



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mara Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Mara Region Basic Social 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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The Republic of Korea



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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.

MARA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its



reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania



under the leadership of Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of 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, building census are the primary means of accessing complete, accurate, adequate, timely and reliable building information.

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

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

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

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

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

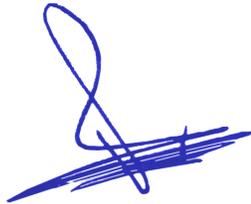
A word of thanks goes to Government leaders at all levels, particularly, Minister for Finance; Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Minister of State - President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar; Minister for Lands and Housing Development Zanzibar; Members of Parliament;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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

The National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar conducted the 2022 PHC and TBC to provide the 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 the 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 the 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 Mara 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. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control; and access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by individuals and households; and Information on buildings. In many cases, information has been disaggregated by place of residence and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time. New topics covered in the 2022 PHC for the first time to fill the national data gaps include; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. The report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It presents the brief history of census taking in the country and the main objective of the 2022 PHC. It also highlights on the 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. The 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 Mara Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Mara Region has a population of 2, 372,015 persons, out of those, 1,232,504 are females and 1,139,511 are males. Population of Mara Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.1 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 36.0 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Mara Region is expected to double in the next 22 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 69.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 31.0 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Mara Regional population. The chapter presents the population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 15.4 years. About forty-eight percent (48.0 %) of the population is aged below 1 year. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 46.5 percent in 1988 Census to 48.3 percent in 2022. The results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (51.9%) compared with rural areas (46.7%), and the dependency ratio for the region is 107.1. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Mara Region decreased from 3.8 percent in 2002 to 3.5 percent in 2012 and thereafter increased to 3.7 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents the information on household composition whereby the results show that Mara Region has 467,473 private households, out of which 159,524 (34.1%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 19.6 percent in 2012 PHC indicating an increase in urbanization in the Region. The female-headed households in the Region increased from 37.9 percent in 2012 to 42.3 percent in 2022. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban (42.9%) than in rural areas (42.1%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 5.5 persons in 2012 to 5.0 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. Fifty six percent (56.0%). of persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region are married, where females are more likely (57.7%) to be married than males (54.0%). Six percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (10.9%) 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 Ara Region is 25.6 years for males and 21.2 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males remained the same at 25.6 years for the two censuses while that of females decreased from 21.4 years in 2012 to 21.2 years in 2022 Censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides the information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (66.0%) in Mara Region has neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 31.4 percent have birth certificates and a mere 1.8 percent have birth

notification. The analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (60.3%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 57.9 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. The results on other national identification documents show that 180,054 persons (17.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 170,633 persons (16.3%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 110,338 persons (4.7%) out of 2,364,013 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 2,367,990 persons (99.8%) out of 2,372,015 persons enumerated in Mara Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (1,864 persons) followed by Countries Outside Africa (1,333 persons).

Chapter Seven presents the information on the survival of parents. The results indicate that about nine out of ten (87.4%) children under 18 years in Mara Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (12.6%) children under 18 years are orphans with in significant differences between in urban areas (13.1%) and rural areas (11.6%). About ten percent (9.9%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while 2.7 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Rorya District Council has the highest percentage (15.9%) of orphans compared with other councils in Mara Region.

Chapter Eight presents the information on education, literacy and numeracy. The adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region is 85.9 percent. The adult literacy rate is higher among males (90.7%) than females (81.8%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.2 percent and it is higher among males (79.0%) than females (77.4%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 91.2 percent; the rate is higher among females (92.4%) than males (90.0%). The majority (77.5%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 17.5 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 3.0 percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents the information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,209,964 (78.8%) persons in employment. The unemployment rate in Mara Region using International relaxed definition is 4.5 percent.

Females have higher unemployment rate (5.1%) than males (3.8%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Mara Region is 89.0 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Mara 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 the society on an equal footing with others. About twelve percent (12.1%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.2 %) and walking (2.1%) are the most common types of disabilities in Mara Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on the status of land ownership including the information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Mara. Thirty-four percent (34.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in the Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (31.7 percent) than that of males (37.7%). More than 50 percent (52.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Mara Region, majority of them own land jointly (31.8%) followed by those owning land alone (13.5%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Mara Region. About seven out of ten (69.9%) households in the Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (33.5%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than fifty percent (51.1%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. About fifty percent (49.9%) of households in Mara Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than fifty percent (50.8%) of households in Mara Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Mara Region use firewood (67.4%) and charcoal (21.5%) as the main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar energy (41.9%) followed by electricity from national grid (TANESCO) used by 26.1 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 11.1 percent in 2012 to 26.1 percent in 2022. About five out of ten (54.2%)

households in Mara Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 55.0 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 Mara Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 78.3 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where about sixty-seven (66.9%) of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 79.4% of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals who attained training after secondary education (97.2%). Three percent (3.0 %) of person aged 15 and above in Mara Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.6 %) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen provides the 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 Mara Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings also present that 73.0 percent of all buildings/units in Mara Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 10.9 percent are occupied by tenants. About sixty four percent (64.3%) of all individually owned buildings in Mara Region are owned by males, 24.9 percent by females and 5.4 percent are jointly owned. About thirty-seven percent (37.1%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). Seventy-one percent (71.5%) percent of all buildings in Mara Region are built on un-surveyed land. About thirty-five percent (36.8%) of all buildings in Mara Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. About thirteen percent (13.3%) of all buildings in Mara Region are connected to the national grid electricity while 26.3 percent are powered by other sources. Nearly fourteen percent (13.5%) of all buildings have water services. About three percent (3.4%) of all buildings in Mara Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,372,015	100.0	1,636,129	100.0	735,886	100.0
Male	1,139,511	48.0	792,419	48.4	347,092	47.2
Female	1,232,504	52.0	843,710	51.6	388,794	52.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.1	-	3.0	-	3.1
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	391,191	16.5	277,342	17.0	113,849	15.5
Male	194,232	17.0	137,523	17.4	56,709	16.3
Female	196,959	16.0	139,819	16.6	57,140	14.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,137,973	48.0	809,721	49.5	328,252	44.6
Male	571,229	50.1	408,960	51.6	162,269	46.8
Female	566,744	46.0	400,761	47.5	165,983	42.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,301,785	54.9	920,547	56.3	381,238	51.8
Male	656,244	57.6	467,936	59.1	188,308	54.3
Female	645,541	52.4	452,611	53.6	192,930	49.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	447,119	18.8	296,493	18.1	150,626	20.5
Male	215,441	18.9	146,139	18.4	69,302	20.0
Female	231,678	18.8	150,354	17.8	81,324	20.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	740,686	31.2	485,670	29.7	255,016	34.7
Male	347,295	30.5	231,033	29.2	116,262	33.5
Female	393,391	31.9	254,637	30.2	138,754	35.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	529,545	43.0	347,202	41.2	182,343	46.9
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,145,617	48.3	763,373	46.7	382,244	51.9
Male	531,699	46.7	357,366	45.1	174,333	50.2
Female	613,918	49.8	406,007	48.1	207,911	53.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	131,397	5.5	92,974	5.7	38,423	5.2
Male	56,091	4.9	39,725	5.0	16,366	4.7
Female	75,306	6.1	53,249	6.3	22,057	5.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	88,425	3.7	63,035	3.9	25,390	3.5
Male	36,583	3.2	26,093	3.3	10,490	3.0
Female	51,842	4.2	36,942	4.4	14,900	3.8
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	467,473	100.0	307,949	100.0	159,524	100.0
Male Headed Households	269,565	57.7	178,445	57.9	91,120	57.1
Female Headed Households	197,908	42.3	129,504	42.1	68,404	42.9
Average Household Size						
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	269,565	5.3	178,445	5.6	91,120	4.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	197,908	4.7	129,504	4.8	68,404	4.3

National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	737,703	31.4	107,792	28.6	274,132	37.9
Population with Birth Notification	41,609	1.8	7,481	1.8	11,883	1.6
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	2,367,990	99.8	1,636,129	99.8	735,886	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	4,025	0.2	3,008	0.2	1,017	0.1
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	121,422	3.6	75,394	2.6	46,028	9.5
Other Health Insurance	31,489	0.9	25,658	0.9	5,831	1.2
National Identification Card	180,166	17.2	100,817	14.3	79,349	23.1
National Identification Number	170,545	16.3	113,902	16.2	56,643	16.5
Zanzibar Identification Card	138	-	50	-	88	-
Driving License	21,860	2.1	7,176	1.0	14,684	4.3
Voter's Identification Card	665,925	63.6	442,175	62.9	223,750	65.0
Travel Passport	9,492	0.4	4,547	0.3	4,945	0.7
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	164,349	12.6	120,281	13.1	44,068	11.6
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)		85.9		83.6		90.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)		92.8		91.2		94.9
Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)		85.4		83.6		89.0
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)		91.2		90.0		94.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools		135.7		131.8		145.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Pre-Primary	2,306	0.2	1,174	0	1,132	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	726,989	77.5	332,623	74	394,366	80.5
Training After Primary	1,518	0.2	998	0	520	0.1
Pre-Form One	264	-	149	-	115	-
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	164,235	17.5	85,412	19	78,823	16.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,286	0.7	4,466	1	1,820	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	8,522	0.9	5,042	1	3,480	0.7
University and Other Related	27,990	3.0	18,628	4	9,362	1.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	-	14	-	13	-
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	3,000	0.3	906	0.1	2,094	0.7
Professionals	11,393	1.2	3,335	0.5	8,058	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	23,507	2.5	8,846	1.4	14,661	4.7
Clerks	2,106	0.2	603	0.1	1,503	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	28,769	3.0	10,308	1.6	18,461	5.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	514,461	53.9	404,171	63.0	110,290	35.4
Craft and related workers	128,221	13.4	78,499	12.2	49,722	15.9

Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,939	0.6	2,219	0.3	3,720	1.2
Elementary occupations	236,355	24.8	133,064	20.7	103,291	33.1
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	217,423	12.1	155,911	12.6	61,512	10.9
Type of Disability						
Albinism	2,779	0.1	1,733	0.1	1046	0.1
Seeing	57,625	3.2	40,488	3.3	17,137	3.0
Hearing	19,361	1.1	13,942	1.1	5,419	1.0
Walking	37,821	2.1	27,060	2.2	10,761	1.9
Remembering	12,123	0.7	8,545	0.7	3,578	0.6
Self-Care	5,618	0.3	3,912	0.3	1,706	0.3
Communication	10,094	0.6	6,987	0.6	3,107	0.5
Other Disability	74,781	4.2	54,977	4.5	19,804	3.5
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	416,395	34.4	318,623	39.2	97,772	24.6
Male	207,881	37.7	157,659	42.2	50,222	28.2
Female	208,514	31.7	160,964	36.6	47,550	21.8
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	326,766	69.9	187,477	69.5	139,289	70.4
Living without Paying any Rent	19,665	4.2	11,490	4.3	8,175	4.1
Rented Privately	71,469	15.3	40,871	15.2	30,598	15.5
Rented by Employer	13,934	3.0	7,924	2.9	6,010	3.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	15,809	3.4	9,123	3.4	6,686	3.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	11,246	2.4	7,357	2.7	3,889	2.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	8,584	1.8	5,323	2.0	3,261	1.6
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	399,106	85.4	247,302	80.3	151,804	95.2
Grass/Leaves	58,296	12.5	52,440	17.0	5,856	3.7
Mud and Leaves	7,198	1.5	6,316	2.1	882	0.6
Others	2,873	0.6	1,891	0.6	982	0.6
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	212,200	45.4	112,813	36.6	99,387	62.3
Earth/Sand	222,740	47.6	181,975	59.1	40,765	25.6
Ceramic tiles	23,660	5.1	6,277	2.0	17,383	10.9
Other	8,873	1.9	6,884	2.2	1,989	1.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	66,040	14.1	24,984	8.1	41,056	25.7
Baked Bricks	224,832	48.1	135,532	44.0	89,300	56.0
Sundried Bricks	84,159	18.0	65,123	21.1	19,036	11.9
Poles and Mud	75,661	16.2	68,534	22.3	7,127	4.5
Stones	8,006	1.7	6,321	2.1	1,685	1.1
Others	8,775	1.9	7,455	2.4	1,320	0.8

Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	9,445	2.0	2,912	0.9	6,533	4.1
Solar	14,597	3.1	11,407	3.7	3,190	2.0
Kerosene	1,773	0.4	1,356	0.4	417	0.3
Others	441,658	94.5	292,274	94.9	149,384	93.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	315,074	67.4	251,118	81.5	63,956	40.1
Charcoal	100,673	21.5	32,992	10.7	67,681	42.4
Kerosene	1,773	0.4	1,356	0.4	417	0.3
Electricity	9,538	2.0	2,981	1.0	6,557	4.1
Gas	20,779	4.4	5,376	1.7	15,403	9.7
Others	19,636	4.2	14,126	4.6	5,510	3.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	118,390	25.3	42,401	13.8	75,989	47.6
Other Protected Sources	99,192	21.2	55,971	18.2	43,221	27.1
Unprotected Sources	249,891	53.5	209,577	68.1	40,314	25.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	129,251	27.6	48,609	15.8	80,642	50.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	30,145	6.4	17,201	5.6	12,944	8.1
Pit Latrine	234,868	50.2	177,047	57.5	57,821	36.2
Others	1,579	0.3	1,187	0.4	392	0.2
No Facility	71,630	15.3	63,905	20.8	7,725	4.8
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	280,772	60.1	201,322	65.4	79,450	49.8
Land or Farm	325,348	69.6	241,118	78.3	84,230	52.8
House	326,870	69.9	237,555	77.1	89,315	56.0
Bicycle	74,174	15.9	52,000	16.9	22,174	13.9
Motorcycle or Vespa	33,993	7.3	20,190	6.6	13,803	8.7
Power Tiller	1,112	0.2	718	0.2	394	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	170,865	36.6	112,891	31.3	57,974	36.3
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	947,254	78.3	618,549	76.1	328,705	82.8
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	387,373	82.9	246,654	80.1	140,719	88.2
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	960,471	79.4	631,428	77.7	329,043	82.9
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	9,771	0.8	5,183	0.6	4,588	1.2
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	20,652	1.7	10,038	1.2	10,614	2.7
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	536,095	77.1	353,616	76.2	182,479	79.7
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	86,088	13.3	32,341	6.9	53,747	29.5
Water	87,456	13.5	31,747	6.8	55,709	30.6
Toilet	370,640	57.2	247,567	53.1	123,073	67.6
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	21,725	3.4	12,052	2.6	9,673	5.5
Building Land Survey Status						

Surveyed	127,210	20.0	48,098	10.5	79,112	44.7
Not Surveyed	455,006	71.5	378,430	82.4	76,576	43.3
Regularised	41,714	6.6	24,648	5.4	17,066	9.6

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
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
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
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 Enumeration means persons were enumerated where they slept on the Census night.

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population 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 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

In addition, 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 taking 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:

- i. Increase the availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- ii. Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as the patterns and trends of population growth; and
- iii. Strengthen the 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 the overall operations of the 2022 PHC. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners respectively were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their areas of jurisdiction.

The Population and Housing Census Commissars, one from each side of the United Republic of Tanzania, were responsible for publicity and advocacy activities such as educating, sensitising and mobilising the public for census exercise. They were also responsible for resource mobilisation and 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 the 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, 4,324 EAs were delineated in Mara Region (1,606 EAs in urban areas and 4,341 hamlets in rural areas).

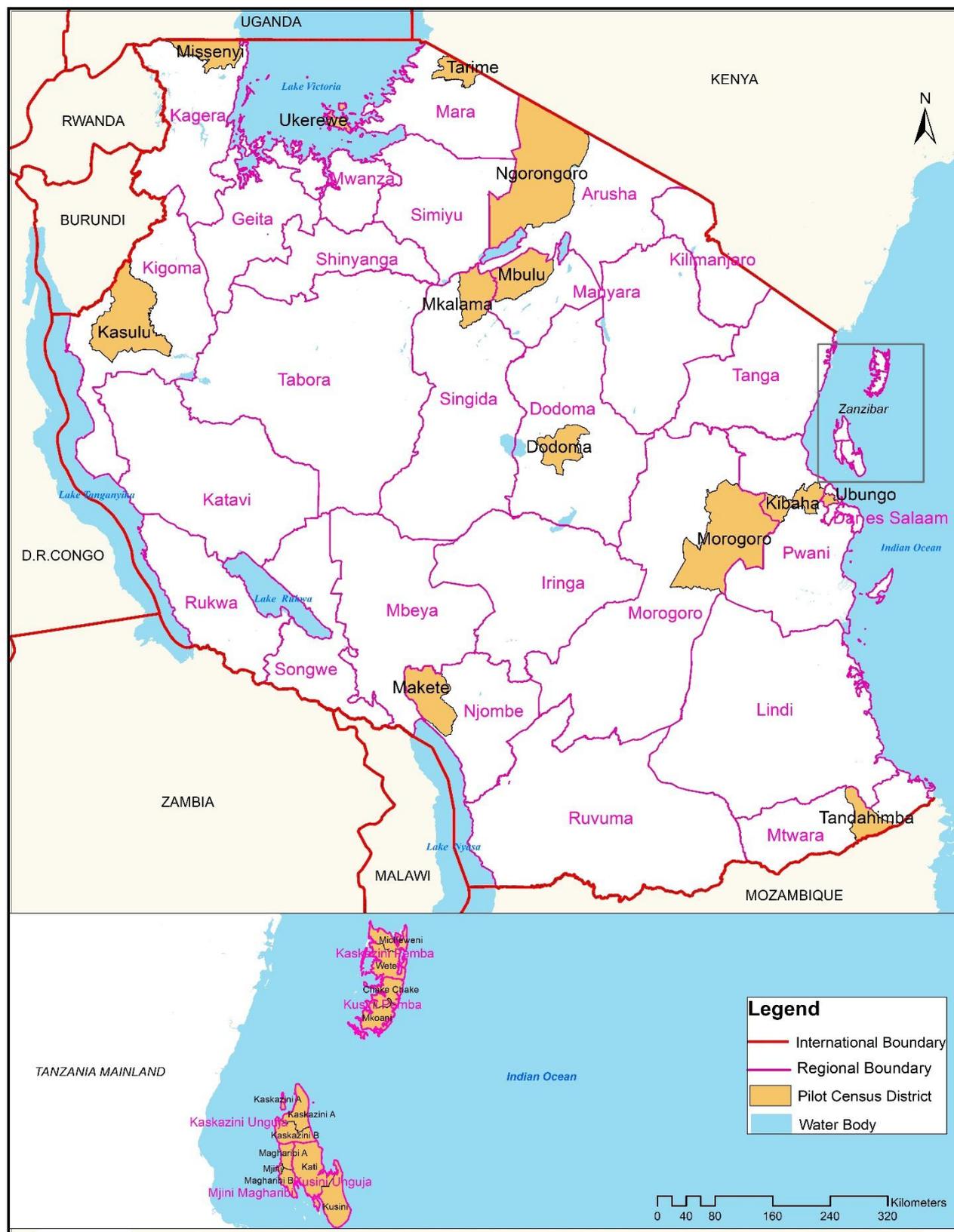
Map 1.1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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

The 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.



Plate: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

- Mara Region has a population of 2,372,015 persons; (1,139,511 males and 1,232,504 females).
- The regional population average annual growth rate was 3.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Mara Regional population is expected to double in the next 22 years; that is in year 2044.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 69.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 31.0 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

Mara Region has a population of 2,372,015 persons and is the tenth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (52%) of this population are females (1,232,504 persons) and 48.0 percent (1,139,511 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.3 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Mara Region has nine (9) Councils, out of those, six (6) are District Councils, two (2) are Town Councils and one (1) is a Municipal Council. Tarime District Council has the largest population (404,848 persons) in the Region compared with other Councils. The other two Councils with large populations are Rorya District Council (354,490

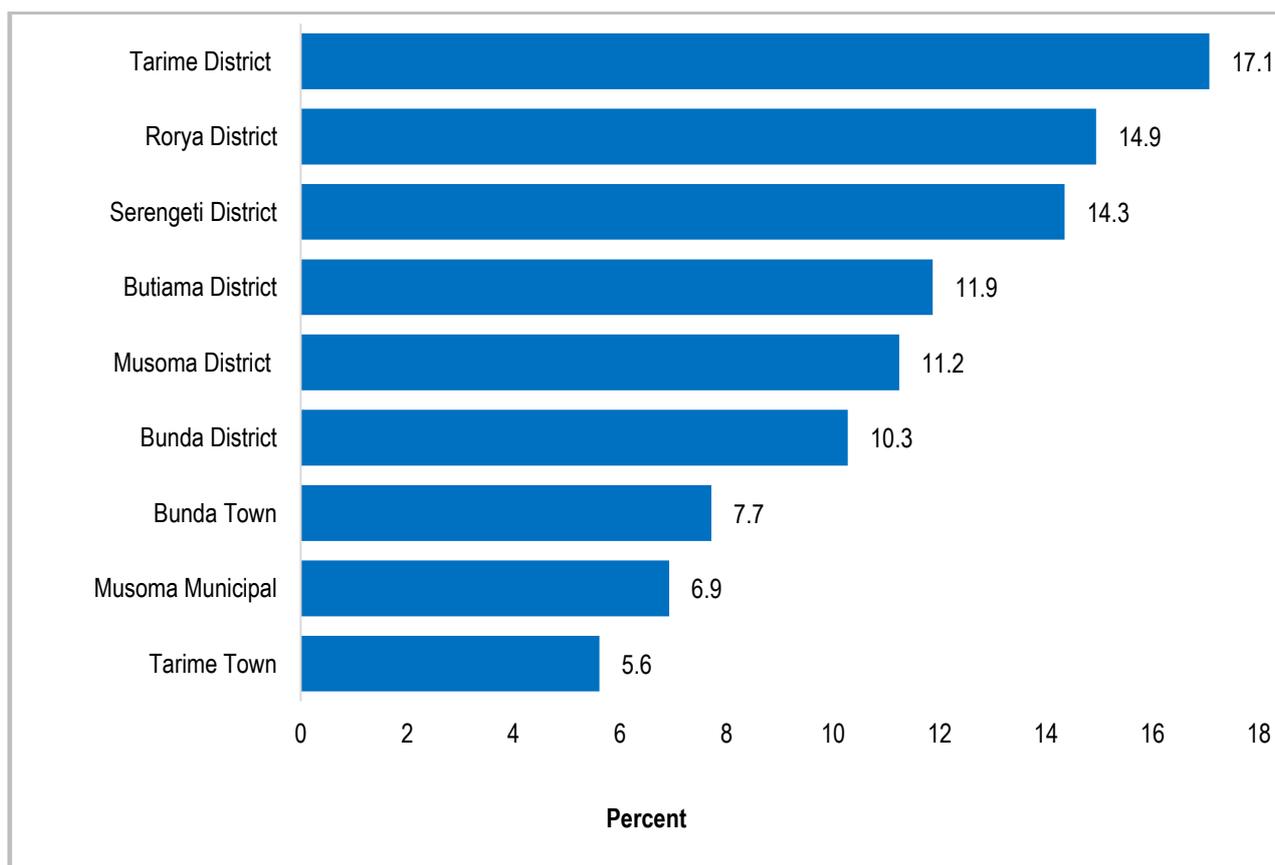
persons) and Serengeti District Council (340,349 persons). Over 40 percent (46.4%) of the total population in Mara Region live in those three councils. The least two populated Councils in Mara Region are Musoma Municipal (164,172 persons) and Tarime Town (133,043 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further, the results show that proportion of female is high compared with male in all councils in the Region (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,372,015	1,139,511	48.0	1,232,504	52.0
Tarime District	404,848	194,403	48.0	210,445	52.0
Tarime Town	133,043	62,484	47.0	70,559	53.0
Serengeti District	340,349	164,155	48.2	176,194	51.8
Musoma District	266,665	131,246	49.2	135,419	50.8
Musoma Municipal	164,172	76,067	46.3	88,105	53.7
Bunda District	243,822	118,757	48.7	125,065	51.3
Bunda Town	182,970	86,618	47.3	96,352	52.7
Butiama District	281,656	135,868	48.2	145,788	51.8
Rorya District	354,490	169,913	47.9	184,577	52.1

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



2.3.1 Rural and Urban Population

Mara Region population is predominantly rural, with 69.0 percent of its population living in rural areas and 31.0 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils, Tarime Town, Bunda Town and Musoma Municipal have all its population residing in urban areas. Councils with most of their population living in rural areas are Musoma District (96.3%), Bunda District (92.6%) and Rorya (91.3%) (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

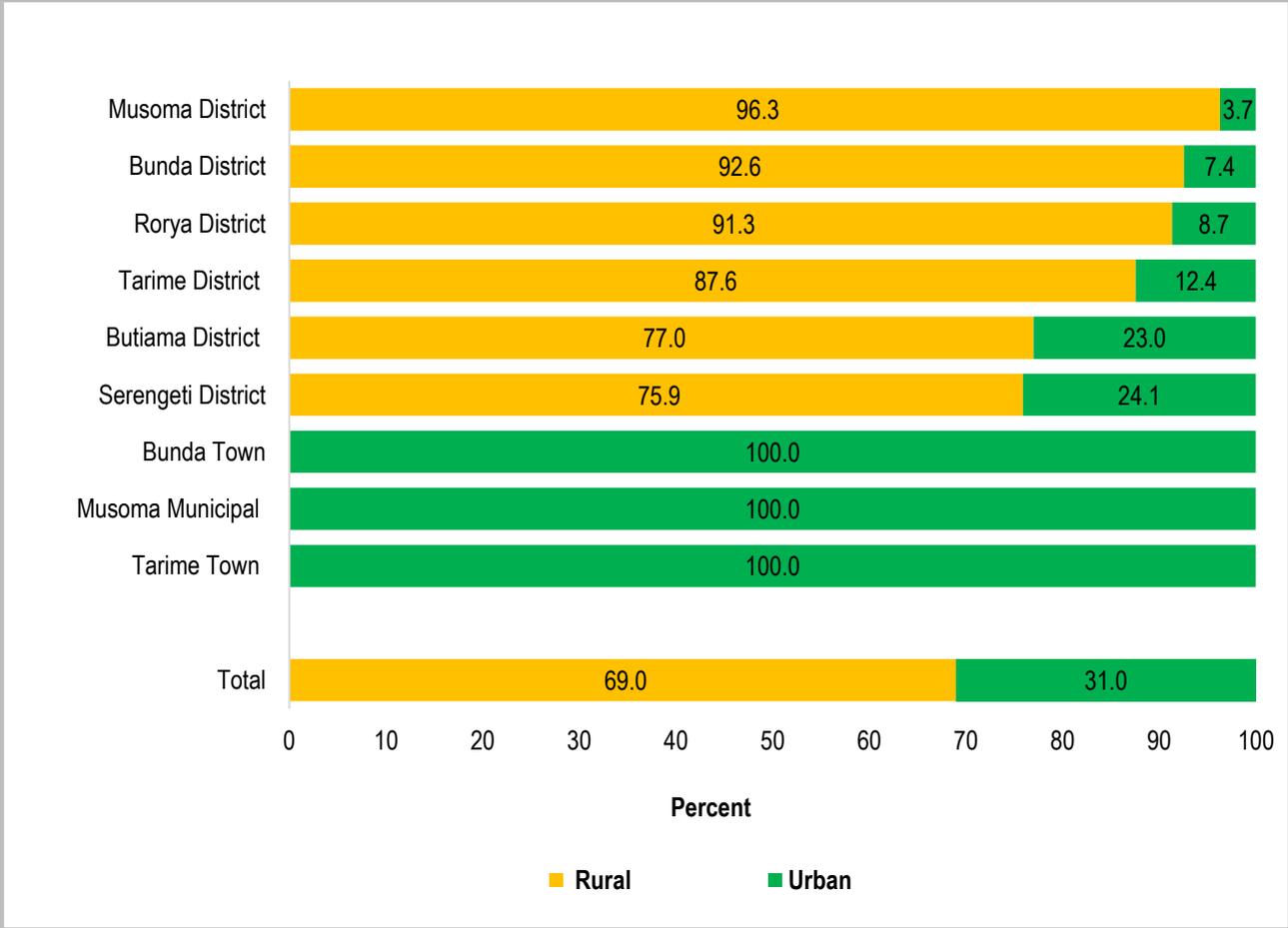


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population size										
	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Total	2,372,015	1,139,511	1,232,504	1,636,129	69.0	792,419	843,710	735,886	31.0	347,092	388,794
Tarime District	404,848	194,403	210,445	354,606	87.6	169,748	184,858	50,242	12.4	24,655	25,587
Tarime Town	133,043	62,484	70,559	NA	NA	NA	NA	133,043	100.0	62,484	70,559
Serengeti District	340,349	164,155	176,194	258,310	75.9	125,555	132,755	82,039	24.1	38,600	43,439
Musoma District	266,665	131,246	135,419	256,811	96.3	126,403	130,408	9,854	3.7	4,843	5,011
Musoma Municipal	164,172	76,067	88,105	NA	NA	NA	NA	164,172	100.0	76,067	88,105
Bunda District	243,822	118,757	125,065	225,719	92.6	110,251	115,468	18,103	7.4	8,506	9,597
Bunda Town	182,970	86,618	96,352	NA	NA	NA	NA	182,970	100.0	86,618	96,352
Butiama District	281,656	135,868	145,788	216,881	77.0	104,912	111,969	64,775	23.0	30,956	33,819
Rorya District	354,490	169,913	184,577	323,802	91.3	155,550	168,252	30,688	8.7	14,363	16,325

2.4 Population Change and Growth

2.4.1 Population Change

The population of Mara Region has increased by 36.0 percent from 1,743,830 persons in 2012 to 2,372,015 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over one decade (Table 2.3).

2.4.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

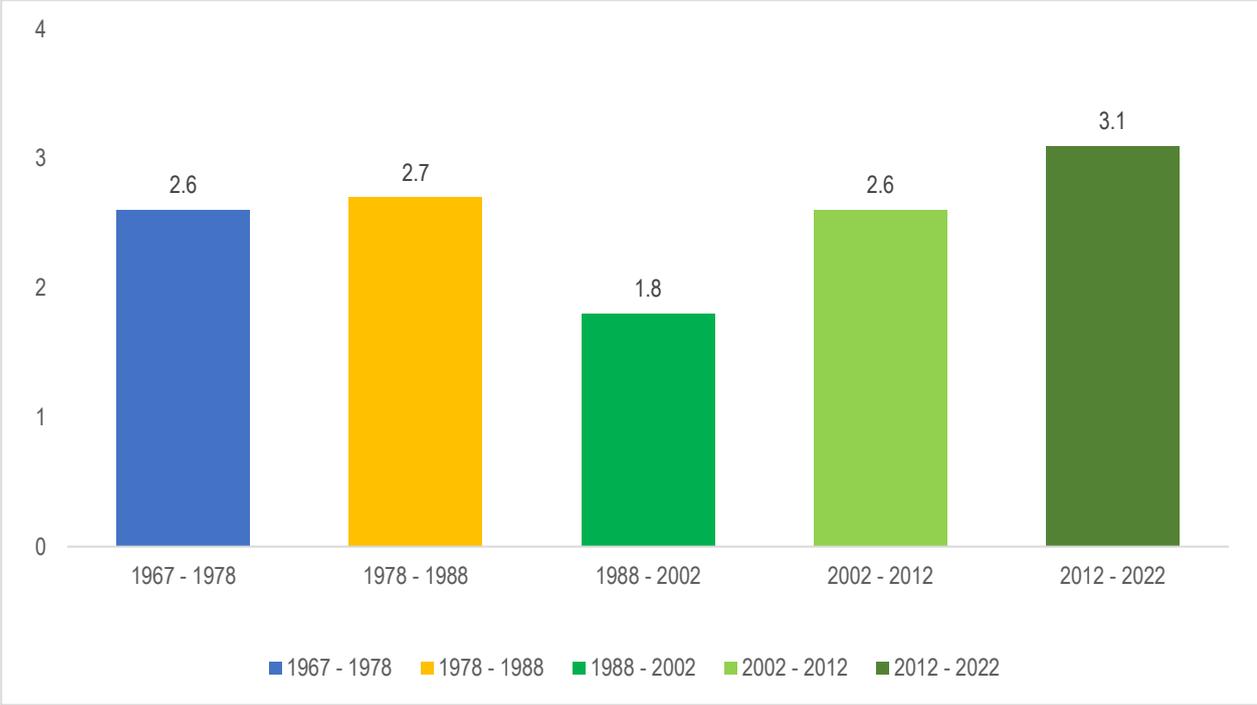
Mara Region population annual growth rate was 3.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is slightly below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 22 years, that is in year 2044. The growth rate for male population is 3.0% percent and that of female is 3.1% which is the same as that of total population (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	1,743,830	2,372,015	36.0	3.1	22
Male	840,020	1,139,511	35.7	3.0	22
Female	903,810	1,232,504	36.4	3.1	22

Figure 2.3 shows that, annual average growth rate for Mara regional population increased from 2.6 percent during 1967 – 1978 period to 3.1 percent in 2012 – 2022 period.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Mara Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- Forty-eight (48.0%) percent of the Mara Region population is aged below 15 years and 3.7 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Mara Regional population is 15.4 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Mara Region increased from 46.5 percent in 1988 to 48.3 percent Census in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Mara Region is 5.5
- The age dependency ratio for Mara Region is 107.1.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes in Mara 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.

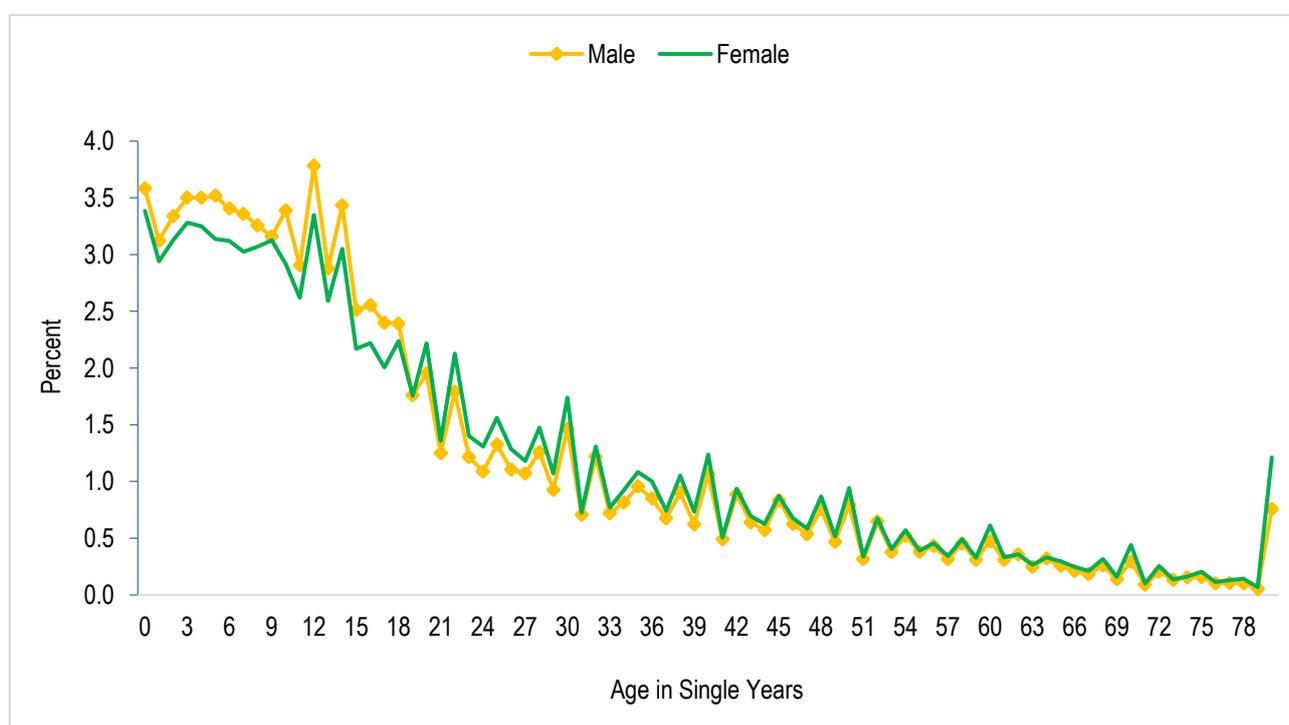
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 the 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 Mara 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 – Mara 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 Mara Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 48.0 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.7 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Mara Region population is 15.4 years. The results also portray a higher number of males than females in age 0 to 19.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Mara Region is about 92 males for every 100 females (94 for rural areas and 89 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (101 to 108 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (94 to 97 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,372,015	100.0	1,139,511	100.0	1,232,504	100.0	92
0-4	391,191	16.5	194,232	17.0	196,959	16.0	99
5-9	380,998	16.1	190,247	16.7	190,751	15.5	100
10-14	365,784	15.4	186,750	16.4	179,034	14.5	104
15-19	260,294	11.0	132,303	11.6	127,991	10.4	103
20-24	186,825	7.9	83,138	7.3	103,687	8.4	80
25-29	145,816	6.1	64,819	5.7	80,997	6.6	80
30-34	123,490	5.2	56,130	4.9	67,360	5.5	83
35-39	102,529	4.3	45,697	4.0	56,832	4.6	80
40-44	90,900	3.8	41,603	3.7	49,297	4.0	84
45-49	80,062	3.4	36,681	3.2	43,381	3.5	85
50-54	66,321	2.8	30,213	2.7	36,108	2.9	84
55-59	46,408	2.0	21,607	1.9	24,801	2.0	87
60-64	42,972	1.8	19,508	1.7	23,464	1.9	83
65-69	27,162	1.1	11,966	1.1	15,196	1.2	79
70-74	23,563	1.0	10,014	0.9	13,549	1.1	74
75-79	14,131	0.6	5,961	0.5	8,170	0.7	73
80-84	11,161	0.5	4,409	0.4	6,752	0.5	65
85+	12,408	0.5	4,233	0.4	8,175	0.7	52
Median Age	15.4		14.4		16.4		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,636,129	100.0	792,419	100.0	843,710	100.0	94
0 – 4	277,342	17.0	137,523	17.4	139,819	16.6	98
5 – 9	272,169	16.6	136,545	17.2	135,624	16.1	101
10 – 14	260,210	15.9	134,892	17.0	125,318	14.9	108
15 – 19	175,016	10.7	91,011	11.5	84,005	10.0	108
20 – 24	121,477	7.4	55,128	7.0	66,349	7.9	83
25 – 29	93,218	5.7	41,690	5.3	51,528	6.1	81
30 – 34	79,915	4.9	36,127	4.6	43,788	5.2	83
35 – 39	67,977	4.2	29,950	3.8	38,027	4.5	79
40 – 44	61,859	3.8	28,155	3.6	33,704	4.0	84
45 – 49	55,065	3.4	25,264	3.2	29,801	3.5	85
50 – 54	46,439	2.8	21,182	2.7	25,257	3.0	84
55 – 59	32,468	2.0	15,227	1.9	17,241	2.0	88
60 – 64	29,939	1.8	13,632	1.7	16,307	1.9	84
65 – 69	19,078	1.2	8,396	1.1	10,682	1.3	79
70 – 74	16,673	1.0	7,109	0.9	9,564	1.1	74
75 – 79	10,199	0.6	4,269	0.5	5,930	0.7	72
80-84	8,109	0.5	3,212	0.4	4,897	0.6	66
85+	8,976	0.5	3,107	0.4	5,869	0.7	53
Median Age	14.7		14.0		15.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	735,886	100.0	347,092	100.0	388,794	100.0	89
0 – 4	113,849	15.5	56,709	16.3	57,140	14.7	99
5 – 9	108,829	14.8	53,702	15.5	55,127	14.2	97
10 – 14	105,574	14.3	51,858	14.9	53,716	13.8	97
15 – 19	85,278	11.6	41,292	11.9	43,986	11.3	94
20 – 24	65,348	8.9	28,010	8.1	37,338	9.6	75
25 – 29	52,598	7.1	23,129	6.7	29,469	7.6	78
30 – 34	43,575	5.9	20,003	5.8	23,572	6.1	85
35 – 39	34,552	4.7	15,747	4.5	18,805	4.8	84
40 – 44	29,041	3.9	13,448	3.9	15,593	4.0	86
45 – 49	24,997	3.4	11,417	3.3	13,580	3.5	84
50 – 54	19,882	2.7	9,031	2.6	10,851	2.8	83
55 – 59	13,940	1.9	6,380	1.8	7,560	1.9	84
60 – 64	13,033	1.8	5,876	1.7	7,157	1.8	82
65 – 69	8,084	1.1	3,570	1.0	4,514	1.2	79
70 – 74	6,890	0.9	2,905	0.8	3,985	1.0	73
75 – 79	3,932	0.5	1,692	0.5	2,240	0.6	76
80-84	3,052	0.4	1,197	0.3	1,855	0.5	65
85+	3,432	0.5	1,126	0.3	2,306	0.6	49
Median Age	16.8		15.9		17.7		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Mara 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). Mara 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 Musoma Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the regional headquarter of Mara Region shows a bulge in age group 10–14, an indication of female-child in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

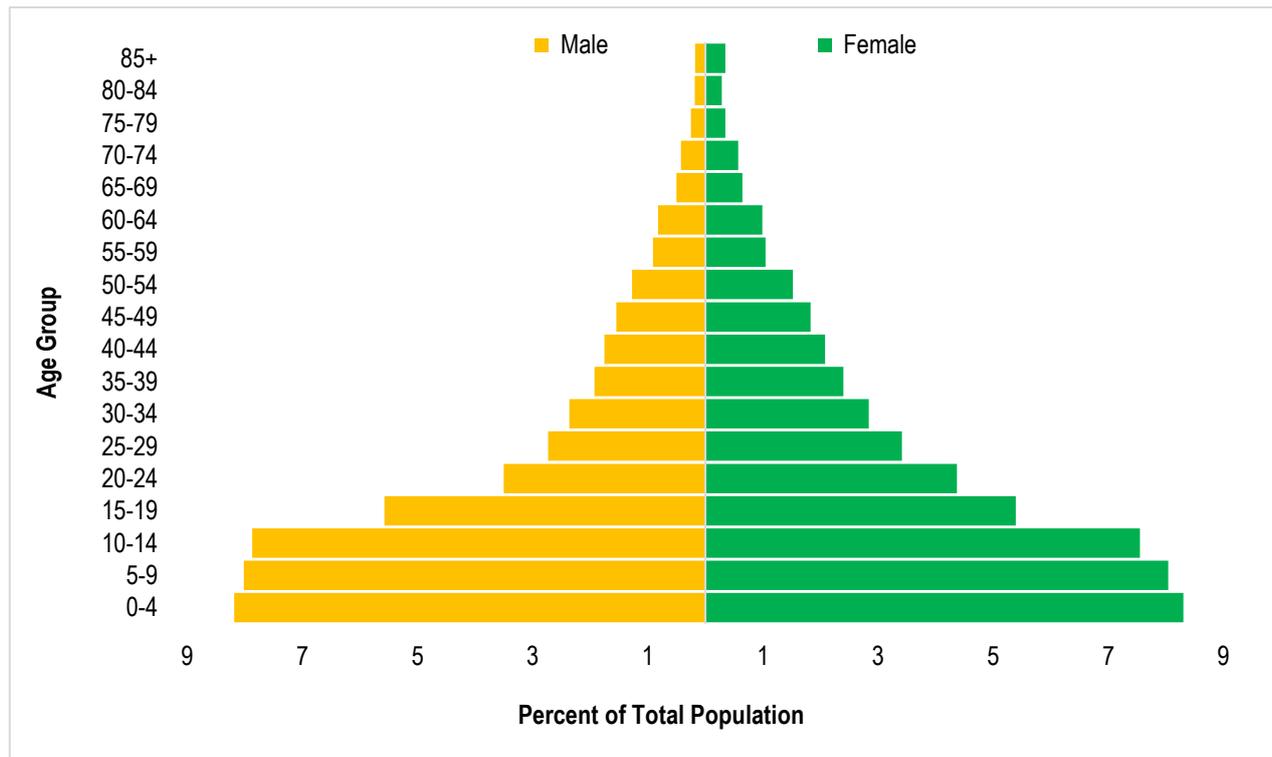


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mara Rural, 2022 PHC

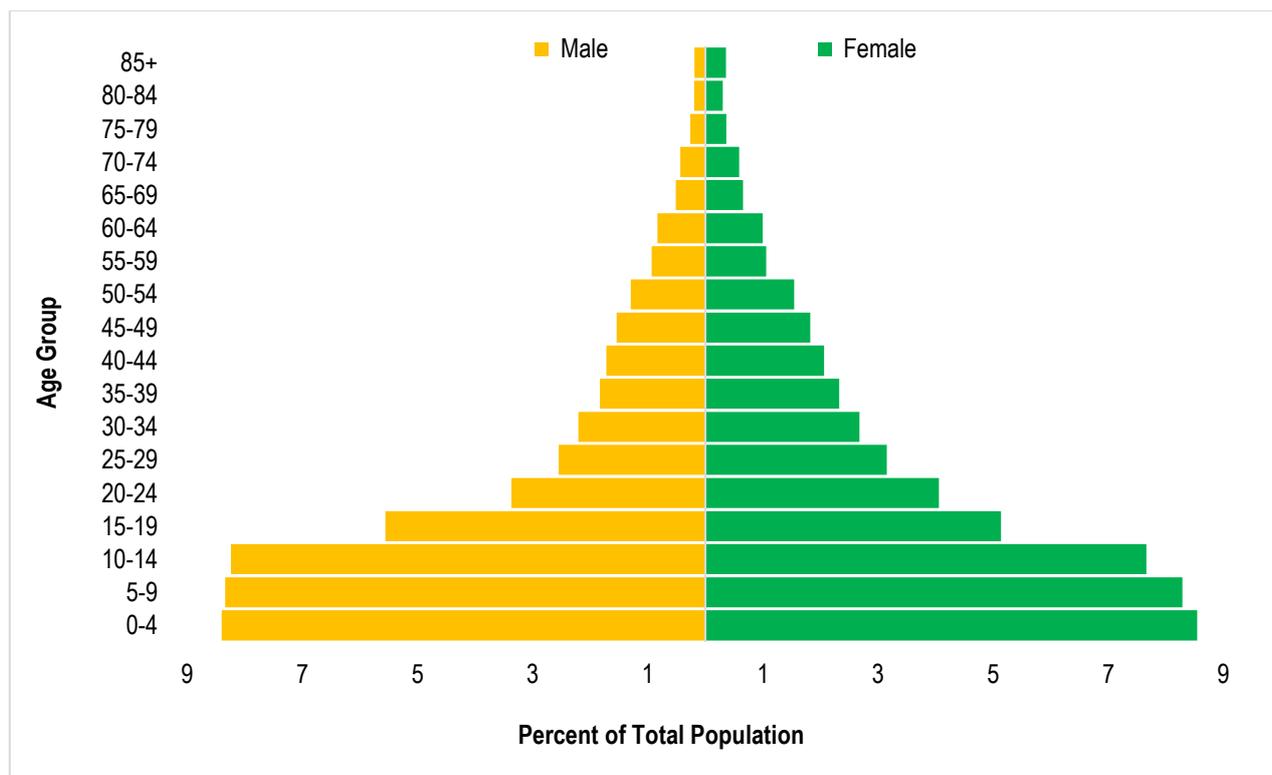


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mara Urban, 2022 PHC

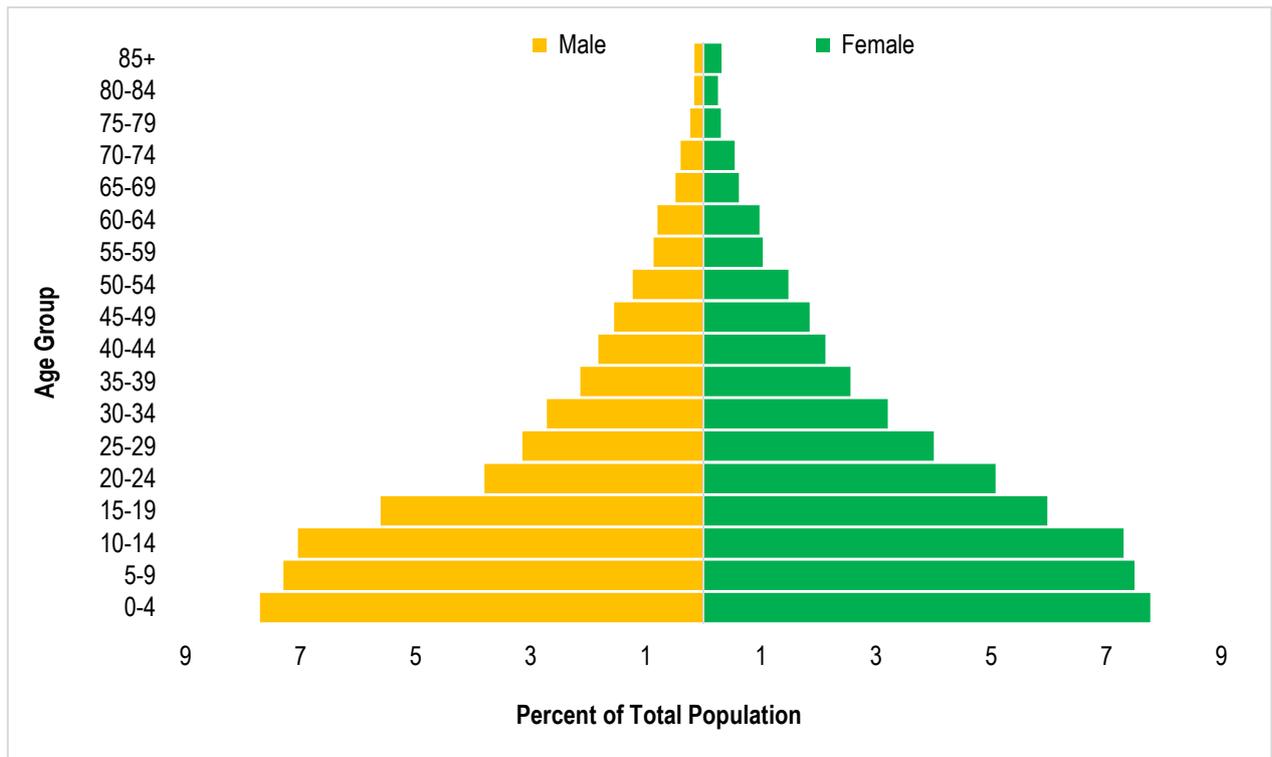
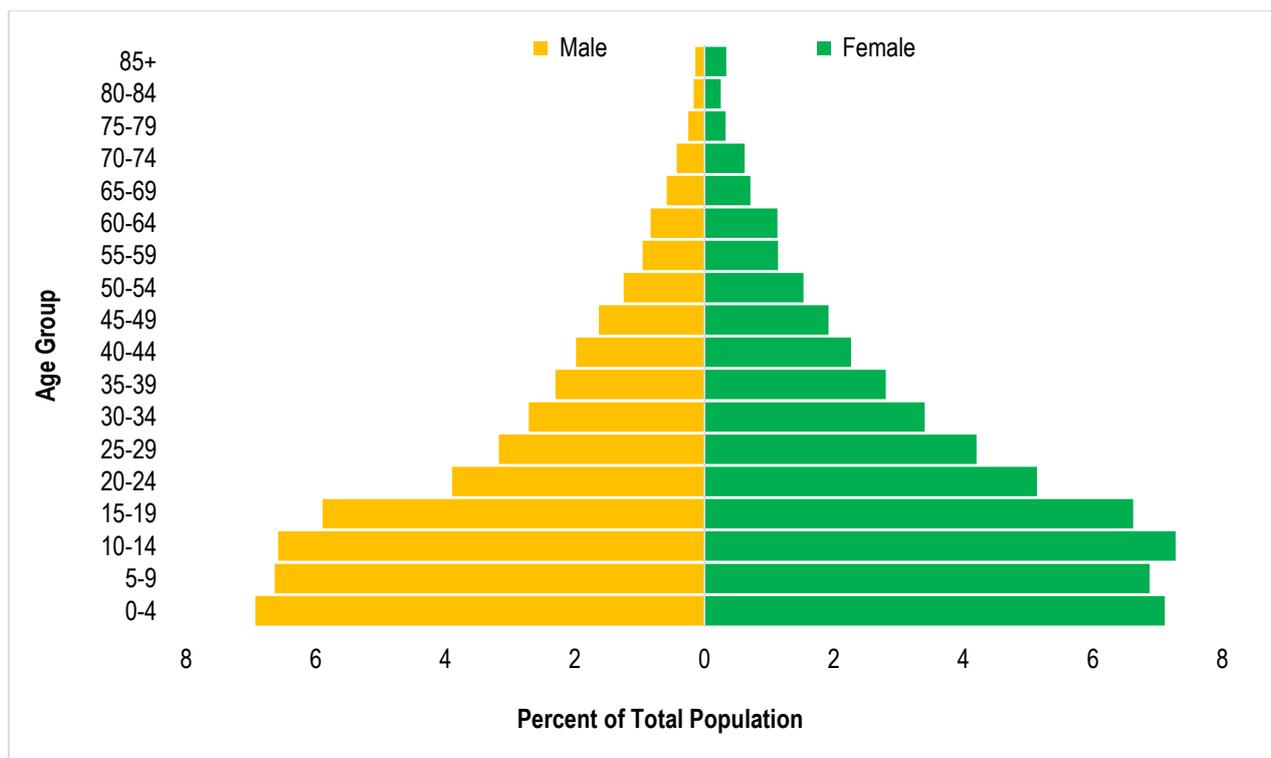


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Musoma Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Mara Region has a young population with 48.0 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.7 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,372,015	100.0	1,636,129	100.0	735,886	100.0
Male	1,139,511	48.0	792,419	48.4	347,092	47.2
Female	1,232,504	52.0	843,710	51.6	388,794	52.8
Children (Under 1 year)	82,542	3.5	57,867	3.5	24,675	3.4
Male	40,827	3.6	28,610	3.6	12,217	3.5
Female	41,715	3.4	29,257	3.5	12,458	3.2
Children (0–4 years)	391,191	16.5	277,342	17.0	113,849	15.5
Male	194,232	17.0	137,523	17.4	56,709	16.3
Female	196,959	16.0	139,819	16.6	57,140	14.7
Children (0–8 years)	697,692.00	29.4	496,487	30.3	201,205	27.3
Male	348,501	30.6	248,279	31.3	100,222	28.9
Female	349,191	28.3	248,208	29.4	100,983	26.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,137,973	48.0	809,721	49.5	328,252	44.6
Male	571,229	50.1	408,960	51.6	162,269	46.8
Female	566,744	46.0	400,761	47.5	165,983	42.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	1301785	54.9	920,547	56.3	381,238	51.8
Male	656244	57.6	467,936	59.1	188,308	54.3
Female	645541	52.4	452,611	53.6	192,930	49.6
Teenagers (13–19 years)	401,720	16.9	274,561	16.8	127,159	17.3
Male	204,212	17.9	142,583	18.0	61,629	17.8
Female	197,508	16.0	131,978	15.6	65,530	16.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	447,119	18.8	296,493	18.1	150,626	20.5
Male	215,441	18.9	146,139	18.4	69,302	20.0
Female	231,678	18.8	150,354	17.8	81,324	20.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	740,686	31.2	485,670	29.7	255,016	34.7
Male	347,295	30.5	231,033	29.2	116,262	33.5
Female	393,391	31.9	254,637	30.2	138,754	35.7
Primary School (6–12 years)	526,611	22.2	376,453	23.0	150,158	20.4
Male	264,996	23.3	191,086	24.1	73,910	21.3
Female	261,615	21.2	185,367	22.0	76,248	19.6
Primary School (7–13 years)	514,063	21.7	366,518	22.4	147,545	20.0

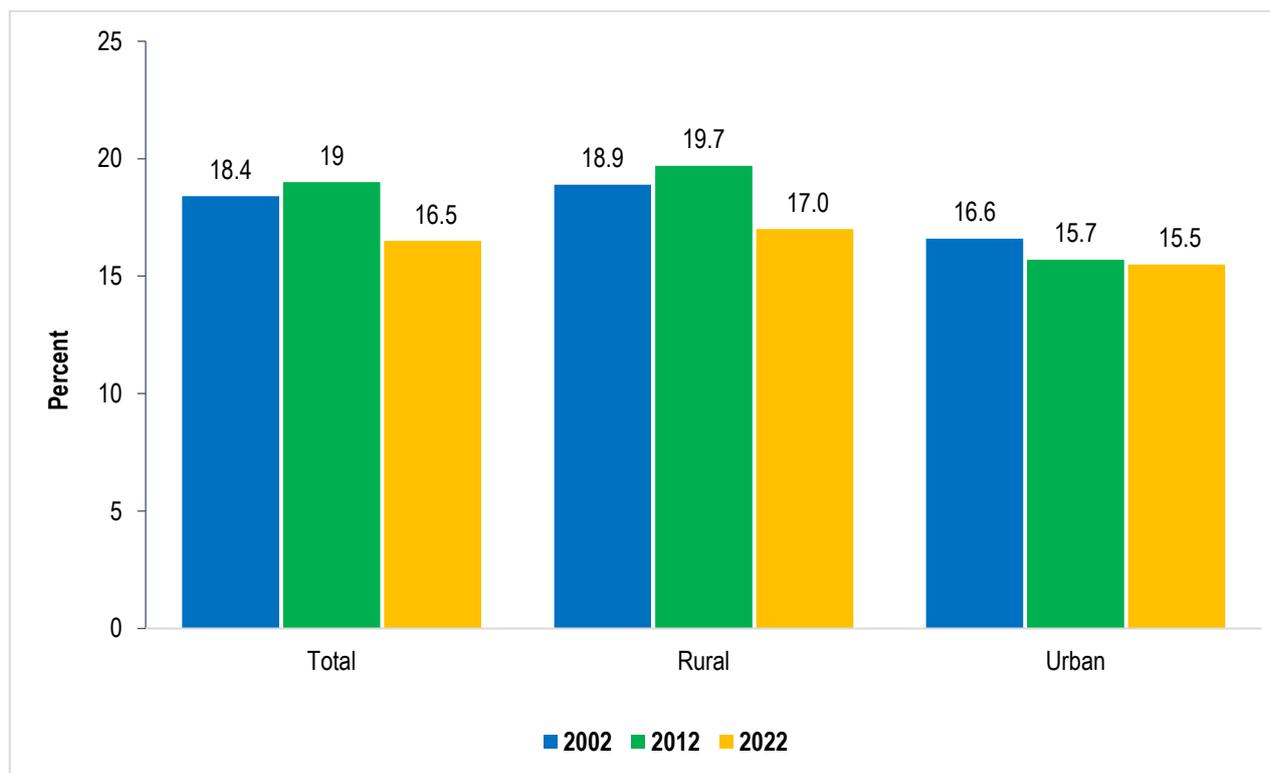
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	258,977	22.7	186,592	23.5	72,385	20.9
Female	255,086	20.7	179,926	21.3	75,160	19.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	240,527	10.1	164,885	10.1	75,642	10.3
Male	124,148	10.9	87,061	11.0	37,087	10.7
Female	116,379	9.4	77,824	9.2	38,555	9.9
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	529,545	43.0	347,202	41.2	182,343	46.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,145,617	48.3	763,373	46.7	382,244	51.9
Male	531,699	46.7	357,366	45.1	174,333	50.2
Female	613,918	49.8	406,007	48.1	207,911	53.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	131,397	5.5	92,974	5.7	38,423	5.2
Male	56,091	4.9	39,725	5.0	16,366	4.7
Female	75,306	6.1	53,249	6.3	22,057	5.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	88,425	3.7	63,035	3.9	25,390	3.5
Male	36,583	3.2	26,093	3.3	10,490	3.0
Female	51,842	4.2	36,942	4.4	14,900	3.8
Elderly Population (70+ years)	61,263	2.6	43,957	2.7	17,306	2.4
Male	24,617	2.2	17,697	2.2	6,920	2.0
Female	36,646	3.0	26,260	3.1	10,386	2.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		107		114		93

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, 16.5 percent of the population in Mara Region is under five years of age. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has declined from 18.4 percent in 2002 to 16.5 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the Region during the specified period.

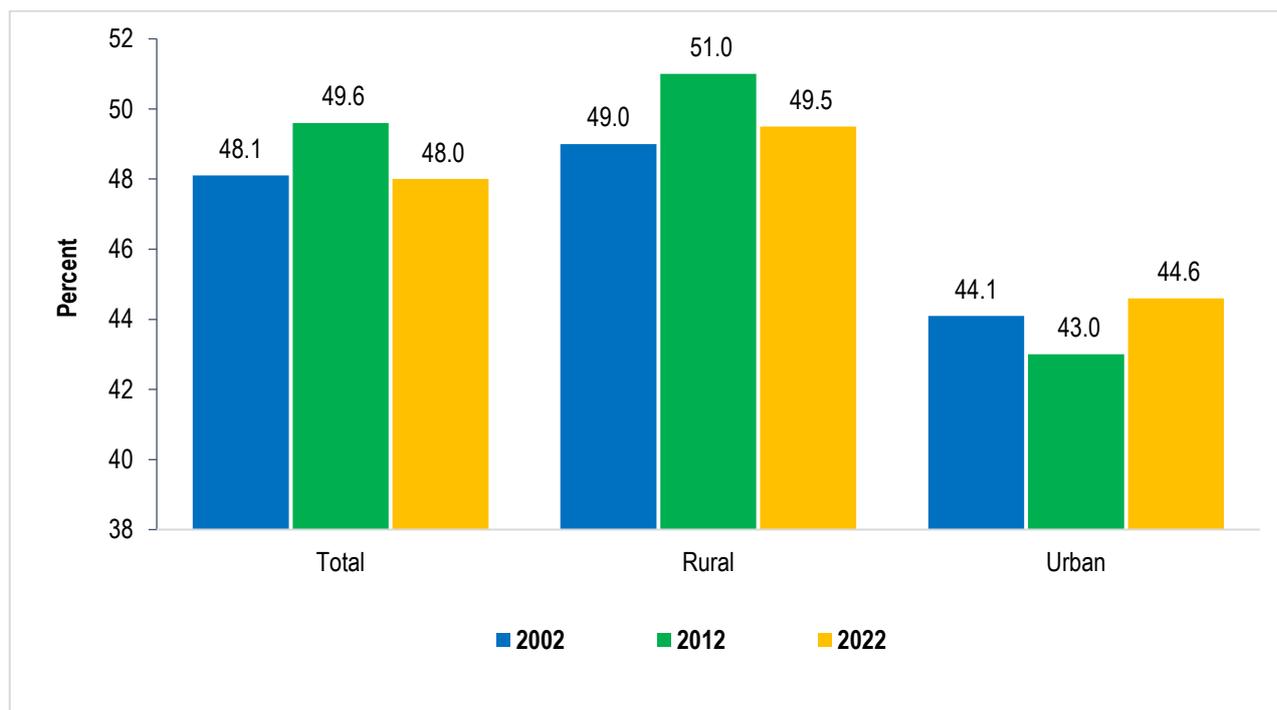
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Mara regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 48.0 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has remained around 48 percent in 2002 (48.1%) and in 2022 (48.0%).

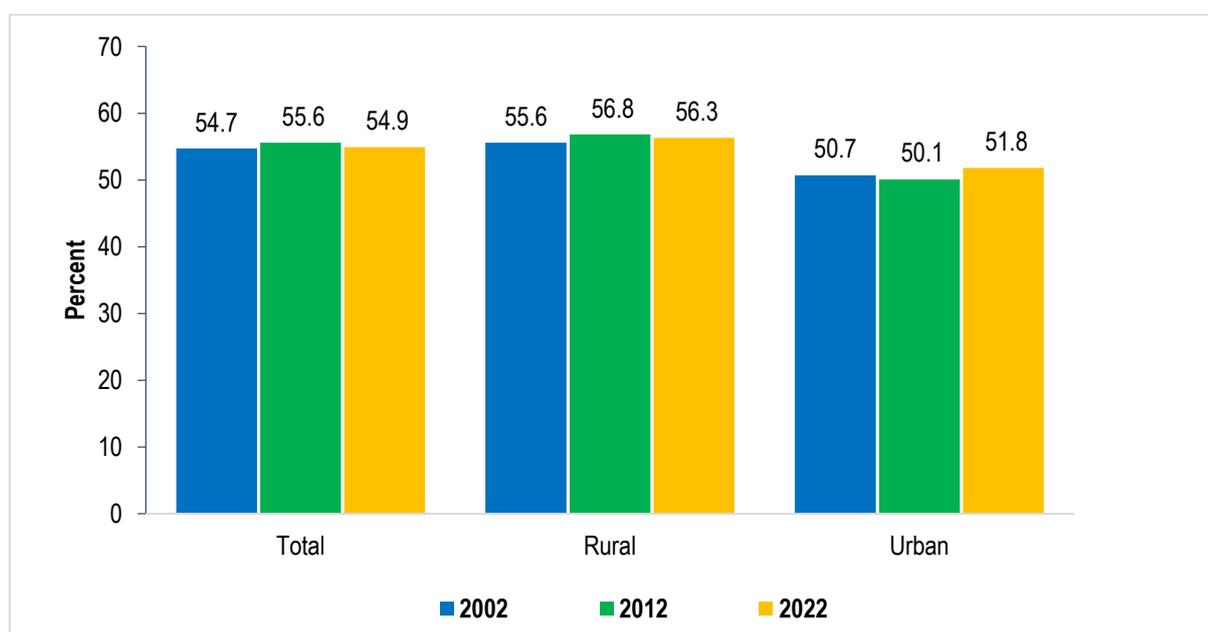
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Mara, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 54.9 percent of the population in Mara Region is below 18 years of age. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has slightly increased from 54.7 percent in 2002 to 54.9 percent in 2022.

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

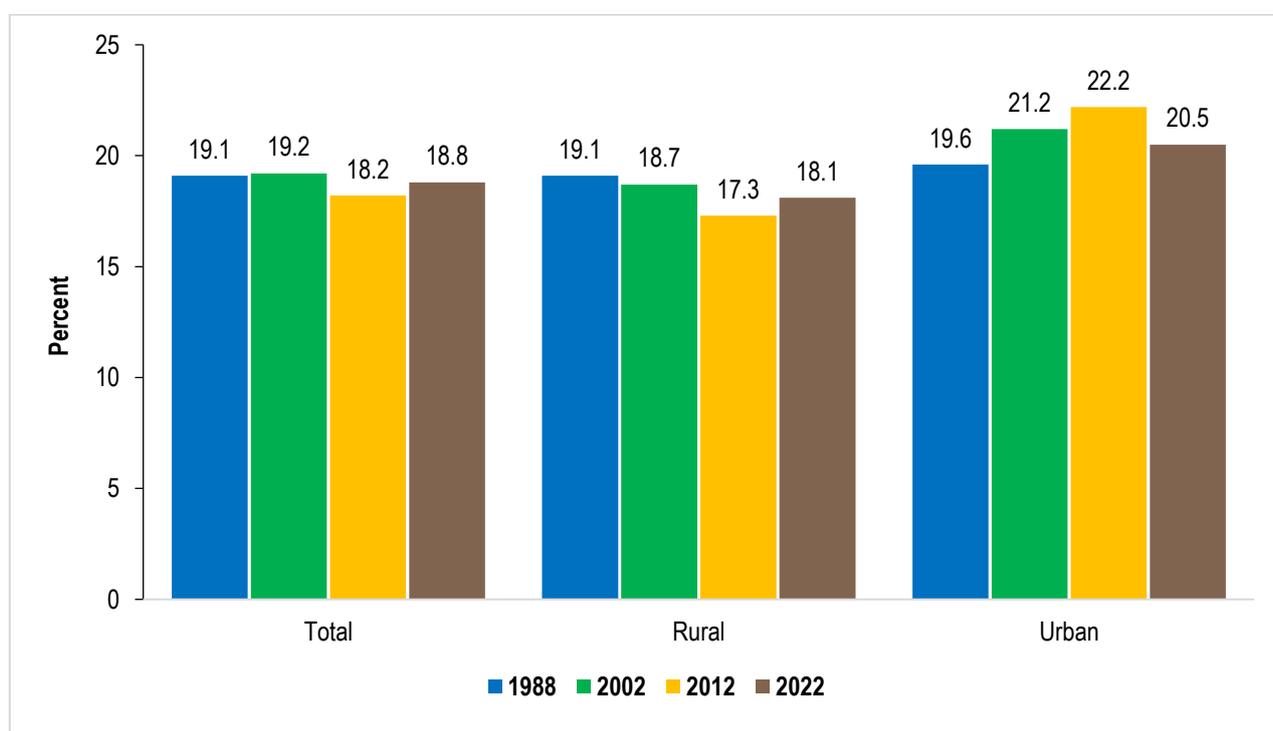


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Mara Region account for 18.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has remained at around 20 percent between 1988 and 2022; the percentage declined slightly from 19.1 percent in 1988 to 18.8 percent in 2022.

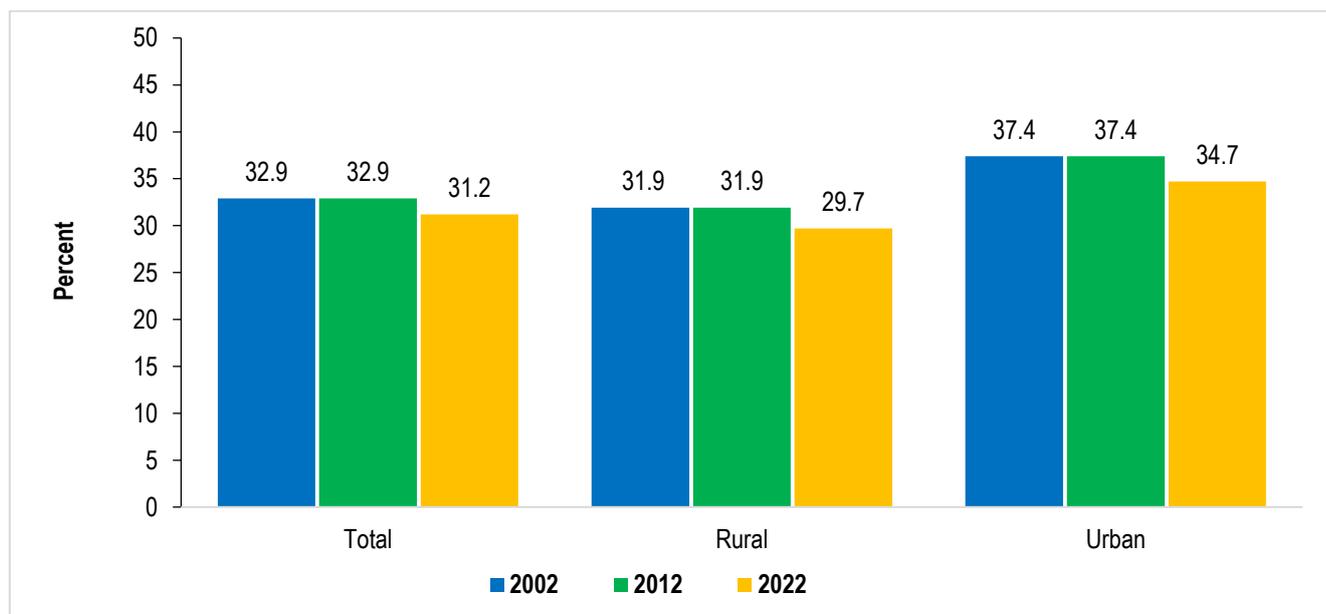
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Mara Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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 31.2 percent of the total Mara regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined slightly from 32.9 in 2002 to 31.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

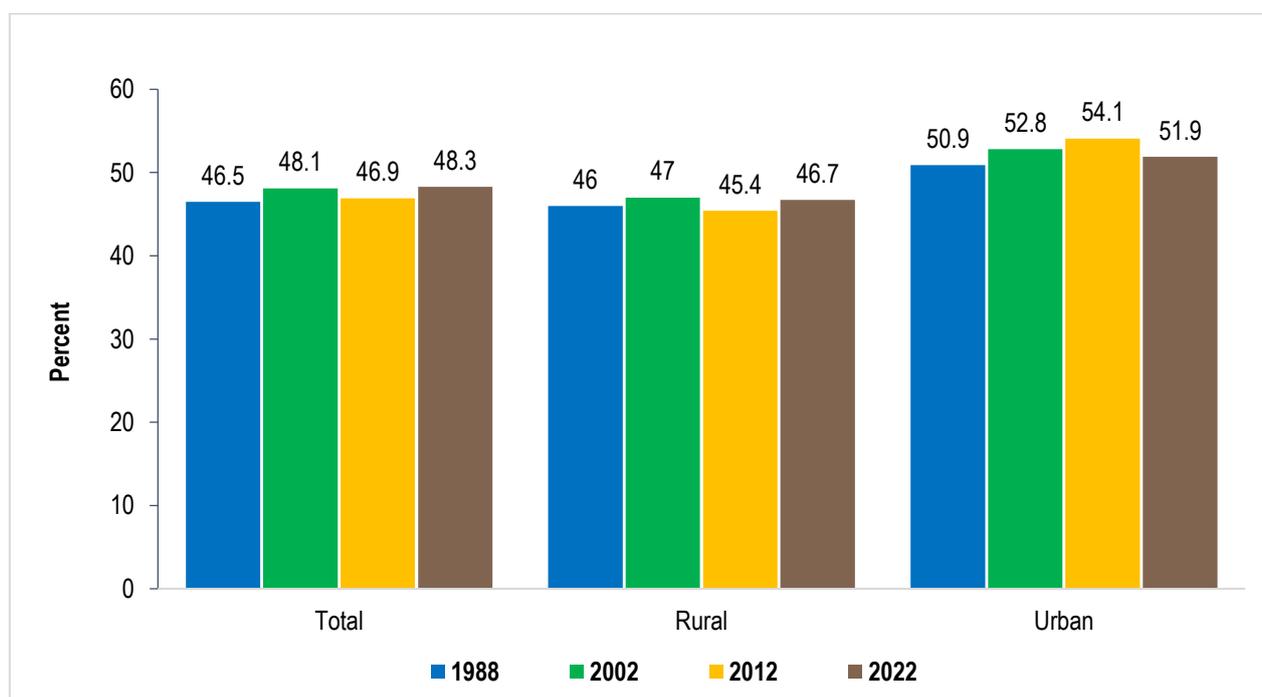
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Mara Region is 48.3 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the Region has increased slightly from 46.5 percent in 1988 Census to 48.3 in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

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



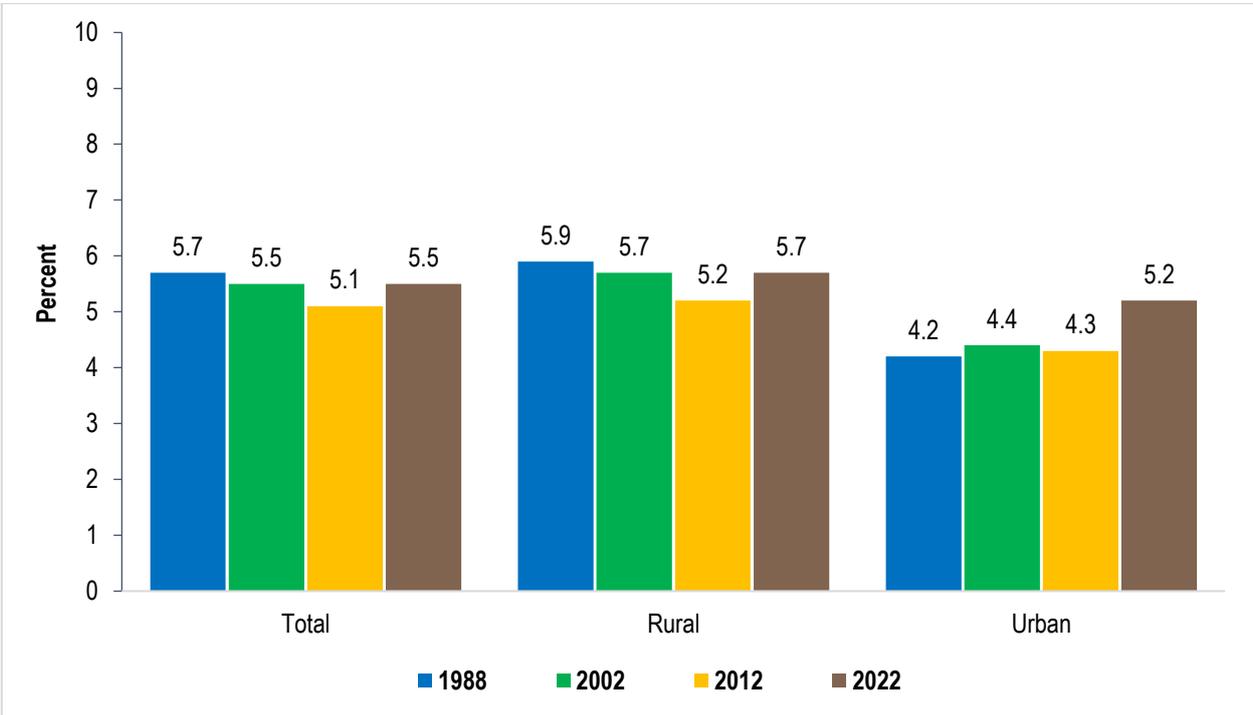
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Mara regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in the Region is 5.5 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has decreased slightly from 5.7 percent in 1988 to 5.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

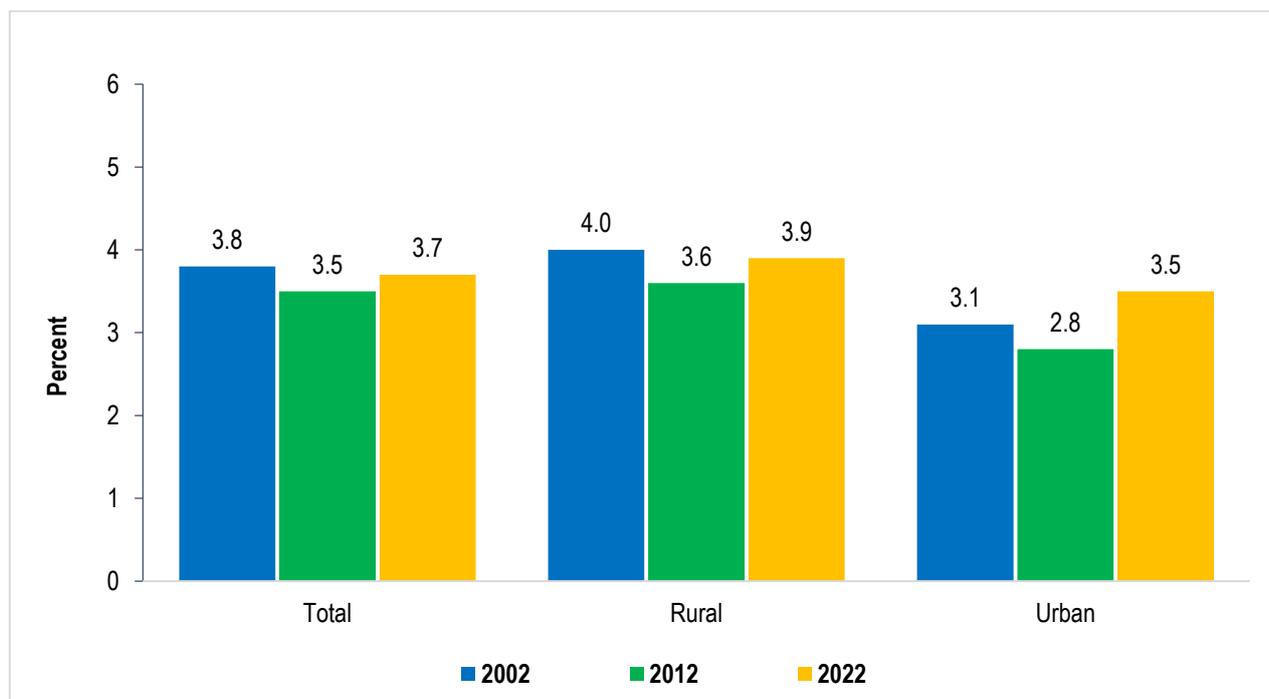
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Mara Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

The findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.7%) of Mara regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has remained at around four percent between 2002 and 2022. There is no significant difference in the percentage of the elderly in 2002 (3.8%) and 2022 (3.7%) (Figure 3.13).

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

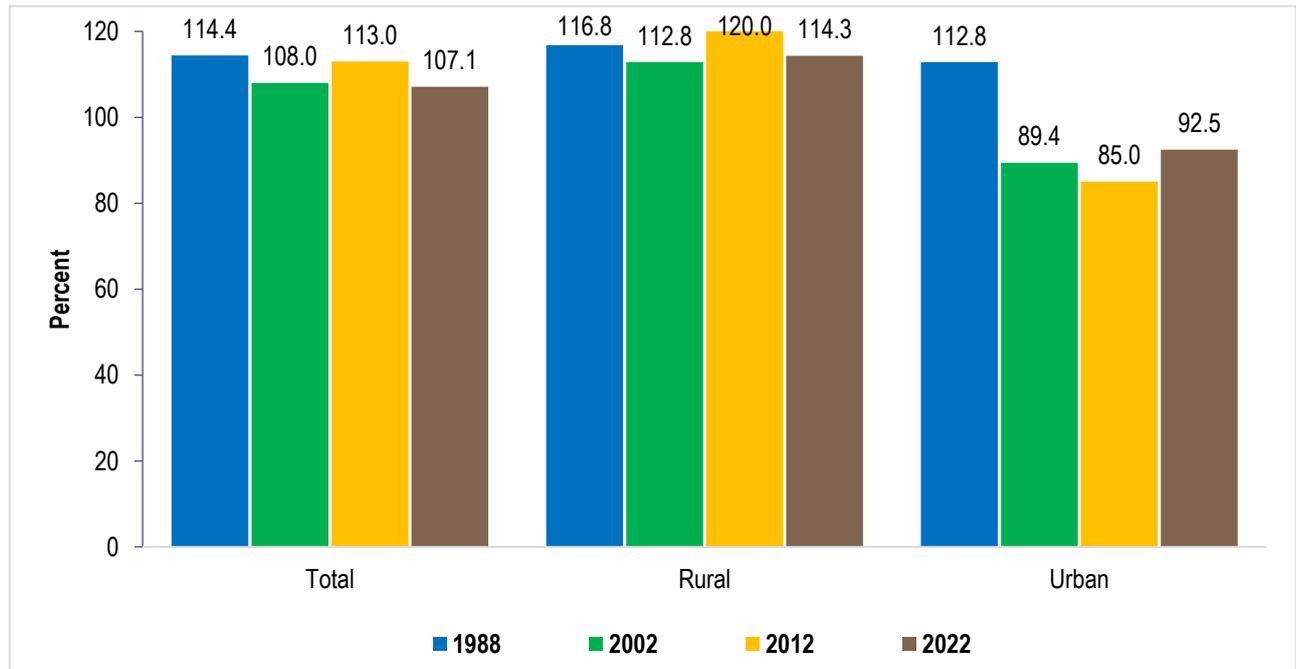


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Mara Region is 107.1 implying that there are 107 dependents per 100 non-dependents. The results further show that the age dependency ratio in the Region has declined from 114.4 in the 1988 census to 107.1 in 2022 (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households (65.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Mara Region is 5.0 persons; it is 5.3 in rural and 4.7 persons in urban areas.
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.5 persons in 2012 to 5.0 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.3 and 4.7 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Mara Region increased from 37.9 percent in 2012 to 42.3 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Mara Region has a total of 467,473 private households out of which 159,524 (34.1%) are in urban areas and 307,949 (65.9%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 42.3 percent of all private households. There is no significant difference in the percentage of female headed households in urban areas (42.9%) and in rural areas (42.1%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Mara 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	467,473	269,565	57.7	197,908	42.3	307,949	178,445	57.9	129,504	42.1	159,524	91,120	57.1	68,404	42.9
< 10	173	89	51.4	84	48.6	99	48	48.5	51	51.5	74	41	55.4	33	44.6
10 - 14	1,468	705	48.0	763	52.0	821	421	51.3	400	48.7	647	284	43.9	363	56.1
15 - 19	8,514	4,202	49.4	4,312	50.6	4,703	2,335	49.6	2,368	50.4	3,811	1,867	49.0	1,944	51.0
20 - 24	30,516	16,419	53.8	14,097	46.2	17,792	9,636	54.2	8,156	45.8	12,724	6,783	53.3	5,941	46.7
25 - 29	49,179	30,499	62.0	18,680	38.0	29,052	18,335	63.1	10,717	36.9	20,127	12,164	60.4	7,963	39.6
30 - 34	56,554	35,320	62.5	21,234	37.5	35,052	22,060	62.9	12,992	37.1	21,502	13,260	61.7	8,242	38.3
35 - 39	53,201	32,300	60.7	20,901	39.3	34,286	20,897	60.9	13,389	39.1	18,915	11,403	60.3	7,512	39.7
40 - 44	52,711	31,499	59.8	21,212	40.2	35,451	21,297	60.1	14,154	39.9	17,260	10,202	59.1	7,058	40.9
45 - 49	49,242	28,833	58.6	20,409	41.4	33,689	19,870	59.0	13,819	41.0	15,553	8,963	57.6	6,590	42.4
50 - 54	43,449	24,554	56.5	18,895	43.5	30,343	17,245	56.8	13,098	43.2	13,106	7,309	55.8	5,797	44.2
55 - 59	32,389	18,100	55.9	14,289	44.1	22,673	12,808	56.5	9,865	43.5	9,716	5,292	54.5	4,424	45.5
60 - 64	30,747	16,422	53.4	14,325	46.6	21,446	11,497	53.6	9,949	46.4	9,301	4,925	53.0	4,376	47.0
65 - 69	19,574	10,250	52.4	9,324	47.6	13,723	7,207	52.5	6,516	47.5	5,851	3,043	52.0	2,808	48.0
70 - 74	16,779	8,504	50.7	8,275	49.3	11,912	6,064	50.9	5,848	49.1	4,867	2,440	50.1	2,427	49.9
75 - 79	9,639	5,048	52.4	4,591	47.6	6,999	3,659	52.3	3,340	47.7	2,640	1,389	52.6	1,251	47.4
80+	13,338	6,821	51.1	6,517	48.9	9,908	5,066	51.1	4,842	48.9	3,430	1,755	51.2	1,675	48.8

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

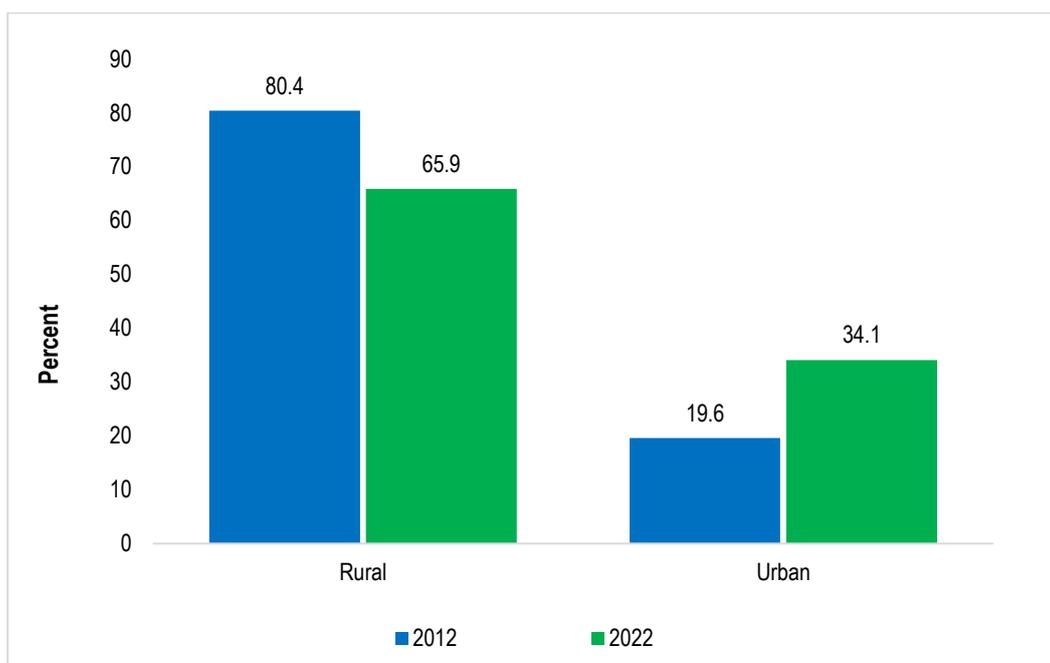
The results further reveal that, Tarime District Council has the highest number of households accounting for 17.1 percent of total private households in the Region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Rorya District Council (15.6%), Serengeti District (13.2%), Butiama District (11.9%) and Musoma District Council (10.4%). On the other hand, Tarime Town has the smallest contribution of households (6.2%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	467,473	100.0	307,949	65.9	159,524	34.1
Council						
Tarime District	80,108	17.1	68,490	22.2	11,618	7.3
Tarime Town	28,922	6.2	NA	NA	28,922	18.1
Serengeti District	61,656	13.2	44,635	14.5	17,021	10.7
Musoma District	48,563	10.4	46,443	15.1	2,120	1.3
Musoma Municipal	38,005	8.1	NA	NA	38,005	23.8
Bunda District	44,543	9.5	40,539	13.2	4,004	2.5
Bunda Town	37,164	7.9	NA	NA	37,164	23.3
Butiama District	55,545	11.9	41,831	13.6	13,714	8.6
Rorya District	72,967	15.6	66,011	21.4	6,956	4.4

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 19.6 percent in 2012 to 34.1 percent in 2022 PHC which is an increase of 14.5 percentage points over the period.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



4.3 Average Household Size

The average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 5.5 in 2012 to 5.0 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 5.3 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (4.6 persons). The average household size in rural areas declined from 5.7 persons in 2012 to 5.3 in 2022 while in urban areas the average size declined slightly from 4.8 persons to 4.7 over the same period. Average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 4.3 persons in Musoma Municipal to 5.5 persons in Serengeti District Council (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council and Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 PHCs

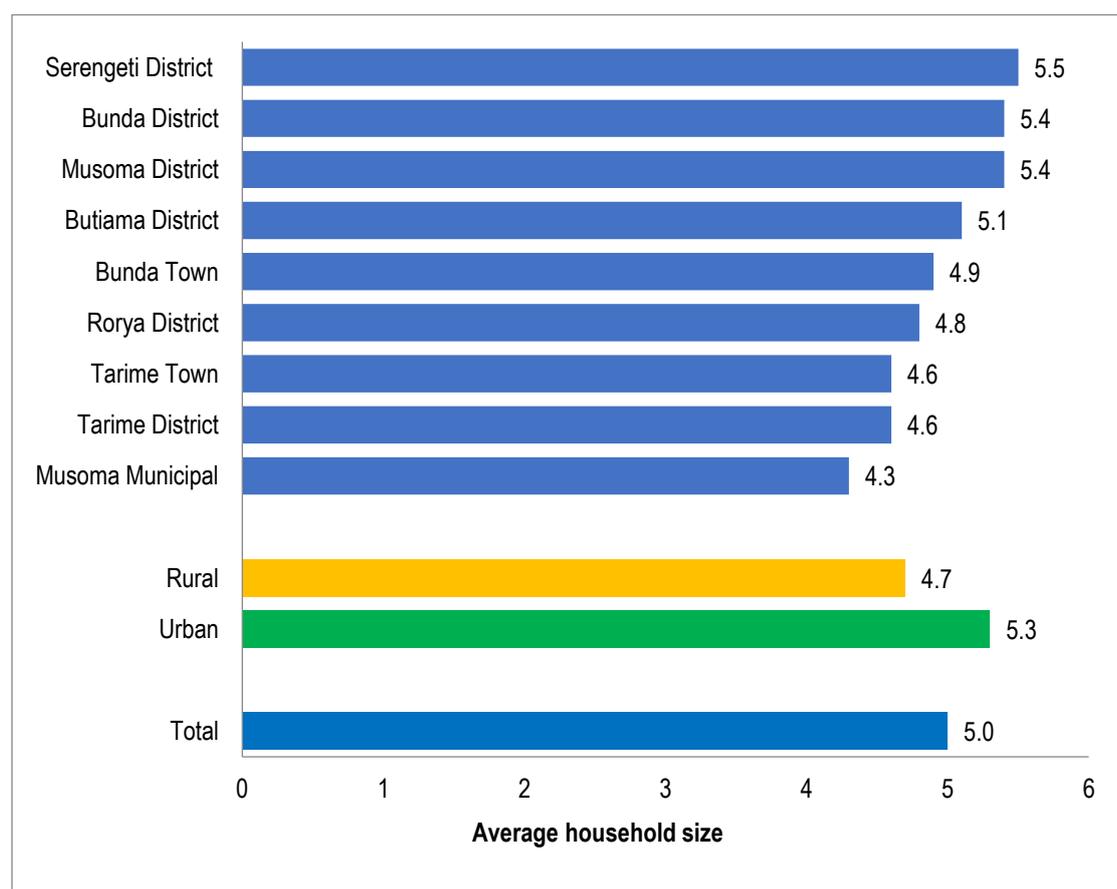


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

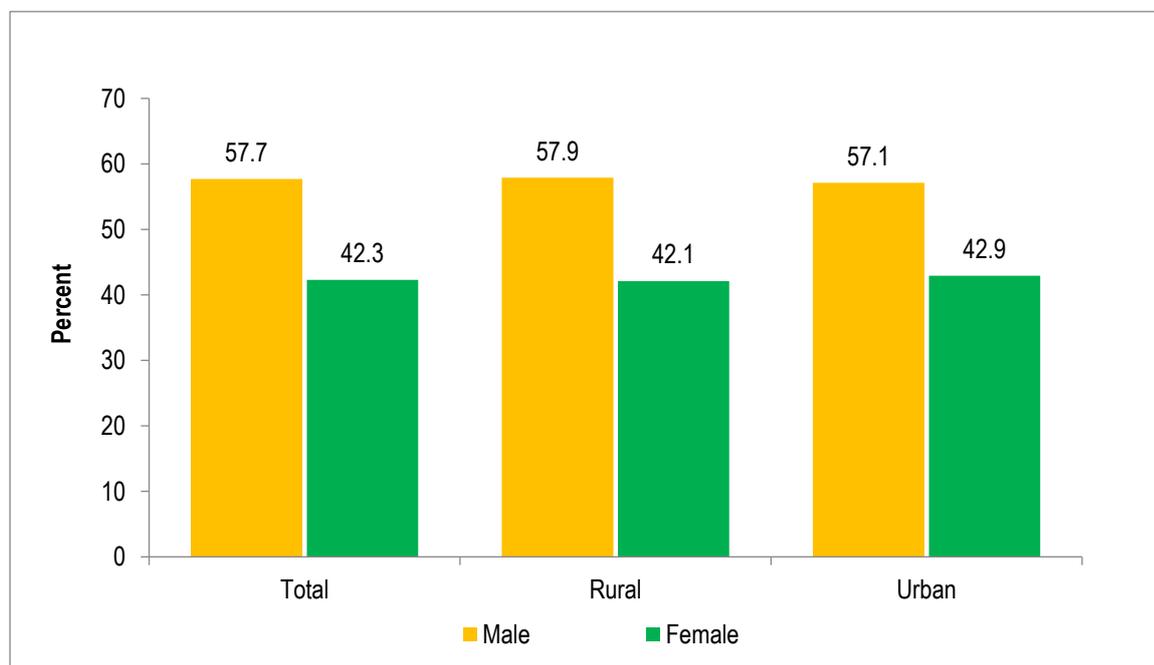
Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ¹	2022
Total	1,743,830	2,372,015	308,483	467,473	5.5	5.0
Rural	1,440,418	1,636,129	248,001	307,949	5.7	5.3
Urban	303,412	735,886	60,482	159,524	4.8	4.7
Council						
Tarime District	339,693	404,848	64,482	80,108	5.1	4.6
Tarime Town	NA	133,043	NA	28,922	NA	4.6
Serengeti District	249,420	340,349	41,003	61,656	6.0	5.5
Musoma District	178,356	266,665	27,917	48,563	6.3	5.4
Musoma Municipal	134,327	164,172	26,656	38,005	4.9	4.3
Bunda District	335,061	243,822		44,543	5.9	5.4
Bunda Town		182,970		37,164		4.9
Butiama District	241,732	281,656	39,812	55,545	4.4	5.1
Rorya District	265,241	354,490	52,492	72,967	4.7	4.8

¹ Data from Mara Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Mara Region, 57.7 percent are headed by males and 42.3 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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



The results further reveal that the percentage of male-headed households decreased from 62.1 in 2012 to 57.7 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 37.9 to 42.3 percent over the same period. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	62.1	37.9	57.7	42.3
Rural	62.8	37.2	57.9	42.1
Urban	59.5	40.8	57.1	42.9
Council				
Tarime District	63.1	36.9	60.9	39.1
Tarime Town	62.6	37.4	58.8	41.2
Serengeti District	62.5	37.5	55.4	44.6
Musoma District	68.6	31.4	61.7	38.3
Musoma Municipal	58.8	41.2	55.9	44.1
Bunda District	64.5	35.5	58.7	41.3
Bunda Town	59.4	40.6	58.0	42.0
Butiama District	60.3	39.7	55.8	44.2
Rorya District	59.0	41.0	55.4	45.6

The results show that, in Mara Region the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.3 persons) than in female headed households (4.7 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is highest in Serengeti District, Musoma District Council and Bunda Council (5.4 persons each). On the other hand, Musoma Municipal has the lowest average household size (4.3 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; Mara 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	2,346,013	1,424,555	921,458	467,473	269,565	197,908	5.0	5.3	4.7
Rural	1,621,814	994,980	626,834	307,949	178,445	129,504	5.3	5.6	4.8
Urban	724,199	429,575	294,624	159,524	91,120	68,404	4.5	4.7	4.3
Council									
Tarime District	401,485	259,735	141,750	80,108	48,778	31,330	5.0	5.3	4.5
Tarime Town	131,585	81,591	49,994	28,922	17,008	11,914	4.5	4.8	4.2
Serengeti District	335,719	196,281	139,438	61,656	34,131	27,525	5.4	5.8	5.1
Musoma District	261,143	168,315	92,828	48,563	29,965	18,598	5.4	5.6	5.0
Musoma Municipal	162,073	92,076	69,997	38,005	21,248	16,757	4.3	4.3	4.2
Bunda District	241,958	147,793	94,165	44,543	26,162	18,381	5.4	5.6	5.1
Bunda Town	180,238	109,553	70,685	37,164	21,569	15,595	4.8	5.1	4.5
Butiama District	280,450	160,938	119,512	55,545	30,982	24,563	5.0	5.2	4.9
Rorya District	351,362	208,273	143,089	72,967	39,722	33,245	4.8	5.2	4.3

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 77.2 percent of households in Mara Region live in improved houses; a percentage is slightly higher for female headed households (78.4%) than male headed households (76.3%). The results further show that the percentage of households living in improved houses is higher (93.0%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (69.0%).

Only one Council (Tarime District) has less than 50 percent of households living in improved houses. For other Councils in the Region, percentage of households living in improved houses ranges from 62.6 percent in Serengeti District to 99.2 percent in Musoma Municipal. A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Number	Total		Total	Male Headed		Total	Female Headed	
		Improved house	Unimproved house		Improved house	Unimproved house		Improved house	Unimproved house
Total	467,473	77.2	22.8	269,565	76.3	23.7	197,908	78.4	21.6
Rural	307,949	69.0	31.0	178,445	68.0	32.0	129,504	70.4	29.6
Urban	159,524	93.0	7.0	91,120	92.6	7.4	68,404	93.5	6.5
Council									
Tarime District	80,108	46.7	53.3	48,778	47.0	53.0	31,330	46.0	54.0
Tarime Town	28,922	88.7	11.3	17,008	88.1	11.9	11,914	89.6	10.4
Serengeti District	61,656	62.6	37.4	34,131	61.0	39.0	27,525	64.5	35.5
Musoma District	48,563	89.0	11.0	29,965	88.5	11.5	18,598	89.9	10.1
Musoma Municipal	38,005	99.2	0.8	21,248	99.1	0.9	16,757	99.2	0.8
Bunda District	44,543	89.4	10.6	26,162	88.9	11.1	18,381	90.2	9.8
Bunda Town	37,164	93.9	6.1	21,569	93.4	6.6	15,595	94.4	5.6
Butiama District	55,545	87.3	12.7	30,982	86.2	13.8	24,563	88.8	11.2
Rorya District	72,967	75.6	24.4	39,722	73.8	26.2	33,245	77.6	22.4

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The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally increases. For example, while 76.7 percent of households with household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage increases to 79.5 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	467,473	77.2	22.8	269,565	76.3	23.7	197,908	78.4	21.6
Below 18	4,863	83.4	16.6	2,441	82.5	17.5	2,422	84.4	15.6
18- 24	35,808	74.9	25.1	18,974	73.9	26.1	16,834	76.0	24.0
25 - 29	49,179	75.8	24.2	30,499	74.2	25.8	18,680	78.4	21.6
30 - 34	56,554	76.7	23.3	35,320	75.6	24.4	21,234	78.4	21.6
35 - 39	53,201	76.1	23.9	32,300	75.7	24.3	20,901	76.7	23.3
40 - 44	52,711	76.6	23.4	31,499	76.3	23.7	21,212	77.1	22.9
45 - 49	49,242	76.7	23.3	28,833	76.2	23.8	20,409	77.3	22.7
50 - 54	43,449	77.3	22.7	24,554	76.6	23.4	18,895	78.2	21.8
55 - 59	32,389	79.1	20.9	18,100	78.6	21.4	14,289	79.8	20.2
60 - 64	30,747	78.5	21.5	16,422	77.3	22.7	14,325	79.8	20.2
65 - 69	19,574	80.3	19.7	10,250	79.0	21.0	9,324	81.8	18.2
70 - 74	16,779	79.8	20.2	8,504	78.3	21.7	8,275	81.5	18.5
75 - 79	9,639	79.6	20.4	5,048	78.1	21.9	4,591	81.1	18.9
80+	13,338	79.5	20.5	6,821	79.8	20.2	6,517	79.2	20.8

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that, majority of male heads of household in Mara Region, regardless of their marital status (67,642 or 41.0%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupation (37,092 or 22.5%) and those in craft and related workers (35,119 or 21.3%). Among 142,817 married men, 60,770 (42.6%) are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	164,801	10,364	142,817	4,831	2,512	2,517	1,760
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,437	123	1,266	23	8	11	6
Professionals	4,913	649	4,083	110	25	26	20
Technicians and associate professionals	9,607	1,044	7,942	319	123	121	58
Clerks	554	86	440	19	4	4	1
Service workers and shop sales workers	5,599	644	4,593	205	57	66	34
Agricultural and fishery workers	67,642	2,336	60,770	1,652	1,053	1,030	801
Craft and related workers	35,119	2,359	30,085	1,112	577	582	404
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,838	314	2,299	136	39	36	14
Elementary occupations	37,092	2,809	31,339	1,255	626	641	422

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	164,801	10,364	142,817	4,831	2,512	2,517	1,760
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professionals	3.0	6.3	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Technicians and associate professionals	5.8	10.1	5.6	6.6	4.9	4.8	3.3
Clerks	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.4	6.2	3.2	4.2	2.3	2.6	1.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	41.0	22.5	42.6	34.2	41.9	40.9	45.5
Craft and related workers	21.3	22.8	21.1	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.4	0.8
Elementary occupations	22.5	27.1	21.9	26.0	24.9	25.5	24.0

Likewise, the results reveal that 40,748 (43.6%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (24,205 or 25.9%). Among the 23,762 widowed females (12,059 or 50.7%) are

engaged as agricultural and fishery workers; 5,663 or 23.8 percent are elementary workers and 4,752 or 20.0 percent 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 Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	93,508	8,312	49,436	1,897	5,351	4,750	23,762
Legislators, administrators and managers	335	101	172	1	12	14	35
Professionals	1,340	420	698	27	43	57	95
Technicians and associate professionals	1,875	415	1,033	36	98	90	203
Clerks	232	102	83	4	10	13	20
Service workers and shop sales workers	5,631	1,122	2,552	122	515	428	892
Agricultural and fishery workers	40,748	1,938	22,834	641	1,719	1,557	12,059
Craft and related workers	18,904	1,622	9,869	415	1,232	1,014	4,752
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	238	48	112	9	12	14	43
Elementary occupations	24,205	2,544	12,083	642	1,710	1,563	5,663

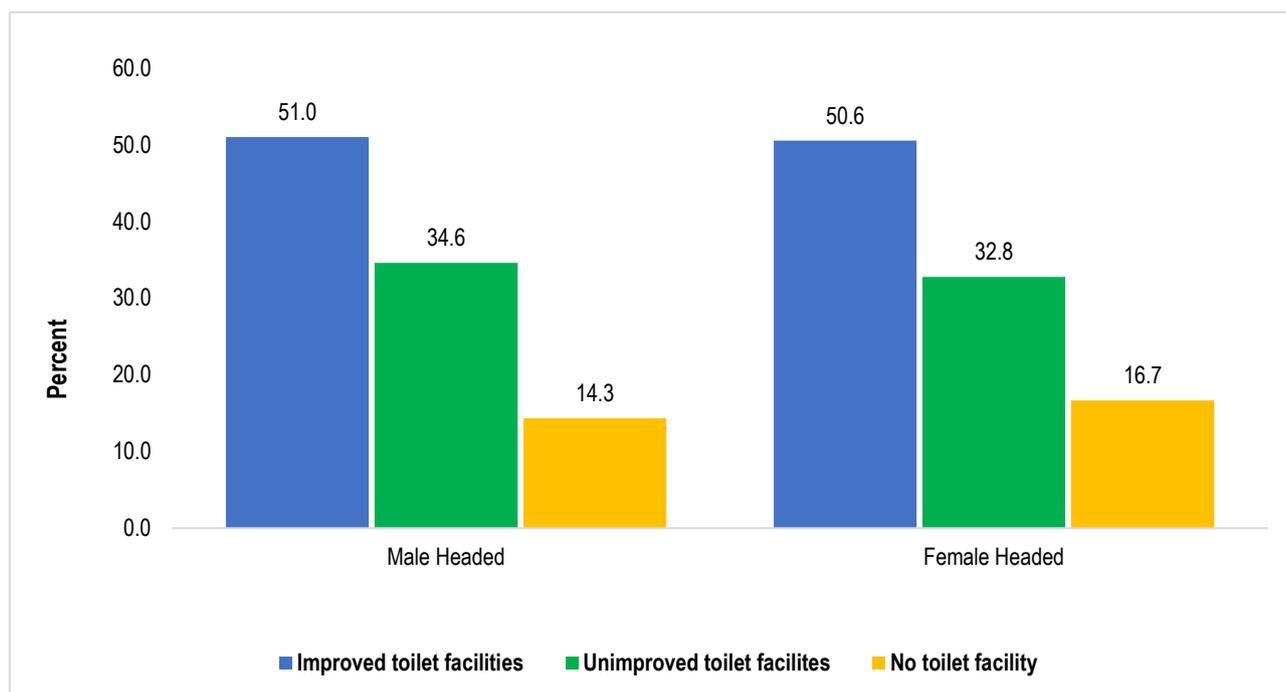
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	93,508	8.9	52.9	2.0	5.7	5.1	25.4
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	1.4	5.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.9
Clerks	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.0	13.5	5.2	6.4	9.6	9.0	3.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	43.6	23.3	46.2	33.8	32.1	32.8	50.7
Craft and related workers	20.2	19.5	20.0	21.9	23.0	21.3	20.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Elementary occupations	25.9	30.6	24.4	33.8	32.0	32.9	23.8

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

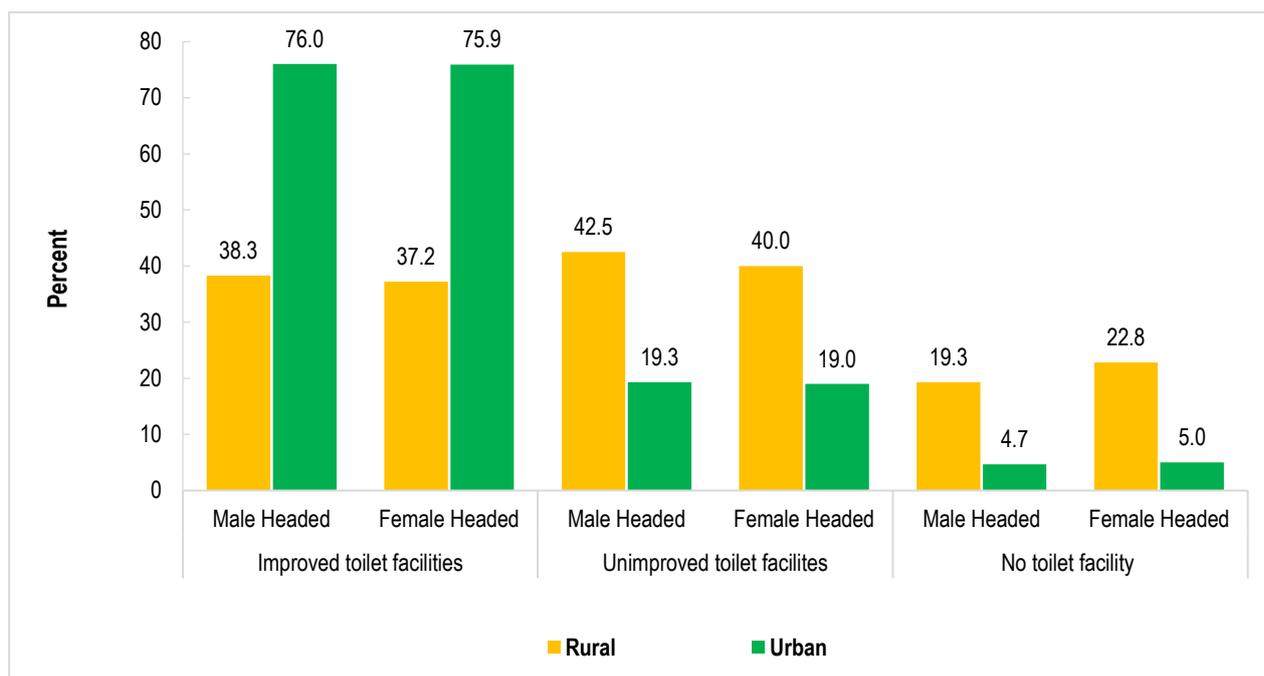
The percentage of households using improved toilet facilities in Mara Region is 51.0 percent for the male headed households and 50.6 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, the percentage of households with no toilet facilities is less among male headed households (14.3%) than households headed by females (16.7%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Mara Region 2022 PHC



The results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 38.7 for female headed households and 37.7 for the male headed. However, there is no significant difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households using unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly in rural areas (Figure 4.5).

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



Across councils, the results reveal that Musoma Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (93.5% and 92.9% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Tarime Town (75.1% and 75.9% respectively) and Bunda Town (68.4% and 69.6% respectively).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Serengeti District (27.5%) and Rorya District (22.0%). The same Councils have high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities in the Region (Serengeti District (30.8%) and Rorya District (26.6%)) (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, Mara Region, 2022 PHC

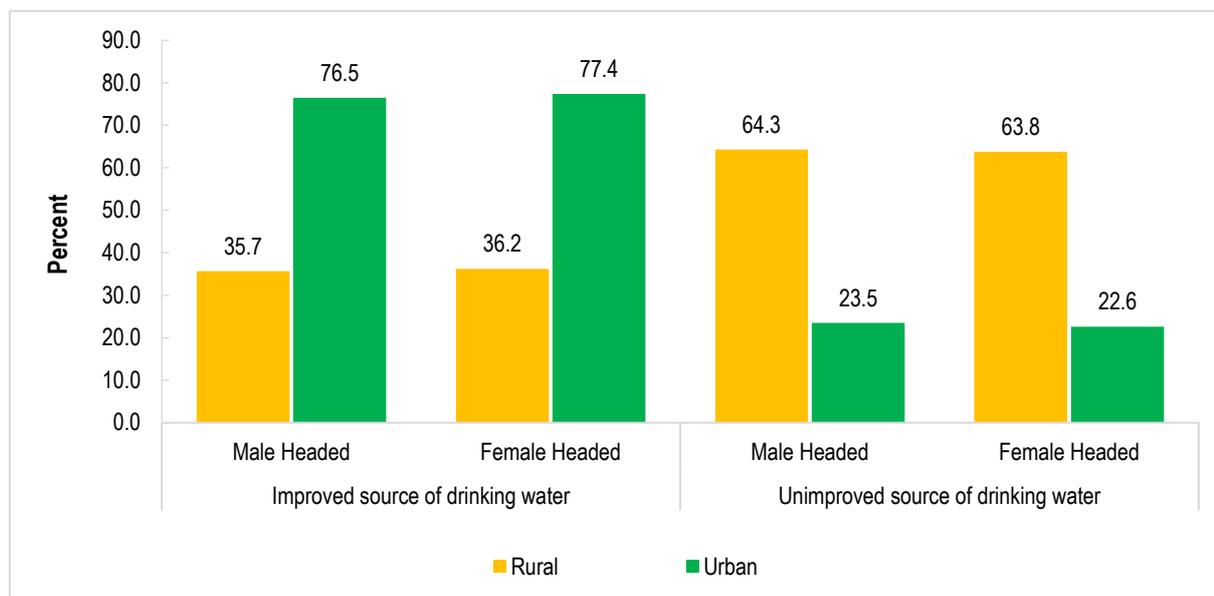
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed				Female Headed				
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	467,473	50.8	33.8	15.3	269,565	51.0	34.6	14.3	197,908	50.6	32.8	16.7
Rural	307,949	37.8	41.4	20.8	178,445	38.3	42.5	19.3	129,504	37.2	40.0	22.8
Urban	159,524	76.0	19.2	4.8	91,120	76.0	19.3	4.7	68,404	75.9	19.0	5.0
Council												
Tarime District	80,108	36.7	46.0	17.3	48,778	37.8	46.1	16.1	31,330	35.0	45.8	19.2
Tarime Town	28,922	75.4	21.0	3.6	17,008	75.1	21.4	3.5	11,914	75.9	20.4	3.7
Serengeti District	61,656	35.3	35.7	29.0	34,131	35.5	37.0	27.5	27,525	35.1	34.1	30.8
Musoma District	48,563	50.9	39.6	9.5	29,965	50.6	40.4	9.0	18,598	51.4	38.3	10.3
Musoma Municipal	38,005	93.2	5.7	1.0	21,248	93.5	5.4	1.1	16,757	92.9	6.2	0.9
Bunda District	44,543	42.1	45.9	12.0	26,162	41.5	46.9	11.7	18,381	43.1	44.5	12.4
Bunda Town	37,164	68.9	27.4	3.7	21,569	68.4	27.8	3.9	15,595	69.6	27.0	3.5
Butiama District	55,545	48.9	34.0	17.2	30,982	48.8	34.4	16.8	24,563	48.9	33.5	17.6
Rorya District	72,967	45.2	30.7	24.1	39,722	46.6	31.3	22.0	33,245	43.6	29.9	26.6

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is a slight difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (76.5%) compared with female headed households (77.4%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 35.7 percent and 36.2 percent for female headed households.

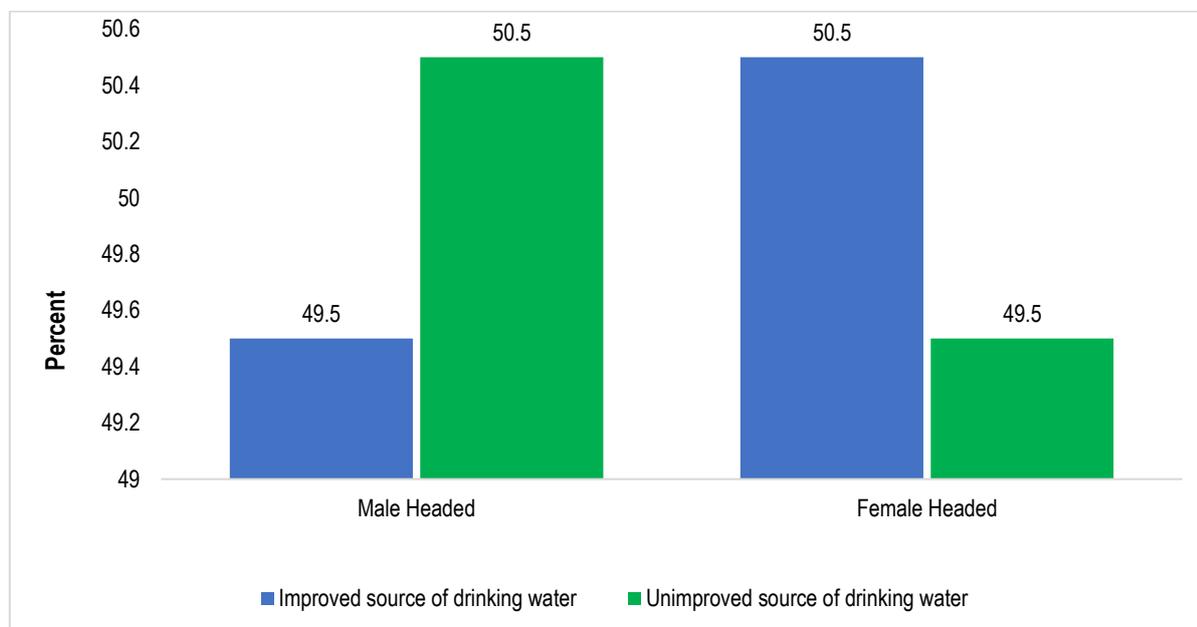
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher for male than female headed in rural areas (64.3% and 63.8% respectively). The percentages in urban areas are 23.5 and 22.6 for male and female headed respectively (Figure 4.6).

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



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households (50.5%) that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly above that of female headed households (49.5%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across councils, Musoma Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (95.3% and 95.5% respectively). The other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female

headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Tarime Town (76.8% and 78.9% respectively) and Bunda Town (76.2% and 78.0% respectively).

On the other hand, the councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Musoma District Council (74.3%), Rorya District Council (66.0%), Butiama District Council (61.6%) and Bunda District (57.6%). The female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Musoma District Council (73.9%), Rorya District (63.7%), Butiama District (61.1%) and Bunda District Council (56.0%) (Table 4.13).

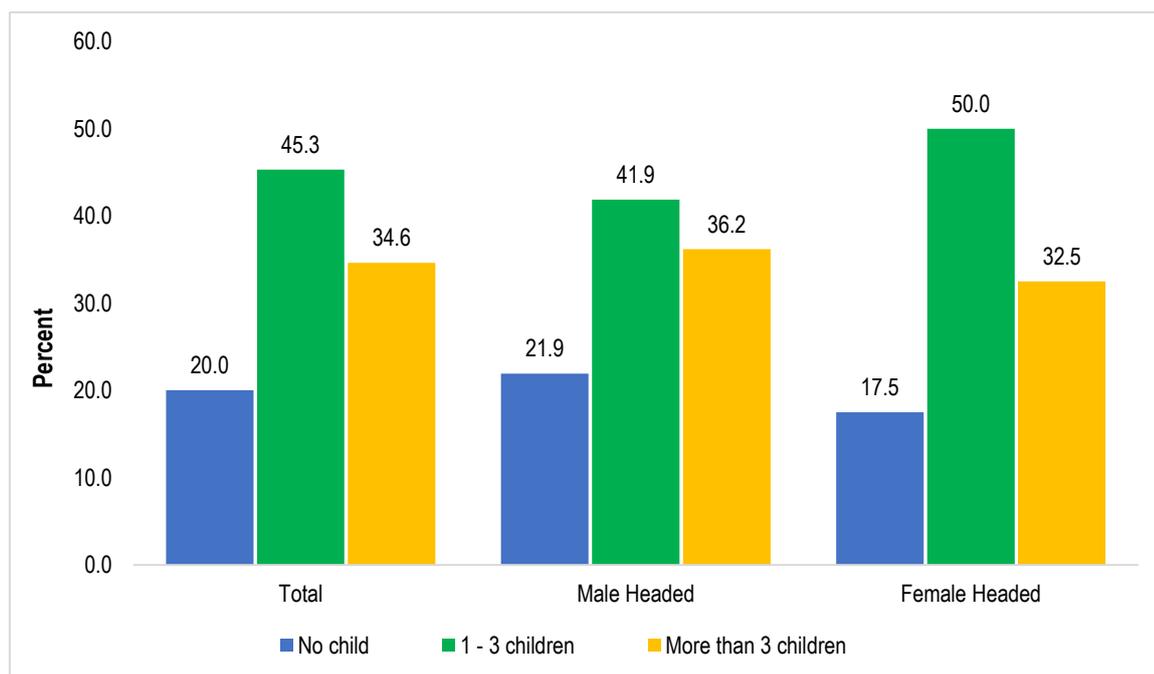
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	467,473	49.9	50.1	269,565	49.5	50.5	197,908	50.5	49.5
Rural	307,949	35.9	64.1	178,445	35.7	64.3	129,504	36.2	63.8
Urban	159,524	76.9	23.1	91,120	76.5	23.5	68,404	77.4	22.6
Council									
Tarime District	80,108	48.4	51.6	48,778	49.3	50.7	31,330	47.0	53.0
Tarime Town	28,922	77.6	22.4	17,008	76.8	23.2	11,914	78.9	21.1
Serengeti District	61,656	46.0	54.0	34,131	45.0	55.0	27,525	47.3	52.7
Musoma District	48,563	25.9	74.1	29,965	25.7	74.3	18,598	26.1	73.9
Musoma Municipal	38,005	95.4	4.6	21,248	95.3	4.7	16,757	95.5	4.5
Bunda District	44,543	43.1	56.9	26,162	42.4	57.6	18,381	44.0	56.0
Bunda Town	37,164	76.9	23.1	21,569	76.2	23.8	15,595	78.0	22.0
Butiama District	55,545	38.6	61.4	30,982	38.4	61.6	24,563	38.9	61.1
Rorya District	72,967	35.1	64.9	39,722	34.0	66.0	33,245	36.3	63.7

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years of age is higher (50.0%) than that of male headed households (41.9%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is also higher (36.2%) than that of female headed households (32.5%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (21.9%) compared with that of female headed households (17.5%) (Figure 4.8).

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



The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three children. Out of 467,473 households with children under 18 years 45.3 percent have one to three children, 20.0 percent have no child and 34.6 percent have more than three children. The results further indicate that 48.3 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 41.0 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About forty (40.2%) percent of male headed households in rural areas have more than three children compared with 35.6 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (28.2%) compared with female headed households (20.2%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, the results show that about 40 percent of households in all Councils have one to three children. The same pattern is observed for male and female headed households. (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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

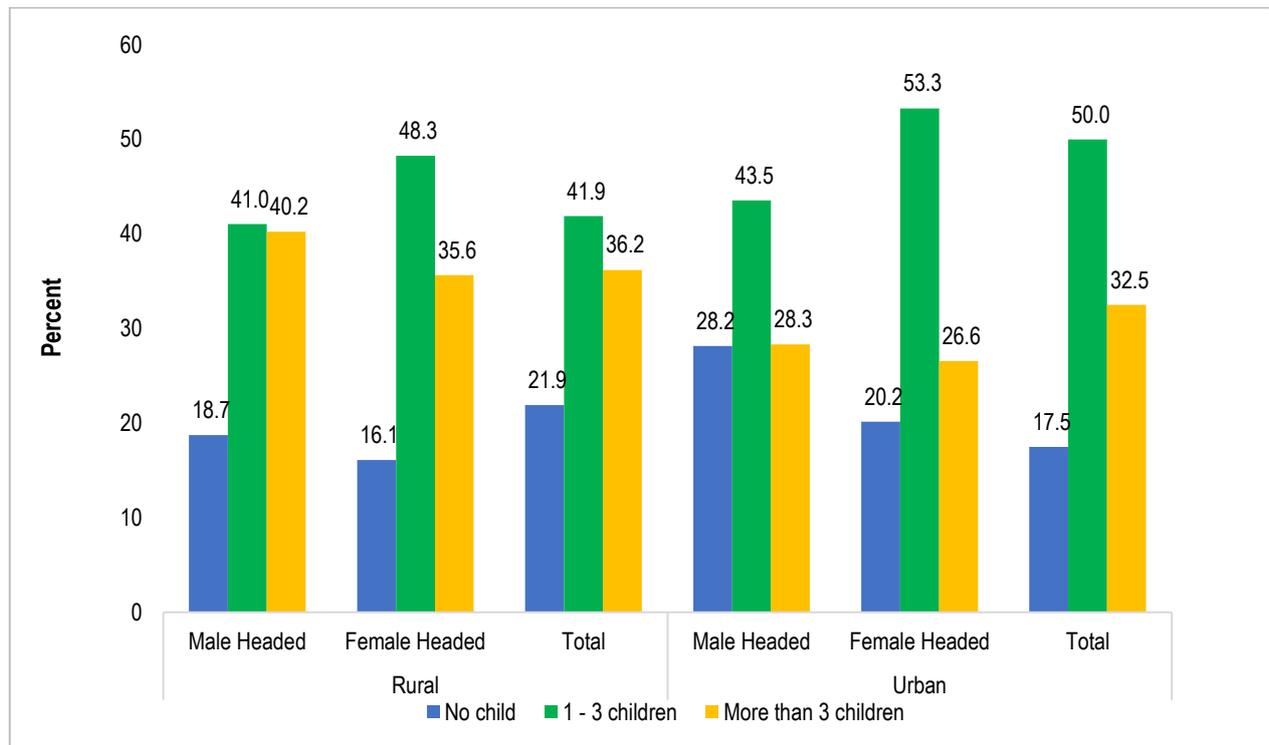


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	467,473	20.0	45.3	34.6	269,565	21.9	41.9	36.2	197,908	17.5	50.0	32.5
Rural	307,949	17.6	44.1	38.3	178,445	18.7	41.0	40.2	129,504	16.1	48.3	35.6
Urban	159,524	24.7	47.7	27.6	91,120	28.2	43.5	28.3	68,404	20.2	53.3	26.6
Council												
Tarime District	80,108	16.0	47.6	36.4	48,778	16.4	45.4	38.2	31,330	15.4	51.1	33.5
Tarime Town	28,922	22.3	49.9	27.8	17,008	24.6	46.3	29.1	11,914	19.2	55.0	25.9
Serengeti District	61,656	15.8	42.9	41.3	34,131	17.8	39.6	42.6	27,525	13.3	47.0	39.7
Musoma District	48,563	20.1	41.7	38.2	29,965	22.0	38.4	39.5	18,598	17.0	46.9	36.0
Musoma Municipal	38,005	28.0	49.1	22.9	21,248	33.0	44.3	22.7	16,757	21.7	55.2	23.1
Bunda District	44,543	19.4	42.1	38.5	26,162	22.2	38.2	39.6	18,381	15.4	47.7	37.0
Bunda Town	37,164	22.9	46.1	31.0	21,569	25.9	41.6	32.5	15,595	18.7	52.3	29.0
Butiama District	55,545	20.9	43.6	35.5	30,982	24.5	39.6	35.9	24,563	16.4	48.6	35.0
Rorya District	72,967	21.3	46.3	32.4	39,722	20.7	43.3	36.0	33,245	21.9	50.0	28.1

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Fifty six percent (56.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region are married.
- About six percent (6.4) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (10.9%) than that of males (1.2%).
- About two percent (2.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (2.8%) than males (1.6%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Mara Region is 23.2 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (21.2 years) than males (25.6 years).

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the 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 the 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 are disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

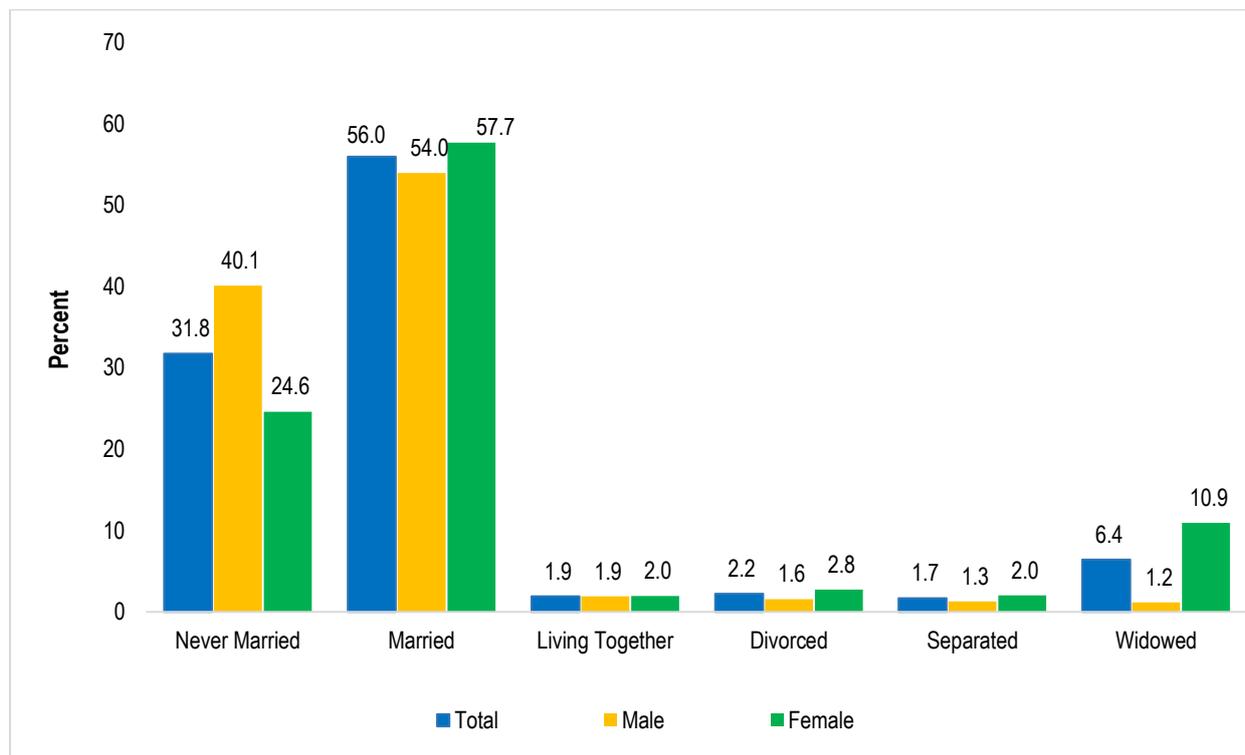
In Mara Region, the results show that 56.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (57.7%) than males (54.0%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (58.7%) compared with urban areas (50.4%). Nearly one third (31.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 40.1 percent while for females it is 24.6 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (29.7% and 35.9% respectively).

The results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 6.4 percent, which is higher among females (10.9%) than males (1.2%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Mara Region is 6.7 while for urban areas it is 5.9 percent. A large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of these 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,234,042	100.0	100.0	100.0	826,408	100.0	100.0	100.0	407,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	391,830	31.8	40.1	24.6	245,379	29.7	39.0	21.6	146,451	35.9	42.4	30.6
Married	690,764	56.0	54.0	57.7	485,248	58.7	55.6	61.4	205,516	50.4	50.5	50.4
Living Together	23,833	1.9	1.9	2.0	11,665	1.4	1.4	1.4	12,168	3.0	3.0	3.0
Divorced	27,309	2.2	1.6	2.8	16,812	2.0	1.6	2.4	10,497	2.6	1.6	3.4
Separated	20,872	1.7	1.3	2.0	12,006	1.5	1.2	1.7	8,866	2.2	1.4	2.8
Widowed	79,434	6.4	1.2	10.9	55,298	6.7	1.2	11.5	24,136	5.9	1.2	9.9

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



The percentage of married persons increases sharply from 48.6 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 80.5 percent for those aged 35-39 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. The percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 1.8 percent for those aged 25-29 years to 4.3 percent for those aged 50-54 years and thereafter declines gradually to 2.0 percent for those aged 80+ years. The percentage of widowed persons increases steadily as age increases from 0.3 percent for age 20-24 to 53.0 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,234,042	31.8	56.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	6.4
15 - 19	260,294	88.0	11.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	186,825	47.9	48.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	145,816	22.8	70.6	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.8
30 - 34	123,490	12.0	78.6	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.9
35 - 39	102,529	7.5	80.5	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.3
40 - 44	90,900	5.7	79.2	2.7	3.9	2.9	5.6
45 - 49	80,062	4.8	77.2	2.4	4.1	3.2	8.3
50 - 54	66,321	4.2	73.3	2.1	4.3	3.5	12.5
55 - 59	46,408	4.0	69.8	2.0	4.1	3.5	16.6
60 - 64	42,972	3.3	64.5	1.8	4.2	3.4	22.9
65 - 69	27,162	3.1	60.0	1.6	3.7	3.0	28.5
70 - 74	23,563	2.7	53.9	1.5	3.2	2.8	35.9
75 - 79	14,131	2.3	49.8	1.3	2.7	2.5	41.3
80+	23,569	1.9	40.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	53.0

The results show that 54.9 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.6 percent are married and 1.4 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Mara Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.7 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	755,032	54.9	40.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
10 – 14	186,750	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	132,303	97.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	83,138	70.8	27.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	64,819	31.6	63.8	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.1
30 – 34	56,130	14.6	79.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	0.2
35 – 39	45,697	8.3	83.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	0.4
40 – 44	41,603	5.7	85.4	3.0	2.9	2.3	0.7
45 – 49	36,681	4.5	85.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.1
50 – 54	30,213	3.9	85.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.9
55 – 59	21,607	3.3	85.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.8
60 – 64	19,508	3.0	84.2	2.4	3.6	2.8	4.0
65 – 69	11,966	2.8	82.9	2.3	3.4	3.1	5.5
70 – 74	10,014	2.5	80.3	2.5	3.5	3.2	8.1
75 – 79	5,961	2.7	78.0	2.1	3.3	3.0	10.9
80+	8,642	1.9	73.6	2.0	2.9	2.8	16.9

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 45.5 percent are married, 40.5 percent are never married, and 1.5 percent are living together. Almost 21 percent (20.85) of all female children aged 15 - 19 years are 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	844,794	40.5	45.5	1.5	2.2	1.6	8.6
10 – 14	179,034	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	127,991	78.0	20.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	103,687	29.6	65.4	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.4
25 – 29	80,997	15.7	76.1	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3
30 – 34	67,360	9.9	78.1	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.2
35 – 39	56,832	6.9	77.8	2.6	4.1	2.9	5.6
40 – 44	49,297	5.7	73.9	2.4	4.8	3.5	9.7
45 – 49	43,381	5.1	69.8	2.0	4.9	3.8	14.4
50 – 54	36,108	4.4	63.3	1.7	5.2	4.1	21.4
55 – 59	24,801	4.7	56.0	1.6	4.9	4.2	28.6
60 – 64	23,464	3.5	48.1	1.4	4.6	3.9	38.5
65 – 69	15,196	3.3	42.0	1.1	4.1	2.8	46.6
70 – 74	13,549	2.8	34.4	0.8	3.0	2.5	56.4
75 – 79	8,170	2.1	29.2	0.8	2.3	2.1	63.6
80+	14,927	2.0	20.5	0.7	1.5	1.4	74.0

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. The results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Mara Region is 52.2 while for age group 65 years and above it is 79.2 percent. The percentage of widowed for the age group 65 and above is 9.8. The results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Mara Region is almost universal. Only 1.9 percent of persons in age groups 15-64 and 1.4 of persons in age groups 15 – 35 are living together.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,599,826	47.3	43.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	5.0
10-14	365,784	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	271,765	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	215,441	87.3	12.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
15 - 35	347,295	62.7	34.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.1
15 - 64	531,699	42.7	52.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.6
65+	36,583	2.5	79.2	2.2	3.3	3.1	9.8
70+	24,617	2.3	77.4	2.2	3.2	3.0	11.8

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 40.1 percent of male and 24.6 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (2.8%) than males (1.6%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (10.9%) than males (1.2%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	568,282	40.1	54	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	132,303	97.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	83,138	70.8	27.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	64,819	31.6	63.8	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.1
30 – 34	56,130	14.6	79.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	0.2
35 – 39	45,697	8.3	83.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	0.4
40 – 44	41,603	5.7	85.4	3.0	2.9	2.3	0.7
45 – 49	36,681	4.5	85.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.1
50 – 54	30,213	3.9	85.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.9
55 – 59	21,607	3.3	85.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.8
60 – 64	19,508	3.0	84.2	2.4	3.6	2.8	4.0
65 – 69	11,966	2.8	82.9	2.3	3.4	3.1	5.5
70 – 74	10,014	2.5	80.3	2.5	3.5	3.2	8.1
75 – 79	5,961	2.7	78.0	2.1	3.3	3.0	10.9
80+	8,642	1.9	73.6	2.0	2.9	2.8	16.9

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

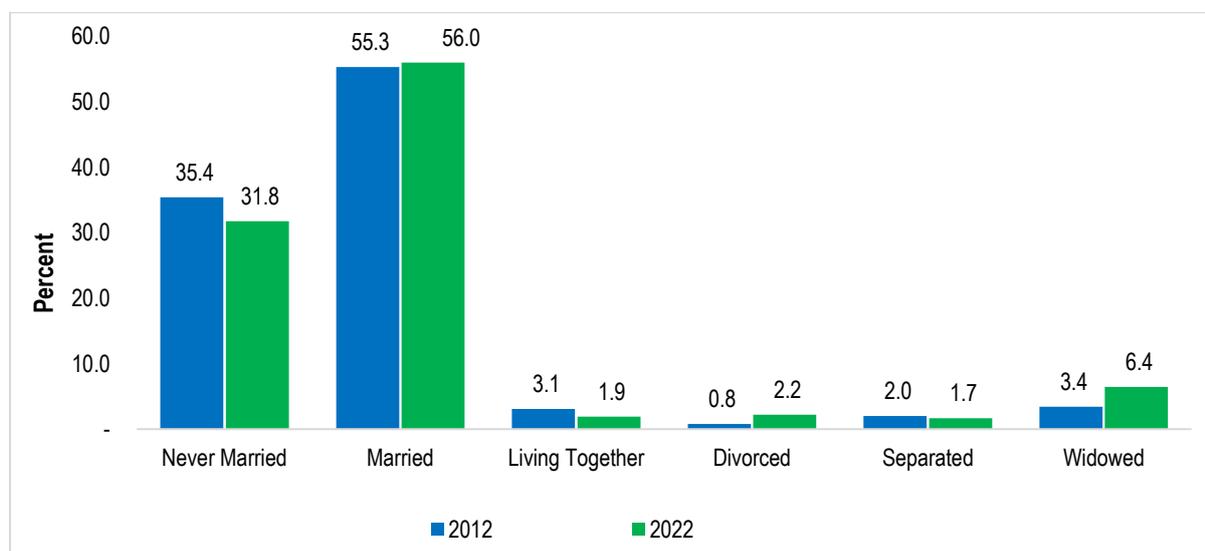
Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	665,760	24.6	57.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	10.9
15 – 19	127,991	78.0	20.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	103,687	29.6	65.4	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.4
25 – 29	80,997	15.7	76.1	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3
30 – 34	67,360	9.9	78.1	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.2
35 – 39	56,832	6.9	77.8	2.6	4.1	2.9	5.6
40 – 44	49,297	5.7	73.9	2.4	4.8	3.5	9.7
45 – 49	43,381	5.1	69.8	2.0	4.9	3.8	14.4
50 – 54	36,108	4.4	63.3	1.7	5.2	4.1	21.4
55 – 59	24,801	4.7	56.0	1.6	4.9	4.2	28.6
60 – 64	23,464	3.5	48.1	1.4	4.6	3.9	38.5
65 – 69	15,196	3.3	42.0	1.1	4.1	2.8	46.6
70 – 74	13,549	2.8	34.4	0.8	3.0	2.5	56.4
75 – 79	8,170	2.1	29.2	0.8	2.3	2.1	63.6
80+	14,927	2.0	20.5	0.7	1.5	1.4	74.0

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 26.6 percent in Tarime District Council to 42.0 percent in Musoma Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 43.0 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 64.8 percent in Tarime District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 5.2 percent in Serengeti District Council to 8.8 percent in Rorya District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,234,042	31.8	56.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	6.4
Rural	826,408	29.7	58.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	6.7
Urban	407,634	35.9	50.4	3.0	2.6	2.2	5.92
Council							
Tarime District	201,971	26.6	64.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	5.6
Tarime Town	72,969	32.5	57.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	5.4
Serengeti District	166,326	30.6	59.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	5.2
Musoma District	140,145	31.5	54.9	1.6	4.0	1.9	6.1
Musoma Municipal	96,179	42.0	43.0	3.8	2.8	2.3	6.0
Bunda District	126,142	34.1	53.0	1.0	3.7	1.8	6.5
Bunda Town	98,869	35.3	46.8	5.3	3.4	2.7	6.5
Rorya District	186,550	28.4	58.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	8.8

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

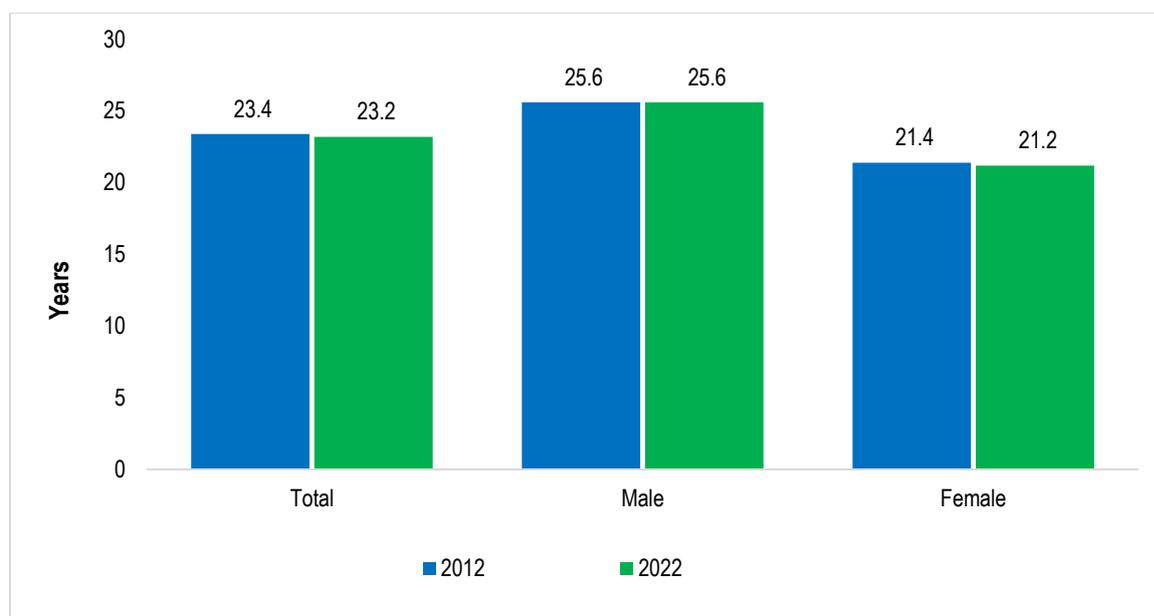
Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

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 hence high fertility.

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 23.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.2 years) than males (25.6 years). The results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.4 years in 2012 to 21.2 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males remained the same at 25.6 years (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for females in both censuses. However, for males this is only true for the 2022 census but not true for the 2012 census (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

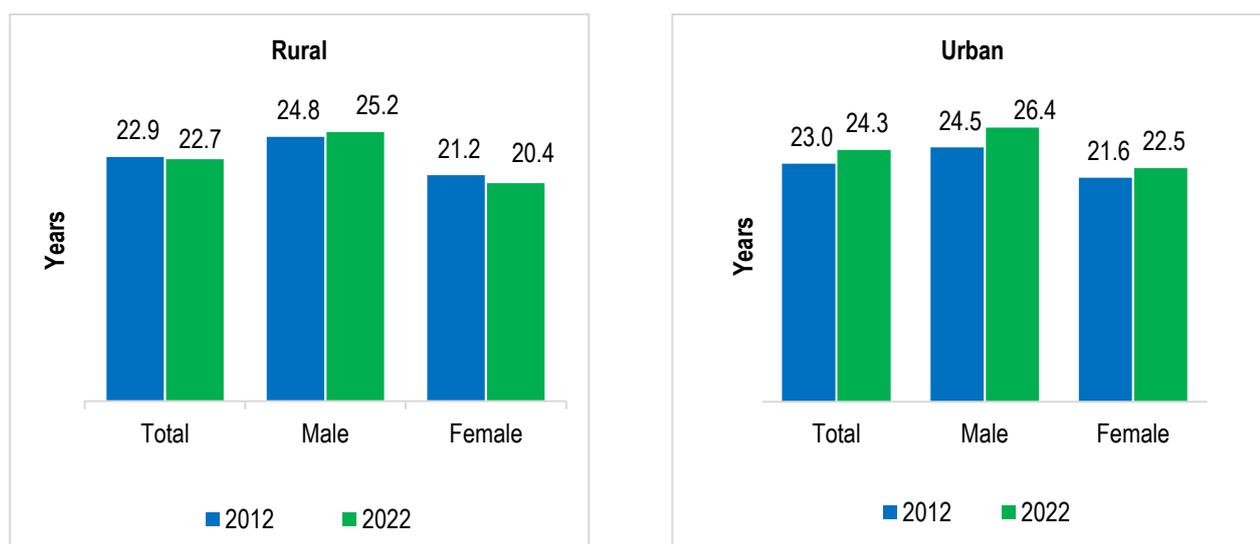


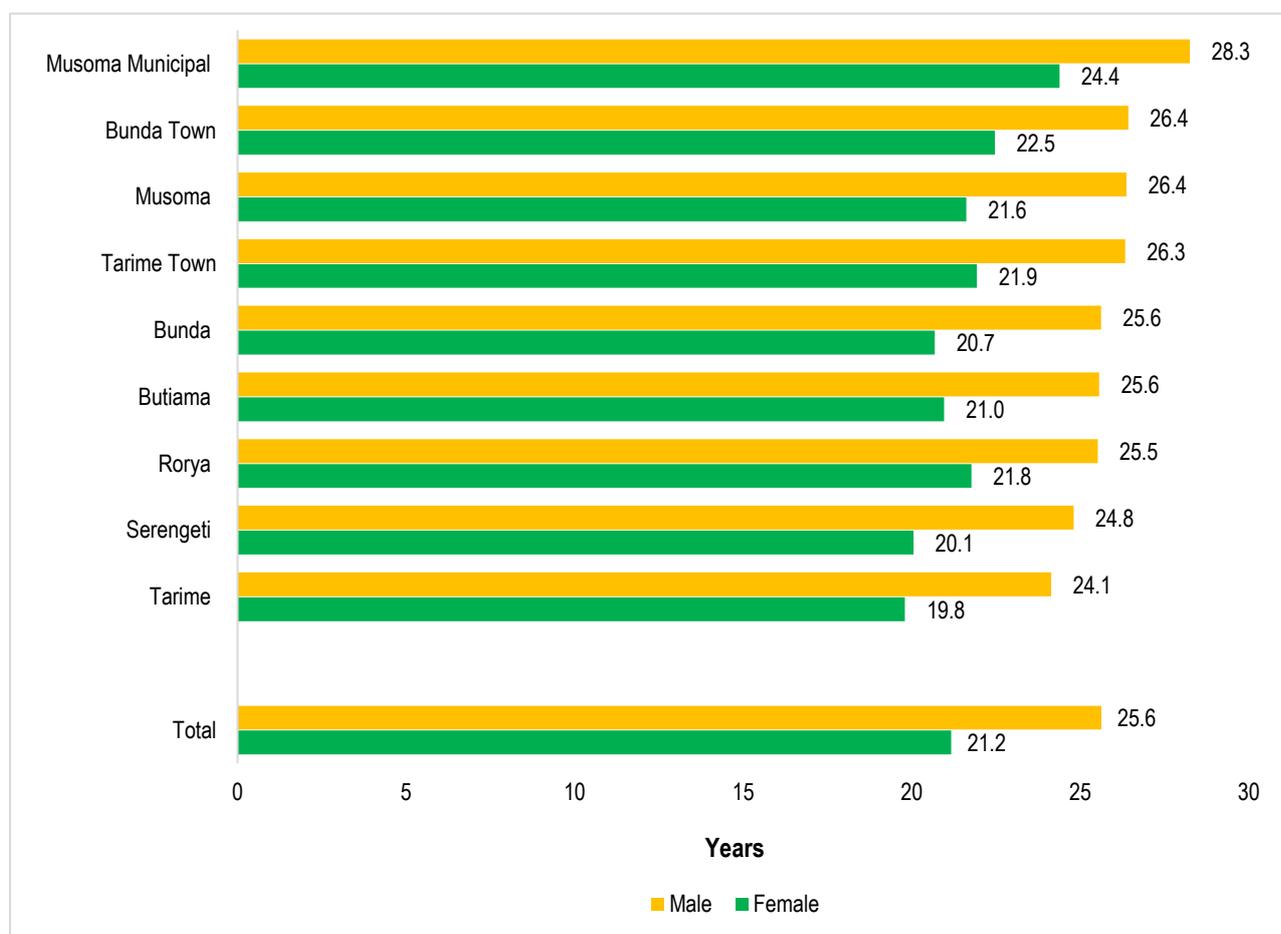
Table 5.9 shows that in Mara Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.4 years in 2012 to 21.2 years in 2022 while for males it has remained 25.6 years in both 2012 and 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.4	25.6	21.4	23.2	25.6	21.2
Rural	23.3	25.5	21.2	22.7	25.2	20.4
Urban	23.8	25.6	22.2	24.3	26.4	22.5
Council						
Tarime	22.0	24.3	20.1	21.8	24.1	19.8
Tarime Town				23.4	25.5	21.8
Serengeti	23.0	25.6	20.6	22.2	24.8	20.1
Musoma	24.8	26.6	23.1	24.1	26.3	21.9
Bunda	24.1	25.9	22.4	23.9	26.4	21.6
Bunda Town				24.3	26.4	22.5
Musoma Municipal	24.3	26.0	22.8	26.1	28.3	24.4
Rorya	22.8	25.2	20.7	22.9	25.6	20.7
Butiama	24.0	26.3	21.8	23.1	25.6	21.0

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Musoma Municipal Council having the highest MAFM for both males (28.3 years) and females (24.4 years), followed by Bunda Town (26.4 years for males) and 22.5 years for females, and Bunda District Council (26.4 and 21.6 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Tarime District Council (24.1 years for males) and 19.8 years for females.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Sixty-six percent (66.0%) of the population in Mara Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- More than sixty percent (60.3) of children under-five years have birth certificate.
- About 16 percent of persons (16.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification numbers and 17.2 percent have national identification cards.
- About persons 110,338 out of 2,346,013 persons in Mara Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the information on the 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 citizenship 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 statistics record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. The results show that in Mara Region 31.4 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (66.0%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. The percentage of population with birth certificates is higher in younger age groups as compared to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (60.3%) and 5 - 9 years (57.9%) and lowest (2.0%) for population aged 80 years and above. The results also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (33.4%) than females (29.6%). (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (37.9%) than in rural areas (28.6%). The results also show that, the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (33.4%) than females (29.6%). Further the results show, 40.4 percent of males and 35.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (30.4% and 26.9% respectively) (Tables 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

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, 1.8 percent of the population in the Region have birth notifications, with slightly higher proportion in rural (1.8%) than in urban areas (1.6%) (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

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

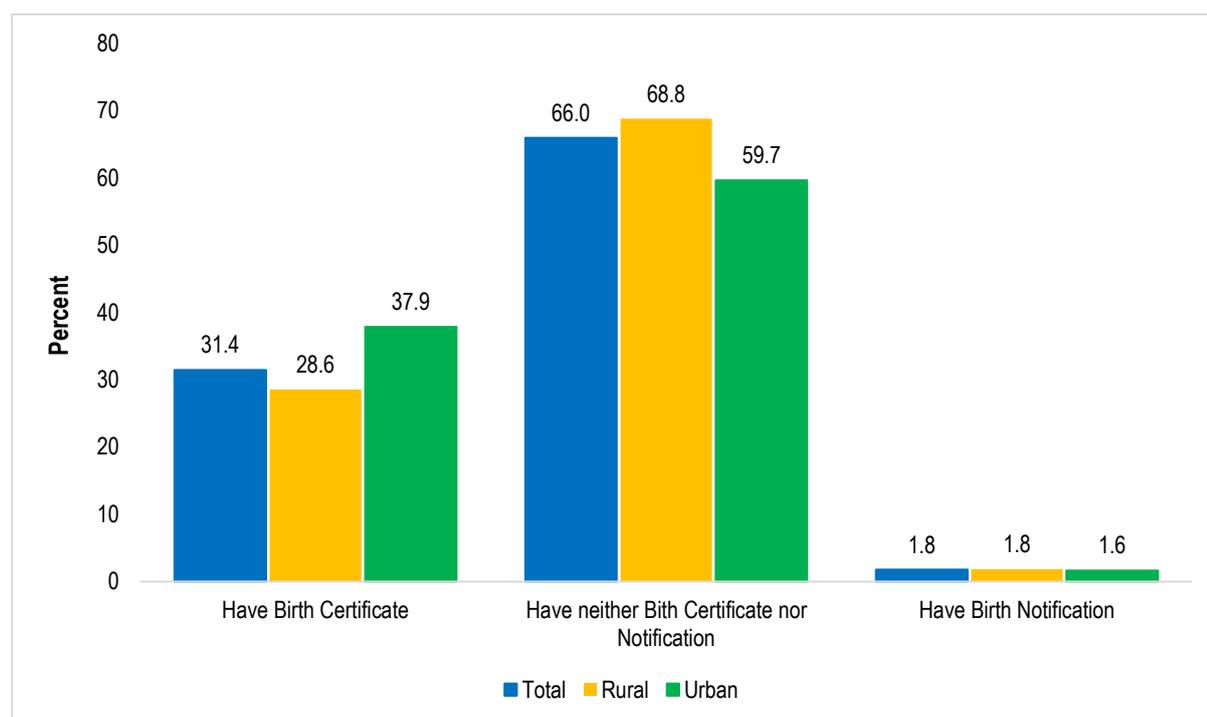


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	31.4	33.4	29.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	66.0	64.0	67.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
0 – 4	60.3	60.4	60.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	35.2	35.1	35.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	57.9	58.1	57.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	39.2	39.0	39.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
10 – 14	25.6	25.3	25.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	71.3	71.6	71.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
15 – 19	25.3	25.1	25.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	72.2	72.3	72.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
20 – 24	21.7	24.9	19.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	76.3	72.9	78.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
25 – 29	18.8	22.5	15.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	79.6	75.7	82.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
30 – 34	17.0	22.4	12.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	81.5	76.1	85.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
35 – 39	11.8	16.1	8.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	86.8	82.5	90.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
40 – 44	8.6	11.1	6.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	90.2	87.7	92.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
45 – 49	7.3	9.0	5.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	91.6	89.8	93.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
50 – 54	6.3	7.9	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	92.6	91.0	93.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	6.0	7.7	4.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	93.0	91.2	94.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
60 – 64	5.3	7.0	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	93.7	92.0	95.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
65 – 69	4.4	6.4	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	94.7	92.6	96.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
70 – 74	2.8	3.9	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.4	95.3	97.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
75 – 79	2.3	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	96.8	96.1	97.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
80+	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	97.0	96.5	97.3	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mara 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	28.6	30.4	26.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	68.8	67.0	70.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
0 – 4	59.5	59.7	59.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	36.1	35.9	36.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	55.7	56.0	55.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	41.2	41.0	41.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
10 – 14	21.6	21.5	21.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	75.2	75.3	75.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
15 – 19	19.9	19.8	19.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	77.5	77.5	77.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
20 – 24	16.1	19.0	13.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	81.9	78.8	84.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
25 – 29	13.0	16.5	10.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	85.4	81.8	88.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
30 – 34	11.7	16.3	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	86.9	82.2	90.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
35 – 39	7.5	10.9	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	91.3	87.7	94.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 – 44	5.4	7.3	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	93.5	91.5	95.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
45 – 49	4.6	5.8	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	94.4	93.1	95.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
50 – 54	4.1	5.4	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.0	93.7	96.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
55 – 59	4.0	5.2	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	95.1	93.7	96.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
60 – 64	3.7	5.2	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.3	93.8	96.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
65 – 69	3.2	4.9	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	95.9	94.0	97.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
70 – 74	2.2	3.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.1	96.3	97.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
75 – 79	1.9	2.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	97.4	97.0	97.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
80+	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	97.3	96.9	97.6	0.6	0.3	0.7

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Mara 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	37.9	40.4	35.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	59.7	57.1	62.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
0 – 4	62.1	62.3	61.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	63.3	63.6	63.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	34.2	34.0	34.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
10 – 14	35.3	35.2	35.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	61.9	62.0	61.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
15 – 19	36.6	36.7	36.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	61.1	60.9	61.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
20 – 24	32.4	36.6	29.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	65.6	61.1	69.0	1.0	1.2	0.9
25 – 29	29.2	33.6	25.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	69.1	64.6	72.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
30 – 34	26.9	33.4	21.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	71.5	64.9	76.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
35 – 39	20.4	25.9	15.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	78.1	72.5	82.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
40 – 44	15.5	19.1	12.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	83.1	79.6	86.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
45 – 49	13.3	16.3	10.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	85.4	82.3	87.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
50 – 54	11.6	14.0	9.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	87.1	84.8	88.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
55 – 59	10.7	13.6	8.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	88.1	85.1	90.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
60 – 64	8.8	11.2	6.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	90.2	87.7	92.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
65 – 69	7.3	10.1	5.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	91.8	89.3	93.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
70 – 74	4.4	6.0	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	94.7	93.0	96.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
75 – 79	3.4	4.5	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	95.2	94.0	96.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
80+	2.6	3.3	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.2	95.6	96.5	0.8	0.6	0.9

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Musoma Municipal (44.6%) and the lowest percentage is in Rorya District (27.2%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (31.4%) are Tarime Town (43.3%), Musoma District (33.0%) and Bunda Town (31.7%).

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

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	31.4	33.4	29.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	66.0	64.0	67.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tarime District	31.6	33.8	29.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	65.7	63.4	67.9	0.7	0.0	0.6
Tarime Town	43.3	45.9	41.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	54.2	51.5	56.5	0.7	0.2	0.7
Serengeti District	28.3	30.1	26.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	69.1	67.2	70.8	0.8	0.1	0.8
Musoma District	33.0	34.9	31.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	64.7	62.8	66.5	0.7	0.2	0.7
Musoma Municipal	44.6	48.1	41.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	52.9	49.3	56.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Bunda District	29.9	31.6	28.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	67.7	65.9	69.3	0.8	0.3	0.7
Bunda Town	31.7	33.7	29.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	65.9	63.9	67.7	1.1	0.5	1.1
Butiama District	26.8	28.4	25.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	70.3	68.6	71.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
Rorya District	27.2	29.1	25.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	70.3	68.4	72.0	0.7	0.7	0.7

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 17.2 percent of people aged 18 years and above in Mara Region have national identification cards while 16.3 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, the results show a higher percentage (23.1%) of persons with national identification cards are in urban areas than in rural areas (14.3%). In addition, the results reveal that, 63.6 percent have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that about three percent (2.66%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

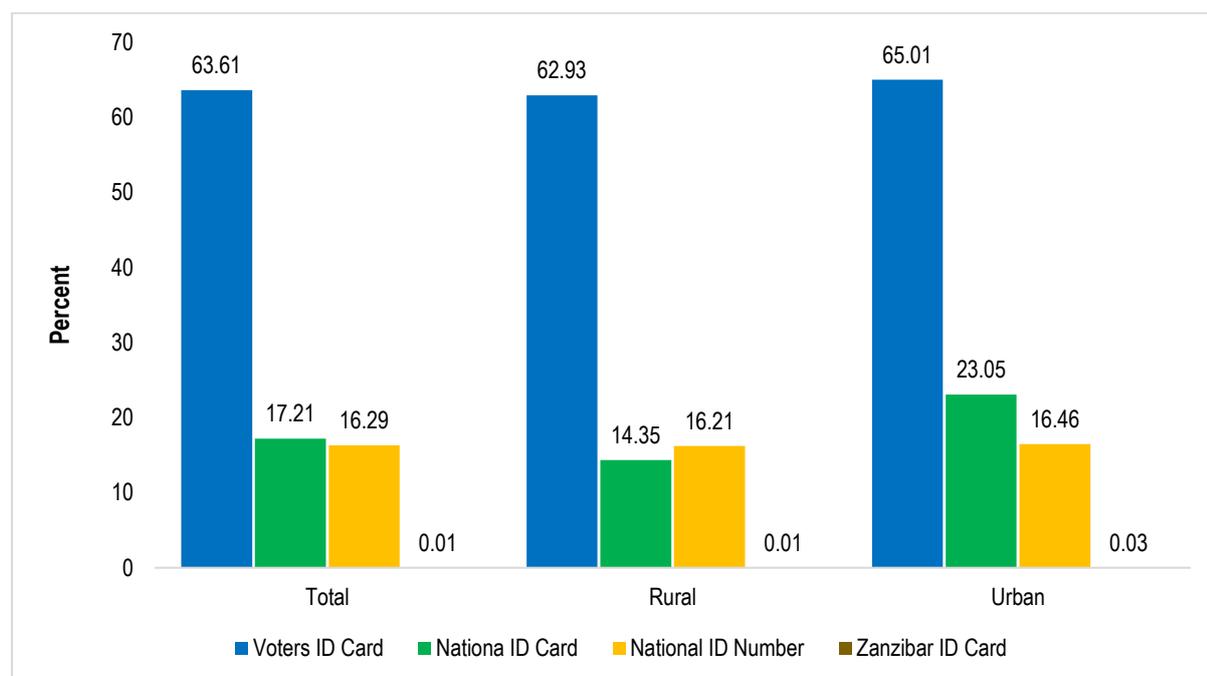


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Aged Groups, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Person aged 18 and above					Person of All Ages	Person Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	17.2	16.3	0	2.1	63.6	0.4	2.66
Rural	14.3	16.2	0	1	62.9	0.3	2.07
Urban	23.1	16.5	0	4.3	65	0.7	3.60
Council							
Tarime District	10.5	12.8	0	1.6	64.2	0.3	1.56
Tarime Town	19.5	17.2	0	4.7	67.7	0.8	7.40
Serengeti District	8.8	15.6	0	1.6	60.1	0.3	2.18
Musoma District	22.6	17	0	0.8	63.2	0.2	2.39
Musoma Municipal	29.4	18.7	0	7.1	68.4	1	2.90
Bunda District	25	11.8	0	0.9	63.3	0.4	3.67
Bunda Town	23.3	13.9	0	2.6	62.4	0.5	2.19
Butiama District	21.3	17.8	0	1.7	58.6	0.4	2.19
Rorya District	9	21.7	0	1.3	67.1	0.3	2.16

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.7 percent of the persons in private households in Mara Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (11.3%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by Tarime Town Council (8.0%) and lastly Tarime District Council with 3.1 percent. In addition, 1.0 percent of persons have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that a higher percentage of people (7.8%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (3.3%). On the other hand, 1.0 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.1 percent.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Type of Health Insurance Card by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mara 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	2,346,013	4.7	4.8	4.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.2	12.8	11.9
Rural	1,621,814	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	10.9	11.4	10.5
Urban	724,199	7.8	8.0	7.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	15.5	16.0	15.0
Council										
Tarime District	401,485	3.1	3.2	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.1	6.7	5.6
Tarime Town	131,585	8.0	8.3	7.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	23.7	25.8	22.1
Serengeti District	335,719	3.9	4.1	3.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	15.8	16.6	15.2
Musoma District	261,143	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	12.3	12.8	12.0
Musoma Municipal	162,073	11.3	11.7	11.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	17.3	17.3	17.4
Bunda District	241,958	3.6	3.7	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	16.1	16.3	15.9
Bunda Town	180,238	5.9	6.0	5.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	13.5	13.8	13.2
Butiama District	280,450	4.4	4.3	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.1	14.3	13.9
Rorya District	351,362	4.0	4.1	3.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	5.2	5.4	5.0

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 2,367,990 persons (99.8%) out of 2,372,015 persons enumerated in Mara Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (1,864 persons) followed by Countries Outside Africa (1,333 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,372,015	1,139,511	1,232,504	1,636,129	792,419	843,710	735,886	347,092	388,794
Tanzania	2,367,990	1,137,713	1,230,277	1,633,121	791,126	841,995	734,869	346,587	388,282
Other East African Countries	1,864	663	1,201	1,405	475	930	459	188	271
Other African Countries	826	435	391	546	283	263	280	152	128
Countries Outside Africa	1,333	698	635	1,057	535	522	276	163	113
Dual Citizenship	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (87.4%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About thirteen percent (12.6%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (13.1%) than urban area (11.6%).
- About ten percent (9.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About three percent (2.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Rorya District Council has the highest proportion (15.9%) of orphans than other Councils in Mara Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both 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 significant greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 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

The results indicate that 87.4 percent of all children under 18 years in Mara Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 93.3 percent for children under one year to 79.3 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with 'father dead and mother alive' is higher (8.2%) than those with 'father alive and mother dead' (1.7%). 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; Mara 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	1,301,785	1,137,436	87.4	22,040	1.7	106,666	8.2	35,643	2.7
0	82,542	77,015	93.3	603	0.7	2,899	3.5	2,025	2.5
1	71,817	66,539	92.7	659	0.9	2,989	4.2	1,630	2.3
2	76,572	70,401	91.9	712	0.9	3,580	4.7	1,879	2.5
3	80,325	73,244	91.2	856	1.1	4,257	5.3	1,968	2.5
4	79,935	72,329	90.5	949	1.2	4,722	5.9	1,935	2.4
5	78,745	70,602	89.7	1,066	1.4	4,994	6.3	2,083	2.6
6	77,259	68,959	89.3	1,072	1.4	5,349	6.9	1,879	2.4
7	75,562	67,059	88.7	1,058	1.4	5,556	7.4	1,889	2.5
8	74,935	65,743	87.7	1,216	1.6	6,051	8.1	1,925	2.6
9	74,497	64,826	87.0	1,303	1.7	6,419	8.6	1,949	2.6
10	74,589	64,253	86.1	1,418	1.9	7,024	9.4	1,894	2.5
11	65,385	55,968	85.6	1,283	2.0	6,321	9.7	1,813	2.8
12	84,384	71,122	84.3	1,873	2.2	8,994	10.7	2,395	2.8
13	64,711	53,934	83.3	1,552	2.4	7,342	11.3	1,883	2.9
14	76,715	63,335	82.6	1,870	2.4	9,090	11.8	2,420	3.2
15	55,347	45,230	81.7	1,418	2.6	6,862	12.4	1,837	3.3
16	56,442	45,619	80.8	1,576	2.8	7,228	12.8	2,019	3.6
17	52,023	41,258	79.3	1,556	3.0	6,989	13.4	2,220	4.3

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

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	656,244	572,527	87.2	11,302	1.7	54,478	8.3	17,937	2.7
0	40,827	38,138	93.4	291	0.7	1,370	3.4	1,028	2.5
1	35,574	32,990	92.7	365	1.0	1,415	4.0	804	2.3
2	38,034	34,930	91.8	375	1.0	1,823	4.8	906	2.4
3	39,901	36,430	91.3	428	1.1	2,081	5.2	962	2.4
4	39,896	36,081	90.4	493	1.2	2,405	6.0	917	2.3
5	40,092	35,967	89.7	572	1.4	2,503	6.2	1,050	2.6
6	38,795	34,567	89.1	539	1.4	2,729	7.0	960	2.5
7	38,277	33,914	88.6	553	1.4	2,845	7.4	965	2.5
8	37,105	32,579	87.8	612	1.6	2,977	8.0	937	2.5
9	35,978	31,363	87.2	604	1.7	3,123	8.7	888	2.5
10	38,628	33,285	86.2	737	1.9	3,656	9.5	950	2.5
11	33,100	28,208	85.2	666	2.0	3,322	10.0	904	2.7
12	43,113	36,234	84.0	980	2.3	4,619	10.7	1,280	3.0
13	32,776	27,299	83.3	811	2.5	3,689	11.3	977	3.0
14	39,133	32,186	82.2	944	2.4	4,724	12.1	1,279	3.3
15	28,602	23,217	81.2	773	2.7	3,606	12.6	1,006	3.5
16	29,095	23,469	80.7	776	2.7	3,833	13.2	1,017	3.5
17	27,318	21,670	79.3	783	2.9	3,758	13.8	1,107	4.1

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mara 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	645,541	564,909	87.5	10,738	1.7	52,188	8.1	17,706	2.7
0	41,715	38,877	93.2	312	0.7	1,529	3.7	997	2.4
1	36,243	33,549	92.6	294	0.8	1,574	4.3	826	2.3
2	38,538	35,471	92.0	337	0.9	1,757	4.6	973	2.5
3	40,424	36,814	91.1	428	1.1	2,176	5.4	1,006	2.5
4	40,039	36,248	90.5	456	1.1	2,317	5.8	1,018	2.5
5	38,653	34,635	89.6	494	1.3	2,491	6.4	1,033	2.7
6	38,464	34,392	89.4	533	1.4	2,620	6.8	919	2.4
7	37,285	33,145	88.9	505	1.4	2,711	7.3	924	2.5
8	37,830	33,164	87.7	604	1.6	3,074	8.1	988	2.6
9	38,519	33,463	86.9	699	1.8	3,296	8.6	1,061	2.8
10	35,961	30,968	86.1	681	1.9	3,368	9.4	944	2.6
11	32,285	27,760	86.0	617	1.9	2,999	9.3	909	2.8
12	41,271	34,888	84.5	893	2.2	4,375	10.6	1,115	2.7
13	31,935	26,635	83.4	741	2.3	3,653	11.4	906	2.8
14	37,582	31,149	82.9	926	2.5	4,366	11.6	1,141	3.0
15	26,745	22,013	82.3	645	2.4	3,256	12.2	831	3.1
16	27,347	22,150	81.0	800	2.9	3,395	12.4	1,002	3.7
17	24,705	19,588	79.3	773	3.1	3,231	13.1	1,113	4.5

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results show that, the survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Mara Region ranges from 84.1 percent in Rorya District to 89.7 percent in Musoma District (Table 7.4).

The results further show that, Rorya District Council has the highest percentage (10.5%) of children with 'father dead and mother alive' compared with other councils. The same Council has the highest percentage of children with 'father alive and mother dead' (2.0%) and 'father dead and mother dead (3.4%)'.

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Total	1,301,785	1,137,436	87.4	22,040	1.7	106,666	8.2
Rural	920,547	800,266	86.9	15,740	1.7	78,955	8.6	25,586	2.8
Urban	381,238	337,170	88.4	6,300	1.7	27,711	7.3	10,057	2.6
Council									
Tarime District	229,492	198,550	86.5	3,692	1.6	22,584	9.8	4,666	2.0
Tarime Town	69,505	61,517	88.5	992	1.4	5,673	8.2	1,323	1.9
Serengeti District	197,172	170,464	86.5	3,137	1.6	18,171	9.2	5,400	2.7
Musoma District	144,261	129,460	89.7	2,303	1.6	8,071	5.6	4,427	3.1
Musoma Municipal	80,905	72,531	89.6	1,345	1.7	5,027	6.2	2,002	2.5
Bunda District	134,566	119,648	88.9	2,346	1.7	8,446	6.3	4,126	3.1
Bunda Town	97,468	86,002	88.2	1,731	1.8	6,647	6.8	3,088	3.2
Butiama District	155,992	137,354	88.1	2,627	1.7	11,880	7.6	4,131	2.6
Rorya District	192,424	161,910	84.1	3,867	2.0	20,167	10.5	6,480	3.4

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from figure 7.1 reveal that in Mara Region, 12.6 percent of children under age 18 in Mara Region are orphans. The results further show that about 10 percent (9.9%) of the children lost either father or mother and 2.7 percent lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (13.1%) than urban areas (11.6%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 10.3 percent in Musoma District Council 15.9 percent in Rorya District Council (Map 7.1).

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

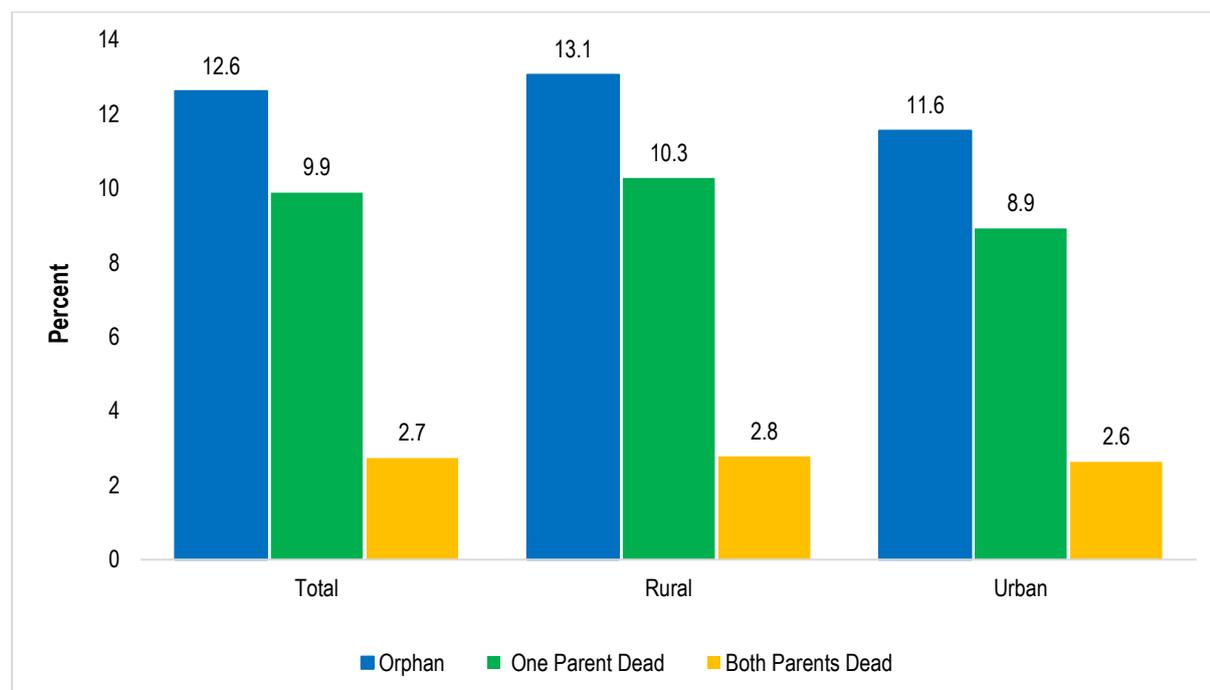
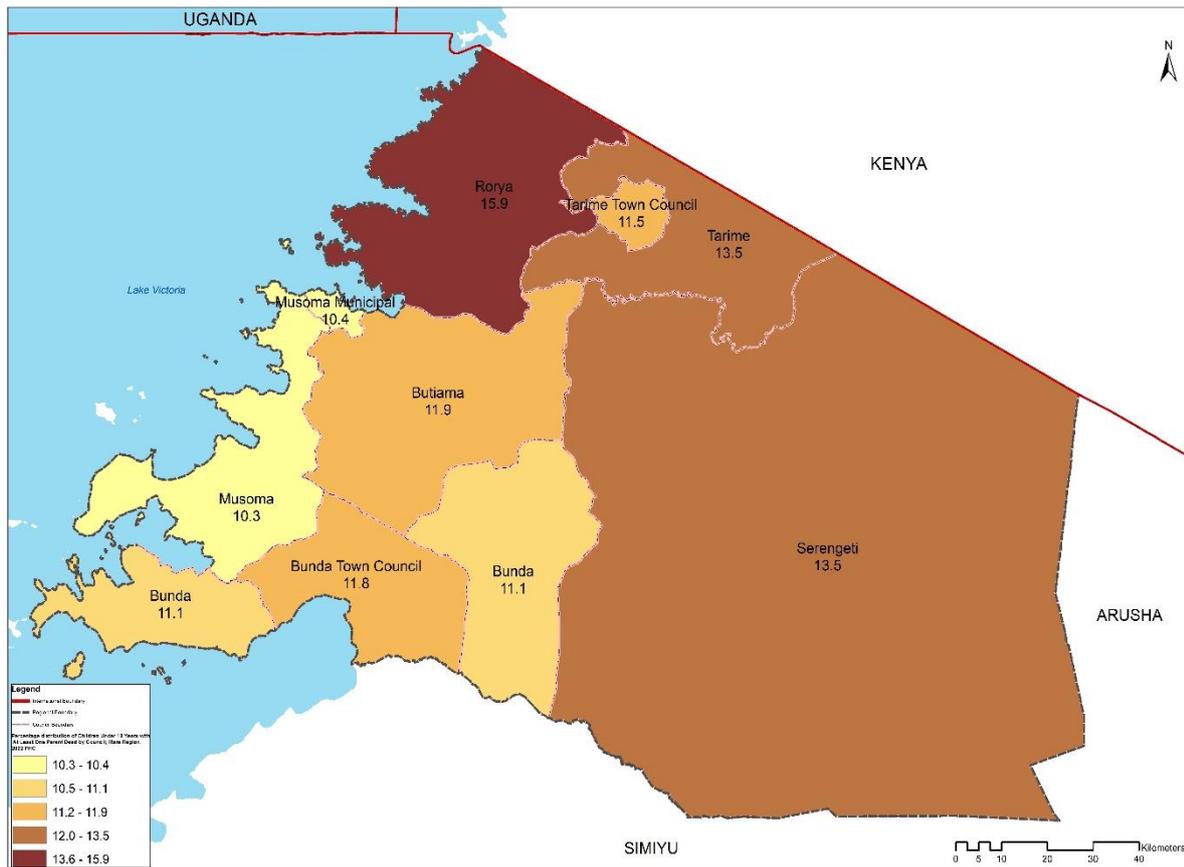


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,301,785	1,137,436	87.4	128,706	9.9	35,643	2.7	164,349	12.6
Rural	920,547	800,266	86.9	94,695	10.3	25,586	2.8	120,281	13.1
Urban	381,238	337,170	88.4	34,011	8.9	10,057	2.6	44,068	11.6
Council									
Tarime District	229,492	198,550	86.5	26,276	11.4	4,666	2.0	30,942	13.5
Tarime Town	69,505	61,517	88.5	6,665	9.6	1,323	1.9	7,988	11.5
Serengeti District	197,172	170,464	86.5	21,308	10.8	5,400	2.7	26,708	13.5
Musoma District	144,261	129,460	89.7	10,374	7.2	4,427	3.1	14,801	10.3
Musoma Municipal	80,905	72,531	89.6	6,372	7.9	2,002	2.5	8,374	10.4
Bunda District	134,566	119,648	88.9	10,792	8.0	4,126	3.1	14,918	11.1
Bunda Town	97,468	86,002	88.2	8,378	8.6	3,088	3.2	11,466	11.8
Butiama District	155,992	137,354	88.1	14,507	9.3	4,131	2.6	18,638	11.9
Rorya District	192,424	161,910	84.1	24,034	12.5	6,480	3.4	30,514	15.9

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than eighty percent (85.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region are literate; 83.6 percent in rural and 90.5 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.2 percent. It is higher among males (79.0%) than females (77.4%)
- Over ninety percent (91.2%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 6.1 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 91.2 percent. It is higher (94.2%) in urban than in rural areas (90.0%).
- Majority (77.5%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 17.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.

8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above in Mara Region. It also provides the 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 1,980,824 persons aged five years and above in Mara Region 1,615,012 persons (81.5%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (83.5%) than females (79.8%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population

compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 94.1 percent is observed for age group 15 - 19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (87.7%) than in rural areas (78.7%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,980,824	945,279	1,035,545	1,615,012	788,896	826,116	81.5	83.5	79.8
5-9	380,998	190,247	190,751	219,995	105,256	114,739	57.7	55.3	60.2
10-14	365,784	186,750	179,034	335,380	168,457	166,923	91.7	90.2	93.2
15 - 19	260,294	132,303	127,991	244,875	124,056	120,819	94.1	93.8	94.4
20 - 24	186,825	83,138	103,687	170,020	76,406	93,614	91.0	91.9	90.3
25 - 29	145,816	64,819	80,997	132,195	59,807	72,388	90.7	92.3	89.4
30 - 34	123,490	56,130	67,360	109,645	51,842	57,803	88.8	92.4	85.8
35 - 39	102,529	45,697	56,832	87,742	41,216	46,526	85.6	90.2	81.9
40 - 44	90,900	41,603	49,297	77,133	37,313	39,820	84.9	89.7	80.8
45 - 49	80,062	36,681	43,381	66,880	32,757	34,123	83.5	89.3	78.7
50 - 54	66,321	30,213	36,108	54,720	26,911	27,809	82.5	89.1	77.0
55 - 59	46,408	21,607	24,801	37,897	19,496	18,401	81.7	90.2	74.2
60 - 64	42,972	19,508	23,464	30,536	17,136	13,400	71.1	87.8	57.1
65 - 69	27,162	11,966	15,196	17,957	10,256	7,701	66.1	85.7	50.7
70 - 74	23,563	10,014	13,549	13,787	8,113	5,674	8.5	81.0	41.9
75 - 79	14,131	5,961	8,170	7,242	4,470	2,772	51.2	75.0	33.9
80+	23,569	8,642	14,927	9,008	5,404	3,604	38.2	62.5	24.1

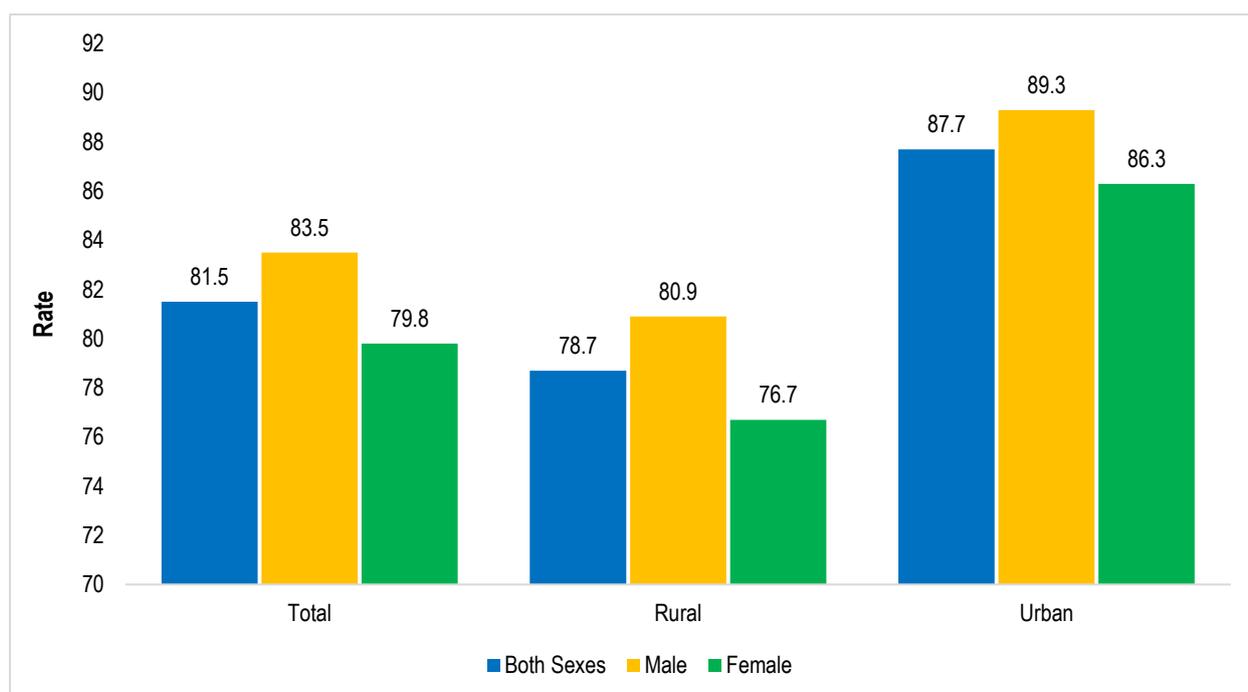
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Mara Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,358,787	654,896	703,891	1,069,378	529,630	539,748	78.7	80.9	76.7
5-9	272,169	136,545	135,624	144,094	68,966	75,128	52.9	50.5	55.4
10-14	260,210	134,892	125,318	234,656	119,485	115,171	90.2	88.6	91.9
15 - 19	175,016	91,011	84,005	162,440	84,269	78,171	92.8	92.6	93.1
20 - 24	121,477	55,128	66,349	108,109	49,707	58,402	89.0	90.2	88.0
25 - 29	93,218	41,690	51,528	82,459	37,727	44,732	88.5	90.5	86.8
30 - 34	79,915	36,127	43,788	69,113	32,708	36,405	86.5	90.5	83.1
35 - 39	67,977	29,950	38,027	56,399	26,395	30,004	83.0	88.1	78.9
40 - 44	61,859	28,155	33,704	51,126	24,752	26,374	82.6	87.9	78.3
45 - 49	55,065	25,264	29,801	44,798	22,143	22,655	81.4	87.6	76.0
50 - 54	46,439	21,182	25,257	37,387	18,569	18,818	80.5	87.7	74.5
55 - 59	32,468	15,227	17,241	25,929	13,539	12,390	79.9	88.9	71.9
60 - 64	29,939	13,632	16,307	20,550	11,800	8,750	68.6	86.6	53.7
65 - 69	19,078	8,396	10,682	12,003	7,032	4,971	62.9	83.8	46.5
70 - 74	16,673	7,109	9,564	9,294	5,628	3,666	55.7	79.2	38.3
75 - 79	10,199	4,269	5,930	4,910	3,107	1,803	48.1	72.8	30.4
80+	17,085	6,319	0,766	6,111	3,803	2,308	35.8	60.2	21.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	622,037	290,383	331,654	545,634	259,266	286,368	87.7	89.3	86.3
5-9	108,829	53,702	55,127	75,901	36,290	39,611	69.7	67.6	71.9
10-14	105,574	51,858	53,716	100,724	48,972	51,752	95.4	94.4	96.3
15 - 19	85,278	41,292	43,986	82,435	39,787	42,648	96.7	96.4	97.0
20 - 24	65,348	28,010	37,338	61,911	26,699	35,212	94.7	95.3	94.3
25 - 29	52,598	23,129	29,469	49,736	22,080	27,656	94.6	95.5	93.8
30 - 34	43,575	20,003	23,572	40,532	19,134	21,398	93.0	95.7	90.8
35 - 39	34,552	15,747	18,805	31,343	14,821	16,522	90.7	94.1	87.9
40 - 44	29,041	13,448	15,593	26,007	12,561	13,446	89.6	93.4	86.2
45 - 49	24,997	11,417	13,580	22,082	10,614	11,468	88.3	93.0	84.4
50 - 54	19,882	9,031	10,851	17,333	8,342	8,991	87.2	92.4	82.9
55 - 59	13,940	6,380	7,560	11,968	5,957	6,011	85.9	93.4	79.5
60 - 64	13,033	5,876	7,157	9,986	5,336	4,650	76.6	90.8	65.0
65 - 69	8,084	3,570	4,514	5,954	3,224	2,730	73.7	90.3	60.5
70 - 74	6,890	2,905	3,985	4,493	2,485	2,008	65.2	85.5	50.4
75 - 79	3,932	1,692	2,240	2,332	1,363	969	59.3	80.6	43.3
80+	6,484	2,323	4,161	2,897	1,601	1,296	44.7	68.9	31.1

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mara 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 90 percent and the rate is highest among youth population aged 15 – 24 years (93.9%). 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 Mara Region is 86.3 percent and 84.5 percent among secondary school age population. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

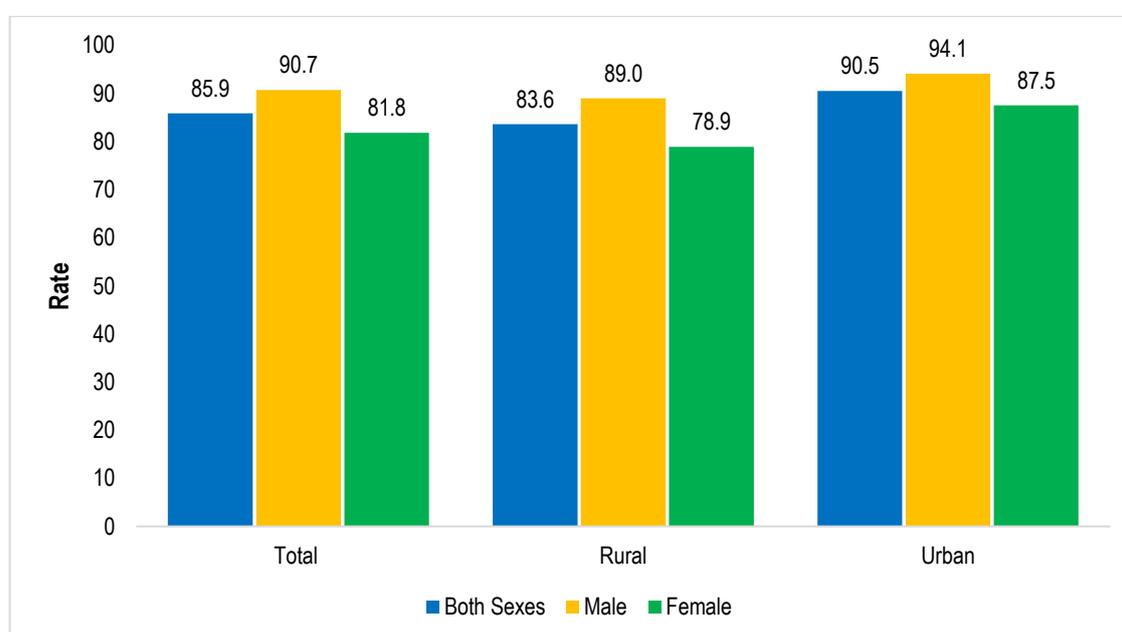
Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	79.2	80.9	77.6	76.2	78.2	74.4	85.6	86.9	84.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	93.9	93.3	94.6	92.7	92.0	93.4	96.6	96.1	97.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	92.8	93.0	92.6	91.2	91.7	90.8	95.8	95.9	95.7
Other Population Groups	91.5	92.7	90.4	89.7	91.2	88.3	94.9	95.7	94.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	75.7	73.8	77.6	72.2	70.3	74.2	84.3	82.7	85.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	82.6	80.8	84.5	79.8	77.8	81.7	89.7	88.4	91.0
Population Aged 4 years and above	94.4	93.5	95.4	93.3	92.4	94.4	96.8	96.2	97.5
Population Aged 14+ years and above	88.3	91.6	85.5	86.2	90.0	82.9	92.4	94.8	90.4
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	59.8	80.9	44.0	56.9	79.0	40.4	66.8	85.6	52.8
School Age Population	79.2	80.9	77.6	76.2	78.2	74.4	85.6	86.9	84.4
Primary School (7–13 years)	86.3	90.8	82.5	84.1	89.1	79.7	90.8	94.2	88.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	84.5	90.1	79.9	82.0	88.3	76.8	89.6	93.8	86.1

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

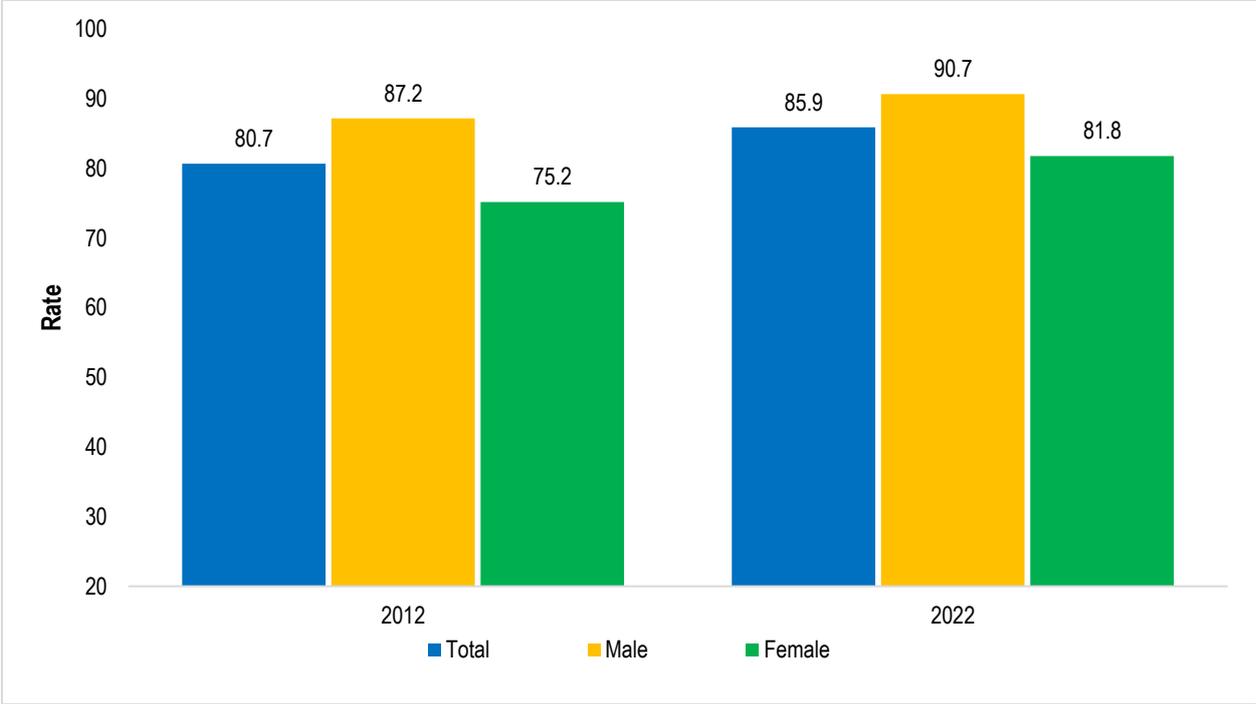
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region is 85.9 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (90.7%) than females (81.8%). Furthermore, the results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (90.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.6%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 PHC



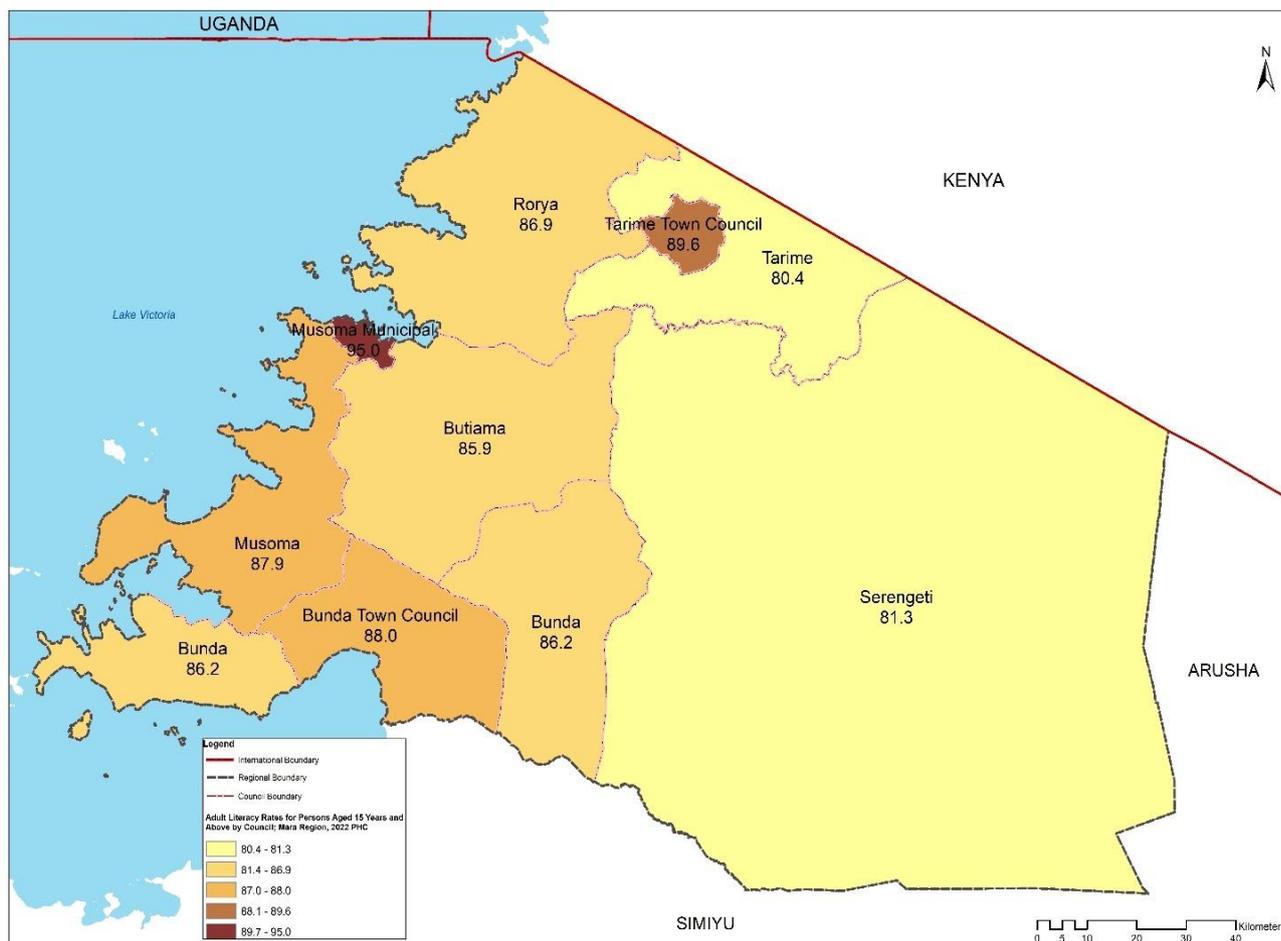
The literacy rates among adults increased from 80.7 percent in 2012 to 85.9 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is relatively more pronounced among females (6.6 percentage point difference) than males (3.5 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



All councils in Mara Region have adult literacy rates above 80 percent. The adult literacy rates range from 80.4 percent in Tarime District Council to 95.0 percent in Musoma Municipal (Table 8.5 and Map 8.1).

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



The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 80.7 percent in 2012 to 85.9 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 5.2 percent point. However, the rate in rural areas declined from 90.0 in 2012 to 83.6 in 2022. Rorya District Council had the highest percentage point change of 24.7 percent while Serengeti District recorded a decrease of 11.9 percent (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mara 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	80.7	87.2	75.2	85.9	90.7	81.8	5.2	3.5	6.6
Rural	90.0	90.6	89.5	83.6	89.0	78.9	(6.4)	(1.6)	(10.6)
Urban	87.9	91.0	85.5	90.5	94.1	87.5	2.6	3.1	2.0
Council									
Tarime District	75.2	80.2	70.3	80.4	86.9	74.8	5.2	6.7	4.5
Tarime Town	65.7	75.3	56.9	89.6	93.9	86.0	23.8	18.6	29.1
Serengeti District	93.2	95.5	91.1	81.3	87.0	76.3	(11.9)	(8.5)	(14.7)
Musoma District	81.3	87.3	75.4	87.9	91.7	84.4	6.6	4.4	9.0
Musoma Municipal	87.5	92.3	83.3	95.0	97.3	93.0	7.5	5.0	9.8
Bunda District	77.1	83.2	71.1	86.2	90.6	82.3	9.1	7.4	11.2
Bunda Town	70.0	76.0	64.3	88.0	92.0	84.7	18.0	16.0	20.5
Butiama District	74.6	79.1	70.1	85.9	90.7	81.9	11.4	11.6	11.7
Rorya District	62.2	66.6	58.3	86.9	91.9	82.7	24.7	25.2	24.3

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Mara Region, the literacy rate is 85.9. It is highest in Kiswahili only (65.9%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (18.8%) and is lower for other languages (0.2%). In addition, the results show that from age 30 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age and slightly decrease to age group 55 – 59 years and then increase with age from age 60 years. .

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	65.9	0.9	18.8	0.2	85.9	14.1	1,234,042
15 – 19	61.6	0.8	31.6	0.1	94.1	5.9	260,294
20 – 24	64.7	1.2	24.9	0.2	91.0	9.0	186,825
25 – 29	67.6	1.0	21.9	0.2	90.7	9.3	145,816
30 – 34	67.6	0.9	20.1	0.2	88.8	11.2	123,490
35 – 39	71.7	0.8	12.8	0.2	85.6	14.4	102,529
40 – 44	74.8	0.8	9.1	0.2	84.9	15.1	90,900
45 – 49	74.0	0.7	8.6	0.2	83.5	16.5	80,062
50 – 54	73.8	0.8	7.7	0.3	82.5	17.5	66,321
55 – 59	72.2	0.8	8.3	0.3	81.7	18.3	46,408
60 – 64	61.4	0.8	8.5	0.4	71.1	28.9	42,972
65 – 69	55.2	0.7	9.7	0.5	66.1	33.9	27,162
70 – 74	49.3	0.7	7.9	0.6	58.5	41.5	23,563
75 – 79	43.7	0.8	6.1	0.6	51.2	48.8	14,131
80+	33.5	0.7	2.9	1.1	38.2	61.8	23,569

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

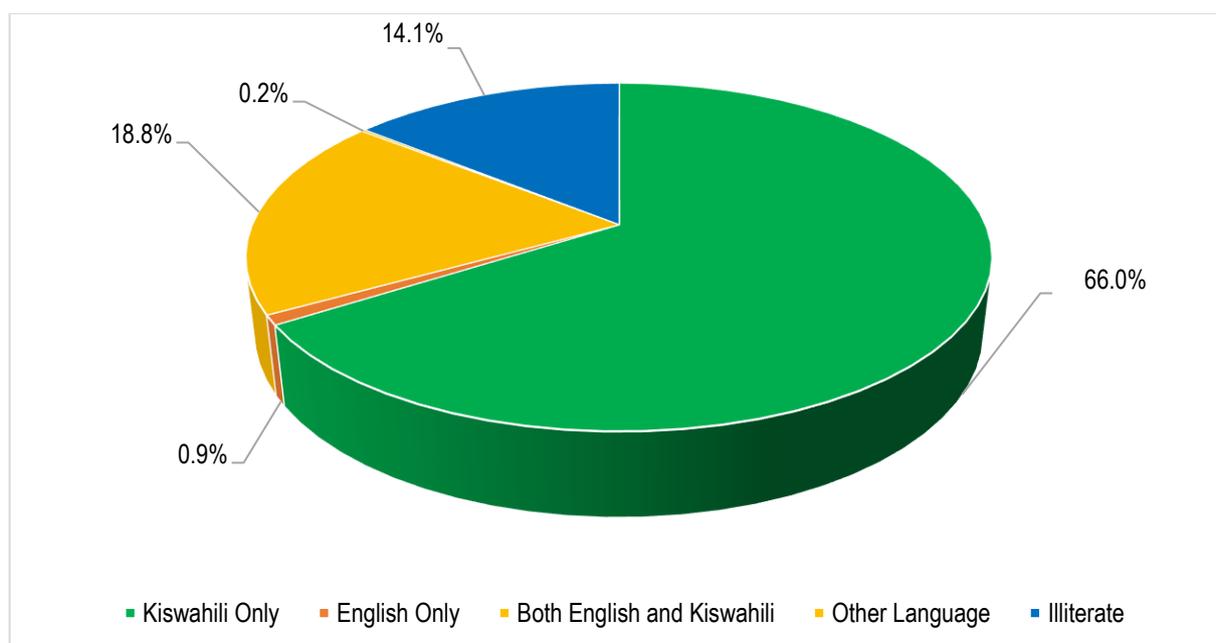


Table 8.7 and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (67.9%) than in urban areas (61.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban

(27.6%) than in rural areas (14.5%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (63.6%) than males (60.0%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	65.9	0.9	18.8	0.2	85.9	4.1	1,234,042
Male	66.3	0.9	23.2	0.2	90.7	9.3	568,282
Female	65.6	0.9	15.1	0.3	81.8	18.2	65,760
Rural	67.9	0.9	14.5	0.3	83.6	6.4	826,408
Male	69.4	0.9	18.4	0.2	89.0	11.0	383,459
Female	66.6	0.9	11.1	0.3	78.9	21.1	442,949
Urban	61.9	0.8	27.6	0.2	90.5	9.5	407,634
Male	60.0	0.8	33.2	0.2	94.1	5.9	184,823
Female	63.6	0.8	23.0	0.2	87.5	12.5	222,811

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

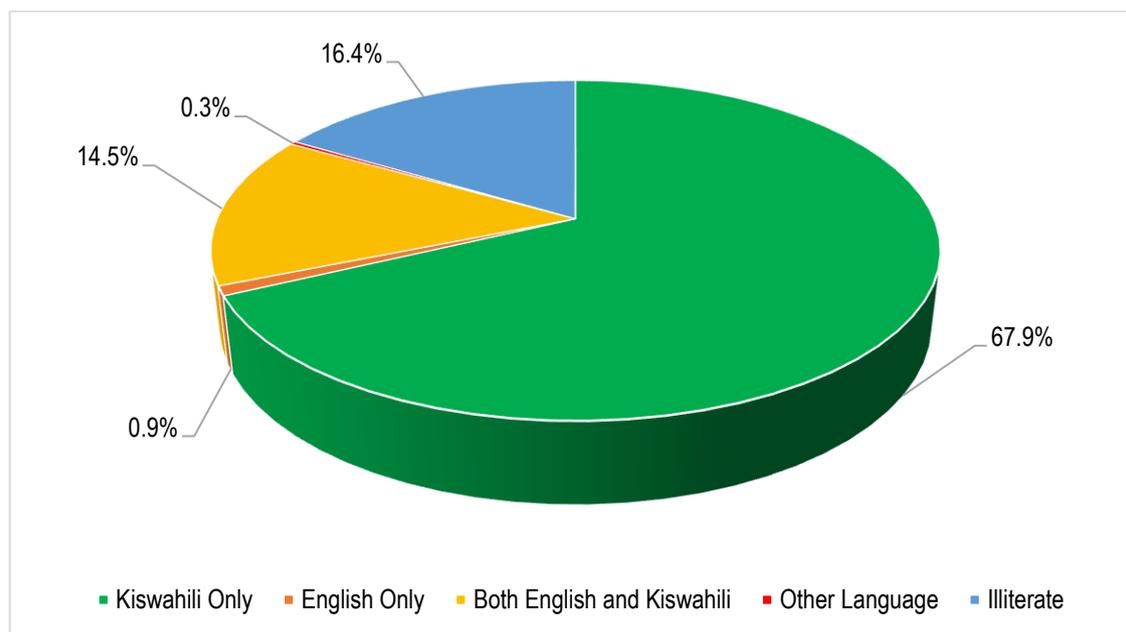


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mara Urban, 2022 PHC

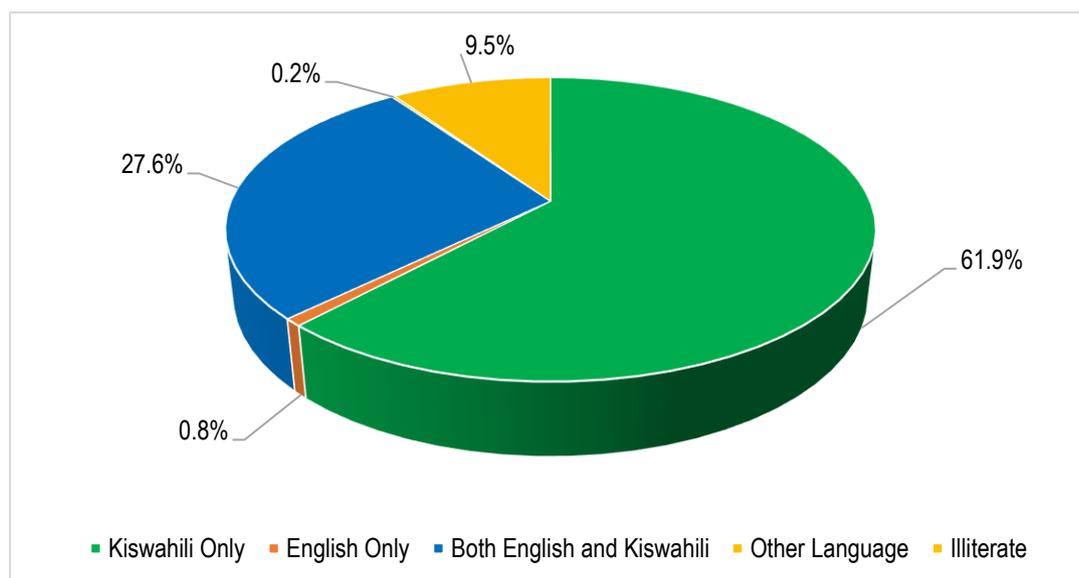


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Mara Region differ across councils with Taririme District Council having the highest illiteracy rate (19.6%), followed by Serengeti District Council (18.7%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Musoma Municipal (5.0%), followed by Tarime Town (10.4%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	65.9	0.9	18.8	0.2	85.9	14.1	1,234,042
Rural	67.9	0.9	14.5	0.3	83.6	16.4	826,408
Urban	61.9	0.8	27.6	0.2	90.5	9.5	407,634
Council							1,234,042
Tarime District	62.0	0.9	17.3	0.2	80.4	19.6	201,971
Tarime Town	58.5	0.6	30.2	0.3	89.6	10.4	72,969
Serengeti District	64.2	1.2	15.6	0.4	81.3	18.7	166,326
Musoma District	73.6	0.6	13.5	0.3	87.9	12.1	140,145
Musoma Municipal	56.3	0.5	38.1	0.1	95.0	5.0	96,179
Bunda District	68.4	1.0	16.7	0.2	86.2	13.8	126,142
Bunda Town	65.7	1.0	21.2	0.1	88.0	12.0	98,869
Butiama District	71.1	0.8	14.0	0.1	85.9	14.1	144,891
Rorya District	68.4	1.0	17.2	0.4	86.9	13.1	186,550

8.3 Numeracy

The 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.

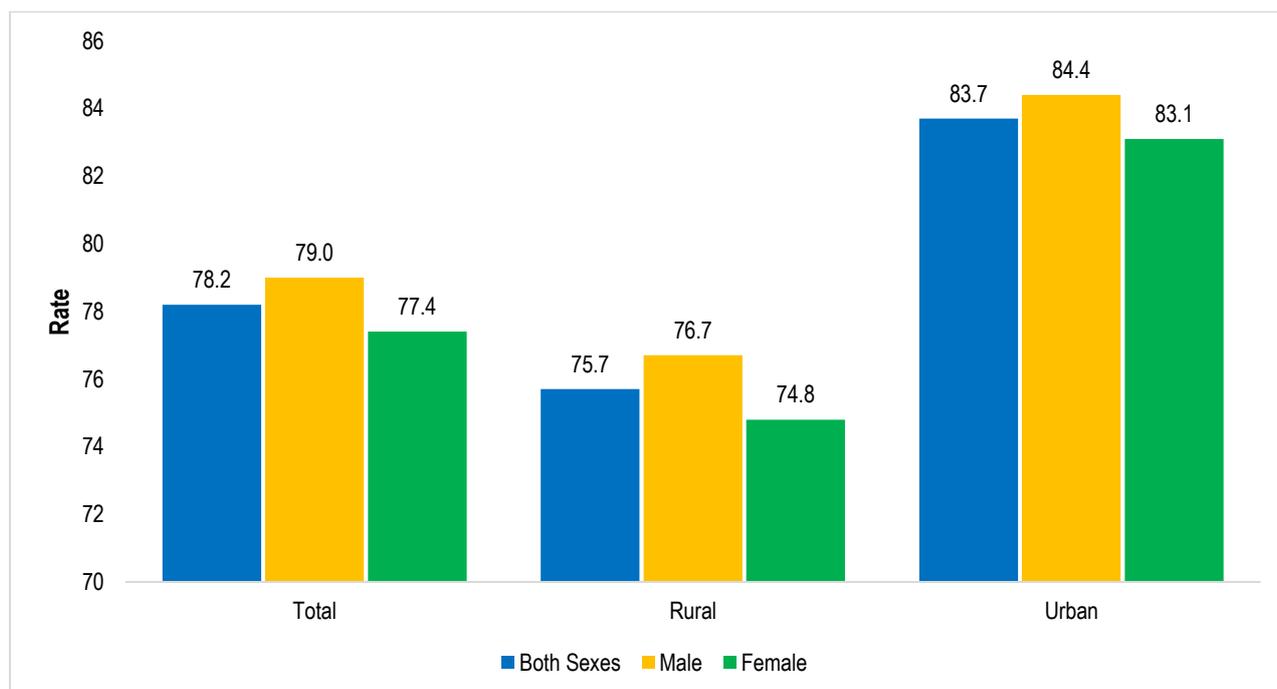
The numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,980,824 persons aged 5 years and above in Mara Region, 1,549,004 persons (78.2%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (79.0%) than females (77.4%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 88%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (47.9%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and population aged 70 years and above. The numeracy rate is higher (83.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.7%). 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: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.2	79.0	77.4	75.7	76.7	74.8	83.7	84.4	83.1
5-9	47.9	45.6	50.2	43.9	41.6	46.2	57.9	55.9	59.9
10-14	86.0	84.5	87.5	84.3	82.8	85.9	90.3	89.1	91.4
15 – 19	90.2	89.9	90.5	88.9	88.7	89.1	93.0	92.6	93.3
20 – 24	88.4	89.0	88.0	86.6	87.4	86.0	91.8	92.2	91.6
25 – 29	89.1	90.2	88.3	87.4	88.7	86.3	92.3	92.9	91.8
30 – 34	88.0	90.5	86.1	86.2	88.9	84.1	91.4	93.3	89.8
35 – 39	86.5	89.2	84.4	84.5	87.5	82.3	90.3	92.4	88.7
40 – 44	86.3	89.1	84.0	84.8	87.8	82.4	89.4	91.9	87.3
45 – 49	85.4	88.8	82.6	83.7	87.4	80.7	89.0	91.8	86.7
50 – 54	84.4	89.0	80.6	83.1	88.0	79.1	87.4	91.4	84.1
55 – 59	83.3	88.9	78.5	82.1	87.9	77.0	86.1	91.3	81.8
60 – 64	75.9	87.1	66.6	74.5	86.2	64.7	79.2	89.4	70.9
65 – 69	71.7	85.9	60.6	69.6	84.3	58.2	76.7	89.7	66.5
70 – 74	64.2	81.2	51.6	62.4	80.0	49.4	68.5	84.3	57.0
75-79	57.2	76.2	43.3	55.4	75.1	41.2	61.7	78.8	48.9
80+	41.9	63.5	29.3	40.5	61.9	28.0	45.4	67.9	32.8

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



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 89.1 percent. The rate is slightly lower (89.8%) for males than females (88.4%) whereas among teenagers

the rate is higher (90.5%) for females than males (89.1%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is slightly higher (90.7%) in urban than in rural areas (85.8%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

The results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Mara Region is 90.2 percent and 75.0 percent for the persons in primary school age (7–13 years). There is no significant difference in numeracy rates for females (91.0%) and males (89.5%) in secondary school age. A similar situation is observed in rural and urban areas, however in primary school age, females are relatively more numerate than males (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Mara 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)	89.8	89.1	90.5	88.4	87.8	89.1	92.8	92.2	93.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.5	89.6	89.4	88.0	88.2	87.7	92.5	92.5	92.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	89.1	89.8	88.4	87.5	88.4	86.6	92.2	92.7	91.8
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	75.0	73.2	76.9	72.3	70.4	74.1	82.0	80.5	83.5
Secondary School (14–17 years)	90.2	89.5	91.0	88.9	88.2	89.7	93.1	92.5	93.7
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	87.4	89.5	85.7	85.8	88.1	83.8	90.7	92.3	89.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	64.8	81.0	52.8	63.0	79.6	50.6	69.2	84.4	58.1
Population Aged 14+ years and above	85.6	88.6	83.0	83.9	87.2	81.0	89.2	91.7	87.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.5	88.4	81.4	82.7	86.9	79.2	88.3	91.5	85.9

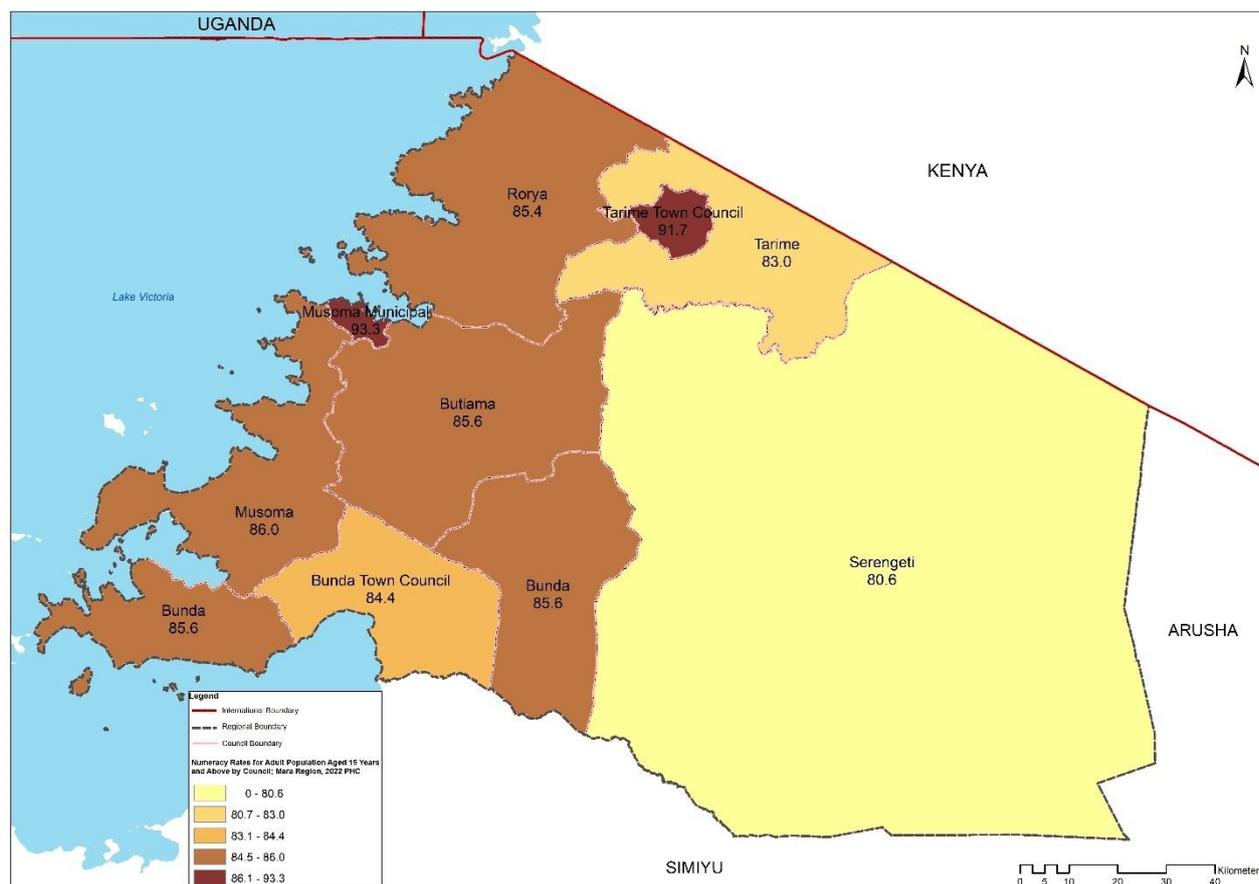
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region is 85.4 percent, the rate is higher (89.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.6%). Numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 80.6 percent in Serengeti District to 93.3 percent in Musoma Municipal Town (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	1,032,967	489,672	543,295	85.4	88.7	82.6
Rural	813,090	373,832	439,258	679,656	326,215	353,441	83.6	87.3	80.5
Urban	396,874	178,277	218,597	353,311	163,457	189,854	89.0	91.7	86.9
Council									
Tarime District	198,720	90,528	108,192	164,880	78,884	85,996	83.0	87.1	79.5
Tarime Town	71,584	32,317	39,267	65,642	30,299	35,343	91.7	93.8	90.0
Serengeti District	161,862	73,256	88,606	130,437	61,862	68,575	80.6	84.4	77.4
Musoma District	135,049	63,267	71,782	116,141	56,309	59,832	86.0	89.0	83.4
Musoma Municipal	94,234	41,796	52,438	87,927	39,821	48,106	93.3	95.3	91.7
Bunda District	124,416	57,964	66,452	106,489	51,248	55,241	85.6	88.4	83.1
Bunda Town	96,552	43,430	53,122	81,457	38,295	43,162	84.4	88.2	81.3
Butiama District	143,788	66,194	77,594	123,081	58,847	64,234	85.6	88.9	82.8
Rorya District	183,759	83,357	100,402	156,913	74,107	82,806	85.4	88.9	82.5

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



8.4 Education

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

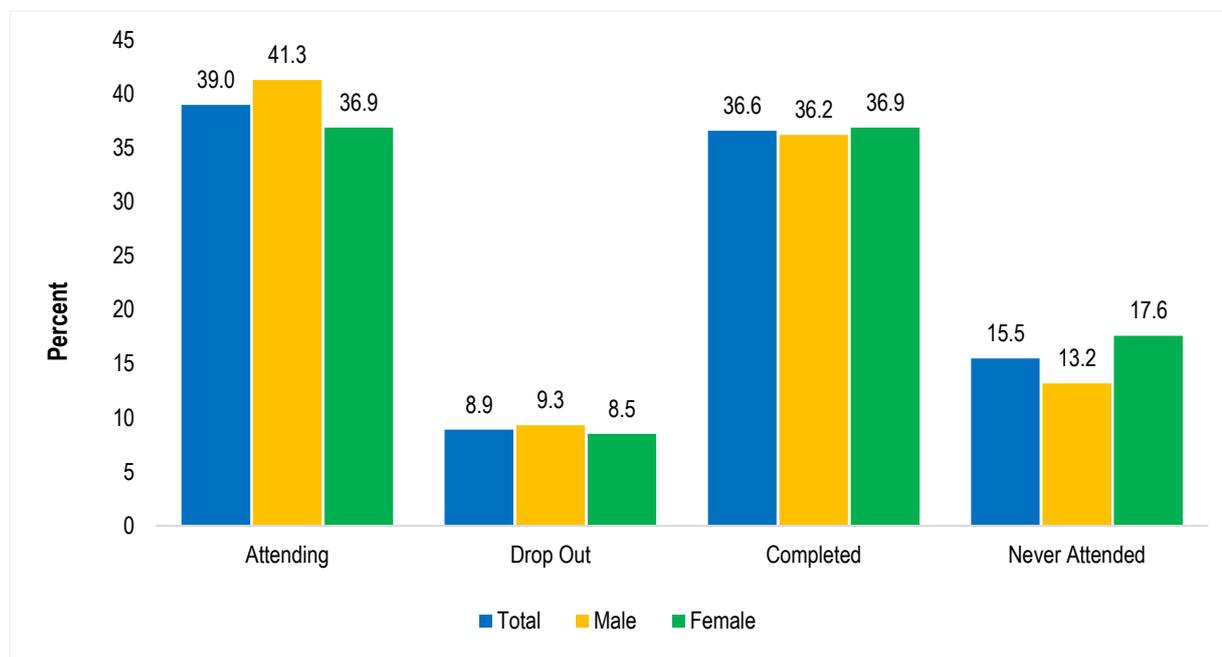
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

The results show that, out of 2,060,759 persons aged four years and above in Mara Region, 36.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 39.0 percent are attending school, 8.9 percent dropped out and 15.5 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (17.6%) compared with that of males (13.2%). Furthermore, the results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (9.3%) among males than among females (8.5%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Mara Region, 2022 PHC



More than ninety percent (91.2%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 6.1 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 72.2 percent are attending, 3.4 percent had never been to school, while 16.3 percent had completed school. The rate of dropout is higher among secondary school age population (8.2%) than among the primary school age population (2.0%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mara 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	2,060,759	39.0	8.9	36.6	15.5	985,175	41.3	9.3	36.2	13.2	1,075,584	36.9	8.5	37.0	17.6
4	79,935	19.2	0.1	0.1	80.6	39,896	17.8	0.1	0.1	82.0	40,039	20.6	0.1	0.1	79.2
5	78,745	45.4	0.1	0.1	54.3	40,092	43.0	0.1	0.1	56.7	38,653	48.0	0.1	0.1	51.8
6	77,259	71.3	0.2	0.2	28.3	38,795	68.7	0.2	0.2	30.9	38,464	74.0	0.2	0.2	25.6
4-6	235,939	45.0	0.1	0.1	54.7	118,783	42.9	0.2	0.1	56.8	117,156	47.2	0.1	0.1	52.6
7	75,562	85.6	0.3	0.2	13.9	38,277	83.9	0.4	0.2	15.5	37,285	87.3	0.3	0.3	12.2
8	74,935	90.7	0.6	0.3	8.4	37,105	89.9	0.6	0.3	9.2	37,830	91.5	0.5	0.2	7.7
9	74,497	93.4	0.9	0.3	5.4	35,978	92.7	1.1	0.3	5.9	38,519	94.0	0.7	0.4	4.9
10	74,589	93.7	1.7	0.4	4.2	38,628	92.7	2.0	0.4	4.9	35,961	94.8	1.3	0.4	3.5
11	65,385	93.9	2.3	0.5	3.3	33,100	92.9	2.9	0.5	3.7	32,285	95.0	1.7	0.5	2.8
12	84,384	91.7	3.6	1.2	3.5	43,113	90.2	4.5	1.4	4.0	41,271	93.3	2.6	1.1	3.1
13	64,711	89.4	4.9	2.5	3.2	32,776	87.6	6.1	2.4	3.9	31,935	91.1	3.6	2.7	2.6
7-13	514,063	91.2	2.0	0.8	6.1	258,977	90.0	2.5	0.8	6.8	255,086	92.4	1.5	0.8	5.3
14	76,715	83.3	6.4	6.8	3.5	39,133	81.1	8.3	6.6	4.1	37,582	85.6	4.4	7.0	3.0
15	55,347	76.9	7.4	12.6	3.0	28,602	75.8	9.3	11.5	3.4	26,745	78.2	5.4	13.7	2.7
16	56,442	67.3	8.9	20.5	3.3	29,095	67.3	10.8	18.6	3.4	27,347	67.4	7.0	22.5	3.1
17	52,023	55.9	11.0	29.6	3.5	27,318	58.3	12.1	26.0	3.6	24,705	53.2	9.8	33.5	3.5
14 - 17	240,527	72.2	8.2	16.3	3.4	124,148	71.6	9.9	14.8	3.7	116,379	72.8	6.4	17.8	3.0
18	54,810	36.1	14.9	44.1	4.9	27,249	42.2	15.5	37.9	4.4	27,561	30.2	14.3	50.2	5.3
19	41,672	25.7	16.0	53.4	4.9	20,039	33.6	16.2	46.0	4.2	21,633	18.4	15.8	60.3	5.5
18 - 19	96,482	31.6	15.4	48.1	4.9	47,288	38.5	15.8	41.3	4.3	49,194	25.0	15.0	54.6	5.4
20	49,588	15.1	18.0	60.0	6.9	22,251	22.2	18.8	53.4	5.7	27,337	9.4	17.4	65.3	7.9
21	31,001	11.8	17.6	64.8	5.8	14,250	17.2	19.3	58.4	5.1	16,751	7.2	16.1	70.3	6.3
22	46,598	7.6	18.1	67.6	6.7	20,399	12.0	20.5	61.7	5.8	26,199	4.2	16.2	72.1	7.4

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23	31,132	5.7	16.1	72.2	6.0	13,864	9.0	18.2	67.4	5.4	17,268	3.0	14.5	76.0	6.4
24	28,506	4.2	16.3	73.7	5.8	12,374	6.8	18.1	70.0	5.1	16,132	2.3	14.8	76.5	6.4
20 - 24	186,825	9.5	17.4	66.8	6.4	83,138	14.3	19.1	61.1	5.5	103,687	5.6	16.0	71.4	7.1
25+	786,923	0.9	13.5	68.6	17.0	352,841	1.1	14.1	75.3	9.5	434,082	0.7	13.0	63.2	23.1

In Mara Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is higher (17.3%) than urban areas (11.4%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (9.7%) than in urban areas (7.2%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (41.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (34.3%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

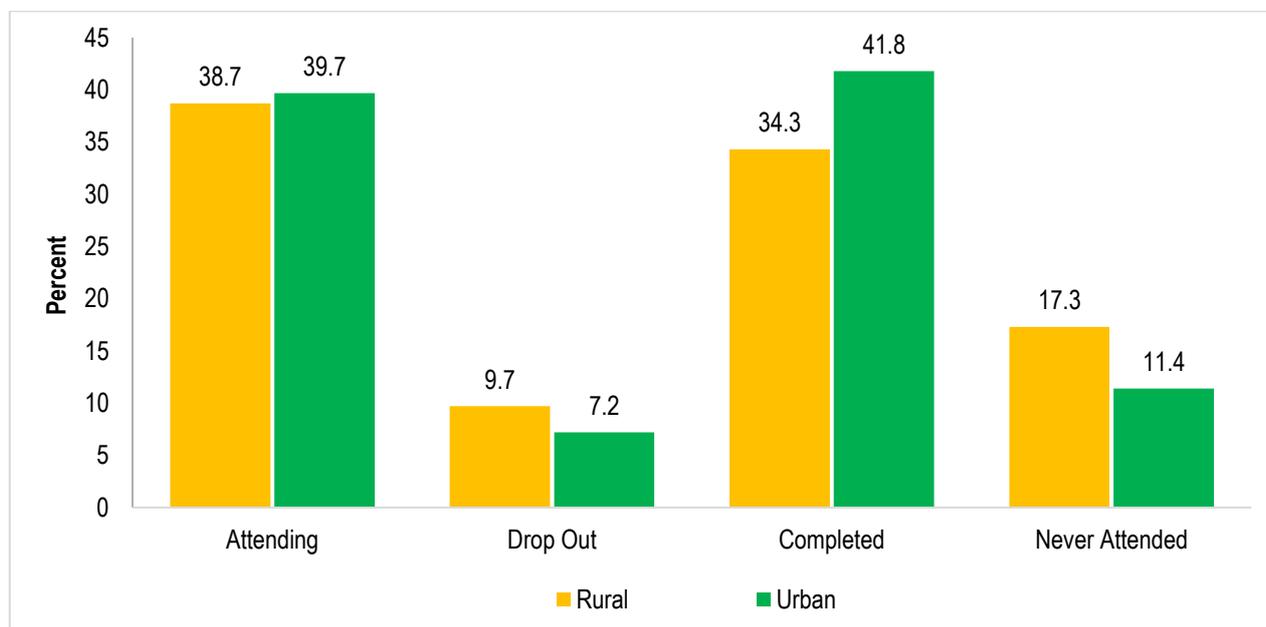


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mara Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,415,784	38.7	9.7	34.3	17.3	683,305	41.0	10.3	34.0	14.8	732,479	36.6	9.2	34.5	19.7
4	56,997	15.0	0.1	0.1	84.9	28,409	13.8	0.1	0.1	86.0	28,588	16.1	0.1	0.1	83.7
5	56,381	39.8	0.1	0.1	59.9	28,779	37.3	0.1	0.1	62.4	27,602	42.4	0.1	0.2	57.4
6	55,421	67.4	0.2	0.2	32.2	27,981	64.7	0.2	0.2	34.9	27,440	70.1	0.2	0.2	29.5
04 - 06	168,799	40.5	0.1	0.1	59.3	85,169	38.4	0.2	0.1	61.2	83,630	42.5	0.1	0.1	57.2
7	53,877	83.4	0.4	0.2	16.0	27,474	81.4	0.4	0.2	18.0	26,403	85.5	0.3	0.3	14.0
8	53,466	89.2	0.7	0.3	9.9	26,522	88.3	0.7	0.3	10.7	26,944	90.1	0.7	0.2	9.0
9	53,024	92.4	1.0	0.3	6.2	25,789	91.7	1.2	0.3	6.8	27,235	93.1	0.9	0.4	5.6
10	53,436	92.8	1.9	0.4	4.9	27,947	91.8	2.3	0.4	5.5	25,489	94.0	1.4	0.3	4.2
11	46,657	93.1	2.7	0.5	3.7	23,831	92.0	3.3	0.5	4.2	22,826	94.3	2.0	0.5	3.3
12	60,572	90.7	4.1	1.2	4.0	31,542	89.0	5.2	1.3	4.5	29,030	92.5	3.0	1.0	3.4
13	45,486	88.1	5.8	2.4	3.7	23,487	86.1	7.2	2.4	4.4	21,999	90.3	4.3	2.5	2.9
07 - 13	366,518	90.0	2.3	0.7	7.0	186,592	88.6	2.9	0.8	7.8	179,926	91.4	1.7	0.7	6.2
14	54,059	82.0	7.3	6.7	4.0	28,085	79.3	9.4	6.7	4.7	25,974	85.0	5.0	6.8	3.2
15	38,180	75.1	8.7	12.8	3.4	20,198	73.6	10.9	11.8	3.7	17,982	76.8	6.3	13.8	3.2
16	38,324	64.9	10.2	21.2	3.7	20,288	64.5	12.2	19.6	3.7	18,036	65.3	7.9	23.1	3.6
17	34,322	53.2	12.5	30.2	4.1	18,490	55.3	13.7	26.9	4.1	15,832	50.8	11.0	34.0	4.1
14 - 17	164,885	70.4	9.4	16.4	3.8	87,061	69.4	11.3	15.2	4.1	77,824	71.6	7.2	17.7	3.5
18	36,789	34.1	16.7	43.4	5.7	18,607	40.2	17.5	37.2	5.1	18,182	28.0	15.9	49.8	6.3
19	27,401	23.8	18.0	52.3	5.8	13,428	31.7	18.4	45.0	4.9	13,973	16.3	17.7	59.3	6.7
18 - 19	64,190	29.7	17.3	47.2	5.8	32,035	36.6	17.9	40.5	5.0	32,155	22.9	16.7	53.9	6.5
20	32,685	13.7	20.1	58.2	8.0	14,918	20.5	21.2	51.8	6.5	17,767	7.9	19.2	63.6	9.3
21	20,257	10.1	19.9	63.1	6.9	9,521	15.2	21.8	56.9	6.0	10,736	5.5	18.2	68.7	7.6
22	30,482	6.6	20.1	65.4	7.9	13,596	10.8	23.1	59.2	6.9	16,886	3.3	17.7	70.3	8.7

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23	19,916	4.8	18.0	70.2	7.0	9,045	7.8	20.4	65.4	6.4	10,871	2.3	16.0	74.2	7.6
24	18,137	3.6	18.2	71.2	6.9	8,048	5.8	20.3	67.7	6.2	10,089	1.9	16.5	74.1	7.5
20 - 24	121,477	8.3	19.4	64.7	7.5	55,128	13.0	21.5	59.0	6.4	66,349	4.5	17.7	69.5	8.3
25+	529,915	0.9	14.9	65.3	19.0	237,320	1.1	15.7	72.4	10.8	292,595	0.7	14.2	59.6	25.6

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mara 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	644,975	39.7	7.2	41.8	11.4	301,870	42.1	7.2	41.2	9.4	343,105	37.5	7.1	42.2	13.1
4	22,938	29.8	0.1	0.1	70.0	11,487	27.8	0.1	0.1	72.0	11,451	31.8	0.1	0.1	68.0
5	22,364	59.6	0.1	0.1	40.2	11,313	57.4	0.1	0.1	42.4	11,051	62.0	0.1	0.1	37.9
6	21,838	81.4	0.2	0.2	18.2	10,814	79.1	0.2	0.2	20.5	11,024	83.7	0.1	0.2	16.0
4-6	67,140	56.5	0.1	0.1	43.2	33,614	54.3	0.1	0.1	45.5	33,526	58.8	0.1	0.1	41.0
7	21,685	91.0	0.2	0.3	8.5	10,803	90.3	0.3	0.3	9.1	10,882	91.6	0.2	0.3	7.9
8	21,469	94.5	0.4	0.3	4.8	10,583	93.9	0.5	0.3	5.3	10,886	95.1	0.3	0.3	4.3
9	21,473	95.6	0.6	0.3	3.4	10,189	95.2	0.8	0.3	3.8	11,284	96.1	0.4	0.4	3.1
10	21,153	96.1	1.0	0.4	2.5	10,681	95.2	1.3	0.4	3.1	10,472	96.9	0.8	0.4	1.8
11	18,728	96.0	1.4	0.5	2.1	9,269	95.4	1.8	0.5	2.3	9,459	96.7	1.0	0.5	1.9
12	23,812	94.3	2.1	1.3	2.4	11,571	93.4	2.7	1.4	2.5	12,241	95.1	1.4	1.2	2.2
13	19,225	92.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	9,289	91.5	3.5	2.4	2.6	9,936	92.9	2.1	3.1	1.9
7-13	147,545	94.2	1.2	0.8	3.7	72,385	93.5	1.5	0.8	4.2	75,160	94.9	0.9	0.9	3.3
14	22,656	86.4	4.1	7.0	2.5	11,048	85.6	5.4	6.4	2.7	11,608	87.2	3.0	7.5	2.4
15	17,167	81.1	4.7	12.2	2.1	8,404	81.2	5.6	10.6	2.6	8,763	81.0	3.7	13.6	1.7
16	18,118	72.4	6.3	18.9	2.4	8,807	73.5	7.5	16.3	2.7	9,311	71.4	5.1	21.4	2.1
17	17,701	61.0	8.2	28.4	2.4	8,828	64.6	8.7	24.2	2.6	8,873	57.5	7.6	32.7	2.2
14 - 17	75,642	75.9	5.7	16.0	2.4	37,087	76.7	6.7	13.9	2.6	38,555	75.1	4.7	18.0	2.1

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18	18,021	40.2	11.2	45.4	3.2	8,642	46.5	11.1	39.4	2.9	9,379	34.4	11.3	51.0	3.3
19	14,271	29.3	12.1	55.6	3.0	6,611	37.5	11.7	47.9	2.9	7,660	22.2	12.4	62.2	3.2
18 - 19	32,292	35.4	11.6	49.9	3.1	15,253	42.6	11.4	43.1	2.9	17,039	28.9	11.8	56.0	3.3
20	16,903	18.0	13.9	63.3	4.8	7,333	25.5	13.8	56.6	4.0	9,570	12.2	14.0	68.5	5.3
21	10,744	15.0	13.2	68.1	3.7	4,729	21.2	14.2	61.4	3.1	6,015	10.1	12.5	73.3	4.1
22	16,116	9.5	14.2	71.7	4.6	6,803	14.4	15.2	66.8	3.6	9,313	6.0	13.4	75.3	5.2
23	11,216	7.3	12.9	75.7	4.0	4,819	11.3	13.9	71.2	3.6	6,397	4.4	12.1	79.2	4.4
24	10,369	5.3	12.8	78.0	3.9	4,326	8.6	14.1	74.4	3.0	6,043	2.9	12.0	80.5	4.6
20 - 24	65,348	11.6	13.5	70.6	4.3	28,010	17.0	14.3	65.2	3.5	37,338	7.5	13.0	74.7	4.8
25+	257,008	1.0	10.7	75.4	13.0	115,521	1.3	10.8	81.2	6.8	141,487	0.8	10.6	70.6	18.1

The percentage of persons aged four years and above in Mara Region who had never attended school is higher in rural (17.3%) than in urban areas (11.4%). Across councils, Serengeti District Council has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (20.5%) while Musoma Municipal has the lowest (6.8%). The percentage of persons who had been to school is higher for females than for males in all councils in the Region (Figure 8.10 and Table 8.15).

Tarime District Council is the council with the highest (14.3%) dropout rate while Musoma Municipal has the lowest rate (4.7%). The results further show that, with the exception of Musoma Municipal and Rorya District Council, the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils in the Region (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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

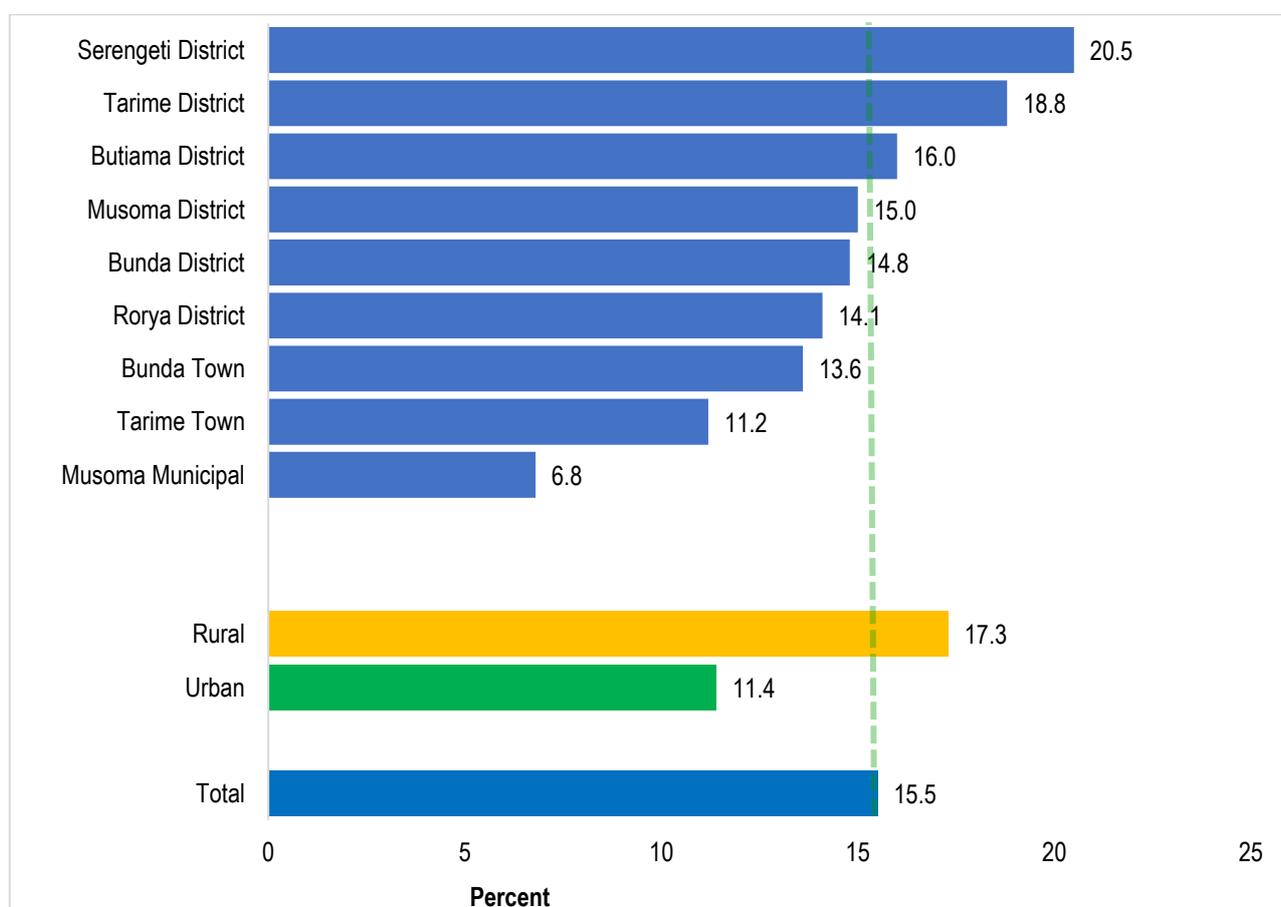


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	2,060,759	39.0	8.9	36.6	15.5	985,175	41.3	9.3	36.2	13.2	1,075,584	36.9	8.5	37.0	17.6
Rural	1,415,784	38.7	9.7	34.3	17.3	683,305	41.0	10.3	34.0	14.8	732,479	36.6	9.2	34.5	19.7
Urban	644,975	39.7	7.2	41.8	11.4	301,870	42.1	7.2	41.2	9.4	343,105	37.5	7.1	42.2	13.1
Council															
Tarime District	347,643	38.2	14.3	28.8	18.8	165,930	40.2	15.3	29.0	15.5	181,713	36.3	13.4	28.6	21.8
Tarime Town	116,154	39.9	9.4	39.4	11.2	54,118	42.1	9.7	39.2	8.9	62,036	38.0	9.1	39.6	13.3
Serengeti District	292,544	37.8	10.6	31.1	20.5	140,515	39.8	11.5	30.9	17.8	152,029	36.0	9.8	31.2	23.0
Musoma District	232,158	37.9	6.9	40.2	15.0	114,130	39.5	7.3	39.8	13.5	118,028	36.3	6.6	40.7	16.5
Musoma Municipal	145,724	41.7	4.7	46.8	6.8	66,980	44.7	4.3	45.6	5.4	78,744	39.0	5.1	47.9	8.0
Bunda District	212,367	40.2	7.5	37.6	14.8	103,053	42.3	8.2	36.9	12.6	109,314	38.2	6.8	38.2	16.8
Bunda Town	159,967	39.8	6.2	40.4	13.6	75,226	42.4	6.5	39.7	11.4	84,741	37.4	5.9	41.1	15.6
Butiama District	244,201	38.8	7.3	38.0	16.0	117,262	40.9	7.7	37.5	13.8	126,939	36.7	6.9	38.4	18.0
Rorya District	310,001	39.4	8.3	38.3	14.1	147,961	42.7	7.9	37.7	11.7	162,040	36.3	8.6	38.8	16.2

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

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,415,784	38.7	9.7	34.3	17.3	683,305	41.0	10.3	34.0	14.8	732,479	36.6	9.2	34.5	19.7
Council															
Tarime District	303,968	38.5	14.7	26.9	19.9	144,585	40.8	15.8	26.9	16.4	159,383	36.4	13.7	26.9	23.0
Tarime Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serengeti District	221,187	37	11	29	22	107,223	39	12	29	19	113,964	36	10	29	25
Musoma District	223,431	38.1	6.9	39.8	15.2	109,826	39.8	7.3	39.2	13.7	113,605	36.5	6.5	40.3	16.7
Musoma Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bunda District	196,373	40.1	7.6	37.2	15.1	95,600	42.1	8.4	36.5	12.9	100,773	38.2	6.9	37.8	17.2
Bunda Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butiama District	187,892	38.9	7.6	36.9	16.6	90,618	41.0	8.1	36.5	14.3	97,274	37.0	7.0	37.3	18.7
Rorya District	282,933	39.3	8.4	37.8	14.5	135,453	42.6	8.1	37.3	12.1	147,480	36.2	8.8	38.3	16.8

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mara 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	644,975	39.7	7.2	41.8	11.4	301,870	42.1	7.2	41.2	9.4	343,105	37.5	7.1	42.2	13.1
Council															
Tarime District	43,675	35.7	11.5	41.7	11.1	21,345	36.3	11.5	43.1	9.0	22,330	35.0	11.4	40.4	13.2
Tarime Town	116,154	39.9	9.4	39.4	11.2	54,118	42.1	9.7	39.2	8.9	62,036	38.0	9.1	39.6	13.3
Serengeti District	71,357	39.1	9.1	36.5	15.3	33,292	41.6	9.5	35.8	13.0	38,065	36.9	8.7	37.1	17.3
Musoma District	8,727	30.9	8.2	51.8	9.2	4,304	30.6	8.1	53.7	7.6	4,423	31.1	8.3	50.0	10.6
Musoma Municipal	145,724	41.7	4.7	46.8	6.8	66,980	44.7	4.3	45.6	5.4	78,744	39.0	5.1	47.9	8.0
Bunda District	15,994	41.2	5.8	42.6	10.4	7,453	44.4	5.7	41.5	8.4	8,541	38.4	5.9	43.5	12.2
Bunda Town	159,967	39.8	6.2	40.4	13.6	75,226	42.4	6.5	39.7	11.4	84,741	37.4	5.9	41.1	15.6
Butiama District	56,309	38.2	6.3	41.4	14.0	26,644	40.7	6.3	40.8	12.1	29,665	36.0	6.3	41.9	15.8
Rorya District	27,068	40.4	6.5	43.6	9.4	12,508	43.2	5.8	42.8	8.2	14,560	38.1	7.2	44.3	10.4

Among the 1,278,518 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Mara Region, 45.9 percent completed, 43.1 percent are still attending and 11.0 percent dropped out of school. Out of the 301,122 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 41.0 percent completed, 45.5 percent are still attending and 13.5 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 61.6 percent completed, 37.7 percent are still attending and 0.7 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females (0.7%) dropped out at university level than males (0.6%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mara 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	85,685	97.3	2.0	0.7	42,257	97.2	2.1	0.7	43,428	97.4	2.0	0.6
Primary School	1,278,518	43.1	11.0	45.9	607,671	45.3	11.6	43.2	670,847	41.2	10.5	48.3
Training After Primary	1,518	0.0	3.0	97.0	998	0.0	2.6	97.4	520	0.0	3.7	96.3
Pre-Form One	264	0.0	13.3	86.7	149	0.0	12.8	87.2	115	0.0	13.9	86.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	301,122	45.5	13.5	41.0	156,323	45.4	13.1	41.6	144,799	45.6	14.1	40.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	17,701	64.5	2.2	33.3	11,929	62.6	2.2	35.2	5,772	68.5	2.2	29.3
Training After Secondary Education	8,522	0.0	1.2	98.8	5,042	0.0	1.1	98.9	3,480	0.0	1.3	98.7
University and Other Related	44,954	37.7	0.7	61.6	28,646	35.0	0.6	64.4	16,308	42.6	0.7	56.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	0.0	40.7	59.3	14	0.0	35.7	64.3	13	0.0	46.2	53.8

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mara 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	56,635	96.9	2.5	0.6	27,782	96.8	2.5	0.7	28,853	97.0	2.4	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	904,676	43.0	12.1	44.8	436,698	44.9	12.7	42.4	467,978	41.4	11.5	47.1
Training After Primary	734	0.0	4.5	95.5	522	0.0	3.6	96.4	212	0.0	6.6	93.4
Pre-Form One	204	0.0	11.3	88.7	115	0.0	12.2	87.8	89	0.0	10.1	89.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	173,395	49.5	15.2	35.3	93,247	48.8	14.7	36.5	80,148	50.3	15.7	34.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,657	68.8	2.5	28.7	6,298	67.6	2.4	30.0	2,359	72.1	2.8	25.1
Training After Secondary Education	3,998	0.0	1.2	98.8	2,619	0.0	1.0	99.0	1,379	0.0	1.4	98.6
University and Other Related	20,092	48.1	0.6	51.3	13,382	43.8	0.6	55.6	6,710	56.7	0.5	42.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	10	0.0	40.0	60.0	5	0.0	40.0	60.0	5	0.0	40.0	60.0

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mara 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	29,050	98.1	1.1	0.8	14,475	98.1	1.2	0.8	14,575	98.1	1.0	0.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	373,842	43.4	8.3	48.4	170,973	46.3	8.6	45.1	202,869	40.9	8.0	51.1
Training After Primary	784	0.0	1.5	98.5	476	0.0	1.5	98.5	308	0.0	1.6	98.4
Pre-Form One	60	0.0	20.0	80.0	34	0.0	14.7	85.3	26	0.0	26.9	73.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	127,727	40.0	11.3	48.7	63,076	40.2	10.7	49.1	64,651	39.7	12.0	48.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,044	60.3	1.9	37.7	5,631	57.0	2.0	41.0	3,413	65.9	1.8	32.3
Training After Secondary Education	4,524	0.0	1.2	98.8	2,423	0.0	1.2	98.8	2,101	0.0	1.2	98.8
University and Other Related	24,862	29.3	0.7	69.9	15,264	27.2	0.7	72.1	9,598	32.7	0.8	66.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	17	0.0	41.2	58.8	9	0.0	33.3	66.7	8	0.0	50.0	50.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

The 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

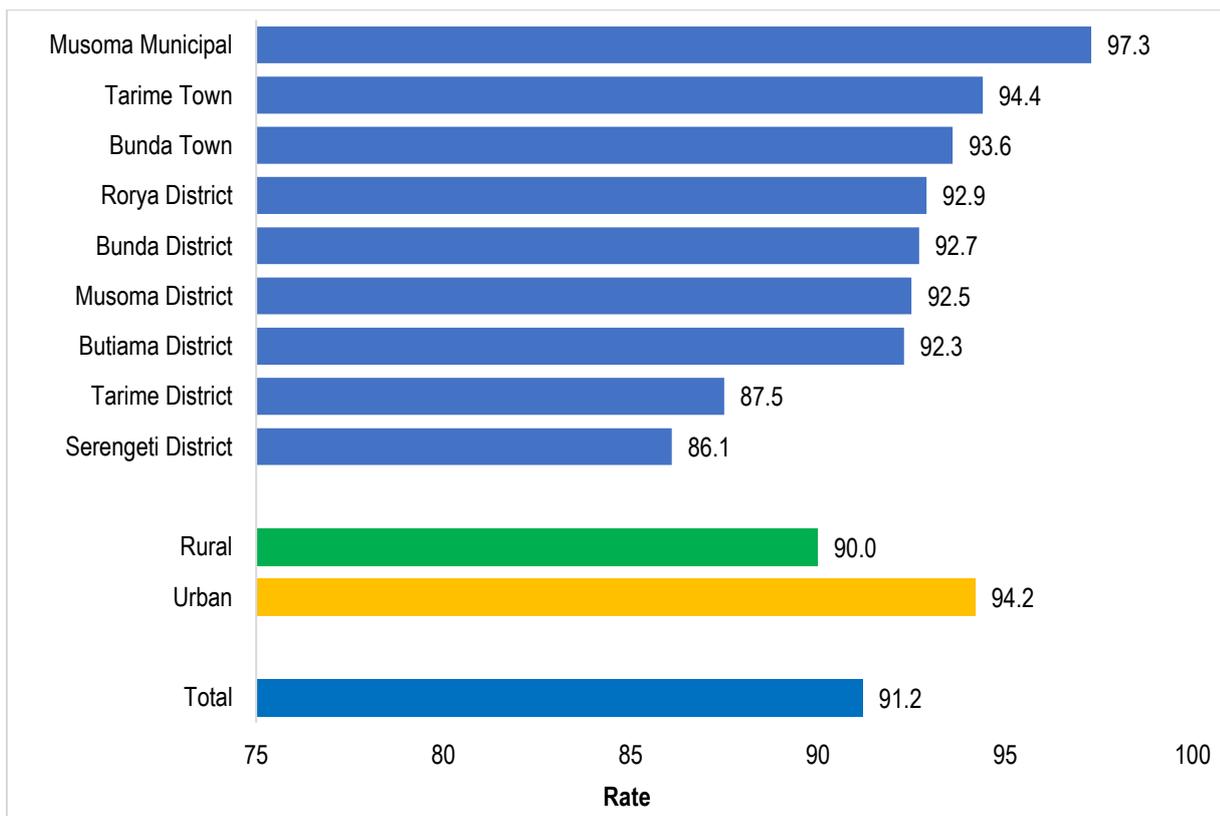
The results show that, for primary schools in Mara Region the NER is 91.2 percent; the rate is higher (94.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (90.0%). Furthermore, the results show that NER is higher (92.4%) for females than for males (90.0%) (Table 8.21).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	91.2	90.0	92.4	90.0	88.6	91.4	94.2	93.5	94.9
Council									
Tarime District	87.5	86.3	88.7	86.9	85.7	88.2	92.2	91.5	93.0
Tarime Town	94.5	94.2	94.8	-	-	-	94.5	94.2	94.8
Serengeti District	86.1	84.8	87.5	85.0	83.5	86.6	89.9	89.2	90.6
Musoma District	92.5	90.7	94.3	92.4	90.6	94.3	95.9	94.6	97.1
Musoma Municipal	97.3	97.0	97.6	-	-	-	97.3	97.0	97.6
Bunda District	92.7	91.1	94.3	92.4	90.8	94.1	96.3	95.5	97.1
Bunda Town	93.6	92.7	94.6	-	-	-	93.6	92.7	94.6
Butiama District	92.3	90.8	93.8	91.9	90.3	93.5	93.8	92.7	94.9
Rorya District	92.9	92.0	93.8	92.6	91.8	93.5	95.5	94.7	96.3

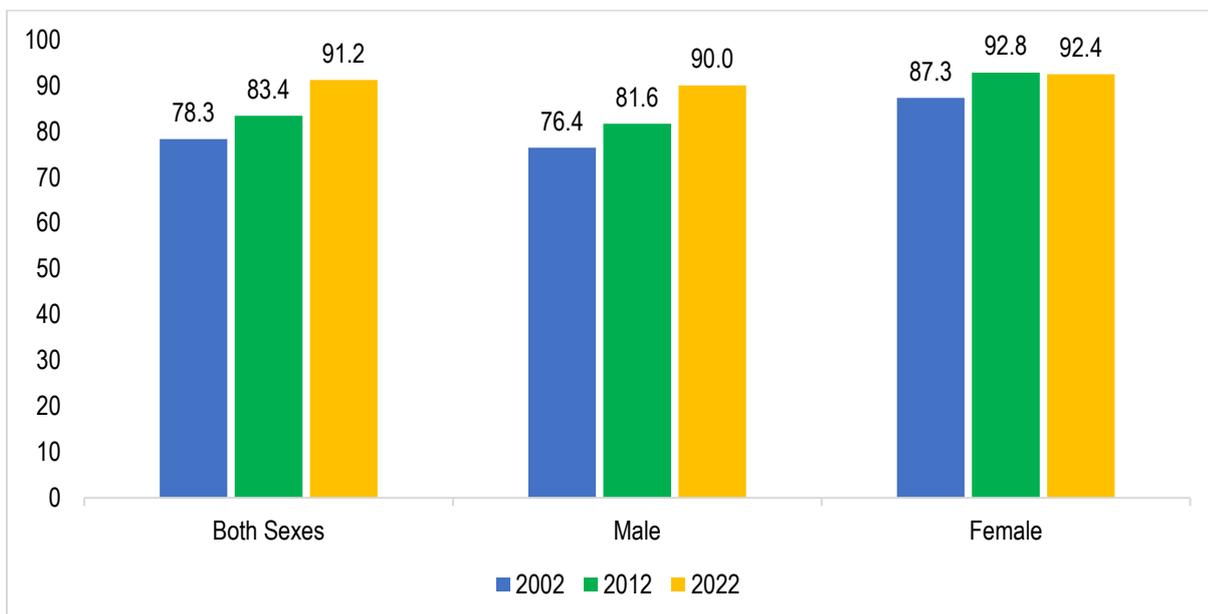
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 86.1 percent in Serengeti District Council to 97.3 percent in Musoma Municipal Council. Seven (7) Councils have NER above the regional average of 91.2 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



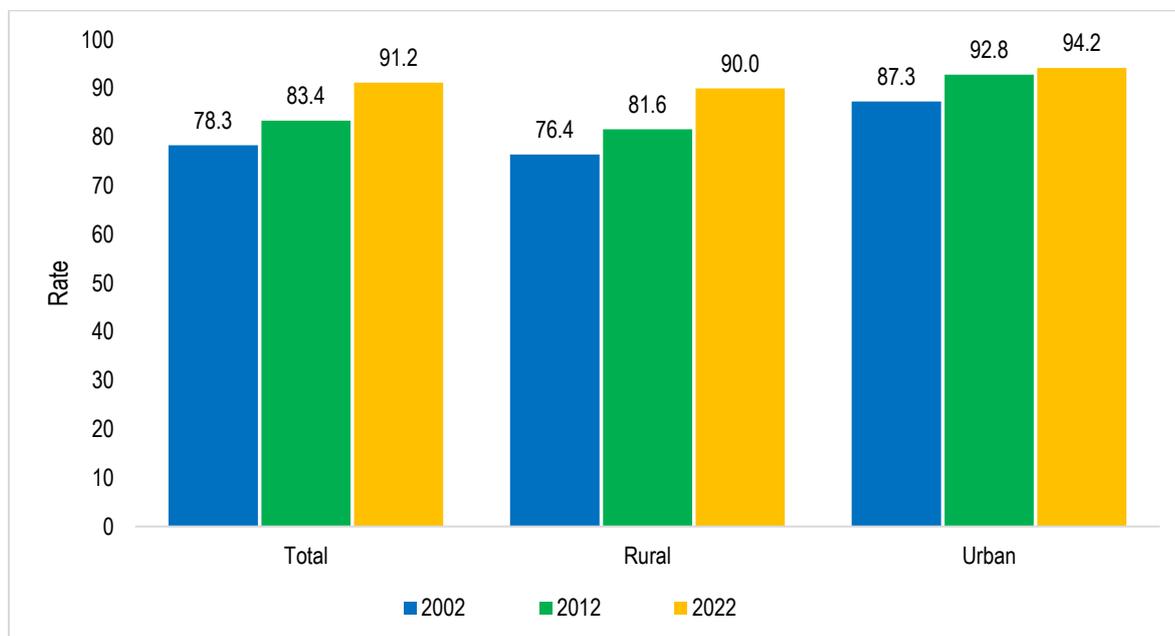
The results show an improvement in Net Enrolment Rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 78.3 percent in 2002 to 91.2 percent in 2022 census. The primary school NER for male children increased from 76.4 in 2012 to 90.0 percent in 2022 while that for females increased from 87.3 to 92.4 percent over the same period (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 76.4 percent in 2002 to 90.0 percent in 2022 and from 87.3 percent to 94.2 percent in urban areas over the same period (Figure 8.13).

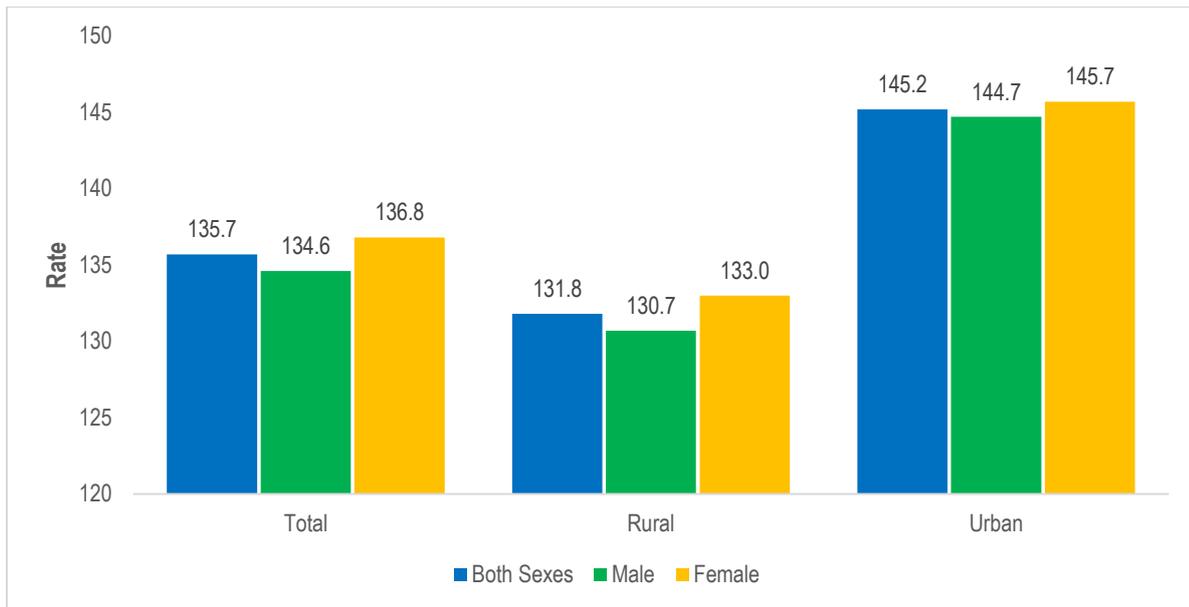
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

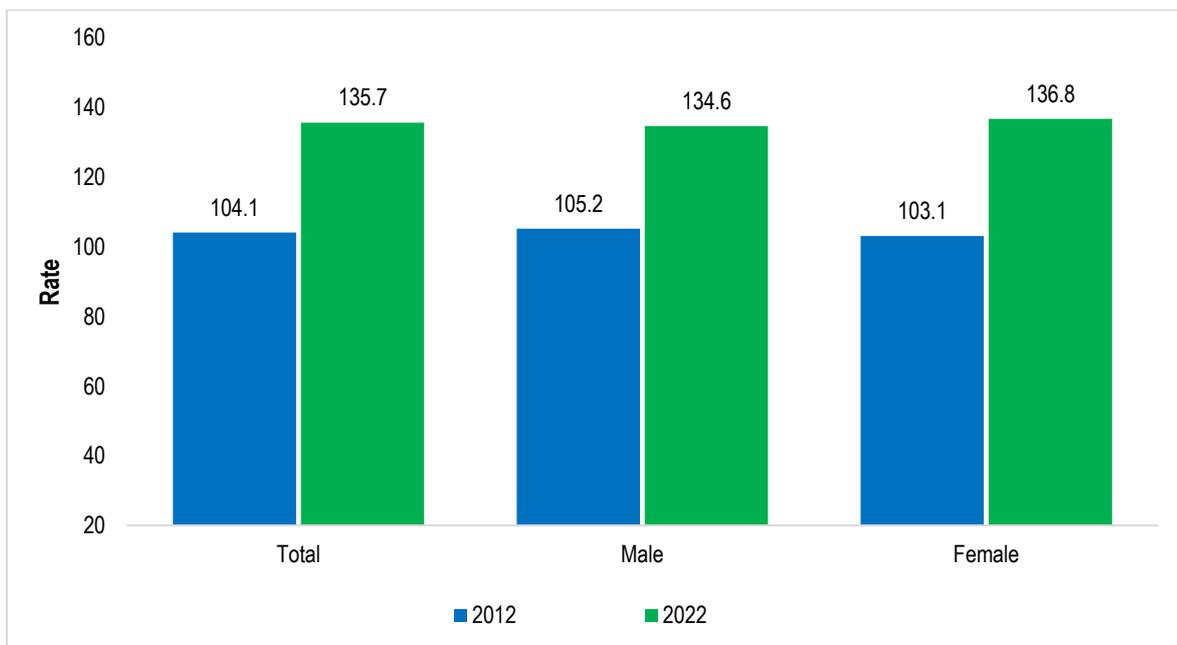
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Mara Region is 135.7 percent. GER is higher (145.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (131.8%) and is higher for females (136.8%) than males (134.6%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



The results show GER in Mara Region increased from 104.1 percent in the 2012 to 135.7 percent in 2022. The increase is relatively higher among females (from 103.1% to 136.8%) compared with males (from 105.2% to 134.6%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mara 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, the majority (77.5%) of the population aged four years and above in Mara Region attained primary school education and 17.5 percent

completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (80.5%) compared with males (74.2%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. The results also show that only 3.0 percent of the population aged four years and above attained university and other related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	938,137	448,506	489,631	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	2,306	1,174	1,132	0.2	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	726,989	332,623	394,366	77.5	74.2	80.5
Training After Primary	1,518	998	520	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	264	149	115	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	164,235	85,412	78,823	17.5	19.0	16.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,286	4,466	1,820	0.7	1.0	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	8,522	5,042	3,480	0.9	1.1	0.7
University and Other Related	27,990	18,628	9,362	3.0	4.2	1.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	14	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	622,597	302,257	320,340	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	1,750	892	858	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	515,224	240,833	274,391	82.8	79.7	85.7
Training After Primary	734	522	212	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	204	115	89	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	87,557	47,711	39,846	14.1	15.8	12.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,700	2,043	657	0.4	0.7	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	3,998	2,619	1,379	0.6	0.9	0.4
University and Other Related	10,420	7,517	2,903	1.7	2.5	0.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	10	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	315,540	146,249	169,291	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	556	282	274	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	211,765	91,790	119,975	67.1	62.8	70.9
Training After Primary	784	476	308	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	60	34	26	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76,678	37,701	38,977	24.3	25.8	23.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,586	2,423	1,163	1.1	1.7	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	4,524	2,423	2,101	1.4	1.7	1.2
University and Other Related	17,570	11,111	6,459	5.6	7.6	3.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	17	9	8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Mara Region is 4.5 percent; the rate is higher (5.1%) among females than males (3.8%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mara Region is 89.0 percent; it is higher in urban areas than in rural.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (72.2%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (53.9%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agriculture sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (72.7%)
- There are 264,176 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (146,951 persons) than males (117,225 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

The 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 an 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

The 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 1,209,964 persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region, 953,751 persons are in employment, 44,967 are unemployed and 211,246 are economically inactive. Moreover, the results show that there are more employed and inactive persons in rural than in urban areas.

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

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	953,751	44,967	211,246	1,209,964
Male	444,949	17,624	89,536	552,109
Female	508,802	27,343	121,710	657,855
Place of Residence				
Rural	641,951	17,877	153,262	813,090
Urban	311,800	27,090	57,984	396,874

The result further shows that, 78.8 percent of persons aged 15 and above in Mara Region are employed. The council with the highest percentage of employed persons is Tarime District Council (81.2%) while the council with the lowest is Bunda District Council (73.9%) (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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

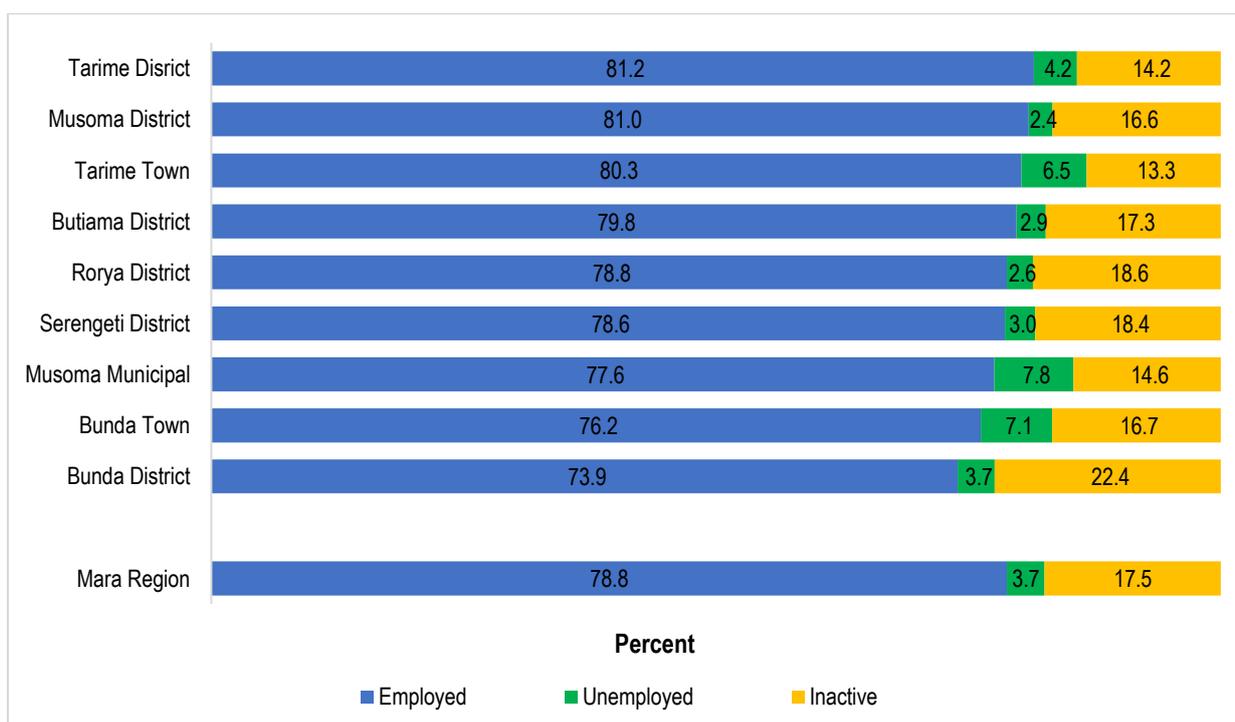


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 84,766 in Bunda District Council to 140,077 in Tarime District Council; in urban areas the number ranges from 3,990 in Musoma District Council to 73,593 in Bunda Town Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	953,751	44,967	211,246	1,209,964
	Rural	641,951	17,877	153,262	813,090
	Urban	311,800	27,090	57,984	396,874
Councils					
Tarime District	Total	161,443	4,607	32,670	198,720
	Rural	140,077	2,680	29,351	172,108
	Urban	21,366	1,927	3,319	26,612
Tarime Town	Total	57,448	4,632	9,504	71,584
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	57,448	4,632	9,504	71,584
Serengeti District	Total	127,250	4,878	29,734	161,862
	Rural	93,361	2,715	23,667	119,743
	Urban	33,889	2,163	6,067	42,119
Musoma District	Total	109,385	3,181	22,483	135,049
	Rural	105,395	2,871	21,918	130,184
	Urban	3,990	310	565	4,865
Musoma Municipal	Total	73,094	7,383	13,757	94,234
	Rural	0	0	0	0
	Urban	73,094	7,383	13,757	94,234
Bunda District	Total	92,001	4,563	27,852	124,416
	Rural	84,766	3,570	26,147	114,483
	Urban	7,235	993	1,705	9,933
Bunda Town	Total	73,593	6,840	16,119	96,552
	Rural	0	0	0	0
	Urban	73,593	6,840	16,119	96,552
Butiama District	Total	114,682	4,188	24,918	143,788
	Rural	87,257	2,325	20,245	109,827
	Urban	27,425	1,863	4,673	33,961
Rorya District	Total	144,855	4,695	34,209	183,759
	Rural	131,095	3,716	31,934	166,745
	Urban	13,760	979	2,275	17,014

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number employed persons is the largest (555,630) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (335,396).

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

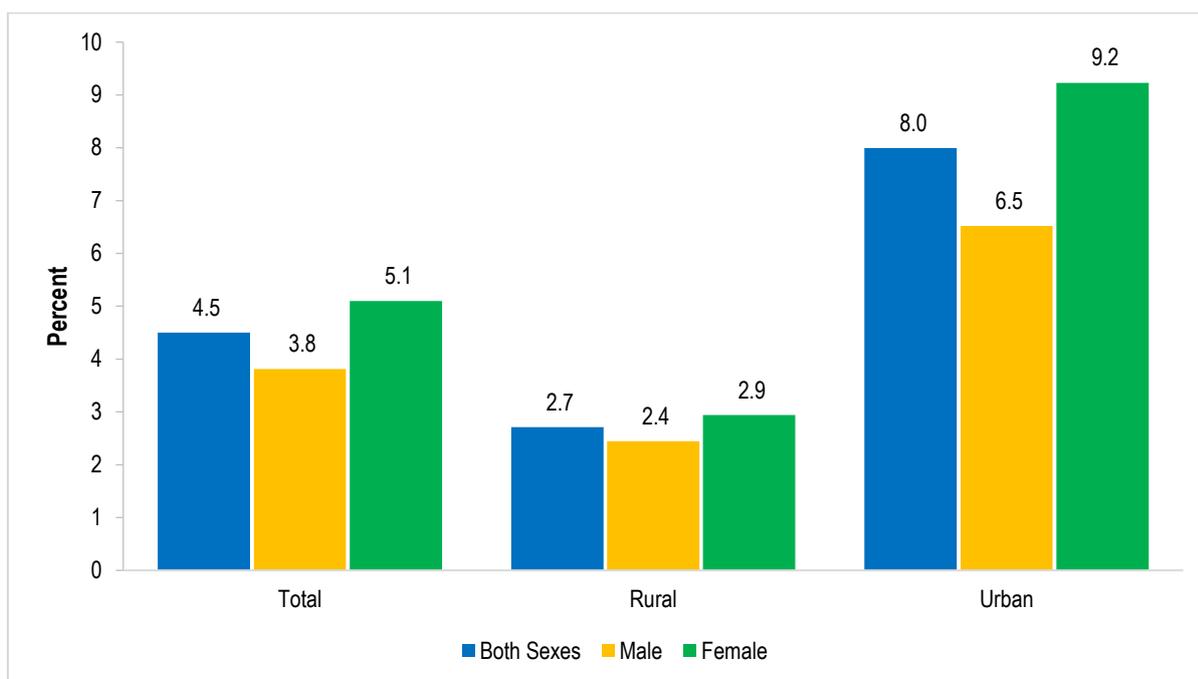
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	953,751	44,967	211,246	1,209,964
15-35	555,630	31,308	138,365	725,303
36-64	335,396	12,852	48,447	396,695
65 years and above	62,725	807	24,434	87,966

9.3 Current Unemployment

The 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 last 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 Mara Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the unemployment in Mara Region is 4.5 percent. The rate is higher (8.0%) in urban than in rural areas (2.7%). The rate is also higher (5.1%) among females than males (3.8%).

Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

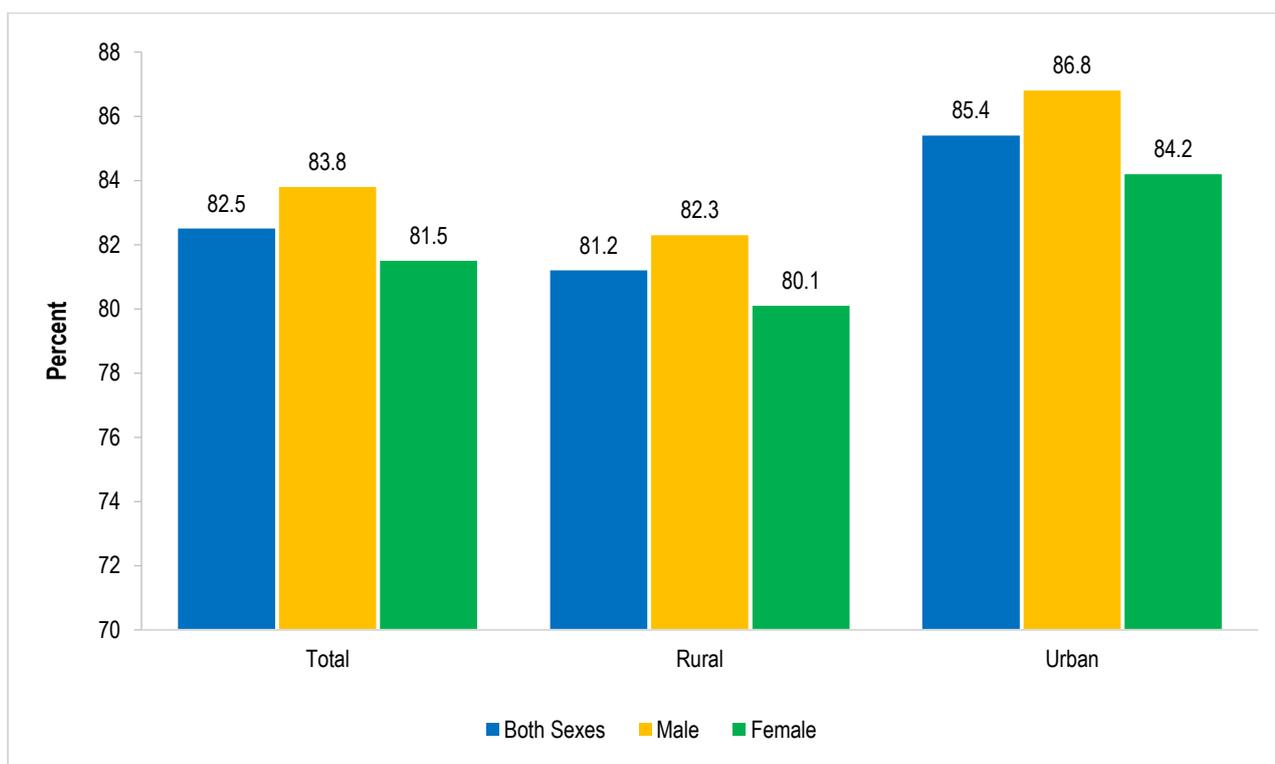


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for the 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 the various policy decisions to enhance the performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mara Region is 82.5 percent; it is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (83.8%) than for females (81.5%).

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



9.5 Employment by Industry

The employment by industry provides the information on the relative importance of different economic activities in the labour market. This information is useful for identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development. The 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 (72.2%) of the total employment. The industry of ‘Other services activities’ ranked second with 6.8 percent, followed by ‘Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’ with 4.7 percent (Table 9.4).

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	953,751	444,949	508,802	641,951	300,290	341,661	311,800	144,659	167,141
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72.2	70.5	73.7	82.9	80.8	84.8	50.2	49.2	51.1
Mining and quarrying	2.9	3.8	2.2	2.6	3.5	1.9	3.5	4.3	2.8
Manufacturing	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.5	3.9	1.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	1.3	2.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	2.8	5.5	0.4
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.7	3.8	5.5	2.4	2.0	2.8	9.4	7.5	11.1
Transportation and storage	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	2.9	1.5	4.2	2.1	1.2	2.8	4.6	1.9	7.0
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	1.0
Administrative and support services activities	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	5.4	5.2	5.6
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.7
Education	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.4	1.9
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
Other services activities	6.8	6.2	7.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	11.9	9.8	13.7

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make the right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. The occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). The results reveal that 53.9 percent of employed persons in Mara Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (24.8%) and craft and related workers (13.4%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	953,751	444,949	508,802	641,951	300,290	341,661	311,800	144,659	167,141
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.4
Professionals	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.6	3.3	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	3.7	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.7	4.7	7.0	2.7
Clerks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.0	2.3	3.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	5.9	4.3	7.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	53.9	51.9	55.7	63.0	61.2	64.5	35.4	32.7	37.7
Craft and related workers	13.4	14.7	12.4	12.2	13.1	11.4	15.9	17.9	14.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	2.2	0.3
Elementary occupations	24.8	23.9	25.5	20.7	20.5	20.9	33.1	31.0	34.9

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (72.7%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (14.3%) and household activities (10.1%).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	953,751	444,949	508,802	641,951	300,290	341,661	311,800	144,659	167,141
Public	2.9	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	4.8	6.1	3.7
Private	14.3	16.9	12.0	7.8	9.9	5.9	27.8	31.4	24.6
Agriculture	72.7	70.0	75.0	81.1	78.6	83.3	55.3	52.2	58.0
Household activities	10.1	9.3	10.8	9.1	8.8	9.3	12.1	10.4	13.7

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to the 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 a small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. These activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contributes to informal sector's overall economic performance.

Table 9.7 shows that there are 264,176 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (146,951 persons) than males (117,225 persons). Moreover, the results reveal that the majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 58.4 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 35.1 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 6.5 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	58.4	35.1	6.5	264,176
	Male	60.3	33.6	6.1	117,225
	Female	56.9	36.3	6.8	146,951
Rural	Both Sexes	55.8	37.0	7.2	150,508
	Male	58.1	35.1	6.8	68,199
	Female	53.9	38.5	7.6	82,309
Urban	Both Sexes	61.8	32.7	5.5	113,668
	Male	63.3	31.4	5.3	49,026
	Female	60.7	33.6	5.7	64,642

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 217,423 persons in Mara Region, equivalent to 12.1 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disabilities is seeing (3.2%) followed by walking (2.1%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (56.8%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- About nine percent (8.8%) 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 the information on disability including the 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 the limitations in their basic functioning such as walking, seeing, hearing or memory – even if such limitations are ameliorated by use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources”* (United Nations, 2001). The World Health Organisation explains that disability refers to an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations and participation.

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁴

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Striae



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

The 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 217,423 persons in Mara Region (100,689 males and 116,734 female), which is equivalent to 12.1 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 (12.6%) than in urban areas (10.9%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.2%) and walking (2.1%) are the most common while self-care is the least with 0.3 percent of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of hearing and communication, remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, walking, remembering and self-care) the proportion of PWDs is the same for females and males (Table 10.1).

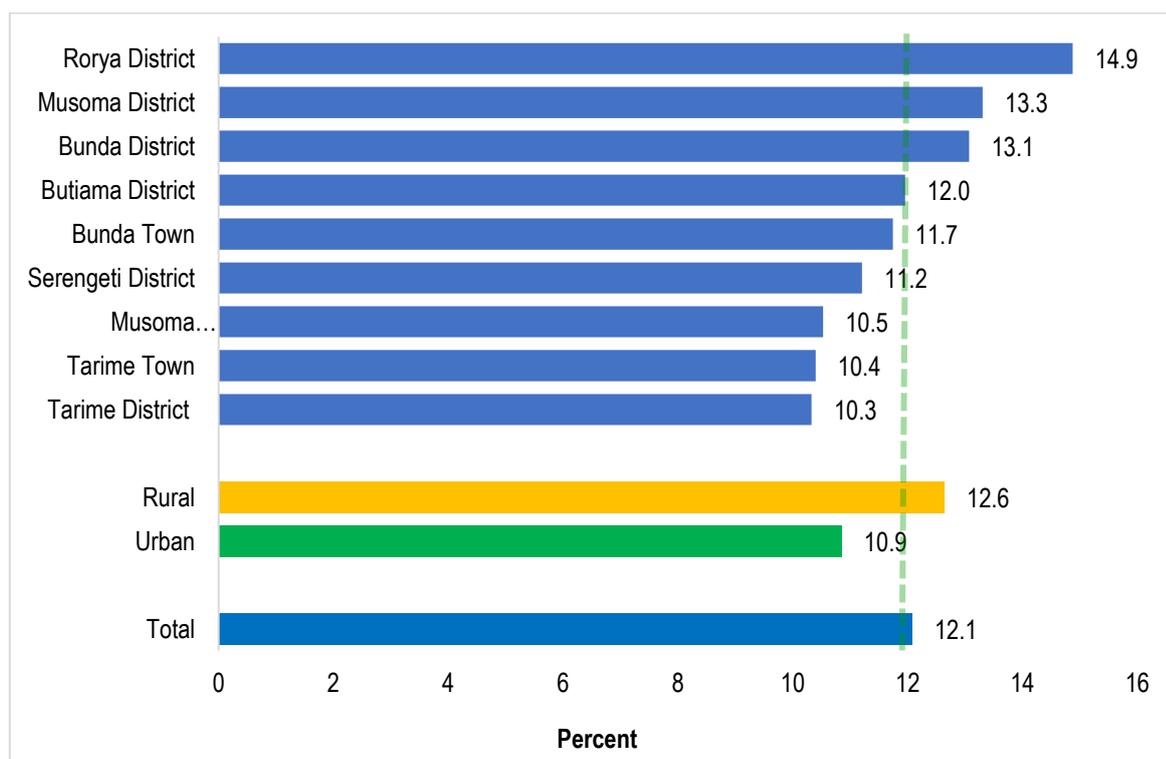
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.3 percent in Tarime District Council to 14.9 percent in Rorya District Councils. Three councils (Rorya District, Musoma District and Bunda District) have the prevalence of disability above the regional average of 12.1 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; Mara 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	12.1	217,423	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.2	3.8	4.5
Rural	12.6	155,911	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.5	4.1	4.8
Urban	10.9	61,512	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.5	3.2	3.7
Council																							
Tarime District	10.3	31,105	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tarime Town	10.4	10,621	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.1	3.3
Serengeti District	11.2	28,213	3.0	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.6	3.4	3.7
Musoma District	13.3	26,651	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	4.5	5.4
Musoma Municipal	10.5	13,720	3.1	3.0	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.3	2.9	3.6
Bunda District	13.1	24,369	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.7	4.1	5.3
Bunda Town	11.7	16,508	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	3.8	4.4
Butiama District	12.0	25,694	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.7	4.4
Rorya District	14.9	40,542	3.8	3.9	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.7	5.0	6.4

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, with the exception of Tarime District and Tarime Town Councils, the prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in the rest of councils in the Region. (Table 10.2).

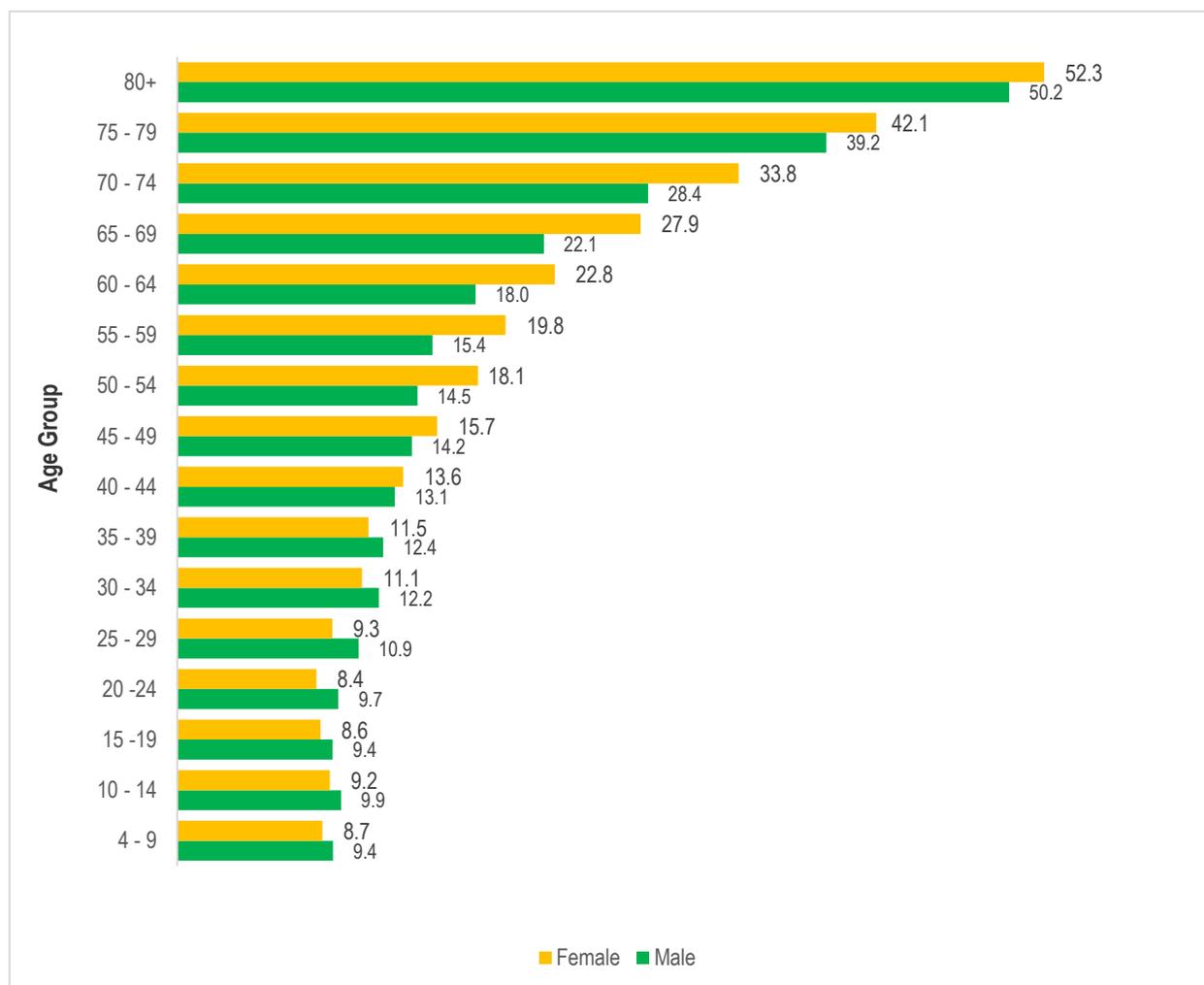
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	217,423	100,689	116,734	12.1	11.8	12.3
Rural	155,911	72,761	83,150	12.6	12.4	12.9
Urban	61,512	27,928	33,584	10.9	10.7	11.0
Council						
Tarime District	31,105	15,055	16,050	10.3	10.6	10.1
Tarime Town	10,621	4,961	5,660	10.4	10.6	10.3
Serengeti District	28,213	13,141	15,072	11.2	11.1	11.4
Musoma District	26,651	12,406	14,245	13.3	12.8	13.8
Musoma Municipal	13,720	5,983	7,737	10.5	10.1	10.9
Bunda District	24,369	11,179	13,190	13.1	12.5	13.6
Bunda Town	16,508	7,524	8,984	11.7	11.5	11.9
Butiama District	25,694	12,024	13,670	12.0	11.7	12.2
Rorya District	40,542	18,416	22,126	14.9	14.3	15.4

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The results show that the disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Mara Region is almost the same for females and males below 45 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 52.3 percent for females and 50.2 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Mara Region has a total of 2,779 persons with albinism which is 0.12 percent of the total PWDs. Out of that, 1,483 persons (0.13%) are males and 1,296 (0.11%) are females. More than sixty-two percent of persons with albinism (62.4%) are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Rorya District (402 persons), Tarime District Council (392 persons) and Musoma District Council (346 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Person with Albinism					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,779	0.12	1,483	0.13	1,296	0.11
Rural	1,733	0.11	942	0.12	791	0.09
Urban	1,046	0.14	541	0.16	505	0.13
Council						
Tarime District	392	0.10	219	0.11	173	0.08
Tarime Town	165	0.13	81	0.13	84	0.12
Serengeti District	349	0.10	191	0.12	158	0.09
Musoma District	346	0.13	177	0.14	169	0.13
Musoma Municipal	219	0.14	106	0.14	113	0.13
Bunda District	269	0.11	150	0.13	119	0.10
Bunda Town	325	0.18	173	0.20	152	0.16
Butiama District	312	0.11	171	0.13	141	0.10
Rorya District	402	0.11	215	0.13	187	0.10

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,779	0.12	1,483	0.13	1,296	0.11	2,346,013	1,122,364	1,223,649
0 – 4	212	0.05	102	0.05	110	0.06	390,360	193,820	196,540
5 – 9	186	0.05	95	0.05	91	0.05	380,455	189,947	190,508
10 – 14	190	0.05	96	0.05	94	0.05	365,234	186,488	178,746
15 – 19	179	0.07	70	0.05	109	0.09	258,492	131,301	127,191
20 – 24	221	0.12	121	0.15	100	0.10	182,269	80,456	101,813
25 – 29	226	0.16	129	0.21	97	0.12	141,342	61,983	79,359
30 – 34	263	0.22	150	0.28	113	0.17	119,624	53,406	66,218
35 – 39	230	0.23	127	0.29	103	0.18	99,615	43,632	55,983
40 – 44	205	0.23	116	0.29	89	0.18	88,565	39,821	48,744
45 – 49	203	0.26	123	0.35	80	0.19	78,397	35,387	43,010
50 – 54	175	0.27	86	0.29	89	0.25	65,259	29,405	35,854
55 – 59	114	0.25	69	0.33	45	0.18	45,845	21,195	24,650
60 – 64	139	0.33	85	0.44	54	0.23	42,590	19,226	23,364
65 – 69	81	0.30	36	0.30	45	0.30	26,967	11,826	15,141
70 – 74	62	0.26	30	0.30	32	0.24	23,442	9,938	13,504
75 – 79	38	0.27	22	0.37	16	0.20	14,069	5,931	8,138
80+	55	0.23	26	0.30	29	0.19	23,488	8,602	14,886

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 70,105 persons in Mara Region which is equivalent to 2.99 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.38%), mental health (0.32%) and cleft palate (0.30%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged Seven Years and Above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Mara 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	70,105	35,165	34,940	2.99	3.13	2.86	3.13	3.28	2.99	2.68	2.80	2.57
Cleft Palate	6,935	3,279	3,656	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.35	0.36
Hydrocephalus	5,371	2,672	2,699	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21
Spinal bifida	5,188	2,516	2,672	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
Spinal cord injuries	8,969	4,111	4,858	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.32	0.36
Epilepsy or seizures	5,612	3,012	2,600	0.24	0.27	0.21	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.17
Psoriasis	2,556	1,098	1,458	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.10
Storiasis	2,093	992	1,101	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07
Autism	800	454	346	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
Mental health	7,407	4,025	3,382	0.32	0.36	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.25
Mental disorder	6,834	3,774	3,060	0.29	0.34	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.22
Dwarfism	1,069	532	537	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
Leprosy	341	180	161	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	732	362	370	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Other	16,198	8,158	8,040	0.69	0.73	0.66	0.76	0.80	0.72	0.53	0.55	0.51

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 the results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Mara Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (56.8%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 18.9 percent were born with disability. There is no significant difference in the percentage of PWDs living in rural (56.6%) and urban areas (57.3%) who reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities. Another notable cause of disabilities in the Region is accidents (8.8%).

There is more males with disabilities (11.6%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (6.4%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	49,099	100.0	18.9	56.8	8.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	14.0
Rural	36,055	73.4	19.1	56.6	8.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	14.2
Urban	13,044	26.6	18.1	57.3	9.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	13.4
Sex									
Male	22,339	45.5	22.6	54.7	11.6	1.4	0.2	-	9.5
Female	26,760	54.5	15.7	58.6	6.4	0.9	0.1	0.6	17.7

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Mara 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	16,274	10.0	55.7	7.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	25.0	7,009	12.3	54.1	11.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	20.2	9,265	8.3	56.9	4.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	28.6
Hearing	8,034	32.3	45.2	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	18.1	3,561	37.9	45.2	3.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	12.0	4,473	27.9	45.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.6	22.9
Walking	19,305	14.1	51.4	14.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	18.4	8,188	18.5	49.9	19.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	11,117	10.9	52.5	11.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	24.1
Remembering	7,017	26.7	42.6	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	26.2	2,941	33.5	45.5	4.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	14.9	4,076	21.8	40.6	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	34.3
Self-care	5,384	24.9	47.6	7.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	18.3	2,503	30.7	48.6	9.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	9.6	2,881	19.9	46.8	6.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.9
Communication	9,682	29.0	66.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.4	4,926	32.7	64.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	4,756	25.2	68.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	5.3

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

The results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with albinism, of whom 9.6 percent are using assistive devices, for other types of disability, the use is very low. For example, less than 1 percent each of persons with hearing and communication disabilities (0.4%) are using assistive devices. (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	9.6	8.9	10.5	11.1	10.2	12.5	7.7	7.2	8.3
Seeing	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Walking	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.1
Self-care	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5
Communication	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Thirty-four percent (34.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mara Region own land.
- About 14.0 percent (14.2%) of males in Mara Region own land alone compared with (8.7%) percent of females.
- Fifty-two percent of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Mara Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents or title deed in Mara Region, 13.5 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

The respondents were asked about possession of any legal documents pertaining to land ownership. The 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

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

The results reveal that 34.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (39.2%) among rural population compared with the urban population (24.6%). The land ownership by sex reveals that 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,209,964	416,395	34.4
	Male	552,109	207,881	37.7
	Female	657,855	208,514	31.7
Rural	Both Sexes	813,090	318,623	39.2
	Male	373,832	157,659	42.2
	Female	439,258	160,964	36.6
Urban	Both Sexes	396,874	97,772	24.6
	Male	178,277	50,222	28.2
	Female	218,597	47,550	21.8

Sixty-four percent (64.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 11.2 percent own land alone and 21.8 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Mara Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (8.7%) is significantly lower than that of males (14.2%). The percentage of males owning land jointly is slightly higher (21.9%) than that of females (21.8%). The results further show that the percentage of males owning land jointly (21.9%) are the same as females (21.8%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher in rural areas (25.8%) than males (25.6%), On the other hand, females owning land jointly in urban areas is significant below (13.8%) than that of males (14.1%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Mara 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	1,209,964	11.2	21.8	1.4	64.0	1.6
	Male	552,109	14.2	21.9	1.6	60.7	1.6
	Female	657,855	8.7	21.8	1.2	66.8	1.5
Rural	Both Sexes	813,090	11.9	25.7	1.6	59.2	1.6
	Male	373,832	14.7	25.6	1.8	56.2	1.7
	Female	439,258	9.4	25.8	1.4	61.8	1.6
Urban	Both Sexes	396,874	9.8	13.9	0.9	73.9	1.5
	Male	178,277	13.0	14.1	1.1	70.3	1.5
	Female	218,597	7.1	13.8	0.8	76.8	1.4

The results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Mara Region is 64 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 34.4 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (37.7%) for males than for females (31.7%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Mara Region, 2022 PHC.

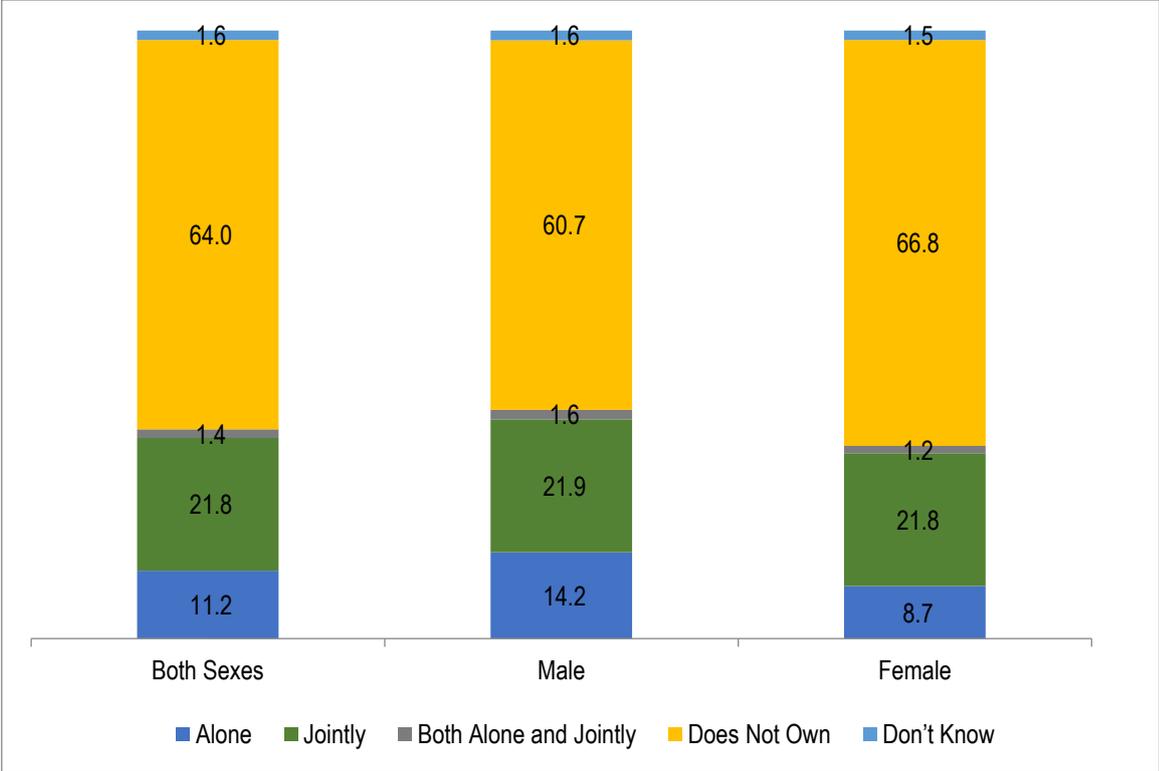


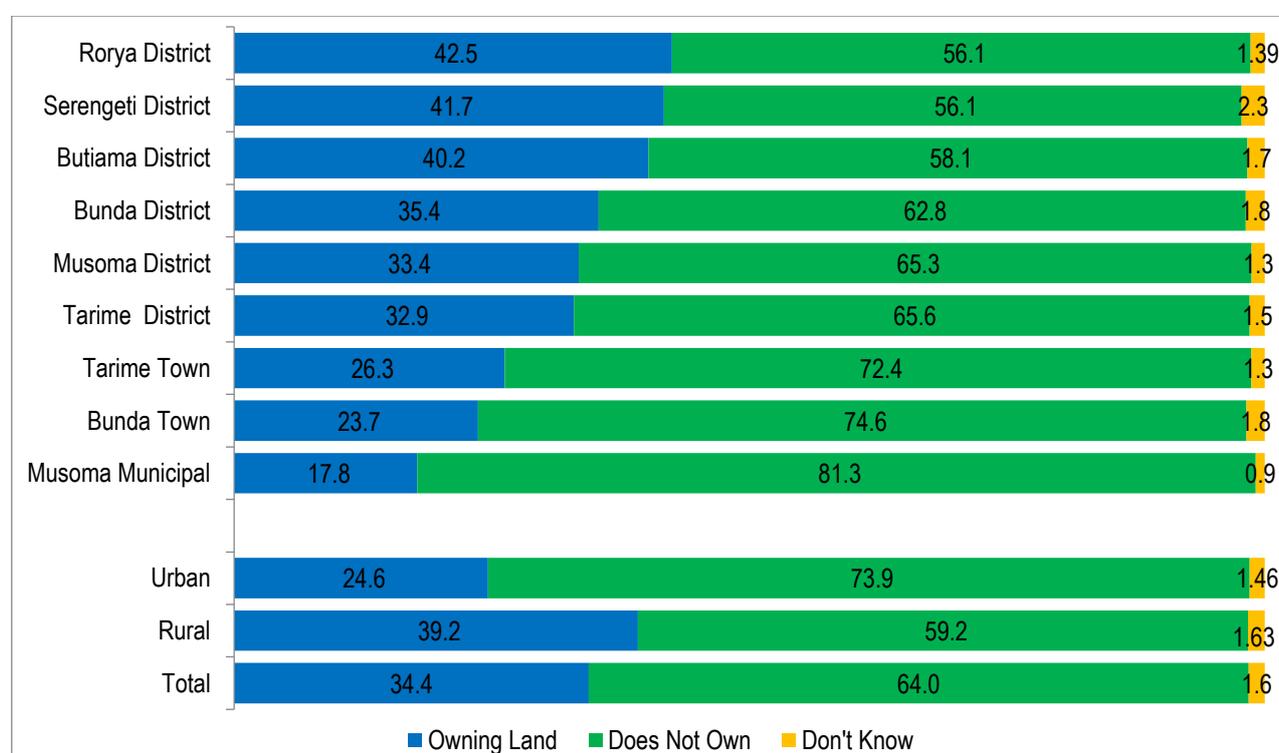
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (81.5%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (11.5%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (81% and 83.2% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (7.7%) than those in urban areas (5%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group. (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; Mara 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	1,209,964	21.4	71.4	7.3	813,090	21.4	70.9	7.7	396,874	21.3	72.4	6.4
Male	552,109	23.8	69.6	6.6	373,832	24.2	68.9	6.9	178,277	22.9	71.3	5.8
Female	657,855	19.3	72.8	7.9	439,258	19.1	72.6	8.4	218,597	19.9	73.3	6.8
Owning land												
Total	416,395	7.0	81.5	11.5	318,623	7.7	81.0	11.4	97,772	5.0	83.2	11.8
Male	207,881	7.5	81.1	11.5	157,659	8.2	80.4	11.4	50,222	5.0	83.3	11.7
Female	208,514	6.6	81.9	11.5	160,964	7.1	81.6	11.3	47,550	4.9	83.2	11.9
Does not own												
Total	774,530	28.5	66.5	5.0	481,218	29.9	64.8	5.3	293,312	26.2	69.2	4.5
Male	335,352	33.2	63.2	3.6	209,951	35.4	60.9	3.7	125,401	29.5	67.0	3.5
Female	439,178	24.9	69.0	6.1	271,267	25.6	67.8	6.6	167,911	23.8	70.9	5.3
Don't Know												
Total	19,039	44.4	48.1	7.5	13,249	44.8	47.4	7.7	5,790	43.4	49.8	6.8
Male	8,876	49.8	46.2	4.0	6,222	50.2	45.6	4.2	2,654	48.8	47.8	3.4
Female	10,163	39.7	49.8	10.5	7,027	40.1	49.1	10.9	3,136	38.8	51.5	9.7

The findings reveal that Rorya District Council has the highest proportion (42.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, the council with the smallest proportion of persons owning land is Musoma Municipal Council (17.8%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 52.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mara Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents 13.5 percent own land alone, 31.8 percent own land jointly and 2.1 percent own land both jointly and alone. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (34.8%) compared with males (28.7%) (Table 11.4).

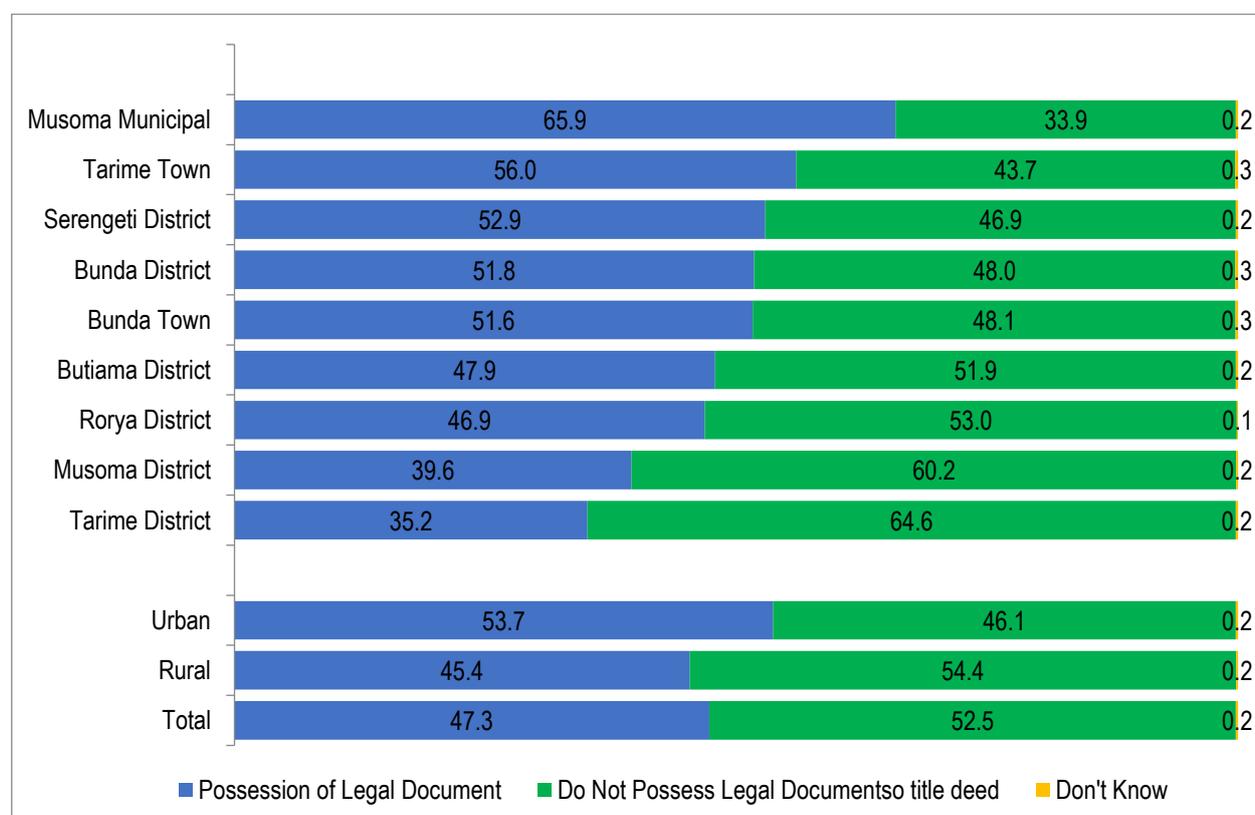
Furthermore, over half (54.4%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 46.1 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 31.9 and 11.3 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 20.5 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 31.3 percent own land jointly. The results also show that possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly for both rural and urban (rural 34.6% and urban 35.6%) (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	416,395	207,881	208,514	318,623	157,659	160,964	97,772	50,222	47,550
Alone	13.5	15.8	11.1	11.3	13.0	9.6	20.5	24.5	16.3
Jointly	31.8	28.7	34.8	31.9	29.2	34.6	31.3	27.2	35.6
Both alone and jointly	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
No legal document	52.5	53.2	51.8	54.4	55.4	53.5	46.1	46.2	46.1
Don't Know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Musoma Municipal (65.9%) followed by Tarime Town (56%). On the other hand, the council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Tarime District Council (35.2%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

- Seven in ten (69.9%) households in Mara Region own houses they live in.
- About fifty percent (49.9%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About sixty percent (50.8%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than eighty percent (81.5%) of households in rural areas and 40.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- The percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 11.1 percent in 2012 to 26.1 percent in 2022.
- About five in ten (54.2%) 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's wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water; sanitation; main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control were asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Mara Region, 69.9 percent of private households are living in their own houses and it is almost the same in urban (70.4%) and rural (69.5%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses is slightly higher for females (74.5%) than males (71.7%). Across councils, Bunda District council has the largest percentage (80.5%) of households living in their own houses while Musoma Municipal council has the smallest percentage (45.0%) (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, Mara Region, 2022 PHC

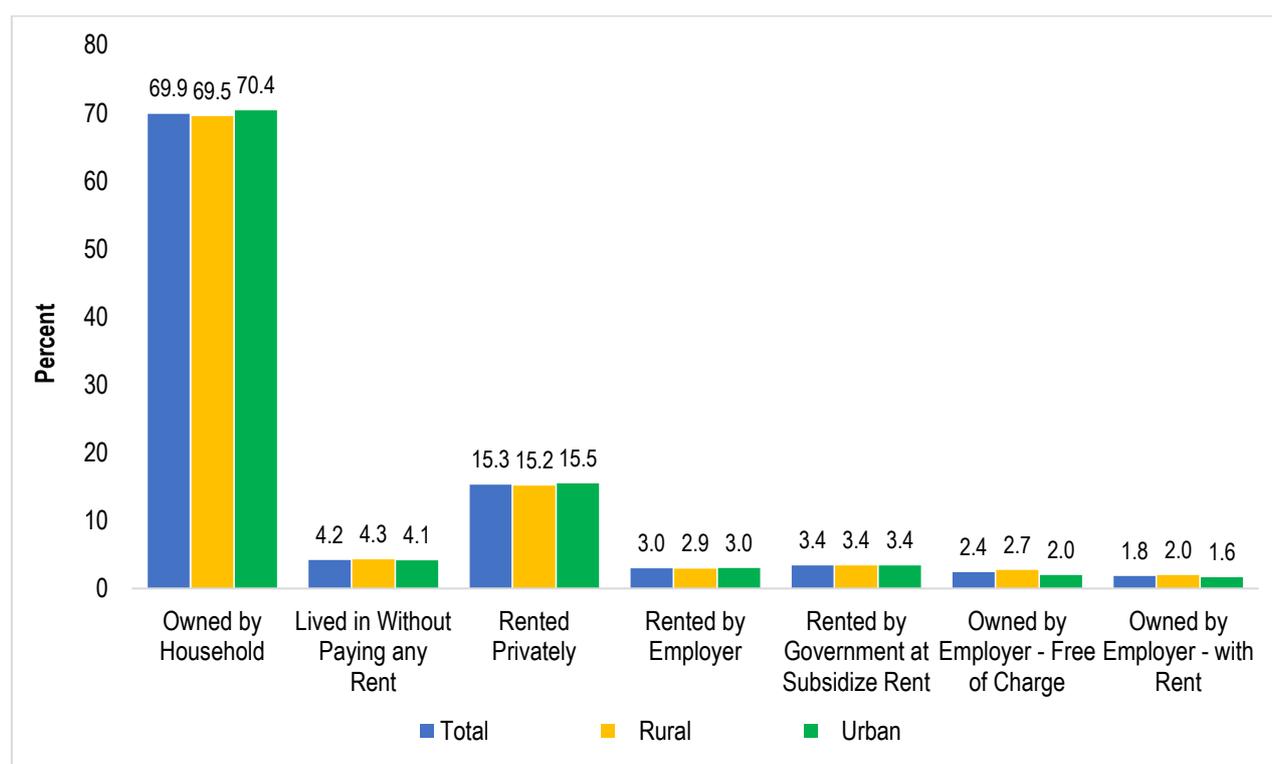


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	467,473	69.9	4.2	15.3	3.0	3.4	2.4	1.8
Rural	269,565	69.5	4.3	15.2	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.0
Urban	197,908	70.4	4.1	15.5	3.0	3.4	2.0	1.6
Male Headed Households	406,575	71.7	6.3	15.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.8
Female Headed Households	224,683	74.5	5.1	15.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.7
Council								
Tarime District	80,108	69.2	4.2	10.5	4.5	5.0	3.8	2.9
Tarime Town	28,922	50.1	5.4	24.6	5.4	8.1	3.3	3.1
Serengeti District	61,656	74.9	4.7	8.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.4
Musoma District	48,563	77.6	2.9	14.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8
Musoma Municipal	38,005	45.0	5.7	41.2	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.0
Bunda District	44,543	80.5	3.2	9.9	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.1
Bunda Town	37,164	58.9	4.9	26.7	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9
Butiama District	55,545	80.1	3.2	11.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.7
Rorya District	72,967	73.5	4.4	9.9	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.1

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Mara Region, 33.5 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 6.4 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 47.3 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (15.8%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (2.9%). On the other hand, rural households living in their own house are more likely (54.4%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (28.0%). Female-headed households are more likely (6.7 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (6.1%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.1 percent in Butiama Districts Council to 37.3 percent in Musoma Municipal Council (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; Mara 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	326,766	6.4	0.6	2.9	47.3	1.7	0.0	7.7	33.5
Rural	239,290	2.9	0.4	1.6	54.4	0.8	0.0	6.2	33.7
Urban	87,476	15.8	1.4	6.3	28.0	4.0	0.0	11.7	32.9
Male Headed Households	187,477	6.1	0.7	2.9	47.4	1.7	0.0	7.7	33.4
Female Headed Households	139,289	6.7	0.6	2.8	47.2	1.6	0.0	7.6	33.5
Council									
Tarime District	55,414	3.9	0.2	1.6	36.6	0.9	0.0	6.3	50.6
Tarime Town	14,487	15.9	0.8	4.4	27.3	15.0	0.0	16.2	20.5
Serengeti District	46,193	5.3	0.4	0.9	53.7	1.1	0.0	4.6	33.9
Musoma District	37,675	2.4	0.5	1.8	55.6	1.2	0.0	7.8	30.6
Musoma Municipal	17,113	37.3	2.9	16.2	6.7	2.1	0.0	12.2	22.7
Bunda District	35,872	4.1	0.5	3.1	50.8	0.6	0.0	10.5	30.4
Bunda Town	21,882	12.2	1.7	5.2	21.0	2.0	0.0	10.0	48.0
Butiama District	44,477	2.1	0.2	2.7	56.9	1.2	0.0	7.9	29.0
Rorya District	53,653	2.8	0.5	1.2	65.8	0.6	0.0	5.0	24.1

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 Mara Region, 85.7 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At council level, more than 65 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Serengeti District (68.3%) and Tarime District Council (63.7%) (Figure 12.2).

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

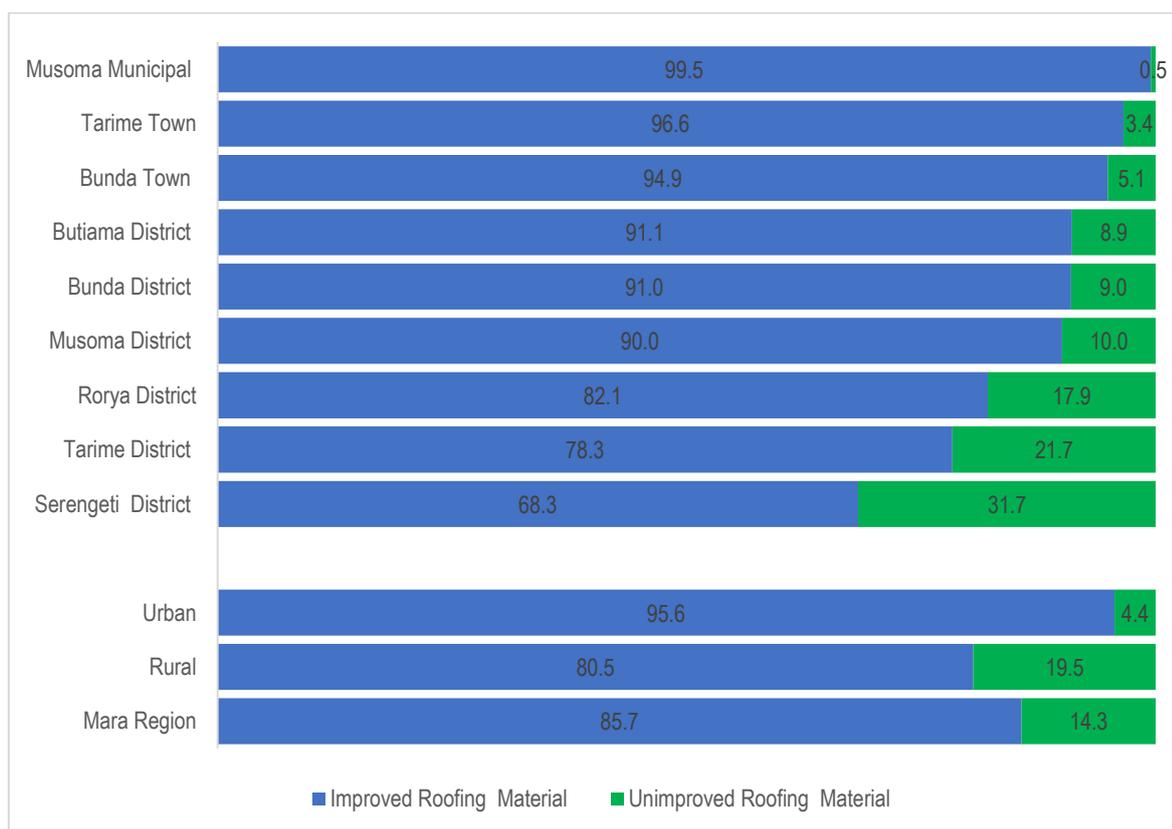


Table 12.3 shows that, the majority of households in urban areas (95.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 80.3 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 68.0 percent in Serengeti District Council to 98.8 percent in Musoma Municipal Council. The Council with the highest percentage (28.5%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Serengeti District.

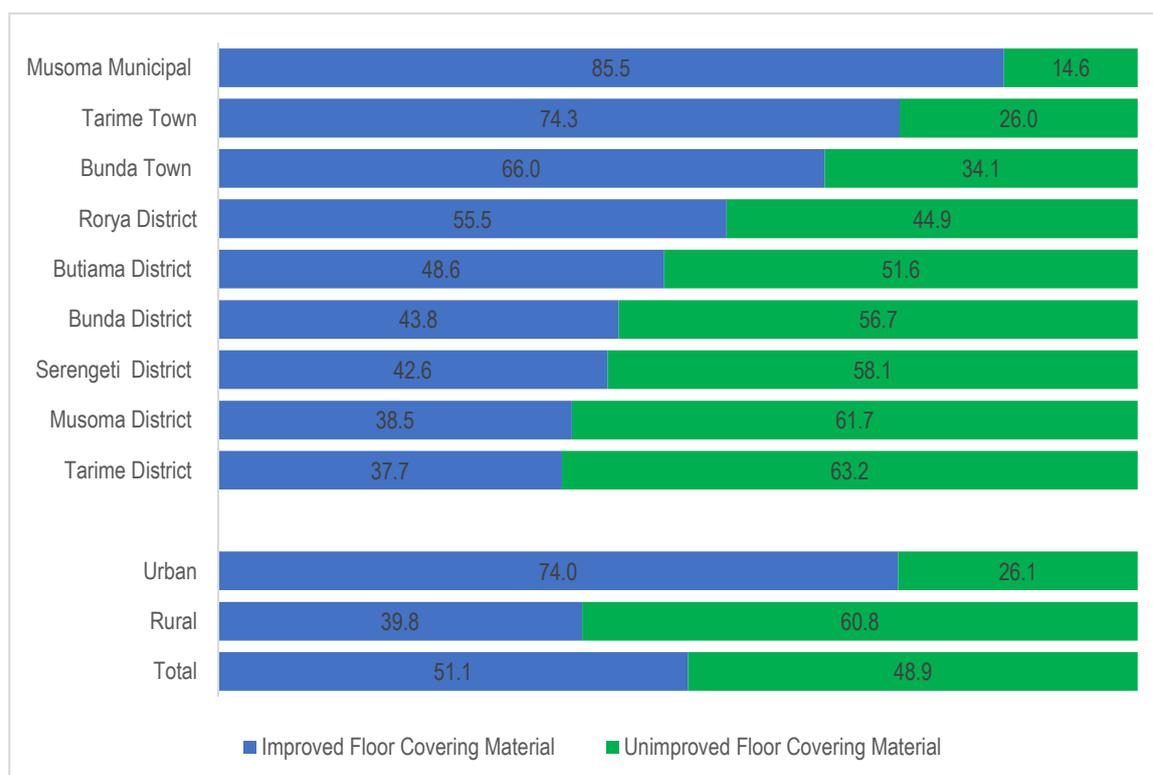
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	467,473	85.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	12.5	1.5	0.1	0.2
Rural	307,949	80.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.0	2.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	159,524	95.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.1
Council									
Tarime District	80,108	78.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.0	2.6	0.1	0.0
Tarime Town	28,922	96.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Serengeti District	61,656	68.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	28.5	3.1	0.0	0.1
Musoma District	48,563	89.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
Musoma Municipal	38,005	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bunda District	44,543	90.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.7	1.0	0.0	0.2
Bunda Town	37,164	94.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
Butiama District	55,545	90.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.3
Rorya District	72,967	81.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	15.9	1.8	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Mara Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 51.1 percent while 48.9 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 37.7 percent in Tarime District to 85.5 percent in Musoma Municipal (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 47.6 percent of households in Mara Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (45.4%). In urban areas, six out of ten households (62.3%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (25.6%). In rural areas, most households (59.1%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials those living in houses with cement floors (36.6%).

The percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest in Musoma Municipal Council (69.4%) followed by Tarime Town Council (61.3%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with

cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges is Tarime District (32.1 percent) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mara, 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	467,473	45.4	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	47.6	0.4	0.2
Rural	307,949	36.6	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	59.1	0.5	0.3
Urban	159,524	62.3	10.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.6	0.1	0.2
Council											
Tarime District	80,108	32.1	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6	60.7	0.8	0.2
Tarime Town	28,922	61.3	11.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	25.1	0.3	0.1
Serengeti District	61,656	38.1	3.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	56.5	0.3	0.2
Musoma District	48,563	36.5	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	60.5	0.3	0.5
Musoma Municipal	38,005	69.4	15.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.1	0.2
Bunda District	44,543	40.7	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	55.6	0.1	0.2
Bunda Town	37,164	56.4	9.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	33.5	0.1	0.3
Butiama District	55,545	44.3	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	50.5	0.5	0.2
Rorya District	72,967	51.3	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	43.7	0.4	0.2

⁵ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Mara Region, have their house walls built with Baked Bricks (48.1%) followed by Sandried bricks (18.0%) and poles and mud (16.2%). In urban areas, more than half of households (56.0%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by Cement bricks (25.7%). In rural areas, 44.0 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (21.1%).

Musoma Municipal Council has the highest (57.2%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks while Tarime District Councils has the lowest percentage (5.2%) 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; Mara 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	467,473	1.7	14.1	18.0	48.1	0.2	0.4	16.2	1.1	0.0	0.2
Rural	307,949	2.1	8.1	21.1	44.0	0.2	0.5	22.3	1.5	0.0	0.2
Urban	159,524	1.1	25.7	11.9	56.0	0.1	0.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
Council											
Tarime District	84,831	5.8	5.2	7.5	33.6	0.1	0.7	45.6	1.2	0.0	0.1
Tarime Town	38,588	0.7	11.3	4.6	72.4	0.1	0.2	10.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Serengeti District	67,909	1.4	8.4	11.7	54.4	0.1	0.4	20.7	2.7	0.0	0.1
Musoma District	22,614	0.5	13.7	43.1	37.5	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.5
Musoma Municipal	65,192	0.5	57.2	12.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bunda District	97,597	1.0	9.6	29.7	53.5	0.2	0.4	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.1
Bunda Town	19,940	0.8	20.1	19.9	56.2	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Butiama District	87,862	1.1	11.8	23.2	55.2	0.1	0.4	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.2
Rorya District	25,311	0.7	9.2	14.3	53.1	0.2	0.2	21.1	1.1	0.0	0.1

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 thirty seven percent (36.7%) households in Mara Region have one room for sleeping, 32.8 percent have two rooms and 18.7 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 18.7 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no remarkable difference between male and female headed households with regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (38.1%) in urban than in rural areas (35.9%). Bunda District Council has the highest (41.0%) 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 Tarime District Council (27.6%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

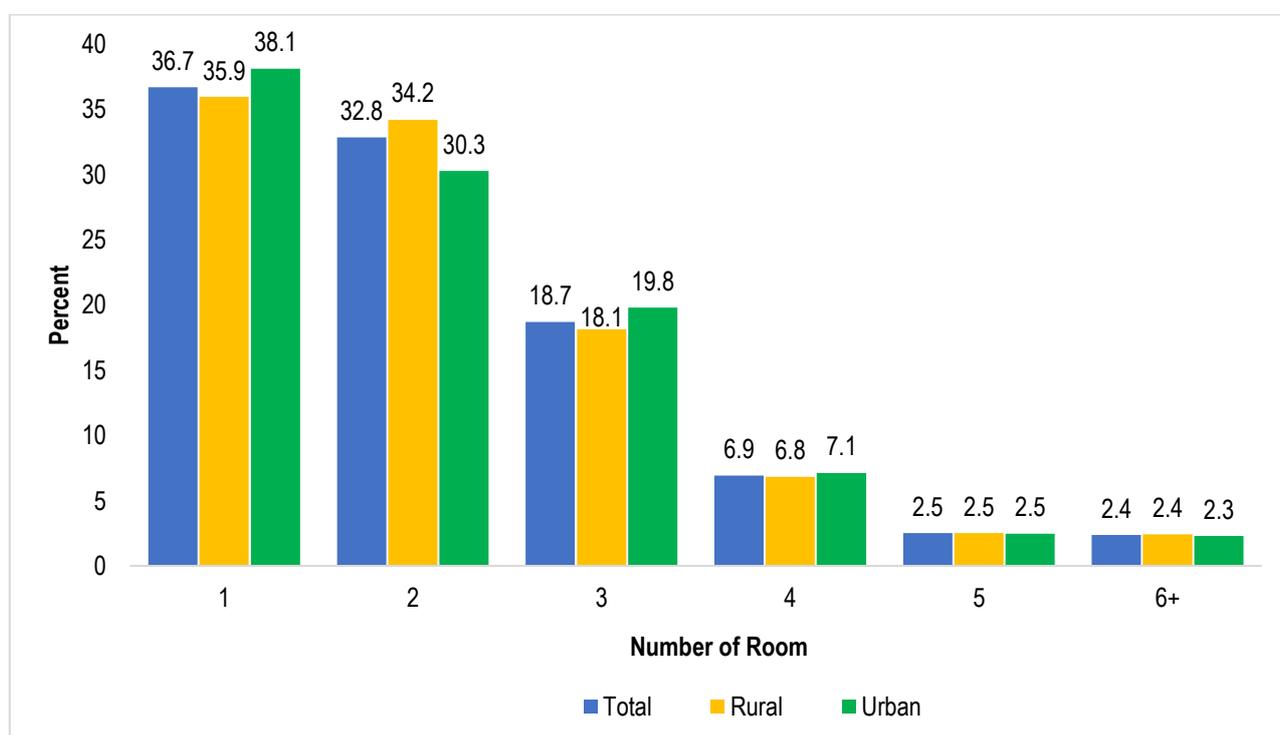


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	467,473	5.0	36.7	32.8	18.7	6.9	2.5	2.4	2.2
Rural	307,949	5.3	35.9	34.2	18.1	6.8	2.5	2.4	2.2
Urban	159,524	4.5	38.1	30.3	19.8	7.1	2.5	2.3	2.2
Male Headed Households	269,565	5.3	36.5	31.5	19.0	7.4	2.8	2.7	2.2
Female Headed Households	197,908	4.7	36.8	34.7	18.2	6.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Council									
Tarime District	84,831	4.1	27.6	37.0	23.1	8.3	2.2	1.8	2.3
Tarime Town	38,588	4.1	35.3	36.6	19.5	5.8	1.5	1.3	2.2
Serengeti District	67,909	4.0	38.2	34.6	19.5	4.8	1.6	1.3	2.3
Musoma District	22,614	3.7	38.5	26.8	22.5	8.0	2.4	1.8	2.3
Musoma Municipal	65,192	3.6	35.3	31.7	23.9	5.9	1.8	1.2	2.1
Bunda District	97,597	3.9	41.0	22.6	20.6	9.8	3.2	2.9	2.3
Bunda Town	19,940	3.7	35.5	31.0	24.0	6.2	1.8	1.5	2.2
Butiama District	87,862	4.3	36.8	35.8	18.4	5.9	1.7	1.5	2.1
Rorya District	25,311	4.3	34.9	34.4	18.5	6.9	2.7	2.6	1.8

12.4 Water and Sanitation

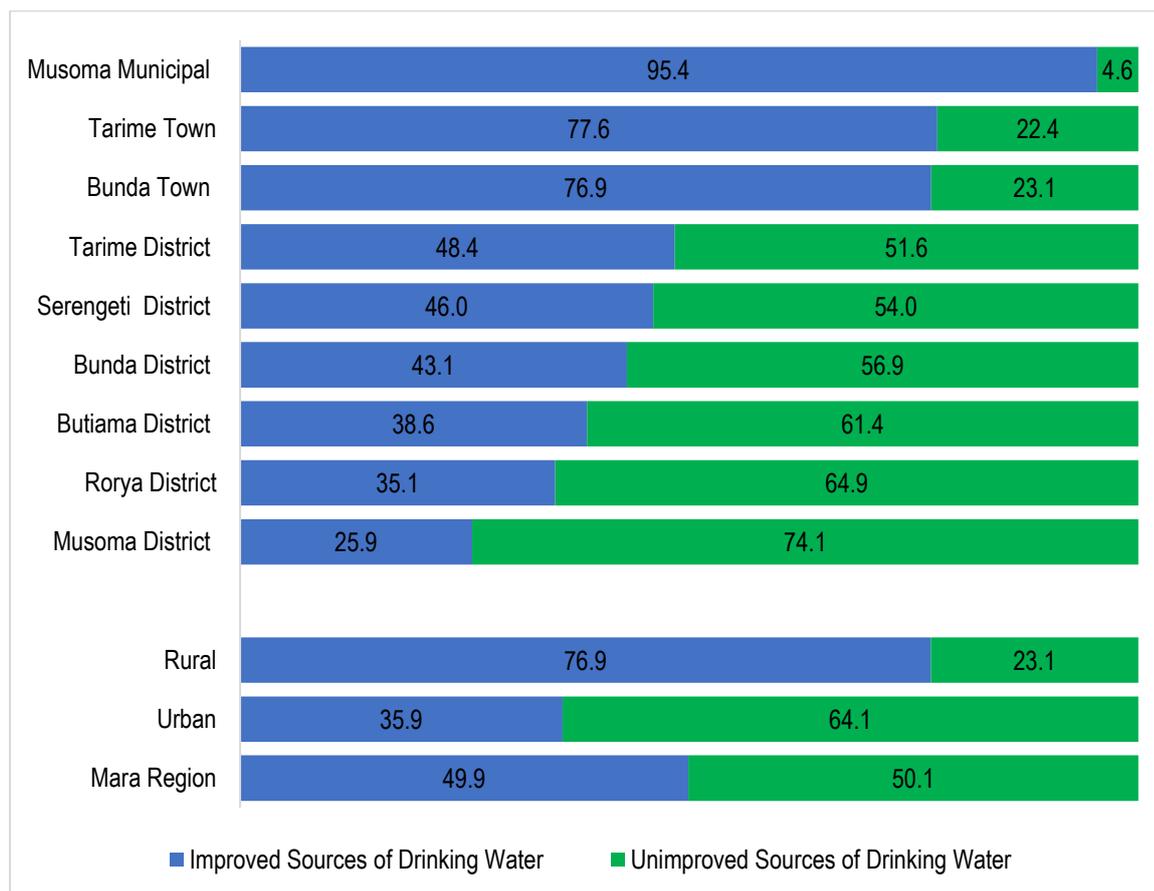
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

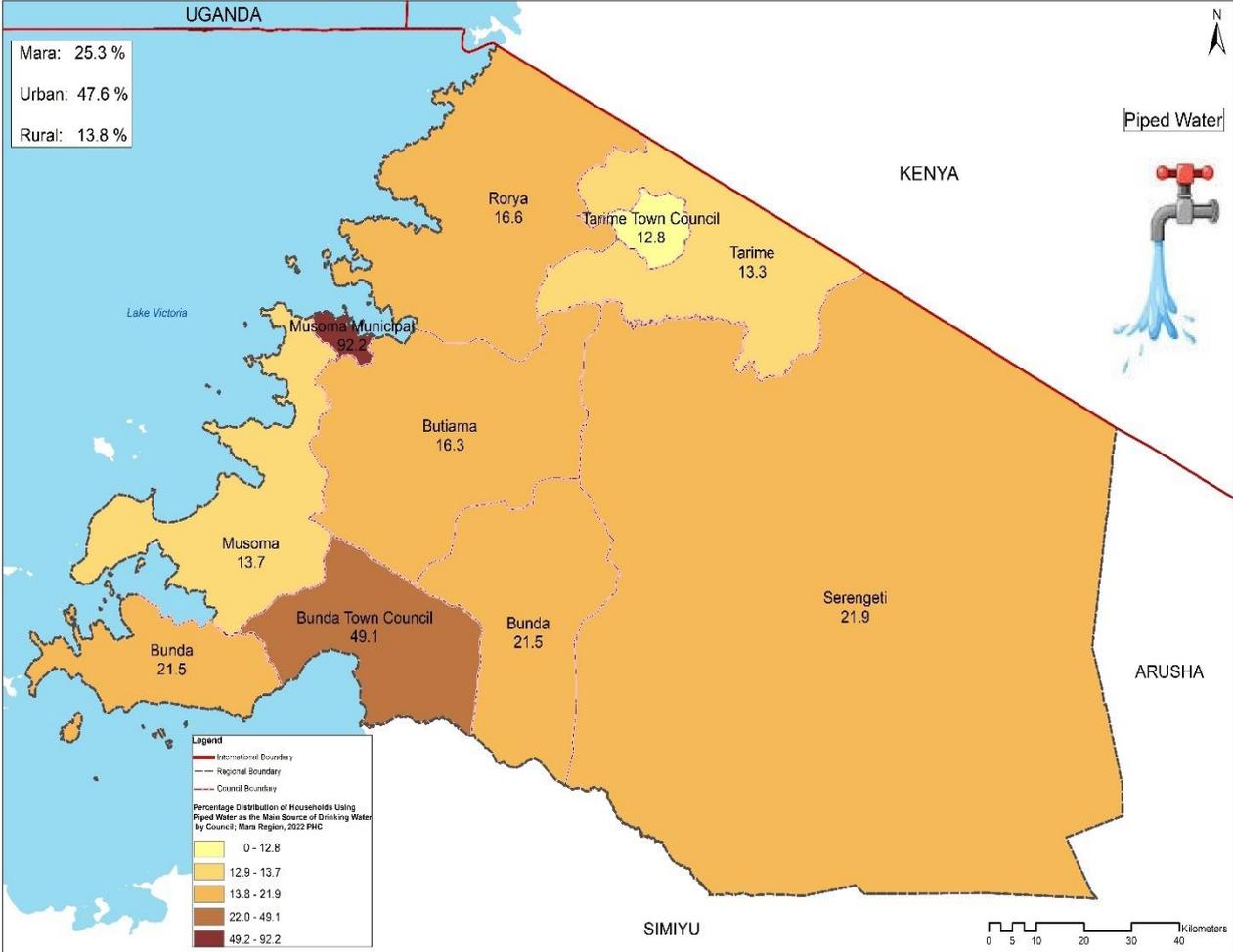
The results show that in Mara region 49.9 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, four councils namely Musoma Municipal (95.4%), Tarime Town (77.6%) and Bunda Town (76.9%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, councils with less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Musoma District (**25.9%**), Rorya District Council (35.1%), Butiama District Council (38.6%), Bunda District Council (43.1%), Serengeti District Council (46.0%) and Tarime District Council(48.4%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (49.5%) in Mara 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC



The households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas. Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 16.1 percent, while 9.7 percent are getting water from a neighbours’ piped supply and 8.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 2.0 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 1.6 percent get drinking water from a neighbours’ piped supply and 8.2 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 12.8 percent in Tarime Town Council to 92.2 percent in Musoma 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 and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main source													
		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	467,473	6.9	5.3	8.9	4.3	3.4	7.0	21.6	3.3	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	11.5	14.1
Rural	307,949	2.0	1.0	9.2	1.6	4.0	5.8	26.8	4.4	7.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	15.2	20.0
Urban	159,524	16.1	13.6	8.2	9.7	2.2	9.4	11.6	1.2	14.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.5	2.7
Male Headed	269,565	6.8	5.2	8.9	4.1	3.4	7.1	21.5	3.5	9.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	11.7	16.2
Female Headed	197,908	7.0	5.4	8.8	4.6	3.3	6.8	21.8	3.0	10.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	11.3	11.2
Council															
Tarime District	80,108	1.7	0.8	9.8	1.1	2.4	8.1	19.5	14.0	9.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	23.3	9.4
Tarime Town	28,922	5.3	2.3	3.1	2.1	1.1	16.1	9.2	3.1	42.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	6.4	13.8
Serengeti District	61,656	4.4	2.1	12.2	3.2	5.2	7.0	31.3	1.8	9.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	12.0	17.9
Musoma District	48,563	2.6	1.3	7.7	2.2	1.9	5.9	20.7	0.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	13.0	2.2
Musoma Municipal	38,005	36.0	38.4	2.1	15.7	0.1	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	9.5
Bunda District	44,543	3.1	0.9	16.1	1.4	8.2	6.9	20.6	0.5	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.2	1.2
Bunda Town	37,164	16.4	10.5	9.2	13.0	4.5	13.3	10.3	0.6	7.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	4.3	3.9
Butiama District	55,545	2.8	2.2	7.8	3.4	3.5	7.0	45.3	1.0	9.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	10.2	20.7
Rorya District	72,967	3.5	1.8	7.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	19.7	0.9	11.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	12.0	3.8

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

About sixty percent (50.8%) of households in Mara Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 37.8 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (93.2%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Serengeti District Council has the lowest (35.3%). The most commonly (33.5%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (41.0% in rural and 18.9% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 1.0 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 29.0 percent in Serengeti District Council (Figure 12.7 and Table 12.8).

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

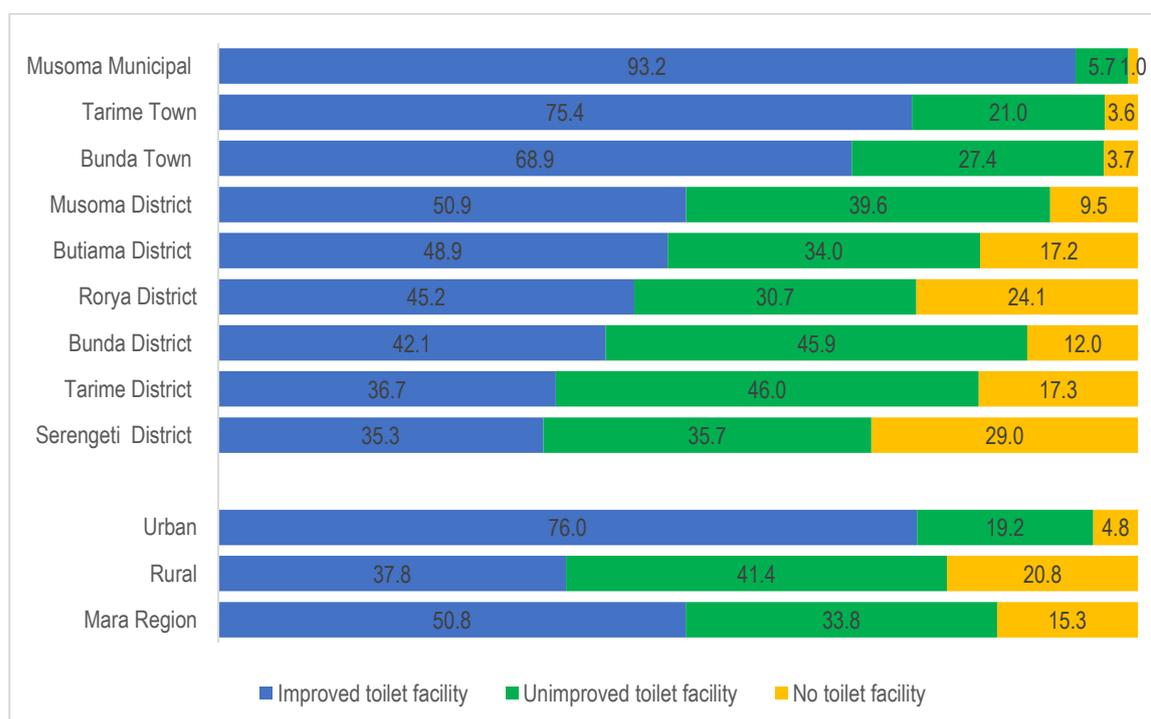


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

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	467,473	2.1	7.3	15.9	2.3	6.4	3.8	7.7	5.3	33.5	0.3	15.3
Rural	307,949	1.1	2.7	10.4	1.6	5.6	3.3	7.2	6.0	41.0	0.4	20.8
Urban	159,524	4.1	16.2	26.6	3.6	8.1	4.8	8.6	3.9	18.9	0.2	4.8
Male Headed Households	269,565	2.1	7.4	15.9	2.3	6.6	3.8	7.6	5.4	34.3	0.3	14.3
Female Headed Households	197,908	2.2	7.2	15.9	2.3	6.3	3.7	7.8	5.1	32.4	0.3	16.7
Council												
Tarime District	80,108	1.3	3.8	9.9	1.7	3.4	4.1	7.3	5.1	45.7	0.3	17.3
Tarime Town	28,922	5.2	18.3	27.5	3.4	6.2	3.7	8.3	2.8	20.9	0.1	3.6
Serengeti District	61,656	1.8	3.7	8.9	1.3	6.0	2.7	5.6	5.3	34.9	0.8	29.0
Musoma District	48,563	1.3	2.6	13.6	2.5	11.3	4.1	8.8	6.6	38.8	0.8	9.5
Musoma Municipal	38,005	5.5	29.4	32.8	3.1	5.6	5.9	8.3	2.6	5.7	0.0	1.0
Bunda District	44,543	1.6	3.7	12.4	2.0	8.3	2.4	6.0	5.8	45.5	0.3	12.0
Bunda Town	37,164	2.2	13.1	24.1	2.9	10.6	3.5	7.7	4.7	27.4	0.1	3.7
Butiama District	55,545	2.1	3.7	19.0	2.8	3.9	3.7	7.5	6.2	33.8	0.2	17.2
Rorya District	72,967	1.2	3.5	12.2	2.2	6.2	4.1	9.7	6.2	30.5	0.2	24.1

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Mara Region use firewood (67.4%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (21.5%). In rural areas 81.5 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 40.1 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 10.7 percent and in urban areas is 42.4 percent.

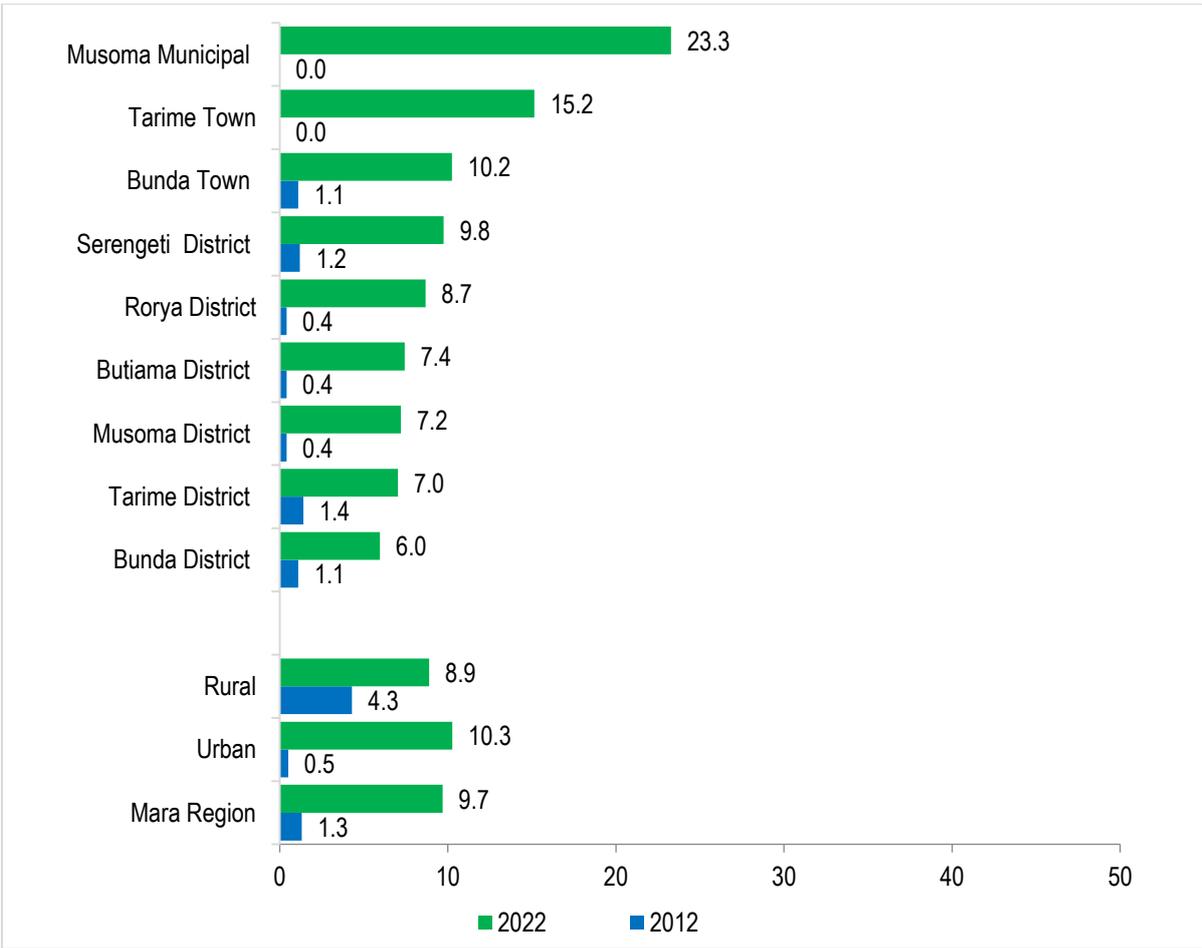
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 22.1 in Musoma Municipal Council to 80.3 percent in Bunda District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 12.7 percent in Bunda District Council to 52.8 percent in Musoma Municipal District Council (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mara 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	467,473	2.0	3.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	21.5	67.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rural	307,949	0.9	3.7	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.7	81.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Urban	159,524	4.1	2.0	0.1	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	42.4	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Male Headed Households	269,565	2.0	3.1	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	21.5	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Female Headed Households	197,908	2.0	3.1	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	21.5	68.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Tarime District	80,108	1.2	3.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.9	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Tarime Town	28,922	4.0	1.9	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	44.8	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Serengeti District	61,656	2.6	4.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	14.5	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Musoma District	48,563	1.4	3.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.4	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Musoma Municipal	38,005	5.4	1.0	0.1	16.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	52.8	22.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Bunda District	44,543	1.1	2.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.7	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Bunda Town	37,164	1.9	1.3	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	38.4	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Butiama District	55,545	1.5	2.8	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.4	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Rorya District	72,967	1.4	4.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	13.1	76.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.3 percent in 2012 to 9.7 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Musoma Municipal Council which reached 23.3 percent in 2022 and in Tarime Town Council increased up to 15.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The results show that, 41.9 percent of households in Mara Region use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 26.1 percent of households using electricity from the national grid (TANESCO). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (52.2%) compared with the rural households (12.6%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 15.3 percent in Rorya District Council to 72.8 percent in Musoma 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 Rorya District Council (55.2%) followed by Musoma District Council (48.8%) (Figure 12.8, Figure 12.9 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

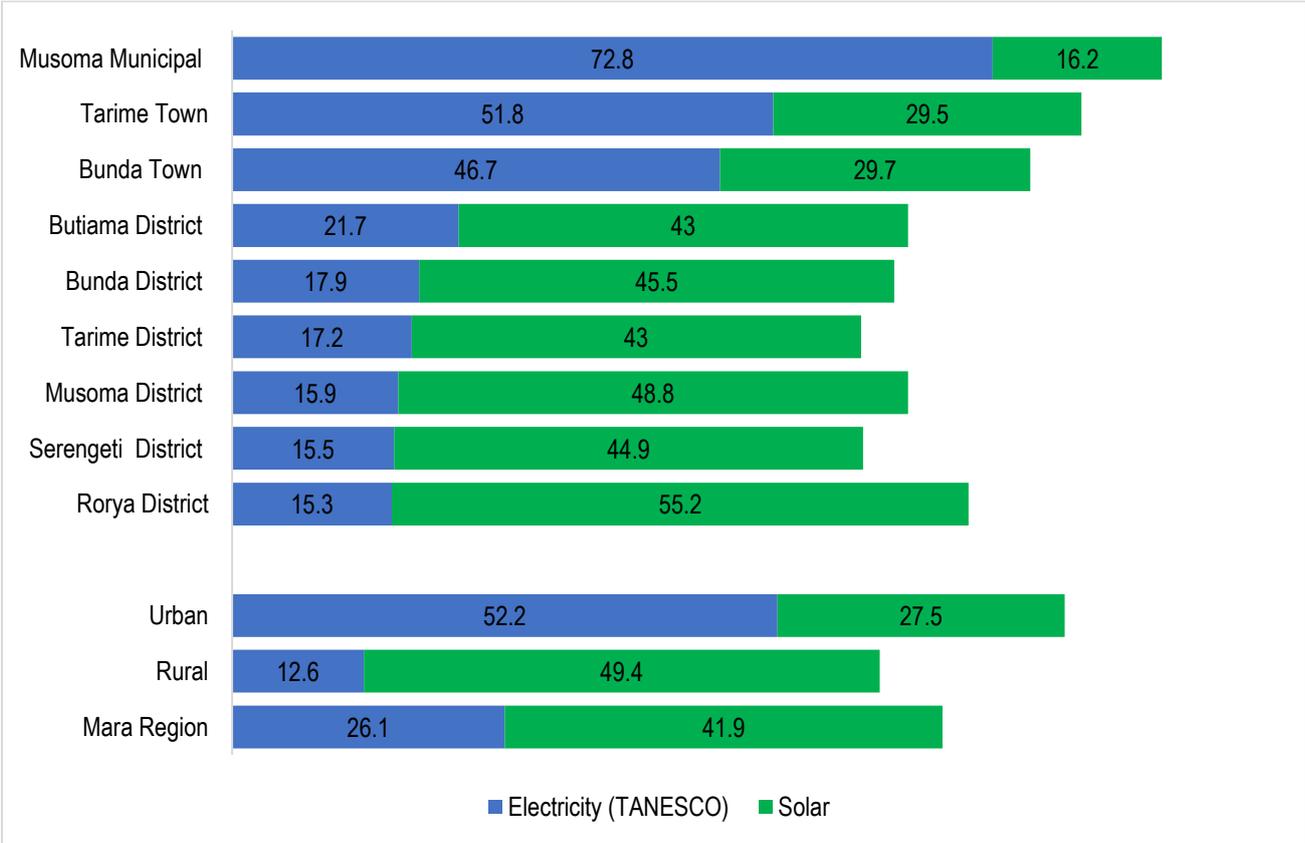


Figure 12.9 and Table 12.10 shows that, there is an increase in the use of national grid electricity for lighting in Mara Region. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 11.4 percent in 2012 to 26.1 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is also observed in all councils, it is also observed that Tarime Town Council and Bunda Town Council increased the use of national grid electricity for lighting to 46.7% and 51.8% in Tarime Town Council in 2022.

Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

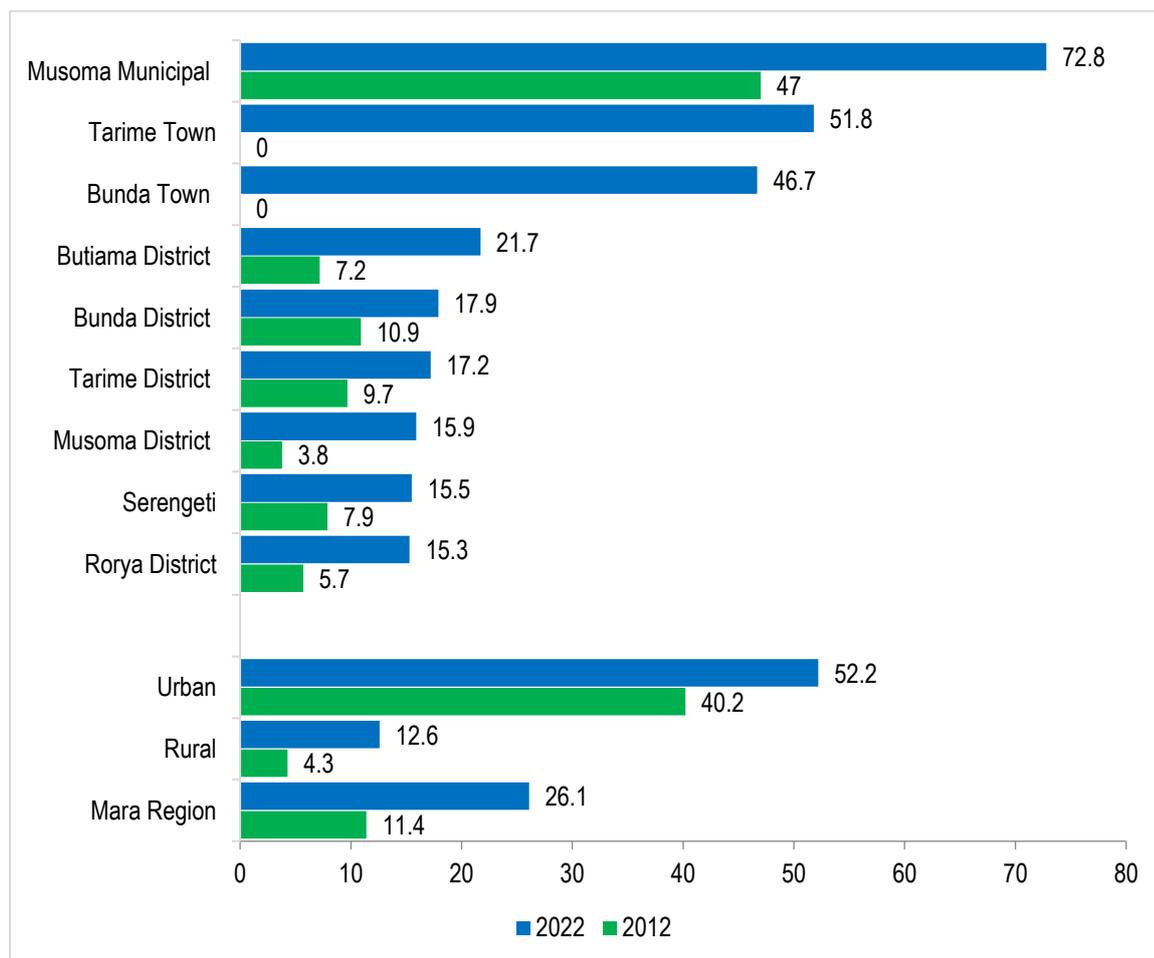


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	467,473	26.1	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.3	24.0	0.0
Rural	269,565	12.6	49.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	3.6	0.8	2.9	28.9	0.0
Urban	197,908	52.2	27.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	14.7	0.0
Male Headed Households	307,949	17.2	43.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	6.2	1.7	3.5	25.8	0.0
Female Headed Households	159,524	51.8	29.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.4	1.5	10.8	0.0
Council														
Tarime District	80,108	17.2	43.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	6.2	1.7	3.5	25.8	0.0
Tarime Town	28,922	51.8	29.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.4	1.5	10.8	0.0
Serengeti District	61,656	15.5	44.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	4.3	0.8	3.6	28.8	0.1
Musoma District	48,563	15.9	48.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.6	31.2	0.0
Musoma Municipal	38,005	72.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	7.3	0.0
Bunda District	44,543	17.9	45.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	2.3	32.4	0.0
Bunda Town	37,164	46.7	29.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	20.5	0.0
Butiama District	55,545	21.7	43.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.9	30.2	0.0
Rorya District	72,967	15.3	55.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	4.3	0.8	2.6	19.4	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

About five out of ten (54.2%) of households in Mara Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (13.9%). In urban areas, 52.3 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by Regular collections (21.9%) and burying methods (15.3%). In rural areas 55.2 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (13.1%) and in the farm/ manure (11.5%). Tarime Town Council has a higher percentage (37.5%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Musoma Municipal Council (28.2%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mara 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	467,473	12.7	1.5	54.2	0.5	13.9	5.1	0.1	9.1	2.9
Rural	307,949	8.0	1.4	55.2	0.5	13.1	6.3	0.1	11.5	3.9
Urban	159,524	21.9	1.6	52.3	0.4	15.3	2.9	0.1	4.4	1.1
Male Headed Households	269,565	12.6	1.5	54.2	0.5	13.9	5.1	0.1	9.1	2.9
Female Headed Households	197,908	12.9	1.5	54.2	0.5	13.8	5.2	0.1	9.0	2.9
Council										
Tarime District	80,108	13.5	2.9	41.8	0.5	8.4	8.3	0.1	20.8	3.7
Tarime Town	28,922	37.5	2.1	32.9	0.3	10.8	2.6	0.1	12.6	1.0
Serengeti District	61,656	11.4	1.5	48.3	0.4	10.6	7.0	0.1	14.3	6.3
Musoma District	48,563	4.5	0.8	71.1	0.5	12.3	5.4	0.1	3.9	1.4
Musoma Municipal	38,005	28.2	1.2	58.4	0.2	10.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2
Bunda District	44,543	5.7	0.5	68.2	0.5	15.6	3.9	0.1	3.7	1.9
Bunda Town	37,164	17.0	1.6	55.3	0.5	19.4	3.4	0.1	1.6	1.0
Butiama District	55,545	5.7	0.8	53.2	0.4	22.6	5.5	0.1	7.6	4.1
Rorya District	72,967	8.1	1.3	59.6	0.6	16.1	4.6	0.1	6.4	3.2

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that, Councils (15.7%) and private individuals (65.4%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, both households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (92.1%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use private individuals as waste collectors (44.7%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

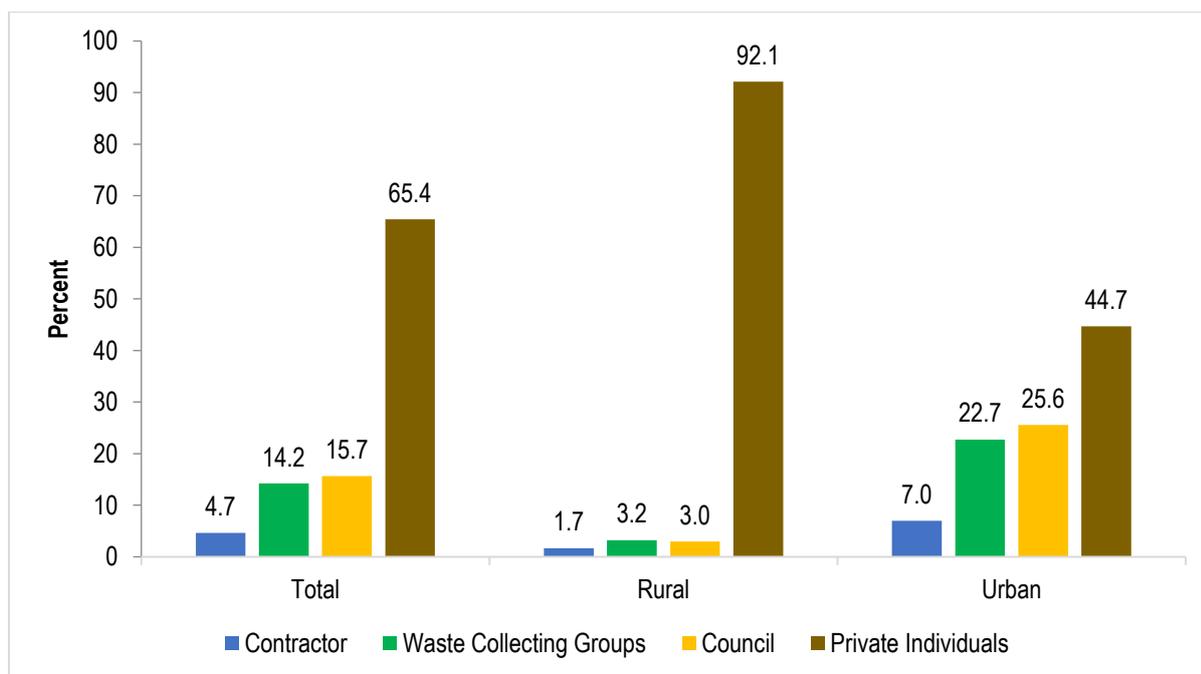


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	66,532	4.7	14.2	15.7	65.4
Rural	29,094	1.7	3.2	3.0	92.1
Urban	37,438	7.0	22.7	25.6	44.7
Male Headed Households	38,063	4.5	14.1	15.0	66.3
Female Headed Households	28,469	4.9	14.3	16.5	64.3
Council					
Tarime District	13,135	2.4	12.1	4.8	80.7
Tarime Town	11,467	0.3	14.4	36.2	49.0
Serengeti District	7,954	3.0	10.4	9.0	77.6
Musoma District	2,582	1.3	10.8	2.3	85.7
Musoma Municipal	11,188	12.3	39.6	13.3	34.8
Bunda District	2,770	1.7	0.8	2.5	95.1
Bunda Town	6,917	13.9	7.7	43.8	34.7
Butiama District	3,635	0.9	1.6	2.3	95.2
Rorya District	6,884	1.0	1.0	2.9	95.1

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 55.0 percent of households in Mara Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (63.9%) and 54.7 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (76.3%) in Tarime Town Council followed by Musoma Municipal Council (69.1%). All councils have almost more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Musoma District Council (43.4%) and Serengeti District Council (49.7%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mara 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	467,473	55.0	0.5	0.3	5.9	0.6	16.9	13.3	5.4	2.0
Rural	269,565	54.7	0.5	0.3	5.9	0.6	17.0	13.3	5.6	2.1
Urban	197,908	63.9	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	8.1	6.6	1.8	1.2
Male Headed Households	307,949	87.8	0.9	0.2	6.4	0.5	15.8	15.8	3.1	1.7
Female Headed Households	159,524	62.8	1.0	0.4	3.6	0.5	13.9	10.9	5.1	1.7
Council										
Tarime District	80,108	53.9	0.3	0.4	9.4	0.7	17.3	8.2	7.3	2.6
Tarime Town	28,922	76.3	1.1	0.4	3.7	0.2	9.5	5.2	1.9	1.7
Serengeti District	61,656	49.7	0.6	0.3	8.1	0.9	18.2	17.0	3.3	1.9
Musoma District	48,563	43.4	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.7	22.6	16.7	6.9	2.6
Musoma Municipal	38,005	69.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	11.1	9.3	6.3	1.6
Bunda District	44,543	59.8	0.3	0.3	3.5	0.5	16.9	14.7	3.0	0.9
Bunda Town	37,164	60.2	1.8	0.3	2.9	0.7	13.6	10.7	7.5	2.3
Butiama District	55,545	53.5	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.5	16.3	14.1	7.8	1.8
Rorya District	72,967	48.1	0.3	0.2	6.3	0.6	19.9	18.6	3.5	2.4

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Mara Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (15.9%) followed by motorcycles (7.3%), Donkey/Camel (2.3%) and motor vehicles (1.5%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (19.6%) compared with female-headed households (10.8%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher (16.9%) in rural areas than in urban areas (13.9%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 9.1 percent in Bumbuli District Council to 21.1 percent in Musoma District Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mara 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	467,473	15.9	1.5	7.3	0.1	0.3	2.3
Rural	307,949	16.9	0.6	6.6	0.1	0.2	3.1
Urban	159,524	13.9	3.0	8.7	0.1	0.4	0.9
Male Headed Households	269,565	19.6	1.8	9.7	0.1	0.3	2.6
Female Headed Households	197,908	10.8	0.9	3.9	0.1	0.2	2.0
Council							
Tarime District	84,831	9.1	1.1	6.5	0.1	0.2	2.4
Tarime Town	38,588	9.7	3.3	7.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
Serengeti District	67,909	17.2	1.1	7.5	0.1	0.2	4.3
Musoma District	22,614	21.1	0.4	6.2	0.1	0.1	1.3
Musoma Municipal	65,192	13.4	4.4	10.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
Bunda District	97,597	18.6	0.5	5.9	0.1	0.2	3.3
Bunda TownDistrict	19,940	16.7	2.3	8.2	0.1	0.3	1.1
Butiama District	87,862	19.4	1.2	7.7	0.1	0.3	4.1
Rorya District	25,311	17.7	0.9	7.1	0.1	0.2	1.6

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, 69.9 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Mara Region owning houses is higher (77.1%) in rural than in urban areas (56.0%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (71.2%) than for female headed households (68.1%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (8.5%), charcoal iron (12.8%), electric or gas cooker (8.7%) and refrigerator or freezer (4.4%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas (18.3%) are more likely to own electric iron than households living in rural areas (3.4%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mara 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	467,473	69.9	8.5	12.8	8.7	4.4
Rural	307,949	77.1	3.4	12.5	3.5	1.4
Urban	159,524	56.0	18.3	13.3	18.6	10.1
Male Headed Households	269,565	71.2	9.4	14.4	9.4	4.8
Female Headed Households	197,908	68.1	7.3	10.6	7.6	3.8
Council						
Tarime District	80,108	69.5	4.9	11.8	5.4	2.1
Tarime Town	28,922	51.2	18.4	14.4	20.6	10.9
Serengeti District	61,656	76.6	6.3	12.2	6.1	2.9
Musoma District	48,563	77.2	3.6	12.9	3.1	1.2
Musoma Municipal	38,005	47.4	28.3	12.4	28.1	17.3
Bunda District	44,543	78.7	4.5	12.0	4.4	1.7
Bunda TownDistrict	37,164	60.1	14.2	12.9	14.3	7.3
Butiama District	55,545	77.8	6.2	11.7	6.7	2.8
Rorya District	72,967	72.8	4.6	15.0	4.5	2.2

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Mara Region, 69.6 percent of households own land or farm and 60.1 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households Owning land or farm is higher (78.3%) among households living in rural areas than in urban area (52.8%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (65.4%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (49.8%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 41.8 percent of households in Musoma Municipal Council to 81.1 percent of households in Bunda District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 44.1 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 73.3 percent in Musoma District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	467,473	12.6	0.2	60.1	2.6	11.0	69.6	0.2
Rural	307,949	16.5	0.2	65.4	2.4	14.2	78.3	0.1
Urban	159,524	5.1	0.2	49.8	3.0	4.8	52.8	0.2
Male Headed Households	269,565	14.8	0.3	61.8	3.2	13.2	71.4	0.2
Female Headed Households	197,908	9.5	0.2	57.7	1.9	8.0	67.2	0.1
Council								
Tarime District	80,108	16.5	0.2	54.6	3.1	15.5	70.8	0.2
Tarime Town	28,922	5.8	0.2	45.6	3.8	5.5	49.0	0.1
Serengeti District	61,656	25.0	0.3	64.2	3.8	20.8	76.9	0.1
Musoma District	48,563	6.0	0.2	73.3	1.4	6.5	73.6	0.1
Musoma Municipal	38,005	0.2	0.2	44.1	2.2	0.4	41.8	0.1
Bunda District	44,543	13.0	0.3	68.8	2.4	12.0	81.1	0.2
Bunda TownDistrict	37,164	5.8	0.3	53.9	2.3	6.4	57.7	0.2
Butiama District	55,545	15.0	0.3	67.2	1.7	13.4	77.1	0.2
Rorya District	72,967	12.7	0.2	60.2	2.7	8.4	75.4	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (78.3%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- About sixteen percent (10.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- About two thirds (66.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone.
- Almost nine out of ten households (46.9%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Mara Region.
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.7%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (79.4%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (97.2%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (91.1%).

13.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveals that 36.6 percent of households in Mara Region have a radio⁶. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (36.3%) than in rural areas (31.3%). The Council with the largest percentage of households with radio is Tarime District (58.7%), followed by Musoma Municipal (40.6%) and Butiama District (36.9%). Rorya District Council has the smallest percentage of households with radios (23.8%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 23.1 percent of the households in Mara Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (31.7%) of households with television sets than rural areas (16.0%). Across councils, Tarime District has the highest proportion of households owning television (45.4%), followed by Musoma Municipal (41.7%) and Tarime Town (29.3%). On the other hand, Musoma District Council has the smallest proportion (10.4%), followed by Bunda District Council (11.8%) (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 one percent (1.0%) of households in Mara Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas (0.6%) is proportionately lower than that of rural areas (1.1%). Tarime District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (3.1%), followed by Musoma Municipal Council (0.9%) Rorya and Bunda District Councils each has the smallest percentage (0.4%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.4 percent of households in Mara Region have Internet⁷ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). With the exception of Tarime Town Council (1.2%), the percentage of households with internet facilities is less than 1 percent in all Councils in the Region (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: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Mara 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	467,473	36.6	28.7	7.8	23.1	18.3	4.8	1.0	0.4
Rural	307,949	31.3	25.6	5.7	16.0	13.2	2.8	1.0	0.2
Urban	159,524	36.3	26.3	10.1	31.7	23.9	7.8	0.6	0.7
Council									
Tarime District	58.7	48.1	10.6	45.4	37.1	8.3	3.1	0.2	0.2
Tarime Town	30.4	22.7	7.7	29.3	22.9	6.4	0.7	1.2	1.2
Serengeti District	30.9	25.3	5.5	14.0	11.3	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Musoma District	31.3	24.9	6.3	10.4	8.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
Musoma Municipal	40.6	27.6	13.0	41.7	30.1	11.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bunda District	32.4	26.0	6.4	11.8	9.8	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Bunda Town	35.3	26.1	9.2	28.5	21.7	6.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Butiama District	36.9	29.0	7.9	14.9	12.0	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
Rorya District	23.8	18.6	5.2	13.2	10.6	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

The results reveal that 78.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Mara Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportion of households owing mobile phone (82.8%) than rural areas (76.1%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (81.8%) than females (75.3%) (Table 13.2 and Figure 13.1).

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

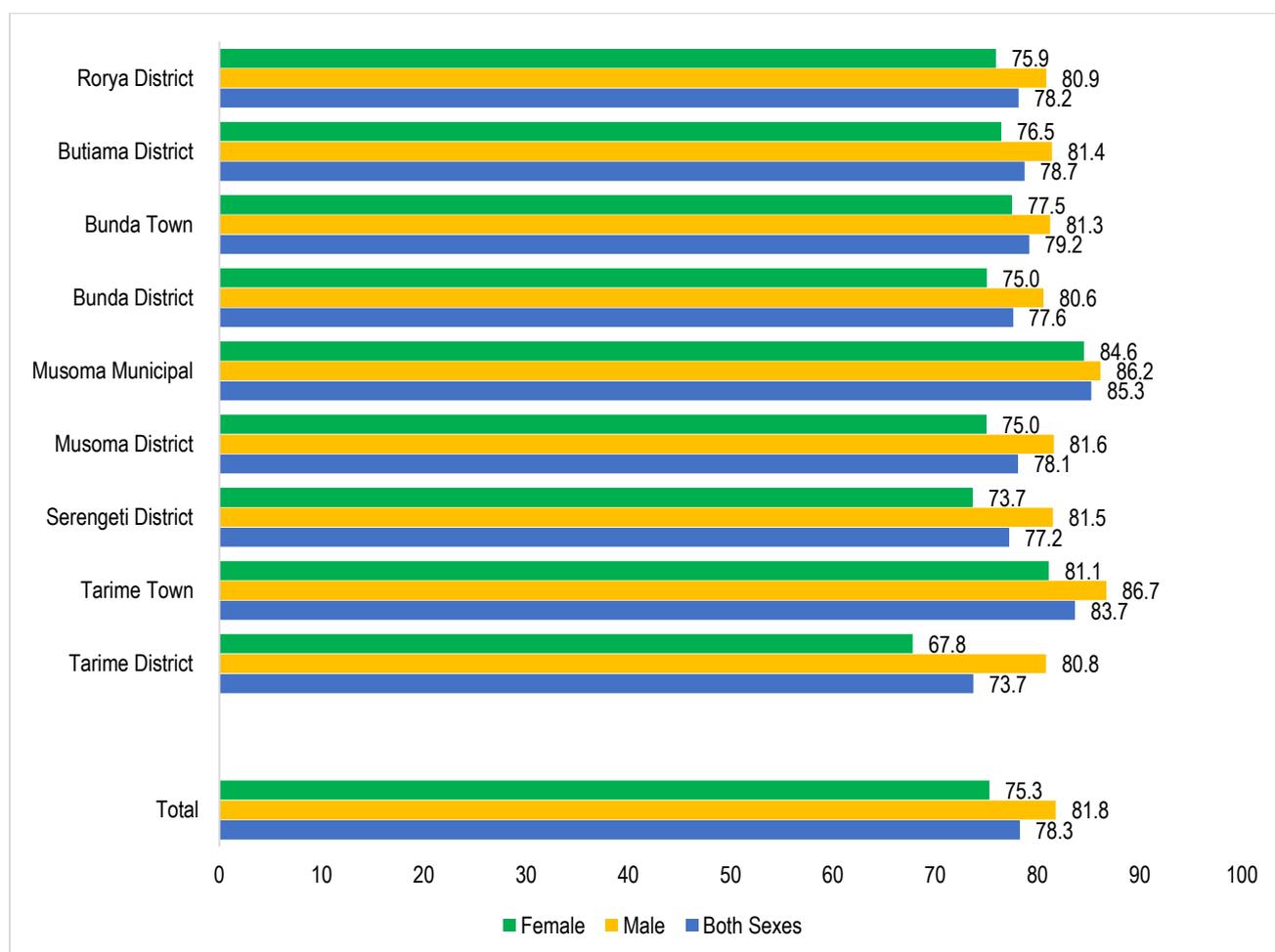
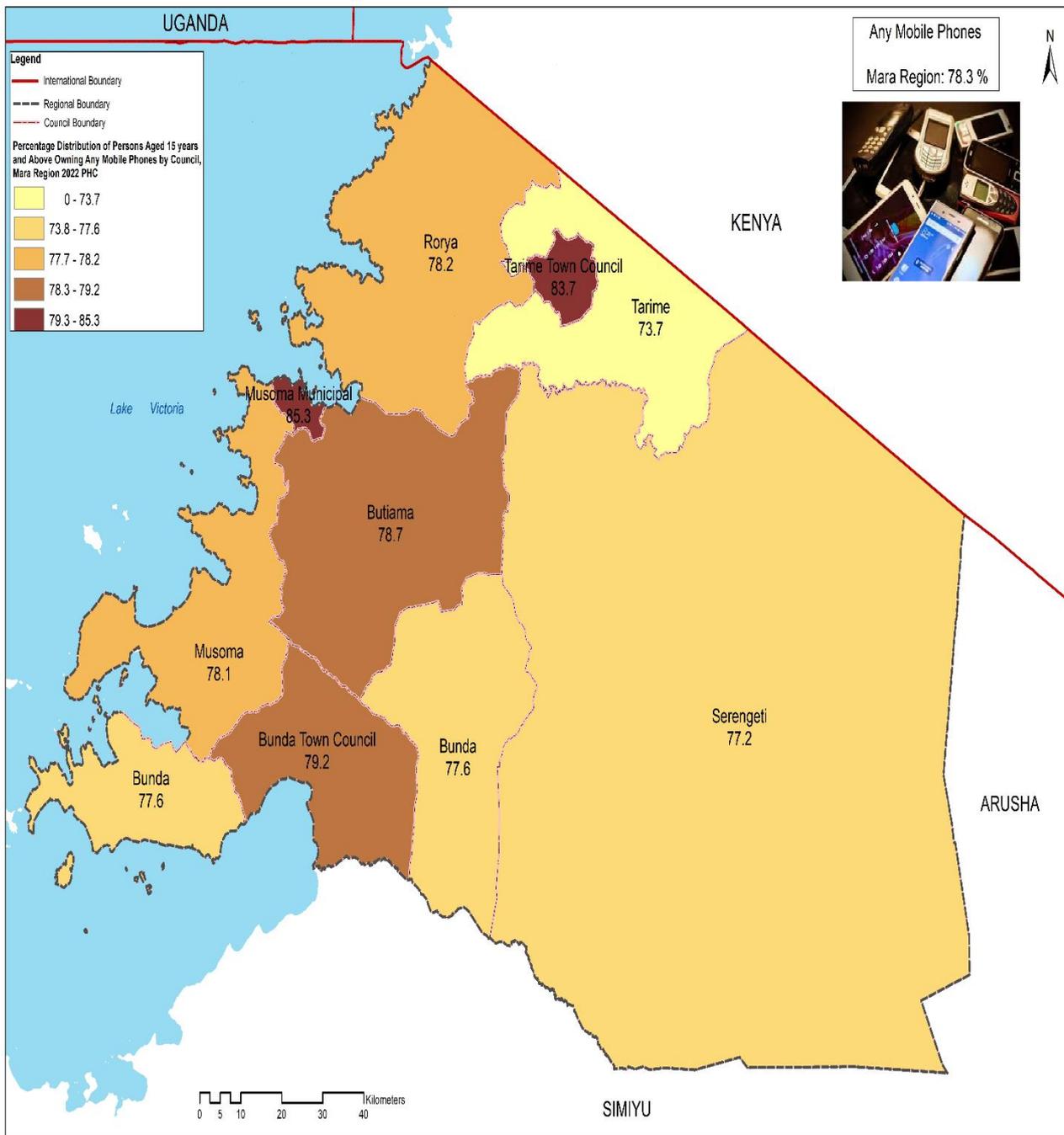


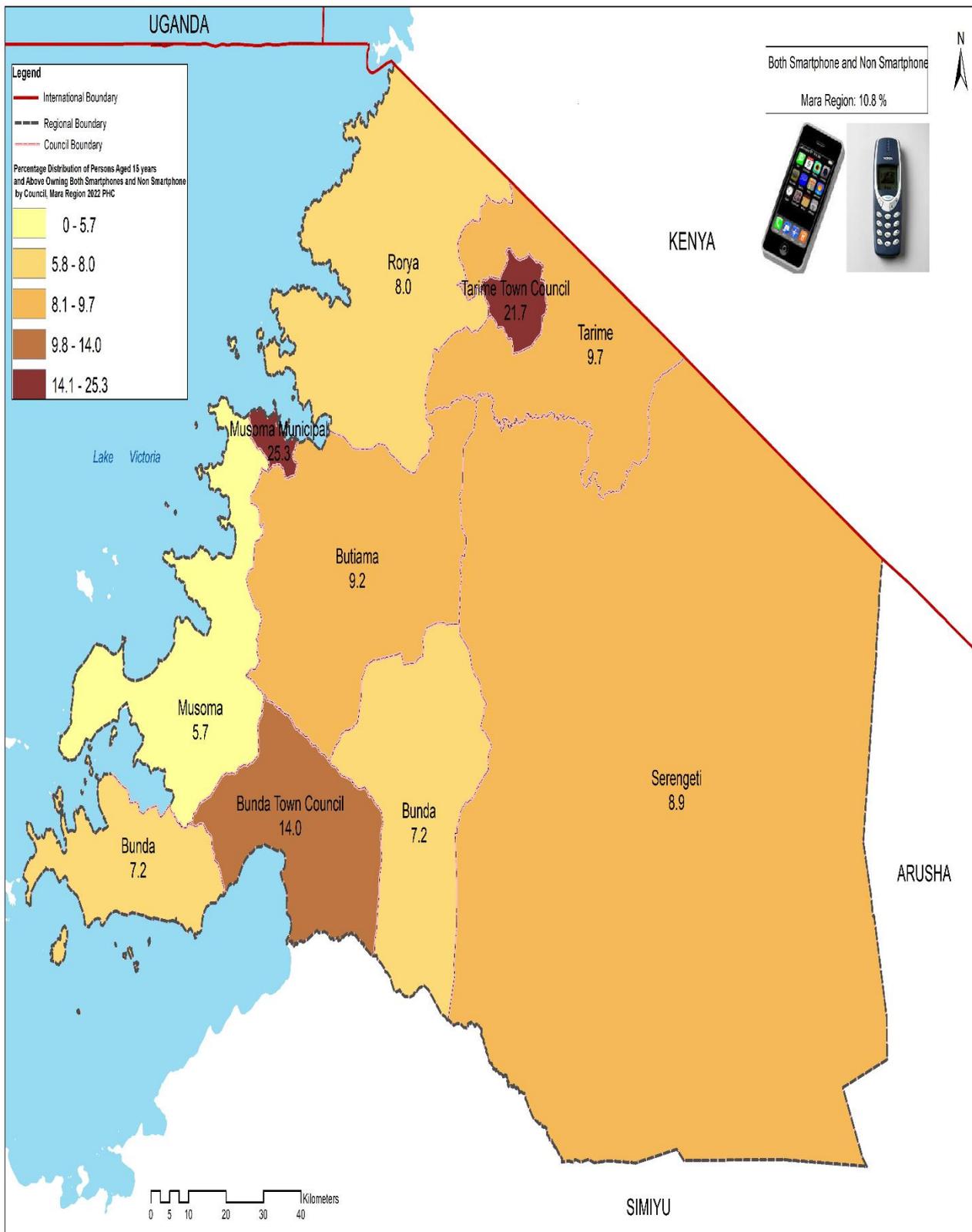
Table 13.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Type of ICT Equipments											
				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	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	78.3	81.8	75.3	10.8	13.7	8.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	66.9	67.6	66.2
Rural	813,090	373,832	439,258	76.1	80.4	72.4	6.8	9.2	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	68.8	70.7	67.2
Urban	396,874	178,277	218,597	82.8	84.9	81.1	19.2	23.0	16.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	62.8	61.1	64.2
Council															
Tarime District	198,720	90,528	108,192	73.7	80.8	67.8	9.7	13.1	6.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	63.3	67.0	60.2
Tarime Town	71,584	32,317	39,267	83.7	86.7	81.1	21.7	26.1	18.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	61.0	59.8	61.9
Serengeti District	161,862	73,256	88,606	77.2	81.5	73.7	8.9	11.5	6.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	67.9	69.6	66.6
Musoma District	135,049	63,267	71,782	78.1	81.6	75.0	5.7	7.7	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	72.1	73.6	70.7
Musoma Municipal	94,234	41,796	52,438	85.3	86.2	84.6	25.3	29.6	21.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	59.0	55.5	61.7
Bunda District	124,416	57,964	66,452	77.6	80.6	75.0	7.2	9.6	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	70.1	70.7	69.6
Bunda Town	96,552	43,430	53,122	79.2	81.3	77.5	14.0	16.8	11.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	64.5	63.7	65.2
Butiama District	143,788	66,194	77,594	78.7	81.4	76.5	9.2	11.7	7.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	69.1	69.1	69.0
Rorya District	183,759	83,357	100,402	78.2	80.9	75.9	8.0	10.5	5.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	69.6	69.7	69.5

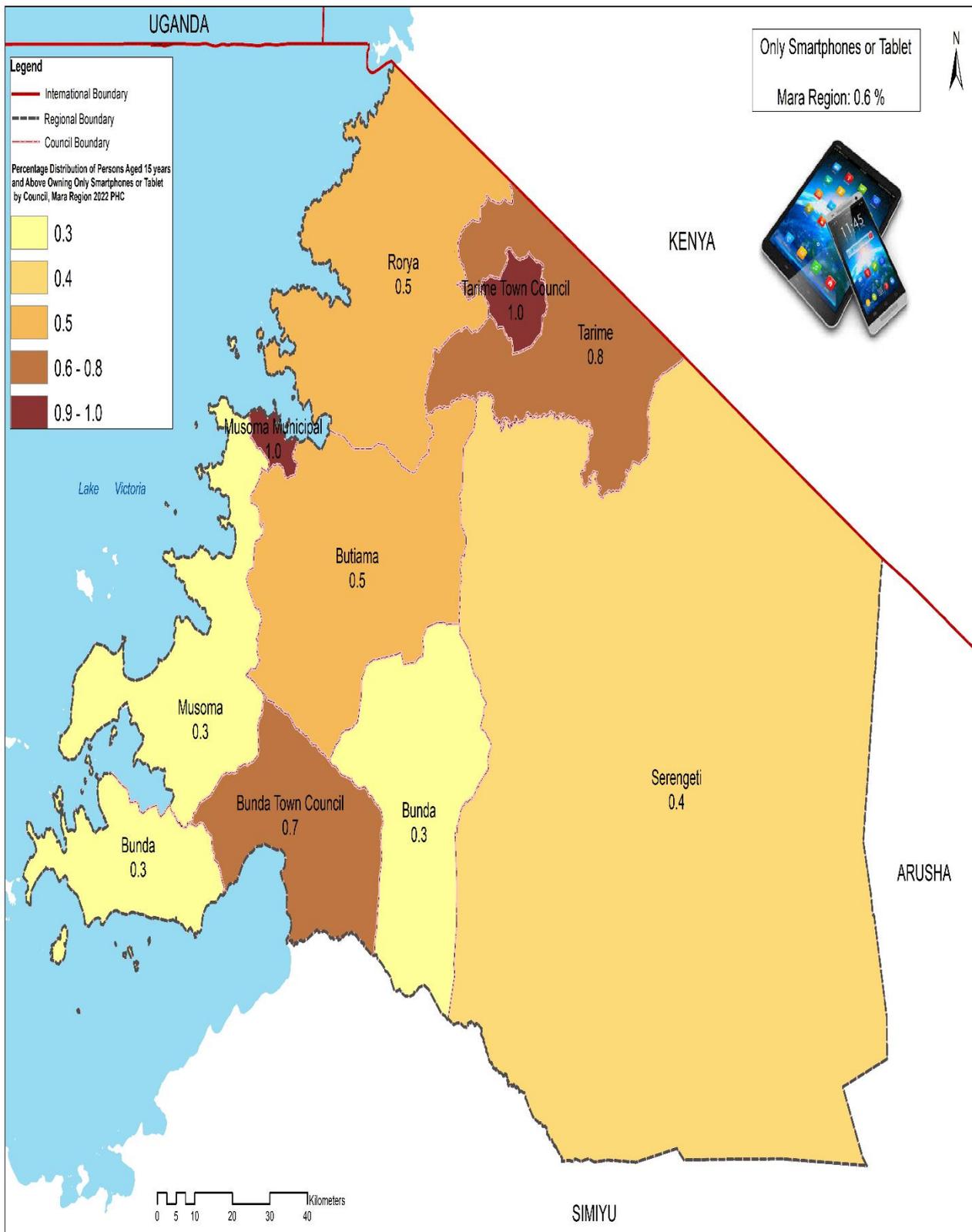
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Mara Region, 2022 PHC.



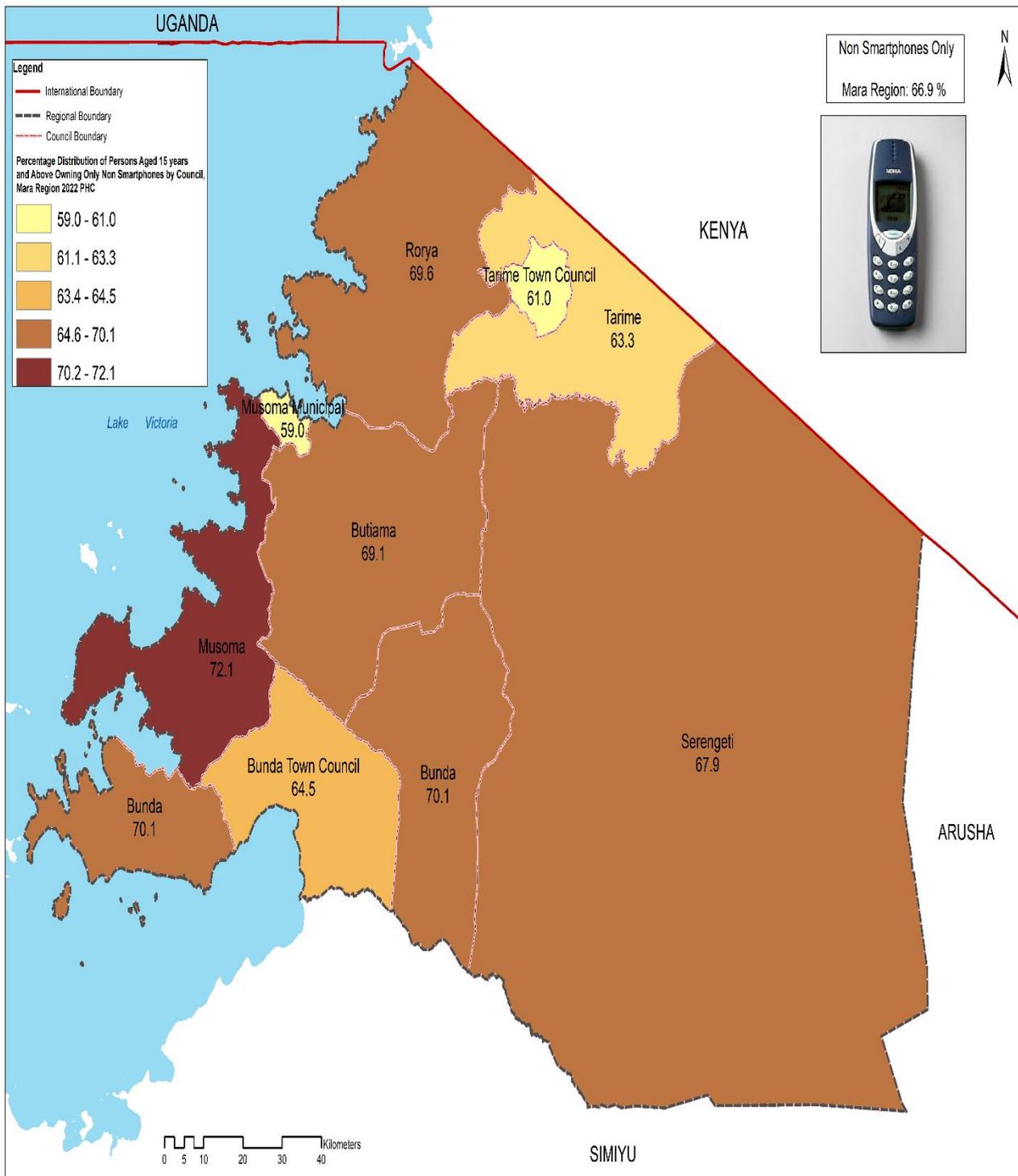
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Mara Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by type indicates that in Mara Region 82.9 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (88.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.1%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phones is 29.8 percent and 81.9 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (11.7% and 78.6%, respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 30 percent of all households in Mara Region except for Musoma Municipal (38.2%) and Tarime Town Council (32.2%). The results also indicate that Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (38.2%), followed by Tarime Town (32.2%) while Musoma District Council recorded the lowest percentage of 10.6 percent (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; Mara 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	467,473	82.9	17.8	79.7
Rural	307,949	80.1	11.7	78.6
Urban	159,524	88.2	29.8	81.9
Council				
Tarime District	80,108	76.8	15.4	73.9
Tarime Town	28,922	88.3	32.2	82.0
Serengeti District	61,656	78.4	15.0	76.0
Musoma District	48,563	85.9	10.6	84.7
Musoma Municipal	38,005	92.2	38.2	83.4
Bunda District	44,543	83.6	13.1	82.3
Bunda Town	37,164	86.7	23.7	81.9
Butiama District	55,545	84.5	15.1	81.9
Rorya District	72,967	80.6	13.3	78.6

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phones type among persons aged four years and above in Mara Region; it is owned by 46.9 percent of all individuals (47.1% of males and 46.7% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, the results show that

44.6 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 51.9 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (19.5%) for individuals in the age group 20-29 years while for non-smartphone, ownership is highest (92.3%) age group 55 - 59. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phones increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point in age group 55-59, thereafter declines steadily to 73.8 percent for persons of aged 80 years and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to 1.4 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

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

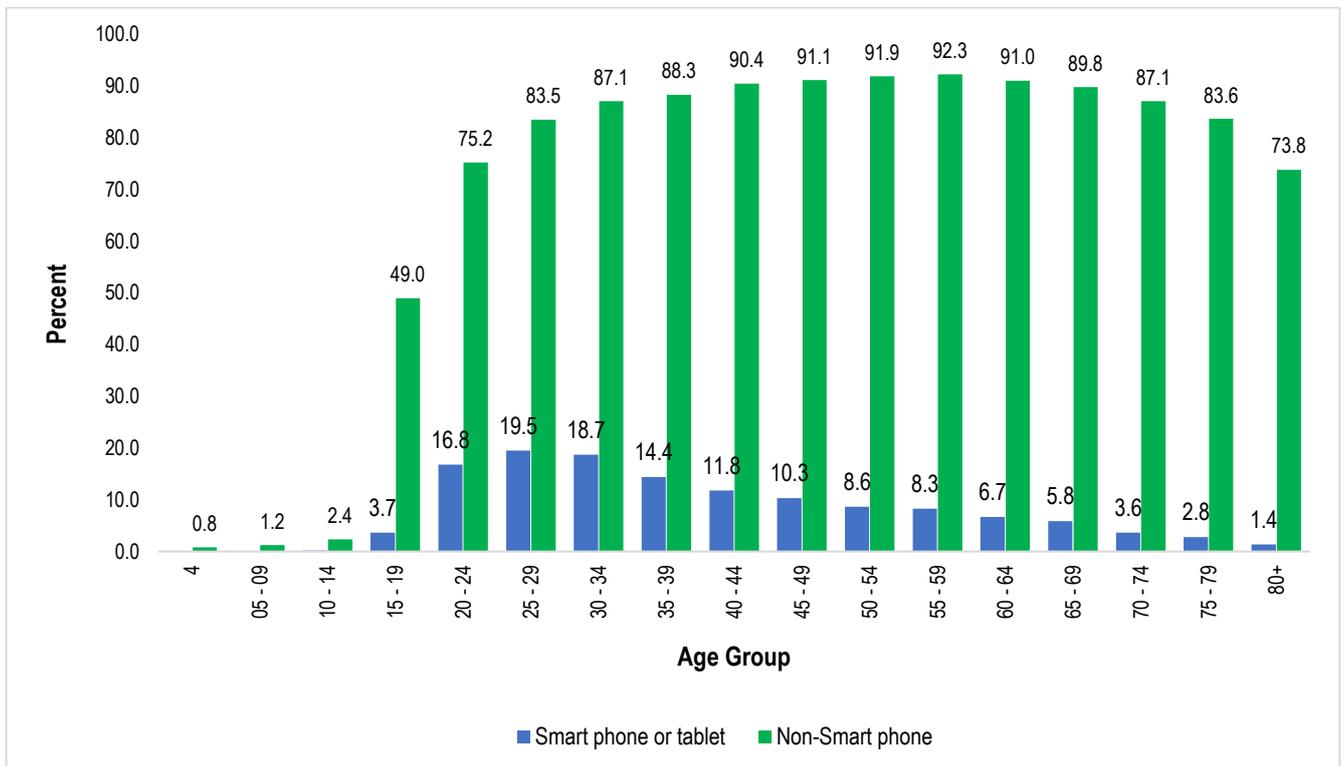


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	46.9	47.1	46.7	44.6	45.2	44.1	51.9	51.4	52.3	6.9	8.2	5.6	4.3	5.4	3.2	12.6	14.5	11.0
4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 - 9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10- 14	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
15 - 19	49.0	49.5	48.4	46.5	47.4	45.5	54.1	54.1	54.1	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.9	6.5	7.5	5.6
20 - 24	75.2	80.8	70.8	71.8	78.6	66.3	81.7	85.2	79.1	16.8	20.3	14.0	11.3	14.5	8.7	27.1	31.7	23.8
25 - 29	83.5	90.5	78.0	80.2	88.9	73.4	89.3	93.4	86.3	19.5	24.3	15.7	12.9	17.6	9.2	31.3	36.7	27.3
30 - 34	87.1	93.5	81.9	84.6	92.6	78.3	91.6	95.2	88.7	18.7	24.7	13.9	12.3	17.8	8.0	30.5	37.2	25.0
35 - 39	88.3	94.2	83.8	86.3	93.5	80.7	92.4	95.4	90.0	14.4	19.5	10.5	8.7	13.0	5.5	25.7	31.8	20.8
40 - 44	90.4	94.7	86.9	89.1	94.2	84.9	93.4	95.7	91.4	11.8	15.4	8.9	7.3	10.2	5.0	21.5	26.4	17.4
45 - 49	91.1	95.1	87.9	90.0	94.7	86.1	93.7	95.8	91.9	10.3	13.4	7.8	6.3	8.8	4.2	19.3	23.6	15.7
50 - 54	91.9	95.2	89.1	90.8	94.8	87.6	94.2	96.2	92.6	8.6	11.1	6.6	5.2	7.2	3.5	16.8	20.2	14.0
55 - 59	92.3	95.6	89.4	91.3	95.3	87.8	94.6	96.3	93.1	8.3	11.1	5.8	4.8	6.8	3.1	16.3	21.3	12.0
60 - 64	91.0	95.0	87.8	90.2	94.8	86.4	93.0	95.4	91.1	6.7	9.1	4.6	4.0	5.6	2.6	12.9	17.2	9.3
65 - 69	89.8	94.9	85.7	88.8	94.7	84.1	92.1	95.4	89.6	5.8	8.8	3.5	3.5	5.4	2.0	11.4	16.8	7.2
70 - 74	87.1	93.9	82.1	86.4	93.8	80.9	88.8	94.1	85.0	3.6	5.5	2.3	2.3	3.6	1.4	6.8	10.0	4.5
75 - 79	83.6	92.8	77.0	83.1	93.0	76.0	85.0	92.2	79.5	2.8	4.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.2	5.6	8.2	3.6
80 +	73.8	88.2	65.5	73.8	88.7	65.2	73.7	86.7	66.5	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	2.4	3.6	1.7

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals attained training after secondary education (97.2%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (68.6%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	72.7	76.0	70.0	70.7	74.0	68.0	79.8	83.0	77.0	816	383	433	619	290	329	197	93	104
Primary School (1 - 8)	80.9	85.5	77.2	79.2	84.6	74.5	85.3	88.0	83.3	573,644	273,829	299,815	398,623	196,411	202,212	175,021	77,418	97,603
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	68.6	70.4	66.6	64.2	66.8	61.2	74.7	75.8	73.5	187,534	100,528	87,006	101,724	57,216	44,508	85,810	43,312	42,498
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	75.6	77.5	71.8	71.3	73.7	65.0	79.8	81.7	76.5	12,959	8,972	3,987	5,991	4,508	1,483	6,968	4,464	2,504
University and Other Related	91.1	92.3	89.2	86.9	88.8	83.1	94.5	95.3	93.2	38,220	24,544	13,676	16,112	10,985	5,127	22,108	13,559	8,549
Training After Primary	96.2	97.3	94.1	94.0	95.7	90.1	98.1	98.9	97.0	1,402	920	482	662	471	191	740	449	291
Training After Secondary education	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.0	97.0	96.9	97.3	97.4	97.2	7,870	4,599	3,271	3,605	2,325	1,280	4,265	2,274	1,991

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Mara Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (64.2%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (4.2%). Ownership of Smartphone in the Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.2	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	9.7	10.7	8.9	47	23	24	23	11	12	24	12	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.0	8.2	6.0	4.8	6.1	3.8	12.3	13.9	11.1	49,493	26,276	23,217	24,285	14,058	10,227	25,208	12,218	12,990
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	16.6	17.7	15.5	11.2	12.5	9.6	24.1	25.4	22.9	45,455	25,211	20,244	17,716	10,696	7,020	27,739	14,515	13,224
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	33.6	34.4	31.9	25.2	26.4	22.1	41.6	43.4	38.7	5,756	3,986	1,770	2,120	1,615	505	3,636	2,371	1,265
University and Other Related	64.2	66.1	61.0	51.7	55.8	43.5	74.1	75.0	72.8	26,934	17,578	9,356	9,589	6,906	2,683	17,345	10,672	6,673
Training After Primary	35.5	36.3	34.2	29.8	31.1	26.9	40.8	41.9	39.3	518	343	175	210	153	57	308	190	118
Training After Secondary Education	71.7	70.6	73.2	69.8	69.5	70.2	73.3	71.7	75.0	5,804	3,339	2,465	2,593	1,665	928	3,211	1,674	1,537

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

The results reveal that 83.3 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Mara Region are using non-smartphones and 12.0 percent are using smartphones. The proportions of individual using non smartphones is higher (85.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (82.1%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (20.9%) is higher than that of rural areas (7.6%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is the highest in Musoma Municipal (87.4% non-smartphone and 27.5% smartphone), followed by Tarime Town Council (87.3% non-smartphone and 24.1% smartphone). On the other hand, Tarime District Council has the smallest proportion of individuals using non smartphones (80.0%) and Musoma District Council has smallest of individuals using smartphones (6.3%) (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Person			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	12.0	14.8	9.6	83.3	85.3	81.6
Rural	813,090	373,832	439,258	7.6	10.1	5.5	82.1	84.5	80.0
Urban	396,874	178,277	218,597	20.9	24.7	17.8	85.9	87.1	84.9
Council									
Tarime District	198,720	90,528	108,192	11.0	14.4	8.1	80.0	84.4	76.3
Tarime Town	71,584	32,317	39,267	24.1	28.4	20.6	87.3	89.3	85.6
Serengeti District	161,862	73,256	88,606	9.7	12.4	7.4	82.0	84.8	79.7
Musoma District	135,049	63,267	71,782	6.3	8.2	4.5	84.2	86.0	82.7
Musoma Municipal	94,234	41,796	52,438	27.5	31.9	24.0	87.4	87.9	87.1
Bunda District	124,416	57,964	66,452	7.9	10.3	5.7	82.6	84.1	81.3
Bunda Town	96,552	43,430	53,122	15.3	18.2	12.9	82.6	83.6	81.8
Butiama District	143,788	66,194	77,594	10.2	12.9	7.9	84.7	85.8	83.7
Rorya District	183,759	83,357	100,402	9.0	11.5	6.8	83.6	84.8	82.6

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

Majority of persons (52.8%) aged four years and above in Mara Region used non-smartphone in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (52.1%) using of non-smartphones is slightly higher than that of females (53.5%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 51.1 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (56.7%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (13.9%) than in rural areas (4.7%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 24-79 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 group 55 - 59, thereafter decreases down to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Mara Region, 2022 PHC.

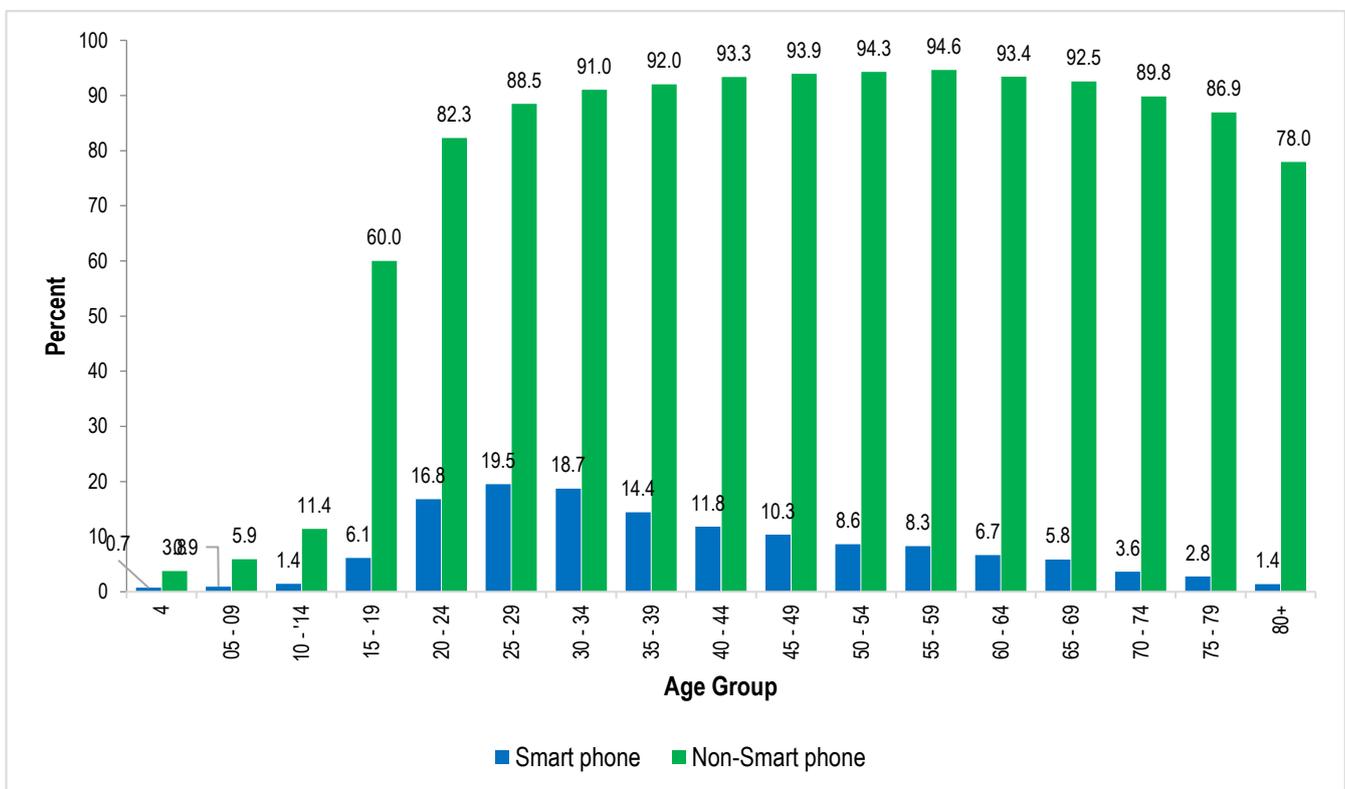


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Mara Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	52.8	52.1	53.5	51.1	50.5	51.6	56.7	55.6	57.7	7.6	8.9	6.3	4.7	5.9	3.6	13.9	15.8	12.3
4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
05-09	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
10-14	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.9	10.9	10.6	11.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
15 - 19	60.0	59.9	60.1	58.5	58.7	58.3	63.1	62.6	63.5	6.1	6.5	5.8	4.0	4.3	3.6	10.7	11.4	9.9
20 - 24	82.3	85.5	79.8	80.2	84.1	77.1	86.2	88.2	84.8	16.8	20.3	14.0	11.3	14.5	8.7	27.1	31.7	23.8
25 - 29	88.5	92.8	85.1	86.5	91.9	82.3	92.0	94.6	90.1	19.5	24.3	15.7	12.9	17.6	9.2	31.3	36.7	27.3
30 - 34	91.0	95.1	87.8	89.6	94.4	85.7	93.8	96.2	91.8	18.7	24.7	13.9	12.3	17.8	8.0	30.5	37.2	25.0
35 - 39	92.0	95.6	89.2	90.8	95.2	87.5	94.4	96.4	92.8	14.4	19.5	10.5	8.7	13.0	5.5	25.7	31.8	20.8
40 - 44	93.3	95.9	91.3	92.6	95.6	90.1	95.0	96.5	93.8	11.8	15.4	8.9	7.3	10.2	5.0	21.5	26.4	17.4
45 - 49	93.9	96.3	92.0	93.2	96.1	90.9	95.4	96.7	94.3	10.3	13.4	7.8	6.3	8.8	4.2	19.3	23.6	15.7
50 - 54	94.3	96.4	92.6	93.7	96.1	91.7	95.7	97.0	94.7	8.6	11.1	6.6	5.2	7.2	3.5	16.8	20.2	14.0
55 - 59	94.6	96.7	92.8	94.0	96.6	91.8	96.0	97.1	95.1	8.3	11.1	5.8	4.8	6.8	3.1	16.3	21.3	12.0
60 - 64	93.4	96.1	91.1	92.9	96.1	90.2	94.6	96.1	93.4	6.7	9.1	4.6	4.0	5.6	2.6	12.9	17.2	9.3
65 - 69	92.5	96.2	89.7	91.8	96.1	88.5	94.1	96.4	92.4	5.8	8.8	3.5	3.5	5.4	2.0	11.4	16.8	7.2
70 - 74	89.8	95.2	85.9	89.4	95.2	85.2	90.7	95.1	87.5	3.6	5.5	2.3	2.3	3.6	1.4	6.8	10.0	4.5
75 - 79	86.9	93.9	81.8	86.8	94.4	81.3	87.3	92.8	83.1	2.8	4.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.2	5.6	8.2	3.6
80 +	78.0	89.9	71.1	78.1	90.4	71.0	77.5	88.6	71.4	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	2.4	3.6	1.7

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above years in Mara Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (79.4%), followed by 46.1 percent of person using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 27.5 percent of person using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information while online businesses recorded about three percent (2.5 %) which is the least (Table 13.9).

The results further shows that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (77.7% for rural and 82.9% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (41.8% for rural and 55.0% for urban) and searching or receiving information (23.9% for rural and 34.9% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The pattern of use of ICT equipment at Council level resembles that of the Region (Table 13.9).

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

Council	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	79.4	81.4	77.7	27.5	30.3	25.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	6.8	8.5	5.3	8.9	10.9	7.2	46.1	48.8	43.9	1,209,964	552,109	657,855
Rural	77.7	80.1	75.6	23.9	26.7	21.6	1.9	2.4	1.5	5.0	6.4	3.7	7.1	9.0	5.4	41.8	44.8	39.2	813,090	373,832	439,258
Urban	82.9	84.2	81.9	34.9	37.9	32.5	3.8	4.6	3.2	10.5	12.9	8.5	12.7	15.1	10.8	55.0	57.1	53.3	396,874	178,277	218,597
Council																					
Tarime District	75.6	79.9	72.1	18.3	21.7	15.5	1.9	2.6	1.4	5.7	7.6	4.1	9.5	12.1	7.3	32.5	36.8	29.0	198,720	90,528	108,192
Tarime Town	85.2	87.1	83.6	45.4	49.2	42.2	4.7	5.8	3.8	13.4	16.4	10.9	18.1	21.0	15.8	56.1	59.6	53.3	71,584	32,317	39,267
Serengeti District	77.6	80.4	75.2	26.7	29.6	24.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	7.6	9.2	6.3	7.7	9.6	6.1	44.9	47.9	42.4	161,862	73,256	88,606
Musoma District	80.7	82.5	79.1	28.7	31.3	26.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	4.1	5.4	3.0	5.1	6.6	3.8	50.9	53.5	48.7	135,049	63,267	71,782
Musoma Municipal	85.1	85.7	84.7	38.2	41.3	35.8	4.2	5.1	3.6	12.8	15.7	10.5	13.7	16.5	11.4	66.0	67.1	65.2	94,234	41,796	52,438
Bunda District	78.1	79.8	76.7	31.6	34.2	29.2	2.3	2.9	1.8	5.3	6.8	4.0	7.9	9.8	6.4	47.8	50.3	45.7	124,416	57,964	66,452
Bunda Town	79.1	80.1	78.2	32.7	34.8	30.9	3.1	3.7	2.6	7.7	9.5	6.3	11.8	13.7	10.3	52.1	54.0	50.5	96,552	43,430	53,122
Butiama District	80.5	81.8	79.4	20.9	23.3	18.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	5.3	6.6	4.1	7.0	8.8	5.4	45.8	47.8	44.1	143,788	66,194	77,594
Rorya District	79.0	80.2	77.9	24.8	27.4	22.7	2.0	2.5	1.6	5.2	6.8	3.9	6.7	8.5	5.3	40.1	42.6	38.1	183,759	83,357	100,402

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Mara Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (97.2%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (68.6%) respectively. Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who have attained training after secondary education than other education level.

The use of non-smartphones in Mara 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	72.7	76.0	70.0	70.7	74.0	68.0	79.8	83.0	77.0	816	383	433	619	290	329	197	93	104
Primary School (1 - 8)	80.9	85.5	77.2	79.2	84.6	74.5	85.3	88.0	83.3	573,644	273,829	299,815	398,623	196,411	202,212	175,021	77,418	97,603
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	68.6	70.4	66.6	64.2	66.8	61.2	74.7	75.8	73.5	187,534	100,528	87,006	101,724	57,216	44,508	85,810	43,312	42,498
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	75.6	77.5	71.8	71.3	73.7	65.0	79.8	81.7	76.5	12,959	8,972	3,987	5,991	4,508	1,483	6,968	4,464	2,504
University and Other Related	91.1	92.3	89.2	86.9	88.8	83.1	94.5	95.3	93.2	38,220	24,544	13,676	16,112	10,985	5,127	22,108	13,559	8,549
Training After Primary	96.2	97.3	94.1	94.0	95.7	90.1	98.1	98.9	97.0	1,402	920	482	662	471	191	740	449	291
Training After Secondary Education	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.0	97.0	96.9	97.3	97.4	97.2	7,870	4,599	3,271	3,605	2,325	1,280	4,265	2,274	1,991

In Mara Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (64.2%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (4.2%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after secondary education. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in the 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 Smartphone by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Mara 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	4.2	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	9.7	10.7	8.9	47	23	24	23	11	12	24	12	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.0	8.2	6.0	4.8	6.1	3.8	12.3	13.9	11.1	49,493	26,276	23,217	24,285	14,058	10,227	25,208	12,218	12,990
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	16.6	17.7	15.5	11.2	12.5	9.6	24.1	25.4	22.9	45,455	25,211	20,244	17,716	10,696	7,020	27,739	14,515	13,224
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	33.6	34.4	31.9	25.2	26.4	22.1	41.6	43.4	38.7	5,756	3,986	1,770	2,120	1,615	505	3,636	2,371	1,265
University and Other Related	64.2	66.1	61.0	51.7	55.8	43.5	74.1	75.0	72.8	26,934	17,578	9,356	9,589	6,906	2,683	17,345	10,672	6,673
Training After Primary	35.5	36.3	34.2	29.8	31.1	26.9	40.8	41.9	39.3	518	343	175	210	153	57	308	190	118
Training After Secondary Education	71.7	70.6	73.2	69.8	69.5	70.2	73.3	71.7	75.0	5,804	3,339	2,465	2,593	1,665	928	3,211	1,674	1,537

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phone by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Mara Region, the percentage of population aged 15 years and above who use non-smartphones range from 89.2 percent among unclassified workers category to 94.7 percent among the self-employed with employee's category.

Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, the results show that the percentage of males using of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, the results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of People								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	93.5	95.0	88.1	92.1	94.1	84.4	96.3	96.8	94.6	7,425	5,932	1,493	4,819	3,902	917	2,606	2,030	576
Self-employed without employees	91.8	95.7	87.9	90.8	95.6	86.5	94.2	96.1	92.1	13,339	6,866	6,473	9,454	4,756	4,698	3,885	2,110	1,775
Self-employed with employees	94.7	96.7	89.8	93.2	95.9	87.7	97.5	98.0	95.6	3,044	2,214	830	1,930	1,338	592	1,114	876	238
Casual labourers	90.4	92.8	86.3	89.1	92.0	84.4	93.5	94.8	91.4	11,504	7,326	4,178	8,125	5,170	2,955	3,379	2,156	1,223
Workers not classified by status	89.2	94.6	85.8	88.3	94.6	84.4	92.3	94.6	90.6	2,185	896	1,289	1,649	669	980	536	227	309

The results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Mara Region for persons in employment status range from 12.4 percent among self-employed without employees to 23.4 percent among the self-employed with employees. The results further show that, usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results reveal that smart phones usage is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of labour force (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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	22.0	23.8	15.3	15.1	17.1	7.5	35.4	37.1	29.2	1,747	1,488	259	790	709	81	957	779	178
Self-employed without employees	12.4	17.2	7.6	8.8	12.8	5.1	21.4	27.3	14.7	1,796	1,237	559	913	638	275	883	599	284
Self-employed with employees	23.4	27.8	12.3	15.3	18.6	8.3	38.1	42.2	23.3	751	637	114	316	260	56	435	377	58
Casual labourers	12.8	15.5	8.3	9.4	12.2	4.8	21.4	23.7	17.5	1,627	1,226	401	854	687	167	773	539	234
Workers not classified by status	12.5	17.3	9.4	8.5	12.4	6.1	25.1	31.7	20.5	305	164	141	159	88	71	146	76	70

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mara Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 93 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that male usage of mobile phones is higher than that of female except for clerks. There is no significant difference for the usage of non-smart between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14)

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of People								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	97.4	98.2	95.5	97.4	97.9	95.6	97.4	98.4	95.5	2,921	1,999	922	882	665	217	2,039	1,334	705
Professionals	96.2	97.3	94.4	97.6	97.9	96.9	95.6	96.9	93.7	10,959	6,931	4,028	3,256	2,328	928	7,703	4,603	3,100
Technicians and associate professionals	94.4	95.0	92.7	95.8	96.7	93.2	93.5	94.0	92.5	22,181	15,822	6,359	8,471	6,257	2,214	13,710	9,565	4,145
Clerks	93.1	91.9	94.6	96.4	97.0	95.1	91.8	89.3	94.5	1,961	1,081	880	581	385	196	1,380	696	684
Service workers and shop sales workers	93.3	95.1	92.3	94.8	96.7	93.7	92.4	94.1	91.6	26,839	9,588	17,251	9,777	3,705	6,072	17,062	5,883	11,179
Agricultural and fishery workers	83.0	85.3	81.2	82.7	85.2	80.6	84.2	85.5	83.3	427,068	197,028	230,040	334,169	156,561	177,608	92,899	40,467	52,432
Craft and related workers	88.8	91.3	86.2	88.7	91.9	85.5	89.0	90.4	87.5	113,906	59,713	54,193	69,640	36,265	33,375	44,266	23,448	20,818
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94.2	96.1	84.3	94.6	96.5	86.5	94.0	95.9	82.6	5,597	4,806	791	2,099	1,741	358	3,498	3,065	433
Elementary occupations	85.1	87.0	83.6	84.1	86.7	81.9	86.4	87.3	85.8	201,220	92,551	108,669	111,939	53,341	58,598	89,281	39,210	50,071

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mara Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (69.8 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (8.1 %). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals' categories and the legislators, administrators and managers categories. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the clerk category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher (71.1%) in rural areas than in urban areas (55.2%) (Table13.15).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of People								
	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	68.7	70.9	64.1	66.0	66.3	65.2	69.9	73.2	63.8	2,062	1,443	619	598	450	148	1,464	993	471
Professionals	69.8	73.8	63.1	74.5	76.5	69.6	67.8	72.5	61.1	7,952	5,261	2,691	2,485	1,818	667	5,467	3,443	2,024
Technicians and associate professionals	42.1	42.1	41.8	37.5	38.4	34.9	44.8	44.5	45.5	9,887	7,017	2,870	3,314	2,485	829	6,573	4,532	2,041
Clerks	59.7	59.8	59.7	71.1	73.0	67.5	55.2	53.0	57.5	1,258	703	555	429	290	139	829	413	416
Service workers and shop sales workers	31.4	38.2	27.8	24.3	31.4	20.1	35.4	42.4	31.8	9,043	3,856	5,187	2,502	1,202	1,300	6,541	2,654	3,887
Agricultural and fishery workers	8.1	10.1	6.5	6.4	8.3	4.8	14.4	17.0	12.4	41,684	23,286	18,398	25,815	15,255	10,560	15,869	8,031	7,838
Craft and related workers	12.9	16.3	9.4	8.4	11.4	5.4	20.1	23.8	16.0	16,589	10,657	5,932	6,611	4,487	2,124	9,978	6,170	3,808
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	30.9	32.9	19.8	24.2	26.0	15.9	34.9	36.8	22.9	1,833	1,647	186	536	470	66	1,297	1,177	120
Elementary occupations	12.7	15.3	10.6	7.3	9.7	5.2	19.7	22.9	17.3	30,023	16,236	13,787	9,666	5,971	3,695	20,357	10,265	10,092

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 Mara Region. The results show that about two percent (1.7 %) of persons aged 15 years and above own laptops and less than one percent (0.8 %) own desktop computers. Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.5%) followed by Tarime Town Council (1.3); in the rest of Councils, ownership is less than 1 percent. Likewise, Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (3.6 %) followed by Tarime Town Council (3.0%).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.3
Rural	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Urban	1.2	1.6	0.8	2.7	3.7	1.8
Council						
Tarime District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.0
Tarime Town	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.0	4.2	2.0
Serengeti District	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.2
Musoma District	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8
Musoma Municipal	1.5	2.2	1.0	3.6	5.2	2.4
Bunda District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Bunda Town	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Butiama District	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.2
Rorya District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.0

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results reveal that three percent (3.0%) of person aged 15 and above in Mara Region use laptops and about two percent (1.6%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher compare to that of females.

Use of computers by individuals vary across councils. Musoma Municipal Council having the largest percentage (3.4% uses desktop and 6.0% uses laptop) of individuals using computers, followed by Tarime Town Council (3.0% uses desktop and 5.2 % uses laptop).

Musoma District and Rorya District Council has the smallest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	1.6	2.1	1.2	3.0	3.8	2.4
Rural	813,090	373,832	439,258	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.8	1.9
Urban	396,874	178,277	218,597	2.5	3.3	1.8	4.6	6.0	3.4
Council									
Tarime District	198,720	90,528	108,192	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.5	3.1	1.9
Tarime Town	71,584	32,317	39,267	3.0	4.0	2.2	5.2	6.9	3.8
Serengeti District	161,862	73,256	88,606	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.8	3.5	2.2
Musoma District	135,049	63,267	71,782	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.7
Musoma Municipal	94,234	41,796	52,438	3.4	4.5	2.4	6.0	8.2	4.3
Bunda District	124,416	57,964	66,452	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.6	3.1	2.2
Bunda Town	96,552	43,430	53,122	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.6	4.5	2.8
Butiama District	143,788	66,194	77,594	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.8	3.5	2.3
Rorya District	183,759	83,357	100,402	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.5	3.1	1.9

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 date are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Mara Region has about one (1.2%) and two percent (2.4%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers increase from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and there after decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above who used a laptop computer during the reference period, is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktop.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 5 – 9 years to 80 and above (Table 13.18).

Table 13.18: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by type, Sex and Age Group; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.4	2.8	2.0	2,035,475	968,379	1,067,096
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	79,822	39,835	39,987
5 - 9	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	380,455	189,947	190,508
10 -14	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	365,234	186,488	178,746
15 - 19	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	258,492	131,301	127,191
20 - 24	1.9	2.5	1.4	3.6	4.5	2.9	182,269	80,456	101,813
25 - 29	2.3	3.2	1.6	4.1	5.6	3.0	141,342	61,983	79,359
30 - 34	2.4	3.4	1.7	4.4	6.1	3.1	119,624	53,406	66,218
35 - 39	2.0	2.9	1.4	3.7	5.1	2.6	99,615	43,632	55,983
40 - 44	1.7	2.3	1.3	3.0	3.9	2.2	88,565	39,821	48,744
45 - 49	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.8	3.6	2.2	78,397	35,387	43,010
50 - 54	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.5	3.2	2.0	65,259	29,405	35,854
55 - 59	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.6	3.4	2.0	45,845	21,195	24,650
60 - 64	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.8	42,590	19,226	23,364
65 - 69	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	26,967	11,826	15,141
70 - 74	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	23,442	9,938	13,504
75 - 79	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	14,069	5,931	8,138
80 +	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	23,488	8,602	14,886

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 Mara Region had attained university and other related education levels (23.8%) with males having higher proportion males (27.0%) than females (18.1%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females by compare with their levels of education.

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is 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; Mara 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	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.8	3.6	2.2	1,123	504	619	876	392	484	247	112	135
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	708,686	320,158	388,528	503,453	232,156	271,297	205,233	88,002	117,231
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.9	4.5	3.3	273,400	142,837	130,563	158,478	85,715	72,763	114,922	57,122	57,800
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.6	8.1	6.7	5.8	6.2	4.7	9.4	10.2	8.0	17,133	11,578	5,555	8,400	6,117	2,283	8,733	5,461	3,272
University and Other Related	23.8	27.0	18.1	17.9	20.5	12.9	28.4	32.7	21.7	41,933	26,593	15,340	18,536	12,368	6,168	23,397	14,225	9,172
Training After Primary	6.3	6.9	5.3	5.4	6.5	2.8	7.2	7.3	7.0	1,458	946	512	704	492	212	754	454	300
Training After Secondary Education	16.4	18.4	13.7	14.7	16.1	12.3	17.9	20.7	14.6	8,099	4,730	3,369	3,717	2,396	1,321	4,382	2,334	2,048

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 Mara Region had attained university and other related education levels (12.3%) with proportionately higher for males (14.0 %) than females (9.5%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

Table 13.20: Number and 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	1,123	504	619	876	392	484	247	112	135
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	708,686	320,158	388,528	503,453	232,156	271,297	205,233	88,002	117,231
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.1	273,400	142,837	130,563	158,478	85,715	72,763	114,922	57,122	57,800
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.4	5.2	5.5	4.8	17,133	11,578	5,555	8,400	6,117	2,283	8,733	5,461	3,272
University and Other Related	12.3	14.0	9.5	10.3	11.6	7.5	14.0	16.0	10.8	41,933	26,593	15,340	18,536	12,368	6,168	23,397	14,225	9,172
Training After Primary	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	1,458	946	512	704	492	212	754	454	300
Training After Secondary Education	9.9	10.9	8.6	9.2	10.2	7.4	10.5	11.6	9.3	8,099	4,730	3,369	3,717	2,396	1,321	4,382	2,334	2,048

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that in Mara Region the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.1 percent for workers not classified by status to 3.2 percent for Self-employee with employee's category. The results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer for males is higher than that of females across the employment categories.

Furthermore, the results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons living in urban areas than for those living in rural areas for all types of employment status categories except for workers not classified by status category (Table 13.21).

Table 13.21: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Mara 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	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	7,938	6,243	1,695	5,232	4,146	1,086	2,706	2,097	609
Self-employed without employees	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.3	3.0	1.5	14,533	7,173	7,360	10,410	4,977	5,433	4,123	2,196	1,927
Self-employed with employees	3.2	3.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.0	5.2	5.8	2.8	3,213	2,289	924	2,070	1,395	675	1,143	894	249
Casual labourers	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.5	12,731	7,892	4,839	9,119	5,618	3,501	3,612	2,274	1,338
Workers not classified by status	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.3	2,449	947	1,502	1,868	707	1,161	581	240	341

The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.7 percent for self-employed without employees and workers not classified by status to 5.1 percent for self-employed with employee's category. In regarding to the use of laptop computers across employment status categories, the results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment categories.

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

Table 13.22: Number and 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; Mara 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	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.1	6.2	6.3	5.6	7,938	6,243	1,695	5,232	4,146	1,086	2,706	2,097	609
Self-employed without employees	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.0	2.7	1.4	4.4	5.6	3.1	14,533	7,173	7,360	10,410	4,977	5,433	4,123	2,196	1,927
Self-employed with employees	5.1	6.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.1	8.8	9.8	5.2	3,213	2,289	924	2,070	1,395	675	1,143	894	249
Casual labourers	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	4.3	5.1	3.1	12,731	7,892	4,839	9,119	5,618	3,501	3,612	2,274	1,338
Workers not classified by status	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.1	1.8	3.8	4.6	3.2	2,449	947	1,502	1,868	707	1,161	581	240	341

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results in Mara Region reveal that Legislators, administrator 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 least (0.6% each).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across all occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons who live in urban than those living in rural areas across all employment categories except clacks (rural 5.5% and urban areas 3.7%) occupation category (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23: Number and 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; Mara Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	8.2	9.3	5.9	9.1	10.0	6.2	7.9	9.0	5.8	3,000	2,035	965	906	679	227	2,094	1,356	738
Professionals.	6.5	8.0	4.1	6.2	7.4	3.1	6.7	8.3	4.4	11,393	7,125	4,268	3,335	2,377	958	8,058	4,748	3,310
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.3	1.9	23,507	16,648	6,859	8,846	6,470	2,376	14,661	10,178	4,483
Clerks.	4.2	5.1	3.1	5.5	6.0	4.4	3.7	4.6	2.8	2,106	1,176	930	603	397	206	1,503	779	724
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.8	3.2	1.1	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.9	3.3	1.1	28,769	10,084	18,685	10,308	3,830	6,478	18,461	6,254	12,207
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	514,461	231,112	283,349	404,171	183,794	220,377	110,290	47,318	62,972
Craft and related workers.	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	128,221	65,368	62,853	78,499	39,442	39,057	49,722	25,926	23,796
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.8	5,939	5,001	938	2,219	1,805	414	3,720	3,196	524
Elementary occupations.	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	236,355	106,400	129,955	133,064	61,496	71,568	103,291	44,904	58,387

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (27.8%) among person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Mara Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.2%) among the occupation categories.

The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupation. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across the occupation categories except clerks category (rural 22.4% and urban areas 17.4%) (Table 13.24).

Table 13.24: Number and 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; Mara 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	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	26.2	28.8	20.6	22.8	24.3	18.5	27.7	31.1	21.3	3,000	2,035	965	906	679	227	2,094	1,356	738
Professionals.	27.8	32.8	19.4	26.7	28.9	21.1	28.2	34.7	19.0	11,393	7,125	4,268	3,335	2,377	958	8,058	4,748	3,310
Technicians and associate professionals.	10.4	10.9	9.2	9.1	9.5	7.8	11.2	11.8	9.9	23,507	16,648	6,859	8,846	6,470	2,376	14,661	10,178	4,483
Clerks.	18.9	20.6	16.7	22.4	23.4	20.4	17.4	19.1	15.6	2,106	1,176	930	603	397	206	1,503	779	724
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.0	7.5	3.6	4.0	6.2	2.7	5.5	8.3	4.1	28,769	10,084	18,685	10,308	3,830	6,478	18,461	6,254	12,207
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	3.1	3.9	2.6	514,461	231,112	283,349	404,171	183,794	220,377	110,290	47,318	62,972
Craft and related workers.	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	3.5	4.3	2.7	128,221	65,368	62,853	78,499	39,442	39,057	49,722	25,926	23,796
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.6	5,939	5,001	938	2,219	1,805	414	3,720	3,196	524
Elementary occupations.	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	3.7	4.7	2.9	236,355	106,400	129,955	133,064	61,496	71,568	103,291	44,904	58,387

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About thirty-Seven percent (37.1%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About thirteen percent (13.3%) of all buildings in Mara Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 26.3 percent are powered by other sources.
- Almost fourteen percent (13.5%) of all buildings have water services.
- About three percent (3.4%) of all buildings in Mara Region have infrastructure for the People with Disabilities.
- About sixty four percent (64.3%), of all individually owned buildings in Mara Region are owned by men, 24.9 percent by women and 5.4 percent are jointly owned.
- About seven of ten buildings (73.0%) of all buildings in Mara Region are used by the owners themselves and 10.9 percent are used by tenants.
- About seventy-two percent (71.5%) of all buildings in Mara Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About thirty five percent (36.8%) of all buildings in Mara 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 Mara Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and availability of infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides

an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

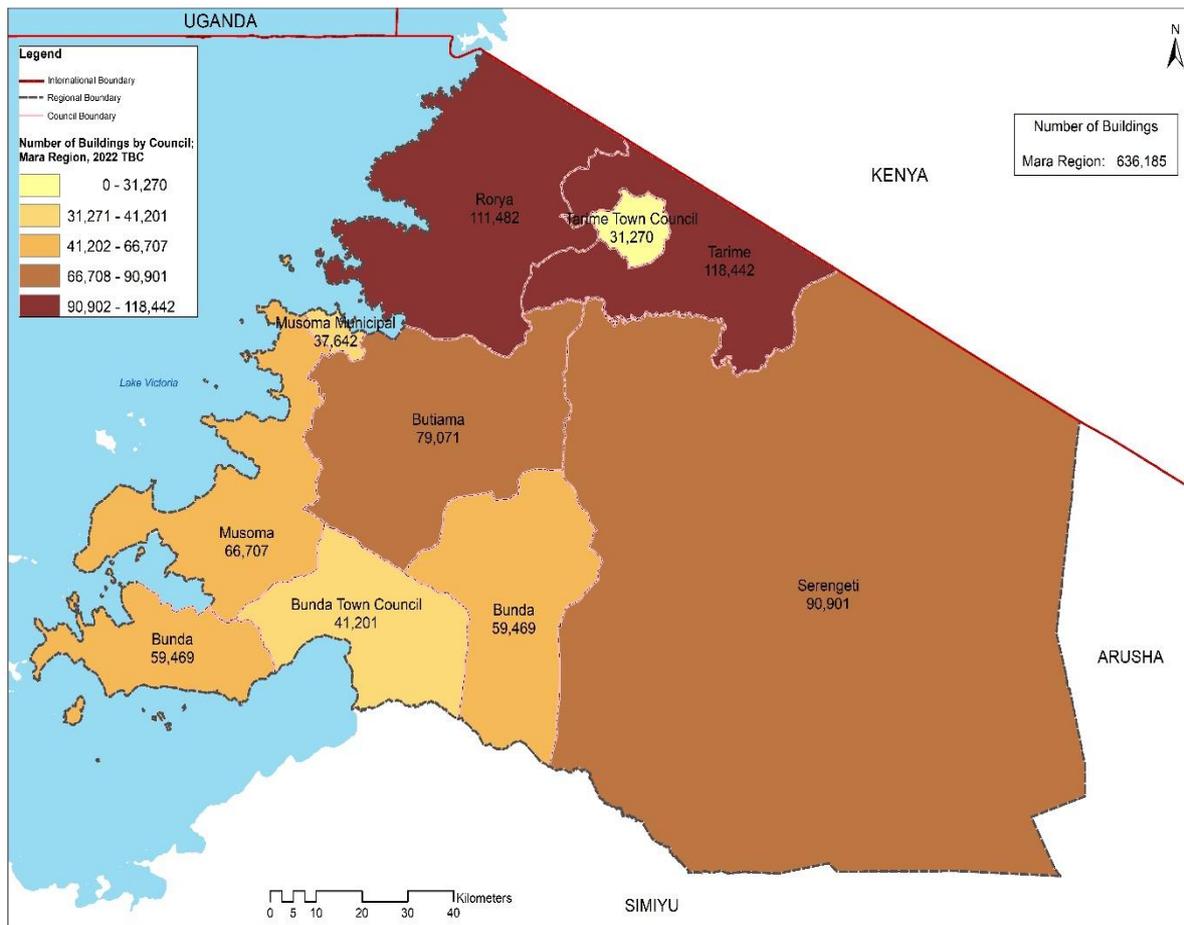
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Mara Region has a total of 636,185 buildings whereby 459,113 buildings are in rural and 177,072 are in urban areas. Tarime District Council has the largest number of buildings (118,442 buildings) followed by Rorya District Council (111,482 buildings). Further, the results show that Musoma Municipal Council has the largest number (148) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Tarime District Council (69). Musoma District Council (17) and Bunda District Council (20) have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Addresses by place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	636,185	510	595,721	39,954	459,113	176	431,424	27,513	177,072	334	164,297	12,441
Tarime District	118,442	69	110,501	7,872	106,970	45	99,807	7,118	11,472	24	10,694	754
Tarime Town	31,270	64	28,897	2,309	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,270	64	28,897	2,309
Serengeti District	90,901	63	84,293	6,545	69,173	45	63,955	5,173	21,728	18	20,338	1,372
Musoma District	66,707	17	63,045	3,645	64,642	17	61,138	3,487	2,065	0	1,907	158
Musoma Municipal	37,642	148	34,175	3,319	NA	NA	NA	NA	37,642	148	34,175	3,319
Bunda District	59,469	20	56,312	3,137	55,729	15	52,760	2,954	3,740	5	3,552	183
Bunda Town	41,201	45	38,238	2,918	NA	NA	NA	NA	41,201	45	38,238	2,918
Butiama District	79,071	33	75,439	3,599	60,802	20	57,964	2,818	18,269	13	17,475	781
Rorya District	111,482	51	104,821	6,610	101,797	34	95,800	5,963	9,685	17	9,021	647

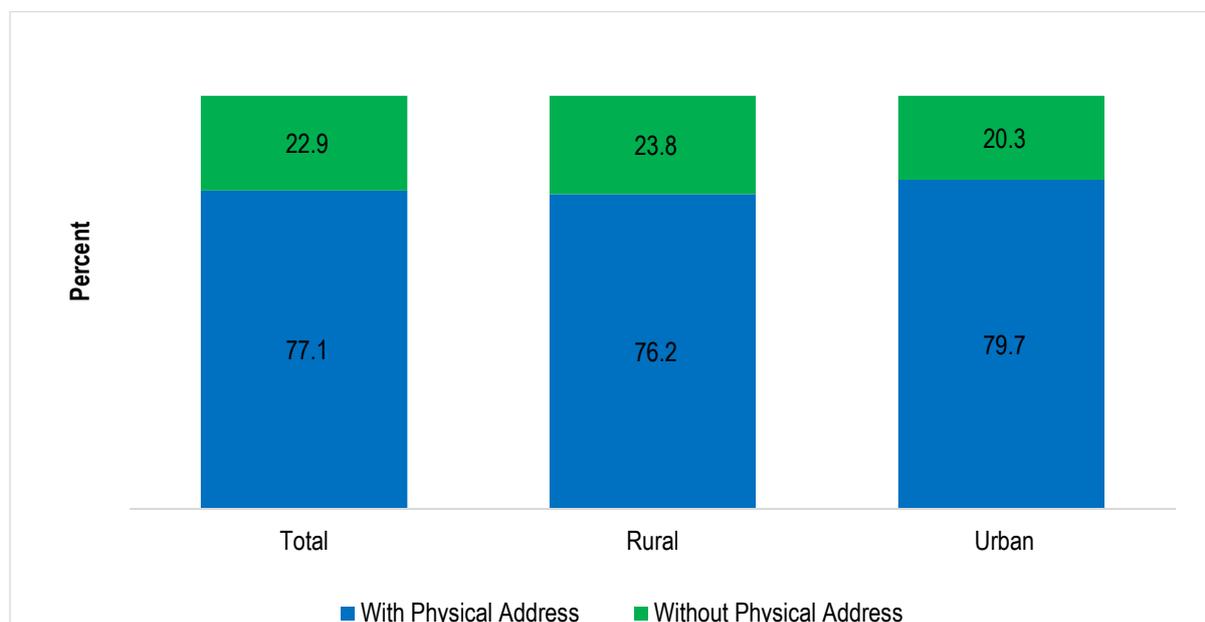
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Mara Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 77.1 percent of all buildings in Mara Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is slightly higher in urban (79.7%) than in rural areas (76.2%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Addresses by place of Residence; Mara Region, 2022 TBC

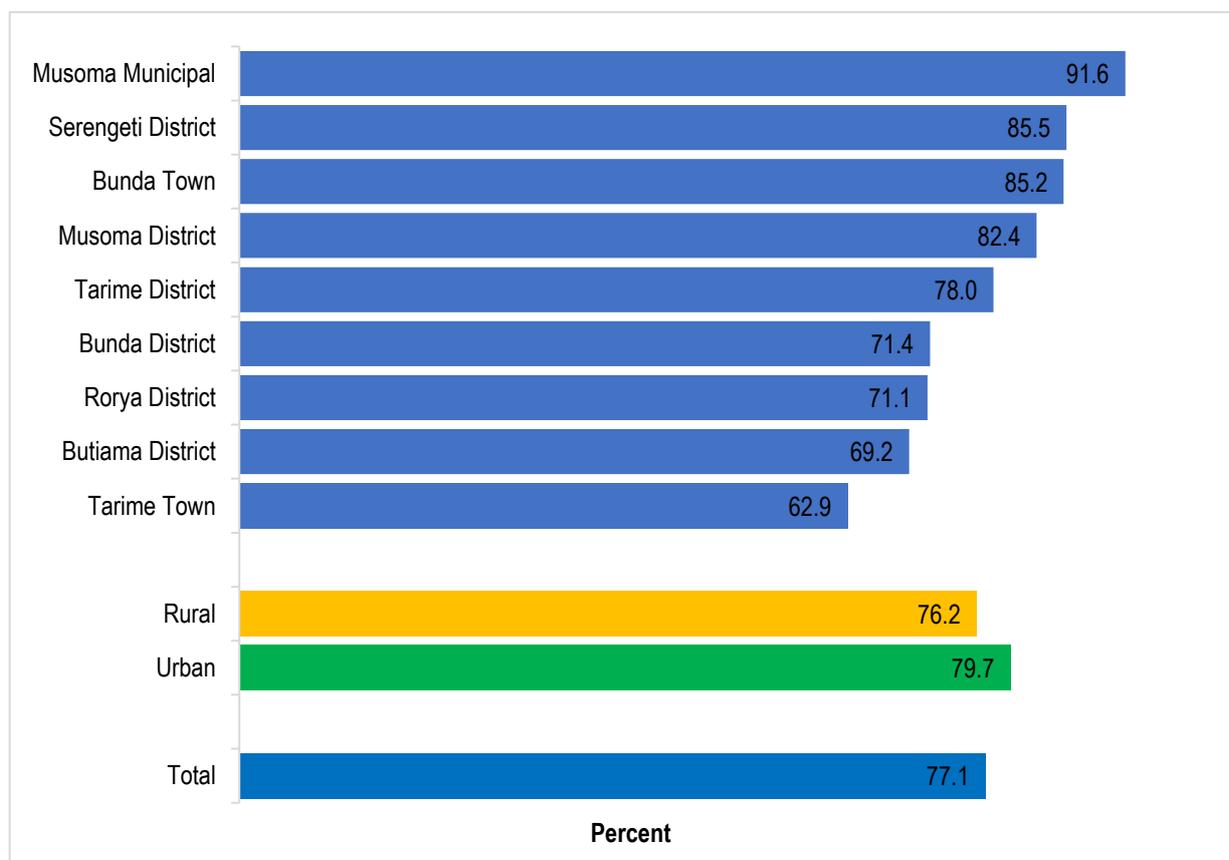


Across councils, the results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 62.9 percent in Tarime Town Council to 91.6 percent in Musoma Municipal Council (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	762,454	536,095	226,359	496,401	353,616	142,785	266,053	182,479	83,574
Tarime District	118,442	92,326	26,116	106,970	83,895	23,075	11,472	8,431	3,041
Tarime Town	31,270	19,657	11,613	NA	NA	NA	31,270	19,657	11,613
Serengeti District	90,901	77,720	13,181	69,173	59,269	9,904	21,728	18,451	3,277
Musoma District	66,707	54,978	11,729	64,642	53,387	11,255	2,065	1,591	474
Musoma Municipal	37,642	34,471	3,171	NA	NA	NA	37,642	34,471	3,171
Bunda District	59,469	42,455	17,014	55,729	39,744	15,985	3,740	2,711	1,029
Bunda Town	41,201	35,109	6,092	NA	NA	NA	41,201	35,109	6,092
Butiama District	79,071	54,750	24,321	60,802	41,114	19,688	18,269	13,636	4,633
Rorya District	111,482	79,308	32,174	101,797	72,219	29,578	9,685	7,089	2,596

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Place of Residence and Council: Mara Region, 2022 TBC

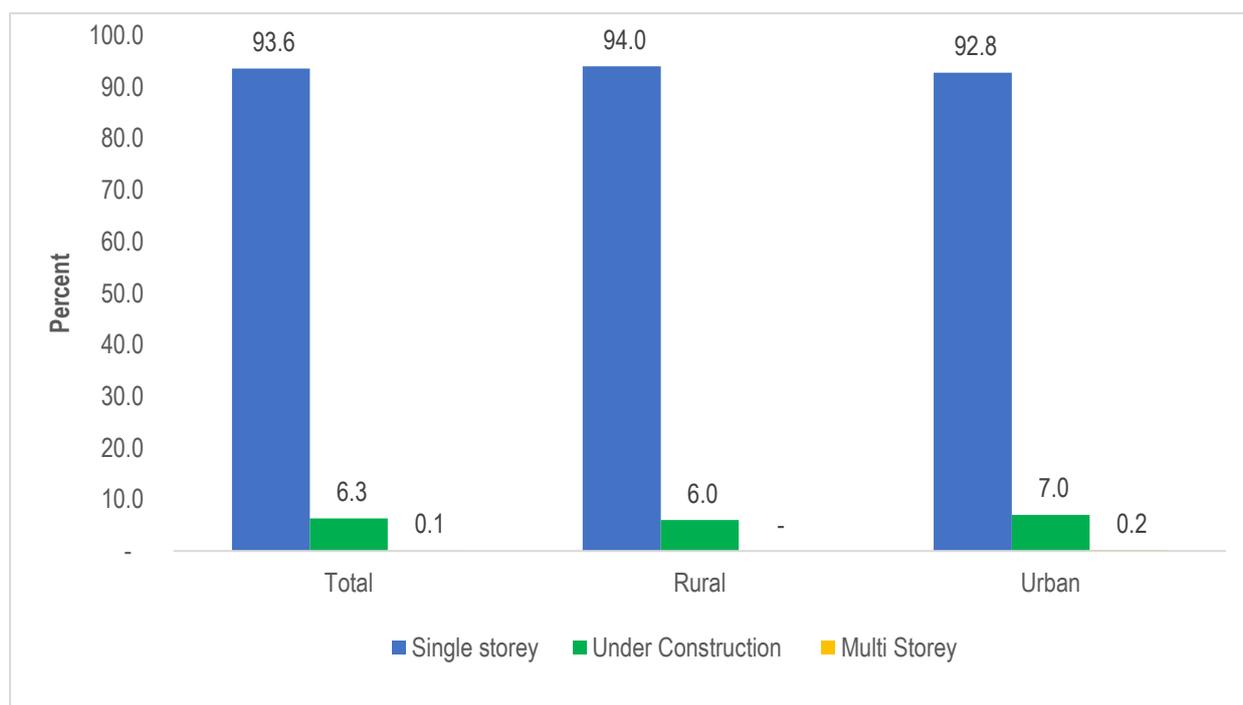


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 93.6 percent of all buildings in Mara Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The results further reveals that more than six percent (6.3%) of all buildings in the Region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (7.0%) is higher than those in rural areas (6.0%) (Figure 14.3).

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



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 93.3 percent of buildings in Mara Region are used for residential purpose, 2.3 percent for commercial-residential and 4.4 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is similar in both rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Bunda District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (94.2%) compared with other Councils in the Region. With regard to non-residential buildings, Musoma municipal Council has the highest proportion (6.0%) while Tarime District Council has the lowest (3.4%) (Table 14.3).

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

Councils	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	636,185	93.3	2.3	4.4
	Rural	459,113	94.2	1.9	3.9
	Urban	177,072	91.0	3.5	5.5
Tarime District	Total	118,442	93.9	2.6	3.4
	Rural	106,970	94.7	2.1	3.2
	Urban	11,472	86.8	7.3	5.9
Tarime Town	Total	31,270	90.6	4.2	5.2
	Rural	0	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	31,270	90.6	4.2	5.2
Serengeti District	Total	90,901	93.1	2.1	4.8
	Rural	69,173	93.7	1.9	4.5
	Urban	21,728	91.4	2.7	5.9
Musoma District	Total	66,707	93.8	1.9	4.3
	Rural	64,642	94.1	1.7	4.2
	Urban	2,065	85.2	7.1	7.7
Musoma Municipal	Total	37,642	90.4	3.6	6.0
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	37,642	90.4	3.6	6.0
Bunda District	Total	59,469	94.2	1.8	4.0
	Rural	55,729	94.6	1.7	3.7
	Urban	3,740	88.2	4.3	7.5
Bunda Town	Total	41,201	92.5	2.8	4.7
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	41,201	92.5	2.8	4.7
Butiama District	Total	79,071	94.7	1.5	3.8
	Rural	60,802	95.0	1.4	3.7
	Urban	18,269	93.8	2	4.4
Rorya District	Total	111,482	93.1	2.1	4.8
	Rural	101,797	93.5	2.0	4.5
	Urban	9,685	89.1	3.3	7.6

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Mara Region is commercial purposes (39.5%), followed by institutional services (21.4%) and religious institutions (12.6%). Butiama District Council has the largest percentage of buildings (1,359; 44.7%) used for commercial purposes followed by Tarime Town Council (764; 47.2%), while Bunda Town Council has the lowest (637; 32.6%). Musoma Municipal, the

headquarter of Mara Region has the highest proportion of buildings used for institutional purposes (29.2%) (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	27,850	6.9	39.5	1.2	0.2	4.6	3.3	7.6	21.4	0.1	12.6	5.9
Tarime District	4,064	5.8	41.1	1.2	0.0	4.9	3.4	7.4	21.8	0.1	12.4	5.0
Tarime Town	1,619	9.4	47.2	0.9	0.3	5.7	4.6	3.1	20.3	0.0	11.1	3.3
Serengeti District	4,378	6.9	42.4	0.6	0.8	3.8	3.7	8.5	21.7	0.1	10.2	5.0
Musoma District	2,867	6.4	33.5	2.2	0.1	5.7	2.8	8.1	21.3	0.1	14.2	7.7
Musoma Municipal	2,277	12.1	33.6	1.8	0.3	6.7	2.8	4.3	29.2	0.0	9.0	4.0
Bunda District	2,354	5.3	34.6	1.8	0.0	4.2	2.8	8.6	24.9	0.1	13.0	7.0
Bunda Town	1,953	9.8	32.6	1.5	0.1	6.2	3.5	6.6	24.1	0.1	12.9	6.1
Butiama District	3,041	5.8	44.7	1.2	0.0	3.5	2.9	9.3	18.7	0.1	10.3	6.3
Rorya District	5,297	5.1	41.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	3.6	8.8	16.9	0.0	16.7	6.9

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

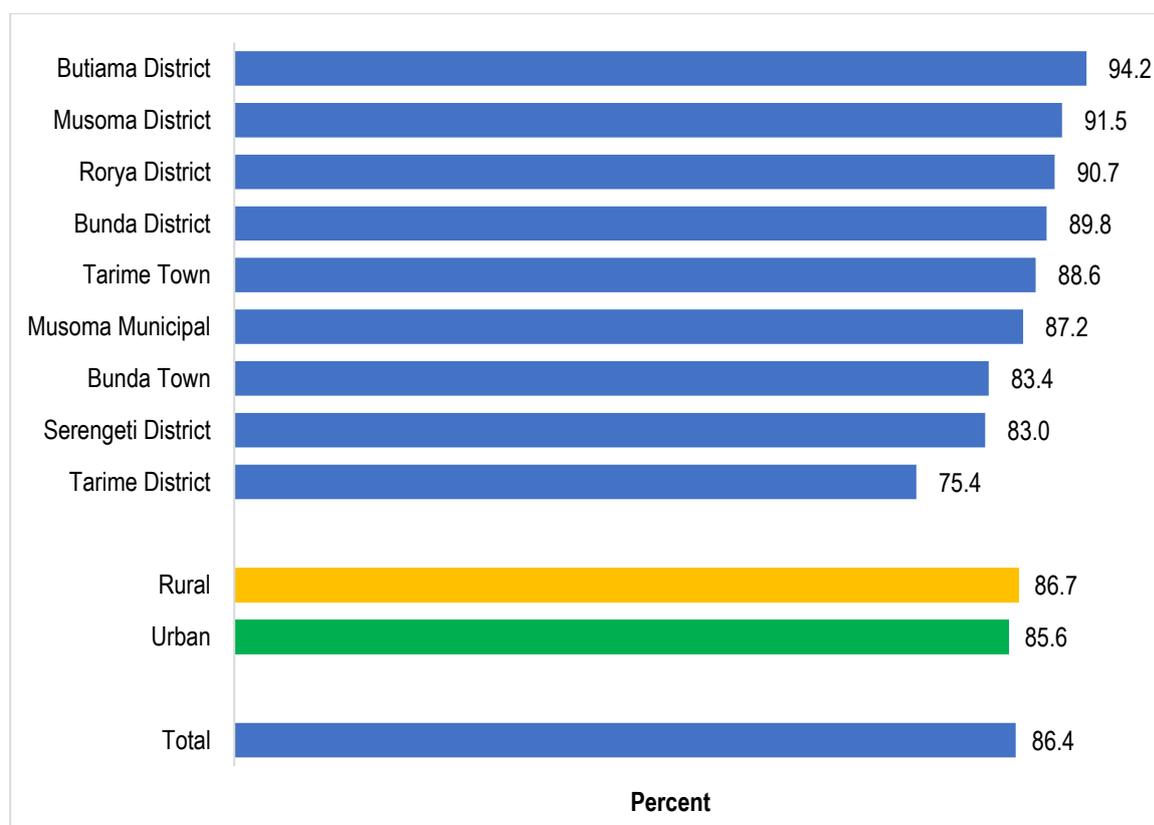
The information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings show that, most of these buildings in Mara Region (86.4%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Butiama District have highest (94.2%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Tarime District Council has lowest (75.4%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.9 percent in Butiama District Councils to about six percent (5.5%) in Tarime District Council (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; Mara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural						Urban							
	Total Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	608,335	86.4	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	441,045	86.7	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	167,290	85.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6
Tarime District	114,378	75.4	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	103,583	76.6	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	10,795	64.1	8.5	6.4	7.0	6.8	7.1
Tarime Town	29,651	88.6	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,651	88.6	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Serengeti District	86,523	83.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	66,078	82.7	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	20,445	83.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Musoma District	63,840	91.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	61,933	91.9	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1,907	77.8	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.6
Musoma Municipal	35,365	87.2	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35,365	87.2	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Bunda District	57,115	89.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	53656	89.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	3,459	91.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
Bunda Town	39,248	83.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,248	83.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Butiama District	76,030	94.2	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	58,559	93.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	17,471	95.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Rorya District	106,185	90.7	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	97236	90.8	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	8,949	88.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.1

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



14.3 Buildings Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that over ninety percent (94.4%) of the buildings in Mara Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in the Region (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	636,185	11,055	1.7	24,627	3.9	600,503	94.4
Rural	459,113	6,382	1.4	13,817	3.0	438,914	95.6
Urban	177,072	4,673	2.6	10,810	6.1	161,589	91.3
Council							
Tarime District	118,442	3,731	3.2	7,629	6.4	107,082	90.4
Tarime Town	31,270	1,033	3.3	2,496	8.0	27,741	88.7
Serengeti District	90,901	1,240	1.4	3,039	3.3	86,622	95.3
Musoma District	66,707	690	1.0	1,209	1.8	64,808	97.2
Musoma Municipal	37,642	1,176	3.1	2,243	6.0	34,223	90.9
Bunda District	59,469	923	1.6	1,737	2.9	56,809	95.5
Bunda Town	41,201	868	2.1	1,993	4.8	38,340	93.1
Butiama District	79,071	760	1.0	1,742	2.2	76,569	96.8
Rorya District	111,482	634	0.6	2,539	2.3	108,309	97.2

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

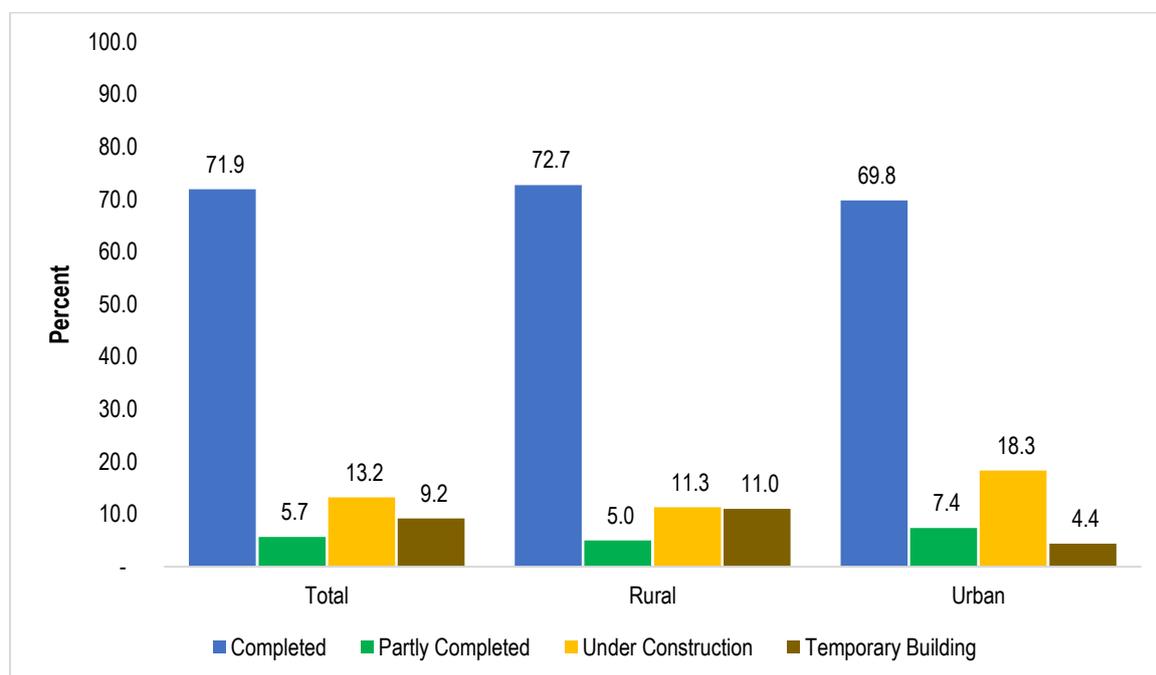
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 71.9 percent of all buildings in Mara Region have been completed and 13.2 percent are under construction.

Musoma District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (78.4%) while Tarime Town Council has the lowest (60.5%). Percentage of temporary buildings range from 2.5 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 20.2 percent in Tarime District Council (Table 14.7 and Figure 14.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	636,185	71.9	5.7	13.2	9.2
Rural	459,113	72.7	5.0	11.3	11.0
Urban	177,072	69.8	7.4	18.3	4.4
Council					
Tarime District	118,442	67.3	3.8	8.8	20.2
Tarime Town	31,270	60.5	10.5	23.4	5.7
Serengeti District	90,901	64.5	5.3	12.6	17.6
Musoma District	66,707	78.4	5.3	12.8	3.5
Musoma Municipal	37,642	73.0	6.1	18.4	2.5
Bunda District	59,469	76.1	6.4	13.2	4.3
Bunda Town	41,201	72.1	8.7	16.4	2.8
Butiama District	79,071	75.3	6.2	13.7	4.9
Rorya District	111,482	77.0	5.1	12.7	5.3

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

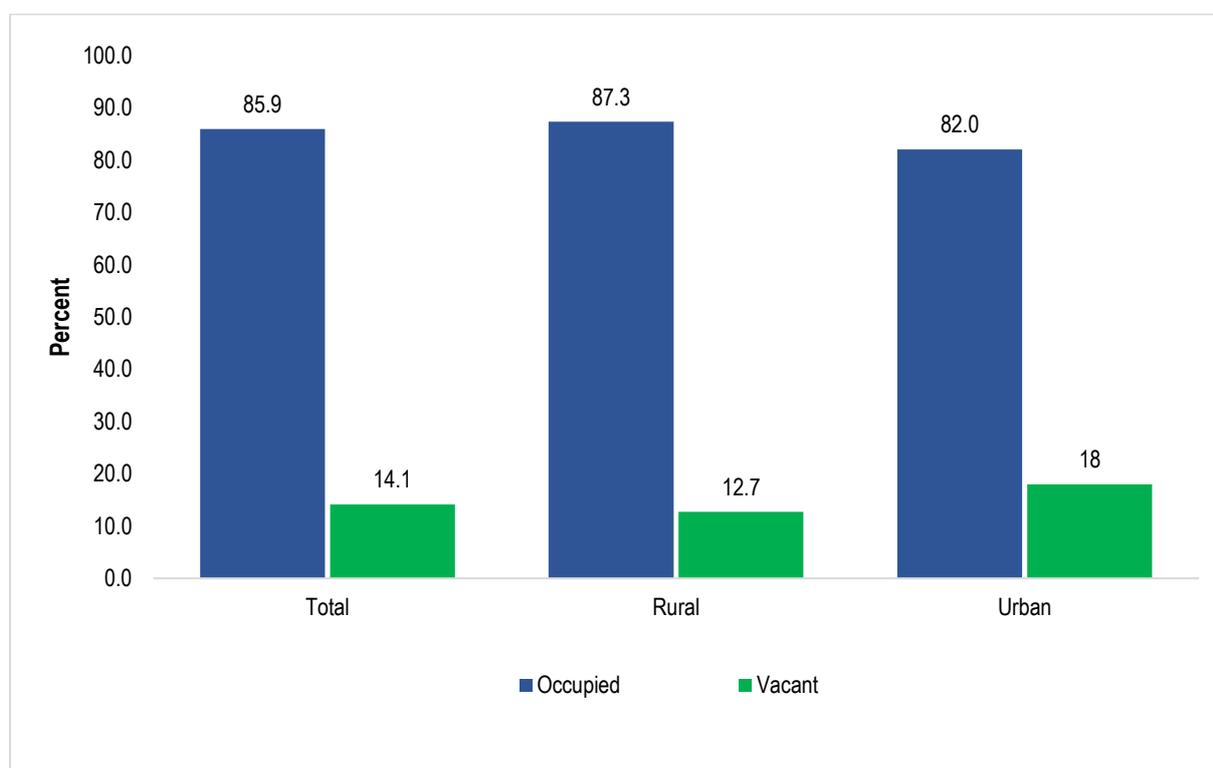
The occupancy status of buildings refers to whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 85.9 percent of all buildings in Mara Region are in use, while 14.1 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a

higher proportion of buildings in use (87.3%) compared with urban areas (82.0%). Across Councils, Tarime District has the highest percentage (89.6%) of buildings in use while Musoma Municipal has the lowest (79.2%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	636,185	85.9	14.1
Rural	459,113	87.3	12.7
Urban	177,072	82.0	18.0
Council			
Tarime District	118,442	89.6	10.4
Tarime Town	31,270	79.4	20.6
Serengeti District	90,901	88.4	11.6
Musoma District	66,707	85.6	14.4
Musoma Municipal	37,642	79.2	20.8
Bunda District	59,469	87.1	12.9
Bunda Town	41,201	83.8	16.2
Butiama District	79,071	85.4	14.6
Rorya District	111,482	84.5	15.5

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



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About thirty eight percent of buildings in Mara Region (37.8%), have earth/sand/dung floors, followed by sand-cement floors (33.0%) and tiles or marble floors (ceramic tiles) (3.4%).

Furthermore, buildings with cement floor constitute 27.7 percent of all buildings in rural areas, while in urban areas it is 46.6 percent. Serengeti District Council has the highest percentage (59.6%) of buildings with cement floor while Bunda Town Council has the lower percentage (20.5%) (Table. 14.9).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/dung	Cow dung	No Floor
Total	636,185	33.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	37.8	0.4	24.7
Rural	459,113	27.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	44.4	0.5	25.1
Urban	177,072	46.6	8.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	20.6	0.1	23.9
Council										
Tarime District	156,728	36.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	44.5	0.1	16.0
Tarime Town	106,904	26.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	58.6	0.2	12.6
Serengeti District	90,280	59.6	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.0	11.5
Musoma District	69,888	37.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	41.9	0.1	19.1
Musoma Municipal	70,616	47.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.2	0.1	16.6
Bunda District	51,198	22.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	58.7	0.1	16.8
Bunda Town	45,342	20.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	57.1	0.1	20.9
Butiama District	109,156	32.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	49.0	0.2	15.5
Rorya District	62342	24.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	56.3	0.1	17.6

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 Mara Region have walls built with burnt bricks (46.6%), followed by sundried bricks (19.2%). About fifty percent of buildings in urban areas (53.9%) and 43.8 percent in rural areas have walls constructed with burnt bricks. Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (59.0%) of buildings built with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Tarime District Council has the lowest percentage (3.5%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Stones	Cement blocks /Stone blocks	Sundried Bricks	Burnt Bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles /wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	No Walls
Total	636,185	1.7	11.7	19.2	46.6	0.0	0.3	17.9	0.7	0.0	1.8
Rural	459,113	2.1	7.0	21.8	43.8	0.0	0.3	22.5	0.9	0.0	1.5
Urban	177,072	0.8	23.7	12.6	53.9	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.4	0.0	2.7
Council											
Tarime District	118,442	6.7	3.5	9.0	32.0	0.0	0.6	46.4	1.0	0.0	0.7
Tarime Town	31,270	0.4	8.6	2.1	69.8	0.0	0.2	16.0	0.3	0.0	2.6
Serengeti District	90,901	0.9	6.0	10.7	55.9	0.0	0.4	22.8	1.5	0.0	1.8
Musoma District	66,707	0.2	14.6	47.0	34.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	2.0
Musoma Municipal	37,642	1.4	59.0	12.4	23.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Bunda District	59,469	0.5	9.5	31.8	51.1	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.4	0.0	1.5
Bunda Town	41,201	0.3	18.8	24.3	51.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	3.0
Butiama District	79,071	0.6	11.2	25.1	53.6	0.0	0.2	6.8	0.6	0.0	1.9
Rorya District	111,482	0.4	6.9	14.7	53.9	0.0	0.2	20.7	0.9	0.0	2.1

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, most of buildings (74.6%) in Mara Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by those with grass/ leaves (15.9%). In urban areas, 82.9 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 71.3 percent in rural areas. Percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 57.8 percent in Serengeti District Council to 86.7 percent in Musoma Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

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

Region/Council	Total	Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/ Container	No roof
Total	636,185	74.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	8.0
Rural	459,113	71.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.9
Urban	177,072	82.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	10.7
Council										
Tarime District	118,442	66.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Tarime Town	31,270	81.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	12.8
Serengeti District	90,901	57.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.8
Musoma District	66,707	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	8.8
Musoma Municipal	37,642	86.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.2
Bunda District	59,469	82.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.8
Bunda Town	41,201	84.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.0
Butiama District	79,071	82.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	8.2
Rorya District	111,482	72.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	8.0

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

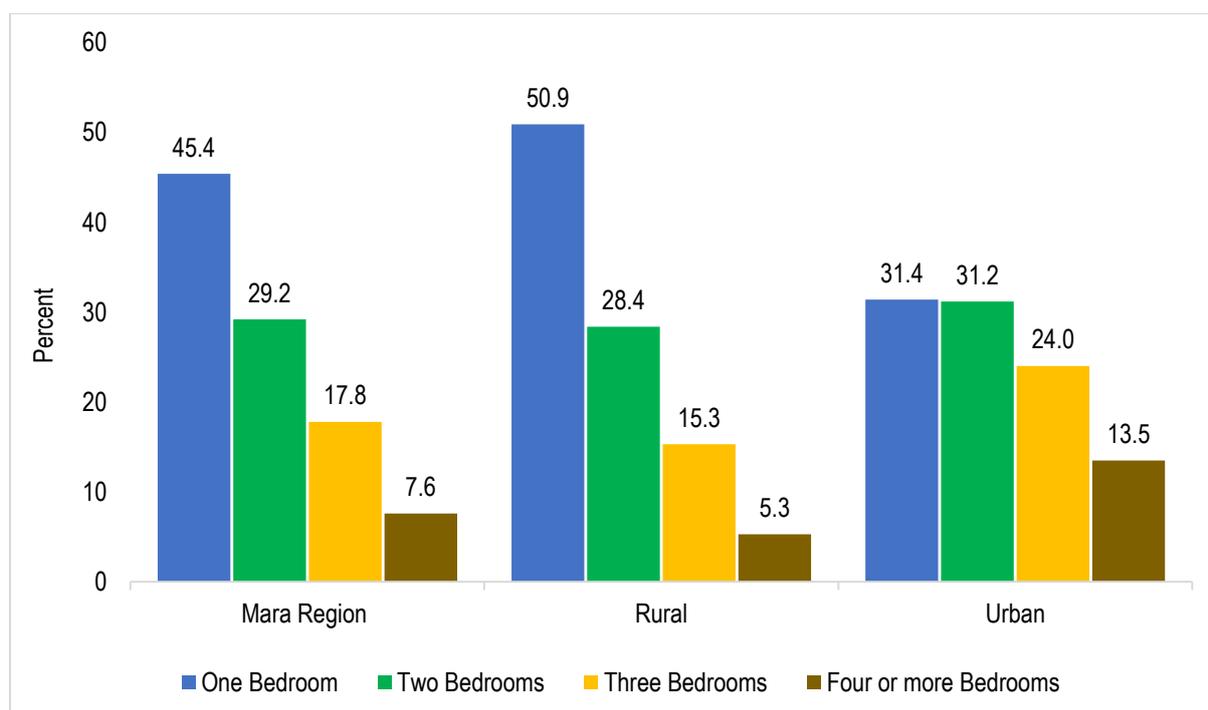
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 45.4 percent of such buildings in Mara Region have one bedroom, 29.2 percent have two bedrooms, 17.8 percent have three bedrooms and 7.6 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with one bedroom is high (50.9%) compared with 28.4 percent of those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (31.4%) of buildings have one bedroom, followed by those with two bedroom (31.2%) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Region/Council	Number of Buildings	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	647,886	45.4	29.2	17.8	4.1	1.5	0.9	1.1
Rural	465,957	50.9	28.4	15.3	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
Urban	181,929	31.4	31.2	24.0	6.7	2.7	1.7	2.4
Council								
Tarime District	120,157	50.7	24.8	17.4	3.5	1.6	0.9	1.1
Tarime Town	32,516	32.4	27.1	23.7	7.8	3.4	2.3	3.4
Serengeti District	92,657	51.9	24.9	16.3	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.9
Musoma District	67,528	32.3	39.8	20.5	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.8
Musoma Municipal	39,337	18.7	33.4	31.0	9.2	3.1	2.2	2.4
Bunda District	60,219	42.0	33.2	18.0	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.8
Bunda Town	41,641	33.6	32.6	22.1	5.8	2.4	1.3	2.2
Butiama District	80,435	48.2	31.1	15.2	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.7
Rorya District	113,396	59.7	25.2	11.6	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.6

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

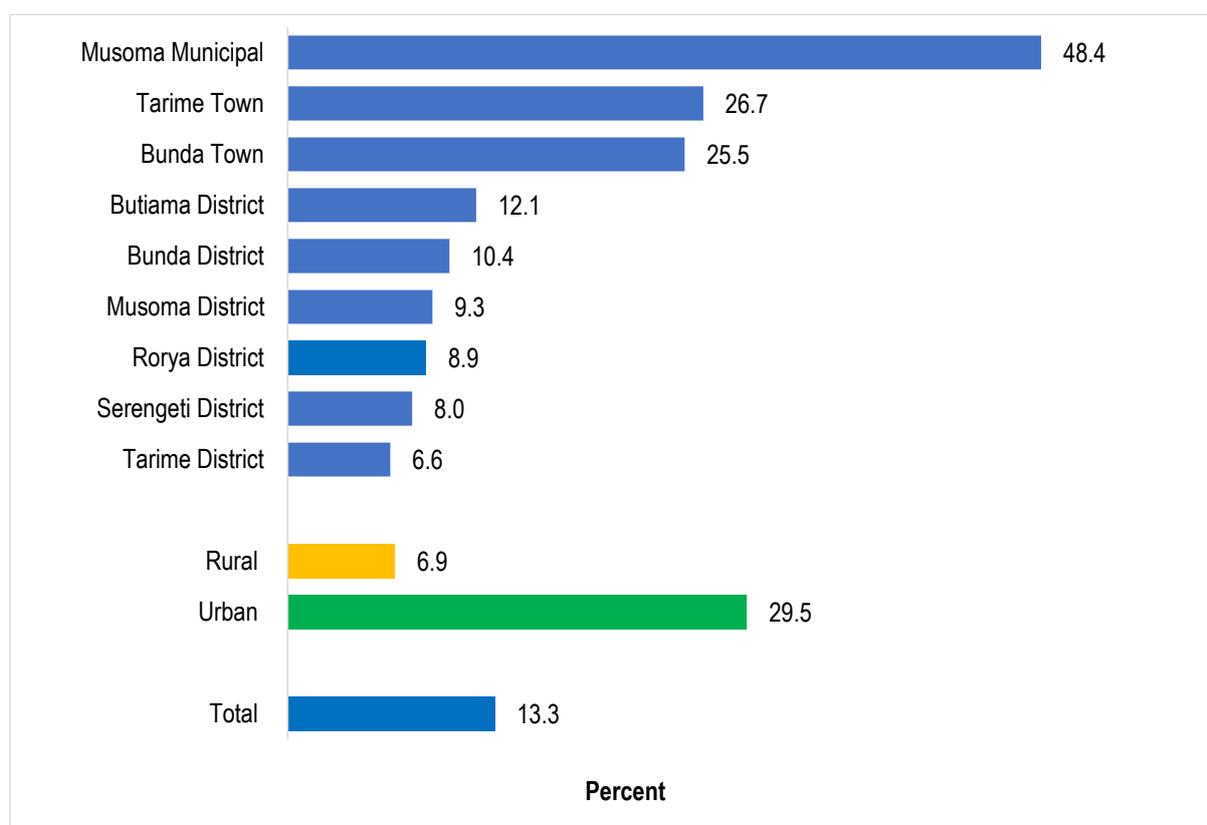
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 13.3 percent of all buildings/units in Mara Region are connected to the national grid. Almost one third (29.5%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 6.9 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Mara Region, buildings connected to the national grid ranges from 6.6 percent in Tarime District Council to 48.4 percent in Musoma Municipal Council (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 26.3 percent of all buildings/units in Mara Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of households with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (28.6%) than in urban area (20.6%).

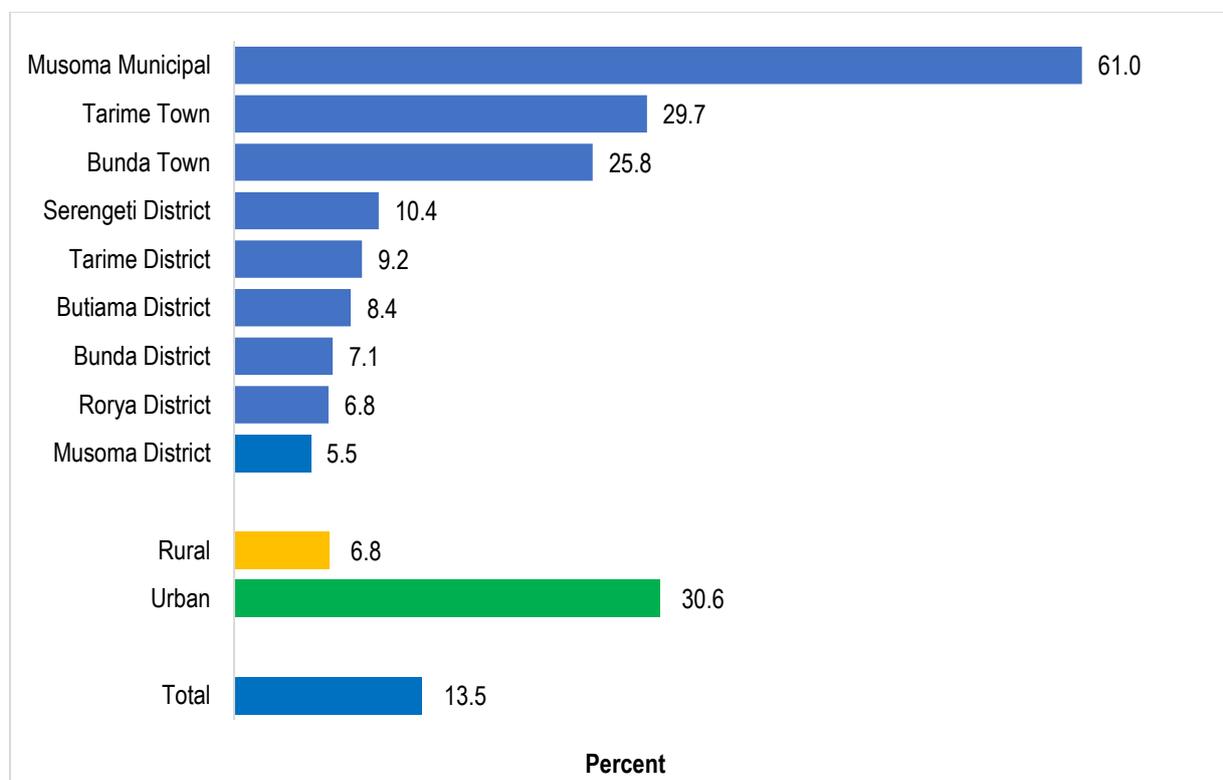
Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from about thirteen percent (13.2%) in Musoma Municipal Council to 31.7 percent in Musoma District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 13.5 percent of all buildings/units in Mara Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is significantly higher in urban (30.6%) than in rural areas (6.8%). Across councils, the percentage of buildings with water service range from 5.5

percent in Musoma District Council to 61.0 percent in Musoma Municipal (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 57.2 percent of all buildings/units in Mara Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (67.6%) than in rural areas (53.1%). There is marked disparities in percentage of buildings with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 45.4 percent in Serengeti District to 78.7 percent in Musoma Municipal. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

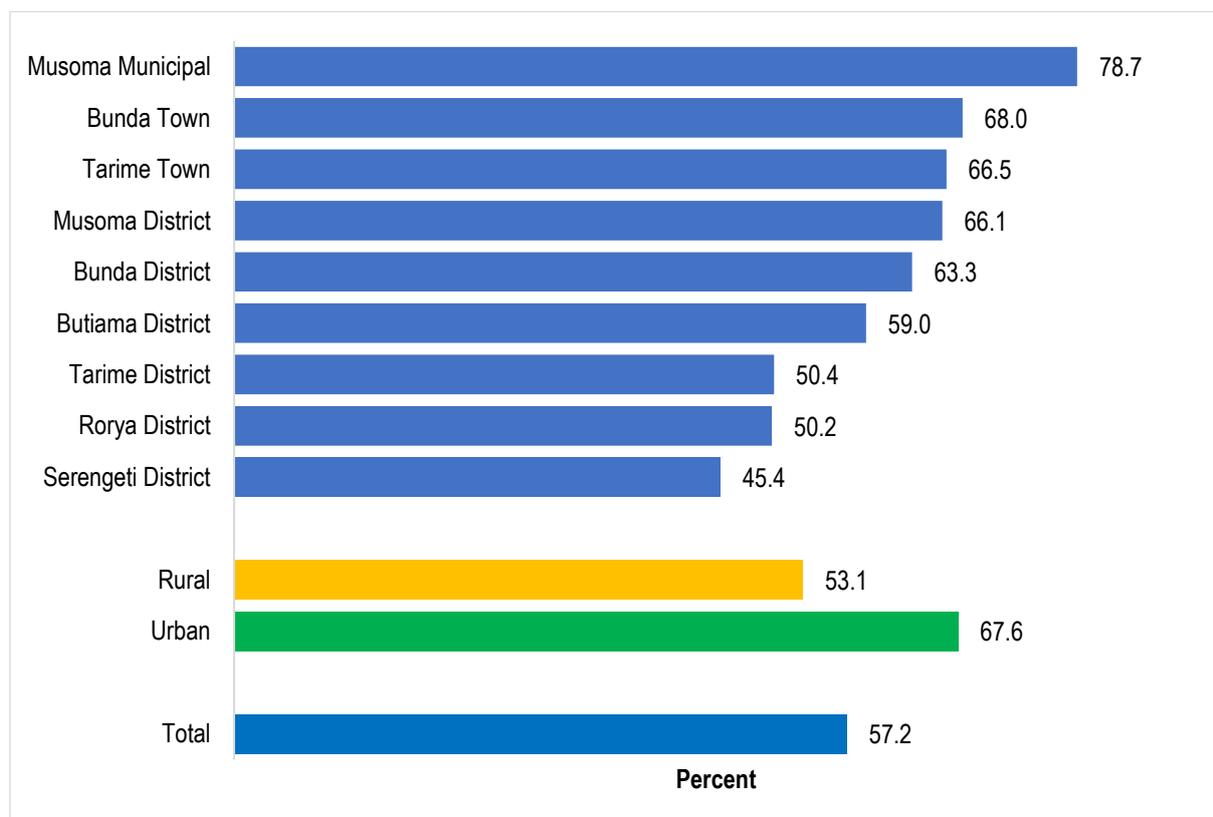


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Mara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	647,886	13.3	26.3	13.5	57.2
Rural	465,957	6.9	28.6	6.8	53.1
Urban	181,929	29.5	20.6	30.6	67.6
Council					
Tarime District	120,157	6.6	22.8	9.2	50.4
Tarime Town	32,516	26.7	23.4	29.7	66.5
Serengeti District	92,657	8.0	26.5	10.4	45.4
Musoma District	67,528	9.3	31.7	5.5	66.1
Musoma Municipal	39,337	48.4	13.2	61.0	78.7
Bunda District	60,219	10.4	30.2	7.1	63.3
Bunda Town	41,641	25.5	21.5	25.8	68.0
Butiama District	80,435	12.1	27.3	8.4	59.0
Rorya District	113,396	8.9	31.1	6.8	50.2

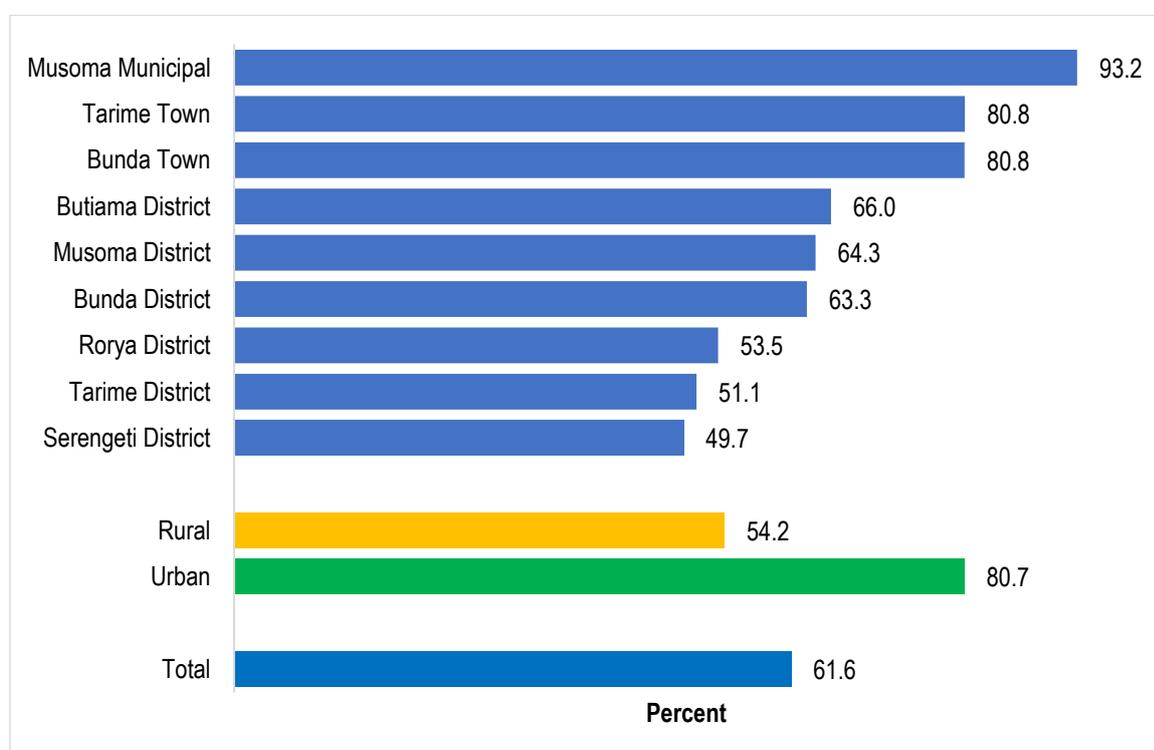
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 61.6 percent of all buildings in Mara Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (80.7%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 54.2 percent in rural areas. Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (93.2%) of buildings accessible by road while Serengeti District Council has the lowest (49.7%) (Figure 14.11).

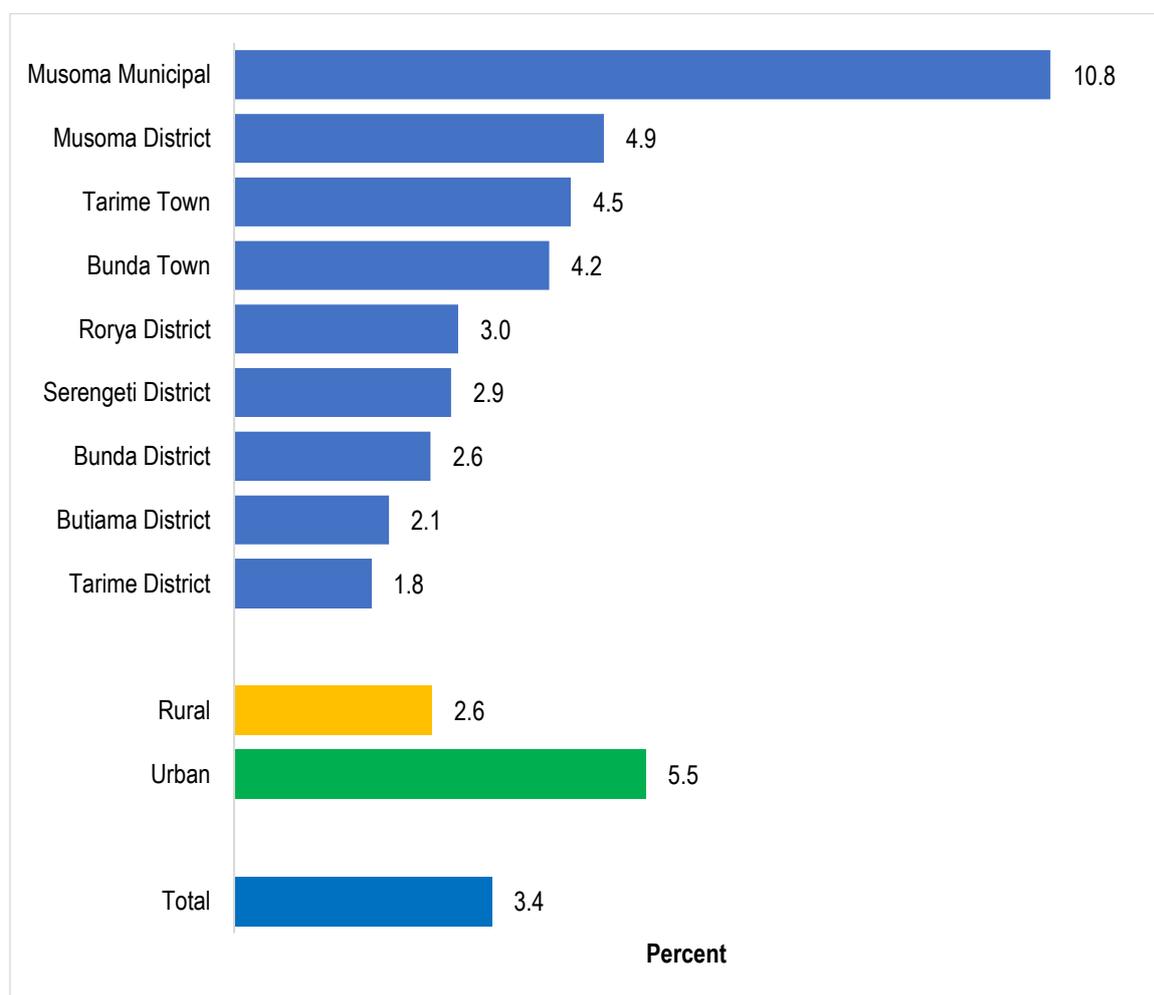
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Mara Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

The results reveal that 3.4 percent of all buildings in Mara Region have infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.5 percent and 2.6 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (10.8%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Tarime District Council has the lowest percentage (1.8%) (Figure 14.12).

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



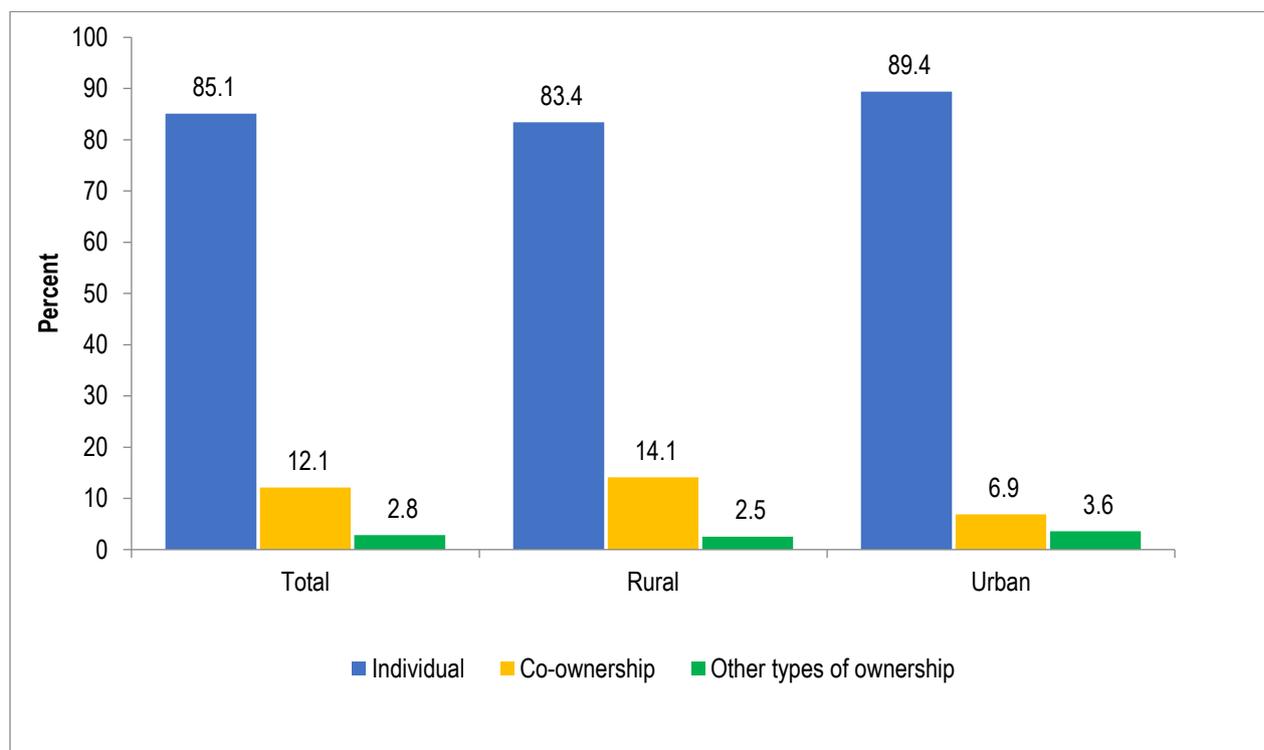
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (85.1%) of buildings in Mara Region are individually owned, followed by 12.1 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; Mara Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Mara Region are owned by male only (64.3%), followed by female only (24.9%) and 5.4 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Butiama District Council has the highest proportion (29.2%) of buildings owned by females alone while Musoma District Council has the lowest proportion (21.7%) (Table 14.14).

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

Place of Residence	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	647,886	64.3	24.9	5.4	2.7	2.7	465,957	64.1	24.5	5.8	2.8	2.8	181,929	64.7	25.9	4.3	2.5	2.5
Tarime District	120,157	61.0	21.8	6.8	5.2	5.2	108,252	61.7	21.8	6.6	5.0	4.9	11,905	54.7	22.1	8.4	7.1	7.6
Tarime Town	32,516	67.9	22.8	4.3	2.5	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,516	67.9	22.8	4.3	2.5	2.4
Serengeti District	92,657	63.4	24.4	5.8	3.2	3.3	70,545	63.2	24.6	5.9	3.1	3.2	22,112	63.9	23.9	5.6	3.3	3.3
Musoma District	67,528	68.6	21.7	5.6	2.0	2.0	65,409	68.7	21.6	5.7	2.0	2.0	2,119	66.1	24.3	4.7	2.5	2.5
Musoma Municipal	39,337	66.6	27.2	3.4	1.4	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,337	66.6	27.2	3.4	1.4	1.5
Bunda District	60,219	65.1	25.7	5.0	2.1	2.1	56,386	65.3	25.4	5.0	2.1	2.1	3,833	60.9	31.0	3.8	2.0	2.2
Bunda Town	41,641	64.2	26.6	4.2	2.5	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41,641	64.2	26.6	4.2	2.5	2.4
Butiama District	80,435	64.7	29.2	3.4	1.4	1.3	61,819	65.0	28.5	3.7	1.5	1.4	18,616	63.6	31.6	2.6	1.2	1.0
Rorya District	113,396	63.4	26.2	6.4	2.0	2.0	103,546	63.0	26.3	6.6	2.0	2.0	9,850	66.8	25.0	4.3	1.9	2.1

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 73.0 percent of all buildings in Mara Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (10.9%). The similar pattern observed in rural and urban areas, however the proportion of buildings occupied by tenants (16.0%) in urban areas is substantially higher than that in rural areas (9.0%).

Butiama District Council has the highest percentage (78.3%) of buildings occupied by owners themselves, while Musoma Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (57.5%). On the other hand, Musoma Municipal Council has the highest percentage (22.5%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while Butiama District Council has the lowest (8.7%) (Table 14.15).

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

Place of Residence	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	647,886	73.0	8.8	7.2	10.9	465,957	76.0	8.5	6.5	9.0	181,929	65.6	9.5	9.0	16.0
Tarime District	120,157	70.0	10.1	9.3	10.6	108,252	71.6	9.7	8.8	9.8	11,905	54.7	13.6	14.2	17.4
Tarime Town	32,516	65.4	9.4	10.1	15.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,516	65.4	9.4	10.1	15.1
Serengeti District	92,657	74.9	9.2	6.8	9.0	70,545	76.3	9.2	6.6	7.9	22,112	70.6	9.2	7.7	12.4
Musoma District	67,528	75.6	7.9	6.0	10.5	65,409	76.2	7.8	5.8	10.1	2,119	57.4	8.6	10.1	23.9
Musoma Municipal	39,337	57.5	10.5	9.6	22.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,337	57.5	10.5	9.6	22.5
Bunda District	60,219	76.9	7.8	6.0	9.3	56386	77.6	7.7	5.8	8.9	3,833	68.0	8.6	8.0	15.4
Bunda Town	41,641	69.9	8.3	8.4	13.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41,641	69.9	8.3	8.4	13.3
Butiama District	80,435	78.3	7.8	5.3	8.7	61,819	79.6	7.5	5.1	7.8	18,616	73.8	8.5	6.0	11.7
Rorya District	113,396	76.1	8.4	5.9	9.5	103546	77.0	8.3	5.8	8.8	9,850	66.8	9.3	7.1	16.8

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

The results reveal that, majority of buildings in Mara Region (71.5%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 20.0 percent are built on surveyed land and 6.6 percent are built on regularized land. About 50 percent (48.7%) of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 10.5 percent of rural buildings. Serengeti District Council has the highest percentage (83.0%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Musoma Municipal has the lowest (8.4%) (Table 14.16).

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

Place of Residence	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	636,185	20.0	71.5	6.6	1.9	459,113	10.5	82.4	5.4	1.7	177,072	44.7	43.2	9.6	2.4
Tarime District	118,442	13.5	83.0	2.1	1.4	106,970	7.9	88.6	2.2	1.4	11,472	66.2	31.1	1.1	1.6
Tarime Town	31,270	48.0	43.3	7.1	1.5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,270	48.0	43.3	7.1	1.5
Serengeti District	90,901	9.9	83.0	5.7	1.4	69,173	6.5	86.8	5.6	1.2	21,728	21.0	70.9	6.1	2.0
Musoma District	66,707	21.6	70.1	6.0	2.4	64,642	20.0	71.5	6.1	2.4	2,065	70.8	25.0	2.2	2.1
Musoma Municipal	37,642	70.0	8.4	18.9	2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37,642	70.0	8.4	18.9	2.7
Bunda District	59,469	13.7	76.8	6.9	2.5	55,729	11.3	79.2	7.2	2.2	3,740	48.7	41.0	2.7	7.6
Bunda Town	41,201	38.6	56.4	1.9	3.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41,201	38.6	56.4	1.9	3.1
Butiama District	79,071	10.5	78.8	8.6	2.1	60,802	8.1	82.2	7.6	2.2	18,269	18.6	67.6	11.9	2.0
Rorya District	111,482	12.6	77.7	8.1	1.6	101,797	10.9	81.8	5.8	1.5	9,685	31.1	33.6	32.7	2.5

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 and local government documents. The results show that 36.8 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 35.9 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 5.7 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Place of Residence	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Legal Document	Unknown
Total	647,886	5.7	0.5	2.9	35.9	1.4	0.0	9.6	36.8	7.2
Tarime District	120,157	2.4	0.1	0.9	24.7	0.5	0.0	6.6	51.6	13.3
Tarime Town	32,516	14.0	0.3	4.7	21.7	11.5	0.0	18.7	22.7	6.4
Serengeti District	92,657	3.5	0.5	1.1	41.7	0.8	0.0	6.6	38.3	7.5
Musoma District	67,528	2.4	0.1	1.8	44.0	1.2	0.0	10.8	34.3	5.4
Musoma Municipal	39,337	37.7	3.5	17.8	2.3	1.8	0.0	12.1	19.6	5.3
Bunda District	60,219	2.7	0.4	2.0	40.5	0.5	0.0	11.7	36.3	6.0
Bunda Town	41,641	10.7	1.3	5.1	16.6	1.5	0.0	11.9	44.1	8.8
Butiama District	80,435	1.9	0.3	2.8	44.4	1.1	0.0	11.0	34.8	3.8
Rorya District	113,396	2.0	0.2	1.2	52.3	0.6	0.0	8.4	30.3	5.1

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Mara Region has increased from 1,743,830 persons in 2012 to 2,372,015 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Mara Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 3.1 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 inter-censal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.1 percent (which is slightly below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Mara Region is expected to double in the next 22 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.1 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, competitive businesses, increased per capita income and market shares, and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale;
- iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.1 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and

environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards;
and

- iv. High population growth rate may put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure. It may also worsen unemployment situation.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively implement respective national and sector policies to sustain investment in social and economic services to serve the growing population 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 seventeen percent (16.5%) of Mara regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. Fifty-five percent (54.9%) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty one percent (31.2%) of Mara Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years;
- iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above increased from 5.1 percent in 2012 to 5.5 percent in 2022 of total regional population; and
- v. Age dependency ratio of Mara Region is 107 dependants per 100 persons in working age population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare in general;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exert pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and appropriate investment are made in education, health and skills development;
- iv. The increased proportion of elderly persons indicates an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing; and
- v. A high age dependency ratio implies high demand for social and long-term and long-term care services; high burden of public finances to cover the associated cost; and reducing productivity growth.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to 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 and programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Mara Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About twenty one percent (20.8%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Mara Region are married; and
- ii. About eleven percent (10.9%) of females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows such cash transfer, public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. Slightly over one third (35.2%) of children aged below five years in Mara Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About seventeen percent (17.2%) and 16.3 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

- iii. About five percent (4.7 %) of persons in Mara Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth 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) that stipulates a birth to be registered within 90 days of the occurrence and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012) which require to register and issue identity cards to all Tanzanian citizens, legal residents and bona fide refugees;
- 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 to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for registration and issuance of birth certificates and national identification documents;
- ii. Regional Authorities and Local Government Authorities to sensitize the public, especially the youth on the importance of national identification documents; and
- iii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to educate and sensitize the public on importance and benefits of the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Almost thirteen percent (12.6%) of children under age 18 in Mara Region are orphans (9.9% with one parent dead and 2.7% with both parents' dead); and
- ii. Percentage of orphaned children range from 10.3 percent in Musoma District Council to 15.9 percent in Rorya 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 cost of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources especially for Councils with higher proportion of orphans to support plans and strategies regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres; and
- iii. Regional, Councils and stakeholders to identify and address reasons for high percentage (15.9%) of orphanhood in Rorya District Council which is way above the national average of 10.4 percent.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About eighty percent (85.9%) of population aged 15 years above in Mara Region is literate with insignificance difference among Councils;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in the Region is 91.2 percent;
- iii. Four out ten (40.7%) Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 104.1 in 2012 to 135.7 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High adult literacy rate in the Region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Mara 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 and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iii. 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
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) implies that Mara Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenge of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Five Year Development Plan III (FYPP III) still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievement in the Region;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. Overall unemployment rate in Mara Region is 4.5 percent; the rate is higher in urban (8.0%) than in rural (2.7%) areas;

- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (72.2%) of the total employment in Mara Region; and
- iii. About fifty eight percent (58.4%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in the Region.

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 4.5 percent unemployment rate for Mara Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered 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 experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety and stress;
- iii. Employment is the main source of household income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the key sector for employment in the Region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and
- iv. Informal non-agricultural economic activities is a significant youth employing sector in Mara Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment, the sector may become insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at transforming persons in elementary occupations, small scale mining and quarrying by enhancing skills, improving working conditions and tools based on new technologies to increase sector efficiency; and

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

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About twelve percent (12.1%) of the total Mara Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most People with Disabilities (56.8%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. Almost seven percent (8.8%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the region;

- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and local Government authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programs on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. More than fifty percent (52.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Mara Region; the percentage ranges from 64.6 percent in Tarime District Council to 33.9 percent in Musoma Municipal Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (14.2%) than that of females (8.7%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Mara Region, with significant policy implications;
- ii. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities;
- iii. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood;
- iv. Addressing discriminatory customs and promoting gender equality in land ownership is essential. Enforcing legal provisions to align with constitutional rights and ensuring that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women are essential steps; and
- v. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation and monitoring of the 1997 Land Policy to strengthen and accelerate land ownership process by enhancing capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity including vulnerable groups in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes;
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should conduct education and awareness campaigns about women's land rights and 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 address discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and to ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. About fifty percent (49.9%) of private households in Mara Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils, ranging from 25.9 percent in Musoma District to 95.4 percent in Musoma Municipal Council; and
- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (76.9%) and rural (35.9%) on percentage of private households in Mara 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. Slightly over fifty percent of private household in Mara Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

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

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About fifty one percent (50.8%) of households in Mara Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 35.3 percent in Serengeti District to 93.2 percent in Musoma Municipal Council; and
- ii. About fifteen percent (15.3%) of households in Mara Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between Councils ranging from 1.0 percent in Musoma Municipal to 29.0 percent in Serengeti District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by-laws for better implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns in the communities.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Sixty-seven percent (67.4%) and 21.5% of private households in Mara Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About ten percent (9.7%) of households in Mara Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost one quarter (26.1%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils, ranging from 15.3 in Rorya District to 72.8 percent in Musoma Municipal Council; and
- iv. Almost forty percent (41.9%) of households in Mara Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;
- iii. Access to national grid in Mara Region is generally low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and
 - iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities by availability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue sensitizing population on the importance of using clean energy and educate public about the negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which is one of the main causes of climate change;

- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (82.9%) in Mara 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 (0.6% each) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or a tablet;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.8%) and about two percent (1.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop or laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. Thirty-seven percent (36.6%) of households in Mara Region own a radio while 23.1 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 23.8 percent in Rorya District to 58.7 percent in Tarime District (Radio) and from 10.4 percent in Musoma District to 45.4 percent in Tarime District (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low for both females and males as well as for urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

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

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About seventy-seven percent (77.1%) of all buildings in Mara Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About forty-five percent (39.62%) of all buildings in Mara Region have electricity services, of which 13.3 percent are connected to the national grid and 26.3 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About fifteen percent (13.5%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About three percent (3.4%) of all buildings in Mara Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About seventy-one percent (71.5%) of all buildings in Mara Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 83.0 percent in Serengeti District and Tarime District to 8.4 percent in Musoma Municipal; and
- vi. About thirty-five percent (36.8%) of all buildings in Mara 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. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);

- ii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iii. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- iv. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addressees and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national efforts to ensure each house has physical address by regularly conducting the exercise of placement of addresses;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income clients to be connected to these services;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of the National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and
- vi. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	2,372,015	1,636,129	735,886	1,139,511	1,232,504
Tarime District	404,848	354,606	50,242	194,403	210,445
Tarime Town	133,043	N.A	133,043	62,484	70,559
Serengeti District	340,349	258,310	82,039	164,155	176,194
Musoma District	266,665	256,811	9,854	131,246	135,419
Musoma Municipal	164,172	N.A	164,172	76,067	88,105
Bunda District	243,822	225,719	18,103	118,757	125,065
Bunda Town	182,970	N.A	182,970	86,618	96,352
Butiama District	281,656	216,881	64,775	135,868	145,788
Rorya District	354,490	323,802	30,688	169,913	184,577

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	2,346,013	1,621,814	724,199	1,122,364	1,223,649
Tarime District	401,485	353,266	48,219	192,188	209,297
Tarime Town	131,585	N.A	131,585	61,687	69,898
Serengeti District	335,719	254,540	81,179	160,781	174,938
Musoma District	261,143	252,643	8,500	127,324	133,819
Musoma Municipal	162,073	N.A	162,073	74,821	87,252
Bunda District	241,958	224,082	17,876	117,471	124,487
Bunda Town	180,238	N.A	180,238	85,026	95,212
Butiama District	280,450	216,093	64,357	135,206	145,244
Rorya District	351,362	321,190	30,172	167,860	183,502

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	26,002	14,315	11,687	17,147	8,855
Tarime District	3,363	1,340	2,023	2,215	1,148
Tarime Town	1,458	N.A	1,458	797	661
Serengeti District	4,630	3,770	860	3,374	1,256
Musoma District	5,522	4,168	1,354	3,922	1,600
Musoma Municipal	2,099	N.A	2,099	1,246	853
Bunda District	1,864	1,637	227	1,286	578
Bunda Town	2,732	N.A	2,732	1,592	1,140
Butiama District	1,206	788	418	662	544
Rorya District	3,128	2,612	516	2,053	1,075

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mara 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)	377,380	190,462	186,918	254,544	131,219	123,325	122,836	59,243	63,593
Youth Population (15–24 years)	414,895	200,462	214,433	270,549	133,976	136,573	144,346	66,486	77,860
Youth Population (15–35 years)	677,552	321,955	355,597	435,500	210,673	224,827	242,052	111,282	130,770
Primary School (6–12 years)	398,555	195,462	203,093	271,914	134,305	137,609	126,641	61,157	65,484
Primary School (7–13 years)	424,724	209,216	215,508	292,327	145,242	147,085	132,397	63,974	68,423
Secondary School (13-16 years)	238,348	120,550	117,798	163,728	84,509	79,219	74,620	36,041	38,579
Secondary School (14-17 years)	227,145	116,122	111,023	153,889	80,441	73,448	73,256	35,681	37,575
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,011,643	486,940	524,703	658,310	321,609	336,701	353,333	165,331	188,002
Elderly population (60+ years)	78,530	45,379	33,151	52,868	31,370	21,498	25,662	14,009	11,653
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,631,308	796,832	834,476	1,079,204	534,457	544,747	552,104	262,375	289,729
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,131,643	551,386	580,257	740,768	366,815	373,953	390,875	184,571	206,304
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	904,498	435,264	469,234	586,879	286,374	300,505	317,619	148,890	168,729

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

Place of Residence	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,234,042	568,282	665,760	1,059,637	515,183	544,454
Rural	826,408	383,459	442,949	690,628	341,179	349,449
Urban	407,634	184,823	222,811	369,009	174,004	195,005
Council						
Tarime District	201,971	92,687	109,284	162,304	80,523	81,781
Tarime Town	72,969	33,072	39,897	65,362	31,056	34,306
Serengeti District	166,326	76,547	89,779	135,155	66,615	68,540
Musoma District	140,145	66,946	73,199	123,152	61,391	61,761
Musoma Municipal	96,179	42,980	53,199	91,328	41,838	49,490
Bunda District	126,142	59,190	66,952	108,726	53,638	55,088
Bunda Town	98,869	44,810	54,059	87,015	41,218	45,797
Butiama District	144,891	66,814	78,077	124,532	60,598	63,934
Rorya District	186,550	85,236	101,314	162,063	78,306	83,757

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,529,225	733,899	795,326	1,017,900	494,405	523,495	511,325	239,494	271,831
5-9	182,162	86,603	95,559	119,276	56,676	62,600	62,886	29,927	32,959
10-14	314,096	157,624	156,472	218,968	111,514	107,454	95,128	46,110	49,018
15 – 19	233,202	118,081	115,121	154,797	80,251	74,546	78,405	37,830	40,575
20 – 24	161,189	71,582	89,607	103,356	46,871	56,485	57,833	24,711	33,122
25 – 29	125,951	55,907	70,044	79,338	35,528	43,810	46,613	20,379	26,234
30 – 34	105,311	48,311	57,000	66,990	30,684	36,306	38,321	17,627	20,694
35 – 39	86,147	38,914	47,233	55,960	25,047	30,913	30,187	13,867	16,320
40 – 44	76,409	35,486	40,923	51,280	23,739	27,541	25,129	11,747	13,382
45 – 49	66,929	31,416	35,513	45,260	21,374	23,886	21,669	10,042	11,627
50 – 54	55,068	26,166	28,902	38,070	18,204	19,866	16,998	7,962	9,036
55 – 59	38,184	18,840	19,344	26,373	13,156	13,217	11,811	5,684	6,127
60 – 64	32,316	16,752	15,564	22,137	11,613	10,524	10,179	5,139	5,040
65 – 69	19,341	10,162	9,179	13,198	7,007	6,191	6,143	3,155	2,988
70 – 74	15,046	8,073	6,973	10,360	5,646	4,714	4,686	2,427	2,259
75 – 79	8,044	4,517	3,527	5,631	3,196	2,435	2,413	1,321	1,092
80+	9,830	5,465	4,365	6,906	3,899	3,007	2,924	1,566	1,358

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mara 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)	358,851	180,982	177,869	241,824	124,606	117,218	117,027	56,376	60,651
Youth Population (15–24 years)	394,391	189,663	204,728	258,153	127,122	131,031	136,238	62,541	73,697
Youth Population (15–35 years)	646,004	303,125	342,879	417,674	199,226	218,448	228,330	103,899	124,431
Primary School (6–12 years)	354,242	173,393	180,849	241,495	119,121	122,374	112,747	54,272	58,475
Primary School (7–13 years)	385,221	189,399	195,822	264,513	131,305	133,208	120,708	58,094	62,614
Secondary School (14-17 years)	216,343	110,724	105,619	146,259	76,604	69,655	70,084	34,120	35,964
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	980,706	461,455	519,251	643,561	306,467	337,094	337,145	154,988	182,157
Elderly population (60+ years)	84,577	44,969	39,608	58,232	31,361	26,871	26,345	13,608	12,737
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,538,246	738,190	800,056	1,023,081	496,869	526,212	515,165	241,321	273,844
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,101,271	524,037	577,234	727,093	350,509	376,584	374,178	173,528	200,650
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	884,928	413,313	471,615	580,834	273,905	306,929	304,094	139,408	164,686

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mara 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	514,063	258,977	255,086	147,545	72,385	75,160	147,545	72,385	75,160	468,731	232,988	255,086	329,693	165,282	164,411	139,038	67,706	71,332
Tarime District	89,362	44,972	44,390	9,034	4,485	4,549	9,034	4,485	4,549	78,168	38,808	44,390	69,836	34,706	35,130	8,332	4,102	4,230
Tarime Town	26,676	12,847	13,829	26,676	12,847	13,829	26,676	12,847	13,829	25,221	12,106	13,829	N.A	N.A	N.A	25,221	12,106	13,115
Serengeti District	78,316	39,665	38,651	17,493	8,683	8,810	17,493	8,683	8,810	67,433	33,623	38,651	51,710	25,878	25,832	15,723	7,745	7,978
Musoma District	56,931	29,172	27,759	1,583	761	822	1,583	761	822	52,644	26,457	27,759	51,126	25,737	25,389	1,518	720	798
Musoma Municipal	31,297	15,044	16,253	31,297	15,044	16,253	31,297	15,044	16,253	30,458	14,594	16,253	N.A	N.A	N.A	30,458	14,594	15,864
Bunda District	53,895	27,375	26,520	3,598	1,786	1,812	3,598	1,786	1,812	49,949	24,943	26,520	46,484	23,237	23,247	3,465	1,706	1,759
Bunda Town	38,300	19,077	19,223	38,300	19,077	19,223	38,300	19,077	19,223	35,867	17,682	19,223	N.A	N.A	N.A	35,867	17,682	18,185
Butiama District	61,719	31,248	30,471	13,517	6,775	6,742	13,517	6,775	6,742	56,961	28,368	30,471	44,284	22,088	22,196	12,677	6,280	6,397
Rorya District	77,567	39,577	37,990	6,047	2,927	3,120	6,047	2,927	3,120	72,030	36,407	37,990	66,253	33,636	32,617	5,777	2,771	3,006

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mara 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	514,063	258,977	255,086	147,545	72,385	75,160	147,545	72,385	75,160	803,860	407,056	396,804	547,923	279,947	267,976	255,937	127,109	128,828
Tarime District	89,362	44,972	44,390	9,034	4,485	4,549	9,034	4,485	4,549	132,649	66,759	65,890	117,070	59,004	58,066	15,579	7,755	7,824
Tarime Town	26,676	12,847	13,829	26,676	12,847	13,829	26,676	12,847	13,829	46,380	22,799	23,581	0	0	0	46,380	22,799	23,581
Serengeti District	78,316	39,665	38,651	17,493	8,683	8,810	17,493	8,683	8,810	110,649	55,890	54,759	82,730	42,028	40,702	27,919	13,862	14,057
Musoma District	56,931	29,172	27,759	1,583	761	822	1,583	761	822	87,918	45,077	42,841	85,223	43,759	41,464	2,695	1,318	1,377
Musoma Municipal	31,297	15,044	16,253	31,297	15,044	16,253	31,297	15,044	16,253	60,697	29,955	30,742	0	0	0	60,697	29,955	30,742
Bunda District	53,895	27,375	26,520	3,598	1,786	1,812	3,598	1,786	1,812	85,301	43,571	41,730	78,712	40,263	38,449	6,589	3,308	3,281
Bunda Town	38,300	19,077	19,223	38,300	19,077	19,223	38,300	19,077	19,223	63,592	31,861	31,731	0	0	0	63,592	31,861	31,731
Butiama District	61,719	31,248	30,471	13,517	6,775	6,742	13,517	6,775	6,742	94,662	48,016	46,646	73,125	37,165	35,960	21,537	10,851	10,686
Rorya District	77,567	39,577	37,990	6,047	2,927	3,120	6,047	2,927	3,120	122,012	63,128	58,884	111,063	57,728	53,335	10,949	5,400	5,549

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

Place of Residence	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	636,185	541,244	76,967	279	2,954	216	5,050	3,205	1,339	4,073	60	28	327	443
Rural	459,113	382,913	64,670	193	1,858	130	3,437	2,124	733	2,552	40	10	183	270
Urban	177,072	158,331	12,297	86	1,096	86	1,613	1,081	606	1,521	20	18	144	173
Council														
Tarime District	118,442	103,304	12,615	33	393	29	747	412	218	516	2	2	52	119
Tarime Town	31,270	27,586	2,617	11	134	14	383	190	46	221	4	7	37	20
Serengeti District	90,901	73,845	13,807	44	757	34	1,140	407	262	522	12	3	35	33
Musoma District	66,707	57,010	7,838	34	252	13	583	323	113	454	10	3	31	43
Musoma Municipal	37,642	34,781	1,147	15	301	13	389	379	100	429	6	1	27	54
Bunda District	59,469	49,290	8,525	33	246	40	333	456	119	346	4	3	35	39
Bunda Town	41,201	36,551	3,390	25	236	25	260	201	179	264	3	2	30	35
Butiama District	79,071	66,197	11,168	39	333	17	337	404	115	368	18	5	29	41
Rorya District	111,482	92,680	15,860	45	302	31	878	433	187	953	1	2	51	59

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