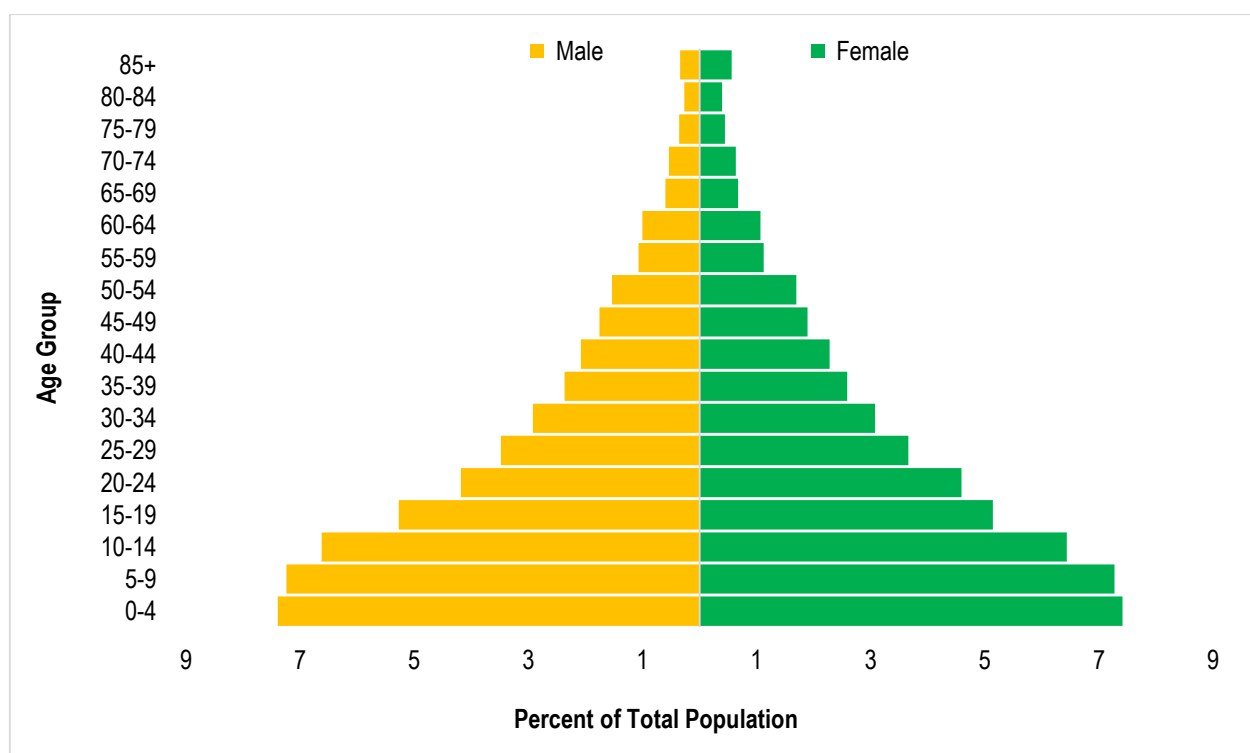
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Dodoma Rural, 2022 PH
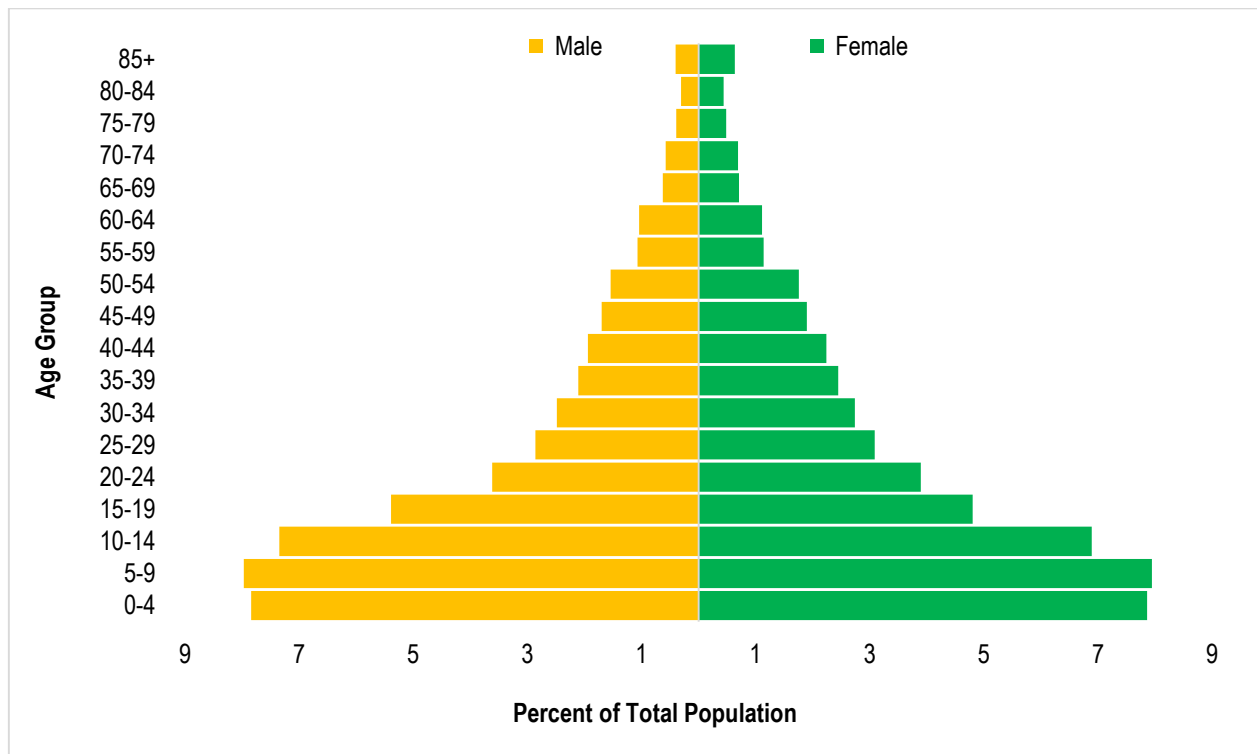
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Dodoma Urban, 2022 PHC
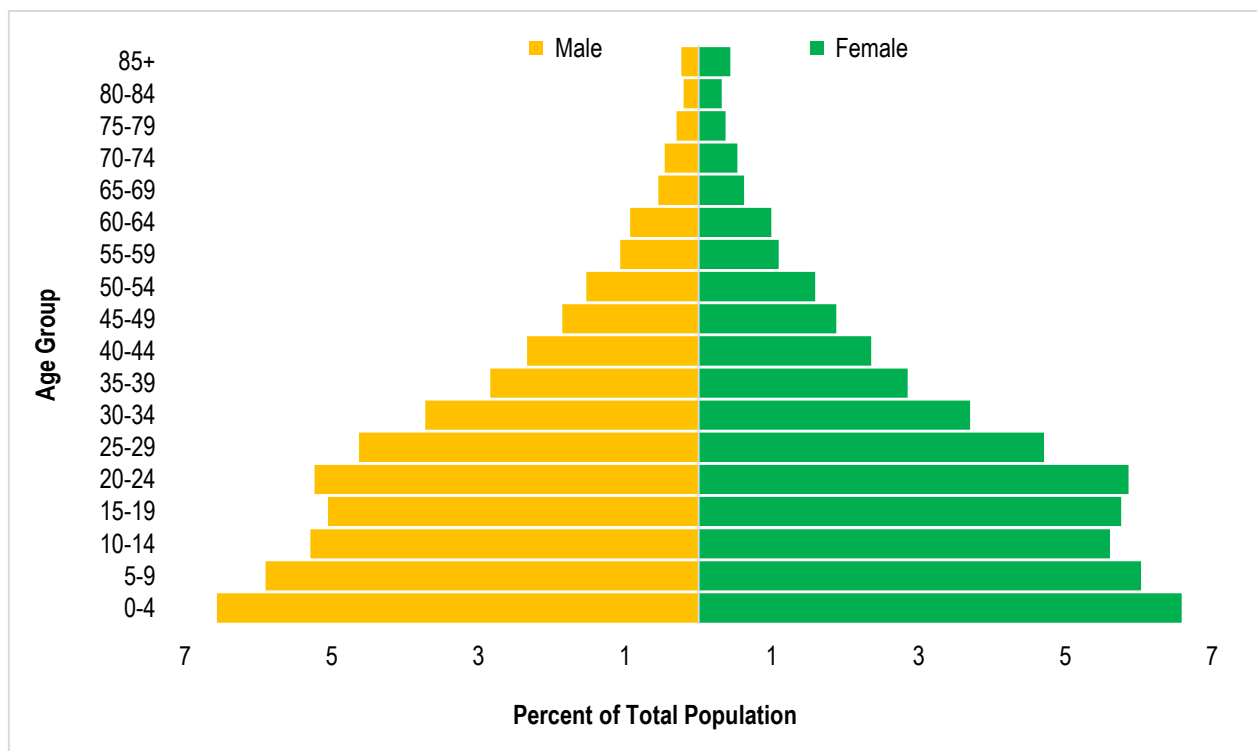
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Dodoma City Council, 2022 PHC
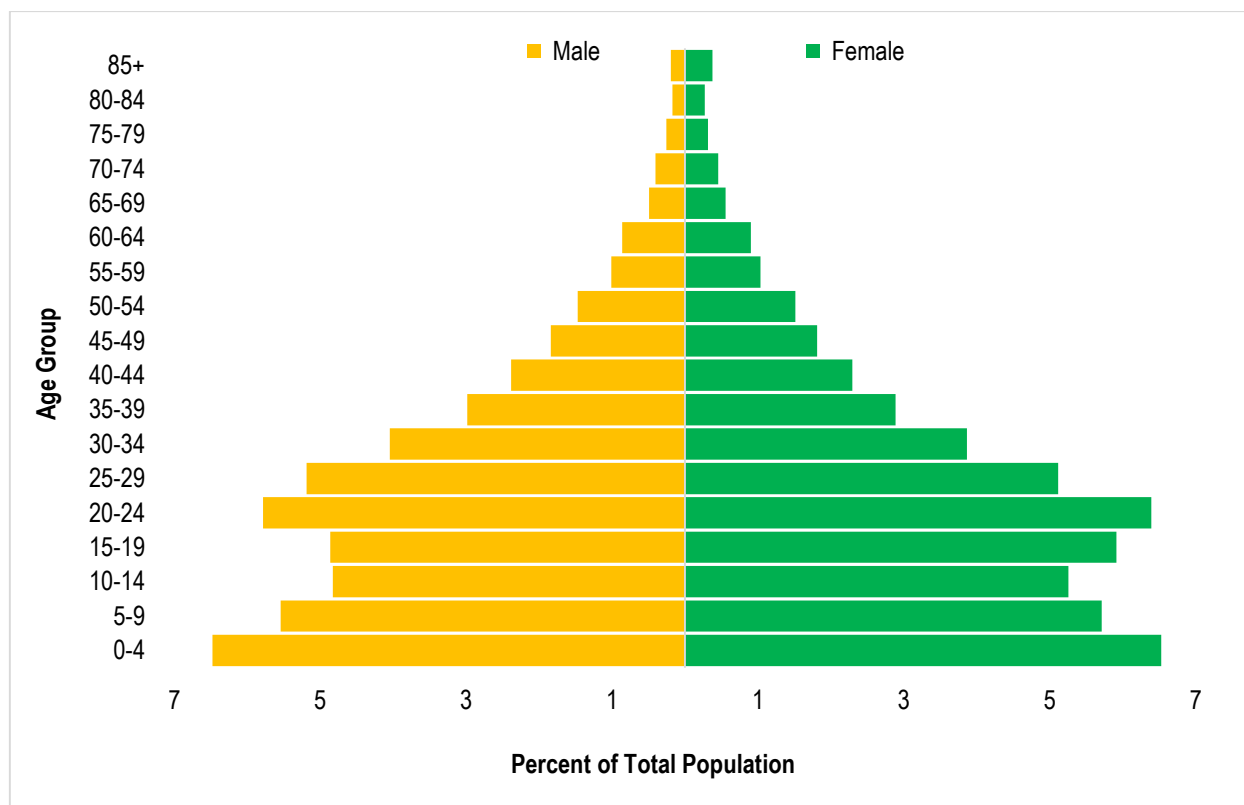
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Dodoma Region has a young population with 42.4 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 4.8 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**3,085,625**	**100.0**	**1,997,880**	**100.0**	**1,087,745**	**100.0**
Male	1,512,760	49.0	982,955	49.2	529,805	48.7
Female	1,572,865	51.0	1,014,925	50.8	557,940	51.3
Children (Under 1 year)	**96,203**	**3.1**	**65,285**	**3.3**	**30,918**	**2.8**
Male	47,778	3.2	32,400	3.3	15,378	2.9
Female	48,425	3.1	32,885	3.2	15,540	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	**456,823**	**14.8**	**313,753**	**15.7**	**143,070**	**13.2**
Male	228,020	15.1	156,625	15.9	71,395	13.5
Female	228,803	14.5	157,128	15.5	71,675	12.8
Children (0–8 years)	**817,660**	**26.5**	**570,277**	**28.5**	**247,383**	**22.7**
Male	408,901	27.0	285,670	29.1	123,231	23.3

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	408,759	26.0	284,607	28.0	124,152	22.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,307,791**	**42.4**	**916,318**	**45.9**	**391,473**	**36.0**
Male	655,859	43.4	462,706	47.1	193,153	36.5
Female	651,932	41.4	453,612	44.7	198,320	35.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,507,114**	**48.8**	**1,045,367**	**52.3**	**461,747**	**42.4**
Male	758,457	50.1	532,285	54.2	226,172	42.7
Female	748,657	47.6	513,082	50.6	235,575	42.2
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**475,718**	**15.4**	**311,572**	**15.6**	**164,146**	**15.1**
Male	240,494	15.9	163,518	16.6	76,976	14.5
Female	235,224	15.0	148,054	14.6	87,170	15.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**592,154**	**19.2**	**353,803**	**17.7**	**238,351**	**21.9**
Male	291,841	19.3	179,942	18.3	111,899	21.1
Female	300,313	19.1	173,861	17.1	126,452	22.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**1,034,557**	**33.5**	**599,095**	**30.0**	**435,462**	**40.0**
Male	507,463	33.5	297,139	30.2	210,324	39.7
Female	527,094	33.5	301,956	29.8	225,138	40.4
Primary School (6–12 years)	**606,851**	**19.7**	**431,062**	**21.6**	**175,789**	**16.2**
Male	304,590	20.1	218,011	22.2	86,579	16.3
Female	302,261	19.2	213,051	21.0	89,210	16.0
Primary School (7–13 years)	**594,832**	**19.3**	**421,397**	**21.1**	**173,435**	**15.9**
Male	298,906	19.8	213,943	21.8	84,963	16.0
Female	295,926	18.8	207,454	20.4	88,472	15.9
Secondary School (13-16 years)	**286,624**	**9.3**	**194,870**	**9.8**	**91,754**	**8.4**
Male	145,934	9.6	102,689	10.4	43,245	8.2
Female	140,690	8.9	92,181	9.1	48,509	8.7
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**279,422**	**9.1**	**185,003**	**9.3**	**94,419**	**8.7**
Male	143,072	9.5	98,680	10.0	44,392	8.4
Female	136,350	8.7	86,323	8.5	50,027	9.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**716,935**	**45.6**	**421,927**	**41.6**	**295,008**	**52.9**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,629,176**	**52.8**	**976,525**	**48.9**	**652,651**	**60.0**
Male	792,077	52.4	474,398	48.3	317,679	60.0
Female	837,099	53.2	502,127	49.5	334,972	60.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	**212,565**	**6.9**	**148,043**	**7.4**	**64,522**	**5.9**
Male	95,715	6.3	66,616	6.8	29,099	5.5
Female	116,850	7.4	81,427	8.0	35,423	6.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**148,658**	**4.8**	**105,037**	**5.3**	**43,621**	**4.0**
Male	64,824	4.3	45,851	4.7	18,973	3.6
Female	83,834	5.3	59,186	5.8	24,648	4.4
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**109,289**	**3.5**	**78,384**	**3.9**	**30,905**	**2.8**
Male	46,368	3.1	33,357	3.4	13,011	2.5
Female	62,921	4.0	45,027	4.4	17,894	3.2

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age-Dependency Ratio		89		105		67

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Dodoma Region is 14.8 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 16.4 percent in 2002 to 14.8 percent in 2022. This 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; Dodoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
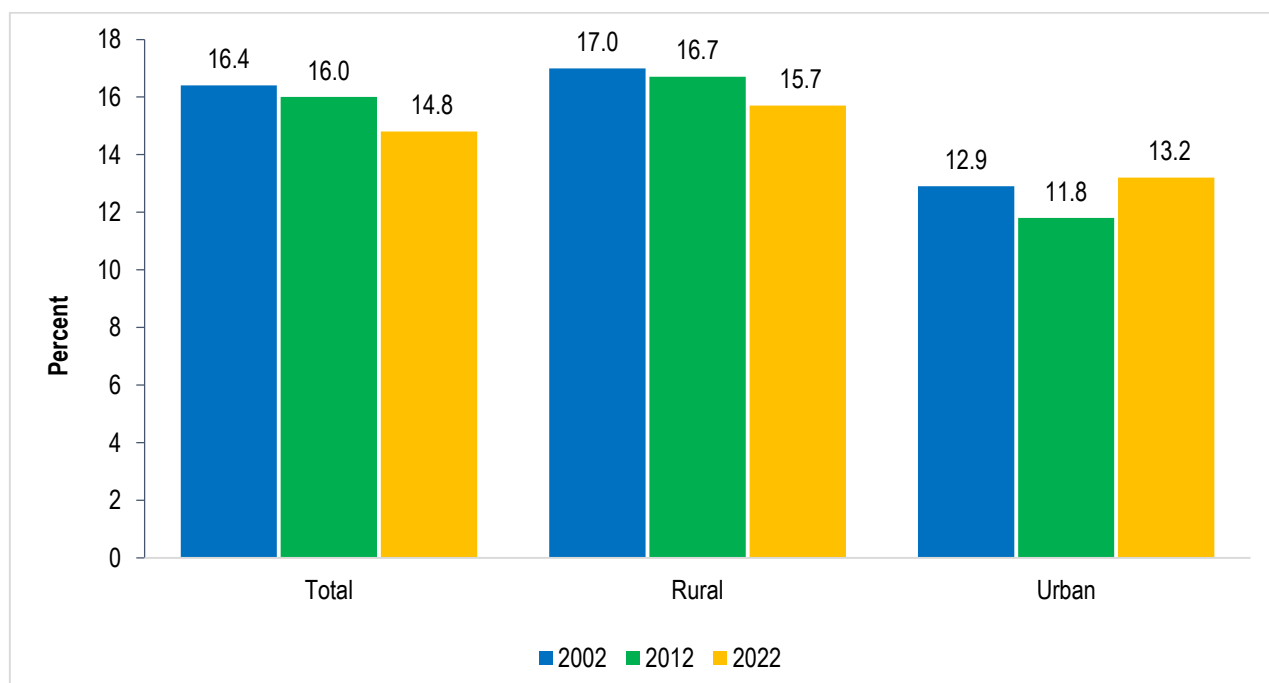
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Dodoma Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 42.4 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 44.4 percent in 2002 to 42.4 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
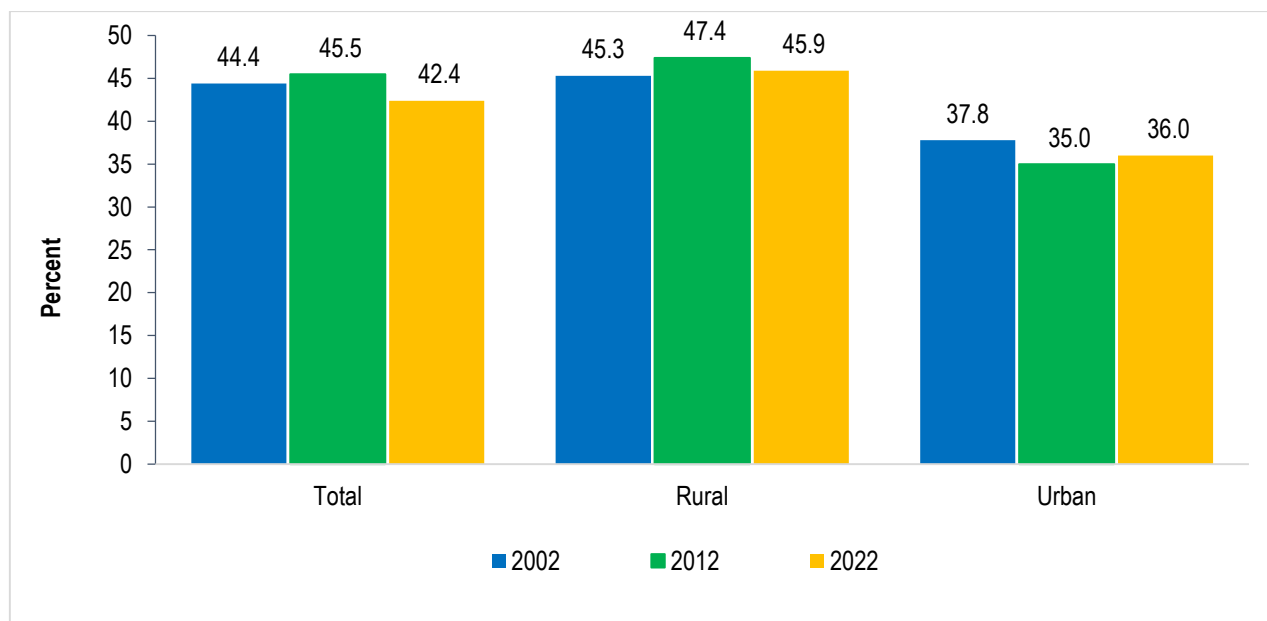
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Dodoma Region 48.8 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Dodoma Region has declined from 50.7 percent in 2002 to 48.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
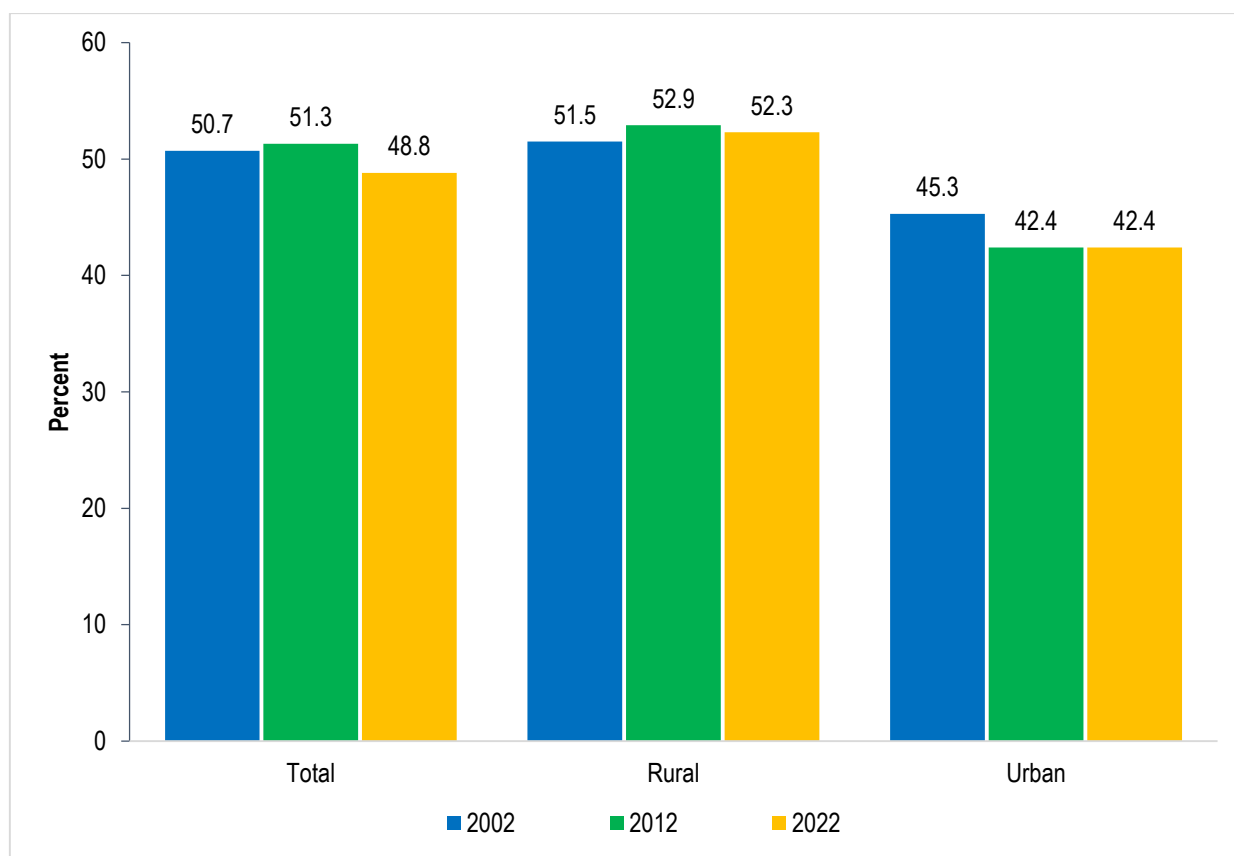
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 presents census results on the youth population as per the United Nations definition (age 15 - 24) for Dodoma Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Dodoma Region accounts for 19.2 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Dodoma Region has declined from 18.9 percent in 1988 to 17.5 percent in 2012 and then increased to 19.2 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
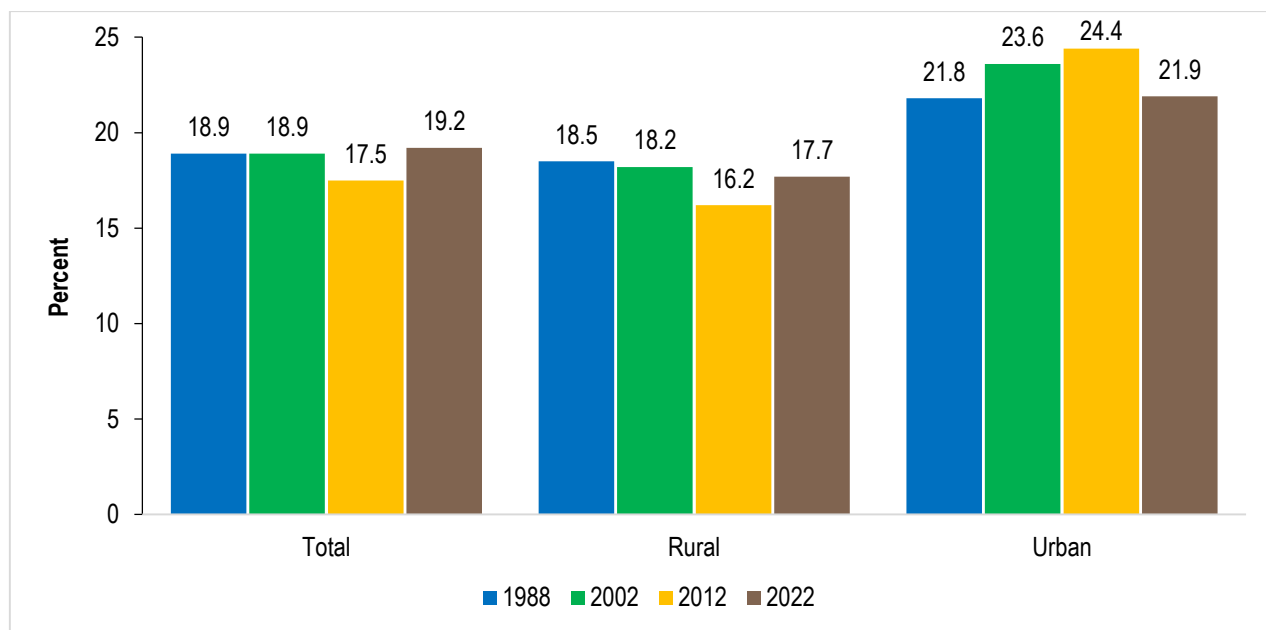
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007, (15 - 35 years) accounts for 33.5 percent of the Dodoma regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has a declining trend from 34.1 in 2002 to 33.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
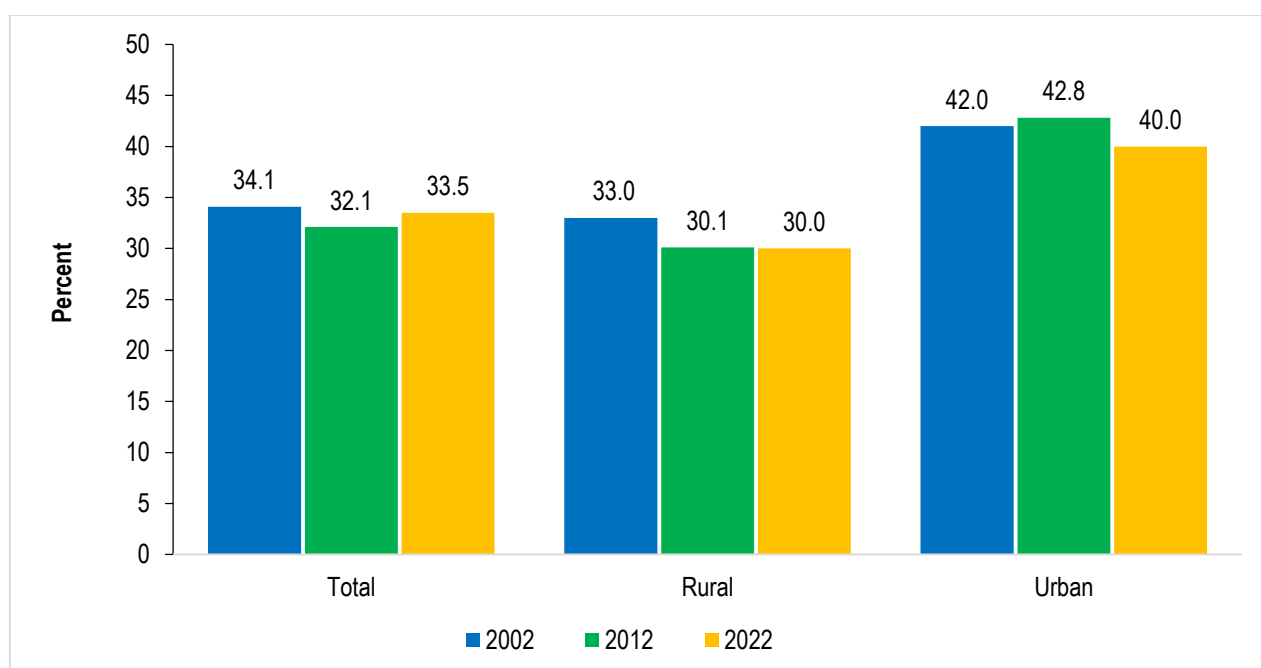
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Dodoma Region is 52.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has an increasing from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 52.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

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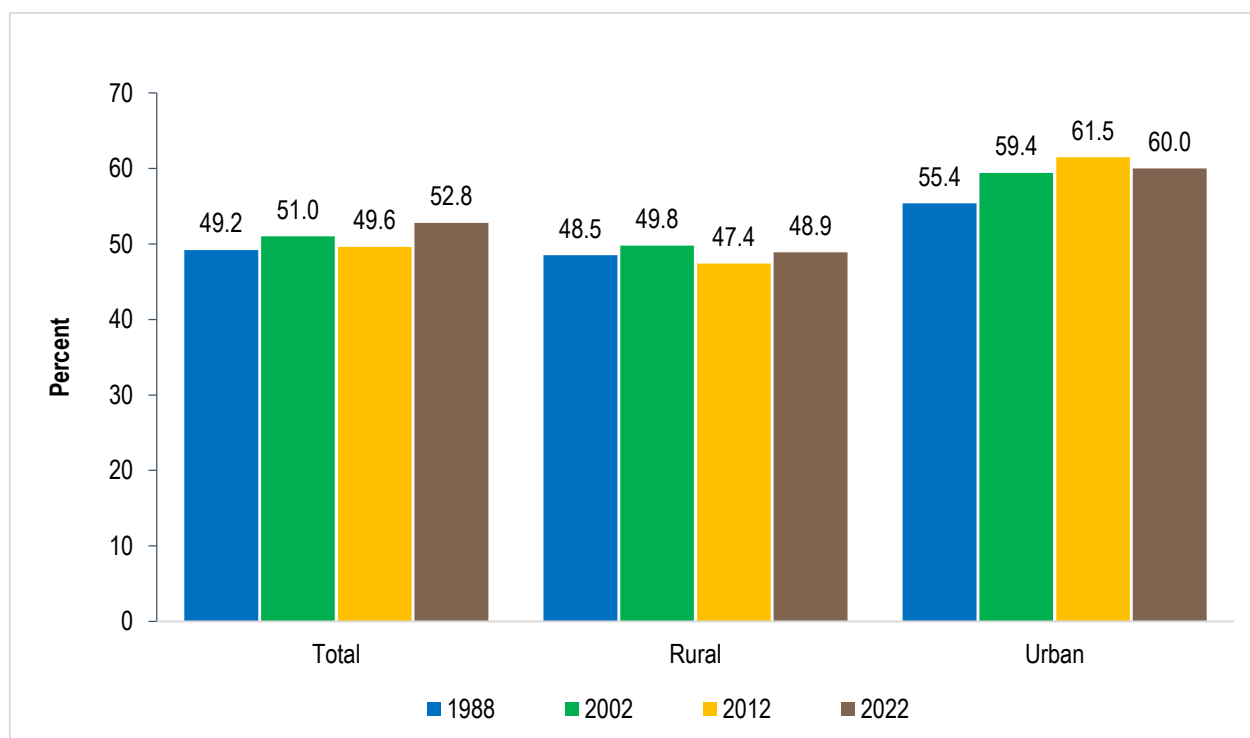
3.3.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, an 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 Dodoma regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 6.9 percent. This percentage show a slightly increasing trend from 6.6 percent in 1988 census to 6.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
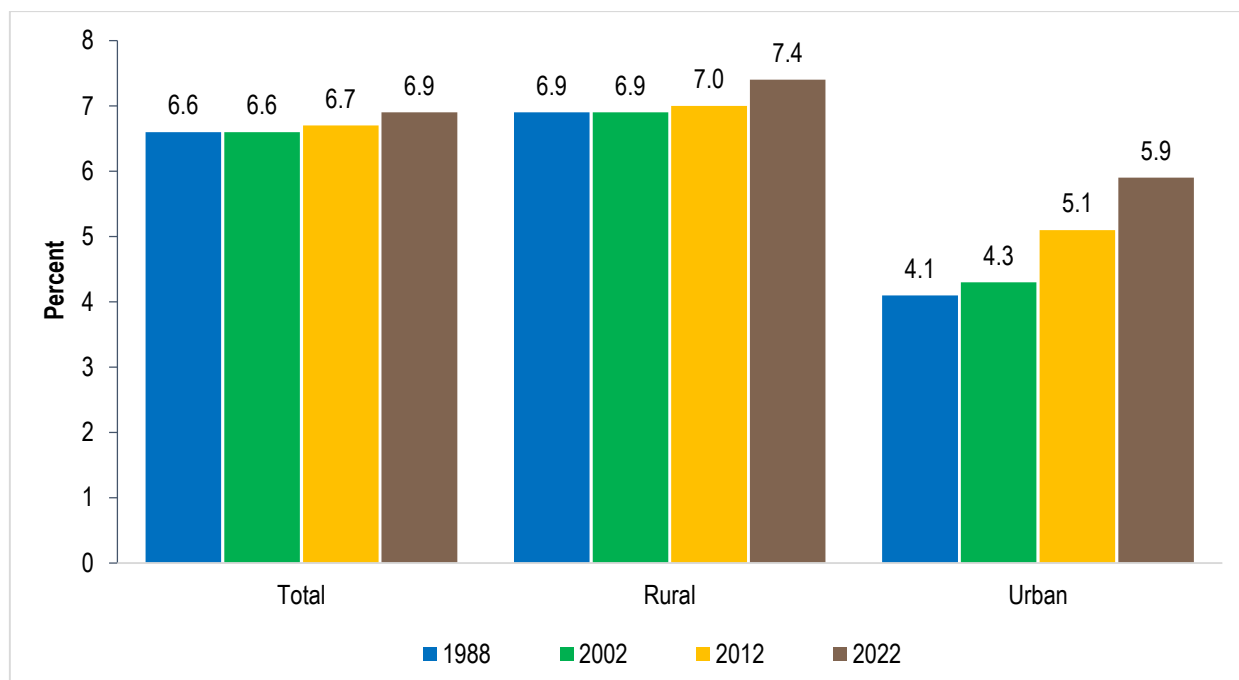
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (4.8%) of Dodoma regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region show a slightly increasing trend over the two decades (4.6% in 2002, 4.9% in 2012 and 4.8% in 2022) (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
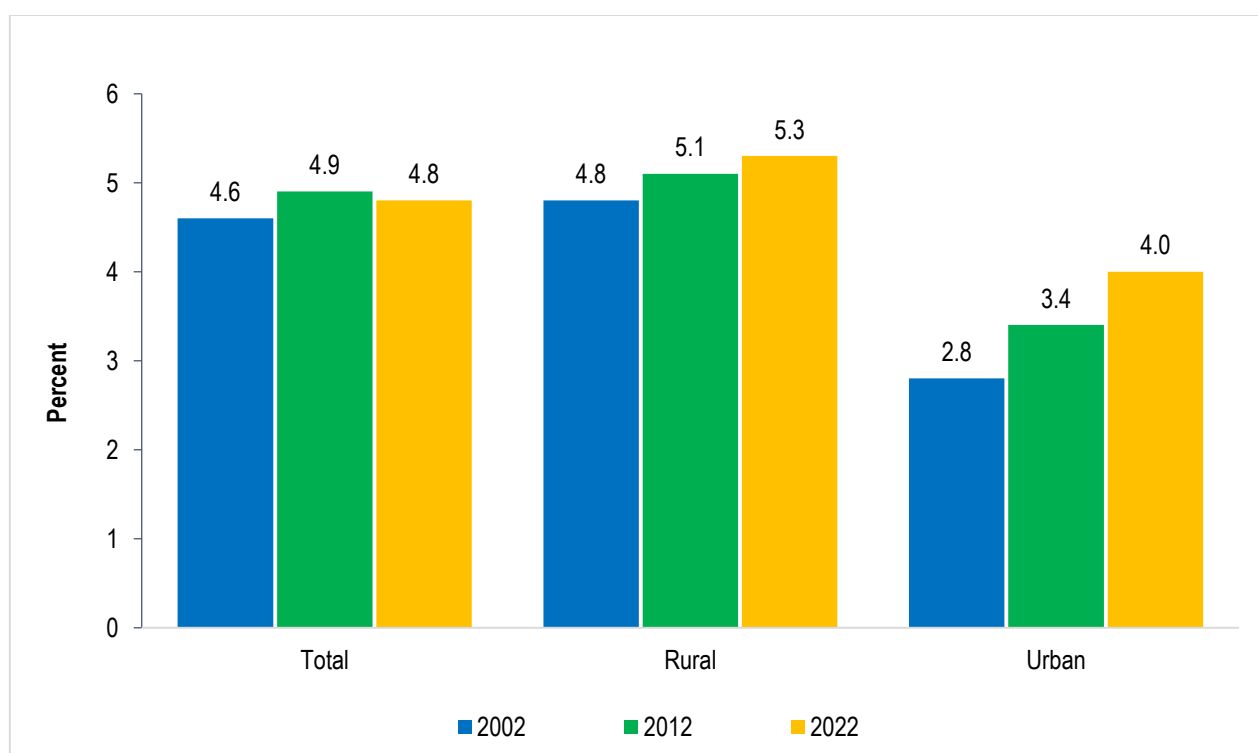
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Dodoma Region is 89.4 implying that there are 89 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that in three decades from 1988 to 2022, the age dependency ratio for the region show a declining trend from 103.0 percent in the 1988 census to 89.4 percent in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
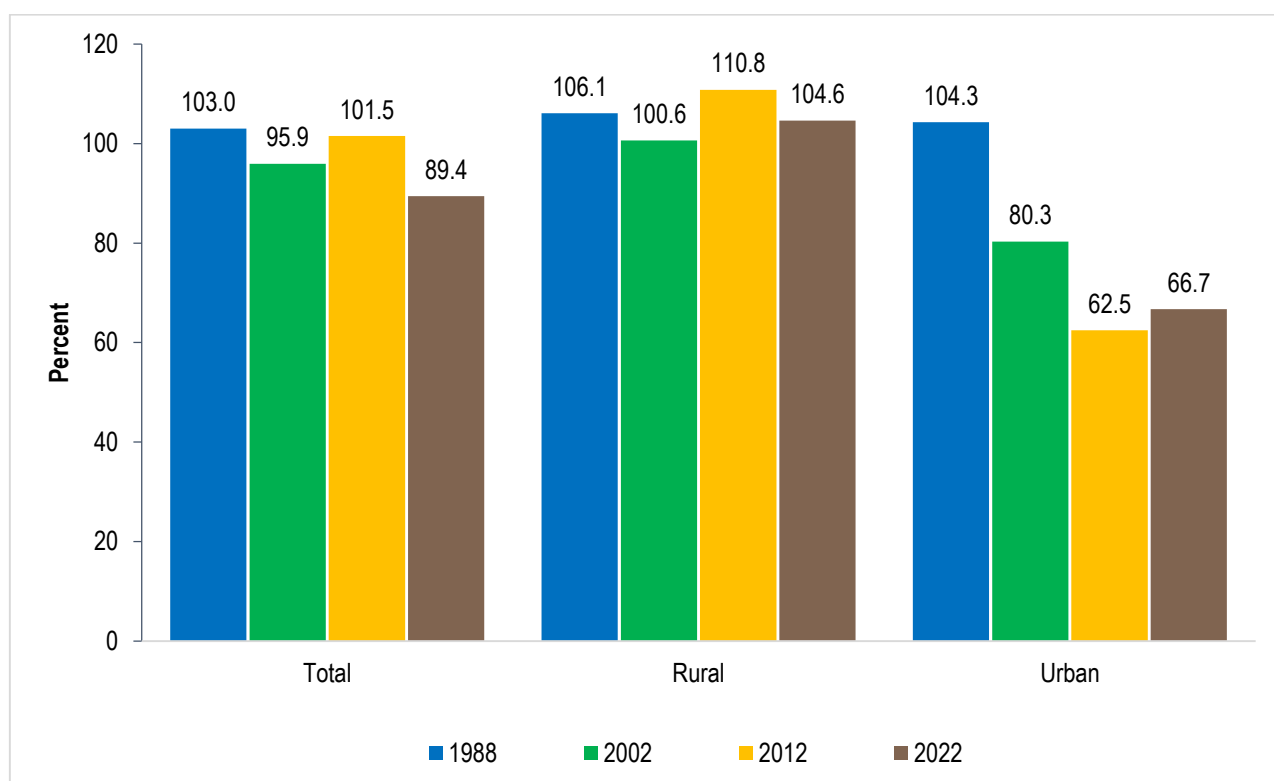
Chapter 4

Household Composition

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Key points

- Most of private households in Dodoma Region (61.0%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Dodoma Region is 4.1, in rural areas it is 4.3 persons while in urban areas it is 3.6 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.1 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.2 and 3.7 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Dodoma Region increased from 32.2 percent in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2022.

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4.1 Introduction

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

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Dodoma Region has a total of 754,631 private households out of which 294,071 (39.0%) are in urban areas and 460,560 (61.0%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 35.4 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (35.6%) than in urban areas (35.1%) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Dodoma 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	754,631	487,599	64.6	267,032	35.4	460,560	296,775	64.4	163,785	35.6	294,071	190,824	64.9	103247	35.1
< 10[2]	223	117	52.5	106	47.5	143	78	54.5	65	45.5	80	39	48.8	41	51.3
10-14	1,670	865	51.8	805	48.2	1099	578	52.6	521	47.4	571	287	50.3	284	49.7
15 - 19	14,212	7,719	54.3	6,493	45.7	8,230	4,264	51.8	3,966	48.2	5,982	3,455	57.8	2527	42.2
20 - 24	63054	41,869	66.4	21,185	33.6	33,306	23,027	69.1	10,279	30.9	29748	18,842	63.3	10906	36.7
25 - 29	93,547	67,221	71.9	26,326	28.1	48,854	36,127	73.9	12,727	26.1	44,693	31,094	69.6	13599	30.4
30 - 34	95,037	66,877	70.4	28,160	29.6	52,671	37,421	71.0	15,250	29.0	42,366	29,456	69.5	12910	30.5
35 - 39	84,137	57,111	67.9	27,026	32.1	49,319	33,522	68.0	15,797	32.0	34,818	23,589	67.7	11229	32.3
40 - 44	77,974	51,641	66.2	26,333	33.8	48,179	31,819	66.0	16,360	34.0	29,795	19,822	66.5	9973	33.5
45 - 49	67,997	44,600	65.6	23,397	34.4	43,193	28,376	65.7	14,817	34.3	24,804	16,224	65.4	8580	34.6
50 - 54	63,156	39,786	63.0	23,370	37.0	41,844	26,244	62.7	15,600	37.3	21,312	13,542	63.5	7770	36.5
55 - 59	45,281	28,308	62.5	16,973	37.5	29,578	18,462	62.4	11,116	37.6	15,703	9,846	62.7	5857	37.3
60 - 64	44,594	26,738	60.0	17,856	40.0	30,141	18,032	59.8	12,109	40.2	14,453	8,706	60.2	5747	39.8
65 - 69	27,863	16,015	57.5	11,848	42.5	18,914	10,835	57.3	8,079	42.7	8,949	5,180	57.9	3769	42.1
70 - 74	26,207	14,249	54.4	11,958	45.6	18,486	9,931	53.7	8,555	46.3	7,721	4,318	55.9	3403	44.1
75 - 79	17,830	9,439	52.9	8,391	47.1	12,775	6,696	52.4	6,079	47.6	5,055	2,743	54.3	2312	45.7

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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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
80+	31,849	15,044	47.2	16,805	52.8	23,828	11,363	47.7	12,465	52.3	8,021	3,681	45.9	4340	54.1

Results further reveal that, Dodoma City has the largest number of households accounting for 28.1 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Chamwino District (15.7%), Kongwa District (13.5%), Mpwapwa District (13.1%) and Bahi District (10.0%). On the other hand, Kondoa Town has the smallest contribution of households (2.7%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**754,631**	**100.0**	**460,560**	**61.0**	**294,071**	**39.0**
Kondoa District	52,598	7.0	47,655	10.3	4,943	1.7
Kondoa Town	20,286	2.7	NA	0.0	20,286	6.9
Mpwapwa District	98,860	13.1	86,251	18.7	12,609	4.3
Kongwa District	101,571	13.5	72,176	15.7	29,395	10.0
Chamwino District	118,409	15.7	112,033	24.3	6,376	2.2
Dodoma City	212,298	28.1	NA	0.0	212,298	72.2
Bahi District	75,623	10.0	71,902	15.6	3,721	1.3
Chemba District	74,986	9.9	70,543	15.3	4,443	1.5
Kondoa District	52,598	7.0	47,655	10.3	4,943	1.7

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 16.2 percent in 2012 to 39.0 percent in 2022 PHC. Dodoma Region shows an increase of 22.8 percentage points in urban households.

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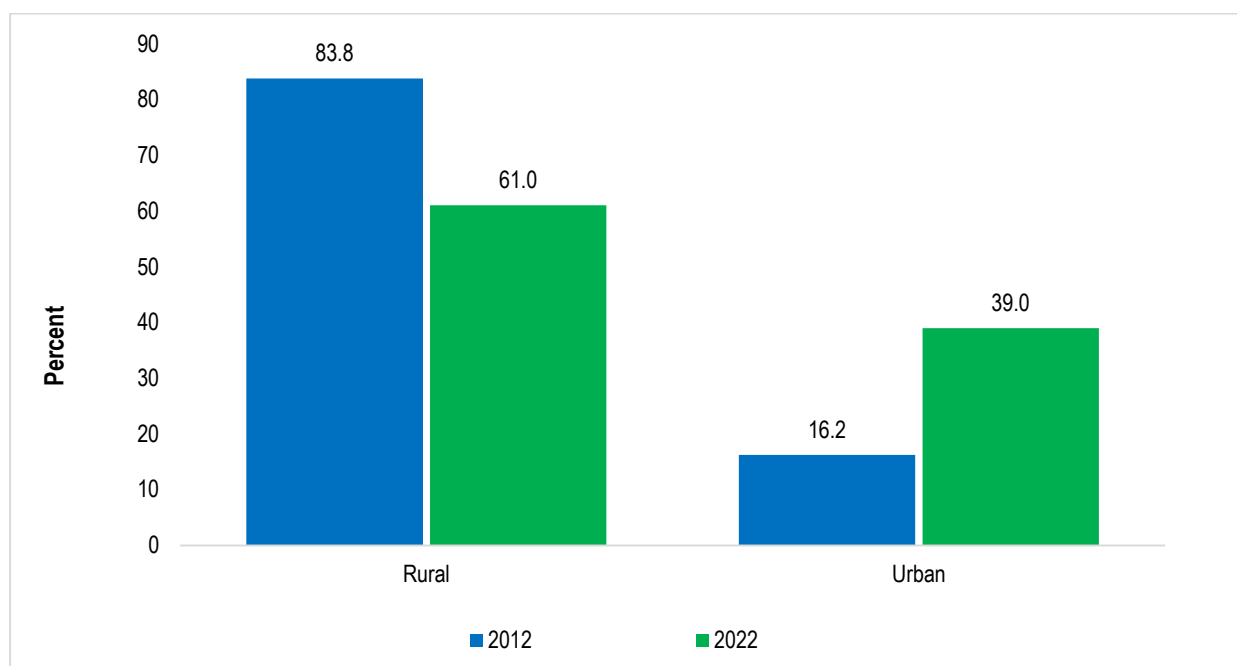
4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 4.6 in 2012 to 4.1 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.3 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (3.6 persons). Average household size declined from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.3 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.6 persons in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.5 persons in Dodoma City to 4.6 persons in Kondoa District Council (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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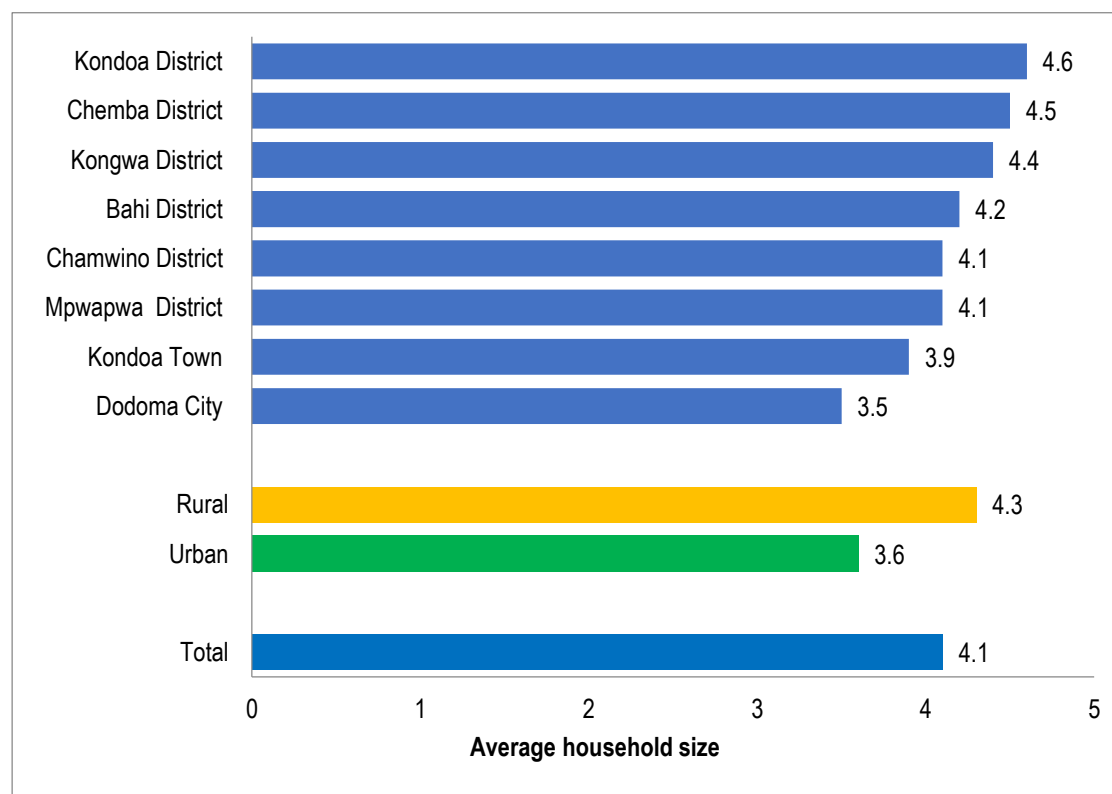
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[3]	2022
Total	**2,083,588**	**3,058,813**	**450,305**	**754,631**	**4.6**	**4.1**
Rural	1,762,394	1,993,121	377,320	460,560	4.6	4.3
Urban	321,194	1,065,692	72,985	294,071	4.2	3.6
Council						
Kondoa District	210,682	244,263	42,736	52,598	4.9	4.6
Kondoa Town	59,022	79,542	13,254	20,286	4.5	3.9
Mpwapwa District	305,056	401,630	66,275	98,860	4.5	4.1
Kongwa District	309,973	442,538	61,907	101,571	4.9	4.4
Chamwino District	330,543	483,765	73,807	118,409	4.4	4.1
Dodoma City	410,956	747,026	92,978	212,298	4.3	3.5
Bahi District	221,645	321,366	49,287	75,623	4.5	4.2
Chemba District	235,711	338,683	50,061	74,986	4.7	4.5

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

4.4 Household Headship

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

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
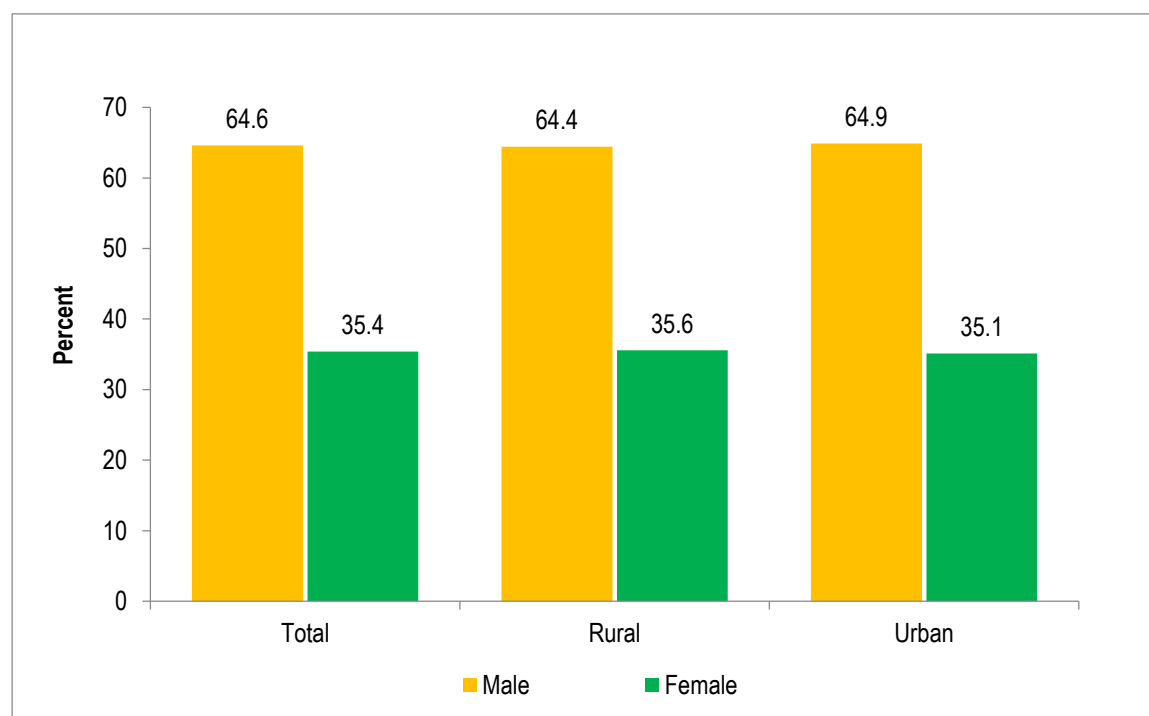
Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 67.8 in 2012 to 64.6 percent in 2022, while female-headed households increased from 32.2 in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils except for Kondoa Town Council where there is a slight decrease in female headed households from 33.2 in 2012 to 32.6 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	67.8	32.2	64.6	35.4
Rural	67.9	32.1	64.4	35.6
Urban	67.1	32.9	64.9	35.1
Council				
Kondoa District	69.3	30.7	68.4	31.6
Kondoa Town	66.8	33.2	67.4	32.6

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Mpwapwa District	67.2	32.8	65.0	35.0
Kongwa District	67.9	32.1	63.0	37.0
Chamwino District	66.5	33.5	62.6	37.4
Dodoma City	68.6	31.4	65.4	34.6
Bahi District	64.9	35.1	62.1	37.9
Chemba District	70.4	29.6	66.4	33.6

In Dodoma Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (4.2 persons) than in female headed households (3.7 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size is highest in Kondoa District (4.6 persons), Chemba District (4.5 persons), and Dodoma City having the lowest (3.5 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; Dodoma 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	**3,058,813**	**2,060,072**	**998,741**	**754,631**	**487,599**	**267,032**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**3.7**
Rural	1,993,121	1,353,051	640,070	460,560	296,775	163,785	4.3	4.6	3.9
Urban	1,065,692	707,021	358,671	294,071	190,824	103,247	3.6	3.7	3.5
Council									
Kondoa District	244,263	174,492	69,771	52,598	35,962	16,636	4.6	4.9	4.2
Kondoa Town	79,542	55,377	24,165	20,286	13,663	6,623	3.9	4.1	3.6
Mpwapwa District	401,630	274,508	127,122	98,860	64,268	34,592	4.1	4.3	3.7
Kongwa District	442,538	289,823	152,715	101,571	63,976	37,595	4.4	4.5	4.1
Chamwino District	483,765	319,841	163,924	118,409	74,075	44,334	4.1	4.3	3.7
Dodoma City	747,026	497,475	249,551	212,298	138,914	73,384	3.5	3.6	3.4
Bahi District	321,366	212,405	108,961	75,623	46,972	28,651	4.2	4.5	3.8
Chemba District	338,683	236,151	102,532	74,986	49,769	25,217	4.5	4.7	4.1

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 77.2 percent of households in Dodoma Region live in improved houses. Further, the percentage for male headed is slightly higher (77.8%) than for female (76.0%). Results show further that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (94.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (66.3%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households.

Councils with high percentage of households living in improved houses are Dodoma City (95.6%), Kondoa District (93.5%) and Kondoa Town (93.4%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Bahi District (49.1%), Mpwapwa District (37.7%) and Chamwino Distract (30.6%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Number	Total		Total	Male Headed		Total	Female Headed	
		Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses		Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses		Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	**754,631**	**77.2**	**22.8**	**487,599**	**77.8**	**22.2**	**267,032**	**76.0**	**24.0**
Rural	460,560	**66.3**	**33.7**	296,775	**67.1**	**32.9**	163,785	64.8	35.2
Urban	294,071	**94.2**	**5.8**	190,824	**94.5**	**5.5**	103,247	93.7	6.3
Council									
Kondoa District	52,598	93.5	6.5	35,962	93.1	6.9	16,636	94.4	5.6
Kondoa Town	20,286	93.4	6.6	13,663	92.2	7.8	6,623	95.8	4.2
Mpwapwa District	98,860	62.3	37.7	64,268	63.1	36.9	34,592	60.7	39.3
Kongwa District	101,571	72.3	27.7	63,976	73.6	26.4	37,595	70.2	29.8
Chamwino District	118,409	69.4	30.6	74,075	70.4	29.6	44,334	67.8	32.2
Dodoma City	212,298	95.6	4.4	138,914	95.9	4.1	73,384	95.1	4.9
Bahi District	75,623	50.9	49.1	46,972	51.3	48.7	28,651	50.3	49.7
Chemba District	74,986	74.1	25.9	49,769	73.1	26.9	25,217	76.0	24.0

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decrease. For example, while 81.5 percent of household heads aged 25-29 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 66.4 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation for both male headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	754,631	77.2	22.8	487,599	77.8	22.2	267,032	76.0	24.0
Below 18	6,775	72.3	27.7	3,565	73.1	26.9	3,210	71.4	28.6
18- 24	72,384	79.1	20.9	47,005	78.2	21.8	25,379	80.8	19.2
25 - 29	93,547	81.5	18.5	67,221	81.0	19.0	26,326	82.7	17.3
30 - 34	95,037	80.9	19.1	66,877	81.4	18.6	28,160	79.7	20.3
35 - 39	84,137	78.6	21.4	57,111	79.4	20.6	27,026	76.9	23.1
40 - 44	77,974	77.9	22.1	51,641	78.8	21.2	26,333	75.9	24.1
45 - 49	67,997	76.8	23.2	44,600	77.6	22.4	23,397	75.3	24.7
50 - 54	63,156	75.2	24.8	39,786	75.7	24.3	23,370	74.3	25.7
55 - 59	45,281	75.7	24.3	28,308	76.2	23.8	16,973	75.0	25.0
60 - 64	44,594	74.9	25.1	26,738	75.3	24.7	17,856	74.2	25.8
65 - 69	27,863	73.8	26.2	16,015	74.1	25.9	11,848	73.2	26.8
70 - 74	26,207	71.8	28.2	14,249	72.0	28.0	11,958	71.6	28.4
75 - 79	17,830	68.8	31.2	9,439	69.0	31.0	8,391	68.6	31.4
80+	31,849	66.4	33.6	15,044	67.1	32.9	16,805	65.8	34.2

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Dodoma Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status 106,638 (35.7%) are employed in agricultural and fishery workers occupation, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (67,753 or 22.7%) and those in craft and related workers occupation (65,883 or 22.1%). Among the 3,765 widowed males (1,659 or 44.1%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers occupation, 856 (22.7%) are in craft and related workers occupation and 817 (21.7%) are in elementary occupations (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**298,709**	**32,502**	**224,138**	**24,730**	**8,222**	**5,352**	**3,765**
Legislators, administrators and managers.	3,375	312	2,839	155	21	19	29
Professionals.	10,065	1,685	7,659	506	84	59	72
Technicians and associate professionals.	21,606	3,580	14,920	2,161	483	305	157
Clerks.	1,709	356	1,171	129	27	16	10
Service workers and shop sales workers.	15,738	2,881	10,816	1,405	305	205	126
Agricultural and fishery workers.	106,638	5,467	87,822	6,298	3,311	2,081	1,659
Craft and related workers.	65,883	7,727	47,454	6,511	2,012	1,323	856
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5,942	1,103	3,941	689	105	65	39
Elementary occupations.	67,753	9,391	47,516	6,876	1,874	1,279	817

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**298,709**	**32,502**	**224,138**	**24,730**	**8,222**	**5,352**	**3,765**
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8
Professionals.	3.4	5.2	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.2	11.0	6.7	8.7	5.9	5.7	4.2
Clerks.	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.3	8.9	4.8	5.7	3.7	3.8	3.3
Agricultural and fishery workers.	35.7	16.8	39.2	25.5	40.3	38.9	44.1
Craft and related workers.	22.1	23.8	21.2	26.3	24.5	24.7	22.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.0
Elementary occupations.	22.7	28.9	21.2	27.8	22.8	23.9	21.7

On the other hand, results reveal that 44,826 (37.1%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are employed in agricultural and fishery workers occupation, followed by elementary occupations (30,523 or 25.3%) and those in craft and

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related workers occupation (25,192 or 20.9%). Among the 24,548 widowed female (11,759 or 47.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers occupation; 5,887 or 24.7 percent are in elementary occupations and 5,115 or 20.8 percent are in craft and related workers occupation (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	120,775	20,894	44,227	6,254	15,965	8,887	24,548
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1,210	392	617	36	39	51	75
Professionals.	4,014	1,479	1,959	130	120	106	220
Technicians and associate professionals.	3,382	1,212	1,435	134	160	164	277
Clerks.	937	411	339	44	35	31	77
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10,411	3,401	3,125	625	1,307	844	1,109
Agricultural and fishery workers.	44,826	3,325	18,198	1,966	6,442	3,136	11,759
Craft and related workers.	25,192	4,238	8,772	1,410	3,626	2,031	5,115
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	280	83	100	17	27	24	29
Elementary occupations.	30,523	6,353	9,682	1,892	4,209	2,500	5,887

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	120,775	20,894	44,227	6,254	15,965	8,887	24,548
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3
Professionals.	3.3	7.1	4.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.8	5.8	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.1
Clerks.	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8.6	16.3	7.1	10.0	8.2	9.5	4.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	37.1	15.9	41.1	31.4	40.4	35.3	47.9
Craft and related workers.	20.9	20.3	19.8	22.5	22.7	22.9	20.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Elementary occupations.	25.3	30.4	21.9	30.3	26.4	28.1	24.0

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

In Dodoma Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 54.9 percent for the male headed and 53.9 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is hardly any difference between female headed (5.3%) and male headed households (5.2%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Dodoma Region 2022 PHC
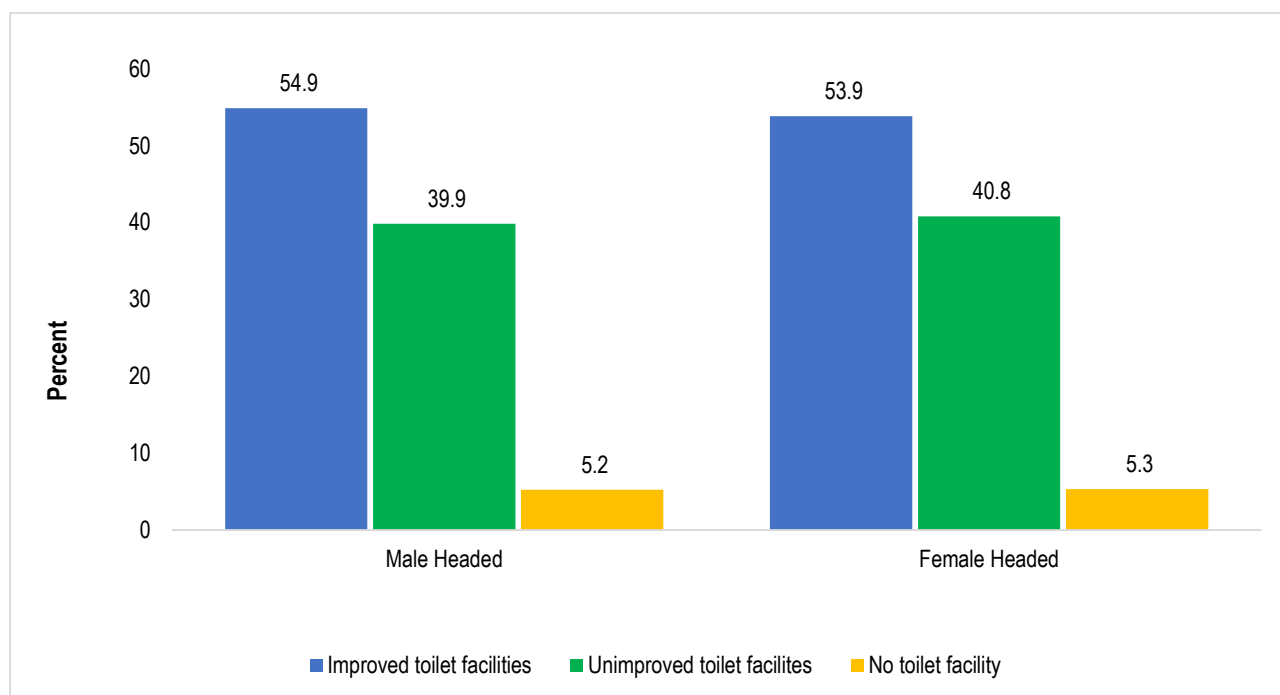
Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is much higher in urban compared with rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 45.6 for female headed households and 46.0 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities is mostly a rural occurrence (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region; 2022 PHC
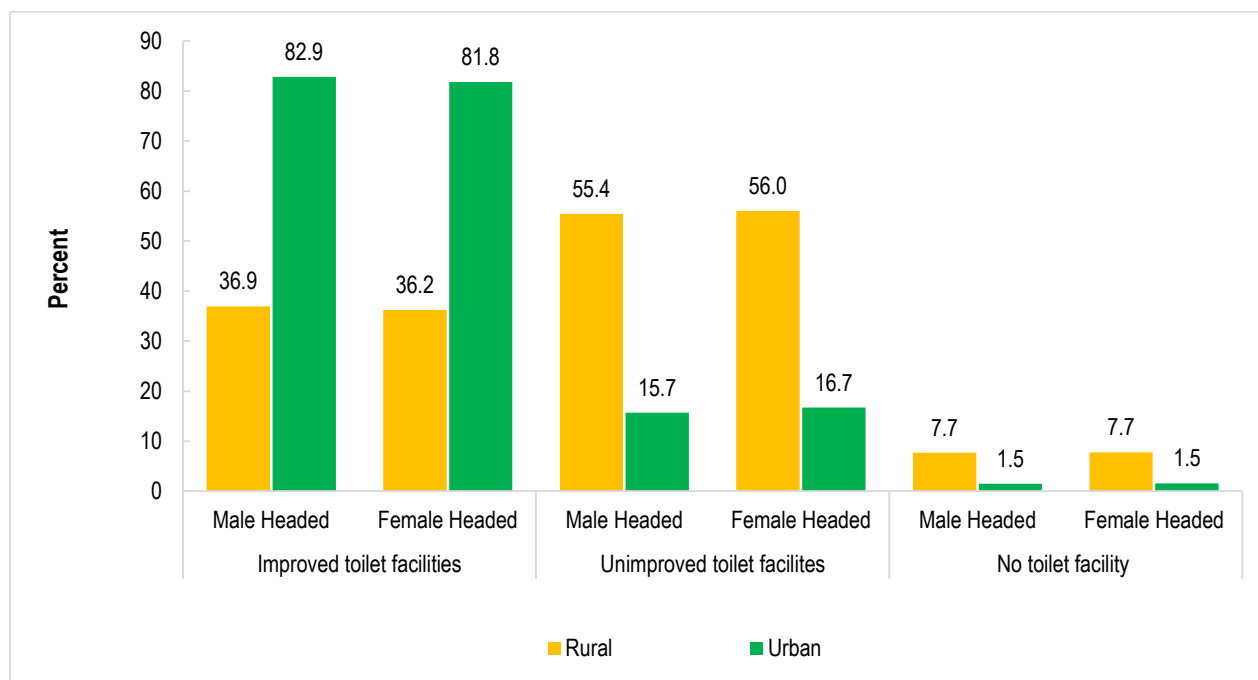
Across councils, results reveal that Dodoma City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (87.0 and 85.4% respectively). Other Councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Kondoa Town (59.5% and 65.4%) and Kongwa District (54.7% and 51.8%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Chemba District (14.2%) and Bahi District (9.6%). This also applies to female headed households (14.6% and 9.5%) for Chemba District and Bahi District respectively (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, Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	754,631	54.5	40.2	5.3	487,599	54.9	39.9	5.2	267,032	53.9	40.8	5.3
Rural	460,560	36.7	55.6	7.7	296,775	36.9	55.4	7.7	163,785	36.2	56.0	7.7
Urban	294,071	82.5	16.0	1.5	190,824	82.9	15.7	1.5	103,247	81.8	16.7	1.5
Council												
Kondoa District Council	52,598	32.9	64.2	2.9	35,962	32.3	64.5	3.2	16,636	34.3	63.5	2.2
Kondoa Town Council	20,286	61.4	35.9	2.7	13,663	59.5	37.5	3.1	6,623	65.4	32.7	1.9
Mpwapwa District Council	98,860	36.9	59.1	4.0	64,268	36.7	59.4	3.9	34,592	37.4	58.5	4.1
Kongwa District Council	101,571	53.6	41.8	4.5	63,976	54.7	40.9	4.4	37,595	51.8	43.4	4.8
Chamwino District Council	118,409	46.1	46.8	7.1	74,075	46.6	46.2	7.2	44,334	45.3	47.9	6.8
Dodoma City Council	212,298	86.4	12.2	1.3	138,914	87.0	11.8	1.3	73,384	85.4	13.2	1.5
Bahi District Council	75,623	32.8	57.6	9.6	46,972	33.3	57.0	9.6	28,651	31.9	58.6	9.5
Chemba District Council	74,986	37.1	48.6	14.3	49,769	36.8	49.0	14.2	25,217	37.7	47.7	14.6

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is slight difference between female headed households that use improved source of drinking water (86.2%) compared with male headed households in (85.2%) urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 58.0 percent and 55.4 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 about the same for male and female headed households in rural areas (44.6% and 42.0% respectively). The respective figures in urban areas are 14.4 percent and 13.8 percent respectively (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
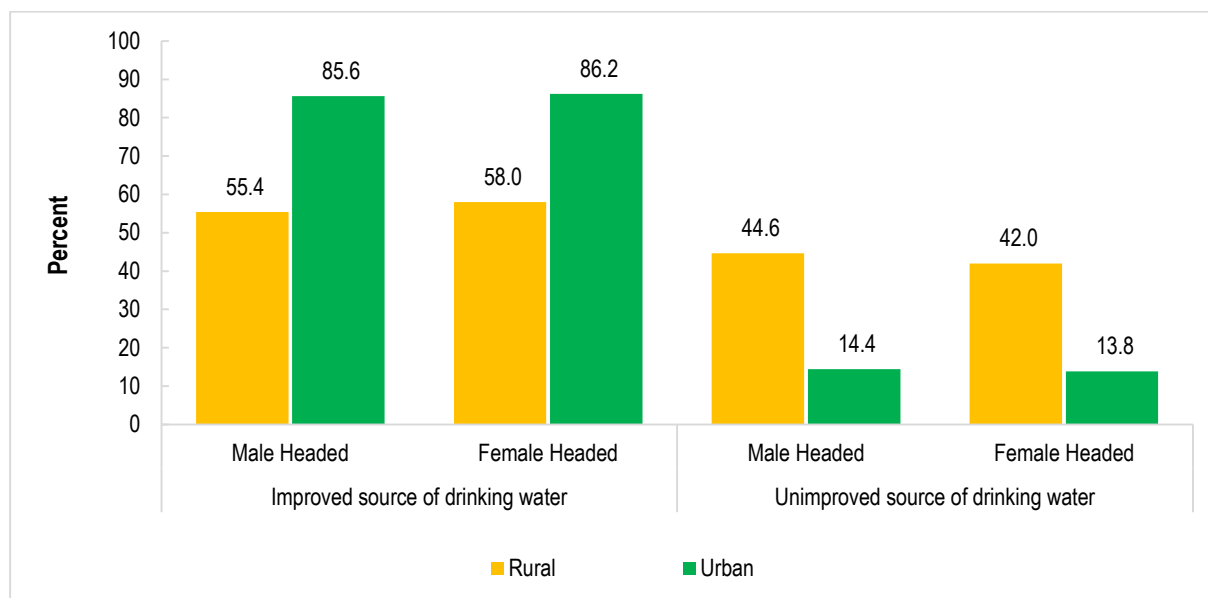
The results also reveal that the percentage of female headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (68.9%) compared with that of male headed households (67.2%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
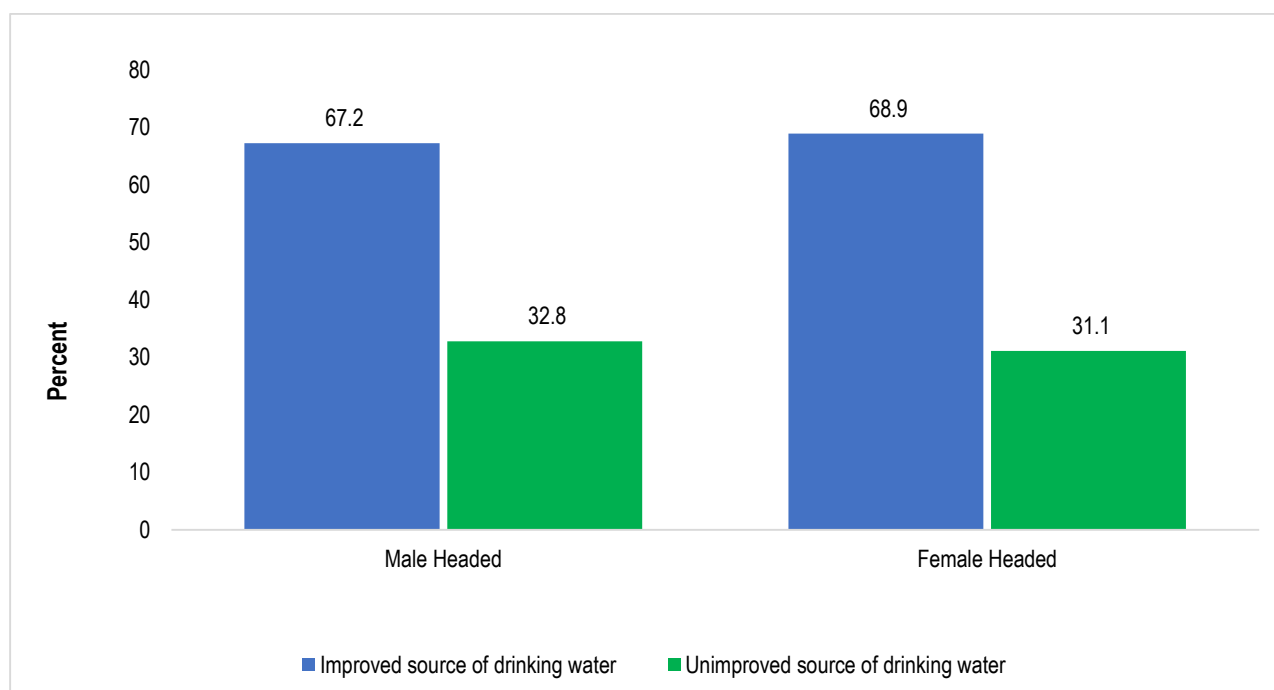
Across Councils, Dodoma City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (88.0% and 87.6% respectively).

Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking water are Chamwino District (67.2% and 68.7% respectively) and Kongwa District (22.6% and 21.6% respectively)

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Bahi District (60.7%), Chemba District (46.7%), Kondoa District (43.5%) and Mpwapa District (42.2%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Bahi District (60.1%), Chemba District (43.4%) and Kondoa District (41.2% each) (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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	**754,631**	**67.8**	**32.2**	**487,599**	**67.2**	**32.8**	**267,032**	**68.9**	**31.1**
Rural	460,560	56.3	43.7	296,775	55.4	44.6	163,785	58.0	42.0
Urban	294,071	85.8	14.2	190,824	85.6	14.4	103,247	86.2	13.8
Council									
Kondoa District	52,598	56.5	43.5	35,962	55.5	44.5	16,636	58.8	41.2
Kondoa Town	20,286	62.3	37.7	13,663	59.6	40.4	6,623	67.8	32.2
Mpwapwa District	98,860	57.8	42.2	64,268	56.5	43.5	34,592	60.2	39.8
Kongwa District	101,571	74.5	25.5	63,976	73.9	26.1	37,595	75.4	24.6
Chamwino District	118,409	67.8	32.2	74,075	67.2	32.8	44,334	68.7	31.3
Dodoma City	212,298	88.0	12.0	138,914	88.1	11.9	73,384	87.6	12.4
Bahi District	75,623	39.3	60.7	46,972	38.9	61.1	28,651	39.9	60.1
Chemba District	74,986	53.3	46.7	49,769	51.7	48.3	25,217	56.6	43.4

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (55.6%) than that of male headed households (49.1%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years (21.0%) is higher than that of female headed households (18.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (30.0%) compared with that of female headed households (25.4%) (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.14).

Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
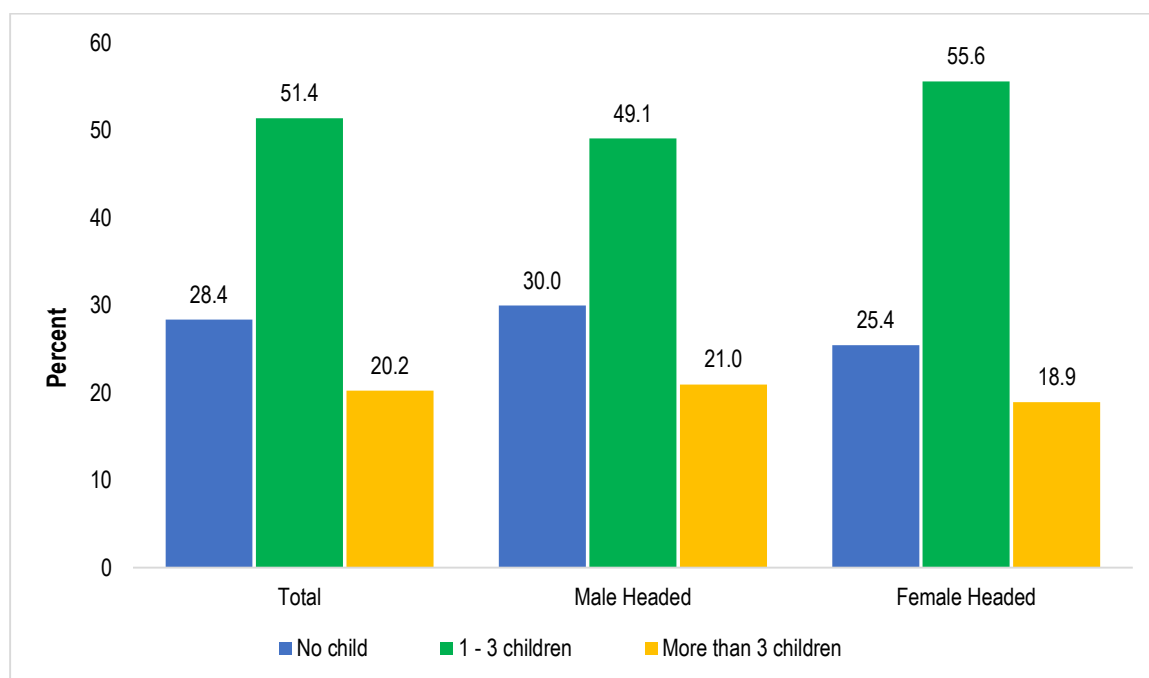
The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three such children. Out of 754,631 households with children under 18 years 51.4 percent have one to three children, 28.4 percent have no child and 20.2 percent have more than three children. Results further indicate that 56.2 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 51.1 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. The percentage of male headed households with more than three children and reside in rural areas is 25.6 percent compared with 22.5 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (40.4%) compared with female headed households (32.1%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Mpwapwa District has the highest percentage of households (55.9%) with one to three children followed by Kongwa District with 54.7 percent, while Dodoma City has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (47.8%) (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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
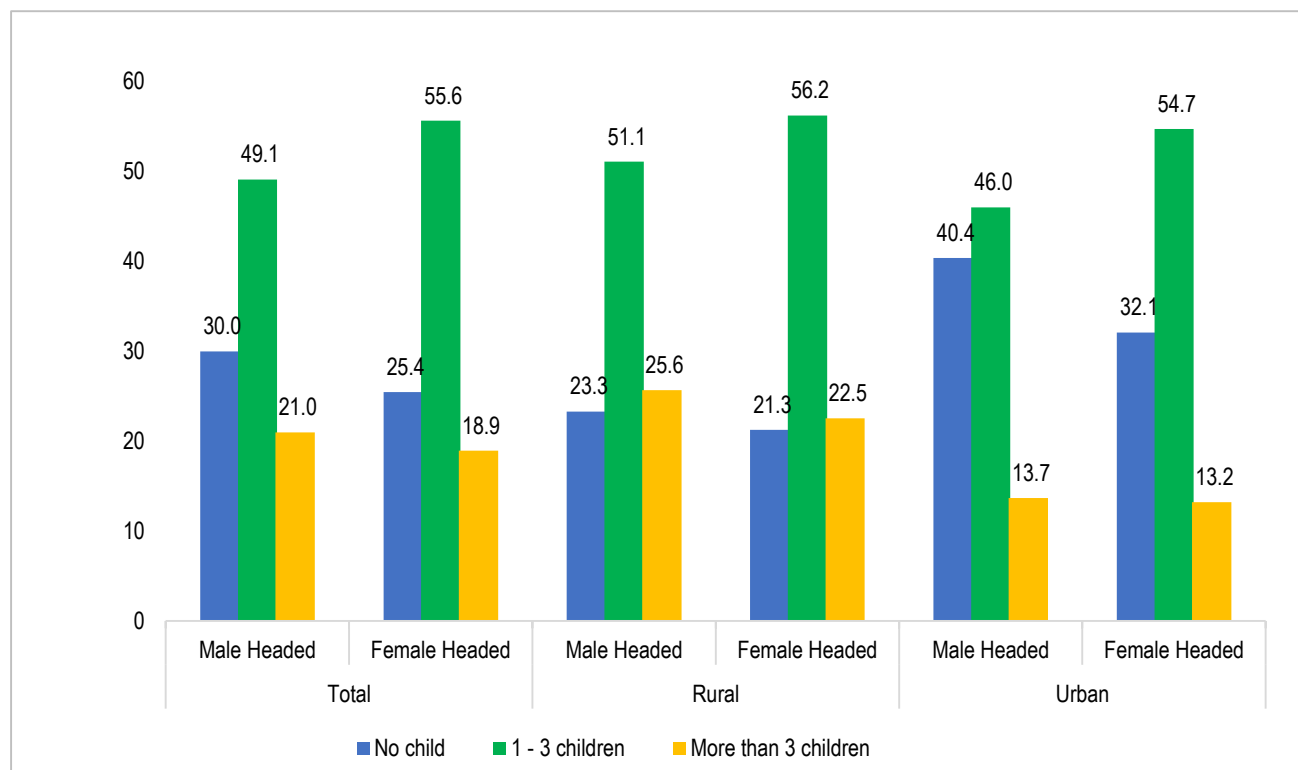
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

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	**754,631**	**28.4**	**51.4**	**20.2**	**487,599**	**30.0**	**49.1**	**21.0**	**267,032**	**25.4**	**55.6**	**18.9**
Rural	460,560	22.6	52.9	24.5	296,775	23.3	51.1	25.6	163,785	21.3	56.2	22.5
Urban	294,071	37.5	49.1	13.5	190,824	40.4	46.0	13.7	103,247	32.1	54.7	13.2
Council												
Kondoa District	52,598	22.8	49.1	28.1	35,962	23.8	46.0	30.2	16,636	20.6	55.7	23.7
Kondoa Town	20,286	32.8	49.2	18.1	13,663	34.6	46.2	19.2	6,623	29.1	55.1	15.8
Mpwapwa District	98,860	23.7	55.9	20.5	64,268	24.4	54.4	21.2	34,592	22.3	58.6	19.1
Kongwa District	101,571	21.3	54.7	24.0	63,976	22.9	52.8	24.3	37,595	18.5	57.8	23.7
Chamwino District	118,409	24.8	53.7	21.6	74,075	25.6	51.9	22.5	44,334	23.3	56.6	20.1
Dodoma City	212,298	40.1	47.8	12.0	138,914	43.1	44.8	12.1	73,384	34.5	53.5	12.0
Bahi District	75,623	23.9	52.0	24.1	46,972	24.2	50.4	25.4	28,651	23.3	54.6	22.1
Chemba District	74,986	23.7	49.2	27.0	49,769	24.6	46.7	28.7	25,217	22.0	54.2	23.8

Chapter 5

Marital Status

> ## Key Points
> - Fifty one percent (51.2%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region are married.
>
> - About six percent (5.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (4.8%) than that of Males (0.7%).
>
> - About four percent of persons (3.8%) aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (2.6%) than males (1.3%).
>
> - Mean Age at First Marriage in Dodoma Region is 24.2 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.1 years) than males (26.4 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

In Dodoma Region result show that 51.2percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (26.9%) than males (24.2%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (33.9%) compared with urban areas (17.2%). Nearly, one third (31.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 18.7 percent while for females it is 13.1 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (16.5% and 15.3% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 5.5 percent which is higher among females (4.8%) than males (0.7%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Dodoma Region is 3.7 while it is 1.9 percent in urban areas. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,777,834	100.0	48.2	51.8	1,081,562	60.8	29.3	31.6	696,272	39.2	18.9	20.2
Never Married	565,186	31.8	18.7	13.1	292,827	16.5	10.4	6.0	272,359	15.3	8.3	7.0
Married	909,462	51.2	24.2	26.9	602,958	33.9	15.8	18.1	306,504	17.2	8.4	8.8
Living Together	98,497	5.5	2.6	3.0	51,598	2.9	1.3	1.6	46,899	2.6	1.3	1.4
Divorced	68,120	3.8	1.3	2.6	45,163	2.5	0.8	1.7	22,957	1.3	0.4	0.9
Separated	38,079	2.1	0.7	1.4	23,745	1.3	0.4	0.9	14,334	0.8	0.3	0.5
Widowed	98,490	5.5	0.7	4.8	65,271	3.7	0.4	3.2	33,219	1.9	0.3	1.6

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
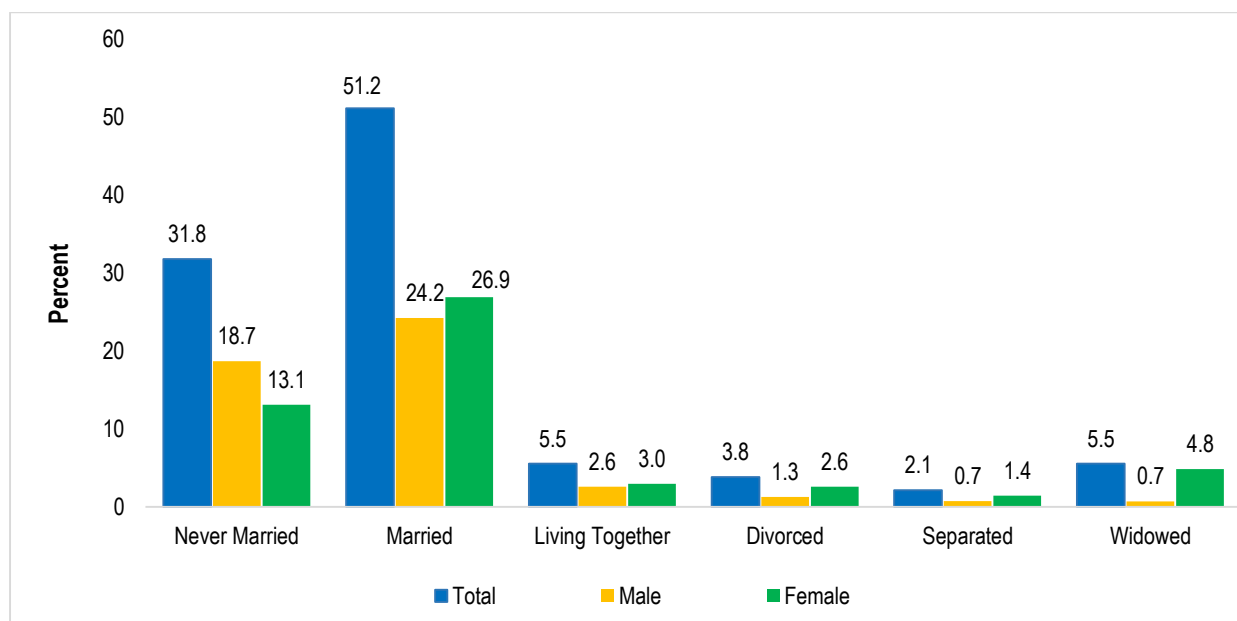
The percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 57.3 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 70.2 percent for those aged 50-54 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 4.3 percent for those aged 30 -34 years to 6.7 percent for those aged 65-69 years and started to decline gradually up to 4.5 percent for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 3.1 percent for age 40-44 to 53.2 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,777,834**	**31.8**	**51.2**	**5.5**	**3.8**	**2.1**	**5.5**
15 - 19	321,352	87.5	10.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	270,802	53.7	38.3	5.8	1.4	0.8	0.1
25 - 29	220,341	29.8	57.3	8.4	2.7	1.5	0.3
30 - 34	185,180	15.8	68.4	8.3	4.3	2.3	0.8
35 - 39	152,971	9.9	72.5	7.7	5.4	2.9	1.7
40 - 44	134,470	7.1	73.0	7.0	6.4	3.4	3.1
45 - 49	112,608	5.6	72.6	6.3	6.7	3.7	5.0
50 - 54	99,818	4.5	70.2	5.5	7.3	4.1	8.5
55 - 59	67,727	3.8	67.9	4.8	7.2	4.2	12.2

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
60 - 64	63,907	3.1	63.5	4.3	7.2	4.1	17.8
65 - 69	39,369	2.8	59.5	3.8	6.7	4.0	23.2
70 - 74	36,142	2.5	52.5	3.5	6.9	4.1	30.7
75 - 79	24,701	2.2	47.7	3.0	5.6	3.6	37.9
80+	48,446	2.1	34.9	2.4	4.5	3.0	53.2

Results further show that 50.6 percent of male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.6 percent are married and 4.3 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Dodoma Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.6 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,061,290	50.6	40.6	4.3	2.1	1.2	1.2
10 – 14	204,389	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	162,691	97.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	129,150	72.7	23.0	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	107,455	38.6	50.7	8.2	1.5	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	90,143	18.7	68.0	8.9	2.7	1.5	0.2
35 – 39	73,040	10.8	74.5	8.4	3.9	2.1	0.4
40 – 44	64,146	7.4	77.4	7.5	4.6	2.5	0.7
45 – 49	54,164	5.6	78.8	6.9	4.8	2.6	1.3
50 – 54	47,371	4.5	79.1	6.1	5.2	3.0	2.0
55 – 59	33,026	3.7	79.9	5.5	4.9	3.0	3.0
60 – 64	30,891	3.2	79.1	5.2	5.2	3.0	4.3
65 – 69	18,456	2.8	78.4	4.9	5.0	3.2	5.7
70 – 74	16,555	2.7	74.5	4.8	5.8	3.5	8.6
75 – 79	11,010	2.5	71.9	4.4	5.4	3.4	12.4
80+	18,803	2.2	65.1	4.2	4.9	3.3	20.3

Among female population aged 10 years and above, 42.8 percent are married, 38.4 percent are never married and 4.7 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.6%) aged 10 - 14 years and 77.2 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never

married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,119,614	38.4	42.8	4.7	4.1	2.3	7.7
10 – 14	198,681	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	158,661	77.2	19.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	141,652	36.4	52.2	7.8	2.2	1.2	0.2
25 – 29	112,886	21.4	63.6	8.7	3.8	2.0	0.5
30 – 34	95,037	13.2	68.8	7.8	5.8	3.0	1.4
35 – 39	79,931	9.0	70.6	7.1	6.7	3.7	2.8
40 – 44	70,324	6.8	69.1	6.5	8.1	4.3	5.3
45 – 49	58,444	5.6	66.9	5.8	8.5	4.7	8.6
50 – 54	52,447	4.4	62.2	4.9	9.1	5.1	14.3
55 – 59	34,701	3.8	56.5	4.1	9.3	5.2	21.1
60 – 64	33,016	3.1	48.9	3.4	9.1	5.0	30.5
65 – 69	20,913	2.8	42.8	2.9	8.2	4.7	38.7
70 – 74	19,587	2.3	33.8	2.3	7.7	4.5	49.3
75 – 79	13,691	1.9	28.2	1.9	5.9	3.8	58.4
80+	29,643	2.0	15.7	1.2	4.3	2.7	74.0

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Dodoma Region is 51.5 while for age group 65 years and above is 47.8 percent. The percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 37.2 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are still single implying that marriage in Dodoma Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (5.5 and 5.8%) 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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**2,180,904**	**44.3**	**41.7**	**4.5**	**3.1**	**1.7**	**4.5**
10-14	403,070	99.7	0.2	0	0	0	0
10-17	602,393	97.8	1.9	0.2	0	0	0
15 - 24	592,154	72.1	23.3	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.1
15 - 35	1,034,557	50.8	40.4	5.5	2.0	1.1	0.3
15 - 64	1,629,176	34.5	51.5	5.8	3.6	2.0	2.6
65+	148,658	2.4	47.8	3.1	5.9	3.6	37.2
70+	109,289	2.2	43.6	2.9	5.6	3.5	42.3

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.8 percent of male and 25.3 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (5.0%) than males (2.6%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (9.3%) than males (1.5%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**856,901**	**38.8**	**50.3**	**5.3**	**2.6**	**1.5**	**1.5**
15 – 19	162,691	18.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	129,150	11.0	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	107,455	4.8	6.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
30 – 34	90,143	2.0	7.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0
35 – 39	73,040	0.9	6.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0
40 – 44	64,146	0.6	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
45 – 49	54,164	0.4	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
50 – 54	47,371	0.3	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
55 – 59	33,026	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
60 – 64	30,891	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
65 – 69	18,456	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
70 – 74	16,555	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
75 – 79	11,010	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
80+	18,803	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	920,933	25.3	52.0	5.7	5.0	2.7	9.3
15 – 19	158,661	13.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	141,652	5.6	8.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	112,886	2.6	7.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
30 – 34	95,037	1.4	7.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
35 – 39	79,931	0.8	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
40 – 44	70,324	0.5	5.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
45 – 49	58,444	0.4	4.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
50 – 54	52,447	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8
55 – 59	34,701	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
60 – 64	33,016	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1
65 – 69	20,913	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9
70 – 74	19,587	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0
75 – 79	13,691	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9
80+	29,643	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations in marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 26.3 percent in Chamwino District Council to 41.0 percent in Dodoma City Council. For the married category the range is from 42.6 percent in Dodoma Town Council to 57.2 percent in Chemba District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.3 percent in Dodoma City Council to 7.7 percent in Bahi District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,777,834**	**31.8**	**51.2**	**5.5**	**3.8**	**2.1**	**5.5**
Rural	1,081,562	16.5	33.9	2.9	2.5	1.3	3.7
Urban	696,272	15.3	17.2	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.9
Council							
Kondoa District	134,432	30.8	55.1	1.3	4.3	1.9	6.5
Kondoa Town	48,724	33.8	50.1	2.2	4.7	2.4	6.9
Mpwapwa District	225,040	26.5	55.8	6.4	3.8	2.0	5.5
Kongwa Town	243,716	31.2	51.5	5.8	4.6	1.8	5.0
Chamwino District	267,881	26.3	55.5	5.5	4.2	2.4	6.1
Dodoma City	502,374	41.0	42.6	7.3	2.8	2.0	4.3
Bahi District	172,766	25.5	53.6	6.2	4.1	3.0	7.7
Chemba District	182,901	28.0	57.2	2.7	4.2	2.1	5.7

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

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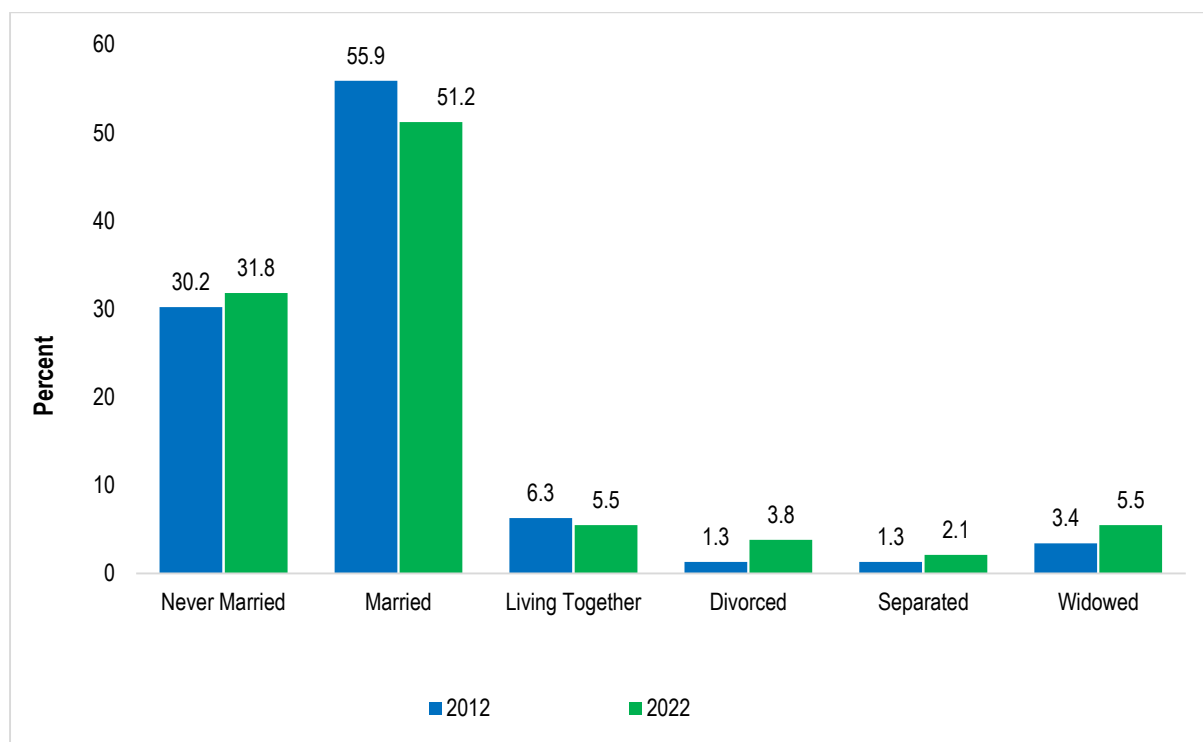
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 24.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.1 years) than males (26.4 years). Results further show that there is decrease slight increase in the MAFM for females from 21.1 years in 2012 to 22.1 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 24.8 years in 2012 to 26.4 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
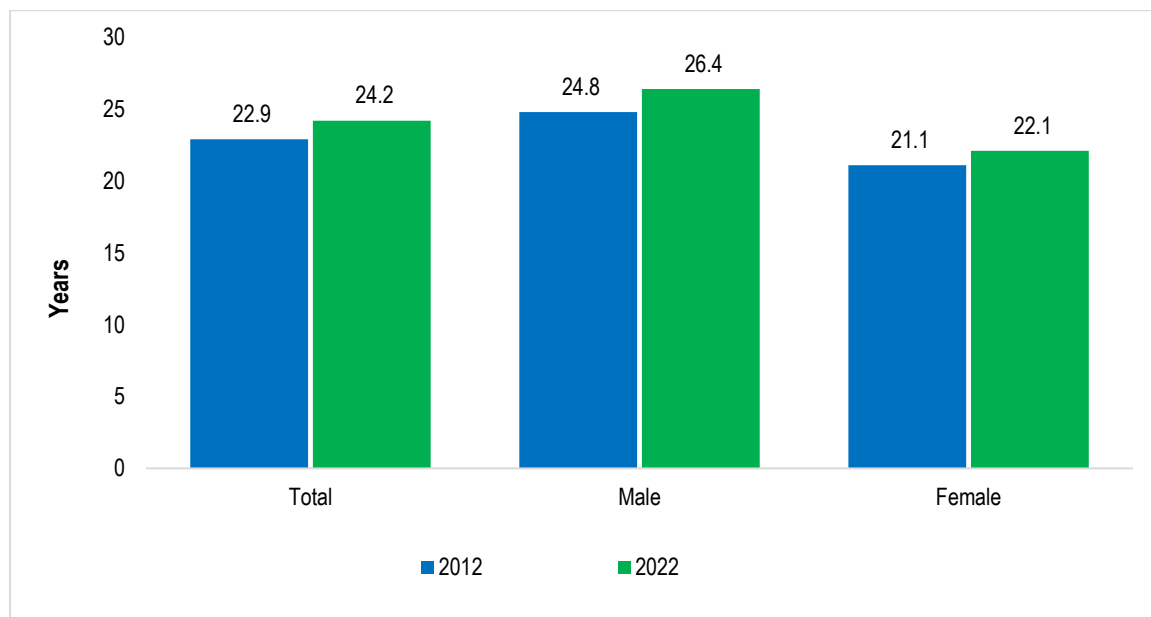
The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
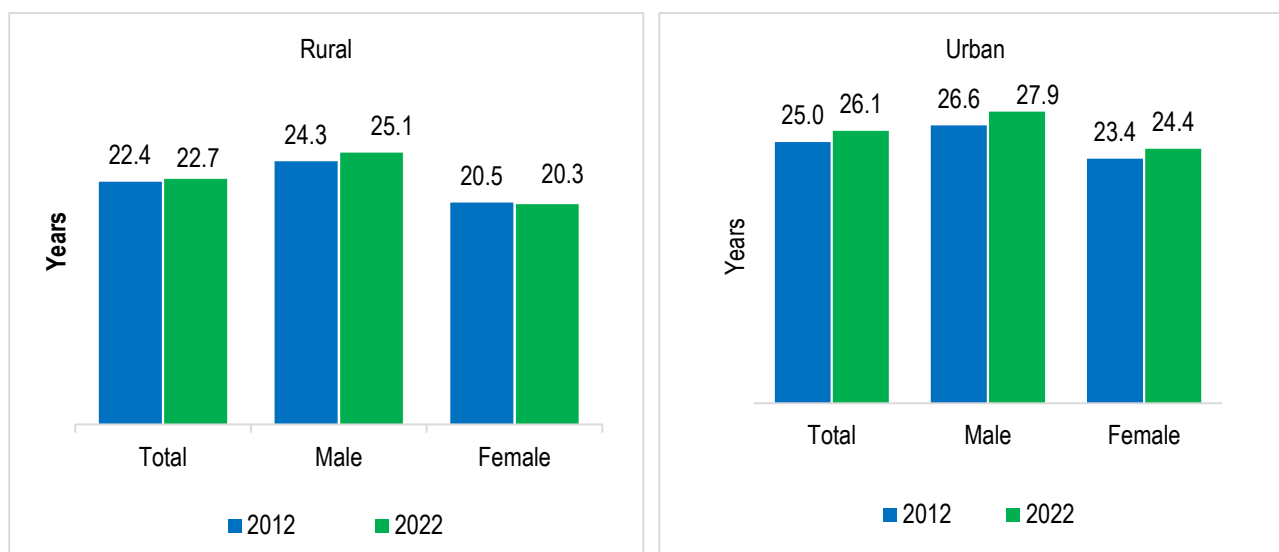
Table 5.9 shows that in Dodoma Region, the MAFM for females slightly increased from 21.1 years in 2012 to 22.1 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 24.8 years in 2012 to 26.4 years in 2022. In general, there is an increase in MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**22.4**	**24.8**	**21.1**	**24.2**	**26.4**	**22.1**
Rural	22.4	24.3	20.5	22.7	25.1	20.3
Urban	25.0	27.9	23.4	26.1	27.9	24.4
Council						
Kondoa District	23.2	25.6	20.7	24.7	28.5	21.0
Kondoa Town	23.9	26.1	21.9	25.5	28.5	22.6
Mpwapwa District	22.0	23.7	20.4	22.4	24.2	20.6
Kongwa District	22.7	24.4	21.1	23.1	25.0	21.2
Chamwino District	22.1	24.0	20.4	22.5	24.6	20.5
Dodoma City	24.6	26.1	23.1	26.4	28.1	24.8
Bahi District	22.0	24.0	20.2	22.3	24.5	20.2
Chemba District	22.2	24.7	19.7	23.5	26.7	20.2

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Dodoma City having the highest MAFM for both males (28.1 years) and females (24.8 years), followed by Kondoa Town (28.5

years) for males and 22.6 years for females. The council with the lowest MAFM is bahi (20.2 years) for females and 24.5 years for males.

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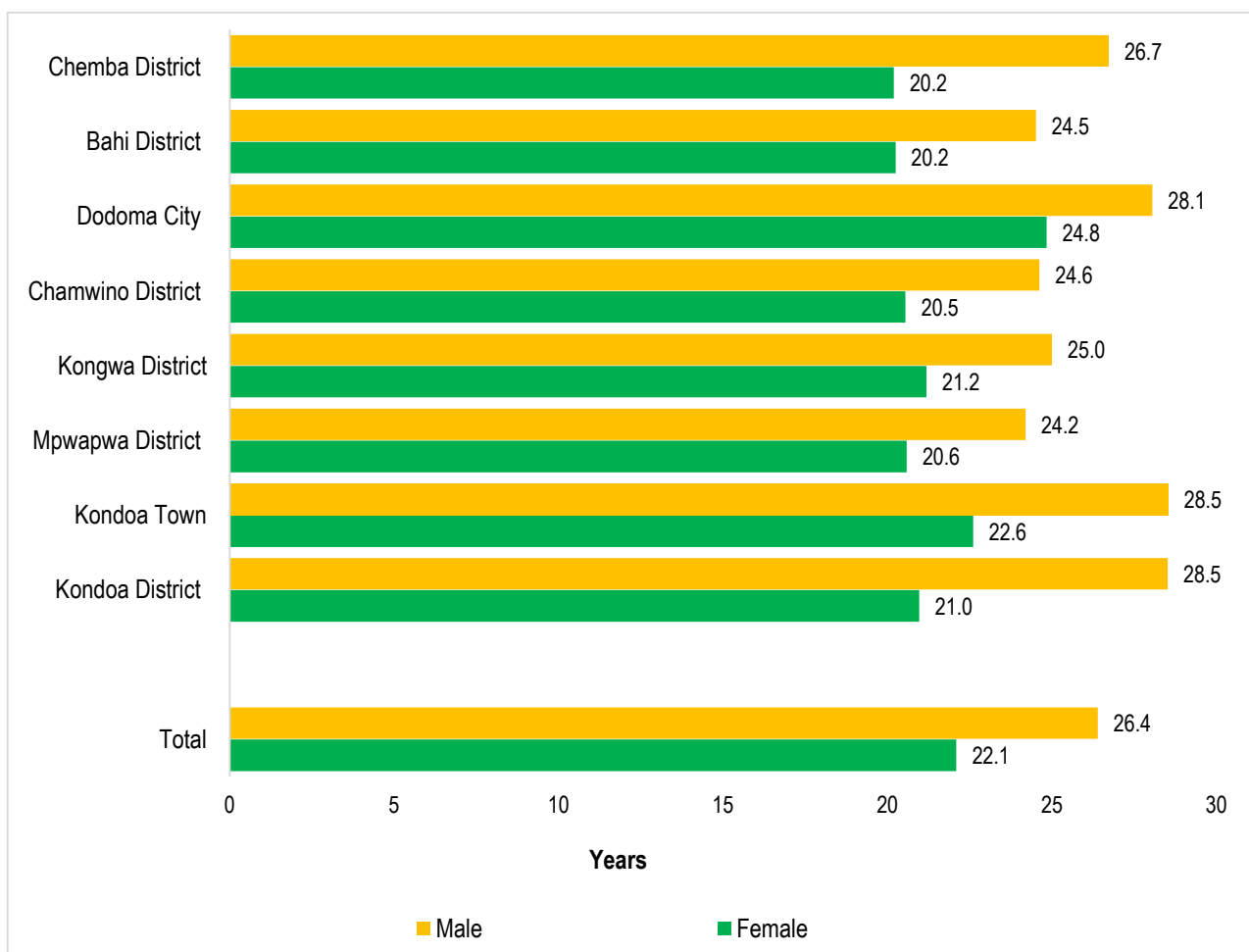
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About seventy one percent (70.5%) of the population in Dodoma Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Fifty-seven percent (56.8%) of children under-five years have birth certificate.
- Almost thirteen percent (12.75%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 25.88 percent have national identification cards.
- Ten percent (10.0%) of persons in Dodoma Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on possession of national identification documents, which include birth certificate and notification, National Identification Card (NIDA), Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID), Driving License, Voter's ID, Travel Passport and Small Entrepreneur ID. The chapter also presents citizenship status. The objective of national identification documents is to help eligible citizens to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

A national identification document is any official document that may be used to prove a person's identity such as the bearer's full name, birth date, address, an identification number, card number, sex, citizenship and the like. If issued in a small, standard smart card size, it is usually called an identity card or citizen card. Alternatively, it is issued in other formats such as Tanzania travel permit or passport. For a national identification document to be valid it should be issued by an authorized government/state institution.

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Dodoma Region 26.8 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (70.5%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (56.8 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (46.5%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (39.3%) than in rural areas (20.1%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (27.7%) than females (25.9%). Further results show, 40.8 percent of males and 38.0 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (20.8% and 19.4 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of a 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 Dodoma Region, 1.8 percent of the population have birth notifications, with 1.9 percent and 1.7 percent oin rural and urban areas respectively (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Dodoma 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	26.8	27.7	25.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	70.5	69.5	71.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
0 – 4	56.8	57.0	56.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	38.1	37.9	38.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
5 – 9	46.5	46.7	46.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	50.1	50.0	50.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	18.0	17.5	18.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	78.3	78.8	77.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	18.9	17.5	20.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	78.2	79.6	76.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
20 – 24	22.8	23.4	22.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	75.1	74.3	75.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
25 – 29	23.0	25.1	21.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	75.2	73.0	77.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
30 – 34	20.8	23.4	18.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	77.7	74.9	80.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
35 – 39	15.6	18.3	13.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	83.0	80.2	85.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
40 – 44	11.9	14.0	10.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	86.8	84.6	88.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
45 – 49	9.8	11.4	8.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	89.0	87.3	90.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
50 – 54	7.9	9.2	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	91.0	89.6	92.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	7.8	9.0	6.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	91.1	90.0	92.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	6.3	7.2	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	92.6	91.7	93.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
65 – 69	5.0	5.8	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	94.0	93.2	94.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
70 – 74	3.3	4.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	95.8	95.0	96.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
75 – 79	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	96.9	96.5	97.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
80+	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.4	97.2	97.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Dodoma 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	20.1	20.8	19.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	77.1	76.4	77.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	53.2	53.3	53.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	40.5	40.6	40.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	55.9	55.8	56.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	10.8	10.6	11.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	85.3	85.5	85.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	9.8	9.4	10.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	87.3	87.7	86.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
20 – 24	10.2	10.8	9.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	87.8	86.8	88.6	0.9	1.0	0.7
25 – 29	9.5	10.8	8.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	88.9	87.4	90.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
30 – 34	9.1	11.1	7.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	89.5	87.3	91.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
35 – 39	6.1	7.9	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	92.6	90.8	94.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 – 44	4.3	5.3	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	94.5	93.4	95.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
45 – 49	3.6	4.3	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	95.2	94.5	95.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
50 – 54	3.1	3.8	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	95.9	95.2	96.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
55 – 59	3.2	3.8	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	95.9	95.3	96.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	3.1	3.6	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.0	95.4	96.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
65 – 69	2.6	3.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	96.4	95.7	97.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
70 – 74	2.0	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.2	96.7	97.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
75 – 79	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	98.0	97.8	98.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
80+	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	97.9	97.8	97.9	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

Age Group	Have Birth Certificate			Have Birth Notification			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	39.3	40.8	38.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	58.0	56.5	59.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
0 – 4	64.8	65.1	64.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	29.6	29.3	29.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	61.1	61.7	60.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	35.9	35.5	36.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
10 – 14	35.2	35.2	35.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	61.3	61.4	61.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
15 – 19	34.9	33.6	35.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	62.2	63.4	61.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
20 – 24	39.4	40.6	38.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	58.5	57.1	59.8	1.1	1.3	0.9
25 – 29	39.4	42.0	36.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	58.8	56.0	61.5	0.9	1.1	0.8
30 – 34	36.2	38.9	33.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	62.2	59.3	65.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
35 – 39	29.9	33.0	27.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	68.6	65.3	71.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
40 – 44	24.8	27.7	22.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	73.8	70.7	76.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
45 – 49	20.9	23.7	18.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	77.6	74.8	80.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
50 – 54	17.4	19.6	15.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	81.2	79.0	83.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
55 – 59	16.8	18.8	14.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	82.0	79.9	83.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
60 – 64	13.1	14.7	11.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	85.6	84.0	87.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
65 – 69	9.8	11.0	8.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	88.9	87.9	89.9	0.6	0.4	0.7
70 – 74	6.3	7.5	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	92.7	91.3	94.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
75 – 79	4.7	5.8	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	94.4	93.3	95.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
80+	2.9	3.7	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	96.1	95.5	96.5	0.5	0.4	0.6

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Dodoma City (43.1%) and the lowest percentage is in Bahi District (19.6%). Councils with percentage above regional average (26.8%) are Dodoma City (43.1%), and Kondoa Town (31.7%).

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

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	26.8	27.7	25.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	70.5	69.5	71.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
Kondoa District	25.0	25.3	24.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	71.5	71.0	71.9	0.9	0.1	0.8
Kondoa Town	31.7	31.7	31.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	65.5	65.4	65.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Mpwapwa District	20.1	20.7	19.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	77.5	76.8	78.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Kongwa District	23.0	24.0	22.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	74.8	73.8	75.8	0.8	0.1	0.8
Chamwino District	20.3	21.2	19.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	77.3	76.3	78.3	0.8	0.1	0.7
Dodoma City	43.1	44.7	41.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	54.2	52.5	55.8	1.0	0.1	1.0
Bahi District	19.6	20.4	18.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	77.3	76.4	78.2	1.1	0.3	1.0
Chemba District	20.0	20.3	19.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	76.5	76.0	76.9	1.1	1.2	1.0

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1   National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 reveal that in Dodoma Region persons aged 18 years and above possessing Zanzibar ID card is very small. About a quarter (25.88%) of persons possess national identification card while 12.75 percent have only national identification number. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (39.06%) of persons in urban areas with national identification card than in rural areas (17.46%). Additionally, results reveal that about 60 percent (59.91%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that five percent (5.34%) 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 Aged 18 Years and Above Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
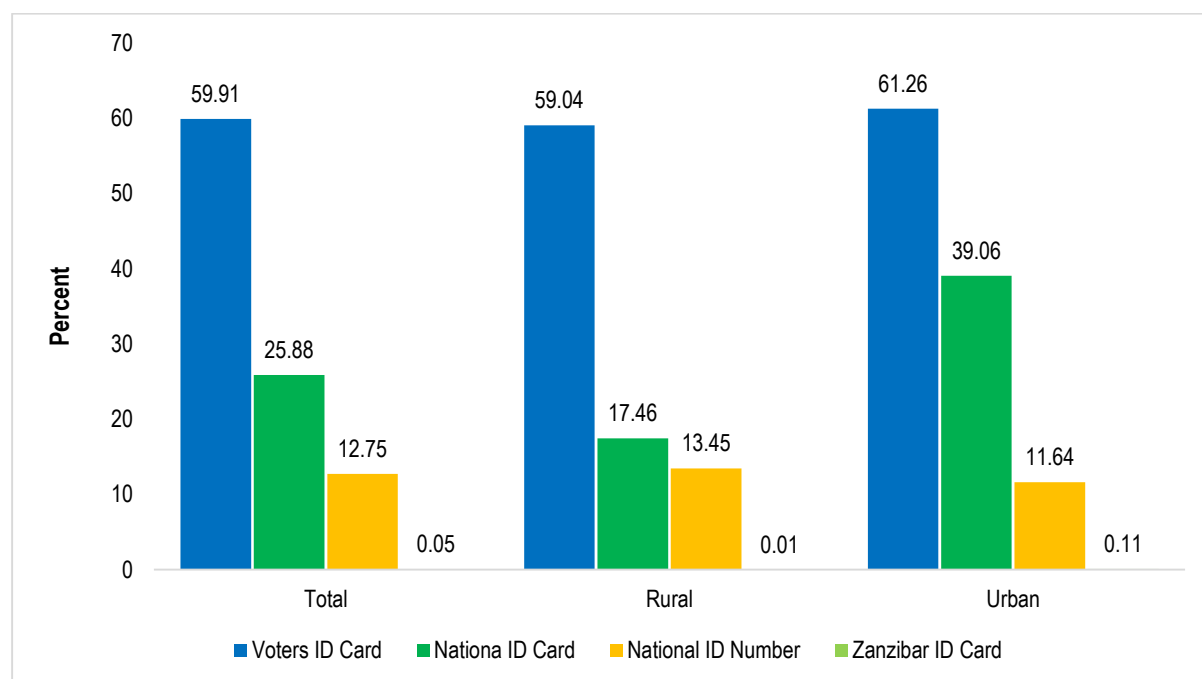
Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents				
	Persons aged 18 and above				
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identit
Total	**25.88**	**12.75**	**0.05**	**4.33**	
Rural	17.46	13.45	0.01	1.04	
Urban	39.06	11.64	0.11	9.49	
Council					
Kondoa District	12.51	24.23	0.01	1.14	
Kondoa Town	37.38	12.93	0.04	3.49	
Mpwapwa District	22.99	12.73	0.02	1.44	
Kongwa District	13.99	16.39	0.01	1.78	
Chamwino District	17.51	10.81	0.02	1.35	
Dodoma City	43.24	9.78	0.13	11.69	
Bahi District	22.24	10.29	0.02	1.1	
Chemba District	20.26	12.72	0.02	1.2	

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 10.0 percent of persons in private households in Dodoma Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Dodoma city council has the highest percentage (18.5%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Mpwapwa District Council (11.6%) and lastly Chemba District with (4.5%). In addition, (1.0 %) has health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more persons (17.1%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with (6.3%). On the other hand, (0.8%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while (1.4%) in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,058,813**	**10.0**	**9.7**	**10.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**12.1**	**11.2**	**12.7**
Rural	1,993,121	6.3	6.0	6.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.7	10.0	11.2
Urban	1,065,692	17.1	16.8	17.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.2	14.0	16.2
Council										
Kondoa District	244,263	6.6	6.1	7.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	23.5	22.8	24.3
Kondoa Town	79,542	11.5	10.8	12.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	29.8	28.0	31.4
Mpwapwa District	401,630	11.6	11.1	12.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	12.7	10.9	14.0
Kongwa District	442,538	9.4	9.0	9.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.6	5.9	7.1
Chamwino District	483,765	5.2	5.0	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.7	6.2	7.1
Dodoma City	747,026	18.5	18.3	18.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	11.9	10.8	12.8
Bahi District	321,366	4.8	4.7	5.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	13.0	12.2	13.7
Chemba District	338,683	4.5	4.4	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	8.7	8.1	9.3

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 3,080,423 (99.8%) of the persons enumerated in Dodoma Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (2,241 persons) followed by other East African Countries (1,631 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,085,625	1,512,760	1,572,865	1,997,880	982,955	1,014,925	1,087,745	529,805	557,940
Tanzania	3,080,423	1,509,814	1,570,609	1,995,292	981,649	1,013,643	1,085,131	528,165	556,966
Other East African Countries	1,631	836	795	898	463	435	733	373	360
Other African Countries	1,330	644	686	825	394	431	505	250	255
Countries Outside Africa	2,241	1,466	775	865	449	416	1,376	1,017	359

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (91.6%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (8.4%) children under 18 years is orphan with proportionately higher percent in urban areas (8.7%) than rural area (8.2%).
- About six percent (6.1%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Two percent (2.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Bahi District Council has the highest proportion (9.9%) of orphans compared with other councils in Dodoma 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 and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents[4]. This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a substantial negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 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 a child'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 91.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Dodoma Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 96.3 percent for children under one year to 84.3 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their father dead and mother alive is higher (4.6%) than their father alive and mother dead (1.5%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Dodoma 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	1,507,114	1,381,016	91.6	23,128	1.5	70,026	4.6	32,944	2.2
0	96,203	92,639	96.3	478	0.5	1,602	1.7	1,484	1.5
1	86,692	83,478	96.3	492	0.6	1,618	1.9	1,104	1.3
2	88,886	84,985	95.6	599	0.7	1,936	2.2	1,366	1.5
3	94,199	89,328	94.8	760	0.8	2,454	2.6	1,657	1.8
4	90,843	85,484	94.1	858	0.9	2,838	3.1	1,663	1.8
5	89,751	83,952	93.5	885	1.0	3,134	3.5	1,780	2.0
6	86,286	80,406	93.2	987	1.1	3,154	3.7	1,739	2.0
7	94,434	87,547	92.7	1,196	1.3	3,791	4.0	1,900	2.0
8	90,366	83,242	92.1	1,261	1.4	4,020	4.4	1,843	2.0
9	87,061	79,650	91.5	1,322	1.5	4,228	4.9	1,861	2.1
10	84,083	76,255	90.7	1,456	1.7	4,477	5.3	1,895	2.3
11	73,220	66,278	90.5	1,286	1.8	4,005	5.5	1,651	2.3
12	91,401	81,524	89.2	1,940	2.1	5,702	6.2	2,235	2.4
13	74,267	65,708	88.5	1,753	2.4	4,971	6.7	1,835	2.5
14	80,099	69,975	87.4	2,030	2.5	5,888	7.4	2,206	2.8
15	65,362	56,644	86.7	1,794	2.7	4,991	7.6	1,933	3.0
16	66,896	57,393	85.8	1,961	2.9	5,344	8.0	2,198	3.3
17	67,065	56,528	84.3	2,070	3.1	5,873	8.8	2,594	3.9

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Dodoma 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	758,457	694,232	91.5	11,826	1.6	35,323	4.7	17,076	2.3
0	47,778	46,035	96.4	220	0.5	775	1.6	748	1.6
1	43,411	41,816	96.3	252	0.6	788	1.8	555	1.3
2	44,479	42,544	95.6	297	0.7	973	2.2	665	1.5
3	46,989	44,543	94.8	394	0.8	1,210	2.6	842	1.8
4	45,363	42,726	94.2	424	0.9	1,413	3.1	800	1.8
5	45,446	42,500	93.5	464	1.0	1,555	3.4	927	2.0
6	43,013	40,020	93.0	524	1.2	1,598	3.7	871	2.0
7	47,813	44,242	92.5	633	1.3	1,930	4.0	1,008	2.1
8	44,609	41,050	92.0	630	1.4	1,989	4.5	940	2.1
9	42,569	38,982	91.6	639	1.5	2,032	4.8	916	2.2
10	43,226	39,191	90.7	741	1.7	2,270	5.3	1,024	2.4
11	36,566	33,046	90.4	680	1.9	2,031	5.6	809	2.2
12	46,794	41,663	89.0	1,010	2.2	2,903	6.2	1,218	2.6
13	37,329	32,975	88.3	890	2.4	2,498	6.7	966	2.6
14	40,474	35,238	87.1	1,047	2.6	3,003	7.4	1,186	2.9
15	33,929	29,319	86.4	937	2.8	2,582	7.6	1,091	3.2
16	34,202	29,301	85.7	975	2.9	2,787	8.1	1,139	3.3
17	34,467	29,041	84.3	1,069	3.1	2,986	8.7	1,371	4.0

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Dodoma 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	748,657	686,784	91.7	11,302	1.5	34,703	4.6	15,868	2.1
0	48,425	46,604	96.2	258	0.5	827	1.7	736	1.5
1	43,281	41,662	96.3	240	0.6	830	1.9	549	1.3
2	44,407	42,441	95.6	302	0.7	963	2.2	701	1.6
3	47,210	44,785	94.9	366	0.8	1,244	2.6	815	1.7
4	45,480	42,758	94.0	434	1.0	1,425	3.1	863	1.9
5	44,305	41,452	93.6	421	1.0	1,579	3.6	853	1.9
6	43,273	40,386	93.3	463	1.1	1,556	3.6	868	2.0
7	46,621	43,305	92.9	563	1.2	1,861	4	892	1.9
8	45,757	42,192	92.2	631	1.4	2,031	4.4	903	2.0
9	44,492	40,668	91.4	683	1.5	2,196	4.9	945	2.1
10	40,857	37,064	90.7	715	1.8	2,207	5.4	871	2.1
11	36,654	33,232	90.7	606	1.7	1,974	5.4	842	2.3
12	44,607	39,861	89.4	930	2.1	2,799	6.3	1,017	2.3
13	36,938	32,733	88.6	863	2.3	2,473	6.7	869	2.4
14	39,625	34,737	87.7	983	2.5	2,885	7.3	1,020	2.6
15	31,433	27,325	86.9	857	2.7	2,409	7.7	842	2.7
16	32,694	28,092	85.9	986	3.0	2,557	7.8	1,059	3.2
17	32,598	27,487	84.3	1,001	3.1	2,887	8.9	1,223	3.8

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 Dodoma Region ranges from 92.9 percent to 90.2 percent. Mpwapwa District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents Alive (92.9%) while Bahi District Council has the least (90.2%).

The results further show that Bahi District Council has the highest percentage (6.0%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive compared with other councils while Kondoa Town Council has the highest percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (1.9%) while Chamwino District Council and Dodoma City Council have the highest percentage of both parents Dead (2.4% each) as well as children both parents dead (2.2%).

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma 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	**1,507,114**	**1,381,016**	**91.6**	**23,128**	**1.5**	**70,026**	**4.6**	**32,944**	**2.2**
Rural	1,045,367	959,530	91.8	15,528	1.5	48,345	4.6	21,964	2.1
Urban	461,747	421,486	91.3	7,600	1.6	21,681	4.7	10,980	2.4
Council									
Kondoa District	126,984	117,324	92.4	2,141	1.7	5,149	4.1	2,370	1.9
Kondoa Town	37,182	34,047	91.6	717	1.9	1,577	4.2	841	2.3
Mpwapwa District	204,607	190,099	92.9	2,979	1.5	7,951	3.9	3,578	1.7
Kongwa District	230,716	212,907	92.3	3,341	1.4	9,605	4.2	4,863	2.1
Chamwino District	249,491	227,682	91.3	3,580	1.4	12,360	5.0	5,869	2.4
Dodoma City	311,149	283,634	91.2	4,968	1.6	15,040	4.8	7,507	2.4
Bahi District	169,781	153,087	90.2	2,653	1.6	10,190	6.0	3,851	2.3
Chemba District	168,733	154,510	91.6	2,594	1.5	7,754	4.6	3,875	2.3

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Dodoma Region, 8.4 percent of children are orphans. The results further show that about six percent (6.2%) of children have lost either father or Mother and about two percent (2.2%) lost both their parents. The percentage of children who are orphan is slightly higher in urban areas (8.7%) than rural areas (8.2%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 9.8 percent in Bahi District to 2.3 percent in Chemba District (Table 7.5).

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
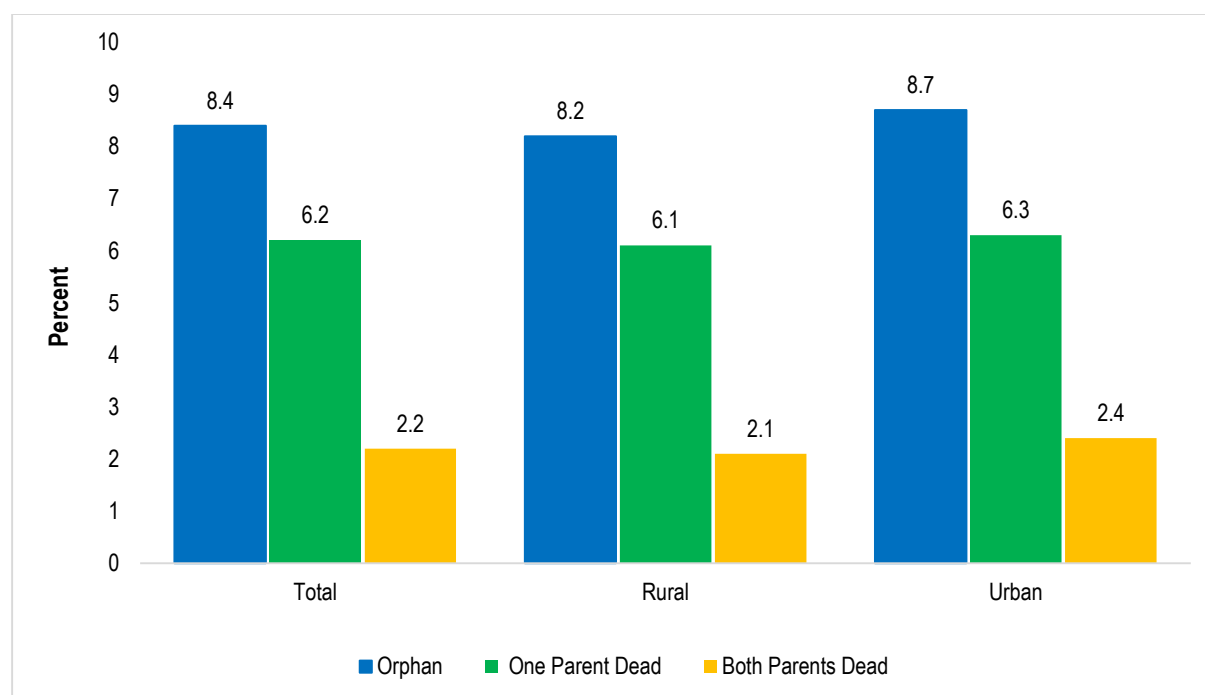
Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,507,114**	**1,381,016**	**91.6**	**93,154**	**6.2**	**32,944**	**2.2**	**126,098**	**8.4**
Rural	1,045,367	959,530	91.8	63,873	6.1	21,964	2.1	85,837	8.2
Urban	461,747	421,486	91.3	29,281	6.3	10,980	2.4	40,261	8.7
Council									
Kondoa District	126,984	117,324	92.4	7,290	5.7	2,370	1.9	9,660	7.6
Kondoa Town	37,182	34,047	91.6	2,294	6.2	841	2.3	3,135	8.4
Mpwapwa District	204,607	190,099	92.9	10,930	5.3	3,578	1.7	14,508	7.1
Kongwa District	230,716	212,907	92.3	12,946	5.6	4,863	2.1	17,809	7.7
Chamwino District	249,491	227,682	91.3	15,940	6.4	5,869	2.4	21,809	8.7
Dodoma City	311,149	283,634	91.2	20,008	6.4	7,507	2.4	27,515	8.8
Bahi District	169,781	153,087	90.2	12,843	7.6	3,851	2.3	16,694	9.8
Chemba District	177,204	162,236	91.6	2,749	1.6	8,154	4.6	4,065	2.3

Map 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
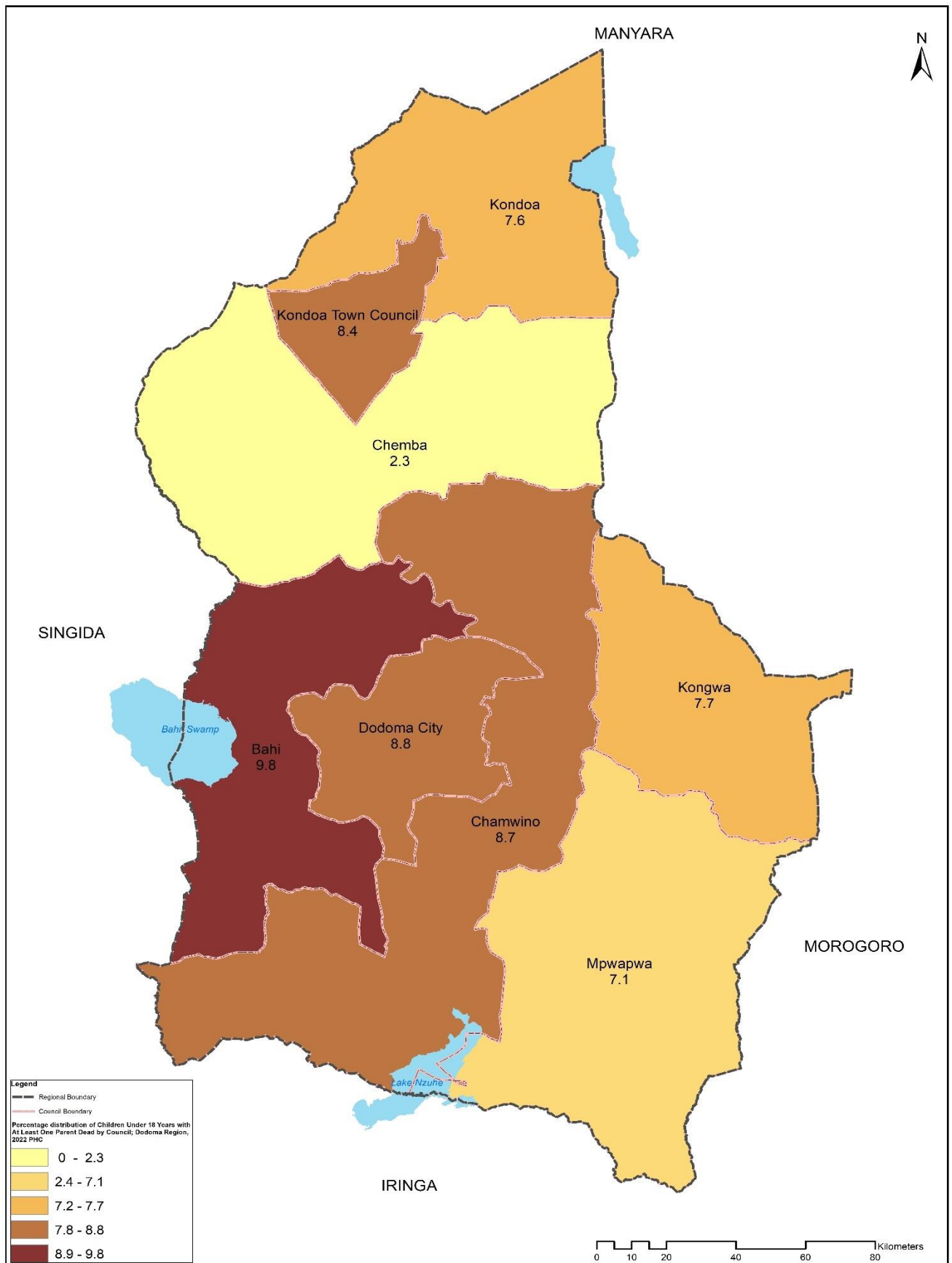
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than three quarter (76.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region are literate; 68.3 percent in rural and 88.8 percent in urban areas.

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 77.9 percent. It is higher among males (78.4%) than females (77.5%).

- More than three quarter (77.4%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 17.9 percent had never been to school.

- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 77.4 percent. It is higher (91.3%) in urban than in rural areas (71.7%).

- Majority (75.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 16.4 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About Six percent (6.0%) of the population aged four years and above attained university and other related level of education.

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 2,628,802 persons aged five years and above 1,928,506 persons (73.4 %) in Dodoma Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (74.8%) than females (71.9%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 83.9 percent is observed for age group 25-29 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 65 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (87.5%) than in rural areas (65.4%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,628,802	1,284,740	1,344,062	1,928,506	961,564	966,942	73.4	74.8	71.9
5 - 9	447,898	223,450	224,448	239,287	111,701	127,586	53.4	50.0	56.8
10-14	403,070	204,389	198,681	332,105	160,277	171,828	82.4	78.4	86.5
15 - 19	321,352	162,691	158,661	267,403	132,293	135,110	83.2	81.3	85.2
20 - 24	270,802	129,150	141,652	224,259	107,422	116,837	82.8	83.2	82.5
25 - 29	220,341	107,455	112,886	184,908	92,018	92,890	83.9	85.6	82.3
30 - 34	185,180	90,143	95,037	148,158	75,894	72,264	80.0	84.2	76.0
35 - 39	152,971	73,040	79,931	115,386	58,844	56,542	75.4	80.6	70.7
40 - 44	134,470	64,146	70,324	101,977	51,690	50,287	75.8	80.6	71.5
45 - 49	112,608	54,164	58,444	85,104	43,471	41,633	75.6	80.3	71.2
50 - 54	99,818	47,371	52,447	73,925	37,762	36,163	74.1	79.7	69.0
55 - 59	67,727	33,026	34,701	50,049	27,144	22,905	73.9	82.2	66.0
60 - 64	63,907	30,891	33,016	40,774	23,884	16,890	63.8	77.3	51.2
65 - 69	39,369	18,456	20,913	22,105	13,220	8,885	56.1	71.6	42.5
70 - 74	36,142	16,555	19,587	17,265	10,428	6,837	47.8	63.0	34.9
75 - 79	24,701	11,010	13,691	10,756	6,728	4,028	43.5	61.1	29.4
80+	48,446	18,803	29,643	15,045	8,788	6,257	31.1	46.7	21.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,684,127	826,330	857,797	1,101,630	553,586	548,044	65.4	67.0	63.9
5 – 9	318,070	159,240	158,830	141,978	65,087	76,891	44.6	40.9	48.4
10-14	284,495	146,841	137,654	220,691	107,060	113,631	77.6	72.9	82.5
15 – 19	203,721	107,724	95,997	156,962	81,215	75,747	77.0	75.4	78.9
20 – 24	150,082	72,218	77,864	110,529	53,759	56,770	73.6	74.4	72.9
25 – 29	118,770	57,102	61,668	89,114	44,233	44,881	75.0	77.5	72.8
30 – 34	104,387	49,613	54,774	74,262	37,938	36,324	71.1	76.5	66.3
35 – 39	91,051	42,149	48,902	60,906	30,665	30,241	66.9	72.8	61.8
40 – 44	83,455	38,726	44,729	57,318	28,651	28,667	68.7	74.0	64.1
45 – 49	71,940	33,947	37,993	49,796	25,241	24,555	69.2	74.4	64.6
50 – 54	65,884	30,744	35,140	44,879	22,917	21,962	68.1	74.5	62.5
55 – 59	44,229	21,410	22,819	30,099	16,546	13,553	68.1	77.3	59.4
60 – 64	43,006	20,765	22,241	24,829	15,055	9,774	57.7	72.5	43.9
65 – 69	26,653	12,494	14,159	13,146	8,247	4,899	49.3	66.0	34.6
70 – 74	25,334	11,523	13,811	10,632	6,625	4,007	42.0	57.5	29.0
75 – 79	17,472	7,776	9,696	6,710	4,359	2,351	38.4	56.1	24.2
80+	35,578	14,058	21,520	9,779	5,988	3,791	27.5	42.6	17.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	944,675	458,410	486,265	826,876	407,978	418,898	87.5	89.0	86.1
5 – 9	129,828	64,210	65,618	97,309	46,614	50,695	75.0	72.6	77.3
10-14	118,575	57,548	61,027	111,414	53,217	58,197	94.0	92.5	95.4
15 – 19	117,631	54,967	62,664	110,441	51,078	59,363	93.9	92.9	94.7
20 – 24	120,720	56,932	63,788	113,730	53,663	60,067	94.2	94.3	94.2
25 – 29	101,571	50,353	51,218	95,794	47,785	48,009	94.3	94.9	93.7
30 – 34	80,793	40,530	40,263	73,896	37,956	35,940	91.5	93.6	89.3
35 – 39	61,920	30,891	31,029	54,480	28,179	26,301	88.0	91.2	84.8
40 – 44	51,015	25,420	25,595	44,659	23,039	21,620	87.5	90.6	84.5
45 – 49	40,668	20,217	20,451	35,308	18,230	17,078	86.8	90.2	83.5
50 – 54	33,934	16,627	17,307	29,046	14,845	14,201	85.6	89.3	82.1
55 – 59	23,498	11,616	11,882	19,950	10,598	9,352	84.9	91.2	78.7
60 – 64	20,901	10,126	10,775	15,945	8,829	7,116	76.3	87.2	66.0
65 – 69	12,716	5,962	6,754	8,959	4,973	3,986	70.5	83.4	59.0
70 – 74	10,808	5,032	5,776	6,633	3,803	2,830	61.4	75.6	49.0

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
75 – 79	7,229	3,234	3,995	4,046	2,369	1,677	56.0	73.3	42.0
80+	12,868	4,745	8,123	5,266	2,800	2,466	40.9	59.0	30.4

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
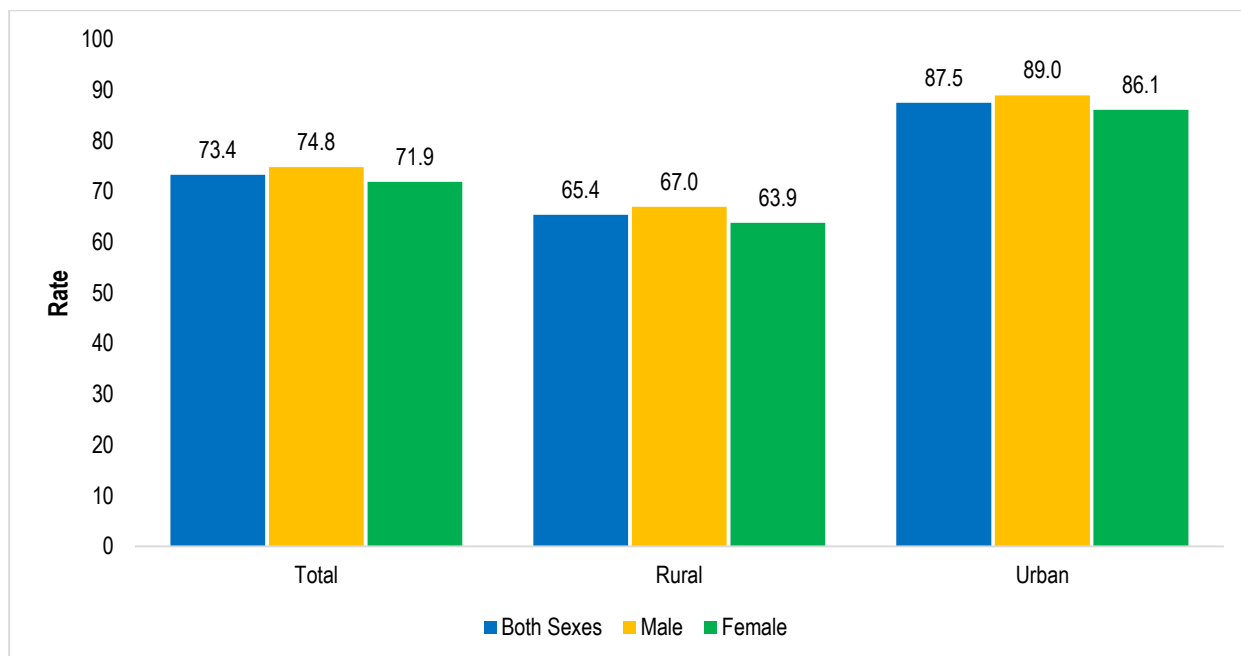
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 80 percent (82.4% and 83.0% respectively). The literacy rate is highest among Secondary School in the age group of 14-17 years (84.2%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, and with the exception of the teenage group, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Dodoma Region is 74.7 percent and among secondary school age population is 84.2 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4:   Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Dodoma 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)	83.5	80.9	86.2	78.0	75.2	81.0	93.9	92.8	94.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	83.0	82.1	83.9	75.6	75.0	76.2	94.1	93.6	94.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	82.4	83.2	81.6	74.4	75.6	73.1	93.4	93.9	93.1
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	79.3	82.1	76.6	71.5	75.1	68.2	90.9	92.6	89.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	49.8	65.9	36.7	44.0	60.5	30.5	63.3	78.3	51.0
Population Aged 4 years and above	71.5	72.9	70.2	63.5	64.9	62.0	86.1	87.4	84.8
Population Aged 14+ years and above	76.7	80.4	73.1	68.9	73.4	64.7	89.0	91.6	86.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	75.3	80.3	70.8	66.9	72.9	61.5	88.2	91.4	85.2
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	74.7	70.8	78.7	68.3	63.7	73.0	90.4	88.7	92.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	84.2	81.1	87.4	79.1	75.8	82.9	94.1	92.8	95.2

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region is 76.3 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (80.5%) than females (72.5%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (88.8%) than in rural areas (68.3%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
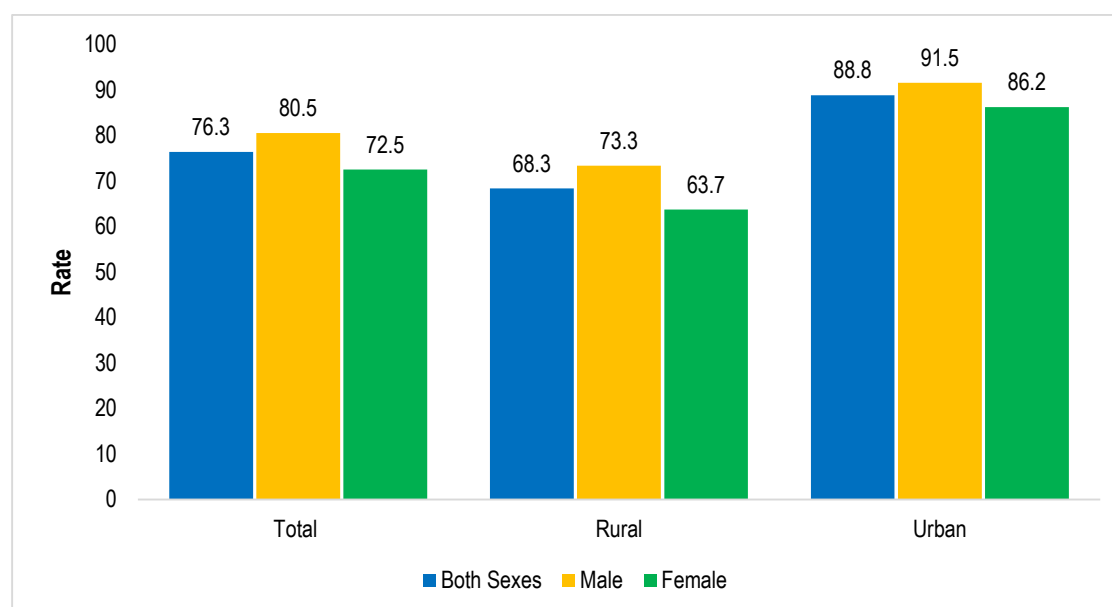
The result show that there is an increase in literacy rates among adults from 67.5 percent in 2012 to 76.3 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, there is is an increase from 62.0 percent to 72.5 for males in 2012 and 2022 increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 62.0% to 72.5%) than males (73.5% to 72.5%) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
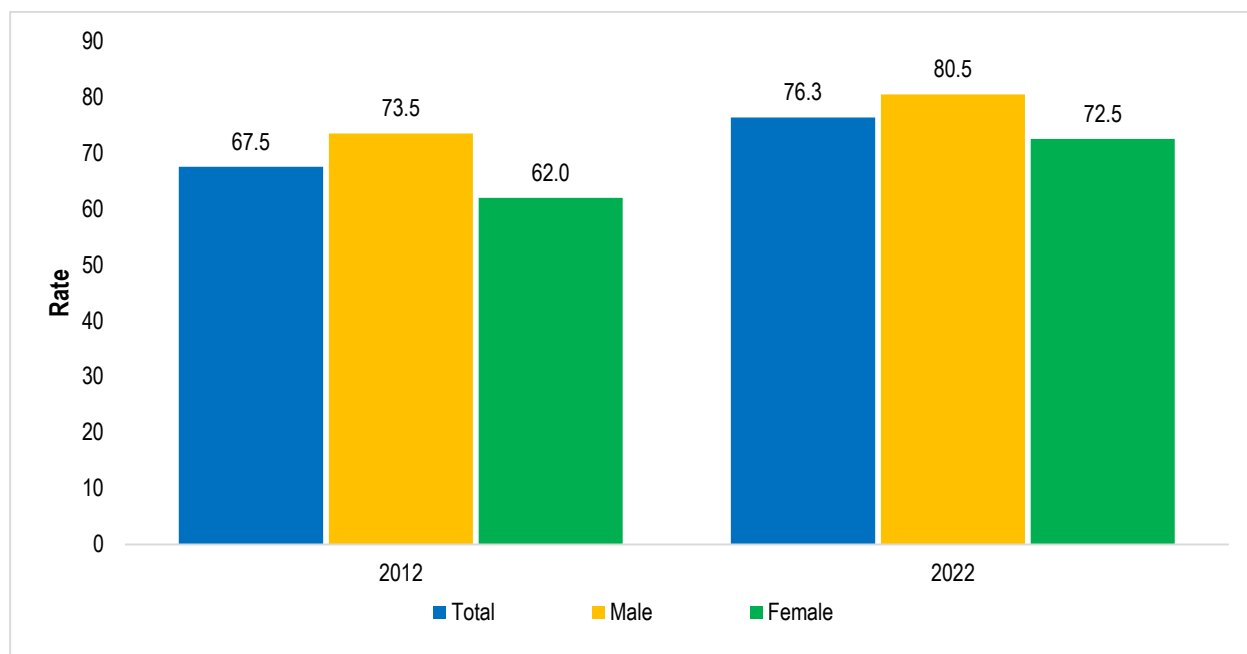
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 60.0 percent in Bahi District to 90.2 percent in Dodoma City. Other councils with adult literacy rate above 80 percent are Kondoa Town (86.6%) and Kondoa District (82.2%). Other councils besides Bahi District Council with relatively low adult literacy rates is Chamwino District (65.8%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
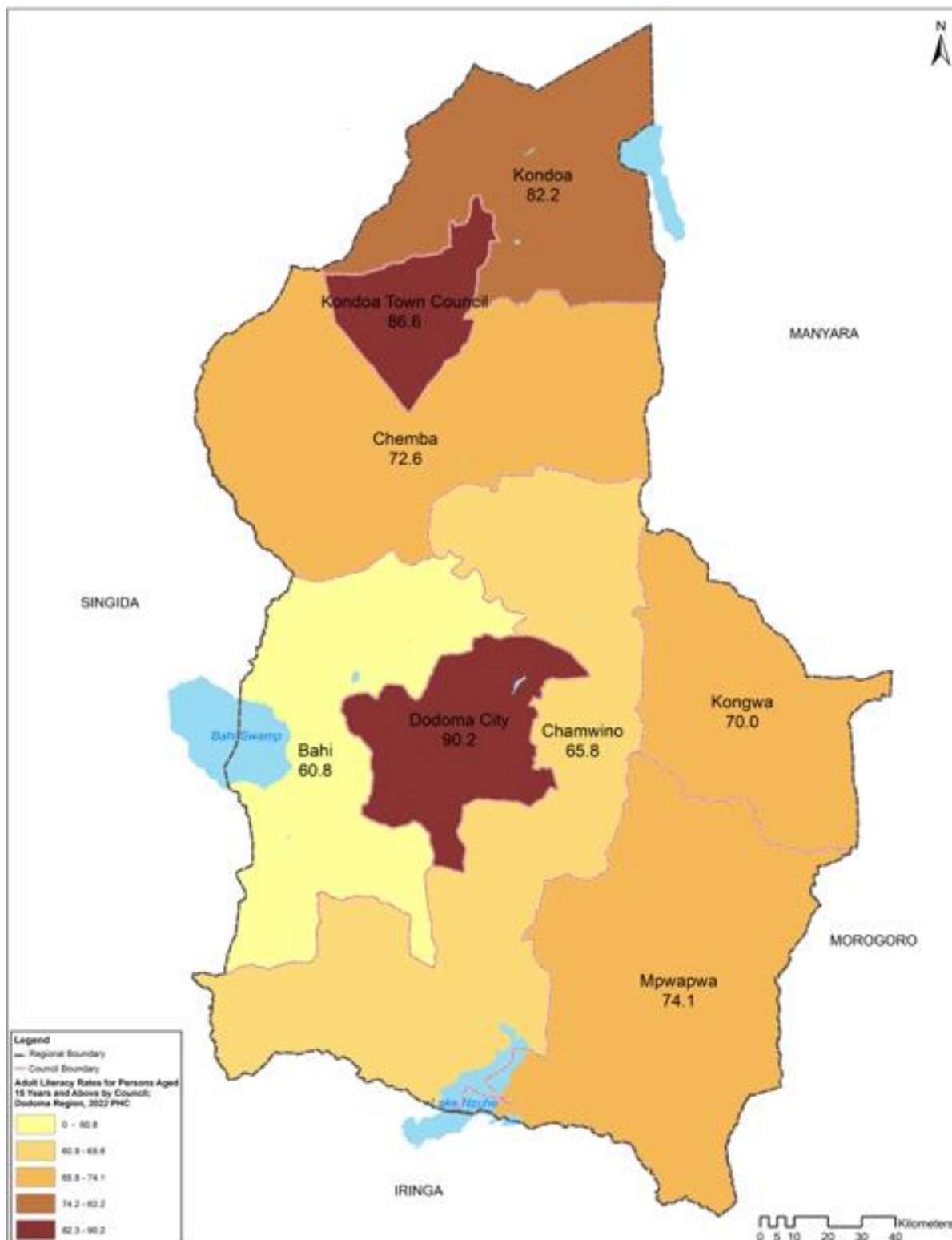
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 67.5 percent in 2012 to 76.3 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 8.8 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 9.2 percent in Bahi District (Table 8.5).

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

| Place of Residence | Literacy Rate | | | | | | Percentage Points Difference | | |
| | 2012 Census | | | 2022 Census | | | | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**67.5**	**73.5**	**62.0**	**76.3**	**80.5**	**72.5**	**8.8**	**7.0**	**10.5**
Rural	62.9	69.6	56.9	68.3	73.3	63.7	13.4	10.9	15.6
Urban	88.6	92.1	85.6	88.8	91.5	86.2	0.2	(0.6)	0.6
Council									
Kondoa District	75.7	81.4	69.8	82.2	86.3	78.0	6.5	4.9	8.1
Kondoa Town	82.0	87.3	77.0	86.6	89.5	83.7	4.6	2.2	6.7
Mpwapwa District	68.7	75.0	63.2	74.1	78.6	69.9	5.3	3.6	6.7
Kongwa District	61.8	67.7	56.6	70.0	74.3	66.2	8.2	6.6	9.6
Chamwino District	65.3	70.9	59.9	65.8	70.8	61.3	0.5	(0.1)	1.4
Dodoma City	81.1	85.5	77.1	90.2	92.5	88.0	9.1	7.0	10.9
Bahi District	51.6	59.1	45.3	60.8	67.0	55.3	9.2	7.9	10.1
Chemba District	65.3	70.9	59.9	72.6	76.7	68.5	7.3	5.8	8.6

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Dodoma Region, literacy rate is 76.3 It is highest in Kiswahili only (56.9%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (18.8%) and is lower for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that from age 40 years and above, illiteracy rates increase with age.

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Dodoma 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	56.9	0.4	18.8	0.3	76.3	23.7	1,777,834
15 – 19	54.1	0.5	28.6	0.1	83.2	16.8	321,352
20 – 24	56.3	0.5	25.9	0.2	82.8	17.2	270,802
25 – 29	58.1	0.4	25.2	0.2	83.9	16.1	220,341
30 – 34	56.9	0.4	22.5	0.3	80.0	20.0	185,180
35 – 39	59.6	0.4	15.2	0.3	75.4	24.6	152,971
40 – 44	63.8	0.3	11.4	0.3	75.8	24.2	134,470
45 – 49	65.5	0.3	9.4	0.3	75.6	24.4	112,608
50 – 54	65.6	0.3	7.9	0.3	74.1	25.9	99,818
55 – 59	64.8	0.3	8.5	0.3	73.9	26.1	67,727
60 – 64	55.3	0.2	8.0	0.3	63.8	36.2	63,907
65 – 69	47.7	0.2	7.9	0.3	56.1	43.9	39,369
70 – 74	41.4	0.2	5.8	0.3	47.8	52.2	36,142
75 – 79	38.7	0.2	4.2	0.5	43.5	56.5	24,701
80+	28.5	0.2	1.5	0.8	31.1	68.9	48,446

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

- Kiswahili Only ■ English Only ■ Both English and Kiswahili ■ Other Language ■ Illiterate
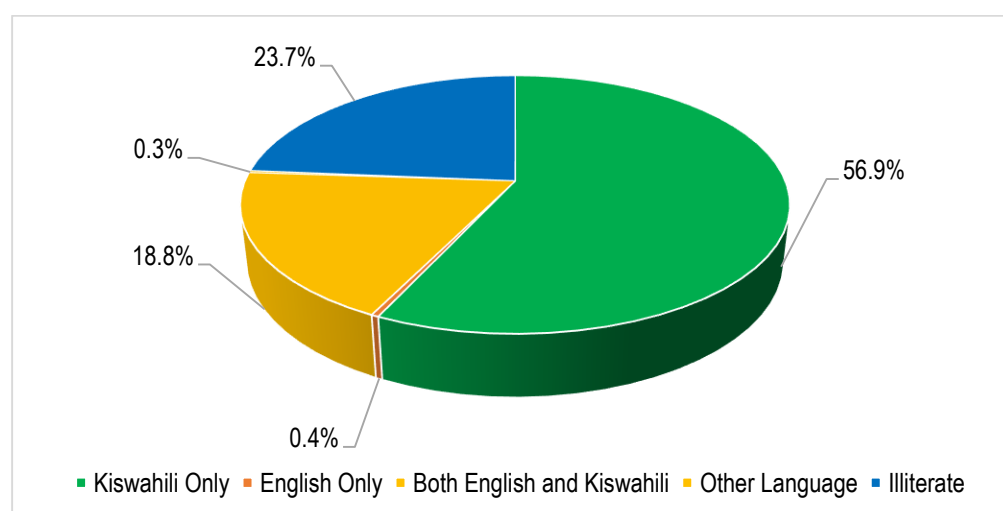
Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (58.5 %) than in urban areas (54.4 %). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (33.6 %) than in rural areas (9.2%). In urban areas, females are slightly more literate in Kiswahili only (54.6%) than males (54.2%).

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

Sex/Place of Residence	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**56.9**	**0.4**	**18.8**	**0.3**	**76.3**	**23.7**	**1,777,834**
Male	59.3	0.4	20.5	0.3	80.5	19.5	856,901
Female	54.7	0.4	17.2	0.2	72.5	27.5	920,933
Rural	**58.5**	**0.3**	**9.2**	**0.2**	**68.3**	**31.7**	**1,081,562**
Male	62.5	0.3	10.2	0.2	73.3	26.7	520,249
Female	54.9	0.3	8.3	0.2	63.7	36.3	561,313
Urban	**54.4**	**0.4**	**33.6**	**0.3**	**88.8**	**11.2**	**696,272**
Male	54.2	0.5	36.4	0.4	91.5	8.5	336,652
Female	54.6	0.4	31.0	0.2	86.2	13.8	359,620

Figure 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Dodoma Rural, 2022 PHC
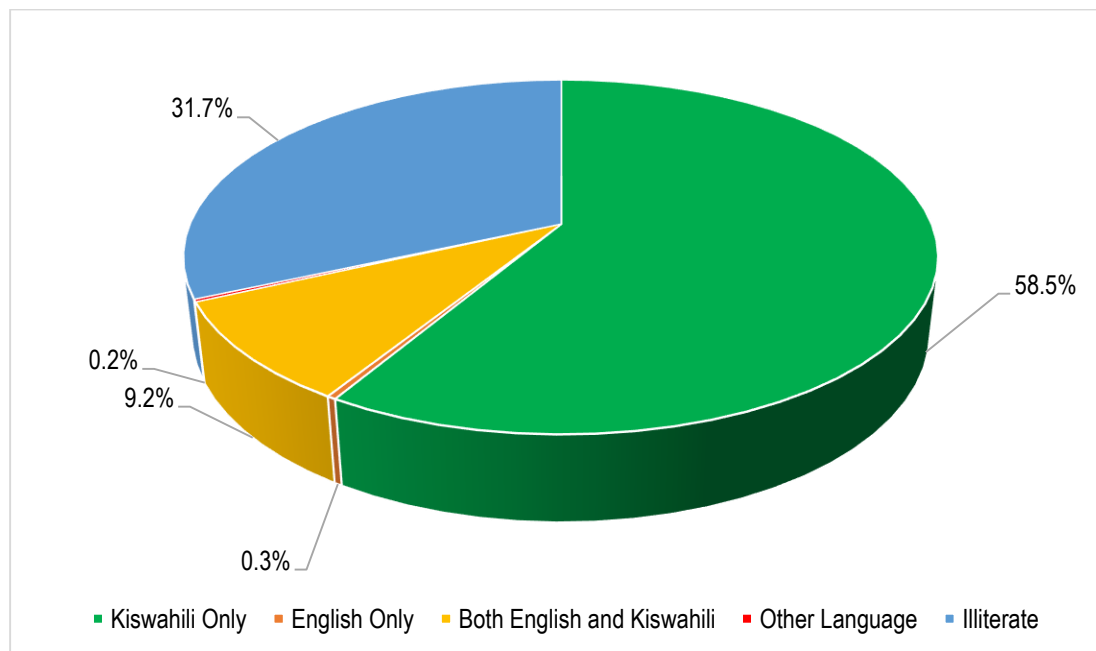
Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Dodoma Urban, 2022 PHC
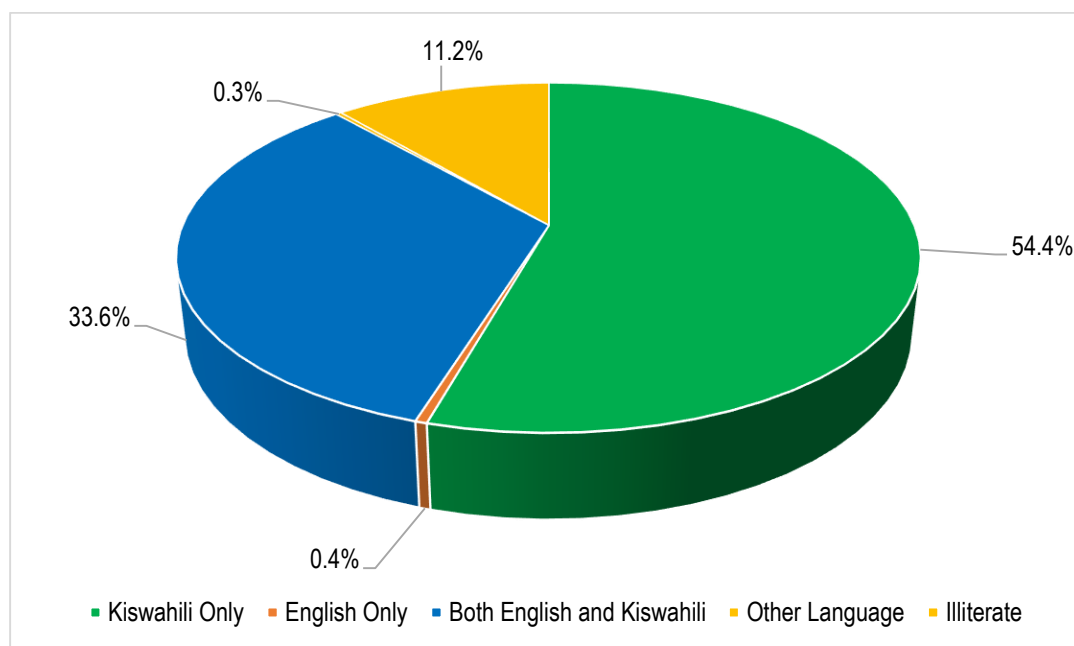
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Bahi District having the highest illiteracy rate (39.2%), followed by Chamwino District Council (34.2 %) and Kongwa District (30.0%). The council with lowest illiteracy rate is Dodoma City (9.8%), followed by Kondoa Town District (13.4%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
Total	**56.9**	**0.4**	**18.8**	**0.3**	**76.3**	**23.7**	**1,777,834**
Rural	58.5	0.3	9.2	0.2	68.3	31.7	1,081,562
Urban	54.4	0.4	33.6	0.3	88.8	11.2	696,272
Council							
Kondoa District	70.0	0.6	11.3	0.3	82.2	17.8	134,432
Kondoa Town	64.3	0.7	21.4	0.2	86.6	13.4	48,724
Mpwapwa District	61.6	0.2	12.1	0.1	74.1	25.9	225,040
Kongwa District	56.9	0.3	12.7	0.1	70.0	30.0	243,716
Chamwino District	54.4	0.3	10.9	0.2	65.8	34.2	267,881
Dodoma City	51.6	0.4	37.8	0.3	90.2	9.8	502,374
Bahi District	51.5	0.3	8.7	0.3	60.8	39.2	172,766
Chemba District	63.1	0.5	8.8	0.2	72.6	27.4	182,901

8.3 Numeracy

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. 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 the 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.

Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7 reveal that about eight out of ten (77.9%) of persons aged 5 years and above in Dodoma Region are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (78.4%) than females (77.5%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for persons aged 10 to 59 years and is relatively low for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (60 years and above). Numeracy rate is higher (87.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (72.7%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males aged 20 years and above in rural areas. In urban areas the rate is higher for males aged 25 years and above.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	77.9	78.4	77.5	72.7	73.2	72.2	87.5	88.1	86.9
5-9	51.0	48.0	53.9	43.9	40.7	47.1	68.5	66.3	70.5
10-14	82.6	79.6	85.7	78.9	75.4	82.6	91.5	90.4	92.6
15 – 19	86.3	84.9	87.8	82.7	81.3	84.3	92.6	92.0	93.2
20 – 24	87.0	86.9	87.0	82.4	82.6	82.2	93.1	92.9	93.2
25 – 29	88.5	89.4	87.6	84.0	85.5	82.8	93.8	94.0	93.6
30 – 34	87.2	89.4	85.2	82.9	85.8	80.3	92.9	93.9	91.9
35 – 39	85.4	88.1	83.0	81.4	84.7	78.6	91.4	92.9	89.9
40 – 44	85.5	88.1	83.2	82.2	85.2	79.6	91.1	92.6	89.6
45 – 49	85.3	87.9	82.9	82.3	85.3	79.6	90.7	92.4	89.1
50 – 54	83.9	87.1	81.0	80.9	84.7	77.7	89.7	91.6	87.8
55 – 59	83.3	88.0	78.8	80.2	85.6	75.2	89.1	92.5	85.8
60 – 64	77.1	85.3	69.5	73.8	83.0	65.3	83.9	90.2	78.1
65 – 69	72.1	81.6	63.8	68.2	78.7	59.0	80.3	87.7	73.9
70 – 74	65.8	75.8	57.3	62.5	73.1	53.7	73.5	82.1	66.0
75–79	60.7	73.2	50.6	57.6	70.3	47.4	68.2	80.2	58.4
80+	45.3	59.1	36.5	43.0	56.3	34.3	51.5	67.4	42.2

Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
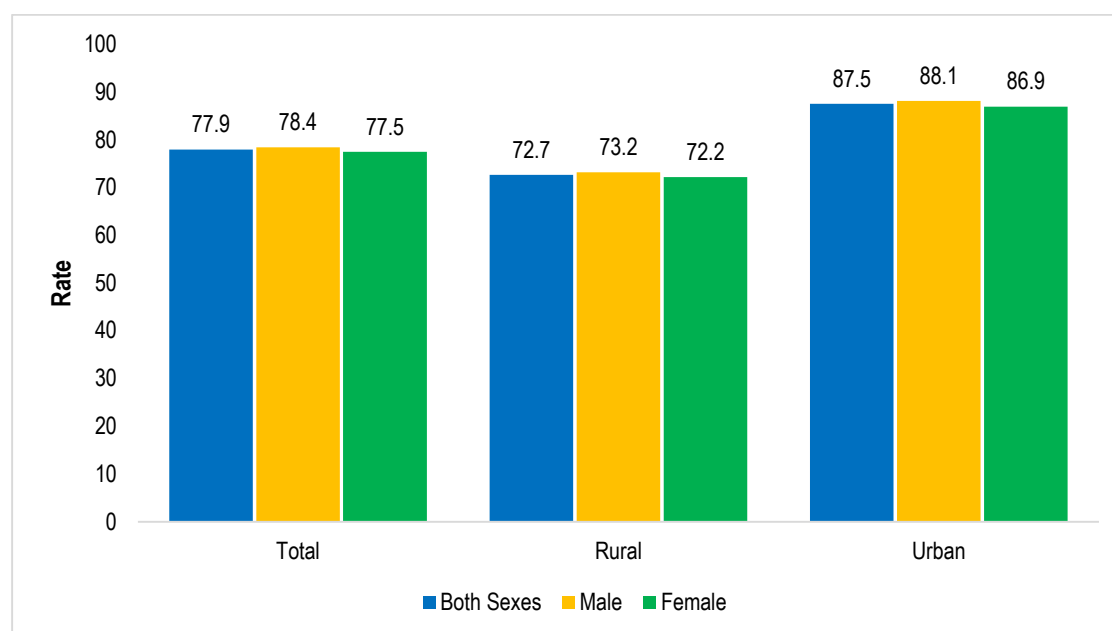
The results further reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 87.0 percent. The rate is higher (87.2%) for males than females (86.9%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (87.9%) for females than males (84.0%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (92.0%) in urban than in rural areas (82.0%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results also reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Dodoma Region is 86.3 percent and 73.6 percent for the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (88.6%) for females than for males (84.1%). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas for both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	85.9	84.0	87.9	82.5	80.4	84.8	92.5	91.8	93.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	86.6	85.8	87.5	82.6	81.8	83.4	92.9	92.4	93.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87.0	87.2	86.9	82.8	83.2	82.4	93.0	93.1	92.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	73.6	70.5	76.8	68.4	64.8	72.1	86.3	84.8	87.8

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Secondary School (14-17 years)	86.3	84.1	88.6	83.0	80.6	85.7	92.8	92.0	93.6
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	86.0	87.4	84.6	82.0	83.9	80.3	92.0	92.8	91.2
Elderly population (60+ years)	65.1	76.4	55.8	61.6	73.3	51.9	73.2	83.4	64.9
Population Aged 4 years and above	75.8	76.2	75.5	70.4	70.8	70.0	85.8	86.3	85.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	83.8	86.0	81.8	79.7	82.3	77.2	90.5	92.0	89.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	83.4	86.4	80.6	79.0	82.7	75.7	90.2	92.0	88.5

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region is 83.8 percent and is higher (90.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.5%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 73.7 percent in Bahi District to 92.1 percent in Kondoa 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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,752,814**	**839,444**	**913,370**	**1,468,019**	**723,578**	**744,441**	**83.8**	**86.2**	**81.5**
Rural	1,077,343	517,071	560,272	856,937	426,809	430,128	79.5	82.5	76.8
Urban	675,471	322,373	353,098	611,082	296,769	314,313	90.5	92.1	89.0
Council									
Kondoa District	133,906	67,420	66,486	114,236	59,459	54,777	85.3	88.2	82.4
Kondoa Town	47,929	23,626	24,303	41,378	20,894	20,484	92.1	94.7	90.0
Mpwapwa District	223,566	106,101	117,465	185,995	91,090	94,905	83.2	85.9	80.8
Kongwa District	242,531	113,430	129,101	206,334	98,790	107,544	85.1	87.1	83.3
Chamwino District	265,700	125,481	140,219	205,691	100,876	104,815	77.4	80.4	74.8
Dodoma City	485,165	232,361	252,804	442,337	215,022	227,315	91.2	92.5	89.9
Bahi District	171,733	80,041	91,692	126,537	62,105	64,432	73.7	77.6	70.3
Chemba District	182,284	90,984	91,300	145,511	75,342	70,169	79.8	82.8	76.9

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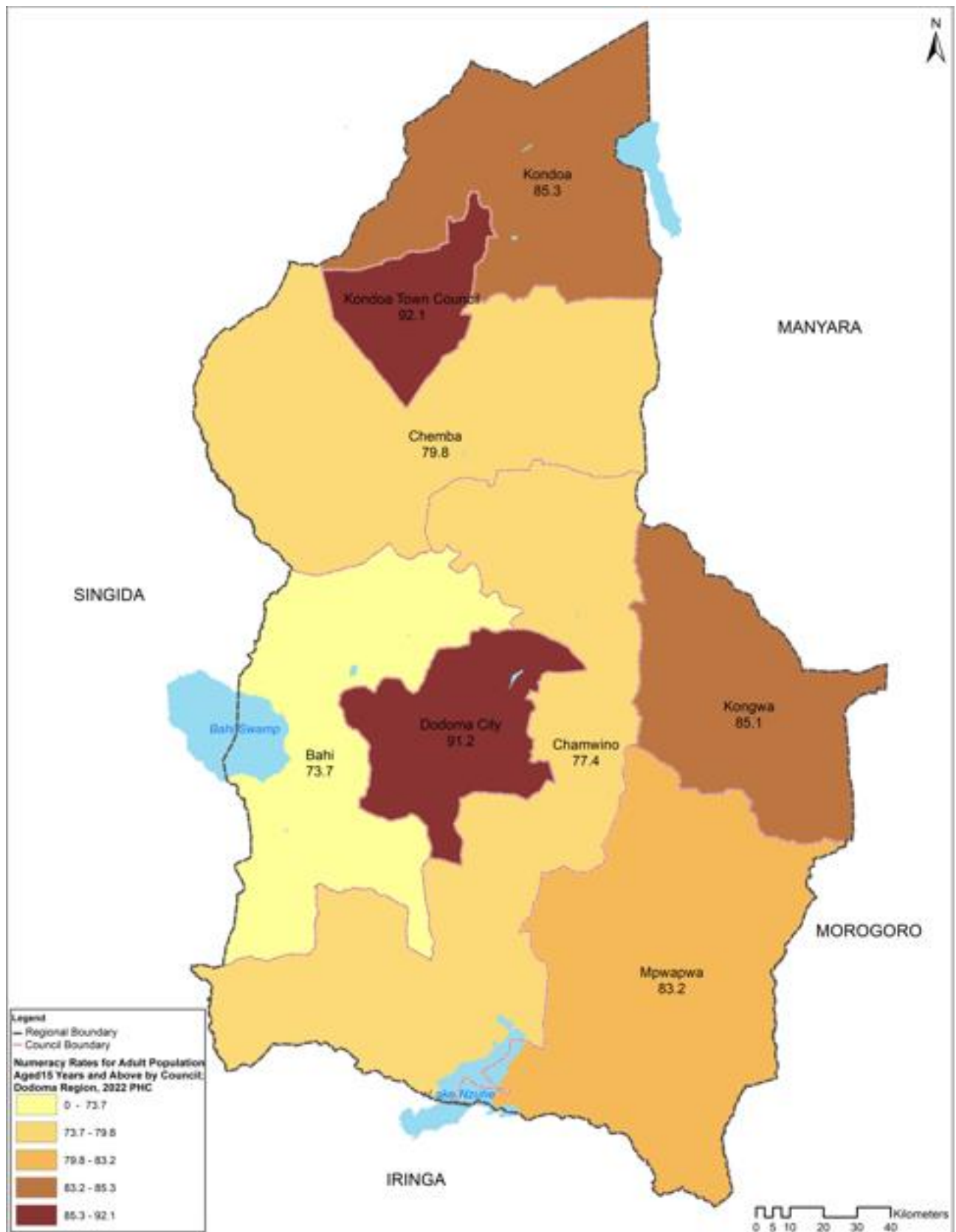
8.4 Education

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 of all persons aged four years and above in Dodoma Region 34.6 percent have completed school at different levels of the education system, 28.8 percent are attending school, 10.5 percent have dropped out and 26.0 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (27.7%) compared with males (24.3%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (12.4%) among males than females (8.7%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
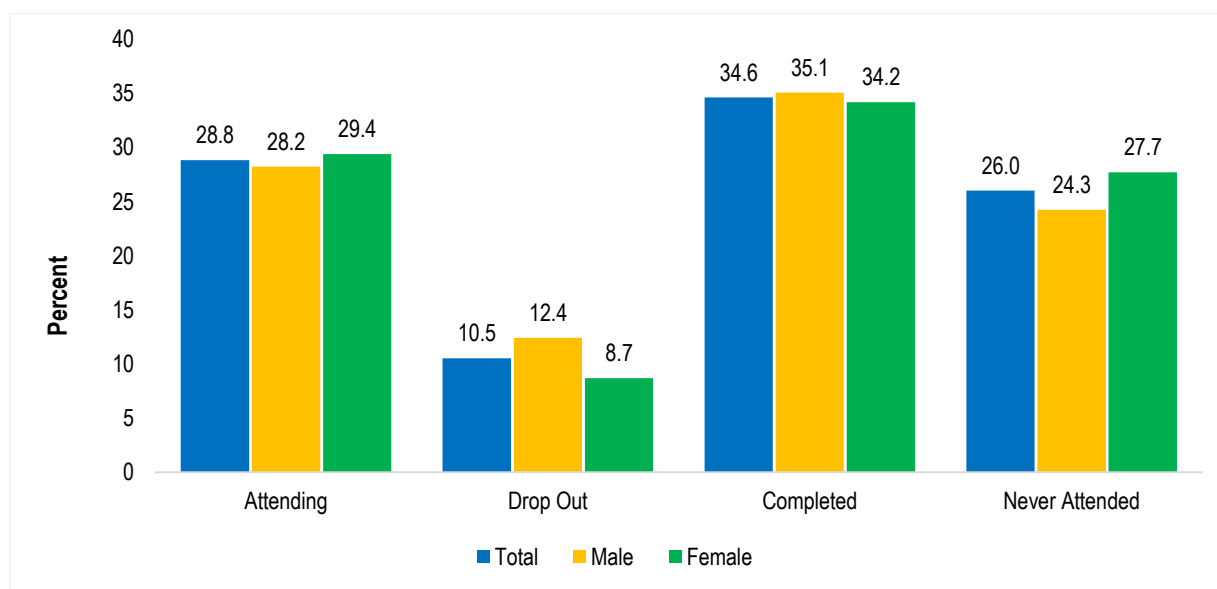
Further more than three quarter (77.4%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 17.9 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 57.6 percent are attending, 14.3 percent had never been to school, while 14.6 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (13.5%) than primary school (4.1%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Dodoma 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	2,719,645	28.8	10.5	34.6	26.0	1,330,103	28.2	12.4	35.1	24.3	1,389,542	29.4	8.7	34.2	27.7
4	90,843	18.4	0.1	0.1	81.4	45,363	16.6	0.1	0.1	83.2	45,480	20.2	0.1	0.1	79.7
5	89,751	37.9	0.2	0.1	61.9	45,446	35.0	0.2	0.1	64.7	44,305	40.9	0.1	0.1	58.9
6	86,286	57.5	0.3	0.1	42.0	43,013	53.8	0.4	0.2	45.6	43,273	61.1	0.3	0.1	38.5
4-6	266,880	37.6	0.2	0.1	62.1	133,822	34.8	0.2	0.1	64.8	133,058	40.4	0.2	0.1	59.4
7	94,434	70.6	0.7	0.2	28.5	47,813	67.1	0.8	0.2	31.9	46,621	74.3	0.6	0.2	25.0
8	90,366	77.4	1.3	0.2	21.1	44,609	74.7	1.6	0.2	23.5	45,757	80.1	1.0	0.2	18.7
9	87,061	80.7	2.2	0.2	16.8	42,569	77.6	2.8	0.2	19.4	44,492	83.7	1.8	0.2	14.4
10	84,083	79.4	3.9	0.3	16.3	43,226	75.4	5.0	0.4	19.1	40,857	83.6	2.7	0.3	13.4
11	73,220	81.1	5.4	0.4	13.2	36,566	76.8	7.0	0.5	15.7	36,654	85.4	3.7	0.3	10.6
12	91,401	77.7	7.4	0.9	14.0	46,794	72.6	9.8	1.1	16.6	44,607	83.1	4.9	0.8	11.2
13	74,267	75.8	9.2	2.0	13.0	37,329	69.6	12.6	1.9	15.9	36,938	82.1	5.8	2.0	10.1
7-13	594,832	77.4	4.1	0.6	17.9	298,906	73.3	5.5	0.6	20.6	295,926	81.6	2.8	0.5	15.1
14	80,099	69.9	10.8	5.6	13.7	40,474	63.4	14.8	5.3	16.5	39,625	76.6	6.7	5.8	10.9
15	65,362	62.4	12.4	11.0	14.1	33,929	56.4	16.4	10.5	16.7	31,433	68.9	8.1	11.6	11.4
16	66,896	53.5	14.4	18.2	14.0	34,202	49.2	18.0	17.3	15.6	32,694	58.0	10.6	19.1	12.3
17	67,065	42.4	16.9	25.1	15.6	34,467	39.8	20.1	23.3	16.8	32,598	45.2	13.5	27.0	14.3
14 - 17	279,422	57.6	13.5	14.6	14.3	143,072	52.7	17.2	13.7	16.4	136,350	62.9	9.6	15.4	12.1
18	65,945	26.6	19.5	35.7	18.2	32,861	27.5	22.6	31.8	18.1	33,084	25.7	16.4	39.6	18.3
19	56,084	18.1	20.2	43.9	17.8	27,232	20.4	23.1	38.7	17.9	28,852	15.9	17.6	48.9	17.7
18 - 19	122,029	22.7	19.9	39.5	18.0	60,093	24.3	22.8	34.9	18.0	61,936	21.1	17.0	43.9	18.0
20	64,291	11.1	19.7	49.6	19.6	30,497	13.1	22.7	44.7	19.5	33,794	9.3	16.9	54.1	19.7
21	46,238	11.0	19.2	53.6	16.2	22,417	12.3	22.5	48.8	16.4	23,821	9.9	16.1	58.0	16.0
22	68,871	8.2	20.0	54.4	17.4	32,478	10.0	23.5	49.8	16.7	36,393	6.6	16.8	58.5	18.0
23	46,859	7.4	18.2	60.4	14.0	22,392	8.8	21.7	55.5	13.9	24,467	6.1	15.0	64.8	14.1
24	44,543	5.6	16.8	63.1	14.5	21,366	7.1	19.7	59.3	13.9	23,177	4.2	14.1	66.6	15.0
20 - 24	270,802	8.8	18.9	55.6	16.7	129,150	10.4	22.2	51.0	16.4	141,652	7.3	16.0	59.8	16.9
25+	1,185,680	0.9	12.5	58.9	27.7	565,060	1.1	14.5	63.4	21.0	620,620	0.7	10.6	54.9	33.8

In Dodoma Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (33.2%) that in urban areas (13.2%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.4%) than in urban areas (8.9%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (46.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (28.1%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
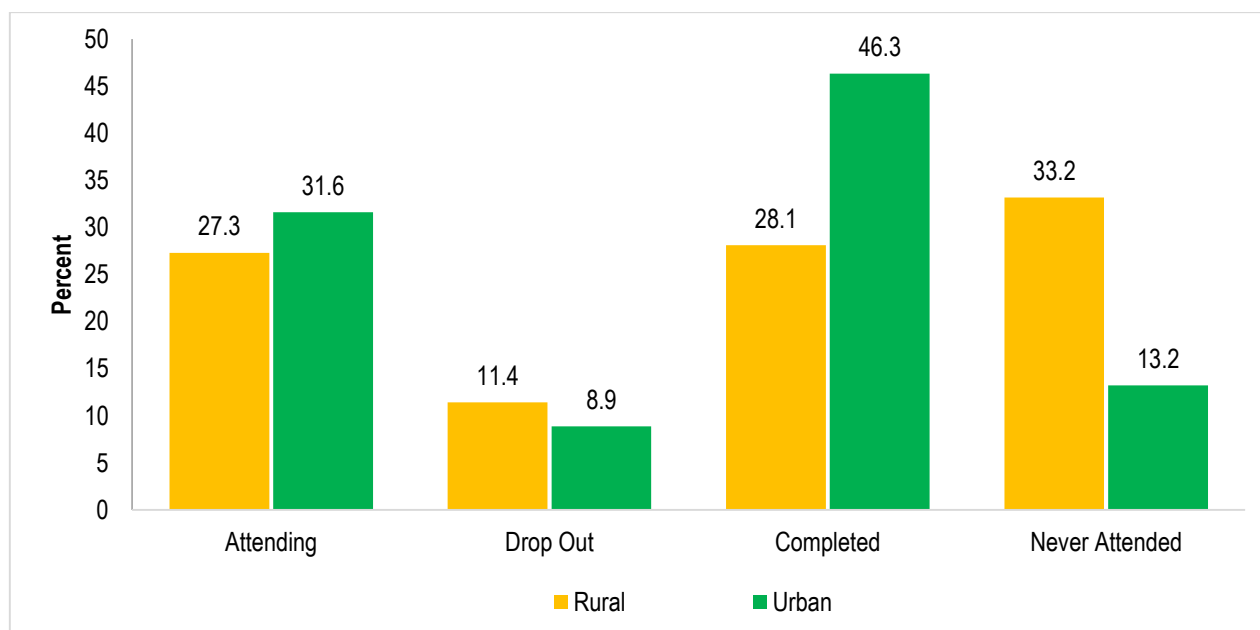
Table 8.13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Dodoma Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,747,769	27.3	11.4	28.1	33.2	858,213	26.4	13.9	28.4	31.3	889,556	28.2	9.1	27.8	34.9
4	63,642	9.6	0.1	0.1	90.3	31,883	8.3	0.1	0.1	91.5	31,759	10.8	0.1	0.1	89.1
5	63,652	27.0	0.2	0.0	72.8	32,276	24.0	0.2	0.1	75.7	31,376	30.0	0.1	0.0	69.8
6	61,562	47.8	0.4	0.1	51.7	30,761	43.6	0.5	0.1	55.8	30,801	51.9	0.4	0.1	47.6
5-6	188,856	27.9	0.2	0.1	71.8	94,920	25.1	0.3	0.1	74.6	93,936	30.7	0.2	0.1	69.0
7	67,759	63.1	0.8	0.1	36.0	34,510	58.9	0.9	0.2	40.1	33,249	67.4	0.7	0.1	31.8
8	63,551	71.0	1.6	0.2	27.2	31,498	67.6	2.0	0.1	30.3	32,053	74.3	1.3	0.2	24.2
9	61,546	75.3	2.8	0.2	21.7	30,195	71.4	3.4	0.2	25.0	31,351	79.0	2.2	0.2	18.6
10	60,377	74.1	4.8	0.2	20.8	31,323	69.4	6.1	0.3	24.1	29,054	79.2	3.4	0.2	17.2
11	51,236	76.1	6.6	0.3	17.0	25,858	70.9	8.6	0.4	20.1	25,378	81.4	4.5	0.3	13.9
12	65,031	72.6	8.7	0.9	17.8	33,866	66.6	11.5	1.1	20.8	31,165	79.2	5.7	0.6	14.5
13	51,897	71.1	10.9	1.6	16.4	26,693	63.4	14.9	1.8	19.9	25,204	79.1	6.6	1.5	12.8
7-13	421,397	71.7	5.0	0.5	22.9	213,943	66.7	6.5	0.6	26.2	207,454	76.8	3.3	0.4	19.5
14	55,954	65.6	12.4	4.7	17.3	29,101	57.4	17.1	4.9	20.6	26,853	74.5	7.4	4.4	13.7
15	43,947	57.7	14.4	9.7	18.2	23,844	50.2	19.0	9.9	20.9	20,103	66.5	8.8	9.6	15.1
16	43,072	48.1	16.6	16.7	18.7	23,051	42.3	20.7	16.6	20.3	20,021	54.6	11.7	16.8	16.8
17	42,030	36.6	19.1	23.1	21.1	22,684	33.3	22.6	22.1	22.0	19,346	40.5	14.9	24.4	20.1
14 - 17	185,003	53.0	15.4	12.9	18.7	98,680	46.6	19.7	12.8	20.9	86,323	60.4	10.4	13.0	16.2
18	41,147	22.1	22.0	31.0	24.9	21,282	22.5	25.4	28.3	23.8	19,865	21.7	18.3	33.9	26.1
19	33,525	13.7	23.3	37.8	25.2	16,863	15.9	26.4	32.9	24.7	16,662	11.5	20.1	42.8	25.6
18 - 19	74,672	18.3	22.6	34.1	25.0	38,145	19.6	25.9	30.3	24.2	36,527	17.0	19.1	37.9	25.9
20	37,974	7.1	22.6	42.6	27.8	18,386	9.2	26.4	37.5	26.9	19,588	5.0	19.0	47.4	28.6
21	25,490	5.2	22.8	47.4	24.6	12,575	6.4	27.3	41.6	24.7	12,915	3.9	18.5	53.1	24.5
22	38,624	3.2	23.4	47.5	25.8	18,267	4.4	28.5	42.5	24.7	20,357	2.2	18.9	52.0	26.8
23	24,502	2.7	22.2	53.0	22.0	11,706	3.6	27.3	47.3	21.8	12,796	2.0	17.5	58.3	22.2
24	23,492	1.9	20.6	54.6	22.9	11,284	2.4	25.4	50.5	21.7	12,208	1.4	16.2	58.4	24.0
20 - 24	150,082	4.2	22.5	48.3	25.0	72,218	5.5	27.1	43.1	24.3	77,864	3.0	18.2	53.1	25.7
25+	727,759	0.6	13.7	50.5	35.3	340,307	0.7	16.5	55.0	27.7	387,452	0.4	11.2	46.5	41.9

Table 8.14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Dodoma 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	971,876	31.6	8.9	46.3	13.2	471,890	31.6	9.7	47.2	11.5	499,986	31.6	8.0	45.5	14.8
4	27,201	39.1	0.1	0.1	60.7	13,480	36.2	0.1	0.1	63.6	13,721	42.0	0.1	0.1	57.9
5	26,099	64.6	0.1	0.2	35.1	13,170	62.0	0.2	0.2	37.6	12,929	67.2	0.1	0.2	32.5
6	24,724	81.7	0.1	0.2	18.0	12,252	79.4	0.2	0.3	20.1	12,472	83.8	0.1	0.2	15.9
5-6	78,024	61.1	0.1	0.2	38.6	38,902	58.6	0.1	0.2	41.1	39,122	63.6	0.1	0.2	36.1
7	26,675	89.8	0.4	0.4	9.5	13,303	88.3	0.5	0.4	10.8	13,372	91.2	0.2	0.4	8.2
8	26,815	92.7	0.5	0.3	6.6	13,111	91.7	0.7	0.3	7.3	13,704	93.5	0.3	0.3	5.9
9	25,515	93.7	1.0	0.3	4.9	12,374	92.7	1.3	0.3	5.7	13,141	94.7	0.8	0.4	4.2
10	23,706	92.8	1.7	0.5	4.9	11,903	91.2	2.3	0.6	6.0	11,803	94.5	1.1	0.5	3.9
11	21,984	92.7	2.6	0.6	4.2	10,708	90.9	3.2	0.7	5.2	11,276	94.3	2.0	0.4	3.2
12	26,370	90.1	4.1	1.2	4.6	12,928	88.1	5.3	1.1	5.5	13,442	92.1	2.9	1.3	3.8
13	22,370	86.9	5.3	2.8	5.1	10,636	85.0	6.8	2.3	5.8	11,734	88.5	4.0	3.2	4.3
7-13	173,435	91.3	2.1	0.8	5.8	84,963	89.8	2.7	0.8	6.7	88,472	92.7	1.6	0.9	4.9
14	24,145	80.0	6.9	7.6	5.5	11,373	78.9	8.8	6.2	6.0	12,772	81.0	5.2	8.8	5.0
15	21,415	72.2	8.4	13.7	5.7	10,085	71.3	10.2	11.9	6.6	11,330	73.1	6.8	15.3	4.9
16	23,824	63.2	10.4	20.8	5.6	11,151	63.3	12.2	18.5	6.0	12,673	63.2	8.8	22.8	5.2
17	25,035	52.1	13.3	28.4	6.2	11,783	52.1	15.4	25.8	6.6	13,252	52.1	11.4	30.7	5.7
14 - 17	94,419	66.6	9.8	17.8	5.7	44,392	66.1	11.7	15.8	6.3	50,027	67.1	8.1	19.6	5.2
18	24,798	34.1	15.4	43.5	7.0	11,579	36.9	17.4	38.1	7.5	13,219	31.7	13.6	48.1	6.5
19	22,559	24.5	15.7	53.0	6.8	10,369	27.6	17.6	48.0	6.7	12,190	21.8	14.1	57.3	6.8
18 - 19	47,357	29.6	15.6	48.0	6.9	21,948	32.5	17.5	42.8	7.2	25,409	27.0	13.8	52.5	6.7
20	26,317	16.8	15.5	59.9	7.8	12,111	18.9	17.1	55.8	8.3	14,206	15.1	14.1	63.4	7.4
21	20,748	18.3	14.7	61.1	6.0	9,842	19.8	16.3	58.1	5.9	10,906	16.9	13.3	63.8	6.0
22	30,247	14.6	15.6	63.2	6.7	14,211	17.2	17.2	59.1	6.4	16,036	12.2	14.1	66.8	6.9
23	22,357	12.5	13.9	68.4	5.2	10,686	14.6	15.6	64.5	5.3	11,671	10.6	12.3	71.9	5.2
24	21,051	9.7	12.5	72.7	5.1	10,082	12.2	13.3	69.2	5.3	10,969	7.4	11.8	75.8	5.0
20 - 24	120,720	14.5	14.6	64.7	6.3	56,932	16.6	16.0	61.0	6.3	63,788	12.5	13.2	68.0	6.2
25+	457,921	1.5	10.5	72.3	15.7	224,753	1.8	11.3	76.0	10.9	233,168	1.1	9.8	68.7	20.4

Among all councils, Bahi District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (41.1%) and the lowest is Dodoma City with 11.7 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Mpwapwa District is the council with the highest (13.0%) dropout rate while Kondoa Town has the lowest rate (7.8.%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
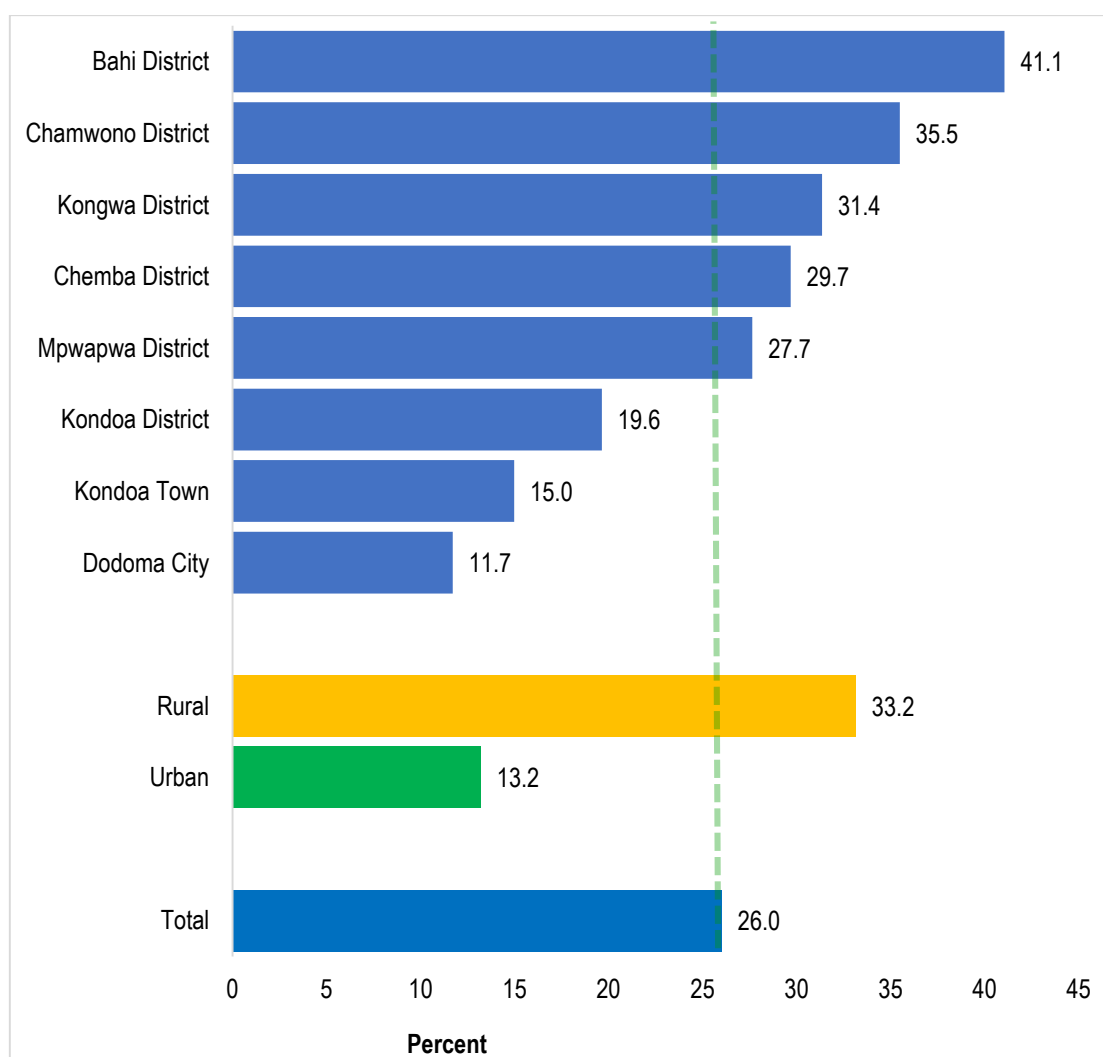
Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	**2,719,645**	**28.8**	**10.5**	**34.6**	**26.0**	**1,330,103**	**28.2**	**12.4**	**35.1**	**24.3**	**1,389,542**	**29.4**	**8.7**	**34.2**	**27.7**
Rural	1,747,769	27.3	11.4	28.1	33.2	858,213	26.4	13.9	28.4	31.3	889,556	28.2	9.1	27.8	34.9
Urban	971,876	31.6	8.9	46.3	13.2	471,890	31.6	9.7	47.2	11.5	499,986	31.6	8.0	45.5	14.8
Council															
Kondoa District	217,944	35.2	9.6	35.5	19.6	110,704	34.0	12.4	36.0	17.6	107,240	36.5	6.8	35.0	21.7
Kondoa Town	72,107	33.5	7.8	43.8	15.0	35,957	32.8	9.7	44.3	13.2	36,150	34.1	5.8	43.3	16.8
Mpwapwa District	354,548	28.0	13.0	31.3	27.7	172,312	27.2	15.2	31.4	26.1	182,236	28.6	11.0	31.3	29.1
Kongwa District	389,257	29.7	10.7	28.3	31.4	187,398	29.4	12.1	28.1	30.3	201,859	29.9	9.4	28.4	32.3
Chamwino District	423,723	25.4	11.8	27.2	35.5	205,593	24.6	14.3	27.5	33.6	218,130	26.2	9.5	27.0	37.3
Dodoma City	684,047	30.9	8.4	49.0	11.7	332,936	30.8	9.1	50.0	10.2	351,111	30.9	7.8	48.1	13.2
Bahi District	280,756	22.7	12.4	23.9	41.1	135,515	21.9	15.3	24.4	38.5	145,241	23.4	9.7	23.4	43.5
Chemba District	297,263	29.0	9.8	31.5	29.7	149,688	27.6	12.6	32.0	27.8	147,575	30.3	7.0	31.0	31.6

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

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	**1,747,769**	**27.3**	**11.4**	**28.1**	**33.2**	**858,213**	**26.4**	**13.9**	**28.4**	**31.3**	**889,556**	**28.2**	**9.1**	**27.8**	**34.9**
Kondoa District	198,310	34.9	9.9	34.9	20.3	100,785	33.6	12.7	35.3	18.4	97,525	36.2	7.0	34.6	22.2
Kondoa Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mpwapwa District	312,855	27.4	13.2	29.9	29.5	152,734	26.5	15.7	30.0	27.9	160,121	28.3	10.9	29.9	30.9
Kongwa District	283,924	28.4	10.6	25.5	35.6	137,412	27.8	12.1	25.2	34.9	146,512	29.0	9.1	25.7	36.2
Chamwino District	402,339	25.0	11.8	26.7	36.5	195,548	24.1	14.3	27.0	34.6	206,791	25.8	9.5	26.4	38.3
Dodoma City	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bahi District	268,826	22.4	12.4	23.1	42.1	129,737	21.6	15.3	23.6	39.5	139,089	23.2	9.7	22.6	44.5
Chemba District	281,515	28.7	9.9	30.8	30.6	141,997	27.3	12.7	31.3	28.7	139,518	30.1	7.0	30.3	32.6

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

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	**971,876**	**31.6**	**8.9**	**46.3**	**13.2**	**471,890**	**31.6**	**9.7**	**47.2**	**11.5**	**499,986**	**31.6**	**8.0**	**45.5**	**14.8**
Kondoa District	19,634	38.3	7.1	41.4	13.2	9,919	37.7	8.9	43.3	10.1	9,715	38.9	5.2	39.5	16.4
Kondoa Town	72,107	33.5	7.8	43.8	15.0	35,957	32.8	9.7	44.3	13.2	36,150	34.1	5.8	43.3	16.8
Mpwapwa District	41,693	32.2	11.6	42.0	14.2	19,578	33.5	11.8	42.5	12.3	22,115	31.1	11.4	41.7	15.8
Kongwa District	105,333	33.1	11.0	35.8	20.0	49,986	34.0	12.2	36.1	17.8	55,347	32.3	10.0	35.6	22.1
Chamwino District	21,384	34.2	11.6	37.4	16.8	10,045	34.9	13.5	37.5	14.1	11,339	33.6	9.9	37.3	19.2
Dodoma City	684,047	30.9	8.4	49.0	11.7	332,936	30.8	9.1	50.0	10.2	351,111	30.9	7.8	48.1	13.2
Bahi District	11,930	28.8	11.6	41.9	17.7	5,778	28.2	13.1	42.6	16.1	6,152	29.4	10.2	41.2	19.3
Chemba District	15,748	34.3	8.6	43.7	13.3	7,691	33.4	10.5	44.3	11.8	8,057	35.3	6.8	43.1	14.8

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 47.5 percent completed, 36.8 percent are still attending and 15.7 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 46.4 percent completed, 38.4 percent are still attending and 15.2 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education and other related, 72.3 percent completed, 26.7 percent are still attending and 1.0 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university and other related levels compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (1.0%) than females (0.9%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Dodoma 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	81,802	93.4	6.0	0.6	39,950	92.1	7.3	0.7	41,852	94.6	4.9	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,460,426	36.8	15.7	47.5	726,985	35.2	18.7	46.2	685,497	38.4	12.8	48.8
Training After Primary	2,319	0.0	2.6	97.4	1,514	0.0	2.3	97.7	2,616	0.0	3.2	96.8
Pre-Form One	232	0.0	24.6	75.4	131	0.0	28.2	71.8	82	0.0	19.8	80.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	326,846	38.4	15.2	46.4	159,768	36.5	16.0	47.4	174,123	40.2	14.5	45.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	21,907	55.6	3.4	41.0	12,785	51.3	3.6	45.2	7,441	61.6	3.2	35.3
Training After Secondary Education	11,648	0.0	1.7	98.3	5,841	0.0	1.7	98.3	9,395	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	100,808	26.7	1.0	72.3	57,034	25.9	1.0	73.1	24,920	27.8	0.9	71.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	16	0.0	56.3	43.8	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	18	0.0	54.5	45.5

Table 8.19: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Dodoma 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	44,828	90.2	9.3	0.5	21,534	88.0	11.4	0.6	23,294	92.2	7.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	956,949	37.2	17.9	44.9	482,132	34.8	21.5	43.7	474,817	39.6	14.2	46.2
Training After Primary	729	0.0	3.6	96.4	516	0.0	2.9	97.1	213	0.0	5.2	94.8
Pre-Form One	82	0.0	36.6	63.4	53	0.0	37.7	62.3	29	0.0	34.5	65.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	136,406	49.4	17.8	32.8	67,417	46.9	19.3	33.8	68,989	51.8	16.4	31.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,071	68.2	3.6	28.2	3,902	66.2	3.8	30.0	2,169	71.8	3.2	25.0
Training After Secondary Education	2,780	0.0	1.5	98.5	1,598	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,182	0.0	1.5	98.5
University and Other Related	19,083	39.7	1.1	59.2	11,554	36.7	1.1	62.2	7,529	44.4	1.0	54.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	33.3	66.7	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 8.20: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Dodoma 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	36,974	97.2	2.1	0.7	18,416	96.9	2.3	0.8	18,558	97.6	1.8	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	503,477	36.0	11.6	52.4	244,853	35.8	13.1	51.1	258,624	36.2	10.2	53.6
Training After Primary	1,590	0.0	2.2	97.8	998	0.0	2.0	98.0	592	0.0	2.5	97.5
Pre-Form One	150	0.0	18.0	82.0	78	0.0	21.8	78.2	72	0.0	13.9	86.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	190,440	30.5	13.4	56.1	92,351	28.9	13.7	57.4	98,089	32.0	13.1	54.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	15,836	50.7	3.3	46.0	8,883	44.7	3.5	51.8	6,953	58.4	3.1	38.5
Training After Secondary Education	8,868	0.0	1.8	98.2	4,243	0.0	1.7	98.3	4,625	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	81,725	23.7	1.0	75.4	45,480	23.2	1.0	75.8	36,245	24.3	0.9	74.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	13	0.0	61.5	38.5	4	0.0	50.0	50.0	9	0.0	66.7	33.3

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

Results show that, for primary schools NER is 77.4; it is higher (91.3) in urban areas compared with rural areas (71.7). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (81.6) for females than for males (73.3) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**77.4**	**73.3**	**81.6**	**71.7**	**66.7**	**76.8**	**91.3**	**89.8**	**92.7**
Kondoa District	88.7	85.4	92.2	88.0	84.5	91.7	96.1	94.8	97.5
Kondoa Town	92.3	90.4	94.2	NA	NA	NA	92.3	90.4	94.2
Mpwapwa District	75.5	70.4	80.7	74.0	68.5	79.6	89.6	88.6	90.6
Kongwa District	76.7	71.6	81.8	73.2	67.4	79.2	87.2	84.8	89.5
Chamwino District	68.0	63.0	73.0	67.0	62.0	72.2	90.5	87.7	93.3
Dodoma City	92.0	90.8	93.2	NA	NA	NA	92.0	90.8	93.2
Bahi District	59.0	53.5	64.6	58.1	52.6	63.8	83.5	80.8	85.9
Chemba District	75.8	71.7	80.1	75.0	70.9	79.4	NA	NA	NA

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 59.0 in Bahi District to 92.3 in Kondoa Town. Three Councils have NER above the regional average of 77.4 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
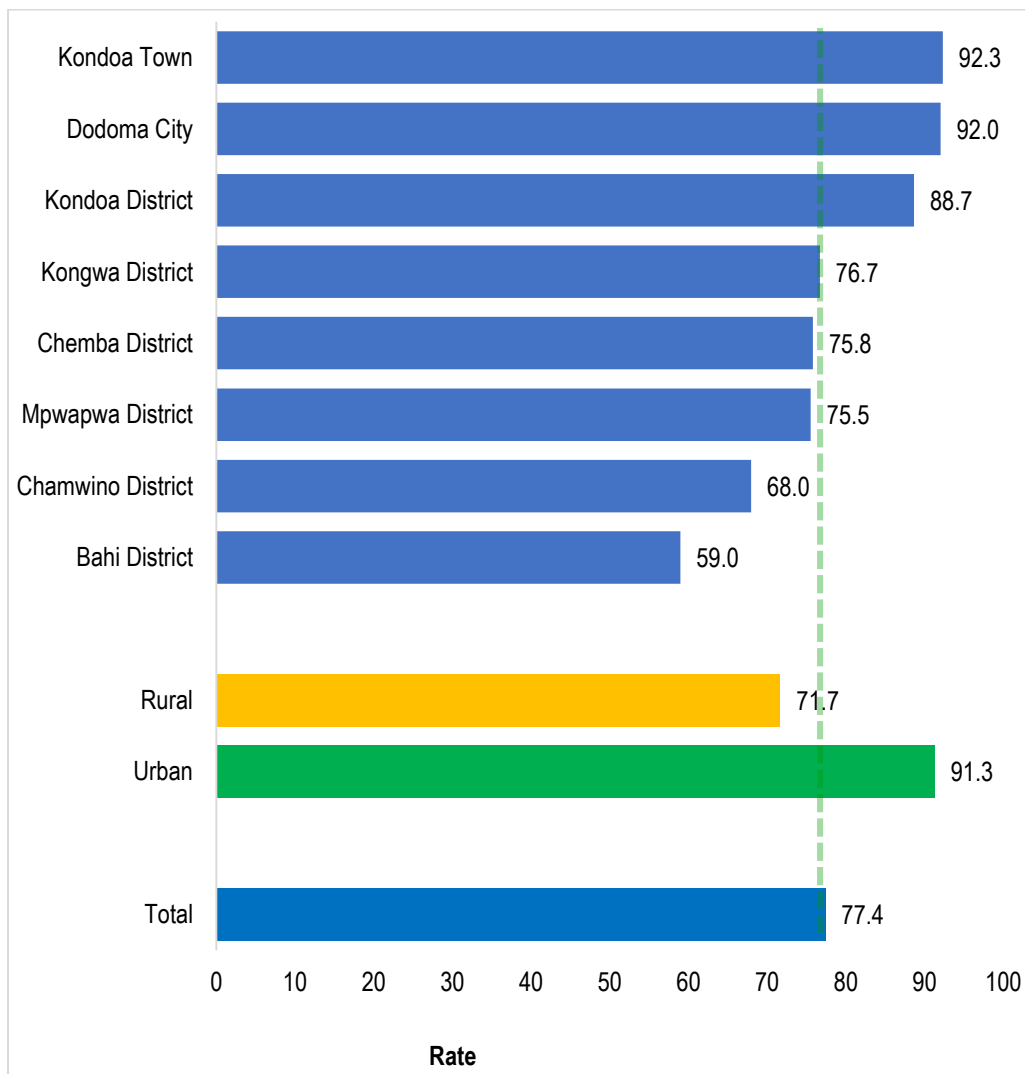
Results further show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 62.3 in 2002 to 77.4 in 2022 census. Improvement is higher among females (18.1 percentage points difference) compared with males (12.2 percentage points difference) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Dodoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
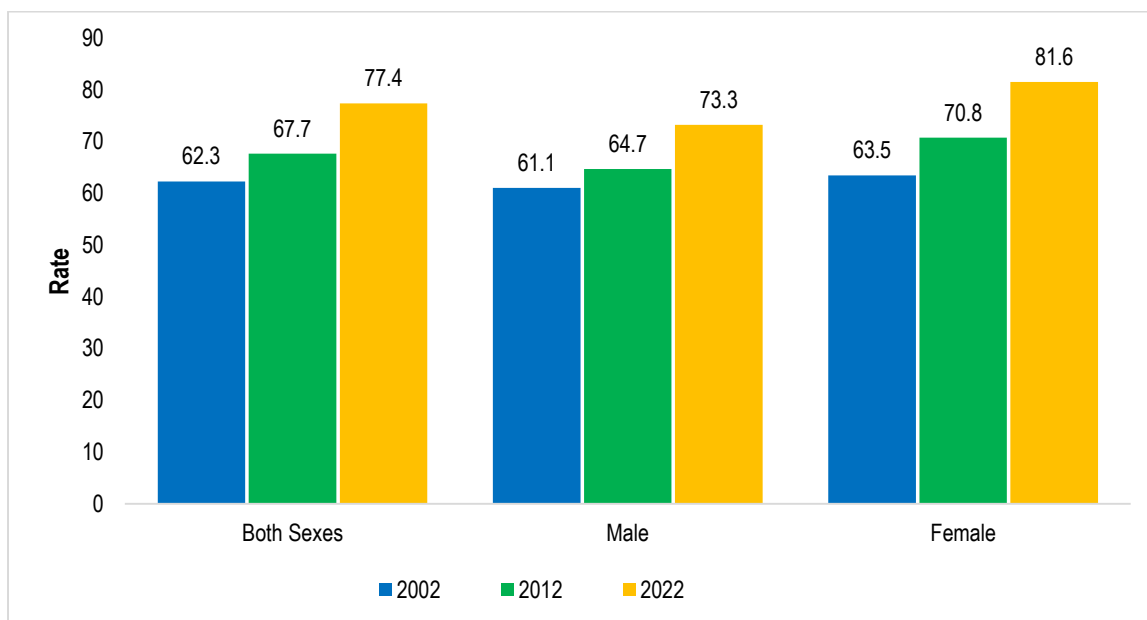
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 59.2 in 2002 to 71.7 percent in 2022 and from 86.6 in 2002 to 91.3 in 2022 in urban areas. Improvement is more remarkable in rural areas (12.5 percentage points) compared with urban areas (4.7 percentage points) as shown in Figure 8.13.

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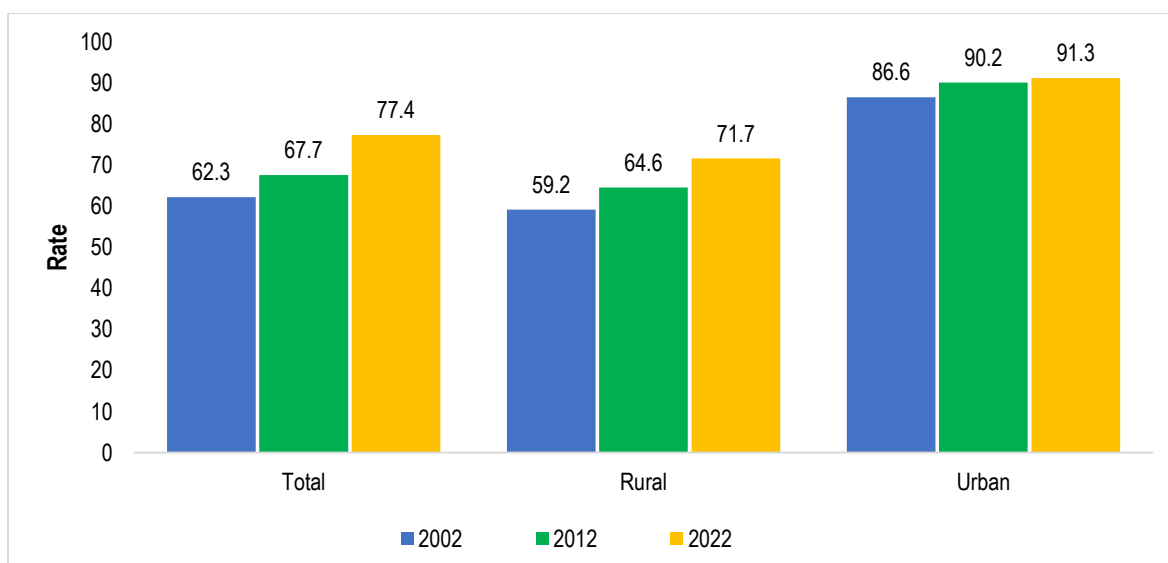
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Dodoma Region is 112.8and it is is higher (139.2) in urban areas than in rural areas (102.0) and is higher (119.5) for females than for males (106.2). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
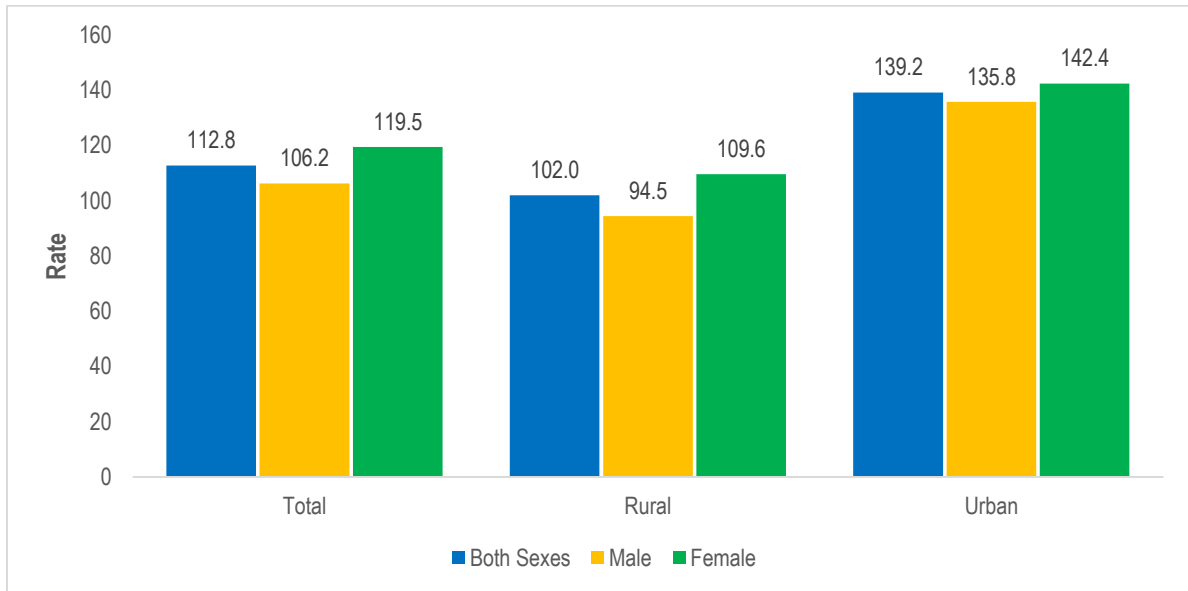
Results show GER increased from 84.8 in the 2012 to 112.8 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (32.1 percentage points) compared with males (24.0 percentage points) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Dodoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
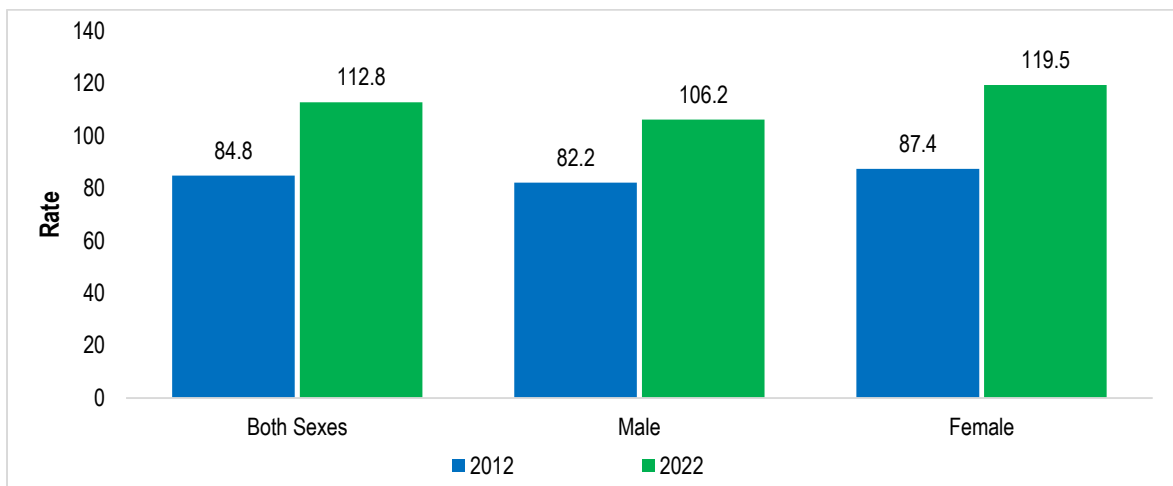
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (75.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 16.4 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (75.8%) compared with males (74.6%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 6.0 percent attained university education and other related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dodoma Region	**1,227,742**	**631,862**	**595,880**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	5,426	3,161	2,265	0.4	0.5	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	923,116	471,303	451,813	75.2	74.6	75.8
Training After Primary	2,319	1,514	805	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	232	131	101	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	201,375	101,422	99,953	16.4	16.1	16.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,736	6,230	3,506	0.8	1.0	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	11,648	5,841	5,807	0.9	0.9	1.0
University and Other Related	73,874	42,255	31,619	6.0	6.7	5.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	16	5	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	**691,348**	**363,268**	**328,080**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	4,404	2,587	1,817	0.6	0.7	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	600,900	314,117	286,783	86.9	86.5	87.4
Training After Primary	729	516	213	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	82	53	29	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	69,023	35,767	33,256	10.0	9.8	10.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,928	1,317	611	0.3	0.4	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,780	1,598	1,182	0.4	0.4	0.4
University and Other Related	11,499	7,312	4,187	1.7	2.0	1.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	**536,394**	**268,594**	**267,800**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,022	574	448	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	322,216	157,186	165,030	60.1	58.5	61.6
Training After Primary	1,590	998	592	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	150	78	72	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	132,352	65,655	66,697	24.7	24.4	24.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,808	4,913	2,895	1.5	1.8	1.1
Training After Secondary Education	8,868	4,243	4,625	1.7	1.6	1.7
University and Other Related	62,375	34,943	27,432	11.6	13.0	10.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	13	4	9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

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Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Dodoma Region is 5.1 percent; the rate is higher for females (6.0 %) than for males (4.2%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Dodoma Region is 82.3 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (64.4%) of the total employment.

- Majority of employed persons (51.7%) are agricultural and fishery workers.

- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (68.2%).

- There are 351,473 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (186,018 persons) than males (165,455 persons.

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9.1 Introduction

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

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 1,752,814 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,369,077 persons are in employment, 74,319 are unemployed and 309,418 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 841,113 employed persons in rural areas and 527,964 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 209,864 inactive persons in rural and 99,554 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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	**1,369,077**	**74,319**	**309,418**	**1,752,814**
Male	678,617	30,043	130,784	839,444
Female	690,460	44,276	178,634	913,370
Place of Residence				
Rural	841,113	26,366	209,864	1,077,343
Urban	527,964	47,953	99,554	675,471

The results further show that in Dodoma Region 78.1 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Chemba (80.1%) while the council with the lowest is Bahi (75.6%) (Figure 9. 1).

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023
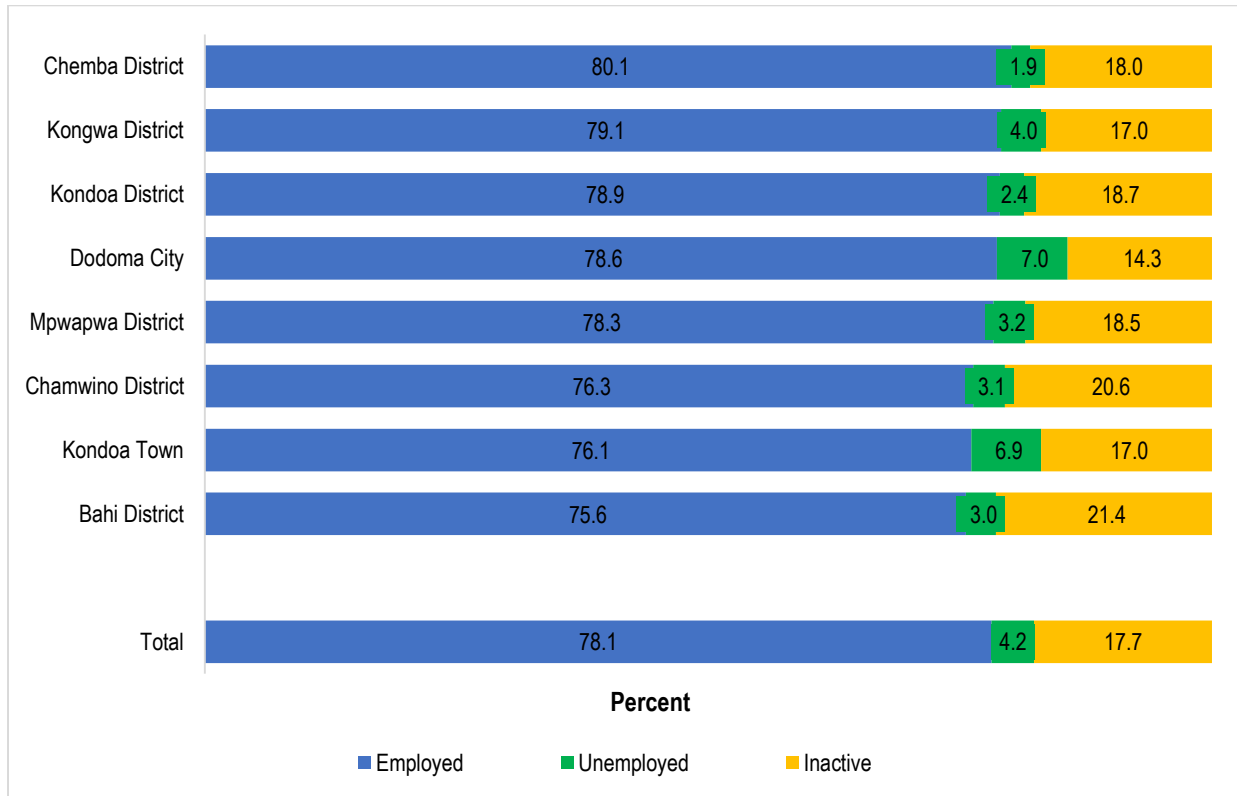
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 96,471 in Kondoa District Council to 191,542 in Chamwino District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 6,157 in Bahi District Council to 381,569 in Dodoma City Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	1,369,077	74,319	309,418	1,752,814
	Rural	841,113	26,366	209,864	1,077,343
	Urban	527,964	47,953	99,554	675,471
Councils					
Kondoa District	Total	105,717	3,211	24,978	133,906
	Rural	96,471	2,214	22,672	121,357
	Urban	9,246	997	2,306	12,549
Kondoa Town	Total	36,474	3,329	8,126	47,929
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	36,474	3,329	8,126	47,929
Mpwapwa District	Total	175,076	7,080	41,410	223,566
	Rural	152,487	5,162	37,404	195,053
	Urban	22,589	1,918	4,006	28,513
Kongwa District	Total	191,783	9,604	41,144	242,531
	Rural	139,372	4,255	30,382	174,009
	Urban	52,411	5,349	10,762	68,522
Chamwino District	Total	202,748	8,318	54,634	265,700
	Rural	191,542	7,366	52,356	251,264
	Urban	11,206	952	2,278	14,436
Dodoma City	Total	381,569	34,181	69,415	485,165
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	381,569	34,181	69,415	485,165
Bahi District	Total	129,757	5,163	36,813	171,733
	Rural	123,600	4,568	35,542	163,710
	Urban	6,157	595	1,271	8,023
Chemba District	Total	145,953	3,433	32,898	182,284
	Rural	137,641	2,801	31,508	171,950
	Urban	8,312	632	1,390	10,334

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (778,090) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group of 36-64 years.

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,369,077	74,319	309,418	1,752,814
15-35	778,090	51,584	187,120	1,016,794
36-64	488,104	21,110	78,604	587,818
65 years and above	102,883	1,625	43,694	148,202

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Dodoma Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Dodoma Region is 5.1 percent. The rate is higher (8.3%) in urban than in rural areas (3.0%). Unemployment rate is higher (6.0%) among females than males (4.2%).

Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
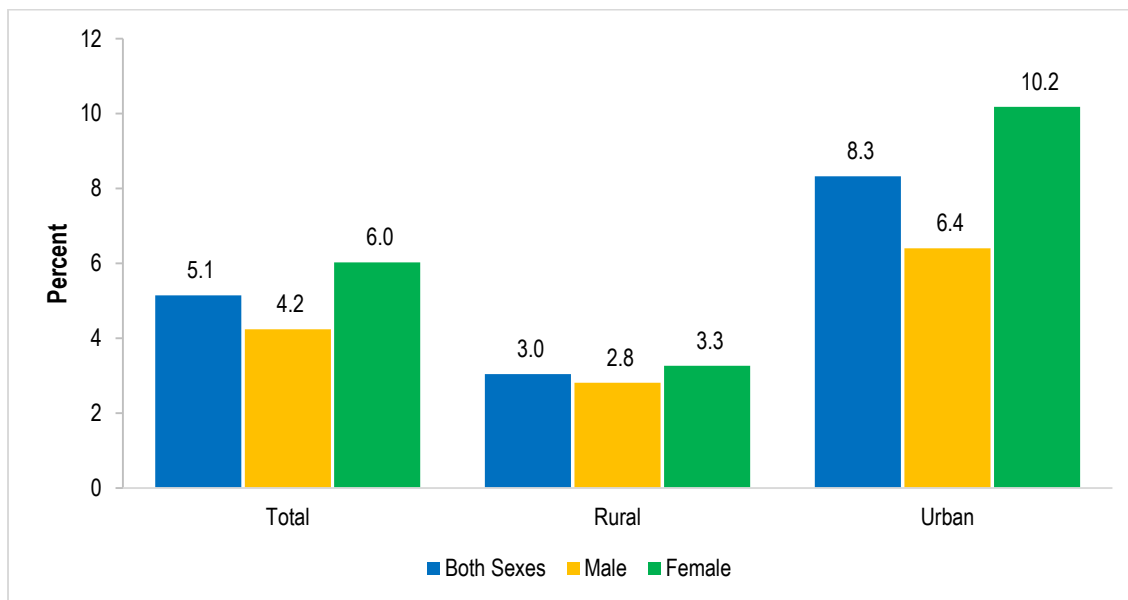
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 Dodoma Region is 82.3 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (84.4%) than for females (80.4%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
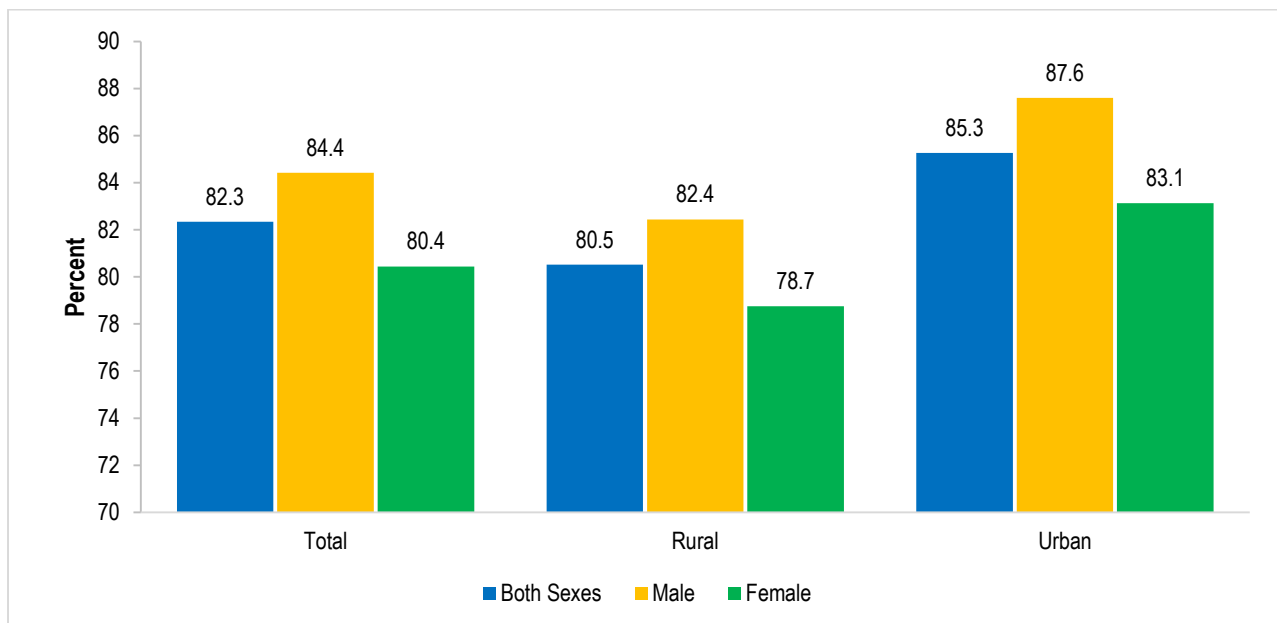
9.5 Employment by Industry

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

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (64.4%) of the total employment. The industry of 'other services activities' ranked second with 8.3 percent, followed by 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' industry with 6.6 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; Dodoma Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,369,077	678,617	690,460	841,113	414,302	426,811	527,964	264,315	263,649
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64.4	63.2	65.6	80.9	80.0	81.8	38.2	36.9	39.4
Mining and quarrying	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.8
Manufacturing	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.4	4.8	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction	3.0	5.6	0.4	1.5	2.9	0.2	5.3	9.9	0.7
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.6	6.1	7.2	3.9	3.5	4.2	11.0	10.0	12.0
Transportation and storage	1.5	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.2	5.9	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	3.5	1.6	5.5	1.9	0.8	3.0	6.1	2.7	9.5
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Administrative and support services activities	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	6.2	5.9	6.5
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.3	1.2
Education	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.7
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
Other services activities	8.3	7.0	9.6	4.6	4.2	4.9	14.4	11.4	17.3

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 51.7 percent of employed persons in Dodoma Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (22.1%), and craft and related workers (14.7%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,369,077	678,617	690,460	841,113	414,302	426,811	527,964	264,315	263,649
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.0
Professionals	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	5.0	1.7	1.5	2.4	0.7	6.2	9.2	3.3
Clerks	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.5	3.8	5.2	2.3	2.0	2.6	8.1	6.7	9.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	51.7	49.2	54.3	66.3	64.3	68.3	28.5	25.5	31.6
Craft and related workers	14.7	16.1	13.4	12.3	13.5	11.2	18.6	20.1	17.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.5	2.7	0.3
Elementary occupations	22.1	21.3	22.8	16.3	16.1	16.5	31.2	29.5	32.9

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 (68.2%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (18.2%) and household activities (9.7 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,369,077	678,617	690,460	841,113	414,302	426,811	527,964	264,315	263,649
Public	3.8	4.6	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.6	6.3	7.4	5.3
Private	18.2	21.0	15.5	8.2	9.9	6.6	34.2	38.4	29.9
Agriculture	68.2	65.4	71.0	80.9	78.8	83.0	48.0	44.5	51.6
Household activities	9.7	9.0	10.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	11.5	9.7	13.2

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 351,473 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 186,018 females and 165,455 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 58.2 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 35.2 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 6.6 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**58.2**	**35.2**	**6.6**	**351,473**
	Male	59.4	34.2	6.4	165,455
	Female	57.1	36.1	6.8	186,018
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**52.9**	**38.8**	**8.3**	**166,221**
	Male	54.9	37.1	7.9	79,016
	Female	51.1	40.2	8.6	87,205
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**62.9**	**32.1**	**5.1**	**185,252**
	Male	63.6	31.5	4.9	86,439
	Female	62.3	32.5	5.2	98,813

Chapter 10

Disability

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Key Points

- There are 299,689 persons in Dodoma Region, equivalent to 12.3 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.

- Most common type of disability is seeing (3.4%) followed by walking (2.0%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (56.4%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

- Over six percent (6.5%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.

- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low except for persons with Albinism.

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10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and /council, as well as 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
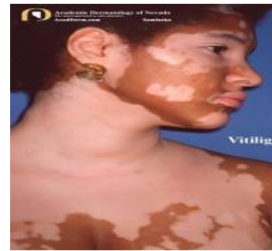
Storiasis

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 299,689 persons in Dodoma Region (137,875 males and 161,814 female), which is equivalent to 12.3 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 (13.1%) than in urban areas (11.1%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.4%) and walking (2.0%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of remembering, communication, hearing and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, walking, and other types of disability) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.6 percent in the City of Dodoma to 15.4 percent in Kondoa District. Five councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 12.3 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; Dodoma 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	**12.3**	**299,689**	**3.4**	**3.2**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**4.5**
Rural	13.1	203,174	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.5	4.1	5.0
Urban	11.1	96,515	3.3	3.1	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.3	3.0	3.6
Council																							
Kondoa District	15.4	30,158	3.7	3.5	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.1	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.1	5.5	6.9
Kondoa Town	13.7	8,915	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.3	4.6	6.0
Mpwapwa District	11.7	36,924	3.0	2.9	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.9	3.6	4.1
Kongwa District	11.4	39,699	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.2	3.7
Chamwino District	12.7	47,712	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.3	3.8	4.7
Dodoma City	10.6	65,190	3.3	3.0	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.8	3.3
Bahi District	13.0	32,207	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	3.9	4.8
Chemba District	14.7	38,884	3.5	3.5	3.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	5.4	4.9	6.1

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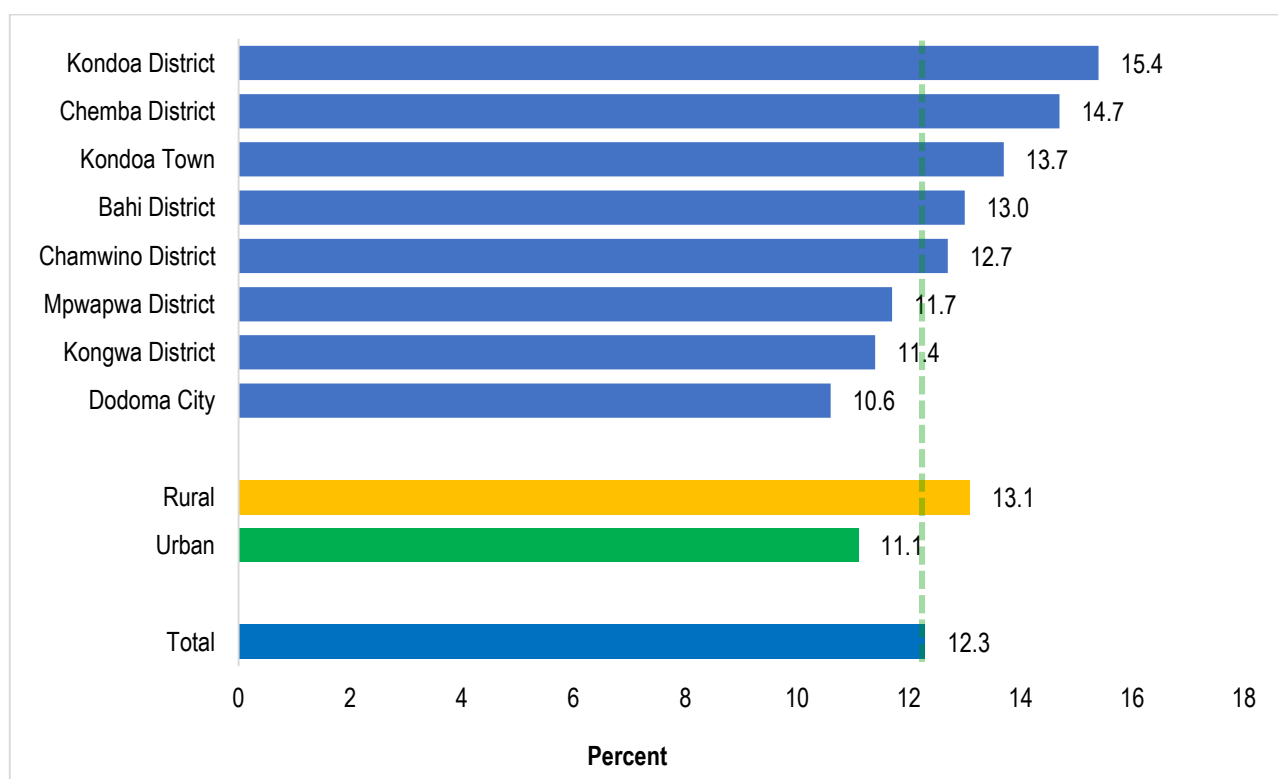
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in all councils in the Region. Kondoa District Council has highest prevalence of disability (15.4%). It is likewise for both Males (14.2%) and Females (16.7%) whereas the City Council of Dodoma has smallest prevalence; for both males (10.0%) and Females (11.2%) (Table 10.2).

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

Place of Residence	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	299,689	137,875	161,814	12.3	11.7	13.0
Rural	203,174	94,255	108,919	13.1	12.4	13.7
Urban	96,515	43,620	52,895	11.1	10.4	11.6
Council						
Kondoa District	30,158	14,084	16,074	15.4	14.2	16.7
Kondoa Town	8,915	4,126	4,789	13.7	12.8	14.7
Mpwapwa District	36,924	17,185	19,739	11.7	11.2	12.1
Kongwa District	39,699	18,087	21,612	11.4	10.9	11.9
Chamwino District	47,712	21,936	25,776	12.7	12.1	13.2

Place of Residence	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	299,689	137,875	161,814	12.3	11.7	13.0
Dodoma City	65,190	29,470	35,720	10.6	10.0	11.2
Bahi District	32,207	14,625	17,582	13.0	12.3	13.6
Chemba District	38,884	18,362	20,522	14.7	13.8	15.6

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 Dodoma Region is about the same for females and males below 50 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 56.6 percent for females and 50.0 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
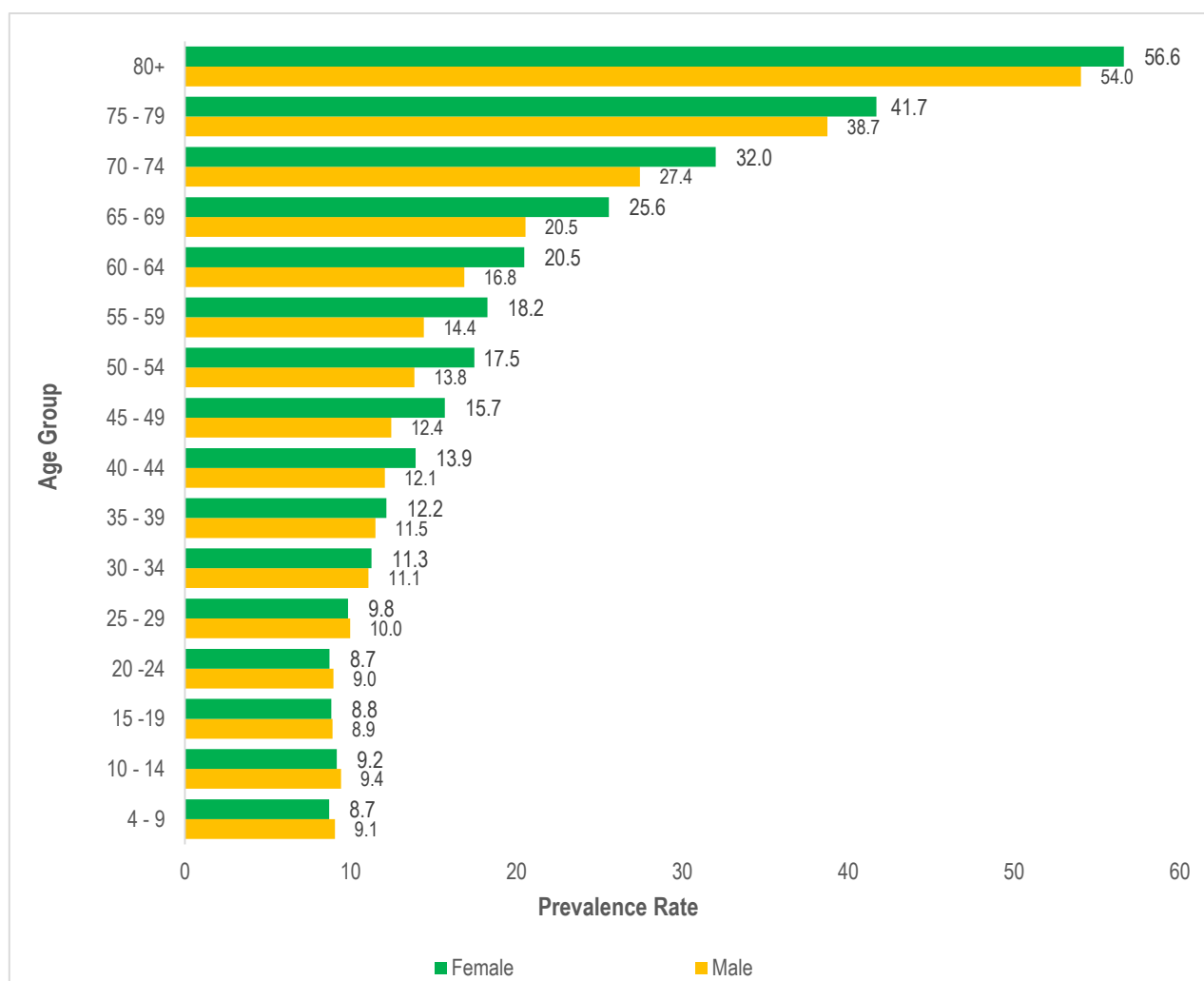
10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Table 10.3 reveals that Dodoma Region has a total of 3,846 persons with albinism which is less than 1 percent (0.13%) of the total population in the region. Out of that, 2,283 persons (0.15%) are males and 1,563 (0.10%) are females. More than half of persons with albinism (56.6%) are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are City Council of Dodoma (1,284 persons), Chamwino District (653 persons) and Mpwapwa District (516 persons). Further, Table 10.4 shows that the number of persons with albinism increases from 241 persons in age group 0-4, has a peak of 422 persons in age group 20-24 and thereafter declines as age increases.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**3,058,813**	**1,494,359**	**1,564,454**	**3,846**	**0.13**	**2,283**	**0.15**	**1,563**	**0.10**
Rural	1,993,121	979,464	1,013,657	2,178	0.11	1312	0.13	866	0.09
Urban	1,065,692	514,895	550,797	1,668	0.16	971	0.19	697	0.13
Council									
Kondoa District	244,263	123,943	120,320	186	0.08	111	0.09	75	0.06
Kondoa Town	79,542	39,623	39,919	88	0.11	51	0.13	37	0.09
Mpwapwa District	401,630	195,391	206,239	516	0.13	298	0.15	218	0.11
Kongwa District	442,538	213,581	228,957	436	0.10	276	0.13	160	0.07
Chamwino District	483,765	234,939	248,826	653	0.13	406	0.17	247	0.10
Dodoama City	747,026	360,830	386,196	1284	0.17	729	0.20	555	0.14
Bahi District	321,366	155,670	165,696	332	0.10	204	0.13	128	0.08
Chemba District	338,683	170,382	168,301	351	0.10	208	0.12	143	0.08

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,846	0.13	2,283	0.15	1,563	0.10	3,058,813	1,494,359	1,564,454
0 – 4	241	0.05	128	0.06	113	0.05	456,089	227,648	228,441
5 – 9	236	0.05	127	0.06	109	0.05	447,453	223,208	224,245
10 – 14	209	0.05	111	0.05	98	0.05	402,457	204,059	198,398
15 – 19	249	0.08	141	0.09	108	0.07	318,954	161,262	157,692
20 – 24	422	0.16	228	0.18	194	0.14	262,877	123,891	138,986
25 – 29	393	0.18	249	0.24	144	0.13	216,281	104,612	111,669
30 – 34	329	0.18	217	0.25	112	0.12	182,312	88,054	94,258
35 – 39	315	0.21	202	0.28	113	0.14	150,743	71,325	79,418
40 – 44	296	0.22	183	0.29	113	0.16	132,628	62,713	69,915
45 – 49	231	0.21	158	0.30	73	0.13	111,199	53,108	58,091
50 – 54	254	0.26	149	0.32	105	0.20	98,838	46,611	52,227
55 – 59	171	0.25	104	0.32	67	0.19	67,188	32,633	34,555
60 – 64	150	0.24	94	0.31	56	0.17	63,592	30,687	32,905
65 – 69	95	0.24	56	0.31	39	0.19	39,230	18,348	20,882
70 – 74	85	0.24	55	0.33	30	0.15	36,027	16,486	19,541
75 – 79	60	0.24	32	0.29	28	0.21	24,618	10,964	13,654
80+	110	0.23	49	0.26	61	0.21	48,327	18,750	29,577

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 105,541 persons in Dodoma Region which is equivalent to 3.5 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.71%) and Hydrocephalus (0.55%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with spinal cord injuries issues and hydrocephalus is lower among males when compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Total			Percentage Distribution			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	105,541	52,844	52,697	4.35	4.48	4.22	4.72	4.87	4.58	3.69	3.79	3.60
Cleft Palate	9,048	4,488	4,560	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.42	0.43	0.41

Other Types of Disability	Total			Percentage Distribution			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Hydrocephalus	13,340	6,390	6,950	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.52	0.50	0.54
Spinal bifida	13,115	6,236	6,879	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.52	0.49	0.54
Spinal cord injuries	17,306	8,133	9,173	0.71	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.76	0.66	0.62	0.70
Epilepsy or seizures	10,029	5,080	4,949	0.41	0.43	0.40	0.50	0.52	0.48	0.26	0.27	0.25
Psoriasis	4,898	2,199	2,699	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.12	0.11	0.13
Storiasis	2,006	938	1,068	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.06
Autism	2,146	1,167	979	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.06
Mental health	10,145	5,741	4,404	0.42	0.49	0.35	0.46	0.53	0.39	0.34	0.41	0.28
Mental disorder	8,638	4,839	3,799	0.36	0.41	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.28	0.34	0.22
Dwarfism	1,234	590	644	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04
Leprosy	586	340	246	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Hunch Back	747	359	388	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	12,303	6,344	5,959	0.51	0.54	0.48	0.59	0.62	0.56	0.36	0.39	0.33

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Dodoma Region. Over fifty percent (56.4%) as a cause while 19.0 percent are born with disabilities. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (57.3%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.1 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is inborn (16.1%).

Reported causes of disabilities are not the same among males and females. Large variations are observed among accidents, inborn and "other causes"; for instance, 18.9 percent of males with disabilities reported inborn as a major cause compared with 13.9 percent for females (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Sex	Total	Percent	Cause of Disability						
			Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**67,550**	**100.0**	**16.1**	**56.4**	**6.5**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**19.0**
Rural	46,341	68.6	16.4	56.1	6.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	19.5
Urban	21,209	31.4	15.6	57.3	7.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	18.0
Sex									
Male	30,437	45.1	18.9	56.1	8.6	1.4	0.3	NA	14.7
Female	37,113	54.9	13.9	56.8	4.7	0.9	0.1	1.1	22.6

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Dodoma 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	22,961	8.2	49.3	6.1	1.9	0.2	0.3	33.9	9,756	9.4	48.4	9.4	2.8	0.3	NA	29.7	13,205	7.3	50.0	3.6	1.3	0.1	0.6	37.0
Hearing	11,386	27.8	43.9	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	24.6	4,978	31.9	46.5	2.3	1.2	0.1	NA	18.0	6,408	24.5	41.9	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.9	29.7
Walking	20,715	14.1	41.2	13.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	29.7	8,472	18.7	40.1	18.5	0.9	0.1	NA	21.7	12,243	10.9	41.9	9.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	35.3
Remembering	7,739	29.3	34.8	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	31.6	3,438	35.1	38.0	3.4	0.8	1.7	NA	21.0	4,301	24.6	32.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	40.1
Self-care	7,586	29.2	38.5	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	25.9	3,468	35.8	41.4	6.3	0.7	0.5	NA	15.4	4,118	23.7	36.0	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	34.8
Communication	19,470	19.5	75.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.8	9,583	22.4	74.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	NA	2.3	9,887	16.7	76.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	5.3

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 19.6 percent are using assistive devices. For other types of disability, the use is below ten percent with exception of self-care disability in urban areas (10.1%). Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban (3.7%) than in rural (1.6%) areas for all persons with disabilities (Table 10.8).

Table 10.7: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	19.6	19.2	20.2	18.6	18.4	18.9	20.9	20.3	21.8
Seeing	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	4.8	4.5	5.1
Hearing	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
Walking	5.5	6.6	4.6	4.3	5.3	3.5	8.2	9.4	7.1
Self-care	6.4	6.5	6.4	4.5	4.8	4.2	10.1	10.0	10.2
Communication	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.4

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

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Key Points

- Forty-two percent (41.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region own land.
- About twenty two percent (22.4%) of males in Dodoma Region own land alone compared with 14.3 percent of females.
- Fifty eight percent (57.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Dodoma Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal land ownership documents in Dodoma Region, 18.5 percent own land alone.

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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 documents. Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. The process provides the legal notes or documents to own or occupy the land. Land ownership in Tanzania can be categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land.

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 41.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (47.7%) among rural population compared with the urban population (32.4%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than that of males (Table 11.1and Figure 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,752,814	732,737	41.8
	Male	839,444	379,271	45.2
	Female	913,370	353,466	38.7
Rural	Both Sexes	1,077,343	514,076	47.7
	Male	517,071	261,025	50.5
	Female	560,272	253,051	45.2
Urban	Both Sexes	675,471	218,661	32.4
	Male	322,373	118,246	36.7
	Female	353,098	100,415	28.4

While in 1.4 percent of the cases it was not possible to establish land ownership status, about fifty seven percent (56.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 18.2 percent own land alone and 22.6 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Dodoma Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (14.3%) is significantly below that of males (22.4%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (23.5%) than that of males (21.7%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (29.3% and 14.2% respectively) compared with that of males (27.2% and 12.9% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Dodoma 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**	**1,752,814**	**18.2**	**22.6**	**1.0**	**56.8**	**1.4**
	Male	839,444	22.4	21.7	1.1	53.4	1.4
	Female	913,370	14.3	23.5	0.9	59.9	1.4
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**1,077,343**	**18.3**	**28.3**	**1.1**	**51.0**	**1.3**
	Male	517,071	22.0	27.2	1.3	48.2	1.3
	Female	560,272	14.8	29.3	1.0	53.6	1.3
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**675,471**	**18.0**	**13.6**	**0.8**	**66.1**	**1.5**
	Male	322,373	22.9	12.9	0.8	61.8	1.5
	Female	353,098	13.5	14.2	0.7	70.0	1.6

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Dodoma Region is 56.8 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 41.8 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (45.2%) for males than for females (38.7%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC.
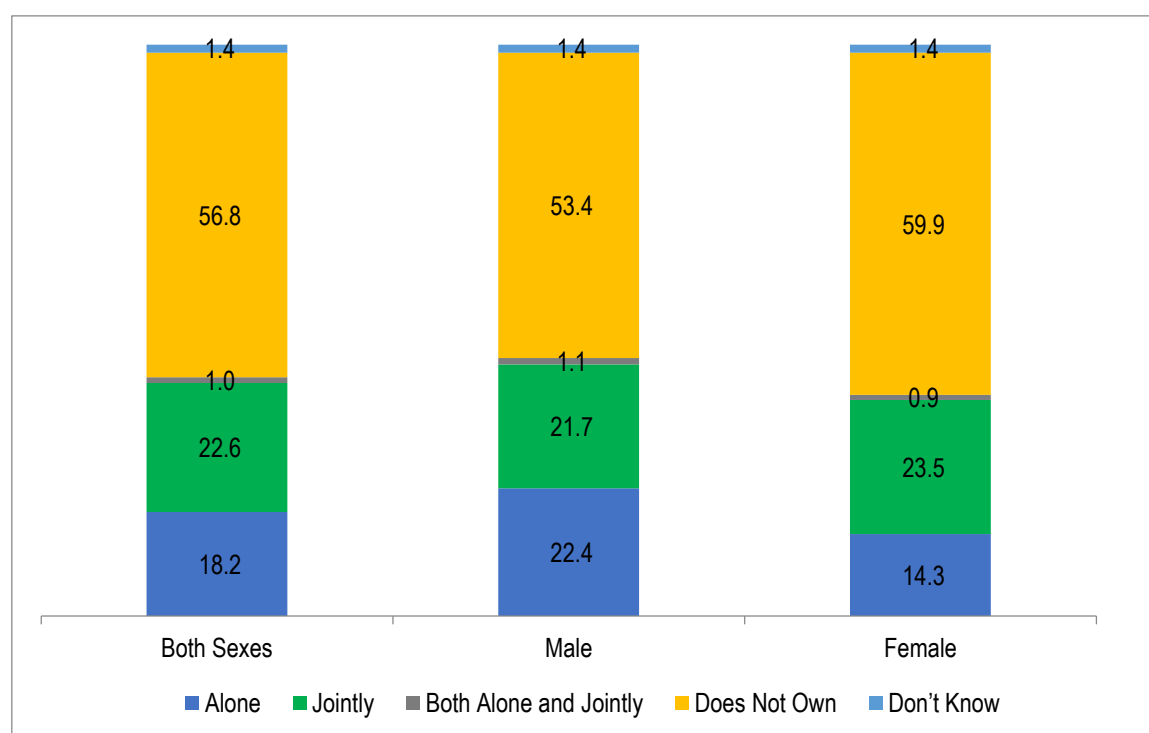
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (73.3%) followed by those aged 15-19 years (18.2%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (71.4% and 76.5% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (18.9%) than those in urban areas (17.1%). 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; Dodoma 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	1,752,814	18.2	73.3	8.5	1,077,343	18.9	71.4	9.7	675,471	17.1	76.5	6.4
Male	839,444	19.2	73.1	7.7	517,071	20.8	70.4	8.9	322,373	16.7	77.5	5.8
Female	913,370	17.3	73.6	9.2	560,272	17.1	72.3	10.6	353,098	17.5	75.5	6.9
Owning land												
Total	732,737	5.5	81.8	12.6	514,076	6.5	80.4	13.1	218,661	3.2	85.2	11.6
Male	379,271	5.4	82.5	12.1	261,025	6.5	80.8	12.7	118,246	3.0	86.4	10.6
Female	353,466	5.6	81.1	13.3	253,051	6.5	80.0	13.5	100,415	3.4	83.9	12.8
Does not own												
Total	996,040	27.0	67.6	5.4	549,617	29.8	63.6	6.6	446,423	23.5	72.6	3.9
Male	448,667	30.2	65.7	4.1	249,420	35.0	60.2	4.9	199,247	24.3	72.6	3.1
Female	547,373	24.3	69.2	6.5	300,197	25.5	66.4	8.1	247,176	22.9	72.6	4.5
Don't Know												
Total	24,037	40.3	52.1	7.7	13,650	43.6	47.2	9.3	10,387	36.0	58.5	5.5
Male	11,506	44.0	51.3	4.7	6,626	49.2	45.1	5.7	4,880	36.9	59.7	3.4
Female	12,531	36.8	52.8	10.4	7,024	38.2	49.1	12.7	5,507	35.1	57.5	7.4

Findings reveal that Bahi District Council has a relatively higher proportion (50.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, the council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Dodoma City (31.7%) (Figure 11.2).

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

Council	Owning Land	Does Not Own	Don't Know
Bahi District	50.5	48.1	1.4
Mpwapwa District	49.5	49.6	1.0
Chamwino District	48.9	49.8	1.3
Chemba District	47.4	51.1	1.5
Kondoa District	41.7	56.8	1.5
Kongwa District	38.1	60.7	1.2
Kondoa Town	35.2	63.8	1.0
Dodoma City	31.7	66.6	1.7
Rural	47.7	51.0	1.3
Urban	32.4	66.1	1.5
Total	41.8	56.8	1.4
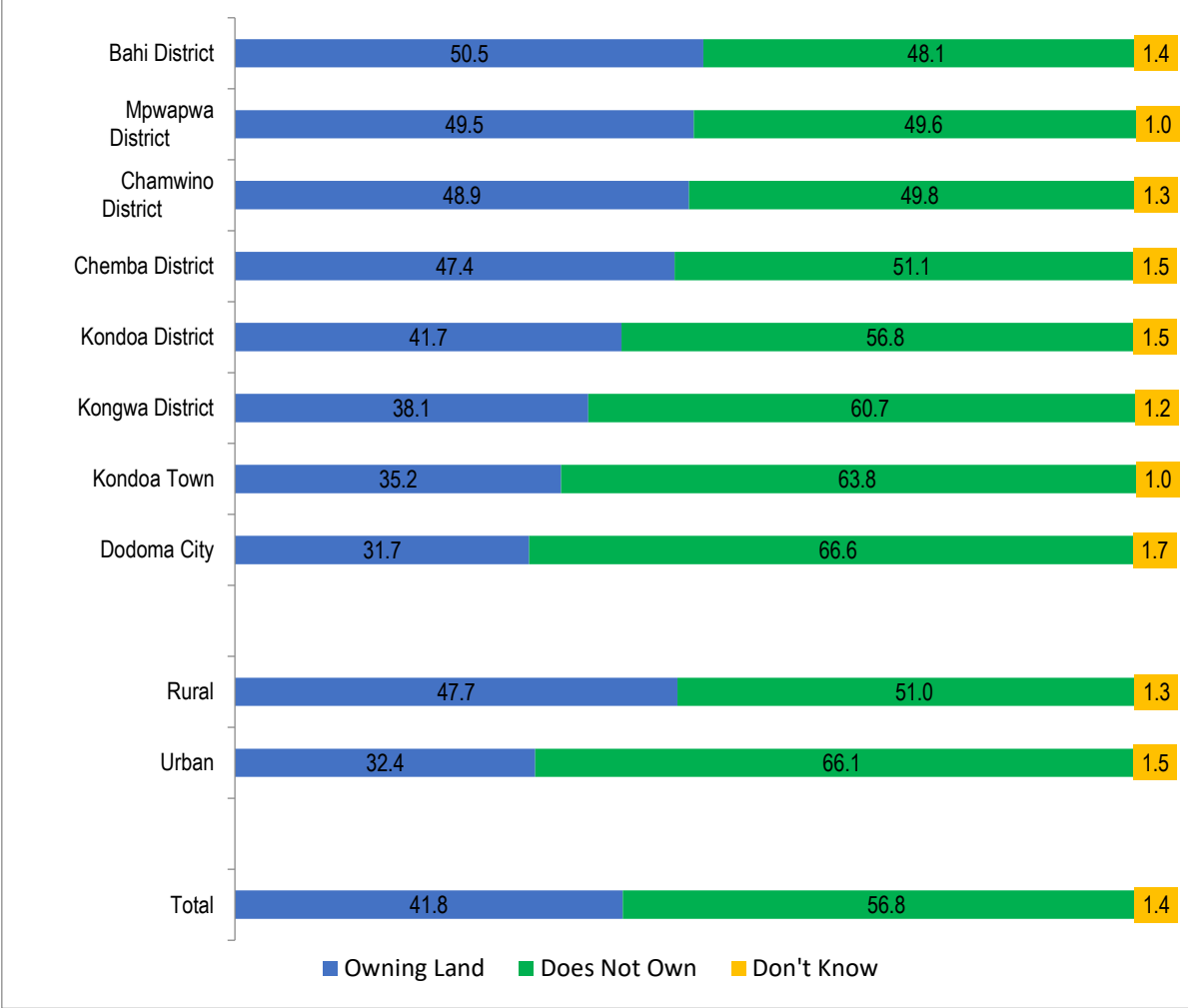
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 57.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 18.5 percent own land alone, 22.3 percent own land jointly and 1.2 percent own land both alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (25.2%) compared with males (19.5%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about sixty-four percent (64.1%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 43.3 percent of persons in urban areas. For those

possessing legal documents in rural areas, 22.1 percent and 12.6 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 32.3 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 22.7 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (24.4%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (36.9%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	732,737	379,271	353,466	514,076	261,025	253,051	218,661	118,246	100,415
Alone	18.5	21.5	15.2	12.6	14.5	10.6	32.3	36.9	26.8
Jointly	22.3	19.5	25.2	22.1	19.9	24.4	22.7	18.8	27.4
Both alone and jointly	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
No legal document	57.9	57.6	58.2	64.1	64.4	63.8	43.3	42.6	44.1
Don't Know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Dodoma City (60.2%) followed by Kondoa Town (44.4%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kondoa District (29.4%) (Figure 11.3).

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

Council	Possession of Legal Document	Do Not Possess Legal Documentso title deed	Don't Know
Dodoma City	60.2	39.4	0.4
Kondoa Town	44.4	55.4	0.1
Chamwino District	39.9	60.0	0.1
Mpwapwa District	38.5	61.4	0.1
Kongwa District	36.6	63.2	0.2
Bahi District	36.2	63.6	0.1
Chemba District	35.8	64.1	0.2
Kondoa District	29.4	70.4	0.2
Urban	56.4	43.3	0.3
Rural	35.8	64.1	0.2
Total	41.9	57.9	0.2
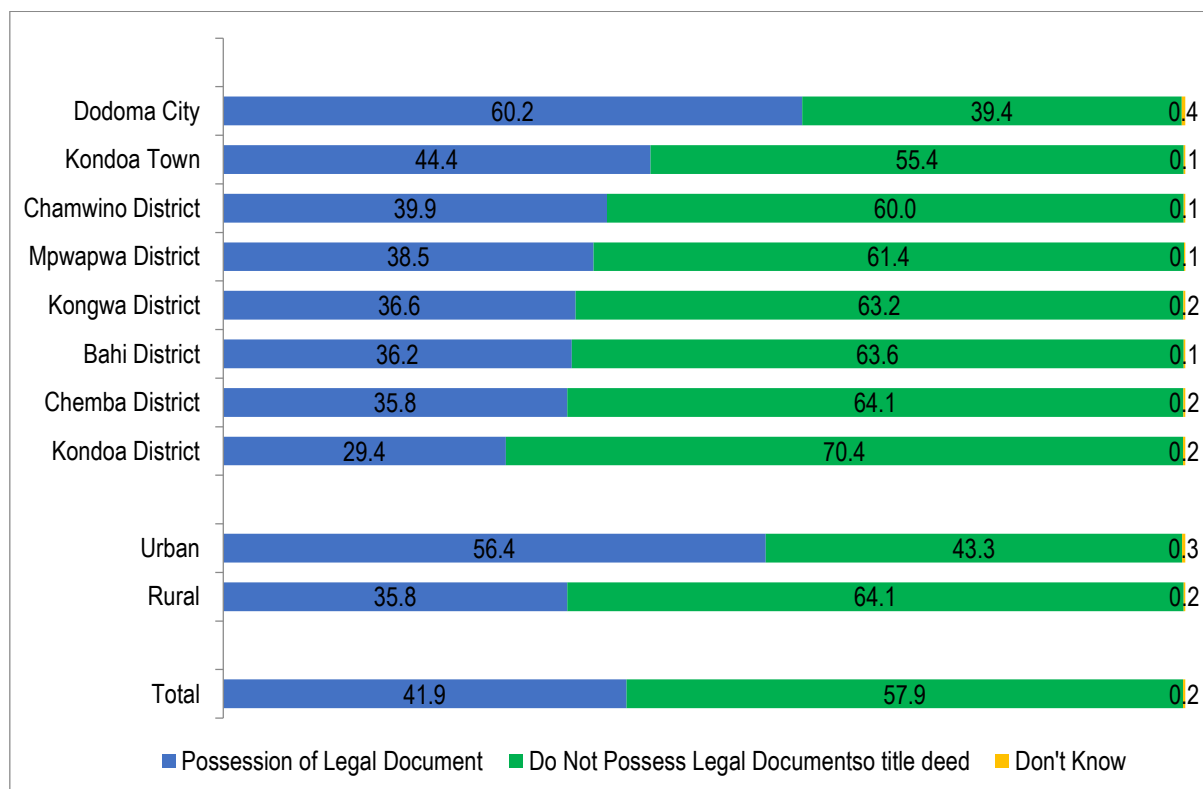
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- About seven in ten (72.8%) households in Dodoma Region own houses they live in.
- More than sixty seven percent (67.8%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than a half (54.5%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than eighty six percent (86.8%) of households in rural areas and 32.0 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 22.9 percent in 2012 to 28.9 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (39.7%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Dodoma Region, 72.8 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (82.7%) in rural areas than in urban (57.4%). The percentages of female headed households owning houses is nearly the same as male headed household (72.9% and 72.8% respectively). Across councils,

Bahi District has the highest percentage (86.6 %) of households living in their own houses while Dodoma City has the lowest percentage (52.7 %) (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, Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
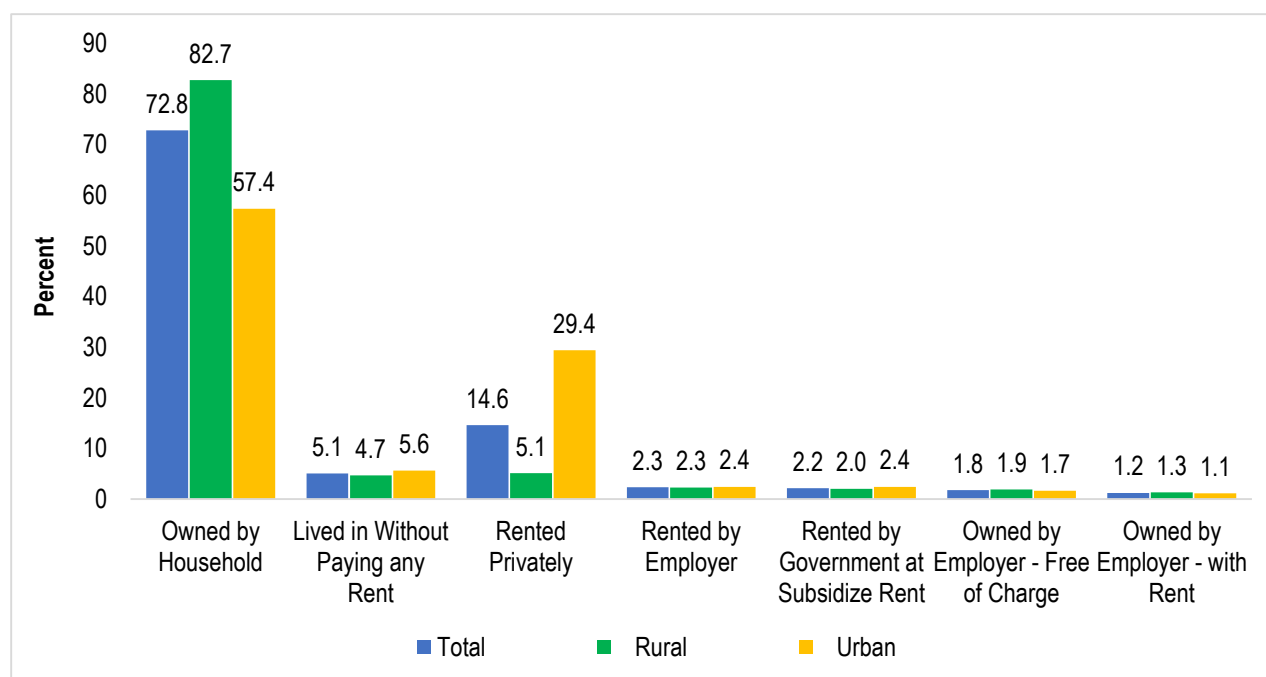
Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**754,631**	**72.8**	**5.1**	**14.6**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.2**
Rural	460,560	82.7	4.7	5.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.3
Urban	294,071	57.4	5.6	29.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.1
Male Headed Households	487,599	72.8	5.0	14.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.3
Female Headed Households	267,032	72.9	5.2	14.9	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.1
Council								
Kondoa District	52,598	83.8	4.6	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.3
Kondoa Town	20,286	73.5	4.5	16.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.9
Mpwapwa District	98,860	83.6	4.4	6.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.8
Kongwa District	101,571	79.2	4.9	8.8	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.1
Chamwino District	118,409	77.2	5.4	7.4	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.7
Dodoma City	212,298	52.7	5.8	33.8	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.2
Bahi District	75,623	86.6	4.1	4.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.8
Chemba District	74,986	78.4	5.0	6.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.8

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Dodoma Region, 42.2 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.4 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 37.3 percent have customary type of ownership households in urban areas are more likely (21.9%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (2.3%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (43.0%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (24.3%). Female-headed households are more likely (8.6%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (8.2%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deed ranges from 2.3 percent in Bahi Districts to 27.6 percent in Dodoma City (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal, Document possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	**549,639**	**8.4**	**1.2**	**3.0**	**37.3**	**1.9**	**NA**	**6.0**	**42.2**
Rural	380,971	2.3	0.6	0.9	43.0	1.4	NA	4.4	47.3
Urban	168,668	21.9	2.5	7.8	24.3	3.2	NA	9.4	30.8
Male Headed	354,895	8.2	1.2	3.1	37.1	2.0	NA	6.2	42.1
Female Headed	194,744	8.6	1.2	2.8	37.6	1.8	NA	5.6	42.4
Council									
Kondoa District	44,088	2.6	1.4	0.7	43.2	1.5	NA	3.2	47.4
Kondoa Town	14,917	17.0	5.3	5.2	23.3	0.9	NA	5.5	42.7
Mpwapwa District	82,674	3.3	0.5	1.2	47.9	1.2	NA	6.0	39.8
Kongwa District	80,411	3.2	1.1	1.6	30.1	2.5	NA	10.0	51.4
Chamwino District	91,450	2.7	0.5	1.1	43.1	1.9	NA	4.3	46.3
Dodoma City	111,840	27.6	2.5	9.8	22.4	3.2	NA	7.1	27.3
Bahi District	65,486	2.3	0.4	1.0	46.3	1.0	NA	3.1	45.9
Chemba District	58,773	3.6	0.7	1.0	40.4	1.4	NA	6.1	46.9

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 Dodoma Region, 86.6 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 80.0 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Chemba District (76.1%) and Bahi District (58.7%) (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
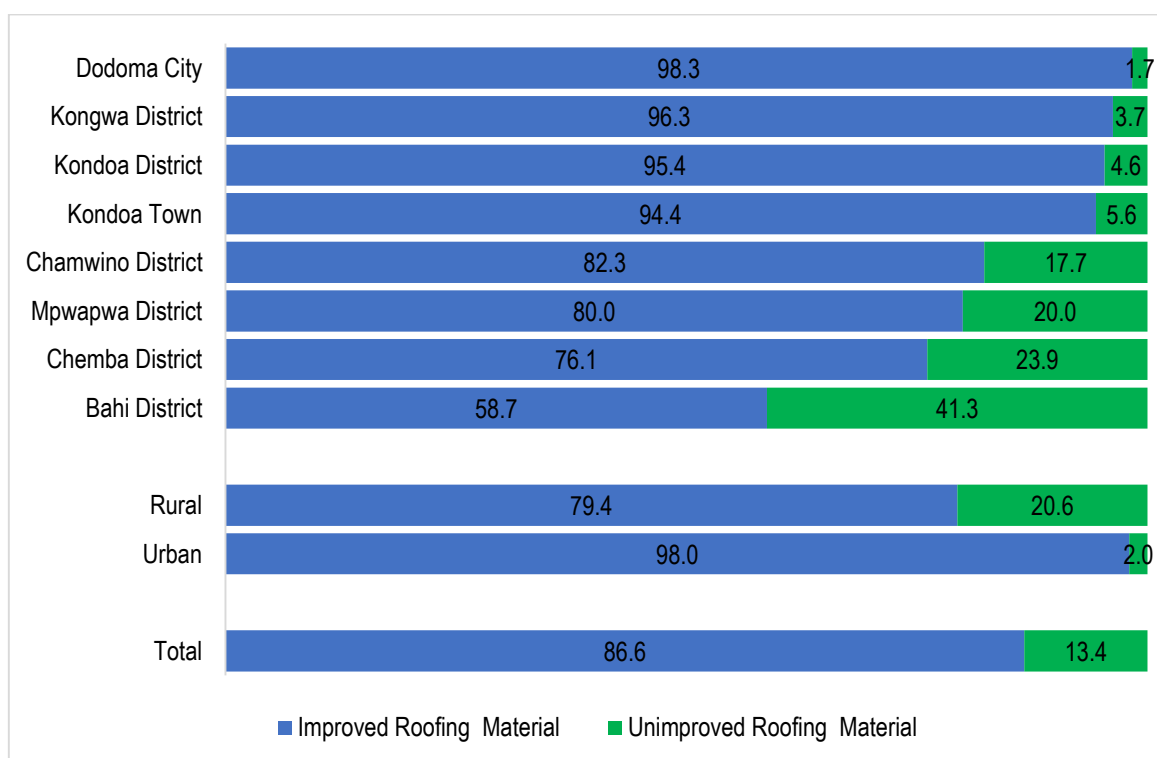
Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (97.3%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 79.2 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 58.5 percent in Bahi District Council to 97.5 percent in Dodoma City. The Council with the highest percentage (34.6%) of households living in houses roofed with Mud or leaves is Bahi District.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma 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	**754,631**	**86.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**3.1**	**10.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Rural	460,560	79.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	15.5	0.1	0.2
Urban	294,071	97.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.1
Council									
Kondoa District	52,598	95.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.1	0.2
Kondoa Town	20,286	94.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.0	0.1	0.1
Mpwapwa District	98,860	79.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.4	13.5	0.1	0.1
Kongwa District	101,571	96.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
Chamwino District	118,409	82.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.9	13.5	0.1	0.3
Dodoma City	212,298	97.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1
Bahi District	75,623	58.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.3	34.6	0.1	0.3
Chemba District	74,986	75.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	18.8	0.1	0.3

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Dodoma Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 45.9 while 54.1 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 21.7 percent in Bahi District to 81.0 percent in Dodoma City (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
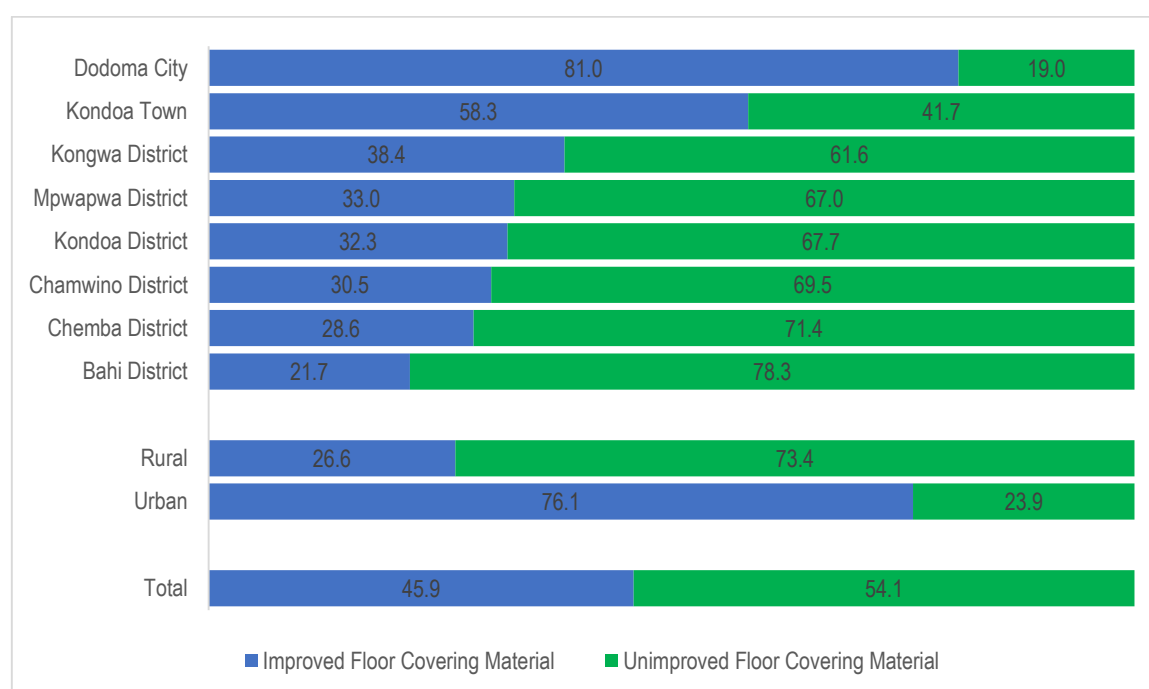
The results further show that, 53.1 percent of households in Dodoma Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (39.2%). In urban areas, six out of ten households (60.5%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (23.6%). In rural areas, majority of households (72.0%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering material followed by those living in houses with cement floors (25.5%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (61.6%) in Dodoma City Council followed by Kondoa Town Council (52.8%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Bahi District (20.7%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma, 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	754,631	39.2	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	53.1	0.2	0.3
Rural	460,560	25.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	72.0	0.4	0.4
Urban	294,071	60.5	14.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.6	0.1	0.2
Council											
Kondoa District	52,598	31.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	66.7	0.3	0.4
Kondoa Town	20,286	52.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	41.3	0.1	0.2
Mpwapwa District	98,860	31.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	66.2	0.1	0.3
Kongwa District	101,571	36.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	60.8	0.2	0.3
Chamwino District	118,409	28.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	68.1	0.4	0.4
Dodoma City	212,298	61.6	18.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.1	0.2
Bahi District	75,623	20.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	76.5	0.5	0.4
Chemba District	74,986	27.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	69.5	0.5	0.3

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Dodoma Region, have their house walls built with sundried bricks (33.2%), followed by cement bricks/rock bricks (25.3%) and baked bricks (20.1%). In urban areas, more than a half of households (57.1%) use cement bricks/rock bricks as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (23.3%). In rural areas, 39.5 percent of the households are living in houses built with sundried bricks as the main wall materials, followed by pole and mud (27.7%). Dodoma City Council has the highest (68.8%) percentage of households with houses built using cement bricks/rock bricks followed by Kondoa Town Council (36.5%). The remaining six District Councils have less than 10 percent of households living in houses built with cement bricks/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma 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	**754,631**	**0.8**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**20.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**19.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Rural	460,560	0.5	5.0	39.5	25.7	0.1	0.3	27.7	0.9	0.0	0.2
Urban	294,071	1.2	57.1	23.3	11.3	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kondoa District	52,598	1.0	3.6	4.0	86.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.3
Kondoa Town	20,286	0.4	36.5	11.6	47.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
Mpwapwa District	98,860	1.0	5.9	33.9	22.9	0.0	0.2	35.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
Kongwa District	101,571	1.3	8.0	42.2	16.4	0.0	0.2	31.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Chamwino District	118,409	0.5	9.1	52.4	8.9	0.0	0.2	27.6	0.9	0.0	0.2
Dodoma City	212,298	0.9	68.8	22.0	2.9	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bahi District	75,623	0.3	8.2	54.8	6.1	0.0	0.5	28.7	1.1	0.0	0.3
Chemba District	74,986	0.6	6.1	26.2	48.6	0.1	0.2	16.9	1.1	0.0	0.2

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 Three in ten (33.4%) households in Dodoma Region have one room for sleeping, 34.7 percent have two rooms and 21.7 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, about ten percent (10.1%) of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard ro the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (40.2%) in urban than in rural areas (29.1%). Dodoma City Council has the highest (43.5%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Mpwapwa District (25.8%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
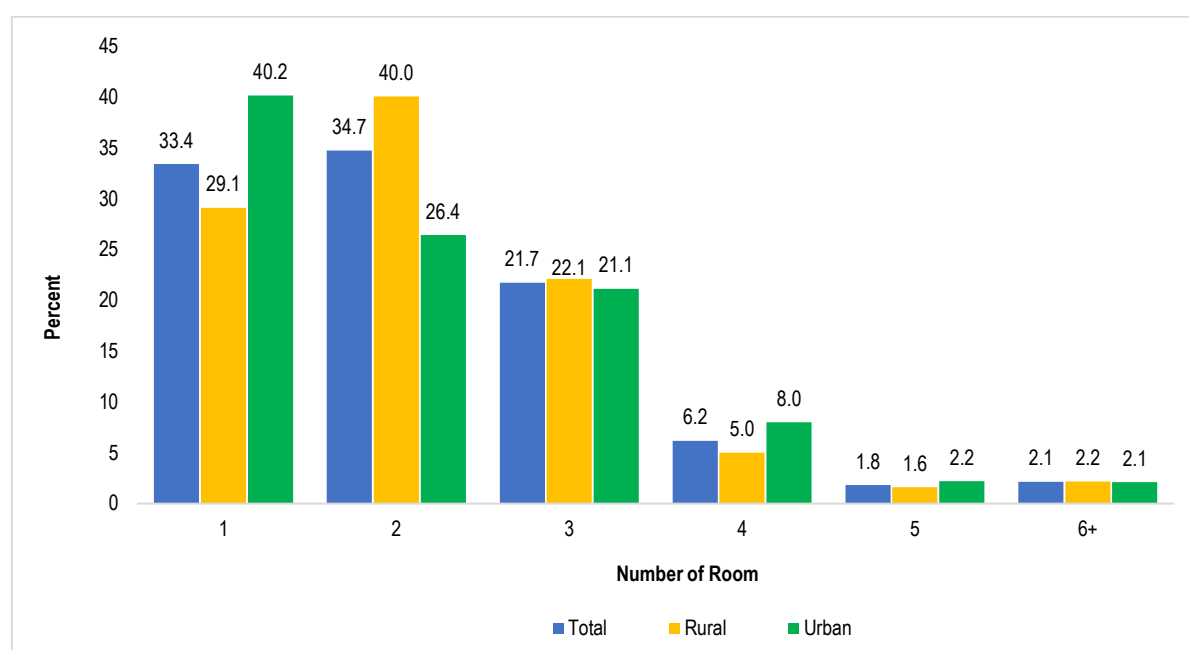
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence/Headship; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	**754,631**	**4.1**	**33.4**	**34.7**	**21.7**	**6.2**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**2.2**
Rural	460,560	4.3	29.1	40.0	22.1	5.0	1.6	2.2	2.2
Urban	294,071	3.7	40.2	26.4	21.1	8.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
Male Headed	487,599	4.2	33.7	33.7	21.9	6.5	2.0	2.2	2.2
Female Headed	267,032	3.7	32.8	36.7	21.3	5.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
Council									
Kondoa District	52,598	4.6	28.8	40.7	20.9	5.4	1.4	2.7	2.2
Kondoa Town	20,286	3.9	32.0	34.4	23.0	6.8	2.1	1.7	2.2
Mpwapwa District	98,860	4.1	25.8	38.4	25.2	6.4	2.2	2.0	2.3
Kongwa District	101,571	4.4	28.2	38.7	21.7	5.9	2.0	3.4	2.3
Chamwino District	118,409	4.1	28.9	38.2	24.5	4.9	1.6	1.9	2.2
Dodoma City	212,298	3.5	43.5	23.8	20.2	8.4	2.2	1.8	2.1
Bahi District	75,623	4.2	30.0	41.5	20.9	4.2	1.3	2.1	2.2
Chemba District	74,986	4.5	36.0	39.0	18.1	4.1	1.2	1.6	2.0

12.4 Water and Sanitation

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

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

Results show that in Dodoma region 67.8 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, two councils namely Dodoma City (88.0%), and Kongwa District (74.5%) have the highest percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, only one council with less than 50 percent of their households (Bahi District, 39.3%) using improved sources of drinking water (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
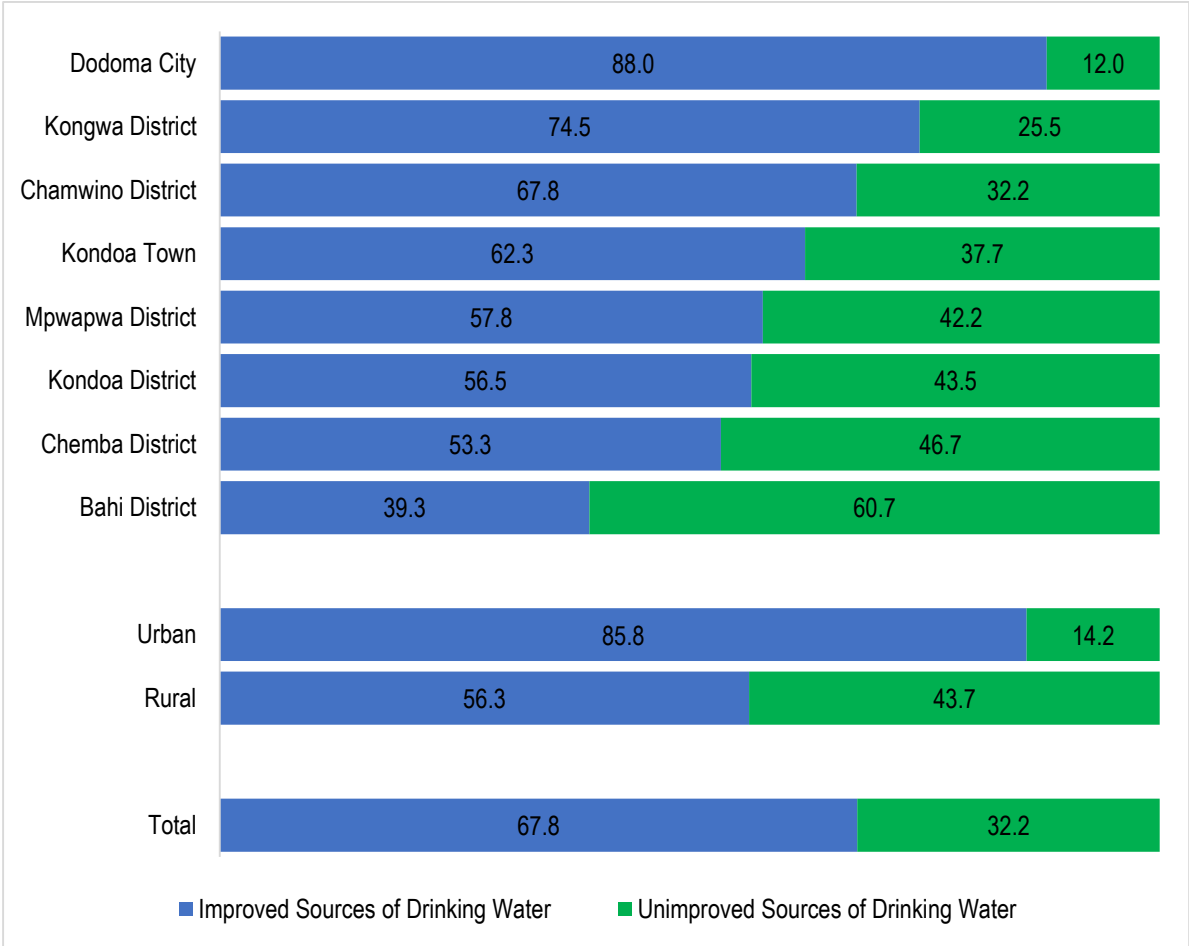
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, more than a half of households (58.2%) in Dodoma Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
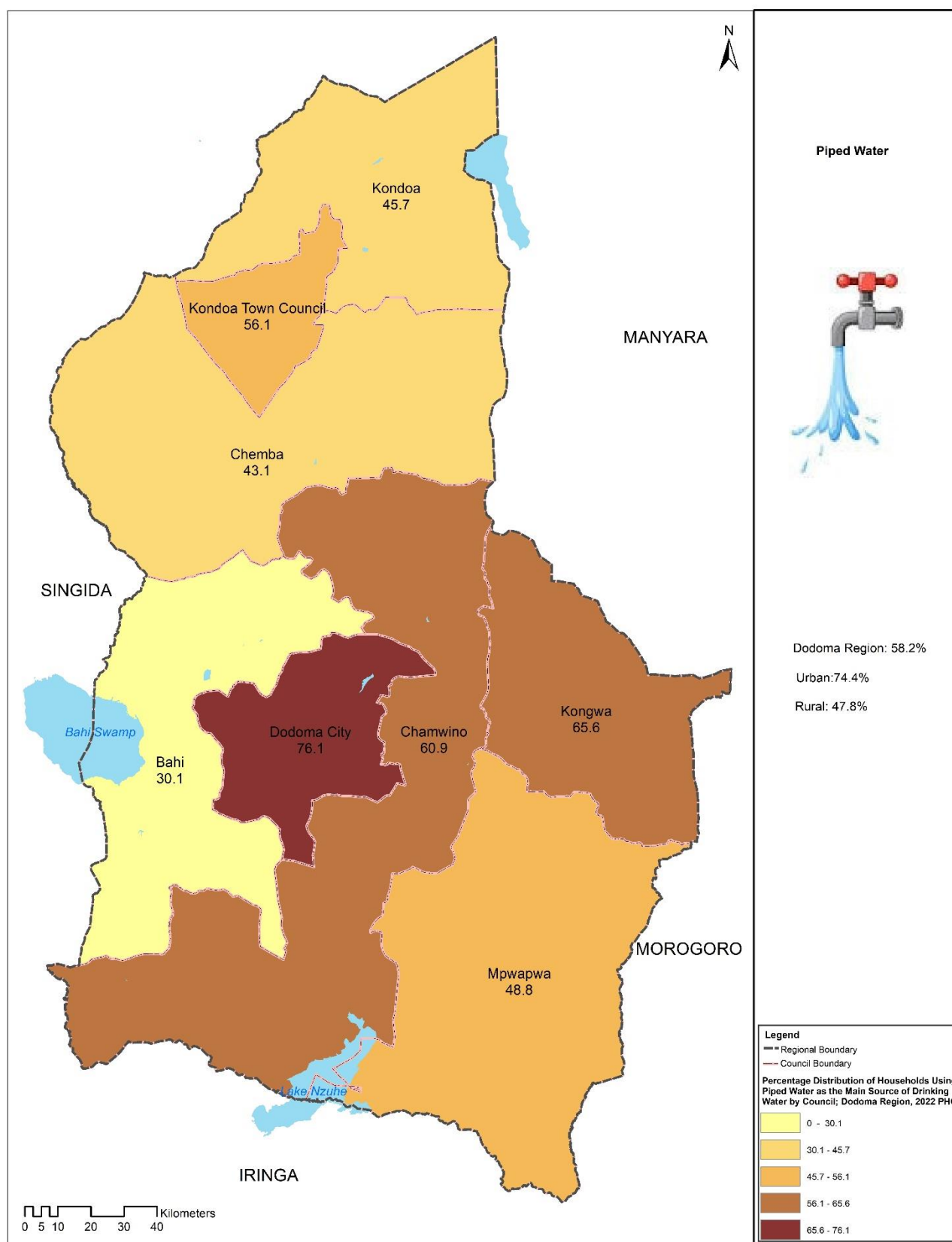
Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (74.3% urban and 47.9% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into

their dwelling or yard 42.4 percent, while 15.3 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 16.6 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, seven (7.4) percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 4.0 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 36.4 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 30.1 percent in Bahi District Council to 76.1 percent in Dodoma City Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Residence/Headship/Council	Main source of drinking water														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	**754,631**	**13.8**	**7.3**	**28.7**	**8.4**	**2.6**	**3.3**	**23.1**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**5.5**
Rural	460,560	5.9	1.6	36.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	31.3	0.4	5.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	7.3
Urban	294,071	26.2	16.2	16.6	15.3	2.1	4.0	10.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	2.8	2.1	0.1	2.7
Male Headed Households	487,599	13.7	7.3	28.0	8.3	2.7	3.4	23.2	0.3	3.8	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.1	5.8
Female Headed Household	267,032	14.0	7.1	30.0	8.6	2.4	3.1	22.8	0.3	3.3	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.1	5.1
Council															
Kondoa District	52,598	6.4	1.2	33.6	4.5	4.9	4.4	21.9	0.4	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	11.2
Kondoa Town	20,286	14.3	13.4	14.9	13.4	2.2	2.3	13.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	22.3
Mpwapwa District	98,860	6.5	2.5	36.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	21.7	1.0	8.4	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.0	12.1
Kongwa District	101,571	9.3	4.0	47.1	5.1	1.5	1.6	19.1	0.3	3.6	0.3	0.2	4.9	0.1	2.9
Chamwino District	118,409	7.8	3.7	39.6	9.7	2.9	2.3	25.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	5.1
Dodoma City	212,298	30.8	18.4	10.6	16.3	2.4	4.5	10.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.9
Bahi District	75,623	2.8	0.6	25.0	1.7	2.4	4.9	52.9	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	5.4
Chemba District	74,986	6.9	1.3	31.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	36.7	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	6.0

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

The 2022 PHC collected information on toilet facilities used by households. Toilet facilities are categorised into two groups; improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes 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 a half (54.5%) of households in Dodoma Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households, 36.7 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage (86.4%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Bahi District Council has the lowest (32.8%). The most commonly used toilet facility in private households is pit latrine without slab/open pit (39.3 %). There is a higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit in rural (54.6%) than in urban areas (15.5%). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 1.3 percent in Dodoma City to 14.3 percent in Chemba District Council (Figure 12.7 and Table 12.8).

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

Council	Improved toilet facility	Unimproved toilet facility	No toilet facility
Dodoma City	86.4	12.2	1.3
Kondoa Town	61.4	35.9	2.7
Kongwa District	53.6	41.8	4.5
Chamwino District	46.1	46.8	7.1
Chemba District	37.1	48.6	14.3
Mpwapwa District	36.9	59.1	4.0
Kondoa District	32.9	64.2	2.9
Bahi District	32.8	57.6	9.6
Rural	36.7	55.6	7.7
Urban	82.5	16.0	1.5
Total	54.5	40.2	5.3
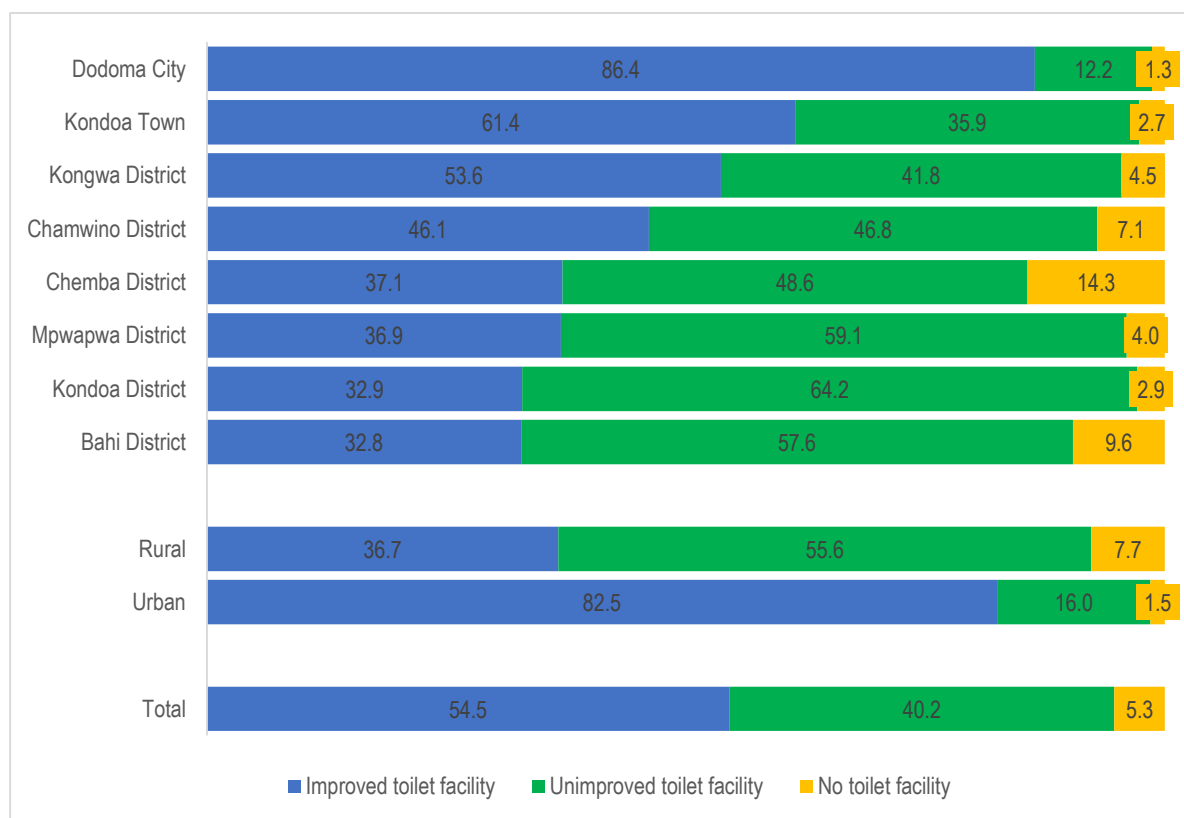
Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

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	**754,631**	**4.5**	**8.2**	**20.9**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**6.8**	**6.2**	**39.3**	**0.9**	**5.3**
Rural	460,560	1.1	1.6	13.7	1.6	2.5	2.0	6.2	8.0	54.6	1.1	7.7
Urban	294,071	9.8	18.7	32.2	2.9	4.0	3.7	7.7	3.5	15.5	0.5	1.5
Male Headed Households	487,599	4.4	8.4	21.0	2.1	3.1	2.7	6.8	6.3	39.0	0.8	5.2
Female Headed Households	267,032	4.8	7.9	20.7	2.1	3.0	2.6	6.7	6.1	39.9	0.9	5.3
Council												
Kondoa District	52,598	0.7	1.6	9.3	1.3	2.8	2.1	5.3	9.8	61.9	2.3	2.9
Kondoa Town	20,286	1.4	2.2	28.2	3.8	5.8	4.3	9.5	6.2	35.8	0.1	2.7
Mpwapwa District	98,860	1.7	2.2	14.9	1.8	2.9	1.6	5.1	6.8	58.8	0.3	4.0
Kongwa District	101,571	2.0	3.2	26.7	2.4	3.2	2.7	6.8	6.8	39.7	2.1	4.5
Chamwino District	118,409	1.6	3.0	19.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	7.5	7.9	45.9	0.9	7.1
Dodoma City	212,298	12.2	23.5	30.2	2.6	4.1	3.6	7.5	2.6	12.0	0.3	1.3
Bahi District	75,623	1.0	1.4	12.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	5.4	7.7	56.7	0.9	9.6
Chemba District	74,986	1.7	1.4	11.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	7.7	8.2	47.9	0.6	14.3

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Dodoma Region use firewood (65.4%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (18.3%). In rural areas 86.8 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 32.0 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 7.2 percent and in urban areas it is 35.6 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 25.3 percent in Dodoma City to 86.4 percent in Bahi District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is highest (35.5%) in Dodoma City compared with 6.8 percent in Kondoa District (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship/	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	754,631	2.6	2.0	0.3	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.3	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Rural	460,560	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.2	86.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Urban	294,071	5.3	1.6	0.3	22.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.6	32.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Male Headed Households	487,599	2.6	2.1	0.3	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.4	64.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
Female Headed Households	267,032	2.6	2.0	0.3	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.0	67.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Council															
Kondoa District	52,598	1.3	4.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.8	84.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Kondoa Town	20,286	2.0	0.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	34.4	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Mpwapwa District	98,860	1.0	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.3	83.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kongwa District	101,571	1.3	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.3	74.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Chamwino District	118,409	0.9	2.4	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.4	82.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Dodoma City	212,298	6.4	1.6	0.1	27.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.5	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Bahi District	75,623	0.8	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.4	86.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Chemba District	74,986	1.2	2.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.6	84.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from one (1.0) percent in 2012 to 14.5 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Dodoma City Council from 3.5 percent in 2012 to 35.7percent in 2022. and in Kondoa District Council from 0.6 percent in 2012 to 7.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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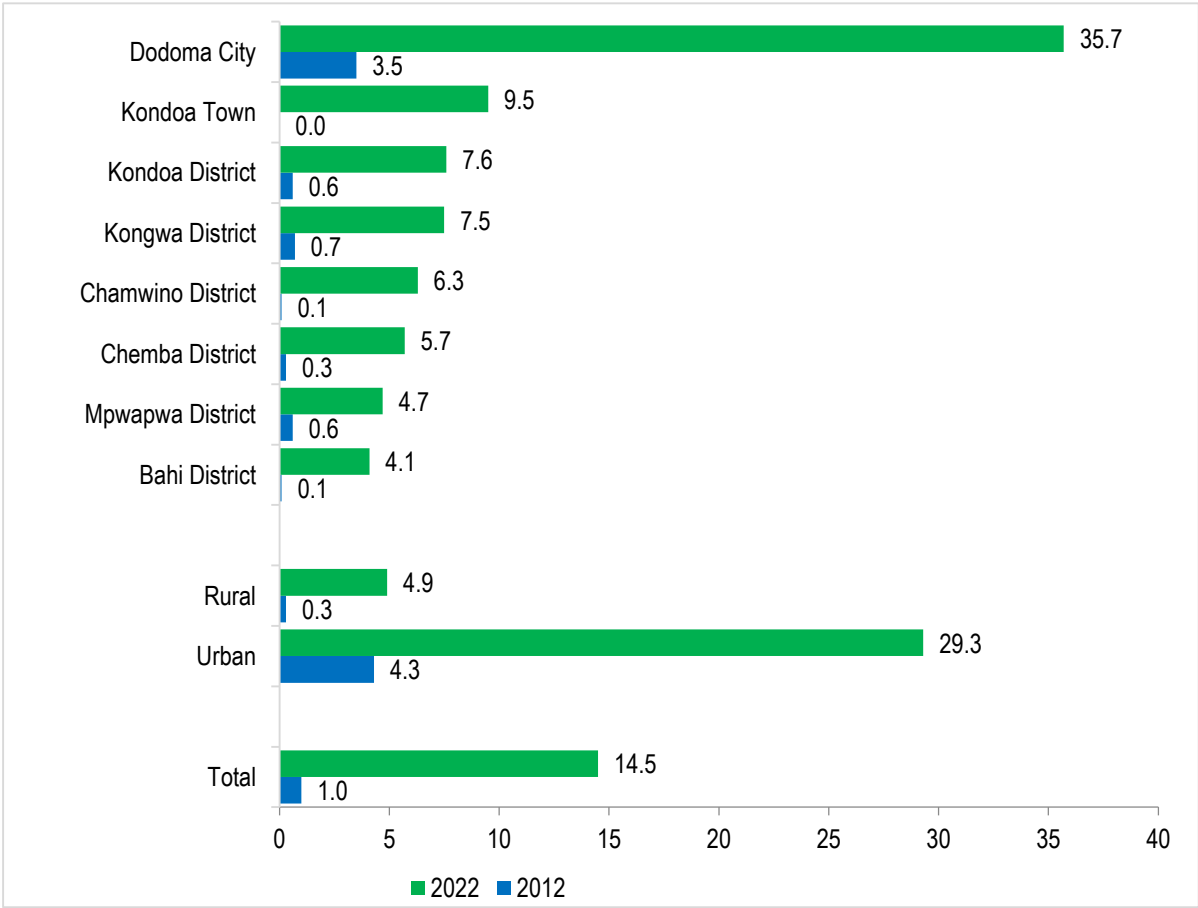
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 34.0 percent of households in Dodoma Region use solar as the main source of energy for lighting, followed electricity from the national grid (28.9%). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (55.7%) compared with the rural households (11.8%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 9.3 percent in Bahi District Council to 60.3 percent in Dodoma City Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Council with the highest percentage of households

using solar as the main source are Kondoa District (52.2%) followed by Chamwino District (40.2%) and Kongwa District (40.0%) (Figure 12.8, Figure 12.9 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
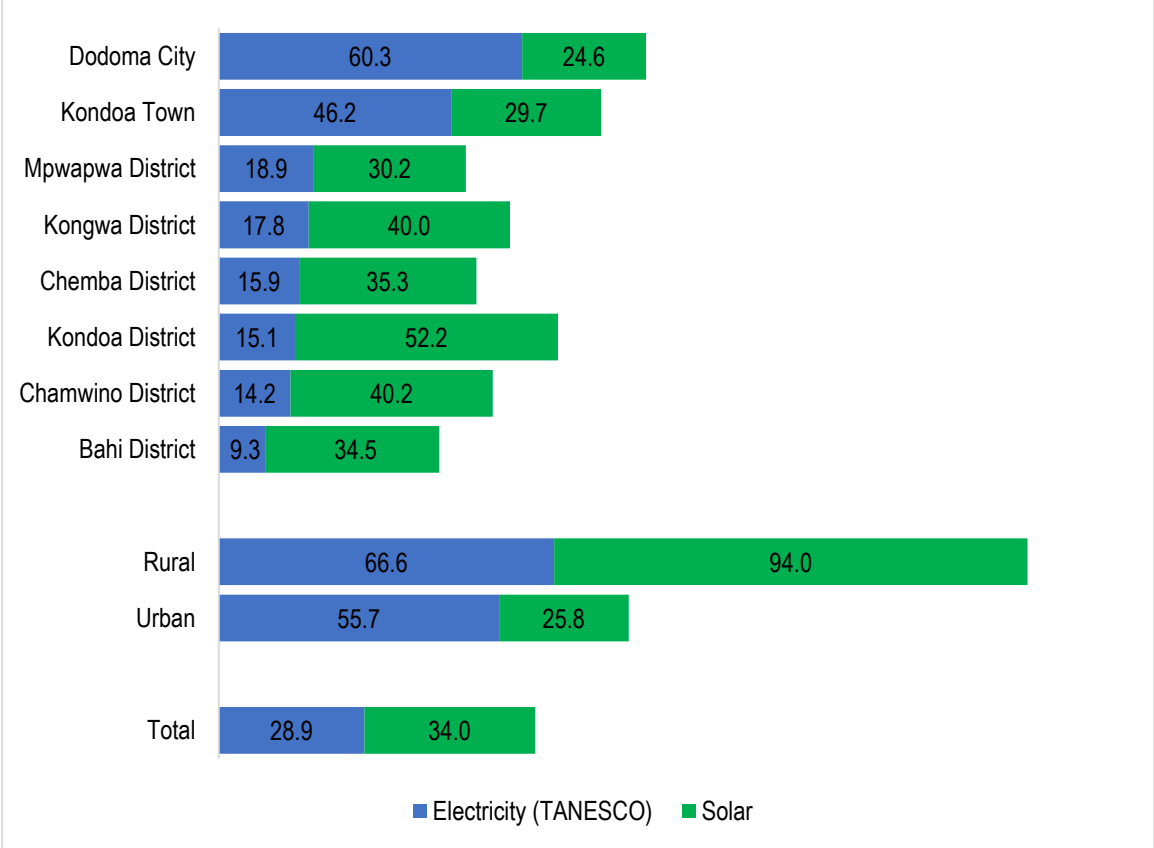
Figure 12.12 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Dodoma Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 22.9 percent in 2012 to 28.9 percent in 2022.Asimilar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Dodoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
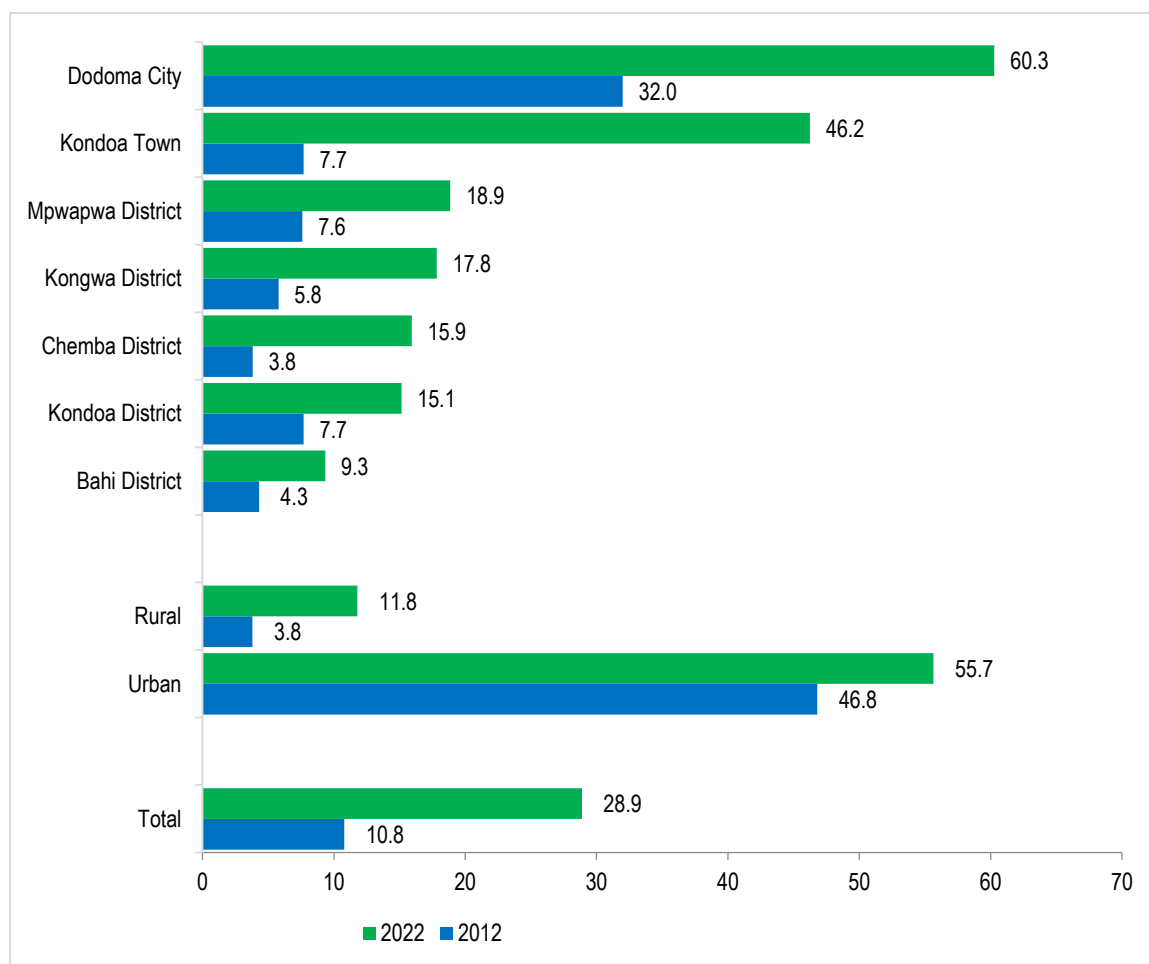
Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	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	754,631	**28.9**	**34.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**2.3**	**32.0**	**0.0**
Rural	460,560	11.8	39.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.3	43.4	0.0
Urban	294,071	55.7	25.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	14.2	0.0
Male Headed Households	487,599	29.6	36.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.1	29.2	0.0
Female Headed Households	267,032	27.5	29.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.5	2.7	37.0	0.0
Council														
Kondoa District	52,598	15.1	52.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.7	27.8	0.0
Kondoa Town	20,286	46.2	29.7	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	20.0	0.0
Mpwapwa District	98,860	18.9	30.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	2.9	45.1	0.0
Kongwa District	101,571	17.8	40.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.0	36.2	0.0
Chamwino District	118,409	14.2	40.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.1	40.2	0.1
Dodoma City	212,298	60.3	24.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	11.3	0.0
Bahi District	75,623	9.3	34.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	4.1	50.0	0.1
Chemba District	74,986	15.9	35.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	4.1	42.6	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is the collection, processing and recycling or deposition of 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.

About four out of ten (39.7%) of households in Dodoma Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying/pit collection methods (26.5%). In urban areas, 35.7 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regular collection methods (32.3%) and burying/pit collection (18.8%). In rural areas 42.3 percent of households use burning followed by burying/pit (31.4%) and open space (9.1%). Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage (41.0%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Kondoa Town Council (11.2%) (Table 12.11).

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

Place of Residence/ Headship	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	**754,631**	**15.2**	**2.3**	**39.7**	**0.5**	**26.5**	**6.6**	**0.1**	**6.4**	**2.8**
Rural	460,560	4.2	0.7	42.3	0.6	31.4	9.1	0.1	7.8	3.8
Urban	294,071	32.3	4.9	35.7	0.4	18.8	2.6	0.0	4.1	1.2
Male Headed Households	487,599	15.0	2.3	39.7	0.5	26.8	6.4	0.1	6.4	2.9
Female Headed Households	267,032	15.5	2.4	39.8	0.5	25.8	6.9	0.1	6.4	2.7
Council										
Kondoa District	52,598	5.3	0.6	38.3	0.3	34.4	5.2	0.1	14.1	1.6
Kondoa Town	20,286	11.2	3.6	44.7	0.4	23.0	2.9	0.1	12.2	2.0
Mpwapwa District	98,860	4.4	0.8	40.3	1.0	34.3	9.1	0.1	4.9	5.1
Kongwa District	101,571	6.3	0.6	47.4	0.6	33.6	6.0	0.0	3.1	2.3
Chamwino District	118,409	4.3	0.9	44.7	0.7	29.3	9.8	0.1	6.8	3.5
Dodoma City	212,298	41.0	6.1	31.5	0.2	13.9	2.5	0.0	3.9	0.7
Bahi District	75,623	3.6	0.9	38.1	0.3	30.4	11.1	0.1	12.2	3.2
Chemba District	74,986	5.2	0.6	45.1	0.5	28.8	7.6	0.1	6.3	5.8

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (38.0%) and private individuals 28.5% are the main authorities that usually collected solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (73.0%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use waste collecting group (42.3%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC
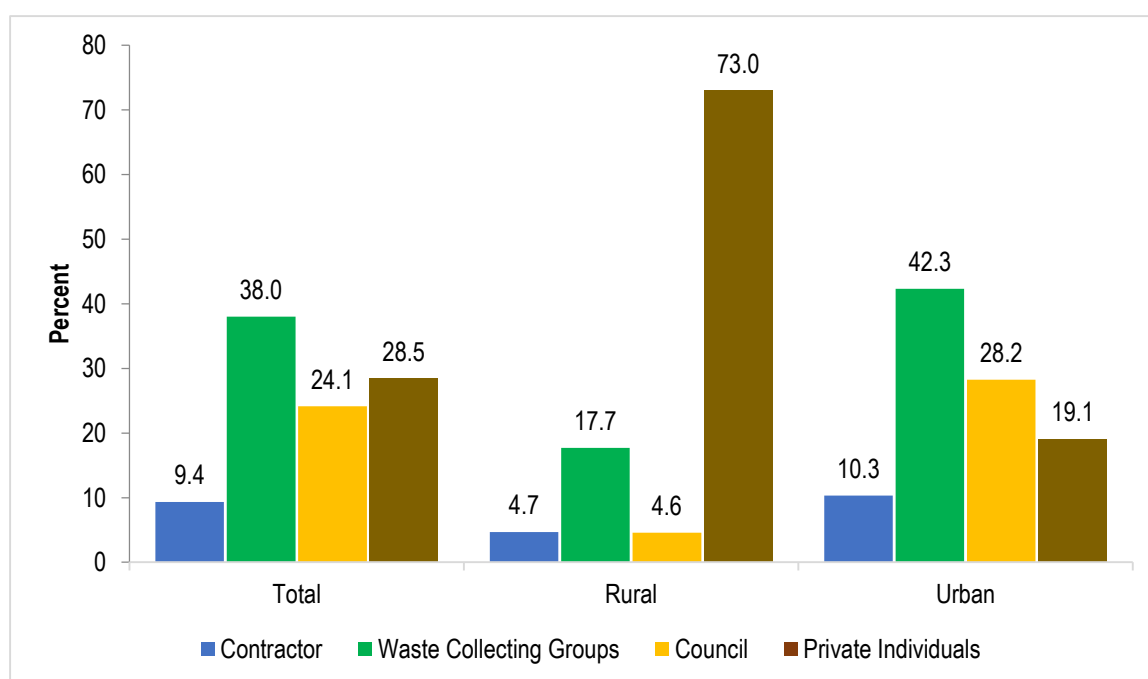
Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence/Headship | Number of Household | Type of Authority | | | |
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**132,275**	**9.4**	**38.0**	**24.1**	**28.5**
Rural	22,974	4.7	17.7	4.6	73.0
Urban	109,301	10.3	42.3	28.2	19.1
Male Headed Households	84,589	9.4	37.8	24.2	28.6
Female Headed Households	47,686	9.3	38.4	24.1	28.2
Council					
Kondoa District	3,106	5.2	24.9	2.4	67.5
Kondoa Town	2,990	2.1	16.8	61.9	19.2
Mpwapwa District	5,130	8.6	4.3	5.3	81.8
Kongwa District	6,971	8.0	25.6	5.9	60.6

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Chamwino District	6,158	5.8	18.4	5.0	70.9
Dodoma City	100,128	10.5	44.7	28.6	16.2
Bahi District	3,410	2.9	22.3	4.8	70.0
Chemba District	4,382	3.4	8.0	5.2	83.4

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that 64.1 percent of households in Dodoma Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (74.1%) and 57.7 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 (78.1%) in Dodoma City Council followed by Kongwa District Council (69.4%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except Kondoa District with 46.4 percent (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/Pit	Buried	Sold/Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	**754,631**	**64.1**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**5.3**	**0.4**	**13.8**	**11.0**	**3.1**	**1.3**
Rural	460,560	57.7	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.5	15.9	13.9	3.6	1.2
Urban	294,071	74.1	1.3	0.9	2.8	0.3	10.5	6.4	2.3	1.3
Male Headed Households	487,599	64.1	0.6	0.4	5.3	0.4	13.8	11.0	3.1	1.3
Female Headed Households	267,032	64.2	0.6	0.4	5.3	0.4	13.9	10.9	3.1	1.3
Council										
Kondoa District	52,598	46.4	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.5	15.8	25.8	4.5	1.6
Kondoa Town	20,286	52.1	2.0	0.3	5.7	0.5	19.0	15.0	3.0	2.3
Mpwapwa District	98,860	63.3	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.8	16.0	9.8	2.3	1.3
Kongwa District	101,571	69.4	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.3	13.2	7.5	4.3	0.9
Chamwino District	118,409	53.6	0.3	0.2	8.0	0.5	17.2	14.3	4.7	1.3
Dodoma City	212,298	78.1	1.5	1.1	2.5	0.3	9.2	4.1	2.0	1.2
Bahi District	75,623	59.8	0.2	0.1	7.7	0.4	14.1	14.2	2.4	1.1
Chemba District	74,986	55.0	0.2	0.2	6.4	0.5	16.3	16.9	3.0	1.6

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 Dodoma Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (21.7%) followed by motorcycles (8.7%) and donkey/Camel (3.1%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (26.0%) compared with female-headed households (13.8%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is higher (23.6%) in rural areas than in urban areas (18.8%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 15.0 percent in Mpwapwa District to 30.2 percent in Kongwa District (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets by Type Owned, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	**754,631**	**21.7**	**3.0**	**8.7**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**3.1**
Rural	460,560	23.6	0.6	7.8	0.1	0.1	4.6
Urban	294,071	18.8	6.7	10.3	0.3	0.7	0.9
Male Headed Households	487,599	26.0	3.3	11.1	0.2	0.4	3.6
Female Headed Households	267,032	13.8	2.4	4.3	0.1	0.2	2.2
Council							
Kondoa District	52,598	22.3	0.6	11.2	0.2	0.2	11.5
Kondoa Town	20,286	15.2	2.3	9.6	0.2	0.3	5.1
Mpwapwa District	98,860	15.0	0.8	7.5	0.1	0.1	4.9
Kongwa District	101,571	30.2	1.1	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.8
Chamwino District	118,409	23.9	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.1	2.6
Dodoma City	212,298	18.0	8.4	10.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
Bahi District	75,623	27.0	0.5	5.8	0.1	0.1	2.7
Chemba District	74,986	21.9	0.7	9.3	0.2	0.1	6.8

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, 72.5 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Dodoma Region owning houses is higher (82.2%) in rural than in urban areas (57.3%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (73.5%) than for female headed households (70.7%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric or gas cooker (12.9%), electric iron (12.0%), charcoal iron (7.9%), and refrigerator or freezer (7.2%). 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; Dodoma 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	**754,631**	**72.5**	**12.0**	**7.9**	**12.9**	**7.2**
Rural	460,560	82.2	2.7	6.4	2.6	1.3
Urban	294,071	57.3	26.6	10.4	29.1	16.4
Male Headed Households	487,599	73.5	12.2	8.7	13.3	7.1
Female Headed Households	267,032	70.7	11.7	6.5	12.3	7.3
Council						
Kondoa District	52,598	86.7	2.7	10.2	2.7	1.0
Kondoa Town	20,286	68.7	14.5	11.6	15.0	6.9
Mpwapwa District	98,860	77.8	5.8	7.9	4.7	2.8
Kongwa District	101,571	80.6	5.4	8.0	5.9	2.2
Chamwino District	118,409	77.7	4.1	5.8	4.1	2.3
Dodoma City	212,298	52.7	30.9	9.3	34.5	20.0
Bahi District	75,623	86.9	3.1	5.7	2.7	1.6
Chemba District	74,986	78.8	2.9	7.0	2.9	1.3

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Dodoma Region, 73.3 percent of households own land or farm and 63.8 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of household Owning land or farm is higher (82.4%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (59.1 %). Households in rural areas are also more likely (72.9%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (49.6%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 55.9 percent of households in Dodoma City to 86.8 percent of households in Bahi District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 43.5 percent in Dodoma City Council to 77.7 percent in Kondoa District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Dodoma 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	**754,631**	**9.2**	**0.4**	**63.8**	**3.8**	**9.5**	**73.3**	**0.4**
Rural	460,560	13.4	0.4	72.9	3.9	13.9	82.4	0.5
Urban	294,071	2.6	0.4	49.6	3.5	2.7	59.1	0.4
Male Headed Households	487,599	11.0	0.5	65.0	4.4	11.5	75.0	0.5
Female Headed Households	267,032	6.0	0.3	61.7	2.6	6.0	70.2	0.3
Council								
Kondoa District	52,598	18.5	0.4	77.7	3.9	14.8	84.9	0.7
Kondoa Town	20,286	8.1	0.3	61.3	3.0	7.3	68.3	0.3
Mpwapwa District	98,860	11.5	0.7	71.8	3.1	11.9	79.2	0.2
Kongwa District	101,571	6.4	0.3	74.6	5.2	7.1	77.4	0.9
Chamwino District	118,409	13.1	0.3	67.1	4.6	14.6	79.6	0.3
Dodoma City	212,298	1.8	0.4	43.5	3.2	2.0	55.9	0.3
Bahi District	75,623	17.1	0.4	77.6	3.1	17.6	86.8	0.3
Chemba District	74,986	10.8	0.4	68.2	4.1	11.8	79.1	0.8

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (81.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About seventeen percent (16.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- Almost two thirds (64.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- About eight out of ten households (82.1%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Dodoma Region.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.4%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (82.9%).
- About one percent (1.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and 2.8 percent own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (84.3%) use ICT equipment for communication.

13.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is increasingly setting the pace of global socio-economic development. Countries are prioritising investment in the digital ecosystem to transform and modernise their economies in recognising ICT's developmental role in facilitating and accelerating overall development. ICT statistics have been an agenda in the International statistical community for many years, and it has been receiving increasing attention due to its impact on the economy and society in general.

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and related tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic

development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Dodoma Region, which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Dodoma 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 and regional comparisons of ICT indicators. In addition, ICT indicators in this report comply with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Guidelines for Measuring ICT Access and Usage by Individuals and Households.

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 32.6 percent of households in Dodoma Region have a radio[8]. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (41.4%) than rural areas (27.0%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Kondoa District (63.3%), followed by Dodoma City (42.9%) and Kondoa Town (32.3%). Chemba District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (17.5%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 19.7 percent of the households in Dodoma Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (33.8%) of households with television sets than rural areas (10.7%). Across councils, Kondoa District Council has the highest proportion of households owning television (45.9%), followed by Dodoma City (36.4%). On the other hand, councils with the lowest percent are Chemba District (7.2%) and Bahi District (6.0%) (Table 13.1).

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

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that about one percent (1.1%) of households in Dodoma Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in rural areas (1,1%) are almost proportionately similar compared with Urban areas (1.0%). Kondoa District has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (6.9%), followed by Dodoma City (1.2%). Mpwapwa District and Chamwino District councils have the smallest percentage of households with landline telephones (0.3% each) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.7%) of households in Dodoma Region have Internet[9] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (1.5%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (1.8%), followed by Kondoa Town (0.8%) and Chamwino (0.3%) while other remaining councils have 0.2 percent each (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: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment						Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
		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		
Total	754,631	32.6	22.2	10.4	19.7	13.5	6.2	1.1	0.7
Rural	460,560	27.0	20.5	6.5	10.7	8.2	2.5	1.1	0.2
Urban	294,071	41.4	24.7	16.6	33.8	21.9	11.9	1.0	1.5
Council									
Kondoa District	52,598	63.3	46.1	17.2	45.9	33.7	12.2	6.9	0.2
Kondoa Town	20,286	32.3	20.7	11.6	24.7	17.0	7.7	0.5	0.8
Mpwapwa District	98,860	27.3	20.7	6.7	11.4	8.7	2.7	0.3	0.2
Kongwa District	101,571	28.8	22.0	6.9	11.5	8.9	2.7	0.4	0.2
Chamwino District	118,409	22.7	16.6	6.1	8.0	5.9	2.1	0.3	0.3
Dodoma City	212,298	42.9	24.7	18.2	36.4	23.0	13.3	1.2	1.8
Bahi District	75,623	25.0	18.9	6.1	6.0	4.4	1.6	0.4	0.2
Chemba District	74,986	17.5	13.1	4.4	7.2	5.5	1.7	0.4	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 81.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phone (88.7%) than in rural areas (77.6%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (87.8%) than females (76.5 %) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Council and Sex; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Table 13.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above | | | 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	**1,752,814**	**839,444**	**913,370**	**81.9**	**87.8**	**76.5**	**16.8**	**19.0**	**14.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**64.5**	**68.2**	**61.1**
Rural	1,077,343	517,071	560,272	77.6	85.4	70.5	7.0	8.7	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	70.3	76.4	64.7
Urban	675,471	322,373	353,098	88.7	91.6	86.0	32.5	35.5	29.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	55.2	55.2	55.3
Council															
Kondoa District	133,906	67,420	66,486	81.9	86.0	77.7	7.9	8.7	7.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	73.6	77.0	70.1
Kondoa Town	47,929	23,626	24,303	85.6	88.4	82.9	18.6	19.5	17.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	66.4	68.5	64.4
Mpwapwa District	223,566	106,101	117,465	78.0	86.5	70.2	8.7	10.5	7.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	68.9	75.7	62.8
Kongwa District	242,531	113,430	129,101	80.6	87.1	74.8	10.3	12.9	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	69.8	73.9	66.2
Chamwino District	265,700	125,481	140,219	78.2	85.9	71.4	8.5	10.7	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	69.2	74.8	64.3
Dodoma City	485,165	232,361	252,804	89.8	92.6	87.1	37.5	40.9	34.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	51.1	50.8	51.4
Bahi District	171,733	80,041	91,692	73.7	82.6	65.9	6.6	8.5	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	66.6	73.7	60.5
Chemba District	182,284	90,984	91,300	79.7	86.0	73.4	7.9	9.1	6.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	71.5	76.7	66.3

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

MANYARA

N

Any Mobile Phones

Dodoma Region: 81.9 %

Kondoa
81.9

Kondoa Town Council
85.6

Chemba
79.7

SINGIDA

Bahi Swamp

Bahi
73.7

Dodoma City
89.8

Kongwa
80.6

Chamwino
78.2

MOROGORO

Mpwapwa
78.0

Lake Nzuhe

Legend
- - - Regional Boundary
—— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council,
Dodoma Region 2022 PHC

	0 - 73.7
	73.8 - 78.2
	78.3 - 81.9
	82.0 - 85.6
	85.7 - 89.8

IRINGA

Kilometers
0 10 20   40   60   80
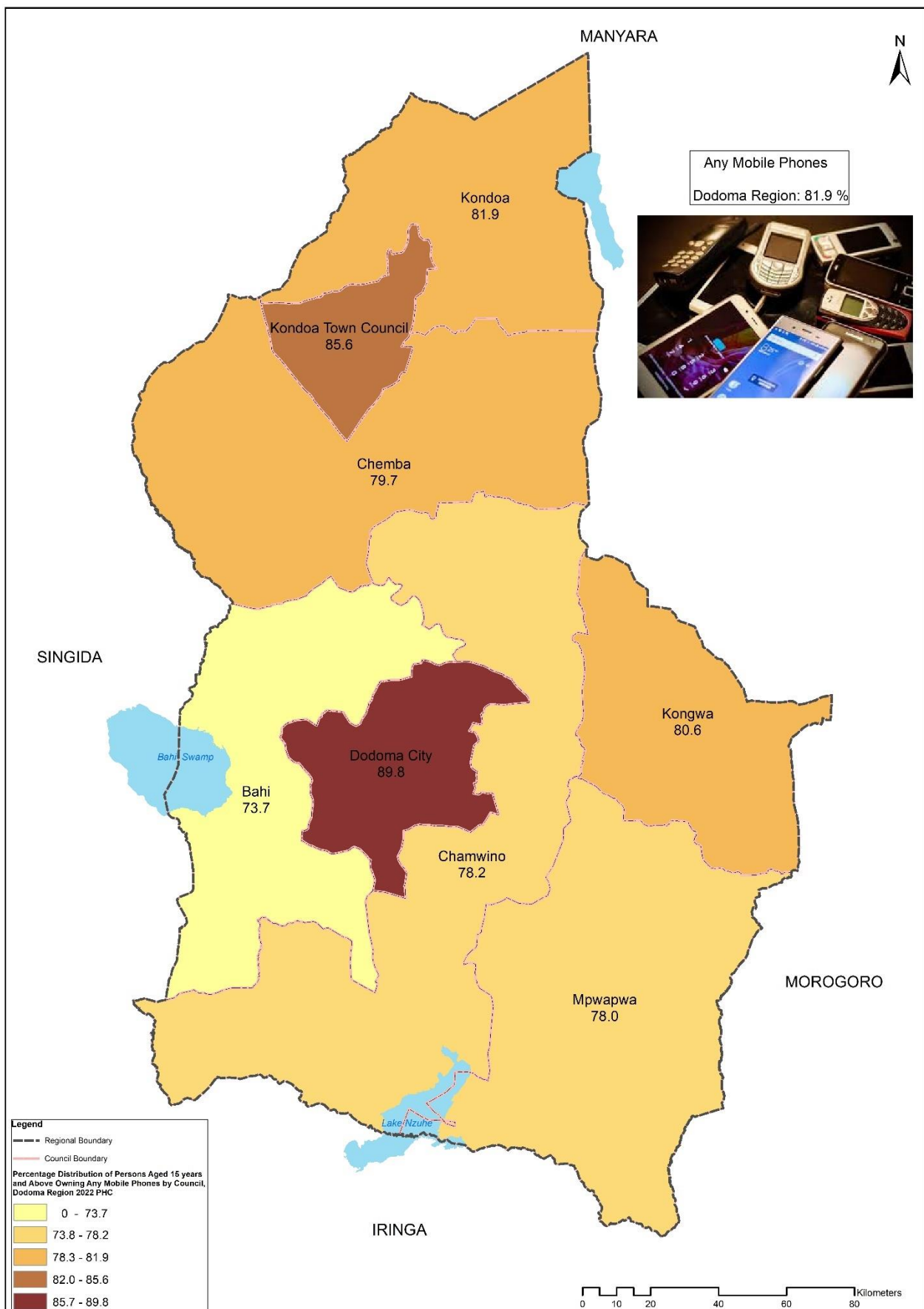
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Dodoma Region 2022 PHC.
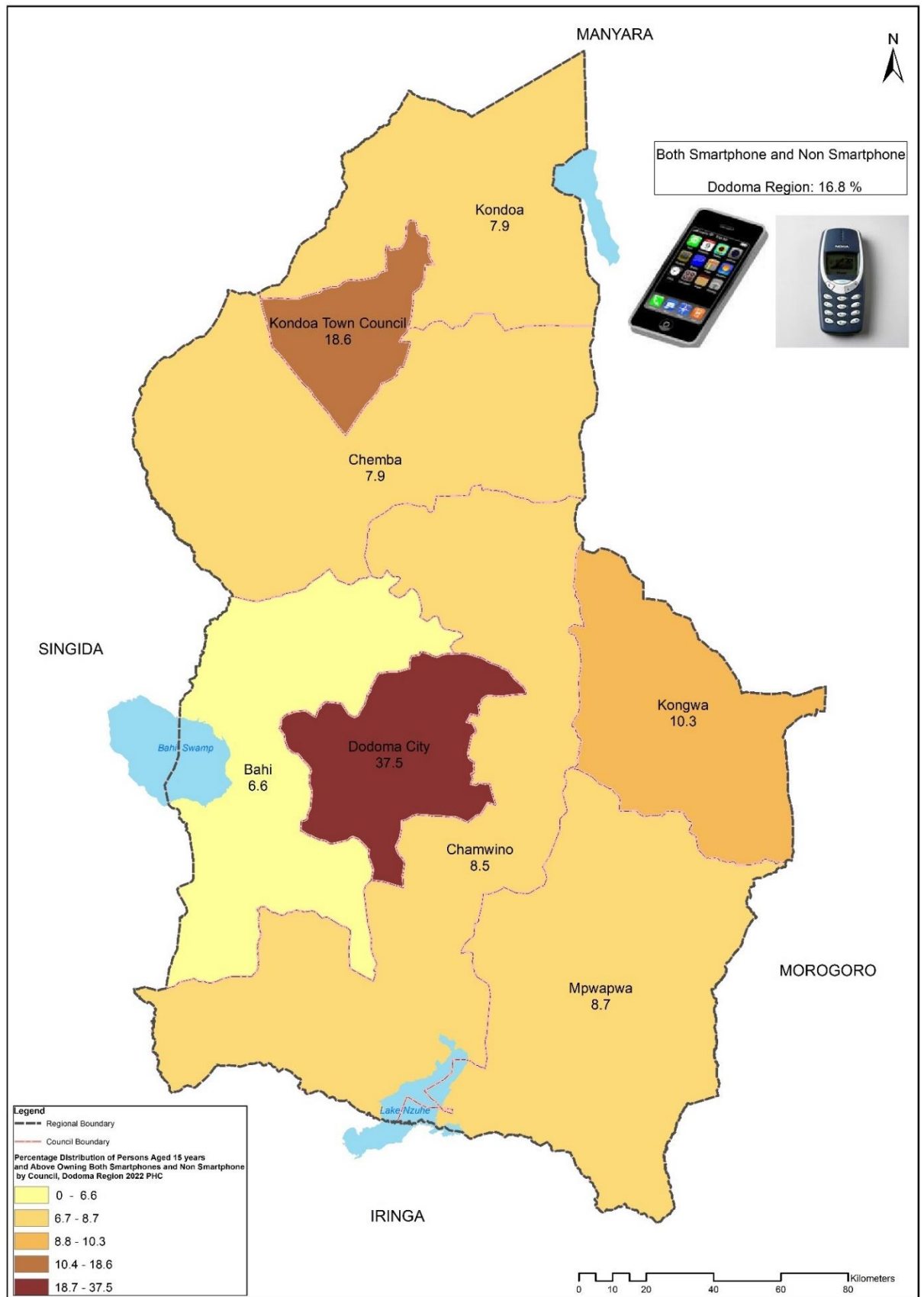
Map 13.3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC.

MANYARA

N

Only Smartphones or Tablet

Dodoma Region: 0.6 %

Kondoa
0.4

Kondoa Town Council
0.7

Chemba
0.4

SINGIDA

Bahi Swamp

Dodoma City
1.1

Bahi
0.4

Kongwa
0.4

Chamwino
0.4

MOROGORO

Mpwapwa
0.4

Lake Nzuhe

Legend

- - - Regional Boundary

—— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Only Smartphones or Tablet by Council, Dodoma Region 2022 PHC

0 - 0.4

0.5 - 0.7

0.8 - 1.1

IRINGA

Kilometers
0 10 20   40   60   80

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

MANYARA

N

Non Smartphones Only

Dodoma Region: 64.5 %

Kondoa
73.6

Kondoa Town Council
66.4

Chemba
71.5

SINGIDA

Bahi Swamp

Bahi
66.6

Dodoma City
51.1

Chamwino
69.2

Kongwa
69.8

MOROGORO

Mpwapwa
68.9

Lake Nzuhe

IRINGA

Legend

– – – Regional Boundary

——— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Only Non-Smartphones by Council,
Dodoma Region 2022 PHC

	0 - 51.1
	51.2 - 69.8
	69.9 - 73.6

Kilometers
0 10 20   40   60   80

13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Dodoma Region 82.1 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher (90.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (76.8%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 43.6 percent and 79.4 percent for non-smartphone; whereas in rural areas it is 10.4 percent and 75.6 percent respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households in Dodoma Region. Results also indicate that Dodoma City has the highest percentage (49.3%) of households that owns smart mobile phones while Bahi District has the lowest (9.5%) (Table 13.3).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Private Household	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	754,631	82.1	23.4	77.1
Rural	460,560	76.8	10.4	75.6
Urban	294,071	90.4	43.6	79.4
Council				
Kondoa District	52,598	87.0	13.3	85.8
Kondoa Town	20,286	90.0	27.9	84.8
Mpwapwa District	98,860	76.7	12.5	75.0
Kongwa District	101,571	83.9	15.2	82.0
Chamwino District	118,409	75.4	12.3	73.5
Dodoma City	212,298	90.9	49.3	77.5
Bahi District	75,623	69.9	9.5	68.5
Chemba District	74,986	79.4	12.5	78.1

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Dodoma Region by 53.4 percent of all individuals (56.4% of males and 50.5% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 48.3 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 62.7 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (29.8%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone (89.6%) it is in the age group 55 -59 years. The results also show that proportional of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age 4 years, then sharply from age group 10-14 to 25-29 years. It attains its maximum point at aged 55- 59, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 years and above. On the other hand, ownership of smart phones increases from age group 5–9 years and attained its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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

Legend: Smart phone or tablet ■ Non-Smart phone ■
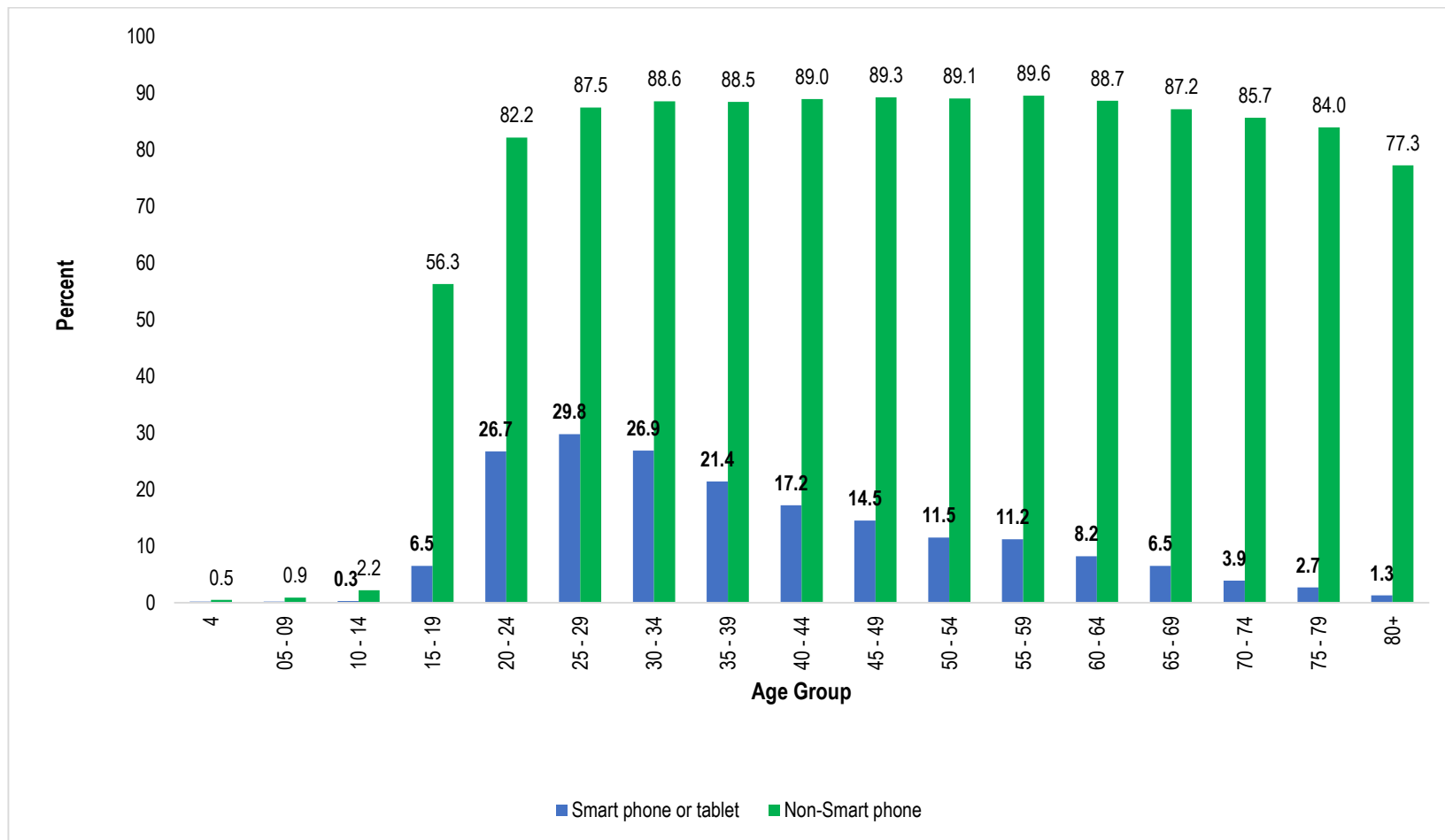
Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

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	53.4	56.4	50.5	48.3	52.2	44.6	62.7	64.4	61.1	11.4	12.6	10.3	4.6	5.5	3.7	23.9	25.8	22.2
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
5 - 9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
10- 14	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6
15 - 19	56.3	59.3	53.2	51.6	56.3	46.5	64.4	65.3	63.7	6.5	6.8	6.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	12.6	13.9	11.5
20 - 24	82.2	89.1	76.0	76.2	86.5	66.6	90.1	92.7	87.8	26.7	28.2	25.4	13.0	14.9	11.3	44.7	46.5	43.2
25 - 29	87.5	94.7	80.9	82.2	92.9	72.4	93.9	96.7	91.3	29.8	32.6	27.3	13.6	16.4	11.0	49.4	51.6	47.3
30 - 34	88.6	95.5	82.2	84.3	94.2	75.3	94.3	97.0	91.6	26.9	30.3	23.6	12.1	15.4	9.0	46.4	49.1	43.8
35 - 39	88.5	95.7	82.1	84.9	94.6	76.6	93.9	97.1	90.9	21.4	25.3	17.8	8.6	11.8	5.9	40.5	44.5	36.6
40 - 44	89.0	95.8	82.9	86.0	95.1	78.3	93.9	96.9	91.0	17.2	20.7	14.1	6.7	9.2	4.6	34.8	38.9	30.9
45 - 49	89.3	95.7	83.4	86.7	94.9	79.4	93.9	97.1	90.8	14.5	17.2	11.9	5.6	7.3	4.1	30.5	34.5	26.7
50 - 54	89.1	95.6	83.3	86.9	95.0	79.9	93.4	96.7	90.3	11.5	13.7	9.6	4.3	5.7	3.1	25.8	29.1	22.7
55 - 59	89.6	95.8	83.7	87.4	95.0	80.3	93.7	97.2	90.3	11.2	13.7	8.9	4.1	5.6	2.7	24.7	28.9	20.7
60 - 64	88.7	95.3	82.6	87.0	94.6	79.8	92.4	96.7	88.4	8.2	10.1	6.3	3.1	4.2	2.1	18.7	22.6	15.2
65 - 69	87.2	94.8	80.5	85.3	94.1	77.5	91.2	96.3	86.8	6.5	8.2	5.0	2.5	3.4	1.8	14.9	18.6	11.7
70 - 74	85.7	93.5	79.1	84.3	92.8	77.2	89.1	95.1	83.9	3.9	5.0	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.1	9.3	11.8	7.2
75 - 79	84.0	92.9	76.8	83.0	92.4	75.4	86.4	94.3	80.1	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	6.1	8.2	4.4
80 +	77.3	87.5	70.9	76.9	87.3	70.2	78.4	88.3	72.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.9	3.9	2.3

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained Training After Secondary education (98.4%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained Pre-Primary level (69.8%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males than female in all level of education (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained Dodoma 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	69.8	77	61.7	67	75.5	57.1	80.2	82.5	77.7	1,839	1,079	760	1,382	834	548	457	245	212
Primary School (1 - 8)	84.8	90.5	79.1	82.2	89.3	74.6	89.8	92.8	87	757,500	406,671	350,829	477,337	266,640	210,697	280,163	140,031	140,132
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75.9	78.7	73.3	66.2	70.5	61.8	83.1	84.9	81.5	228,579	116,526	112,053	84,366	44,929	39,437	144,213	71,597	72,616
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	83.4	85.4	80.7	75.6	77.2	72.6	86.6	89.3	83.3	17,344	10,215	7,129	4,536	2,964	1,572	12,808	7,251	5,557
University and Other Related	96.9	97.4	96.2	93.1	94.6	90.9	97.8	98.2	97.4	90,838	50,517	40,321	17,458	10,653	6,805	73,380	39,864	33,516
Training After Primary	97.1	97.4	96.6	95.4	96	93.9	97.9	98	97.6	2,204	1,434	770	679	479	200	1,525	955	570
Training After Secondary education	98.4	98.8	98.1	98.5	98.9	98	98.4	98.7	98.1	11,198	5,621	5,577	2,707	1,558	1,149	8,491	4,063	4,428

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Dodoma Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (82.9%) and least owned by those attained pre-primary education (5.9%). The percentage of ownership of Smartphone is higher for males than female from those attained pre-primary to secondary school A-level but it is lower for males than females to the remaining levels of education.

Ownership of smartphone in Dodoma Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	5.9	6.5	5.3	3.4	4.2	2.5	15.1	15.2	15.0	156	91	65	70	46	24	86	45	41
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.7	12.6	10.7	6.4	7.4	5.2	21.5	22.9	20.3	104,179	56,712	47,467	37,030	22,216	14,814	67,149	34,496	32,653
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	29.5	31.2	27.9	15.2	17.2	13.2	40.0	41.8	38.3	88,811	46,211	42,600	19,420	10,982	8,438	69,391	35,229	34,162
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	49.3	51.3	46.7	32.9	34.5	30.1	56.0	59.3	52.0	10,260	6,136	4,124	1,975	1,323	652	8,285	4,813	3,472
University and Other Related	82.9	82.4	83.4	64.2	65.4	62.2	87.5	87.1	88.0	77,664	42,712	34,952	12,026	7,368	4,658	65,638	35,344	30,294
Training After Primary	46.6	44.3	50.8	31.9	30.7	34.7	53.3	51.3	56.7	1,058	653	405	227	153	74	831	500	331
Training After Secondary Education	80.4	78.0	82.8	76.3	74.3	79.0	81.7	79.4	83.8	9,149	4,439	4,710	2,096	1,170	926	7,053	3,269	3,784

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 86.5 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region are using non-smartphones and 18.1 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non smartphones is higher (90.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.3%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (34.7%) is higher than that of rural areas (7.7%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals who use mobile phones is the highest in Dodoma City (91.4% non-smartphone and 40.0% smartphone). On the other hand, the Council with the lowest proportion of individuals who use mobile phones is Bahi District (80.1% non-smartphone and 7.4% smartphones) (Table 13.7).
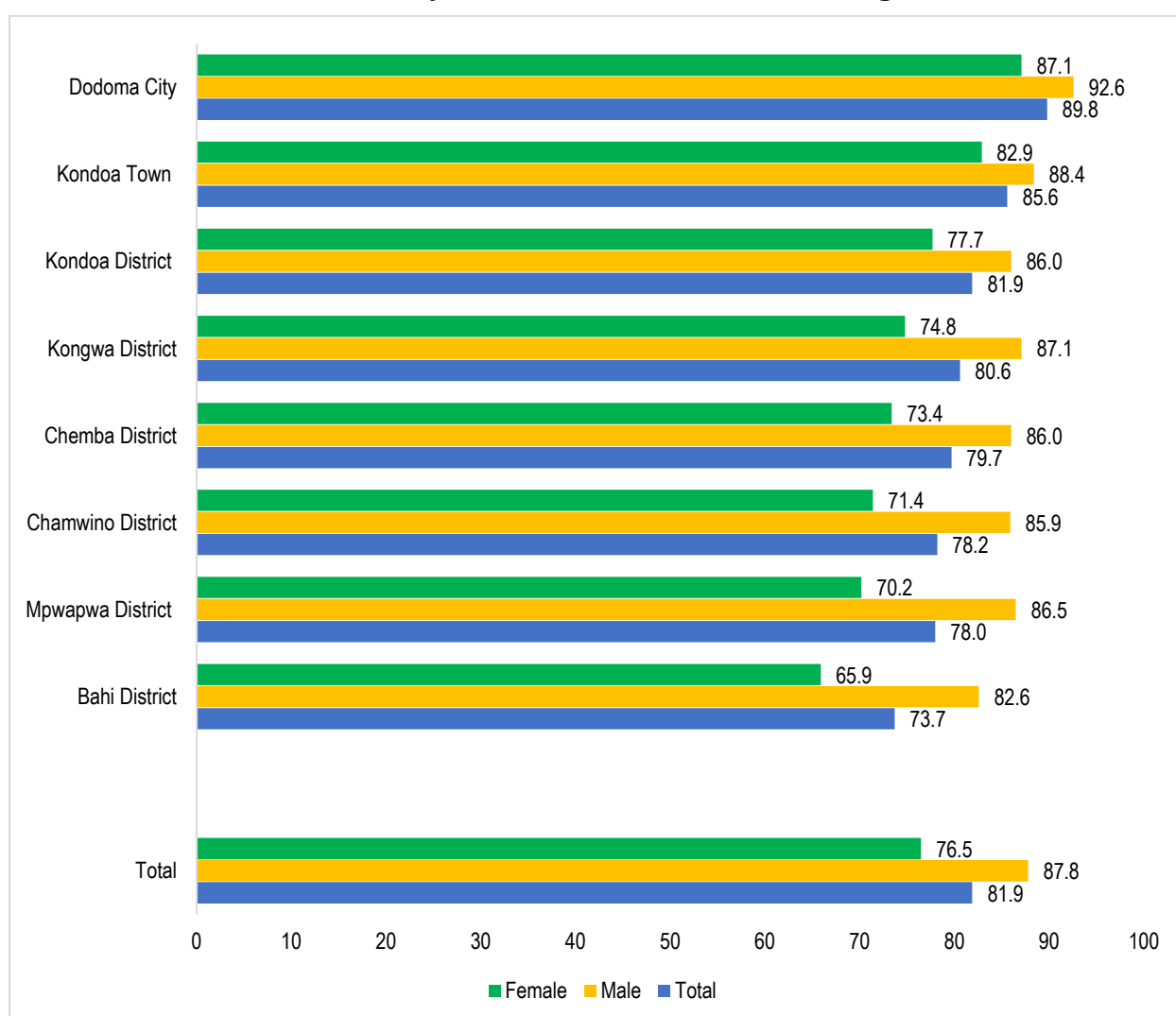
Table 13.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council, Dodoma Region; 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Number of People Using ICT Equipment | | | Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage | | | | | |
| | | | | Smart mobile phone | | | Non-smartphone | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,752,814	839,444	913,370	18.1	20.2	16.2	86.5	90.1	83.2
Rural	1,077,343	517,071	560,272	7.7	9.4	6.2	83.8	88.5	79.5
Urban	675,471	322,373	353,098	34.7	37.4	32.1	90.9	92.8	89.1
Council									
Kondoa District	133,906	67,420	66,486	8.7	9.3	8.0	87.5	89.5	85.5
Kondoa Town	47,929	23,626	24,303	20.0	20.7	19.4	89.4	90.9	87.9
Mpwapwa District	223,566	106,101	117,465	9.4	11.2	7.8	84.1	89.3	79.3
Kongwa District	242,531	113,430	129,101	11.3	13.8	9.2	86.8	90.3	83.8
Chamwino District	265,700	125,481	140,219	9.4	11.5	7.5	83.7	88.4	79.4
Dodoma City	485,165	232,361	252,804	40.0	43.0	37.3	91.4	93.4	89.5
Bahi District	171,733	80,041	91,692	7.4	9.2	5.8	80.1	85.8	75.0
Chemba District	182,284	90,984	91,300	8.6	9.7	7.5	85.0	88.9	81.1

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

Majority of persons (59.9%) aged four years and above in Dodoma Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (61.3%) using of non-smartphones is slightly higher than females (58.5.9%). Non-smartphone usage

among individuals in rural areas is lower with 55.5 percent than individuals in urban areas (68.0%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (26.4%) than rural areas (5.1%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 30-64 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 to 34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 4 years before peaking at age group 55 – 59, thereafter declines to older ages (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC.
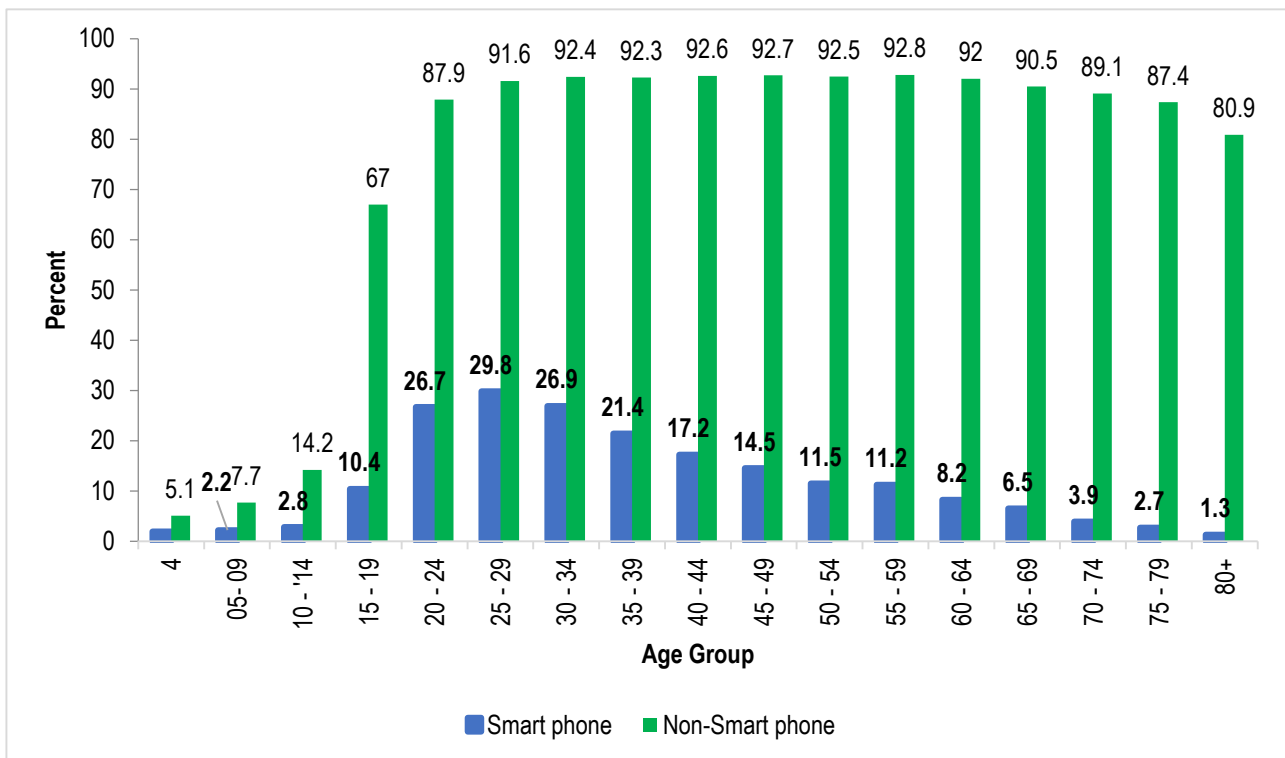
Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Groups; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	59.9	61.3	58.5	55.5	57.3	53.7	68.0	68.8	67.2	12.6	13.8	11.6	5.1	6.0	4.2	26.4	28.2	24.8
4	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	6.6	6.4	6.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
05-09	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.0	6.8	7.2	9.4	9.3	9.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
10-14	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.9	13.5	15.3	15.1	15.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.0	6.9	7.1
15 - 19	67.0	68.3	65.7	63.7	66.0	61.2	72.7	72.9	72.6	10.4	10.1	10.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	19.7	20.1	19.4
20 - 24	87.9	91.7	84.4	84.0	89.7	78.8	92.9	94.4	91.6	26.7	28.2	25.4	13.0	14.9	11.3	44.7	46.5	43.2
25 - 29	91.6	95.9	87.6	88.2	94.6	82.3	95.7	97.5	94.1	29.8	32.6	27.3	13.6	16.4	11.0	49.4	51.6	47.3
30 - 34	92.4	96.5	88.5	89.6	95.6	84.2	96.0	97.7	94.4	26.9	30.3	23.6	12.1	15.4	9.0	46.4	49.1	43.8
35 - 39	92.3	96.7	88.4	90.1	95.9	85.1	95.7	97.8	93.7	21.4	25.3	17.8	8.6	11.8	5.9	40.5	44.5	36.6
40 - 44	92.6	96.7	88.9	90.7	96.2	85.9	95.8	97.5	94.1	17.2	20.7	14.1	6.7	9.2	4.6	34.8	38.9	30.9
45 - 49	92.7	96.7	89.1	91.1	96.1	86.6	95.8	97.7	93.9	14.5	17.2	11.9	5.6	7.3	4.1	30.5	34.5	26.7
50 - 54	92.5	96.6	88.8	91.0	96.2	86.5	95.4	97.4	93.4	11.5	13.7	9.6	4.3	5.7	3.1	25.8	29.1	22.7
55 - 59	92.8	96.8	89.0	91.3	96.2	86.7	95.6	97.9	93.5	11.2	13.7	8.9	4.1	5.6	2.7	24.7	28.9	20.7
60 - 64	92.0	96.4	87.9	90.8	96.0	85.9	94.5	97.3	92.0	8.2	10.1	6.3	3.1	4.2	2.1	18.7	22.6	15.2
65 - 69	90.5	95.9	85.7	89.0	95.3	83.5	93.6	97.1	90.4	6.5	8.2	5.0	2.5	3.4	1.8	14.9	18.6	11.7
70 - 74	89.1	95.0	84.1	88.1	94.5	82.8	91.4	96.2	87.4	3.9	5.0	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.1	9.3	11.8	7.2
75 - 79	87.4	94.3	81.9	86.6	93.8	80.7	89.6	95.6	84.8	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	6.1	8.2	4.4
80 +	80.9	89.6	75.3	80.4	89.4	74.6	82.1	90.3	77.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.9	3.9	2.3

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above years in Dodoma Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (84.3%), followed by 52.7 percent of person using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money (52.7%), and 30.8 percent of person using ICT equipment for Search/receive information (Table 13.9).

Results further show that proportionately more persons who are living in urban areas use ICT equipment for communication compared with those in rural areas (81.1% for rural and 89.3% for urban). The patern is the same for sending and receiving money (42.2% for rural and 69.5% for urban) and searching or receiving information (22.3% for rural and 44.2% for urban). Generally, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils. The data further reveals that Dodoma City has the highest percentage in all ICT uses compared with other councils (Table 13.9).

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

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	84.3	87.8	81.1	30.8	33.6	28.2	3.6	4.2	3.1	9.9	11.1	8.9	13.2	15.4	11.3	52.7	56.7	49.1	1,752,814	839,444	913,370
Rural	81.1	85.7	76.9	22.3	25.3	19.6	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.6	5.4	3.8	8.7	10.9	6.7	42.2	46.9	37.9	1,077,343	517,071	560,272
Urban	89.3	91.1	87.7	44.2	46.9	41.8	6.6	7.5	5.8	18.5	20.1	17.0	20.5	22.5	18.6	69.5	72.3	67.0	675,471	322,373	353,098
Council																					
Kondoa District	84.6	86.4	82.7	22.7	24.5	21.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	4.2	4.6	3.8	7.2	8.3	6.0	43.7	46.3	41.1	133,906	67,420	66,486
Kondoa Town	87.2	88.5	86.0	32.0	33.4	30.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	9.2	9.8	8.7	11.6	12.6	10.6	60.1	60.8	59.4	47,929	23,626	24,303
Mpwapwa District	82.0	87.1	77.4	22.8	26.1	19.8	2.2	2.7	1.7	5.7	6.7	4.7	8.6	10.8	6.7	48.8	54.3	43.9	223,566	106,101	117,465
Kongwa District	84.5	87.9	81.5	28.2	31.5	25.4	2.3	3.0	1.8	6.1	7.3	5.1	12.9	15.9	10.3	51.6	56.3	47.5	242,531	113,430	129,101
Chamwino District	80.7	85.4	76.5	24.2	27.1	21.5	2.0	2.5	1.5	5.5	6.6	4.6	10.1	12.6	7.9	42.1	46.5	38.2	265,700	125,481	140,219
Dodoma City	90.1	92.0	88.3	48.4	51.1	45.9	7.9	8.9	7.0	21.7	23.5	20.0	23.1	25.2	21.2	72.0	75.0	69.3	485,165	232,361	252,804
Bahi District	77.3	83.0	72.3	19.0	22.1	16.3	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.7	5.6	3.8	8.3	10.6	6.3	39.0	44.2	34.6	171,733	80,041	91,692
Chemba District	82.4	86.2	78.6	23.5	26.1	20.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	4.9	5.4	4.3	7.1	8.7	5.5	40.7	44.7	36.8	182,284	90,984	91,300

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Dodoma Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.9%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (78.9%). The result also shows that usage of non-smartphone is the highest for males than females who attained training after secondary education than other education levels.

The uses of non-smartphone in Dodoma Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas in most of all levels of education except for those attained training after secondary education where the percentage is almost similar (Table 13.10).

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Dodoma 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	78.9	81.8	75.6	77.2	81.1	72.8	85.1	84.5	85.7	2,078	1,146	932	1,593	895	698	485	251	234
Primary School (1 - 8)	89.8	92.8	86.7	88.2	92.0	84.2	92.8	94.5	91.2	801,798	417,329	384,469	512,303	274,743	237,560	289,495	142,586	146,909
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	82.2	83.8	80.6	75.4	77.9	72.9	87.2	88.3	86.1	247,378	124,155	123,223	96,135	49,637	46,498	151,243	74,518	76,725
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	87.6	88.9	85.8	82.5	83.2	81.3	89.7	91.6	87.3	18,219	10,633	7,586	4,955	3,194	1,761	13,264	7,439	5,825
University and Other Related	97.6	98.0	97.1	94.8	95.8	93.3	98.3	98.6	98.0	91,506	50,812	40,694	17,775	10,790	6,985	73,731	40,022	33,709
Training After Primary	97.8	97.9	97.7	96.5	96.8	95.8	98.5	98.5	98.5	2,221	1,442	779	687	483	204	1,534	959	575
Training After Secondary Education	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	99.3	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.7	11,247	5,635	5,612	2,721	1,564	1,157	8,526	4,071	4,455

In Dodoma Region, smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (82.9%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those attained pre-primary level (6.4%). The percentage of usage of smartphone is higher for males than for females for those attained pre-primary level to secondary level but it is lower for males than females for those attained University and Other Related to Training after secondary education. Usage of smartphone in Dodoma Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	6.4	6.7	6.0	3.7	4.3	3.0	16.0	15.5	16.5	168	94	74	77	48	29	91	46	45
Primary School (1 - 8)	12.0	12.9	11.1	6.6	7.7	5.5	22.1	23.3	21.1	107,330	57,963	49,367	38,347	22,874	15,473	68,983	35,089	33,894
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	32.1	33.6	30.7	17.0	18.9	15.1	43.2	44.7	41.8	96,731	49,802	46,929	21,710	12,072	9,638	75,021	37,730	37,291
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	52.6	53.3	51.7	34.6	35.5	33.2	59.9	61.7	57.7	10,938	6,371	4,567	2,080	1,362	718	8,858	5,009	3,849

| Education Level | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Person | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
University and Other Related	82.9	82.4	83.4	64.2	65.4	62.2	87.5	87.1	88.0	77,664	42,712	34,952	12,026	7,368	4,658	65,638	35,344	30,294
Training After Primary	46.6	44.3	50.8	31.9	30.7	34.7	53.3	51.3	56.7	1,058	653	405	227	153	74	831	500	331
Training After Secondary Education	80.4	78.0	82.8	76.3	74.3	79.0	81.7	79.4	83.8	9,149	4,439	4,710	2,096	1,170	926	7,053	3,269	3,784

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Dodoma Region, the percentage of individuals who use non smartphones ranges from 92.7 percent among Self-employed without employee's category to 95.8 among Self-employed with employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using a mobile phones by male is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that individual who use non-smartphones is higher   in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Dodoma 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	95.3	96.9	89.1	93.5	95.7	85.7	98.0	98.6	95.3	5,946	4,808	1,138	3,461	2,752	709	2,485	2,056	429
Self-employed without employees	92.7	96.6	89.2	91.5	96.2	87.1	95.1	97.5	93.1	16,660	8,153	8,507	10,821	5,449	5,372	5,839	2,704	3,135
Self-employed with employees	95.8	98.0	92.6	94.3	97.2	90.7	97.4	98.7	95.1	2,863	1,763	1,100	1,413	800	613	1,450	963	487
Casual labourers	93.0	95.1	87.3	92.0	94.6	85.9	95.1	96.0	91.8	6,598	4,906	1,692	4,457	3,201	1,256	2,141	1,705	436
Workers not classified by status	94.7	98.2	90.1	92.9	97.2	84.9	96.2	99.3	93.2	1,019	599	420	458	312	146	561	287	274

Results further reveal that, usage of smart phones in Dodoma Region for persons in the employment ranges from 16.4 percent among self-employed without employees to 32.0 percent among self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females for most of employment status except for Workers not classified by status where the percentage of usage is higher for females than males. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	26.8	29.1	17.9	14.3	16.6	6.3	45.1	46.4	39.3	1,672	1,443	229	528	476	52	1,144	967	177
Self-employed without employees	16.4	18.8	14.3	8.3	10.8	5.9	32.1	35.2	29.6	2,951	1,589	1,362	977	612	365	1,974	977	997
Self-employed with employees	32.0	36.4	25.4	13.8	17.3	9.6	50.3	52.5	46.3	956	654	302	207	142	65	749	512	237
Casual labourers	18.6	20.7	13.0	11.7	14.2	6.0	33.3	33.0	34.5	1,319	1,067	252	569	481	88	750	586	164
Workers not classified by status	25.4	24.4	26.6	12.2	12.5	11.6	36.5	37.7	35.4	273	149	124	60	40	20	213	109	104

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Dodoma Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 85 percent of all persons aged 15 years above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than female across all occupations categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	98.8	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.3	97.2	98.9	99.0	98.7	7,203	4,340	2,863	1,020	708	312	6,183	3,632	2,551
Professionals.	98.5	99.0	98.0	98.1	98.7	97.2	98.6	99.1	98.1	24,258	13,400	10,858	4,176	2,634	1,542	20,082	10,766	9,316
Technicians and associate professionals.	97.0	97.5	95.4	96.4	97.6	92.5	97.2	97.5	96.4	44,269	33,275	10,994	12,264	9,564	2,700	32,005	23,711	8,294
Clerks	97.4	98.4	96.4	98.1	99.4	96.1	97.0	97.8	96.5	5,869	2,872	2,997	1,847	1,132	715	4,022	1,740	2,282
Service workers and shop sales workers	94.7	96.1	93.6	94.5	96.9	92.7	94.7	95.7	94.0	58,723	24,842	33,881	18,246	7,871	10,375	40,477	16,971	23,506
Agricultural and fishery workers	85.2	89.4	81.6	84.3	89.1	80.0	88.7	90.7	87.0	603,854	298,353	305,501	470,267	237,183	233,084	133,587	61,170	72,417
Craft and related workers	91.5	94.7	87.8	90.5	94.6	85.9	92.5	94.8	89.8	184,650	103,312	81,338	93,932	52,888	41,044	90,718	50,424	40,294
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.9	97.4	92.5	97.3	98.0	91.5	96.7	97.1	93.0	10,925	9,848	1,077	3,226	2,880	346	7,699	6,968	731
Elementary occupations	89.3	92.5	86.4	86.2	90.9	81.8	91.9	93.9	90.1	269,807	133,986	135,821	118,304	60,612	57,692	151,503	73,374	78,129

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Dodoma Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (83.2 %) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (9.8%). Analysis by sex shows that the use of smartphones is higher among males than among female in most of occupation categories except for technicians and associate professional's categories as well as legislators, administrators and managers occupation categories. Use of smartphones of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban than those living in rural areas across all occupation categories (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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	80.5	80.2	80.9	59.1	56.1	65.7	84.0	84.8	82.8	5,865	3,513	2,352	611	400	211	5,254	3,113	2,141
Professionals	83.2	84.5	81.7	75.9	76.5	74.9	84.8	86.4	82.8	20,488	11,434	9,054	3,230	2,042	1,188	17,258	9,392	7,866
Technicians and associate professionals	52.3	49.5	60.4	35.0	32.9	42.2	58.9	56.3	66.5	23,853	16,901	6,952	4,452	3,219	1,233	19,401	13,682	5,719
Clerks	77.2	77.6	76.9	75.7	77.5	72.8	77.9	77.6	78.2	4,655	2,264	2,391	1,425	883	542	3,230	1,381	1,849
Service workers and shop sales workers	42.2	46.1	39.4	24.7	29.3	21.3	50.1	53.8	47.4	26,166	11,916	14,250	4,764	2,375	2,389	21,402	9,541	11,861
Agricultural and fishery workers	9.8	10.8	8.9	6.3	7.5	5.1	22.7	23.7	21.9	69,166	35,907	33,259	34,944	19,949	14,995	34,222	15,958	18,264
Craft and related workers	20.5	22.8	17.8	9.2	11.2	6.9	32.5	35.0	29.5	41,431	24,891	16,540	9,555	6,270	3,285	31,876	18,621	13,255
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43.7	44.7	35.4	28.4	29.7	18.3	50.1	50.8	43.6	4,929	4,517	412	941	872	69	3,988	3,645	343
Elementary occupations	22.2	24.1	20.4	8.0	9.8	6.3	34.0	36.4	31.8	66,991	34,949	32,042	10,983	6,509	4,474	56,008	28,440	27,568

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council in Dodoma Region. Results show that about three percent (2.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region own laptops and one percent (1.1%) own desktop computers. Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage of persons owning computers (2.1% desktop and 7.0% laptop), followed by Kondoa Town (0.9% desktop and 2.3 laptop). The Council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop and laptop computers (0.6% and 0.9% respectively) is Bahi District.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.8	3.5	2.1
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7
Urban	1.8	2.4	1.3	5.7	7.3	4.2
Council						
Kondoa District	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.9
Kondoa Town	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.3	2.9	1.7
Mpwapwa District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.9
Kongwa District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Chamwino District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Dodoma City	2.1	2.8	1.5	7.0	8.9	5.2
Bahi District	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
Chemba District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that five percent (4.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region use laptops and almost three percent (2.5%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Dodoma City having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (5.6 % use desktop and 10.7 use laptop) followed by Kondoa Town (2.0% use desktop and 3.8% use laptop). Bahi District has the lowest percentage (1.1% desktop and1.8% laptop) (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,752,814	839,444	913,370	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.5	5.4	3.7
Rural	1,077,343	517,071	560,272	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.6
Urban	675,471	322,373	353,098	4.7	5.7	3.8	8.8	10.6	7.2
Council									
Kondoa District	133,906	67,420	66,486	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
Kondoa Town	47,929	23,626	24,303	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.8	4.5	3.0
Mpwapwa District	223,566	106,101	117,465	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.8
Kongwa District	242,531	113,430	129,101	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.9	1.9
Chamwino District	265,700	125,481	140,219	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.7	1.8
Dodoma City	485,165	232,361	252,804	5.6	6.8	4.5	10.7	12.8	8.7
Bahi District	171,733	80,041	91,692	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.5

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Chemba District	182,284	90,984	91,300	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.6

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of person that used of computers during the three months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Dodoma Region has about four percent (3.5%) and two percent (1.8%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used desktop or laptop computers in the reference period increased from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 for desktop and 25-29 years for laptop and then decreased to older ages.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that reported to have used laptop computers in the three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those who reported to have used desktops.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that use desktop and/or laptop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 20 – 24 years (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	2,693,471	1,312,025	1,381,446
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	90,747	45,314	45,433
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	447,453	223,208	224,245
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	402,457	204,059	198,398
15 - 19	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	318,954	161,262	157,692
20 - 24	2.8	3.2	2.5	5.8	6.6	5.1	262,877	123,891	138,986
25 - 29	3.5	4.3	2.8	6.9	8.4	5.5	216,281	104,612	111,669
30 - 34	3.7	4.5	3.0	6.8	8.4	5.4	182,312	88,054	94,258
35 - 39	3.4	4.4	2.6	6.1	7.7	4.6	150,743	71,325	79,418
40 - 44	3.0	3.7	2.3	4.9	6.1	3.7	132,628	62,713	69,915
45 - 49	2.5	3.1	2.0	4.0	5.0	3.2	111,199	53,108	58,091
50 - 54	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.5	4.3	2.7	98,838	46,611	52,227
55 - 59	2.3	2.8	1.7	3.3	4.2	2.5	67,188	32,633	34,555
60 - 64	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	63,592	30,687	32,905
65 - 69	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.9	2.4	1.5	39,230	18,348	20,882
70 - 74	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	36,027	16,486	19,541
75 - 79	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	24,618	10,964	13,654
80 +	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	48,327	18,750	29,577

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census in Dodoma Region has university and other related education levels (21.4%) with with males having a higher proportion (23.6%) than females (18.6%).

 The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is slightly higher among males than females for all levels of education except for those with pre-primary and who have training after primary level. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons living in urban areas than rural areas across all level of education (Table 13.19).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.6	2,633	1,401	1,232	2,063	1,104	959	570	297	273
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	892,800	449,511	443,289	580,970	298,687	282,283	311,830	150,824	161,006
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.5	4.2	2.9	301,032	148,100	152,932	127,523	63,729	63,794	173,509	84,371	89,138
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.6	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	8.6	9.4	7.7	20,797	11,959	8,838	6,003	3,838	2,165	14,794	8,121	6,673
University and Other Related	21.4	23.6	18.6	14.8	16.2	12.7	23.0	25.6	19.9	93,740	51,846	41,894	18,744	11,260	7,484	74,996	40,586	34,410
Training After Primary	4.2	3.9	4.8	2.2	2.6	1.4	5.1	4.6	6.0	2,270	1,473	797	712	499	213	1,558	974	584
Training After Secondary Education	12.9	13.2	12.6	9.4	10.2	8.4	14.0	14.4	13.6	11,377	5,691	5,686	2,747	1,575	1,172	8,630	4,116	4,514

The results reveal that the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used Laptop computers in the three months prior the census in Dodoma Region had attained university and other related education levels (41.7%) with proportion for males

(45.9%) than females (36.5%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases from pre-primary to university and other related levels.

The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than those in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13.20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Dodoma 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	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.6	2,633	1,401	1,232	2,063	1,104	959	570	297	273
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	892,800	449,511	443,289	580,970	298,687	282,283	311,830	150,824	161,006
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	4.4	5.1	3.7	2.3	2.7	1.9	6.0	7.0	5.0	301,032	148,100	152,932	127,523	63,729	63,794	173,509	84,371	89,138
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13.4	14.3	12.3	7.2	7.6	6.4	16.0	17.4	14.2	20,797	11,959	8,838	6,003	3,838	2,165	14,794	8,121	6,673
University and Other Related	41.7	45.9	36.5	24.3	28.0	18.8	46.0	50.9	40.4	93,740	51,846	41,894	18,744	11,260	7,484	74,996	40,586	34,410
Training After Primary	6.7	6.5	7.2	3.5	3.2	4.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	2,270	1,473	797	712	499	213	1,558	974	584
Training After Secondary Education	23.0	25.6	20.5	18.1	20.8	14.3	24.6	27.4	22.1	11,377	5,691	5,686	2,747	1,575	1,172	8,630	4,116	4,514

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Dodoma Region the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census date ranges from 2.1 percent for Self-employed without employees category and Casual labourers status to 5.5 percent for Self-employed with employees status. Result further show that the percentage of person who used desktop computer across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who use desktop computer is higher for males than for females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used

desktop computers is higher for persons living in urban areas than for those living in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.21).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.5	3.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	6.4	6.8	4.4	6,237	4,960	1,277	3,702	2,875	827	2,535	2,085	450
Self-employed without employees	2.1	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	5.1	6.4	4.1	17,972	8,438	9,534	11,830	5,665	6,165	6,142	2,773	3,369
Self-employed with employees	5.5	6.4	4.0	1.7	2.1	1.2	9.3	10.0	7.8	2,987	1,799	1,188	1,499	823	676	1,488	976	512
Casual labourers	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.5	4.4	4.1	5.9	7,096	5,158	1,938	4,845	3,382	1,463	2,251	1,776	475
Workers not classified by status	2.8	3.4	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6	6.6	2.7	1,076	610	466	493	321	172	583	289	294

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 3.9 percent for Casual labourers to 9.0 percent for Self-employed with employees category. Inregardto the use of laptop computers. results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	6.7	7.3	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.1	12.3	13.2	8.4	6,237	4,960	1,277	3,702	2,875	827	2,535	2,085	450
Self-employed without employees	4.0	4.7	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	8.8	10.6	7.3	17,972	8,438	9,534	11,830	5,665	6,165	6,142	2,773	3,369
Self-employed with employees	9.0	10.4	7.0	2.7	3.3	1.9	15.5	16.4	13.7	2,987	1,799	1,188	1,499	823	676	1,488	976	512
Casual labourers	3.9	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.3	7.3	7.0	8.4	7,096	5,158	1,938	4,845	3,382	1,463	2,251	1,776	475
Workers not classified by status	5.5	5.9	4.9	1.8	2.2	1.2	8.6	10.0	7.1	1,076	610	466	493	321	172	583	289	294

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Dodoma Region the category of Legislators, administrators and managers has the highest percentage (11.3 percent) among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupation categories in Dodoma Region, while the category of Agricultural and fishery workers (0.6 %) has the lowest percentage. The percentage of persons aged 15 and above who used desktop computer is higher among males than females for most occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across most occupation categories except for Clerks where the percentage is higher in rural than urban areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	11.3	12.6	9.5	5.0	4.8	5.6	12.4	14.1	9.9	7,288	4,382	2,906	1,034	713	321	6,254	3,669	2,585
Professionals.	9.5	11.9	6.6	6.6	7.2	5.5	10.1	13.0	6.8	24,617	13,533	11,084	4,255	2,668	1,587	20,362	10,865	9,497
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	45,640	34,121	11,519	12,718	9,799	2,919	32,922	24,322	8,600
Clerks.	6.0	6.8	5.2	6.6	7.3	5.6	5.7	6.5	5.1	6,028	2,919	3,109	1,883	1,139	744	4,145	1,780	2,365
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.5	3.3	1.8	62,039	25,849	36,190	19,312	8,119	11,193	42,727	17,730	24,997
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	708,355	333,770	374,585	557,666	266,300	291,366	150,689	67,470	83,219
Craft and related workers.	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	201,804	109,136	92,668	103,744	55,936	47,808	98,060	53,200	44,860
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.5	2.4	2.8	11,279	10,115	1,164	3,317	2,939	378	7,962	7,176	786
Elementary occupations.	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.1	302,027	144,792	157,235	137,184	66,689	70,495	164,843	78,103	86,740

The 2022 PHC results show that Professionals have the highest percentage (47.7%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Dodoma Region, while the lowest percentage was for Agricultural and fishery workers (2.2%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for Technicians and associate professionals for which the percentage of male (15.0%) is slighty lower than females (18.8%). The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons who live in urban than 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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	44.8	46.3	42.6	22.8	22.2	24.3	48.4	50.9	44.8	7,288	4,382	2,906	1,034	713	321	6,254	3,669	2,585
Professionals.	47.7	54.0	40.0	31.6	36.1	24.0	51.1	58.3	42.7	24,617	13,533	11,084	4,255	2,668	1,587	20,362	10,865	9,497
Technicians and associate professionals.	16.0	15.0	18.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	19.2	18.0	22.5	45,640	34,121	11,519	12,718	9,799	2,919	32,922	24,322	8,600
Clerks.	31.1	32.1	30.1	27.0	29.9	22.6	32.9	33.5	32.4	6,028	2,919	3,109	1,883	1,139	744	4,145	1,780	2,365
Service workers and shop sales workers.	8.0	10.2	6.4	3.4	4.5	2.7	10.1	12.8	8.1	62,039	25,849	36,190	19,312	8,119	11,193	42,727	17,730	24,997
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	5.1	6.1	4.3	708,355	333,770	374,585	557,666	266,300	291,366	150,689	67,470	83,219
Craft and related workers.	3.4	3.9	2.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	5.4	6.2	4.4	201,804	109,136	92,668	103,744	55,936	47,808	98,060	53,200	44,860
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	7.5	7.5	7.3	3.1	3.2	1.9	9.3	9.3	9.9	11,279	10,115	1,164	3,317	2,939	378	7,962	7,176	786
Elementary occupations.	4.3	4.9	3.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	6.4	7.6	5.4	302,027	144,792	157,235	137,184	66,689	70,495	164,843	78,103	86,740

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About thirty-five percent (34.6%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or tiles(ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo.
- About eighteen percent (17.9%) of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 26.3 percent are powered by other sources.
- About fourteen percent (14.3 %) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Three percent (3.2%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.
- Sixty seven percent (67.0%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Dodoma Region are owned by men, 24.5 percent by women and 5.9 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy-eight percent (77.5%) of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region are used by the owners themselves, and 9.6 percent are used by tenants.
- Seventy-one percent (71.0%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty-seven percent (46.7 %) of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Dodoma Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and

availability of infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Dodoma Region has a total of 836,909 buildings whereby 552,220 buildings are in rural and 284,689 are in urban areas. Dodoma City Council has the largest number of buildings (190,942 buildings) in the region followed by Chamwino District Council (141,922 buildings) and Kongwa District Council (124,502 buildings). On the other hand, Kondoa District and Kondoa Town councils have fewer numbers of buildings (66,725 and 21,703 respectively).

Further results show that Dodoma City Council has the largest number (1,256) while of multi-storey buildings, followed by Chamwino District Council (60), Kondoa Town and Kongwa District Council (30 each) while Kondoa District Council (6) have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	836,909	1,461	794,209	41,239	552,220	122	530,467	21,631	284,689	1,339	263,742	19,608
Kondoa District	66,725	6	64,590	2,129	59,468	5	57,584	1,879	7,257	1	7,006	250
Kondoa Town	21,703	30	20,749	924	NA	NA	NA	NA	21,703	30	20,749	924
Mpwapwa District	112,302	29	107,851	4,422	99,377	14	95,541	3,822	12,925	15	12,310	600
Kongwa District	124,502	30	119,008	5,464	89,718	15	86,115	3,588	34,784	15	32,893	1,876
Chamwino District	141,922	60	135,911	5,951	133,636	45	128,236	5,355	8,286	15	7,675	596
Dodoma City	190,942	1,256	174,767	14,919	NA	NA	NA	NA	190,942	1,256	174,767	14,919
Bahi District	87,383	25	83,653	3,705	83,551	24	80,029	3,498	3,832	1	3,624	207
Chemba District	91,430	25	87,680	3,725	86,470	19	82,962	3,489	4,960	6	4,718	236

Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
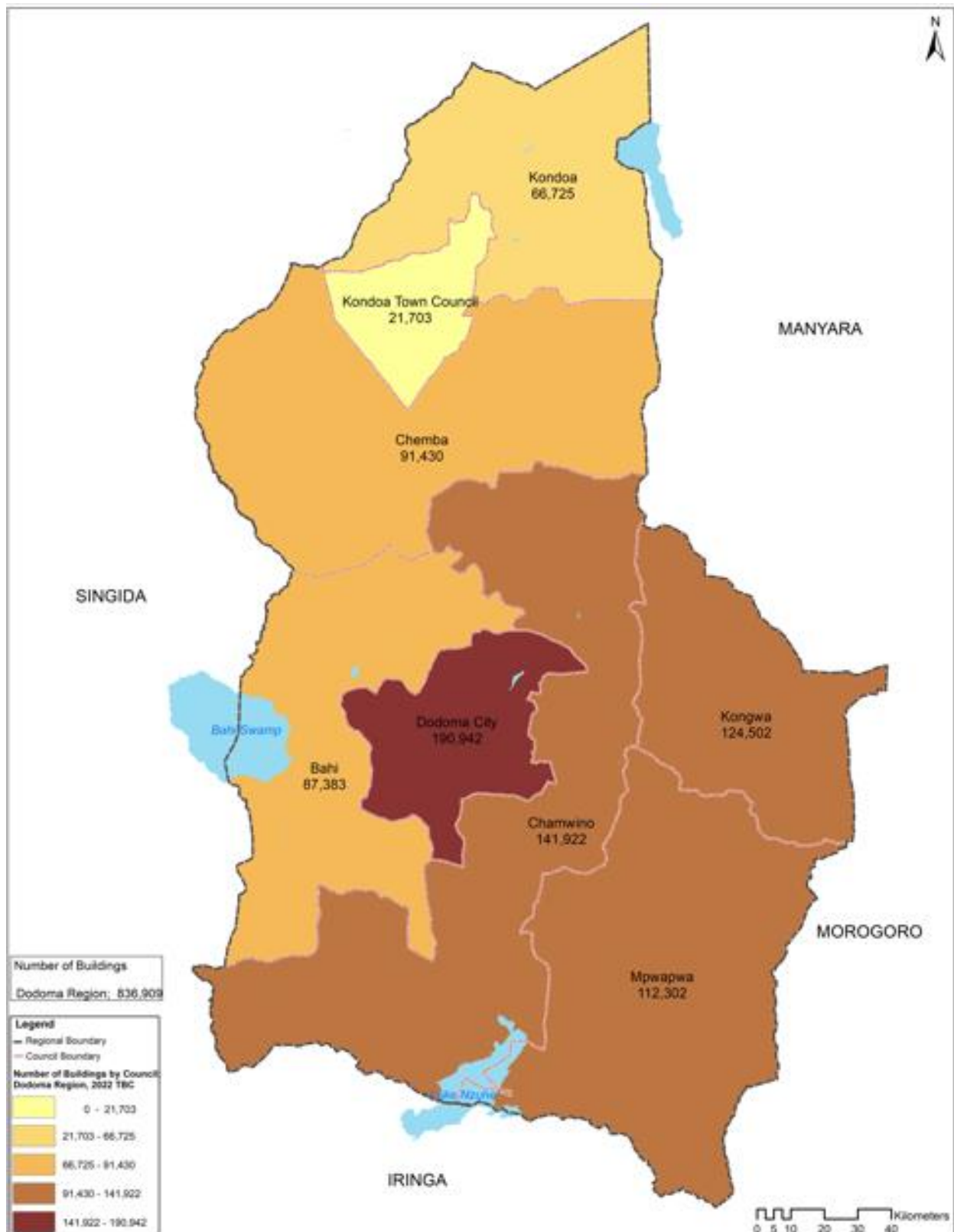
14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 63.5 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is relatively high in rural (66.3%) than in urban areas (57.9%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
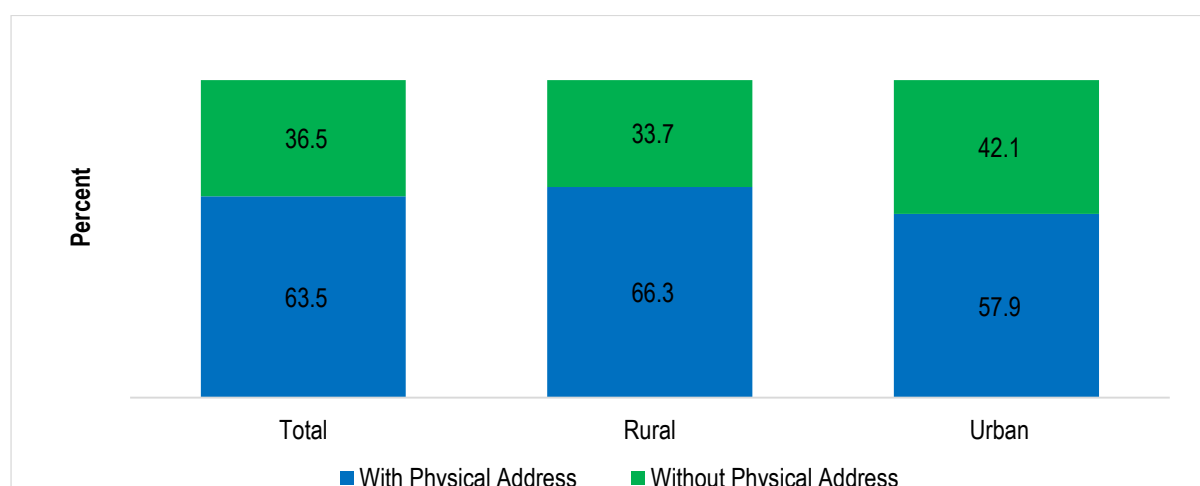
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 51.1 percent in Dodoma City to 79.3 percent in Kondoa Town (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	836,909	531,072	305,837	552,220	366,329	185,891	284,689	164,743	119,946
Kondoa District	66,725	52,570	14,155	59,468	46,360	13,108	7,257	6,210	1,047
Kondoa Town	21,703	17,221	4,482	NA	NA	NA	21,703	17,221	4,482
Mpwapwa District	112,302	86,038	26,264	99,377	76,004	23,373	12,925	10,034	2,891
Kongwa District	124,502	79,568	44,934	89,718	57,019	32,699	34,784	22,549	12,235
Chamwino District	141,922	77,889	64,033	133,636	72,192	61,444	8,286	5,697	2,589
Dodoma City	190,942	97,632	93,310	NA	NA	NA	190,942	97,632	93,310
Bahi District	87,383	59,275	28,108	83,551	57,202	26,349	3,832	2,073	1,759
Chemba District	91,430	60,879	30,551	86,470	57,552	28,918	4,960	3,327	1,633

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Council: Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
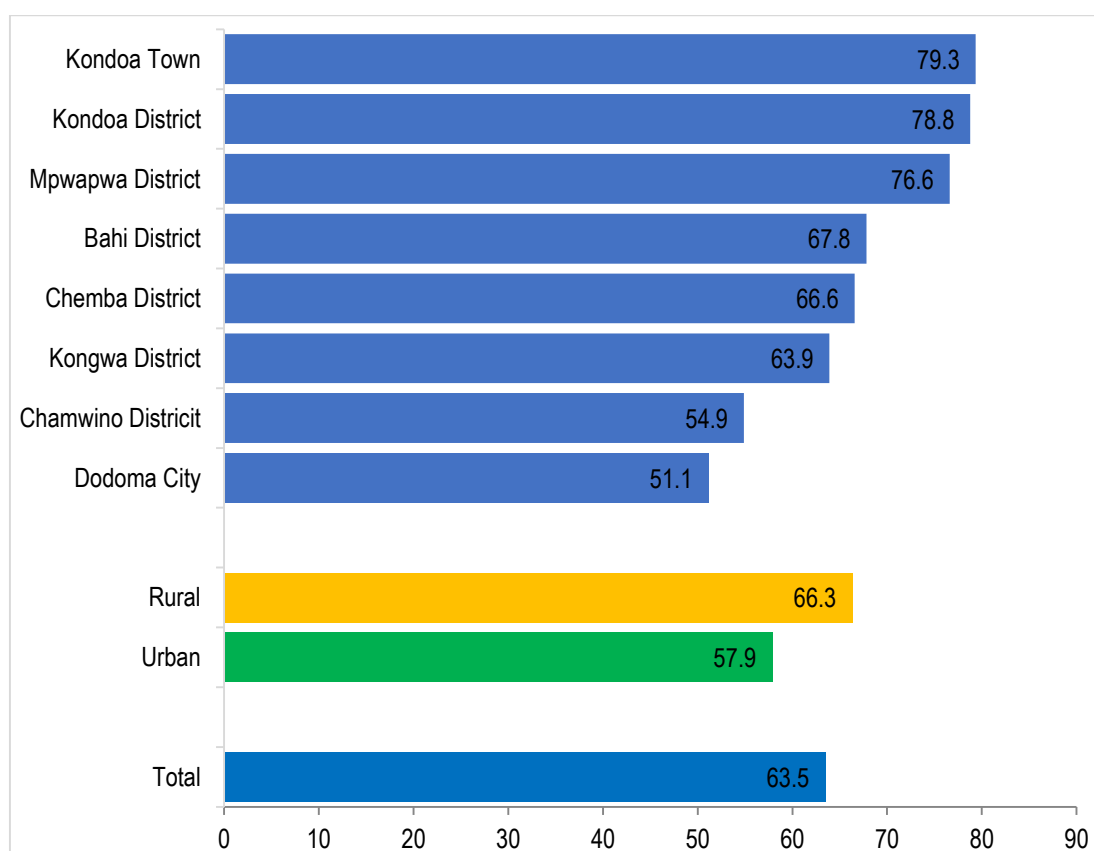
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 94.9 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.2%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.5%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that about five percent (4.9%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is higher (6.9%) than in rural areas (3.9%) (Figure 14.3).

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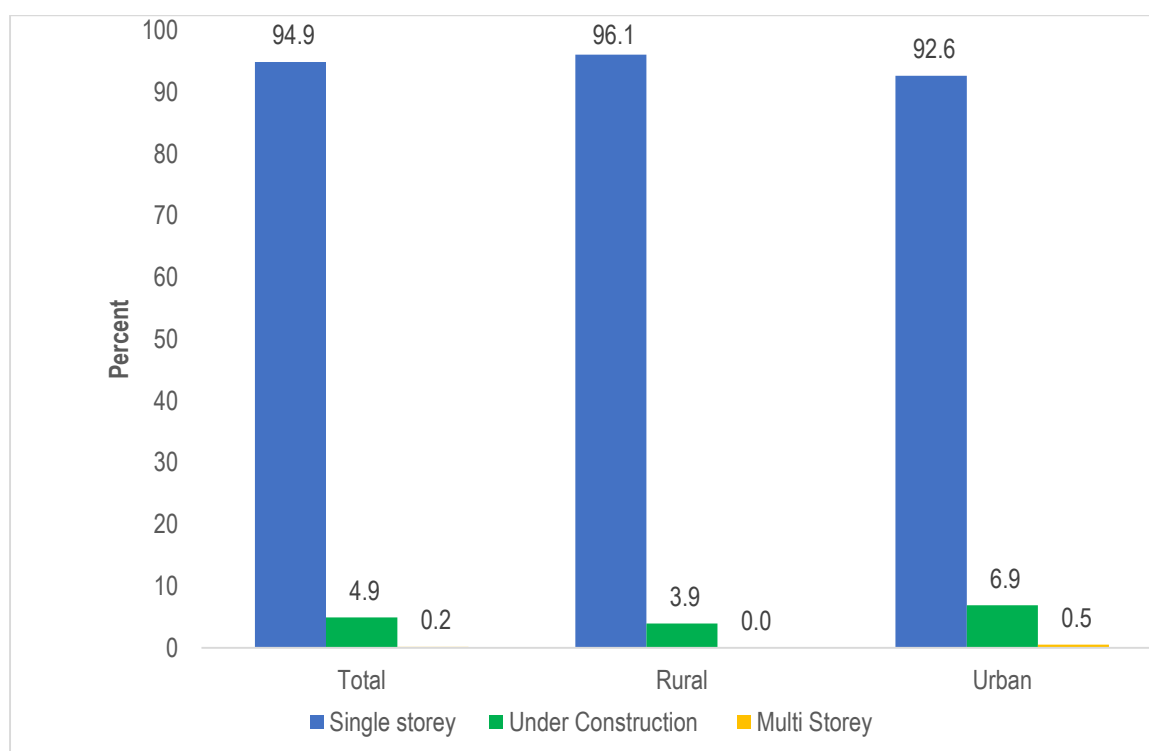
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 92.0 percent of buildings in Dodoma Region are used for residential purpose, 3.0 percent for commercial-residential and 5.0 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Mpwapwa District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (93.5%) compared with Dodoma city, which has the lowest (89.0%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Dodoma City has the highest proportion (6.1%) while Mpwapwa and Chemba Districts have lowest (4.3% each) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	**Total**	**836,909**	**92.0**	**3.0**	**5.0**
	Rural	552,220	93.4	2.2	4.4
	Urban	284,689	89.3	4.5	6.2
Kondoa District	**Total**	**66,725**	**93.1**	**2.4**	**4.5**
	Rural	59,468	93.2	2.3	4.5
	Urban	7,257	92.3	2.5	5.2
Kondoa Town	**Total**	**21,703**	**91.5**	**3.6**	**5.0**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	21,703	91.5	3.6	5.0
Mpwapwa District	**Total**	**112,302**	**93.5**	**2.2**	**4.3**
	Rural	99,377	94.1	2.0	3.9
	Urban	12,925	88.7	4.0	7.3
Kongwa District	**Total**	**124,502**	**92.2**	**2.8**	**5.0**
	Rural	89,718	93.1	2.5	4.5
	Urban	34,784	90.0	3.7	6.3
Chamwino District	**Total**	**141,922**	**92.7**	**2.4**	**4.9**
	Rural	133,636	92.9	2.4	4.7
	Urban	8,286	88.6	2.4	9.0
Dodoma City	**Total**	**190,942**	**89.0**	**4.9**	**6.1**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	190,942	89.0	4.9	6.1
Bahi District	**Total**	**87,383**	**93.0**	**2.3**	**4.8**
	Rural	83,551	93.2	2.2	4.6
	Urban	3,832	88.2	4.2	7.6
Chemba District	**Total**	**91,430**	**93.4**	**2.3**	**4.3**
	Rural	86,470	93.7	2.1	4.2
	Urban	4,960	88.3	5.4	6.3

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Dodoma Region is for commercial purposes (45.5%), followed by places of worship (16.0%) and institutional services (15.7%). Chamwino District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (53.2%; 3,727 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Bahi District Council (52.8%; 2,193 buildings) while Kondoa Town Council has the lowest (21.3%; 229 buildings. Kongwa District Council, has the highest percentage of buildings (2.2%; 136 buildings) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Dodoma 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	**41,858**	**6.9**	**45.5**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**1.1**	**7.0**	**15.7**	**0.1**	**16.0**	**5.2**
Kondoa District	3,035	6.0	23.6	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	7.2	23.3	0.0	34.1	5.2
Kondoa Town	1,076	11.2	21.3	1.7	0.1	3.4	1.4	4.5	33.7	-	22.9	4.4
Mpwapwa District	4,860	8.5	39.6	2.0	-	1.7	0.9	6.4	19.3	0.0	16.4	6.8
Kongwa District	6,201	4.6	47.0	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	10.9	14.1	0.0	14.2	5.8
Chamwino District	7,004	4.6	53.2	1.5	-	1.4	0.8	7.2	11.8	0.1	14.8	5.7
Dodoma City	11,625	9.8	52.5	1.5	0.0	5.4	1.9	3.7	13.8	0.1	10.8	3.5
Bahi District	4,154	4.3	52.8	1.5	-	1.4	0.5	6.4	13.4	-	14.7	6.1
Chemba District	3,903	6.6	31.9	1.8	0.1	2.1	1.0	12.3	17.9	0.1	21.9	6.0

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Dodoma Region (94.0%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is almost similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Mpwapwa District has highest (96.7%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while Dodoma City has lowest (89.4%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.2 percent in Mpwapwa District to about four percent (3.9%) in Dodoma City (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

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

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildingsl	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	**795,051**	**94.0**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**527,931**	**95.5**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**267,120**	**91.0**	**3.3**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Kondoa District	63,690	94.8	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	56,808	94.8	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	6,882	95.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Kondoa Town	20,627	94.6	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,627	94.6	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Mpwapwa District	107,442	96.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	95,461	96.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	11,981	94.9	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Kongwa District	118,301	96.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	85,718	96.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	32,583	95.4	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Chamwino District	134,918	94.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	127,374	94.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	7,544	90.2	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6
Dodoma City	179,317	89.4	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	179,317	89.4	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5
Bahi District	83,229	96.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	79,689	96.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	3,540	85.0	4.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Chemba District	87,527	93.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	82,881	93.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	4,646	98.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1

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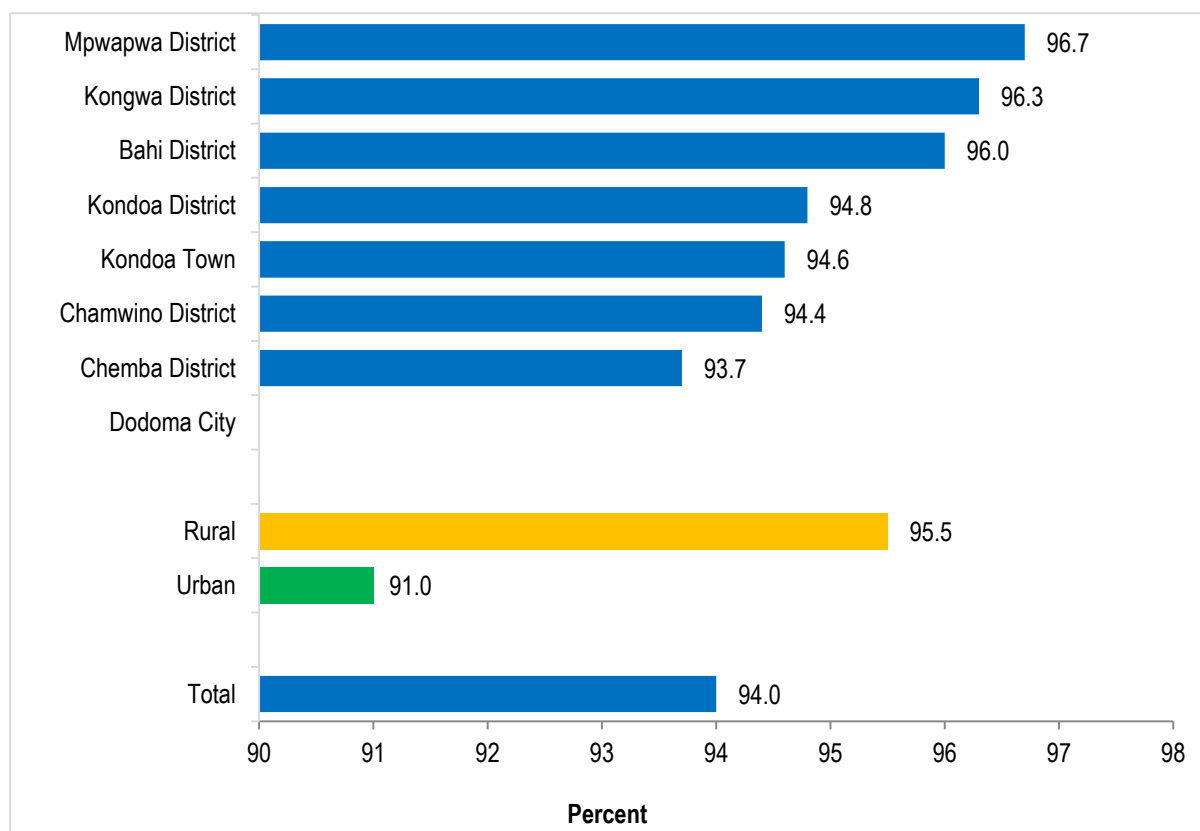
14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings' Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of building are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (95.6%) of the buildings in Dodoma Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Dodoma Region (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	836,909	13,607	1.6	23,145	2.8	800,157	95.6
Rural	552,220	7,735	1.4	12,404	2.2	532,081	96.4
Urban	284,689	5,872	2.1	10,741	3.8	268,076	94.2
Council							
Kondoa District	836,909	13,607	1.6	23,145	2.8	800,157	95.6
Kondoa Town	21,703	378	1.7	616	2.8	20,709	95.4
Mpwapwa District	112,302	1,841	1.6	2,615	2.3	107,846	96.0
Kongwa District	124,502	2,297	1.8	3,829	3.1	118,376	95.1
Chamwino District	141,922	1,467	1.0	2,724	1.9	137,731	97.0
Dodoma City	190,942	3,923	2.1	7,823	4.1	179,196	93.8
Bahi District	87,383	1,337	1.5	2,021	2.3	84,025	96.2
Chemba District	91,430	1,333	1.5	2,036	2.2	88,061	96.3

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 72.4 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region have been completed and 7.4 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 14.7 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 5.6 percent. The results also indicate that, 73.9 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 69.5 percent in urban areas.

Kongwa District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (81.7%) while Kondoa District Council has the lowest (62.4%). About fifteen percent (14.7%) of buildings in Dodoma Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings ranges from 2.6 percent in Kongwa District Council to 16.8 percent in Bahi District Council (Figure. 14.8 and Table 14.7).

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

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	**836,909**	**72.4**	**7.4**	**14.7**	**5.6**
Rural	552,220	73.9	7.3	12.1	6.7
Urban	284,689	69.5	7.5	19.7	3.4
Council					
Kondoa District	66,725	62.4	13.3	20.1	4.1
Kondoa Town	21,703	73.0	7.1	13.8	6.0
Mpwapwa District	112,302	79.5	7.2	10.4	2.9
Kongwa District	124,502	81.7	4.9	10.9	2.6
Chamwino District	141,922	74.5	7.0	12.3	6.3
Dodoma City	190,942	67.3	7.7	21.6	3.3
Bahi District	87,383	69.8	4.1	9.2	16.8
Chemba District	91,430	68.3	9.6	15.5	6.6

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
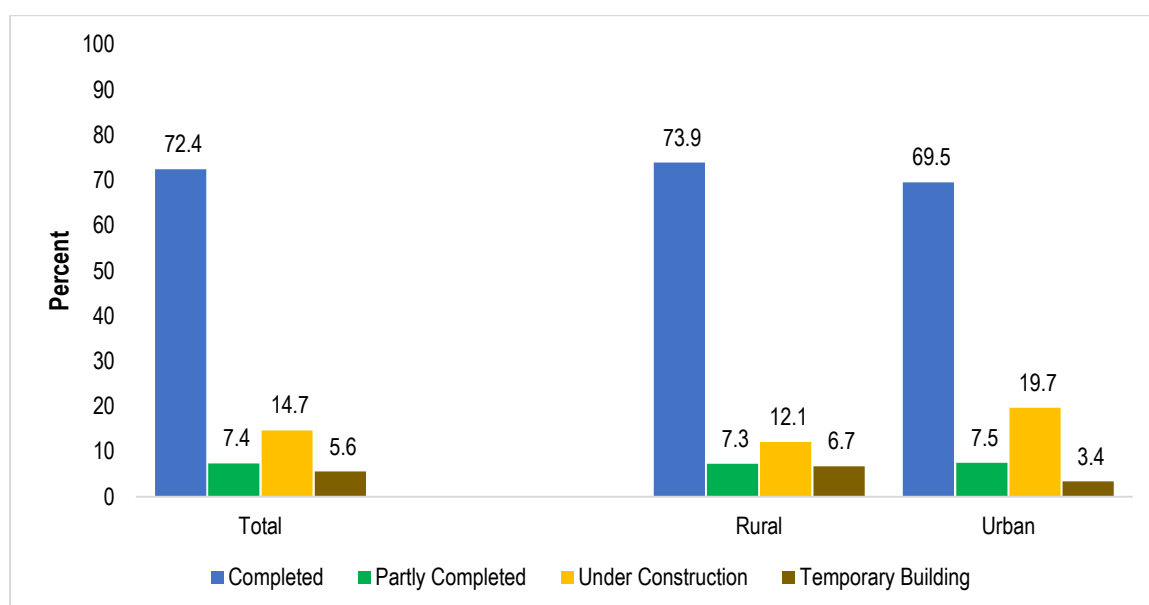
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings refers to is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 87.1 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region are in use, while 12.9 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (89.6 %) compared with urban areas (82.1 %). Chemba District Council has the highest

percentage (90.1%) of buildings in use while Dodoma City Council has the lowest (80.6%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**836,909**	**87.1**	**12.9**
Rural	552,220	89.6	10.4
Urban	284,689	82.1	17.9
Council			
Kondoa District	66,725	90.0	10.0
Kondoa Town	21,703	86.3	13.7
Mpwapwa District	112,302	89.2	10.8
Kongwa District	124,502	88.8	11.2
Chamwino District	141,922	87.8	12.2
Dodoma City	190,942	80.6	19.4
Bahi District	87,383	89.7	10.3
Chemba District	91,430	90.1	9.9

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
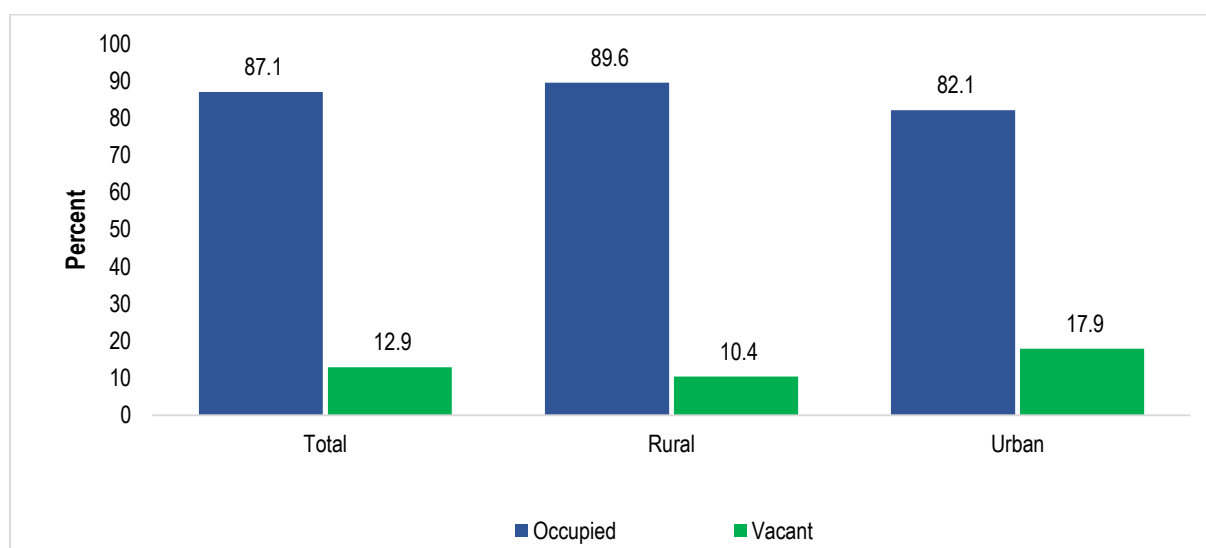
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, walland roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. Almost forty five percent of buildings in Dodoma Region (45.4%), have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by cement floors (30.3%) and tiles or marble floors (4.3%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 21.9 percent of all buildings in rural area while in urban areas it is 46.6 percent. Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage (46.7%) of buildings with Sand cement floor while Bahi and Chemba District Councils have lower percentage of about 17 and 23 percent respectively (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Material, by Place of Residence and Council; Tanzania, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/ soil	Cow dung	
Total	836,909	30.3	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	45.4	0.2	19.3
Rural	552,220	21.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	57.4	0.2	19.5
Urban	284,689	46.6	11.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.1	18.8
Council										
Kondoa District	66,725	25.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.6	0.2	14.3
Kondoa Town	21,703	42.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.7	0.1	16.6
Mpwapwa District	112,302	26.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	51.5	0.1	20.3
Kongwa District	124,502	30.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.6	0.1	18.5
Chamwino District	141,922	24.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	51.4	0.3	22.2
Dodoma City	190,942	46.7	15.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	19.3
Bahi District	87,383	17.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	62.0	0.2	19.3
Chemba District	91,430	22.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	57.1	0.3	18.4

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

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Dodoma Region have walls built with Sundried bricks (34.1 %), followed by Cement blocks/Stone blocks (22.4%). Over fifty percent (52.8%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by Sundried bricks (24.6 %). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (39.0%) in rural areas are constructed using Sundried bricks followed by burnt bricks (26.7%). Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage (65.3 %) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Kondoa District Council has the lowest percentage (3.4%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	**836,909**	**0.2**	**22.4**	**34.1**	**21.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**19.9**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Rural	552,220	0.2	6.7	39.0	26.7	0.0	0.1	26.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
Urban	284,689	0.4	52.8	24.6	12.7	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.1	1.6
Council											
Kondoa District	66,725	0.4	3.4	2.6	88.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
Kondoa Town	21,703	0.3	32.1	12.5	51.1	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.9
Mpwapwa District	112,302	0.1	6.7	32.8	23.9	0.0	0.2	35.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
Kongwa District	124,502	0.1	9.6	40.9	16.3	0.0	0.2	31.8	0.2	0.0	0.9
Chamwino District	141,922	0.1	12.7	51.7	7.8	0.0	0.1	26.6	0.4	0.0	0.5
Dodoma City	190,942	0.5	65.3	24.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.1	1.9
Bahi District	87,383	0.1	11.3	56.2	5.4	0.0	0.2	25.8	0.4	0.0	0.5

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Chemba District	91,430	0.2	6.6	27.4	50.4	0.0	0.1	14.0	0.5	0.0	0.6

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (80.2%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by Mud and leaves (9.9%). In urban areas, 87.2 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 76.6 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets ranging from 57.7 percent in Bahi District Council to 91.2 percent in Kondoa District Council (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	836,909	80.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	7.6
Rural	552,220	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	14.2	0.0	0.1	6.1
Urban	284,689	87.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.6
Council										
Kondoa District	66,725	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	5.3
Kondoa Town	21,703	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	0.0	0.1	7.2
Mpwapwa District	112,302	75.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	6.2
Kongwa District	124,502	90.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.9
Chamwino District	141,922	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.9	0.0	0.1	7.1
Dodoma City	190,942	86.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.6
Bahi District	87,383	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
Chemba District	91,430	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	17.7	0.0	0.1	6.1

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 29.1 percent of such buildings/units in Dodoma Region have one bedroom, 36.6 percent have two bedrooms, 24.2 percent have three bedrooms, and almost eleven percent (10.2) percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with two bedroom is higher (40.1%) compared with 33.1 percent those with one bedroom. In urban areas, most (29.9%) of buildings have two bedrooms, followed by those with three bedrooms (29.7%) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**855,273**	**29.1**	**36.6**	**24.2**	**6.1**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Rural	558,627	33.1	40.1	21.3	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.3
Urban	296,646	21.5	29.9	29.7	10.8	3.5	2.0	2.7
Council								
Kondoa District	67,303	33.5	40.3	20.5	4.0	1.0	0.4	0.3
Kondoa Town	22,102	27.8	35.0	24.3	6.5	2.5	1.7	2.2
Mpwapwa District	113,514	26.1	39.9	24.7	5.5	2.1	0.9	0.8
Kongwa District	125,710	30.5	40.9	21.7	4.4	1.4	0.6	0.6
Chamwino District	143,909	30.1	38.8	24.9	4.0	1.3	0.4	0.4
Dodoma City	201,248	20.2	27.3	30.8	12.4	3.9	2.2	3.2
Bahi District	88,930	32.7	41.8	20.5	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.3
Chemba District	92,557	42.2	35.9	17.7	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.3

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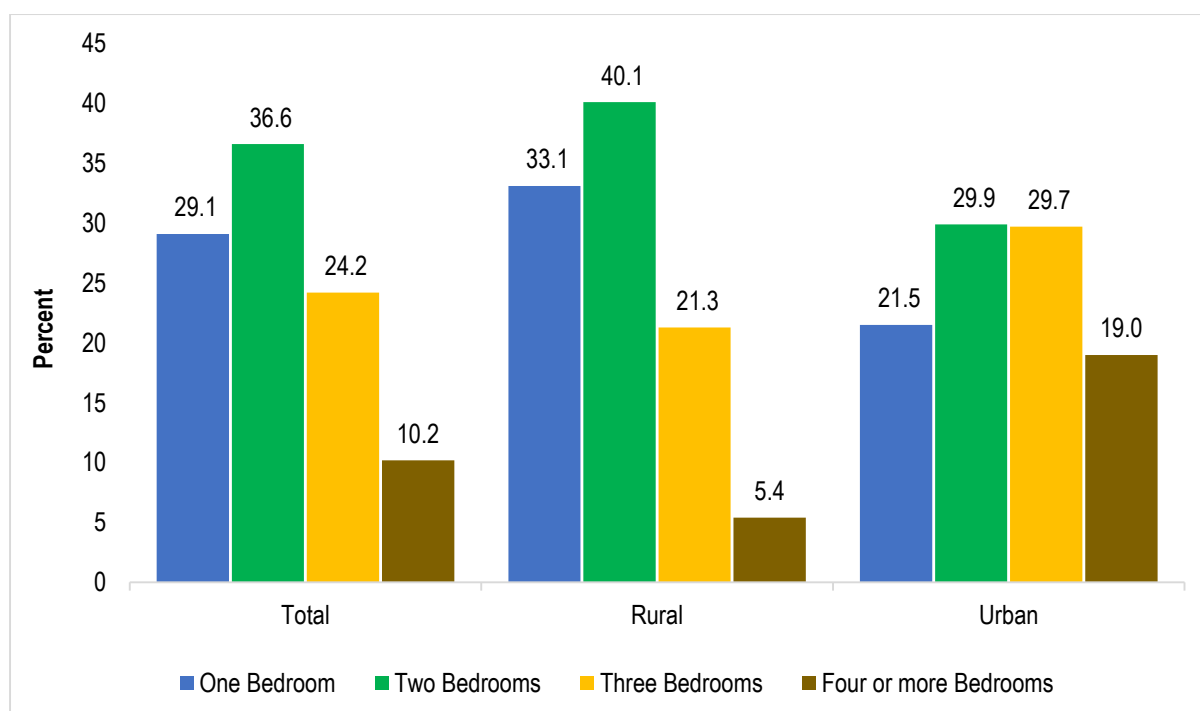
14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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

The results indicate that 17.9 percent of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region are connected to the national grid. About thirty-seven (35.6%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 8.6 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Dodoma Region, Dodoma City and Kondoa Town have the highest proportion (38.1% and 31.2% respectively) of buildings connected to the national grid while Bahi District has the lowest percentage (6.8%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
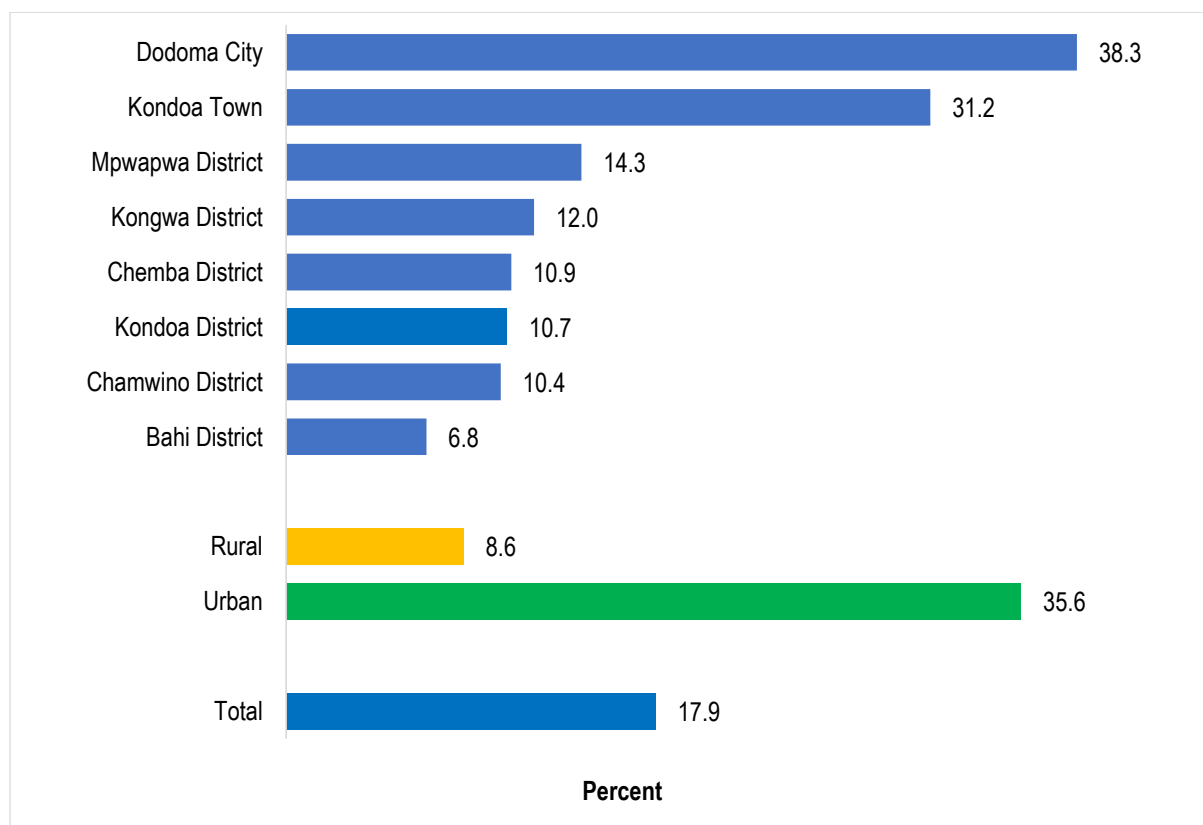
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 26.3 percent of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative sources of electricity is high in rural areas (28.6%) than in urban area (22.1%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from about twenty-two percent (21.8%) in Dodoma City Council to 40.2 percent in Kondoa District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 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 14.3 percent of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (29.1%) than in rural

areas (6.4%). Across councils, Dodoma City has the highest percentage (33.8%) of buildings with water service while Chemba District have the lowest percentage (6.2%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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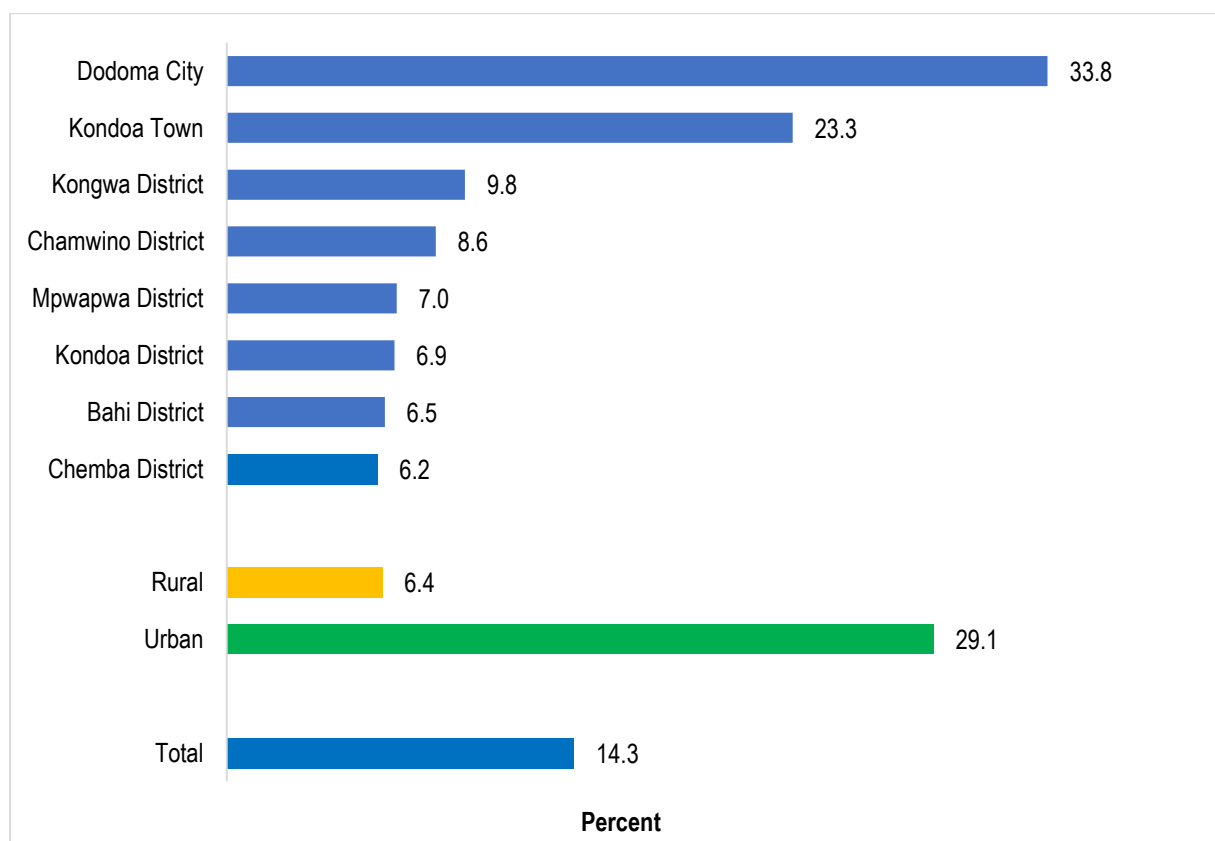
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 77.2 percent of all buildings/units in Dodoma Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is slightly higher (77.3%) than in rural areas (77.2%). There are marked disparities in percentage of Buildings with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 70.2 percent in Chemba District to 82.3 percent in Mpwapwa District council (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC
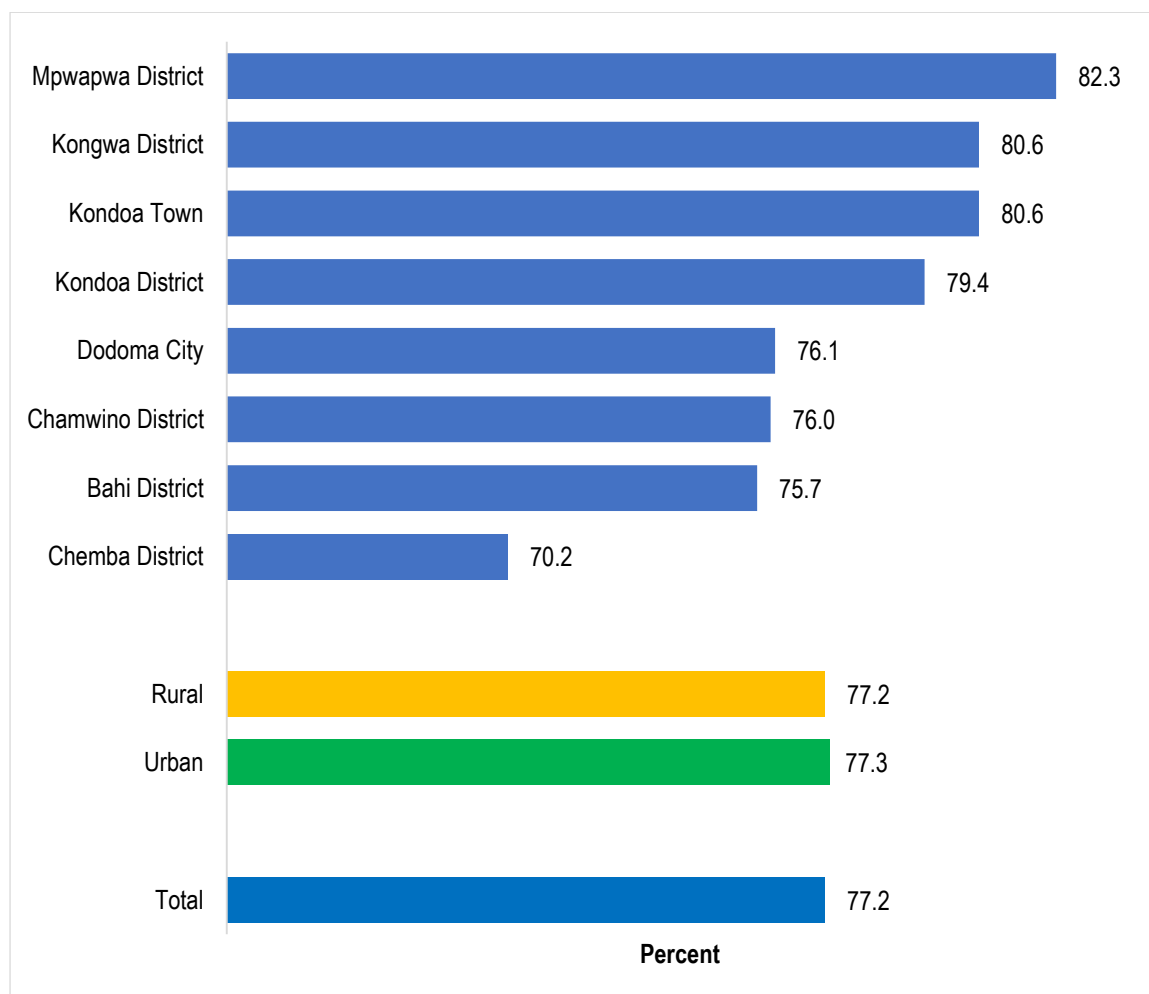
Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**855,273**	**17.9**	**26.3**	**14.3**	**77.2**
Rural	558,627	8.6	28.6	6.4	77.2
Urban	296,646	35.6	22.1	29.1	77.3
Council					
Kondoa District	67,303	10.7	40.2	6.9	79.4
Kondoa Town	22,102	31.2	25.5	23.3	80.6
Mpwapwa District	113,514	14.3	22.1	7.0	82.3
Kongwa District	125,710	12.0	30.4	9.8	80.6
Chamwino District	143,909	10.4	27.3	8.6	76.0
Dodoma City	201,248	38.3	21.8	33.8	76.1

Bahi District	88,930	6.8	24.7	6.5	75.7
Chemba District	92,557	10.9	26.0	6.2	70.2

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access of Roads

The results indicate that 69.4 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (80.4%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 63.7 percent in rural areas. Kondoa Town Council has the highest percentage (83.8%) of buildings accessible by road while Bahi District Council has the lowest (53.7%) (Figure 14.11).

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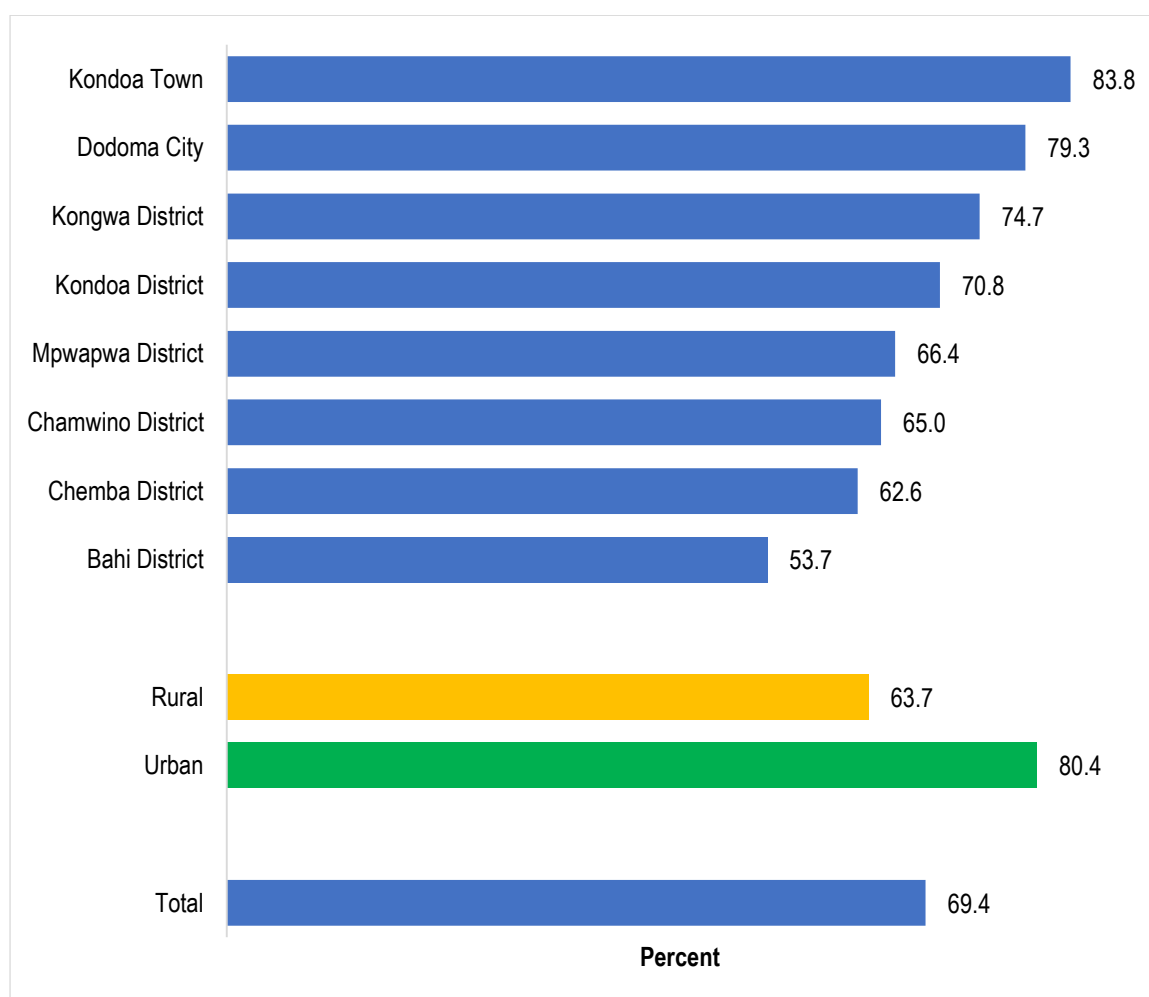
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.2 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 3.9 percent and 2.9 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Kongwa District Council has the highest percentage (4.5%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Chemba District Council has the lowest percentage (2.1%) (Figure 14.12).

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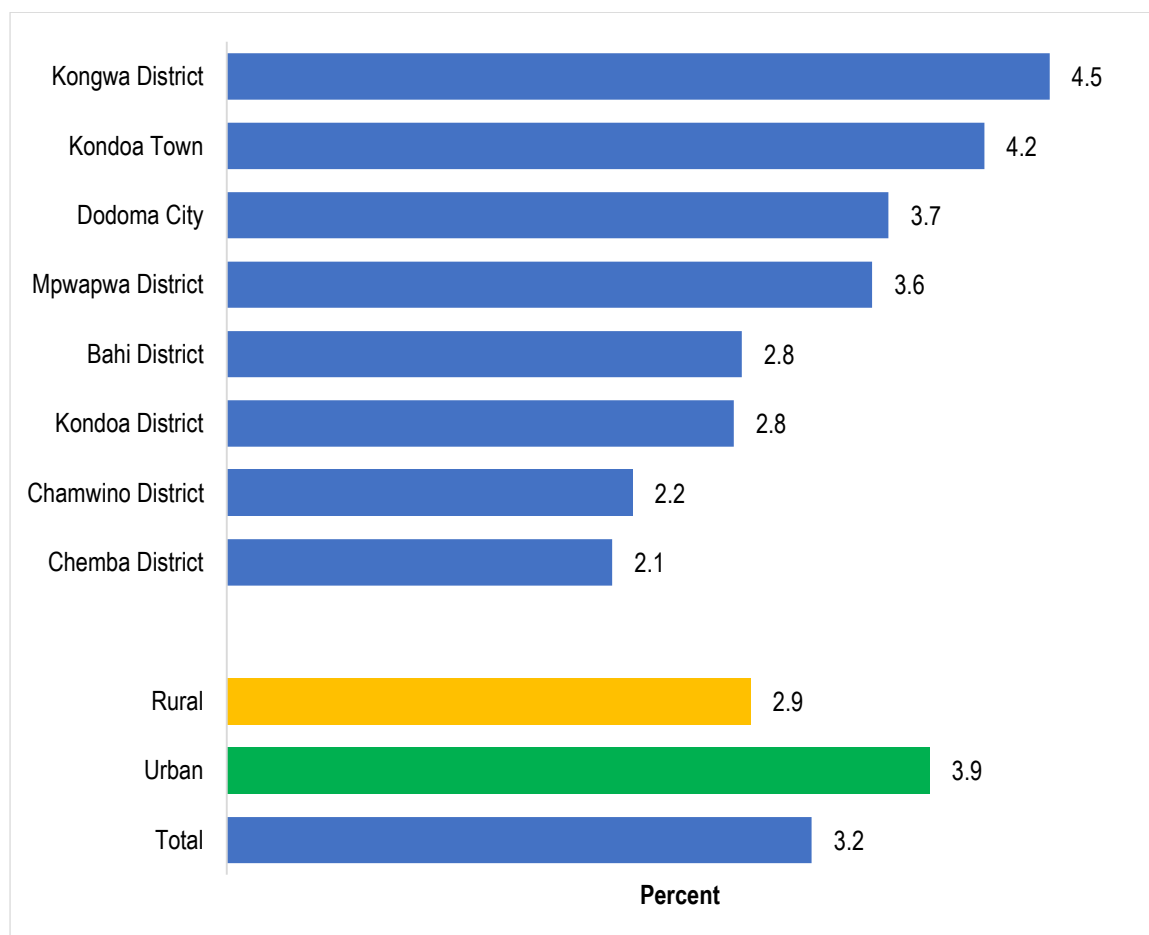
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Building Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (87.8%) of buildings in Dodoma Region are individually owned, followed by 9.2 percent of co-owned buildings The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in the Region (Figure 14.11 and Table 14.13).

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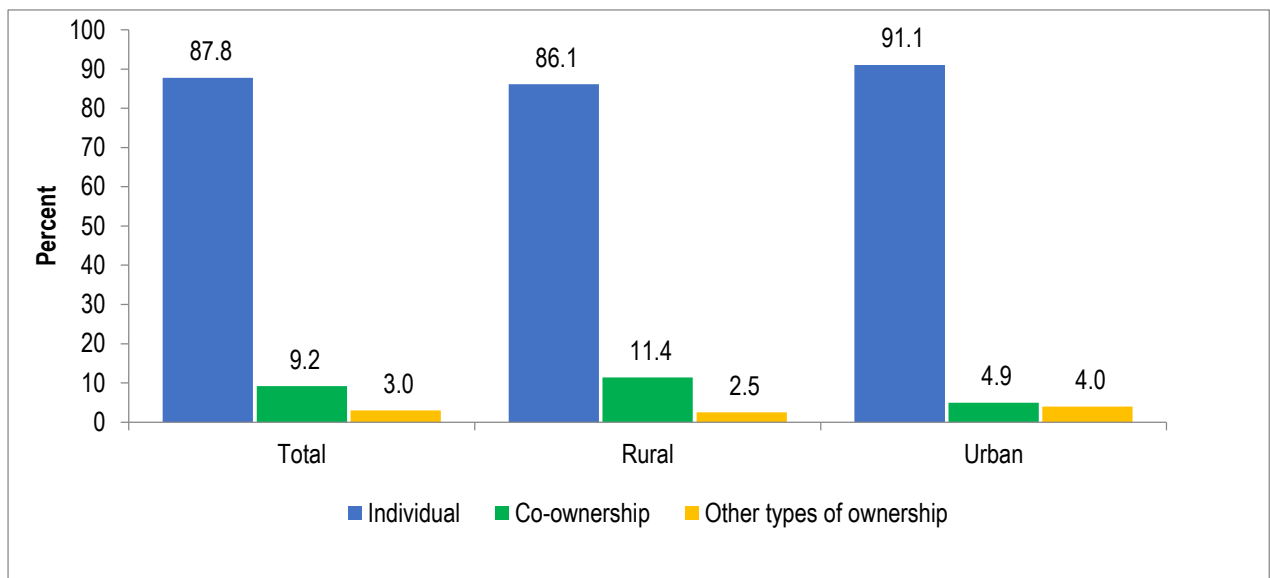
14.6.2 Building Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Dodoma Region are owned by male only (67.0%), followed by female only (24.5%) and 5.9 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Bahi District Council has the highest proportion (26.7%) of buildings owned by females alone while Kondoa District Council has the lowest proportion (20.5%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.144: Percentage Distribution of individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence; Sex of Owner and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	**855,273**	**67.0**	**24.5**	**5.9**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**558,627**	**67.3**	**23.8**	**6.4**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**296,646**	**66.3**	**25.7**	**4.8**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Kondoa District	67,303	71.9	20.5	4.1	1.8	1.7	59,985	72.4	19.9	4.2	1.7	1.7	7,318	67.2	25.4	3.7	1.9	1.7
Kondoa Town	22,102	66.0	24.8	6.2	1.5	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,102	66.0	24.8	6.2	1.5	1.4
Mpwapwa District	113,514	67.0	23.0	7.8	1.1	1.0	100,282	67.5	22.4	8.2	1.0	1.0	13,232	63.6	28.0	4.9	1.9	1.5
Kongwa District	125,710	66.1	26.3	5.3	1.2	1.1	90,475	65.8	26.1	5.9	1.1	1.0	35,235	66.9	26.8	3.7	1.3	1.3
Chamwino District	143,909	64.8	25.6	6.9	1.3	1.4	135,405	65.2	25.1	7.2	1.2	1.3	8,504	59.1	32.8	3.5	2.3	2.3
Dodoma City	201,248	66.7	25.2	4.9	1.6	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	201,248	66.7	25.2	4.9	1.6	1.6
Bahi District	88,930	66.0	26.7	5.7	0.8	0.8	84,965	66.0	26.6	5.7	0.8	0.8	3,965	65.5	27.2	5.4	1.0	0.9
Chemba District	92,557	69.4	21.2	6.0	1.6	1.7	87,515	69.5	21.0	6.0	1.7	1.8	5,042	66.9	24.5	6.9	1.0	0.8

14.6.3 Building Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 77.5 percent of all buildings in Dodoma Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (9.6%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 83.5 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by Live in Without paying rent (7.0%) while in urban areas, the results reveal that 66.3 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by Occupied by Tenants (17.1%), however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants in urban area (17.1%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas (5.6%).

Bahi District Council has the highest percentage (83.9) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Dodoma City Council has the lowest percentage (62.9%). In addition, Dodoma City Council has the highest percentage (19.5%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Kondoa District Council has the lowest (5.2%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.155: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council;; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of BUildingsl	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	**855,273**	**77.5**	**7.6**	**5.3**	**9.6**	**558,627**	**83.5**	**7.0**	**3.9**	**5.6**	**296,646**	**66.3**	**8.7**	**7.9**	**17.1**
Kondoa District	67,303	83.1	7.7	4.1	5.2	59,985	83.5	7.6	3.9	5.0	7,318	79.5	8.4	5.5	6.6
Kondoa Town	22,102	75.1	9.0	5.7	10.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,102	75.1	9.0	5.7	10.2
Mpwapwa District	113,514	82.1	6.8	3.9	7.1	100,282	84.0	6.5	3.6	5.9	13,232	67.8	9.1	6.6	16.6
Kongwa District	125,710	81.6	7.0	4.2	7.3	90,475	84.3	6.8	3.5	5.4	35,235	74.8	7.5	5.8	12.0
Chamwino District	143,909	81.9	7.0	4.5	6.6	135,405	82.7	6.8	4.4	6.1	8,504	69.1	10.1	6.9	13.8
Dodoma City	201,248	62.9	8.9	8.8	19.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	201,248	62.9	8.9	8.8	19.5
Bahi District	88,930	83.9	7.0	3.7	5.4	84,965	84.6	6.9	3.5	4.9	3,965	69.0	9.6	6.9	14.5
Chemba District	92,557	81.9	7.5	4.4	6.2	87,515	82.5	7.5	4.3	5.7	5,042	72.4	7.7	6.1	13.7

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Dodoma Region (71.0%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 19.9 percent are built on surveyed land and 7.7 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 47.9 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 5.4 percent of rural buildings. Bahi District Council has the highest percentage (89.4%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Dodoma City Council has the lowest (24.6 %) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.166: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	836,909	19.9	71.0	7.7	1.4	552,220	5.4	90.0	3.7	0.9	284,689	47.9	34.1	15.6	2.4
Kondoa District	66,725	7.8	81.8	9.5	0.9	59,468	4.6	85.3	9.2	0.9	7,257	34.5	52.3	11.8	1.3
Kondoa Town	21,703	37.5	51.6	9.4	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21,703	37.5	51.6	9.4	1.5
Mpwapwa District	112,302	7.4	88.0	3.8	0.7	99,377	4.1	92.6	2.7	0.6	12,925	33.2	52.8	12.8	1.2
Kongwa District	124,502	12.3	81.6	3.8	2.4	89,718	7.0	89.8	1.8	1.4	34,784	25.9	60.5	8.7	4.9
Chamwino District	141,922	7.3	88.2	3.8	0.7	133,636	6.0	89.9	3.4	0.7	8,286	27.6	61.6	9.6	1.2
Dodoma City	190,942	55.5	24.6	17.7	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	190,942	55.5	24.6	17.7	2.2
Bahi District	87,383	4.2	89.4	5.3	1.0	83,551	2.8	92.6	3.7	0.9	3,832	36.0	20.0	39.9	4.1
Chemba District	91,430	10.3	84.5	3.8	1.4	86,470	7.6	87.8	3.3	1.3	4,960	57.4	26.6	13.0	2.9

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 46.7 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 27.1 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 8.5 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Place of Residence	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	**855,273**	**8.5**	**0.7**	**3.7**	**27.1**	**1.8**	**NA**	**7.7**	**46.7**	**3.8**
Kondoa District	67,303	1.5	0.4	0.4	31.9	1.5	NA	2.9	57.8	3.7
Kondoa Town	22,102	14.5	5.5	7.8	17.1	0.5	NA	6.7	44.5	3.3
Mpwapwa District	113,514	3.1	0.1	1.6	35.8	0.9	NA	8.4	48.2	2.0
Kongwa District	125,710	2.7	0.2	1.8	21.5	1.7	NA	13.1	54.8	4.1
Chamwino District	143,909	1.8	0.1	1.0	33.8	1.6	NA	5.9	52.5	3.2
Dodoma City	201,248	27.5	1.8	11.5	16.3	3.3	NA	8.7	25.3	5.6
Bahi District	88,930	1.5	0.1	0.7	36.2	1.1	NA	5.0	53.5	1.9
Chemba District	92,557	2.2	0.5	0.6	27.6	1.1	NA	6.8	57.1	4.2

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Dodoma Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policy 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 Dodoma Region has increased from 2,083,558 persons in 2012 to 3,085,625 persons in 2022; and

ii. Population of Dodoma Region is growing at an average rate of 3.9 percent annually during the 2012-2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.9 percent (which is above the national average of 3.2 %) the population of Dodoma Region is expected to double in the next 18 years;

ii. On the positive side, high population growth rate of 3.9 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and

iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.9 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 implement effectively respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use 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 to strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including by-laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

i. About fifteen percent (14.8%) of Dodoma regional population is aged below five years;

ii. About forty nine percent (48.8%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;

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

iv. About seven percent (6.9%) of Dodoma Regional population is aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;

iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively

contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development; and

iv.   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 facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;

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

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

i.   About three percent (3.4%) percent of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Dodoma Region is married; and

ii.   About nine percent (9.3 %) of female population aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   Early marriages, though relatively low in Dodoma Region, have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality and domestic violence. Girls who marry at younger ages are also denied education, economic opportunity as well as resulting to psychological consequences; and

ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as to change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and

iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to develop supportive programmes for widows such as cash transfer, public works programmes like those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

i. About thirty eight percent (38.1%) of children under five years of age in Dodoma Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

ii. About one quarter (25.9%) and 12.6 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

iii. Ten percent (10.0 %) of persons in Dodoma Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policy 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 Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance of national identification documents; and

ii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

i. About eight percent (8.3%) of children in Dodoma Region are orphans (6.1% with one parent dead and 2.2% both parents dead); and

ii. Percentage of orphaned children under age 18 range from 2.3 percent in Bahi District Council to 9.8 percent in Bahi District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and

ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households, communities and councils.

Recommendations

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

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education (check)

Key Findings

i. About three quarters (76.3%) of population aged 15 years and above in Dodoma Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 60.8 percent in Bahi District Council to 90.2 percent Dodoma City Council;

ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school increased from 67.7 percent in 2012 to 77.4 percent in 2022. The rates for 2022, range from 59.0 percent in Bahi District to 92.3 percent in Kondoa Town;

iii. About fourteen percent (13.5%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;

iv. About fifty six percent (56.3%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and

v. Primary school Gross Enrolment Ratio is 112.8 percent.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Adult literacy and enrolment rates in the Region are relatively low when compared with the national averages which signifies the presence of sizeable number of illiterate persons in the region, which may hinder regional and national efforts of achieving development targets;

ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and may lead to lack of harmony in the society;

iii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;

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; and

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.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to enhance efforts (awareness campaigns, by-laws, resource mobilization and allocation) to raise literacy rates in the region in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanism to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);

iii. Regional and Local Authorities to establish major causes of relatively high drop-out rate in secondary schools, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rate among PWD; and

v.   Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i.   The current unemployment rate in Dodoma Region is 5.1 percent; the rate is high in urban (8.3%) than in rural (3.0%) areas;

ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (64.4 %) of the total employment in Dodoma region; and

iii. About fifty eight percent (58.2%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Dodoma Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 5.1 percent unemployment for Dodoma Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered moderate, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;

ii. Unemployment can also have a negative impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation and a loss of self-esteem. They may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety and stress;

iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and

iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Dodoma Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, the informal sector is insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;

ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and

iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment for the private sector to thrive by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People With Disabilities

Key Findings

i. Over twelve percent (12.3%) of the total population in Dodoma Region aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (56.4%) reported diseases as major cause of their disability;

iii. Almost seven percent (6.5%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is 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. Persons With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcomes such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanisms. However, use of assistive devices reduces the negative effects of disability; and

iii. Poor Persons with Disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and projects in councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidences of disease leading to reduction of   prevalence of disability in the region;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places; and

iv. Regional and local Government authorities to undertake regular sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About fifty eight percent (57.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Dodoma region, with significant disparity between the councils, ranging 70.4 percent in Kondoa District to 39. 4 percent in Dodoma City;and

ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is significantly higher (22.4%) than females (14.3%).

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 Dodoma Region, with significant implications;

iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;

iv.   Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities; and

v.   Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and

iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should regularly conduct 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 sixty eight percent (67.8%) of private households in Dodoma Region use drinking water from improved sources;

ii.   Percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water is higher in urban (85.8%) than in rural areas (56.3%); and

iii. Percent of households using improved sources of drinking water range from 39.3 percent in Bahi District Council to 88.0 percent in Dodoma City Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

Use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About one third of private households in Dodoma Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

i.   Region and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and councils; and

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

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

i.   More than half (54.5%) of household in Dodoma Region use improved toilet facilities; with significant disparities between councils, ranging from 32.8 percent in Bahi District to 86.4 percent in Dodoma City; and

ii. About five percent (5.3%) of households in Dodoma Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 14.3 in Chemba District   to 1.3 percent in Dodoma City.

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 supervise and implement effectively 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 awareness campaigns in the communities.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

i.   About sixty five percent (65.4%) and 18.1 percent of private households in Dodoma Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

ii. About fourteen percent (14.3%) of households in Dodoma Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii. Almost twenty nine (28.9%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 9.3 percent in Bahi District to 60.3 percent in Dodoma City; and

iv. About one quarter (26.2%) of households in Dodoma Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;

ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;

iii. Access to national grid in Dodoma Region is generally low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and

iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change; and

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place a plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities

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

Key Findings

i.   Almost eight out of ten households (82.1%) in Dodoma Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.5%) and females (0.7% each) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or a tablet;

iii. About one (1.1%) and about three percent (1.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop or laptop computer respectively; and

iv. About one third (32.6%) of households in Dodoma Region own a radio while 19.7 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 17.5 percent in Chemba District to 63.3 percent in Kondoa District (Radio) and from 6.0 percent in Bahi District to 45.9 percent in Kondoa District (Television set).

Implications for Policy 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;

iii. Access and use of ICT services is low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas; and

iv. Low ownership and use of radio and television hinders communication of important information and services.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre-primary, primary and secondary education levels; and

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

i. About sixty four percent (63.5%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region have physical addresses;

ii. About forty four percent (44.2%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region have electricity services, of which 17.9 percent are connected to the national grid and 26.3 percent are powered by other sources;

iii. About fourteen percent (14.3%) of all buildings have water services;

iv. About three percent (3.2%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;

v. Seventy one percent (71.0%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region are built on un-surveyed land; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 24.6 percent in Dodoma City to 89.4 percent in Bahi District.; and

vi. About forty-seven percent (46.7%) of all buildings in Dodoma Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. 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;

iii. 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

iv. 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 clients to be connected to these services;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and

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; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	3,085,625	1,997,880	1,087,745	1,512,760	1,572,865
Kondoa District	244,854	223,153	21,701	124,379	120,475
Kondoa TC	80,443	NA	80,443	40,153	40,290
Mpwapwa District	403,247	356,648	46,599	196,466	206,781
Kongwa District	443,867	324,960	118,907	214,475	229,392
Chamwino District	486,176	462,489	23,687	236,583	249,593
Dodoma City	765,179	NA	765,179	373,440	391,739
Bahi District	322,526	309,092	13,434	156,427	166,099
Chemba District	339,333	321,538	17795	170,837	168,496

N.A   Not Applicable

Table A.2.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Percent	Male	Female	Population	Percent	Male	Female	Population	Percent	Male	Female
Total	**3,085,625**	**100**	**1,512,760**	**1,572,865**	**1,997,880**	**64.7**	**982,955**	**1,014,925**	**1,087,745**	**35.3**	**529,805**	**557,940**
Kondoa District	244,854	7.9	124,379	120,475	223,153	91.1	113,378	109,775	21,701	8.9	1,001	10,700
Kondoa TC	80,443	2.6	40,153	40,290	NA	NA	NA	NA	80,443	100.0	40,153	40,290
Mpwapwa District	403,247	13.1	196,466	206,781	356,648	88.4	174,428	182,220	46,599	11.6	22,038	24,561
Kongwa District	443,867	14.4	214,475	229,392	324,960	73.2	157,810	167,150	118,907	26.8	56,665	62,242
Chamwino District	486,176	15.8	236,583	249,593	462,489	95.1	225,370	237,119	23,687	4.9	11,213	12,474
Dodoma City	765,179	24.8	373,440	391,739	NA	NA	NA	NA	765,179	100.0	373,440	391,739
Bahi District	322,526	10.5	156,427	166,099	309,092	95.8	149,863	159,229	13,434	4.2	6,564	6,870
Chemba District	339,333	11.0	170,837	168,496	321,538	94.8	162,106	159,432	17,795	5.2	8,731	9,064

Note:
 (i) NA=Not Applicable

Table A8. 1: Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Dodoma 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)	397,189	194,479	202,710	243,017	123,031	119,986	154,172	71,448	82,724
Youth Population (15–24 years)	491,662	239,715	251,947	267,491	134,974	132,517	224,171	104,741	119,430
Youth Population (15–35 years)	852,352	422,029	430,323	445,452	224,634	220,818	406,900	197,395	209,505
Primary School (6–12 years)	416,949	197,935	219,014	264,983	124,778	140,205	151,966	73,157	78,809
Primary School (7–13 years)	444,552	211,680	232,872	287,732	136,356	151,376	156,820	75,324	81,496
Secondary School (14-17 years)	235,139	115,982	119,157	146,294	74,767	71,527	88,845	41,215	47,630
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,291,943	650,422	641,521	698,694	356,220	342,474	593,249	294,202	299,047
Elderly population (60+ years)	105,945	63,048	42,897	65,096	40,274	24,822	40,849	22,774	18,075
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,945,547	969,762	975,785	1,109,129	557,231	551,898	836,418	412,531	423,887
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,424,421	721,934	702,487	783,570	403,256	380,314	640,851	318,678	322,173
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,189,282	605,952	583,330	637,276	328,489	308,787	552,006	277,463	274,543

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

Place of Residence	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,777,834**	**856,901**	**920,933**	**1,357,114**	**689,586**	**667,528**
Rural	1,081,562	520,249	561,313	738,961	381,439	357,522
Urban	696,272	336,652	359,620	618,153	308,147	310,006
Council						
Kondoa District	134,432	67,807	66,625	110,498	58,539	51,959
Kondoa Town	48,724	24,101	24,623	42,183	21,576	20,607
Mpwapwa District	225,040	107,101	117,939	166,687	84,196	82,491
Kongwa District	243,716	114,249	129,467	170,579	84,864	85,715
Chamwino District	267,881	126,987	140,894	176,189	89,873	86,316
Dodoma City	502,374	244,510	257,864	453,123	226,266	226,857
Bahi District	172,766	80,727	92,039	105,059	54,124	50,935
Chemba District	182,901	91,419	91,482	132,796	70,148	62,648

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,028,523	993,246	1,035,277	1,220,600	602,149	618,451	807,923	391,097	416,826
5-9	228,095	107,213	120,882	139,416	64,708	74,708	88,679	42,505	46,174
10-14	332,409	162,455	169,954	224,247	110,632	113,615	108,162	51,823	56,339
15 - 19	275,386	136,874	138,512	168,179	87,346	80,833	107,207	49,528	57,679
20 - 24	228,645	107,689	120,956	123,032	59,210	63,822	105,613	48,479	57,134
25 - 29	191,354	93,496	97,858	99,246	48,349	50,897	92,108	45,147	46,961
30 - 34	158,961	78,695	80,266	86,012	42,157	43,855	72,949	36,538	36,411
35 - 39	128,746	62,854	65,892	73,695	35,349	38,346	55,051	27,505	27,546
40 - 44	113,429	55,245	58,184	68,256	32,719	35,537	45,173	22,526	22,647
45 - 49	94,837	46,679	48,158	58,950	28,760	30,190	35,887	17,919	17,968
50 - 54	82,896	40,587	42,309	53,154	25,891	27,263	29,742	14,696	15,046
55 - 59	55,935	28,706	27,229	35,372	18,241	17,131	20,563	10,465	10,098
60 - 64	49,038	26,180	22,858	31,715	17,191	14,524	17,323	8,989	8,334
65 - 69	28,286	14,965	13,321	18,151	9,806	8,345	10,135	5,159	4,976
70 - 74	23,696	12,500	11,196	15,817	8,414	7,403	7,879	4,086	3,793
75 - 79	14,934	8,026	6,908	10,054	5,461	4,593	4,880	2,565	2,315
80+	21,876	11,082	10,794	15,304	7,915	7,389	6,572	3,167	3,405

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Dodoma 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)	406,436	200,648	205,788	256,498	131,097	125,401	149,938	69,551	80,387
Youth Population (15–24 years)	504,031	244,563	259,468	291,211	146,556	144,655	212,820	98,007	114,813
Youth Population (15–35 years)	884,986	432,044	452,942	494,051	245,669	248,382	390,935	186,375	204,560
Primary School (6–12 years)	407,400	195,303	212,097	264,211	126,279	137,932	143,189	69,024	74,165
Primary School (7–13 years)	437,409	210,510	226,899	288,077	138,624	149,453	149,332	71,886	77,446
Secondary School (14-17 years)	240,057	119,691	120,366	153,203	79,339	73,864	86,854	40,352	46,502
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,379,227	677,005	702,222	797,611	395,213	402,398	581,616	281,792	299,824
Elderly population (60+ years)	137,830	72,753	65,077	91,041	48,787	42,254	46,789	23,966	22,823
Population Aged 4 years and above	2,042,239	999,768	1,042,471	1,226,991	605,217	621,774	815,248	394,551	420,697
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,536,050	756,792	779,258	902,761	449,674	453,087	633,289	307,118	326,171
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,295,993	637,101	658,892	749,558	370,335	379,223	546,435	266,766	279,669

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dodoma 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	**594,832**	**298,906**	**295,926**	**421,397**	**213,943**	**207,454**	**173,435**	**84,963**	**88,472**	**460,370**	**219,037**	**241,333**	**302,072**	**142,756**	**159,316**	**158,298**	**76,281**	**82,017**
Kondoa District	53,980	27,797	26,183	49,471	25,509	23,962	4,509	2,288	2,221	47,857	23,727	24,130	43,524	21,559	21,965	4,333	2,168	2,165
Kondoa Town	14,991	7,558	7,433	NA	NA	NA	14,991	7,558	7,433	13,839	6,836	7,003	NA	NA	NA	13,839	6,836	7,003
Mpwapwa District	82,350	41,349	41,001	74,344	37,429	36,915	8,006	3,920	4,086	62,207	29,114	33,093	55,034	25,642	29,392	7,173	3,472	3,701
Kongwa District	92,363	46,353	46,010	69,523	35,120	34,403	22,840	11,233	11,607	70,839	33,198	37,641	50,923	23,676	27,247	19,916	9,522	10,394
Chamwino District	97,734	49,358	48,376	93,893	47,453	46,440	3,841	1,905	1,936	66,431	31,107	35,324	62,954	29,437	33,517	3,477	1,670	1,807
Dodoma City	113,621	55,296	58,325	NA	NA	NA	113,621	55,296	58,325	104,574	50,236	54,338	NA	NA	NA	104,574	50,236	54,338
Bahi District	67,418	34,218	33,200	65,205	33,155	32,050	2,213	1,063	1,150	39,749	18,305	21,444	37,902	17,446	20,456	1,847	859	988
Chemba District	72,375	36,977	35,398	68,961	35,277	33,684	3,414	1,700	1,714	54,874	26,514	28,360	51,735	24,996	26,739	3,139	1,518	1,621

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dodoma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending School								
	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
Dodoma Region	594,832	298,906	295,926	421,397	213,943	207,454	173,435	84,963	88,472	671,012	317,528	353,484	429,623	202,160	227,463	241,389	115,368	126,021
Kondoa District	53,980	27,797	26,183	49,471	25,509	23,962	4,509	2,288	2,221	68,928	33,741	35,187	62,359	30,477	31,882	6,569	3,264	3,305
Kondoa Town	14,991	7,558	7,433	NA	NA	NA	14,991	7,558	7,433	20,632	10,072	10,560	-NA	NA-	NA -	20,632	10,072	10,560
Mpwapwa District	82,350	41,349	41,001	74,344	37,429	36,915	8,006	3,920	4,086	88,644	41,571	47,073	77,629	36,249	41,380	11,015	5,322	5,693
Kongwa District	92,363	46,353	46,010	69,523	35,120	34,403	22,840	11,233	11,607	102,571	48,349	54,222	72,790	34,038	38,752	29,781	14,311	15,470
Chamwino District	97,734	49,358	48,376	93,893	47,453	46,440	3,841	1,905	1,936	95,259	44,333	50,926	89,738	41,689	48,049	5,521	2,644	2,877
Dodoma City	113,621	55,296	58,325	NA	NA	NA	113,621	55,296	58,325	160,456	76,262	84,194	NA	NA	NA	160,456	76,262	84,194
Bahi District	67,418	34,218	33,200	65,205	33,155	32,050	2,213	1,063	1,150	56,988	26,152	30,836	54,139	24,819	29,320	2,849	1,333	1,516
Chemba District	72,375	36,977	35,398	68,961	35,277	33,684	3,414	1,700	1,714	77,534	37,048	40,486	72,968	34,888	38,080	4,566	2,160	2,406

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

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	836,909	734,845	76,944	295	4,386	374	6,756	3,324	1,064	7,562	90	82	443	744
Rural	552,220	475,616	62,873	188	1,537	171	4,499	1,472	407	4,674	30	33	269	451
Urban	284,689	259,229	14,071	107	2,849	203	2,257	1,852	657	2,888	60	49	174	293
Council														
Kondoa District	66,725	60,105	4,346	33	147	36	850	245	69	803	3	1	40	47
Kondoa Town	21,703	19,587	1,064	5	78	12	308	276	48	294	0	2	18	11
Mpwapwa District	112,302	93,642	15,165	36	664	34	917	653	85	965	9	7	63	62
Kongwa District	124,502	110,970	10,291	46	429	32	1,096	287	142	1,014	5	8	114	68
Chamwino District	141,922	120,417	18,429	33	314	41	826	304	140	1,210	8	11	30	159
Dodoma City	190,942	174,574	8,936	72	2,266	148	1,188	1,137	459	1,752	54	44	102	210
Bahi District	87,383	76,031	9,301	37	230	39	746	135	70	665	8	1	26	94
Chemba District	91,430	79,519	9,412	33	258	32	825	287	51	859	3	8	50	93
Kondoa District	836,909	734,845	76,944	295	4,386	374	6,756	3,324	1,064	7,562	90	82	443	744
Kondoa Town	552,220	475,616	62,873	188	1,537	171	4,499	1,472	407	4,674	30	33	269	451
Mpwapwa District	284,689	259,229	14,071	107	2,849	203	2,257	1,852	657	2,888	60	49	174	293

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