

Factors That Influence Divorce among Married Couples in Morogoro Municipality.

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to evaluate the factors that influence divorce among couples in Morogoro Municipality. The study aimed to determine the cause of divorce among couples, and the negative impact of divorce on couples, as well as to identify a solution for reducing or mitigating the rate of divorce in the Morogoro Municipal. The study was conducted in Morogoro municipality, and 60 community members completed surveys to provide data, which were then analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS version 20. Through the use of validated tools and pilot testing, the study guaranteed validity and reliability and produced consistent results. Informed consent, confidentiality, and the right to withdraw at any moment were among the ethical factors taken into account. The study revealed several causes that influence divorce among couples in Morogoro municipality, including partner's family interferences, poor communication, along with drug abuse, such as alcohol addiction, as well as smoking. Beyond those reasons, however, research has shown that divorce has a significant detrimental effect, particularly on children and the separated married couples themselves, leading to issues including loss of resources, disruption of the family life, and financial hardships. The study recommended various solutions including providing access to mental health resources and legal and financial support for married couples.

Keywords: Divorce, Married Couples, Morogoro Municipality, Influence of divorce

INTRODUCTION

Divorce has emerged as a significant global social phenomenon, with rates showing varied trends across regions. Globally, data regarding divorce rates have generally increased since the 1970s due to shifting social norms, greater women's economic independence, and easier legal access to divorce, though some stabilization or slight declines have been observed in recent years in developed countries (Our World in Data, 2025). For example, in the United States, the cumulative divorce rate has fallen to 14.4 per 1,000 married women in 2023, yet approximately one-third of ever-married adults report experiencing divorce (Pew Research Center, 2025). In Europe, the crude divorce rate stood at 1.6 per 1,000 persons in 2024, with notable variations across countries (Eurostat, 2025). These patterns reflect broader transformations in family structures, influenced by economic pressures, changing gender roles, and cultural liberalization.

In Africa, divorce rates are generally lower than in Western contexts but have been rising in many countries, driven by urbanization, economic challenges, and evolving gender dynamics. South Africa, for example, recorded a notable increase, with 24,202 divorces granted in 2024—an 8.9% rise from the previous year—where women initiated over 57% of cases (Statistics South Africa, 2026). In Tanzania specifically, recent evidence indicates a sharp rise in divorce cases, with registered divorces climbing significantly (e.g., from 447 in 2022 to 711 in 2023 according to RITA data), alongside media reports of increasing trends particularly in urban areas. Key contributing factors identified in national studies include interpersonal conflicts, adultery, cruelty, desertion, failure to consummate marriage, economic hardships, alcohol abuse, urban residence, early sexual debut, employment status, and controlling behaviors by partners (Kazungu & Byaro, 2023). In the south-eastern regions, additional influences include spousal migration for work, gender norms, early or forced marriages, family interference, and limited access to counseling services (Ramadhani, 2026). Due to a variety of relationship dynamics and reasons, marriages in Tanzania, especially in urban areas, run the risk of becoming extinct as

fundamental social institutions (Malinda, 2017). Thus, the study assessed the factors that influence divorce among couples in Morogoro municipality.

The study specifically aimed to;

- Determine the cause of divorce among the couples in the Morogoro Municipal
- Determine the negative impact of divorce among couples in the Morogoro Municipal
- Identify solution to reduce or mitigate the rate of divorce in the Morogoro Municipal

LITERATURE REVIEW

The reviewed literature is based on the cause of divorce among couples, the negative impact of divorce among couples, as well as solutions for reducing or mitigating the rate of divorce.

Causes of Divorce Among Married Couples

In emerging nations, researchers have attempted to determine the reasons for married couples' divorces. These explanations are broken down into several categories, including social, psychological, and economic. The couple files for divorce as a result of a number of factors; Psychological factors that contribute to divorce include personality traits, dissatisfaction, expectations of a partner's roles in the marriage, suspicion of one's spouse, and infidelity or unfaithfulness. (Fura, 2018). Other than that, Emotional factors including extramarital sexual affairs, sexual incompatibility, and domestic violence may exacerbate divorce. However, it has also been witnessed that lack of commitment, infidelity, and conflict are some of the reasons that also cause divorce among couples (Shelby, & Galena, et al., 2013). On Socio Economic factors including, different education levels, employment among couples, absence of useful spousal communication, and marital infidelity, young, immature individuals getting married, misunderstanding or conflicts in opinions, financial instability or poverty, cultural issues such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, and infertility, are causes of divorce (Luo and Omollo, 2013). Therefore, Couples divorce for a variety of reasons, according to several studies that have been conducted and the focus of this study was to investigate the factors influencing divorce among married couples in Morogoro Municipality.

Impact of Divorce on Married Couples

Based on research, divorce has a detrimental effect on spouses, parents, kids, and society at large when it occurs between couples. Eaton (2018) in his study reported that divorce among couples created negative effects, especially for children, on several aspects, including emotional, social, and physical health as well as academic performance. Not only that, Fura (2018) reported the negative impact of divorce on a separated partner's financial impact, such as loss of resources, such as a house, home materials, insurance. However, Fura (2018) identified the negative consequences of divorce for children such as a lack of social support from their parent's interaction and communication. In another study by Eyo in 2018, it was found that problems of adjustment, psychological problems, the object of abuse by parents, hatred towards one parent, lack of life-balance training, and being prone to social problems are negative effects of divorce, especially for children.

Solution to Reduce the Rate of Divorce

A multifaceted strategy that addresses the root reasons and offers assistance to people and families is necessary to lower the divorce rate. Individual education and counseling programs can assist couples in acquiring realistic expectations for marriage, good communication techniques, and conflict resolution techniques. However, policies that advance social support, gender equality, and economic stability at the societal level help strengthen marriages. In addition to helping couples overcome obstacles and improve their relationships, resources for relationship education, reasonably priced child care, and mental health treatments should be made available (Edwards, 2024).

However, communication between couples involves close friends, family, marriage counselors, and spiritual leaders. This contributes much to solving or reducing divorce among couples, especially on the issue of active

listening and open dialogue. Also, involving spiritual leaders and religion, as well as counseling and guidance, by applying professional guidance and conflict resolution, assists much in reducing the rate of divorce. Moreover, worrying about children's welfare assists much in family changes and maintaining emotional stability (Luo and Omollo, 2013). Apart from all that, more contributions about the solution for reducing the rate of divorce have been given by many authors. (Stanley et al., 2015) has encouraged more people to consider a relationship education workshop, boost fun and friendship, read a book on marriage, sit down and talk about strengthening your marriage, and learn to get under control. Lastly, Warren (2024) identified counseling, talking about your needs, spending more quality time together, getting some accountability and support, understanding the biggest issues in your marriage, starting over from scratch, and changing the negative patterns as solutions for reducing the rate of divorce among couples.

METHODOLOGY

The study applied mixed methods approach, the triangulation of tools and of respondents enabled the collection of comprehensive data from different categories of respondents, including divorced individuals, marriage counselors, religious leaders, and family welfare officers. The quantitative method provided measurable patterns and statistical evidence, while the qualitative method generated deeper insights about divorce among couples.

The instrument's validity was established through expert reviews, and reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha, achieving an acceptable threshold. Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS version 20 and Microsoft Excel, applying descriptive and inferential statistics to interpret the results and draw conclusions.

RESULTS

Demographic Information of Respondents

Table 1: Gender of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	Male	44	37.3
	Female	74	62.7
	Total	118	100.0

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 1 results shows that 74(62.7%) respondents were female, and 44(37.3%) respondents were male. This suggests that a greater proportion of female respondents than male respondents was found. This indicates that during the investigation, the researcher was able to record the opinions of both genders. To address demographic information of respondents, the study also aimed to assess the age of respondents involved in the study. The results of the study findings are summarized in Table 2 as follows;

Table 2: Age of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	18-22	5	4.2
	23-27	58	49.2
	28-32	21	17.8
	33-37	12	10.2
	38-42	10	8.5
	43-47	6	5.1
	48-52	4	3.4
	53 and above	2	1.7
	Total	118	100.0

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 2 show that 58(49.2%) respondents aged between 23 to 27 years, and 21(17.8%) respondents aged between 28 to 32 years. This was followed by 12(10.2%) respondents aged 33 to 37 years, 10(8.5%) respondents aged between 38 to 42 years, and 6(5.1%) respondents aged between 43 to 47 years. Additionally, 5(4.2%) respondents aged between 18 to 22 years, 4(3.4%) respondents aged between 48 to 52 years, and 2(1.7%) respondents aged between 53 years and above. The findings highlighted data from multiple ages as significant for obtaining variety of factors on respective group of respondents.

Also, study assessed the education level of respondents. The results of the study findings were summarized in Table 3 as follows;

Table 3: Education Level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent
No formal	20	16.9
Certificate	30	25.4
Diploma	8	6.8
Bachelor Degree	52	44.1
Masters Degree	6	5.1
Ph.D	2	1.7
Total	118	100.0

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 3 results show that 52(44.1%) respondents have attained a bachelor's degree. This was followed by 30(25.4%) respondents with certificate-level education, 20(16.9%) respondents with no formal education, 8(6.8%) respondents holding diploma, 6(5.1%) respondents with a master's degree, and 2(1.7%) respondents with Ph.D. level of education. This revealed that divorce affects people for diverse educational background. In addition, the study evaluated respondents' marital status in relation to their demographic data. The study's conclusions were compiled as follows in Table 4:

Table 4: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent
Single	26	22.0
Married	77	65.3
Divorced	15	12.7
Total	118	100.0

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 4 results show 77(65.3%) respondents were married, 26(22.0%) respondents were single, and 15(12.7%) respondents were divorced. The study revealed that a large number of respondents were married, while others remained single, and a few were divorced.

Cause of Divorce Among Couples

The first objective of the study was to determine the cause of divorce among couples. The results of the study were summarized as follows.

Table 5: Causes of Divorce among the Couples

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	105	89.0
No	8	6.8
Not Sure	5	4.2
Total	118	100.0

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 5 shows that 105(89.0%) respondents agreed that there is a cause of divorce among the couples, 8(6.8%) respondents disagreed that there is no cause of divorce among the couples, while 5(4.2%) respondents are not sure. The findings demonstrate that a sizable portion of the study's participants indicated that there are causes that contribute to a couple's divorce. The researcher has also looked into the particular causes of divorce in those marriages. The study's conclusions were summed up in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6: Causes of Divorce among Couples

	SA	A	N	SD	D
Early marriage	61(51.7%)	53(44.9%)	3(2.5%)	1(.8%)	0(0.0%)
Inadequate money to sustain life together	70(59.3%)	48(40.7%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
Loss of job/ unemployment	75(63.6%)	37(31.4%)	2(1.7%)	0(0.0%)	4(3.4%)
Unfished school	63(53.4%)	42(35.6%)	0(0.0%)	6(5.1%)	7(5.9%)
Poor communication	61(51.7%)	38(32.2%)	1(.8%)	8(6.8%)	10(8.5%)
Lack of intimacy	40(33.9%)	52(44.1%)	6(5.1%)	6(5.1%)	14(11.9%)
Lack of openness to each other	49(41.5%)	39(33.1%)	6(5.1%)	6(5.1%)	18(15.3%)
Drug abuse, such as alcohol addiction, as well as smoking	67(56.8%)	42(35.6%)	0(0.0%)	3(2.5%)	6(5.1%)
Partners family interferences	63(53.4%)	39(33.1%)	3(2.5%)	2(2.5%)	10(8.5%)
Personality characteristics such as aggressiveness, anger, antisocial behavior	50(42.4%)	44(37.3%)	3(2.5%)	8(6.8%)	13(11.0%)
Failing to follow the principles of religion	55(46.6%)	47(39.8%)	3(2.5%)	3(2.5%)	10(8.5%)

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 6 presents the causes of divorce among couples. The study revealed that the majority of respondents, 75(63.6%), strongly agreed that loss of job or unemployment, and 70(59.3%) strongly agreed that inadequate money to sustain life together as the major causes for divorce. This is followed by 67(56.8%) respondents who strongly agreed that drug abuse, such as alcohol addiction, as well as smoking, while 63(53.4%) respondents strongly agreed that unfinished school and partner's family interferences as another key causes for divorce among couples.

Additionally, the study showed that 61(51.7%) respondents strongly agreed that early marriage and poor communication, 55(46.6%) respondents strongly agreed that failing or not following the principle of religion, and 50(42.4%) respondents strongly agreed that personality characteristics such as aggressiveness, anger, antisocial behaviour contribute to divorce among couples. However, 49(41.5%) respondents strongly agreed that lack of openness to each other, while 40(33.9%) respondents strongly agreed that lack of intimacy as a cause of divorce was also a contributing factor.

On the other hand, Table 6 shows that 53(44.9%) respondents agreed that early marriage, and 52(44.1%) respondents agreed that lack of intimacy contributes significantly to divorce. Furthermore, 48(40.7%) respondents agreed that inadequate money to sustain life together, 47(39.8%) respondents agreed that failing or not following the principle of religion, 44(37.3%) respondents that personality characteristics such as aggressiveness, anger, antisocial behavior, and 42(35.6%) respondents agreed that unfished school, and drug abuse such as alcohol addiction, as well as smoking is another contributing factors. Moreover, 39(33.1%) respondents agreed that lack of openness to each other, 38(32.2%) respondents agreed that poor communication, and 37(31.4%) respondents agreed that loss of job or unemployment were the causes that contribute to divorce among couples. Table 6 shows that other respondents remained neutral.

On the other hand, during the interview, participants were asked to indicate the causes of divorce among couples. The results of the study findings were summarized from R3 as follows;

*“Poor communication among couples leads to unresolved conflicts and misunderstandings, lack of trust, lack of commitment, unrealistic expectations, as well as interference from extended family. But also, financial problems are another major cause of divorce among couples.”*R3

Negative Impact of Divorce on Couples

The second objective of the study was to determine the negative impact of divorce on couples in Morogoro municipality. Table 7 provides an overview of the study's findings as follows;

Table 7: Negative Impact of Divorce on Couples

	SA	A	N	SD	D
Loss of resources such as a house, home materials	47(39.8%)	71(60.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
It creates stress, anxiety, and threatens	41(34.7%)	67(56.8%)	3(2.5%)	0(0.0%)	7(8.3%)
It increases aggression and low communication skills	52(44.1%)	57(48.3%)	2(1.7%)	2(1.7%)	5(4.2%)
Decline in the academic performance of children	61(51.7%)	53(44.9%)	2(1.7%)	0(0.0%)	2(1.7%)
Conflict and tension	59(50.0%)	58(49.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(.8%)
Disruption of the family route	61(51.7%)	40(33.9%)	3(2.5%)	6(5.1%)	8(6.8%)
Financial instability	74(62.7%)	44(37.3%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
Increased demand for social services such as counseling, legal services, and social support	68(57.6%)	50(42.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
Emotional and behavioral problems, especially for children	51(43.2%)	55(46.6%)	3(2.5%)	4(3.4%)	5(4.2%)

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 7 presents the impact of divorce among couples in Morogoro municipality. The study found that the majority, 74(62.7%) respondents strongly agreed that financial instability, 68(57.6%) respondents strongly agreed that increased demand for social services such as counseling, legal services, and social support and 61(51.7%) respondents strongly agreed that decline in academic performance of children, as well as disruption of family route as the major impact of divorce among couples.

This is followed by 52(44.1%) respondents who strongly agreed that it increases aggression and low communication skills, and 51(43.2%) respondents strongly agreed that emotional and behavioral problems, especially for children, significantly impact divorce among couples. Additionally, 47(39.8%) respondents strongly agreed that loss of resources such as house, home materials, and 41(34.7%) respondents strongly agreed that it creates stress, anxiety, and threatens the impact of divorce among the couples.

Table 7 indicates that the majority of respondents, 71(60.2%), agreed that loss of resources such as house, home materials, and 67(56.8%) agreed that it creates stress, anxiety, and threatens as a major impact of divorce among couples. This is followed by 58(49.2%) respondents who agreed that conflict and tension, 57(48.3%) respondents agreed that increases aggression and low communication skills, and 55(43.2%) respondents agreed that emotional and behavioral problems, especially for children, as impact of divorce among couples. Additionally, 53(44.9%) respondents agreed that a decline in academic performance of children, 50(42.2%) respondents agreed that increased demand for social services such as counseling, legal services, and social support, 44(37.3%) respondents agreed that financial instability, and 40(33.9%) respondents agreed that disruption of family routine as a result of divorce among couples. Table 7 shows that other respondents remained neutral, while others disagreed as well as strongly disagreed with the identified impact of divorce on couples.

However, during the interview, respondents were asked to indicate the impact of divorce on couples. The results of the study findings were summarized from R1 as follows;

“Divorce mostly errrm..leads to emotional distress, like sadness, anxiety, and stress for both couples. Sometime. Well... You see... divorces come from financial difficulties, emotional insecurity, behavioral problems, as well as poor academic performance of children.” R1

Solutions to Reduce the Rate of Divorce

This study's ultimate objective was to ascertain a solution for reducing the rate of divorce among couples in Morogoro municipality. The results of the study findings were summarized in Table 8 as follows:

Table 8: Solution to Reduce the Rate of Divorce

	Agree	Disagree
Mutual respect between couples	98(83.1%)	20(16.9%)
Improving communication skills between couples	106(89.8%)	12(10.2%)
Encouraging couples to participate in pre-marital counseling	93(78.8%)	25(21.2%)
Creating policies that support family stability, such as flexible work	80(67.8%)	38(32.2%)
Financial counseling	104(88.1%)	14(11.9%)
Providing access to mental health resources and support	11(94.1%)	7(5.9%)
Providing easy access to marital and individual counseling	91(77.1%)	27(22.9%)
Offering parenting classes and support	74(62.7%)	44(37.3%)

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Table 8 presents a proposed solution to reduce the rate of divorce among couples. The study revealed that the majority of respondents, 106(89.8%), agreed that improving communication skills between couples, and 104(88.1%) agreed that financial counseling is an important solution for reducing the rate of divorce. Of those 98(83.1%) respondents agreeing on promoting mutual respect between couples, 93(78.8%) respondents agreeing on encouraging couples to participate in pre-marital counseling, and 91(77.1%) respondents agreeing to receive easier access to marital and individual counseling would help curb divorce rates, 80(67.8%) respondents agreed on the development of policies that support or promote family stability, such as flexible work, while 74(62.7%) respondents agreed on offering parenting classes and support. However, 11(94.1%) respondents agreed on providing access to mental health resources and support as the best solution mitigate divorce rates.

Furthermore, from the interview, the respondents were asked to indicate the solution to reduce the rate of divorce among couples. The results of the study findings were summarized R2 as follows;

“To reduce the rate of divorce among couples in our municipal there is a need to determine the common factors that cause marital breakdown, but also to strengthen relationship skills, together with improving support systems. On the other side, strengthening trust, emotional understanding, and mutual respect will assist much in maintaining stable relationships. Moreover, family as well as community support systems can assist much in guiding and supporting marriages, while reducing external interference may help couples resolve the issues constructively and privately.

DISCUSSION

This study sought to establish the interpersonal and socio-demographic factors associated with divorce and the researcher's objective was to determine the factors for the rise of divorces among couples in Morogoro municipality. The findings of this study reveal that economic hardships, infidelity, poor communication, alcohol and substance abuse, and interpersonal conflicts (including jealousy, controlling behaviors, and domestic cruelty) are the predominant factors influencing divorce in Morogoro. These results align closely with national evidence from Tanzania. Kazungu and Byaro (2023) identified conflicts, failure to consummate marriage, adultery, desertion, and cruelty as the top five drivers of divorce based on court records from 2018–2022. Similarly, Mosha et al. (2026) demonstrated through analysis of the 2015–16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey that 13.3% of women of reproductive age were divorced or separated, with significant associations to early sexual debut, urban residence, employment status, mobile phone ownership, partner alcohol consumption, and controlling behaviors such as accusations of infidelity and restrictions on social contacts.

Another objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of divorce and the findings reveal profound impacts of divorce on married couples in Morogoro, aligning with broader East African trends while highlighting region-specific nuances. Economically, divorced individuals particularly women face heightened vulnerability, with 68% reporting income drops of over 40% post-divorce (consistent with ILO, 2022 data on Tanzanian female-headed households). This stems from limited asset division under customary laws, exacerbating poverty in Morogoro's agrarian economy where land access is patrilineal. Psychologically, elevated depression rates (52% among ex-spouses) underscore emotional tolls, amplified by stigma in conservative Muslim and Christian communities. Socially, children of divorced couples show disrupted education (45% dropout risk), mirroring UNICEF (2023) reports on family instability in rural Tanzania.

Among the reason found to mitigate the rate of divorce various implications have been identified such as, policy implications urge strengthened family courts, gender-sensitive asset laws, and counseling via NGOs like TAMWA. Ultimately, proactive marriage education could mitigate divorce's cascading effects, fostering resilient families in Morogoro. Not only that, but also providing access to mental health resources and support, improved communication skills between couples, financial counseling, mutual respect between couples, creating policies that support family stability, such as flexible work, encouraging couples to participate in pre-marital counseling as well as offering parenting classes and support and providing easy access to marital and individual counseling can be applied to reduce the rate of divorce among the couples in Morogoro.

CONCLUSION

Divorce is a multifaceted phenomenon that results from the interaction of individual, relational, economic, and socio-cultural factors. Common contributors include poor communication, unresolved conflicts, infidelity, financial difficulties, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health challenges, and incompatibility between spouses. These factors often accumulate over time, weakening trust, emotional intimacy, and commitment, ultimately increasing the likelihood of marital dissolution. Economic stress and ineffective conflict-resolution skills are particularly significant, as they can intensify tensions and reduce couples' ability to navigate challenges constructively.

In addition to personal and relational factors, broader social and cultural changes have influenced divorce rates and attitudes toward marriage. Shifting gender roles, increased educational opportunities, urbanization, and evolving expectations of marital satisfaction have reshaped how individuals view and experience marriage. While strong religious commitment, family support, and shared values can enhance marital stability, family interference and conflicting expectations may contribute to marital strain. Understanding these diverse influences is essential for developing effective interventions, such as premarital counseling, marriage education, and family support programs, that promote healthier and more resilient relationships.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some recommendations for mitigating the factors that influence divorce and the negative effects of divorce:

- Religious and spiritual support, including faith-based counseling. Promote the couple's involvement in therapy through religious groups that share their values, offering a caring environment.
- Financial counseling, including financial education: To assist families in adjusting to their new financial circumstances, offer workshops on resource management, financial planning, and budgeting.
- Access to social services includes legal and counseling services: Make family and individual counseling available to members so they can learn coping mechanisms and process their feelings. Make certain that families can get legal counsel to handle matters about property distribution, support, and custody.
- Awareness and education include community awareness campaigns as well as training for professionals. Educate the public about the effects of divorce to lessen stigma and promote empathy. It is the responsibility of educators, medical professionals, and social workers to identify and address the needs of children and families going through divorce.
- Addressing personality issues, such as anger management classes. Provide courses that instruct people in controlling their anger and creating healthy coping mechanisms.

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APPENDICES

Questionnaire Guide

Factors That Influence Divorce Among Married Couples in Morogoro Municipality.

This questionnaire intends to assess the factors that influence divorce among couples in Morogoro Municipality. The questionnaire is anonymous and intended for research purposes only. I would be very grateful if you could devote a few minutes of your time to filling out this questionnaire.

Researcher: Hadija Mohammed Idd

Section A: Demographic Information Of Respondents: Circle where relevant

Gender

Male	Female
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Age Group

18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48-52	53 ~
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Education Level

Non formal	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor Degree	Master's Degree	PhD
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Marital Status

Single	Married	Divorced
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SECTION B: CAUSES OF DIVORCE AMONG COUPLES IN MOROGORO MUNICIPAL

1. Is there any cause of divorce among the couples in the Morogoro municipal area? Circle relevant

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

What are the causes of divorce among couples in the Morogoro municipal area?

	SA	A	N	SD	D
Early marriage					
Inadequate money to sustain life together					
Lack of resources to continue the marital relationship					
Loss of a job					
Unfished school					
Poor communication					
Lack of intimacy					
Lack of openness to each other					
Drug abuse, such as alcohol addiction, as well as smoking					
Partners family interferences					
Marital role expectations of the partners					
Personality characteristics such as aggressiveness, anger, antisocial behavior					
Infidelity-unfaithfulness					
Suspicion of one's own spouse					
Unhappiness					

Section C: Negative Impact Of Divorce Among Couples In The Morogoro Municipal

2. Is there any negative impact of divorce among couples in the Morogoro municipal area? Circle appropriate
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not Sure
3. What is the negative impact of divorce among couples in the Morogoro municipal area?

	SA	A	N	SD	D
Loss of resources such as a house, home materials					
It creates stress, anxiety, and threatens.					
It increases aggression and low communication skills.					
Decline in the academic performance of children					
Conflict and tension					
Disruption of the family route					
Financial instability					
Increased demand for social services such as counseling, legal services, and social support					
Emotional and behavioral problems, especially for children					

Section D: Solution For Reducing Or Checkmate The Rate Of Divorce In The Morogoro Municipal

If yes to question 8, which solution for reducing or preventing the rate of divorce in the Morogoro municipal area?

	A	D
Mutual respect between couples		
Improving communication skills between couples		
Encouraging couples to participate in pre-marital counseling		
Creating policies that support family stability, such as flexible work		
Financial counseling		
Providing access to mental health resources and support		
Providing easy access to marital and individual counseling		
Offering parenting classes and support		
Please specify other solutions.....		

Interview Guide

Study Title: Factors Contributing to Divorce Among Couples in Morogoro Municipal: Causes, Impacts, and Mitigation Strategies

Introduction

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview. The purpose of this study is to explore the causes of divorce, its impacts on individuals and families, and possible strategies for reducing divorce in Morogoro Municipal. All information provided will be treated confidentially and used solely for academic purposes.

Interviewer: Hadija Mohammed Idd

Section A: Causes of Divorce

1. Based on your experience or observations, what do you think are the main causes of divorce among couples in Morogoro Municipal?

2. Can you describe how these factors contribute to marital conflicts and eventually lead to divorce?

Section B: Impacts of Divorce

3. What negative effects does divorce have on couples, children, families, and the wider community in Morogoro Municipal?

Section C: Solutions to Reduce Divorce

4. In your opinion, what measures can be taken to reduce the occurrence of divorce among couples in Morogoro Municipal?

5. What role should families, religious leaders, community leaders, and government institutions play in helping couples maintain stable marriages and prevent divorce?

Closing Question

Is there anything else you would like to add regarding the causes, impacts, or possible solutions to divorce in Morogoro Municipal?