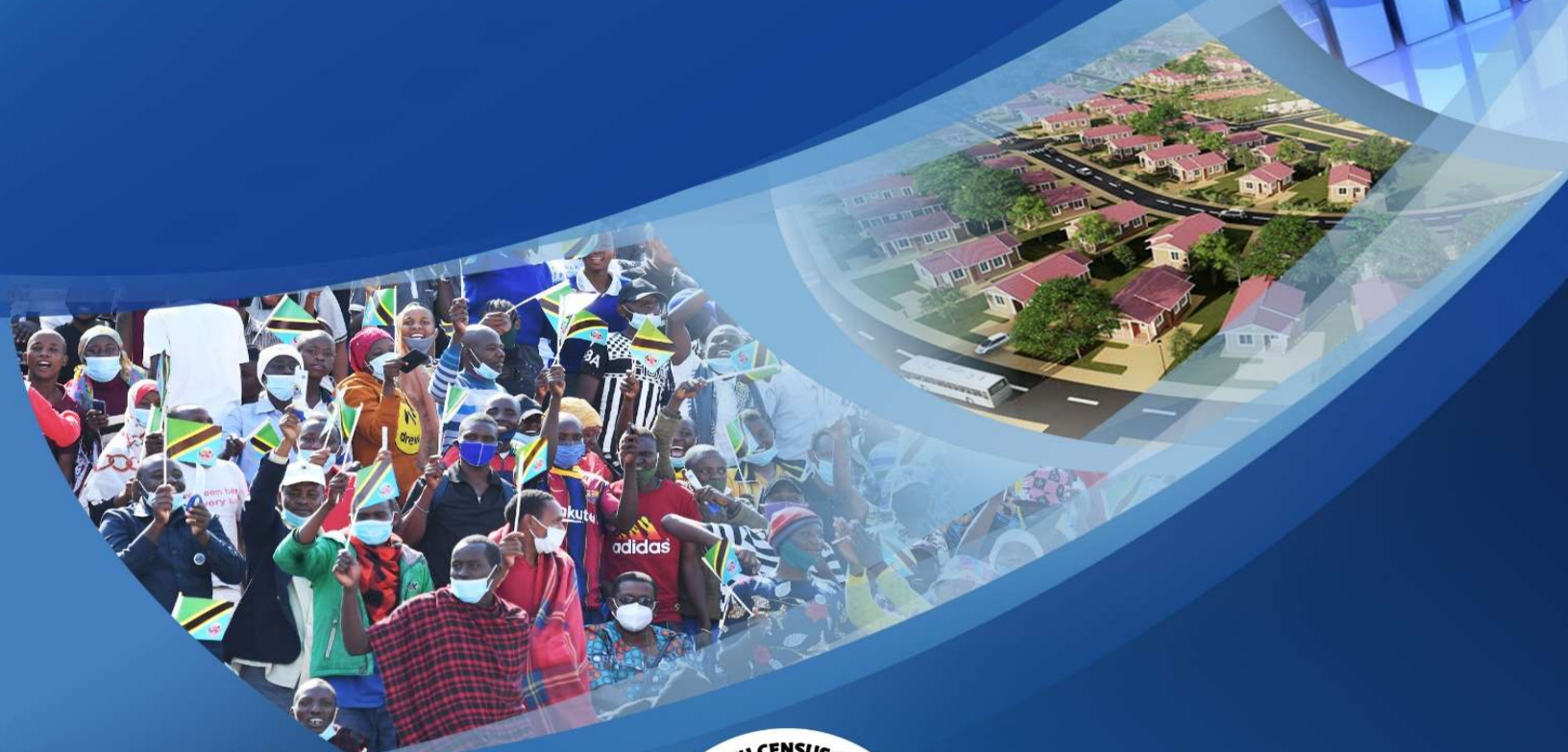




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Kagera Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Kagera Regional Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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

KAGERA 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.



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Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Kagera Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Kagera Region has a population of 2,989,299 persons, out of those, 1,530,019 are females and 1,459,280 are males. Population of Kagera Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 21.6 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Kagera Region is expected to double in the next 35 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 88.8 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 11.2 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Kagera Regional population. The chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 16.7 years. About forty-five percent (45.4%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 47.2 percent in 1988 Census to 51.1 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (58.7%) compared with rural areas (50.2%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 96.0. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Kagera Region decreased from 4.0 percent in 2002 to 3.4 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Kagera Region has 698,257 private households, out of which 91,726 (13.1%) are in urban areas and 606,531 (86.9%) in rural areas. Female-headed households in the Region is higher in urban areas (38.3%) than in rural areas (33.2%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.2 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 49.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region are married. Five percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (9.1%) 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 2022 for Kagera Region is 25.0 years for males and 20.8 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 24.4 years in 2012 to 25.0 years in 2022 while that of females decreased from 21.0 years to 20.8 years during the same period.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (79.8%) in Kagera Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 14.3 percent have birth certificates and about 5 percent (5.1%) have birth notification. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 15–19 (17.9 %) and 20-24 years and (18.2%)

when compared to age group 25-29 years (16.5%); 30-34 years (15.6%); 35-39 years (12.3%) and 40-44 years (10.4%). On the other hand, the result show that about thirteen percent of persons (12.8%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 9.1 percent have national identification number. Also, the results indicate that 145,309 persons (4.9 %) out of 2,956,899 persons in Kagera Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results show that 2,969,300 persons (99.3%) out of 2,989,299 persons enumerated in Kagera Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (18,055 persons) followed by other African Countries (1,122 persons) and Countries Outside Africa (822 person).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (89.5%) children under 18 years have both parents alive. Nearly 11 percent (10.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans, which is proportionately higher in rural areas (10.6%) than urban areas (9.9%). About eight percent (7.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead. Bukoba District Council has the highest proportion (12.2%) of orphans compared with other councils in Kagera Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region is 80.1 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (77.9%) than females (74.8%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 77.2 percent and it is higher among males (78.1%) than females (76.4%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 83.5 percent. It is higher among females (85.0%) than males (82.1%). Majority (80.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 14.5 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.8 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,212,346 (75.7%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Kagera Region using International relaxed definition is 4.8 percent.

Females have higher unemployment rate (5.4%) than males (4.2%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Kagera Region is 79.5 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Kagera 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. About thirteen percent (12.8%) of the total population aged 7 years and above are living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.3%) and walking (2.0%) are the most common types of disabilities in Kagera Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Forty-three percent (43.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land alone is lower (12.2 percent) than that of males (23.2%). Fifty three percent (53.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Kagera Region, 17.7 percent of them own land alone.

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control for Kagera Region. About seven in ten (71.4%) households in Kagera Region live in their own houses. Almost one-third (31.6%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. About thirty seven percent (36.7%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Forty percent (48.0%) of households in Kagera Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than thirty percent (32.2%) of households in Kagera Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Kagera Region use firewood (75.0%) and charcoal (16.2%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 21.3 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.1 percent in 2012 to 21.3 percent in 2022. About five out ten (49.2%) households in Kagera Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 38.0 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 Kagera Region. Almost eight out of ten (77.6%) persons aged 15 years and above in the Region own mobile phones with more than two thirds (66.9%) of them owning only non-smartphones. Use of ICT equipment is similarly high, with 78.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above using ICT equipment for communication. Non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (97.9%). About three percent (2.7%) of persons aged 15 and above in Kagera Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.7%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen Present 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 Kagera Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings also present that 79.9 percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 8.7 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy-four percent (73.8%) of all individually owned buildings in Kagera Region are owned by males, 19.8 percent by females and 4.1 percent are jointly owned.

About fifty-two percent (52.2%) of all buildings have flooring materials (mud/soil or sand). Nearly eighty-six percent (85.9%) percent of all buildings in Kagera Region are built on un-surveyed land. About thirty six percent (36.1%) of all buildings in Kagera Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. About fourteen percent (13.5%) of all buildings in Kagera Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 35.7 percent are powered by other sources. 12.4 percent of all buildings have water services. About four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Kagera Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,989,299	100.0	2,655,043	100.0	334,256	100.0
Male	1,459,280	48.8	1,300,682	49.0	158,598	47.4
Female	1,530,019	51.2	1,354,361	51.0	175,658	52.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.0	-	1.7	-	3.9
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)						
Male	242,554	16.6	218,323	16.8	24,231	15.3
Female	246,003	16.1	221,387	16.3	24,616	14.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,357,969	45.4	1,227,985	46.3	129,984	38.9
Male	675,970	46.3	612,382	47.1	63,588	40.1
Female	681,999	44.6	615,603	45.5	66,396	37.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,556,538	52.1	1,403,661	52.9	152,877	45.7
Male	778,441	53.3	704,298	54.1	74,143	46.7
Female	778,097	50.9	699,363	51.6	78,734	44.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	557,371	18.6	485,881	18.3	71,490	21.4
Male	270,461	18.5	238,343	18.3	32,118	20.3
Female	286,910	18.8	247,538	18.3	39,372	22.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	965,716	32.3	834,503	31.4	131,213	39.3
Male	465,234	31.9	405,179	31.2	60,055	37.9
Female	500,482	32.7	429,324	31.7	71,158	40.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	685,781	44.8	591,624	43.7	94,157	53.6
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,528,748	51.1	1,332,584	50.2	196,164	58.7
Male	739,061	50.6	647,358	49.8	91,703	57.8
Female	789,687	51.6	685,226	50.6	104,461	59.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	157,301	5.3	144,415	5.4	12,886	3.9
Male	70,064	4.8	64,562	5.0	5,502	3.5
Female	87,237	5.7	79,853	5.9	7,384	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	102,582	3.4	94,474	3.6	8,108	2.4
Male	44,249	3.0	40,942	3.1	3,307	2.1
Female	58,333	3.8	53,532	4.0	4,801	2.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	698,257	100.0	606,531	86.9	91,726	13.1
Male Headed Households	461,726	66.1	405,158	66.8	56,568	61.7
Female Headed Households	236,531	33.9	201,373	33.2	35,158	38.3
Average Household Size[1]	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Male1	-	4.4	-	4.5	-	3.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female1	-	3.9	-	3.9	-	3.4
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	461,712	28.3	390,493	27.4	71,219	34.9
Married	804,821	49.3	710,429	49.8	94,392	46.2
Living Together	179,444	11.0	163,452	11.5	15,992	7.8
Divorced	57,840	3.5	49,349	3.5	8,491	4.2
Separated	40,224	2.5	34,937	2.4	5,287	2.6
Widowed	87,289	5.4	78,398	5.5	8,891	4.4
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	422,394	14.3	301,557	11.5	120,837	36.8
Population with Birth Notification	150,770	5.1	134,489	5.1	16,281	5.0
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	2,969,300	99.3	2,636,800	99.3	332,500	99.5
Non-Tanzanians	19,999	0.7	18,243	0.7	,1756	0.5
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	145,309	4.9	106,195	4.0	39,114	11.9
Other Health Insurance	31,533	1.1	26,718	1.0	4,815	1.5
National Identification Card	179,415	12.8	128,563	10.5	50,852	28.9
National Identification Number	128,339	9.1	109,268	8.9	19,071	10.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zanzibar Identification Card	114	0.0	66	0.0	48	0.0
Driving License	36,721	2.6	21,171	1.7	15,550	8.8
Voter's Identification Card	970,881	69.2	844,953	68.8	125,928	71.5
Travel Passport	14,434	1.0	9,913	0.8	4,521	2.6
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	164,039	10.5	148,893	10.6	15,146	9.9
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,307,371	80.1	1,115,583	78.2	191,788	93.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	965,716	84.6	834,503	82.9	131,213	95.7
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,601,205	83.9	1,402,445	82.9	198,760	91.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	500,779	83.5	449,050	82.6	51,729	93.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	752,926	125.6	671,005	123.4	81,921	147.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,170,481	100.0	1,005,870	100.0	164,611	100.0
Pre-Primary	6,904	0.6	6,568	0.7	336	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	938,268	80.2	838,433	83.4	99,835	60.6
Training After Primary	3,011	0.3	2,278	0.2	733	0.4
Pre-Form One	211	0.0	177	0.0	34	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	169,220	14.5	125,885	12.5	43,335	26.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,459	0.7	5,527	0.5	2,932	1.8
Training After Secondary Education	11,605	1.0	7,979	0.8	3,626	2.2
University and Other Related	32,782	2.8	19,011	1.9	13,771	8.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	0.0	12.	0.0	9	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	3,323	0.3	1,810	0.2	1,513	1.0
Professionals	13,261	1.1	7,330	0.7	5,931	4.0
Technicians and associate professionals	29,035	2.4	18,961	1.8	10,074	6.7
Clerks	2,651	0.2	1,353	0.1	1,298	0.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	32,349	2.7	19,481	1.8	12,868	8.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	641,487	52.9	596,562	56.1	44,925	30.0
Craft and related workers	186,935	15.4	162,294	15.3	24,641	16.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,449	0.5	4,344	0.4	2,105	1.4
Elementary occupations	296,856	24.5	250,691	23.6	46,165	30.9
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	293,269	12.8	265,058	13.1	28,211	10.7
Type of Disability						
Albinism	3,640	0.12	3,131	0.12	509	0.16
Seeing	115,131	3.3	103,867	3.3	11,264	3.2
Hearing	59,504	1.3	54,531	1.3	4,973	1.1
Walking	85,379	2.0	77,599	2.0	7,780	1.8
Remembering	45,249	0.7	41,427	0.7	3,822	0.6
Self-Care	24,980	0.3	22,658	0.3	2,322	0.3
Communication	28,495	0.6	25,707	0.6	2,788	0.6
Other Disability	70,365	4.7	64,881	4.9	5,484	3.1
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	692,964	43.3	637,800	45.5	55,164	27.8
Male	365,937	48.0	336,268	50.2	29,669	32.4
Female	327,027	39.0	301,532	41.2	25,495	23.8
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	498,219	71.4	454,203	74.9	44,016	48.0
Living without Paying any Rent	37,301	5.3	32,202	5.3	5,099	5.6
Rented Privately	86,444	12.4	54,783	9.0	31,661	34.5
Rented by Employer	20,946	3.0	17,786	2.9	3,160	3.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	23,024	3.3	18,646	3.1	4,378	4.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	19,974	2.9	18,173	3.0	1,801	2.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	12,349	1.8	10,738	1.8	1,611	1.8
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	631,091	90.4	540,622	89.1	90,469	98.6
Grass/Leaves	56,238	8.1	55,617	9.2	621	0.7
Mud and Leaves	5,856	0.8	5,692	0.9	164	0.2
Others	5,072	0.7	4,600	0.8	472	0.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cement	230,219	33.0	165,899	27.4	64,320	70.1
Earth/Sand	430,289	61.6	415,050	68.4	15,239	16.6
Ceramic tiles	21,358	3.1	10,830	1.8	10,528	11.5
Other	16,391	2.3	14,752	2.4	1,639	1.8
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	32,190	4.6	12,181	2.0	20,009	21.8
Baked Bricks	258,492	37.0	206,046	34.0	52,446	57.2
Sundried Bricks	94,779	13.6	86,902	14.3	7,877	8.6
Poles and Mud	279,811	40.1	271,337	44.7	8,474	9.2
Stones	4,765	0.7	3,036	0.5	1,729	1.9
Others	28,220	4.0	27,029	4.5	1,191	1.3
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	148,782	21.3	83,688	13.8	65,094	71.0
Solar	303,264	43.4	291,305	48.0	11,959	13.0
Kerosene	68,508	9.8	62,091	10.2	6,417	7.0
Others	177,703	25.5	169,447	28.0	8,256	9.0
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	523,570	75.0	495,687	81.7	27,883	30.4
Charcoal	113,079	16.2	67,652	11.2	45,427	49.5
Kerosene	4,122	0.6	3,666	0.6	456	0.5
Electricity	14,027	2.0	8,287	1.4	5,740	6.3
Gas	14,434	2.1	5,633	0.9	8,801	9.6
Others	29,025	4.1	25,606	4.2	3,419	3.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	199,929	28.6	142,765	23.5	57,164	62.3
Other Protected Sources	135,502	19.4	122,741	20.2	12,761	13.9
Unprotected Sources	362,826	52.0	341,025	56.3	21,801	23.8
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	79,097	11.3	40,843	6.8	38,254	41.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	43,436	6.2	31,701	5.2	11,735	12.8
Pit Latrine	554,845	79.5	514,366	84.8	40,479	44.1
Others	3301	0.5	2487	0.4	814	0.9
No Facility	17,578	2.5	17,134	2.8	444	0.5
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	88,797	12.7	57,091	9.4	31,706	34.5
Burnt	343,372	49.2	301,802	49.8	41,570	45.3
Roadside Dumping	2,036	0.3	1,835	0.3	201	0.2
Burying/Pit	135,778	19.4	124,179	20.5	11,599	12.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	128,274	18.4	121,624	19.9	6,650	7.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	462,555	66.2	420,444	69.3	42,111	45.9
Farm Land	527,790	75.6	478,275	78.9	49,515	54.0
House	508,145	72.8	459,928	75.8	48,217	52.6
Bicycle	115,121	16.5	105,427	17.4	9,694	10.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	71,479	10.2	60,808	10.0	10,671	11.6
Power Tiller	1,237	0.2	1052	0.2	185	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	245,601	35.2	201,209	33.2	44,392	48.4
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,242,289	77.6	1,069,918	76.3	172,371	86.7
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	531,368	76.1	449,155	74.1	82,213	89.6
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,311,033	78.4	1,135,209	77.4	175,824	85.2
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	12,484	0.8	9,056	0.6	3,428	1.7
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	24,652	1.5	16,745	1.2	7,907	4.0
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	598,332	83.5	539,645	83.4	58,687	84.8
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	98,597	13.5	62,266	9.5	36,331	50.5
Water	90,169	12.4	63,782	9.7	26,387	36.6
Toilet	574,512	79.0	516,168	78.7	58,344	81.0
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	30,481	4.3	24,169	3.7	6,312	9.1
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	67,059	9.4	36,005	5.6	31,054	44.9
Not Surveyed	615,378	85.9	585,803	90.5	29,575	42.8
Regularised	19,481	2.7	14,482	2.2	4,999	7.2

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

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 aged 15 to 64 years (international definition).

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electronic waste (E-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. It is also known as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or end-of-life (EOL)

electronics. It also refers to discarded, recycled or refurbished electrical and electronic products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

Certificate of Right refers to a legal land certificate of occupation granted under

Occupancy the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 in Tanzania and Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 of Tanzania Zanzibar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
- c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries were done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 4,022 EAs were delineated in Kagera Region (458 EAs in urban areas and 3,564 hamlets in rural areas).

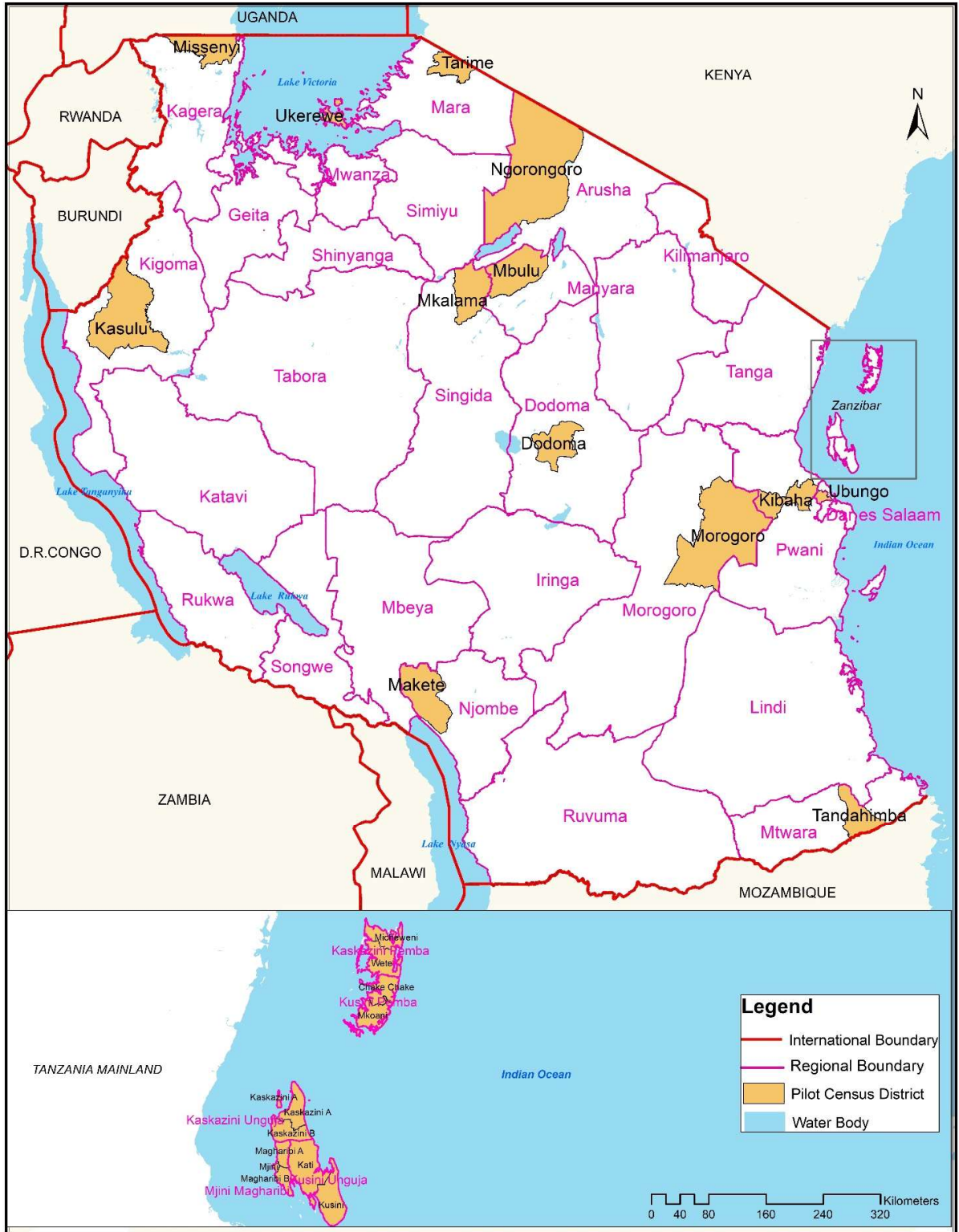
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

Map 1.2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Kagera Region has a population of 2,989,299 persons; (1,459,280 males and 1,530,019 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Kagera Regional population is expected to double in the next 35 years; that is in year 2057.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 88.8 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 11.2 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

Kagera Region has a population of 2,989,299 persons and is the sixth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.2%) of this population are females (1,530,019 persons) and 48.8 percent (1,459,280 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

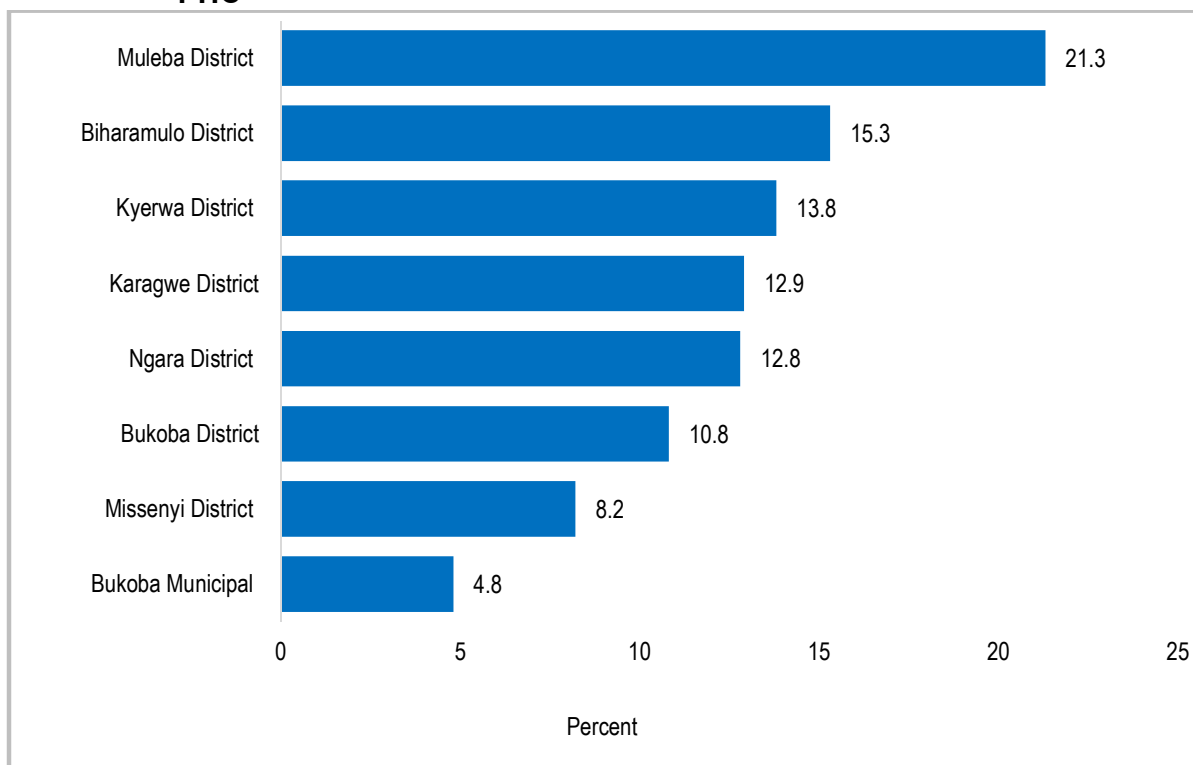
Administratively, Kagera Region has 8 Councils, out of those, seven (7) are District Councils and one (1) is a Municipal Council. Muleba District Council in Kagera Region has the largest population (637,659 persons) compared with other Councils. Other four Councils with large population are Biharamulo District (457,114 persons), Kyerwa District (412,910 persons), Karagwe District (385,744 persons) and Ngara District (383,092 persons). Thus, over 70 percent (76.2%) of the total population in Kagera Region live in the mentioned five councils. The last three councils with least population in Kagera Region are Bukoba Municipal (144,938 persons), Missenyi District (245,394 persons) and Bukoba District (322,448 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

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

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

Council	Population Size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,989,299	1,459,280	48.8	1,530,019	51.2
Karagwe District	385,744	191,186	49.6	194,558	50.4
Bukoba District	322,448	156,788	48.6	165,660	51.4
Bukoba Municipal	144,938	68,786	47.5	76,152	52.5
Muleba District	637,659	315,073	49.4	322,586	50.6
Biharamulo District	457,114	224,093	49.0	233,021	51.0
Ngara District	383,092	181,133	47.3	201,959	52.7
Kyerwa District	412,910	201,225	48.7	211,685	51.3
Missenyi District	245,394	120,996	49.3	124,398	50.7

**Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Kagera Region, 2022
PHC**



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Kagera Region population is predominantly rural, with 88.8 percent of its population living in rural areas and 11.2 percent living in urban areas. Across the Councils, more than 85 percent of the population in all councils in the Region reside in rural areas except Bukoba Municipal, which has all its population residing in urban areas. Councils with relatively small percentages of their population residing in urban areas are Kyerwa and Biharamulo Districts (2.0% each) and Bukoba District (4.5%) (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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



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

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,989,299	1,459,280	1,530,019	2,655,043	88.8	1,300,682	1,354,361	334,256	11.2	158,598	175,658
Karagwe District	385,744	191,186	194,558	328,218	85.1	163,312	164,906	57,526	14.9	27,874	29,652
Bukoba District	322,448	156,788	165,660	308,013	95.5	149,980	158,033	14,435	4.5	6,808	7,627
Bukoba Municipal	144,938	68,786	76,152	NA	NA	NA	NA	144,938	100.0	68,786	76,152
Muleba District	637,659	315,073	322,586	605,573	95.0	300,283	305,290	32,086	5.0	14,790	17,296
Biharamulo District	457,114	224,093	233,021	448,003	98.0	219,930	228,073	9,111	2.0	4,163	4,948
Ngara District	383,092	181,133	201,959	341,373	89.1	161,467	179,906	41,719	10.9	19,666	22,053
Kyerwa District	412,910	201,225	211,685	404,494	98.0	197,211	207,283	8,416	2.0	4,014	4,402
Missenyi District	245,394	120,996	124,398	219,369	89.4	108,499	110,870	26,025	10.6	12,497	13,528

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Kagera Region has increased by 21.6 percent from 2,458,023 persons in 2012 to 2,989,299 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

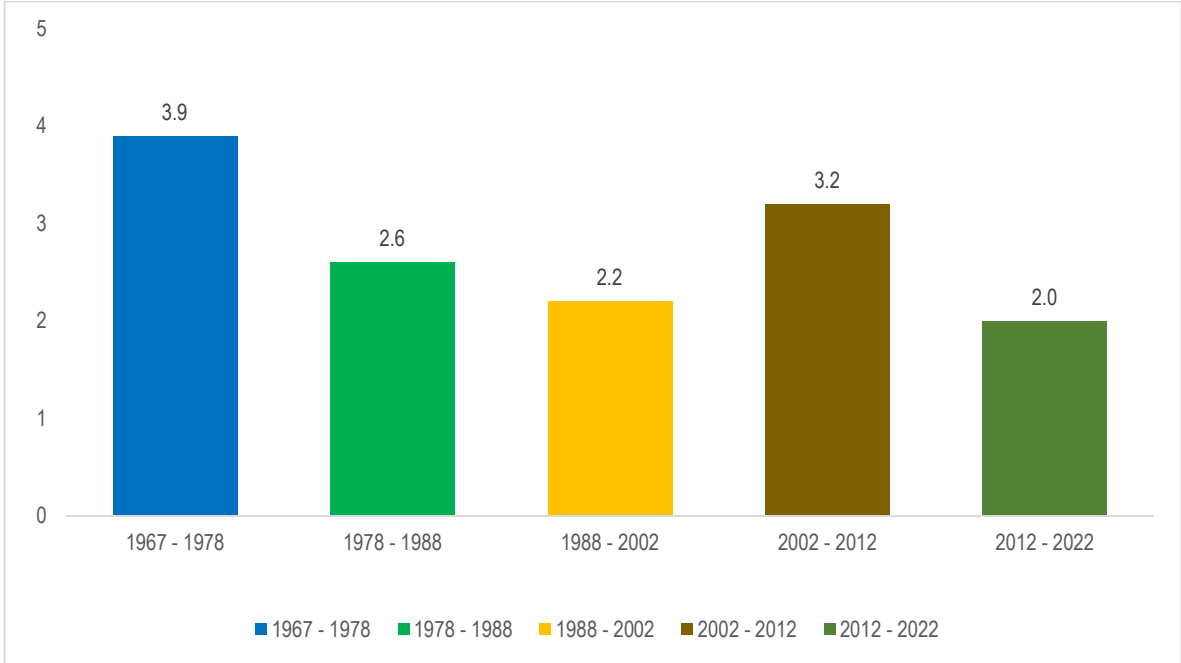
Kagera Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the regional population is expected to double in the next 35 years; that is in year 2057. The growth rate for the male population is less (1.9%) than that of the total population while for the female population it is 2.0 percent which is the same as that of the Region (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Kagera Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percent Change	Percent Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	2,458,023	2,989,299	21.6	2.0	35
Male	1,205,683	1,459,280	21.0	1.9	36
Female	1,252,340	1,530,019	22.2	2.0	35

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the average annual intercensal growth rate for Kagera Region has dropped from 3.9 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.2 percent in 1988 – 2002, then increased to 3.2 percent in 2002-2012 before declining to 2.0 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Kagera Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 45.4 percent of the Kagera Region population is aged below 15 years and 3.4 percent is aged 65 years and above.
- The median age of the Kagera Regional population is 16.7 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Kagera Region decreased from 47.2 percent in 1988 Census to 51.1 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Kagera Region is 5.3.
- The age dependency ratio for Kagera Region is 96.

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 Kagera 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.

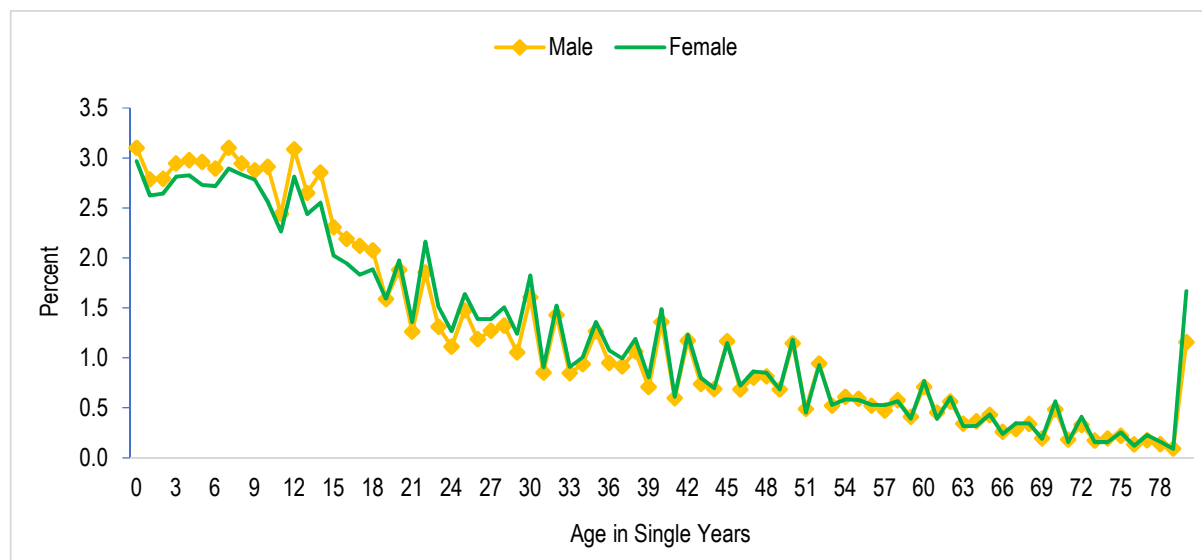
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Kagera Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Kagera 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 Kagera Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 45.4 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Kagera Region population is 16.7 years. The results also portray a higher number of males than females in age 10 to 19.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Kagera Region is about 95 males for every 100 females (96 for rural areas and 90 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (102 to 105 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (86 to 92 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,989,299	100.0	1,459,280	100.0	1,530,019	100.0	95
0-4	488,557	16.3	242,554	16.6	246,003	16.1	99
5-9	437,958	14.7	216,313	14.8	221,645	14.5	98
10-14	431,454	14.4	217,103	14.9	214,351	14.0	101
15-19	311,803	10.4	158,101	10.8	153,702	10.0	103
20-24	245,568	8.2	112,360	7.7	133,208	8.7	84
25-29	205,541	6.9	96,693	6.6	108,848	7.1	89
30-34	169,668	5.7	82,143	5.6	87,525	5.7	94
35-39	149,358	5.0	70,907	4.9	78,451	5.1	90
40-44	131,105	4.4	63,776	4.4	67,329	4.4	95
45-49	112,250	3.8	55,532	3.8	56,718	3.7	98
50-54	89,405	3.0	44,039	3.0	45,366	3.0	97
55-59	59,331	2.0	29,695	2.0	29,636	1.9	100
60-64	54,719	1.8	25,815	1.8	28,904	1.9	89
65-69	33,757	1.1	15,543	1.1	18,214	1.2	85
70-74	26,273	0.9	11,737	0.8	14,536	1.0	81
75-79	16,014	0.5	7,018	0.5	8,996	0.6	78
80-84	12,257	0.4	4,811	0.3	7,446	0.5	65
85+	14,281	0.5	5,140	0.4	9,141	0.6	56
Median Age	16.7		16.2		17.2		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	2,655,043	100.0	1,300,682	100.0	1,354,361	100.0	96
0 – 4	439,710	16.6	218,323	16.8	221,387	16.3	99
5 – 9	396,589	14.9	195,983	15.1	200,606	14.8	98
10 – 14	391,686	14.8	198,076	15.2	193,610	14.3	102
15 – 19	274,129	10.3	140,679	10.8	133,450	9.9	105
20 – 24	211,752	8.0	97,664	7.5	114,088	8.4	86
25 – 29	174,766	6.6	82,633	6.4	92,133	6.8	90
30 – 34	145,178	5.5	70,416	5.4	74,762	5.5	94
35 – 39	129,601	4.9	61,527	4.7	68,074	5.0	90
40 – 44	114,877	4.3	55,886	4.3	58,991	4.4	95
45 – 49	99,081	3.7	48,955	3.8	50,126	3.7	98
50 – 54	79,937	3.0	39,327	3.0	40,610	3.0	97
55 – 59	53,322	2.0	26,651	2.0	26,671	2.0	100
60 – 64	49,941	1.9	23,620	1.8	26,321	1.9	90
65 – 69	30,840	1.2	14,207	1.1	16,633	1.2	85
70 – 74	24,209	0.9	10,877	0.8	13,332	1.0	82
75 – 79	14,817	0.6	6,537	0.5	8,280	0.6	79
80-84	11,368	0.4	4,490	0.3	6,878	0.5	65
85+	13,240	0.5	4,831	0.4	8,409	0.6	57
Median Age	16.3		15.9		16.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	334,256	100.0	158,598	100.0	175,658	100.0	90
0 – 4	48,847	14.6	24,231	15.3	24,616	14.0	98
5 – 9	41,369	12.4	20,330	12.8	21,039	12.0	97
10 – 14	39,768	11.9	19,027	12.0	20,741	11.8	92
15 – 19	37,674	11.3	17,422	11.0	20,252	11.5	86
20 – 24	33,816	10.1	14,696	9.3	19,120	10.9	77
25 – 29	30,775	9.2	14,060	8.9	16,715	9.5	84
30 – 34	24,490	7.3	11,727	7.4	12,763	7.3	92
35 – 39	19,757	5.9	9,380	5.9	10,377	5.9	90
40 – 44	16,228	4.9	7,890	5.0	8,338	4.7	95
45 – 49	13,169	3.9	6,577	4.1	6,592	3.8	100
50 – 54	9,468	2.8	4,712	3.0	4,756	2.7	99
55 – 59	6,009	1.8	3,044	1.9	2,965	1.7	103
60 – 64	4,778	1.4	2,195	1.4	2,583	1.5	85
65 – 69	2,917	0.9	1,336	0.8	1,581	0.9	85
70 – 74	2,064	0.6	860	0.5	1,204	0.7	71
75 – 79	1,197	0.4	481	0.3	716	0.4	67
80-84	889	0.3	321	0.2	568	0.3	57
85+	1,041	0.3	309	0.2	732	0.4	42
Median Age	19.4		19.0		19.8		

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 Kagera 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). Kagera 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 Bukoba Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Kagera 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

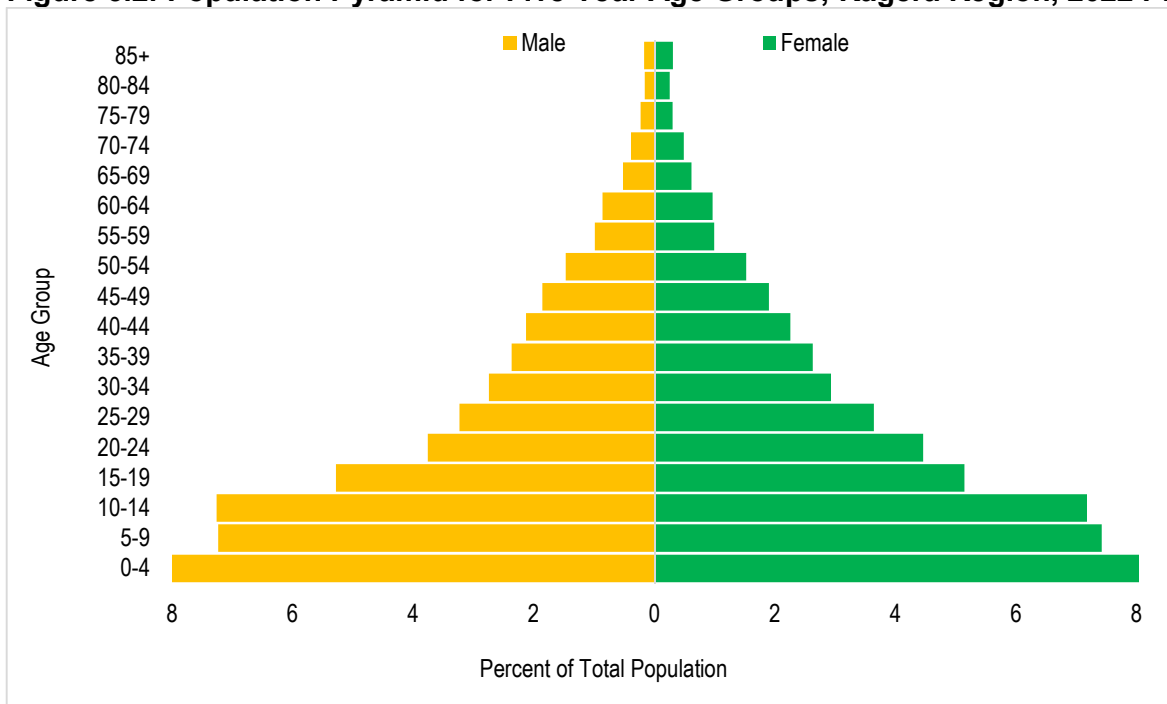


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kagera Rural, 2022 PHC

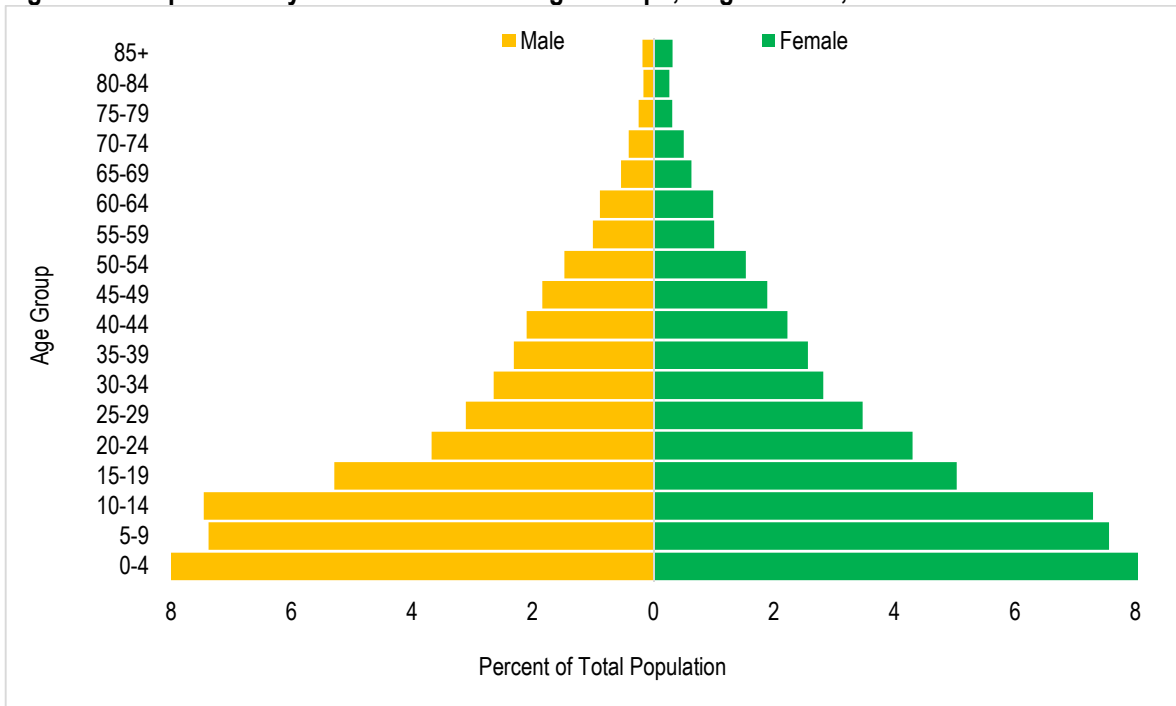


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kagera Urban, 2022 PHC

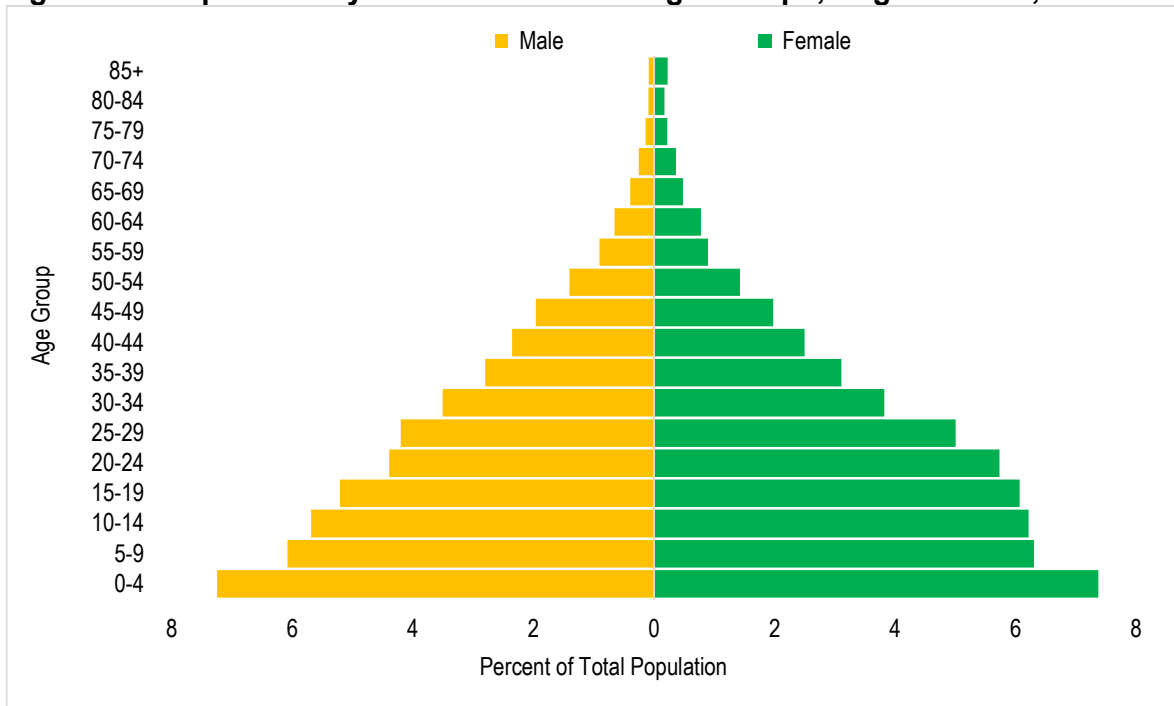
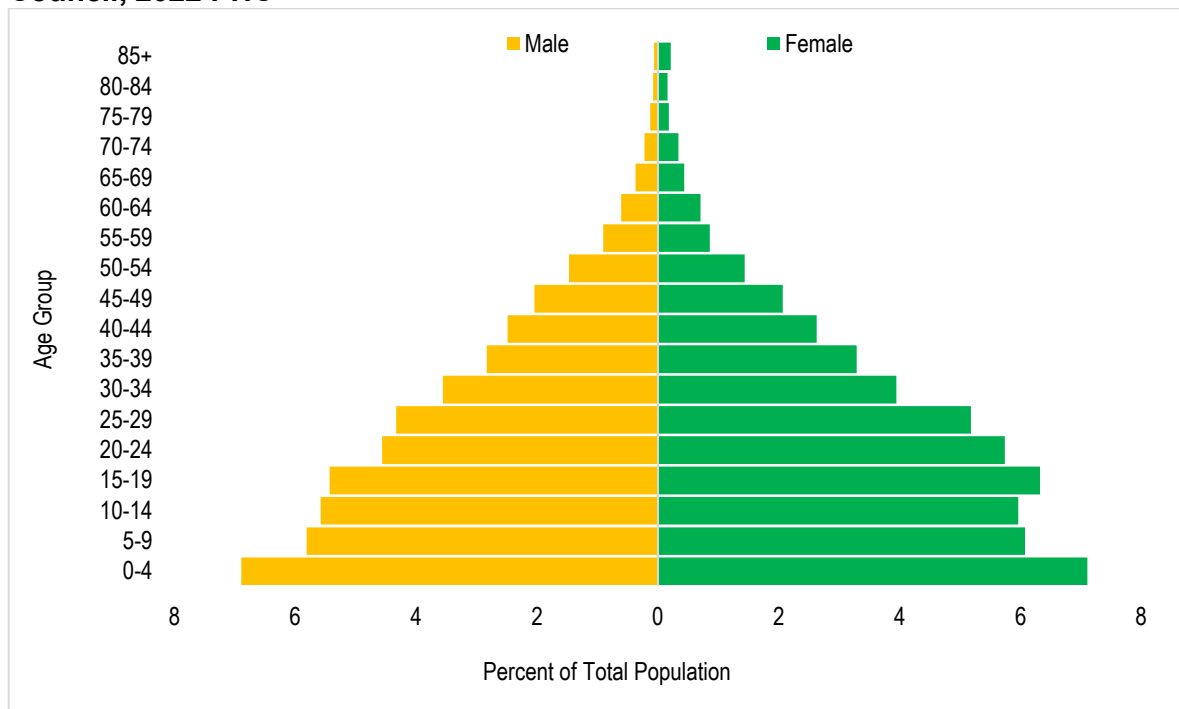


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Bukoba Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Kagera Region has a young population with 45.4 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.4 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.

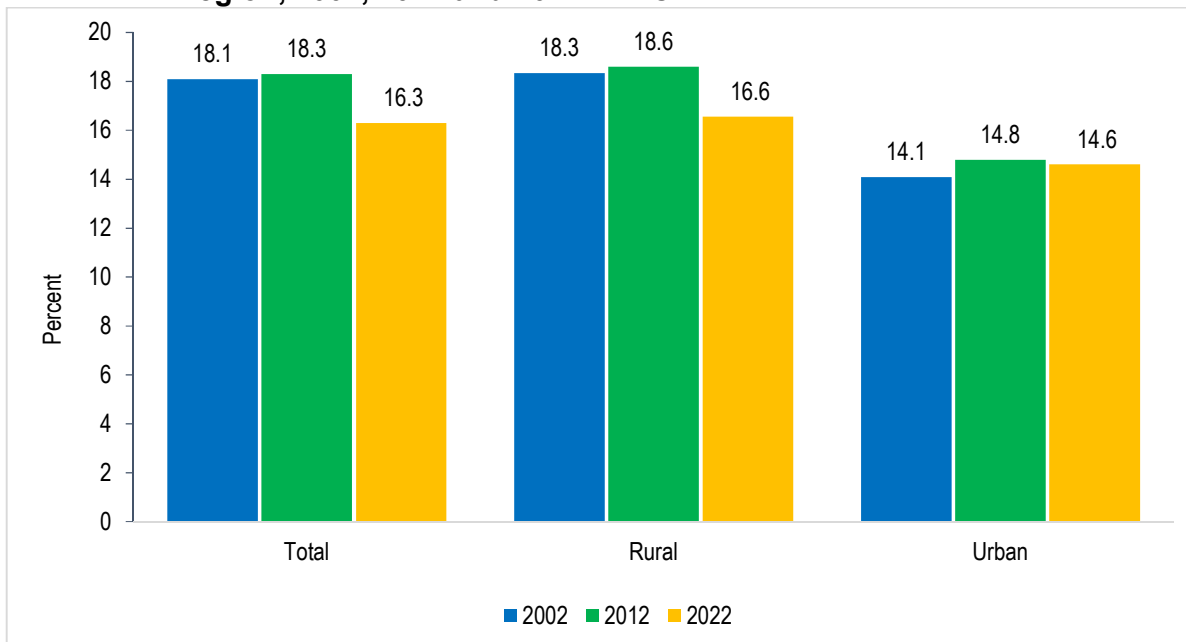
Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups and Sex; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,989,299	100.0	2,655,043	100.0	334,256	100.0
Male	1,459,280	48.8	1,300,682	49	158,598	47.4
Female	1,530,019	51.2	1,354,361	51	175,658	52.6
Children (Under 1 year)	103,850	3.5	93,154	3.5	10,696	3.2
Male	51,378	3.5	46,133	3.5	5,245	3.3
Female	52,472	3.4	47,021	3.5	5,451	3.1
Children (0–4 years)	488,557	16.3	439,710	16.6	48,847	14.6
Male	242,554	16.6	218,323	16.8	24,231	15.3
Female	246,003	16.1	221,387	16.3	24,616	14
Children (0–8 years)	841,592.00	28.2	759,490	28.6	82,102	24.6
Male	417,881	28.6	377,173	29	40,708	25.7
Female	423,711	27.7	382,317	28.2	41,394	23.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,357,969	45.4	1,227,985	46.3	129,984	38.9
Male	675,970	46.3	612,382	47.1	63,588	40.1
Female	681,999	44.6	615,603	45.5	66,396	37.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,556,538	52.1	1,403,661	52.9	152,877	45.7
Male	778,441	53.3	704,298	54.1	74,143	46.7
Female	778,097	50.9	699,363	51.6	78,734	44.8
Teenagers (13–19 years)	481,452	16.1	427,729	16.1	53,723	16.1
Male	243,481	16.7	218,514	16.8	24,967	15.7
Female	237,971	15.6	209,215	15.4	28,756	16.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	557,371	18.6	485,881	18.3	71,490	21.4
Male	270,461	18.5	238,343	18.3	32,118	20.3
Female	286,910	18.8	247,538	18.3	39,372	22.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	965,716	32.3	834,503	31.4	131,213	39.3
Male	465,234	31.9	405,179	31.2	60,055	37.9
Female	500,482	32.7	429,324	31.7	71,158	40.5
Primary School (6–12 years)	610,400	20.4	554,088	20.9	56,312	16.8
Male	303,265	20.8	275,864	21.2	27,401	17.3
Female	307,135	20.1	278,224	20.5	28,911	16.5
Primary School (7–13 years)	599,391	20.1	543,942	20.5	55,449	16.6
Male	298,432	20.5	271,637	20.9	26,795	16.9
Female	300,959	19.7	272,305	20.1	28,654	16.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	286,852	9.6	255,469	9.6	31,383	9.4
Male	147,044	10.1	132,526	10.2	14,518	9.2
Female	139,808	9.1	122,943	9.1	16,865	9.6
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	685,781	44.8	591,624	43.7	94,157	53.6
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,528,748	51.1	1,332,584	50.2	196,164	58.7
Male	739,061	50.6	647,358	49.8	91,703	57.8
Female	789,687	51.6	685,226	50.6	104,461	59.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	157,301	5.3	144,415	5.4	12,886	3.9
Male	70,064	4.8	64,562	5	5,502	3.5
Female	87,237	5.7	79,853	5.9	7,384	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	102,582	3.4	94,474	3.6	8,108	2.4
Male	44,249	3	40,942	3.1	3,307	2.1
Female	58,333	3.8	53,532	4.0	4,801	2.7
Elderly Population (70+ years)	68,825	2.3	63,634	2.4	5,191	1.6
Male	28,706	2.0	26,735	2.1	1,971	1.2
Female	40,119	2.6	36,899	2.7	3,220	1.8
Age-Dependency Ratio		96		99		70

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Kagera Region is 16.3 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 18.1 percent in 2002 to 16.3 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

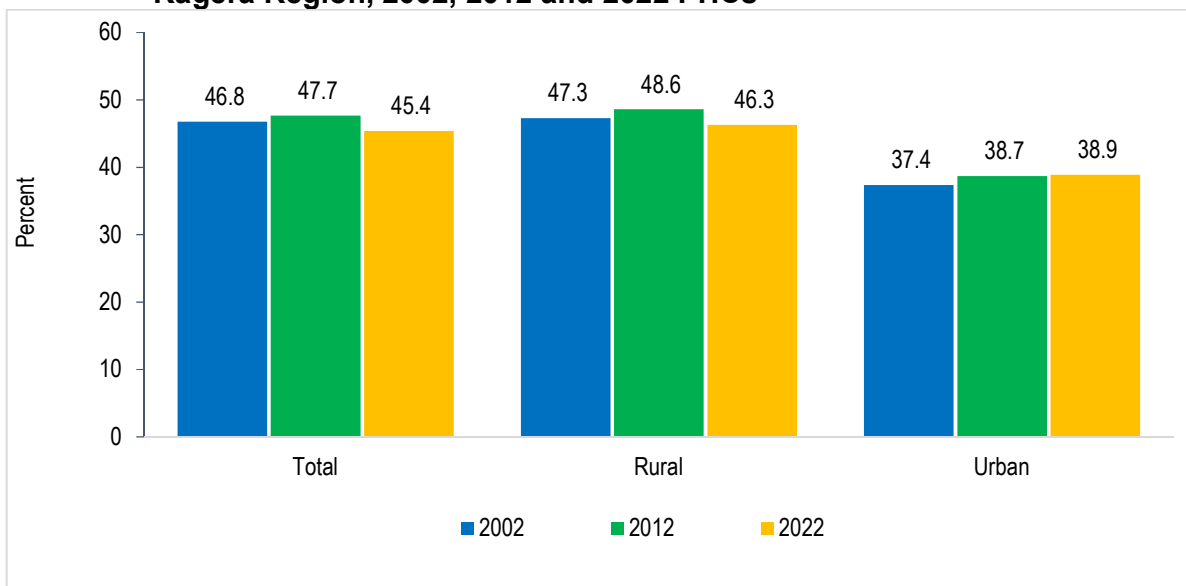
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Kagera Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 45.4 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years has declined from 46.8 percent in 2002 to 45.4 percent in 2022.

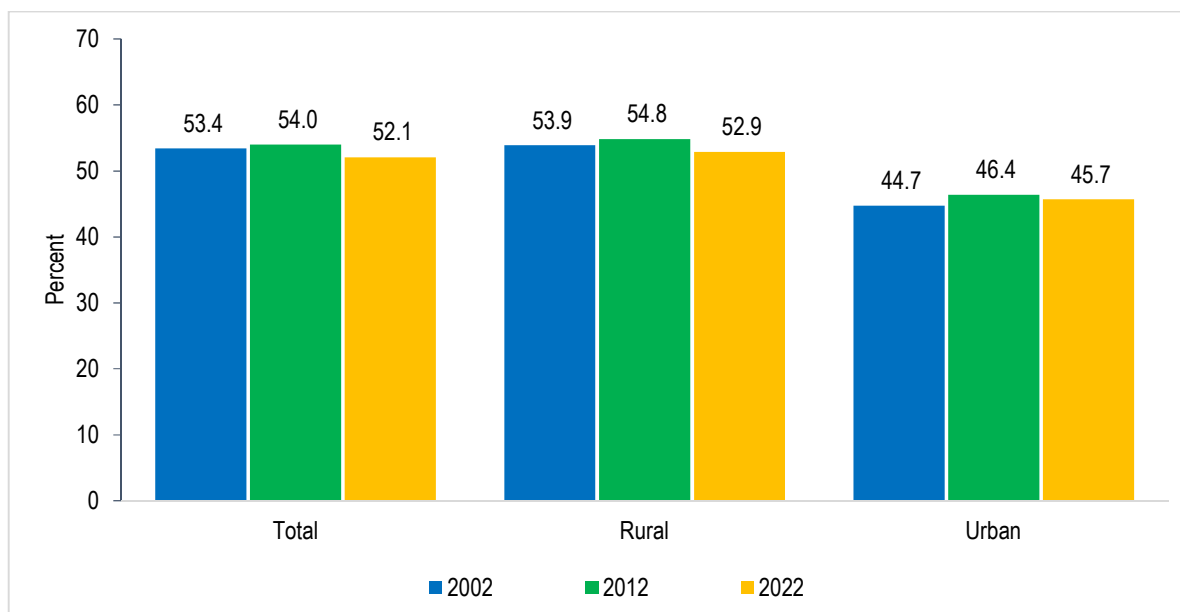
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Kagera Region 52.1 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Kagera Region has declined from 53.4 percent in 2002 to 52.1 percent in 2022.

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

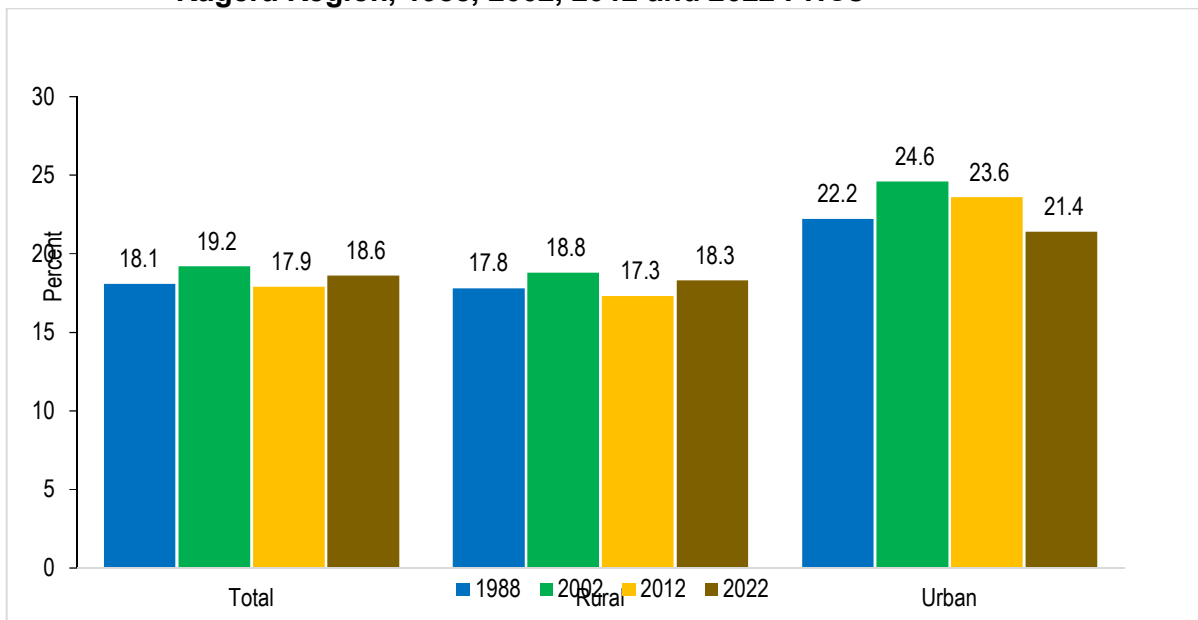


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 indicates that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Kagera Region accounts for 18.6 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Kagera Region has increased from 18.1 percent in 1988 to 19.2 percent in 2002 then decreased from to 18.6 percent in 2022 period.

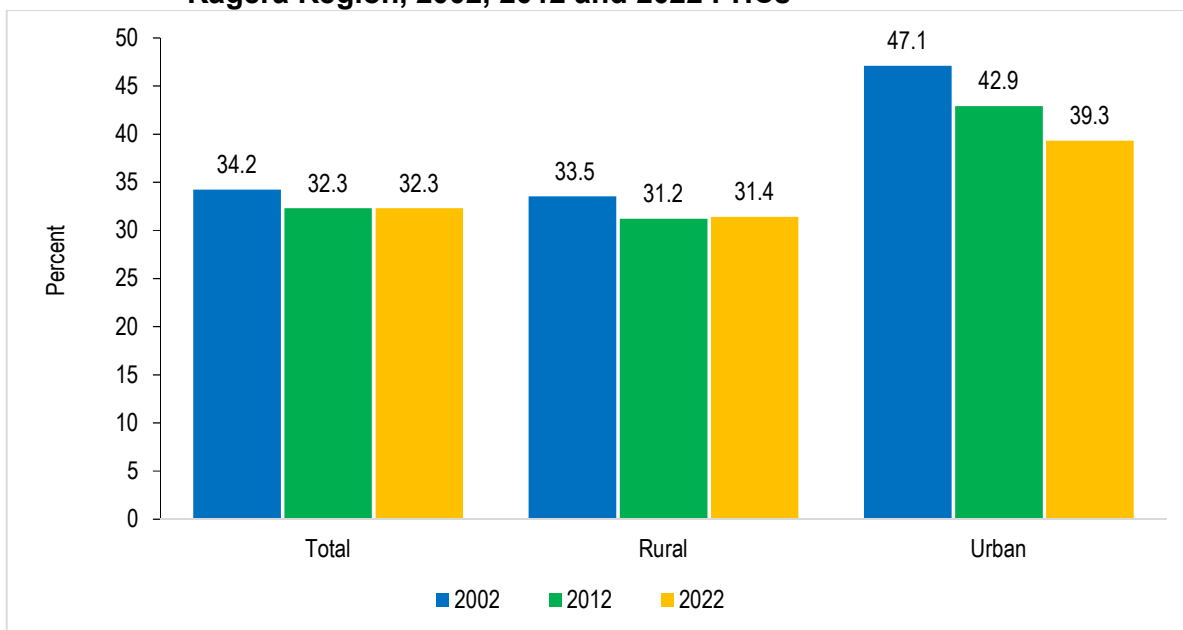
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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 32.3 percent of the Kagera regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased slightly from 34.2 percent in 2002 to 32.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

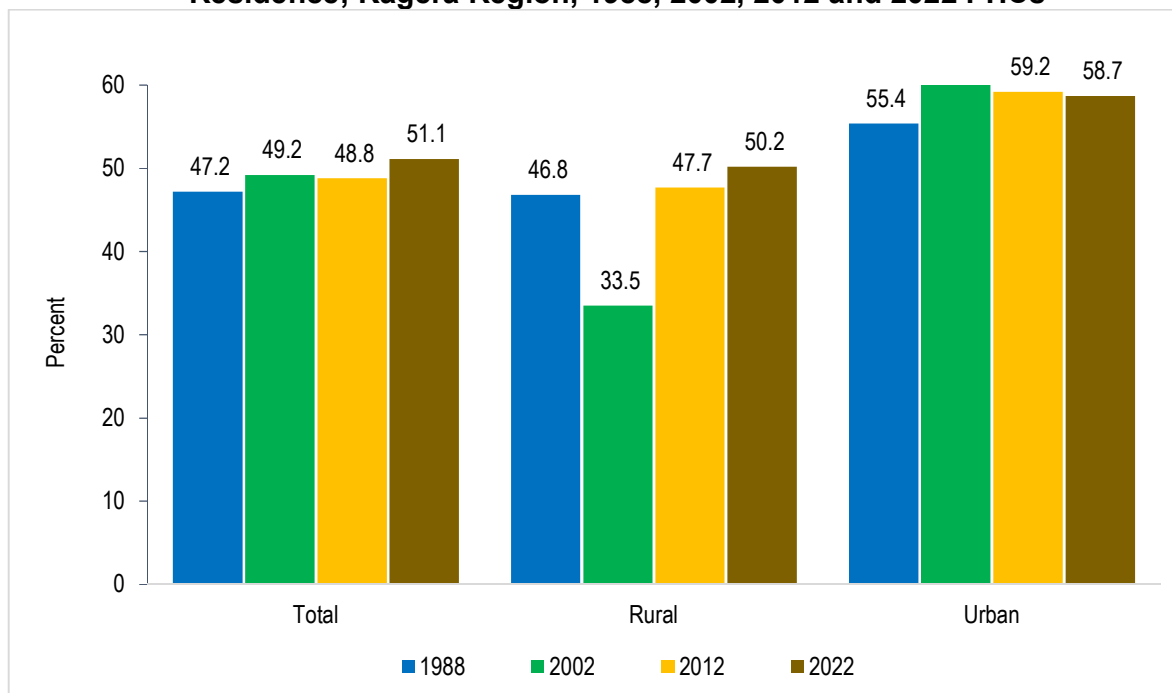
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Kagera Region is 51.1 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the Region has increased from 47.2 percent in 1988 Census to 51.1 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



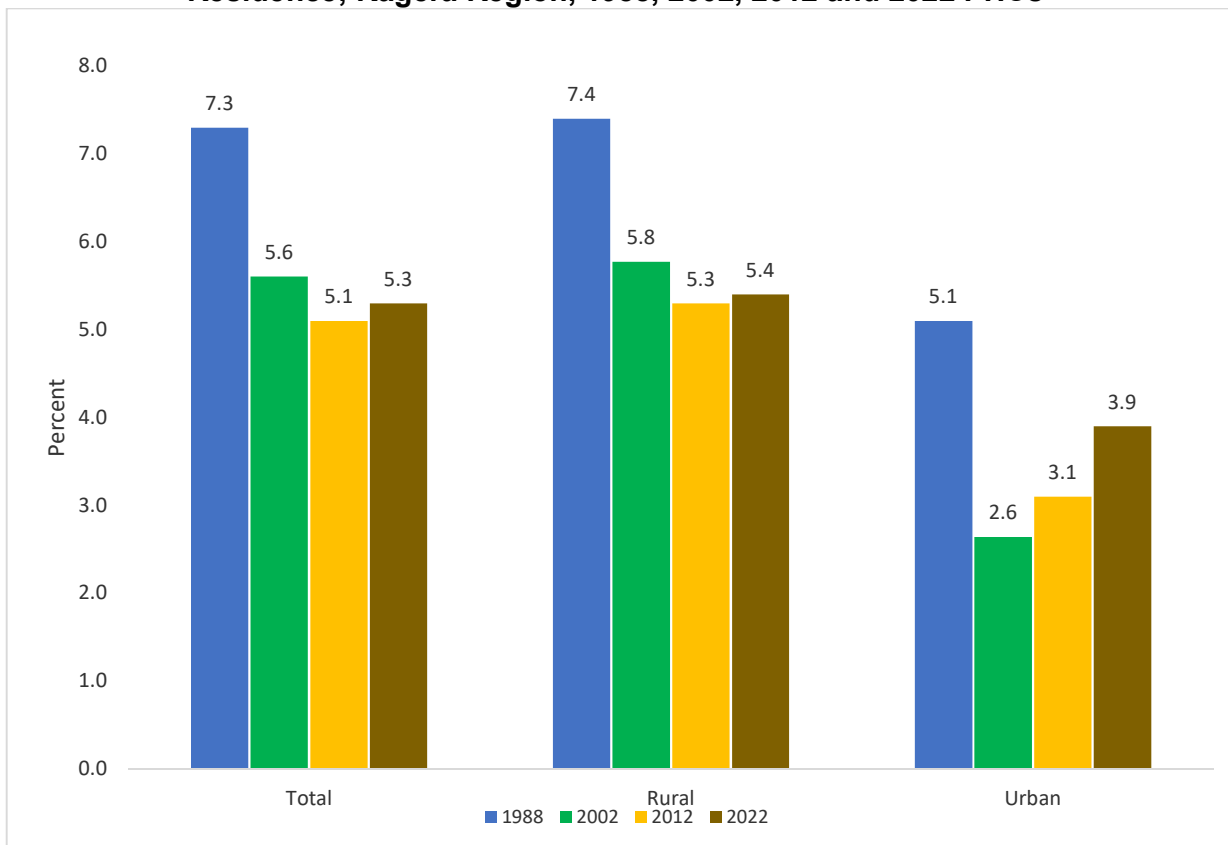
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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 Kagera regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Kagera Region is 5.3 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Kagera Region has declined from 7.3 percent in 1988 to 5.1 in 2012 and thereafter remained almost constant (5.3% in 2022) (Figure 3.12).

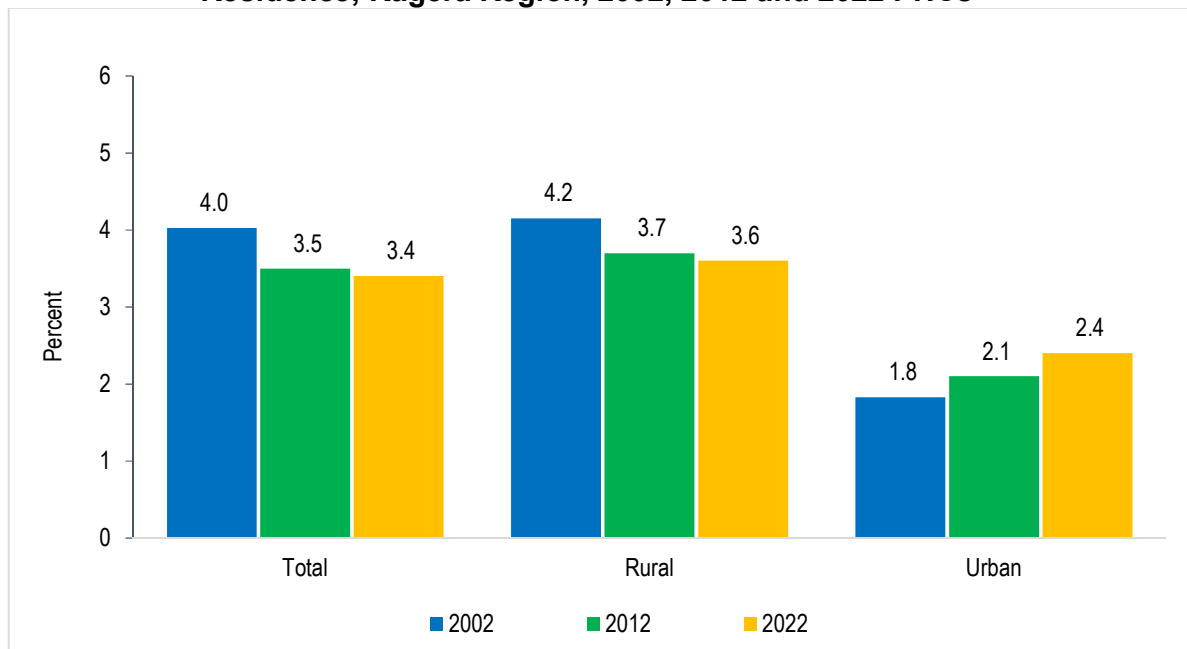
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

The findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (3.4%) of Kagera regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region decreased slightly from 4.0 percent in 2002 to 3.5 percent in 2012 thereafter remained almost constant (3.4% in 2022) (Figure 3.13).

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

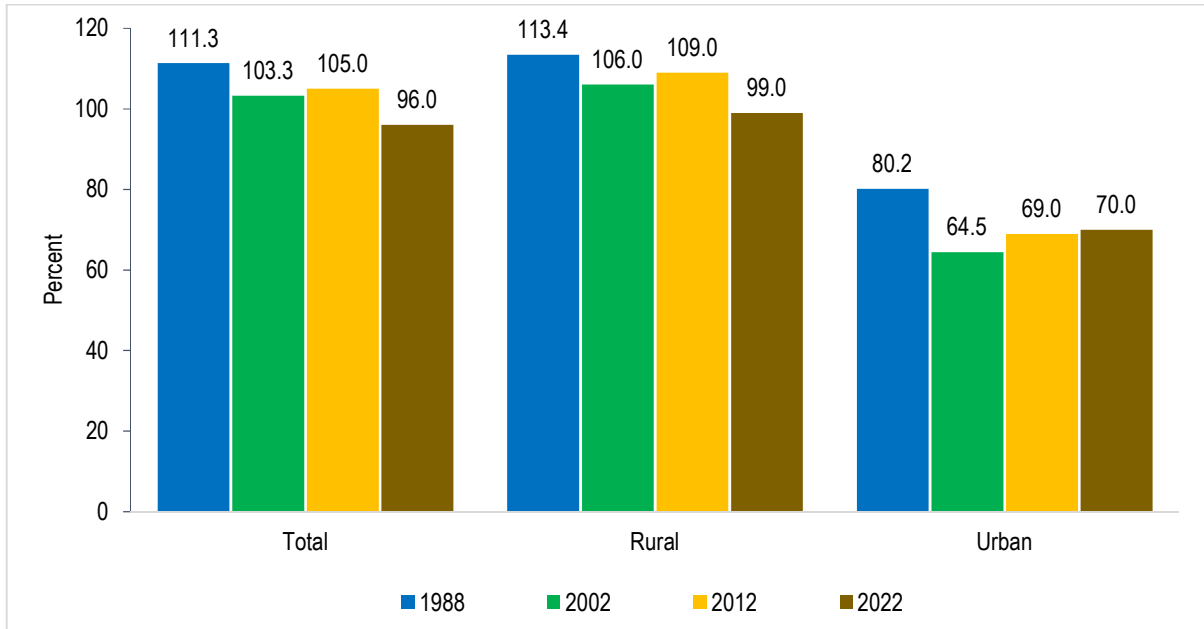


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Kagera Region is 96 implying that there are 96 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the Region has declined in three decades from 111.3 in the 1988 census to 96 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Kagera Region (86.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Kagera Region is 4.2 persons; in rural areas it is 4.4 persons while in urban areas it is 3.9 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.2 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.4 and 3.9 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Kagera Region increased from 31.9 percent in 2012 to 33.9 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Kagera Region has a total of 698,257 private households out of which 91,726 (13.1%) are in urban areas and 606,531 (86.9%) are in rural areas. Female headed households account for 33.9 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (38.3%) than in rural areas (33.2%) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Kagera 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	698,257	461,726	66.1	236,531	33.9	606,531	405,158	66.8	201,373	33.2	91,726	56,568	61.7	35,158	38.3
< 10 ²	213	123	57.7	90	42.3	173	102	59.0	71	41.0	40	21	52.5	19	47.5
10 - 14	1295	683	52.7	612	47.3	1090	591	54.2	499	45.8	205	92	44.9	113	55.1
15 - 19	12,249	7,133	58.2	5,116	41.8	9,856	5,747	58.3	4,109	41.7	2393	1,386	57.9	1007	42.1
20 - 24	59,729	40,746	68.2	18,983	31.8	49,778	34,791	69.9	14,987	30.1	9951	5,955	59.8	3,996	40.2
25 - 29	89,860	65,184	72.5	24,676	27.5	74,897	55,586	74.2	19,311	25.8	14963	9,598	64.1	5,365	35.9
30 - 34	87,653	63,408	72.3	24,245	27.7	73,926	54,370	73.5	19,556	26.5	13727	9,038	65.8	4,689	34.2
35 - 39	82,230	56,991	69.3	25,239	30.7	70,520	49,532	70.2	20,988	29.8	11710	7,459	63.7	4,251	36.3
40 - 44	77,220	52,646	68.2	24,574	31.8	67,204	46,355	69.0	20,849	31.0	10016	6,291	62.8	3,725	37.2
45 - 49	69,982	47,028	67.2	22,954	32.8	61,342	41,635	67.9	19,707	32.1	8640	5,393	62.4	3,247	37.6
50 - 54	58,806	38,147	64.9	20,659	35.1	52,404	34,205	65.3	18,199	34.7	6402	3,942	61.6	2,460	38.4
55 - 59	41,423	26,412	63.8	15,011	36.2	37,123	23,808	64.1	13,315	35.9	4300	2,604	60.6	1,696	39.4
60 - 64	39,983	23,177	58.0	16,806	42.0	36,473	21,277	58.3	15,196	41.7	3510	1,900	54.1	1,610	45.9
65 - 69	25,708	14,265	55.5	11,443	44.5	23,503	13,073	55.6	10,430	44.4	2205	1,192	54.1	1,013	45.9
70 - 74	20,517	10,710	52.2	9,807	47.8	18,947	9,941	52.5	9,006	47.5	1570	769	49.0	801	51.0
< 10 ²	12,480	6,356	50.9	6,124	49.1	11,588	5,939	51.3	5,649	48.7	892	417	46.7	475	53.3
10 - 14	18,909	8,717	46.1	10,192	53.9	17,707	8,206	46.3	9,501	53.7	1202	511	42.5	691	57.5

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

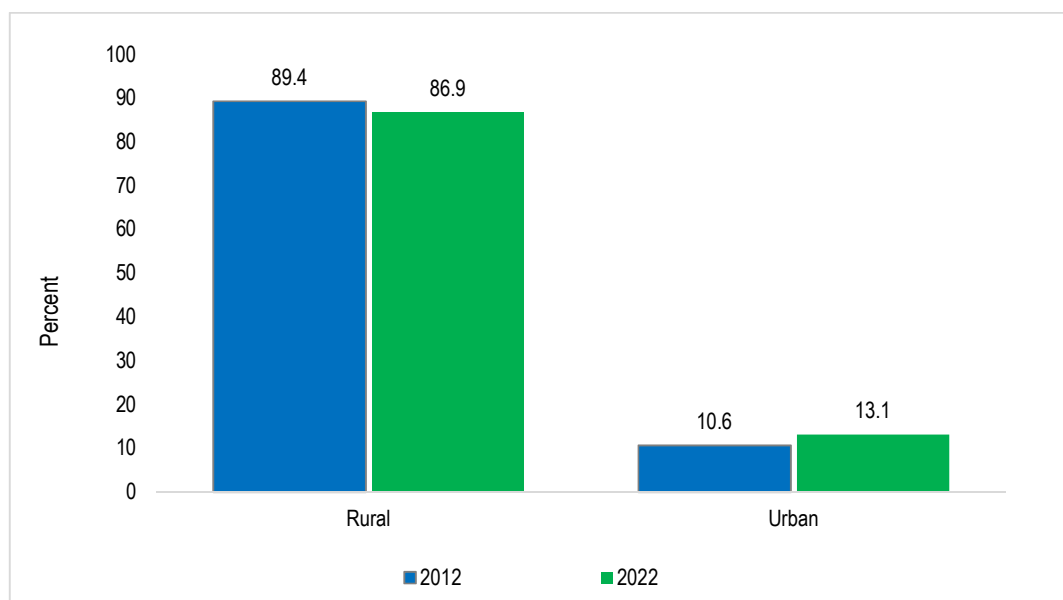
The results further reveal that, Muleba district Council has the largest number of households accounting for 21.1 percent of total private households in the Region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Kyerwa (13.7%), Karagwe (13.3%), Ngara (12.6%) and Biharamulo (12.5%). On the other hand, Bukoba Municipal Council has the smallest contribution of households (5.8%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	698,257	100.0	606,531	86.9	91,726	13.1
Karagwe District	93,115	13.3	77,321	12.7	15,794	17.2
Bukoba District	81,724	11.7	77,705	12.8	4,019	4.4
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	5.8	NA	NA	40,720	44.4
Muleba District	147,066	21.1	138,599	22.9	8,467	9.2
Biharamulo District	87,472	12.5	84,977	14.0	2,495	2.7
Ngara District	88,318	12.6	78,078	12.9	10,240	11.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	13.7	93,275	15.4	2,519	2.7
Missenyi District	64,048	9.2	56,576	9.3	7,472	8.1

There is an increase of 2.3 percentage points in urban households from 10.6 percent recorded in 2012 to 13.1 percent in 2022 PHC (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Kagera 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 in Kagera Region has decreased slightly from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.2 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.3 persons per household which is slightly higher than in urban areas (3.6 persons). The average household size in rural areas decreased slightly from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2022 while in urban areas the decrease is from 3.9 persons in 2012 to 3.6 in 2022. The average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.6 persons in Bukoba Municipal to 5.2 persons in Biharamulo District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

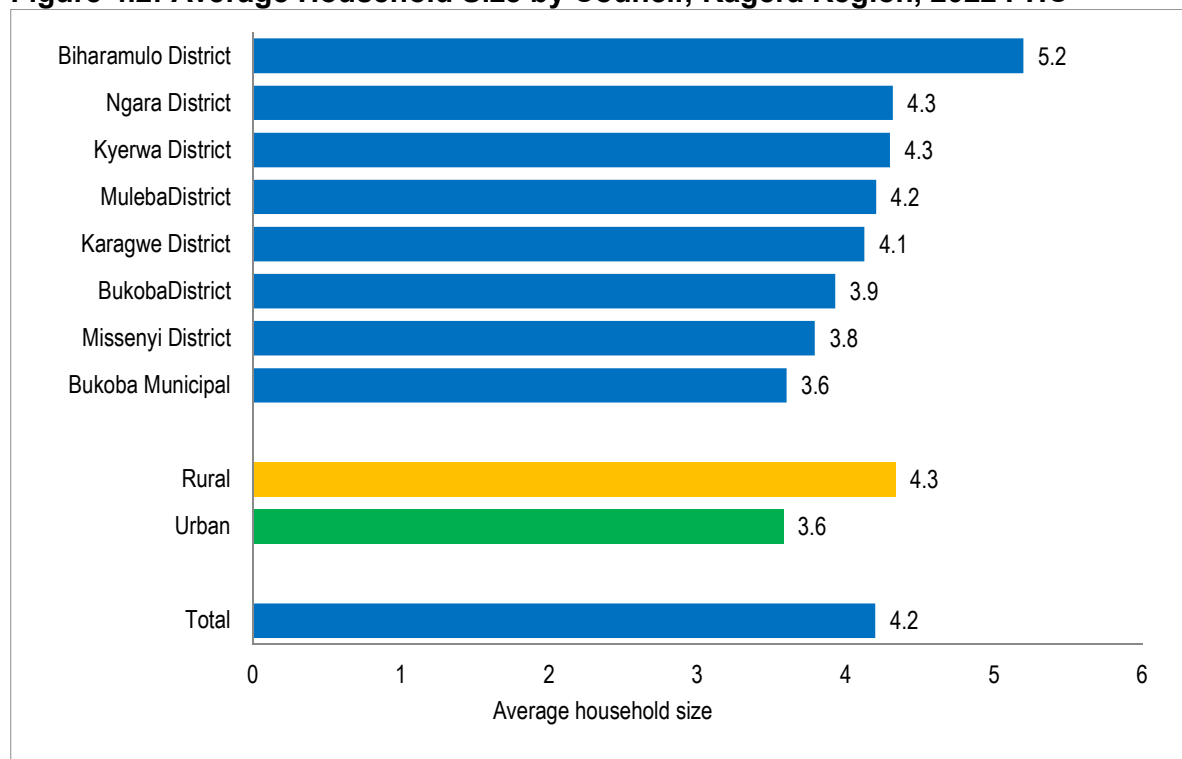


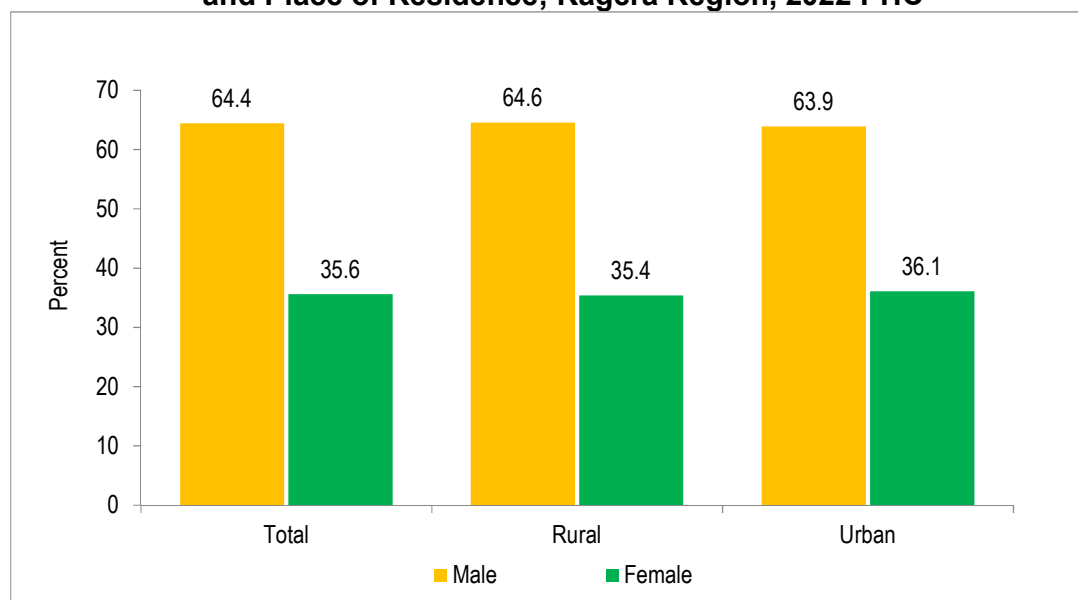
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ¹	2022
Total	2,423,142	2,956,899	521,028	698,257	4.7	4.2
Rural	2,206,095	2,628,727	465,595	606,531	4.7	4.3
Urban	217,047	328,172	55,433	91,726	3.9	3.6
Council						
Karagwe District	332,020	384,215	72,339	93,115	4.5	4.1
Bukoba District	289,697	321,107	65,375	81,724	4.4	3.9
Bukoba Municipal	128,796	142,522	32,296	40,720	8.9	3.6
Muleba District	540,310	618,481	113,380	147,066	4.7	4.2
Biharamulo District	323,486	454,618	55,674	87,472	5.7	5.2
Ngara District	320,056	381,323	67,477	88,318	4.7	4.3
Kyerwa District	321,026	411,774	66,383	95,794	4.8	4.3
Missenyi District	202,632	242,859	48,104	64,048	11.0	3.8

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 Kagera Region, 64.4 percent are headed by males and 36.1 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

¹ Data from Kagera 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 68.1 in 2012 to 66.1 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 31.9 in 2012 to 33.9 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils except for Kyerwa and Missenyi Districts. In Kyerwa District the percentage of male headed households increased slightly while that of female headed households decreased while in Missenyi District the percentages of male and female headed households remained constant (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	68.1	31.9	66.1	33.9
Rural	68.6	31.4	66.8	33.2
Urban	63.8	36.2	61.7	38.3
Council				
Karagwe District	69.3	30.7	71.3	28.7
Bukoba District	65.1	34.9	63.6	36.4
Bukoba Municipal	64.2	35.8	59.5	40.5
Muleba District	67.8	32.2	65.1	34.9
Biharamulo District	74.6	25.4	65.9	34.1

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Ngara District	67.6	32.4	64.7	35.3
Kyerwa District	69.2	30.8	69.7	30.3
Missenyi District	65.3	34.7	65.3	34.7

In Kagera Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (4.4 persons) than in female headed households (3.9 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, the average household size in Biharamulo District is the largest in all Councils (5.2 persons). Biharamulo District also has the largest average household size for male headed (5.5 persons) and female headed (4.6 persons) households followed by Ngara and Kyerwa Districts (4.3 persons each). Bukoba Municipal Council has the smallest household size (3.5 persons) (Table 4.5).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female - Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	2,956,899	2,044,311	912,588	698,257	461,726	236,531	4.2	4.4	3.9
Rural	2,628,727	1,835,595	793,132	606,531	405,158	201,373	4.3	4.5	3.9
Urban	328,172	208,716	119,456	91,726	56,568	35,158	3.6	3.7	3.4
Council									
Karagwe District	384,215	286,772	97,443	93,115	66,366	26,749	4.1	4.3	3.6
Bukoba District	321,107	209,968	111,139	81,724	51,939	29,785	3.9	4.0	3.7
Bukoba Municipal	142,522	85,833	56,689	40,720	24,220	16,500	3.5	3.5	3.4
Muleba District	618,481	421,451	197,030	147,066	95,786	51,280	4.2	4.4	3.8
Biharamulo District	454,618	316,256	138,362	87,472	57,648	29,824	5.2	5.5	4.6
Ngara District	381,323	264,246	117,077	88,318	57,160	31,158	4.3	4.6	3.8
Kyerwa District	411,774	297,579	114,195	95,794	66,764	29,030	4.3	4.5	3.9
Missenyi District	242,859	162,206	80,653	64,048	41,843	22,205	3.8	3.9	3.6

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 57.1 percent of households in Kagera Region live in improved houses; it is higher for female headed households (60.3%) than for male headed households (55.4%). Results further show that the percentage of households which live in improved houses is higher (90.8%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (52.0%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses are Bukoba Municipal (97.7%), Biharamulo District (76.0%), Bukoba District (66.0%), Missenyi (65.1%) and Muleba District (57.3%). On the other hand, Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in unimproved houses are Kyerwa District (64.8%), Karagwe District (58.5%) and Ngara District (54.5%). A similar pattern is observed for both male and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	57.1	42.9	461,726	55.4	44.6	236,531	60.3	39.7
Rural	606,531	52.0	48.0	405,158	50.6	49.4	201,373	54.8	45.2
Urban	91,726	90.8	9.2	56,568	90.0	10.0	35,158	92.0	8.0
Council									
Karagwe District	93,115	41.5	58.5	66,366	40.4	59.6	26,749	44.4	55.6
Bukoba District	81,724	66.0	34.0	51,939	64.5	35.5	29,785	68.5	31.5
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	97.7	2.3	24,220	97.3	2.7	16,500	98.2	1.8
Muleba District	147,066	57.3	42.7	95,786	56.7	43.3	51,280	58.4	41.6
Biharamulo District	87,472	76.0	24.0	57,648	74.5	25.5	29,824	78.9	21.1
Ngara District	88,318	45.5	54.5	57,160	45.3	54.7	31,158	45.9	54.1
Kyerwa District	95,794	35.2	64.8	66,764	33.7	66.3	29,030	38.7	61.3

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved house
Missenyi District	64,048	65.1	34.9	41,843	63.3	36.7	22,205	68.5	31.5

Table 4.7 show that, the percentage of households living in improved houses in Kagera Region is generally higher for households headed by young persons compared to those headed by older persons. For example, while 57.5 percent of households headed by persons aged 25-29 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 50.0 percent for households headed by persons aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Improved House	Total
Total	698,257	57.1	42.9	461,726	55.4	44.6	236,531	60.3	39.7
Below 18	5,525	62.7	37.3	3,209	59.3	40.7	2,316	67.5	32.5
18- 24	67,961	54.1	45.9	45,476	49.4	50.6	22,485	63.6	36.4
25 - 29	89,860	57.5	42.5	65,184	53.9	46.1	24,676	66.8	33.2
30 - 34	87,653	58.9	41.1	63,408	56.6	43.4	24,245	65.0	35.0
35 - 39	82,230	57.9	42.1	56,991	55.9	44.1	25,239	62.4	37.6
40 - 44	77,220	58.3	41.7	52,646	57.1	42.9	24,574	60.8	39.2
45 - 49	69,982	58.5	41.5	47,028	57.6	42.4	22,954	60.3	39.7
50 - 54	58,806	57.9	42.1	38,147	57.4	42.6	20,659	58.7	41.3
55 - 59	41,423	58.1	41.9	26,412	57.5	42.5	15,011	59.0	41.0
60 - 64	39,983	55.6	44.4	23,177	55.5	44.5	16,806	55.8	44.2
65 - 69	25,708	56.0	44.0	14,265	56.2	43.8	11,443	55.6	44.4
70 - 74	20,517	52.6	47.4	10,710	52.7	47.3	9,807	52.5	47.5
75 - 79	12,480	52.7	47.3	6,356	52.8	47.2	6,124	52.7	47.3
80+	18,909	50.0	50.0	8,717	51.5	48.5	10,192	48.8	51.2

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Kagera Region the majority of male heads of households regardless of their marital status (166,794 or 47.1%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those in elementary occupations (85,952 or 24.3%) and those engaged as crafts and related workers (64,486 or 18.2%). Among the 4,817 widowed males (2,646 or 54.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; (1,162 or 24.1%) are elementary workers and 804 or 16.7 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	354,012	26,248	250,315	55,491	9,605	7,536	4,817
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,741	160	1,395	136	19	16	15
Professionals.	6,247	873	4,850	409	45	36	34
Technicians and associate professionals.	14,270	1,795	10,019	1,933	249	192	82
Clerks.	893	141	641	93	7	8	3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9,900	1,276	6,959	1,347	149	112	57
Agricultural and fishery workers.	166,794	9,094	119,898	26,351	4,961	3,844	2,646
Craft and related workers.	64,486	5,179	44,149	11,364	1,694	1,296	804
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3,729	471	2,517	627	45	55	14
Elementary occupations.	85,952	7,259	59,887	13,231	2,436	1,977	1,162

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	354,012	26,248	250,315	55,491	9,605	7,536	4,817
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Professionals.	1.8	3.3	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals.	4.0	6.8	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.7
Clerks.	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.8	4.9	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.2
Agricultural and fishery workers.	47.1	34.6	47.9	47.5	51.7	51.0	54.9
Craft and related workers.	18.2	19.7	17.6	20.5	17.6	17.2	16.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
Elementary occupations.	24.3	27.7	23.9	23.8	25.4	26.2	24.1

On the other hand, the results reveal that 77,770 (49.5%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (39,635 or 25.2%). Among the 40,270 widowed females (22,507 or 55.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; (10,141 or 25.2%) are elementary workers and 6,497 or 16.1percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	157,076	9,275	64,645	14,022	16,699	12,165	40,270
Legislators administrators and managers.	436	98	243	18	26	14	37
Professionals.	1,845	551	945	82	76	70	121
Technicians and associate professionals.	2,342	499	1,227	164	154	127	171
Clerks.	446	147	165	26	34	31	43
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6,867	1,286	2,429	529	1,233	685	705
Agricultural and fishery workers.	77,770	2,378	32,522	7,052	7,521	5,790	22,507
Craft and related workers.	27,432	1,685	11,355	2,858	2,936	2,101	6,497
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	303	47	128	26	32	22	48
Elementary occupations.	39,635	2,584	15,631	3,267	4,687	3,325	10,141

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

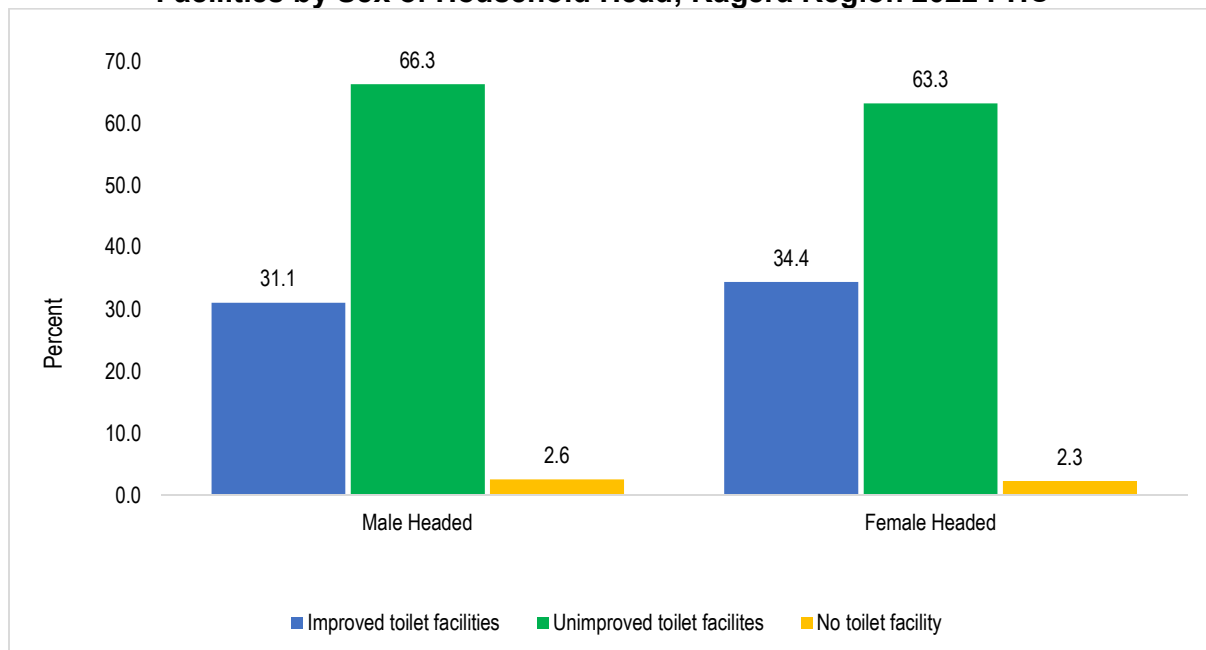
Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	157,076	9,275	64,645	14,022	16,699	12,165	40,270
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Professionals.	1.2	5.9	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3
Technicians and associate professionals.	1.5	5.4	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.4
Clerks.	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.4	13.9	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.6	1.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	49.5	25.6	50.3	50.3	45.0	47.6	55.9
Craft and related workers.	17.5	18.2	17.6	20.4	17.6	17.3	16.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Elementary occupations.	25.2	27.9	24.2	23.3	28.1	27.3	25.2

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

In Kagera Region the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 31.1 percent for the male headed and 34.4 percent for the female headed households. On the

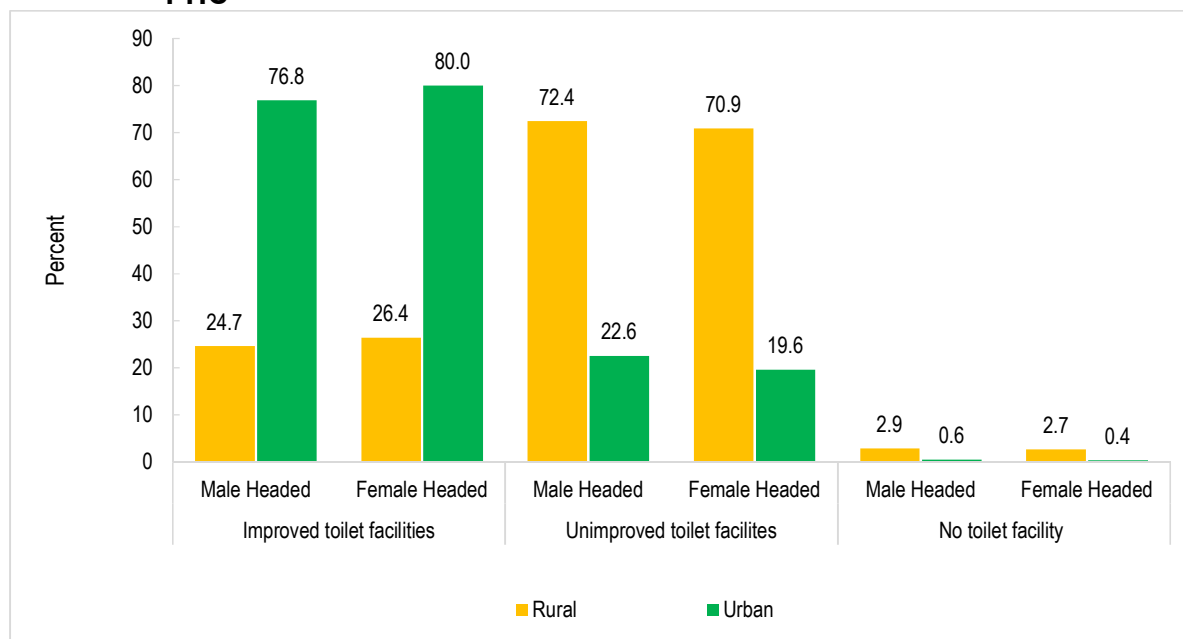
other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is little difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Kagera 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 53.6 for female headed households and 52.1 for the male headed households. The percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in female headed households than in male headed households 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 and Table 4.12).

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



Across Councils, the results reveal that Bukoba Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (94.7% and 95.6% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Biharamulo District (85.7% and 95.6%), Muleba District (69.9% and 72.0%) and Karagwe District (54.2% and 57.3%).

Councils with high percentages of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Kyerwa District (9.9%), Missenyi District. (5.9%), Ngara District (5.7 %) and Karagwe District (5.2%). The same councils that have high percentages of male headed households with no toilet facilities also have high percentages of female headed households with no toilet facilities; Kyerwa District (11.1%), Missenyi District (6.8 %), Ngara District (6.5%) and Karagwe (5.7%) (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, Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

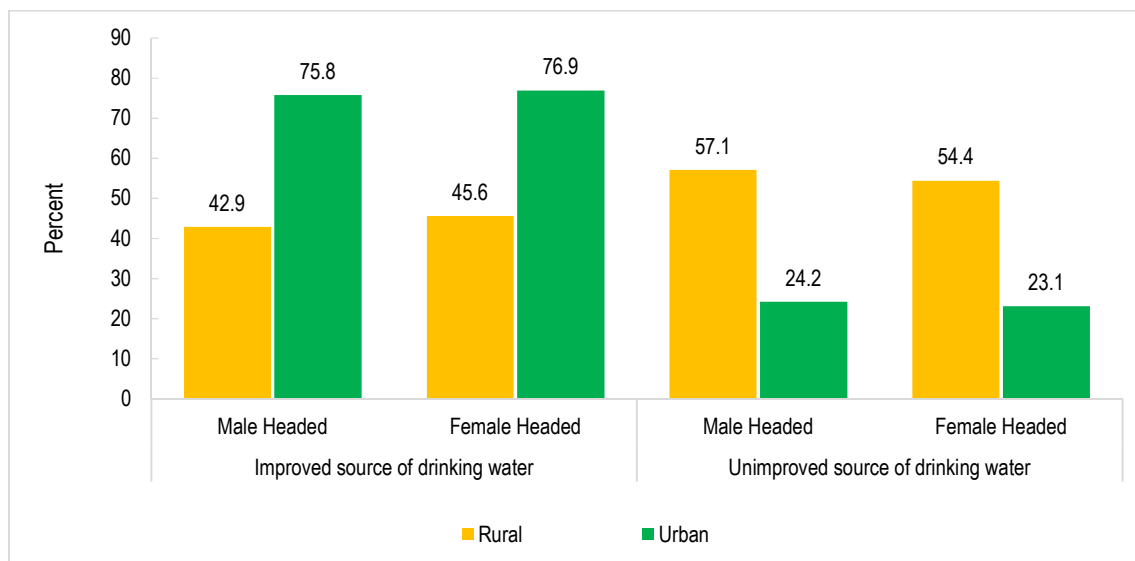
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	698,257	32.2	65.3	2.5	461,726	31.1	66.3	2.6	236,531	34.4	63.3	2.3
Rural	606,531	25.3	71.9	2.8	405,158	24.7	72.4	2.9	201,373	26.4	70.9	2.7
Urban	91,726	78.1	21.5	0.5	56,568	76.8	22.6	0.6	35,158	80.0	19.6	0.4
Council												
Karagwe District	164,917	55.1	39.5	5.4	113,308	54.2	40.6	5.2	51,609	57.3	37.0	5.7
Bukoba District	101,585	37.1	58.0	4.9	67,327	36.3	58.8	4.8	34,258	38.5	56.4	5.0
Bukoba Municipal	131,885	95.0	4.5	0.5	84,490	94.7	4.8	0.5	47,395	95.6	4.1	0.4
Muleba District	75,964	70.5	26.9	2.6	53,597	69.9	27.6	2.5	22,367	72.0	25.3	2.7
Biharamulo District	81,459	86.4	12.4	1.2	52,002	85.7	12.9	1.3	29,457	87.5	11.5	1.0
Ngara District	54,744	50.9	43.2	5.9	37,758	49.6	44.8	5.7	16,986	53.7	39.8	6.5
Kyerwa District	47,918	54.0	35.8	10.3	33,634	54.3	35.7	9.9	14,284	53.1	35.8	11.1
Missenyi District	110,404	47.7	46.2	6.1	77,125	47.1	47.0	5.9	33,279	49.0	44.3	6.8

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas the percentage of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is higher (76.9%) compared with male headed households (75.8%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is higher (45.6%) than that of male headed households (42.9%).

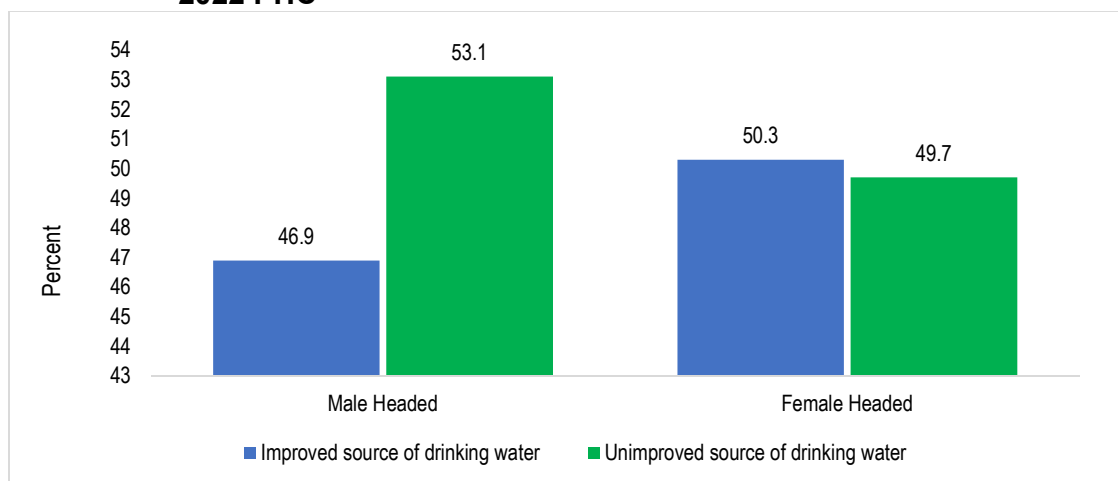
Both male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water are more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water in rural areas (57.1%) is higher than that of female headed households (54.4%). The corresponding percentages for male and female headed households in urban areas are 24.2 and 23.1 percent respectively (Figure 4.6).

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



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (53.1%) compared with that of female headed households (49.7%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across councils, Bukoba Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (72.3% and 72.0% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water are Ngara District (63.0% and 64.0% respectively), Biharamulo District (58.0% and 62.7% respectively) and Missenyi District 55.2 % and 55.9 % respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Muleba District (67.4%), Bukoba District (65.4%) and Kyerwa District (58.3%). Councils with high proportion of female headed households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Muleba District (63.6%), Bukoba District (62.6%) and Kyerwa District (54.7%) (Table 4.13).

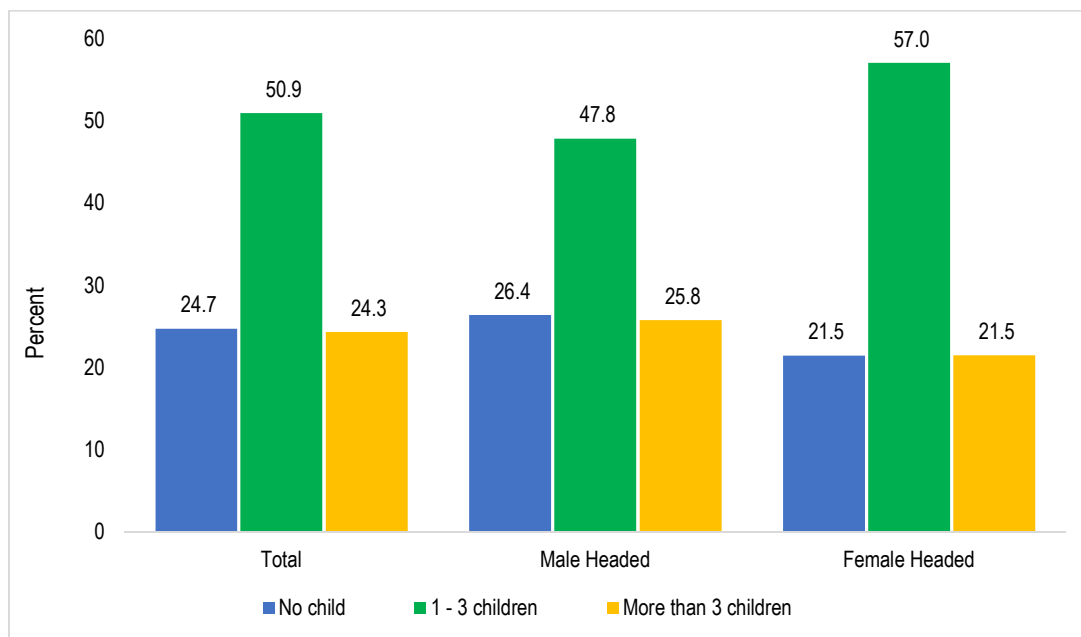
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	698,257	48.0	52.0	461,726	46.9	53.1	236,531	50.3	49.7
Rural	606,531	43.8	56.2	405,158	42.9	57.1	201,373	45.6	54.4
Urban	91,726	76.2	23.8	56,568	75.8	24.2	35,158	76.9	23.1
Council									
Karagwe District	93,115	45.6	54.4	66,366	44.3	55.7	26,749	48.7	51.3
Bukoba District	81,724	35.7	64.3	51,939	34.6	65.4	29,785	37.4	62.6
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	72.2	27.8	24,220	72.3	27.7	16,500	72.0	28.0
Muleba District	147,066	33.9	66.1	95,786	32.6	67.4	51,280	36.4	63.6
Biharamulo District	87,472	59.6	40.4	57,648	58.0	42.0	29,824	62.7	37.3
Ngara District	88,318	63.3	36.7	57,160	63.0	37.0	31,158	64.0	36.0
Kyerwa District	95,794	42.8	57.2	66,764	41.7	58.3	29,030	45.3	54.7
Missenyi District	64,048	55.4	44.6	41,843	55.2	44.8	22,205	55.9	44.1

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 698,257 households 50.9 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 24.7 percent have no child and 24.3 percent have more than three children. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (57.0%) than that of male headed households (47.8%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (25.8%) than that of female headed households (21.5%). Likewise, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (26.4%) compared with that of female headed households (21.5%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that 56.8 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 47.9 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 27.2 percent of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years reside in rural areas compared with 23.0 percent of the female headed households. years. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (37.4%) compared with female headed households (28.4%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Karagwe District has the highest percentage of households (53.8%) with one to three children followed by Kyerwa and Ngara Districts (53.3% each), while Biharamulo District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (43.8%) (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children Under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

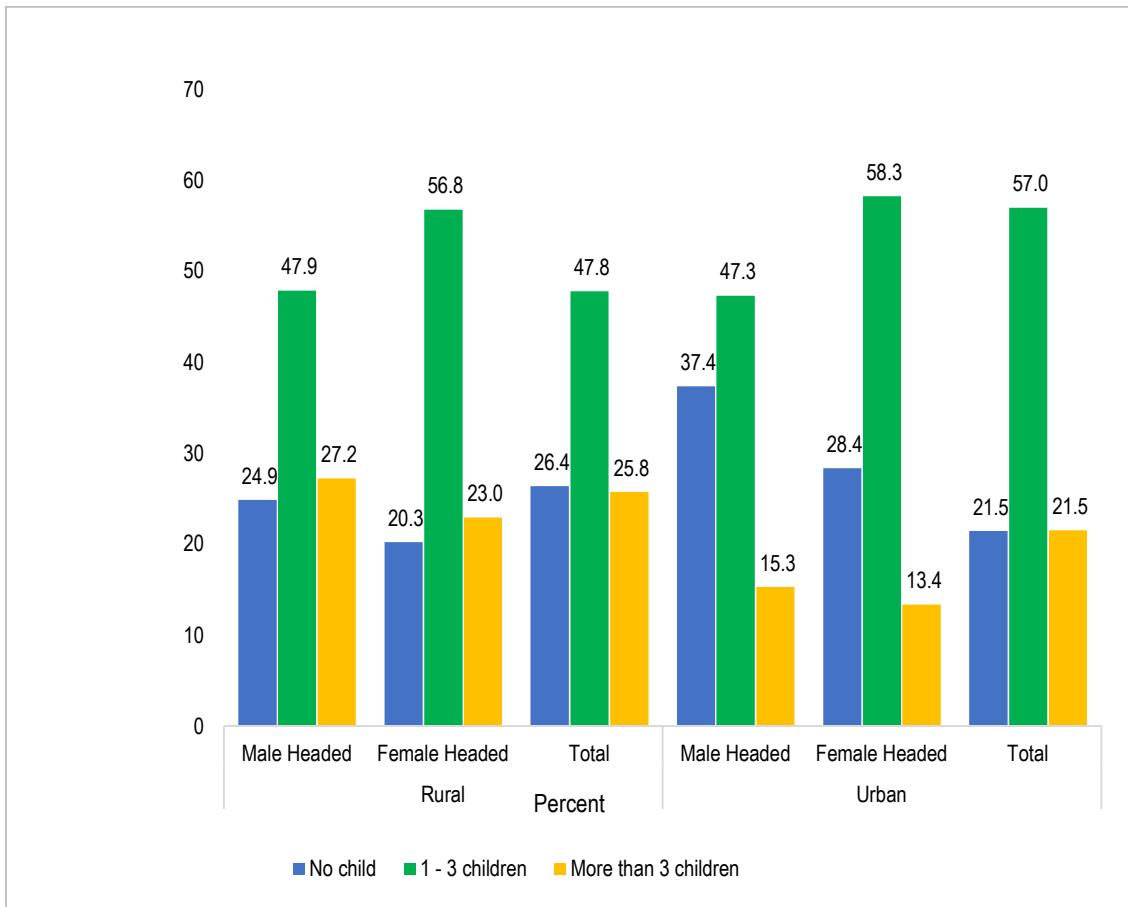


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC.

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	698,257	24.7	50.9	24.3	461,726	26.4	47.8	25.8	236,531	21.5	57.0	21.5
Rural	606,531	23.3	50.9	25.8	405,158	24.9	47.9	27.2	201,373	20.3	56.8	23.0
Urban	91,726	33.9	51.5	14.6	56,568	37.4	47.3	15.3	35,158	28.4	58.3	13.4
Council												
Karagwe District	93,115	24.4	53.8	21.8	66,366	25.1	51.6	23.3	26,749	22.8	59.3	17.9
Bukoba District	81,724	28.4	52.2	19.4	51,939	31.7	47.7	20.5	29,785	22.7	59.9	17.4
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	35.3	51.5	13.2	24,220	40.2	46.4	13.4	16,500	28.1	59.0	12.9
Muleba District	147,066	26.3	49.8	23.9	95,786	28.1	46.5	25.4	51,280	23.0	55.9	21.1
Biharamulo District	87,472	18.0	43.8	38.2	57,648	18.7	41.4	39.9	29,824	16.5	48.5	34.9
Ngara District	88,318	19.9	53.3	26.8	57,160	20.3	50.6	29.1	31,158	19.2	58.3	22.5
Kyerwa District	95,794	21.2	53.3	25.5	66,764	22.7	50.8	26.5	29,030	17.7	59.0	23.3
Missenyi District	64,048	31.2	50.5	18.3	41,843	34.8	46.2	19.0	22,205	24.5	58.4	17.1

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Almost half (49.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region are married.
- About five percent (5.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of widowed females is higher (9.1%) than that of males (1.2%).
- Nearly four percent (3.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (4.7%) than males (2.3%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Kagera Region is 22.8 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (20.8 years) than males (25.0 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC, questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, 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.

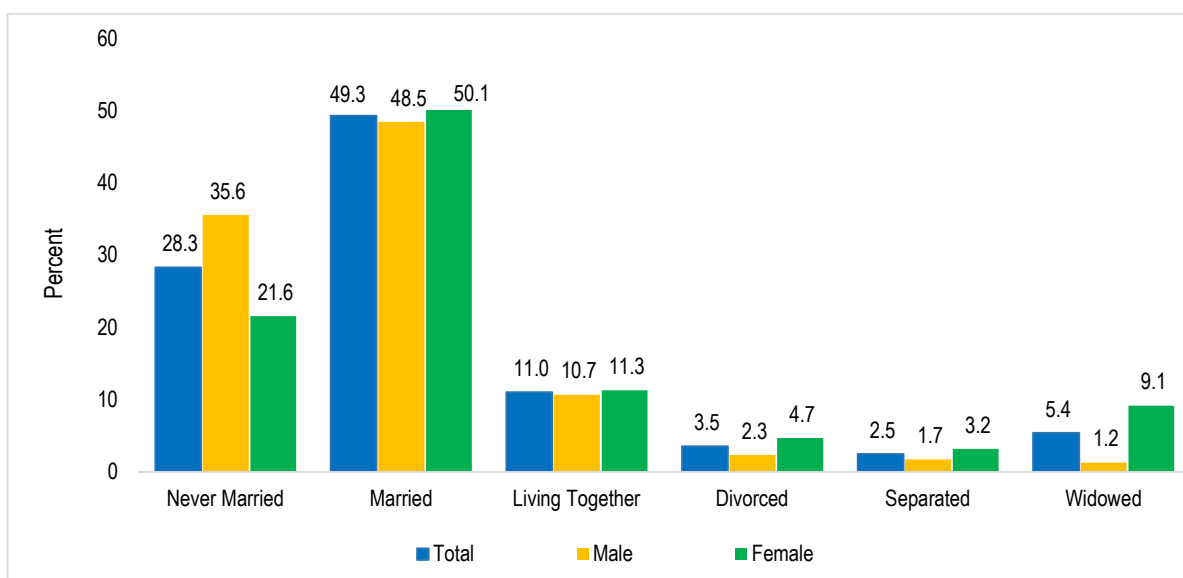
5.2 Marital Status

In Kagera Region, results show that 49.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (50.1%) than males (48.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (49.8%) compared with urban areas (46.2%). Nearly one third (28.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 35.0 percent while for females it is 21.6 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (27.4% and 34.9% respectively).

The results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 5.4 percent which is higher among females (9.1%) than males (1.2%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Kagera Region is 5.5 while for urban areas is 4.4 percent. The large percentage of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after the 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Population	Male	Female
Total	1,631,330	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,427,058	100.0	100.0	100.0	204,272	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	461,712	28.3	35.6	21.6	390,493	27.4	35.0	20.3	71,219	34.9	40.1	30.3
Married	804,821	49.3	48.5	50.1	710,429	49.8	48.6	50.9	94,392	46.2	47.3	45.3
Living Together	179,444	11.0	10.7	11.3	163,452	11.5	11.0	11.8	15,992	7.8	8.0	7.7
Divorced	57,840	3.5	2.3	4.7	49,349	3.5	2.4	4.5	8,491	4.2	2.1	5.9
Separated	40,224	2.5	1.7	3.2	34,937	2.4	1.7	3.1	5,287	2.6	1.5	3.5
Widowed	87,289	5.4	1.2	9.1	78,398	5.5	1.3	9.4	8,891	4.4	1.0	7.2

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

The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 40.2 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 69.1 percent for those aged 40-44 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 6.0 for those aged 50-54 years and then starts to decline gradually up to 3.1 percent for those aged 80 years and above. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for those aged 20-24 to 54.9 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,631,330	28.3	49.3	11.0	3.5	2.5	5.4
15 - 19	311,803	89.3	7.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	245,568	44.5	40.2	11.9	2.0	1.3	0.1
25 - 29	205,541	18.1	59.7	16.3	3.3	2.1	0.4
30 - 34	169,668	8.3	67.1	16.6	4.3	2.7	1.0
35 - 39	149,358	5.0	69.0	15.4	5.2	3.3	2.1
40 - 44	131,105	3.7	69.1	13.6	5.9	3.9	3.7
45 - 49	112,250	3.1	68.4	12.2	5.9	4.2	6.1
50 - 54	89,405	2.9	65.7	10.9	6.0	4.6	10.0
55 - 59	59,331	2.4	63.5	9.8	5.4	4.5	14.4
60 - 64	54,719	2.2	57.9	8.7	5.4	4.2	21.7
65 - 69	33,757	1.8	54.5	7.2	4.6	4.0	27.9
70 - 74	26,273	1.8	47.7	6.6	4.3	3.7	35.9
75 - 79	16,014	1.5	44.5	5.5	4.0	3.3	41.2
80+	26,538	1.6	33.7	4.1	3.1	2.6	54.9

The results show that 49.5 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 38.0 percent are married and 8.4 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Kagera Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.2 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,000,413	49.5	38.0	8.4	1.8	1.3	1.0
10 – 14	217,103	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	158,101	98.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	112,360	67.1	24.3	7.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	96,693	26.4	55.1	15.7	1.7	1.2	0.1
30 - 34	82,143	11.1	67.2	17.2	2.6	1.7	0.2
35 - 39	70,907	6.6	71.1	16.2	3.5	2.2	0.4
40 - 44	63,776	4.6	72.8	15.0	4.1	2.8	0.7
45 - 49	55,532	3.6	74.0	13.7	4.3	3.1	1.3
50 - 54	44,039	3.3	73.5	12.7	4.7	3.6	2.1
55 - 59	29,695	2.6	74.3	12.1	4.2	3.8	3.0
60 - 64	25,815	2.6	73.0	11.8	4.4	3.4	4.9
65 - 69	15,543	2.1	73.5	10.2	4.1	3.6	6.5
70 - 74	11,737	2.4	69.4	10.6	4.7	3.7	9.1
75 - 79	7,018	2.0	68.4	9.3	4.3	3.6	12.4
80+	9,951	2.1	62.2	8.5	3.9	3.4	19.8

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 40.1 percent are married, 37.4 percent are never married and 9.0 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.8%) aged 10 - 14 years and 80.2 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,062,371	37.4	40.1	9.0	3.7	2.5	7.3
10 – 14	214,351	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	153,702	80.2	14.2	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
20 - 24	133,208	25.4	53.6	15.6	3.2	2.0	0.2
25 - 29	108,848	10.8	63.9	16.8	4.8	3.0	0.7
30 - 34	87,525	5.7	67.0	16.0	5.9	3.6	1.8
35 - 39	78,451	3.5	67.1	14.7	6.7	4.3	3.7
40 - 44	67,329	2.9	65.6	12.4	7.7	4.9	6.6
45 - 49	56,718	2.6	63.0	10.8	7.5	5.3	10.8
50 - 54	45,366	2.4	58.1	9.0	7.3	5.5	17.6
55 - 59	29,636	2.3	52.7	7.4	6.7	5.2	25.8

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
60 - 64	28,904	1.8	44.4	6.0	6.3	4.9	36.7
65 - 69	18,214	1.5	38.3	4.6	5.0	4.4	46.2
70 - 74	14,536	1.2	30.2	3.3	4.0	3.7	57.5
75 - 79	8,996	1.2	25.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	63.7
80+	16,587	1.2	16.6	1.5	2.5	2.1	76.0

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Kagera Region is 49.6 while for age group 65 years and above is 45.8 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 39.0 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 1.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Kagera Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (10.7 and 11.3 %) 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,062,784	43.3	39.0	8.7	2.8	2.0	4.2
10 – 14	431,454	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 – 17	630,023	98.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	557,371	69.6	22.0	6.6	1.1	0.7	0.1
15 - 35	965,716	45.7	39.5	10.7	2.2	1.4	0.4
15 - 64	1,528,748	30.1	49.6	11.3	3.5	2.4	3.1
65+	102,582	1.7	45.8	6.0	4.0	3.5	39.0
70+	68,825	1.6	41.6	5.4	3.8	3.2	44.5

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 35.6 percent of male and 21.6 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (4.7%) than males (2.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (9.1%) than among males (1.2 %).

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	783,310	35.6	48.5	10.7	2.3	1.7	1.2
15 – 19	158,101	98.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	112,360	67.1	24.3	7.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
25 – 29	96,693	26.4	55.1	15.7	1.7	1.2	0.1
30 – 34	82,143	11.1	67.2	17.2	2.6	1.7	0.2
35 – 39	70,907	6.6	71.1	16.2	3.5	2.2	0.4
40 – 44	63,776	4.6	72.8	15.0	4.1	2.8	0.7
45 – 49	55,532	3.6	74.0	13.7	4.3	3.1	1.3
50 – 54	44,039	3.3	73.5	12.7	4.7	3.6	2.1
55 – 59	29,695	2.6	74.3	12.1	4.2	3.8	3.0
60 – 64	25,815	2.6	73.0	11.8	4.4	3.4	4.9
65 – 69	15,543	2.1	73.5	10.2	4.1	3.6	6.5
70 – 74	11,737	2.4	69.4	10.6	4.7	3.7	9.1
75 – 79	7,018	2.0	68.4	9.3	4.3	3.6	12.4
80+	9,951	2.1	62.2	8.5	3.9	3.4	19.8

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	848,020	21.6	50.1	11.3	4.7	3.2	9.1
15 – 19	153,702	80.2	14.2	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
20 – 24	133,208	25.4	53.6	15.6	3.2	2.0	0.2
25 – 29	108,848	10.8	63.9	16.8	4.8	3.0	0.7
30 – 34	87,525	5.7	67.0	16.0	5.9	3.6	1.8
35 – 39	78,451	3.5	67.1	14.7	6.7	4.3	3.7
40 – 44	67,329	2.9	65.6	12.4	7.7	4.9	6.6
45 – 49	56,718	2.6	63.0	10.8	7.5	5.3	10.8
50 – 54	45,366	2.4	58.1	9.0	7.3	5.5	17.6
55 – 59	29,636	2.3	52.7	7.4	6.7	5.2	25.8
60 – 64	28,904	1.8	44.4	6.0	6.3	4.9	36.7
65 – 69	18,214	1.5	38.3	4.6	5.0	4.4	46.2
70 – 74	14,536	1.2	30.2	3.3	4.0	3.7	57.5
75 – 79	8,996	1.2	25.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	63.7
80+	16,587	1.2	16.6	1.5	2.5	2.1	76.0

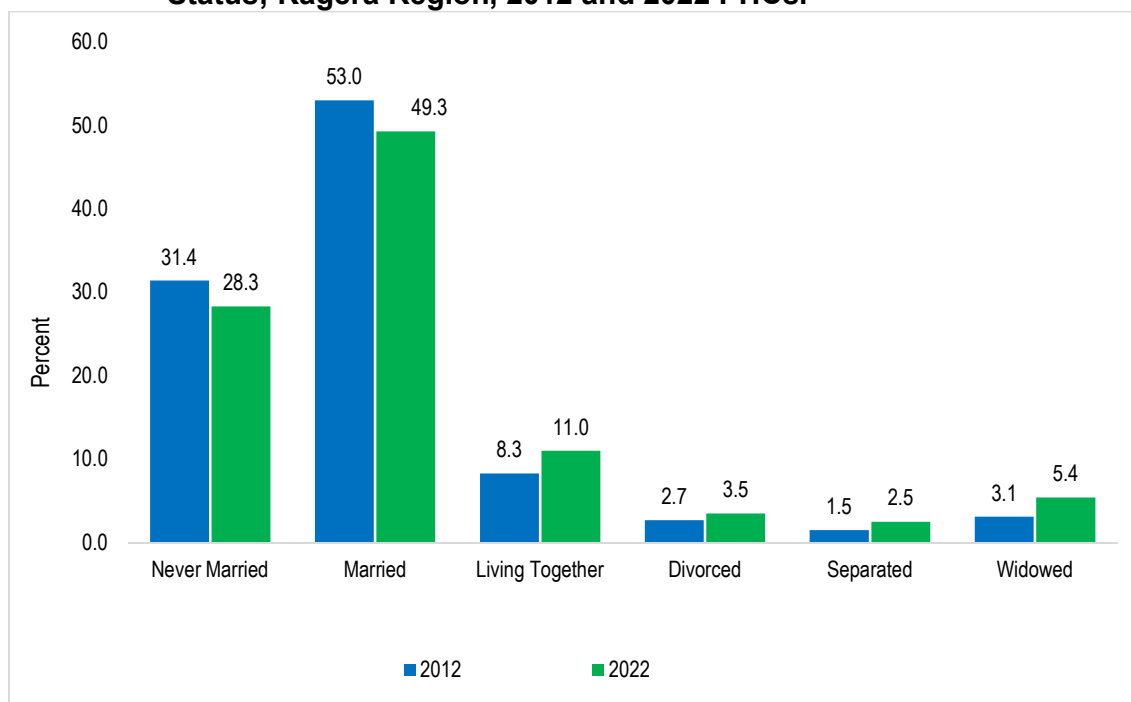
Table 5.8 highlights the Council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that percentages of the never married category ranges from 24.9 percent in Ngara District to 36.7 percent in Bukoba Municipal. For the married category the range is from 38.2 percent in Biharamulo District Council to 57.3 percent in Kyerwa District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.1 percent in Biharamulo District Council to 7.2 percent in Bukoba District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Marital Status						
	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
	Population						
Total	1,631,330	28.3	49.3	11.0	3.5	2.5	5.4
Rural	1,427,058	27.4	49.8	11.5	3.5	2.4	5.5
Urban	204,272	34.9	46.2	7.8	4.2	2.6	4.4
Council							
Karagwe District	215,454	27.5	47.0	16.2	3.0	1.7	4.7
Bukoba District	186,480	29.5	51.0	4.5	4.3	3.5	7.2
Bukoba Municipal	90,692	36.7	45.1	6.8	4.0	3.0	4.4
Muleba District	361,436	29.2	52.6	6.3	4.0	2.4	5.5
Biharamulo District	219,369	27.1	38.2	25.0	2.7	2.8	4.1
Ngara District	195,723	24.9	55.6	8.6	3.0	2.0	5.8
Kyerwa District	219,554	25.7	57.3	7.6	2.8	2.0	4.5
Missenyi District	142,622	30.9	41.3	13.2	5.1	2.7	6.9

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

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

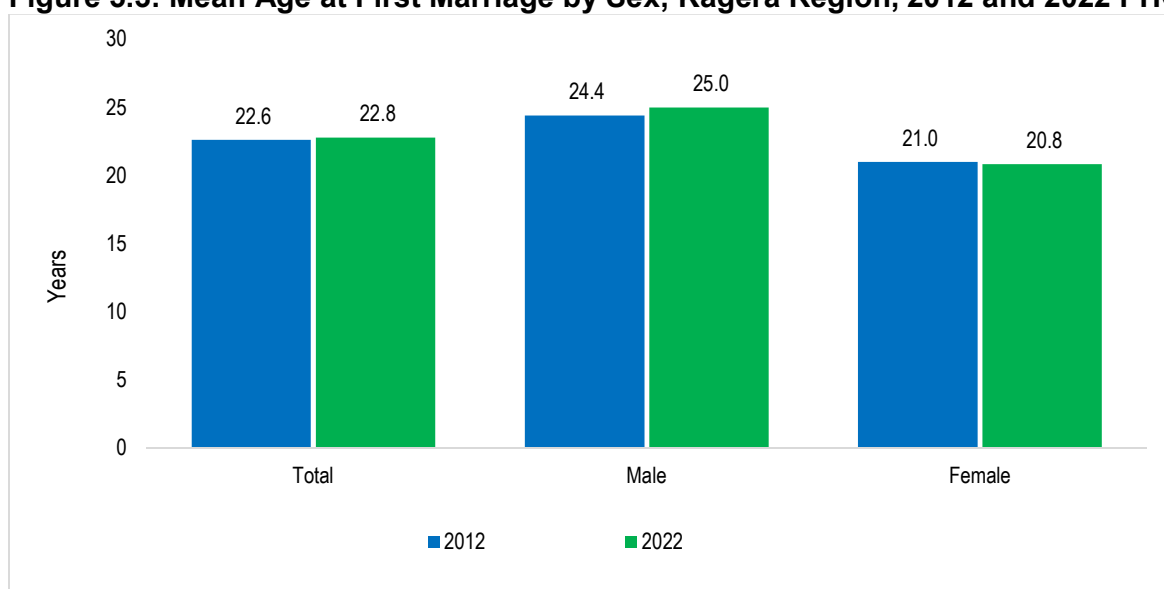


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 in Kagera Region, MAFM in 2022 is 22.8 years; females are getting married at a younger age (20.8 years) than males (25.0 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.0 years in 2012 to 20.8 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 24.4 years in 2012 to 25.0 years (Figure 5.3).

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

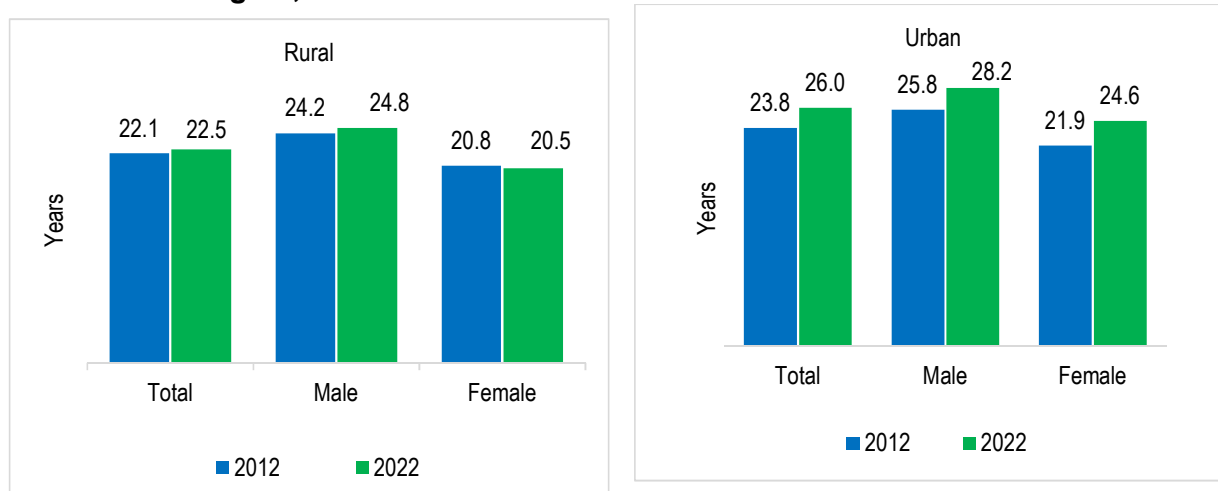


Table 5.9 shows that in Kagera Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.0 years in 2012 to 20.8 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 24.4 years in 2012 to 25.0 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM between urban and rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

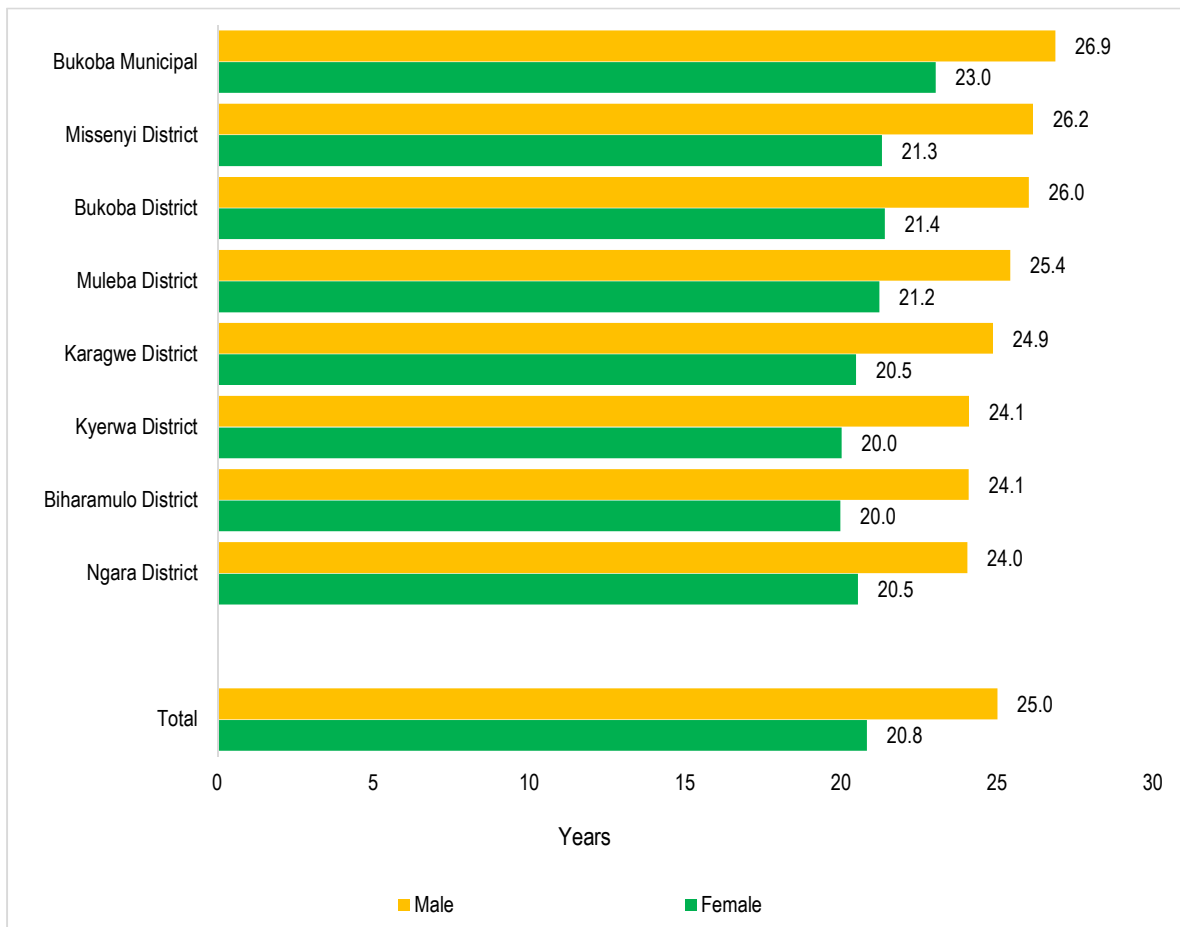
Table 5.9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	22.6	24.4	21.0	22.8	25.0	20.8
Rural	22.1	24.2	20.8	22.5	24.8	20.5
Urban	23.8	25.8	21.9	26.0	28.2	24.6
Council						
Karagwe District	22.5	24.2	20.9	22.6	24.9	20.5
Bukoba District	23.3	25.1	21.7	23.5	26.0	21.4
Bukoba Municipal	24.0	25.9	22.2	24.8	26.9	23.0
Muleba District	22.9	24.7	21.2	23.2	25.4	21.2
Biharamulo District	22.2	23.9	20.6	21.9	24.1	20.0
Ngara District	21.5	23.0	20.3	22.1	24.0	20.5
Kyerwa District	21.9	23.7	20.2	21.9	24.1	20.0
Missenyi District	23.2	25.3	21.3	23.7	26.2	21.3

Figure 5.5 shows Council variations with Bukoba Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (26.9 years) and females (23.0 years), followed by Missenyi District (26.2 years for males and 21.3 years for females), and Bukoba District (26.0 years for males and 21.4

years for females). Kyerwa and Biharamulo Districts have the lowest MAFM for females 20.0 years each and Ngara District for male 24.0 years.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About eighty percent (79.8%) percent of the population in Kagera Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- More than fourteen percent of children (14.3%) under-five years have birth certificate.
- About 13 percent of persons (12.8%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 9.1 percent have national identification number.
- About 145,309 persons out of 2,956,899 persons in Kagera 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 Kagera Region 14.3 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (79.8%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 20–24 years (18.2 %) followed by age group 15-19 years (17.9%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (14.6%) than females (14.0%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in urban (36.8%) than in rural areas (11.5%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (14.6%) than females (14.0%). Further results indicate that, 37.6 percent of males and 36.1 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (11.8% and 11.2 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and Table 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 Kagera Region, 5.1 percent of the population have birth notifications, with almost the same percentages observed in both rural and urban areas (5.1% and 5.0% respectively) (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

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

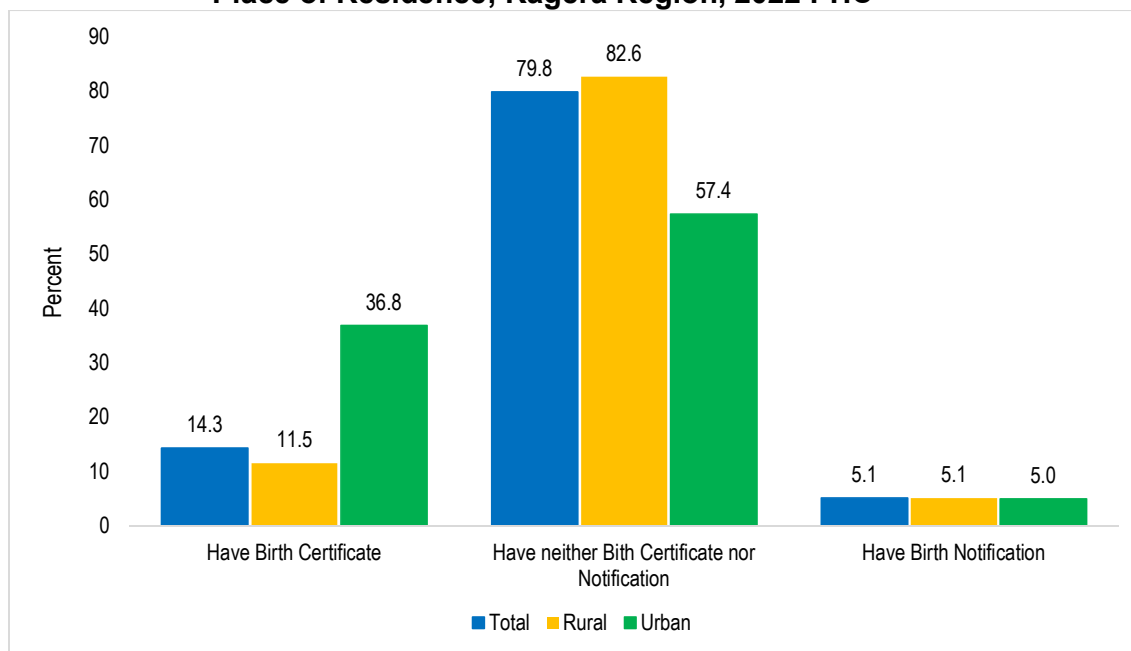


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

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	14.3	14.6	14.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	79.8	79.5	80.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
0 – 4	14.2	14.3	14.1	9.7	9.5	9.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
5 – 9	15.3	15.4	15.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	76.9	76.9	77.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 – 14	14.4	14.2	14.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	78.6	78.9	78.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
15 – 19	17.9	16.9	19.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	76.2	77.2	75.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
20 – 24	18.2	18.4	17.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	77.5	77.2	77.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
25 – 29	16.5	17.1	16.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	79.9	79.4	80.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
30 – 34	15.6	17.3	14.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	81.2	79.6	82.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
35 – 39	12.3	13.9	10.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	84.7	83.3	86.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
40 – 44	10.4	11.2	9.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	86.8	86.1	87.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
45 – 49	9.8	10.4	9.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	87.5	86.9	88.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
50 – 54	9.5	10.0	9.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	88.1	87.7	88.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
55 – 59	9.4	10.3	8.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	88.3	87.7	89.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
60 – 64	8.8	9.9	7.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	89.1	88.1	90.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
65 – 69	7.7	9.2	6.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	90.3	88.9	91.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
70 – 74	5.5	6.2	4.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	92.3	91.6	92.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
75 – 79	4.9	5.8	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	93.1	92.5	93.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
80+	4.2	4.9	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	93.8	93.2	94.2	0.4	0.3	0.4

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kagera 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	11.5	11.8	11.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	82.6	82.3	82.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
0 – 4	11.8	11.8	11.8	9.5	9.4	9.6	77.8	77.9	77.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	12.5	12.6	12.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	79.6	79.6	79.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	11.7	11.6	11.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	81.2	81.4	80.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
15 – 19	14.3	13.7	15.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	79.7	80.3	79.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
20 – 24	14.5	14.9	14.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	81.2	80.8	81.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
25 – 29	12.8	13.5	12.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	83.7	83.1	84.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
30 – 34	12.2	13.8	10.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	84.7	83.2	86.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
35 – 39	9.4	10.8	8.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	87.7	86.4	88.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
40 – 44	7.9	8.7	7.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	89.4	88.8	89.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
45 – 49	7.5	8.0	7.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	89.9	89.4	90.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
50 – 54	7.5	7.9	7.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	90.2	89.9	90.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
55 – 59	7.4	8.2	6.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	90.4	89.8	91.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
60 – 64	7.3	8.3	6.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	90.7	89.8	91.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
65 – 69	6.5	8.0	5.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	91.5	90.1	92.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
70 – 74	4.7	5.3	4.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	93.2	92.5	93.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
75 – 79	4.3	5.1	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	93.7	93.3	94.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
80+	3.9	4.6	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	94.2	93.7	94.5	0.3	0.2	0.4

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kagera 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	36.8	37.6	36.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	57.4	56.5	58.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	35.7	36.1	35.2	11.4	11.0	11.7	52.2	52.0	52.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
5 – 9	41.9	42.1	41.8	6.1	6.3	6.0	51.0	50.7	51.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
10 – 14	41.0	41.4	40.6	5.3	5.1	5.4	52.7	52.5	52.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
15 – 19	44.1	43.0	45.1	4.0	4.2	3.8	50.9	51.7	50.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
20 – 24	41.4	42.1	40.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	54.2	53.4	54.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
25 – 29	37.8	38.6	37.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	58.4	57.5	59.1	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	36.1	38.5	33.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	60.3	57.7	62.6	0.7	1.0	0.5
35 – 39	31.4	34.3	28.9	2.8	2.6	3.1	64.9	62.3	67.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
40 – 44	27.7	29.1	26.5	2.7	2.9	2.6	68.9	67.2	70.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
45 – 49	27.2	28.7	25.8	2.8	2.5	3.0	69.2	67.9	70.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
50 – 54	26.8	27.7	25.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	70.2	69.1	71.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	27.3	28.7	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	69.8	68.7	71.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
60 – 64	24.5	27.1	22.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	72.9	70.5	74.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
65 – 69	20.0	22.1	18.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	77.3	75.4	78.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
70 – 74	14.6	16.8	13.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	82.4	80.5	83.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
75 – 79	12.4	15.3	10.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	85.7	82.6	87.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
80+	8.0	10.0	7.0	2.0	2.6	1.7	89.2	86.7	90.3	0.8	0.6	0.9

Table 6.4 indicates that the Council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Bukoba Municipal (42.1%) and the lowest percentage is in Kyerwa District (7.3%). Councils with percentage above the Regional average (14.3%) are Bukoba Municipal (42.1%), Missenyi District (20.8%), and Muleba District (17.0%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Kagera 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	14.3	14.6	14.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	79.8	79.5	80.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Karagwe District	12.3	12.5	12.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	82.1	81.9	82.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
Bukoba District	14.2	14.4	14.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	81.4	81.2	81.7	0.5	0.1	0.5
Bukoba Municipal	42.1	43.0	41.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	51.7	50.7	52.5	0.9	0.3	0.8
Muuleba District	17.0	17.1	17.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	74.7	74.6	74.8	0.7	0.1	0.7
Biharamulo District	9.3	9.5	9.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	84.5	84.2	84.8	1.1	0.1	1.1
Ngara District	10.9	11.6	10.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	85.5	84.7	86.1	0.8	0.2	0.8
Kyerwa District	7.3	7.6	7.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	86.9	86.6	87.1	0.7	0.2	0.8
Missenyi District	20.8	21.1	20.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	74.3	74.0	74.6	1.0	0.9	1.0

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 179,415 persons (12.8%) aged 18 years and above in Kagera Region have national identification cards while 128,339 persons (9.1%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (28.9%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (10.8%). Additionally, results reveal that 970,881 persons (69.2%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that three percent (3.3%) 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

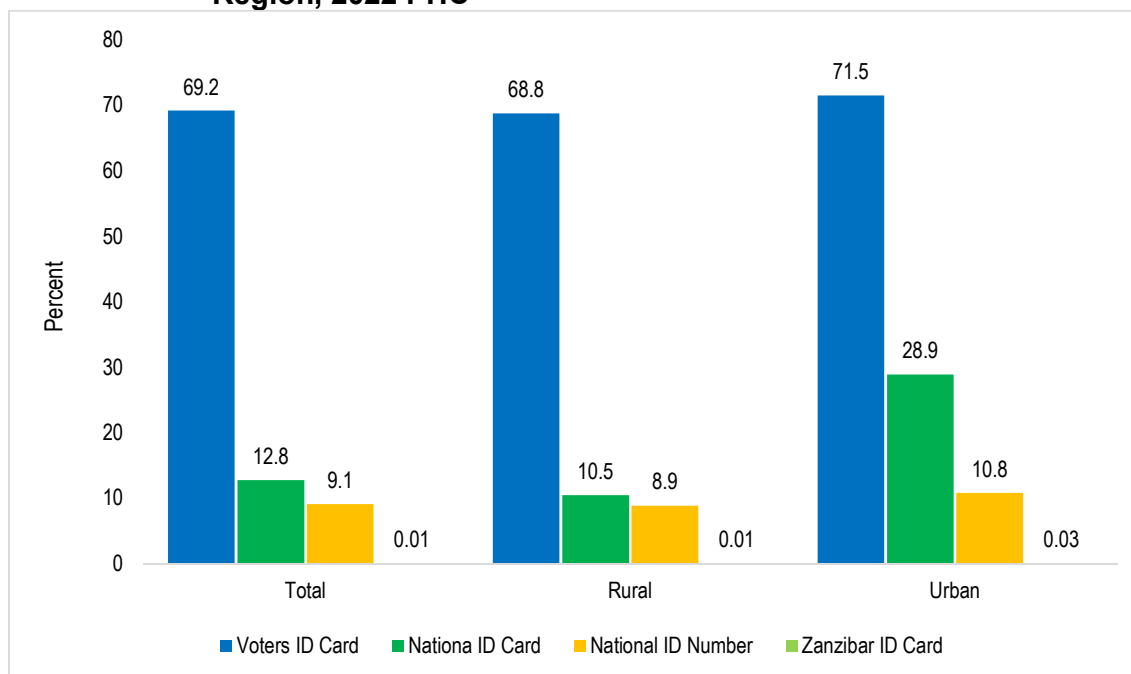


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents							
	Persons aged 18 and above						Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport		
Total	12.8	9.1	0.0	2.6	69.2	1.0	3.3	
Rural	10.5	8.9	0.0	1.7	68.8	0.8	2.9	
Urban	28.9	10.8	0.0	8.8	71.5	2.6	5.8	
Council								
Karagwe District	12.0	7.0	0.0	2.8	70.1	1.0	3.3	
Bukoba District	15.9	9.7	0.0	2.5	73.2	0.7	3.4	
Bukoba Municipal	35.6	10.4	0.0	11.2	73.1	3.0	5.1	
Muuleba District	13.6	12.0	0.0	1.7	69.9	0.8	3.7	
Biharamulo District	11.8	11.7	0.0	1.3	62.2	0.8	3.8	
Ngara District	9.7	8.2	0.0	1.9	67.7	0.9	2.0	
Kyerwa District	6.2	4.6	0.0	1.8	70.6	0.9	2.4	
Missenyi District	9.5	8.6	0.0	3.5	68.9	1.5	3.7	

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.9 percent of persons in private households in Kagera Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (12.3%) of persons possessing NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Missenyi District Council (7.1%), and lastly Kyerwa District with 2.9 percent. In addition, 1.1 percent of persons have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates a higher percentage (11.9%) of persons in private households in urban areas having NHIF/CHIF insurance compared with those in rural areas (4.0%). On the other hand, 1.0 percent of persons private households in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas it is 1.5 percent.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,956,899	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	24.5	24.3	24.6
Rural	2,628,727	4.0	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	24.7	24.7	24.7
Urban	328,172	11.9	12.0	11.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	21.9	19.5	23.6
Council										
Karagwe District	384,215	5.3	5.3	5.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	27.3	26.4	28.1
Bukoba District	321,107	4.9	4.7	5.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	22.0	22.7	21.4
Bukoba Municipal	142,522	12.3	12.3	12.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	20.1	18.0	21.6
Muuleba District	618,481	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	29.3	29.3	29.3
Biharamulo District	454,618	3.6	3.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	11.7	11.9	11.5
Ngara District	381,323	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	27.2	27.7	26.8
Kyerwa District	411,774	2.9	3.0	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	27.3	27.0	27.6
Missenyi District	242,859	7.1	7.5	6.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	23.2	23.3	23.2

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 2,989,299 (99.3%) percent of the persons enumerated in Kagera Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Other East African Countries (18,055 persons), followed by Other African Countries (1,122 persons) and Countries Outside Africa (822 person) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,989,299	1,459,280	1,530,019	2,655,043	1,300,682	1,354,361	334,256	158,598	175,658
Tanzania	2,969,300	1,448,974	1,520,326	2,636,800	1,291,320	1,345,480	332,500	157,654	174,846
Other East African Countries	18,055	9,298	8,757	16,570	8,510	8,060	1,485	788	697
Other African Countries	1,122	574	548	999	507	492	123	67	56
Countries Outside Africa	822	434	388	674	345	329	148	89	59

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (89.5%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Nearly 11 percent (10.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans, which is proportionately higher in rural areas (10.6%) than urban areas (9.9%).
- About eight percent (7.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About three percent (2.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Bukoba District Council has the highest proportion (12.2%) of orphans than other councils in Kagera Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional level. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents². This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under five children left behind³. 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.

² The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Kagera Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 95.3 percent for children under one year to 80.9 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (6.0%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (2.0%). 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; Kagera 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	1,556,538	1,392,499	89.5	30,515	2.0	92,707	6.0	40,817	2.6
0	103,850	98,919	95.3	842	0.8	2,054	2.0	2,035	2.0
1	93,731	88,894	94.8	872	0.9	2,242	2.4	1,723	1.8
2	95,760	89,979	94.0	1,067	1.1	2,724	2.8	1,990	2.1
3	97,616	91,121	93.3	1,181	1.2	3,177	3.3	2,137	2.2
4	97,600	90,135	92.4	1,376	1.4	3,772	3.9	2,317	2.4
5	89,363	82,170	92.0	1,386	1.6	3,746	4.2	2,061	2.3
6	92,375	84,257	91.2	1,518	1.6	4,325	4.7	2,275	2.5
7	89,278	80,940	90.7	1,499	1.7	4,638	5.2	2,201	2.5
8	82,019	73,657	89.8	1,573	1.9	4,750	5.8	2,039	2.5
9	84,923	75,795	89.3	1,715	2.0	5,267	6.2	2,146	2.5
10	84,684	74,787	88.3	1,811	2.1	5,979	7.1	2,107	2.5
11	76,482	67,128	87.8	1,810	2.4	5,574	7.3	1,970	2.6
12	100,639	87,032	86.5	2,557	2.5	8,196	8.1	2,854	2.8
13	81,366	69,545	85.5	2,209	2.7	7,128	8.8	2,484	3.1
14	88,283	74,634	84.5	2,632	3.0	8,252	9.3	2,765	3.1
15	64,799	54,206	83.7	2,077	3.2	6,315	9.7	2,201	3.4
16	67,668	55,815	82.5	2,110	3.1	7,180	10.6	2,563	3.8
17	66,102	53,485	80.9	2,280	3.4	7,388	11.2	2,949	4.5

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Alive		Father Dead		Father Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	778,441	695,623	89.4	15,588	2.0	46,664	6.0	20,566	2.6
0	51,378	48,882	95.1	438	0.9	1,025	2.0	1,033	2.0
1	46,621	44,198	94.8	417	0.9	1,162	2.5	844	1.8
2	47,417	44,584	94.0	509	1.1	1,350	2.8	974	2.1
3	48,726	45,526	93.4	558	1.1	1,606	3.3	1,036	2.1
4	48,412	44,723	92.4	706	1.5	1,897	3.9	1,086	2.2
5	44,771	41,162	91.9	718	1.6	1,884	4.2	1,007	2.2
6	45,640	41,613	91.2	795	1.7	2,100	4.6	1,132	2.5
7	44,749	40,535	90.6	786	1.8	2,335	5.2	1,093	2.4
8	40,167	36,142	90.0	763	1.9	2,304	5.7	958	2.4
9	40,986	36,653	89.4	858	2.1	2,467	6.0	1,008	2.5
10	43,142	38,074	88.3	930	2.2	3,047	7.1	1,091	2.5
11	38,323	33,715	88.0	901	2.4	2,756	7.2	951	2.5
12	50,258	43,362	86.3	1,271	2.5	4,205	8.4	1,420	2.8
13	40,807	34,804	85.3	1,171	2.9	3,554	8.7	1,278	3.1
14	44,573	37,524	84.2	1,366	3.1	4,189	9.4	1,494	3.4
15	33,306	27,824	83.5	1,078	3.2	3,217	9.7	1,187	3.6
16	34,510	28,380	82.2	1,115	3.2	3,634	10.5	1,381	4.0
17	34,655	27,922	80.6	1,208	3.5	3,932	11.3	1,593	4.6

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kagera 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	778,097	696,876	89.6	14,927	1.9	46,043	5.9	20,251	2.6
0	52,472	50,037	95.4	404	0.8	1,029	2.0	1,002	1.9
1	47,110	44,696	94.9	455	1.0	1,080	2.3	879	1.9
2	48,343	45,395	93.9	558	1.2	1,374	2.8	1,016	2.1
3	48,890	45,595	93.3	623	1.3	1,571	3.2	1,101	2.3
4	49,188	45,412	92.3	670	1.4	1,875	3.8	1,231	2.5
5	44,592	41,008	92.0	668	1.5	1,862	4.2	1,054	2.4
6	46,735	42,644	91.2	723	1.5	2,225	4.8	1,143	2.4
7	44,529	40,405	90.7	713	1.6	2,303	5.2	1,108	2.5
8	41,852	37,515	89.6	810	1.9	2,446	5.8	1,081	2.6
9	43,937	39,142	89.1	857	2.0	2,800	6.4	1,138	2.6
10	41,542	36,713	88.4	881	2.1	2,932	7.1	1,016	2.4
11	38,159	33,413	87.6	909	2.4	2,818	7.4	1,019	2.7
12	50,381	43,670	86.7	1,286	2.6	3,991	7.9	1,434	2.8
13	40,559	34,741	85.7	1,038	2.6	3,574	8.8	1,206	3.0
14	43,710	37,110	84.9	1,266	2.9	4,063	9.3	1,271	2.9
15	31,493	26,382	83.8	999	3.2	3,098	9.8	1,014	3.2
16	33,158	27,435	82.7	995	3.0	3,546	10.7	1,182	3.6
17	31,447	25,563	81.3	1,072	3.4	3,456	11.0	1,356	4.3

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Kagera Region ranges from 87.8 percent to 90.9 percent. Biharamulo District Council has the highest percentage (90.9%) of children with both parents alive while Bukoba District Council has the lowest percentage (87.8%).

The results further show that Ngara District Council has the highest percentage (6.7%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive compared with other councils, while Missenyi District Council has the highest percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (2.3%). Muleba District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents dead (2.9%).

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

Place of Residence/Council	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,556,538	1,392,499	89.5	30,515	2.0	92,707	5.9	40,817	2.6
Rural	1,403,661	1,254,768	89.4	27,640	2.0	84,198	6.0	37,055	2.6
Urban	152,877	137,731	90.1	2,875	1.9	8,509	5.6	3,762	2.5
Council									
Karagwe District	195,839	176,702	90.2	3,581	1.8	10,539	5.4	5,017	2.6
Bukoba District	159,235	139,861	87.8	3,509	2.2	10,370	6.5	5,495	3.5
Bukoba Municipal	64,573	58,431	90.5	1,233	1.9	3,474	5.4	1,435	2.2
Muleba District	320,752	286,465	89.3	6,425	2.0	18,716	5.8	9,146	2.9
Biharamulo District	267,089	242,911	90.9	4,741	1.8	13,889	5.2	5,548	2.1
Ngara District	209,784	187,179	89.2	4,038	1.9	13,996	6.7	4,571	2.2
Kyerwa District	220,378	195,762	88.8	4,240	1.9	14,119	6.4	6,257	2.8
Missenyi District	118,888	105,188	88.5	2,748	2.3	7,604	6.4	3,348	2.8

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Kagera Region 10.5 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about eight percent (7.9%) of the children lost either father or mother and about three percent (2.6%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (10.6%) than urban areas (9.9%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 9.1 percent in Biharamulo District to 12.2 percent in Bukoba District.

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

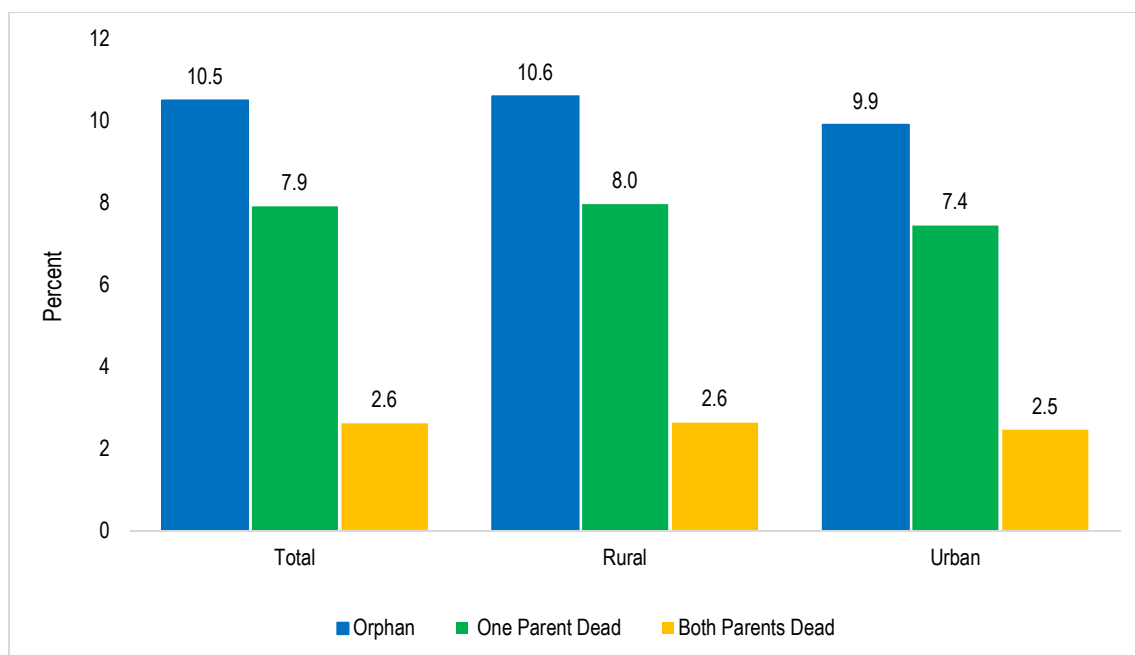
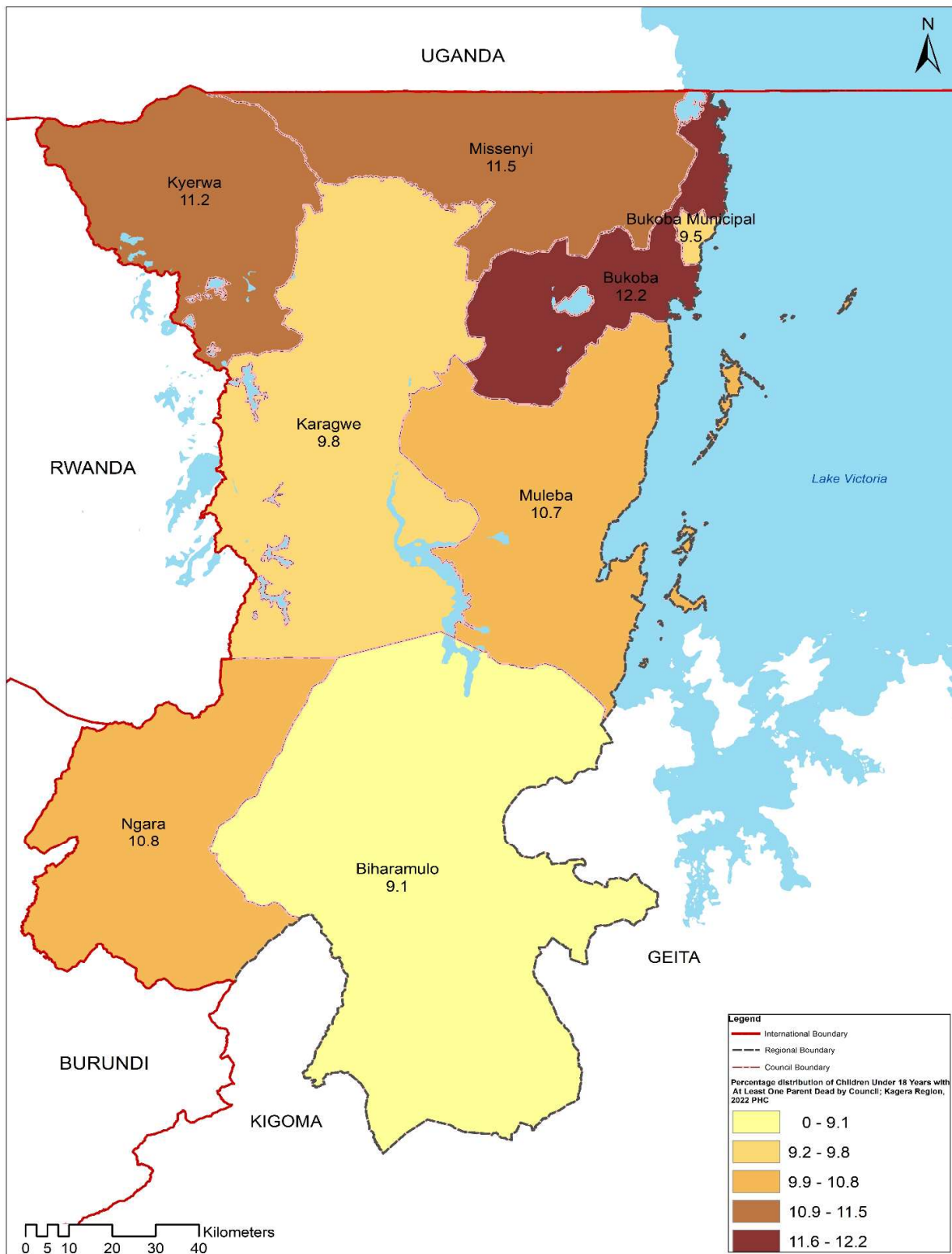


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,556,538	1,392,499	89.5	123,222	7.9	40,817	2.6	164,039	10.5
Rural	1,403,661	1,254,768	89.4	111,838	8.0	37,055	2.6	148,893	10.6
Urban	152,877	137,731	90.1	11,384	7.4	3,762	2.5	15,146	9.9
Council									
Karagwe District	195,839	176,702	90.2	14,120	7.2	5,017	2.6	19,137	9.8
Bukoba District	159,235	139,861	87.8	13,879	8.7	5,495	3.5	19,374	12.2
Bukoba Municipal	64,573	58,431	90.5	4,707	7.3	1,435	2.2	6,142	9.5
Muleba District	320,752	286,465	89.3	25,141	7.8	9,146	2.9	34,287	10.7
Biharamulo District	267,089	242,911	90.9	18,630	7.0	5,548	2.1	24,178	9.1
Ngara District	209,784	187,179	89.2	18,034	8.6	4,571	2.2	22,605	10.8
Kyerwa District	220,378	195,762	88.8	18,359	8.3	6,257	2.8	24,616	11.2
Missenyi District	118,888	105,188	88.5	10,352	8.7	3,348	2.8	13,700	11.5

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than 80 percent (80.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region are literate; 78.2 percent in rural and 93.9 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 77.2 percent. It is higher among males (78.1%) than females (76.4%)
- About 84 percent (83.5%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 12.4 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 83.5 percent. It is higher (93.3%) in urban than in rural areas (82.6%).
- Majority (80.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 14.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About three percent (2.8%) 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 Kagera 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.

The results show that out of 2,500,742 persons aged five years and above in Kagera Region 1,907,745 persons (76.3%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (77.9%) than females (74.8%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 88.4 percent is observed for persons in age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 75 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from the free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (92.3%) than in rural areas (74.2%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,500,742	1,216,726	1,284,016	1,907,745	947,359	960,386	76.3	77.9	74.8
5-9	437,958	216,313	221,645	233,175	111,312	121,863	53.2	51.5	55.0
10-14	431,454	217,103	214,351	367,199	180,643	186,556	85.1	83.2	87.0
15 - 19	311,803	158,101	153,702	275,735	138,680	137,055	88.4	87.7	89.2
20 - 24	245,568	112,360	133,208	205,133	94,852	110,281	83.5	84.4	82.8
25 - 29	205,541	96,693	108,848	172,753	82,973	89,780	84.0	85.8	82.5
30 - 34	169,668	82,143	87,525	138,648	70,341	68,307	81.7	85.6	78.0
35 - 39	149,358	70,907	78,451	113,594	57,091	56,503	76.1	80.5	72.0
40 - 44	131,105	63,776	67,329	101,580	51,927	49,653	77.5	81.4	73.7
45 - 49	112,250	55,532	56,718	87,055	45,189	41,866	77.6	81.4	73.8
50 - 54	89,405	44,039	45,366	69,199	36,104	33,095	77.4	82.0	73.0
55 - 59	59,331	29,695	29,636	45,953	24,932	21,021	77.5	84.0	70.9
60 - 64	54,719	25,815	28,904	37,702	20,645	17,057	68.9	80.0	59.0
65 - 69	33,757	15,543	18,214	22,720	12,266	10,454	67.3	78.9	57.4
70 - 74	26,273	11,737	14,536	16,029	8,790	7,239	61.0	74.9	49.8
75 - 79	16,014	7,018	8,996	9,211	5,162	4,049	57.5	73.6	45.0
80+	26,538	9,951	16,587	12,059	6,452	5,607	45.4	64.8	33.8

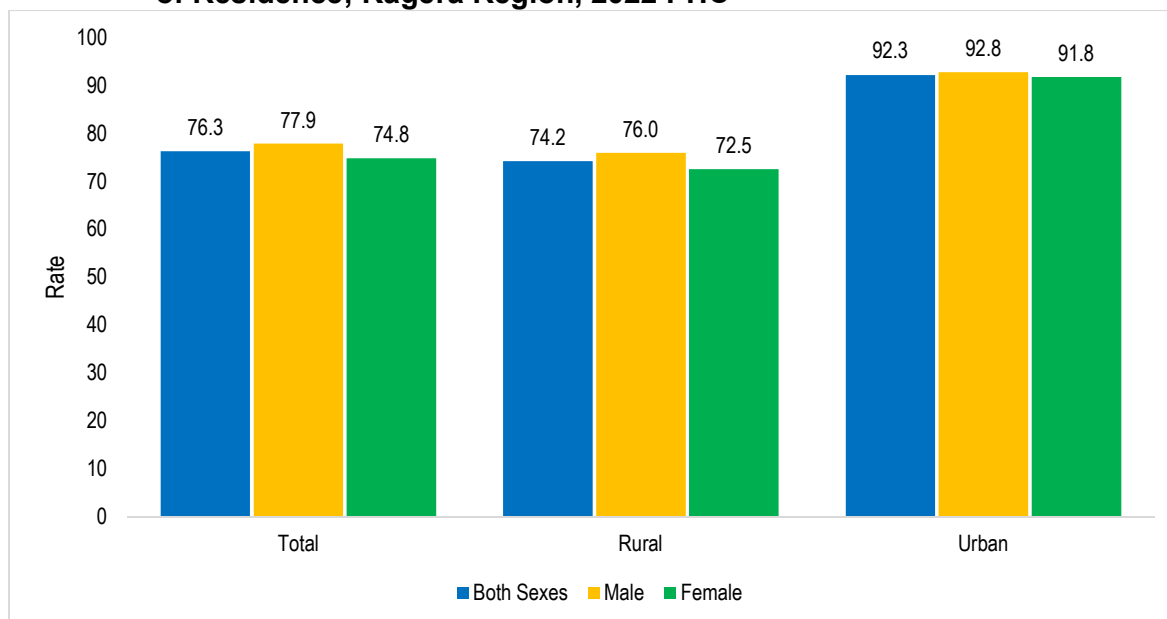
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kagera Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,215,333	1,082,359	1,132,974	1,644,431	822,655	821,776	74.2	76.0	72.5
5-9	396,589	195,983	200,606	199,774	95,174	104,600	50.4	48.6	52.1
10-14	391,686	198,076	193,610	329,074	162,410	166,664	84.0	82.0	86.1
15 - 19	274,129	140,679	133,450	239,418	121,886	117,532	87.3	86.6	88.1
20 - 24	211,752	97,664	114,088	172,811	80,757	92,054	81.6	82.7	80.7
25 - 29	174,766	82,633	92,133	143,248	69,467	73,781	82.0	84.1	80.1
30 - 34	145,178	70,416	74,762	115,354	59,077	56,277	79.5	83.9	75.3
35 - 39	129,601	61,527	68,074	95,171	48,245	46,926	73.4	78.4	68.9
40 - 44	114,877	55,886	58,991	86,454	44,466	41,988	75.3	79.6	71.2
45 - 49	99,081	48,955	50,126	74,854	39,031	35,823	75.5	79.7	71.5
50 - 54	79,937	39,327	40,610	60,413	31,680	28,733	75.6	80.6	70.8
55 - 59	53,322	26,651	26,671	40,428	22,065	18,363	75.8	82.8	68.9
60 - 64	49,941	23,620	26,321	33,564	18,628	14,936	67.2	78.9	56.7
65 - 69	30,840	14,207	16,633	20,212	11,032	9,180	65.5	77.7	55.2
70 - 74	24,209	10,877	13,332	14,433	8,030	6,403	59.6	73.8	48.0
75 - 79	14,817	6,537	8,280	8,339	4,742	3,597	56.3	72.5	43.4
80+	24,608	9,321	15,287	10,884	5,965	4,919	44.2	64.0	32.2

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	285,409	134,367	151,042	263,314	124,704	138,610	92.3	92.8	91.8
5-9	41,369	20,330	21,039	33,401	16,138	17,263	80.7	79.4	82.1
10-14	39,768	19,027	20,741	38,125	18,233	19,892	95.9	95.8	95.9
15 - 19	37,674	17,422	20,252	36,317	16,794	19,523	96.4	96.4	96.4
20 - 24	33,816	14,696	19,120	32,322	14,095	18,227	95.6	95.9	95.3
25 - 29	30,775	14,060	16,715	29,505	13,506	15,999	95.9	96.1	95.7
30 - 34	24,490	11,727	12,763	23,294	11,264	12,030	95.1	96.1	94.3
35 - 39	19,757	9,380	10,377	18,423	8,846	9,577	93.2	94.3	92.3
40 - 44	16,228	7,890	8,338	15,126	7,461	7,665	93.2	94.6	91.9
45 - 49	13,169	6,577	6,592	12,201	6,158	6,043	92.6	93.6	91.7
50 - 54	9,468	4,712	4,756	8,786	4,424	4,362	92.8	93.9	91.7
55 - 59	6,009	3,044	2,965	5,525	2,867	2,658	91.9	94.2	89.6
60 - 64	4,778	2,195	2,583	4,138	2,017	2,121	86.6	91.9	82.1
65 - 69	2,917	1,336	1,581	2,508	1,234	1,274	86.0	92.4	80.6
70 - 74	2,064	860	1,204	1,596	760	836	77.3	88.4	69.4
75 - 79	1,197	481	716	872	420	452	72.8	87.3	63.1
80+	1,930	630	1,300	1,175	487	688	60.9	77.3	52.9

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 84 percent and the rate is the highest (89.0%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Kagera Region is 76.6 percent and among secondary school age population is 89.0 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

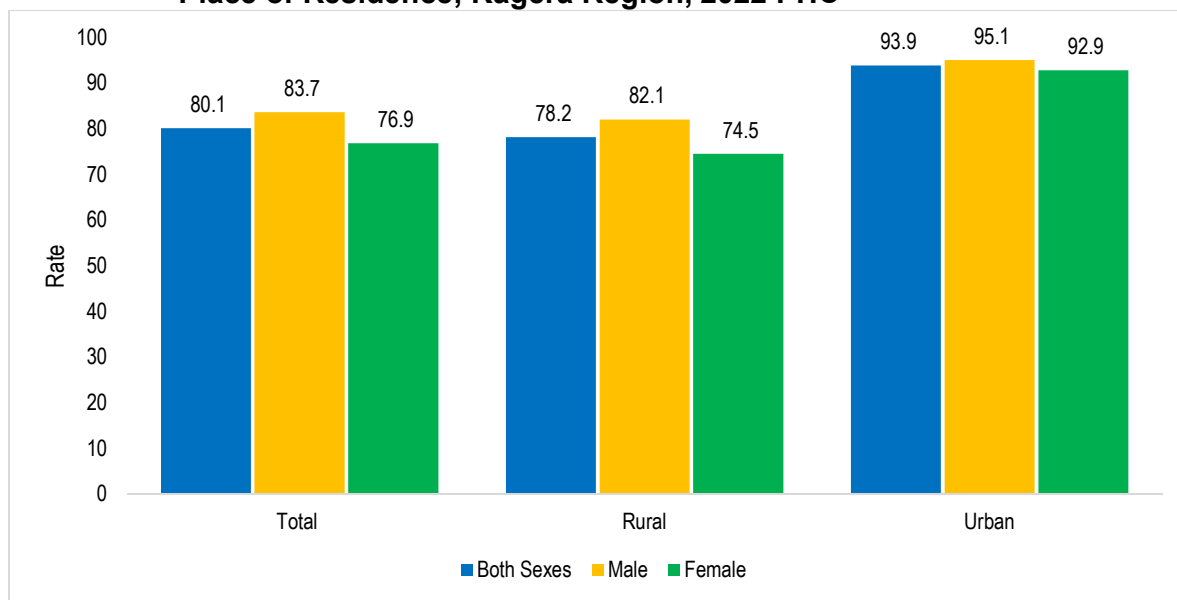
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	88.0	86.9	89.2	87.0	85.8	88.2	96.2	96.3	96.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	86.3	86.3	86.2	84.8	85.0	84.7	96.0	96.2	95.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	84.6	85.9	83.4	82.9	84.4	81.5	95.7	96.1	95.4
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	81.6	84.3	79.1	79.7	82.7	76.8	94.6	95.3	94.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	62.1	76.1	50.9	60.5	75.0	48.9	79.8	89.4	72.7
Population Aged 4 years and above	74.1	75.5	72.7	72.0	73.6	70.4	90.6	91.0	90.2
Population Aged 14+ years and above	80.5	83.8	77.5	78.6	82.2	75.3	94.0	95.1	93.0
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	78.8	83.0	75.1	76.7	81.3	72.5	93.6	94.9	92.4
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	76.6	74.8	78.4	74.9	73.0	76.7	93.5	93.1	93.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	89.0	87.3	90.7	88.1	86.3	89.9	96.2	96.3	96.2

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

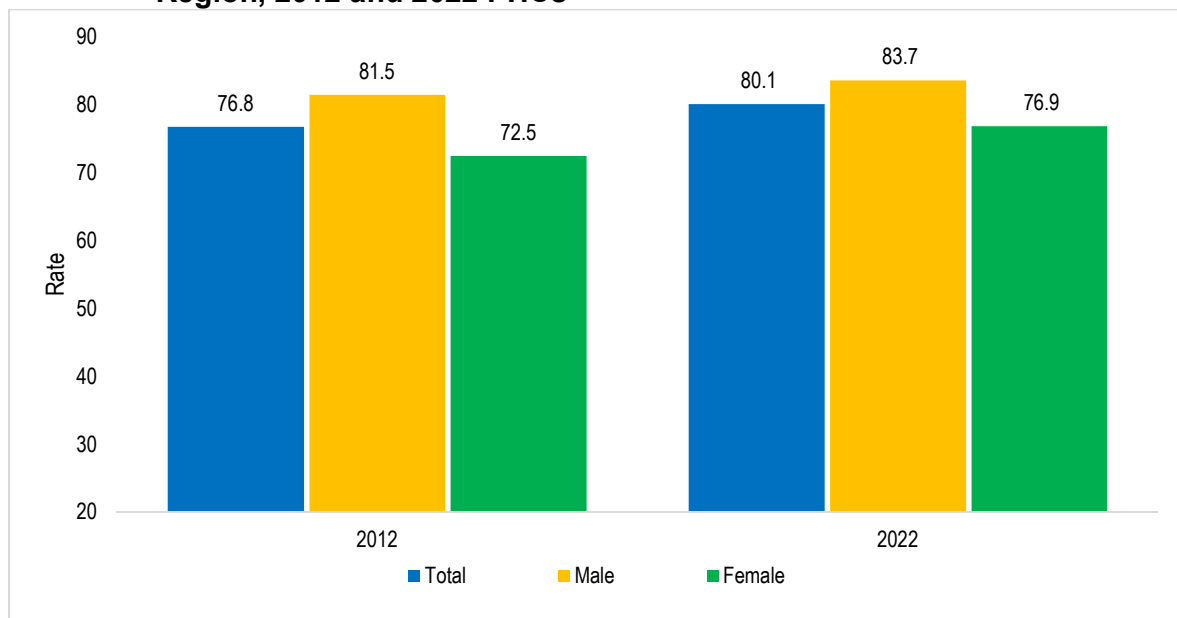
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region is 80.1 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (83.7%) than females (76.9%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (93.9%) than in rural areas (78.2%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



Literacy rates among adults increased from 76.8 percent in 2012 to 80.1 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (4.4 percentage point difference) than among males (2.2 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

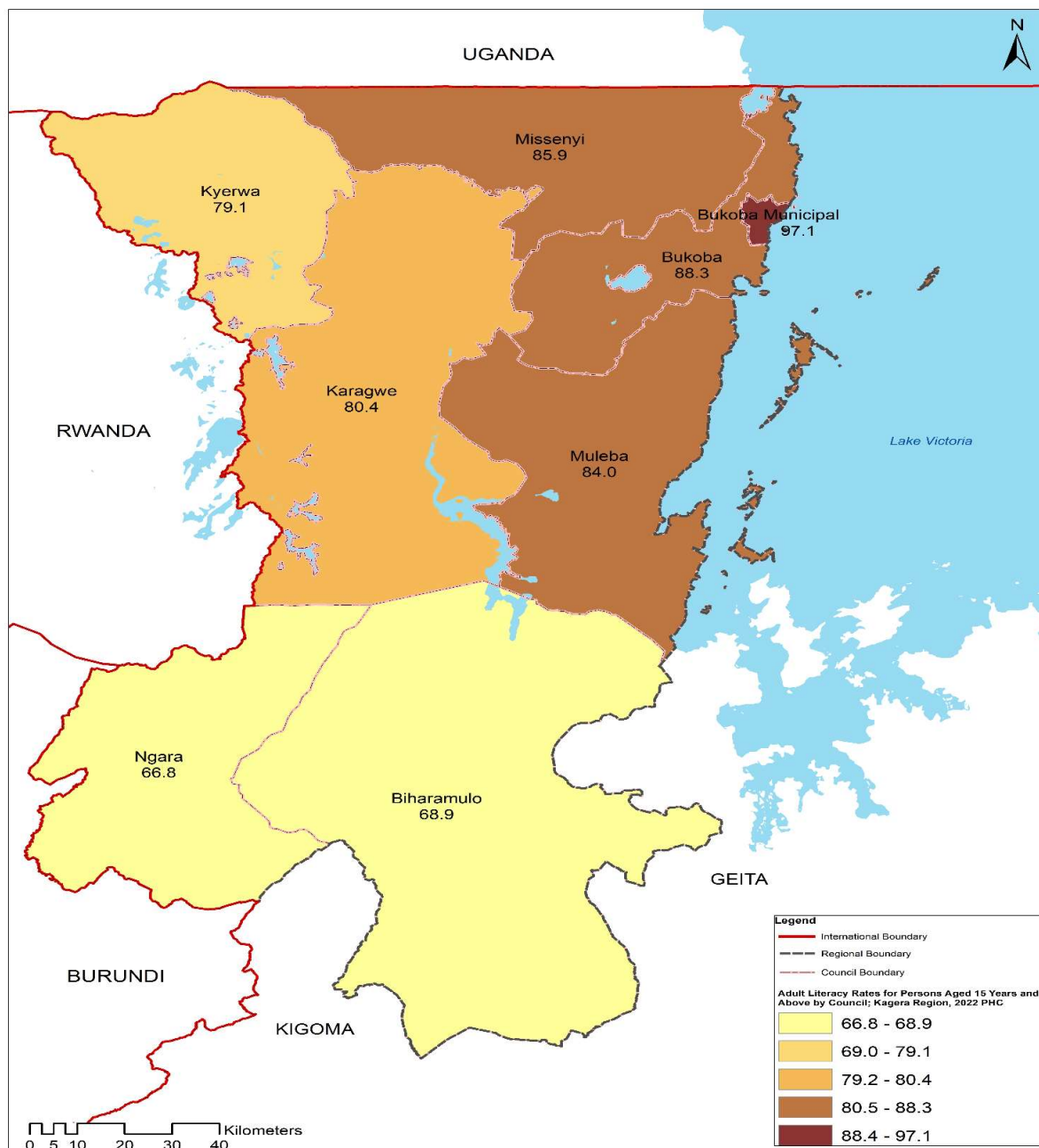
Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kagera Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 66.8 percent in Ngara District to 97.1 percent in Bukoba Municipal. Other councils with adult literacy rates above 80 percent are

Bukoba District (88.3%), Missenyi District (85.9%), Muleba District (84.0%) and Karagwe District (80.4%). Other councils besides Ngara District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Biharamulo District (68.9%) and Kyerwa District (79.1%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 76.8 percent in 2012 to 80.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 3.3 percentage points. Across councils, the highest percentage points difference is 5.8 observed in Muleba District Council (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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	76.8	81.5	72.5	80.1	83.7	76.9	3.3	2.2	4.4
Rural	85.0	84.6	85.5	78.2	82.1	74.5	-6.8	-2.5	-11.0
Urban	81.6	84.5	79.1	93.9	95.1	92.9	12.3	10.6	13.8
Council									
Karagwe District	78.9	82.5	75.5	80.4	83.1	77.8	1.5	0.6	2.3
Bukoba District	84.9	88.4	81.8	88.3	90.1	86.7	3.4	1.7	4.9
Bukoba Municipal	96.1	97.1	95.1	97.1	97.5	96.8	1.0	0.4	1.7
Muleba District	78.2	82.3	74.3	84.0	86.5	81.6	5.8	4.2	7.3
Biharamulo District	63.8	71.2	56.8	68.9	75.4	62.9	5.1	4.2	6.1
Ngara District	64.6	73.0	57.6	66.8	74.4	60.6	2.2	1.4	3.0
Kyerwa District	91.9	91.7	92.3	79.1	82.2	76.2	-12.8	-9.5	-16.1
Missenyi District	83.1	86.5	79.9	85.9	87.4	84.4	2.8	0.9	4.5

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Kagera Region, literacy rate is 80.1. It is highest in Kiswahili only (61.4%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (17.2%) and is lowest for the English language (0.7%). In addition, results show that from age 25 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age, remained almost constant at age group 55 – 59 years then increases with age from age 60 up to age 80 and above years.

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Kagera 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	61.4	0.7	17.2	0.8	80.1	19.9	1,631,330
15 – 19	54.6	0.7	32.6	0.5	88.4	11.6	311,803
20 – 24	59.6	0.9	22.3	0.8	83.5	16.5	245,568
25 – 29	63.8	0.7	18.7	0.8	84.0	16.0	205,541
30 – 34	62.6	0.7	17.6	0.8	81.7	18.3	169,668
35 – 39	64.5	0.6	10.1	0.9	76.1	23.9	149,358
40 – 44	68.9	0.6	7.2	0.8	77.5	22.5	131,105
45 – 49	69.0	0.5	7.2	0.8	77.6	22.4	112,250
50 – 54	69.1	0.5	6.9	0.8	77.4	22.6	89,405
55 – 59	68.1	0.5	8.0	0.9	77.5	22.5	59,331
60 – 64	59.0	0.5	8.3	1.1	68.9	31.1	54,719
65 – 69	55.8	0.4	9.8	1.2	67.3	32.7	33,757
70 – 74	50.3	0.4	8.7	1.6	61.0	39.0	26,273
75 – 79	48.2	0.4	7.2	1.7	57.5	42.5	16,014
80+	38.5	0.4	4.0	2.5	45.4	54.6	26,538

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

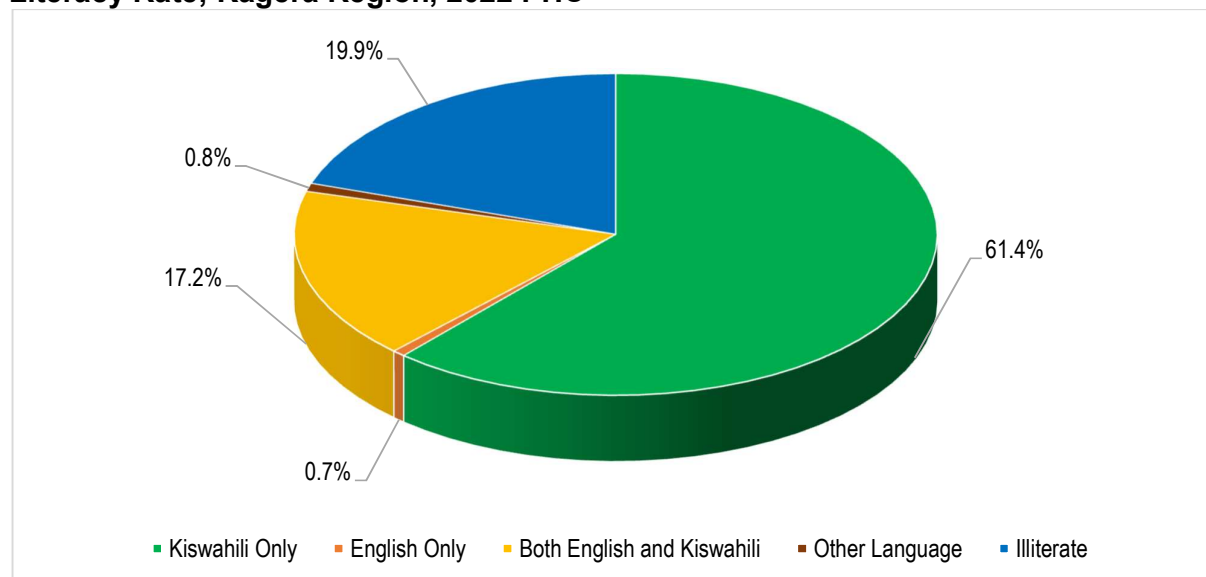


Table 8.7 Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (62.1%) than in urban areas (56.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (35.8%) than in rural areas (14.6%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (58.8%) than males (54.8%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex/Council	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	61.4	0.7	17.2	0.8	80.1	19.9	1,631,330	
Male	63.2	0.6	19.0	0.8	83.7	16.3	783,310	
Female	59.8	0.7	15.5	0.9	76.9	23.1	848,020	
Rural	62.1	0.6	14.6	0.9	78.2	21.8	1,427,058	
Male	64.4	0.6	16.3	0.8	82.1	17.9	688,300	
Female	60.0	0.7	12.9	0.9	74.5	25.5	738,758	
Urban	56.9	0.7	35.8	0.4	93.9	6.1	204,272	
Male	54.8	0.7	39.1	0.5	95.1	4.9	95,010	
Female	58.8	0.7	33.0	0.4	92.9	7.1	109,262	

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

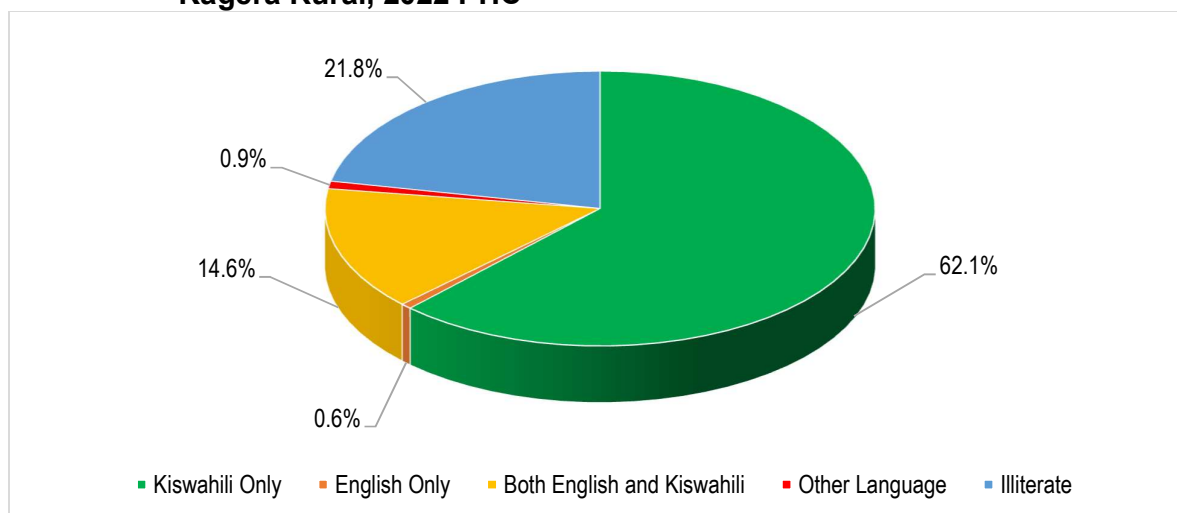


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kagera Urban, 2022 PHC

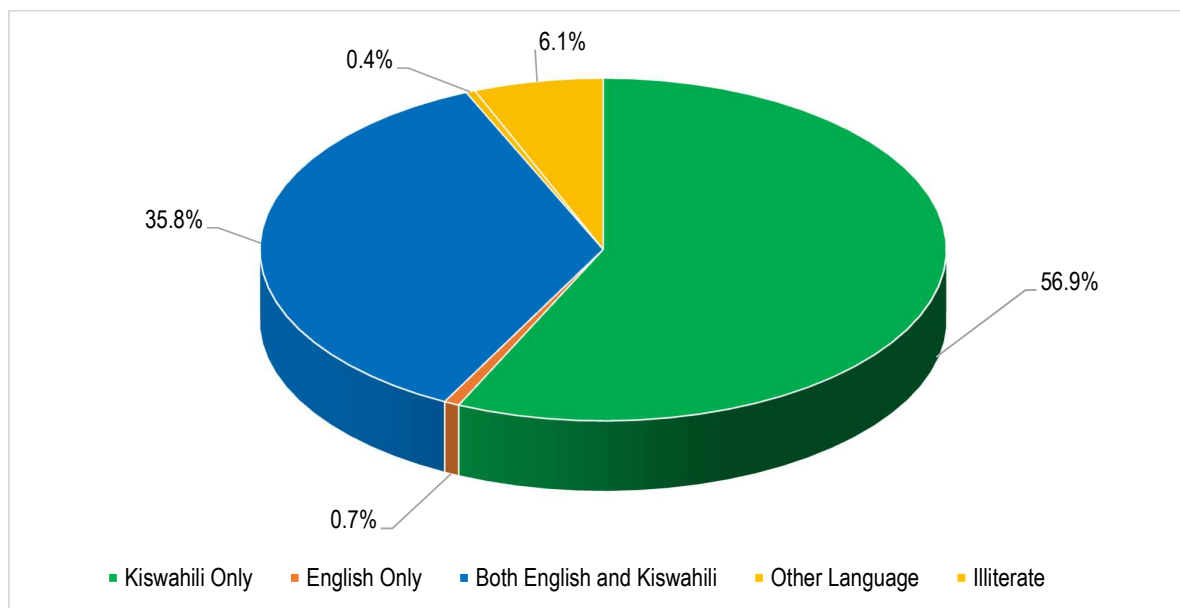


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Missenyi District having the highest illiteracy rate (32.7%), followed by Kyerwa District (31.1%) and Bukoba District (23.9%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Karagwe District (18.3%), followed by Muleba District (22.4%).

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

Place of Residence/Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	61.4	0.7	17.2	0.8	80.1	19.9	1,631,330
Rural	54.6	0.7	32.6	0.5	88.4	11.6	311,803
Urban	59.6	0.9	22.3	0.8	83.5	16.5	245,568
Council	63.8	0.7	18.7	0.8	84.0	16.0	205,541
Karagwe District	62.6	0.7	17.6	0.8	81.7	18.3	169,668
Bukoba District	64.5	0.6	10.1	0.9	76.1	23.9	149,358
Bukoba Municipal	68.9	0.6	7.2	0.8	77.5	22.5	131,105
Muleba District	69.0	0.5	7.2	0.8	77.6	22.4	112,250
Biharamulo District	69.1	0.5	6.9	0.8	77.4	22.6	89,405
Ngara District	68.1	0.5	8.0	0.9	77.5	22.5	59,331
Kyerwa District	59.0	0.5	8.3	1.1	68.9	31.1	54,719
Missenyi District	55.8	0.4	9.8	1.2	67.3	32.7	33,757

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.

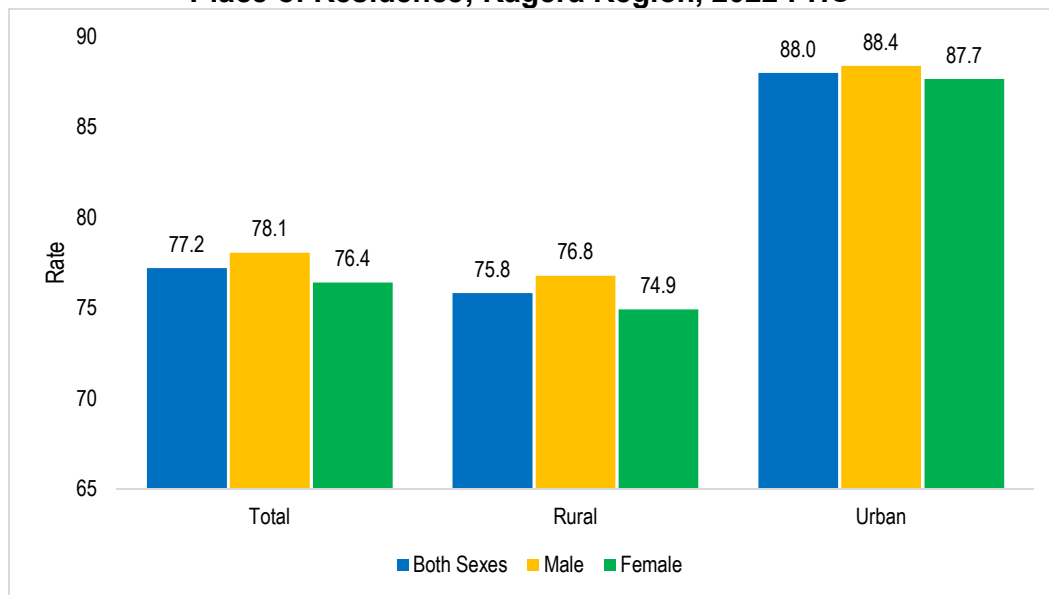
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were really numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 2,469,623 persons aged 5 years and above in Kagera Region, 1,907,037 persons (77.2%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (78.1%) than females (76.4%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 85%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (47.1%) for young population (5-9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 50.7 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (88.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.8%). 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 Rates of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and FiveYear Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	77.2	78.1	76.4	75.8	76.8	74.9	88.0	88.4	87.7
5-9	47.1	45.3	48.8	44.9	43.1	46.6	67.9	66.5	69.2
10-14	82.8	81.2	84.5	82.0	80.2	83.7	91.3	91.0	91.6
15 – 19	88.0	87.4	88.6	87.3	86.6	88.0	92.9	93.1	92.6
20 – 24	85.8	86.3	85.3	84.7	85.3	84.2	92.3	92.7	92.1
25 – 29	86.6	88.1	85.4	85.5	87.2	84.1	93.0	93.5	92.6
30 – 34	85.7	88.3	83.3	84.5	87.5	81.8	92.6	93.3	92.0
35 – 39	83.0	85.9	80.4	81.6	84.8	78.8	92.1	93.1	91.1
40 – 44	83.8	86.5	81.4	82.7	85.6	80.1	91.8	92.8	91.0
45 – 49	83.8	86.4	81.2	82.7	85.6	80.0	91.6	92.6	90.6
50 – 54	83.5	86.7	80.5	82.6	86.0	79.4	91.4	92.5	90.3
55 – 59	83.3	87.6	79.0	82.5	87.0	78.0	90.9	92.8	88.9
60 – 64	76.9	84.8	69.9	76.0	84.4	68.6	86.4	90.2	83.1
65 – 69	75.1	83.5	67.9	74.2	82.9	66.8	85.3	90.8	80.6
70 – 74	68.9	79.9	60.0	68.1	79.3	59.0	77.7	87.2	71.0
75–79	64.9	77.6	55.0	64.3	77.1	54.3	72.1	85.0	63.6
80+	50.7	68.1	40.2	50.2	67.8	39.4	57.2	72.8	49.7

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



The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 86.5 percent. The rate is slightly higher (87.3%) for males than females (85.8%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (88.2%) for females than for males (86.2%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (79.0%) in urban than in rural areas (68.7%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results further reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Kagera Region is 87.9 percent and 72.8 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (89.3%) for females than for males (86.7%). 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	87.2	86.2	88.2	86.6	85.5	87.7	92.6	92.8	92.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	87.0	86.9	87.1	86.2	86.1	86.3	92.6	92.9	92.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	86.5	87.3	85.8	85.6	86.5	84.7	92.7	93.1	92.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	72.8	71.2	74.4	71.4	69.7	73.1	86.3	85.7	87.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	87.9	86.7	89.3	87.4	86.0	88.8	92.8	92.9	92.6
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	69.5	80.6	60.7	68.7	80.0	59.6	79.0	87.4	72.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	74.7	75.4	74.0	73.3	74.1	72.4	86.0	86.1	85.8
Population Aged 14+ years and above	84.1	86.4	82.0	83.0	85.5	80.7	91.5	92.7	90.6
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	83.3	86.3	80.6	82.1	85.4	79.2	91.3	92.6	90.2

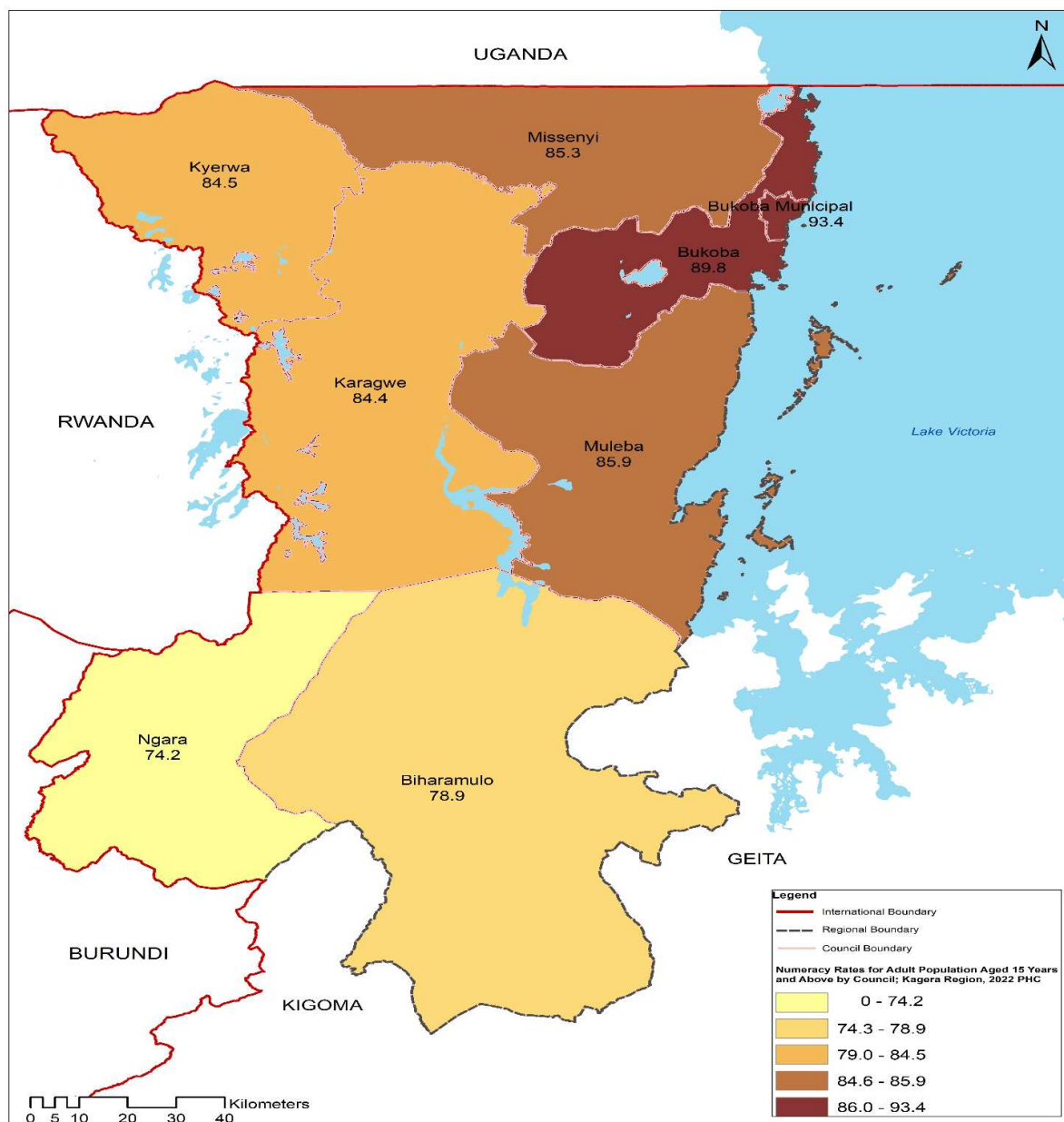
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region is 83.9 percent and is higher (91.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (82.9%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 74.2 percent in Ngara District to 93.4 percent in Bukoba Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	1,344,201	658,948	685,253	83.9	86.5	81.7
Rural	1,402,445	670,419	732,026	1,162,300	574,052	588,248	82.9	85.6	80.4
Urban	198,760	91,588	107,172	181,901	84,896	97,005	91.5	92.7	90.5
Council									
Karagwe District	214,048	104,986	109,062	180,580	90,718	89,862	84.4	86.4	82.4
Bukoba District	185,318	87,873	97,445	166,443	80,250	86,193	89.8	91.3	88.5
Bukoba Municipal	88,509	40,759	47,750	82,676	38,337	44,339	93.4	94.1	92.9
Muleba District	343,293	164,161	179,132	294,893	144,354	150,539	85.9	87.9	84.0
Biharamulo District	217,172	103,894	113,278	171,381	85,589	85,792	78.9	82.4	75.7
Ngara District	194,100	87,426	106,674	143,986	69,652	74,334	74.2	79.7	69.7
Kyerwa District	218,557	104,941	113,616	184,608	90,872	93,736	84.5	86.6	82.5
Missenyi District	140,208	67,967	72,241	119,634	59,176	60,458	85.3	87.1	83.7

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



8.4 Education

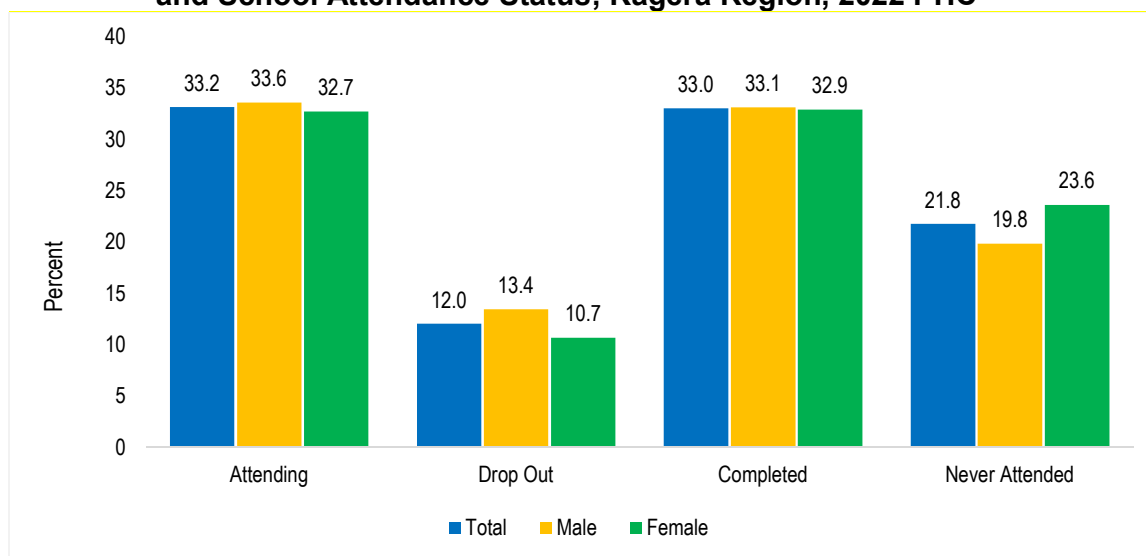
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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 2,598,342 persons aged four years and above, 33.0 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 33.2 percent are attending school, 12.0 percent have dropped out and 21.8 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (23.6%) compared with that of males (19.8%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (13.8%) among males than females (10.7%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About Eighty four percent (83.5%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 12.4 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 67.4 percent are attending, 8.6 percent had never been to school, while 12.1 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (11.8%) than primary school age population (3.6%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kagera 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	2,598,342	33.2	12.0	33.0	21.8	1,265,138	33.6	13.4	33.1	19.8	1,333,204	32.7	10.7	32.9	23.6
4	97,600	12.8	0.1	0.1	87.0	48,412	11.8	0.1	0.1	88.0	49,188	13.8	0.1	0.0	86.1
5	89,363	37.5	0.2	0.1	62.2	44,771	35.7	0.2	0.1	64.0	44,592	39.3	0.2	0.1	60.4
6	92,375	63.6	0.3	0.1	36.0	45,640	61.9	0.3	0.1	37.6	46,735	65.2	0.3	0.1	34.3
4-6	279,338	37.5	0.2	0.1	62.2	138,823	36.0	0.2	0.1	63.7	140,515	39.0	0.2	0.1	60.7
7	89,278	77.5	0.6	0.1	21.8	44,749	75.9	0.6	0.1	23.4	44,529	79.0	0.5	0.2	20.3
8	82,019	83.3	1.1	0.2	15.5	40,167	82.4	1.2	0.2	16.2	41,852	84.1	1.0	0.2	14.7
9	84,923	86.4	1.9	0.2	11.5	40,986	85.5	2.1	0.2	12.2	43,937	87.1	1.7	0.2	10.9
10	84,684	86.2	3.0	0.2	10.5	43,142	84.9	3.5	0.3	11.4	41,542	87.6	2.5	0.2	9.6
11	76,482	86.7	4.3	0.3	8.7	38,323	85.4	5.1	0.3	9.2	38,159	88.1	3.5	0.3	8.1
12	100,639	83.9	6.0	0.6	9.5	50,258	81.9	7.0	0.7	10.4	50,381	85.9	5.0	0.6	8.6
13	81,366	81.3	8.1	1.5	9.1	40,807	79.0	9.5	1.5	10.0	40,559	83.6	6.7	1.6	8.1
7-13	599,391	83.5	3.6	0.5	12.4	298,432	82.1	4.2	0.5	13.3	300,959	85.0	3.0	0.5	11.5
14	88,283	77.1	9.5	4.2	9.1	44,573	74.1	11.5	4.1	10.4	43,710	80.2	7.6	4.4	7.7
15	64,799	71.7	10.9	9.2	8.3	33,306	68.6	12.9	8.8	9.7	31,493	75.1	8.8	9.5	6.7
16	67,668	64.4	12.4	14.9	8.3	34,510	61.5	14.7	14.7	9.1	33,158	67.4	10.0	15.1	7.5
17	66,102	53.3	15.3	22.6	8.8	34,655	52.1	17.1	21.7	9.1	31,447	54.7	13.4	23.5	8.5
14 - 17	286,852	67.4	11.8	12.1	8.6	147,044	64.7	13.9	11.8	9.6	139,808	70.3	9.7	12.4	7.6
18	63,179	36.4	19.6	32.0	12.0	31,675	38.4	21.1	29.2	11.4	31,504	34.4	18.1	34.9	12.5
19	50,055	25.5	21.2	41.9	11.5	23,955	30.0	22.3	37.0	10.7	26,100	21.4	20.1	46.3	12.2
18 - 19	113,234	31.6	20.3	36.4	11.7	55,630	34.8	21.6	32.5	11.1	57,604	28.5	19.0	40.1	12.3
20	58,187	13.8	24.0	46.9	15.3	26,741	17.6	25.9	42.5	14.0	31,446	10.5	22.3	50.7	16.5
21	39,726	10.6	24.1	51.8	13.6	18,382	13.7	26.4	47.4	12.6	21,344	7.9	22.1	55.6	14.5
22	62,877	6.1	25.4	53.2	15.2	28,063	8.2	28.7	48.7	14.4	34,814	4.5	22.8	56.9	15.8
23	45,934	4.4	23.6	59.0	13.0	21,219	5.6	27.4	54.5	12.5	24,715	3.3	20.3	62.9	13.4
24	38,844	3.0	22.8	61.5	12.7	17,955	4.1	26.4	57.5	11.9	20,889	2.1	19.6	64.9	13.4
20 - 24	245,568	7.8	24.1	53.9	14.2	112,360	10.2	27.1	49.5	13.3	133,208	5.9	21.6	57.6	14.9
25+	1,073,959	0.7	16.2	60.2	22.8	512,849	0.8	18.4	63.7	17.1	561,110	0.6	14.2	57.1	28.1

In Kagera Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is more than twice (21.8%) that of urban (7.7%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.4%) than in urban areas (8.6%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (49.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (34.6%) (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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

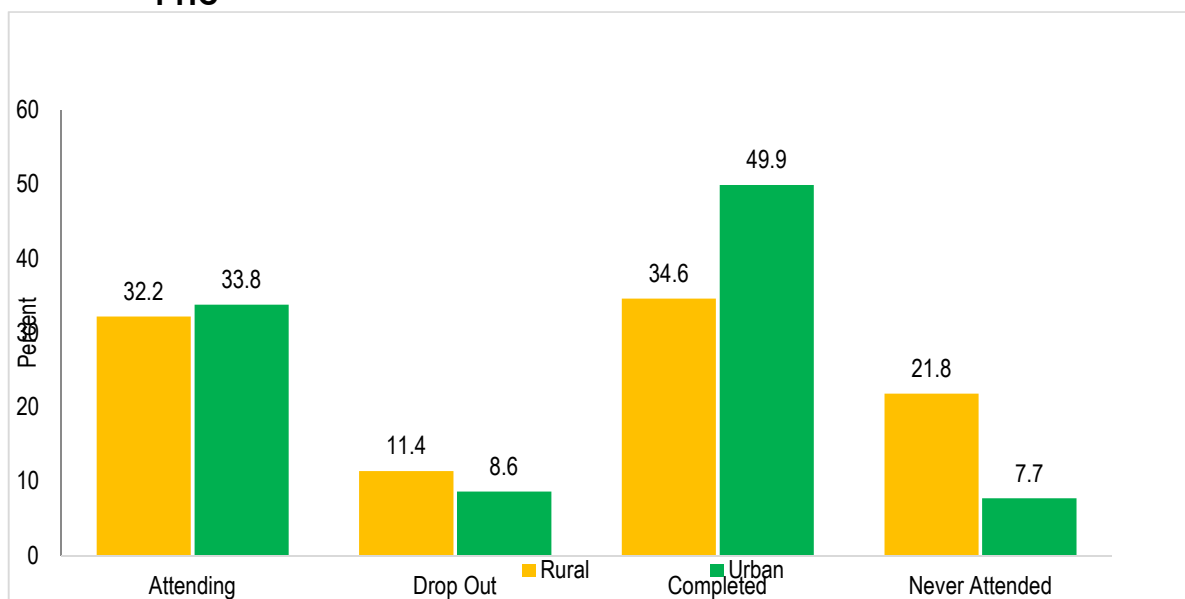


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kagera Rural, 2022 PHC

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	2,303,451	33.0	12.6	31.1	23.4	1,126,041	33.3	14.1	31.4	21.2	1,177,410	32.6	11.1	30.8	25.4
4	88,118	10.5	0.1	0.1	89.3	43,682	9.6	0.1	0.1	90.2	44,436	11.4	0.1	0.0	88.4
5	80,587	34.3	0.2	0.1	65.4	40,360	32.5	0.2	0.1	67.2	40,227	36.2	0.1	0.1	63.6
6	83,953	61.3	0.3	0.1	38.2	41,452	59.6	0.3	0.1	40.0	42,501	63.0	0.3	0.1	36.6
4-6	252,658	35.0	0.2	0.1	64.7	125,494	33.5	0.2	0.1	66.2	127,164	36.5	0.2	0.1	63.2
7	80,844	75.9	0.6	0.1	23.4	40,521	74.3	0.7	0.1	25.0	40,323	77.5	0.5	0.2	21.8
8	74,396	82.1	1.1	0.2	16.6	36,517	81.2	1.2	0.2	17.4	37,879	82.9	1.0	0.2	15.9
9	76,809	85.5	2.0	0.2	12.3	37,133	84.6	2.2	0.2	13.0	39,676	86.3	1.8	0.2	11.7
10	77,077	85.4	3.2	0.2	11.2	39,393	83.9	3.7	0.2	12.1	37,684	86.8	2.7	0.2	10.3
11	69,363	85.9	4.6	0.2	9.2	34,848	84.5	5.4	0.3	9.9	34,515	87.4	3.8	0.2	8.6
12	91,646	83.0	6.3	0.6	10.0	46,000	80.9	7.5	0.6	11.0	45,646	85.2	5.2	0.5	9.1
13	73,807	80.6	8.5	1.4	9.5	37,225	77.9	10.0	1.4	10.7	36,582	83.3	6.9	1.4	8.4
7-13	543,942	82.6	3.8	0.4	13.3	271,637	80.9	4.4	0.4	14.2	272,305	84.2	3.1	0.4	12.3
14	79,793	76.5	10.0	4.0	9.5	40,610	73.0	12.1	3.9	11.0	39,183	80.1	7.8	4.1	7.9
15	57,857	71.0	11.4	8.8	8.7	30,134	67.4	13.6	8.7	10.3	27,723	75.0	9.1	9.0	7.0
16	59,792	63.5	13.1	14.7	8.7	30,956	60.2	15.5	14.7	9.6	28,836	67.2	10.5	14.6	7.8
17	58,027	52.2	16.0	22.2	9.6	30,826	50.7	17.9	21.5	9.9	27,201	54.0	13.8	23.0	9.2
14 - 17	255,469	66.7	12.4	11.7	9.1	132,526	63.5	14.6	11.6	10.3	122,943	70.1	10.0	11.9	7.9
18	55,293	35.2	20.6	31.2	13.0	27,957	36.9	22.2	28.6	12.3	27,336	33.5	19.0	33.8	13.6
19	43,160	24.4	22.5	40.6	12.5	20,806	28.8	23.7	36.0	11.6	22,354	20.3	21.3	44.9	13.4
18 - 19	98,453	30.5	21.4	35.3	12.8	48,763	33.4	22.8	31.7	12.0	49,690	27.6	20.1	38.8	13.6
20	50,772	12.7	25.3	45.3	16.7	23,448	16.4	27.4	41.0	15.1	27,324	9.5	23.5	49.0	18.0
21	34,271	9.4	25.6	50.1	14.9	15,932	12.4	28.1	45.8	13.7	18,339	6.8	23.4	53.9	15.9
22	54,322	5.3	27.0	51.0	16.7	24,451	7.1	30.4	46.8	15.7	29,871	3.8	24.3	54.4	17.5
23	39,461	3.8	25.0	56.8	14.4	18,409	4.9	29.0	52.2	13.8	21,052	2.8	21.5	60.9	14.9
24	32,926	2.7	24.4	58.8	14.1	15,424	3.7	28.3	55.0	13.0	17,502	1.8	20.9	62.2	15.0
20 - 24	211,752	7.0	25.6	51.8	15.6	97,664	9.3	28.7	47.6	14.4	114,088	5.2	22.9	55.4	16.5
25+	941,177	0.7	17.2	57.3	24.9	449,957	0.8	19.6	61.0	18.6	491,220	0.6	15.0	53.9	30.6

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kagera 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	294,891	34.8	7.7	48.1	9.4	139,097	36.0	7.8	47.4	8.7	155,794.0	33.6	7.6	48.7	10.1
4	9,482	33.8	0.0	0.1	66.1	4,730	32.1	0.0	0.1	67.8	4,752.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	64.4
5	8,776	67.1	0.1	0.2	32.7	4,411	65.7	0.1	0.2	34.0	4,365.0	68.4	0.2	0.1	31.3
6	8,422	86.2	0.2	0.2	13.3	4,188	84.9	0.2	0.1	14.7	4,234.0	87.5	0.2	0.3	12.0
4-6	26,680	61.3	0.1	0.1	38.4	13,329	59.8	0.1	0.2	39.9	13,351.0	62.8	0.1	0.1	37.0
7	8,434	92.6	0.4	0.3	6.7	4,228	91.7	0.3	0.2	7.8	4,206.0	93.5	0.4	0.4	5.7
8	7,623	95.2	0.4	0.3	4.1	3,650	94.7	0.6	0.3	4.4	3,973.0	95.5	0.3	0.4	3.9
9	8,114	94.7	1.0	0.5	3.8	3,853	94.4	1.1	0.5	3.9	4,261.0	95.0	0.8	0.4	3.7
10	7,607	95.2	1.0	0.4	3.4	3,749	95.0	0.9	0.5	3.6	3,858.0	95.4	1.1	0.3	3.1
11	7,119	94.7	1.4	0.7	3.1	3,475	95.0	1.4	0.7	2.9	3,644.0	94.5	1.5	0.8	3.3
12	8,993	92.6	2.6	1.0	3.8	4,258	93.4	2.1	0.8	3.8	4,735.0	92.0	3.0	1.2	3.8
13	7,559	88.1	4.3	3.0	4.7	3,582	90.1	4.0	2.4	3.5	3,977.0	86.3	4.6	3.4	5.7
7-13	55,449	93.3	1.6	0.9	4.3	26,795	93.5	1.5	0.8	4.3	28,654.0	93.1	1.7	1.0	4.2
14	8,490	83.0	5.4	6.2	5.3	3,963	85.3	5.3	5.1	4.2	4,527.0	80.9	5.6	7.2	6.3
15	6,942	77.4	6.4	11.7	4.5	3,172	79.1	6.2	10.0	4.7	3,770.0	75.9	6.6	13.2	4.3
16	7,876	71.0	7.5	16.5	5.0	3,554	73.3	8.1	14.3	4.2	4,322.0	69.1	7.0	18.3	5.7
17	8,075	61.0	10.4	25.1	3.5	3,829	63.0	10.3	23.6	3.1	4,246.0	59.2	10.6	26.3	3.9
14 - 17	31,383	73.1	7.5	14.9	4.6	14,518	75.1	7.5	13.3	4.0	16,865.0	71.3	7.4	16.2	5.1
18	7,886	44.5	12.3	38.3	4.9	3,718	49.2	12.2	33.6	5.0	4,168.0	40.4	12.4	42.4	4.9
19	6,895	32.6	13.0	49.5	4.9	3,149	38.1	13.0	43.7	5.2	3,746.0	27.9	13.0	54.4	4.7
18 - 19	14,781	38.9	12.6	43.5	4.9	6,867	44.1	12.5	38.2	5.1	7,914.0	34.5	12.7	48.1	4.8
20	7,415	20.8	14.9	58.1	6.1	3,293	25.8	15.3	53.1	5.8	4,122.0	16.9	14.6	62.2	6.4
21	5,455	18.2	14.4	62.1	5.4	2,450	22.2	15.3	57.4	5.0	3,005.0	14.9	13.6	65.8	5.7
22	8,555	11.5	15.4	67.3	5.8	3,612	15.6	17.5	60.9	6.0	4,943.0	8.4	13.9	72.0	5.7
23	6,473	7.9	15.2	72.1	4.8	2,810	9.9	16.9	69.2	4.1	3,663.0	6.4	13.9	74.4	5.3
24	5,918	4.7	13.9	76.2	5.3	2,531	6.4	15.1	73.1	5.4	3,387.0	3.4	12.9	78.5	5.2
20 - 24	33,816	12.7	14.8	66.9	5.5	14,696	16.3	16.1	62.2	5.3	19,120.0	10.0	13.8	70.5	5.7
25+	132,782	1.1	9.5	81.0	8.4	62,892	1.2	9.8	82.7	6.2	69,890.0	0.9	9.2	79.6	10.4

Among all councils, Biharamulo District has the highest percentage of persons who have never attended school (32.3%) and Bukoba Municipal has the lowest (6.7%) (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.

Biharamulo District is the council with the highest (16.4%) dropout rate while Bukoba Municipal has the lowest rate (6.3%). 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

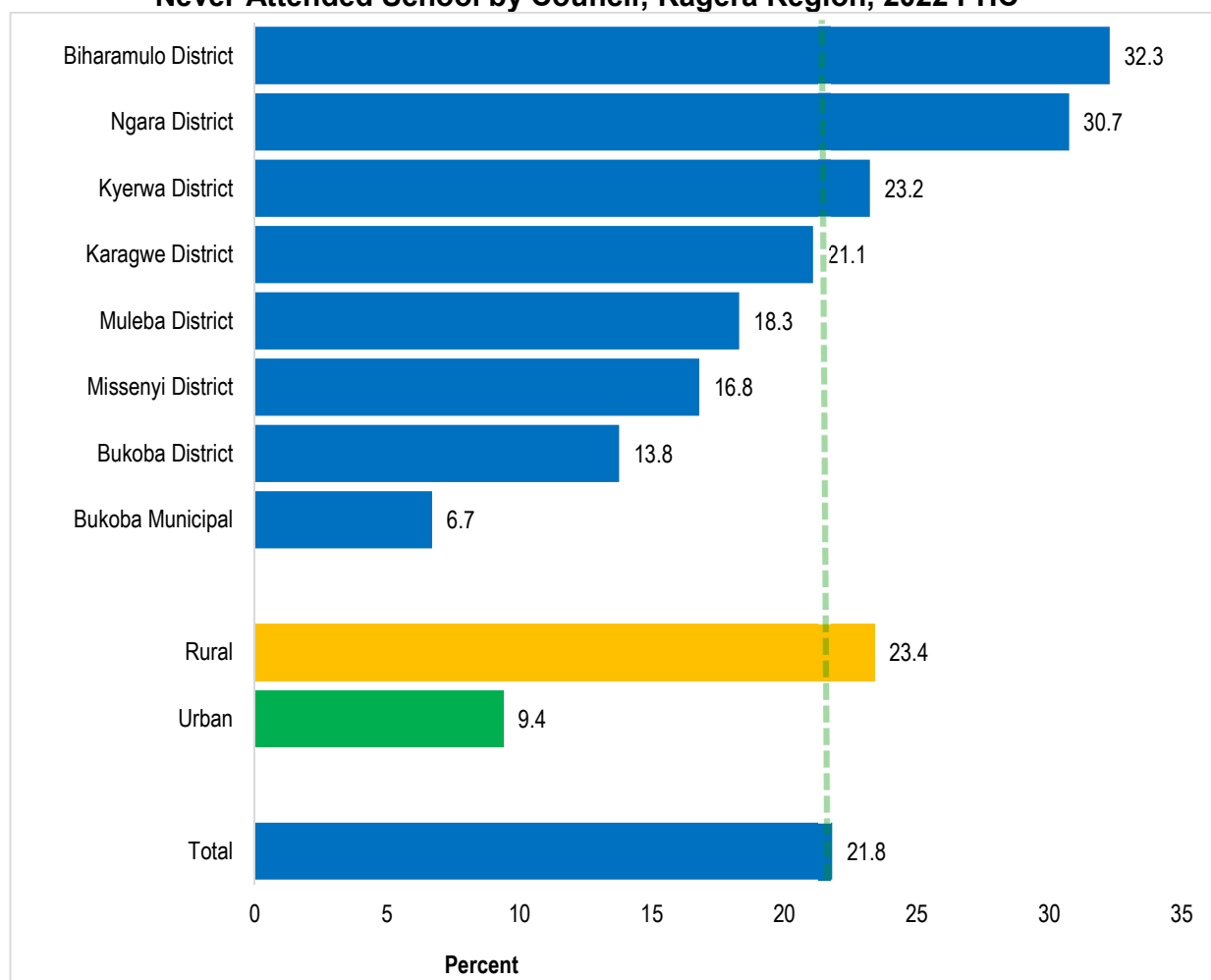


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	2,598,342	33.2	12.0	33.0	21.8	1,265,138	33.6	13.4	33.1	19.8	1,333,204	32.7	10.7	32.9	23.6
Rural	2,303,451	33.0	12.6	31.1	23.4	1,126,041	33.3	14.1	31.4	21.2	1,177,410	32.6	11.1	30.8	25.4
Urban	294,891	34.8	7.7	48.1	9.4	139,097	36.0	7.8	47.4	8.7	155,794	33.6	7.6	48.7	10.1
Council															
Karagwe District	334,596	31.9	11.5	35.5	21.1	165,462	31.7	13.3	35.5	19.5	169,134	32.1	9.7	35.6	22.6
Bukoba District	285,872	37.1	8.7	40.5	13.8	138,561	38.3	9.5	39.5	12.6	147,311	35.9	7.8	41.4	14.8
Bukoba Municipal	128,590	35.0	6.3	51.9	6.7	60,724	36.5	6.3	50.8	6.5	67,866	33.7	6.4	53.0	6.9
Muleba District	559,959	35.2	11.3	35.2	18.3	276,429	35.2	12.7	35.5	16.6	283,530	35.2	9.9	35.0	19.9
Biharamulo District	387,988	30.0	16.4	21.3	32.3	189,828	30.3	18.2	21.9	29.6	198,160	29.7	14.7	20.7	34.9
Ngara District	330,464	31.1	13.8	24.3	30.7	155,179	32.5	15.0	25.7	26.8	175,285	29.9	12.8	23.0	34.3
Kyerwa District	354,570	32.2	13.3	31.3	23.2	172,325	32.3	15.3	31.0	21.4	182,245	32.0	11.4	31.6	24.9
Missenyi District	216,303	33.9	9.8	39.6	16.8	106,630	34.1	10.8	39.2	15.9	109,673	33.6	8.8	39.9	17.6

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kagera 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	2,303,451	33.0	12.6	31.1	23.4	1,126,041	33.3	14.1	31.4	21.2	1,177,410	32.6	11.1	30.8	25.4
Karagwe District	283,865	31.6	12.1	33.2	23.0	141,064	31.3	14.1	33.3	21.2	142,801	31.8	10.2	33.2	24.8
Bukoba District	273,255	37.2	8.7	40.2	13.9	132,657	38.4	9.6	39.3	12.7	140,598	36.0	7.9	41.0	15.0
Bukoba Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Muleba District	531,745	35.1	11.6	34.5	18.9	263,483	35.0	13.0	34.9	17.1	268,262	35.2	10.1	34.1	20.6
Biharamulo District	379,860	29.9	16.6	20.8	32.8	186,145	30.1	18.4	21.4	30.0	193,715	29.7	14.8	20.1	35.4
Ngara District	293,682	30.6	14.1	22.9	32.4	137,983	31.9	15.4	24.4	28.3	155,699	29.5	12.9	21.5	36.1
Kyerwa District	347,302	32.2	13.4	30.9	23.5	168,896	32.4	15.4	30.6	21.6	178,406	32.1	11.5	31.2	25.2
Missenyi District	193,742	34.1	9.8	38.8	17.2	95,813	34.4	10.9	38.5	16.3	97,929	33.9	8.8	39.2	18.2

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kagera 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	294,891	34.8	7.7	48.1	9.4	139,097	36.0	7.8	47.4	8.7	155,794	33.6	7.6	48.7	10.1
Karagwe District	50,731	33.7	8.0	48.3	10.0	24,398	34.1	8.7	47.9	9.3	26,333	33.4	7.3	48.6	10.7
Bukoba District	12,617	35.9	7.0	46.4	10.6	5,904	37.9	7.5	44.2	10.4	6,713	34.2	6.6	48.4	10.8
Bukoba Municipal	128,590	35.0	6.3	51.9	6.7	60,724	36.5	6.3	50.8	6.5	67,866	33.7	6.4	53.0	6.9
Muleba District	28,214	37.3	6.4	49.2	7.2	12,946	39.4	6.3	47.7	6.6	15,268	35.5	6.4	50.4	7.6
Biharamulo District	8,128	36.4	8.9	46.2	8.5	3,683	39.7	7.8	45.2	7.2	4,445	33.7	9.8	47.0	9.5
Ngara District	36,782	35.3	12.0	35.6	17.2	17,196	37.2	12.1	36.5	14.2	19,586	33.6	11.8	34.8	19.7
Kyerwa District	7,268	29.3	8.6	51.0	11.1	3,429	28.8	9.0	51.6	10.5	3,839	29.7	8.2	50.5	11.6
Missenyi District	22,561	32.0	9.4	45.7	12.9	10,817	32.2	9.8	45.6	12.5	11,744	31.9	9.1	45.7	13.4

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 43.8 percent completed, 38.7 percent are still attending and 17.6 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 41.5 percent completed, 47.2 percent are still attending and 11.3 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 64.4 percent completed, 34.8 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, there is a slightly higher female drop out at university level (0.9%) than male (0.8%). 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 Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kagera 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	88,269	92.2	7.0	0.8	43,539	91.6	7.4	1.0	44,730	92.8	6.6	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,529,762	38.7	17.6	43.8	757,267	38.3	19.4	42.3	772,495	39.0	15.8	45.2
Training After Primary	3,011	0.0	1.7	98.3	1,854	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,157	0.0	1.8	98.2
Pre-Form One	211	0.0	27.0	73.0	124	0.0	25.0	75.0	87	0.0	29.9	70.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	320,772	47.2	11.3	41.5	157,934	46.9	12.0	41.1	162,838	47.5	10.6	41.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	24,134	64.9	2.3	32.8	14,656	62.8	2.3	34.8	9,478	68.2	2.2	29.6
Training After Secondary Education	11,605	0.0	1.5	98.5	6,398	0.0	1.3	98.7	5,207	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	50,281	34.8	0.8	64.4	29,884	31.5	0.8	67.7	20,397	39.7	0.9	59.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	0.0	42.9	57.1	14	0.0	35.7	64.3	7	0.0	57.1	42.9

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kagera 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	75,871	91.3	7.8	0.8	37,254	90.6	8.4	1.0	38,617	92.1	7.3	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,370,606	38.8	18.5	42.7	683,735	38.2	20.4	41.4	686,871	39.4	16.5	44.0
Training After Primary	2,278	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,440	0.0	1.5	98.5	838	0.0	1.9	98.1
Pre-Form One	177	0.0	29.9	70.1	106	0.0	29.2	70.8	71	0.0	31.0	69.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	255,041	50.6	11.8	37.6	127,382	49.8	12.6	37.6	127,659	51.4	11.0	37.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	17,484	68.4	1.9	29.7	10,985	66.3	2.0	31.8	6,499	72.0	1.8	26.3
Training After Secondary Education	7,979	0.0	0.8	99.2	4,590	0.0	0.7	99.3	3,389	0.0	1.0	99.0
University and Other Related	32,516	41.5	0.5	57.9	19,746	37.1	0.6	62.3	12,770	48.3	0.5	51.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	12	0.0	50.0	50.0	7	0.0	28.6	71.4	5	0.0	80.0	20.0

Table 8.20: Percentage of Distribution Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kagera 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	12,398	97.3	1.9	0.8	6,285	97.4	1.6	1.0	6,113	97.2	2.1	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	159,156	37.3	9.9	52.8	73,532	39.2	10.4	50.5	85,624	35.7	9.5	54.9
Training After Primary	733	0.0	1.9	98.1	414	0.0	2.2	97.8	319	0.0	1.6	98.4
Pre-Form One	34	0.0	11.8	88.2	18	0.0	0.0	100.0	16	0.0	25.0	75.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	65,731	34.1	9.4	56.5	30,552	34.9	9.3	55.8	35,179	33.4	9.5	57.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,650	55.9	3.4	40.7	3,671	52.5	3.5	44.0	2,979	60.1	3.2	36.7
Training After Secondary Education	3,626	0.0	2.9	97.1	1,808	0.0	3.0	97.0	1,818	0.0	2.8	97.2
University and Other Related	17,765	22.5	1.4	76.1	10,138	20.5	1.3	78.2	7,627	25.2	1.5	73.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	33.3	66.7	7	0.0	42.9	57.1	2	0.0	0.0	100.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depicts 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

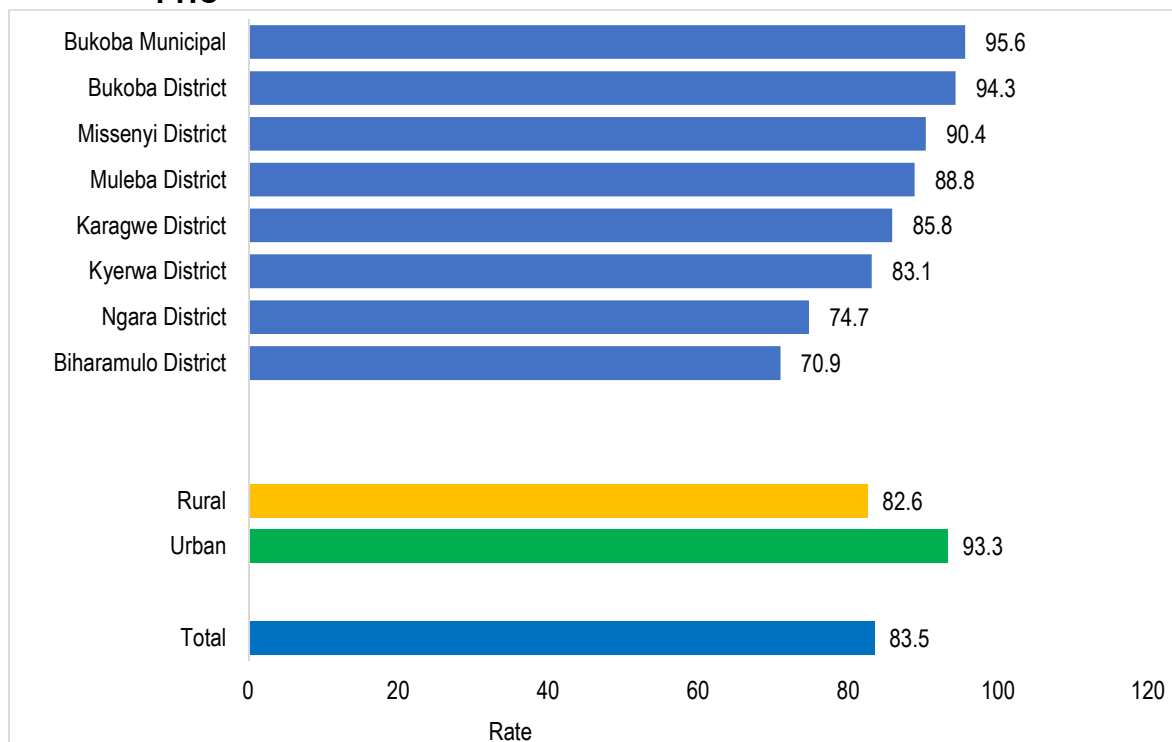
The results show that, for primary schools' NER is 83.5 percent; it is higher (93.3%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (82.6%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (85.0%) for females than for males (82.1%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.5	82.1	85.0	82.6	80.9	84.2	93.3	93.5	93.1
Karagwe District	85.8	84.0	87.6	84.9	82.8	86.9	92.6	92.7	92.4
Bukoba District	94.3	93.5	95.1	94.3	93.4	95.2	94.3	94.5	94.1
Bukoba Municipal	95.6	95.8	95.4	NA	NA	NA	95.6	95.8	95.4
Muleba District	88.8	87.3	90.3	88.5	87.0	90.0	95.9	96.5	95.3
Biharamulo District	70.9	68.9	73.0	70.6	68.5	72.7	94.2	96.1	92.5
Ngara District	74.7	73.4	76.1	73.6	72.1	75.1	85.9	86.0	85.8
Kyerwa District	83.1	81.2	84.9	83.0	81.1	84.9	91.1	92.2	90.2
Missenyi District	90.4	89.5	91.2	90.1	89.3	90.9	92.7	91.4	94.0

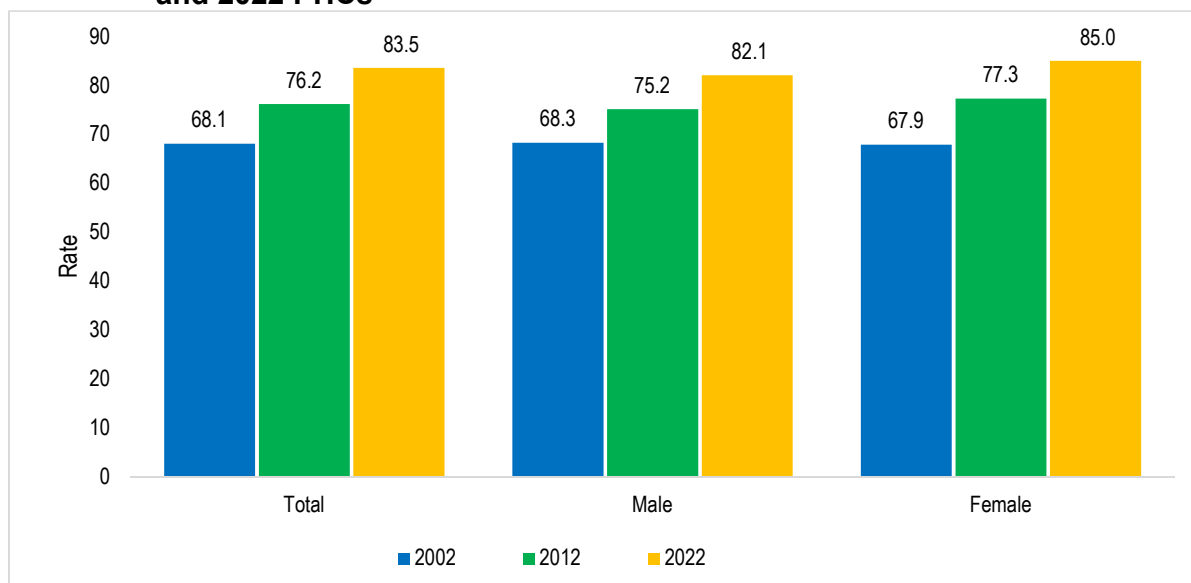
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 70.9 percent in Biharamulo District to 95.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 83.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



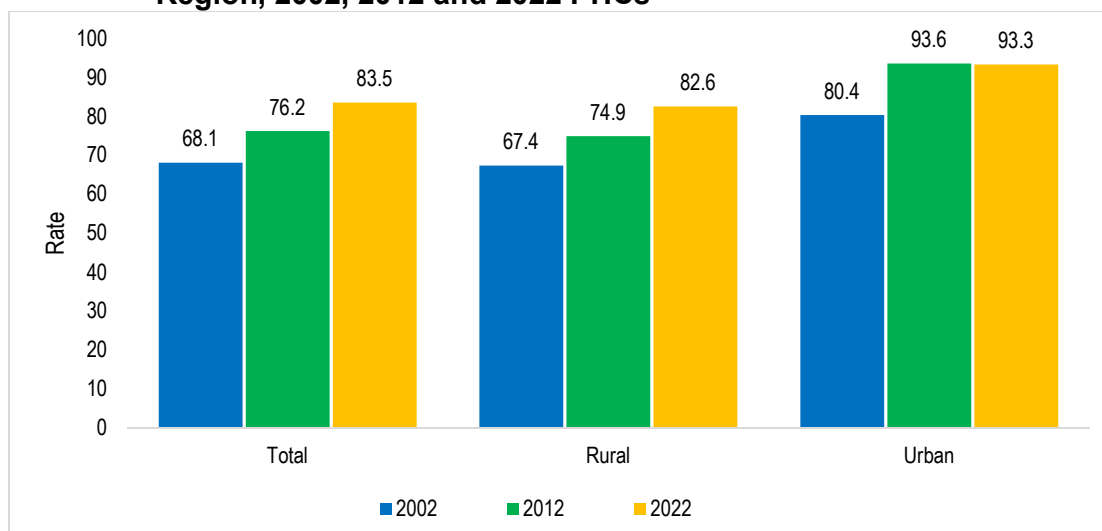
The results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 68.1 percent in 2002 to 83.5 percent in 2022 census. The improvement is more remarkable among females (from 67.9% to 85.0%) compared with males (from 68.3% to 82.1%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 67.4 percent in 2002 to 82.6 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 80.4 percent in 2002 to 93.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

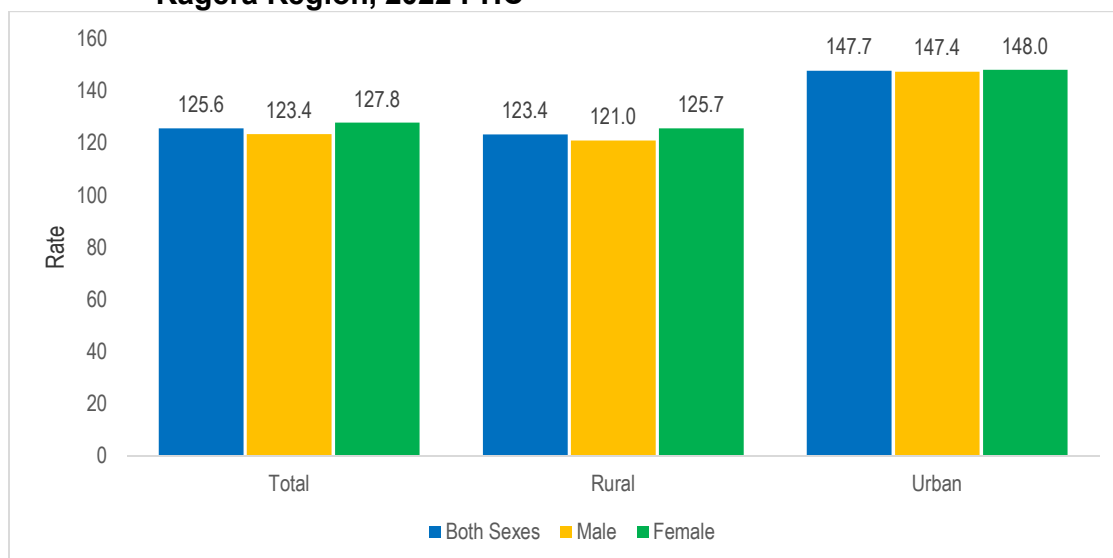
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

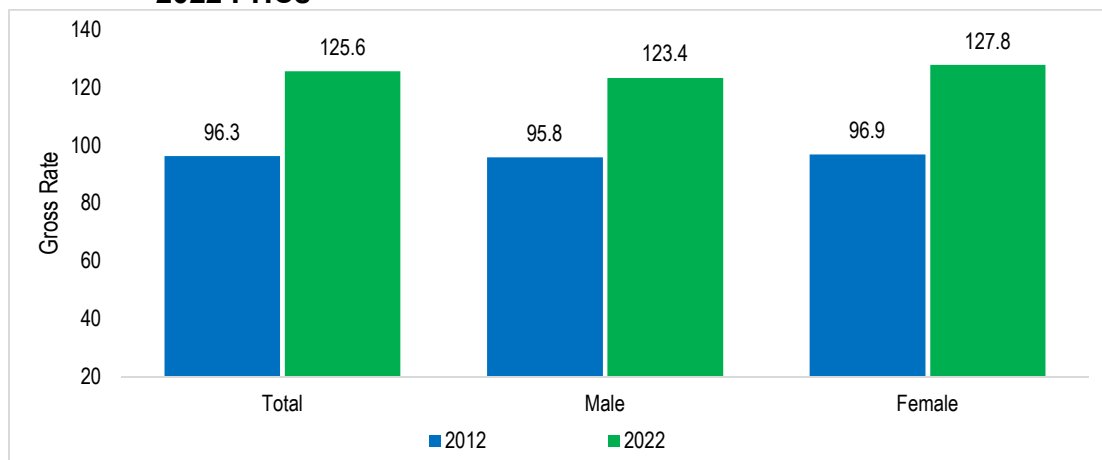
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Kagera Region is 125.6 percent. GER is higher (147.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (123.4%) and is higher (127.8%) for females than males (123.4%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



The results show that, GER increased from 96.3 percent in the 2012 to 125.6 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 96.9% to 127.8%) compared with males (from 95.8% to 123.4%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kagera 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 (80.2%) of population aged four years and above in Kagera Region attained primary education and 14.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (81.0%) compared with males (79.3%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 2.8 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education/Place of Residence	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,170,481	589,010	581,471	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	6,904	3,662	3,242	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	938,268	467,237	471,031	80.2	79.3	81.0
Training After Primary	3,011	1,854	1,157	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	211	124	87	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	169,220	83,797	85,423	14.5	14.2	14.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,459	5,448	3,011	0.7	0.9	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	11,605	6,398	5,207	1.0	1.1	0.9
University and Other Related	32,782	20,476	12,306	2.8	3.5	2.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	14	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	1,005,870	512,145	493,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	6,568	3,499	3,069	0.7	0.7	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	838,433	422,493	415,940	83.4	82.5	84.2
Training After Primary	2,278	1,440	838	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	177	106	71	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	125,885	63,893	61,992	12.5	12.5	12.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,527	3,705	1,822	0.5	0.7	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	7,979	4,590	3,389	0.8	0.9	0.7
University and Other Related	19,011	12,412	6,599	1.9	2.4	1.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	12	7	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	164,611	76,865	87,746	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	336	163	173	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	99,835	44,744	55,091	60.6	58.2	62.8
Training After Primary	733	414	319	0.4	0.5	0.4
Pre-Form One	34	18	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	43,335	19,904	23,431	26.3	25.9	26.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,932	1,743	1,189	1.8	2.3	1.4
Training After Secondary Education	3,626	1,808	1,818	2.2	2.4	2.1
University and Other Related	13,771	8,064	5,707	8.4	10.5	6.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	7	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Kagera Region is 4.8 percent; the rate is higher (5.4%) among females than males (4.2%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kagera Region is 79.5 percent; it is higher in urban areas (83.2%) than in rural areas (79.0%) areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (78.7%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (52.9%) are Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (74.1%).
- There are 322,416 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (165,976 persons) than males (156,440 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera 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 institutional population.

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 1,601,205 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,212,346 persons are in employment, 61,131 are unemployed and 327,728 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 1,062,826 employed persons in rural areas and 149,520 in urban areas in Kagera Region. Further, results show that there are 294,278 inactive persons in rural areas and 33,450 persons 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	1,212,346	61,131	327,728	1,601,205
Male	591,621	25,831	144,555	762,007
Female	620,725	35,300	183,173	839,198
Place of Residence				
Rural	1,062,826	45,341	294,278	1,402,445
Urban	149,520	15,790	33,450	198,760

The result further shows that in Kagera Region 75.7 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest percentage of employed persons is Kyerwa District (80.1%) while the council with the lowest percentage is Biharamulo District (68.0%) (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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

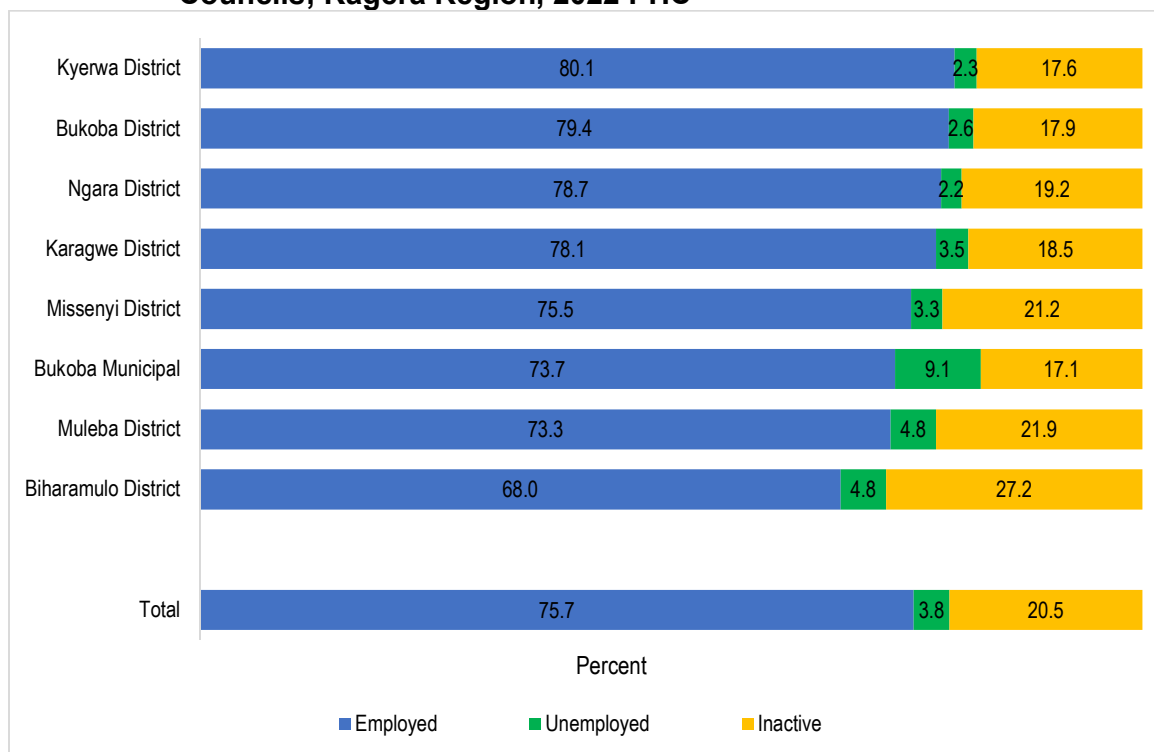


Table 9.2 shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 94,562 in Missenyi District to 237,629 in Muleba District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 3,804 in Biharamulo District Council to 65,275 in Bukoba Municipal Council.

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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Kagera Region	Total	1,212,346	61,131	327,728	1,601,205
	Rural	1,062,826	45,341	294,278	1,402,445
	Urban	149,520	15,790	33,450	198,760
Councils					
Karagwe District	Total	167,103	7,392	39,553	214,048
	Rural	140,566	4,999	34,031	179,596
	Urban	26,537	2,393	5,522	34,452
Bukoba District	Total	147,230	4,872	33,216	185,318
	Rural	140,920	4,263	31,889	177,072
	Urban	6,310	609	1,327	8,246
Bukoba Municipal	Total	65,275	8,057	15,177	88,509
	Rural	0	0	0	0
	Urban	65,275	8,057	15,177	88,509
Muleba District	Total	251,613	16,433	75,247	343,293
	Rural	237,629	14,703	72,028	324,360
	Urban	13,984	1,730	3,219	18,933
Biharamulo District	Total	147,616	10,465	59,091	217,172
	Rural	143,812	10,002	57,906	211,720
	Urban	3,804	463	1,185	5,452
Ngara District	Total	152,692	4,218	37,190	194,100
	Rural	134,190	3,019	33,643	170,852
	Urban	18,502	1,199	3,547	23,248
Kyerwa District	Total	175,016	5,048	38,493	218,557
	Rural	171,147	4,655	37,745	213,547
	Urban	3,869	393	748	5,010
Missenyi District	Total	105,801	4,646	29,761	140,208
	Rural	94,562	3,700	27,036	125,298
	Urban	11,239	946	2,725	14,910

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (677,676) for the youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (467,948).

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

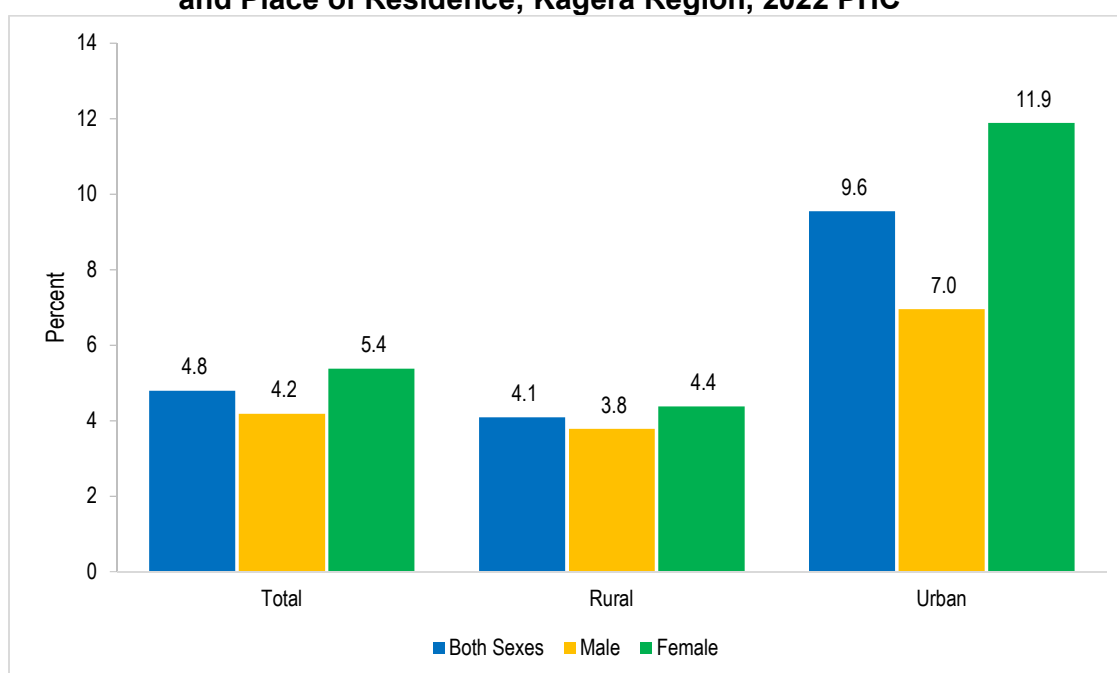
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,212,346	61,131	327,728	1,601,205
15-35	677,676	43,507	225,547	946,730
36-64	467,948	16,759	67,645	552,352
65 years and above	66,722	865	34,536	102,123

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 Kagera Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Kagera Region is 4.8 percent. The rate is higher (9.6%) in urban than in rural areas (4.1%). Unemployment rate is higher (5.4%) among females than males (4.2%).

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

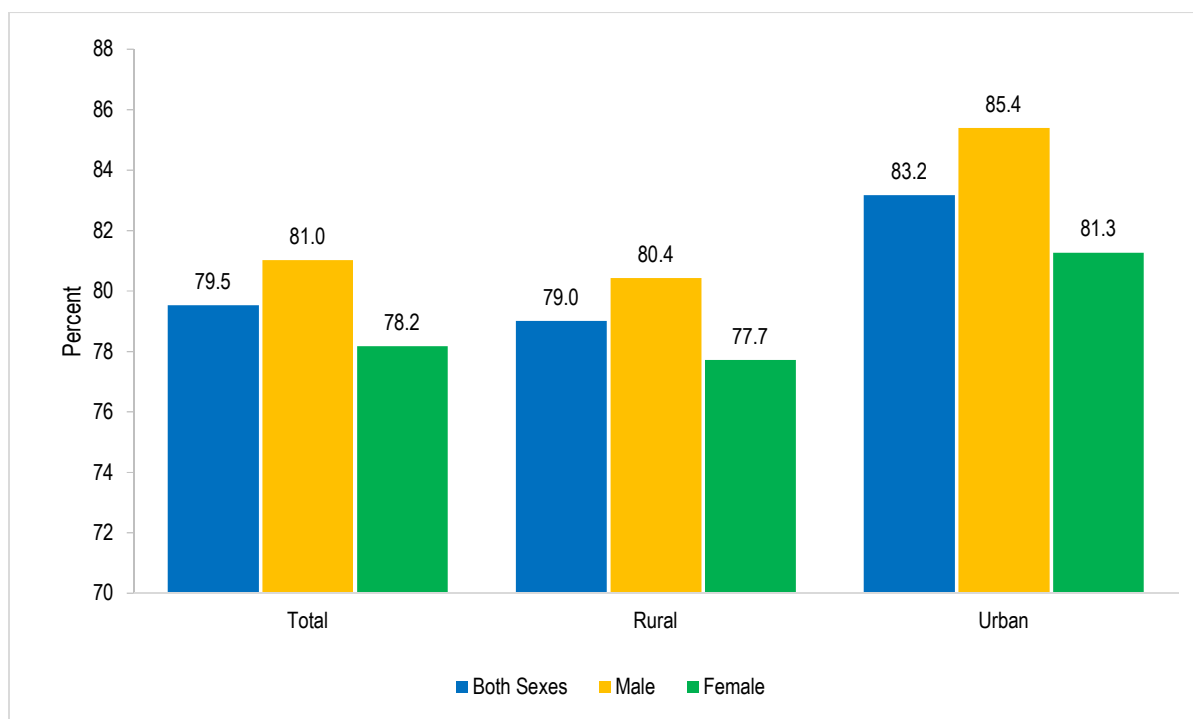


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kagera Region is 79.5 percent; it is higher in urban areas (83.2%) than in rural (79.0%) areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (81.0%) than for females (78.2%).

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



9.5 Employment by Industry

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

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (78.7%) of the total employment. The industry of 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked second with 2.9 percent, followed by 'administrative and support service activities' industry with 2.2 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; Kagera Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,212,346	591,621	620,725	1,062,826	518,850	543,976	149,520	72,771	76,749
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78.7	75.8	81.5	83.4	80.6	86.1	45.2	41.4	48.9
Mining and quarrying	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.4	3.4	5.1	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	2.2	4.4	0.1
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	9.6	9.4	9.8
Transportation and storage	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.2	4.1	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	4.4	2.5	6.3
Information and communication	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.0	2.4	1.6
Administrative and support services activities	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	6.7	7.2	6.2
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.8
Education	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other services activities	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.2	5.4	4.9	14.6	13.2	16.0

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights on the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that 52.9 percent of employed persons in Kagera Region are agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those employed in elementary occupations (24.5%) and crafts and related workers (15.4%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,212,346	591,621	620,725	1,062,826	518,850	543,976	149,520	72,771	76,749
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.7
Professionals	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	4.0	4.7	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	0.9	6.7	9.8	3.9
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	8.6	7.2	9.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	52.9	50.6	55.1	56.1	54.1	58.0	30.0	25.5	34.4
Craft and related workers	15.4	16.1	14.7	15.3	15.9	14.7	16.5	17.6	15.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.3
Elementary occupations	24.5	24.3	24.6	23.6	23.4	23.7	30.9	30.5	31.2

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 the agricultural sector accounts for the highest (74.1%) share of employed persons followed by household activities (12.3%) and the private sector (10.6%).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,212,346	591,621	620,725	1,062,826	518,850	543,976	149,520	72,771	76,749
Public	3.0	3.8	2.2	2.5	3.3	1.8	6.4	7.8	5.1
Private	10.6	13.6	7.7	7.8	10.5	5.2	30.0	35.1	25.2
Agriculture	74.1	70.9	77.2	77.4	74.5	80.3	50.6	45.5	55.5
Household activities	12.3	11.7	12.9	12.2	11.8	12.7	12.9	11.5	14.2

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring

outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. These activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contribute to informal sector's overall economic performance.

Table 9.7 shows that there are 322,416 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 165,976 females and 156,440 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 56.6 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 38.2 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 5.2 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	56.6	38.2	5.2	322,416
	Male	57.2	37.9	4.9	156,440
	Female	56.0	38.5	5.5	165,976
Rural	Both Sexes	55.4	39.0	5.6	271,740
	Male	56.1	38.6	5.3	132,122
	Female	54.8	39.3	5.9	139,618
Urban	Both Sexes	62.9	34.0	3.1	50,676
	Male	63.0	34.0	3.0	24,318
	Female	62.7	34.0	3.3	26,358

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 293,269 persons in Kagera Region, equivalent to 12.8 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (3.3%) followed by walking (2.0%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (56.3%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over eight percent (8.4%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low

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 hunchbacks. 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 authority⁴.

⁴ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiases



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 293,269 persons in Kagera Region (142,400 males and 150,869 female), which is equivalent to 12.8 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. The rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (13.1%) than in urban areas (10.7%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.3) and walking (2.0%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of communication, other types of disability and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, remembering, self-care and communication) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for males than females (Table 10.1).

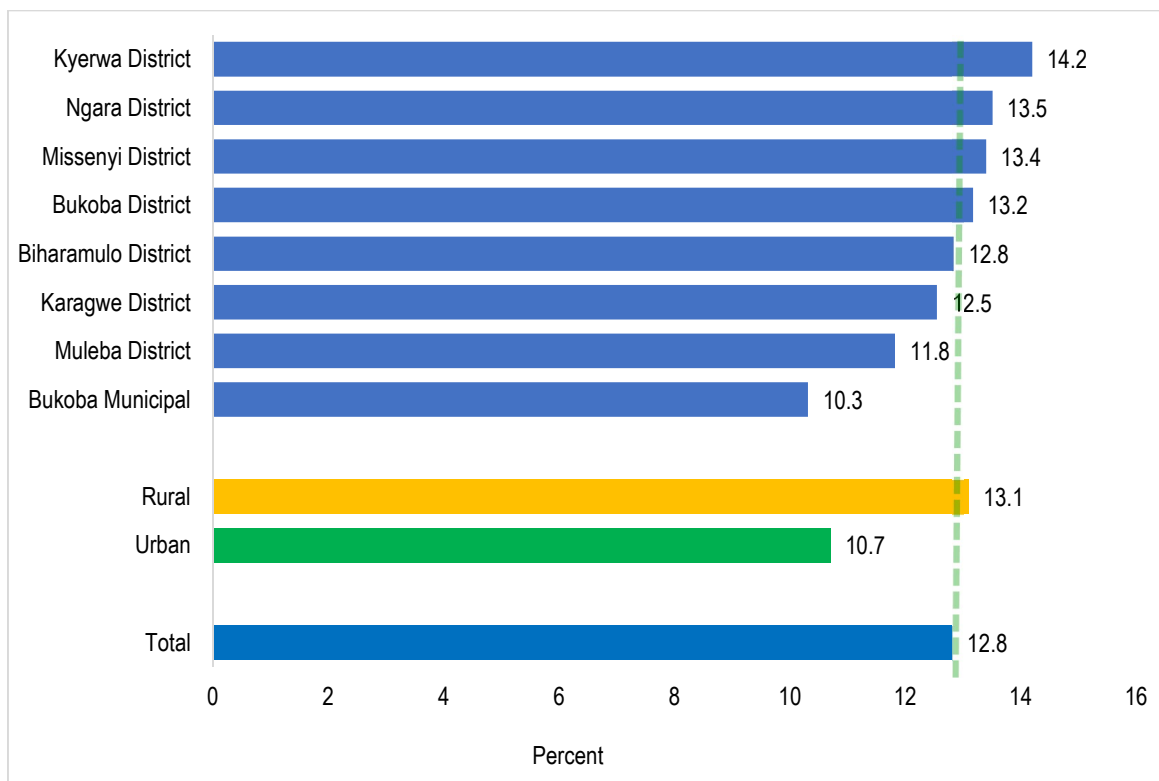
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.3 percent in Bukoba Municipal to 14.2 percent in Kyerwa District. Three councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 12.8 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	12.8	293,269	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.7	4.6	4.8
Rural	13.1	265,058	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.9	4.8	5.0
Urban	10.7	28,211	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.1	3.2
Council																							
Karagwe District	12.5	37,445	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Bukoba District	13.2	33,913	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.0	4.7	5.2
Bukoba Municipal	10.3	11,884	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Muleba District	11.8	57,447	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.2	4.1	4.3
Biharamulo District	12.8	42,976	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Ngara District	13.5	39,168	3.5	3.3	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.2	5.3	5.1
Kyerwa District	14.2	44,572	3.6	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.4	5.3	5.6
Missenyi District	13.4	39,758	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	4.2	4.0	4.4

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Kagera 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 males than for females in most councils (6 out of 8) in the Region. Two councils of Bukoba District (13.1% for males and 13.2% for females) and Missenyi District (11.6% for males and 12.1% for females) have slightly higher prevalence of disability among females than among males (Table 10.2).

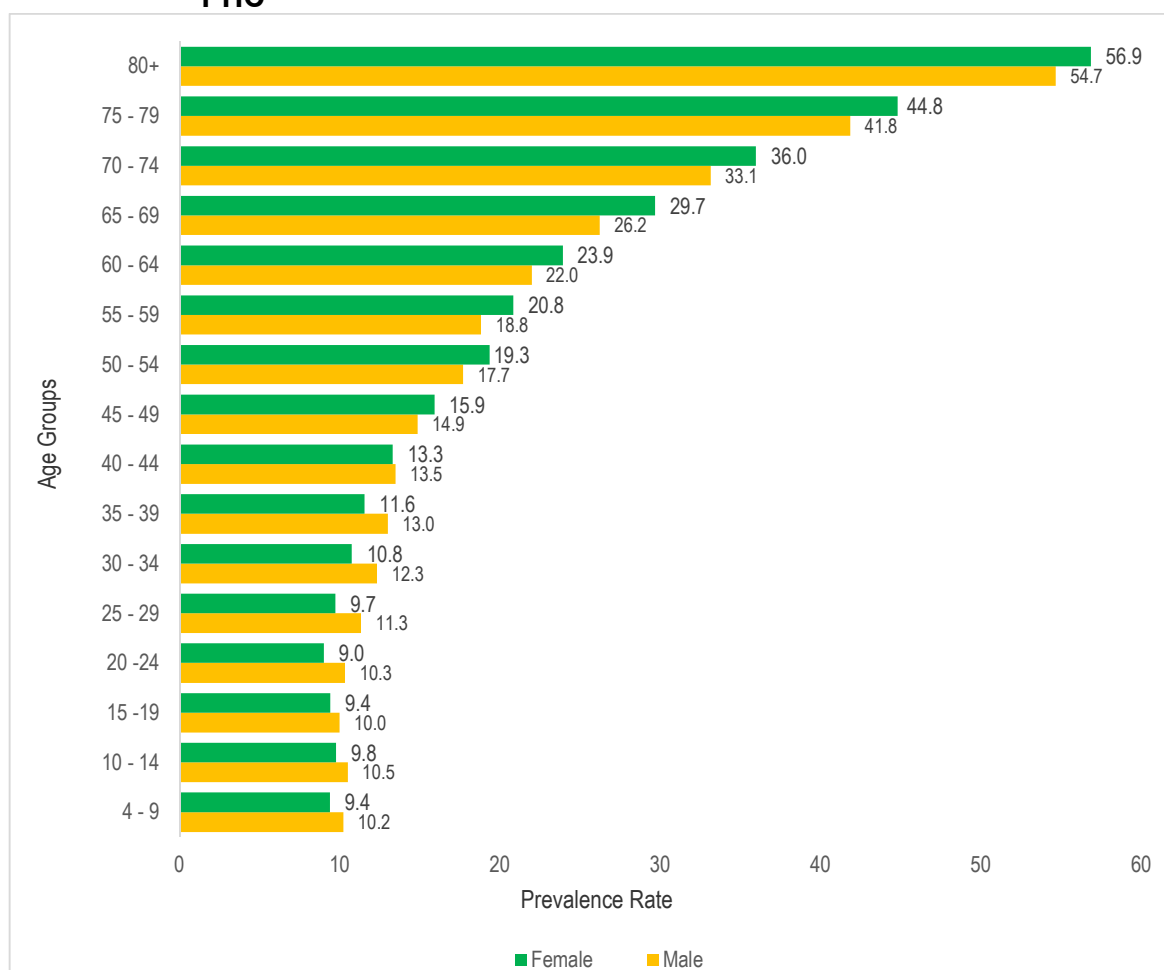
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	293,269	142,400	150,869	12.8	12.9	12.7
Rural	265,058	129,234	135,824	13.1	13.2	13.0
Urban	28,211	13,166	15,045	10.7	10.8	10.7
Council						
Karagwe District	37,445	18,557	18,888	12.5	12.6	12.5
Bukoba District	33,913	16,318	17,595	13.2	13.1	13.2
Bukoba Municipal	11,884	5,597	6,287	10.3	10.4	10.2
Muleba District	57,447	27,984	29,463	11.8	11.9	11.8
Biharamulo District	42,976	21,090	21,886	12.8	12.9	12.7
Ngara District	39,168	18,563	20,605	13.5	13.8	13.3
Kyerwa District	44,572	21,753	22,819	14.2	14.3	14.1
Missenyi District	39,758	19,336	20,422	11.8	11.6	12.1

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Kagera Region is almost the same for females and males below age 25 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 56.9 percent for females and 54.7 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Kagera Region has a total of 3,640 persons with albinism which is less than one percent (0.1%) of the total population in the region. Out of that, 2,262 persons (0.2%) are males and 1,378 (0.1%) are females. Eighty six percent (86.0%) of persons with albinism are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Muleba District (702 persons), Ngara District (528 persons), Karagwe District (473 persons) and Kyerwa (469 persons) while Bukoba Municipal has the smallest number (267) of persons with albinism (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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
Kagera	2,956,899	1,436,789	1,520,110	3,640	0.12	2,262	0.16	1,378	0.09
Rural	2,628,727	1,281,916	1,346,811	3,131	0.12	1976	0.15	1155	0.09
Urban	328,172	154,873	173,299	509	0.16	286	0.18	223	0.13
Council									
Karagwe District	384,215	190,259	193,956	473	0.12	304	0.16	169	0.09
Bukoba District	321,107	156,160	164,947	344	0.11	200	0.13	144	0.09
Bukoba Municipal	142,522	67,158	75,364	267	0.19	146	0.22	121	0.16
Muleba District	618,481	301,206	317,275	702	0.11	451	0.15	251	0.08
Biharamulo District	454,618	222,395	232,223	435	0.10	265	0.12	170	0.07
Ngara District	381,323	179,991	201,332	528	0.14	333	0.19	195	0.10
Kyerwa District	411,774	200,566	211,208	469	0.11	298	0.15	171	0.08
Missenyi District	242,859	119,054	123,805	422	0.17	265	0.22	157	0.13

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,640	0.12	2,262	0.16	1,378	0.09	2,956,899	1,436,789	1,520,110
0 – 4	221	0.05	111	0.05	110	0.04	487,276	241,889	245,387
5 – 9	197	0.05	102	0.05	95	0.04	437,481	216,083	221,398
10 – 14	186	0.04	94	0.04	92	0.04	430,937	216,810	214,127
15 – 19	207	0.07	107	0.07	100	0.07	309,473	156,599	152,874
20 – 24	304	0.13	195	0.18	109	0.08	239,499	108,305	131,194
25 – 29	380	0.19	253	0.27	127	0.12	200,148	92,893	107,255
30 – 34	376	0.23	242	0.31	134	0.16	165,359	78,996	86,363
35 – 39	321	0.22	218	0.32	103	0.13	145,550	68,078	77,472
40 – 44	333	0.26	221	0.36	112	0.17	128,046	61,408	66,638
45 – 49	258	0.23	175	0.32	83	0.15	109,991	53,859	56,132
50 – 54	230	0.26	163	0.38	67	0.15	88,011	43,043	44,968
55 – 59	164	0.28	113	0.39	51	0.17	58,700	29,268	29,432
60 – 64	160	0.29	90	0.35	70	0.24	54,305	25,553	28,752
65 – 69	113	0.34	72	0.47	41	0.23	33,570	15,440	18,130
70 – 74	69	0.26	47	0.40	22	0.15	26,162	11,672	14,490
75 – 79	45	0.28	25	0.36	20	0.22	15,947	6,982	8,965
80+	76	0.29	34	0.34	42	0.25	26,444	9,911	16,533

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 94,767 persons in Kagera Region which is equivalent to 4.14 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.55%), mental health (0.48%) and mental disorders (0.44%) are the most common types of other disabilities. The percentage of persons with spinal cord injuries, mental health and mental disorders is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

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

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	94,767	49,145	45,622	4.14	4.45	3.85	4.29	4.60	3.99	3.01	3.23	2.82
Cleft Palate	7,538	3,709	3,829	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.39	0.39	0.39
Hydrocephalus	5,824	2,812	3,012	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.27
Spinal bifida	5,750	2,724	3,026	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.28
Spinal cord injuries	12,484	6,078	6,406	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.46
Epilepsy or seizures	9,673	5,357	4,316	0.42	0.48	0.36	0.45	0.52	0.39	0.19	0.21	0.18
Psoriasis	3,328	1,568	1,760	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.10
Storiasis	1,764	888	876	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04
Autism	1,724	960	764	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.04
Mental Health	10,960	5,955	5,005	0.48	0.54	0.42	0.50	0.56	0.44	0.33	0.37	0.30
Mental Disorder	10,122	5,604	4,518	0.44	0.51	0.38	0.46	0.53	0.40	0.30	0.33	0.26
Dwarfism	1,650	836	814	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Leprosy	696	401	295	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hunch Back	576	293	283	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	22,678	11,960	10,718	0.99	1.08	0.91	1.06	1.15	0.97	0.47	0.54	0.41

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 Kagera Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (56.3%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 20.6 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (58.9%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.0 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the Region is accidents (8.4%).

More males with disabilities (11.6%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (5.4%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence	Cause of Disability								
	Total		Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	60,966	100.0	20.6	56.3	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	13.6
Rural	55,463	91.0	20.7	56.0	8.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	13.9
Urban	5,503	9.0	19.2	58.9	9.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	10.8
Sex									
Male	29,316	48.1	23.3	54.3	11.6	0.8	0.2	NA	9.7
Female	31,650	51.9	18.0	58.2	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	17.1

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Kagera 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	8,123	11.3	55.4	7.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	24.3	8,486	12.7	53.9	11.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	20.6	9,637	10.1	56.6	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	27.6
Hearing	1,319	33.1	45.7	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	17.7	5,289	36.2	47.0	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	12.4	6,030	30.5	44.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	22.3
Walking	2,301	15.7	48.4	14.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	20.1	10,216	19.2	46.1	21.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	12,085	12.7	50.3	9.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	26.1
Remembering	9,304	31.0	44.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	20.2	4,362	37.4	45.0	4.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	12.1	4,942	25.3	43.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	27.4
Self-care	8,313	28.1	46.4	6.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	17.5	4,094	33.7	46.9	8.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	9.4	4,219	22.7	46.0	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	25.4
Communication	14,103	28.5	66.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.4	7,092	32.3	64.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	7,011	24.6	68.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	5.0

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 20.9 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than 1 percent (0.3%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 0.7 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is comparatively 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 Place of Residence, Sex and Type of Disability; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	20.9	21.2	20.5	20.4	20.9	19.6	24.2	23.2	25.5
Seeing	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
Hearing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6
Walking	2.4	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.9	1.7	4.2	5.1	3.4
Self-care	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Communication	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Forty-three percent (43.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own land.
- Twenty three percent (23.2%) of males in Kagera Region own land alone compared with 12.0 percent of females.
- Fifty-three percent (53.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Kagera Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Kagera

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 43.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own land. Ownership of land is higher (45.5%) among rural population compared with the urban population (27.8%). Land ownership by sex reveals that the proportion 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,601,205	692,964	43.3
	Male	762,007	365,937	48.0
	Female	839,198	327,027	39.0
Rural	Both Sexes	1,402,445	637,800	45.5
	Male	670,419	336,268	50.2
	Female	732,026	301,532	41.2
Urban	Both Sexes	198,760	55,164	27.8
	Male	91,588	29,669	32.4
	Female	107,172	25,495	23.8

About Fifty-five percent (55.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 17.4 percent own land alone and 23.9 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Kagera Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (12.2%) is significantly below that of males (23.2%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher (25.0%) than that of males (22.7%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (26.8% and 12.5% respectively) compared with that of males (24.3% and 11.0% 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; Kagera 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	1,601,205	17.4	23.9	2.0	55.3	1.4
	Male	762,007	23.2	22.7	2.1	50.6	1.4
	Female	839,198	12.2	25.0	1.8	59.5	1.5
Rural	Both Sexes	1,402,445	17.8	25.6	2.1	53.1	1.4
	Male	670,419	23.6	24.3	2.3	48.5	1.4
	Female	732,026	12.5	26.8	1.9	57.3	1.5
Urban	Both Sexes	198,760	14.7	11.8	1.3	70.7	1.5
	Male	91,588	20.0	11.0	1.4	66.1	1.5
	Female	107,172	10.1	12.5	1.3	74.7	1.5

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Kagera Region is 55.3 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 43.3 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (48.0%) for males than females (39.0%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC.

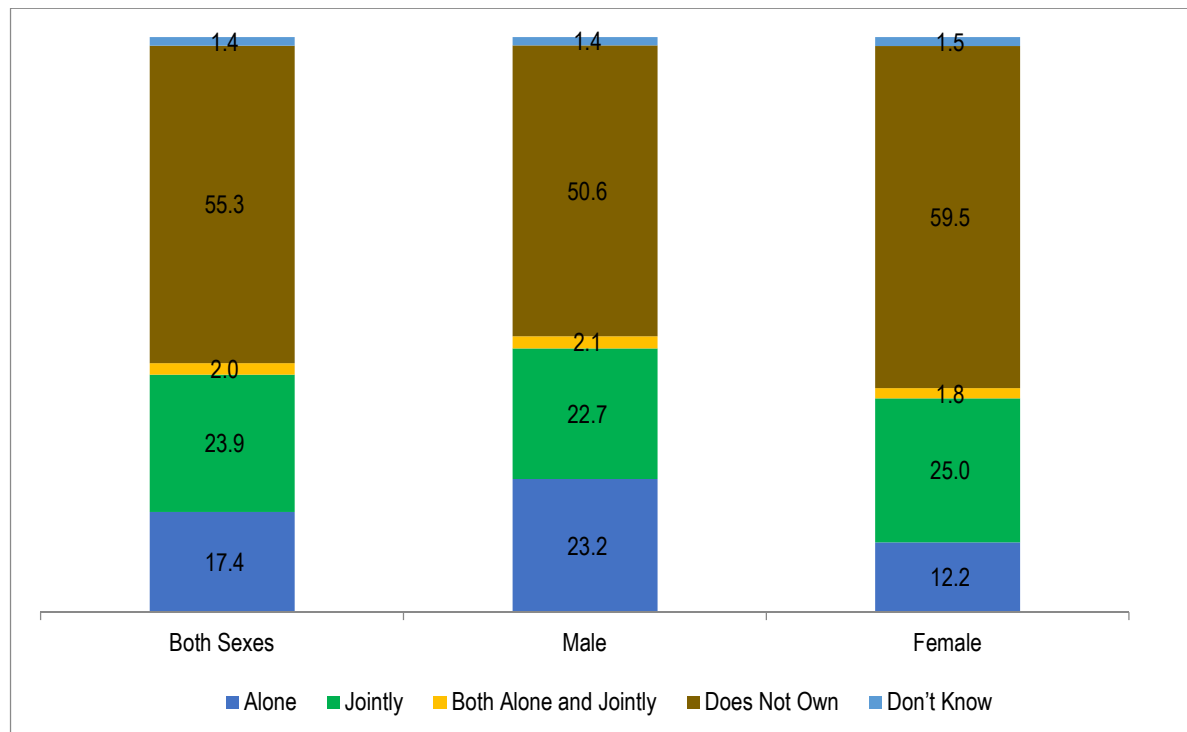


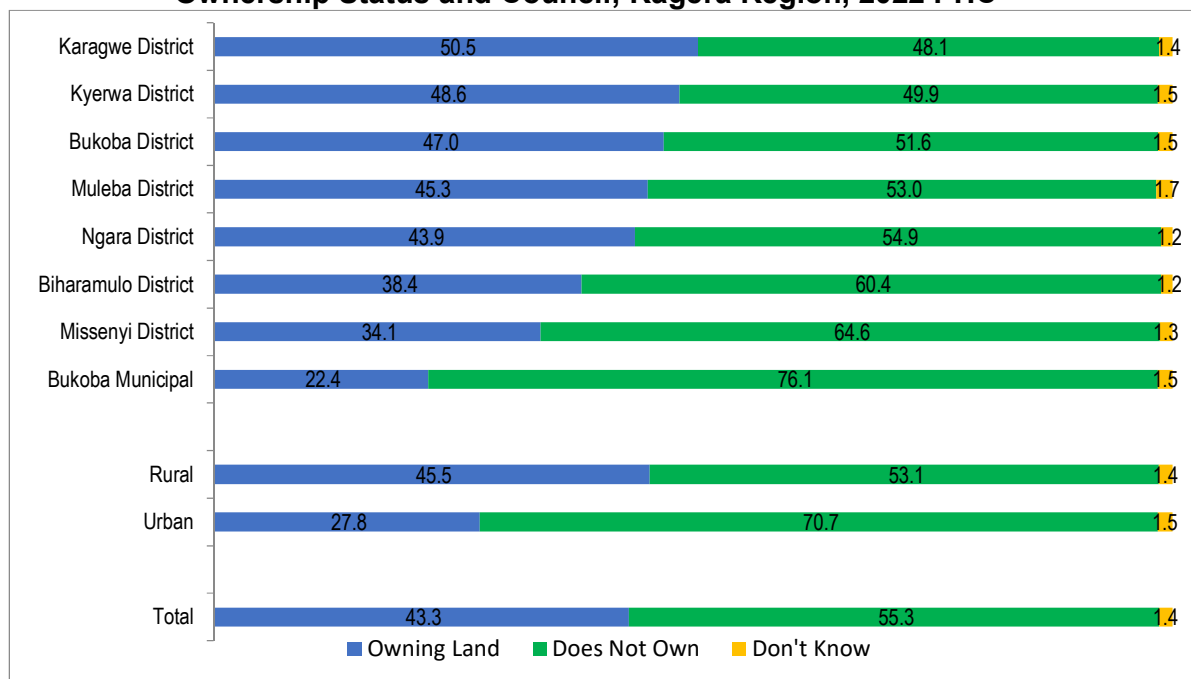
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (74.3%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (6.4%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is higher (5,6%) than that of urban areas (1.1%). A similar pattern is observed for those aged 65 years and above. 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).

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kagera 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	1,601,205	19.3	74.3	6.4	1,402,445	19.4	73.9	6.7	198,760	18.7	77.3	4.0
Male	762,007	20.6	73.7	5.8	670,419	20.8	73.1	6.1	91,588	18.7	77.7	3.5
Female	839,198	18.2	74.9	6.9	732,026	18.2	74.6	7.3	107,172	18.7	76.9	4.4
Owning land												
Total	692,964	5.3	84.9	9.8	637,800	5.6	84.5	9.9	55,164	1.1	89.0	8.4
Male	365,937	5.0	85.9	9.0	336,268	5.3	85.6	9.2	29,669	2.2	90.3	7.4
Female	327,027	5.7	83.7	10.6	301,532	5.9	83.4	10.7	25,495	2.9	87.5	9.6
Does not own												
Total	885,159	29.5	66.8	3.8	744,587	30.4	65.6	4.0	140,572	24.5	73.2	2.3
Male	385,652	34.3	62.9	2.8	325,096	35.8	61.2	3.0	60,556	26.2	72.2	1.7
Female	499,507	25.7	69.8	4.5	419,491	26.2	69.0	4.8	80,016	23.2	74.0	2.8
Don't Know												
Total	23,082	51.1	44.2	4.7	20,058	52.0	43.1	4.9	3,024	45.1	51.7	3.2
Male	10,418	58.0	40.0	2.0	9,055	59.4	38.5	2.1	1,363	49.1	49.5	1.4
Female	12,664	45.4	47.7	6.8	11,003	46.0	46.9	7.1	1,661	41.8	53.5	4.7

The findings reveal that Karagwe District Council has a relatively higher proportion (50.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, the council with a lowest proportion of persons owning land is Bukoba Municipal Council (22.4%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 53.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own land without any legal document. For those possessing legal documents, 17.7 percent own land alone, 26.4 percent own land jointly and 2.4 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (30.8%) compared with males (22.4%) (Table 11.4).

Further, more than fifty-four (54.4%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal document compared with 41.7 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas 26.4 percent and 16.7 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 29.0 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 26.0 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in urban areas, possession of legal documents is higher among males owning

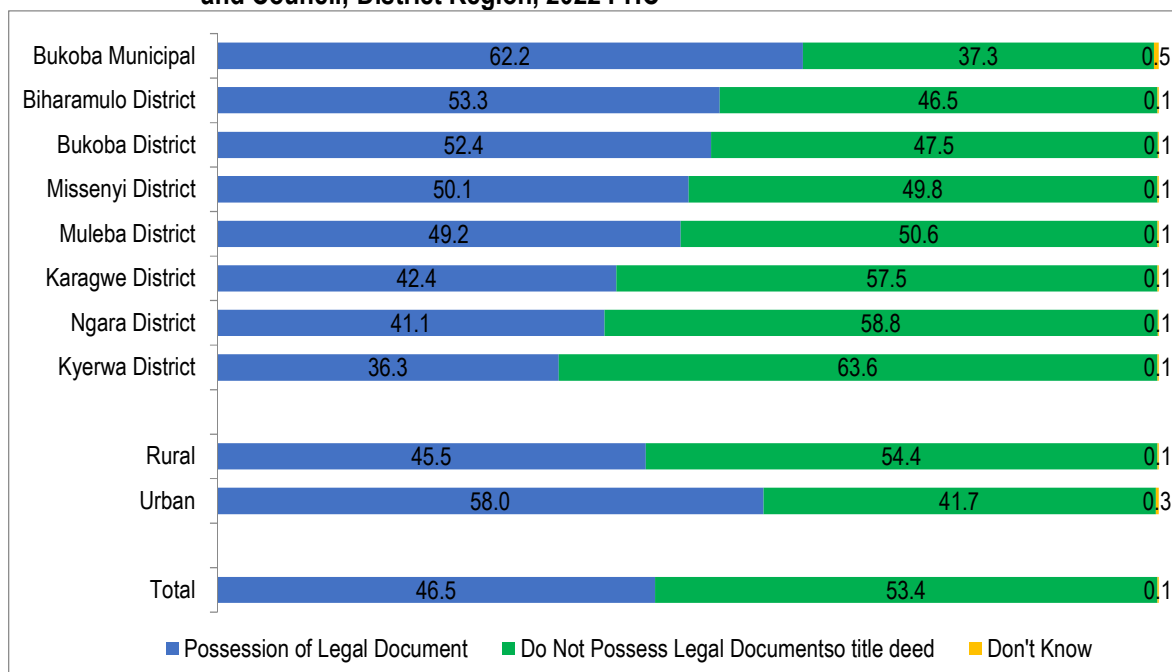
land alone (34.2%) compared to 22.8 percent for females. whereas in rural areas, it is higher (30.7%) among females owning land jointly compared to 22.5 percent for males. (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	692,964	365,937	327,027	637,800	336,268	301,532	55,164	29,669	25,495
Alone	17.7	21.4	13.5	16.7	20.3	12.8	29.0	34.2	22.8
Jointly	26.4	22.4	30.8	26.4	22.5	30.7	26.0	20.6	32.3
Both alone and jointly	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.4
No legal document	53.4	53.7	53.0	54.4	54.7	54.0	41.7	42.1	41.2
Don't Know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

The council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Bukoba Municipal (62.2%) followed by Biharamulo District (53.3%). On the other hand, the council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kyerwa District (36.3%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seven in ten (71.4%) households in Kagera Region own the houses they live in.
- Forty eight percent (48.0%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About thirty two percent (32.2%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- Nearly 82 percent (81.7%) of households in rural areas and 30.0 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 8.1 percent in 2012 to 21.3 percent in 2022.
- Nearly five in ten (49.2%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household 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 Kagera Region, 71.4 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (74.9%) in rural areas than

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC
in urban (48.0%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is more than
that of females (71.9% and 70.3% respectively). Across councils, Kyerwa District has the
highest percentage (80.3%) of households living in their own houses while Bukoba
Municipal has the lowest percentage (44.0%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

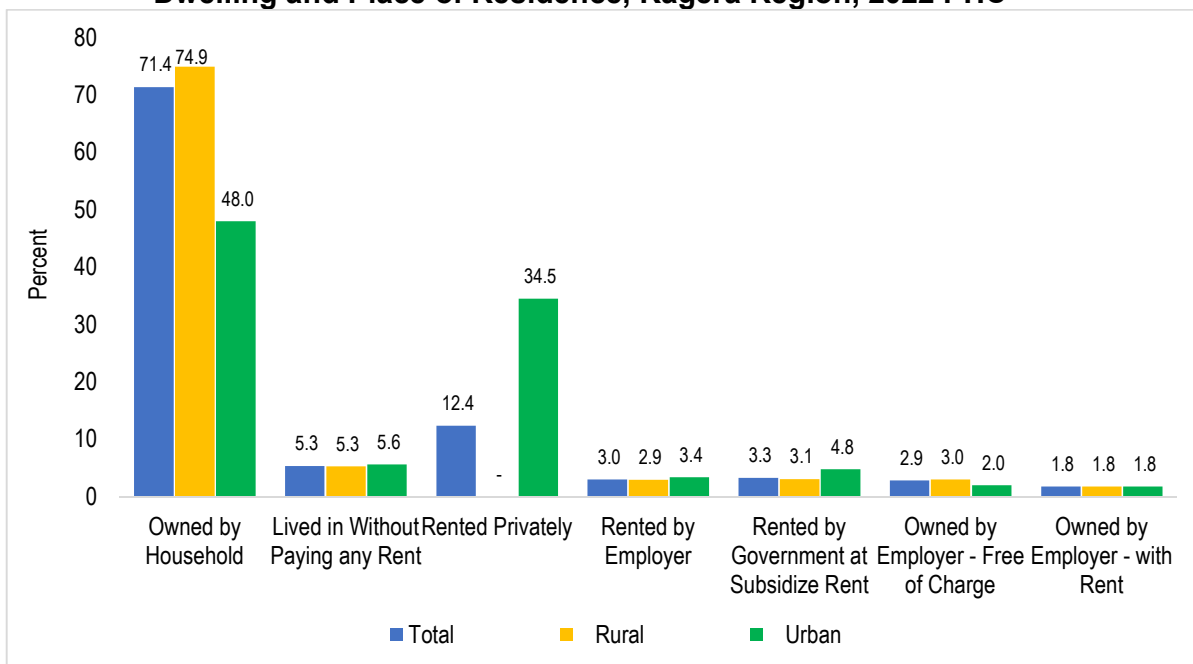


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

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	698,257	71.4	5.3	12.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.8
Rural	606,531	74.9	5.3	9.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	1.8
Urban	91,726	48.0	5.6	34.5	3.4	4.8	2.0	1.8
Male Headed Households	461,726	71.9	5.1	11.6	2.9	3.3	3.2	1.9
Female Headed Households	236,531	70.3	5.7	13.8	3.1	3.3	2.2	1.5
Council								
Karagwe District	93,115	73.7	5.0	10.5	2.7	3.8	2.8	1.5
Bukoba District	81,724	79.6	5.4	8.4	1.7	2.4	1.5	0.9
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	44.0	5.4	40.5	3.1	3.4	1.8	1.8
Muleba District	147,066	77.0	4.5	10.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5
Biharamulo District	87,472	60.6	7.1	12.9	5.6	5.9	4.5	3.5
Ngara District	88,318	72.5	4.6	9.7	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	80.3	4.2	8.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.1
Missenyi District	64,048	61.5	7.9	14.9	3.6	3.3	6.8	1.9

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Kagera Region, 31.6 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 4.2 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 49.5 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (20.3%) to have title deeds documents those in rural areas (2.6%). On the other hand, 49.5 percent of rural and urban households living in their own houses have customary type of ownership of the houses they live in. Female-headed households are more likely (4.8%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (3.9%). Likewise customary ownership are the same 49.5 % each for female and male households

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.6 percent in Kyerwa District to 28.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Document possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera 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	498,219	4.2	0.4	4.9	49.5	4.9	NA	4.5	31.6
Rural	454,203	2.6	0.2	4.4	51.2	4.7	NA	4.4	32.5
Urban	44,016	20.3	1.8	10.3	31.5	7.3	NA	6.4	22.4
Male Headed	331,913	3.9	0.4	4.9	49.5	4.9	NA	4.5	31.9
Female Headed	166,306	4.8	0.3	5.0	49.5	4.8	NA	4.6	31.0
Council									
Karagwe District	68,665	4.1	0.3	6.1	50.7	4.4	NA	2.3	32.1
Bukoba District	65,078	3.0	0.3	2.0	67.0	2.3	NA	2.4	23.0
Bukoba Municipal	17,927	28.6	1.6	12.8	22.7	6.5	NA	8.0	19.8
Muleba District	113,230	3.1	0.2	3.0	64.7	2.5	NA	3.1	23.4
Biharamulo District	52,982	4.5	0.2	10.2	29.5	11.0	NA	16.0	28.7
Ngara District	63,996	2.7	0.7	4.0	35.1	4.6	NA	4.4	48.6
Kyerwa District	76,929	2.6	0.3	4.9	39.1	4.8	NA	2.1	46.2
Missenyi District	39,412	3.4	0.2	4.5	57.0	8.7	NA	4.3	21.8

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 Kagera Region, 90.7 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 80 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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

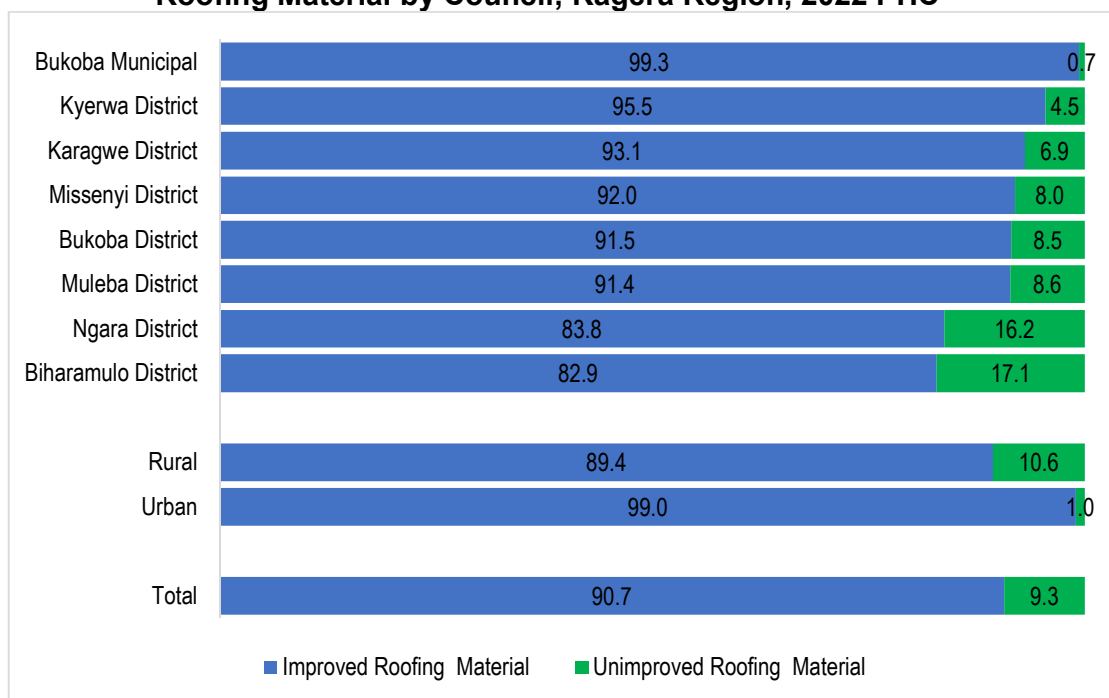


Table 12.3 shows that, the majority of households in urban areas (98.6%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 89.1 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 82.7 percent in Biharamulo District Council to 98.9 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council. The Council with the highest percentage (15.6%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Biharamulo District.

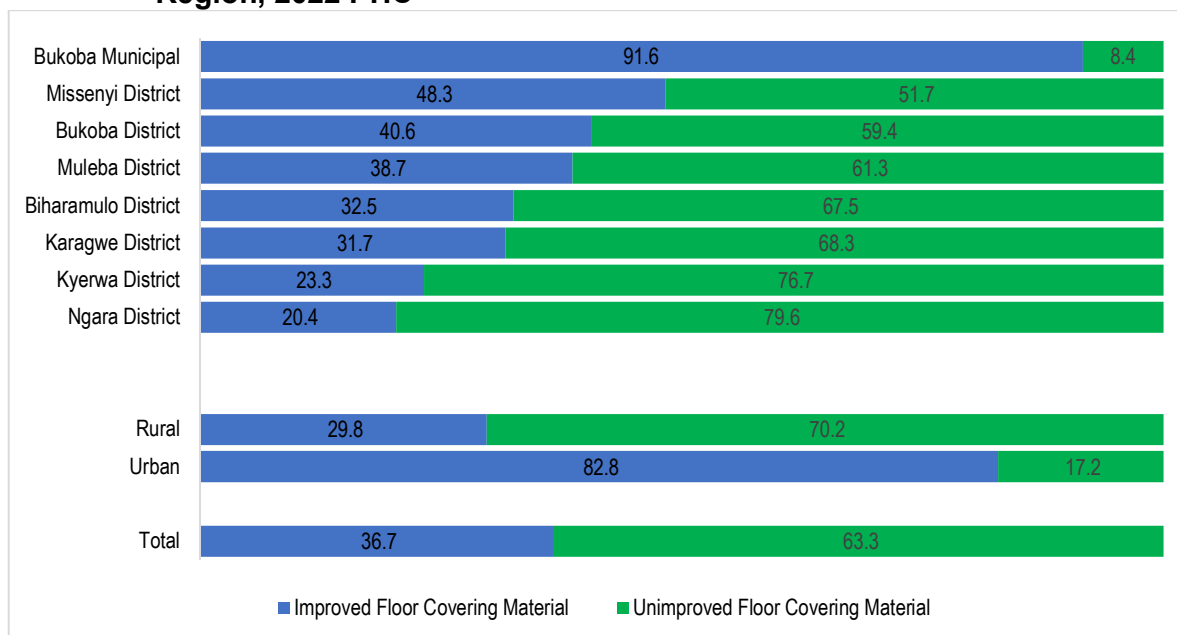
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

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	698,257	90.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.8	0.2	0.2
Rural	606,531	89.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Urban	91,726	98.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Council									
Karagwe District	93,115	92.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.2
Bukoba District	81,724	91.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.8	0.1	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Muleba District	147,066	91.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.6	1.0	0.6	0.4
Biharamulo District	87,472	82.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.6	1.3	0.1	0.1
Ngara District	88,318	83.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	14.8	1.1	0.1	0.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	95.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.2
Missenyi District	64,048	91.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.0	0.8	0.1	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Kagera Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 36.7 while 63.3 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 20.4 percent in Ngara District to 91.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 61.6 percent of households in Kagera Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (33.0%). In urban areas, seven out of ten households (70.1%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwellings with earth or sand floors (16.6%). In rural areas, most households (68.4%) are living in houses that have earth or sand materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (27.4%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (75.9%) in Bukoba Municipal Council followed by Missenyi District Council (44.0%). Councils with relatively low percentages of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Ngara District (17.6 percent) and Kyerwa District (21.6%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera, 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 ⁵
Total	698,257	33.0	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	61.6	0.2	0.2
Rural	606,531	27.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	68.4	0.2	0.2
Urban	91,726	70.1	11.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	16.6	0.0	0.2
Council											
Karagwe District	93,115	28.3	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	66.4	0.5	0.3
Bukoba District	81,724	37.0	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.6	57.5	0.1	0.2
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	75.9	14.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.9	0.0	0.2
Muleba District	147,066	35.6	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.9	59.0	0.1	0.3
Biharamulo District	87,472	29.7	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	66.5	0.1	0.2
Ngara District	88,318	17.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	78.4	0.2	0.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	21.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	74.9	0.3	0.2
Missenyi District	64,048	44.0	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	50.4	0.1	0.2

⁵ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

About forty percent (40.1%) of households in Kagera Region, have their house walls built with poles and mud followed by those with house walls built with baked bricks (37.0%) and cement/rock bricks (4.6%). In urban areas, more than half of households (57.2%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by those using cement bricks/rock bricks (21.8%). In rural areas, 44.7 percent of the households are living in houses built with poles and mud as the main wall materials, followed by those using baked bricks (34.0%).

Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (40.4%) of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Biharamulo, Kyerwa, and Ngara District Councils have less than 2 percent (1.1%, 1.7%, and 1.8% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	0.7	4.6	13.6	37.0	0.5	2.0	40.1	1.3	0.0	0.2
Rural	606,531	0.5	2.0	14.3	34.0	0.6	2.2	44.7	1.5	0.0	0.2
Urban	91,726	1.9	21.8	8.6	57.2	0.2	0.8	9.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Council											
Karagwe District	93,115	0.4	2.3	2.2	34.0	0.1	1.1	57.8	1.9	0.0	0.2
Bukoba District	81,724	0.9	3.4	18.1	42.3	1.8	2.8	29.6	0.9	0.0	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	0.7	40.4	8.8	47.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Muleba District	147,066	0.5	2.8	7.9	43.4	1.0	4.1	38.7	1.5	0.0	0.2
Biharamulo District	87,472	0.3	1.1	28.7	50.8	0.1	0.2	17.5	1.2	0.0	0.1
Ngara District	88,318	1.2	1.8	30.9	11.9	0.0	0.3	52.2	1.6	0.0	0.1
Kyerwa District	95,794	0.7	1.7	4.9	25.7	0.1	0.4	64.9	1.4	0.0	0.1
Missenyi District	64,048	0.9	4.1	8.7	46.2	0.3	5.7	32.6	1.0	0.0	0.4

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 (27.5%) households in Kagera Region have one room for sleeping, 30.5 percent have two rooms and 27.8 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 14.1 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between urban and rural regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (42.1%) in urban than in rural areas (25.3%). Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest (45.5%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Bukoba District (22.0%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

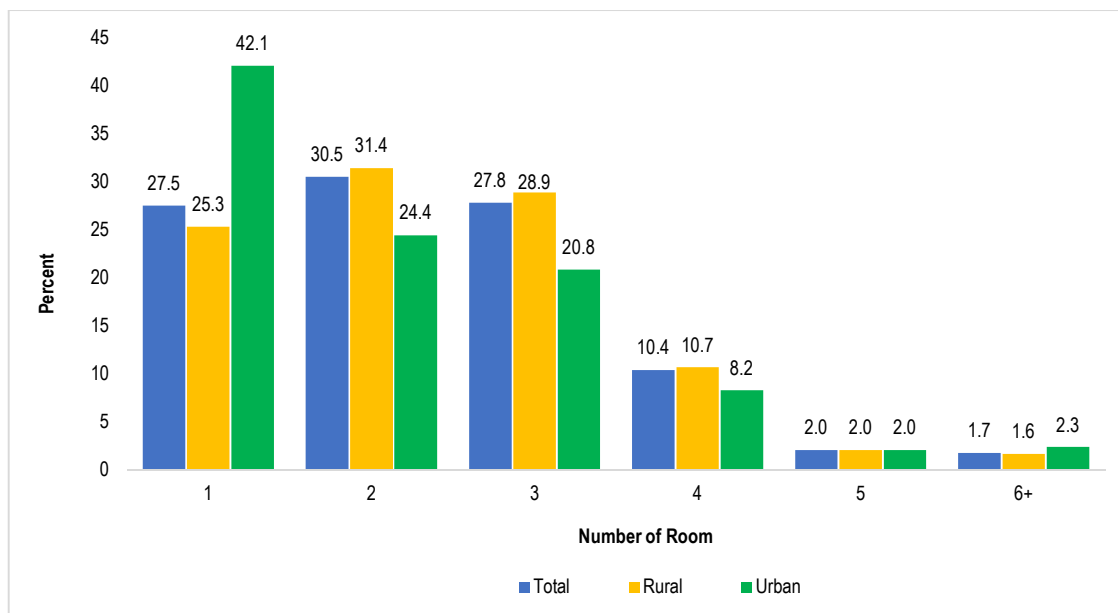


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

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	698,257	4.2	27.5	30.5	27.8	10.4	2.0	1.7	2.4
Rural	606,531	4.4	25.3	31.4	28.9	10.7	2.0	1.6	2.4
Urban	91,726	3.9	42.1	24.4	20.8	8.2	2.0	2.3	2.4
Male Headed Households	461,726	4.3	27.8	29.8	28.0	10.5	2.1	1.8	2.4
Female Headed Households	236,531	3.6	26.9	31.9	27.5	10.1	2.0	1.6	2.1
Council									
Karagwe District	93,115	4.1	26.0	28.8	29.1	12.9	1.8	1.5	2.4
Bukoba District	81,724	3.9	22.0	27.9	32.9	12.8	2.6	1.9	2.5
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	3.5	45.5	23.8	19.8	7.5	1.9	1.5	2.0
Muleba District	147,066	4.2	25.5	28.4	29.5	12.7	2.2	1.7	2.4
Biharamulo District	87,472	5.2	34.3	38.6	17.8	5.9	1.9	1.6	2.1
Ngara District	88,318	4.3	24.7	36.6	25.8	8.6	2.2	2.1	2.4
Kyerwa District	95,794	4.3	22.7	29.9	34.3	9.9	1.6	1.7	2.5
Missenyi District	64,048	3.8	31.9	27.1	27.6	9.3	2.1	2.0	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 contribute to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

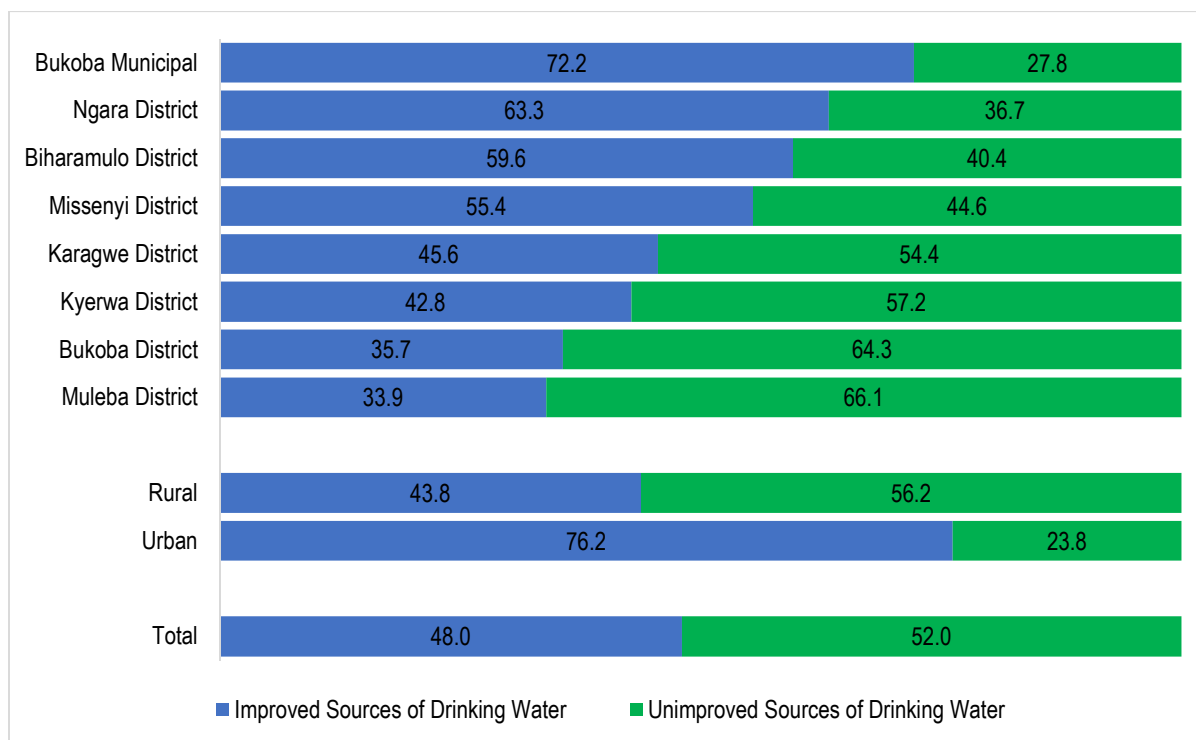
12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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 Kagera region 48.0 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Households in urban areas are more likely (76.2%) to use improved sources of drinking water than households in rural areas (43.8). Across councils, four councils namely Bukoba Municipal (72.2%), Ngara District (63.3%), Biharamulo District (59.6%) and Missenyi District (55.4%) have relatively high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, councils with less than 50 percent of their

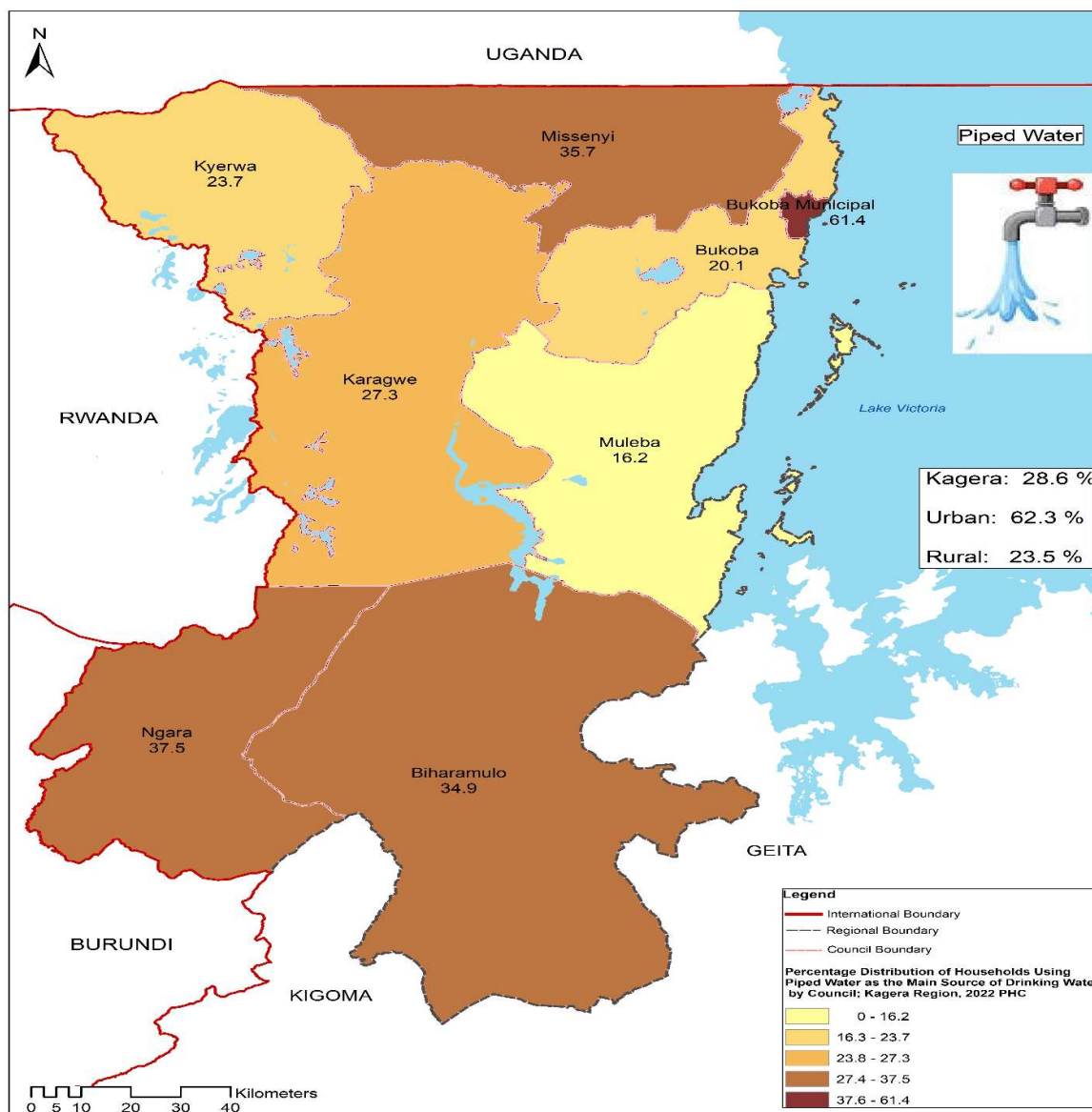
households using improved sources of drinking water are Karagwe District (45.5%), Kyerwa District (42.8%), Bukoba District (35.7%) and Muleba District (33.9%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Kagera 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, 28.6 percent of households in Kagera Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

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



Households living in urban areas are more likely (62.3%) to use piped water than those living in rural areas (23.5%). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 21.6 percent, while 10.2 percent are getting water from neighbours' piped supply and 15.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 2.8 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 2.3 percent get drinking water from neighbours' piped supply and 17.1 percent from a public tap. The percentage of households using piped water ranges from 16.3 percent in Muleba District Council to 61.3 percent in Bukoba 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Main Source														
	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	698,257	5.3	3.2	16.8	3.3	4.4	4.6	8.1	6.5	25.8	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	18.1
Rural	606,531	2.8	1.3	17.1	2.3	4.8	4.9	8.9	6.7	27.8	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	19.5
Urban	91,726	21.6	15.4	15.2	10.2	1.8	3.2	2.2	5.3	12.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.1	8.8
Male Headed Households	461,726	4.9	3.0	16.6	3.1	4.4	4.7	8.2	6.3	26.2	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	18.7
Female Headed Household	236,531	6.0	3.6	17.3	3.8	4.4	4.6	7.7	7.0	25.1	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	16.9
Council															
Karagwe District	93,115	3.4	2.1	19.0	2.8	3.3	5.8	2.9	3.4	24.7	4.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	26.9
Bukoba District	81,724	2.6	1.5	13.9	2.2	2.8	3.8	9.4	7.1	36.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	19.0
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	27.6	20.5	7.0	6.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	6.2	17.8	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	8.8
Muleba District	147,066	3.9	1.8	8.8	1.8	1.6	3.7	5.9	8.8	34.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	25.9
Biharamulo District	87,472	5.7	2.5	22.1	4.6	12.0	7.4	25.6	3.5	12.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	2.5
Ngara District	88,318	5.0	3.7	25.6	3.2	6.8	3.9	4.8	14.5	21.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	10.0
Kyerwa District	95,794	2.1	1.0	18.3	2.4	2.3	5.7	4.8	2.7	28.6	7.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	23.8
Missenyi District	64,048	5.3	2.8	20.8	6.9	6.6	4.1	8.4	4.4	20.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.6	15.8

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 a bucket.

More than thirty percent (32.2%) of households in Kagera Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural areas 25.3 percent of households are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (89.4%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Ngara District Council has the lowest (21.2%). The most (64.8%) commonly 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 (71.5% in rural and 20.6% in urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.3 percent in Bukoba Municipal Councils to 3.9 percent in Biharamulo 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

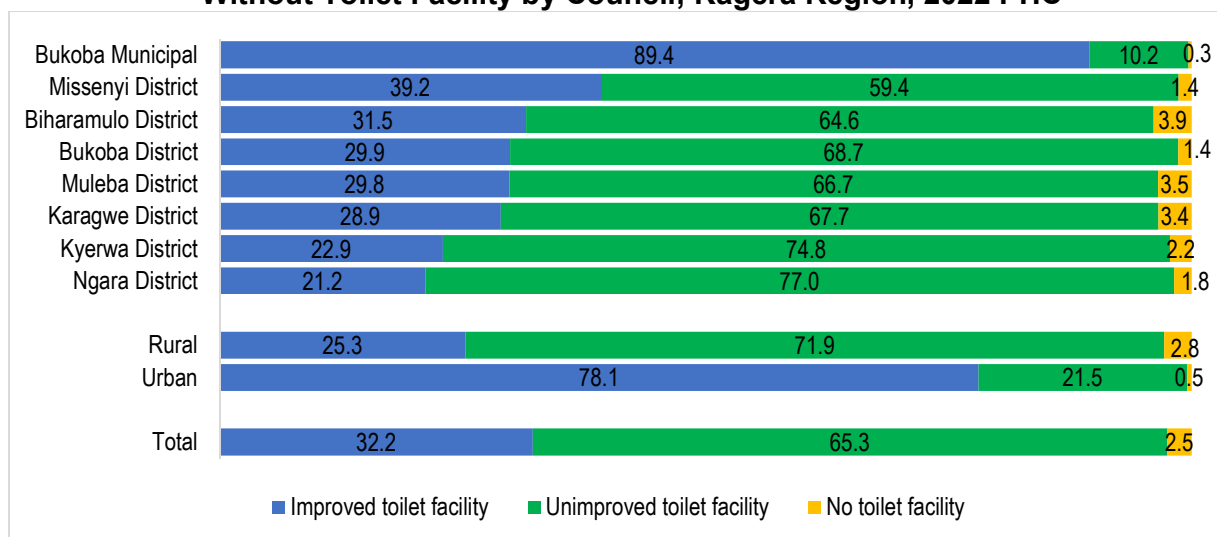


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	698,257	1.2	4.8	4.5	0.8	6.2	2.4	5.8	6.4	64.8	0.5	2.5
Rural	606,531	0.7	1.9	3.6	0.6	5.2	2.0	4.5	6.8	71.5	0.4	2.8
Urban	91,726	5.0	23.9	10.6	2.2	12.8	5.4	13.9	4.2	20.6	0.9	0.5
Male Headed Households	461,726	1.2	4.4	4.2	0.8	6.0	2.4	5.5	6.7	65.8	0.5	2.6
Female Headed Households	236,531	1.4	5.6	5.0	0.8	6.7	2.5	6.3	6.0	62.8	0.5	2.3
Council												
Karagwe District	93,115	1.1	1.5	3.1	0.7	4.1	3.4	8.6	6.5	67.1	0.6	3.4
Bukoba District	81,724	0.7	4.7	3.7	0.9	5.9	2.3	4.1	7.6	68.3	0.5	1.4
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	6.5	41.1	5.8	1.9	14.7	4.8	11.6	3.0	10.2	0.1	0.3
Muleba District	147,066	1.1	1.9	4.3	1.0	7.5	2.4	5.1	6.5	66.4	0.3	3.5
Biharamulo District	87,472	1.2	2.0	10.5	0.9	5.4	1.8	4.7	5.0	64.5	0.1	3.9
Ngara District	88,318	0.5	1.6	3.8	0.5	3.7	1.4	3.3	6.3	76.4	0.7	1.8
Kyerwa District	95,794	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.3	5.7	1.9	4.4	8.1	73.7	1.1	2.2
Missenyi District	64,048	1.9	7.7	3.9	0.9	6.9	2.9	8.4	6.7	59.3	0.1	1.4

12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for cooking and lighting. The information collected enables 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 Kagera Region use firewood (75.0%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (16.2%). In rural areas 81.7 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 30.4 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 11.2 percent and in urban areas it is 49.5 percent.

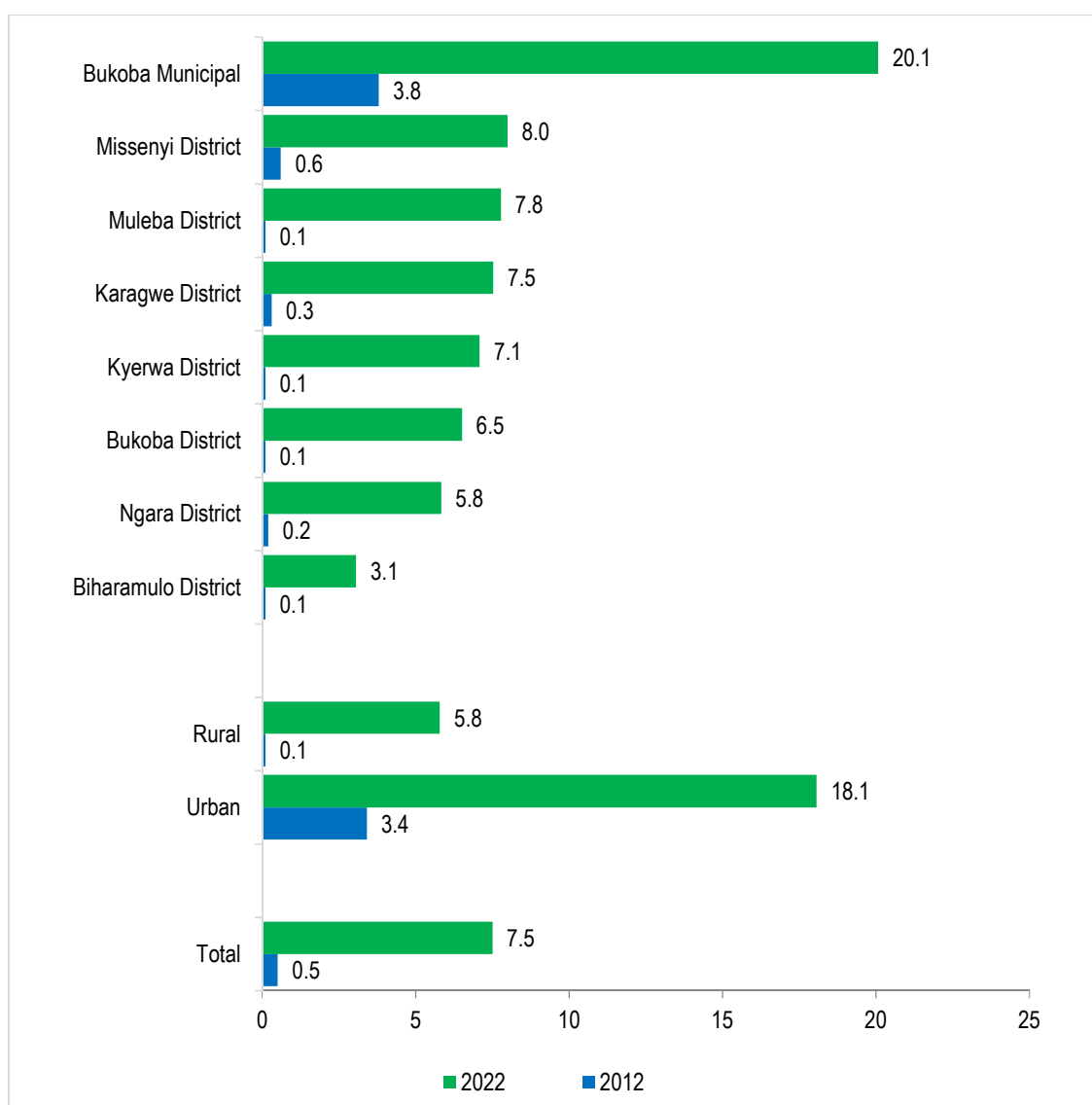
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 24.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal to 84.4 percent in Kyerwa District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 7.5 percent in Kyerwa District to 53.4 percent in Bukoba Municipal. (Table 12.9)

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	698,257	2.0	3.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	16.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Rural	606,531	1.4	3.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	11.2	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Urban	91,726	6.3	1.5	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	49.5	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Male Headed Households	461,726	2.0	3.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	15.0	75.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Female Headed Households	236,531	2.0	2.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.5	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Council															
Karagwe District	93,115	1.9	3.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	14.8	76.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bukoba District	81,724	2.0	3.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.0	81.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	5.6	0.6	0.0	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	53.4	24.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Muleba District	147,066	1.8	4.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	13.5	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Biharamulo District	87,472	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.6	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Ngara District	88,318	1.5	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.7	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Kyerwa District	95,794	1.0	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.5	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Missenyi District	64,048	4.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	19.0	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households in Kagera Region has increased from 0.5 percent in 2012 to 7.4 percent in 2022. In the same period the use of clean energy for cooking in urban areas increased from 3.4 percent to 18.1 percent, while in rural areas it increased from 0.1 percent to 5.8 percent. At council level, there is a higher increase in percentages of households using clean energy in Bukoba Municipal from 3.8 percent in 2012 to 20.1 percent in 2022 and in Missenyi District it increased from 0.6 percent to 8.0 percent (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The results show that, 21.3 percent of households in Kagera Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 43.4 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (71.0%) compared with the rural households (13.8%).

The use of electricity for lighting ranges from 9.0 percent in Kyerwa District Council to 80.8 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Kyerwa District (62.5%) followed by Karagwe District (47.8%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

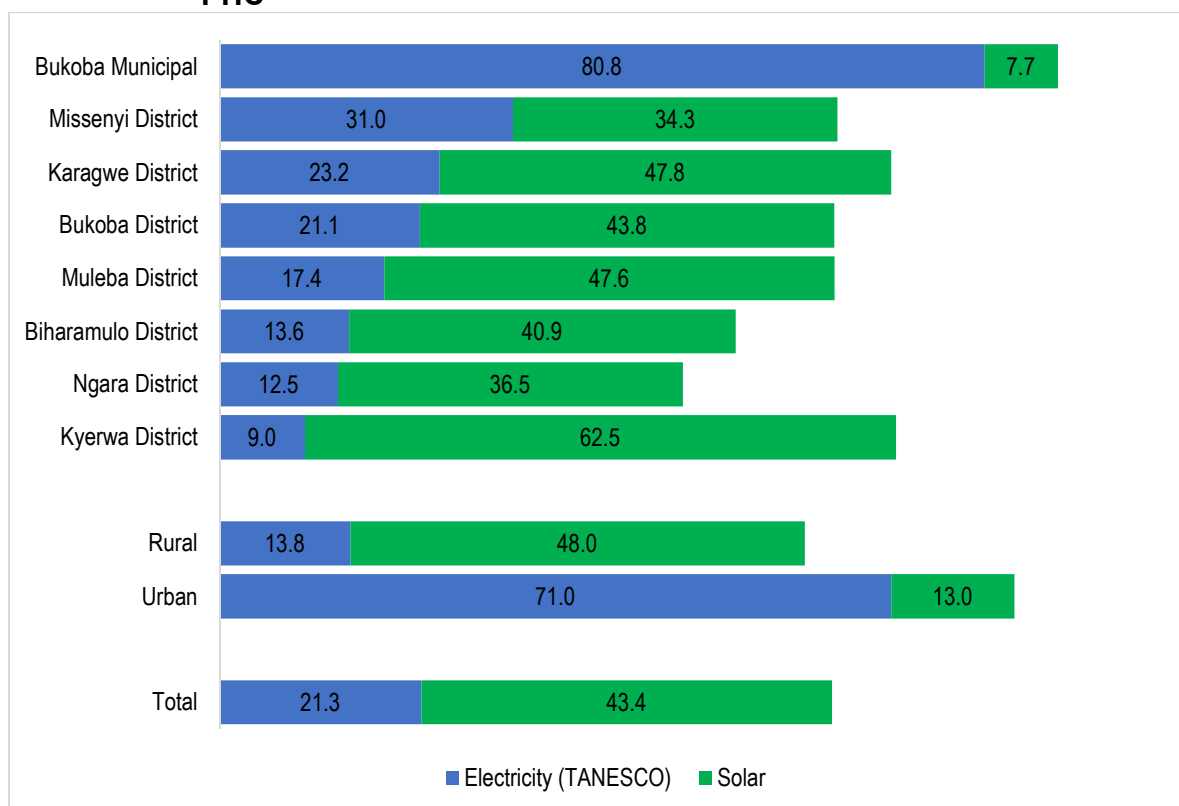


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of the national grid electricity for lighting in Kagera Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.1 percent in 2012 to 21.3 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed across all councils.

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Kagera Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

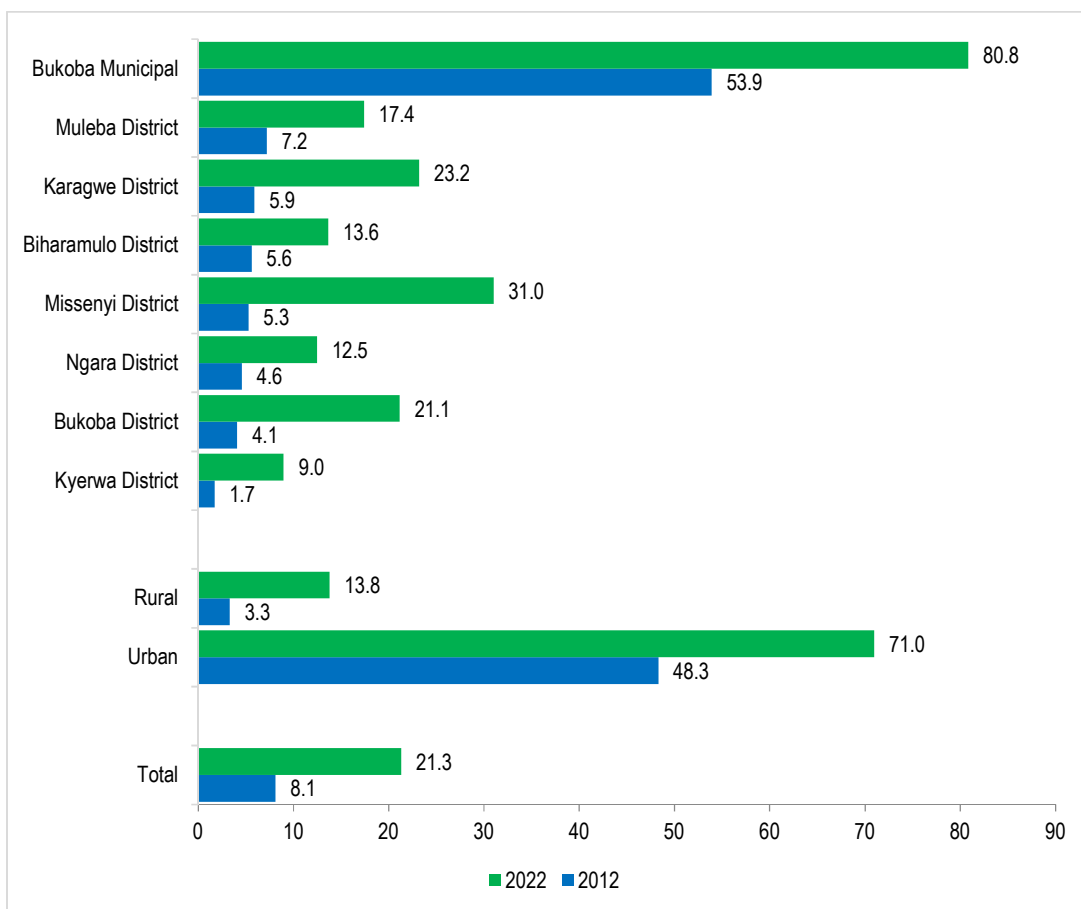


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	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	698,257	21.3	43.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	9.3	0.6	2.5	20.7	0.0
Rural	606,531	13.8	48.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	9.7	0.6	2.8	23.0	0.0
Urban	91,726	71.0	13.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.8	6.2	1.0	0.7	5.6	0.0
Male Headed Households	461,726	20.1	45.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	8.7	0.6	2.5	20.4	0.0
Female Headed Households	236,531	23.6	39.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	10.5	0.6	2.6	21.3	0.0
Council														
Karagwe District	93,115	23.2	47.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	3.3	0.7	2.1	21.4	0.0
Bukoba District	81,724	21.1	43.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.0	22.8	0.4	1.7	6.5	0.0
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	80.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	6.1	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.0
Muleba District	147,066	17.4	47.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	14.4	0.6	2.4	14.6	0.0
Biharamulo District	87,472	13.6	40.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.8	40.5	0.0
Ngara District	88,318	12.5	36.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	3.7	0.6	5.0	40.1	0.1
Kyerwa District	95,794	9.0	62.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.8	2.8	20.4	0.0
Missenyi District	64,048	31.0	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.9	19.3	0.7	1.3	10.2	0.1

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 in Kagera Region.

Nearly five out of ten (49.2%) of households in Kagera Region use burning of solid waste as, followed by burying or pit (19.4%). In urban areas, 45.3 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (31.3%) and burying or pit (12.6%). In rural areas 49.8 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (20.5%) and regular collection (7.8%). Councils with more than 50 percents of their households using burning as the main method of solid disposal are Bukoba District (64.5%), Muleba District (60.6%) and Karagwe District (57.9%). Bukoba Municipal Council has a higher percentage (37.9%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Missenyi District Council (15.7%). (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	10.9	1.8	49.2	0.3	19.4	4.8	0.1	11.8	1.7
Rural	606,531	7.8	1.6	49.8	0.3	20.5	5.2	0.1	12.8	1.8
Urban	91,726	31.3	3.2	45.3	0.2	12.6	1.9	0.1	4.8	0.5
Male Headed Households	461,726	10.5	1.8	49.1	0.3	19.8	4.8	0.1	11.8	1.7
Female Headed Households	236,531	11.6	1.8	49.4	0.3	18.7	4.8	0.1	11.7	1.5
Council										
Karagwe District	93,115	8.1	1.8	57.9	0.3	17.9	4.0	0.1	8.5	1.6
Bukoba District	81,724	6.8	1.5	64.5	0.1	17.1	2.7	0.2	6.2	0.8
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	37.9	4.2	42.5	0.2	10.6	1.4	0.1	2.9	0.3
Muleba District	147,066	8.0	1.2	60.6	0.3	15.4	4.3	0.1	8.0	2.0
Biharamulo District	87,472	9.9	2.2	39.7	0.5	19.4	7.7	0.0	17.7	2.8
Ngara District	88,318	11.1	2.3	23.0	0.3	26.9	7.6	0.1	26.8	1.8
Kyerwa District	95,794	7.8	1.4	48.7	0.2	21.9	5.3	0.2	13.2	1.4
Missenyi District	64,048	15.7	1.4	44.6	0.3	25.7	3.4	0.3	6.8	1.7

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (11.2%) and private individuals 79.1% are the 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 (87.8%) and waste collection groups (6.4%) while urban households are more likely to use private individuals (63.5%) and councils (25.9%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.80: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

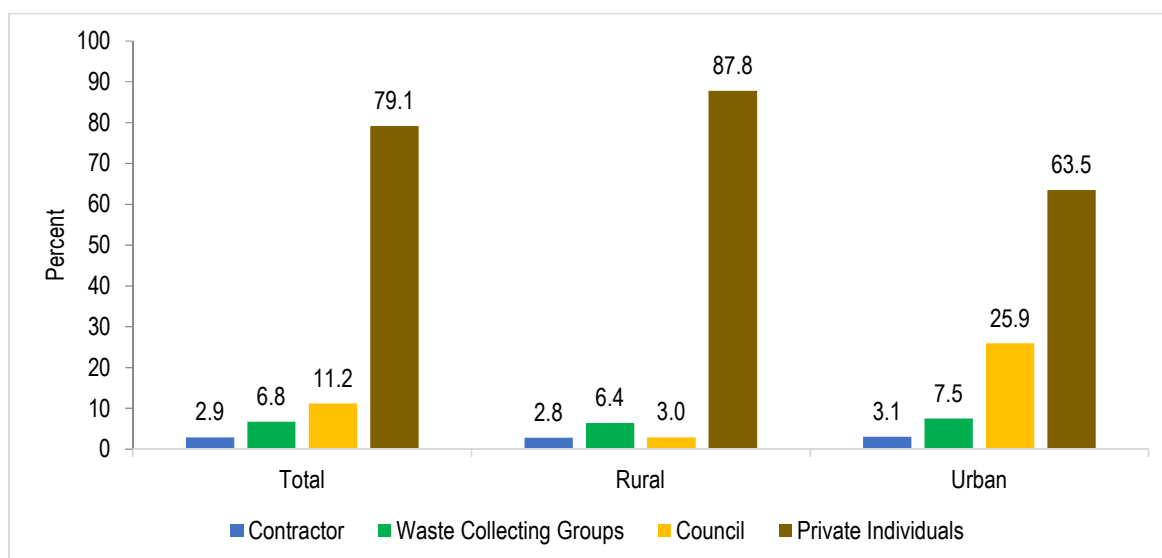


Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	88,797	2.9	6.8	11.2	79.1
Rural	57,091	2.8	6.4	3.0	87.8
Urban	31,706	3.1	7.5	25.9	63.5
Male Headed Households	56,963	3.2	7.2	10.2	79.4
Female Headed Households	31,834	2.5	6.1	12.9	78.6
Council					
Karagwe District	9,226	2.9	5.2	21.1	70.8
Bukoba District	6,806	1.6	4.0	3.6	90.9
Bukoba Municipal	17,147	0.7	4.9	16.5	77.9
Muleba District	13,478	1.7	8.1	9.1	81.1
Biharamulo District	10,598	2.4	3.3	10.8	83.4
Ngara District	11,826	5.4	3.5	4.8	86.3
Kyerwa District	8,766	1.7	7.9	3.3	87.2
Missenyi District	10,950	7.6	17.3	15.1	60.0

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

The results show that 38.0 percent of households in Kagera Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (50.6%) and 36.1 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 (58.3%) in Ngara District Council followed by Bukoba Municipal Council (56.4%). Other councils with more than 40 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse are Missenyi District (53.8%) and Biharamulo (48.4%) District (Table 12.13).

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	38.0	0.6	0.3	5.2	0.5	25.0	22.6	5.0	2.8
Rural	606,531	36.1	0.2	0.3	5.6	0.5	25.5	24.0	5.2	2.6
Urban	91,726	50.6	3.2	0.5	2.4	0.4	21.6	13.3	3.8	4.2
Male Headed Households	461,726	37.6	0.6	0.4	5.3	0.5	25.1	22.8	5.0	2.7
Female Headed Households	236,531	38.8	0.7	0.3	5.0	0.5	24.9	22.1	4.9	2.9
Council										
Karagwe District	93,115	31.5	1.1	0.2	4.8	0.5	28.7	27.1	3.5	2.6
Bukoba District	81,724	25.9	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.4	38.4	19.2	7.4	3.9
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	56.4	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.3	20.6	7.7	5.0	6.1
Muleba District	147,066	25.2	0.7	0.2	5.3	0.7	25.9	33.2	5.7	3.1
Biharamulo District	87,472	48.4	0.3	0.2	8.4	0.6	20.9	13.6	6.3	1.3
Ngara District	88,318	58.3	0.4	0.2	6.9	0.4	16.5	12.6	2.4	2.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	28.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.4	24.9	32.8	6.3	2.9
Missenyi District	64,048	53.8	0.6	1.6	3.0	0.4	21.0	15.9	2.2	1.4

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 is 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 Kagera Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (16.5%) followed by motorcycles or vespa (10.2%) and motor vehicles (1.8%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (19.6%) compared with female-headed households (10.5%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (17.4%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (10.6%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 7.8 percent in Bukoba Municipal to 29.5 percent in Biharamulo District (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	16.5	1.8	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rural	606,531	17.4	1.2	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Urban	91,726	10.6	5.9	11.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Male Headed Households	461,726	19.6	2.1	12.8	0.1	0.2	0.4
Female Headed Households	236,531	10.5	1.4	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Council							
Karagwe District	93,115	9.8	2.1	14.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Bukoba District	81,724	22.4	1.6	11.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	7.8	6.3	9.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Muleba District	147,066	17.4	1.5	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Biharamulo District	87,472	29.5	0.9	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Ngara District	88,318	13.8	1.3	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	8.4	1.6	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Missenyi District	64,048	20.1	2.0	9.6	0.1	0.2	0.3

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 72.8 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (75.8%) in rural than in urban areas (52.6%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (74.0%) than female headed households (70.5%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are charcoal iron (9.0%), electric iron (6.8%), electric or gas cooker (5.2%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.2%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	72.8	6.8	9.0	5.2	2.2
Rural	606,531	75.8	3.8	8.9	2.8	1.0
Urban	91,726	52.6	26.6	9.6	21.2	9.9
Male Headed Households	461,726	74.0	6.7	9.6	5.1	2.1
Female Headed Households	236,531	70.5	7.0	7.7	5.5	2.4
Council						
Karagwe District	93,115	76.6	7.2	11.3	4.8	1.6
Bukoba District	81,724	84.3	6.3	11.7	4.4	1.5
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	48.0	32.1	7.0	26.4	13.2
Muleba District	147,066	76.3	5.2	8.5	3.2	1.3
Biharamulo District	87,472	64.3	3.8	6.4	2.8	1.8
Ngara District	88,318	69.7	4.3	4.8	3.1	1.3
Kyerwa District	95,794	80.9	2.5	11.3	2.1	0.5
Missenyi District	64,048	63.7	8.6	10.4	8.7	3.3

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Kagera Region, 75.6 percent of households own land or farm and 66.2 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (78.9%) among households living in rural areas than in urban areas (54.0%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (69.3%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (45.9%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 46.3 percent in Bukoba Municipal to 85.2 percent in Bukoba District. On the other hand, the percentage of households own hand hoe ranges from 35.4 percent in Bukoba Municipal to 79.6 percent in Bukoba District (Table 12.16).

Table 12.146: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kagera 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	698,257	0.6	0.2	66.2	0.9	0.8	75.6	0.1
Rural	606,531	0.6	0.2	69.3	0.8	0.9	78.9	0.1
Urban	91,726	0.2	0.2	45.9	1.2	0.2	54.0	0.1
Male Headed Households	461,726	0.6	0.2	67.7	1.0	0.9	77.3	0.1
Female Headed Households	236,531	0.4	0.2	63.5	0.6	0.6	72.3	0.1
Council								
Karagwe District	93,115	0.4	0.2	73.1	0.8	0.5	80.5	0.1
Bukoba District	81,724	0.3	0.2	79.6	1.3	0.4	85.2	0.1
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	0.2	0.2	35.4	1.1	0.1	46.3	0.1
Muleba District	147,066	0.7	0.2	65.3	0.9	1.1	79.5	0.1
Biharamulo District	87,472	2.1	0.2	58.0	0.8	2.8	65.9	0.1
Ngara District	88,318	0.2	0.1	62.6	0.5	0.2	73.7	0.1
Kyerwa District	95,794	0.1	0.2	75.0	0.4	0.2	83.8	0.1
Missenyi District	64,048	0.1	0.2	64.2	1.3	0.2	69.5	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About seventy eight percent (77.6%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones,
- Ten percent (10.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- Nearly seventy percent (66.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- About seventy six percent (76.1%) household have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phones in Kagera Region
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop computers and almost two percent (1.5%) own laptops.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (78.4%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly (97.9%) owned by individuals with training after secondary education.
- Smartphones are mostly (71.6%) owned among individuals with training after secondary education level.

13.1 Introduction

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

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

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

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Kagera Region which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment. 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 35.2 percent of households in Kagera Region have a radio⁶. Higher proportions of households with radio are in urban areas (48.4%) than rural areas (33.2%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Karagwe District (65.3%), followed by Bukoba District (44.3%) and Bukoba Municipal (38.6%). Biharamulo District has the lowest percentage of households with radio (18.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 18.2 percent of the households in Kagera Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (42.8%) of households with television sets than rural areas (14.5%). Across councils, Bukoba Municipal has the highest proportion of households owning television (45.2%), followed by Karagwe District (36.9%) and Missenyi District (20.2%). On the other hand, Ngara District Council has the lowest proportion (7.4%), followed by Biharamulo District (9.5%) (Table 13.1).

⁶ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.8%) of households in Kagera Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in rural areas is proportionately higher (0.8%) than that of urban areas (0.7%). Karagwe District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (3.4%), followed by Bukoba Municipal (0.8%). Biharamulo and Missenyi Districts have the lowest percentage (0.3% each) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.2 percent of households in Kagera Region have Internet⁷ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.8%), followed by Missenyi District (0.3%), while Karagwe, Bukoba, Ngara and Biharamulo District Councils have 0.2 percent of households with internet facilities each. Muleba and Kyerwa District Councils have the smallest percentages of households with internet facilities (0.1%) (Table 13.1).

⁷ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipments							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	698,257	35.2	25.7	9.5	18.2	13.6	4.6	0.8	0.2
Rural	606,531	33.2	24.9	8.2	14.5	11.2	3.2	0.8	0.2
Urban	91,726	48.4	30.6	17.8	42.8	29.3	13.5	0.7	0.7
Council									
Karagwe District	93,115	65.3	46.7	18.6	36.9	26.4	10.6	3.4	0.2
Bukoba District	81,724	44.3	31.6	12.7	17.9	13.7	4.2	0.4	0.2
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	38.6	23.9	14.7	45.2	30.7	14.5	0.8	0.8
Muleba District	147,066	27.2	19.8	7.4	15.0	11.7	3.3	0.5	0.1
Biharamulo District	87,472	18.6	15.1	3.4	9.5	7.9	1.6	0.3	0.2
Ngara District	88,318	22.1	17.4	4.7	7.4	5.8	1.6	0.4	0.2
Kyerwa District	95,794	35.1	27.6	7.5	10.1	8.4	1.8	0.4	0.1
Missenyi District	64,048	36.7	25.0	11.7	20.2	14.8	5.4	0.3	0.3

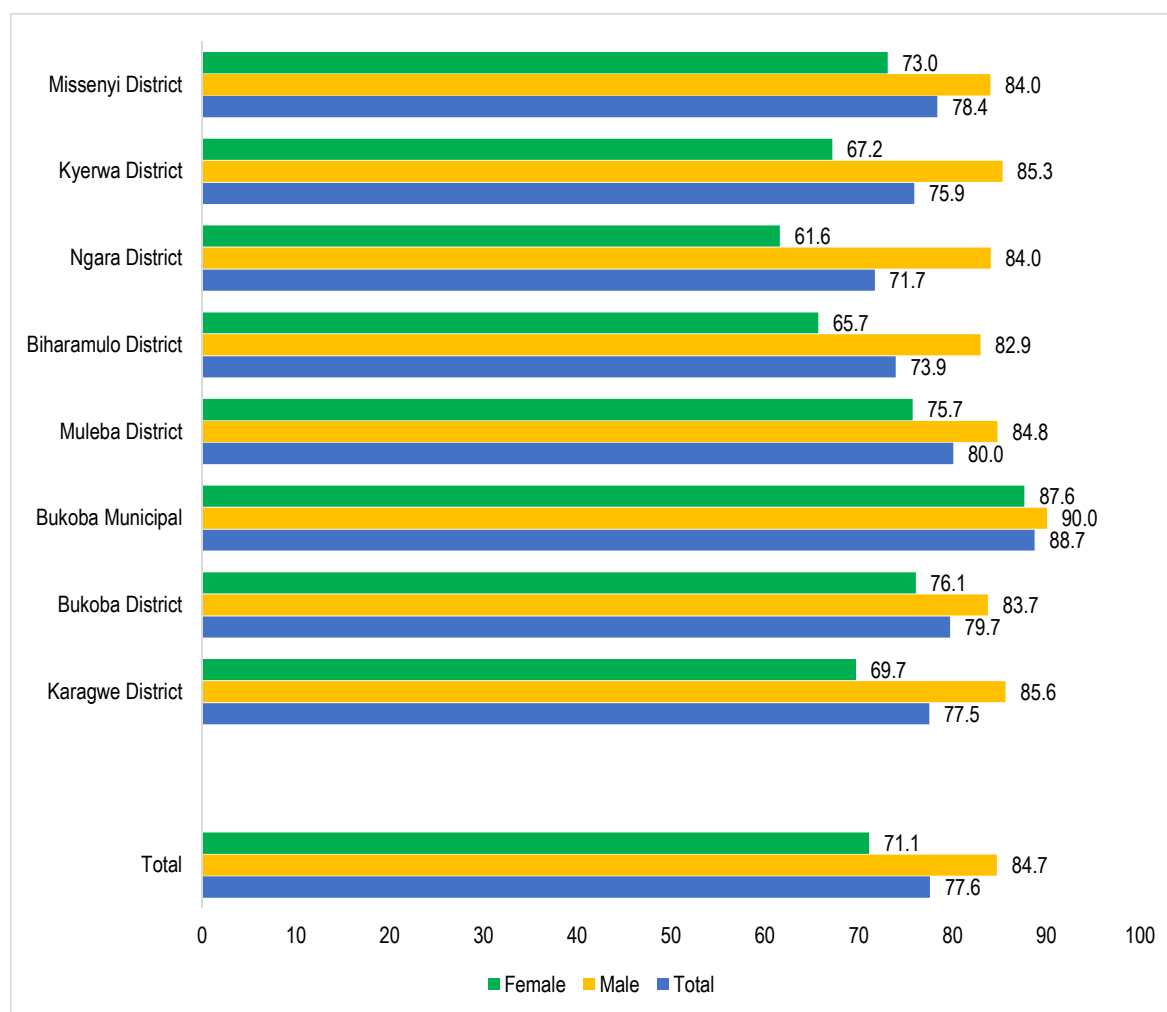
13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

The results reveal that 77.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher mobile phone ownership (86.7%) than those in rural areas (76.3%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (84.7%) than females (71.1%) (Figure 13.1).

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

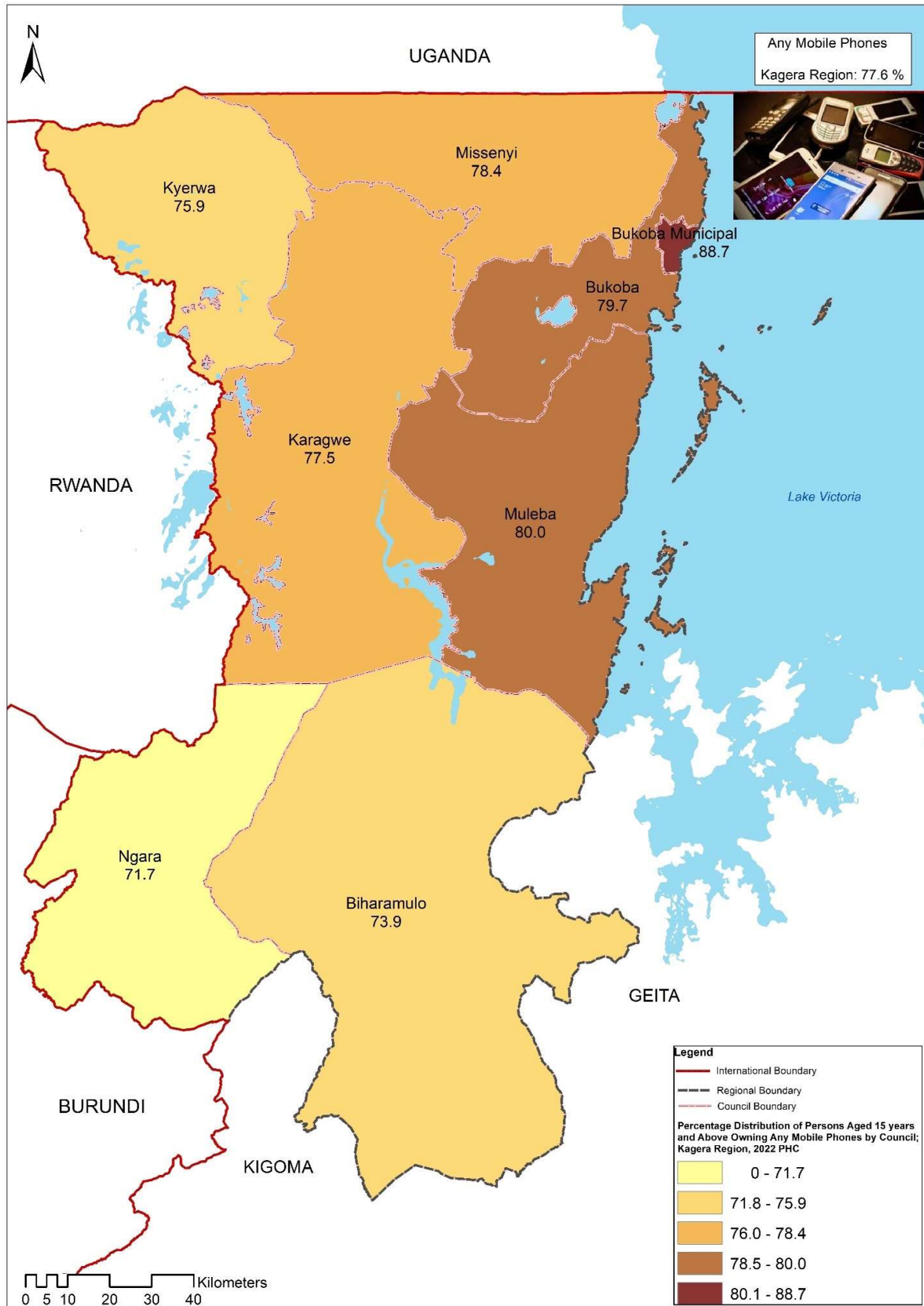


Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

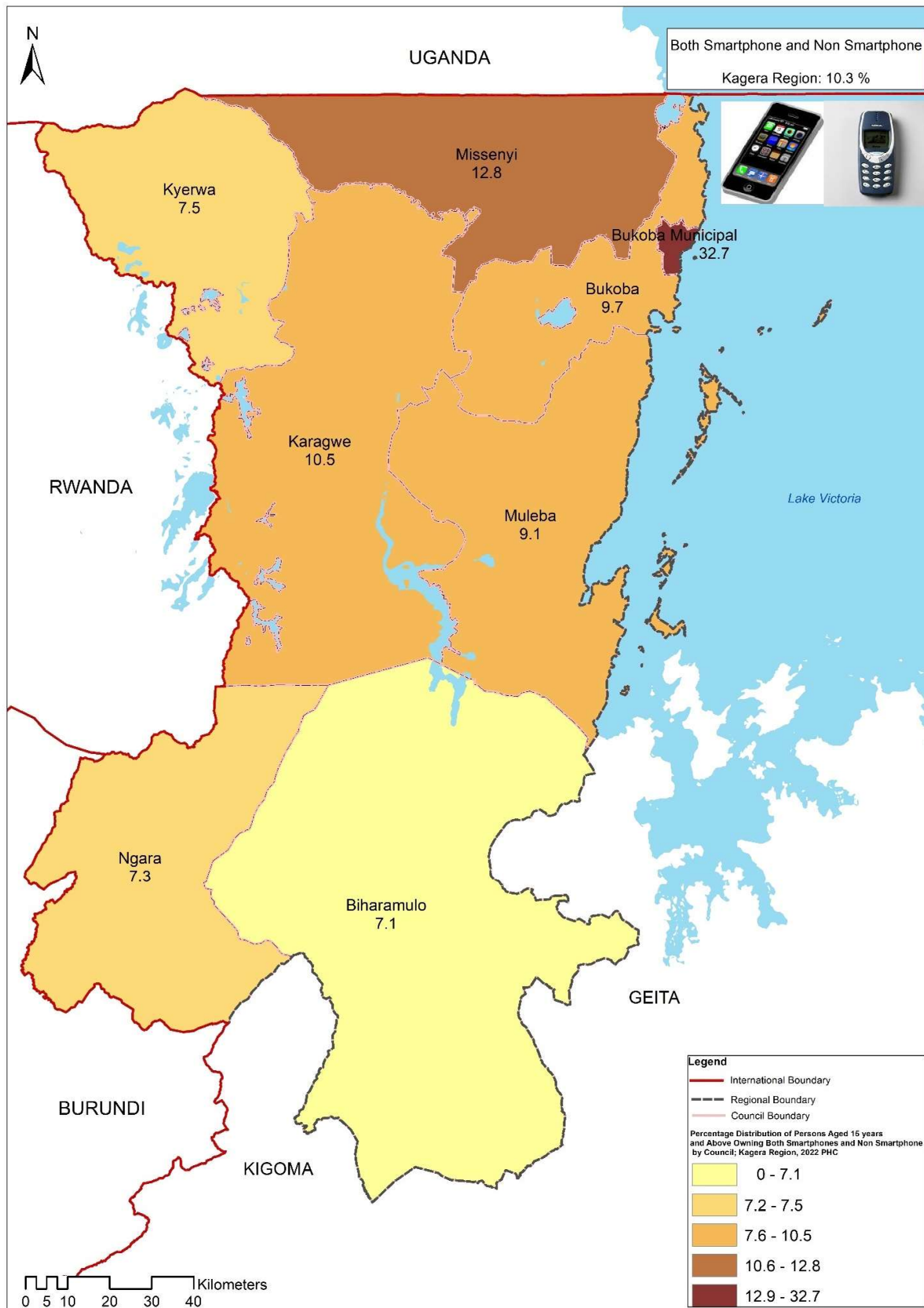
Table 13.2: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	77.6	84.7	71.1	10.3	12.3	8.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	66.9	72.0	62.1
Rural	1,402,445	670,419	732,026	76.3	84.1	69.2	7.6	9.6	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	68.3	74.2	62.9
Urban	198,760	91,588	107,172	86.7	89.4	84.4	28.9	32.2	26.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	56.9	56.5	57.2
<i>Council</i>															
Karagwe District	214,048	104,986	109,062	77.5	85.6	69.7	10.5	12.6	8.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	66.5	72.6	60.5
Bukoba District	185,318	87,873	97,445	79.7	83.7	76.1	9.7	11.4	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	69.6	71.9	67.4
Bukoba Municipal	88,509	40,759	47,750	88.7	90.0	87.6	32.7	35.5	30.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	54.9	53.6	56.0
Muleba District	343,293	164,161	179,132	80.0	84.8	75.7	9.1	10.8	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	70.5	73.6	67.8
Biharamulo District	217,172	103,894	113,278	73.9	82.9	65.7	7.1	9.0	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	66.5	73.6	59.9
Ngara District	194,100	87,426	106,674	71.7	84.0	61.6	7.3	9.7	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	64.1	74.1	55.9
Kyerwa District	218,557	104,941	113,616	75.9	85.3	67.2	7.5	9.8	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	68.0	75.2	61.4
Missenyi District	140,208	67,967	72,241	78.4	84.0	73.0	12.8	14.9	10.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	64.9	68.6	61.5

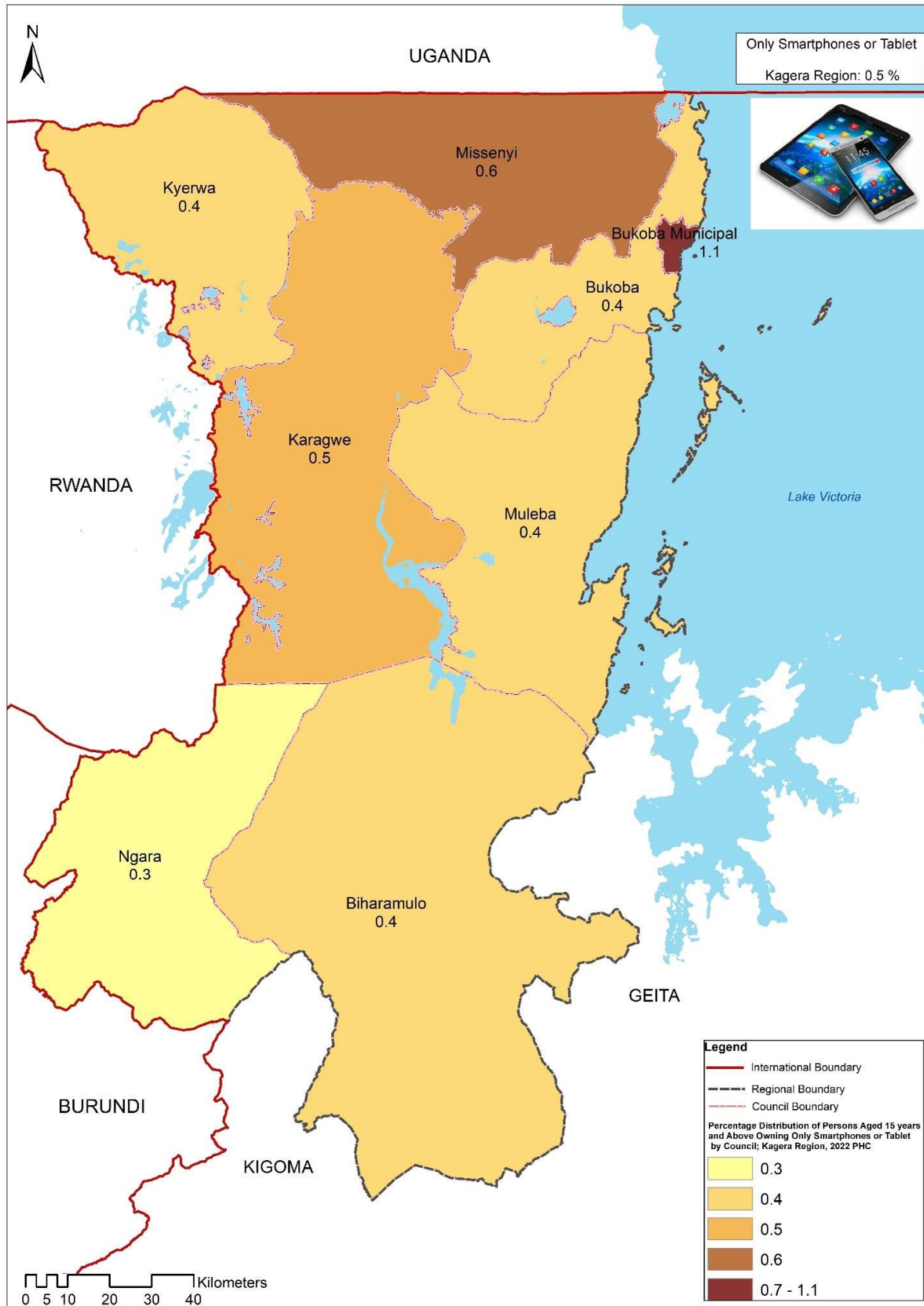
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC.



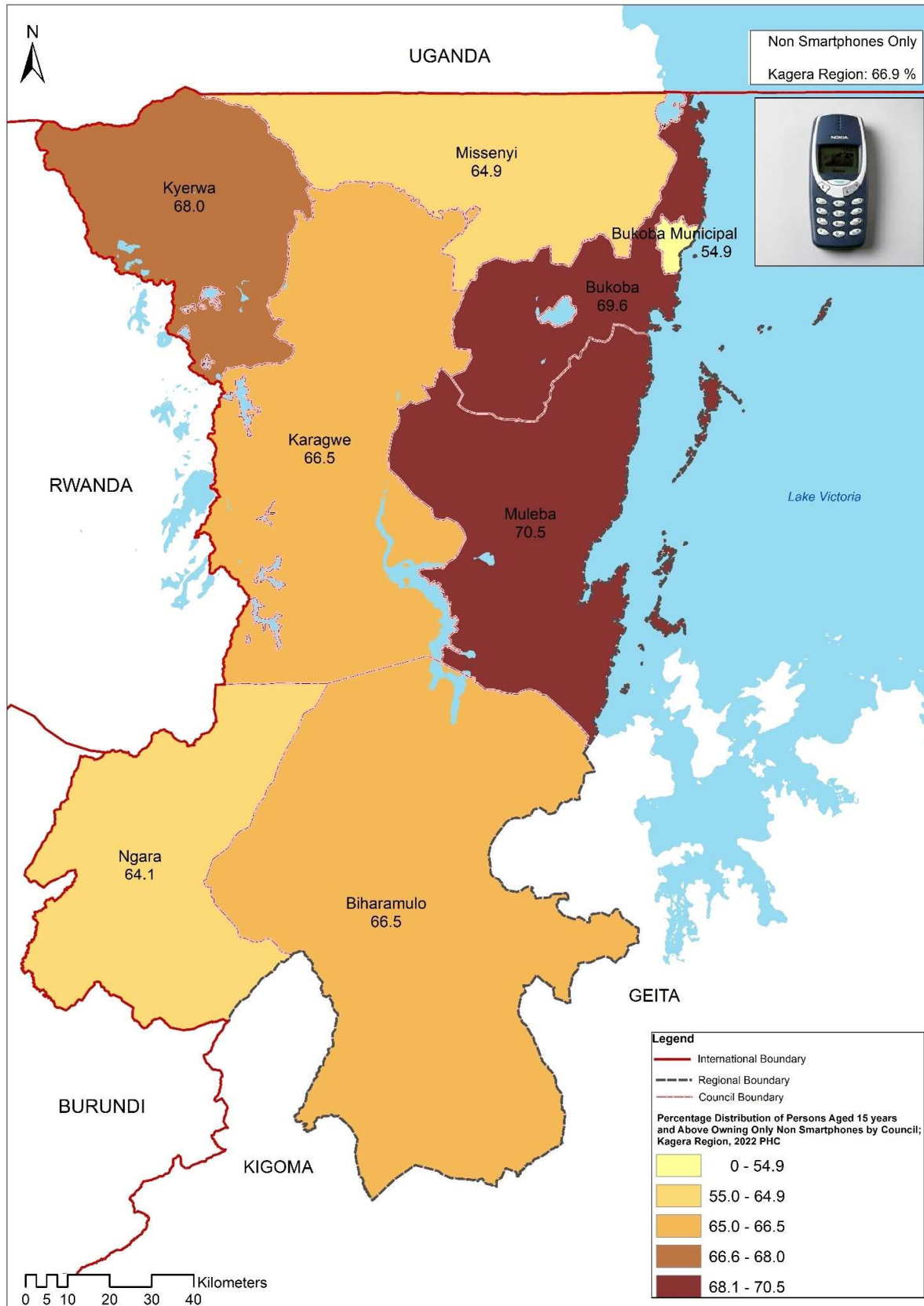
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Kagera Region 2022 PHC



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Kagera Region 76.1 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher (89.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (74.1%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phones is 39.7 percent and 79.8 percent own non-smartphones; which is higher than in rural areas (11.8% and 72.3%, respectively).

Across all councils, in Kagera Region the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households. The results also indicate that Bukoba Municipal has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (44.4%), followed by Missenyi District (18.6%) and Karagwe District (15.6%) while Ngara District recorded the lowest percentage (10.6%) (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; Kagera 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
Total	698,257	76.1	15.5	73.3
Rural	606,531	74.1	11.8	72.3
Urban	91,726	89.6	39.7	79.8
Council				
Karagwe District	93,115	77.3	15.6	74.7
Bukoba District	81,724	81.8	14.7	79.5
Bukoba Municipal	40,720	93.2	44.4	81.5
Muleba District	147,066	82.4	14.2	80.1
Biharamulo District	87,472	74.2	11.8	72.2
Ngara District	88,318	55.9	10.6	54.1
Kyerwa District	95,794	73.3	11.4	71.8
Missenyi District	64,048	76.4	18.6	72.4

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 Kagera Region; it is owned by 48.6 percent of all individuals (52.2% of males and 45.2% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 47.2 percent of individuals

in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 59.4 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (17.2%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (90.4%) at age group 55 -59 years. The results also show that the proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 15 -19 years and attains its maximum point at age group 55-59 thereafter declines steadily to age group 80 years and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 15 -19 years and attains its maximum position at the age group 25-29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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

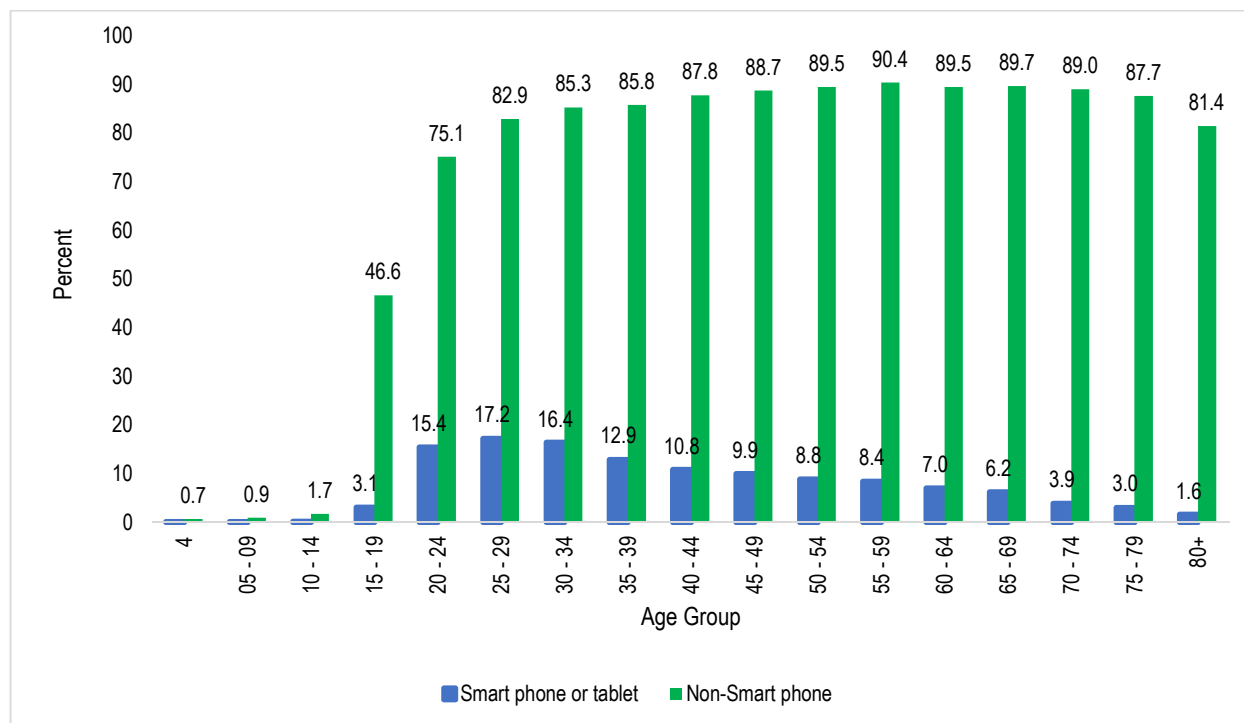


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	48.6	52.2	45.2	47.2	51.2	43.4	59.4	60.3	58.5	6.7	7.8	5.7	5.0	6.0	4.0	20.6	22.4	19.1
4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
10- 14	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
15 - 19	46.6	48.6	44.5	45.4	47.6	42.9	55.7	56.7	54.9	3.1	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.8	8.5	10.1	7.2
20 - 24	75.1	85.1	66.9	73.1	84.2	63.9	87.4	91.1	84.6	15.4	18.5	12.8	12.1	15.3	9.5	35.9	40.5	32.4
25 - 29	82.9	93.8	73.4	81.1	93.3	70.4	92.8	96.3	89.9	17.2	20.5	14.3	13.1	16.4	10.3	40.3	44.5	37.0
30 - 34	85.3	95.3	76.1	83.8	95.0	73.5	94.3	97.5	91.5	16.4	19.7	13.3	12.4	15.8	9.4	39.8	43.3	36.7
35 - 39	85.8	95.5	77.2	84.5	95.3	75.0	94.4	97.3	91.9	12.9	15.7	10.4	9.4	12.1	6.9	36.0	39.4	33.0
40 - 44	87.8	96.0	80.2	86.7	95.7	78.5	95.0	97.5	92.7	10.8	12.6	9.1	7.7	9.5	6.1	32.6	34.4	30.9
45 - 49	88.7	96.1	81.7	87.8	95.9	80.1	95.4	97.5	93.3	9.9	11.3	8.6	7.1	8.4	5.9	31.4	32.8	29.9
50 - 54	89.5	96.2	83.1	88.8	96.0	81.9	95.4	97.4	93.5	8.8	10.0	7.7	6.4	7.5	5.3	29.9	31.6	28.3
55 - 59	90.4	96.5	84.2	89.8	96.4	83.2	95.5	97.7	93.2	8.4	9.7	7.0	6.0	7.2	4.8	29.7	32.1	27.3
60 - 64	89.5	96.3	83.5	89.0	96.2	82.6	94.4	97.1	92.2	7.0	8.6	5.5	5.1	6.6	3.8	26.0	29.8	22.8
65 - 69	89.7	96.6	83.8	89.3	96.5	83.1	94.0	97.5	91.1	6.2	8.3	4.4	4.6	6.4	3.1	23.7	28.9	19.3
70 - 74	89.0	95.8	83.5	88.7	95.7	83.0	92.3	97.0	88.9	3.9	5.4	2.7	3.0	4.3	2.0	14.2	19.9	10.2
75 - 79	87.7	95.3	81.7	87.5	95.3	81.4	89.4	96.0	85.0	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.9	11.4	16.1	8.3
80 +	81.4	92.8	74.6	81.4	92.7	74.5	81.7	93.7	75.9	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.9	4.8	7.1	3.7

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 (97.9%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (66.1%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels compared to females (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; Kagera 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	68.7	78.2	59.8	68.1	78.1	58.6	79.3	80.7	78.2	2,507	1,385	1,122	2,350	1,314	1,036	157	71	86
Primary School (1 - 8)	81.7	89.2	74.4	80.8	88.8	72.8	89.4	92.8	86.7	740,541	397,438	343,103	654,643	357,747	296,896	85,898	39,691	46,207
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	66.1	68.6	63.6	62.9	66.0	59.8	78.5	79.7	77.5	194,514	99,783	94,731	147,732	77,703	70,029	46,782	22,080	24,702
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	73.5	76.3	69.4	71.0	73.6	66.6	80.3	84.3	75.3	17,379	10,902	6,477	12,179	7,904	4,275	5,200	2,998	2,202
University and Other Related	93.3	95.0	90.8	91.4	93.8	87.8	96.7	97.3	95.9	44,875	27,019	17,856	28,555	17,750	10,805	16,320	9,269	7,051
Training After Primary	96.0	97.6	93.5	95.6	97.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	97.7	2,842	1,784	1,058	2,144	1,388	756	698	396	302
Training After Secondary education	97.9	98.4	97.2	97.8	98.3	97.0	98.1	98.7	97.5	11,115	6,136	4,979	7,647	4,407	3,240	3,468	1,729	1,739

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Kagera Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education and other related levels of education (71.6%) and least owned by those who attained Pre-Primary education (3.3%). Ownership of Smartphone in Kagera 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 Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.3	4.2	2.5	2.5	3.4	1.6	17.2	18.2	16.4	121	74	47	87	58	29	34	16	18
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.4	8.4	6.5	5.9	7.0	4.8	20.1	21.6	19.0	67,003	37,230	29,773	47,679	28,009	19,670	19,324	9,221	10,103
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	16.5	17.8	15.2	12.6	14.2	10.9	31.7	33.1	30.6	48,459	25,885	22,574	29,549	16,727	12,822	18,910	9,158	9,752
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	31.0	33.3	27.4	26.3	28.5	22.6	43.4	47.8	38.0	7,322	4,759	2,563	4,511	3,060	1,451	2,811	1,699	1,112
University and Other Related	67.9	70.3	64.4	61.3	64.7	56.2	80.0	81.3	78.2	32,656	19,991	12,665	19,157	12,243	6,914	13,499	7,748	5,751
Training After Primary	31.4	30.4	33.2	28.8	28.4	29.4	39.7	37.3	43.0	930	555	375	645	403	242	285	152	133
Training After Secondary Education	71.6	70.7	72.7	69.4	68.8	70.2	76.4	75.3	77.4	8,132	4,406	3,726	5,432	3,087	2,345	2,700	1,319	1,381

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

The results reveal that 81.8 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region are using non-smartphones and 11.1 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non-smartphones is higher (88.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.9%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (30.8%) is higher than that of rural areas (8.3%). Generally, proportions of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is the highest in Bukoba Municipal (89.9% for non-smartphone and 35.1% for smartphone), followed by Muleba District for non-smartphone (84.1%) and Missenyi District (13.8% for smartphone). On the other hand, the Council with the lowest proportion of individuals using non-smart phones is Ngara District (75.4%) and for smartphones is Biharamulo District (7.8%) (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; Kagera 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	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	11.1	13.1	9.3	81.8	86.9	77.2
Rural	1,402,445	670,419	732,026	8.3	10.2	6.6	80.9	86.4	75.8
Urban	198,760	91,588	107,172	30.8	33.8	28.3	88.2	90.3	86.3
Council									
Karagwe District	214,048	104,986	109,062	11.5	13.4	9.6	82.3	87.8	77.0
Bukoba District	185,318	87,873	97,445	10.5	12.2	9.0	84.0	86.4	81.7
Bukoba Municipal	88,509	40,759	47,750	35.1	37.5	33.0	89.9	90.9	89.0
Muleba District	343,293	164,161	179,132	9.8	11.5	8.3	84.1	87.2	81.2
Biharamulo District	217,172	103,894	113,278	7.8	9.6	6.0	79.1	85.5	73.2
Ngara District	194,100	87,426	106,674	7.9	10.2	5.9	75.4	85.5	67.1
Kyerwa District	218,557	104,941	113,616	8.1	10.4	6.0	81.5	87.8	75.7
Missenyi District	140,208	67,967	72,241	13.8	15.8	11.9	81.0	85.4	76.9

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

Majority of persons (53.2%) aged four years and above in Kagera Region used non-smartphone in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (55.5%)

using non smartphones is higher than that of females (51.0%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower (52.0%) compared with individuals in urban areas (62.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (22.2%) than in rural areas (5.4%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones in Kagera Region are mostly used by individuals aged 20-79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20–34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 up to age 20-24, then increases at a slow pace up to age group 55-59, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC.

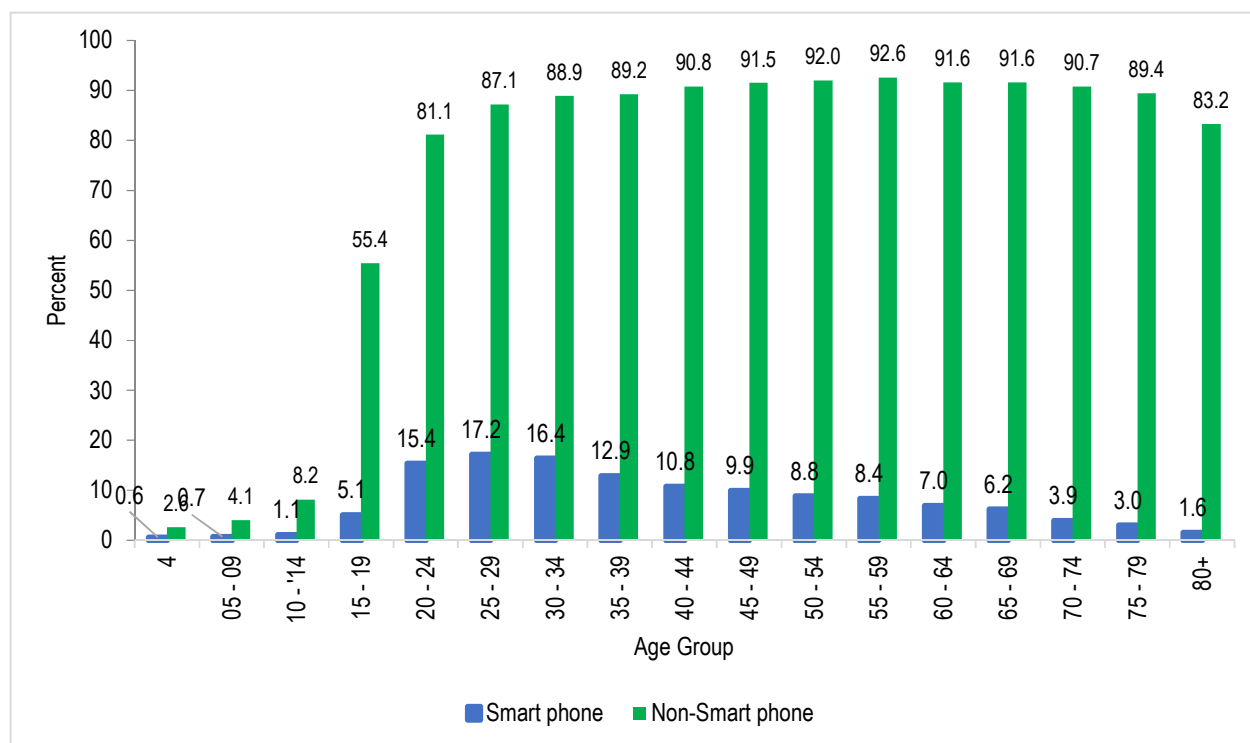


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	53.2	55.5	51.0	52.0	54.5	49.6	62.6	63.0	62.2	7.3	8.3	6.2	5.4	6.4	4.3	22.2	23.9	20.7
4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.0
05-09	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
10-14	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.0	3.9	4.2
15 - 19	55.4	56.5	54.3	54.5	55.8	53.2	62.1	62.7	61.6	5.1	5.5	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.4	13.9	15.0	12.9
20 - 24	81.1	88.0	75.4	79.7	87.2	73.4	90.0	92.8	87.9	15.4	18.5	12.8	12.1	15.3	9.5	35.9	40.5	32.4
25 - 29	87.1	94.9	80.4	85.9	94.5	78.3	94.4	97.0	92.2	17.2	20.5	14.3	13.1	16.4	10.3	40.3	44.5	37.0
30 - 34	88.9	96.2	82.2	87.8	95.9	80.3	95.6	97.9	93.4	16.4	19.7	13.3	12.4	15.8	9.4	39.8	43.3	36.7
35 - 39	89.2	96.3	83.0	88.2	96.0	81.4	95.6	97.7	93.7	12.9	15.7	10.4	9.4	12.1	6.9	36.0	39.4	33.0
40 - 44	90.8	96.7	85.4	90.1	96.5	84.1	96.0	97.8	94.4	10.8	12.6	9.1	7.7	9.5	6.1	32.6	34.4	30.9
45 - 49	91.5	96.8	86.3	90.8	96.7	85.2	96.3	98.0	94.6	9.9	11.3	8.6	7.1	8.4	5.9	31.4	32.8	29.9
50 - 54	92.0	96.9	87.3	91.5	96.8	86.4	96.4	98.0	94.8	8.8	10.0	7.7	6.4	7.5	5.3	29.9	31.6	28.3
55 - 59	92.6	97.1	88.0	92.2	97.0	87.3	96.3	98.1	94.5	8.4	9.7	7.0	6.0	7.2	4.8	29.7	32.1	27.3
60 - 64	91.6	96.9	86.9	91.3	96.9	86.3	95.2	97.4	93.3	7.0	8.6	5.5	5.1	6.6	3.8	26.0	29.8	22.8
65 - 69	91.6	97.1	86.9	91.3	97.0	86.3	95.1	97.8	92.8	6.2	8.3	4.4	4.6	6.4	3.1	23.7	28.9	19.3
70 - 74	90.7	96.5	86.1	90.5	96.4	85.7	93.5	97.5	90.6	3.9	5.4	2.7	3.0	4.3	2.0	14.2	19.9	10.2
75 - 79	89.4	95.9	84.3	89.3	95.9	84.1	90.5	96.0	86.9	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.9	11.4	16.1	8.3
80 +	83.2	93.5	77.1	83.2	93.4	77.0	83.3	94.3	78.1	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.9	4.8	7.1	3.7

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 (78.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication, followed by (40.3%) percent of persons ICT equipment for sending and receiving money, and 28.5 percent of persons using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information. Use of ICT equipment for online businesses recorded the smallest percentage of individuals (2.6 %) (Table 13.9).

The results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (77.4% for rural and 85.2% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (37.2% for rural and 62.4% for urban) and searching or receiving information (25.8% for rural and 48.0% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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	78.4	83.3	73.9		28.5	31.9	25.5		2.6	3.1	2.1		6.4	7.7	5.3		8.1	9.9	6.4		40.3	44.0	36.9		1,601,205	762,007	839,198	
Rural	77.4	82.8	72.5		25.8	29.3	22.6		2.1	2.6	1.6		5.1	6.3	4.1		6.8	8.6	5.1		37.2	41.2	33.6		1,402,445	670,419	732,026	
Urban	85.2	87.2	83.5		48.0	51.0	45.4		6.0	7.1	5.0		15.7	18.0	13.7		16.8	19.3	14.8		62.4	65.1	60.1		198,760	91,588	107,172	
Council																												
Karagwe District	79.4	84.9	74.1		29.0	32.5	25.6		2.5	3.0	2.0		6.5	7.7	5.5		8.7	10.7	6.8		34.8	38.9	30.9		214,048	104,986	109,062	
Bukoba District	81.2	83.7	79.0		29.7	32.4	27.3		2.4	2.9	1.9		6.0	7.2	5.0		7.3	9.0	5.7		49.0	51.2	47.0		185,318	87,873	97,445	
Bukoba Municipal	86.9	87.7	86.2		56.0	58.2	54.1		6.8	7.7	6.0		17.8	19.8	16.0		19.5	22.0	17.4		67.6	69.1	66.4		88,509	40,759	47,750	
Muleba District	80.1	83.1	77.3		27.0	29.2	25.0		2.2	2.6	1.8		5.5	6.5	4.5		6.4	7.8	5.1		43.7	46.2	41.3		343,293	164,161	179,132	
Biharamulo District	75.9	82.3	70.1		22.6	26.1	19.3		1.9	2.3	1.5		4.8	5.8	3.8		6.6	8.4	5.0		38.9	44.1	34.0		217,172	103,894	113,278	
Ngara District	71.6	81.6	63.5		26.8	32.4	22.2		2.5	3.3	1.9		6.2	7.8	4.9		6.8	9.0	4.9		29.7	36.0	24.6		194,100	87,426	106,674	
Kyerwa District	78.3	82.4	74.4		29.3	32.3	26.5		3.6	4.4	2.8		8.0	9.5	6.5		11.1	13.2	9.0		49.4	52.6	46.4		140,208	67,967	72,241	
Missenyi District	78.4	83.3	73.9		28.5	31.9	25.5		2.6	3.1	2.1		6.4	7.7	5.3		8.1	9.9	6.4		40.3	44.0	36.9		1,601,205	762,007	839,198	

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Kagera Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education level (97.9%) and least used by those who have attained secondary school Ordinary level (66.1%). 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 use of non-smartphones in Kagera Region is 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; Kagera 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	68.7	78.2	59.8	68.1	78.1	58.6	79.3	80.7	78.2	2,507	1,385	1,122	2,350	1,314	1,036	157	71	86
Primary School (1 - 8)	81.7	89.2	74.4	80.8	88.8	72.8	89.4	92.8	86.7	740,541	397,438	343,103	654,643	357,747	296,896	85,898	39,691	46,207
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	66.1	68.6	63.6	62.9	66.0	59.8	78.5	79.7	77.5	194,514	99,783	94,731	147,732	77,703	70,029	46,782	22,080	24,702
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	73.5	76.3	69.4	71.0	73.6	66.6	80.3	84.3	75.3	17,379	10,902	6,477	12,179	7,904	4,275	5,200	2,998	2,202
University and Other Related	93.3	95.0	90.8	91.4	93.8	87.8	96.7	97.3	95.9	44,875	27,019	17,856	28,555	17,750	10,805	16,320	9,269	7,051
Training After Primary	96.0	97.6	93.5	95.6	97.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	97.7	2,842	1,784	1,058	2,144	1,388	756	698	396	302
Training After Secondary Education	97.9	98.4	97.2	97.8	98.3	97.0	98.1	98.7	97.5	11,115	6,136	4,979	7,647	4,407	3,240	3,468	1,729	1,739

In Kagera Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (71.6%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (3.3%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males than for females in all levels of education except for those with training after primary level and training after

secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphones in Kagera 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.3	4.2	2.5	2.5	3.4	1.6	17.2	18.2	16.4	121	74	47	87	58	29	34	16	18
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.4	8.4	6.5	5.9	7.0	4.8	20.1	21.6	19.0	67,003	37,230	29,773	47,679	28,009	19,670	19,324	9,221	10,103
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	16.5	17.8	15.2	12.6	14.2	10.9	31.7	33.1	30.6	48,459	25,885	22,574	29,549	16,727	12,822	18,910	9,158	9,752
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	31.0	33.3	27.4	26.3	28.5	22.6	43.4	47.8	38.0	7,322	4,759	2,563	4,511	3,060	1,451	2,811	1,699	1,112
University and Other Related	67.9	70.3	64.4	61.3	64.7	56.2	80.0	81.3	78.2	32,656	19,991	12,665	19,157	12,243	6,914	13,499	7,748	5,751
Training After Primary	31.4	30.4	33.2	28.8	28.4	29.4	39.7	37.3	43.0	930	555	375	645	403	242	285	152	133
Training After Secondary Education	71.6	70.7	72.7	69.4	68.8	70.2	76.4	75.3	77.4	8,132	4,406	3,726	5,432	3,087	2,345	2,700	1,319	1,381

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phone by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Kagera Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 82.4 percent among unclassified workers category to 94.1 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 by males is higher than that of 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-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	90.6	92.8	79.4	90.0	92.3	77.9	97.2	98.0	93.4	3,684	3,168	516	3,331	2,872	459	353	296	57
Self-employed without employees	87.2	94.7	80.5	86.4	94.5	79.3	94.9	96.8	93.0	11,339	5,795	5,544	10,230	5,227	5,003	1,109	568	541
Self-employed with employees	94.1	97.0	87.5	93.6	96.7	86.7	98.8	99.5	96.6	2,145	1,543	602	1,907	1,361	546	238	182	56
Casual labourers	89.3	93.2	76.1	88.7	92.8	74.2	96.2	97.5	92.7	4,674	3,770	904	4,249	3,459	790	425	311	114
Workers not classified by status	82.4	95.2	78.4	80.7	94.3	76.9	95.2	99.2	92.7	2,160	597	1,563	1,864	478	1,386	296	119	177

The results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Kagera Region ranges from 10.8 percent among casual labourers to 14.7 percent among the self-employed with employees. In regard to the use 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 the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	13.3	14.8	5.7	10.9	12.4	3.4	37.5	39.4	27.9	541	504	37	405	385	20	136	119	17
Self-employed without employees	11.2	13.8	8.9	9.3	12.1	6.8	30.9	30.5	31.3	1,459	846	613	1,098	667	431	361	179	182
Self-employed with employees	14.7	16.5	10.6	12.1	13.6	8.7	37.3	39.3	31.0	336	263	73	246	191	55	90	72	18
Casual labourers	10.8	11.8	7.4	8.8	10.1	4.1	32.6	31.3	35.8	566	478	88	422	378	44	144	100	44
Workers not classified by status	10.9	17.7	8.7	7.0	10.3	6.0	39.9	49.2	34.0	285	111	174	161	52	109	124	59	65

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kagera Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 80 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that use of mobile phones among male is higher than that of female in all occupations categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smart between rural and urban areas across all all-occupation categories (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; Kagera 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.	99.0	99.5	98.1	98.9	99.6	96.8	99.2	99.3	98.9	3,853	2,656	1,197	1,920	1,467	453	1,933	1,189	744
Professionals.	95.8	98.6	90.3	93.3	98.1	82.9	98.7	99.4	97.7	3,183	2,164	1,019	1,689	1,219	470	1,494	945	549
Technicians and associate professionals.	98.0	98.6	96.9	98.2	98.9	96.8	97.7	98.2	97.0	12,993	8,139	4,854	7,198	4,778	2,420	5,795	3,361	2,434
Clerks	95.2	96.3	92.1	95.0	96.3	91.2	95.4	96.2	93.5	27,632	20,590	7,042	18,022	13,751	4,271	9,610	6,839	2,771
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.8	97.3	96.4	98.2	98.4	98.0	95.4	95.8	95.1	2,567	1,297	1,270	1,329	754	575	1,238	543	695
Agricultural and fishery workers	95.3	96.7	94.2	95.6	97.4	94.1	94.8	95.4	94.3	30,826	13,810	17,016	18,632	8,787	9,845	12,194	5,023	7,171
Craft and related workers	83.0	89.0	77.7	82.8	89.0	77.2	85.8	88.4	83.9	532,221	266,382	265,839	493,678	249,991	243,687	38,543	16,391	22,152
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	86.4	92.3	80.2	85.7	92.1	79.0	90.8	93.3	88.1	161,420	88,055	73,365	139,048	76,080	62,968	22,372	11,975	10,397
Elementary occupations	95.0	96.9	85.2	93.8	96.3	82.1	97.5	97.9	94.5	6,129	5,268	861	4,076	3,454	622	2,053	1,814	239

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kagera Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (77.4%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (7.2%). Analysis by sex shows that, use of smartphones is higher among male than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals and the clerks' categories. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the clerks' category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

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Table 13.15: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kagera 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.	65.3	68.5	59.1	54.9	59.0	45.9	77.7	80.9	72.4	2,169	1,502	667	993	733	260	1,176	769	407
Professionals.	77.4	78.7	75.2	77.1	77.9	75.6	77.7	79.8	74.8	10,263	6,496	3,767	5,655	3,764	1,891	4,608	2,732	1,876
Technicians and associate professionals.	44.7	42.3	51.3	39.8	37.7	46.1	53.9	51.6	59.5	12,974	9,053	3,921	7,542	5,383	2,159	5,432	3,670	1,762
Clerks	67.7	66.3	69.2	70.3	67.6	73.8	65.1	64.6	65.5	1,796	884	912	951	518	433	845	366	479
Service workers and shop sales workers	37.2	40.0	35.0	31.6	34.6	28.9	45.7	49.1	43.3	12,029	5,710	6,319	6,149	3,124	3,025	5,880	2,586	3,294
Agricultural and fishery workers	7.2	8.6	6.0	6.2	7.7	4.9	20.6	22.3	19.3	46,375	25,755	20,620	37,142	21,613	15,529	9,233	4,142	5,091
Craft and related workers	10.5	12.5	8.4	7.7	9.8	5.6	28.4	30.1	26.6	19,577	11,933	7,644	12,572	8,072	4,500	7,005	3,861	3,144
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	32.0	34.1	20.4	27.3	29.9	14.6	41.7	42.3	37.5	2,062	1,856	206	1,184	1,073	111	878	783	95
Elementary occupations	11.6	13.5	9.8	8.4	10.3	6.5	29.1	31.0	27.3	34,399	19,458	14,941	20,968	12,564	8,404	13,431	6,894	6,537

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 Kagera Region. Results show that about two percent (1.5 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.8 %) own desktop computers. Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.9%), followed by Karagwe and Missenyi District Councils (0.8% each). Bukoba Municipal Council also has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (4.5%). The council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Biharamulo District (0.6%) and for laptops, it is Bukoba, Biharamulo and Kyerwa Districts (1.2 %) each.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.2
Rural	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Urban	1.7	2.3	1.2	4.0	5.5	2.7
Council						
Karagwe District	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.2
Bukoba District	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.9
Bukoba Municipal	1.9	2.6	1.3	4.5	6.1	3.1
Muleba District	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.1
Biharamulo District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Ngara District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9
Kyerwa District	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.9
Missenyi District	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.7

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results reveal that about three percent (2.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.7%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than that of female.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Bukoba Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computers, (4.7% uses desktop and 7.5% uses

laptop) followed by Missenyi District (1.9% uses desktop and 3.5% uses laptop). Biharamulo, Ngara and Kyerwa District have the lowest percentage of individuals using desktop computers (1.3% each) (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.7	3.3	2.2
Rural	1,402,445	670,419	732,026	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.8
Urban	198,760	91,588	107,172	4.1	5.1	3.2	6.6	8.5	5.1
Council									
Karagwe District	214,048	104,986	109,062	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.8	3.3	2.3
Bukoba District	185,318	87,873	97,445	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.8
Bukoba Municipal	88,509	40,759	47,750	4.7	5.9	3.7	7.5	9.5	5.8
Muleba District	343,293	164,161	179,132	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.1
Biharamulo District	217,172	103,894	113,278	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.6	1.9
Ngara District	194,100	87,426	106,674	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.7
Kyerwa District	218,557	104,941	113,616	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.7
Missenyi District	140,208	67,967	72,241	1.9	2.3	1.6	3.5	4.2	2.7

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of persons that used computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are presented in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Kagera Region had one (1.2%) and two (2.2%) percent of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computer in the reference period increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

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 who reported to have used desktops.

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

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

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	2,567,094	1,243,238	1,323,856
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	97,471	48,338	49,133
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	437,481	216,083	221,398
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	430,937	216,810	214,127
15 - 19	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	309,473	156,599	152,874
20 - 24	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.2	3.8	2.8	239,499	108,305	131,194
25 - 29	2.2	2.8	1.8	3.7	4.6	3.0	200,148	92,893	107,255
30 - 34	2.4	3.0	1.8	3.9	4.9	2.9	165,359	78,996	86,363
35 - 39	1.9	2.5	1.5	3.2	4.1	2.3	145,550	68,078	77,472
40 - 44	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.0	128,046	61,408	66,638
45 - 49	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.5	3.0	2.0	109,991	53,859	56,132
50 - 54	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	88,011	43,043	44,968
55 - 59	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.3	2.7	1.9	58,700	29,268	29,432
60 - 64	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.6	1.7	54,305	25,553	28,752
65 - 69	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.5	33,570	15,440	18,130
70 - 74	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	26,162	11,672	14,490
75 - 79	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	15,947	6,982	8,965
80 +	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	26,444	9,911	16,533

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Kagera Region had attained university and other related education levels (26.0%) with males having a higher proportion (30.1%) than females (20.0%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is also higher for persons living in urban areas than 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 the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Desktop									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.5	4.5	2.7	3,647	1,770	1,877	3,449	1,682	1,767	198	88	110
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.9	2.3	906,715	445,686	461,029	810,655	402,930	407,725	96,060	42,756	53,304
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	4.9	5.8	4.1	294,436	145,438	148,998	234,856	117,750	117,106	59,580	27,688	31,892
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.8	7.3	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.8	10.5	11.8	8.9	23,633	14,294	9,339	17,154	10,739	6,415	6,479	3,555	2,924
University and Other Related	26.0	30.1	20.0	21.4	25.1	15.7	34.5	40.1	27.3	48,116	28,453	19,663	31,234	18,926	12,308	16,882	9,527	7,355
Training After Primary	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	5.2	5.6	4.5	2,959	1,828	1,131	2,242	1,420	822	717	408	309
Training After Secondary Education	16.0	17.7	13.9	14.3	16.1	11.9	19.7	22.0	17.5	11,359	6,236	5,123	7,823	4,484	3,339	3,536	1,752	1,784

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The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Kagera Region had attained university and other related education levels (14.7%) with a higher proportionately for males (16.6 %) than females (12.0%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains its maximum position at university and other related levels.

The results further show that the 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; Kagera 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	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.8	3,647	1,770	1,877	3,449	1,682	1,767	198	88	110
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	906,715	445,686	461,029	810,655	402,930	407,725	96,060	42,756	53,304
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	3.4	3.9	2.9	294,436	145,438	148,998	234,856	117,750	117,106	59,580	27,688	31,892
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.5	6.8	7.5	6.0	23,633	14,294	9,339	17,154	10,739	6,415	6,479	3,555	2,924
University and Other Related	14.7	16.6	12.0	12.4	13.9	10.0	19.0	21.8	15.3	48,116	28,453	19,663	31,234	18,926	12,308	16,882	9,527	7,355
Training After Primary	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.2	4.2	2,959	1,828	1,131	2,242	1,420	822	717	408	309
Training After Secondary Education	10.4	10.8	9.9	8.9	9.6	8.0	13.6	13.8	13.3	11,359	6,236	5,123	7,823	4,484	3,339	3,536	1,752	1,784

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that in Kagera Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last months prior to the Census' date ranges from 1.2 percent for casual labourers to 2.1 percent for paid employees' category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that males is higher across all types of employment categories

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.8	8.3	8.9	4.9	4,064	3,414	650	3,701	3,112	589	363	302	61
Self-employee without employees	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	13,005	6,118	6,887	11,836	5,531	6,305	1,169	587	582
Self-employee with employees	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	2,279	1,591	688	2,038	1,408	630	241	183	58
Casual labourers	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	3.2	3.4	2.4	5,234	4,046	1,188	4,792	3,727	1,065	442	319	123
Workers not classified by status	1.9	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	5.5	11.7	1.6	2,620	627	1,993	2,309	507	1,802	311	120	191

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The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.3 percent for self-employed with employees and casual labourers to 3.1 percent for paid employees' category. Regarding the usage 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 living in urban areas than for those living in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.1	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.4	9.4	9.6	8.2	4,064	3,414	650	3,701	3,112	589	363	302	61
Self-employed without employees	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	6.2	7.2	5.2	13,005	6,118	6,887	11,836	5,531	6,305	1,169	587	582
Self-employed with employees	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.6	7.7	3.4	2,279	1,591	688	2,038	1,408	630	241	183	58
Casual labourers	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.1	6.3	6.6	5.7	5,234	4,046	1,188	4,792	3,727	1,065	442	319	123
Workers not classified by status	2.7	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	7.1	13.3	3.1	2,620	627	1,993	2,309	507	1,802	311	120	191

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kagera Region, the legislators, administrators and managers constitute the highest percentage (8.2%) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations, while agriculture and fishery workers recorded the lowest percentage (0.6%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across all the occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is slightly higher for persons living in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories except for the clerks occupation category (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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Desktop									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.	8.2	9.5	5.8	6.2	7.8	2.8	10.6	11.7	8.7	3,323	2,194	1,129	1,810	1,243	567	1,513	951	562
Professionals.	6.7	8.2	4.3	6.4	7.6	4.2	7.1	9.1	4.5	13,261	8,252	5,009	7,330	4,830	2,500	5,931	3,422	2,509
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.7	4.0	2.8	29,035	21,388	7,647	18,961	14,277	4,684	10,074	7,111	2,963
Clerks.	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.3	4.7	2,651	1,333	1,318	1,353	766	587	1,298	567	731
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.5	3.6	1.7	32,349	14,283	18,066	19,481	9,018	10,463	12,868	5,265	7,603
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	641,487	299,442	342,045	596,562	280,905	315,657	44,925	18,537	26,388
Craft and related workers.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	186,935	95,421	91,514	162,294	82,586	79,708	24,641	12,835	11,806
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	6,449	5,438	1,011	4,344	3,586	758	2,105	1,852	253
Elementary occupations.	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.0	296,856	143,870	152,986	250,691	121,639	129,052	46,165	22,231	23,934

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (31.3%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupation categories in Kagera Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers have the lowest percentage (1.8%).

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The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all occupation categories except for plant and machine operators and assemblers whereby females are higher than males, also the technicians and associate professionals and clerks categories whereby the percentages of males and females are the same. 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; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent of Laptop Usage									Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	26.5	29.3	21.2	17.5	20.3	11.3	37.4	41.1	31.1	3,323	2,194	1,129	1,810	1,243	567	1,513	951	562
Professionals.	31.3	36.3	23.1	29.1	33.8	20.0	34.0	39.8	26.1	13,261	8,252	5,009	7,330	4,830	2,500	5,931	3,422	2,509
Technicians and associate professionals.	10.5	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	14.4	14.9	13.3	29,035	21,388	7,647	18,961	14,277	4,684	10,074	7,111	2,963
Clerks.	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.5	21.4	23.9	24.1	25.7	22.8	2,651	1,333	1,318	1,353	766	587	1,298	567	731
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.3	6.5	4.3	4.1	4.9	3.4	7.1	9.3	5.6	32,349	14,283	18,066	19,481	9,018	10,463	12,868	5,265	7,603
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.1	5.2	3.3	641,487	299,442	342,045	596,562	280,905	315,657	44,925	18,537	26,388
Craft and related workers.	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.4	5.0	3.7	186,935	95,421	91,514	162,294	82,586	79,708	24,641	12,835	11,806
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.6	7.3	9.1	6,449	5,438	1,011	4,344	3,586	758	2,105	1,852	253
Elementary occupations.	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.8	5.9	3.7	296,856	143,870	152,986	250,691	121,639	129,052	46,165	22,231	23,934

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- Fifty two percent (52.2%) of all buildings have flooring materials (mud/soil or sand).
- About fourteen percent (13.5%) of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 35.7 percent are powered by other sources.
- More than Twelve percent (12.4%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Kagera Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- About seventy-four percent (73.8%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Kagera Region are owned by male, 19.8 percent by female, and 4.1 percent are jointly owned.
- About Eighty percent (79.9%) of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are used by the owners themselves, and 8.7 percent are used by tenants.
- About eighty six percent (85.9%) of all buildings in Kagera Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- Thirty six percent (36.1%) of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kagera Region and Councils 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 (PWDs). 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.

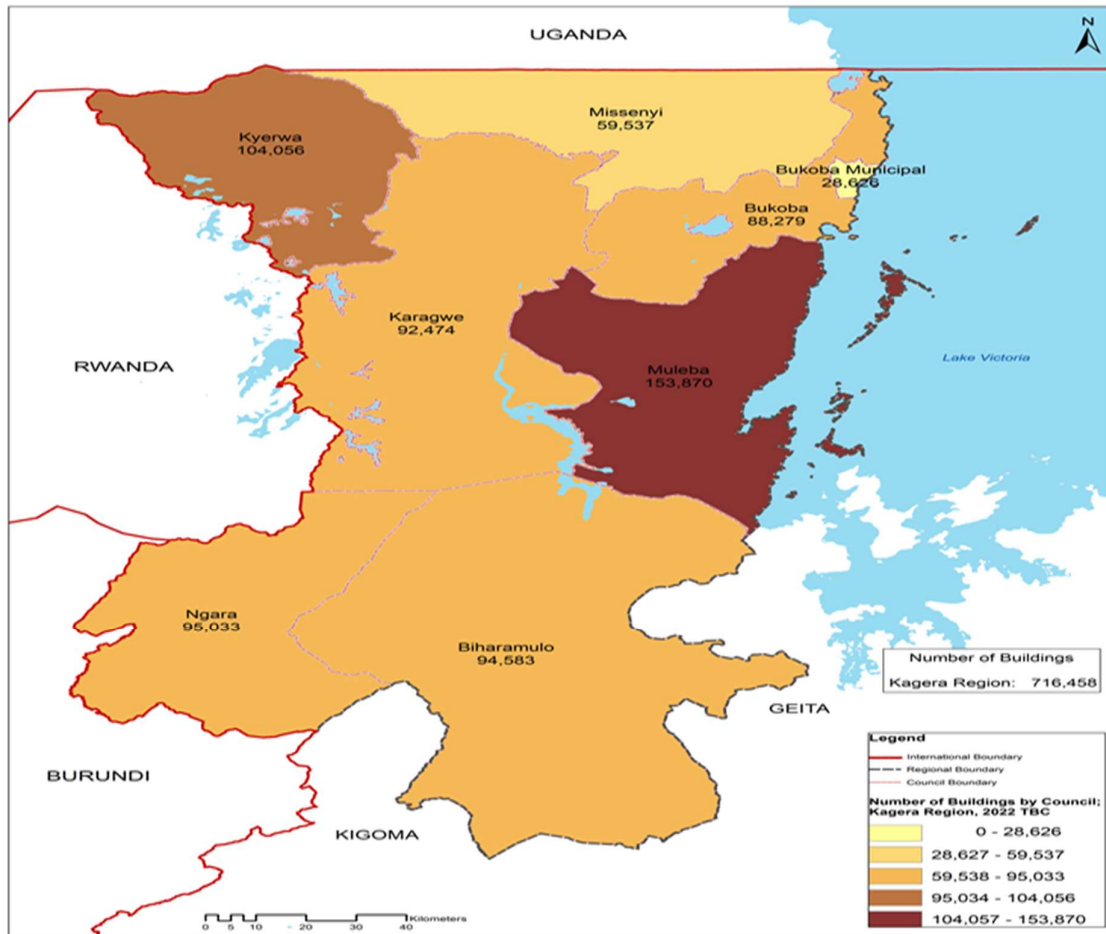
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Kagera Region has a total of 716,458 buildings whereby 647,291 buildings are in rural and 69,167 are in urban areas. Muleba District Council has the largest number of buildings (153,870 buildings) in the Region followed by Kyerwa District Council (104,056 buildings) and Ngara District Council (95,033 buildings). On the other hand, Bukoba Municipal Council and Missenyi District councils have relatively fewer number of buildings (28,626 and 59,537 respectively). Further results show that Bukoba Municipal Council has the largest number (244) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Muleba District Council (122) while Biharamulo District Council (32) and Kyerwa District Council (35) have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Kagera 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	716,458	701	684,987	30,770	647,291	315	620,055	26,921	69,167	386	64,932	3,849
Karagwe District	92,474	104	89,144	3,226	79,680	30	77,070	2,580	12,794	74	12,074	646
Bukoba District	88,279	73	84,125	4,081	85,583	69	81,567	3,947	2,696	4	2,558	134
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	244	26,800	1582	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,626	244	26,800	1,582
Muleba District	153,870	122	144,708	9,040	146,824	88	138,070	8,666	7,046	34	6,638	374
Biharamulo District	94,583	32	90,048	4,503	93,015	26	88,559	4,430	1,568	6	1,489	73
Ngara District	95,033	39	91,961	3,033	84,849	27	82,487	2,335	10,184	12	9,474	698
Kyerwa District	104,056	35	100,869	3,152	102,411	34	99,269	3,108	1,645	1	1,600	44
Missenyi District	59,537	52	57,332	2,153	54,929	41	53,033	1,855	4,608	11	4,299	298

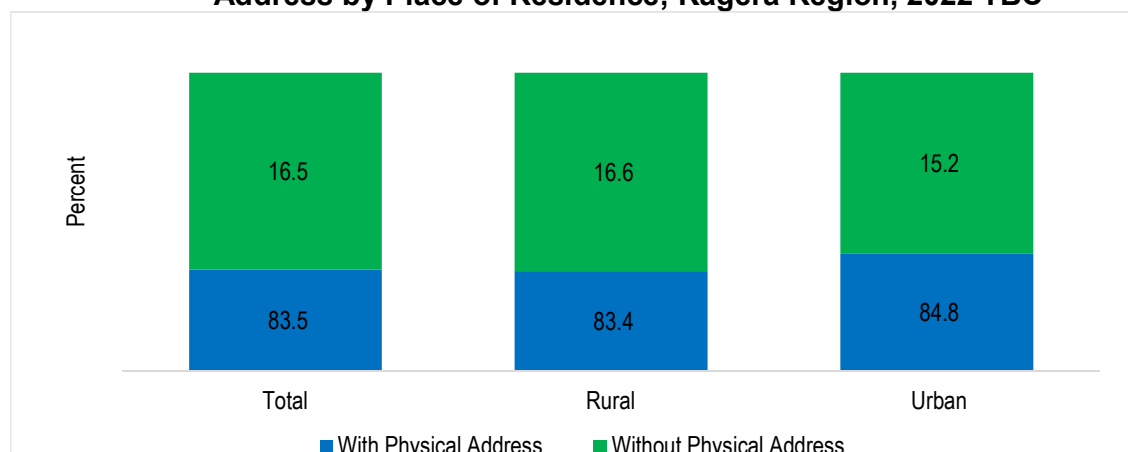
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 83.5 percent of all buildings in Kagera Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is slightly higher in urban (84.8 %) than in rural areas (83.4 %) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC

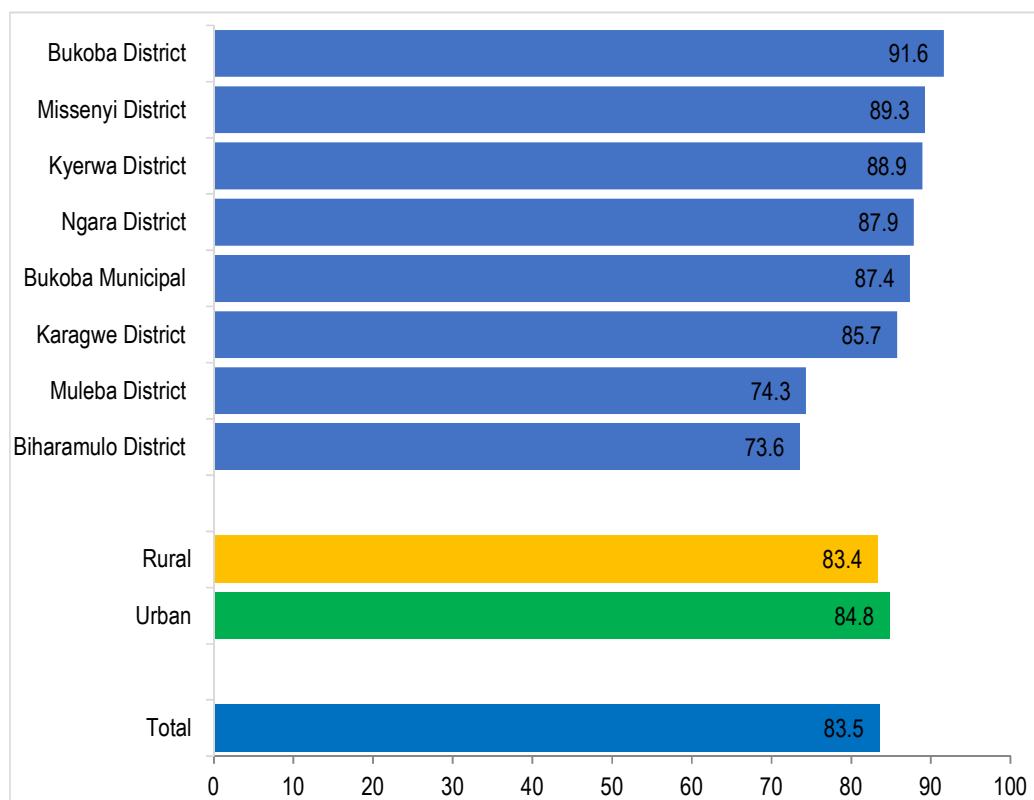


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 73.6 percent in Biharamulo District to 91.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Kagera 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	716,458	598,332	118,126	647,291	539,645	107,646	69,167	58,687	10,480
Karagwe District	92,474	79,296	13,178	79,680	68,945	10,735	12,794	10,351	2,443
Bukoba District	88,279	80,903	7,376	85,583	78,438	7,145	26,96	2,465	231
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	25,016	3,610	NA	NA	NA	28,626	25,016	3,610
Muleba District	153,870	114,376	39,494	146,824	109,183	37,641	7,046	5,193	1,853
Biharamulo District	94,583	69,578	25,005	93,015	68,213	24,802	1,568	1,365	203
Ngara District	95,033	83,493	11,540	84,849	74,613	10,236	10,184	8,880	1,304
Kyerwa District	104,056	92,519	11,537	102,411	91,156	11,255	1,645	1,363	282
Missenyi District	59,537	53,151	63,86	54,929	49,097	5,832	4,608	4,054	554

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

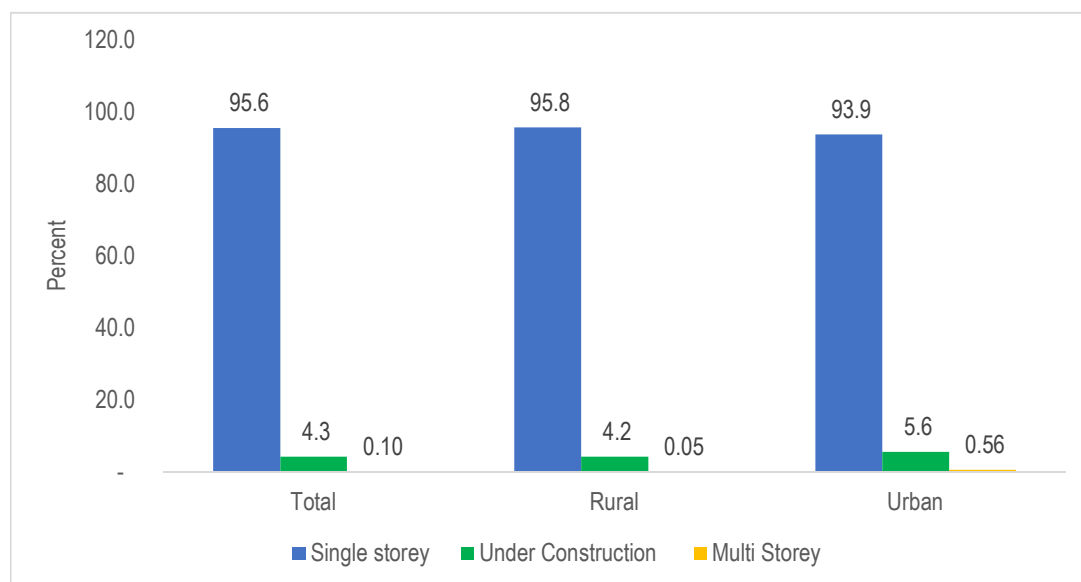


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 95.6 percent of all buildings in Kagera Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.10%) of the buildings are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is higher (0.56%) in urban than in rural areas (0.05%). The results further reveal that 4.3 percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is higher (5.6%) than that of rural areas (4.2%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 92.0 percent of buildings in Kagera Region are used for residential purposes, 3.2 percent for commercial-residential purposes and 4.9 percent for non-residential purposes. The percentage of buildings used for residential purposes is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. However, the percentages of buildings used for residential and commercial purposes and those used for non-residential purposes are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

At the Council level, Bukoba District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (93.6%) while Ngara District has the lowest (89.3%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Ngara District has the highest proportion (8.6%) while Muleba District has lowest (3.5%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-Residential use
Total	Total	716,458	92.0	3.2	4.9
	Rural	647,291	92.4	2.9	4.7
	Urban	6,9167	87.9	5.4	6.7
Karagwe District	Total	92,474	91.7	3.9	4.4
	Rural	79,680	92.1	3.7	4.2
	Urban	12,794	89.4	5.1	5.5
Bukoba District	Total	88,279	93.6	2.7	3.7
	Rural	85,583	93.7	2.6	3.7
	Urban	2,696	89.7	5.7	4.6
Bukoba Municipal	Total	28,626	89.5	5.1	5.5
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	28,626	89.5	5.1	5.5
Muleba District	Total	153,870	93.1	3.4	3.5
	Rural	146,824	93.4	3.3	3.3
	Urban	7,046	86.8	6.6	6.6
Biharamulo District	Total	94,583	93.5	1.7	4.8
	Rural	93,015	93.7	1.6	4.7
	Urban	1,568	83.0	7.8	9.2
Ngara District	Total	95,033	89.3	2.1	8.6
	Rural	84,849	89.6	2.1	8.3
	Urban	10,184	86.6	2.3	11.1
Kyerwa District	Total	104,056	90.4	4.1	5.4
	Rural	102,411	90.8	3.9	5.2
	Urban	1,645	65.8	16.7	17.5
Missenyi District	Total	59,537	92.9	3.4	3.8
	Rural	54,929	93.4	3.0	3.7
	Urban	4,608	86.6	8.5	4.9

The main use of non-residential buildings in Kagera Region is for commercial purposes (49.3%), followed by places of Religious (19.2%) and institutional service (14.9%) . Ngara District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (70.0%; 5,738 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Biharamulo District Council (52.7%; 2,381 buildings), while Missenyi District Council has the lowest (32.2%; 719 buildings). Bukoba Municipal and Missenyi District Councils have the highest number of buildings (2.2%; 49 buildings) and (1.1% ;17 buildings) respectively used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Kagera 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	34,841	6.5	49.3	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.3	5.7	14.9	0.1	19.2	2.3
Karagwe District	4,027	7.7	41.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.8	6.3	16.4	0.1	25.1	2.1
Bukoba District	3,291	8.7	33.3	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	4.9	23.1	0.1	26.4	3.4
Bukoba Municipal	1,563	13.5	35.8	2.2	0.0	7.6	2.9	3.1	26.1	0.3	10.9	4.0
Muleba District	5,353	6.1	44.2	0.8	0.1	4.3	1.6	4.8	17.3	0.2	20.4	2.5
Biharamulo District	4,518	4.2	52.7	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.4	8.2	11.3	0.0	17.3	2.8
Ngara District	8,197	3.7	70.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	8.3	0.0	10.5	2.0
Kyerwa District	5,659	6.5	46.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	8.4	11.9	0.1	24.0	1.5
Missenyi District	2,233	11.6	32.2	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.9	4.0	25.0	0.0	24.6	2.2

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 of these buildings in Kagera Region (94.7%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

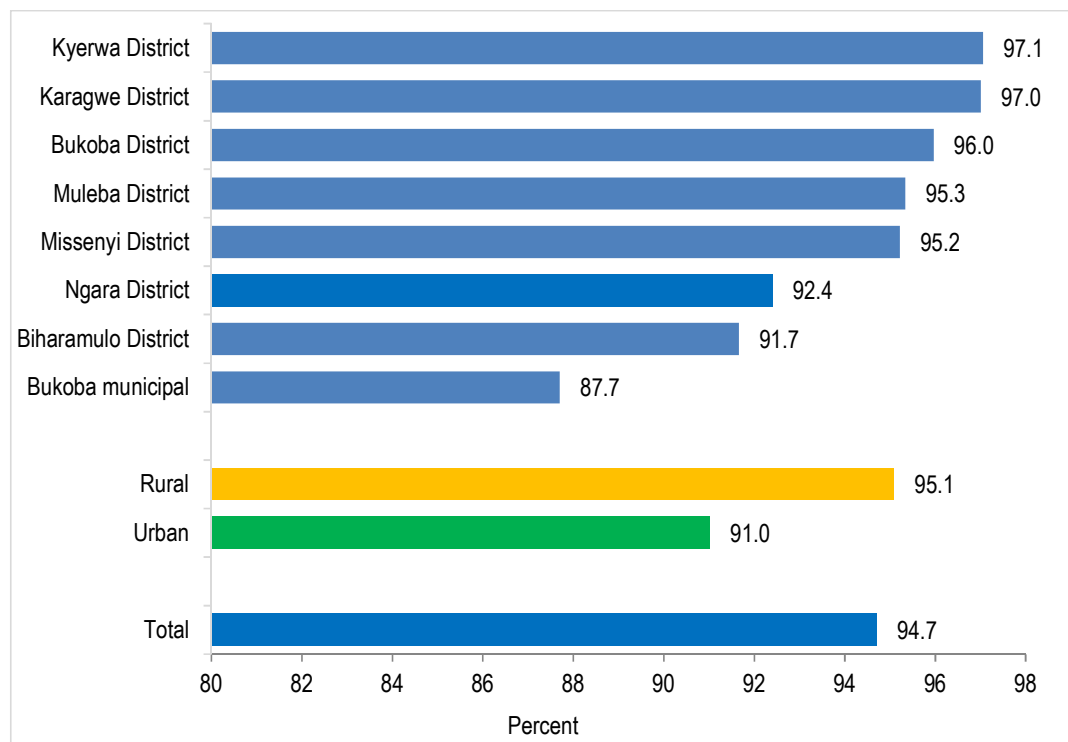
At the council level, Kyerwa District has the highest (97.1%) proportion of buildings with single unit followed by Karagwe District (97.0%) while Bukoba Municipal has the lowest (87.7%),

Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units ranges from 1.2 percent in Karagwe District to 4.9 percent in Bukoba Municipal (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

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

Council	Number of Units																				
	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	681,617	94.7	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	617,091	95.1	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	64,526	91.0	3.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Karagwe District	88,447	97.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	76,354	97.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	12,093	95.0	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bukoba District	84,988	96.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	82,416	96.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	2,572	92.9	2.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7
Bukoba municipal	27,063	87.7	4.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,063	87.7	4.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	
Muleba District	148,517	95.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	141,935	95.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	6,582	96.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Biharamulo District	90,065	91.7	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	88,641	91.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1,424	91.5	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ngara District	86,836	92.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	77,781	92.8	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	9,055	88.6	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7
Kyenwa District	98,397	97.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	97,040	97.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,357	96.5	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Missenyi District	57,304	95.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	52,631	95.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	4,491	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5

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



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

This section presents findings on attributes of buildings which constitute 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 the 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (96.4%) of the buildings in Kagera Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Kagera Region (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	716,458	7,733	1.1	17,904	2.5	690,821	96.4
Rural	647,291	5,761	0.9	13,895	2.1	627,635	97.0
Urban	69,167	1,972	2.9	4,009	5.8	63,186	91.4
Council							
Karagwe District	92,474	895	1.0	2,611	2.8	88,968	96.2
Bukoba District	88,279	635	0.7	1,334	1.5	86,310	97.8
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	1,005	3.5	1,322	4.6	26,299	91.9
Muleba District	153,870	1,034	0.7	3,350	2.2	149,486	97.2
Biharamulo District	94,583	1,706	1.8	2,951	3.1	89,926	95.1
Ngara District	95,033	904	1.0	2,358	2.5	91,771	96.6
Kyerwa District	104,056	872	0.8	2,657	2.6	100,527	96.6

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

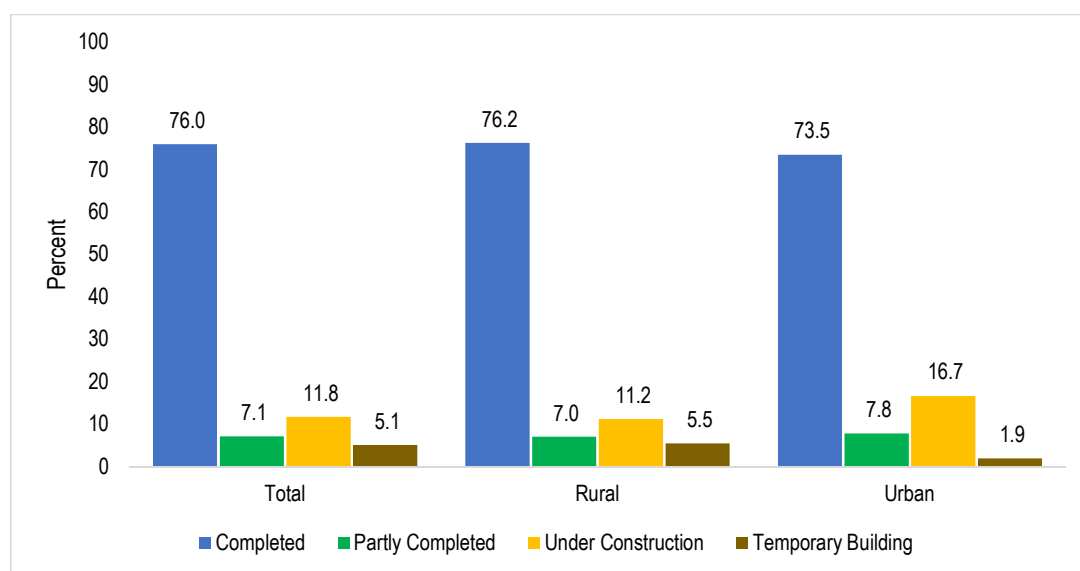
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 76.0 percent of all buildings in Kagera Region have been completed and 7.1 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 11.8 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 5.1 percent. The results also indicate that 76.2 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 73.5 percent in urban areas.

Biharamulo District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (80.9%) while Muleba District Council has the lowest (69.2%). Five percent (5.1%) of buildings in Kagera Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings ranges from 1.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council to 10.4 percent in Ngara District Council (Table 14.7 and Fig 14.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	716,458	76.0	7.1	11.8	5.1
Rural	647,291	76.2	7.0	11.2	5.5
Urban	69,167	73.5	7.8	16.7	1.9
Council					
Karagwe District	92,474	76.3	8.4	11.0	4.3
Bukoba District	88,279	74.4	7.1	14.6	3.9
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	73.9	6.7	17.8	1.6
Muleba District	153,870	69.2	8.8	15.1	6.9
Biharamulo District	94,583	80.9	7.0	10.2	1.9
Ngara District	95,033	77.4	5.2	7.0	10.4
Kyerwa District	104,056	79.9	6.3	9.1	4.7
Missenyi District	59,537	79.3	5.6	12.3	2.9

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

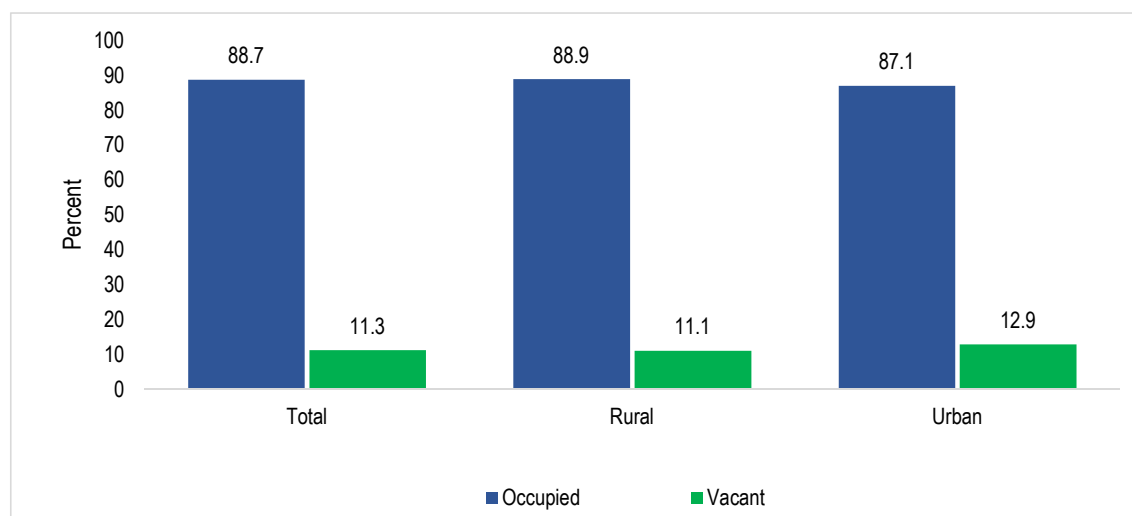
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.7 percent of all buildings in Kagera Region are in use, while 11.3 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a slightly higher proportion of buildings in use (88.9%) compared with urban areas (87.1%). Karagwe District Council has the highest percentage (90.8%) of

buildings in use while Bukoba District Council has lowest (86.0%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	716,458	88.7	11.3
Rural	647,291	88.9	11.1
Urban	69,167	87.1	12.9
Council			
Karagwe District	92,474	90.8	9.2
Bukoba District	88,279	86.0	14.0
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	86.9	13.1
Muleba District	153,870	87.0	13.0
Biharamulo District	94,583	89.0	11.0
Ngara District	95,033	90.3	9.7
Kyerwa District	104,056	90.3	9.7
Missenyi District	59,537	89.1	10.9

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for the floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. Fifty two percent (52.2%) of buildings in Kagera Region have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by sand-cement floors (27.5%) and ceramic tiles or marble floors (2.2 %).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 24.0 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 60.4 percent. Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (67.7%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Ngara District and Kyerwa District Councils have relatively lower percentages (16.3% and 18.3% respectively) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 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	716,458	27.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	52.2	0.1	16.9
Rural	647,291	24.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	56.0	0.2	17.5
Urban	69,167	60.4	10.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	16.3	0.0	12.1
Council										
Karagwe District	92,474	24.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	59.1	0.3	13.4
Bukoba District	88,279	32.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	47.6	0.1	16.8
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	67.7	13.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	6.2	0.0	11.6
Muleba District	153,870	31.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	48.5	0.1	17.2
Biharamulo District	94,583	24.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	49.9	0.1	23.5
Ngara District	95,033	16.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	62.3	0.1	18.8
Kyerwa District	104,056	18.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	65.3	0.2	14.1
Missenyi District	59,537	35.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	44.3	0.1	16.3

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 Kagera Region have walls built with bamboo poles or wood planks (41.1%), followed by burnt bricks (38.2%). About fifty five percent (54.9%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by cement blocks/stone blocks (20.2%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (44.2%) in rural areas are constructed using bamboo poles or wood planks followed by burnt bricks (36.4%). Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (42.2%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Biharamulo District Council has the lowest (0.5%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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	716,458	0.5	3.0	13.5	38.2	0.0	1.0	41.1	0.9	0.0	1.8
Rural	647,291	0.4	1.2	14.1	36.4	0.0	1.0	44.2	1.0	0.0	1.8
Urban	69,167	1.1	20.2	8.5	54.9	0.0	0.7	11.9	0.1	0.1	2.4
Council											
Karagwe District	92,474	0.3	1.2	1.5	34.8	0.0	0.5	59.0	1.4	0.0	1.3
Bukoba District	88,279	0.6	2.3	17.0	45.6	0.0	1.5	29.9	0.7	0.0	2.3
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	1.0	42.2	9.2	42.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.7
Muleba District	153,870	0.5	1.6	6.3	46.3	0.0	2.4	39.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Biharamulo District	94,583	0.2	0.5	30.4	49.7	0.0	0.3	16.3	0.6	0.0	1.9
Ngara District	95,033	0.3	1.0	31.7	13.6	0.0	0.3	51.2	1.0	0.0	0.8
Kyerwa District	104,056	0.3	0.9	3.9	27.5	0.0	0.3	65.0	0.9	0.0	1.2
Missenyi District	59,537	1.1	2.4	8.9	49.4	0.0	0.4	35.7	0.7	0.0	1.3

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that 87.3 percent of buildings in Kagera Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/leaves (7.4%). In urban areas, 93.5 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 86.6 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 78.0 percent in Biharamulo District Council to 93.2 percent in Bukoba Municipal and Kyerwa District Councils (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Materials								No Roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	716,458	87.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	4.2
Rural	647,291	86.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	4.1
Urban	69,167	93.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3
Council										
Karagwe District	92,474	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.0
Bukoba District	88,279	86.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.7
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	93.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.9
Muleba District	153,870	87.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	5.8
Biharamulo District	94,583	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	5.4
Ngara District	95,033	83.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	12.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.3
Kyerwa District	104,056	93.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.1
Missenyi District	59,537	88.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.6

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

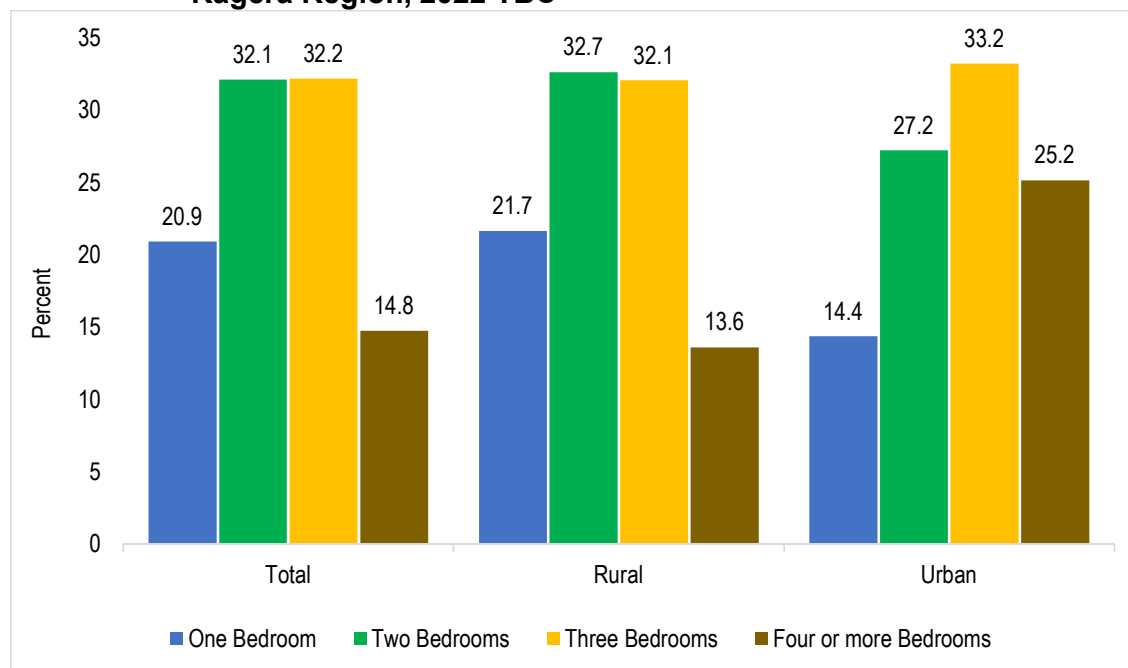
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 20.9 percent of such buildings/units in Kagera Region have one bedroom, 32.1 percent have two bedrooms, 32.2 percent have three bedrooms and 14.8 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, the proportions of buildings/units with one or two bedrooms are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. On the other hand, the proportions of buildings/units with three or more bedrooms are higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	727,674	20.9	32.1	32.2	10.4	2.2	1.1	1.0
Rural	655,668	21.7	32.7	32.1	10.1	2.0	0.9	0.7
Urban	72,006	14.4	27.2	33.2	13.4	4.8	3.1	3.8
Council								
Karagwe District	93,746	17.7	30.0	35.0	13.5	2.0	0.9	0.8
Bukoba District	89,150	16.0	29.3	37.0	12.8	2.7	1.2	1.0
Bukoba Municipal	30,059	15.0	25.6	32.5	13.6	5.4	3.7	4.2
Muleba District	155,567	17.5	29.2	34.7	13.5	2.6	1.1	1.3
Biharamulo District	95,935	38.7	38.5	15.9	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.8
Ngara District	96,445	22.5	39.3	28.0	7.0	1.9	0.8	0.5
Kyerwa District	106,134	18.7	31.4	38.9	8.9	1.3	0.5	0.4
Missenyi District	60,638	18.3	30.1	34.8	11.1	2.9	1.4	1.4

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

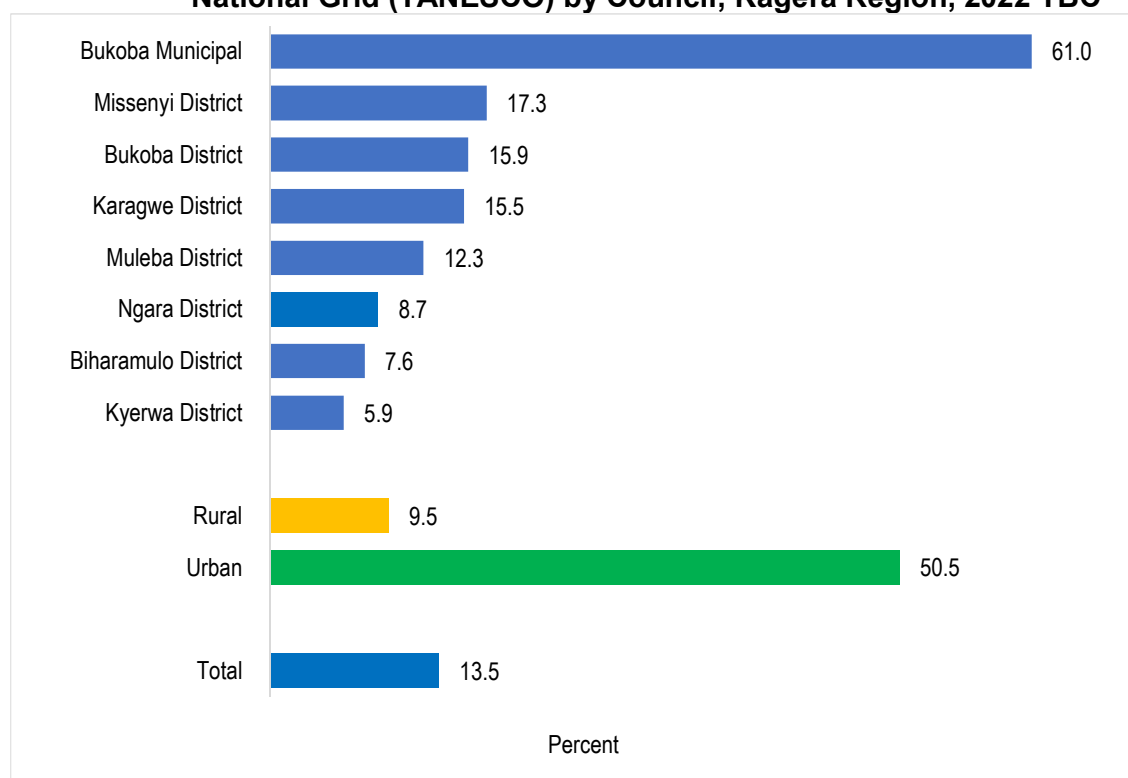
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

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 13.5 percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are connected to electricity from the national grid. About fifty one percent (50.5%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 9.5 percent in rural areas. Across the councils Bukoba Municipal have the highest proportion (61.0%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Kyerwa District has the lowest percentage (5.9%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 35.7 percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative sources of electricity is high in rural areas (37.9%) than in urban area (15.6%).

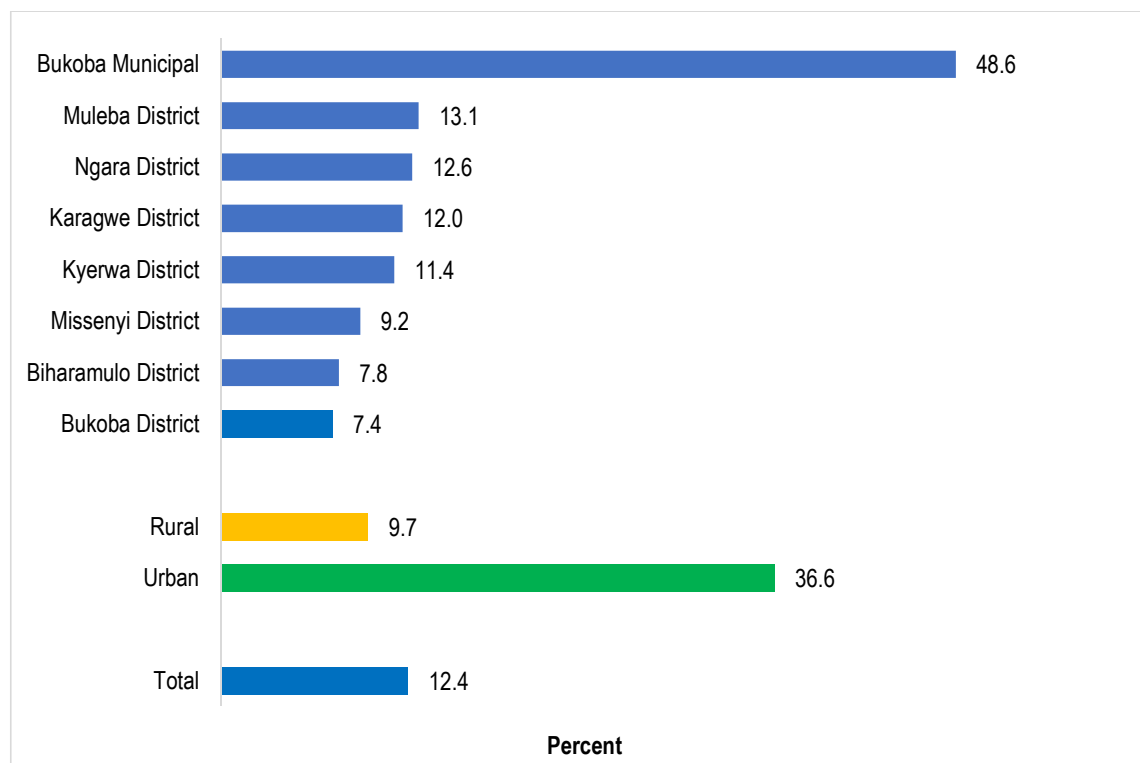
Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from about ten percent (9.1%) in Bukoba Municipal to 54.6 percent in Kyerwa District (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units implies the presence of water inside the building/units and/or in the premises of the relevant building/units. The results reveal that 12.4percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region have water service. The proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (36.6%)

than in rural areas (9.7%). Across councils, Bukoba Municipal has the highest percentage (48.6%) of buildings/units with water services while Bukoba District has the lowest percentage (7.4%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the concerned building/units. The results reveal that 79.0 percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (81.0%) than in rural areas (78.7%). There are marked disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 75.3 percent in Muleba District to 84.2 percent in Ngara District (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

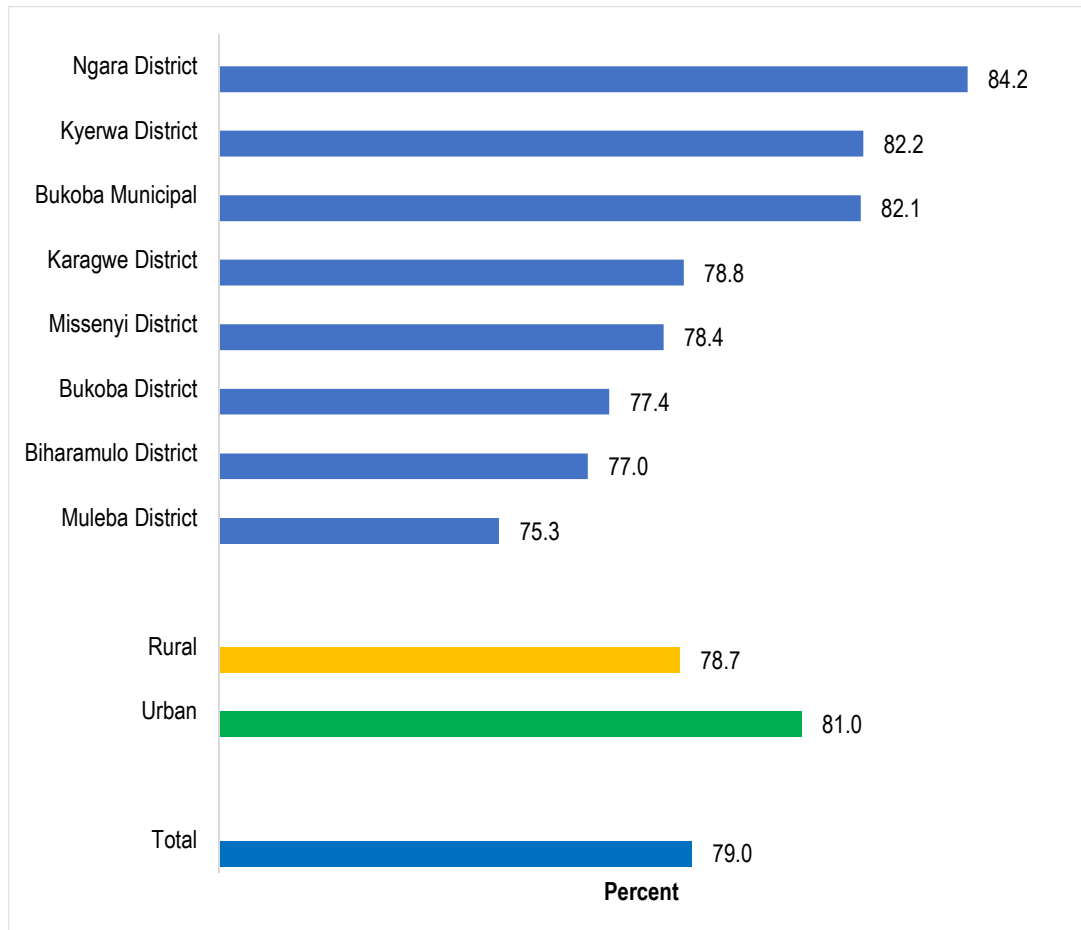


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	727,674	13.5	35.7	12.4	79.0
Rural	655,668	9.5	37.9	9.7	78.7
Urban	72,006	50.5	15.6	36.6	81.0
Council					
Karagwe District	93,746	15.5	42.1	12.0	78.8
Bukoba District	89,150	15.9	31.6	7.4	77.4
Bukoba Municipal	30,059	61.0	9.1	48.6	82.1
Muleba District	155,567	12.3	37.4	13.1	75.3
Biharamulo District	95,935	7.6	30.4	7.8	77.0
Ngara District	96,445	8.7	27.4	12.6	84.2
Kyerwa District	106,134	5.9	54.6	11.4	82.2
Missenyi District	60,638	17.3	29.6	9.2	78.4

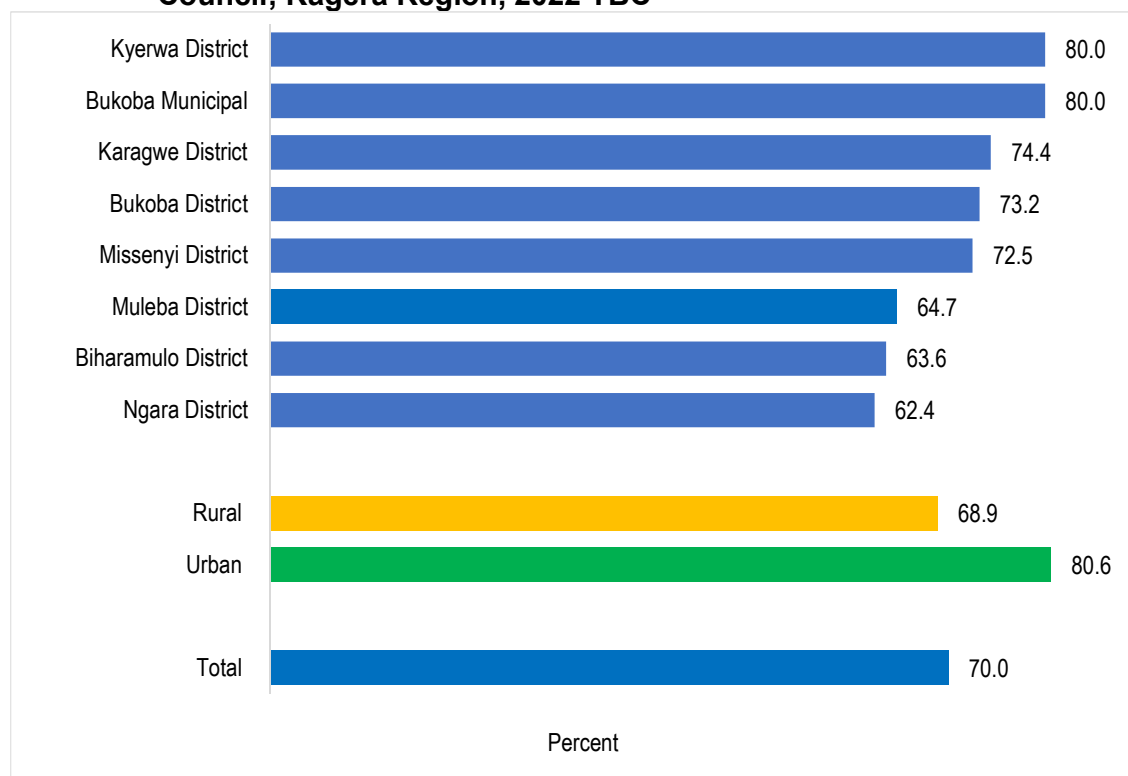
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 70.0 percent of all buildings in Kagera Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (80.6%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 68.9 percent in rural areas. Bukoba Municipal and Kyerwa District Councils have the highest percentage (80.0% each) of buildings accessible by road while Ngara District Council has the lowest (62.4%) (Fig 14.11).

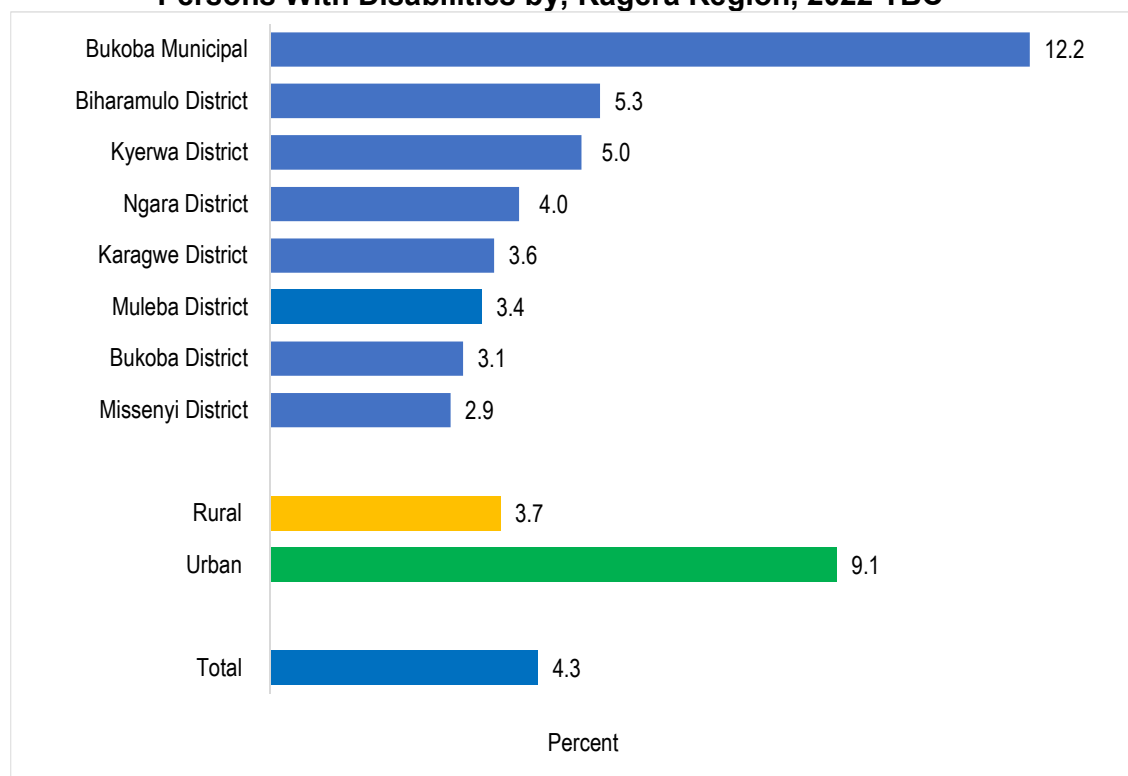
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 4.3 percent of all buildings in Kagera Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 9.1 percent and 3.7 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (12.2%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Missenyi District Council has the lowest percentage (2.9%) (Fig 14.12).

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



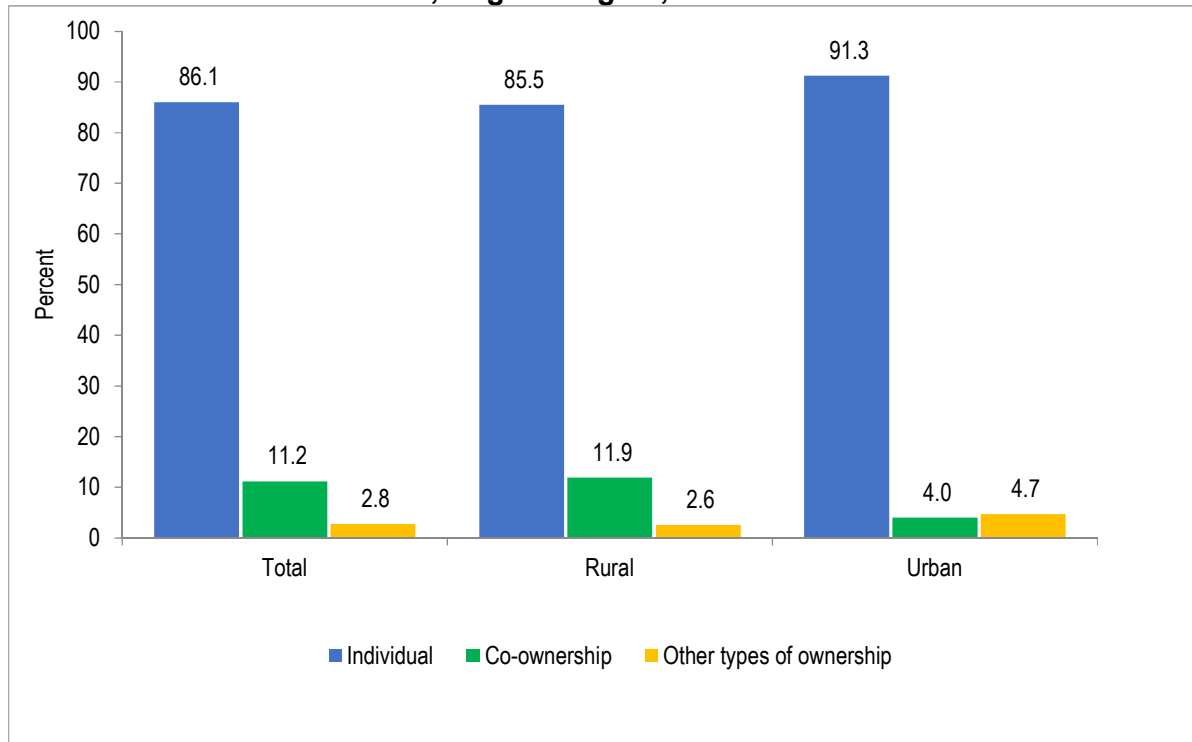
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (86.1%) of buildings in Kagera Region are individually owned, followed by 11.2 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; Kagera Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be categorised by males only, females only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Kagera Region are owned by males only (73.8%), followed by females only (19.8%) and male(s) and female(s) jointly (4.1%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest proportion (29.1%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Biharamulo District Council has the lowest proportion (15.4%) (Table 14.14).

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

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	727,674	73.8	19.8	4.1	1.2	1.1	655,668	74.3	19.2	4.2	1.2	1.1	72,006	68.8	25.4	2.8	1.5	1.5
Karagwe District	93,746	76.1	17.1	5.0	0.9	0.9	80,601	76.4	16.5	5.3	0.9	0.9	13,145	74.2	20.3	3.0	1.3	1.2
Bukoba District	89,150	69.8	24.2	3.1	1.5	1.3	86,364	70.0	24.1	3.1	1.5	1.3	2,786	64.3	29.3	3.0	1.5	1.9
Bukoba Municipal	30,059	65.2	29.1	2.5	1.6	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,059	65.2	29.1	2.5	1.6	1.6
Muleba District	155,567	73.2	20.4	3.9	1.3	1.2	148,313	73.4	20.2	3.9	1.2	1.2	7,254	70.7	24.2	2.2	1.4	1.5
Biharamulo District	95,935	76.4	15.4	5.2	1.5	1.4	94,246	76.7	15.1	5.2	1.5	1.4	1,689	62.5	29.1	4.8	2.0	1.7
Ngara District	96,445	75.6	18.5	4.1	0.9	0.8	85,853	76.0	18.1	4.2	0.9	0.8	10,592	72.6	21.4	3.2	1.5	1.4
Kyerwa District	106,134	75.7	17.6	4.7	1.0	0.9	104,426	75.8	17.6	4.8	1.0	0.9	1,708	71.4	21.0	4.2	1.5	1.9
Misseyi District	60,638	70.9	24.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	55,865	71.0	24.1	2.4	1.3	1.3	4,773	69.0	25.3	3.4	1.2	1.2

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 79.9 percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (8.7%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 81.4 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (7.6%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas. However, the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants is substantially higher (19.0%) in urban areas than that in rural areas (7.6%).

Ngara District Council has the highest percentage (84.0%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Bukoba Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (62.6%). Likewise, Bukoba Municipal Council has the highest percentage (21.0%) of buildings/units occupied by tenants, while the Bukoba District Council has the lowest percentage (7.3%) (Table 14.15).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	727,674	79.9	6.9	4.6	8.7	655,668	81.4	6.8	4.3	7.6	72,006	66.2	7.4	7.4	19.0
Karagwe District	93,746	81.8	6.1	3.8	8.2	80,601	83.4	6.0	3.4	7.2	13,145	72.2	6.8	6.2	14.8
Bukoba District	89,150	79.2	8.5	5.0	7.3	86,364	79.5	8.5	4.9	7.0	2,786	67.5	8.0	7.4	17.1
Bukoba Municipal	30,059	62.6	7.8	8.6	21.0	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,059	62.6	7.8	8.6	21.0
Muleba District	155,567	79.9	6.9	5.2	8.0	148,313	80.4	6.9	5.1	7.6	7,254	69.2	7.5	7.2	16.1
Biharamulo District	95,935	79.0	6.6	4.8	9.6	94,246	79.4	6.6	4.8	9.2	1,689	54.9	8.3	7.8	29.0
Ngara District	96,445	84.0	5.1	3.4	7.5	85,853	85.8	4.8	3.1	6.2	10,592	69.5	7.5	5.6	17.4
Kyerwa District	106,134	81.5	6.0	3.7	8.7	104,426	82.0	6.0	3.7	8.3	1,708	54.3	6.6	6.7	32.4
Missenyi District	60,638	78.2	9.5	4.5	7.8	55,865	78.9	9.8	4.3	7.0	4,773	69.1	5.9	7.4	17.7

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Kagera Region (85.9%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 9.4 percent are built on surveyed land and 2.7 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 44.9 percent of buildings in urban areas are built on surveyed land compared with 5.6 percent of buildings in rural areas. Kyerwa Council has the highest percentage (90.7%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Bukoba Municipal Council has the lowest (19.2%) (Table 14.16)

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Kagera 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	716,458	9.4	85.9	2.7	2.0	647,291	5.6	90.5	2.2	1.7	69,167	44.9	42.8	7.2	5.1
Karagwe District	92,474	8.9	88.1	1.4	1.6	79,680	5.4	91.9	1.5	1.3	12,794	30.9	64.9	1.0	3.2
Bukoba District	88,279	5.3	89.8	3.3	1.5	85,583	4.7	90.6	3.1	1.5	2,696	24.0	64.4	10.5	1.1
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	60.0	19.2	14.1	6.7	NA-	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,626	60.0	19.2	14.1	6.7
Muleba District	153,870	6.5	89.5	2.4	1.7	146,824	5.0	91.1	2.4	1.5	7,046	38.0	56.0	0.7	5.3
Biharamulo District	94,583	9.0	85.1	3.2	2.7	93,015	7.8	86.3	3.2	2.7	1,568	80.6	13.9	0.6	4.8
Ngara District	95,033	6.9	89.0	2.0	2.1	84,849	4.5	91.7	2.0	1.8	10,184	27.1	66.2	2.8	3.9
Kyerwa District	104,056	5.8	90.7	1.9	1.7	102,411	5.4	91.2	1.9	1.5	1,645	26.8	58.9	3.0	11.2
Missenyi District	59,537	9.9	87.4	1.0	1.7	54,929	6.9	90.7	0.8	1.5	4,608	46.2	47.4	3.1	3.3

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 36.1 percent of all buildings/units in Kagera Region are built on land without legal documents, 38.1 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 4.4 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status									
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown	
Total	727,674	4.4	0.3	5.6	38.1	4.9	NA	7.4	36.1	3.3	
Karagwe District	93,746	4.1	0.2	6.3	39.3	3.8	NA	3.3	41.0	2.1	
Bukoba District	89,150	3.1	0.2	2.7	56.8	2.3	NA	4.8	27.2	3.0	
Bukoba Municipal	30,059	30.8	2.1	13.1	12.9	6.2	NA	7.1	18.4	9.5	
Muleba District	155,567	3.2	0.2	3.8	55.0	2.8	NA	4.9	26.8	3.3	
Biharamulo District	95,935	3.2	0.1	10.6	19.2	9.1	NA	23.3	28.9	5.6	
Ngara District	96,445	3.2	0.2	3.2	23.5	4.6	NA	7.4	55.5	2.4	
Kyerwa District	106,134	2.0	0.2	6.0	29.7	5.1	NA	3.3	51.9	2.0	
Missenyi District	60,638	4.6	0.3	4.7	46.2	8.5	NA	5.6	27.5	2.6	

Chapter 15

15.1 Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Kagera Region has increased from 2,458,023 persons in 2012 to 2,989,299 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Kagera Region has been growing at an average rate of 2.0 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 2.0 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Kagera Region is expected to double in the next 35 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 2.0 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when corresponding investments are made in education, health and development of skills; and
- iii. On the negative side, growth of 2.0 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively supervise and implement respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use 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 sixteen percent (16.3%) of the Kagera Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About fifty-two percent (52.1%) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About one third (32.3%) of the Kagera Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above slightly increased from 5.1 percent in 2012 to 5.3 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;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability;
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development; and
- iv. The increased proportion of elderly persons indicate an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

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

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About fourteen percent (14.2%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Kagera Region is married; and
- ii. About nine percent (9.1%) of females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to develop supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes like those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About three quarters (75.3%) of children under five years of age in Kagera Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About twelve percent (12.2%) and 8.7 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

- iii. About five percent (4.9 %) of persons in Kagera Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

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

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. About eleven percent (10.5%) of children under age 18 in Kagera Region are orphans (7.9% with one parent dead and 2.6% with both parents' dead); and
- ii. Percentage of orphaned children range from 9.1 percent in Biharamulo District Council to 12.2 percent in Bukoba District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About eighty one percent (80.5%) of population aged 15 years and above in Kagera Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 66.8 percent in Ngara District Council to 97.1 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Kagera Region increased from 76.2 percent to 83.5 percent. The rates for 2022 ranges from 70.9 percent in Biharamulo District to 95.6 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council;
- iii. About twelve percent (11.8%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. About forty three percent (42.9%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 96.3 in 2012 to 125.6 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The high adult literacy rate in the Region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, sustainable economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement of regional and national development targets and lack of harmony in the society;
- iii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kagera Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in the Region, which also translate into better education outcomes for region's children in general and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies increased resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;
- 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;
- vi. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and
- vii. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Third Five Year Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes in order to achieve national targets on education in time 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 emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs and raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates, and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs and raise awareness of parents and guardians the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. Overall unemployment rate in Kagera Region is 4.8 percent; the rate is high in urban (9.6%) than in rural (4.1%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (78.7%) of the total employment in Kagera Region; and
- iii. About fifty seven percent (56.6%) 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 4.8 percent unemployment for Kagera Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and

- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Kagera Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also leads to local community development. However, the informal sector is insecure and has weak social protection.

Recommendations

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

15.2.8 Persons with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About thirteen percent (12.8%) of the total Kagera Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (56.3%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About eight percent (8.4%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health 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 resources available in the Region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the Region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and local Government authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programmes on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. Over fifty percent (53.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Kagera Region; the percentage ranges from 63.6 percent in Kyerwa District Council to 37.3 in Bukoba Municipal Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (23.2%) than females (12.2%); and

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 Kagera Region, with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;

- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.
- v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities;
- vi.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes;
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should continue conducting education and awareness campaigns benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue addressing discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. Forty eight percent (48.0%) of private households in Kagera Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 33.9 percent in Muleba District to 72.2 percent in Bukoba Municipal; and

- ii. There is a slight significant disparity between urban (46.9%) and rural (50.3%) on percentage private households in Kagera 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 52 percent of household in Kagera Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

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

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About one third (32.2%) of households in Kagera Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 21.2 percent in Ngara District to 89.4 percent in Bukoba Municipal; and
- ii. About three percent (2.5%) of households in Kagera Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 0.3 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council to 3.9 percent in Biharamulo 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 awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Three quarters (75.0%) and 16.2 percent of private households in Kagera Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About seven percent (7.4%) of households in Kagera Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost twenty one percent (21.3%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 9.0 in Kyerwa District to 80.8 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council; and
- iv. About forty three percent (43.4%) of households in Kagera Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Continued use of firewood and charcoal lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air

- pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;
 - iii. Access to national grid in Kagera Region is low in most Councils, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and
 - iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place a plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (76.1%) in Kagera Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males and females aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. Less than one (0.8%) and about two percent (1.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. About thirty five percent (35.2%) of households in Kagera Region own radio while 18.2 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 18.6 percent in Biharamulo District to 65.3 percent in Karagwe

District (Radio) and from 7.4 percent in Ngara District to 45.2 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

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

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About eighty four percent (83.5%) of all buildings in Kagera Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About forty nine percent (49.2%) of all buildings in Kagera Region have electricity services, of which 13.5 percent are connected to the national grid and 35.7 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About twelve percent (12.4%) of all buildings have water services;

- iv. About four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Kagera Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About nine out of ten (85.9%) of all buildings in Kagera Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils; ranging from 90.7 percent in Kyerwa District to 19.2 percent in Bukoba Municipal council; and
- vi. About thirty-six percent (36.1%) of all buildings in Kagera Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also, useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iii. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- iv. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addressees and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account of growing settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and
 - v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.
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Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,989,299	2,655,043	334,256	1,459,280	1,530,019
Karagwe District	385,744	328,218	57,526	191,186	194,558
Bukoba District	322,448	308,013	14,435	156,788	165,660
Bukoba Municipal	144,938	N.A	144,938	68,786	76,152
Muleba District	637,659	605,573	32,086	315,073	322,586
Biharamulo District	457,114	448,003	9,111	224,093	233,021
Ngara District	383,092	341,373	41,719	181,133	201,959
Kyerwa District	412,910	404,494	8,416	201,225	211,685
Missenyi District	245,394	219,369	26,025	120,996	124,398

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,956,899	2,628,727	328,172	1,436,789	1,520,110
Karagwe District	384,215	327,612	56,603	190,259	193,956
Bukoba District	321,107	306,950	14,157	156,160	164,947
Bukoba Municipal	142,522	NA	142,522	67,158	75,364
Muleba District	618,481	587,042	31,439	301,206	317,275
Biharamulo District	454,618	445,795	8,823	222,395	232,223
Ngara District	381,323	340,425	40,898	179,991	201,332
Kyerwa District	411,774	403,518	8,256	200,566	211,208
Missenyi District	242,859	217,385	25,474	119,054	123,805

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

Council	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	32,400	26,316	6,084	22,491	9,909
Karagwe District	1,529	606	923	927	602
Bukoba District	1,341	1,063	278	628	713
Bukoba Municipal	2,416	0	2,416	1,628	788
Muleba District	19,178	18,531	647	13,867	5,311
Biharamulo District	2,496	2,208	288	1,698	798
Ngara District	1,769	948	821	1,142	627
Kyerwa District	1,136	976	160	659	477
Missenyi District	2,535	1,984	551	1,942	593

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kagera 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)	423,796	211,530	212,266	372,109	187,485	184,624	51,687	24,045	27,642
Youth Population (15–24 years)	480,868	233,532	247,336	412,229	202,643	209,586	68,639	30,889	37,750
Youth Population (15–35 years)	817,332	399,688	417,644	691,726	341,988	349,738	125,606	57,700	67,906
Primary School (7–13 years)	459,031	223,177	235,854	407,195	198,219	208,976	51,836	24,958	26,878
Secondary School (14-17 years)	255,202	128,416	126,786	224,996	114,428	110,568	30,206	13,988	16,218
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,247,352	622,734	624,618	1,061,715	535,302	526,413	185,637	87,432	98,205
Elderly population (60+ years)	97,721	53,315	44,406	87,432	48,397	39,035	10,289	4,918	5,371
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,924,828	955,572	969,256	1,657,716	829,027	828,689	267,112	126,545	140,567
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,384,875	693,574	691,301	1,184,968	599,444	585,524	199,907	94,130	105,777
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,129,673	565,158	564,515	959,972	485,016	474,956	169,701	80,142	89,559

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,631,330	783,310	848,020	1,307,371	655,404	651,967
Rural	1,427,058	688,300	738,758	1,115,583	565,071	550,512
Urban	204,272	95,010	109,262	191,788	90,333	101,455
Council						
Karagwe District	215,454	105,839	109,615	173,169	87,942	85,227
Bukoba District	186,480	88,401	98,079	164,663	79,670	84,993
Bukoba Municipal	90,692	42,265	48,427	88,072	41,206	46,866
Muleba District	361,436	177,484	183,952	303,474	153,450	150,024
Biharamulo District	219,369	105,446	113,923	151,164	79,517	71,647
Ngara District	195,723	88,490	107,233	130,793	65,816	64,977
Kyerwa District	219,554	105,534	114,020	173,585	86,741	86,844
Missenyi District	142,622	69,851	72,771	122,451	61,062	61,389

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,469,623	1,194,900	1,274,723	2,189,986	1,064,093	1,125,893	279,637	130,807	148,830
5-9	437,481	216,083	221,398	396,217	195,806	200,411	41,264	20,277	20,987
10-14	430,937	216,810	214,127	391,324	197,868	193,456	39,613	18,942	20,671
15 - 19	309,473	156,599	152,874	272,292	139,427	132,865	37,181	17,172	20,009
20 - 24	239,499	108,305	131,194	206,822	94,259	112,563	32,677	14,046	18,631
25 - 29	200,148	92,893	107,255	170,362	79,448	90,914	29,786	13,445	16,341
30 - 34	165,359	78,996	86,363	141,582	67,733	73,849	23,777	11,263	12,514
35 - 39	145,550	68,078	77,472	126,445	59,144	67,301	19,105	8,934	10,171
40 - 44	128,046	61,408	66,638	112,329	53,890	58,439	15,717	7,518	8,199
45 - 49	109,991	53,859	56,132	97,199	47,540	49,659	12,792	6,319	6,473
50 - 54	88,011	43,043	44,968	78,812	38,493	40,319	9,199	4,550	4,649
55 - 59	58,700	29,268	29,432	52,839	26,322	26,517	5,861	2,946	2,915
60 - 64	54,305	25,553	28,752	49,616	23,400	26,216	4,689	2,153	2,536
65 - 69	33,570	15,440	18,130	30,714	14,131	16,583	2,856	1,309	1,547
70 - 74	26,162	11,672	14,490	24,132	10,829	13,303	2,030	843	1,187
75 - 79	15,947	6,982	8,965	14,766	6,510	8,256	1,181	472	709
80+	26,444	9,911	16,533	24,535	9,293	15,242	1,909	618	1,291

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	417,727	208,556	209,171	368,520	185,660	182,860	49,207	22,896	26,311
Youth Population (15–24 years)	477,706	230,227	247,479	413,006	201,219	211,787	64,700	29,008	35,692
Youth Population (15–35 years)	819,224	394,787	424,437	700,874	340,832	360,042	118,350	53,955	64,395
Primary School (7–13 years)	435,861	212,144	223,717	388,149	189,273	198,876	47,712	22,871	24,841
Secondary School (14-17 years)	251,446	126,906	124,540	222,545	113,524	109,021	28,901	13,382	15,519
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,277,209	624,552	652,657	1,101,264	542,430	558,834	175,945	82,122	93,823
Elderly population (60+ years)	108,771	56,077	52,694	98,766	51,362	47,404	10,005	4,715	5,290
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,917,274	937,719	979,555	1,668,783	820,977	847,806	248,491	116,742	131,749
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,420,377	696,600	723,777	1,230,700	608,070	622,630	189,677	88,530	101,147
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,168,931	569,694	599,237	1,008,155	494,546	513,609	160,776	75,148	85,628

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kagera 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	599,391	298,432	300,959	543,942	271,637	272,305	55,449	26,795	28,654	500,779	244,909	255,870	449,050	219,868	229,182	51,729	25,041	26,688
Karagwe District	73,426	36,714	36,712	63,955	32,111	31,844	9,471	4,603	4,868	63,034	30,858	32,176	54,268	26,591	27,677	8,766	4,267	4,499
Bukoba District	62,621	31,563	31,058	60,087	30,310	29,777	2534	1253	1281	59,044	29,503	29,541	56,654	28,319	28,335	2390	1184	1206
Bukoba Municipal	23,271	11,295	11,976	N.A	N.A	N.A	23,271	11,295	11,976	22,244	10,817	11,427	N.A	N.A	N.A	22,244	10,817	11,427
Muleba District	123,605	61,556	62,049	118,318	59,048	59,270	5,287	2,508	2,779	109,790	53,769	56,021	104,722	51,350	53,372	5,068	2,419	2,649
Biharamulo District	103,720	51,850	51,870	102,230	51,129	51,101	1,490	721	769	73,586	35,705	37,881	72,182	35,012	37,170	1,404	693	711
Ngara District	84,181	41,686	42,495	76,245	37,882	38,363	7,936	3,804	4,132	62,924	30,584	32,340	56,108	27,313	28,795	6,816	3,271	3,545
Kyerwa District	82,932	41,090	41,842	81,679	40,529	41,150	1,253	561	692	68,924	33,382	35,542	67,783	32,865	34,918	1,141	517	624
Missenyi District	45,635	22,678	22,957	41,428	20,628	20,800	4,207	2,050	2157	41,233	20,291	20,942	37,333	18,418	18,915	3,900	1,873	2,027

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Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kagera Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	599,391	298,432	300,959	543,942	271,637	272,305	55,449	26,795	28,654	752,926	368,298	384,628	671,005	328,794	342,211	81,921	39,504	42,417
Karagwe District	73,426	36,714	36,712	63,955	32,111	31,844	9,471	4,603	4,868	93,671	45,714	47,957	80,011	39,159	40,852	13,660	6,555	7,105
Bukoba District	62,621	31,563	31,058	60,087	30,310	29,777	2,534	1253	1281	92,865	46,342	46,523	89,070	44,480	44,590	3795	1862	1933
Bukoba Municipal	23,271	11,295	11,976	N.A	N.A	N.A	23,271	11,295	11,976	35,743	17,313	18,430	NA	NA	NA	35,743	17,313	18,430
Muleba District	123,605	61,556	62,049	118,318	59,048	59,270	5,287	2,508	2,779	170,765	83,635	87,130	162,485	79,683	82,802	8,280	3,952	4,328
Biharamulo District	103,720	51,850	51,870	102,230	51,129	51,101	1,490	721	769	104,003	50,683	53,320	101,723	49,580	52,143	2,280	1,103	1,177
Ngara District	84,181	41,686	42,495	76,245	37882	38,363	7,936	3,804	4,132	91,371	44,328	47,043	80,886	39242	41,644	10,485	5086	5,399
Kyerwa District	82,932	41,090	41,842	81,679	40529	41150	1,253	561	692	101,201	49,033	52,168	99,484	48,257	51,227	1,717	776	941
Missenyi District	45,635	22,678	22,957	41,428	20,628	20,800	4,207	2,050	2157	63,307	31,250	32,057	57,346	28,393	28,953	5,961	2857	3,104

Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kagera 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 PROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	716,458	616,554	80,031	565	2,443	266	4,539	1,996	2,396	6,466	121	33	314	734
Rural	647,291	553,415	77,252	502	1,779	220	3,968	1,474	2,005	5,642	101	26	244	663
Urban	69,167	63,139	2,779	63	664	46	571	522	391	824	20	7	70	71
Council														
Karagwe District	92,474	76,266	13,465	98	341	21	478	354	355	921	23	5	34	113
Bukoba District	88,279	76,807	8,818	93	266	51	510	374	352	882	14	7	40	65
Bukoba Municipal	28,626	26,357	968	27	265	19	227	297	152	256	12	0	29	17
Muleba District	153,870	130,607	19,971	115	452	38	778	220	371	1,108	7	3	58	142
Biharamulo District	94,583	78,413	14,144	45	285	22	566	156	124	682	2	7	22	115
Ngara District	95,033	86,649	5,773	38	331	49	707	210	213	931	2	1	61	68
Kyerwa District	104,056	87,109	13,884	100	301	32	798	204	344	1,077	3	5	48	151
Missenyi District	59,537	54,346	3,008	49	202	34	475	181	485	609	58	5	22	63

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