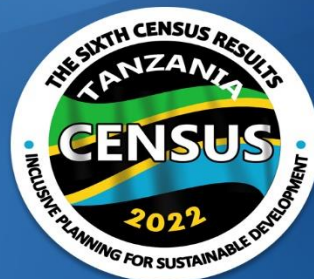




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Lindi Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Lindi Region Basic Social Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

December 2024



The Republic of Korea



People's Republic of China

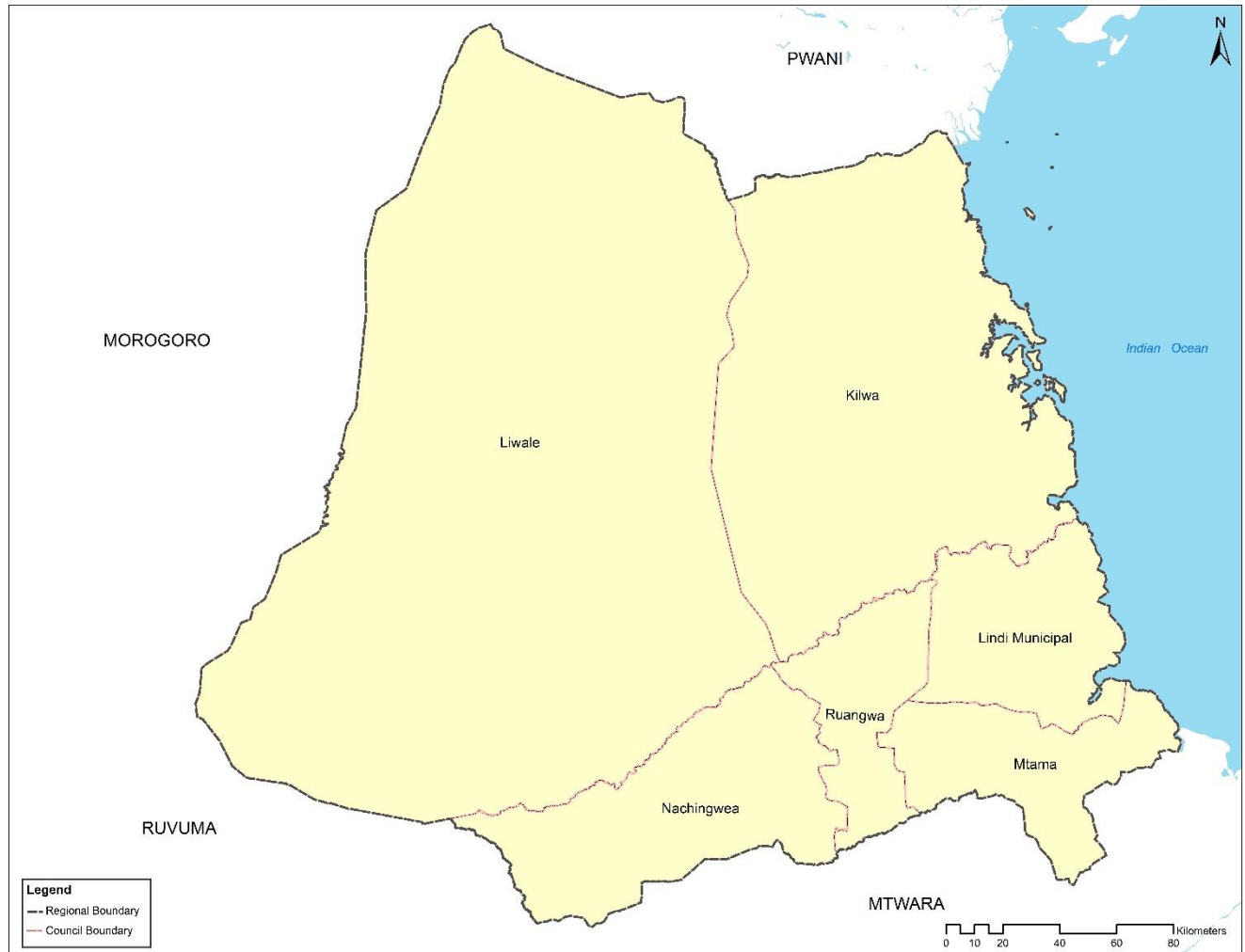
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Notes:

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

LINDI REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



under the leadership of Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

The National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar conducted the 2022 PHC and TBC to provide necessary information for policy implementation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development processes. The Census collected detailed information on demographic characteristics, fertility, mortality, migration, orphanhood, disabilities, possession of national documents, education, economic activities, land ownership and information related to ICT ownership and use, housing ownership and assets, agriculture, community facilities and buildings. Some information on physical addresses were also collected.

This report presents basic demographic and socio-economic indicators from regional to Council level. The report will facilitate users of Census data to make evidence-based decisions for social and economic development. We therefore express our appreciation to all experts who have put their time and efforts to produce this report. In particular, we would like to thank Ruth Davison Minja, the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics; Fahima Mohamed Issa, Director of Social Statistics, Census and Survey, (OCGS); Seif Ahmad Kuchengo, the National Census Coordinator; Abdul-majid Jecha Ramadhan, the Tanzania Zanzibar Census Coordinator, National Census Technical Team, Statisticians, Demographers, Information Technology and Geographic Information System officers for their commitment which led to successful completion of this report.

Our appreciation is as well extended to all professionals, regional and district supervisors, enumerators and field supervisors as well as the media for their dedicated work. Certainly, without their commitment and dedication, the census would not have been successful. We would also like to thank the public for their cooperation during the entire period of the Census.



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



Salum Kassim Ali
Chief Government Statistician
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Executive Summary

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Lindi Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Lindi Region has a population of 1,194,028 persons, out of those, are 611,908 females and 582,120 are males. Population of Lindi Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 38.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Lindi Region is expected to double in the next 22 years. The Region's population

remains predominantly rural, with 79.3 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 20.7 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Lindi Regional population. The Chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 22.6 years. More than thirty five percent (35.6%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 51.9 percent in 1988 Census to 58.4 percent in 2022 Census. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in Urban areas (61.6%) compared with rural areas (57.5%), and the dependency ratio for the Region is 71.3. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Lindi Region has increased from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 6.3 percent in 2012 and then declined slightly to 6.0 percent in 2022 census.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Lindi Region has 344,447 private households, out of which 72,681 (21.1%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 19.6 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 34.1 percent in 2012 to 34.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (38.7%) than in rural areas (33.7%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 3.8 persons in 2012 to 3.4 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. Nearly 50 percent (48.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region are married, where females are more likely (48.7 %) to be married than males (47.5%). Four percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is higher (6.9%) than that of males (0.9%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Lindi Region is 25.8 years for males and 21.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 25.1 years to 25.8 years while that of females remained almost the same (21.7 years and 21.5 years in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively).

Chapter Six provides the information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (72.3%) in Lindi Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 25.0 percent have birth certificates and a mere 1.8 percent have birth notification. An analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (64.8%) of people with birth certificates, followed by 60.7 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. The results on other national identification documents show that 166,389 persons (24.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 86,656 persons (12.7%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 80,452 persons (6.9%) out of 1,169,055 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 1,192,786 persons (99.9%) out of 1,194,028 persons enumerated in Lindi Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (545 persons) followed by Countries Outside Africa (379 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (89.6%) children under 18 years in Lindi Region have both parents alive. Almost 10 percent (10.4%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.6%) than urban areas (9.7%). About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while four percent (4.0%) are orphans with both parent dead. Kilwa District Council has the highest percentage (14.3%) of orphans compared with other councils in Lindi Region.

Chapter Eight presents the information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region is 77.6 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (83.3 %) than females (72.3 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 85.0 percent and it is higher among males (88.6%) than females (81.6%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 83.1 percent. It is higher among females (86.3%) than males (80.0%). Majority (81.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 15.3 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.3 percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents the information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 618,432 (82.2%) persons in employment. The unemployment rate in Lindi Region using International relaxed definition is 2.9 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (3.3%) than males (2.4%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Lindi Region is 84.7 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Lindi Region. For the purpose of this report persons with disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. More than fourteen percent (14.4%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (4.1%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common type of disabilities in Lindi Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on the status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Lindi Region. Forty five percent (45.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (43.4%) than that of males (46.9%). About fifty-six percent (56.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land without legal documents. For land owners with legal documents in Lindi Region, majority of them own land jointly (22.4%) followed by those owning land alone (19.6%).

Chapter Twelve presents the information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Lindi Region. Seven out of ten (71.6%) households in Lindi Region live in their own houses. Four out of ten (40.5 %) households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. One third (35.6%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than a half (59.2%) of households in Lindi Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than forty percent (46.6%) of households in Lindi Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Lindi Region use firewood (69.7%) and charcoal (22.0%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar energy used by 48.4 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national

grid for lighting increased from 12.6 percent in 2012 to 18.8 percent in 2022. Four out of ten (42.2%) households in Lindi Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 72.7 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Lindi Region. It is shown that there is a significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 80.3 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phone and 70.0 percent own only non-smartphones. The usage proportions are similarly high, with 83.9 percent of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after secondary education (98.4%). Approximately three percent (2.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Lindi Region uses laptop and 1.3 percent uses desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Lindi Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. The findings show that 79.3 percent of all buildings/units in Lindi Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 6.9 percent are occupied by tenants. About fifty nine percent (58.8%) of all individually owned buildings in Lindi Region are owned by male, 29.5 percent by female and 9.7 percent are jointly owned. About twenty-eight percent (28.1%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo). About sixty-one percent (60.8%) percent of all buildings in Lindi Region are built on un-surveyed land. Almost forty- three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About thirteen percent (12.6%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are connected to the national grid electricity while 41.4 percent are powered by other sources. Almost ten percent (10.2%) of all buildings have water services. About three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Lindi Region have infrastructure for people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,194,028	100.0	947,379	100.0	246,649	100.0
Male	582,120	48.8	464,312	49.0	117,808	47.8
Female	611,908	51.2	483,067	51.0	128,841	52.2
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.2	-	3.0	-	4.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	151,085	12.7	122,017	12.9	29,068	11.8
Male	74,955	12.9	60,545	13.0	14,410	12.2
Female	76,130	12.4	61,472	12.7	14,658	11.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	425,387	35.6	342,621	36.2	82,766	33.6
Male	213,225	36.6	172,436	37.1	40,789	34.6
Female	212,162	34.7	170,185	35.2	41,977	32.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	498,345	41.7	399,718	42.2	98,627	40.0
Male	251,288	43.2	202,927	43.7	48,361	41.1
Female	247,057	40.4	196,791	40.7	50,266	39.0
Youth Population (15–24 years)	220,655	18.5	170,744	18.0	49,911	20.2
Male	109,296	18.8	85,857	18.5	23,439	19.9
Female	111,359	18.2	84,887	17.6	26,472	20.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	405,945	34.0	312,336	33.0	93,609	38.0
Male	198,406	34.1	154,501	33.3	43,905	37.3
Female	207,539	33.9	157,835	32.7	49,704	38.6
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	300,441	49.1	231,385	47.9	69,056	53.6
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	696,847	58.4	544,935	57.5	151,912	61.6
Male	338,237	58.1	266,185	57.3	72,052	61.2
Female	358,610	58.6	278,750	57.7	79,860	62.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	102,427	8.6	84,755	8.9	17,672	7.2
Male	45,143	7.8	37,542	8.1	7,601	6.5
Female	57,284	9.4	47,213	9.8	10,071	7.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	71,794	6.0	59,823	6.3	11,971	4.9
Male	30,658	5.3	25,691	5.5	4,967	4.2
Female	41,136	6.7	34,132	7.1	7,004	5.4
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	344,447	100	271,766	78.9	72,681	21.1
Male Headed Households	224,703	65.2	180,124	66.3	44,579	61.3
Female Headed Households	119,744	34.8	91,642	33.7	28,102	38.7
Average Household Size¹	-	3.4	-	3.4	-	3.3

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	3.4
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.2	-	3.2	-	3.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	236,866	30.8	37.1	25.0	175,363	29.0
Married	369,946	48.1	47.5	48.7	294,563	48.7
Living Together	68,999	9.0	9.0	8.9	60,930	10.1
Divorced	52,433	6.8	4.5	9.0	41,317	6.8
Separated	9,564	1.2	0.9	1.5	8,026	1.3
Widowed	30,833	4.0	0.9	6.9	24,559	4.1
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	291,827	25.0	49,806	22.6	82,622	34.2
Population with Birth Notification	20,502	1.8	4,032	1.8	3,538	1.5
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,192,786	99.90	946,495	99.91	246,291	99.85
Non-Tanzanians	1,242	0.10	884	0.09	358	0.15
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	80,452	6.9	56,579	6.1	23,873	9.9
Other Health Insurance	11,758	1.0	9,055	1.0	2,703	1.1
National Identification Card	166,389	24.5	114,061	21.3	52,328	36.4
National Identification Number	86,656	12.7	70,900	13.2	15,756	11.0
Zanzibar Identification Card	289	0.0	145	0.0	144	0.1
Driving License	14,255	2.1	7,552	1.4	6,703	4.7
Voter's Identification Card	479,064	70.4	379,400	70.7	99,664	69.3
Travel Passport	4,607	0.4	2,981	0.3	1,626	0.7
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	51,852	10.4	42,243	10.6	9,609	9.7
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	596,113	77.6	455,827	75.4	140,286	85.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	349,978	86.2	263,164	84.3	86,814	92.7
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	638,960	85.0	498,209	84.1	140,751	88.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	159,168	83.1	125,083	81.2	34,085	91.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	237,123	123.9	184,042	119.5	53,081	141.9
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	563,255	100.0	439,304	100.0	123,951	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,044	0.2	893	0.2	151	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	456,676	81.1	371,249	84.5	85,427	68.9
Training After Primary	818	0.1	577	0.1	241	0.2
Pre-Form One	105	0.0	86	0.0	19	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86,374	15.3	57,158	13.0	29,216	23.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,214	0.4	1,240	0.3	974	0.8
Training After Secondary Education	2,998	0.5	1,677	0.4	1,321	1.1
University and Other Related	13,017	2.3	6,419	1.5	6,598	5.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,919	0.3	856	0.2	1,063	0.8
Professionals	4,701	0.8	2,321	0.5	2,380	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	13,895	2.2	8,239	1.7	5,656	4.4
Clerks	1,405	0.2	862	0.2	543	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	18,115	2.9	10,118	2.1	7,997	6.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	373,754	60.4	319,458	65.1	54,296	42.5
Craft and related workers	80,845	13.1	61,917	12.6	18,928	14.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,823	0.5	1,588	0.3	1,235	1.0
Elementary occupations	120,975	19.6	85,256	17.4	35,719	27.9
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	139,017	14.4	113,177	14.8	25,840	12.8
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,286	0.1	988	0.1	298	0.1
Seeing	39,303	4.1	31,698	4.1	7,605	3.8
Hearing	13,829	1.4	11,105	1.5	2,724	1.3
Walking	18,618	1.9	14,807	1.9	3,811	1.9
Remembering	7,444	0.8	6,215	0.8	1,229	0.6
Self-Care	2,661	0.3	2,102	0.3	559	0.3
Communication	5,612	0.6	4,453	0.6	1,159	0.6
Other Disability	51,550	5.3	42,797	5.6	8,753	4.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	338,893	45.1	289,435	48.9	49,458	31.0
Male	167,918	46.9	142,852	50.3	25,066	33.9
Female	170,975	43.4	146,583	47.5	24,392	28.5
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	246,621	71.6	206,432	76.0	40,189	55.3
Living without Paying any Rent	31,116	9.0	24,098	8.9	7,018	9.7
Rented Privately	40,735	11.8	21,950	8.1	18,785	25.8
Rented by Employer	9,416	2.7	7,104	2.6	2,312	3.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	7,605	2.2	5,482	2.0	2,123	2.9
Owned by Employer (Free)	5,886	1.7	4,485	1.7	1,401	1.9
Owned by Employer (Rent)	3,068	0.9	2,215	0.8	853	1.2
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	224,245	65.1	163,791	60.3	60,454	83.2
Grass/Leaves	115,236	0.1	103,819	0.1	11,417	0.3
Mud and Leaves	3,224	0.0	2,906	0.0	318	0.1
Others	1,742	0.1	1,250	0.1	492	0.2
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	115,323	33.5	72,803	26.8	42,520	58.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Earth/Sand	2,895	63.0	2,733	70.6	25,053	34.5
Ceramic tiles	115,323	1.8	72,803	0.7	4,095	5.6
Other	225,558	1.8	195,668	1.9	1,013	1.4
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	40,167	11.7	15,089	5.6	25,078	34.5
Baked Bricks	94,479	27.4	81,575	30.0	12,904	17.8
Sundried Bricks	40,739	11.8	34,808	12.8	5,931	8.2
Poles and Mud	152,843	44.4	129,106	47.5	23,737	32.7
Stones	7,431	2.2	3,228	1.2	4,203	5.8
Others	8,788	2.6	7,960	2.9	828	1.1
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	64,860	18.8	27,788	10.2	37,072	51.0
Solar	166,874	48.4	147,118	54.1	19,756	27.2
Kerosene	7,558	2.2	4,935	1.8	2,623	3.6
Others	105,155	30.5	91,925	33.8	13,230	18.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	239,950	69.7	215,151	79.2	24,799	34.1
Charcoal	75,860	22.0	40,000	14.7	35,860	49.3
Kerosene	677	0.2	452	0.2	225	0.3
Electricity	4,151	1.2	1,493	0.5	2,658	3.7
Gas	8,193	2.4	3,335	1.2	4,858	6.7
Others	15,616	4.5	11,335	4.2	4,281	5.9
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	157,103	45.6	101,707	37.4	55,396	76.2
Other Protected Sources	46,817	13.6	36,279	13.3	10,538	14.5
Unprotected Sources	140,527	40.8	133,780	49.2	6,747	9.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	66,295	19.2	39,680	14.6	26,615	36.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	17,682	5.1	10,705	3.9	6,977	9.6
Pit Latrine	241,709	70.2	204,246	75.2	37,463	51.5
Others	1,486	0.4	1,017	0.4	469	0.6
No Facility	17,275	5.0	16,118	5.9	1,157	1.6
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	42,485	12.3	23,399	8.6	19,086	26.3
Burnt	145,499	42.2	118,330	43.5	27,169	37.4
Roadside Dumping	2,032	0.6	1,686	0.6	346	0.5
Burying/Pit	117,188	34.0	95,435	35.1	21,753	29.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	37,243	10.8	32,916	12.1	4,327	6.0
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	221,647	64.3	185,611	68.3	36,036	49.6
Farm Land	259,305	75.3	216,760	79.8	42,545	58.5
House	246,218	71.5	205,625	75.7	40,593	55.9
Bicycle	100,626	29.2	85,612	24.5	15,014	23.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Motorcycle or Vespa	30,940	9.0	23,554	6.9	7,386	9.1
Power Tiller	646	0.2	505	0.2	141	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	122,729	35.6	87,789	32.3	34,940	48.1
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	603,910	80.3	466,228	78.7	137,682	86.3
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	276,664	80.3	211,532	77.8	65,132	89.6
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	630,478	83.9	490,558	82.8	139,920	87.7
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	4,410	0.6	2,844	0.5	1,566	1.0
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	10,661	1.4	6,382	1.1	4,279	2.7
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	275,573	80.7	225,613	80.4	49,960	82.0
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	43,295	12.6	21,030	7.4	22,265	35.9
Water	35,198	10.2	20,787	7.4	14,411	23.2
Toilet	278,857	80.9	228,187	80.8	50,670	81.7
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	11,261	3.3	8,395	3.0	2,866	4.7
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	78,740	23.1	236,328	69.2	17,256	5.1
Not Surveyed	47,997	17.1	211,970	75.6	14,359	5.1
Regularised	30,743	50.4	24,358	40.0	2,897	4.8

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau

VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

Household refers to a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking 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.

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electronic waste (E-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. It is also known as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or end-of-life (EOL) electronics. It also refers to discarded, recycled or refurbished electrical and electronic products.

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computer is an electronic device designed to process, store, and manipulate data according to a set of instructions known as programs. It can perform a wide range of tasks,

from simple calculations to complex operations involving data analysis, graphics design, and more.

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

devices were done by Tanzanian experts. The third phase of Census implementation which includes data processing, analysis and dissemination is based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue-based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries were done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,610 EAs were delineated in Lindi Region (364 EAs in urban areas and 2,246 hamlets in rural areas).

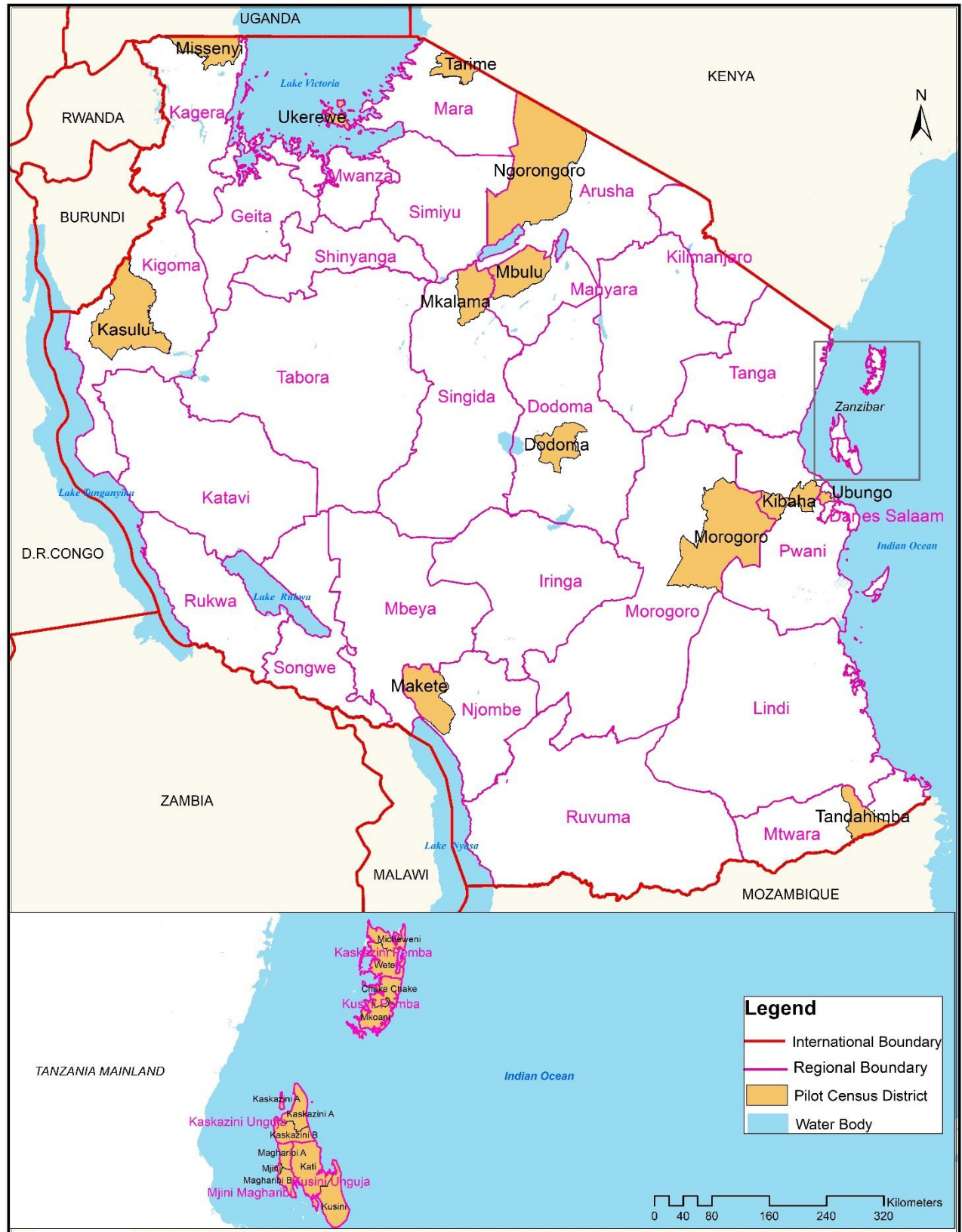
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

Map 1. 2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Lindi Region has a population of 1,194,028 persons; (582,120 males and 611,908 females).
- The regional population annual growth rate was 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Lindi Regional population is expected to double in the next 22 years; that is in year 2044.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 79.3 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 20.7 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on population size, distribution by place of residence and sex, population growth and the annual average intercensal growth rates in Lindi Region. Population size is the first demographic fact that any population census intends to obtain. Determinants of population size is important for planning, monitoring and establishing required resources for socio-economic development of any country. The growth and distribution of the population determines the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Therefore, an understanding of population size, growth and distribution is important for decision makers, planners, researchers, implementers of development programmes and the public in general. These statistics facilitate making evidence-based decisions, optimal resources allocation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks.

2.2 Population Size

Lindi Region has a population of 1,194,028 persons and is the twenty-third most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.2%) of this population are females (611,908 persons) and 48.8 percent (582,120 persons) are males. Seventy-nine percent (947,379 persons) of this population live in rural areas and the remaining 20.7 percent live in urban areas (Tables 2.1).

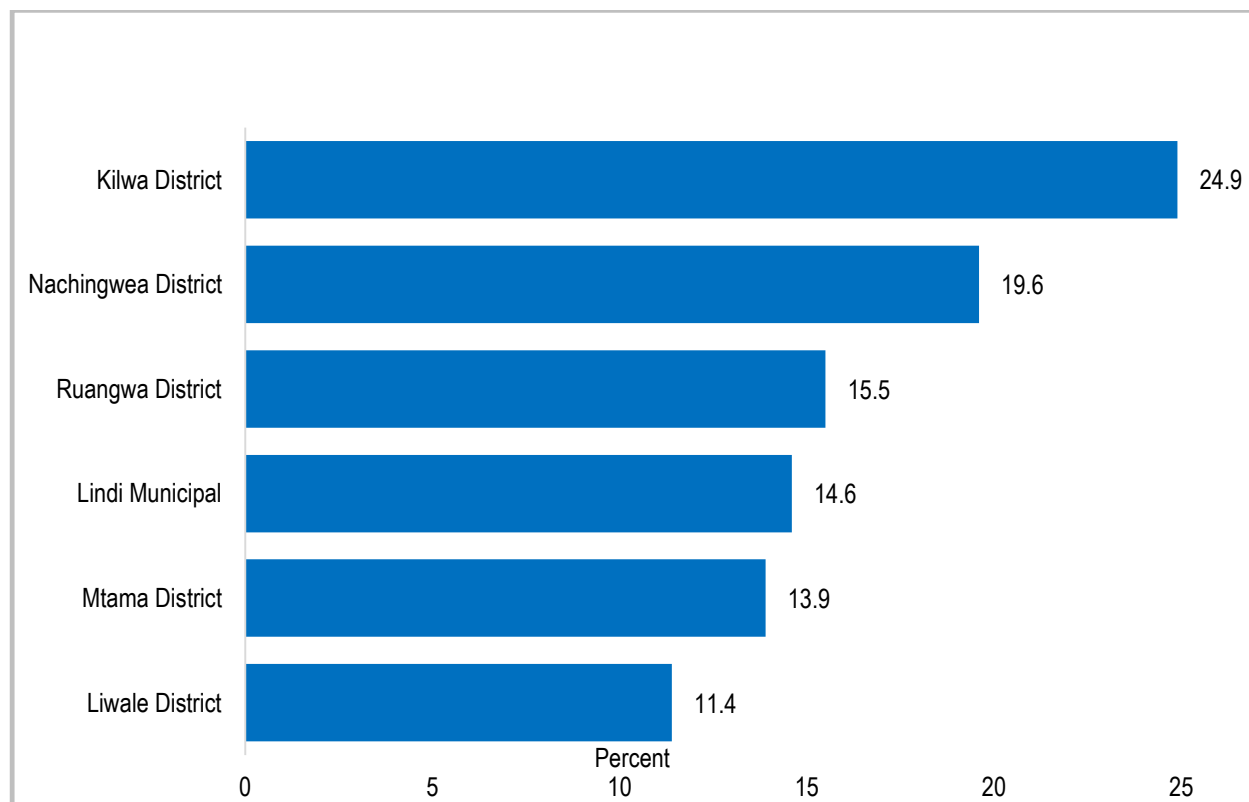
2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Lindi Region has 6 Councils, out of those, five (5) are District Councils and one (1) is a Municipal Council. Kilwa District Council has the largest population (297,676 persons) followed by Nachingwea District Council (233,655 persons). Over 40 percent (44.5%) of the total population in Lindi Region live in those two councils. The last two councils with least population in Lindi Region are Liwale District (136,505 persons) and Mtama District (166,493 persons). Further, results show that proportion of female is relatively high compared with male in all councils in the Region (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,194,028	582,120	48.8	611,908	51.2
Kilwa District	297,676	145,343	48.8	152,333	51.2
Mtama District	166,493	79,425	47.7	87,068	52.3
Lindi Municipal	174,126	84,078	48.3	90,048	51.7
Nachingwea District	233,655	114,279	48.9	119,376	51.1
Liwale District	136,505	67,526	49.5	68,979	50.5
Ruangwa District	185,573	91,469	49.3	94,104	50.7

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Lindi Region population is predominantly rural, with 79.3 percent of its population living in rural areas and 20.7 percent living in urban areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 5.1 percent in Mtama District Council to 54.6 percent in Lindi Municipal (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

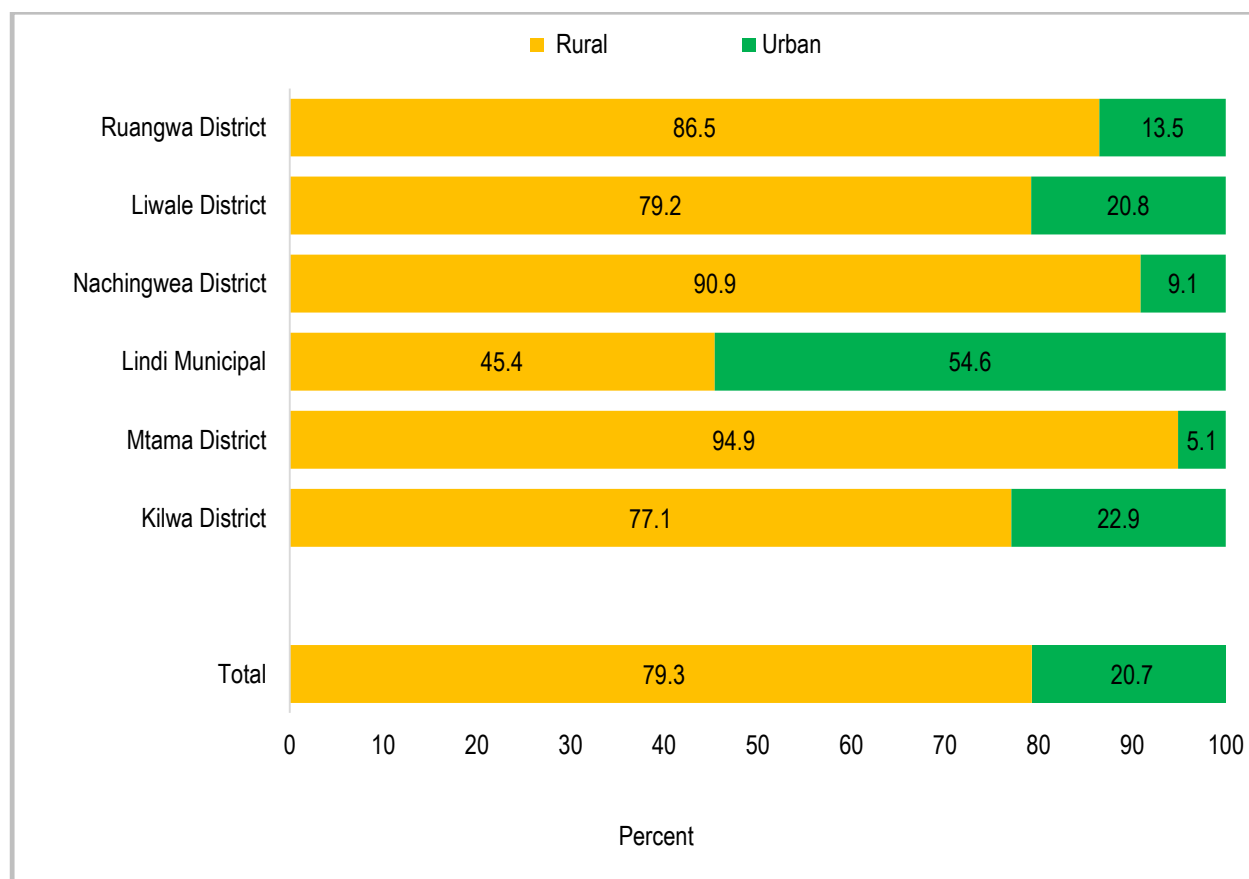


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Female
Total	1,194,028	100.0	582,120	611,908	947,379	79.3	464,312	483,067	246,649	20.7	117,808	128,841
Kilwa District	297,676	24.9	145,343	152,333	229,403	77.1	112,760	116,643	68,273	22.9	32,583	35,690
Mtama District	166,493	13.9	79,425	87,068	157,929	94.9	75,420	82,509	8,564	5.1	4,005	4,559
Lindi Municipal	174,126	14.6	84,078	90,048	79,030	45.4	38,402	40,628	95,096	54.6	45,676	49,420
Nachingwea District	233,655	19.6	114,279	119,376	212,417	90.9	104,174	108,243	21,238	9.1	10,105	11,133
Liwale District	136,505	11.4	67,526	68,979	108,127	79.2	54,081	54,046	28,378	20.8	13,445	14,933
Ruangwa District	185,573	15.5	91,469	94,104	160,473	86.5	79,475	80,998	25,100	13.5	11,994	13,106

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Lindi Region has increased by 38.1 percent from 864,652 persons in 2012 to 1,194,028 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades) (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

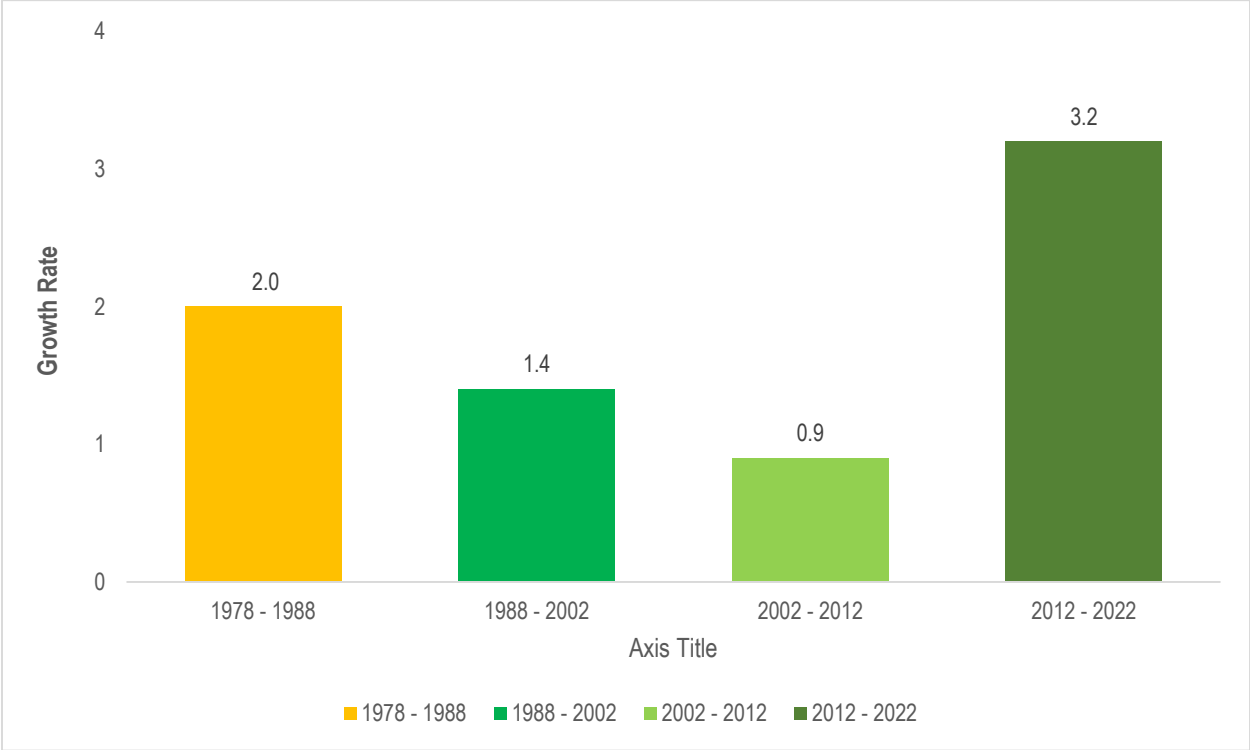
Lindi Region population annual growth rate was 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022 which is same as that of national average. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 22 years that is in year 2043. The growth rate for the male population is slightly above (3.4%) than that for female population (3.1%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	864,652	1,194,028	38.1	3.2	22
Male	414,507	582,120	40.4	3.4	21
Female	450,145	611,908	35.9	3.1	23

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Lindi Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average between 1978 - 1988 to 2002 - 2012. However, the rate increased to 3.2 percent in 2012 – 2022.

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



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- More than thirty-five percent (35.6%) of the Lindi Regional population is aged below 15 years and 6.0 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Lindi Regional population is 22.6 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in the region has increased from 51.9 percent in 1988 Census to 58.4 percent 2022 censuses.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Lindi Region is 8.6.
- The dependency ratio for Lindi Region is 71.3.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes in Lindi Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human population. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including health, education, food security and energy. Despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information is affected by misreporting.

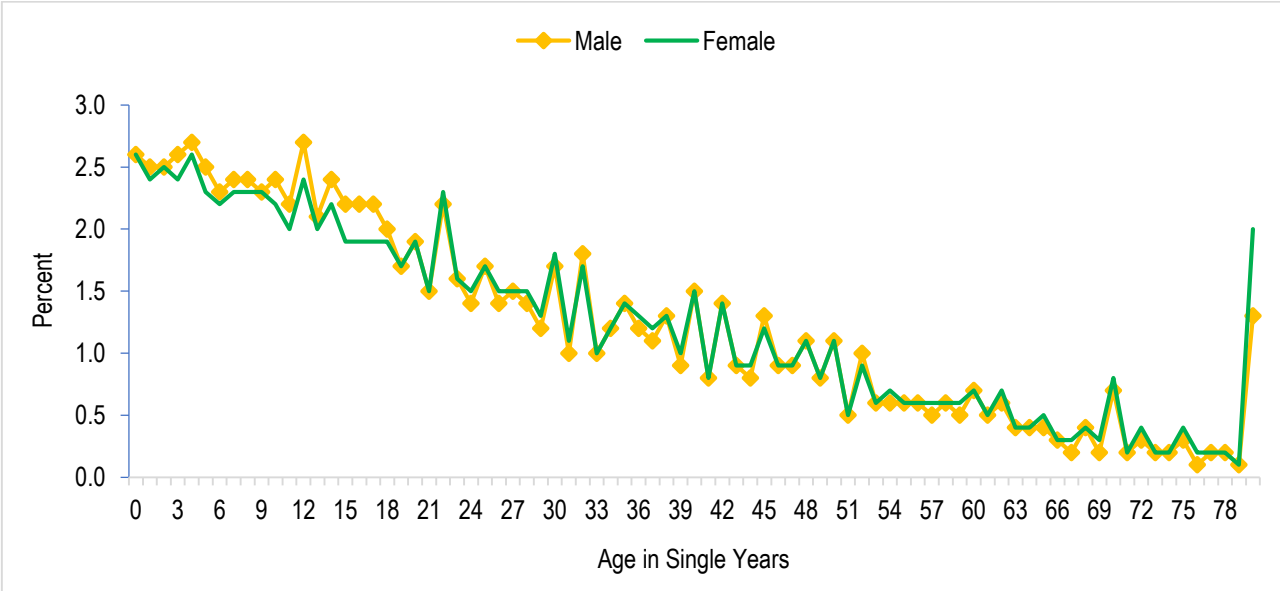
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated

with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits “0”, “5” and “8” and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” or “9”. The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Lindi Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “6” and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Lindi Region. The data depicts a young population age structure with 35.6 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 6.0 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Lindi Region population is 22.6 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Lindi Region is about 95 males for every 100 females (96 for rural areas and 91 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years (100 to 110 boys per 100 girls) in rural areas is relatively high. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (91 to 96 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,194,028	100.0	582,120	100.0	611,908	100.0	95
0-4	151,085	12.7	74,955	12.9	76,130	12.4	98
5-9	139,089	11.6	69,296	11.9	69,793	11.4	99
10-14	135,213	11.3	68,974	11.8	66,239	10.8	104
15-19	116,835	9.8	59,913	10.3	56,922	9.3	105
20-24	103,820	8.7	49,383	8.5	54,437	8.9	91
25-29	87,654	7.3	41,964	7.2	45,690	7.5	92
30-34	80,885	6.8	38,991	6.7	41,894	6.8	93
35-39	72,299	6.1	34,508	5.9	37,791	6.2	91
40-44	65,568	5.5	31,726	5.5	33,842	5.5	94
45-49	58,438	4.9	28,573	4.9	29,865	4.9	96
50-54	45,907	3.8	22,288	3.8	23,619	3.9	94
55-59	34,808	2.9	16,406	2.8	18,402	3.0	89
60-64	30,633	2.6	14,485	2.5	16,148	2.6	90
65-69	19,338	1.6	8,741	1.5	10,597	1.7	82
70-74	20,920	1.8	9,169	1.6	11,751	1.9	78
75-79	11,964	1.0	5,195	0.9	6,769	1.1	77
80-84	9,539	0.8	3,832	0.7	5,707	0.9	67
85+	10,033	0.8	3,721	0.6	6,312	1.0	59
Median Age	22.6		21.8		23.4		

Table 3. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	947,379	100.0	464,312	100.0	483,067	100.0	96
0 – 4	122,017	12.9	60,545	13.0	61,472	12.7	98
5 – 9	111,896	11.8	55,961	12.1	55,935	11.6	100
10 – 14	108,708	11.5	55,930	12.0	52,778	10.9	106
15 – 19	91,069	9.6	47,620	10.3	43,449	9.0	110
20 – 24	79,675	8.4	38,237	8.2	41,438	8.6	92
25 – 29	66,781	7.0	32,318	7.0	34,463	7.1	94
30 – 34	61,868	6.5	29,998	6.5	31,870	6.6	94
35 – 39	55,947	5.9	26,718	5.8	29,229	6.1	91
40 – 44	51,596	5.4	24,866	5.4	26,730	5.5	93
45 – 49	47,209	5.0	23,003	5.0	24,206	5.0	95
50 – 54	37,364	3.9	18,126	3.9	19,238	4.0	94
55 – 59	28,494	3.0	13,448	2.9	15,046	3.1	89
60 – 64	24,932	2.6	11,851	2.6	13,081	2.7	91
65 – 69	15,989	1.7	7,199	1.6	8,790	1.8	82
70 – 74	17,316	1.8	7,622	1.6	9,694	2.0	79
75 – 79	10,065	1.1	4,426	1.0	5,639	1.2	78
80-84	8,009	0.8	3,256	0.7	4,753	1.0	69
85+	8,444	0.9	3,188	0.7	5,256	1.1	61
Median Age	22.5		21.6		23.4		

Table 3. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Lindi Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	246,649	100.0	117,808	100.0	128,841	100.0	91
0 – 4	29,068	11.8	14,410	12.2	14,658	11.4	98
5 – 9	27,193	11.0	13,335	11.3	13,858	10.8	96
10 – 14	26,505	10.7	13,044	11.1	13,461	10.4	97
15 – 19	25,766	10.4	12,293	10.4	13,473	10.5	91
20 – 24	24,145	9.8	11,146	9.5	12,999	10.1	86
25 – 29	20,873	8.5	9,646	8.2	11,227	8.7	86
30 – 34	19,017	7.7	8,993	7.6	10,024	7.8	90
35 – 39	16,352	6.6	7,790	6.6	8,562	6.6	91
40 – 44	13,972	5.7	6,860	5.8	7,112	5.5	96
45 – 49	11,229	4.6	5,570	4.7	5,659	4.4	98
50 – 54	8,543	3.5	4,162	3.5	4,381	3.4	95
55 – 59	6,314	2.6	2,958	2.5	3,356	2.6	88
60 – 64	5,701	2.3	2,634	2.2	3,067	2.4	86
65 – 69	3,349	1.4	1,542	1.3	1,807	1.4	85

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
70 – 74	3,604	1.5	1,547	1.3	2,057	1.6	75
75 – 79	1,899	0.8	769	0.7	1,130	0.9	68
80-84	1,530	0.6	576	0.5	954	0.7	60
85+	1,589	0.6	533	0.5	1,056	0.8	50
Median Age	23.1		22.6		23.5		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population’s age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Lindi Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Lindi Region population structure resembles other regional population structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Lindi Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Lindi Region shows a bulge in age 10 – 19, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

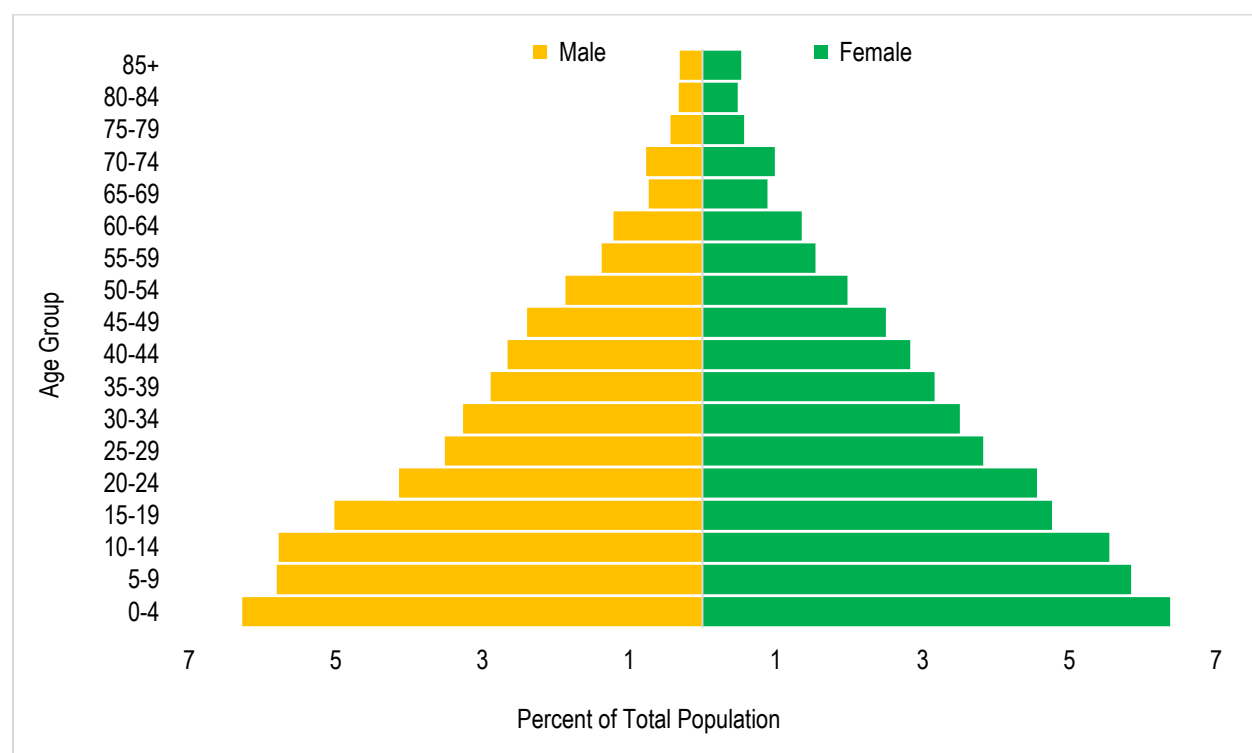


Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

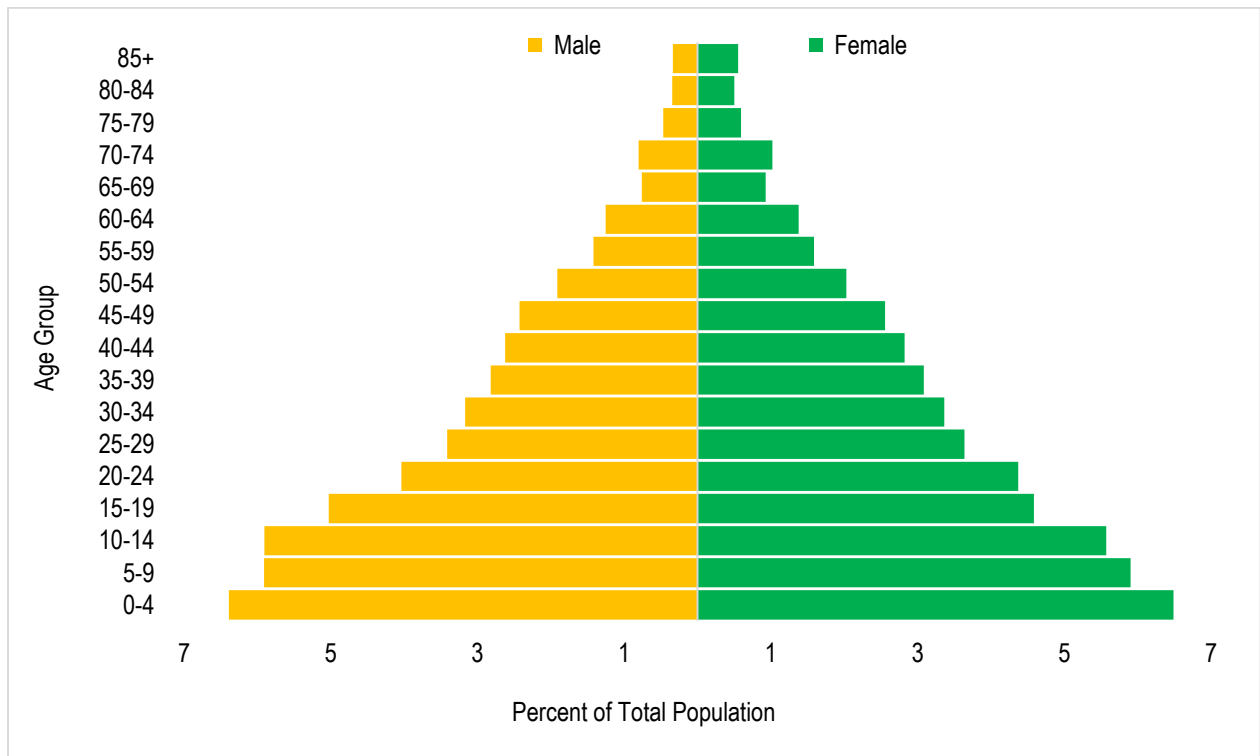


Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Lindi Urban, 2022 PHC

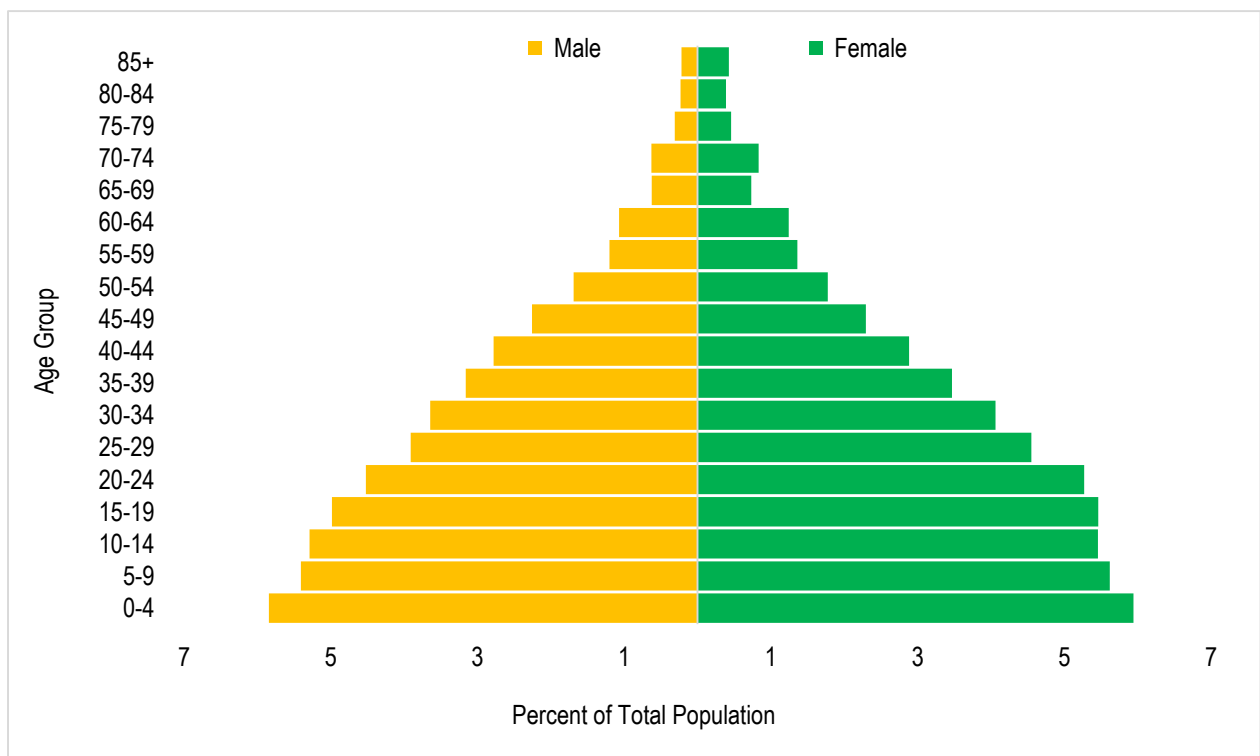
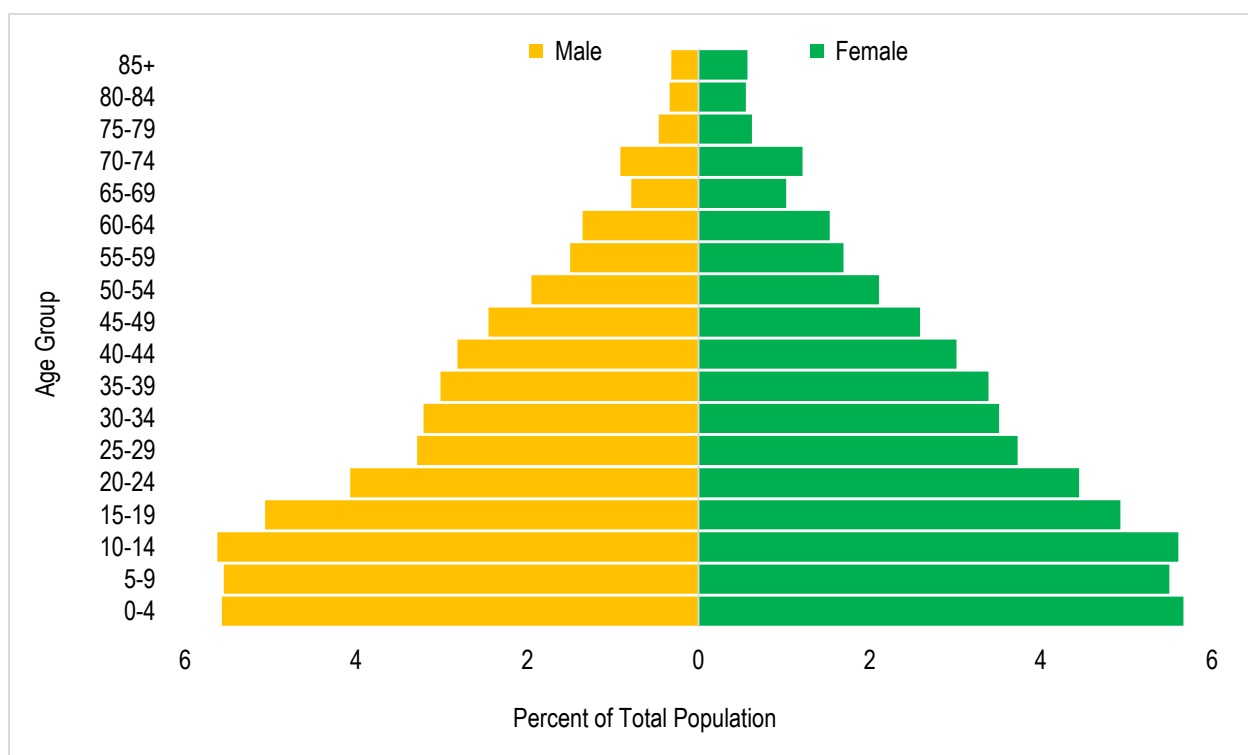


Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Lindi Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Lindi Region has a young population with 35.6 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 6.0 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

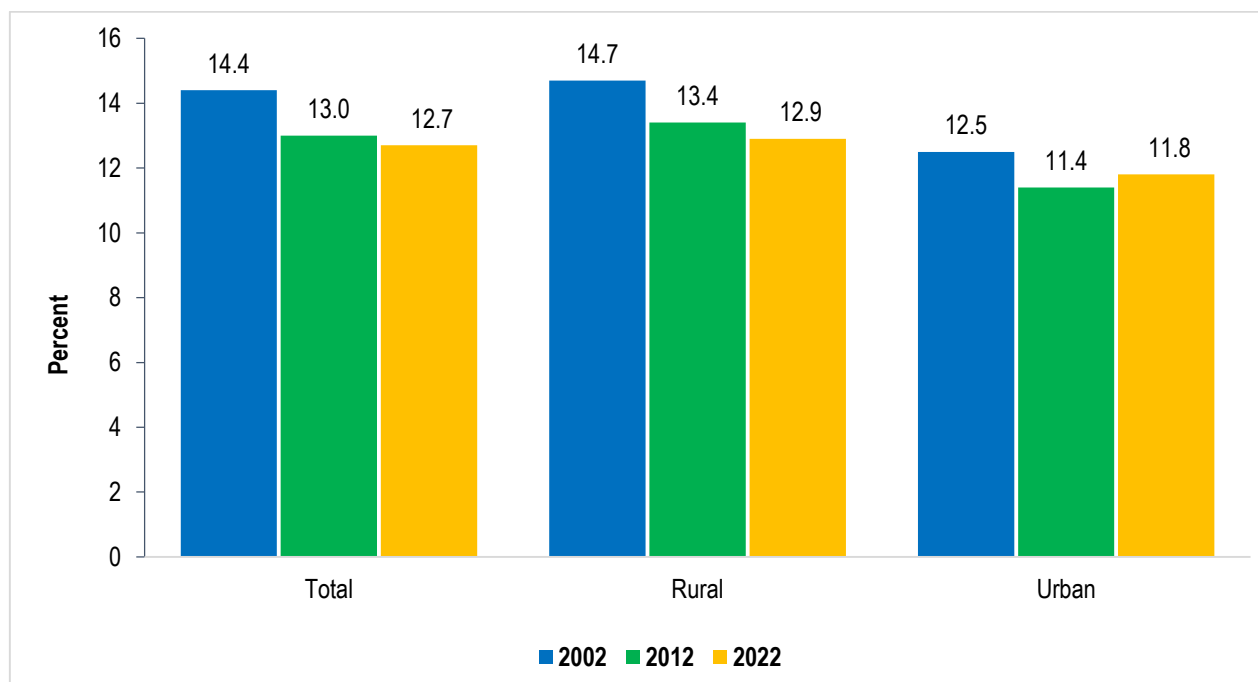
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,194,028	100.0	947,379	100.0	246,649	100.0
Male	582,120	48.8	464,312	49.0	117,808	47.8
Female	611,908	51.2	483,067	51.0	128,841	52.2
Children (Under 1 year)	30,789	2.6	24,660	2.6	6,129	2.5
Male	14,982	2.6	11,957	2.6	3,025	2.6
Female	15,807	2.6	12,703	2.6	3,104	2.4
Children (0–4 years)	151,085	12.7	122,017	12.9	29,068	11.8
Male	74,955	12.9	60,545	13.0	14,410	12.2
Female	76,130	12.4	61,472	12.7	14,658	11.4
Children (0–8 years)	262,452	22.0	211,728	22.3	50,724	20.6
Male	130,782	22.5	105,624	22.7	25,158	21.4

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,194,028	100.0	947,379	100.0	246,649	100.0
Female	131,670	21.5	106,104	22.0	25,566	19.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	425,387	35.6	342,621	36.2	82,766	33.6
Male	213,225	36.6	172,436	37.1	40,789	34.6
Female	212,162	34.7	170,185	35.2	41,977	32.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	498,345	41.7	399,718	42.2	98,627	40.0
Male	251,288	43.2	202,927	43.7	48,361	41.1
Female	247,057	40.4	196,791	40.7	50,266	39.0
Teenagers (13–19 years)	168,702	14.1	132,277	14.0	36,425	14.8
Male	86,297	14.8	68,871	14.8	17,426	14.8
Female	82,405	13.5	63,406	13.1	18,999	14.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	220,655	18.5	170,744	18.0	49,911	20.2
Male	109,296	18.8	85,857	18.5	23,439	19.9
Female	111,359	18.2	84,887	17.6	26,472	20.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	405,945	34.0	312,336	33.0	93,609	38.0
Male	198,406	34.1	154,501	33.3	43,905	37.3
Female	207,539	33.9	157,835	32.7	49,704	38.6
Primary School (6–12 years)	193,905	16.2	156,404	16.5	37,501	15.2
Male	97,309	16.7	78,902	17.0	18,407	15.6
Female	96,596	15.8	77,502	16.0	19,094	14.8
Primary School (7–13 years)	191,446	16.0	154,041	16.3	37,405	15.2
Male	96,310	16.5	78,009	16.8	18,301	15.5
Female	95,136	15.5	76,032	15.7	19,104	14.8
Secondary School (13-16 years)	100,343	8.4	79,260	8.4	21,083	8.5
Male	51,647	8.9	41,524	8.9	10,123	8.6
Female	48,696	8.0	37,736	7.8	10,960	8.5
Secondary School (14-17 years)	100,377	8.4	78,816	8.3	21,561	8.7
Male	52,028	8.9	41,717	9.0	10,311	8.8
Female	48,349	7.9	37,099	7.7	11,250	8.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	300,441	49.1	231,385	47.9	69,056	53.6
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	696,847	58.4	544,935	57.5	151,912	61.6
Male	338,237	58.1	266,185	57.3	72,052	61.2
Female	358,610	58.6	278,750	57.7	79,860	62.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	102,427	8.6	84,755	8.9	17,672	7.2
Male	45,143	7.8	37,542	8.1	7,601	6.5
Female	57,284	9.4	47,213	9.8	10,071	7.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	71,794	6.0	59,823	6.3	11,971	4.9
Male	30,658	5.3	25,691	5.5	4,967	4.2
Female	41,136	6.7	34,132	7.1	7,004	5.4
Elderly Population (70+ years)	52,456	4.4	43,834	4.6	8,622	3.5
Male	21,917	3.8	18,492	4.0	3,425	2.9
Female	30,539	5.0	25,342	5.2	5,197	4.0
Age-Dependency Ratio		71.3		73.9		62.4

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Lindi Region is 12.7 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has decreased slightly from 14.4 percent in 2002 to 12.7 percent in 2022. This slight decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

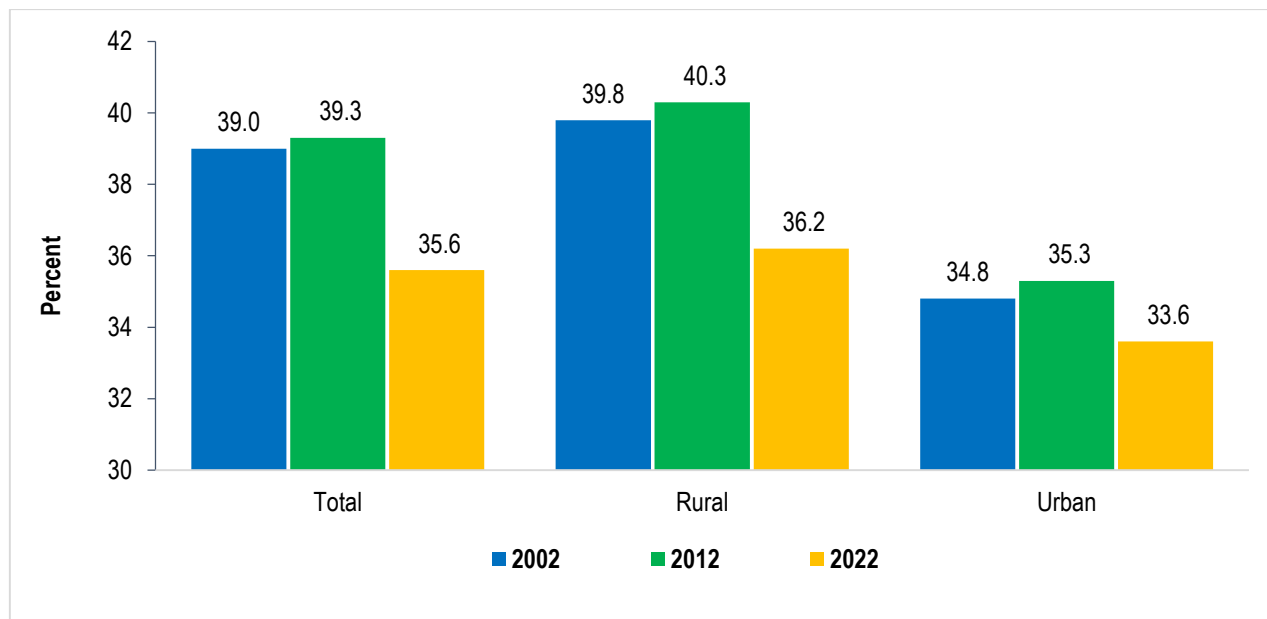
Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Lindi Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 35.6 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has decreased from 39.0 percent in 2002 to 35.6 in 2022.

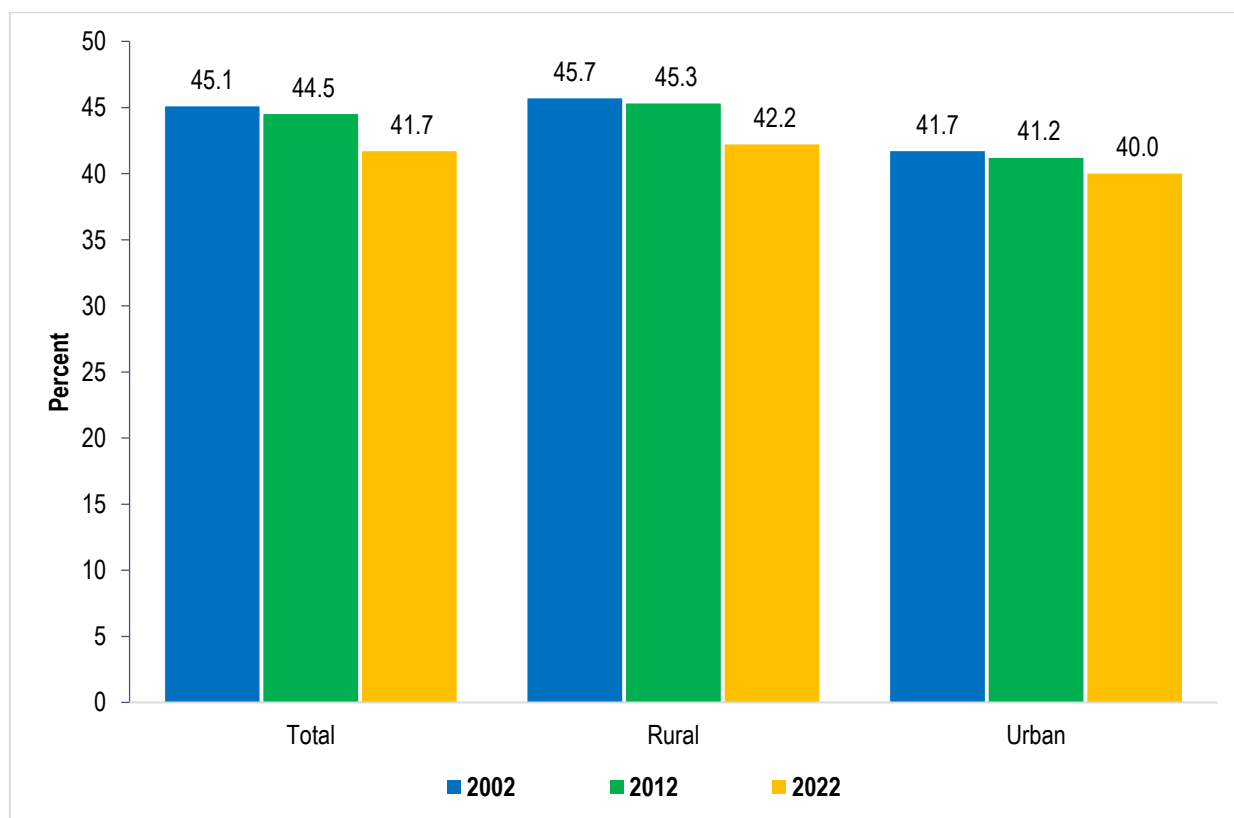
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Lindi Region 41.7 percent of the population is below 18 years; the percentage declined from 45.1 percent in 2002 to 41.7 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. 8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

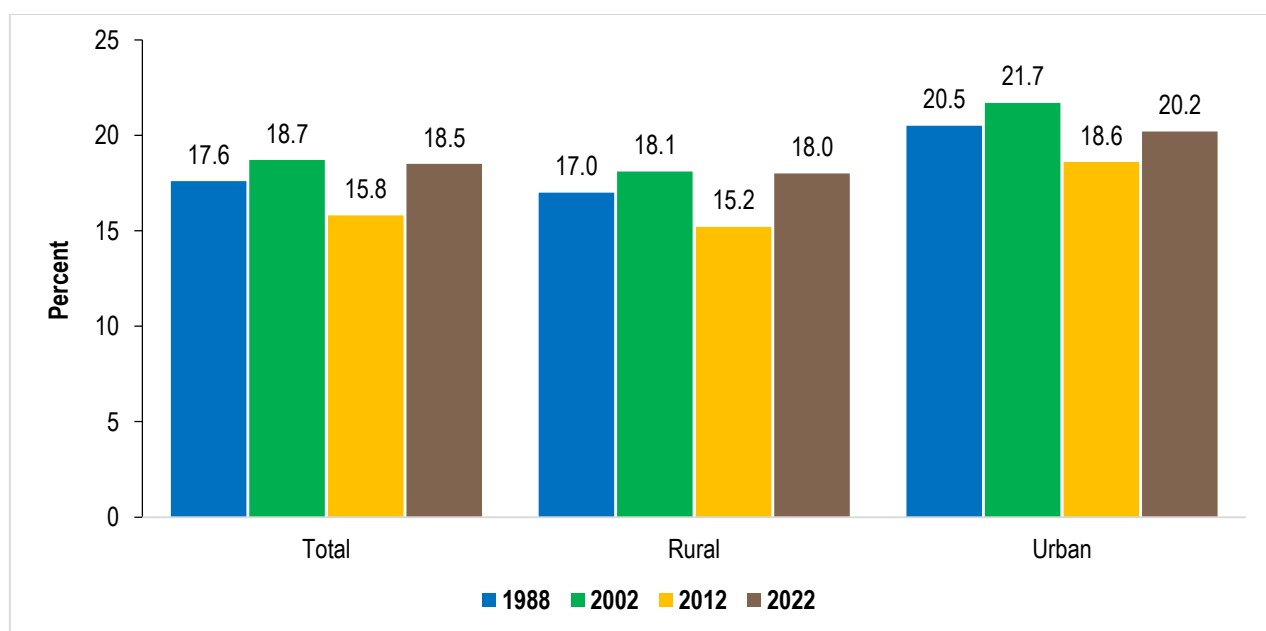


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 presents the census results on youth population as per the United Nations definition (age 15 - 24) for Lindi Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Lindi Region accounts for 18.5 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Lindi Region has been fluctuating from 17.6 percent in 1988 but overall increased slightly to 18.5 percent in 2022.

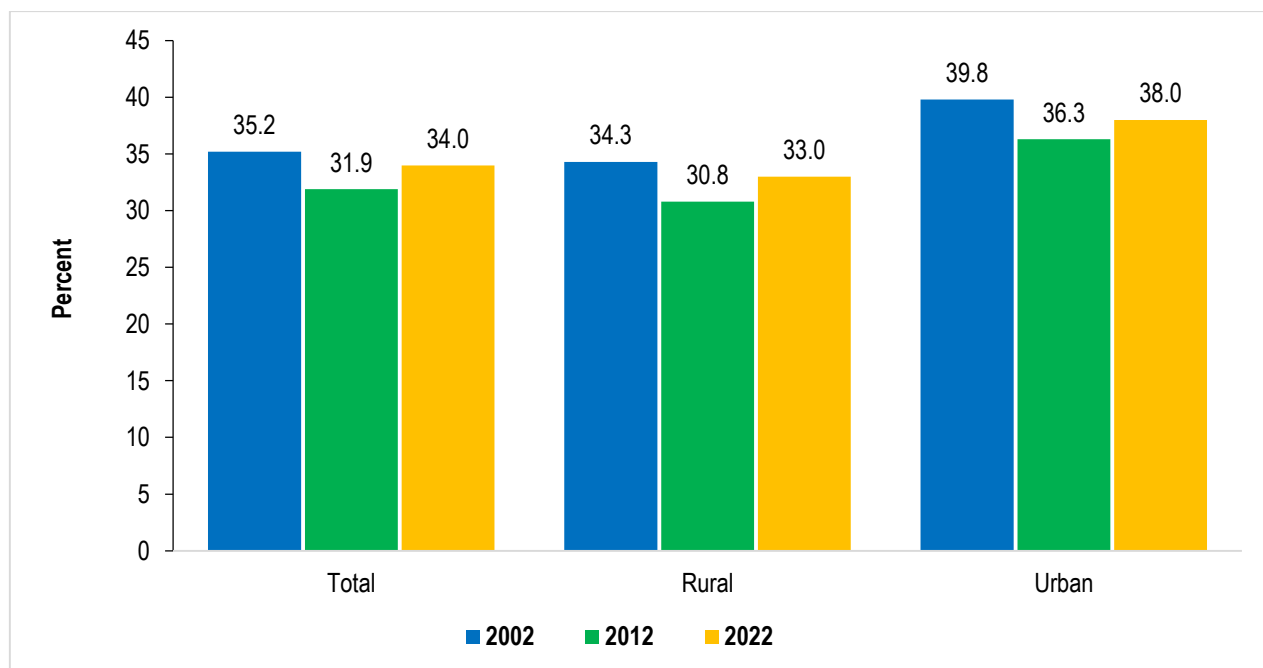
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 34.0 percent of Lindi Regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has slightly declined from 35.2 percent in 2002 to 34.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

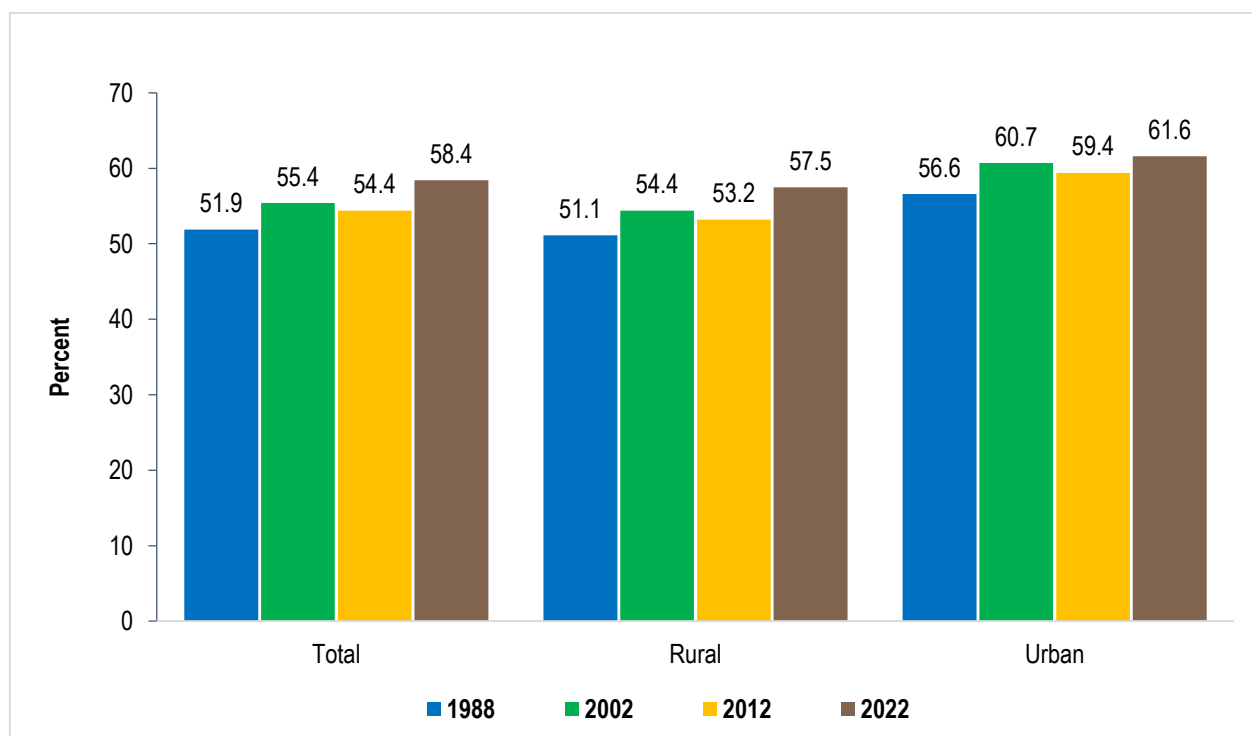
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of working age population (15 – 64 years) in Lindi Region is 58.4 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 51.9 percent in 1988 Census to 58.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3. 11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



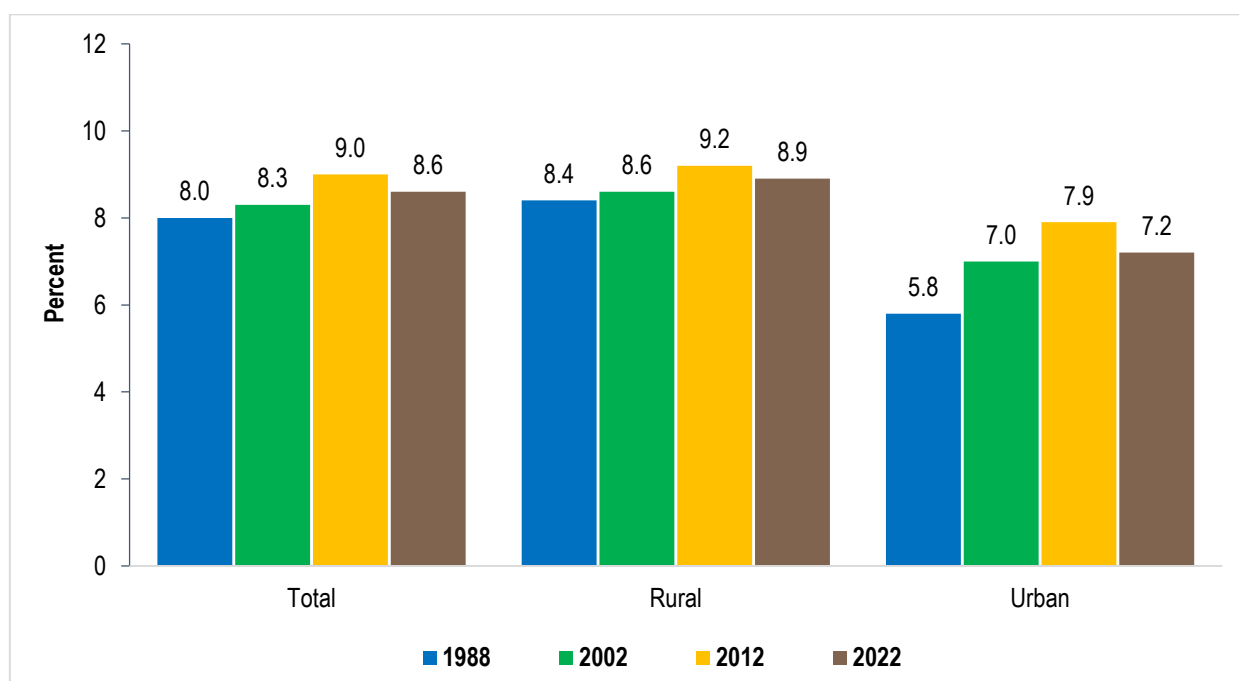
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Lindi regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in the Region is 8.6 percent. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above has slightly increased from 8.0 percent in 1999 to 8.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

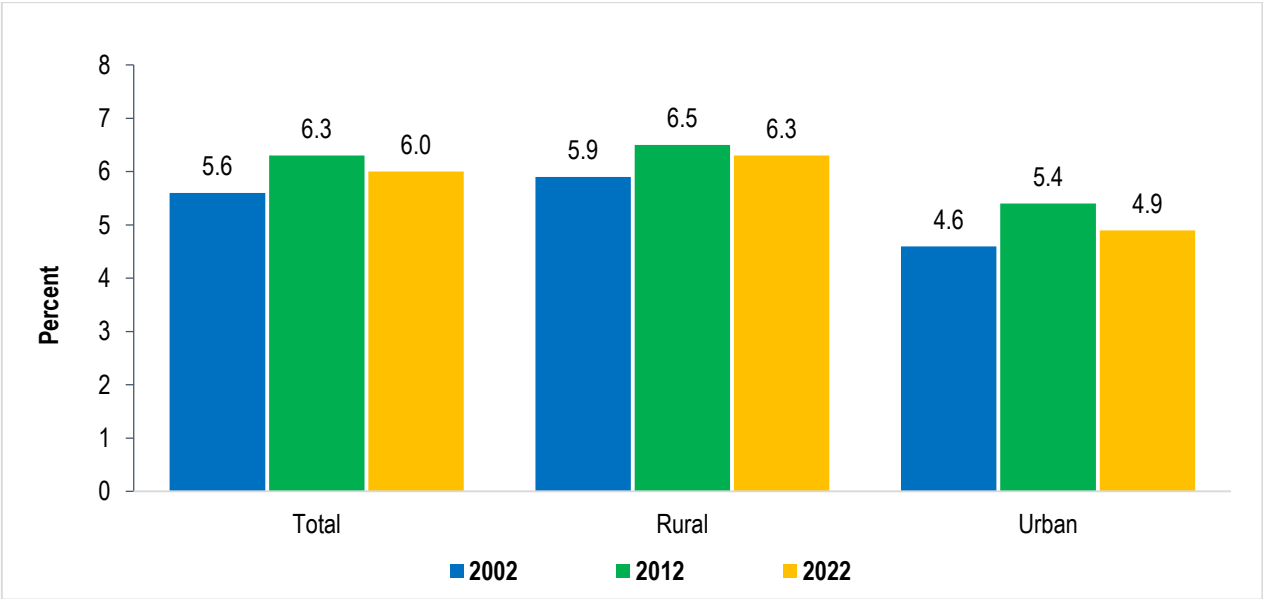
Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (6.0%) of Lindi regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region has increased slightly from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 6.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3. 13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

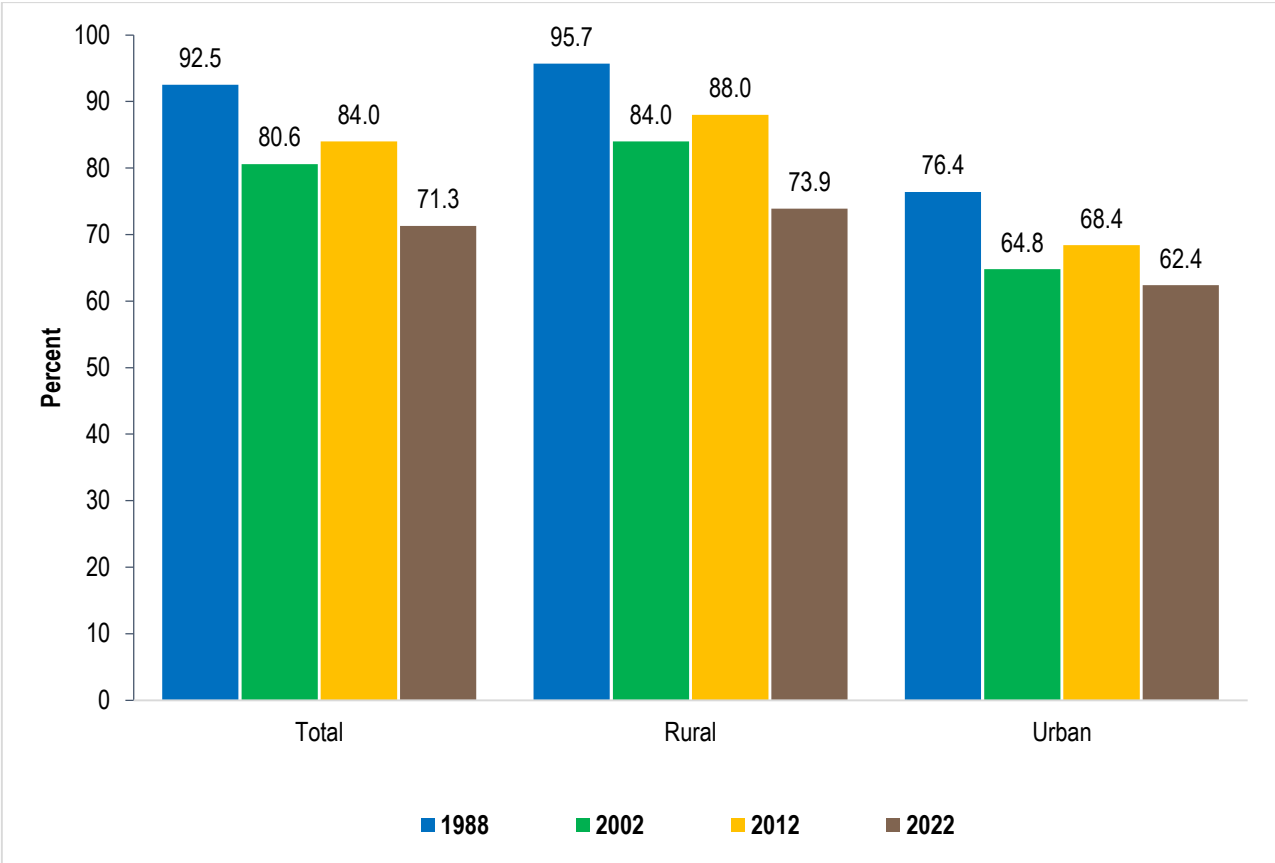


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Lindi Region is 71.3 implying that there are 71 dependents per 100 non-dependents. The results further show that, the age dependency ratio for the Region has declined from 92.5 in 1988 to 71.3 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3. 14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households (78.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Lindi Region is 3.4 persons; in rural areas it is 3.4 persons while in urban areas it is 3.3 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 3.8 persons in 2012 to 3.4 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.5 and 3.2 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Lindi Region increased slightly from 34.1 percent in 2012 to 34.8 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Lindi Region has a total of 344,447 private households out of which 72,681 (21.1%) are in urban areas and 271,766 (78.9%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 34.8 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (38.7%) than in rural areas (33.7%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2).

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

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	344,447	224,703	65.2	119,744	34.8	271,766	180,124	66.3	91,642	33.7	72,681	44,579	61.3	28,102	38.7
< 10 ²	70	33	47.1	37	52.9	53	29	54.7	24	45.3	17	4	23.5	13	76.5
10 - 14	466	260	55.8	206	44.2	358	207	57.8	151	42.2	108	53	49.1	55	50.9
15 - 19	6,495	4,040	62.2	2,455	37.8	5,065	3,239	63.9	1,826	36.1	1,430	801	56.0	629	44.0
20 - 24	27,454	18,864	68.7	8,590	31.3	21,190	15,026	70.9	6,164	29.1	6,264	3,838	61.3	2,426	38.7
25 - 29	37,947	26,878	70.8	11,069	29.2	28,640	20,914	73.0	7,726	27.0	9,307	5,964	64.1	3,343	35.9
30 - 34	40,739	28,510	70.0	12,229	30.0	30,845	22,144	71.8	8,701	28.2	9,894	6,366	64.3	3,528	35.7
35 - 39	39,107	26,472	67.7	12,635	32.3	29,989	20,680	69.0	9,309	31.0	9,118	5,792	63.5	3,326	36.5
40 - 44	37,449	25,078	67.0	12,371	33.0	29,301	19,848	67.7	9,453	32.3	8,148	5,230	64.2	2,918	35.8
45 - 49	34,889	23,334	66.9	11,555	33.1	27,922	18,903	67.7	9,019	32.3	6,967	4,431	63.6	2,536	36.4
50 - 54	28,256	18,440	65.3	9,816	34.7	22,881	15,168	66.3	7,713	33.7	5,375	3,272	60.9	2,103	39.1
55 - 59	22,731	14,081	61.9	8,650	38.1	18,526	11,610	62.7	6,916	37.3	4,205	2,471	58.8	1,734	41.2
60 - 64	20,945	12,587	60.1	8,358	39.9	16,986	10,334	60.8	6,652	39.2	3,959	2,253	56.9	1,706	43.1
65 - 69	13,484	7,672	56.9	5,812	43.1	11,087	6,340	57.2	4,747	42.8	2,397	1,332	55.6	1,065	44.4
70 - 74	14,833	8,049	54.3	6,784	45.7	12,300	6,737	54.8	5,563	45.2	2,533	1,312	51.8	1,221	48.2
75 - 79	8,123	4,436	54.6	3,687	45.4	6,889	3,808	55.3	3,081	44.7	1,234	628	50.9	606	49.1
80+	11,459	5,969	52.1	5,490	47.9	9,734	5,137	52.8	4,597	47.2	1,725	832	48.2	893	51.8

² Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

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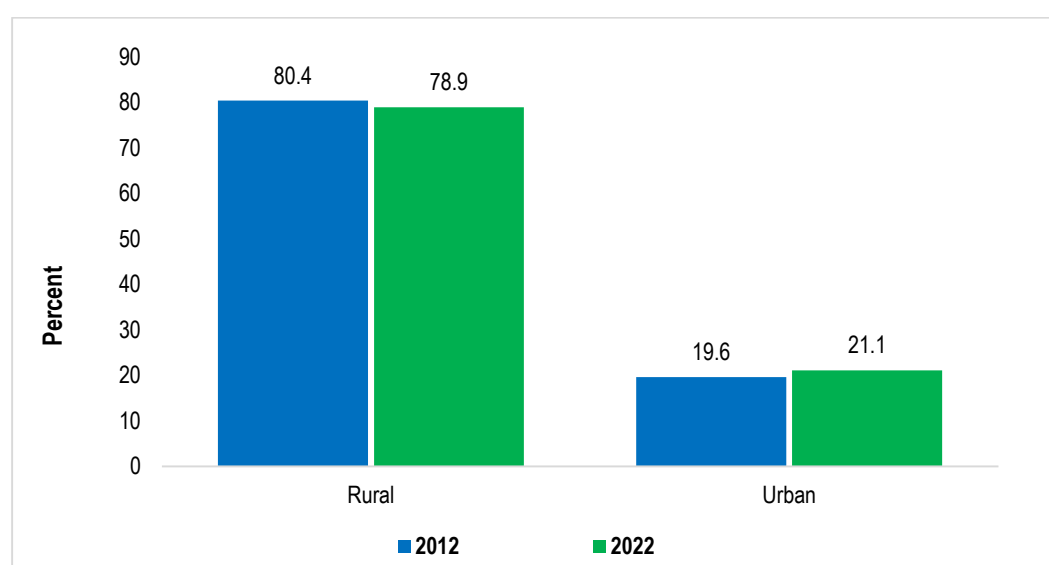
Results further reveal that, Nachingwea District Council has the largest number of households accounting for 21.6 percent of total private households in the Region. The next two Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Kilwa (20.5%), and Ruangwa (17.7%). On the other hand, Liwale District has the smallest contribution of households (10.4%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	344,447	100.0	271,766	78.9	72,681	21.1
Kilwa District	70,463	20.5	52,023	19.1	18,440	25.4
Mtama District	50,650	14.7	48,049	17.7	2,601	3.6
Lindi Municipal	52,488	15.2	23,369	8.6	29,119	40.1
Nachingwea District	74,395	21.6	67,865	25.0	6,530	9.0
Liwale District	35,656	10.4	27,613	10.2	8,043	11.1
Ruangwa District	60,795	17.7	52,847	19.4	7,948	10.9

Figure 4.1 shows a slight increase in urban households from 19.6 percent in 2012 to 21.1 percent in 2022 PHC.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 3.8 persons in 2012 to 3.4 persons in 2022. There is no

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significant difference in average household size in rural (3.4 persons) and urban areas (3.3 persons). The average household size in rural areas declined from 3.9 persons in 2012 to 3.4 in 2022 while in urban areas the decline is from 3.6 persons over the same period. Average household size varies slightly across Councils, ranging from an average of 3.0 persons per household in Ruangwa District Council to 4.0 persons in Kilwa District Council (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHCs

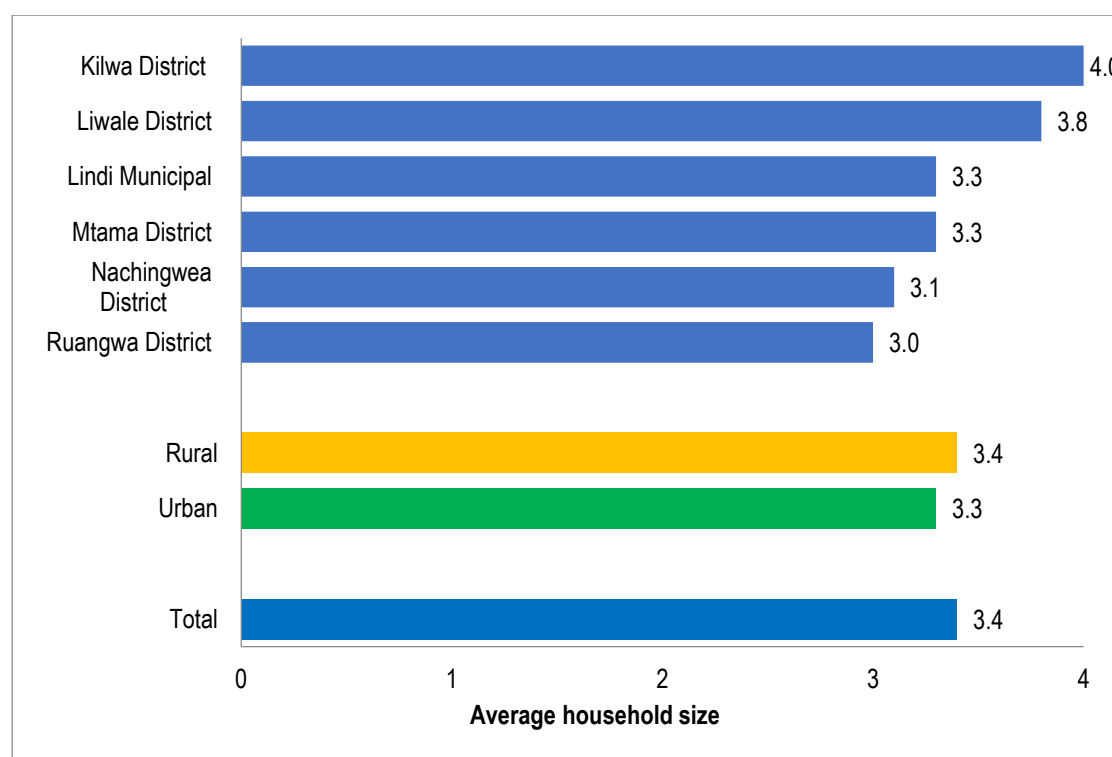


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	864,652	1,169,055	224,316	344,447	3.8	3.4
Rural	702,603	927,168	180,289	271,766	3.9	3.4
Urban	162,049	241,887	44,027	72,681	3.6	3.3
Council						
Kilwa District	190,744	281,122	42,596	70,463	4.4	4.0
Mtama District	194,143	165,837	22,344	50,650	3.6	3.3
Lindi Municipal	78,841	171,962	52,821	52,488	5.8	3.3
Nachingwea District	178,464	231,997	48,145	74,395	3.6	3.1

³ Data from Lindi Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

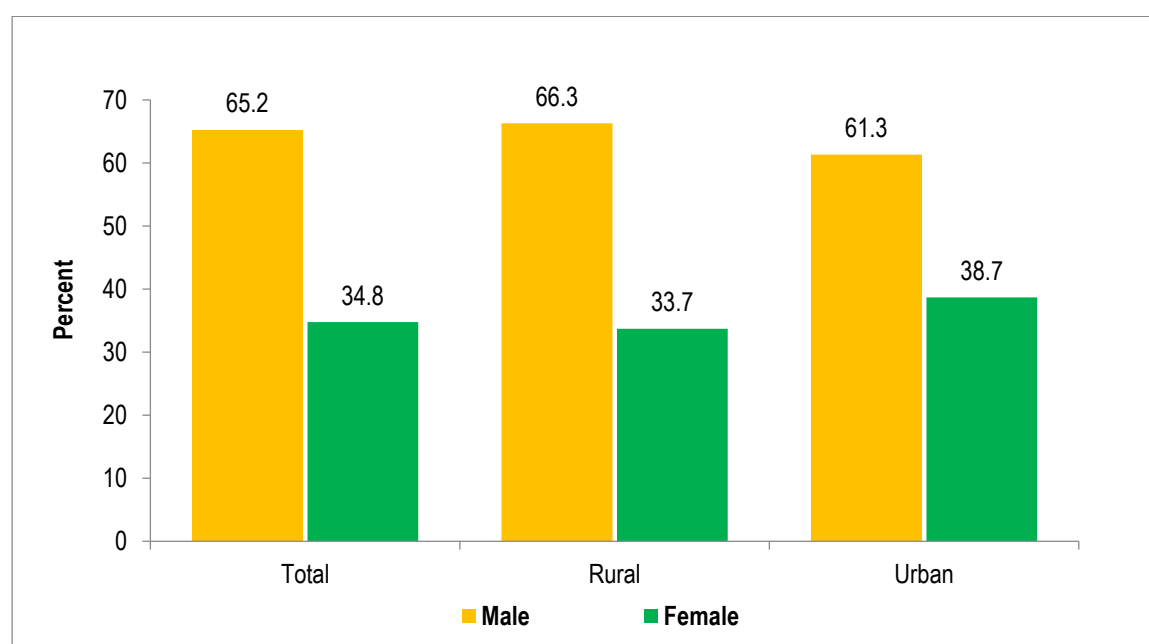
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Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Liwale District	91,380	133,771	21,084	35,656	4.3	3.8
Ruangwa District	131,080	184,366	37,326	60,795	3.5	3.0

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Lindi Region, 65.2 percent are headed by males and 34.8 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

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



The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased slightly from 65.9 in 2012 to 65.2 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased slightly from 34.1 in 2012 over the same period. The same pattern is also observed in rural and urban areas (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	65.9	34.1	65.2	34.8
Rural	66.9	33.1	66.3	33.7
Urban	62.2	37.8	61.3	38.7

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Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Council				
Kilwa District	64.5	35.5	65.2	34.8
Mtama District	64.5	35.5	63.3	36.7
Lindi Municipal	65.7	34.3	63.0	37.0
Nachingwea District	66.9	33.1	67.2	32.8
Liwale District	70.7	29.3	67.8	32.2
Ruangwa District	64.9	35.1	65.0	35.0

The average number of persons in male headed households in Lindi Region is higher (3.5 persons) than in female headed households (3.2 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Kilwa District is the highest of all Councils (4.0 persons) and lowest in Ruangwa (3.0 persons) (Table 4.5).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	1,169,055	781,421	387,634	344,447	224,703	119,744	3.4	3.5	3.2
Rural	927,168	631,251	295,917	271,766	180,124	91,642	3.4	3.5	3.2
Urban	241,887	150,170	91,717	72,681	44,579	28,102	3.3	3.4	3.3
Council									
Kilwa District	281,122	186,830	94,292	70,463	45,921	24,542	4.0	4.1	3.8
Mtama District	165,837	107,234	58,603	50,650	32,064	18,586	3.3	3.3	3.2
Lindi Municipal	171,962	109,207	62,755	52,488	33,051	19,437	3.3	3.3	3.2
Nachingwea District	231,997	161,788	70,209	74,395	49,973	24,422	3.1	3.2	2.9
Liwale District	133,771	93,229	40,542	35,656	24,162	11,494	3.8	3.9	3.5
Ruangwa District	184,366	123,133	61,233	60,795	39,532	21,263	3.0	3.1	2.9

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

Table 4.6 shows that 51.2 percent of households in Lindi Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed households (50.8%) and female headed households (52.0%). The results show further that the percentage of households living in improved houses is higher (72.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (45.6%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses are Nachingwea (69.5%) and Ruangwa (64.1%). On the other hand, the Councils highest percentage households living in unimproved houses is Kilwa District (63.6%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	344,447	51.2	48.8	224,703	50.8	49.2	119,744	52.0	48.0
Rural	271,766	45.6	54.4	180,124	45.3	54.7	91,642	46.2	53.8
Urban	72,681	72.2	27.8	44,579	72.9	27.1	28,102	71.0	29.0
Council									
Kilwa District	70,463	36.4	63.6	45,921	35.9	64.1	24,542	37.3	62.7
Mtama District	50,650	42.7	57.3	32,064	42.8	57.2	18,586	42.6	57.4
Lindi Municipal	52,488	48.4	51.6	33,051	48.6	51.4	19,437	48.0	52.0
Nachingwea District	74,395	69.5	30.5	49,973	68.3	31.7	24,422	72.0	28.0
Liwale District	35,656	36.7	63.3	24,162	35.7	64.3	11,494	38.6	61.4
Ruangwa District	60,795	64.1	35.9	39,532	63.6	36.4	21,263	65.1	34.9

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 54.8 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage

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decreases to 43.9 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Age groups	344,447	51.2	48.8	224,703	50.8	49.2	119,744	52.0	48.0
Below 18	2,750	47.7	52.3	1,655	47.2	52.8	1,095	48.6	51.4
18- 24	31,735	49.0	51.0	21,542	46.0	54.0	10,193	55.5	44.5
25 – 29	37,947	53.5	46.5	26,878	50.9	49.1	11,069	59.9	40.1
30 – 34	40,739	54.8	45.2	28,510	53.6	46.4	12,229	57.8	42.2
35 – 39	39,107	53.1	46.9	26,472	53.2	46.8	12,635	53.0	47.0
40 – 44	37,449	53.5	46.5	25,078	53.8	46.2	12,371	52.8	47.2
45 – 49	34,889	53.3	46.7	23,334	53.8	46.2	11,555	52.2	47.8
50 – 54	28,256	50.3	49.7	18,440	50.5	49.5	9,816	49.8	50.2
55 – 59	22,731	49.9	50.1	14,081	49.7	50.3	8,650	50.2	49.8
60 – 64	20,945	48.0	52.0	12,587	48.1	51.9	8,358	47.7	52.3
65 – 69	13,484	48.1	51.9	7,672	49.0	51.0	5,812	46.9	53.1
70 – 74	14,833	45.0	55.0	8,049	44.9	55.1	6,784	45.0	55.0
75 – 79	8,123	46.3	53.7	4,436	46.1	53.9	3,687	46.6	53.4
80+	11,459	43.9	56.1	5,969	43.8	56.2	5,490	44.0	56.0

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Lindi Region, majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status 88,413 (55.6%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (29,283 or 18.4%) and those in elementary occupations (23,154 or 14.5%). Among the 1,194 widowed males 765 or 64.1 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 200 or 16.8 percent are craft and related workers, and 12.8 percent are engaged in elementary occupations (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	159,147	21,716	105,578	20,956	7,924	1,779	1,194
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,044	105	848	64	15	7	5
Professionals	2,323	454	1,645	174	25	18	7
Technicians and associate professionals	6,898	1,449	4,115	969	279	57	29
Clerks	530	95	341	73	13	7	1
Service workers and shop sales workers	5,947	1,230	3,778	630	245	42	22
Agricultural and fishery workers	88,413	9,589	60,790	11,679	4,572	1,018	765
Craft and related workers	29,283	4,612	18,082	4,557	1,479	353	200
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,555	385	880	205	60	13	12
Elementary occupations	23,154	3,797	15,099	2,605	1,236	264	153

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	159,147	21,716	105,578	20,956	7,924	1,779	1,194
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Professionals	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals	4.3	6.7	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.2	2.4
Clerks	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.7	5.7	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	55.6	44.2	57.6	55.7	57.7	57.2	64.1
Craft and related workers	18.4	21.2	17.1	21.7	18.7	19.8	16.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0
Elementary occupations	14.5	17.5	14.3	12.4	15.6	14.8	12.8

The results further reveal that 39,796 (58.2%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (12,121 or 17.7%) and those in elementary occupations (10,659 or 15.6%). Among the 9,274 widowed females 6,204 (66.9%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 1,510 (16.3%) are craft and related workers and 1,276 (13.8%) percent are elementary workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	68,418	14,946	22,308	4,122	15,056	2,712	9,274
Legislators, administrators and managers	293	98	131	12	29	10	13
Professionals	769	303	336	40	46	21	23
Technicians and associate professionals	1,208	462	470	71	112	33	60
Clerks	215	112	64	13	16	3	7
Service workers and shop sales workers	3,276	1,251	890	218	648	93	176
Agricultural and fishery workers	39,796	7,104	13,333	2,453	9,057	1,645	6,204
Craft and related workers	12,121	2,861	3,795	731	2,733	491	1,510
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	81	28	21	7	17	3	5
Elementary occupations	10,659	2,727	3,268	577	2,398	413	1,276

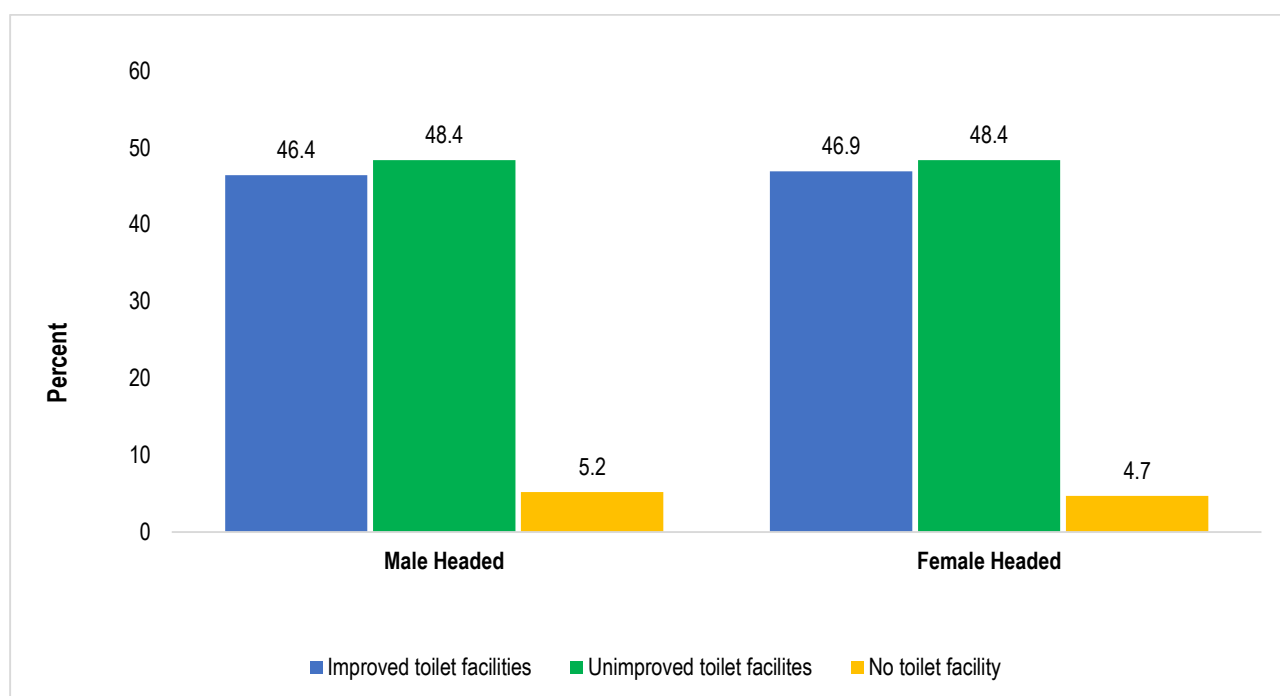
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	68,418	21.8	32.6	6.0	22.0	4.0	13.6
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Professionals	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.6
Clerks	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.8	8.4	4.0	5.3	4.3	3.4	1.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	58.2	47.5	59.8	59.5	60.2	60.7	66.9
Craft and related workers	17.7	19.1	17.0	17.7	18.2	18.1	16.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Elementary occupations	15.6	18.2	14.6	14.0	15.9	15.2	13.8

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

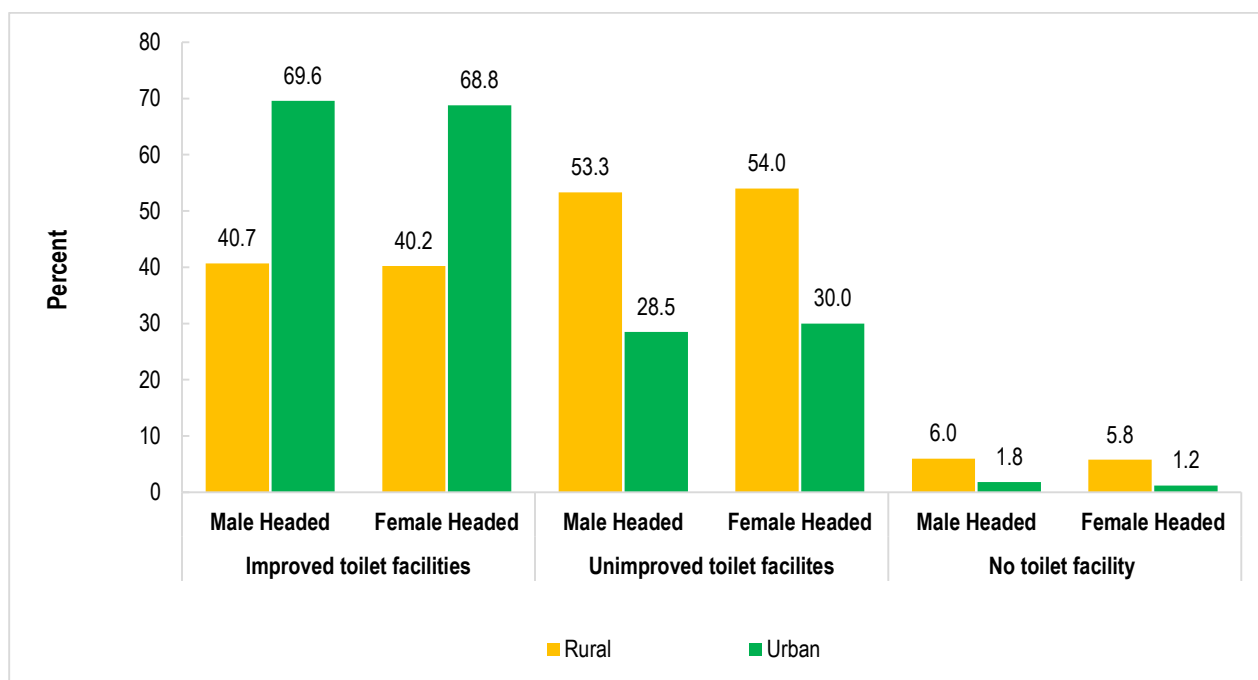
The percentage of households using improved toilet facilities in Lindi Region is 46.4 percent for the male headed and 46.9 percent for the female headed households. Results further show that, there is no significant difference between percentages of households with toilet facilities between male headed households (5.2%) and female headed households (4.7%) (Figure 4.4).

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



The results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 28.6 for female headed households and 28.9 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, results further reveal that, households using unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5).

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



Across Councils, results reveal that Nachingwea District has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (61.6% and 63.0% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Ruangwa (53.7% and 53.3%) and Lindi Municipal (47.6% and 49.8%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Kilwa District (6.5%), Ruangwa District (6.1%) and Nachingwea District (5.7%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Nachingwea District (6.1%), Ruangwa District (6.0 %) and Kilwa District (5.7%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

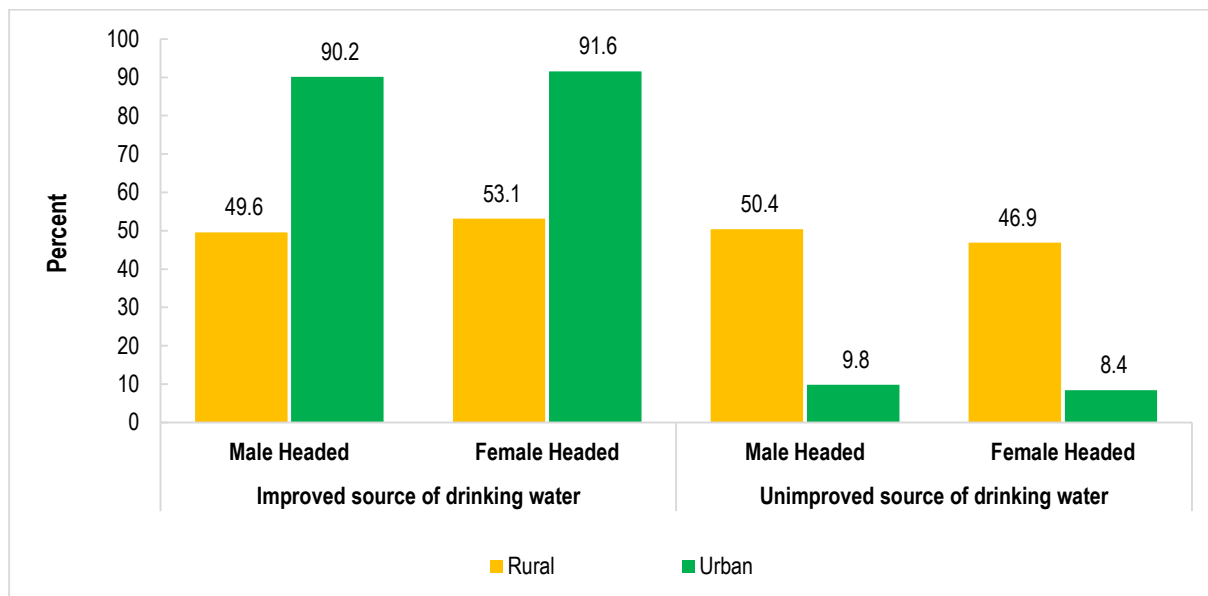
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	344,447	46.6	48.4	5.0	224,703	46.4	48.4	5.2	119,744	46.9	48.4	4.7
Rural	271,766	40.5	53.5	5.9	180,124	40.7	53.3	6.0	91,642	40.2	54.0	5.8
Urban	72,681	69.3	29.1	1.6	44,579	69.6	28.5	1.8	28,102	68.8	30.0	1.2
Council												
Kilwa District	70,463	40.1	53.7	6.2	45,921	39.9	53.5	6.5	24,542	40.4	53.9	5.7
Mtama District	50,650	35.6	61.3	3.0	32,064	35.6	61.1	3.2	18,586	35.6	61.7	2.7
Lindi Municipal	52,488	48.1	49.0	2.9	33,051	47.6	49.1	3.3	19,437	49.0	48.7	2.3
Nachingwea District	74,395	62.1	32.1	5.8	49,973	61.6	32.7	5.7	24,422	63.0	30.9	6.1
Liwale District	35,656	28.6	66.3	5.1	24,162	28.2	66.5	5.3	11,494	29.5	65.9	4.6
Ruangwa District	60,795	53.6	40.4	6.1	39,532	53.7	40.2	6.1	21,263	53.3	40.7	6.0

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (90.2%) is slightly lower than female headed households (91.6%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 49.6 percent and 53.1 percent for female headed households.

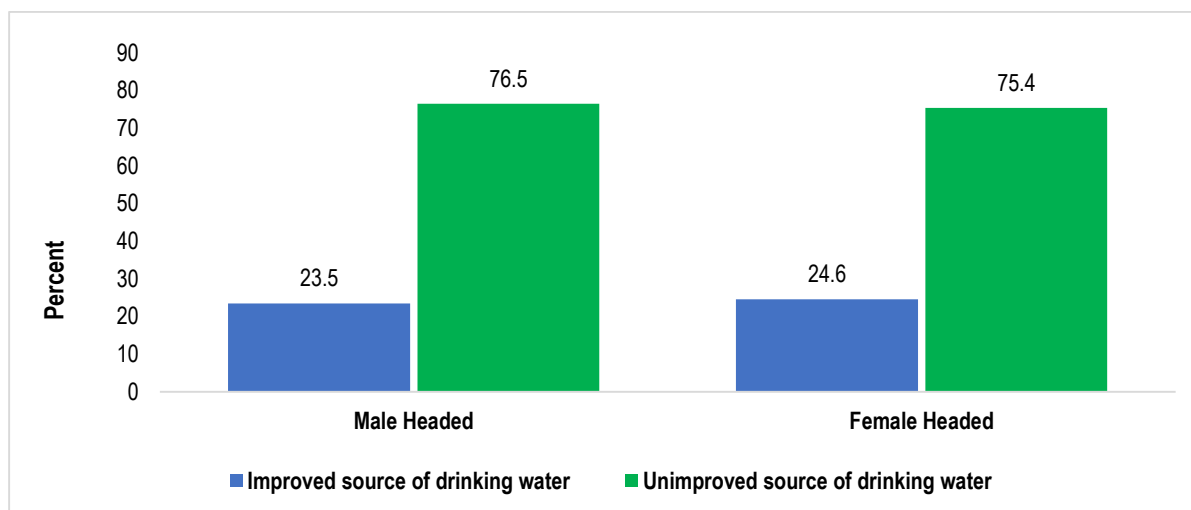
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher for male than female headed households in rural areas (50.4% and 46.9% respectively). The percentages in urban areas are 9.8 and 8.4 for male and female headed households respectively (Figure 4.6).

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



The results also reveal that there is no significant difference in percentage of male headed households (23.5%) and female headed households (24.6%) that is using improved source of drinking water (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Lindi Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water (76.2% and 79.4% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Mtama District (71.6% and 75.4% respectively) and Ruangwa District (66.0% and 69.1% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Nachingwea District (56.1%) and Liwale (52.5%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are found in Nachingwea District (52.2%) and Kilwa District (50.1%) (Table 4.13).

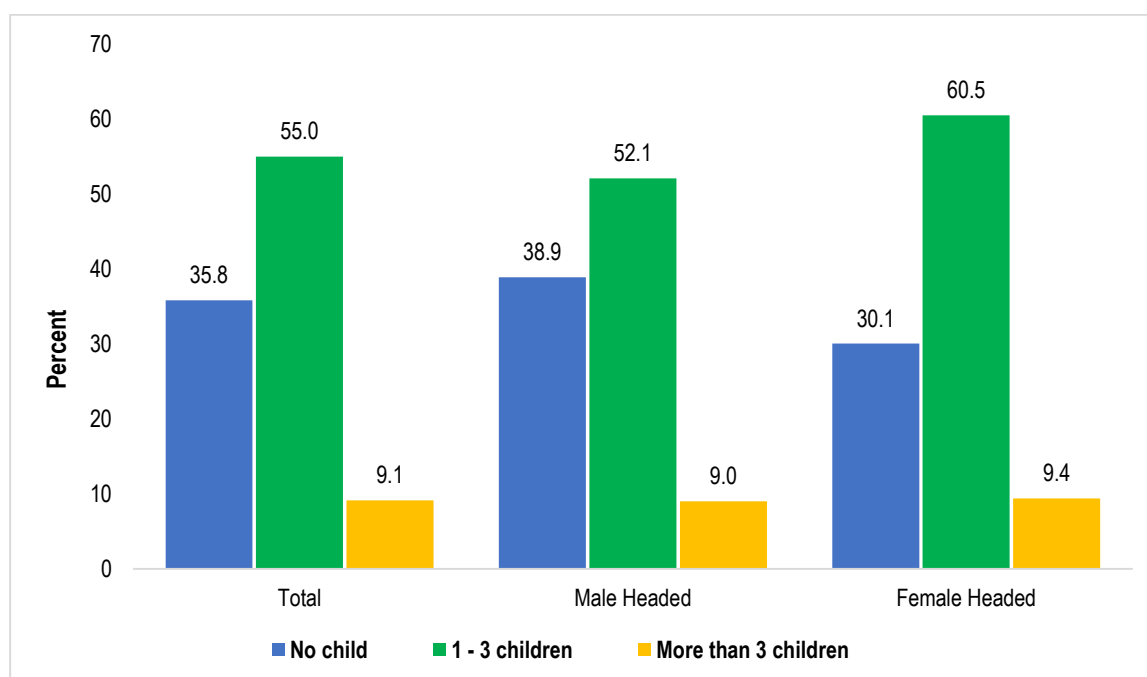
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improv ed source of drinkin g water	Unimprov ed source of drinkin g water	Total	Improv ed source of drinkin g water	Unimprov ed source of drinkin g water	Total	Improv ed source of drinkin g water	Unimprov ed source of drinkin g water
Total	344,447	59.2	40.8	224,703	57.6	42.4	119,744	62.2	37.8
Rural	271,766	50.8	49.2	180,124	49.6	50.4	91,642	53.1	46.9
Urban	72,681	90.7	9.3	44,579	90.2	9.8	28,102	91.6	8.4
Council									
Kilwa District	70,463	48.4	51.6	45,921	47.6	52.4	24,542	49.9	50.1
Mtama District	50,650	73.0	27.0	32,064	71.6	28.4	18,586	75.4	24.6
Lindi Municipal	52,488	77.4	22.6	33,051	76.2	23.8	19,437	79.4	20.6
Nachingwea District	74,395	45.2	54.8	49,973	43.9	56.1	24,422	47.8	52.2
Liwale District	35,656	50.2	49.8	24,162	47.5	52.5	11,494	55.8	44.2
Ruangwa District	60,795	67.1	32.9	39,532	66.0	34.0	21,263	69.1	30.9

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (60.5%) than that of male headed households (52.1%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly less (9.0%) than that of female headed households (9.4%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (38.9%) compared with that of female headed households (30.1%) (Figure 4.8).

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



The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three such children. Out of 344,447 households with children under 18 years, 55.0 percent have one to three children, 35.8 percent have no child and 9.1 percent have more than three children. Results further indicate that 61.1 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 53.1 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 9 (9.1%) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 9.5 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (43.1%) compared with female headed households (32.2%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Liwale District has the highest percentage of households (58.3%) with one to three children followed by Nachingwea District with 57.5 percent, while Lindi Municipal has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (52.1%) (Table 4.14).

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

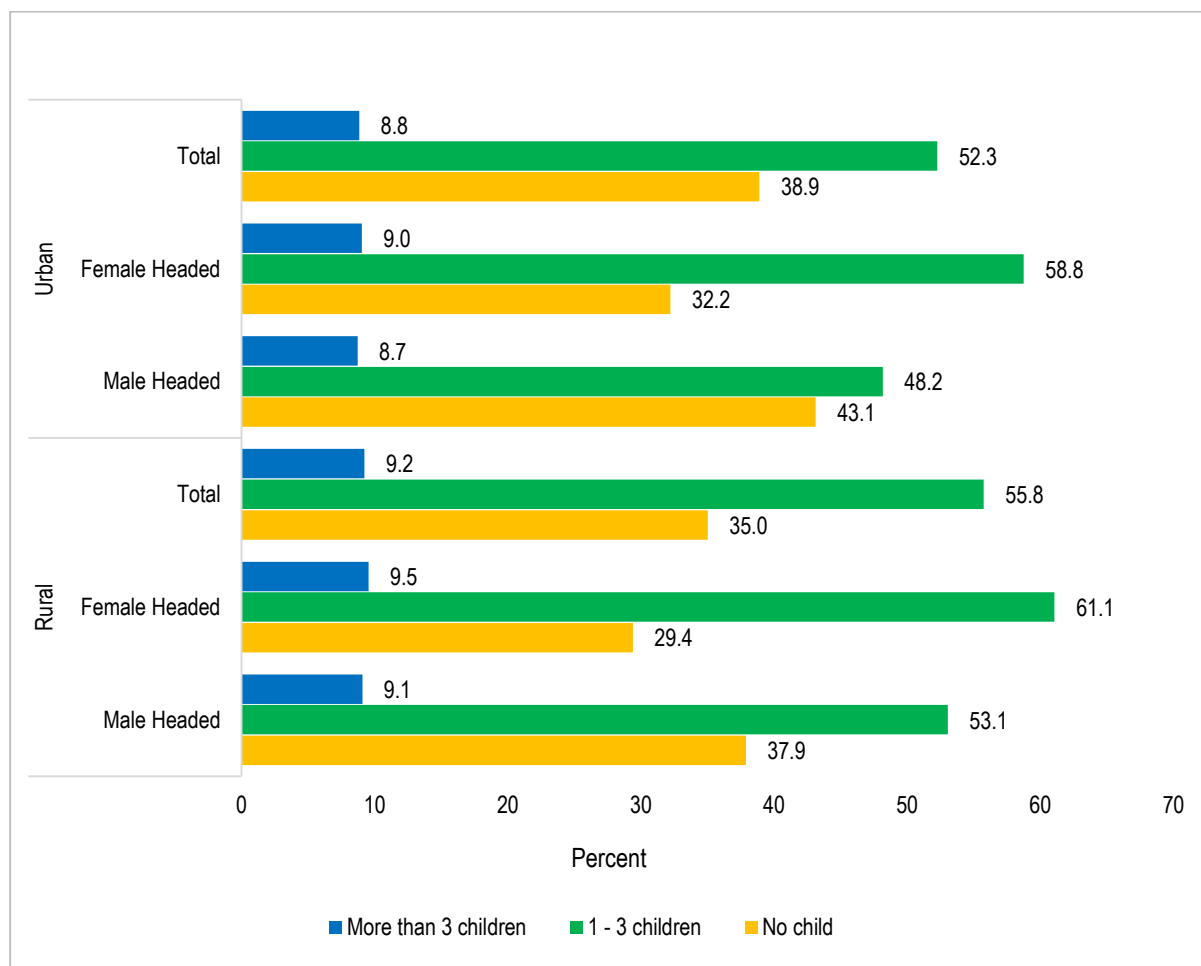


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	344,447	35.8	55.0	9.1	224,703	38.9	52.1	9.0	119,744	30.1	60.5	9.4
Rural	271,766	35.0	55.8	9.2	180,124	37.9	53.1	9.1	91,642	29.4	61.1	9.5
Urban	72,681	38.9	52.3	8.8	44,579	43.1	48.2	8.7	28,102	32.2	58.8	9.0
Council												
Kilwa District	70,463	29.5	52.9	17.6	45,921	32.5	50.2	17.3	24,542	23.8	58.0	18.2
Mtama District	50,650	36.8	55.8	7.4	32,064	40.0	52.8	7.2	18,586	31.3	60.9	7.8
Lindi Municipal	52,488	39.8	52.1	8.1	33,051	44.0	48.2	7.8	19,437	32.8	58.7	8.5
Nachingwea District	74,395	36.9	57.5	5.5	49,973	39.3	55.1	5.6	24,422	32.1	62.6	5.4
Liwale District	35,656	30.1	58.3	11.6	24,162	32.9	55.6	11.5	11,494	24.2	64.0	11.8
Ruangwa District	60,795	41.1	54.3	4.6	39,532	44.5	50.9	4.5	21,263	34.6	60.5	4.9

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Nearly 50 percent (48.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region are married.
- Four percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (6.9%) than that of Males (0.9%).
- About seven percent (6.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (9.0%) than males (4.5%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Lindi Region is 23.6 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (21.5 years) than males (25.8 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories namely never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed were adopted to classify marital status. Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

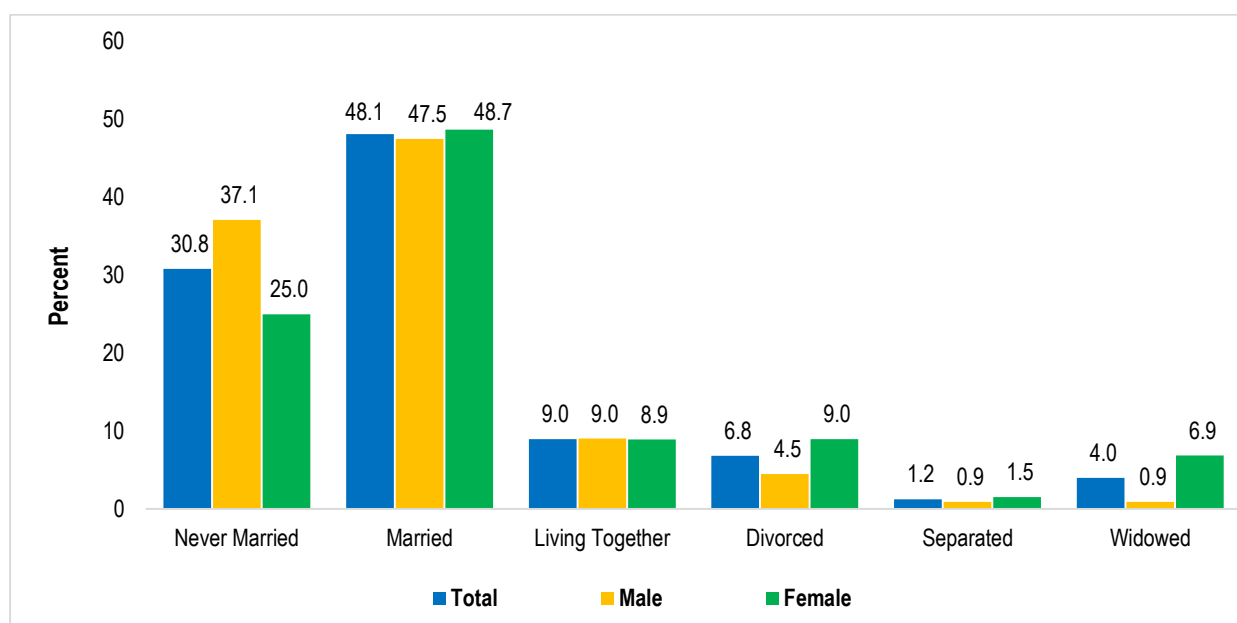
In Lindi Region, results show that 48.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (48.7%) than males (47.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (48.7%) compared with urban areas (46.0%). More than thirty percent (30.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 37.1 percent while for females it is 25.0 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (29.0% and 37.5% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.0 percent which is significantly higher among females (6.9%) than males (0.9%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Lindi Region is 4.1 while for urban areas it is 3.8 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	768,641	100.0	100.0	100.0	604,758	100.0	100.0	100.0	163,883	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	236,866	30.8	37.1	25.0	175,363	29.0	35.8	22.6	61,503	37.5	42.1	33.5
Married	369,946	48.1	47.5	48.7	294,563	48.7	47.6	49.7	75,383	46.0	47.1	45.0
Living Together	68,999	9.0	9.0	8.9	60,930	10.1	10.1	10.1	8,069	4.9	5.1	4.8
Divorced	52,433	6.8	4.5	9.0	41,317	6.8	4.5	9.0	11,116	6.8	4.2	9.0
Separated	9,564	1.2	0.9	1.5	8,026	1.3	1.0	1.6	1,538	0.9	0.6	1.2
Widowed	30,833	4.0	0.9	6.9	24,559	4.1	0.9	7.0	6,274	3.8	0.8	6.5

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



The percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 34.1 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 65.9 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.5 for those aged 15–19 years to 12.7 for those aged 70-74 years and starts to decline gradually up to 11.0 percent for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 41.4 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	768,641	30.8	48.1	9.0	6.8	1.2	4.0
15 - 19	116,835	89.4	7.2	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	103,820	51.8	34.1	10.1	3.4	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	87,654	28.1	52.7	12.5	5.7	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	80,885	18.2	61.6	12.1	6.7	1.0	0.4
35 - 39	72,299	13.9	64.7	11.8	7.7	1.3	0.7
40 - 44	65,568	11.5	65.9	11.0	8.7	1.6	1.3
45 - 49	58,438	10.2	65.5	10.9	9.3	1.8	2.4
50 - 54	45,907	9.3	64.4	9.5	10.3	2.1	4.4
55 - 59	34,808	8.7	61.8	8.5	11.5	2.4	7.1
60 - 64	30,633	8.0	59.2	6.6	12.2	2.7	11.4
65 - 69	19,338	7.9	55.0	6.0	12.5	2.3	16.2
70 - 74	20,920	8.1	48.6	4.8	12.7	2.6	23.2
75 - 79	11,964	8.1	44.1	3.9	11.6	2.5	29.9
80+	19,572	9.3	33.1	2.7	11.0	2.6	41.4

Results show that 47.0 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.0 percent are married and 7.6 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Lindi Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.0 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	437,869	47.0	40.0	7.6	3.8	0.8	0.8
10-14	68,974	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	59,913	98.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	49,383	72.0	18.5	8.0	1.3	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	41,964	37.1	45.5	13.3	3.4	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	38,991	21.3	60.3	13.1	4.5	0.8	0.1
35 - 39	34,508	15.4	65.2	12.7	5.5	1.0	0.2

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
40 - 44	31,726	12.5	67.9	11.6	6.4	1.2	0.4
45 - 49	28,573	10.9	68.2	11.7	7.1	1.5	0.7
50 - 54	22,288	10.1	69.0	10.0	7.9	1.7	1.2
55 - 59	16,406	8.6	70.0	9.9	8.2	1.8	1.6
60 - 64	14,485	7.4	72.2	8.3	7.9	2.1	2.1
65 - 69	8,741	6.3	73.4	7.4	7.9	1.8	3.1
70 - 74	9,169	5.8	72.4	6.9	7.8	2.0	5.2
75 - 79	5,195	5.0	72.4	6.3	7.7	2.0	6.7
80+	7,553	5.4	66.3	4.9	7.9	2.5	13.1

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 41.8 percent are married, 35.6 percent are never married and 7.7 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 80.4 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	465,985	35.6	41.8	7.7	7.7	1.3	5.9
10-14	66,239	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	56,922	80.4	13.4	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	54,437	33.5	48.4	11.9	5.4	0.8	0.1
25 - 29	45,690	19.9	59.2	11.8	7.8	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	41,894	15.2	62.9	11.3	8.6	1.3	0.7
35 - 39	37,791	12.5	64.2	11.0	9.7	1.5	1.1
40 - 44	33,842	10.6	64.1	10.4	10.9	1.9	2.1
45 - 49	29,865	9.5	62.9	10.1	11.5	2.1	3.9
50 - 54	23,619	8.5	60.0	9.0	12.6	2.5	7.3
55 - 59	18,402	8.8	54.6	7.2	14.5	3.0	12.0
60 - 64	16,148	8.5	47.6	5.1	16.0	3.2	19.6
65 - 69	10,597	9.2	39.8	4.8	16.4	2.8	27.0
70 - 74	11,751	9.9	30.0	3.2	16.5	3.1	37.3
75 - 79	6,769	10.5	22.4	2.0	14.5	2.9	47.6
80+	12,019	11.7	12.2	1.4	12.9	2.7	59.1

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Lindi Region is 48.4 while for age group 65 years and above is 45.3 percent. Percentage of widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 27.4 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 8.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Lindi Region is almost universal. More than nine (9.4%) percent of persons in age 15 – 64 are living together followed by those aged 15 – 35 (9.0%).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	903,854	41.1	41.0	7.6	5.8	1.1	3.4
10-14	135,213	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	208,171	98.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	220,655	71.7	19.9	6.2	1.9	0.3	0.0
15 - 35	405,945	49.3	37.1	9.0	3.9	0.6	0.2
15 - 64	696,847	33.1	48.4	9.4	6.3	1.1	1.6
65+	71,794	8.4	45.3	4.4	12.0	2.5	27.4
70+	52,456	8.5	41.8	3.8	11.8	2.6	31.5

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 37.1 percent of male and 25.0 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (9.0%) than males (4.5%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.9%) than males (0.9 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	368,895	37.1	47.5	9.0	4.5	0.9	0.9
15 – 19	59,913	98.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	49,383	72.0	18.5	8.0	1.3	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	41,964	37.1	45.5	13.3	3.4	0.6	0.1
30 – 34	38,991	21.3	60.3	13.1	4.5	0.8	0.1
35 – 39	34,508	15.4	65.2	12.7	5.5	1.0	0.2
40 – 44	31,726	12.5	67.9	11.6	6.4	1.2	0.4
45 – 49	28,573	10.9	68.2	11.7	7.1	1.5	0.7
50 – 54	22,288	10.1	69.0	10.0	7.9	1.7	1.2
55 – 59	16,406	8.6	70.0	9.9	8.2	1.8	1.6
60 – 64	14,485	7.4	72.2	8.3	7.9	2.1	2.1
65 – 69	8,741	6.3	73.4	7.4	7.9	1.8	3.1
70 – 74	9,169	5.8	72.4	6.9	7.8	2.0	5.2
75 – 79	5,195	5.0	72.4	6.3	7.7	2.0	6.7
80+	7,553	5.4	66.3	4.9	7.9	2.5	13.1

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	399,746	25.0	48.7	8.9	9.0	1.5	6.9
15 – 19	56,922	80.4	13.4	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	54,437	33.5	48.4	11.9	5.4	0.8	0.1
25 – 29	45,690	19.9	59.2	11.8	7.8	1.0	0.2
30 – 34	41,894	15.2	62.9	11.3	8.6	1.3	0.7
35 – 39	37,791	12.5	64.2	11.0	9.7	1.5	1.1
40 – 44	33,842	10.6	64.1	10.4	10.9	1.9	2.1
45 – 49	29,865	9.5	62.9	10.1	11.5	2.1	3.9
50 – 54	23,619	8.5	60.0	9.0	12.6	2.5	7.3
55 – 59	18,402	8.8	54.6	7.2	14.5	3.0	12.0
60 – 64	16,148	8.5	47.6	5.1	16.0	3.2	19.6
65 – 69	10,597	9.2	39.8	4.8	16.4	2.8	27.0
70 – 74	11,751	9.9	30.0	3.2	16.5	3.1	37.3
75 – 79	6,769	10.5	22.4	2.0	14.5	2.9	47.6
80+	12,019	11.7	12.2	1.4	12.9	2.7	59.1

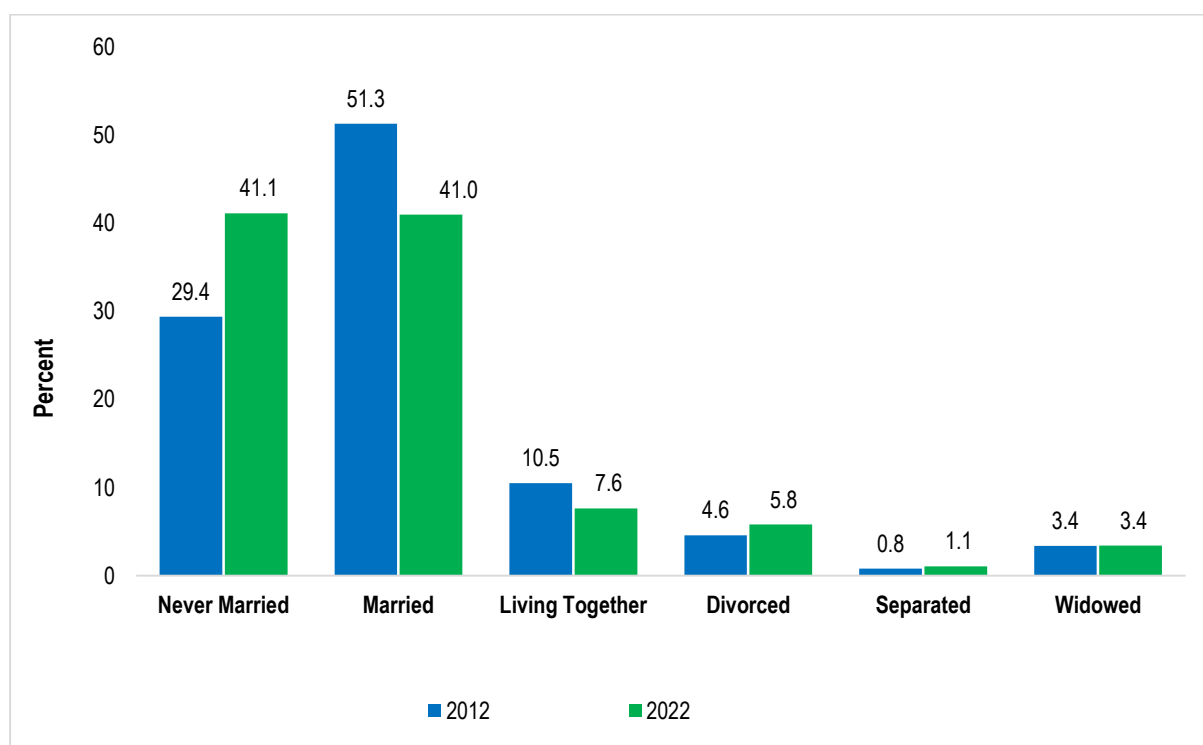
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that never married category ranges from 28.8 percent in Mtama District Council to 34.7 percent in Lindi Municipal. For the married category the range is from 39.5 percent in Nachingwea District Council to 57.5 percent in Kilwa District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.7 percent in Kilwa District Council to 4.5 percent in Mtama District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	768,641	30.8	48.1	9.0	6.8	1.2	4.0
Rural	604,758	29.0	48.7	10.1	6.8	1.3	4.1
Urban	163,883	37.5	46.0	4.9	6.8	0.9	3.8
Council							
Kilwa District	175,300	30.8	57.5	1.0	6.4	0.7	3.7
Mtama District	109,341	28.8	47.9	8.5	8.8	1.5	4.5
Lindi Municipal	115,766	34.7	47.2	4.6	8.2	1.0	4.4
Nachingwea District	154,998	29.5	39.5	19.2	5.9	2.0	3.9
Liwale District	86,165	29.9	56.8	3.0	5.3	1.1	3.9
Ruangwa District	127,071	31.3	40.9	16.0	6.6	1.3	3.9

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

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

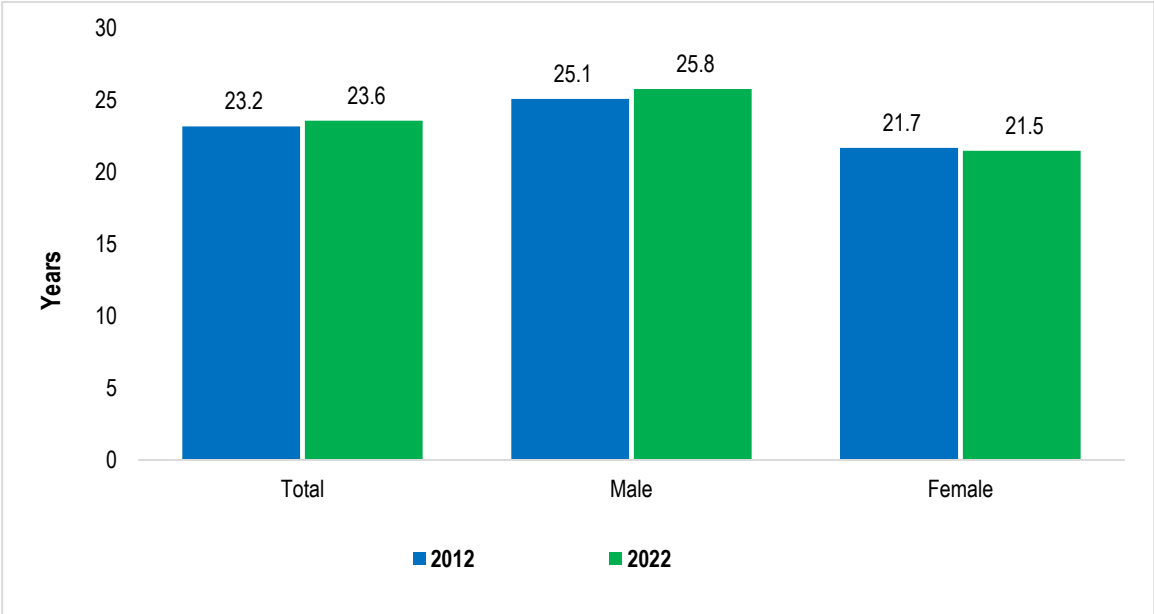


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) is defined as the average length of single life (before marriage) expressed in years among those who marry before age 50, is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. The mean age at first marriage is estimated using the Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). A population with a low age at first marriage tends to have early childbearing and high fertility.

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 23.6 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.5 years) than males (25.8 years). The results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.7 years in 2012 to 21.5 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.1 years in 2012 to 25.8 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

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

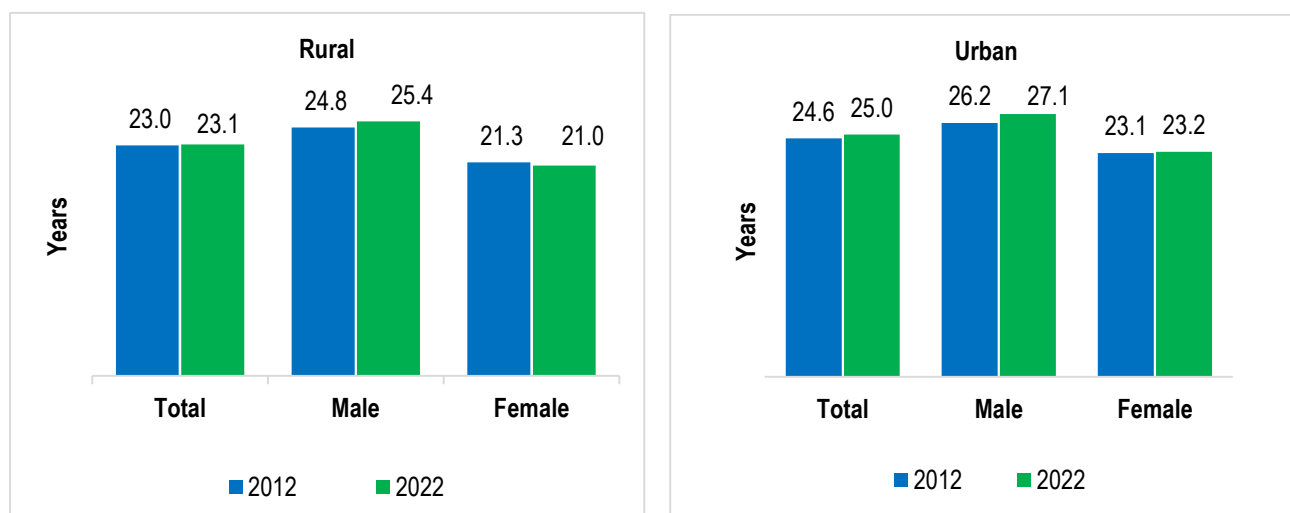


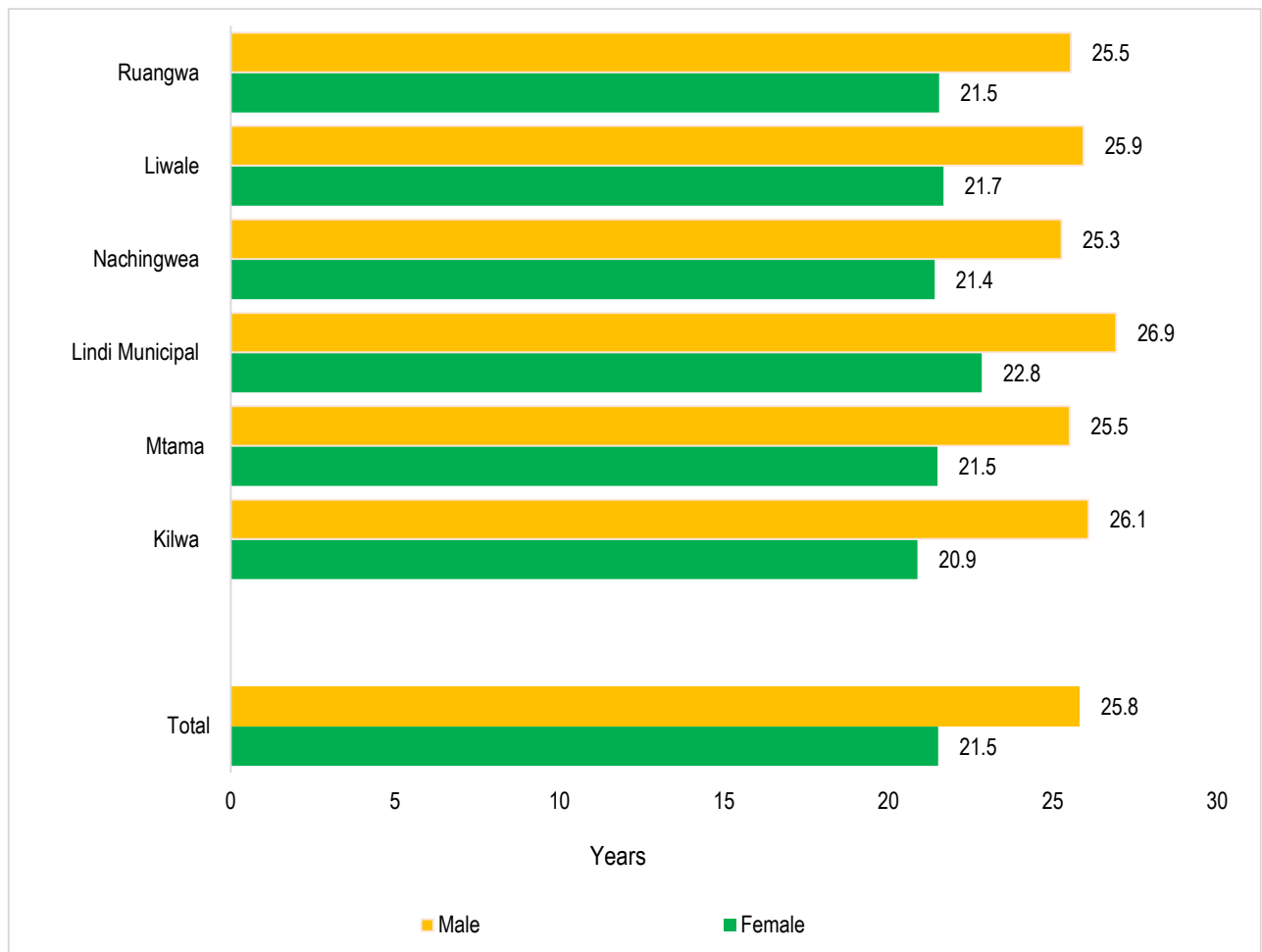
Table 5.9 shows that in Lindi Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.7 years in 2012 to 21.5 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 25.1 years in 2012 to 25.8 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.2	25.1	21.7	23.6	25.8	21.5
Rural	22.9	24.8	21.3	23.1	25.4	21.0
Urban	24.5	26.2	23.1	25.0	27.1	23.2
Council						
Kilwa District	23.2	25.4	21.2	23.4	26.1	20.9
Mtama District	23.3	25.1	21.8	23.4	25.5	21.5
Lindi Municipal	24.5	26.4	23.0	24.8	26.9	22.8
Nachingwea District	22.8	24.2	21.5	23.3	25.3	21.4
Liwale District	23.1	25.0	21.4	23.7	25.9	21.7
Ruangwa District	23.2	25.0	21.6	23.5	25.5	21.5

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Lindi Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (26.9 years) and females (22.8 years), followed by Liwale District Council (25.9 years) for males and 21.7 years for females, and Mtama and Ruangwa District with (25.5 and 21.5 years for males and females each). The council with the lowest MAFM is Nachingwea (21.4 years) for females and 25.3 years for males.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 72 percent (72.3%) of the population in Lindi Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Sixty-five percent of children (64.8%) under-five years have birth certificate.
- About 13 percent of persons (12.74%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 24.46 percent have national identification cards.
- Seven percent (6.9%) of persons in Lindi Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Lindi Region 25.0 percent of the persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (72.3%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage with certificate from younger to older groups. It is higher for age group 0-4 years (64.8%) followed by age group 5-9 years (60.7%) (Table 6.1)

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in urban (34.2%) than in rural areas (22.6%). The results also show that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (26.3%) than that of females (23.7%). Further, results show that 36.3 percent of males and 32.3 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (23.8% and 21.4 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Lindi Region 1.8 percent of the population have birth notifications, with slightly higher proportion in rural (1.8%) than in urban areas (1.5%) (Figure 6.1).

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

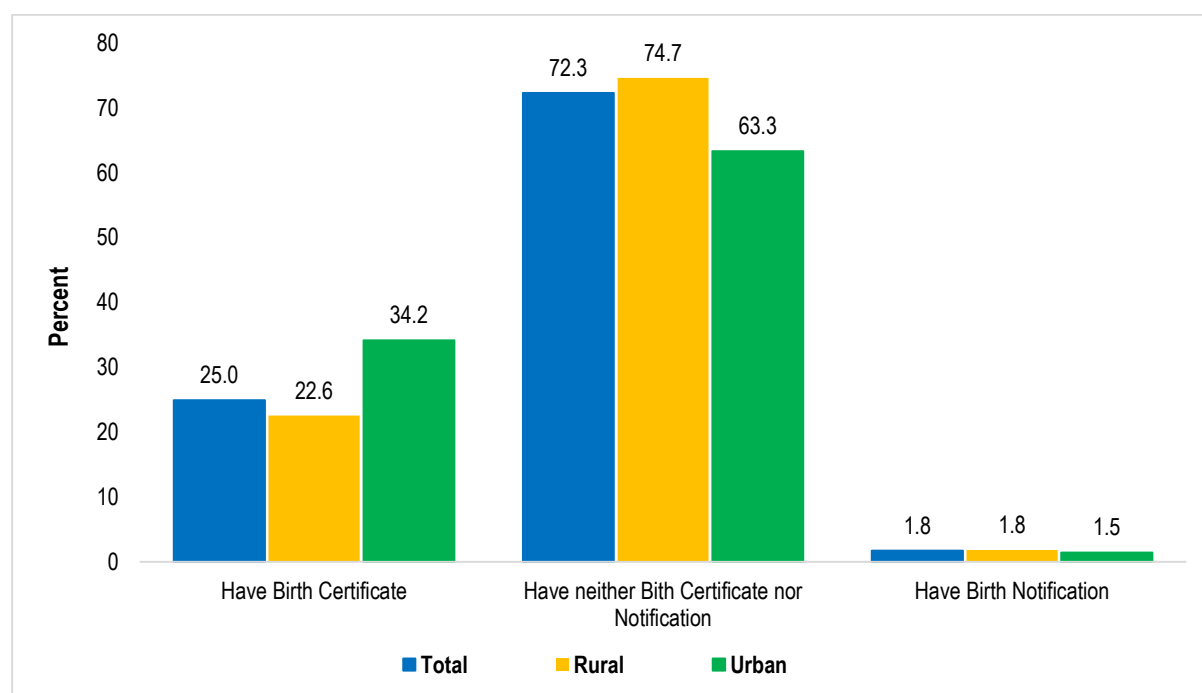


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	25.0	26.3	23.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	72.3	70.9	73.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
0 – 4	64.8	64.9	64.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	29.6	29.6	29.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	60.7	61.1	60.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	35.3	35.0	35.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
10 – 14	24.5	24.2	24.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	71.0	71.3	70.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
15 – 19	19.7	19.0	20.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	77.0	77.5	76.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
20 – 24	16.9	18.8	15.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	80.9	78.8	82.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
25 – 29	14.7	16.9	12.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	83.6	81.4	85.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
30 – 34	13.1	16.0	10.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	85.4	82.4	88.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
35 – 39	9.0	11.4	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	89.7	87.3	91.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
40 – 44	6.2	7.4	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	92.7	91.4	94.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
45 – 49	4.9	6.0	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	94.1	93.0	95.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
50 – 54	4.3	5.2	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	94.7	93.8	95.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
55 – 59	3.8	4.8	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	95.4	94.4	96.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
60 – 64	3.6	4.9	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	95.6	94.3	96.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
65 – 69	2.3	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	96.9	95.9	97.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
70 – 74	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	97.6	97.4	97.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
75 – 79	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.8	97.8	97.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
80+	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	98.2	98.0	98.3	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	22.6	23.8	21.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	74.7	73.3	75.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
0 – 4	63.5	63.6	63.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	30.7	30.7	30.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
5 – 9	58.5	58.8	58.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	37.3	37.0	37.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
10 – 14	20.9	20.7	21.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	74.5	74.7	74.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
15 – 19	15.6	15.3	16.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	81.0	81.1	80.8	1.3	1.5	1.1
20 – 24	13.0	14.9	11.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	84.8	82.7	86.8	1.1	1.3	0.9
25 – 29	11.0	13.1	9.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	87.4	85.2	89.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
30 – 34	9.9	12.6	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	88.7	85.9	91.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
35 – 39	6.5	8.5	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	92.3	90.3	94.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
40 – 44	4.3	5.3	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	94.7	93.6	95.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
45 – 49	3.3	4.1	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.7	95.0	96.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
50 – 54	3.0	3.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	96.1	95.4	96.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
55 – 59	2.8	3.6	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.5	95.7	97.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
60 – 64	2.8	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	96.5	95.5	97.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
65 – 69	1.9	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.3	96.6	98.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
70 – 74	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	97.9	97.8	98.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
75 – 79	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	98.0	98.1	98.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
80+	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	98.3	98.1	98.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	34.2	36.3	32.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	63.3	61.1	65.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
0 – 4	70.1	70.2	70.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	25.2	25.1	25.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
5 – 9	69.4	70.4	68.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	27.2	26.4	27.9	1.4	1.2	1.5
10 – 14	39.1	39.3	38.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	57.1	56.9	57.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
15 – 19	34.0	33.3	34.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	63.0	63.5	62.7	1.4	1.6	1.3
20 – 24	29.9	32.4	27.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	67.8	65.2	69.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
25 – 29	26.6	29.9	23.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	71.7	68.3	74.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
30 – 34	23.8	27.4	20.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	74.6	70.7	77.9	1.0	1.3	0.8
35 – 39	17.7	21.4	14.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	80.9	77.0	84.3	0.9	1.1	0.8
40 – 44	13.1	15.2	11.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	85.5	83.1	87.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
45 – 49	11.5	13.8	9.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	87.3	84.7	89.7	0.8	1.0	0.5
50 – 54	10.3	12.1	8.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	88.8	86.8	90.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	8.6	10.4	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	90.5	88.5	92.2	0.5	0.7	0.5
60 – 64	7.3	9.8	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	91.8	89.3	93.9	0.5	0.6	0.4
65 – 69	4.4	6.1	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	94.7	93.0	96.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
70 – 74	2.8	3.7	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	96.3	95.4	96.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
75 – 79	2.2	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	96.9	95.9	97.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
80+	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.6	97.4	97.7	0.6	0.5	0.6

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Kilwa District (27.6%) and the lowest percentage is in Nachingwea District (22.6%). Kilwa District Council is the only council with percentage of population with birth certificate above regional average of 25.7 percent.

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25.7	26.7	24.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	71.3	70.1	72.3	1.2	0.0	1.1
Kilwa District	23.5	25.1	22.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	73.9	72.1	75.5	0.9	0.2	0.9
Mtama District	27.6	29.3	26.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	69.5	67.7	71.2	0.9	0.2	0.8
Lindi Municipal	25.2	26.5	23.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	72.0	70.6	73.4	1.0	0.2	1.0
Nachingwea District	24.7	26.1	23.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	73.2	71.8	74.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
Liwale District	22.6	23.8	21.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	74.8	73.4	76.1	0.9	0.4	0.9
Ruangwa District	25.7	26.7	24.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	71.3	70.1	72.3	1.2	0.0	1.1

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 24.5 percent of persons aged 18 years and above in Lindi Region have national identification cards while 12.7 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, the results show that a higher percentage of persons with national identification cards are in urban (36.4%) than in rural areas (21.3%). In addition, the results reveal that, 70.4 percent have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that about five percent (4.92%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

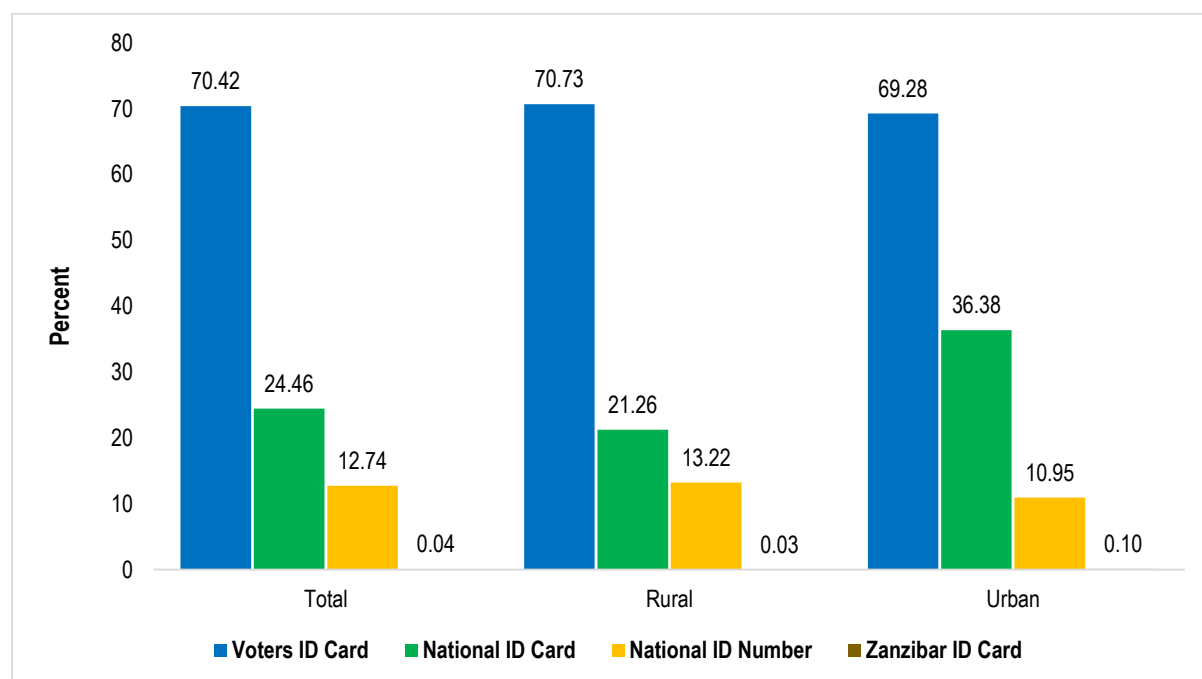


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Percentage of Person aged 18 and above					Person of All Ages	Person Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	24.46	12.74	0.04	2.1	70.42	0.39	4.92
Rural	21.26	13.22	0.03	1.41	70.73	0.32	4.59
Urban	36.38	10.95	0.1	4.66	69.28	0.67	5.79
Council							
Kilwa District	29.86	4.93	0.06	1.38	61.2	0.38	5.48
Mtama District	16.09	19.57	0.03	1.4	73.98	0.38	4.20
Lindi Municipal	28.52	15.33	0.06	3.33	72.62	0.54	5.65
Nachingwea District	14.43	16.22	0.03	2.36	74.77	0.37	4.66
Liwale District	30.53	12.7	0.04	1.86	69.24	0.29	4.63
Ruangwa District	29.29	10.38	0.03	2.35	72.71	0.4	4.52

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 6.9 percent of persons in private households in Lindi Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Ruangwa District council has the highest percentage (12.7%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by Mtama District Council (7.4%); and lastly Kilwa District with 3.7 percent. In addition, 1.0 percent has health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more persons (9.9%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (6.1%). On the other hand, 1.0 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.1 percent.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,169,055	6.9	6.8	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.5	7.1	7.9
Rural	927,168	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.2	6.8
Urban	241,887	9.9	10.1	9.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	12.1	11.3	12.7
Council										
Kilwa District	281,122	3.7	3.8	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	6.9	6.6	7.2
Mtama District	165,837	7.4	7.4	7.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.7	4.5	3.2
Lindi Municipal	171,962	7.0	7.1	6.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	10.0	9.5	10.3
Nachingwea District	231,997	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	5.0	4.6	5.3
Liwale District	133,771	5.7	5.9	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	6.4	6.6	6.2
Ruangwa District	184,366	12.7	11.6	13.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	13.1	11.1	14.6

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 1,192,786 persons (99.9%) out of 1,194,028 persons enumerated in Lindi Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (545 persons) followed by Countries Outside Africa (379 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,194,028	582,120	611,908	947,379	464,312	483,067	246,649	117,808	128,841
Tanzania	1,192,786	581,475	611,311	946,495	463,851	482,644	246,291	117,624	128,667
Other East African Countries	318	147	171	243	113	130	75	34	41
Other African Countries	545	279	266	416	216	200	129	63	66
Countries Outside Africa	379	219	160	225	132	93	154	87	67

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (89.6%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost 10 percent (10.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.6%) than urban area (9.7%).
- About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Four percent (4.0%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Kilwa District Council has the highest proportion (14.3%) of orphans than other councils in Lindi Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents⁴. This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a significant greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind⁵. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

7.2 Survival of Parents

The results indicate that 89.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Lindi Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 94.0 percent for children under one year to 82.0 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with 'father dead and mother alive' is higher (4.6%) than with 'father alive and mother dead' (1.8%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7. 1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	498,345	446,493	89.6	8,874	1.8	23,149	4.6	19,829	4.0
0	30,789	28,943	94.0	162	0.5	403	1.3	1,281	4.2
1	29,321	27,715	94.5	163	0.6	466	1.6	977	3.3
2	29,808	28,049	94.1	223	0.7	501	1.7	1,035	3.5
3	29,769	27,747	93.2	270	0.9	624	2.1	1,128	3.8
4	31,398	29,061	92.6	305	1.0	854	2.7	1,178	3.8
5	28,530	26,158	91.7	311	1.1	863	3.0	1,198	4.2
6	26,907	24,590	91.4	340	1.3	862	3.2	1,115	4.1
7	27,742	25,156	90.7	411	1.5	1,039	3.7	1,136	4.1
8	28,188	25,485	90.4	449	1.6	1,200	4.3	1,054	3.7
9	27,722	24,856	89.7	516	1.9	1,341	4.8	1,009	3.6
10	27,552	24,470	88.8	544	2.0	1,497	5.4	1,041	3.8
11	25,275	22,393	88.6	577	2.3	1,411	5.6	894	3.5
12	30,519	26,680	87.4	738	2.4	1,868	6.1	1,233	4.0
13	24,448	21,159	86.5	660	2.7	1,700	7.0	929	3.8
14	27,419	23,370	85.2	811	3.0	2,132	7.8	1,106	4.0
15	24,199	20,464	84.6	746	3.1	1,909	7.9	1,080	4.5
16	24,277	20,113	82.8	790	3.3	2,235	9.2	1,139	4.7
17	24,482	20,084	82.0	858	3.5	2,244	9.2	1,296	5.3

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	251,288	224,776	89.4	4,510	1.8	11,855	4.7	10,147	4.0
0	14,982	14,060	93.8	82	0.5	194	1.3	646	4.3
1	14,682	13,823	94.1	88	0.6	255	1.7	516	3.5
2	14,737	13,874	94.1	116	0.8	249	1.7	498	3.4
3	14,871	13,870	93.3	131	0.9	302	2.0	568	3.8
4	15,683	14,523	92.6	156	1.0	432	2.8	572	3.6
5	14,577	13,320	91.4	166	1.1	468	3.2	623	4.3
6	13,418	12,264	91.4	176	1.3	439	3.3	539	4.0
7	13,929	12,603	90.5	212	1.5	546	3.9	568	4.1
8	13,903	12,567	90.4	231	1.7	587	4.2	518	3.7
9	13,469	12,094	89.8	238	1.8	663	4.9	474	3.5
10	14,258	12,680	88.9	276	1.9	762	5.3	540	3.8
11	12,735	11,278	88.6	284	2.2	722	5.7	451	3.5
12	15,597	13,607	87.2	363	2.3	974	6.2	653	4.2
13	12,419	10,746	86.5	351	2.8	849	6.8	473	3.8
14	13,965	11,870	85.0	412	3.0	1,096	7.8	587	4.2
15	12,550	10,614	84.6	375	3.0	954	7.6	607	4.8
16	12,713	10,514	82.7	419	3.3	1,181	9.3	599	4.7
17	12,800	10,469	81.8	434	3.4	1,182	9.2	715	5.6

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

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	247,057	221,717	89.7	4,364	1.8	11,294	4.6	9,682	3.9
0	15,807	14,883	94.2	80	0.5	209	1.3	635	4.0
1	14,639	13,892	94.9	75	0.5	211	1.4	461	3.1
2	15,071	14,175	94.1	107	0.7	252	1.7	537	3.6
3	14,898	13,877	93.1	139	0.9	322	2.2	560	3.8
4	15,715	14,538	92.5	149	0.9	422	2.7	606	3.9
5	13,953	12,838	92.0	145	1.0	395	2.8	575	4.1
6	13,489	12,326	91.4	164	1.2	423	3.1	576	4.3
7	13,813	12,553	90.9	199	1.4	493	3.6	568	4.1
8	14,285	12,918	90.4	218	1.5	613	4.3	536	3.8
9	14,253	12,762	89.5	278	2.0	678	4.8	535	3.8
10	13,294	11,790	88.7	268	2.0	735	5.5	501	3.8
11	12,540	11,115	88.6	293	2.3	689	5.5	443	3.5
12	14,922	13,073	87.6	375	2.5	894	6.0	580	3.9
13	12,029	10,413	86.6	309	2.6	851	7.1	456	3.8
14	13,454	11,500	85.5	399	3.0	1,036	7.7	519	3.9
15	11,649	9,850	84.6	371	3.2	955	8.2	473	4.1
16	11,564	9,599	83.0	371	3.2	1,054	9.1	540	4.7
17	11,682	9,615	82.3	424	3.6	1,062	9.1	581	5.0

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Lindi Region ranges from 85.7 percent in Kilwa District to 92.0 percent in Ruangwa District Council.

The results further show that Lindi Municipal Council has the highest percentage (5.2%) of children with 'Father Dead and Mother Alive' compared with other councils in the Region. The same Council has the highest percentage of children with 'Father Alive and Mother Dead' (2.0%).

Table 7. 4: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	498,345	446,493	89.6	8,874	1.8	23,149	4.6	19,829	4.0
Rural	399,718	357,475	89.4	6,942	1.7	18,147	4.5	17,154	4.3
Urban	98,627	89,018	90.3	1,932	2.0	5,002	5.1	2,675	2.7
Council									
Kilwa District	141,335	121,188	85.7	2,428	1.7	6,703	4.7	11,016	7.8
Mtama District	67,091	60,996	90.9	1,286	1.9	3,387	5.0	1,422	2.1
Lindi Municipal	69,498	62,456	89.9	1,403	2.0	3,615	5.2	2,024	2.9
Nachingwea District	92,514	84,276	91.1	1,676	1.8	4,090	4.4	2,472	2.7
Liwale District	59,166	54,338	91.8	873	1.5	2,335	3.9	1,620	2.7
Ruangwa District	68,741	63,239	92.0	1,208	1.8	3,019	4.4	1,275	1.9

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Lindi Region has 10.4 percent of children under age 18 of age who are orphans. The results further show that about six percent (6.4%) of the children lost either father or mother and about four percent (4.0%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (10.6%) than urban areas (9.7%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 8.0 percent in Ruangwa District to 14.3 percent in Kilwa District (Table 7.5 and Map 7.1).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

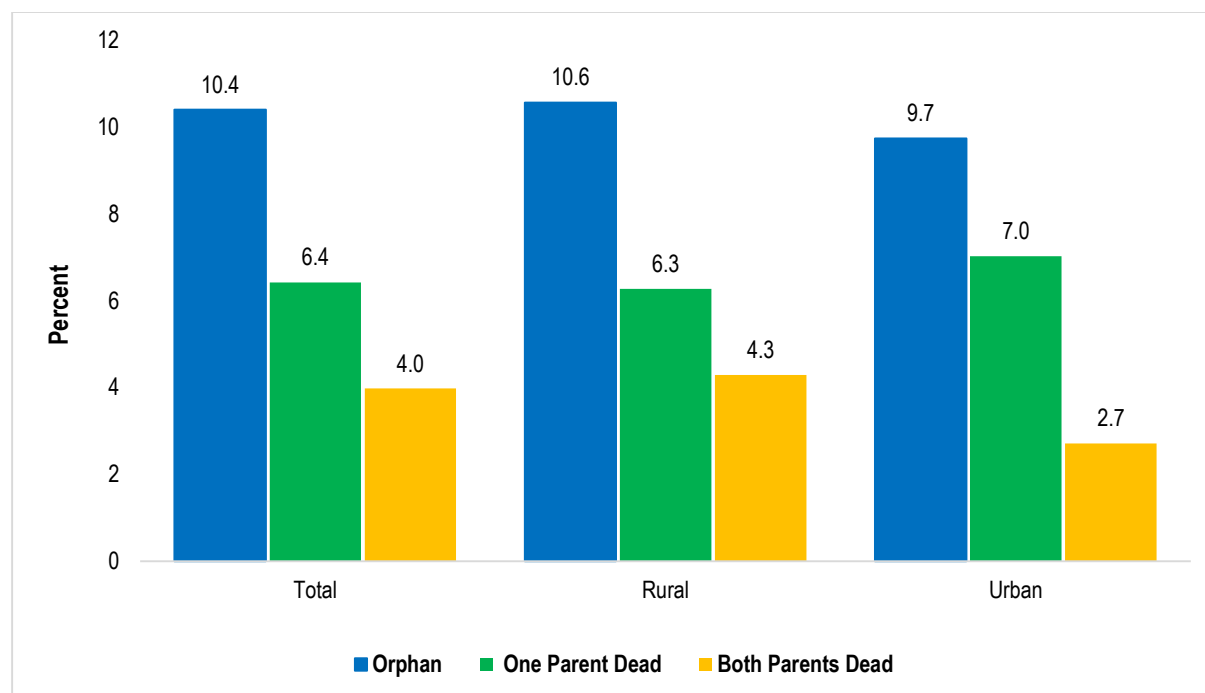
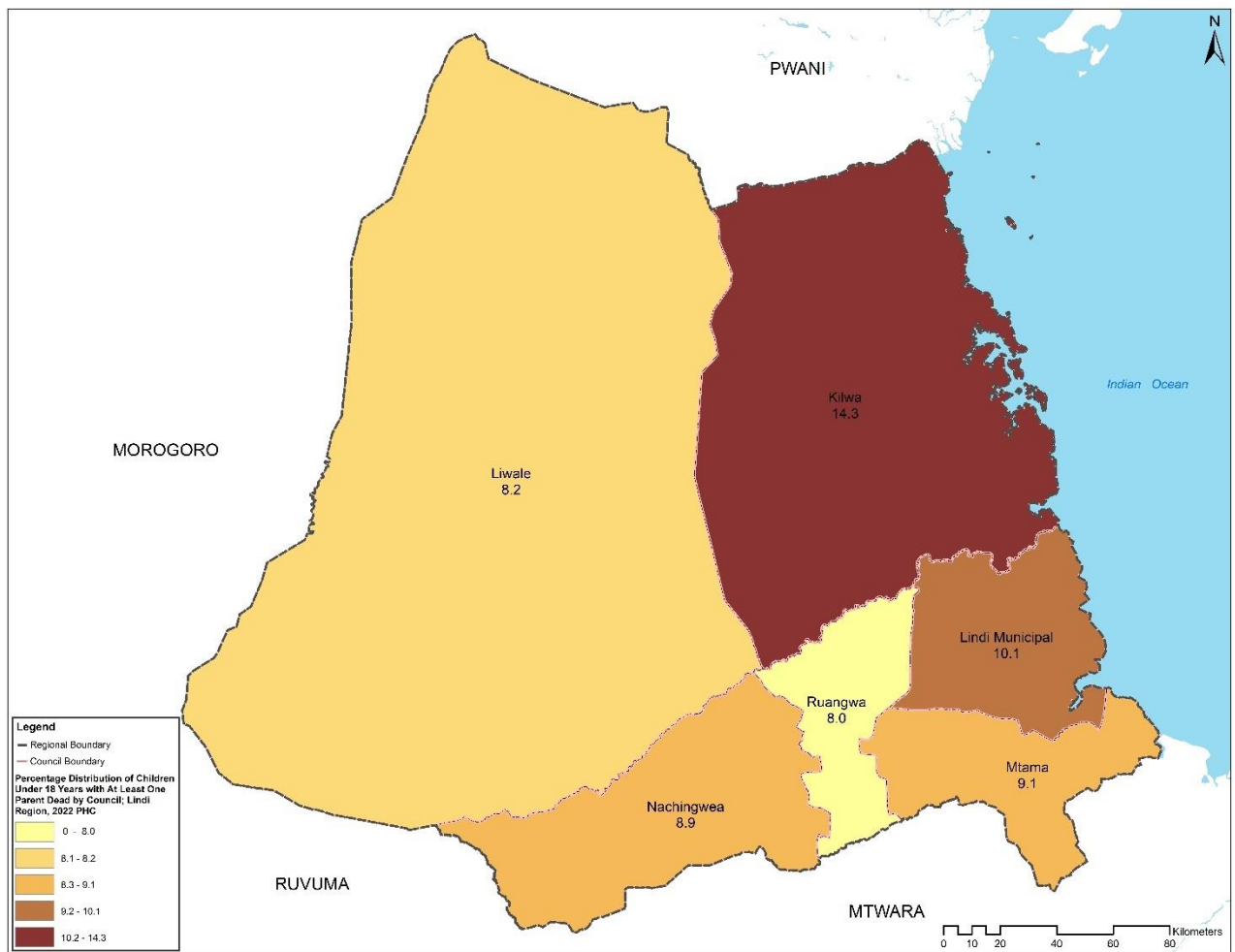


Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	498,345	446,493	89.6	32,023	6.4	19,829	4.0	51,852	10.4
Rural	399,718	357,475	89.4	25,089	6.3	17,154	4.3	42,243	10.6
Urban	98,627	89,018	90.3	6,934	7.0	2,675	2.7	9,609	9.7
Council									
Kilwa District	141,335	121,188	85.7	9,131	6.5	11,016	7.8	20,147	14.3
Mtama District	67,091	60,996	90.9	4,673	7.0	1,422	2.1	6,095	9.1
Lindi Municipal	69,498	62,456	89.9	5,018	7.2	2,024	2.9	7,042	10.1
Nachingwea District	92,514	84,276	91.1	5,766	6.2	2,472	2.7	8,238	8.9
Liwale District	59,166	54,338	91.8	3,208	5.4	1,620	2.7	4,828	8.2
Ruangwa District	68,741	63,239	92.0	4,227	6.1	1,275	1.9	5,502	8.0

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than three quarter (77.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region are literate; 75.4 percent in rural and 85.6 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 81.0 percent. It is higher among males (82.9%) than females (79.2%).
- About eighty three percent (83.1%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 12.3 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 83.1 percent. It is higher (91.1%) in urban than in rural areas (81.2%).
- The majority (81.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 15.3 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About two percent (2.3%) of the population aged four years and above attained university education.

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Literacy

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

The results show that out of 1,042,943 persons aged five years and above in Lindi Region, 786,509 persons (75.4%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (78.8 %) than females (72.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 89.5 percent is observed for age group 15 – 19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 65 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

The literacy rate in urban areas is higher (84.5%) than in rural areas (73.0%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,042,943	507,165	535,778	786,509	399,482	387,027	75.4	78.8	72.2
5 - 9	139,089	69,296	69,793	72,485	34,234	38,251	52.1	49.4	54.8
10-14	135,213	68,974	66,239	117,911	58,072	59,839	87.2	84.2	90.3
15 - 19	116,835	59,913	56,922	104,618	53,059	51,559	89.5	88.6	90.6
20 - 24	103,820	49,383	54,437	89,909	43,007	46,902	86.6	87.1	86.2
25 - 29	87,654	41,964	45,690	76,042	36,990	39,052	86.8	88.1	85.5
30 - 34	80,885	38,991	41,894	66,914	34,072	32,842	82.7	87.4	78.4
35 - 39	72,299	34,508	37,791	53,380	28,002	25,378	73.8	81.1	67.2
40 - 44	65,568	31,726	33,842	47,305	24,947	22,358	72.1	78.6	66.1
45 - 49	58,438	28,573	29,865	41,986	22,125	19,861	71.8	77.4	66.5
50 - 54	45,907	22,288	23,619	33,804	17,791	16,013	73.6	79.8	67.8
55 - 59	34,808	16,406	18,402	26,010	13,655	12,355	74.7	83.2	67.1
60 - 64	30,633	14,485	16,148	20,623	11,885	8,738	67.3	82.1	54.1
65 - 69	19,338	8,741	10,597	11,588	6,894	4,694	59.9	78.9	44.3
70 - 74	20,920	9,169	11,751	10,982	6,726	4,256	52.5	73.4	36.2
75 - 79	11,964	5,195	6,769	5,824	3,662	2,162	48.7	70.5	31.9
80+	19,572	7,553	12,019	7,128	4,361	2,767	36.4	57.7	23.0

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

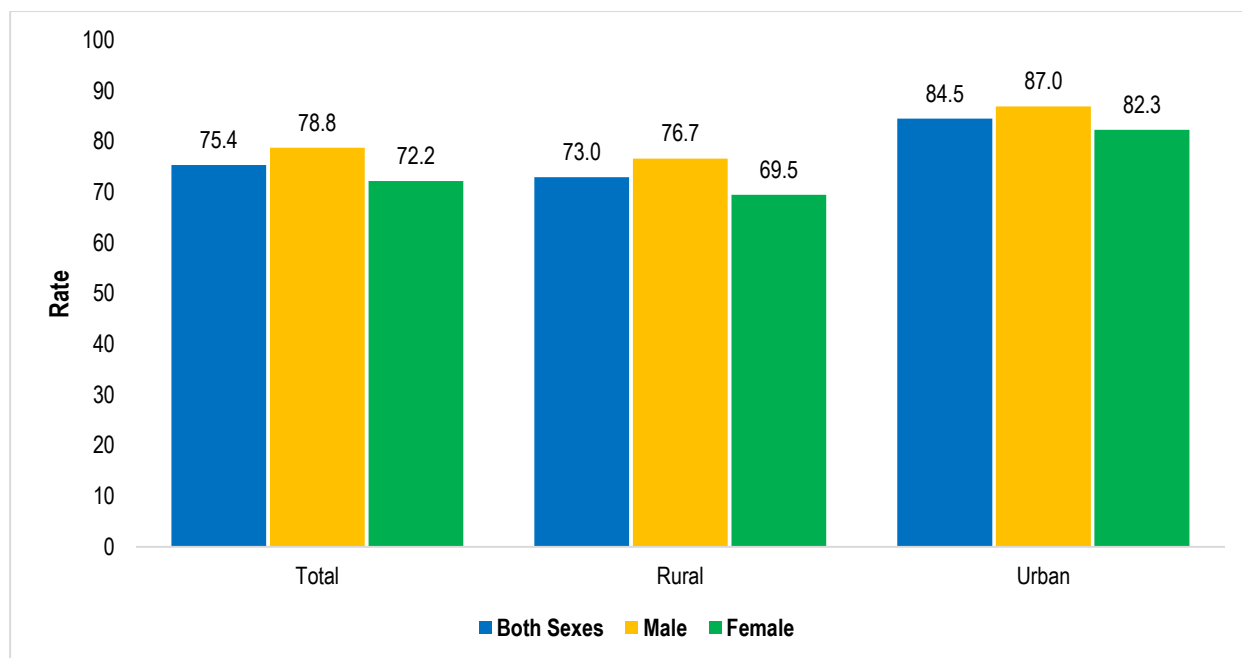
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	825,362	403,767	421,595	602,607	309,574	293,033	73.0	76.7	69.5
5 – 9	111,896	55,961	55,935	53,878	25,440	28,438	48.2	45.5	50.8
10-14	108,708	55,930	52,778	92,902	45,981	46,921	85.5	82.2	88.9
15 – 19	91,069	47,620	43,449	80,045	41,438	38,607	87.9	87.0	88.9
20 – 24	79,675	38,237	41,438	67,252	32,558	34,694	84.4	85.1	83.7
25 – 29	66,781	32,318	34,463	56,616	27,953	28,663	84.8	86.5	83.2
30 – 34	61,868	29,998	31,870	49,906	25,762	24,144	80.7	85.9	75.8
35 – 39	55,947	26,718	29,229	39,951	21,195	18,756	71.4	79.3	64.2
40 – 44	51,596	24,866	26,730	36,006	19,072	16,934	69.8	76.7	63.4
45 – 49	47,209	23,003	24,206	32,997	17,411	15,586	69.9	75.7	64.4
50 – 54	37,364	18,126	19,238	26,909	14,235	12,674	72.0	78.5	65.9
55 – 59	28,494	13,448	15,046	20,933	11,080	9,853	73.5	82.4	65.5
60 – 64	24,932	11,851	13,081	16,388	9,616	6,772	65.7	81.1	51.8
65 – 69	15,989	7,199	8,790	9,284	5,590	3,694	58.1	77.6	42.0
70 – 74	17,316	7,622	9,694	8,860	5,509	3,351	51.2	72.3	34.6
75 – 79	10,065	4,426	5,639	4,797	3,068	1,729	47.7	69.3	30.7
80+	16,453	6,444	10,009	5,883	3,666	2,217	35.8	56.9	22.2

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	217,581	103,398	114,183	183,902	89,908	93,994	84.5	87.0	82.3
5 – 9	27,193	13,335	13,858	18,607	8,794	9,813	68.4	65.9	70.8
10-14	26,505	13,044	13,461	25,009	12,091	12,918	94.4	92.7	96.0
15 – 19	25,766	12,293	13,473	24,573	11,621	12,952	95.4	94.5	96.1
20 – 24	24,145	11,146	12,999	22,657	10,449	12,208	93.8	93.7	93.9
25 – 29	20,873	9,646	11,227	19,426	9,037	10,389	93.1	93.7	92.5
30 – 34	19,017	8,993	10,024	17,008	8,310	8,698	89.4	92.4	86.8
35 – 39	16,352	7,790	8,562	13,429	6,807	6,622	82.1	87.4	77.3
40 – 44	13,972	6,860	7,112	11,299	5,875	5,424	80.9	85.6	76.3
45 – 49	11,229	5,570	5,659	8,989	4,714	4,275	80.1	84.6	75.5
50 – 54	8,543	4,162	4,381	6,895	3,556	3,339	80.7	85.4	76.2
55 – 59	6,314	2,958	3,356	5,077	2,575	2,502	80.4	87.1	74.6
60 – 64	5,701	2,634	3,067	4,235	2,269	1,966	74.3	86.1	64.1
65 – 69	3,349	1,542	1,807	2,304	1,304	1,000	68.8	84.6	55.3
70 – 74	3,604	1,547	2,057	2,122	1,217	905	58.9	78.7	44.0
75 – 79	1,899	769	1,130	1,027	594	433	54.1	77.2	38.3

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
80+	3,119	1,109	2,010	1,245	695	550	39.9	62.7	27.4

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 85 percent; the rate is the highest among secondary school in the age group of 14-17 years (90.5%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

The literacy rate among population in primary school age in Lindi Region is 77.9 percent and among secondary school age population is 90.5 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

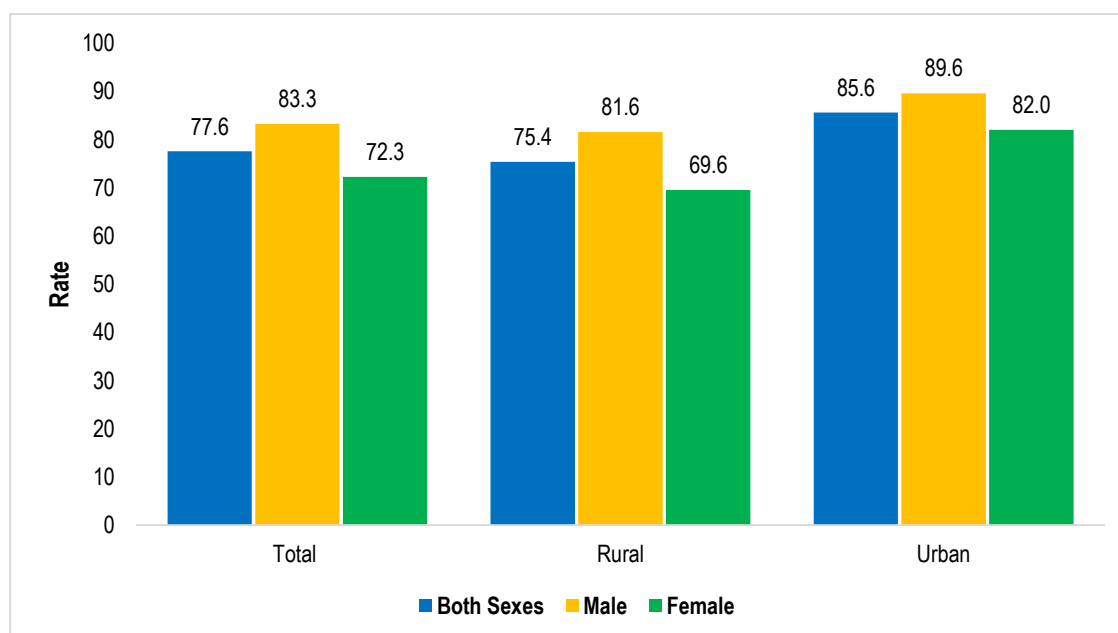
Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	89.6	88.2	91.2	88.1	86.6	89.7	95.4	94.4	96.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	88.2	87.9	88.4	86.3	86.2	86.4	94.6	94.2	95.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	86.2	87.6	84.9	84.3	85.9	82.6	92.7	93.4	92.1
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	80.4	84.4	76.7	78.4	82.8	74.1	87.9	90.5	85.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	54.8	74.3	39.5	53.3	73.1	37.6	61.9	80.0	48.2
Population Aged 4 years and above	73.7	76.9	70.6	71.2	74.7	67.9	83.0	85.2	80.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	78.0	83.4	73.0	75.8	81.8	70.3	85.9	89.8	82.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	76.2	82.6	70.4	73.9	80.9	67.6	84.5	89.1	80.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	77.9	74.9	80.9	75.2	72.1	78.4	88.9	86.8	90.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	90.5	88.7	92.4	89.1	87.2	91.1	95.7	94.7	96.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

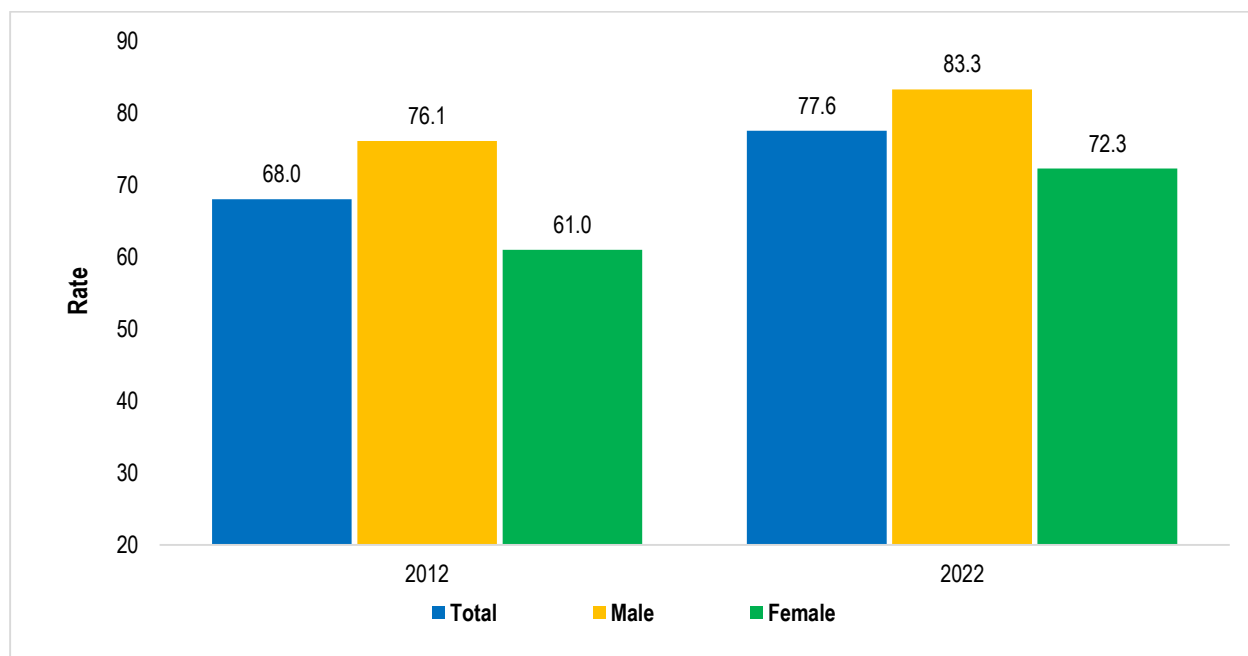
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region is 77.6 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (83.3%) than females (72.3%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (85.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.4%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



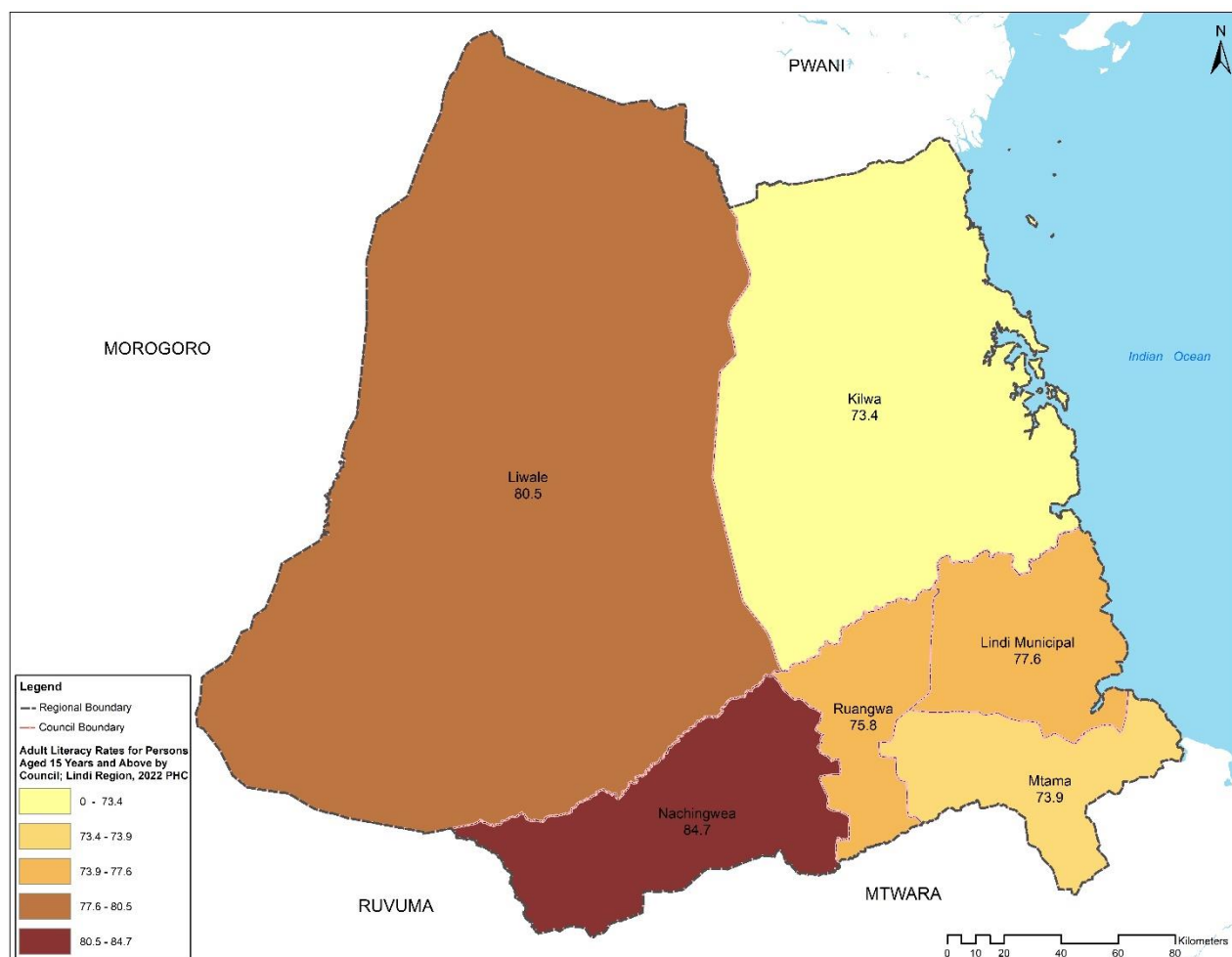
Literacy rates among adults increased from 68.0 percent in 2012 to 77.6 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (11.3 percentage point difference) than males (7.2 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 73.4 percent in Kilwa District to 84.7 percent in Nachingwea District. Other councils besides Kilwa District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Ruangwa District (75.8%), Mtama District (73.9) and Lindi Municipal (77.6%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 68.0 percent in 2012 to 77.6 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 9.6 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 13.6 percent observed in Mtama District (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	68.0	76.1	61.0	77.6	83.3	72.3	9.6	7.2	11.3
Rural	65.7	74.4	58.2	75.4	81.6	69.6	11.9	8.9	14.1
Urban	77.2	83.3	72.1	85.6	89.6	82.0	8.4	6.3	9.9
Council									
Kilwa District	64.6	74.8	56.0	73.4	80.3	67.0	8.8	5.5	11.1
Mtama District	60.3	69.6	52.6	73.9	80.7	68.0	13.6	11.2	15.4
Lindi Municipal	72.7	79.0	67.3	77.6	83.2	72.5	4.9	4.2	5.2
Nachingwea District	76.0	81.9	70.8	84.7	88.2	81.4	8.7	6.3	10.6
Liwale District	73.2	81.9	65.6	80.5	86.6	74.5	7.3	4.7	8.9
Ruangwa District	77.1	83.2	71.1	75.8	81.3	70.6	(1.3)	(1.9)	(0.5)

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Lindi Region, literacy rate is 77.6. It is highest in Kiswahili only (65.1%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (11.8%) and is lowest for other languages (0.2%). In addition, results show that generally from age 25 years and above, illiteracy rates increase with age except for age 50 years to age 59 years whereby the illiteracy rate decreased slightly.

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	65.1	0.5	11.8	0.2	77.6	22.4	768,641	
15 – 19	63.4	0.6	25.5	0.1	89.5	10.5	116,835	
20 – 24	69.2	0.6	16.6	0.1	86.6	13.4	103,820	
25 – 29	71.6	0.5	14.5	0.1	86.8	13.2	87,654	
30 – 34	68.2	0.5	13.9	0.1	82.7	17.3	80,885	
35 – 39	65.3	0.4	7.9	0.2	73.8	26.2	72,299	
40 – 44	66.1	0.4	5.5	0.3	72.1	27.9	65,568	
45 – 49	66.3	0.4	4.9	0.3	71.8	28.2	58,438	
50 – 54	68.8	0.3	4.2	0.3	73.6	26.4	45,907	
55 – 59	70.0	0.4	4.1	0.2	74.7	25.3	34,808	
60 – 64	61.9	0.3	4.8	0.3	67.3	32.7	30,633	
65 – 69	54.5	0.3	4.8	0.3	59.9	40.1	19,338	
70 – 74	48.3	0.3	3.4	0.4	52.5	47.5	20,920	
75 – 79	44.9	0.3	3.0	0.5	48.7	51.3	11,964	
80+	33.9	0.3	1.5	0.7	36.4	63.6	19,572	

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

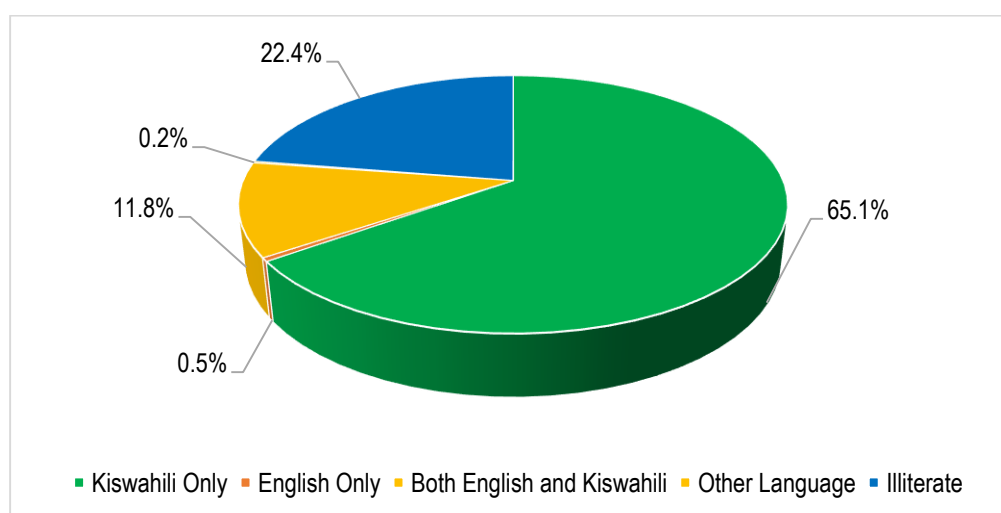


Table 8.7 and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (65.2 %) than in urban areas (64.8 %). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (20.1 %) than in rural areas (9.5 %). In both rural and urban areas, males are more literate in Kiswahili only.

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	65.1	0.5	11.8	0.2	77.6	22.4	768,641
Male	68.5	0.5	14.0	0.3	83.3	16.7	368,895
Female	62.0	0.4	9.7	0.1	72.3	27.7	399,746
Rural	65.2	0.4	9.5	0.2	75.4	24.6	604,758
Male	69.3	0.5	11.6	0.3	81.6	18.4	291,876
Female	61.4	0.4	7.6	0.1	69.6	30.4	312,882
Urban	64.8	0.5	20.1	0.2	85.6	14.4	163,883
Male	65.6	0.5	23.2	0.3	89.6	10.4	77,019
Female	64.1	0.5	17.3	0.2	82.0	18.0	86,864

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

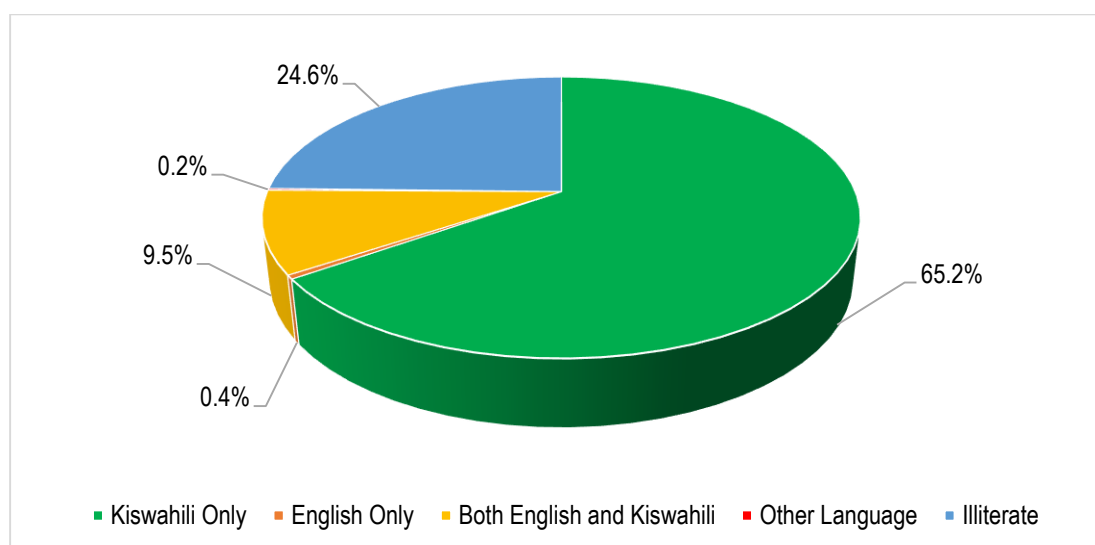


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Morogoro Urban, 2022 PHC

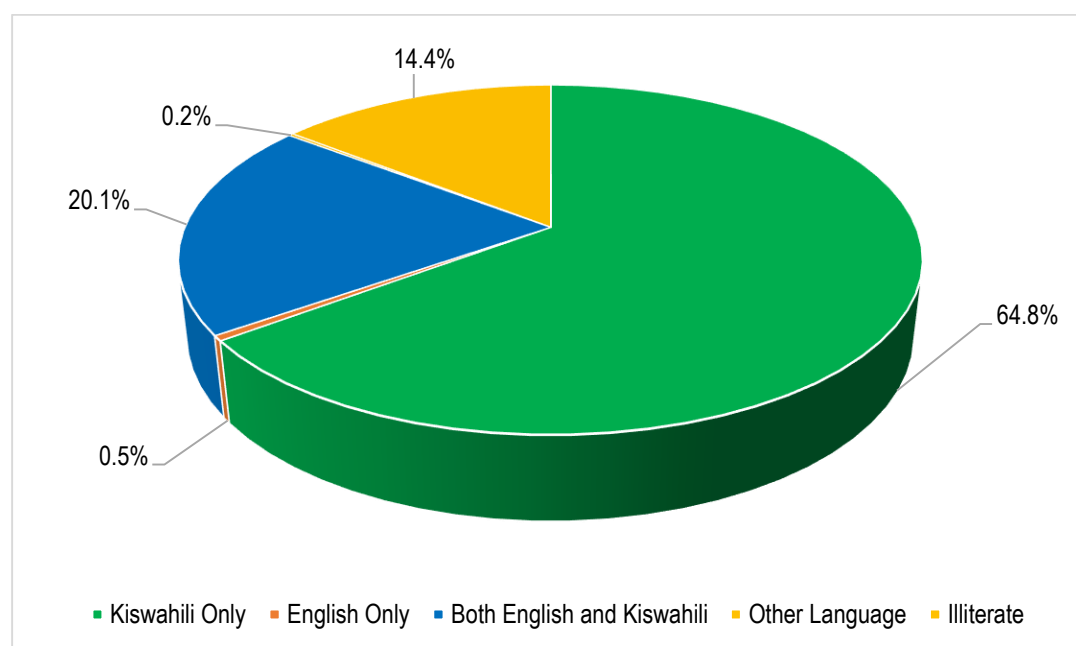


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Lindi Region differ across councils with Kilwa District having the highest illiteracy rate (26.6 %), followed by Mtama District (26.1 %). The council with lowest illiteracy rate is Nachingwea District (15.3%), followed by Liwale District (19.5%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	65.1	0.5	11.8	0.2	77.6	22.4	768,641
Rural	65.2	0.4	9.5	0.2	75.4	24.6	604,758
Urban	64.8	0.5	20.1	0.2	85.6	14.4	163,883
Council							
Kilwa District	62.8	0.7	9.5	0.4	73.4	26.6	175,300
Mtama District	63.9	0.3	9.6	0.2	73.9	26.1	109,341
Lindi Municipal	63.1	0.4	13.8	0.3	77.6	22.4	115,766
Nachingwea District	68.4	0.4	15.7	0.1	84.7	15.3	154,998
Liwale District	68.9	0.3	11.1	0.1	80.5	19.5	86,165
Ruangwa District	64.8	0.3	10.5	0.2	75.8	24.2	127,071

8.3 Numeracy

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

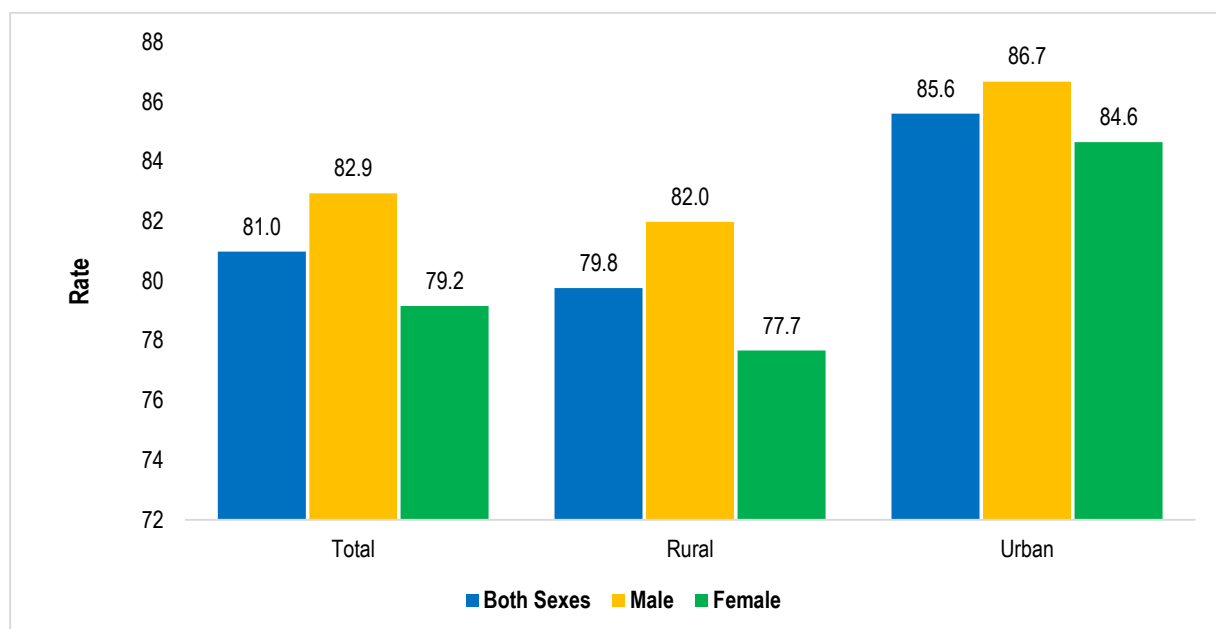
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,021,575 persons aged 5 years and above in Lindi Region, 827,317 persons (81.0%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (82.9%) than females (79.2%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (90.3%) for youth aged 15 to 19 years and is relatively low (53.2%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages population (80 years and above) which is 48.1% percent. Numeracy rate is higher (85.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.8%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.0	82.9	79.2	79.8	82.0	77.7	85.6	86.7	84.6
5-9	53.2	51.0	55.4	50.4	48.2	52.5	64.6	62.4	66.6
10-14	86.9	84.9	89.1	85.8	83.7	88.1	91.4	90.0	92.8
15 – 19	90.3	89.9	90.8	89.6	89.2	90.0	92.9	92.3	93.5
20 – 24	89.4	89.8	89.1	88.7	89.2	88.1	91.9	91.8	92.0
25 – 29	90.0	91.0	89.1	89.3	90.6	88.1	92.4	92.5	92.4
30 – 34	88.5	91.0	86.3	87.9	90.7	85.3	90.5	91.9	89.4
35 – 39	85.3	89.0	81.9	84.5	88.6	80.9	87.8	90.4	85.4
40 – 44	84.5	87.9	81.4	83.8	87.6	80.3	87.1	88.9	85.5
45 – 49	84.7	88.0	81.5	84.0	87.6	80.6	87.6	89.9	85.3
50 – 54	84.6	88.5	81.0	84.2	88.4	80.3	86.3	88.9	83.9
55 – 59	84.3	89.6	79.7	83.8	89.3	78.9	86.8	90.7	83.3
60 – 64	79.8	88.5	72.0	79.1	88.2	70.8	82.8	89.6	77.0
65 – 69	74.3	86.6	64.1	73.3	86.2	62.8	79.0	88.5	70.9
70 – 74	67.8	81.9	56.8	67.1	81.6	55.7	71.1	83.2	62.1
75–79	63.0	78.8	50.9	62.1	78.3	49.5	67.6	81.9	57.9
80+	48.1	67.1	36.2	47.5	66.9	35.1	51.2	68.1	41.9

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 89.4 percent. The rate is higher (90.2%) for males than females (88.7%); however among teenagers the rate is higher (90.9%) for females than males (89.2%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (89.9%) in urban than in rural areas (86.5%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in is 90.6 percent and 78.2 percent for the persons in primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (91.6%) for females than for males (89.6%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	90.1	89.2	90.9	89.3	88.5	90.2	92.9	92.2	93.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.9	89.8	90.0	89.2	89.2	89.1	92.4	92.0	92.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	89.4	90.2	88.7	88.7	89.7	87.7	91.8	92.0	91.6
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	78.2	76.1	80.3	76.4	74.3	78.6	85.3	83.6	86.8
Secondary School (14–17 years)	90.6	89.6	91.6	89.8	88.9	90.9	93.3	92.6	94.0
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	87.2	89.5	85.1	86.5	89.1	84.1	89.9	91.1	88.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	68.2	82.1	57.4	67.4	81.6	56.1	72.4	84.1	63.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	85.1	88.6	82.0	84.3	88.1	80.7	88.4	90.5	86.6
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.3	88.4	80.7	83.5	88.0	79.4	87.7	90.2	85.5

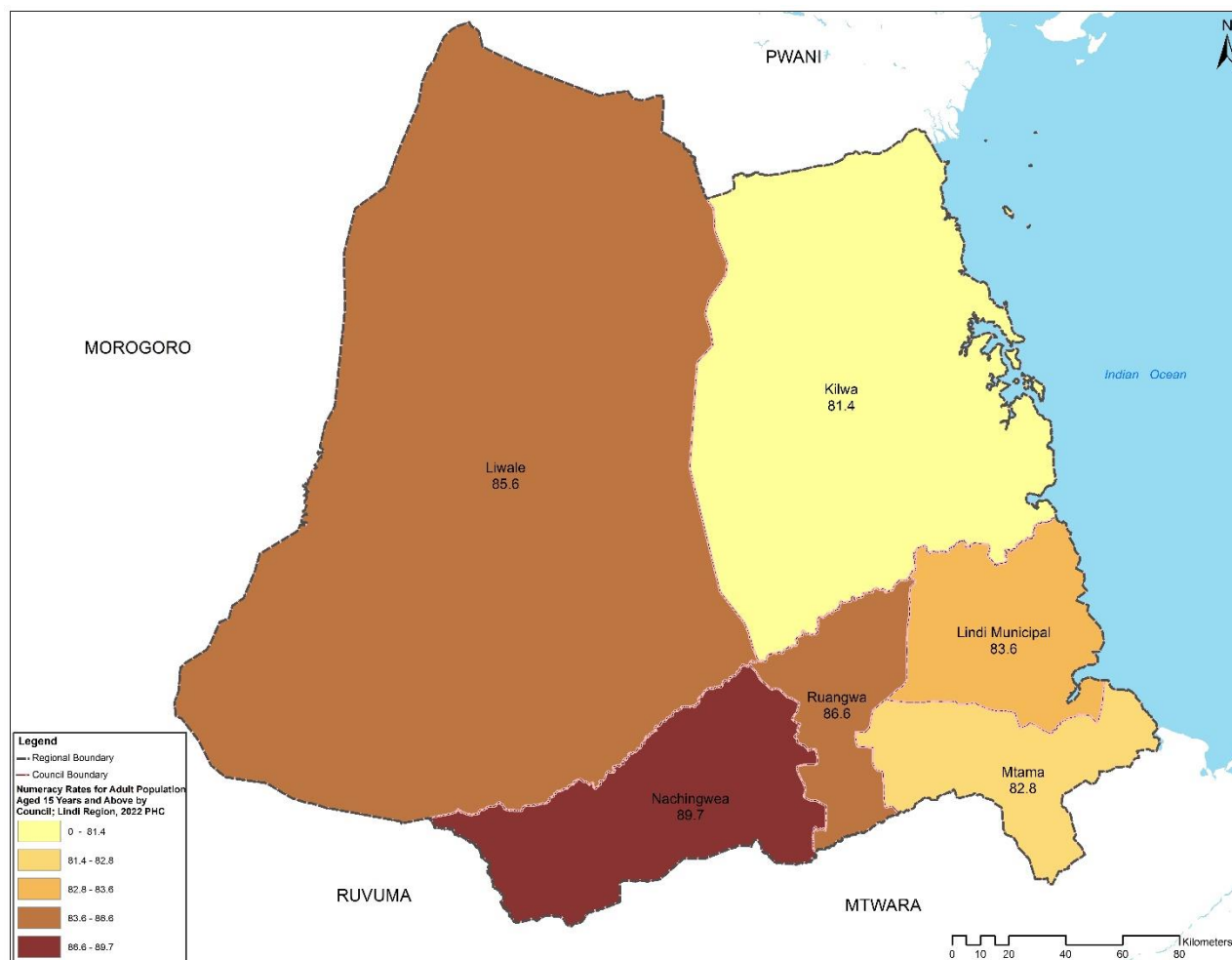
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region is 85.0 percent and is higher (88.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (84.1%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 81.4 percent in Kilwa District to 89.7 percent in Nachingwea District (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	752,005	357,829	394,176	638,960	317,132	321,828	85.0	88.6	81.6
Rural	592,461	283,791	308,670	498,209	250,162	248,047	84.1	88.2	80.4
Urban	159,544	74,038	85,506	140,751	66,970	73,781	88.2	90.5	86.3
Council									
Kilwa District	165,748	78,106	87,642	134,894	66,901	67,993	81.4	85.7	77.6
Mtama District	108,743	50,521	58,222	90,047	44,254	45,793	82.8	87.6	78.7
Lindi Municipal	113,839	53,603	60,236	95,118	46,689	48,429	83.6	87.1	80.4
Nachingwea District	153,744	73,984	79,760	137,961	68,008	69,953	89.7	91.9	87.7
Liwale District	83,978	40,574	43,404	71,899	36,458	35,441	85.6	89.9	81.7
Ruangwa District	125,953	61,041	64,912	109,041	54,822	54,219	86.6	89.8	83.5

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



8.4 Education

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

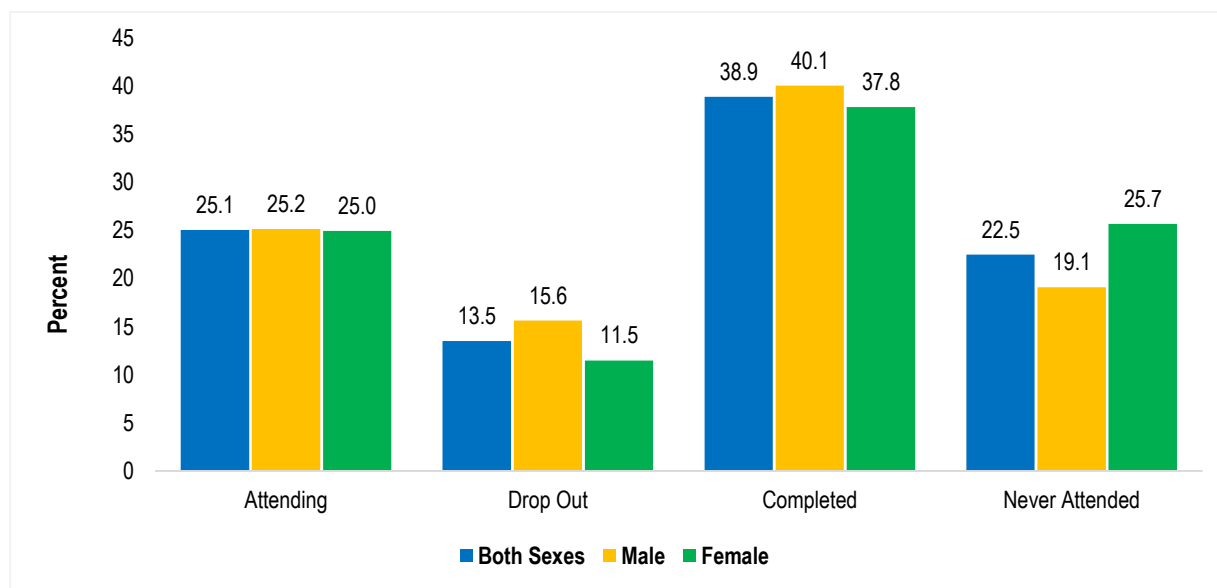
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 1,074,341 persons aged four years and above in Lindi Region, 38.9 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 25.1 percent are attending school, 13.5 percent have dropped out and 22.5 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (25.7%) compared with that of males (19.1%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (15.6%) among males than among females (11.5%) (Table 8.12 and Figure 8.8).

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



More than eighty percent (83.1%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 12.3 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 61.5 percent are attending, 7.4 percent had never been to school, while 16.4 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (14.7%) than among the primary school age population (3.9%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,074,341	25.1	13.5	38.9	22.5	522,848	25.2	15.6	40.1	19.1	551,493	25.0	11.5	37.8	25.7
4	31,398	15.9	0.1	0.1	83.9	15,683	14.3	0.1	0.1	85.5	15,715	17.4	0.1	0.1	82.4
5	28,530	37.3	0.2	0.1	62.4	14,577	35.0	0.3	0.2	64.5	13,953	39.6	0.2	0.1	60.1
6	26,907	60.1	0.4	0.2	39.4	13,418	57.3	0.4	0.2	42.1	13,489	62.9	0.3	0.1	36.7
4-6	86,835	36.6	0.2	0.1	63.0	43,678	34.4	0.3	0.2	65.1	43,157	38.8	0.2	0.1	60.9
7	27,742	75.0	0.6	0.2	24.2	13,929	72.7	0.7	0.3	26.3	13,813	77.3	0.4	0.2	22.1
8	28,188	82.8	1.0	0.2	15.9	13,903	80.7	1.4	0.3	17.6	14,285	84.9	0.7	0.2	14.2
9	27,722	85.8	2.2	0.3	11.8	13,469	83.6	2.8	0.3	13.4	14,253	87.8	1.6	0.3	10.3
10	27,552	86.2	3.6	0.3	9.9	14,258	83.3	4.9	0.3	11.5	13,294	89.3	2.2	0.4	8.2
11	25,275	86.3	5.2	0.5	8.0	12,735	82.6	7.4	0.5	9.4	12,540	90.1	2.9	0.4	6.6
12	30,519	84.0	7.0	1.0	8.0	15,597	80.1	9.9	1.1	8.9	14,922	88.2	3.9	1.0	7.0
13	24,448	81.9	8.5	2.0	7.5	12,419	77.3	11.9	2.1	8.6	12,029	86.7	5.1	2.0	6.3
7-13	191,446	83.1	3.9	0.6	12.3	96,310	80.0	5.5	0.7	13.7	95,136	86.3	2.3	0.6	10.8
14	27,419	76.7	9.9	6.3	7.1	13,965	71.3	14.0	6.4	8.2	13,454	82.3	5.7	6.2	5.8
15	24,199	67.3	13.0	12.6	7.1	12,550	62.6	17.4	12.2	7.8	11,649	72.4	8.3	13.1	6.2
16	24,277	56.8	16.3	19.7	7.3	12,713	52.6	20.4	19.4	7.6	11,564	61.3	11.8	20.1	6.9
17	24,482	43.6	20.1	28.1	8.2	12,800	40.9	24.1	26.4	8.7	11,682	46.7	15.7	30.0	7.6
14 - 17	100,377	61.5	14.7	16.4	7.4	52,028	57.1	18.9	15.9	8.1	48,349	66.3	10.2	16.9	6.6
18	23,124	25.8	23.3	40.3	10.6	11,667	27.7	26.5	35.5	10.3	11,457	23.9	20.1	45.1	10.9
19	20,753	15.7	24.4	49.7	10.2	10,183	19.5	27.6	43.0	9.8	10,570	12.0	21.3	56.2	10.5
18 - 19	43,877	21.0	23.8	44.7	10.4	21,850	23.9	27.0	39.0	10.1	22,027	18.2	20.7	50.4	10.7
20	22,516	8.4	23.8	54.8	13.1	10,826	11.0	27.9	48.8	12.3	11,690	5.9	20.1	60.3	13.7
21	17,804	6.6	24.2	59.3	9.9	8,504	8.6	28.8	53.0	9.5	9,300	4.8	20.0	65.0	10.2
22	27,243	3.8	24.0	60.8	11.5	12,892	5.0	29.1	54.6	11.3	14,351	2.7	19.4	66.3	11.6
23	19,240	2.8	21.6	65.0	10.6	9,209	3.8	26.1	59.6	10.5	10,031	1.8	17.4	70.0	10.8
24	17,017	2.0	20.3	67.7	10.0	7,952	2.9	24.5	62.5	10.1	9,065	1.3	16.6	72.2	9.9
20 - 24	103,820	4.8	22.9	61.1	11.1	49,383	6.3	27.5	55.3	10.9	54,437	3.4	18.8	66.4	11.4
25+	547,986	0.4	16.1	57.9	25.5	259,599	0.5	18.1	63.4	17.9	288,387	0.4	14.4	52.9	32.4

In Lindi Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (24.2%) than that of urban areas (16.0%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (14.1%) than in urban areas (11.3%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (44.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (37.5%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

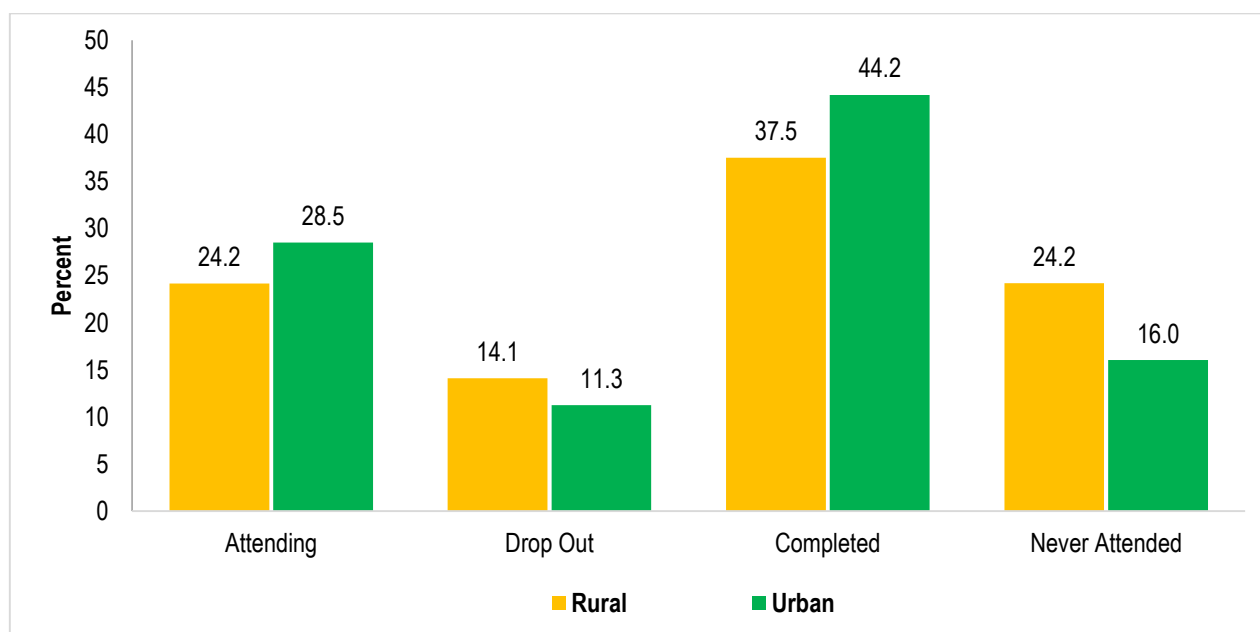


Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	850,835	24.2	14.1	37.5	24.2	416,499	24.2	16.4	38.8	20.6	434,336	24.1	11.9	36.3	27.7
4	25,473	12.7	0.1	0.1	87.1	12,732	11.1	0.1	0.1	88.7	12,741	14.3	0.0	0.1	85.6
5	22,992	32.4	0.2	0.1	67.2	11,738	30.1	0.3	0.2	69.5	11,254	34.9	0.2	0.1	64.8
6	21,852	56.3	0.4	0.1	43.1	10,918	53.4	0.5	0.2	46.0	10,934	59.3	0.3	0.1	40.3
4 - 6	70,317	32.7	0.2	0.1	66.9	35,388	30.4	0.3	0.1	69.1	34,929	35.0	0.2	0.1	64.7
7	22,375	72.0	0.6	0.2	27.2	11,254	69.7	0.7	0.3	29.3	11,121	74.3	0.4	0.2	25.0
8	22,492	80.5	1.2	0.2	18.1	11,169	78.2	1.6	0.2	20.0	11,323	82.7	0.8	0.2	16.3
9	22,185	83.8	2.4	0.3	13.5	10,882	81.5	3.1	0.2	15.2	11,303	86.1	1.6	0.3	12.0
10	22,247	84.3	4.0	0.3	11.4	11,594	81.2	5.4	0.3	13.1	10,653	87.6	2.4	0.4	9.5
11	20,437	84.9	5.6	0.5	9.0	10,326	81.2	8.0	0.5	10.3	10,111	88.8	3.2	0.4	7.6
12	24,816	82.6	7.6	1.0	8.8	12,759	78.1	10.9	1.0	9.9	12,057	87.3	4.1	0.9	7.7
13	19,489	80.4	9.1	2.0	8.5	10,025	75.4	12.6	2.1	9.8	9,464	85.8	5.3	1.8	7.1
7-13	154,041	81.2	4.3	0.6	13.9	78,009	77.9	6.1	0.7	15.4	76,032	84.6	2.5	0.6	12.3
14	21,719	75.0	10.8	6.2	8.0	11,226	69.1	15.3	6.5	9.1	10,493	81.3	6.1	5.9	6.7
15	19,060	65.5	14.0	12.6	7.9	10,113	60.0	18.6	12.7	8.7	8,947	71.7	8.7	12.5	7.0
16	18,992	53.9	17.4	20.3	8.4	10,160	49.4	21.8	20.1	8.7	8,832	59.1	12.4	20.5	8.1
17	19,045	40.1	21.6	29.0	9.3	10,218	37.4	25.4	27.4	9.8	8,827	43.2	17.2	30.8	8.9
14 - 17	78,816	59.2	15.8	16.7	8.4	41,717	54.3	20.1	16.5	9.1	37,099	64.6	10.8	16.9	7.6
18	17,967	22.9	25.0	40.0	12.1	9,223	24.9	28.0	35.5	11.5	8,744	20.9	21.8	44.7	12.6
19	16,005	13.9	25.4	49.1	11.6	7,906	17.5	28.7	42.9	11.0	8,099	10.4	22.2	55.1	12.3
18 - 19	33,972	18.7	25.2	44.3	11.9	17,129	21.5	28.3	38.9	11.3	16,843	15.8	22.0	49.7	12.5
20	17,376	6.7	25.1	53.4	14.8	8,461	9.3	29.3	47.5	13.9	8,915	4.2	21.1	59.0	15.7
21	13,679	4.8	25.8	58.3	11.1	6,560	6.6	30.9	51.7	10.8	7,119	3.1	21.1	64.3	11.5
22	20,931	2.7	25.0	59.6	12.8	9,998	3.8	30.3	53.4	12.6	10,933	1.6	20.1	65.2	13.0
23	14,709	1.9	22.3	63.9	12.0	7,101	2.6	27.4	58.5	11.6	7,608	1.2	17.5	69.0	12.4
24	12,980	1.6	21.3	65.7	11.4	6,117	2.2	25.8	60.5	11.6	6,863	1.0	17.3	70.4	11.4
20 - 24	79,675	3.6	24.0	59.8	12.6	38,237	5.0	28.9	53.9	12.2	41,438	2.3	19.5	65.3	12.9
25+	434,014	0.4	16.8	55.9	26.9	206,019	0.5	19.0	61.7	18.8	227,995	0.3	14.9	50.6	34.2

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Lindi Urban, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	223,506	28.5	11.3	44.2	16.0	106,349	29.0	12.6	44.9	13.5	117,157	28.1	10.0	43.6	18.3
4	5,925	29.5	0.2	0.1	70.3	2,951	28.1	0.1	0.0	71.8	2,974	30.9	0.2	0.1	68.8
5	5,538	57.3	0.2	0.2	42.3	2,839	55.7	0.2	0.2	43.9	2,699	59.1	0.2	0.1	40.6
6	5,055	76.4	0.1	0.3	23.1	2,500	74.4	0.1	0.4	25.1	2,555	78.4	0.2	0.2	21.2
4 - 6	16,518	53.2	0.2	0.2	46.5	8,290	51.5	0.1	0.2	48.2	8,228	54.9	0.2	0.1	44.8
7	5,367	87.4	0.6	0.2	11.9	2,675	85.2	0.9	0.3	13.6	2,692	89.5	0.3	0.1	10.1
8	5,696	92.2	0.4	0.3	7.1	2,734	91.2	0.5	0.3	8.0	2,962	93.1	0.4	0.3	6.2
9	5,537	93.5	1.4	0.3	4.8	2,587	92.4	1.4	0.3	6.0	2,950	94.5	1.3	0.3	3.8
10	5,305	94.1	1.8	0.3	3.8	2,664	92.2	2.6	0.4	4.8	2,641	96.0	1.0	0.3	2.7
11	4,838	92.3	3.2	0.4	4.1	2,409	88.8	4.8	0.6	5.8	2,429	95.7	1.6	0.2	2.5
12	5,703	90.3	4.2	1.2	4.3	2,838	88.9	5.4	1.2	4.5	2,865	91.7	2.9	1.2	4.2
13	4,959	87.9	6.5	2.3	3.3	2,394	85.5	8.9	2.0	3.6	2,565	90.1	4.4	2.5	3.0
7-13	37,405	91.1	2.5	0.7	5.7	18,301	89.2	3.4	0.7	6.7	19,104	92.9	1.7	0.7	4.7
14	5,700	83.1	6.5	6.7	3.7	2,739	80.2	8.9	6.0	4.8	2,961	85.7	4.3	7.4	2.6
15	5,139	74.1	9.4	12.7	3.8	2,437	73.3	12.2	10.3	4.2	2,702	74.7	6.9	14.9	3.5
16	5,285	67.0	12.2	17.5	3.3	2,553	65.5	14.8	16.3	3.4	2,732	68.5	9.8	18.6	3.1
17	5,437	56.1	14.8	25.1	4.0	2,582	54.5	18.8	22.4	4.3	2,855	57.5	11.2	27.5	3.8
14 - 17	21,561	70.2	10.7	15.4	3.7	10,311	68.5	13.6	13.7	4.2	11,250	71.7	8.0	17.0	3.2
18	5,157	35.9	17.4	41.2	5.5	2,444	38.3	20.5	35.5	5.7	2,713	33.7	14.7	46.3	5.3
19	4,748	21.6	21.1	52.0	5.3	2,277	26.5	24.0	43.6	5.9	2,471	17.1	18.3	59.8	4.8
18 - 19	9,905	29.0	19.2	46.4	5.4	4,721	32.6	22.2	39.4	5.8	5,184	25.8	16.4	52.7	5.1
20	5,140	14.0	19.5	59.4	7.1	2,365	17.0	22.8	53.6	6.6	2,775	11.5	16.6	64.4	7.4
21	4,125	12.7	19.0	62.6	5.7	1,944	15.5	21.7	57.5	5.3	2,181	10.1	16.6	67.2	6.1
22	6,312	7.5	20.9	64.7	6.9	2,894	9.1	25.2	58.9	6.7	3,418	6.1	17.2	69.6	7.1
23	4,531	5.6	19.3	68.8	6.3	2,108	7.7	21.8	63.6	6.9	2,423	3.9	17.1	73.3	5.7
24	4,037	3.5	17.2	74.0	5.4	1,835	5.1	20.3	69.4	5.2	2,202	2.1	14.6	77.7	5.5
20 - 24	24,145	8.7	19.3	65.5	6.4	11,146	10.9	22.6	60.2	6.2	12,999	6.8	16.5	70.2	6.5
25+	113,972	0.6	13.5	65.6	20.3	53,580	0.8	14.6	70.2	14.5	60,392	0.5	12.4	61.5	25.6

Across councils, Kilwa District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (30.6%) while Nachingwea District has the lowest (15.4%). The percentage is higher for females than males in all councils (Figure 8.10).

Ruangwa District is the Council with the highest dropout rate (17.2%) while Lindi Municipal has the lowest rate (13.1%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

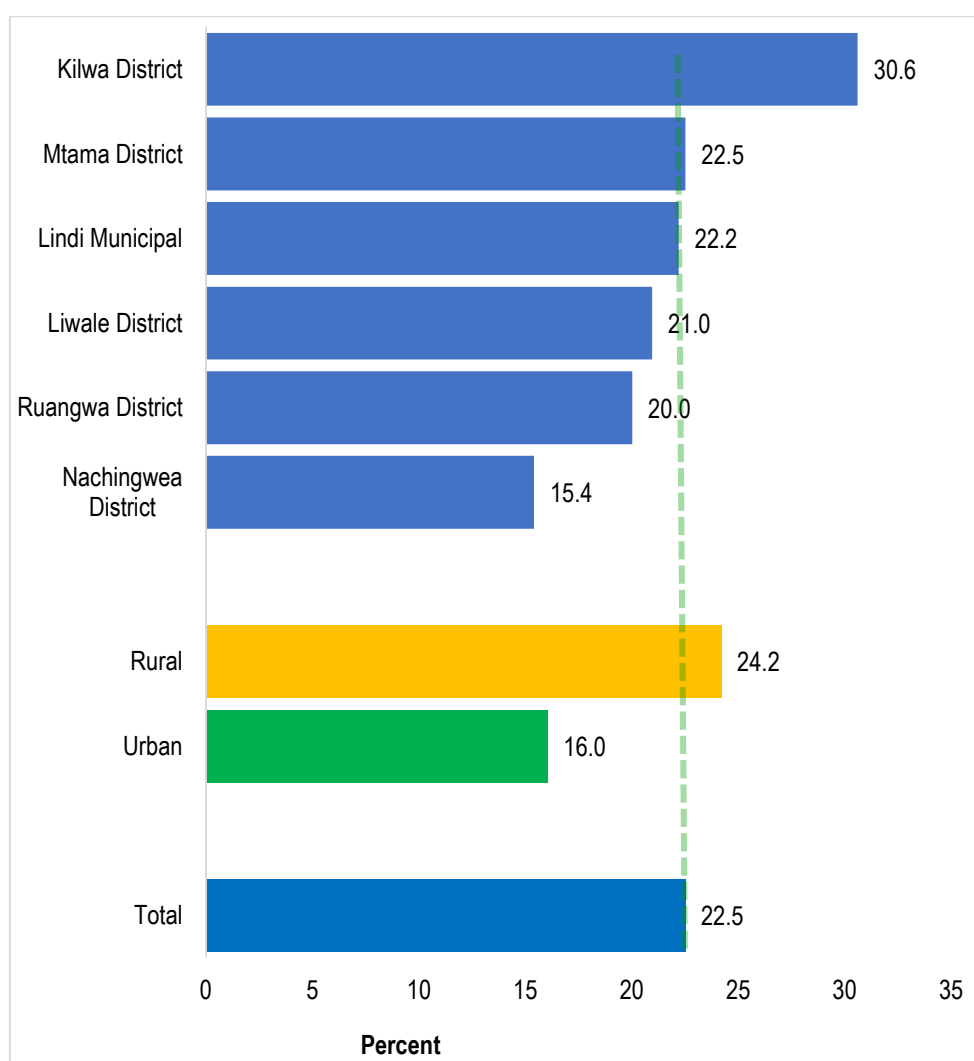


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,074,341	25.1	13.5	38.9	22.5	522,848	25.2	15.6	40.1	19.1	551,493	25.0	11.5	37.8	25.7
Rural	850,835	24.2	14.1	37.5	24.2	416,499	24.2	16.4	38.8	20.6	434,336	24.1	11.9	36.3	27.7
Urban	223,506	28.5	11.3	44.2	16.0	106,349	29.0	12.6	44.9	13.5	117,157	28.1	10.0	43.6	18.3
Council															
Kilwa District	264,348	26.5	10.3	32.6	30.6	128,778	26.5	12.4	34.4	26.7	135,570	26.4	8.4	30.8	34.3
Mtama District	151,077	25.3	14.9	37.3	22.5	71,810	25.7	18.1	38.1	18.1	79,267	24.9	12.0	36.6	26.5
Lindi Municipal	158,693	26.8	13.1	37.9	22.2	76,415	27.0	15.2	39.0	18.7	82,278	26.6	11.0	36.9	25.4
Nachingwea District	210,912	25.2	13.9	45.5	15.4	103,011	25.3	15.7	45.7	13.3	107,901	25.1	12.1	45.3	17.5
Liwale District	120,623	23.7	13.5	41.9	21.0	59,703	23.8	14.7	43.5	18.0	60,920	23.6	12.2	40.3	23.9
Ruangwa District	168,688	21.9	17.2	40.8	20.0	83,131	21.8	19.5	42.0	16.8	85,557	22.1	15.0	39.7	23.2

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	850,835	24.2	14.1	37.5	24.2	416,499	24.2	16.4	38.8	20.6	434,336	24.1	11.9	36.3	27.7
Kilwa District	202,903	25.6	10.2	30.6	33.6	99,582	25.6	12.4	32.7	29.3	103,321	25.5	8.2	28.5	37.8
Mtama District	143,222	25.2	14.9	36.9	23.0	68,159	25.6	18.2	37.7	18.5	75,063	24.8	12.0	36.2	27.1
Lindi Municipal	71,767	25	15	32	29	34,845	25	18	33	24	36,922	25	12	30	33
Nachingwea District	191,659	24.7	14.5	44.5	16.3	93,833	24.7	16.5	44.8	14.0	97,826	24.8	12.5	44.2	18.5
Liwale District	95,326	22.5	13.9	40.1	23.5	47,806	22.4	15.3	42.1	20.2	47,520	22.5	12.6	38.1	26.8
Ruangwa District	145,958	21.3	17.9	39.7	21.0	72,274	21.1	20.4	41.0	17.6	73,684	21.6	15.6	38.5	24.3

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Lindi Urban, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	223,506	28.5	11.3	44.2	16.0	106,349	29.0	12.6	44.9	13.5	117,157	28.1	10.0	43.6	18.3
Kilwa District	61,445	29.3	10.7	39.2	20.8	29,196	29.5	12.4	40.2	17.9	32,249	29.1	9.2	38.3	23.4
Mtama District	7,855	27.1	14.2	44.5	14.2	3,651	27.9	16.7	44.7	10.7	4,204	26.5	12.1	44.2	17.2
Lindi Municipal	86,926	28.6	11.6	43.0	16.8	41,570	29.0	13.2	43.7	14.1	45,356	28.3	10.1	42.3	19.4
Nachingwea District	19,253	29.5	8.1	55.4	6.9	9,178	30.9	8.0	54.9	6.2	10,075	28.3	8.3	56.0	7.4
Liwale District	25,297	28.4	11.6	48.6	11.4	11,897	29.2	12.4	49.4	9.1	13,400	27.7	11.0	47.9	13.4
Ruangwa District	22,730	25.6	12.8	47.8	13.9	10,857	26.1	13.8	48.7	11.4	11,873	25.1	11.8	47.0	16.1

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Lindi Region, 53.1 percent completed, 28.9 percent are still attending and 18.0 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 43.0 percent completed, 35.8 percent are still attending and 21.1 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 69.9 percent completed, 29.3 percent are still attending and 0.7 percent dropped out. The dropout rate is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (0.8%) than females (0.7%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	26,526	96.1	3.3	0.6	12,959	95.5	3.7	0.7	13,567	96.6	2.9	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	642,180	28.9	18.0	53.1	322,395	28.0	20.3	51.8	319,785	29.8	15.7	54.5
Training After Primary	818	0.0	3.9	96.1	527	0.0	3.8	96.2	291	0.0	4.1	95.9
Pre-Form One	105	0.0	18.1	81.9	63	0.0	19.0	81.0	42	0.0	16.7	83.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	134,635	35.8	21.1	43.0	69,075	33.4	22.6	44.0	65,560	38.4	19.5	42.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,875	62.3	3.2	34.5	3,799	59.4	3.3	37.2	2,076	67.6	2.9	29.5
Training After Secondary Education	2,998	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,765	0.0	1.2	98.8	1,233	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	18,412	29.3	0.7	69.9	11,618	26.7	0.8	72.5	6,794	33.7	0.7	65.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	66.7	33.3	8	0.0	62.5	37.5	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Lindi Rural, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	19,242	95.4	4.0	0.7	9,314	94.7	4.5	0.8	9,928	96.0	3.5	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	517,713	28.3	18.8	52.9	262,552	27.2	21.2	51.6	255,161	29.4	16.4	54.2
Training After Primary	577	0.0	4.2	95.8	381	0.0	3.7	96.3	196	0.0	5.1	94.9
Pre-Form One	86	0.0	17.4	82.6	50	0.0	16.0	84.0	36	0.0	19.4	80.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	91,855	37.8	23.5	38.7	48,332	34.7	25.1	40.1	43,523	41.2	21.7	37.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,497	64.5	3.0	32.5	2,415	61.9	3.3	34.8	1,082	70.4	2.4	27.2
Training After Secondary Education	1,677	0.0	1.3	98.7	1,039	0.0	1.3	98.7	638	0.0	1.4	98.6
University and Other Related	9,725	34.0	0.5	65.5	6,400	30.5	0.6	68.9	3,325	40.7	0.5	58.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	4	0.0	50.0	50.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Lindi Urban, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	7,284	97.9	1.5	0.6	3,645	97.8	1.7	0.5	3,639	98.1	1.3	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	124,467	31.4	14.5	54.1	59,843	31.4	16.3	52.3	64,624	31.3	12.8	55.9
Training After Primary	241	0.0	3.3	96.7	146	0.0	4.1	95.9	95	0.0	2.1	97.9
Pre-Form One	19	0.0	21.1	78.9	13	0.0	30.8	69.2	6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	42,780	31.7	15.9	52.4	20,743	30.4	16.7	52.9	22,037	33.0	15.2	51.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,378	59.0	3.4	37.5	1,384	55.1	3.5	41.5	994	64.6	3.4	32.0
Training After Secondary Education	1,321	0.0	1.5	98.5	726	0.0	1.2	98.8	595	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	8,687	24.0	1.0	75.0	5,218	22.1	1.0	76.9	3,469	26.9	1.0	72.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	75.0	25.0	4	0.0	75.0	25.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

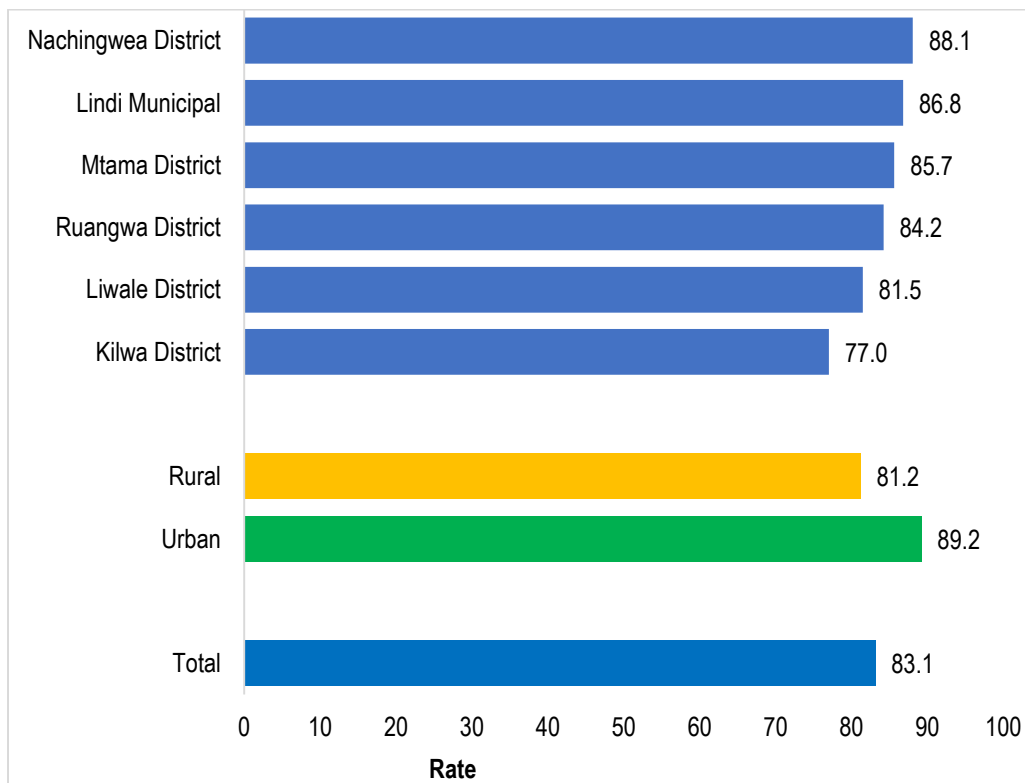
Results show that, for primary schools in Lindi Region the NER is 83.1 percent; it is higher (91.1%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (81.2%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (86.3%) for females than for males (80.0%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.1	80.0	86.3	81.2	77.9	84.6	91.1	89.2	92.9
Kilwa District	77.0	74.4	79.7	74.0	71.3	76.9	88.2	86.4	89.8
Mtama District	85.7	81.4	90.0	85.4	81.0	89.8	92.1	89.0	94.8
Lindi Municipal	86.8	83.6	89.9	81.1	77.4	84.8	92.0	89.4	94.6
Nachingwea District	88.1	85.1	91.1	87.5	84.3	90.7	95.1	94.8	95.4
Liwale District	81.5	79.3	83.8	78.7	76.4	81.2	93.0	91.8	94.0
Ruangwa District	84.2	80.6	88.0	83.1	79.2	87.2	91.8	90.5	93.1

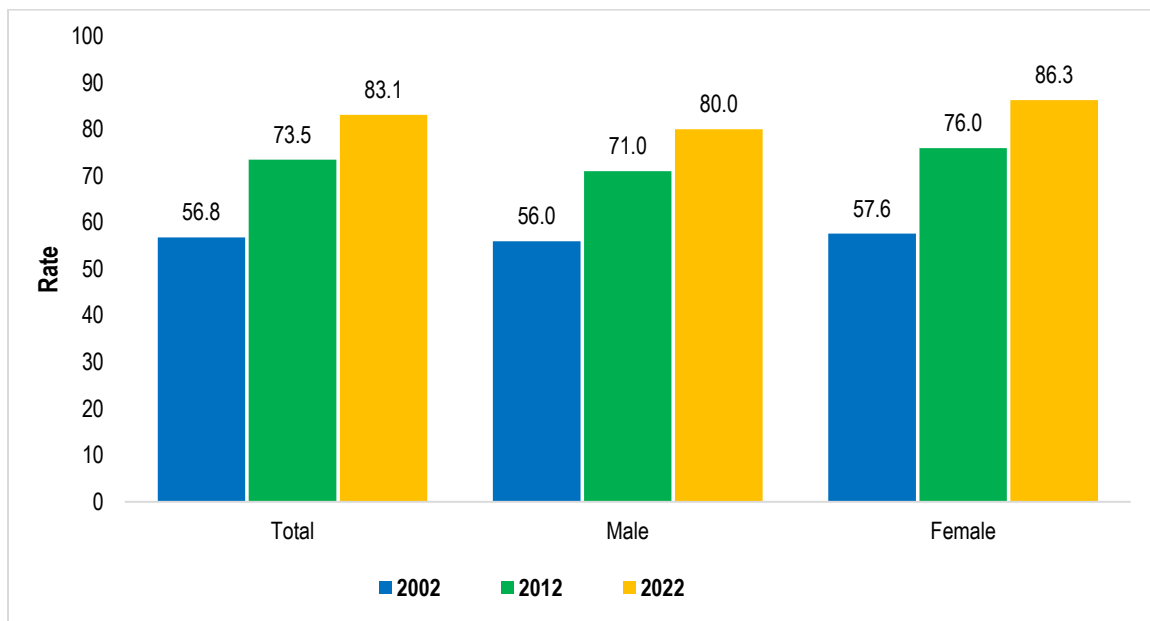
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 77.0 percent in Kilwa District to 88.1 percent in Nachingwea District. Four (4) Councils have NER above the regional average of 83.1 percent (Figure 8.11).

**Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Lindi Region, 2022
PHC**



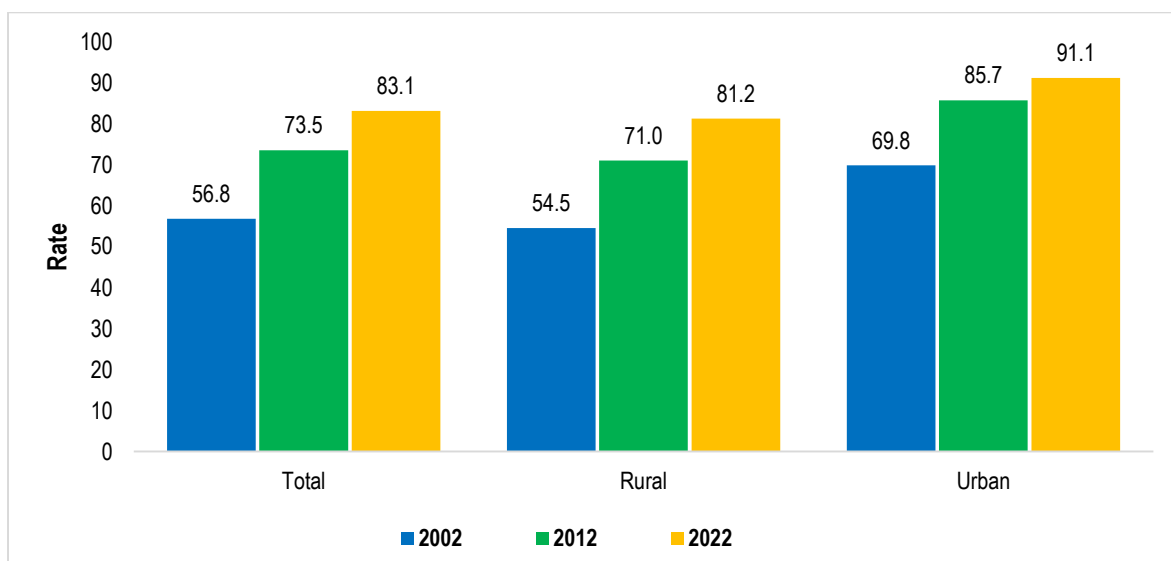
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 56.8 percent in 2002 to 83.1 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 57.6% to 86.3%) compared with males (from 56.0% to 80.0%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 54.5 percent in 2002 to 81.2 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 69.8 percent to 91.1 percent over the same period (Figure 8.13).

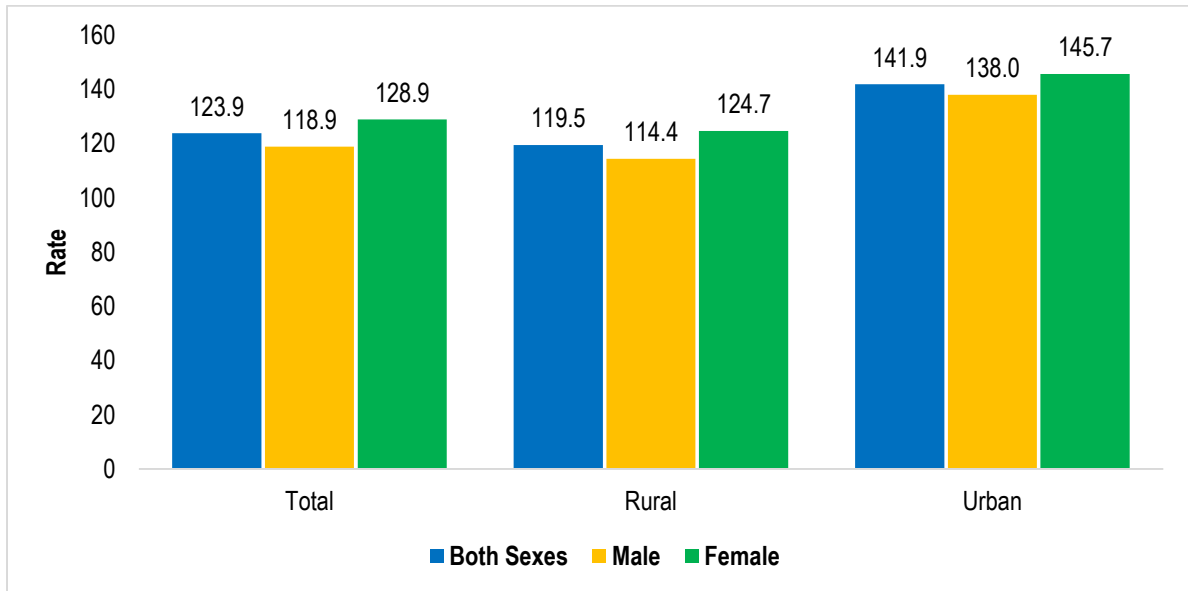
Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

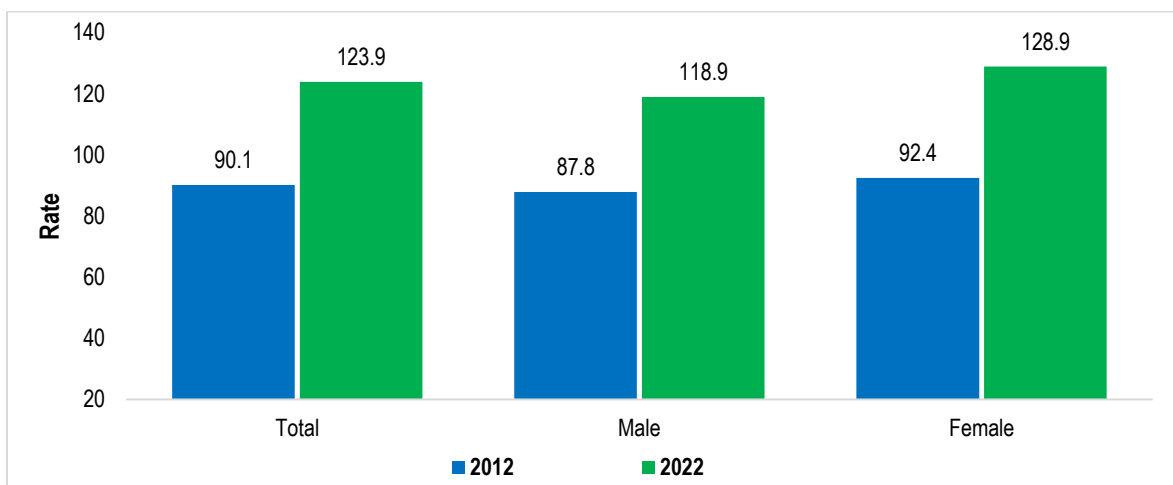
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Lindi Region is 123.9 percent. GER is higher (141.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (119.5%) and is higher (128.9%) for females than males (118.9%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



The results show GER in Lindi Region increased from 90.1 percent in the 2012 to 123.9 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 92.4 % to 128.9%) compared with males (from 87.8% to 118.9%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Lindi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (81.1%) of the population aged four years and above in Lindi Region attained primary school education and 15.3 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (82.5%) compared with males (79.7%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 2.3 percent attained university education.

Table 8. 22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	563,255	291,245	272,010	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,044	578	466	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	456,676	232,255	224,421	81.1	79.7	82.5
Training After Primary	818	527	291	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	105	63	42	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86,374	45,996	40,378	15.3	15.8	14.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,214	1,542	672	0.4	0.5	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	2,998	1,765	1,233	0.5	0.6	0.5
University and Other Related	13,017	8,511	4,506	2.3	2.9	1.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	8	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	439,304	230,089	209,215	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	893	496	397	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	371,249	191,199	180,050	84.5	83.1	86.1
Training After Primary	577	381	196	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	86	50	36	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	57,158	31,552	25,606	13.0	13.7	12.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,240	920	320	0.3	0.4	0.2
Training After Secondary Education	1,677	1,039	638	0.4	0.5	0.3
University and Other Related	6,419	4,448	1,971	1.5	1.9	0.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	5	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	123,951	61,156	62,795	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	151	82	69	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	85,427	41,056	44,371	68.9	67.1	70.7
Training After Primary	241	146	95	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pre-Form One	19	13	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	29,216	14,444	14,772	23.6	23.6	23.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	974	622	352	0.8	1.0	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	1,321	726	595	1.1	1.2	0.9
University and Other Related	6,598	4,063	2,535	5.3	6.6	4.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Lindi Region is 2.9 percent; the rate is higher for females (3.3 %) than for males (2.4%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Lindi Region is 84.7 percent; it is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (79.3%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (60.4%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (77.2%).
- There are 153,415 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (81,354 persons) than males (72,061 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 752,005 persons aged 15 years and above, 618,432 persons are in employment, 18,359 are unemployed and 115,214 are economically inactive. Moreover, the results show that there are more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas in Lindi Region. Further, the results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than in urban areas.

Table 9. 1: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	618,432	18,359	115,214	752,005
Male	302,073	7,466	48,290	357,829
Female	316,359	10,893	66,924	394,176
Place of Residence				
Rural	490,615	9,794	92,052	592,461
Urban	127,817	8,565	23,162	159,544

The results further show that in Lindi Region 82.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are employed. The council with the highest percentage of employed persons is Ruangwa (85.0%) while the council with the lowest is Kilwa (78.0%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9. 1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

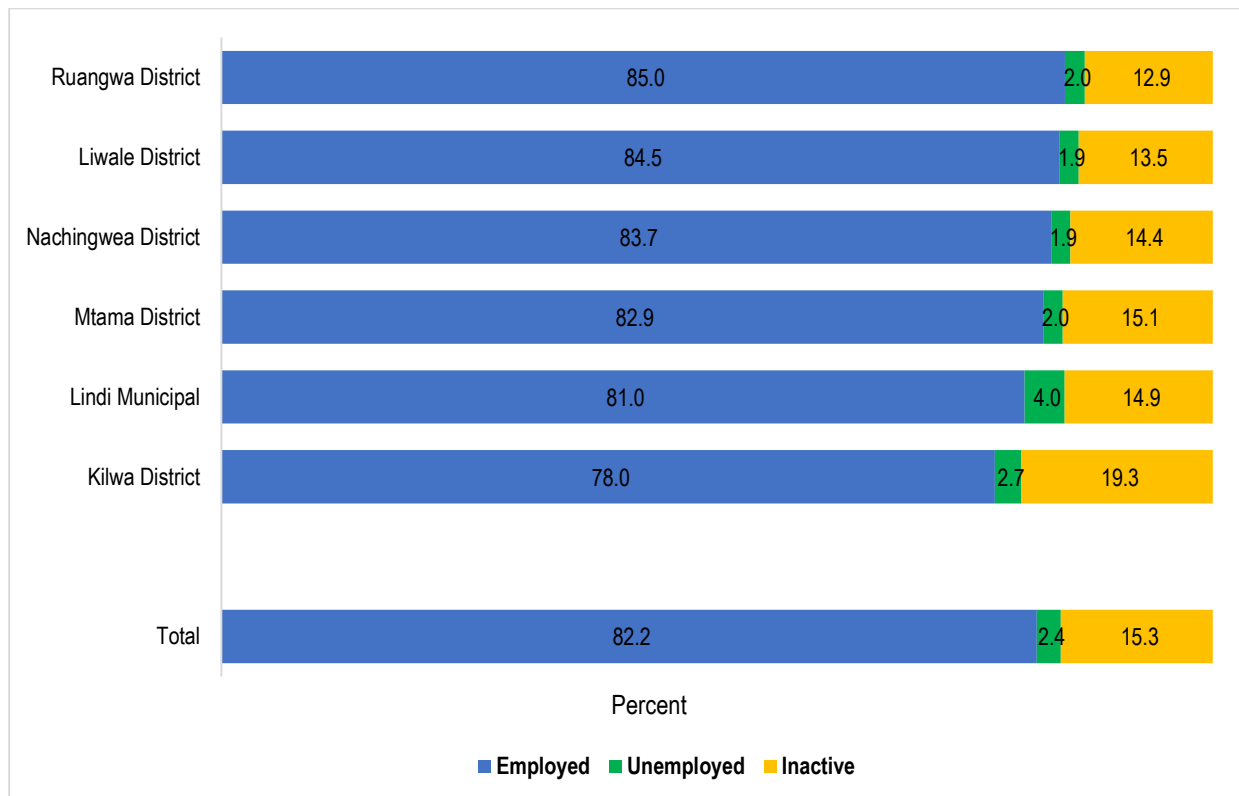


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 41,491 in Lindi Municipal Council to 117,505 in Nachingwea District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 4,503 in Mtama District Council to 50,734 in Lindi Municipal Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	618,432	18,359	115,214	752,005
	Rural	490,615	9,794	92,052	592,461
	Urban	127,817	8,565	23,162	159,544
Councils					
Kilwa District	Total	129,313	4,465	31,970	165,748
	Rural	97,080	2,199	24,984	124,263
	Urban	32,233	2,266	6,986	41,485
Mtama District	Total	90,138	2,150	16,455	108,743
	Rural	85,635	1,751	15,686	103,072
	Urban	4,503	399	769	5,671
Lindi Municipal	Total	92,225	4,601	17,013	113,839
	Rural	41,491	1,110	8,419	51,020
	Urban	50,734	3,491	8,594	62,819
Nachingwea District	Total	128,668	2,978	22,098	153,744
	Rural	117,505	2,149	19,856	139,510
	Urban	11,163	829	2,242	14,234
Liwale District	Total	70,976	1,631	11,371	83,978
	Rural	55,688	839	9,102	65,629
	Urban	15,288	792	2,269	18,349
Ruungwa District	Total	107,112	2,534	16,307	125,953
	Rural	93,216	1,746	14,005	108,967
	Urban	13,896	788	2,302	16,986

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is the largest (313,344) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (252,558).

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

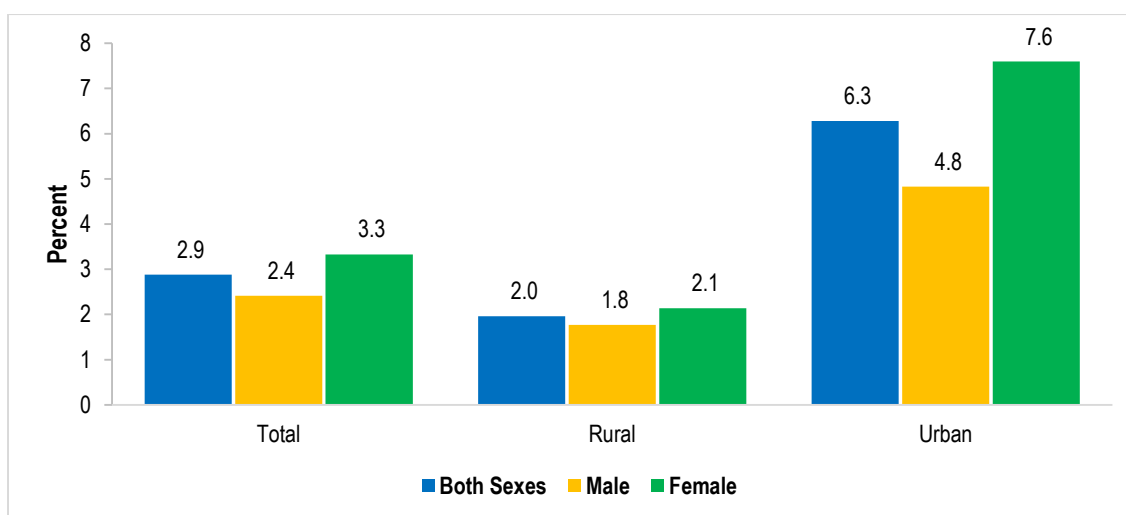
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	618,432	18,359	115,214	752,005
15-35	313,344	12,344	69,024	394,712
36-64	252,558	5,556	27,732	285,846
65 years and above	52,530	459	18,458	71,447

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Lindi Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the unemployment in Lindi Region is 2.9 percent. The rate is higher (6.3%) in urban than in rural areas (2.0%). Unemployment rate is higher (3.3%) among females than males (2.4%).

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

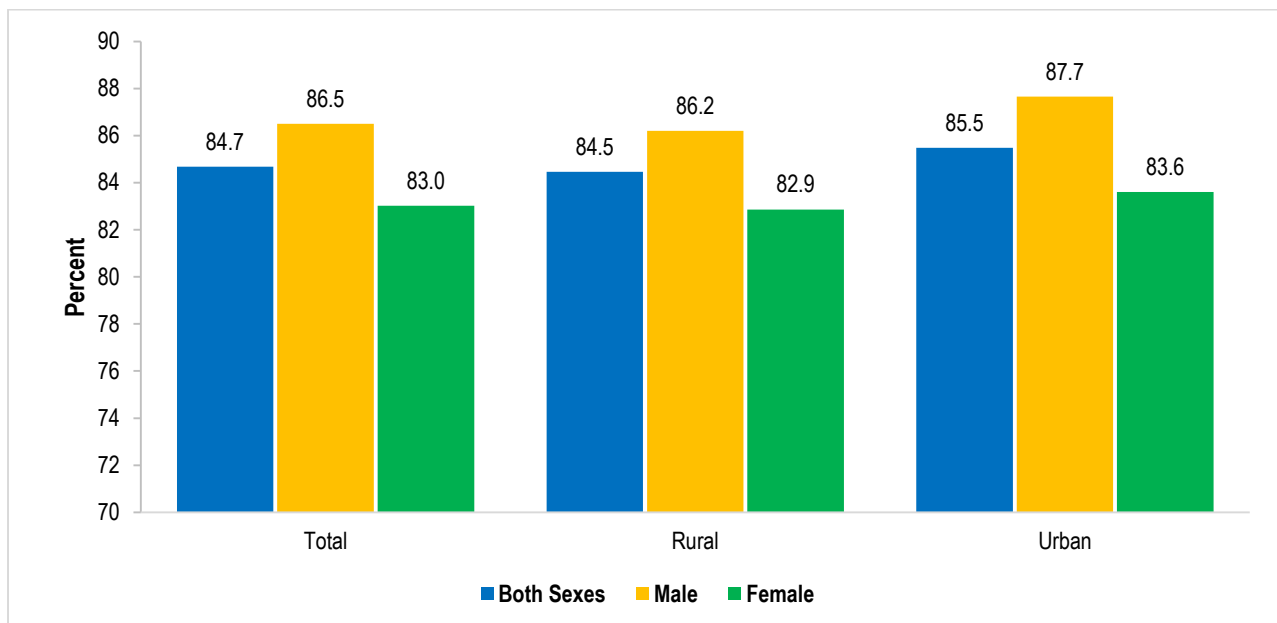


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Lindi Region is 84.7 percent; it is slightly higher in urban (85.5%) than in rural areas (84.5%). The results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (86.5%) than for females (83.0%).

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



9.5 Employment by Industry

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

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (79.3%) of the total employment. The industry of 'Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and other services activities ranked second with 4.0 percent each, followed by 'accommodation and food services activities industry with 2.7 percent (Table 9.4).

Table 9. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Lindi Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	618,432	302,073	316,359	490,615	240,313	250,302	127,817	61,760	66,057
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79.3	77.0	81.4	85.0	82.2	87.6	57.5	57.0	57.9
Mining and quarrying	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	0.6	3.3	4.5	2.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.0	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.5	2.4	7.9	7.6	8.1
Transportation and storage	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	3.3	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	2.7	1.3	4.0	1.9	1.0	2.8	5.7	2.4	8.8
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
Administrative and support services activities	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	5.5	5.2	5.8
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.7
Education	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other services activities	4.0	3.8	4.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	8.9	7.9	9.8

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). The results reveal 60.4 percent of employed persons in Lindi Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (19.6%) and by craft and related workers (13.1%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	618,432	302,073	316,359	490,615	240,313	250,302	127,817	61,760	66,057
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.6
Professionals	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.9	2.3	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.7	2.6	0.7	4.4	6.2	2.7
Clerks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	6.3	5.7	6.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	60.4	58.4	62.4	65.1	62.8	67.4	42.5	41.5	43.4
Craft and related workers	13.1	14.0	12.2	12.6	13.7	11.6	14.8	15.3	14.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.2
Elementary occupations	19.6	18.8	20.3	17.4	17.0	17.8	27.9	25.8	30.0

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (77.2%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (11.7 %) and household activities (8.1 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	618,432	302,073	316,359	490,615	240,313	250,302	127,817	61,760	66,057
Public	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.5	3.2	1.8	5.1	6.1	4.1
Private	11.7	14.0	9.4	7.9	10.3	5.7	25.9	28.6	23.5
Agriculture	77.2	74.4	79.9	82.0	79.0	84.9	58.9	56.4	61.3
Household activities	8.1	7.8	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	10.1	9.0	11.1

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. These activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contributes to informal sector's overall economic performance.

Table 9.7 shows that there are 153,415 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 81,354 females and 72,061 males. Moreover, the results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 53.8 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 37.4 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 8.8 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 9. 7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Lindi Region	Both Sexes	53.8	37.4	8.8	153,415
	Male	55.4	37.0	7.6	72,061
	Female	52.4	37.8	9.8	81,354
Rural	Both Sexes	52.4	37.9	9.7	109,915
	Male	54.4	37.3	8.3	53,094
	Female	50.5	38.5	11.1	56,821
Urban	Both Sexes	57.4	36.2	6.4	43,500
	Male	58.2	35.9	5.9	18,967
	Female	56.9	36.4	6.8	24,533

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 139,017 persons in Lindi Region, equivalent to 14.4 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common type of disability is seeing (4.1%) followed by walking (1.9%).
- The most Persons with Disabilities (56.8%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over six percent (5.1%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low.

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁶

⁶ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



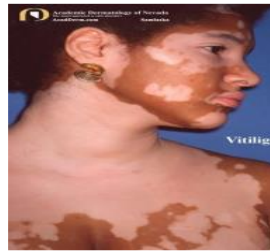
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 139,017 persons in Lindi Region (63,063 males and 75,954 female), which is equivalent to 14.4 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (14.8%) than in urban areas (12.8%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (4.1%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of remembering, communication, and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, and other types of disability) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

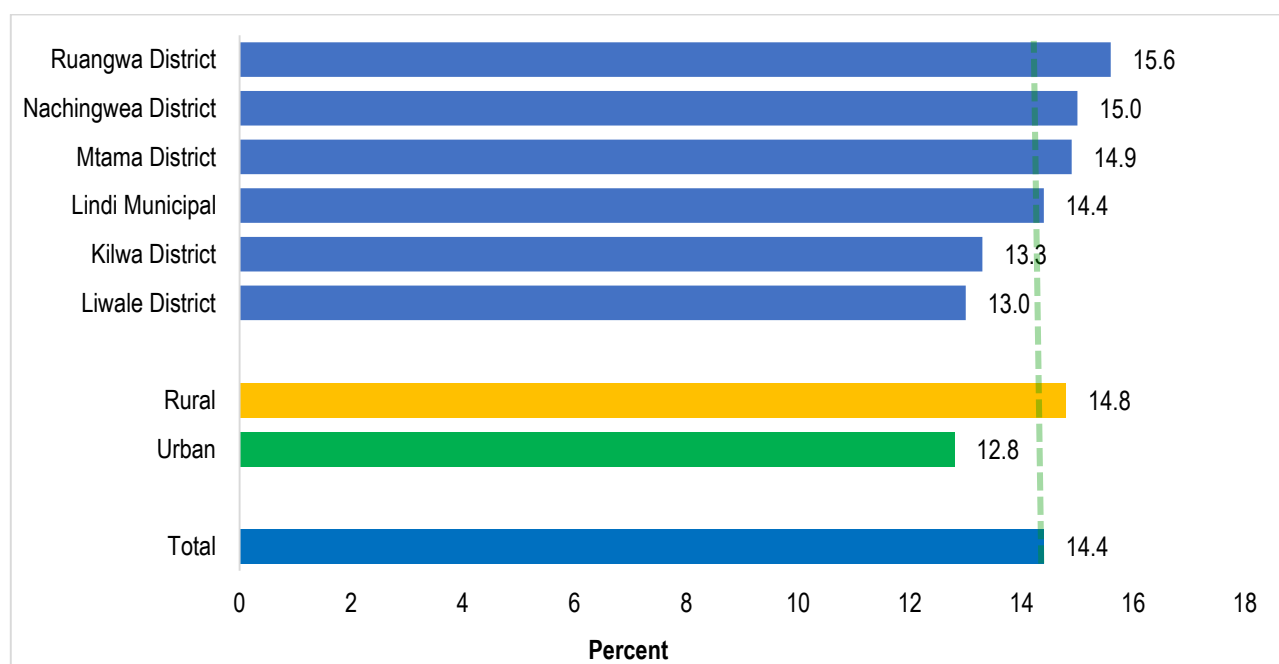
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 13.0 percent in Liwale district to 15.6 percent in Ruangwa District. Three councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 14.4 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10. 1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	14.4	139,017	4.1	3.9	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.8	5.8
Rural	14.8	113,177	4.1	4.0	4.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.6	5.0	6.1
Urban	12.8	25,840	3.8	3.4	4.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.9	4.7
Council																							
Kilwa District	13.3	29,979	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6	4.3	4.9
Mtama District	14.9	20,772	4.4	4.1	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	5.7	5.1	6.3
Lindi Municipal	14.4	20,860	4.0	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.5	5.0	6.0
Nachingwea District	15.0	29,136	4.3	4.1	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.7	5.1	6.3
Liwale District	13.0	13,937	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.5	4.2	4.7
Ruangwa District	15.6	24,333	4.5	4.2	4.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.0	5.2	6.7

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in all councils in the Region. Ruangwa District Council has higher prevalence of disability for both males (14.2%) and females (17.0%) whereas Liwale District has smallest prevalence; for both males (12.5%) and females (13.4%) (Table 10.2).

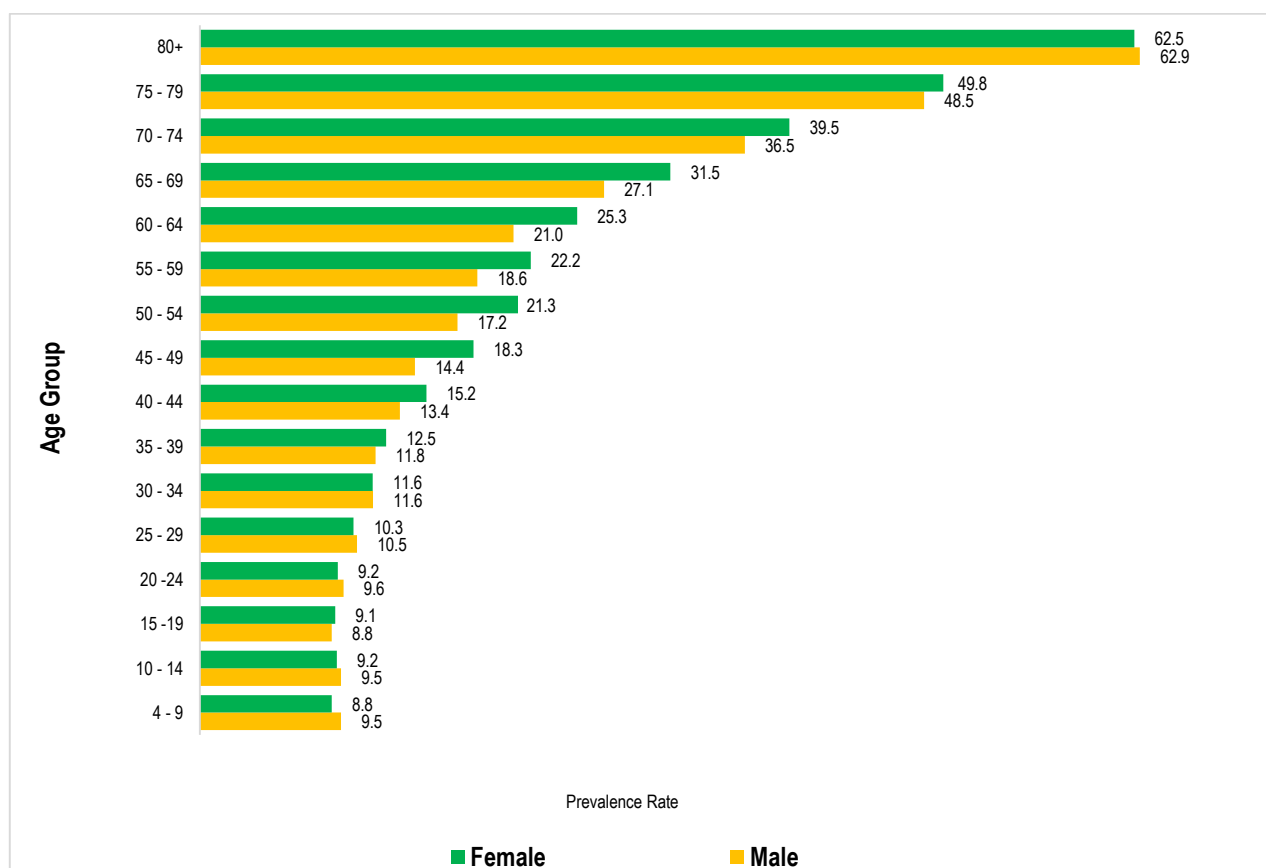
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	139,017	63,063	75,954	14.4	13.5	15.2
Rural	113,177	51,757	61,420	14.8	13.9	15.6
Urban	25,840	11,306	14,534	12.8	11.9	13.5
Council						
Kilwa District	29,979	13,894	16,085	13.3	12.8	13.7
Mtama District	20,772	9,186	11,586	14.9	14.0	15.8
Lindi Municipal	20,860	9,264	11,596	14.4	13.4	15.3
Nachingwea District	29,136	13,329	15,807	15.0	14.2	15.9
Liwale District	13,937	6,536	7,401	13.0	12.5	13.4
Ruangwa District	24,333	10,854	13,479	15.6	14.2	17.0

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Lindi Region is relatively high among females than males for age groups with the exception of those aged 80 years and above where the prevalence of disability among males (62.9%) is slightly higher than among females (62.5%) (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10. 2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022
PHC**



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Lindi Region has a total of 1,286 persons with albinism which is (0.11%) of the total population in the region. Out of those, 761 persons (0.13%) are males and 525 (0.09%) are females. More than three quarter of persons with albinism (76.8%) are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Kilwa District (347 persons), Lindi municipal (231 persons) and Nachingwea District (219 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population			Persons with Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,169,055	566,832	602,223	1,286	0.11	761	0.13	525	0.09
Rural	927,168	452,238	474,930	988	0.11	583	0.13	405	0.09
Urban	241,887	114,594	127,293	298	0.12	178	0.16	120	0.09
Council									
Kilwa District	281,122	135,902	145,220	347	0.12	206	0.15	141	0.1
Mtama District	165,837	79,033	86,804	148	0.09	76	0.1	72	0.08
Lindi Municipal	171,962	82,613	89,349	231	0.13	138	0.17	93	0.1
Nachingwea District	231,997	113,309	118,688	219	0.09	132	0.12	87	0.07
Liwale District	133,771	65,469	68,302	130	0.1	75	0.11	55	0.08
Ruangwa District	184,366	90,506	93,860	211	0.11	134	0.15	77	0.08

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,286	0.11	761	0.13	525	0.09	1,169,055	566,832	602,223
0 – 4	78	0.05	42	0.06	36	0.05	147,480	73,132	74,348
5 – 9	82	0.06	46	0.07	36	0.05	136,299	67,912	68,387
10 – 14	87	0.07	44	0.06	43	0.07	133,271	67,959	65,312
15 – 19	88	0.08	39	0.07	49	0.09	114,400	58,536	55,864
20 – 24	119	0.12	71	0.15	48	0.09	100,349	47,135	53,214
25 – 29	119	0.14	71	0.18	48	0.11	85,063	40,272	44,791
30 – 34	122	0.16	81	0.22	41	0.10	78,605	37,421	41,184
35 – 39	108	0.15	67	0.20	41	0.11	70,564	33,288	37,276
40 – 44	107	0.17	62	0.20	45	0.13	64,187	30,700	33,487
45 – 49	89	0.16	64	0.23	25	0.08	57,380	27,788	29,592
50 – 54	73	0.16	50	0.23	23	0.10	45,194	21,773	23,421
55 – 59	67	0.19	43	0.27	24	0.13	34,441	16,146	18,295
60 – 64	44	0.14	22	0.15	22	0.14	30,375	14,304	16,071
65 – 69	24	0.12	15	0.17	9	0.09	19,208	8,661	10,547
70 – 74	33	0.16	23	0.25	10	0.09	20,824	9,112	11,712
75 – 79	17	0.14	9	0.17	8	0.12	11,908	5,165	6,743
80+	29	0.15	12	0.16	17	0.14	19,507	7,528	11,979

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 32,217 persons in Lindi Region which is equivalent to 3.33 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. The mental health (0.47%) and mental disorder (0.41%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males when compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

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

Other Types of Disability	Number			Percentage Distribution								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	32,217	16,871	15,346	3.33	3.62	3.06	3.47	3.74	3.21	2.81	3.14	2.51
Cleft Palate	2,566	1,288	1,278	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.31	0.32
Hydrocephalus	2,194	1,056	1,138	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.24
Spinal bifida	2,162	1,014	1,148	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23
Spinal cord injuries	3,212	1,515	1,697	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.31
Epilepsy or seizures	3,182	1,668	1,514	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.21
Psoriasis	2,027	912	1,115	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.12
Storiasis	593	292	301	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.04
Autism	726	422	304	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.05
Mental health	4,524	2,600	1,924	0.47	0.56	0.38	0.50	0.58	0.42	0.35	0.45	0.26
Mental disorder	3,927	2,254	1,673	0.41	0.48	0.33	0.43	0.51	0.36	0.30	0.38	0.23
Dwarfism	744	382	362	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06
Leprosy	667	371	296	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02
Hunch Back	351	173	178	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other	5,342	2,924	2,418	0.55	0.63	0.48	0.57	0.64	0.50	0.48	0.56	0.40

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

There are different causes of disabilities within the population. Some persons are born with disabilities (congenital malformations), or a disability may be a result of a disease, accident, physical violence, drug abuse or pregnancy complications.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Lindi Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (56.8%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 19.6 percent were born with disability. Slightly high proportion of PWDs (56.9%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.7 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is inborn (17.4%).

More males with disabilities (7.5%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with 3.1 percent for females (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	29,953	100.0	17.4	56.8	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	19.6
Rural	24,378	81.4	17.5	56.7	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	19.5
Urban	5,575	18.6	16.7	56.9	5.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	20.0
Sex									
Male	13,390	44.7	20.6	55.7	7.5	0.6	0.2	NA	15.4
Female	16,563	55.3	14.8	57.6	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	23.0

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Lindi Region, 2022
PHC**

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	11,463	7.5	56.3	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	30.1	5,061	8.6	56.0	7.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	27.1	6,402	6.7	56.6	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	32.4
Hearing	5,681	27.7	48.2	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	20.7	2,308	32.9	48.0	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	15.9	3,373	24.1	48.4	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	23.9
Walking	10,386	13.8	48.2	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	28.8	4,331	17.8	47.9	13.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	20.4	6,055	11.0	48.3	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	34.9
Remembering	4,061	27.4	38.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	31.8	1,806	34.9	40.6	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	21.0	2,255	21.3	36.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	40.5
Self-care	3,768	25.1	46.5	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	24.1	1,693	31.5	48.8	4.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	13.7	2,075	19.8	44.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	32.6
Communication	5,976	30.9	63.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.6	2,970	34.6	62.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.3	3,006	27.2	65.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	6.9

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for persons with albinism, of whom 18.4 percent are using assistive devices. For other types of disability, the use is very low, for example, less than one percent (0.5%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 1.2 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than in rural areas for all persons with disabilities (Table 10.8).

Table 10. 8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	18.4	18.5	18.1	19.7	19.4	20.2	13.8	15.7	10.8
Seeing	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.4	3.0	3.1	2.9
Hearing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
Walking	5.2	6.3	4.3	5.1	6.1	4.4	5.5	7.4	4.0
Self-care	5.4	6.1	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.1	5.0	6.1	4.1
Communication	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Forty-five percent (45.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land.
- About twenty three percent (22.7%) of males in Lindi Region own land alone compared with 18.0 percent of females.
- More than fifty-six percent (56.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Lindi Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Lindi Region, 19.6 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

The results reveal that 45.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land. Ownership of land is higher (48.9%) among rural population compared with the urban population (31.0%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females (43.4%) owning land is slightly lower than those of males (46.9%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	752,005	338,893	45.1
	Male	357,829	167,918	46.9
	Female	394,176	170,975	43.4
Rural	Both Sexes	592,461	289,435	48.9
	Male	283,791	142,852	50.3
	Female	308,670	146,583	47.5
Urban	Both Sexes	159,544	49,458	31.0
	Male	74,038	25,066	33.9
	Female	85,506	24,392	28.5

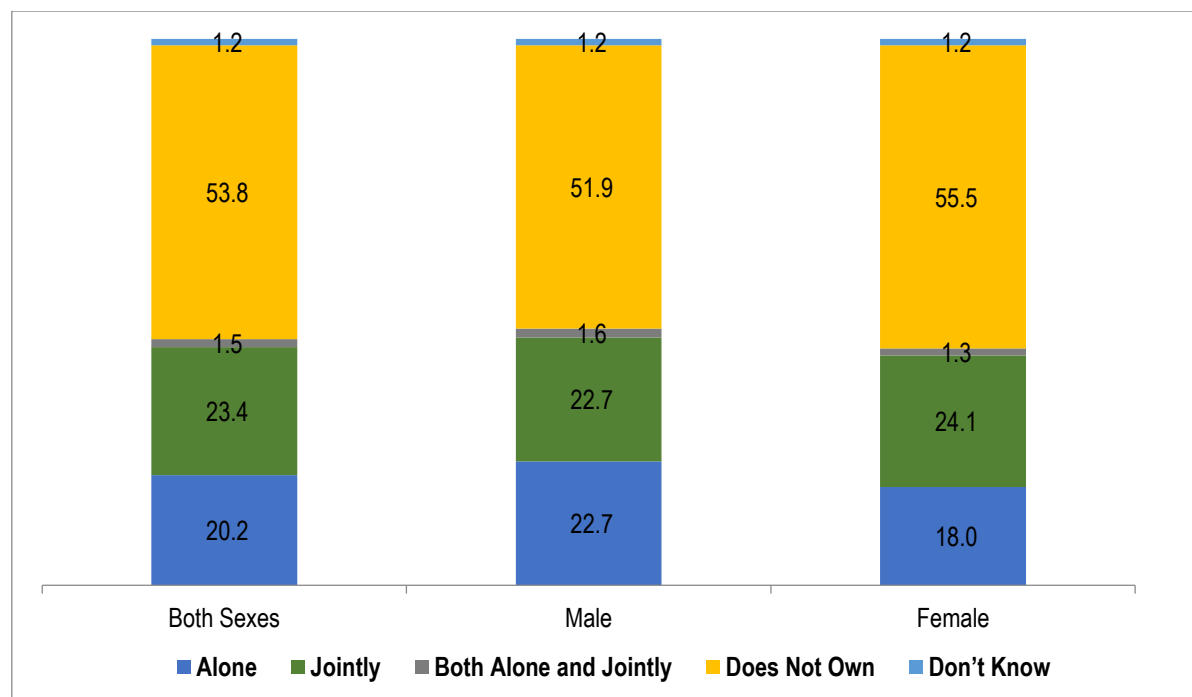
Results show that about fifty-four percent (53.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land. The proportion of persons owning land alone (20.2%) is lower than those owning land jointly (23.4%). The ownership pattern in Lindi Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (18.0%) is significantly below than that of males (22.7%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (24.1%) than that of males (22.7%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (27.2% and 12.9% respectively) compared with that of males (25.4% and 12.3% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC.

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	752,005	20.2	23.4	1.5	53.8	1.2
	Male	357,829	22.7	22.7	1.6	51.9	1.2
	Female	394,176	18.0	24.1	1.3	55.5	1.2
Rural	Both Sexes	592,461	20.9	26.3	1.6	50.0	1.1
	Male	283,791	23.2	25.4	1.8	48.5	1.1
	Female	308,670	18.8	27.2	1.5	51.4	1.1
Urban	Both Sexes	159,544	17.5	12.6	0.9	67.7	1.3
	Male	74,038	20.6	12.3	1.0	64.8	1.3
	Female	85,506	14.9	12.9	0.8	70.2	1.3

Results further show that percentage of persons who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 45.1 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (47.0%) for males than for females (43.4%) (Figure 11.1).

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



The 2022 PHC results reveal that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.8%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (13.2%). Similar pattern of ownership by age is observed in both urban and rural areas. Regardless of place of residence (rural

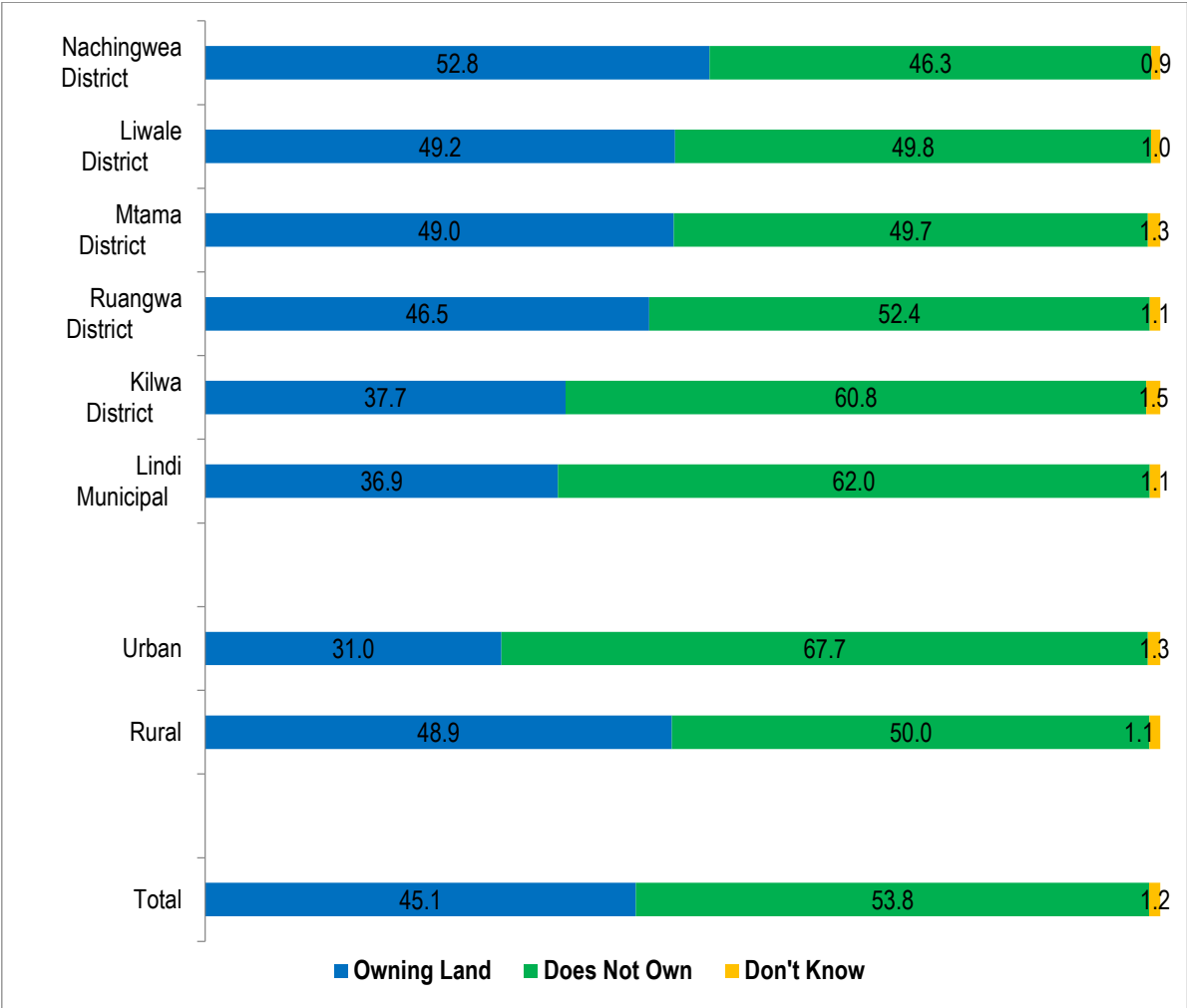
or urban), males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group. (Table 11.3).

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC.

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	752,005	15.2	75.3	9.5	592,461	15.0	74.9	10.1	159,544	15.9	76.7	7.4
Male	357,829	16.4	75.1	8.5	283,791	16.4	74.6	9.0	74,038	16.3	77.1	6.6
Female	394,176	14.2	75.4	10.4	308,670	13.8	75.2	11.0	85,506	15.6	76.3	8.2
Owning land												
Total	338,893	3.0	83.8	13.2	289,435	3.2	83.5	13.3	49,458	1.5	85.9	12.5
Male	167,918	2.9	84.0	13.0	142,852	3.2	83.6	13.2	25,066	1.5	86.3	12.2
Female	170,975	3.0	83.6	13.4	146,583	3.2	83.3	13.5	24,392	1.6	85.5	12.9
Does not own												
Total	404,290	24.9	68.7	6.4	296,287	26.0	67.2	6.8	108,003	22.0	72.9	5.1
Male	185,718	27.9	67.6	4.5	137,741	29.4	65.9	4.8	47,977	23.5	72.7	3.8
Female	218,572	22.4	69.6	8.0	158,546	23.0	68.3	8.6	60,026	20.8	73.0	6.2
Don't Know												
Total	8,822	41.0	49.4	9.5	6,739	41.3	48.6	10.2	2,083	40.3	52.2	7.4
Male	4,193	44.4	50.9	4.7	3,198	44.9	50.2	4.9	995	42.7	53.4	3.9
Female	4,629	38.0	48.1	13.9	3,541	37.9	47.2	14.9	1,088	38.1	51.2	10.7

Nachingwea District Council has a relatively higher proportion (52.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils followed by Liwale District Council (49.2%). On the other hand, Lindi Municipal Council has the least proportions of persons owning land (36.9%). Figure 11.2.

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 56.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 19.6 percent own land alone, 22.4 percent own land jointly and 1.5 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that percentage of males with legal documents owning land alone (21.7%) is higher than that for females (17.5%).

About fifty nine percent (58.5%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 43.5 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing

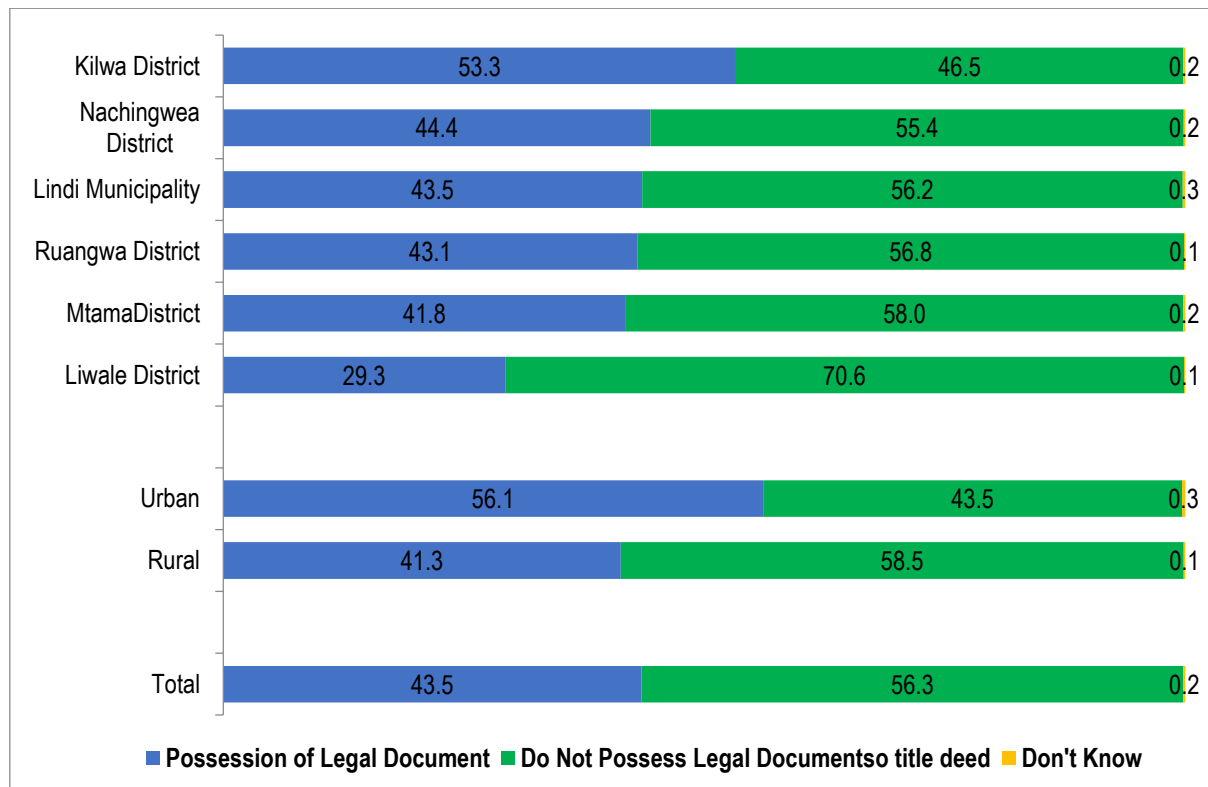
legal documents in rural areas, 22.5 percent own land jointly, followed by those owning land alone 17.3%. On the other hand, majority of females in rural areas possessing legal documents own land jointly (24.4%) while in urban areas majority of males possessing legal documents own land alone (36.7%) (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	338,893	167,918	170,975	289,435	142,852	146,583	49,458	25,066	24,392
Alone	19.6	21.7	17.5	17.3	19.1	15.6	32.8	36.7	28.9
Jointly	22.4	20.3	24.5	22.5	20.5	24.4	21.9	19.1	24.7
Both alone and jointly	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
No legal document	56.3	56.3	56.4	58.5	58.7	58.4	43.5	42.3	44.8
Don't Know	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kilwa District Council (53.3%) followed by Nachingwea District Council (44.4%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Liwale District council (29.3%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seven in ten (71.6%) households in Lindi Region own houses they live in.
- More than a half (59.2%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than forty seven percent (46.6%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- Nearly eighty percent (79.2%) of households in rural areas and 34.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 12.6 percent in 2012 to 18.8 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (42.2%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household's wealth information. This chapter presents the information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water; sanitation; main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control were asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Lindi Region, 71.6 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (76.0%) in rural areas than in urban (55.3%). The percentages of male headed households owning houses are slightly

higher (71.7%) than females (71.4%). Across councils, Nachingwea District has the largest percentage (77.8 %) of households living in their own houses while Lindi Municipal has the smallest percentage (61.5 %) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

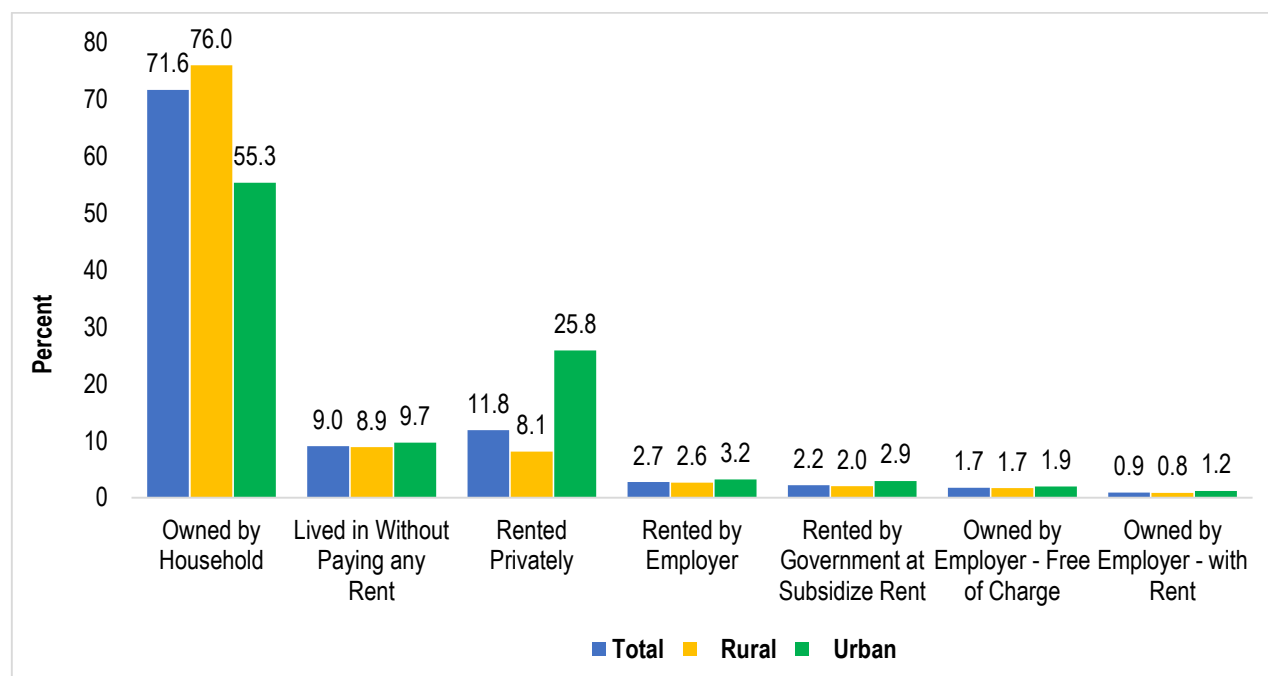


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	344,447	71.6	9.0	11.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.9
Rural	271,766	76.0	8.9	8.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.8
Urban	72,681	55.3	9.7	25.8	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.2
Male Headed Households	224,703	71.7	8.9	11.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	0.9
Female Headed Households	119,744	71.4	9.3	12.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.8
Council								
Kilwa District	70,463	75.5	7.4	11.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.8
Mtama District	50,650	67.3	10.9	10.8	4.2	3.4	2.2	1.1
Lindi Municipal	52,488	61.5	11.3	16.2	3.9	3.5	2.4	1.1
Nachingwea District	74,395	77.8	8.1	8.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.7
Liwale District	35,656	74.6	6.9	10.1	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.1
Ruangwa District	60,795	70.0	9.9	13.6	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.8

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Lindi Region, 40.5 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 10.0 percent have title deed. Among household that live in their own houses 30.8 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (26.0%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (6.8%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (34.0%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (14.4%). Female-headed households are more likely (11.4%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (9.2%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 7.8 percent in Liwale Districts to 15.5 percent in Lindi Municipal (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Document possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right						
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	246,621	10.0	1.5	3.4	30.8	2.2	11.7	40.5
Rural	206,432	6.8	0.8	2.3	34.0	2.0	11.5	42.6
Urban	40,189	26.0	4.9	9.1	14.4	2.8	12.7	30.0
Male Headed	161,177	9.2	1.4	3.3	30.9	2.3	11.9	41.1
Female Headed	85,444	11.4	1.7	3.5	30.7	2.0	11.3	39.6
Council								
Kilwa District	53,213	8.9	0.9	1.6	33.2	2.2	15.1	38.1
Mtama District	34,112	8.8	0.5	1.3	33.3	1.3	13.1	41.7
Lindi Municipal	32,294	15.5	1.7	4.5	25.8	2.0	9.8	40.7
Nachingwea District	57,845	10.1	1.0	6.1	34.1	1.8	9.9	36.8
Liwale District	26,590	7.8	5.8	4.4	26.2	0.9	8.5	46.4
Ruangwa District	42,567	9.0	0.7	2.0	28.0	4.2	12.0	44.0

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Lindi Region, 65.4 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than half of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

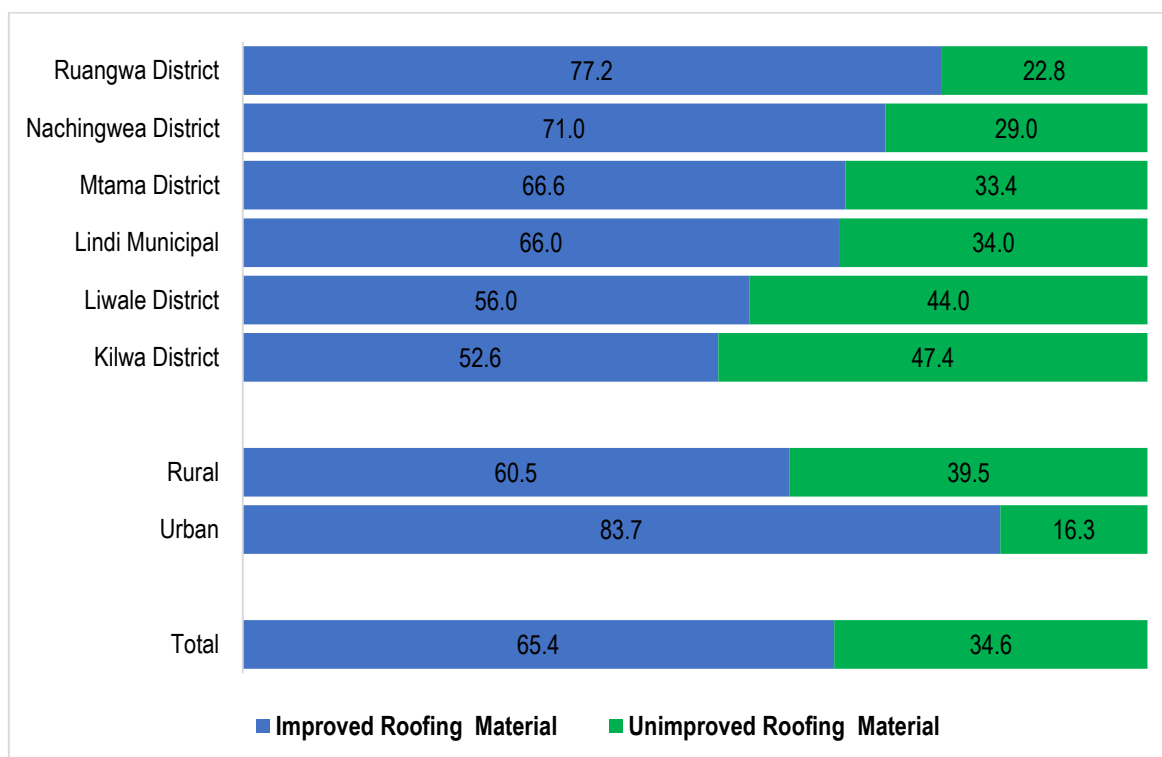


Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (83.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 60.3 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 52.3 percent in Kilwa District Council to 77.0 percent in Ruangwa District Council. The council with the highest percentage (45.8%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Kilwa District.

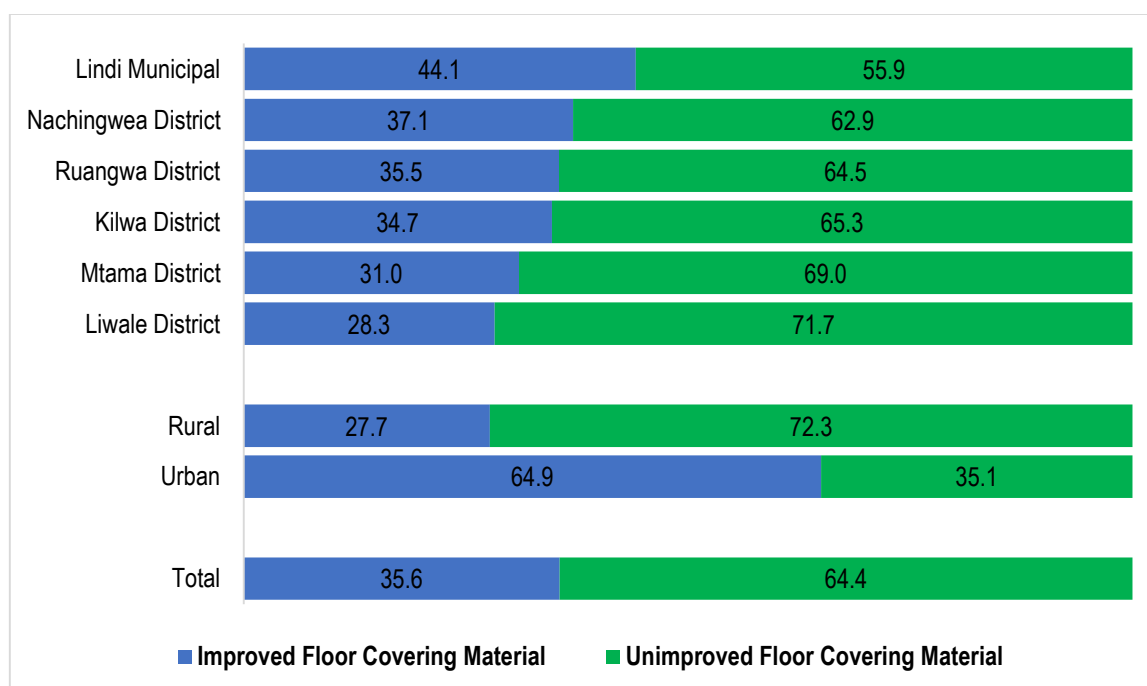
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	344,447	65.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
Rural	271,766	60.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	38.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	72,681	83.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	15.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Council									
Kilwa District	70,463	52.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.8	1.3	0.1	0.3
Mtama District	50,650	66.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.6	0.7	0.0	0.1
Lindi Municipal	52,488	65.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	32.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Nachingwea District	74,395	70.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.9	0.9	0.0	0.1
Liwale District	35,656	55.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	42.2	1.3	0.1	0.4
Ruangwa District	60,795	77.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.6	0.2	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Lindi Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 35.6 while 64.4 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 28.3 percent in Liwale District to 44.1 percent in Lindi Municipal (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



The results further show that, 63.0 percent of households in Lindi Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (33.5%). In urban areas, more than a half of households (58.5%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (34.5%). In rural areas, most households (70.6%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (26.8%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (39.7%) in Lindi Municipal Council followed by Nachingwea District Council (35.3%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is Liwale District (26.6%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁷
Total	344,447	33.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	63.0	0.1	0.2
Rural	271,766	26.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	70.6	0.1	0.2
Urban	72,681	58.5	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	34.5	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kilwa District	70,463	32.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	62.8	0.1	0.3
Mtama District	50,650	30.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	67.6	0.0	0.1
Lindi Municipal	52,488	39.7	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	54.7	0.0	0.2
Nachingwea District	74,395	35.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	61.9	0.1	0.1
Liwale District	35,656	26.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	70.5	0.1	0.4
Ruangwa District	60,795	33.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	63.3	0.0	0.2

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Lindi Region, have their house walls built with pole and mud (44.4%), followed by baked bricks (27.4%) and sundried brick (11.8%). In urban areas, one third of households (34.5%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by pole and mud (32.7%). In rural areas, 47.5 percent of the households are living in houses built with pole and mud as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (30.0%).

Lindi Municipal has the highest (26.4%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Liwale, Nachingwea and Ruangwa District Councils have less than 10 percent (8.0%, 7.3 and 4.1% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Total	344,447	2.2	11.7	11.8	27.4	0.1	0.3	44.4	2.0	0.0	0.2
Rural	271,766	1.2	5.6	12.8	30.0	0.1	0.3	47.5	2.4	0.0	0.2
Urban	72,681	5.8	34.5	8.2	17.8	0.1	0.3	32.7	0.7	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kilwa District	70,463	6.7	13.8	2.5	4.7	0.1	0.4	67.1	4.5	0.0	0.2
Mtama District	50,650	0.9	11.5	21.4	7.7	0.1	0.3	56.6	1.4	0.0	0.1
Lindi Municipal	52,488	3.7	26.4	10.5	3.1	0.3	0.3	53.7	1.9	0.0	0.1
Nachingwea District	74,395	0.2	7.3	20.0	58.5	0.1	0.1	12.8	0.8	0.0	0.1
Liwale District	35,656	0.1	8.0	4.8	22.4	0.0	0.2	61.4	2.8	0.0	0.3
Ruangwa District	60,795	0.2	4.1	10.0	56.1	0.1	0.3	28.5	0.8	0.0	0.2

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Three in ten (27.0%) households in Lindi Region have one room for sleeping, 34.8 percent have two rooms and 30.2 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, eight (8.1) percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. The average number of rooms for sleeping for female headed households is slightly higher (2.3) compared with male headed household (2.2).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (33.7%) in urban than in rural areas (25.1%). Ruangwa District Council has the highest (31.1%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Mtama District (19.6%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

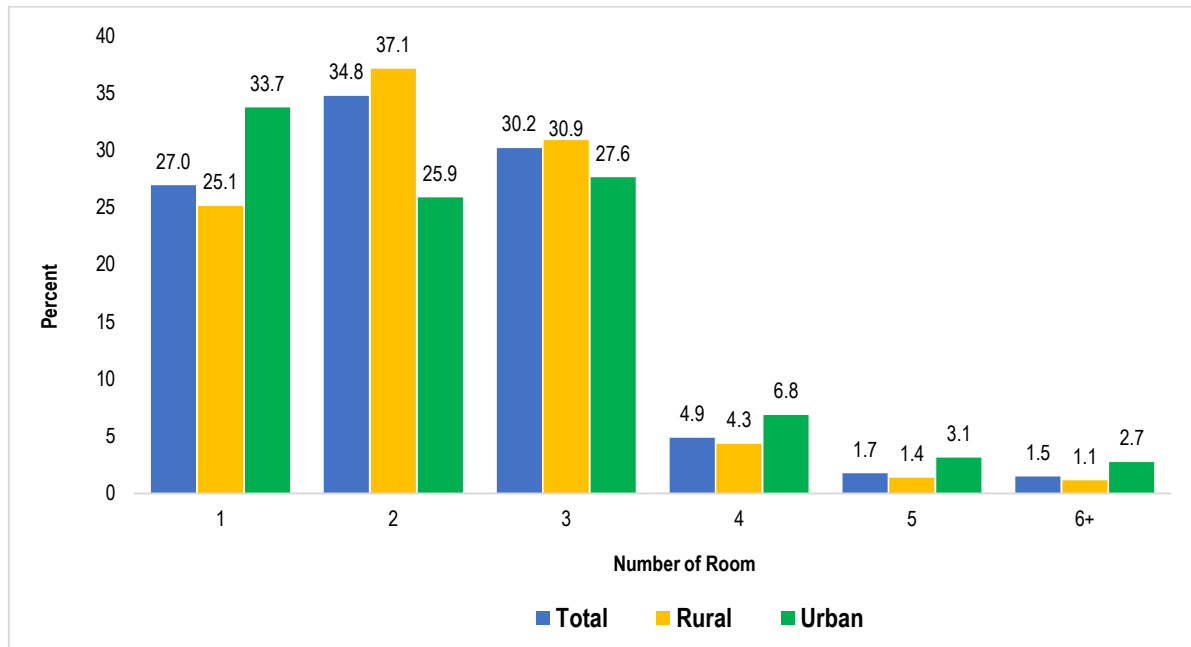


Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	344,447	3.4	27.0	34.8	30.2	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.3
Rural	271,766	3.5	25.1	37.1	30.9	4.3	1.4	1.1	2.2
Urban	72,681	3.4	33.7	25.9	27.6	6.8	3.1	2.7	2.3
Male Headed Households	224,703	3.5	28.6	34.2	29.2	4.8	1.7	1.5	2.2
Female Headed Households	119,744	3.2	23.8	35.9	32.1	4.9	1.8	1.5	2.3
Council									
Kilwa District	70,463	4.0	25.9	34.1	30.9	5.6	1.9	1.6	2.3
Mtama District	50,650	3.3	19.6	36.3	38.4	3.8	1.2	0.7	2.3
Lindi Municipal	52,488	3.3	26.6	29.2	35.4	4.1	1.9	2.7	2.4
Nachingwea District	74,395	3.1	28.9	35.7	27.4	5.1	1.8	1.2	2.2
Liwale District	35,656	3.8	28.9	39.7	21.5	5.9	2.2	1.7	2.2
Ruangwa District	60,795	3.0	31.1	35.0	26.7	4.6	1.5	1.1	2.2

12.4 Water and Sanitation

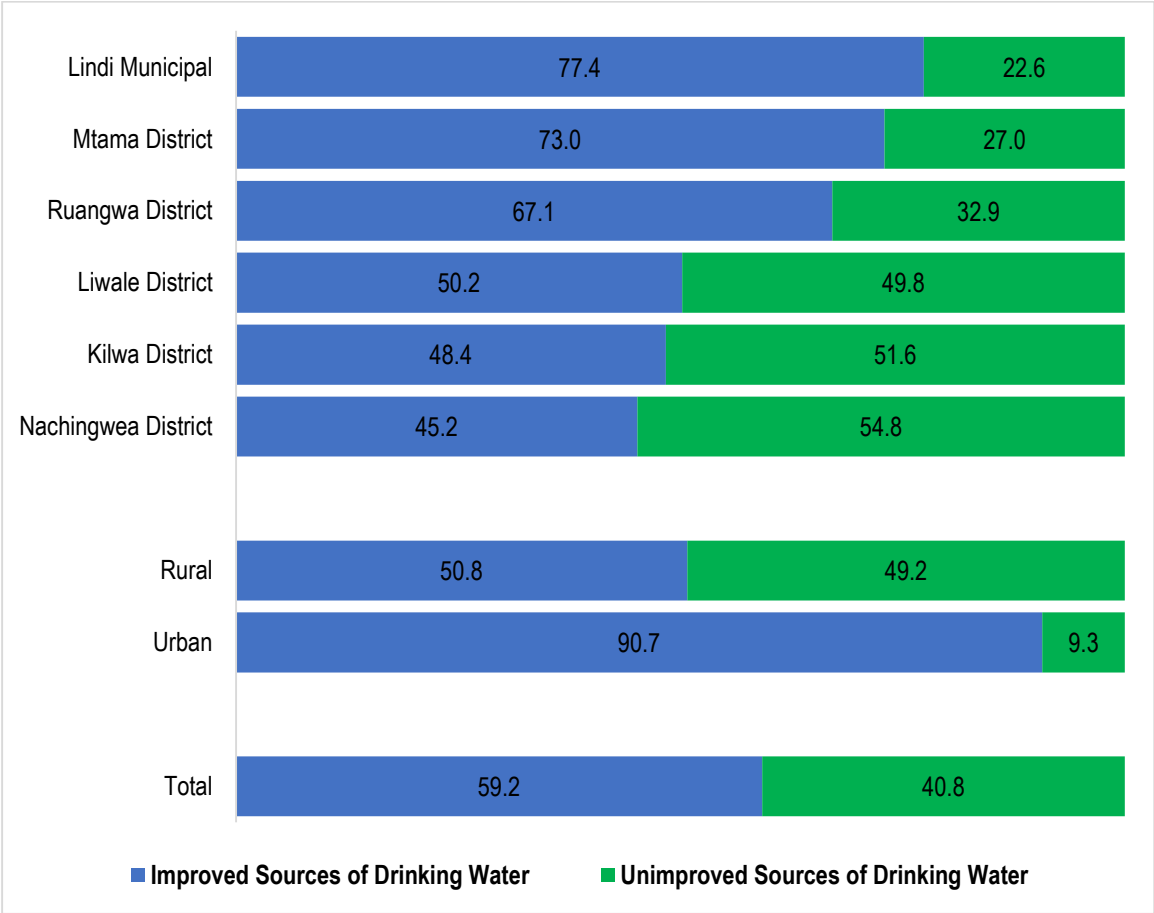
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

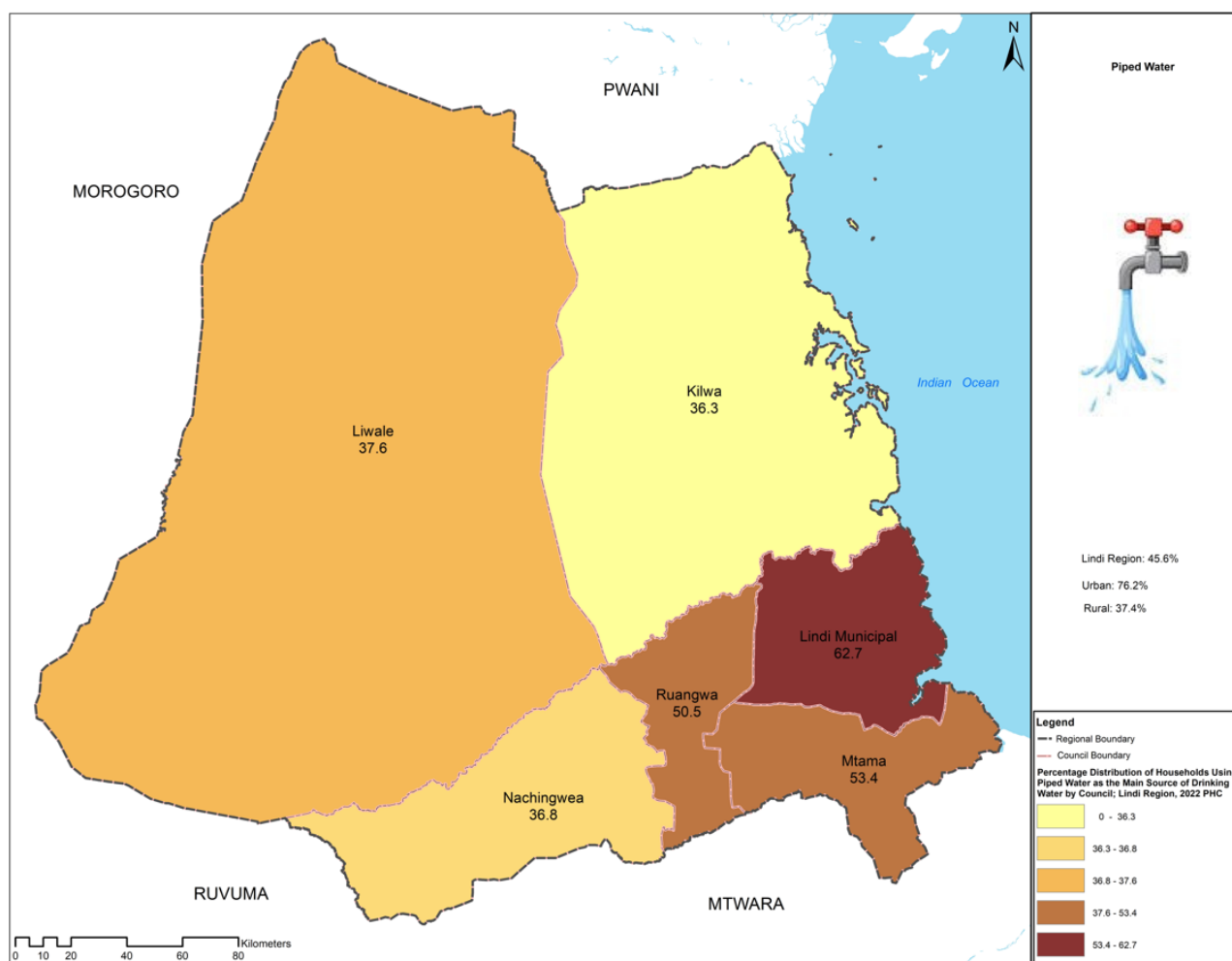
Results show that in Lindi region 59.2 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Lindi Municipal (77.4%) have the highest percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, only two councils with less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Kilwa District (48.4%) and Nachingwea District (45.2%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, four in ten households (45.6%) in Lindi Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (76.2% urban and 37.4% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard 27.2 percent, while 28.9 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 20.1 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 5.7 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 25.3 percent get drinking water from a public tap and 6.4 percent from a neighbours' piped supply. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 36.3 percent in Kilwa District to 62.7 percent in Lindi Municipal Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Table 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	344,447	7.5	2.8	24.2	11.2	3.9	5.0	29.7	0.4	4.0	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.2	7.2
Rural	271,766	4.6	1.1	25.3	6.4	3.9	5.4	35.6	0.5	4.8	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	8.8
Urban	72,681	18.3	8.9	20.1	28.9	3.7	3.5	7.6	0.2	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.4	0.5	1.0
Male Headed Households	224,703	7.2	2.6	23.7	10.5	3.9	5.0	30.6	0.4	4.2	2.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	7.5
Female Headed Household	119,744	8.0	3.0	25.2	12.4	3.9	4.9	27.8	0.4	3.5	2.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	6.5
Council															
Kilwa District	70,463	6.2	3.4	15.8	10.9	2.2	5.2	39.2	0.2	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.1	8.5
Mtama District	50,650	5.9	2.0	31.9	13.7	2.2	6.8	12.4	0.5	4.1	8.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	10.5
Lindi Municipal	52,488	11.0	5.4	26.2	20.1	4.4	2.7	12.8	0.6	4.1	3.8	1.2	1.3	0.7	5.7
Nachingwea District	74,395	8.6	2.0	20.5	5.7	3.1	4.1	47.3	0.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.5
Liwale District	35,656	5.3	2.3	12.2	17.8	8.7	2.0	28.1	0.6	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	14.8
Ruangwa District	60,795	7.1	1.7	37.2	4.5	4.7	8.2	26.9	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.1	4.1

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

About forty seven percent (46.6%) of households in Lindi Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 40.5 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Nachingwea District Council has the highest percentage (62.1%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Liwale District Council has the lowest (28.6%). The most commonly used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrine without slab/ open pit (48.0 %). A higher proportion of households using pit latrine without slab/ open pit are in rural than in urban areas (53.2% in rural and 28.5% in urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 2.9 percent in Lindi Municipal to 6.2 percent in Kilwa District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

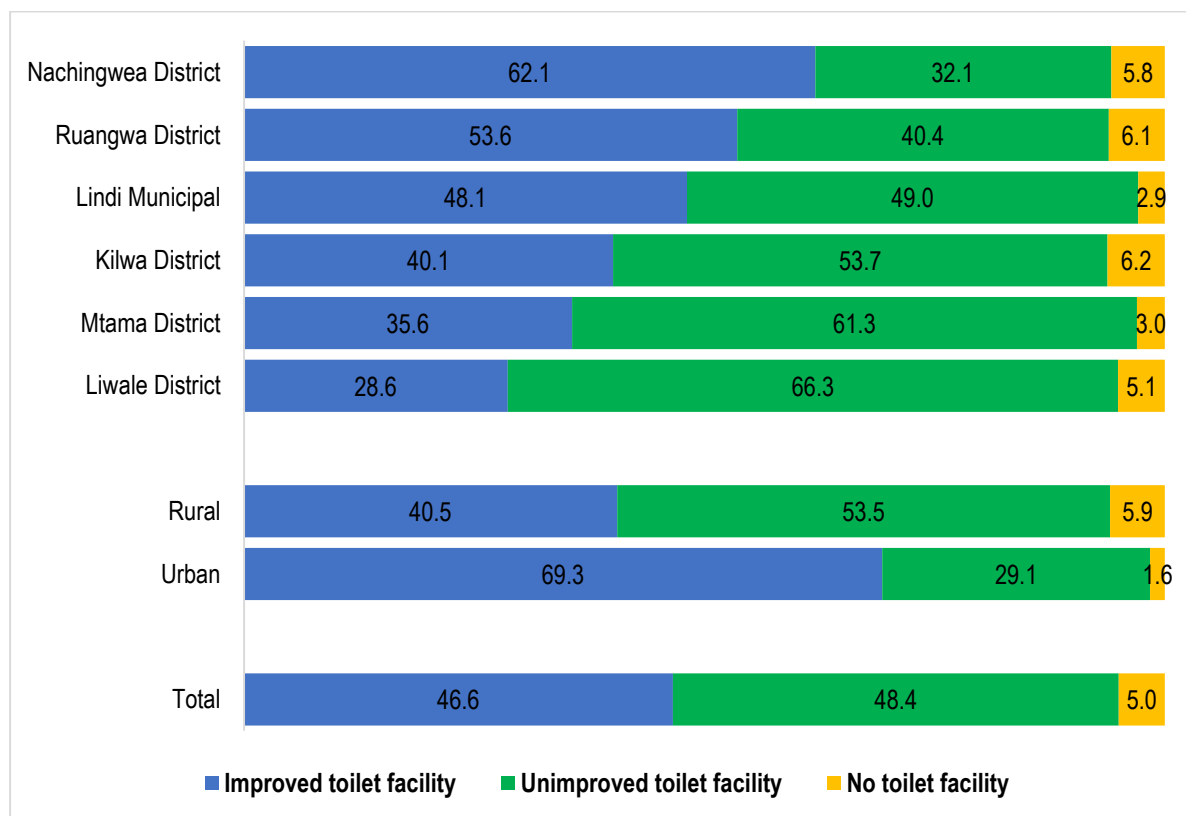


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	344,447	2.4	2.1	13.2	1.5	5.1	3.4	6.4	12.4	48.0	0.4	5.0
Rural	271,766	1.6	1.2	10.6	1.2	3.9	2.8	5.6	13.6	53.2	0.4	5.9
Urban	72,681	5.4	5.5	23.0	2.7	9.6	5.7	9.4	8.0	28.5	0.6	1.6
Male Headed Households	224,703	2.3	2.1	13.2	1.5	5.0	3.3	6.3	12.6	48.0	0.4	5.2
Female Headed Households	119,744	2.5	2.1	13.3	1.5	5.3	3.5	6.7	12.1	48.0	0.4	4.7
Council												
Kilwa District	70,463	1.3	2.5	7.2	1.2	4.5	3.7	7.3	12.5	53.4	0.3	6.2
Mtama District	50,650	0.9	1.6	5.6	0.5	2.7	2.4	4.2	17.8	61.3	0.1	3.0
Lindi Municipal	52,488	2.7	3.5	12.6	1.6	4.9	4.2	7.4	11.2	47.0	1.9	2.9
Nachingwea District	74,395	4.6	1.4	24.7	2.5	6.9	4.0	7.3	10.7	32.0	0.1	5.8
Liwale District	35,656	0.9	1.3	5.7	0.4	6.3	1.0	3.3	9.7	66.0	0.3	5.1
Ruangwa District	60,795	2.8	2.3	17.5	2.1	5.3	3.7	7.2	12.7	40.2	0.1	6.1

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Lindi Region use firewood (69.7%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (22.0%). In rural areas 79.2 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 34.1 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 14.7 percent and in urban areas it is 49.3 percent.

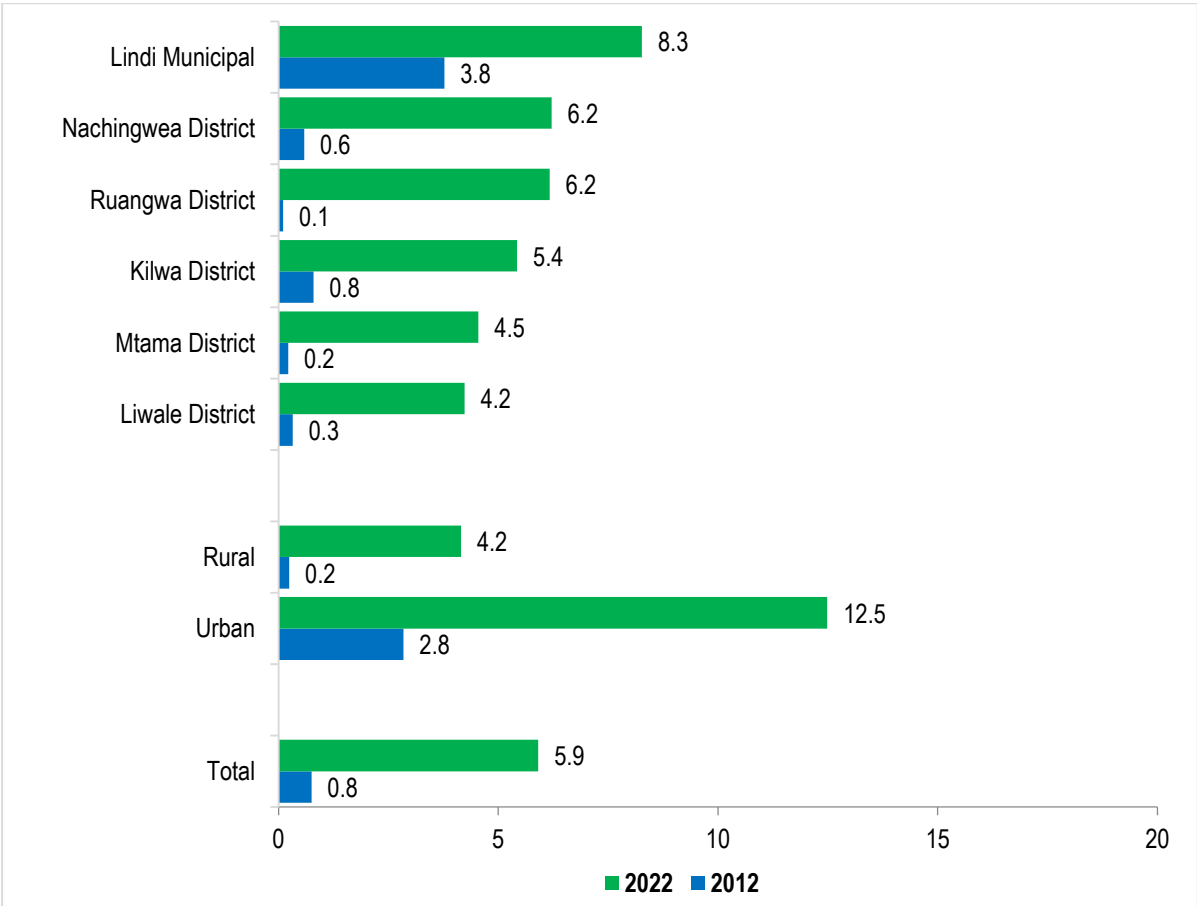
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 60.4 percent in Lindi Municipal Council to 81.8 percent in Mtama District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 11.9 percent in Mtama District Council to 29.3 percent in Ruangwa District Council (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	344,447	1.2	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.0	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Rural	271,766	0.5	2.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.7	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Urban	72,681	3.7	2.1	0.4	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	49.3	34.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Male Headed Households	224,703	1.2	2.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	21.5	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Female Headed Households	119,744	1.2	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	23.0	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Council															
Kilwa District	70,463	1.4	2.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	25.1	66.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Mtama District	50,650	0.9	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.9	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Lindi Municipal	52,488	1.4	2.3	1.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	27.3	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Nachingwea District	74,395	1.6	2.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.9	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Liwale District	35,656	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ruangwa District	60,795	1.0	2.7	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	29.3	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.8 percent in 2012 to 5.9 percent in 2022. The use of clean energy for cooking by households in urban areas increased significant (2.8 percent in 2012 to 12.5 percent in 2022) compared with rural areas (2.0 percent in 2012 to 4.2 percent in 2022). At the council level, there is increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Ruangwa District Council from 0.1 percent in 2012 to 6.2 percent in 2022 and in Nachingwea District Council from 0.6 percent in 2012 to 6.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 48.4 percent of households in Lindi Region use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting followed by Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp 27.1 percent and 18.8 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (51.0%) compared with the rural households

(10.2%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 14.1 percent in Mtama District Council to 30.3 percent in Lindi Municipal Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Nachingwea District (56.7%) followed by Liwale District (56.2%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

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

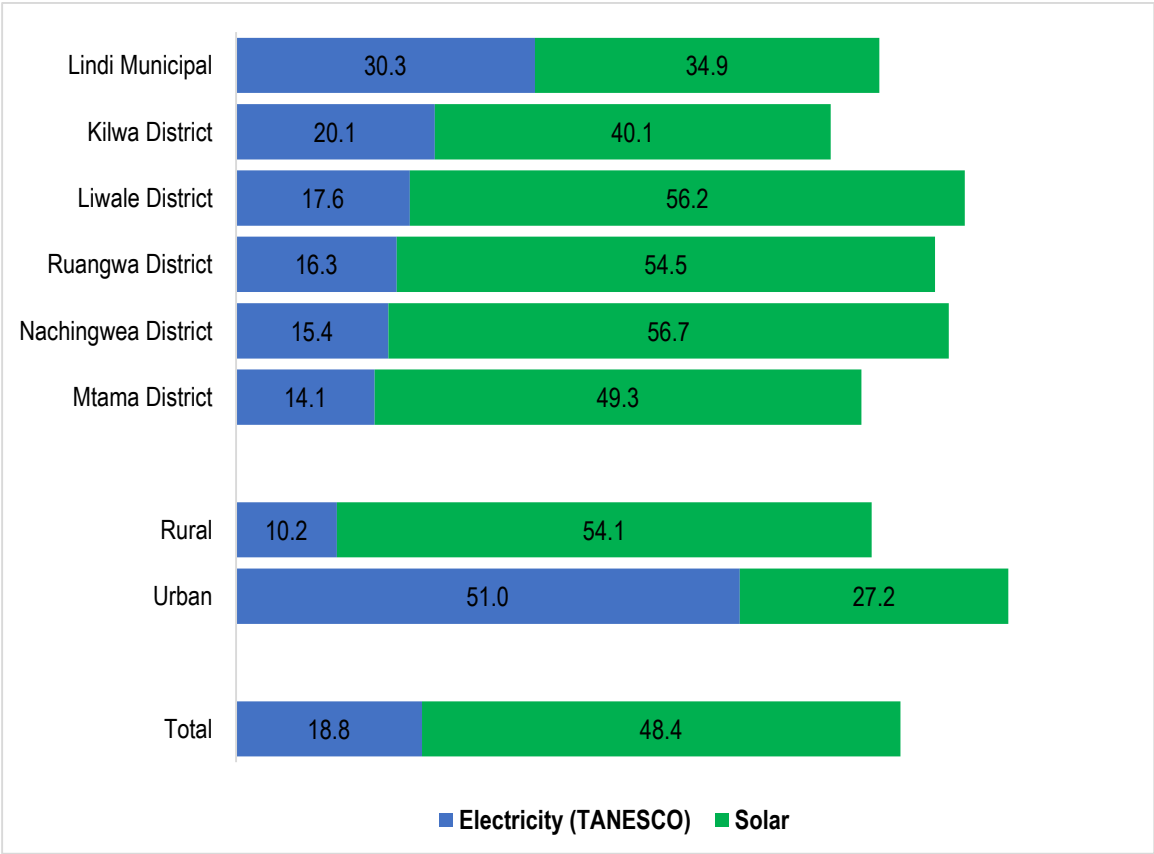


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Lindi Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 12.6 percent in 2012 to 18.8 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils except Lindi Municipal, the proportion slightly decreased from 31.2 percent in 2012 to 30.3 percent in 2022.

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

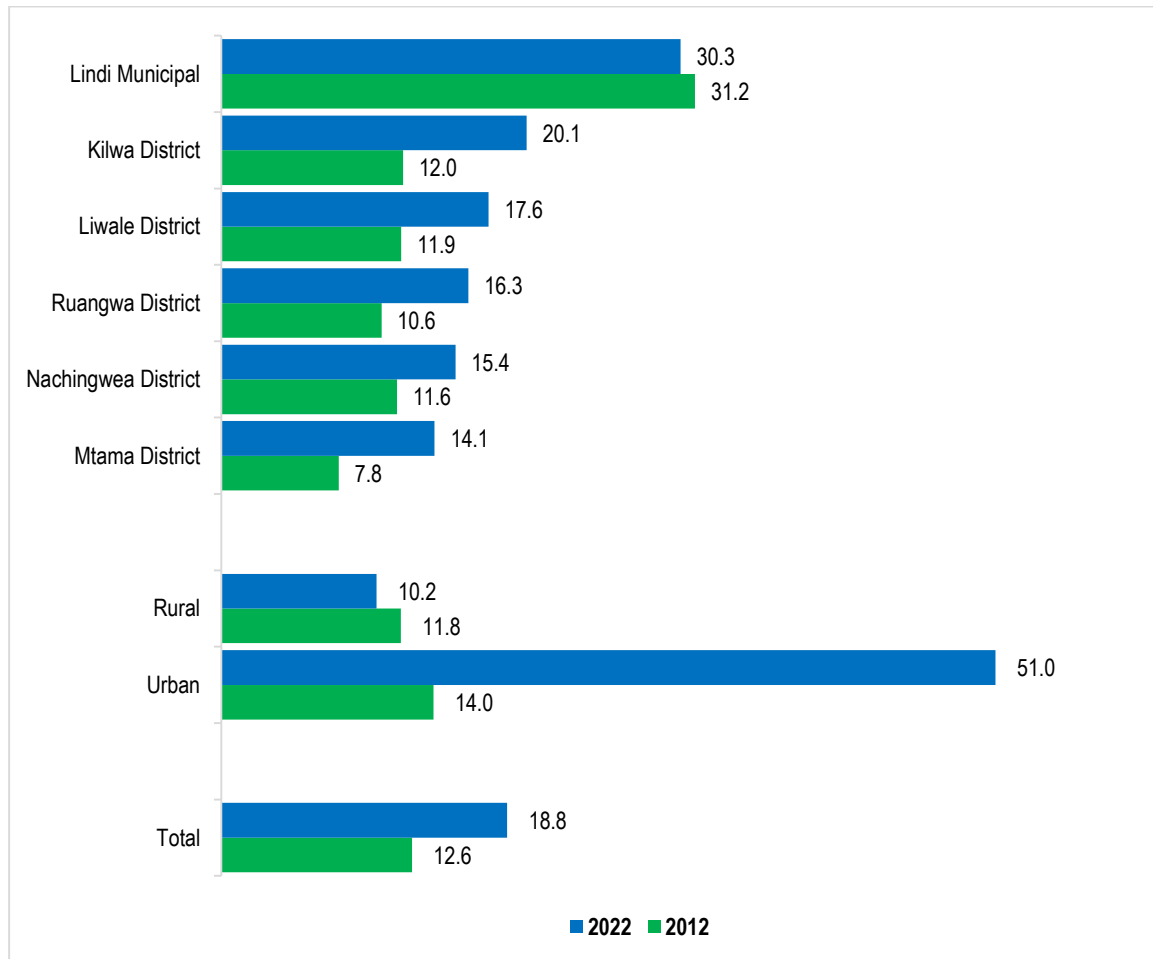


Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	344,447	18.8	48.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.4	27.1	0.0
Rural	271,766	10.2	54.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.9	30.0	0.0
Urban	72,681	51.0	27.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.4	0.8	16.3	0.0
Male Headed Households	224,703	18.8	50.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.3	25.2	0.0
Female Headed Households	119,744	18.9	43.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.3	2.8	30.7	0.0
Council														
Kilwa District	70,463	20.1	40.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.6	0.4	2.5	32.0	0.0
Mtama District	50,650	14.1	49.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.6	32.0	0.0
Lindi Municipal	52,488	30.3	34.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	4.7	0.2	2.0	24.9	0.0
Nachingwea District	74,395	15.4	56.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.7	23.7	0.0
Liwale District	35,656	17.6	56.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.7	22.8	0.0
Ruangwa District	60,795	16.3	54.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.1	25.9	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

About four out of ten (42.2%) households in Lindi Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying/pit methods (34.0%). In urban areas, 37.4 percent of private households use burning of solid waste as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burying/pit methods (29.9%) and regular collection (20.3%). In rural areas 43.5 percent of households use burning followed by burring/pit collection (35.1%) and regular collection (7.6%). Lindi Municipal Council has a higher percentage (17.3%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Nachingwea District Council (10.8%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	344,447	10.3	2.0	42.2	0.6	34.0	6.1	0.2	0.9	3.7
Rural	271,766	7.6	1.0	43.5	0.6	35.1	6.9	0.2	1.1	4.0
Urban	72,681	20.3	5.9	37.4	0.5	29.9	3.0	0.2	0.4	2.3
Male Headed Households	224,703	9.9	1.9	42.1	0.6	34.5	6.1	0.2	0.9	3.8
Female Headed Households	119,744	11.1	2.2	42.4	0.7	33.2	6.0	0.2	0.9	3.4
Council										
Kilwa District	70,463	10.6	2.9	47.7	0.9	21.2	9.4	0.5	1.3	5.5
Mtama District	50,650	9.4	1.7	43.9	0.5	33.6	6.1	0.1	1.2	3.6
Lindi Municipal	52,488	17.3	4.4	41.1	0.4	26.9	4.9	0.2	0.4	4.4
Nachingwea District	74,395	10.8	1.2	39.3	0.4	41.8	4.0	0.0	0.7	1.9
Liwale District	35,656	3.8	0.5	38.3	0.5	45.4	6.6	0.0	1.3	3.7
Ruangwa District	60,795	8.0	1.1	41.5	0.7	39.3	5.4	0.1	0.7	3.2

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals (78.6%) and Councils (10.6%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural and urban areas are more likely to use private individuals (92.8%) and (61.2%) respectively (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

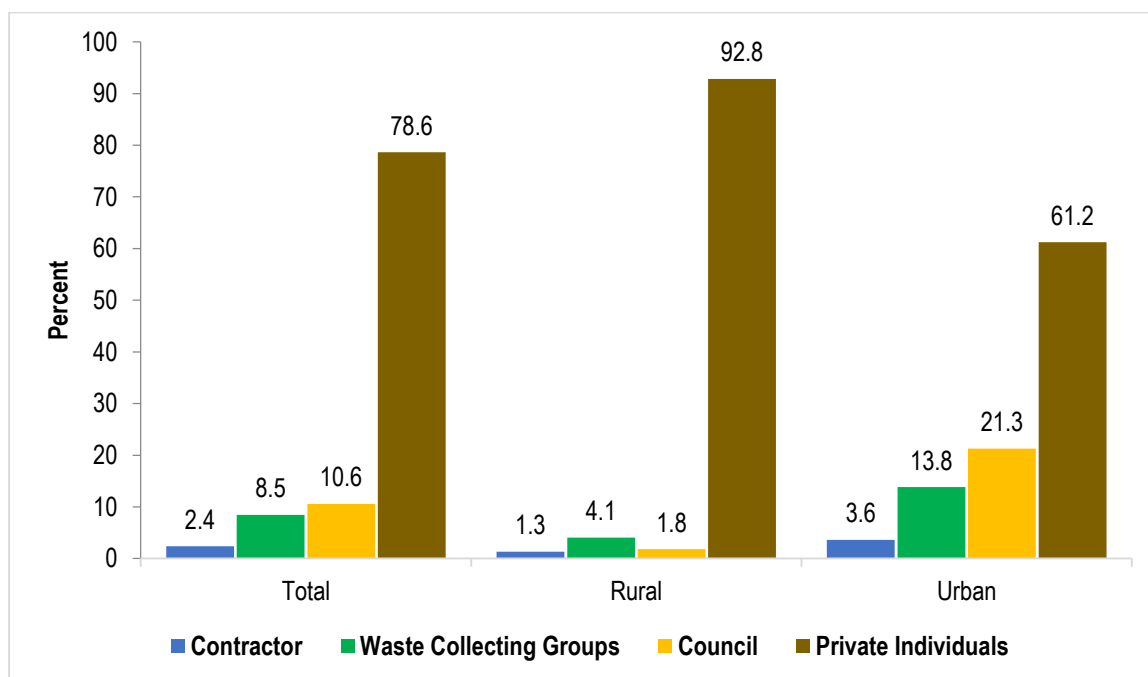


Table 12. 92: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	42,485	2.4	8.5	10.6	78.6
Rural	23,399	1.3	4.1	1.8	92.8
Urban	19,086	3.6	13.8	21.3	61.2
Male Headed Households	26,536	2.3	8.1	10.1	79.6
Female Headed Households	15,949	2.4	9.1	11.4	77.1
Council					
Kilwa District	9,507	5.6	4.8	18.6	71.1
Mtama District	5,587	0.4	2.2	1.2	96.2
Lindi Municipal	11,386	2.1	17.9	14.9	65.1
Nachingwea District	8,931	0.9	3.5	8.3	87.2

Liwale District	1,509	0.7	1.2	3.6	94.4
Ruangwa District	5,565	2.1	11.6	2.9	83.5

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

The results show that 72.7 percent of households in Lindi Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (79.3%) and 71.0 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (79.6%) in Nachingwea District Council followed by Liwale District Council (74.1%). All councils have more than 60 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse (Table 12.13).

Table 12. 103: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/Pit	Buried	Sold/Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	344,447	72.7	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.3	9.3	9.5	2.7	1.1
Rural	271,766	71.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.4	9.9	10.3	3.0	1.1
Urban	72,681	79.3	0.7	0.2	2.7	0.3	7.2	6.4	1.9	1.3
Male Headed Households	224,703	72.6	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.3	9.4	9.5	2.8	1.2
Female Headed Households	119,744	73.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.4	9.3	9.4	2.6	1.1
Council										
Kilwa District	70,463	69.7	0.5	0.1	5.9	0.6	9.5	10.5	1.2	2.0
Mtama District	50,650	70.8	0.4	0.2	4.0	0.2	11.6	8.8	2.7	1.4
Lindi Municipal	52,488	72.4	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.3	9.1	10.6	2.2	1.2
Nachingwea District	74,395	79.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.2	6.8	6.2	3.6	0.7
Liwale District	35,656	74.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	8.4	12.2	2.1	0.3
Ruangwa District	60,795	69.1	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.4	11.1	10.2	4.4	0.9

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Lindi Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (29.2%) followed by motorcycles (9.0%) and motor vehicles (0.9%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (34.1%) compared with female-headed households (20.1%). The percentage of household owning bicycle is higher (31.5%) in rural areas than in urban areas (20.7%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 16.9 percent in Lindi Municipal Council to 49.1 percent in Nachingwea District Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	344,447	29.2	0.9	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rural	271,766	31.5	0.4	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Urban	72,681	20.7	2.6	10.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Male Headed Households	224,703	34.1	1.0	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Female Headed Households	119,744	20.1	0.6	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Council							
Kilwa District	70,463	22.5	0.8	10.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Mtama District	50,650	18.9	0.5	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lindi Municipal	52,488	16.9	1.5	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.2
Nachingwea District	74,395	49.1	1.0	10.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Liwale District	35,656	25.3	0.9	12.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Ruangwa District	60,795	34.2	0.7	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.3

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 71.5 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Lindi Region owning houses is higher (75.7%) in rural than in urban areas (55.9%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (72.8%) than for female headed households (69.0%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are charcoal iron (6.7%), electric iron (5.3%), electronic or gas cooker (4.9%), and refrigerator or freezer (3.1%). Except for ownership of houses and Charcoal iron, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

Table 12. 115: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	344,447	71.5	5.3	6.7	4.9	3.1
Rural	271,766	75.7	2.3	6.2	2.3	1.4
Urban	72,681	55.9	16.3	8.4	14.6	9.7
Male Headed Households	224,703	72.8	5.3	7.3	4.9	3.2
Female Headed Households	119,744	69.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	3.0
Council						
Kilwa District	70,463	76.8	5.0	6.5	3.8	3.0
Mtama District	50,650	65.3	3.2	5.2	3.0	1.8
Lindi Municipal	52,488	61.2	9.6	5.4	9.6	6.4
Nachingwea District	74,395	77.6	5.0	9.0	5.1	2.9
Liwale District	35,656	69.3	5.5	8.5	3.8	2.7
Ruangwa District	60,795	73.0	3.8	5.3	4.1	2.1

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Lindi Region, 75.3 percent of households own land or farm and 64.3 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households Ownership land or farm is higher (79.8%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (58.5 %). Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (68.3% versus 49.6%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 63.1 percent in Lindi Municipal to 82.5 percent in Nachingwea District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 56.5 percent in Lindi Municipal Council to 71.6 percent in Nachingwea District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 126: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	344,447	0.4	0.2	64.3	0.5	0.5	75.3	0.1
Rural	271,766	0.4	0.2	68.3	0.4	0.6	79.8	0.1
Urban	72,681	0.2	0.2	49.6	0.9	0.2	58.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	224,703	0.4	0.2	65.9	0.6	0.6	77.2	0.1
Female Headed Households	119,744	0.3	0.2	61.5	0.4	0.5	71.7	0.1
Council								
Kilwa District	70,463	1.0	0.2	67.1	0.6	1.4	74.7	0.1
Mtama District	50,650	0.1	0.1	56.6	0.4	0.1	72.5	0.1
Lindi Municipal	52,488	0.2	0.1	56.5	0.7	0.3	63.1	0.1
Nachingwea District	74,395	0.1	0.2	71.6	0.4	0.2	82.5	0.2
Liwale District	35,656	0.4	0.2	58.3	0.4	0.8	80.6	0.1
Ruangwa District	60,795	0.2	0.3	69.1	0.6	0.3	76.9	0.2

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (80.3%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- Almost ten percent (9.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- Less than one percent (0.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets,
- About two thirds (70.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone.
- About eight out of ten households (80.3%) have at least one person aged 4 years and above who own a mobile phone in Lindi Region.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.4%) own laptop computers.
- The majority of persons aged 15 years and above (83.9%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.1%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals who attained training after secondary education level (75.0%).

13.1 Introduction

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

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming the society through the growing amount of information and related tools

available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 35.6 percent of households in Lindi Region have a radios⁸. Higher proportion of households with radios are in urban areas (48.1%) than rural areas (32.3%). The Council with the largest percentage of households with radios is Kilwa (70.9%), followed by Lindi Municipal (33.7%). Mtama District Council has the smallest percentage of households with radios (13.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 20.7 percent of the households in Lindi Region are owning televisions. The analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (41.6%) of households with television sets than rural areas (15.1%). Across councils, Kilwa District has the highest proportion of households owning television (49.6 %), followed by Lindi Municipal (17.7%). On the other hand, Mtama District Council has the smallest proportion of households owning television (8.3%) (Table 13.1).

⁸ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that about one percent (1.1%) of households in Lindi Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in urban areas (1.3%) than in rural areas (0.6%). Across the Councils, Kilwa District has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (4.2%), followed by Lindi Municipal and Ruangwa District (0.4% each). Liwale District Council has the smallest percentage (0.2%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.2 percent of households in Lindi Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.1%). Lindi Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.4%), followed by Liwale District Council and Ruangwa District Council (0.3% each). Mtama District Council and Nachingwea District Council (0.1% each) have relatively small percentages of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

⁹ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Household							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	344,447	35.6	22.2	13.4	20.7	13.7	7.0	1.1	0.2
Rural	271,766	32.3	20.6	11.7	15.1	10.4	4.7	1.3	0.1
Urban	72,681	48.1	28.1	19.9	41.6	25.9	15.8	0.6	0.7
Council									
Kilwa District	70,463	70.9	46.9	24.0	49.6	32.3	17.3	4.2	0.2
Mtama District	50,650	13.6	8.0	5.6	8.3	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.1
Lindi Municipal	52,488	33.7	19.1	14.6	17.7	11.0	6.8	0.4	0.4
Nachingwea District	74,395	30.0	18.7	11.3	14.4	10.1	4.3	0.3	0.1
Liwale District	35,656	22.1	14.5	7.7	13.6	9.6	4.0	0.2	0.3
Ruangwa District	60,795	29.6	17.0	12.6	11.8	7.9	3.9	0.4	0.3

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

The results reveal that 80.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phone (86.3%) than rural areas (78.7%). Owning of mobile phones is higher among males (86.9%) than females (74.3%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Councils and Sex; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

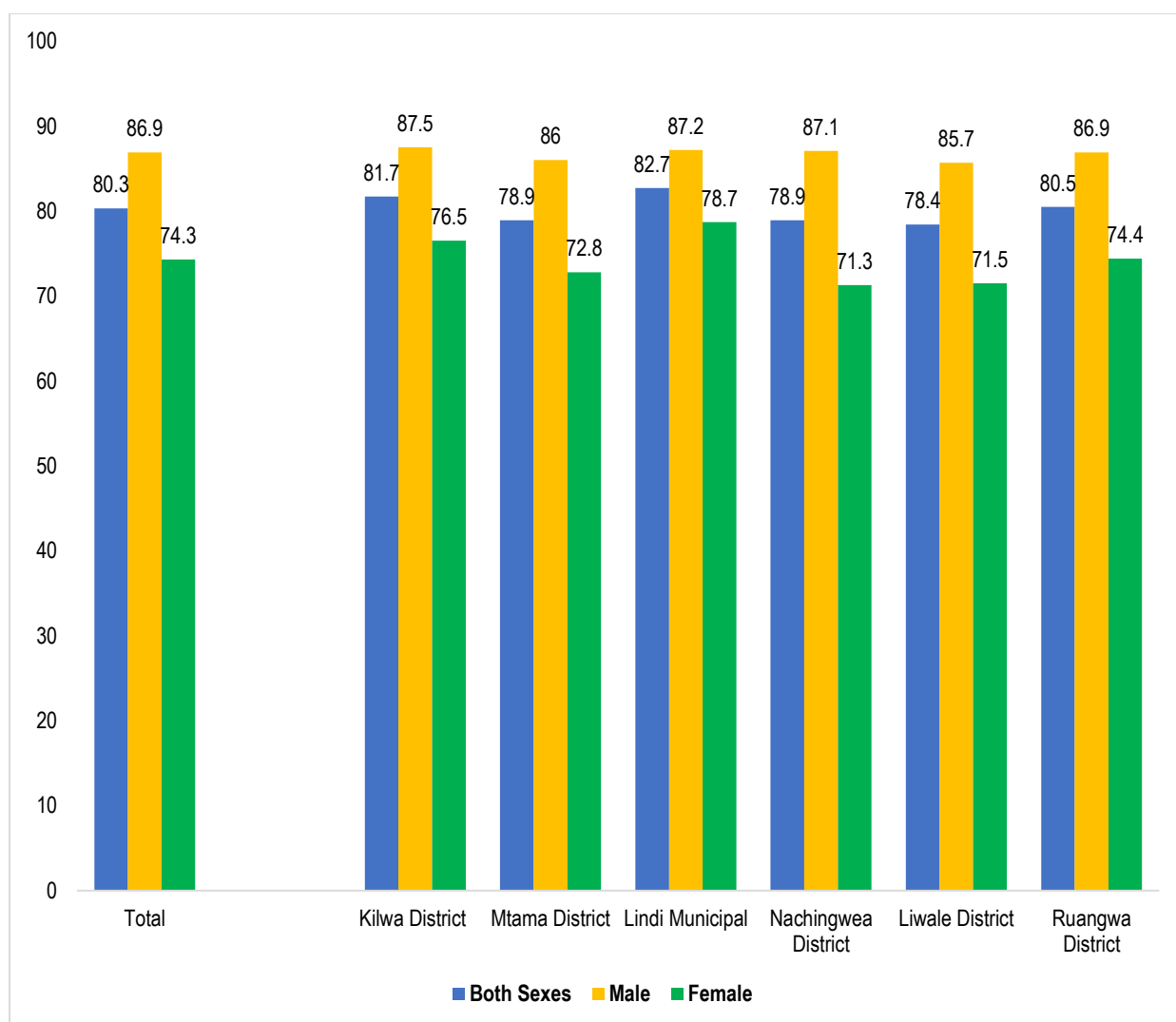
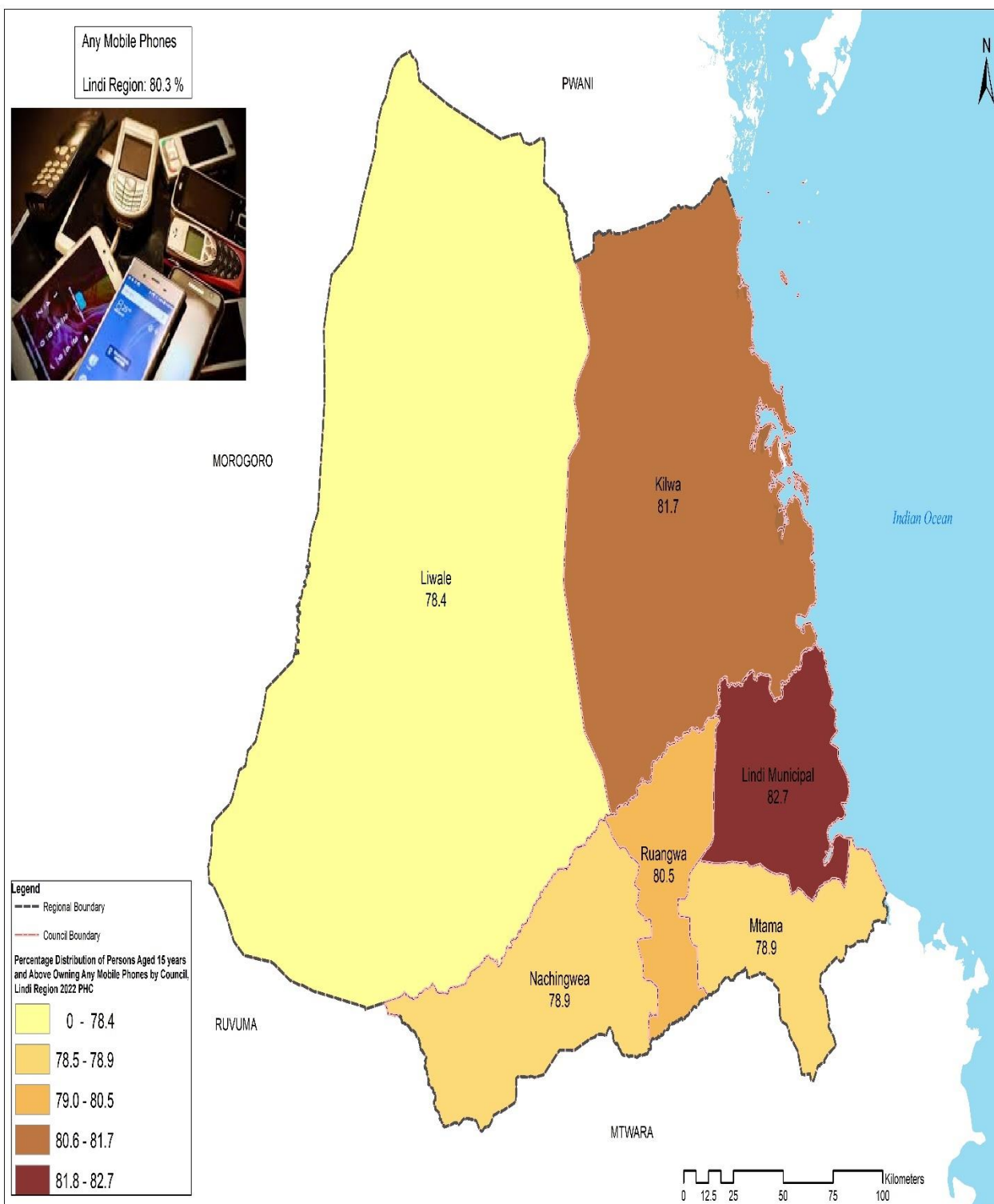


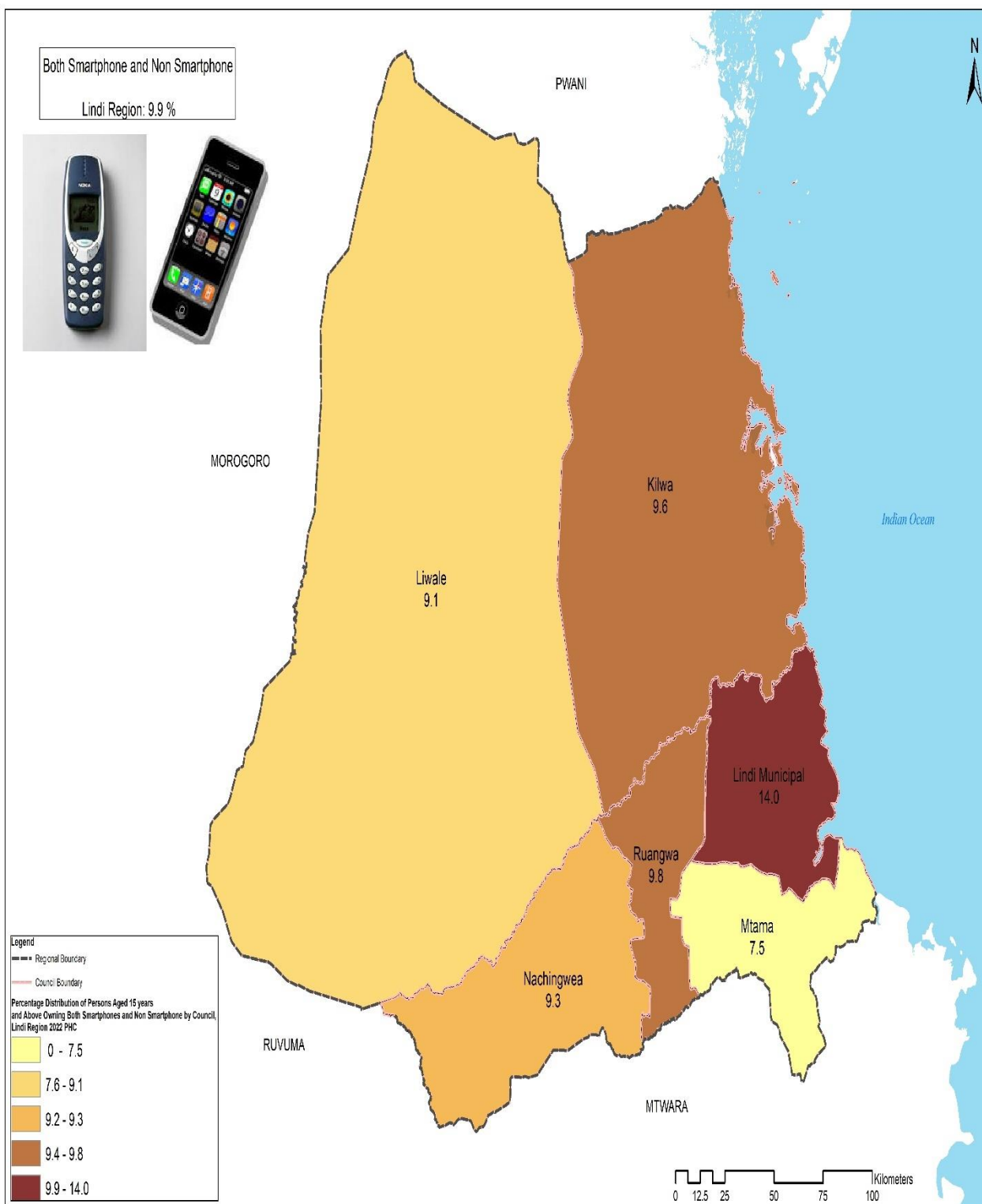
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	752,005	357,829	394,176	80.3	86.9	74.3	9.9	12.3	7.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	70.0	74.1	66.3
Rural	592,461	283,791	308,670	78.7	86.3	71.7	7.3	9.7	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	71.0	76.3	66.2
Urban	159,544	74,038	85,506	86.3	89.1	83.9	19.5	22.7	16.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	66.3	65.9	66.6
Council															
Kilwa District	165,748	78,106	87,642	81.7	87.5	76.5	9.6	11.8	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	71.8	75.3	68.6
Mtama District	108,743	50,521	58,222	78.9	86.0	72.8	7.5	10.0	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	71.0	75.6	67.0
Lindi Municipal	113,839	53,603	60,236	82.7	87.2	78.7	14.0	16.6	11.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	68.2	70.2	66.5
Nachingwea District	153,744	73,984	79,760	78.9	87.1	71.3	9.3	11.7	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	69.2	75.1	63.8
Liwale District	83,978	40,574	43,404	78.4	85.7	71.5	9.1	11.9	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	68.9	73.4	64.6
Ruangwa District	125,953	61,041	64,912	80.5	86.9	74.4	9.8	12.3	7.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	70.3	74.2	66.6

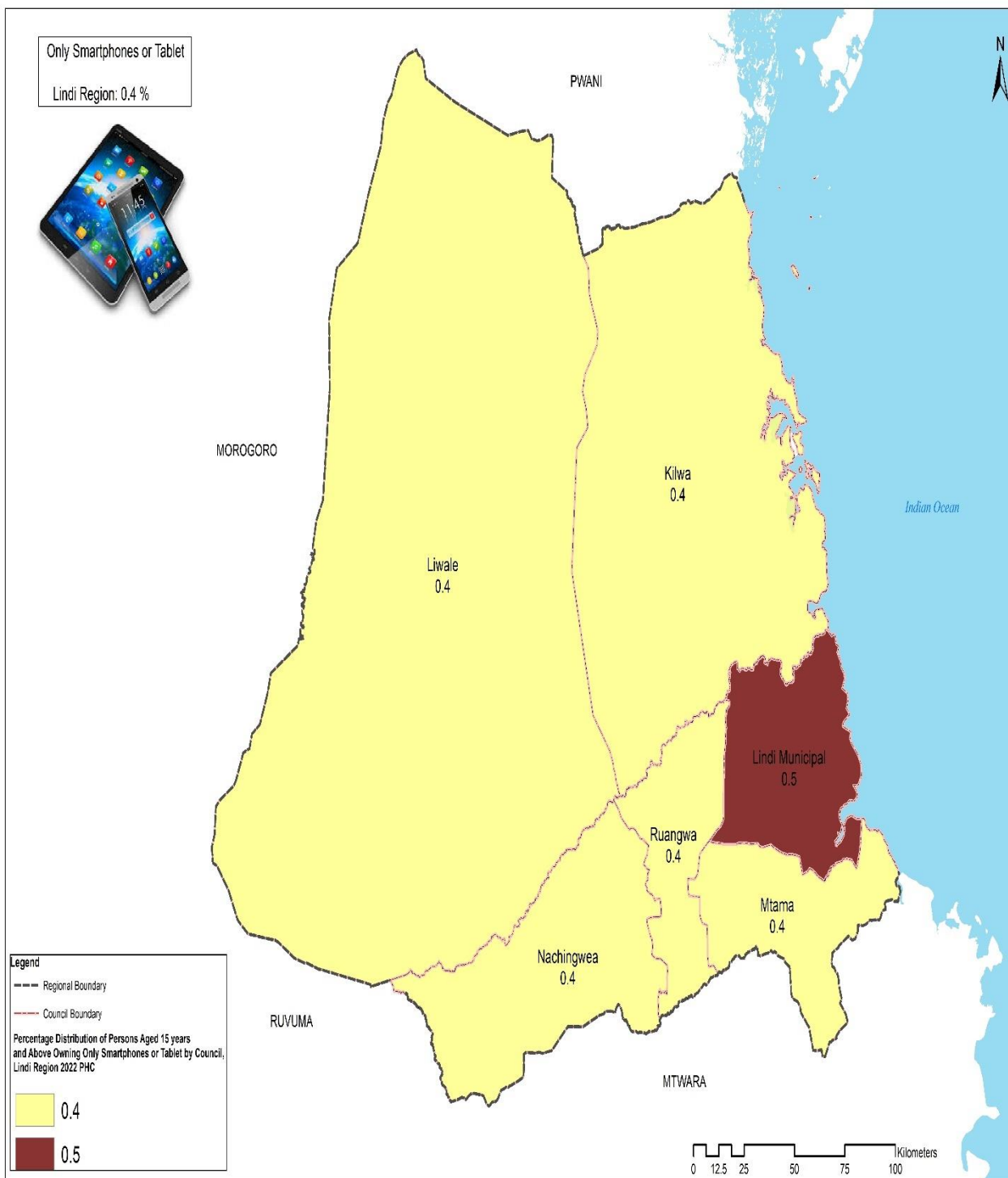
Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC



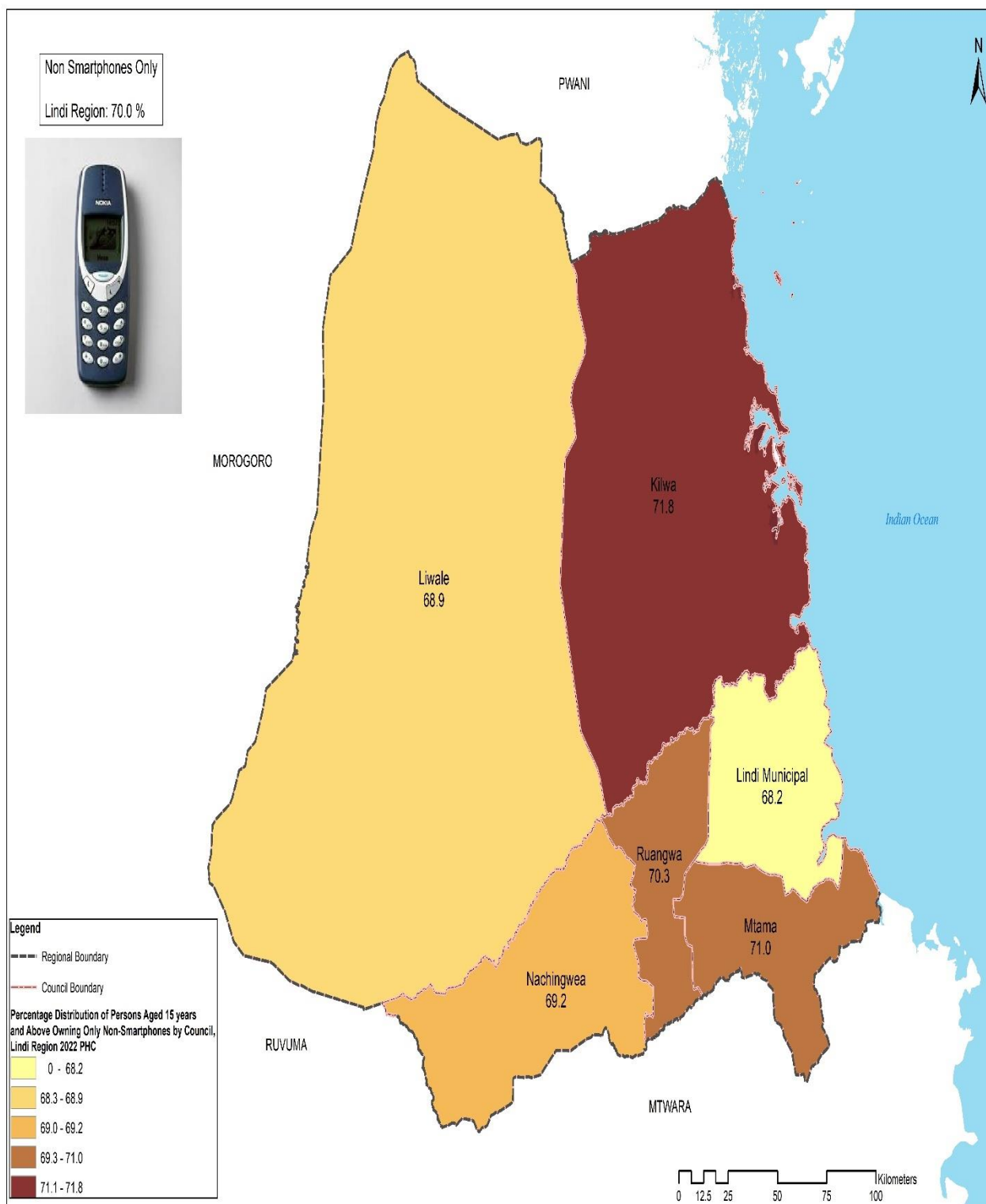
Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Lindi Region 2022 PHC.



Map 13. 3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC.



Map 13. 4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC.



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phone by phone type indicates that in Lindi Region 80.3 percent of households has at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher (89.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (77.8%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phones is 28.1 percent and 84.2 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (10.8% and 76.3%, respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households. The results also indicate that Lindi Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (20.0%), followed by Kilwa District (14.8%) while Mtama District Council recorded 11.3 percent which is the least (Table 13.3).

Table 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	344,447	80.3	14.4	78.0
Rural	271,766	77.8	10.8	76.3
Urban	72,681	89.6	28.1	84.2
Council				
Kilwa District	70,463	85.1	14.8	82.9
Mtama District	50,650	77.4	11.3	75.6
Lindi Municipal	52,488	84.3	20.0	80.5
Nachingwea District	74,395	74.2	13.2	71.8
Liwale District	35,656	84.2	14.2	82.2
Ruangwa District	60,795	79.1	13.5	77.0

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Lindi Region, it is owned by 64.5 percent of all individuals (66.4% of males and 62.8% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 63.5 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 68.4 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphones is highest (18.5%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphones, is highest (91.8%) for individuals with age group 40 - 44 years. The results also show that the proportion of ownership of non-smart phones increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point at age group 40 - 44, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phones increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position at age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

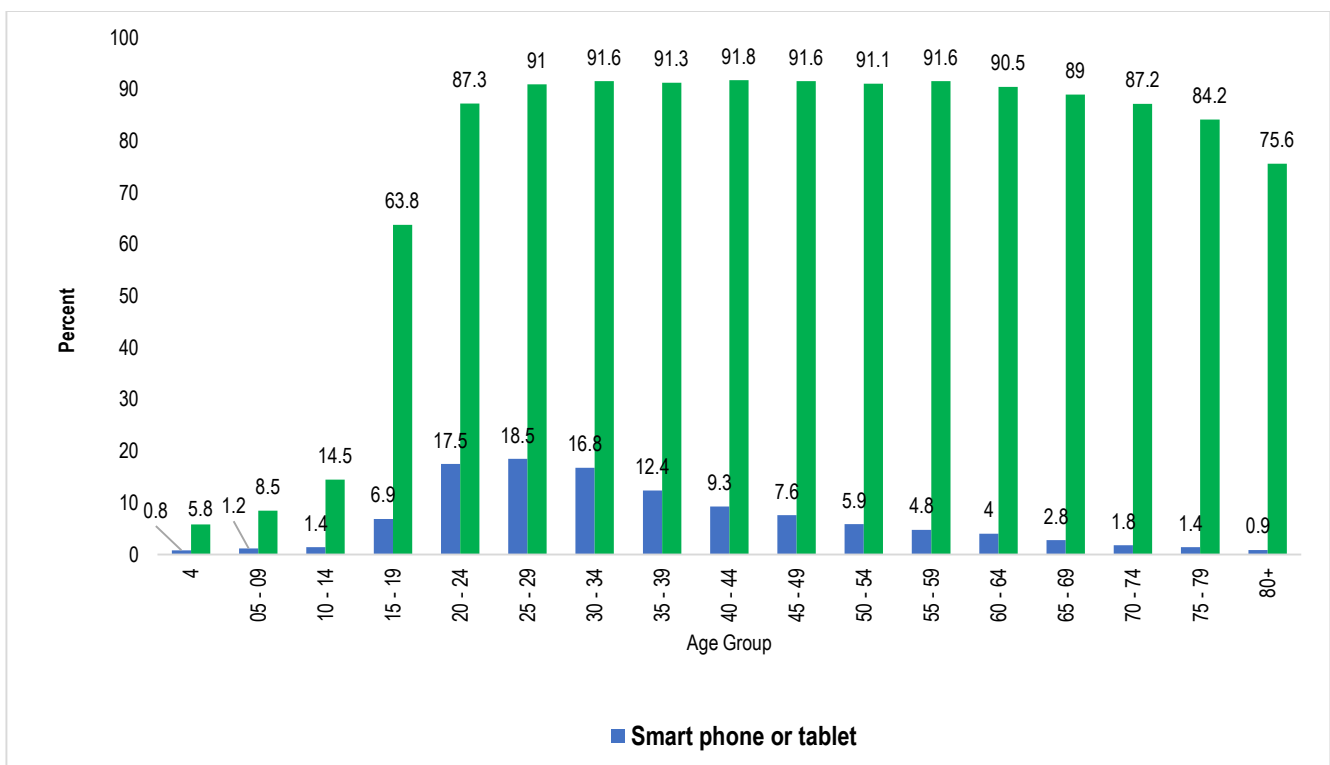


Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	64.5	66.4	62.8	63.5	65.8	61.3	68.4	68.7	68.2	8.0	9.6	6.5	5.9	7.5	4.4	15.9	17.9	14.1
4	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
5 - 9	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.4	9.2	9.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
10 - 14	14.5	14.3	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.4	15.4	15.2	15.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.4	3.3
15 - 19	63.8	64.1	63.5	62.9	63.3	62.3	67.2	67.3	67.2	6.9	7.8	5.9	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.5	12.6	10.4
20 - 24	87.3	90.8	84.2	86.0	90.3	82.2	91.4	92.4	90.6	17.5	20.8	14.6	14.0	17.5	10.8	29.4	32.4	26.9
25 - 29	91.0	95.4	87.1	89.8	95.1	85.0	94.9	96.3	93.6	18.5	22.0	15.3	14.2	18.0	10.8	32.1	35.8	29.0
30 - 34	91.6	96.1	87.4	90.3	95.7	85.2	95.7	97.4	94.3	16.8	20.9	13.1	12.8	17.0	8.9	29.9	34.1	26.2
35 - 39	91.3	95.9	87.3	90.3	95.6	85.6	94.8	96.9	92.8	12.4	16.1	9.1	9.1	12.6	6.0	23.7	28.2	19.8
40 - 44	91.8	96.0	87.9	90.9	95.8	86.4	95.2	96.7	93.8	9.3	12.0	6.9	6.6	8.9	4.4	19.5	23.3	16.0
45 - 49	91.6	96.0	87.4	90.7	95.8	85.9	95.3	96.8	93.9	7.6	9.6	5.7	5.3	7.1	3.6	17.4	20.2	14.7
50 - 54	91.1	95.8	86.8	90.3	95.6	85.3	95.0	96.5	93.6	5.9	7.4	4.6	3.9	5.1	2.8	14.8	17.6	12.3
55 - 59	91.6	96.4	87.3	90.8	96.3	86.0	94.9	96.9	93.3	4.8	6.5	3.4	3.2	4.5	2.0	12.2	15.4	9.4
60 - 64	90.5	96.4	85.3	89.7	96.2	83.9	94.0	96.9	91.5	4.0	5.7	2.6	2.7	3.9	1.6	9.8	13.4	6.8
65 - 69	89.0	96.1	83.2	88.1	96.0	81.7	93.3	96.5	90.6	2.8	4.2	1.6	2.0	3.1	1.1	6.7	9.6	4.2
70 - 74	87.2	95.2	81.0	86.6	95.2	79.9	90.0	95.0	86.2	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.9	6.0	2.3
75 - 79	84.2	93.8	76.9	83.8	93.9	75.9	86.4	93.3	81.8	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.3	5.1	2.1
80 +	75.6	88.4	67.5	75.2	88.5	66.6	77.7	87.8	72.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.3

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.1%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained secondary school ordinary - level (72.0%). The analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13. 5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained, Lindi Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Own Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	74.3	77.1	71.6	73.1	76.9	69.4	81.0	78.4	83.3	382	195	187	318	166	152	64	29	35
Primary School (1 - 8)	83.5	89.7	77.1	82.1	89.3	74.7	89.3	91.8	87.0	369,676	199,041	170,635	295,822	163,047	132,775	73,854	35,994	37,860
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	72.0	75.5	68.3	68.9	73.4	63.9	78.8	80.5	77.1	89,779	48,452	41,327	58,922	33,216	25,706	30,857	15,236	15,621
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	77.6	80.0	73.4	74.9	77.5	69.2	81.7	84.5	78.0	4,425	2,925	1,500	2,562	1,818	744	1,863	1,107	756
University and Other Related	95.3	96.4	93.5	93.8	95.5	90.7	97.0	97.5	96.3	16,482	10,412	6,070	8,801	5,838	2,963	7,681	4,574	3,107
Training After Primary	94.9	96.5	92.0	94.4	96.2	90.8	96.1	97.1	94.6	758	494	264	535	358	177	223	136	87
Training After Secondary education	98.1	98.2	97.9	98.1	98.3	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.1	2,855	1,661	1,194	1,605	984	621	1,250	677	573

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Lindi Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (75.0%), followed by those who attained university and other related (73.0%) and least owned by those who attained pre-primary education (5.4%). Ownership of Smartphone in Lindi Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	5.4	6.7	4.2	3.7	4.6	2.7	15.2	18.9	11.9	28	17	11	16	10	6	12	7	5
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.5	8.8	6.1	6.0	7.4	4.6	13.8	15.2	12.5	33,047	19,531	13,516	21,648	13,555	8,093	11,399	5,976	5,423
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	18.7	20.8	16.5	14.7	17.2	11.9	27.4	29.2	25.7	23,312	13,322	9,990	12,582	7,798	4,784	10,730	5,524	5,206
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	35.5	37.7	31.6	29.9	32.0	25.5	43.9	47.9	38.4	2,024	1,378	646	1,024	750	274	1,000	628	372
University and Other Related	73.0	74.1	71.2	66.8	68.7	63.4	80.3	81.1	79.0	12,625	8,004	4,621	6,269	4,198	2,071	6,356	3,806	2,550
Training After Primary	27.0	28.9	23.7	23.1	25.0	19.5	36.6	39.3	32.6	216	148	68	131	93	38	85	55	30
Training After Secondary Education	75.0	73.1	77.6	73.6	72.1	75.9	76.8	74.5	79.5	2,183	1,237	946	1,204	722	482	979	515	464

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

The results reveal that 85.9 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region are using non-smartphones and 10.7 percent are using smartphones. The proportions of individuals using non smartphones is higher (89.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas. A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, whereas the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (20.7%) is higher than that of rural areas (8.0%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is highest in Lindi Municipal (87.6% non-smartphone and 15.1% smartphone). On the other hand, Mtama District Council has the smallest proportion of individuals using both non-smartphone (83.9%) and smartphone (8.2%) (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	752,005	357,829	394,176	10.7	13.1	8.4	85.9	89.8	82.4
Rural	592,461	283,791	308,670	8.0	10.4	5.8	85.0	89.5	80.8
Urban	159,544	74,038	85,506	20.7	23.8	18.0	89.5	91.2	88.1
Council									
Kilwa District	165,748	78,106	87,642	10.4	12.6	8.4	87.0	90.3	84.0
Mtama District	108,743	50,521	58,222	8.2	10.8	6.0	83.9	88.7	79.7
Lindi Municipal	113,839	53,603	60,236	15.1	17.6	12.8	87.6	90.1	85.3
Nachingwea District	153,744	73,984	79,760	10.0	12.3	7.8	84.4	89.6	79.5
Liwale District	83,978	40,574	43,404	9.9	12.8	7.2	87.2	90.5	84.2
Ruangwa District	125,953	61,041	64,912	10.5	13.1	8.1	85.8	89.8	82.1

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

The majority of persons (64.5%) aged four years and above in Lindi Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the PHC. The proportion of males (66.4%) using of non-smartphones is slightly higher than that of females (62.8%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 63.5 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (68.4%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the

proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (15.9%) than in rural areas (5.9%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 – 79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 34 years. The usage of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5 - 9 up to age 20-24, then increases at a slow pace up to age group 55 - 59, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

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

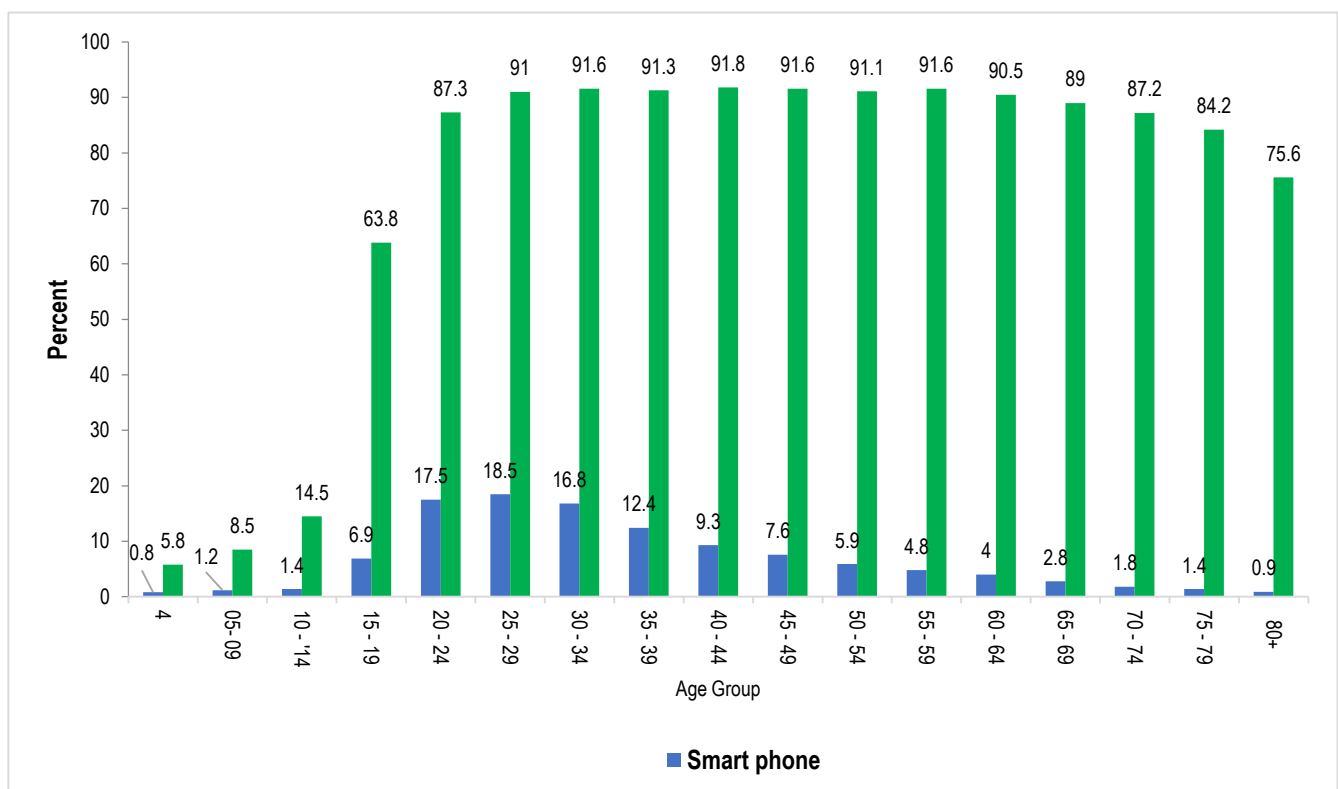


Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	64.5	66.4	62.8	63.5	65.8	61.3	68.4	68.7	68.2	8.0	9.6	6.5	5.9	7.5	4.4	15.9	17.9	14.1
4	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
05-09	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.4	9.2	9.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
10-14	14.5	14.3	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.4	15.4	15.2	15.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.4	3.3
15 - 19	63.8	64.1	63.5	62.9	63.3	62.3	67.2	67.3	67.2	6.9	7.8	5.9	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.5	12.6	10.4
20 - 24	87.3	90.8	84.2	86.0	90.3	82.2	91.4	92.4	90.6	17.5	20.8	14.6	14.0	17.5	10.8	29.4	32.4	26.9
25 - 29	91.0	95.4	87.1	89.8	95.1	85.0	94.9	96.3	93.6	18.5	22.0	15.3	14.2	18.0	10.8	32.1	35.8	29.0
30 - 34	91.6	96.1	87.4	90.3	95.7	85.2	95.7	97.4	94.3	16.8	20.9	13.1	12.8	17.0	8.9	29.9	34.1	26.2
35 - 39	91.3	95.9	87.3	90.3	95.6	85.6	94.8	96.9	92.8	12.4	16.1	9.1	9.1	12.6	6.0	23.7	28.2	19.8
40 - 44	91.8	96.0	87.9	90.9	95.8	86.4	95.2	96.7	93.8	9.3	12.0	6.9	6.6	8.9	4.4	19.5	23.3	16.0
45 - 49	91.6	96.0	87.4	90.7	95.8	85.9	95.3	96.8	93.9	7.6	9.6	5.7	5.3	7.1	3.6	17.4	20.2	14.7
50 - 54	91.1	95.8	86.8	90.3	95.6	85.3	95.0	96.5	93.6	5.9	7.4	4.6	3.9	5.1	2.8	14.8	17.6	12.3
55 - 59	91.6	96.4	87.3	90.8	96.3	86.0	94.9	96.9	93.3	4.8	6.5	3.4	3.2	4.5	2.0	12.2	15.4	9.4
60 - 64	90.5	96.4	85.3	89.7	96.2	83.9	94.0	96.9	91.5	4.0	5.7	2.6	2.7	3.9	1.6	9.8	13.4	6.8
65 - 69	89.0	96.1	83.2	88.1	96.0	81.7	93.3	96.5	90.6	2.8	4.2	1.6	2.0	3.1	1.1	6.7	9.6	4.2
70 - 74	87.2	95.2	81.0	86.6	95.2	79.9	90.0	95.0	86.2	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.9	6.0	2.3
75 - 79	84.2	93.8	76.9	83.8	93.9	75.9	86.4	93.3	81.8	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.3	5.1	2.1
80 +	75.6	88.4	67.5	75.2	88.5	66.6	77.7	87.8	72.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.3

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (83.9%), followed by 56.7 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and the least use of ICT about three percent (2.5%) is for online businesses (Table 13.9).

The results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (82.8% for rural and 87.7% for urban), followed by persons using ICT for sending and receiving money (53.7% for rural and 67.8% for urban) and persons using ICT for searching or receiving information (28.1% for rural and 41.3% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.9	87.8	80.3	30.9	34.4	27.7	2.5	3.0	2.0	5.9	7.2	4.7	11.7	14.6	9.1	56.7	61.8	52.0	752,005	357,829	394,176
Rural	82.8	87.3	78.7	28.1	31.8	24.6	1.9	2.4	1.4	4.5	5.7	3.4	10.5	13.5	7.8	53.7	59.5	48.3	592,461	283,791	308,670
Urban	87.7	89.4	86.2	41.3	44.2	38.8	4.6	5.3	3.9	11.1	12.9	9.6	16.1	18.8	13.8	67.8	70.6	65.3	159,544	74,038	85,506
Council																					
Kilwa District	84.5	87.8	81.5	31.6	34.8	28.8	2.9	3.4	2.4	5.2	6.1	4.4	9.4	11.6	7.4	57.2	62.2	52.7	165,748	78,106	87,642
Mtama District	81.8	86.6	77.7	29.7	34.1	25.8	1.7	2.2	1.2	4.8	6.2	3.7	9.9	12.9	7.3	56.7	62.8	51.4	108,743	50,521	58,222
Lindi Municipal	86.0	88.6	83.7	34.3	37.0	31.9	3.6	4.2	3.1	8.9	10.3	7.6	14.5	17.1	12.1	62.5	65.9	59.5	113,839	53,603	60,236
Nachingwea District	82.2	87.3	77.4	31.1	35.0	27.4	2.4	3.0	1.8	6.1	7.6	4.7	13.2	16.7	10.0	56.9	62.5	51.6	153,744	73,984	79,760
Liwale District	85.8	88.9	82.8	19.3	22.4	16.4	1.2	1.6	0.9	4.0	5.1	3.0	8.9	11.4	6.7	47.9	53.4	42.9	83,978	40,574	43,404
Ruangwa District	83.7	87.7	80.0	35.2	39.0	31.6	2.5	3.1	1.9	5.9	7.3	4.6	13.9	17.2	10.8	56.3	61.6	51.2	125,953	61,041	64,912

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Lindi Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4%) and least used by those who have attained secondary school ordinary level (79.7%). The analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education level.

The uses of non-smartphone in Lindi Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	81.5	81.0	82.0	80.2	80.6	79.9	88.6	83.8	92.9	419	205	214	349	174	175	70	31	39
Primary School (1 - 8)	89.1	92.5	85.6	88.3	92.2	84.2	92.4	93.7	91.3	394,470	205,119	189,351	318,016	168,386	149,630	76,454	36,733	39,721
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	79.7	81.8	77.4	77.6	80.4	74.6	84.1	85.1	83.1	99,331	52,488	46,843	66,382	36,371	30,011	32,949	16,117	16,832
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	84.0	85.6	81.1	82.2	84.0	78.2	86.7	88.5	84.3	4,788	3,130	1,658	2,812	1,971	841	1,976	1,159	817
University and Other Related	96.5	97.3	95.1	95.5	96.8	92.9	97.6	97.8	97.3	16,686	10,509	6,177	8,954	5,918	3,036	7,732	4,591	3,141
Training After Primary	97.4	98.4	95.5	96.3	97.8	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	778	504	274	546	364	182	232	140	92
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.6	98.2	98.7	99.0	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	2,865	1,668	1,197	1,615	991	624	1,250	677	573

In Lindi Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (75.0%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (5.6%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those who attain training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Lindi Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	5.6	6.7	4.6	3.9	4.6	3.2	15.2	18.9	11.9	29	17	12	17	10	7	12	7	5
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.6	9.0	6.3	6.2	7.6	4.7	14.0	15.5	12.7	33,855	19,929	13,926	22,257	13,871	8,386	11,598	6,058	5,540
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	20.2	22.3	18.0	16.0	18.6	13.1	29.4	31.2	27.8	25,185	14,295	10,890	13,654	8,398	5,256	11,531	5,897	5,634
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	37.7	38.9	35.5	31.8	33.2	28.7	46.6	49.2	43.1	2,150	1,424	726	1,087	779	308	1,063	645	418
University and Other Related	73.0	74.1	71.2	66.8	68.7	63.4	80.3	81.1	79.0	12,625	8,004	4,621	6,269	4,198	2,071	6,356	3,806	2,550
Training After Primary	27.0	28.9	23.7	23.1	25.0	19.5	36.6	39.3	32.6	216	148	68	131	93	38	85	55	30
Training After Secondary Education	75.0	73.1	77.6	73.6	72.1	75.9	76.8	74.5	79.5	2,183	1,237	946	1,204	722	482	979	515	464

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile phone by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Lindi Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 89.0 percent among unclassified workers category to 95.3 percent among the self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status category by sex and place of residence, the results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	94.0	95.9	81.8	93.6	95.7	79.9	95.8	96.4	90.9	2,384	2,115	269	1,928	1,709	219	456	406	50
Self-employed without employees	91.8	96.4	85.9	91.3	96.3	84.6	95.4	97.5	93.3	21,015	12,454	8,561	18,287	11,098	7,189	2,728	1,356	1,372
Self-employed with employees	95.3	97.2	90.8	95.0	97.1	90.0	96.6	97.6	94.4	2,708	1,952	756	2,249	1,628	621	459	324	135
Casual labourers	91.6	95.7	86.3	91.1	95.5	85.4	94.2	96.5	91.4	8,943	5,240	3,703	7,526	4,440	3,086	1,417	800	617
Workers not classified by status	89.0	94.0	84.3	88.5	93.7	83.3	92.5	96.9	89.7	2,224	1,138	1,086	1,927	1,015	912	297	123	174

The results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Lindi Region ranges from 9.0 percent among self-employed with workers to 17.0 percent among self-employed without workers. In regarding to use of smart phones among employed person, the 2022 PHC results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	17.0	18.9	4.0	14.7	16.6	2.2	26.9	28.7	12.7	431	418	13	303	297	6	128	121	7
Self-employed without employees	9.5	12.3	5.8	8.2	11.0	4.4	18.2	22.9	13.7	2,164	1,586	578	1,643	1,267	376	521	319	202
Self-employed with employees	13.3	16.1	6.4	10.6	13.1	4.5	26.7	31.6	15.4	377	324	53	250	219	31	127	105	22
Casual labourers	9.7	12.5	6.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	15.5	18.9	11.3	944	685	259	711	528	183	233	157	76
Workers not classified by status	9.0	11.2	7.0	7.5	10.2	4.8	19.3	19.7	19.1	225	135	90	163	110	53	62	25	37

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Lindi Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 95 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. The analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than of females across all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphone by Place of Residence Sex and Occupation Status; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	97.2	97.4	96.8	96.6	97.4	94.5	97.7	97.5	98.2	1,866	1,260	606	827	604	223	1,039	656	383
Professionals	98.7	99.2	97.7	98.9	99.3	98.0	98.5	99.1	97.6	4,639	2,946	1,693	2,295	1,525	770	2,344	1,421	923
Technicians and associate professionals	96.2	97.0	94.0	96.2	96.9	93.6	96.3	97.2	94.4	13,373	9,916	3,457	7,925	6,173	1,752	5,448	3,743	1,705
Clerks	97.2	97.8	96.3	97.3	98.1	95.6	97.1	97.1	97.0	1,366	815	551	839	580	259	527	235	292
Service workers and shop sales workers	95.3	96.9	93.8	95.7	97.3	93.9	94.8	96.2	93.7	17,265	8,565	8,700	9,685	5,196	4,489	7,580	3,369	4,211
Agricultural and fishery workers	87.2	91.6	83.2	86.7	91.6	82.4	89.9	92.0	88.0	325,880	161,709	164,171	277,054	138,115	138,939	48,826	23,594	25,232
Craft and related workers	90.9	94.8	86.7	90.3	94.8	85.2	92.9	94.8	91.1	73,482	40,061	33,421	55,894	31,119	24,775	17,588	8,942	8,646
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.4	97.2	91.3	96.2	97.2	89.1	96.8	97.1	94.2	2,722	2,397	325	1,527	1,348	179	1,195	1,049	146
Elementary occupations	86.3	89.8	83.2	84.7	89.1	80.7	90.1	91.6	89.0	104,407	50,923	53,484	72,210	36,357	35,853	32,197	14,566	17,631

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Lindi Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (75.2%) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (7.5%). The analysis by sex shows that, male usage of smart phones is higher than females in most of occupation categories except for legislators, administrators and managers, technicians and associate professionals and clerk’s categories where females have high percentage of smartphones usage than males. The usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than rural areas (Table13.15).

Table 13. 15: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	65.6	65.0	66.8	57.0	55.3	61.4	72.4	73.8	70.0	1,258	840	418	488	343	145	770	497	273
Professionals	75.2	77.1	72.1	73.1	75.0	69.3	77.3	79.3	74.3	3,537	2,289	1,248	1,697	1,152	545	1,840	1,137	703
Technicians and associate professionals	40.4	38.8	44.6	34.5	33.3	38.6	48.9	48.0	50.8	5,610	3,969	1,641	2,843	2,120	723	2,767	1,849	918
Clerks	69.8	69.0	71.0	70.2	69.4	72.0	69.2	68.2	70.1	981	575	406	605	410	195	376	165	211
Service workers and shop sales workers	30.9	34.8	27.1	26.4	30.4	22.0	36.5	41.5	32.7	5,590	3,073	2,517	2,670	1,621	1,049	2,920	1,452	1,468
Agricultural and fishery workers	7.5	9.3	5.8	6.4	8.2	4.7	13.7	15.4	12.2	27,848	16,386	11,462	20,395	12,439	7,956	7,453	3,947	3,506
Craft and related workers	11.9	14.2	9.4	8.9	11.3	6.2	21.7	24.4	19.0	9,635	6,022	3,613	5,532	3,718	1,814	4,103	2,304	1,799
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	32.8	33.6	27.2	29.5	30.4	23.9	37.1	37.9	31.6	927	830	97	469	421	48	458	409	49
Elementary occupations	11.5	13.8	9.4	7.9	10.2	5.8	20.0	23.1	17.4	13,873	7,828	6,045	6,746	4,155	2,591	7,127	3,673	3,454

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents the information on persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council. The results show that about one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own laptops and less than one percent (0.6%) own desktop computers. Lindi Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop and laptops computers (0.7% and 2.0% respectively). The Council with the smallest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Nachingwea and Liwawale Districts with (0.5% each) and for laptops, are Mtama and Liwale Districts with 1.2 percent each.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.0
Rural	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8
Urban	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.7	3.7	1.8
Council						
Kilwa District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.1
Mtama District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.9
Lindi Municipal	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.4
Nachingwea District	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.0
Liwale District	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.8
Ruangwa District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that 1.3 percent of person aged 15 and above in Lindi Region use laptops and 2.5 percent use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Usage of computers by individuals vary across councils, with Lindi Municipal Council having the largest percentage (2.0% uses desktop and 3.5% uses laptop) of individuals using computers. Mtama District Council has the smallest percentage of individuals using computers (1.1% uses desktop and 2.1% uses laptop) (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Type of Computers					
				Desktops			Laptops		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	752,005	357,829	394,176	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.5	3.2	2.0
Rural	592,461	283,791	308,670	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.6
Urban	159,544	74,038	85,506	2.6	3.2	1.9	4.6	5.9	3.4
Council									
Kilwa District	165,748	78,106	87,642	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.0
Mtama District	108,743	50,521	58,222	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.6	1.7
Lindi Municipal	113,839	53,603	60,236	2.0	2.5	1.6	3.5	4.5	2.7
Nachingwea District	153,744	73,984	79,760	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.4	3.0	1.8
Liwale District	83,978	40,574	43,404	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.2	2.8	1.7
Ruangwa District	125,953	61,041	64,912	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.4	3.0	1.8

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. The details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the 2022 PHC are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that, during the reference period Lindi Region has one (1.1%) and two percent (2.1%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers has been increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above reported that have used laptop computers within 3 months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktops.

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

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

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.6	1.7	1,052,315	509,056	543,259
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	30,740	15,356	15,384
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	136,299	67,912	68,387
10 -14	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	133,271	67,959	65,312
15 - 19	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	114,400	58,536	55,864
20 - 24	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.0	3.7	2.5	100,349	47,135	53,214
25 - 29	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.6	4.6	2.7	85,063	40,272	44,791
30 - 34	2.1	2.7	1.4	3.8	5.1	2.7	78,605	37,421	41,184
35 - 39	1.7	2.1	1.2	3.2	4.3	2.2	70,564	33,288	37,276
40 - 44	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.6	3.3	1.9	64,187	30,700	33,487
45 - 49	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.2	2.7	1.7	57,380	27,788	29,592
50 - 54	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.7	45,194	21,773	23,421
55 - 59	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	34,441	16,146	18,295
60 - 64	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	30,375	14,304	16,071
65 - 69	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	19,208	8,661	10,547
70 - 74	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	20,824	9,112	11,712
75 - 79	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	11,908	5,165	6,743
80 +	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	19,507	7,528	11,979

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Lindi Region had attained university and other related education levels (30.7%) with males having higher proportion (35.1%) than females (23.4%).

The results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in Lindi Region is higher among males than females across all levels of education.

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

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.9	3.8	5.4	2.4	514	253	261	435	216	219	79	37	42
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	442,973	221,775	221,198	360,248	182,568	177,680	82,725	39,207	43,518
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.0	4.7	3.3	124,672	64,167	60,505	85,492	45,237	40,255	39,180	18,930	20,250
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.0	9.2	6.0	6.8	7.5	5.3	9.8	12.1	6.7	5,701	3,657	2,044	3,422	2,347	1,075	2,279	1,310	969
University and Other Related	30.7	35.1	23.4	24.7	28.5	17.5	37.8	43.6	29.4	17,299	10,805	6,494	9,379	6,112	3,267	7,920	4,693	3,227
Training After Primary	5.4	5.1	5.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	10.8	10.0	12.0	799	512	287	567	372	195	232	140	92
Training After Secondary Education	19.7	21.4	17.4	19.3	22.5	14.2	20.3	19.8	20.9	2,911	1,692	1,219	1,636	1,001	635	1,275	691	584

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used Laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Lindi Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.7%) with proportionately higher for males (18.7%) than females (13.3%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

Table 13. 20: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	514	253	261	435	216	219	79	37	42
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	442,973	221,775	221,198	360,248	182,568	177,680	82,725	39,207	43,518
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.1	124,672	64,167	60,505	85,492	45,237	40,255	39,180	18,930	20,250
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.1	4.6	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.2	4.8	5.9	3.3	5,701	3,657	2,044	3,422	2,347	1,075	2,279	1,310	969
University and Other Related	16.7	18.7	13.3	13.3	14.9	10.4	20.6	23.7	16.1	17,299	10,805	6,494	9,379	6,112	3,267	7,920	4,693	3,227
Training After Primary	3.6	3.3	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	799	512	287	567	372	195	232	140	92
Training After Secondary Education	11.6	11.9	11.3	9.8	10.9	8.2	14.0	13.3	14.7	2,911	1,692	1,219	1,636	1,001	635	1,275	691	584

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Lindi Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 0.8 percent for self-employee without employees to 1.6 percent for self-employee with employee's category. The result further shows that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers are higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	3.4	3.6	1.8	2,535	2,206	329	2,059	1,785	274	476	421	55
Self-employed without employees	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	22,882	12,913	9,969	20,021	11,522	8,499	2,861	1,391	1,470
Self-employed with employees	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	4.0	5.1	1.4	2,842	2,009	833	2,367	1,677	690	475	332	143
Casual labourers	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	9,767	5,477	4,290	8,263	4,648	3,615	1,504	829	675
Workers not classified by status	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.5	4.7	1.0	2,499	1,210	1,289	2,178	1,083	1,095	321	127	194

The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.8 percent for self-employed without employees to 3.2 percent self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers are higher among males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, the results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons living in urban than those in rural areas for all types of employment categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13. 22: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Employment Status; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.5	6.1	6.2	5.5	2,535	2,206	329	2,059	1,785	274	476	421	55
Self-employed without employees	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	3.5	4.3	2.8	22,882	12,913	9,969	20,021	11,522	8,499	2,861	1,391	1,470
Self-employed with employees	3.2	3.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	1.3	7.2	8.1	4.9	2,842	2,009	833	2,367	1,677	690	475	332	143
Casual labourers	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	9,767	5,477	4,290	8,263	4,648	3,615	1,504	829	675
Workers not classified by status	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	0.9	5.3	7.1	4.1	2,499	1,210	1,289	2,178	1,083	1,095	321	127	194

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Lindi Region professionals constitute the highest percentage (6.2%) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations, while agriculture and fishery workers recorded the smallest percentage (0.4%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for the plant and machine operators and assemblers' categories for which male (1.0%) and females (1.7%) percentages are almost the same. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	5.9	6.4	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	7.3	8.6	5.1	1,919	1,293	626	856	620	236	1,063	673	390
Professionals	6.2	7.7	3.7	5.1	6.1	3.3	7.3	9.5	4.0	4,701	2,969	1,732	2,321	1,535	786	2,380	1,434	946
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	13,895	10,218	3,677	8,239	6,368	1,871	5,656	3,850	1,806
Clerks	4.8	5.9	3.1	4.9	5.9	2.6	4.6	5.8	3.7	1,405	833	572	862	591	271	543	242	301
Service workers and shop sales workers	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.0	18,115	8,842	9,273	10,118	5,339	4,779	7,997	3,503	4,494
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	373,754	176,462	197,292	319,458	150,826	168,632	54,296	25,636	28,660
Craft and related workers	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	80,845	42,275	38,570	61,917	32,840	29,077	18,928	9,435	9,493
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	2,823	2,467	356	1,588	1,387	201	1,235	1,080	155
Elementary occupations	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	120,975	56,714	64,261	85,256	40,807	44,449	35,719	15,907	19,812

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (36.6%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Lindi Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (1.8%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all of the occupation. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who living in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13. 24: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators', administrators and managers.	26.0	28.0	21.7	19.3	20.0	17.4	31.3	35.4	24.4	1,919	1,293	626	856	620	236	1,063	673	390
Professionals.	36.6	42.1	27.3	29.8	34.9	20.0	43.2	49.8	33.3	4,701	2,969	1,732	2,321	1,535	786	2,380	1,434	946
Technicians and associate professionals.	11.1	11.3	10.6	8.4	8.6	7.4	15.1	15.7	13.9	13,895	10,218	3,677	8,239	6,368	1,871	5,656	3,850	1,806
Clerks.	23.0	24.4	21.0	18.8	21.7	12.5	29.7	31.0	28.6	1,405	833	572	862	591	271	543	242	301
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.4	5.6	3.2	3.3	4.3	2.1	5.8	7.7	4.4	18,115	8,842	9,273	10,118	5,339	4,779	7,997	3,503	4,494
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.7	3.3	2.2	373,754	176,462	197,292	319,458	150,826	168,632	54,296	25,636	28,660
Craft and related workers.	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.2	3.2	3.7	2.6	80,845	42,275	38,570	61,917	32,840	29,077	18,928	9,435	9,493
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	2.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	2,823	2,467	356	1,588	1,387	201	1,235	1,080	155
Elementary occupations	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	3.6	4.4	3.0	120,975	56,714	64,261	85,256	40,807	44,449	35,719	15,907	19,812

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About twenty-eight percent (28.1%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About thirteen percent (12.6) of all buildings in Lindi Region are connected to the national grid electricity while 41.4 percent are powered by other sources.
- About ten percent (10.2%) of all buildings have water services.
- About three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Lindi Region have infrastructure for the People with Disabilities.
- About fifty nine percent (58.8%) of all individually owned buildings in Lindi Region are owned by men, 29.5 percent by women, and 9.7 percent are jointly owned.
- About eighty percent (79.3%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are used by the owners themselves and 6.9 percent are used by tenants.
- About sixty-nine percent (69.2%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty-three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Lindi Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and

availability of infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

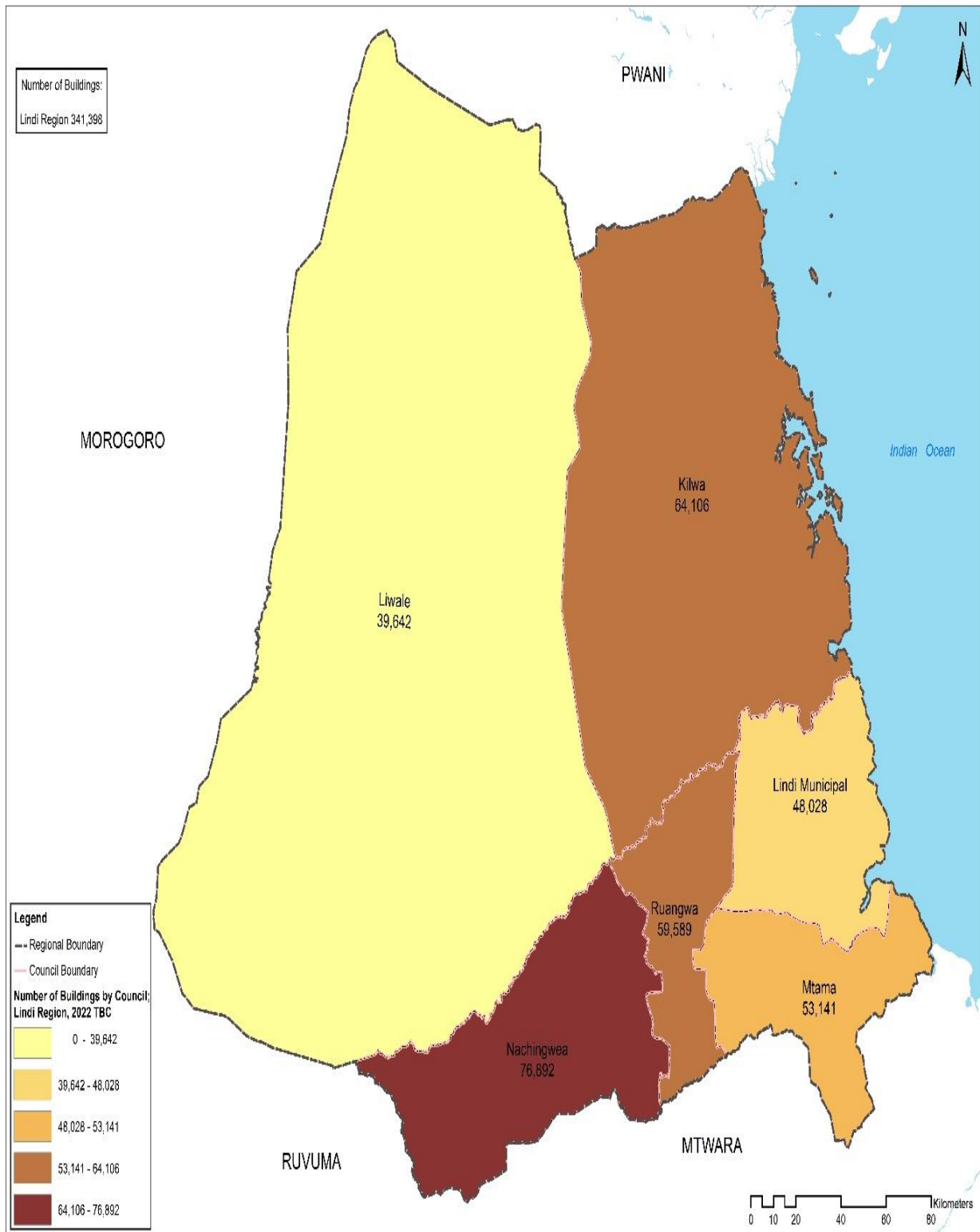
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Lindi Region has a total of 341,398 buildings whereby 280,459 buildings are in rural and 60,939 buildings are in urban areas. Nachingwea District Council has the largest number of buildings (76,892 buildings) in the Region followed by Kilwa District Council (64,106 buildings), Ruangwa District Council (59,589 buildings) and Mtama District Council (53,141). On the other hand, Liwale District Council have fewer numbers (39,642) of buildings followed by Lindi Municipal Council (48,048). Further results shows that Lindi Municipal Council has the largest numbers (119) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Kilwa District Council (87) Nachingwea District Council (45) and Ruangwa District Council (33) while Mtama District Council (23) and Liwale District Council (20) have the relatively small number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	341,398	327	326,065	15,006	280,459	139	268,391	11,929	60,939	188	57,674	3,077
Kilwa District	64,106	87	61,529	2,490	50,155	51	48,245	1,859	13,951	36	13,284	631
Mtama District	53,141	23	50,572	2,546	50,803	19	48,362	2,422	2,338	4	2,210	124
Lindi Municipal	48,028	119	45,640	2,269	23,239	9	22,187	1,043	24,789	110	23,453	1,226
Nachingwea District	76,892	45	73,154	3,693	71,419	24	68,156	3,239	5,473	21	4,998	454
Liwale District	39,642	20	37,768	1,854	31,875	17	30,495	1,363	7,767	3	7,273	491
Ruangwa District	59,589	33	57,402	2,154	52,968	19	50,946	2,003	6,621	14	6,456	151

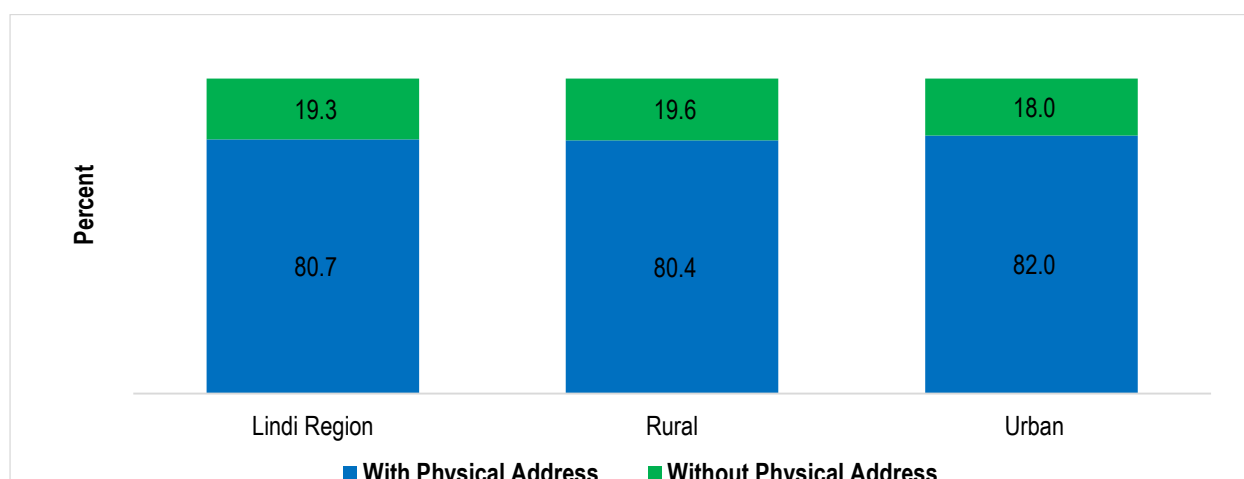
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 80.7 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is higher in urban (82.0%) than rural (80.4%) (Figure 14.1).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC

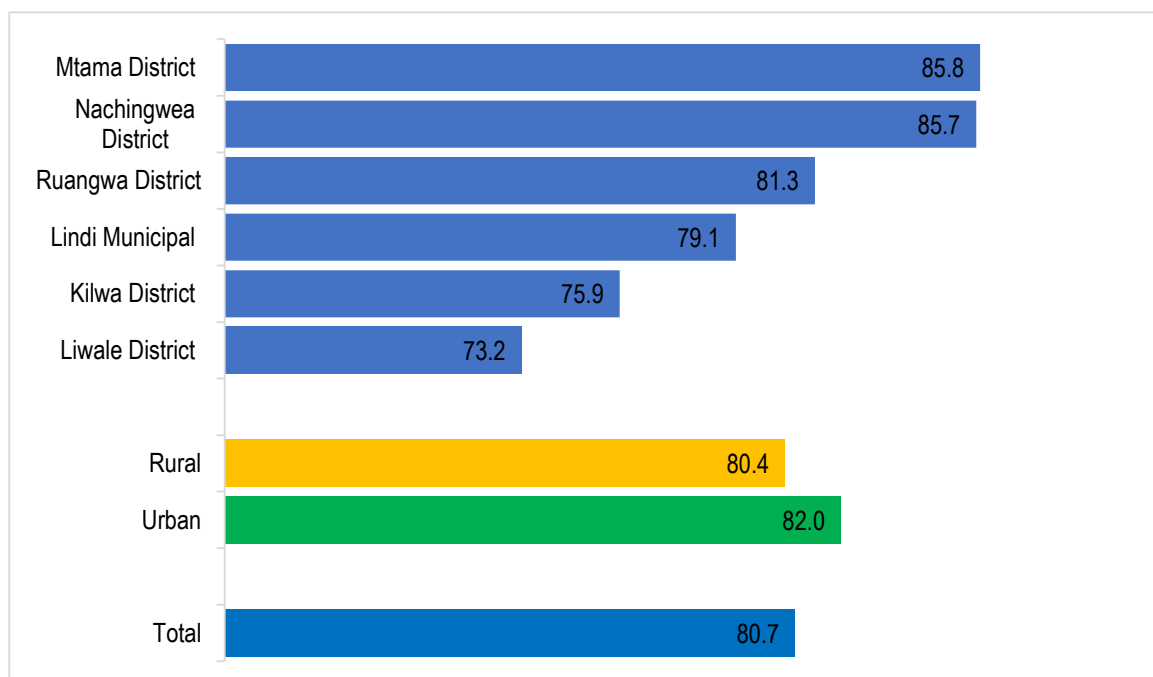


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 73.2 percent in Liwale District to 85.8 percent in Mtama District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Lindi Region	341,398	275,573	65,825	280,459	225,613	54,846	60,939	49,960	10,979
Kilwa District	64,106	48,646	15,460	50,155	37,879	12,276	13,951	10,767	3,184
Mtama District	53,141	45,604	7,537	50,803	43,643	7,160	2,338	1,961	377
Lindi Municipal	48,028	37,983	10,045	23,239	17,548	5,691	24,789	20,435	4,354
Nachingwea District	76,892	65,904	10,988	71,419	61,153	10,266	5,473	4,751	722
Liwale District	39,642	29,010	10,632	31,875	22,390	9,485	7,767	6,620	1,147
Ruangwa District	59,589	48,426	11,163	52,968	43,000	9,968	6,621	5,426	1,195
Mkinga District	40,386	31,127	9,259	40,386	31,127	9,259	NA	NA	NA

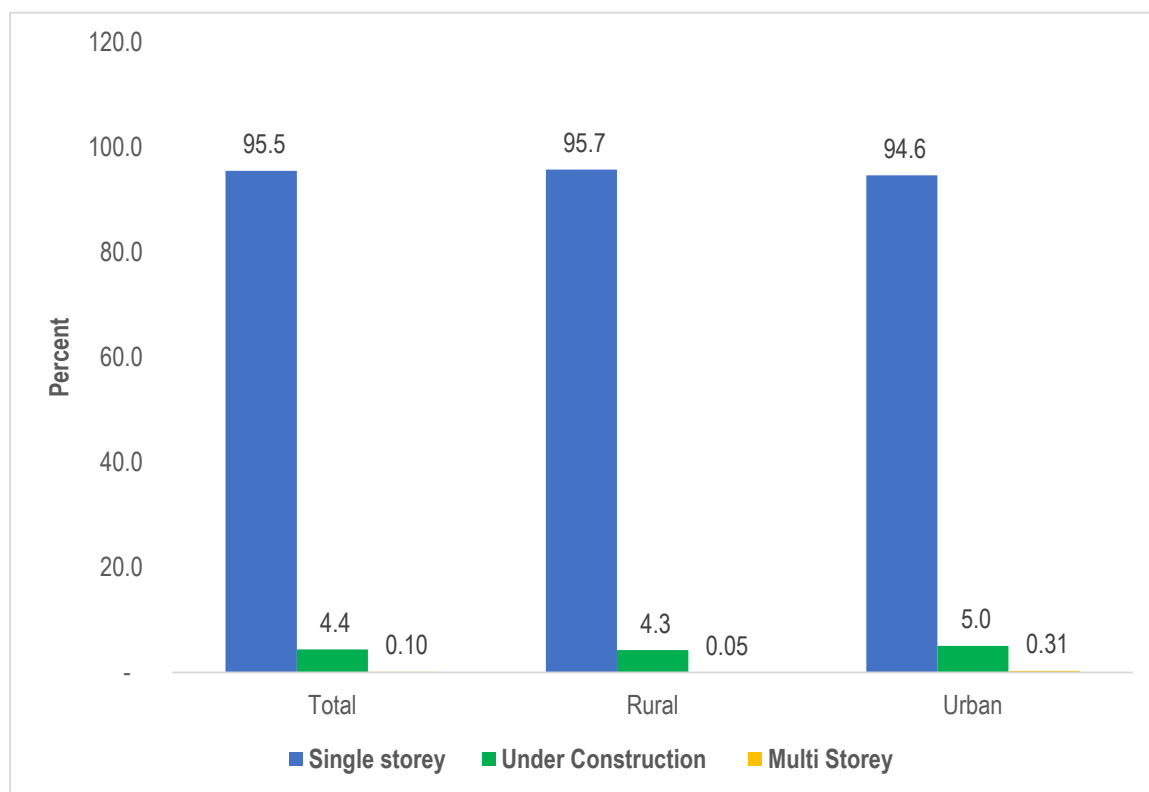
Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Place of Residence and Council: Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction. The results reveal that, 95.5 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.10%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.31%) in urban than in rural areas (0.05%). Results further reveal that four percent (4.4%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (5.0%) is slightly higher than in rural areas (4.3%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence, Lindi region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 93.5 percent of buildings in Lindi Region are used for residential purpose, 2.2 percent for commercial-residential and 4.3 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Liwale District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (94.4%) compared with Lindi Municipal Council, which has the lowest (92.6%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Lindi Municipal and Mtama District Council has the highest proportion (4.9% each) while Liwale District Council has lowest (4.0%) (Table 14.3).

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

Councils	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Lindi Region	Total	341,398	93.5	2.2	4.3
	Rural	280,459	94.3	1.9	3.8
	Urban	60,939	89.7	3.7	6.5
Kilwa District	Total	64,106	92.6	3.2	4.2
	Rural	50,155	93.0	3.1	3.9
	Urban	13,951	91.1	3.8	5.1
Mtama District	Total	53,141	93.9	1.3	4.9
	Rural	50,803	94.4	1.2	4.4
	Urban	2,338	83.1	3.0	13.9
Lindi Municipal	Total	48,028	92.3	2.7	4.9
	Rural	23,239	94.3	2.0	3.7
	Urban	24,789	90.5	3.4	6.1
Nachingwea District	Total	76,892	94.2	1.9	3.8
	Rural	71,419	95.3	1.7	3.0
	Urban	5,473	80.1	5.3	14.7
Liwale District	Total	39,642	94.4	1.6	4.0
	Rural	31,875	94.6	1.4	4.0
	Urban	7,767	93.6	2.7	3.8
Ruangwa District	Total	59,589	93.5	2.4	4.1
	Rural	52,968	93.9	2.1	4.0
	Urban	6,621	89.9	4.7	5.4

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Lindi Region is commercial purposes (44.7%), followed by Institution (21.7%) and places of worship (11.9%) (Table 14.4). Nachingwea District Council has the largest percentage of buildings (2,937 buildings; 49.9%) used for commercial purposes followed by Kilwa District Council (2,669 buildings; 41.9%), while Liwale District has the lowest (1,578 buildings; 38.7%), Nachingwea District (36 buildings, 1.2%) has the highest percentage of buildings used for Industrial purposes.

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Lindi	14,596	8.8	44.7	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.9	5.1	21.7	0.1	11.9	4.8
Council												
Kilwa District	2,669	8.1	41.9	0.8	0.2	2.7	1.2	4.0	22.7	0.1	15.5	3.6
Mtama District	2,580	6.6	53.3	1.1	-	1.0	0.7	4.3	18.0	0.1	10.8	5.8
Lindi Municipal	2,363	12.9	37.3	1.1	0.2	3.5	1.4	4.0	25.1	-	12.3	4.3
Nachingwea District	2,937	7.4	49.9	1.2	-	1.3	0.5	6.1	16.7	0.0	13.0	4.8
Liwale District	1,578	9.8	38.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.9	7.7	25.6	0.2	9.3	4.9
Ruangwa District	2,469	9.1	43.7	1.4	-	2.1	0.6	5.5	24.8	0.1	9.1	5.5

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

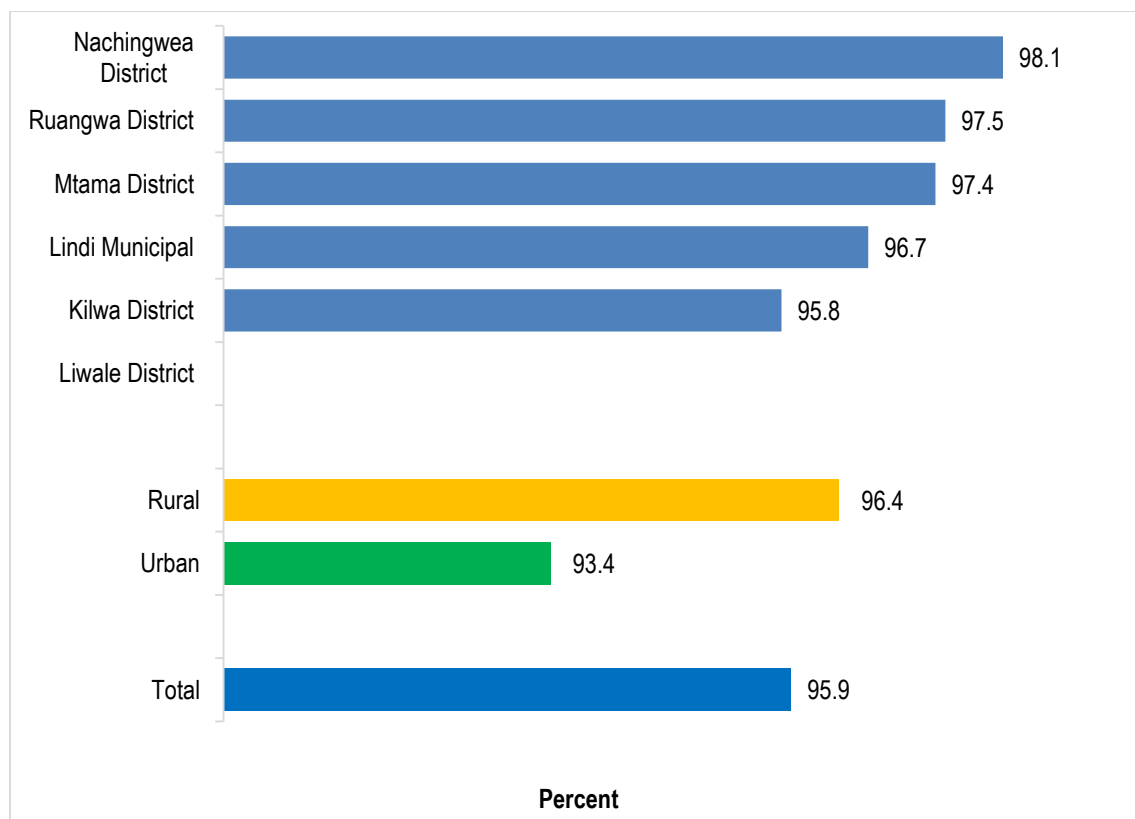
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial/residential buildings. Results show that, most of buildings in Lindi Region (95.9%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Ruangwa has highest (98.1%), has the highest proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Liwale District Council has lowest (86.3%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from less than one percent is in Nachingwea and Ruangwa District Councils to 3.2 percent in Liwale District Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

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

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Total Number of Units	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	326,802	95.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	269,854	96.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	56,948	93.4	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kilwa District	61,437	95.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	48,199	96.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	13,238	93.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Mtama District	50,561	97.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	48,549	97.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	2,012	95.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3
Lindi Municipal	45,665	96.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	22,376	96.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	23,289	96.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nachingwea District	73,955	98.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	69,284	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	4,671	95.7	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Liwale District	38,064	86.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	30,590	88.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	7,474	77.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.9
Ruangwa District	57,120	97.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	50,856	97.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	6,264	98.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

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



14.3 Buildings Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (97.7%) of the buildings in Lindi Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Lindi Region (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.6).

Table 14. 6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Lindi	341,398	2,099	0.6	5,753	1.7	333,546	97.7
Rural	280,459	1,454	0.5	3,890	1.4	275,115	98.1
Urban	60,939	645	1.1	1,863	3.1	58,431	95.9
Council							
Kilwa District	64,106	325	0.5	889	1.4	62,892	98.1
Mtama District	53,141	283	0.5	781	1.5	52,077	98.0
Lindi Municipal	48,028	306	0.6	834	1.7	46,888	97.6
Nachingwea District	76,892	486	0.6	1,580	2.1	74,826	97.3
Liwale District	39,642	245	0.6	606	1.5	38,791	97.9
Ruangwa District	59,589	454	0.8	1,063	1.8	58,072	97.5

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

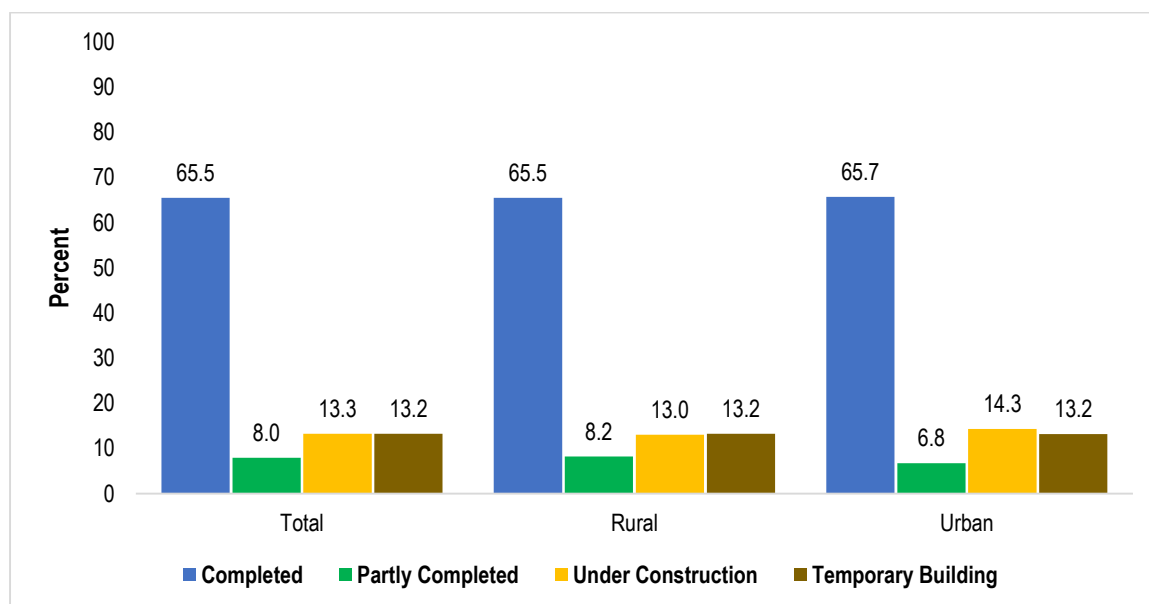
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 65.5 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region have been completed and 8.0 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 13.3 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 13.2 percent. The results also indicate that, 65.5 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 65.7 percent in urban areas.

Mtama District has the highest percentage of completed buildings (74.4%) while Liwale District has the lowest (57.0%). About 13 percent (13.2%) of buildings in Lindi Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 3.8 percent in Nachingwea District to 27.2 percent in Liwale District (Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Lindi	341,398	65.5	8.0	13.3	13.2
Rural	280,459	65.5	8.2	13.0	13.2
Urban	60,939	65.7	6.8	14.3	13.2
Council					
Kilwa District	64,106	64.8	6.9	10.3	18.1
Mtama District	53,141	74.4	5.5	12.0	8.2
Lindi Municipal	48,028	64.1	5.8	10.8	19.2
Nachingwea District	76,892	66.4	12.2	17.6	3.8
Liwale District	39,642	57.0	4.1	11.6	27.2
Ruangwa District	59,589	64.1	10.2	15.1	10.6

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

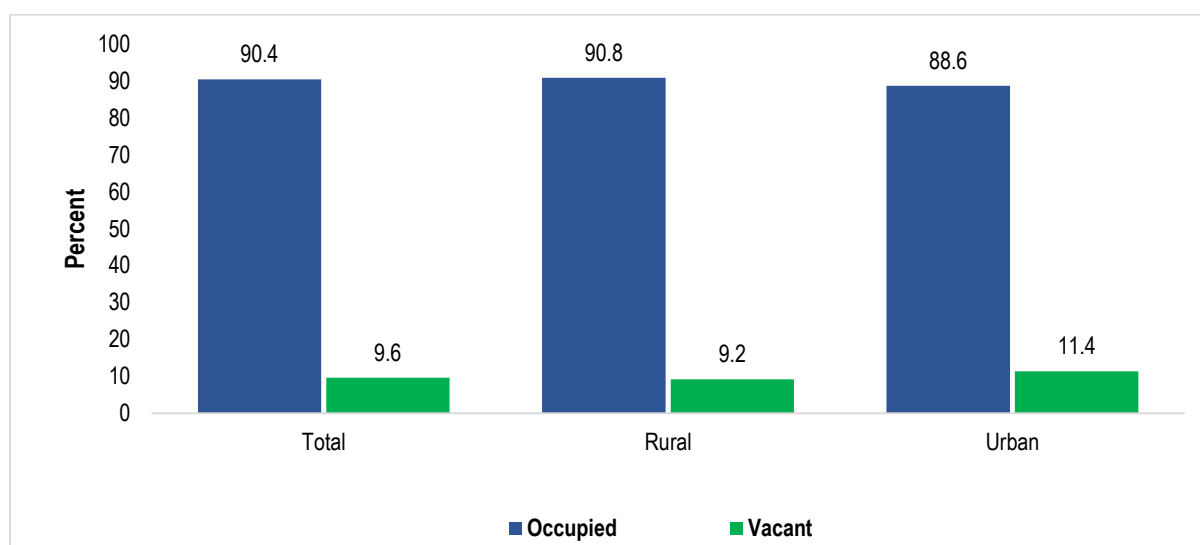
The occupancy status of buildings refer to is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 90.4 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region are in use, while 9.6 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (90.8%) compared with urban

areas (88.6%). Kilwa District has the highest percentage (92.1%) of buildings in use while Nachingwea District has the lowest (88.8%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Lindi	341,398.0	90.4	9.6
Rural	280,459.0	90.8	9.2
Urban	60,939.0	88.6	11.4
Council			
Kilwa District	64,106	92.1	7.9
Mtama District	53,141	91.0	9.0
Lindi Municipal	48,028	91.1	8.9
Nachingwea District	76,892	88.8	11.2
Liwale District	39,642	89.2	10.8
Ruangwa District	59,589	90.5	9.5

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About fifty-seven percent of buildings in Lindi Region (56.6%), have sand floors, followed by sand-cement floors (28.1%) and tiles or marble floors (1.5%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 23.6 percent of all buildings in Rural areas while in urban areas it is 48.9 percent. Lindi Municipal Council has the highest percentage (33.1%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Liwale District has the lowest percentage (22.7%) (Table. 14.9).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Lindi	341,398	28.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	56.6	0.1	12.9
Rural	280,459	23.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	61.7	0.1	13.1
Urban	60,939	48.9	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	33.1	0.0	11.9
Council										
Kilwa District	64,106	29.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	57.9	0.1	10.4
Mtama District	53,141	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	60.6	0.0	11.1
Lindi Municipal	48,028	33.1	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	53.5	0.1	9.2
Nachingwea District	76,892	28.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	52.6	0.1	17.1
Liwale District	39,642	22.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	57.5	0.1	18.0
Ruangwa District	59,589	27.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	59.0	0.1	11.3

Note: Other flooring materials are PVC tiles, parquet or polished wood, wood planks, terrazzo or cow dung

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Lindi Region have walls built with bamboo poles or wood planks (44.0%), followed by burnt bricks (27.7%). About thirty-six percent of buildings in urban areas (35.8%) have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by bamboo poles or wood planks (33.4%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (46.3%) in rural areas are constructed using bamboo poles or wood planks followed by burnt bricks (30.2%). Lindi Municipal Council has the highest percentage (24.9%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Ruangwa District Council has the lowest percentage (4.8%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14. 10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	341,398	1.6	12.5	11.8	27.7	0.0	0.3	44.0	1.1	0.0	0.9
Rural	280,459	1.0	7.4	12.6	30.2	0.0	0.3	46.3	1.3	0.0	0.8
Urban	60,939	4.5	35.8	7.9	16.5	0.0	0.2	33.4	0.3	0.0	1.3
Council											
Kilwa District	64,106	5.9	15.1	1.7	4.0	0.0	0.5	69.2	2.7	0.0	0.9
Mtama District	53,141	0.7	15.1	20.7	6.4	0.0	0.4	54.7	0.9	0.0	1.0
Lindi Municipal	48,028	2.6	24.9	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.3	56.9	0.8	0.1	1.3
Nachingwea District	76,892	0.1	8.3	19.9	59.3	0.0	0.1	11.1	0.4	0.0	0.8
Liwale District	39,642	0.0	9.7	4.6	22.6	0.0	0.2	60.3	1.7	0.0	0.9
Ruangwa District	59,589	0.1	4.8	9.8	55.5	0.0	0.3	28.4	0.5	0.0	0.7

Note:

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (60.2 %) of all buildings in Lindi Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (33.0%). In urban areas, 75.1 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 56.9 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets ranges from 48.8 percent in Kilwa District Council to 71.1 percent in Ruangwa District Council (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugate d Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	341,398	60.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	5.8
Rural	280,459	56.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	5.5
Urban	60,939	75.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	16.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.0
Council										
Kilwa District	64,106	48.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.7
Mtama District	53,141	61.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.3
Lindi Municipal	48,028	59.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	34.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.1
Nachingwea District	76,892	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.5
Liwale District	39,642	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	40.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.4
Ruangwa District	59,589	71.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	6.2

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

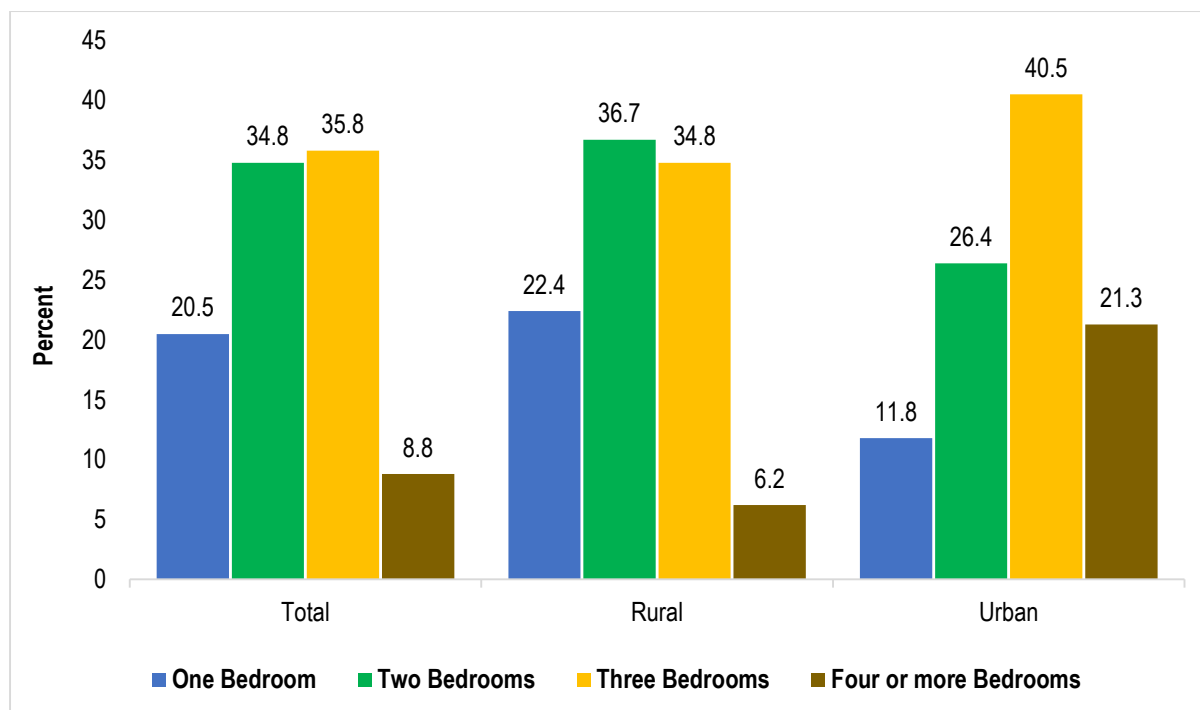
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 20.5 percent of such buildings in Lindi Region have one bedroom, 34.8 percent have two bedrooms, 35.8 percent have three bedrooms and 8.8 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with one bedroom is lower (22.4%) compared with 36.7 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (40.5%) of buildings have three bedrooms, followed by those with two bedrooms (26.4%) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Region/Council	Number of Buildings	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	344,504	20.5	34.8	35.8	5.0	2.1	0.8	0.9
Rural	282,500	22.4	36.7	34.8	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.5
Urban	62,004	11.8	26.4	40.5	10.2	5.8	2.3	3.0
Council								
Kilwa District	64,795	17.3	34.0	38.2	6.0	2.3	1.1	1.0
Mtama District	53,584	15.7	35.6	43.2	3.6	1.3	0.3	0.4
Lindi Municipal	48,647	13.0	28.6	48.0	5.1	3.1	0.9	1.3
Nachingwea District	77,484	23.9	35.9	30.7	5.3	2.2	0.9	1.1
Liwale District	39,940	31.1	38.4	22.4	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.7
Ruangwa District	60,054	22.7	36.2	32.4	4.9	2.0	0.8	1.0

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

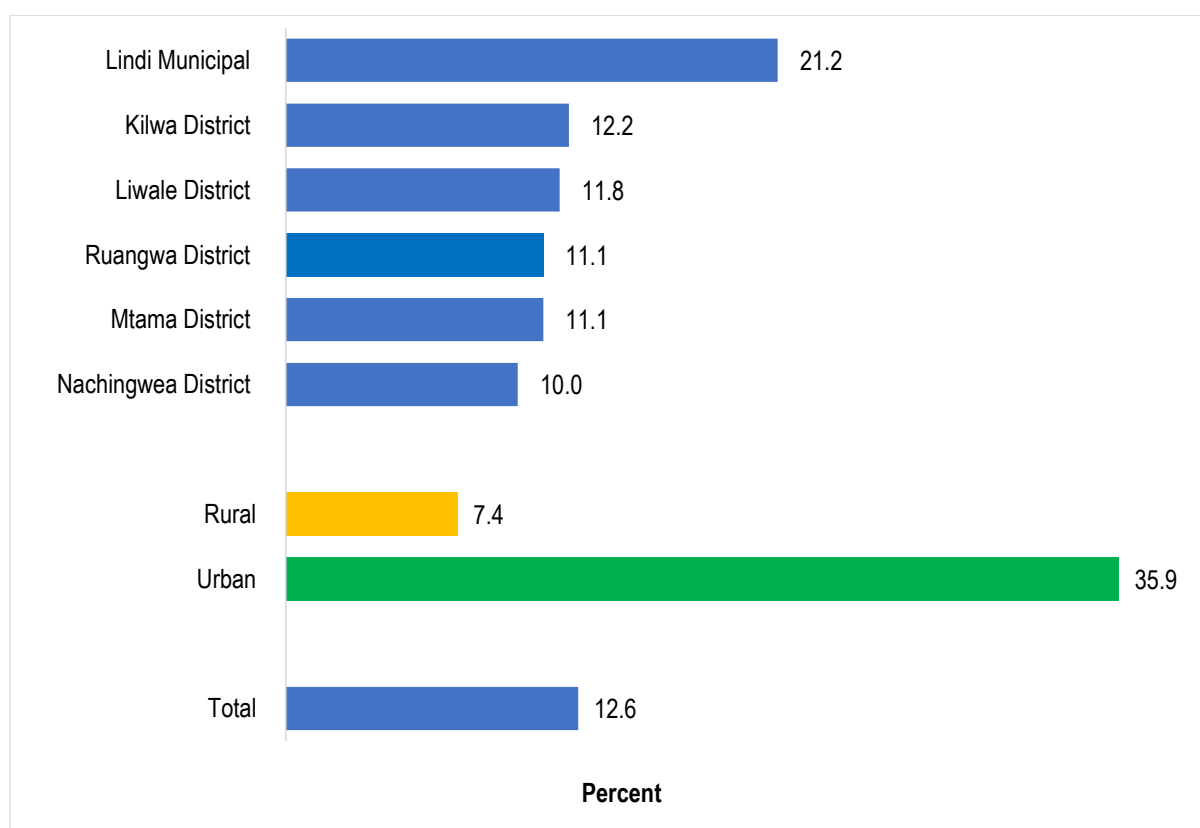
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 12.6 percent of all buildings/units in Lindi Region are connected to the national grid. Almost 36 percent (35.9%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 7.4 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Lindi Region, Lindi Municipal, has the highest proportion (21.2%) of buildings connected to the national grid while Nachingwea has the lowest percentage (10.0%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 41.4 percent of all buildings/units in Lindi Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of building with alternative sources of electricity is higher in rural areas (44.8%) than in urban areas (25.6%).

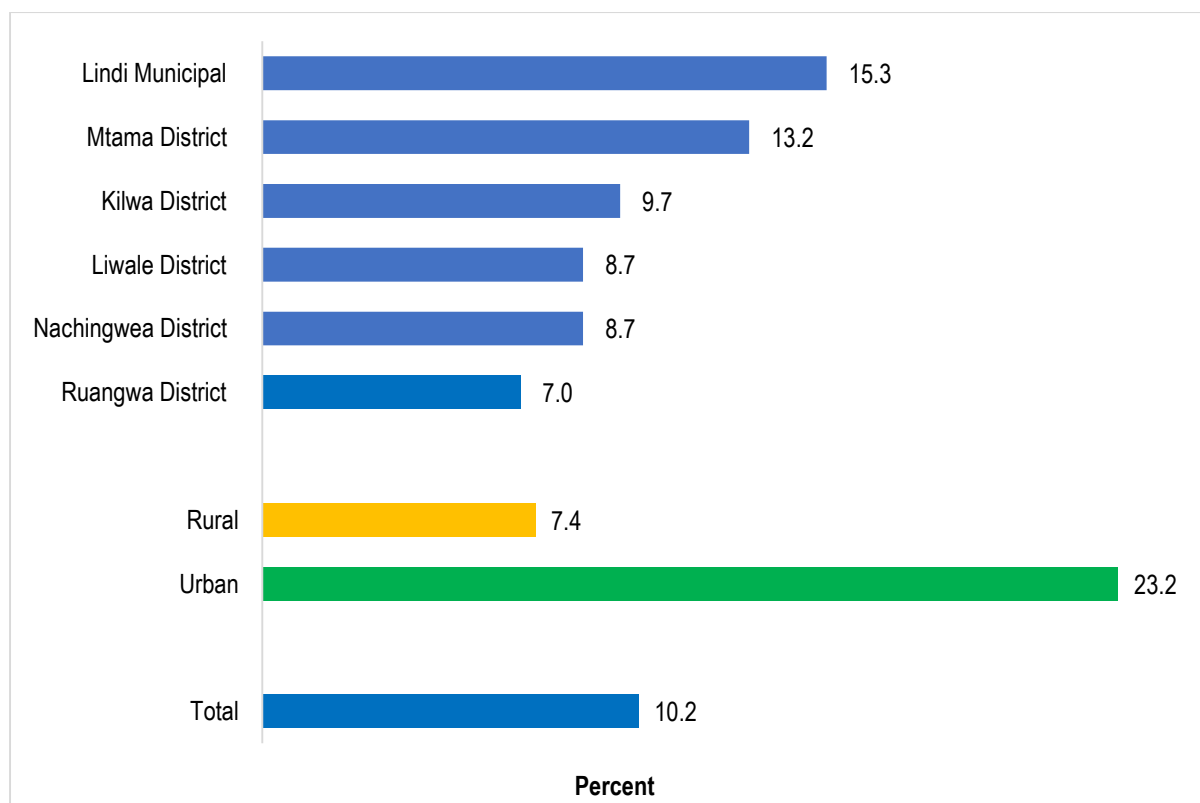
Percentage of buildings with alternative sources of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the National Grid, ranging from 28.8 in Lindi Municipality to about fifty percent (48.7%) in Nachingwea Districts (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 10.2 percent of all buildings/units in Lindi Region have water services. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (23.2%) than in rural areas (7.4%). Across councils, Lindi Municipal has the highest percentage (15.3%) of buildings with

water service while Ruangwa District has the lowest percentage (7.0%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Lindi 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 80.9 percent of all buildings/units in Lindi Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is slightly higher (81.7%) than in rural areas (80.8%). There are marked disparities in percentage of buildings with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 78.3 percent in Liwale District to 84.5 percent in Lindi Municipal (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC

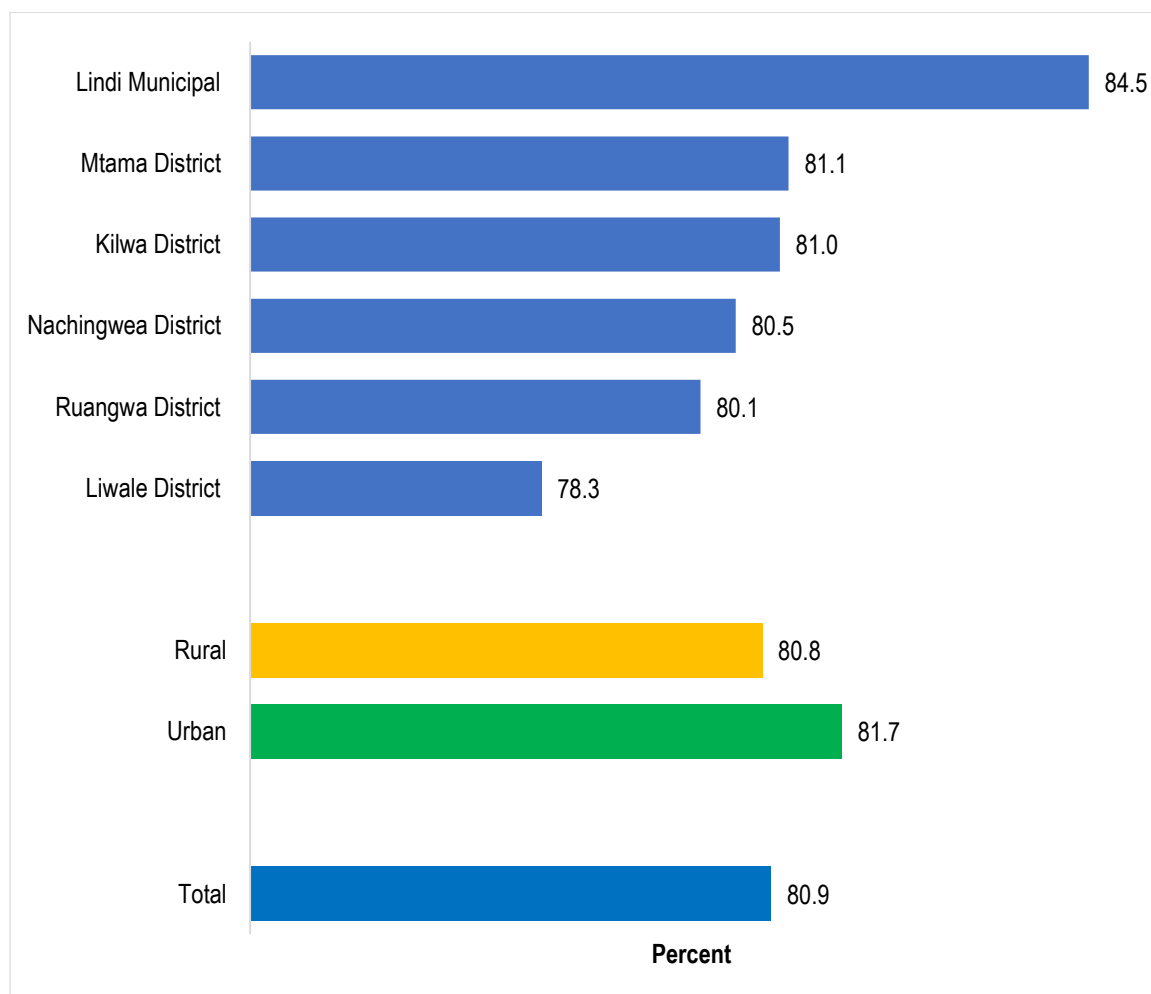


Table 14. 13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	344,504	12.6	41.4	10.2	80.9
Rural	282,500	7.4	44.8	7.4	80.8
Urban	62,004	35.9	25.6	23.2	81.7
Council					
Kilwa District	64,795	12.2	34.2	9.7	81.0
Mtama District	53,584	11.1	39.9	13.2	81.1
Lindi Municipal	48,647	21.2	28.8	15.3	84.5
Nachingwea District	77,484	10.0	48.7	8.7	80.5
Liwale District	39,940	11.8	45.6	8.7	78.3
Ruangwa District	60,054	11.1	48.2	7.0	80.1

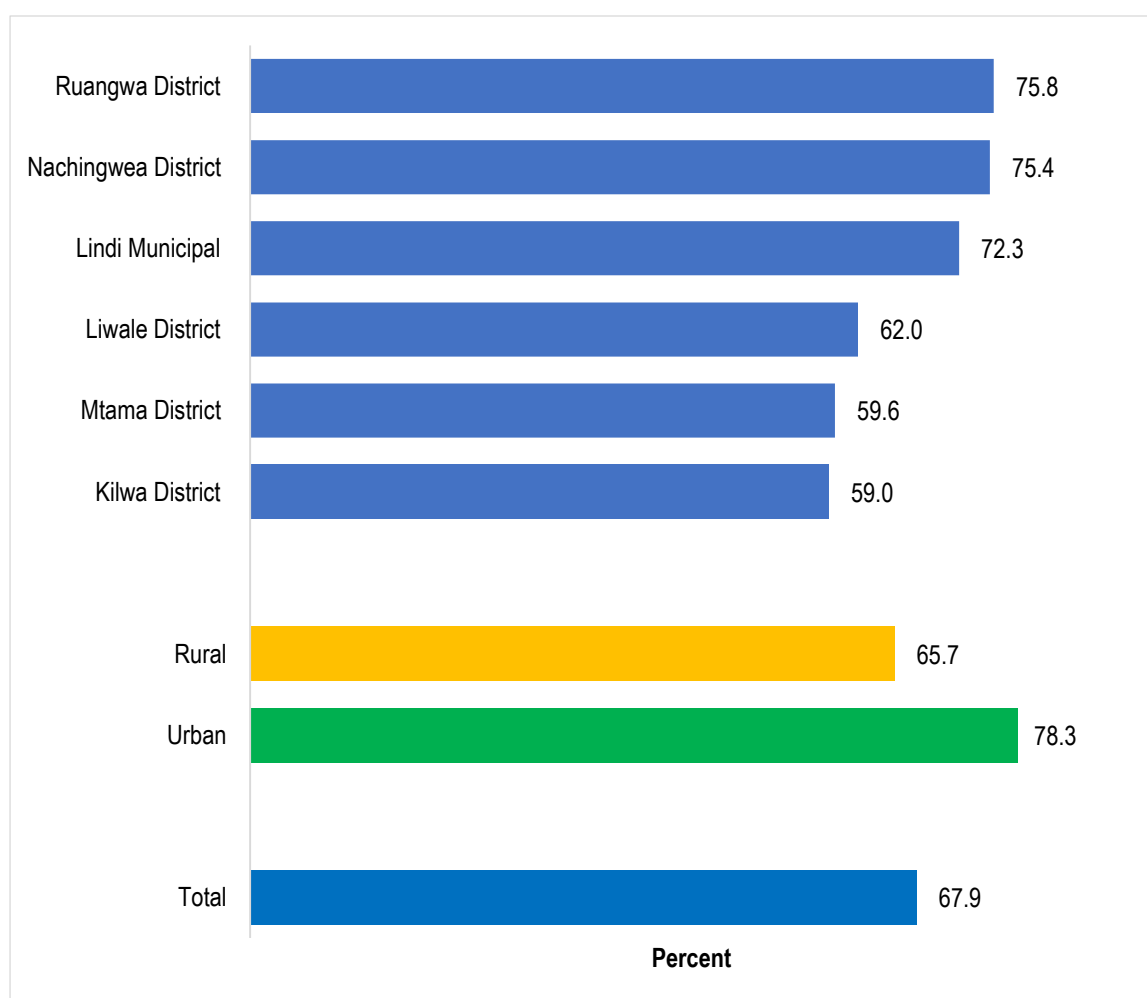
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 67.9 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (78.3%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 65.7 percent in rural areas. Ruangwa District Council has the highest percentage (75.8%) of buildings accessible by road while Kilwa District Council has the lowest (59.0%) (Figure 14.11).

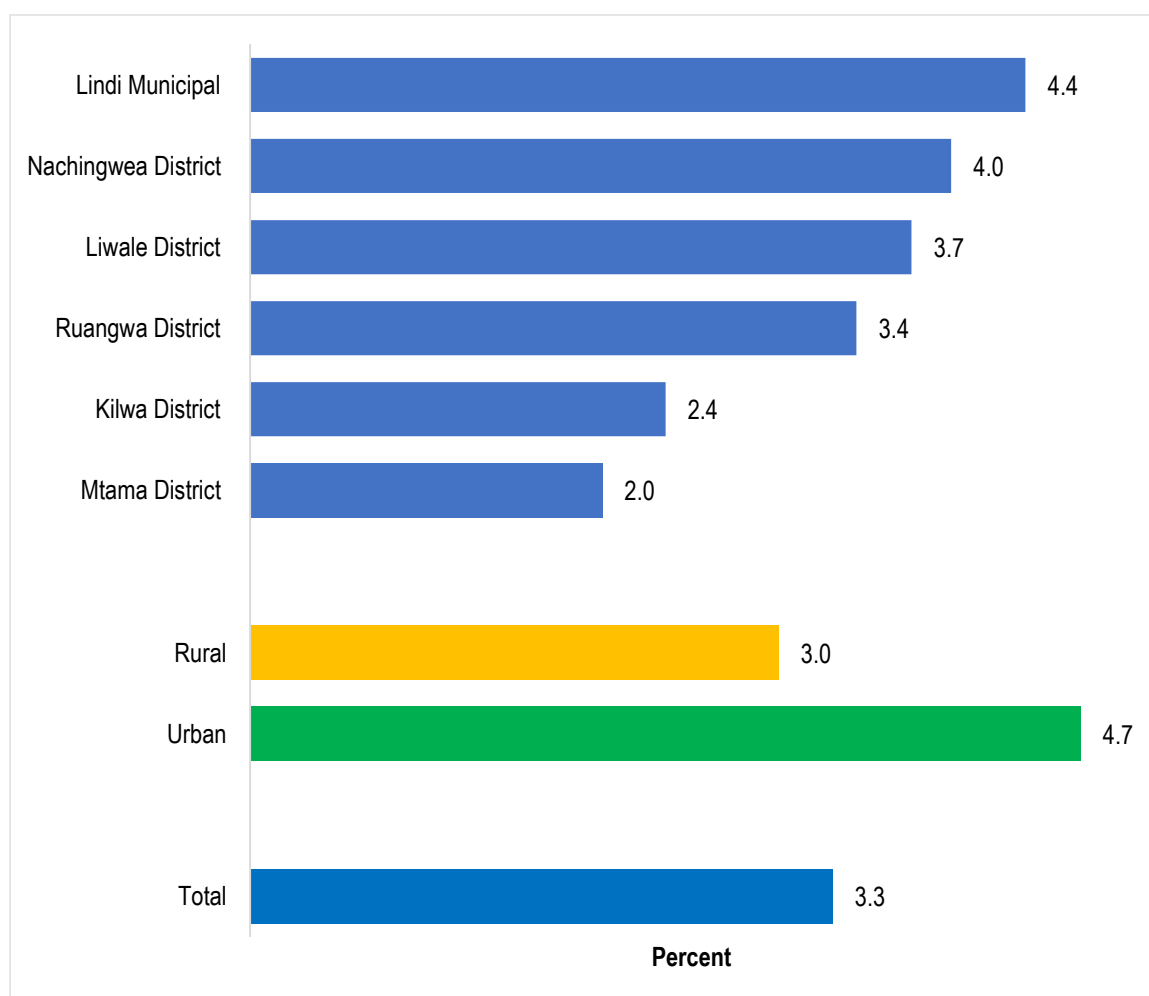
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.3 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 4.7 percent and 3.0 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Lindi Municipal has the highest percentage (4.4%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mtama District Council has the lowest percentage (2.0%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities by Council; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



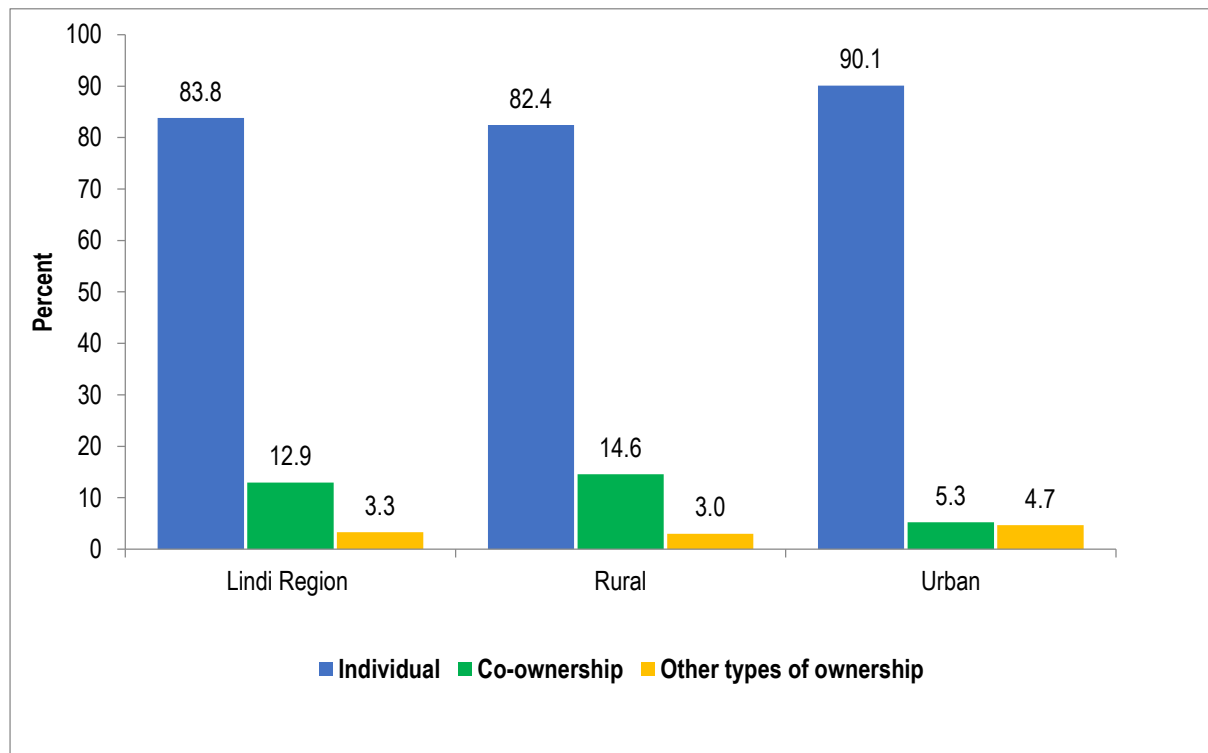
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (83.8%) of buildings in Lindi Region are individually owned, followed by at 12.9 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14. 13: of Residence; Lindi Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Lindi Region are owned by male only (58.8%), followed by female only (29.5%) and 9.7 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Ruangwa District has the highest proportion (33.3%) of buildings owned by females alone while Liwale District has the lowest proportion (19.3%) (Table 14.14).

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

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	344,504	58.8	29.5	9.7	1.1	1.0	282,500	58.3	29.2	10.6	1.0	0.9	62,004	60.8	31.1	5.5	1.3	1.3
Kilwa District	64,795	68.3	23.0	6.8	1.0	0.9	50,648	68.9	21.8	7.3	1.0	1.0	14,147	66.0	27.3	5.1	0.7	0.8
Mtama District	53,584	56.0	33.2	8.7	1.1	1.0	51,190	56.1	33.1	8.9	1.0	0.9	2,394	54.6	35.8	4.6	2.5	2.5
Lindi Municipal	48,647	56.9	33.2	7.6	1.2	1.1	23,404	56.4	31.4	10.3	1.0	0.9	25,243	57.2	34.9	5.2	1.3	1.3
Nachingwea District	77,484	54.8	32.4	11.2	0.8	0.8	71,922	54.1	32.7	11.7	0.7	0.8	5,562	63.0	28.5	5.1	1.7	1.7
Liwale District	39,940	64.9	19.3	13.1	1.4	1.4	32,042	64.3	18.0	14.9	1.4	1.3	7,898	67.4	24.3	5.4	1.5	1.5
Ruangwa District	60,054	53.6	33.3	11.0	1.1	1.0	53,294	53.3	33.3	11.3	1.1	1.0	6,760	56.0	33.5	8.5	1.0	1.1

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 79.3 percent of all buildings in Lindi Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied without paying rent (9.2%) and tenants alone (6.9%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 81.5 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners themselves followed by those who live without paying rent (9.0%). In urban areas, however, most buildings are occupied by owners themselves (69.3%) followed by tenants alone (13.3%). The proportion of buildings occupied by tenants is substantially higher in urban areas (13.3%) than that observed in rural areas (5.5%).

Kilwa District Council has the highest percentage (81.4%) of buildings occupied by owners themselves, while Lindi Municipal has the lowest percentage (76.3%). In addition, Lindi Municipal has the highest percentage (8.5%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while the Liwale District has the lowest (6.3%) (Table 14.15).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	344,504	79.3	9.2	4.6	6.9	282,500	81.5	9.0	4.0	5.5	62,004	69.3	10.2	7.2	13.3
Kilwa District Council	64,795	81.4	7.7	4.4	6.4	50,648	84.6	7.3	3.5	4.6	14,147	70.0	9.2	7.9	12.9
Mtama District Council	53,584	79.1	9.9	4.2	6.8	51190	79.8	9.9	4.1	6.2	2,394	65.0	9.6	6.9	18.5
Lindi Municipal Council	48,647	76.3	10.6	4.7	8.5	23,404	81.1	10.3	3.4	5.2	25,243	71.9	10.8	5.9	11.5
Nachingwea District Council	77,484	79.0	9.5	4.6	6.9	71,922	80.7	9.3	4.2	5.8	5,562	56.4	12.4	10.4	20.9
Liwale District Council	39,940	80.7	8.3	4.8	6.3	32,042	83.9	7.9	3.8	4.4	7,898	67.9	10.1	8.4	13.6
Ruangwa District Council	60,054	78.9	9.6	4.7	6.9	53294	79.8	9.7	4.4	6.2	6,760	71.6	9.1	7.1	12.3

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Lindi Region (69.2%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 23.1 percent are built on surveyed land and 5.1 percent built on regularized land. Moreover, 50.4 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 17.1 percent of rural buildings. Ruangwa District has the highest percentage (79.2%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Liwale has the lowest (58.6%) (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	341,398	23.1	69.2	5.1	2.7	280,459	17.1	75.6	5.1	2.2	60,939	50.4	40.0	4.8	4.8
Kilwa District Council	64,106	17.2	75.8	3.3	3.8	50,155	11.0	83.6	3.1	2.2	13,951	39.3	47.8	3.6	9.3
Mtama District Council	53,141	20.9	69.0	6.4	3.7	50,803	20.4	69.7	6.6	3.4	2,338	33.1	53.6	4.1	9.2
Lindi Municipal Council	48,028	29.0	61.1	7.6	2.3	23,239	12.3	75.4	8.8	3.4	24,789	44.6	47.7	6.5	1.2
Nachingwea District Council	76,892	26.5	66.7	5.2	1.6	71,419	22.4	70.6	5.4	1.5	5,473	79.7	15.6	3.2	1.6
Liwale District Council	39,642	34.2	58.6	6.2	1.0	31,875	20.7	71.7	6.9	0.7	7,767	89.6	4.9	3.2	2.3
Ruangwa District Council	59,589	14.7	79.2	2.7	3.4	52,968	12.5	82.7	2.5	2.2	6,621	32.1	51.1	3.9	12.9

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. Results show that 43.4 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 23.7 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 7.7 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Lindi	344,504	7.7	1.4	3.7	23.7	1.7	0.0	14.4	43.4	4.0
Kilwa District	64,795	7.0	0.6	2.2	28.1	1.8	0.0	17.6	38.1	4.6
Mtama District	53,584	6.0	0.2	1.0	22.6	1.2	0.0	15.0	49.1	4.9
Lindi Municipal	48,647	14.4	0.7	4.1	19.9	1.8	0.0	14.1	41.3	3.6
Nachingwea District	77,484	6.3	0.7	7.7	26.9	1.4	0.0	12.4	41.7	2.7
Liwale District	39,940	7.2	8.2	5.0	19.1	0.6	0.0	7.5	48.1	4.4
Ruangwa District	60,054	6.7	0.2	1.6	21.8	2.9	0.0	17.7	44.8	4.3

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implications and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. The population of Lindi Region has increased from 864,652 persons in 2012 to 1,194,028 persons in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Lindi Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 3.2 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 inter-censal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.2 percent (which is equal to that of the average), the population of Mara Region is expected to double in the next 22 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.2 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, competitive businesses, increased per capita income and market shares, and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale;

- iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.2 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to the depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards; and
- iv. High population growth rate may put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure. It may also worsen unemployment situation.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively implement respective national and sector policies to sustain investment in social and economic services to serve the growing population while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use planning, urban planning and put in place effective supervision and implementation mechanism; and
- iii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanism (through by - laws) to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) and other sector policies on environment to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of population growth on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About thirteen percent (12.7%) of Lindi Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About forty two percent (41.7%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. Thirty-four percent (34.0%) of Lindi Regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. About nine percent (8.6%) of Lindi regional population is aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About thirteen percent (13.4%) of girls aged 15-19 years are married; and
- ii. About seven percent (6.9 %) of women aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About thirty percent (29.6%) of children under five years of age in Lindi Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About one quarter (24.5%) and 12.7 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and numbers respectively;
- iii. About seven percent (6.9%) of persons in Lindi Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) that stipulates a birth to be registered within 90 days of the occurrence and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012) which requires to register and issue identity cards to all Tanzanian citizens, legal residents and bona fide refugees;
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

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

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Almost ten percent (10.4%) of children under age 18 in Lindi Region are orphans (6.4% with one parent dead and 4.0% with both parents' dead); and

- ii. Percentage of orphaned children range from 8.0 percent in Ruangwa District Council to 14.3 percent in Kilwa District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and strategies regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About seventy eight percent (77.6%) of population aged 15 years above in Lindi Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 73.4 percent in Kilwa District Council to 84.7 percent in Nachingwea District Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Lindi Region has increased from 73.5 percent in 2012 to 83.1 percent in 2022;
- iii. About fifteen percent (14.7%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. About sixty seven percent (66.7%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health challenges; and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GRE) is 123.9 percent.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Adult literacy rate (77.6%) in Lindi Region is relatively low when compared with the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant illiterate

population in the region. This may lead to a healthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation;

- ii. Net Enrolment Rate for Lindi Region is below the national average of 83.3 percent which indicates that a significant number of children of official primary school age are not enrolled in schools which translates into poor education outcomes for region's children and in a long-term resulting to poverty and inequality;
- iii. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;
- iv. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty;
- v. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 90.1 percent in 2012 to 123.9 percent in 2022 implies that Lindi Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also shows that the challenge of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Year Development Plan (FDPIII) still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievement in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among councils;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rates; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to promote raising awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of their education.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. Overall unemployment rate in Lindi Region is 2.9 percent. The rate is higher in urban (6.3%) than in rural (2.0%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (79.3%) of the total employment in Lindi Region; and
- iii. About fifty four percent (53.8%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 2.9 percent unemployment for Lindi Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Employment is the main source of household income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Lindi Region. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. This sector also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment for the sector it can become insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and

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

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About fourteen percent (14.4%) of the total population in Lindi Region aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (56.8%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. More than five percent (5.1%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

- i. Government needs to ensure that all policies and programs in the Region integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Government and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidences of disease leading to reduction of PWDs in the Region;
- iii. Government organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places should enforce laws and regulations; and

- iv. Government organs and stakeholders to enhance awareness and accessibility of the assistive devices for PWDs.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About fifty six percent (56.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land without any legal documents; and
- ii. About twenty percent (22.7%) of males aged 15 years and above in Lindi Region own land alone compared with 18.0 percent of females.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation and monitoring of the 1997 Land Policy to strengthen and accelerate land ownership process by enhancing capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity including vulnerable groups in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes;
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should conduct education and awareness campaigns about women's land rights and benefits of joint land

ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;

- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to address discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and to ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. About six out of ten private households (59.2%) is using drinking water from improved sources; the percentage range from 45.2 percent in Nachingwea District Council to 77.7 percent in Lindi Municipal Council; and
- ii. More than ninety percent (90.7%) of private households in urban areas is using drinking water from improved sources compared with 50.8 percent in rural areas.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About forty percent of private households Lindi Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

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

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About forty seven percent (46.6%) of households in Lindi Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 28.6 percent in Liwale District to 62.1 percent in Nachingwea District; and
- ii. Five percent (5.0%) of households in Lindi Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 2.9 percent in Lindi Municipal Council to 6.2 percent in Kilwa District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About seven out of ten (69.7%) and 22.0 percent of household in Lindi Region use firewood and charcoal respectively the main source of energy;
- ii. About six (5.9%) percent of households in Lindi Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Eighteen percent (18.8%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting;

- iv. Almost a half (48.4%) of households in Lindi Region use solar energy for lighting; the percentage ranges from 14.1 percent in Mtama District Council to 30.5 in Lindi Municipal; and
- v. About fifty percent (48.4%) of households in Lindi Region is using solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting

Implications for Policy and Programmes

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue sensitizing population on the importance of using clean energy and educate public about the negative effects of dirty energy including respiratory system diseases and deforestation which is one of the main causes of climate change;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (80.3%) in Lindi Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males and females aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or a tablet;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.6%) and about one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop or laptop computer respectively;
- iv. Thirty-six percent (35.6%) of households in Lindi Region own a radio while 20.7 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 13.6 percent in Mtama District to 70.9 percent in Kilwa District (Radio) and from 8.3 percent in Mtama District to 49.6 percent in Kilwa District (Television).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

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

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About eight out of ten (80.7%) of all buildings in Lindi Region have physical addresses;
- ii. Fifty four percent of all buildings in Lindi Region have electricity services, of which 12.6 percent are connected to the national grid and 41.4 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About ten percent (10.2%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About three percent (3.3%) of all buildings in Lindi Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About seventy percent (69.2%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. About forty three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in Lindi Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas).
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;

- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,194,028	947,379	246,649	582,120	611,908
Kilwa District	297,676	229,403	68,273	145,343	152,333
Mtama District	166,493	157,929	8,564	79,425	87,068
Lindi Municipal	174,126	79,030	95,096	84,078	90,048
Nachingwea District	233,655	212,417	21,238	114,279	119,376
Liwale District	136,505	108,127	28,378	67,526	68,979
Ruangwa District	185,573	160,473	25,100	91,469	94,104

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,169,055	927,168	241,887	566,832	602,223
Kilwa District	281,122	214,357	66,765	135,902	145,220
Mtama District	165,837	157,673	8,164	79,033	86,804
Lindi Municipal	171,962	78,724	93,238	82,613	89,349
Nachingwea District	231,997	211,145	20,852	113,309	118,688
Liwale District	133,771	105,693	28,078	65,469	68,302
Ruangwa District	184,366	159,576	24,790	90,506	93,860

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	24,973	20,211.0	4,762	15,288	9,685
Kilwa District	16,554	15,046.0	1,508	9,441	7,113
Mtama District	656	256.0	400	392	264
Lindi Municipal	2,164	306.0	1,858	1,465	699
Nachingwea District	1,658	1,272.0	386	970	688
Liwale District	2,734	2,434.0	300	2,057	677
Ruangwa District	1,207	897.0	310	963	244

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	151,215	76,075	75,140	116,482	59,619	56,863	34,733	16,456	18,277
Youth Population (15–24 years)	194,527	96,066	98,461	147,297	73,996	73,301	47,230	22,070	25,160
Youth Population (15–35 years)	349,978	173,812	176,166	263,164	132,793	130,371	86,814	41,019	45,795
Primary School (6–12 years)	137,062	65,962	71,100	105,776	50,996	54,780	31,286	14,966	16,320
Primary School (7–13 years)	149,140	72,163	76,977	115,903	56,277	59,626	33,237	15,886	17,351
Secondary School (13-16 years)	90,585	45,523	45,062	70,447	35,966	34,481	20,138	9,557	10,581
Secondary School (14-17 years)	90,836	46,143	44,693	70,194	36,380	33,814	20,642	9,763	10,879
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	560,591	285,533	275,058	427,003	220,320	206,683	133,588	65,213	68,375
Elderly population (60+ years)	56,145	33,528	22,617	45,212	27,449	17,763	10,933	6,079	4,854
Population Aged 4 years and above	791,400	401,901	389,499	605,959	311,248	294,711	185,441	90,653	94,788
Population Aged 14+ years and above	620,915	319,438	301,477	475,178	247,832	227,346	145,737	71,606	74,131
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	530,079	273,295	256,784	404,984	211,452	193,532	125,095	61,843	63,252

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,074,341	522,848	551,493	791,400	401,901	389,499
Rural	850,835	416,499	434,336	605,959	311,248	294,711
Urban	223,506	106,349	117,157	185,441	90,653	94,788
Council						
Kilwa District	264,348	128,778	135,570	180,090	92,495	87,595
Mtama District	151,077	71,810	79,267	108,203	54,129	54,074
Lindi Municipal	158,693	76,415	82,278	119,813	60,172	59,641
Nachingwea District	210,912	103,011	107,901	171,963	85,863	86,100
Liwale District	120,623	59,703	60,920	88,603	46,024	42,579
Ruangwa District	168,688	83,131	85,557	122,728	63,218	59,510

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	827,317	409,465	417,852	644,932	322,502	322,430	182,385	86,963	95,422
5-9	72,487	34,630	37,857	54,988	26,336	28,652	17,499	8,294	9,205
10-14	115,870	57,703	58,167	91,735	46,004	45,731	24,135	11,699	12,436
15 - 19	103,330	52,598	50,732	79,775	41,478	38,297	23,555	11,120	12,435
20 - 24	89,708	42,318	47,390	68,453	32,703	35,750	21,255	9,615	11,640
25 - 29	76,584	36,656	39,928	57,916	28,149	29,767	18,668	8,507	10,161
30 - 34	69,590	34,046	35,544	52,961	26,211	26,750	16,629	7,835	8,794
35 - 39	60,172	29,635	30,537	46,231	22,904	23,327	13,941	6,731	7,210
40 - 44	54,231	26,971	27,260	42,378	21,127	21,251	11,853	5,844	6,009
45 - 49	48,581	24,453	24,128	38,992	19,638	19,354	9,589	4,815	4,774
50 - 54	38,232	19,262	18,970	31,053	15,701	15,352	7,179	3,561	3,618
55 - 59	29,044	14,459	14,585	23,653	11,833	11,820	5,391	2,626	2,765
60 - 64	24,225	12,655	11,570	19,562	10,334	9,228	4,663	2,321	2,342
65 - 69	14,263	7,498	6,765	11,645	6,153	5,492	2,618	1,345	1,273
70 - 74	14,111	7,461	6,650	11,565	6,186	5,379	2,546	1,275	1,271
75 - 79	7,503	4,070	3,433	6,227	3,445	2,782	1,276	625	651
80+	9,386	5,050	4,336	7,798	4,300	3,498	1,588	750	838

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

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	149,130	75,465	73,665	115,707	59,639	56,068	33,423	15,826	17,597
Youth Population (15–24 years)	193,038	94,916	98,122	148,228	74,181	74,047	44,810	20,735	24,075
Youth Population (15–35 years)	352,992	172,551	180,441	269,682	133,917	135,765	83,310	38,634	44,676
Primary School (6–12 years)	135,811	66,061	69,750	106,033	51,772	54,261	29,778	14,289	15,489
Primary School (7–13 years)	147,228	72,102	75,126	115,448	56,849	58,599	31,780	15,253	16,527
Secondary School (13-16 years)	89,479	45,840	43,639	69,542	36,404	33,138	19,937	9,436	10,501
Secondary School (14-17 years)	593,697	293,053	300,644	460,974	230,078	230,896	132,723	62,975	69,748
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	69,488	36,734	32,754	56,797	30,418	26,379	12,691	6,316	6,375
Elderly population (60+ years)	831,540	411,532	420,008	647,873	323,936	323,937	183,667	87,596	96,071
Population Aged 4 years and above	663,283	329,282	334,001	517,240	259,798	257,442	146,043	69,484	76,559
Population Aged 14+ years and above	573,804	283,442	290,362	447,698	223,394	224,304	126,106	60,048	66,058
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	149,130	75,465	73,665	115,707	59,639	56,068	33,423	15,826	17,597

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Lindi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	191,446	96,310	95,136	154,041	78,009	76,032	37,405	18,301	19,104	159,168	77,090	82,078	125,083	60,761	64,322	34,085	16,329	17,756
Kilwa District	55,093	27,616	27,477	43,458	21,977	21,481	11,635	5,639	5,996	42,436	20,539	21,897	32,179	15,665	16,514	10,257	4,874	5,383
Mtama District	26,534	13,347	13,187	25,401	12,811	12,590	1,133	536	597	22,727	10,859	11,868	21,684	10,382	11,302	1,043	477	566
Lindi Municipal	27,336	13,596	13,740	12,991	6,513	6,478	14,345	7,083	7,262	23,726	11,368	12,358	10,530	5,039	5,491	13,196	6,329	6,867
Nachingwea District	35,430	17,847	17,583	32,576	16,455	16,121	2,854	1,392	1,462	31,211	15,195	16,016	28,497	13,876	14,621	2,714	1,319	1,395
Liwale District	20,744	10,471	10,273	16,725	8,510	8,215	4,019	1,961	2,058	16,906	8,300	8,606	13,170	6,499	6,671	3,736	1,801	1,935
Ruangwa District	26,309	13,433	12,876	22,890	11,743	11,147	3,419	1,690	1,729	22,162	10,829	11,333	19,023	9,300	9,723	3,139	1,529	1,610

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	191,446	96,310	95,136	154,041	78,009	76,032	37,405	18,301	19,104	237,123	114,510	122,613	184,042	89,259	94,783	53,081	25,251	27,830
Kilwa District	55,093	27,616	27,477	43,458	21,977	21,481	11,635	5,639	5,996	62,707	30,280	32,427	47,201	22,973	24,228	15,506	7,307	8,199
Mtama District	26,534	13,347	13,187	25,401	12,811	12,590	1,133	536	597	33,615	16,070	17,545	31,924	15,284	16,640	1,691	786	905
Lindi Municipal	27,336	13,596	13,740	12,991	6,513	6,478	14,345	7,083	7,262	36,345	17,383	18,962	15,766	7,578	8,188	20,579	9,805	10,774
Nachingwea District	35,430	17,847	17,583	32,576	16,455	16,121	2,854	1,392	1,462	46,369	22,493	23,876	41,940	20,334	21,606	4,429	2,159	2,270

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Liwale District	20,744	10,471	10,273	16,725	8,510	8,215	4,019	1,961	2,058	25,463	12,494	12,969	19,455	9,623	9,832	6,008	2,871	3,137
Ruangwa District	26,309	13,433	12,876	22,890	11,743	11,147	3,419	1,690	1,729	32,624	15,790	16,834	27,756	13,467	14,289	4,868	2,323	2,545

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

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.)	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	341,398	286,028	44,083	140	1,152	109	4,672	1,876	689	1,930	24	14	232	449
Rural	280,459	231,141	40,883	110	670	80	3,698	1,448	460	1,447	14	12	116	380
Urban	60,939	54,887	3,200	30	482	29	974	428	229	483	10	2	116	69
Council														
Kilwa District	64,106	54,387	7,699	19	313	16	792	315	120	336	5	1	24	79
Mtama District	53,141	44,806	6,564	14	127	16	610	281	93	458	4	0	39	129
Lindi Municipal	48,028	41,293	4,619	33	231	18	833	357	176	309	9	3	79	68
Nachingwea District	76,892	63,844	10,824	34	201	31	936	393	88	430	0	5	45	61
Liwale District	39,642	32,131	6,159	9	86	8	800	172	59	148	1	1	19	49
Ruangwa District	59,589	49,567	8,218	31	194	20	701	358	153	249	5	4	26	63

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