THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Kigoma Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS

TANZANIA

CENSUS

2022

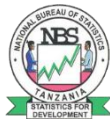INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Republic of Tanzania

Kigoma Regional Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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

KIGOMA 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 Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of His Exelence 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 reports in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics

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Chief Government Statistician
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Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Kigoma Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Kigoma Region has a population of 2,470,967 million persons, out of those, 1,284,134 are females and 1,186,833 are males. Population of Kigoma Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 16.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Kigoma Region is expected to double in the next 46 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 75.4 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 24.6 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Kigoma 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 15.1 years. About forty nine percent (48.7%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 45.8 percent in 1988 Census to 47.8 percent in 2022. The results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (52.3%) than in rural areas (46.3%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 88.6. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Kigoma Region decreased slightly from 3.7 percent in 2012 decreased to 3.0 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby the results show that Kigoma Region has 451,967private households, out of which 116,639 (25.8%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 19.2 percent in 2012 PHC an indication of increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region slightly increased from 35.5 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (38.0%) than in rural areas (35.0%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.4 persons in 2012 to 5.0 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 54.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region are married, where more females (54.6%) are married than males (53.8%). Five percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (8.3%) than that of males (1.1%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Kigoma Region is 25.1 years for males and 21.2 years for females. The Man Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 25.2 percent to 25.1 yearsnt while that of females decreased from 22.6 year to 21.2 year in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (84.5%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only11.5

percent have birth certificates and a mere 3.2 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that population aged 20-24 has the highest percentage (15.1%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 14.8 percent of the population aged 15-19 years. The results on other national identification documents show that 74,102 persons (7.4%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 178,577 persons (17.8%) have national identification number. It is also noted that only 108,620 persons (4.8 %) out of 2,470,967 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results on citizenship indicate that about 100 percent (99.3%) of the enumerated population in the Region in 2022 are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (140,562 persons) followed by other African Countries (915 persons)

The results show that 2,470,967 persons (99.3%) out of 2,470,967 persons enumerated in Kigoma Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (140,562 persons) followed by other African Countries (915 persons) and outside Africa (612 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. The results indicate that about eighty-one (81.2%) children under 18 years in Kigoma Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (18.8%) children under 18 years are orphans with same proportion in rural (10.1%) and urban areas (10.0%). About seven percent (6.8%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while twelve percent (12.0%) are orphan with both parent dead. Kasulu District Council has the highest percentage (33.9%) of orphans compared with other councils in Kigoma Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region is 81.5 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (85.5%) than females (77.7%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 73.0 percent and it is higher among males (74.3%) than females (71.8%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 81.6 percent. It is higher among females (83.4%) than males (79.8%). Majority (82.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 12.0 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.9 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 854,709 (79.9%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Kigoma Region using International relaxed definition is 5.4 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (6.0%) than males (4.8%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Kigoma Region is 91.5 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Kigoma Region. 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. About ten percent (11.4 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.2 %) and walking (2.2 %) are the most common types of disabilities in Kigoma Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Thirty-four percent (33.0 %) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (29.9 percent) than that of males (36.8 %). About fifty percent (49.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Kigoma Region, majority of them own land Jointly (28.8 %) followed by those owning land Alone (19.0 %).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About seven out of ten (72.1%) households in Kigoma Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (33.1%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than fifty percent (52.2%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than sixty percent (64.5%) of households in Kigoma Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than thirty five percent(35.3 %) of households in Kigoma Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Kigoma Region use firewood (71.2%) and charcoal (19.7%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from

the national grid (TANESCO) used by 17.7 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.1 percent in 2012 to 17.7 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (32.9%) households in Kigoma Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 52.0percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Kigoma Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 77.4 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where two thirds (67.0%) of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 78.1 % of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.1%). About three percent (2.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Kigoma Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.5 %) 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 Kigoma Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings also present that 80.0 percent of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 9.1 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy percent (72.6 %) of all individually owned buildings in Kigoma Region are owned by males,19.6 percent by females. About twenty percent 20.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). About fifty nine percent (58.9%) percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region are built on un-surveyed land. About thirty percent (32.4) of all buildings in Kigoma Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About twelve percent (12.0 %) of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 37.0 percent are powered by other sources. Eighteen percent (17.1 %) of all buildings/units have water services. Three percent (3.5%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region have infrastructure for the Persons with Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,470,967	**100.0**	1,864,180	**100.0**	606,787	**100.0**
Male	1,186,833	48.8	900,239	48.3	286,594	47.2
Female	1,284,134	51.2	963,941	51.7	320,193	52.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	1.5	-	1.4	-	1.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	442,662	**17.9**	346,158	**18.6**	96,504	**15.9**
Male	220,626	18.6	172,340	19.1	48,286	16.8
Female	222,036	17.3	173,818	18	48,218	15.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,203,331	**48.7**	934,038	**50.1**	269,293	**44.4**
Male	601,691	50.7	468,498	52	133,193	46.5
Female	601,640	46.9	465,540	48.3	136,100	42.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,367,546	**55.3**	1,054,091	**56.5**	313,455	**51.7**
Male	685,001	57.7	530,464	58.9	154,537	53.9
Female	682,545	53.2	523,627	54.3	158,918	49.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	1,203,331	**48.7**	934,038	**50.1**	269,293	**44.4**
Male	601,691	50.7	468,498	52.0	133,193	46.5
Female	601,640	46.9	465,540	48.3	136,100	42.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	782,518	**31.7**	568,780	**30.5**	213,738	**35.2**
Male	363,861	30.7	265,823	29.5	98,038	34.2
Female	418,657	32.6	302,957	31.4	115,700	36.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	553,713	43.1	401,677	**41.7**	152,036	**47.5**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,180,353	**47.8**	863,099	**46.3**	317,254	**52.3**
Male	548,211	46.2	402,927	44.8	145,284	50.7
Female	632,142	49.2	460,172	47.7	171,970	53.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	131,723	**5.3**	100,625	**5.4**	31,098	**5.1**
Male	58,175	4.9	45,041	5	13,134	4.6
Female	73,548	5.7	55,584	5.8	17,964	5.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	87,283	**3.5**	67,043	**3.6**	20,240	**3.3**
Male	36,931	3.1	28,814	3.2	8,117	2.8
Female	50,352	3.9	38,229	4.0	12,123	3.8
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	451,967	100	335,328	73.1	116,639	26.9
Male Headed Households	290,263	64.2	217,896	65.0	72,367	62.0
Female Headed Households	161,704	35.8	117,432	35.0	44,272	38.0

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size[1]	-	5.0	-	5.4	-	4.7
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	-	5.0	-	5.4	-	5.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	-	4.5	-	4.5	-	4.4
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	382,291	30.2	325,910	27.8	306,367	36.6
Married	687,572	54.2	555,798	56.3	343,002	48.7
Living Together	69,055	5.4	106,180	6.0	71,885	4.0
Divorced	38,109	3.0	55,069	2.9	29,770	3.4
Separated	27,424	2.2	21,230	2.2	14,146	2.0
Widowed	63,185	5.0	55,966	4.9	36,030	5.3
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	207,741	11.5	133,267	6.6	74,474	26.4
Population with Birth Notification	34,552	3.2	25,991	93.1	8,561	3.5
Country of Citizenship		-				
Tanzanians	2,328,864	94.2	1,754,589	94.1	574,275	94.6
Non-Tanzanians	142,103	5.8	109,591	5.9	32,512	5.4
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	108,620	4.8	63,419	3.8	45,201	8.2
Other Health Insurance	26,099	1.2	18,998	1.1	7,101	1.3
National Identification Card	74,102	7.4	47,838	6.5	26,264	9.8
National Identification Number	178,577	17.8	113,858	15.5	64,719	24.0
Zanzibar Identification Card	154	0.0	66	0.0	88	0.0
Driving License	21,639	2.2	8,270	1.1	13,369	5.0
Voter's Identification Card	698,941	69.7	502,832	68.5	196.109	72.9
Travel Passport	9,383	0.4	74,548	0.3	4,835	0.9
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	257,380	18.8	94,997	10.1	52,174	9.9
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	972,229	76.9	678,802	73.0	293,427	86.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	731,135	71.9	568780	67.7	213738	86.3
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,151,439	80.3	841,757	77.5	309,682	87.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	427,598	81.6	318,035	78.7	109,563	91.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	623,773	119.1	456,503	123.5	167,270	83.8
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	874,620	100.0	626,769	100.0	247,851	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,565	0.5	3,806	0.6	759	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	719,019	82.2	538,699	85.9	180,320	72.8
Training After Primary	1,087	0.1	646	0.1	441	0.2
Pre-Form One	703	0.1	486	0.1	217	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	104,540	12.0	59,677	9.5	44,863	18.1

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,308	1.5	9,453	1.5	3,855	1.6
Training After Secondary Education	6,293	0.5	3135	0.5	3158	1.3
University and Other Related	25,091	2.9	10,860	1.7	14,231	5.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	14	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,367	0.3	870	0.1	1,497	0.7
Professionals	9,673	1.1	3,277	0.5	6,396	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	22,730	32.7	9,665	1.5	13,065	5.8
Clerks	1,838	0.2	918	0.1	920	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	25,352	3.0	10,750	1.7	14,602	6.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	492,668	57.6	399,900	63.7	92,768	40.9
Craft and related workers	165,022	19.3	113,749	18.1	51,273	22.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,230	0.6	1,959	0.3	3,271	1.4
Elementary occupations	129,829	15.2	86,820	13.8	43,009	19.0
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	**193,304**	11.4	146,188	11.6	47,116	10.8
Type of Disability						
Albinism	362	0.02	250	0.01	112	0.02
Seeing	40,510	1.8	30,057	1.8	10,453	1.9
Hearing	22,893	1.0	17,318	1.0	5,575	1.0
Walking	39,519	1.8	29,884	1.8	9,635	1.8
Remembering	12,201	0.5	9,093	0.5	3,108	0.5
Self-Care	5,803	0.3	4,358	0.3	1,445	0.3
Communication	10,929	0.5	8,295	0.5	2,634	0.5
Other Disability	81,759	4.6	63,237	4.8	18,522	4.2
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	380,525	33.5	305,209	36.3	75,316	24.3
Male	193,682	36.8	154,761	40.0	38,921	27.3
Female	186,843	29.9	150,448	33.1	36,395	21.4
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	325,803	72.1	256,831	76.7	116,639	59.1
Living without Paying any Rent	24,646	5.4	18,205	5.4	6,441	5.5
Rented Privately	57,076	12.6	26,469	7.9	30,607	26.2
Rented by Employer	12,175	2.7	9,271	2.8	2,904	2.5
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	13,192	2.9	9190	2.7	4,002	3.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	10,205	2.3	8,445	2.5	1,760	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	8,870	2.0	6,917	2.1	1,953	1.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	341,902	75.6	231,166	68.9	110,736	94.9
Grass/Leaves	96,334	21.3	91,624	27.3	4710	4.0
Mud and Leaves	10,060	2.2	9,623	2.9	437	0.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Others	3,671	0.8	2,915	0.9	756	0.6
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	380,282	24.2	149,383	15.9	230,899	47.9
Earth/Sand	380,477	71.7	308,733	81.3	71,744	43.8
Ceramic tiles	45,440	2.4	6,072	0.8	39,368	6.8
Other	16,268	3.6	12,160	3.6	4,108	3.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	12,261	2.7	3572	1.1	8689	7.4
Baked Bricks	307,104	67.9	219,433	65.4	87,671	75.2
Sundried Bricks	71,995	15.9	60,302	18.0	11,693	10.0
Poles and Mud	50,446	11.2	42,937	12.8	7,509	6.4
Stones	1,323	0.3	874	0.3	449	0.4
Others	8,838	2.0	8210	2.4	628	0.5
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	80,135	17.7	22,397	6.6	57,738	49.5
Solar	190,934	42.2	161,294	48.1	29,640	25.4
Kerosene	12,225	2.7	6,942	12.1	5,283	4.5
Others	168,386	37.3	144,421	43.1	23,965	20.5
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	321,715	71.2	272,969	81.4	48,746	41.7
Charcoal	88,827	19.7	37,072	11.0	51,755	44.3
Kerosene	1,444	0.3	991	0.2	453	0.3
Electricity	7594	1.7	1,854	0.5	5,740	4.9
Gas	7271	1.6	1,945	0.5	5,326	4.5
Others	1527	0.3	984	0.3	543	0.3
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	148,034	32.8	93,082	32.1	54,952	34.0
Other Protected Sources	143,342	31.7	92,050	31.7	51,292	31.7
Unprotected Sources	160,591	35.5	105,131	36.2	55,460	34.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	75,787	16.8	26,126	7.79	49,661	42.50
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	19,759	4.4	13,509	4.03	6,250	5.3
Pit Latrine	339,939	75.2	280,119	83.5	59,820	51.3
Others	1,219	0.3	114	0.3	105	0.1
No Facility	15,263	3.4	14,460	4.3	105	0.1
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	58,274	12.99	27,521	8.2	30,753	26.4
Burnt	148,531	32.9	109,681	32.7	38,850	33.3
Roadside Dumping	3,880	0.9	2,778	0.8	1,102	0.9
Burying/Pit	90,255	20.0	67,248	20.1	23,007	19.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	151,07	33.4	128,100	38.2	22,927	19.7
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	264,180	56.7	208,625	64.2	55,555	46.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Land or Farm	315,116	59.1	252,628	68.7	62,488	46.0
House	21,269	4.7	4394	1.3	16,875	14.5
Bicycle	111,379	24.6	92,652	24.5	18,727	23.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	26,453	5.9	18,161	6.9	8,292	9.1
Power Tiller	613	0.3	437	0.3	176	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	130,105	28.8	89,932	26.8	40,173	34.4
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	891,126	77.4	632,409	75.1	258,717	83.5
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	354,790	78.5	250,977	74.8	103,813	89.0
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	951,446	43.3	679,777	41.5	271,669	48.7
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	8,477	0.7	5036	0.6	3,441	1.1
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	16,610	1.4	8449	1.0	8,161	2.6
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	353,519	77.1	260,930	75.0	92,589	83.8
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	55,715	12.0	17,003	4.8	38,712	34.2
Water	82,368	17.7	40,789	11.6	41,579	36.7
Toilet	385,364	82.8	291,502	82.8	93,862	82.9
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	15,868	3.5	8,583	2.5	7,285	6.6
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	146,999	32.1	83,682	24.0	63,317	57.3
Not Surveyed	269,884	58.9	233,292	67.0	36,592	33.1
Regularised	25,708	5.6	19,931	5.7	5,777	5.2

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electronic waste (E-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic 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 by Individuals and Households

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1   Introduction

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

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

1.1.1   A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2   Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1   Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

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

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

1.3   Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1   Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries were done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,866 EAs were delineated in Kigoma Region (1,065 EAs in urban areas and 1,801 hamlets in rural areas).

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

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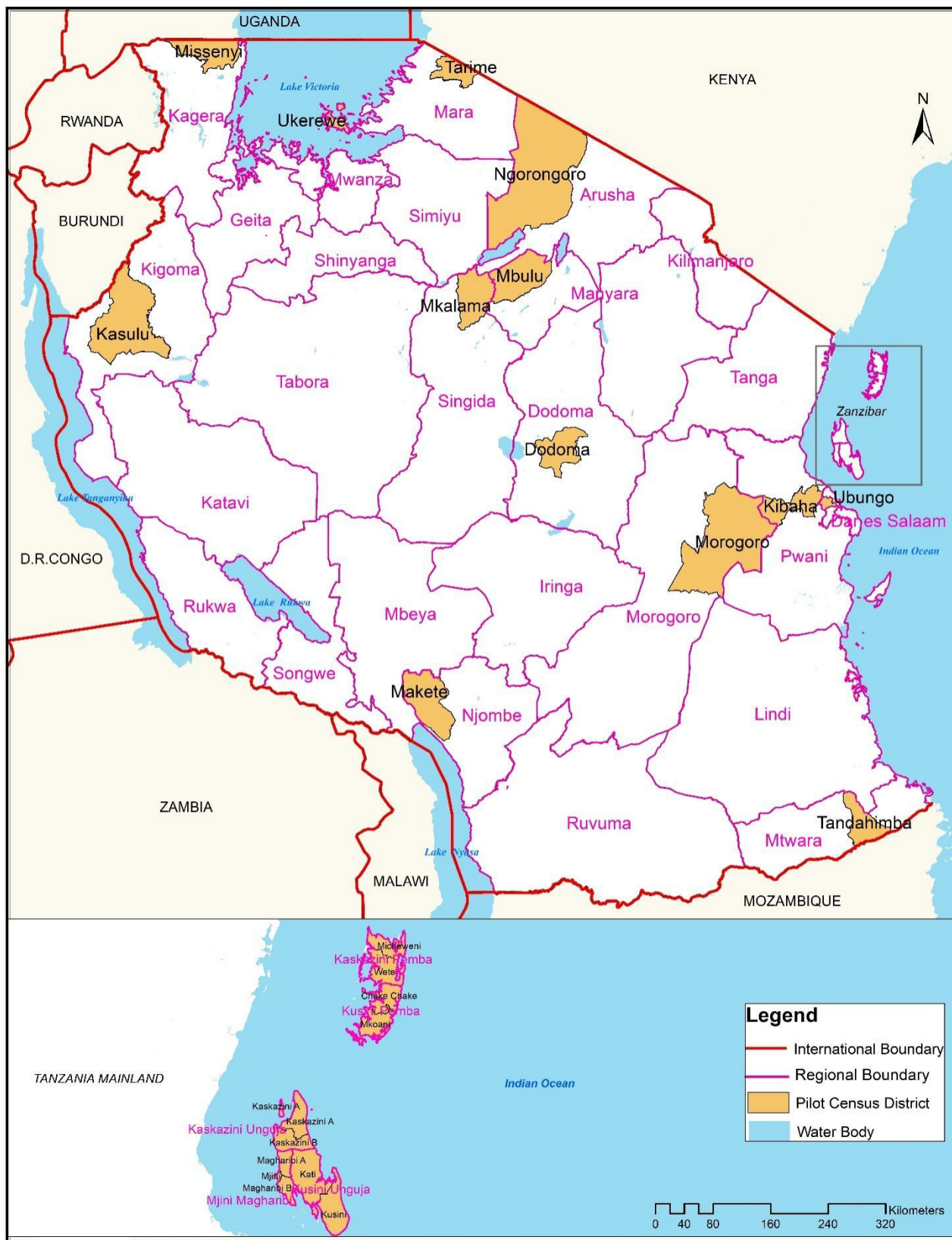
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6   Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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Key Points

- Kigoma Region has a population of 2,470,967 persons; (1,186,833 males and 1,284,134 females).

- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Kigoma Regional population is expected to double in the next 46 years; that is in year 2068.

- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 75.4 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 24.6 percent living in urban areas.

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2.1   Introduction

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

Kigoma Region has a population of 2,470,967 persons and is the nineth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.2%) of this population are females (1,284,134 persons) and 48.8 percent (1,186,833 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Kigoma Region has 8 Councils, out of those, six (6) are District Council, one (1) is Town Council and one (1) is a Municipal Council. Kasulu District Council in Kigoma Region has the largest population (537,767 persons) compared with other Councils. Other three Councils with large population are Uvinza (458,353 persons), Kibondo District (362,922 persons), Buhingwe District (240,005 persons). Thus, about forty-three percent (42.9%) of the total population in Kigoma Region live in the mentioned three councils. The last two councils with least population in Kigoma Region are Kakonko District (178,419 persons) and Kigoma Town (222,792 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is high (51.2%) compared with males (48.8%) in all councils (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**2,470,967**	**1,186,833**	**48.8**	**1,284,134**	**51.2**
Kibondo District	362,922	175,164	45.8	187,758	54.2
Kasulu District	537,767	260,932	47.8	276,835	52.2
Kasulu Town	238,321	112,167	48.8	126,154	51.2
Kigoma District	222,792	104,903	48.1	117,889	51.9
Kigoma Municipal	232,388	109,188	49.7	123,200	50.3
Uvinza District	458,353	225,107	48.9	233,246	51.1
Buhigwe District	240,005	112,684	50.5	127,321	49.5
Kakonko District	178,419	86,688	49.5	91,731	50.5

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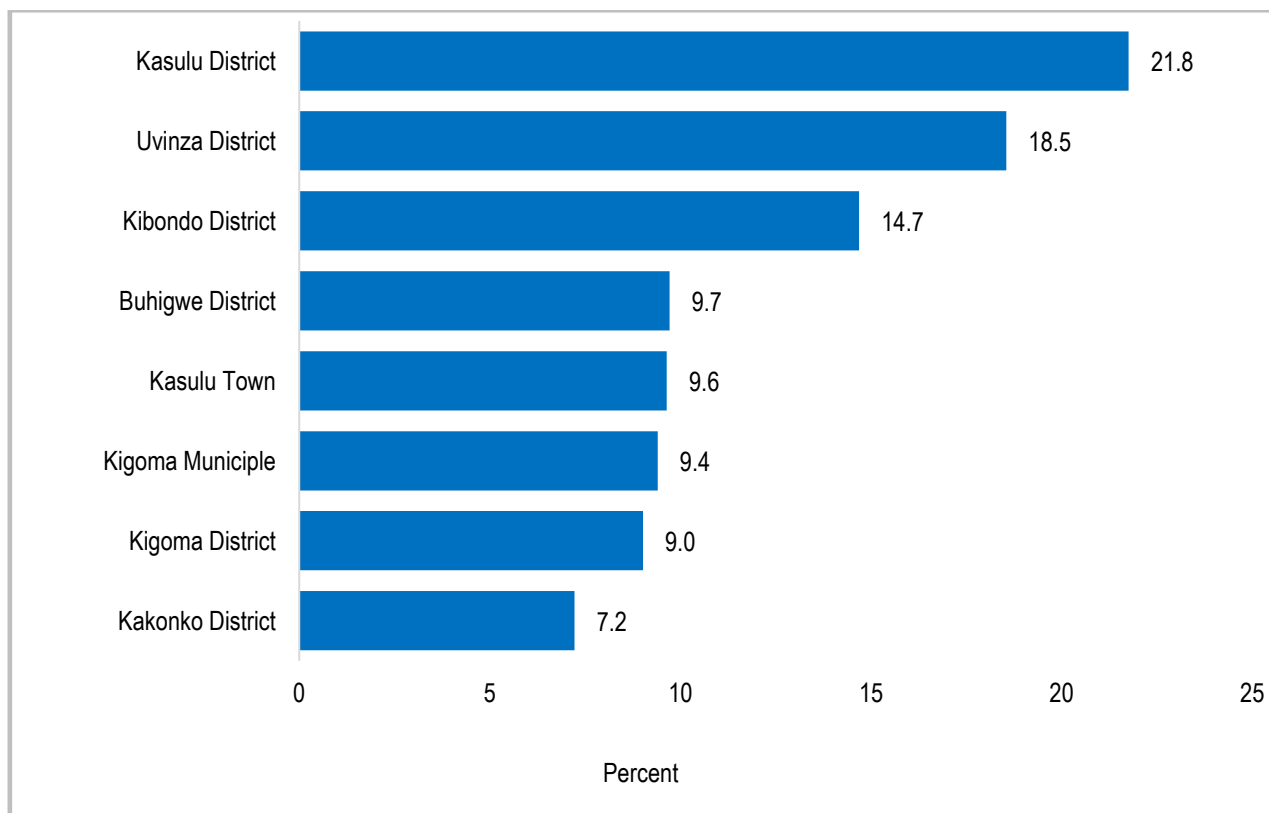
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Kigoma Region population is predominantly rural, with 75.4 percent of its population living in rural areas and 24.6 percent living in urban areas. Councils with most of their population living in rural areas are Buhigwe (98.8%), Kakonko (97.0%) and Uvinza District with 96.3 percent respectively. Further results show that Kasulu Town and Kigoma Municipal are the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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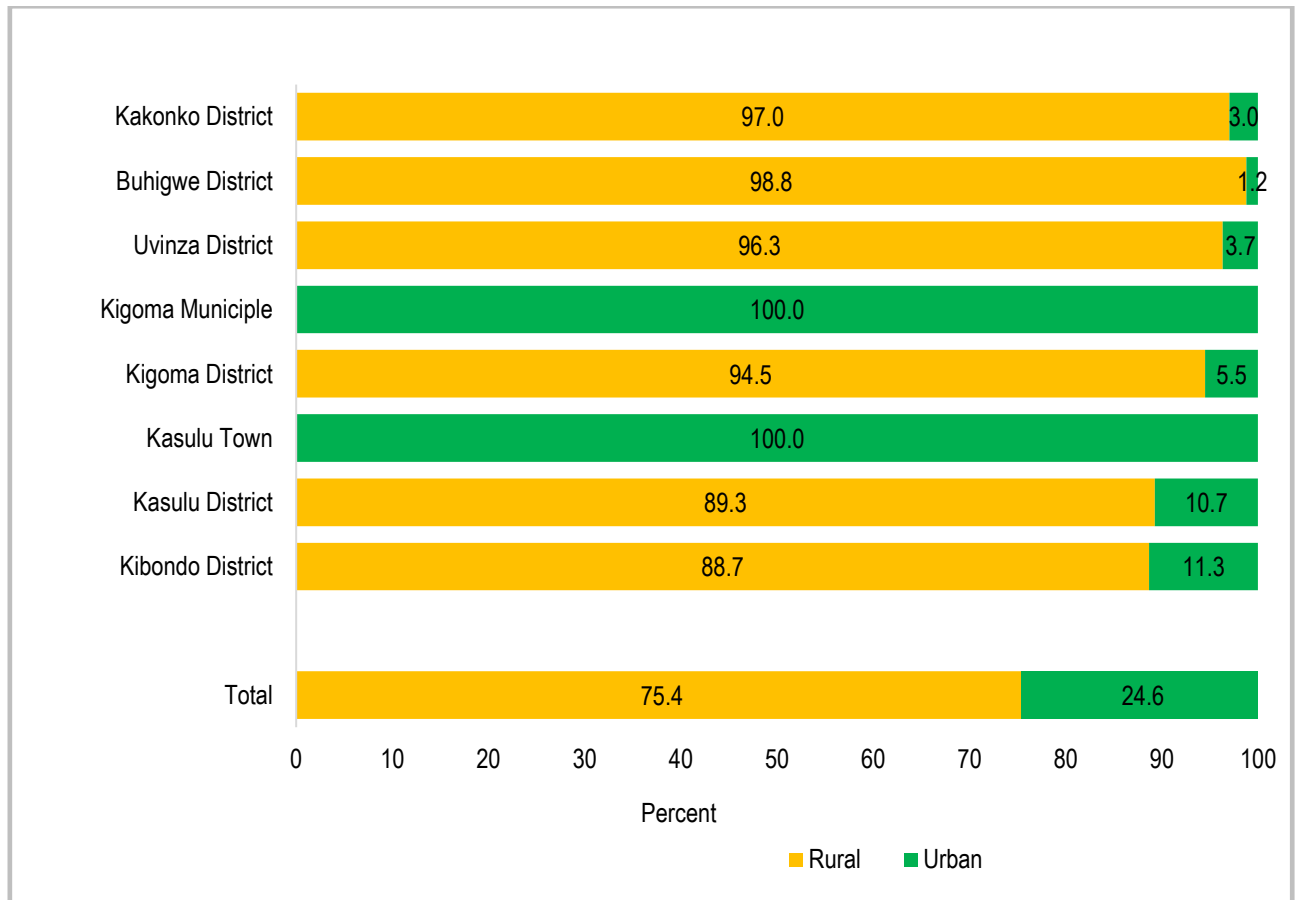
Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	**2,470,967**	**1,186,833**	**1,284,134**	**1,864,180**	**75.4**	**900,239**	**963,941**	**606,787**	**24.6**	**286,594**	**320,193**
Kibondo District	362,922	175,164	187,758	321,818	88.7	155,730	166,088	41,104	11.3	19,434	21,670
Kasulu District	537,767	260,932	276,835	480,002	89.3	232,683	247,319	57,765	10.7	28,249	29,516
Kasulu Town	238,321	112,167	126,154	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	238,321	100.0	112,167	126,154
Kigoma District	222,792	104,903	117,889	210,548	94.5	99,230	111,318	12,244	5.5	5,673	6,571
Kigoma Municipal	232,388	109,188	123,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	232,388	100.0	109,188	123,200
Uvinza District	458,353	225,107	233,246	441,598	96.3	217,178	224,420	16,755	3.7	7,929	8,826
Buhigwe District	240,005	112,684	127,321	237,101	98.8	111,283	125,818	2,904	1.2	1,401	1,503
Kakonko District	178,419	86,688	91,731	173,113	97.0	84,135	88,978	5,306	3.0	2,553	2,753

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Kigoma Region has increased by 16.1 percent from 2,127,930 persons in 2012 to 2,470,967 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

Kigoma Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 1.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 46 years, that is in year 2068. The rate for male population is 1.4% percent while for female population is 1.6 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Kigoma 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	2,127,930	2,470,967	16.1	1.5	46
Male	1,028,994	1,186,833	15.3	1.4	49
Female	1,098,936	1,284,134	16.9	1.6	45

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Kigoma Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average since 1967. In addition, the rate has clear trends; showing a declined from 2.9 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.8 percent in 1978 - 1988, then increased to 4.8 percent in 1988 – 2002.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Kigoma Region, 1967–2022 Censuses
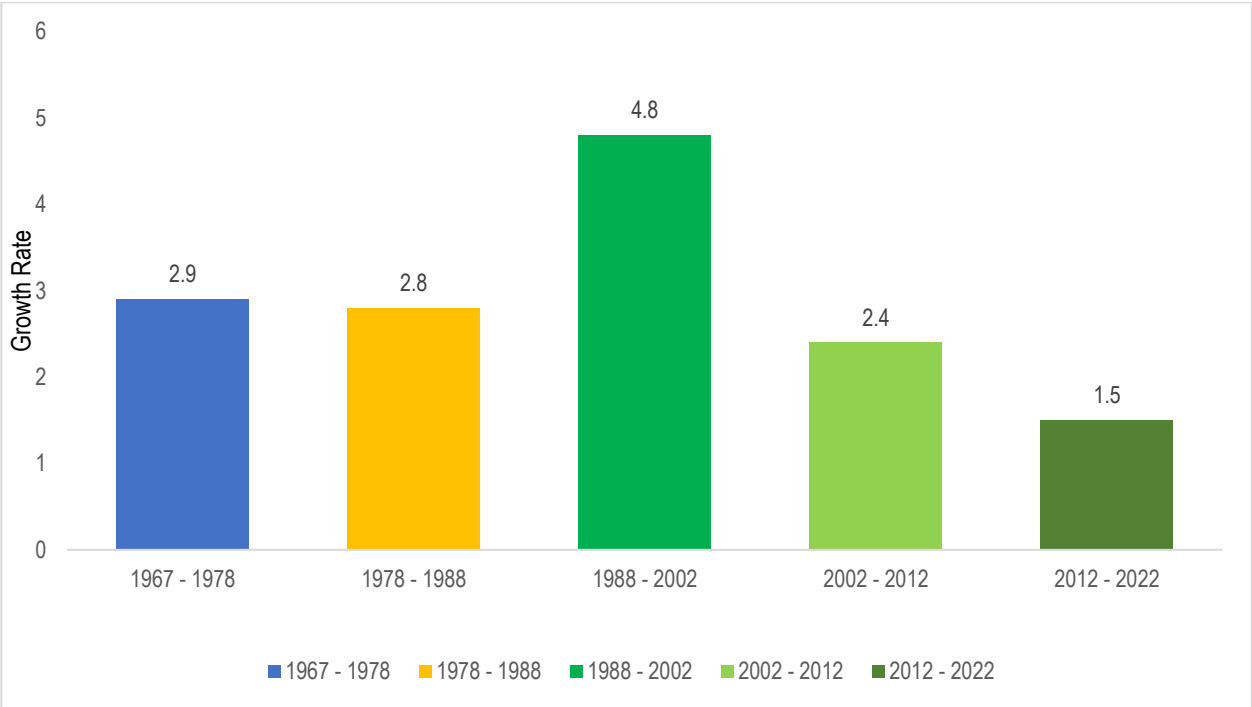
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

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Key Points

- About 48.7 percent of the Kigoma Region population is aged below 15 years and 5.1 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Kigoma Regional population is 15.1 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Kigoma Region increased from 45.8 percent in 1988 Census to 47.8% percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Kigoma Region is 5.0 percent.
- The age dependency ratio for Kigoma Region is 88.6.

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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 Kigoma Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

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

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

The 2022 Census results in Kigoma Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "6", and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "9". There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries' census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
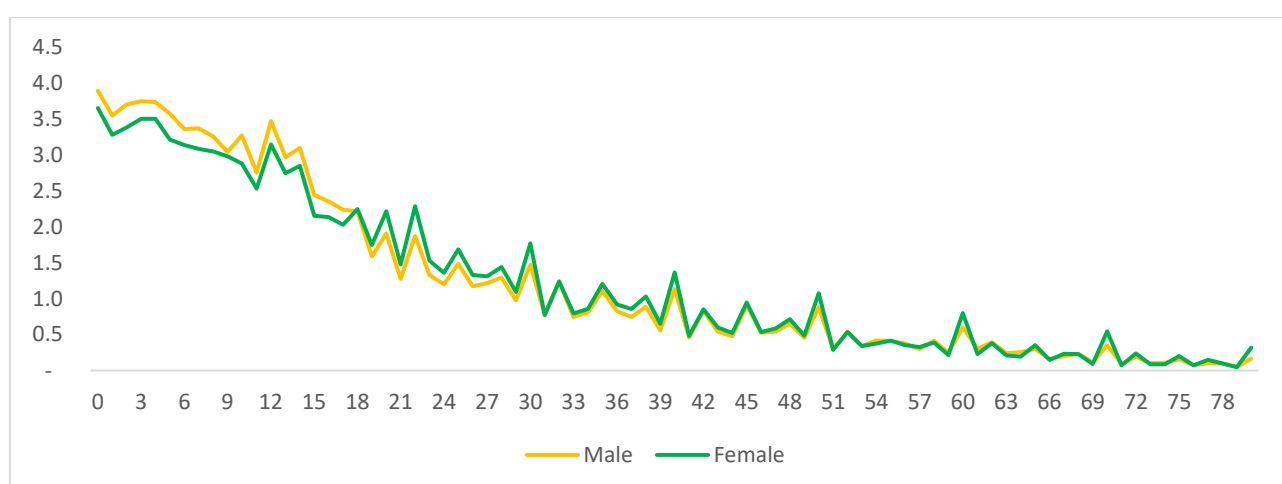
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Kigoma Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 48.7 percent

of the population aged below 15 years and 3.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Kigoma Region population is 15 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 Kigoma Region is about 92 males for every 100 females (93 for rural areas and 90 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 9 years in rural areas is 100 boys per 100 girls. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (97 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,470,967	100.0	1,186,833	100.0	1,284,134	100.0	92
0–4	442,662	17.9	220,626	18.6	222,036	17.3	99
5–9	394,951	16.0	196,724	16.6	198,227	15.4	99
10-14	365,718	14.8	184,341	15.5	181,377	14.1	102
15-19	260,512	10.5	128,382	10.8	132,130	10.3	97
20-24	203,473	8.2	89,861	7.6	113,612	8.8	79
25-29	160,718	6.5	72,798	6.1	87,920	6.8	83
30-34	129,304	5.2	59,733	5.0	69,571	5.4	86
35-39	108,502	4.4	48,755	4.1	59,747	4.7	82
40-44	89,714	3.6	40,797	3.4	48,917	3.8	83
45-49	78,359	3.2	36,543	3.1	41,816	3.3	87
50-54	62,815	2.5	29,346	2.5	33,469	2.6	88
55-59	42,516	1.7	20,752	1.7	21,764	1.7	95
60-64	44,440	1.8	21,244	1.8	23,196	1.8	92
65-69	25,395	1.0	11,936	1.0	13,459	1.0	89
70-74	23,231	0.9	10,068	0.8	13,163	1.0	76
75-79	13,021	0.5	5,727	0.5	7,294	0.6	79
80-84	10,968	0.4	4,112	0.3	6,856	0.5	60
85+	14,668	0.6	5,088	0.4	9,580	0.7	53
Median Age	15.1		14.3		16.0		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,864,180	100.0	900,239	100.0	963,941	100.0	93
0 – 4	346,158	18.6	172,340	19.1	173,818	18.0	99
5 – 9	307,884	16.5	153,759	17.1	154,125	16.0	100
10 – 14	279,996	15.0	142,399	15.8	137,597	14.3	103
15 – 19	189,333	10.2	94,261	10.5	95,072	9.9	99
20 – 24	146,819	7.9	64,466	7.2	82,353	8.5	78
25 – 29	117,353	6.3	53,447	5.9	63,906	6.6	84
30 – 34	94,143	5.1	43,924	4.9	50,219	5.2	87
35 – 39	79,738	4.3	35,997	4.0	43,741	4.5	82
40 – 44	65,763	3.5	30,013	3.3	35,750	3.7	84
45 – 49	57,654	3.1	27,018	3.0	30,636	3.2	88
50 – 54	46,899	2.5	22,017	2.4	24,882	2.6	88
55 – 59	31,815	1.7	15,557	1.7	16,258	1.7	96
60 – 64	33,582	1.8	16,227	1.8	17,355	1.8	94
65 – 69	19,178	1.0	9,111	1.0	10,067	1.0	91
70 – 74	17,782	1.0	7,789	0.9	9,993	1.0	78
75 – 79	10,106	0.5	4,520	0.5	5,586	0.6	81
80-84	8,547	0.5	3,271	0.4	5,276	0.5	62
85+	11,430	0.6	4,123	0.5	7,307	0.8	56
Median Age	14.5		13.9		15.4		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	606,787	100.0	286,594	100.0	320,193	100.0	90
0 – 4	96,504	15.9	48,286	16.8	48,218	15.1	100
5 – 9	87,067	14.3	42,965	15.0	44,102	13.8	97
10 – 14	85,722	14.1	41,942	14.6	43,780	13.7	96
15 – 19	71,179	11.7	34,121	11.9	37,058	11.6	92
20 – 24	56,654	9.3	25,395	8.9	31,259	9.8	81
25 – 29	43,365	7.1	19,351	6.8	24,014	7.5	81
30 – 34	35,161	5.8	15,809	5.5	19,352	6.0	82
35 – 39	28,764	4.7	12,758	4.5	16,006	5.0	80
40 – 44	23,951	3.9	10,784	3.8	13,167	4.1	82
45 – 49	20,705	3.4	9,525	3.3	11,180	3.5	85
50 – 54	15,916	2.6	7,329	2.6	8,587	2.7	85
55 – 59	10,701	1.8	5,195	1.8	5,506	1.7	94
60 – 64	10,858	1.8	5,017	1.8	5,841	1.8	86
65 – 69	6,217	1	2,825	1.0	3,392	1.1	83
70 – 74	5,449	0.9	2,279	0.8	3,170	1.0	72
75 – 79	2,915	0.5	1,207	0.4	1,708	0.5	71
80-84	2,421	0.4	841	0.3	1,580	0.5	53
85+	3,238	0.5	965	0.3	2,273	0.7	42
Median Age	16.9		16.0		17.7		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Kigoma 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). Kigoma 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 Kigoma City Council (Figure 3.5), the regional capital of Kigoma Region shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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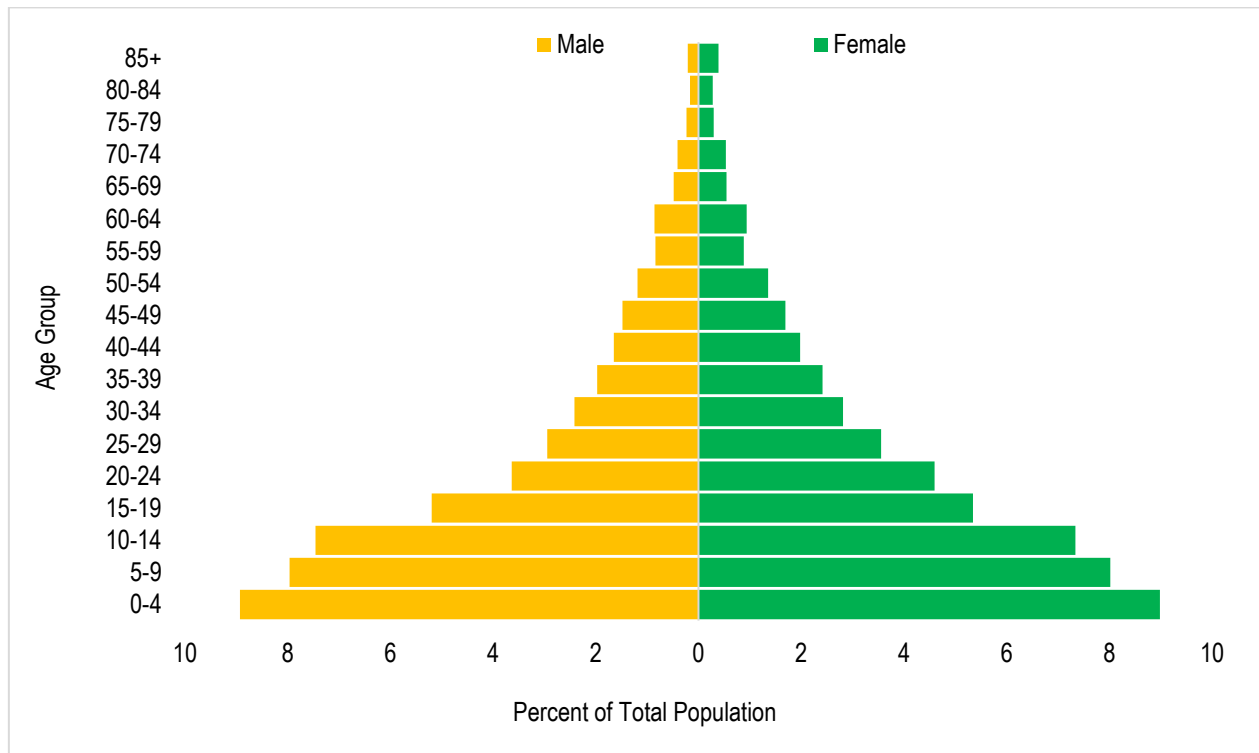
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kigoma Rural, 2022 PHC
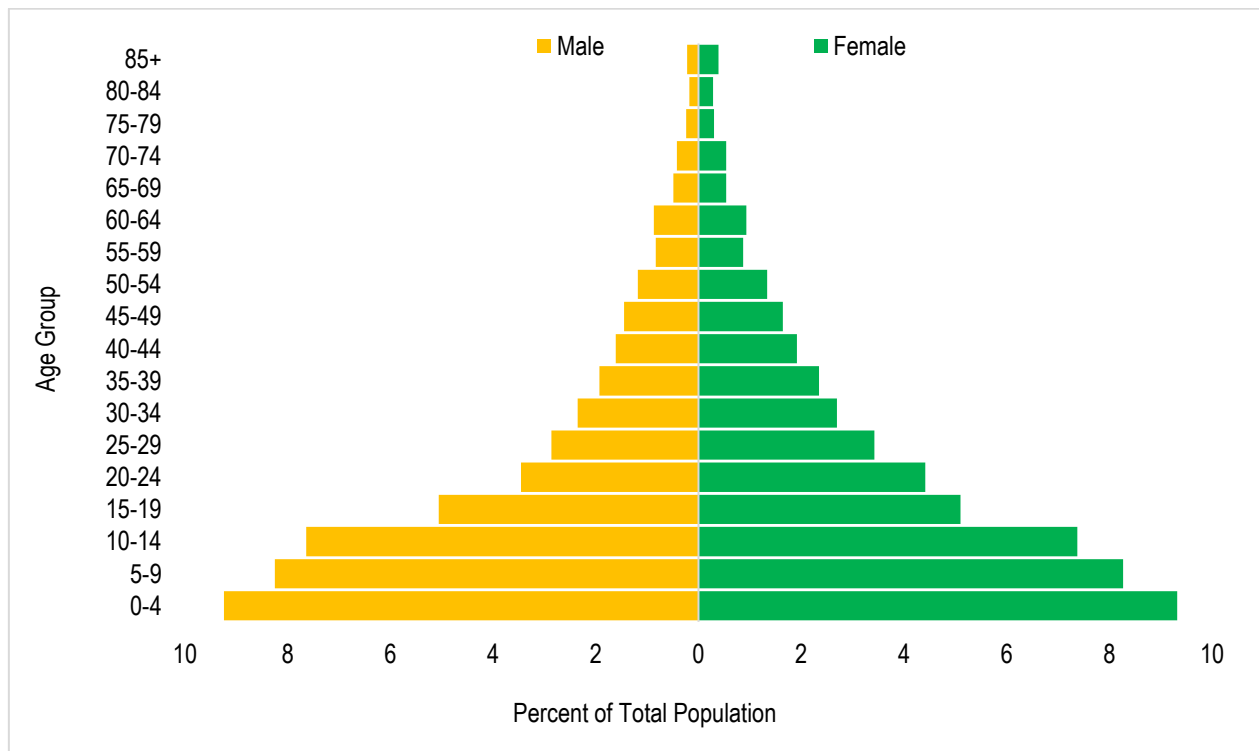
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kigoma Urban, 2022 PHC
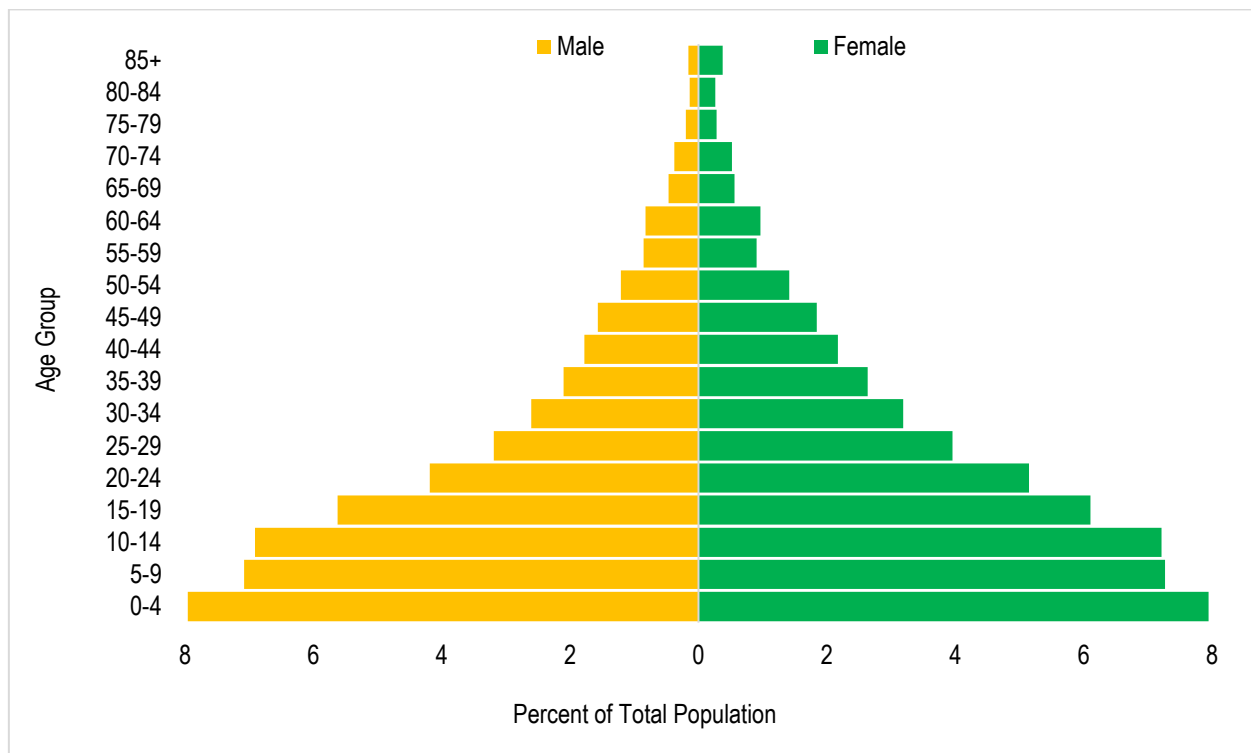
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kasulu Town Council, 2022 PHC
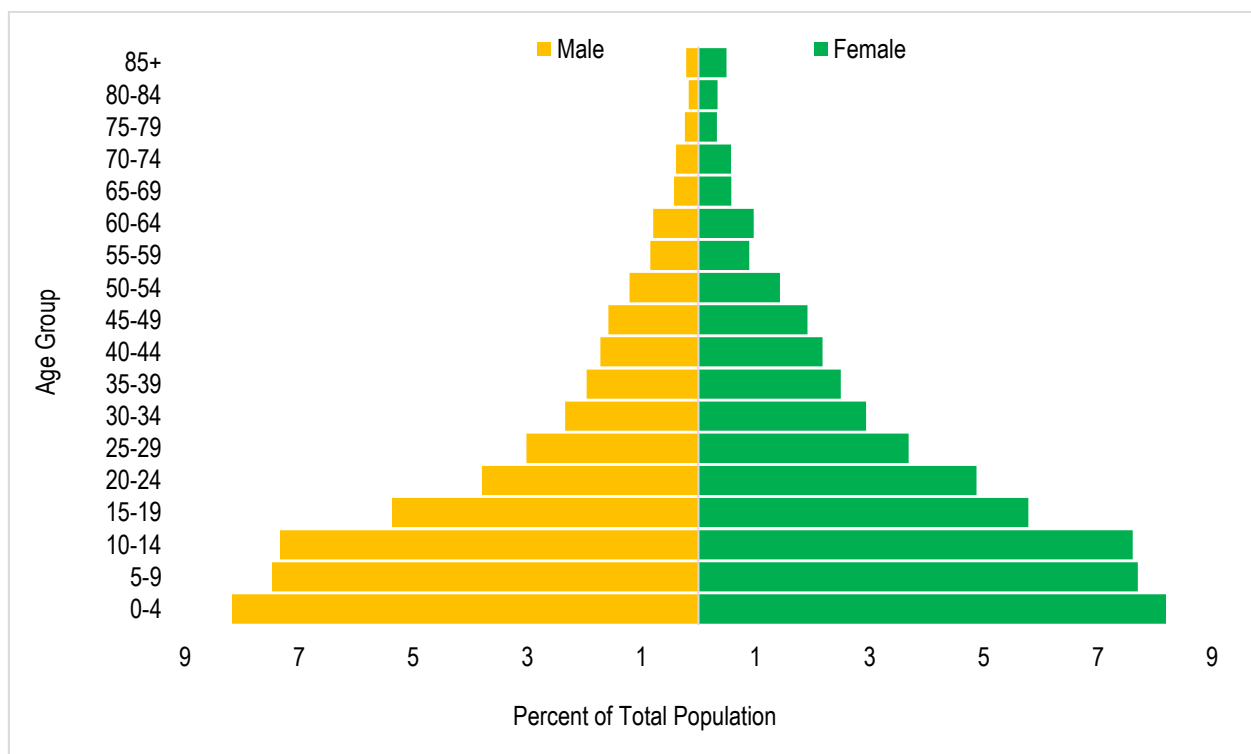
3.3   Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Kigoma Region has a young population with 48.7 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.5 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

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

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,470,967	100.0	1,864,180	100.0	606,787	100.0
Male	1,186,833	48.0	900,239	48.3	286,594	47.2
Female	1,284,134	52.0	963,941	51.7	320,193	52.8
Children (Under 1 year)	92,941	3.8	92,941	5.0	20,331	3.4
Male	46,125	3.9	46,125	5.1	10,079	3.5
Female	46,816	3.6	46,816	4.9	10,252	3.2
Children (0–4 years)	442,662	17.9	346,158	18.6	96,504	15.9
Male	220,626	18.6	172,340	19.1	48,286	16.8
Female	222,036	17.3	173,818	18	48,218	15.1
Children (0–8 years)	763,358	30.9	596,716	32.0	166,642	27.5
Male	381,287	32.1	298,152	33.1	83,135	29.0
Female	382,071	29.8	298,564	31.0	83,507	26.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,203,331	48.7	934,038	50.1	269,293	44.4
Male	601,691	50.7	468,498	52.0	133,193	46.5
Female	601,640	46.9	465,540	48.3	136,100	42.5
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,367,546	55.3	1,054,091	56.5	313,455	51.7
Male	685,001	57.7	530,464	58.9	154,537	53.9
Female	682,545	53.2	523,627	54.3	158,918	49.6
Teenagers (13–19 years)	404,086	16.4	297,859	16.0	106,227	17.5
Male	200,249	16.9	149,189	16.6	51,060	17.8
Female	203,837	15.9	148,670	15.4	55,167	17.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	463,985	18.8	336,152	18.0	127,833	21.1
Male	218,243	18.4	158,727	17.6	59,516	20.8
Female	245,742	19.1	177,425	18.4	68,317	21.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	782,518	31.7	568,780	30.5	213,738	35.2
Male	363,861	30.7	265,823	29.5	98,038	34.2
Female	418,657	32.6	302,957	31.4	115,700	36.1
Primary School (6–12 years)	533,540	21.6	413,891	22.2	119,649	19.7
Male	266,848	22.5	208,005	23.1	58,843	20.5
Female	266,692	20.8	205,886	21.4	60,806	19.0
Primary School (7–13 years)	523,889	21.2	404,336	21.7	119,553	19.7
Male	262,193	22.1	203,511	22.6	58,682	20.5
Female	261,696	20.4	200,825	20.8	60,871	19.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	237,403	9.6	175,090	9.4	62,313	10.3
Male	120,009	10.1	89,939	10	30,070	10.5
Female	117,394	9.1	85,151	8.8	32,243	10.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	553,713	43.1	401,677	41.7	152,036	47.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,180,353	47.8	863,099	46.3	317,254	52.3
Male	548,211	46.2	402,927	44.8	145,284	50.7
Female	632,142	49.2	460,172	47.7	171,970	53.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	131,723	5.3	100,625	5.4	31,098	5.1
Male	58,175	4.9	45,041	5	13,134	4.6

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	73,548	5.7	55,584	5.8	17,964	5.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**87,283**	**3.5**	**67,043**	**3.6**	**20,240**	**3.3**
Male	36,931	3.1	28,814	3.2	8,117	2.8
Female	50,352	3.9	38,229	4.0	12,123	3.8
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**61,888**	**2.5**	**47,865**	**2.6**	**14,023**	**2.3**
Male	24,995	2.1	19,703	2.2	5,292	1.8
Female	36,893	2.9	28,162	2.9	8,731	2.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		109		116		91

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Kigoma Region is 17.9 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 19.3 percent in 2012 to 17.9 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
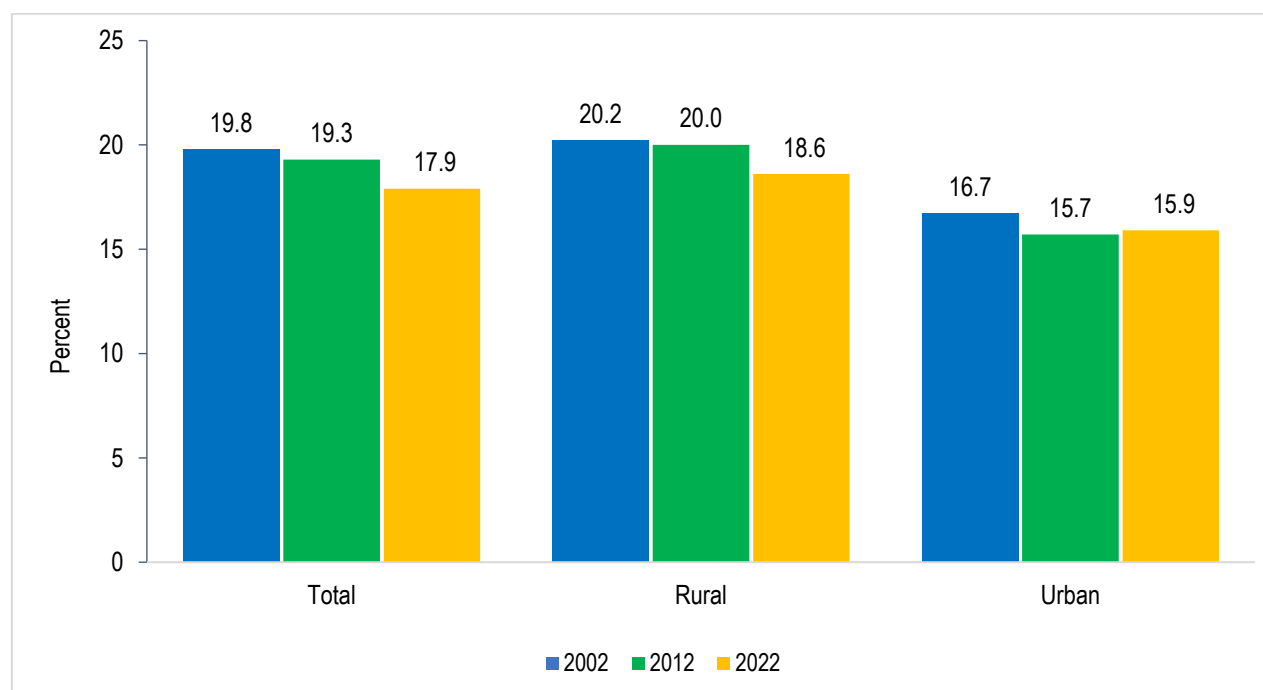
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Kigoma Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 48.7 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 slightly from 48.8 percent in 2012 to 48.7 percent in 2022.

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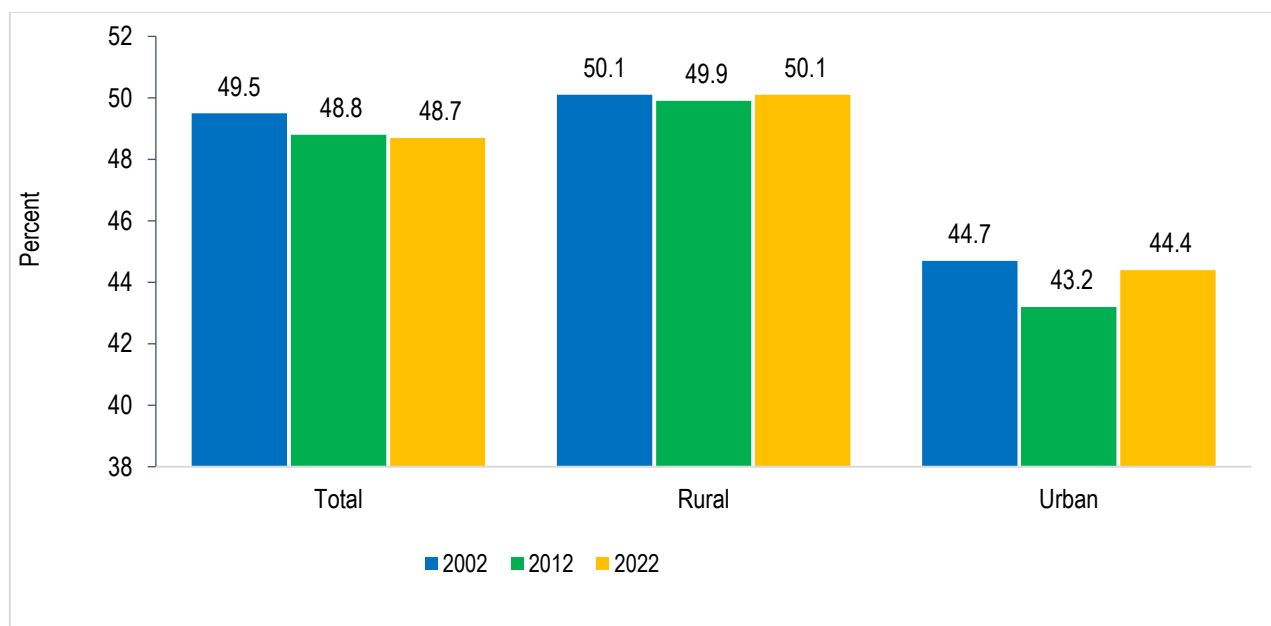
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Kigoma Region 55.3 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0 -17 years in Kigoma Region has declined from 56.1 percent in 2002 to 55.3 percent in 2022.

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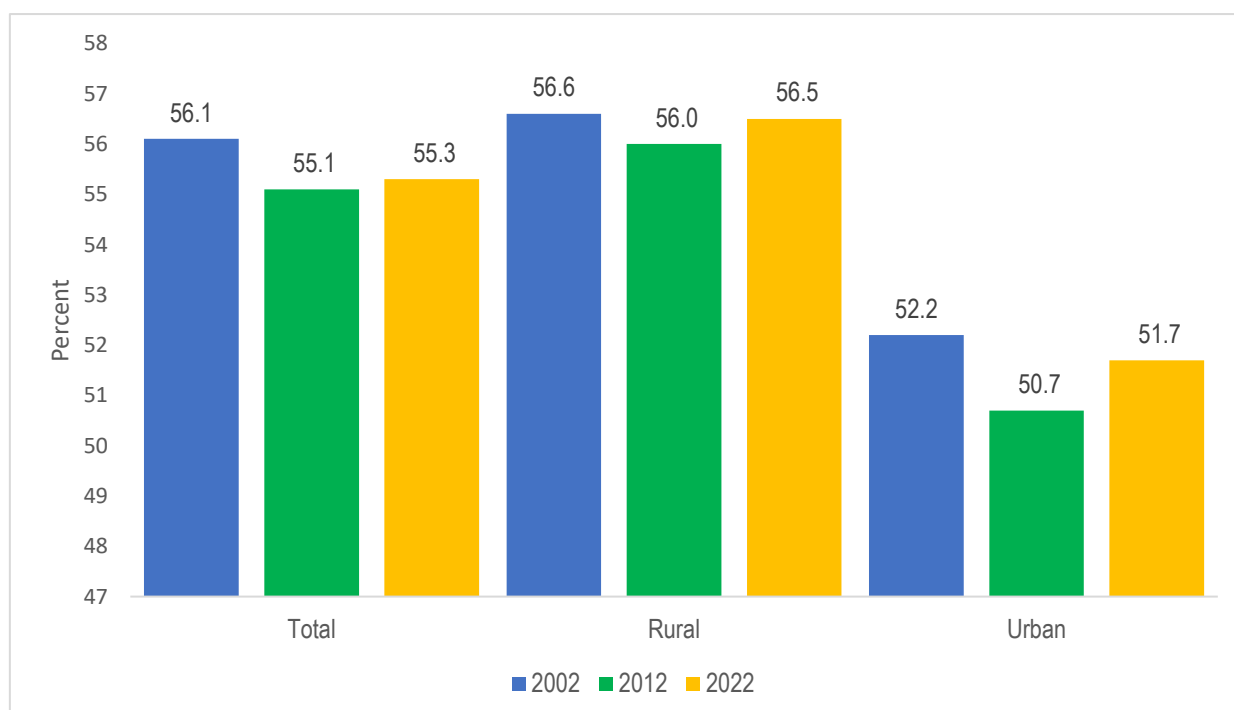
3.3.4   Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Kigoma Region account for 18.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Kigoma Region increased from 17.5 percent in 1988 to 19.0 percent in 2002 and then remained almost the same during the 2002 - 2022 period (19.0% in 2002, 18.5% in 2012, and 18.8% in 2022).

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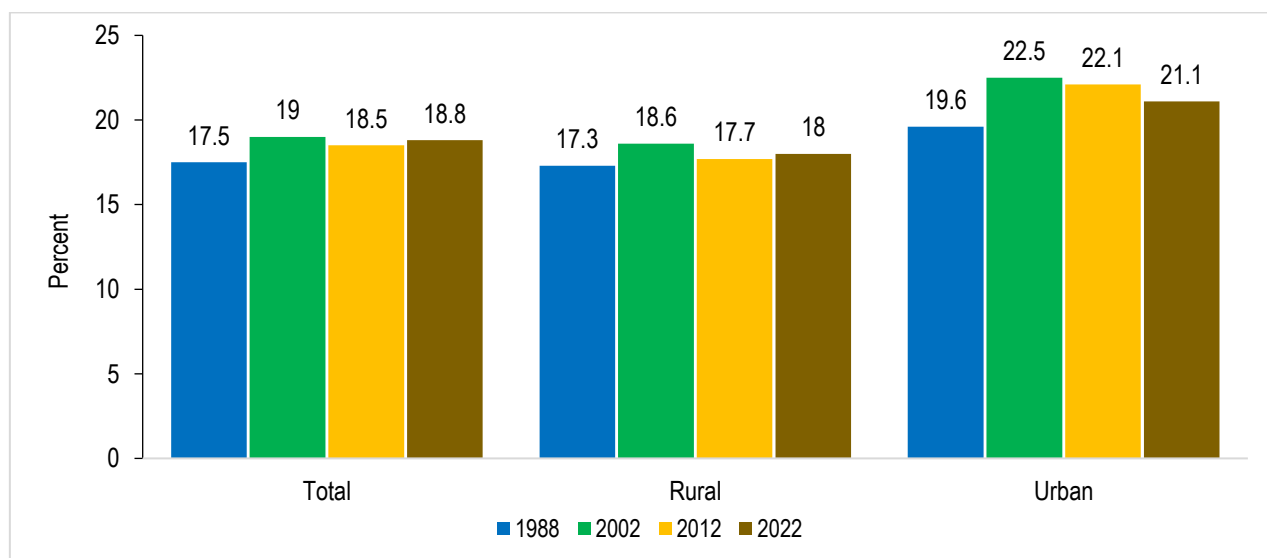
3.3.5   Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 31.7 percent of the Kigoma regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined slightly from 33.1 percent in 2002 to 31.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

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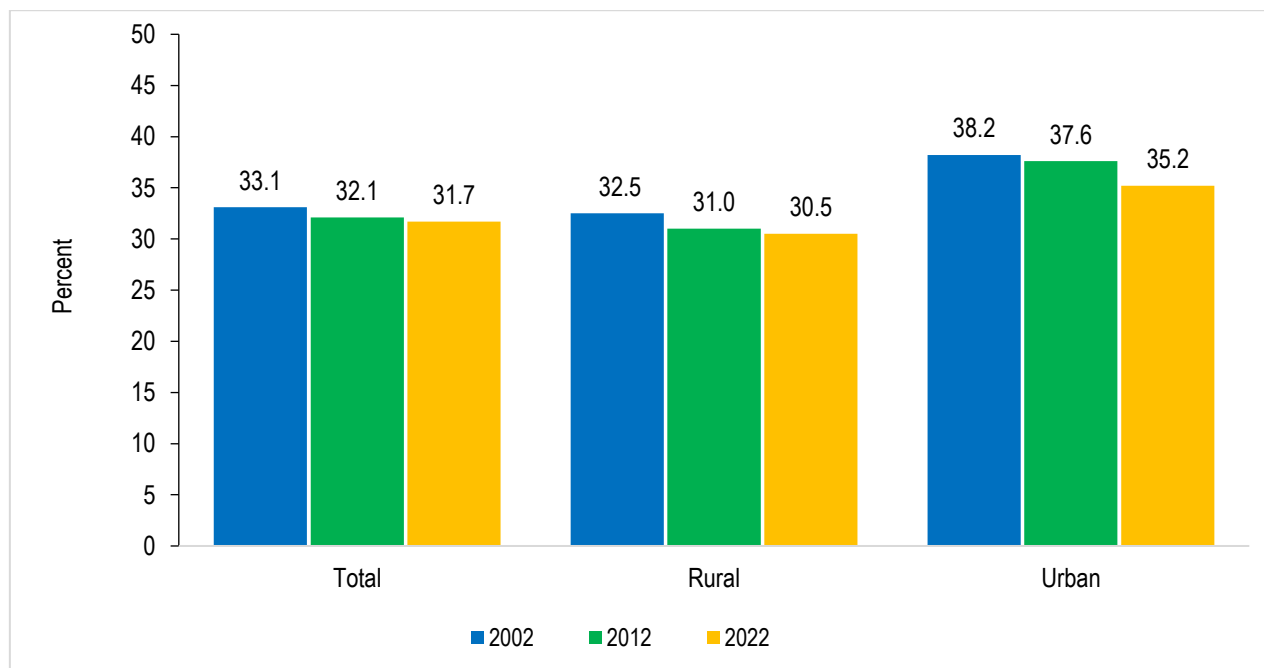
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Kigoma Region is 47.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 45.8 percent in 1988 Census to 47.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11)

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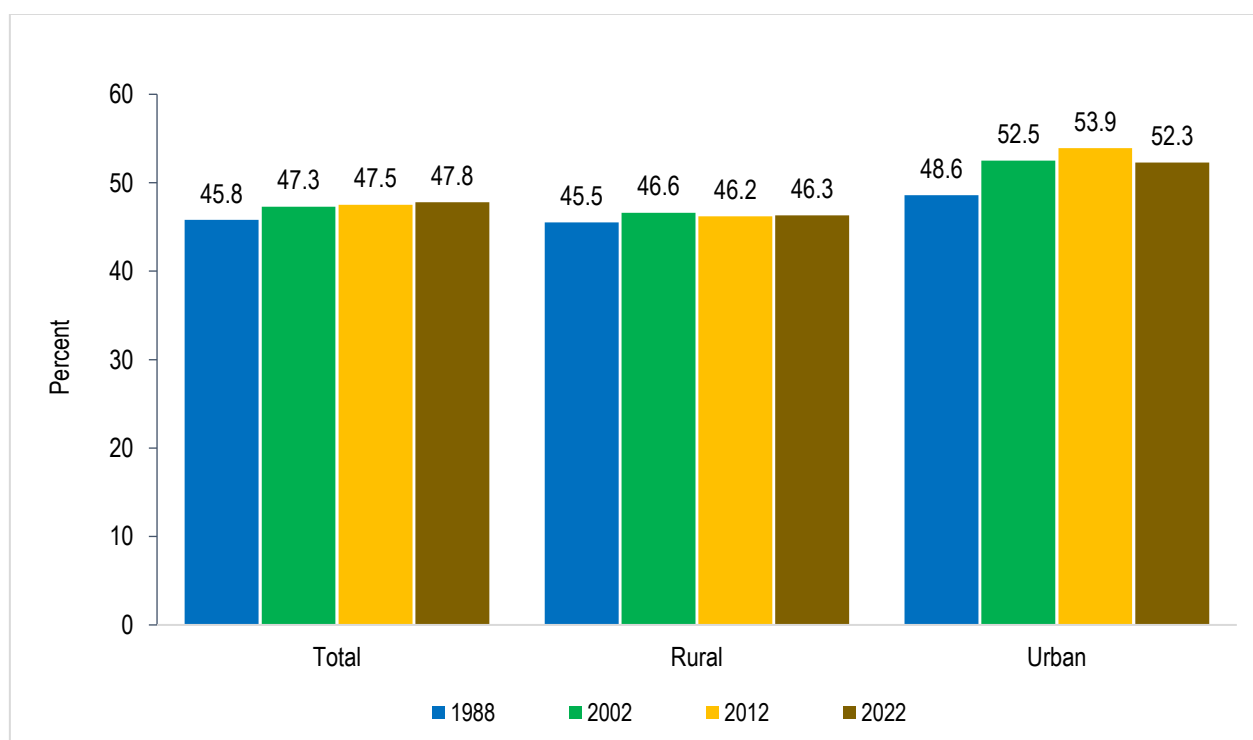
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Kigoma regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Kigoma Region is 5.3 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Kigoma Region has increased slightly from 4.7 percent in 2002 to 5.3 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

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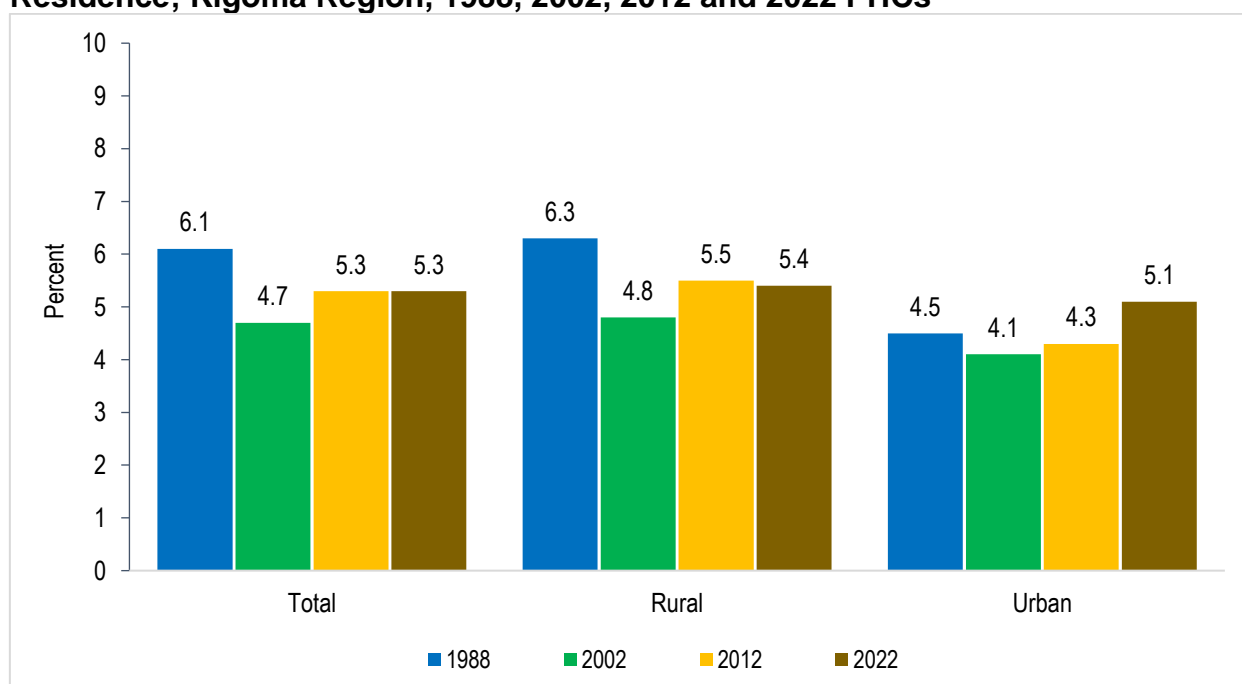
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.5%) of Kigoma regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region declined from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 4.8 percent in 2012 then increased slightly to 5.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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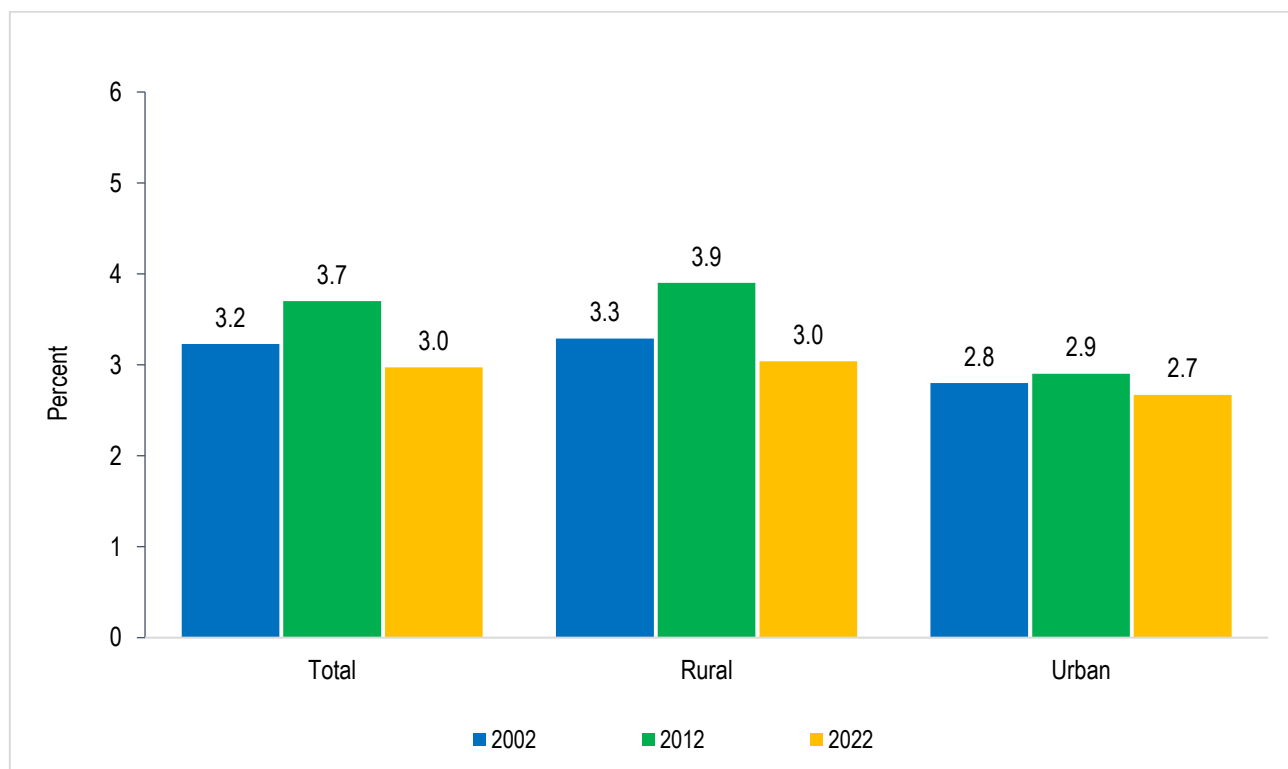
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Kigoma Region is 88.6 implying that there are 89 dependents per 100 non-dependents. The results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined in three decades from 116.8 in the 1988 census to 88.6 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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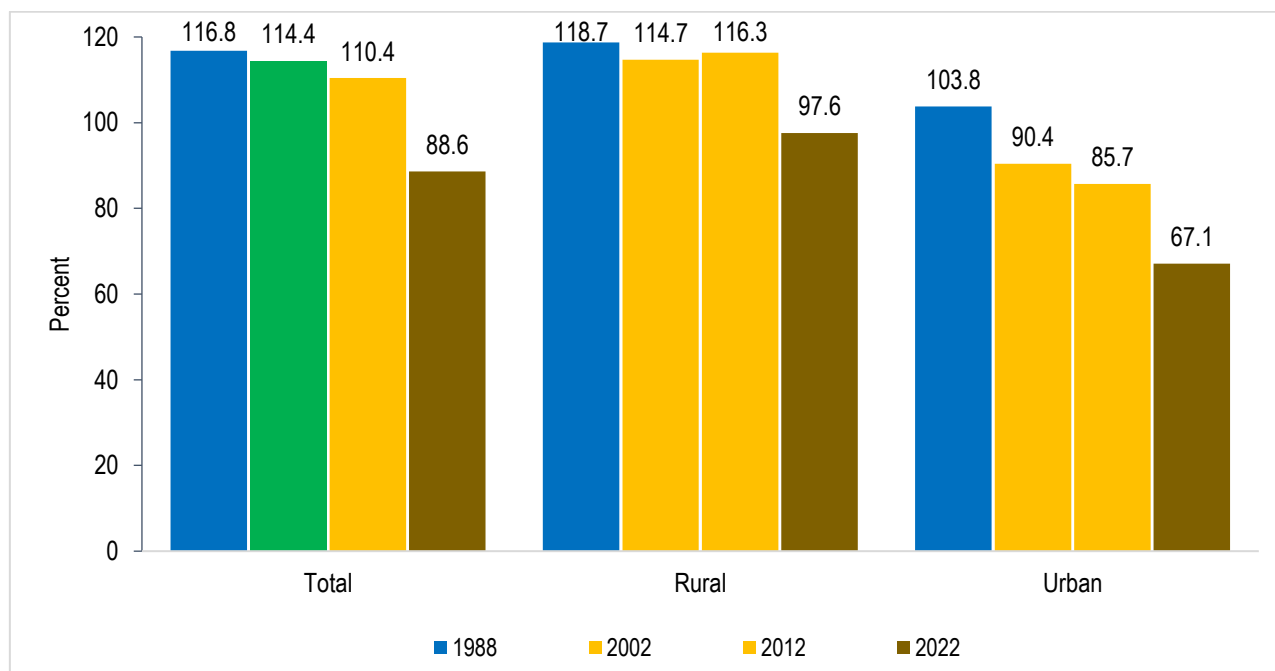
Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Kigoma Region (65.0%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Kigoma Region is 5.0 persons; in rural areas it is 4.7 persons while in urban areas it is 5.0 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.4 persons in 2012 to 5.0 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.2 and 4.5 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Kigoma Region increased from 35.5 percent in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2   Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Kigoma Region has a total of 451,967 private households out of which 116,639 (25.8%) are in urban areas and 335,328 (74.2%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 35.8 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (38.0%) than in rural areas (35.0%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Kigoma 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	451,967	290,263	64.2	161,704	35.8	335,328	217,896	65.0	117,432	35.0	116,639	72,367	62.0	44,272	38.0
< 10[2]	205	100	48.8	105	51.2	163	82	50.3	81	49.7	42	18	42.9	24	57.1
10-14	1,096	551	50.3	545	49.7	833	426	51.1	407	48.9	263	125	47.5	138	52.5
15 – 19	8,654	4,339	50.1	4,315	49.9	6,416	3,178	49.5	3,238	50.5	2,238	1,161	51.9	1,077	48.1
20 – 24	36592	22,450	61.4	14,142	38.6	27,436	17,057	62.2	10,379	37.8	9,156	5,393	58.9	3,763	41.1
25 – 29	56,650	39,002	68.8	17,648	31.2	41,589	29,107	70.0	12,482	30.0	15,061	9,895	65.7	5,166	34.3
30 – 34	56,422	38,697	68.6	17,725	31.4	41,019	28,638	69.8	12,381	30.2	15,403	10,059	65.3	5,344	34.7
35 – 39	52,547	34,855	66.3	17,692	33.7	38,555	25,877	67.1	12,678	32.9	13,992	8,978	64.2	5,014	35.8
40 – 44	46,729	30,772	65.9	15,957	34.1	34,214	22,784	66.6	11,430	33.4	12,515	7,988	63.8	4,527	36.2
45 – 49	43,722	29,032	66.4	14,690	33.6	32,136	21,585	67.2	10,551	32.8	11,586	7,447	64.3	4,139	35.7
50 – 54	36,632	23,878	65.2	12,754	34.8	27,234	17,964	66.0	9,270	34.0	9,398	5,914	62.9	3,484	37.1
55 – 59	26,277	17,316	65.9	8,961	34.1	19,504	12,984	66.6	6,520	33.4	6,773	4,332	64.0	2,441	36.0
60 – 64	28,978	17,933	61.9	11,045	38.1	21,801	13,681	62.8	8,120	37.2	7,177	4,252	59.2	2,925	40.8
65 – 69	16,699	10,095	60.5	6,604	39.5	12,566	7,700	61.3	4,866	38.7	4,133	2,395	57.9	1,738	42.1
70 – 74	15,793	8,612	54.5	7,181	45.5	12,098	6,678	55.2	5,420	44.8	3,695	1,934	52.3	1,761	47.7
75 – 79	8,822	4,934	55.9	3,888	44.1	6,918	3,925	56.7	2,993	43.3	1,904	1,009	53.0	895	47.0
80+	16,149	7,697	47.7	8,452	52.3	12,846	6,230	48.5	6,616	51.5	3,303	1,467	44.4	1,836	55.6

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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

The results further reveal that, Kigoma District has the highest number of households accounting for 20.0 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Districts with relatively high contributions to the total households are Kasulu Town (10.9%), Kibondo District (10.5%), Kakonko and Uvinza have 13.6% each, On the other hand, Kasulu District has the lowest contribution of households (9.2%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**451,967**	**100.0**	**335,328**	**74.2**	**116,639**	**25.8**
Kibondo District	47,527	10.5	NA	NA	47,527	40.7
Kasulu District	41,604	9.2	39,173	11.7	2,431	2.1
Kasulu Town	49,248	10.9	NA	NA	49,248	42.2
Kigoma District	90,572	20.0	87,139	26.0	3,433	2.9
Kigoma Municipal	45,026	10.0	44,408	13.2	618	0.5
Uvinza District	61,345	13.6	51,670	15.4	9,675	8.3
Buhigwe District	45,026	10.0	44,408	13.2	618	0.5
Kakonko District	61,345	13.6	51,670	15.4	9,675	8.3

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 19.2 percent in 2012 to 25.7 percent in 2022 PHC. Kigoma Region shows an increase of 6.6 percentage points in urban households.

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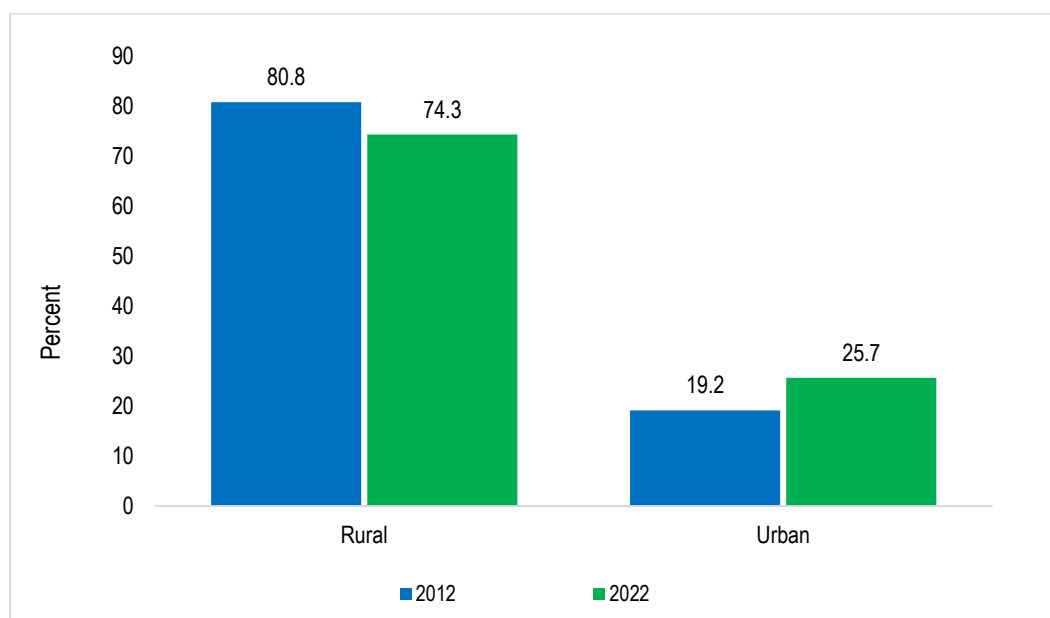
4.3   Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size increased from 5.4 in 2012 to 5.5 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 5.6 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas 5.2 persons. Average household size decreased from 5.4 persons in 2012 to 5.0 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas, it increased from 5.0 in 2012 to 5.2 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 4.7 persons in Kigoma Municipal to 6.8 persons in Kasulu District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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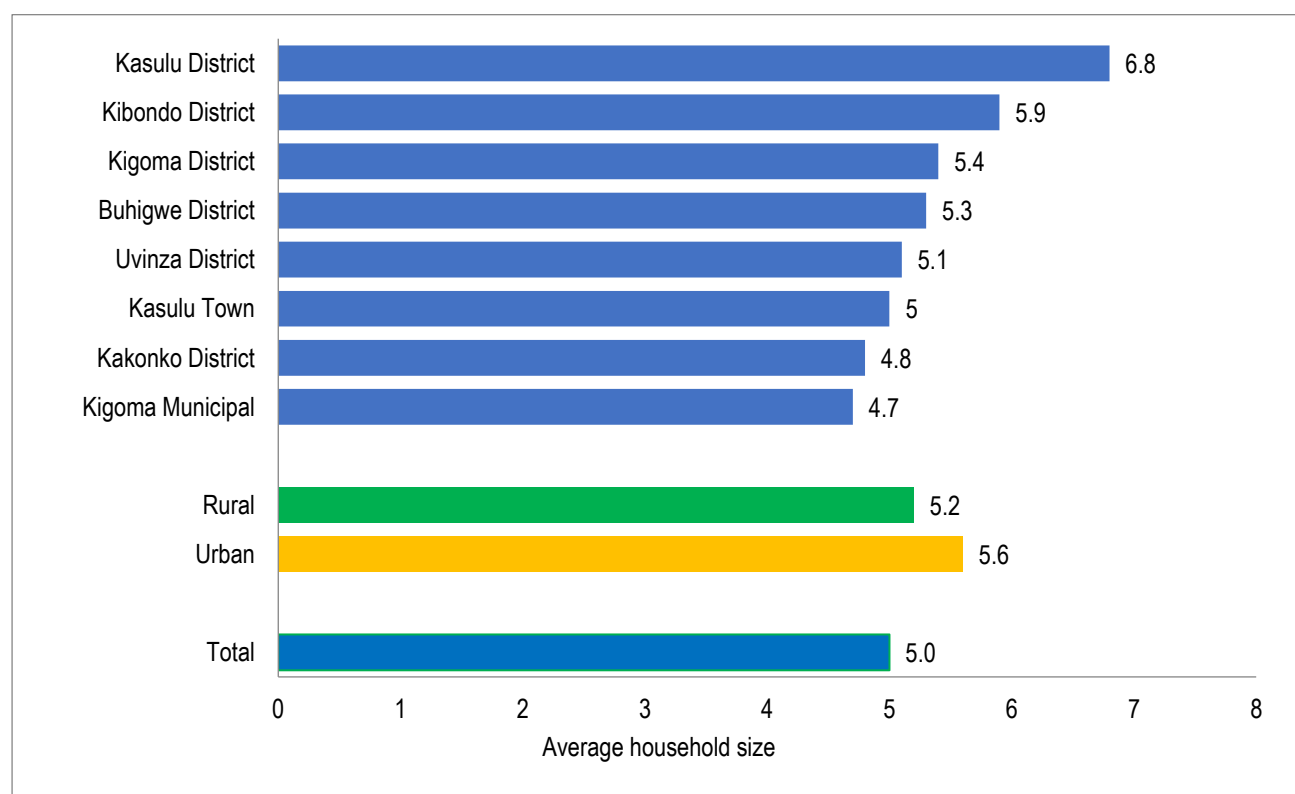
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[3]	2022
Total	**2,127,930**	**2,470,967**	**370,374**	**451,967**	**5.4**	**5.5**
Rural	1,762,669	1,864,180	**299,351**	335,328	5.4	5.6
Urban	365,261	606,787	**71,023**	116,639	5.0	5.2
Council						
Kibondo District	261,331	362,922	53,049	61,345	4.9	5.9
Kasulu District	425,794	537,767	54,528	79,373	7.8	6.8
Kasulu Town	208,244	23,8321	36,793	47,527	5.7	5.0
Kigoma District	211,566	222,792	35,967	41,604	5.9	5.4
Kigoma Municipal	215,458	232,388	42,448	49,248	5.1	4.7
Uvinza District	383,640	458,353	69,864	90,572	5.5	5.1
Buhigwe District	254,342	240,005	44,246	45,026	5.7	5.3
Kakonko District	167,555	178,419	33,479	37,272	5.0	4.8

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

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 Kigoma Region, 64.2 percent are headed by males and 35.8 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
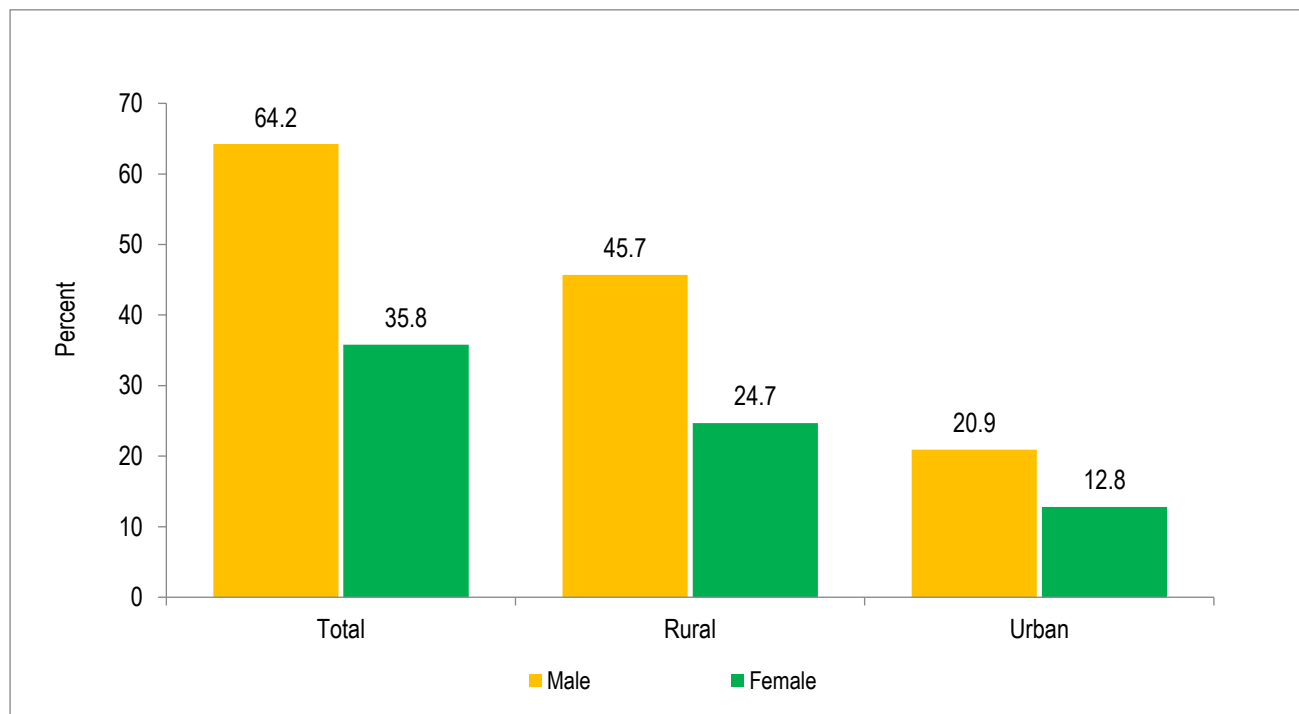
The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased slightly from 64.5 in 2012 to 64.2 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 35.5 in 2012 to 35.8 percent in 2022. Different pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**64.5**	**35.5**	**64.2**	**35.8**
Rural	65.2	34.8	65.0	35.0
Urban	61.5	38.5	62.0	38.0
Council				
Kibondo District	65.0	35.0	63.4	36.6
Kasulu District	66.1	33.9	66.2	33.8
Kasulu Town	64.0	36.0	64.7	35.3
Kigoma District	64.1	35.9	73.9	40.3
Kigoma Municipal	61.6	38.4	60.0	40.0
Uvinza District	64.1	35.9	63.5	36.5
Buhigwe District	64.9	35.1	64.7	35.3
Kakonko District	66.3	33.7	70.3	29.7

In Kigoma Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.2 persons) than in female headed households (4.5 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in both Kigoma and Buhigwe District is higher than all Councils (5.3 persons), Kasulu District, Kasulu Town Council and Uvinza Districts have (5.0 persons each), followed by Kibondo District (4.6 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**2,241,150**	**1,517,592**	**723,558**	**451,967**	**290,263**	**161,704**	**5.0**	**5.4**	**4.5**
Rural	1,687,964	1,157,765	530,199	335,328	217,896	117,432	5.0	5.4	4.5
Urban	553,186	359,827	193,359	116,639	72,367	44,272	4.7	5.0	4.4
Council									
Kibondo District	284,647	191,163	93,484	61,345	38,918	22,427	4.6	4.9	4.2
Kasulu District	397,557	276,535	121,022	79,373	52,525	26,848	5.0	5.3	4.5
Kasulu Town	236,913	164,189	72,724	47,527	30,766	16,761	5.0	5.3	4.3
Kigoma District	221,767	145,247	76,520	41,604	25,675	15,929	5.3	5.7	4.8
Kigoma Municipal	229,371	140,506	88,865	49,248	29,525	19,723	4.7	4.8	4.5
Uvinza District	453,599	298,702	154,897	90,572	57,526	33,046	5.0	5.2	4.7
Buhigwe District	239,318	167,401	71,917	45,026	29,142	15,884	5.3	5.7	4.5
Kakonko District	177,978	133,849	44,129	37,272	26,186	11,086	4.8	5.1	4.0

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 74.2 percent of households in Kigoma Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households (73.9% and 74.8% respectively). The results further that the percentage household which live in improved houses is higher (92.5%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (67.8%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households (73.9% and 74.8% respectively).

All Councils have more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses. 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved
Total	**451,967**	**74.2**	**25.8**	**290,263**	**73.9**	**26.1**	**161,704**	**74.8**	**25.2**
Rural	335,328	67.8	32.2	217,896	67.6	32.4	117,432	68.2	31.8
Urban	116,639	92.5	7.5	72,367	92.7	7.3	44,272	92.1	7.9
Council									
Kibondo District	61,345	75.6	24.4	38,918	76.2	23.8	22,427	74.4	25.6
Kasulu District	79,373	61.8	38.2	52,525	61.1	38.9	26,848	63.2	36.8
Kasulu Town	47,527	94.2	5.8	30,766	94.1	5.9	16,761	94.5	5.5
Kigoma District	41,604	82.3	17.7	25,675	81.9	18.1	15,929	82.9	17.1
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	92.1	7.9	29,525	92.6	7.4	19,723	91.5	8.5
Uvinza District	90,572	54.9	45.1	57,526	53.8	46.2	33,046	56.7	43.3
Buhigwe District	45,026	82.5	17.5	29,142	82.9	17.1	15,884	81.6	18.4
Kakonko District	37,272	76.7	23.3	26,186	76.8	23.2	11,086	76.4	23.6

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally increases. For example, while 73.0 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage increases to 75.3 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Groups	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	**451,967**	**74.2**	**25.8**	**290,263**	**73.9**	**26.1**	**161,704**	**74.8**	**25.2**
Below 18	4,316	65.1	34.9	2,222	62.9	37.1	2,094	67.4	32.6
18- 24	42,231	62.4	37.6	25,218	59.3	40.7	17,013	67.0	33.0
25 - 29	56,650	68.5	31.5	39,002	67.2	32.8	17,648	71.2	28.8
30 - 34	56,422	73.0	27.0	38,697	72.7	27.3	17,725	73.7	26.3
35 - 39	52,547	74.7	25.3	34,855	74.8	25.2	17,692	74.5	25.5
40 - 44	46,729	77.0	23.0	30,772	77.1	22.9	15,957	76.8	23.2
45 - 49	43,722	79.2	20.8	29,032	79.3	20.7	14,690	79.0	21.0
50 - 54	36,632	78.0	22.0	23,878	78.0	22.0	12,754	78.1	21.9
55 - 59	26,277	79.6	20.4	17,316	79.9	20.1	8,961	79.1	20.9
60 - 64	28,978	78.2	21.8	17,933	78.4	21.6	11,045	77.9	22.1
65 - 69	16,699	78.6	21.4	10,095	78.6	21.4	6,604	78.6	21.4
70 - 74	15,793	76.2	23.8	8,612	76.9	23.1	7,181	75.3	24.7
75 - 79	8,822	77.2	22.8	4,934	78.2	21.8	3,888	76.0	24.0
80+	16,149	75.1	24.9	7,697	76.8	23.2	8,452	73.5	26.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Kigoma Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status 71,814 are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (48,392 or 27.8%) and those in elementary occupations (29,720 or 17.1%). Among the 1,795 widowed males (837 or 46.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 17.6 percent are elementary workers and 27.9 percent are craft and related workers. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**173,962**	**9,220**	**143,070**	**15,885**	**2,087**	**1,905**	**1,795**
Legislators administrators and *managers*.	1,232	103	1,075	34	5	6	9
Professionals.	4,286	604	3,422	201	28	14	17
Technicians and associate professionals.	9,217	906	7,400	656	113	81	61
Clerks.	594	107	438	39	1	5	4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6,312	655	4,988	496	66	68	39
Agricultural and fishery workers.	71,814	2,365	59,606	7,322	893	791	837
Craft and related workers.	48,392	2,471	40,034	4,191	599	597	500
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,395	287	1,816	220	33	27	12
Elementary occupations.	29,720	1,722	24,291	2,726	349	316	316

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**173,962**	**9,220**	**143,070**	**15,885**	**2,087**	**1,905**	**1,795**
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Professionals.	2.5	6.6	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.3	9.8	5.2	4.1	5.4	4.3	3.4
Clerks.	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3.6	7.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.2
Agricultural and fishery workers.	41.3	25.7	41.7	46.1	42.8	41.5	46.6
Craft and related workers.	27.8	26.8	28.0	26.4	28.7	31.3	27.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.7
Elementary occupations.	17.1	18.7	17.0	17.2	16.7	16.6	17.6

The results reveal that 32,141 (43.7%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (13,792 or 18.7%). Among the 15,243 widowed females (7,462 or 40.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; (2,810 or 20.4%) percent are elementary workers and (4,271 or 18.4%) percent are craft and related workers. (Tables 4.10 and 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	73,576	5,099	35,766	4,625	7,243	5,590	15,253
Legislators administrators and managers.	232	80	115	4	7	7	19
Professionals.	1,060	337	554	25	36	37	71
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,300	325	662	60	79	70	104
Clerks.	169	67	66	9	8	8	11
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3,749	767	1,549	179	502	267	485
Agricultural and fishery workers.	32,141	1,057	15,916	2,273	2,933	2,500	7,462
Craft and related workers.	20,994	1,373	10,378	1,206	2,192	1,574	4,271
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	139	28	61	10	11	9	20
Elementary occupations.	13,792	1,065	6,465	859	1,475	1,118	2,810

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	73,576	5,099	35,766	4,625	7,243	5,590	15,253
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals.	1.4	6.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	1.8	6.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.7
Clerks.	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.1	15.0	4.3	3.9	6.9	4.8	3.2
Agricultural and fishery workers.	43.7	20.7	44.5	49.1	40.5	44.7	48.9
Craft and related workers.	28.5	26.9	29.0	26.1	30.3	28.2	28.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Elementary occupations.	18.7	20.9	18.1	18.6	20.4	20.0	18.4

4.4.3   Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

In Kigoma Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 35.4 percent for the male headed and 35.2 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 and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Kigoma Region 2022 PHC
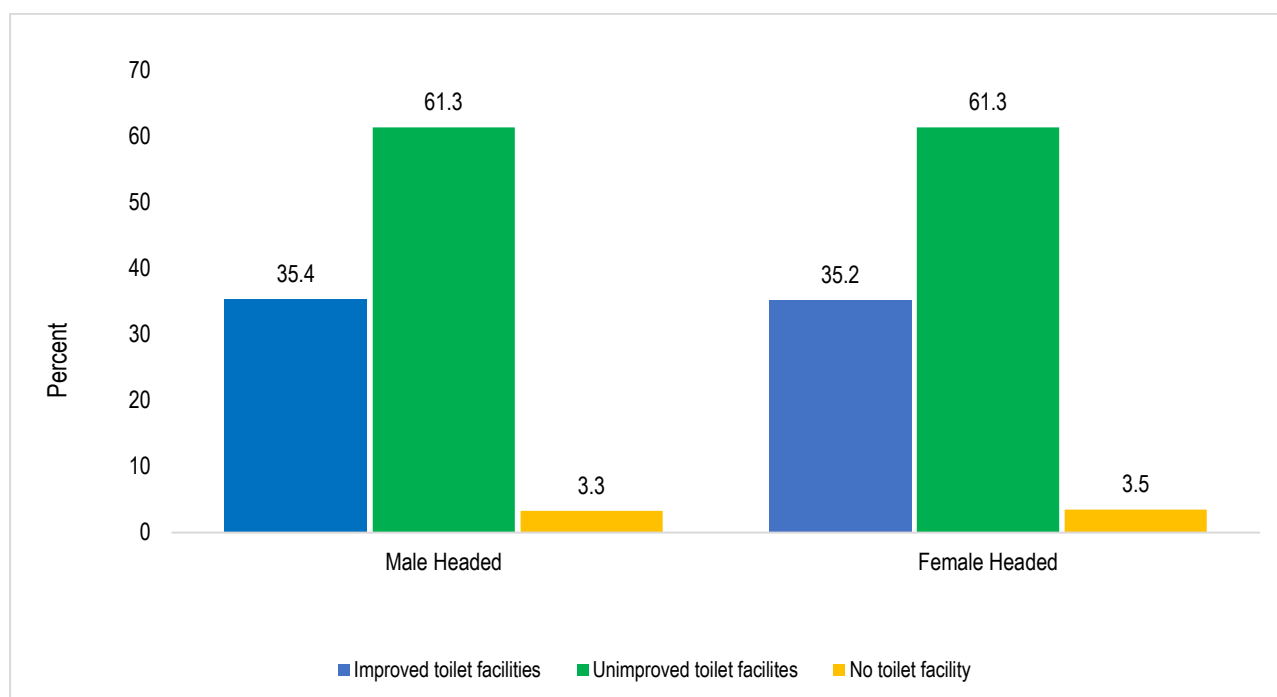
The results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a slight difference of 65.6 percent for female headed households and 65.8 percent for the male headed. Likewise, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.12).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kigoma Region; 2022 PHC
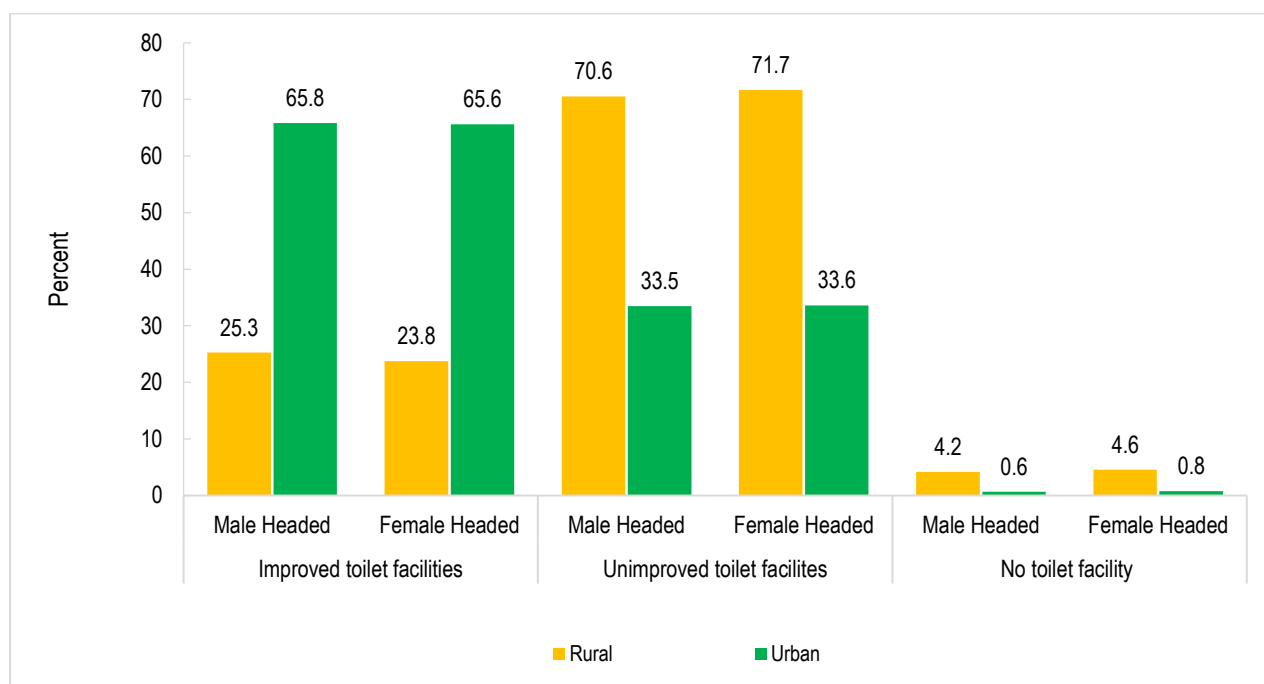
Across Councils, the results reveal that Kigoma City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (60.9% and 64.1% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Kasulu Town (94.7% and 95.6%), Kigoma Municipal (85.7% and 87.5%) and Kigoma District (69.9% and 72.0%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Buhigwe District (10.3%), Kakonko District. (6.1%) and Uvinza District (5.9%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Buhigwe District (11.1%), Kakonko District (6.1 %) and Uvinza District (5.9%) (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, Kigoma 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	451,967	**35.3**	**61.3**	**3.4**	290,263	**35.4**	**61.3**	**3.3**	56,960	**35.2**	**61.3**	**3.5**
Rural	335,328	24.7	70.9	4.3	217,896	25.3	70.6	4.2	27,905	23.8	71.7	4.6
Urban	116,639	65.8	33.5	0.7	72,367	65.8	33.5	0.6	29,055	65.6	33.6	0.8
Council												
Kibondo District	61,345	21.3	75.9	2.7	38,918	21.7	76.0	2.2	4,632	20.7	75.8	3.6
Kasulu District	79,373	20.9	73.5	5.6	52,525	21.6	72.8	5.6	5,291	19.7	74.7	5.6
Kasulu Town	47,527	46.2	52.9	0.9	30,766	46.9	52.3	0.8	7,517	44.8	54.1	1.1
Kigoma District	41,604	39.8	59.0	1.3	25,675	40.9	57.9	1.2	6,042	37.9	60.6	1.4
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	85.5	14.1	0.4	29,525	86.3	13.2	0.4	16,622	84.3	15.3	0.4
Uvinza District	90,572	30.3	63.0	6.7	57,526	30.5	62.7	6.8	9,926	30.0	63.4	6.5
Buhigwe District	45,026	33.9	64.5	1.5	29,142	35.3	63.3	1.4	4,969	31.3	66.9	1.8
Kakonko District	37,272	17.8	78.9	3.3	26,186	17.8	79.1	3.1	1,961	17.7	78.4	3.9

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that in urban areas, there is significant difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (51.7%) compared with female headed households 63.8%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 14.8 percent and 22.1 percent for female headed households.

Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher for male than female headed in rural areas (85.3% and 77.9% respectively). The percentage in urban areas are 48.3 and 36.2 for male and female headed 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
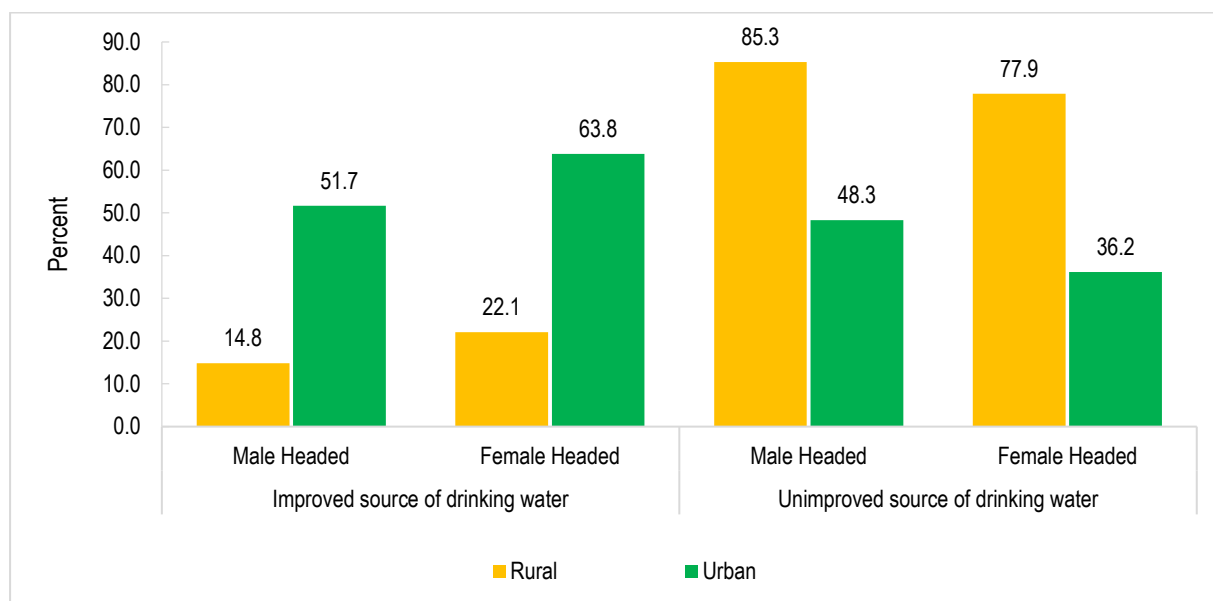
The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (76.3%) compared with that of female headed households (66.6%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
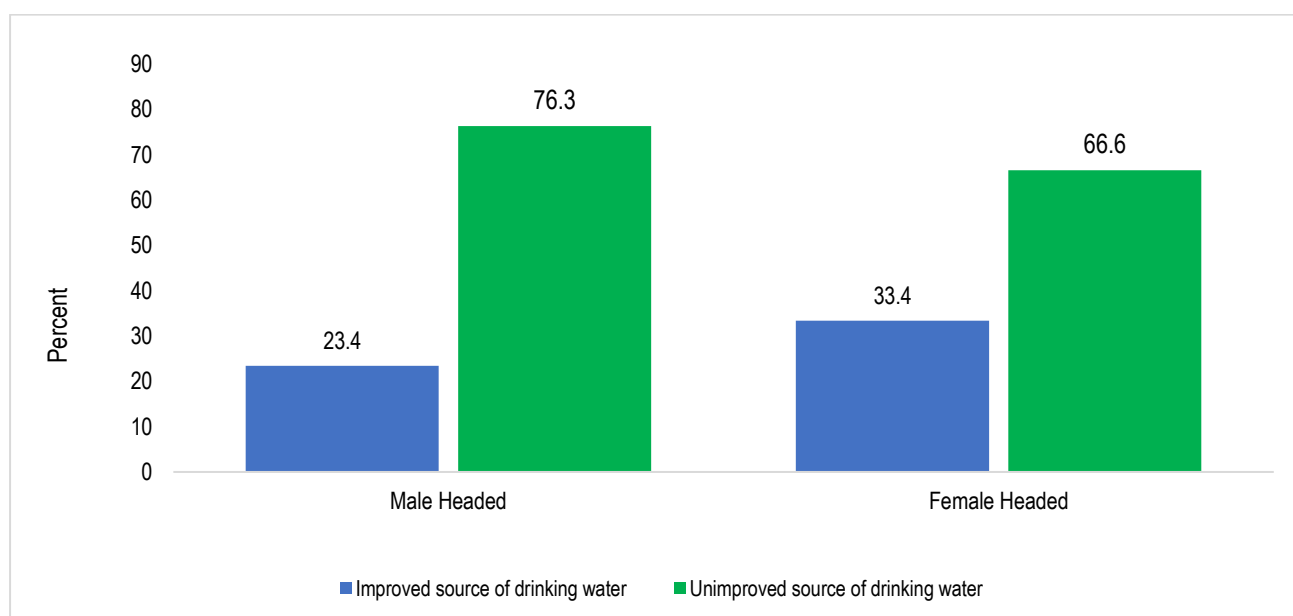
Across Councils, Kigoma Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (91.3% and 91.8% respectively). Other councils have relatively more than 50 percent of households using

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improved source of water. On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water is Uvinza District 67.3%), (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; Kigoma 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	451,967	64.5	35.5	290,263	63.8	36.2	161,704	65.7	34.3
Rural	335,328	58.1	41.9	217,896	57.6	42.4	117,432	59.0	41.0
Urban	116,639	82.8	17.2	72,367	82.3	17.7	44,272	83.5	16.5
Council									
Kibondo District	61,345	76.6	23.4	38,918	76.9	23.1	22,427	76.2	23.8
Kasulu District	79,373	65.2	34.8	52,525	64.4	35.6	26,848	66.9	33.1
Kasulu Town	47,527	77.7	22.3	30,766	76.8	23.2	16,761	79.4	20.6
Kigoma District	41,604	65.2	34.8	25,675	64.4	35.6	15,929	66.7	33.3
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	91.5	8.5	29,525	91.3	8.7	19,723	91.8	8.2
Uvinza District	90,572	33.3	66.7	57,526	32.7	67.3	33,046	34.2	65.8
Buhigwe District	45,026	65.0	35.0	29,142	64.4	35.6	15,884	66.2	33.8
Kakonko District	37,272	64.4	35.6	26,186	63.7	36.3	11,086	66.0	34.0

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three such children. Out 605,973 households with children under 18 years, 60.1 percent have one to three children, 14.5 percent have no child and 25.4 percent have more than three children.The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (62.3%) than that of male headed households (58.9%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is about the same (26.3%) as that of female headed households (23.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (14.7%) compared with that of female headed households (14%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
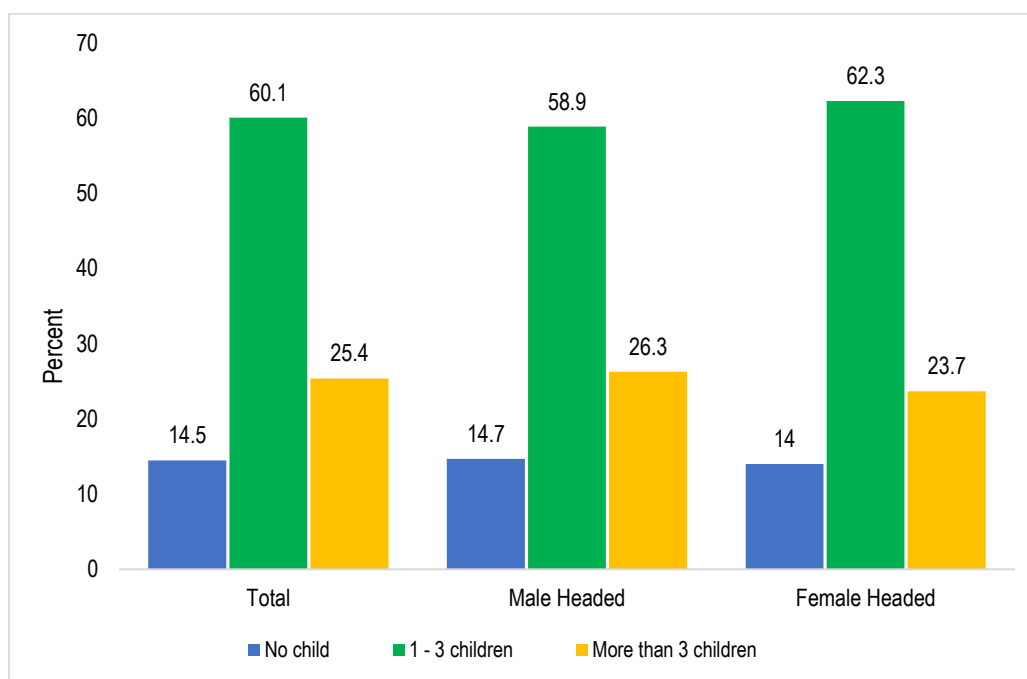
The results further indicate that 62.3 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 22.2 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 28 percent (28.2% percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 23.7 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 (48.6%) compared with female headed households (16.4%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Kibondo District has the highest percentage (60.4%) of households with one to three children while other councils have less than 50 percent.

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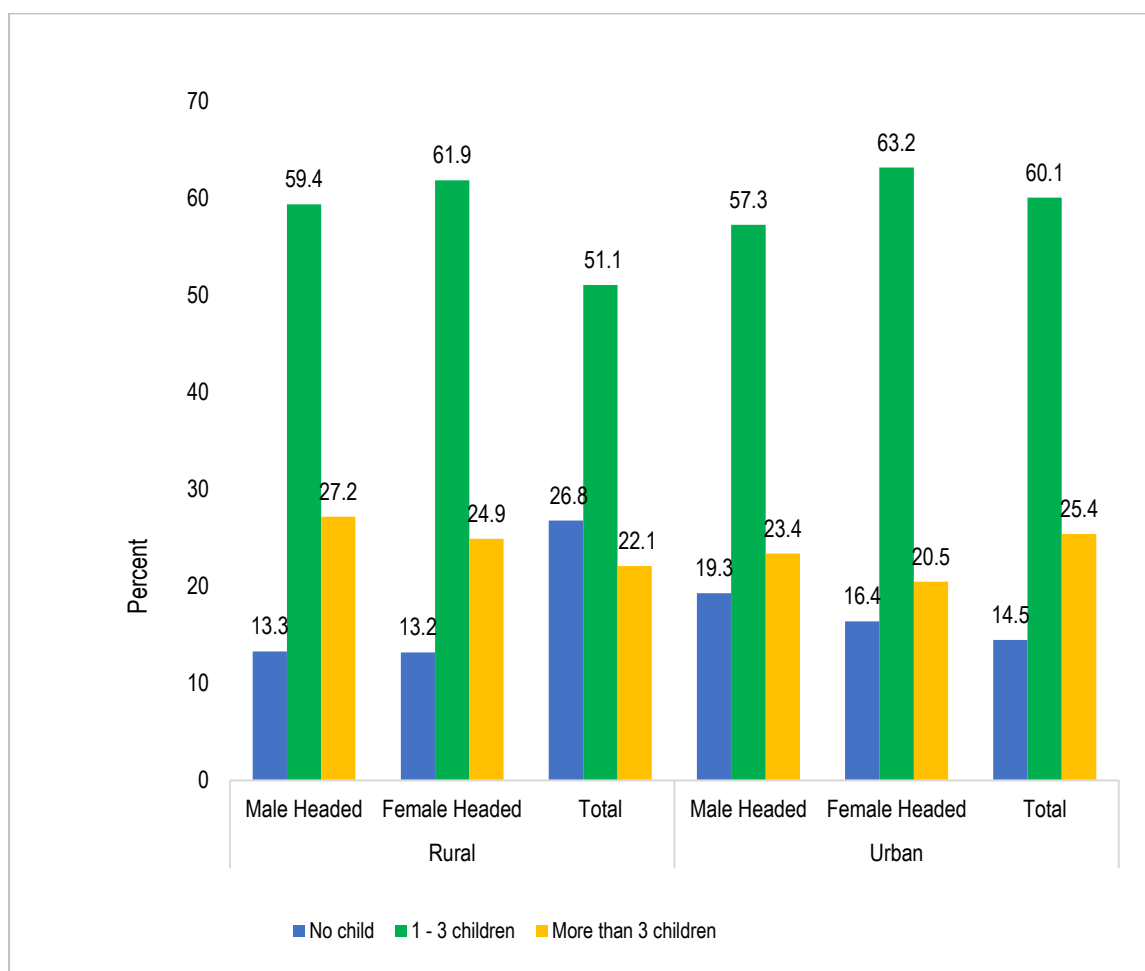
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Head	
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child
Total	605,973	**14.5**	**60.1**	**25.4**	467,869	**49.6**	**22.2**	**28.2**	212,001	**14.0**
Rural	435,219	63.1	27.7	9.2	356,441	49.9	22.9	27.2	156,326	13.2
Urban	141,026	63.3	23.8	12.9	111,428	48.6	19.8	31.6	55,675	16.4
Council										
Kibondo District	80,995	15.3	60.4	24.3	51,940	15.0	59.9	25.1	29,055	15.8
Kasulu District	123,743	53.3	23.4	23.4	72,245	12.4	60.3	27.3	36,030	12.5
Kasulu Town	59,843	64.6	26.1	9.3	41,784	13.3	60.3	26.4	21,364	15.5
Kigoma District	54,298	63.2	28.1	8.7	35,661	13.2	58.8	28.0	21,210	12.1
Kigoma Municipal	58,172	62.1	22.2	15.6	37,418	24.3	54.6	21.1	24,757	16.2
Uvinza District	117,095	61.9	27.1	11.0	77,915	16.5	57.3	26.2	44,382	11.7
Buhigwe District	59,817	63.2	29.5	7.2	41,512	10.4	59.8	29.8	21,188	13.6
Kakonko District	46,855	63.7	26.1	10.2	35,497	13.4	60.3	26.2	14,015	19.0

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (54.2%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region are married.

- Five percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (8.3%) than that of Males (1.1%).

- Three percent (3.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (4.4%) than males (1.3%).

- Mean Age at First Marriage in Kigoma Region is 23.0 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (21.2 years) than males (25.1) years).

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2   Marital Status

In Kigoma Region, the results show that 54.2% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (54.6%) than males (53.8%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (56.3%) compared with urban areas (48.7%). Nearly one third (30.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 37.5 percent while for females it is 23.9 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (27.8% and 48.7% respectively).

The results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 5.0 percent which is higher among females (8.3%) than males (1.1%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Kigoma Region is 4.9 while for urban areas it is 5.3 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,267,636	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,120,153	100.0	100.0	100.0	801,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	382,291	30.2	37.5	23.9	325,910	27.8	35.4	21.2	306,367	36.6	43.2	31.1
Married	687,572	54.2	53.8	54.6	555,798	56.3	55.4	57.0	343,002	48.7	49.2	48.2
Living Together	69,055	5.4	5.3	5.6	106,180	6.0	5.7	6.2	71,885	4.0	4.0	4.0
Divorced	38,109	3.0	1.3	4.4	55,069	2.9	1.3	4.2	29,770	3.4	1.4	5.0
Separated	27,424	2.2	1.0	3.1	21,230	2.2	1.0	3.2	14,146	2.0	1.0	2.9
Widowed	63,185	5.0	1.1	8.3	55,966	4.9	1.1	8.2	36,030	5.3	1.1	8.7

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
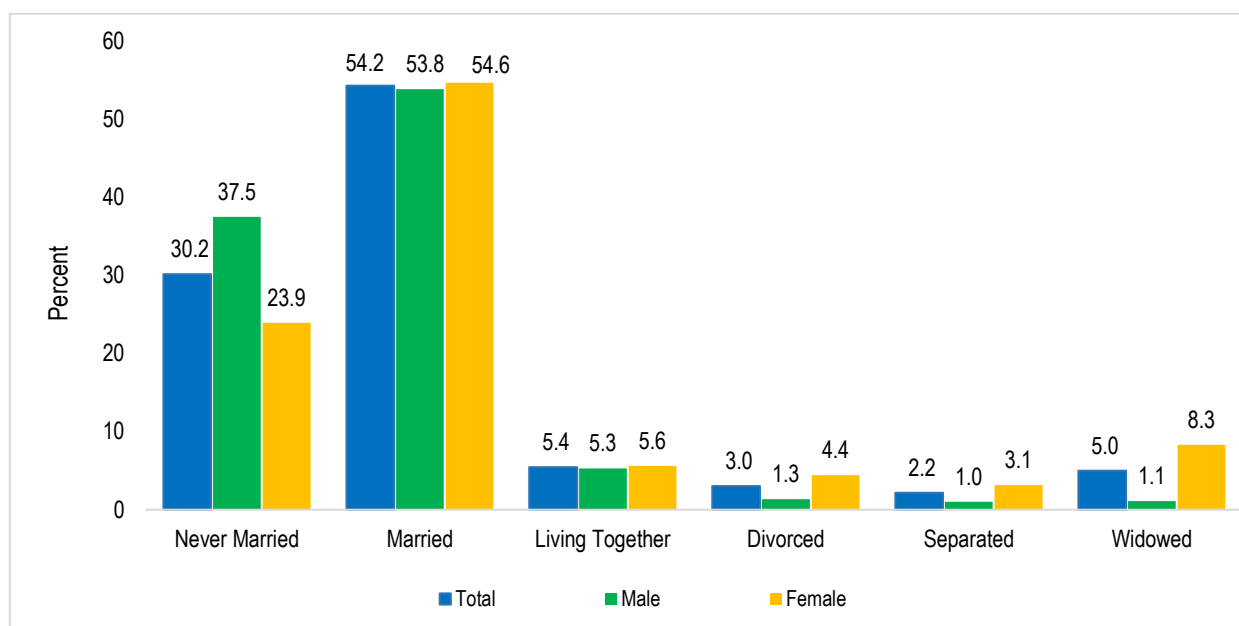
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 66.4 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 78.0 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.4 for those aged 15-19 years to 4.8 for those aged 50-54 years and started to decline gradually up to 2.8 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 52.3 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,267,636	30.2	54.2	5.4	3.0	2.2	5.0
15 - 19	260,512	88.5	9.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	203,473	45.4	44.6	6.1	2.0	1.7	0.1
25 - 29	160,718	19.3	66.4	8.4	3.1	2.3	0.4
30 - 34	129,304	9.5	74.5	8.2	4.0	2.7	1.1
35 - 39	108,502	5.5	77.4	7.6	4.5	2.9	2.1
40 - 44	89,714	3.7	78.0	6.6	4.7	3.2	3.7
45 - 49	78,359	3.0	77.5	6.0	4.7	3.2	5.6
50 - 54	62,815	2.5	75.2	5.1	4.8	3.2	9.1
55 - 59	42,516	2.1	73.0	4.7	4.4	3.2	12.5
60 - 64	44,440	1.8	67.3	4.5	4.5	3.2	18.6
65 - 69	25,395	1.6	63.8	3.8	4.1	3.2	23.5
70 - 74	23,231	1.3	56.7	3.6	4.0	3.0	31.5
75 - 79	13,021	1.2	53.0	3.3	3.4	2.5	36.6
80+	25,636	1.1	39.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	52.3

The results show that 52.4 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.9 percent are married and 3.2 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Kigoma Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.5 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	769,483	52.4	40.9	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
10 – 14	184,341	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	128,382	97.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	89,861	66.1	28.7	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
25 – 29	72,798	27.0	62.5	8.4	1.1	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	59,733	11.7	76.6	8.6	1.7	1.3	0.2
35 – 39	48,755	6.3	81.4	8.4	2.0	1.5	0.4
40 – 44	40,797	4.1	83.9	7.3	2.3	1.7	0.7
45 – 49	36,543	3.0	85.1	6.9	2.3	1.7	1.0
50 – 54	29,346	2.6	85.3	6.1	2.6	1.7	1.8
55 – 59	20,752	2.2	85.4	5.8	2.5	1.8	2.3
60 – 64	21,244	1.9	84.6	5.6	2.6	1.8	3.5
65 – 69	11,936	1.9	83.2	4.8	2.7	2.0	5.4
70 – 74	10,068	1.3	81.4	4.9	2.8	2.0	7.6
75 – 79	5,727	1.4	78.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	10.0
80+	9,200	1.4	71.8	4.5	2.4	1.7	18.3

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 43.2 percent are married, 39.8 percent are never married and 4.4 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 79.8 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	863,871	39.8	43.2	4.4	3.5	2.5	6.6
10 – 14	181,377	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	132,130	79.8	16.4	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.0
20 – 24	113,612	29.1	57.1	7.6	3.2	2.7	0.2
25 – 29	87,920	12.9	69.7	8.4	4.7	3.5	0.7
30 – 34	69,571	7.6	72.8	7.8	6.1	4.0	1.8
35 – 39	59,747	4.7	74.2	7.0	6.5	4.1	3.5
40 – 44	48,917	3.4	73.1	6.0	6.7	4.5	6.3
45 – 49	41,816	2.9	70.9	5.2	6.9	4.5	9.5
50 – 54	33,469	2.5	66.4	4.2	6.8	4.5	15.6
55 – 59	21,764	2.0	61.3	3.7	6.2	4.6	22.2
60 – 64	23,196	1.7	51.4	3.5	6.3	4.6	32.5
65 – 69	13,459	1.3	46.6	2.9	5.3	4.2	39.6
70 – 74	13,163	1.3	37.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	49.8
75 – 79	7,294	1.0	32.9	1.9	3.7	2.9	57.5
80+	16,436	1.0	21.0	1.4	3.0	2.2	71.4

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. The results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15–64 years in Kigoma Region is 53.1 while for age group 65 years and above is 48.7 percent. Percentage of widowed for the age group 65 and above is 41.2 percent. The results further show that by age 65 and above, only 1.2 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Kigoma Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (5.4 and 5.6%) of persons living together in age groups 15-24 and 15-35 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,633,354**	**45.8**	**42.1**	**4.2**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**3.9**
10 - 14	529,933	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	463,985	69.6	24.8	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.1
15 - 24	782,518	47.0	43.5	5.4	2.1	1.6	0.4
15 - 35	1,180,353	32.3	54.3	5.6	3.0	2.1	2.7
15 - 64	87,283	1.3	53.1	3.3	3.6	2.7	36.1
65+	61,888	1.2	48.7	3.1	3.3	2.5	41.2
70+	1,633,354	4.7	40.8	3.7	6.4	2.9	41.5

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.7 percent of male and 27.4 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (4.4%) than males (1.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (8.3%) than males (1.1%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**585,142**	**38.7**	**53.8**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.1**
15 – 19	128,382	97.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	89,861	66.1	28.7	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
25 – 29	72,798	27.0	62.5	8.4	1.1	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	59,733	11.7	76.6	8.6	1.7	1.3	0.2
35 – 39	48,755	6.3	81.4	8.4	2.0	1.5	0.4
40 – 44	40,797	4.1	83.9	7.3	2.3	1.7	0.7
45 – 49	36,543	3.0	85.1	6.9	2.3	1.7	1.0
50 – 54	29,346	2.6	85.3	6.1	2.6	1.7	1.8
55 – 59	20,752	2.2	85.4	5.8	2.5	1.8	2.3
60 – 64	21,244	1.9	84.6	5.6	2.6	1.8	3.5
65 – 69	11,936	1.9	83.2	4.8	2.7	2.0	5.4
70 – 74	10,068	1.3	81.4	4.9	2.8	2.0	7.6
75 – 79	5,727	1.4	78.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	10.0
80+	9,200	1.4	71.8	4.5	2.4	1.7	18.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**682,494**	**27.4**	**54.6**	**5.6**	**4.4**	**3.1**	**8.3**
15 – 19	132,130	79.8	16.4	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.0
20 – 24	113,612	29.1	57.1	7.6	3.2	2.7	0.2
25 – 29	87,920	12.9	69.7	8.4	4.7	3.5	0.7
30 – 34	69,571	7.6	72.8	7.8	6.1	4.0	1.8
35 – 39	59,747	4.7	74.2	7.0	6.5	4.1	3.5
40 – 44	48,917	3.4	73.1	6.0	6.7	4.5	6.3
45 – 49	41,816	2.9	70.9	5.2	6.9	4.5	9.5
50 – 54	33,469	2.5	66.4	4.2	6.8	4.5	15.6
55 – 59	21,764	2.0	61.3	3.7	6.2	4.6	22.2
60 – 64	23,196	1.7	51.4	3.5	6.3	4.6	32.5
65 – 69	13,459	1.3	46.6	2.9	5.3	4.2	39.6
70 – 74	13,163	1.3	37.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	49.8
75 – 79	7,294	1.0	32.9	1.9	3.7	2.9	57.5
80+	16,436	1.0	21.0	1.4	3.0	2.2	71.4

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 26.8 percent in Kakonko District Council to 41.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 44.1 percent in Kigoma Municipal Council to 58.7 percent in Uvinza District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.5 percent in Kibondo District to 6.5 percent in Kigoma District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,267,636**	**30.2**	**54.2**	**5.4**	**3.0**	**2.2**	**5.0**
Rural	930,142	27.8	56.3	6.0	2.9	2.2	4.9
Urban	337,494	36.6	48.7	4.0	3.4	2.0	5.3
Council							
Kibondo District	181,036	28.3	56.4	5.1	2.9	2.7	4.5
Kasulu District	261,655	27.8	53.3	8.7	3.0	2.6	4.6
Kasulu Town	127,515	32.1	53.2	4.6	3.0	2.1	5.0
Kigoma District	117,784	32.3	52.1	4.0	3.2	2.0	6.5
Kigoma Municipal	137,056	41.7	44.1	3.3	3.6	1.8	5.5
Uvinza District	229,572	27.3	58.7	3.8	3.6	2.0	4.5
Buhigwe District	121,624	28.7	57.4	5.3	1.7	1.5	5.4
Kakonko District	91,394	26.8	56.5	7.3	2.4	2.1	4.9

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show a decrease in the proportion of persons in the categories of divorced, separated and wedowed . On the other hand, an increasing proportion is revealed for the living togethercategories.

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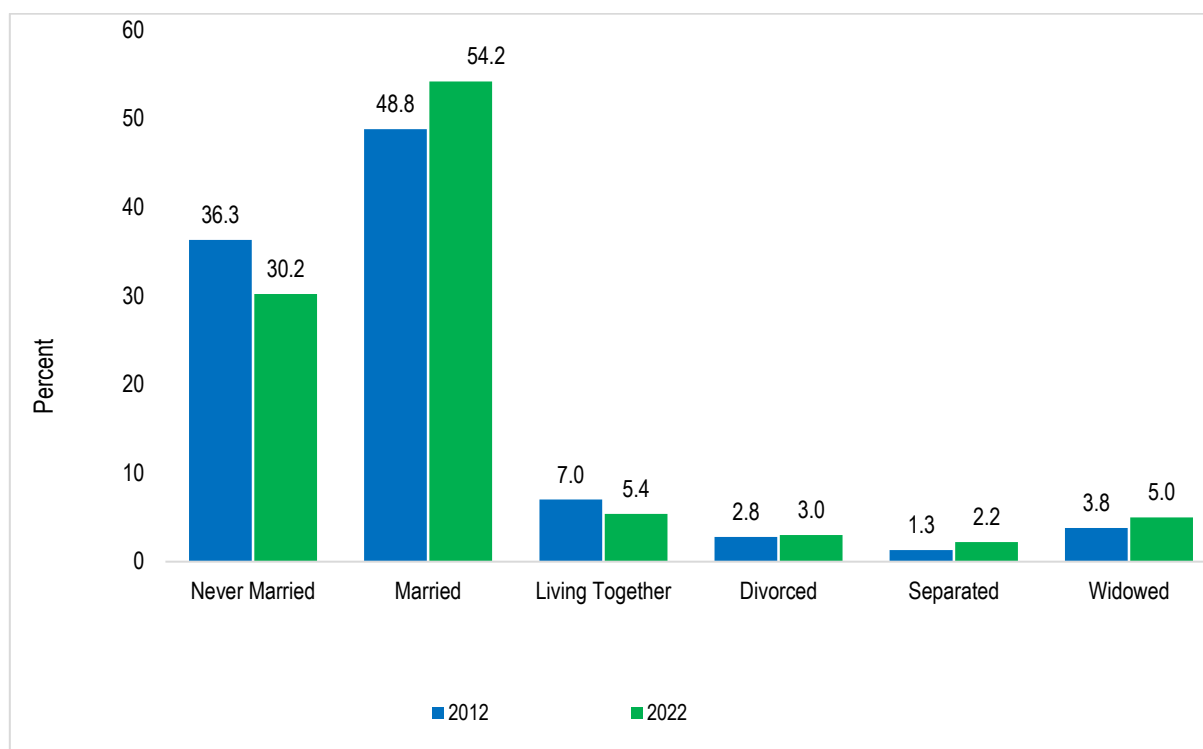
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 23.0 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.2 years) than males (25.1 years). The results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.3 years in 2012 to 21.2 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males decreased slightly from 25.2 years in 2012 to 25.1 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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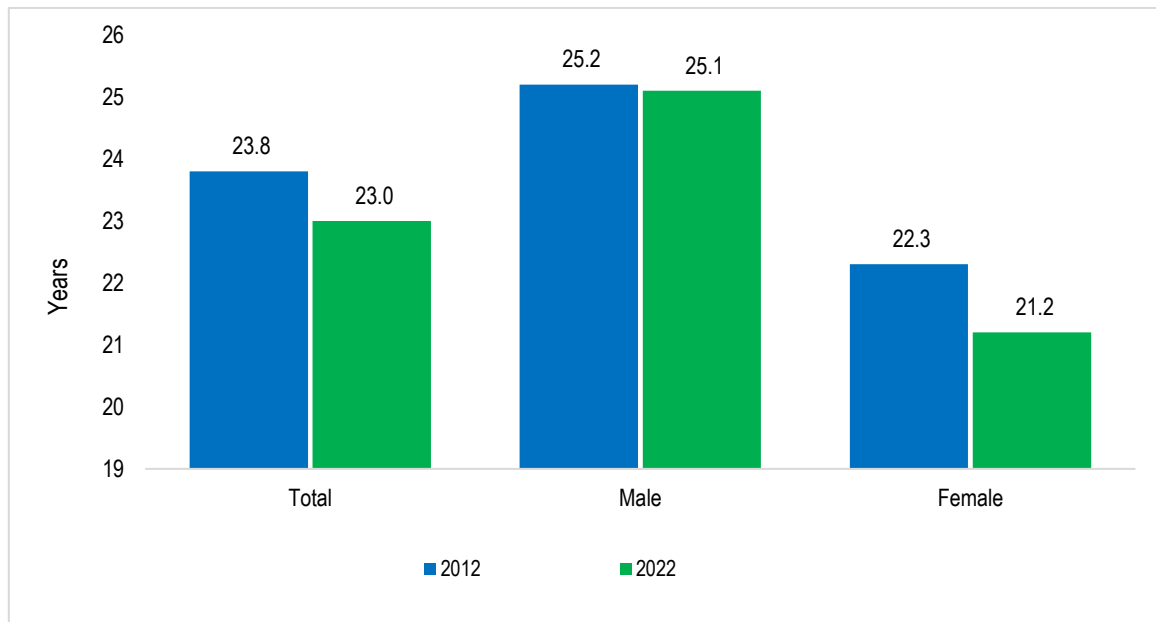
The MAFM is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
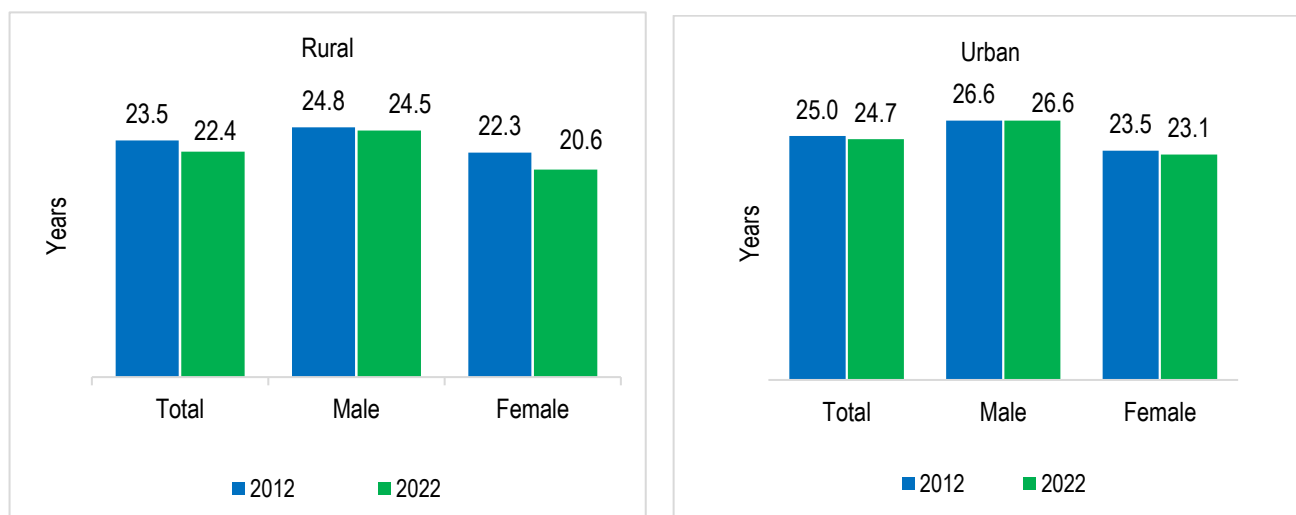
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Table 5.9 shows that in Kigoma Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 23.8 years in 2012 to 23.0 years in 2022 while for males it decreased from 25.2 years in 2012 to 25.1 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**23.8**	**25.2**	**22.6**	**23.0**	**25.1**	**21.2**
Rural	23.5	24.3	22.3	22.4	24.5	20.6
Urban	25.0	26.6	23.5	24.7	26.6	23.1
Council						
Kibondo District	21.9	23.2	20.8	22.1	24.0	20.4
Kasulu District	23.1	24.3	21.9	22.0	24.0	20.2
Kasulu Town District	24.5	25.8	23.4	23.4	25.2	22.0
Kigoma Dc Town	25.2	26.4	24.1	24.3	26.8	22.4
Kigoma Municipal	25.2	26.9	23.6	26.2	28.3	24.5
Uvinza District	23.9	25.7	22.3	22.4	24.8	20.8
Buhigwe District	24.3	25.5	23.2	23.2	25.4	21.5
Kakonko District	22.4	23.7	21.3	22.3	24.5	20.4

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Kigoma Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (28.3 years) and females (24.5 years), followed by Kigoma Town (26.8 years)

for males and 22.4 years for females, and Buhigwe District (25.4 and 21.5 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Kasulu (20.2 years) for females and 24 years for males.

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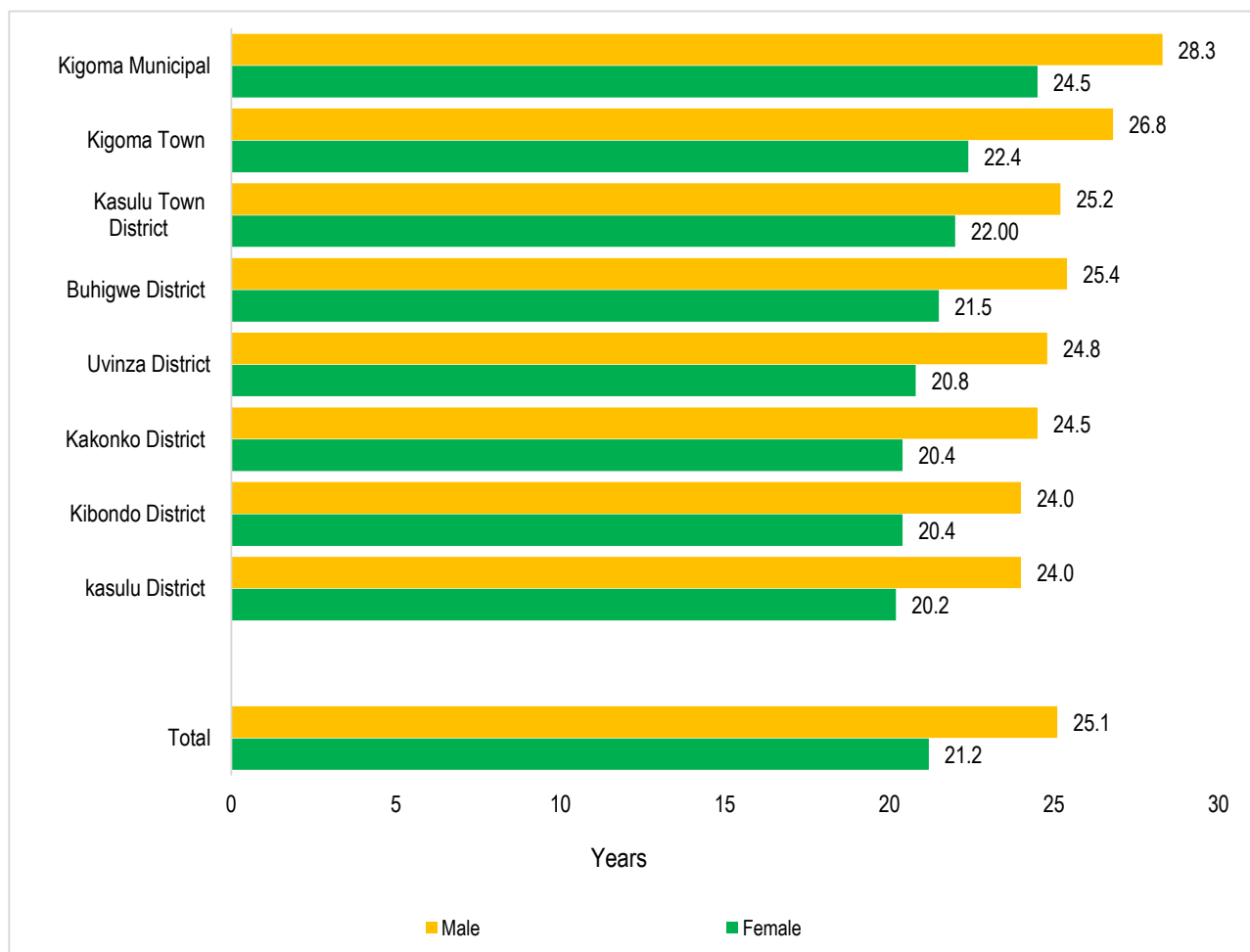
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

> ### Key Points
>
> - About eighty percent (84.5 %) of the population in Kigoma Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
> - Almost eleven percent of children (10.5) under-five have birth certificate
> - About 18 percent of persons (17.8%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 7.4 percent have national identification cards.
> - About 108,620 persons out of 2,470,967 persons in Kigoma 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. The esults show that, in Kigoma Region 11.5 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (84.5%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a fluctuating percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 20 - 24 years (15.1 %) followed by age group 15 - 19 years (14.8%). The results also show that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (12.4) than females (10.6) (Table 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in urban (26.4%) than in rural areas (6.6%). The results also show that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (12.4%) than females (10.6%). Further results show, 28.7 percent of males and 24.3 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (7.2% and 5.9 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Kigoma Region 3.3 percent of the population have birth notifications, with 3.1 percentage observed in rural areas and 3.5 percent in urban areas (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

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

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kigoma 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	**11.5**	**12.4**	**10.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**84.5**	**83.4**	**85.5**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**
0 – 4	10.5	10.6	10.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	82.0	81.9	82.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
5 – 9	12.8	12.8	12.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	82.0	82.2	81.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	12.4	12.2	12.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	83.1	83.2	82.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
15 – 19	14.8	14.9	14.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	81.1	81.0	81.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
20 – 24	15.1	17.7	13.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	81.9	79.2	84.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
25 – 29	13.4	16.2	11.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	84.1	81.3	86.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
30 – 34	13.6	17.6	10.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	84.4	80.4	87.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
35 – 39	9.7	13.0	7.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	88.5	85.2	91.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
40 – 44	7.6	9.8	5.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	90.6	88.5	92.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
45 – 49	6.6	8.3	5.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	91.7	90.1	93.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
50 – 54	5.8	7.4	4.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	92.7	91.1	94.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
55 – 59	6.0	7.4	4.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	92.6	91.2	94.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
60 – 64	5.1	6.8	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	93.8	92.0	95.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
65 – 69	4.2	6.0	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	94.7	93.1	96.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
70 – 74	2.6	3.8	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	96.2	95.1	97.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
75 – 79	1.8	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	97.1	96.6	97.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
80+	11.5	12.4	10.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	84.5	83.4	85.5	0.9	0.9	0.8

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kigoma 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	**6.6**	**7.2**	**5.9**	**93.1**	**92.4**	**93.8**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.1**
0 – 4	6.7	6.7	6.6	93.1	93.0	93.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
5 – 9	7.3	7.3	7.4	92.3	92.4	92.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	4.0	4.2
10 – 14	6.6	6.6	6.6	93.1	93.1	93.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.6	3.6	3.6
15 – 19	7.9	7.9	8.0	91.7	91.7	91.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
20 – 24	9.0	10.8	7.7	90.5	88.6	92.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
25 – 29	8.0	10.2	6.3	91.5	89.1	93.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
30 – 34	8.3	11.5	5.7	91.2	87.9	94.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
35 – 39	5.5	7.9	3.5	94.2	91.6	96.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
40 – 44	3.6	5.0	2.5	96.1	94.6	97.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
45 – 49	3.3	4.3	2.4	96.4	95.2	97.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
50 – 54	2.8	3.9	2.0	96.8	95.7	97.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
55 – 59	3.1	4.0	2.3	96.6	95.7	97.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
60 – 64	2.9	4.0	1.9	96.8	95.7	97.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.6
65 – 69	2.4	3.6	1.3	97.5	96.3	98.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
70 – 74	1.5	2.3	0.9	98.3	97.5	98.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
75 – 79	1.3	1.8	1.0	98.6	98.1	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
80+	0.9	1.2	0.7	99.0	98.6	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7

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

| Age Group | Birth Certificate Status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Have Birth Certificates | | | Have Birth Notifications | | | Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification | | | Don't know | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	26.4	28.7	24.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	69.2	66.7	71.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	24.1	24.3	24.0	10.5	10.4	10.5	64.6	64.5	64.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	32.2	32.4	32.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	62.5	62.4	62.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
10 – 14	31.2	31.5	30.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	64.5	64.1	65.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
15 – 19	32.8	33.9	31.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	63.7	62.5	64.7	1.1	1.2	1.0
20 – 24	30.7	34.8	27.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	66.6	62.2	70.0	0.9	1.2	0.7
25 – 29	27.8	32.4	24.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	70.0	65.3	73.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
30 – 34	27.2	34.1	21.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	70.8	63.8	76.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
35 – 39	21.4	27.4	16.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	76.9	70.8	81.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
40 – 44	18.5	23.0	14.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	79.7	75.1	83.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
45 – 49	15.9	19.6	12.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	82.6	78.7	85.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
50 – 54	14.6	18.0	11.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	83.8	80.4	86.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
55 – 59	14.4	17.6	11.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	84.2	80.8	87.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
60 – 64	11.6	15.6	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	87.1	83.0	90.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
65 – 69	9.6	13.4	6.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	89.4	85.8	92.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
70 – 74	6.2	8.9	4.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	92.5	89.6	94.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
75 – 79	3.5	5.0	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.4	93.9	96.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
80+	2.4	3.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	96.5	95.9	96.8	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage (39.3%) of population with birth certificates is Kigoma Municipal and the lowest (6.0%) is Uvinza t and Kasulu Districts . Councils with percentage above regional average (11.5%) are Kasulu Town (15.6%) and Kigoma Municipal (39.3%).

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

| Council | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Have Birth Certificates | | | Have Birth Notifications | | | Have Neither Birth Certificate nor Notification | | | Don't know | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	11.5	12.4	10.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	88.1	87.1	89.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kibondo District	8.9	9.8	8.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	90.9	89.9	91.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kasulu District	6.0	6.5	5.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	93.7	93.2	94.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kasulu Town	15.6	16.9	14.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	83.8	82.4	85.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
Kigoma DC	9.4	10.6	8.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	90.2	89.0	91.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kigoma Municipal	39.3	42.8	36.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	59.7	56.0	63.0	1.0	1.2	0.9
Uvinza District	6.0	6.5	5.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	93.7	93.1	94.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Buhigwe District	7.5	8.5	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.5	92.1	91.0	93.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kakonko District	8.2	8.9	7.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	91.5	90.8	92.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 7.4 percent (74,102) persons aged 18 years and above in Kigoma Region have national identification cards while 17.8 percent (178,577) persons have only national identification numbers. Moreover, the results show higher percentage (9.8%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural

areas (6.5%). Additionally, the results reveal that, 698,941 persons (69.7%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that four percent (4.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in Informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
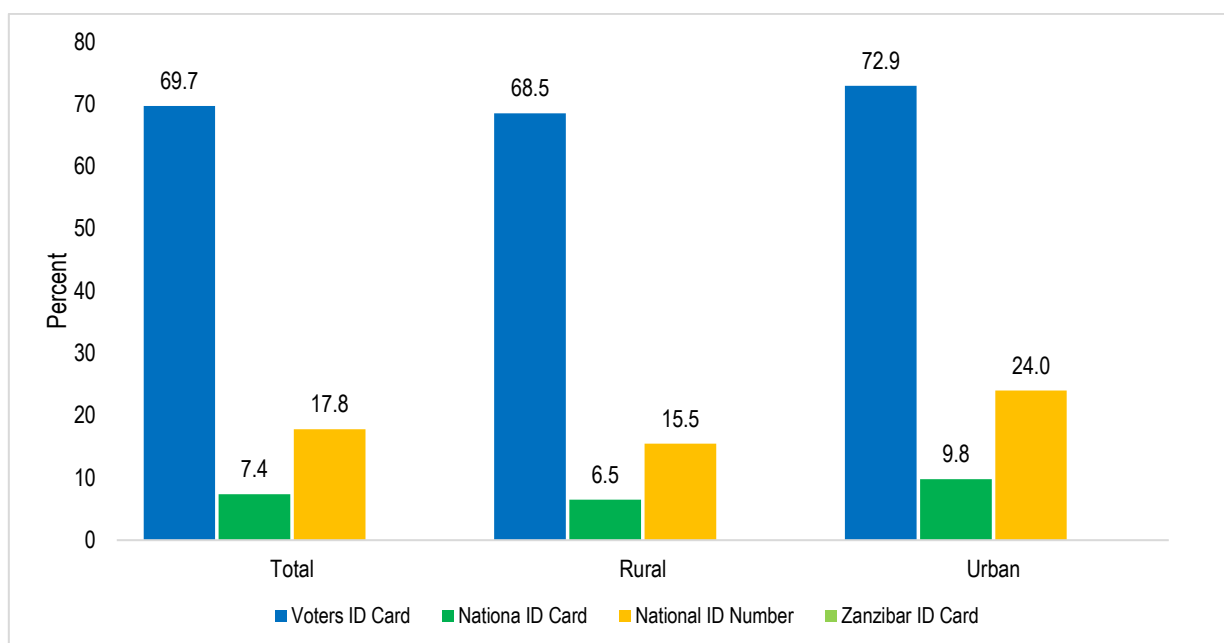
Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents					Persons of All Ages	PersonsAged 15 and Above
	Persons Aged 18 and Above						
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	**7.4**	**17.8**	**0**	**2.2**	**69.7**	**1.1**	4.1
Rural	6.5	15.5	0	1.1	68.5	0.7	3.2
Urban	9.8	24	0	5	72.9	1.9	6.6
Council							
Kibondo District	7.8	25.1	0	2.2	73.3	0.9	4.7
Kasulu District	3.1	13.9	0	1.1	64.2	0.5	2.8
Kasulu Town	7.1	18.1	0	3	72.4	0.8	4.7
Kigoma DC	4.1	17.8	0	1.7	74.8	0.5	3.7
Kigoma Municipal	10.5	28.5	0	6.8	73.3	2.8	6.9
Uvinza District	3.8	14.2	0	0.9	62.8	0.7	4.3
Buhigwe District	4.1	17.8	0	1.2	73.1	0.2	1.7
Kakonko District	29.2	7.6	0	1.4	72.6	0.1	4.7

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.8 percent of persons in private households in Kigoma Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (9.8%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Kibondo District Council (6.5%); and lastly is Buhigwe District Council with 3.3 percent. In addition, 1.2 percent has health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that there is 3.8 percentage of persons using NHIF/CHIF in rural areas compared to 8.2 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, 1.1 and 1.3 percent of persons in rural and urban areas respectively have other health insurance schemes.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,241,150**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**4.7**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**21.6**	**20.9**	**22.2**
Rural	1,687,964	3.8	3.9	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	22.4	21.9	22.8
Urban	553,186	8.2	8.4	7.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	19.3	17.7	20.4
Council										
Kibondo District	284,647	6.5	6.7	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	16.5	15.5	17.2
Kasulu District	397,557	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	17.9	17.4	18.3
Kasulu Town	236,913	5.7	5.9	5.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	25.4	22.9	27.1
Kigoma DC	221,767	4.1	4.2	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	22.6	23.9	21.5
Kigoma Municipal	229,371	9.8	10.1	9.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	13.0	12.8	13.1
Uvinza District	453,599	3.1	3.4	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	17.8	17.9	17.7
Buhigwe District	239,318	3.4	3.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	35.0	33.8	35.9
Kakonko District	177,978	5.4	5.4	5.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	24.6	22.4	26.4

6.3   Citizenship

Tanzania citizenship is governed by the Tanzania Citizenship Act, Chapter 357 (Revised Edition of 2002) and its Regulations of 1997. The 2022 PHC collected information on citizenship status. The results show that 2,470,967 persons (99.3%) out of 2,470,967 persons enumerated in Kigoma Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (140,562 persons) followed by other African Countries (915 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,470,967**	**1,186,833**	**1,284,134**	**1,864,180**	**900,239**	**963,941**	**606,787**	**286,594**	**320,193**
Tanzania	2,328,864	1,115,253	1,213,611	1,754,589	844,773	909,816	574,275	270,480	303,795
Other East African Countries	140,562	70,724	69,838	108,503	54,868	53,635	32,059	15,856	16,203
Other African Countries	915	475	440	707	369	338	208	106	102
Countries Outside Africa	612	375	237	371	225	146	241	150	91
Dual Citizenship	8	3	5	8	3	5	-	-	-
No Citizenship	6	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	2

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Eight out of ten (81.2%) children under 18 years have both parents alive in Kigoma Region.
- About nineteen percent (18.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.1%) than urban area (10.0%).
- Nearly seven percent (6.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Twelve percent (12.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Uvinza District Council has the highest proportion (13.2%) of orphans than other councils in Kigoma Region.

7.1   Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at national and regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphan hood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years who has lost one or both parents[4]. This definition is consistent with the United Nation definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a subtantial   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

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[4] The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

[5] Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1,(2011).

assume the role of head 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.

7.2   Survival of Parents

The 2022 PHC results indicate that 81.2 percent of all children under 18 years in Kigoma Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 82.3 percent for children under one year to 75 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (5.1%) than those with fathers alive and mothers dead (1.8%). 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; Kigoma 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	1,367,546	1,110,166	81.2	24,128	1.8	69,219	5.1	164,033	12.0
0	92,941	76,511	82.3	808.0	0.9	1,918	2.1	13,704.0	14.7
1	84,054	69,775	83.0	814.0	1.0	1,958	2.3	11,507.0	13.7
2	87,229	72,088	82.6	981.0	1.1	2,364	2.7	11,796.0	13.5
3	89,291	74,040	82.9	1,086.0	1.2	2,707	3.0	11,458.0	12.8
4	89,147	73,440	82.4	1,265.0	1.4	3,114	3.5	11,328.0	12.7
5	83,555	68,751	82.3	1,196.0	1.4	3,215	3.8	10,393.0	12.4
6	80,037	65,962	82.4	1,304.0	1.6	3,478	4.3	9,293.0	11.6
7	79,446	65,944	83.0	1,320.0	1.7	3,730	4.7	8,452.0	10.6
8	77,658	64,300	82.8	1,426.0	1.8	4,022	5.2	7,910.0	10.2
9	74,255	61,290	82.5	1,371.0	1.8	4,036	5.4	7,558.0	10.2
10	75,635	61,262	81.0	1,537.0	2.0	4,486	5.9	8,350.0	11.0
11	65,095	52,975	81.4	1,375.0	2.1	3,839	5.9	6,906.0	10.6
12	81,414	65,276	80.2	1,854.0	2.3	5,548	6.8	8,736.0	10.7
13	70,386	55,769	79.2	1,586.0	2.3	5,122	7.3	7,909.0	11.2
14	73,188	57,671	78.8	1,833.0	2.5	5,835	8.0	7,849.0	10.7
15	56,514	43,369	76.7	1,396.0	2.5	4,554	8.1	7,195.0	12.7
16	55,242	42,394	76.7	1,520.0	2.8	4,629	8.4	6,699.0	12.1
17	52,459	39,349	75.0	1,456.0	2.8	4,664	8.9	6,990.0	13.3

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kigoma 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	685,001	555,134	81.0	12,171	1.8	34,840	5.1	82,856	12.1
0	46,125	37,870	82.1	387	0.8	943	2.0	6,925	15.0
1	42,005	34,830	82.9	386	0.9	976	2.3	5,813	13.8
2	43,855	36,228	82.6	490	1.1	1,140	2.6	5,997	13.7
3	44,417	36,813	82.9	537	1.2	1,345	3.0	5,722	12.9
4	44,224	36,383	82.3	664	1.5	1,527	3.5	5,650	12.8
5	42,350	34,867	82.3	616	1.5	1,649	3.9	5,218	12.3
6	39,823	32,767	82.3	673	1.7	1,732	4.3	4,651	11.7
7	39,892	32,966	82.6	700	1.8	1,918	4.8	4,308	10.8
8	38,596	31,882	82.6	718	1.9	1,992	5.2	4,004	10.4
9	36,063	29,634	82.2	665	1.8	1,961	5.4	3,803	10.5
10	38,727	31,347	80.9	809	2.1	2,378	6.1	4,193	10.8
11	32,639	26,498	81.2	694	2.1	1,951	6.0	3,496	10.7
12	41,108	32,891	80.0	910	2.2	2,856	6.9	4,451	10.8
13	35,168	27,802	79.1	808	2.3	2,569	7.3	3,989	11.3
14	36,699	28,804	78.5	976	2.7	2,926	8.0	3,993	10.9
15	28,924	22,270	77.0	700	2.4	2,302	8.0	3,652	12.6
16	27,898	21,434	76.8	730	2.6	2,334	8.4	3,400	12.2
17	26,488	19,848	74.9	708	2.7	2,341	8.8	3,591	13.6

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kigoma 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	682,545	555,032	81.3	11,957	1.8	34,379	5.0	81,177	11.9
0	46,816	38,641	82.5	421	0.9	975.0	2.1	6,779.0	14.5
1	42,049	34,945	83.1	428	1.0	982.0	2.3	5,694.0	13.5
2	43,374	35,860	82.7	491	1.1	1,224.0	2.8	5,799.0	13.4
3	44,874	37,227	83.0	549	1.2	1,362.0	3.0	5,736.0	12.8
4	44,923	37,057	82.5	601	1.3	1,587.0	3.5	5,678.0	12.6
5	41,205	33,884	82.2	580	1.4	1,566.0	3.8	5,175.0	12.6
6	40,214	33,195	82.5	631	1.6	1,746.0	4.3	4,642.0	11.5
7	39,554	32,978	83.4	620	1.6	1,812.0	4.6	4,144.0	10.5
8	39,062	32,418	83.0	708	1.8	2,030.0	5.2	3,906.0	10.0
9	38,192	31,656	82.9	706	1.8	2,075.0	5.4	3,755.0	9.8
10	36,908	29,915	81.1	728	2.0	2,108.0	5.7	4,157.0	11.3
11	32,456	26,477	81.6	681	2.1	1,888.0	5.8	3,410.0	10.5
12	40,306	32,385	80.3	944	2.3	2,692.0	6.7	4,285.0	10.6
13	35,218	27,967	79.4	778	2.2	2,553.0	7.2	3,920.0	11.1
14	36,489	28,867	79.1	857	2.3	2,909.0	8.0	3,856.0	10.6
15	27,590	21,099	76.5	696	2.5	2,252.0	8.2	3,543.0	12.8
16	27,344	20,960	76.7	790	2.9	2,295.0	8.4	3,299.0	12.1
17	25,971	19,501	75.1	748	2.9	2,323.0	8.9	3,399.0	13.1

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Kigoma Region ranges from 91.2 percent Kakonko District to 66.1 percent Kasulu District. Kakonko District Council has the highest percentage (91.2%) of children with both parents alive while Kasulu District Council has the least (66.1%).

The results further show that Uvinza District Council has the highest percentage (6.4%) of children with Father Dead Mother Alive compared with other councils, also Uvinza District Council has the highest percentage (2.3%) of children with Father Alive Mother Dead and Kasulu District has highest percentage (28.0%) of children with both parents dead.

Table 7. 3: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma 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	**1,367,546**	**1,110,166**	**81.2**	**24,128**	**1.8**	**69,219**	**5.1**	**164,033**	**12.0**
Rural	1,054,091	855,002	81.1	18,920	1.8	53,193	5.0	126,976	12.0
Urban	313,455	255,164	81.4	5,208	1.7	16,026	5.1	37,057	11.8
Council									
Kibondo District	206,336	146,474	71.0	2,405	1.2	8,216	4.0	49,241	23.9
Kasulu District	309,809	204,748	66.1	4,887	1.6	13,331	4.3	86,843	28.0
Kasulu Town	127,390	114,756	90.1	2,252	1.8	6,600	5.2	3,782	3.0
Kigoma DC	120,615	108,070	89.6	2,209	1.8	6,452	5.3	3,884	3.2
Kigoma Municipal	113,395	100,869	89.0	2,048	1.8	7,083	6.2	3,395	3.0
Uvinza District	256,606	222,798	86.8	5,933	2.3	16,298	6.4	11,577	4.5
Buhigwe District	134,634	122,336	90.9	2,478	1.8	6,357	4.7	3,463	2.6
Kakonko District	98,761	90,115	91.2	1,916	1.9	4,882	4.9	1,848	1.9

7.3   Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that Kigoma Region has 18.8 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (6.8%) of the children lost either father or mother and twelve percent (12.0%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is higher (10.1%) in rural areas than (10.0%) in urban areas. The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from (8.8%) percent in Kakonko District to (33.9%) percent in Kasulu District (Table 7.5).

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
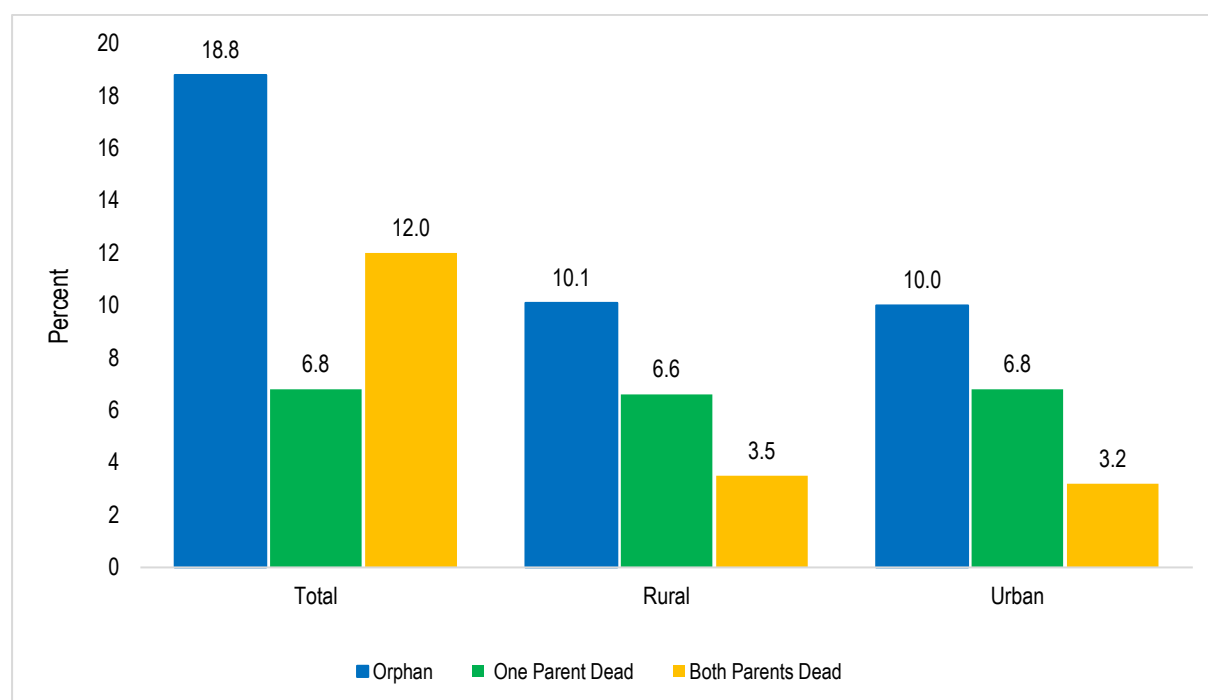
Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

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	**1,367,546**	**1,110,166**	**81.2**	**93,347**	**6.8**	**164,033**	**12.0**	**257,380**	**18.8**
Rural	943,334	848,337	89.9	62,271	6.6	32,726	3.5	94,997	10.1
Urban	524,765	472,591	90.1	35,430	6.8	16,744	3.2	52,174	10.0
Council									
Kibondo District	206,336	146,474	71.0	10,621	5.1	49,241	23.9	59,862	29.0
Kasulu District	309,809	204,748	66.1	18,218	5.9	86,843	28.0	105,061	33.9
Kasulu Town	127,390	114,756	90.1	8,852	6.9	3,782	3.0	12,634	9.9
Kigoma DC	120,615	108,070	89.6	8,661	7.2	3,884	3.2	12,545	10.4
Kigoma Municipal	113,395	100,869	89.0	9,131	8.1	3,395	3.0	12,526	11.0
Uvinza District	256,606	222,798	86.8	22,231	8.7	11,577	4.5	33,808	13.2
Buhigwe District	134,634	122,336	90.9	8,835	6.6	3,463	2.6	12,298	9.1
Kakonko District	98,761	90,115	91.2	6,798	6.9	1,848	1.9	8,646	8.8

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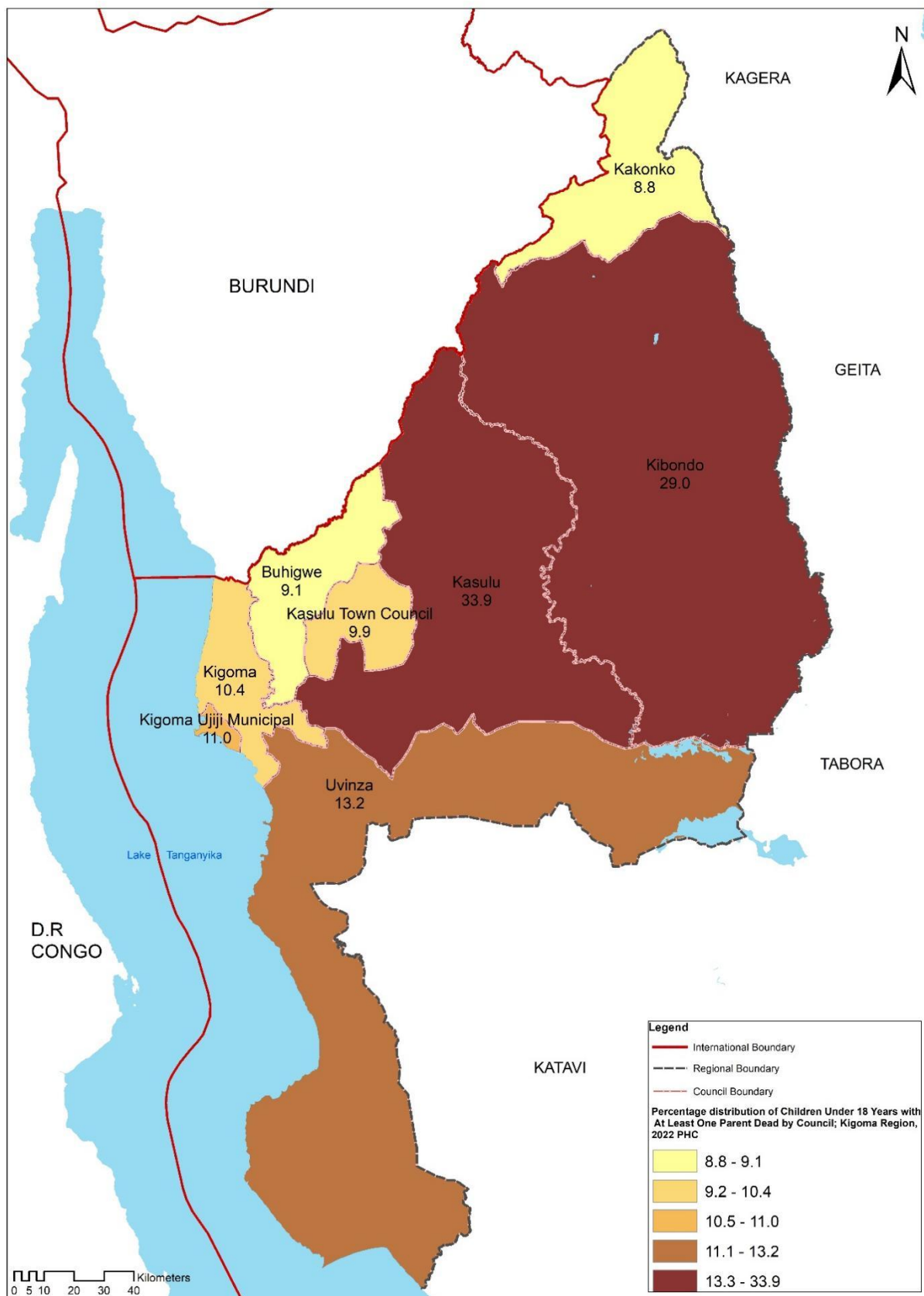
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Nearly seventy two percent (71.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region are literate; 74.9% percent in rural and 69.2% percent in urban areas.

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 73.0 percent. It is higher among males (74.3%) than females (71.8%)

- About eighty two percent (81.6%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 12.8 percent had never been to school.

- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 81.6 percent. It is higher (91.6%) in urban than in rural areas (78.7%).

- Majority (34.0%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 33.3 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.

- About forty percent (38.8%) of the population attained university education and other related education.

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Literacy

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

The results show that out of 2,028,305 persons aged five years and above in Kigoma Region 1,458,426 persons (71.9%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (74.9%) than females (69.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 87.2 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 46.6 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 75 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 (84.2%) than in rural areas (67.9%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,028,305	966,207	1,062,098	1,458,426	723,463	734,963	71.9	74.9	69.2
5 - 9	394,951	196,724	198,227	183,883	87,866	96,017	46.6	44.7	48.4
10-14	365,718	184,341	181,377	302,314	148,904	153,410	82.7	80.8	84.6
15 - 19	260,512	128,382	132,130	227,278	112,487	114,791	87.2	87.6	86.9
20 - 24	203,473	89,861	113,612	168,075	76,966	91,109	82.6	85.7	80.2
25 - 29	160,718	72,798	87,920	132,009	62,558	69,451	82.1	85.9	79.0
30 - 34	129,304	59,733	69,571	102,456	51,318	51,138	79.2	85.9	73.5
35 - 39	108,502	48,755	59,747	78,813	39,455	39,358	72.6	80.9	65.9
40 - 44	89,714	40,797	48,917	66,437	32,955	33,482	74.1	80.8	68.4
45 - 49	78,359	36,543	41,816	58,610	29,693	28,917	74.8	81.3	69.2
50 - 54	62,815	29,346	33,469	45,273	23,718	21,555	72.1	80.8	64.4
55 - 59	42,516	20,752	21,764	30,213	17,282	12,931	71.1	83.3	59.4
60 - 64	44,440	21,244	23,196	26,714	16,706	10,008	60.1	78.6	43.1
65 - 69	25,395	11,936	13,459	13,458	8,804	4,654	53.0	73.8	34.6
70 - 74	23,231	10,068	13,163	10,334	6,729	3,605	44.5	66.8	27.4
75 - 79	13,021	5,727	7,294	5,297	3,577	1,720	40.7	62.5	23.6
80+	25,636	9,200	16,436	7,262	4,445	2,817	28.3	48.3	17.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,518,022**	**727,899**	**790,123**	**1,028,723**	**517,000**	**511,723**	**67.8**	**71.0**	**64.8**
5 – 9	307,884	153,759	154,125	126,950	60,692	66,258	41.2	39.5	43.0
10-14	279,996	142,399	137,597	222,971	110,485	112,486	79.6	77.6	81.8
15 – 19	189,333	94,261	95,072	159,875	80,169	79,706	84.4	85.1	83.8
20 – 24	146,819	64,466	82,353	115,662	53,098	62,564	78.8	82.4	76.0
25 – 29	117,353	53,447	63,906	92,175	44,363	47,812	78.5	83.0	74.8
30 – 34	94,143	43,924	50,219	71,122	36,545	34,577	75.5	83.2	68.9
35 – 39	79,738	35,997	43,741	54,578	27,916	26,662	68.4	77.6	61.0
40 – 44	65,763	30,013	35,750	46,273	23,308	22,965	70.4	77.7	64.2
45 – 49	57,654	27,018	30,636	40,991	21,126	19,865	71.1	78.2	64.8
50 – 54	46,899	22,017	24,882	32,049	17,120	14,929	68.3	77.8	60.0
55 – 59	31,815	15,557	16,258	21,452	12,550	8,902	67.4	80.7	54.8
60 – 64	33,582	16,227	17,355	18,869	12,276	6,593	56.2	75.7	38.0
65 – 69	19,178	9,111	10,067	9,401	6,389	3,012	49.0	70.1	29.9
70 – 74	17,782	7,789	9,993	7,255	4,903	2,352	40.8	62.9	23.5
75 – 79	10,106	4,520	5,586	3,867	2,715	1,152	38.3	60.1	20.6
80+	19,977	7,394	12,583	5,233	3,345	1,888	26.2	45.2	15.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	510,283	238,308	271,975	429,703	206,463	223,240	84.2	86.6	82.1
5 – 9	87,067	42,965	44,102	56,933	27,174	29,759	65.4	63.2	67.5
10-14	85,722	41,942	43,780	79,343	38,419	40,924	92.6	91.6	93.5
15 – 19	71,179	34,121	37,058	67,403	32,318	35,085	94.7	94.7	94.7
20 – 24	56,654	25,395	31,259	52,413	23,868	28,545	92.5	94.0	91.3
25 – 29	43,365	19,351	24,014	39,834	18,195	21,639	91.9	94.0	90.1
30 – 34	35,161	15,809	19,352	31,334	14,773	16,561	89.1	93.4	85.6
35 – 39	28,764	12,758	16,006	24,235	11,539	12,696	84.3	90.4	79.3
40 – 44	23,951	10,784	13,167	20,164	9,647	10,517	84.2	89.5	79.9
45 – 49	20,705	9,525	11,180	17,619	8,567	9,052	85.1	89.9	81.0
50 – 54	15,916	7,329	8,587	13,224	6,598	6,626	83.1	90.0	77.2
55 – 59	10,701	5,195	5,506	8,761	4,732	4,029	81.9	91.1	73.2
60 – 64	10,858	5,017	5,841	7,845	4,430	3,415	72.3	88.3	58.5
65 – 69	6,217	2,825	3,392	4,057	2,415	1,642	65.3	85.5	48.4
70 – 74	5,449	2,279	3,170	3,079	1,826	1,253	56.5	80.1	39.5
75 – 79	2,915	1,207	1,708	1,430	862	568	49.1	71.4	33.3
80+	5,659	1,806	3,853	2,029	1,100	929	35.9	60.9	24.1

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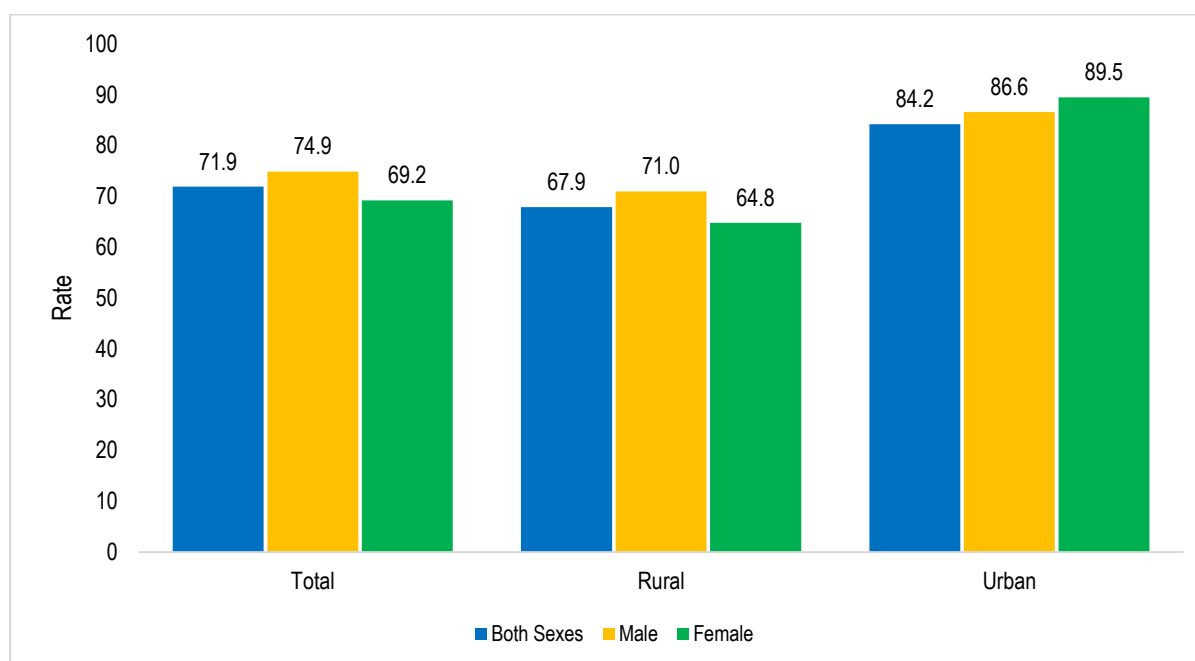
8.2.1   Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates of 71.9 percent and the rate is the highest (47.9%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years). . Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Kigoma Region is 79.3 percent and among secondary school age population is 47.9 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kigoma 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)	83.1	86.2	80.4	79.7	83.4	76.4	92.3	94.0	90.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	64.4	62.5	66.3	59.7	57.9	61.6	80.7	78.9	82.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	71.9	70.0	73.9	67.7	65.7	69.7	86.3	84.8	87.8
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	69.5	72.2	67.0	65.3	68.3	62.5	82.0	84.2	80.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	77.2	83.3	72.0	73.6	80.2	67.8	87.3	91.9	83.4
Population Aged 4 years and above	75.0	82.4	68.8	71.1	79.2	64.2	85.7	91.4	81.1
Population Aged 14+ years and above	82.3	85.5	79.1	75.2	79.6	70.9	92.2	94.3	90.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	81.5	85.5	77.7	74.1	79.4	69.0	91.7	94.2	89.4
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	79.3	84.5	74.8	75.7	81.5	70.5	89.2	92.7	86.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	47.9	69.2	31.0	44.3	65.8	27.0	59.3	81.0	43.5

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region is 81.5 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (85.5%) than females (77.7%). Furthermore, the results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (91.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (74.1%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
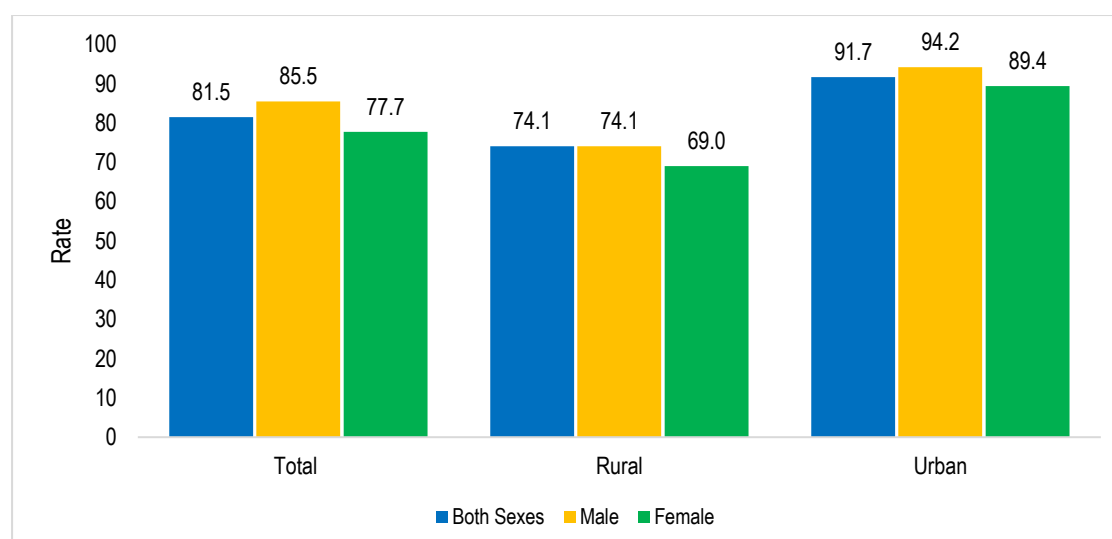
Literacy rates among adults increased from 76.0 percent in 2012 to 76.7 percent in 2022. The results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (16.6) percentage point difference) than males (10 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kigoma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
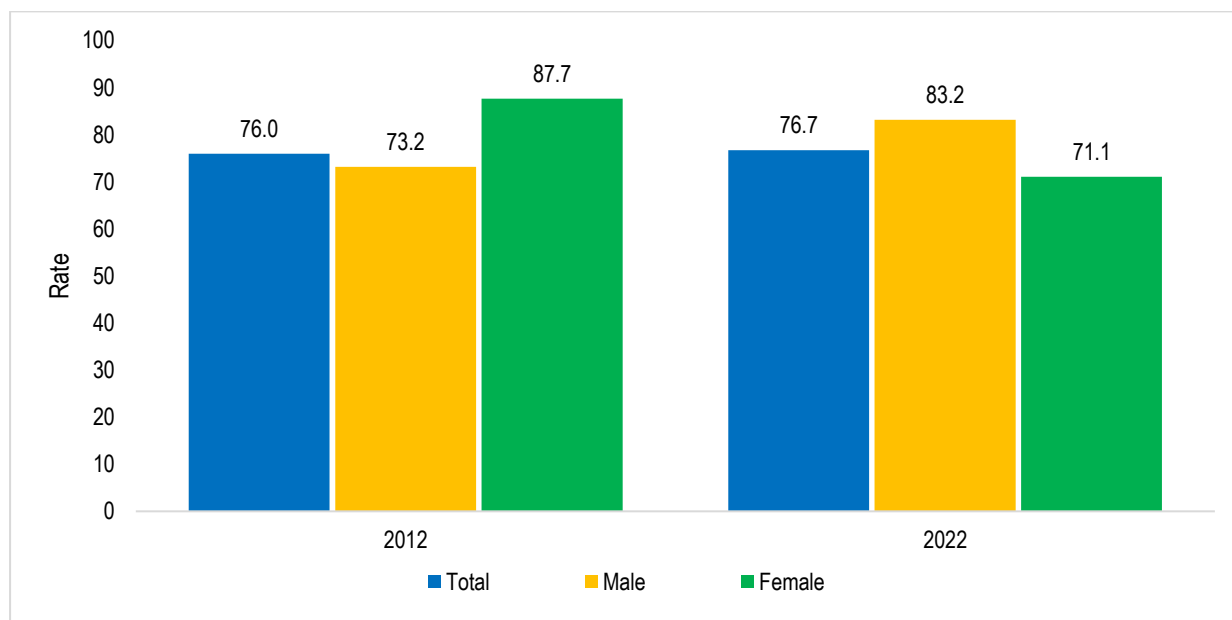
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 72.3 percent in Uvinza District to 90.0 percent in Kigoma Municipal. Other councils with relatively low adult literacy rates are Kasulu District (85.4), Kakonko District (74.8), Kibondo (74.5), Uvinza District (72.3%) and Kasulu District (72.7%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and   Above by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
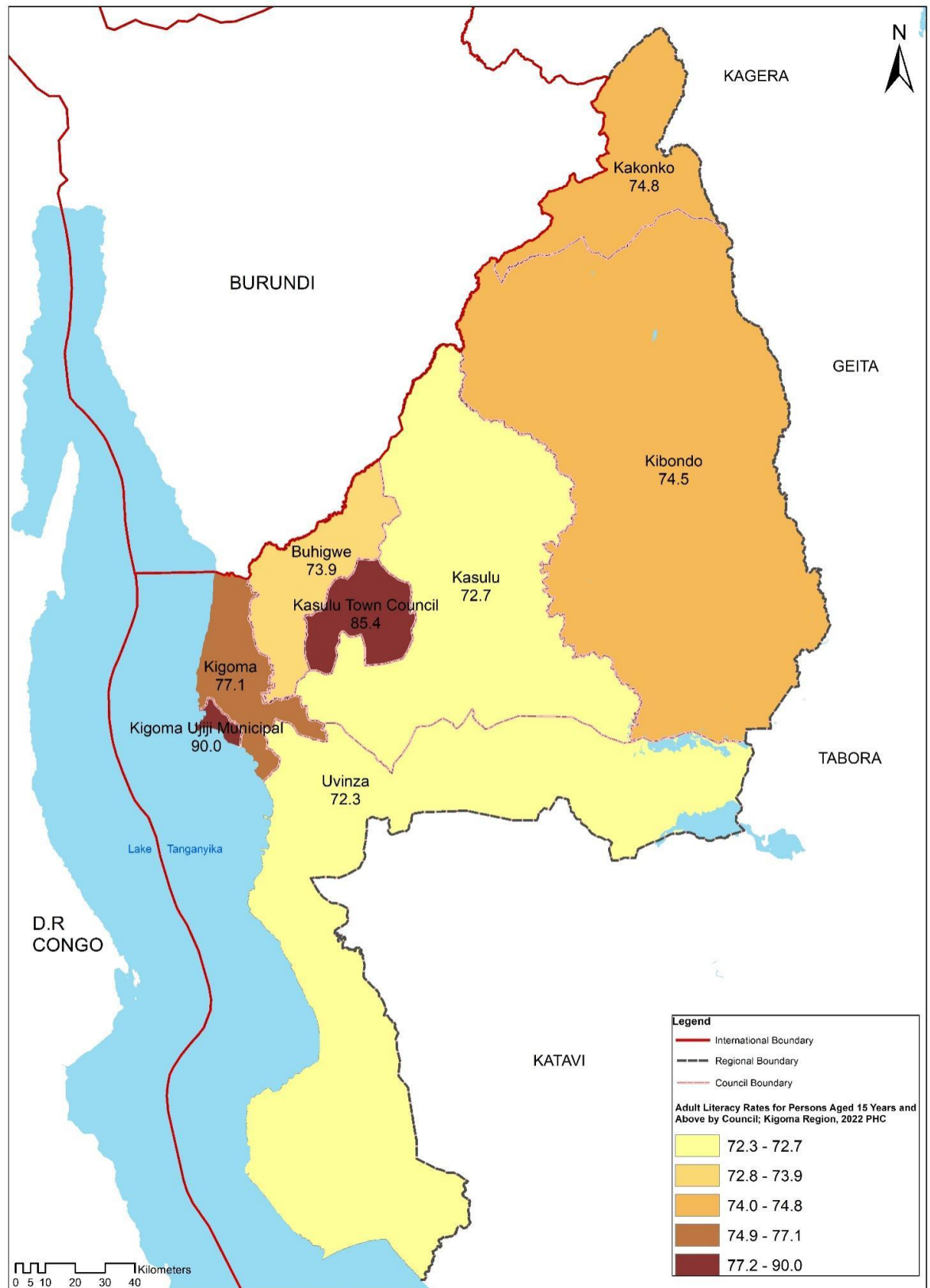
The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 76.0 percent in 2012 to 76.7 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 0.7 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 3.3 percent in Kasulu Town (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76.0	73.2	87.7	76.7	83.2	71.1	0.7	10.0	(16.6)
Rural	82.7	80.2	92.8	73.0	80.1	66.8	(6.0)	3.0	(21.7)
Urban	70.2	67.0	83.3	86.9	91.8	82.9	16.7	24.8	(0.4)
Council									
Kibondo District	74.0	81.3	67.8	74.5	81.8	68.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
Kasulu District	71.5	78.2	65.6	72.7	80.0	66.3	1.2	1.8	0.7
Kasulu Town	82.1	87.6	77.5	85.4	90.1	81.5	3.3	2.5	4.0
Kigoma District	76.8	83.9	70.9	77.1	84.1	71.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Kigoma Municipal	87.6	92.8	83.0	90.0	94.6	86.2	2.4	1.8	3.2
Uvinza District	72.2	79.4	65.5	72.3	79.0	66.2	0.1	(0.4)	0.7
Buhigwe District	72.8	80.1	66.8	73.9	81.4	68.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
Kakonko District	75.5	82.4	69.4	74.8	81.1	69.1	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.3)

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Kigoma Region, literacy rate it is highest in Kiswahili only (60.5%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (12.5%) and is lowest for English Only (0.7%). In addition, the results show that from age 25 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age except for age group 35 – 39 whereby the illiteracy rate decreased slightly.

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kigoma 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	60.5	0.7	12.5	3.1	76.7	23.3	1,267,636
15 – 19	60.2	0.7	22.7	3.6	87.2	12.8	260,512
20 – 24	61.7	0.8	16.4	3.7	82.6	17.4	203,473
25 – 29	64.6	0.7	13.4	3.4	82.1	17.9	160,718
30 – 34	61.2	0.7	13.7	3.6	79.2	20.8	129,304
35 – 39	60.9	0.6	8.0	3.1	72.6	27.4	108,502
40 – 44	65.2	0.6	5.4	2.9	74.1	25.9	89,714
45 – 49	67.5	0.5	4.7	2.0	74.8	25.2	78,359
50 – 54	65.2	0.5	4.2	2.2	72.1	27.9	62,815
55 – 59	63.9	0.6	4.7	1.9	71.1	28.9	42,516
60 – 64	52.8	0.5	4.8	2.0	60.1	39.9	44,440
65 – 69	45.5	0.5	5.0	2.0	53.0	47.0	25,395
70 – 74	39.5	0.4	3.0	1.5	44.5	55.5	23,231
75 – 79	36.4	0.5	2.2	1.7	40.7	59.3	13,021
80+	25.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	28.3	71.7	25,636

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
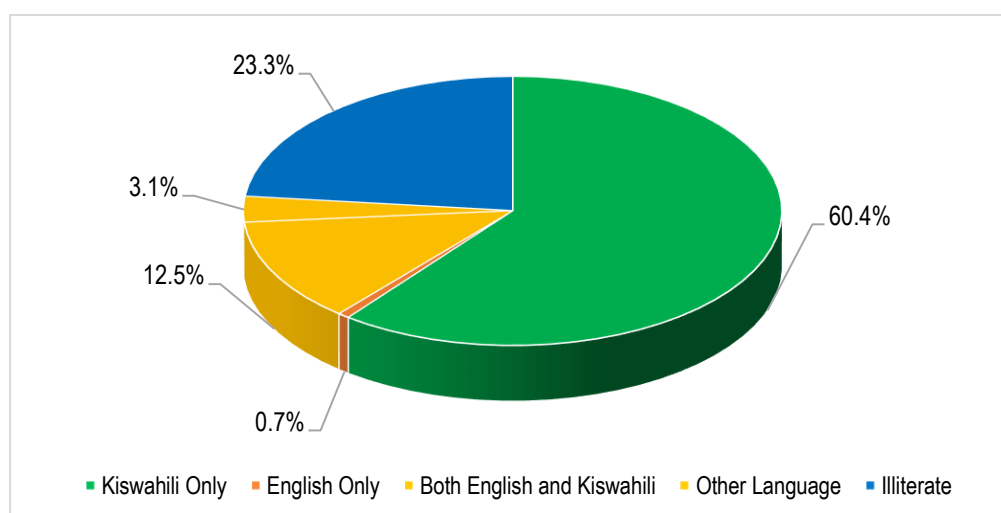
Table 8.7and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in urban (61.5%) than in rural areas (60.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (22.3%) than in rural areas (8.9%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (62.2%) than males (60.5%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**60.5**	**0.7**	**12.5**	**3.1**	**76.7**	**23.3**	**1,267,636**
Male	63.2	0.7	16.0	3.3	83.2	16.8	585,142
Female	58.1	0.6	9.5	2.9	71.1	28.9	682,494
Rural	**60.1**	**0.7**	**8.9**	**3.3**	**73.0**	**27.0**	**930,142**
Male	64.1	0.7	11.7	3.5	80.1	19.9	431,741
Female	56.6	0.7	6.5	3.0	66.8	33.2	498,401
Urban	**61.5**	**0.6**	**22.3**	**2.6**	**86.9**	**13.1**	**337,494**
Male	60.5	0.6	27.9	2.8	91.8	8.2	153,401
Female	62.2	0.6	17.6	2.5	82.9	17.1	184,093

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kigoma Rural, 2022 PHC

97
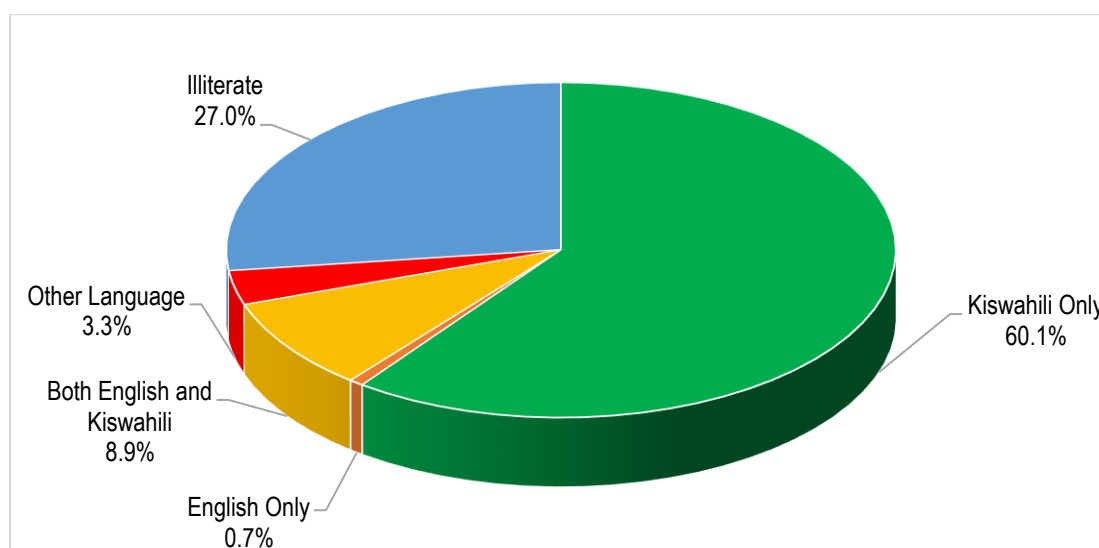
Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kigoma Urban, 2022 PHC
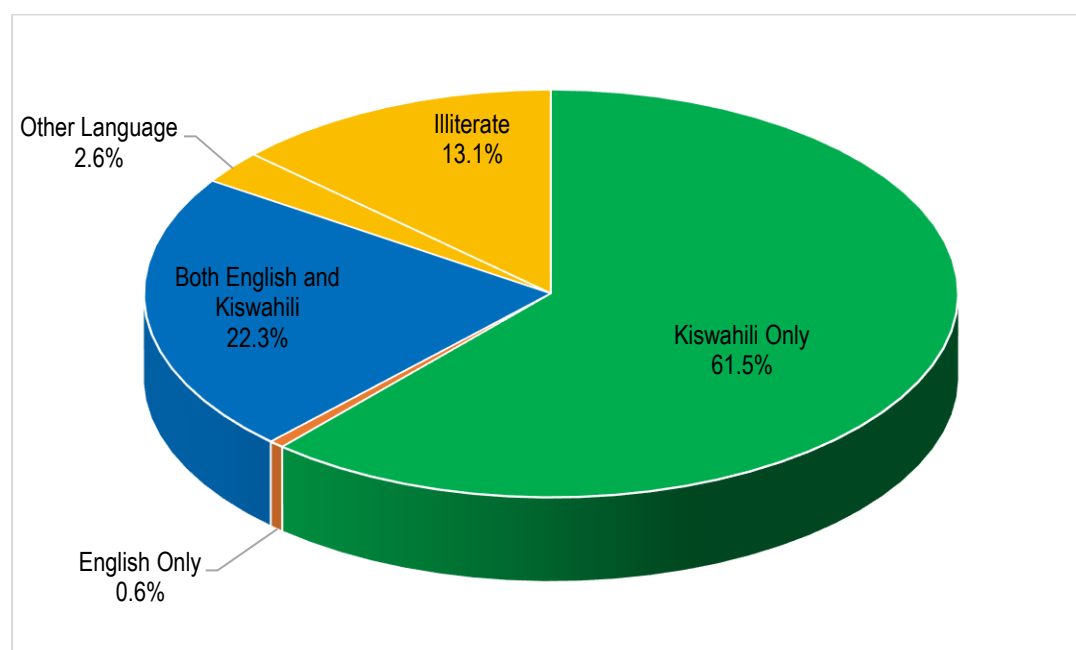
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Kigoma Region differ across councils with Kasulu Town having the highest illiteracy rate (66.1%), followed by Kigoma District (65.6%). The council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Kasulu District (43.2%), followed by Kibondo District (57.5%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate	Illiterate	
Total	**60.5**	**0.7**	**12.5**	**3.1**	**76.7**	**23.3**	**1,267,636**
Rural	60.1	0.7	8.9	3.3	73.0	27.0	930,142
Urban	61.5	0.6	22.3	2.6	86.9	13.1	337,494
Council							
Kibondo District	57.5	0.5	28.8	0.8	87.7	12.3	23,542
Kasulu District	43.2	0.6	8.8	27.3	79.9	20.1	28,191
Kasulu Town	66.1	0.7	18.2	0.4	85.4	14.6	127,515
Kigoma District	65.6	0.5	19.5	0.1	85.7	14.3	6,943
Kigoma Municipal	61.3	0.5	27.9	0.3	90.0	10.0	137,056
Uvinza District	65.3	0.5	16.5	0.2	82.6	17.4	9,313
Buhigwe District	63.0	0.5	17.1	0.1	80.7	19.3	1,672
Kakonko District	52.8	0.8	40.1	0.2	93.3	6.1	3,262

8.3   Numeracy

Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

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

Out of 1,848,695 persons aged 5 years and above in Kigoma Region (73.0%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (74.3%) than females (71.8%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 83%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (43.2%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older population (80 years and above) which is 63.6 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (83.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (69.5%). Furthermore, the rate is slightly higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	73.0	74.3	71.8	69.5	70.9	68.1	83.3	84.3	82.3
5-9	43.2	41.3	45.1	38.6	36.9	40.3	59.7	57.4	61.9
10-14	80.0	78.2	81.7	77.2	75.4	79.1	88.9	87.9	89.8
15 – 19	85.7	85.6	85.8	83.3	83.2	83.4	91.8	91.8	91.8
20 – 24	83.4	84.5	82.5	80.5	82.0	79.4	90.6	90.8	90.4
25 – 29	83.9	86.1	82.2	81.2	83.8	79.0	91.3	92.5	90.4
30 – 34	83.0	86.7	79.8	80.1	84.5	76.4	90.4	92.6	88.7
35 – 39	80.1	84.7	76.4	77.2	82.4	73.0	88.0	91.2	85.5
40 – 44	80.6	84.1	77.6	77.9	81.8	74.7	87.6	90.4	85.4
45 – 49	81.4	85.1	78.3	78.9	83.0	75.3	88.5	90.8	86.5
50 – 54	79.3	84.5	74.8	76.7	82.4	71.8	86.8	90.9	83.4
55 – 59	78.4	86.0	71.3	75.8	84.0	68.0	86.0	91.7	80.7
60 – 64	70.5	82.9	59.2	67.8	80.8	55.6	79.0	89.8	69.8
65 – 69	65.5	78.9	53.6	62.4	76.1	50.1	74.9	88.0	63.9
70 – 74	57.3	73.9	44.8	54.7	71.1	42.1	65.8	83.3	53.4
75–79	53.5	69.4	41.0	51.5	67.0	38.9	60.6	78.6	48.0
80+	63.6	79.1	53.4	62.4	77.9	51.8	68.8	84.4	59.6

Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
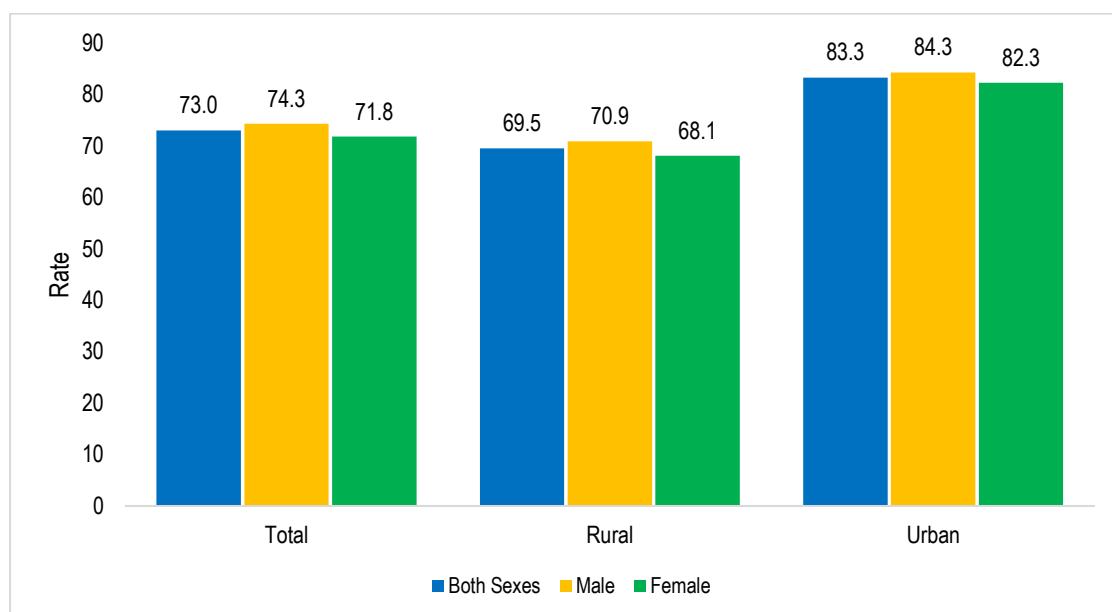
The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 84.0 percent. The rate is slightly higher (85.5%) for males than females (82.7%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (85.6%) for females than males (84.4%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (89.6%) in urban than in rural areas (79.6%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

The results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Kigoma Region is 85.7 percent and 69.1 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (86.7%) for females than for males (84.8%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Kigoma 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)	85.0	84.4	85.6	82.6	82.0	83.3	91.4	91.2	91.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	84.7	85.1	84.2	82.1	82.8	81.5	91.3	91.4	91.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	84.0	85.5	82.7	81.3	83.1	79.8	91.0	91.8	90.4
School Age Population									

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Primary School (7–13 years)	69.1	67.3	70.9	65.3	63.5	67.1	81.8	80.3	83.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	85.7	84.8	86.7	83.6	82.5	84.7	91.7	91.4	92.0
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	82.3	85.2	79.9	79.6	82.9	76.8	89.6	91.5	88.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	59.2	74.8	46.9	56.5	72.1	43.9	67.8	84.0	56.1
Population Aged 14+ years and above	80.5	84.1	77.4	77.7	81.7	74.3	88.0	90.8	85.7
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	79.3	84.0	75.6	76.5	81.5	72.3	87.2	90.7	84.4

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region is 80.3 percent and is higher (87.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (77.5%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 72.7 percent in Uvinza District to 90.1 percent in Kigoma Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,151,439**	**526,836**	**624,603**	**924,116**	**443,665**	**480,451**	**80.3**	**84.2**	**76.9**
Rural	841,757	387,250	454,507	652,032	316,844	335,188	77.5	81.8	73.7
Urban	309,682	139,586	170,096	272,084	126,821	145,263	87.9	90.9	85.4
Council									
Kibondo District	144,224	65,924	78,300	118,653	57,147	61,506	82.3	86.7	78.6
Kasulu District	191,825	88,863	102,962	145,779	71,038	74,741	76.0	79.9	72.6
Kasulu Town	126,295	56,657	69,638	107,820	50,271	57,549	85.4	88.7	82.6
Kigoma District	116,932	51,558	65,374	94,210	43,856	50,354	80.6	85.1	77.0
Kigoma Municipal	134,489	60,783	73,706	121,170	56,287	64,883	90.1	92.6	88.0
Uvinza District	225,586	106,791	118,795	164,095	82,734	81,361	72.7	77.5	68.5
Buhigwe District	121,106	53,486	67,620	97,709	45,433	52,276	80.7	84.9	77.3
Kakonko District	90,982	42,774	48,208	74,680	36,899	37,781	82.1	86.3	78.4

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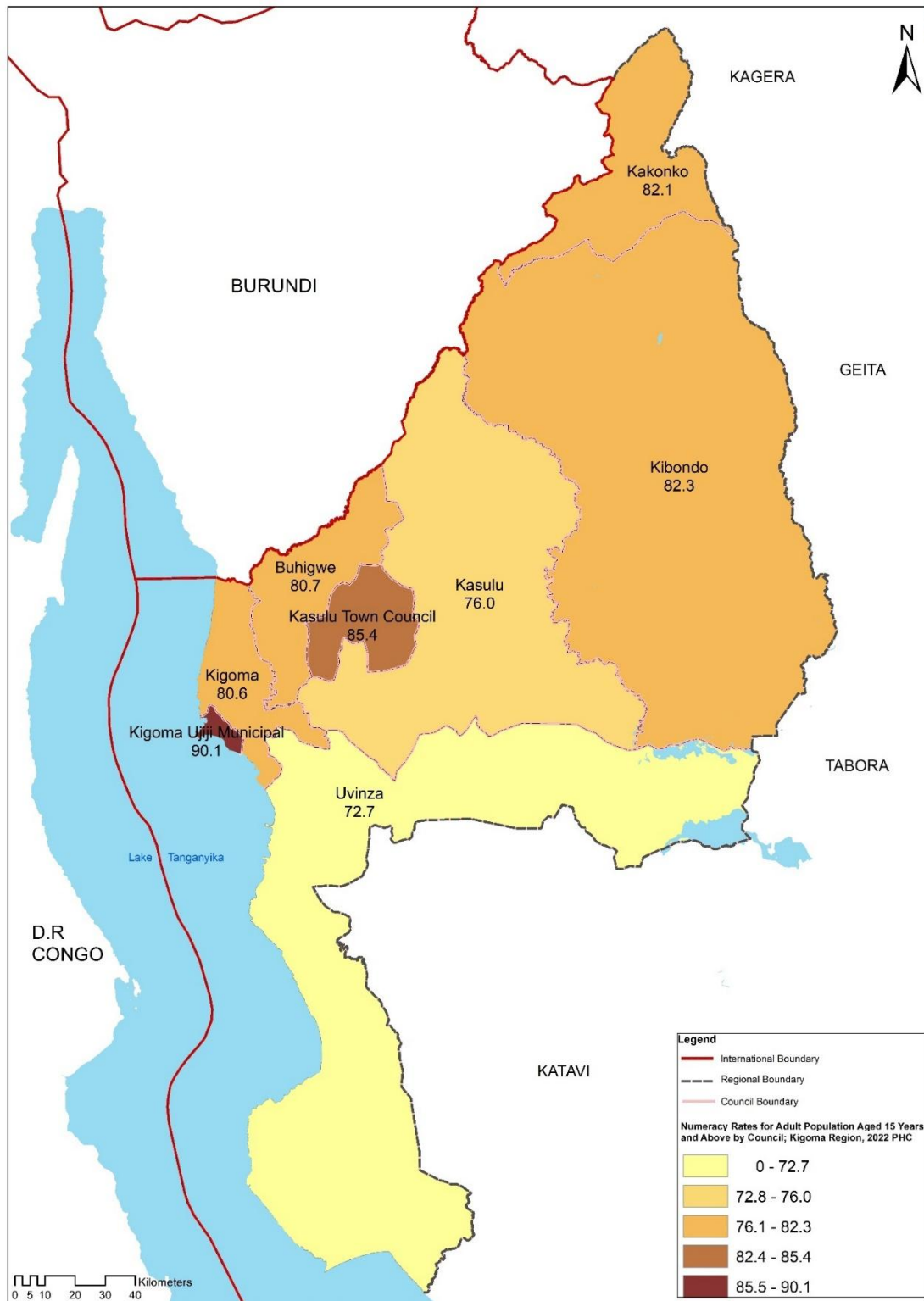
8.4   Education

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.

The results show that, out of 2,117,452 persons aged four years and above in Kigoma Region, 27.5 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 34.0 percent are attending school, 13.8 percent have dropped out and 24.7 percent have never been to school. The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (27.5%) compared with that of males (21.6%). Furthermore, the results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (15.2%) among males than females (12.5%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
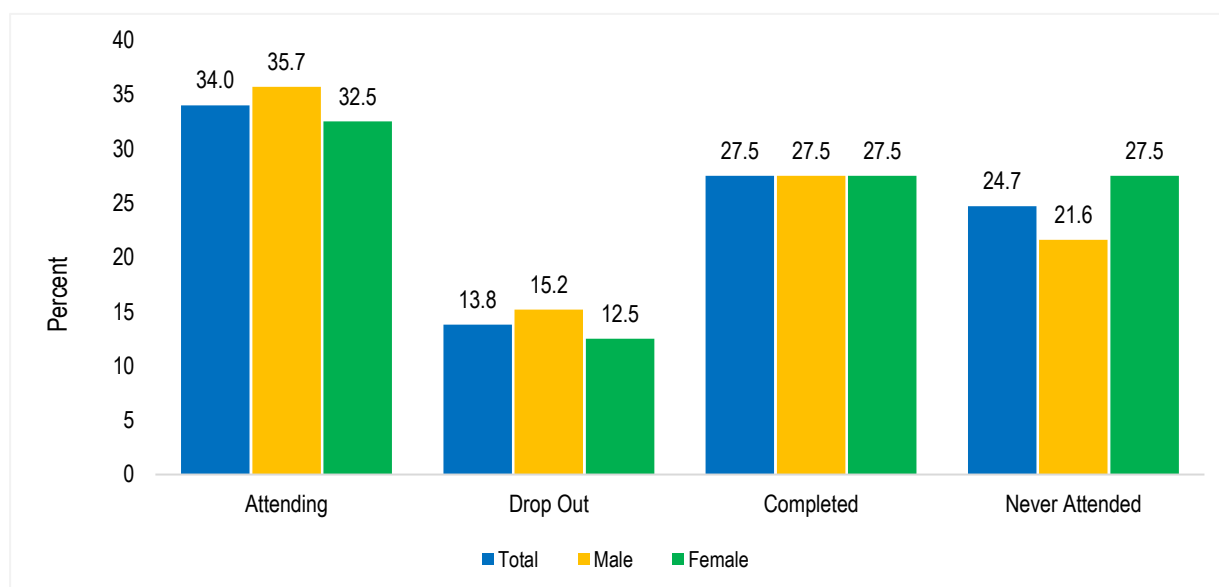
Nearly eighty two percent (81.6%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 12.8 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 62.6 percent are attending, 8.5 percent had never been

to school, while 13.7 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (15.2%) than primary school age population (5.0%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kigoma 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	2,117,452	34.0	13.8	27.5	24.7	1,010,431	35.7	15.2	27.5	21.6	1,107,021	32.5	12.5	27.5	27.5
4	89,147	13.4	0.1	0.1	86.4	44,224	12.2	0.1	0.1	87.7	44,923	14.7	0.1	0.1	85.1
5	83,555	35.5	0.2	0.1	64.2	42,350	33.4	0.3	0.1	66.2	41,205	37.5	0.2	0.1	62.2
6	80,037	59.4	0.5	0.2	39.9	39,823	57.5	0.5	0.1	41.8	40,214	61.3	0.5	0.2	38.1
4-6	252,739	35.3	0.3	0.1	64.4	126,397	33.6	0.3	0.1	66.0	126,342	37.0	0.2	0.1	62.7
7	79,446	75.5	0.9	0.1	23.4	39,892	73.6	1.0	0.1	25.2	39,554	77.3	0.8	0.2	21.6
8	77,658	82.1	1.7	0.2	16.0	38,596	80.9	2.1	0.2	16.9	39,062	83.3	1.3	0.2	15.2
9	74,255	84.8	2.9	0.2	12.0	36,063	83.6	3.5	0.2	12.7	38,192	85.9	2.4	0.3	11.4
10	75,635	84.2	4.6	0.3	11.0	38,727	82.4	5.7	0.3	11.7	36,908	86.0	3.5	0.3	10.2
11	65,095	84.9	6.2	0.3	8.6	32,639	83.1	7.5	0.3	9.1	32,456	86.7	5.0	0.3	8.0
12	81,414	81.3	8.8	0.8	9.1	41,108	78.8	10.5	0.8	9.9	40,306	83.8	7.1	0.8	8.3
13	70,386	79.4	10.5	1.8	8.4	35,168	77.2	12.4	1.6	8.8	35,218	81.5	8.7	1.9	7.9
7-13	523,889	81.6	5.0	0.5	12.8	262,193	79.8	6.0	0.5	13.7	261,696	83.4	4.1	0.6	12.0
14	73,188	73.2	12.7	5.6	8.5	36,699	71.3	14.7	4.8	9.2	36,489	75.1	10.6	6.4	7.8
15	56,514	66.7	14.4	10.9	8.1	28,924	65.7	16.6	9.2	8.6	27,590	67.7	12.0	12.7	7.6
16	55,242	57.9	16.1	17.5	8.4	27,898	58.8	18.1	14.6	8.5	27,344	57.1	14.1	20.5	8.3
17	52,459	48.4	18.5	24.1	9.0	26,488	51.4	19.6	20.4	8.6	25,971	45.3	17.4	27.9	9.4
14 - 17	237,403	62.6	15.2	13.7	8.5	120,009	62.6	17.0	11.6	8.8	117,394	62.6	13.3	15.9	8.3
18	55,085	33.7	22.4	31.5	12.4	26,262	40.7	23.0	25.7	10.7	28,823	27.3	21.9	36.8	14.0
19	41,212	25.1	24.2	38.9	11.8	18,810	34.0	24.5	31.3	10.2	22,402	17.7	23.9	45.2	13.2
18 - 19	96,297	30.0	23.2	34.6	12.2	45,072	37.9	23.6	28.0	10.5	51,225	23.1	22.8	40.5	13.7
20	51,002	14.9	26.5	42.7	15.9	22,628	21.9	27.0	37.7	13.4	28,374	9.3	26.2	46.6	17.9
21	34,000	11.5	28.1	46.5	14.0	15,094	16.9	29.7	41.4	12.1	18,906	7.1	26.8	50.6	15.5
22	51,536	7.4	28.8	48.9	15.0	22,205	11.6	31.0	44.6	12.8	29,331	4.2	27.2	52.1	16.6
23	35,325	5.7	28.0	52.4	13.9	15,735	8.4	30.7	48.4	12.5	19,590	3.5	25.8	55.7	15.1
24	31,610	3.7	27.1	55.6	13.6	14,199	5.2	30.3	52.9	11.6	17,411	2.5	24.6	57.8	15.1
20 - 24	203,473	9.1	27.7	48.6	14.6	89,861	13.5	29.6	44.3	12.6	113,612	5.6	26.2	52.0	16.2
25+	803,651	0.9	18.7	51.6	28.8	366,899	1.2	21.7	57.4	19.7	436,752	0.7	16.2	46.7	36.4

In Kigoma Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is (28.0%) and urban areas is (14.8%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (14.5%) than in urban areas (11.9%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (34.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (25.0%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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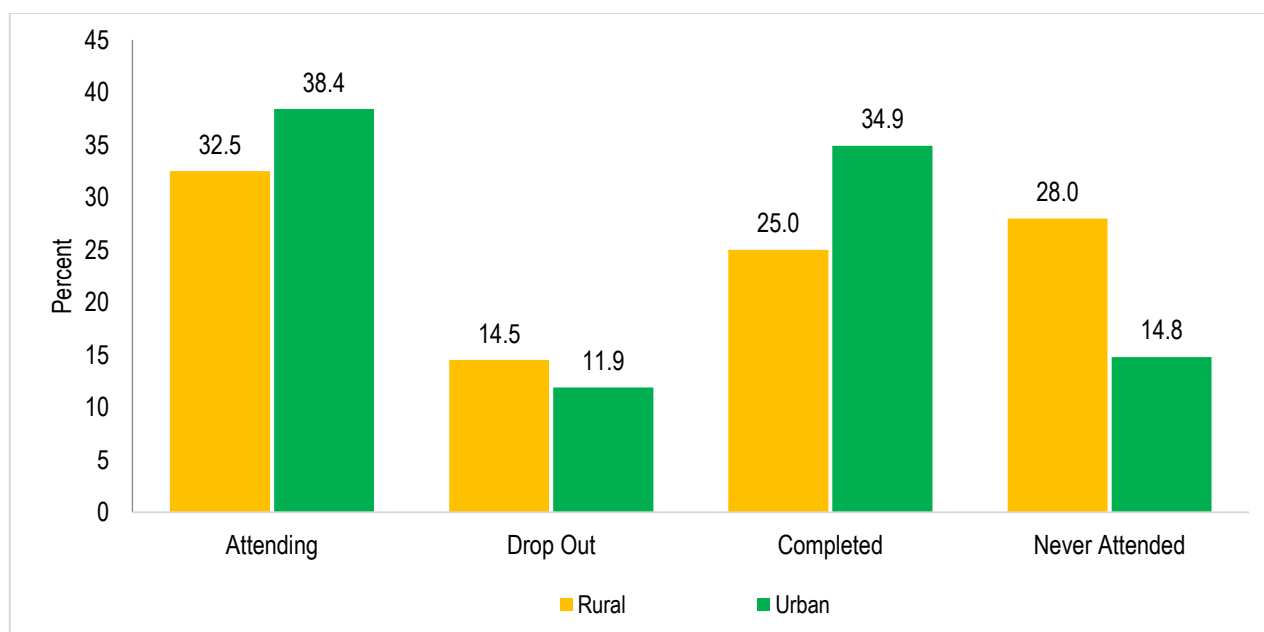
Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kigoma Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,587,745	32.5	14.5	25.0	28.0	762,503	34.0	16.1	25.2	24.7	825,242	31.2	13.0	24.8	31.0
4	69,723	10.1	0.1	0.1	89.7	34,604	9.0	0.1	0.0	90.9	35,119	11.3	0.1	0.1	88.5
5	65,463	29.9	0.2	0.1	69.8	33,225	28.1	0.3	0.1	71.6	32,238	31.7	0.2	0.1	68.0
6	63,044	54.2	0.6	0.1	45.1	31,449	52.2	0.6	0.1	47.0	31,595	56.2	0.5	0.2	43.1
5-6	198,230	30.7	0.3	0.1	68.9	99,278	29.1	0.3	0.1	70.5	98,952	32.3	0.3	0.1	67.3
7	61,855	71.3	1.1	0.1	27.5	31,163	69.2	1.2	0.1	29.5	30,692	73.5	0.9	0.2	25.4
8	60,196	78.7	1.9	0.1	19.2	29,975	77.4	2.4	0.1	20.1	30,221	80.0	1.5	0.2	18.3
9	57,326	82.1	3.4	0.2	14.4	27,947	80.9	3.9	0.2	15.0	29,379	83.2	2.8	0.2	13.8
10	58,731	81.4	5.3	0.3	13.0	30,255	79.6	6.3	0.3	13.8	28,476	83.3	4.2	0.2	12.3
11	50,074	82.5	7.0	0.3	10.2	25,307	80.7	8.3	0.3	10.7	24,767	84.4	5.6	0.3	9.7
12	62,665	78.6	9.8	0.8	10.8	31,909	75.9	11.6	0.8	11.7	30,756	81.4	7.9	0.8	9.9
13	53,489	76.8	11.7	1.6	9.9	26,955	74.3	13.7	1.5	10.5	26,534	79.4	9.7	1.7	9.3
7-13	404,336	78.7	5.6	0.5	15.2	203,511	76.7	6.7	0.5	16.1	200,825	80.6	4.6	0.5	14.3
14	55,037	70.8	13.8	5.3	10.1	27,973	68.3	16.0	4.7	11.0	27,064	73.3	11.5	6.0	9.2
15	42,131	63.8	15.6	11.0	9.6	22,069	62.3	18.0	9.6	10.1	20,062	65.3	13.0	12.5	9.1
16	40,417	54.3	17.7	17.7	10.3	20,718	54.8	19.8	15.1	10.3	19,699	53.8	15.5	20.4	10.3
17	37,505	44.0	20.5	24.2	11.2	19,179	46.8	21.5	21.0	10.7	18,326	41.1	19.5	27.6	11.8
14 - 17	175,090	59.6	16.6	13.6	10.3	89,939	59.1	18.5	11.8	10.6	85,151	60.0	14.5	15.5	10.0
18	39,922	29.9	24.5	30.3	15.3	18,970	36.8	25.2	24.8	13.2	20,952	23.7	23.8	35.3	17.2
19	29,358	22.1	26.4	36.8	14.7	13,325	30.7	27.0	29.7	12.5	16,033	15.0	25.9	42.6	16.4
18 - 19	69,280	26.6	25.3	33.0	15.0	32,295	34.3	26.0	26.8	12.9	36,985	19.9	24.7	38.5	16.9
20	37,056	12.4	28.5	39.7	19.4	16,305	19.2	29.2	35.2	16.4	20,751	7.0	28.0	43.3	21.8
21	24,446	9.0	30.3	43.9	16.9	10,748	14.1	32.5	38.8	14.6	13,698	4.9	28.5	48.0	18.7
22	37,294	5.5	30.6	45.8	18.1	15,902	9.1	33.3	41.9	15.7	21,392	2.7	28.6	48.7	19.9
23	25,379	4.2	30.0	48.7	17.1	11,286	6.5	33.0	45.1	15.3	14,093	2.2	27.6	51.6	18.5
24	22,644	2.7	29.1	51.5	16.7	10,225	3.7	33.0	49.2	14.1	12,419	1.8	25.8	53.5	18.9
20 - 24	146,819	7.1	29.7	45.3	17.9	64,466	11.2	32.0	41.4	15.4	82,353	3.9	27.8	48.4	19.8
25+	593,990	0.8	19.5	47.5	32.2	273,014	1.0	23.0	53.2	22.7	320,976	0.6	16.6	42.5	40.2

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kigoma 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	529,707	38.4	11.9	34.9	14.8	247,928	40.8	12.6	34.7	11.9	281,779	36.3	11.3	35.1	17.3
4	19,424	25.3	0.1	0.1	74.6	9,620	23.6	0.1	0.1	76.2	9,804	26.8	0.1	0.1	72.9
5	18,092	55.7	0.1	0.2	44.0	9,125	53.1	0.2	0.2	46.5	8,967	58.3	0.1	0.2	41.4
6	16,993	78.6	0.3	0.2	20.9	8,374	77.2	0.4	0.2	22.3	8,619	80.0	0.3	0.2	19.6
5-6	54,509	52.0	0.2	0.1	47.7	27,119	50.1	0.2	0.1	49.6	27,390	53.9	0.2	0.2	45.8
7	17,591	90.1	0.5	0.2	9.2	8,729	89.4	0.5	0.2	9.9	8,862	90.8	0.4	0.2	8.6
8	17,462	93.8	0.9	0.2	5.1	8,621	92.9	1.2	0.2	5.8	8,841	94.6	0.6	0.2	4.5
9	16,929	94.1	1.5	0.3	4.1	8,116	93.1	2.0	0.2	4.7	8,813	95.1	1.0	0.3	3.6
10	16,904	93.6	2.4	0.3	3.7	8,472	92.2	3.4	0.2	4.2	8,432	95.0	1.4	0.3	3.2
11	15,021	92.6	3.8	0.4	3.1	7,332	91.1	4.8	0.5	3.6	7,689	94.1	2.9	0.4	2.7
12	18,749	90.1	5.6	0.9	3.4	9,199	88.7	6.7	0.8	3.8	9,550	91.4	4.5	1.0	3.1
13	16,897	87.5	6.8	2.2	3.4	8,213	87.0	7.9	1.8	3.3	8,684	87.9	5.8	2.7	3.6
7-13	119,553	91.6	3.1	0.7	4.6	58,682	90.6	3.8	0.6	5.1	60,871	92.7	2.4	0.7	4.2
14	18,151	80.6	9.3	6.4	3.7	8,726	80.9	10.5	5.1	3.5	9,425	80.3	8.2	7.6	3.9
15	14,383	75.2	10.6	10.7	3.5	6,855	76.6	12.1	7.9	3.5	7,528	73.9	9.3	13.2	3.6
16	14,825	67.8	11.7	17.2	3.3	7,180	70.1	13.3	13.4	3.3	7,645	65.6	10.3	20.8	3.3
17	14,954	59.3	13.4	23.8	3.5	7,309	63.6	14.6	18.8	3.1	7,645	55.3	12.3	28.6	3.8
14 - 17	62,313	71.2	11.2	14.1	3.5	30,070	73.1	12.5	11.0	3.3	32,243	69.4	9.9	17.0	3.7
18	15,163	43.6	17.0	34.6	4.8	7,292	50.7	17.1	28.0	4.1	7,871	37.0	16.8	40.8	5.5
19	11,854	32.6	18.5	44.1	4.8	5,485	42.0	18.5	35.2	4.4	6,369	24.5	18.6	51.7	5.2
18 - 19	27,017	38.7	17.7	38.8	4.8	12,777	47.0	17.7	31.1	4.2	14,240	31.4	17.6	45.7	5.4
20	13,946	21.6	21.4	50.4	6.6	6,323	28.9	21.4	44.0	5.7	7,623	15.6	21.3	55.8	7.3
21	9,554	17.9	22.5	53.2	6.5	4,346	23.7	22.6	47.9	5.8	5,208	13.0	22.3	57.6	7.1
22	14,242	12.3	24.2	56.8	6.7	6,303	17.8	25.3	51.3	5.6	7,939	8.0	23.3	61.1	7.6
23	9,946	9.5	22.8	61.9	5.8	4,449	13.1	24.7	56.6	5.5	5,497	6.5	21.2	66.1	6.1
24	8,966	6.3	22.3	65.8	5.6	3,974	9.3	23.3	62.3	5.1	4,992	4.0	21.4	68.6	5.9
20 - 24	124,904	12.0	13.1	69.7	5.2	57,171	14.6	14.1	66.1	5.3	67,733	9.9	12.2	72.8	5.2
25+	549,441	1.0	10.1	77.4	11.4	265,473	1.2	10.2	81.0	7.5	283,968	0.8	10.0	74.1	15.1

The percentage of persons aged four years and above in Kigoma Region who had never attended school in Kigoma Region is higher in rural (25.1%) than in urban areas (12.5%). Across councils, Uvinza District has the highest percentage (28.4%) of persons who have never attended school while Kigoma Municipal has the lowest (10.3%). The percentage is higher for females than males in all councils (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.

Kasulu District is the Council with the highest dropout rate (19.0%) while Kigoma Municipal has the lowest rate (10.2%). Results also show that the percentage of dropout is higher among females than males 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
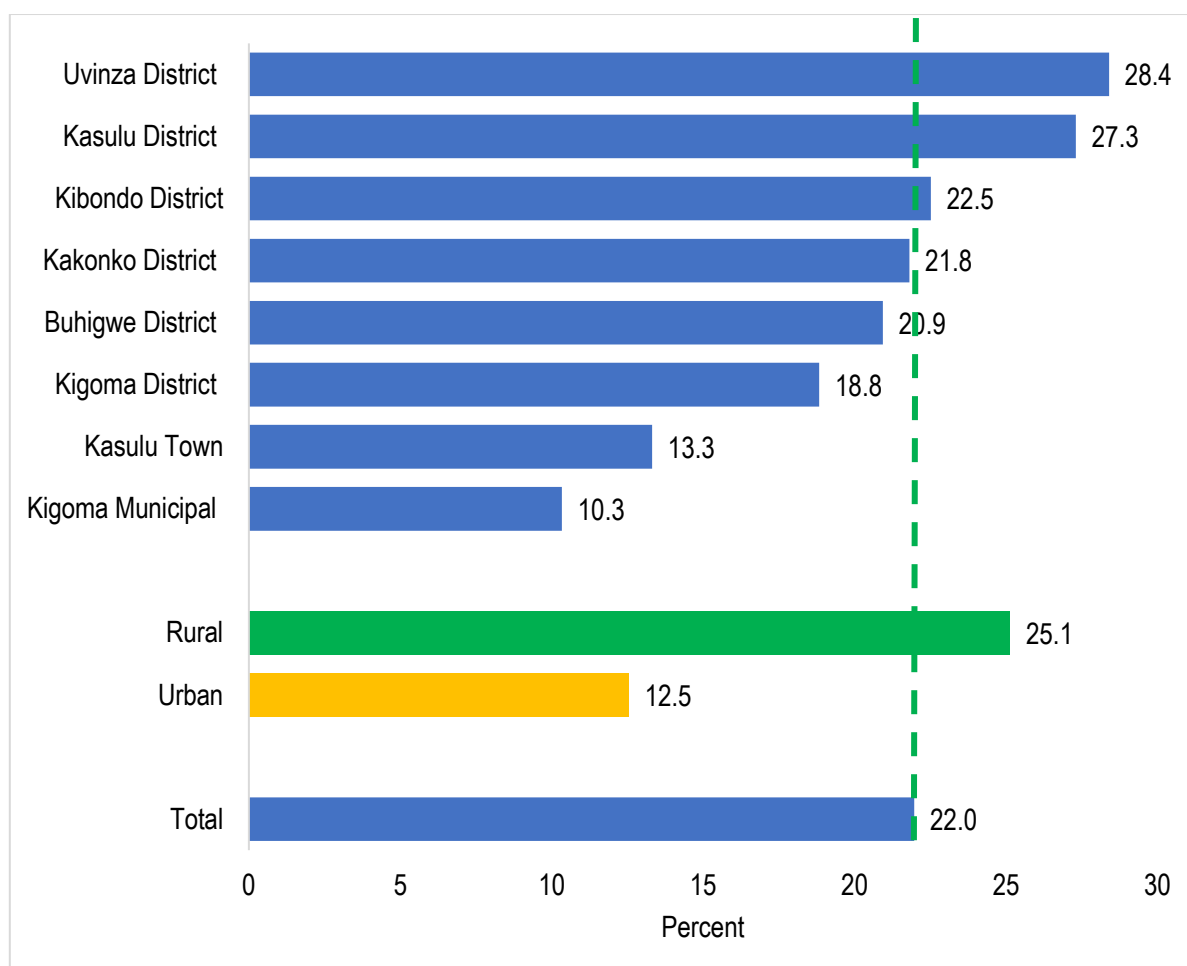
Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

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
Kigoma Region	2,028,305	34.9	14.4	28.7	22.0	966,207	36.7	15.9	28.8	18.6	1,062,098	33.3	13.1	28.6	25.1
Rural	1,518,022	33.6	15.1	26.2	25.1	727,899	35.2	16.8	26.4	21.6	790,123	32.1	13.5	25.9	28.4
Urban	510,283	38.9	12.3	36.3	12.5	238,308	41.5	13.1	36.1	9.4	271,975	36.6	11.7	36.4	15.3
Council															
Kibondo District	292,266	34.4	15.1	28.0	22.5	139,978	36.1	16.7	28.4	18.8	152,318	32.8	13.6	27.7	25.9
Kasulu District	428,715	32.4	19.0	21.3	27.3	206,690	34.1	20.0	22.2	23.7	222,025	30.9	18.0	20.4	30.7
Kasulu Town	199,314	38.4	12.1	36.2	13.3	92,683	40.5	13.8	35.3	10.4	106,631	36.5	10.6	37.1	15.8
Kigoma District	187,358	39.6	11.7	29.9	18.8	87,199	42.7	13.5	29.0	14.8	100,159	36.8	10.1	30.7	22.4
Kigoma Municipal	199,484	39.6	10.2	39.8	10.3	92,640	42.9	10.2	39.9	7.0	106,844	36.7	10.3	39.7	13.3
Uvinza District	375,008	30.1	15.2	26.2	28.4	183,630	30.9	17.0	26.9	25.2	191,378	29.4	13.5	25.6	31.5
Buhigwe District	198,832	37.9	13.0	28.1	20.9	92,370	40.4	15.1	27.5	17.1	106,462	35.8	11.2	28.7	24.3
Kakonko District	147,298	34.4	11.8	32.0	21.8	71,017	35.6	13.7	32.2	18.5	76,281	33.2	10.1	31.8	24.9

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,587,745	32.5	14.5	25.0	28.0	762,503	34.0	16.1	25.2	24.7	825,242	31.2	13.0	24.8	31.0
Kibondo District	270,513	33.0	15.1	24.9	27.0	130,181	34.5	16.6	25.3	23.5	140,332	31.6	13.6	24.5	30.3
Kasulu District	402,301	30.5	17.3	21.1	31.1	194,023	32.0	18.4	21.8	27.8	208,278	29.2	16.3	20.4	34.2
Kasulu Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kigoma District	183,923	38.5	11.5	28.2	21.8	85,911	41.3	13.3	27.3	18.1	98,012	36.0	9.9	29.0	0
Kigoma Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uvinza District	377,441	29.0	14.6	24.8	31.7	185,269	29.6	16.3	25.4	28.7	192,172	28.3	13.0	24.2	0
Buhigwe District	204,850	36.8	12.5	26.8	23.9	95,323	39.0	14.5	26.1	20.4	109,527	34.8	10.8	27.5	34.5
Kakonko District	148,717	33.1	11.5	30.2	25.2	71,796	34.2	13.3	30.3	22.1	76,921	32.1	9.8	30.0	26.9

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	529,707	38.4	11.9	34.9	14.8	247,928	40.8	12.6	34.7	11.9	281,779	36.3	11.3	35.1	17.3
Kibondo District	35,994	37.0	9.2	40.6	13.2	16,881	39.1	10.2	40.1	10.7	19,113	35.2	8.4	41.1	15.4
Kasulu District	47,465	39.4	24.5	13.8	22.2	23,044	41.3	23.9	16.3	18.6	24,421	37.7	25.1	11.5	25.7
Kasulu Town	207,395	37.5	11.6	34.8	16.1	96,731	39.4	13.2	33.8	13.5	110,664	35.8	10.2	35.7	18.3
Kigoma District	10,812	40.3	7.3	37.9	14.4	4,973	43.8	7.8	37.6	10.8	5,839	37.3	6.9	38.3	17.5
Kigoma Municipal	206,078	39.4	9.9	38.5	12.1	95,884	42.5	9.9	38.6	9.1	110,194	36.7	10.0	38.5	14.8
Uvinza District	14,657	36.0	14.0	32.8	17.2	6,882	38.3	14.9	33.4	13.4	7,775	34.0	13.2	32.2	20.6
Buhigwe District	2,559	35.2	7.1	40.6	17.1	1,256	35.4	8.7	43.1	12.8	1,303	34.9	5.6	38.3	21.2
Kakonko District	4,747	37.1	6.5	47.6	8.8	2277.0	38.7	6.4	48.3	6.6	2470.0	35.6	6.6	47.0	10.8

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Kigoma Region,37.8 percent completed, 41.6 percent are still attending and 20.6 percent dropped out. Out of the 218,532 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 33.3 percent completed, 52.2 percent are still attending and 14.5 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 60.3 percent completed, 38.8 percent are still attending and 0.9 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (1.0%) than females (0.7%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	64,689	92.9	6.3	0.8	31,663	92.7	6.4	0.9	33,026	93.1	6.2	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,230,960	41.6	20.6	37.8	593,568	42.2	22.4	35.3	637,392	41.0	18.8	40.2
Training After Primary	1,087	0.0	8.6	91.4	772	0.0	7.1	92.9	315	0.0	12.4	87.6
Pre-Form One	703	0.0	67.7	32.3	363	0.0	60.1	39.9	340	0.0	75.9	24.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	218,532	52.2	14.5	33.3	114,516	51.7	14.3	34.0	104,016	52.7	14.7	32.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	27,551	51.7	8.3	40.0	18,818	50.1	7.8	42.1	8,733	55.1	9.6	35.3
Training After Secondary Education	6,293	0.0	1.7	98.3	3,833	0.0	1.7	98.3	2,460	0.0	1.5	98.5
University and Other Related	41,022	38.8	0.9	60.3	26,075	34.8	1.0	64.2	14,947	45.9	0.7	53.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	14	0.0	50.0	50.0	9	0.0	44.4	55.6	5	0.0	60.0	40.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kigoma 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	44,568	91.5	7.8	0.8	21,701	91.1	8.1	0.8	22,867	91.8	7.5	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	920,201	41.5	21.9	36.6	450,354	41.6	23.9	34.5	469,847	41.3	20.0	38.7
Training After Primary	646	0.0	12.7	87.3	468	0.0	10.0	90.0	178	0.0	19.7	80.3
Pre-Form One	486	0.0	68.3	31.7	254	0.0	62.2	37.8	232	0.0	75.0	25.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	134,672	55.7	16.3	28.1	71,783	55.1	15.9	29.0	62,889	56.4	16.7	26.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	17,819	46.9	10.3	42.7	12,476	46.0	9.5	44.5	5,343	49.2	12.1	38.6
Training After Secondary Education	3,135	0.0	1.9	98.1	2,140	0.0	1.9	98.1	995	0.0	1.7	98.3
University and Other Related	19,912	45.5	0.9	53.7	13,267	39.9	1.0	59.2	6,645	56.7	0.7	42.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	0.0	28.6	71.4	4	0.0	25.0	75.0	3	0.0	33.3	66.7

Table 8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kigoma 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	20,121	96.2	2.9	0.8	9,962	96.4	2.7	0.9	10,159	96.1	3.1	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	310,759	42.0	16.6	41.4	143,214	44.2	17.7	38.1	167,545	40.0	15.7	44.3
Training After Primary	441	0.0	2.7	97.3	304	0.0	2.6	97.4	137	0.0	2.9	97.1
Pre-Form One	217	0.0	66.4	33.6	109	0.0	55.0	45.0	108	0.0	77.8	22.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	83,860	46.5	11.7	41.8	42,733	45.9	11.8	42.3	41,127	47.1	11.6	41.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,732	60.4	4.8	34.9	6,342	58.2	4.3	37.5	3,390	64.5	5.6	30.0
Training After Secondary Education	3,158	0.0	1.5	98.5	1,693	0.0	1.5	98.5	1,465	0.0	1.4	98.6
University and Other Related	21,110	32.6	0.9	66.5	12,808	29.5	1.0	69.5	8,302	37.3	0.8	61.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	0.0	71.4	28.6	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

The results show that, for primary schools in Kigoma Region the NER is 81.6 percent; it is higher (91.6%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (78.7%). Furthermore, the results show that NER is higher (83.4%) for females than males (79.8%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**81.6**	**79.8**	**83.4**	**78.7**	**76.7**	**80.6**	**91.6**	**90.6**	**92.7**
Kibondo District	80.9	79.1	82.7	79.7	77.8	81.6	91.6	91.0	92.2
Kasulu District	73.6	71.9	75.4	71.9	70.0	73.8	89.1	88.3	90.0
Kasulu Town	89.5	87.5	91.5	NA	NA	NA	89.5	87.5	91.5
Kigoma District	91.6	90.0	93.1	91.4	89.8	93.0	95.3	94.6	96.0
Kigoma Municipal	94.6	94.5	94.8	NA	NA	NA	94.6	94.5	94.8
Uvinza District	74.0	71.9	76.0	73.4	71.3	75.5	89.6	89.2	90.0
Buhigwe District	85.8	83.8	87.8	85.7	83.7	87.8	92.9	93.5	92.4
Kakonko District	83.2	81.4	84.9	82.9	81.1	84.7	92.8	92.5	93.2

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 94.6 percent in Kigoma Municipal to 73.6 percent in Kasulu District. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 81.6 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
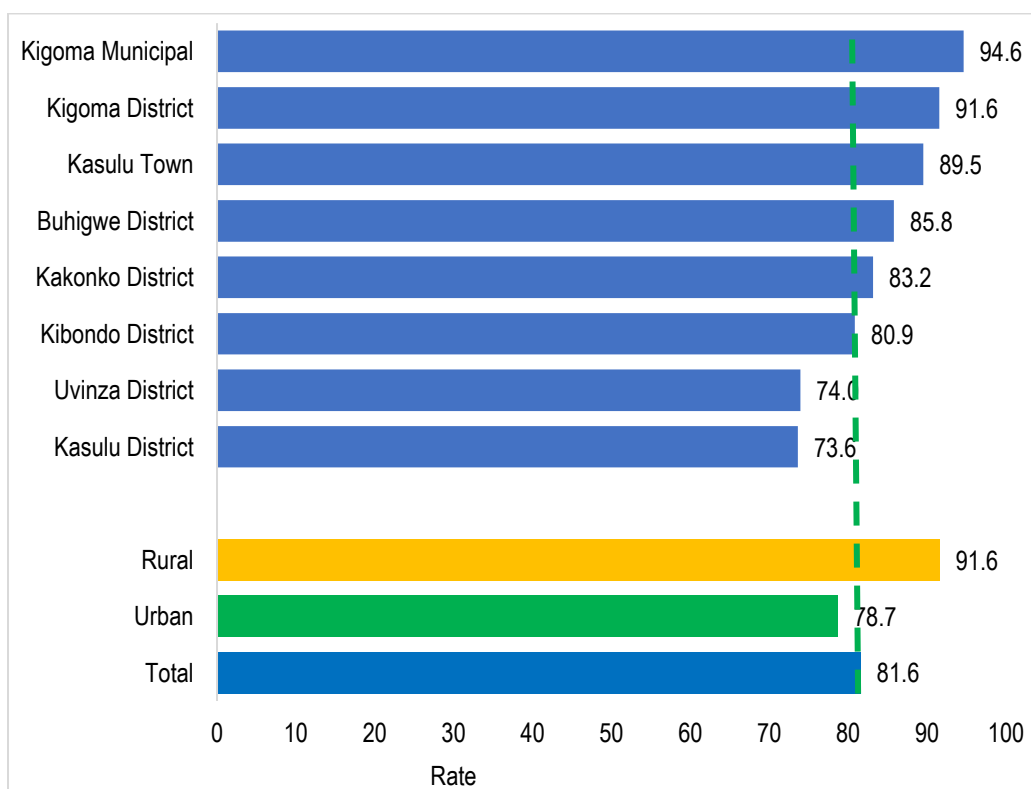
The results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 69.6 percent in 2002 to 86.2 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 70.0% to 88.1%) compared with males (from 69.3% to 84.3%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kigoma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
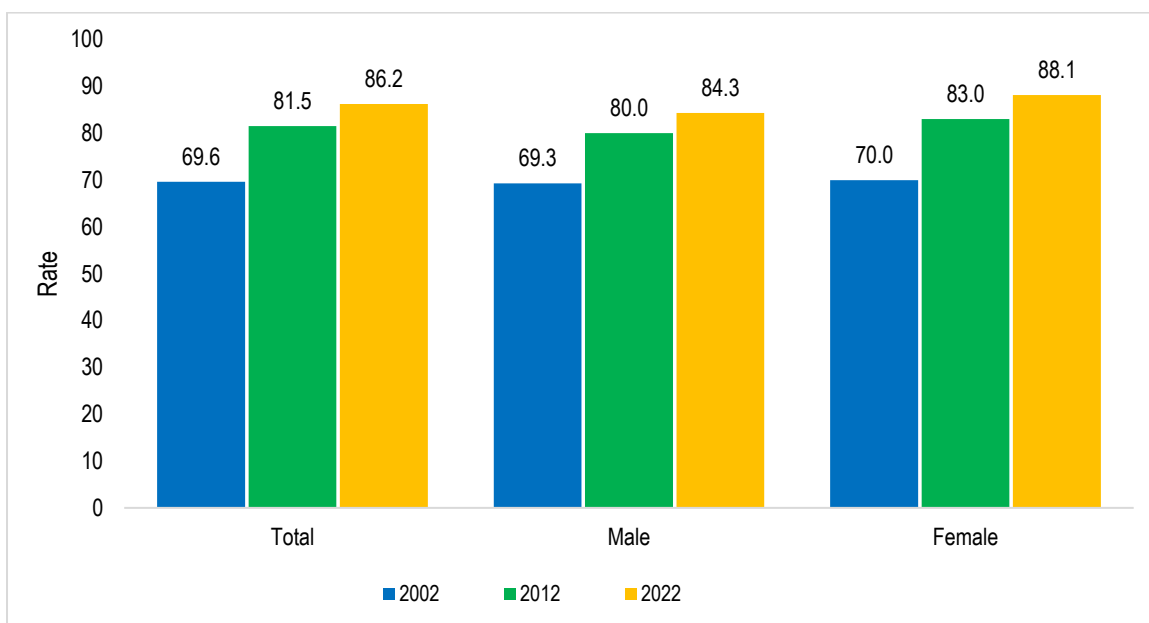
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 68.0 percent in 2002 to 78.7 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 71.7 percent in 2002 to 91.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

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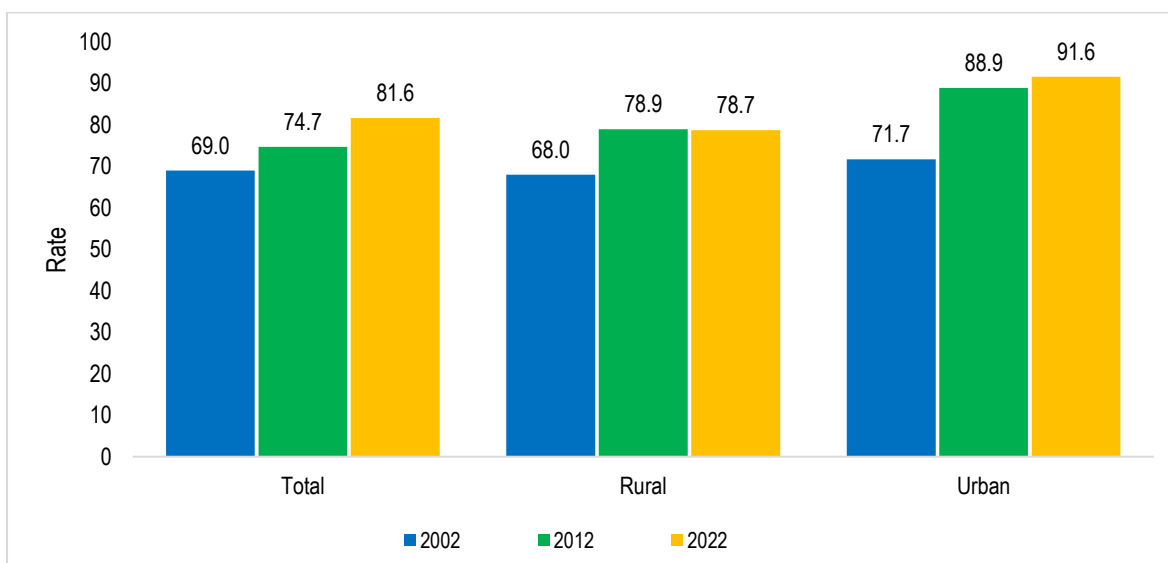
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Kigoma Region is 119.1 percent. GER is higher (123.5%) in rural areas than in urban areas (83.8%) and is higher (120.9%) for females than males (117.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
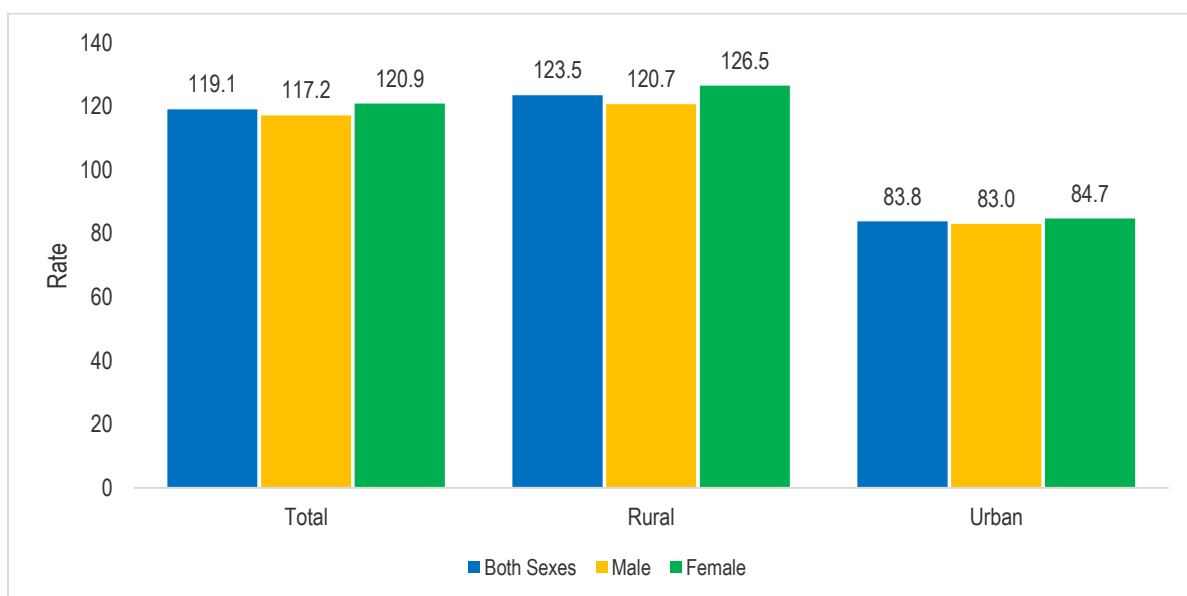
The results show that GER in Kigoma Region increased from 96.3 percent in the 2012 to 119.1 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 96.2 % to 120.9%) compared with males (from 96.4% to 117.2%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

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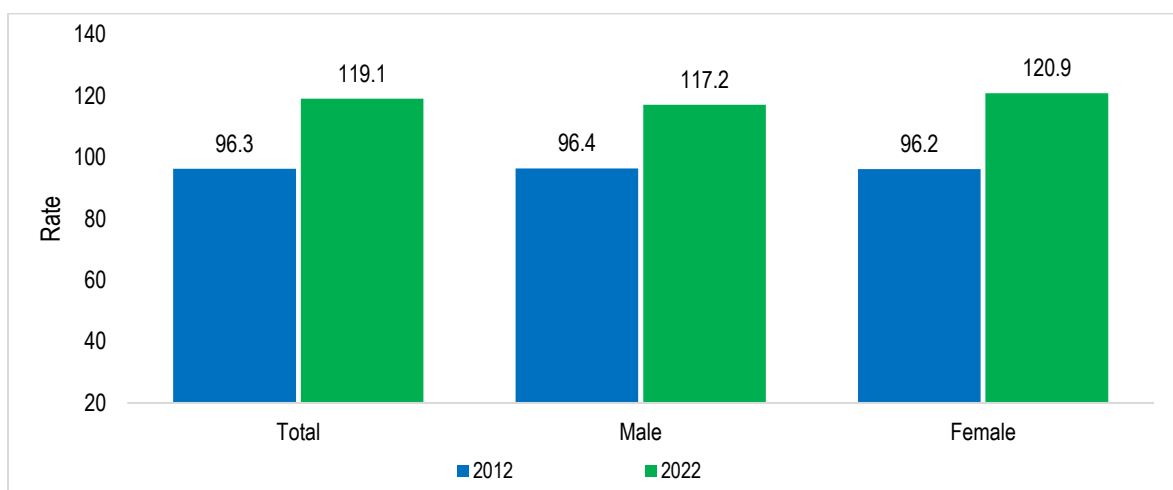
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (82.2%) of the population aged four years and above in Kigoma Region attained primary school education. More females had attained primary education (85.0%) compared with males (79.4%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. The results also show that 2.9 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	874,620	431,858	442,762	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	4,565	2,298	2,267	0.5	0.5	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	719,019	342,834	376,185	82.2	79.4	85.0
Training After Primary	1,087	772	315	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	703	363	340	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	104,540	55,352	49,188	12.0	12.8	11.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,308	9,391	3,917	1.5	2.2	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	6,293	3,833	2,460	0.7	0.9	0.6
University and Other Related	25,091	17,006	8,085	2.9	3.9	1.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	14	9	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	626,769	314,732	312,037	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	3,806	1,935	1,871	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	538,699	262,962	275,737	85.9	83.6	88.4
Training After Primary	646	468	178	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	486	254	232	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	59,677	32,248	27,429	9.5	10.2	8.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,453	6,741	2712	1.5	2.1	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	3,135	2,140	995	0.5	0.7	0.3
University and Other Related	10,860	7,980	2,880	1.7	2.5	0.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	4	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	247,851	117,126	130,725	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	759	363	396	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	180,320	79,872	100,448	72.8	68.2	76.8
Training After Primary	441	304	137	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pre-Form One	217	109	108	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	44,863	23,104	21,759	18.1	19.7	16.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,855	2,650	1,205	1.6	2.3	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	3,158	1,693	1,465	1.3	1.4	1.1
University and Other Related	14,231	9,026	5,205	5.7	7.7	4.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	7	5	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Kigoma Region is 5.4 percent; the rate is higher for females (6.0%) than for males (4.8%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kigoma Region is 91.5 percent; it is the same in rural and urban areas.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (74.8%) of the total employment.

- Majority of employed persons (57.6%) are agricultural and fishery workers.

- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (76.0 %).

- There are 55,211 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (184,522 persons) than males (149,187 persons).

9.1   Introduction

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

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

9.2   Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 1,151,439 persons aged 15 years and above, 854,709 persons are in employment, 49,060 are unemployed and 247,670 are economically inactive. Moreover, the results show that, there are more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas in Kigoma Region. Further, the results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than in urban areas.

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	854,709	49,060	247,670	1,151,439
Male	401,251	20,279	105,306	526,836
Female	453,458	28,781	142,364	624,603
Place of Residence				
Rural	627,908	25,357	188,492	841,757
Urban	226,801	23,703	59,178	309,682

The results further show that in Kigoma Region, 74.2 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Kibondo (81.6%) while the council with the lowest is Buhigwe (71.2%) (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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
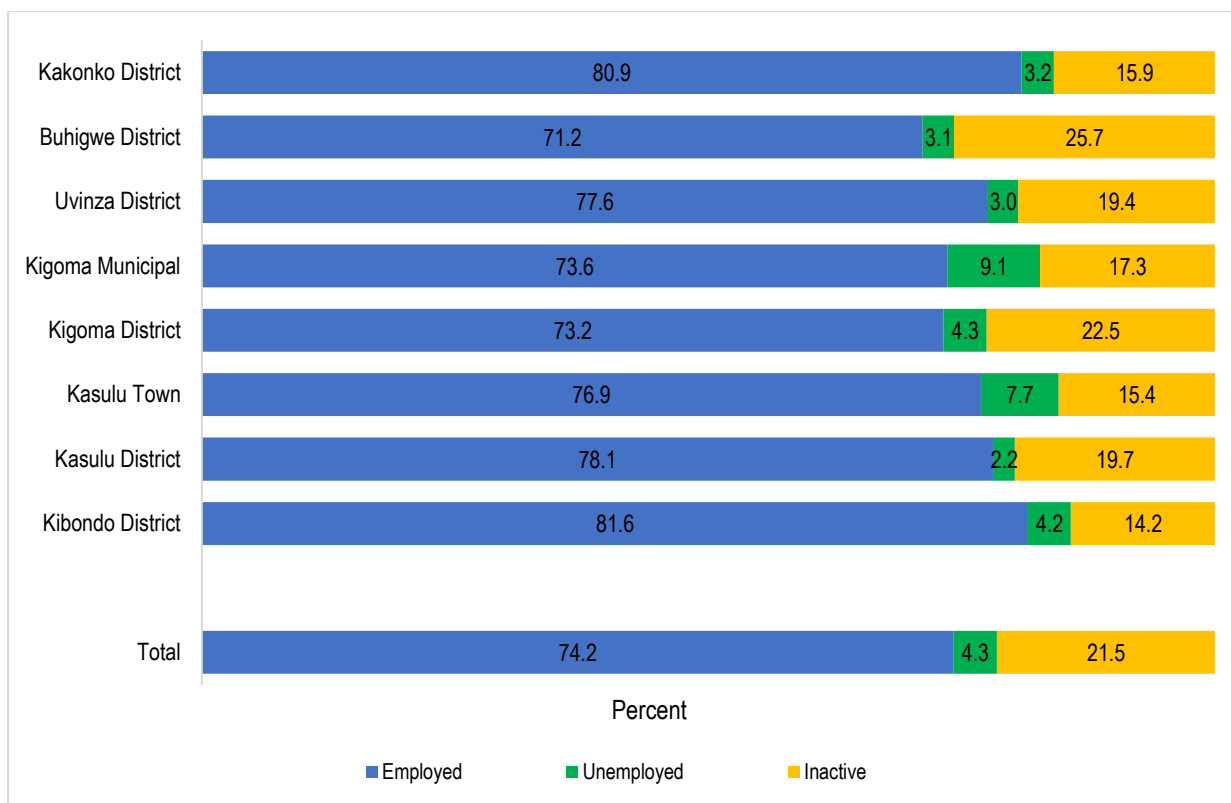
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 69,736 in Kakonko District Council to 157,803 in Uvinza District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 1,286 in Buhigwe District Council to 95,657 in Kigoma Municipal.

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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Kigoma Region	Total	**854,709**	**49,060**	**247,670**	**1,151,439**
	Rural	627,908	25,357	188,492	841,757
	Urban	226,801	23,703	59,178	309,682
Councils					
Kibondo District	Total	**112,748**	**4,369**	**27,107**	**144,224**
	Rural	95,225	2,906	23,258	121,389
	Urban	17,523	1,463	3,849	22,835
Kasulu District	Total	**144,746**	**6,032**	**41,047**	**191,825**
	Rural	140,880	5,541	39,973	186,394
	Urban	3,866	491	1,074	5,431
Kasulu Town	Total	**95,073**	**7,807**	**23,415**	**126,295**
	Rural	0	0	0	0
	Urban	95,073	7,807	23,415	126,295
Kigoma District	Total	**86,449**	**4,225**	**26,258**	**116,932**
	Rural	81,569	3,595	24,859	110,023
	Urban	4,880	630	1,399	6,909
Kigoma Municipal	Total	**95,657**	**12,352**	**26,480**	**134,489**
	Rural	0	0	0	0
	Urban	95,657	12,352	26,480	134,489
Uvinza District	Total	**157,803**	**9,449**	**58,334**	**225,586**
	Rural	151,362	8,653	56,622	216,637
	Urban	6,441	796	1,712	8,949
Buhigwe District	Total	**92,497**	**2,661**	**25,948**	**121,106**
	Rural	91,211	2,624	25,636	119,471
	Urban	1,286	37	312	1,635
Kakonko District	Total	**69,736**	**2,165**	**19,081**	**90,982**
	Rural	67,661	2,038	18,144	87,843
	Urban	2,075	127	937	3,139

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (504,955) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (296,064).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	854,709	49,060	247,670	1,151,439
15-35	504,955	33,793	162,214	700,962
36-64	296,064	14,181	56,871	367,116
65 years and above	53,690	1,086	28,585	83,361

9.3   Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Kigoma Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Kigoma Region is 5.4 percent. The rate is higher (9.5%) in urban than rural areas (3.9%). Unemployment rate is higher (6.0%) among females than males (4.8%).

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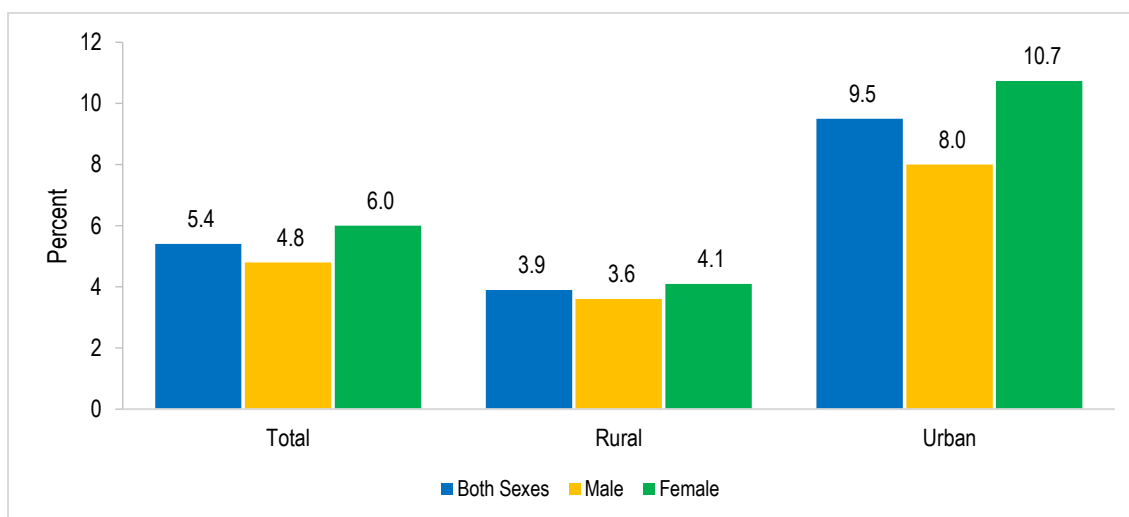
9.4   Labour Force Participation Rate

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 working age population. 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 Kigoma Region is 91.5 percent; it is the same in rural and urban areas. The results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (94.2%) than for females (89.1%).

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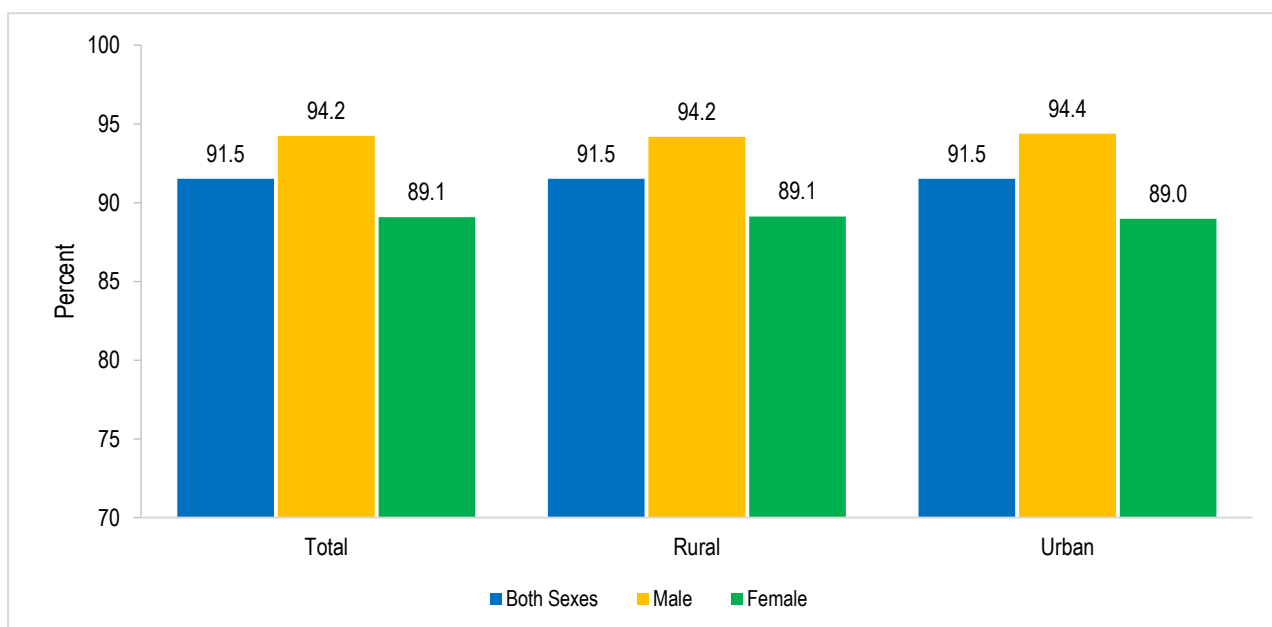
9.5   Employment by Industry

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.

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industries have the highest proportion (74.8%) of the total employment. The industry of other service activities ranked second with 5.6 percent, followed by 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' industry with 5.0 percent (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Kigoma Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	**854,709**	**401,251**	**453,458**	**627,908**	**295,312**	**332,596**	**226,801**	**105,939**	**120,862**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	74.8	72.9	76.5	83.4	81.5	85.0	51.2	48.9	53.1
Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.9
Manufacturing	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.9	4.7	5.7	3.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Construction	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.7	3.5	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.0	4.4	5.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	9.8	8.4	11.1
Transportation and storage	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.1	4.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.5	2.5	4.1	2.7	5.4
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.9	2.3	1.5
Administrative and support services activities	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.1	5.1	5.7	4.6
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.5
Education	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.7	2.0	1.4
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
Other services activities	5.6	5.2	5.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	10.9	9.2	12.4

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). The results reveal that majority of employed persons in Kigoma Region (57.6%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is craft and related workers (19.3%), followed by elementary occupations (15.2%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	854,709	401,251	453,458	627,908	295,312	332,596	226,801	105,939	120,862
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
Professionals	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	3.6	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2.7	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	5.8	8.5	3.4
Clerks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.4	6.0	6.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	57.6	54.9	60.0	63.7	61.3	65.9	40.9	37.3	44.1
Craft and related workers	19.3	20.0	18.7	18.1	19.1	17.2	22.6	22.3	22.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.8	0.3
Elementary occupations	15.2	14.9	15.5	13.8	13.7	13.9	19.0	18.2	19.6

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (76.0%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (11.9 %) and household activities (8.7 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	854,709	401,251	453,458	627,908	295,312	332,596	226,801	105,939	120,862
Public	3.3	4.4	2.4	2.7	3.6	1.9	5.1	6.7	3.8
Private	11.9	14.5	9.7	6.7	8.7	4.9	26.4	30.7	22.7
Agriculture	76.0	72.7	78.8	82.4	79.6	84.9	58.1	53.7	62.1
Household activities	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	10.3	9.0	11.5

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that there are 168,758 persons) aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities with females94,241 persons and 74,517 .. On the other hand, the results reveal that adults persons aged 36-64 years engaged in informal sector account for 36.0 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed in adult aged 65 years and above with 5.3 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Kigoma Region	**Both Sexes**	**58.8**	**36.0**	**5.3**	**168,758**
	Male	58.6	36.1	5.2	74,517
	Female	58.9	35.8	5.3	94,241
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**57.1**	**37.2**	**5.7**	**112,786**
	Male	56.5	37.8	5.8	50,498
	Female	57.7	36.7	5.6	62,288
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**62.0**	**33.5**	**4.5**	**55,972**
	Male	63.2	32.7	4.1	24,019
	Female	61.2	34.0	4.9	31,953

Chapter 10

Disability

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Key Points

- There are 193,304 persons in Kigoma Region, equivalent to 11.4 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.

- Most common type of disability is seeing and walking each 2.2%, followed by hearing (1.2%).

- Most Persons With Disabilities (56.1%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

- Over six percent (6.6%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.

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

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10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Albinism	Cleft Palate	Hydrocephalus	Spinal bifida
Spinal cord injuries	psoriasis	Storiasis	Autism
Mental health	Persons with short stature	Leprosy	Persons with Hunchback
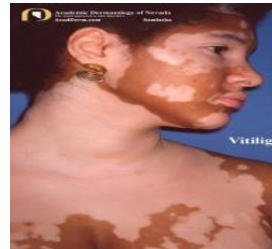
Disability statistics are important for promotion of evidence-based policy and programming decisions and effective monitoring. Moreover, disability statistics are essential for governments and stakeholders for enhancement of inclusiveness of PWDs in all aspects of life by removing the barriers faced by people with disabilities. Data on disability from the Census also provides a benchmark for collecting disability statistics from other household-based sample surveys.

Note that, population 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 193,304 persons in Kigoma Region (89,168 males and 104,136 female), which is equivalent to 11.4 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 (11.6%) than in urban areas (10.8%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.2%) and walking (2.2%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of communication, other types of disability and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking and remembering) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for males than females (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils ranging from 10.5 percent in Uvinza District to 13.1 percent in Kigoma District . Four councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 11.4 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; Kigoma 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	11.4	193,304	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.2	4.0	4.4
Rural	11.6	146,188	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.3	4.2	4.5
Urban	10.8	47,116	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.5	4.0
Council																							
Kibondo District	11.5	24,583	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.3	4.1	4.5
Kasulu District	10.7	31,161	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.8	3.7	3.9
Kasulu Town	10.3	18,896	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.5	3.9
Kigoma District	13.1	22,586	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.2	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	5.3	5.0	5.6
Kigoma Municipal	11.3	20,802	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.3	4.1
Uvinza District	10.5	35,626	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
Buhigwe District	12.2	22,309	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	4.7	5.1
Kakonko District	12.8	17,341	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.0	4.8	5.2

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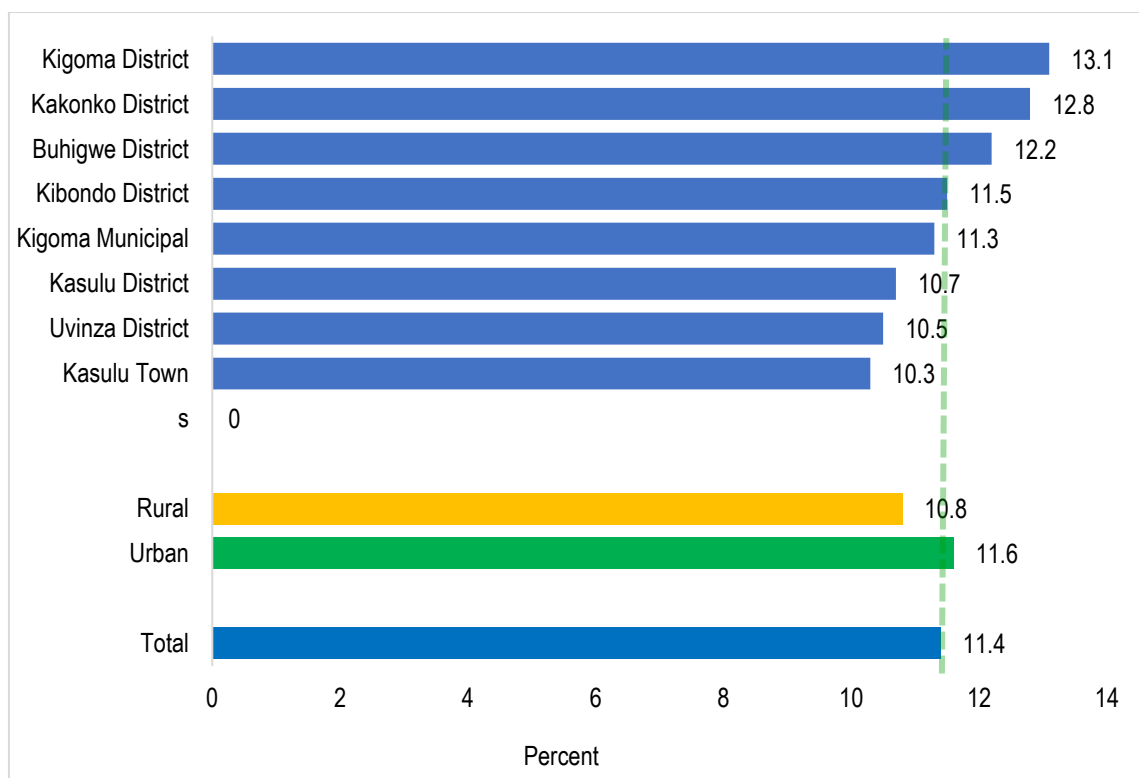
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in most councils (7 out 8) in the Region. Only Kasulu District has higher prevalence of disability among the males than among females (males 10.0%, females 9.9) (Table 10.2).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	235,693	110,802	124,891	10.5	10.3	10.7
Total	179,630	85,401	94,229	10.6	10.5	10.7
Rural	56,063	25,401	30,662	10.1	9.8	10.4
Urban						
Council	30,285	14,148	16,137	10.6	10.4	10.8
Kibondo District	39,647	19,265	20,382	10.0	10.0	9.9
Kasulu District	23,016	10,662	12,354	9.7	9.6	9.8
Kasulu Town	26,510	12,067	14,443	12.0	11.6	12.3

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	235,693	110,802	124,891	10.5	10.3	10.7
Kigoma District	24,206	10,692	13,514	10.6	9.9	11.1
Kigoma municipal	44,342	21,591	22,751	9.8	9.7	9.8
Uvinza District	26,805	12,282	14,523	11.2	10.9	11.4
Buhigwe District	20,882	10,095	10,787	11.7	11.7	11.8
Kakonko District	235,693	110,802	124,891	10.5	10.3	10.7

10.2.3   Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Kigoma Region is almost the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for males than for females reaching 49.1 percent for males and 49.0percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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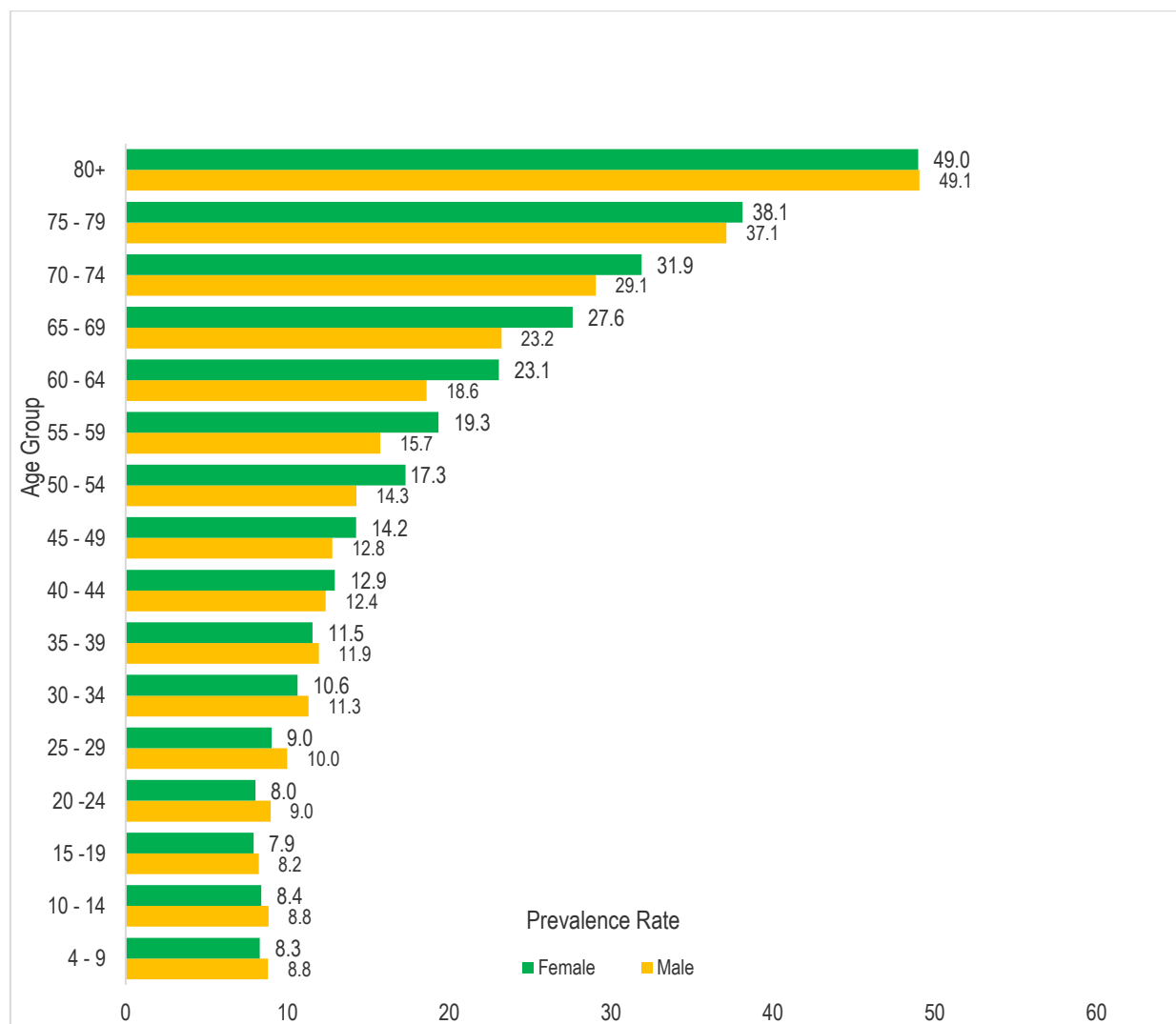
10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Kigoma Region has a total of 362 persons with albinism which is 0.01 percent of the total population of Kigoma Region. Out of that, 187 persons (0.02%) are males and 175 (0.01%) are females. About sixty-nine percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (69.02%). Councils with large number of persons with albinism are Uvinza District (92 persons), Kigoma Municipal (54 persons) and Kasulu District (49 persons) (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

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

| Place of Residence | Total Population in Private Households | | | Person with Albinism | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**2,470,967**	**1,186,833**	**1,284,134**	**362**	**0.01**	**187**	**0.02**	**175**	**0.01**
Rural	1,864,180	900,239	963,941	250	0.01	131	0.01	119	0.01
Urban	606,787	286,594	320,193	112	0.02	56	0.02	56	0.02
Council									
Kibondo District	362,922	175,164	187,758	29	0.01	14	0.01	15	0.01
Kasulu District	537,767	260,932	276,835	49	0.01	27	0.01	22	0.01
Kasulu Town	238,321	112,167	126,154	46	0.02	22	0.02	24	0.02
Kigoma District	222,792	104,903	117,889	40	0.02	22	0.02	18	0.02
Kigoma municipal	232,388	109,188	123,200	54	0.02	28	0.03	26	0.02
Uvinza District	458,353	225,107	233,246	92	0.02	45	0.02	47	0.02
Buhigwe District	240,005	112,684	127,321	31	0.01	20	0.02	11	0.01
Kakonko District	178,419	86,688	91,731	21	0.01	9	0.01	12	0.01

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

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | | | Population |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**362**	**0.02**	**187**	**0.02**	**175**	**0.01**	**2,241,150**	**1,071,027**	**1,170,123**
0 – 4	32	0.01	16	0.01	16	0.01	392,455	195,326	197,129
5 – 9	30	0.01	15	0.01	15	0.01	361,371	179,654	181,717
10 – 14	38	0.01	24	0.01	14	0.01	335,885	169,211	166,674
15 – 19	37	0.02	17	0.01	20	0.02	234,191	114,953	119,238
20 – 24	21	0.01	9	0.01	12	0.01	180,307	78,496	101,811
25 – 29	29	0.02	19	0.03	10	0.01	144,954	64,932	80,022
30 – 34	18	0.02	10	0.02	8	0.01	115,647	52,710	62,937
35 – 39	16	0.02	9	0.02	7	0.01	98,386	43,733	54,653
40 – 44	14	0.02	10	0.03	4	0.01	82,039	37,034	45,005
45 – 49	20	0.03	10	0.03	10	0.03	73,083	33,783	39,300
50 – 54	18	0.03	10	0.04	8	0.03	58,464	27,122	31,342
55 – 59	7	0.02	4	0.02	3	0.01	39,518	19,206	20,312
60 – 64	20	0.05	8	0.04	12	0.06	41,489	19,785	21,704
65 – 69	11	0.05	5	0.04	6	0.05	23,719	11,117	12,602
70 – 74	17	0.08	7	0.07	10	0.08	22,125	9,510	12,615
75 – 79	9	0.07	4	0.07	5	0.07	12,482	5,483	6,999
80+	25	0.10	10	0.11	15	0.09	25,035	8,972	16,063

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 76,367 persons in Kigoma Region which is equivalent to 3.03 percent of the regional population has other types of disabilities. Spinal cord injuries is the leading disability (0.38%) and other common types of disability includes Mental health (0.31%), Cleft Palate (0.29%), mental disorders (0.27%) and Epilepsy or Seizures (0.26%), . The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

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

| Other Types of Disability | Number of Persons | | | Percen | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**76,367**	**38,193**	**38,174**	**3.03**	**3.09**	**2.96**	**3.93**	**3.95**	**3.91**	**1.66**	**1.74**	**1.59**
Cleft Palate	7,246	3,587	3,659	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.17
Hydrocephalus	5,657	2,754	2,903	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.13
Spinal bifida	5,433	2,617	2,816	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.14	0.13
Spinal cord injuries	9,498	4,426	5,072	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.21	0.21	0.21
Epilepsy or seizures	6,520	3,534	2,986	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.35	0.38	0.32	0.12	0.13	0.10
Psoriasis	2,987	1,343	1,644	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.06
Storiasis	2,076	1,021	1,055	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.04
Autism	1,403	779	624	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03
Mental Health	7,746	4,179	3,567	0.31	0.34	0.28	0.38	0.41	0.35	0.20	0.23	0.17
Mental Disorder	6,913	3,804	3,109	0.27	0.31	0.24	0.34	0.37	0.31	0.17	0.20	0.14
Dwarfism	1,443	700	743	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03
Leprosy	737	380	357	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	516	244	272	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other	18,192	8,825	9,367	0.72	0.71	0.73	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.35	0.35	0.35

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Kigoma Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (56.1%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 20.4 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (57.8%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 55.5 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.6%).

Reported causes of disabilities are almost the same among males and females. However, relatively large variations are observed with accidents and "other causes"; for instance .More males, with disabilities (9.2%)reported accidents as a major cause compared with percent for females (4.5% (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 7 and Above with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**42,877**	**20.4**	**56.1**	**6.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**15.5**
Rural	31,764	21.1	55.5	6.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	15.6
Urban	11,113	18.6	57.8	6.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	15.1
Sex								
Male	19,200	24.2	54.4	9.2	0.7	0.5	NA	11.1
Female	23,677	17.4	57.4	4.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	19.0

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Kigoma 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	12,611	13.6	52.2	6.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	26.4	5,558	16.7	50.5	8.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	22.7	7,053	11.3	53.7	4.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	29.3
Hearing	7,184	31.0	47.2	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	17.6	3,112	36.4	47.4	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	11.9	4,072	26.9	47.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.4	21.9
Walking	17,186	15.6	48.7	10.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	23.7	6,948	19.8	46.9	16.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	16.2	10,238	12.7	49.8	6.9	0.4	0.1	1.2	28.8
Remembering	6,078	31.8	41.2	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	23.0	2,734	37.1	43.7	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	14.2	3,344	27.5	39.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	30.3
Self-care	5,607	32.8	43.5	5.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	17.5	2,650	38.5	44.4	6.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	9.8	2,957	27.7	42.6	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	24.5
Communication	9,919	28.3	66.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.6	4,951	31.8	64.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.1	4,968	24.9	68.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	5.1

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

The results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with walking disability, of whom 14.8 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent (0.2%) of persons with albinism,0.3 percent of persons with hearing disabilities and 0.1 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Seeing	4.8	5.0	4.6	3.2	3.6	2.9	9.5	9.7	9.4
Hearing	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Walking	14.8	17.3	12.5	12.6	14.8	10.6	21.1	24.7	18.0
Self-care	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.1	2.6	3.6
Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

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Key Points

- Thirty three percent (33.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own land.
- About thirty seven percent (36.8%) of males in Kigoma Region own land alone compared with 29.9 percent of females.
- About forty nine percent (49.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Kigoma Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among land owners possessing legal documents in Kigoma Region, 19.0 percent own land alone.

</div>

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2   Land Ownership Status

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

The results reveal that 33.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own land. Ownership of land is higher (36.3%) among rural population compared with the urban population (24.3%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than that of males (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**1,151,439**	**380,525**	**33.0**
	Male	526,836	193,682	36.8
	Female	624,603	186,843	29.9
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**841,757**	**305,209**	**36.3**
	Male	387,250	154,761	40.0
	Female	454,507	150,448	33.1
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**309,682**	**75,316**	**24.3**
	Male	139,586	38,921	27.9
	Female	170,096	36,395	21.4

About sixty-four percent (63.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 13.2 percent own land alone and 19.8 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Kigoma Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (9.8%) is significantly below that of males (17.3%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (20.1%) than that of males (19.4%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (23.0% and 12.6% respectively) compared with that of males (22.1% and 12.0% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Kigoma 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**	**1,151,439**	**13.2**	**19.8**	**1.4**	**63.9**	**1.6**
	Male	526,836	17.3	19.4	1.6	60.1	1.6
	Female	624,603	9.8	20.2	1.3	67.1	1.7
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**841,757**	**13.7**	**22.6**	**1.6**	**60.4**	**1.7**
	Male	387,250	17.9	22.1	1.8	56.6	1.6
	Female	454,507	10.1	23.0	1.4	63.7	1.8
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**309,682**	**12.0**	**12.3**	**0.9**	**73.3**	**1.4**
	Male	139,586	15.9	12.0	1.0	69.7	1.4
	Female	170,096	8.8	12.6	0.8	76.3	1.5

The results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Kigoma Region is 63.9 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 34.4 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (38.3%) for males than for females (31.3%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC.
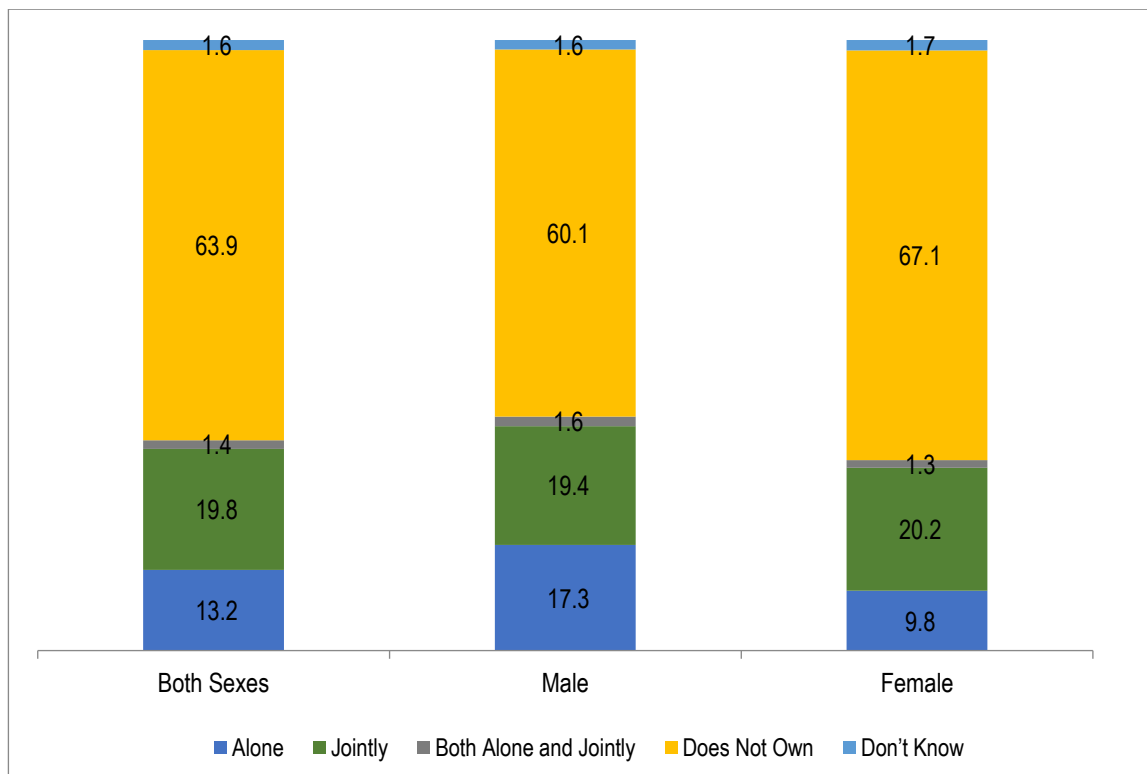
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.3%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (11.7%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (83.1% and 84.3% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (5.3%) than those in urban areas (3.5%). 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.

11.3: **Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kigoma 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	1,151,439	20.3	72.4	7.2	841,757	20.1	72.3	7.6	309,682	21.0	72.8	6.2
Male	526,836	21.8	71.5	6.7	387,250	21.7	71.2	7.1	139,586	22.2	72.3	5.5
Female	624,603	19.1	73.2	7.7	454,507	18.8	73.2	8.1	170,096	20.0	73.2	6.8
Owning land												1
Total	396,817	5.0	83.3	11.7	318,733	5.3	83.1	11.6	78,084	3.5	84.3	12.2
Male	202,123	4.5	83.8	11.7	161,849	4.9	83.4	11.7	40,274	3.0	85.3	11.6
Female	194,694	5.5	82.8	11.7	156,884	5.8	82.7	11.4	37,810	4.0	83.2	12.9
Does not own												
Total	735,850	28.0	67.1	4.8	508,700	28.7	66.2	5.1	227,150	26.6	69.2	4.2
Male	316,451	32.1	64.3	3.5	219,117	33.3	63.0	3.7	97,334	29.6	67.3	3.0
Female	419,399	24.9	69.2	5.8	289,583	25.2	68.6	6.2	129,816	24.3	70.6	5.0
Don't Know												
Total	18,772	43.6	49.9	6.5	14,324	44.1	49.1	6.8	4,448	41.8	52.4	5.8
Male	8,262	50.6	46.6	2.9	6,284	51.8	45.4	2.8	1,978	46.7	50.4	2.9
Female	10,510	38.0	52.5	9.4	8,040	38.1	52.1	9.8	2,470	37.9	53.9	8.2

Findings reveals that Kakonko District Council has a relatively higher proportion (45.%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, a council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Kigoma Municipal Council (15.1%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, andCouncil; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

	Owning Land	Does Not Own	Don't Know
Kakonko District	45.0	54.0	0.9
Kibondo District	41.1	57.9	1.1
Kasulu District	39.6	58.4	1.9
Buhigwe District	39.1	59.4	1.5
Kasulu Town	34.1	64.5	1.4
Uvinza District	33.7	63.9	2.4
Kigoma District	28.9	69.4	1.7
Kigoma Municipal	15.1	83.6	1.2
Rural	37.9	60.4	1.7
Urban	24.1	75.1	0.8
Total	34.5	63.9	1.6
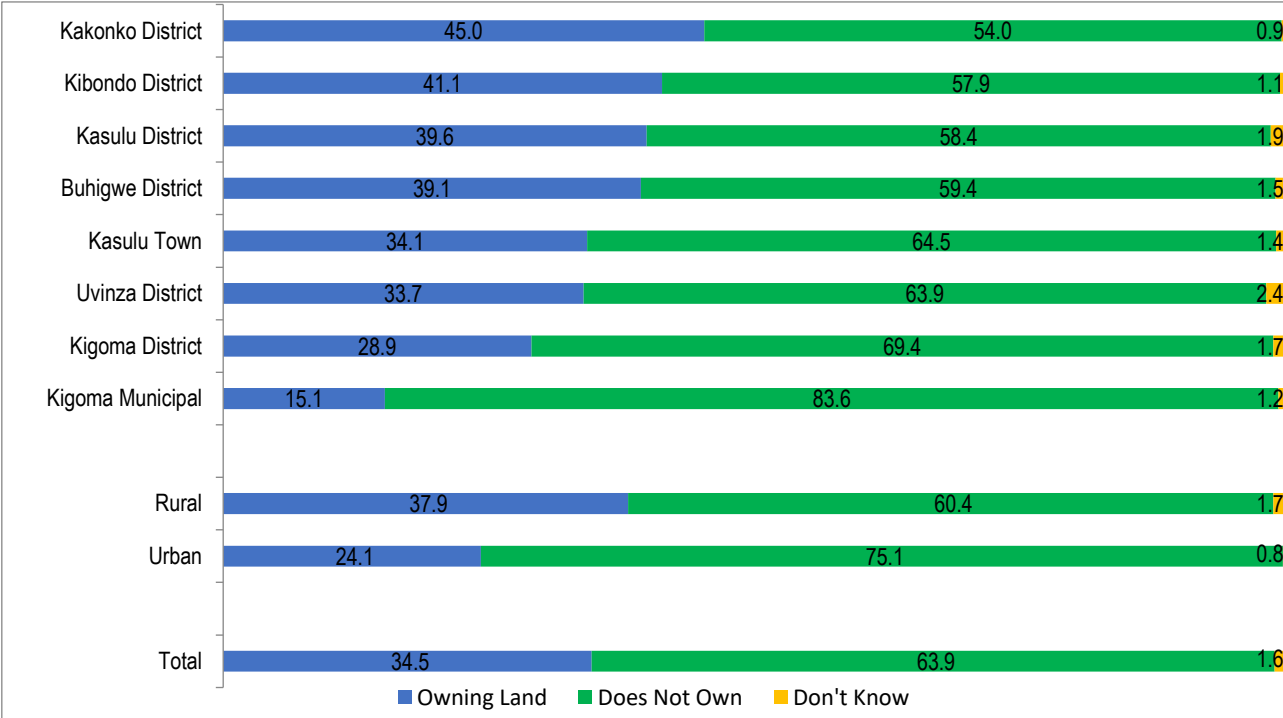
11.3   Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 49.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own land without any legal documents. Among those possessing legal documents, 19.0 percent own land alone, 28.8 percent own land jointly and 2.5 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (32.8%) compared with males (25.0%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about two thirds (51.6%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 40.3 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 29.0 and 16.6 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 28.6 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 28.2 percent own land jointly. The results also show that

in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (32.8%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (34.5%) 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**396,817**	**202,123**	**194,694**	**318,733**	**161,849**	**156,884**	**78,084**	**40,274**	**37,810**
Alone	19.0	23.3	14.6	16.6	20.5	12.7	28.6	34.5	22.4
Jointly	28.8	25.0	32.8	29.0	25.4	32.8	28.2	23.7	33.0
Both alone and jointly	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
No legal document	49.4	48.9	49.9	51.6	51.4	51.8	40.3	39.0	41.7
Don't Know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kigoma Municipal (70.6%) followed by Uvinza Town (68.3%). On the other hand, a council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kakonko District (40.3%) (Figure 11.3).

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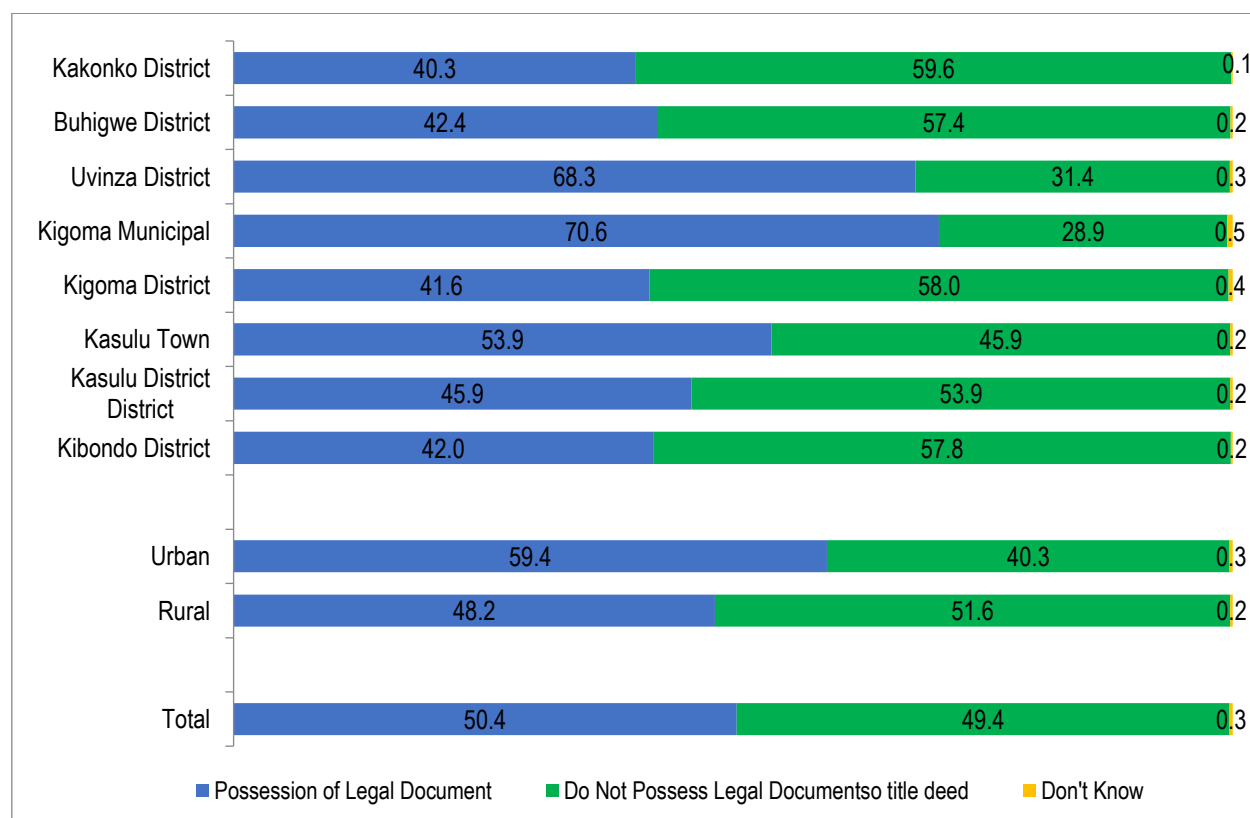
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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Key Points

- Seven in ten (72.1%) households in Kigoma Region own houses they live in.
- More than sixty percent (64.5%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About thirty percent (35.3%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than seventy percent (71.2%) of households in rural and urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 8.1 percent in 2012 to 17.7 percent in 2022.
- Three out of ten (32.9%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal.

</div>

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Kigoma Region, 72.1 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (76.6%) in rural areas than in urban (59.1%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (72.6% and 71.2% respectively). Across councils, Kakonko District has the highest percentage (83.1%) of households living in their own houses while Kigoma Municipal has the lowest percentage (48.9%) (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, Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
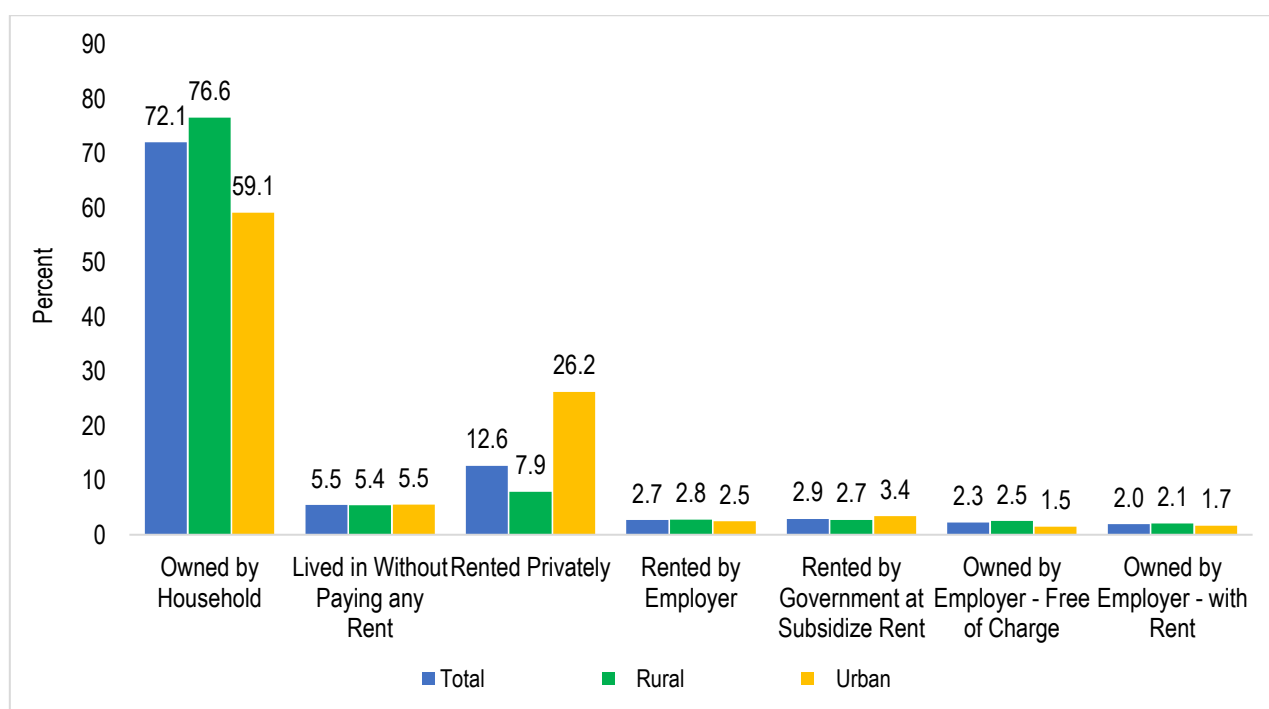
Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**451,967**	**72.1**	**5.5**	**12.6**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**2.0**
Rural	335,328	76.6	5.4	7.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.1
Urban	116,639	59.1	5.5	26.2	2.5	3.4	1.5	1.7
Male Headed Households	290,263	72.6	5.3	12.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.1
Female Headed Households	161,704	71.2	5.7	13.6	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.8
Council								
Kibondo District	61,345	75.0	5.1	8.8	3.3	3.2	2.7	1.9
Kasulu District	79,373	74.6	5.9	7.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5
Kasulu Town	47,527	69.9	4.8	16.1	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.2
Kigoma District	41,604	81.9	5.3	7.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	48.9	5.9	38.4	2.1	3.3	0.7	0.8
Uvinza District	90,572	70.9	6.4	12.7	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.2
Buhigwe District	45,026	75.6	5.0	5.1	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.9
Kakonko District	37,272	83.1	3.8	5.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Kigoma Region, 33.1 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built, while 8.9 percent have title deed. Most households have customary type of ownership (37.3%). Households in urban areas are more likely (21.4%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (5.6%). Male-headed households are more likely (8.4%) to have title deeds than female-headed households 9.9%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 34.9 in Kigoma Municipal to 2.9 percent in Kasulu Districts (Table 12.2).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							No 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	
Total	**325,803**	**8.9**	**0.5**	**3.7**	**37.3**	**4.2**	**N/A**	12.3	33.1
Rural	256,831	5.6	0.3	1.8	39.9	4.1	N/A	12.2	36.1
Urban	68,972	21.4	1.0	10.5	27.9	4.8	N/A	12.7	21.8
Male Headed	210,633	8.4	0.4	3.6	37.5	4.3	N/A	12.3	33.4
Female Headed	115,170	9.9	0.5	3.7	37.0	4.1	N/A	12.4	32.4
Council							N/A		
Kibondo District	45,990	6.5	0.5	2.8	38.0	3.4	N/A	6.7	42.0
Kasulu District	59,199	2.9	0.3	1.8	41.3	3.7	N/A	12.3	37.8
Kasulu Town	33,198	9.8	0.8	8.2	38.5	4.6	N/A	12.2	25.9
Kigoma District	34,074	3.8	0.1	1.6	34.1	4.1	N/A	18.4	37.8
Kigoma Municipal	24,087	39.4	1.2	15.4	10.4	6.4	N/A	13.5	13.7
Uvinza District	64,246	12.2	0.5	2.6	36.6	5.9	N/A	18.1	24.2
Buhigwe District	34,038	4.2	0.2	1.3	50.4	3.8	N/A	9.2	30.9
Kakonko District	30,971	3.5	0.4	1.6	39.2	1.5	N/A	4.8	48.9

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 Kigoma Region, 76.1 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than sixty percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Uvinza District Council (56.9%) (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
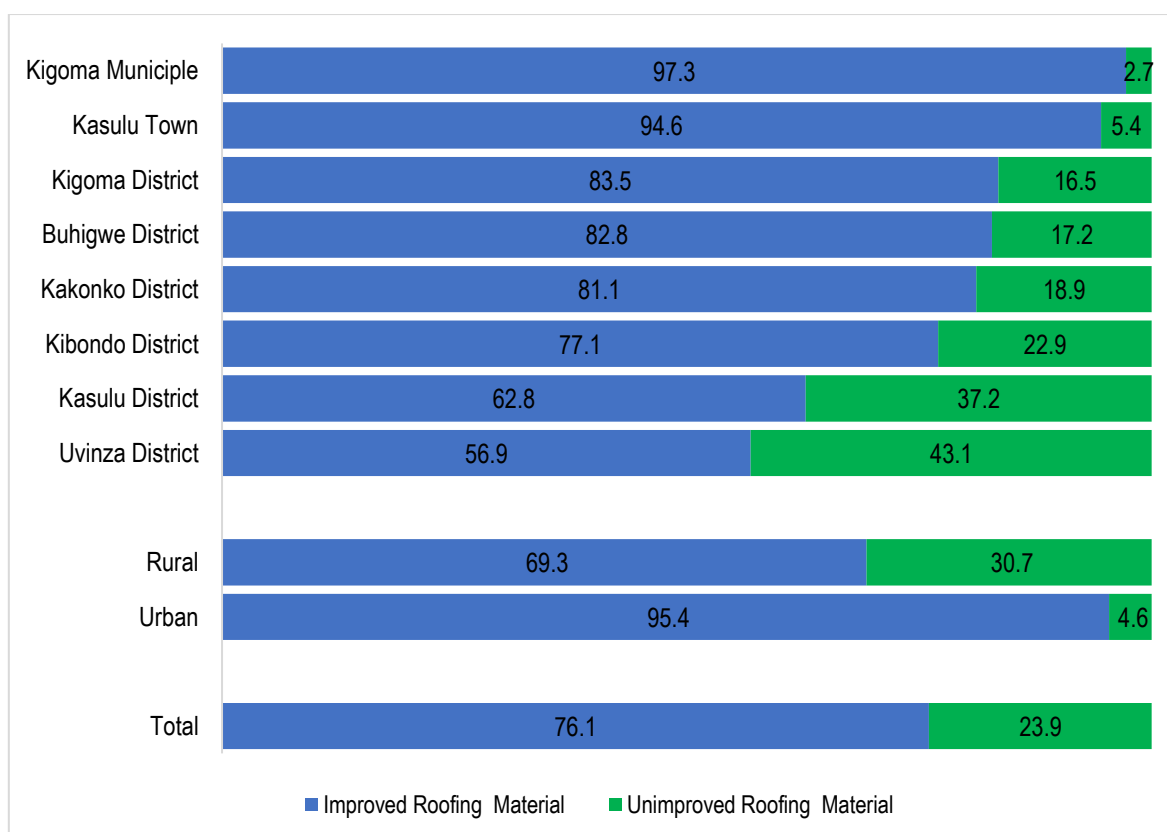
Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (94.9%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets with 68.9 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 96.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal to 56.9 percent in Uvinza District Council. The council with the highest percentage (38.6%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Uvinza District.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma 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	**451,967**	**75.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**21.3**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Rural	335,328	68.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	27.3	2.9	0.1	0.4
Urban	116,639	94.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Council									
Kibondo District	61,345	76.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	20.7	1.9	0.1	0.3
Kasulu District	79,373	62.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	32.2	4.2	0.3	0.6
Kasulu Town	47,527	94.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.1
Kigoma District	41,604	83.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	1.3	0.0	0.2
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	96.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Uvinza District	90,572	56.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	38.6	4.0	0.1	0.4
Buhigwe District	45,026	82.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	15.6	1.4	0.0	0.2
Kakonko District	37,272	80.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.1	1.4	0.1	0.2

12.2.3 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Kigoma Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 52.2 while 47.8 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 29.7 percent in Buhigwe and Uvinza District to 91.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
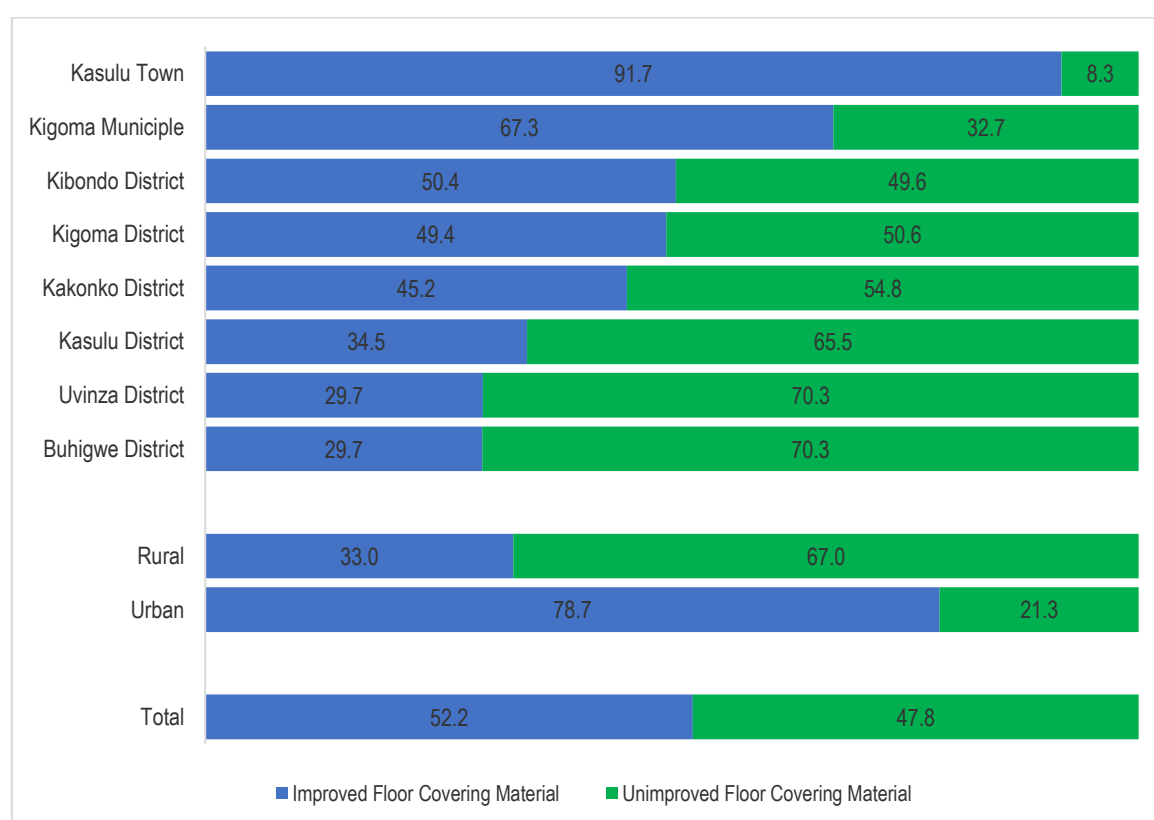
The results further show that, 71.7 percent of households in Kigoma Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (24.2%). In urban areas, five out of ten households (47.9%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (43.8%). In rural areas, most households (81.3%) are living in houses that has earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floor (15.9%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (68.1%) in Kigoma Municipal Council followed by Kigoma District Council (30.0%). The councils with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Kasulu District (8.9%) and Buhigwe District (13.7%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma, 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	**451,967**	**24.2**	**2.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**71.7**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Rural	335,328	15.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	81.3	0.2	0.3
Urban	116,639	47.9	6.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	43.8	0.1	0.1
Council											
Kibondo District	61,345	14.8	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	80.7	0.1	0.2
Kasulu District	79,373	8.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	87.1	0.3	0.4
Kasulu Town	47,527	28.3	5.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	64.6	0.1	0.1
Kigoma District	41,604	30.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	67.3	0.1	0.3
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	68.1	7.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	23.1	0.0	0.2
Uvinza District	90,572	22.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	75.0	0.2	0.4
Buhigwe District	45,026	13.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	84.5	0.1	0.3
Kakonko District	37,272	19.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	78.4	0.1	0.2

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Kigoma Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (67.9%), followed by sundried bricks (15.9%) and poles and mud (11.2%). In urban areas, (75.2%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (10.0%). In rural areas, 65.4 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (18.0%).

Kasulu Town Council has the highest (92.6%) percentage of households with houses built using baked bricks. Uvinza and Kakonko District Councils have less than 60 percent (52.4%, and 56.7% respectively) of households living in houses built with baked bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma 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	**451,967**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**15.9**	**67.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**11.2**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Rural	335,328	0.3	1.1	18.0	65.4	0.1	0.2	12.8	2.0	0.0	0.2
Urban	116,639	0.4	7.4	10.0	75.2	0.1	0.1	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kibondo District	61,345	0.4	2.2	3.5	78.2	0.0	0.1	14.4	1.0	0.0	0.1
Kasulu District	79,373	0.3	0.8	7.7	69.2	0.1	0.2	18.2	3.1	0.0	0.3
Kasulu Town	47,527	0.3	2.3	3.5	92.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kigoma District	41,604	0.2	1.6	33.5	60.8	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	0.4	13.3	16.2	58.8	0.1	0.1	10.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
Uvinza District	90,572	0.4	1.4	28.1	52.4	0.1	0.3	14.2	2.8	0.0	0.3
Buhigwe District	45,026	0.1	0.8	13.1	82.8	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.1
Kakonko District	37,272	0.2	1.0	23.7	56.7	0.0	0.1	17.0	1.2	0.0	0.1

12.2.4 Rooms for Sleeping

The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding and hence may affects health of household members. 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 two in ten (23.6%) households in Kigoma Region have one room for sleeping, 36.4 percent have two rooms and 25.0 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 9.1 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is slight difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (26.2%) in urban than in rural areas (22.7%). Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest (30.9%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage (11.9%) of households with one room for sleeping is Kigoma District (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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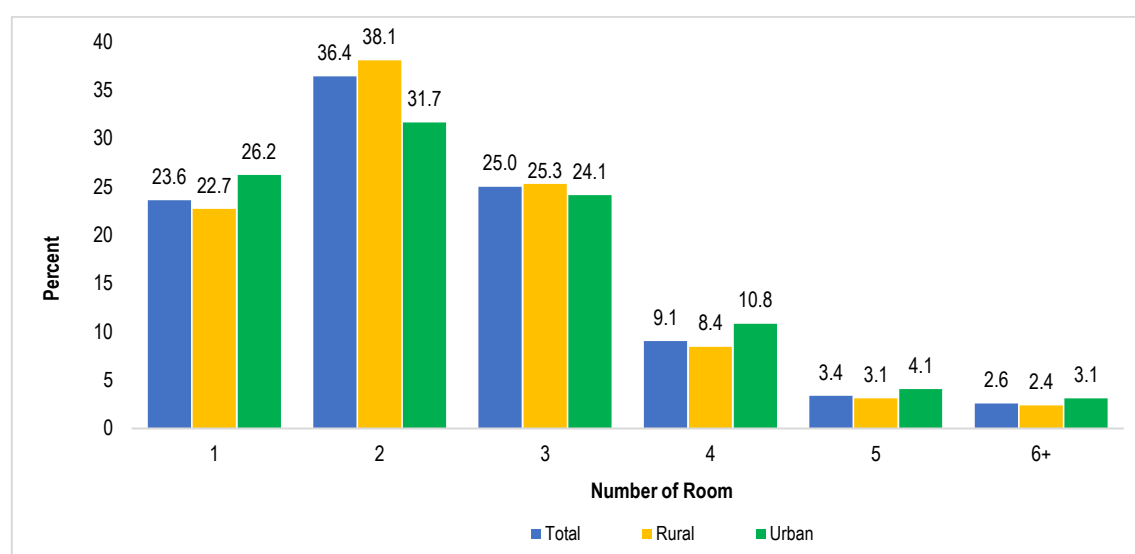
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	451,967	5.0	23.6	36.4	25.0	9.1	3.4	2.6	2.4
Rural	335,328	5.0	22.7	38.1	25.3	8.4	3.1	2.4	2.4
Urban	116,639	4.7	26.2	31.7	24.1	10.8	4.1	3.1	2.5
Male Headed Households	290,263	5.2	23.4	35.2	25.6	9.4	3.6	2.8	2.5
Female Headed Households	161,704	4.5	24.1	38.6	23.8	8.4	2.9	2.2	2.4
Council									
Kibondo District	61,345	4.6	25.2	38.2	26.0	7.0	2.2	1.4	2.3
Kasulu District	79,373	5.0	28.7	38.7	20.5	7.4	2.6	2.2	2.3
Kasulu Town	47,527	5.0	21.1	34.8	24.7	10.8	5.0	3.7	2.6
Kigoma District	41,604	5.3	11.9	31.6	33.1	13.7	5.5	4.2	2.9
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	4.7	30.9	28.2	23.3	11.5	3.4	2.7	2.4
Uvinza District	90,572	5.0	26.1	38.8	22.1	7.8	2.9	2.3	2.3
Buhigwe District	45,026	5.3	13.4	31.9	35.1	11.0	5.1	3.5	2.8
Kakonko District	37,272	4.8	23.1	46.4	21.2	6.1	1.7	1.6	2.2

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.

The results show that in Kigoma region 64.5 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, four councils namely Kigoma Municipal (91.5%), Kasulu Town (77.7%), Kibondo District (76.6%) and Buhigwe District (65.0%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, councils with less than 60 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water is Uvinza District (33.3%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
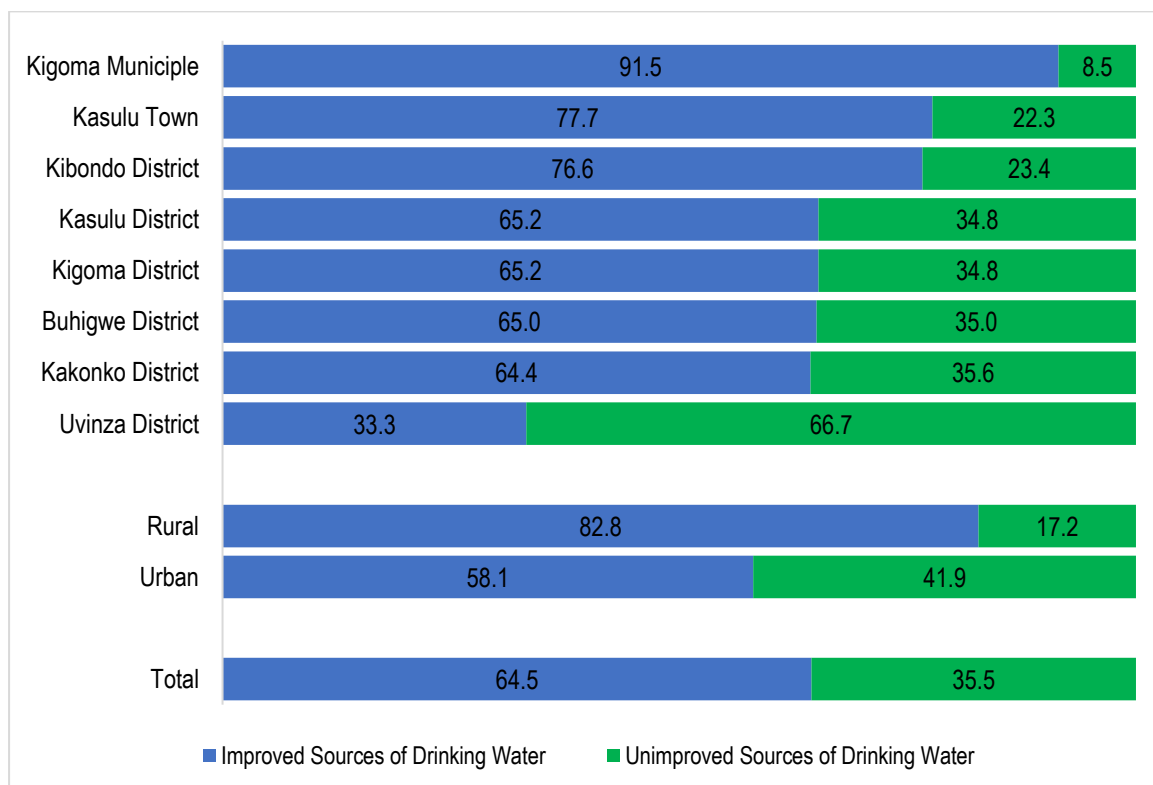
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, 32.7 percent of households in Kigoma Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

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

Kigoma: 32.7 %

Urban: 33.9 %

Rural: 32.0 %

KAGERA

Piped Water

Kakonko
49.4

BURUNDI

Kibondo
50.4

GEITA

Kasulu
40.8

Buhigwe
41.3

Kasulu Town Council
79.5

Kigoma
36.4

Kigoma Ujiji Municipal
78.6

TABORA

Uvinza
46.6

Lake Tanganyika

D.R CONGO

KATAVI

Legend

International Boundary

Regional Boundary

Council Boundary

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

0 - 36.4

36.5 - 41.3

41.4 - 46.6

46.7 - 50.4

50.5 - 79.5

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40
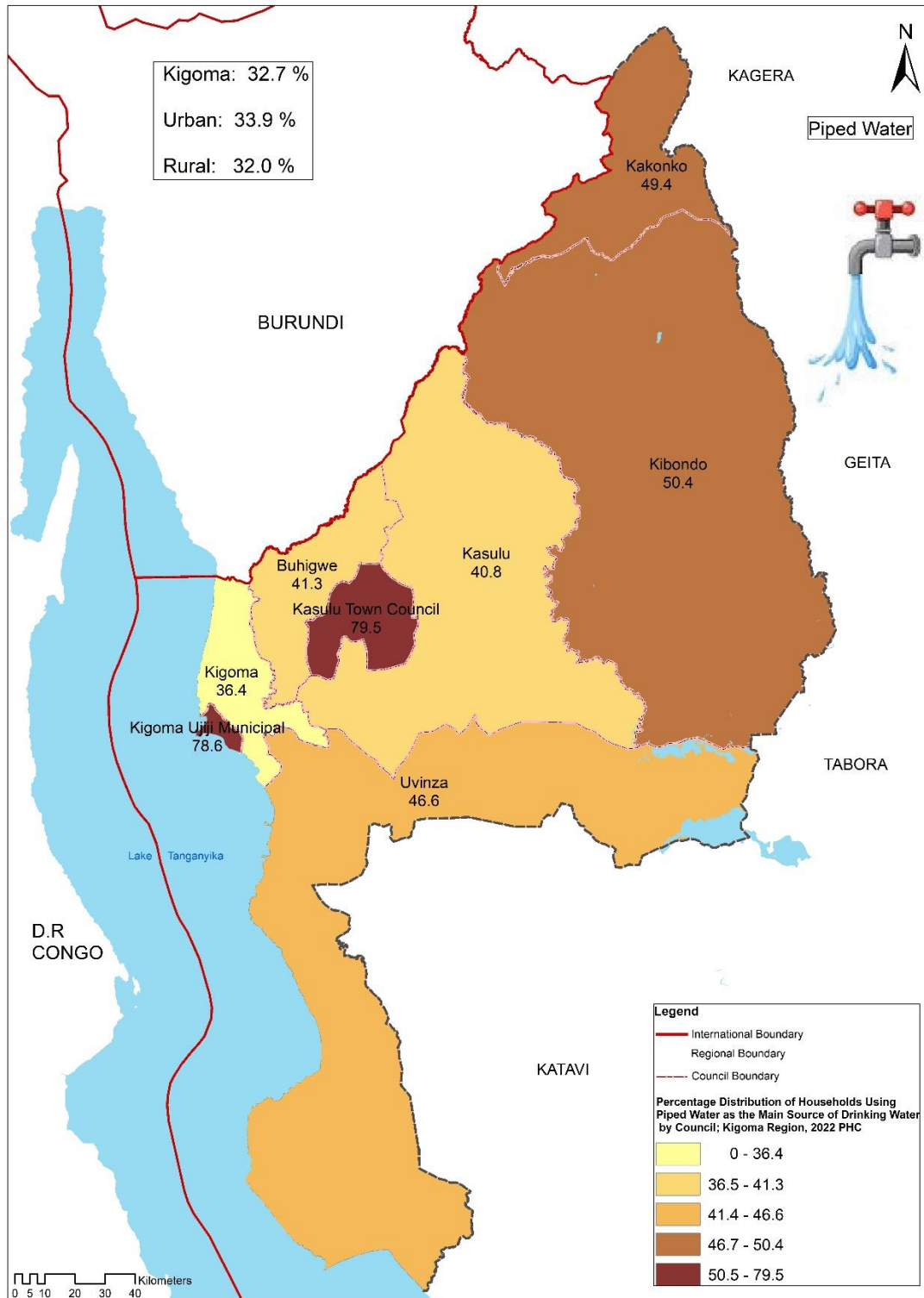
Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (33.9% urban and 32.0% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 8.6 percent, while 4.4 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 14.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 5.3 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 6.1 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 17.8 percent from a public tap. The percentage of households using piped water ranges from 36.4 percent in Kigoma District Council to 79.5 percent in Kasulu Town Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	451,967	8.3	3.1	17.5	3.8	4.8	12.2	12.8	10.5	7.6	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.1	15.1
Rural	290,263	8.2	3.1	17.2	3.5	4.8	12.3	12.9	10.5	7.9	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.1	15.4
Urban	161,704	8.6	3.1	17.8	4.4	4.7	12.0	12.7	10.4	7.1	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.1	14.4
Male Headed Households	335,328	6.3	1.7	20.3	2.6	4.7	11.3	15.3	10.1	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	17.8
Female Headed Household	116,639	14.1	7.4	9.2	7.5	5.0	14.9	5.6	11.6	4.5	0.1	0.6	12.3	0.1	7.2
Council															
Kibondo District	61,345	9.1	4.9	28.5	7.9	11.3	4.3	10.1	0.3	5.8	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.1	14.7
Kasulu District	79,373	8.7	3.5	23.8	4.8	7.3	2.8	14.6	0.6	10.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	21.0
Kasulu Town	47,527	39.8	19.5	6.0	14.2	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	10.3	2.2	1.5
Kigoma District	41,604	7.1	4.6	18.3	6.4	9.1	23.0	23.7	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.1
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	19.1	14.5	21.7	23.3	11.9	2.9	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
Uvinza District	90,572	5.2	4.5	29.6	7.3	13.5	7.3	19.9	0.8	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2
Buhigwe District	45,026	6.6	3.3	25.0	6.4	9.4	10.4	33.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0
Kakonko District	37,272	10.4	6.8	20.3	11.9	10.0	2.9	8.8	0.5	9.7	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.3	15.7

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

More than thirty five percent (35.2%) of households in Kigoma Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 24.7 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (85.5%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Kakonko District Council has the lowest (17.8%). The most commonly (61.0%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (70.6% in rural and 33.5% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 6.7 Uvinza District Council to 0.4 percent in Kigoma Municipal (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

Council	Improved toilet facility	Unimproved toilet facility	No toilet facility
Kakonko District	17.8	78.9	3.3
Buhigwe District	33.9	64.5	1.5
Uvinza District	30.3	63.0	6.7
Kigoma Municiple	85.5	14.1	0.4
Kigoma District	39.8	59.0	1.3
Kasulu Town	46.2	52.9	0.9
Kasulu District	20.9	73.5	5.6
Kibondo District	21.3	75.9	2.7
Rural	24.7	70.9	4.3
Urban	65.8	33.5	0.7
Total	35.3	61.3	3.4

■ Improved toilet facility　■ Unimproved toilet facility　■ No toilet facility

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma 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	**451,967**	**1.5**	**2.8**	**10.7**	**1.7**	**4.4**	**2.4**	**4.4**	**7.3**	**61.0**	**0.3**	**3.4**
Rural	335,328	0.6	0.9	5.4	0.9	4.0	1.7	3.6	7.6	70.6	0.3	4.3
Urban	116,639	4.4	8.3	25.8	4.1	5.4	4.6	6.8	6.5	33.5	0.1	0.7
Male Headed Households	290,263	1.5	2.8	10.6	1.7	4.4	2.4	4.4	7.4	61.0	0.3	3.3
Female Headed Households	161,704	1.6	2.8	10.7	1.7	4.2	2.4	4.5	7.1	61.0	0.3	3.5
Council												
Kibondo District	61,345	1.0	1.3	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.5	3.7	5.5	75.6	0.3	2.7
Kasulu District	79,373	0.5	0.6	3.7	0.9	1.9	1.7	3.6	8.0	73.0	0.5	5.6
Kasulu Town	47,527	2.6	3.7	15.6	3.3	4.1	3.7	6.1	7.1	52.8	0.1	0.9
Kigoma District	41,604	0.8	3.2	13.3	2.2	4.2	2.0	5.1	9.0	58.9	0.1	1.3
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	6.5	13.4	38.5	4.8	5.1	5.1	6.3	5.7	14.0	0.0	0.4
Uvinza District	90,572	0.6	0.9	5.5	1.4	5.3	2.0	4.3	10.2	62.7	0.3	6.7
Buhigwe District	45,026	1.0	1.3	10.1	0.6	7.4	2.8	3.9	6.6	64.4	0.1	1.5
Kakonko District	37,272	0.6	1.1	3.5	0.4	4.7	1.1	2.9	3.4	78.3	0.6	3.3

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 use firewood (71.2%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (19.7%). In rural areas 71.2 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is also 71.2 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 19.1 percent and in urban areas it is 20.6 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 90.7 percent in Buhigwe District and 20.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal . On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 62.5 percent in Kigoma Municipal to 2.7 percent in Buhigwe District (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	451,967	1.7	4.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	19.7	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1.8**
Rural	290,263	1.7	4.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	19.1	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Urban	161,704	1.7	4.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	20.6	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Male Headed Households	554,464	2.8	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	33.9	53.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Female Headed Households	268,003	3.2	2.1	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	36.8	51.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Kibondo District	61,345	1.0	2.1	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.2	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kasulu District	79,373	0.6	6.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	8.8	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kasulu Town	47,527	3.4	3.7	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	26.5	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Kigoma District	41,604	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.7	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	6.7	1.5	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	62.5	20.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Uvinza District	90,572	0.5	8.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	22.0	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Buhigwe District	45,026	0.9	3.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Kakonko District	37,272	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	9.5	85.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.4 percent in 2012 to 7.8 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Kigoma Municipal l from 2.3 percent in 2012 to 14.7 percent in 2022 and Kigoma District from 0.5 percent in 2012 to 5.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
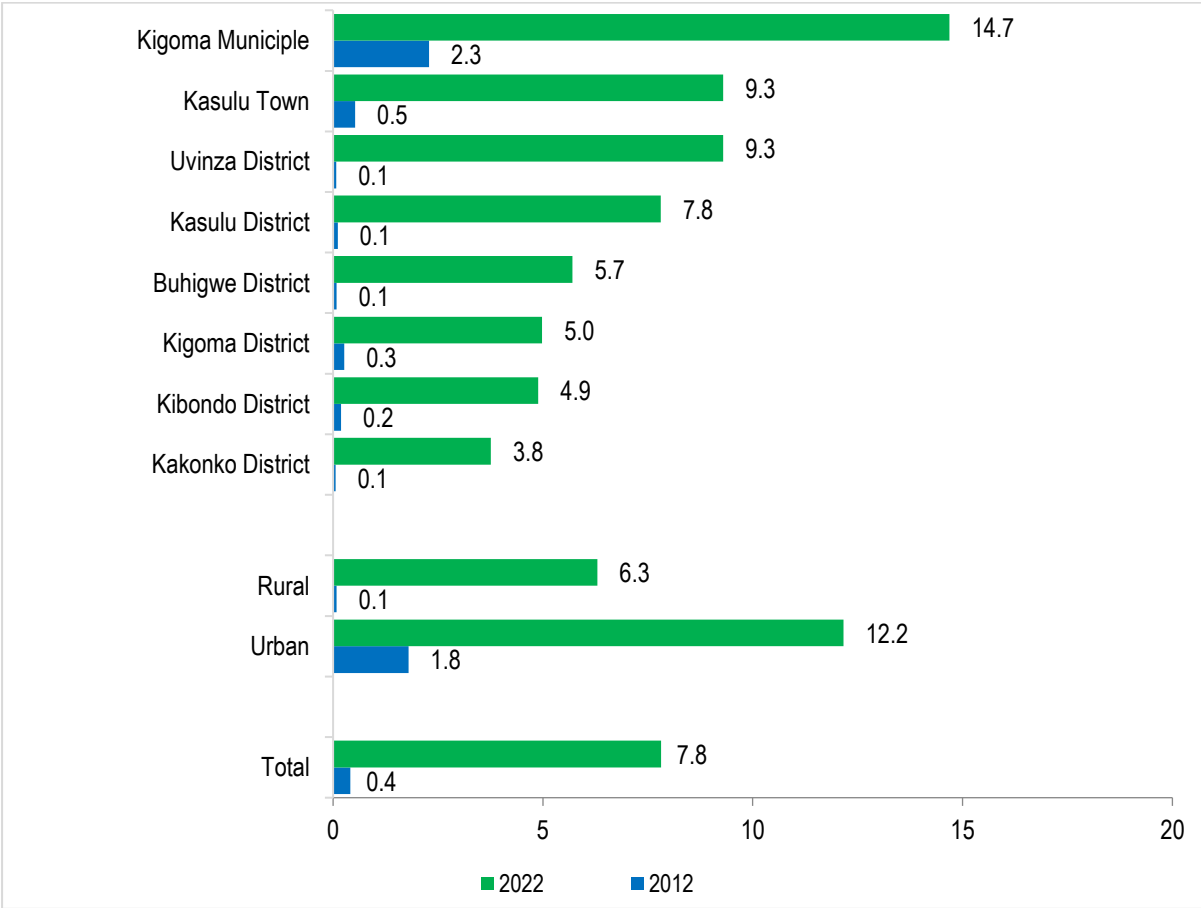
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The results show that, 17.7 percent of households in Kigoma Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 42.2 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in urban households

(49.5%) compared with the rural households (6.5%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 3.8 percent in Kasulu District Council to 68.6 percent in Kigoma Municipal Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy except Kigoma Municipal where is vice versa. The Council with the highest percentage (61.7%) of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Uvinza District Council followed by Kigoma District Council (48.9%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10)

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
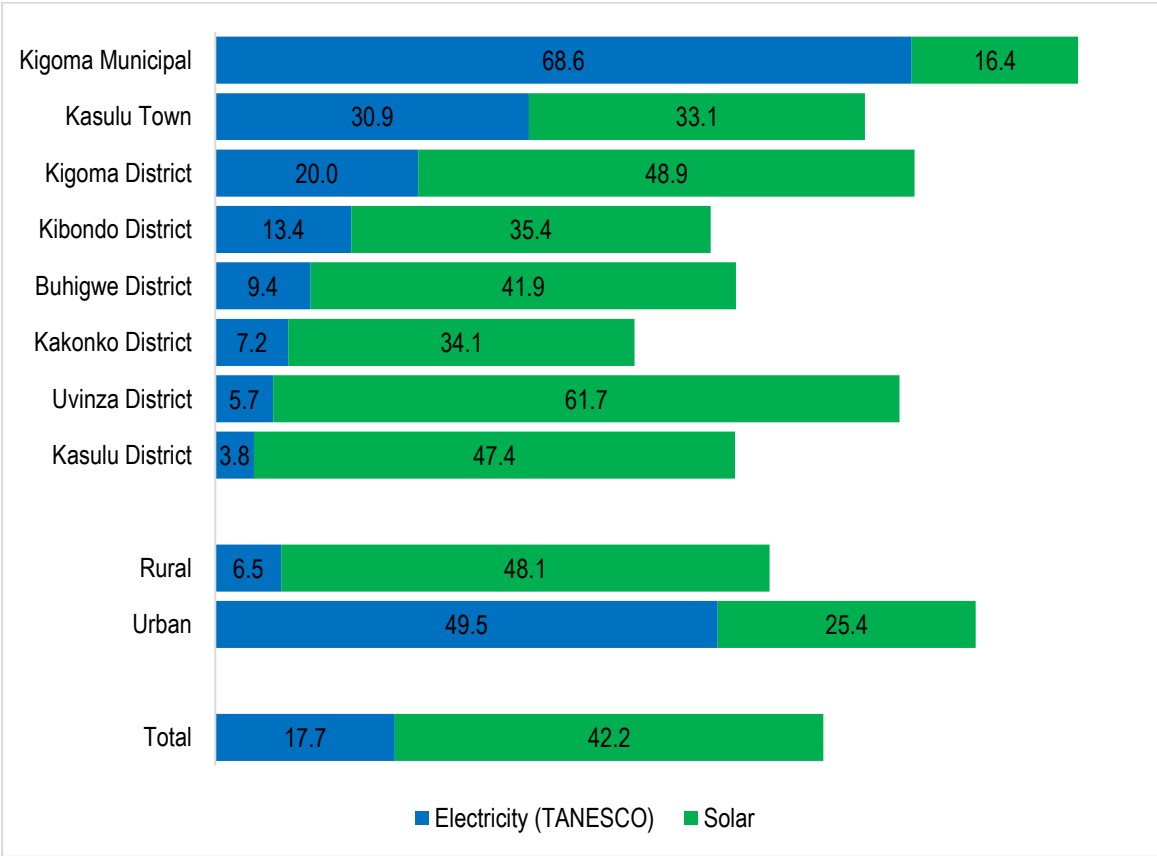
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Kigoma Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 8.1 percent in 2012 to 17.7 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils.

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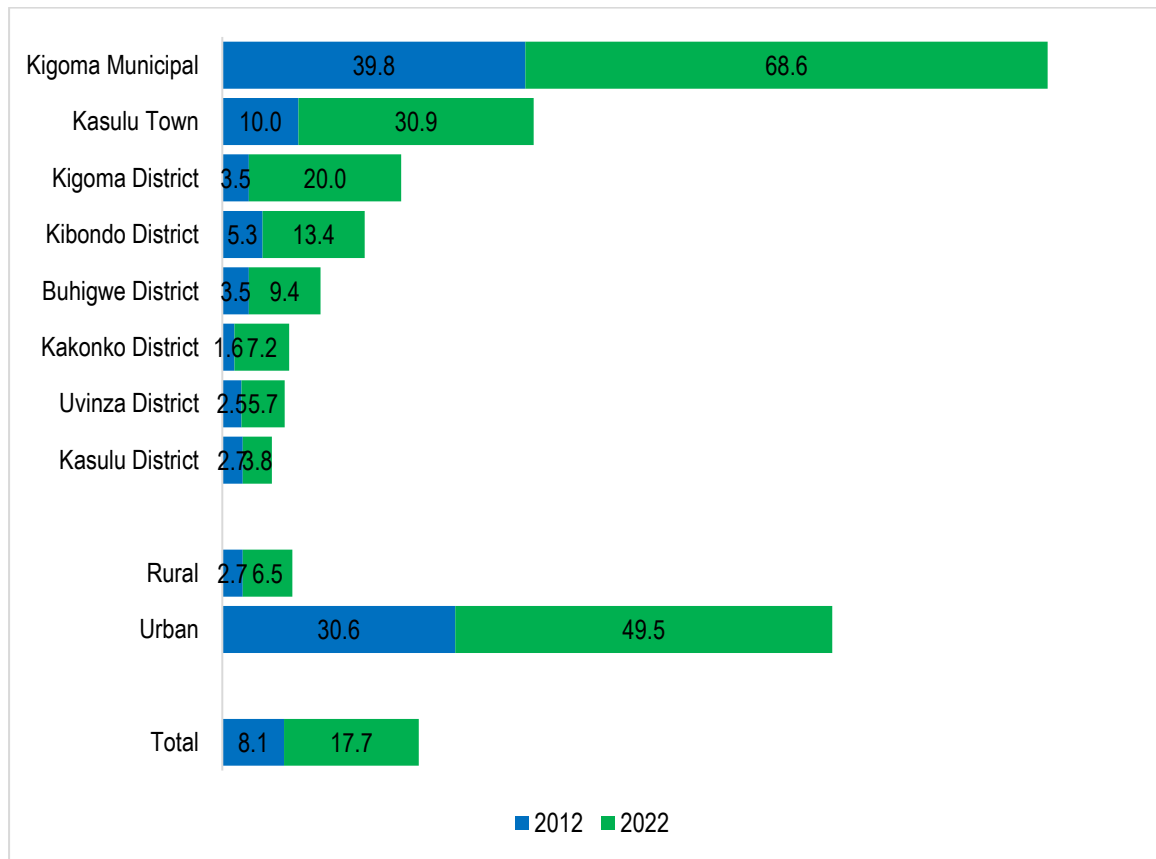
Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	451,967	17.7	42.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	3.6	32.9	0.1
Rural	290,263	17.7	45.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	3.4	30.8	0.1
Urban	161,704	17.8	37.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	4.0	36.6	0.1
Male Headed Households	335,328	6.7	48.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.4	4.3	37.9	0.1
Female Headed Households	116,639	49.5	25.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	3.4	0.3	1.6	18.3	0.0
Council														
Kibondo District	61,345	13.4	35.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	4.0	45.0	0.3
Kasulu District	79,373	3.8	47.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	5.8	40.4	0.1
Kasulu Town	47,527	30.9	33.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.6	29.7	0.0
Kigoma District	41,604	20.0	48.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	5.2	0.3	1.8	22.5	0.0
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	68.6	16.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	4.8	0.3	0.6	7.5	0.0
Uvinza District	90,572	5.7	61.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	3.7	25.9	0.0
Buhigwe District	45,026	9.4	41.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	4.8	41.5	0.1
Kakonko District	37,272	7.2	34.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	4.0	52.6	0.2

12.6   Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

About three out of ten (32.9%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (20.0%). In urban areas, 33.3 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (23.6%) and burying or pit (19.7%). In rural areas 32.7 percent of households use burning followed by in the farm manure (23.1) and burying pit (20.1). Kigoma Municipal Council has a higher percentage (30.4%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Kasulu Town Council (18.2%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying / Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	**451,967**	**10.9**	**1.9**	**32.9**	**0.9**	**20.0**	**8.8**	**0.2**	**20.7**	**3.7**
Rural	335,328	6.5	1.7	32.7	0.8	20.1	10.7	0.2	23.1	4.2
Urban	116,639	23.6	2.8	33.3	0.9	19.7	3.5	0.1	14.0	2.1
Male Headed Households	290,263	10.5	1.9	32.7	0.8	20.5	8.7	0.2	20.7	3.7
Female Headed Households	161,704	11.7	2.0	33.1	0.9	18.9	8.9	0.2	20.7	3.6
Council										
Kibondo District	61,345	6.2	1.1	28.8	0.7	32.6	11.3	0.1	16.6	2.8
Kasulu District	79,373	9.0	2.6	29.6	0.9	10.3	11.8	0.1	31.3	4.4
Kasulu Town	47,527	18.2	2.4	33.3	0.3	10.3	4.3	0.1	29.7	1.6
Kigoma District	41,604	5.4	0.9	30.7	1.0	26.8	8.6	0.4	23.0	3.2
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	30.4	3.3	30.9	1.4	26.8	2.2	0.1	2.2	2.8
Uvinza District	90,572	7.8	1.7	44.7	1.2	19.6	10.3	0.4	8.3	6.2
Buhigwe District	45,026	7.5	2.3	24.7	0.9	14.0	9.1	0.1	39.7	1.6
Kakonko District	37,272	6.0	1.0	32.3	0.2	23.7	9.3	0.0	22.9	4.5

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that councils (14.4%) and private individuals (74.7%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households respectively). Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (94.7%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use private individuals (56.7%) to collect solid waste (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
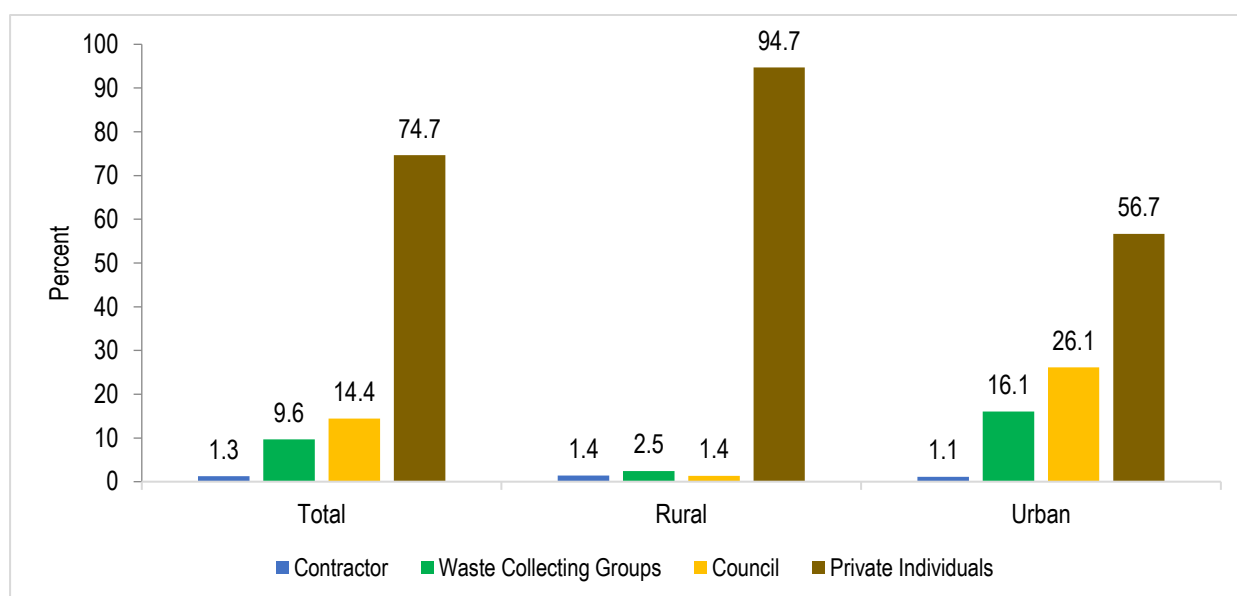
Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**58,274**	**1.3**	**9.6**	**14.4**	**74.7**
Rural	27,521	1.4	2.5	1.4	94.7
Urban	30,753	1.1	16.1	26.1	56.7
Male Headed Households	36,208	1.3	9.0	13.5	76.1
Female Headed Households	22,066	1.1	10.7	15.9	72.3
Council					
Kibondo District	4,438	0.5	2.6	9.6	87.2
Kasulu District	9,200	1.3	3.6	0.5	94.7
Kasulu Town	9,773	0.5	7.1	5.3	87.2
Kigoma District	2,625	0.4	0.8	0.7	98.1
Kigoma Municipal	16,637	1.7	23.2	43.1	32.0
Uvinza District	8,576	1.7	2.1	0.8	95.4
Buhigwe District	4,426	0.4	0.5	2.4	96.8
Kakonko District	58,274	1.3	9.6	14.4	74.7

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.

The results show that 52.0 percent of households in Kigoma Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (61.3%) and 48.7 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 (61.9%) in Kigoma Municipal followed by Kasulu Town Council (61.8%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Uvinza District (41.6%) and Buhigwe District (47.5%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma 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	**451,967**	**52.0**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**9.0**	**0.8**	**13.6**	**14.9**	**5.9**	**2.8**
Rural	335,328	48.7	0.2	0.2	10.6	0.8	14.2	16.1	6.5	2.6
Urban	116,639	61.3	1.6	0.7	4.5	0.9	12.1	11.4	4.2	3.3
Male Headed Households	290,263	51.8	0.5	0.4	9.1	0.8	13.7	15.0	6.0	2.7
Female Headed Households	161,704	52.4	0.6	0.4	8.9	0.8	13.5	14.7	5.8	2.9
Council										
Kibondo District	61,345	56.1	0.2	0.1	10.2	0.7	12.9	8.9	8.5	2.4
Kasulu District	79,373	50.1	0.2	0.3	11.4	0.8	14.3	13.9	5.8	3.2
Kasulu Town	47,527	61.8	1.1	1.1	5.4	0.5	11.4	8.6	4.7	5.4
Kigoma District	41,604	50.8	0.1	0.3	8.6	0.7	15.2	17.3	5.2	1.9
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	61.9	2.6	0.6	3.9	1.0	11.4	13.3	3.4	1.9
Uvinza District	90,572	41.6	0.4	0.3	8.1	1.2	14.7	23.3	7.7	2.6
Buhigwe District	45,026	47.5	0.1	0.2	15.1	0.6	14.0	15.4	4.1	3.0
Kakonko District	37,272	55.7	0.1	0.2	9.1	0.5	14.2	12.8	5.7	1.8

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Kigoma Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (24.6%) followed by motorcycles (5.9%) and motor vehicles (1.1%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (29.6%) compared with female-headed households (15.7%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (27.6%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (16.1%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 36.2 percent in Kasulu District to 8.9 percent in Kigoma Municipal to (Table 12. 14)

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Transport Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	**451,967**	**24.6**	**1.1**	**5.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**
Rural	335,328	27.6	0.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Urban	116,639	16.1	2.8	7.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	290,263	29.6	1.3	7.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Female Headed Households	161,704	15.7	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Council							
Kibondo District	61,345	25.1	1.1	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kasulu District	79,373	36.2	0.4	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Kasulu Town	47,527	22.8	1.9	7.9	0.1	0.3	0.3
Kigoma District	41,604	15.9	0.8	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	8.9	3.6	5.8	0.2	0.7	0.1
Uvinza District	90,572	25.6	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.4
Buhigwe District	45,026	24.8	0.5	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kakonko District	37,272	29.5	0.5	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.3

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 70.2 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (72.2%) in rural than in urban areas (54.4%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (69.8%) than for female headed households (63.6%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (7.0%), charcoal iron (3.1%), electric or gas cooker (2.3%) and refrigerator or freezer 4.7%). 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 (14.5 and 1.3% respectively) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma 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	451,967	70.2	7.0	3.1	2.3	4.7
Rural	335,328	72.2	5.4	0.9	0.5	1.3
Urban	116,639	54.4	11.6	9.3	7.4	14.5
Male Headed Households	290,263	69.8	7.8	3.3	2.4	5.0
Female Headed Households	161,704	63.6	5.5	2.7	2.1	4.1
Council						
Kibondo District	61,345	74.9	5.8	3.3	1.8	4.1
Kasulu District	79,373	73.8	4.6	0.7	0.3	0.9
Kasulu Town	47,527	62.0	9.6	5.0	3.6	8.9
Kigoma District	41,604	73.5	8.7	2.1	1.6	3.4
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	45.9	13.4	13.1	11.5	20.2
Uvinza District	90,572	63.3	6.1	0.9	0.6	1.4
Buhigwe District	45,026	70.6	5.2	1.1	0.4	1.4
Kakonko District	37,272	78.8	4.8	1.2	0.6	1.7

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Kigoma Region, 69.7 percent of households own land or farm and 58.5 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (75.3%) than in urban (53.6%) Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (62.2% versus 47.6%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 37.6 percent in Kigoma Municipal to 84.0 percent in Kakonko District l. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 39.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal l to 67.2 percent in Kakonko and Kibondo Districts (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kigoma 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	451,967	0.9	0.1	58.5	0.5	1.3	69.7	0.1
Rural	335,328	1.2	0.1	62.2	0.4	1.7	75.3	0.1
Urban	116,639	0.1	0.2	47.6	0.9	0.2	53.6	0.1
Male Headed Households	290,263	1.0	0.1	60.6	0.6	1.4	72.6	0.1
Female Headed Households	161,704	0.7	0.1	54.6	0.4	1.0	64.6	0.1
Council								
Kibondo District	61,345	0.3	0.1	67.2	0.5	0.4	78.2	0.1
Kasulu District	79,373	1.5	0.1	62.9	0.5	2.2	74.9	0.1
Kasulu Town	47,527	0.1	0.1	54.7	0.6	0.1	67.3	0.1
Kigoma District	41,604	0.1	0.1	65.2	0.4	0.1	75.4	0.1
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	0.1	0.1	39.7	1.0	0.1	37.6	0.1
Uvinza District	90,572	2.5	0.1	54.1	0.7	3.6	65.1	0.2
Buhigwe District	45,026	0.1	0.1	58.4	0.2	0.1	78.8	0.2
Kakonko District	37,272	0.3	0.1	67.2	0.2	0.6	84.0	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (77.4%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone in Kigoma Region.
- About ten percent (9.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phones
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About seventy percent (67.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone.
- Almost eighty out of ten households (78.5%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Kigoma Region.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.4%) own laptop computers.
- Less than fifty percent of persons aged 15 years and above (42.5%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.1%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (74.9%)
-

13.1 Introduction

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

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and related tools

available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

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

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

13.2   Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 28.8 percent of households in Kigoma Region have a radio[8]. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (34.48%) than in rural areas (26.8%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Kibondo (61.6%), followed by Kigoma Municipal (33.6%) Council with the lowest percentage of households with radio (16.5%) is Buhigwe District (Table 13.1).

13.3   Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 15.1 percent of the households in Kigoma Region own televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (29.6%) of households with television sets than rural areas (10.1%). Across councils, Kibondo District has the highest proportion of households owning television (44.5 %), followed by Kigoma Municipal (34.6 %) . On the other hand, Kasulu District Council has the lowest proportion (3.4 %), followed by Buhigwe District (3.5%) (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 2012 to 85,976 in 2022.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (1.1%) of households in Kigoma Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas (1.4%) is proportionately higher than that of rural areas (0.5%). Kibondo District Council has the highest percentage (5.4%) of households with landline telephone . On the other hand, the remaining districts have less than one percent of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5   Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.2 percent of households in Kigoma Region have Internet[9] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.4%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.1%). Kigoma Municipal Council which has the highest percentage (0.5%) of households with internet facilities followed by Kasulu Town (0.3%), Kibondo District and Kigoma District (0.2 % each) while Uvinza District, Kasulu District, Buhigwe District and Kakonko District have relatively small percentages (0.1% each) of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

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

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Household							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	451,967	28.8	22.3	6.5	15.1	11.6	3.5	1.1	0.2
Rural	335,328	26.8	21.5	5.3	10.1	8.0	2.1	1.4	0.1
Urban	116,639	34.4	24.5	9.9	29.6	22.0	7.7	0.5	0.4
Council									
Kibondo District	61,345	61.6	46.5	15.1	44.5	32.7	11.8	5.4	0.2
Kasulu District	79,373	20.9	17.1	3.8	3.4	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.1
Kasulu Town	47,527	21.0	16.4	4.6	15.1	12.0	3.1	0.3	0.3
Kigoma District	41,604	28.4	22.8	5.5	10.5	8.8	1.8	0.4	0.2
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	39.3	27.2	12.1	34.6	25.9	8.8	0.6	0.5
Uvinza District	90,572	21.2	16.7	4.6	7.0	5.8	1.2	0.5	0.1
Buhigwe District	45,026	16.5	13.8	2.7	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.1
Kakonko District	37,272	21.4	17.5	3.9	4.6	3.7	0.9	0.5	0.1

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.

The ersults reveal that 77.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phones (83.5%) than rural areas (75.1%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (84.8%) than females (71.1%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils ; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
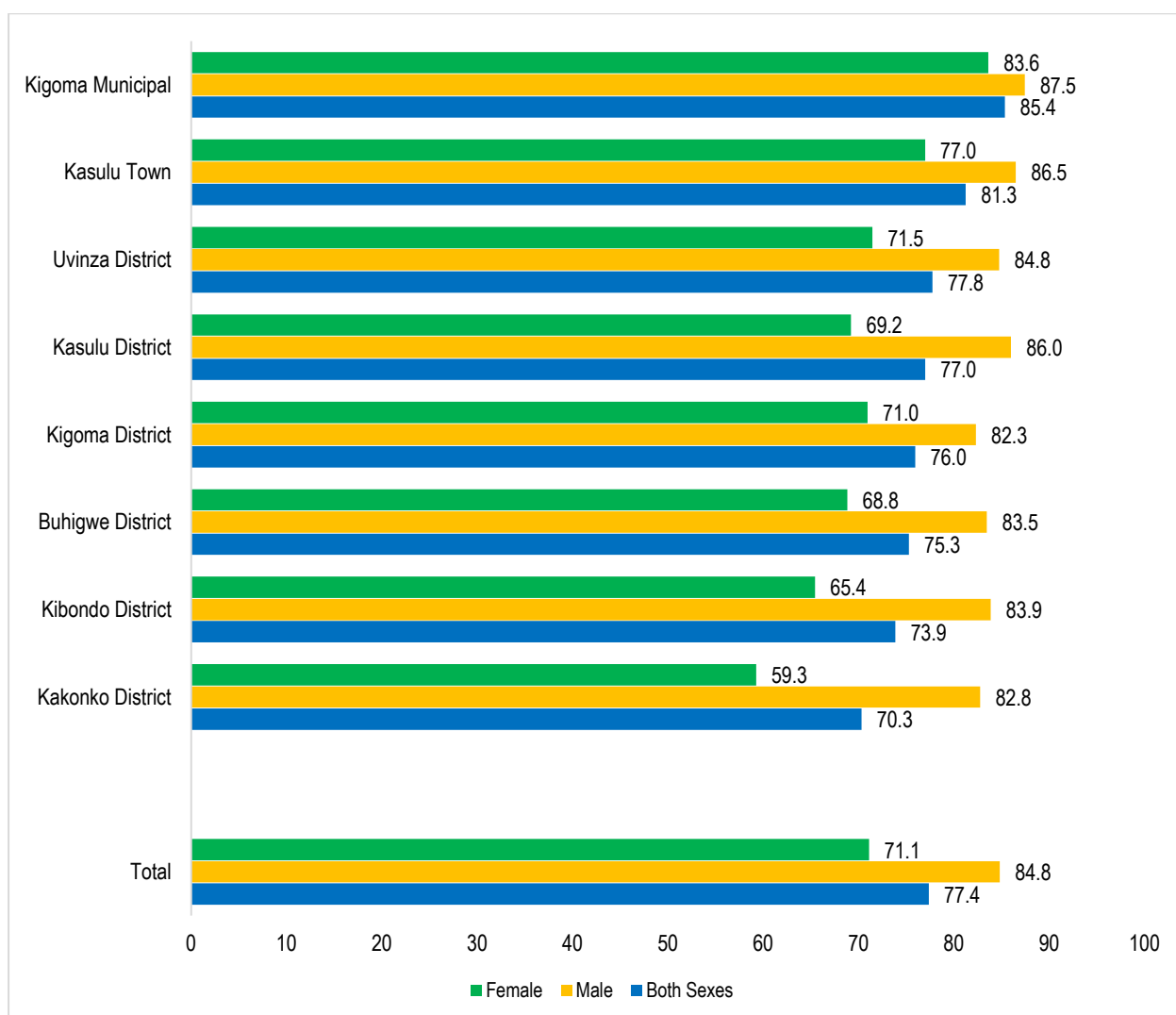
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,151,439**	**526,836**	**624,603**	**77.4**	**84.8**	**71.1**	**9.8**	**13.2**	**7.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**67.0**	**71.1**	**63.6**
Rural	841,757	387,250	454,507	75.1	84.0	67.6	6.2	9.2	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	68.4	74.4	63.4
Urban	309,682	139,586	170,096	83.5	87.2	80.6	19.6	24.3	15.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	63.1	62.0	63.9
Council															
Kibondo District	144,224	65,924	78,300	73.9	83.9	65.4	8.7	12.0	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	64.7	71.4	59.1
Kasulu District	191,825	88,863	102,962	77.0	86.0	69.2	5.8	8.7	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	70.9	76.9	65.6
Kasulu Town	126,295	56,657	69,638	81.3	86.5	77.0	12.8	16.6	9.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	67.9	69.3	66.8
Kigoma District	116,932	51,558	65,374	76.0	82.3	71.0	8.7	12.3	5.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	66.5	69.3	64.3
Kigoma Municipal	134,489	60,783	73,706	85.4	87.5	83.6	25.6	30.9	21.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	58.5	55.3	61.1
Uvinza District	225,586	106,791	118,795	77.8	84.8	71.5	6.9	9.8	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	70.5	74.5	66.8
Buhigwe District	121,106	53,486	67,620	75.3	83.5	68.8	6.2	9.2	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	68.7	73.8	64.7
Kakonko District	90,982	42,774	48,208	70.3	82.8	59.3	6.4	9.2	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	63.5	73.2	54.9

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

Any Mobile Phones
Kigoma Region: 77.4 %

KAGERA

BURUNDI

GEITA

Kakonko
70.3

Kibondo
73.9

Buhigwe
75.3

Kasulu Town Council
81.3

Kasulu
77.0

Kigoma
76.0

Kigoma Ujiji Municipal
85.4

Uvinza
77.8

TABORA

Lake Tanganyika

D.R. CONGO

KATAVI

Legend

— International Boundary
--- Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

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

	0 - 70.3
	70.4 - 73.9
	74.0 - 76.0
	76.1 - 77.8
	77.9 - 85.4

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

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

Both Smartphone and Non Smartphone
Kigoma Region: 9.8 %

KAGERA

BURUNDI

GEITA

Kakonko
6.4

Kibondo
8.7

Buhigwe
6.2

Kasulu
5.8

Kasulu Town Council
12.8

Kigoma
8.7

Kigoma Ujiji Municipal
25.6

Uvinza
6.9

TABORA

Lake Tanganyika

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KATAVI

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

Legend
—— International Boundary
- - - Regional Boundary
---- Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non Smartphone
by Council, Kigoma Region 2022 PHC

	0 - 5.8
	5.9 - 6.9
	7.0 - 8.7
	8.8 - 12.8
	12.9 - 25.6

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

Only Smartphones or Tablet

Kigoma Region: 0.6 %

KAGERA

N

Kakonko
0.4

BURUNDI

GEITA

Kibondo
0.4

Buhigwe
0.4

Kasulu
0.3

Kasulu Town Council
0.6

Kigoma
0.7

Kigoma Ujiji Municipal
1.3

Uvinza
0.5

TABORA

Lake Tanganyika

D.R.
CONGO

KATAVI

Legend
International Boundary
Regional Boundary
Council Boundary

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

0.3

0.4

0.5

0.6 - 0.7

0.8 - 1.3

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

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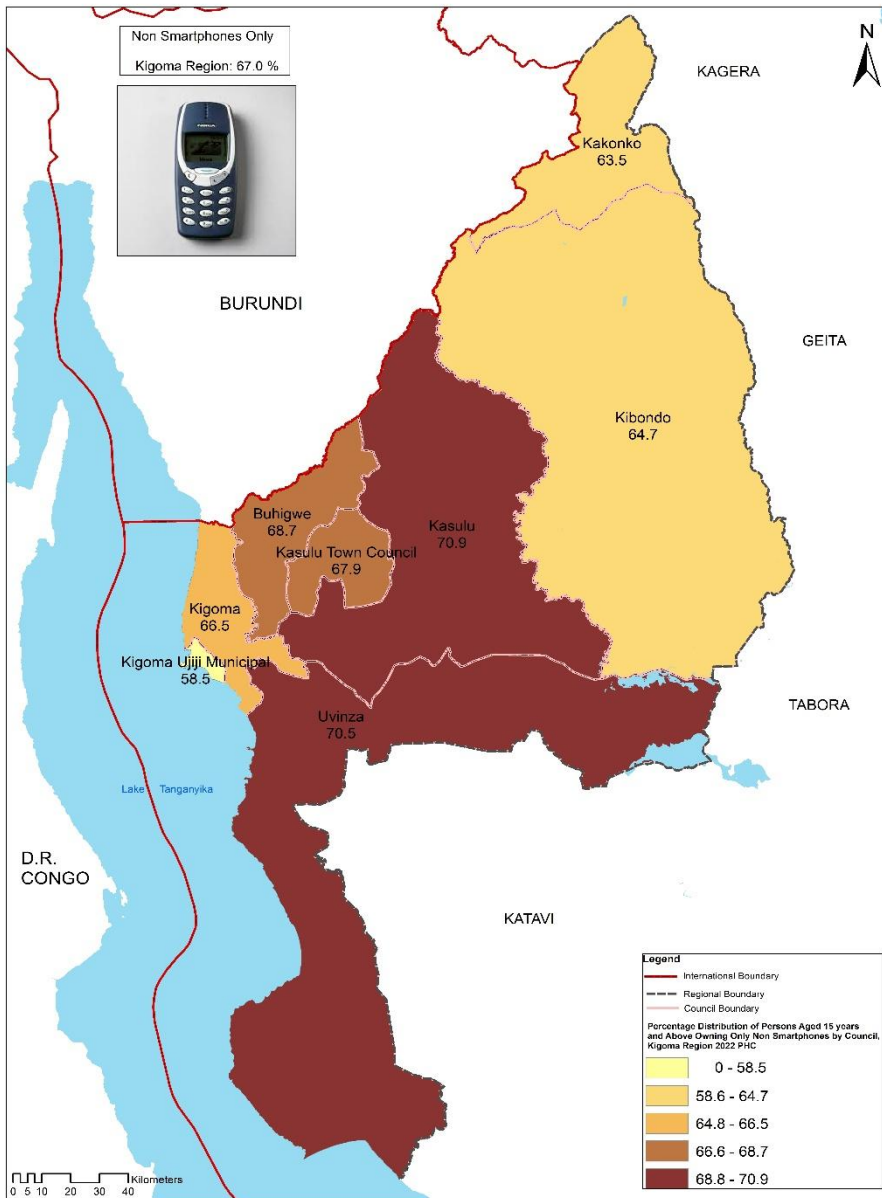
13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Kigoma Region 78.5 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 (89.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (74.8%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 16.4 percent and 75.7 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (10.9% and 73.5%, respectively).

Across all councils in Kigoma Region, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 20 percent of households except for rural areas (32.4%). The results also indicate that Kigoma Municipal has the highest percentage (43.1%) of households that owns smart mobile phones followed by Kasulu Town (21.6%) and Kibondo District (13.8%) while Kasulu District recorded 9.7 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.3).

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

Council	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	**451,967**	**78.5**	**16.4**	**75.7**
Rural	335,328	74.8	10.9	73.5
Urban	116,639	89.0	32.4	82.0
Council				
Kibondo District	61,345	73.0	13.8	70.9
Kasulu District	79,373	74.2	9.7	72.9
Kasulu Town	47,527	84.9	21.6	80.9
Kigoma District	41,604	83.7	16.3	81.7
Kigoma Municipal	49,248	93.6	43.1	83.3
Uvinza District	90,572	76.3	11.9	74.7
Buhigwe District	45,026	78.4	11.3	77.3
Kakonko District	37,272	68.1	10.5	66.9

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 Kigoma Region; it is owned by 46.4 percent of all individuals (49.1% of males and 44.0% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 44.1 percent of individuals

in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 53.3 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (22.8%) for individuals in the age group 30-34 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (88.0%) for the age group 55 -59 years. The results also show that ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point in the age group 55- 59, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. While ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 30 -34 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC
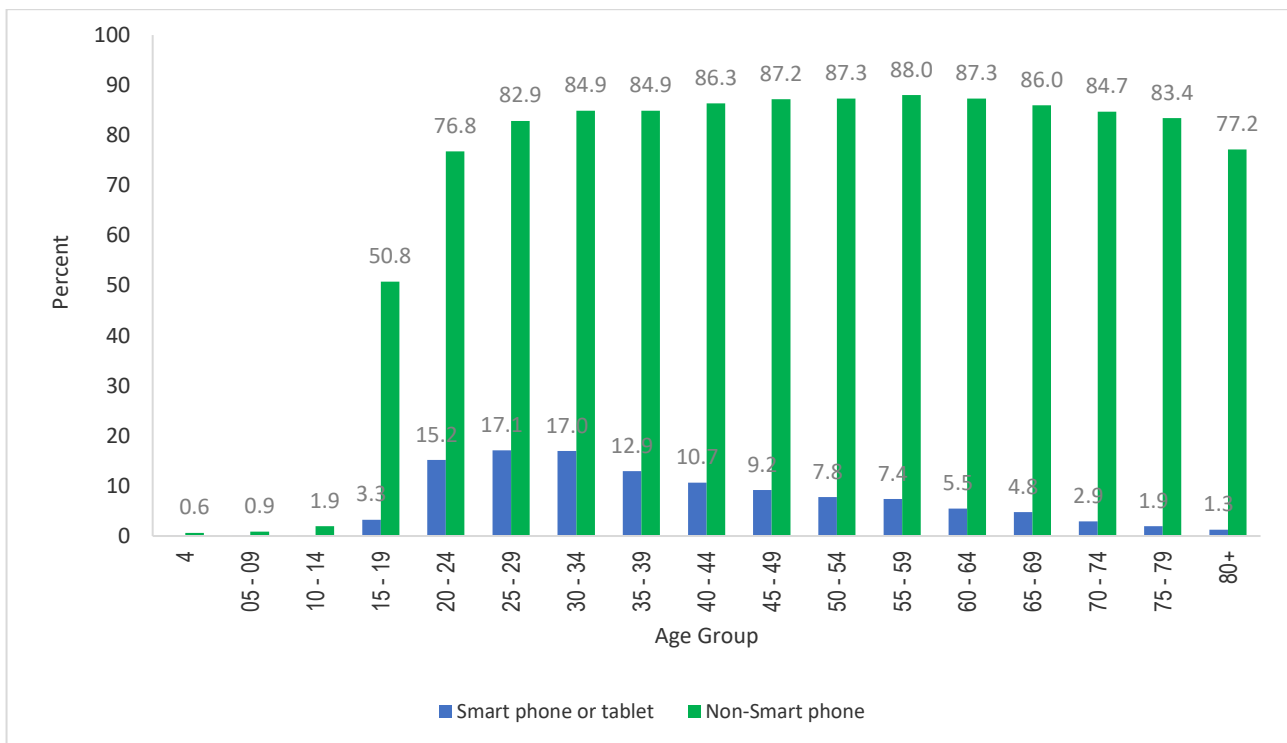
Table 13. 4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

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	46.4	49.1	44.0	44.1	47.5	41.0	53.3	53.9	52.7	6.3	8.0	4.7	3.9	5.5	2.6	13.2	15.7	11.0
4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
5 - 9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10- 14	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 - 19	50.8	52.4	49.2	48.3	50.3	46.3	57.2	58.1	56.5	3.3	4.1	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.5	6.3	7.6	5.1
20 - 24	76.8	85.1	70.4	73.8	83.9	66.1	84.5	88.0	81.7	15.2	20.0	11.5	10.4	15.0	7.0	27.3	32.2	23.3
25 - 29	82.9	92.9	74.7	80.3	92.4	70.4	89.8	94.5	86.0	17.1	22.4	12.8	11.6	16.8	7.3	31.6	37.3	27.0
30 - 34	84.9	94.7	76.6	82.5	94.4	72.4	91.1	95.7	87.5	17.0	22.8	12.1	11.4	17.0	6.6	31.6	38.6	26.0
35 - 39	84.9	95.1	76.8	82.6	94.8	72.8	91.1	95.8	87.5	12.9	18.2	8.7	8.1	12.7	4.4	26.1	33.5	20.4
40 - 44	86.3	95.7	78.7	84.4	95.4	75.3	91.6	96.4	87.7	10.7	15.0	7.1	6.2	9.6	3.3	22.9	29.9	17.3
45 - 49	87.2	96.3	79.4	85.4	96.1	76.1	92.3	97.0	88.4	9.2	12.6	6.2	5.2	7.9	2.8	20.2	25.8	15.6
50 - 54	87.3	96.5	79.4	85.6	96.3	76.2	92.6	97.4	88.6	7.8	10.6	5.3	4.5	6.6	2.6	17.4	22.6	13.0
55 - 59	88.0	97.0	79.6	86.4	96.7	76.6	92.8	97.6	88.3	7.4	10.2	4.7	3.9	5.7	2.2	17.6	23.5	12.1
60 - 64	87.3	96.8	78.7	85.8	96.5	75.9	91.7	97.5	86.8	5.5	7.6	3.5	2.9	4.1	1.7	13.5	18.7	9.1
65 - 69	86.0	96.4	76.7	84.4	96.1	73.9	90.8	97.6	85.2	4.8	7.0	2.8	2.6	3.7	1.5	11.7	17.6	6.8
70 - 74	84.7	95.4	76.7	83.8	95.1	75.1	87.8	96.3	81.8	2.9	4.4	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.1	6.9	10.9	4.1
75 - 79	83.4	95.0	74.3	82.8	94.9	73.0	85.4	95.1	78.6	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	3.7	5.8	2.2
80 +	77.2	91.4	69.2	77.2	91.4	68.8	77.2	91.5	70.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.6	4.5	1.8

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13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (97.9%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (72.6%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

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

Education	Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership									Number of People Owning Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	78.5	83.7	74.3	78.7	84.4	73.9	77.4	79.6	75.9	1,386	667	719	1,167	577	590	219	90	129
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.4	90.7	80.8	84.2	90.2	78.6	89.1	92.1	86.7	555,451	277,823	277,628	408,144	211,193	196,951	147,307	66,630	80,677
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	72.6	74.2	70.8	68.6	70.6	66.2	78.5	79.7	77.2	128,716	69,710	59,006	72,231	40,250	31,981	56,485	29,460	27,025
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	81.2	82.4	78.6	78.0	79.6	74.0	84.4	85.5	82.4	12,350	8,507	3,843	5,976	4,326	1,650	6,374	4,181	2,193
University and Other Related	94.0	95.4	91.7	91.8	93.9	87.7	95.9	96.7	94.7	33,296	21,073	12,223	14,878	9,903	4,975	18,418	11,170	7,248
Training After Primary	97.9	98.8	95.7	98.0	98.5	96.7	97.8	99.3	94.6	954	687	267	547	402	145	407	285	122
Training After Secondary education	98.1	98.4	97.6	98.1	98.3	97.6	98.0	98.4	97.7	5,263	3,115	2,148	2,311	1,547	764	2,952	1,568	1,384

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Kigoma Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (67.2%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (3.5%). Ownership of Smartphone in Kigoma 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, Kigoma Region; 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Ownership									Number of People Owning Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.5	4.5	2.7	3.0	4.4	1.9	6.0	5.3	6.5	62	36	26	45	30	15	17	6	11
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.8	9.9	6.0	5.7	7.8	3.7	14.2	16.7	12.2	50,992	30,375	20,617	27,560	18,277	9,283	23,432	12,098	11,334
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	18.2	20.1	16.1	12.5	14.7	9.9	26.6	28.3	24.8	32,281	18,857	13,424	13,148	8,386	4,762	19,133	10,471	8,662
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	33.8	35.0	31.2	25.7	27.7	20.9	41.9	43.1	39.9	5,140	3,614	1,526	1,972	1,507	465	3,168	2,107	1,061
University and Other Related	67.2	70.1	62.4	57.1	62.3	47.5	75.7	77.3	73.4	23,802	15,490	8,312	9,258	6,567	2,691	14,544	8,923	5,621
Training After Primary	35.1	33.5	39.1	27.1	26.7	28.0	45.9	43.2	51.9	342	233	109	151	109	42	191	124	67
Training After Secondary Education	74.9	74.0	76.3	72.7	73.6	71.0	76.7	74.5	79.2	4,022	2,344	1,678	1,713	1,157	556	2,309	1,187	1,122

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

The results reveal that 81.9 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region are using non-smartphones and 10.8 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non-smartphones is higher (86.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.4%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (21.2%) is higher than that of rural areas (6.9%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is the highest in Kigoma Municipal Council (87.1% non-smartphone and 27.8% smartphone), followed by Kasulu Town Council (84.5% non-smartphone and 13.7% smartphone). On the other hand, Kakonko District Council has the lowest proportion of individuals using non smartphones (76.5%) and Kasulu District Council has the lowest proportion of individuals using smartphones (6.4%) (Table 13.7).

Table 13.7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region; 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons 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	1,151,439	526,836	624,603	10.8	14.2	7.9	81.9	87.0	77.7
Rural	841,757	387,250	454,507	6.9	9.9	4.4	80.4	86.5	75.3
Urban	309,682	139,586	170,096	21.2	25.9	17.3	86.1	88.6	84.0
Council									
Kibondo District	144,224	65,924	78,300	9.5	12.8	6.7	79.9	86.4	74.3
Kasulu District	191,825	88,863	102,962	6.4	9.4	3.8	82.0	88.3	76.5
Kasulu Town	126,295	56,657	69,638	13.7	17.6	10.6	84.5	88.1	81.5
Kigoma District	116,932	51,558	65,374	9.9	13.6	7.1	81.5	85.4	78.5
Kigoma Municipal	134,489	60,783	73,706	27.8	33.1	23.4	87.1	88.6	85.9
Uvinza District	225,586	106,791	118,795	7.5	10.5	4.9	81.9	87.0	77.4
Buhigwe District	121,106	53,486	67,620	6.8	9.9	4.3	80.6	85.9	76.4
Kakonko District	90,982	42,774	48,208	7.0	9.8	4.6	76.5	85.2	68.7

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

Majority of persons (51.6%) aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphone in the last three months before Census in Kigoma Region. Sex disparity in the use of non-smart phones is (52.9%) and females (50.5%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 49.6 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (57.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (14.2%) compared to rural areas (4.3%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 55 – 5 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 55 - 59, thereafter declines to 80.2 percent for those aged 65 and above (Figure 13.3).

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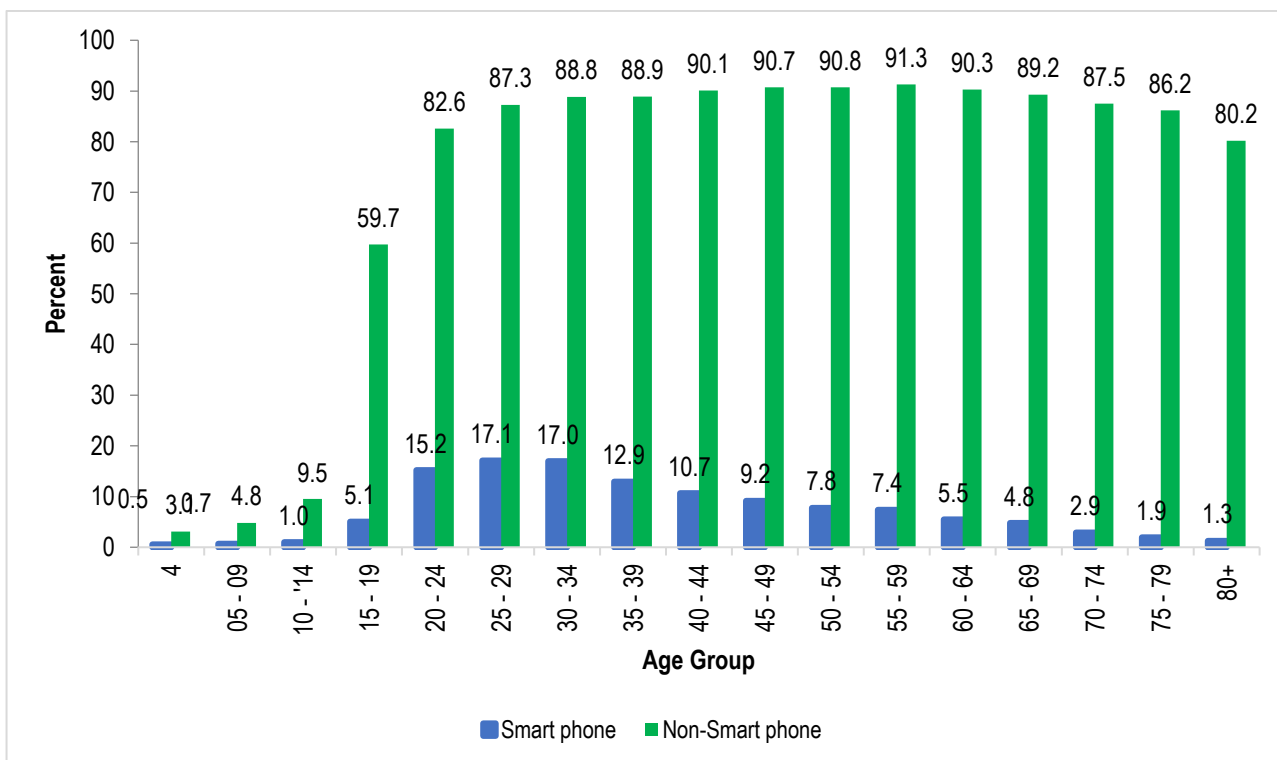
Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percentage of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	51.6	52.9	50.5	49.6	51.4	48.0	57.6	57.5	57.6	6.8	8.5	5.2	4.3	5.8	2.8	14.2	16.7	12.0
4	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
05-09	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
10-14	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
15 - 19	59.7	60.4	59.1	57.9	58.7	57.0	64.5	64.8	64.2	5.1	5.9	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.6	9.6	10.9	8.4
20 - 24	82.6	88.0	78.4	80.5	87.1	75.4	88.0	90.1	86.2	15.2	20.0	11.5	10.4	15.0	7.0	27.3	32.2	23.3
25 - 29	87.3	94.2	81.6	85.3	93.7	78.5	92.3	95.6	89.7	17.1	22.4	12.8	11.6	16.8	7.3	31.6	37.3	27.0
30 - 34	88.8	95.7	83.0	87.2	95.5	80.1	93.2	96.5	90.6	17.0	22.8	12.1	11.4	17.0	6.6	31.6	38.6	26.0
35 - 39	88.9	96.0	83.2	87.3	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	90.6	12.9	18.2	8.7	8.1	12.7	4.4	26.1	33.5	20.4
40 - 44	90.1	96.5	84.8	88.8	96.2	82.5	93.7	97.0	90.9	10.7	15.0	7.1	6.2	9.6	3.3	22.9	29.9	17.3
45 - 49	90.7	96.9	85.3	89.4	96.7	83.0	94.3	97.5	91.6	9.2	12.6	6.2	5.2	7.9	2.8	20.2	25.8	15.6
50 - 54	90.8	97.2	85.2	89.5	97.0	83.0	94.5	97.9	91.6	7.8	10.6	5.3	4.5	6.6	2.6	17.4	22.6	13.0
55 - 59	91.3	97.6	85.3	90.3	97.5	83.4	94.3	97.8	90.9	7.4	10.2	4.7	3.9	5.7	2.2	17.6	23.5	12.1
60 - 64	90.3	97.4	83.9	89.2	97.2	81.9	93.6	97.9	89.8	5.5	7.6	3.5	2.9	4.1	1.7	13.5	18.7	9.1
65 - 69	89.2	97.2	82.2	88.0	97.0	80.0	93.1	98.0	89.0	4.8	7.0	2.8	2.6	3.7	1.5	11.7	17.6	6.8
70 - 74	87.5	96.3	80.8	86.7	96.1	79.6	89.9	97.0	84.9	2.9	4.4	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.1	6.9	10.9	4.1
75 - 79	86.2	95.8	78.6	85.6	95.8	77.4	88.0	95.9	82.5	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	3.7	5.8	2.2
80 +	80.2	92.6	73.3	80.2	92.5	73.0	80.1	92.7	74.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.6	4.5	1.8

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 and above years in Kigoma Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (78.1%), followed by 38.9 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 24.5 percent of persons using ICT Equipment for searching and receiving information (Table 13.9).

The results show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (76.2% for rural and 83.3% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (34.7% for rural and 50.5% for urban) and searching or receiving information (20.5% for rural and 35.4% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.1	83.1	73.9	24.5	28.3	21.3	2.5	3.1	2	5.7	7.4	4.3	7.5	9.7	5.6	38.9	43.4	35.2	1,151,439	526,836	624,603
Rural	76.2	82.1	71.1	20.5	24.3	17.2	1.9	2.5	1.5	3.9	5.2	2.8	6.3	8.4	4.5	34.7	39.6	30.5	841,757	387,250	454,507
Urban	83.3	85.9	81.2	35.4	39.4	32.1	4	5	3.3	10.5	13.2	8.3	10.8	13.3	8.7	50.5	53.9	47.8	309,682	139,586	170,096
Council																					
Kibondo District	77.1	83.6	71.7	21.5	26	17.7	1.9	2.5	1.5	5.2	6.9	3.8	6.5	8.6	4.7	33.8	39.7	28.9	144,224	65,924	78,300
Kasulu District	77.1	83.2	71.8	20	23.4	17.1	2.1	2.8	1.6	4	5.2	3	7.3	9.6	5.3	29.5	33.7	25.9	191,825	88,863	102,962
Kasulu Town	80.8	84.6	77.7	33.2	36.9	30.2	3.3	4.1	2.7	8.2	10.2	6.7	9.6	11.6	8	43.6	47.2	40.8	126,295	56,657	69,638
Kigoma District	77.4	81.2	74.4	23.7	27.6	20.7	2	2.6	1.5	4.1	5.7	2.8	6.1	8.2	4.4	41.2	45.3	38	116,932	51,558	65,374
Kigoma Municipal	85.2	86.7	84	37.9	42	34.6	4.3	5.2	3.6	12.2	15.3	9.6	11.5	14.2	9.3	56.2	59	53.9	134,489	60,783	73,706
Uvinza District	76.5	81.4	72	21.8	25	18.8	2.1	2.6	1.7	4	5.3	2.9	6.4	8.4	4.6	40.9	45.2	37	225,586	106,791	118,795
Buhigwe District	76.8	82.2	72.6	17.5	21	14.8	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.5	4.9	2.5	5.4	7.2	4	32.3	36.9	28.6	121,106	53,486	67,620
Kakonko District	74.1	82.8	66.4	23.6	28.8	19	2.8	3.5	2.2	5.8	7.7	4.2	7.8	10.5	5.3	35.6	42.6	29.5	90,982	42,774	48,208

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phonesby Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Kigoma Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after primary education (97.9%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (78.5%). . Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education levels.

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

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

Education Level	Percent									Number 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	78.5	83.7	74.3	78.7	84.4	73.9	77.4	79.6	75.9	1,386	667	719	1,167	577	590	219	90	129
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.4	90.7	80.8	84.2	90.2	78.6	89.1	92.1	86.7	555,451	277,823	277,628	408,144	211,193	196,951	147,307	66,630	80,677
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	72.6	74.2	70.8	68.6	70.6	66.2	78.5	79.7	77.2	128,716	69,710	59,006	72,231	40,250	31,981	56,485	29,460	27,025
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	81.2	82.4	78.6	78.0	79.6	74.0	84.4	85.5	82.4	12,350	8,507	3,843	5,976	4,326	1,650	6,374	4,181	2,193
University and Other Related	94.0	95.4	91.7	91.8	93.9	87.7	95.9	96.7	94.7	33,296	21,073	12,223	14,878	9,903	4,975	18,418	11,170	7,248
Training After Primary	97.9	98.8	95.7	98.0	98.5	96.7	97.8	99.3	94.6	954	687	267	547	402	145	407	285	122
Training After Secondary Education	98.1	98.4	97.6	98.1	98.3	97.6	98.0	98.4	97.7	5,263	3,115	2,148	2,311	1,547	764	2,952	1,568	1,384

In Kigoma Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary Education (74.9%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (3.5%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary level and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Kigoma Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13. 11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphone by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Kigoma 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	3.5	4.5	2.7	3.0	4.4	1.9	6.0	5.3	6.5	62	36	26	45	30	15	17	6	11
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.8	9.9	6.0	5.7	7.8	3.7	14.2	16.7	12.2	50,992	30,375	20,617	27,560	18,277	9,283	23,432	12,098	11,334
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	18.2	20.1	16.1	12.5	14.7	9.9	26.6	28.3	24.8	32,281	18,857	13,424	13,148	8,386	4,762	19,133	10,471	8,662
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	33.8	35.0	31.2	25.7	27.7	20.9	41.9	43.1	39.9	5,140	3,614	1,526	1,972	1,507	465	3,168	2,107	1,061
University and Other Related	67.2	70.1	62.4	57.1	62.3	47.5	75.7	77.3	73.4	23,802	15,490	8,312	9,258	6,567	2,691	14,544	8,923	5,621
Training After Primary	35.1	33.5	39.1	27.1	26.7	28.0	45.9	43.2	51.9	342	233	109	151	109	42	191	124	67
Training After Secondary Education	74.9	74.0	76.3	72.7	73.6	71.0	76.7	74.5	79.2	4,022	2,344	1,678	1,713	1,157	556	2,309	1,187	1,122

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Kigoma Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 86.3 percent among unclassified workers by status to 92.6 percent among the self-employed with employees and paid employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, the results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment status. Furthermore, the results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kigoma 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 employee	92.2	94.9	85.8	91.8	94.3	84.8	93.0	96.4	87.5	2,224	1,607	617	1,585	1,200	385	639	407	232
Self-employee without employees	90.6	96.3	83.5	89.9	95.5	83.1	92.8	98.4	84.9	4,563	2,697	1,866	3,334	1,940	1,394	1,229	757	472
Self-employee with employees	92.2	97.4	86.3	92.4	96.8	84.6	92.0	99.4	88.0	1,221	684	537	773	515	258	448	169	279
Casual labourers	89.7	94.1	83.4	89.0	94.3	81.4	92.0	93.5	89.6	2,276	1,417	859	1,693	1,057	636	583	360	223
Workers not classified by status	86.3	93.7	83.1	85.7	93.2	82.4	90.2	97.1	87.7	1,720	551	1,169	1,481	483	998	239	68	171

The results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Kigoma Region for persons in employment status ranges from 10.8 percent among self-employee with employees to 15.9 percent among the self-employed without employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status by sex and place of residence, the results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, the results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of labour force (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; Kigoma 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	15.6	18.4	9.0	12.0	14.5	4.8	24.6	29.9	16.2	376	311	65	207	185	22	169	126	43
Self-employee without employees	11.2	14.2	7.5	9.1	11.9	5.8	17.1	20.4	12.4	565	398	167	339	241	98	226	157	69
Self-employee with employees	15.9	21.4	9.8	14.7	19.0	7.2	18.1	28.8	12.3	211	150	61	123	101	22	88	49	39
Casual labourers	12.1	15.2	7.6	9.8	13.0	5.1	19.1	21.6	15.3	307	229	78	186	146	40	121	83	38
Workers not classified by status	10.8	16.5	8.5	8.7	13.3	6.8	24.5	40.0	19.0	216	97	119	151	69	82	65	28	37

13.6.10   Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kigoma Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among professionals (97.6% each). Analysis by sex shows that male usage of mobile phones is higher than that of female in all occupations categories. There is no significant difference for the usage of non-smart between rural and urban areas (Table 13.14)

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

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	97.5	98.4	95.4	96.1	97.7	90.9	98.3	98.8	97.3	2,308	1,651	657	836	646	190	1,472	1,005	467
Professionals.	97.6	98.4	96.2	97.9	98.5	96.1	97.5	98.3	96.2	9,440	6,040	3,400	3,207	2,310	897	6,233	3,730	2,503
Technicians and associate professionals.	93.9	95.1	90.9	94.4	96.3	88.7	93.5	94.1	92.3	21,338	15,346	5,992	9,120	6,899	2,221	12,218	8,447	3,771
Clerks	96.0	97.2	94.4	96.2	97.5	93.2	95.9	96.8	95.0	1,765	1,044	721	883	622	261	882	422	460
Service workers and shop sales workers	92.8	94.7	91.3	93.5	96.9	90.5	92.3	93.0	91.8	23,531	10,850	12,681	10,053	4,952	5,101	13,478	5,898	7,580
Agricultural and fishery workers	81.6	87.4	76.9	80.8	87.2	75.5	85.3	88.4	83.0	402,066	192,562	209,504	322,954	157,670	165,284	79,112	34,892	44,220
Craft and related workers	87.7	92.9	82.8	87.4	93.6	81.2	88.4	91.2	85.9	144,689	74,442	70,247	99,388	52,876	46,512	45,301	21,566	23,735
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	93.4	94.6	85.9	93.3	96.4	81.4	93.4	93.7	91.3	4,884	4,250	634	1,828	1,499	329	3,056	2,751	305
Elementary occupations	85.5	90.9	80.9	84.7	91.4	79.0	87.0	90.1	84.6	111,007	54,357	56,650	73,576	36,985	36,591	37,431	17,372	20,059

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kigoma Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals 73.7%) and least used among Agriculture and fishery workers (7.4%). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of smart phones is higher than female in most of occupation categories. Usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than rural areas (Table13.15).

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

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	70.9	73.6	64.4	62.9	65.7	54.1	75.6	78.8	69.0	1,679	1,235	444	547	434	113	1,132	801	331
Professionals.	73.7	77.2	67.6	75.5	77.4	70.6	72.8	77.1	66.6	7,130	4,739	2,391	2,473	1,814	659	4,657	2,925	1,732
Technicians and associate professionals.	38.3	39.1	36.3	32.6	34.4	27.6	42.4	42.8	41.7	8,701	6,307	2,394	3,155	2,464	691	5,546	3,843	1,703
Clerks	69.1	70.1	67.7	70.5	71.6	67.9	67.7	67.9	67.6	1,270	753	517	647	457	190	623	296	327
Service workers and shop sales workers	30.9	37.6	25.4	23.9	32.4	16.2	36.0	41.7	31.7	7,833	4,302	3,531	2,570	1,656	914	5,263	2,646	2,617
Agricultural and fishery workers	7.4	9.9	5.3	5.8	8.2	3.7	14.4	17.6	11.9	36,386	21,868	14,518	23,062	14,900	8,162	13,324	6,968	6,356
Craft and related workers	10.6	13.4	7.9	7.0	9.7	4.3	18.6	22.4	15.4	17,460	10,764	6,696	7,916	5,476	2,440	9,544	5,288	4,256
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	30.2	32.3	17.3	22.3	24.9	12.1	35.0	36.3	23.7	1,581	1,453	128	436	387	49	1,145	1,066	79
Elementary occupations	12.3	16.0	9.2	7.6	10.8	4.8	21.8	26.9	17.7	15,991	9,565	6,426	6,614	4,385	2,229	9,377	5,180	4,197

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. The results show that 1.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region own laptops and 0.7 percent own desktop computers. Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (1.1%) of persons owning desktop computer, followed by Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma Districts with 0.7 percent each. Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (3.1%) of persons owning laptops. The Council with the lowest percentage (0.5%) of persons owning desktop computers is Kakonko District and for laptops, it is Kasulu and Buhigwe Districts with 1.0 percent each.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**1.9**	**1.0**
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8
Urban	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.6	3.7	1.8
Council						
Kibondo District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.9
Kasulu District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8
Kasulu Town	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.5	1.4
Kigoma District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.8
Kigoma Municipal	1.1	1.6	0.8	3.1	4.5	1.9
Uvinza District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9
Buhigwe District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8
Kakonko District	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that about 2.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kigoma Region use laptops and 1.5 percent 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 Kigoma Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computer (2.5% use desktop and 4.8% use laptops), followed by Kasulu Town (1.9% use desktop and 3.2 % use laptops). Buhigwe and Kakonko Districts have the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (1.1%) (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Use of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,151,439	526,836	624,603	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	3.1	1.9
Rural	841,757	387,250	454,507	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.5
Urban	309,682	139,586	170,096	2.3	3.0	1.8	4.2	5.6	3.1
Council									
Kibondo District	144,224	65,924	78,300	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.3	3.0	1.7
Kasulu District	191,825	88,863	102,962	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.5
Kasulu Town	126,295	56,657	69,638	1.9	2.4	1.5	3.2	4.0	2.5
Kigoma District	116,932	51,558	65,374	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.6
Kigoma Municipal	134,489	60,783	73,706	2.5	3.3	1.8	4.8	6.7	3.3
Uvinza District	225,586	106,791	118,795	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.7
Buhigwe District	121,106	53,486	67,620	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.5
Kakonko District	90,982	42,774	48,208	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.5

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Kigoma Region has about 1.1 and 2.3 percent of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers has been increasing from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years.

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

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

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.6	1,928,606	915,312	1,013,294
4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	79,911	39,611	40,300
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	361,371	179,654	181,717
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	335,885	169,211	166,674
15 - 19	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	234,191	114,953	119,238
20 - 24	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.4	2.2	180,307	78,496	101,811
25 - 29	1.9	2.5	1.4	3.4	4.5	2.5	144,954	64,932	80,022
30 - 34	2.2	3.0	1.5	3.7	5.1	2.5	115,647	52,710	62,937
35 - 39	1.8	2.5	1.3	3.1	4.3	2.1	98,386	43,733	54,653
40 - 44	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.5	3.4	1.8	82,039	37,034	45,005
45 - 49	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.4	3.1	1.8	73,083	33,783	39,300
50 - 54	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.5	58,464	27,122	31,342
55 - 59	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.5	39,518	19,206	20,312
60 - 64	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	41,489	19,785	21,704
65 - 69	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	23,719	11,117	12,602
70 - 74	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	22,125	9,510	12,615
75 - 79	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	12,482	5,483	6,999
80 +	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	25,035	8,972	16,063

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Kigoma Region had attained university and other related education levels (23.2%) with proportionately higher for males (26.9%) than females (17.2%).

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

The percentage of persons who used desktop 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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	0.9	3.5	1,765	797	968	1,482	684	798	283	113	170
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	650,108	306,406	343,702	484,711	234,063	250,648	165,397	72,343	93,054
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.4	4.0	2.8	177,285	93,983	83,302	105,342	57,031	48,311	71,943	36,952	34,991
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.8	6.5	4.4	4.8	5.4	3.3	6.9	7.7	5.4	15,216	10,325	4,891	7,663	5,434	2,229	7,553	4,891	2,662
University and Other Related	23.2	26.9	17.1	17.2	20.3	11.4	28.2	32.8	21.2	35,414	22,087	13,327	16,212	10,541	5,671	19,202	11,546	7,656
Training After Primary	4.2	3.6	5.7	2.3	1.7	4.0	6.7	6.3	7.8	974	695	279	558	408	150	416	287	129
Training After Secondary Education	15.8	18.1	12.4	14.8	16.7	11.0	16.5	19.5	13.2	5,367	3,167	2,200	2,356	1,573	783	3,011	1,594	1,417

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Kigoma Region had attained university and other related education levels (11.4%) with a higher proportion for males males (12.8 %) than females (8.9%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

Table 13.20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kigoma 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	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.9	2.4	1,765	797	968	1,482	684	798	283	113	170
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	650,108	306,406	343,702	484,711	234,063	250,648	165,397	72,343	93,054
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	177,285	93,983	83,302	105,342	57,031	48,311	71,943	36,952	34,991
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	4.0	4.4	3.2	15,216	10,325	4,891	7,663	5,434	2,229	7,553	4,891	2,662
University and Other Related	11.4	12.8	8.9	10.1	11.4	7.7	12.5	14.2	9.9	35,414	22,087	13,327	16,212	10,541	5,671	19,202	11,546	7,656
Training After Primary	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	4.3	4.5	3.9	974	695	279	558	408	150	416	287	129
Training After Secondary Education	9.0	10.1	7.5	8.1	9.3	5.6	9.8	10.9	8.5	5,367	3,167	2,200	2,356	1,573	783	3,011	1,594	1,417

13.7.5   Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.1 percent for self-employee without employees to 3.1 percent for Self-employee with employee's category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, the results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the

same among males and females across most of employment categories except for paid employees and Self-employee with employees' categories.

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

| Employment Status | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.4	3.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.3	5.9	6.9	3.1	5,648	4,019	1,629	4,462	3,152	1,310	1,186	867	319
Self-employed without employees	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.0	3.3	24,600	15,025	9,575	21,773	13,440	8,333	2,827	1,585	1,242
Self-employed with employees	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	1.2	6.2	6.9	4.3	2,832	2,151	681	2,248	1,731	517	584	420	164
Casual labourers	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	7,497	5,182	2,315	5,828	4,035	1,793	1,669	1,147	522
Workers not classified by status	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.9	1.1	5.4	2,039	1,110	929	1,730	931	799	309	179	130

The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.6 percent for self-employee without employees and Casual labourers to 4.1 percent for self-employee with employee's category. In regard to the use of laptop computers, the results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	1.5	5.5	5.9	4.9	2,413	1,694	719	1,726	1,272	454	687	422	265
Self-employee without employees	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.5	4.2	5.2	2.9	5,035	2,801	2,234	3,710	2,032	1,678	1,325	769	556
Self-employee with employees	4.1	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.0	1.0	7.2	13.5	3.8	1,324	702	622	837	532	305	487	170	317
Casual labourers	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	2,536	1,506	1,030	1,902	1,121	781	634	385	249
Workers not classified by status	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1	6.8	10.0	5.6	1,994	588	1,406	1,729	518	1,211	265	70	195

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kigoma Region, legislators administrators and managers have the highest percentage (7.9%) among persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations.while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (0.6% each).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for the clerks categories for which male and females are the same with 4.5 percentage each. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is slightly higher among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	7.9	9.3	4.4	6.4	7.4	3.3	8.7	10.5	4.8	2,367	1,678	689	870	661	209	1,497	1,017	480
Professionals.	5.9	7.2	3.8	5.6	6.4	3.3	6.1	7.6	4.0	9,673	6,138	3,535	3,277	2,344	933	6,396	3,794	2,602
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.5	22,730	16,140	6,590	9,665	7,162	2,503	13,065	8,978	4,087
Clerks.	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.9	5.4	6.2	4.8	1,838	1,074	764	918	638	280	920	436	484
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.2	25,352	11,456	13,896	10,750	5,112	5,638	14,602	6,344	8,258
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	492,668	220,368	272,300	399,900	180,881	219,019	92,768	39,487	53,281
Craft and related workers.	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	165,022	80,138	84,884	113,749	56,481	57,268	51,273	23,657	27,616
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	5,230	4,492	738	1,959	1,555	404	3,271	2,937	334
Elementary occupations.	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	129,829	59,767	70,062	86,820	40,478	46,342	43,009	19,289	23,720

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (28.2%) among person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Kigoma Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (1.8% each).

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

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

| Occupation Status | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	26.4	28.8	20.6	19.8	21.3	14.8	30.3	33.6	23.1	2,367	1,678	689	870	661	209	1,497	1,017	480
Professionals.	28.2	33.2	19.5	25.3	28.2	17.9	29.6	36.2	20.0	9,673	6,138	3,535	3,277	2,344	933	6,396	3,794	2,602
Technicians and associate professionals.	8.2	8.9	6.4	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	9.9	7.7	22,730	16,140	6,590	9,665	7,162	2,503	13,065	8,978	4,087
Clerks.	17.7	19.6	14.9	16.6	16.9	15.7	18.8	23.6	14.5	1,838	1,074	764	918	638	280	920	436	484
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.4	5.8	3.2	2.9	3.9	2.1	5.4	7.3	4.0	25,352	11,456	13,896	10,750	5,112	5,638	14,602	6,344	8,258
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.3	492,668	220,368	272,300	399,900	180,881	219,019	92,768	39,487	53,281
Craft and related workers.	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.9	3.7	2.3	165,022	80,138	84,884	113,749	56,481	57,268	51,273	23,657	27,616
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.2	4.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	5.0	5.2	3.6	5,230	4,492	738	1,959	1,555	404	3,271	2,937	334
Elementary occupations.	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.4	4.4	2.6	129,829	59,767	70,062	86,820	40,478	46,342	43,009	19,289	23,720

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

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Key Points

- About twenty percent (20.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).

- Twelve percent (12.0%) of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 37.0 percent are powered by other sources.

- About eighteen percent (17.7%) of all buildings/units have water services.

- Nearly four percent (3.5%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.

- About seventy-three percent (72.6%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Kigoma Region are owned by males, 19.6 percent by females.

- Eighty eight percent (80.0%) of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 9.1 percent are occupied by tenants.

- About fifty nine percent (58.9%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region are built on un-surveyed land.

- Nearly thirty two percent (32.7%) of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

</div>

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 Kigoma Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of

bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Kigoma Region has a total of 458,567 buildings whereby 348,054 are in rural and 110,513 in urban areas. Uvinza District Council has a large number of buildings (82,441 buildings) followed by Kasulu District Council (74,327 buildings) and Kibondo District Council (68,145 buildings). On the other hand, Kakonko District Council and Kigoma Municipal councils have fewer number of buildings (41,801 and 43,698 respectively). Further results show that Kigoma Municipal Council has the largest number (159) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Kibondo District Council (47) of multi-storey while Kakonko Council (5) and Kasulu District Council (7) have had the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type, and Council; Kigoma 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	458,567	318	444,481	13,768	348,054	88	338,148	9,818	110,513	230	106,333	3,950
Kibondo District	68,145	47	66,726	1,372	58,265	22	57,167	1,076	9,880	25	9,559	296
Kasulu District	74,327	7	72,291	2,029	71,818	7	69,872	1,939	2,509	0	2419	90
Kasulu Town	47,007	38	46,006	963	0	0	0	0	4,7007	38	46,006	963
Kigoma District	48,573	32	46,764	1,777	46,106	28	44,388	1,690	2,467	4	2,376	87
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	159	41,195	2,344	0	0	0	0	43,698	159	41,195	2,344
Uvinza District	82,441	15	79,357	3,069	79,260	12	76,305	2,943	3,181	3	3,052	126
Buhigwe District	52,575	15	51,460	1,100	51,922	14	50,831	1,077	653	1	629	23
Kakonko District	41,801	5	40,682	1,114	40,683	5	39,585	1,093	1,118	0	1,097	21

Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC

Number of Buildings
Kigoma Region: 458,567

KAGERA

BURUNDI

Kakonko
41,801

GEITA

Kibondo
68,145

Buhigwe
52,575

Kasulu
74,327

Kasulu Town Council
47,007

Kigoma
48,573

Kigoma Ujiji Municipal
43,698

TABORA

Uvinza
82,441

Lake Tanganyika

D.R
CONGO

KATAVI

Legend
— International Boundary
--- Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

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

41,801 - 43,698
43,699 - 48,573
48,574 - 52,575
52,576 - 74,327
74,328 - 82,441

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 77.1 percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in urban (83.8%) than in rural areas (75.0%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC
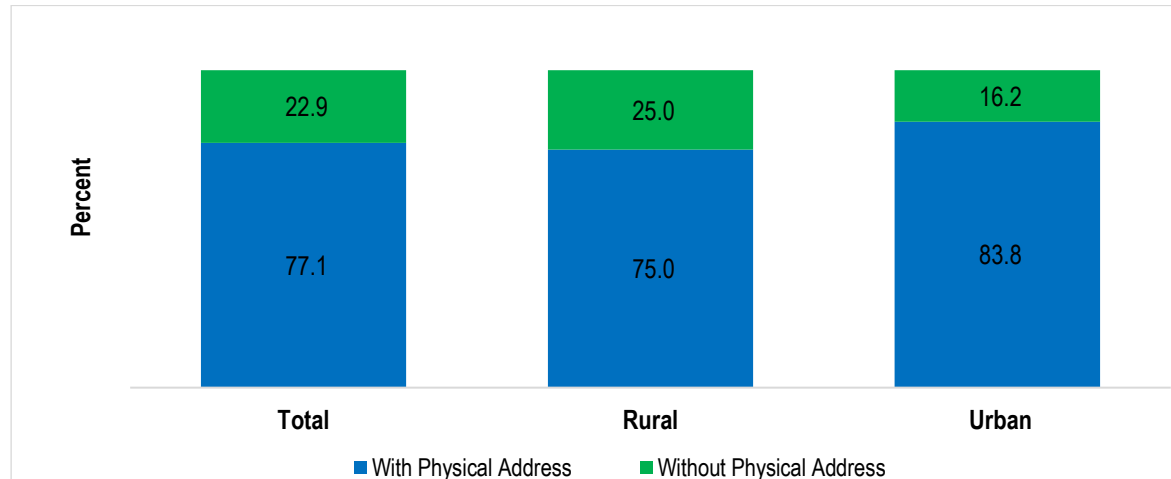
Across councils, the results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 55.3 percent in Kasulu District to 93.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Councils	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings l	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	**458,567**	**353,519**	**105,048**	**348,054**	**260,930**	**87,124**	**110,513**	**92,589**	**17,924**
Kibondo District	68,145	60,627	7,518	58,265	51,713	6,552	9,880	8,914	966
Kasulu District	74,327	41,078	33,249	71,818	40,079	31,739	2,509	999	1,510
Kasulu Town	47,007	35,977	11,030	NA	NA	NA	47,007	35,977	11,030
Kigoma District	48,573	37,817	10,756	46,106	36,365	9,741	2,467	1,452	1,015
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	40,955	2,743	NA	NA	NA	43,698	40,955	2,743
Uvinza District	82,441	56,371	26,070	79,260	53,612	25,648	3,181	2,759	422
Buhigwe District	52,575	45,213	7,362	51,922	44,641	7,281	653	572	81
Kakonko District	41,801	35,481	6,320	40,683	34,520	6,163	1,118	961	157

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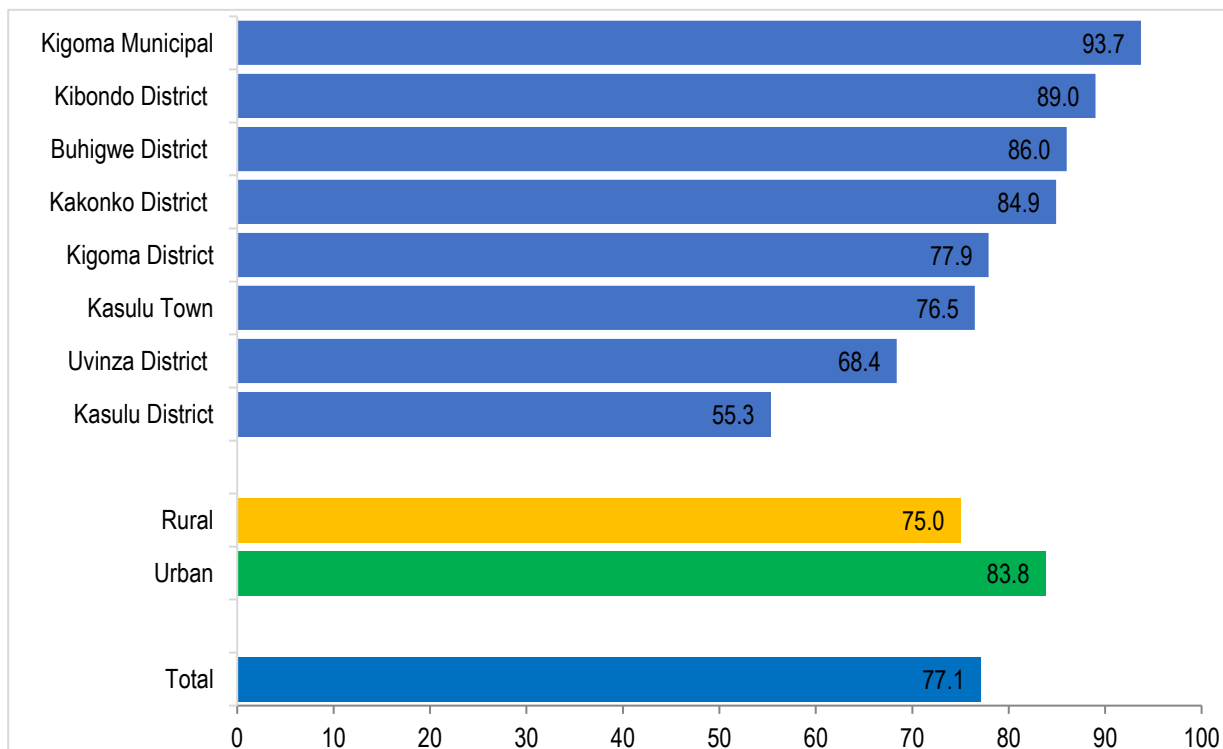
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 96.9 percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.2%) in urban than in rural areas (0%). The results further reveal that three percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings undergoing construction in urban areas (3.6%) is higher than in rural areas (2.8%) (Figure 14.3).

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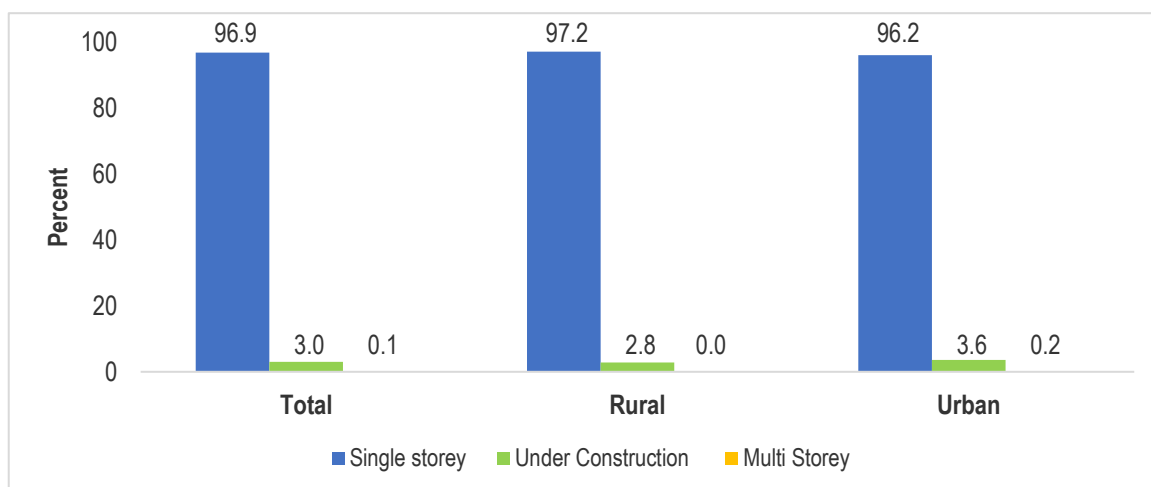
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 93.6 percent of buildings in Kigoma Region are used for residential purpose, 1.6 percent for commercial-residential and 4.8 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Uvinza District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (95.3%) compared with Kigoma Municipal , which has the lowest (89.9%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Kakonko and Kibondo Districts Councils have the highest proportion (7.5%) while Kasulu Town has lowest (3.1%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	**Total**	**458,567**	**93.6**	**1.6**	**4.8**
	Rural	348,054	94.1	1.0	4.9
	Urban	110,513	91.8	3.5	4.7
Kibondo District	Total	68,145	91.2	1.3	7.5
	Rural	58,265	91.7	1.0	7.3
	Urban	9,880	88.0	3.3	8.7
Kasulu District	Total	74,327	95.0	1.0	4.0
	Rural	71,818	95.3	0.9	3.8
	Urban	2,509	86.2	4.5	9.2
Kasulu Town	Total	47,007	94.7	2.1	3.1
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	47,007	94.7	2.1	3.1
Kigoma District	**Total**	**48,573**	**93.9**	**1.2**	**4.9**
	Rural	46,106	94.0	1.1	4.9
	Urban	2,467	91.7	2.8	5.6
Kigoma Municipal	**Total**	**43,698**	**89.9**	**4.9**	**5.1**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	43,698	89.9	4.9	5.1
Uvinza District	Total	82,441	95.3	1.5	3.2
	Rural	79,260	95.5	1.4	3.1
	Urban	3,181	90.1	4.7	5.2
Buhigwe District	**Total**	**52,575**	**95.1**	**0.6**	**4.3**
	Rural	51,922	95.1	0.6	4.4
	Urban	653	93.6	2.3	4.1
Kakonko District	**Total**	**41,801**	**91.6**	**0.9**	**7.5**
	Rural	40,683	91.7	0.8	7.6
	Urban	1,118	88.6	5	6.6

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Kigoma Region is for commercial purposes (50.0%), followed by institutional services (16.8%) and places of worship (14.4). Kibondo District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (64.2%; 3,290 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Kakonko District Council (60.7%;1,911 buildings), while Kigoma Municipal Council has the lowest (33.4%; 749 buildings). Kigoma Municipal Council, has the highest number of buildings (1.1%; 24 buildings) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use, and Council; Kigoma 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	22,219	6.9	50.0	0.6	0.1	2.5	1.3	5.4	16.8	0.1	14.4	3.7
Kibondo District	5,127	5.4	64.2	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.9	4.3	11.3	0.1	9.7	3.1
Kasulu District	2,943	5.0	50.2	0.3	NA	1.9	1.7	9.4	14.0	0.1	13.9	4.9
Kasulu Town	1,466	8.1	34.7	0.5	NA	6.6	1.3	5.5	29.0	0.1	12.7	3.1
Kigoma District	2,378	7.2	42.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	3.3	21.6	0.0	21.2	3.3
Kigoma Municipal	2,243	14.2	33.4	1.1	0.4	6.3	2.6	5.1	21.4	0.1	16.8	4.1
Uvinza District	2,627	6.9	44.0	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.2	8.2	13.5	0.0	19.3	5.0
Buhigwe District	2,287	7.7	44.4	0.6	NA	1.7	1.1	3.8	22.5	0.3	17.0	3.2
Kakonko District	3,148	4.8	60.7	0.7	NA	1.6	1.8	3.6	14.5	NA	10.7	2.9

12.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. The results show that, most buildings in Kigoma Region (95.5%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas

At the council level, Kigoma District has highest (98.02%) proportion of buildings with single unit, followed by Kasulu Town has lowest (90.3%). The results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 0.9 percent in Kigoma District Council to 2.7 percent in Kasulu Town Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.5).

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

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Units	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Units	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Units	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	436,348	95.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	331,038	96.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	105,310	92.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
Kibondo District	63,018	97.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	53,997	97.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	9,021	96.5	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kasulu District	71,384	96.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	69,106	96.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2,278	94.4	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kasulu City	45,541	90.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45,541	90.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Kigoma District	46,195	98.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	43,865	98.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	2,330	98.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	NA	NA
Kigoma Municipal	41,455	94.1	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41,455	94.1	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Uvinza District	79,814	93.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	76,799	93.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	3,015	91.4	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Buhigwe District	50,288	96.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	49,662	96.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	626	87.9	5.9	2.4	1.6	1.4	0.8
Kakonko District	38,653	97.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	37,609	97.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1,044	89.5	6.7	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.5

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC
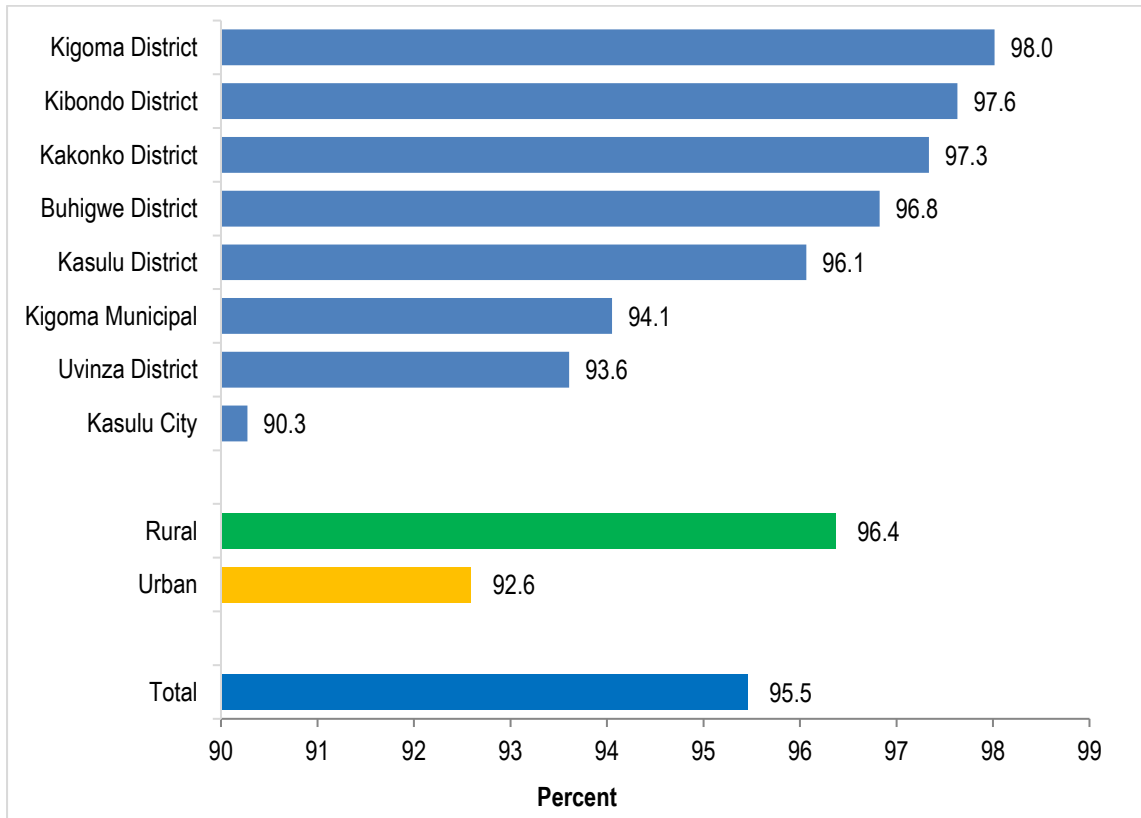
14.3   Buildings Attributes

This section presents findings on attributes of building 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, on categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (93.5%) of the buildings in Kigoma Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Kigoma 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;Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence | Total Number of Buildings | Building Category | | | | | |
		Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	**458,567**	**10,760**	**2.3**	**19,110**	**4.2**	**428,697**	**93.5**
Rural	348,054	6,652	1.9	11,848	3.4	329,554	94.7
Urban	110,513	4,108	3.7	7,262	6.6	99,143	89.7
Council							
Kibondo District	68,145	1,387	2.0	2,642	3.9	64,116	94.1
Kasulu District	74,327	1,664	2.2	3,116	4.2	69,547	93.6
Kasulu Town	47,007	1,640	3.5	2,525	5.4	42,842	91.1
Kigoma District	48,573	1,059	2.2	1,779	3.7	45,735	94.2
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	1,721	3.9	3,204	7.3	38,773	88.7
Uvinza District	82,441	1,845	2.2	3,081	3.7	77,515	94.0
Buhigwe District	52,575	874	1.7	1,721	3.3	49,980	95.1
Kakonko District	41,801	570	1.4	1,042	2.5	40,189	96.1

14.3.2   Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 81.8 percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region have been completed and 7.3 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 8.9 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 2.0 percent. The results also indicate that, 83.6 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 76.3 percent in urban areas.

Kibondo District Council has the highest percentage (87.5%) of completed buildings while Kigoma Municipal Council has the lowest (71.2%). Percentage of temporary buildings ranges from 0.8 percent in Buhigwe District Council to 2.9 in Kasulu District Council. (Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	**458,567**	**81.8**	**7.3**	**8.9**	**2.0**
Rural	348,054	83.6	6.6	7.7	2.1
Urban	110,513	76.3	9.4	12.7	1.5
Council					
Kibondo District	68,145	87.5	4.7	6.0	1.8
Kasulu District	74,327	84.3	6.3	6.6	2.9
Kasulu Town	47,007	79.3	11.3	8.0	1.4
Kigoma District	48,573	81.4	6.4	11.0	1.2
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	71.2	8.7	18.2	2.0
Uvinza District	82,441	78.4	9.0	9.8	2.8
Buhigwe District	52,575	85.8	6.6	6.8	0.8
Kakonko District	41,801	84.5	5.6	7.8	2.1

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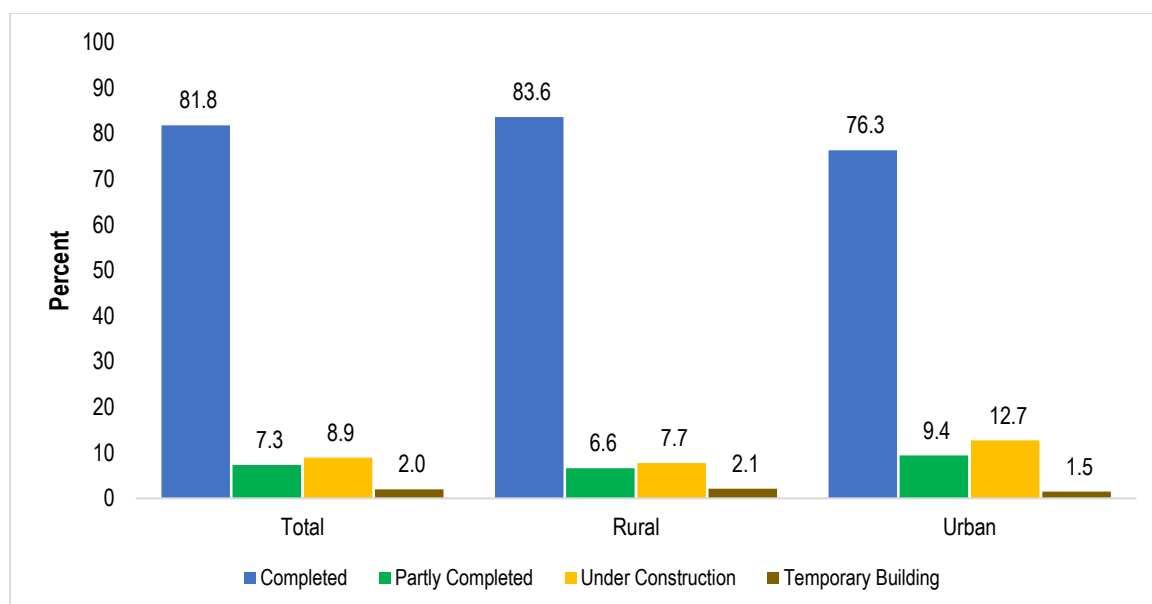
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 89.9 percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region are in use, while 10.1 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural

areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (90.6%) compared with urban areas (87.8%). Kasulu District Council has the highest percentage (92.1%) of buildings in use while Kigoma Municipal Council has the lowest (84.5%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**458,567**	**89.9**	**10.1**
Rural	348,054	90.6	9.4
Urban	110,513	87.8	12.2
Council			
Kibondo District	68,145	91.4	8.6
Kasulu District	74,327	92.1	7.9
Kasulu Town	47,007	90.7	9.3
Kigoma District	48,573	87.7	12.3
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	84.5	15.5
Uvinza District	82,441	90.6	9.4
Buhigwe District	52,575	89.9	10.1
Kakonko District	41,801	89.7	10.3

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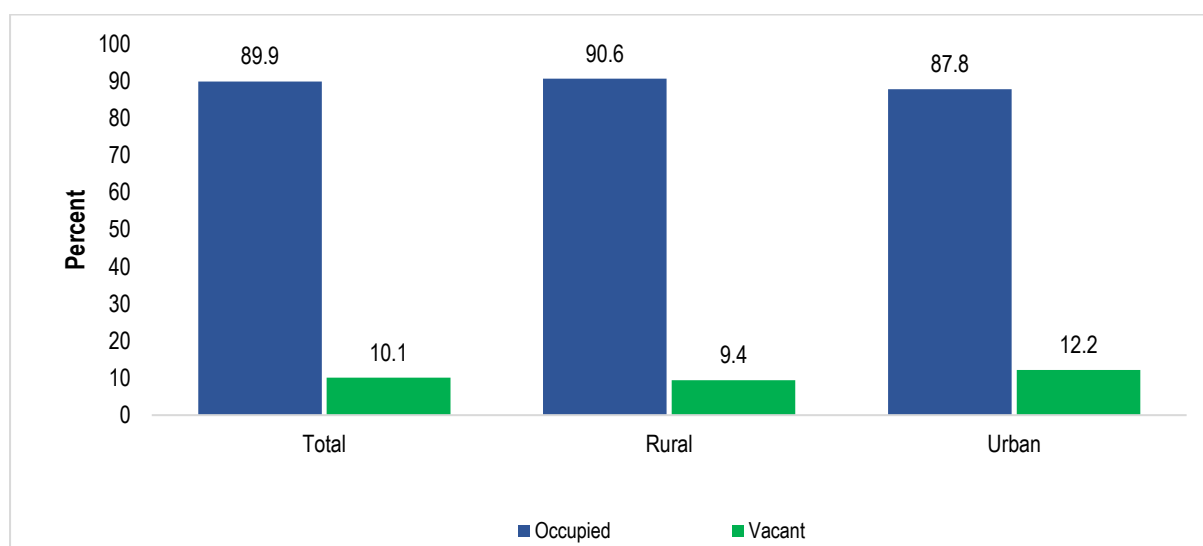
14.3.4 Buildings Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. Fifty nine percent of buildings in Kigoma Region have earth/sand soil floor, followed by cement floors (20.2%) and ceramic tiles floors (2.0%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 14.4 percent of all buildings in rural areas while in urban areas it is 38.4 percent. Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (55.1%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Kasulu District Council has the lowest percentage (7.8%) (Table. 14.9).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Material								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/ soil	Cow dung	
Total	**458,567**	**20.2**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**59.0**	**0.1**	**18.1**
Rural	348,054	14.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	65.4	0.1	18.7
Urban	110,513	38.4	6.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	38.8	0.1	16.0
Council										
Kibondo District	68,145	14.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	66.4	0.1	16.1
Kasulu District	74,327	7.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	66.9	0.2	23.3
Kasulu Town	47,007	22.2	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	56.9	0.1	15.4
Kigoma District	48,573	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.4	0.1	19.8
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	55.1	6.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	20.2	0.0	16.8
Uvinza District	82,441	19.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	63.2	0.1	16.3
Buhigwe District	52,575	12.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	70.2	0.1	16.2
Kakonko District	41,801	17.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	60.6	0.1	20.0

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

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Kigoma Region have walls built with burnt bricks (73.1%) followed by sundried bricks (14.8. About seventy nine percent (78.5%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks which is 8.9 percent in rural areas, most of the buildings (71.4%) in rural areas are constructed using burnt bricks followed by sundried bricks (16.7%). Kasulu Town Council has the highest percentage (94.5%) of buildings built with burnt bricks walls while Kakonko District Council has the lowest percentage (60.5%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Material									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	458,567	0.2	1.7	14.8	73.1	0.0	0.2	8.2	0.9	0.0	0.8
Rural	348,054	0.2	0.6	16.7	71.4	0.0	0.2	9.1	1.1	0.0	0.7
Urban	110,513	0.4	4.9	8.9	78.5	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.0	1.4
Council											
Kibondo District	68,145	0.2	1.3	2.9	80.7	0.0	0.2	13.5	0.7	0.0	0.4
Kasulu District	74,327	0.2	0.4	5.4	79.6	0.0	0.2	12.0	1.8	0.0	0.4
Kasulu Town	47,007	0.3	1.1	2.6	94.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
Kigoma District	48,573	0.2	1.1	31.5	63.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	1.4
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	0.5	9.8	16.1	61.2	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.3	0.0	2.7
Uvinza District	82,441	0.2	0.8	27.7	59.5	0.0	0.3	9.2	1.5	0.0	0.8
Buhigwe District	52,575	0.1	0.5	11.6	85.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
Kakonko District	41,801	0.2	0.4	22.7	60.5	0.0	0.2	14.3	0.7	0.0	1.0

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (75.3 %) of all buildings in Kigoma Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (18.1%). In urban areas, 88.9 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets while in rural areas it is 71.0 percent. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 91.8 percent in Kasulu Town Council to 56.6 percent in Uvinza District Council to (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Material, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma 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	458,567	**75.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**18.1**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	4.3
Rural	348,054	71.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	3.8
Urban	110,513	88.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.9
Council										
Kibondo District	68,145	76.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	19.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	2.2
Kasulu District	74,327	68.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.4	2.8	0.1	0.6	3.2
Kasulu Town	47,007	91.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7
Kigoma District	48,573	77.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
Kigoma Municipal	43,697	86.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.7
Uvinza District	82,441	56.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.1	3.4	0.1	0.1	5.4
Buhigwe District	52,575	82.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
Kakonko District	41,801	80.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.6

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 18.3 percent of such buildings/units in Kigoma Region have one bedroom, 38.4percent have two bedrooms, 28.1 percent have three bedrooms, and 15.1percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with two bedroom is higher (39.9%) compared with 27.3 percent with three bedrooms and 20.3 percent with one bedroom. In urban areas, most (33.9%) of buildings/units have two bedrooms, followed by three bedrooms (30.8 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**465,390**	**18.3**	**38.4**	**28.1**	**8.9**	**3.3**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Rural	352,154	20.3	39.9	27.3	7.6	2.8	1.1	1.0
Urban	113,236	12.2	33.9	30.8	12.9	5.0	2.4	2.8
Council								
Kibondo District	69,092	24.3	38.7	27.2	6.2	2.1	0.7	0.8
Kasulu District	75,134	24.8	41.0	22.6	6.8	2.5	1.1	1.1
Kasulu Town	47,649	12.5	38.8	28.9	10.9	4.7	2.2	2.1
Kigoma District	49,094	9.2	33.3	35.4	12.9	5.3	2.2	1.8
Kigoma Municipal	45,105	10.1	28.7	32.9	16.1	5.7	2.9	3.6
Uvinza District	83,597	22.5	41.3	24.4	7.4	2.3	1.1	1.1
Buhigwe District	53,184	12.0	34.2	37.1	9.3	4.3	1.8	1.3
Kakonko District	42,535	22.5	48.8	21.4	5.1	1.4	0.4	0.4

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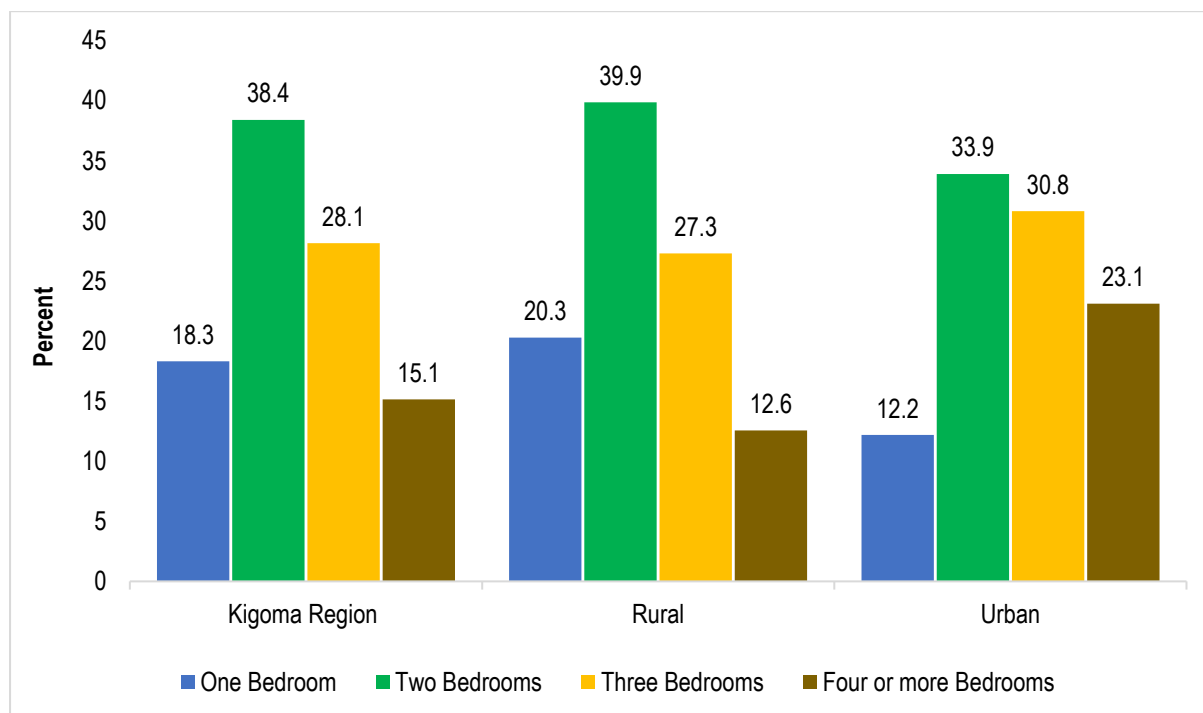
14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 12.0 percent of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are connected to the national grid. Thirty five percent (34.2%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid while only 4.8 percent in rural areas are connected. Across councils, Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest proportion (50.5%) of buildings connected to the national grid and Kasulu District has the lowest percentage (2.0%) (Figure 14.8).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units withElectricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC
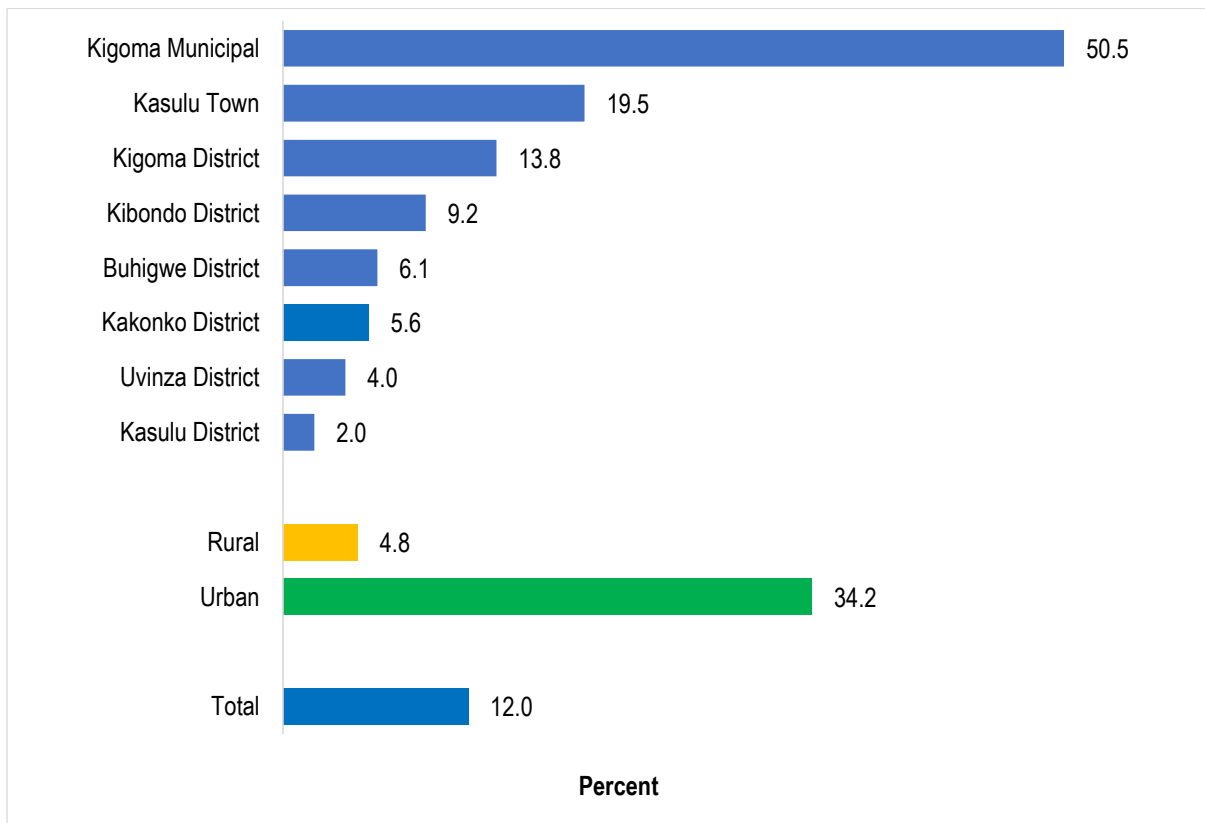
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 37.0 percent of all buildingsunits in Kigoma Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative sources of electricity is high in rural areas (40.7%) than in urban area (25.5%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from about two percent (2.0%) in Kasulu District to 50.5 percent in Kigoma Municipal Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 17.7 percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (36.%) than in rural areas

(11.8%). Across councils, Kigoma Municipal has the highest percentage (44.3%) of buildings/units with water service while, Kakonko District has the lowest percentage (8.4%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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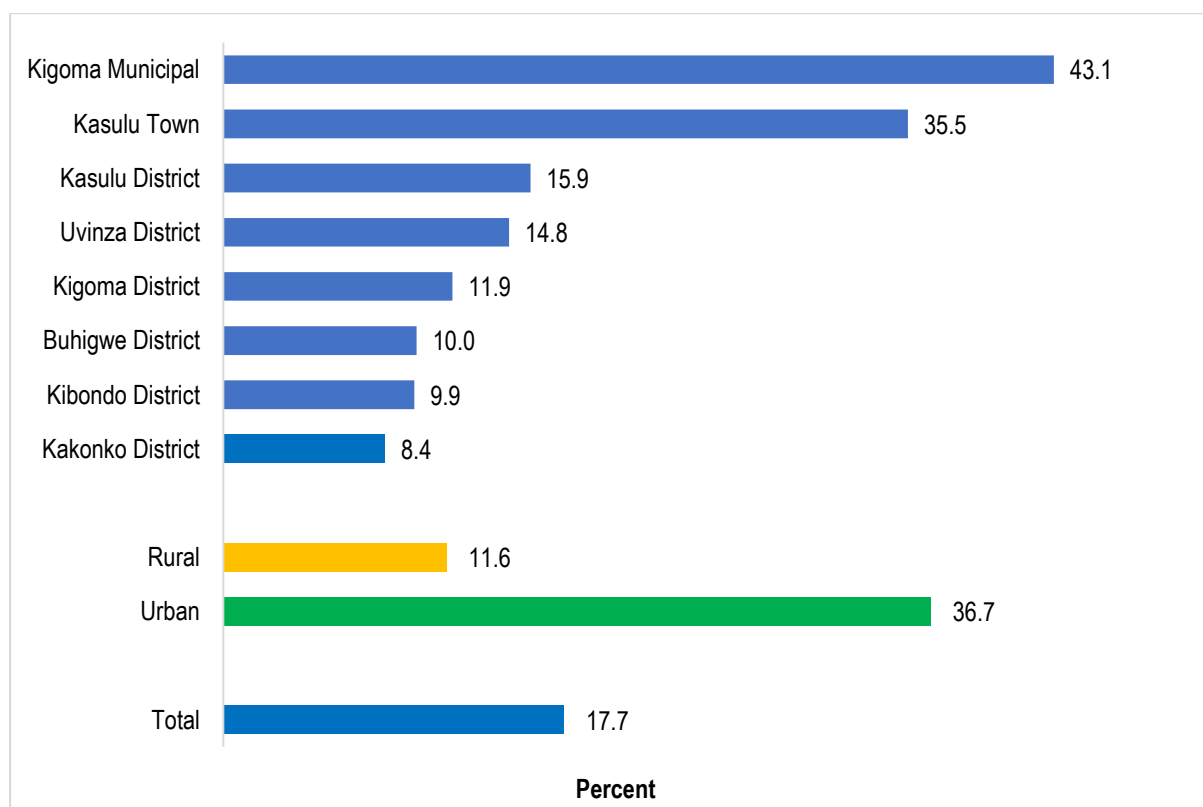
14.4.3 Toilets

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 82.8 percent of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is nearly the same (82.9%) as in rural areas (82.8%). There are disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 81.0 percent in Kigoma Municipal to 85.5 percent in Kasulu Town (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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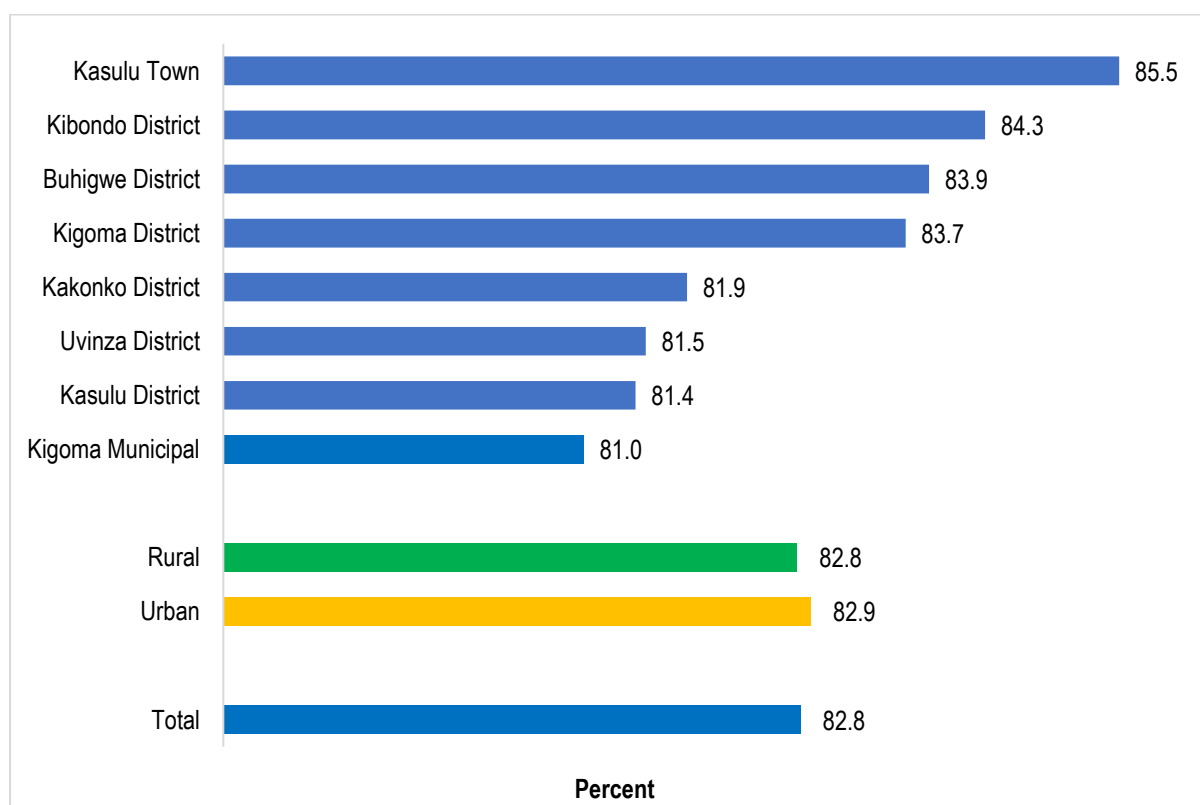
Table 14.13 Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence | Number of Buildings/Units | Electricity | | Water | Toilet |
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**465,390**	**12.0**	**37.0**	**17.7**	**82.8**
Rural	352,154	4.8	40.7	11.6	82.8
Urban	113,236	34.2	25.5	36.7	82.9
Council					
Kibondo District	69,092	9.2	32.5	9.9	84.3
Kasulu District	75,134	2.0	41.9	15.9	81.4
Kasulu Town	47,649	19.5	32.1	35.5	85.5
Kigoma District	49,094	13.8	41.3	11.9	83.7
Kigoma Municipal	45,105	50.5	16.7	43.1	81.0
Uvinza District	83,597	4.0	52.6	14.8	81.5
Buhigwe District	53,184	6.1	37.0	10.0	83.9
Kakonko District	42,535	5.6	27.1	8.4	81.9

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Road

The results indicate that 77.0percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (87.0%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 73.8 percent in rural areas. Kasulu Town Council has the highest percentage (89.2%) of buildings accessible by road while Uvinza District Council has the lowest (65.0%) (Figure 14.11).

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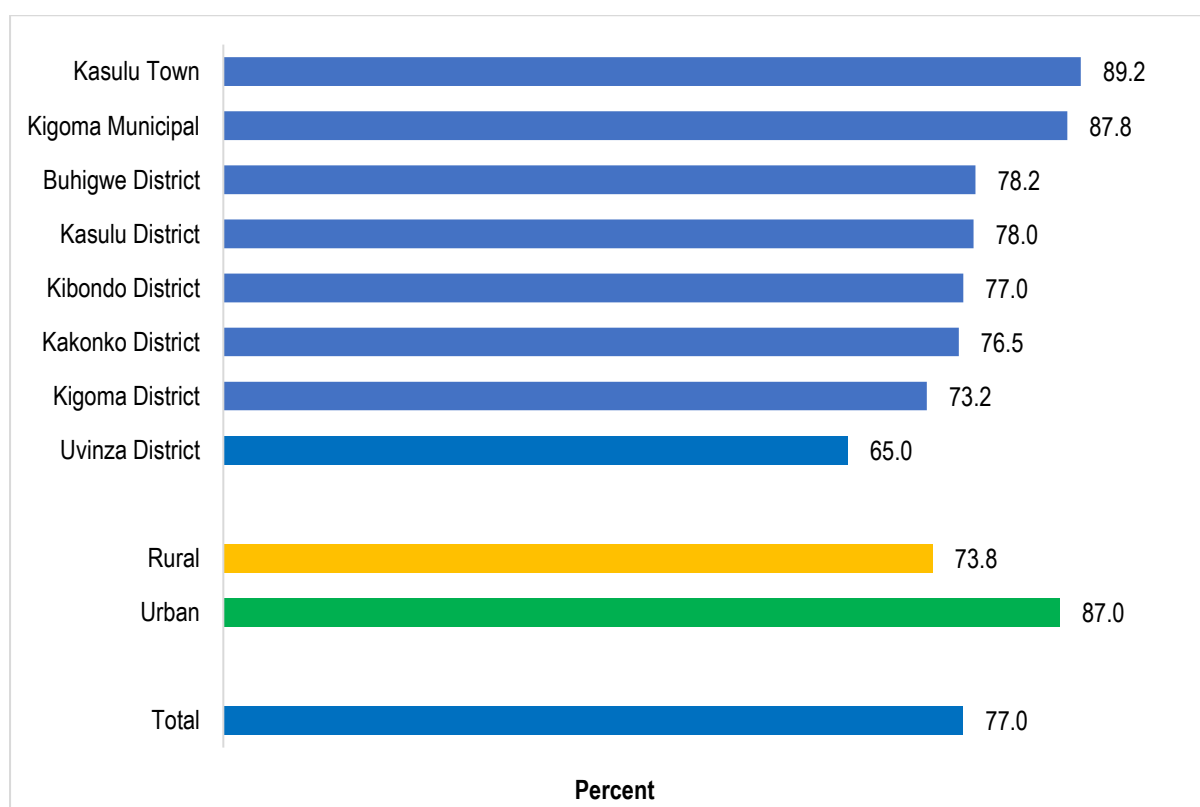
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

The results reveal that 3.5 percent of all buildings in Kigoma Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 2.5 percent and 6.6 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (8.1%) of buildings

with infrastructure for PWDs while Kigoma District Council has the lowest percentage (1.7%) (Figure 14.12).

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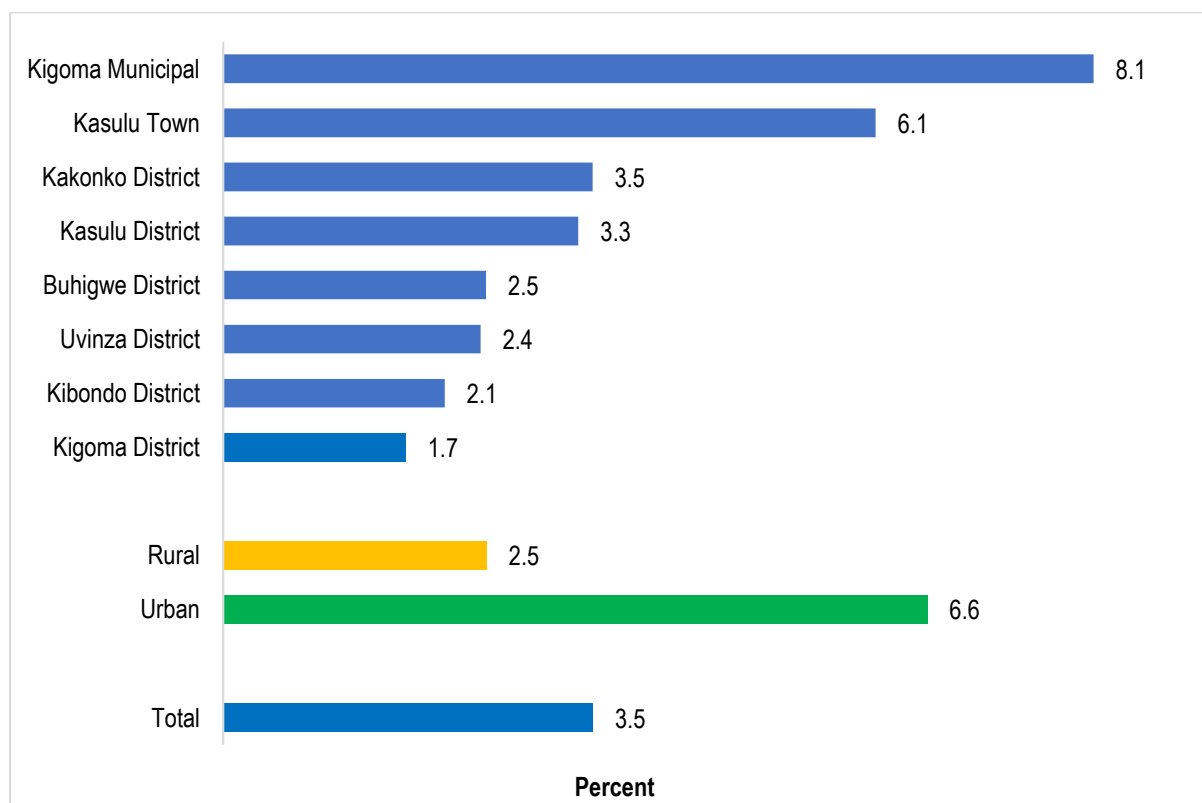
14.6   Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (86.4%) of buildings in Kigoma Region are individually owned, followed by 10.4 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.113: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC
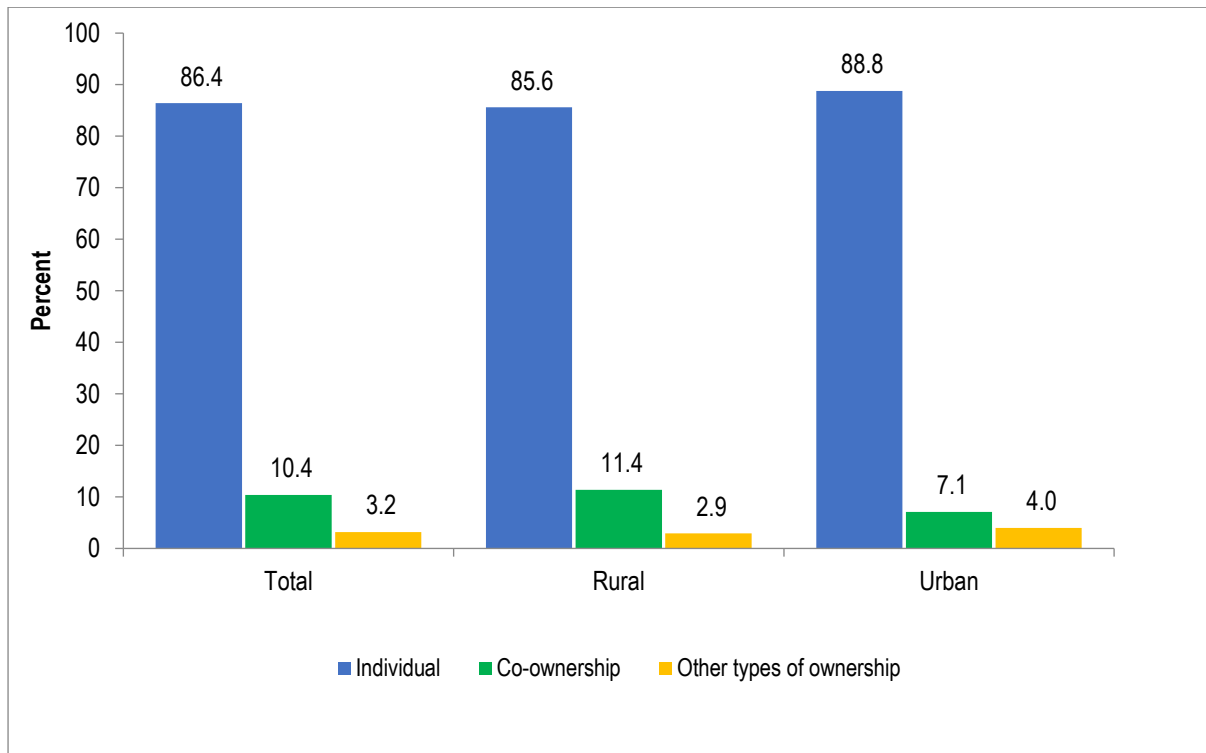
14.6.2   Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Kigoma Region are owned by male only (72.6%), followed by female only (19.4%) and 5.8 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest proportion (26.3%) of buildings owned by females alone while Buhigwe District Council has the lowest proportion (15.2%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14 Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence; Sex of Owner and Council ; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Numberof Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Numberof Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Numberof Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	465,390	72.6	19.4	5.8	1.1	1.1	352,154	73.6	18.0	6.2	1.1	1.0	113,236	69.4	23.5	4.3	1.4	1.4
Kibondo District	69,092	74.2	18.2	5.6	1.0	1.0	58,874	75.2	17.3	5.9	0.8	0.8	10,218	68.8	23.3	4.2	1.8	1.9
Kasulu District	75,134	74.7	16.9	6.3	1.1	1.1	72,552	74.7	16.8	6.3	1.1	1.1	2,582	73.0	18.6	6.2	1.0	1.2
Kasulu Town	47,649	71.6	21.0	5.2	1.1	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,649	71.6	21.0	5.2	1.1	1.1
Kigoma District	49,094	71.7	21.2	5.0	1.1	1.0	46,589	71.8	20.9	5.2	1.1	1.0	2,505	69.9	26.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
Kigoma Municipal	45,105	67.4	26.3	3.1	1.5	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45,105	67.4	26.3	3.1	1.5	1.6
Uvinza District	83,597	70.3	21.4	6.1	1.2	1.1	80,361	70.6	21.1	6.0	1.2	1.1	3,236	63.0	27.1	7.4	1.3	1.3
Buhigwe District	53,184	75.1	15.2	7.1	1.3	1.3	52,489	75.2	15.2	7.2	1.3	1.3	695	71.9	17.6	3.7	3.2	3.6
Kakonko District	42,535	75.4	15.8	6.9	1.0	0.9	41,289	75.5	15.6	6.9	1.0	0.9	1,246	70.5	21.8	4.7	1.5	1.4

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 80.0 percent of all buildings/units in Kigoma Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants (9.1%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 83.0 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (7.2%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (15.3%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Buhigwe District Council has the highest percentage (84.8%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Kigoma Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (61.2%). In addition, Kigoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (21.0%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Buhigwe District Council has the lowest (5.9%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.135: Percentage Distribution of Building/Units by Occupancy Tenure Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	465,390	80.0	6.7	4.2	9.1	352,154	83.0	6.2	3.6	7.2	113,236	70.5	8.0	6.2	15.3
Kibondo District	69,092	83.3	6.2	3.1	7.4	58,874	85.4	5.9	2.7	6.0	10,218	71.5	8.1	5.0	15.5
Kasulu District	75,134	84.1	5.7	3.5	6.8	72,552	84.6	5.6	3.3	6.4	2,582	68.5	7.2	7.6	16.7
Kasulu Town	47,649	78.7	6.8	4.3	10.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,649	78.7	6.8	4.3	10.1
Kigoma District	49,094	80.8	7.4	3.8	8.0	46,589	80.9	7.4	3.8	7.9	2,505	78.6	6.9	4.2	10.2
Kigoma Municipal	45,105	61.2	9.3	8.5	21.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45,105	61.2	9.3	8.5	21.0
Uvinza District	83,597	78.5	6.9	4.8	9.9	80,361	78.8	6.8	4.7	9.7	3,236	70.8	8.3	6.8	14.0
Buhigwe District	53,184	84.8	5.9	3.5	5.9	52,489	84.9	5.9	3.4	5.8	695	77.6	6.3	5.3	10.8
Kakonko District	42,535	84.5	5.8	3.3	6.3	41,289	84.9	5.8	3.2	6.0	1,246	71.9	5.8	4.5	17.8

14.6.4   Buildings Land Survey Status

The results reveal that the majority of buildings in Kigoma Region (58.9%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 32.1 percent are built on surveyed land and 5.6 percent are built on regularized land.   Moreover, 57.3 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 24.0 percent of rural buildings. Kakonko Council has the highest percentage (76.3%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Kigoma Municipal Council has the lowest (13.7%) (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	**458,567**	**32.1**	**58.9**	**5.6**	**3.5**	**348,054**	**24.0**	**67.0**	**5.7**	**3.2**	**110,513**	**57.3**	**33.1**	**5.2**	**4.4**
Kibondo District	68,145	20.2	75.0	2.8	2.0	58,265	16.3	79.1	2.4	2.1	9,880	42.7	50.7	4.8	1.8
Kasulu District	74,327	26.4	64.9	4.9	3.8	71,818	25.7	65.7	4.8	3.8	2,509	46.7	41.2	8.1	4.1
Kasulu Town	47,007	43.1	46.0	7.3	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,007	43.1	46.0	7.3	3.6
Kigoma District	48,573	21.8	70.3	5.1	2.8	46,106	21.9	70.5	5.0	2.5	2,467	20.9	66.0	5.4	7.7
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	78.0	13.7	2.9	5.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,698	78.0	13.7	2.9	5.5
Uvinza District	82,441	38.2	48.5	8.5	4.8	79,260	37.3	49.3	8.6	4.8	3,181	59.7	27.9	6.8	5.6
Buhigwe District	52,575	18.8	70.3	8.3	2.6	51,922	18.6	70.5	8.3	2.6	653	33.5	50.4	6.9	9.2
Kakonko District	41,801	17.5	76.3	3.9	2.3	40,683	15.6	78.1	4.0	2.3	1,118	86.0	10.6	0.4	3.0

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. The results show that 32.4 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 29.3 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 8.8 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.147: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents	No Document	Unknown
Total	**455,953**	**8.8**	**0.3**	**4.8**	**29.3**	**4.2**	**NA**	**16.6**	**32.4**	**3.6**
Kibondo District	68,595	7.2	0.2	2.8	28.7	2.8	NA	8.7	47.5	2.1
Kasulu District	73,064	2.8	0.2	2.3	31.7	3.6	NA	20.6	35.5	3.4
Kasulu Town	46,658	8.8	0.9	12.3	29.5	4.3	NA	15.2	24.9	4.1
Kigoma District	48,723	3.0	0.1	1.5	27.0	3.3	NA	24.1	37.6	3.3
Kigoma Municipal	43,912	36.3	0.8	18.5	6.8	6.3	NA	14.1	8.8	8.3
Uvinza District	80,859	10.2	0.2	2.9	31.1	6.5	NA	24.4	20.4	4.2
Buhigwe District	52,117	3.5	0.1	1.3	43.6	4.6	NA	13.8	30.7	2.4
Kakonko District	42,025	3.6	0.1	1.4	30.6	1.3	NA	6.8	54.3	1.8

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 Kigoma Region.

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

i. The population of Kigoma Region has increased from 2,127,930 persons in 2012 to 2,470,967 persons in 2022.

ii. The population of Kigoma Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 1.5 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. With the current annual growth rate of 1.5 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Kigoma Region is expected to double in the next 46 years;

ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 1.5 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and

iii. On the negative side, growth of 1.5 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards.

Recommendations

i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to supervise and implement effectively respective national and sector 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 planning, urban planning and put in place effective supervision and implementation mechanism; and

iii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanism (through by - laws) to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) and other sector policies on environment to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of population growth on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

i. About eighteen percent (17.6%) of Kigoma Region population is aged below five years;

ii. Forty- five percent (45.0 %) of total population is below 18 years of age;

iii. About one third (31.7%) of Kigoma Region population are youths age 15 – 35 years; and

About five percent (5.3%) of the total 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 and potential demand in social services including education and healthcare in general;

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.3   Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

i. More than sixteen percent (16.4%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Kigoma Region is married; and

ii. About eight percent (8.3%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

iii.   The Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

i.   About eight out of ten (82.0) children under five years of age in Kigoma Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

ii.   About seven percent (7.4%) and 17.8 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

iii. About four percent (4.3 %) of persons in Kigoma Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional and local government authorities and stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings
i. Almost nineteen percent (18.8%) of children under age 18 in Kigoma Region are orphans (6.8% with one parent dead and 12.0% with both parents' dead); and

ii. Kasulu District Council has the highest (33.9%) of orphaned children while Kakonko District Council has the lowest (8.8%).

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

ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders need to sensitize the 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, strategies and programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centers;

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings
i. About seventyeight (77.5%) percent of population aged 15 years above in Kigoma Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 72.7 percent in Uvinza District Council to 87.6 percent in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal;

ii.   Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Kigoma Region increased from 81.5 percent in 2012 to 81.6 percent in 2022. The rate for 2022 ranges from 73.6 percent in Kasulu District to 94.6 percent in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal;

iii.   About fifteen percent (15.2%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;

iv.   Fifty percent (50.0%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and

v.   Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 96.3 in 2012 to 119.1 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

i.   Adult literacy rate (77.5%) in Kigoma Region is relatively low when compared with the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant illiterate population in the region. This may lead unhealthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation;

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

iii.   An increase of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kigoma Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into better education outcomes for region's children in general and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

iv.   School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;

v.   Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and

vi.   Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Kigoma Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Five Year Development Programme III still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

   i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gain in education outcomes in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils;

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

 iii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs and raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates, and

  iv.   Regional and Local Authority to establish major causes of drop outs, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated;

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

   i.   Overall unemployment rate in Kigoma Region is 5.4 percent; the rate is higher in urban (9.5%) than in rural (3.9%) areas;

  ii.   Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (74.8%) of the total employment in Kigoma region; and

 iii.   About sixty two percent (61.7%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

   i.   Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 5.4 percent unemployment for Kigoma Region is below the national level (7.8%) and moderate, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate. However, unemployment is a potential source of social vices such as crime and social unrest;

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

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

iv. Informal non-agricultural economic activities is a significant youth employing sector in Kigoma Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment, the sector may become insecure and weak social protection.

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

i. About eleven percent (11.4%) of the total Kigoma Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (56.1%) reported diseases as major cause of their disability;

iii. Almost seven percent (6.6%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;

ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and

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

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases 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 to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and

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

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About forty nine percent (49.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Kigoma Region, the percentage ranges from 59.6 in Kakonko District to 28.9 in Kigoma Municipal District Council; and

ii.   The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (17.3%) than females (9.8%).

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 Kigoma Region, with significant implications;

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

iii.   Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should conduct education and awareness campaigns benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents; and

v.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue addressing discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.2.10   Drinking water

Key Findings

i.   About sixty five percent (64.5%) of private households in Kigoma Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 33.3 percent in Uvinza District to 91.5 percent in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal; and

ii. There is significant disparity between urban (82.8%) and rural (58.1%) on percentage of private households in Kigoma Region using improved source of drinking water.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About thirty five percent of household in Kigoma Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

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

ii.

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

15.2.11   Sanitation

Key Findings

i.   More than thirty five percent (35.3%) of households in Kigoma Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 85.5 percent in Kigoma Municipal to 17.8 percent in Kakonko District; and

ii. About three percent (3.4%) of households in Kigoma Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 0.4 percent in Kigoma Municipal Council to 6.7 percent in Uvinza District.

iii.   .

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and

ii.   Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by-laws for effective implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and

iii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12   Energy

Key Findings

i.   About seventy one percent (71.2%) and 19.7 percent of private households in Kigoma Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

ii.   About eight percent (7.8%) of households in Kigoma Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii.   Almost one third (33.5%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 3.8 percent in Kasulu District Council to 68.6 percent in Kigoma Municipal; and

iv. Almost one quarter (26.9%) of households in Kigoma Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i. Continued use of firewood and charcoal 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 Kigoma Region is low in most Councils, 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, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place 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 (78.5%) in Kigoma Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent (0.6% each) of both males and females aged15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

iii. Less than one (0.7%) and 1.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and

iv. Nearly twenty nine percent (28.8%) of households in Kigoma Region own radio while 15.1 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from16.5 percent in Buhigwe District to 61.6 percent in Kibondo District to (Radio) and from 3.4 percent in Kasulu District to 44.5 percent in Kibondo District (Television set)

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at 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 seventy seven percent (77.1%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region have physical addresses;
ii. Fifty percent (50.0%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region have electricity services, of which 12.2 percent are connected to the national grid and 37.8 percent are powered by other sources;
iii. About eighteen percent (18.1%) of all buildings have water services;
iv. More than three percent (3.5%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
v. About fifty nine percent (58.9%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 76.3 percent Kakonko District Council to 13.7 percent in Kigoma Municipal; and
vi. About thirty two percent (32.4%) of all buildings in Kigoma Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes
i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also, useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas).
ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;

iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and

v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national efforts to ensure each house has physical address by regularly conducting the exercise of placement of addresses

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income customers to be connected to these services;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and

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; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	**Urban**	**Female**	**Population**
Total	2,470,967	1,186,833	1,284,134	1,864,180	900,239
Kibondo District	362,922	175,164	187,758	321,818	155,730
Kasulu District	537,767	260,932	276,835	480,002	232,683
Kasulu Town	238,321	112,167	126,154	N/A	N/A
Kigoma District	222,792	104,903	117,889	210,548	99,230
Kigoma Municipal	232,388	109,188	123,200	N/A	N/A
Uvinza District	458,353	225,107	233,246	441,598	217,178
Buhigwe District	240,005	112,684	127,321	237,101	111,283
Kakonko District	178,419	86,688	91,731	173,113	84,135

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence			Sex
		Rural	**Urban**	**Female**	**Population**
Total	2,241,150	1,687,964	553,186	1,071,027	1,170,123
Kibondo District	284,647	244,335	40,312	135,865	148,782
Kasulu District	397,557	387,555	10,002	191,862	205,695
Kasulu Town	236,913	209,558	12,209	-	236,913
Kigoma District	221,767	209,558	12,209	209,558	12,209
Kigoma Municipal	229,371	-	229,371	107,473	121,898
Uvinza District	453,599	437,270	16,329	221,624	231,975
Buhigwe District	239,318	236,451	2,867	112,303	127,015
Kakonko District	177,978	91,615	177,978	172,795	5,183

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	229,817	176,216	53,601	115,806	114,011
Kibondo District	78275	77,483	792	39,299	38,976
Kasulu District	140,21,0	92,447	47,763	69,070	71,140
Kasulu Town	1,408	0	1,408	826	582
Kigoma District	1,025	990	35	707	318
Kigoma Municipal	3,017	0	3,017	1,715	1,302
Uvinza District	4,754	4,328	426	3,483	1,271
Buhigwe District	687	650	37	381	306
Kakonko District	441	318	123	325	116

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kigoma 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)	350720	173151	177569	250426	125030	125396	100294	48121	52173
Youth Population (15–24 years)	395353	189453	205900	275537	133267	142270	119816	56186	63630
Youth Population (15–35 years)	650256	313804	336452	453078	221619	231459	197178	92185	104993
Primary School (6–12 years)	343788	166839	176949	247278	120397	126881	96510	46442	50068
Primary School (7–13 years)	376811	183416	193395	273642	133681	139961	103169	49735	53434
Secondary School (14-17 years)	208257	104204	104053	149248	75858	73390	59009	28346	30663
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	935878	463138	472740	653046	328471	324575	282832	134667	148165
Elderly population (60+ years)	63065	40261	22804	44625	29628	14997	18440	10633	7807
Population Aged 4 years and above	1471236	729595	741641	1036754	520869	515885	434482	208726	225756
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1035514	517837	517677	725058	368828	356230	310456	149009	161447
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	827257	413633	413624	575810	292970	282840	251447	120663	130784

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,267,636	585,142	682,494	972,229	486,693	485,536
Rural	930,142	431,741	498,401	678,802	345,823	332,979
Urban	337,494	153,401	184,093	293,427	140,870	152,557
Council						
Kibondo District	181,036	84,084	96,952	134,802	68,746	66,056
Kasulu District	261,655	122,495	139,160	190,228	97,971	92,257
Kasulu Town	127,515	57,380	70,135	108,866	51,702	57,164
Kigoma District	117,784	52,192	65,592	90,785	43,908	46,877
Kigoma Municipal	137,056	62,259	74,797	123,361	58,871	64,490
Uvinza District	229,572	109,859	119,713	165,966	86,770	79,196
Buhigwe District	121,624	53,787	67,837	89,878	43,766	46,112
Kakonko District	91,394	43,086	48,308	68,343	34,959	33,384

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,348,967	650,307	698,660	959,398	467,251	492,147	389,569	183,056	206,513
5-9	156,250	74,274	81,976	108,883	51,845	57,038	47,367	22,429	24,938
10-14	268,601	132,368	136,233	198,483	98,562	99,921	70,118	33,806	36,312
15 - 19	200,629	98,351	102,278	140,976	69,912	71,064	59,653	28,439	31,214
20 - 24	150,307	66,358	83,949	104,220	45,843	58,377	46,087	20,515	25,572
25 - 29	121,682	55,911	65,771	85,440	39,670	45,770	36,242	16,241	20,001
30 - 34	95,932	45,679	50,253	67,053	32,538	34,515	28,879	13,141	15,738
35 - 39	78,770	37,031	41,739	55,674	26,532	29,142	23,096	10,499	12,597
40 - 44	66,086	31,157	34,929	46,698	22,248	24,450	19,388	8,909	10,479
45 - 49	59,514	28,733	30,781	42,378	20,721	21,657	17,136	8,012	9,124
50 - 54	46,361	22,916	23,445	33,431	16,730	16,701	12,930	6,186	6,744
55 - 59	30,986	16,510	14,476	22,333	12,061	10,272	8,653	4,449	4,204
60 - 64	29,262	16,410	12,852	21,195	12,171	9,024	8,067	4,239	3,828
65 - 69	15,528	8,775	6,753	11,177	6,444	4,733	4,351	2,331	2,020
70 - 74	12,681	7,025	5,656	9,260	5,228	4,032	3,421	1,797	1,624
75 - 79	6,677	3,807	2,870	4,988	2,906	2,082	1,689	901	788
80+	9,701	5,002	4,699	7,209	3,840	3,369	2,492	1,162	1,330

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kigoma 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)	311,161	152,647	158,514	222,088	110,177	111,911	89,073	42,470	46,603
Youth Population (15–24 years)	350,936	164,709	186,227	245,196	115,755	129,441	105,740	48,954	56,786
Youth Population (15–35 years)	588,876	276,018	312,858	412,151	194,932	217,219	176,725	81,086	95,639
Primary School (6–12 years)	301,135	146,032	155,103	218,061	106,214	111,847	83,074	39,818	43,256
Primary School (7–13 years)	332,807	161,940	170,867	242,955	118,806	124,149	89,852	43,134	46,718
Secondary School (14-17 years)	185,231	92,449	92,782	132,641	67,301	65,340	52,590	25,148	27,442
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	879,529	419,056	460,473	619,398	298,426	320,972	260,131	120,630	139,501
Elderly population (60+ years)	73,849	41,019	32,830	53,829	30,589	23,240	20,020	10,430	9,590
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,356,247	653,740	702,507	963,641	469,236	494,405	392,606	184,504	208,102
Population Aged 14+ years and above	980,989	471,642	509,347	693,650	337,585	356,065	287,339	134,057	153,282
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	795,758	379,193	416,565	561,009	270,284	290,725	234,749	108,909	125,840

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kigoma 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	523,889	262,193	261,696	404,336	203,511	200,825	119,553	58,682	60,871	427,598	209,309	218,289	318,035	156,154	161,881	109,563	53,155	56,408
Kibondo District	76,219	38,124	38,095	68,489	34,362	34,127	7,730	3,762	3,968	61,638	30,147	31,491	54,557	26,723	27,834	7,081	34,24	3,657

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| 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
Kasulu District	113,770	57,347	56,423	102,367	51,542	50,825	11,403	5,805	5,598	83,781	41,212	42,569	73,618	36,086	37,532	10,163	51,26	5,037
Kasulu Town	49,443	24,251	25,192	0	0	0	49,443	24,25 1	25,19 2	44,258	21,208	23,050	0	0	0	44,258	21,20 8	23,05 0
Kigoma District	48,578	24,443	24,135	46,087	23,212	22,875	2,491	1,231	1,260	44,485	22,006	22,479	42,111	20841	21,270	2,374	11,65	1,209
Kigoma Municipal	43,664	21,234	22,430	0	0	0	43,664	21,23 4	22,43 0	41,317	20,064	21,253	0	0	0	4,1317	20,06 4	21,25 3
Uvinza District	99,486	50,374	49,112	96,154	48,721	47,433	3,332	1,653	1,679	73,577	36,237	37,340	70,591	34,762	35,829	2,986	1,475	1,511
Buhigwe District	53,769	26,925	26,844	53,216	26,647	26,569	553	278	275	46,144	22,570	23,574	45,630	22310	23,320	514	260	254
Kakonko District	38,960	19,495	19,465	38,023	19,027	18,996	937	468	469	32,398	15,865	16,533	31,528	15,432	16,096	870	433	437

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kigoma Region, 2022 PHC

| Council | Population (7-13 Years) | | | | | | | | | All Children Attending | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	841,329	422,02 5	419,30 4	642,470	324,89 9	317,57 1	198,859	97,12 6	101,73 3	623,773	307,38 5	316,38 8	456,503	225,77 8	230,72 5	167,270	81,60 7	85,66 3
Kibondo District	122,806	61,841	60,965	109,952	55,575	54,377	12,854	6,266	6,588	89,109	44,137	44,972	78,272	38,822	39,450	10,837	5,315	5,522
Kasulu District	181,245	91,611	89,634	162,450	82,083	80,367	18,795	9,528	9,267	121,432	60,245	61,187	106,246	52,614	53,632	15,186	7,631	7,555

| Council | Population (7-13 Years) | | | | | | | | | All Children Attending | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kasulu Town	80,856	39,629	41,227	-	-	-	80,856	39,629	41,227	66,095	31,855	34,240	-	-	-	66,095	31,855	34,240
Kigoma District	78,085	39,280	38,805	73,981	37,261	36,720	4,104	2,019	2,085	65,854	32,630	33,224	62,197	30,828	31,369	3,657	1,802	1,855
Kigoma Municipal	74,339	35,791	38,548	-	-	-	74,339	35,791	38,548	64,866	31,745	33,121	-	-	-	64,866	31,745	33,121
Uvinza District	156,616	80,077	76,539	151,218	77,402	73,816	5,398	2,675	2,723	102,521	50,904	51,617	98,065	48,705	49,360	4,456	2,199	2,257
Buhigwe District	85,494	42,553	42,941	84,588	42,107	42,481	906	446	460	67,627	33,034	34,593	66,853	32,658	34,195	774	376	398
Kakonko District	61,888	31,243	30,645	60,281	30,471	29,810	1,607	772	835	46,269	22,835	23,434	44,870	22,151	22,719	1,399	684	715

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

Council	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.)	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	458,567	396,276	47,591	266	1,870	222	4,282	2,012	1,107	4,038	57	11	326	509
Rural	348,054	298,090	39,737	208	1,100	174	3,252	1,266	690	2924	40	6	198	369
Urban	110,513	98,186	7,854	58	770	48	1,030	746	417	1114	17	5	128	140
Council														
Kibondo District	68,145	60,492	5,267	39	221	16	808	455	147	605	3	1	43	48
Kasulu District	74,327	63,689	8,824	45	235	17	648	194	100	476	0	1	57	41
Kasulu Town	47,007	40,817	4,815	26	159	8	321	200	182	382	8	1	68	20
Kigoma District	48,573	43,352	3,389	38	198	59	435	244	169	532	3	1	46	107
Kigoma Municipal	43,698	39,939	1790	16	464	33	332	337	151	500	9	3	45	79
Uvinza District	82,441	69,839	10,741	47	305	48	522	208	130	474	28	3	17	79
Buhigwe District	52,575	43,084	7,428	28	202	30	715	217	114	616	5	1	32	103
Kakonko District	41,801	35,064	5,337	27	86	11	501	157	114	453	1	0	18	32

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