

The United Republic of Tanzania



Lindi Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

OCGS Vision

To become a “centre of excellence” for statistical production and for promoting a culture of evidence-based policy and decision-making”

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To coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation.

For more information, comments and suggestions please contact:

Director General,
National Bureau of Statistics,
18 Kivukoni Road,
P.O. Box 796,
11992 Dar es Salaam.
Tel: +255 22 2122722/3
Fax: +255 22 2130852
Email: dg@nbs.go.tz
Website: www.nbs.go.tz

Chief Government Statistician,
Office of Chief Government Statistician,
P.O. Box 2321,
Zanzibar.
Tel: +255 24 2231869
Fax: +255 24 2231742
Email: zanstat@zanlink.go.tz
Website: www.ocgs.go.tz



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Lindi Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
Ministry of State, President Office, State House
and Good Governance
Zanzibar

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REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was carried out on the 26th August, 2012. This was the fifth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like previous censuses, will contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians through the provision of current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

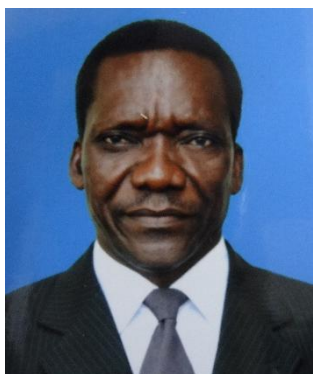
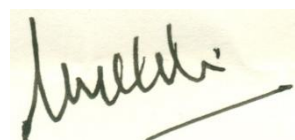
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) commonly known as MKUZA. The Census will also provide information for the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, which is the monitoring tool for NSGRP and ZSGRP, mapped out core indicators for poverty monitoring against the sequence of surveys, with the 2012 PHC being one of them. Several of these core indicators for poverty monitoring are measured directly from the 2012 PHC. The Census provides a denominator for the determination of other indicators such as enrolment and literacy rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and other socio –economic indicators.

The success of the census depended upon the cooperation and contributions from the Government, development partners, various institutions and the public at large. A special word of thanks should go to Government leaders at all levels particularly, Minister for Finance; Minister of State, President's Office, Finance, Economy and Development Planning, Zanzibar; Members of Parliament; Members of House of Representatives; Councilors; Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners; Supervisors; Field Assistants; Enumerators; Local Leaders and Heads of households.

Our special gratitude should go to the following; DfID, Government of Japan, JICA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank and other development partners for providing assistance in terms of equipment, long and short term consultancies, training and funding. We would like to thank religious and political party leaders, as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs),

mass media and the general public for their contribution towards successful implementation of the Census.

Last but not least, we would wish to acknowledge the vital contributions to the Census project by Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said, the 2012 Commissioner for Population and Housing Census and Mr. Mwalim Haji Ameir, the Census Commissar for Zanzibar. Special thanks should also go to the Management and staff of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS). Their commitment and dedication made significant contribution to the overall efficiency of the Census operations. We would also like to convey our appreciation to all other Government Officials who worked tirelessly to ensure successful implementation of the 2012 Population and Housing Census.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said'.A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mwalim Haji Ameir'.

Executive Summary

The Lindi Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered are population size; growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; citizenship; birth registration and disability. Other areas covered are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time.

The new topics that were covered in 2012 PHC for the first time since 1967 which was the first Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar were; Birth Registration, Agriculture and Livestock, Day Population, Diaspora, Social Security Schemes, Refuse Disposal, Cause of Death and Maternal Health.

Lindi Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic profile publication is comprised of thirteen chapters.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights the brief history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Lindi had a population of 0.8 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 92. Population of Lindi is growing at a rate of 0.9 percent annually, representing an increase of about 10 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Lindi region will double in the next 74 years. Lindi population is predominantly rural with 81 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Lindi was 0.9 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 0.6 percent and 2.5 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Lindi decreased from 1.4 percent during the 1988-2002 to 0.9 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Lindi region. It highlights the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on that the 2012 PHC data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 39 percent of the population in Lindi region is aged below 15 years, and six (6 percent) is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Lindi region pyramid shows a few persons in age group 20–39, an indication of youth out-migration to other regions or urban centres.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Lindi region had a total of 224,316 private households, out of which 180,289 (80 percent) were in rural areas and 44,027 (20 percent) were in urban areas. One third (34 percent) of households in Lindi region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 17.4 in 2002 Census to 19.6 in 2012. Average household size was 3.8 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 3.9 persons per household were slightly bigger than urban households (3.6 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 5.8 compared to 2.8 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Lindi region, more than half (51 percent) of the population were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 55-59, 60-64, 70-74, 75-79 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.1 years for males and 21.7 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26 years in 2002 to 25.1 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 20.7 years in 2002 and 21.7 years in 2012.

Chapter Six Citizenship and Birth Registration are Presented in Chapter Six. The results revealed that 99.9 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians. While the majority of foreigners

were from Mozambique, China, India and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany and Lesotho

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only seven (7) percent of Lindi population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven deals with about survival of parents. The 2012 PHC Results revealed that 65 percent of all persons in Lindi region and 93 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.93) percent of the population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, seven (7) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (9.2 percent) than rural area(7 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance form them. The results revealeds that one (1) percent of total private households in Lindi region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census, In 2012, Lindi region had 9,550 diaspora among the reported 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas with most of them living in Mozambique (64.6 percent). On remittances, results show that 7 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Lindi region was 63 percent. Literacy rate was higher among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (74 percent) than the rural population (61 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 68 percent and was higher in urban areas (77 percent) than in rural areas (66 percent). Adult literacy for males (76 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (61 percent).Variation in adult literacy rates range , from 75.7 percent in Nachingwea District to 60.3 percent in Lindi District.

Generally, literacy increased from 54 percent in 2002 to 63 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 59 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 74 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (86 percent) than in rural areas (71 percent). Female NER was higher (76 percent) than that of males (71 percent). The NER was highest in 82.9 percent Lindi Municipal Council to 67.8 percent in Kilwa District. Nine in every ten (90.1 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (105.1 percent) compared to rural areas (87 percent). There were differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas, with more females than males.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in. Chapter Ten Observation shows that 72 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas, two percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity, results show that 68 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 81 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Lindi region was farming (80 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by three (3) percent of Lindi region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 84 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 63 percent compared to rural areas (84 percent). Fifty three (53) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 36 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC results also show that, the majority of households (62 percent) had used grass or leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheet (33 percent). Usage of iron sheets was comparatively high in urban areas (62 percent) compared to rural areas (26 percent). On the other hand, the most commonly used flooring material in Lindi region reveal that, Majority (84 percent)

of households in Lindi region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material. Majority (60 percent) of all private households in Lindi region had their houses' wall built of Poles and. On room occupancy, results show that 59 percent of the households in Lindi region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 19 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water whereas, majority of households were used unprotected dug well (45 percent) In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 37 percent compared to 14 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Lindi region is uncommon, with less than one percent (0.8 percent) of households using that source of energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel (84.9 percent used firewood and 12.7 percent used charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. With regard to As for source of energy for lighting, only 14 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 65 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) . The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (32 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps and lantern/Chimney (67 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 20 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facilities used in Lindi Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (46.9 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (29.5 percent). Majority of households (40 percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only two percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset by private households were house, land or farm and hand hoe (85 percent each), followed by house (73.4 percent), land or farm (71.7 percent), mobile phone (69.1 percent) and radio (64.9 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas). Ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture

continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 81 percent of all private households in Lindi region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season,(88 percent of households in rural areas and 15 percent of households in urban areas.Forty four (44) percent of all private households in Lindi were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only with less than one percent of all private households (0.4 percent) engaged in the activity

Summary of Key Indicators for Lindi Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census

Indicator	Lindi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	864,652	100.0	702,603	100.0	162,049	100.0
Male	414,507	47.9	337,775	48.1	76,732	47.4
Female	450,145	52.1	364,828	51.9	85,317	52.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	0.9	-	0.6	-	2.5
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	112,595	13.0	94,122	13.4	18,473	11.4
Male	55,970	13.5	46,733	13.8	9,237	12.0
Female	56,625	12.6	47,389	13.0	9,236	10.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	340,027	39.3	282,886	40.3	57,141	35.3
Male	170,552	41.1	142,300	42.1	28,252	36.8
Female	169,475	37.6	140,586	38.5	28,889	33.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	384,738	44.5	317,941	45.3	66,797	41.2
Male	194,309	46.9	161,310	47.8	32,999	43.0
Female	190,429	42.3	156,631	42.9	33,798	39.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	77,573	9.0	64,846	9.2	12,727	7.9
Male	37,435	9.0	31,236	9.2	6,199	8.1
Female	40,138	8.9	33,610	9.2	6,528	7.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	54,597	6.3	45,924	6.5	8,673	5.4
Male	26,211	6.3	22,061	6.5	4,150	5.4
Female	28,386	6.3	23,863	6.5	4,523	5.3
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	224,316	100.0	180,289	80.4	44,027	19.6
Male Headed Households	147,926	65.9	120,561	66.9	27,365	62.2
Female Headed Households	76,390	34.1	59,728	33.1	16,662	37.8
Average Household Size ¹	-	3.8	-	3.9	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	2.8	-	2.8	-	2.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	5.8	-	6.1	-	5.0
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	264,322	51.3	214,440	51.8	49,882	49.2
Never Married	151,432	29.4	116,410	28.1	35,022	34.6
Living Together	54,268	10.5	47,277	11.4	6,991	6.9
Separated	4,238	0.8	3,414	0.8	824	0.8
Divorced	23,636	4.6	18,280	4.4	5,356	5.3
Widowed	17,564	3.4	14,294	3.5	3,270	3.2
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	863,987	99.9	702,220	100.0	161,767	99.83
Non-Tanzanians	665	0.1	383	0.1	282	0.17

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

Indicator	Lindi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	61,412	7.2	33,189	4.8	28,223	17.9
Population with Birth Notification	24,486	2.9	20,458	2.9	4,028	2.6
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	28,054	7.4	21,956	7.0	6,098	9.2
Male	14,231	7.4	11,213	7.0	3,017	9.2
Female	13,823	7.3	10,742	6.9	3,081	9.2
Diaspora						
Total	9,550	1.1	6,407	0.9	3,143	2.0
Male	5,456	1.3	3,747	1.1	1,709	2.3
Female	4,094	0.9	2,660	0.7	1,434	1.7
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	468,257	63.2	364,490	60.6	103,767	74.3
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	350,435	68.0	272,177	65.7	78,258	77.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	108,477	81.2	82,954	79.0	25,523	89.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	202,371	75.0	154,799	72.5	47,572	84.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	117,150	73.5	93,906	71.0	23,244	85.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	143,577	90.1	115,066	87.0	28,511	105.1
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	267,844	100.0	209,350	100.0	58,494	100.0
Primary School	242,676	90.6	195,834	93.5	46,842	80.1
Training after Primary	1,615	0.6	1,225	0.6	390	0.7
Secondary School	20,567	7.7	11,161	5.3	9,406	16.1
Training after Secondary	1,097	0.4	534	0.3	563	1.0
University and Others	1,889	0.7	596	0.3	1,293	2.2
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	4,508	1.1	3,050	0.9	1,458	2.0
Professionals	2,802	0.7	1,370	0.4	1,432	1.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	12,066	2.8	8,574	2.5	3,492	4.7
Clerks	2,231	0.5	1,169	0.3	1,062	1.4
Small Business Managers	1,240	0.3	472	0.1	769	1.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	10,862	2.6	4,374	1.3	6,487	8.8
Street Vendors and Related Workers	5,097	1.2	2,829	0.8	2,269	3.1
Crafts and Related Workers	9,929	2.3	6,069	1.7	3,860	5.2
Farmers	336,772	79.5	293,836	84.1	42,936	58.1
Livestock Keepers	723	0.2	504	0.1	219	0.3
Fishermen	6,348	1.5	4,183	1.2	2,165	2.9
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	1,551	0.4	547	0.2	1,004	1.4
Elementary Occupations	17,171	4.1	13,173	3.8	3,998	5.4
Others	10,615	2.5	8,098	2.3	2,517	3.4
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	356	0.0	278	0.0	78	0.1
Seeing	26,028	3.1	21,789	3.1	4,239	2.7

Indicator	Lindi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	11,422	1.3	9,638	1.4	1,784	1.1
Walking	12,528	1.5	10,376	1.5	2,152	1.4
Remembering	11,219	1.3	9,501	1.4	1,718	1.1
Self-Care	10,325	1.2	8,839	1.3	1,486	0.9
Other Disability	136	0.0	126	0.0	10	0.0
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	188,132	83.9	160,363	88.9	27,768	63.1
Living without Paying any Rent	14,397	6.4	11,021	6.1	3,376	7.7
Rented Privately	17,915	8.0	6,559	3.6	11,355	25.8
Rented by Employer	1,061	0.5	557	0.3	504	1.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	708	0.3	417	0.2	291	0.7
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,599	0.7	1,069	0.6	530	1.2
Owned by Employer (Rent)	504	0.2	302	0.2	202	0.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	2,787	1.2	1,688	0.9	1,099	2.5
Cement Bricks	12,637	5.6	2,559	1.4	10,078	22.9
Sundried Bricks	32,783	14.6	26,453	14.7	6,330	14.4
Baked Bricks	33,759	15.0	26,213	14.5	7,546	17.1
Timber	251	0.1	207	0.1	44	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	400	0.2	300	0.2	100	0.2
Poles and Mud	134,277	59.9	116,185	64.4	18,092	41.1
Grass	7,356	3.3	6,649	3.7	707	1.6
Tent	65	0.0	35	0.0	30	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	187,270	83.5	162,848	90.3	24,422	55.5
Non Earth	36,971	16.5	17,386	9.6	19,585	44.5
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	74,209	33.1	46,717	25.9	27,492	62.4
Grass/Leaves	139,374	62.1	124,248	68.9	15,127	34.4
Mud and Leaves	9,359	4.2	8,428	4.7	931	2.1
Others	1,373	0.6	896	0.5	477	1.1
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	145,815	65.0	119,789	66.4	26,026	59.1
Electricity	31,083	13.9	16,886	9.4	14,196	32.2
Others	47,419	21.1	43,614	24.2	3,805	8.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	190,517	84.9	167,460	92.9	23,057	52.4
Charcoal	28,481	12.7	9,910	5.5	18,571	42.2
Kerosene	2,160	1.0	1,583	0.9	577	1.3
Electricity	1,752	0.8	479	0.3	1,271	2.9

Indicator	Lindi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Others	1,408	0.6	859	0.5	550	1.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	41,435	18.5	25,200	14.0	16,235	36.9
Other Protected Sources	36,285	16.2	24,457	13.6	11,829	26.9
Unprotected Sources	146,596	65.4	130,633	72.5	15,965	36.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	9,848	4.4	1,927	1.1	7,921	18.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	1,454	0.6	590	0.3	864	2.0
Pit Latrine	198,492	88.5	164,583	91.3	33,909	77.0
Others	440	0.2	334	0.2	105	0.2
No Facility	14,083	6.3	12,856	7.1	1,228	2.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	6,826	3.0	284	0.2	6,542	14.9
Burnt	41,767	18.6	34,411	19.1	7,356	16.7
Roadside Dumping	2,073	0.9	1,723	1.0	349	0.8
Burying/Pit	89,641	40.0	69,225	38.4	20,416	46.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	84,009	37.5	74,646	41.4	9,363	21.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	118,634	52.9	93,884	52.1	24,751	56.2
Mobile Phone	95,323	42.5	67,205	37.3	28,118	63.9
Hand Hoe	191,188	85.2	160,413	89.0	30,775	69.9
Television	12,583	5.6	3,312	1.8	9,271	21.1
Land or Farm	191,441	85.3	163,500	90.7	27,940	63.5
House	191,370	85.3	163,477	90.7	27,893	63.4
Bicycle	102,461	45.7	86,059	47.7	16,402	37.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	6,860	3.1	4,342	2.4	2,517	5.7
Power Tiller	1,225	0.5	897	0.5	328	0.7
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	13,541	6.0	9,170	5.1	4,371	9.9
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	3,478	1.6	1,825	1.0	1,653	3.8
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	98	0.0	75	0.0	23	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	613	0.3	263	0.1	350	0.8
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	1,523	0.7	642	0.4	881	2.0
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,275	0.6	588	0.3	687	1.6

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List of Abbreviations

CHF	-	Community Health Fund
DCC	-	District Census Coordinator
DfID	-	Department for International Development
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	-	Enumeration Area
EAC	-	East African Community
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
JICA	-	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MHR	-	Member of House of Representatives
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NA	-	Not Applicable
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	-	National Health Insurance Fund
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OMR	-	Optical Mark Reader
PES	-	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SMAM	-	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
SWMT	-	Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

Census Night is a reference night of the Census. According to the Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, the Census night was the night of 25th /26th August, 2012.

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

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

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

Optical Mark Reader (OMR) is the process of capturing data by optical scanner by measuring the reflectivity of light at pre-determined positions on a surface.

Population and Housing Census (PHC) is defined as the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing 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).

Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is the sample survey conducted immediately after the census for the primary purpose of evaluating the census. It helps in identifying areas of deficiencies that need improvement in subsequent censuses.

Quality Assurance are planned and systematic activities implemented in a quality system so that, quality requirements for the product are fulfilled.

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

Urban Area for the purpose of the 2012 PHC, urban population consist of people living in areas legally recognized (gazetted) as urban and all areas recognized by Local Government Authorities as urban (Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common

for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities of a few thousand persons or more especially if the population of such areas is largely non-agricultural).

Population , Growth and Growth Rate

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 is the fractional rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases. It specifically 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.

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 the “working age population” (15-64 years).

Elderly Population refers to persons aged 65 years and above (according to international definition). However, according to the Tanzania National Ageing Policy, an elderly is an 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 is the population age 15 to 64 years (international definition).

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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 arrangements, 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 arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head.

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 to the total number of private households.

Collective Households is a group of persons residing in one dwelling or compound having 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.

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 unions or are living in a socially recognized stable unions.

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 excluding persons who have lived with another person and are now living alone.

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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 a certified copy of 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 a Government authority.

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

Educational Attainment is the highest grade of education 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 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) (2012 PHC definition).

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.

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

Economic Activity

Agriculture Worker is a person working either in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either a self-employed person or unpaid family helper, where production is primarily for own consumption rather than for the market.

Apprentice is a person working with or without payment as a part of training.

Employee is a person who performs work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. Employee categories included are; permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Employer is a person who engages other people to work for him/her for profit or family gain.

Family Worker is a person working without payment in cash or kind in a family enterprise.

Full Time Student is a person who is not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to schooling.

Home Maintenance Worker is a person, who during the reference period, performed household chores without pay. These include cooking, cleanliness, caring for elderly, children and the sick.

Non-Agriculture Worker is a person who performs work other than agriculture activities for profit or family gain.

Not Looking but Available for Work is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity nor take any efforts to seek employment although he/she was available for work.

Not Working but Looking for Work is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity but were available for work and is actively seeking employment.

Unable to Work is a person who was not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to sickness, old age, young age, disability and the like.

Working Person is a person who, during a reference period, was performing economic activities for pay, exchange or family gain.

Disability

Persons with Disabilities are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

Social Security Fund is a fund that provides its members with long and short terms financial security which can be used as “social safety nets” especially at older ages.

The category '**improved drinking water sources**' includes sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. It comprises piped water on premise such as:-

- Piped Water into Dwelling,
- Piped Water into Yard/Plot,
- Public Taps/Standpipes,
- Tube wells/Boreholes,
- Protected dug wells, and
- Protected Springs.

Improved Sanitation Facilities is the facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include:-

- Flush/pour to Piped Sewer System,
- Flush/pour to Septic Tank,
- Flush/pour to Pit Latrine,
- Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine,
- Pit latrine with Washable Slab with Lid,
- Pit latrine with Washable Slab without Lid, and
- Composting/Ecoson toilet.

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing 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).

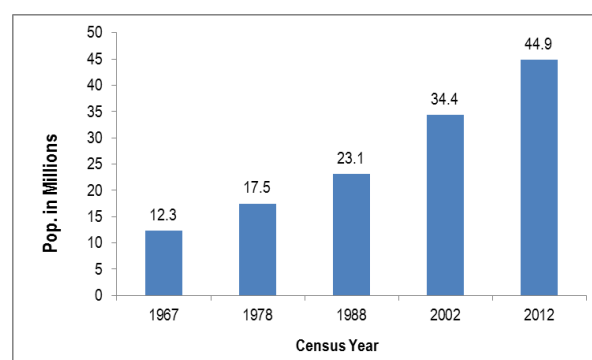
Modern day censuses collect additional information on housing units inclusive of housing structural characteristics, household amenities and living conditions and hence the title Population and Housing Census.

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

The history of population counts or censuses in Tanzania dates back to 1910. The first modern census was conducted in 1958. After the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, a total of five other censuses have been successfully conducted in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. All the post-independence Tanzanian censuses have been conducted in accordance with the global United Nation Principles and Recommendations for population counts.

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the midnight between 25th and 26th August, 2012, the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerate populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated people by the place they slept on the census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas



(EA) using maps and with the support of local administrative people. Ninety eighty percent of the population in the country were living in private households. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship. For the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania, Diplomats were enumerated. Data collected through the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million persons in 2012. The average intercensal annual growth rate however, has decreased from 3.3 percent between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 period.

1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

The 2012 PHC objective was to provide the Government with information on the size, distribution, composition and other social economic characteristics of the population as well as information on housing conditions. This information is important in providing updated benchmark data for formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population programmes and policies, including Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Vision 2020 for Tanzania Zanzibar.

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

The 2012 PHC was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act No. 1, of 2002. The Act, *inter alia*, mandates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania. In this respect, the Director General of NBS was responsible for planning the overall organization and technical administration of the Census. Furthermore, the NBS Director General was the Accounting Officer and in charge of all Census operations. As directed by the Act, the Order to conduct the 2012 Population and Housing Census on 26th August, 2012 was made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on 9th March, 2012 and gazetted on the 20th July, 2012.



The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, his wife and family being enumerated at the State House on 26th August, 2012.

1.3.2 Census Organization

A population census is an enormous and challenging national exercise with many and varied stakeholders and requires the participation of the Government or public administration. To ensure a successful census, careful planning, monitoring and evaluation of census activities is fundamental. A proper census organization is vital to this end.

Preparations for the 2012 PHC were facilitated by various committees established at national, regional and district levels to guide and monitor the Census processes. The committees drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Higher Learning Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The main committees were: the Central Census Committee, National Advisory Committee, Technical Advisory Committee and Regional and Districts Census Committees.

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of overseeing the operations of the census project. In Zanzibar, the responsibility was vested to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning. These were also the respective parent ministries of NBS and OCGS. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners were formed in each region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions and districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

The Commissioner of Population Census and the Census Commissar (Zanzibar) were responsible for educating, sensitizing and mobilizing people for the census exercise, resource mobilization and acted as a link between the Government and National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively. The Census Commissioner was also in-charge of the data processing exercise.

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater for current country needs, needs of other data users as well as other data producers in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses and recommendations of regional bodies of which Tanzania is a member (e.g. EAC and SADC). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholder workshops and the established Census Committees. The draft questionnaires were discussed and cleared by the Census Technical Committee, National Advisory Committee and finally by the Central Census Committee.

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Schemes. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had all the short questionnaire topics together with extra topics/questions on Marital Status Citizenship, Survival of Parents, Place of Residence Economic Activity Fertility, Housing Condition, Diaspora and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and

2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All the 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

Data collected were mainly demographic characteristics (Relationship, Sex, Age, Disability, Marital Status, Citizenship and Place of Residence); Literacy and Education; Migration; Economic Activity; Fertility; General and Maternal Mortality; Social Security Schemes; Tanzanians Living Abroad (Diaspora); Agriculture; Ownership of Assets and Housing Conditions.

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

Like previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumeration was preceded by extensive cartographic work covering the entire country. Besides its Census objective, the cartographic work also had other equally important national applications. The main Census-related objective of cartographic work was to delineate the entire country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) in order to produce large scale maps required for Census operations. The EA sizes mostly ranged from 60 to 100 households in both Rural and Urban Areas.



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012

Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. The Pilot Census was intended to test the Census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot census started on the 2nd October, 2011 and involved a complete enumeration of the population in 44 randomly sampled Enumeration Areas (38 for Tanzania Mainland and 6 for Tanzania Zanzibar). Experience and results obtained from the Pilot Census, provided valuable inputs in the final preparations towards the 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2012 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize people to participate in the Census process. The 2012 PHC advocacy campaign was officially launched in Mbeya by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP) on 11th May, 2012 at the start of the Uhuru Torch Race. Strategically, the Census message was incorporated as one of the Uhuru Torch key Messages.

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, the responsibility of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing peoples in their respective areas was vested upon the Regional and District Census Committees using resources that were availed to them through the regional authorities.

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 17th August, 2012 as the Enumeration day was approaching. The live and extensive media coverage of the event provided, not only the much needed momentum, but also a timely reminder of the 2012 PHC. The

media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



Prime Minister Hon. Mizengo Pinda and Zanzibar Second Vice President, Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi, in a group photograph with government leaders and representatives of development partners during the Official Launching of the Publicity and Advocacy Campaign for the 2012 PHC on 17th August, 2012, at Mnazi Mmoja grounds in Dar es Salaam.

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 parts of the country.

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors was performed by the Regional and District Census Committees in their respective geographical areas. Guidelines were provided on the total number of enumerators and supervisors needed for each ward or *shelia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

A range of other preparatory activities were carried out in the second and third weeks of August 2012. The activities included distribution of enumeration materials to supervisors and enumerators, physical identification of EA boundaries and meeting the local authorities in their respective areas.

Zonal Supervisors and Regional Trainers moved around the country to make sure that all supervisors and enumerators were well equipped for the enumeration roles or duties.

The Regional Census Coordinators were assisted by Assistant Census Coordinators. This team, together with the Regional and District Census Committees coordinated and monitored preparatory enumeration activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

1.4.3 Enumeration

The target population for the 2012 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 25th/26th August, 2012 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. Two types of enumerators were used: junior enumerators who administered the short questionnaire, and senior enumerators who administered the long questionnaire. For the short questionnaire, one enumerator worked in one EA whereas two senior enumerators administered the long questionnaire in one EA. The short questionnaire with 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of all EAs while the long questionnaire with 62 questions was administered to the remaining 30 percent. Other enumerators were stationed at mass transit points to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airplanes and ships. Special enumeration labels or tags were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Special arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless.



The President of Zanzibar, H.E. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein and his wife being enumerated at the State House on 26th August, 2012.

Enumerators were duly instructed to compile EA summaries upon completion of the enumeration and record the total population for each household and each EA in a Special Control Form: “*Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania 15A*” (SWMT 15A). Checking of the enumerators’ work by the supervisors was a continuous exercise throughout the enumeration period.

The duration for enumeration as per the Presidential Order was 14 days, from 26th August to 8th September, 2012. In most areas, the enumeration exercise was completed within the first seven days that is from 26th August to 1st September, 2012. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the first 7 days period due to various reasons. Most of these areas were those where the long questionnaire was administered and in some of the EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

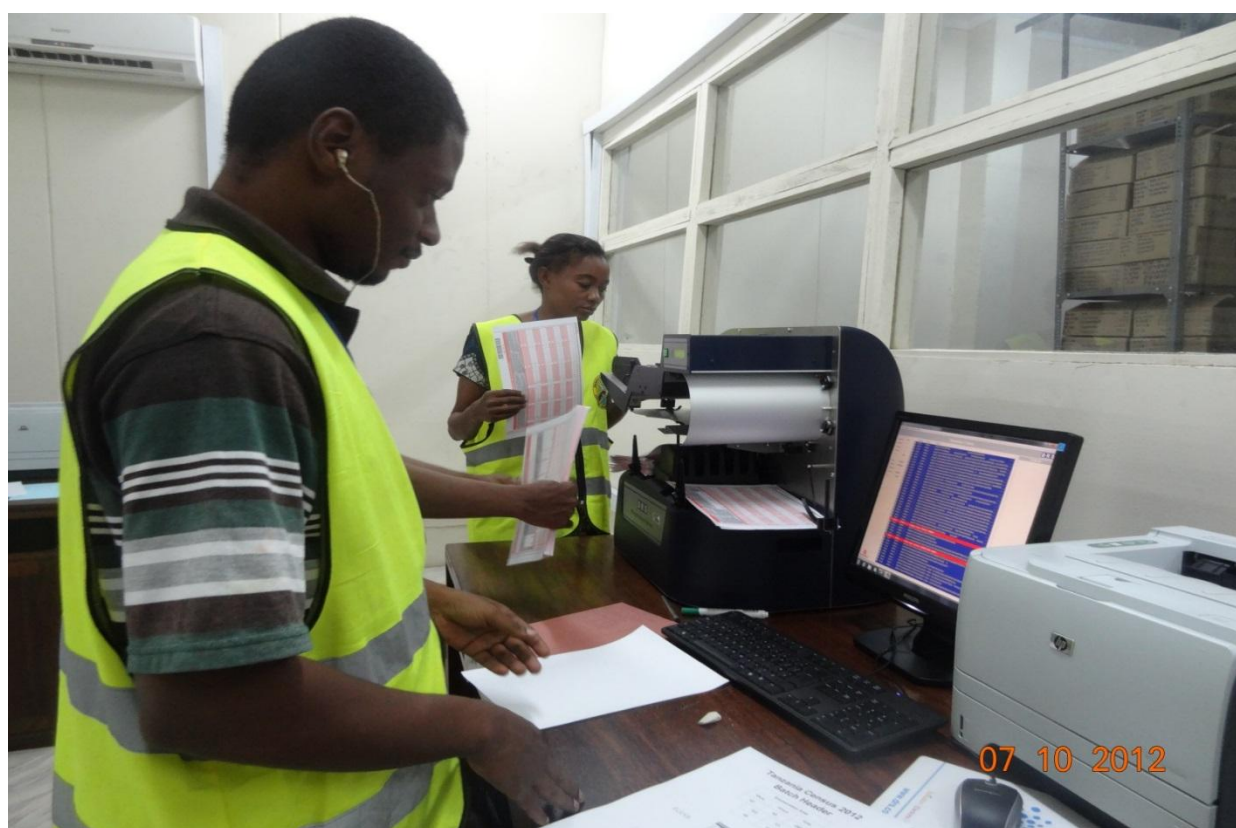
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps, control forms and the

population summaries (SWMT 15A) were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Centre at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

1.5 Data Processing

Data capture and processing of the 2012 PHC was carried out at the Census Data Processing Centre in Kibaha, Pwani Region. Data processing started with validation of the EAs, followed by sorting and separation of the questionnaires. The data was captured electronically from the questionnaires using the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) scanning technology and through manual data entry for special questionnaires such as community questionnaires. The scanning of the 2012 PHC questionnaires was completed in a record time of 66 days, starting from the 25th September, 2012 to 30th November, 2012. Manual data entry was completed on 12th December, 2012.



Scanning exercise at the Kibaha Data Processing Centre, Pwani Region, October, 2012

A total of 420 temporary staff were recruited as scanner operators, data editors/entrants, batch registers, box handlers and technicians. The registration and training of the staff started on 16th up to 24th September 2012. During the scanning exercise, the staff worked for 24 hours in three shifts of eight hours each. The whole process of data capture and compilation of basic counts was completed in three months after receipt of questionnaires from the field. The basic counts at

National level were released by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st December, 2012.

Further editing, verification and tabulation of data collected was done in phases and the first publication, *Population Distribution by Administrative Units* was launched by Honorable Mizengo Peter Pinda, the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania on 5th April, 2013. The second publication, *Population Distribution by Age and Sex* was launched by Honorable Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi, the Second Vice President, Zanzibar on 25th September, 2013. The launching of other publications will adhere to the Census Results Release Calendar that was posted on the NBS and OCGS websites. The Release Calendar is reviewed as and when necessary.

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

Quality assurance procedures are extremely important throughout any data collection process, i.e. during pre-enumeration, enumeration and post enumeration. In order to minimize errors in the 2012 PHC, quality standards were established and maintained in all three stages of the Census operation. A quality control team from NBS and OCGS worked hand in hand with the respective regional and district Census personnel to make sure that activities were performed in accordance with the required standards. A Quality Control Procedure Handbook for the 2012 PHC was developed and used throughout the Census activities in pre-enumeration, enumeration and post enumeration stages to standardize the process.

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

A population is a source of labour for production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. However, population growth increases demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources for its survival and development, which subsequently increases consumption of natural resources. The growth and distribution of the population also determines the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Sustainable socio-economic development simply means improving the well-being of most people. However, reducing poverty in a society without environmental degradation is more difficult to achieve with a rapidly growing population. As such, population growth should be kept at an appropriate level.

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 864,652 persons in Lindi Region, 852,658 (98.6 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that in rural areas the persons who were enumerated in private households were more than thrice (702,603 persons) those in urban areas (162,049 persons).

Table 2.1: Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	864,652	100.00	702,603	100.00	162,049	100.00
Private Households	852,658	98.61	694,702	98.88	157,956	97.47
Special Institutions	424	0.05	325	0.05	99	0.06
Inmates Institutions	605	0.07	263	0.04	342	0.21
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,339	0.15	503	0.07	836	0.52
Refugee Camps	7	0.00	7	0.00	-	-
Homeless People	901	0.10	835	0.12	66	0.04
Travellers/In transit	250	0.03	192	0.03	58	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	667	0.08	194	0.03	473	0.29
Education/AI Institutions	1,312	0.15	256	0.04	1,056	0.65
Orphan/Age Centres	31	0.00	8	0.00	23	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	6,458	0.75	5,318	0.76	1,140	0.70

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (450,145 persons) compared to male population (414,507 persons).

Table 2.2: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	864,652	100.00	414,507	100.00	450,145	100.00
Private Households	852,658	98.61	407,310	98.26	445,348	98.93
Special Institutions	424	0.05	276	0.07	148	0.03
Inmates Institutions	605	0.07	577	0.14	28	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	1,339	0.15	1,053	0.25	286	0.06
Refugee Camps	7	0.00	5	0.00	2	0.00
Homeless People	901	0.10	766	0.18	135	0.03
Travellers/In transit	250	0.03	207	0.05	43	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	667	0.08	203	0.05	464	0.10
Education/AI Institutions	1,312	0.15	829	0.20	483	0.11
Orphan/Age Centres	31	0.00	17	0.00	14	0.00
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	6,458	0.75	3,264	0.79	3,194	0.71

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Lindi Region in 2012 was 0.8 million. Out of that, 81.3 percent (0.7 million) were residing in rural areas and 18.7 percent (0.1 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Lindi Region was 0.9 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 0.6 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 2.5 percent. The average annual growth rate of Lindi Region decreased from 1.4 percent during the 1988-2002 to 0.9 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Lindi Region	646,494	787,624	864,652	21.8	9.8	1.4	0.9	74.3
Rural	549,454	661,228	702,603	20.3	6.3	1.3	0.6	114.2
Urban	97,040	126,396	162,049	30.3	28.2	1.9	2.5	27.9

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from -1.0 percent recorded in Lindi District Council to 6.5 percent recorded in Lindi Municipal Council.

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Lindi Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

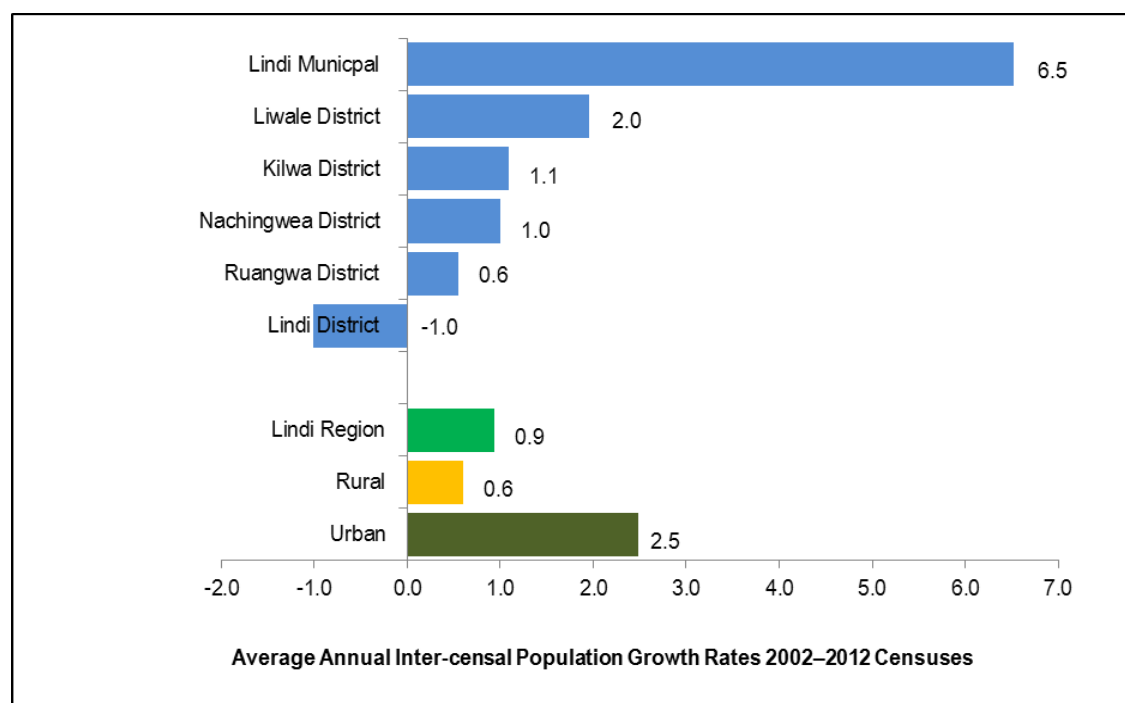
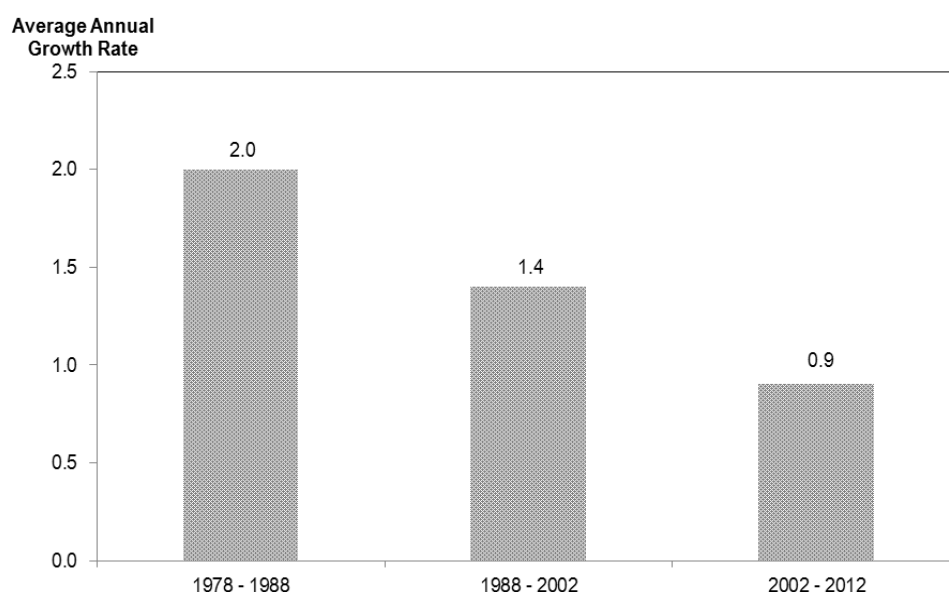


Figure 2.2 show that the Lindi population growth rate has decreased from 2.0 percent in 1978/88 to 1.4 percent in 1988/2002 and to 0.9 percent in 2002/2012.

Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Lindi Region, 1978–2012 Censuses



The total population of Lindi Region has increased by 9.8 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Lindi Region has increased by 1.4 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Lindi districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The largest population change was recorded in Lindi Municipal Council (91.9 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Ruangwa District (5.7 percent).

Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Lindi Region	646,494	787,624	864,652	21.8	9.8	1.4	0.9	49.1	74.3
Rural	549,454	661,228	702,603	20.3	6.3	1.3	0.6	52.4	114.2
Urban	97,040	126,396	162,049	30.3	28.2	1.9	2.5	36.7	27.9
Kilwa	150,419	171,057	190,744	13.7	11.5	0.9	1.1	75.5	63.6
Lindi	284,661	214,882	194,143	-24.5	-9.7	-2.0	-1.0	-34.5	-68.3
Nachingwea	117,473	161,473	178,464	37.5	10.5	2.3	1.0	30.5	69.3
Liwale	52,240	75,128	91,380	43.8	21.6	2.6	2.0	26.7	35.4
Ruangwa	N/A	124,009	131,080	N/A	5.7	N/A	0.6	N/A	125.0
Lindi Municipal	41,701	41,075	78,841	-1.5	91.9	-0.1	6.5	-641.6	10.6

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Ruangwa is a new district

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Lindi Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Lindi District Council with 22.5 percent of the region's population (194,143 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Lindi Municipal Council with 9.1 percent (78,841 persons).

Table 2.5: Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Lindi Region	864,652	100.0	702,603	100.0	162,049	100.0
Kilwa District	190,744	22.1	171,719	24.4	19,025	11.7
Lindi District	194,143	22.5	181,979	25.9	12,164	7.5
Nachingwea District	178,464	20.6	153,244	21.8	25,220	15.6
Liwale District	91,380	10.6	78,002	11.1	13,378	8.3
Ruangwa District	131,080	15.2	117,659	16.7	13,421	8.3
Lindi Municipal	78,841	9.1	N/A	N/A	78,841	48.7

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi municipal council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents the Population Distribution by Districts for and Rural and Urban Areas in Lindi Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.6 million in 2002 to 0.7 million in 2012, an increase of 6.3 percent, In the same period, the urban population increased from 0.11 million (126,396) in 2002 to 0.62 million (162,049) in 2012, an increase of 28.2 percent, from the 2002 to 2012 Censuses.

Table 2.6: Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2002-2012 Censuses

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002-2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Lindi Region	661,228	702,603	6.3	126,396	162,049	28.2
Kilwa District	157,038	171,719	9.3	14,019	19,025	35.7
Lindi District	184,162	181,979	-1.2	30,720	12,164	- 60.4
Nachingwea District	138,969	153,244	10.3	22,504	25,220	12.1
Liwale District	61,290	78,002	27.3	13,838	13,378	- 3.3
Ruangwa District	106,848	117,659	10.1	17,161	13,421	- 21.8
Lindi Municipal	12,921	N/A	-100.0	28,154	78,841	180.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi municipal council has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

Age and sex data characteristics of any population are important and critical in demographic analysis social functions and responsibilities and in supporting socio-economic development processes. They are vital for making key decisions in public administration such as determining the segments of the population which qualify for school enrolment, voting, labour force participation, pensions, provision of health services, food and shelter, and for population forecasting. The age and sex data are also used to calculate levels of fertility and mortality which are vital components of population dynamics and subsequently for population growth forecasting.

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording, as well as preferences. As was the case with previous censuses in Tanzania, the 2012 Census information on age and sex was collected using both short and long questionnaires. All persons who spent the Census night in the country were asked to state their sex and age in completed years.

The quality of age and sex data in the 2012 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices, and was observed to have suffered non-negligible errors associated with age misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9” was noted. Age misreporting was generally higher among females compared to males, and more evident in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Tanzania Mainland. Nonetheless, this may not necessarily affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are recommended conventional procedures for correcting such anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

This chapter provides highlights of the Census data on age and sex distributions. The detailed findings are presented in Volume II: Population Distribution by Age and Sex in single and 5-year age groups.

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

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, sex ratio and place of enumeration.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is to gradually decline 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 Lindi Region was 92 males for every 100 females. (99 for rural areas and, 90 for urban areas indicating an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 5-19 years, 50-54 years and 75-79 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups for Lindi region, and for Lindi rural it was above 100 for population aged 5-19 years and 75-79 years. On the other hand, Lindi urban sex ratio was equal to 100 for age group 0-4 years and was more than 100 for population aged 50 - 64 years and 75 - 79 years.

Table 3.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	864,652	100.0	414,507	100.0	450,145	100.0	92.1
0-4	112,595	13.0	55,970	13.5	56,625	12.6	98.8
5-9	119,615	13.8	59,856	14.4	59,759	13.3	100.2
10-14	107,817	12.5	54,726	13.2	53,091	11.8	103.1
15-19	72,715	8.4	37,345	9.0	35,370	7.9	105.6
20-24	64,073	7.4	27,913	6.7	36,160	8.0	77.2
25-29	62,296	7.2	26,980	6.5	35,316	7.8	76.4
30-34	60,145	7.0	27,251	6.6	32,894	7.3	82.8
35-39	54,636	6.3	25,566	6.2	29,070	6.5	87.9
40-44	42,494	4.9	20,298	4.9	22,196	4.9	91.4
45-49	41,446	4.8	16,629	4.0	24,817	5.5	67.0
50-54	29,245	3.4	14,712	3.5	14,533	3.2	101.2
55-59	20,002	2.3	9,826	2.4	10,176	2.3	96.6
60-64	22,976	2.7	11,224	2.7	11,752	2.6	95.5
65-69	15,957	1.8	7,584	1.8	8,373	1.9	90.6
70-74	15,356	1.8	7,425	1.8	7,931	1.8	93.6
75-79	9,653	1.1	4,906	1.2	4,747	1.1	103.3
80+	13,631	1.6	6,296	1.5	7,335	1.6	85.8

Table 3.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	702,603	100.0	337,775	100.0	364,828	100.0	92.6
0–4	94,122	13.4	46,733	13.8	47,389	13.0	98.6
5–9	100,603	14.3	50,422	14.9	50,181	13.8	100.5
10–14	88,161	12.5	45,145	13.4	43,016	11.8	104.9
15–19	56,779	8.1	29,613	8.8	27,166	7.4	109.0
20–24	49,884	7.1	21,628	6.4	28,256	7.7	76.5
25–29	49,042	7.0	21,223	6.3	27,819	7.6	76.3
30–34	47,710	6.8	21,563	6.4	26,147	7.2	82.5
35–39	43,985	6.3	20,608	6.1	23,377	6.4	88.2
40–44	34,363	4.9	16,326	4.8	18,037	4.9	90.5
45–49	32,970	4.7	13,553	4.0	19,417	5.3	69.8
50–54	23,759	3.4	11,776	3.5	11,983	3.3	98.3
55–59	16,379	2.3	7,949	2.4	8,430	2.3	94.3
60–64	18,922	2.7	9,175	2.7	9,747	2.7	94.1
65–69	13,287	1.9	6,294	1.9	6,993	1.9	90.0
70–74	12,937	1.8	6,270	1.9	6,667	1.8	94.0
75–79	8,184	1.2	4,152	1.2	4,032	1.1	103.0
80+	11,516	1.6	5,345	1.6	6,171	1.7	86.6

Table 3.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	162,049	100.0	76,732	100.0	85,317	100.0	89.9
0–4	18,473	11.4	9,237	12.0	9,236	10.8	100.0
5–9	19,012	11.7	9,434	12.3	9,578	11.2	98.5
10–14	19,656	12.1	9,581	12.5	10,075	11.8	95.1
15–19	15,936	9.8	7,732	10.1	8,204	9.6	94.2
20–24	14,189	8.8	6,285	8.2	7,904	9.3	79.5
25–29	13,254	8.2	5,757	7.5	7,497	8.8	76.8
30–34	12,435	7.7	5,688	7.4	6,747	7.9	84.3
35–39	10,651	6.6	4,958	6.5	5,693	6.7	87.1
40–44	8,131	5.0	3,972	5.2	4,159	4.9	95.5
45–49	8,476	5.2	3,076	4.0	5,400	6.3	57.0
50–54	5,486	3.4	2,936	3.8	2,550	3.0	115.1
55–59	3,623	2.2	1,877	2.4	1,746	2.0	107.5
60–64	4,054	2.5	2,049	2.7	2,005	2.4	102.2
65–69	2,670	1.6	1,290	1.7	1,380	1.6	93.5
70–74	2,419	1.5	1,155	1.5	1,264	1.5	91.4
75–79	1,469	0.9	754	1.0	715	0.8	105.5
80+	2,115	1.3	951	1.2	1,164	1.4	81.7

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Lindi region. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. Figure 3.3 shows a few persons in age group 20–39, an indication of youth out-migration to other regions or urban centres. The bulge in Lindi urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population especially in age group 45-49.

Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Lindi Region, 2012 Census

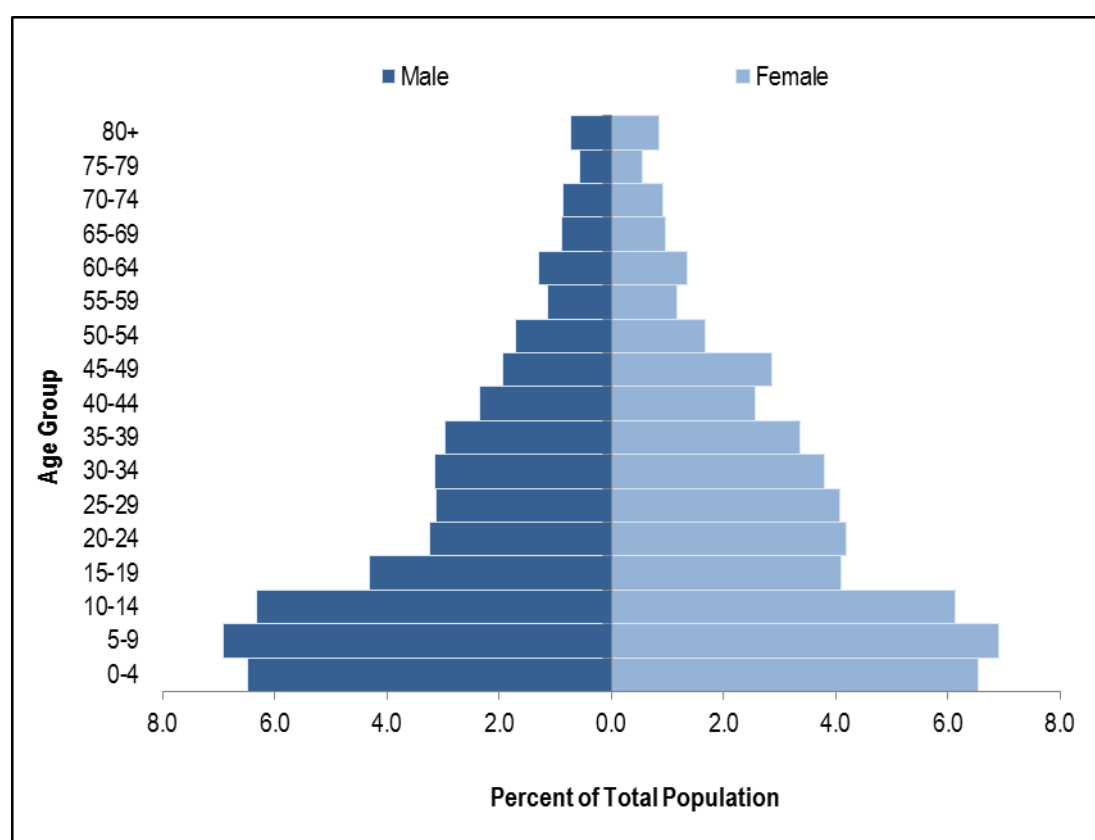


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

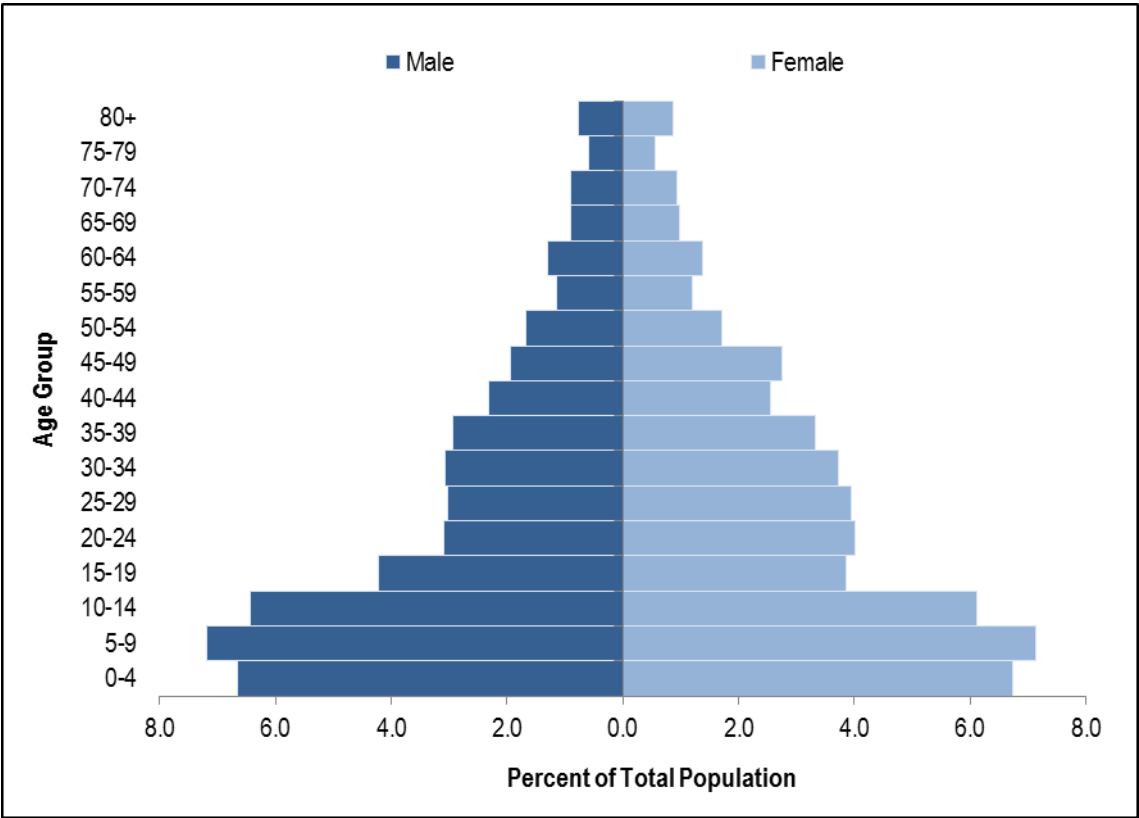
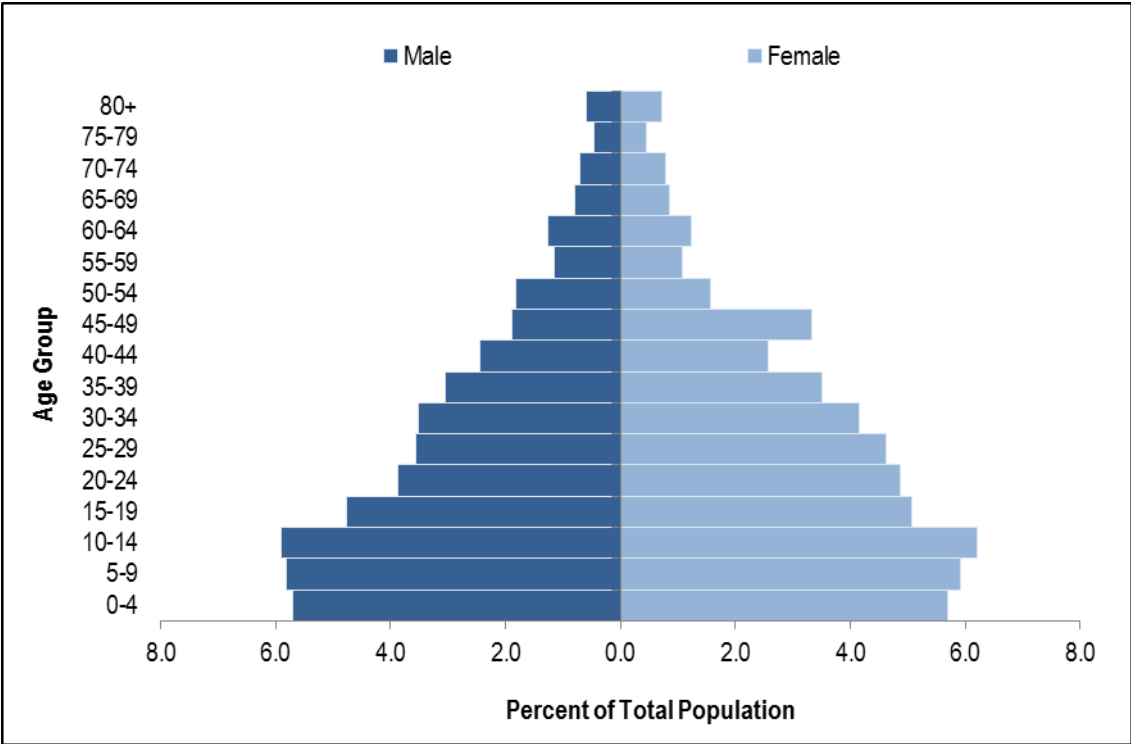


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with for of Lindi region whereby 50.5 percent of the region's total population is below 15 years of age Only six (6) percent of the population in the region is aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

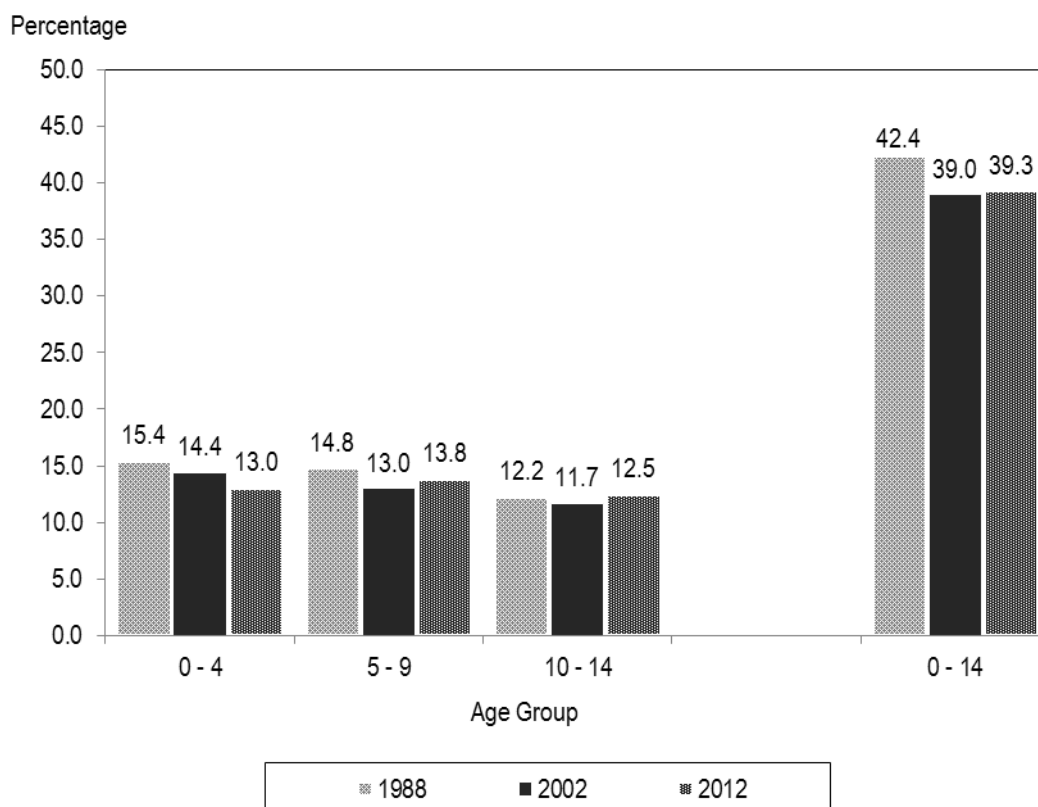
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Lindi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	864,652	100.0	702,603	100.0	162,049	100.0
Male	414,507	47.9	337,775	48.1	76,732	47.4
Female	450,145	52.1	364,828	51.9	85,317	52.6
Children (Under 1 year)	23,462	2.7	19,483	2.8	3,979	2.5
Male	11,609	2.8	9,619	2.8	1,990	2.6
Female	11,853	2.6	9,864	2.7	1,989	2.3
Children (0–4 years)	112,595	13.0	94,122	13.4	18,473	11.4
Male	55,970	13.5	46,733	13.8	9,237	12.0
Female	56,625	12.6	47,389	13.0	9,236	10.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	340,027	39.3	282,886	40.3	57,141	35.3
Male	170,552	41.1	142,300	42.1	28,252	36.8
Female	169,475	37.6	140,586	38.5	28,889	33.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	384,738	44.5	317,941	45.3	66,797	41.2
Male	194,309	46.9	161,310	47.8	32,999	43.0
Female	190,429	42.3	156,631	42.9	33,798	39.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	136,788	15.8	106,663	15.2	30,125	18.6
Male	65,258	15.7	51,241	15.2	14,017	18.3
Female	71,530	15.9	55,422	15.2	16,108	18.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	275,502	31.9	216,640	30.8	58,862	36.3
Male	127,176	30.7	100,281	29.7	26,895	35.1
Female	148,326	33.0	116,359	31.9	31,967	37.5
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	160,704	18.6	133,371	19.0	27,333	16.9
Male	80,895	19.5	67,530	20.0	13,365	17.4
Female	79,809	17.7	65,841	18.0	13,968	16.4
Secondary School (14–17 years)	62,592	7.2	49,310	7.0	13,282	8.2
Male	32,859	7.9	26,364	7.8	6,495	8.5
Female	29,733	6.6	22,946	6.3	6,787	8.0
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	470,028	54.4	373,793	53.2	96,235	59.4
Male	217,744	52.5	173,414	51.3	44,330	57.8
Female	252,284	56.0	200,379	54.9	51,905	60.8
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	215,823	47.9	170,219	46.7	45,604	53.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	77,573	9.0	64,846	9.2	12,727	7.9
Male	37,435	9.0	31,236	9.2	6,199	8.1
Female	40,138	8.9	33,610	9.2	6,528	7.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	54,597	6.3	45,924	6.5	8,673	5.4
Male	26,211	6.3	22,061	6.5	4,150	5.4
Female	28,386	6.3	23,863	6.5	4,523	5.3
Age-Dependency Ratio		84		88		68

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 42 percent in 1988 Census to 39 percent in 2002 and 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

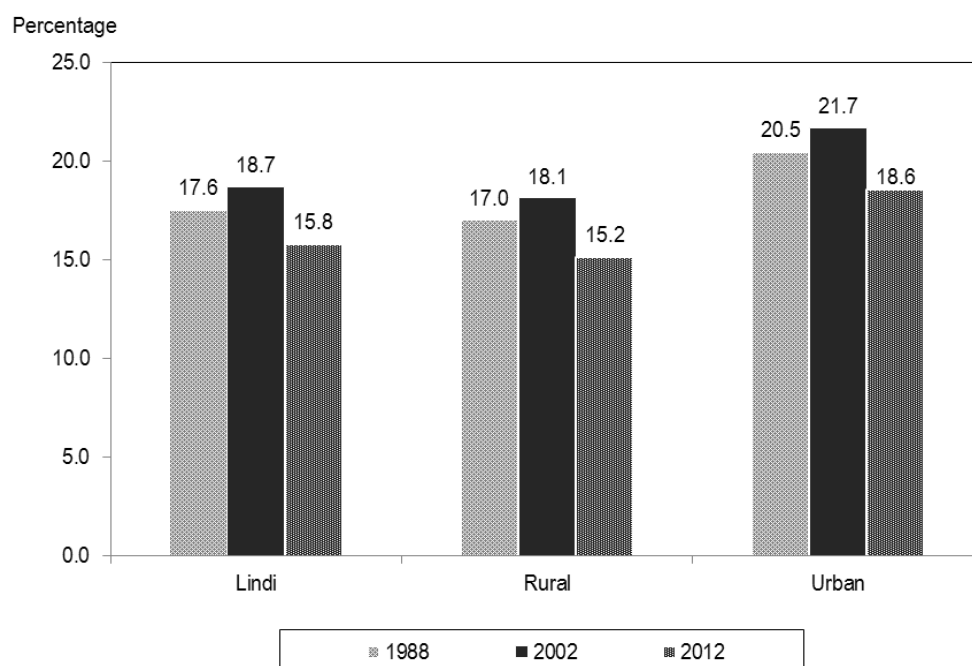
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Lindi Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

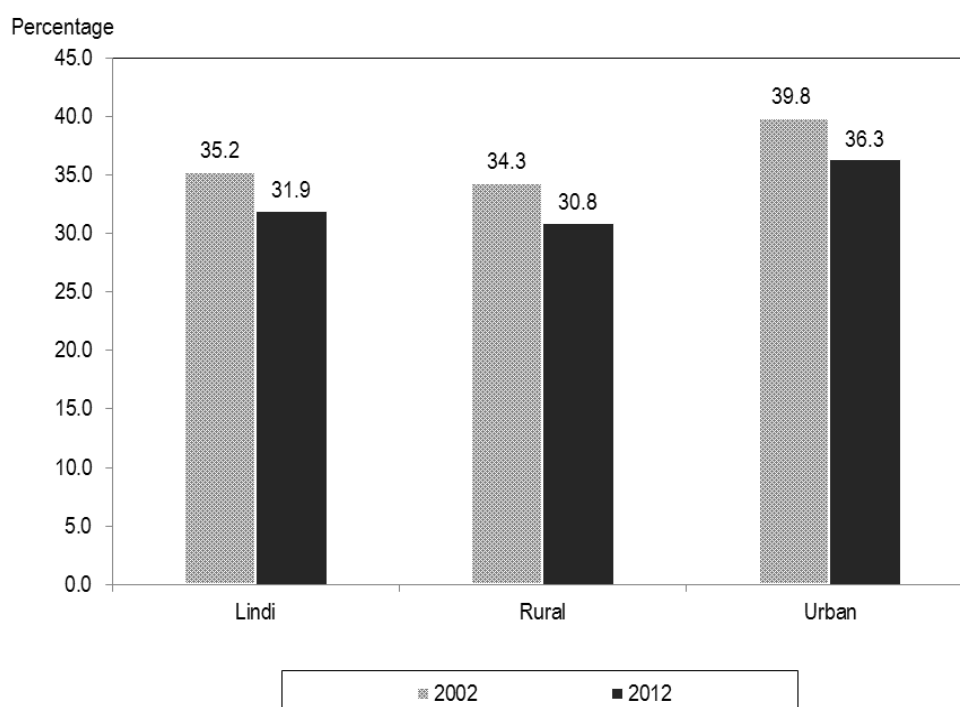
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Lindi Region, Lindi rural and Lindi urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Lindi Region has decreased from 18 percent in 1988 to 16 percent in 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has decreased from 17 percent in 1988 to 15 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas decreased from 21 percent to 19 percent in the 2012 PHC.

**Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Lindi Region
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 35 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012 for Lindi Region, slightly decreased from 34 to 31 percent for Lindi rural and also decreased for Lindi urban from 40 to 36 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

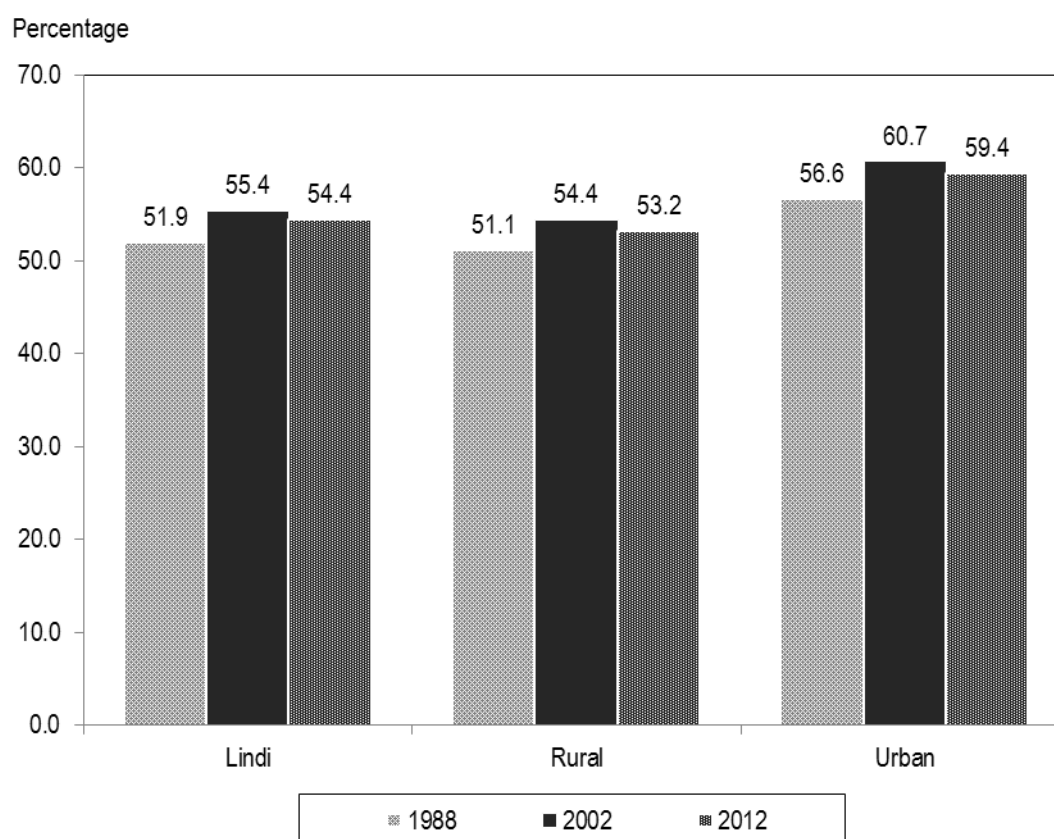
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Lindi Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage distribution of Lindi's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 52 percent in 1988 Census to 54 percent in 2012 and increased from 51 percent in 1988 to 53 percent in 2012 Census for Lindi rural and from 57 to 59 percent for Lindi urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

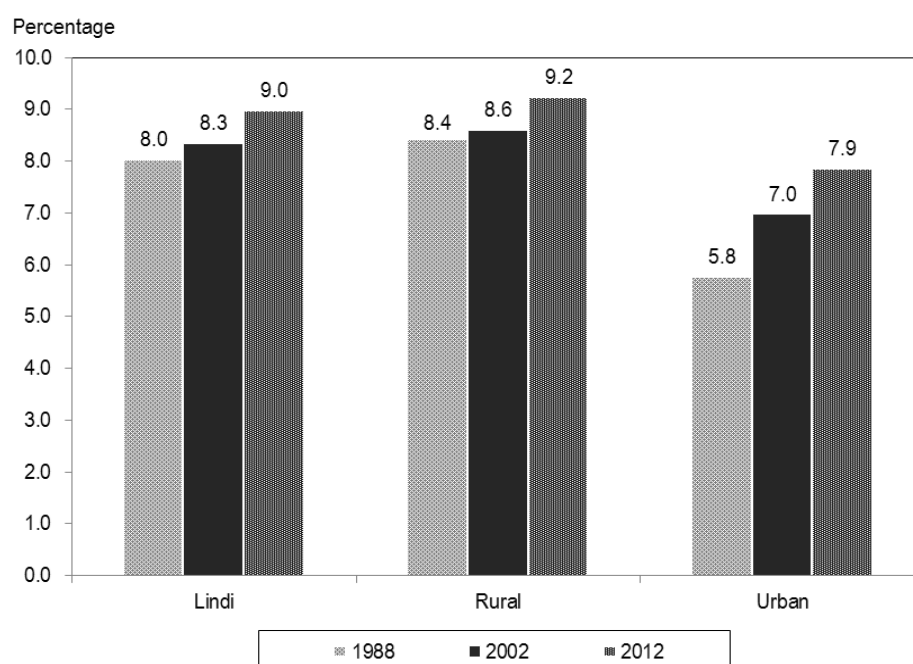
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Lindi Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Lindi Region increased from eight (8) percent in 1988 to nine (9) percent in 2012 PHC, the same trend is observed in Lindi Rural. It slightly increased for Lindi Urban from six (6) percent to seven (7) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

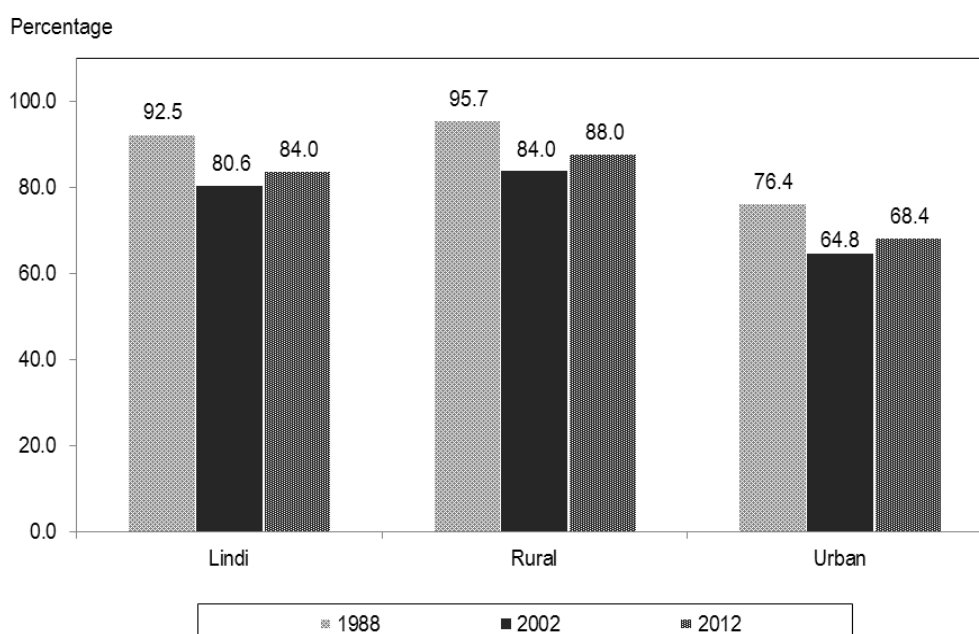
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution .of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Lindi Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio for Lindi region was 84 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 84 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Lindi rural and Lindi urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC. The dependency Ratio is relatively higher in rural areas (95.7 percent) compared to urban areas (76.4 percent).

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information from private and collective households. The information, which was based on household characteristics and composition, included the number of persons in households, their sex and relationship to the household head.

A private household was 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 arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. However, in consideration of the fact that the 2012 PHC enumeration was *de facto*, some modifications were made to the above definition. For instance, visitors were also included as members of the household if they were present in the household on the census night. On the other hand, usual members of the household were excluded if they had spent the census night outside the household, unless they were away on night duty or were on fishing or hunting trip and the like.

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (225,972) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Lindi Region had a total of 224,316 private households. Eighty (80.4) percent of the private households (180,289 households) were in rural areas and 19.6 percent (44,027 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About Sixty six (65.9) percent and 34.1 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	224,316	147,926	65.9	76,390	34.1	180,289	80.4	120,561	81.5	59,728	78.2	44,027	19.6	27,365	18.5	16,662	21.8	
< 10	270	175	64.8	95	35.2	218	80.7	141	80.6	77	81.1	52	19.3	34	19.4	18	18.9	
10-14	552	292	52.9	260	47.1	438	79.3	240	82.2	198	76.2	114	20.7	52	17.8	62	23.8	
15-19	3,730	2,171	58.2	1,559	41.8	2,877	77.1	1,700	78.3	1,177	75.5	853	22.9	471	21.7	382	24.5	
20-24	13,607	8,957	65.8	4,650	34.2	10,681	78.5	7,237	80.8	3,444	74.1	2,926	21.5	1,720	19.2	1,206	25.9	
25-29	23,540	16,113	68.4	7,427	31.6	18,427	78.3	12,990	80.6	5,437	73.2	5,113	21.7	3,123	19.4	1,990	26.8	
30-34	27,627	19,028	68.9	8,599	31.1	21,718	78.6	15,217	80.0	6,501	75.6	5,909	21.4	3,811	20.0	2,098	24.4	
35-39	27,682	19,279	69.6	8,403	30.4	22,303	80.6	15,744	81.7	6,559	78.1	5,379	19.4	3,535	18.3	1,844	21.9	
40-44	22,898	15,859	69.3	7,039	30.7	18,392	80.3	12,861	81.1	5,531	78.6	4,506	19.7	2,998	18.9	1,508	21.4	
45-49	22,825	13,572	59.5	9,253	40.5	18,065	79.1	11,118	81.9	6,947	75.1	4,760	20.9	2,454	18.1	2,306	24.9	
50-54	17,866	12,345	69.1	5,521	30.9	14,400	80.6	9,938	80.5	4,462	80.8	3,466	19.4	2,407	19.5	1,059	19.2	
55-59	12,713	8,352	65.7	4,361	34.3	10,285	80.9	6,764	81.0	3,521	80.7	2,428	19.1	1,588	19.0	840	19.3	
60-64	15,132	9,606	63.5	5,526	36.5	12,371	81.8	7,883	82.1	4,488	81.2	2,761	18.2	1,723	17.9	1,038	18.8	
65-69	10,717	6,592	61.5	4,125	38.5	8,825	82.3	5,471	83.0	3,354	81.3	1,892	17.7	1,121	17.0	771	18.7	
70-74	10,397	6,374	61.3	4,023	38.7	8,738	84.0	5,395	84.6	3,343	83.1	1,659	16.0	979	15.4	680	16.9	
75-79	6,509	4,169	64.0	2,340	36.0	5,529	84.9	3,548	85.1	1,981	84.7	980	15.1	621	14.9	359	15.3	
80+	8,251	5,042	61.1	3,209	38.9	7,022	85.1	4,314	85.6	2,708	84.4	1,229	14.9	728	14.4	501	15.6	

Table 4.2 reveal that Lindi District, being the district with the largest population, contributed 23.5 percent of the total number of private households in Lindi Region while Liwale District had the smallest population (9.4 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural area was Lindi District (93.8 percent) followed by Ruangwa District (89.9 percent), while, , the largest number of private households in urban areas was found in Lindi Municipal (100 percent).

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

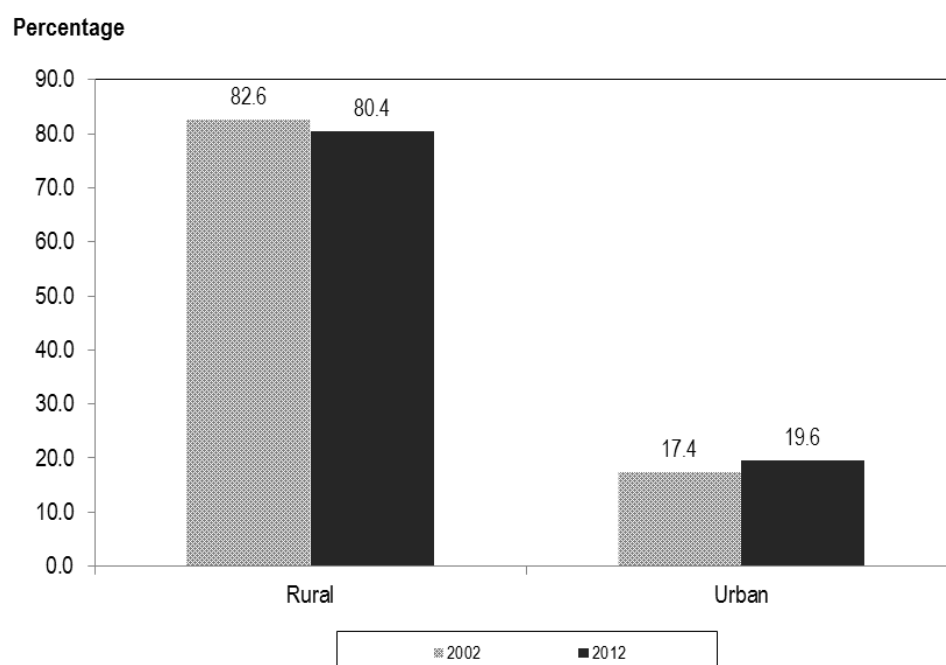
District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	224,316	100.0	180,289	80.4	44,027	19.6
Kilwa	42,596	19.0	37,908	89.0	4,688	11.0
Lindi	52,821	23.5	49,532	93.8	3,289	6.2
Nachingwea	48,145	21.5	41,534	86.3	6,611	13.7
Liwale	21,084	9.4	17,750	84.2	3,334	15.8
Ruangwa	37,326	16.6	33,565	89.9	3,761	10.1
Lindi Municipal	22,344	10.0	N/A	N/A	22,344	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi Municipal council do not have a rural component

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Lindi from 17 percent in 2002 to 20 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease in rural households from 83 percent to 80 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

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. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Lindi Region in the 2002 PHC was 4.0 persons, which is slightly higher than the 3.8 persons recorded in the 2012 PHC. Rural households with an average of 3.9 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (3.6 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.5 persons in Ruangwa to 5.8 persons in Lindi Municipal.

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Regions; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

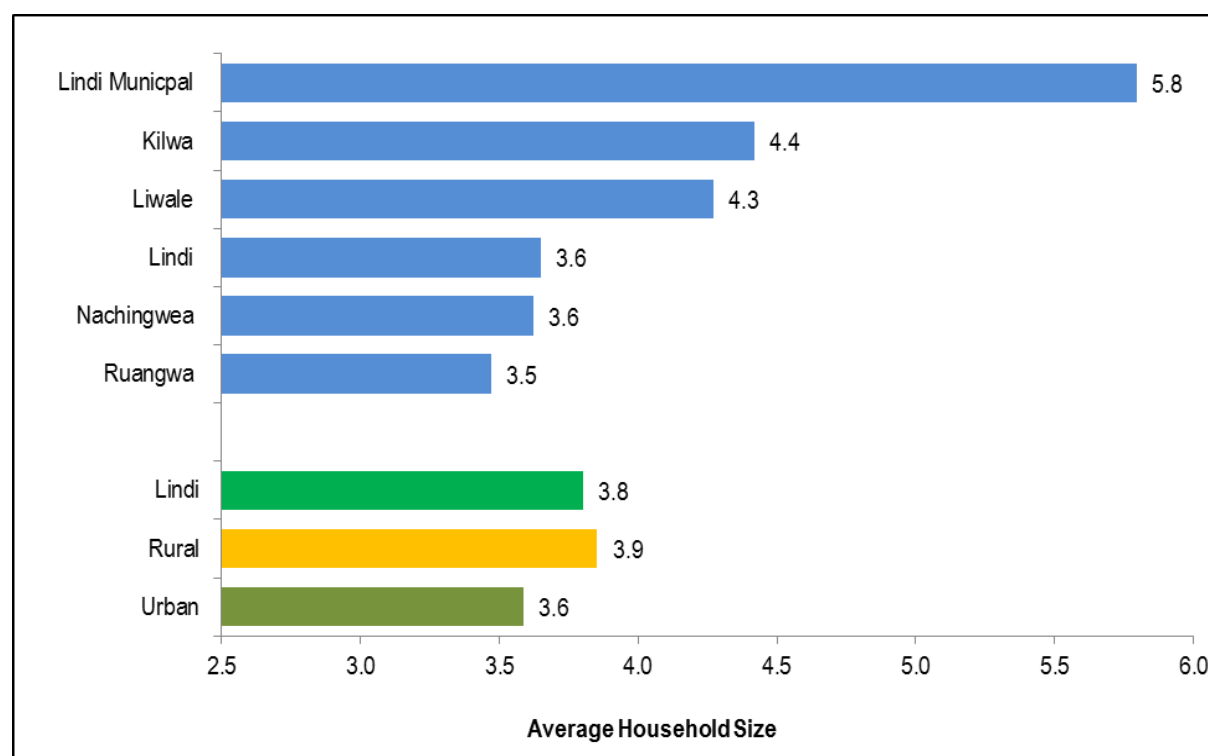


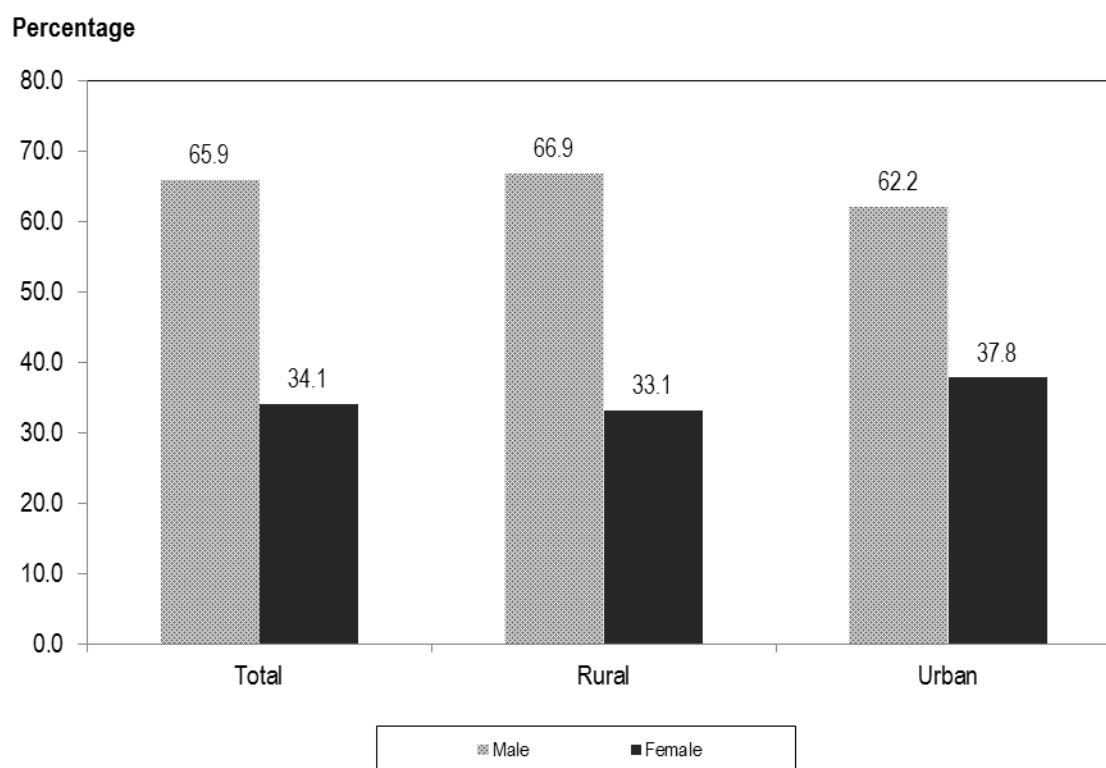
Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Lindi Region	778,153	852,658	192,935	224,316	4.0	3.8
Rural	653,864	694,702	159,353	180,289	4.1	3.9
Urban	124,289	157,956	33,582	44,027	3.7	3.6

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that about sixty six (65.9) percent of the total private households in Lindi Region were headed by males and thirty four (34.1) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



The proportion of male headed households has declined from 67.7 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 65.9 percent in 2012 while the proportion of female headed households has increased slightly from 32.3 percent in 2002 Census to 34.1 percent in 2012 (Table 4.4).

Table 4. 4: Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Lindi Region	67.7	32.3	65.9	34.1
Rural	68.9	31.1	66.9	33.1
Urban	62.0	38.0	62.2	37.8

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 5.8 compared with 2.8 for male headed households (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

Table 4. 5: Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Lindi Region	224,316	147,926	76,390	3.8	2.8	5.8
Rural	180,289	120,561	59,728	3.9	2.8	6.1
Urban	44,027	27,365	16,662	3.6	2.7	5.0
Kilwa	42,596	27,465	15,131	4.4	3.3	6.5
Lindi	52,821	34,699	18,122	3.6	2.6	5.6
Nachingwea	48,145	32,232	15,913	3.6	2.6	5.7
Liwale	21,084	14,906	6,178	4.3	2.9	7.6
Ruangwa	37,326	24,218	13,108	3.5	2.6	5.1
Lindi Municipal	22,344	14,406	7,938	5.8	2.6	5.2

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

The system of classifying population by marital status varies from country to country and from society to society within a country in accordance with the prevailing laws and customs. The information on marital status in most cases is collected from persons above a certain minimum age, which is the lower limit of age at marriage in that particular country.

During the 2012 PHC, the marital status question was directed to all persons. Nevertheless, analysis in this chapter is only based on persons aged 15 years and above. The six categories that were adopted to classify marital status of persons were: never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

5.2 Marital Status

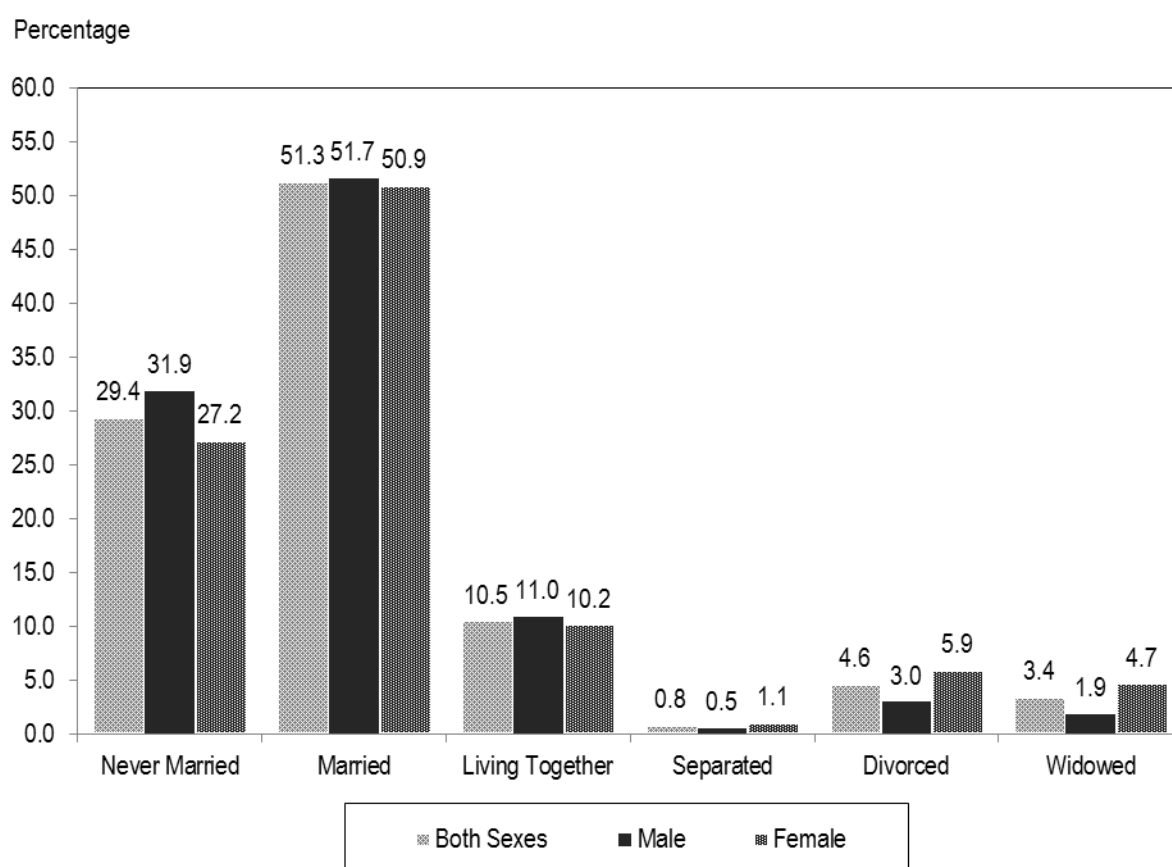
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence for Lindi Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 29.4 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Lindi had never married; 86 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. 51.3 percent were married and three (3.4) percent were widowed. Further observation reveals that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example in Lindi region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreased from 51 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 14 percent for those of age 80 years and above indicating that marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	515,460	29.4	51.3	10.5	4.6	0.8	3.4
15–19	71,632	85.9	11.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	61,999	50.6	35.8	10.7	2.6	0.2	0.1
25–29	61,026	27.6	54.7	15.0	2.2	0.4	0.0
30–34	59,095	18.1	62.1	13.6	5.5	0.6	0.1
35–39	53,639	14.2	65.1	14.0	5.7	0.9	0.2
40–44	41,792	12.3	67.6	12.9	4.8	1.1	1.4
45–49	40,937	10.2	66.8	11.3	6.0	1.4	4.2
50–54	28,823	10.0	68.6	10.3	6.0	1.3	3.9
55–59	19,746	10.9	62.0	11.7	8.8	1.8	4.8
60–64	22,731	11.9	62.6	9.1	8.9	1.7	5.8
65–69	15,787	9.5	61.0	9.8	9.2	1.6	9.0
70–74	15,183	12.2	54.9	7.5	9.3	1.7	14.3
75–79	9,557	12.3	45.3	5.7	6.8	1.5	28.5
80+	13,513	13.5	36.3	3.7	5.6	1.5	39.4

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban areas by five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (31.9 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (27.2 percent). While, the proportion of the widowed females (4.7 percent) was more than twice as much as that of males (1.9 percent). The tables further indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	238,187	31.9	51.7	11.0	3.0	0.5	1.9
15-19	36,724	91.9	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	26,599	63.6	24.9	8.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	26,125	32.6	49.3	16.4	1.4	0.3	0.0
30-34	26,540	19.3	60.8	14.8	4.6	0.4	0.1
35-39	24,898	14.3	65.1	15.4	4.3	0.6	0.2
40-44	19,817	12.2	68.7	13.9	2.9	0.8	1.5
45-49	16,321	8.8	69.6	13.7	3.5	0.9	3.5
50-54	14,461	7.9	72.5	12.0	3.8	0.9	2.9
55-59	9,677	7.6	70.1	13.3	4.7	1.1	3.2
60-64	11,090	6.9	73.0	11.1	4.6	1.1	3.2
65-69	7,507	5.7	74.0	10.9	4.5	0.9	4.0
70-74	7,338	5.8	73.3	9.2	4.4	1.2	6.1
75-79	4,844	6.3	67.8	8.2	4.2	1.2	12.3
80+	6,246	7.0	63.3	6.1	3.9	0.9	18.8

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	277,273	27.2	50.9	10.2	5.9	1.1	4.7
15-19	34,908	79.6	15.4	4.8	0.2	0.0	-
20-24	35,400	40.9	44.0	12.2	2.7	0.2	0.1
25-29	34,901	23.9	58.8	13.9	2.9	0.6	0.0
30-34	32,555	17.0	63.2	12.5	6.3	0.9	0.1
35-39	28,741	14.1	65.0	12.8	6.9	1.1	0.1
40-44	21,975	12.3	66.5	11.9	6.4	1.4	1.3
45-49	24,616	11.1	65.0	9.7	7.6	1.8	4.7
50-54	14,362	12.1	64.6	8.5	8.2	1.7	4.9
55-59	10,069	14.0	54.2	10.2	12.8	2.5	6.3
60-64	11,641	16.6	52.6	7.3	13.0	2.2	8.3
65-69	8,280	12.9	49.2	8.8	13.5	2.1	13.6
70-74	7,845	18.2	37.8	6.0	13.9	2.1	22.0
75-79	4,713	18.5	22.3	3.1	9.4	1.7	45.1
80+	7,267	19.1	13.2	1.7	7.0	1.9	57.0

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	414,115	28.1	51.8	11.4	4.4	0.8	3.5
15–19	56,127	85.2	11.7	3.0	0.1	0.0	-
20–24	48,902	48.7	37.0	11.5	2.6	0.2	0.1
25–29	48,289	25.8	55.6	15.9	2.2	0.5	0.0
30–34	47,050	17.0	62.3	14.6	5.3	0.7	0.1
35–39	43,304	13.1	65.1	15.2	5.5	0.9	0.2
40–44	33,896	11.6	67.3	14.1	4.5	1.1	1.4
45–49	32,624	9.7	66.8	12.5	5.5	1.4	4.1
50–54	23,480	9.8	68.2	11.3	5.6	1.3	3.9
55–59	16,201	10.8	61.8	12.7	8.3	1.7	4.6
60–64	18,743	11.7	62.5	10.0	8.4	1.7	5.8
65–69	13,152	9.5	61.3	10.5	8.5	1.4	8.8
70–74	12,810	12.1	55.2	8.1	9.0	1.7	14.0
75–79	8,112	11.9	45.9	6.4	6.5	1.4	27.9
80+	11,425	13.6	37.0	4.2	5.4	1.5	38.3

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	191,876	30.8	51.9	11.9	2.9	0.5	1.9
15–19	29,217	91.8	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	20,952	61.8	25.8	9.5	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	20,721	30.7	50.4	17.2	1.4	0.3	0.0
30–34	21,110	18.5	60.7	15.9	4.5	0.4	0.1
35–39	20,148	13.4	64.9	16.8	4.2	0.6	0.2
40–44	15,998	11.7	68.3	15.0	2.7	0.8	1.5
45–49	13,346	8.6	69.0	14.7	3.3	0.9	3.5
50–54	11,615	7.7	71.7	13.4	3.5	0.8	2.9
55–59	7,848	7.6	69.2	14.6	4.5	1.0	3.1
60–64	9,070	6.7	72.5	12.1	4.4	1.0	3.2
65–69	6,238	5.8	73.5	11.8	4.1	0.8	4.0
70–74	6,203	5.7	73.4	9.9	4.0	1.1	5.9
75–79	4,103	5.9	67.8	9.3	4.0	1.2	11.7
80+	5,307	6.8	63.6	6.7	3.6	1.0	18.2

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	222,239	25.8	51.6	11.0	5.7	1.1	4.8
15–19	26,910	78.1	16.2	5.5	0.2	0.0	-
20–24	27,950	38.8	45.4	12.9	2.6	0.2	0.1
25–29	27,568	22.2	59.6	14.9	2.8	0.6	0.0
30–34	25,940	15.7	63.7	13.6	6.0	0.9	0.1
35–39	23,156	12.9	65.3	13.9	6.6	1.1	0.1
40–44	17,898	11.6	66.5	13.2	6.1	1.3	1.2
45–49	19,278	10.4	65.3	11.0	7.0	1.7	4.5
50–54	11,865	11.8	64.7	9.3	7.7	1.7	4.9
55–59	8,353	13.9	54.8	11.0	12.0	2.3	6.1
60–64	9,673	16.3	53.0	7.9	12.3	2.3	8.2
65–69	6,914	12.9	50.2	9.3	12.4	2.0	13.2
70–74	6,607	18.0	38.1	6.4	13.6	2.3	21.6
75–79	4,009	18.1	23.4	3.5	9.0	1.5	44.4
80+	6,118	19.4	14.0	2.0	6.9	1.9	55.8

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	101,345	34.6	49.2	6.9	5.3	0.8	3.2
15–19	15,505	88.5	10.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	13,097	58.0	31.4	7.7	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	12,737	34.5	51.3	11.4	2.5	0.3	0.0
30–34	12,045	22.3	61.2	9.4	6.4	0.5	0.1
35–39	10,335	18.5	64.9	8.9	6.7	0.8	0.2
40–44	7,896	15.1	68.5	7.7	5.8	1.2	1.6
45–49	8,313	12.1	66.9	6.6	7.8	1.8	4.8
50–54	5,343	10.8	70.2	5.8	7.7	1.4	4.1
55–59	3,545	11.0	62.8	7.2	11.1	2.4	5.4
60–64	3,988	12.8	63.0	5.1	11.3	1.6	6.2
65–69	2,635	9.5	59.4	6.3	12.7	2.1	10.0
70–74	2,373	13.0	53.7	4.6	11.3	1.6	15.9
75–79	1,445	14.3	42.3	1.5	8.4	1.9	31.6
80+	2,088	13.2	32.6	1.2	6.7	1.4	44.9

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	46,311	36.3	50.6	7.2	3.5	0.5	1.9
15-19	7,507	92.4	7.3	0.3	0.0	-	-
20-24	5,647	70.4	21.7	5.4	2.4	0.1	0.1
25-29	5,404	40.2	45.0	13.1	1.5	0.1	0.0
30-34	5,430	22.5	61.3	10.9	5.0	0.3	0.1
35-39	4,750	18.0	66.3	9.8	5.0	0.6	0.3
40-44	3,819	14.5	70.5	9.1	3.8	0.6	1.5
45-49	2,975	9.3	72.6	8.9	4.3	1.0	3.7
50-54	2,846	8.5	76.0	6.5	4.9	0.9	3.2
55-59	1,829	7.5	73.5	7.9	6.0	1.4	3.7
60-64	2,020	7.7	75.4	6.4	5.8	1.4	3.2
65-69	1,269	5.4	76.1	6.5	6.1	1.7	4.1
70-74	1,135	6.1	73.1	5.4	6.3	1.9	7.3
75-79	741	8.4	67.5	2.2	5.4	1.2	15.4
80+	939	8.1	61.4	2.2	5.2	0.9	22.2

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	55,034	33.1	48.1	6.6	6.8	1.1	4.4
15-19	7,998	84.8	12.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	-
20-24	7,450	48.7	38.7	9.5	3.0	0.2	0.0
25-29	7,333	30.2	56.0	10.2	3.2	0.5	0.0
30-34	6,615	22.1	61.2	8.3	7.5	0.7	0.1
35-39	5,585	18.9	63.7	8.1	8.1	1.1	0.1
40-44	4,077	15.7	66.7	6.4	7.7	1.8	1.6
45-49	5,338	13.7	63.8	5.3	9.7	2.2	5.5
50-54	2,497	13.5	63.7	5.0	10.8	1.9	5.2
55-59	1,716	14.7	51.5	6.5	16.6	3.4	7.2
60-64	1,968	17.9	50.3	3.8	17.0	1.8	9.2
65-69	1,366	13.3	43.9	6.1	18.7	2.5	15.4
70-74	1,238	19.3	35.9	3.8	15.8	1.3	23.8
75-79	704	20.5	15.8	0.7	11.6	2.7	48.7
80+	1,149	17.3	9.0	0.4	7.8	1.9	63.5

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 27.7 percent in Lindi District Council to 33.3 percent in Lindi Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was from 39.9 percent in Nachingwea District Council to 60.5 percent in Liwale District Council. The proportion for the separated was about one (0.8) percent for all districts except for Kilwa District Council (0.4 percent). Widowed category ranged from three (3.0) percent in Nachingwea and Liwale District Councils to 3.8 percent in Lindi District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is much higher in Nachingwea District Council (23.3 percent) and Ruangwa District Council (16.9 percent) compared to other district councils.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Lindi Region	515,460	29.4	51.3	10.5	0.8	4.6	3.4
Rural	414,115	28.1	51.8	11.4	0.8	4.4	3.5
Urban	101,345	34.6	49.2	6.9	0.8	5.3	3.2
Kilwa	104,626	30.9	59.4	1.7	0.4	4.1	3.4
Lindi	117,980	27.7	54.9	7.5	0.8	5.4	3.8
Nachingwea	108,138	28.3	39.9	23.3	1.3	4.3	3.0
Liwale	52,107	29.7	60.5	3.5	0.5	2.8	3.0
Ruangwa	82,741	28.7	45.3	16.9	1.0	4.5	3.6
Lindi Municipal	49,868	33.3	50.4	5.5	0.8	6.3	3.6

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

Mean Age at First Marriage is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. A population, in which age at marriage is low, tends to have early childbearing and high fertility. Since there was no direct question on age at first marriage in the 2012 PHC, the mean age at first marriage is estimated using the Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). The Mean Age at First Marriage is defined as the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that in Lindi region females get married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.7 years 2002 to 21.7 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.0 years in 2002 Census to 25.1 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3 shows that, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly increased from 22.9 to 23.1 years

and that of males decreased from 27.5 to 26.2 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.2 to 21.3 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 25.6 to 24.8 years.

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

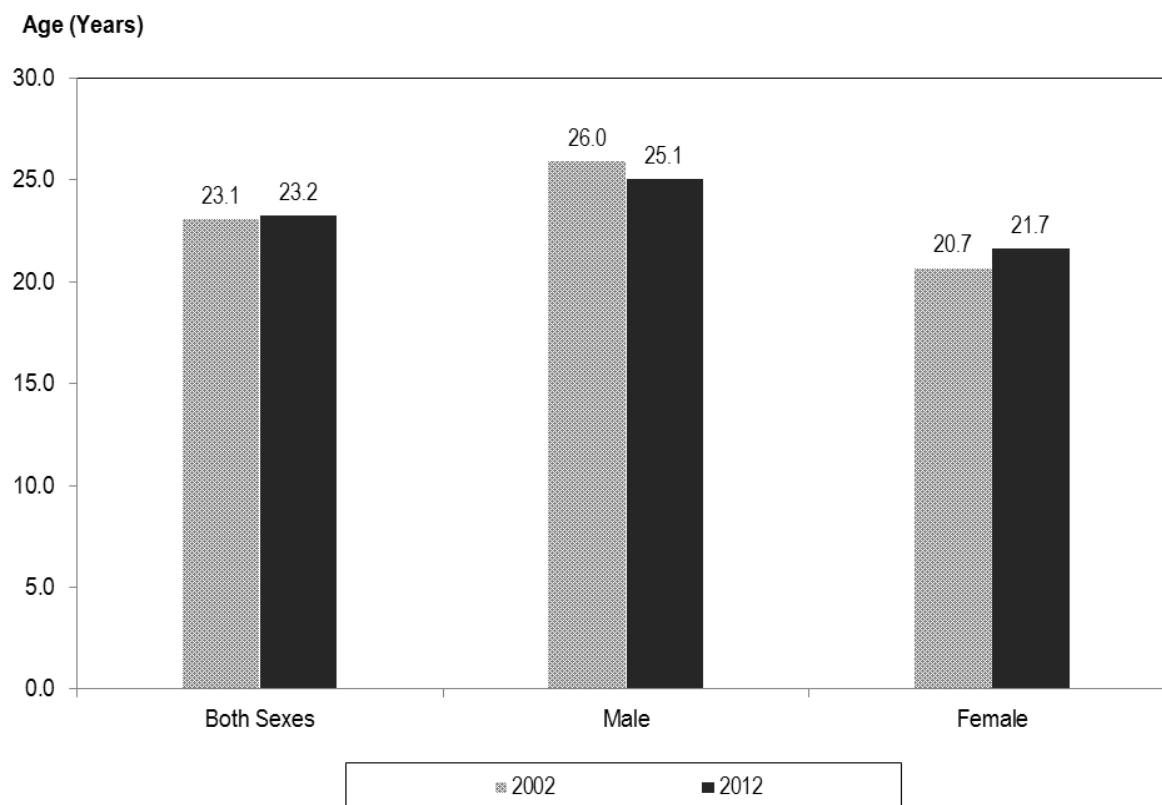
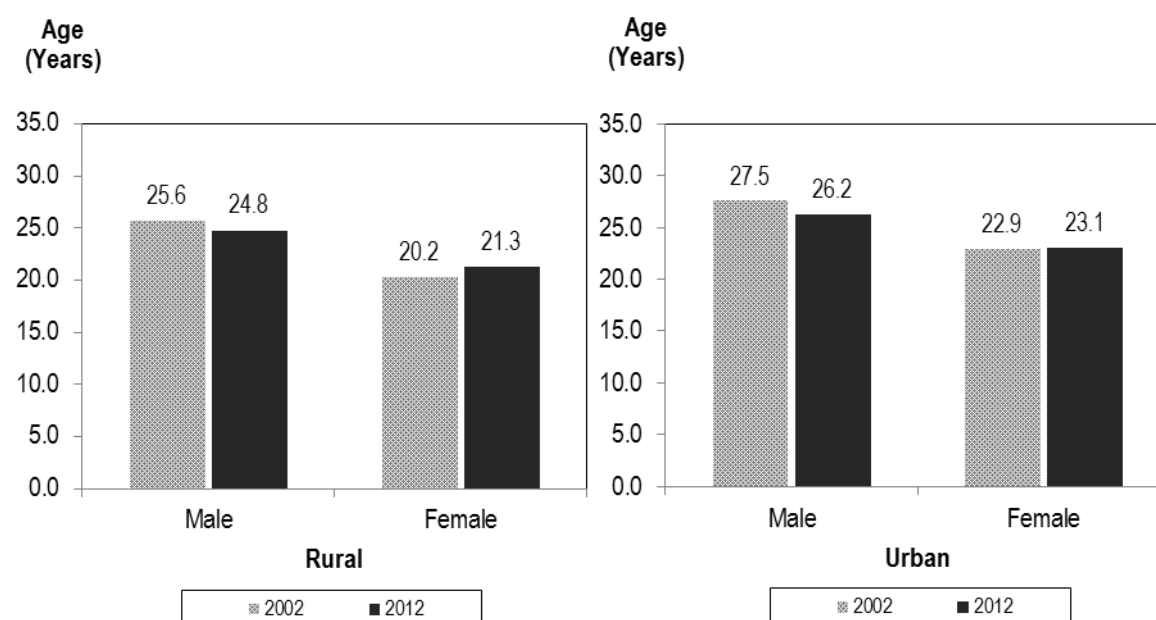


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

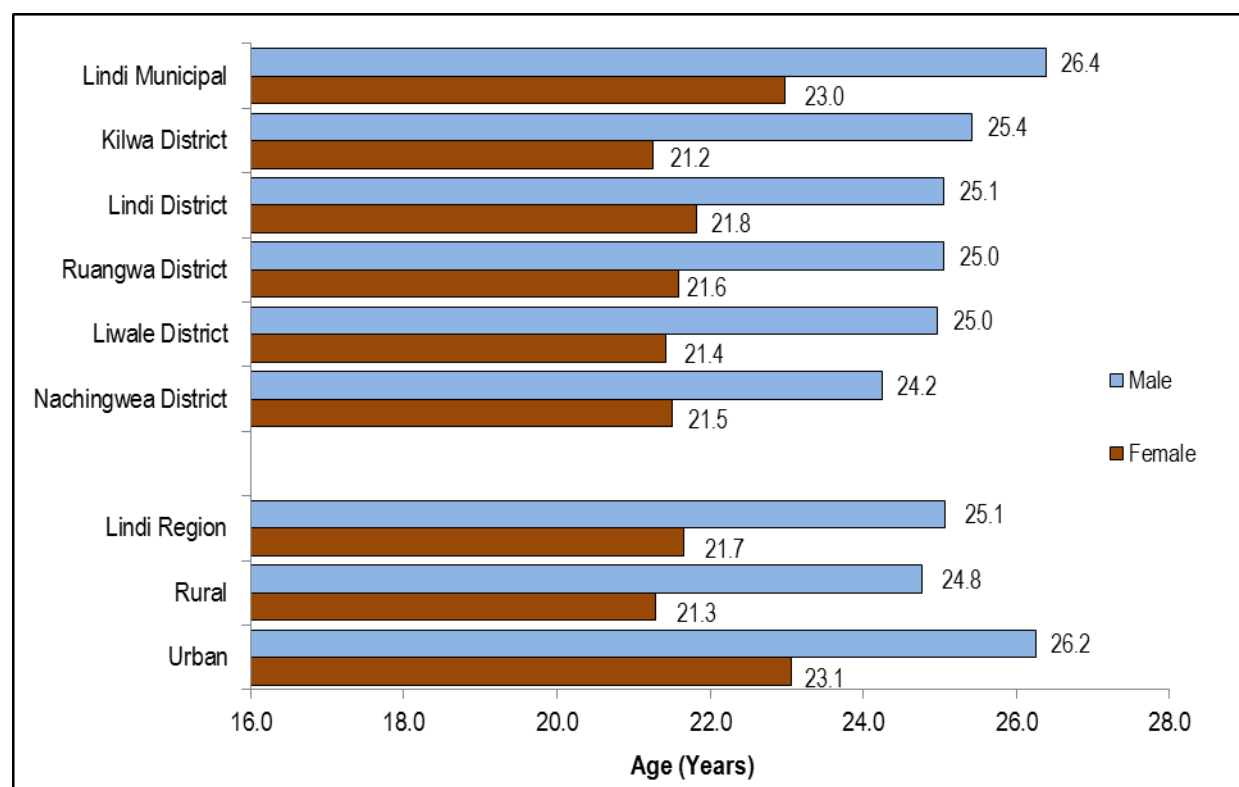


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4. for both males and females Lindi Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.4 years and 23.0 years respectively) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage for males was Nachingwea District Council (24.2 years) whereas Liwale District Council had lowest mean age at first marriage for females (21.4 years).

Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District ; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Lindi Region	23.1	23.2	26.0	25.1	20.7	21.7
Rural	22.7	22.9	25.6	24.8	20.2	21.3
Urban	25.0	24.5	27.5	26.2	22.9	23.1
Kilwa	22.4	23.2	25.7	25.4	19.5	21.2
Lindi	23.3	23.3	26.2	25.1	20.9	21.8
Nachingwea	22.9	22.8	25.1	24.2	20.9	21.5
Liwale	22.4	23.1	25.4	25.0	19.8	21.4
Ruangwa	23.7	23.2	26.4	25.0	21.3	21.6
Lindi Municipal	26.0	24.5	28.4	26.4	23.8	23.0

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99.9 percent of the enumerated population in Lindi region were Tanzanians (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Mozambique, China, India and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Germany and Lesotho.

Table 6.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	864,652	414,507	450,145	100.00	702,603	337,775	364,828	100.00	162,049	76,732	85,317	100.00
Tanzania	863,987	414,144	449,843	99.92	702,220	337,567	364,653	99.95	161,767	76,577	85,190	99.83
Angola	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Botswana	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Burundi	3	2	1	0.00	3	2	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Comoro	2	0	2	0.00	2	0	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Kenya	20	11	9	0.00	10	9	1	0.00	10	2	8	0.01
Lesotho	14	4	10	0.00	14	4	10	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Malawi	3	2	1	0.00	2	1	1	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Mauritius	1	0	1	0.00	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Mozambique	456	242	214	0.05	272	138	134	0.04	184	104	80	0.11
Namibia	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Rwanda	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0.00
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Somalia	5	5	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Swaziland	2	2	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
South Africa	1	1	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Uganda	6	4	2	0.00	1	0	1	0.00	5	4	1	0.00
DRC	4	2	2	0.00	3	1	2	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Zambia	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Other African Countries	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
China	40	34	6	0.00	36	31	5	0.01	4	3	1	0.00
India	20	10	10	0.00	2	2	0	0.00	18	8	10	0.01
Pakistan	2	0	2	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	2	0	2	0.00
Other Asian Countries	12	8	4	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	11	7	4	0.01
Italy	12	6	6	0.00	2	1	1	0.00	10	5	5	0.01
Nordic Countries	4	2	2	0.00	1	1	0	0.00	3	1	2	0.00
Great Britain	10	4	6	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	10	4	6	0.01

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	15	8	7	0.00	8	3	5	0.00	7	5	2	0.00
Other European Countries	4	3	1	0.00	4	3	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Canada	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
USA	5	1	4	0.00	2	0	2	0.00	3	1	2	0.00
Dual Citizenship	22	11	11	0.00	17	9	8	0.00	5	2	3	0.00

6.2 Birth Certificate

A 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 or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth. Depending on the jurisdiction, a record of birth may or may not contain verification of the event by a midwife or a doctor. In the 2012 PHC, respondents were asked to state if they had birth certificates or notifications.

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that about seven (7.2) percent of Lindi population had birth certificates while three (2.9) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (87.3 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	87.3	86.7	87.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
0 - 4	11.4	11.3	11.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	78.7	78.8	78.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 - 9	9.4	9.4	9.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	83.1	83.2	83.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
10 - 14	8.6	8.2	8.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	85.2	85.8	84.7	2.5	2.2	2.7
15 - 19	9.5	9.2	9.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	85.6	85.7	85.4	2.5	2.6	2.4
20 - 24	9.2	11.0	7.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	87.0	84.8	88.6	2.4	2.7	2.1
25 - 29	7.7	9.7	6.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	89.0	86.5	90.8	2.3	2.7	2.0
30 - 34	5.6	6.6	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	91.1	89.6	92.4	2.4	3.0	2.0
35 - 39	4.3	5.1	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	92.6	91.5	93.5	2.3	2.8	2.0
40 - 44	3.7	4.5	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	93.3	92.1	94.3	2.4	2.7	2.0
45 - 49	3.2	4.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.7	92.7	94.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
50 - 54	3.1	4.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	93.6	92.8	94.4	2.7	2.6	2.9
55 - 59	2.8	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	93.2	92.5	93.9	3.4	3.1	3.6
60 - 64	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	94.0	93.9	94.0	3.5	3.1	4.0
65 - 69	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	93.4	93.8	93.0	4.5	3.6	5.4
70 - 74	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	93.3	93.7	93.0	4.9	4.1	5.5
75 - 79	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	92.3	93.2	91.4	6.1	5.2	7.0
80+	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	91.3	92.3	90.5	7.0	6.0	7.8

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Lindi Urban Areas (17.9 percent) was more than five times that of Lindi Rural Areas (4.8 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4.8	5.1	4.5	2.9	3.1	2.8	89.7	89.3	90.1	2.5	2.5	2.6
0 - 4	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	82.1	82.2	81.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 - 9	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	85.8	85.9	85.7	2.1	2.0	2.3
10 - 14	5.5	5.3	5.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	88.3	88.7	87.9	2.3	2.1	2.5
15 - 19	5.7	5.4	6.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	89.4	89.5	89.4	2.3	2.5	2.1
20 - 24	5.6	6.8	4.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	90.7	89.1	91.8	2.3	2.5	2.1
25 - 29	4.7	6.1	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.2	90.5	93.4	2.2	2.4	2.0
30 - 34	3.4	4.0	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	93.5	92.5	94.3	2.3	2.7	2.0
35 - 39	2.7	3.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.5	93.8	95.1	2.2	2.5	1.9
40 - 44	2.4	3.0	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	94.6	93.8	95.4	2.4	2.6	2.1
45 - 49	2.1	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	94.7	94.3	95.0	2.6	2.4	2.7
50 - 54	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	94.3	93.9	94.7	2.8	2.6	3.0
55 - 59	2.1	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.8	93.6	94.0	3.5	3.1	3.9
60 - 64	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	94.1	94.3	94.0	3.7	3.1	4.2
65 - 69	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	93.2	94.0	92.6	4.8	3.8	5.7
70 - 74	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	93.3	93.6	93.0	5.1	4.5	5.6
75 - 79	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	91.9	92.9	90.9	6.5	5.6	7.4
80+	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	91.2	92.1	90.5	7.2	6.3	7.9

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	17.9	19.3	16.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	76.8	75.0	78.4	2.8	3.0	2.6
0 - 4	28.4	28.5	28.3	8.5	8.6	8.4	61.4	61.4	61.4	1.7	1.6	1.8
5 - 9	23.8	23.8	23.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	69.0	68.8	69.1	2.6	2.7	2.6
10 - 14	22.4	22.3	22.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	71.4	71.9	71.0	3.2	2.7	3.6
15 - 19	23.4	23.9	22.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	71.6	71.2	72.0	3.2	3.1	3.3
20 - 24	22.8	26.5	20.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	73.3	68.9	76.5	2.7	3.5	2.1
25 - 29	19.4	23.6	16.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	76.8	71.5	80.8	2.8	4.0	1.9
30 - 34	14.3	16.8	12.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	82.0	78.3	85.0	2.7	4.0	1.7
35 - 39	11.5	13.7	9.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	84.5	81.6	87.1	3.0	3.9	2.2
40 - 44	9.4	11.1	7.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	87.4	85.0	89.7	2.4	3.1	1.8
45 - 49	7.1	10.3	5.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	89.5	85.5	91.7	2.7	3.4	2.3
50 - 54	6.3	8.3	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	90.6	88.6	93.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
55 - 59	5.9	7.9	3.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	90.6	88.2	93.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
60 - 64	3.2	4.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	93.3	92.3	94.3	2.8	2.7	2.9
65 - 69	2.3	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	94.2	93.2	95.1	2.9	2.4	3.4
70 - 74	2.3	2.7	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	93.6	94.6	92.6	3.8	2.1	5.3
75 - 79	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	94.5	95.0	94.0	3.7	3.0	4.5
80+	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	91.9	93.5	90.6	5.9	4.3	7.2

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Lindi Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Lindi Municipal Council (15.0 percent) and the lowest was Lindi District Council (4.3 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Lindi Region	7.2	7.7	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	87.3	86.7	87.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Kilwa	6.6	7.0	6.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	87.5	87.1	88.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lindi	4.3	4.5	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	90.7	90.3	91.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nachingwea	9.5	10.2	8.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	85.5	84.7	86.3	2.5	2.6	2.4
Liwale	6.9	7.5	6.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	86.5	85.8	87.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Ruangwa	4.9	5.3	4.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	89.3	89.0	89.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Lindi Municipal	15.0	16.2	14.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	80.3	79.1	81.5	2.7	2.8	2.6

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

Information on survival of parents is usually collected in order to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society. However, these data may have a problem of over-representation of parents with several surviving children and the adoption effect, which arises when a child is orphaned at a very young age and adopted by relatives. Relatives tend to regard these children as their true biological children.

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, the United Nations definition that was adopted by the Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a person or child who has lost one or both of his/her parents. Depending on the society in question, the age limit for somebody to be called a child is predetermined. In Tanzania, a child is defined as a person who is under 18 years of age thus an orphan is a child aged 0 - 17 years who has lost one or both of his/her parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

In the 2012 PHC, information on the survival of parents was collected from a sample of 30 percent of private households. Every person was asked to state if his/her mother and father were alive, dead or if their survival status was unknown. Such information was collected with respect to a person’s biological parents and not his/her adopting or fostering parents.

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 64.7 percent of all persons in Lindi Region and about 93 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	852,658	552,053	64.7	42,721	5.0	121,190	14.2	136,694	16.0
< 1	23,213	22,785	98.2	150	0.6	203	0.9	75	0.3
1–4	88,457	85,935	97.1	804	0.9	1,357	1.5	361	0.4
5–9	118,578	111,648	94.2	2,067	1.7	4,020	3.4	843	0.7
10–14	106,950	96,105	89.9	3,031	2.8	6,496	6.1	1,317	1.2
15–19	71,632	58,817	82.1	3,461	4.8	7,608	10.6	1,746	2.4
20–24	61,999	45,117	72.8	4,069	6.6	10,162	16.4	2,651	4.3
25–29	61,026	38,597	63.2	4,974	8.2	13,239	21.7	4,217	6.9
30–34	59,095	31,876	53.9	5,363	9.1	15,918	26.9	5,939	10.0
35–39	53,639	23,838	44.4	5,635	10.5	16,083	30.0	8,083	15.1
40–44	41,792	14,872	35.6	4,286	10.3	13,399	32.1	9,235	22.1
45–49	40,937	10,073	24.6	3,560	8.7	11,927	29.1	15,376	37.6
50–54	28,823	5,043	17.5	2,375	8.2	8,347	29.0	13,058	45.3
55–59	19,746	2,473	12.5	1,268	6.4	4,962	25.1	11,043	55.9
60–64	22,731	1,824	8.0	861	3.8	3,890	17.1	16,155	71.1
65+	54,040	3,050	5.6	817	1.5	3,578	6.6	46,596	86.2
Total (Age 0-17)	381,394	353,340	92.6	8,093	2.1	16,415	4.3	3,546	0.9

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	407,310	269,514	66.2	20,353	5.0	56,442	13.9	61,001	15.0
<1	11,482	11,264	98.1	78	0.7	98	0.9	41	0.4
1–4	44,025	42,848	97.3	365	0.8	676	1.5	136	0.3
5–9	59,333	55,867	94.2	1,052	1.8	1,997	3.4	416	0.7
10–14	54,283	48,774	89.9	1,559	2.9	3,308	6.1	643	1.2
15–19	36,724	30,261	82.4	1,717	4.7	3,845	10.5	901	2.5
20–24	26,599	19,671	74.0	1,670	6.3	4,215	15.8	1,043	3.9
25–29	26,125	16,605	63.6	2,232	8.5	5,584	21.4	1,705	6.5
30–34	26,540	14,523	54.7	2,419	9.1	7,123	26.8	2,475	9.3
35–39	24,898	11,325	45.5	2,711	10.9	7,404	29.7	3,457	13.9
40–44	19,817	7,303	36.9	2,108	10.6	6,362	32.1	4,045	20.4
45–49	16,321	4,734	29.0	1,595	9.8	5,221	32.0	4,771	29.2
50–54	14,461	2,808	19.4	1,280	8.9	4,310	29.8	6,063	41.9
55–59	9,677	1,312	13.6	635	6.6	2,493	25.8	5,236	54.1
60–64	11,090	889	8.0	492	4.4	2,025	18.3	7,683	69.3
65+	25,935	1,329	5.1	438	1.7	1,782	6.9	22,386	86.3
Total (Age 0-17)	192,579	178,349	92.6	4,110	2.1	8,376	4.3	1,745	0.9

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	445,348	282,539	63.4	22,368	5.0	64,748	14.5	75,693	17.0
<1	11,731	11,520	98.2	72	0.6	105	0.9	34	0.3
1–4	44,432	43,087	97.0	439	1.0	681	1.5	225	0.5
5–9	59,245	55,780	94.2	1,015	1.7	2,024	3.4	426	0.7
10–14	52,667	47,332	89.9	1,473	2.8	3,189	6.1	674	1.3
15–19	34,908	28,556	81.8	1,744	5.0	3,763	10.8	845	2.4
20–24	35,400	25,446	71.9	2,399	6.8	5,947	16.8	1,608	4.5
25–29	34,901	21,992	63.0	2,742	7.9	7,655	21.9	2,512	7.2
30–34	32,555	17,352	53.3	2,944	9.0	8,796	27.0	3,464	10.6
35–39	28,741	12,513	43.5	2,924	10.2	8,679	30.2	4,626	16.1
40–44	21,975	7,570	34.4	2,177	9.9	7,037	32.0	5,191	23.6
45–49	24,616	5,339	21.7	1,965	8.0	6,707	27.2	10,605	43.1
50–54	14,362	2,235	15.6	1,095	7.6	4,037	28.1	6,995	48.7
55–59	10,069	1,161	11.5	633	6.3	2,468	24.5	5,807	57.7
60–64	11,641	935	8.0	369	3.2	1,865	16.0	8,473	72.8
65+	28,105	1,720	6.1	378	1.3	1,796	6.4	24,210	86.1
Total (Age 0-17)	188,815	174,991	92.7	3,983	2.1	8,039	4.3	1,801	1.0

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution population in Lindi Region by District and survival of parents by region, rural-urban and sex distribution. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (65.3 percent) than in urban areas (62.4 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Liwale (69.9 percent) and Kilwa (69.0 percent) District Councils. The lowest proportion was observed in Nachingwea (66.2 percent) followed by Ruangwa (62.8 percent), Lindi (60.3 percent) and Lindi Municipal Council (59.4 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (14.2 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (5.0 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Lindi District Council (19.3 percent) followed by Lindi Municipal Council (18.9 percent) and the lowest was in Kilwa (13.0 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	852,658	552,053	64.7	42,721	5.0	121,190	14.2	136,694	16.0
Rural	694,702	453,433	65.3	34,033	4.9	96,651	13.9	110,586	15.9
Urban	157,956	98,620	62.4	8,688	5.5	24,539	15.5	26,108	16.5
Kilwa	188,287	129,869	69.0	8,292	4.4	25,595	13.6	24,530	13.0
Lindi	192,675	116,259	60.3	9,734	5.1	29,467	15.3	37,215	19.3
Nachingwea	174,450	115,552	66.2	9,041	5.2	24,183	13.9	25,674	14.7
Liwale	90,078	62,928	69.9	3,981	4.4	11,126	12.4	12,043	13.4
Ruangwa	129,500	81,277	62.8	7,368	5.7	18,266	14.1	22,590	17.4
Lindi Municipal	77,668	46,169	59.4	4,304	5.5	12,554	16.2	14,642	18.9

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	407,310	269,514	66.2	20,353	5.0	56,442	13.9	61,001	15.0
Rural	333,043	222,382	66.8	16,321	4.9	44,994	13.5	49,346	14.8
Urban	74,267	47,132	63.5	4,032	5.4	11,449	15.4	11,654	15.7
Kilwa	90,164	63,420	70.3	3,892	4.3	11,867	13.2	10,985	12.2
Lindi	90,877	56,778	62.5	4,600	5.1	13,506	14.9	15,993	17.6
Nachingwea	83,855	56,606	67.5	4,230	5.0	11,275	13.4	11,744	14.0
Liwale	43,194	30,527	70.7	1,963	4.5	5,169	12.0	5,534	12.8
Ruangwa	62,477	39,929	63.9	3,616	5.8	8,800	14.1	10,132	16.2
Lindi Municipal	36,743	22,253	60.6	2,052	5.6	5,825	15.9	6,612	18.0

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	445,348	282,539	63.4	22,368	5.0	64,748	14.5	75,693	17.0
Rural	361,659	231,051	63.9	17,712	4.9	51,657	14.3	61,240	16.9
Urban	83,689	51,488	61.5	4,656	5.6	13,091	15.6	14,454	17.3
Kilwa	98,123	66,449	67.7	4,401	4.5	13,728	14.0	13,545	13.8
Lindi	101,798	59,481	58.4	5,134	5.0	15,961	15.7	21,222	20.8
Nachingwea	90,595	58,946	65.1	4,812	5.3	12,908	14.2	13,929	15.4
Liwale	46,884	32,401	69.1	2,018	4.3	5,956	12.7	6,509	13.9
Ruangwa	67,023	41,347	61.7	3,752	5.6	9,466	14.1	12,458	18.6
Lindi Municipal	40,925	23,915	58.4	2,252	5.5	6,728	16.4	8,029	19.6

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census: Rural

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	694,702	453,433	65.3	34,033	4.9	96,651	13.9	110,586	15.9
Male	333,043	222,382	66.8	16,321	4.9	44,994	13.5	49,346	14.8
Female	361,659	231,051	63.9	17,712	4.9	51,657	14.3	61,240	16.9
Kilwa	169,773	117,542	69.2	7,343	4.3	22,799	13.4	22,089	13.0
Lindi	181,067	109,522	60.5	9,102	5.0	27,584	15.2	34,859	19.3
Nachingwea	150,465	99,563	66.2	7,612	5.1	20,667	13.7	22,622	15.0
Liwale	77,062	53,928	70.0	3,342	4.3	9,306	12.1	10,486	13.6
Ruangwa	116,335	72,877	62.6	6,634	5.7	16,294	14.0	20,530	17.6
Lindi Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Residence and Survival Status of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census: Urban

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	157,956	98,620	62.4	8,688	5.5	24,539	15.5	26,108	16.5
Male	74,267	47,132	63.5	4,032	5.4	11,449	15.4	11,654	15.7
Female	83,689	51,488	61.5	4,656	5.6	13,091	15.6	14,454	17.3
Kilwa	18,514	12,327	66.6	950	5.1	2,796	15.1	2,441	13.2
Lindi	11,608	6,736	58.0	632	5.4	1,883	16.2	2,357	20.3
Nachingwea	23,985	15,988	66.7	1,429	6.0	3,516	14.7	3,052	12.7
Liwale	13,016	9,000	69.1	639	4.9	1,820	14.0	1,557	12.0
Ruangwa	13,165	8,399	63.8	734	5.6	1,971	15.0	2,060	15.6
Lindi Municipal	77,668	46,169	59.4	4,304	5.5	12,554	16.2	14,642	18.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi Municipal council has no urban component

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that the proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decreases as age increases while those with one parent alive increase with age. A similar trend is observed for both males and females (Table 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban populations (Table 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	852,658	552,053	64.7	42,721	5.0	121,190	14.2	136,694	16.0
< 1	23,213	22,785	98.2	150	0.6	203	0.9	75	0.3
1-4	88,457	85,935	97.1	804	0.9	1,357	1.5	361	0.4
5-9	118,578	111,648	94.2	2,067	1.7	4,020	3.4	843	0.7
10-14	106,950	96,105	89.9	3,031	2.8	6,496	6.1	1,317	1.2
15-19	71,632	58,817	82.1	3,461	4.8	7,608	10.6	1,746	2.4
20-24	61,999	45,117	72.8	4,069	6.6	10,162	16.4	2,651	4.3
25+	381,829	131,646	34.5	29,138	7.6	91,344	23.9	129,701	34.0

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	407,310	269,514	66.2	20,353	5.0	56,442	13.9	61,001	15.0
< 1	11,482	11,264	98.1	78	0.7	98	0.9	41	0.4
1-4	44,025	42,848	97.3	365	0.8	676	1.5	136	0.3
5-9	59,333	55,867	94.2	1,052	1.8	1,997	3.4	416	0.7
10-14	54,283	48,774	89.9	1,559	2.9	3,308	6.1	643	1.2
15-19	36,724	30,261	82.4	1,717	4.7	3,845	10.5	901	2.5
20-24	26,599	19,671	74.0	1,670	6.3	4,215	15.8	1,043	3.9
25+	174,864	60,829	34.8	13,911	8.0	42,304	24.2	57,820	33.1

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	445,348	282,539	63.4	22,368	5.0	64,748	14.5	75,693	17.0
< 1	11,731	11,520	98.2	72	0.6	105	0.9	34	0.3
1-4	44,432	43,087	97.0	439	1.0	681	1.5	225	0.5
5-9	59,245	55,780	94.2	1,015	1.7	2,024	3.4	426	0.7
10-14	52,667	47,332	89.9	1,473	2.8	3,189	6.1	674	1.3
15-19	34,908	28,556	81.8	1,744	5.0	3,763	10.8	845	2.4
20-24	35,400	25,446	71.9	2,399	6.8	5,947	16.8	1,608	4.5
25+	206,965	70,817	34.2	15,227	7.4	49,040	23.7	71,881	34.7

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Rural; 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	694,702	453,433	65.3	34,033	4.9	96,651	13.9	110,586	15.9
< 1	19,321	18,993	98.3	122	0.6	148	0.8	59	0.3
1–4	74,088	72,109	97.3	623	0.8	1,078	1.5	277	0.4
5–9	99,732	94,045	94.3	1,724	1.7	3,299	3.3	664	0.7
10–14	87,446	79,021	90.4	2,427	2.8	5,051	5.8	947	1.1
15–19	56,127	46,504	82.9	2,530	4.5	5,803	10.3	1,290	2.3
20–24	48,902	36,107	73.8	3,058	6.3	7,862	16.1	1,874	3.8
25+	309,086	106,654	34.5	23,548	7.6	73,410	23.8	105,474	34.1

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	157,956	98,620	62.4	8,688	5.5	24,539	15.5	26,108	16.5
< 1	3,892	3,792	97.4	28	0.7	56	1.4	16	0.4
1–4	14,369	13,826	96.2	181	1.3	279	1.9	83	0.6
5–9	18,846	17,603	93.4	343	1.8	721	3.8	179	0.9
10–14	19,504	17,085	87.6	604	3.1	1,445	7.4	370	1.9
15–19	15,505	12,313	79.4	931	6.0	1,805	11.6	456	2.9
20–24	13,097	9,009	68.8	1,011	7.7	2,300	17.6	777	5.9
25+	72,743	24,992	34.4	5,590	7.7	17,934	24.7	24,227	33.3

7.3 Orphans in Lindi Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of children 0–17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.93 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about seven (7) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (7.32 percent for females and 7.39 percent for males).

Figure 7.1: Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

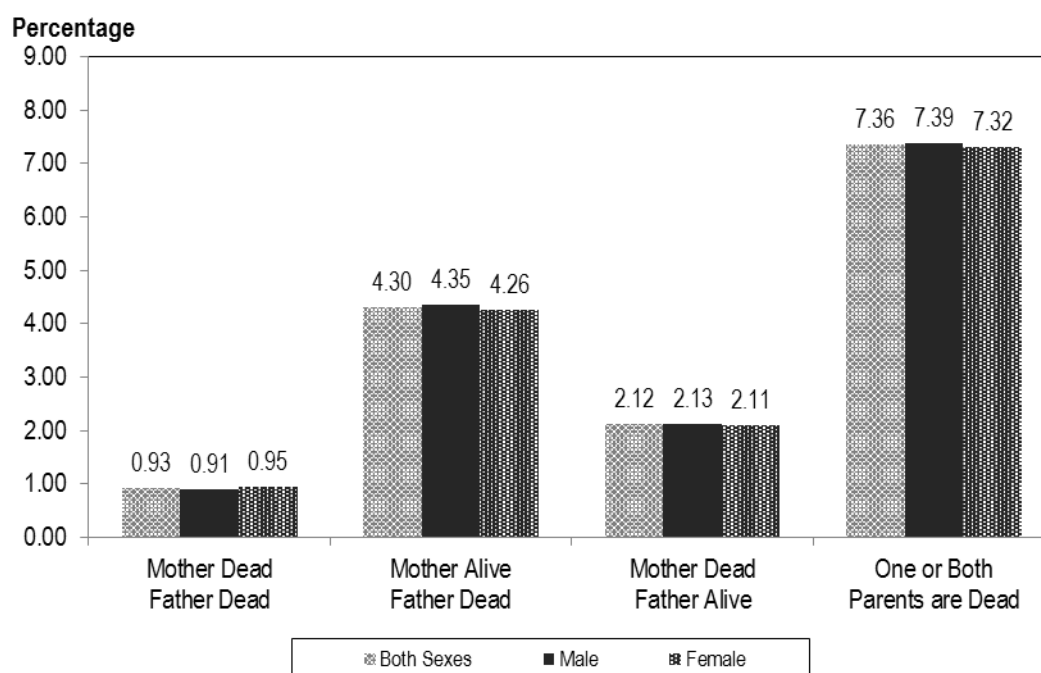


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Lindi Municipal Council (9.4 percent) and Lindi District Council (8.2 percent).

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Liwale District (5.0 percent). Generally, in Lindi Region, there were slightly more orphans in urban areas (9.2 percent) than in rural areas (7.0 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Residence, Survival of Parents and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Lindi Region	381,394	192,579	188,815	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.4	7.4	7.3
Rural	315,279	159,959	155,320	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
Urban	66,115	32,620	33,495	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	9.2	9.2	9.2
Kilwa	94,073	47,475	46,598	2.0	2.0	2.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Lindi	83,557	42,174	41,383	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.2	8.1	8.3
Nachingwea	75,404	38,324	37,080	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.7	6.5	6.8
Liwale	43,133	21,555	21,578	1.7	1.9	1.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.8	6.0	5.7
Ruangwa	52,988	27,081	25,907	2.3	2.5	2.1	4.5	4.7	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	7.7	8.2	7.1
Lindi Municipal	32,239	15,970	16,269	2.7	2.5	2.8	5.5	5.6	5.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	9.6	9.4	9.7

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of Tanzanians living outside the country (Diaspora) and if households received any remittances from them. Information was collected by asking a direct question to the head of household if there was any former household member of the household who was living outside the country at the time of the Census. If the answer was Yes then the head of household was asked to provide information on, the name of country in which that particular person was living and if that particular household was receiving any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the household members living outside the country by district. One (1) percent of total private households in Lindi Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban areas (1.8 percent) than in rural areas (0.8 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Nachingwea District (2.1 percent) followed by Lindi Municipal Council (1.8 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Lindi Region	224,316	2,225	1.0	180,289	1,434	0.8	44,027	791	1.8
Kilwa	42,596	403	0.9	37,908	325	0.9	4,688	78	1.7
Lindi	52,821	524	1.0	49,532	431	0.9	3,289	93	2.8
Nachingwea	48,145	438	0.9	41,534	300	0.7	6,611	138	2.1
Liwale	21,084	169	0.8	17,750	127	0.7	3,334	42	1.3
Ruangwa	37,326	287	0.8	33,565	251	0.7	3,761	36	1.0
Lindi Municipal	22,344	404	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	22344	404	1.8

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (71.3 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (24.4 percent).

Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	2,225	1,587	71.3	544	24.4	83	3.7	11	0.5
Kilwa	403	293	72.7	99	24.6	8	2.0	3	0.7
Lindi	524	365	69.7	146	27.9	11	2.1	2	0.4
Nachingwea	438	313	71.5	91	20.8	31	7.1	3	0.7
Liwale	169	110	65.1	48	28.4	10	5.9	1	0.6
Ruangwa	287	221	77.0	57	19.9	9	3.1	0	0.0
Lindi Municipal	404	285	70.5	103	25.5	14	3.5	2	0.5

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban from Lindi Region. Results show that 67.1 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 32.9 percent were from urban areas.

Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	9,550	100.0	6,407	67.1	3,143	32.9
Angola	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Botswana	33	0.3	24	0.4	9	0.3
Burundi	16	0.2	10	0.2	6	0.2
Comoro	49	0.5	18	0.3	31	1.0
Kenya	356	3.7	209	3.3	147	4.7
Lesotho	259	2.7	183	2.9	76	2.4
Malawi	199	2.1	159	2.5	40	1.3
Mauritius	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.1
Mozambique	6,172	64.6	4,437	69.3	1,735	55.2
Namibia	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Rwanda	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	9	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.3
Swaziland	59	0.6	17	0.3	42	1.3
South Africa	367	3.8	221	3.4	146	4.6
Uganda	89	0.9	26	0.4	63	2.0
Republic of Congo	213	2.2	177	2.8	36	1.1
Zimbabwe	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1
Zambia	78	0.8	42	0.7	36	1.1
Other African Countries	21	0.2	14	0.2	7	0.2
China	30	0.3	20	0.3	10	0.3
India	31	0.3	3	0.0	28	0.9
Pakistan	21	0.2	0	0.0	21	0.7
Other Asian Countries	272	2.8	129	2.0	143	4.5
Italy	36	0.4	10	0.2	26	0.8
Nordic Countries	36	0.4	17	0.3	19	0.6
Great Britain	224	2.3	53	0.8	171	5.4
Germany	281	2.9	225	3.5	56	1.8
Other European Countries	97	1.0	54	0.8	43	1.4
Canada	20	0.2	3	0.0	17	0.5
USA	268	2.8	88	1.4	180	5.7
Not Reported	283	3.0	249	3.9	34	1.1

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Lindi Region. The Census results show that, out of 9,550 persons who were

reported in Lindi to be living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Mozambique (64.6percent).

Table 8.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	9,550	100.0	5,456	57.1	4,094	42.9
Angola	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Botswana	33	0.3	20	0.4	13	0.3
Burundi	16	0.2	10	0.2	6	0.1
Comoro	49	0.5	19	0.3	30	0.7
Kenya	356	3.7	232	4.3	124	3.0
Lesotho	259	2.7	133	2.4	126	3.1
Malawi	199	2.1	160	2.9	39	1.0
Mauritius	12	0.1	9	0.2	3	0.1
Mozambique	6,172	64.6	3,386	62.1	2,786	68.1
Namibia	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Rwanda	4	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0
Seychelles	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Somalia	9	0.1	5	0.1	4	0.1
Swaziland	59	0.6	24	0.4	35	0.9
South Africa	367	3.8	307	5.6	60	1.5
Uganda	89	0.9	51	0.9	38	0.9
DRC	213	2.2	107	2.0	106	2.6
Zimbabwe	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.0
Zambia	78	0.8	37	0.7	41	1.0
Other African Countries	21	0.2	14	0.3	7	0.2
China	30	0.3	21	0.4	9	0.2
India	31	0.3	16	0.3	15	0.4
Pakistan	21	0.2	9	0.2	12	0.3
Other Asian Countries	272	2.8	141	2.6	131	3.2
Italy	36	0.4	20	0.4	16	0.4
Nordic Countries	36	0.4	31	0.6	5	0.1
Great Britain	224	2.3	148	2.7	76	1.9
Germany	281	2.9	159	2.9	122	3.0
Other European Countries	97	1.0	59	1.1	38	0.9
Canada	20	0.2	13	0.2	7	0.2
USA	268	2.8	149	2.7	119	2.9
Not Reported	283	3.0	163	3.0	120	2.9

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table reveals that

about only seven (6.6) percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

Table 8. 5: Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	9,550	633	6.6
Angola	4	1	25.0
Botswana	33	8	24.2
Burundi	16	1	6.3
Comoro	49	10	20.4
Kenya	356	38	10.7
Lesotho	259	5	1.9
Malawi	199	7	3.5
Mauritius	12	3	25.0
Mozambique	6,172	249	4.0
Namibia	3	0	0.0
Rwanda	4	1	25.0
Seychelles	1	0	0.0
Somalia	9	1	11.1
Swaziland	59	5	8.5
South Africa	367	71	19.3
Uganda	89	8	9.0
Republic of Congo	213	10	4.7
Zimbabwe	7	3	42.9
Zambia	78	23	29.5
Other African Countries	21	5	23.8
China	30	7	23.3
India	31	1	3.2
Pakistan	21	4	19.0
Other Asian Countries	272	53	19.5
Italy	36	5	13.9
Nordic Countries	36	9	25.0
Great Britain	224	39	17.4
Germany	281	11	3.9
Other European Countries	97	14	14.4
Canada	20	6	30.0
USA	268	34	12.7
Not Reported	283	1	0.4

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence on everyday life. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorized phrases. The ability to read and write may be in any language.

The 2012 PHC collected information on literacy by asking individuals aged four years and above if they could read and write in: Kiswahili Only, English Only, Both Kiswahili and English or Any Other Language(s). No test was administered so as to verify those who were really literate.

The measure of literacy is obtained by calculating the literacy rate as the percentage of a specified population, which is literate in specified language(s). Literacy rate in this publication is defined as the percentage of a population that can read and write in Kiswahili, English, Both Kiswahili and English or in any other language(s).

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Lindi Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Lindi Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 740,988 persons age 5 years and above, 468,257 (63.2 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (67.8 percent) than females (59.0 percent) and among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 68.5 to 75.9 percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas of Lindi (74.3 percent) was significantly higher than in rural areas (60.6 percent). and males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas Table 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1.

Table 9.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	740,988	351,803	389,185	468,257	238,613	229,644	63.2	67.8	59.0
5-9	118,578	59,333	59,245	36,608	17,458	19,150	30.9	29.4	32.3
10-14	106,950	54,283	52,667	81,214	39,792	41,422	75.9	73.3	78.6
15-19	71,632	36,724	34,908	60,098	30,569	29,529	83.9	83.2	84.6
20-24	61,999	26,599	35,400	48,379	21,986	26,393	78.0	82.7	74.6
25-29	61,026	26,125	34,901	42,349	19,964	22,385	69.4	76.4	64.1
30-34	59,095	26,540	32,555	40,751	19,811	20,940	69.0	74.6	64.3
35-39	53,639	24,898	28,741	37,575	18,633	18,942	70.1	74.8	65.9
40-44	41,792	19,817	21,975	30,356	15,516	14,840	72.6	78.3	67.5
45-49	40,937	16,321	24,616	28,032	13,366	14,666	68.5	81.9	59.6
50-54	28,823	14,461	14,362	18,829	11,633	7,196	65.3	80.4	50.1
55-59	19,746	9,677	10,069	11,853	7,572	4,281	60.0	78.2	42.5
60-64	22,731	11,090	11,641	11,927	7,952	3,975	52.5	71.7	34.1
65-69	15,787	7,507	8,280	7,321	5,014	2,307	46.4	66.8	27.9
70-74	15,183	7,338	7,845	5,889	4,233	1,656	38.8	57.7	21.1
75-79	9,557	4,844	4,713	3,475	2,572	903	36.4	53.1	19.2
80+	13,513	6,246	7,267	3,601	2,542	1,059	26.6	40.7	14.6

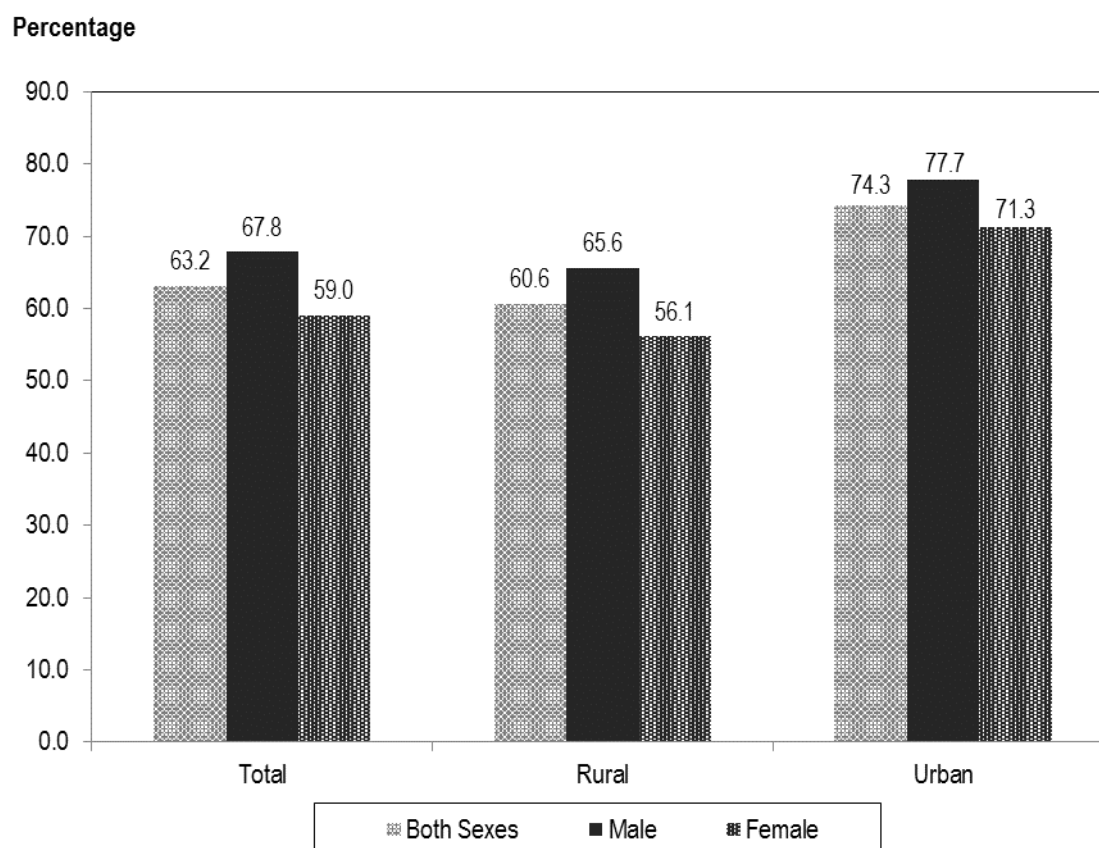
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	601,293	286,652	314,641	364,490	187,963	176,527	60.6	65.6	56.1
5-9	99,732	49,993	49,739	28,014	13,382	14,632	28.1	26.8	29.4
10-14	87,446	44,783	42,663	64,299	31,793	32,506	73.5	71.0	76.2
15-19	56,127	29,217	26,910	45,994	23,802	22,192	81.9	81.5	82.5
20-24	48,902	20,952	27,950	36,960	16,960	20,000	75.6	80.9	71.6
25-29	48,289	20,721	27,568	32,191	15,434	16,757	66.7	74.5	60.8
30-34	47,050	21,110	25,940	31,158	15,299	15,859	66.2	72.5	61.1
35-39	43,304	20,148	23,156	29,411	14,719	14,692	67.9	73.1	63.4
40-44	33,896	15,998	17,898	23,978	12,302	11,676	70.7	76.9	65.2
45-49	32,624	13,346	19,278	21,869	10,773	11,096	67.0	80.7	57.6
50-54	23,480	11,615	11,865	14,949	9,239	5,710	63.7	79.5	48.1
55-59	16,201	7,848	8,353	9,418	6,022	3,396	58.1	76.7	40.7
60-64	18,743	9,070	9,673	9,586	6,423	3,163	51.1	70.8	32.7
65-69	13,152	6,238	6,914	5,962	4,098	1,864	45.3	65.7	27.0
70-74	12,810	6,203	6,607	4,854	3,499	1,355	37.9	56.4	20.5
75-79	8,112	4,103	4,009	2,884	2,122	762	35.6	51.7	19.0
80+	11,425	5,307	6,118	2,963	2,096	867	25.9	39.5	14.2

Table 9.3: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	139,695	65,151	74,544	103,767	50,650	53,117	74.3	77.7	71.3
5-9	18,846	9,340	9,506	8,594	4,076	4,518	45.6	43.6	47.5
10-14	19,504	9,500	10,004	16,915	7,999	8,916	86.7	84.2	89.1
15-19	15,505	7,507	7,998	14,104	6,767	7,337	91.0	90.1	91.7
20-24	13,097	5,647	7,450	11,419	5,026	6,393	87.2	89.0	85.8
25-29	12,737	5,404	7,333	10,158	4,530	5,628	79.8	83.8	76.7
30-34	12,045	5,430	6,615	9,593	4,512	5,081	79.6	83.1	76.8
35-39	10,335	4,750	5,585	8,164	3,914	4,250	79.0	82.4	76.1
40-44	7,896	3,819	4,077	6,378	3,214	3,164	80.8	84.2	77.6
45-49	8,313	2,975	5,338	6,163	2,593	3,570	74.1	87.2	66.9
50-54	5,343	2,846	2,497	3,880	2,394	1,486	72.6	84.1	59.5
55-59	3,545	1,829	1,716	2,435	1,550	885	68.7	84.7	51.6
60-64	3,988	2,020	1,968	2,341	1,529	812	58.7	75.7	41.3
65-69	2,635	1,269	1,366	1,359	916	443	51.6	72.2	32.4
70-74	2,373	1,135	1,238	1,035	734	301	43.6	64.7	24.3
75-79	1,445	741	704	591	450	141	40.9	60.7	20.0
80+	2,088	939	1,149	638	446	192	30.6	47.5	16.7

Figure 9.1: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



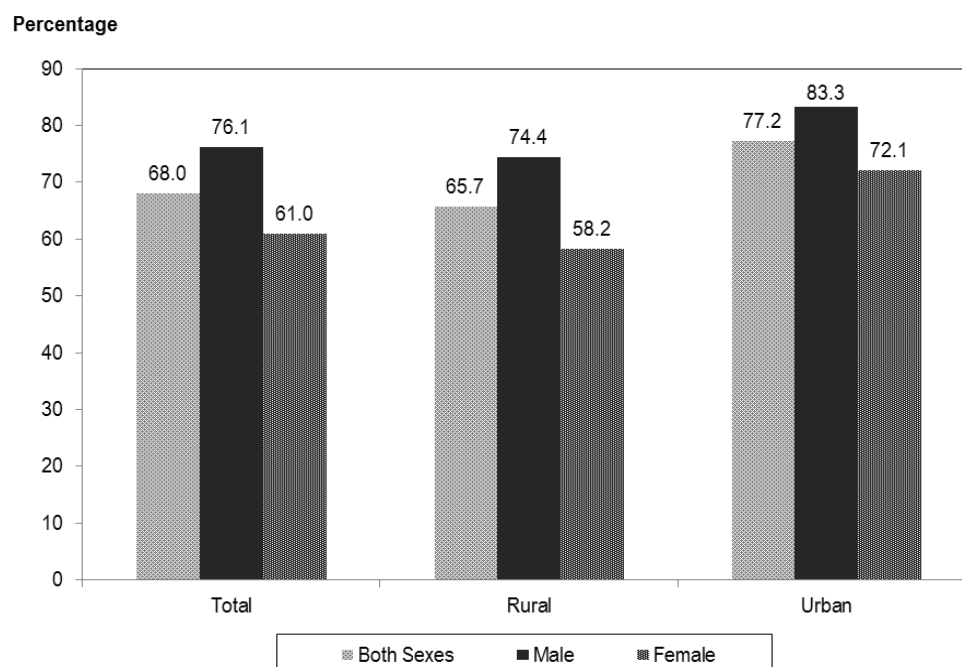
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Lindi Region stands at 68.0 percent and it was higher in urban areas (77.2 percent) than in rural areas (65.7 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

Table 9.4: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

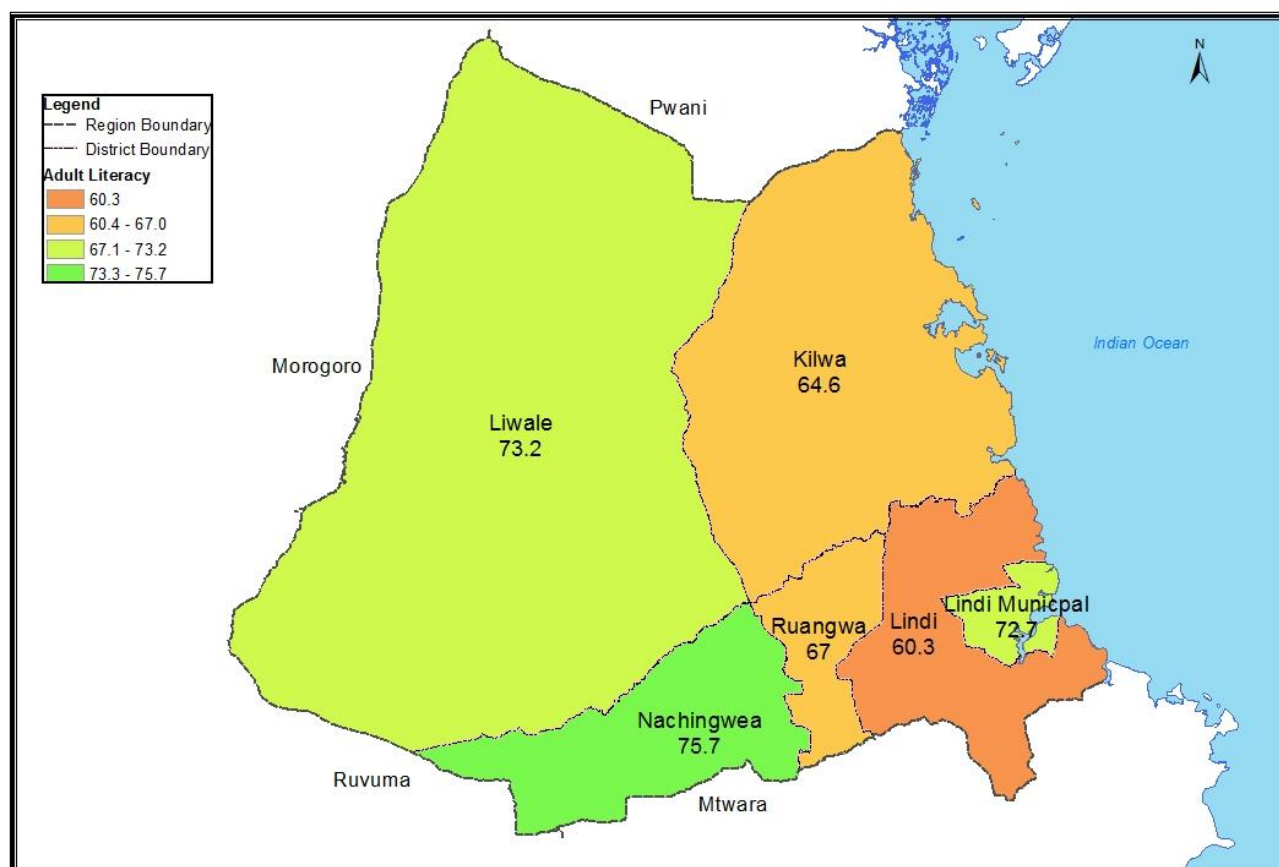
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	68.0	76.1	61.0	65.7	74.4	58.2	77.2	83.3	72.1
15–19	83.9	83.2	84.6	81.9	81.5	82.5	91.0	90.1	91.7
20–24	78.0	82.7	74.6	75.6	80.9	71.6	87.2	89.0	85.8
25–29	69.4	76.4	64.1	66.7	74.5	60.8	79.8	83.8	76.7
30–34	69.0	74.6	64.3	66.2	72.5	61.1	79.6	83.1	76.8
35–39	70.1	74.8	65.9	67.9	73.1	63.4	79.0	82.4	76.1
40–44	72.6	78.3	67.5	70.7	76.9	65.2	80.8	84.2	77.6
45–49	68.5	81.9	59.6	67.0	80.7	57.6	74.1	87.2	66.9
50–54	65.3	80.4	50.1	63.7	79.5	48.1	72.6	84.1	59.5
55–59	60.0	78.2	42.5	58.1	76.7	40.7	68.7	84.7	51.6
60–64	52.5	71.7	34.1	51.1	70.8	32.7	58.7	75.7	41.3
65–69	46.4	66.8	27.9	45.3	65.7	27.0	51.6	72.2	32.4
70–74	38.8	57.7	21.1	37.9	56.4	20.5	43.6	64.7	24.3
75–79	36.4	53.1	19.2	35.6	51.7	19.0	40.9	60.7	20.0
80+	26.6	40.7	14.6	25.9	39.5	14.2	30.6	47.5	16.7

Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 75.7 percent in Nachingwea District to 60.3 percent in Lindi District (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Liwale District (73.2 percent) and Lindi Municipal (72.7 percent).

Map 9. 1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



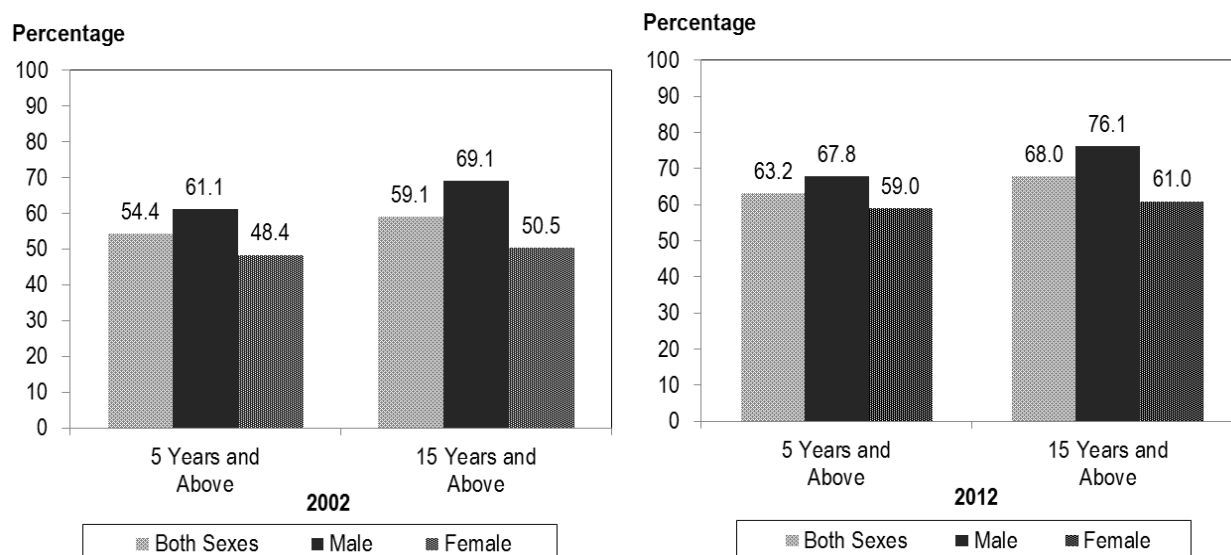
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Lindi Municipal from 69.9 percent in 2002 to 72.7 percent in 2012 and Ruangwa District from 58.1 percent in 2002 to 67 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census as the percentage change in these districts ranges between 2.8 percent in Lindi Municipal and 13.1 percent in Kilwa District.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 54.4 percent to 63.2 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 59.1 percent to 68 percent for persons of age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 61.1 percent to 67.8 percent for males and from 48.4 percent to 59 percent for females.

Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Literacy Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Lindi Region	59.1	69.1	50.5	68.0	76.1	61.0	15.1	10.3	20.8
Rural	56.4	67.0	47.2	83.9	83.2	84.6	48.8	24.3	79.0
Urban	71.9	78.9	65.9	78.0	82.7	74.6	8.5	4.8	13.2
Kilwa	51.5	65.0	40.4	64.6	74.8	56.0	25.4	15.1	38.5
Lindi	52.8	63.6	43.6	60.3	69.6	52.6	14.2	9.4	20.7
Nachingwea	70.8	77.7	64.6	75.7	81.6	70.6	7.0	5.0	9.3
Liwale	63.4	74.1	54.1	73.2	81.8	65.6	15.5	10.5	21.4
Ruangwa	58.1	67.4	50.2	67.0	74.5	60.4	15.2	10.6	20.3
Lindi Municipal	69.9	74.6	65.7	72.7	79.1	67.2	4.0	6.0	2.4

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (57.2 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (5.5 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	57.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	63.2	36.8	740,988
5-9	30.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	30.9	69.1	118,578
10-14	72.8	0.3	2.8	0.1	75.9	24.1	106,950
15-19	67.8	1.1	14.9	0.1	83.9	16.1	71,632
20-24	64.3	0.8	12.8	0.1	78.0	22.0	61,999
25-29	61.5	0.4	7.3	0.2	69.4	30.6	61,026
30-34	63.1	0.3	5.4	0.2	69.0	31.0	59,095
35-39	64.7	0.3	4.9	0.2	70.1	29.9	53,639
40-44	67.9	0.3	4.2	0.2	72.6	27.4	41,792
45-49	64.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	68.5	31.5	40,937
50-54	59.7	0.3	5.0	0.3	65.3	34.7	28,823
55-59	54.0	0.3	5.5	0.2	60.0	40.0	19,746
60-64	47.9	0.3	3.9	0.3	52.5	47.5	22,731
65-69	42.6	0.2	3.2	0.3	46.4	53.6	15,787
70-74	35.7	0.2	2.5	0.4	38.8	61.2	15,183
75-79	33.4	0.2	2.2	0.6	36.4	63.6	9,557
80+	24.5	0.1	1.5	0.6	26.6	73.4	13,513

Figure 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

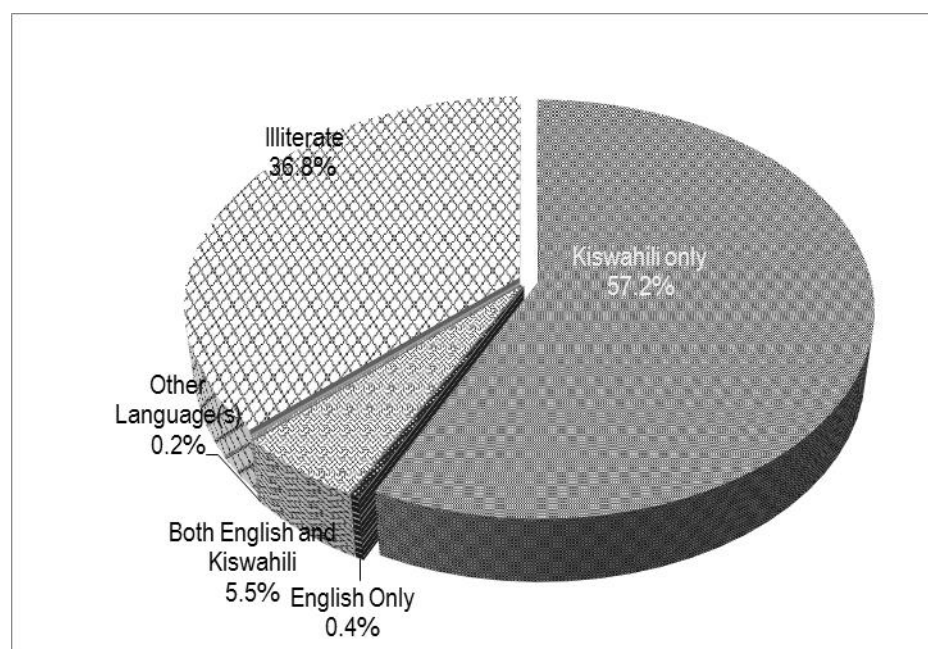


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban areas (60.8 percent) compared to rural areas (56.3 percent) and males were slightly more literate (60.2 percent) than females (54.5 percent).

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Lindi Region	57.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	63.2	36.8	740,988
Male	60.2	0.5	7.0	0.2	67.8	32.2	351,803
Female	54.5	0.3	4.1	0.1	59.0	41.0	389,185
Lindi Rural	56.3	0.4	3.8	0.2	60.6	39.4	601,293
Male	59.9	0.5	5.0	0.2	65.6	34.4	286,652
Female	53.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	56.1	43.9	314,641
Lindi Urban	60.8	0.4	12.9	0.2	74.3	25.7	139,695
Male	61.2	0.5	15.7	0.3	77.7	22.3	65,151
Female	60.5	0.3	10.4	0.1	71.3	28.7	74,544

Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

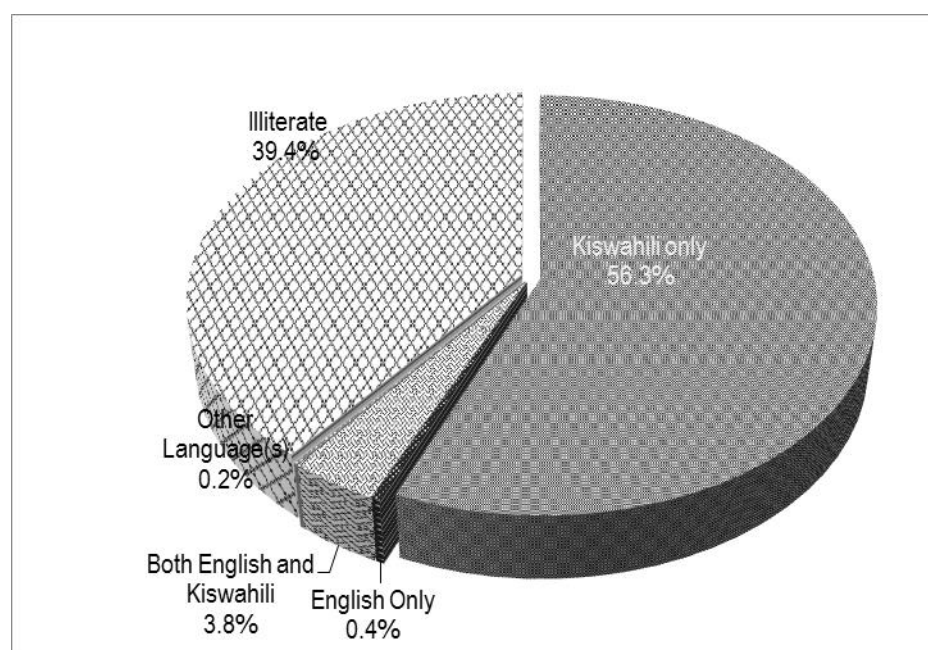
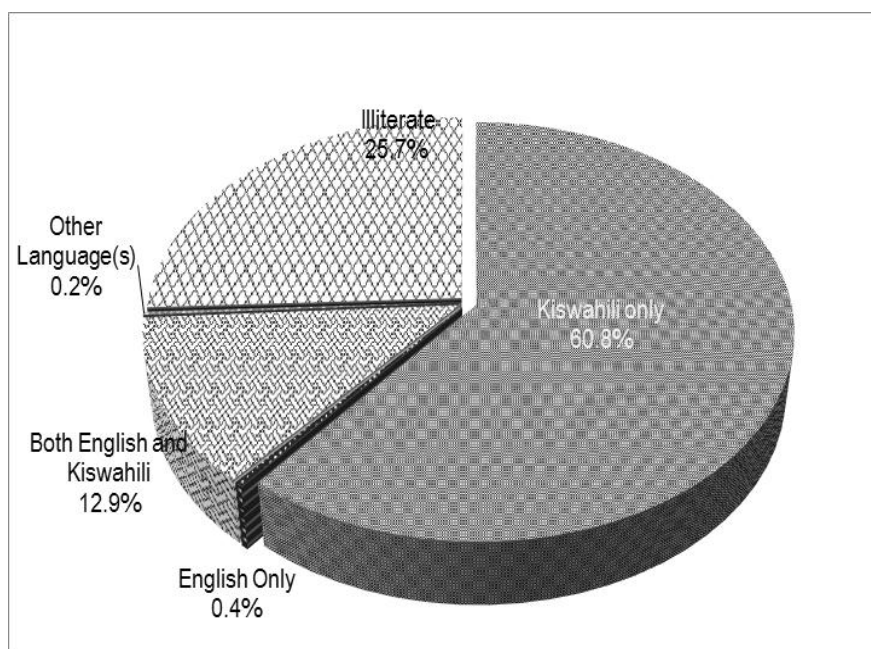


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Lindi Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Lindi Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Lindi District Council (43.4 percent) followed by Kilwa (40.9 percent) and Ruangwa (37 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Lindi Municipal Council (29.7 percent) and Nachingwea District Council (29.5 percent).

Table 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Residence and Literacy Status: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Lindi Region	57.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	63.2	36.8	740,988	
Kilwa	53.2	0.3	5.3	0.3	59.1	40.9	159,141	
Lindi	52.4	0.4	3.6	0.2	56.6	43.4	167,737	
Nachingwea	64.3	0.4	5.8	0.1	70.5	29.5	152,832	
Liwale	59.3	0.4	5.7	0.1	65.5	34.5	78,184	
Ruangwa	58.0	0.4	4.5	0.1	63.0	37.0	114,459	
Lindi Municipal	58.4	0.5	11.1	0.3	70.3	29.7	68,635	

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is highly associated with various socio-economic variables such as life-styles, incomes and fertility for both individuals and societies.

During the 2012 PHC, all persons of age 4 years and above who were in the country during the census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, had dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level of education attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

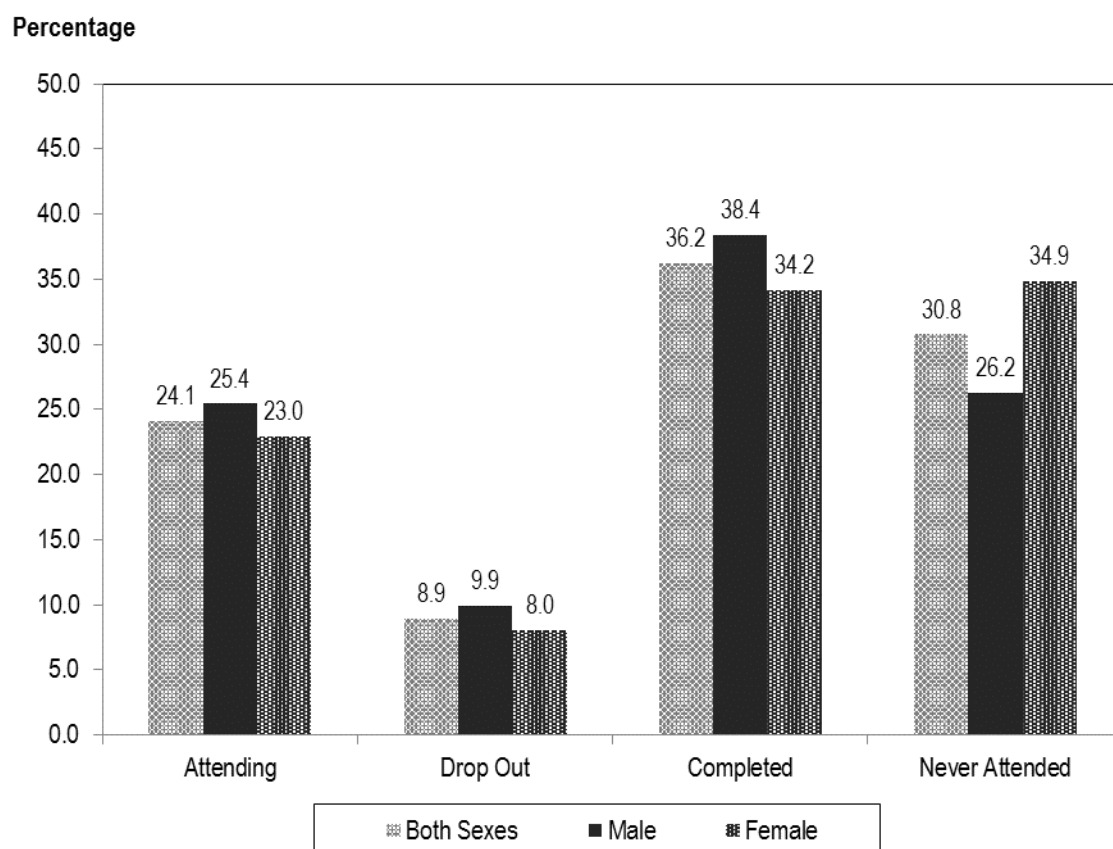
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, apprenticeship, was not considered to be school attendance.

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Thirty one (30.8) percent of 7 hundred people in Lindi Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (34.9 percent) having never been to school compared with males (26.2 percent). About 36 percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 24.1 percent were attending and 8.9 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

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	740,988	24.1	8.9	36.2	30.8	351,803	25.4	9.9	38.4	26.2	389,185	23.0	8.0	34.2	34.9
5	23,961	24.0	0.4	0.8	74.8	12,105	23.5	0.4	0.8	75.3	11,856	24.5	0.5	0.7	74.4
6	24,490	33.5	0.4	0.6	65.5	12,282	31.9	0.4	0.6	67.1	12,208	35.1	0.4	0.6	63.9
5-6	48,451	28.8	0.4	0.7	70.1	24,387	27.7	0.4	0.7	71.2	24,064	29.8	0.4	0.7	69.1
7	25,883	54.6	0.6	0.9	44.0	12,968	52.6	0.6	1.0	45.7	12,915	56.5	0.5	0.7	42.3
8	22,515	68.2	1.0	0.9	29.9	11,110	65.4	1.3	1.0	32.2	11,405	70.9	0.7	0.9	27.6
9	21,729	76.4	1.5	0.8	21.4	10,868	74.1	1.9	0.8	23.2	10,861	78.7	1.0	0.7	19.5
10	23,881	78.7	2.2	0.8	18.3	12,037	76.0	2.8	0.8	20.4	11,844	81.4	1.5	0.8	16.2
11	19,023	81.9	3.2	1.0	13.8	9,539	79.4	4.0	1.1	15.4	9,484	84.4	2.5	1.0	12.2
12	27,456	80.0	4.3	1.7	14.0	14,136	77.5	5.4	1.6	15.5	13,320	82.7	3.1	1.8	12.3
13	18,895	78.0	5.6	4.1	12.3	9,574	75.0	7.4	4.0	13.7	9,321	81.1	3.8	4.2	10.8
7-13	159,382	73.5	2.6	1.4	22.5	80,232	71.0	3.3	1.4	24.3	79,150	76.0	1.8	1.4	20.8
14	17,695	70.7	6.6	12.1	10.6	8,997	68.2	8.6	11.5	11.6	8,698	73.3	4.6	12.7	9.4
15	16,738	55.6	8.2	23.5	12.7	8,927	53.1	10.5	22.5	13.8	7,811	58.4	5.5	24.7	11.4
16	14,237	48.2	9.1	31.6	11.0	7,550	48.2	10.7	29.4	11.7	6,687	48.2	7.3	34.2	10.3
17	13,221	39.0	9.9	39.8	11.4	6,979	41.9	11.4	35.4	11.3	6,242	35.7	8.2	44.6	11.5
14 - 17	61,891	54.7	8.3	25.6	11.4	32,453	53.7	10.2	23.8	12.2	29,438	55.7	6.2	27.5	10.6
18	15,676	27.5	11.3	46.9	14.4	7,839	32.0	12.7	42.1	13.2	7,837	22.9	9.8	51.7	15.5
19	11,760	21.4	11.4	54.2	12.9	5,429	28.5	12.1	48.1	11.4	6,331	15.4	10.9	59.5	14.2
18 - 19	27,436	24.9	11.3	50.1	13.7	13,268	30.5	12.4	44.6	12.5	14,168	19.6	10.3	55.2	14.9
20	16,664	11.4	11.0	58.1	19.5	7,223	16.9	12.2	55.0	15.9	9,441	7.3	10.1	60.4	22.2
21	9,977	10.0	11.9	61.5	16.6	4,394	15.3	13.1	58.2	13.4	5,583	5.7	10.9	64.2	19.2
22	15,165	6.1	13.2	60.2	20.5	6,445	9.8	14.5	59.7	16.0	8,720	3.5	12.2	60.5	23.8
23	9,280	5.0	13.3	60.7	21.0	3,981	7.5	14.9	61.0	16.6	5,299	3.0	12.1	60.5	24.3
24	10,913	3.4	14.1	60.3	22.2	4,556	5.1	14.8	64.4	15.7	6,357	2.2	13.7	57.3	26.9
20 - 24	61,999	7.5	12.6	59.9	20.0	26,599	11.5	13.8	59.2	15.6	35,400	4.5	11.7	60.5	23.3
25+	381,829	0.6	12.0	52.1	35.3	174,864	0.7	13.5	59.7	26.1	206,965	0.6	10.7	45.6	43.0

Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for the population aged five (5) years and above for rural and urban areas of Lindi Region. The results indicate that 33 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 21 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (9.0 percent) than in urban areas (8.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (41.9 percent) than in the rural areas (34.9 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 28.7 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 23.1 percent of the rural population.

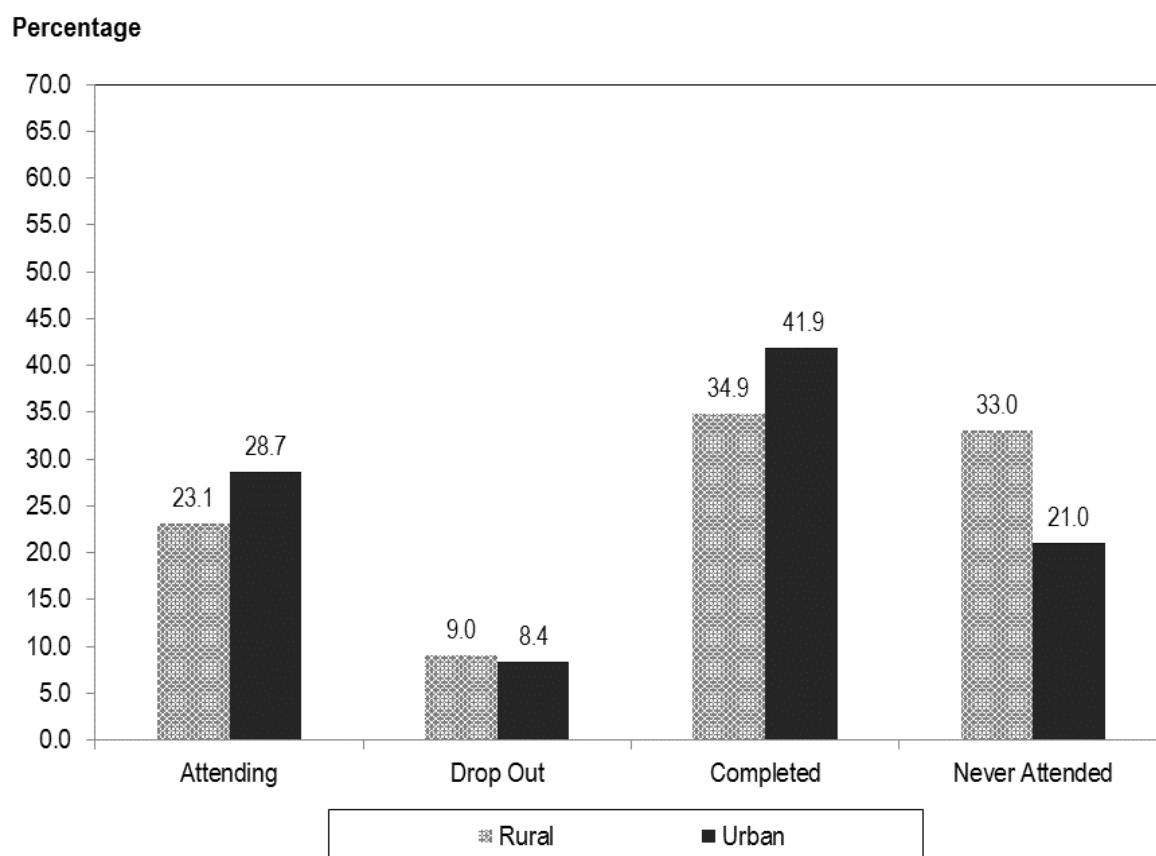
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

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	601,293	23.1	9.0	34.9	33.0	286,652	24.3	10.1	37.4	28.2	314,641	22.0	8.1	32.6	37.4
5	20,094	20.7	0.5	0.8	78.1	10,151	20.0	0.4	0.8	78.7	9,943	21.3	0.5	0.7	77.5
6	20,713	29.7	0.4	0.7	69.2	10,373	28.0	0.4	0.7	70.9	10,340	31.5	0.4	0.6	67.5
5-6	40,807	25.3	0.4	0.7	73.6	20,524	24.0	0.4	0.8	74.8	20,283	26.5	0.5	0.7	72.4
7	21,838	50.8	0.6	0.9	47.7	10,947	49.0	0.6	1.0	49.3	10,891	52.6	0.5	0.8	46.1
8	18,871	65.1	1.0	0.9	33.0	9,387	62.5	1.3	1.0	35.2	9,484	67.6	0.8	0.8	30.8
9	18,216	74.0	1.6	0.8	23.7	9,135	71.4	2.0	0.9	25.7	9,081	76.6	1.1	0.7	21.6
10	19,920	76.5	2.2	0.9	20.3	10,091	73.9	2.8	0.9	22.5	9,829	79.3	1.6	0.9	18.2
11	15,525	80.4	3.4	1.0	15.2	7,880	77.8	4.2	1.1	16.9	7,645	83.0	2.6	1.0	13.4
12	22,572	78.3	4.5	1.7	15.5	11,687	75.8	5.6	1.7	17.0	10,885	80.9	3.4	1.8	13.9
13	15,323	76.1	6.0	4.3	13.7	7,856	73.0	7.7	4.1	15.2	7,467	79.4	4.1	4.4	12.1
7-13	132,265	71.0	2.7	1.4	24.9	66,983	68.6	3.4	1.5	26.6	65,282	73.5	1.9	1.4	23.2
14	14,106	68.7	6.9	12.4	11.9	7,269	65.9	8.9	12.2	13.0	6,837	71.7	4.8	12.7	10.8
15	13,377	53.1	8.6	23.9	14.4	7,322	50.5	10.9	23.1	15.5	6,055	56.3	5.9	24.8	13.1
16	11,074	44.7	9.8	33.0	12.5	5,973	44.4	11.5	31.3	12.8	5,101	45.0	7.9	35.0	12.1
17	10,241	34.4	10.9	41.8	13.0	5,497	37.4	12.3	37.3	12.9	4,744	30.8	9.2	47.0	13.1
14 - 17	48,798	51.8	8.9	26.4	12.9	26,061	50.6	10.8	25.0	13.6	22,737	53.1	6.7	28.1	12.2
18	12,348	23.8	12.0	48.4	15.8	6,219	28.4	13.3	43.8	14.5	6,129	19.0	10.6	53.1	17.2
19	9,087	18.0	11.7	55.7	14.5	4,206	24.4	12.5	50.6	12.5	4,881	12.5	11.1	60.2	16.1
18 - 19	21,435	21.3	11.9	51.5	15.3	10,425	26.8	13.0	46.5	13.7	11,010	16.1	10.9	56.2	16.8
20	13,295	10.0	11.3	57.1	21.6	5,706	15.1	12.9	54.8	17.1	7,589	6.1	10.1	58.9	24.9
21	7,817	8.1	12.2	61.2	18.5	3,440	12.7	13.6	58.8	15.0	4,377	4.5	11.1	63.2	21.2
22	12,008	4.7	13.4	59.0	22.9	5,111	7.6	15.0	59.5	17.8	6,897	2.6	12.3	58.5	26.6
23	7,160	3.6	13.6	59.0	23.8	3,114	5.4	15.4	60.9	18.3	4,046	2.2	12.3	57.4	28.1
24	8,622	2.5	14.4	58.6	24.5	3,581	3.6	15.2	64.1	17.0	5,041	1.7	13.8	54.6	29.9
20 - 24	48,902	6.1	12.9	58.8	22.2	20,952	9.5	14.3	59.1	17.1	27,950	3.6	11.8	58.5	26.1
25+	309,086	0.6	12.1	50.1	37.2	141,707	0.6	13.7	58.0	27.7	167,379	0.5	10.8	43.3	45.3

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

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	139,695	28.7	8.4	41.9	21.0	65,151	30.4	9.2	43.0	17.4	74,544	27.2	7.7	40.9	24.2
5	3,867	41.2	0.2	0.7	57.9	1,954	41.5	0.2	0.7	57.6	1,913	40.9	0.3	0.7	58.1
6	3,777	54.1	0.2	0.5	45.3	1,909	53.4	0.2	0.2	46.3	1,868	54.8	0.2	0.7	44.3
5-6	7,644	47.6	0.2	0.6	51.6	3,863	47.3	0.2	0.5	52.0	3,781	47.8	0.2	0.7	51.3
7	4,045	74.9	0.4	0.7	24.0	2,021	72.3	0.5	1.0	26.2	2,024	77.6	0.3	0.4	21.7
8	3,644	84.2	0.9	1.2	13.8	1,723	81.3	1.5	1.3	16.0	1,921	86.9	0.3	1.0	11.8
9	3,513	88.9	0.9	0.7	9.5	1,733	88.1	1.2	0.7	10.1	1,780	89.7	0.7	0.7	8.9
10	3,961	89.4	1.9	0.5	8.2	1,946	87.1	2.8	0.4	9.7	2,015	91.7	1.0	0.5	6.7
11	3,498	88.6	2.6	1.0	7.8	1,659	87.2	3.3	1.0	8.6	1,839	89.9	2.1	1.0	7.0
12	4,884	88.0	3.4	1.7	6.9	2,449	85.5	4.6	1.5	8.5	2,435	90.6	2.1	1.8	5.4
13	3,572	86.2	4.2	3.4	6.2	1,718	84.2	6.0	3.2	6.6	1,854	88.1	2.6	3.5	5.8
7-13	27,117	85.7	2.1	1.3	10.9	13,249	83.5	2.9	1.3	12.3	13,868	87.8	1.3	1.3	9.6
14	3,589	78.6	5.5	10.7	5.2	1,728	78.3	7.3	8.4	6.0	1,861	78.8	3.9	12.8	4.4
15	3,361	65.5	6.4	22.2	5.9	1,605	65.4	8.6	19.8	6.2	1,756	65.6	4.4	24.4	5.6
16	3,163	60.5	6.6	26.7	6.1	1,577	62.3	7.9	21.9	7.9	1,586	58.6	5.4	31.5	4.4
17	2,980	54.8	6.5	32.8	5.9	1,482	58.3	8.0	28.4	5.3	1,498	51.3	5.1	37.2	6.5
14 - 17	13,093	65.4	6.2	22.6	5.8	6,392	66.5	7.9	19.2	6.4	6,701	64.4	4.7	25.7	5.2
18	3,328	41.2	8.5	41.5	8.8	1,620	45.6	10.2	35.8	8.5	1,708	37.1	7.0	46.8	9.1
19	2,673	33.0	10.3	49.0	7.7	1,223	42.4	10.7	39.4	7.5	1,450	25.1	10.0	57.1	7.8
18 - 19	6,001	37.5	9.3	44.8	8.3	2,843	44.2	10.4	37.4	8.1	3,158	31.6	8.4	51.6	8.5
20	3,369	17.2	9.7	61.8	11.3	1,517	23.5	9.7	55.6	11.2	1,852	12.1	9.7	66.8	11.3
21	2,160	16.6	10.7	62.6	10.0	954	24.9	11.2	56.3	7.5	1,206	10.0	10.4	67.7	12.0
22	3,157	11.5	12.3	64.7	11.6	1,334	18.0	12.4	60.6	9.1	1,823	6.7	12.2	67.7	13.4
23	2,120	9.5	12.3	66.7	11.6	867	15.0	13.3	61.1	10.6	1,253	5.7	11.6	70.5	12.2
24	2,291	6.8	13.1	66.7	13.4	975	10.5	13.3	65.4	10.8	1,316	4.0	13.0	67.6	15.4
20 - 24	13,097	12.7	11.5	64.3	11.6	5,647	18.9	11.8	59.4	9.9	7,450	7.9	11.3	67.9	12.8
25+	72,743	1.0	11.4	60.6	27.1	33,157	1.0	12.5	66.9	19.6	39,586	0.9	10.4	55.3	33.4

Figure 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Attendance status by District Councils for Lindi Region is presented in Table 9.12 by . It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts. The District Council with the highest attendance rate was Liwale District (26.9 percent) followed by Lindi Municipal Council (26.4 percent) and Nachingwea District Council (25.4 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Lindi District Council (22.2 percent) and Ruangwa (20.8 percent).

Table 9.12: Percentage Distribution of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/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
Lindi Region	740,988	24.1	8.9	36.2	30.8	351,803	25.4	9.9	38.4	26.2	389,185	23.0	8.0	34.2	34.9
Kilwa	159,141	25.0	7.3	30.8	36.8	75,686	26.5	8.3	33.8	31.4	83,455	23.7	6.4	28.2	41.7
Lindi	167,737	22.2	9.1	31.4	37.3	78,456	23.6	10.5	33.8	32.1	89,281	20.9	7.8	29.3	41.9
Nachingwea	152,832	25.4	9.4	43.3	21.9	73,077	26.9	10.0	44.4	18.7	79,755	24.1	8.8	42.3	24.8
Liwale	78,184	26.9	8.1	37.8	27.2	37,325	28.3	8.3	40.4	23.0	40,859	25.7	7.8	35.4	31.1
Ruangwa	114,459	20.8	10.6	38.3	30.3	55,024	21.5	11.8	41.0	25.8	59,435	20.2	9.5	35.8	34.5
Lindi Municipal	68,635	26.4	9.4	39.0	25.1	32,235	27.8	10.6	40.2	21.3	36,400	25.2	8.3	38.0	28.5

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important 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 year 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 age 7-13 years.

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas, for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 56.8 percent in the 2002 Census to 73.8 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 57.6 to 76 percent) compared with males (from 56 to 71 percent). The urban NER increased from 69.8 percent in 2002 to 85.7 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 54.5 to 71.0 percent respectively.

Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

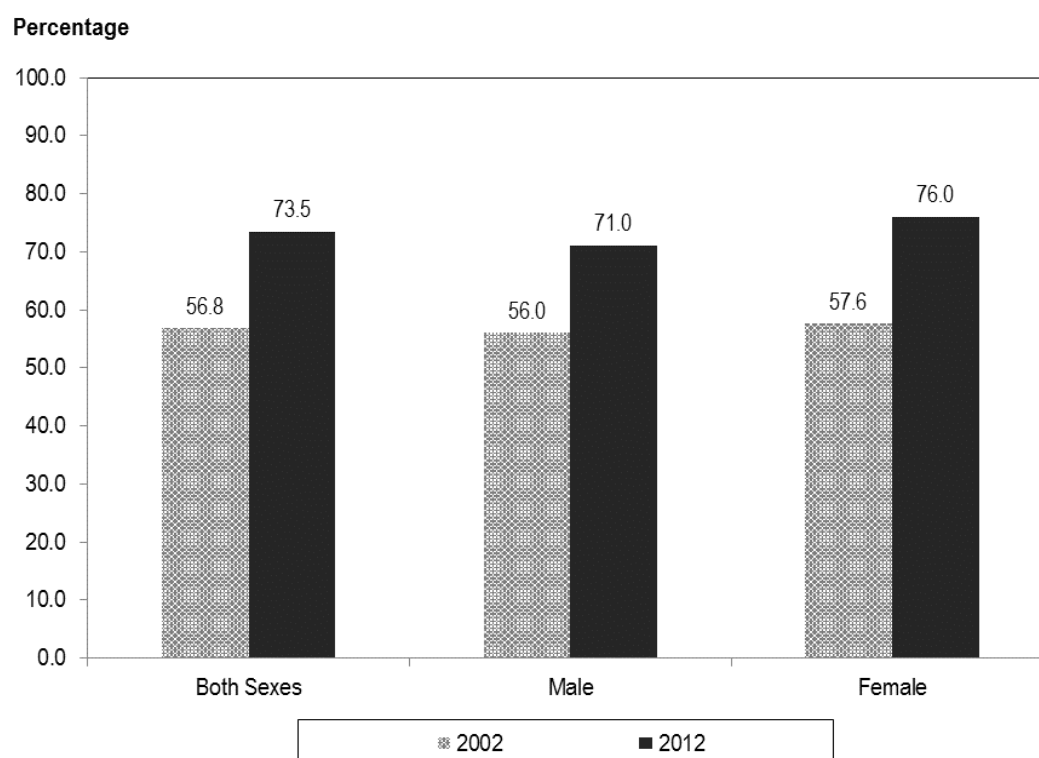
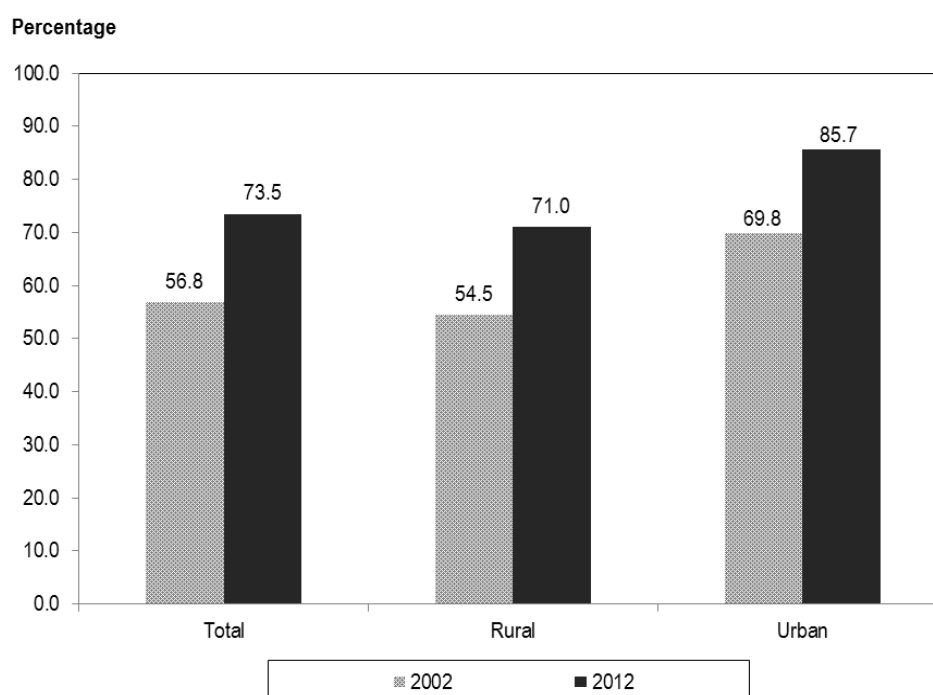


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least nine in every ten (90 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), The GER was higher in urban areas (105 percent) than in rural areas (87.0percent). The differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

Figure 9.11: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

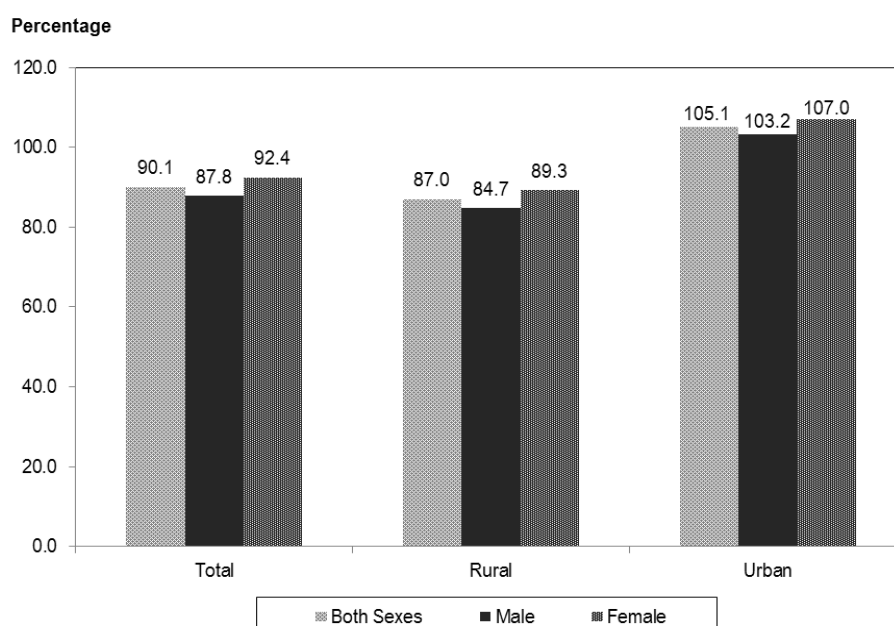


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts in Lindi Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 82.9 percent in Lindi Municipal Council to 67.8 percent in Kilwa District. Districts with NER of 70 percent and above are Nachingwea (80.1 percent), Liwale (74.5 percent), Ruangwa (71.9 percent) and Lindi District Council (70.6 percent).

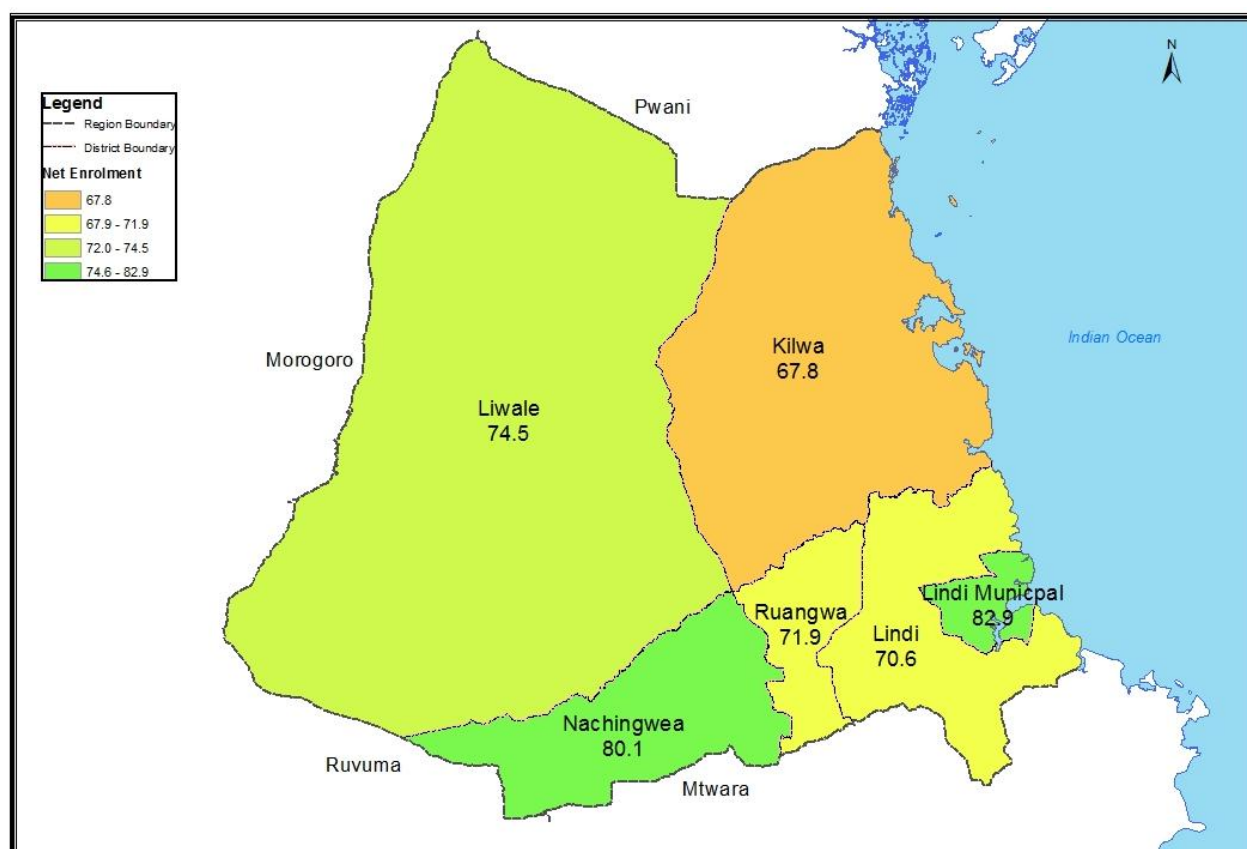
Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Lindi Region	73.5	71.0	76.0	71.0	68.6	73.5	85.7	83.5	87.8
Kilwa	67.8	66.0	69.7	65.9	64.1	67.7	89.5	88.3	90.5
Lindi	70.6	67.9	73.3	69.8	67.1	72.5	83.9	82.1	85.7
Nachingwea	80.1	77.8	82.5	78.7	76.3	81.3	90.0	88.8	91.2
Liwale	74.5	73.0	76.0	71.9	70.3	73.4	91.5	91.4	91.6
Ruangwa	71.9	68.2	75.7	70.5	66.8	74.3	84.6	81.8	87.1
Lindi Municipal	82.9	79.9	85.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	82.9	79.9	85.8

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi Municipal Council has no urban component.

Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



9.2.4 Education Attainment

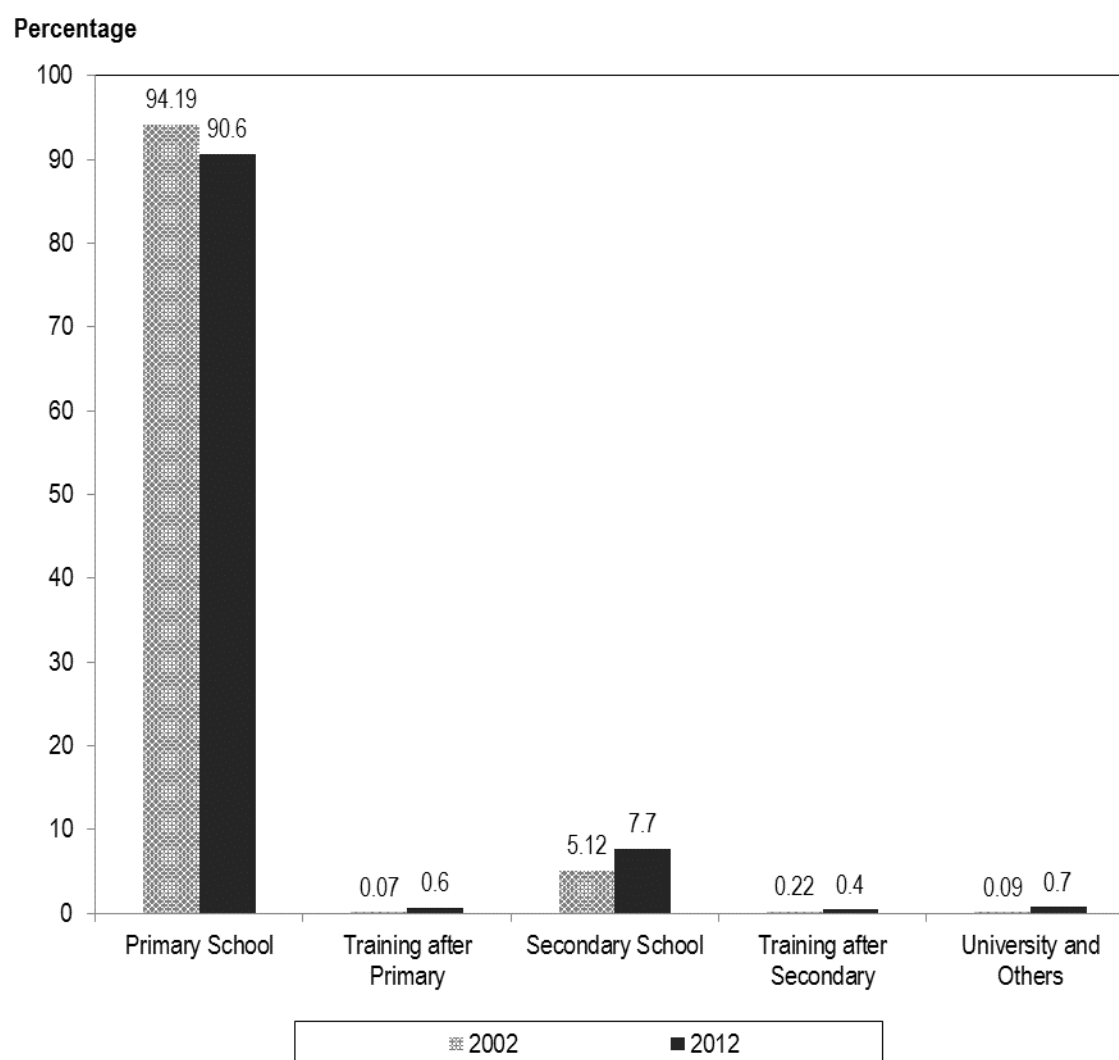
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Lindi Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results show that out of 267,844 persons who attained any level of education, 134,987 (50.4 percent) were males and 132,857 (49.6 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained 90.6 percent, followed by secondary education (7.7 percent), and university and others (0.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (92.3 percent) compared with males (88.9 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 7.7 percent and 0.4 percent for University or equivalent level.

Table 9.14: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	267,844	134,987	132,857	100	100	100
Primary School	242,676	120,024	122,652	90.6	88.9	92.3
Training after Primary	1,615	755	860	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary School	20,567	12,124	8,443	7.7	9.0	6.4
Training after Secondary	1,097	679	418	0.4	0.5	0.3
University and Others	1,889	1,405	484	0.7	1.0	0.4

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 5.12 percent to 7.7 percent and from 0.09 percent to 0.7 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

The importance of statistical data on economic activities of the population becomes clear when addressing, among other things, the labour market in the country. For the purposes of economic planning, it is important to ascertain the size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by main occupation, industry and employment status. Such information is used by Government and other stakeholders to plan and implement appropriate programs addressing labour force participation.

The 2012 PHC collected information on both usual and current economic activities for all persons aged 10 years and above.

In the 2012 PHC, six categories were used to classify working age groups, five among them describing the unemployment status and distinguishing unemployment and economically inactive status. The categories are:-

- a) Working
 - b) Not Working but Looking for Work
 - c) Not Looking but Available for Work
 - d) Home Maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring)
 - e) Full Time Student
 - f) Unable to Work (sick or too old or disability)².
- } Unemployed persons
- } Economically inactive

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

In the 2012 PHC, usual economic activity was perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services.

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Lindi region in 2012. The results show that a total of 71.9 percent (447,382 persons) (out of all persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 175,028 people (28

² **Note:** Readers should not confuse the unemployed persons stated in this chapter and unemployment rate. For the purpose of this report, unemployed persons are simply expressed in terms of the total population which is in contrast with unemployment rate which is normally expressed in terms of the labour force

percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 10,286 persons (1.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 16.9 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted about six (5.6) and four (4.0) percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	622,410	71.9	1.7	5.6	16.9	4.0
10–14	106,950	14.4	0.7	10.9	69.9	4.1
15–19	71,632	49.7	2.2	9.3	36.4	2.5
20–24	61,999	81.3	3.3	7.2	7.2	1.0
25–29	61,026	90.9	3.1	5.1	-	0.9
30–34	59,095	93.2	2.0	3.9	-	0.9
35–39	53,639	94.9	1.5	2.8	-	0.8
40–44	41,792	95.2	1.3	2.7	-	0.7
45–49	40,937	93.7	1.1	2.5	-	2.7
50–54	28,823	94.9	1.1	2.2	-	1.8
55–59	19,746	94.7	0.9	2.0	-	2.4
60–64	22,731	91.2	0.8	2.5	-	5.5
65–69	15,787	86.1	0.9	2.4	-	10.6
70–74	15,183	78.4	1.1	3.4	-	17.1
75–79	9,557	72.6	0.8	2.7	-	24.0
80 +	13,513	52.6	-	0.1	-	47.4

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above in Lindi Region who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (73.8 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (64.1 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (2.8 percent) compared with those found in rural areas (1.4 percent).

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	501,561	73.8	1.4	4.8	16.1	4.0
10–14	87,446	15.7	0.7	11.6	67.8	4.3
15–19	56,127	54.3	1.9	8.4	33.1	2.4
20–24	48,902	85.5	2.7	5.2	5.6	0.9
25–29	48,289	93.3	2.4	3.4	-	0.9
30–34	47,050	95.0	1.6	2.5	-	0.9
35–39	43,304	96.2	1.3	1.8	-	0.8
40–44	33,896	96.3	1.1	1.9	-	0.6
45–49	32,624	95.0	0.9	1.7	-	2.4
50–54	23,480	95.5	0.9	1.8	-	1.8
55–59	16,201	95.3	0.8	1.6	-	2.3
60–64	18,743	91.9	0.7	2.2	-	5.2
65–69	13,152	87.0	0.9	2.0	-	10.2
70–74	12,810	79.6	1.0	3.2	-	16.2
75–79	8,112	73.9	0.8	2.3	-	23.0
80 +	11,425	54.7	-	0.1	-	45.3

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	120,849	64.1	2.8	8.6	20.4	4.1
10–14	19,504	8.9	0.6	7.6	79.4	3.5
15–19	15,505	33.3	3.4	12.5	48.2	2.6
20–24	13,097	65.6	5.7	14.6	13.0	1.1
25–29	12,737	81.8	5.6	11.5	-	1.0
30–34	12,045	86.3	3.4	9.3	-	1.0
35–39	10,335	89.6	2.6	6.9	-	0.9
40–44	7,896	90.5	2.2	6.2	-	1.2
45–49	8,313	88.6	1.8	5.9	-	3.7
50–54	5,343	92.0	1.8	4.0	-	2.1
55–59	3,545	92.2	1.1	4.0	-	2.8
60–64	3,988	87.8	1.1	4.1	-	7.0
65–69	2,635	81.8	0.8	4.5	-	12.9
70–74	2,373	72.0	1.2	4.7	-	22.1
75–79	1,445	65.2	0.8	4.7	-	29.4
80 +	2,088	41.0	-	0.0	-	59.0

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Lindi Region. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (72.5 percent) were employed compared with females (71.3 percent)..

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	292,470	72.5	1.9	3.6	18.6	3.4
10–14	54,283	15.8	0.8	10.9	67.8	4.7
15–19	36,724	48.6	2.5	6.8	39.2	2.9
20–24	26,599	79.8	4.4	3.0	11.6	1.2
25–29	26,125	93.7	4.0	1.1	-	1.1
30–34	26,540	95.9	2.2	1.0	-	1.0
35–39	24,898	97.2	1.5	0.5	-	0.8
40–44	19,817	97.0	1.3	0.8	-	0.8
45–49	16,321	97.2	1.3	0.6	-	0.9
50–54	14,461	96.8	1.2	0.7	-	1.3
55–59	9,677	96.8	1.0	0.6	-	1.5
60–64	11,090	94.8	1.1	0.8	-	3.2
65–69	7,507	92.1	0.7	0.8	-	6.4
70–74	7,338	87.9	0.9	1.0	-	10.2
75–79	4,844	82.6	0.4	0.7	-	16.2
80 +	6,246	64.3	-	0.0	-	35.6

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	329,940	71.3	1.4	7.3	15.4	4.5
10–14	52,667	13.0	0.6	10.9	72.0	3.5
15–19	34,908	50.9	1.8	11.9	33.3	2.0
20–24	35,400	82.5	2.5	10.4	3.9	0.8
25–29	34,901	88.8	2.4	8.1	-	0.7
30–34	32,555	91.0	1.8	6.3	-	0.9
35–39	28,741	92.9	1.6	4.7	-	0.8
40–44	21,975	93.6	1.3	4.5	-	0.7
45–49	24,616	91.4	0.9	3.9	-	3.8
50–54	14,362	92.9	0.9	3.8	-	2.3
55–59	10,069	92.7	0.7	3.4	-	3.2
60–64	11,641	87.7	0.5	4.1	-	7.7
65–69	8,280	80.7	1.1	3.8	-	14.4
70–74	7,845	69.5	1.2	5.7	-	23.6
75–79	4,713	62.3	1.1	4.7	-	31.9
80 +	7,267	42.4	-	0.1	-	57.5

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Lindi Region . The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Lindi Region. Results revealed that Ruangwa District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (77.4 percent) while Lindi Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (64.4 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (1.1) percent of the population in Ruangwa District Council to three (3.0) percent in Lindi Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three (3.3) percent of the population in Nachingwea and Ruangwa District Councils each to about five (4.8) percent in Lindi District.

Table 10.6: Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date) and District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Lindi Region	622,410	71.9	1.7	5.6	16.9	4.0
Rural	501,561	73.8	1.4	4.8	16.1	4.0
Urban	120,849	64.1	2.8	8.6	20.4	4.1
Male	292,470	72.5	1.9	3.6	18.6	3.4
Female	329,940	71.3	1.4	7.3	15.4	4.5
Kilwa	129,408	68.6	1.6	7.9	17.9	4.0
Lindi	141,362	72.9	1.9	4.5	15.8	4.8
Nachingwea	129,764	75.2	1.2	3.8	16.5	3.3
Liwale	64,283	67.9	1.8	5.8	20.5	4.0
Ruangwa	98,239	77.4	1.1	4.4	13.8	3.3
Lindi Municipal	59,354	64.4	3.0	8.4	19.6	4.6

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services in the seven days prior to the Census night.

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Lindi Region. Among age 10 years and above in the region , 68.0 percent(423,400 persons) were employed while the remaining 32 percent (199,171 persons) did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 13.9 percent of the population, aged 10 years and above in Lindi Region were full-time Students, 11 percent were home maintenance workers and four (4.4) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about three (2.7) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	622,410	68.0	2.7	11.0	13.9	4.4
10–14	106,950	14.5	0.9	22.4	57.5	4.7
15–19	71,632	47.4	2.9	17.1	29.7	2.9
20–24	61,999	75.9	4.8	12.1	6.1	1.2
25–29	61,026	85.6	4.3	9.1	-	1.0
30–34	59,095	87.9	3.4	7.5	-	1.1
35–39	53,639	89.9	3.2	6.0	-	1.0
40–44	41,792	90.2	2.6	6.2	-	0.9
45–49	40,937	88.9	2.5	5.7	-	2.9
50–54	28,823	89.4	2.6	6.0	-	2.1
55–59	19,746	89.8	2.1	5.3	-	2.7
60–64	22,731	86.0	2.1	5.9	-	6.0
65–69	15,787	81.0	2.1	6.2	-	10.7
70–74	15,183	74.3	1.9	6.4	-	17.4
75–79	9,557	68.4	1.8	5.8	-	24.0
80 +	13,513	49.5	-	0.0	-	50.4

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas of Lindi Region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (about 70 percent) than in urban areas (61 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area (4 percent) than that in rural areas (2 percent).

Table 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	501,561	69.7	2.4	10.7	12.9	4.3
10–14	87,446	15.9	0.9	23.8	54.6	4.8
15–19	56,127	51.6	2.7	16.9	26.1	2.8
20–24	48,902	79.4	4.3	10.5	4.6	1.2
25–29	48,289	87.4	3.6	7.9	-	1.1
30–34	47,050	89.2	3.0	6.6	-	1.1
35–39	43,304	90.9	2.9	5.2	-	1.0
40–44	33,896	91.1	2.4	5.7	-	0.8
45–49	32,624	89.9	2.3	5.1	-	2.6
50–54	23,480	90.0	2.4	5.6	-	2.0
55–59	16,201	90.5	1.9	4.9	-	2.7
60–64	18,743	86.8	1.9	5.6	-	5.7
65–69	13,152	81.9	2.1	5.9	-	10.2
70–74	12,810	75.5	1.9	6.1	-	16.5
75–79	8,112	69.9	1.6	5.8	-	22.7
80 +	11,425	51.4	-	0.1	-	48.5

Table 10.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	120,849	61.1	3.8	12.5	18.1	4.5
10–14	19,504	8.3	0.8	16.2	70.6	4.1
15–19	15,505	32.4	3.9	17.9	42.8	3.1
20–24	13,097	62.7	6.7	17.8	11.6	1.1
25–29	12,737	78.5	6.7	13.8	-	1.0
30–34	12,045	82.8	4.9	11.2	-	1.1
35–39	10,335	85.7	4.3	9.0	-	1.0
40–44	7,896	86.7	3.3	8.5	-	1.4
45–49	8,313	84.7	3.3	8.0	-	4.1
50–54	5,343	86.9	3.3	7.4	-	2.5
55–59	3,545	87.0	3.1	7.1	-	2.8
60–64	3,988	82.2	3.0	7.4	-	7.4
65–69	2,635	76.7	2.3	7.6	-	13.4
70–74	2,373	67.8	1.9	8.0	-	22.3
75–79	1,445	60.1	2.4	6.1	-	31.5
80 +	2,088	39.1	-	-	-	60.9

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (69.8 percent) compared with females, 66.4 percent. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (3.4 percent) than that of female (2.1 percent).

Table 10.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	292,470	69.8	3.4	7.6	15.3	3.8
10–14	54,283	16.1	1.0	21.8	55.9	5.2
15–19	36,724	47.2	3.7	13.7	32.0	3.4
20–24	26,599	76.5	6.4	5.9	9.7	1.4
25–29	26,125	90.1	5.8	2.8	-	1.3
30–34	26,540	92.2	4.2	2.5	-	1.1
35–39	24,898	93.2	3.9	1.9	-	1.0
40–44	19,817	93.3	3.4	2.3	-	1.0
45–49	16,321	93.7	3.4	1.6	-	1.4
50–54	14,461	92.9	3.5	2.2	-	1.4
55–59	9,677	93.2	3.0	1.8	-	2.0
60–64	11,090	90.2	3.0	2.5	-	4.3
65–69	7,507	87.7	2.5	2.4	-	7.3
70–74	7,338	83.9	2.3	2.7	-	11.0
75–79	4,844	77.9	1.9	3.1	-	17.1
80 +	6,246	61.4	-	0.0	-	38.5

Table 10.11: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	329,940	66.4	2.1	14.0	12.7	4.8
10–14	52,667	12.9	0.8	23.1	59.1	4.1
15–19	34,908	47.6	2.1	20.7	27.3	2.3
20–24	35,400	75.5	3.5	16.7	3.3	1.0
25–29	34,901	82.1	3.1	13.9	-	0.9
30–34	32,555	84.5	2.8	11.7	-	1.1
35–39	28,741	87.0	2.5	9.5	-	0.9
40–44	21,975	87.4	1.9	9.8	-	0.8
45–49	24,616	85.7	2.0	8.4	-	4.0
50–54	14,362	85.8	1.6	9.8	-	2.7
55–59	10,069	86.6	1.3	8.7	-	3.5
60–64	11,641	82.0	1.2	9.2	-	7.5
65–69	8,280	75.0	1.7	9.6	-	13.8
70–74	7,845	65.3	1.5	9.8	-	23.4
75–79	4,713	58.7	1.6	8.6	-	31.1
80 +	7,267	39.3	-	0.0	-	60.6

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Lindi Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Lindi Region. Results revealed that Lindi Municipal Council had the lowest proportion of employed persons (60.6 percent) compared with other districts.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. T ranging from 1.7 percent of the population in Nachingwea and Ruangwa District Councils to 4.2 percent in Lindi Municipal Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 3.5 percent of the population in Nachingwea District to 5.4 percent in Lindi District Council.

Table 10.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date) by District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Lindi Region	622,410	68.0	2.7	11.0	13.9	4.4
Rural	501,561	69.7	2.4	10.7	12.9	4.3
Urban	120,849	61.1	3.8	12.5	18.1	4.5
Male	292,470	69.8	3.4	7.6	15.3	3.8
Female	329,940	66.4	2.1	14.0	12.7	4.8
Kilwa	129,408	61.7	3.7	16.7	13.5	4.4
Lindi	141,362	68.3	3.1	10.9	12.4	5.4
Nachingwea	129,764	73.5	1.7	7.2	14.1	3.5
Liwale	64,283	65.9	2.3	10.4	17.6	3.8
Ruangwa	98,239	74.6	1.7	7.8	11.9	4.0
Lindi Municipal	59,354	60.6	4.2	13.1	17.0	5.1

10.4 Employment Status

The 2012 PHC used six categories mutually exclusive to describe the employment status of the population, namely: employer, employee, agriculture worker, non-agriculture worker, contributing family worker and apprentice.

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own Agriculture (81.2 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (9.1 percent) and Employee (5.1 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

Table 10.13: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	423,400	0.3	5.1	9.1	81.2	3.9	0.2	0.3
10–14	15,521	0.1	3.4	3.2	30.2	60.6	0.4	2.1
15–19	33,957	0.2	4.2	9.2	78.3	6.3	1.3	0.6
20–24	47,067	0.3	5.4	11.1	80.1	2.4	0.4	0.2
25–29	52,211	0.3	6.8	12.2	78.9	1.4	0.2	0.1
30–34	51,953	0.3	6.0	12.0	80.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	48,228	0.3	5.4	11.0	82.0	1.1	0.0	0.1
40–44	37,710	0.4	5.4	9.6	83.4	1.0	0.0	0.1
45–49	36,384	0.2	5.2	7.6	85.7	1.1	0.0	0.2
50–54	25,768	0.4	6.6	6.3	85.7	1.0	0.0	0.1
55–59	17,740	0.2	7.1	5.7	85.9	1.0	-	0.1
60–64	19,554	0.3	2.3	5.8	90.3	1.1	-	0.2
65–69	12,791	0.3	1.5	4.8	91.9	1.2	0.0	0.2
70–74	11,284	0.3	1.2	4.0	93.2	1.1	-	0.2
75–79	6,540	0.3	1.0	3.5	93.7	1.0	-	0.5
80 +	6,692	0.1	1.1	4.4	91.9	1.9	0.0	0.6

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence and Employment Status: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Lindi Region	423,400	0.3	5.1	9.1	81.2	3.9	0.2	0.3
Rural	349,523	0.3	3.1	6.5	85.7	4.1	0.2	0.2
Urban	73,877	0.4	14.4	21.6	59.8	3.1	0.4	0.3
Male	204,231	0.3	7.0	11.1	77.1	3.8	0.3	0.3
Female	219,169	0.3	3.3	7.2	84.9	3.9	0.1	0.2
Kilwa	79,807	0.3	5.1	16.9	71.5	5.6	0.2	0.3
Lindi	96,545	0.3	3.1	5.4	87.2	3.6	0.1	0.2
Nachingwea	95,410	0.3	3.5	5.6	87.1	3.2	0.1	0.2
Liwale	42,337	0.3	4.5	7.1	82.8	4.6	0.5	0.3
Ruangwa	73,317	0.3	4.8	5.1	86.3	3.2	0.1	0.3
Lindi Municipal	35,985	0.4	15.9	21.5	58.0	3.3	0.5	0.4

10.5 Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of production of goods and services, the main occupation has been broken down into 15 categories considered to cover almost all activities that people are engaged in the production of goods and services in Tanzania. Major ones include administrators, professionals, technicians, farmers, small businesses, street vendors, shopkeepers, livestock keepers and fishermen.

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Lindi (79.5 percent) while Livestock Keepers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.2 percent).

Table 10.15: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	423,400	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.2	2.3	79.5	0.2	1.5	0.4	4.1	2.5	0.4
10–14	15,521	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.9	1.5	69.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	7.3	12.8	2.6
15–19	33,957	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.4	2.6	76.6	0.4	2.1	0.2	5.4	7.3	0.7
20–24	47,067	1.0	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.2	3.4	1.6	3.4	77.1	0.2	2.0	0.5	4.5	2.2	0.3
25–29	52,211	1.1	1.3	3.6	0.6	0.4	3.6	1.6	3.2	75.6	0.1	1.9	0.5	4.4	1.8	0.3
30–34	51,953	1.3	0.8	3.4	0.6	0.4	3.5	1.6	2.8	76.8	0.1	1.9	0.6	4.1	1.7	0.2
35–39	48,228	1.2	0.8	3.6	0.6	0.4	3.0	1.4	2.7	78.4	0.2	1.7	0.5	3.9	1.5	0.2
40–44	37,710	1.3	0.7	3.1	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.1	2.2	80.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.2
45–49	36,384	1.5	0.8	3.8	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.9	1.6	81.8	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.2	1.6	0.2
50–54	25,768	1.5	1.0	3.8	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.7	82.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	3.5	1.6	0.2
55–59	17,740	1.7	1.2	4.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	82.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	3.0	1.6	0.2
60–64	19,554	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.2	87.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	3.3	1.4	0.3
65–69	12,791	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	89.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.3
70–74	11,284	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	89.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.1
75–79	6,540	0.9	-	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	89.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.4
80+	6,692	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	90.1	0.1	0.5	-	2.6	1.0	0.1

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Lindi Region	423,400	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.2	2.3	79.5	0.2	1.5	0.4	4.1	2.5	0.4
Rural	349,523	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.8	1.7	84.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	3.8	2.3	0.4
Urban	73,877	2.0	1.9	4.7	1.4	1.0	8.8	3.1	5.2	58.1	0.3	2.9	1.4	5.4	3.4	0.3
Male	204,231	1.3	0.9	3.1	0.5	0.4	2.6	1.3	3.4	75.8	0.2	2.7	0.7	4.2	2.6	0.4
Female	219,169	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.1	1.3	83.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	4.0	2.4	0.3
Kilwa	79,807	0.9	0.9	2.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	1.9	2.8	71.6	0.4	6.0	0.6	4.3	3.6	0.5
Lindi	96,545	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	87.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.3	1.8	0.6
Nachingwea	95,410	0.9	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.8	1.8	85.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.2
Liwale	42,337	1.3	0.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.0	1.8	76.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.7	3.9	0.3
Ruangwa	73,317	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	2.5	83.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.2	1.7	0.2
Lindi Municipal	35,985	1.7	1.7	4.6	1.6	1.4	10.7	2.9	5.5	55.8	0.3	1.7	1.7	6.6	3.5	0.2

10.6 Main Industry

Industry provides information on the main economic activities in which the working population is employed. Main activities include agriculture, forestry, fishing; mining and quarrying; trade and commerce; public administration and education.

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (79.8 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (4.3 percent) and Mining and Quarrying (2.2 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Electricity Gas and Water' and 'Communication and Transport' (0.1 percent each).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	423,400	79.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	4.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.1	1.1
10–14	15,521	71.8	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.3	4.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.8
15–19	33,957	77.0	3.0	2.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	4.7	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.5
20–24	47,067	77.3	2.6	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	4.9	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.3	1.1
25–29	52,211	75.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.0	4.5	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.9	1.2
30–34	51,953	76.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.0	4.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.9	1.0
35–39	48,228	78.9	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	4.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.9
40–44	37,710	80.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	4.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8
45–49	36,384	81.5	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	4.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8
50–54	25,768	82.8	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.6
55–59	17,740	83.1	1.3	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.7
60–64	19,554	87.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	3.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5
65–69	12,791	89.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4
70–74	11,284	89.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.5
75–79	6,540	89.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
80+	6,692	88.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.6

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Residence, Sex and Main Industry: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Lindi Region	423,400	79.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	4.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.1	1.1
Rural	349,523	84.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	4.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.9
Urban	73,877	59.0	4.0	3.2	4.4	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.7	5.0	1.4	3.6	0.4	0.9	2.6	1.8	1.0	2.5	2.2
Male	204,231	76.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.8	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.3
Female	219,169	82.8	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	4.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.4	1.0
Kilwa	79,807	71.5	8.1	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	5.2	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.9
Lindi	96,545	86.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8
Nachingwea	95,410	85.3	0.2	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	4.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.7
Liwale	42,337	81.9	0.3	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	3.9	1.3
Ruangwa	73,317	82.6	0.2	2.8	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	4.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.8
Lindi Municipal	35,985	57.2	2.5	4.0	5.1	0.4	1.1	2.1	5.0	4.7	1.8	4.3	0.5	1.0	3.3	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.2

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities were defined as persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

In Tanzania the first attempt to collect disability statistics through Census was in the 2002 PHC whereby. The 2002 PHC had only two questions on disability were included in the census questionnaire. The first question asked if any member of the household had any disability. If the answer to that question was “Yes”, the respondent was asked to state the type of disability. These questions were too general and they captured severe cases of disability only. More research and information is now available on how to collect more comprehensive disability statistics through a census or survey.

In the 2012 PHC, six questions were included in the census questionnaire and they were asked for all respondents in the household. The disabilities questions included in the 2012 census questionnaire were focused on albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, difficulty in remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Lindi Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (3.1 percent) and other disability was the least common type of disability reported (0.02 percent) followed by albinism reported (0.04).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Residence and Type of Disability: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lindi Region	356	0.04	26,028	3.1	11,422	1.3	12,528	1.5	11,219	1.3	10,325	1.21	136	0.02
Kilwa	99	0.05	4,314	2.3	1,891	1.0	2,229	1.2	1,744	0.9	1,749	0.9	22	0.0
Lindi	80	0.04	7,482	3.9	2,956	1.5	3,136	1.6	2,895	1.5	2,480	1.3	43	0.0
Nachingwea	76	0.04	5,399	3.1	2,398	1.4	2,826	1.6	2,895	1.7	2,386	1.4	33	0.0
Liwale	23	0.03	1,890	2.1	1,222	1.4	1,035	1.1	859	1.0	1,072	1.2	16	0.0
Ruangwa	45	0.03	4,456	3.4	1,914	1.5	2,082	1.6	1,842	1.4	1,928	1.5	15	0.0
Lindi Municipal	33	0.04	2,487	3.2	1,041	1.3	1,220	1.6	984	1.3	710	0.9	7	0.0

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex in Lindi Region. Results show that out of all private household population of 852,658 persons enumerated in Lindi Region, 356 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (99) were in Kilwa District followed by 88 in Lindi District Council. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	356	0.04	193	0.05	163	0.04	852,658	407,310	445,348
0 – 4	22	0.02	12	0.02	10	0.02	111,670	55,507	56,163
5 – 9	26	0.02	19	0.03	7	0.01	118,578	59,333	59,245
10 – 14	48	0.04	32	0.06	16	0.03	106,950	54,283	52,667
15 – 19	25	0.03	18	0.05	7	0.02	71,632	36,724	34,908
20 – 24	51	0.08	18	0.07	33	0.09	61,999	26,599	35,400
25 – 29	26	0.04	13	0.05	13	0.04	61,026	26,125	34,901
30 – 34	29	0.05	12	0.05	17	0.05	59,095	26,540	32,555
35 – 39	16	0.03	7	0.03	9	0.03	53,639	24,898	28,741
40 – 44	21	0.05	10	0.05	11	0.05	41,792	19,817	21,975
45 – 49	12	0.03	5	0.03	7	0.03	40,937	16,321	24,616
50 – 54	17	0.06	9	0.06	8	0.06	28,823	14,461	14,362
55 – 59	9	0.05	6	0.06	3	0.03	19,746	9,677	10,069
60 – 64	12	0.05	10	0.09	2	0.02	22,731	11,090	11,641
65 – 69	6	0.04	5	0.07	1	0.01	15,787	7,507	8,280
70 – 74	15	0.10	7	0.10	8	0.10	15,183	7,338	7,845
75 – 79	4	0.04	2	0.04	2	0.04	9,557	4,844	4,713
80+	17	0.13	8	0.13	9	0.12	13,513	6,246	7,267

Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	278	0.04	151	0.05	127	0.04	694,702	333,043	361,659
0 – 4	17	0.02	10	0.02	7	0.01	93,409	46,391	47,018
5 – 9	22	0.02	16	0.03	6	0.01	99,732	49,993	49,739
10 – 14	41	0.05	28	0.06	13	0.03	87,446	44,783	42,663
15 – 19	24	0.04	18	0.06	6	0.02	56,127	29,217	26,910
20 – 24	34	0.07	10	0.05	24	0.09	48,902	20,952	27,950
25 – 29	21	0.04	10	0.05	11	0.04	48,289	20,721	27,568
30 – 34	22	0.05	8	0.04	14	0.05	47,050	21,110	25,940
35 – 39	11	0.03	5	0.02	6	0.03	43,304	20,148	23,156
40 – 44	18	0.05	7	0.04	11	0.06	33,896	15,998	17,898
45 – 49	9	0.03	3	0.02	6	0.03	32,624	13,346	19,278
50 – 54	14	0.06	8	0.07	6	0.05	23,480	11,615	11,865
55 – 59	5	0.03	4	0.05	1	0.01	16,201	7,848	8,353
60 – 64	10	0.05	8	0.09	2	0.02	18,743	9,070	9,673
65 – 69	6	0.05	5	0.08	1	0.01	13,152	6,238	6,914
70 – 74	11	0.09	5	0.08	6	0.09	12,810	6,203	6,607
75 – 79	4	0.05	2	0.05	2	0.05	8,112	4,103	4,009
80+	9	0.08	4	0.08	5	0.08	11,425	5,307	6,118

Table 11.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78	0.05	42	0.06	36	0.04	157,956	74,267	83,689
0 – 4	5	0.03	2	0.02	3	0.03	18,261	9,116	9,145
5 – 9	4	0.02	3	0.03	1	0.01	18,846	9,340	9,506
10 – 14	7	0.04	4	0.04	3	0.03	19,504	9,500	10,004
15 – 19	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01	15,505	7,507	7,998
20 – 24	17	0.13	8	0.14	9	0.12	13,097	5,647	7,450
25 – 29	5	0.04	3	0.06	2	0.03	12,737	5,404	7,333
30 – 34	7	0.06	4	0.07	3	0.05	12,045	5,430	6,615
35 – 39	5	0.05	2	0.04	3	0.05	10,335	4,750	5,585
40 – 44	3	0.04	3	0.08	0	0.00	7,896	3,819	4,077
45 – 49	3	0.04	2	0.07	1	0.02	8,313	2,975	5,338
50 – 54	3	0.06	1	0.04	2	0.08	5,343	2,846	2,497
55 – 59	4	0.11	2	0.11	2	0.12	3,545	1,829	1,716
60 – 64	2	0.05	2	0.10	0	0.00	3,988	2,020	1,968
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,635	1,269	1,366
70 – 74	4	0.17	2	0.18	2	0.16	2,373	1,135	1,238
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,445	741	704
80+	8	0.38	4	0.43	4	0.35	2,088	939	1,149

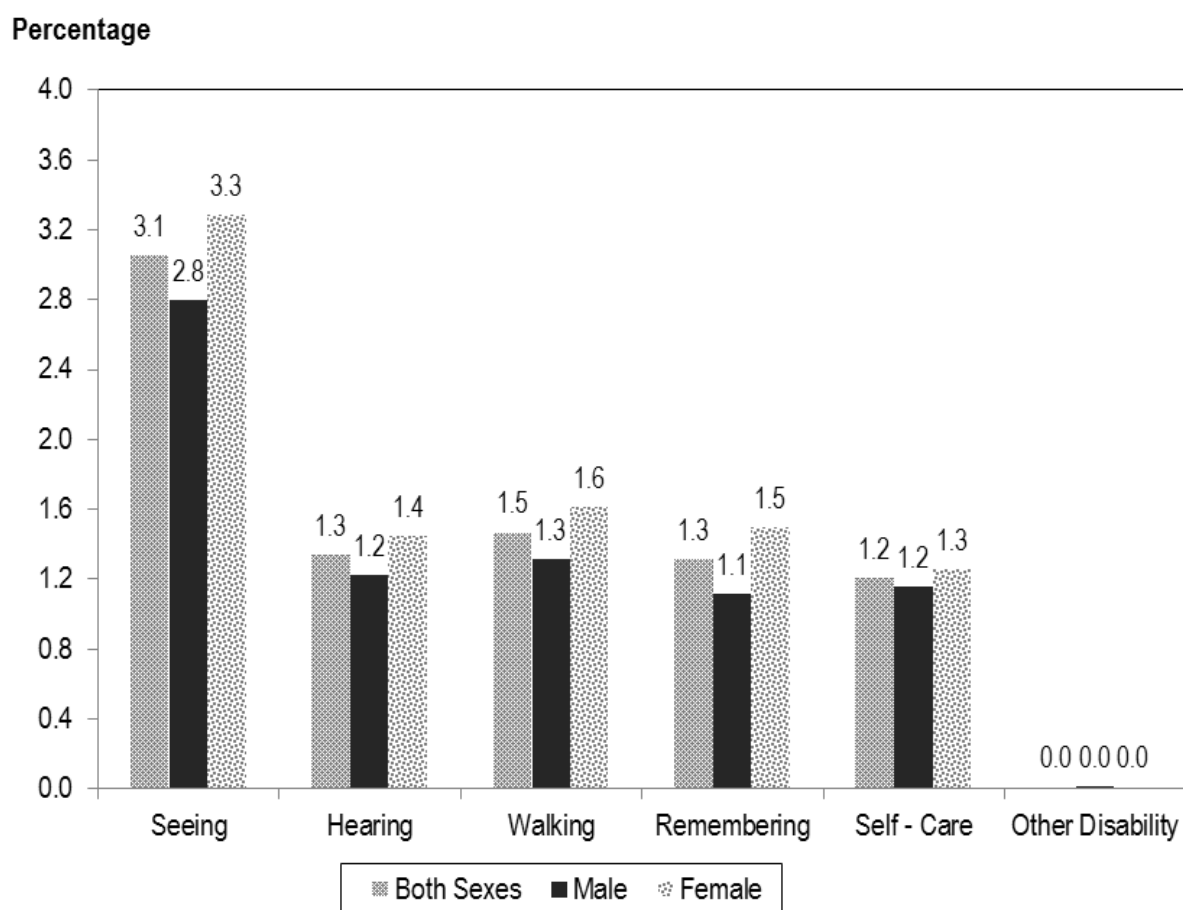
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability, for Lindi Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability (3.1 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.5 percent) and difficulty in hearing and remembering (1.3 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results further revealed that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to over 24 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	3.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.0
10 – 19	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0
20 – 29	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	4.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	5.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.7	0.0
50 – 59	7.7	2.0	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.0	6.9	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	8.4	2.2	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.0
60 – 69	13.3	3.3	5.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	12.5	2.7	4.0	2.7	1.5	0.0	14.1	3.8	5.8	4.1	2.0	0.0
70+	24.6	8.4	12.4	7.8	6.8	0.1	24.9	7.4	11.0	6.3	5.4	0.0	24.4	9.3	13.8	9.3	8.0	0.1

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 show percentage distribution of the population with disabilities by age and sex and place of residence in Lindi Region. The Tables show that there are slight differences between rural and urban population, with relatively higher percentage of population with disabilities in rural than urban areas.

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Lindi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.0	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.0
10 – 19	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0
20 – 29	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	4.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	5.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	0.7	0.0
50 – 59	7.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.0	7.2	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	8.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.0
60 – 69	13.6	3.3	4.8	3.4	1.7	0.1	12.9	2.8	4.0	2.7	1.4	0.1	14.2	3.7	5.6	4.1	2.0	0.0
70+	24.8	8.5	12.2	7.7	6.6	0.1	25.2	7.5	10.9	6.2	5.4	0.0	24.5	9.4	13.4	9.0	7.8	0.1

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Lindi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.7	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.0
0–9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0
10–19	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
20–29	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
30–39	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0
40–49	4.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	5.9	1.5	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.0
50–59	6.5	1.7	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	5.3	1.6	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.0	7.8	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.9	0.0
60–69	11.9	3.1	5.6	3.3	1.9	0.0	10.6	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.6	0.0	13.2	4.1	6.9	4.2	2.1	0.0
70+	23.6	8.0	13.7	8.8	7.5	0.0	23.7	6.7	11.5	6.8	5.9	0.0	23.6	9.2	15.7	10.7	9.0	0.0

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on household characteristics and conditions as an indicator of household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built, building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, availability of toilet facilities, mode of households refuse disposal, ownership of specified assets, and household membership in social security schemes.

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household in Lindi Region. The Census results indicate that 83.9 percent of private households in Lindi Region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (88.9 percent) than in urban areas (63.1 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Lindi Region	224,316	83.9	6.4	8.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Rural	180,289	88.9	6.1	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Urban	44,027	63.1	7.7	25.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.5

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (56 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 16.7 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage of Households by Tenure Status and Age Group; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	224,316	83.9	6.4	8.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Below 15	592	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
15 – 19	3,487	1.3	3.3	2.9	2.1	6.1	2.0	2.8
20 – 24	13,613	5.0	10.8	13.2	10.7	10.0	9.4	6.7
25 – 29	23,921	9.1	15.1	22.7	20.5	17.4	15.4	9.5
30 – 34	27,805	11.6	13.1	20.3	14.7	13.4	14.4	9.9
35 – 39	27,820	12.2	12.7	13.9	14.1	12.6	12.4	17.5
40 – 44	23,067	10.5	9.0	9.0	11.4	12.6	10.6	14.3
45 – 49	26,900	12.7	9.9	6.9	9.0	7.2	9.4	13.9
50 – 54	17,386	8.1	6.3	4.3	7.7	9.3	12.0	9.1
55 – 59	11,792	5.6	4.2	2.3	5.9	6.1	8.6	9.3
60 – 64	14,552	7.2	4.6	1.8	1.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
65+	33,381	16.7	10.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.8
Total Age Groups	224,316	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About fifty three (52.7 percent) of the households had no legal right over the land and only six (5.9) percent of households had title deed. However, 24.2 percent of households in urban areas had title deed on the land where their houses are built compared with three (2.7) percent in rural areas.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Lindi Region	188,132	5.9	0.7	2.1	36.0	2.6	0.0	52.7
Rural	160,363	2.7	0.4	0.9	38.4	2.1	0.0	55.5
Urban	27,768	24.2	2.3	9.4	22.5	5.4	0.0	36.1

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 62.1 percent of private households in Lindi Region used grass or leaves as the main roofing material, followed by iron sheets (33.1 percent) and mud and leaves (4.2 percent). About sixty three (63.2) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 26.2 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 25 percent in Lindi District to 56 percent in Lindi Municipal.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Lindi Region	224,316	33.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	62.1	4.2	0.1	0.0
Rural	180,289	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	68.9	4.7	0.1	0.0
Urban	44,027	62.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	34.4	2.1	0.2	0.1
Kilwa	42,596	25.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	67.6	6.0	0.2	0.1
Lindi	52,821	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	70.8	4.5	0.1	0.1
Nachingwea	48,145	34.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	61.8	3.2	0.1	0.0
Liwale	21,084	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	48.3	6.0	0.1	0.0
Ruangwa	37,326	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	64.7	2.8	0.1	0.0
Lindi Municipal	22,344	55.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	40.8	2.4	0.2	0.1

12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling and district for Lindi Region. The Table indicates that that 83.5 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (15.2 percent). In both rural and urban areas, earth or sand were the most common flooring materials used (90.3 percent and 55.5 percent respectively), followed by cement (42.7 percent) in urban areas and 8.4 percent in rural areas. Across districts, 42 percent of the total private households in Lindi Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by Kilwa District (18 percent) and Nachingwea District (13.9 percent).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Main Material Used for Flooring; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Lindi Region	224,316	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	83.5	0.0
Rural	180,289	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	90.3	0.0
Urban	44,027	42.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	55.5	0.0
Kilwa	42,596	18.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	79.8	0.0
Lindi	52,821	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	90.5	0.0
Nachingwea	48,145	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	85.0	0.0
Liwale	21,084	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	86.0	0.0
Ruangwa	37,326	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	90.0	0.0
Lindi Municipal	22,344	40.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	57.3	0.1

12.6 Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 59.9 percent of all private households in Lindi Region had their house walls built of poles and mud. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks and sundried bricks (15 percent each). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used poles and mud (41.1 percent) as wall materials, followed by cement bricks (22.9 percent). In rural areas, the main wall materials used were poles and mud (64.4 percent), followed by sundried bricks and baked bricks (14.7 and 14.5 percent respectively).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Wall Materials Used; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Lindi Region	224,316	1.2	5.6	14.6	15.0	0.1	0.2	59.9	3.3	0.0
Rural	180,289	0.9	1.4	14.7	14.5	0.1	0.2	64.4	3.7	0.0
Urban	44,027	2.5	22.9	14.4	17.1	0.1	0.2	41.1	1.6	0.1
Kilwa	42,596	4.8	5.7	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	77.6	6.9	0.1
Lindi	52,821	0.6	2.0	11.9	3.5	0.2	0.2	77.9	3.7	0.0
Nachingwea	48,145	0.1	2.1	33.9	35.1	0.1	0.1	26.9	1.6	0.0
Liwale	21,084	0.0	1.5	3.5	14.9	0.0	0.2	76.6	3.2	0.0
Ruangwa	37,326	0.1	0.7	15.0	28.2	0.0	0.1	54.4	1.4	0.0
Lindi Municipal	22,344	1.4	33.7	12.9	1.8	0.1	0.3	47.7	2.1	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the requirements of accommodation for households.

According to the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. By this definition it can also be any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even stores can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose..

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 59 percent of the households in Lindi Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 30 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 10 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping was the same for both in urban and rural areas (18 percent). There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

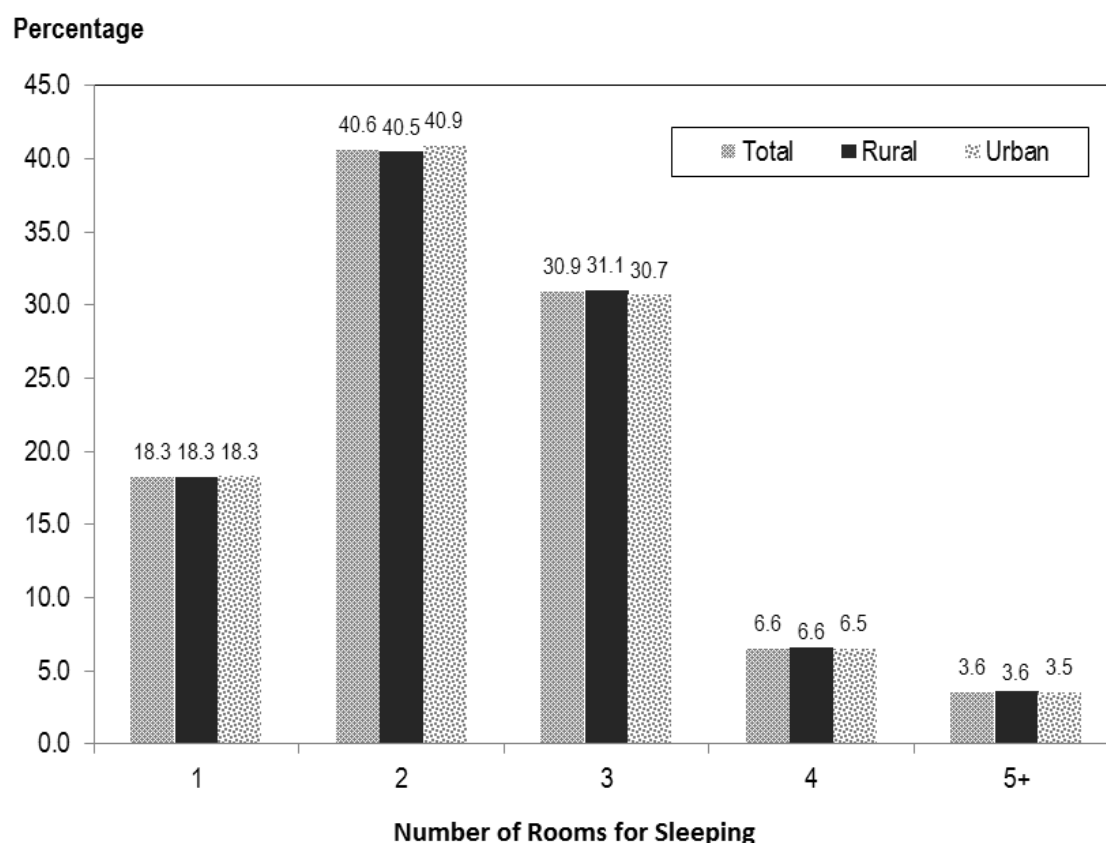


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Lindi Region	3.8	224,316	18.3	40.6	30.9	6.6	3.6	2.4
Male headed household	2.8	147,926	16.8	43.1	31.2	6.1	2.7	2.4
Female headed household	5.8	76,390	24.2	30.5	29.8	8.3	7.2	2.4
Rural	3.9	180,289	18.3	40.5	31.1	6.6	3.6	2.4
Urban	3.6	44,027	18.3	40.9	30.7	6.5	3.5	2.5
Kilwa	4.4	42,596	16.4	35.6	35.0	9.0	4.1	2.5
Lindi	3.6	52,821	13.6	43.7	35.7	5.2	1.8	2.4
Nachingwea	3.6	48,145	22.5	42.6	25.4	5.9	3.7	2.3
Liwale	4.3	21,084	20.1	42.6	24.8	7.7	4.9	2.4
Ruangwa	3.5	37,326	18.0	44.4	28.1	6.2	3.3	2.4
Lindi Municipal	3.5	22,344	22.8	30.9	34.4	6.0	5.8	2.4

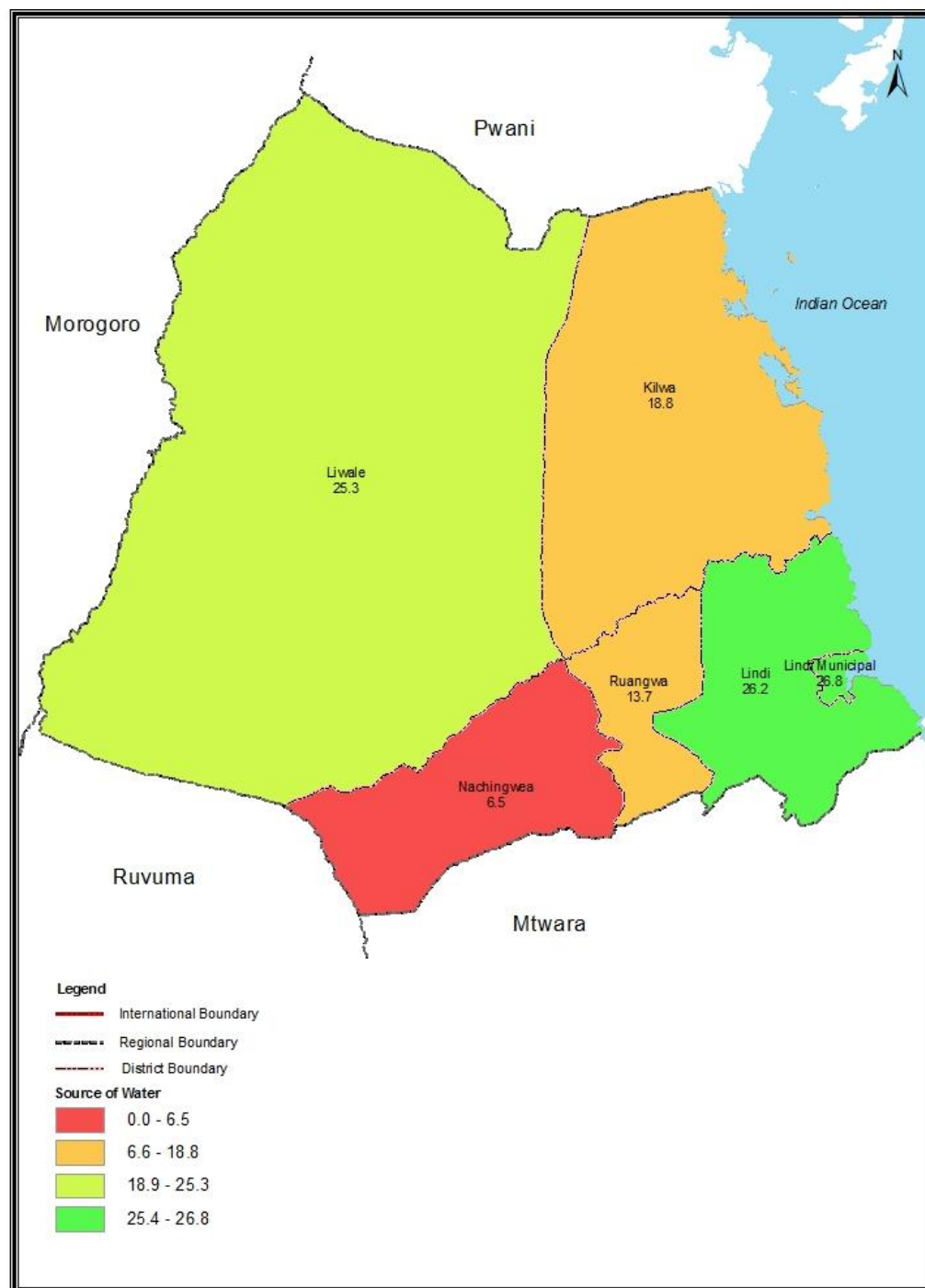
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 19 percent of private households in Lindi Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (6.2 percent had water piped into their houses, 2.3 percent piped into yard and 10.0 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 37 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 14 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage distribution of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from seven percent in Nachingwea District to 27 percent in Lindi Municipal.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Lindi Region, 2012
Census

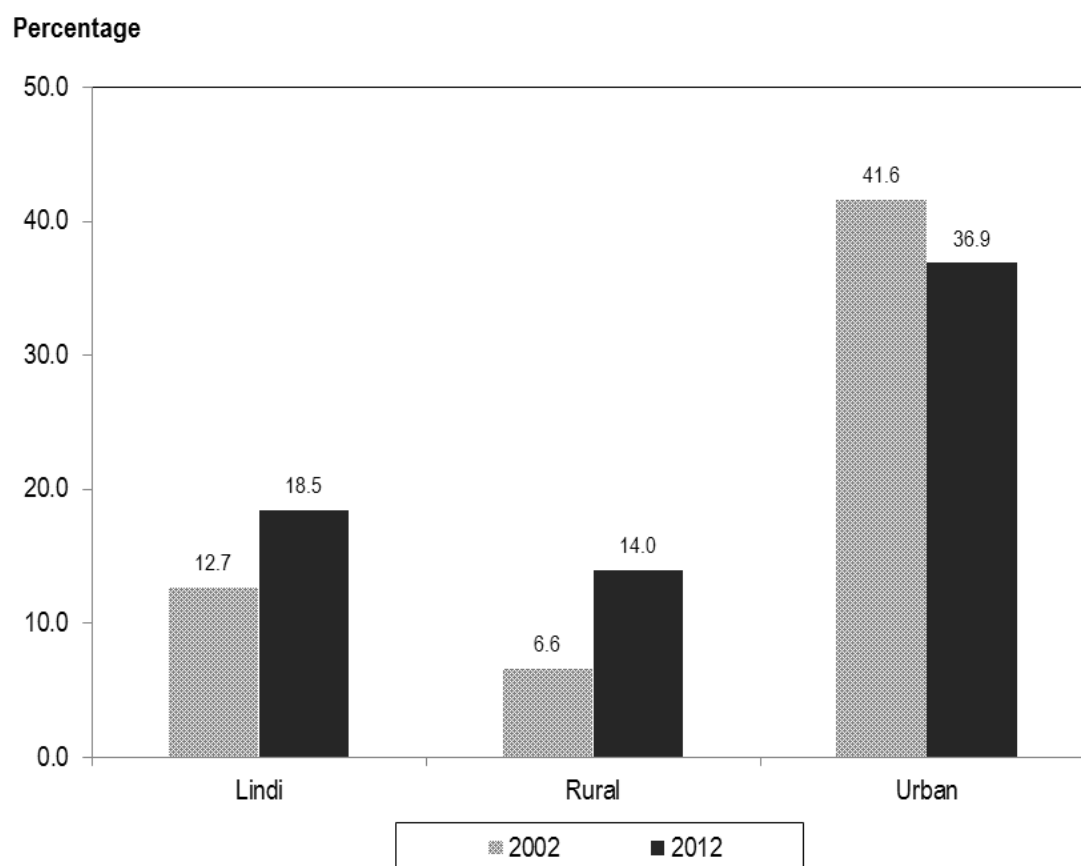
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Lindi Region	224,316	6.2	2.3	10.0	5.9	7.8	0.8	33.0	45.2	7.2	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.6	10.4	67.1
Male headed	147,926	5.8	2.2	9.6	5.9	7.6	0.8	31.9	45.6	7.4	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.6	11.0	68.1
Female headed	76,390	7.0	2.5	10.8	5.9	8.2	0.8	35.2	44.3	6.8	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.7	9.2	64.9
Rural	180,289	3.8	0.8	9.3	5.1	7.1	0.8	26.9	50.5	7.8	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	12.0	73.0
Urban	44,027	15.8	8.2	12.8	9.2	10.8	0.6	57.4	23.2	4.7	2.6	0.7	5.4	2.0	3.7	42.3
Kilwa	42,596	4.8	2.5	11.5	4.4	7.7	0.7	31.6	47.9	8.0	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.0	9.6	68.4
Lindi	52,821	6.0	0.6	19.7	9.0	5.8	2.0	43.1	26.0	7.6	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	17.4	57.0
Nachingwea	48,145	2.8	1.3	2.4	2.1	7.1	0.5	16.2	69.6	9.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.4	83.9
Liwale	21,084	12.5	9.1	3.6	6.3	5.1	0.1	36.7	33.1	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.4	63.2
Ruangwa	37,326	5.9	1.5	6.3	2.8	10.6	0.2	27.3	59.8	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	5.5	72.6
Lindi Municipal	22,344	11.1	2.8	12.9	14.3	12.2	0.5	53.8	19.7	4.9	4.7	1.1	8.2	3.7	4.1	46.4

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Overall, 18.5 percent of private households in Lindi Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Lindi urban areas (36.9 percent) than in rural areas (14.0 percent). The percentage for Lindi urban households decreased from 41.6 percent in 2002 to 36.9 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.9 Source of Energy

The 2012 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected indicates the access and availability to modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas) in Lindi Region.

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Lindi Region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only about three (2.7) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (i.e. firewood - 85 percent and charcoal 13 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Lindi district (9 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 10.1 percent in Ruangwa district to 35.5 percent in Lindi Municipal district).

Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Lindi Region	224,316	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	12.7	84.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
Male headed household	147,926	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	11.9	85.6	0.1	0.0	0.5
Female headed household	76,390	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	14.2	83.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	180,289	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	5.5	92.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Urban	44,027	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	42.2	52.4	0.1	0.0	0.9
Kilwa	42,596	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	16.1	81.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Lindi	52,821	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.8	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nachingwea	48,145	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	12.0	86.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Liwale	21,084	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	10.2	87.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ruangwa	37,326	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.1	88.8	0.1	0.0	0.3
Lindi Municipal	22,344	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	35.5	57.8	0.1	0.0	1.2

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Lindi Region . Observation on the table shows that 65 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting, followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (15.1 percent). Only 14 percent of households in Lindi Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (59 percent), followed by electricity (32 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (66 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (17.8 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Lindi Region	224,316	12.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	8.0	57.0	0.8	2.9	15.1
Male headed household	147,926	11.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	8.1	55.5	0.8	2.8	17.2
Female headed household	76,390	14.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	7.9	59.8	0.7	3.0	11.2
Rural	180,289	8.0	1.1	0.1	0.03	0.03	0.1	2.3	6.9	59.6	0.7	3.4	17.8
Urban	44,027	31.1	0.9	0.1	0.06	0.0	0.10	2.6	12.6	46.5	1.0	0.7	4.3
Kilwa	42,596	12.0	1.3	0.1	0.10	0.10	0.1	2.7	8.8	57.5	0.7	2.2	14.4
Lindi	52,821	7.8	1.2	0.1	0.01	0.0	0.06	2.1	5.3	72.4	0.7	2.6	8.0
Nachingwea	48,145	11.6	1.0	0.3	0.02	0.02	0.1	2.3	10.6	53.3	0.8	2.9	17.2
Liwale	21,084	11.9	0.8	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.7	6.6	23.5	1.2	8.2	45.9
Ruangwa	37,326	10.6	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.00	0.04	2.7	8.1	61.2	0.7	2.2	13.6
Lindi Municipal	22,344	31.2	1.0	0.1	0.04	0.01	0.08	2.8	8.5	52.1	0.7	0.8	2.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Lindi Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (32 percent) followed by Kilwa District Council (14 percent), Nachingwea District Council and Liwale District Council (13 percent each).

Map 12. 2: Percentage of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

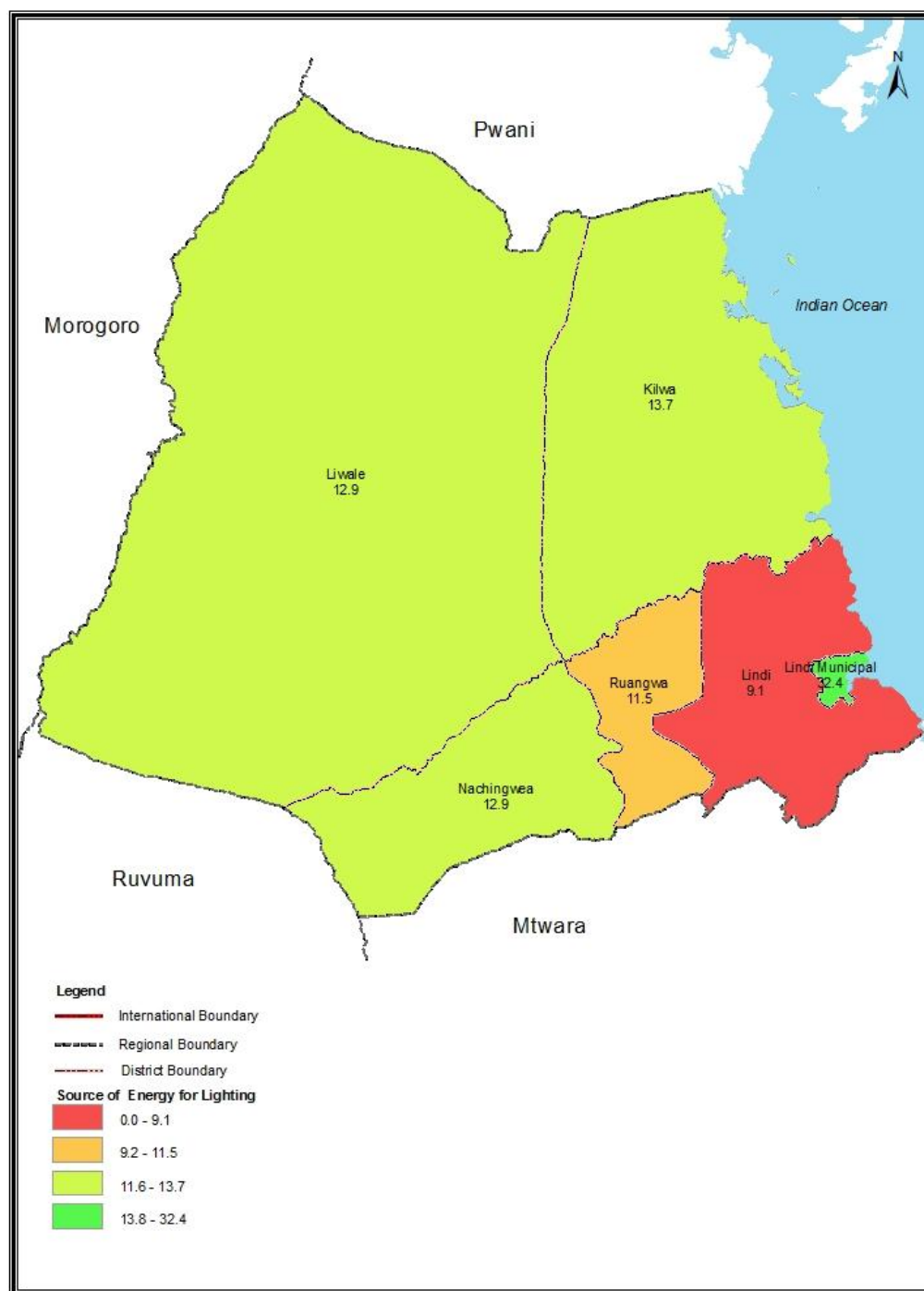
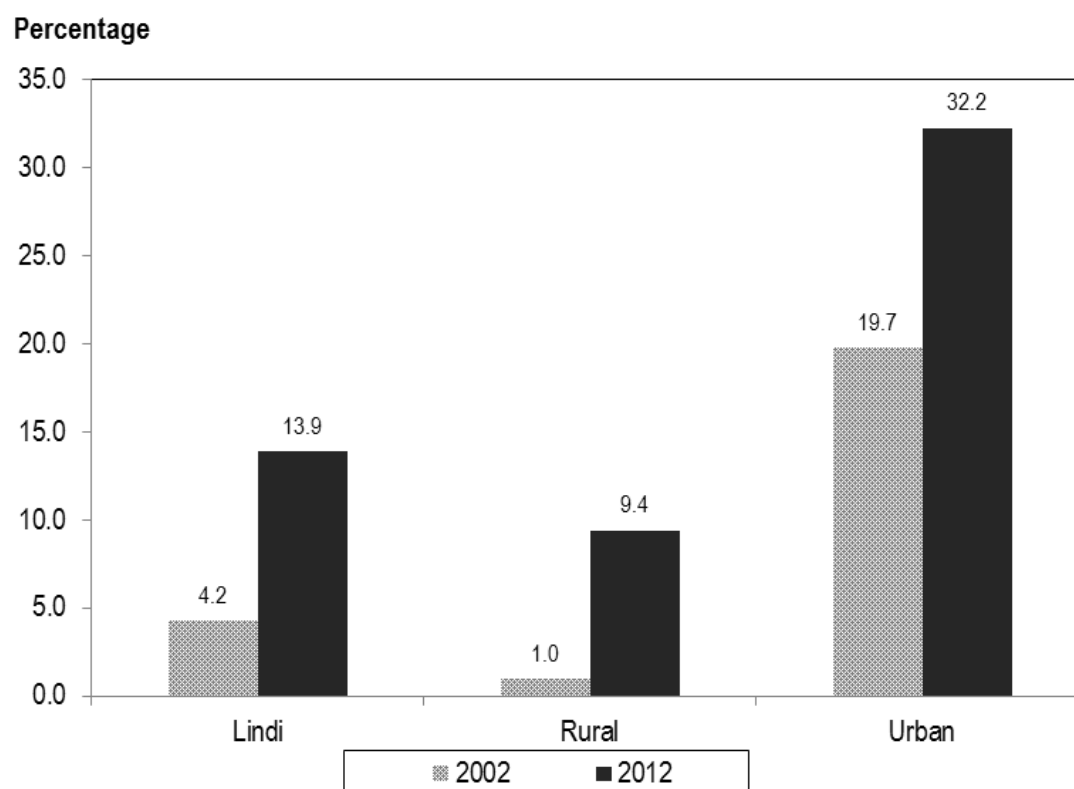


Figure 12.3 indicates that 14 percent of households in Lindi Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. More households in urban areas reported using electricity (32 percent) compared with rural households (9 percent).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Lindi Region, 2002 and 2012 Census



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

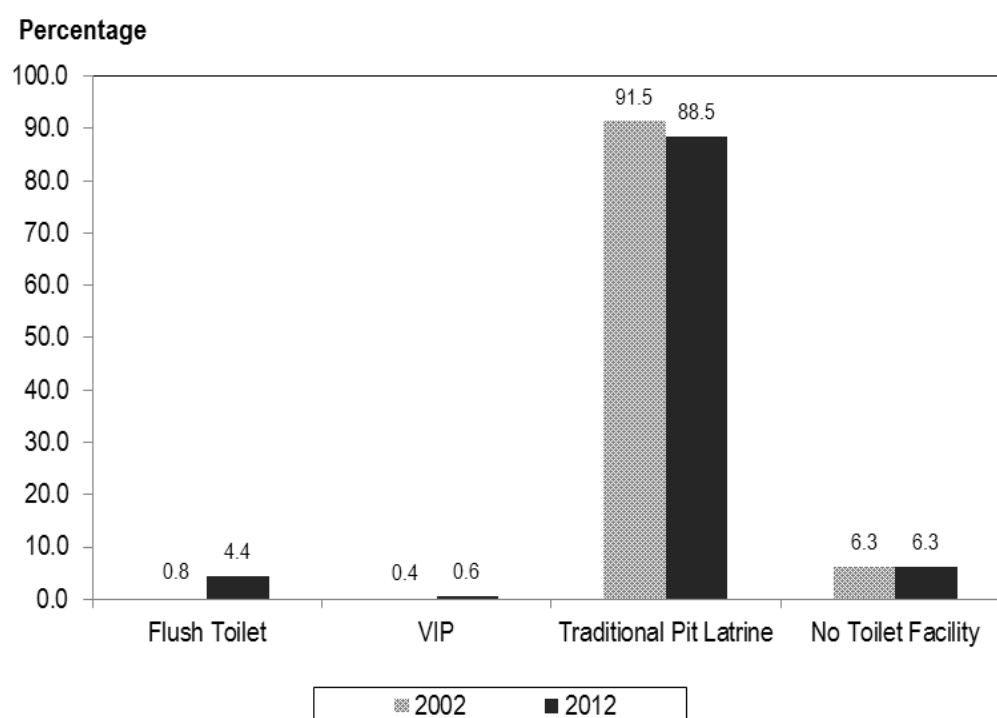
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Lindi Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (46.9 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (29.5 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Type of Toilet Facility; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
Lindi Region	224,316	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.6	5.7	6.4	0.2	16.7	0.6	46.9	29.5	0.0	6.3	83.3
Male headed household	147,926	0.4	1	2.3	0.6	5.7	6.1	0.2	16.3	0.6	47.2	29.8	0.0	6.0	83.6
Female headed household	76,390	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.6	5.6	6.8	0.1	17.0	0.6	46.5	29.0	0.0	6.8	82.9
Rural	180,289	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.9	5.1	0.2	10.4	0.2	50.2	32.0	0.0	7.1	89.5
Urban	44,027	1.6	4.4	9.7	2.0	12.9	11.4	0.2	42.2	2.3	33.4	19.4	0.1	2.8	58.0
Kilwa	42,596	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	7.6	7.8	0.2	18.4	0.4	45.1	28.7	0.0	7.3	81.5
Lindi	52,821	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.8	4.1	0.2	7.8	0.1	50.9	35.3	0.0	5.8	92.1
Nachingwea	48,145	0.5	0.8	3.4	1.8	5.9	6.1	0.1	18.6	0.8	50.8	23.8	0.1	5.8	81.3
Liwale	21,084	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.8	3.4	0.0	9.0	0.3	39.3	46.3	0.0	5.1	91.0
Ruangwa	37,326	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	5.3	6.7	0.2	14.9	0.3	50.7	25.6	0.0	8.6	85.2
Lindi Municipal	22,344	1.4	5.6	8.2	0.7	11.5	11.7	0.2	39.3	2.6	33.8	20.7	0.0	3.6	60.7

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Lindi Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 91.5 percent in 2002 to 88.5 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increasing from one (0.8) percent to four (4.4) percent in the same period. On the other hand, the households with no toilet facility remain the same six (6.3) percent between 2002 and 2012.

**Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility;
Lindi Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The table shows that 40 percent of the private households in Lindi Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping (37.5 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 2.3 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Refuse Disposal; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Lindi Region	224,316	2.3	0.8	18.6	0.9	40.0	37.5
Male headed household	147,926	2.1	0.7	18.5	0.9	40.4	37.5
Female headed household	76,390	2.7	0.9	18.8	1.0	39.2	37.4
Rural	180,289	0.0	0.1	19.1	1.0	38.4	41.4
Urban	44,027	11.5	3.4	16.7	0.8	46.4	21.3
Kilwa	42,596	0.1	0.2	18.2	1.0	31.9	48.6
Lindi	52,821	0.0	0.1	20.3	0.8	37.5	41.2
Nachingwea	48,145	1.4	0.4	13.6	1.2	56.3	27.1
Liwale	21,084	0.0	0.4	27.6	1.2	37.9	32.8
Ruangwa	37,326	0.2	0.1	19.1	0.6	38.2	41.8
Lindi Municipal	22,344	19.4	5.5	16.9	0.8	30.7	26.7

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house, land or farm and hand hoe were the most commonly owned assets. It was owned by about 85 percent each of all private households, followed by radios (52.9 percent), bicycles (45.7 percent) and mobile phone (42.5 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (45.8 percent) than female headed households (36.1 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 60.7 percent of male headed households compared with 37.8 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by about 46 percent of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (30.1 percent) compared with male headed households (53.7 percent).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Lindi Region	224,316	52.9	0.7	42.5	45.7	0.7	3.1
Male headed household	147,926	60.7	0.8	45.8	53.7	0.8	3.7
Female headed household	76,390	37.8	0.6	36.1	30.1	0.5	1.8
Rural	180,289	52.1	0.6	37.3	47.7	0.3	2.4
Urban	44,027	56.2	1.4	63.9	37.3	2.3	5.7
Kilwa	42,596	58.5	1.1	53.2	40.3	0.7	3.4
Lindi	52,821	50.6	0.5	36.6	34.6	0.2	1.7
Nachingwea	48,145	50.2	0.6	38.1	63.5	0.6	3.2
Liwale	21,084	59.2	0.5	37.5	54.5	0.6	4.6
Ruangwa	37,326	46.0	0.5	36.2	47.5	0.5	2.6
Lindi Municipal	22,344	59.0	1.4	60.7	32.2	2.3	4.9

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Lindi Region	224,316	0.1	0.2	5.6	3.1	11.6	0.7
Male headed household	147,926	0.1	0.2	5.9	3.1	12.5	0.7
Female headed household	76,390	0.1	0.1	5.0	3.0	9.9	0.6
Rural	180,289	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	9.7	0.2
Urban	44,027	0.3	0.5	21.1	13.2	19.3	2.8
Kilwa	42,596	0.1	0.1	5.4	2.7	12.8	0.8
Lindi	52,821	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.5	7.0	0.1
Nachingwea	48,145	0.2	0.2	5.1	2.7	13.3	0.4
Liwale	21,084	0.1	0.1	5.6	2.7	15.7	0.4
Ruangwa	37,326	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.2	9.8	0.2
Lindi Municipal	22,344	0.3	0.5	22.0	13.8	15.6	3.6

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Lindi Region	224,316	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.1
Male headed household	147,926	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.2
Female headed household	76,390	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.1
Rural	180,289	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1
Urban	44,027	9.3	3.1	5.2	0.2
Kilwa	42,596	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.3
Lindi	52,821	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.1
Nachingwea	48,145	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
Liwale	21,084	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.1
Ruangwa	37,326	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Lindi Municipal	22,344	10.8	3.6	6.9	0.2

Table 12.13 (ctd): Percentage of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Lindi Region	224,316	0.5	85.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	85.3	85.3
Male headed household	147,926	0.6	86.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	86.2	86.5
Female headed household	76,390	0.4	83.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	83.5	83.2
Rural	180,289	0.5	89.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	90.7	90.7
Urban	44,027	0.7	69.9	2.2	0.3	0.4	63.4	63.5
Kilwa	42,596	0.5	80.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	82.6	80.9
Lindi	52,821	0.5	90.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	89.0	86.3
Nachingwea	48,145	0.6	87.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	88.8	91.7
Liwale	21,084	0.6	85.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	87.3	90.6
Ruangwa	37,326	0.5	91.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	89.7	91.9
Lindi Municipal	22,344	0.7	68.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	65.2	62.0

12.13 Social Security Schemes

A social security fund provides household members with long and short term financial security which can be used as “social safety net” especially at older ages. Hence, households with members in any of social security funds are likely to be more socially secure than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, eight (8) percent of all private households in Lindi region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with about six (6) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were; Liwale District (23 percent) followed by Lindi Municipal (15 percent) and Kilwa and Nachingwea District seven (7) percent.

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution by Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Lindi Region	8.3	0.7	0.04	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	6.0	1.2
Rural	6.6	0.4	0.04	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	5.1	1.0
Urban	14.9	2.0	0.05	0.8	3.8	0.9	1.6	9.9	2.3
Kilwa	7.3	0.7	0.05	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	4.6	1.5
Lindi	4.8	0.5	0.03	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	2.7	1.5
Nachingwea	7.3	0.6	0.05	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.5	5.7	0.6
Liwale	22.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	20.8	1.4
Ruangwa	3.5	0.3	0.05	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	2.5	0.4
Lindi Municipal	14.5	2.2	0.04	0.8	3.8	1.1	1.3	9.4	2.9

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Information collected primarily aimed at determining the number of households involved in farming of major crops (such as maize, paddy, cassava and bananas), livestock keeping (including cattle, goats, and sheep), poultry and fish farming. Planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector are expected to use the information obtained from the Census to plan and conduct surveys aimed at improving the prevailing conditions in agricultural households in the country.

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 180,877 out of 224,316 households in the region (equivalent to 81 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Lindi District Council (44,583 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 15 percent of households (26,817 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was further revealed that proportion of households involved in agriculture district ranged from 62 percent in Lindi Municipal to 86 percent in Nachingwea District Council.

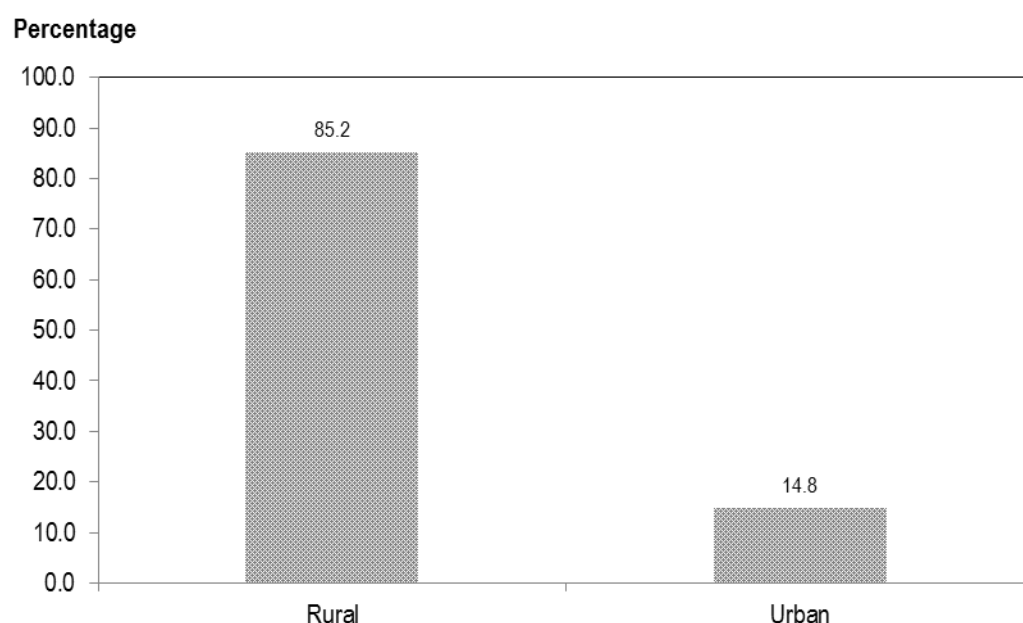
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Lindi Region	224,316	180,877	80.6	85.2	14.8
Kilwa	42,596	31,613	74.2	95.2	4.8
Lindi	52,821	44,583	84.4	94.1	5.9
Nachingwea	48,145	41,488	86.2	89.9	10.1
Liwale	21,084	17,514	83.1	88.8	11.2
Ruangwa	37,326	31,895	85.4	91.4	8.6
Lindi Municipal	22,344	13,784	61.7	N/A	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi municipal council has no rural component.

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Lindi Region .This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (137,565households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

Table 13.2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Lindi Households	224,316	180,289	44,027
Engaged in Agriculture	180,877	154,060	26,817
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	159,578	137,565	22,013
Household Grows Paddy	58,689	51,402	7,287
Household Grows Cassava	96,554	85,201	11,353
Household Grows Banana	31,632	28,958	2,674
Household Grows Other Crops	156,312	134,927	21,385

Note:

- (i) A household could grow more than one type of crop; hence total number of households engaged in agriculture exceeds total number of private households in the .region.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Lindi Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of households involved in livestock keeping.

Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 224,316 households in Lindi Region, 44.1 percent (98,851 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 86,745 households (87.8 percent) were in rural areas and 12,106 households (12.2 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Lindi District with 21,931 households (41.5 percent) and the district with the smallest number of households of only 6,500 households was Lindi Municipal Council (29.1 percent).

Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

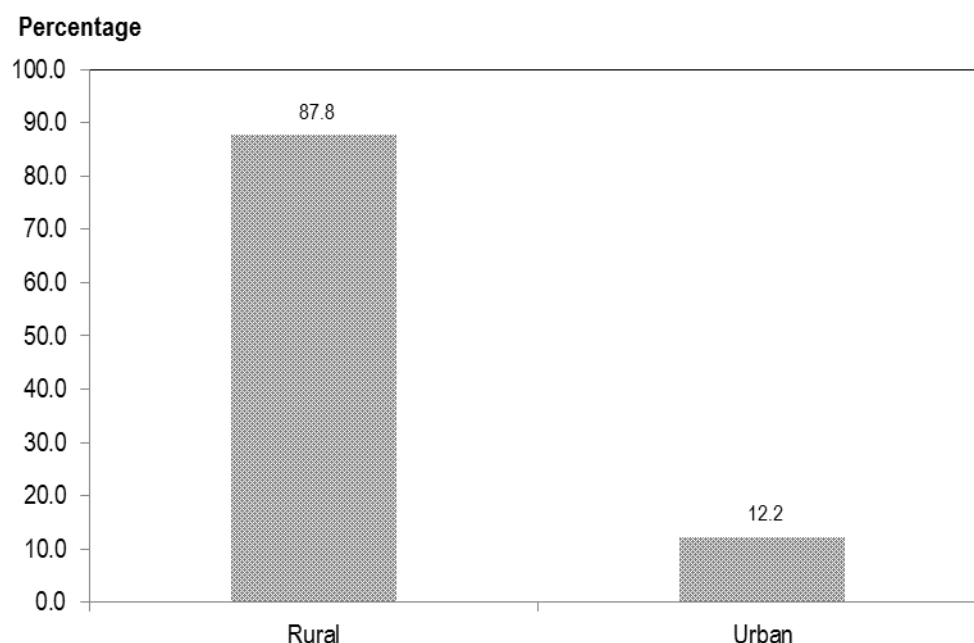
District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Lindi Region	224,316	98,851	44.1	87.8	12.2
Kilwa	42,596	20,507	48.1	95.3	4.7
Lindi	52,821	21,931	41.5	95.9	4.1
Nachingwea	48,145	21,726	45.1	92.5	7.5
Liwale	21,084	10,582	50.2	90.7	9.3
Ruangwa	37,326	17,605	47.2	93.6	6.4
Lindi Municipal	22,344	6,500	29.1	-	100.0

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Lindi municipal council has no rural component.

Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census



The number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry in Lindi Region by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year is presented in Table 13.4. The number of households that were rearing poultry (94,242 households) were relatively larger compared with households that were rearing other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas of the region.

Table 13.4: Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Lindi Households	224,316	180,289	44,027
Engaged in Raising Livestock	98,851	86,745	12,106
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	2,734	2,000	734
Goats	14,273	11,735	2,538
Sheep	947	778	169
Poultry	94,242	83,237	11,005

Note:

- i) A household could keep more than one type of livestock; hence “total” number of households engaged in livestock keeping exceeds total number of private households in the region.

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households by Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Lindi had 264,163 cattle, out of which 225,044 cattle (85 percent) were kept in male headed households and 39,119 (15 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Lindi as of the Census night was 6,968, of which 76 percent (5,307 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 24 percent (1,661 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 75 percent of goats (73,308 goats) in Lindi were kept in male headed households, while 25 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,125,695 poultry owned by the households, 74 percent (833,146 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 26 percent (292,549 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

Table 13. 5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Lindi Region	264,163	98,328	6,968	1,125,695	225,044	73,308	5,307	833,146	39,119	25,020	1,661	292,549
Kilwa	84,719	22,725	2,103	303,736	60,035	15,834	1,670	217,621	24,684	6,891	433	86,115
Lindi	57,652	25,461	1,970	211,167	56,866	19,177	1,616	157,218	786	6,284	354	53,949
Nachingwea	25,885	12,627	699	227,870	24,832	8,935	448	170,480	1,053	3,692	251	57,390
Liwale	24,064	7,044	383	129,106	23,626	5,438	188	101,152	438	1,606	195	27,954
Ruangwa	46,998	15,076	1,234	191,975	35,231	11,126	917	141,159	11,767	3,950	317	50,816
Lindi Municipal	24,845	15,395	579	61,841	24,454	12,798	468	45,516	391	2,597	111	16,325

Observation on the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas of Lindi Region as of the Census night (Table 13.6). reveals that more than 80 percent of the cattle (264,163 cattle) kept in Lindi are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in poultry and sheep while for goats the percentage is slightly lower (78 percent).

Table 13. 6: Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Lindi Region	264,163	98,328	6,968	1,125,695	213,126	77,105	5,815	1,010,488	51,037	21,223	1,153	115,207
Kilwa	84,719	22,725	2,103	303,736	71,231	19,996	1,993	291,642	13,488	2,729	110	12,094
Lindi	57,652	25,461	1,970	211,167	57,542	24,855	1,798	204,886	110	606	172	6,281
Nachingwea	25,885	12,627	699	227,870	25,032	11,819	611	212,142	853	808	88	15,728
Liwale	24,064	7,044	383	129,106	23,730	6,383	355	120,451	334	661	28	8,655
Ruangwa	46,998	15,076	1,234	191,975	35,591	14,052	1,058	181,367	11,407	1,024	176	10,608
Lindi Municipal	24,845	15,395	579	61,841	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,845	15,395	579	61,841

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi municipal council has no rural component.

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night in Lindi Region. The results show that out of 224,316 households, only 876 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 77.9 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 22.1 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Lindi Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Lindi Region	224,316	876	0.4	77.9	22.1
Kilwa	42,596	191	0.4	86.9	13.1
Lindi	52,821	208	0.4	92.3	7.7
Nachingwea	48,145	179	0.4	92.2	7.8
Liwale	21,084	74	0.4	77.0	23.0
Ruangwa	37,326	122	0.3	83.6	16.4
Lindi Municipal	22,344	102	0.5	N/A	100.0

Note:



- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Lindi municipal has no rural component.

References

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL		PHCF 2		
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region		District		Ward/Shehia		Village/Street		EA		
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
B: ALL PERSONS										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELF-CARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? MALE = 1 FEMALE = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE "97"	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	06	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<input type="text"/>

B: ALL PERSONS

No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES		MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	BIRTH CERTIFICATE
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Where do you spend most of your time during a day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4	
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12	MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED					
	Yes No	Cleft Palate Spinal befid Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					

C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE											
No.	LITERACY			EDUCATION ATTAINMENT				LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5			Are you/Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D				What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK			
(01)		(17)				(18)				(19)	
1		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8		<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

**PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.
DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY**

(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00' IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire				<input type="text"/>		

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																						
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																												
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30		Which of the following crops did the household grow?			Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32		How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																																												
(28)		(29)			(30)		(31)			(32)																																												
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
	Yes	No																																																				
Maize	1	2																																																				
Paddy	1	2																																																				
Cassava	1	2																																																				
Banana	1	2																																																				
Other Crops	1	2																																																				
Cattle																																																						
Goats																																																						
Sheeps																																																						
Poultry																																																						

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

33) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania?

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

34) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE

☐

36) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

37) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds?

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H, MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED**Day****Month**

--	--	--	--

NAME OF SUPERVISOR**DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE****Day****Month**

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				PHCF 3				
LONG QUESTIONNAIRE								<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL </div>		
FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		District <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Ward/Shehia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Village/Street <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HOUSEHOLD NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
B: ALL PERSONS										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELCARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<input type="text"/>

B: ALL PERSONS															
No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES										MARITAL STATUS			CITIZENSHIP	
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.										What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7			[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12				MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED						(12)			(13)	
	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div>				<div>Cleft Palate</div> <div>Spinal bifida</div> <div>Spinal cord injuries</div> <div>Mental health</div> <div>Psoriasis</div>										
1	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
2	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
3	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
4	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
5	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
6	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
7	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						
8	1	2			1	2	3	4	5						

B: ALL PERSONS							C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE		
No.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 2011	BIRTH CERTIFICATE	SURVIVAL OF PARENTS	LITERACY	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION
	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Where do you spend most of your time during the day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	In which region/country was [NAME] born? WRITE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF BORN IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF BORN OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Where was [NAME] living in 2011? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. FOR CHILDREN AGED '00' IN QUESTION 05 WRITE CODE '9798'	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4	Is [NAME]'s Father alive? Is [NAME]'s Mother alive? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 3	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5	Are you/is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D	What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Father <input type="text"/> Mother <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?	
	<p>In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"</p>
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household? IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 2 OR ABOVE, SKIP TO QUESTION 43		What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?		What are the main roofing materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main flooring materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main wall materials used for the main building of this household?	
(41)		(42)		(43)		(44)		(45)	
Owned by household	=1	Title deed	= 1	Iron sheets	=1	Cement	=1	Stones	=1
Lived in without paying any rent	=2	Residential Licence	= 2	Tiles	=2	Ceramic tiles	=2	Cement bricks	=2
Rented privately	=3	Offer	= 3	Concrete	=3	Parquet or Polished wood	=3	Sundried bricks	=3
Rented by employer	=4	Customary ownership	= 4	Asbestos	=4	Terazzo	=4	Baked bricks	=4
Rented by government at a subsidized rent	=5	Contract	= 5	Grass/Leaves	=5	Vinyl or Asphalt strips	=5	Timber	=5
Owned by Employer - Free of charge	=6	Registration (Zanzibar)	= 6	Mud and Leaves	=6	Wood Planks	=6	Timber ana Sheets	=6
Owned by Employer - With rent	=7	No legal right	= 7	Plastics/Box	=7	Palm/Bamboo	=7	Poles and Mud	=7
				Tent	=8	Earth/Sand	=8	Grass	=8
						Dung	=9	Tent	=9
								1 -Modern floor	
								0-Non modern floor	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
				Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11						
				Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12						
				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13								
				Improved cooking fuel		Have electricity									
				Non improved cooking fuel		Have no electricity									
<div><div></div><div></div></div>				<div><div></div><div></div></div>				<div><div></div><div></div></div>							
Improved source															
Non improved source															

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS											
What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?				How is the household refuse disposed of?				Does your household have/own the following assets? FOR "YES" ANSWER, THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SHADE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM			
(50)				(51)				(52)			
								YES NO			
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system =01				Regularly collected =1				Radio 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to septic tank =02				Irregularly collected =2				Telephone (Land Line) 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to covered pit =03				Burnt =3				Mobile Phone 1 2			
Flush/pour flush to somewhere else =04				Roadside dumping =4				Bicycle 1 2			
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine =05				Burying/pit =5				Motor vehicle 1 2			
Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid =06				Other dumping =6				Motorcycle/Vespa 1 2			
Pit latrine with washable slab without lid =07								Tricycle (Guta) 1 2			
Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab =08								Tri motorcycle (Bajaj) 1 2			
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit =09								Television 1 2			
Composting/ ecosan latrine =10								Electric Iron 1 2			
Bucket =11								Charcoal Iron 1 2			
No facility/bush/field/ beach =12								Cooker (Electric or Gas) 1 2			
								Refrigerator/Freezer 1 2			
Improved 1								Computer /Laptop 1 2			
Non improved 0								Internet Facility 1 2			
								Plough 1 2			
Regarded as sanitation								Power tiller 1 2			
								Hand hoe 1 2			
								Wheelbarrow 1 2			
								Oxen 1 2			
								Donkey/Camel 1 2			
								House 1 2			
								Land/Farm 1 2			
								1 At least two items out of the listed assets			
								0 Less than two items from the listed assets			

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																				
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																										
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																																		
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																																
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																																
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">No</th> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																			Yes		No		Maize	1		2		Paddy	1		2		Cassava	1		2		Banana	1		2		Other Crops	1		2	
						Yes		No																																												
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					Cassava	1		2																																												
					Banana	1		2																																												
Other Crops	1		2																																																	

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																												
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">F</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Males</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Males					Females					Total									
	M	F																											
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?																													
Males																													
Females																													
Total																													
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																													
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																													
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																													
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62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8			
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