THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tabora Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS

TANZANIA

CENSUS

2022

INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Citation:

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Tabora Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, July 2024.

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.

TABORA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

population and household characteristics, as well as social and economic activities. Other 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.

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics

Salum Kassim Ali
Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government
Statistician, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

The 2022 Tabora Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles 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; acces 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 Tabora Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Tabora Region has a population of 3.3 million persons, out of those, 1,730,508 are females and 1,661,171 are males. Population of Tabora Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 48 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Tabora Region is expected to double in the next 18 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 85.2 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 14.8 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Tabora 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 15.0 years. About forty-nine percent (39.1 %) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has decreased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 47.7 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (57.2%) compared with rural areas (46.0%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 109.7. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tabora Region decreased from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 4.8 percent in 2012 and thereafter decreased to 3.1 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Tabora Region has 592,039 private households, out of which 119,587 (20.2%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 22.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 29.9 percent in 2012 to 35.0 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (38.2%) than in rural areas (34.2%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.9 persons in 2012 to 5.6 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 57.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region are married, where females are more likely (59.8 %) to be married than males (55.4%). Four percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (6.6%) than that of males (1.2%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Tabora Region is 24.2 years for males and 19.8 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 25.7 years to 24.2 years, same trend observed on that of females from 22.1 years in 2012 to 19.8 years in 2022.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (81.6%) in Tabora Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 15.1 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.4 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (32.5%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 16.5 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 181,491 persons (12.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 196,066 persons (13.3%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 121,422 persons (3.6%) out of 333,4165 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results show that 3,388,284 (99.9%) of the persons enumerated in Tabora Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (1,726 persons) followed by other African Countries (993 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (88.4%) children under 18 years in Tabora Region have both parents alive. One out of ten (11.6%) children under 18 years are orphans with a slight difference between urban areas (%) and rural areas (4.8%). About seven percent (6.8%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while (4.8%) are orphan with both parent dead. Sikonge District Council has the highest percentage (9.6%) of orphans compared with other councils in Tabora Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region is 68.0 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (73.2%) than females (63.2%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 64.3 percent and it is slightly higher among males (65.3%) than females (63.4%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 63.4 percent. It is higher among females (66.6%) than males (60.2%). Majority (82.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 13.1 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and about three percent 2.6% attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,267,756 (79.9%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Tabora Region using International relaxed definition is 3.6 percent. The Females unemployment rate is slightly higher (3.9%) than that of males (3.3%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tabora Region is 83.4 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Tabora Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. Nine percent (9.0 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above are living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.4 %) and walking (1.5 %) are the most common types of disabilities in Tabora Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Tabora Region. Thirty percent (30.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in the Tabora Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (26.3 percent) than that of males (34.7%). Forty Five percent (45.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Tabora Region, majority of them own land jointly (33.6%) followed by those owning land alone (18.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Tabora Region. About seven out of ten (69.0%) households in Tabora Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (34.4%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than forty percent (40.3%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than forty percent (41.9%) of households in Tabora Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than thirty percent (33.8%) of households in Tabora Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Tabora Region use firewood (67.2%) and charcoal (24.3%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar energy 47.0 percent followed by electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) (20.2%). Percentage of

households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 10.4 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (38.9%) households in Tabora Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 56.6 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Tanga Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 75.2 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where two thirds (66. %) 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 (98.6 %). About three percent (2.3%) of person aged 15 and above in Tabora Region use laptops and one percent (1.4 %) 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 Tabora Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicates that 77.6 percent of all buildings/Units in Tabora Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 9.7 percent are occupied by tenants. Seventy two percent (72.3%) of all individually owned buildings in Tabora Region are owned by males, 19.8 percent by females, and 5.0 percent are jointly owned. About thirty percent (29.6%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or, Tiles or marble, Terrazo). Seventy-four percent (74.3 %) percent of all buildings in Tabora Region are built on un-surveyed land. About thirty eight percent (37.7 %) of all buildings in Tabora Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About eleven percent (10.9%) of all buildings/Units in Tabora Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 39.2 percent are powered by other sources. Nearly 21.0 percent (20.5%) of all buildings have water services. Three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Tabora Region have infrastructure for Person With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	3,391,679	100.0	2,888,034	100.0	503,645	100.0
Male	1,661,171	49.0	1,419,928	49.2	241,243	47.9
Female	1,730,508	51.0	1,468,106	50.8	262,402	52.1
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.9	-	3.7	-	5.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	612,395	18.1	540,279	18.7	72,116	14.3
Male	304,847	18.4	269,052	18.9	35,795	14.8
Female	307,548	17.8	271,227	18.5	36,321	13.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	612,395	18.1	540,279	18.7	72,116	14.3
Male	304,847	18.4	269,052	18.9	35,795	14.8
Female	307,548	17.8	271,227	18.5	36,321	13.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,879,654	55.4	1,647,755	57.1	231,899	46.0
Male	944,486	56.9	831,449	58.6	113,037	46.9
Female	935,168	54.0	816,306	55.6	118,862	45.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	643,724	19.0	536,564	18.6	107,160	21.3
Male	308,784	18.6	259,056	18.2	49,728	20.6
Female	334,940	19.4	277,508	18.9	57,432	21.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,105,377	32.6	909,782	31.5	195,595	38.8
Male	526,513	31.7	435,269	30.7	91,244	37.8
Female	578,864	33.5	474,513	32.3	104,351	39.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	307,891	9.1	263,316	9.1	44,575	8.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	158,029	9.5	137,123	9.7	20,906	8.7
Male	149,862	8.7	126,193	8.6	23,669	9.0
Female	1,433,661	82.8	1,177,016	80.2	256,645	97.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	1,617,088	47.7	1,328,970	46.0	288,118	57.2
Male	776,480	46.7	639,977	45.1	136,503	56.6
Female	840,608	48.6	688,993	46.9	151,615	57.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	157,235	4.6	132,626	4.6	24,609	4.9
Male	74,361	4.5	63,335	4.5	11,026	4.6
Female	82,874	4.8	69,291	4.7	13,583	5.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	592,039	100	472,452	79.8	119,587	20.2
Male Headed Households	385,034	65.0	311,103	65.8	73,931	61.8
Female Headed Households	207,005	35.0	161,349	34.2	45,656	38.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size[1]	-	5.6	-	6.0	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	-	5.9	-	6.3	-	4.2
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	-	5.1	-	5.4	-	3.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	489,753	28.4	373,564	26.3	116,189	38.2
Married	994,080	57.7	854,783	60.2	139,297	45.8
Living Together	71,140	4.1	55,342	3.9	15,798	5.2
Divorced	66,753	3.9	54,744	3.9	12,009	3.9
Separated	33,333	1.9	26,341	1.9	6,992	2.3
Widowed	68,595	4.0	54,541	3.8	14,054	4.6
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	503,070	15.1	347,320	12.2	155,750	32.0
Population with Birth Notification	78,389	2.4	70,767	2.5	7,622	1.6
Country of Citizenship		-				
Tanzanians	3,388,284	99.9	2,888,034	99.9	503,645	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	3,395	0.1	2,446	0.1	949	0.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	121,422	3.6	75,394	2.6	46,028	9.5
Other Health Insurance	31,489	0.9	25,658	0.9	5,831	1.2
National Identification Card	181,491	12.3	132,237	10.9	49,254	19.1
National Identification Number	196,066	13.3	137,486	11.3	58,580	22.7
Zanzibar Identification Card	293	0.0	158	0.0	135	0.1
Driving License	26,427	1.8	10,879	0.9	15,548	6.0
Voter's Identification Card	799,873	54.3	633,894	52.1	165,979	64.4
Travel Passport	9,743	0.3	5,758	0.2	3,985	0.8
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	**218,390**	**11.6**	**81,051**	**4.9**	**9,367**	**4.0**
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,172,171	68.0	900,782	63.5	271,389	89.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	795,617	72.0	614,105	67.5	181,512	92.8
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,235,214	73.4	494,739	70.3	135,254	88.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	431,395	63.4	353,341	59.8	78,054	89.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	642,461	89.0	524,080	82.7	118,381	133.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,104,460	100.0	866,545	100.0	237,915	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,192	0.4	3,796	0.4	396	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	910,596	82.4	755,356	87.2	155,240	65.3
Training After Primary	1,243	0.1	746	0.1	497	0.2

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pre-Form One	206	0.0	150	0.0	56	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	144,311	13.1	87,598	10.1	56,713	23.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,370	0.8	3,243	0.4	5,127	2.2
Training After Secondary Education	7,028	0.6	3,634	0.4	3,394	1.4
University and Other Related	28,506	2.6	12,018	1.4	16,488	6.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	0.0	3,796	0.0	4	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	3,135	0.2	938	0.2	1,834	0.8
Professionals	11,015	0.9	3,206	0.6	6,210	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	26,961	2.1	13364	1.3	13,597	6.2
Clerks	2,434	0.2	1,172	0.1	1,262	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	42,343	3.3	20618	2.0	21,725	9.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	839,591	63.2	765,875	73.1	73,716	33.4
Craft and related workers	154,440	12.2	110,968	10.6	43,472	19.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,090	0.5	2,769	0.3	3,321	1.5
Elementary occupations	181,747	14.3	126,458	12.1	55,289	25.1
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	224,987	9.0	187,012	8.9	37,975	9.7
Type of Disability						
Albinism	2,968	0.1	2,358	0.1	610	0.1
Seeing	60,109	9.0	49,238	2.3	10,871	2.8
Hearing	21,944	0.9	18,008	0.9	3,936	1.0
Walking	37,423	1.5	31,715	1.5	5,708	1.5
Remembering	11,496	0.5	9,673	0.5	1,823	0.5
Self-Care	5,635	0.2	4,815	0.2	820	0.2
Communication	12,165	0.5	10,285	0.5	1,880	0.5
Other Disability	76,215	3.1	63,278	3.0	12,937	3.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	509,796	30.3	445,695	32.0	64,101	22.1
Male	277,676	34.7	242,522	36.4	35,154	26.3
Female	232,120	26.3	203,173	28.0	28,947	18.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	408,517	69.0	349,130	73.9	59,387	49.7
Living without Paying any Rent	32,938	5.6	26,393	5.6	6,545	5.5
Rented Privately	88,579	15.0	47,595	10.1	40,984	34.3
Rented by Employer	17,260	22.9	13,655	2.9	3,605	3.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	18,976	3.2	13,936	2.9	5,040	4.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	13,631	2.3	11,571	2.4	2,060	1.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	12,138	2.1	10,172	2.2	1,966	1.6
Main Materials Used for Roofing						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Iron Sheets	386,770	65.3	275,004	58.2	111,766	93.5
Grass/Leaves	178,543	30.0	172,831	36.6	5,712	4,8
Mud and Leaves	22,864	3.9	21,922	4.6	942	0.8
Others	3,864	0.7	2,695	0.6	1,167	1.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	219,718	37.1	137,697	29.1	82,021	68.6
Earth/Sand	347,358	58.7	324,187	68.6	23,171	19.4
Ceramic tiles	17,465	2.9	4,167	0.9	13,298	11.1
Other	7,498	1.3	6,401	1.4	1,097	0.9
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	64,300	10.9	15,221	3.2	49,079	41
Baked Bricks	178,179	28.4	126,184	26.7	41,995	35.1
Sundried Bricks	282,915	47.8	260,405	55.1	22,510	18.8
Poles and Mud	64,727	10.9	59,918	12.7	489,000	4.0
Stones	1,982	0.3	1,207	0.3	775	0.6
Others	9,939	1.7	9,517	2.0	419	0.4
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	119,865	20.2	43,586	9.2	76,279	63.8
Solar	278,192	47.0	253,881	53.7	24,311	20.3
Kerosene	13,397	2.3	8,129	1.7	5,268	3.3
Others	180,585	30.5	166,856	35.3	13,729	17.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	398,010	67.2	372,704	78.9	25,306	21.2
Charcoal	143,753	24.3	68,764	14.6	74,989	62.7
Kerosene	1,518	0.3	1,078	0.2	440	0.4
Electricity	9,622	1.6	3,017	0.6	6,605	5.5
Gas	11,657	2.0	3,639	0.8	8,018	6.7
Others	27,479	4.6	23,250	4.9	4,229	3.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	130,973	54.1	517,297	39.5	195,650	74.2
Other Protected Sources	117,079	17.9	321,616	17.4	27,592	18.6
Unprotected Sources	343,987	28.0	69,532	43.1	13,892	7.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	108,118	18.3	38,617	8.2	69,501	58.1
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	19,880	3.4	11,843	2.5	8,037	6.7
Pit Latrine	381,364	64.4	342,275	72.4	39,089	32.7
Others	2,363	0.4	2,262	0.5	101	0.1
No Facility	80,314	13.6	77,455	16.4	2,859	2.4
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	86,213	14.6	30,551	6.5	55,662	46.5
Burnt	230,010	38.9	190,870	40.4	39,140	32.7
Roadside Dumping	3,420	0.6	2,841	0.6	579	0.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Burying/Pit	88,286	14.9	74,164	15.7	14,122	11.8
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	184,110	31.1	174,026	36.8	10,084	8.4
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	246,788	64.6	218,441	68.0	31,104	51.0
Farm Land	280,219	68.8	260,882	74.3	26,442	47.0
House	301305	71.3	278998	76.8	29400	49.6
Bicycle	114,346	43.9	102,183	46.5	13,694	33.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	3,265	7.4	2,130	6.7	1,252	10.2
Power Tiller	5	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.3
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	183,569	31.0	115,753	24.5	67,816	56.7
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,265,889	75.2	1,015,434	72.9	250,455	86.4
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	490,935	82.9	381,105	80.7	109,830	91.8
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,314,278	78.1	1,062,024	76.2	252,254	87.0
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	11,041	0.7	7,301	0.5	3,740	1.3
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	21,941	1.3	12,713	0.9	9,228	3.2
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	482,033	70.9	399,463	69.7	82,570	77.4
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	75,020	10.9	30,847	5.3	44,173	40.2
Water	141,099	20.7	89,510	15.6	51,589	48.3
Toilet	460,605	67.7	377,834	65.9	82,771	77.6
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	22,475	3.3	15,283	2.7	7,192	6.7
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	114,790	16.9	60,065	10.5	54,725	51.3
Not Surveyed	505,612	74.3	469,960	82.0	35,652	33.4
Regularised	39,359	5.8	28,602	5.0	10,757	10.1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Maps

Abbreviation/Acronym

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

Youth Population 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 working age population.

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.

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 of 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 total number of buildings in a particular area.

Detached house is a building that stand 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 is 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 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 adopted 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 is a building consisting of ground floor only.
Stand Alone is a single house that is separate and detached from other buildings**.**
Surveyed Settlement this 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 is a terraced house is a row of more than two houses similar houses under one roof joined together by their side walls. The house could be single or multi-storey.

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1   Introduction

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

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

1.1.1   A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2   Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1   Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

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

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

1.3   Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1   Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall,4,206 EAs were delineated in Tabora Region 682 EAs in urban areas and 3,524 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
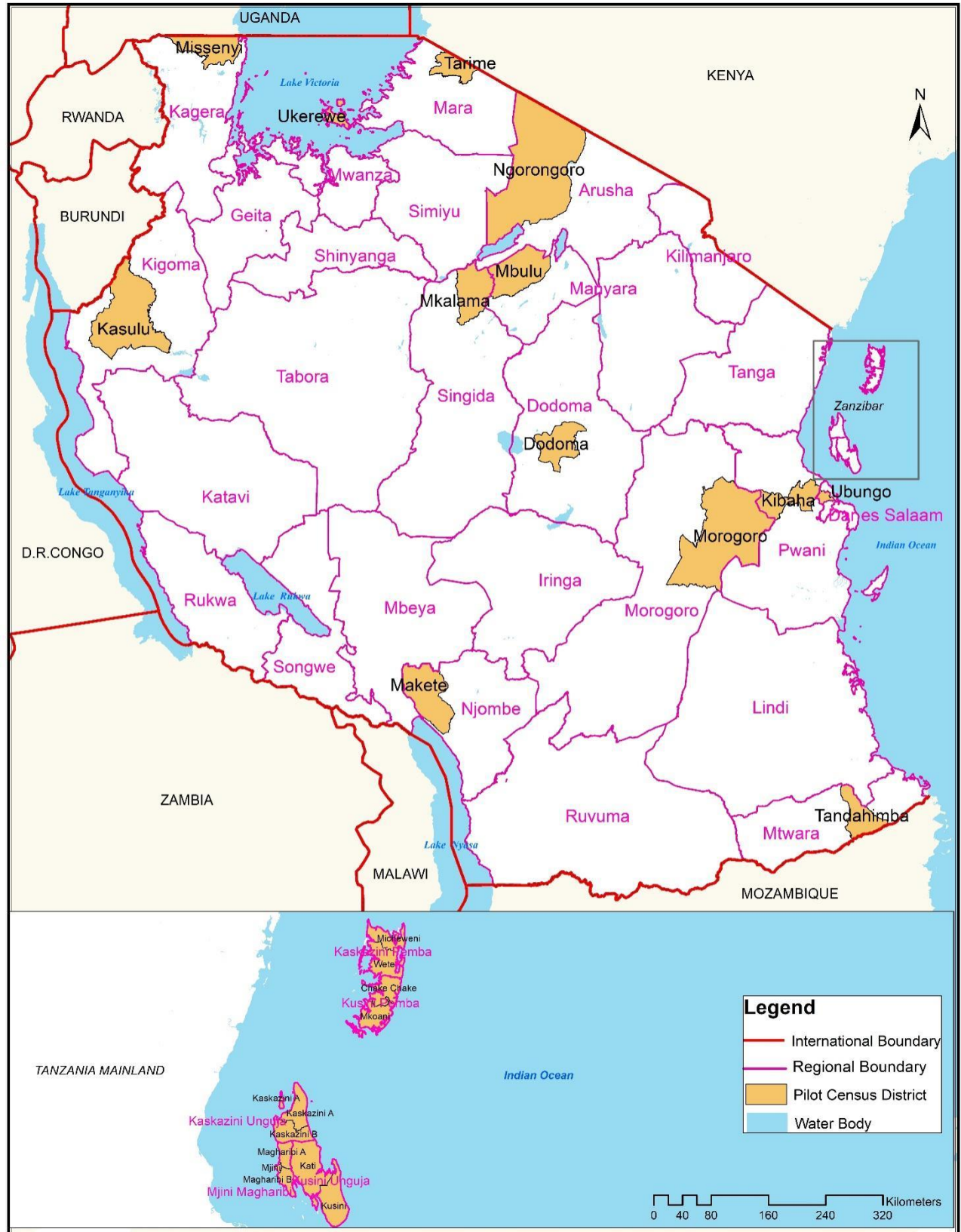
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

<div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #9dc183; padding: 10px;">

Key Points

- Tabora Region has a population of 3,391,679 persons; (1,661,171 males and 1,730,508 females).

- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Tabora Regional population is expected to double in the next 18 years; that is in year 2040.

- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 85.2 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 14.8 percent living in urban areas.

</div>

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 Tabora 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

Tabora Region has a population of 3,391,679 persons and is the third most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.0%) of this population are females (1,730,508 persons) and 49.0 percent (1,661,171 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Tabora Region has 8 Councils, out of those, six (6) are District Council, one (1) is Town Council and one (1) is Municipal Council. Kaliua District Council in Tabora Region has the largest population (678,447 persons) compared with other Councils. Other four Councils with large population are Nzega District (574,498 persons), Uyui District (562,588 persons), Igunga District (546,204 persons) and Sikonge District (335,686 persons). Thus, over 70 percent (79.5%) of the total population in Tabora Region live in the mentioned five councils. The last two councils with least population in Tabora Region are Urambo District (260,322 persons) and Nzega Town (125,193 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is high compared with males in all Council of Tabora Region

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**3,391,679**	**1,661,171**	**49.0**	**1,730,508**	**51.0**
Nzega Town	125,193	60,097	48.0	65,096	52.0
Nzega District	574,498	283,145	49.3	291,353	50.7
Igunga District	546,204	266,554	48.8	279,650	51.2
Uyui District	562,588	276,261	49.1	286,327	50.9
Urambo District	260,322	127,424	48.9	132,898	51.1
Sikonge District	335,686	165,309	49.2	170,377	50.8
Tabora Municipal	308,741	150,416	48.7	158,325	51.3
Kaliua District	678,447	331,965	48.9	346,482	51.1

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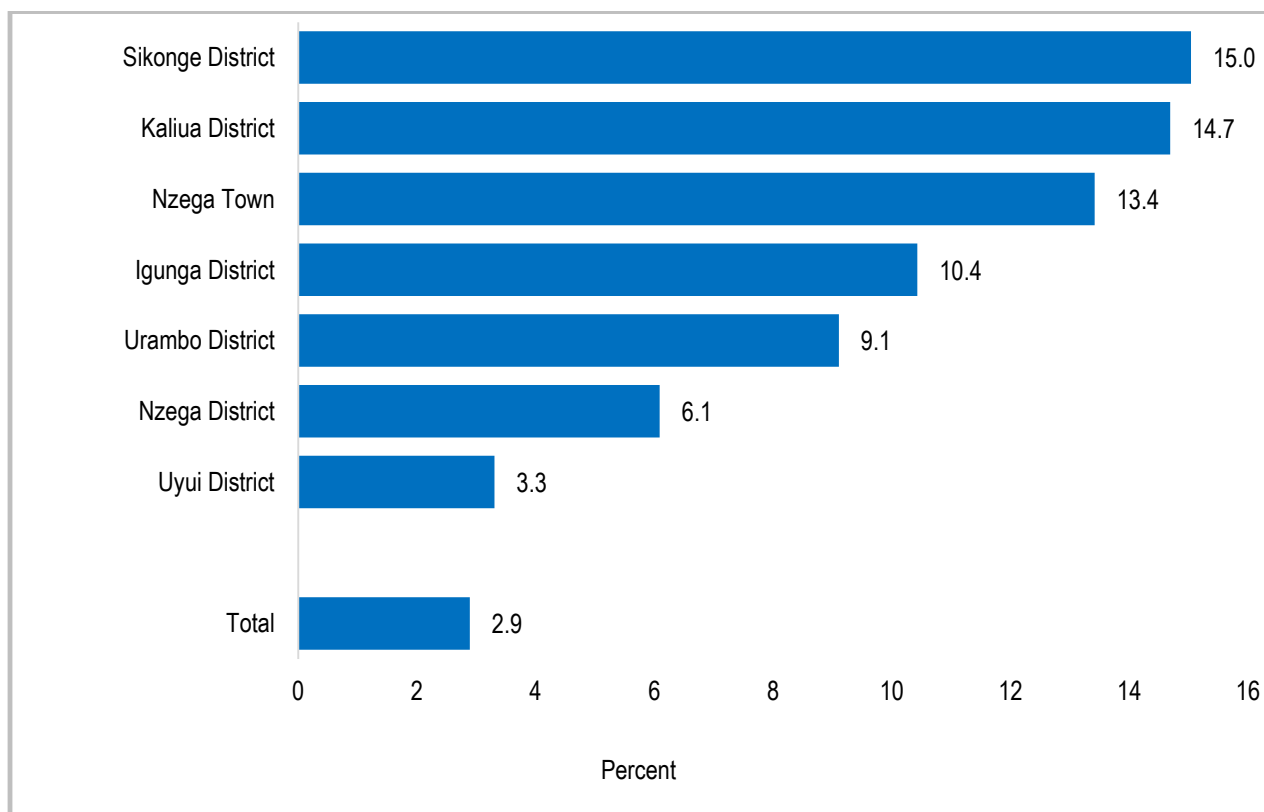
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Tabora Region population is predominantly rural, with 85.2 percent of its population living in rural areas and 14.8 percent living in urban areas. Across the Council, Kaliua and Nzega District all of its population living in rural areas. The other Councils with the most of their population living in rural areas are Uyui and Sikonge District with 97.7 percent and 94.5 percent respectively. Further results show that Tabora Municipal is the most urbanized Council while Nzega Town 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Legend: Rural, Urban

Council	Rural	Urban
Kaliua District	99.4	0.6
Tabora Municipal	28.3	71.7
Sikonge District	94.5	5.5
Urambo District	87.8	12.2
Uyui District	97.7	2.3
Igunga District	84.2	15.8
Nzega District	99.5	0.5
Nzega Town	0.0	100.0
Total	85.2	14.8
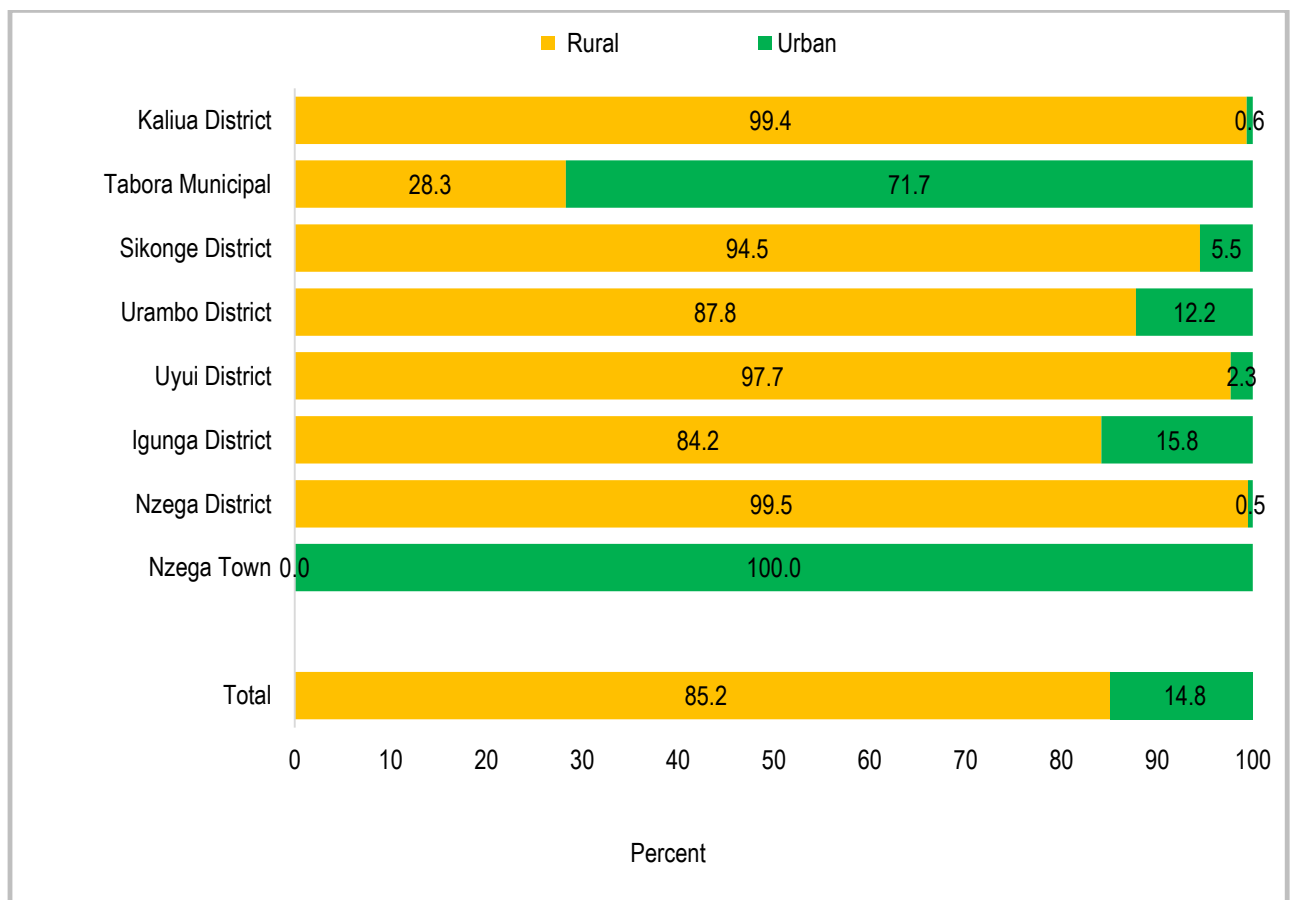
Percent

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

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	**3,391,679**	**1,661,171**	**1,730,508**	**2,888,034**	**85.2**	**1,419,928**	**1,468,106**	**503,645**	**14.8**	**241,243**	**262,402**
Nzega Town	125,193	60,097	65,096	NA	NA	NA	NA	125,193	100.0	60,097	65,096
Nzega District	574,498	283,145	291,353	571,601	99.5	281,782	289,819	2,897	0.5	1,363	1,534
Igunga District	546,204	266,554	279,650	459,879	84.2	225,277	234,602	86,325	15.8	41,277	45,048
Uyui District	562,588	276,261	286,327	549,495	97.7	269,905	279,590	13,093	2.3	6,356	6,737
Urambo District	260,322	127,424	132,898	228,570	87.8	112,466	116,104	31,752	12.2	14,958	16,794
Sikonge District	335,686	165,309	170,377	317,148	94.5	156,716	160,432	18,538	5.5	8,593	9,945
Tabora Municipal	308,741	150,416	158,325	87,275	28.3	43,878	43,397	221,466	71.7	106,538	114,928
Kaliua District	678,447	331,965	346,482	674,066	99.4	329,904	344,162	4,381	0.6	2,061	2,320

2.3   Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Tabora Region has increased by 3.9 percent from 2,291,623 persons in 2012 to 3,391,679 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

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

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Tabora 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	2,291,623	3,391,679	48.0	3.9	18
Male	1,129,730	1,661,171	47.0	3.9	18
Female	1,161,893	1,730,508	48.9	4.0	17

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Tabora Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trends; it declined from 4.4 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.4 percent in 1988 - 2002, then increased to 3.9 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Tabora Region, 1967–2022 Censuse
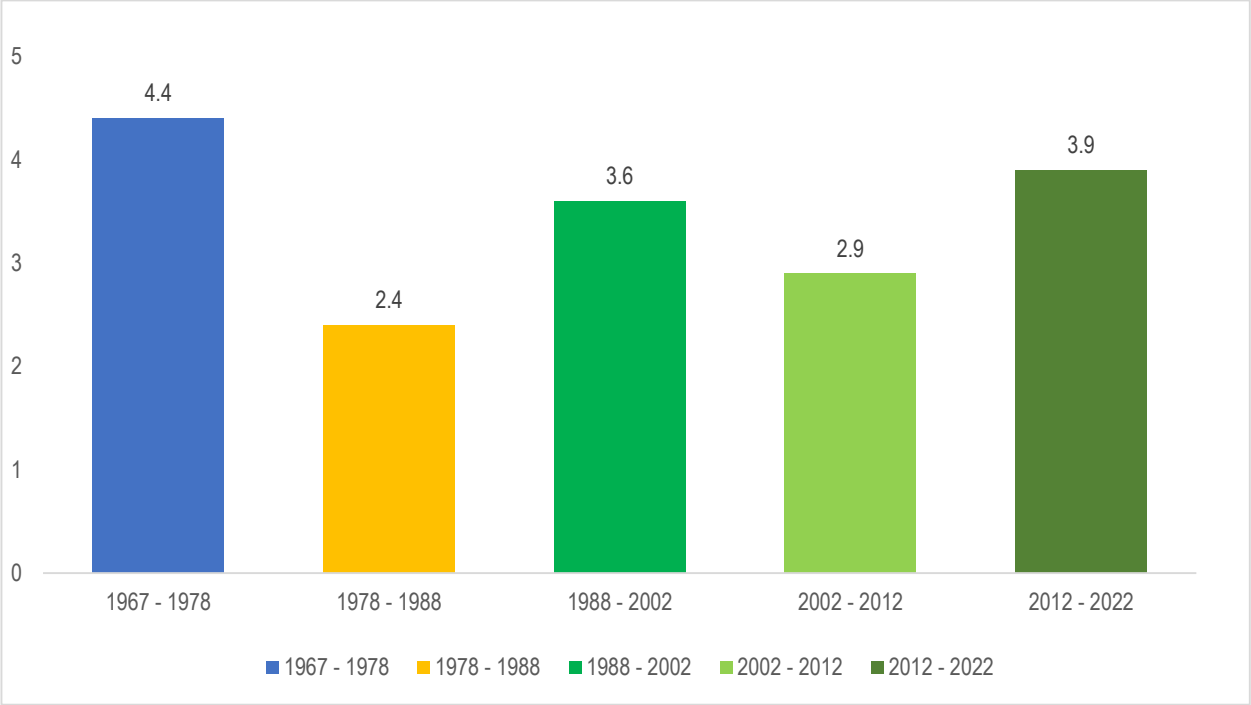
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

<div style="border:1px solid">

Key Points

- Thirty nine percent (39.1%) of the Tabora Region population is aged below 15 years and 4.6 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Tabora Regional population is 15.0 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Tabora Region increased from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 47.7 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tabora Region is 6.9
- The age dependency ratio for Tabora Region is 109.7.

</div>

3.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes in Tabora 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 Tabora 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 – Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
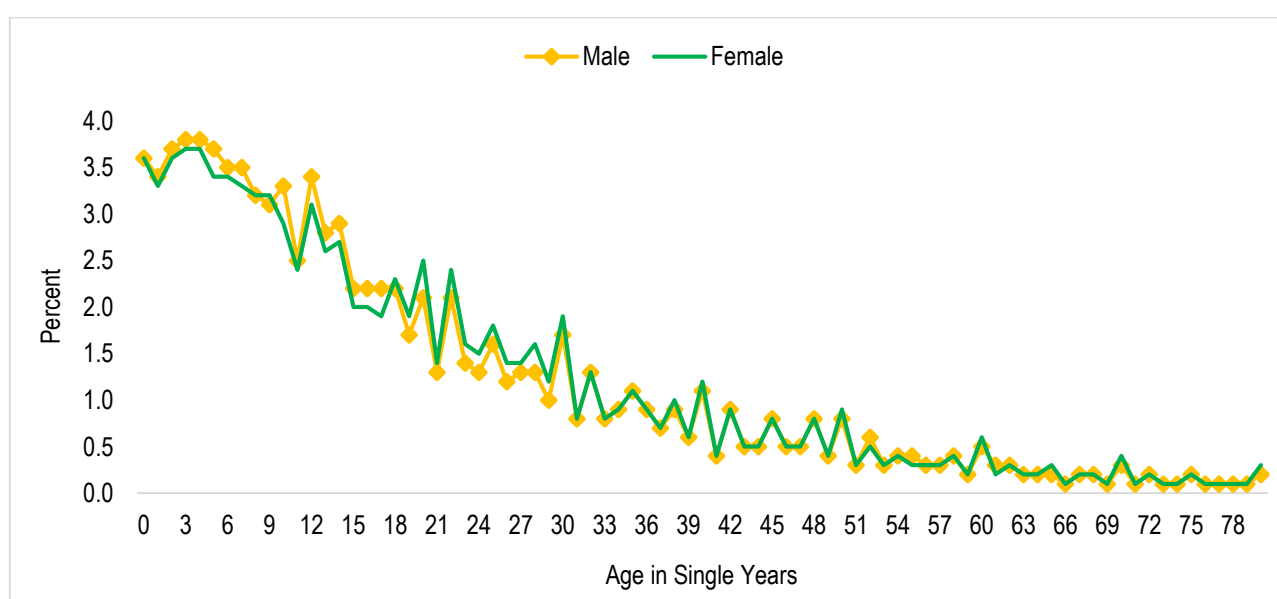
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Tabora Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 39.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.6 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Tabora Region population is15.0 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 Tabora Region is about 93 males for every 100 females (97 for rural areas and 92 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (99 to 102 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (87 to 96 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	3,391,679	100	1,661,171	100	1,730,508	100	93
0–4	612,395	13.3	304,847	13.8	307,548	12.9	100
5–9	570,553	13.3	283,335	13.7	287,218	13	98
10-14	485,077	12.5	247,218	12.9	237,859	12.1	99
15-19	347,237	9.8	173,274	10.4	173,963	9.2	104
20-24	296,487	8.8	135,510	8.5	160,977	9.0	88
25-29	233,657	8.2	107,768	8.0	125,889	8.4	89
30-34	190,779	7.0	91,887	7.0	98,892	6.9	94
35-39	147,032	5.7	70,041	5.7	76,991	5.7	93
40-44	117,382	4.8	57,160	4.8	60,222	4.8	94
45-49	101,087	4.1	49,711	4.0	51,376	4.1	91
50-54	81,262	3.3	39,916	3.1	41,346	3.4	83
55-59	51,496	2.3	26,143	2.2	25,353	2.4	84
60-64	50,669	2.3	25,070	2.1	25,599	2.5	78
65-69	29,524	1.4	14,077	1.3	15,447	1.6	72
70-74	28,971	1.2	14,007	1.0	14,964	1.4	68
75-79	17,013	0.7	8,079	0.6	8,934	0.9	63
80-84	14,317	0.6	6,105	0.4	8,212	0.7	52

Age Group							
85+	16,741	0.7	7,023	0.5	9,718	1	48
Median Age		15.0		14.4		15.4	

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	2,888,034	100.0	1,419,928	100.0	1,468,106	100.0	97
0 – 4	540,279	18.7	269,052	18.9	271,227	18.5	99
5 – 9	503,659	17.4	250,503	17.6	253,156	17.2	99
10 – 14	424,781	14.7	218,134	15.4	206,647	14.1	106
15 – 19	292,954	10.1	147,976	10.4	144,978	9.9	102
20 – 24	243,610	8.4	111,080	7.8	132,530	9.0	84
25 – 29	189,119	6.5	87,358	6.2	101,761	6.9	86
30 – 34	153,744	5.3	74,178	5.2	79,566	5.4	93
35 – 39	118,952	4.1	56,372	4.0	62,580	4.3	90
40 – 44	95,444	3.3	46,384	3.3	49,060	3.3	95
45 – 49	83,193	2.9	40,883	2.9	42,310	2.9	97
50 – 54	67,256	2.3	33,083	2.3	34,173	2.3	97
55 – 59	42,417	1.5	21,590	1.5	20,827	1.4	104
60 – 64	42,281	1.5	21,073	1.5	21,208	1.4	99
65 – 69	24,488	0.8	11,743	0.8	12,745	0.9	92
70 – 74	24,651	0.9	12,051	0.8	12,600	0.9	96
75 – 79	14,490	0.5	6,961	0.5	7,529	0.5	92
80-84	12,274	0.4	5,308	0.4	6,966	0.5	76
85+	14,442	0.5	6,199	0.4	8,243	0.6	75
Median Age	14.2		13.9		14.6		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	503,645	100.0	241,243	100.0	262,402	100.0	92
0 – 4	72,116	14.3	35,795	14.8	36,321	13.8	99
5 – 9	66,894	13.3	32,832	13.6	34,062	13.0	96
10 – 14	60,296	12.0	29,084	12.1	31,212	11.9	93

15 – 19	54,283	10.8	25,298	10.5	28,985	11.0	87
20 – 24	52,877	10.5	24,430	10.1	28,447	10.8	86
25 – 29	44,538	8.8	20,410	8.5	24,128	9.2	85
30 – 34	37,035	7.4	17,709	7.3	19,326	7.4	92
35 – 39	28,080	5.6	13,669	5.7	14,411	5.5	95
40 – 44	21,938	4.4	10,776	4.5	11,162	4.3	97
45 – 49	17,894	3.6	8,828	3.7	9,066	3.5	97
50 – 54	14,006	2.8	6,833	2.8	7,173	2.7	95
55 – 59	9,079	1.8	4,553	1.9	4,526	1.7	101
60 – 64	8,388	1.7	3,997	1.7	4,391	1.7	91
65 – 69	5,036	1.0	2,334	1.0	2,702	1.0	86
70 – 74	4,320	0.9	1,956	0.8	2,364	0.9	83
75 – 79	2,523	0.5	1,118	0.5	1,405	0.5	80
80-84	2,043	0.4	797	0.3	1,246	0.5	64
85+	2,299	0.5	824	0.3	1,475	0.6	56
Median Age	**19.3**		**19.0**		**19.6**		

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 Tabora 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). Tabora 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 Tabora Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the regional capital of Tabora 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
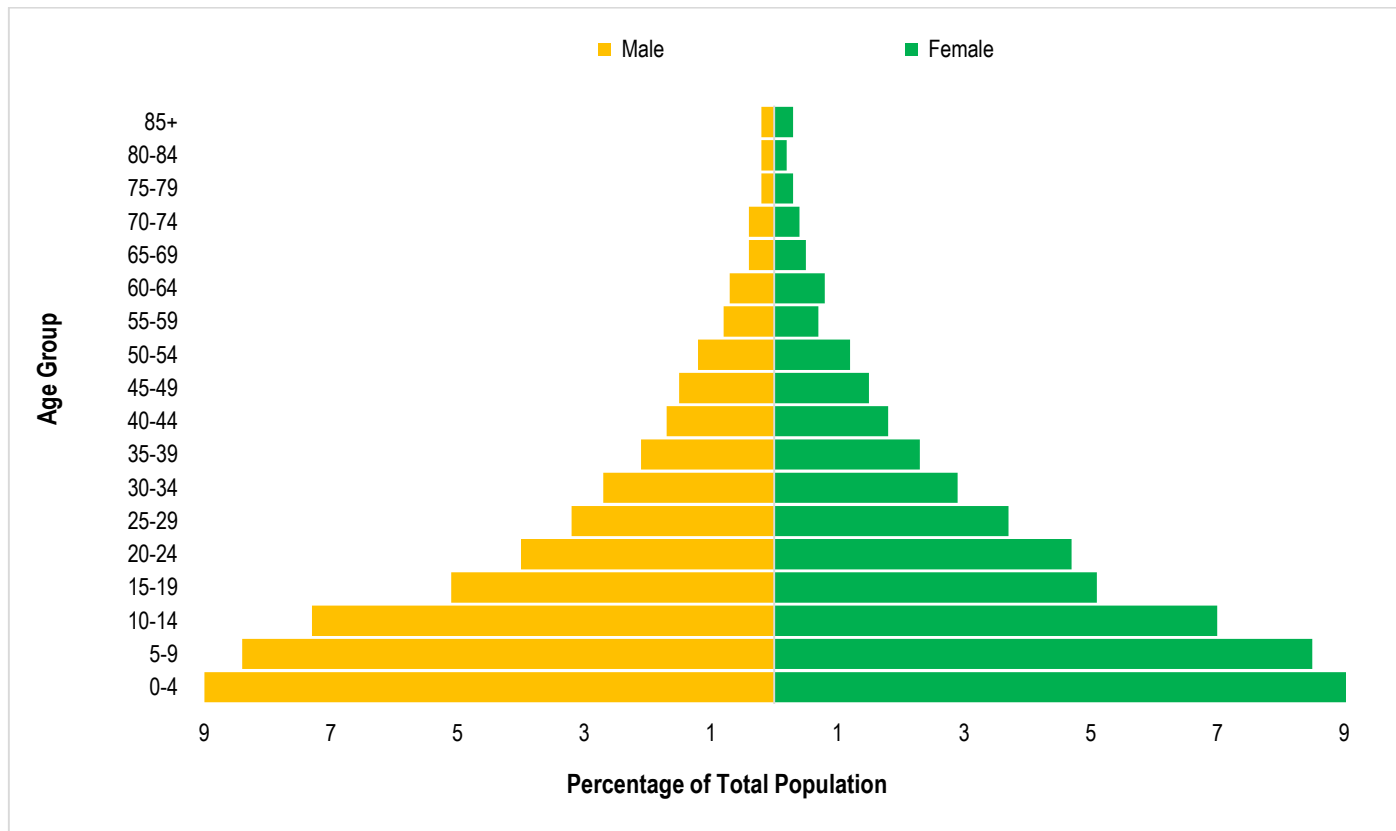
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tabora Rural, 2022 PHC
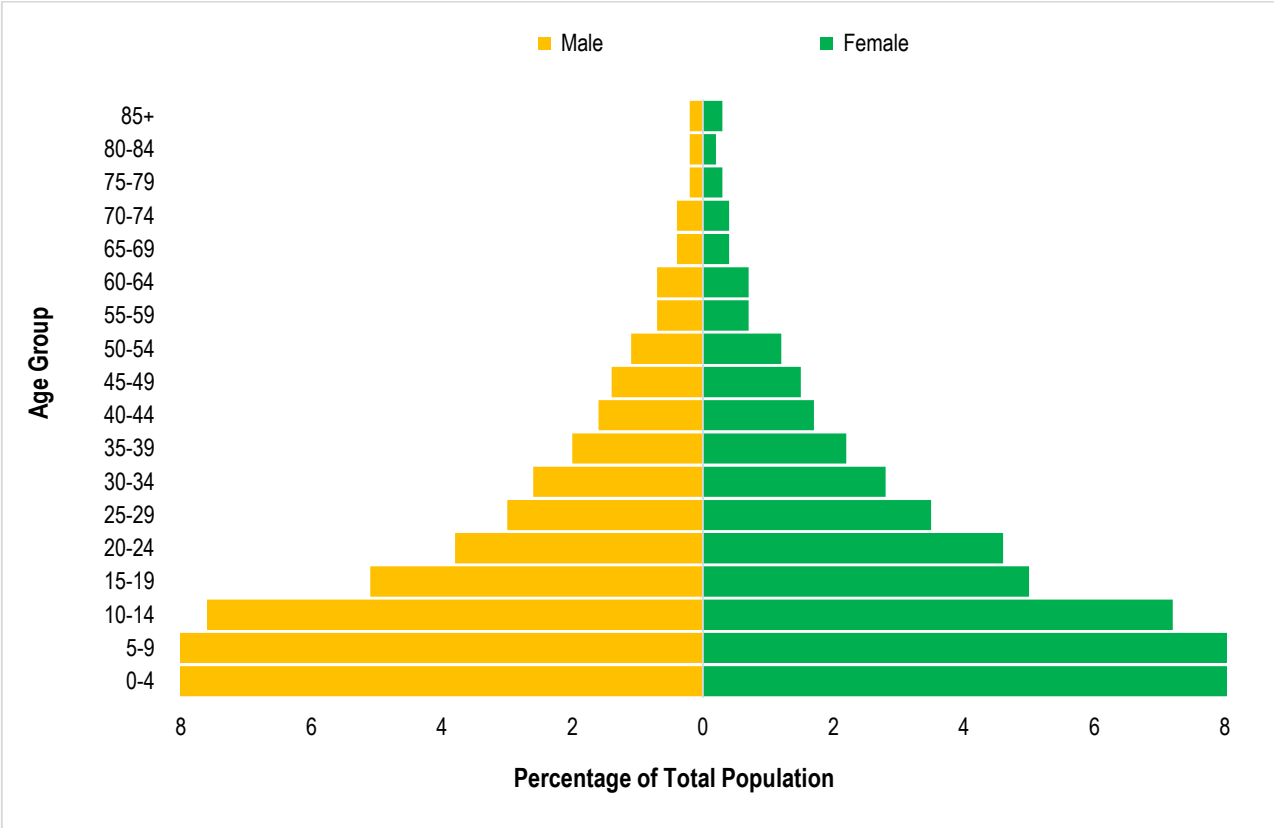
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tabora Urban, 2022 PHC
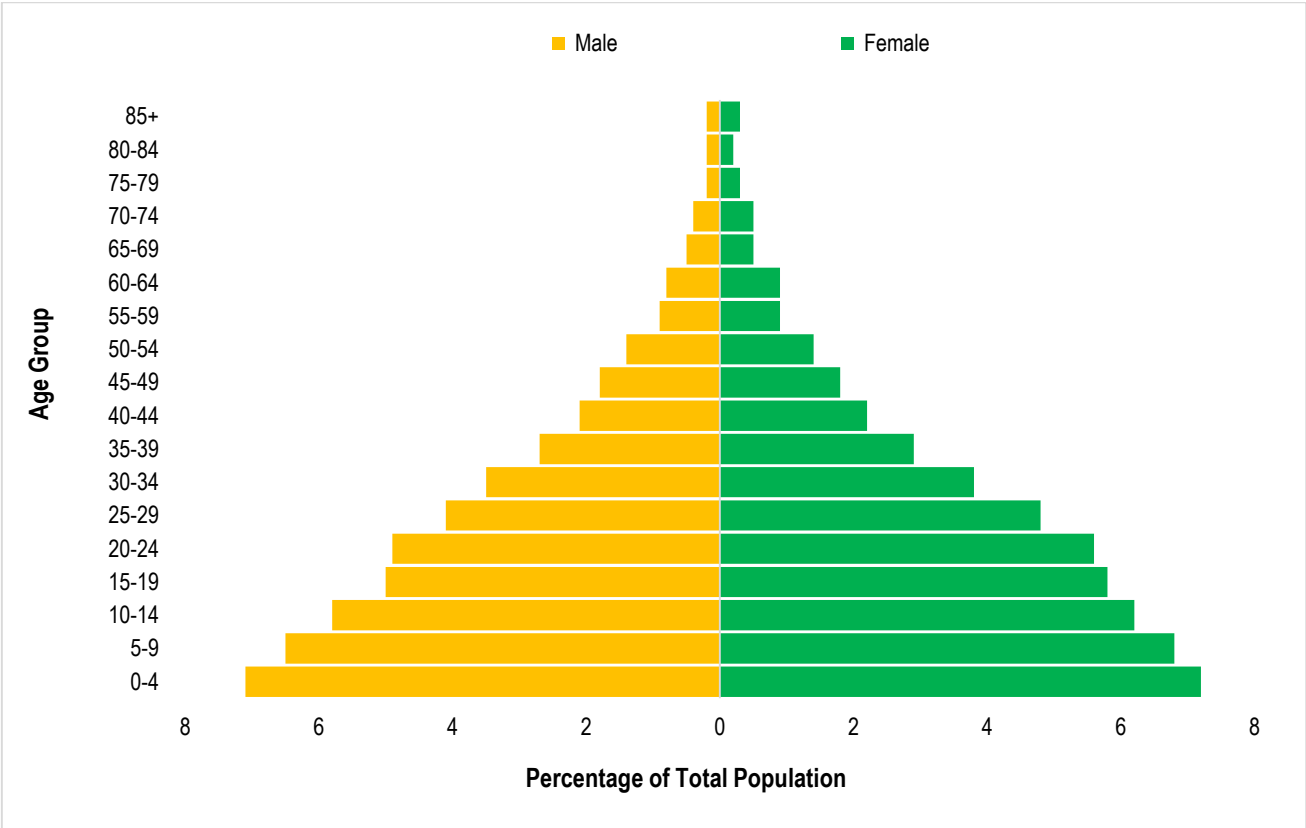
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tabora Municipal Council, 2022 PHC
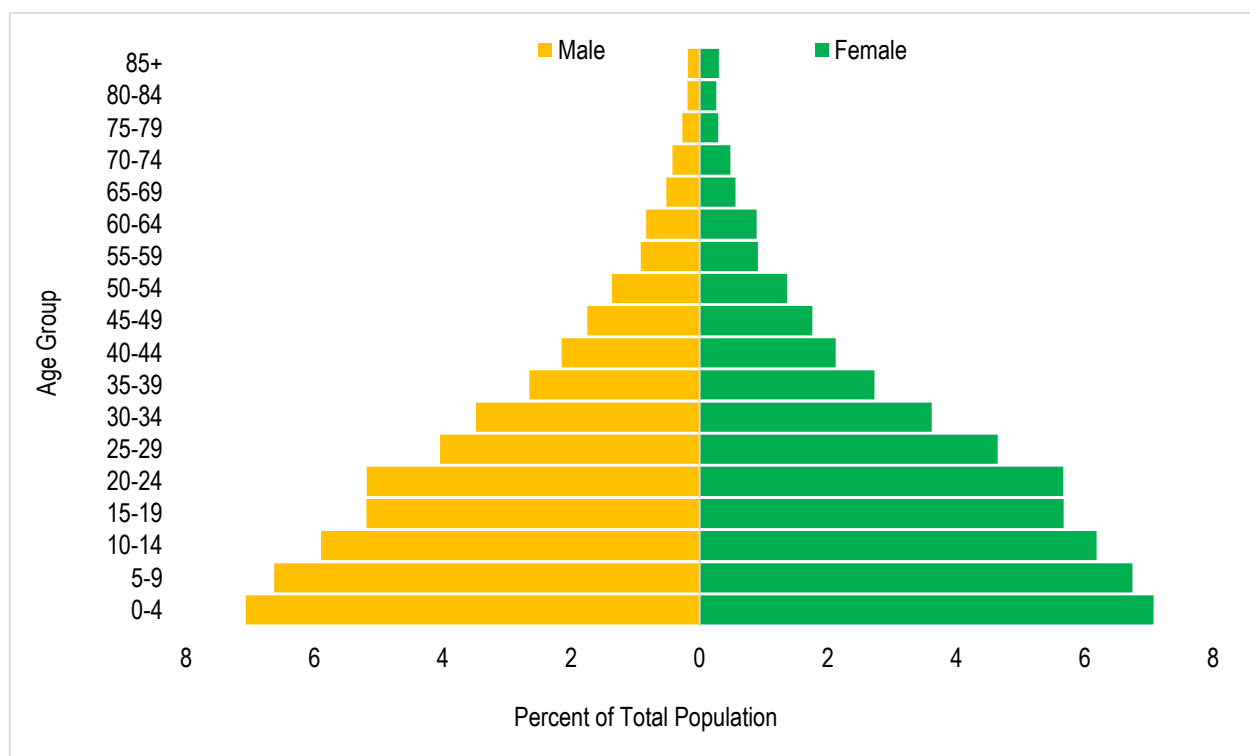
3.3   Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Tabora Region has a young population with 49.2 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 4.6 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**3,391,679**	**100**	**2,888,034**	**100**	**503,645**	**100**
Male	1,661,171	49	1,419,928	49.2	241,243	47.9
Female	1,730,508	51	1,468,106	50.8	262,402	52.1
Children (Under 1 year)	**121,834**	**3.6**	**106,821**	**3.7**	**15,013**	**3.0**
Male	60,193	3.6	52,794	3.7	7,399	3.1
Female	61,641	3.6	54,027	3.7	7,614	2.9

Children (0–4 years)	**612,395**	**18.1**	540,279	**18.7**	72,116	**14.3**
Male	304,847	18.4	269,052	18.9	35,795	14.8
Female	307,548	17.8	271,227	18.5	36,321	13.8
Children (0–8 years)	**1,075,551**	**31.7**	**949,999**	**32.9**	**125,552**	**24.9**
Male	536,756	32.3	474,455	33.4	62,301	25.8
Female	538,795	31.1	475,544	32.4	63,251	24.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,668,025**	**49.2**	**1,468,719**	**50.9**	**199,306**	**39.6**
Male	835,400	50.3	737,689	52	97,711	40.5
Female	832,625	48.1	731,030	49.8	101,595	38.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,879,654**	**55.4**	**1,647,755**	**57.1**	**231,899**	**46**
Male	944,486	56.9	831,449	58.6	113,037	46.9
Female	935,168	54	816,306	55.6	118,862	45.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**533,920**	**15.7**	**456,082**	**15.8**	**77,838**	**15.5**
Male	267,937	16.1	231,473	16.3	36,464	15.1
Female	265,983	15.4	224,609	15.3	41,374	15.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**643,724**	**19**	**536,564**	**18.6**	**107,160**	**21.3**
Male	308,784	18.6	259,056	18.2	49,728	20.6
Female	334,940	19.4	277,508	18.9	57,432	21.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**1,105,377**	**32.6**	**909,782**	**31.5**	**195,595**	**38.8**
Male	526,513	31.7	435,269	30.7	91,244	37.8
Female	578,864	33.5	474,513	32.3	104,351	39.8
Primary School (6–12 years)	**749,787**	**22.1**	**659,501**	**22.8**	**90,286**	**17.9**
Male	375,057	22.6	331,132	23.3	43,925	18.2
Female	374,730	21.7	328,369	22.4	46,361	17.7
Primary School (7–13 years)	**722,036**	**21.3**	**633,479**	**21.9**	**88,557**	**17.6**
Male	362,003	21.8	319,027	22.5	42,976	17.8
Female	360,033	20.8	314,452	21.4	45,581	17.4
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**307,891**	**9.1**	**263,316**	**9.1**	**44,575**	**8.9**
Male	158,029	9.5	137,123	9.7	20,906	8.7
Female	149,862	8.7	126,193	8.6	23,669	9
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**748,310**	**43.2**	**612,785**	**41.7**	**135,525**	**51.6**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,617,088**	**47.7**	**1,328,970**	**46**	**288,118**	**57.2**
Male	776,480	46.7	639,977	45.1	136,503	56.6
Female	840,608	48.6	688,993	46.9	151,615	57.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	**157,235**	**4.6**	**132,626**	**4.6**	**24,609**	**4.9**
Male	74,361	4.5	63,335	4.5	11,026	4.6
Female	82,874	4.8	69,291	4.7	13,583	5.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**106,566**	**3.1**	**90,345**	**3.1**	**16,221**	**3.2**
Male	61,403	3.7	40,760	2.9	20,643	8.6
Female	71,605	4.1	46,958	3.2	24,647	9.4
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**77,042**	**2.3**	**65,857**	**2.3**	**11,185**	**2.2**
Male	35,214	2.1	30,519	2.1	4,695	1.9
Female	41,828	2.4	35,338	2.4	6,490	2.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		**110**		**117**		**75**

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Tabora Region is 18.1 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has insignificantly increased from 18.0 percent in 2002 to 18.1 percent in 2022. This slight increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region during the specified period.

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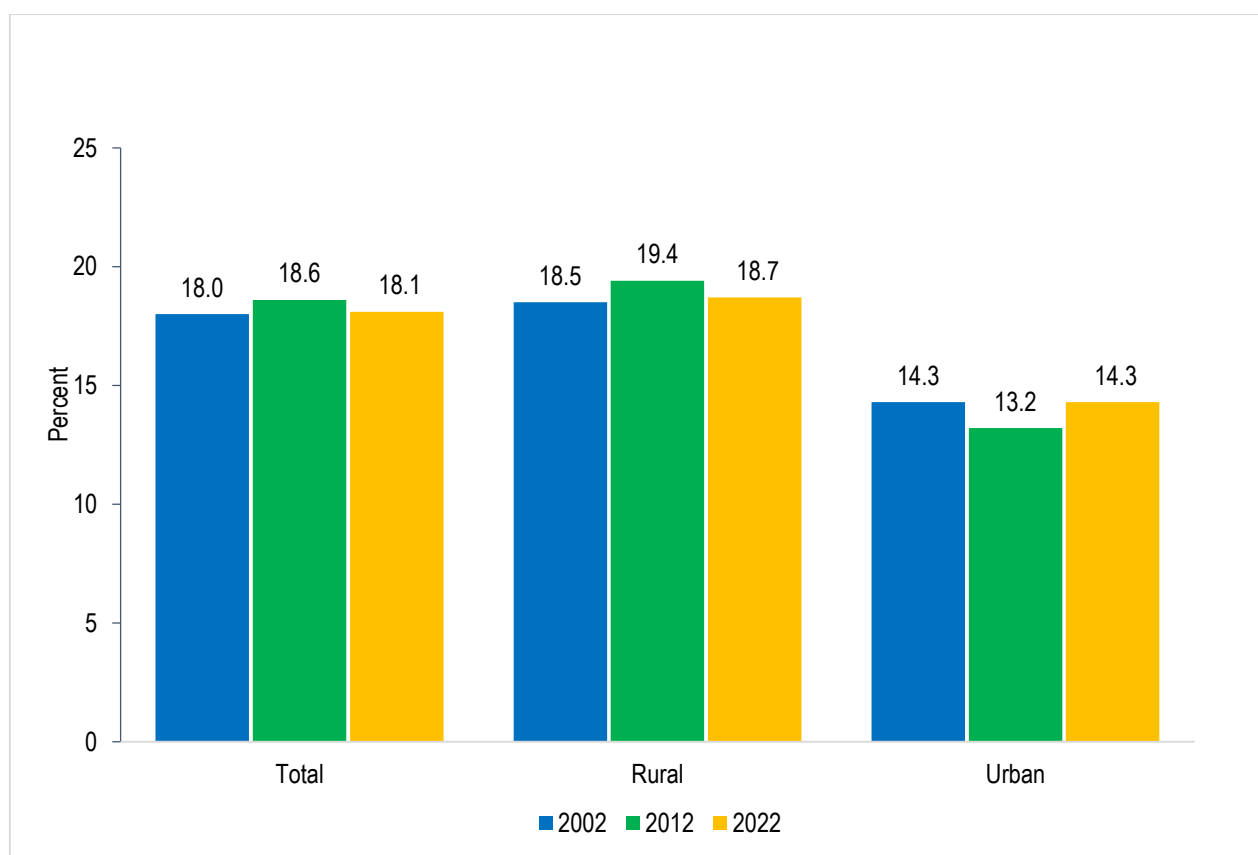
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Tabora Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 49.2 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has increased from 46.9 percent in 2002 to 49.2 percent in 2022.

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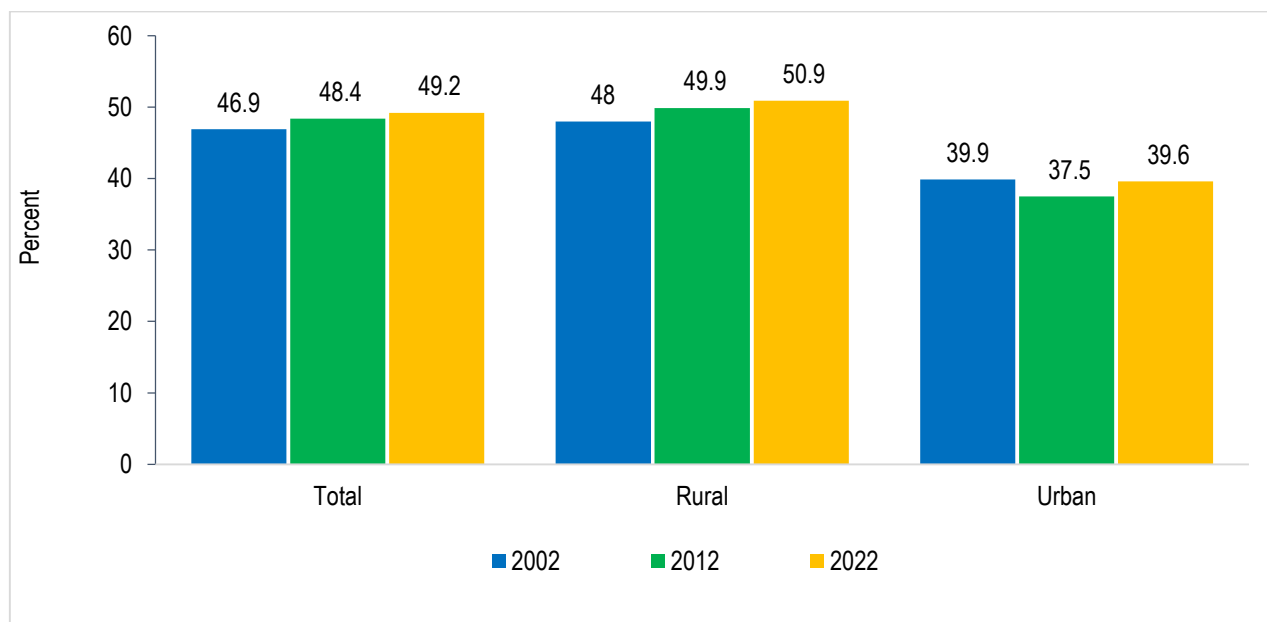
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Tabora Region 55.4 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Tabora Region has increased from 53.3 percent in 2002 to 55.4 percent in 2022.

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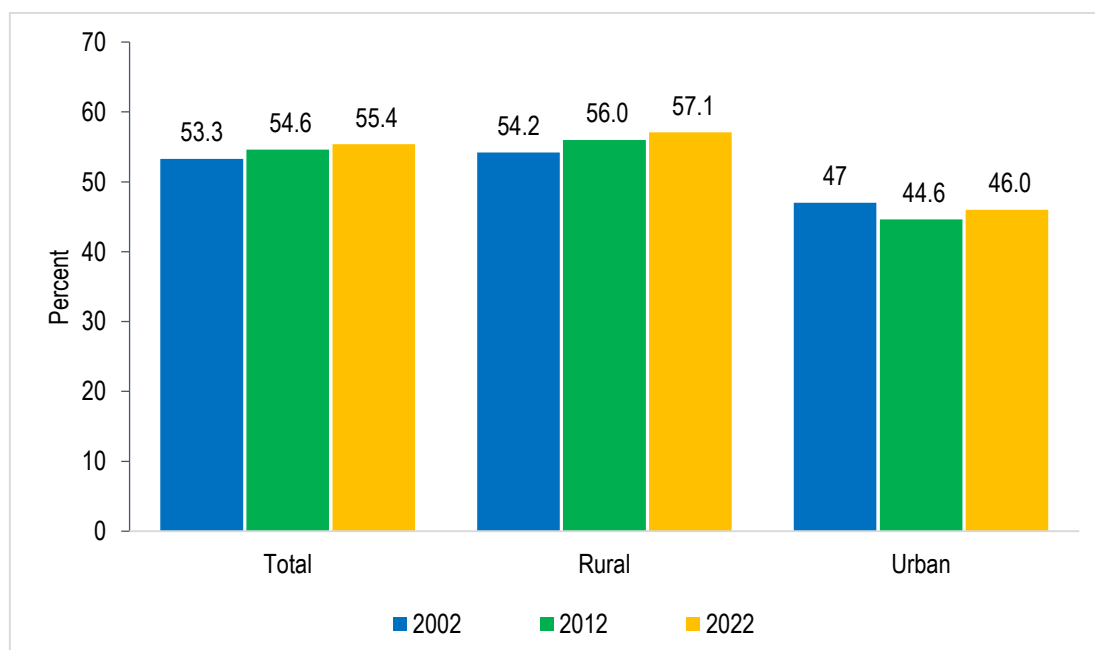
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Tabora Region account for 19.0 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Tabora Region was 19.0 percent and has remained almost the same during the 1988 - 2012 period (17.9% in 1988, 18.9% in 2002, and 19.1% in 2012).

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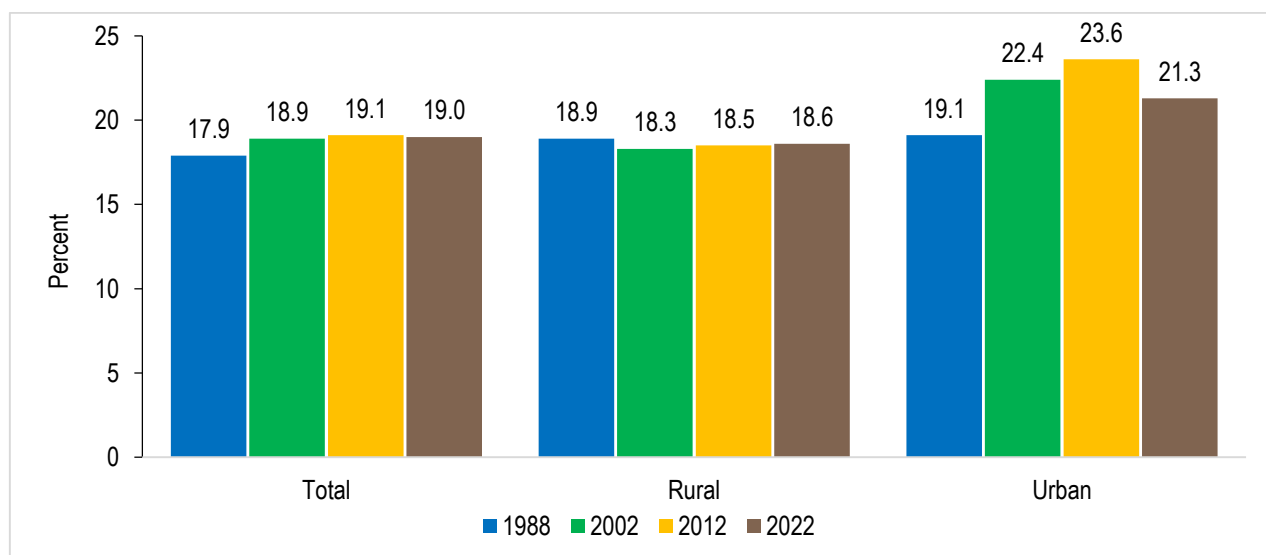
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 32.6 percent of the Tabora regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined slightly from 33.7 in 2002 to 32.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

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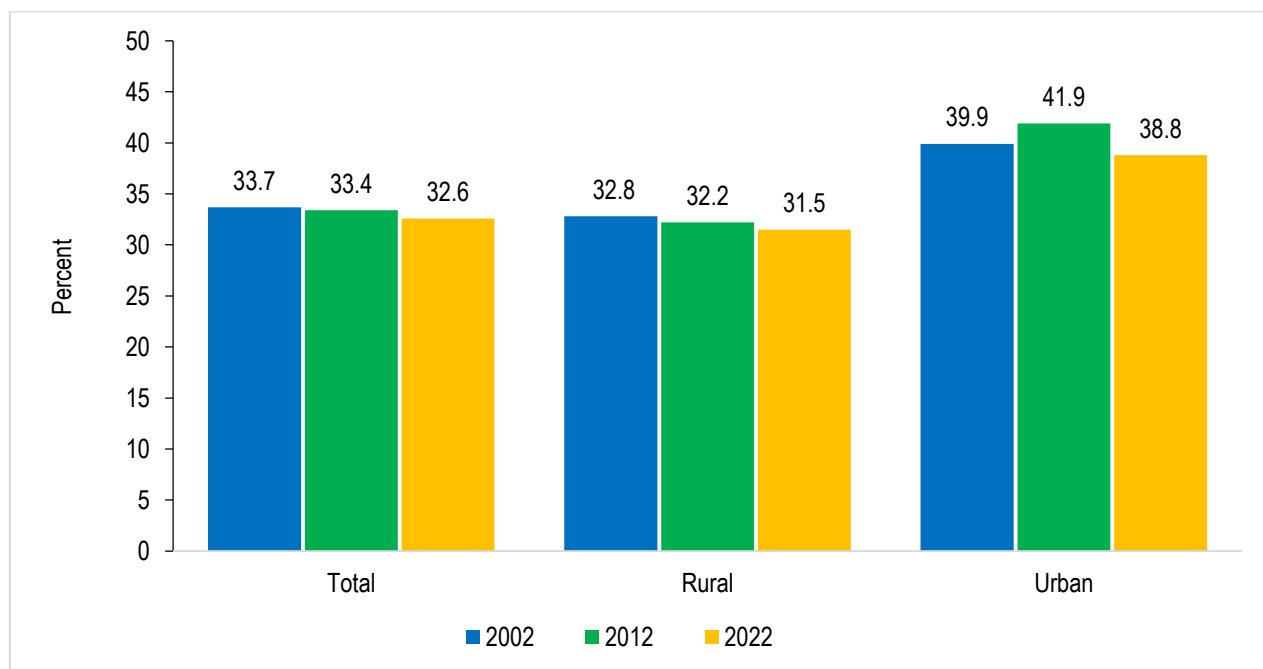
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Tabora Region is 47.7percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has decreased slightly from 49.2 percent in 1988 Census to 47.7 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11)

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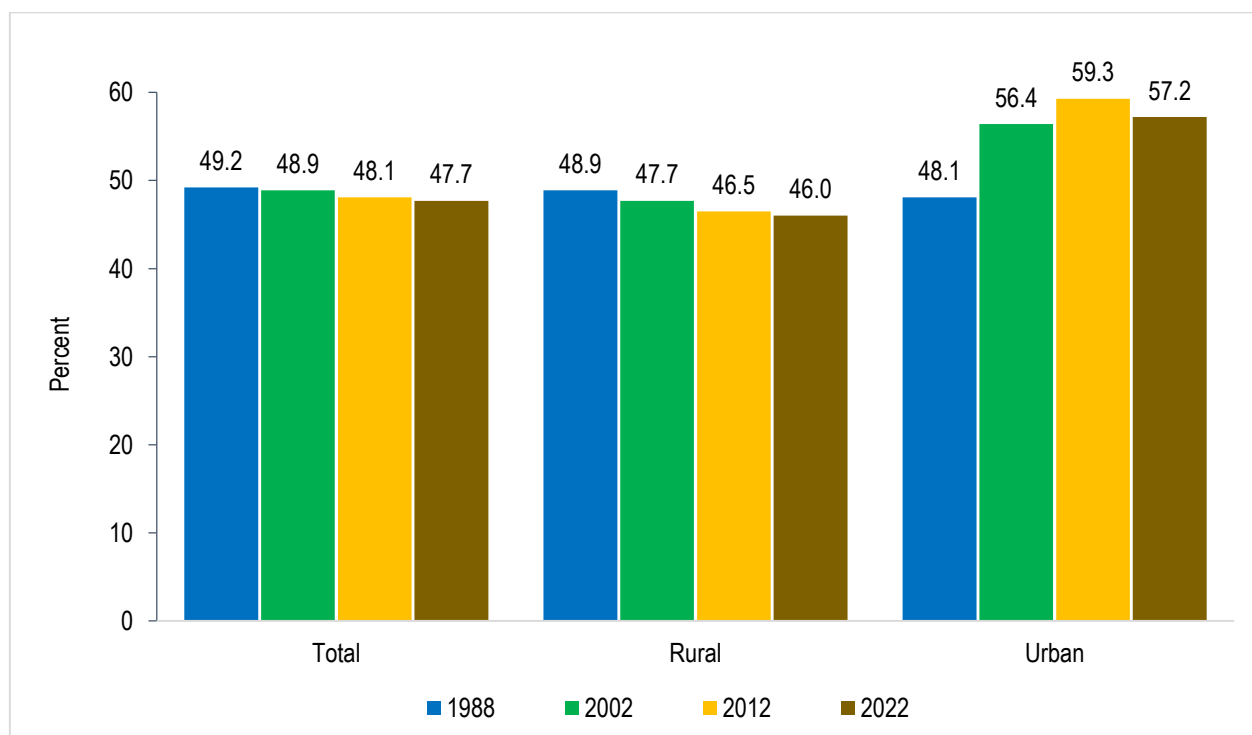
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Tabora regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tabora Region is 4.6 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Tabora Region has decreased from 6.6 percent in 2002 to 4.6 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

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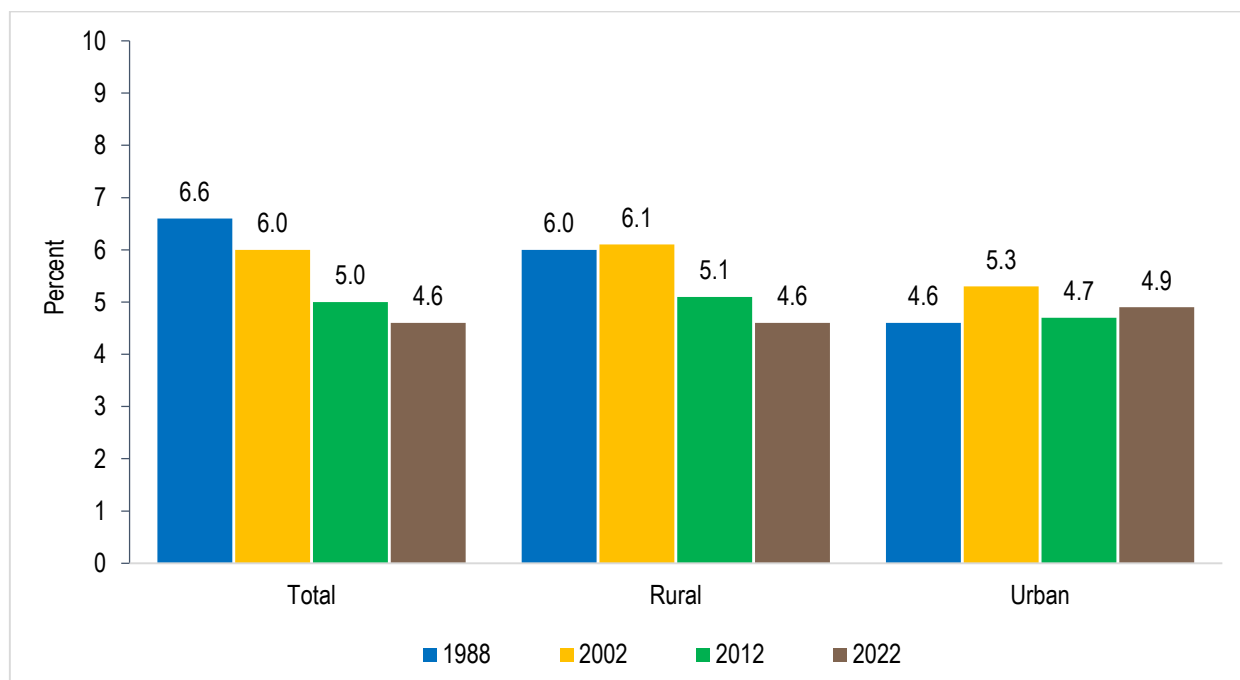
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.1%) of Tabora regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region declined from 4.2 percent in 2002 to 3.1 percent in 2022. (Figure 3.13).

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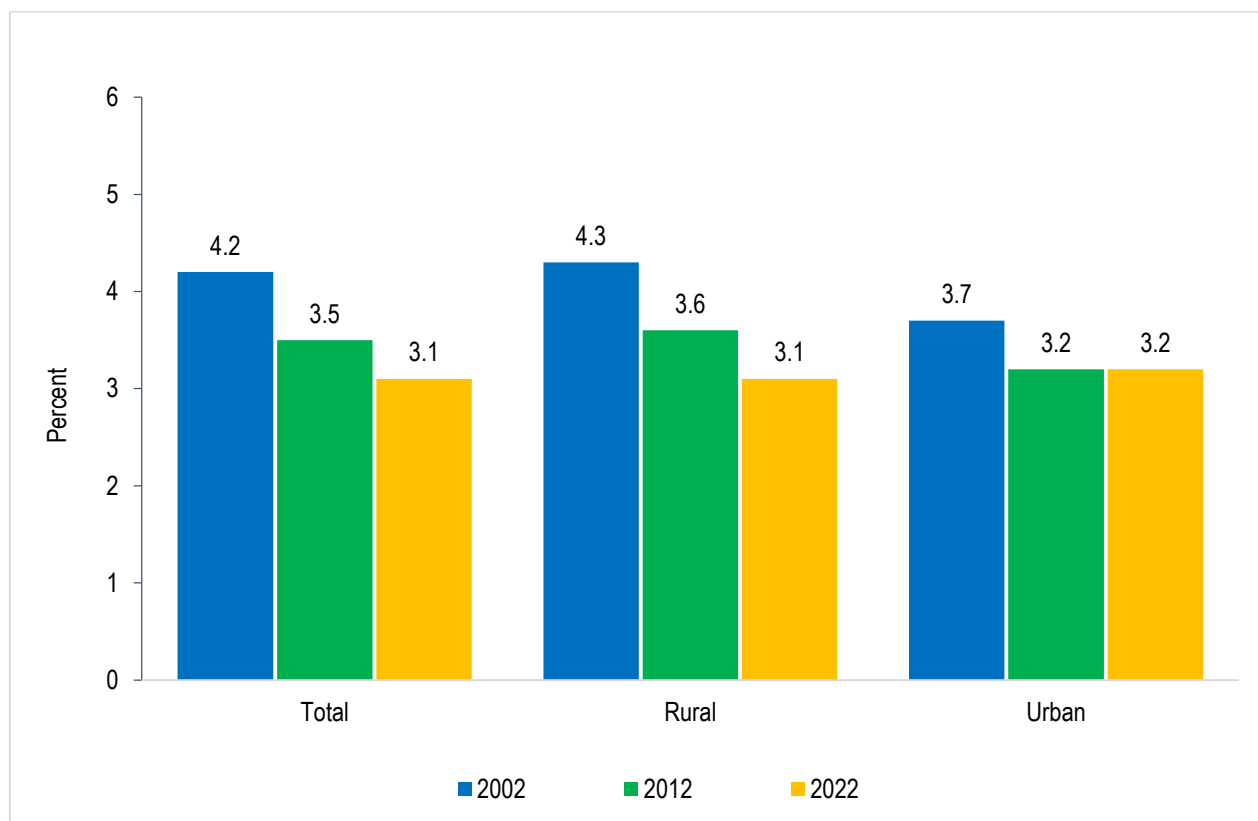
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 years of age plus those aged 65 years and above) to the "working age population" (15-64 years). It is expressed as a number of dependents per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than 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 Tabora Region is 109.7 implying that there are 110 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has inclined in three decades from 102.9 in the 1988 census to 109.7 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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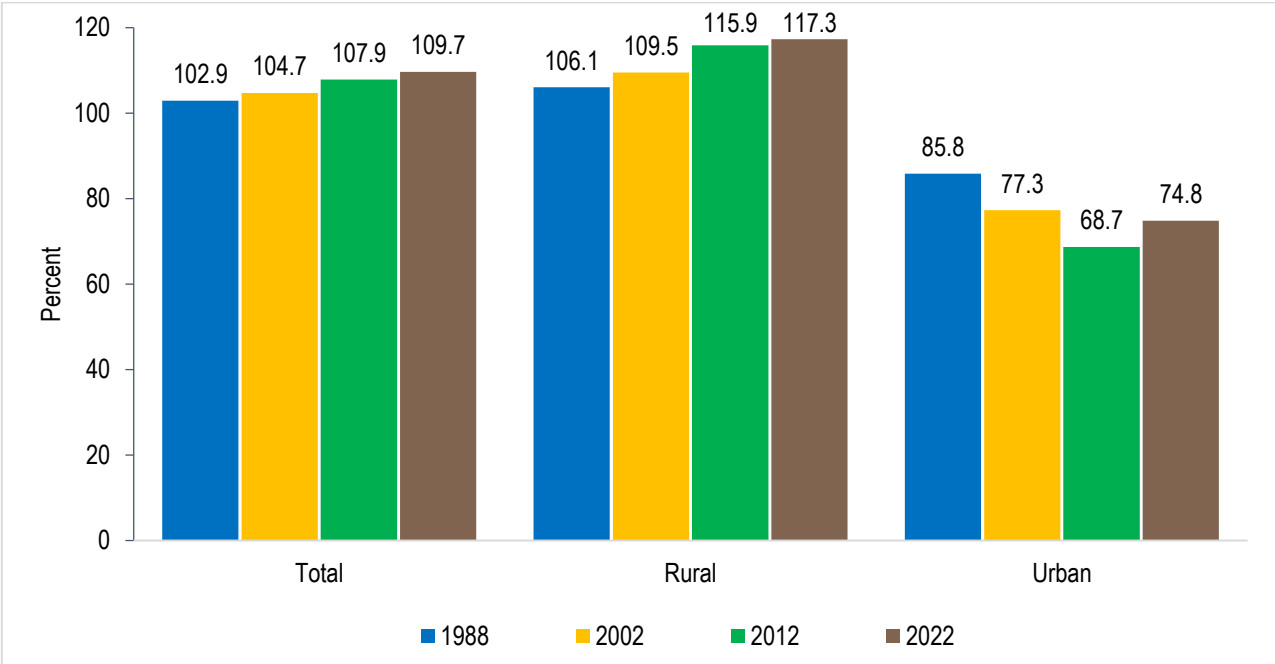
Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Tabora Region (79. 8%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Tabora Region is 5.6 persons; in rural areas it is 6.0 persons while in urban areas it is 4.1 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.9 persons in 2012 to 5.6 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.9 and 5.1 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Tabora Region increased from 29.9 percent in 2012 to 35.0 percent in 2022.

4.1   Introduction

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

A private household refers to a person or group of persons living together, having the same cooking arrangements and answerable to one household head, but not necessarily living in the same dwelling unit. Since the 2022 PHC enumeration 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 Tabora Region has a total of 592,039 private households out of which 119,587 (20.2%) are in urban areas and 472,452 (79. 8%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 35.0 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (38.2%) than in rural areas (34.2%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	592,039	385,034	65.0	207,005	35.0	472,452	311,103	65.8	161,349	34.2	119,587	73,931	61.8	45,656	38.2
< 10 [1]	261	142	54.4	119	45.6	220	122	55.5	98	44.5	41	20	48.8	21	51.2
10 - 14	1,407	642	45.6	765	54.4	1122	519	46.3	603	53.7	285	123	43.2	162	56.8
15 - 19	9,273	4,660	50.3	4,613	49.7	6,756	3,324	49.2	3,432	50.8	2,517	1,336	53.1	1,181	46.9
20 - 24	40966	23,725	57.9	17,241	42.1	29,767	17,166	57.7	12,601	42.3	11,199	6,559	58.6	4,640	41.4
25 - 29	73,652	49,700	67.5	23,952	32.5	55,826	38,398	68.8	17,428	31.2	17,826	11,302	63.4	6,524	36.6
30 - 34	84,427	58,693	69.5	25,734	30.5	66,104	46,675	70.6	19,429	29.4	18,323	12,018	65.6	6,305	34.4
35 - 39	74,843	50,821	67.9	24,022	32.1	59,701	41,058	68.8	18,643	31.2	15,142	9,763	64.5	5,379	35.5
40 - 44	65,811	44,042	66.9	21,769	33.1	53,115	35,965	67.7	17,150	32.3	12,696	8,077	63.6	4,619	36.4
45 - 49	60,325	39,656	65.7	20,669	34.3	49,427	32,879	66.5	16,548	33.5	10,898	6,777	62.2	4,121	37.8
50 - 54	50,370	32,302	64.1	18,068	35.9	41,544	26,892	64.7	14,652	35.3	8,826	5,410	61.3	3,416	38.7
55 - 59	33,672	21,674	64.4	11,998	35.6	27,632	17,982	65.1	9,650	34.9	6,040	3,692	61.1	2,348	38.9
60 - 64	33,516	20,772	62.0	12,744	38.0	27,859	17,500	62.8	10,359	37.2	5,657	3,272	57.8	2,385	42.2
65 - 69	19,207	11,553	60.1	7,654	39.9	15,776	9,613	60.9	6,163	39.1	3,431	1,940	56.5	1,491	43.5
70 - 74	18,515	11,234	60.7	7,281	39.3	15,608	9,638	61.8	5,970	38.2	2,907	1,596	54.9	1,311	45.1
75 - 79	10,367	6,272	60.5	4,095	39.5	8,763	5,370	61.3	3,393	38.7	1,604	902	56.2	702	43.8
80+	15,427	9,146	59.3	6,281	40.7	13,232	8,002	60.5	5,230	39.5	2,195	1,144	52.1	1,051	47.9

Results further reveal that, Kaliua District Council has the largest number of households accounting for 19.6 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Nzega District (16.3%), Uyui (15.3%), Igunga (14.8%) and Tabora Municipal (12.2%). On the other hand, Nzega Townhas the smallest contribution of households (4.8%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	592,039	100.0	472,452	79.8	119,587	20.2
Council						
Nzega Town	28,656	4.8	0.0	0.0	28,656	24.0
Nzega District Council	96,306	16.3	95,671	20.2	635	0.5
Igunga District Council	87,716	14.8	69,370	14.7	18,346	15.3
Uyui District Council	90,362	15.3	87,424	18.5	2,938	2.5
Urambo District Council	46,691	7.9	39,384	8.3	7,307	6.1
Sikonge District Council	54,233	9.2	49,535	10.5	4,698	3.9
Tabora Municipal Council	72,259	12.2	16,316	3.5	55,943	46.8
Kaliua District Council	115,816	19.6	114,752	24.3	1,064	0.9

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 12.5 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2022 PHC. Tabora Region shows an increase of 7.7 percentage points in urban households.

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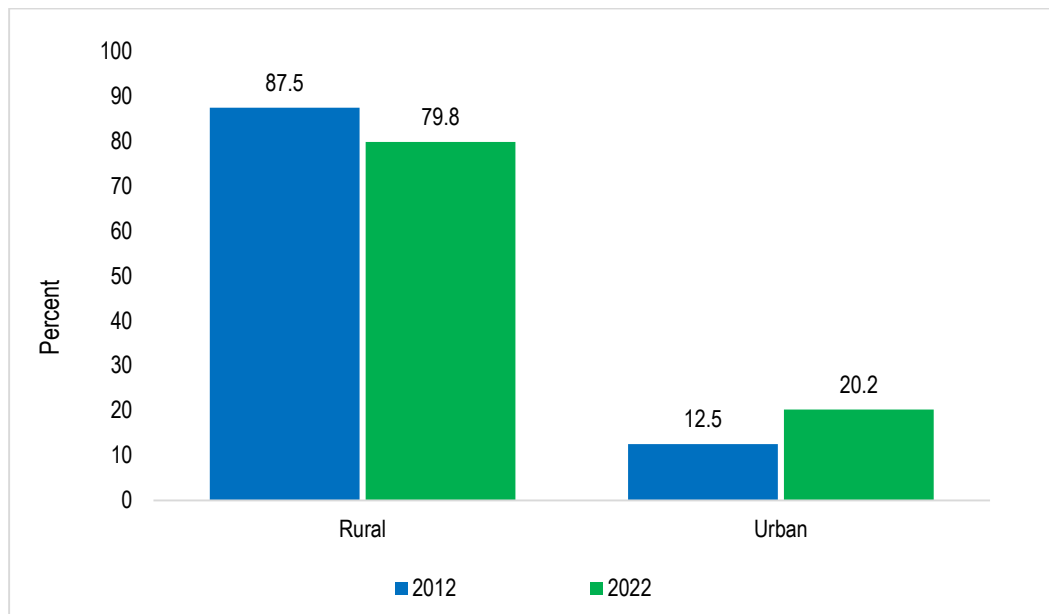
4.3   Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 5.9 in 2012 to 5.6 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 6.0 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (4.1 persons). Average household size declined from 6.3 persons in 2012 to 6.0 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.3 persons in 2012 to 4.1 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 4.1 persons in Tabora Municipal Council to 6.2 persons in Uyui and Igunga District Council (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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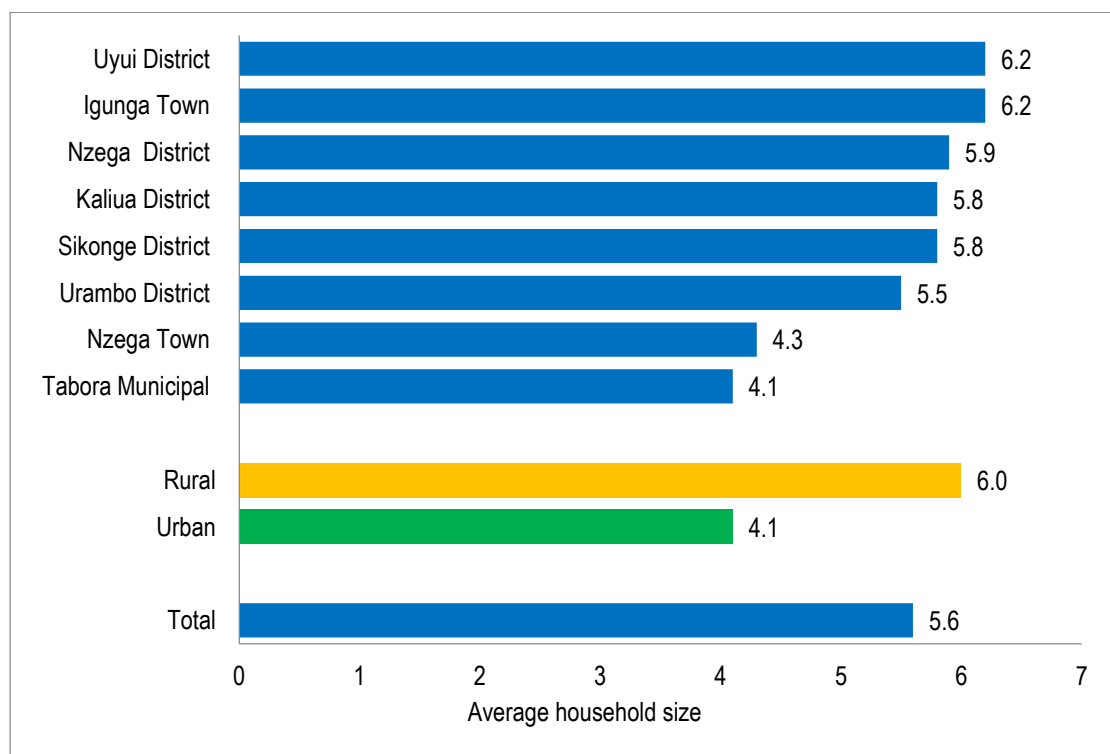
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[2]	2022
Total	**2,250,921**	**3,334,165**	**379,770**	**592,039**	**5.9**	**5.6**
Rural	1,978,508	2,847,118	316,065	472,452	6.3	6.0
Urban	272,413	487,047	63,705	119,587	4.3	4.1
Council						
Nzega Town	82,581	123,346	17,155	28,656	4.8	4.3
Nzega District	410,475	565,755	68,618	96,306	6.0	5.9
Igunga District	393,330	540,937	61,721	87,716	6.4	6.2
Uyui District	392,862	559,684	59,791	90,362	6.6	6.2
Urambo District	188,694	257,680	32,118	46,691	5.9	5.5
Sikonge District	176,471	315,566	29,715	54,233	5.9	5.8
Tabora Municipal	216,568	297,233	47,241	72,259	4.6	4.1
Kaliua District	389,940	673,964	63,411	115,816	6.1	5.8

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 Tabora Region, 65.0 percent are headed by males and 35.0 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

---

[2] Data from Tabora Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
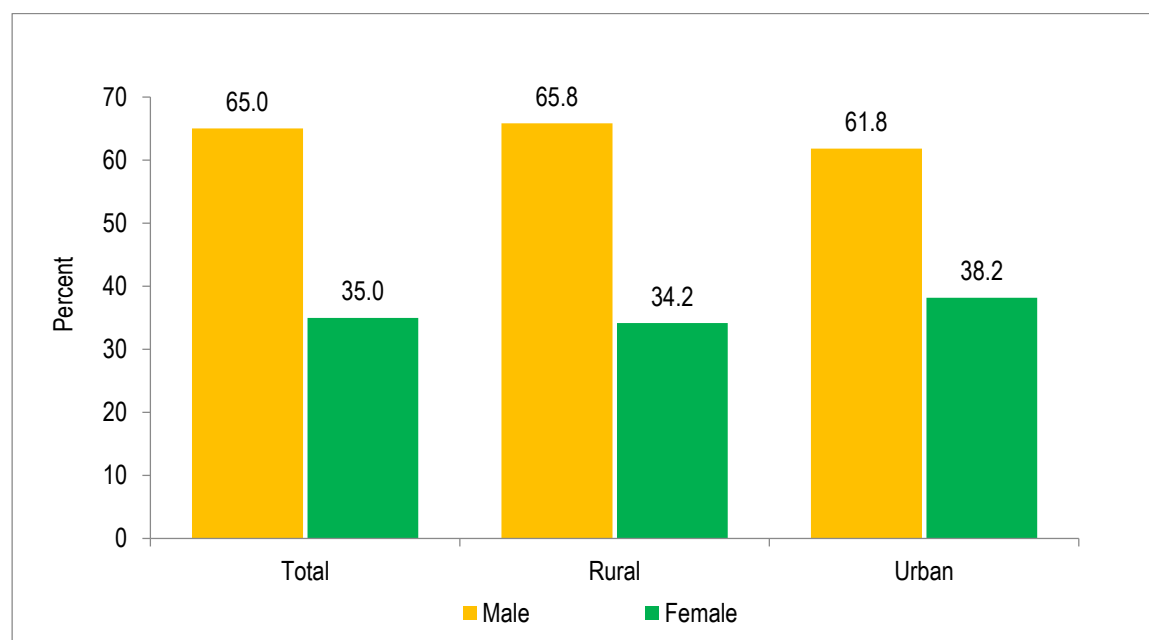
Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 70.1 in 2012 to 65.0 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 29.9 in 2012 to 35.0 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**70.1**	**29.9**	**65.0**	**35.0**
Rural	71.2	28.8	65.8	34.2
Urban	64.7	35.3	61.8	38.2
Council				
Nzega Town	67.0	33.0	62.7	37.3
Nzega District	68.2	31.8	65.4	34.6
Igunga District	69.7	30.3	64.7	35.3
Uyui District	70.3	29.7	65.0	35.0
Urambo District	71.9	28.1	65.7	34.3
Sikonge District	72.3	27.7	66.2	33.8
Tabora Municipal	66.4	33.6	64.1	35.9
Kaliua District	73.8	26.2	65.3	34.7

In Tabora Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (6.0 persons) than in female headed households (4.1 persons). A similar pattern is observed

in rural areas. However, in urban areas the average household size is the same for male headed and female headed households. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Igunga and Uyui District is the highest of all Councils (6.2 persons), Nzega District (5.9 persons each), tailed by Kaliua and Sikonge District (5.8 persons) and Tabora Municipal has the lowest (4.1 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	3,334,165	2,282,647	1,051,518	592,039	385,034	207,005	5.6	5.9	5.1
Rural	2,847,118	1,971,869	875,249	472,452	311,103	161,349	6.0	6.3	5.4
Urban	487,047	310,778	176,269	119,587	73,931	45,656	4.1	4.2	3.9
Council									
Nzega Town	123,346	82,163	41,183	28,656	17,979	10,677	4.3	4.6	3.9
Nzega District	565,755	393,359	172,396	96,306	62,950	33,356	5.9	6.2	5.2
Igunga District	540,937	371,814	169,123	87,716	56,791	30,925	6.2	6.5	5.5
Uyui District	559,684	382,480	177,204	90,362	58,779	31,583	6.2	6.5	5.6
Urambo District	257,680	176,362	81,318	46,691	30,664	16,027	5.5	5.8	5.1
Sikonge District	315,566	219,504	96,062	54,233	35,913	18,320	5.8	6.1	5.2
Tabora municipal	297,233	194,713	102,520	72,259	46,288	25,971	4.1	4.2	3.9
Kaliua District	673,964	462,252	211,712	115,816	75,670	40,146	5.8	6.1	5.3

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 63.7 percent of households in Tabora Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and lower to that of female headed households (62.5% and 65.5% respectively). Results further show that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (92.3%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (56.3%).

All Councils in Tabora Region have more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses. On the other hand, Councils with more than 40 percent of households living in unimproved houses are Urambo District (46.1%) and Tabora Municipal (43.5%). 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	**592,039**	**63.6**	**36.4**	**385,034**	**62.5**	**37.5**	**207,005**	**65.5**	**34.5**
Rural	472,452.0	56.3	43.7	311,103.0	55.5	44.5	161,349.0	57.8	42.2
Urban	119,587.0	92.3	7.7	73,931.0	92.0	8.0	45,656.0	92.6	7.4
Council									
Nzega Town									
Nzega District	28,656	85.0	15.0	17,979	83.8	16.2	10,677	87.1	12.9
Igunga District	96,306	52.8	47.2	62,950	51.9	48.1	33,356	54.4	45.6
Uyui District	87,716	69.9	30.1	56,791	68.6	31.4	30,925	72.2	27.8
Urambo District	90,362	53.9	46.1	58,779	52.7	47.3	31,583	56.0	44.0
Sikonge District	46,691	63.6	36.4	30,664	62.4	37.6	16,027	65.9	34.1
Tabora Municipal	54,233	56.5	43.5	35,913	55.6	44.4	18,320	58.4	41.6
Kaliua District	72,259	89.2	10.8	46,288	88.8	11.2	25,971	89.8	10.2

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 65.5 percent of household heads aged 18-24 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 60.1 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	592,039	63.6	36.4	385,034	62.5	37.5	207,005	65.5	34.5
Below 18	5,021	64.4	35.6	2,516	64.2	35.8	2,505	64.6	35.4
18- 24	46,886	65.5	34.5	26,653	64.0	36.0	20,233	67.5	32.5
25 - 29	73,652	64.2	35.8	49,700	61.7	38.3	23,952	69.4	30.6
30 - 34	84,427	64.0	36.0	58,693	62.6	37.4	25,734	67.1	32.9
35 - 39	74,843	63.0	37.0	50,821	62.0	38.0	24,022	65.1	34.9
40 - 44	65,811	63.9	36.1	44,042	63.4	36.6	21,769	65.1	34.9
45 - 49	60,325	64.3	35.7	39,656	64.1	35.9	20,669	64.8	35.2
50 - 54	50,370	63.6	36.4	32,302	63.5	36.5	18,068	64.0	36.0
55 - 59	33,672	64.1	35.9	21,674	63.6	36.4	11,998	65.0	35.0
60 - 64	33,516	61.6	38.4	20,772	60.9	39.1	12,744	62.8	37.2
65 - 69	19,207	63.3	36.7	11,553	62.7	37.3	7,654	64.2	35.8
70 - 74	18,515	60.1	39.9	11,234	58.8	41.2	7,281	62.1	37.9
75 - 79	10,367	60.6	39.4	6,272	59.7	40.3	4,095	62.0	38.0
80+	15,427	60.1	39.9	9,146	59.2	40.8	6,281	61.5	38.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Tabora Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (51,782 or 31.5%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (43,914 or 26.7%) and those in elementary occupations (36,748 or 22.4%). Among the 1,665 widowed males (588 or 35.3%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 18.7 percent are elementary workers and 27.1 percent are craft and related workers. Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 35.3 percent are widowed (Table 4.8 andTable 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	164,223	13,154	130,575	12,226	3,946	2,657	1,665
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,458	132	1,223	69	11	10	13
Professionals.	4,520	654	3,599	191	26	30	20
Technicians and associate professionals.	11,382	1,401	8,518	897	266	185	115
Clerks.	730	116	554	48	5	5	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10,693	1,502	7,947	854	193	120	77
Agricultural and fishery workers.	51,782	1,983	43,789	3,475	1,160	787	588
Craft and related workers.	43,914	3,620	34,330	3,427	1,245	840	452
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,996	441	2,127	306	59	47	16
Elementary occupations.	36,748	3,305	28,488	2,959	981	633	382

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	164,223	13,154	130,575	12,226	3,946	2,657	1,665
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8
Professionals.	2.8	5.0	2.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	6.9	10.7	6.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	6.9
Clerks.	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.5	11.4	6.1	7.0	4.9	4.5	4.6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	31.5	15.1	33.5	28.4	29.4	29.6	35.3
Craft and related workers.	26.7	27.5	26.3	28.0	31.6	31.6	27.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.8	3.4	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.0
Elementary occupations.	22.4	25.1	21.8	24.2	24.9	23.8	22.9

On the other hand, results reveal that 18,931 (30.6%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (15,919 or 25.3%). Among the 9,086 widowed females (3,372 or 37.1%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 2,436 or 26.8 percent are elementary workers and 2,308 or 25.4 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10). Among the 18,931 female heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 3,372 or 17.8 percent are widowed (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**61,737**	**9,701**	**26,453**	**2,931**	**8,832**	**4,734**	**9,086**
Legislators administrators and managers.	397	136	171	23	29	15	23
Professionals.	1,416	538	656	44	53	49	76
Technicians and associate professionals.	2,013	606	900	87	166	103	151
Clerks.	303	140	91	14	20	14	24
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6,933	1,871	2,242	363	1,190	591	676
Agricultural and fishery workers.	18,931	1,354	9,544	948	2,409	1,304	3,372
Craft and related workers.	15,644	2,365	6,529	705	2,479	1,258	2,308
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	181	49	64	8	29	11	20
Elementary occupations.	15,919	2,642	6,256	739	2,457	1,389	2,436

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**61,737**	**9,701**	**26,453**	**2,931**	**8,832**	**4,734**	**9,086**
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals.	2.3	5.5	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.3	6.2	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.7
Clerks.	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	11.2	19.3	8.5	12.4	13.5	12.5	7.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.	30.7	14.0	36.1	32.3	27.3	27.5	37.1
Craft and related workers.	25.3	24.4	24.7	24.1	28.1	26.6	25.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Elementary occupations.	25.8	27.2	23.6	25.2	27.8	29.3	26.8

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

In Tabora Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 60.9 percent for the male headed and 64.1 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is very slightly different between female headed (4.3%) and male headed households (4.2%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Tabora Region 2022 PHC
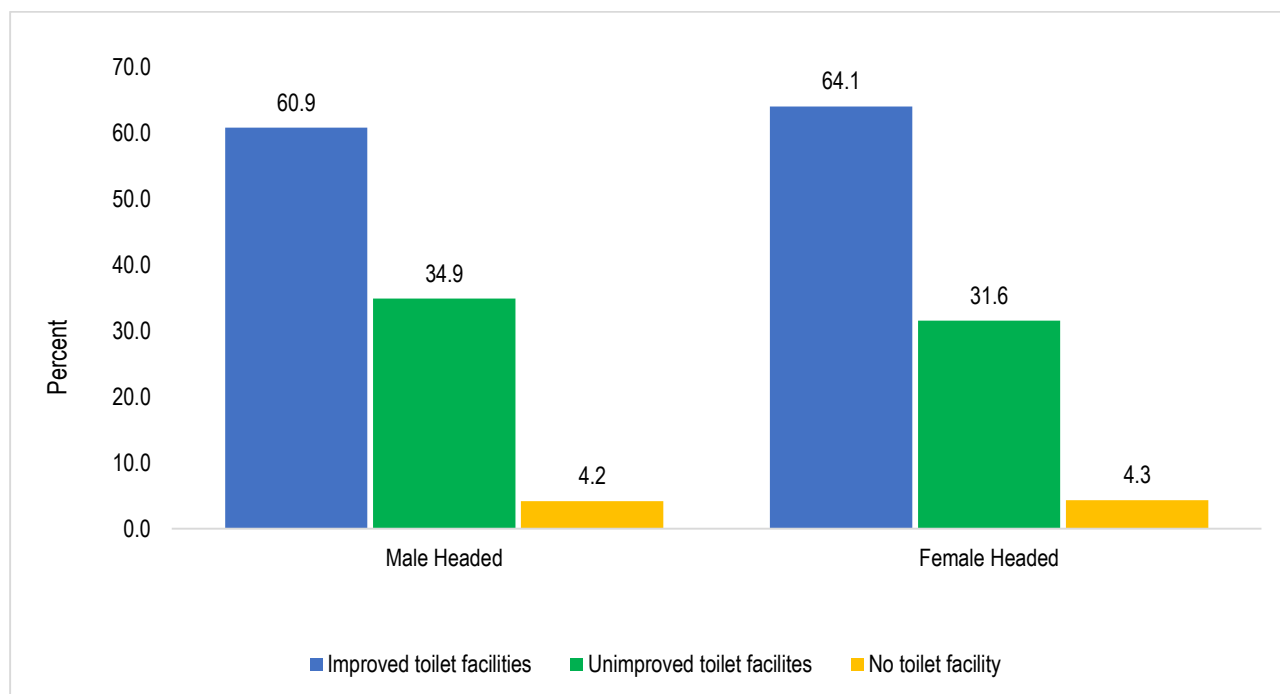
Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 43.4 for female headed households and 43.7 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households with improved toilet facilities for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tabora Region; 2022 PHC
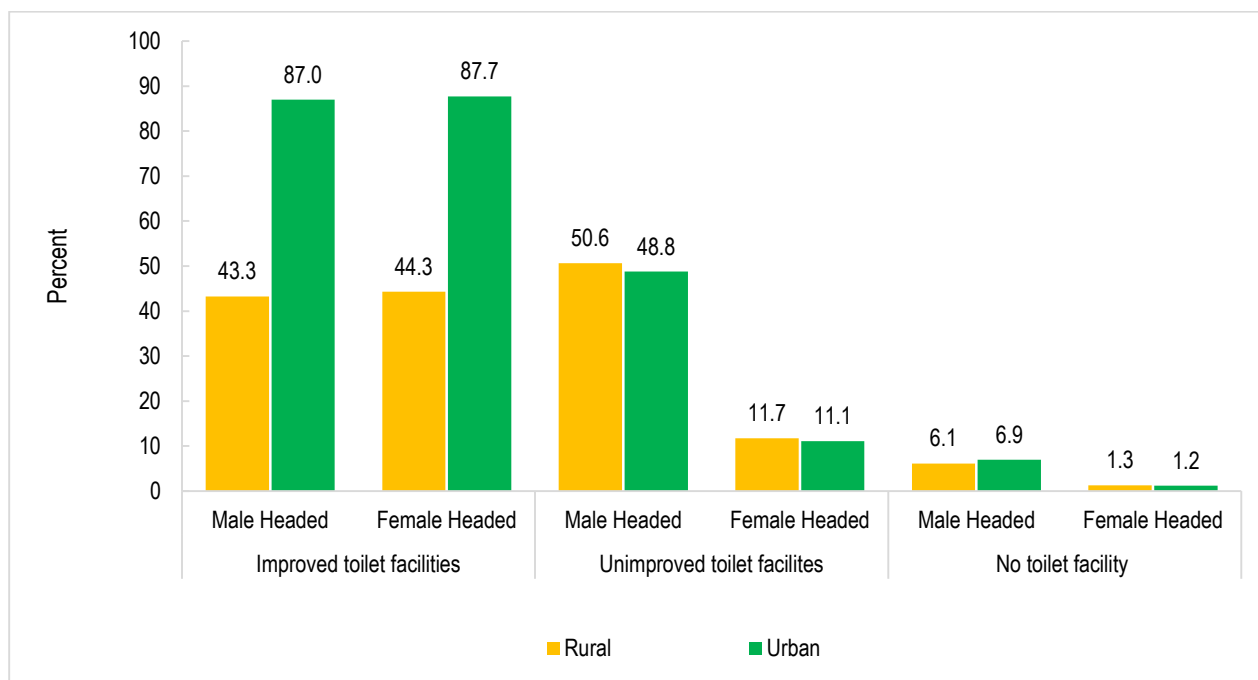
Across Councils, results reveal that Tabora Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (73.4% and 75.8% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Nzega Town (64.3% and 68.5%), Igunga District (31.7% and 34.6%) and Urambo District (31.1% and 32.3%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Nzega District. (20.9%), Igunga District (19.6%) and Uyui District (17.5%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Nzega District (22.2%), Igunga District (20.3 %) and Uyui District (18.3%) (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, Tabora 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	592,039	33.8	52.6	13.6	385,034	33.1	53.5	13.4	207,005	35.2	50.9	13.9
Rural	472,452	22.4	61.2	16.4	311,103	22.3	61.7	16	161,349	22.8	60.1	17.1
Urban	119,587	78.8	18.8	2.4	73,931	78.6	19	2.4	45,656	79.1	18.6	2.3
Council												
Nzega Town	28,656	65.8	27	7.2	17,979	64.3	28.4	7.3	10,677	68.5	24.7	6.9
Nzega District	96,306	20.3	58.3	21.3	62,950	19.9	59.2	20.9	33,356	21.2	56.7	22.2
Igunga District	87,716	32.7	47.4	19.9	56,791	31.7	48.7	19.6	30,925	34.6	45.1	20.3
Uyui District	90,362	19.3	62.9	17.8	58,779	18.9	63.6	17.5	31,583	20	61.7	18.3
Urambo District	46,691	31.5	62.8	5.7	30,664	31.1	63.2	5.7	16,027	32.3	62	5.6
Sikonge District	54,233	27.9	58.3	13.7	35,913	27.5	59	13.5	18,320	28.8	57.1	14.1
Tabora Municipal	72,259	74.3	23.8	1.9	46,288	73.4	24.5	2.1	25,971	75.8	22.6	1.5
Kaliua District	115,816	27.7	61.3	11	75,670	27.4	61.9	10.6	40,146	28.1	60.3	11.6

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is insignificant difference between female headed households that use improved source of drinking water (87.7%) compared with male headed households (86.8%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 29.6 percent and 32 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 (70.4% and 68.0% respectively). The percentage in urban areas are 13.2 and 12.3 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
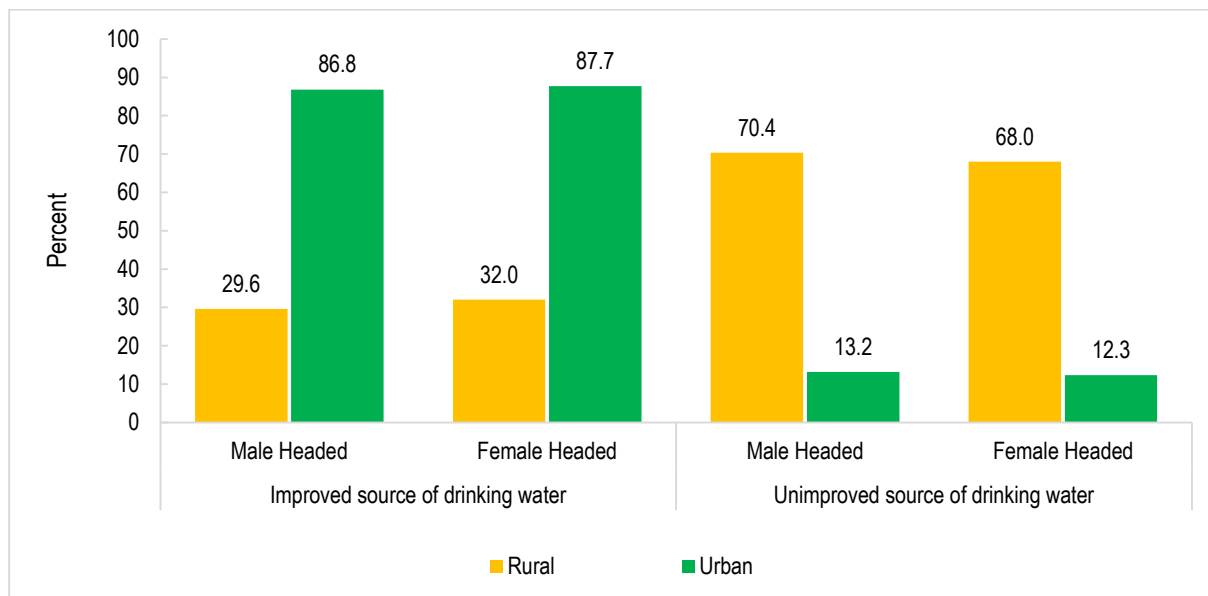
The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (59.4%) compared with that of female headed households (55.7%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
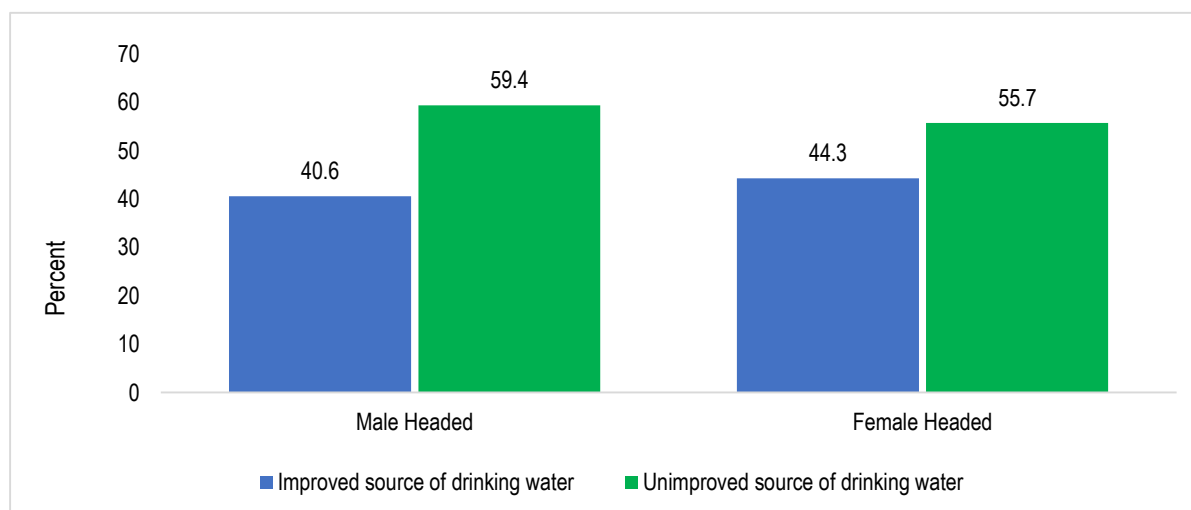
Across Councils, Tabora Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (83.9% and 87.4% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Nzega Town 80.6 percent and Igunga District 45.7 percent

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Uyui District (79.5%), Sikonge (72.0 %) and Urambo District (71.5 %). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Uyui District (76.1%), Urambo District (68.8%) and Sikonge District (68.6 %) (73.1%) (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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

	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	**592,039**	**41.9**	**58.1**	**385,034**	**40.6**	**59.4**	**207,005**	**44.3**	**55.7**
Rural	472,452	30.4	69.6	311,103	29.6	70.4	161,349	32.0	68.0
Urban	119,587	87.2	12.8	73,931	86.8	13.2	45,656	87.7	12.3
Council									
Nzega Town	28,656	80.6	19.4	17,979	79.1	20.9	10,677	83.2	16.8
Nzega District	96,306	35.7	64.3	62,950	34.9	65.1	33,356	37.3	62.7
Igunga District	87,716	45.7	54.3	56,791	44.2	55.8	30,925	48.5	51.5
Uyui District	90,362	21.7	78.3	58,779	20.5	79.5	31,583	23.9	76.1
Urambo District	46,691	29.5	70.5	30,664	28.5	71.5	16,027	31.2	68.8
Sikonge District	54,233	29.2	70.8	35,913	28.0	72.0	18,320	31.4	68.6
Tabora Municipal	72259	85.2	14.8	46,288	83.9	16.1	25,971	87.4	12.6
Kaliua District	115816	34.3	65.7	75,670	33.6	66.4	40,146	35.7	64.3

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (60.1%) than that of male headed households (56.5%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years (28.1%) is higher than that of female headed households (25.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (15.4%) compared with that of female headed households (14.2%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
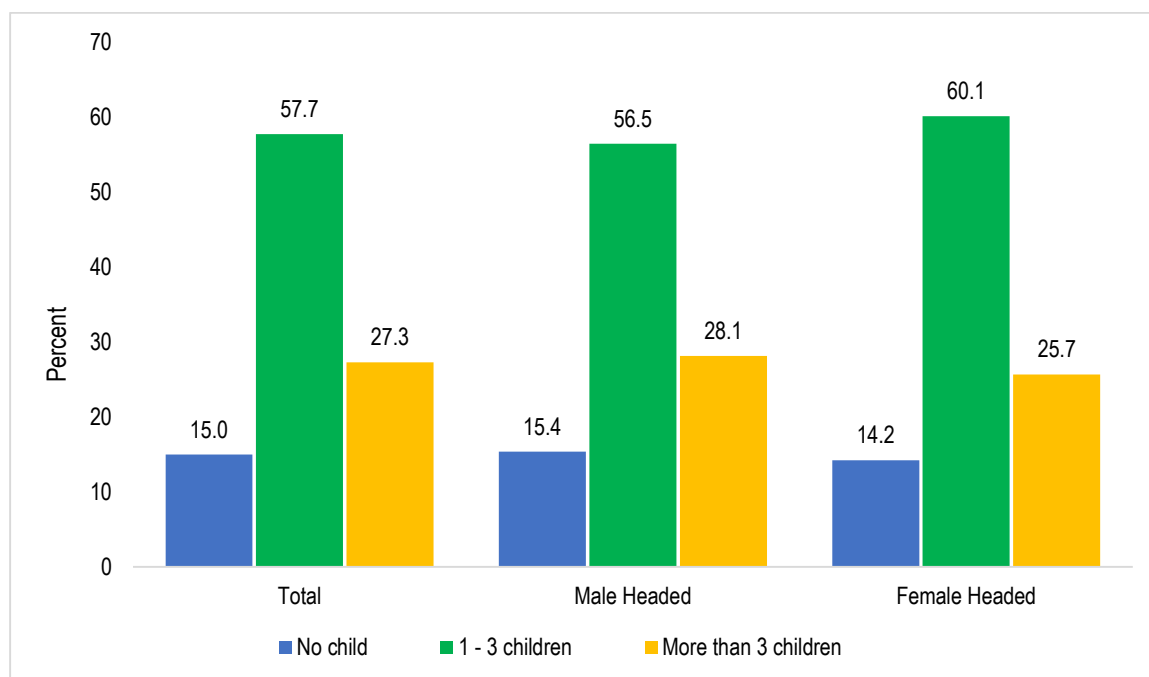
Results further indicate that 60.0 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 57.1 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About thirty (30.4 %) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 28.1 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 (30.0%) compared with female headed households (23.6%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Kaliua District has the highest percentage of households (59.2%) with one to three children followed by Nzega District with 58.2 percent, while Tabora Municipal has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (55.0%) (Table 4.14).

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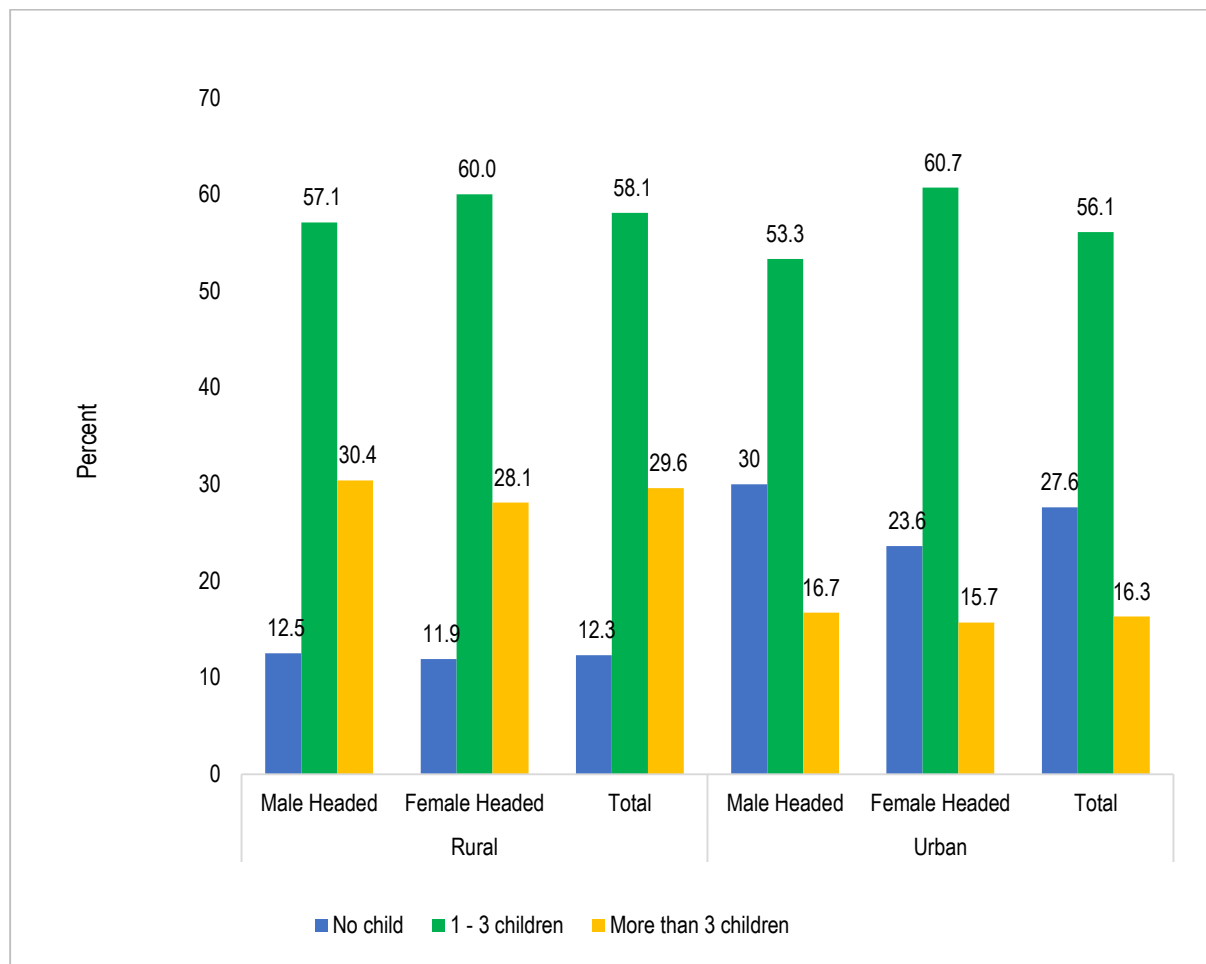
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	**592,039**	**20.6**	**41.8**	**37.6**	**385,034**	**21.4**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**207,005**	**19.1**	**46.3**	**34.6**
Rural	472,452	17.5	40.4	42.1	311,103	17.9	38.3	43.7	161,349	16.6	44.3	39.1
Urban	119,587	32.9	47.6	19.5	73,931	36	44.0	20.0	45,656	28.0	53.4	18.6
Council												
Nzega Town	28,656	29.6	48.0	22.4	17,979	30.4	45.2	24.4	10,677	28.2	52.8	19.0
Nzega District	96,306	18.1	41.1	40.7	62,950	17.3	39.3	43.5	33,356	19.7	44.7	35.6
Igunga District	87,716	19.2	39.1	41.7	56,791	19.2	36.7	44.1	30,925	19.2	43.5	37.3
Uyui District	90,362	17.2	39.6	43.2	58,779	18	37.4	44.6	31,583	15.5	43.8	40.6
Urambo District	46,691	20.4	42.3	37.4	30,664	22	39.8	38.2	16,027	17.2	47	35.8
Sikonge District	54,233	20.2	41.6	38.2	35,913	21.4	39.4	39.2	18,320	17.8	45.9	36.3
Tabora Municipal	72,259	34.1	46.0	19.9	46,288	37.5	42.1	20.3	25,971	27.9	52.9	19.2
Kaliua District	115,816	16.1	42.1	41.9	75,670	16.8	40.1	43.1	40,146	14.6	45.8	39.6

Chapter 5

Marital Status

<div style="border:1px solid green; background:#9fc56f; padding:10px">

Key Points

- More than half (57.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region are married.

- Four percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (6.6%) than that of Males (1.2%).

- Nearly four percent (3.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (5.2%) than males (2.4%).

- Mean Age at First Marriage in Tabora Region is 21.9 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (19.8 years) than males (24.2 years).

</div>

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 Tabora Region, results show that 57.7% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (59.8%) than males (55.4%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (60.2%) compared with urban areas (45.8%). More than twenty eight (28.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 35.9 percent while for females it is 21.5 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (26.3% and 38.2respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.0 percent which is higher among females (6.6%) than males (1.2 %). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Tabora Region is 3.8 percent while for urban areas it is 4.6percent. 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,723,654	100	100	100	1,419,315	100	100	100	304,339	100	100	100
Never Married	489,753	28.4	35.9	21.5	373,564	26.3	34.4	18.8	116,189	38.2	43.2	33.7
Married	994,080	57.7	55.4	59.8	854,783	60.2	57.2	63.0	139,297	45.8	46.5	45.1
Living Together	71,140	4.1	3.9	4.3	55,342	3.9	3.6	4.1	15,798	5.2	5.1	5.2
Divorced	66,753	3.9	2.4	5.2	54,744	3.9	2.4	5.2	12,009	3.9	2.3	5.4
Separated	33,333	1.9	1.2	2.6	26,341	1.9	1.2	2.5	6,992	2.3	1.5	3.0
Widowed	68,595	4.0	1.2	6.6	54,541	3.8	1.1	6.4	14,054	4.6	1.4	7.5

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
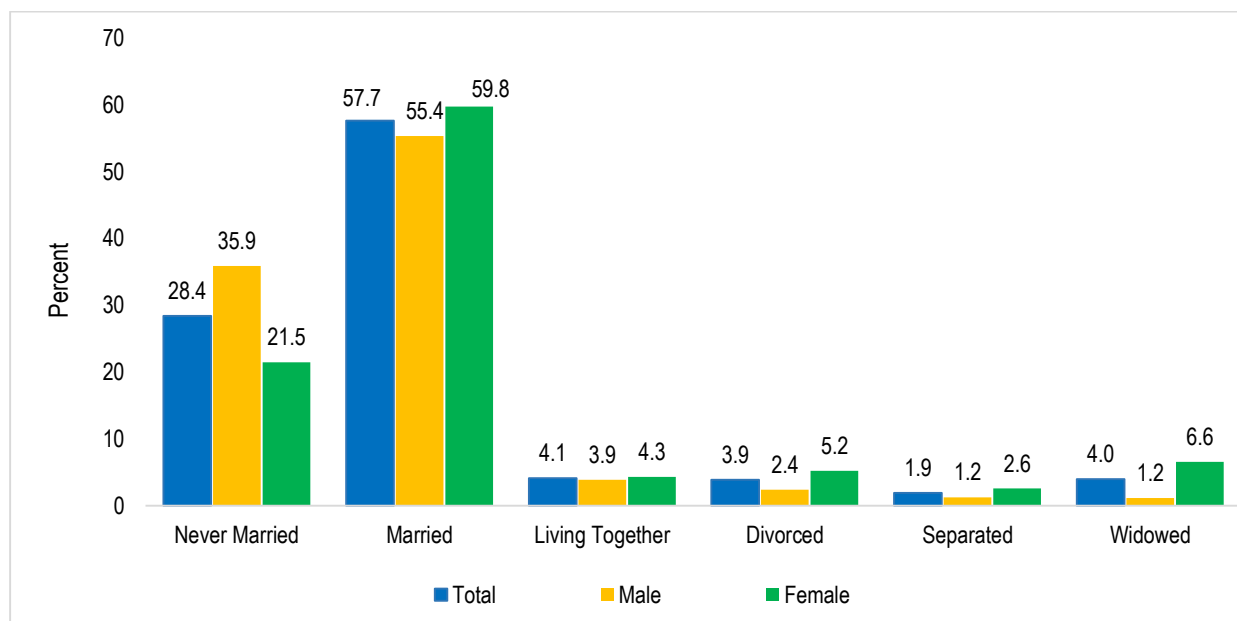
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 55.1 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 77.9 percent for those aged 35-39 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.3 for those aged 15–19 years to 9.4 for those aged 74-79 years and started to decline gradually up to 8.2 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 1.5 percent for age 35-39 to 47.6 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,723,654**	**28.4**	**57.7**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**1.9**	**4.0**
15 - 19	347,237	80.6	17.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	296,487	38.1	55.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	233,657	18.1	71.3	5.8	3.0	1.5	0.3
30 - 34	190,779	10.3	76.7	6.2	4.0	2.0	0.7
35 - 39	147,032	7.2	77.9	5.9	5.1	2.5	1.5
40 - 44	117,382	5.8	76.5	5.5	6.2	3.0	3.0
45 - 49	101,087	5.1	75.1	4.9	6.7	3.4	4.7
50 - 54	81,262	4.6	71.4	4.4	7.8	3.8	8.0
55 - 59	51,496	4.2	68.4	3.8	8.2	4.1	11.3
60 - 64	50,669	3.8	63.0	3.2	8.9	4.3	16.7

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
65 - 69	29,524	3.9	57.8	3.2	8.8	4.6	21.8
70 - 74	28,971	3.8	51.9	2.9	9.4	4.5	27.5
75 - 79	17,013	3.9	46.5	2.5	9.2	4.4	33.6
80+	31,058	4.0	34.1	1.8	8.2	4.1	47.6

Results show that 50.7 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 42.6 percent are married and 3.0 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Tabora Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 95.4 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	107,2989	50.7	42.6	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
10 – 14	247,218	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	173,274	95.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	135,510	57.4	39.0	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	107,768	24.8	67.1	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.1
30 – 34	91,887	11.9	77.9	6.5	2.4	1.2	0.2
35 – 39	70,041	7.6	81.1	6.2	3.2	1.6	0.3
40 – 44	57,160	5.7	81.9	5.9	3.8	1.9	0.7
45 – 49	49,711	4.7	82.3	5.6	4.1	2.3	1.0
50 – 54	39,916	4.2	81.5	5.3	4.8	2.5	1.8
55 – 59	26,143	3.7	81.1	4.6	5.1	2.8	2.7
60 – 64	25,070	3.3	80.1	4.1	5.6	3.1	3.8
65 – 69	14,077	3.2	77.4	3.9	6.4	3.5	5.7
70 – 74	14,007	3.2	72.9	4.0	7.6	3.9	8.4
75 – 79	8,079	3.2	69.2	3.4	7.9	4.1	12.2
80+	13,128	3.1	60.5	3.1	8.1	4.3	20.9

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 47.4 percent are married, 37.8 percent are never married and 3.4 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.4%) aged 10 - 14 years and 65.9 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,135,742**	**37.8**	**47.4**	**3.4**	**4.1**	**2.0**	**5.2**
10 – 14	237,859	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	173,963	65.9	31.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	160,977	21.9	68.6	5.4	2.6	1.4	0.2
25 – 29	125,889	12.4	74.9	6.1	4.2	2.1	0.4
30 – 34	98,892	8.9	75.6	6.0	5.5	2.7	1.2
35 – 39	76,991	6.8	75.0	5.5	6.8	3.3	2.5
40 – 44	60,222	5.9	71.4	5.1	8.4	4.1	5.1
45 – 49	51,376	5.5	68.2	4.2	9.3	4.5	8.3
50 – 54	41,346	4.9	61.7	3.6	10.6	5.1	14.1
55 – 59	25,353	4.8	55.2	2.9	11.4	5.5	20.2
60 – 64	25,599	4.3	46.2	2.4	12.1	5.6	29.4
65 – 69	15,447	4.5	39.9	2.5	10.9	5.6	36.6
70 – 74	14,964	4.4	32.1	1.8	11.1	5.1	45.4
75 – 79	8,934	4.5	25.9	1.7	10.3	4.6	53.0
80+	17,930	4.7	14.8	0.9	8.3	4.0	67.2

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Tabora Region is 58.3 while for age group 65 years and above is 47.5percent. Percentage for widowed for person aged group 65 years and above is 32.8 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 3.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Tabora Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (3.9 and 4.2%) of persons living together in age groups 15 – 35 and 15-64 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,208,731	44.1	45.1	3.2	3.0	1.5	3.1
10 - 14	485,077	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	696,706	96.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	643,724	61.1	35.0	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.1
15 - 35	1,105,377	41.5	51.3	3.9	2.0	1.0	0.3
15 - 64	1,617,088	30.0	58.3	4.2	3.5	1.8	2.1
65+	106,566	3.9	47.5	2.6	8.8	4.4	32.8
70+	77,042	3.9	43.5	2.4	8.9	4.3	37.0

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 35.9 percent of male and 21.5 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (5.2%) than males (2.4%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.6%) than males (1.2%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	825,771	35.9	55.4	3.9	2.4	1.2	1.2
15 – 19	173,274	95.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	135,510	57.4	39.0	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	107,768	24.8	67.1	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.1
30 – 34	91,887	11.9	77.9	6.5	2.4	1.2	0.2
35 – 39	70,041	7.6	81.1	6.2	3.2	1.6	0.3
40 – 44	57,160	5.7	81.9	5.9	3.8	1.9	0.7
45 – 49	49,711	4.7	82.3	5.6	4.1	2.3	1.0
50 – 54	39,916	4.2	81.5	5.3	4.8	2.5	1.8
55 – 59	26,143	3.7	81.1	4.6	5.1	2.8	2.7
60 – 64	25,070	3.3	80.1	4.1	5.6	3.1	3.8
65 – 69	14,077	3.2	77.4	3.9	6.4	3.5	5.7
70 – 74	14,007	3.2	72.9	4.0	7.6	3.9	8.4
75 – 79	8,079	3.2	69.2	3.4	7.9	4.1	12.2
80+	13,128	3.1	60.5	3.1	8.1	4.3	20.9

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**897,883**	**21.5**	**59.8**	**4.3**	**5.2**	**2.6**	**6.6**
15 – 19	173,963	65.9	31.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	160,977	21.9	68.6	5.4	2.6	1.4	0.2
25 – 29	125,889	12.4	74.9	6.1	4.2	2.1	0.4
30 – 34	98,892	8.9	75.6	6.0	5.5	2.7	1.2
35 – 39	76,991	6.8	75.0	5.5	6.8	3.3	2.5
40 – 44	60,222	5.9	71.4	5.1	8.4	4.1	5.1
45 – 49	51,376	5.5	68.2	4.2	9.3	4.5	8.3
50 – 54	41,346	4.9	61.7	3.6	10.6	5.1	14.1
55 – 59	25,353	4.8	55.2	2.9	11.4	5.5	20.2
60 – 64	25,599	4.3	46.2	2.4	12.1	5.6	29.4
65 – 69	15,447	4.5	39.9	2.5	10.9	5.6	36.6
70 – 74	14,964	4.4	32.1	1.8	11.1	5.1	45.4
75 – 79	8,934	4.5	25.9	1.7	10.3	4.6	53.0
80+	17,930	4.7	14.8	0.9	8.3	4.0	67.2

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 25.8 percent in Uyui District Council to 40.1 percent in Tabora Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 44.9 percent in Tabora Municipal Council to 62.2 percent in Kaliua District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.4 percent in Sikonge District Council to 4.8 percent in Tabora Municipal Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,723,654**	**28.4**	**57.7**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**1.9**	**4.0**
Rural	1,419,315	26.3	60.2	3.9	3.9	1.9	3.8
Urban	304,339	38.2	45.8	5.2	3.9	2.3	4.6
Council							
Nzega Town	73,189	33.4	49.1	5.6	5.1	2.3	4.5
Nzega District	291,625	26.0	57.3	5.4	4.9	2.1	4.3
Igunga District	276,712	26.7	61.1	3.2	3.6	1.7	3.9
Uyui District	272,965	25.8	60.9	3.6	4.0	1.9	3.8
Urambo District	132,061	31.1	54.3	3.7	4.0	2.5	4.4
Sikonge District	164,927	27.0	59.5	5.6	2.8	1.7	3.4
Tabora Municipal	186,477	40.1	44.9	4.5	3.6	2.1	4.8
Kaliua District	325,698	26.1	62.2	3.0	3.5	1.7	3.6

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married, divorced, separated and widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the married and living together categories.

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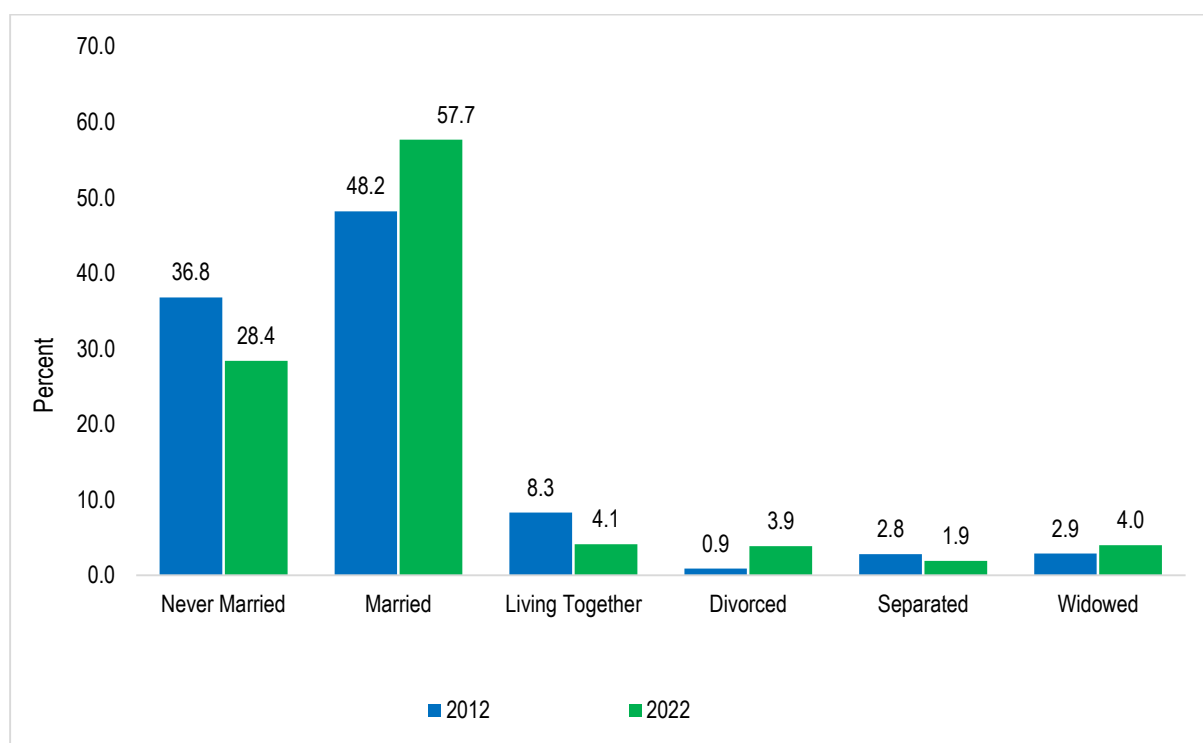
5.3   Mean Age at First Marriage

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 21.9 years; females are getting married at a younger age (19.8 years) than males (24.2 years). Results further show that there is a decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.1 years in 2012 to 19.8 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males decreased from 25.7 years in 2012 to 24.2 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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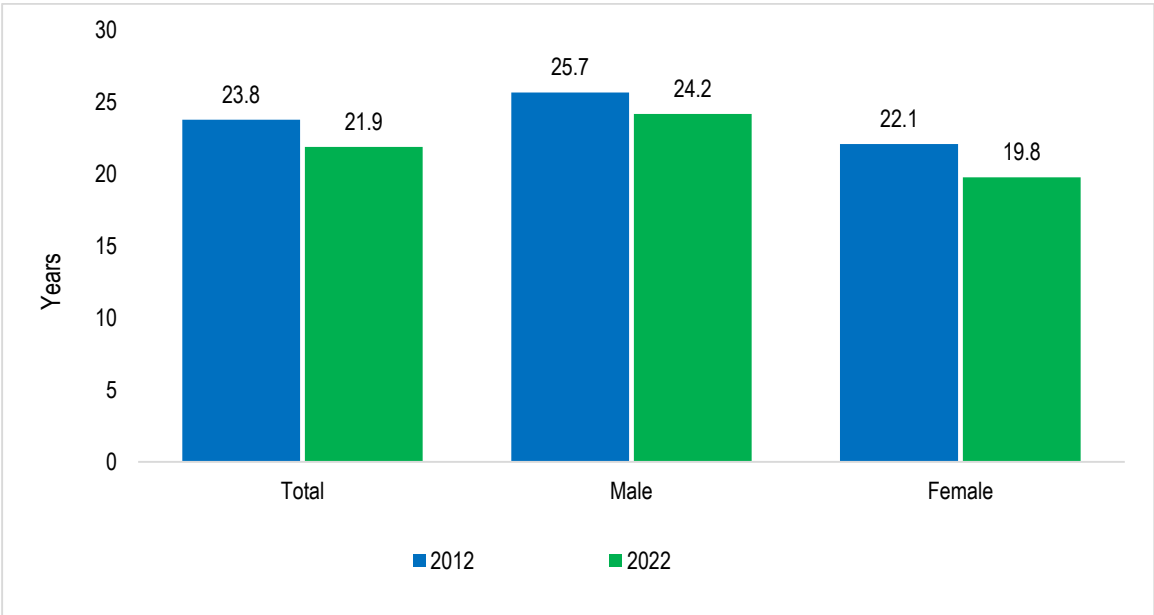
The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Tabora Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
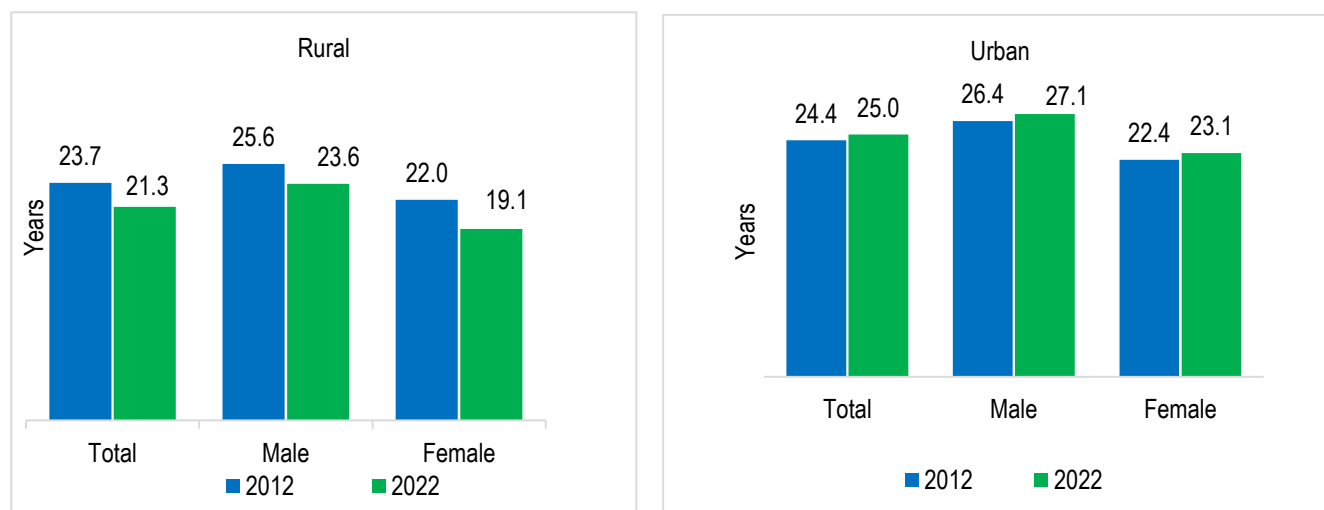
Table 5.9 shows that in Tabora Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.1 years in 2012 to 19.8 years in 2022 while for males declined from 25.7 years in 2012 to 24.2 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**23.8**	**25.7**	**22.1**	**21.9**	**24.2**	**19.8**
Rural	23.7	25.6	22.0	21.3	23.6	19.1
Urban	24.4	26.4	22.4	25.0	27.1	23.1
Council						
Nzega Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	26.2	22.0
Nzega District	23.9	25.6	22.2	21.2	23.5	19.1
Igunga District	24.4	26.3	22.7	21.4	23.7	19.3
Uyui District	23.9	25.8	22.2	21.2	23.6	19.0
Urambo District	23.7	25.6	21.7	22.6	25.0	20.5
Sikonge District	23.5	25.5	21.7	21.2	23.8	18.9
Tabora Municipal	24.5	26.4	22.8	25.3	27.4	23.4
Kaliua District	22.9	24.9	21.0	21.2	23.5	19.2

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Tabora Municipal Council having the highest MAFM for both females (23.4years) and males (27.4 years), followed by Nzega Town 22.0 years

for females and 26.2 years for males, and Urambo District (20.5 and 25.0 years for females and males respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Nzega District (19.1 years) for females and 23.5 years for males.

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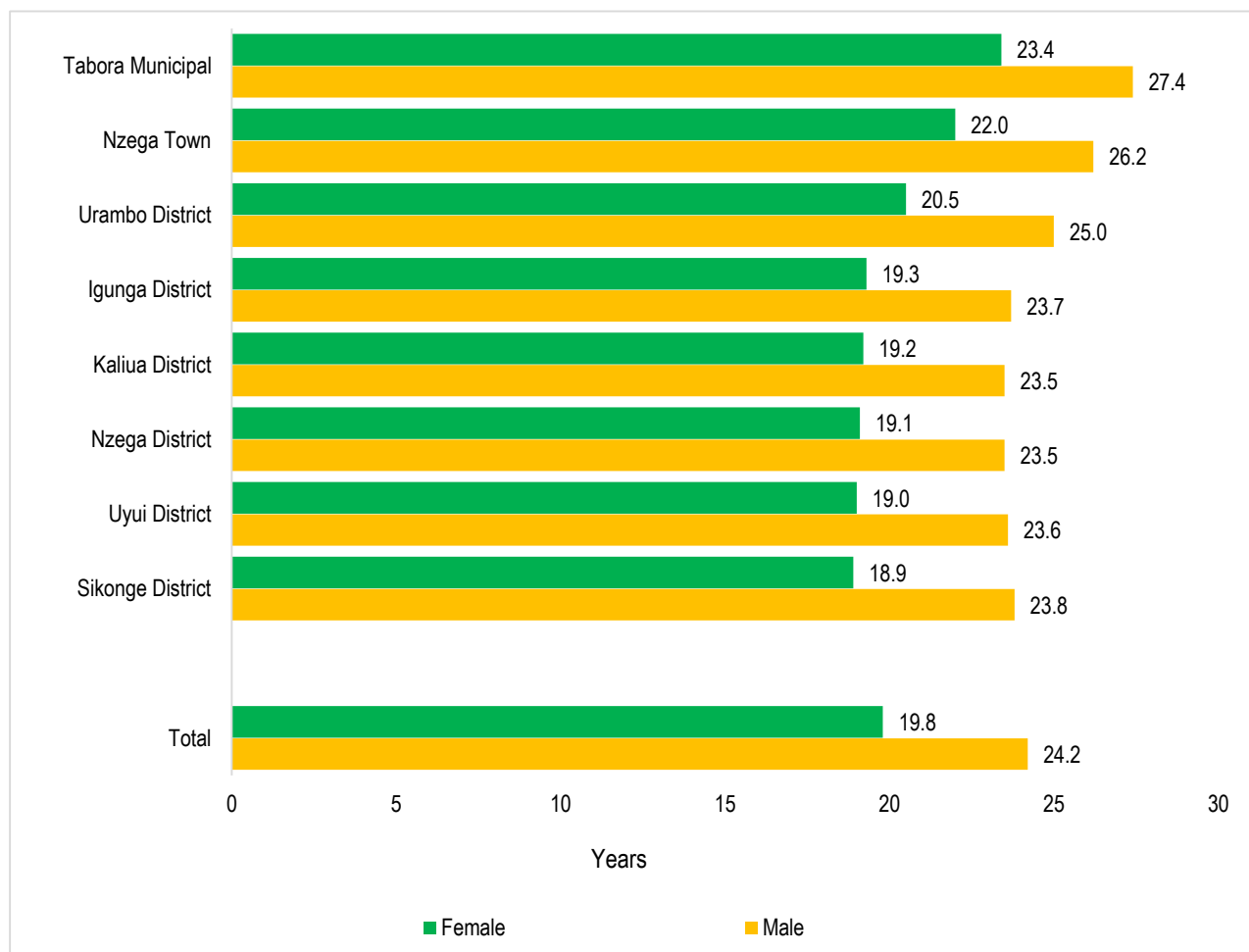
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About eighty two percent (81.6%) of the population in Tabora Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Thirty three percent of children (32.5%) under-five years have birth certificate
- About 13 percent of persons (13.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 12.3 percent have national identification cards.
- Three millions (3.3) out of 3,334,165 persons in Tabora Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1   Introduction

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

6.2   National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Tabora Region 15.1 percent of the persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (81.6%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (32.5 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (16.5%). The results also show that the percentage of males with birth certificates is slightly higher (15.5%) than females (14.7%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (32.0%) than in rural areas (12.2%). Further results show, 33.6 percent of males and 30.5 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (12.5% and 11.9 % 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 Tabora Region 2.4 percent of the population have birth notifications, with the same percentage observed in rural and urban areas (2.5% and 1.6% respectively) (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Tabora 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	15.1	15.5	14.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	81.6	81.1	82.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
0 – 4	32.5	32.4	32.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	62.4	62.5	62.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
5 – 9	16.5	16.5	16.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	78.9	78.9	78.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 – 14	11.5	11.2	11.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	84.4	84.6	84.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	11.9	11.4	12.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	84.7	85.0	84.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	12.1	12.9	11.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	85.4	84.4	86.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
25 – 29	11.5	12.7	10.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	86.5	85.1	87.6	0.9	1.0	0.8
30 – 34	11.3	13.2	9.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	87.0	85.0	88.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
35 – 39	8.4	10.2	6.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	90.0	88.3	91.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
40 – 44	6.4	7.5	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	92.2	91.1	93.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
45 – 49	5.4	6.1	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	93.3	92.6	94.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
50 – 54	4.8	5.5	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.0	93.2	94.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	4.9	5.5	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	93.9	93.4	94.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	4.0	4.8	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.9	94.2	95.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
65 – 69	3.7	4.4	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	95.2	94.6	95.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
70 – 74	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	96.7	96.5	96.8	0.6	0.4	0.7
75 – 79	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	97.0	96.9	97.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
80+	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	97.5	97.5	97.4	0.7	0.4	0.9

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Tabora 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	12.2	12.5	11.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	84.3	83.9	84.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
0 – 4	29.3	29.2	29.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	65.5	65.6	65.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
5 – 9	13.7	13.7	13.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	81.6	81.6	81.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 – 14	8.6	8.5	8.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	87.1	87.2	86.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	8.1	7.8	8.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	88.3	88.4	88.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	8.1	8.7	7.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	89.2	88.4	89.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
25 – 29	7.7	8.6	6.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	90.2	89.1	91.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
30 – 34	7.6	9.2	6.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	90.6	89.0	92.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
35 – 39	5.3	6.8	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	93.0	91.7	94.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
40 – 44	3.8	4.5	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	94.9	94.2	95.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
45 – 49	3.0	3.6	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	95.7	95.1	96.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
50 – 54	2.8	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	95.9	95.4	96.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	2.8	3.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	96.0	95.6	96.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	2.4	2.9	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	96.5	96.1	96.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
65 – 69	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	96.4	96.0	96.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
70 – 74	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	97.3	97.2	97.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
75 – 79	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	97.4	97.2	97.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
80+	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.7	97.8	97.6	0.7	0.5	0.9

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Tabora Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	32.0	33.6	30.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	65.6	63.9	67.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	56.7	56.6	56.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	39.0	39.2	38.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	37.9	38.1	37.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	58.8	58.7	58.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 – 14	31.6	31.8	31.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	65.6	65.2	66.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
15 – 19	32.5	32.6	32.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	65.1	64.9	65.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
20 – 24	31.6	34.0	29.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	66.7	64.1	68.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
25 – 29	28.1	31.3	25.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	70.3	66.9	73.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	27.0	30.7	23.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	71.5	67.7	74.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
35 – 39	21.6	25.1	18.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	76.9	73.5	80.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
40 – 44	18.4	21.3	15.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	80.2	77.1	83.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
45 – 49	16.4	18.1	14.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	82.3	80.5	84.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
50 – 54	14.3	16.6	12.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	84.3	81.8	86.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
55 – 59	14.8	16.3	13.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	84.1	82.6	85.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
60 – 64	12.0	14.5	9.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	86.8	84.1	89.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
65 – 69	9.9	11.7	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	89.0	87.3	90.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
70 – 74	6.1	7.2	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	93.0	91.8	93.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
75 – 79	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	94.9	95.2	94.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
80+	2.9	3.5	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	96.1	95.5	96.4	0.6	0.3	0.8

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Tabora Municipal (29.8%) and the lowest percentage is in Kaliua District (7.9%). Councils with percentage above the regional average (15.1%) are Tabora Municipal (29.8%), Nzega Town (28.2%) and Igunga District (19.2%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Tabora 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	15.1	15.5	14.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	81.6	81.1	82.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nzega Town	28.2	29.0	27.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	69.7	68.8	70.6	0.7	0.1	0.6
Nzega District	13.7	14.1	13.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	81.8	81.3	82.2	1.0	0.0	1.0

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
Igunga District	19.2	19.6	18.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	76.2	75.7	76.7	0.8	0.1	0.8
Uyui District	13.1	13.4	12.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	84.5	84.2	84.7	1.0	0.1	1.0
Urambo District	13.8	14.4	13.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	82.5	81.8	83.1	1.0	0.2	1.0
Sikonge District	11.4	11.7	11.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	86.1	85.7	86.4	1.0	0.2	1.0
Tabora Municipalt	29.8	31.3	28.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	67.8	66.2	69.3	0.8	0.3	0.7
Kaliua District	7.9	8.2	7.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	89.0	88.7	89.3	1.4	1.4	1.4

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 181,269 persons (12.3%) aged 18 years and above in Tabora Region have national identification cards while 196,006 persons (13.3%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (19.1%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (10.9%). Additionally, results reveal that, 800,235 persons (54.3%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that, six percent (6.1%) of person aged 15 years and above who engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card

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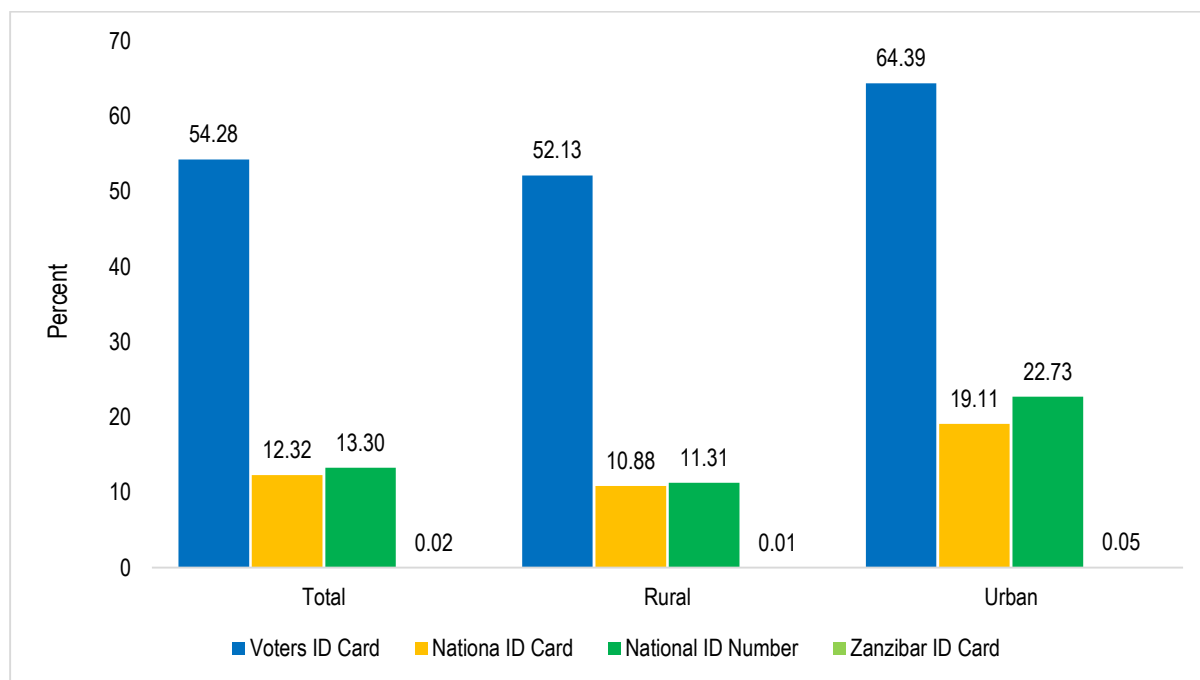
Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Type of National Documents | | | | | Person of All Ages | Persons Aged 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	**12.3**	**13.3**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**54.3**	**0.3**	**6.1**
Rural	10.9	11.3	0.0	0.9	52.1	0.2	5.3
Urban	19.1	22.7	0.1	6	64.4	0.8	8.1
Council							
Nzega Town	12.8	22.4	0.0	4.2	65	0.6	6.9
Nzega District	12.4	10.3	0.0	0.7	55.2	0.2	6.0
Igunga District	9.6	14.5	0.0	1.2	54.9	0.3	4.1
Uyui District	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.8	50.2	0.2	4.2
Urambo District	14.4	19.8	0.0	2.0	63.1	0.3	7.4
Sikonge District	20.5	6.5	0.0	1.3	50.5	0.2	5.8
Tabora Municipal	18.3	25.7	0.1	6.9	66.2	0.9	9.2
Kaliua District	9.4	10.7	0.0	0.8	45.6	0.2	5.9

6.2.3.2   Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 3.6 percent (121,422 persons) out of 3,334,165 persons in private households in Tabora Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage (10.1%, 30,136 persons) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Nzega Town Council (6.2%, 7,682 persons) and lastly Nzega District with (2.1%, 11,907 persons).   In addition, there are (0.9 %,31,489 persons) with health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people (9.5%, 46,028 persons) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with (2.6%, 75,394 persons). On the other hand, 0.9 percent (25,658 persons) in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban is 1.2 percent (5,831 persons) in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,334,165**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**17.2**	**16.9**	**17.5**
Rural	2,847,118	2.6	2.7	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	16.3	16.0	16.5
Urban	487,047	9.5	9.5	9.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	22.1	21.8	22.3
Council										
Nzega Town	123,346	6.2	6.1	6.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.3	20.4	22.0
Nzega District	565,755	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	10.7	10.7	10.6
Igunga District	540,937	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	17.8	17.4	18.0
Uyui District	559,684	3.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	15.1	14.7	15.4
Urambo District	257,680	4.2	4.3	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	28.4	27.7	29.0
Sikonge District	315,566	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	18.5	17.9	19.1
Tabora Municipal	297,233	10.1	10.0	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	25.4	25.5	25.3
Kaliua District	673,964	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.3	13.9	14.7

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 3,388,284 (99.9%) of the persons enumerated in Tabora Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (1,726 persons) followed by other African Countries (993 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,391,679**	**1,661,171**	**1,730,508**	**2,888,034**	**1,419,928**	**1,468,106**	**503,645**	**241,243**	**262,402**
Tanzania	3,388,284	1,659,375	1,728,909	2,885,588	1,418,703	1,466,885	502,696	240,672	262,024
Other East African Countries	1,726	884	842	1,458	736	722	268	148	120
Other African Countries	993	520	473	619	312	307	374	208	166
Countries Outside Africa	672	389	283	366	175	191	306	214	92
Dual Citizenship	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
No Citizenship	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-

Chapter 7
Survival of Parents

> ### Key Points
>
> - Eighty out of ten (88.4%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
> - Almost one out of eleven (11.6%) of children under 18 years is orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas (4.9%) than urban area (4.0%).
> - About seven percent (6.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
> - About five percent (4.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
> - Sikonge District Council has the highest proportion (15.8%) of orphans than other councils in Tabora Region.

7.1   Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at 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 of age who has lost one or both parents[3]. This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a substantial impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a significant impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind[4]. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

---

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

[4] Hani K. Atrash,(2012)

7.2   Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 88.4 percent of all children under 18 years in Tabora Region has both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 91.8 percent for children with one year to 81.3 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.9%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.9%). 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; Tabora 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	1,879,654	1,661,264	88.4	36,354	1.9	91,618	4.9	90,418	4.8
0	121,834	112,046	92.0	1,197	1.0	2,699	2.2	5,892	4.8
1	112,412	103,139	91.8	1,153	1.0	2,729	2.4	5,391	4.8
2	123,337	112,537	91.2	1,453	1.2	3,447	2.8	5,900	4.8
3	127,767	115,972	90.8	1,602	1.3	3,862	3.0	6,331	5.0
4	127,045	114,692	90.3	1,793	1.4	4,461	3.5	6,099	4.8
5	119,160	106,956	89.8	1,825	1.5	4,408	3.7	5,971	5.0
6	118,172	105,982	89.7	1,926	1.6	4,805	4.1	5,459	4.6
7	115,784	103,285	89.2	1,985	1.7	5,021	4.3	5,493	4.7
8	110,040	97,592	88.7	2,139	1.9	5,327	4.8	4,982	4.5
9	107,397	95,071	88.5	2,164	2.0	5,553	5.2	4,609	4.3
10	104,817	92,003	87.8	2,293	2.2	5,859	5.6	4,662	4.4
11	83,769	73,454	87.7	1,874	2.2	4,828	5.8	3,613	4.3
12	109,808	94,993	86.5	2,734	2.5	7,087	6.5	4,994	4.5
13	90,421	77,474	85.7	2,465	2.7	6,353	7.0	4,129	4.6
14	96,262	81,388	84.5	2,855	3.0	7,357	7.6	4,662	4.8
15	71,090	59,586	83.8	2,164	3.0	5,631	7.9	3,709	5.2
16	70,240	57,966	82.5	2,285	3.3	5,951	8.5	4,038	5.7
17	70,299	57,128	81.3	2,447	3.5	6,,240	8.9	4,484	6.4

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tabora 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	944,486	833,916	88.3	18524	2.0	46,113	4.9	45,933	4.9
0	60,193	55,319	91.9	612	1.0	1,320	2.2	2,942	4.9
1	56,092	51,439	91.7	599	1.1	1,397	2.5	2,657	4.7
2	61,444	56,047	91.2	725	1.2	1,672	2.7	3,000	4.9
3	63,659	57,765	90.7	811	1.3	1,952	3.1	3,131	4.9
4	63,459	57,222	90.2	920	1.4	2,227	3.5	3,090	4.9
5	60,833	54,508	89.6	982	1.6	2,317	3.8	3,026	5.0
6	58,774	52,637	89.6	1005	1.7	2,386	4.1	2,746	4.7
7	58,349	52,059	89.2	976	1.7	2,538	4.3	2,776	4.8
8	53,953	47,800	88.6	1063	2.0	2,597	4.8	2,493	4.6
9	51,426	45,438	88.4	1057	2.1	2,614	5.1	2,317	4.5
10	54,406	47,651	87.6	1213	2.2	3,063	5.6	2,479	4.6
11	42,260	36,917	87.4	965	2.3	2,467	5.8	1,911	4.5
12	55,889	48,234	86.3	1432	2.6	3,633	6.5	2,590	4.6
13	45,720	39,026	85.4	1267	2.8	3,194	7.0	2,233	4.9
14	48,943	41,338	84.5	1412	2.9	3,724	7.6	2,469	5.0
15	36,654	30,761	83.9	1139	3.1	2,843	7.8	1,911	5.2
16	35,830	29,737	83.0	1129	3.2	2,975	8.3	1,989	5.6
17	36,602	30,018	82.0	1217	3.3	3,194	8.7	2,173	5.9

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

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	619,746	567,996	91.6	10,415	1.7	28,787	4.6	12,548	2.0
0	39,748	38,472	96.8	181	0.5	490	1.2	605	1.5
1	35,167	33,935	96.5	218	0.6	557	1.6	457	1.3
2	35,417	33,964	95.9	260	0.7	690	1.9	503	1.4
3	37,669	35,992	95.5	301	0.8	801	2.1	575	1.5
4	37,888	35,782	94.4	377	1.0	1,049	2.8	680	1.8
5	36,564	34,423	94.1	385	1.1	1,107	3.0	649	1.8
6	36,416	34,034	93.5	457	1.3	1,262	3.5	663	1.8
7	38,770	35,954	92.7	518	1.3	1,523	3.9	775	2.0
8	37,936	34,867	91.9	606	1.6	1,682	4.4	781	2.1
9	37,264	33,995	91.2	696	1.9	1,843	4.9	730	2.0
10	34,340	31,236	91.0	626	1.8	1,811	5.3	667	1.9
11	30,334	27,309	90.0	608	2.0	1,795	5.9	622	2.1
12	37,685	33,567	89.1	815	2.2	2,391	6.3	912	2.4
13	32,676	28,654	87.7	889	2.7	2,348	7.2	785	2.4
14	34,205	29,843	87.2	921	2.7	2,597	7.6	844	2.5
15	27,113	23,400	86.3	854	3.1	2,175	8.0	684	2.5
16	26,049	22,109	84.9	799	3.1	2,334	9.0	807	3.1
17	24,505	20,460	83.5	904	3.7	2,332	9.5	809	3.3

7.2.1   Survival of Parents by Council

Results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Tabora Region ranges from 84.2 percent to 90.3 percent. Urambo District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (90.3%) while Sikonge District Council has the least (84.2%).

The results further show that Kaliua District Council has the highest percentage (5.7%) of children with Father Dead Mother Alive compared with other councils. Furthermore, both Kaliua District and Nzega Town Council has the highest percentage of children with Father Alive Mother Dead (2.2%) while Sikonge District has the highest percentage of Father Dead Mother Dead (9.6%).

Table 7. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora 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	**1,879,654**	**1,661,264**	**88.4**	**36,354**	**1.9**	**91,618**	**4.9**	**90,418**	**4.8**
Rural	1,647,755	1,455,922	88.4	31,556	1.9	79,226	4.8	81,051	4.9
Urban	231,899	205,342	88.5	4,798	2.1	12,392	5.3	9,367	4.0
Council									
Nzega Town	60,059	53,615	89.3	1,306	2.2	3,042	5.1	2,096	3.5
Nzega District	319,129	283,881	89.0	6,208	1.9	14,704	4.6	14,336	4.5
Igunga District	303,570	273,306	90.0	5,036	1.7	13,751	4.5	11,477	3.8
Uyui District	323,744	287,392	88.8	6,516	2.0	14,872	4.6	14,964	4.6
Urambo District	145,763	131,559	90.3	2,751	1.9	6,825	4.7	4,628	3.2
Sikonge District	190,684	160,613	84.2	3,161	1.7	8,587	4.5	18,323	9.6
Tabora Municipal	142,398	125,780	88.3	2,731	1.9	7,420	5.2	6,467	4.5
Kaliua District	394,307	345,118	87.5	8,645	2.2	22,417	5.7	18,127	4.6

7.3   Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Tabora Region ,11.6 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 about five percent (4.8%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (4.9%) than urban areas (4.0%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 3.2 percent in Urambo District to 9.6 percent in Sikonge District.

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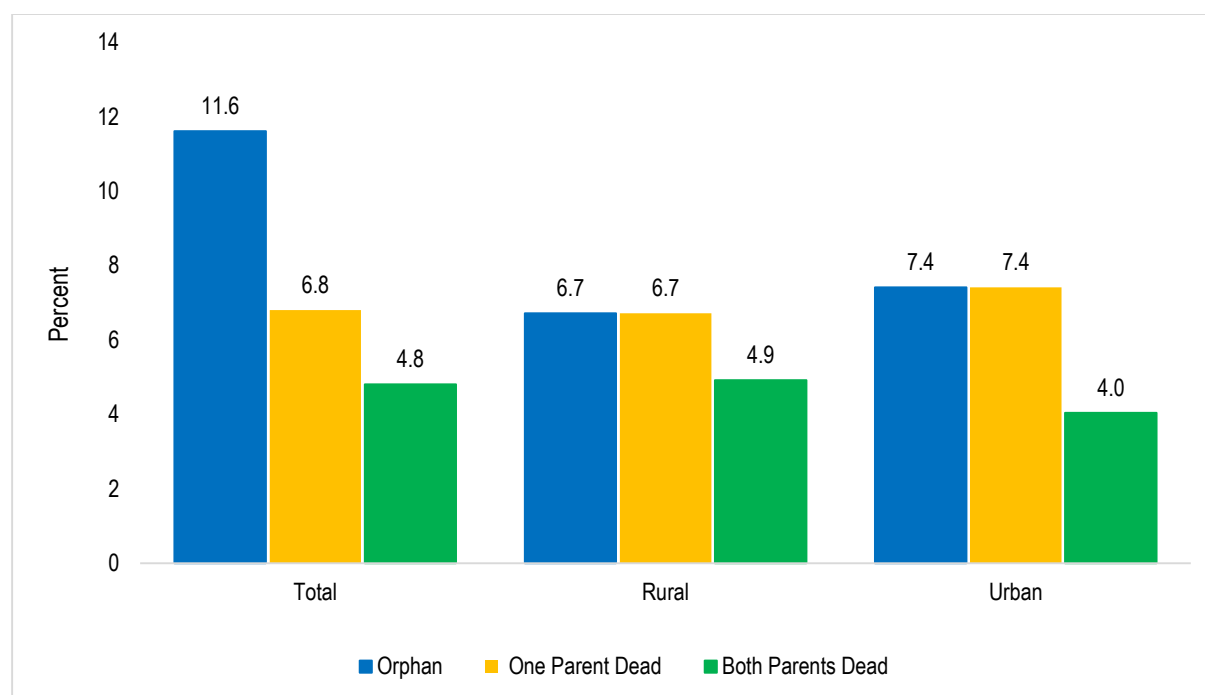
Table 7. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

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	**1,879,654**	**1,661,264**	**88.4**	**127,972**	**6.8**	**90,418**	**4.8**	**218,390**	**11.6**
Rural	1,647,755	1,455,922	88.4	31,556	1.9	79,226	4.8	81,051	4.9
Urban	231,899	205,342	88.5	4,798	2.1	12,392	5.3	9,367	4.0
Council									
Nzega Town	60,059	53,615	89.3	1,306	2.2	3,042	5.1	2,096	3.5
Nzega District	319,129	283,881	89.0	6,208	1.9	14,704	4.6	14,336	4.5
Igunga District	303,570	273,306	90.0	5,036	1.7	13,751	4.5	11,477	3.8
Uyui District	323,744	287,392	88.8	6,516	2.0	14,872	4.6	14,964	4.6
Urambo District	145,763	131,559	90.3	2,751	1.9	6,825	4.7	4,628	3.2
Sikonge District	190,684	160,613	84.2	3,161	1.7	8,587	4.5	18,323	9.6
Tabora Municipal	142,398	125,780	88.3	2,731	1.9	7,420	5.2	6,467	4.5
Kaliua District	394,307	345,118	87.5	8,645	2.2	22,417	5.7	18,127	4.6

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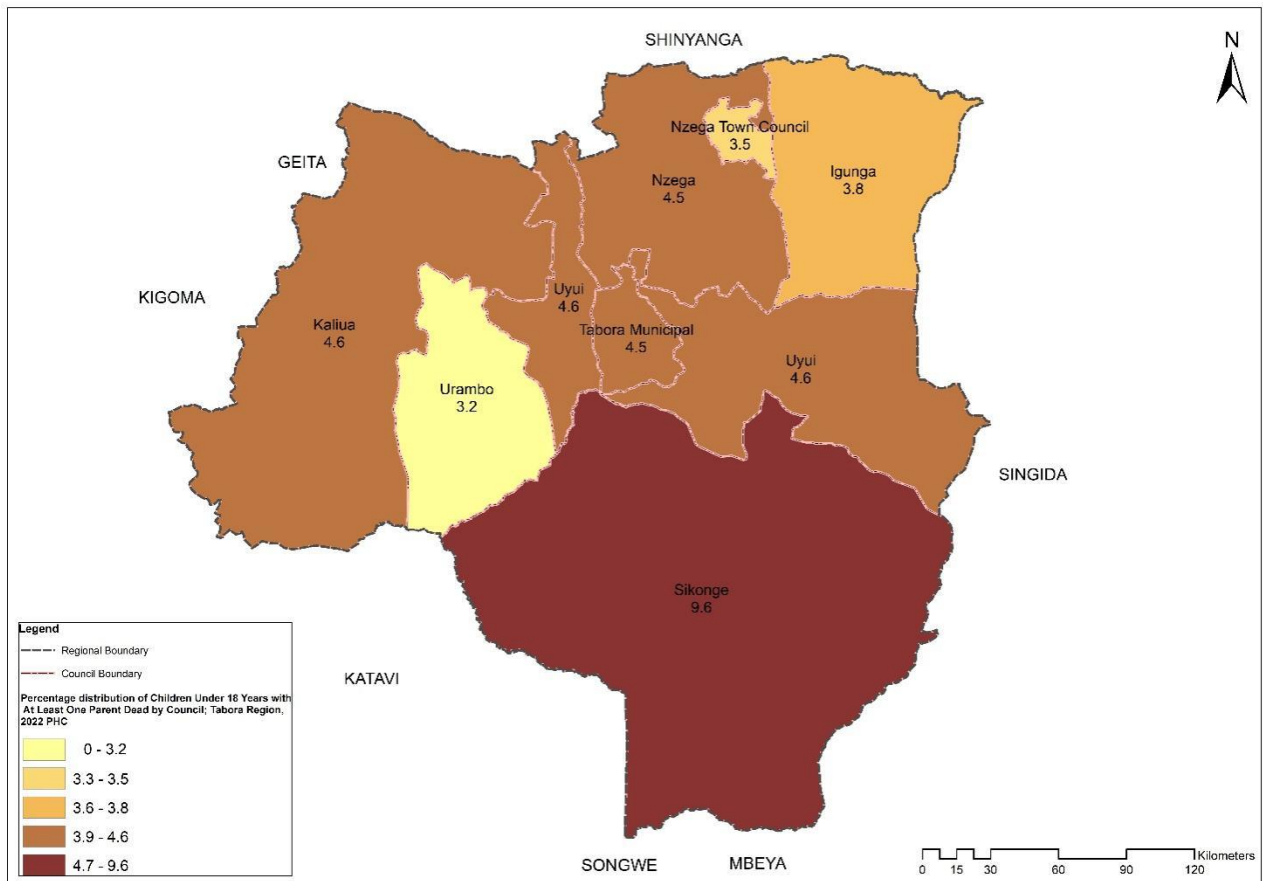
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

> **Key Points**
>
> - More than three quarter (73.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region are literate; 69.9 percent in rural and 94.3 percent in urban areas.
>
> - Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 64.3 percent. It is higher among males (65.3%) than females (63.4%)
>
> - Sixty three percent (63.4%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 31.6 percent had never been to school.
>
> - Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 63.4 percent. It is higher (89.0%) in urban than in rural areas (59.8%).
>
> - Majority (82.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 13.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
>
> - About three percent (2.6%) of the population aged four years and above attained university and other related education level.

8.1   Introduction

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

8.2   Literacy

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

Results show that out of 2,779,284 persons aged five years and above 1,725,253 persons (62.1 %) in Tabora Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (64.1%) than females (60.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 73.7 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 65 percent is observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and and persons aged 55 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 (86.8%) than in rural areas (57.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,779,284	1,356,324	1,422,960	1,725,253	868,952	856,301	62.1	64.1	60.2
5 - 9	570,553	283,335	287,218	210,590	97,354	113,236	36.9	34.4	39.4
10-14	485,077	247,218	237,859	342,492	167,329	175,163	70.6	67.7	73.6
15 - 19	347,237	173,274	173,963	255,969	128,792	127,177	73.7	74.3	73.1
20 - 24	296,487	135,510	160,977	210,028	99,480	110,548	70.8	73.4	68.7
25 - 29	233,657	107,768	125,889	171,493	83,193	88,300	73.4	77.2	70.1
30 - 34	190,779	91,887	98,892	134,208	70,039	64,169	70.3	76.2	64.9
35 - 39	147,032	70,041	76,991	97,043	50,668	46,375	66.0	72.3	60.2
40 - 44	117,382	57,160	60,222	78,443	41,555	36,888	66.8	72.7	61.3
45 - 49	101,087	49,711	51,376	66,976	36,154	30,822	66.3	72.7	60.0
50 - 54	81,262	39,916	41,346	52,932	29,386	23,546	65.1	73.6	56.9
55 - 59	51,496	26,143	25,353	33,399	19,722	13,677	64.9	75.4	53.9
60 - 64	50,669	25,070	25,599	27,603	17,179	10,424	54.5	68.5	40.7
65 - 69	29,524	14,077	15,447	14,879	9,213	5,666	50.4	65.4	36.7
70 - 74	28,971	14,007	14,964	12,842	8,369	4,473	44.3	59.7	29.9
75 - 79	17,013	8,079	8,934	6,852	4,521	2,331	40.3	56.0	26.1
80+	31,058	13,128	17,930	9,504	5,998	3,506	30.6	45.7	19.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,347,755	1,150,876	1,196,879	1,350,621	687,779	662,842	57.5	59.8	55.4
5 – 9	503,659	250,503	253,156	163,419	75,022	88,397	32.4	29.9	34.9
10-14	424,781	218,134	206,647	286,420	140,628	145,792	67.4	64.5	70.6
15 – 19	292,954	147,976	144,978	204,761	104,997	99,764	69.9	71.0	68.8
20 – 24	243,610	111,080	132,530	160,724	76,567	84,157	66.0	68.9	63.5
25 – 29	189,119	87,358	101,761	130,031	63,969	66,062	68.8	73.2	64.9
30 – 34	153,744	74,178	79,566	100,662	53,546	47,116	65.5	72.2	59.2
35 – 39	118,952	56,372	62,580	72,279	38,138	34,141	60.8	67.7	54.6
40 – 44	95,444	46,384	49,060	59,230	31,795	27,435	62.1	68.5	55.9
45 – 49	83,193	40,883	42,310	51,424	28,182	23,242	61.8	68.9	54.9
50 – 54	67,256	33,083	34,173	40,967	23,206	17,761	60.9	70.1	52.0
55 – 59	42,417	21,590	20,827	25,650	15,548	10,102	60.5	72.0	48.5
60 – 64	42,281	21,073	21,208	21,085	13,629	7,456	49.9	64.7	35.2
65 – 69	24,488	11,743	12,745	11,163	7,193	3,970	45.6	61.3	31.1
70 – 74	24,651	12,051	12,600	9,997	6,792	3,205	40.6	56.4	25.4
75 – 79	14,490	6,961	7,529	5,338	3,640	1,698	36.8	52.3	22.6
80+	26,716	11,507	15,209	7,471	4,927	2,544	28.0	42.8	16.7

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	431,529	205,448	226,081	374,632	181,173	193,459	86.8	88.2	85.6
5 – 9	6,6894	32,832	34,062	47,171	22332	24839	70.5	68.0	72.9
10-14	60,296	29,084	31,212	56,072	26,701	29,371	93.0	91.8	94.1
15 – 19	54,283	25,298	28,985	51,208	23,795	27,413	94.3	94.1	94.6
20 – 24	52,877	24,430	28,447	49,304	22,913	26,391	93.2	93.8	92.8
25 – 29	44,538	20,410	24,128	41,462	19,224	22,238	93.1	94.2	92.2
30 – 34	37,035	17,709	19,326	33,546	16,493	17,053	90.6	93.1	88.2
35 – 39	28,080	13,669	14,411	24,764	12,530	12,234	88.2	91.7	84.9
40 – 44	21,938	10,776	11,162	19,213	9,760	9,453	87.6	90.6	84.7
45 – 49	17,894	8,828	9,066	15,552	7,972	7,580	86.9	90.3	83.6
50 – 54	14,006	6,833	7,173	11,965	6,180	5,785	85.4	90.4	80.6
55 – 59	9,079	4,553	4,526	7,749	4,174	3,575	85.4	91.7	79.0
60 – 64	8,388	3,997	4,391	6,518	3,550	2,968	77.7	88.8	67.6
65 – 69	5,036	2,334	2,702	3,716	2,020	1,696	73.8	86.5	62.8

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
70 – 74	4,320	1,956	2,364	2,845	1,577	1,268	65.9	80.6	53.6
75 – 79	2,523	1,118	1,405	1,514	881	633	60.0	78.8	45.1
80+	7,367	2,746	4,621	4,533	2,243	2,290	61.5	81.7	49.6

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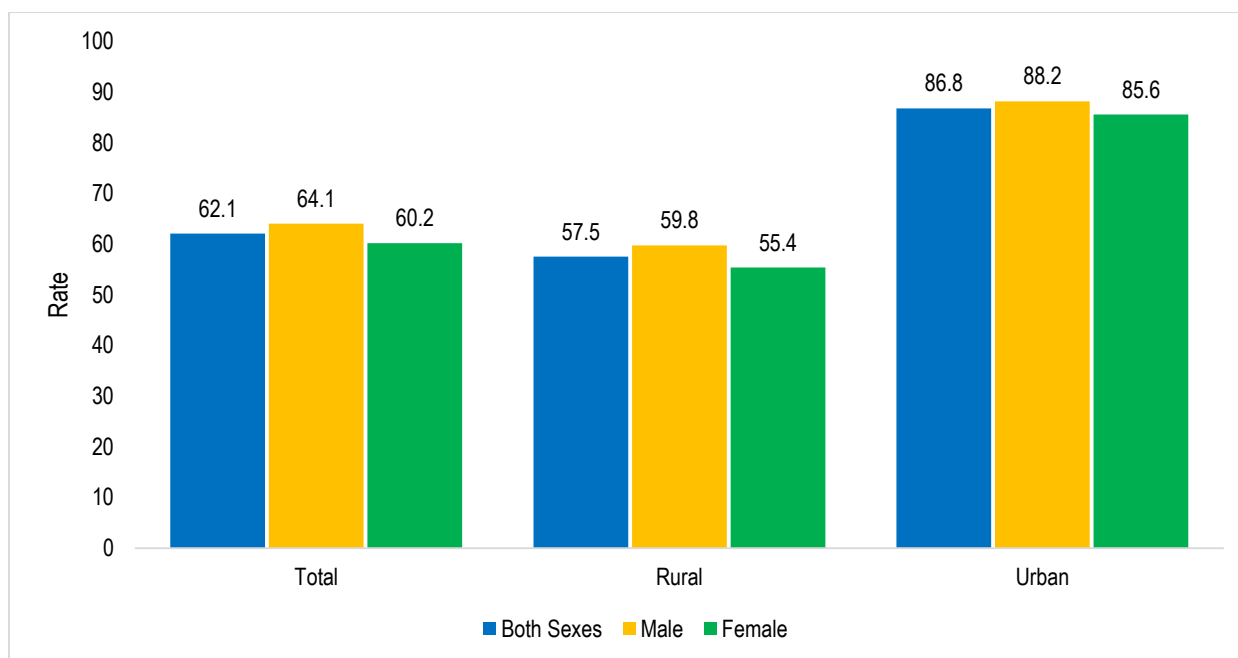
8.2.1   Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 73.7 percent and the rate is the highest (75.0%) among Secondary School in the 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 likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Tabora Region is 59.7percent and among secondary school age population is 75.0 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tabora 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)	73.7	73.3	74.2	70.3	70.1	70.5	94.1	93.6	94.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	72.4	73.9	71.0	68.1	70.1	66.3	93.8	93.9	93.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	72.0	74.9	69.3	67.5	70.9	64.3	92.8	93.7	92.0
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	69.8	74.2	65.7	65.2	70.2	60.6	90.7	92.7	88.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	45.6	60.9	31.9	41.5	57.1	27.2	67.6	82.5	55.4
Population Aged 4 years and above	59.9	61.8	58.2	55.4	57.5	53.4	85.0	86.2	83.8
Population Aged 14+ years and above	68.3	73.1	63.9	63.9	69.2	59.0	89.3	92.1	86.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	67.0	72.9	61.6	62.2	68.8	56.3	88.5	91.8	85.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	59.7	56.8	62.7	55.8	52.8	58.8	88.1	86.4	89.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	75.0	73.9	76.2	71.7	70.9	72.6	94.5	93.9	95.0

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 68.0 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (73.2%) than females (63.2%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (89.2%) than in rural areas (63.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Person Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
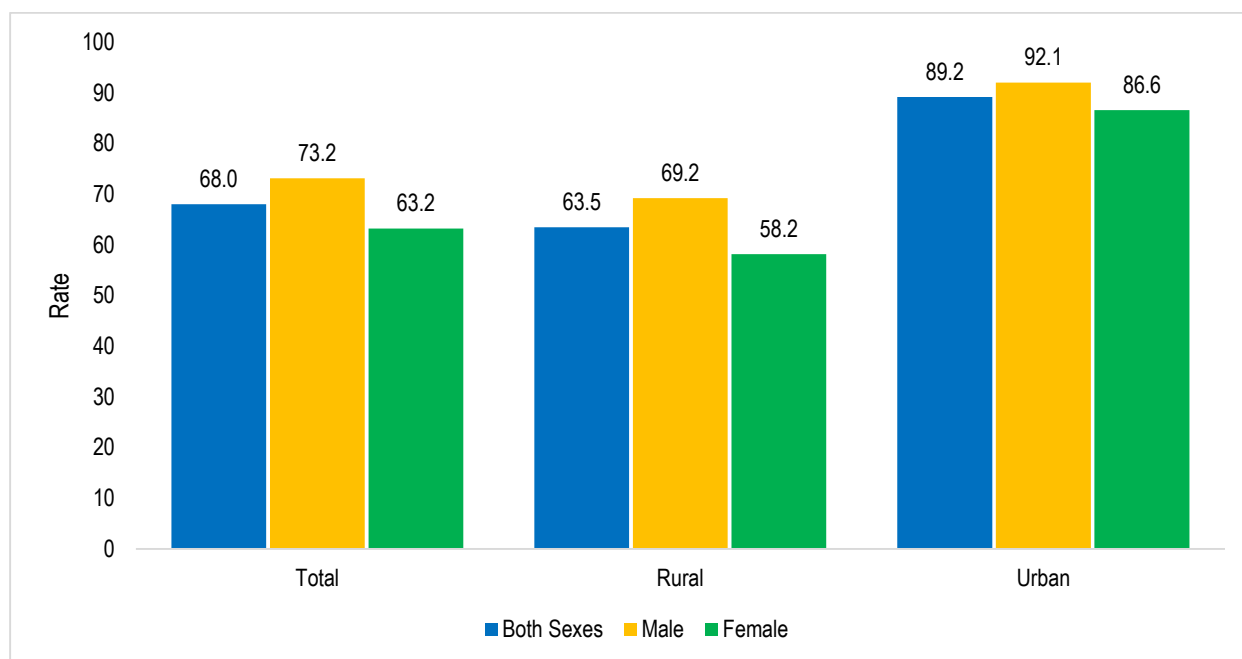
Literacy rates among adults increased from 59.0 percent in 2012 to 68.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (10.3 percentage point difference) than males (7.7 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Person Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Tabora Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
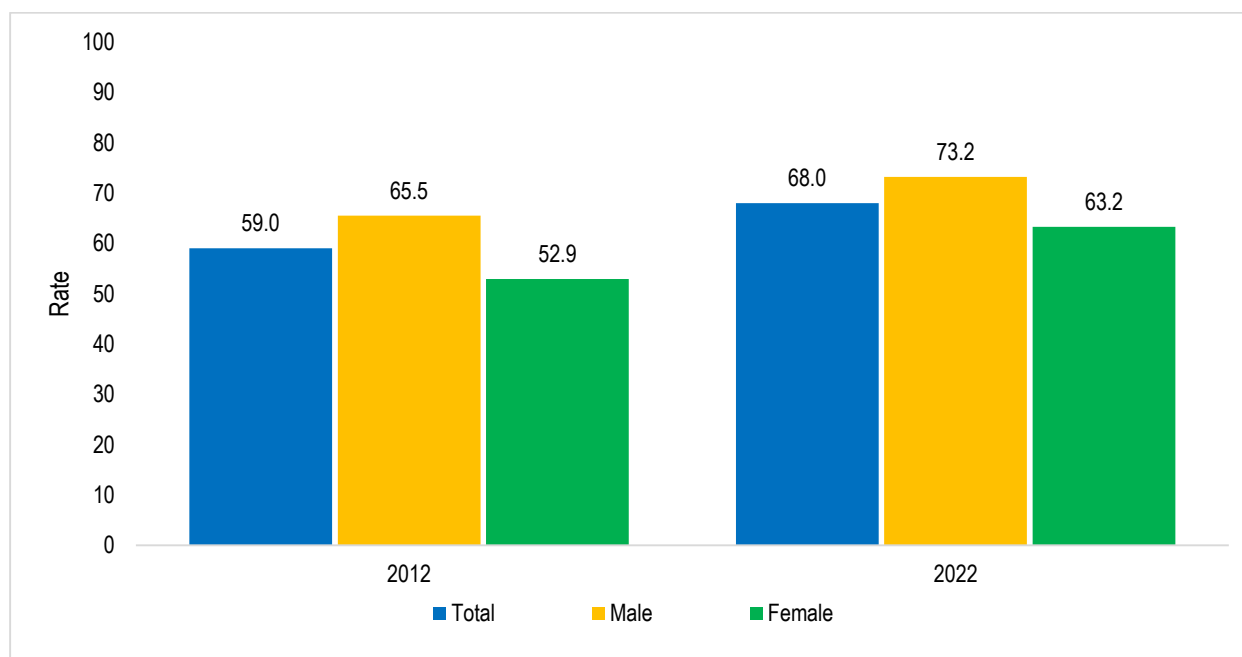
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 60.5 percent in Sikonge District to 89.2 percent in Tabora Municipal. Other council with adult literacy rate above 80 percent is Nzega Town 84.5%. Other councils besides Sikonge District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Nzega District (62%) and Uyui District (63.0%)

(Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and   Above by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
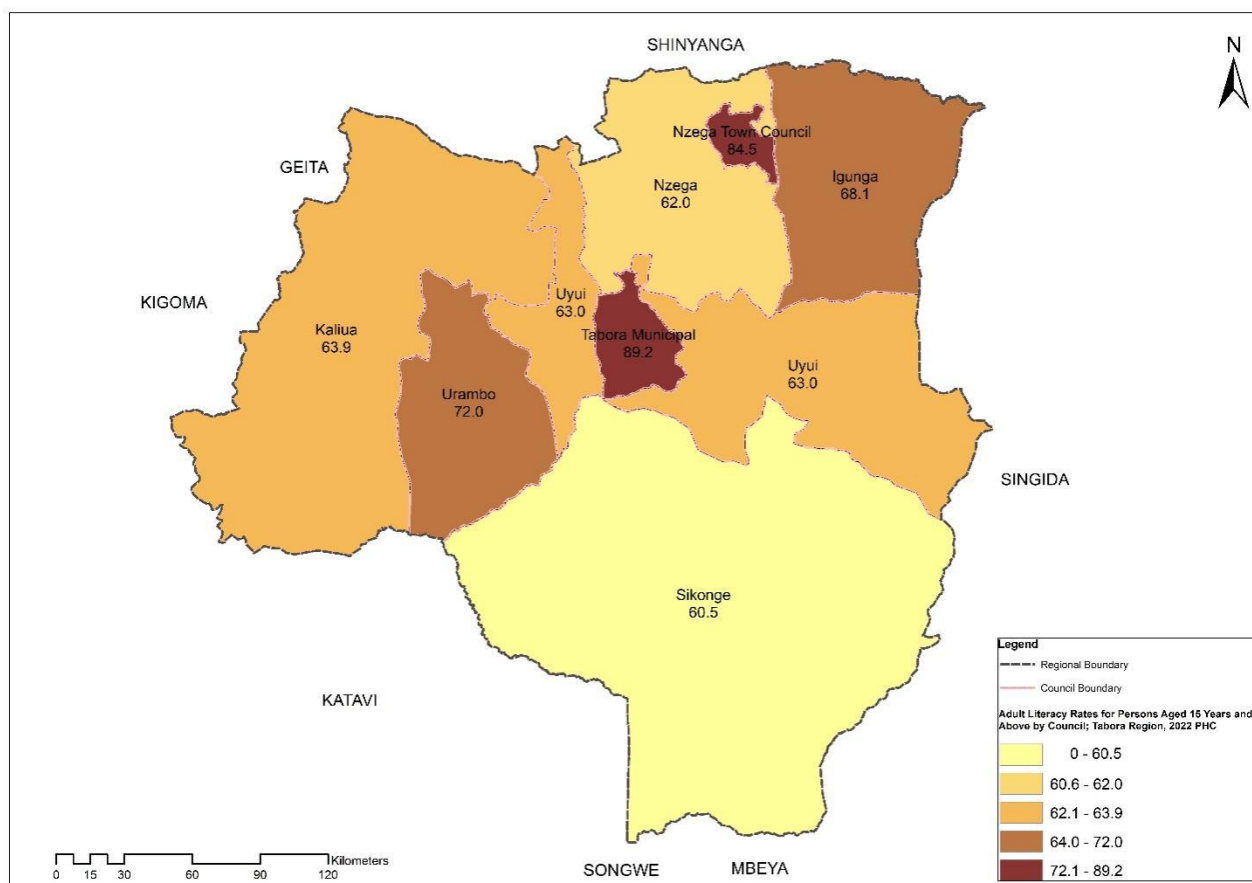
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 59.0 percent in 2012 to 68.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of difference of 9.0 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 18.8 percent observed in Igunga District (Table 8.5).

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

| Place of Residence | Literacy Rate | | | | | | Percentage Points Difference | | |
| | 2012 Census | | | 2022 Census | | | | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**59.0**	**65.5**	**52.9**	**68.0**	**73.2**	**63.2**	**9.0**	**7.7**	**10.3**
Rural	68.2	70.5	66.1	63.5	69.2	58.2	-4.7	-1.3	-7.9
Urban	63.5	68.5	59.3	89.2	92.1	86.6	25.7	23.6	27.3
Council									
Nzega Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	87.7	81.7	84.5	87.7	81.7
Nzega District	48.7	57.8	49.7	62.0	67.3	57.0	13.3	9.5	7.3
Igunga District	49.3	57.4	52.7	68.1	72.5	64.1	18.8	15.1	11.4
Uyui District	49.2	57.8	43.5	63.0	68.9	57.5	13.8	11.1	14
Urambo District	60.1	69.8	59.6	72.0	77.9	66.7	11.9	8.1	7.1
Sikonge District	48.3	56.2	52.6	60.5	65.7	55.7	12.2	9.5	3.1
Tabora Municipal	77.1	84.3	81.0	89.2	91.9	86.6	12.1	7.6	5.6
Kaliua District	54.9	65.0	45.1	63.9	70.5	57.8	9.0	5.5	12.7

8.2.3   Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Tabora Region literacy rate is 68.0. It is highest in Kiswahili only (55.7%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (11.1%) and is lower for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that, illiteracy rates increase with age.

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Tabora 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	**55.7**	**0.9**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**68.0**	**32.0**	**1,723,654**
15 – 19	55.4	0.8	17.2	0.3	73.7	26.3	347,237
20 – 24	55.3	1.2	14.0	0.3	70.8	29.2	296,487
25 – 29	59.6	1.0	12.5	0.3	73.4	26.6	233,657
30 – 34	56.8	0.9	12.3	0.3	70.3	29.7	190,779
35 – 39	57.0	0.9	7.8	0.3	66.0	34.0	147,032
40 – 44	59.9	0.8	5.8	0.3	66.8	33.2	117,382
45 – 49	60.2	0.8	5.0	0.3	66.3	33.7	101,087
50 – 54	59.3	0.8	4.7	0.3	65.1	34.9	81,262
55 – 59	58.0	0.8	5.7	0.4	64.9	35.1	51,496
60 – 64	47.8	0.6	5.6	0.4	54.5	45.5	50,669
65 – 69	43.4	0.7	5.9	0.4	50.4	49.6	29,524
70 – 74	38.5	0.7	4.6	0.5	44.3	55.7	28,971
75 – 79	35.5	0.6	3.5	0.6	40.3	59.7	17,013
80+	27.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	30.6	69.4	31,058

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
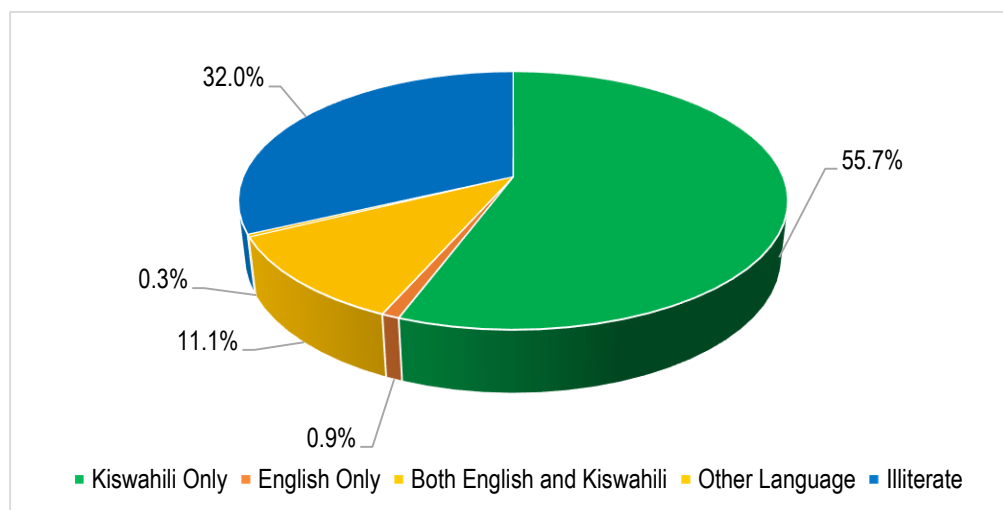
Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in urban (60.3%) than in rural areas (54.7%), The similar situation is also observed for those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English to be higher in urban (27.9%) than in rural areas (7.5%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (61.3%) than males (59.1%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**55.7**	**0.9**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**68.0**	**32.0**	**1,723,654**
Male	59.3	0.9	12.8	0.3	73.2	26.8	825,771
Female	52.4	0.9	9.6	0.3	63.2	36.8	897,883
Rural	54.7	0.9	7.5	0.3	63.5	36.5	1,419,315
Male	59.3	0.9	8.7	0.3	69.2	30.8	682,239
Female	50.5	1.0	6.4	0.4	58.2	41.8	737,076
Urban	60.3	0.7	27.9	0.2	89.2	10.8	304,339
Male	59.1	0.7	31.9	0.3	92.1	7.9	143,532
Female	61.3	0.7	24.4	0.2	86.6	13.4	160,807

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tabora Rural, 2022 PHC
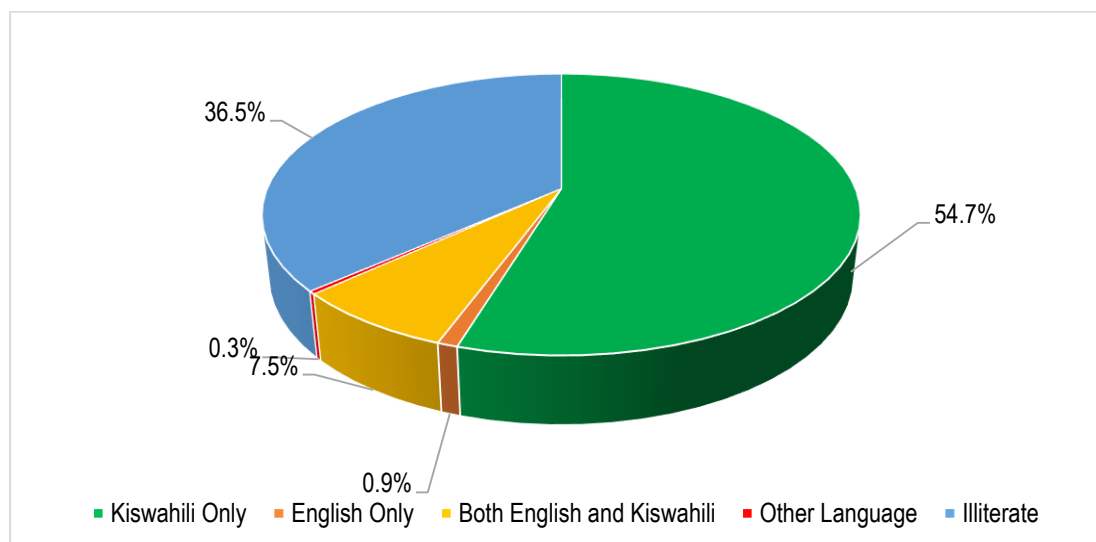
Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tabora Urban, 2022 PHC
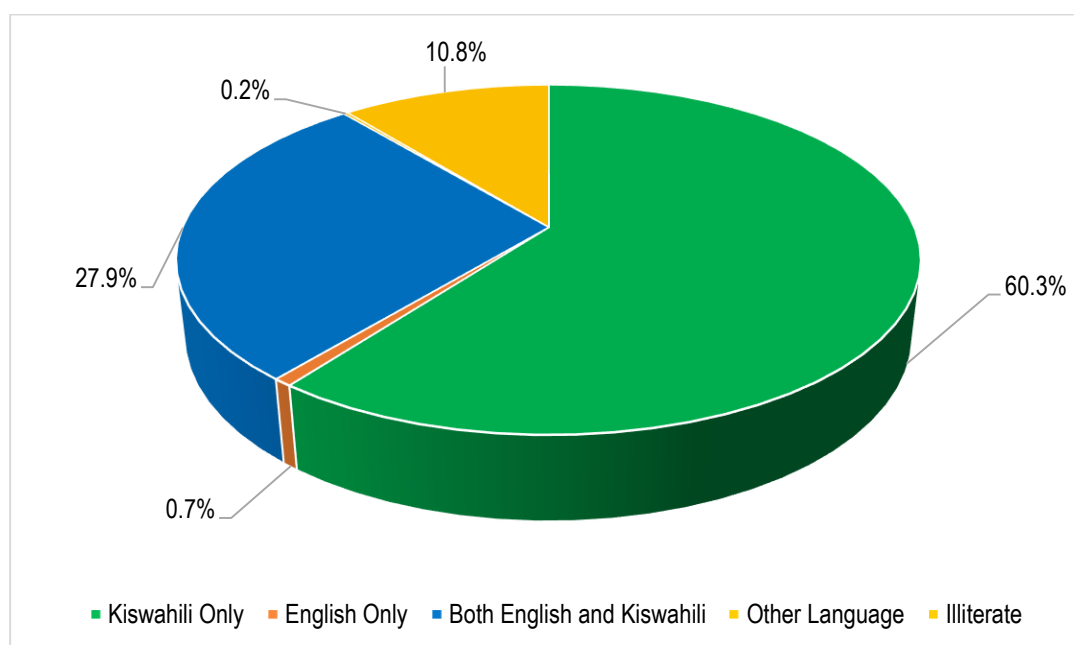
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Sikonge District having the highest illiteracy rate (39.5%), followed by Nzega District (38.0%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Tabora Municipal (10.8%), followed by Nzega Town (17.5%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**55.7**	**0.9**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**68.0**	**32.0**	**1,723,654**
Rural	54.7	0.9	7.5	0.3	63.5	36.5	1,419,315
Urban	60.3	0.7	27.9	0.2	89.2	10.8	304,339
Council							
Nzega Town	63.5	0.7	18.1	0.3	58.0	17.5	106,733
Nzega District	54.1	0.8	6.9	0.2	62.0	38.0	291,625
Igunga District	56.6	0.9	10.3	0.4	68.1	31.9	276,712
Uyui District	54.8	0.9	6.7	0.5	63.0	37.0	272,965
Urambo District	58.4	0.6	12.9	0.1	72.0	28.0	132,061
Sikonge District	51.0	1.0	8.2	0.4	60.5	39.5	164,927
Tabora Municipal	59.9	0.7	28.4	0.2	89.2	10.8	186,477
Kaliua District	54.7	1.2	7.6	0.3	63.9	36.1	325,698

8.3   Numeracy

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

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

Out of 2,728,801 persons aged 5 years and above in Tabora Region, 1,755,966 persons (64.3%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is slightly higher among males (65.3%) than females (63.4%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 70%) for youth aged 15 to 59 years and is relatively low (33.5%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 40.9 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (84.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (60.8%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8. 9: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	64.3	65.3	63.4	60.8	62.0	59.6	84.1	84.7	83.6
5-9	33.5	31.3	35.8	29.8	27.6	31.9	61.8	59.3	64.2
10-14	68.9	66.4	71.5	66.2	63.7	68.8	88.1	87.2	89.1
15 – 19	74.9	75.3	74.6	72.1	72.7	71.4	90.7	90.6	90.8
20 – 24	74.1	75.7	72.8	70.9	72.8	69.3	90.1	90.3	89.9
25 – 29	77.0	79.6	74.8	73.8	76.9	71.2	90.9	91.6	90.3
30 – 34	76.3	80.2	72.8	73.1	77.6	69.0	90.0	91.6	88.6
35 – 39	74.3	78.4	70.7	71.0	75.5	66.9	89.0	90.9	87.3
40 – 44	75.1	78.9	71.5	72.0	76.3	67.9	89.0	90.5	87.7
45 – 49	74.9	79.1	70.9	72.1	76.8	67.6	88.4	90.3	86.6
50 – 54	73.5	79.2	68.1	70.7	76.9	64.8	87.1	90.7	83.8
55 – 59	72.5	79.8	65.2	69.6	77.5	61.4	86.6	90.7	82.6
60 – 64	65.9	75.9	56.3	62.7	73.4	52.2	82.2	89.1	76.0
65 – 69	62.1	72.7	52.5	58.8	70.0	48.4	78.6	86.5	72.0
70 – 74	56.7	68.5	45.7	53.8	65.9	42.2	73.3	84.8	63.9
75–79	52.9	65.7	41.5	50.4	63.2	38.6	67.6	81.6	56.6
80+	40.9	54.3	31.1	38.7	52.0	28.8	54.2	71.5	44.0

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
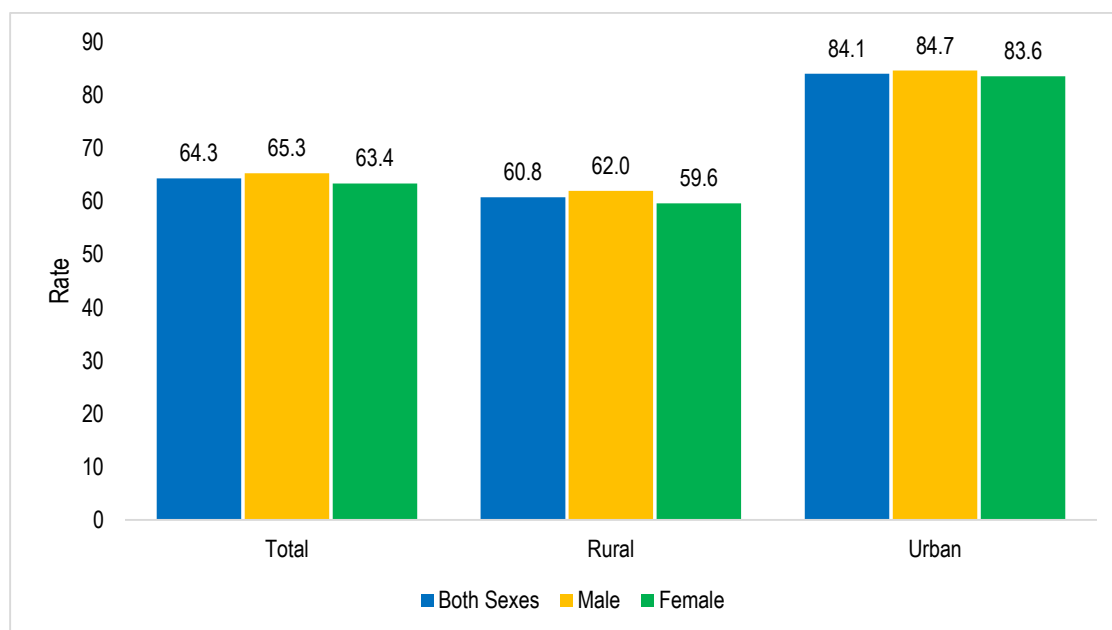
The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 75.3 percent. The rate is slightly higher (77.1%) for males than females (73.1%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (74.7%) for females than males (73.6%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (89.5%) in urban than in rural areas (71.7%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Tabora Region is 75.0 percent and 57.2 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (76.0%) for females than for males (74.1%). 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; Tabora 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)	74.2	73.6	74.7	71.4	71.1	71.8	90.4	90.0	90.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	74.6	75.5	73.8	71.5	72.7	70.4	90.4	90.4	90.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	75.3	77.1	73.6	72.2	74.4	70.1	90.3	90.9	89.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	57.2	54.8	59.7	53.8	51.3	56.3	81.7	80.1	83.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	75.0	74.1	76.0	72.4	71.6	73.2	90.7	90.3	91.0
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	74.8	77.7	72.1	71.7	75.0	68.6	89.5	90.8	88.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	57.1	69.0	46.6	54.1	66.3	43.1	73.4	84.4	64.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	73.4	76.6	70.4	70.3	73.9	66.9	88.5	90.3	86.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	73.0	77.2	69.4	69.8	74.5	65.7	88.1	90.3	86.2

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region is 73.4 percent and is higher (88.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (70.3%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 66.1 percent in Sikonge District to 87.4 percent in Tabora Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,682,972**	**800,191**	**882,781**	**1,235,214**	**615,688**	**619,526**	**73.4**	**76.9**	**70.2**
Rural	1,393,114	666,276	726,838	979,011	494,739	484,272	70.3	74.3	66.6
Urban	289,858	133,915	155,943	256,203	120,949	135,254	88.4	90.3	86.7
Council									
Nzega Town	71,505	33,271	38,234	62,456	29,743	32,713	87.3	89.4	85.6
Nzega District	285,889	136,710	149,179	208,860	104,402	104,458	73.1	76.4	70.0
Igunga District	271,998	128,766	143,232	198,169	97,981	100,188	72.9	76.1	69.9
Uyui District	270,327	129,080	141,247	186,754	94,693	92,061	69.1	73.4	65.2
Urambo District	129,917	61,891	68,026	105,743	52,195	53,548	81.4	84.3	78.7
Sikonge District	154,828	74,014	80,814	102,275	51,746	50,529	66.1	69.9	62.5
Tabora Municipal	176,716	83,441	93,275	154,431	74,659	79,772	87.4	89.5	85.5
Kaliua District	321,792	153,018	168,774	216,526	110,269	106,257	67.3	72.1	63.0

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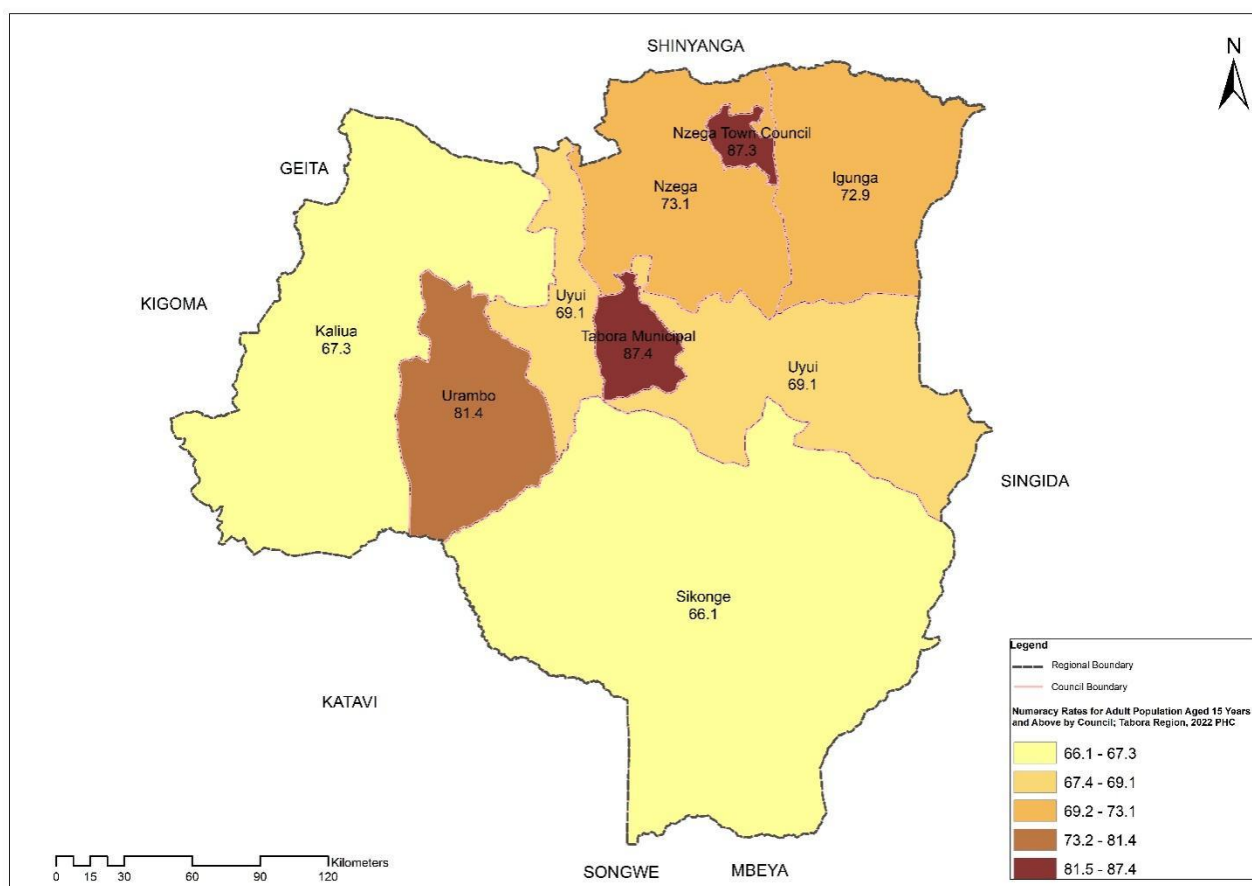
8.4   Education

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

8.4.1   School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 2,906,329 persons aged four years and above, 26.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 24.8 percent are attending school, 11.4 percent have dropped out and 37.2 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (39.3%) compared with males (35.0%).

Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (12.9%) among males than females (9.9%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
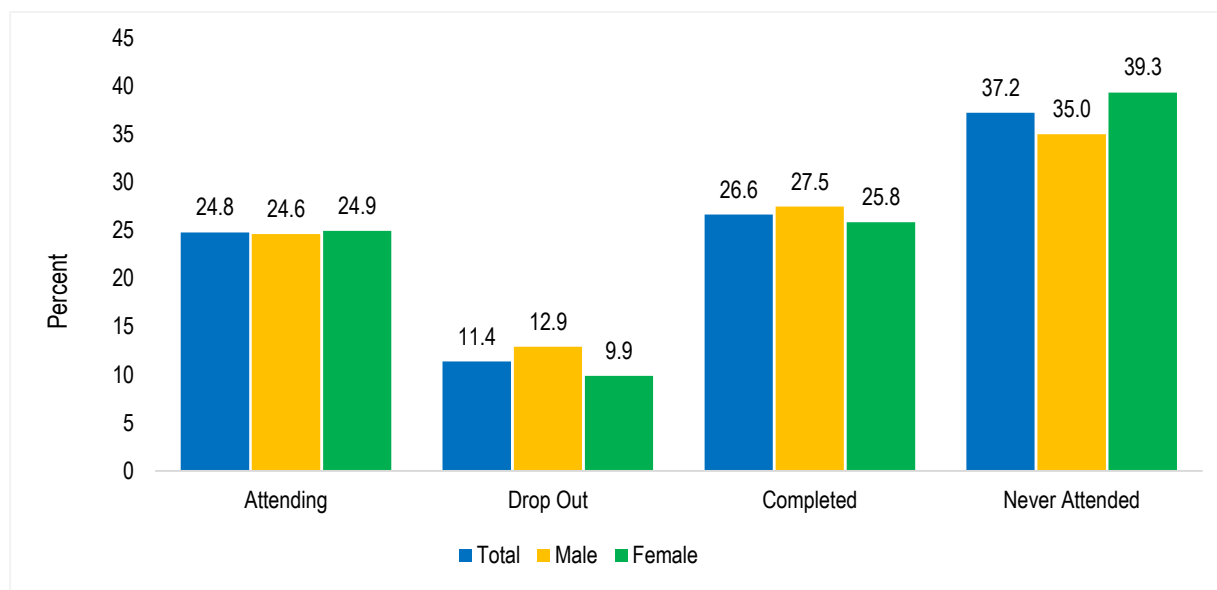
More than sixty percent (63.4%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 31.6 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 47.3 percent are attending, 22.1 percent had never been to school, while 15.8 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (14.8%) than primary school age population (4.3%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tabora 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	2,906,329	24.8	11.4	26.6	37.2	1,419,783	24.6	12.9	27.5	35	1,486,546	24.9	9.9	25.8	39.3
4	127,045	8.4	0.1	0.1	91.4	63,459	7.5	0.2	0.1	92.2	63,586	9.3	0.1	0.1	90.5
5	119,160	19.3	0.2	0.1	80.4	60,833	17.7	0.3	0.1	81.9	58,327	20.9	0.2	0.1	78.8
6	118,172	33.1	0.4	0.1	66.4	58,774	30.3	0.4	0.1	69.2	59,398	35.9	0.3	0.1	63.6
5-6	364,377	20	0.2	0.1	79.7	183,066	18.2	0.3	0.1	81.4	181,311	21.7	0.2	0.1	77.9
7	115,784	48.5	0.7	0.2	50.7	58,349	45.2	0.8	0.2	53.8	57,435	51.8	0.6	0.1	47.5
8	110,040	59.3	1.2	0.2	39.3	53,953	55.7	1.4	0.2	42.7	56,087	62.8	1.1	0.2	35.9
9	107,397	67.1	2.2	0.3	30.4	51,426	64.2	2.4	0.3	33.1	55,971	69.8	2.1	0.3	27.9
10	104,817	67.9	3.8	0.3	28	54,406	64.6	4.4	0.4	30.6	50,411	71.4	3.2	0.2	25.2
11	83,769	71.6	5.6	0.4	22.5	42,260	68.7	6.6	0.4	24.3	41,509	74.5	4.5	0.3	20.6
12	109,808	67.4	7.9	1.1	23.6	55,889	64.4	9.4	1.2	25	53,919	70.5	6.4	1	22.1
13	90,421	65.4	10.3	2.4	21.9	45,720	62.1	12.4	2.3	23.3	44,701	68.9	8.2	2.5	20.4
7-13	722,036	63.4	4.3	0.7	31.6	362,003	60.2	5.1	0.7	34	360,033	66.6	3.5	0.6	29.3
14	96,262	58.1	12.3	6.9	22.8	48,943	55	14.7	6.4	23.9	47,319	61.3	9.8	7.4	21.6
15	71,090	51.8	14	13.4	20.8	36,654	49.8	16.8	11.8	21.6	34,436	53.8	11.1	15.1	20
16	70,240	42.5	15.6	20.1	21.8	35,830	41.4	18.5	19	21.1	34,410	43.6	12.6	21.2	22.6
17	70,299	32.7	18.2	26.3	22.9	36602	32.9	20.8	24.7	21.6	33,697	32.5	15.3	27.9	24.3
14 - 17	307891	47.3	14.8	15.8	22.1	158,029	45.6	17.5	14.7	22.2	149,862	49	12	17	22
18	75,675	19.3	19.9	32.4	28.4	36,351	22.6	22.4	30	25	39,324	16.2	17.6	34.7	31.5
19	59,933	13.4	21.3	38.3	26.9	27,837	16.9	23.9	35.8	23.4	32,096	10.4	19.1	40.5	30
18 - 19	135,608	16.7	20.5	35	27.7	64,188	20.1	23.1	32.5	24.3	71,420	13.6	18.2	37.3	30.8
20	77,610	7.5	20.9	39.9	31.7	34,824	10.2	23.9	38.3	27.6	42,786	5.3	18.4	41.3	35
21	45,878	6.7	22.6	45.7	25	21,561	8.7	25.5	43.6	22.2	24,317	5	19.9	47.7	27.5

22	75,782	4.2	22.1	46.9	26.7	34,467	5.6	25.6	44.3	24.4	41,315	3.1	19.2	49.1	28.7
23	49,568	3.7	20.7	51	24.7	22,697	5.1	24.5	48.1	22.3	26,871	2.5	17.5	53.4	26.7
24	47,649	2.4	20.1	51.9	25.7	21,961	3.2	23.6	49.9	23.3	25,688	1.7	17	53.5	27.8
20 - 24	296,487	5.1	21.3	46.4	27.3	135,510	6.8	24.6	44.2	24.3	160,977	3.6	18.5	48.2	29.7
25+	1,079,930	0.6	15	49.6	34.8	516,987	0.8	17.1	54.8	27.3	562,943	0.5	13	44.8	41.8

In Tabora Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (41.1%) than that of urban (14.1%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.8%) than in urban areas (9.1%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (44.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (23.4%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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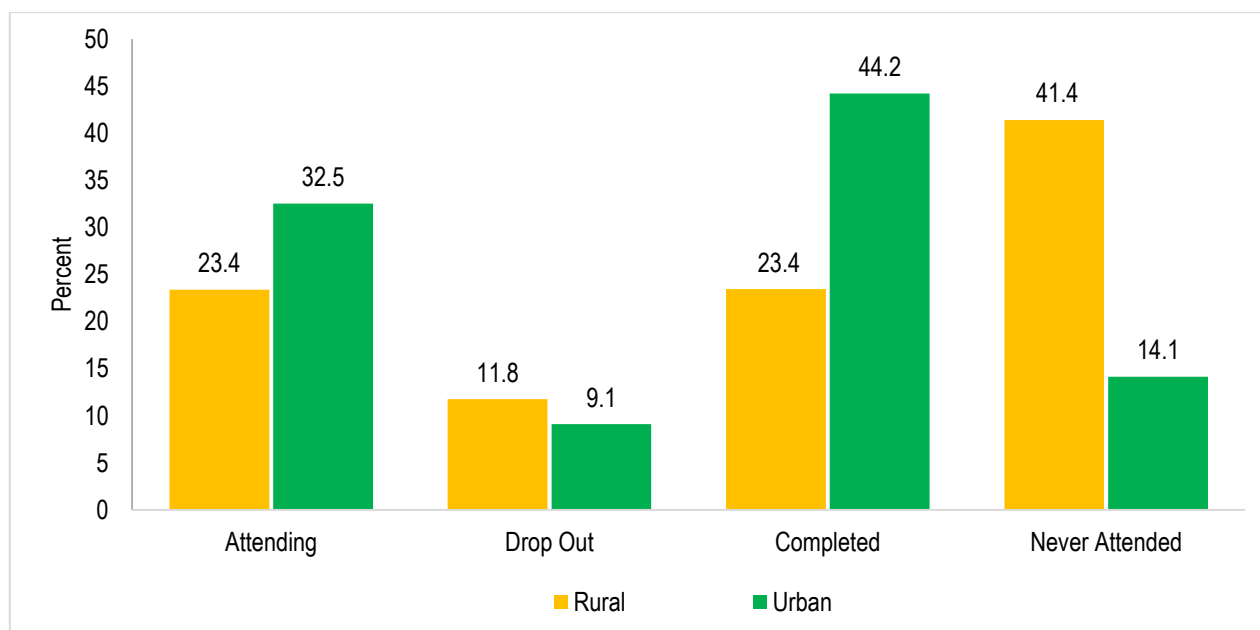
Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tabora Rural, 2022 PHC

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	2,460,077	23.4	11.8	23.4	41.4	1,207,118	23.1	13.5	24.4	38.9	1,252,959	23.6	10.1	22.6	43.8
4	112,322	5.7	0.1	0.1	94	56,242	5.1	0.2	0.1	94.7	56,080	6.4	0.1	0.1	93.4
5	105,811	14.8	0.2	0.1	84.8	54,008	13.4	0.3	0.1	86.2	51,803	16.4	0.2	0.1	83.3
6	104,870	28.1	0.4	0.1	71.4	52,239	25.3	0.4	0.1	74.2	52,631	30.9	0.3	0.1	68.7
5-6	323,003	16	0.3	0.1	83.7	162,489	14.3	0.3	0.1	85.3	160,514	17.6	0.2	0.1	82
7	102,396	43.9	0.7	0.1	55.2	51,682	40.5	0.8	0.2	58.6	50,714	47.4	0.6	0.1	51.9
8	96,643	55.1	1.3	0.2	43.4	47,474	51.2	1.5	0.2	47.2	49,169	58.9	1.1	0.2	39.8
9	93,939	63.6	2.4	0.3	33.8	45,100	60.6	2.6	0.3	36.6	48,839	66.3	2.2	0.2	31.2
10	92,395	64.7	4.1	0.3	30.8	48,259	61.4	4.8	0.3	33.5	44,136	68.4	3.5	0.2	27.9
11	72,921	68.6	6	0.3	25.1	37,040	65.6	7.1	0.4	26.9	35,881	71.6	4.9	0.3	23.3
12	96,337	64.5	8.4	1.1	26.1	49,338	61.4	9.9	1.2	27.5	46,999	67.7	6.7	1	24.6
13	78,848	62.4	11.1	2.3	24.3	40,134	58.9	13.2	2.2	25.7	38,714	65.9	8.9	2.3	22.9
7-13	633,479	59.8	4.6	0.6	34.9	319,027	56.6	5.4	0.6	37.4	314,452	63.2	3.8	0.6	32.5
14	84,280	55	13.1	6.7	25.2	43,363	51.9	15.6	6.2	26.3	40,917	58.3	10.5	7.1	24.1
15	60,831	48.4	15.1	13	23.5	31,842	46.6	17.9	11.5	24	28,989	50.4	11.9	14.8	22.8
16	59,451	38.5	16.6	20.1	24.9	30,769	37.5	19.7	19.1	23.7	28,682	39.5	13.3	21.1	26.1
17	58,754	28.8	19.4	25.6	26.3	31,149	29.3	22.1	24.3	24.4	27,605	28.3	16.3	27	28.4
14 - 17	263,316	43.9	15.8	15.4	25	137,123	42.3	18.5	14.4	24.8	126,193	45.7	12.7	16.4	25.2
18	64,105	16.3	20.8	30.6	32.4	30,988	19.3	23.6	28.8	28.4	33,117	13.4	18.1	32.3	36.1
19	49,813	10.8	22.5	35.6	31.1	23,228	14.1	25.4	33.6	26.9	26,585	7.9	19.9	37.3	34.8
18 - 19	113,918	13.9	21.5	32.8	31.8	54,216	17.1	24.4	30.8	27.7	59,702	11	18.9	34.6	35.5
20	65,058	5.7	21.9	36.1	36.4	29,086	8.2	25.5	34.5	31.8	35,972	3.6	19	37.3	40.1
21	37,116	4.6	24.3	41.5	29.7	17,345	6.6	28.2	38.7	26.6	19,771	2.8	20.9	43.9	32.4

22	62,272	2.9	23.4	42.9	30.9	28,242	4	27.7	40	28.3	34,030	1.9	19.8	45.2	33.1
23	40,162	2.4	22	46.7	28.9	18,398	3.5	26.2	44.3	26	21,764	1.5	18.4	48.7	31.4
24	39,002	1.7	21.3	47	30	18,009	2.4	25.4	45.1	27.1	20,993	1.1	17.8	48.6	32.5
20 - 24	243,610	3.6	22.6	42.1	31.7	111,080	5.2	26.6	39.9	28.4	132,530	2.3	19.2	44	34.5
25+	882,751	0.5	15.7	44.4	39.4	423,183	0.6	18.3	49.9	31.2	459,568	0.4	13.3	39.4	46.9

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tabora 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	446,252	32.5	9.1	44.2	14.1	212,665	33	9.4	45.1	12.6	233,587	32.1	8.8	43.4	15.6
4	14,723	28.6	0.1	0.1	71.2	7,217	26.4	0.1	0.1	73.4	7,506	30.8	0.1	0.1	69
5	13,349	54.5	0.2	0.2	45.1	6,825	52.1	0.2	0.2	47.5	6,524	57	0.2	0.2	42.7
6	13,302	72.7	0.2	0.2	26.9	6,535	70.3	0.2	0.2	29.2	6,767	75	0.3	0.2	24.6
5-6	41,374	51.1	0.2	0.2	48.5	20,577	48.9	0.2	0.2	50.8	20,797	53.4	0.2	0.2	46.3
7	13,388	83.4	0.5	0.3	15.9	6,667	81.8	0.6	0.3	17.4	6,721	84.9	0.4	0.2	14.5
8	13,397	89.8	0.6	0.3	9.3	6,479	88.5	0.7	0.3	10.4	6,918	91	0.4	0.3	8.2
9	13,458	91.8	1.1	0.5	6.6	6,326	90.2	1.3	0.5	8	7,132	93.3	0.8	0.5	5.4
10	12,422	91.2	1.5	0.5	6.8	6,147	89.9	1.9	0.5	7.8	6,275	92.6	1.1	0.6	5.8
11	10,848	92	2.6	0.7	4.7	5,220	90.6	3.1	0.7	5.6	5,628	93.3	2.2	0.7	3.9
12	13,471	88.5	4.5	1.4	5.5	6,551	87.1	5.3	1.6	6	6,920	89.8	3.8	1.3	5.1
13	11,573	86.4	5.1	3.2	5.2	5,586	84.9	6.5	2.8	5.8	5,987	87.8	3.9	3.5	4.7
7-13	88,557	89	2.2	1	7.9	42,976	87.5	2.7	0.9	8.9	45,581	90.4	1.8	1	6.9
14	11,982	79.7	6.6	8.2	5.5	5,580	79	7.8	7.5	5.7	6,402	80.4	5.5	8.7	5.3

15	10,259	71.6	7.8	15.6	5	4,812	71.4	9.3	14	5.3	5,447	71.8	6.4	17	4.7
16	10,789	64.6	10.3	20.2	5	5,061	65.3	11.6	18.3	4.8	5,728	64	9	21.8	5.1
17	11,545	52.5	12	29.8	5.6	5,453	53.5	13.5	27.3	5.8	6,092	51.6	10.7	32.1	5.5
14 - 17	44,575	67.2	9.2	18.4	5.3	20,906	67.3	10.6	16.8	5.4	23,669	67.1	7.9	19.8	5.2
18	11,570	35.9	15.1	42.7	6.3	5,363	41.4	15.7	37.2	5.7	6,207	31.2	14.6	47.4	6.8
19	10,120	26.3	15.6	51.6	6.5	4,609	31.1	16.4	46.7	5.7	5,511	22.3	15	55.7	7
18 - 19	21,690	31.5	15.3	46.8	6.4	9,972	36.7	16	41.6	5.7	11,718	27	14.8	51.3	6.9
20	12,552	16.8	15.6	60	7.6	5,738	19.9	15.9	57.6	6.6	6,814	14.2	15.3	62	8.4
21	8,762	15.8	15.2	63.7	5.3	4,216	17.3	14.7	63.6	4.4	4,546	14.4	15.7	63.8	6.1
22	13,510	10.6	16.3	65.6	7.5	6,225	13.1	16.3	63.8	6.8	7,285	8.4	16.4	67.1	8.1
23	9,406	9.2	15.2	69.2	6.5	4,299	12.3	16.9	64.4	6.4	5,107	6.6	13.8	73.2	6.5
24	8,647	5.6	14.3	73.9	6.2	3,952	7.1	15.2	71.8	5.9	4,695	4.2	13.7	75.6	6.5
20 - 24	52,877	11.8	15.4	65.9	6.8	24,430	14.3	15.8	63.7	6.1	28,447	9.7	15.1	67.9	7.3
25+	197179	1.1	11.7	72.6	14.6	93,804	1.4	11.8	77	9.8	103,375	0.9	11.5	68.6	18.9

Among all councils, Sikonge District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (46.4%) and the lowest is Tabora Municipal with 13.7 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Urambo District is the council with the highest (14.7%) dropout rate while Tabora Municipal has the lowest rate (8.7.%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

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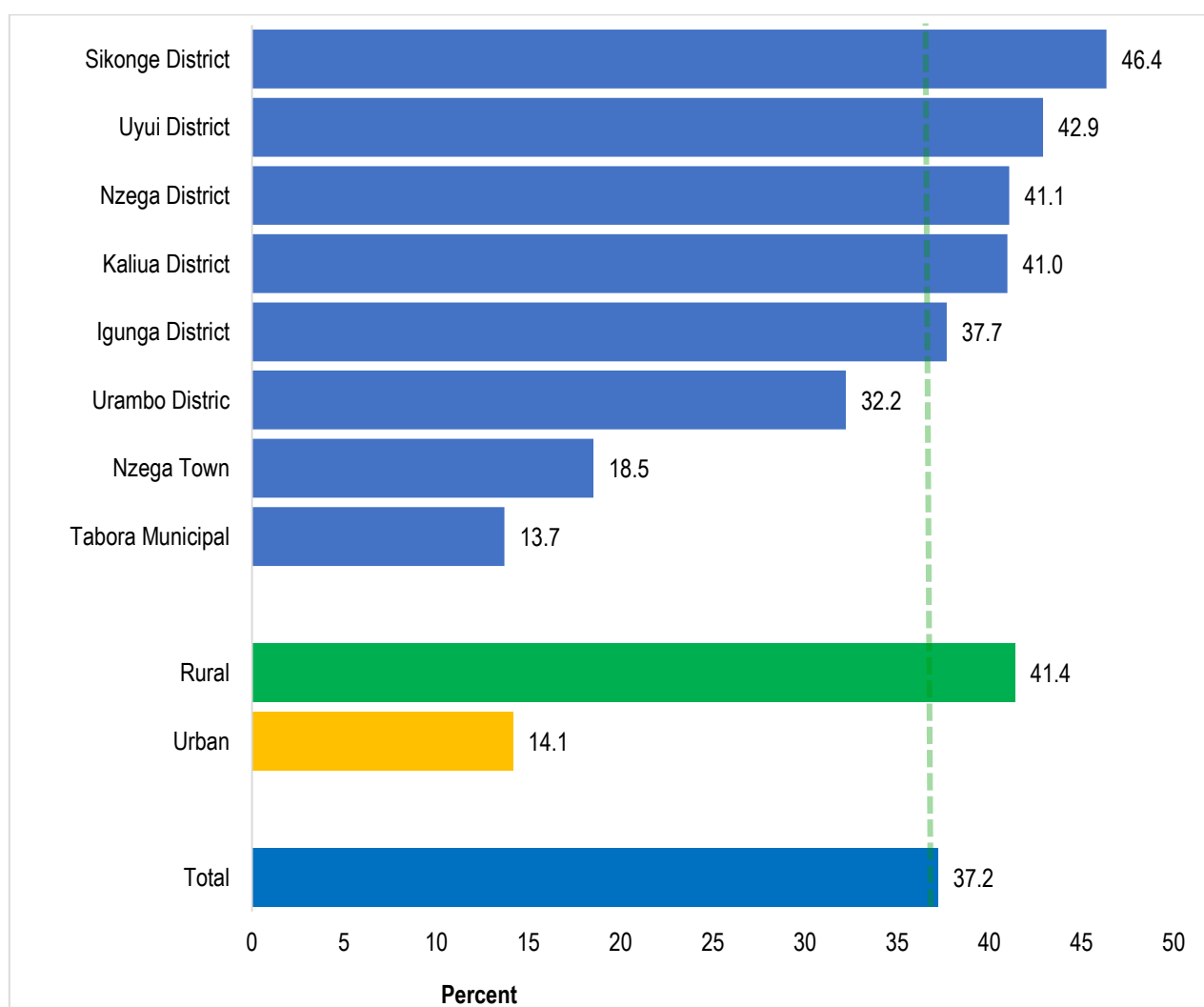
Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

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
Tabora Region	**2,906,329**	**24.8**	**11.4**	**26.6**	**37.2**	**1,419,783**	**24.6**	**12.9**	**27.5**	**35.0**	**1,486,546**	**24.9**	**9.9**	**25.8**	**39.3**
Rural	2,460,077	23.4	11.8	23.4	41.4	1,207,118	23.1	13.5	24.4	38.9	1,252,959	23.6	10.1	22.6	43.8
Urban	446,252.0	32.5	9.1	44.2	14.1	212,665	33.0	9.4	45.1	12.6	233,587	32.1	8.8	43.4	15.6
Council															
Nzega Town	110,593	31.3	9.4	40.8	18.5	52,797	31.3	10.2	41.6	16.9	57,796	31.3	8.6	40.1	20.0
Nzega District	494,571	22.0	11.8	25.1	41.1	243,281	21.3	13.7	26.1	38.9	251,290	22.7	9.9	24.1	43.2
Igunga District	465,644	22.8	9.8	29.7	37.7	226,413	22.0	11.2	30.4	36.4	239,231	23.5	8.4	29.2	38.9
Uyui District	478,886	23.6	11.0	22.4	42.9	234,909	23.7	12.6	23.4	40.3	243,977	23.6	9.4	21.5	45.5
Urambo District	224,224	28.6	14.7	24.5	32.2	109,482	28.9	17.0	24.7	29.3	114,742	28.2	12.5	24.3	34.9
Sikonge District	284,432	20.7	9.3	23.6	46.4	139,898	20.8	10.4	24.6	44.1	144,534	20.6	8.3	22.5	48.5
Tabora Municipal	274,008	33.1	8.7	44.5	13.7	133,009	33.4	9.0	45.4	12.2	140,999	32.8	8.4	43.7	15.1
Kaliua District	573,971	25.1	13.9	20.1	41.0	279,994	25.1	15.8	21.1	38.0	293,977	25.0	12.1	19.1	43.9

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Tabora 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	2,460,077	23.4	11.8	23.4	41.4	1,207,118	23.1	13.5	24.4	38.9	1,252,959	23.6	10.1	22.6	43.8
Nzega Town	112,322	5.7	0.1	0.1	94.0	56,242	5.1	0.2	0.1	94.7	56,080	6.4	0.1	0.1	93.4
Nzega District	105,811	14.8	0.2	0.1	84.8	54,008	13.4	0.3	0.1	86.2	51,803	16.4	0.2	0.1	83.3
Igunga District	104,870	28.1	0.4	0.1	71.4	52,239	25.3	0.4	0.1	74.2	52,631	30.9	0.3	0.1	68.7
Uyui District	323,003	16.0	0.3	0.1	83.7	162,489	14.3	0.3	0.1	85.3	160,514	17.6	0.2	0.1	82.0
Urambo District	102,396	43.9	0.7	0.1	55.2	51,682	40.5	0.8	0.2	58.6	50,714	47.4	0.6	0.1	51.9
Sikonge District	96,643	55.1	1.3	0.2	43.4	47,474	51.2	1.5	0.2	47.2	49,169	58.9	1.1	0.2	39.8
Tabora Municipal	93,939	63.6	2.4	0.3	33.8	45,100	60.6	2.6	0.3	36.6	48,839	66.3	2.2	0.2	31.2
Kaliua District	92,395	64.7	4.1	0.3	30.8	48,259	61.4	4.8	0.3	33.5	44,136	68.4	3.5	0.2	27.9

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Tabora 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	446,252	32.5	9.1	44.2	14.1	212,665	33.0	9.4	45.1	12.6	23,3587	32.1	8.8	43.4	15.6
Nzega Town	14,723	28.6	0.1	0.1	71.2	7,217	26.4	0.1	0.1	73.4	7,506	30.8	0.1	0.1	69.0
Nzega District	13,349	54.5	0.2	0.2	45.1	6,825	52.1	0.2	0.2	47.5	6,524	57.0	0.2	0.2	42.7
Igunga District	13,302	72.7	0.2	0.2	26.9	6,535	70.3	0.2	0.2	29.2	6,767	75.0	0.3	0.2	24.6
Uyui District	41,374	51.1	0.2	0.2	48.5	20,577	48.9	0.2	0.2	50.8	20,797	53.4	0.2	0.2	46.3
Urambo District	13,388	83.4	0.5	0.3	15.9	6,667	81.8	0.6	0.3	17.4	6,721	84.9	0.4	0.2	14.5
Sikonge District	13,397	89.8	0.6	0.3	9.3	6,479	88.5	0.7	0.3	10.4	6,918	91.0	0.4	0.3	8.2
Tabora Municipal	13,458	91.8	1.1	0.5	6.6	6,326	90.2	1.3	0.5	8.0	7,132	93.3	0.8	0.5	5.4
Kaliua District	12,422	91.2	1.5	0.5	6.8	6,147	89.9	1.9	0.5	7.8	6,275	92.6	1.1	0.6	5.8

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 43.4 percent completed, 37.3 percent are still attending and 19.3 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 40.8 percent completed, 41.1 percent are still attending and 18.1 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 64.5 percent completed, 34.2 percent are still attending and 1.3 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at university level (1.4%) than males (1.2%). 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 of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Level of Education; Tabora 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	54,496	92.3	6.7	1.0	26,114	91.5	7.4	1.2	28,382	93.1	6.1	0.8
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,452,056	37.3	19.3	43.4	727,976	35.6	21.7	42.7	724,080	38.9	17.0	44.1
Training After Primary	1,243	0.0	4.0	96.0	780	0.0	4.0	96.0	463	0.0	4.1	95.9
Pre-Form One	206	0.0	43.7	56.3	128	0.0	44.5	55.5	78	0.0	42.3	57.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	244,823	41.1	18.1	40.8	123,529	40.0	18.6	41.4	121,294	42.1	17.7	40.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	18,231	54.1	3.3	42.6	12,320	50.7	3.2	46.1	5,911	61.1	3.5	35.3
Training After Secondary Education	7,028	0.0	2.2	97.8	3,819	0.0	2.2	97.8	3,209	0.0	2.3	97.7
University and Other Related	43,333	34.2	1.3	64.5	26,250	31.9	1.2	66.9	17,083	37.8	1.4	60.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	0.0	50.0	50.0	4	0.0	25.0	75.0	4	0.0	75.0	25.0

Table 8. 19: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Level of Education; Tabora 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	38,704	90.2	8.8	1.0	18,319	88.9	9.9	1.3	20,385	91.4	7.8	0.8
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,206,343	37.4	20.9	41.7	612,250	35.3	23.5	41.2	594,093	39.5	18.3	42.1
Training After Primary	746	0.0	5.4	94.6	514	0.0	5.3	94.7	232	0.0	5.6	94.4
Pre-Form One	150	0.0	52.7	47.3	94	0.0	52.1	47.9	56	0.0	53.6	46.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	160,530	45.4	20.5	34.1	82,896	44.2	21.0	34.8	77,634	46.7	19.9	33.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,127	64.5	4.1	31.4	6,451	62.7	3.9	33.4	2,676	68.8	4.7	26.5
Training After Secondary Education	3,634	0.0	2.2	97.8	2,124	0.0	2.1	97.9	1,510	0.0	2.4	97.6
University and Other Related	20,533	41.5	1.3	57.2	13,145	38.4	1.4	60.2	7,388	47.0	1.2	51.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8. 20: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Level of Education; Tabora 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	15,792	97.5	1.6	0.9	7,795	97.6	1.5	0.9	7,997	97.4	1.7	0.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	245,713	36.8	11.5	51.7	115,726	37.5	12.1	50.4	129,987	36.2	10.9	52.8
Training After Primary	497	0.0	2.0	98.0	266	0.0	1.5	98.5	231	0.0	2.6	97.4
Pre-Form One	56	0.0	19.6	80.4	34	0.0	23.5	76.5	22	0.0	13.6	86.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	84,293	32.7	13.6	53.6	40,633	31.5	13.5	55.1	43,660	33.9	13.8	52.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,104	43.7	2.5	53.8	5,869	37.6	2.5	60.0	3,235	54.8	2.6	42.6
Training After Secondary Education	3,394	0.0	2.2	97.8	1,695	0.0	2.2	97.8	1,699	0.0	2.2	97.8
University and Other Related	22,800	27.7	1.3	71.0	13,105	25.4	1.1	73.6	9,695	30.8	1.6	67.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0

8.4.2   Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

Results show that, for primary schools NER is 63.4 percent; it is higher (89.0%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (59.8%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (66.6%) for females than for males (60.2%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**63.4**	**60.2**	**66.6**	**59.8**	**56.6**	**63.2**	**89.0**	**87.5**	**90.4**
Nzega Town	86.9	83.9	89.7	NA	NA	NA	86.9	83.9	89.7
Nzega District	59.2	54.6	63.9	59.1	54.5	63.8	92.6	90.4	94.6
Igunga District	61.9	57.1	66.7	59.3	54.3	64.4	77.8	75.2	80.3
Uyui District	59.8	57.2	62.4	59.2	56.6	61.8	85.3	83.1	87.5
Urambo Distric	69.1	66.8	71.5	66.5	64.0	69.1	91.9	92.1	91.6
Sikonge District	52.5	50.3	54.8	50.6	48.5	52.8	91.8	91.0	92.5
Tabora Municipal	89.1	87.6	90.7	78.5	75.1	82.0	94.7	94.5	94.9
Kaliua District	61.1	58.8	63.5	60.9	58.6	63.3	94.1	94.6	93.6

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 52.5 percent in Sikonge District to 89.1 percent in Tabora Municipal. Two (2) Councils have NER above the regional average of 63.4 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
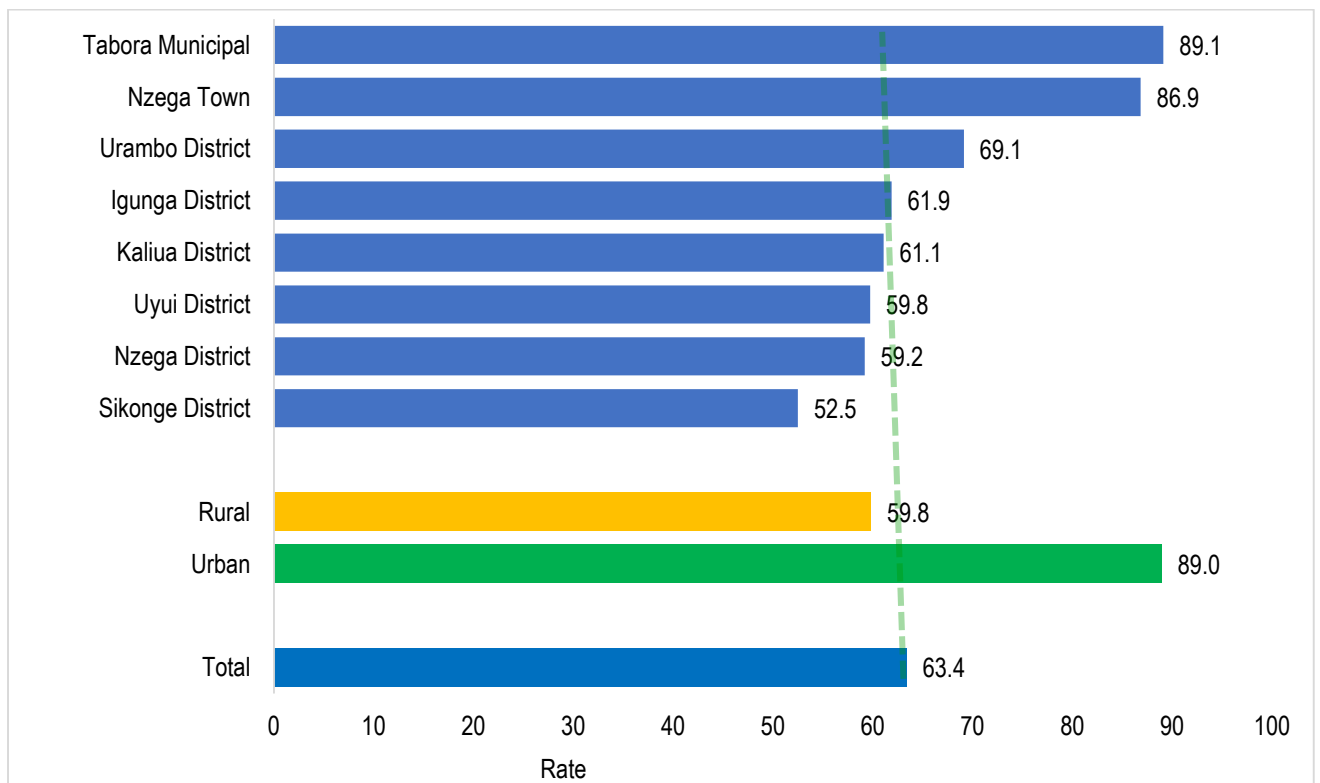
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 52.2 percent in 2002 to 63.4 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 52.5 % to 66.6%) compared with males (from 51.8 to 60.2%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tabora Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
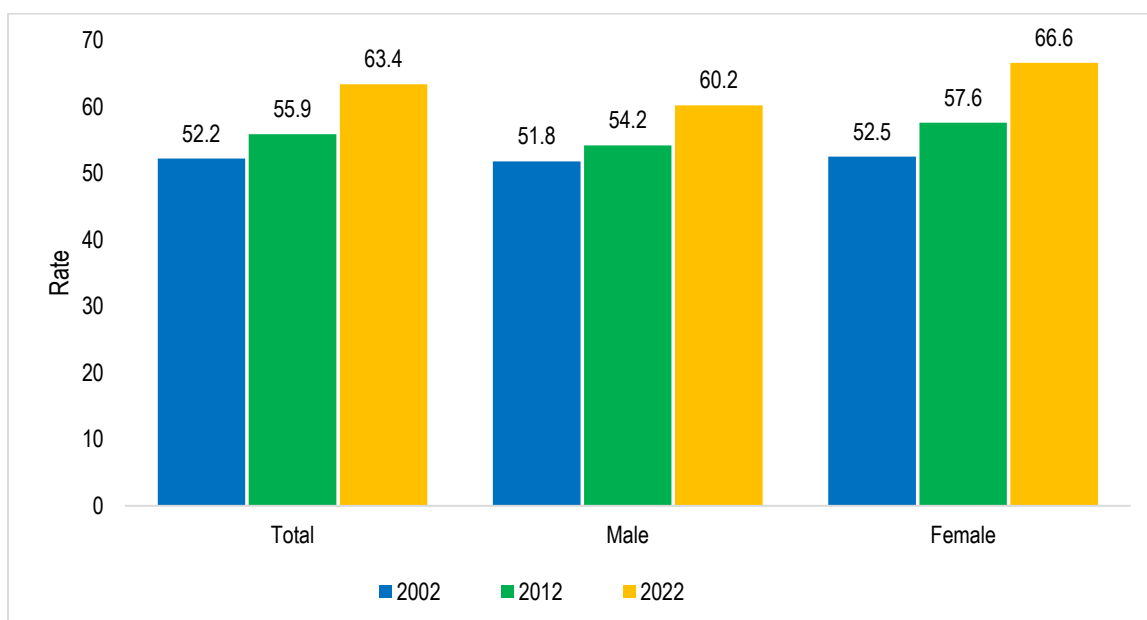
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 48.3 percent in 2002 to 59.8 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 81.4 percent in 2002 to 89.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
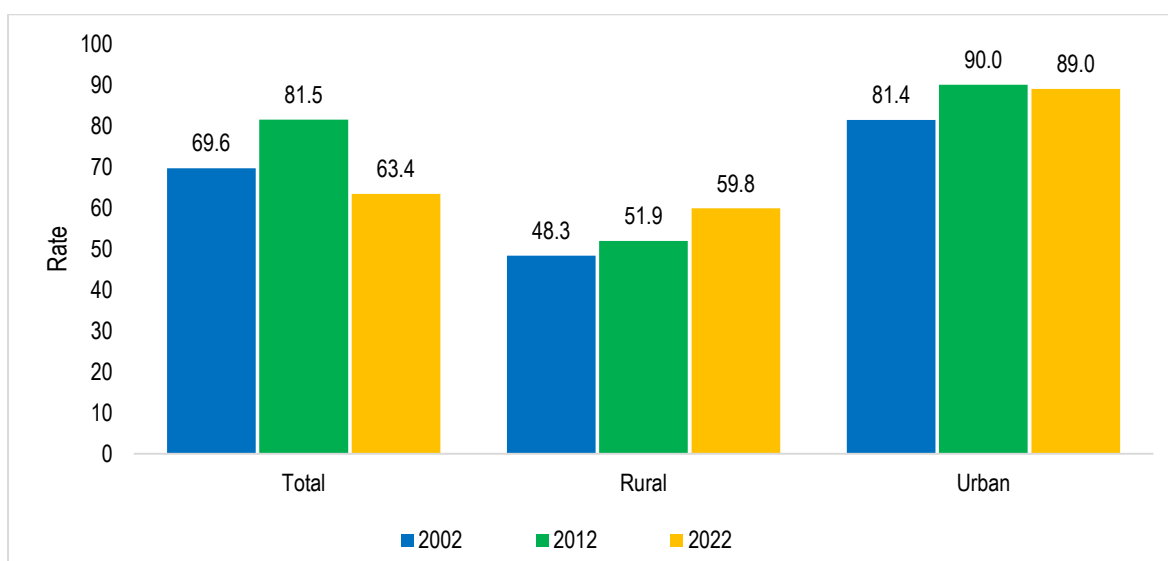
8.4.3   Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tabora Region is 63.4 percent. GER is higher (60.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (59.8%) and is higher (66.6%) for

females than males (%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
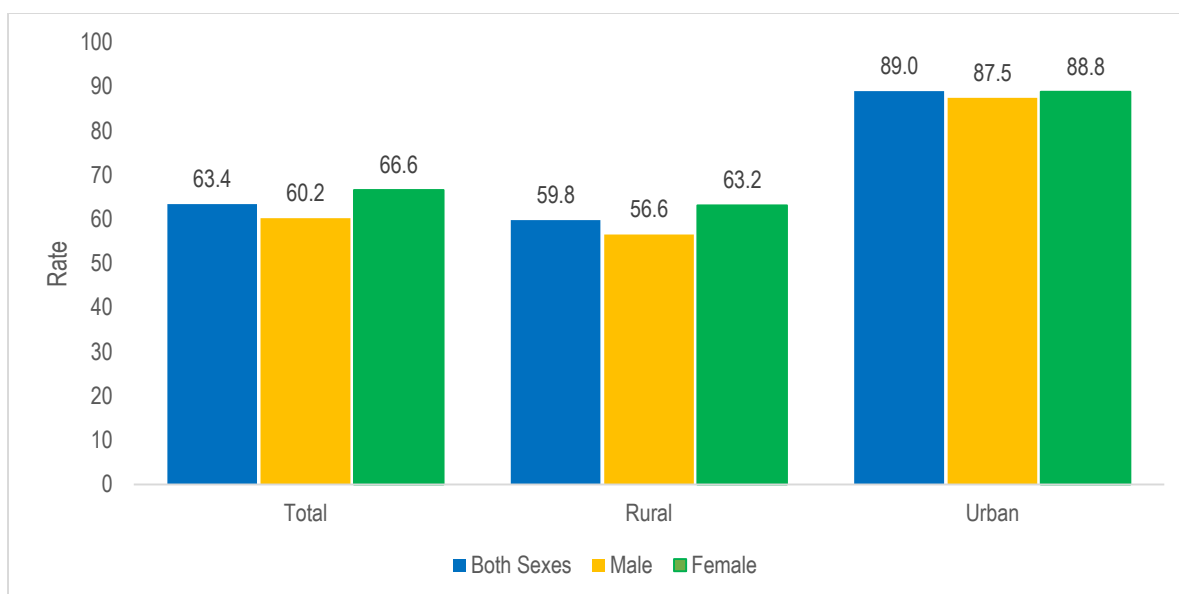
Results show GER decreased from 70.8 percent in the 2012 to 63.4 percent in 2022. The decrease is higher among females (from 71.5 % to 66.6%) compared with males (from 70.2% to 60.2%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

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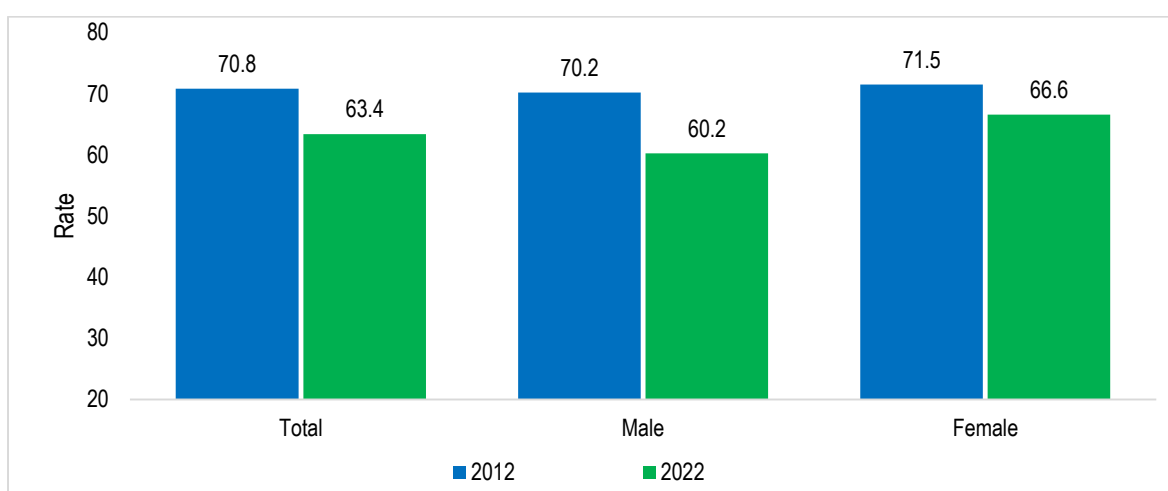
8.4.4   Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (82.4%) of population aged four

years and above attained primary education and 13.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (83.3%) compared with males (81.7%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 2.6 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; Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,104,460	573,475	530,985	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,192	2,232	1,960	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	910,596	468,458	442,138	82.4	81.7	83.3
Training After Primary	1,243	780	463	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	206	128	78	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	144,311	74,101	70,210	13.1	12.9	13.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,370	6,073	2,297	0.8	1.1	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	7,028	3,819	3,209	0.6	0.7	0.6
University and Other Related	28,506	17,880	10,626	2.6	3.1	2.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	866,545	457,663	408,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	3,796	2,042	1,754	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	755,356	396,123	359,233	87.2	86.6	87.9
Training After Primary	746	514	232	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	150	94	56	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	87,598	46,255	41,343	10.1	10.1	10.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,243	2,408	835	0.4	0.5	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	3,634	2,124	1,510	0.4	0.5	0.4
University and Other Related	12,018	8,101	3,917	1.4	1.8	1.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	237,915	115,812	122,103	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	396	190	206	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	155,240	72,335	82,905	65.3	62.5	67.9
Training After Primary	497	266	231	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pre-Form One	56	34	22	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	56,713	27,846	28,867	23.8	24.0	23.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,127	3,665	1,462	2.2	3.2	1.2
Training After Secondary Education	3,394	1,695	1,699	1.4	1.5	1.4
University and Other Related	16,488	9,779	6,709	6.9	8.4	5.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Tabora Region is 3.6 percent; the rate is higher for females (3.9 %) than for males (3.3%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tabora Region is 83.4 percent; the rate is 82.4 in rural and 87.8 in urban areas.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.5%) of the total employment.

- Majority of employed persons (66.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers.

- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (78.3%).

- There are 213,578 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (107,604 persons) than males (105,974 persons).

9.1   Introduction

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

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

9.2   Current Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed 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 1,682,972 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,267,756 persons are in employment, 47,263 are unemployed and 367,953 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 1,047,330 employed persons in rural areas and 220,426 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 318,572 inactive persons in rural and 49,381 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	1,267,756	47,263	367,953	1,682,972
Male	621,277	20,901	158,013	800,191
Female	646,479	26,362	209,940	882,781
Place of Residence				
Rural	1,047,330	27,212	318,572	1,393,114
Urban	220,426	20,051	49,381	289,858

The results further show that in Tabora Region 75.3 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Tabora Municipal (77.3%) while the council with the lowest is Kaliua (73.5%) (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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
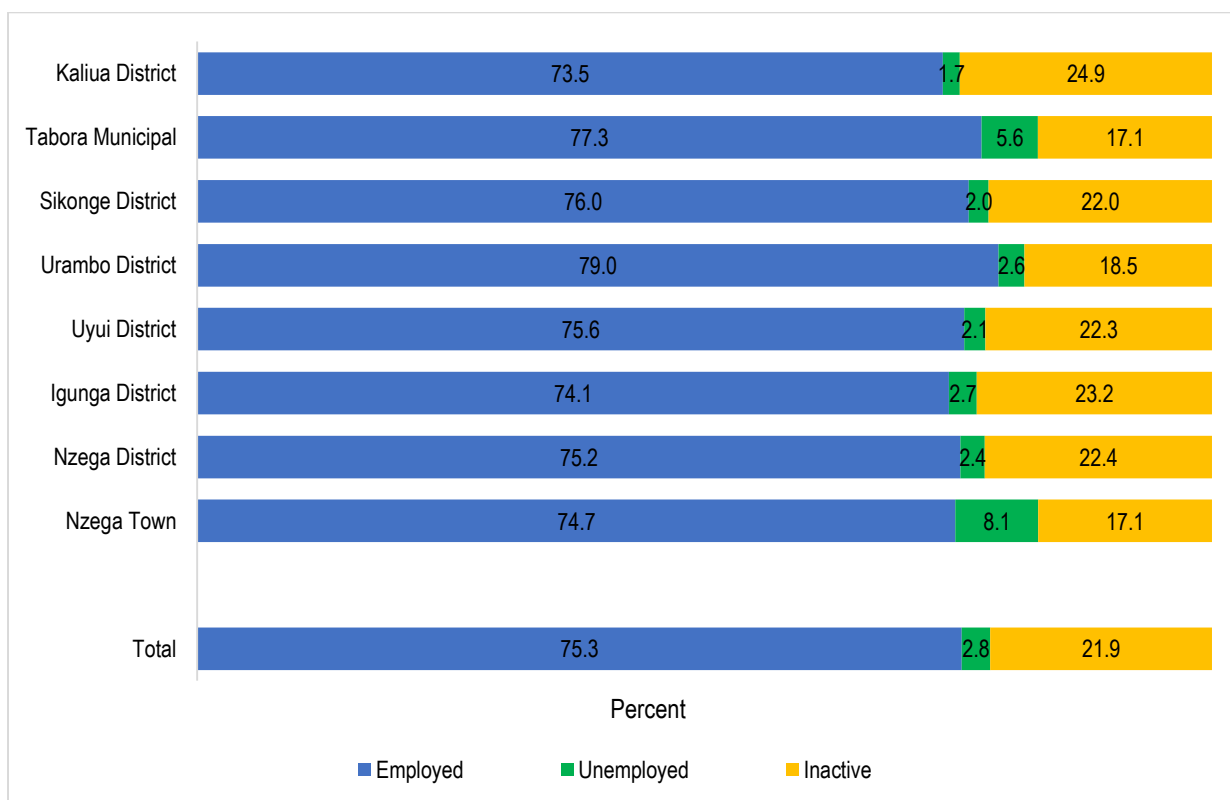
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 35,404 in Tabora Municipal Council to 234,571 in Kaliua District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 1,115 in Nzega District Council to 101,198 in Tabora Municipal Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Tabora	**Total**	**1,267,756**	**47,263**	**367,953**	**1,682,972**
	Rural	1,047,330	27,212	318,572	1,393,114
	Urban	220,426	20,051	49,381	289,858
Councils					
Nzega Town	**Total**	**53,433**	**5,822**	**12,250**	**71,505**
	Rural	0	0	0	0
	Urban	53,433	5,822	12,250	71,505
Nzega District	**Total**	**215,071**	**6,823**	**63,995**	**285,889**
	Rural	213,956	6,705	63,797	284,458
	Urban	1,115	118	198	1,431

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Igunga District	Total	201,510	7,427	63,061	271,998
	Rural	165,787	4,540	54,452	224,779
	Urban	35,723	2,887	8,609	47,219
Uyui District	Total	204,348	5,677	60,302	270,327
	Rural	199,113	5,074	59,138	263,325
	Urban	5,235	603	1,164	7,002
Urambo District	Total	102,588	3,337	23,992	129,917
	Rural	88,849	2,243	21,490	112,582
	Urban	13,739	1,094	2,502	17,335
Sikonge District	Total	117,734	3,033	34,061	154,828
	Rural	109,650	2,416	31,943	144,009
	Urban	8,084	617	2,118	10,819
Tabora Municipal	Total	136,602	9,818	30,296	176,716
	Rural	35,404	1,050	8,269	44,723
	Urban	101,198	8,768	22,027	131,993
Kaliua District	Total	236,470	5,326	79,996	321,792
	Rural	234,571	5,184	79,483	319,238
	Urban	1,899	142	513	2,554

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (806,062) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (390,908).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,267,756	47,263	367,953	1,682,972
15-35	806,062	33,089	238,736	1,077,887
36-64	390,908	13,354	95,320	499,582
65 years and above	70,786	820	33,897	105,503

9.3   Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Tabora Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Tabora Region is 3.6 percent. The rate is higher (8.3%) in urban than rural areas (2.5%). Unemployment rate is slightly higher between females (3.9%) among males (3.3%). (Figure 9.2).

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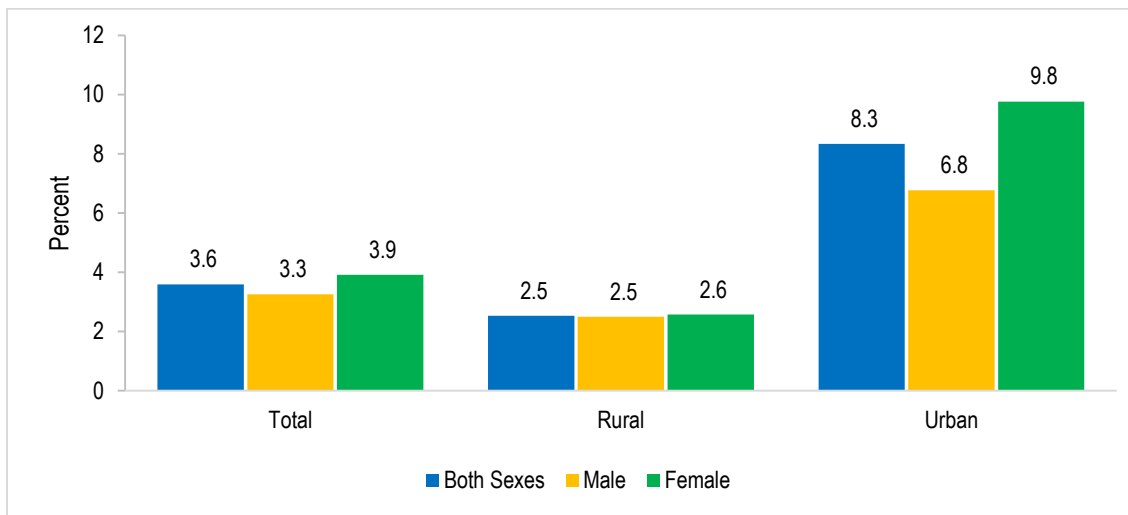
9.4   Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tabora Region is 83.4 percent; it is higher in urban areas (87.8%) than rural areas (82.4%) in Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (85.4%) than for females (81.5%).

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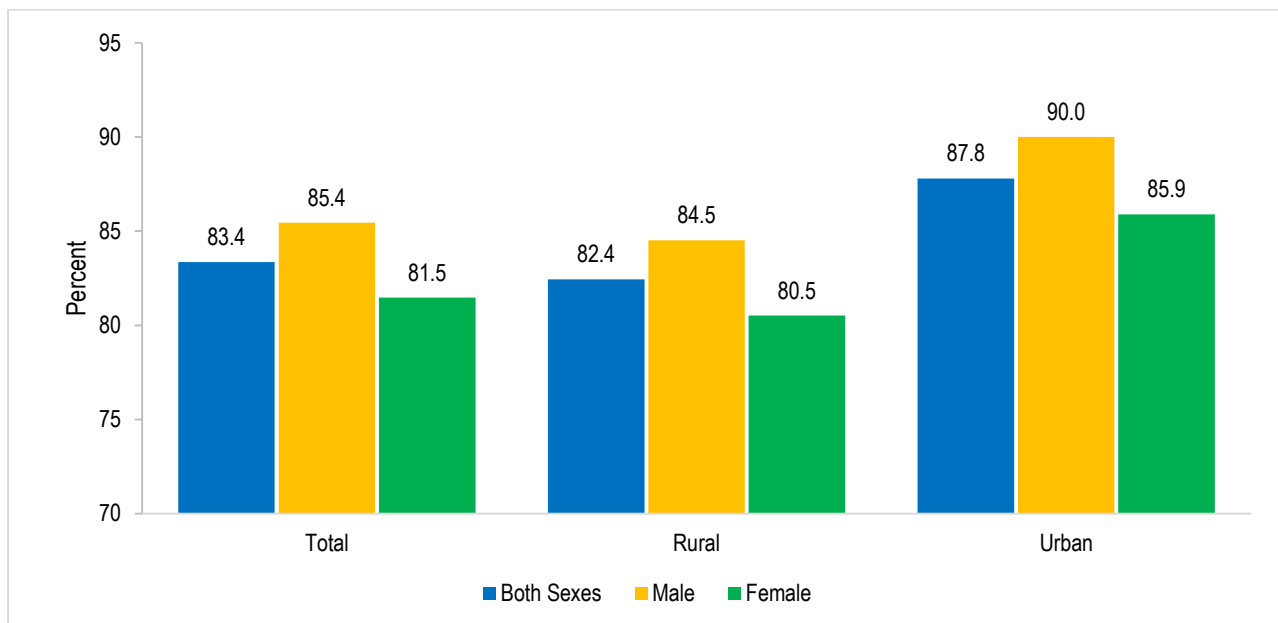
9.5 Employment by Industry

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

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry have the highest proportion (76.5%) of the total employment. The industry of 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked second with 4.6 percent, followed by accommodation and food services activities with 3.4 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; Tabora Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,226,647	603,190	623,457	1,018,021	500,591	517,430	208,626	102,599	106,027
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.5	74.7	78.3	83.7	81.9	85.4	41.5	39.5	43.5
Mining and quarrying	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.3
Manufacturing	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.9	4.1	5.6	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Construction	1.4	2.6	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.2	2.7	5.1	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	12.9	12.1	13.7
Transportation and storage	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.8	5.0	0.6
Accommodation and food services activities	3.4	1.7	5.1	2.5	1.2	3.7	7.9	3.9	11.8
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Administrative and support services activities	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	7.6	8.0	7.3
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.9
Education	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.9	2.7
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other services activities	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	7.8	7.7	7.8

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal (66.2%) percent of employed persons in Tabora Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by in elementary occupation (14.3%) and craft and related workers (12.2%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,267,756	621,277	646,479	1,047,330	514,660	532,670	220,426	106,617	113,809
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
Professionals	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.8	3.0	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.6	6.2	8.8	3.7
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	9.9	8.8	10.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	66.2	63.2	69.1	73.1	70.1	76.0	33.4	29.7	36.9
Craft and related workers	12.2	13.7	10.8	10.6	12.1	9.2	19.7	21.3	18.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	2.8	0.3
Elementary occupations	14.3	14.6	14.1	12.1	12.6	11.6	25.1	24.2	26.0

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 (78.3%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (11.2 %) and household activities (8.0 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,267,756	621,277	646,479	1,047,330	514,660	532,670	220,426	106,617	113,809
Public	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	5.4	6.7	4.3
Private	11.2	13.1	9.4	6.0	7.5	4.5	36.2	40.2	32.4
Agriculture	78.3	75.7	80.8	84.7	82.3	87.0	48.1	44.1	51.8
Household activities	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.2	10.3	9.0	11.6

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 213,578 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 107,604 females and 105,974 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 61.3 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 33.9 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 4.8 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65+	
Tabora Region	**Both Sexes**	**61.3**	**33.9**	**4.8**	**213,578**
	Male	61.4	33.9	4.7	105,974
	Female	61.2	33.9	4.9	107,604
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**60.9**	**34.3**	**4.8**	**149,335**
	Male	60.9	34.3	4.8	76,341
	Female	61.0	34.2	4.8	72,994
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**62.2**	**33.1**	**4.8**	**64,243**
	Male	62.7	32.9	4.4	29,633
	Female	61.7	33.2	5.1	34,610

Chapter 10

Disability

<div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #9acd7e;">

Key Points

- There are 224,987 persons in Tabora Region, equivalent to 9.0 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.

- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.4%) followed by walking (1.5%).

- Most Persons With Disabilities (20.6%) reported inborn as a major cause of their disability.

- Fifty five percent (55.3%) of Persons With Disabilities reported Diseases as a cause of their disabilities.

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

</div>

10.1 Introduction

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

At National level, the Tanzania National Policy on Disability of 2004 defines disability as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in the community on an equal

level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All three definitions use the concept of activity limitation in defining disability rather than physical impairment.

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of "other disabilities". Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority[5]

---

[5] 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 224,987 persons in Tabora Region (105,835 males and 119,152 female), which is equivalent to 9.0 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 urban (9.7%) than in rural areas (8.9%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.4%) and Walking (1.5%) are the most common while self-care is the least with 0.2 percent of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of remembering, communication and self-care, seeing for the remaining types of disability (i.e hearing, communication, remembering and other types of Disability) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 8.4 percent in Uyui District to 11.0 percent in Urambo District. Four councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 9.0 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; Tabora 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	**9.0**	**224,987**	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.9	3.2
Rural	8.9	187,012	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	2.8	3.2
Urban	9.7	37,975	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.3	3.0	3.6
Council																							
Nzega Town	10.0	9,864	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.5	3.1	4.0
Nzega District	8.8	37,688	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	2.7	3.2
Igunga District	9.1	36,492	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.8	3.4
Uyui District	8.4	34,610	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.7	2.9
Urambo District	11.0	21,263	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.1	3.8	4.3
Sikonge District	8.8	20,333	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.8	3.0
Tabora Municipal	9.3	22,157	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.2	3.0	3.4
Kaliua District	8.7	42,580	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.7	2.8

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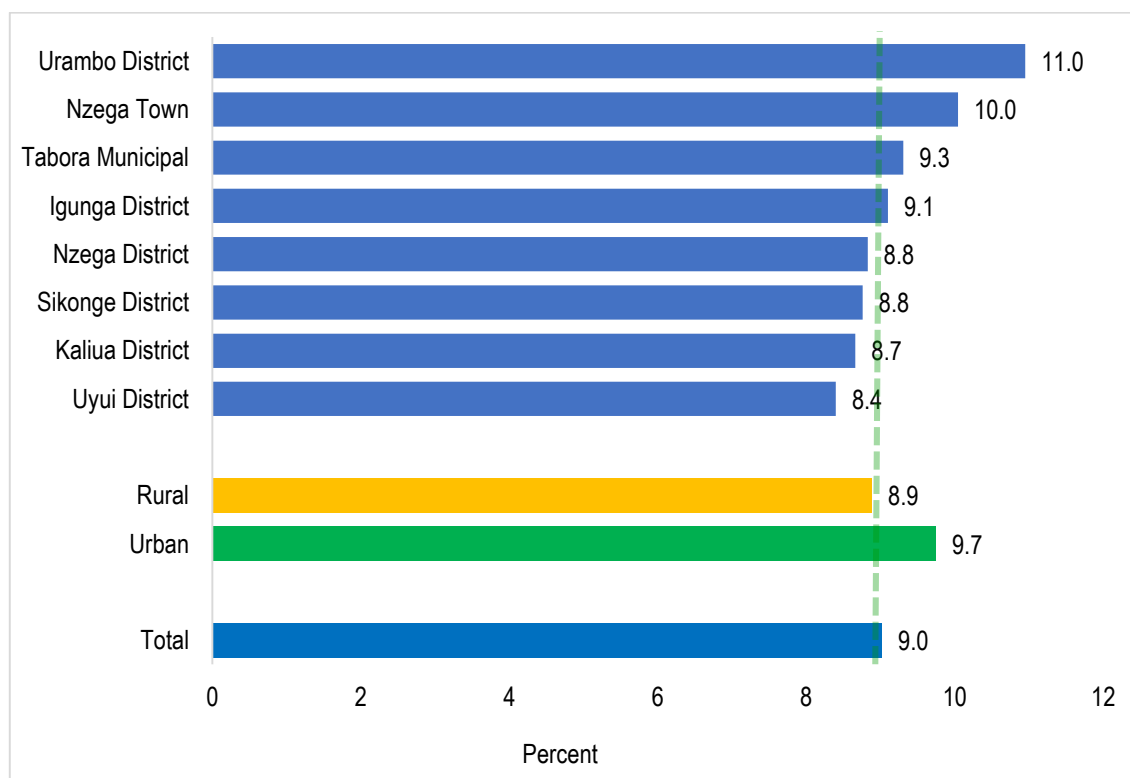
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than males in all councils in the Region. Urambo District has the highest percent of PWDs (11.2%) followed by Nzega Town Council (10.8%) while Uyui District count for the lowest percent of PWD (8.6%) (Table 10.2).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**224,987**	**105,835**	**119,152**	**9.0**	**8.8**	**9.3**
Rural	187,012	89,075	97,937	8.9	8.7	9.1
Urban	37,975	16,760	21,215	9.7	9.2	10.2
Council		,				
Nzega Town	9,864	4,279	5,585	10.0	9.2	10.8
Nzega District	37,688	17,687	20,001	8.8	8.5	9.2
Igunga District	36,492	16,741	19,751	9.1	8.7	9.5
Uyui District	34,610	16,524	18,086	8.4	8.2	8.6
Urambo District	21,263	10,079	11,184	11.0	10.7	11.2
Sikonge District	20,333	9,766	10,567	8.8	8.7	8.9
Tabora Municipal	22,157	10,269	11,888	9.3	9.0	9.5
Kaliua District	42,580	20,490	22,090	8.7	8.6	8.7

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Tabora Region is almost the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 43.0 percent for females and 44.9 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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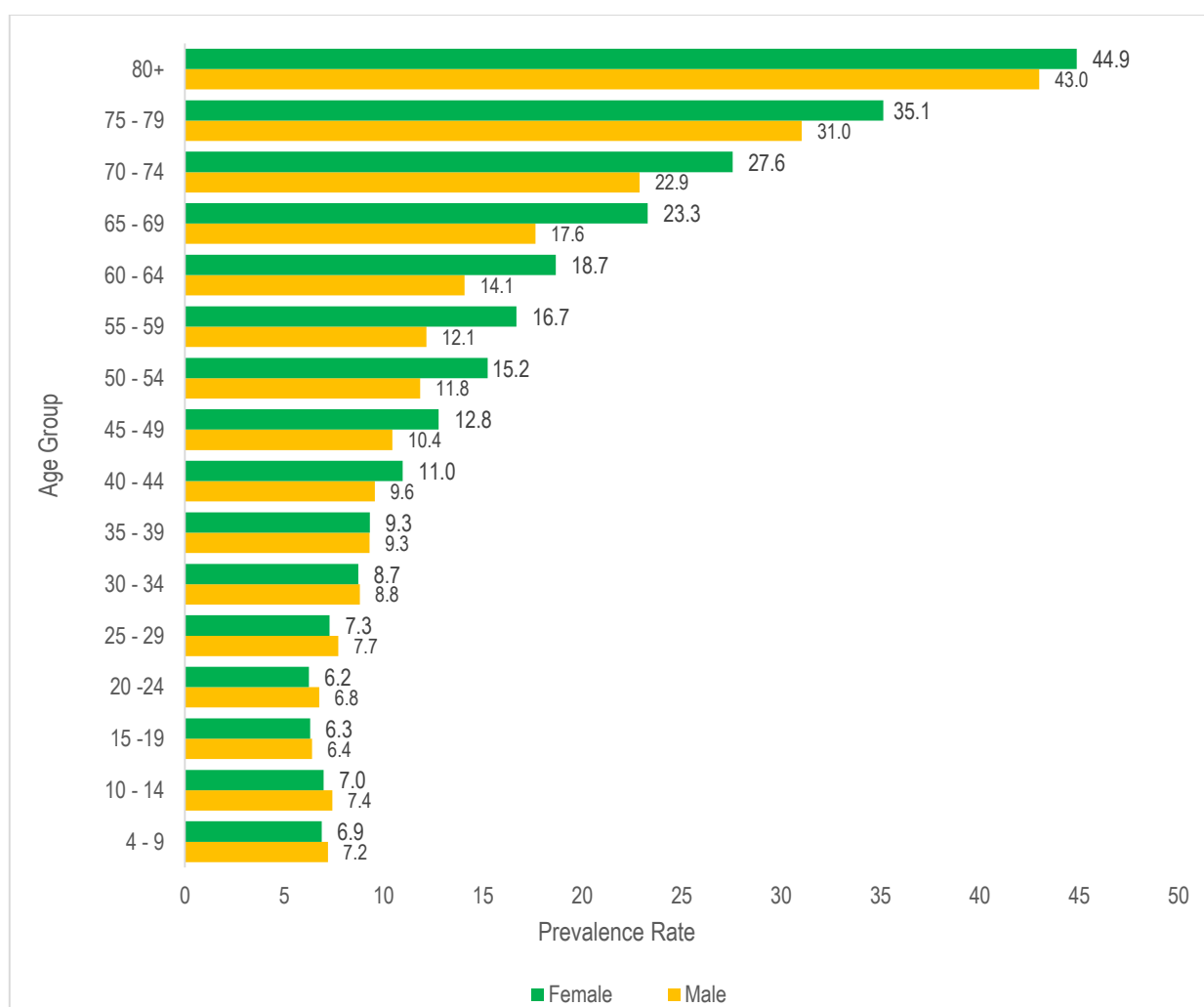
10.3   Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Tabora Region has a total of 2,968 persons with albinism which is (0.09) percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 1,771 persons (0.11%) are males and 1,197 (0.07%) are females. Below one percent of persons with albinism are living in urban areas (0.13%)

and (0.08%) live in Rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Kaliua District (727 persons), Nzega District (446 persons) and Igunga District (433 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total population in Private Households | | | Persons with Albinism | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tabora Region	**3,334,165**	**1,626,967**	**1,707,198**	**2,968**	**0.09**	**1,771**	**0.11**	**1197**	**0.07**
Rural	2,847,118	1,396,369	1,450,749	2,358	0.08	1,454	0.10	904	0.06
Urban	487,047	230,598	256,449	610	0.13	317	0.14	293	0.11
Council									
Nzega Town	123,346	58,883	64,463	131	0.11	70	0.12	61	0.09
Nzega District	565,755	278,237	287,518	446	0.08	299	0.11	147	0.05
Igunga District	540,937	262,967	277,970	433	0.08	249	0.09	184	0.07
Uyui District	559,684	274,170	285,514	420	0.08	257	0.09	163	0.06
Urambo District	257,680	125,883	131,797	186	0.07	107	0.08	79	0.06
Sikonge District	315,566	154,666	160,900	288	0.09	165	0.11	123	0.08
Tabora Municipal	297,233	143,086	154,147	337	0.11	189	0.13	148	0.10
Kaliua District	673,964	329,075	344,889	727	0.11	435	0.13	292	0.08

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

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Population in Private Households | | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,968**	**0.09**	**1,771**	**0.11**	**1,197**	**0.07**	**3,334,165**	**1,626,967**	**1,707,198**
0 – 4	257	0.04	128	0.04	129	0.04	605,364	301,354	304,010
5 – 9	226	0.04	133	0.05	93	0.03	565,008	280,465	284,543
10 – 14	214	0.04	101	0.04	113	0.05	480,821	244,957	235,864
15 – 19	198	0.06	98	0.06	100	0.06	342,196	170,531	171,665
20 – 24	233	0.08	124	0.10	109	0.07	287,108	129,748	157,360
25 – 29	295	0.13	188	0.18	107	0.09	227,137	103,811	123,326
30 – 34	296	0.16	194	0.22	102	0.11	185,258	88,304	96,954
35 – 39	245	0.17	156	0.23	89	0.12	142,833	67,235	75,598
40 – 44	233	0.20	134	0.24	99	0.17	114,219	55,041	59,178
45 – 49	198	0.20	126	0.26	72	0.14	98,697	48,067	50,630
50 – 54	172	0.22	121	0.31	51	0.13	79,518	38,745	40,773
55 – 59	89	0.18	58	0.23	31	0.12	50,594	25,492	25,102

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
60 – 64	94	0.19	64	0.26	30	0.12	49,909	24,574	25,335
65 – 69	66	0.23	41	0.30	25	0.16	29,192	13,872	15,320
70 – 74	56	0.20	39	0.28	17	0.11	28,665	13,811	14,854
75 – 79	34	0.20	22	0.28	12	0.14	16,841	7,975	8,866
80+	62	0.20	44	0.34	18	0.10	30,805	12,985	17,820

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 61,579 persons in Tabora Region which is equivalent to 2.47 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.28%) and Mental health (0.27%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons 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 Age 7 Years and above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of Person			Percent			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	61,579	31,070	30,509	2.47	2.57	2.37	2.47	2.55	2.39	2.47	2.69	2.29
Cleft Palate	6,320	3,246	3,074	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.34	0.37	0.32
Hydrocephalus	5,369	2,599	2,770	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.21
Spinal bifida	5,173	2,459	2,714	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21
Spinal cord injuries	6,982	3,246	3,736	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31
Epilepsy or seizures	6,290	3,299	2,991	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.18
Psoriasis	2,572	1,009	1,563	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.11
Storiasis	1,841	785	1,056	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07
Autism	1,261	738	523	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.04
Mental health	6,744	3,729	3,015	0.27	0.31	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.31	0.39	0.25
Mental disorder	6,234	3,533	2,701	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.25	0.31	0.19
Dwarfism	811	386	425	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Leprosy	555	320	235	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Hunch Back	509	227	282	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	10,918	5,494	5,424	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.34	0.35	0.33

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 Tabora Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (55.3%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 20.6 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (81.8.%) living in rural areas compared with 18.2 percent in urban areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.8%).

More males with disabilities (8.9%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percentage	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**43,553**	**100.0**	**20.6**	**55.3**	**6.8**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**15.8**
Rural	35,647	81.8	21.1	54.9	6.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	15.8
Urban	7,906	18.2	18.3	56.9	7.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	16.1
Sex									
Male	19,994	45.9	24.1	53.3	8.9	0.9	0.2	-	12.7
Female	23,559	54.1	17.7	57.0	5.1	0.7	0.1	1.0	18.5

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Tabora 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	12,987	10.5	50.4	7.9	1.4	0.2	0.5	29.2	6,019	11.5	48.5	11.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	26.8	6,968	9.5	51.9	5.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	31.2
Hearing	7,847	33.2	44.7	3.0	1.2	0.1	0.7	17.1	3,374	38.3	43.8	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	13.6	4,473	29.5	45.4	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.2	19.7
Walking	14,870	17.4	46.4	11.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	23.3	6,207	23.4	43.1	16.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	8,663	13.1	48.8	8.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	28.0
Remembering	5,168	34.8	36.5	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	24.3	2,373	41.0	37.2	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	16.9	2,795	29.6	35.9	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	30.6
Self-care	4,746	33.8	41.3	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	17.1	2,294	40.1	41.2	7.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	10.5	2,452	28.0	41.4	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	23.3
Communication	11,782	28.2	68.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.4	5,923	31.4	66.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	5,859	25.0	69.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.4

10.6   Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with albinism of whom 20.4 percent are using assistive devices, for other types of disability, the use is very low. For example, less than 1 percent (0.6%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 1.4 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	20.4	19.9	21.1	19.9	19.7	20.2	22.1	20.8	23.5
Seeing	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.7	4.0
Hearing	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.0
Walking	4.1	5.2	3.2	3.3	4.3	2.5	8.6	10.3	7.4
Self-care	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	10.5	10.9	10.1
Communication	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.3

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

<div style="border: 2px solid green; background: #a8d08d; padding: 1em;">

Key Points

- Thirty percent (30.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region own land.
- About thirty five percent (34.7%) of males in Tabora Region own land alone compared with 26.3 percent of females.
- Forty five percent (45.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Tabora Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Tabora Region, 18.7 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 ownership documents. Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. The process provides the legal notes or documents to own or occupy the land. Land ownership in Tanzania can be categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land.

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

11.2   Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 30.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (32.0%) among rural population compared with the urban population (22.1%). 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**1,682,972**	**509,796**	**30.3**
	Male	800,191	277,676	34.7
	Female	882,781	232,120	26.3
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**1,393,114**	**445,695**	**32.0**
	Male	666,276	242,522	36.4
	Female	726,838	203,173	28.0
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**289,858**	**64,101**	**22.1**
	Male	133,915	35,154	26.3
	Female	155,943	28,947	18.6

About sixty-eight percent (67.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 10.7 percent own land alone and 18.6 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Tabora Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (6.9%) is significantly below that of males (14.8%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly lower (18.5%) than that of males (18.7%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly in both rural and urban areas are (20.3% and 10.1% respectively) while that of males are (20.4% and 10.0% 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; Tabora 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**	**1,682,972**	**10.7**	**18.6**	**1.1**	**67.8**	**1.9**
	Male	800,191	14.8	18.7	1.2	63.5	1.8
	Female	882,781	6.9	18.5	0.9	71.7	2.0
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**1,393,114**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**1.1**	**66.0**	**2.0**
	Male	666,276	14.6	20.4	1.3	61.8	1.8
	Female	726,838	6.7	20.3	0.9	69.9	2.1
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**289,858**	**11.3**	**10.1**	**0.8**	**76.4**	**1.4**
	Male	133,915	15.4	10.0	0.9	72.3	1.4
	Female	155,943	7.7	10.1	0.7	80.0	1.5

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Tabora Region is 67.8 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 30.4 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (14.8%) for males than for females (6.9%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC.
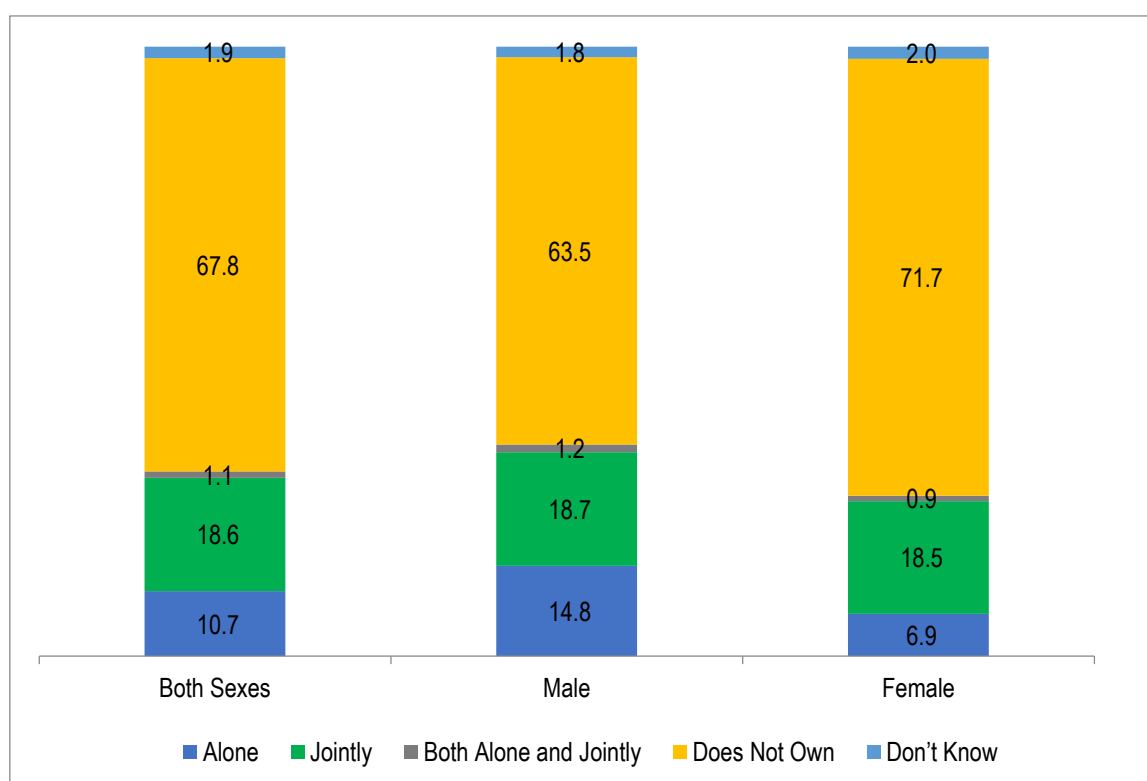
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (82.8%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (10.1%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (82.3% and 86.1% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is higher (7.7%) than those in urban areas (3.2%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tabora 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	1,682,972	19.4	74.1	6.4	1,393,114	19.7	73.7	6.6	100.0	18.1	76.1	5.8
Male	800191	20.3	73.4	6.3	666,276	20.8	72.8	6.4	100.0	18.2	76.3	5.5
Female	882781	21.3	72.6	6.1	726,838	21.9	71.8	6.3	100.0	18.4	76.5	5.1
Owning land												
Total	509,796	7.1	82.8	10.1	32.0	7.7	82.3	10.0	22.1	3.2	86.1	10.7
Male	277,676	6.7	82.7	10.6	36.4	7.3	82.2	10.6	26.3	2.9	86.5	10.6
Female	232,120	7.6	82.9	9.5	28.0	8.2	82.5	9.3	18.6	3.5	85.7	10.8
Does not own												
Total	1,141,266	28.7	67.6	3.7	61.8	29.9	66.3	3.8	72.3	23.6	73.2	3.2
Male	508,413	23.4	71.4	5.2	69.9	23.9	70.7	5.4	80.0	21.2	74.2	4.6
Female	632,853	37.1	56.0	6.9	2.0	37.1	55.9	7.0	1.4	37.3	56.6	6.1
Don't Know												
Total	31,910	33.3	57.6	9.1	2.1	32.9	58.0	9.1	1.5	36.3	54.7	8.9
Male	14,102	1.8	41.9	54.0	4.1	1.8	42.4	53.3	4.3	1.4	38.4	58.9
Female	17,808	20.3	73.4	6.3	100.0	20.8	72.8	6.4	100.0	18.2	76.3	5.5

Findings reveal that, Sikonge District Council has a relatively higher proportion (38.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with small proportions of persons owning land is Tabora Municipal I (24.4%) (Figure 11.2).

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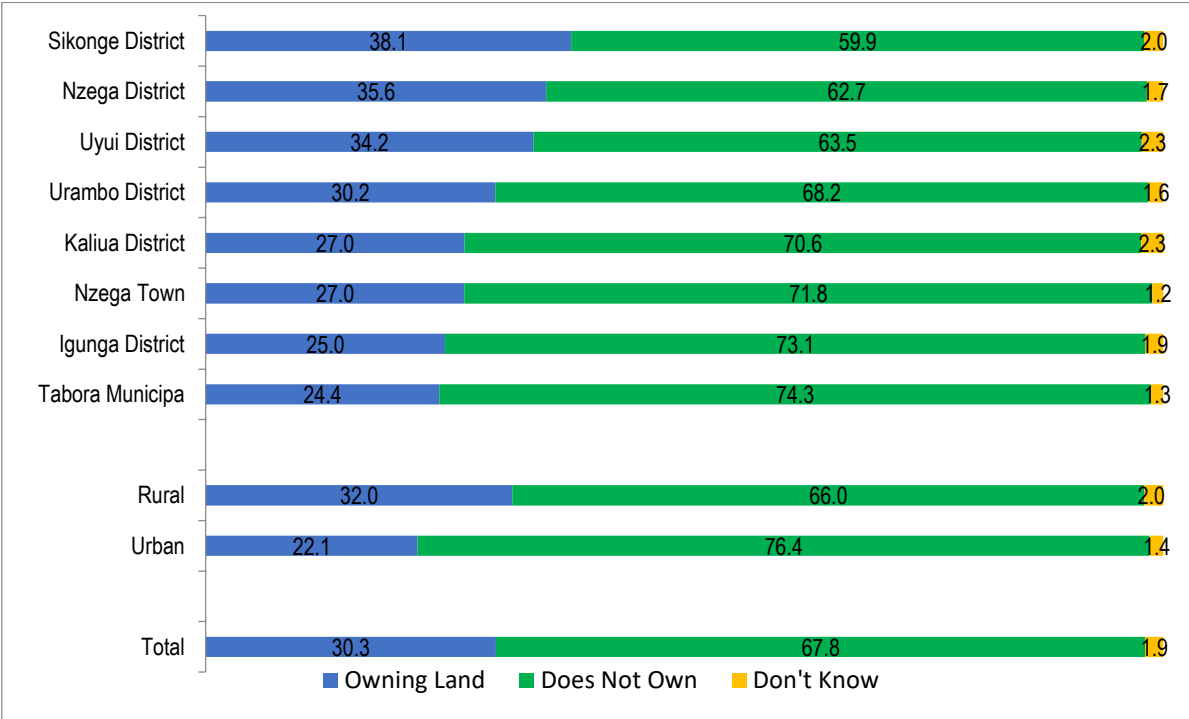
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 45.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 18.7 percent own land alone, 33.6 percent own land jointly and 2.2 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (39.3%) compared with males (29.7%) (Table 11.4).

Further, 47.3% of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 31.8 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 16.2 and 2.2 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 35.9 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 29.8 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (39.3%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (41.9%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

Table 11. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Legal Documents Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**509,796**	**277,676**	**232,120**	**445,695**	**242,522**	**203,173**	**64,101**	**35,154**	**28,947**
Alone	18.7	22.8	13.7	16.2	20.0	11.5	35.9	41.9	28.6
Jointly	33.6	29.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	39.3	29.8	24.3	36.5
Both alone and jointly	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
No legal document	45.4	45.7	45.0	47.3	47.8	46.8	31.8	31.4	32.3
Don't Know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Tabora Municipal (67.6%) followed by Kaliua District (60.9%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Nzega District 43.4%) (Figure 11.3).

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

	Possession of Legal Document	Do Not Possess Legal Documents no title deed	Don't Know
Tabora Municipal	67.6	32.1	0.2
Kaliua District	60.9	38.9	0.2
Nzega Town	58.8	40.9	0.2
Urambo District	58.7	41.0	0.4
Uyui District	56.8	43.1	0.2
Igunga District	50.7	49.0	0.3
Sikonge District	50.5	49.3	0.2
Nzega District	43.4	56.4	0.2
Urban	67.9	31.8	0.3
Rural	52.5	47.3	0.2
Total	54.4	45.4	0.2
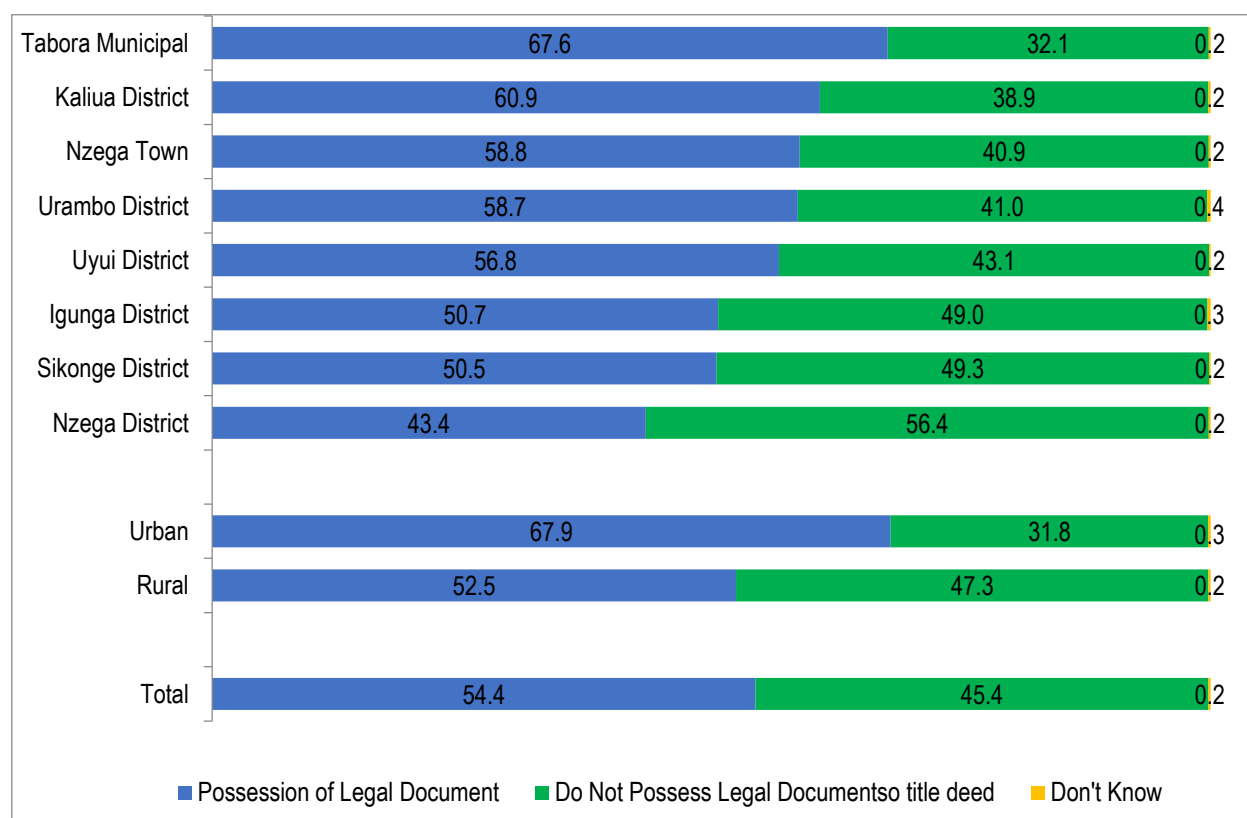
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

<div style="border: 1px solid green; background: #9DC183;">

Key Points

- Seven in ten (69.0%) households in Tabora Region own houses they live in.
- More than fortyone percent (41.9%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About thirty Four percent (33.8%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than seventy eight percent (78.9%) of households in rural areas and 21.2 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 11.3 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (38.9%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid 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 Tabora Region, 69.0 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (73.9%) in rural areas than in urban (49.7%). The percentages of male headed household (70.2%) owning houses is higher than female headed households (66.7%). Across councils, Nzega District has the highest percentage (79.4 %) of households living in their own houses while Tabora Municipal has thelowest percentage (52.7%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

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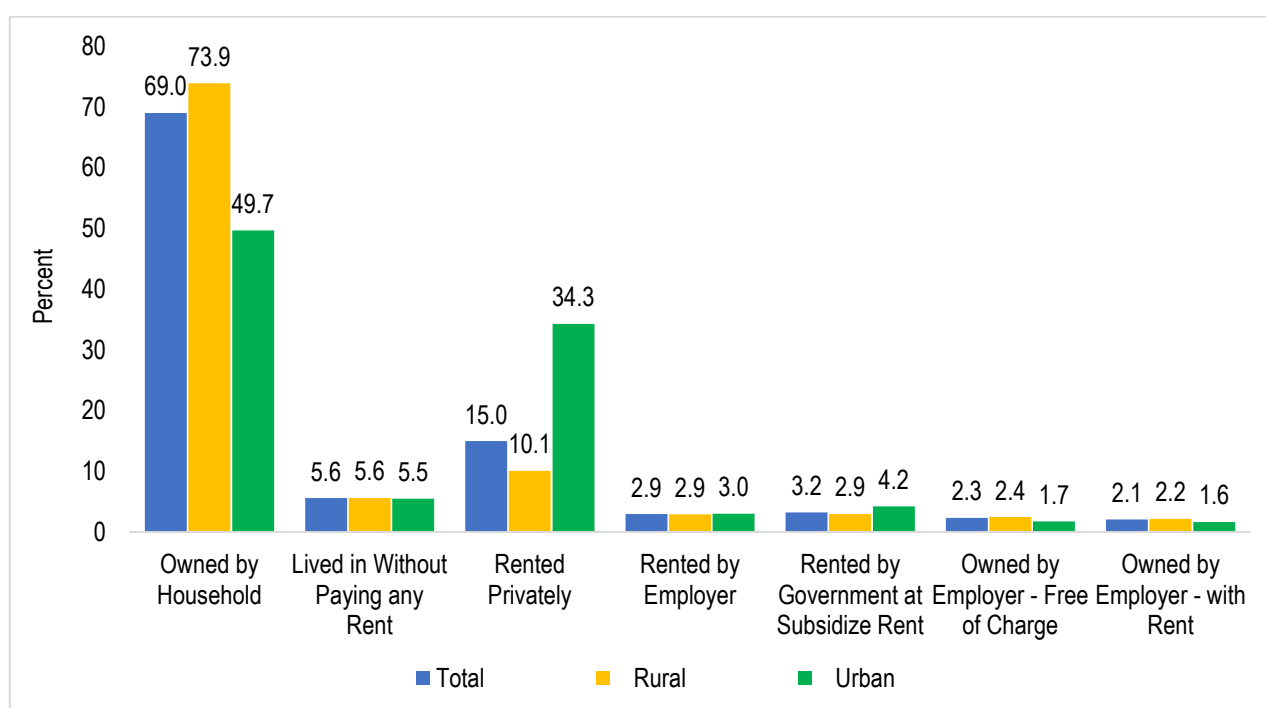
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence/ Headship and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

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	**592,039**	**69.0**	**5.6**	**15.0**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.3**	**2.1**
Rural	472,452	73.9	5.6	10.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.2
Urban	119,587	49.7	5.5	34.3	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.6
Male Headed Households	385,034	70.2	5.4	13.8	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.1
Female Headed Households	207,005	66.7	5.8	17.2	3.1	3.3	2.0	1.9
Council								
Nzega Town	28,656	57.4	5.9	23.6	4.0	4.6	2.3	2.3
Nzega District	96,306	79.4	4.2	8.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6
Igunga District	87,716	66.1	5.2	14.9	3.8	4.2	3.1	2.7
Uyui District	90,362	76.3	5.1	10.4	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.7
Urambo District	46,691	73.9	6.7	9.7	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.5
Sikonge District	54,233	65.7	7.1	13.0	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.6
Tabora Municipal	72,259	52.7	5.4	35.0	1.7	2.9	1.3	1.1
Kaliua District	115,816	69.5	6.2	12.3	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Tabora Region, 34.4 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 7.6 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 35.1 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (28.5%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (4.1%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (38.3%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (16.1%). Female-headed households are more likely (8.6 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (7.1%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 3.0 percent in Nzega District to 26.3 percent in Tabora Municipal (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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	**408,517**	**7.6**	**0.8**	**4.3**	**35.1**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**14.4**	**34.4**
Rural	349,130	4.1	0.6	2.4	38.3	3.4	0.0	14.1	37.2
Urban	59,387	28.5	2.3	15.4	16.1	3.4	0.0	16.2	18.0
Male Headed	270,355	7.1	0.8	4.2	35.5	3.5	0.0	14.4	34.6
Female Headed	138,162	8.6	0.8	4.4	34.4	3.3	0.0	14.4	34.1
Council									
Nzega Town	16,443	14.1	3.3	11.2	30.9	2.9	0.0	14.3	23.3
Nzega District	76,429	3.0	0.7	2.1	41.7	2.9	0.0	10.6	38.9
Igunga District	57,995	7.9	0.7	4.6	33.2	2.1	0.0	12.1	39.4
Uyui District	68,967	3.1	0.3	1.8	44.8	3.2	0.0	15.2	31.7
Urambo District	34,507	12.4	0.5	5.3	22.8	2.7	0.0	27.4	28.9
Tabora Municipal	38,062	26.3	1.4	14.4	17.1	4.4	0.0	17.6	18.7
Kaliua District	80,469	5.1	0.9	2.1	33.5	4.9	0.0	13.7	39.8

12.3　Household Characteristics

Household characteristics describe the living conditions of households that are useful in guiding policy interventions. The living conditions include the type of building materials for roofing, walls and floor as well as number of rooms for sleeping.

.

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Tabora Region, 65.7 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 60 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Nzega District (52.9%) and Uyui District (56.9 %) (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
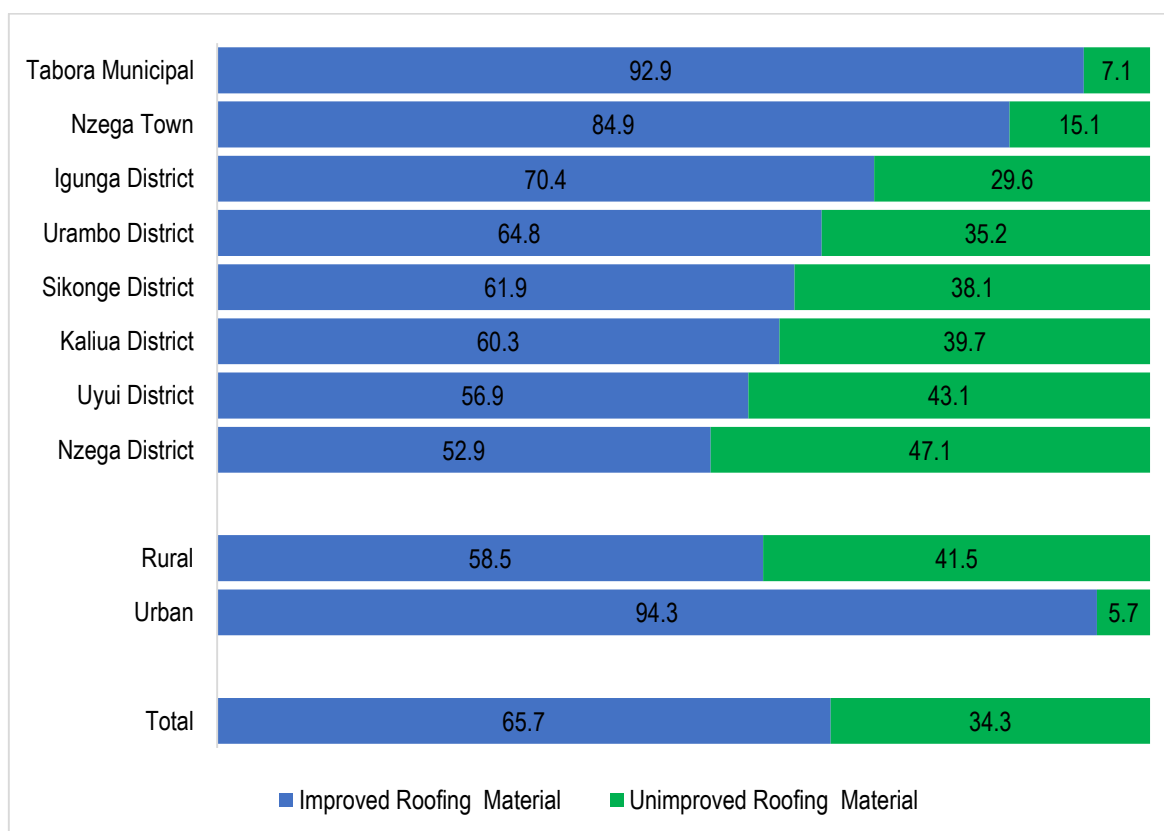
Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (93.5%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 58.2 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 52.6 percent in Nzega District Council to 92.0 percent in Tabora Municipal. The council with the highest

percentage (44.5%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Nzega District.

Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence/Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**65.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**30.2**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Rural	472,452	58.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.6	4.6	0.1	0.2
Urban	119,587	93.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
Council									
Nzega Town	28,656	84.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	14.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
Nzega District	96,306	52.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	44.5	2.5	0.0	0.1
Igunga District	87,716	70.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	18.2	11.2	0.1	0.2
Uyui District	90,362	56.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	38.4	4.5	0.0	0.1
Urambo District	46,691	64.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.3	1.8	0.0	0.1
Sikonge District	54,233	61.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.2	2.5	0.1	0.3
Tabora Municipal	72,259	92.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Kaliua District	115,816	59.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	36.0	3.3	0.1	0.4

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Tabora Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 40.4 while 59.6 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 27.7 percent in Uyui District to 76.3 percent in Tabora Municipal (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
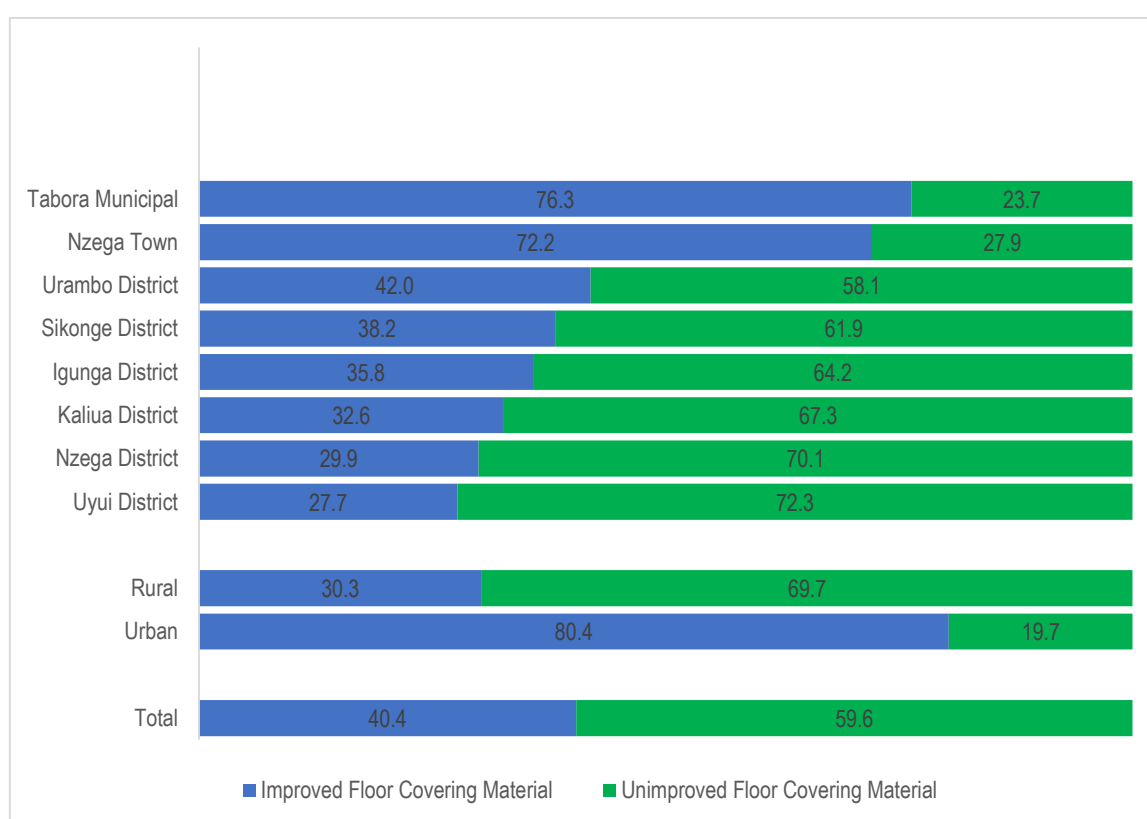
The results further show that, 58.7 percent of households in Tabora Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (37.1%). In urban areas, about seven out of ten households (68.6%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (19.4%). In rural areas, most households (68.6%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by cement (29.1%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (65.2%) in Tabora Municipal Council followed by Nzega Town Council (62.4%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with

cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Uyui District (26.3 percent) and Nzega District (29.0%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence/Headship and Council; Tabora, 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[6]
Total	**592,039**	**37.1**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**58.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Rural	472,452	29.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	68.6	0.2	0.3
Urban	119,587	68.6	11.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.4	0.1	0.1
Council											
Nzega Town	28,656	62.4	9.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.1	0.2
Nzega District	96,306	29.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	69.2	0.4	0.1
Igunga District	87,716	32.1	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	63.6	0.1	0.2
Uyui District	90,362	26.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	71.2	0.2	0.2
Urambo District	46,691	39.6	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	57.5	0.1	0.2
Sikonge District	54,233	36.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	60.6	0.1	0.3
Tabora Municipal	72,259	65.2	10.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	23.3	0.1	0.1
Kaliua District	115,816	31.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	65.7	0.3	0.4

---

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Tabora Region, have their house walls built with sundried bricks 47.8, followed by followed by baked bricks (28.4%) and cement/rock bricks and mud /poles each with 10.9%. In urban areas, more than two-fifth of households (41.0%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (35.1%). In rural areas, 12.7 percent of the households are living in houses built with poles and mud as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (26.7%).

Tabora Municipal Council has the highest (45.7%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Kaliua and Sikonge District Councils have less than 3 percent (2.3%, and 2.5% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence/Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**0.3**	**10.9**	**47.8**	**28.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**10.9**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Rural	472,452	0.3	3.2	55.1	26.7	0.1	0.3	12.7	1.5	0.0	0.2
Urban	119,587	0.6	41.0	18.8	35.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council											
Nzega Town	28,656	0.7	28.6	34.5	34.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nzega District	96,306	0.2	4.2	73.3	13.2	0.1	0.2	7.9	0.8	0.0	0.1
Igunga District	87,716	0.2	12.0	70.5	13.8	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
Uyui District	90,362	0.2	3.1	53.5	25.6	0.0	0.2	15.9	1.3	0.0	0.1
Urambo District	46,691	0.2	3.7	35.7	51.3	0.1	0.1	7.7	1.0	0.0	0.1
Sikonge District	54,233	0.2	2.5	31.6	37.0	0.1	0.4	26.7	1.4	0.0	0.2
Tabora Municipal	72,259	0.6	45.7	16.0	29.0	0.0	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kaliua District	115,816	0.4	2.3	40.5	39.2	0.1	0.3	14.1	2.8	0.0	0.3

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

About three in ten (27.2%) households have one room for sleeping, 36.3 percent have two rooms and 19.9 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 16.6 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (39.0%) in urban than in rural areas (24.2%). Tabora Municipal Council has the highest (38.1%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Nzega District (22.9%) (Figure 12.5 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
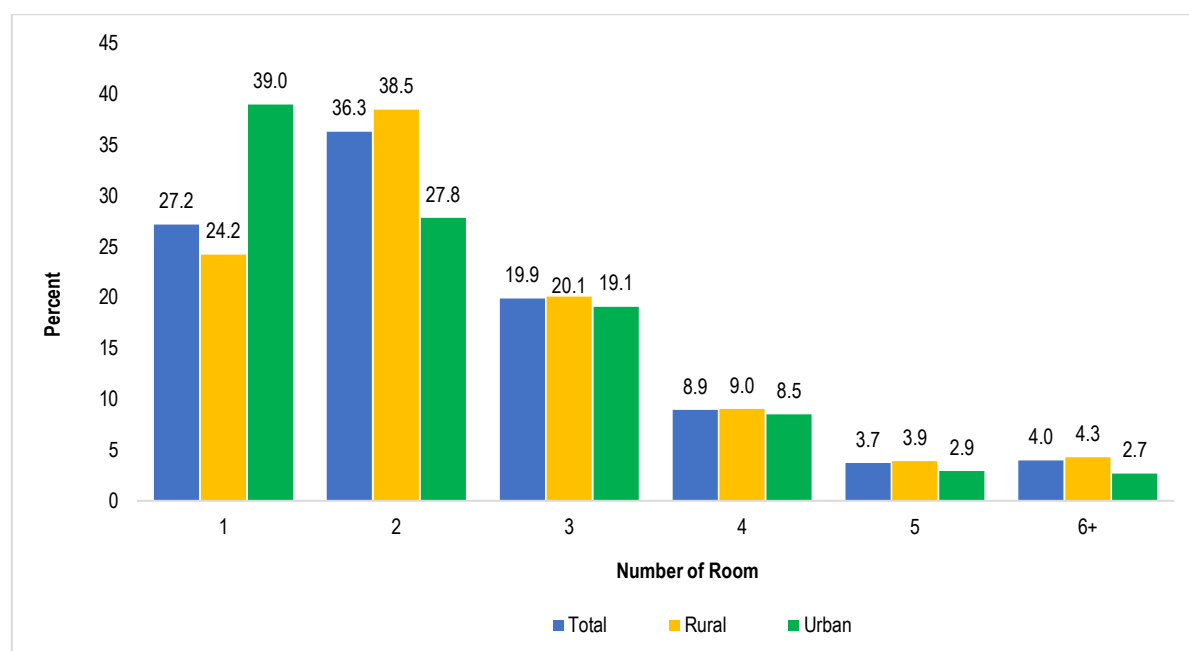
Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence/Headship and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

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	**3,334,165**	**5.6**	**27.2**	**36.3**	**19.9**	**8.9**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**2.4**
Rural	2,847,118	6	24.2	38.5	20.1	9.0	3.9	4.3	2.5
Urban	487,047	4.1	39.0	27.8	19.1	8.5	2.9	2.7	2.2
Male Headed Households	2,282,647	5.9	26.1	35.6	20.5	9.5	4.0	4.4	2.5
Female Headed Households	1,051,518	5.1	29.3	37.7	18.8	7.9	3.2	3.1	2.3
Council									
Nzega Town	123,346	4.3	34.2	33.3	19.2	8.3	2.6	2.4	2.2
Nzega District	565,755	5.9	22.9	39.0	19.5	9.6	4.2	4.9	2.5
Igunga District	540,937	6.2	27.1	33.4	20.5	9.8	4.4	4.7	2.5
Uyui District	559,684	6.2	23.2	39.7	19.8	9.0	4.1	4.2	2.5
Urambo District	257,680	5.5	23.3	36.9	22.0	9.6	4.1	4.1	2.5
Sikonge District	315,566	5.8	25.5	38.6	19.2	8.7	3.7	4.3	2.4
Tabora Municipal	297,233	4.1	38.1	28.2	19.3	8.6	3.0	2.8	2.2
Kaliua District	673,964	5.8	27.7	38.2	19.9	7.8	3.2	3.2	2.3

12.4   Water and Sanitation

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

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

Results show that in Tabora region 41.9 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, three councils namely Tabora Municipal (85.2%), Nzega Town (80.6%), Igunga District (45.7%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, three councils with less than 30

percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Uyui District (21.7%), Urambo District (29.5%) and Sikonge District (29.2%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
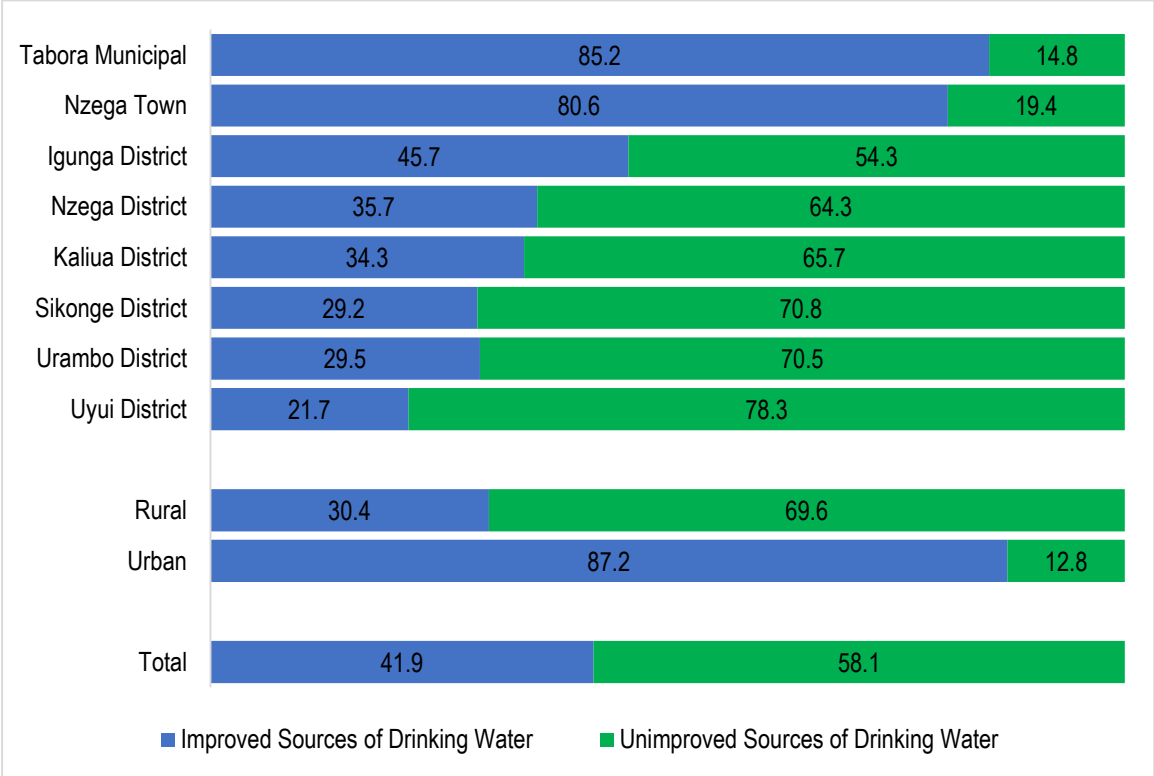
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (48.2%) in Tabora Region are using unprotected dug well as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
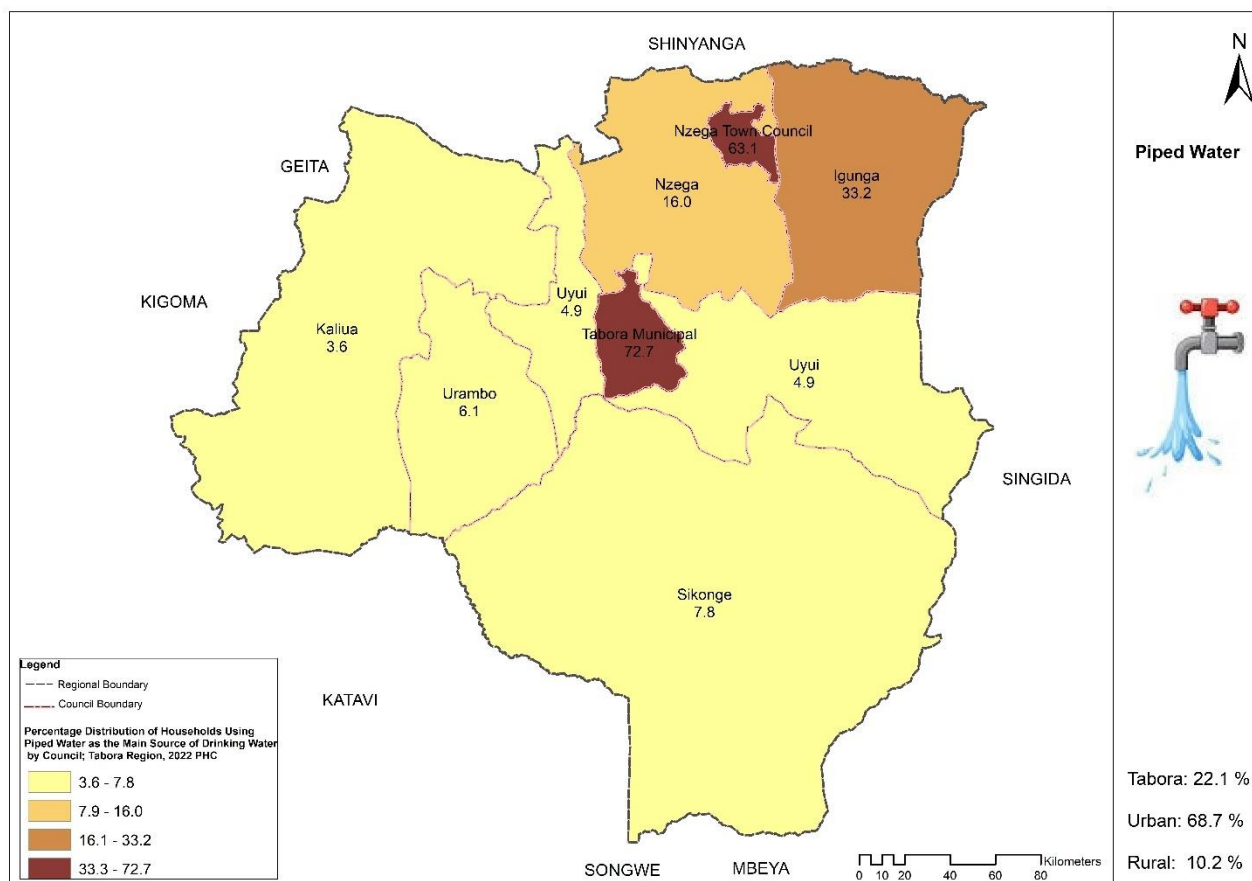
Households living in rural areas are more likely to use unprotected dug well than those living in urban areas (57.7% and 10.5% respectively). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 33.1 percent, while 20.1 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 10.4 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 1.9 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 0.9 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 6.6 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 3.6 percent in Kaliua District Council to 72.7 percent in Tabora Municipal 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; Tabora 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/Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	**592,039**	**8.2**	**4.8**	**7.4**	**1.7**	**3.0**	**13.7**	**48.2**	**0.4**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**6.5**
Rural	472,452	1.9	0.9	6.6	0.8	3.4	14.2	57.7	0.4	4.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	7.7
Urban	119,587	33.1	20.1	10.4	5.1	1.5	11.4	10.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.7	0.1	1.7
Male Headed Households	385,034	7.9	4.7	7.2	1.6	3.0	13.4	49.3	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	6.6
Female Headed Household	207,005	8.9	5.1	7.8	1.8	3.1	14.1	46.2	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	6.3
Council															
Nzega Town	28,656	30.5	17.6	9.8	5.2	3.6	10.3	16.9	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.7
Nzega District	96,306	2.4	1.3	11.3	1.0	6.7	10.9	53.8	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	7.0
Igunga District	87,716	11.5	6.1	13.3	2.3	1.6	5.9	23.8	0.4	7.8	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.2	22.7
Uyui District	90,362	0.8	0.6	3.1	0.4	2.1	12.8	64.6	0.6	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	8.2
Urambo District	46,691	1.2	0.5	4.0	0.4	3.2	13.0	69.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.4
Sikonge District	54,233	1.4	1.0	4.4	1.0	4.0	15.0	65.5	0.3	3.4	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.9
Tabora Municipal	72,259	34.1	20.8	12.4	5.4	2.0	8.3	13.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.7
Kaliua District	115,816	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.8	26.2	61.9	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.2

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

More than thirty percent (33.8%) of households in Tabora Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 22.4 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage (74.3%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Uyui District Council has the lowest (19.3%). The most commonly (52.2%) 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 (60.7% in rural and 18.8% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 1.9 percent in Tabora Municipal Council to 21.3 percent in Nzega District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
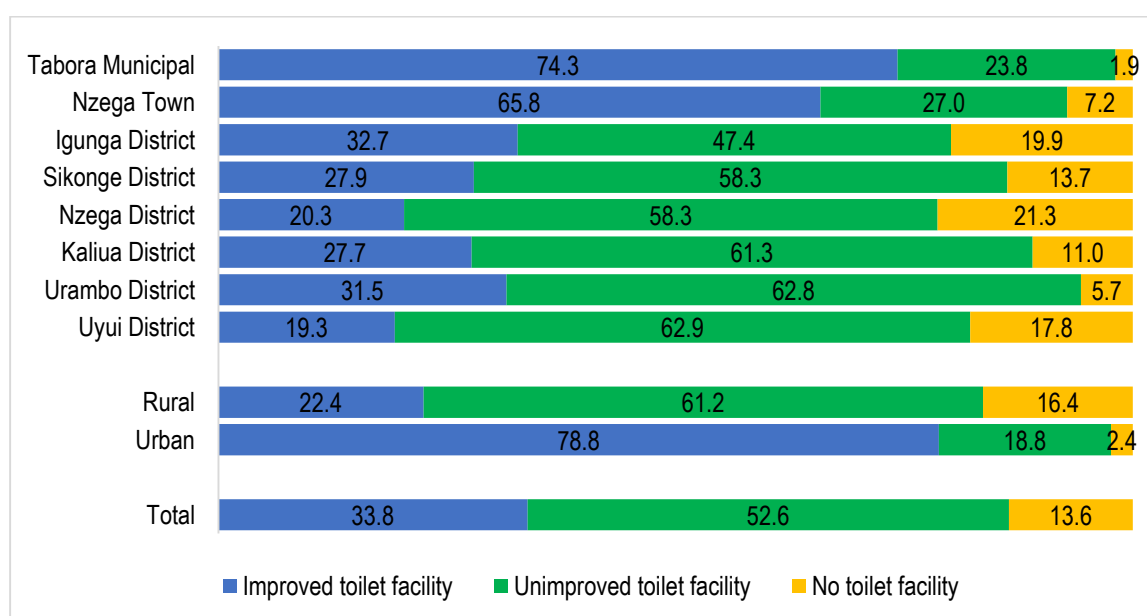
Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	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	**592,039**	**2.5**	**6.0**	**8.4**	**1.4**	**3.4**	**1.8**	**4.2**	**6.2**	**52.2**	**0.4**	**13.6**
Rural	472,452	0.8	1.6	4.9	0.8	2.5	1.4	3.6	6.7	60.7	0.5	16.4
Urban	119,587	9.2	23.4	22.2	3.4	6.7	3.3	6.4	4.2	18.8	0.1	2.4
Male Headed Households	385,034	2.4	5.9	8.0	1.3	3.3	1.7	4.1	6.3	53.1	0.4	13.4
Female Headed Households	207,005	2.8	6.2	9.0	1.4	3.5	1.9	4.4	6.0	50.6	0.4	13.9
Council												
Nzega Town	28,656	6.8	13.8	21.6	4.0	4.7	3.4	6.7	4.7	26.9	0.1	7.2
Nzega District	96,306	0.9	1.5	4.3	0.5	1.8	1.1	3.0	7.1	57.4	1.0	21.3
Igunga District	87,716	2.8	2.6	10.7	1.4	4.2	1.9	4.4	4.6	47.2	0.2	19.9
Uyui District	90,362	0.6	1.6	4.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	3.5	6.2	62.6	0.3	17.8
Urambo District	46,691	2.0	3.2	12.5	1.1	2.0	1.4	4.2	5.1	62.5	0.3	5.7
Sikonge District	54,233	1.1	3.1	6.0	0.9	3.5	1.5	4.2	7.7	58.1	0.2	13.7
Tabora Municipal	72,259	8.8	30.2	14.5	2.4	6.4	2.9	4.6	4.5	23.7	0.1	1.9
Kaliua District	115,816	1.1	1.4	5.6	1.3	3.8	2.1	4.8	7.7	60.8	0.5	11.0

12.5   Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Tabora Region use firewood (67.2%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (24.3%). In rural areas 78.9 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 21.2 percent.   The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 14.6 percent and in urban areas it is 62.7 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 24.1 percent in Tabora Municipal to 83.1 percent in Nzega District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 11.1 percent in Nzega District to 58.8 percent in Tabora Municipal (Table 12.9).

Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	**592,039**	**1.6**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**24.3**	**67.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.8**
Rural	472,452	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.6	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Urban	119,587	5.5	1.5	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	62.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7
Male Headed Households	385,034	1.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.8	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female Headed Households	207,005	1.7	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	27.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council															
Nzega Town	28,656	3.0	1.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	50.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Nzega District	96,306	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	11.1	83.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Igunga District	87,716	1.4	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.6	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Uyui District	90,362	0.8	5.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	15.5	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Urambo District	46,691	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.9	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sikonge District	54,233	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.8	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Tabora Municipal	72,259	6.1	1.9	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	58.8	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Kaliua District	115,816	0.9	4.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	19.4	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.5 percent in 2012 to 7.1 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Tabora Municipal from 2.3 percent in 2012 to 14.9 percent in 2022 and Nzega Town from 0.0 percent in 2012 to 10.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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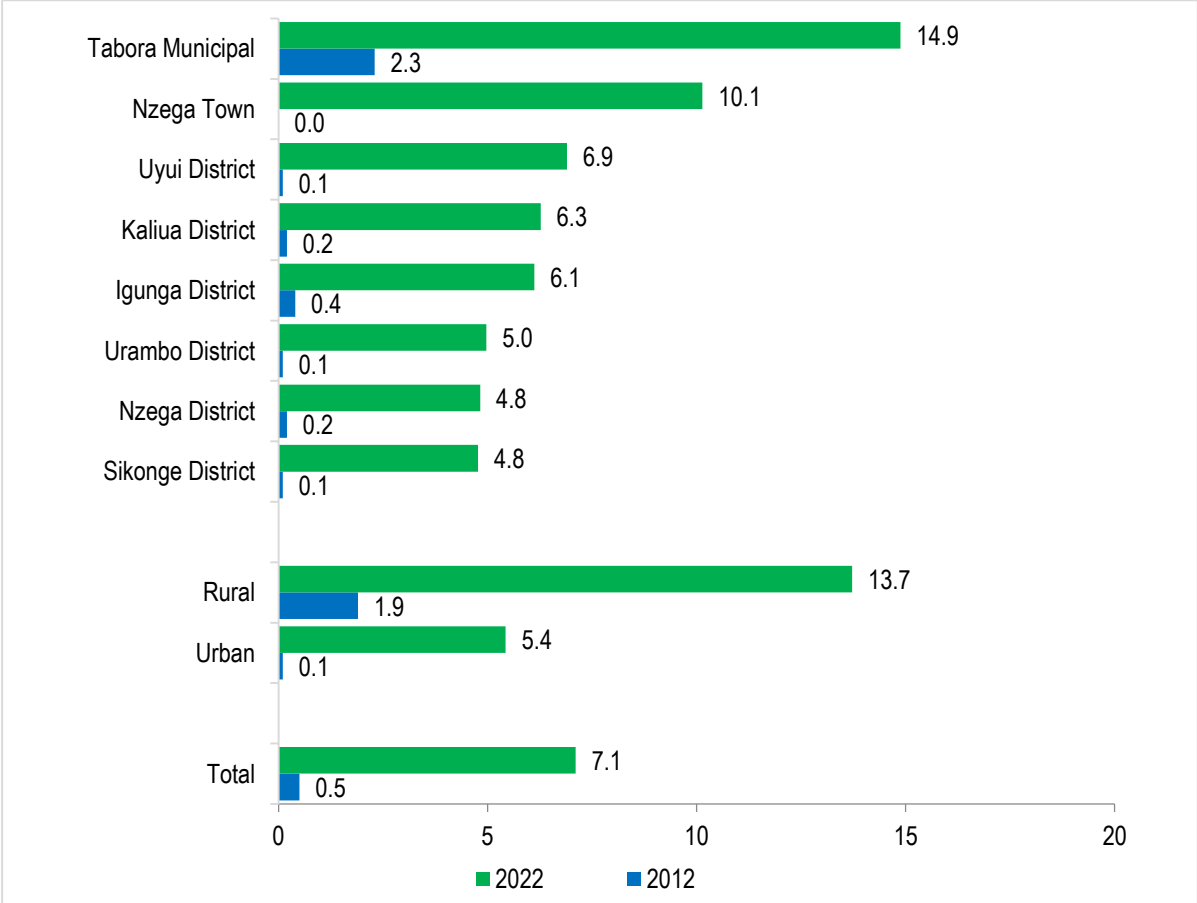
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 47.0 percent of households use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 20.2 percent of households using electricity from the national grid (TANESCO). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (63.8%) compared with the rural households (9.2%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 6.6 percent in Nzega District Council to 60.1 percent in Tabora 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. The Councils

with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of energy e of lighting is Nzega District (61.2%) followed by Uyui District (57.5%) (Figure 12.9).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
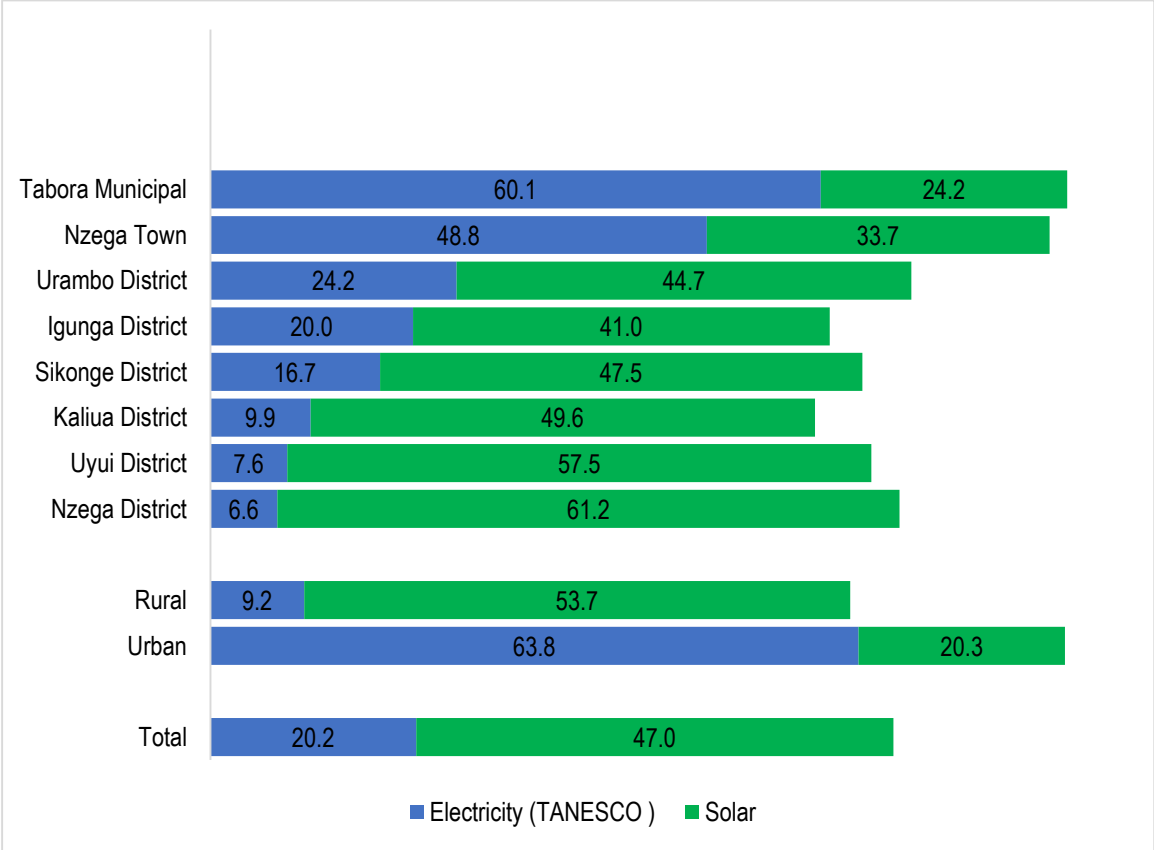
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Tabora Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 11.3 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

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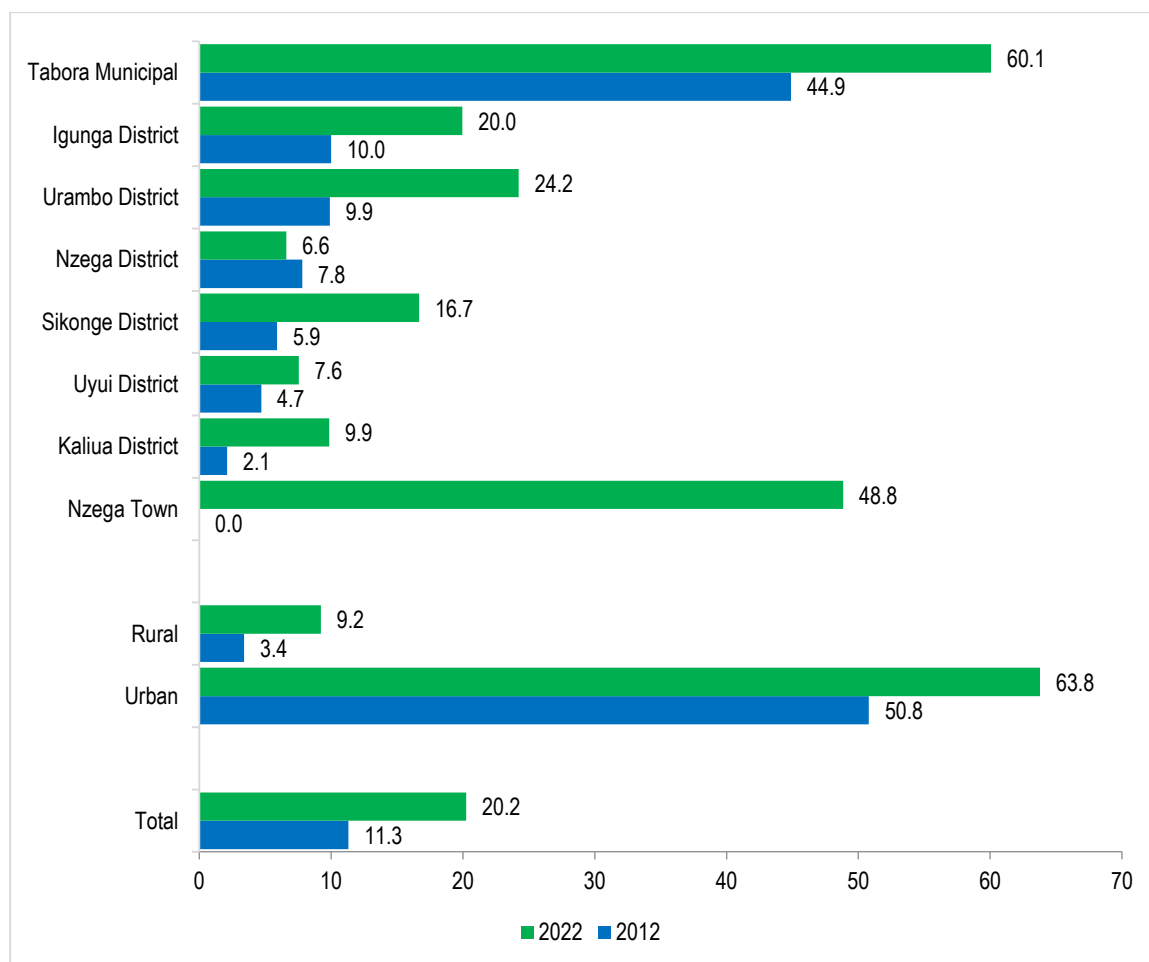
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

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	**592,039**	**20.2**	**47.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**2.8**	**26.9**	**0.0**
Rural	472,452	9.2	53.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	3.3	31.2	0.0
Urban	119,587	63.8	20.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	3.0	0.5	0.8	10.0	0.0
Male Headed	385,034	19.7	49.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.4	2.8	25.1	0.0
Female Headed	207,005	21.2	41.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.4	2.9	30.3	0.0
Council														
Nzega Town	28,656	48.8	33.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	14.6	0.0
Nzega District	96,306	6.6	61.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.7	27.4	0.0
Igunga District	87,716	20.0	41.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.7	34.9	0.0
Uyui District	90,362	7.6	57.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.5	4.0	27.4	0.0
Urambo District	46,691	24.2	44.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.0	26.8	0.0
Sikonge District	54,233	16.7	47.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	3.1	29.8	0.0
Tabora Municipal	72,259	60.1	24.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	5.3	0.5	0.9	6.7	0.0
Kaliua District	115,816	9.9	49.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	4.0	34.5	0.0

12.6   Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Nearly four out of ten (38.9%) of households' in Tabora Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (14.9%). In urban areas, 41.7 percent of private households use regularly collection as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burning methods (32.7%) and burying or pit (11.8%). In rural areas 40.4 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (15.7%) and open space (11.3%). Tabora Municipal Council has a higher percentage (42.7%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Nzega Town Council (34.1%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**12.7**	**1.8**	**38.9**	**0.6**	**14.9**	**9.6**	**0.1**	**17.2**	**4.2**
Rural	472,452	5.4	1.1	40.4	0.6	15.7	11.3	0.1	20.4	5.1
Urban	119,587	41.7	4.8	32.7	0.5	11.8	3.3	0.0	4.4	0.7
Male Headed Households	385,034	11.9	1.7	38.9	0.6	15.2	9.8	0.1	17.5	4.3
Female Headed Households	207,005	14.2	2.1	38.8	0.6	14.4	9.4	0.1	16.5	4.0
Council										
Nzega Town	28,656	34.1	5.0	36.1	0.4	7.7	3.4	0.0	11.8	1.5
Nzega District	96,306	4.5	0.5	41.1	0.4	11.1	10.9	0.1	27.7	3.7
Igunga District	87,716	9.1	2.2	49.2	0.9	9.0	12.2	0.0	12.3	5.0
Uyui District	90,362	5.2	1.3	38.1	0.6	14.7	11.2	0.1	22.8	6.0
Urambo District	46,691	10.8	2.8	31.8	0.3	26.0	7.4	0.1	17.9	3.0
Sikonge District	54,233	6.7	1.1	41.1	0.8	21.4	9.6	0.0	14.4	4.9
Tabora Municipal	72,259	42.7	3.2	27.3	0.3	14.6	3.8	0.0	7.3	0.8
Kaliua District	115,816	7.8	1.5	39.4	0.7	17.1	11.6	0.2	16.1	5.6

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (22.7%) and private individuals (63.8%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (84.9%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (31.7%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC
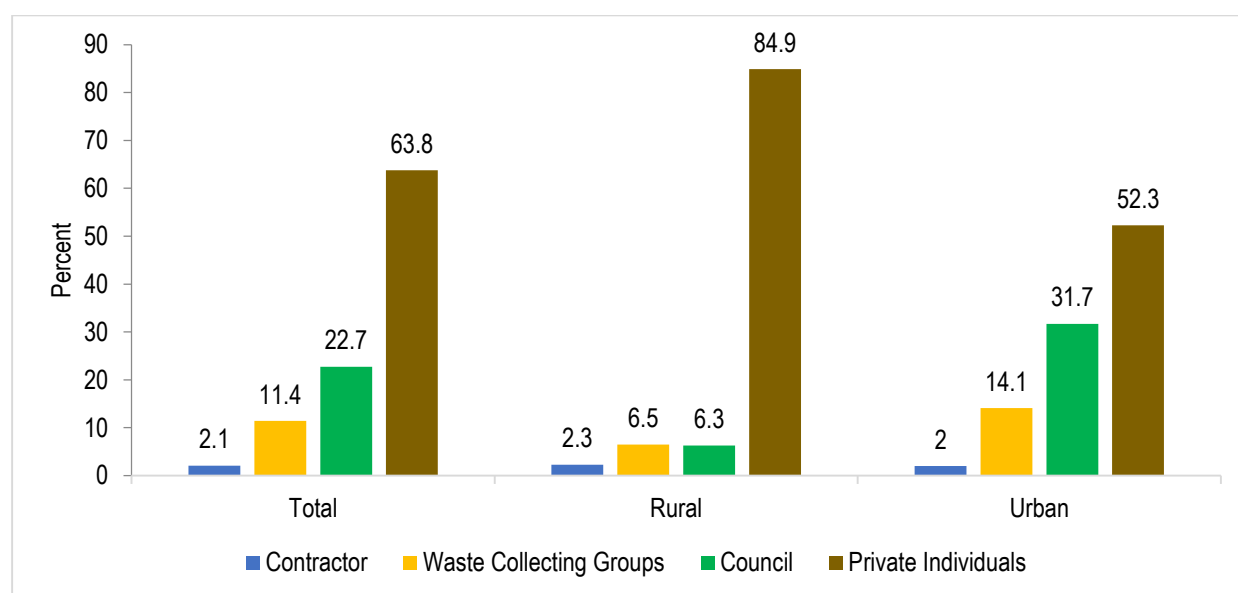
Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**86,213**	**2.1**	**11.4**	**22.7**	**63.8**
Rural	30,551	2.3	6.5	6.3	84.9
Urban	55,662	2.0	14.1	31.7	52.3
Male Headed Households	52,545	2.0	11.1	21.7	65.1
Female Headed Households	33,668	2.3	11.7	24.2	61.8
Council					
Nzega Town	11,202	2.7	18.0	42.0	37.3
Nzega District	4,775	2.2	15.0	7.1	75.7
Igunga District	9,908	1.5	6.5	16.9	75.1
Uyui District	5,851	1.0	1.6	2.6	94.8
Urambo District	6,365	1.2	7.1	61.6	30.0
Sikonge District	4,209	1.4	10.0	8.1	80.4
Tabora Municipal	33,138	1.9	14.2	21.0	62.8
Kaliua District	10,765	4.0	6.9	13.5	75.7

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.

Results show that 56.6 percent of households in Tabora Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (72.6%) and 52.5 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 (74.4%) in Tabora Municipal Council followed by Nzega Town (69.0%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Nzega District Council (46.8%) and Sikonge District (47.3%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.123: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**56.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**7.5**	**0.7**	**14.4**	**11.8**	**5.9**	**2.1**
Rural	472,452	52.5	0.3	0.2	8.7	0.8	15.7	13.0	6.7	2.1
Urban	119,587	72.6	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.4	9.4	7.2	2.6	2.2
Male Headed	385,034	56.1	0.7	0.2	7.7	0.7	14.6	11.9	6.0	2.1
Female Headed	207,005	57.5	0.8	0.3	7.2	0.7	14.1	11.7	5.7	2.1
Council										
Nzega Town	28,656	69.0	3.3	0.2	4.1	0.3	11.9	6.8	3.4	1.1
Nzega District	96,306	46.8	0.3	0.1	9.4	0.5	16.4	12.8	11.8	1.8
Igunga District	87,716	56.5	0.6	0.2	8.0	0.8	17.3	8.7	4.9	2.9
Uyui District	90,362	54.1	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.9	15.0	12.1	5.8	2.9
Urambo District	46,691	62.7	1.1	0.0	6.2	0.4	11.2	11.8	5.3	1.4
Sikonge District	54,233	47.3	0.2	0.1	10.3	1.2	17.0	19.0	3.6	1.3
Tabora Municipal	72,259	74.4	1.5	0.6	3.2	0.3	7.5	7.5	2.6	2.6
Kaliua District	115,816	54.5	0.7	0.4	7.4	0.8	15.2	13.7	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 Tabora Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (43.9%) followed by motorcycles (7.4%) and motor vehicles (1.4%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (49.1%) compared with female-headed households (34.3%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is higher (46.5%) in rural areas than in urban areas (33.8%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 35.6 percent in Tabora Municipal to 56.3 percent in Nzega District (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**43.9**	**1.4**	**7.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.9**
Rural	472,452	46.5	1.3	6.7	0.1	0.1	1.0
Urban	119,587	33.8	5.0	10.2	0.3	0.6	0.5
Male Headed	385,034	49.1	1.6	9.0	0.2	0.3	1.0
Female Headed	207,005	34.3	2.9	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.7
Council							
Nzega Town	28,656	40.6	3.3	6.8	0.4	0.6	1.0
Nzega District	96,306	56.3	0.5	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.9
Igunga District	87,716	39.6	1.3	7.7	0.1	0.3	1.3
Uyui District	90,362	44.6	0.5	7.8	0.1	0.1	1.2
Urambo District	46,691	49.6	1.2	8.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
Skonge District	54,233	41.6	0.9	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.9
Tabora Municipal	72,259	35.6	4.7	11.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Kaliua District	115,816	41.3	0.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.7

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, 71.3 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Tabora Region owning houses is higher (76.8%) in rural than in urban areas (49.6%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (73.9%) than for female headed households (66.7%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (6.0%), charcoal iron (9.7%), electric or gas cooker (4.2%) and refrigerator or freezer (3.5%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own cooking assets than households living in rural areas (2.2%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**71.3**	**6.0**	**9.7**	**4.2**	**3.5**
Rural	472,452	76.8	2.2	8.4	1.5	1.1
Urban	119,587	49.6	20.8	14.9	14.9	12.9
Male Headed	385,034	73.9	6.1	10.5	4.3	3.5
Female Headed	207,005	66.7	5.8	8.2	4.1	3.5
Council						
Nzega Town	28,656	61.5	16.2	14.1	11.0	9.5
Nzega District	96,306	83.2	1.9	8.9	1.5	1.0
Igunga District	87,716	69.9	5.7	9.6	4.6	3.3
Uyui District	90,362	77.5	1.8	8.2	1.3	0.9
Urambo District	46,691	76.5	5.8	12.3	3.2	3.1
Sikonge District	54,233	71.3	3.8	8.2	2.1	2.1
Tabora Municipal	72,259	51.3	20.9	15.1	15.3	13.5
Kaliua District	115,816	65.0	6.0	7.5	4.7	3.9

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Tabora Region, 68.8 percent of households own land or farm and 64.6 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owing land or farm is higher (74.3%) among households living in rural areas than in urban areas (47.0%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (68.0%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (51.0%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 50.4 percent of households in Tabora Municipal to 82.5 percent of households in Nzega District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 54.4 percent in Tabora Municipal to 75.7 percent in Nzega District (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 16 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tabora 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	**592,039**	**17.5**	**0.3**	**64.6**	**4.9**	**19.6**	**68.8**	**0.2**
Rural	472,452	21.0	0.3	68.0	4.9	23.6	74.3	0.2
Urban	119,587	3.8	0.3	51.0	4.7	3.8	47.0	0.2
Male Headed	385,034	19.8	0.3	67.0	5.6	22.2	71.6	0.2
Female Headed	207,005	13.3	0.2	60.0	3.6	14.9	63.5	0.2
Council								
Nzega Town	28,656	11.3	0.2	56.6	4.8	10.6	58.3	0.1
Nzega District	96,306	34.0	0.3	75.7	4.6	34.7	82.5	0.1
Igunga District	87,716	21.7	0.5	61.8	10.9	26.3	65.9	0.3
Uyui District	90,362	21.5	0.3	69.9	5.5	23.6	75.6	0.1
Urambo District	46,691	11.8	0.2	71.7	3.3	13.3	76.7	0.2
Sikonge District	54,233	14.3	0.2	63.5	3.6	17.9	72.8	0.1
Tabora Municipal	72,259	2.6	0.2	54.4	2.3	3.0	50.4	0.2
Kaliua District	115,816	12.1	0.2	59.1	2.8	14.9	63.3	0.2

Chapter 13

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

- Seven out of ten (75.2%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About nine percent (8.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets
- Sixty six percent (66.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones
- Eight out of ten households (82.9%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Tabora Region.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and one percent (1.3%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (78.1%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.6%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with training after secondary (76.2%)

13.1   Introduction

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

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and related tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), in Tabora Region which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Tabora 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 31.0 percent of households in Tabora Region have a radio[7]. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (56.7%) than rural areas (24.5%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Nzega Town Council (100.0%), followed by Tabora Municipal Council (45.4%) and Sikonge District Council (30.2%). Kaliua District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (19.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 20.1 percent of the households in Tabora Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (55.1%) of households with television sets than rural areas (11.3%). Across councils, Nzega Town Council has the highest proportion of households owning television (100 %), followed by Tabora Municipal Council (38.1%) and Ulambo District Council (17.0%). On the other hand, Kaliua District Council has the lowestt proportion (9.1%), (Table 13.1).

13.4   Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.9%) of households in Tabora Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephone in urban areas 3.2%) is higher than that of rural areas (0.4%). Nzega Town Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (11.0%), while Urambo District Council has the lowest percentage (0.3%) (Table 13.1).

13.5   Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.3 percent of households in Tabora Region have Internet[8] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.6%) of households with Internet

---

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

[8] '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.

facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Tabora Municial Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.8%), followed by Nzega Town Council and Urambo (0.3 % each), Nzega, Sikonge and Kaliua District Councils (0.2% each) have relatively small percentages of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

Table 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		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	**592,039**	**31.0**	**23.3**	**7.7**	**20.1**	**15.0**	**5.1**	**0.9**	**0.3**
Rural	472,452	24.5	19.8	4.7	11.3	9.3	2.0	0.4	0.2
Urban	119,587	56.7	36.8	19.9	55.1	37.7	17.5	3.2	0.6
Council									
Nzega Town	28,656	100.0	67.4	32.6	100.0	67.4	32.6	11.0	0.3
Nzega District	96,306	27.3	21.6	5.7	16.2	12.9	3.3	0.4	0.2
Igunga District	87,716	22.5	17.3	5.2	14.7	11.3	3.4	0.4	0.3
Uyui District	90,362	29.6	24.1	5.5	10.1	8.4	1.6	0.5	0.1
Urambo District	46,691	22.2	17.5	4.7	17.0	13.6	3.3	0.3	0.3
Sikonge District	54,233	30.2	23.7	6.5	13.0	10.3	2.7	0.3	0.2
Tabora Municipal	72,259	45.4	28.8	16.6	38.1	26.1	11.9	0.7	0.8
Kaliua District	115,816	19.6	16.3	3.3	9.1	7.7	1.4	0.4	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 75.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phones (86.4%) than rural areas (72.9%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (83.3%) than females (67.9%) (Figure 13.1).

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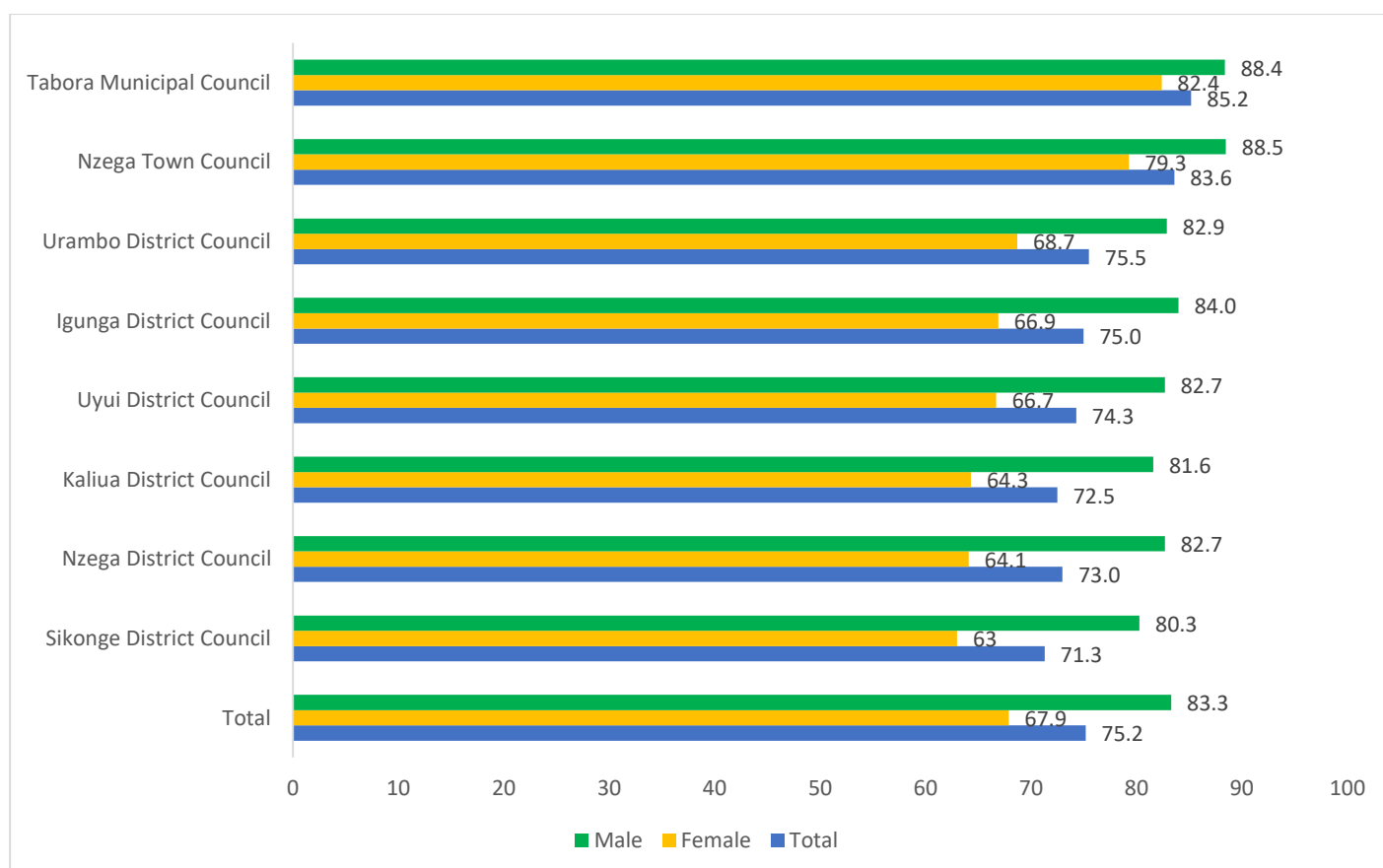
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,682,972**	**800,191**	**882,781**	**75.2**	**83.3**	**67.9**	**8.7**	**10.5**	**7.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**66.1**	**72.5**	**60.4**
Rural	1,393,114	666,276	726,838	72.9	82.1	64.5	5.2	6.9	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	67.4	74.9	60.4
Urban	289,858	133,915	155,943	86.4	89.6	83.7	25.1	28.2	22.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	60.4	60.5	60.2
Council															
Nzega Town	71,505	33,271	38,234	83.6	88.5	79.3	21.0	23.7	18.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	61.7	64.1	59.6
Nzega District	285,889	136,710	149,179	73.0	82.7	64.1	4.9	6.3	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	67.8	76.1	60.2
Igunga District	271,998	128,766	143,232	75.0	84.0	66.9	7.7	9.6	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	66.9	74.1	60.5
Uyui District	270,327	129,080	141,247	74.3	82.7	66.7	5.2	6.8	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	68.8	75.6	62.7
Urambo District	129,917	61,891	68,026	75.5	82.9	68.7	8.6	10.6	6.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	66.4	71.8	61.5
Sikonge District	154,828	74,014	80,814	71.3	80.3	63.0	6.5	8.4	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	64.4	71.7	57.8
Tabora Municipal	176,716	83,441	93,275	85.2	88.4	82.4	24.7	27.2	22.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	59.6	60.4	58.8
Kaliua District	321,792	153,018	168,774	72.5	81.6	64.3	5.1	6.9	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	67.1	74.4	60.5

Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC.
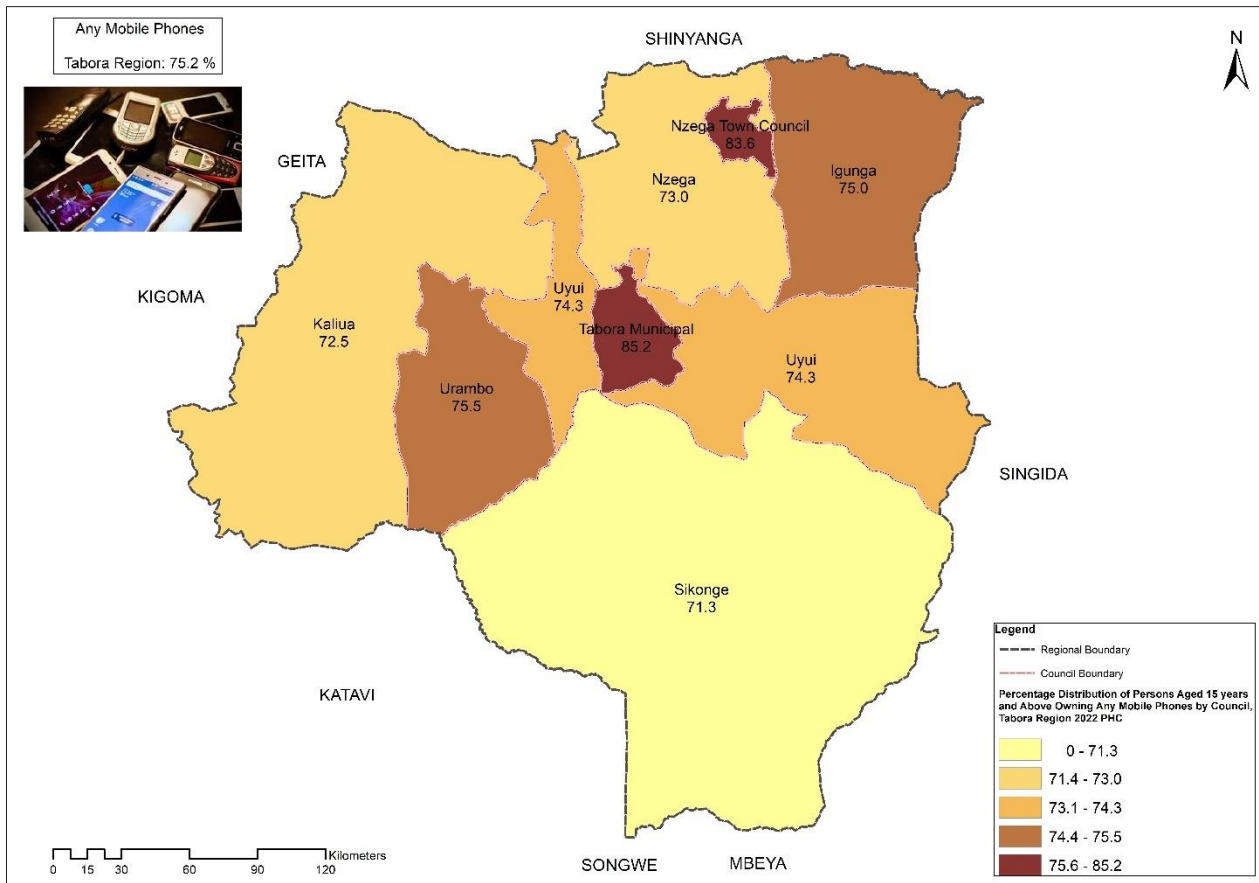
Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Tabora Region 2022 PHC.
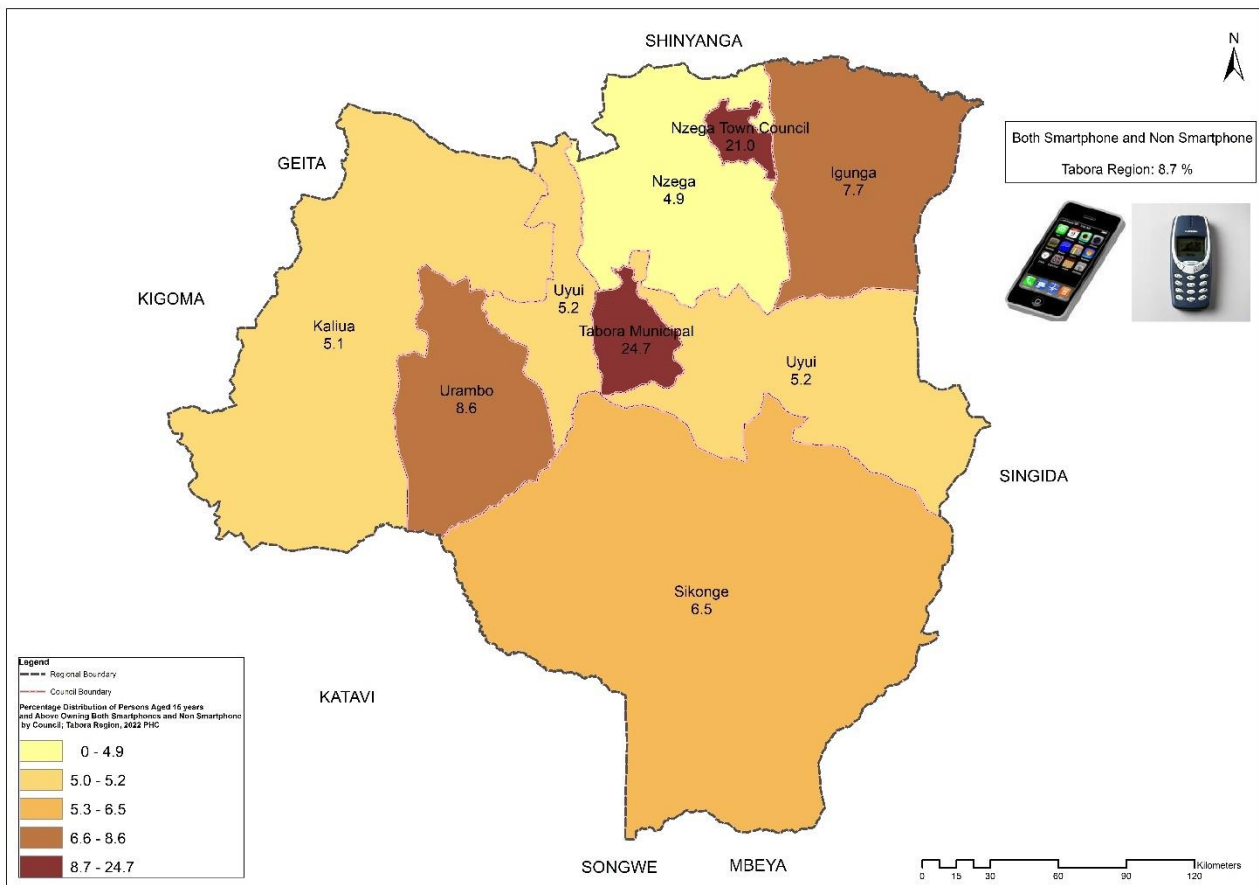
Map 13. 3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC.
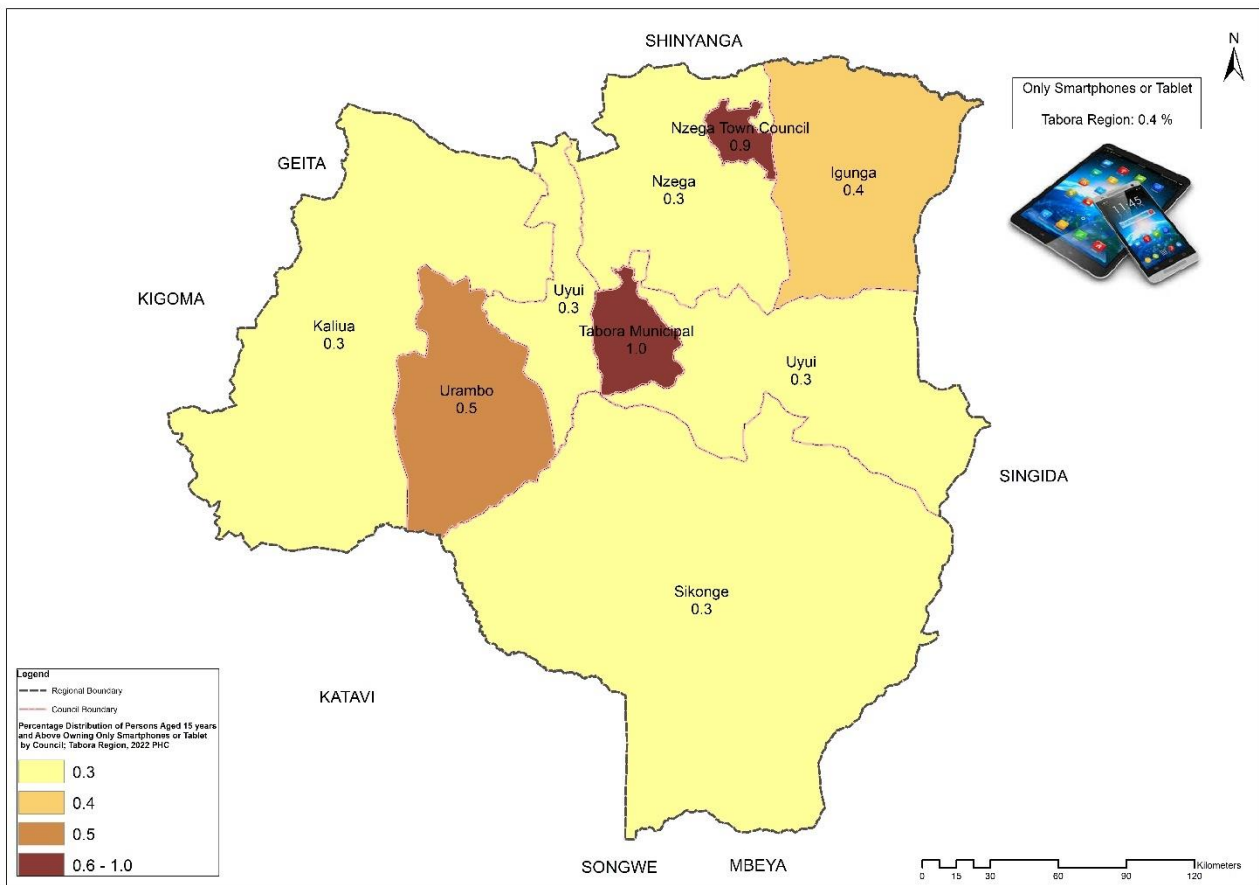
Map 13. 4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC.
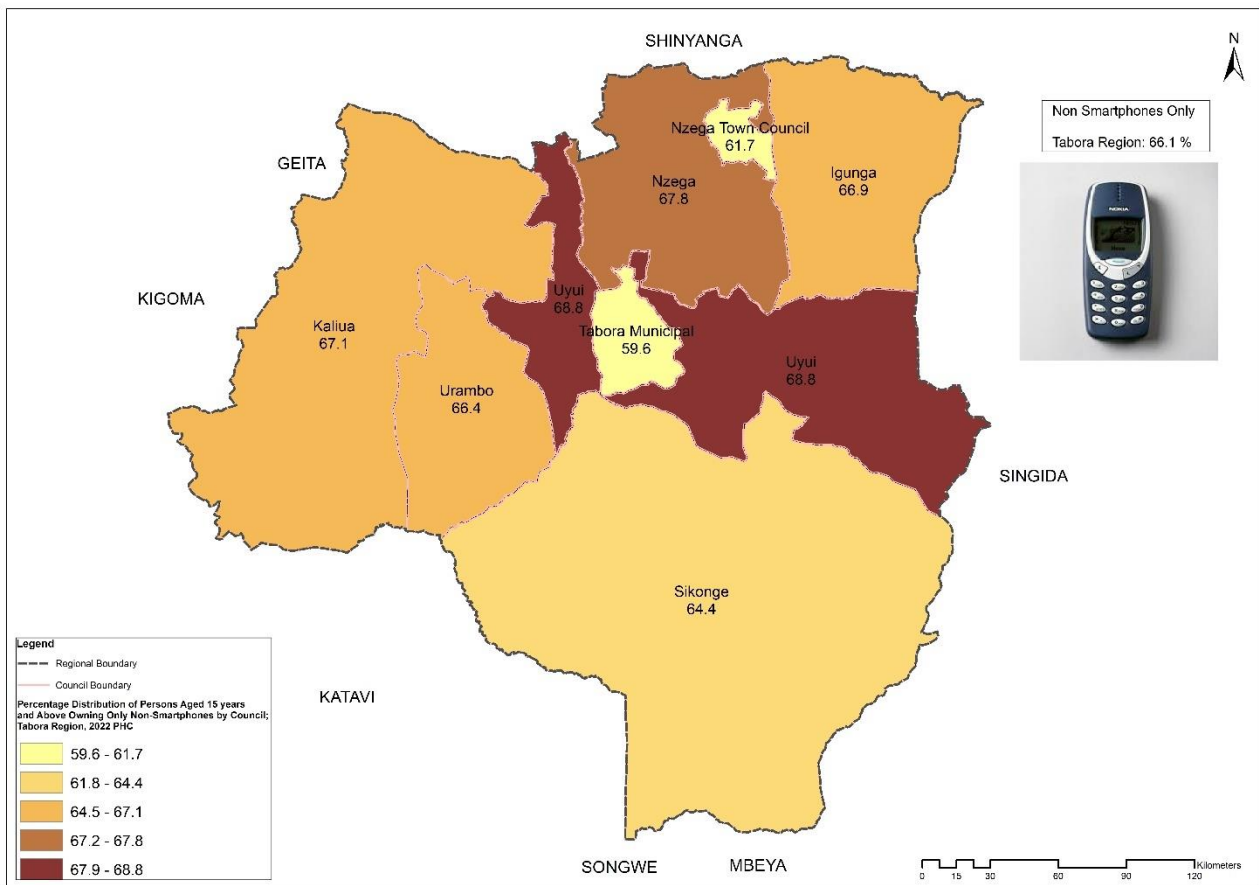
13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Tabora Region 82.9 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (91.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.7%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 37.2 percent and 91.8 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (10.0% and 80.7%, respectively).

Across all councils in Tabora Region, the proportion of households with smartphones range between 9.3 percent and 36.9 percent of household . Results also indicate that Tabora Municipal has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (36.9%), followed by NzegaTown Council (31.2%) while Nzega District recorded 9.3 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Tabora Region	**592,039**	**82.9**	**15.5**	**80.2**
Rural	472,452	80.7	10.0	79.4
Urban	119,587	91.8	37.2	83.5
Council				
Nzega Town	28,656	91.3	31.2	85.2
Nzega District	96,306	83.6	9.3	82.5
Igunga District	87,716	85.5	15.2	83.2
Uyui District	90,362	81.2	10.2	80.0
Urambo District	46,691	82.9	15.1	80.5
Sikonge District	54,233	78.4	12.3	76.3
Tabora Municipal	72,259	90.7	36.9	82.1
Kaliua District	592,039	82.9	15.5	80.2

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 Tabora Region; it is owned by 51.6 percent of all individuals (53.6% males and 49.6% females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 49.4 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 63.9 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (17.5%) for individuals in the age group 30-34 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (91.6%) which is in the age group 45 -49 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. ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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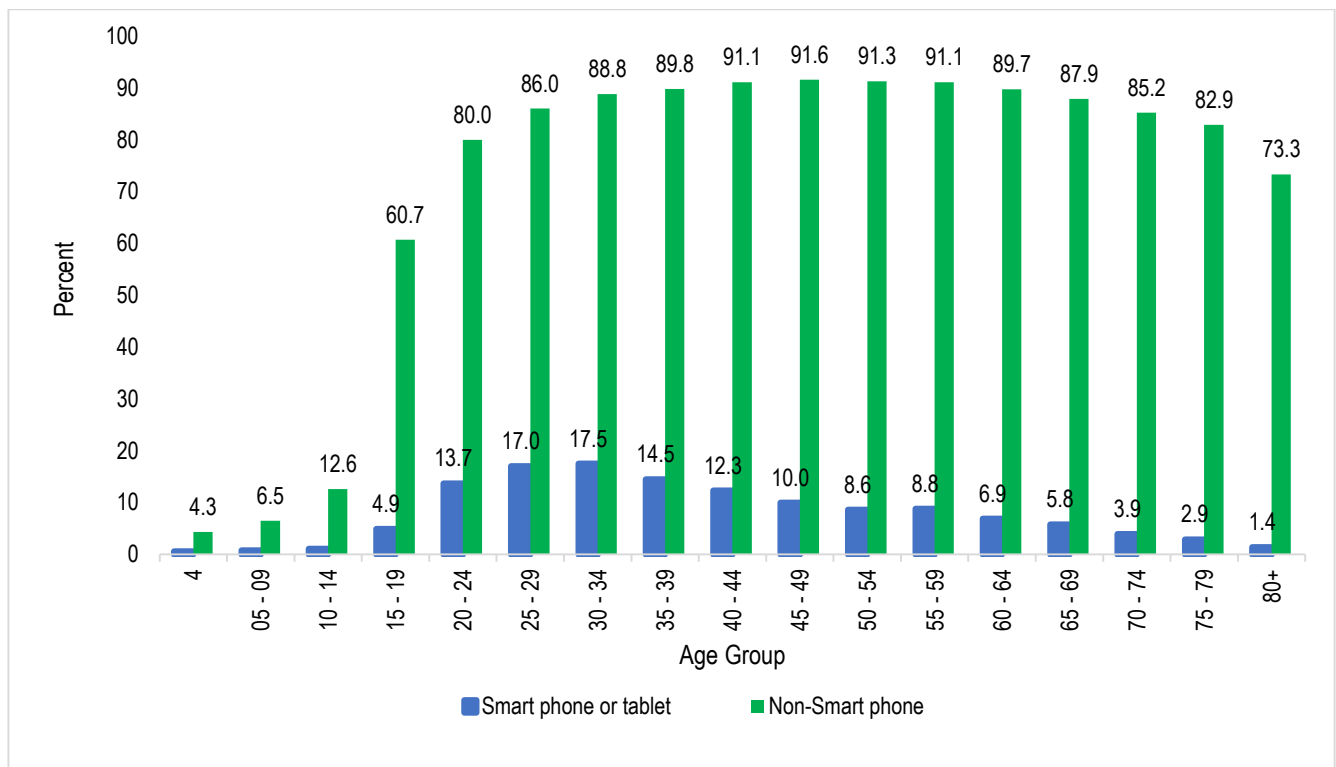
Table 13. 4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	51.6	53.6	49.6	49.4	51.8	47.1	63.9	64.2	63.6	5.9	6.8	5.1	3.5	4.4	2.7	19.3	21.0	17.8
0-4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.7
5 - 9	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	9.2	8.9	9.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
10- 14	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.0	15.4	15.3	15.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	4.1	4.2
15 - 19	60.7	62.9	58.6	59.3	61.8	56.9	68.4	69.4	67.6	4.5	4.9	4.0	2.7	3.1	2.3	14.2	15.5	13.0
20 - 24	80.0	86.5	74.6	77.8	85.3	71.7	90.5	92.8	88.7	11.7	13.7	10.0	7.2	9.2	5.6	33.3	36.3	30.9
25 - 29	86.0	92.7	80.2	84.0	91.9	77.4	94.3	96.7	92.4	14.3	17.0	12.0	9.1	11.7	7.0	36.7	40.5	33.7
30 - 34	88.8	94.9	83.3	87.3	94.3	80.9	95.3	97.3	93.6	14.5	17.5	11.7	9.4	12.5	6.5	36.0	39.3	33.1
35 - 39	89.8	95.8	84.4	88.4	95.4	82.2	95.8	97.6	94.1	11.6	14.5	9.0	7.1	9.9	4.7	31.2	34.8	27.9
40 - 44	91.1	96.1	86.3	89.9	95.8	84.3	96.3	97.6	95.2	9.9	12.3	7.8	5.8	8.0	3.8	28.3	31.5	25.2
45 - 49	91.6	96.5	87.1	90.6	96.2	85.4	96.4	97.9	95.0	8.3	10.0	6.6	4.7	6.3	3.2	25.1	27.6	22.8
50 - 54	91.3	96.3	86.6	90.3	96.0	85.0	96.0	97.9	94.2	7.0	8.6	5.5	3.9	5.2	2.6	22.3	25.4	19.4
55 - 59	91.1	96.4	85.8	90.0	96.0	83.9	96.3	97.9	94.6	7.1	8.8	5.3	3.9	5.1	2.6	22.3	26.7	18.1
60 - 64	89.7	95.8	83.7	88.7	95.6	81.8	94.9	97.1	93.0	5.3	6.9	3.7	2.8	3.9	1.7	17.9	22.9	13.4
65 - 69	87.9	94.8	81.7	86.8	94.3	79.9	93.7	97.2	90.7	4.2	5.8	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.2	14.4	19.4	10.1
70 - 74	85.2	93.2	77.8	84.1	92.8	75.9	91.3	95.8	87.7	2.9	3.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.0	10.2	14.0	7.1
75 - 79	82.9	91.8	74.9	82.0	91.4	73.3	88.2	94.1	83.5	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	6.8	9.9	4.3
80 +	73.3	85.4	64.5	72.5	84.9	63.1	78.2	88.8	72.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.5	4.8	2.7

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 (98.6%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (77.4%). 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 of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Tabora Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	78.1	84.3	72.2	76.9	83.4	70.4	87.0	93.2	83.0	1,439	759	680	1,245	677	568	194	82	112
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.6	90.0	81.1	84.4	89.3	79.0	91.8	93.8	90.1	736,155	393,538	342,617	600,734	330,050	270,684	135,421	63,488	71,933
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77.4	79.5	75.2	73.9	76.7	71.0	84.3	85.7	83.0	173,548	90,447	83,101	110,136	59,354	50,782	63,412	31,093	32,319
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	83.7	85.0	81.1	80.8	81.9	78.2	87.4	89.8	83.9	13,058	8,774	4,284	7,122	5,104	2,018	5,936	3,670	2,266
University and Other Related	95.2	96.3	93.6	93.0	94.9	89.7	97.3	97.8	96.7	38,681	23,464	15,217	18,217	11,847	6,370	20,464	11,617	8,847
Training After Primary	97.5	98.0	96.7	97.1	98.2	94.7	98.2	97.7	98.7	1,188	747	441	707	494	213	481	253	228
Training After Secondary education	98.6	98.9	98.3	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.5	99.1	98.0	6,737	3,638	3,099	3,518	2,042	1,476	3,219	1,596	1,623

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Tabora Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained Training After Secondary Education (76.2%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (4.8%). Ownership of Smartphone in Tabora Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13. 6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Tabora Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.8	5.8	3.9	2.8	4.2	1.4	19.7	20.5	19.3	89	52	37	45	34	11	44	18	26
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.2	8.0	6.3	4.9	5.9	3.8	18.1	19.3	17.1	61,492	34,787	26,705	34,839	21,743	13,096	26,653	13,044	13,609
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	21.0	22.2	19.8	14.0	15.7	12.2	34.9	36.1	33.7	47,076	25,230	21,846	20,846	12,140	8,706	26,230	13,090	13,140
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	36.7	37.2	35.5	27.8	28.6	25.8	48.2	50.5	44.8	5,720	3,843	1,877	2,448	1,781	667	3,272	2,062	1,210
University and Other Related	70.1	71.2	68.4	60.5	63.2	55.8	79.0	79.6	78.1	28,468	17,351	11,117	11,861	7,897	3,964	16,607	9,454	7,153
Training After Primary	39.2	37.4	42.1	31.9	31.6	32.4	50.0	48.6	51.5	477	285	192	232	159	73	245	126	119
Training After Secondary Education	76.2	75.0	77.5	75.1	75.0	75.2	77.3	74.9	79.6	5,204	2,759	2,445	2,678	1,552	1,126	2,526	1,207	1,319

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 81.4% t of individuals aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region are using non-smartphones and 9.4 percent are using smartphones. The proportions of individuals using non-smart-phone is higher (89.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.8%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals in urban areas (27.0%) is higher than that of rural areas (5.8%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are higher than females for both smart and non-smart phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using smartphone is highest in Tabora Municipal (26.5%) and non-smartphone is highest in Nzega Town Council (88.9%). On the other hand, Nzega District Council has the smallest (5.5%) proportion of individuals using smartphones while is Sikonge District Council (71.1%) has the lowest proportion of individuals using non-smartphone (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,682,972	800,191	882,781	9.4	11.2	7.8	81.4	86.6	76.7
Rural	1,393,114	666,276	726,838	5.8	7.4	4.3	79.8	85.7	74.4
Urban	289,858	133,915	155,943	27.0	30.0	24.4	89.3	91.3	87.5
Council									
Nzega Town	71,505	33,271	38,234	23.1	25.6	20.9	88.9	91.5	86.6
Nzega District	285,889	136,710	149,179	5.5	6.8	4.2	80.8	86.5	75.5
Igunga District	271,998	128,766	143,232	8.4	10.2	6.7	81.8	87.5	76.7
Uyui District	270,327	129,080	141,247	5.7	7.3	4.3	80.8	86.2	75.9
Urambo District	129,917	61,891	68,026	9.5	11.5	7.6	82.6	87.1	78.5
Sikonge District	154,828	74,014	80,814	7.1	8.9	5.4	77.1	83.4	71.3
Tabora Municipal	176,716	83,441	93,275	26.5	28.8	24.5	88.4	90.4	86.7
Kaliua District	321,792	153,018	168,774	5.6	7.4	4.0	78.2	84.5	72.4

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

Majority of persons (51.6%) aged four years and above in Tabora Region used non-smartphones in the last three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (53.6%) using non-smart phones is higher than that of females (49.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (19.3%) compared to rural areas (3.5%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 – 79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 –39 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 up to age 20-24, then increases at a slower pace up to age 25-29, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 and above (Figure 13.3).

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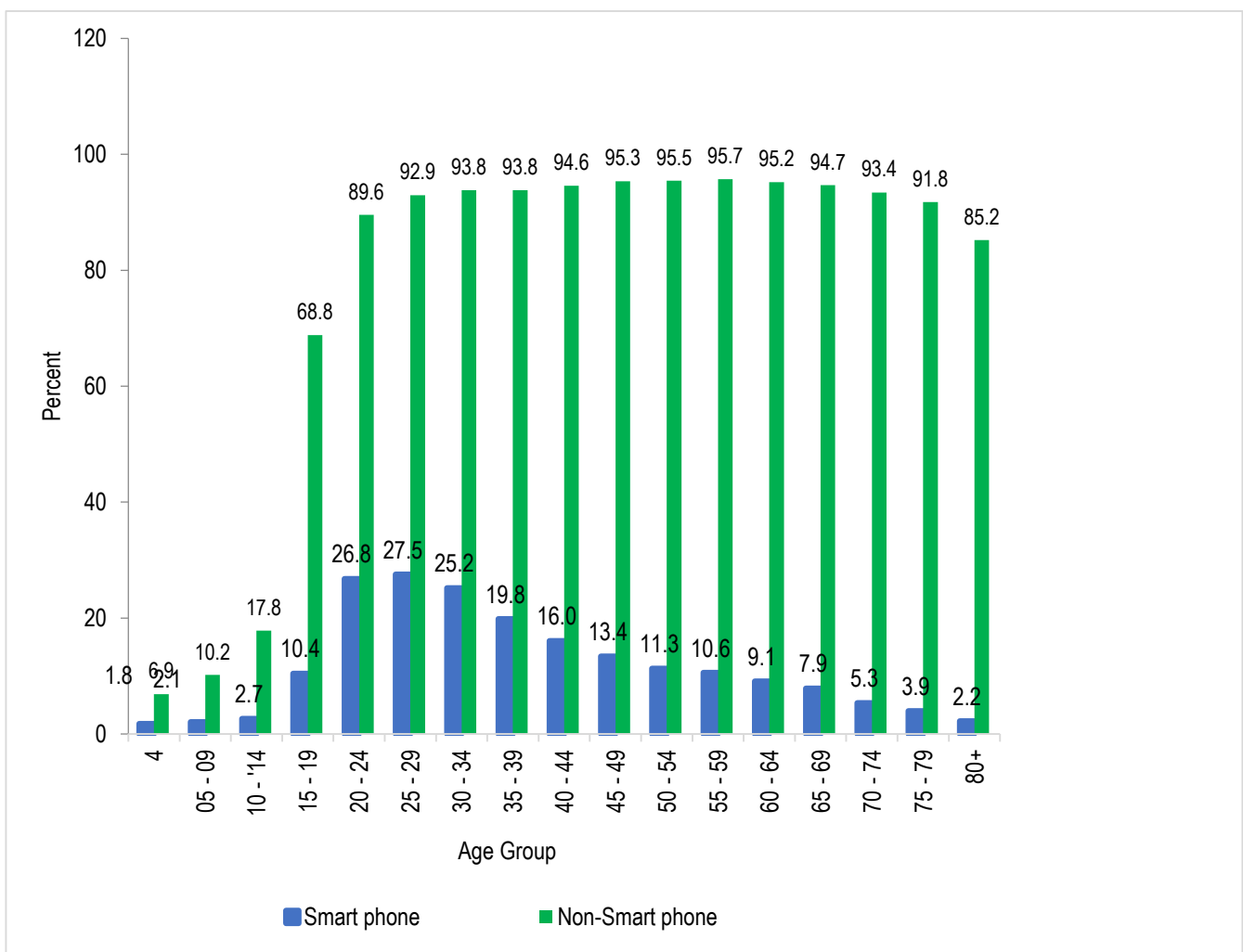
Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	51.6	53.6	49.6	49.4	51.8	47.1	63.9	64.2	63.6	5.9	6.8	5.1	3.5	4.4	2.7	19.3	21.0	17.8
4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.7
5-9	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	9.2	8.9	9.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
10-14	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.0	15.4	15.3	15.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	4.1	4.2
15 - 19	60.7	62.9	58.6	59.3	61.8	56.9	68.4	69.4	67.6	4.5	4.9	4.0	2.7	3.1	2.3	14.2	15.5	13.0
20 - 24	80.0	86.5	74.6	77.8	85.3	71.7	90.5	92.8	88.7	11.7	13.7	10.0	7.2	9.2	5.6	33.3	36.3	30.9
25 - 29	86.0	92.7	80.2	84.0	91.9	77.4	94.3	96.7	92.4	14.3	17.0	12.0	9.1	11.7	7.0	36.7	40.5	33.7
30 - 34	88.8	94.9	83.3	87.3	94.3	80.9	95.3	97.3	93.6	14.5	17.5	11.7	9.4	12.5	6.5	36.0	39.3	33.1
35 - 39	89.8	95.8	84.4	88.4	95.4	82.2	95.8	97.6	94.1	11.6	14.5	9.0	7.1	9.9	4.7	31.2	34.8	27.9
40 - 44	91.1	96.1	86.3	89.9	95.8	84.3	96.3	97.6	95.2	9.9	12.3	7.8	5.8	8.0	3.8	28.3	31.5	25.2
45 - 49	91.6	96.5	87.1	90.6	96.2	85.4	96.4	97.9	95.0	8.3	10.0	6.6	4.7	6.3	3.2	25.1	27.6	22.8
50 - 54	91.3	96.3	86.6	90.3	96.0	85.0	96.0	97.9	94.2	7.0	8.6	5.5	3.9	5.2	2.6	22.3	25.4	19.4
55 - 59	91.1	96.4	85.8	90.0	96.0	83.9	96.3	97.9	94.6	7.1	8.8	5.3	3.9	5.1	2.6	22.3	26.7	18.1
60 - 64	89.7	95.8	83.7	88.7	95.6	81.8	94.9	97.1	93.0	5.3	6.9	3.7	2.8	3.9	1.7	17.9	22.9	13.4
65 - 69	87.9	94.8	81.7	86.8	94.3	79.9	93.7	97.2	90.7	4.2	5.8	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.2	14.4	19.4	10.1
70 - 74	85.2	93.2	77.8	84.1	92.8	75.9	91.3	95.8	87.7	2.9	3.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.0	10.2	14.0	7.1
75 - 79	82.9	91.8	74.9	82.0	91.4	73.3	88.2	94.1	83.5	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	6.8	9.9	4.3
80 +	73.3	85.4	64.5	72.5	84.9	63.1	78.2	88.8	72.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.5	4.8	2.7

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (78.1%), followed by sending and receiving money (37.2%), while online businesses recorded about wo percent (2.3%) which is the least (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (76.2% for rural and 87.0% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (32.5% for rural and 59.7 % for urban) and searching or receiving information (20.7% for rural and 38.1% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. 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; Tabora 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	83.2	73.5	23.7	26.7	21.0	2.3	2.8	1.9	5.2	6.2	4.2	8.8	10.9	6.9	37.2	41.6	33.1	1,682,972	800,191	882,781
Rural	76.2	82.0	71.0	20.7	23.8	17.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.5	2.9	7.5	9.6	5.5	32.5	37.4	28.0	1,393,114	666,276	726,838
Urban	87.0	89.1	85.3	38.1	41.0	35.7	4.9	5.8	4.2	12.4	14.4	10.6	15.4	17.8	13.3	59.7	62.5	57.2	289,858	133,915	155,943
Council																					
Nzega Town	87.0	89.6	84.8	28.2	30.9	25.9	3.5	4.1	2.9	9.1	10.3	8.1	16.0	18.5	13.8	51.3	54.7	48.4	71,505	33,271	38,234
Nzega District	78.4	84.0	73.2	18.2	21.0	15.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.7	4.6	3.0	8.9	11.4	6.6	32.7	37.8	28.0	285,889	136,710	149,179
Igunga District	78.7	84.3	73.6	18.8	21.9	16.0	1.9	2.4	1.5	4.4	5.3	3.5	8.1	10.6	6.0	29.6	33.9	25.7	271,998	128,766	143,232
Uyui District	76.4	81.7	71.6	21.3	24.5	18.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	3.6	4.3	2.9	6.6	8.3	5.0	33.5	38.4	29.0	270,327	129,080	141,247
Urambo District	80.6	85.1	76.6	24.3	27.3	21.6	2.0	2.5	1.6	4.5	5.5	3.5	8.7	11.2	6.5	41.5	45.6	37.7	129,917	61,891	68,026
Sikonge District	73.3	79.5	67.6	21.4	24.1	19.0	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.1	4.9	3.3	6.0	7.8	4.5	35.0	39.7	30.7	154,828	74,014	80,814
Tabora Municipal	86.4	88.3	84.8	44.1	46.9	41.6	5.3	5.9	4.7	13.3	15.3	11.5	15.4	17.5	13.6	63.9	66.5	61.5	176,716	83,441	93,275
Kaliua District	73.5	79.5	68.0	23.4	26.8	20.3	2.2	2.6	1.7	3.8	4.8	3.0	7.4	9.3	5.7	32.2	37.2	27.7	321,792	153,018	168,774

13.6.8 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tabora Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.6%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (78.1%). 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 level.

The uses of non-smartphone in Tabora 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	78.1	84.3	72.2	76.9	83.4	70.4	87.0	93.2	83.0	1,439	759	680	1,245	677	568	194	82	112
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.6	90.0	81.1	84.4	89.3	79.0	91.8	93.8	90.1	736,155	393,538	342,617	600,734	330,050	270,684	135,421	63,488	71,933
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77.4	79.5	75.2	73.9	76.7	71.0	84.3	85.7	83.0	173,548	90,447	83,101	110,136	59,354	50,782	63,412	31,093	32,319
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	83.7	85.0	81.1	80.8	81.9	78.2	87.4	89.8	83.9	13,058	8,774	4,284	7,122	5,104	2,018	5,936	3,670	2,266
University and Other Related	95.2	96.3	93.6	93.0	94.9	89.7	97.3	97.8	96.7	38,681	23,464	15,217	18,217	11,847	6,370	20,464	11,617	8,847
Training After Primary	97.5	98.0	96.7	97.1	98.2	94.7	98.2	97.7	98.7	1,188	747	441	707	494	213	481	253	228
Training After Secondary Education	98.6	98.9	98.3	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.5	99.1	98.0	6,737	3,638	3,099	3,518	2,042	1,476	3,219	1,596	1,623

In Tabora Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (76.2%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (4.8%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Tabora Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.8	5.8	3.9	2.8	4.2	1.4	19.7	20.5	19.3	89	52	37	45	34	11	44	18	26
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.2	8.0	6.3	4.9	5.9	3.8	18.1	19.3	17.1	61,492	34,787	26,705	34,839	21,743	13,096	26,653	13,044	13,609
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	21.0	22.2	19.8	14.0	15.7	12.2	34.9	36.1	33.7	47,076	25,230	21,846	20,846	12,140	8,706	26,230	13,090	13,140
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	36.7	37.2	35.5	27.8	28.6	25.8	48.2	50.5	44.8	5,720	3,843	1,877	2,448	1,781	667	3,272	2,062	1,210
University and Other Related	70.1	71.2	68.4	60.5	63.2	55.8	79.0	79.6	78.1	28,468	17,351	11,117	11,861	7,897	3,964	16,607	9,454	7,153
Training After Primary	39.2	37.4	42.1	31.9	31.6	32.4	50.0	48.6	51.5	477	285	192	232	159	73	245	126	119
Training After Secondary Education	76.2	75.0	77.5	75.1	75.0	75.2	77.3	74.9	79.6	5,204	2,759	2,445	2,678	1,552	1,126	2,526	1,207	1,319

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phone by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Tabora Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 89.7 percent among self-employed without employee category to 96.0 percent among the self-employed with employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using mobile phones is higher than females across all employment status. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphones is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	91.7	94.3	81.2	90.9	93.9	79.4	94.9	95.8	90.4	3,261	2,695	566	2,590	2,128	462	671	567	104
Self-employed without employee	89.7	95.2	84.4	88.3	95.0	81.9	95.6	96.4	94.9	6,655	3,457	3,198	5,315	2,790	2,525	1,340	667	673
Self-employed with employee	96.0	97.4	88.0	95.1	96.8	84.7	98.3	98.8	95.7	1,060	921	139	762	668	94	298	253	45
Casual labourers	92.7	95.5	85.1	92.0	95.0	84.3	95.8	97.6	89.4	2,891	2,186	705	2,326	1,739	587	565	447	118
Workers not classified by status	92.0	93.6	89.9	90.6	92.7	87.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	549	309	240	454	266	188	95	43	52

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phone in Tabora Region ranges from ranges from 13.8 percent among self-employed without employees to 26.0 percent among the self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13. 13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	18.5	20.2	11.9	13.2	14.8	7.0	40.0	40.7	36.5	659	576	83	376	335	41	283	241	42
Self-employed without employee	13.8	16.8	10.9	9.8	12.9	6.7	31.2	33.2	29.2	1,024	609	415	587	379	208	437	230	207
Self-employed with employee	26.0	27.3	18.4	18.7	19.9	11.7	45.2	47.3	34.0	287	258	29	150	137	13	137	121	16
Casual labourers	14.5	17.0	7.7	11.2	13.2	5.7	28.8	31.9	18.2	452	388	64	282	242	40	170	146	24
Workers not classified by status	14.9	17.0	12.4	10.8	12.5	8.4	36.5	46.5	28.3	89	56	33	54	36	18	35	20	15

13.6.10   Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tabora Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among 'Legislators' Administrators and Managers' (98.0%). 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 of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percentage of People Using Non-Smart Phone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.0	98.8	96.7	97.5	98.4	95.3	98.4	99.1	97.4	3,073	1,990	1,083	1,269	923	346	1,804	1,067	737
Professionals.	97.4	99.2	94.9	98.2	99.0	96.7	96.7	99.3	93.9	10,724	6,323	4,401	4,720	3,174	1,546	6,004	3,149	2,855
Technicians and associate professionals.	95.3	96.4	92.6	95.6	96.8	92.2	95.0	96.0	92.9	25,699	18,568	7,131	12,776	9,592	3,184	12,923	8,976	3,947
Clerks	96.6	97.9	95.2	96.7	98.4	93.6	96.6	97.2	96.1	2,352	1,291	1,061	1,133	736	397	1,219	555	664
Service workers and shop sales workers	93.7	95.6	92.2	94.2	96.6	92.1	93.3	94.5	92.4	39,692	18,222	21,470	19,425	9,345	10,080	20,267	8,877	11,390
Agricultural and fishery workers	80.1	85.7	75.2	79.4	85.3	74.1	87.3	89.3	85.8	672,322	336,349	335,973	607,962	308,057	299,905	64,360	28,292	36,068
Craft and related workers	88.4	92.5	83.3	87.3	92.3	80.8	91.2	93.0	89.3	136,502	78,541	57,961	96,858	57,459	39,399	39,644	21,082	18,562
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	95.6	97.1	86.3	94.8	97.1	82.6	96.3	97.1	90.5	5,824	5,120	704	2,625	2,265	360	3,199	2,855	344
Elementary occupations	86.5	90.9	82.2	84.8	90.2	79.2	90.5	92.9	88.4	157,281	82,227	75,054	107,230	58,300	48,930	50,051	23,927	26,124

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tabora Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (70.8%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (6.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smart phones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals categories and the Clerks. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the professionals category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 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; Tabora 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.	65.1	66.2	63.1	59.0	58.2	60.9	69.5	73.2	64.2	2,041	1,334	707	767	546	221	1,274	788	486
Professionals.	70.8	75.9	63.8	72.5	74.8	67.9	69.5	77.0	61.6	7,797	4,839	2,958	3,484	2,398	1,086	4,313	2,441	1,872
Technicians and associate professionals.	40.8	39.5	43.9	33.1	31.7	36.9	48.4	47.8	49.6	10,999	7,617	3,382	4,419	3,144	1,275	6,580	4,473	2,107
Clerks	63.8	63.0	64.8	62.7	63.2	61.8	64.8	62.7	66.6	1,553	831	722	735	473	262	818	358	460
Service workers and shop sales workers	30.4	34.8	26.8	22.2	26.9	18.2	38.2	43.0	34.5	12,874	6,632	6,242	4,585	2,597	1,988	8,289	4,035	4,254
Agricultural and fishery workers	6.0	7.1	5.1	4.6	5.8	3.6	20.6	22.3	19.3	50,647	28,048	22,599	35,461	20,974	14,487	15,186	7,074	8,112
Craft and related workers	12.7	13.9	11.2	7.7	9.3	5.7	25.4	26.5	24.2	19,585	11,781	7,804	8,541	5,764	2,777	11,044	6,017	5,027
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	32.2	33.4	24.6	22.2	23.6	14.4	40.7	41.2	36.3	1,964	1,763	201	614	551	63	1,350	1,212	138
Elementary occupations	12.7	14.6	10.8	7.0	8.9	4.9	25.8	28.8	23.1	23,060	13,182	9,878	8,798	5,756	3,042	14,262	7,426	6,836

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council for Tabora Region. Results show that about two percent (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.7%) own desktop computers. Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.3%), followed by Nzega Town Council (1.1%). Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (3.4%). The Councils with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Nzega and Uyupi Districts (0.5 % each) and for laptops is Nzega District (0.8 %).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**1.0**
Rural	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
Urban	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.2	4.3	2.2
Council						
Nzega Town	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.3	3.0	1.7
Nzega District	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Igunga District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.9
Uyui District	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.8
Urambo District	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.9
Sikonge District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8
Tabora Municipal	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.4	4.5	2.3
Kaliua District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that two percent (2.3%) of person aged 15 years and above in Tabora Region use laptops above one percent (1.4%) 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 Tabora Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computer (3.0% use desktop and 5.6% use laptop),

followed by Nzega Town (2.6% uses desktop and 4.3% uses laptop). Kaliua District have the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
				Desktop Computer			laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,682,972**	**800,191**	**882,781**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**1.9**
Rural	1,393,114	666,276	726,838	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4
Urban	289,858	133,915	155,943	3.0	3.9	2.3	5.4	6.9	4.1
Council									
Nzega Town	71,505	33,271	38,234	2.6	3.2	2.1	4.3	5.2	3.4
Nzega District	285,889	136,710	149,179	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.2
Igunga District	271,998	128,766	143,232	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.6
Uyui District	270,327	129,080	141,247	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.5
Urambo District	129,917	61,891	68,026	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.7
Sikonge District	154,828	74,014	80,814	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.5
Tabora Municipal	176,716	83,441	93,275	3.0	3.9	2.3	5.6	7.1	4.2
Kaliua District	321,792	153,018	168,774	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of person that used computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Tabora Region has (1.0% and 1.8%) 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 increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years.

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

The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups15-19 – 24 years to 74 yeas but is the same from age 4 years to age group 10 -14 years (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	2,854,514	1,388,403	1,466,111
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	125,713	62,790	62,923
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	565,008	280,465	284,543
10 -14	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	480,821	244,957	235,864
15 - 19	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	342,196	170,531	171,665
20 - 24	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	287,108	129,748	157,360
25 - 29	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.0	3.8	2.3	227,137	103,811	123,326
30 - 34	1.9	2.5	1.4	3.2	4.1	2.3	185,258	88,304	96,954
35 - 39	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.6	2.0	142,833	67,235	75,598
40 - 44	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.4	3.0	1.9	114,219	55,041	59,178
45 - 49	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.7	98,697	48,067	50,630
50 - 54	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	79,518	38,745	40,773
55 - 59	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	50,594	25,492	25,102
60 - 64	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.2	49,909	24,574	25,335
65 - 69	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.2	29,192	13,872	15,320
70 - 74	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	28,665	13,811	14,854
75 - 79	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	16,841	7,975	8,866
80 +	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	30,805	12,985	17,820

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 4 years and above who used desktop computers in thelastthree months prior the census in Tabora Region had attained university and other related education levels (26.2%) with males having a higher proportion (29.8%) than females (20.8%).

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

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

Table 13. 19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in thelastThree Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	5.4	5.7	5.2	1,842	900	942	1,619	812	807	223	88	135
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.9	859,623	437,117	422,506	712,106	369,400	342,706	147,517	67,717	79,800
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.7	4.4	5.2	3.8	224,179	113,726	110,453	148,954	77,435	71,519	75,225	36,291	38,934
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.0	8.8	6.4	5.4	5.9	4.3	11.3	13.2	8.5	15,603	10,320	5,283	8,814	6,233	2,581	6,789	4,087	2,702
University and Other Related	26.2	29.8	20.8	20.4	23.5	15.0	31.7	36.5	25.4	40,624	24,369	16,255	19,592	12,490	7,102	21,032	11,879	9,153
Training After Primary	5.3	6.0	4.2	4.4	5.2	2.7	6.7	7.7	5.6	1,218	762	456	728	503	225	490	259	231
Training After Secondary Education	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	5.7	6.5	4.5	202	124	78	149	93	56	53	31	22

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used Laptop computers in the three months prior the census in Tabora Region had attained university and other related education levels (14.0%) with proportionately higher for males (15.7 %) than females (11.4%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than those in rural areas for all levels of education (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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Percentage of Laptop Usage | | | | | | | | | Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.7	5.7	0.7	1,842	900	942	1,619	812	807	223	88	135
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	859,623	437,117	422,506	712,106	369,400	342,706	147,517	67,717	79,800
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.9	3.5	2.3	224,179	113,726	110,453	148,954	77,435	71,519	75,225	36,291	38,934
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.1	5.8	6.6	4.7	15,603	10,320	5,283	8,814	6,233	2,581	6,789	4,087	2,702
University and Other Related	14.0	15.7	11.4	12.0	13.5	9.5	15.8	18.0	12.9	40,624	24,369	16,255	19,592	12,490	7,102	21,032	11,879	9,153
Training After Primary	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.6	4.2	2.2	4.1	4.6	3.5	1,218	762	456	728	503	225	490	259	231

Education Level	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Training After Secondary Education	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	3.2	0.0	202	124	78	149	93	56	53	31	22

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Tabora Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.2 percent for Casual labourers to 4.3 percent for Self-employed with employee's category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the same for males and females across the employment categories except for the paid employees and Self-employed with employees' categories.

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

Table 13. 21: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.5	5.2	5.7	2.6	3,555	2,858	697	2,848	2,266	582	707	592	115
Self-employee\d without employees	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.6	3.5	7,421	3,630	3,791	6,020	2,938	3,082	1,401	692	709

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Self-employed with employees	4.3	4.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	9.6	11.3	0.0	1,104	946	158	801	690	111	303	256	47
Casual labourers	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.7	3.3	0.8	3,117	2,289	828	2,527	1,831	696	590	458	132
Workers not classified by status	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	6.3	9.3	3.8	597	330	267	501	287	214	96	43	53

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.9 percent for Casual laboures to 6.4 percent for self-employed with employee's category. In regard to the use of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

| Employment Status | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Person | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.0	7.1	7.3	6.1	3,555	2,858	697	2,848	2,266	582	707	592	115
Self-employed without employees	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	7,421	3,630	3,791	6,020	2,938	3,082	1,401	692	709
Self-employed with employees	6.4	7.1	2.5	4.4	4.5	3.6	11.9	14.1	0.0	1,104	946	158	801	690	111	303	256	47
Casual labourers	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.7	3.1	1.5	3,117	2,289	828	2,527	1,831	696	590	458	132
Workers not classified by status	4.2	6.1	1.9	3.2	4.5	1.4	9.4	16.3	3.8	597	330	267	501	287	214	96	43	53

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tabora Region, Legislators' administrators and managers have the highest percentage (6.0 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Tabora Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers occupations recorded the lowest percentage(0.5%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across all occupation The percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons who live in urban than 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	6.0	7.4	3.4	4.7	5.1	3.6	6.9	9.5	3.3	3,135	2,015	1,120	1,301	938	363	1,834	1,077	757
Professionals.	5.9	7.3	3.8	5.9	6.8	4.1	5.8	7.9	3.7	11,015	6,376	4,639	4,805	3,206	1,599	6,210	3,170	3,040
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.4	3.0	3.3	2.2	26,961	19,260	7,701	13,364	9,911	3,453	13,597	9,349	4,248
Clerks.	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.3	3.5	2,434	1,319	1,115	1,172	748	424	1,262	571	691
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.0	42,343	19,064	23,279	20,618	9,670	10,948	21,725	9,394	12,331
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	839,591	392,655	446,936	765,875	360,972	404,903	73,716	31,683	42,033
Craft and related workers.	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	154,440	84,900	69,540	110,968	62,220	48,748	43,472	22,680	20,792
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	6,090	5,274	816	2,769	2,333	436	3,321	2,941	380
Elementary occupations.	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	181,747	90,414	91,333	126,458	64,662	61,796	55,289	25,752	29,537

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (28.4%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Tabora Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (1.6% 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	24.6	25.3	23.4	17.9	16.6	21.2	29.3	32.8	24.4	3,135	2,015	1,120	1,301	938	363	1,834	1,077	757
Professionals.	28.4	34.5	20.0	26.2	29.8	19.1	30.0	39.2	20.5	11,015	6,376	4,639	4,805	3,206	1,599	6,210	3,170	3,040
Technicians and associate professionals.	10.3	10.7	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.0	12.6	13.3	10.9	26,961	19,260	7,701	13,364	9,911	3,453	13,597	9,349	4,248
Clerks.	18.5	20.7	15.9	16.1	17.6	13.4	20.7	24.7	17.4	2,434	1,319	1,115	1,172	748	424	1,262	571	691
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.4	5.6	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.3	5.8	7.6	4.4	42,343	19,064	23,279	20,618	9,670	10,948	21,725	9,394	12,331
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	4.0	5.2	3.1	839,591	392,655	446,936	765,875	360,972	404,903	73,716	31,683	42,033
Craft and related workers.	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.6	4.1	3.0	154,440	84,900	69,540	110,968	62,220	48,748	43,472	22,680	20,792
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	6,090	5,274	816	2,769	2,333	436	3,321	2,941	380
Elementary occupations.	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	4.4	5.4	3.6	181,747	90,414	91,333	126,458	64,662	61,796	55,289	25,752	29,537

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

<div style="background-color:#8FBC77">

Key Points

- About thirty percent (29.6%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble and terrazo).

- About eleven percent (10.9%) of all buildings in Tabora Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 39.2 percent are powered by other sources.

- Twenty percent (20.5%) of all buildings/Units have water services.

- Three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Tabora Region have infrastructure for the People With Disabilities.

- Seventy-two percent (72.3%), of all individually owned buildings/Units in Tabora Region are owned by men, 19.8 percent by women, and 5.0 percent are jointly owned.

- AboutSeventy eight percent (77.6%) of all buildings/Units in Tabora Region are used by the owners themselves, and 9.7 percent are used by tenants.

- Seventy-four percent (74.3%) of all buildings in Tabora Region are built on un-surveyed land.

- About forty-three percent (37.7%) of all buildings/units in Tabora Region are constructed on land that does 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 Tabora Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of

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

14.2   Number of Buildings

The results show that Tabora Region has a total of 680,103 buildings whereby 573,378 are in rural and 106,725 in urban areas. Kaliua District Council has the largest number of buildings (118,785 buildings) in the region followed by Igunga District Council (118,151 buildings) and Uyui District Council (108,630 buildings). On the other hand, Nzega Town and Sikonge District councils have fewer numbers of buildings (29,046 and 60,976 respectively). Further results show that Tabora Municipal Council has the largest number (249) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Igunga District Council (39) of multi-storey while Nzega District Council (12) and Sikonge District Council (15) have the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type, and Council; Tabora 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	**680,103**	**400**	**648,178**	**31,525**	**573,378**	**112**	**550,242**	**23,024**	**106,725**	**288**	**97,936**	**8,501**
Nzega Town	29,046	26	26,516	2,504	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,046	26	26,516	2,504
Nzega District	104,953	12	101,806	3,135	104,218	12	101,097	3,109	735	NA	709	26
Igunga District	118,151	39	113,630	4,482	99,862	30	96,421	3,411	18,289	9	17,209	1,071
Uyui District	108,630	16	104,509	4,105	105,890	16	101,974	3,900	2,740	NA	2,535	205
Urambo District	74,713	24	70,298	4,391	67,357	13	63,419	3,925	7,356	11	6,879	466
Sikonge District	60,976	15	58,276	2,685	56,386	11	53,954	2,421	4,590	4	4,322	264
Tabora Municipal	64,849	249	59,264	5,336	21,767	11	20,372	1,384	43,082	238	38,892	3,952
Kaliua District	118,785	19	113,879	4,887	117,898	19	113,005	4,874	887	NA	874	13

Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
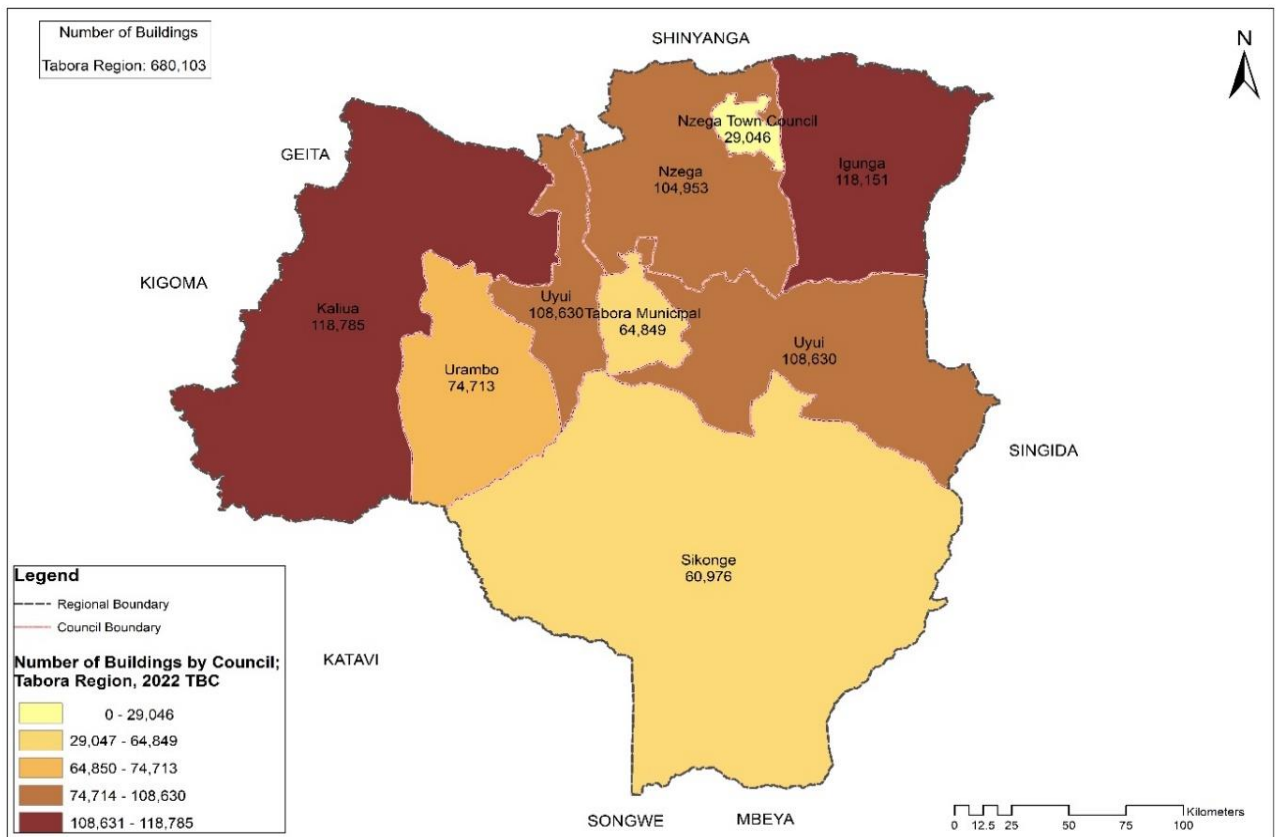
14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 70.9 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is relatively high in rural (69.7%) than in urban areas (77.4%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
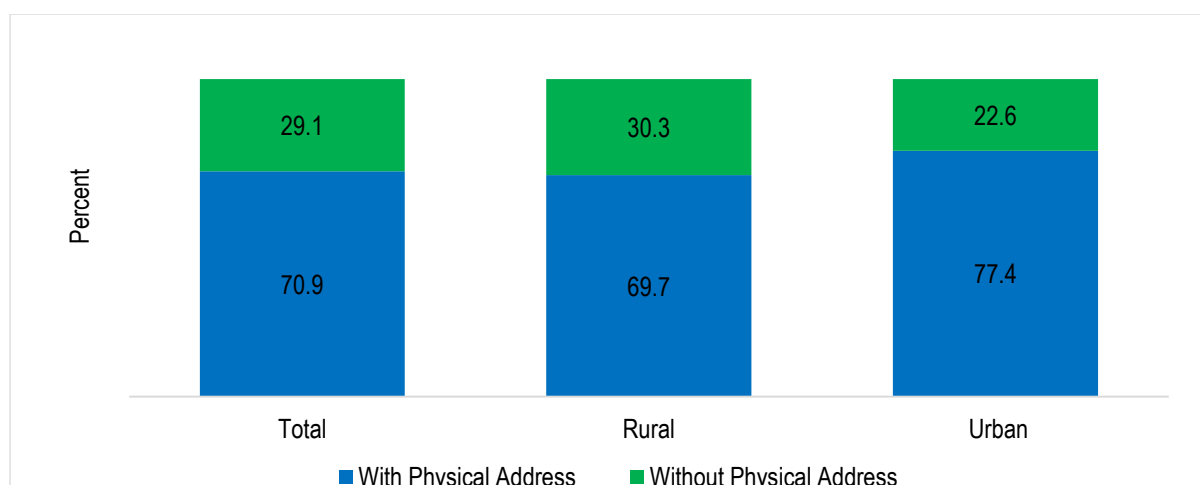
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 60.5 percent in Nzega Town to 87.7 percent in Tabora Municipa (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	**680,103**	**482,033**	**198,070**	**573,378**	**399,463**	**173,915**	**106,725**	**82,570**	**24,155**
Nzega Town	29,046	17,567	11,479	NA	NA	NA	29,046	17,567	11,479
Nzega District	104,953	68,323	36,630	104,218	67,746	36,472	735	577	158
Igunga District	118,151	85,643	32,508	99,862	73,288	26,574	18,289	12,355	5,934
Uyui District	108,630	80,529	28,101	105,890	78,415	27,475	2,740	2,114	626
Urambo District	74,713	53,394	21,319	67,357	47,291	20,066	7,356	6,103	1,253
Sikonge District	60,976	47,003	13,973	56,386	43,169	13,217	4,590	3,834	756
Tabora Municipal	64,849	56,859	7,990	21,767	17,694	4,073	43,082	39,165	3,917
Kaliua District	118,785	72,715	46,070	117,898	71,860	46,038	887	855	32

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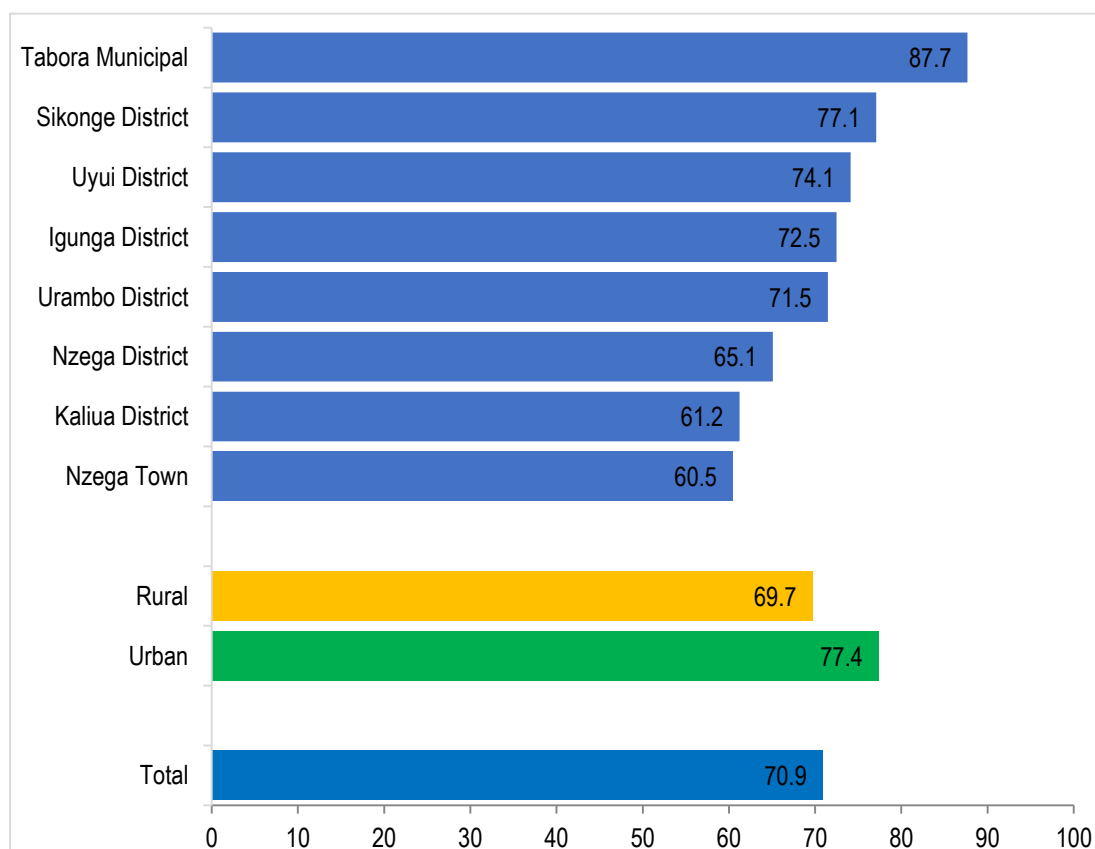
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 95.3 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.3%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0 %). Results further reveal that 4.6 percent of all buildings in the region are under construction; percentage of buildings undergoing construction in urban areas (8.0%) is almost twice of rural areas (4.0%) (Figure 14.3).

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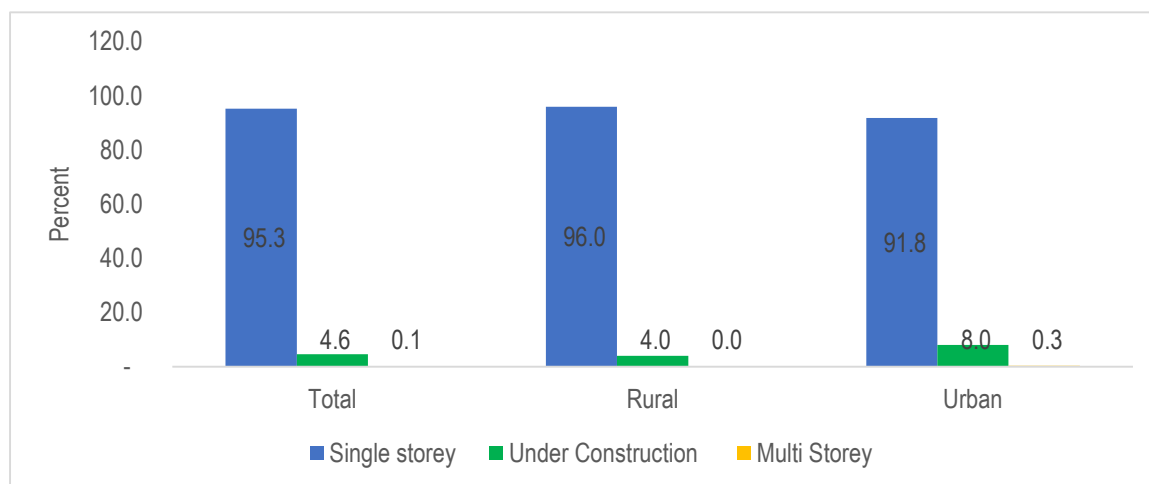
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 93.3 percent of buildings in Tabora Region are used for residential purpose, 2.4 percent for commercial-residential and 4.3 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Nzega District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (94.2%) compared with Tabora Municipal, which has the lowest (90.8%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Urambo District has the highest proportion (5.0%) while Nzega District Council has lowest (3.8%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residential	Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
				Main Use	
Total	Total	**680,103**	**93.3**	**2.4**	**4.3**
	Rural	573,378	93.9	1.9	4.1
	Urban	106,725	90.0	4.8	5.2
Nzega Town	Total	**29,046**	**92.5**	**3.6**	**3.9**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	29,046	92.5	3.6	3.9
Nzega District	Total	**104,953**	**94.2**	**2.0**	**3.8**
	Rural	104,218	94.4	2.0	3.6
	Urban	735	64.2	6.3	29.5
Igunga District	Total	**118,151**	**93.3**	**2.1**	**4.5**
	Rural	99,862	93.9	1.8	4.3
	Urban	18,289	90.3	3.9	5.8
Uyui District	Total	**108,630**	**93.8**	**2.1**	**4.1**
	Rural	105,890	93.9	2.1	4.0
	Urban	2,740	91.6	2.5	5.9
Urambo District	Total	**74,713**	**93.2**	**1.8**	**5.0**
	Rural	67,357	93.7	1.5	4.8
	Urban	7,356	88.5	4.4	7.0
Sikonge District	Total	**60,976**	**93.6**	**2.4**	**4.0**
	Rural	56,386	94.0	2.2	3.8
	Urban	4,590	88.5	4.9	6.6
Tabora Municipal	Total	**64,849**	**90.8**	**4.7**	**4.5**
	Rural	21,767	94.0	2.0	4.0
	Urban	43,082	89.2	6.1	4.8
Kaliua District	Total	**118,785**	**93.7**	**2.0**	**4.3**
	Rural	117,898	93.8	2.0	4.3
	Urban	887	79.1	9	11.5

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Tabora Region is for commercial purposes (37.7%), followed by institutional services (16.7%) and Godown/Ware House 16.1 percent. Kaliua District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (47.6%, 2,440 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Nzega District Council (44.8%, 1,796 buildings), while Tabora Municipal Council has the lowest (26.5%, 77 buildings). Nzega town council, has the highest number of buildings (3.2%, 36 buildings;) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Tabora 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	**29,223**	**6.3**	**37.7**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**3.4**	**1.1**	**16.1**	**16.7**	**0.0**	**13.5**	**5.9**
Nzega Town	1,142	9.9	30.2	3.2	-	6.9	2.4	5.6	22.0	-	16.6	7.6
Nzega District	4,009	6.0	44.8	1.3	0.0	2.6	1.6	8.7	16.4	0.0	13.7	6.6
Igunga District	5,374	4.7	32.8	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.9	26.9	15.5	0.1	11.1	4.5
Uyui District	4,448	4.5	36.3	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.7	22.6	14.3	0.1	14.4	5.2
Urambo District	3,764	6.5	35.9	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.8	18.0	15.7	0.0	12.0	8.8
Sikonge District	2,425	6.4	38.0	2.0	0.0	3.1	0.9	10.8	15.5	-	17.0	7.6
Tabora Municipal	2,935	13.7	26.5	2.0	0.1	7.2	1.5	6.7	26.8	0.1	15.8	4.8
Kaliua District	5,126	4.5	47.6	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.9	13.5	14.3	0.0	12.2	4.8

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Tabora Region (99.1%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Nzega District has the highest (96.6) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Urambo District has lowest (83.6%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from (1.1%) in Nzega District Council to (3.7%) in Urambo District. (Table 14.5)

.

Table 14. 5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																					
	Total							Rural							Urban							
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	650,880	91.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	549,725	91.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	101,155	90.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Nzega Town	27,904	92.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,904	92.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
Nzega District	100,944	96.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	100,426	96.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	518	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Igunga District	112,777	90.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	95,553	92.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	17,224	81.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4
Uyui District	104,182	94.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	101,603	94.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	2,579	96.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Urambo District	70,949	83.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	64,109	83.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	6,840	87.1	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Sikonge District	58,551	93.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	54,266	93.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	4,285	86.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.3
Tabora Municipal	61,914	94.0	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	20,894	95.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	41,020	93.4	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Kaliua District	113,659	88.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	112,874	89.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	785	79.5	4.8	3.6	5.1	3.1	3.9

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial – Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
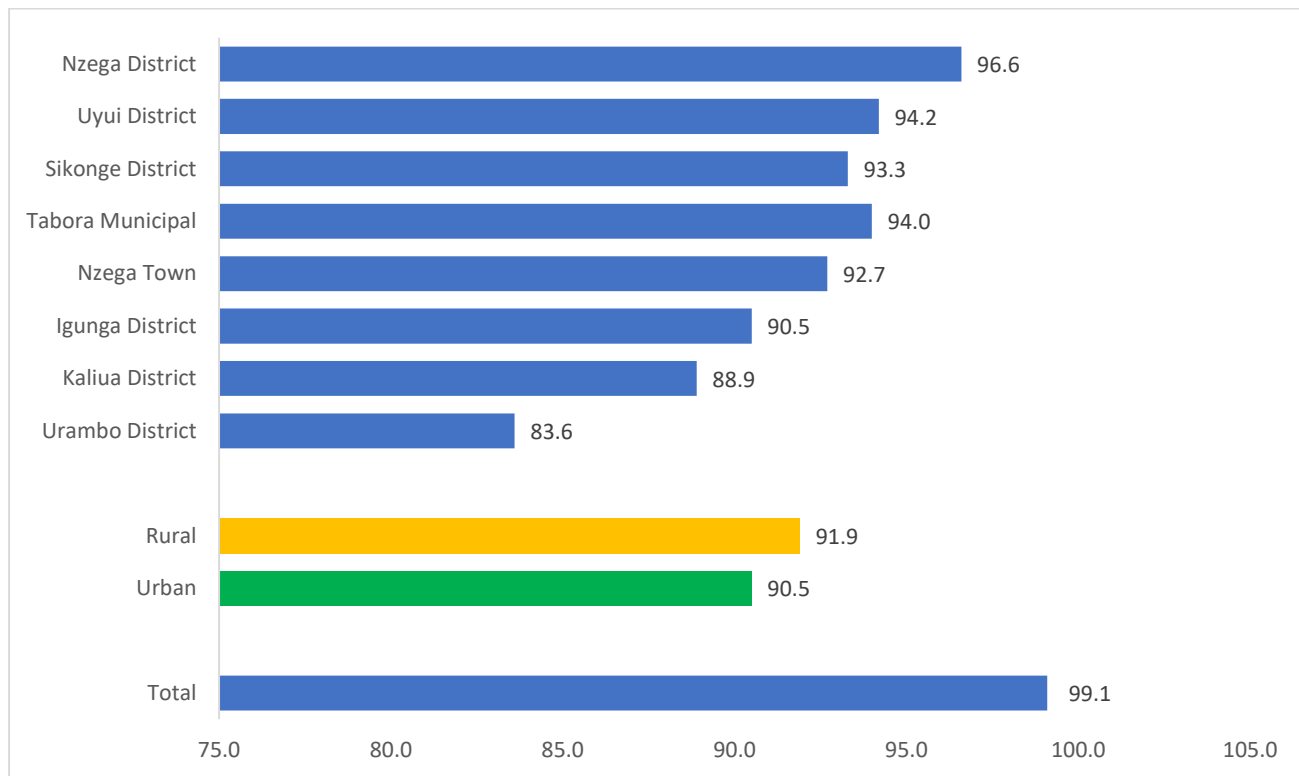
14.3   Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories building are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (95.0%) of the buildings in Tabora Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Tabora 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; Tabora 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	**680,103**	**12,210**	**1.8**	**21,947**	**3.2**	**645,946**	**95.0**
Rural	573,378	8,716	1.5	15,556	2.7	549,106	95.8
Urban	106,725	3,494	3.3	6,391	6.0	96,840	90.7
Council							
Nzega Town	29,046	1,046	3.6	1,853	6.4	26,147	90.0

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Building Category					
		Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Nzega District	104,953	1,521	1.4	3,030	2.9	100,402	95.7
Igunga District	118,151	2,203	1.9	4,098	3.5	111,850	94.7
Uyui District	108,630	1,456	1.3	2,777	2.6	104,397	96.1
Urambo District	74,713	1,106	1.5	1,466	2.0	72,141	96.6
Sikonge District	60,976	1,243	2.0	1,958	3.2	57,775	94.8
Tabora Municipal	64,849	1,639	2.5	2,893	4.5	60,317	93.0
Kaliua District	118,785	1,996	1.7	3,872	3.3	112,917	95.1

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, 81.9 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region have been completed and 5.2 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 9.9 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 3.0 percent. The results also indicate that 83.7 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 72.1 percent in urban areas.

Nzega District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (88.5%) while Tabora Municipal Council has the lowest (69.5%). Three percent of buildings in Tabora Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 2.3 percent in Nzega District Council to 3.9 in Sikonge District Council (Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	680,103	81.9	5.2	9.9	3.0
Rural	573,378	83.7	4.9	8.3	3.1
Urban	106,725	72.1	6.8	18.6	2.4
Council					
Nzega Town	29,046	72.9	6.8	17.5	2.7
Nzega District	104,953	88.5	3.2	6.0	2.3
Igunga District	118,151	85.0	4.1	7.7	3.1
Uyui District	108,630	85.3	4.3	7.9	2.5
Urambo District	74,713	78.9	6.1	11.8	3.1
Sikonge District	60,976	80.6	6.2	9.3	3.9
Tabora Municipal	64,849	69.5	7.2	20.0	3.3
Kaliua District	118,785	81.2	6.4	9.3	3.1

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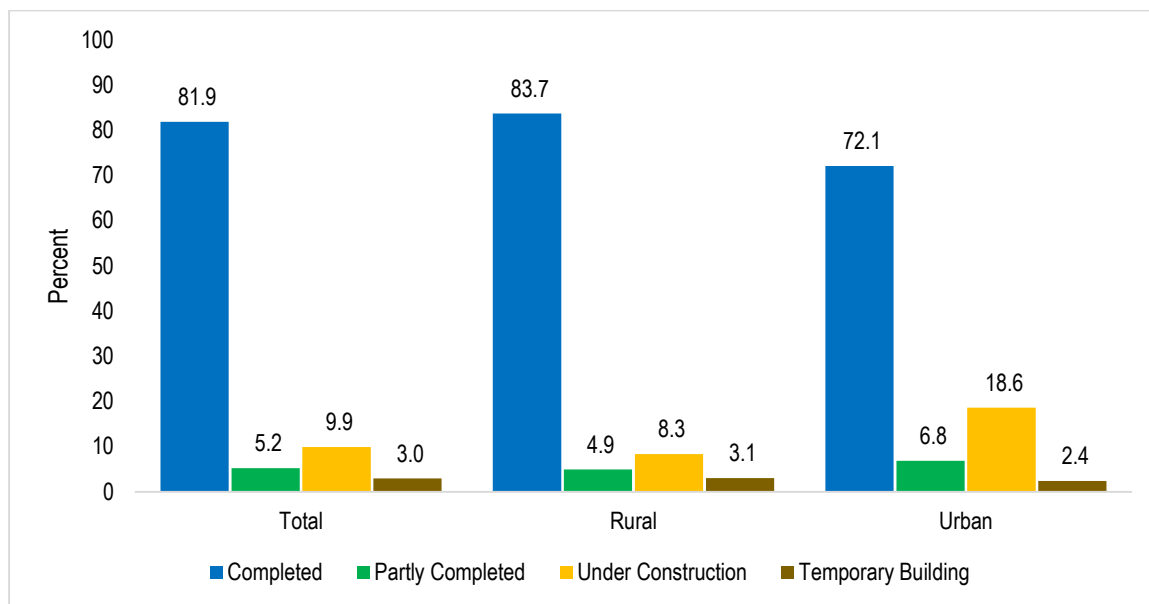
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.5 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region are in use, while 11.5 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (89.7%) compared with urban areas (82.2%). Nzega District Council has the highest percentage (92.6%) of buildings in use while Tabora Municipal Council has lowest (80.8%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**680103**	**88.5**	**11.5**
Rural	573378	89.7	10.3
Urban	106725	82.2	17.8
Council			
Nzega Town	29,046	82.8	17.2
Nzega District	104,953	92.6	7.4
Igunga District	118,151	90.3	9.7
Uyui District	108,630	90.7	9.3
Urambo District	74,713	83.9	16.1
Sikonge District	60,976	89.3	10.7
Tabora Municipal	64,849	80.8	17.6
Kaliua District	118,785	89.3	10.7

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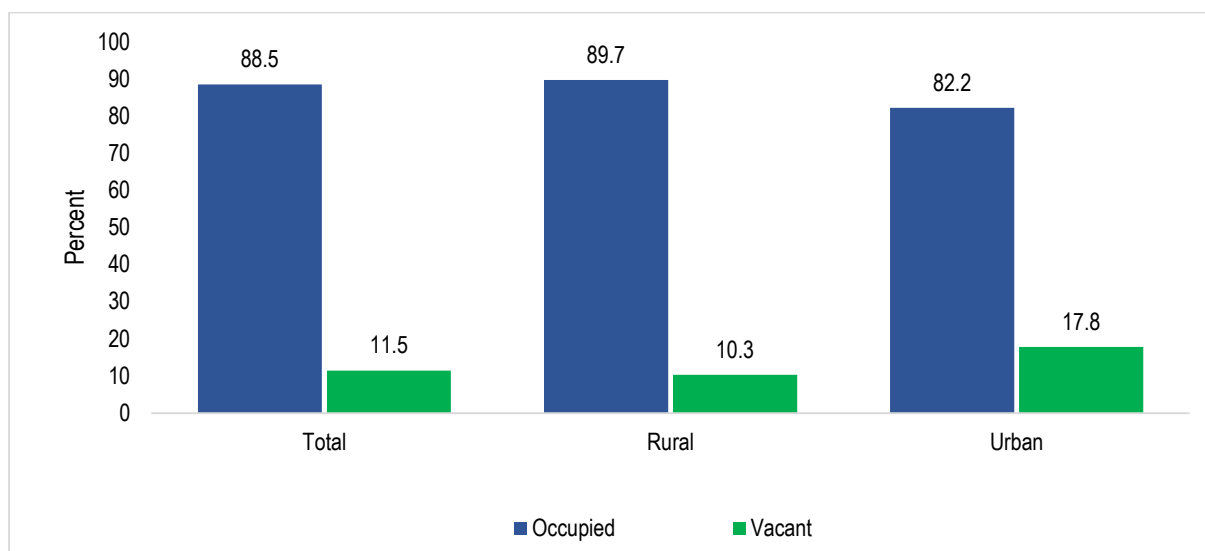
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About sixty percent of buildings in Tabora Region (55.8%), have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by sand cement (27.5%) and ceramic tiles floors (2.0%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with earth/sand floor constitute 62.3 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 21.0 percent. Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage (48.1%) of buildings with cement floor while Uyui District Council have lower percentage of about 20.8 percent (Table. 14.9).

Table 14. 9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of residence and Council; Tabora, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/ soil	Cow dung	
Total	**680,103**	**27.5**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**55.8**	**0.2**	**14.2**
Rural	573,378	22.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	62.3	0.2	13.6
Urban	106,725	52.3	9.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	21.0	0.1	17.0
Council										
Nzega Town	29,046	44.8	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	33.4	0.1	15.3
Nzega District	104,953	24.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	66.6	0.3	7.6
Igunga District	118,151	22.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	60.7	0.1	14.8
Uyui District	108,630	20.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	65.5	0.1	12.6
Urambo District	74,713	26.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	54.0	0.1	18.1
Sikonge District	60,976	28.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	56.6	0.2	12.5
Tabora Municipal	64,849	48.1	8.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	24.4	0.1	18.2
Kaliua District	118,785	26.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	55.8	0.2	16.6

68.8 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 Tabora Region have walls built with sundried bricks (52.7%), followed by burnt bricks (27.1%). Over thirty eight percent (38.2%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by burnt bricks (32.9%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (58.3%) in rural areas are constructed using Sundried bricks followed by burnt bricks (26.0%). Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage (43.7%) of buildings built with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Kaliua District Council has the lowest percentage (1.5%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	**680,103**	**0.2**	**8.7**	**52.7**	**27.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**9.4**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Rural	573,378	0.1	3.2	58.3	26.0	0.0	0.2	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.7
Urban	106,725	0.5	38.2	22.8	32.9	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	2.4
Council											
Nzega Town	29,046	0.4	22.4	41.9	31.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.4
Nzega District	104,953	0.1	5.1	74.6	12.3	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
Igunga District	118,151	0.1	9.3	76.8	11.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6
Uyui District	108,630	0.1	2.9	56.7	24.5	0.0	0.3	13.9	0.9	0.0	0.6
Urambo District	74,713	0.1	2.4	40.1	47.5	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.7	0.0	1.0
Sikonge District	60,976	0.2	1.8	33.3	37.4	0.0	0.2	25.3	1.1	0.0	0.7

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Tabora Municipal	64,849	0.6	43.7	19.2	25.6	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.2	0.1	2.9
Kaliua District	118,785	0.3	1.5	44.6	39.7	0.0	0.2	11.3	1.5	0.0	0.8

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 (56.6 %) of all buildings in Tabora Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (32.3%). In rural areas, 52.3 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 79.3 percent in urban areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 49.0 percent in Nzega District Council to 76.4 percent in Tabora Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

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

| Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	No roof
Total	680,103	56.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	6.4
Rural	573,378	52.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	5.5
Urban	106,725	79.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	11.4
Council										
Nzega Town	29,046	67.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	19.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.3
Nzega District	104,953	49.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	44.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.6
Igunga District	118,151	59.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Uyui District	108,630	50.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	39.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.0
Urambo District	74,713	51.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	38.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.8
Sikonge District	60,976	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.9
Tabora Municipal	64,849	76.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	9.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	12.6
Kaliua District	118,785	55.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	5.9

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 29.5 percent of such buildings/units in Tabora Region have one bedroom, 39.9 percent have two bedrooms, 18.8 percent have three bedrooms, and 11.7 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is high (31.4%) compared with 42.8 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (30.9%) of buildings/units have two bedrooms, followed by those with three bedrooms (28.2 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14. 12: Percentage of Residential and Commercial Building/Units - Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**687,689**	**29.5**	**39.9**	**18.8**	**6.3**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**
Rural	577,795	32.1	41.7	17.1	5.1	2.0	1.0	1.0
Urban	109,894	16.3	30.4	28.1	12.4	5.2	3.2	4.4
Council								
Nzega Town	29,807	21.6	36.2	24.0	9.3	3.7	2.1	3.0
Nzega District	105,809	25.6	44.0	17.9	6.9	2.7	1.5	1.4
Igunga District	119,094	36.9	37.9	16.2	4.8	2.0	1.0	1.2
Uyui District	109,703	30.6	43.3	16.5	5.3	2.1	1.0	1.1
Urambo District	75,171	31.3	40.2	20.2	4.6	1.9	0.9	0.9
Sikonge District	61,366	27.4	41.8	18.9	6.4	2.6	1.4	1.5
Tabora Municipal	66,899	15.2	31.1	28.3	12.7	5.1	3.4	4.2
Kaliua District	119,840	34.8	39.9	16.9	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.0

Figure 14. 7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial – Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
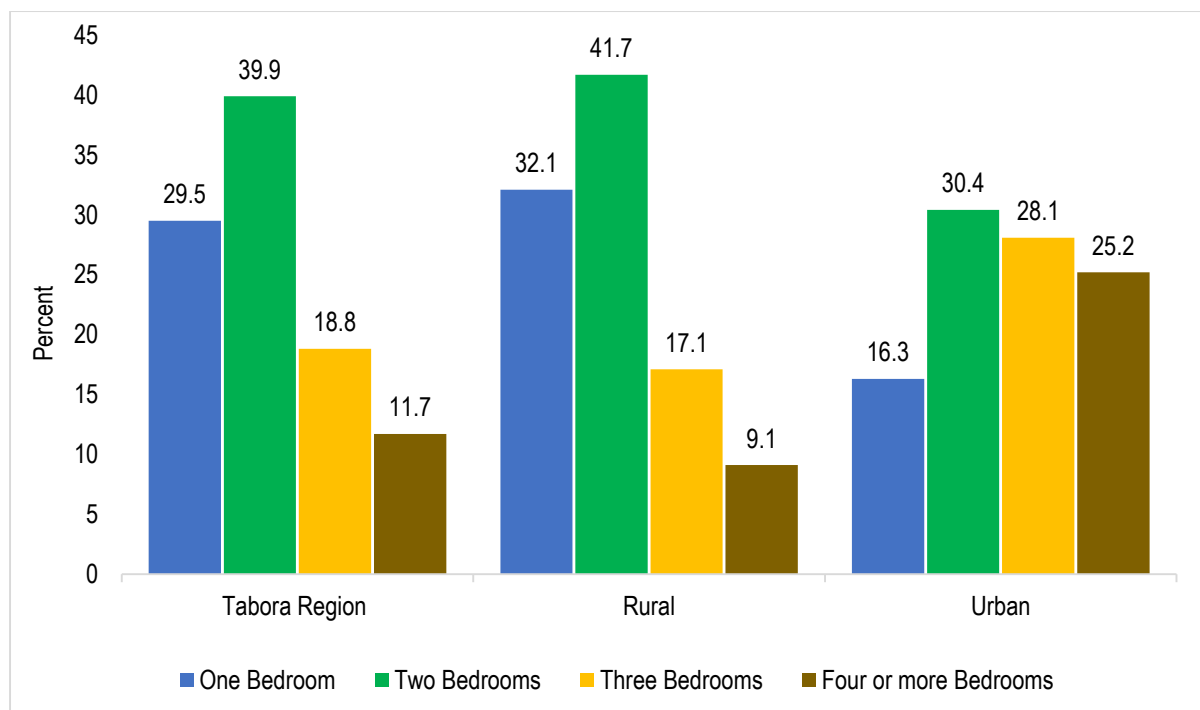

14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 10.9 percent of all buildings/units in Tabora Region are connected to the national grid. 40.2 percent of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 5.3 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Tabora Region, Tabora Municipal (36.8%) and Nzega Town (25.9%) have a high percentage of buildings connected to the national grid while Nzega District has the lowest   percentage (3.9%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
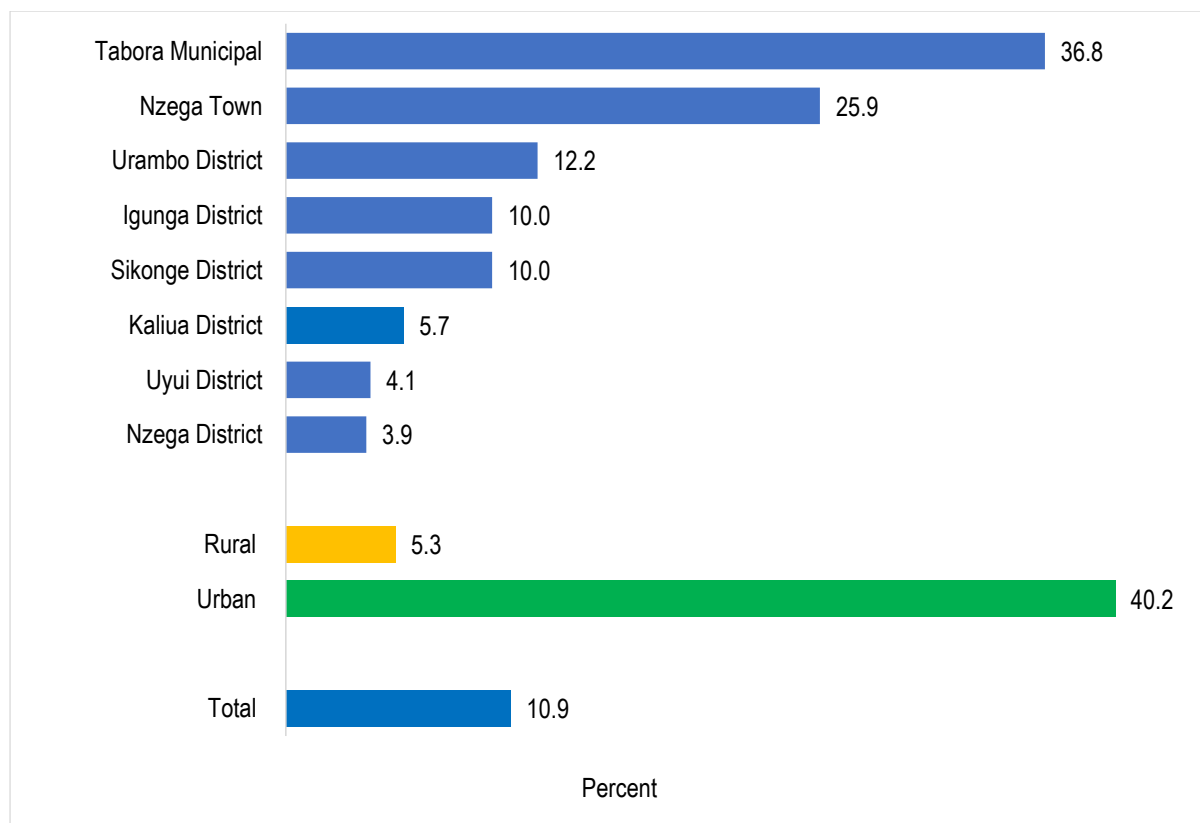
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 39.2 percent of all buildings/units in Tabora have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (43.0%) than in urban area (21.8%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from (23.1%) in Tabora Municipal Council to 55.1 percent in Nzega District 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 and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 20.7 percent of all buildings/units in Tabora Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (48.3%) than in rural areas (15.6%). Across councils, Tabora Municipal has the highest percentage (44.9%) of buildings with water service while, Uyui District has the lowest percentage (12.9%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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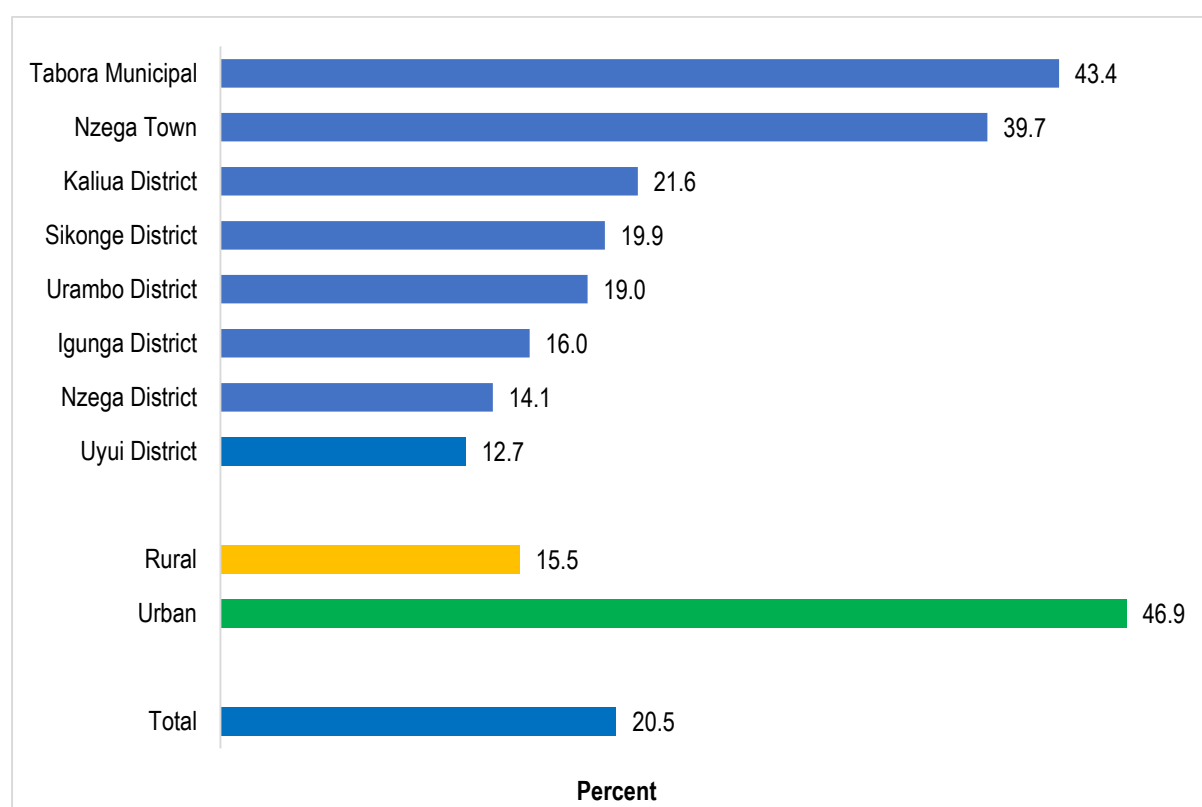
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/units includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 67.0 percent of all buildings/units in Tabora Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (75.3%) than in rural areas (65.4%). There is marked disparity in percentage of households with toilet facilities across councils,

ranging from 61.1 percent in Igunga District to 74.6 percent in Tabora Municipal. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
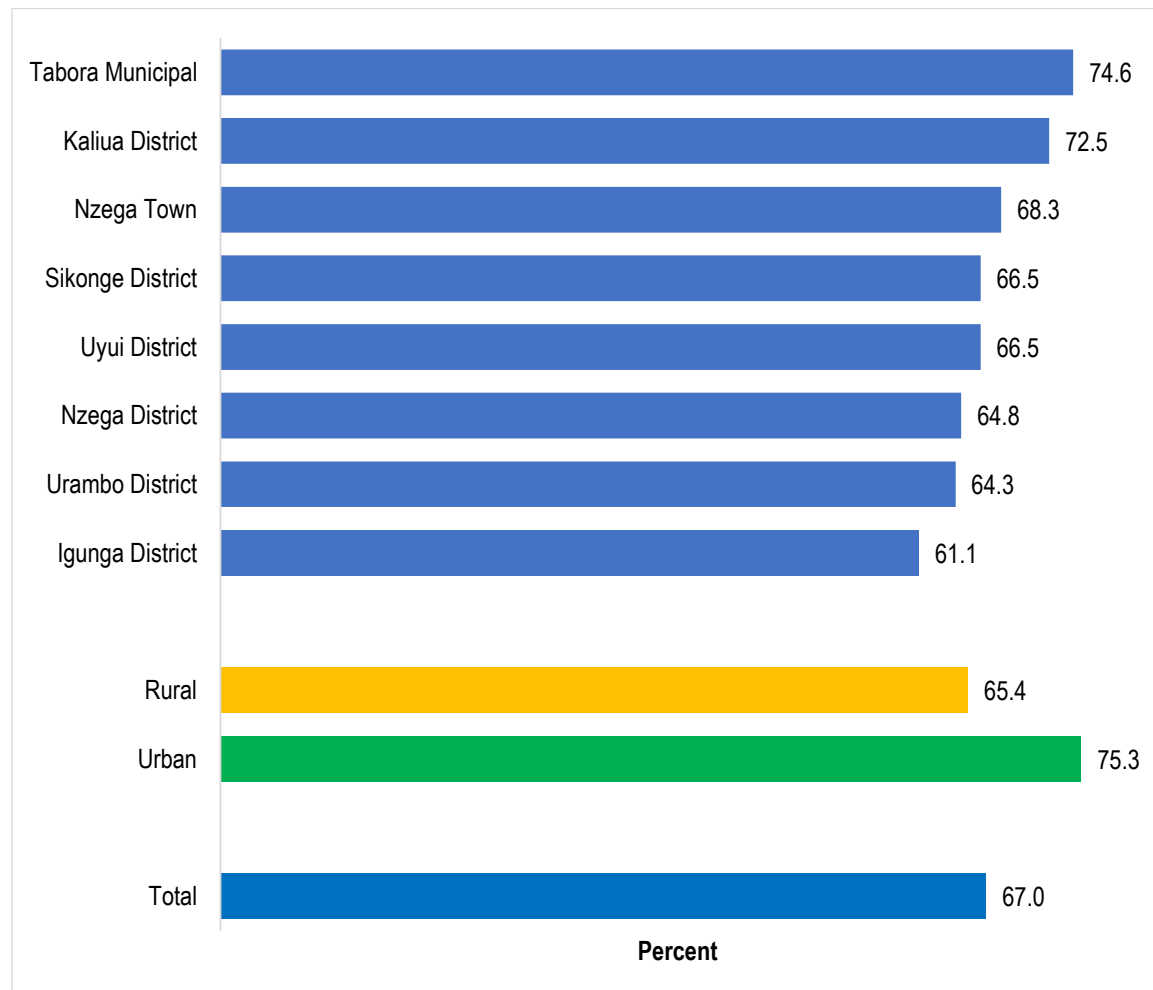
Table 14. 13: Distribution of Building/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**687,689**	**10.9**	**39.2**	**20.5**	**67.0**
Rural	577,795	5.3	42.7	15.5	65.4
Urban	109,894	40.2	21.2	46.9	75.3
Council					
Nzega Town	29,807	25.9	33.0	39.7	68.3
Nzega District	105,809	3.9	54.5	14.1	64.8
Igunga District	119,094	10.0	33.7	16	61.1
Uyui District	109,703	4.1	45.8	12.7	66.5
Urambo District	75,171	12.2	32.1	19	64.3
Sikonge District	61,366	10.0	39.3	19.9	66.5
Tabora Municipal	66,899	36.8	22.3	43.4	74.6
Kaliua District	119,840	5.7	40.7	21.6	72.5

14.5   Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 64.5 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (81.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 61.4 percent in rural areas. Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage (87.6%) of buildings accessible by road while Igunga District Council has the lowest (50.4%) (Figure 14.11).

Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
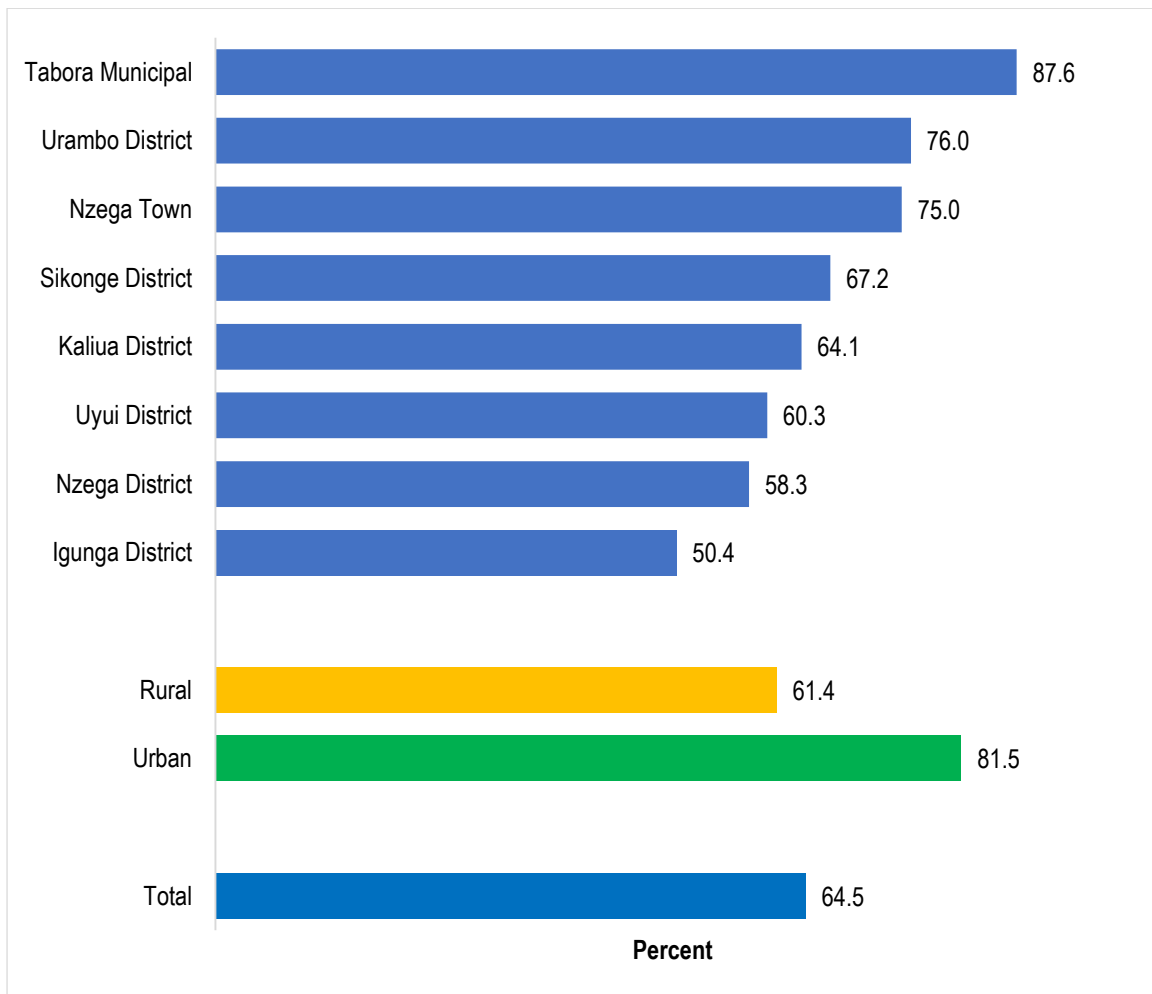
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.3 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 2.7 percent and 6.7 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Tabora Municipal Council has the highest percentage (7.0%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Nzega District Council has the lowest percentage (1.9%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
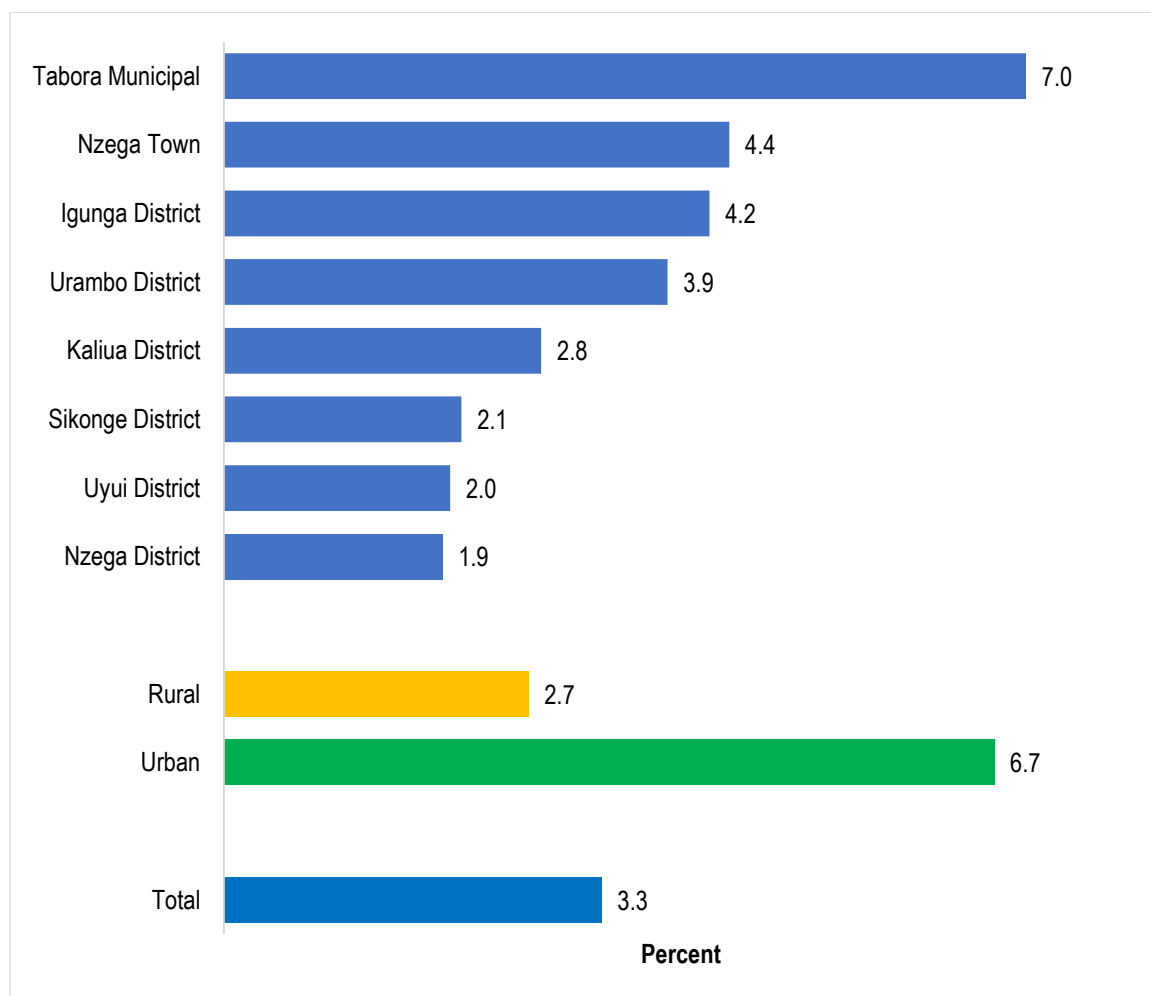
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 (81.1%) of buildings in Tabora Region are individually owned, followed by 9.5 percent of co –owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC
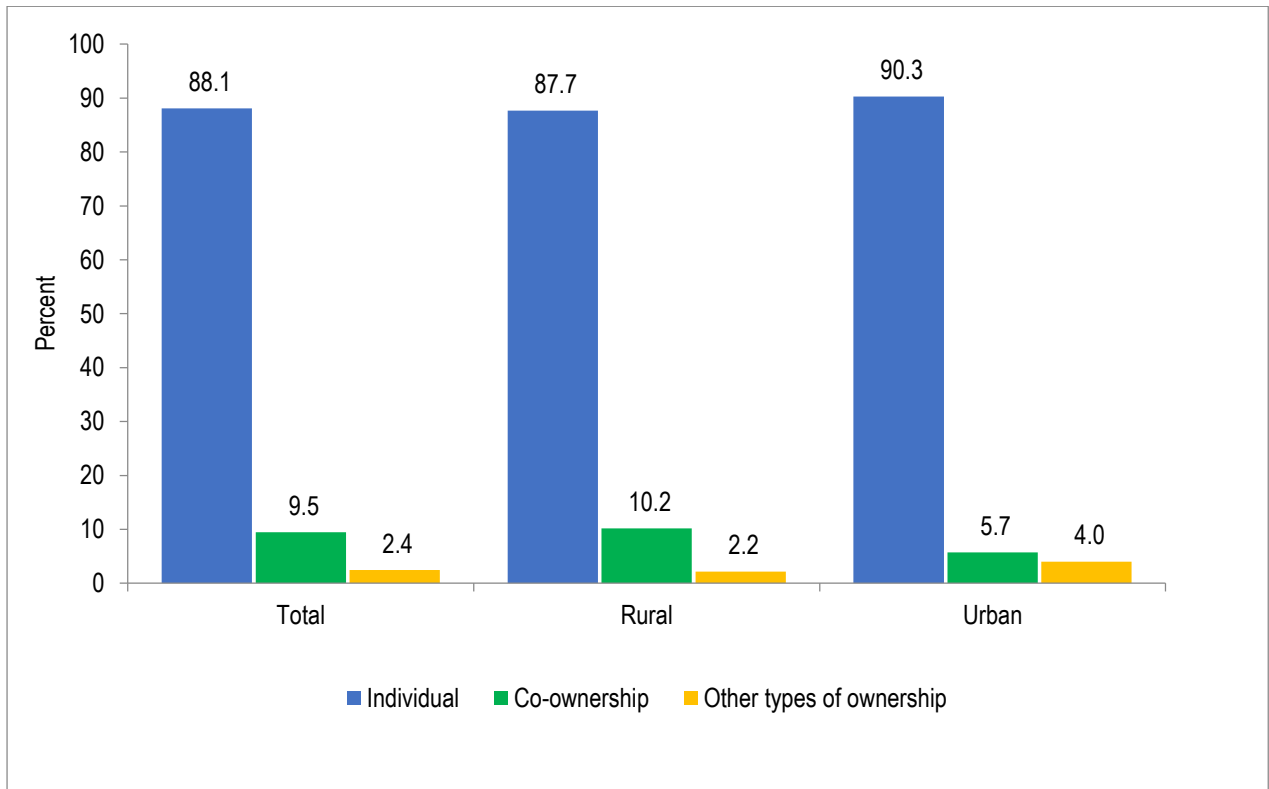
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Tabora Region are owned by male only (76.3%), followed by female only (19.8%) and 3.9 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Nzega District Council has the highest proportion (24.3%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Kaliua District Council has the lowest proportion (17.4%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14. 14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Building/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings	Male	Female i	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	687,689	72.3	19.8	5.0	1.5	1.4	577,795	73.3	19.0	5.0	1.4	1.4	109,894	67.6	24.0	5.0	1.7	1.7
Nzega Town	29,807	66.0	23.9	6.3	1.9	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,807	66.0	23.9	6.3	1.9	1.8
Nzega District	105,809	71.9	21.5	5.1	0.7	0.7	105,060	72.0	21.5	5.1	0.7	0.7	749	55.3	27.6	6.8	5.1	5.2
Igunga District	119,094	73.4	19.3	4.8	1.2	1.2	100,592	73.5	19.0	5.0	1.3	1.3	18,502	72.9	21.3	4.1	0.8	0.8
Uyui District	109,703	75.0	18.3	4.9	0.9	0.8	106,911	75.2	18.2	4.9	0.9	0.8	2,792	68.2	24.1	5.3	1.4	1.0
Urambo District	75,171	65.5	20.3	6.3	4.0	3.9	67,609	65.8	19.8	6.4	4.1	4.0	7,562	63.6	24.6	5.5	3.3	3.0
Sikonge District	61,366	74.2	18.1	5.3	1.3	1.2	56,723	74.8	17.4	5.4	1.3	1.1	4,643	67.3	25.7	3.6	1.8	1.7
Tabora Municipal	66,899	68.8	23.2	4.6	1.7	1.6	21,960	71.7	20.0	4.7	1.8	1.7	44,939	67.3	24.8	4.6	1.6	1.6
Kaliua District	119,840	76.1	17.5	4.1	1.2	1.1	118,940	76.1	17.4	4.1	1.1	1.1	900	66.8	24.1	4.9	2.1	2.1

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 87.4 percent of all buildings in Tabora Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by tenants alone (6.8%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 90.2 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (5.0%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings occupied by tenants (18.2%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Nzega District Council has the highest percentage (91.1%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Tabora Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (72.7%). In addition, Tabora Municipal has the highest percentage (15.9%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Nzega District Council has the lowest (4.8%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14. 15: Percentage Distribution of Building/Units by Occupancy Tenure Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	**687,689**	**77.6**	**7.3**	**5.4**	**9.7**	**577,795**	**80.4**	**7.0**	**4.6**	**8.0**	**109,894**	**62.7**	**8.8**	**9.7**	**18.8**
Nzega Town	29,807	69.1	8.4	8.5	13.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,807	69.1	8.4	8.5	13.9
Nzega District	105,809	84.9	5.2	3.2	6.7	105,060	85.2	5.2	3.2	6.5	749	50.2	7.6	7.7	34.4
Igunga District	119,094	79.3	6.8	4.6	9.3	100,592	81.2	6.8	4.1	7.9	18,502	68.8	6.6	7.5	17.1
Uyui District	109,703	82.0	6.5	4.0	7.5	106,911	82.3	6.5	3.9	7.3	2,792	71.6	6.7	7.8	13.8
Urambo District	75,171	69.5	10.8	8.1	11.6	67,609	71.1	10.7	7.9	10.4	7,562	55.9	11.9	9.9	22.3
Sikonge District	61,366	80.1	6.9	4.8	8.2	56,723	81.3	6.7	4.5	7.4	4,643	65.6	9.0	8.1	17.3
Tabora Municipal	66,899	62.5	9.9	9.8	17.9	21,960	74.8	10.7	5.8	8.7	44,939	56.5	9.5	11.7	22.3
Kaliua District	119,840	79.7	6.7	4.8	8.9	118,940	79.8	6.7	4.7	8.7	900	60.4	7.0	9.8	22.8

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Tabora Region (74.3%) are built on un-surveyed land while, 16.9 percent on surveyed land and 5.8 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 33.4 percent of urban buildings are built on Un-surveyed land compared with 82.0 percent of rural buildings. Nzega District Council has the highest percentage (84.8%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Tabora Municipal Council has the lowest (44.1%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Tabora 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	680,103	16.9	74.3	5.8	3.0	573,378	10.5	82.0	5.0	2.6	106,725	51.3	33.4	10.1	5.2
Nzega Town	29,046	32.4	56.7	5.4	5.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,046	32.4	56.7	5.4	5.6
Nzega District	104,953	7.9	84.8	4.4	2.9	104,218	7.6	85.3	4.4	2.8	735	48.7	7.1	15.1	29.1
Igunga District	118,151	17.3	74.9	5.2	2.5	99,862	10.9	83.5	3.8	1.9	18,289	52.5	28.2	13.0	6.3
Uyui District	108,630	9.6	84.5	3.6	2.3	105,890	8.8	85.3	3.7	2.2	2,740	39.3	52.0	2.4	6.2
Urambo District	74,713	23.3	67.3	5.3	4.2	67,357	18.0	72.8	5.7	3.5	7,356	71.6	17.0	1.1	10.3
Sikonge District	60,976	12.4	80.0	5.4	2.1	56,386	9.0	83.3	5.8	1.9	4,590	54.8	39.8	0.7	4.8
Tabora Municipal	64,849	42.5	44.1	10.9	2.5	21,767	6.3	89.4	3.4	0.9	43,082	60.8	21.2	14.7	3.3
Kaliua District	118,785	11.6	77.6	7.3	3.4	117,898	11.4	77.9	7.2	3.4	887	35.9	36.3	23.7	4.2

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. Results show that 37.1 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 26.8 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 6.7 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17)

Table 14. 17: Percentage of Building/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledge ment of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	687,689	6.4	0.4	4.6	25.6	2.7	NA	17.3	37.7	5.2
Nzega Town	29,807	10.9	1.5	14.1	21.3	2.5	NA	16.2	25.9	7.5
Nzega District	105,809	2.9	0.1	2.3	31.3	2.3	NA	12.7	45.1	3.3
Igunga District	119,094	6.4	0.6	4.3	25.7	1.5	NA	13.3	43.4	4.8
Uyui District	109,703	2.2	0.1	1.3	35.0	2.3	NA	18.9	37.0	3.2
Urambo District	75,171	7.8	0.1	3.7	14.7	1.6	NA	28.6	31.3	12.2
Sikonge District	61,366	3.0	0.2	3.0	32.4	2.9	NA	12.7	41.7	4.2
Tabora Municipal	66,899	22.0	1.1	17.7	11.1	4.2	NA	22.1	16.6	5.3
Kaliua District	119,840	4.2	0.6	2.0	24.3	4.3	NA	16.9	42.8	4.9

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1   Introduction

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

.

15.2   Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

i.   The population of Tabora Region has increased from 2,291,625 persons in 2012 to 3,391,679 persons in 2022; and

ii.   The population of Tabora Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 3.9 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

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

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

iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.9 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use 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 (18.1%) of Tabora regional population is aged below five years;

ii. About fifty five percent (55.4%) of total regional population is below 18 years of age;

iii. About one third (32.6%) of Tabora regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and

iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above decreased from 5.7 percent in 2012 to 4.6 percent in 2022 of total regional population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

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

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

iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and appropriate investments are made in education, health and skills development

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

v. A high age dependency increases demand for social services and long-term care services; high burden of public finances to cover the associated cost of providing social services; and reduce productivity growth.

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 Tabora Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

i. About eighteen percent (17.8%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Tabora Region are married; and

ii. About seven percent (6.6%) of female aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows 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 sixty three percent (62.5%) of children under five years of age in Tabora Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

ii. About twelve percent (12.3%) and 13.3 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and

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

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

i. 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

ii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and national identification to issue corresponding documents;

ii. Regional Authorities 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

iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to educate and sensitize the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

iv. .

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

i. About twelve percent (11.6 %) of children under age 18 in Tabora Region are orphans (6.8 % with one parent dead and 4.8 % both parents dead); and

ii. Sikonge District Council has the highest percentage (9.6%) of orphaned children while Urambo District Council has the lowest (3.2%)

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. Region, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings; and

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

i. Sixty eight percent (68.0%) of population aged 15 years above in Tabora Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 60.0 percent in Sikonge District Council to 89.2 percent in Tabora Municipal Council;

ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Tabora Region is 63.4 percent with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 52.5 percent in Sikonge District to 89.1 percent in Tabora Municipal;

iii. About fifteen percent (14.8%) 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) decreased from 70.8 in 2012 to 63.4 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

i. Adult literacy rate (68.0%) in Tabora Region is low compared to the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant number of illiterate

population in the Region. This may lead to unhealthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation

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

iii. Net Enrolment Rate for Tabora Region is below the national average of 83.3 percent which indicates that a significant number of children of official primary school age are not enrolled in schools which translates into poor education outcomes for region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;

iv. 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;

v. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system; and

vi. Decrease of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Tabora Region indicate that a a good number of children (regardless of their age) are not enrolled in primary schools.

.

Recommendations

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

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

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

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates; and

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

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i.   The overall unemployment rate in Tabora Region is 3.6 percent; the rate is high in urban (8.3%) than in rural (2.5%) areas;

ii.   Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.5%) of the total employment in Tabora region; and

iii.   About sixty one percent (61.3%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes:

i.   Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 3.6 percent unemployment for Tabora Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore 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.   Employment is the main source of household income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and

iv.   Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Tabora Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also

leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment for the sector it can become insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

i.   Nine percent (9.0%) of the total Tabora Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (55.3%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;

iii. Almost seven percent (6.9) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

i.   Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;

ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and

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

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the region;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to 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 five percent (45.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Tabora Region, the percentage ranges from (32.1%) in Tabora Municipal to 56.4 percent in Nzega District.

ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (14.8%) than females (6.9%).

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 Tabora Region, with significant policy implications;

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders to strengthen education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10   Drinking water

Key Findings

i.   About forty two percent (41.9%) of private households in Tabora Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 21.7 percent in Uyui District to 85.2 percent in Tabora Municipal; and

ii. There is significant disparity between urban (87.2%) and rural (30.4%) on percentage of private households in Tabora 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 sixty percent (58.1%) household in Tabora Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, high a likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage

Recommendations

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

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

15.2.11   Sanitation

Key Findings

i.   About one third (33.8%) of households in Tabora Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 19.3 percent in Uyui District to 74.3 percent in Tabora Municipal; and

ii. About fourteen percent (13.6%) of households in Tabora Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 1.9 percent in Tabora Municipal to 21.3 percent in Nzega District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.
.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effect 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 sixty seven percent (67.2%) and 24.3 percent of private households in Tabora Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

ii.   About seven percent (7.1%) of households in Tabora Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii. About twenty percent (20.2%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 6.6 in Nzega District to 60.1 percent in Tabora Municipal; and

iv.   Forty seven percent (47.0%) of households in Tabora Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes:

i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;

ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;

iii. Access to national grid in Tabora Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and

iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities by availability of reliable energy from the national grid.

.

 Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as alternative source to charcoal and firewood;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue sensitizing population on the importance of using clean energy and educate public about the negative effects of dirty energy including respiratory system diseases and deforestation which is one of the main the cause of climate change;

iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with the Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

i. Almost nine out of ten households (82.9%) in Tabora Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.4%) and females (0.5%) aged15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

iii. Less than one percent (0.8%) and about two (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and

iv. About twenty percent (20.1%) of households in Tabora Region own radio while 20.1 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 19.6 percent in Kaliua District to 100 percent in Nzega Town (Radio) and from 9.1 percent in Kaliua District to 100 percent in Nzega Town (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre primary, primary and secondary education levels; and

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness   in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities   and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14   Information on Buildings

Key Findings
   i.   About seventy one percent (70.9%) of all buildings in Tabora Region have physical addresses;
  ii.   About fifty one percent (50.7%) of all buildings in Tabora Region have electricity services, of which 10.9 percent are connected to the national grid and 39.2 percent are powered by other sources;
 iii.   About twenty one percent (20.5%) of all buildings have water services;
  iv.   About three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Tabora Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
   v.   About three quarters (74.3%) of all buildings in Tabora Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from to 44.1 percent in Tabora Municipal to 84.8 percent in Nzega District
  vi.   About thirty eight percent (37.7%) of all buildings in Tabora Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes
   i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addressees and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
  ii.   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).
 iii.   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;
  iv.   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;

v. 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

vi. 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 facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iii. 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

iv. 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; Tabora Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**3,391,679**	**2,888,034**	**503,645**	**1,661,171**	**1,730,508**
Nzega Town	125,193	NA	125,193	60,097	65,096
Nzega District	574,498	571,601	2,897	283,145	291,353
Igunga District	546,204	459,879	86,325	266,554	279,650
Uyui District	562,588	549,495	13,093	276,261	286,327
Urambo District	260,322	228,570	31,752	127,424	132,898
Sikonge District	335,686	317,148	18,538	165,309	170,377
Tabora Municipal	308,741	87,275	221,466	150,416	158,325
Handeni District	678,447	674,066	4,381	331,965	346,482

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**592,039**	**472,452**	**119,587**	**3,334,165**	**1,626,967**
Nzega Town	28,656	NA	28,656	123,346	58,883
Nzega District	96,306	95,671	635	565,755	278,237
Igunga District	87,716	69,370	18,346	540,937	262,967
Uyui District	90,362	87,424	2,938	559,684	274,170
Urambo District	46,691	39,384	7,307	257,680	125,883
Sikonge District	54,233	49,535	4,698	315,566	154,666
Tabora Municipal	72,259	16,316	55,943	297,233	143,086
Handeni District	115,816	114,752	1,064	673,964	329,075

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**57,514**	**40,916**	**16,598**	**34,204**	**23,310**
Nzega Town	1,847	NA	1,847	1,214	633
Nzega District	8,743	8,213	530	4,908	3,835
Igunga District	5,267	3,732	1,535	3,587	1,680
Uyui District	2,904	2,726	178	2,091	813
Urambo District	2,642	592	2,050	1,541	1,101
Sikonge District	20,120	19,761	359	10,643	9,477
Tabora Municipal	11,508	1,614	9,894	7,330	4,178
Handeni District	4,483	4,278	205	2,890	1,593

N.A   Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tabora 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)	2,906,329	1,419,783	1,486,546	2,460,077	1,207,118	1,252,959	446,252	212,665	233,587
Youth Population (15–24 years)	533,920	267,937	265,983	456,082	231,473	224,609	77,838	36,464	41,374
Youth Population (15–35 years)	643,724	308,784	334,940	536,564	259,056	277,508	107,160	49,728	57,432
Primary School (6–12 years)	1,105,377	526,513	578,864	909,782	435,269	474,513	195,595	91,244	104,351
Primary School (7–13 years)	749,787	375,057	374,730	659,501	331,132	328,369	90,286	43,925	46,361
Secondary School (13-16 years)	722,036	362,003	360,033	633,479	319,027	314,452	88,557	42,976	45,581
Secondary School (14-17 years)	307,891	158,029	149,862	263,316	137,123	126,193	44,575	20,906	23,669
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,617,088	776,480	840,608	1,328,970	639,977	688,993	288,118	136,503	151,615
Elderly population (60+ years)	157,235	74,361	82,874	132,626	63,335	69,291	24,609	11,026	13,583
Population Aged 4 years and above	2,906,329	1,419,783	1,486,546	2,460,077	1,207,118	1,252,959	446,252	212,665	233,587
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,819,916	874,714	945,202	1,503,595	725,602	777,993	316,321	149,112	167,209
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,512,025	716,685	795,340	1,240,279	588,479	651,800	271,746	128,206	143,540

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,723,654**	**825,771**	**897,883**	**1,172,171**	**604,269**	**567,902**
Rural	1,419,315	682,239	737,076	900,782	472,129	428,653
Urban	304,339	143,532	160,807	271,389	132,140	139,249
Council						
Nzega Town	73,189	34,397	38,792	61,874	30,176	31,698
Nzega District	291,625	140,062	151,563	180,672	94,292	86,380
Igunga District	276,712	132,038	144,674	188,429	95,698	92,731
Uyui District	272,965	131,013	141,952	171,861	90,254	81,607
Urambo District	132,061	63,203	68,858	95,120	49,225	45,895
Sikonge District	164,927	79,520	85,407	99,840	52,276	47,564
Tabora Municipal	186,477	89,921	96,556	166,302	82,653	83,649
Kaliua District	325,698	155,617	170,081	208,073	109,695	98,378

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,755,966	866,147	889,819	1,406,062	700,733	705,329	349,904	165,414	184,490
5-9	189,456	87,730	101,726	148,459	68,415	80,044	40,997	19,315	21,682
10-14	331,296	162,729	168,567	278,592	137,579	141,013	52,704	25,150	27,554
15 - 19	256,466	128,355	128,111	208,522	106,068	102,454	47,944	22,287	25,657
20 - 24	212,814	98,244	114,570	168,967	78,686	90,281	43,847	19,558	24,289
25 - 29	174,828	82,593	92,235	136,451	65,251	71,200	38,377	17,342	21,035
30 - 34	141,346	70,801	70,545	109,704	55,776	53,928	31,642	15,025	16,617
35 - 39	106,131	52,701	53,430	82,566	41,343	41,223	23,565	11,358	12,207
40 - 44	85,768	43,433	42,335	67,115	34,315	32,800	18,653	9,118	9,535
45 - 49	73,933	38,039	35,894	58,813	30,597	28,216	15,120	7,442	7,678
50 - 54	58,437	30,690	27,747	46,728	24,851	21,877	11,709	5,839	5,870
55 - 59	36,691	20,332	16,359	29,081	16,406	12,675	7,610	3,926	3,684
60 - 64	32,905	18,650	14,255	26,169	15,213	10,956	6,736	3,437	3,299
65 - 69	18,140	10,090	8,050	14,252	8,123	6,129	3,888	1,967	1,921
70 - 74	16,244	9,463	6,781	13,128	7,840	5,288	3,116	1,623	1,493
75 - 79	8,915	5,240	3,675	7,238	4,347	2,891	1,677	893	784
80+	12,596	7,057	5,539	10,277	5,923	4,354	2,319	1,134	1,185

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tabora 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)	391,220	194,677	196,543	322,317	162,545	159,772	68,903	32,132	36,771
Youth Population (15–24 years)	469,280	226,599	242,681	377,489	184,754	192,735	91,791	41,845	49,946
Youth Population (15–35 years)	811,626	393,292	418,334	644,072	316,261	327,811	167,554	77,031	90,523
Primary School (6–12 years)	369,795	176,302	193,493	301,708	143,939	157,769	68,087	32,363	35,724
Primary School (7–13 years)	409,281	196,294	212,987	337,500	162,152	175,348	71,781	34,142	37,639
Secondary School (14-17 years)	228,586	115,717	112,869	188,713	97,102	91,611	39,873	18,615	21,258
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,179,319	583,838	595,481	934,116	468,506	465,610	245,203	115,332	129,871
Elderly population (60+ years)	88,800	50,500	38,300	71,064	41,446	29,618	17,736	9,054	8,682
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,766,741	871,307	895,434	1,413,738	704,481	709,257	353,003	166,826	186,177
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,304,892	650,138	654,754	1,037,996	524,230	513,766	266,896	125,908	140,988
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,076,306	534,421	541,885	849,283	427,128	422,155	227,023	107,293	119,730

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Tabora 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	**722,036**	**362,003**	**360,033**	**633,479**	**319,027**	**314,452**	**88,557**	**42,976**	**45,581**	**457,782**	**218,014**	**239,768**	**379,003**	**180,419**	**198,584**	**78,779**	**37,595**	**41,184**
Nzega Town	23,560	11,524	12,036	NA	NA	NA	23,560	11,524	12,036	20,465	9,666	10,799	NA	NA	NA	20,465	9,666	10,799
Nzega District	125,725	63,790	61,935	125,226	63,551	61,675	499	239	260	74,422	34,837	39,585	73,960	34,621	39,339	462	216	246
Igunga District	114,071	56,981	57,090	98,041	49,174	48,867	16,030	7,807	8,223	70,618	32,552	38,066	58,146	26,679	31,467	12,472	5,873	6,599
Uyui District	125,104	63,019	62,085	122,419	61,667	60,752	2,685	1,352	1,333	74,753	36,026	38,727	72,463	34,902	37,561	2,290	1,124	1,166
Urambo District	56,843	28,618	28,225	51,011	25,732	25,279	5,832	2,886	2,946	39,300	19,131	20,169	33,941	16,472	17,469	5,359	2,659	2,700
Sikonge District	72,203	36,279	35,924	68,906	34,725	34,181	3,297	1,554	1,743	37,922	18,250	19,672	34,896	16,836	18,060	3,026	1,414	1,612
Tabora Municipal	54,664	26,885	27,779	18,737	9,623	9,114	35,927	17,262	18,665	48,726	23,538	25,188	14,705	7,228	7,477	34,021	16,310	17,711
Kaliua District	149,866	74,907	74,959	149,139	74,555	74,584	727	352	375	91,576	44,014	47,562	90,892	43,681	47,211	684	333	351

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tabora Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	**680,103**	**598,961**	**64,487**	**249**	**2,174**	**185**	**4,766**	**2,964**	**1,260**	**4,008**	**45**	**15**	**365**	**624**
Rural	573,378	502,621	58,387	207	1,364	146	3,745	2,278	859	2,990	40	13	273	455
Urban	106,725	96,340	6,100	42	810	39	1,021	686	401	1,018	5	2	92	169
Council														
Nzega Town	29,046	25,493	2,727	13	120	11	207	135	73	211	2	-	21	33
Nzega District	104,953	89,848	12,655	43	215	27	929	493	96	552	3	3	19	70
Igunga District	118,151	105,685	9,930	28	243	23	721	502	185	724	3	6	58	43
Uyui District	108,630	94,430	11,955	49	340	46	688	346	152	463	5	1	29	126
Urambo District	74,713	67,891	4,781	27	189	21	524	451	224	470	1	-	63	71
Sikonge District	60,976	52,268	7,352	30	162	16	374	191	159	358	4	3	34	25
Tabora Municipal	64,849	58,642	3,347	23	602	20	603	465	220	744	23	2	45	113
Kaliua District	118,785	104,704	11,740	36	303	21	720	381	151	486	4	-	96	143
Nzega Town	680,103	598,961	64,487	249	2,174	185	4,766	2,964	1,260	4,008	45	15	365	624

Bibliography

Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death, and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2014, *the 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

United Republic of Tanzania constitution, the Tanzania Citizenship ACT chapter 357 revised,2002 and the Tanzania Citizenship ACT (subsidiary legislation) chapter 357revised Edition, 2002 index to subsidiary legislation.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census: Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile;* Tanzania, April 2014.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Administrative Units Population Distribution Report;* Tanzania, December 2022.

Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Age and Sex Distribution Report.* Tanzania, December 2022.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2015-16.* Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA, 2016.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2012 Population and Housing Census: Tanga Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, January, 2016.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, April 2024.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, Analytical Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 2006.

Population Reference Bureau. *2022 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA 2022.

United Nations. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses,* New York, USA, 2017.