THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

TANZANIA ZANZIBAR

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS
TANZANIA
CENSUS
2022
INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
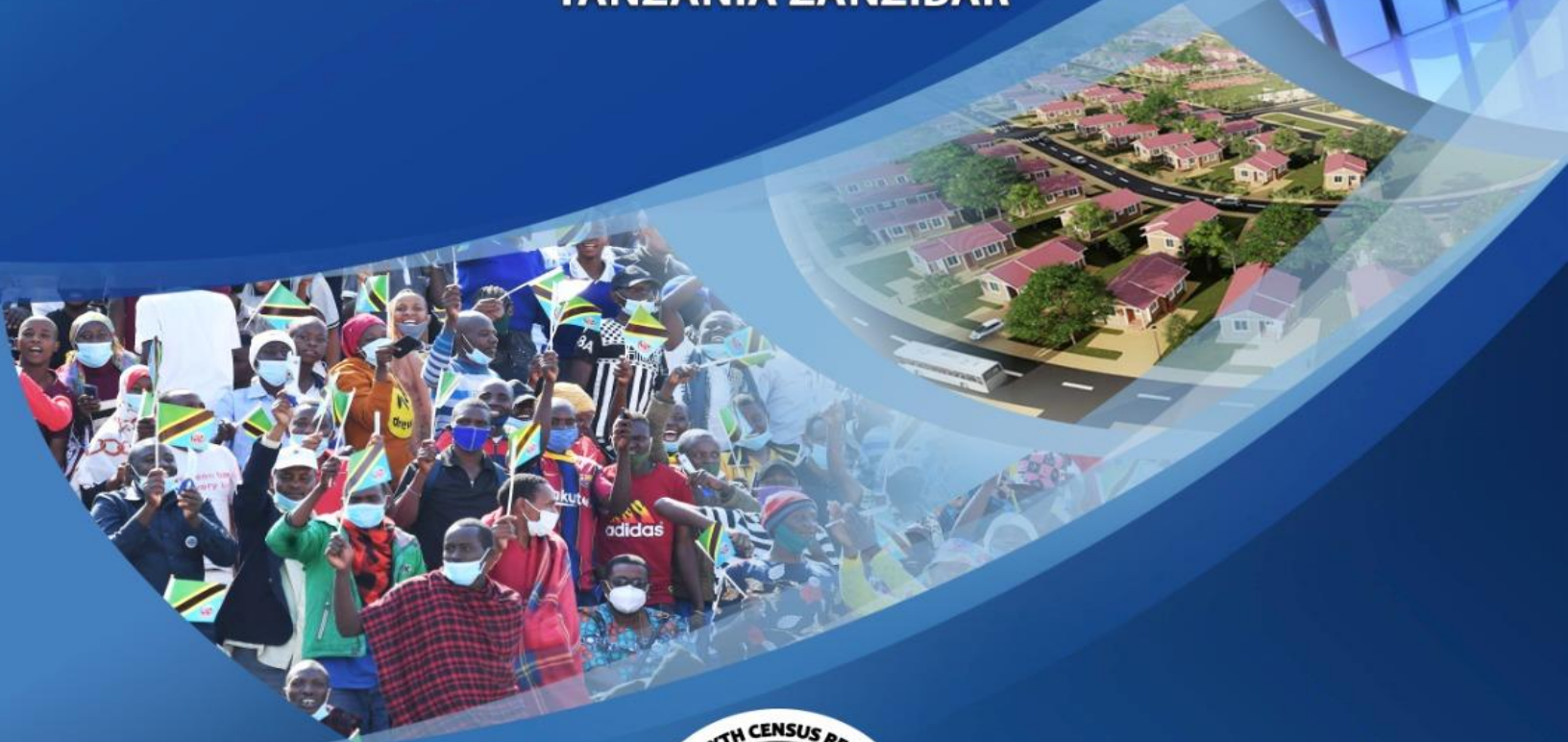
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Note:

> Maps and land area used in this publication are derived from the 2022   population and hosing census (PHC) cartographic work; therefore, there are for statistical use only.

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 2022 PHC 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 and 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); 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 Tanzania Zanzibar Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile is the Fourth 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 and Age and Sex Reports and Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report). 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, social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications include Regional Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles and Thematic Reports.

The success of 2022 PHC 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 of State - President's Office, Finance and Planning, 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 (MRC)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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Executive Summary

The 2022 Tanzania Zanzibar 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. 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 legal documents status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEE) waste, forestry; and ICT. The report also provides policy implication and recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It highlights on 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 Tanzania Zanzibar population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Tanzania Zanzibar has a population of 1.8 million persons, out of those, 974,281 are females and 915,492 are males. Population of Tanzania Zanzibar grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent from 2012 to 2022   representing an increase of 45 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Tanzania Zanzibar is expected to double in the next 19

years (2041). Tanzania Zanzibar population living in rural areas (51%) is almost the same as that living in urban areas (49%).

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Tanzanian Zanzibar population. The Chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 19 years. About forty- one (40.8%) percent of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 52.2 percent in 1988 Census to 56.3 percent in 2022. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tanzania Zanzibar has shown an indication of declining from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.9 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the dependency ratio for Tanzania Zanzibar is 78.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Tanzania Zanzibar has 375,828 private households, out of which 191,341 (50.9%) in rural areas and 184,487 (49.1%) in urban areas. This is an increase from 45.0 percent in 2012 to 49.1 percent in 2022 indicating increasing urbanization. The average household size slightly decreased from 5.1 persons in 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022. Female-headed households decreased from 31.1 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (31.4%) than in rural areas (30.0%).

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. More than half (54.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (55.6%) to be married than males (52.4%). Three percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of widowed females are significantly higher (5.1%) than males (0.6%). Nearly Six percent (5.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (8.1%) than males (2.8 %). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) in 2022 is 25.6 years; females are getting married at a younger age (23.7 years) than males (27.8 years).

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The percentage of population with birth certificate is 75.5, and it is high (81.2%) among the under-five population. Two out of ten (20.2%) of the population have neither birth certificate nor birth

notification. About 57.9 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 3.9 percent have national identification numbers. It is also noted that 58.5 percent have Zanzibar ID cards.

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that 93.7 percent of all children under 18 years in Tanzania Zanzibar have both parents alive. Children under 18 years who were reported to have father dead are almost thrice (3.7%) of those who were reported to have their mothers dead (1.3%). However, in Tanzanian and International context, an "orphan" is a person who has lost one or both parents. By this broad definition, 6.4 percent of the children under 18 years are orphans.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Zanzibar is 90.6 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (92.9 percent) than females (88.5 percent). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 85.6 percent and it is higher among males (85.9%) than females (85.4%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 93.2 percent. It is higher among females (94.6%) than males (91.7%). The maximum level of education attained for population aged four years and above was high (55.8%) for those who attained ordinary level secondary education, 29.0 percent attained primary education and 7.9 percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,085,482 persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Zanzibar. Among them, 709,112 persons are employed. The unemployment rate in Tanzania Zanzibar by using International relaxed definition is 19.5 percent with more females (25.7%) than males (13.1%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 81.1 percent of which males have higher (85.3%) LFPR than females (77.5%).

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Tanzania Zanzibar. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) in this publication 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. There are 167,302 persons (11.4%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.6%) and hearing (1.4%) are

the common types of disabilities in Tanzania Zanzibar. Prevalence of disability has increased from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 11.4 percent in 2022.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. About sixteen percent (16.2%) of population aged 15 years and above own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of males owning land is double (22.4%) of that female (10.8%). About 34 percent (33.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without legal documents deeds. Among the land owners with legal documents, majority of them own land Alone (46.3%) while those owning both alone land jointly has the lowest (1.1%).

Chapter Twelve provides information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. In Tanzania Zanzibar, 71.4 percent of households live in their own houses while 11.8 percent live in houses without paying any rent. More than one-third (35.1%) of households have no legal right over the land where their houses were built while one third (33.3%) percent have title deeds. About 88.1 percent of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Nine in ten (92.6%) of households in Tanzania Zanzibar use improved sources of drinking water.   Further, nine out of ten (89.9%) of households in Tanzania Zanzibar use improved toilet facilities.

Majority of households use firewood (46.9%), charcoal (28.9%) and gas (12.6%) as the main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (ZECO) used by 66.9 percent of household while 19.6 percent use Kerosene (Wick Lamps). Percentage of households using electricity from national grid (ZECO) for lighting increased from 42.9 percent in 2012 to 66.9 percent in 2022. More than one third (37.5%) of households in Tanzania Zanzibar regularly use collected solid waste as the main method of solid disposal and 25.8 percent use burning method while three quarter (75.0%) of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen

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. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in Tanzania Zanzibar, with 95.5 percent of households having at least one member owning a mobile phone. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 89.8 percent of individuals using non-smartphone, regardless of ownership. Non-smartphone is the most utilised ICT equipment among those aged 15 and above, with 87.8 percent in urban areas compared to 89.8 percent in rural areas. The predominant use of ICT equipment is for communication purposes, accounting for 88.3 percent of usage.

Census Results in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 Census

Indicator	Tanzania Zanzibar		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,889,773	100.0	963,498	51.0	926,275	49.0
Male	915,492	48.4	472,031	49.0	443,461	47.9
Female	974,281	51.6	491,467	51.0	482,814	52.1
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	**3.7**	-	**3.2**	-	**4.3**
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	276,739	14.6	150,071	15.6	126,668	13.7
Male	138,387	15.1	75,097	15.9	63,290	14.3
Female	138,352	14.2	74,974	15.3	63,378	13.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	**771,608**	**40.8**	**421,046**	**43.7**	**350,562**	**37.8**
Male	385,992	42.2	212,473	45.0	173,519	39.1
Female	385,616	39.6	208,573	42.4	177,043	36.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	**891,962**	**47.2**	**483,362**	**50.2**	**408,600**	**44.1**
Male	444,636	48.6	243,710	51.6	200,926	45.3
Female	447,326	45.9	239,652	48.8	207,674	43.0
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**384,647**	**20.4**	**185,931**	**19.3**	**198,716**	**21.5**
Male	182,580	19.9	90,489	19.2	92,091	20.8
Female	202,067	20.7	95,442	19.4	106,625	22.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**699,845**	**37.0**	**335,106**	**34.8**	**364,739**	**39.4**
Male	331,779	36.2	161,553	34.2	170,226	38.4
Female	368,066	37.8	173,553	35.3	194,513	40.3
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**490,857**	**50.4**	**232,547**	**47.3**	**258,310**	**53.5**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,063,571**	**56.3**	**512,284**	**53.2**	**551,287**	**59.5**
Male	504,588	55.1	245,771	52.1	258,817	58.4
Female	558,983	57.4	266,513	54.2	292,470	60.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	**85,518**	**4.5**	**45,662**	**4.7**	**39,856**	**4.3**
Male	40,537	4.4	21,789	4.6	18,748	4.2
Female	44,981	4.6	23,873	4.9	21,108	4.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**54,594**	**2.9**	**30,168**	**3.1**	**24,426**	**2.6**
Male	24,912	2.7	13,787	2.9	11,125	2.5
Female	29,682	3.0	16,381	3.3	13,301	2.8
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	375,828	100.0	191,341	50.9	184,487	49.1
Male Headed Households	260,526	69.3	133,882	70.0	126,644	68.6
Female Headed Households	115,302	30.7	57,459	30.0	57,843	31.4

Indicator	Tanzania Zanzibar		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size[1]	-	4.9	-	4.9	-	4.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female	-	4.8	-	4.7	-	4.8
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	604,787	54.1	182,295	33.6	222,840	38.7
Never Married	405,135	36.2	310,448	57.2	294,339	51.1
Living Together	7,606	0.7	3,550	0.7	4,056	0.7
Separated	4,759	0.4	26,958	5.0	35,611	6.2
Divorced	62,569	5.6	2,208	0.4	2,551	0.4
Widowed	33,309	3.0	16,993	3.1	16,316	2.8
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	1,399,228	75.5	660,414	69.9	738,814	81.3
Population with Birth Notification	80,641	4.4	49,738	5.3	30,903	3.4
Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,882,492	99.6	960,469	99.7	922,023	99.5
Non-Tanzanians	7,281	0.4	3,029	0.3	4,252	0.5
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	56,566	6.4	29,323	6.1	27,243	6.7
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,013,355	90.6	464,192	85.6	549,163	95.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	370,722	96.4	175748	94.5	194974	98.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	668,372	95.5	311820	93.1	356552	97.8
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (6 – 12 years)	328,230	95.8	177,434	94.5	150,796	97.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	503,939	147.1	269,589	143.5	234,350	151.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	850,458	100.0	387.690	100.0	462,768	100.0
Primary School	253,893	29.9	138,753	35.8	115,140	24.9
Training after Primary	585	0.1	219	0.1	366	0.1
Secondary School	501,972	59.0	218,567	56.4	283,405	61.2
Training after Secondary	3,845	0.5	1,510	0.4	2,335	0.5
University and Others	70,617	8.3	20,148	5.2	50,469	10.6
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	167,302	11.4	84,992	11.5	82,310	11.2
Type of Disability[2]						
Albinism	2,642	0.2	1,384	0.2	1,258	0.2
Seeing	72,390	4.9	33,921	4.6	38,469	5.2

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[1] The values of these items are averages and not percentages
[2] Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability

Indicator	Tanzania Zanzibar		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	33,134	2.2	18,939	2.6	14,195	1.9
Walking	39,263	2.7	20,074	2.7	19,189	2.6
Remembering	20,202	1.4	10,920	1.5	9,282	1.3
Self-Care	10,853	0.7	5,559	0.8	5,294	0.7
Communication	12,399	0.8	6,692	0.9	5,707	0.8
Other Disability	39,464	2.7	21,600	2.9	17,864	2.4
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	268,229	71.4	154,739	80.9	113,490	61.5
Living without Paying any Rent	44,306	11.8	21,477	11.2	22,829	12.4
Rented Privately	42,967	11.4	8,041	4.2	34,926	18.9
Rented by Employer	5,083	1.4	1,526	0.8	3,557	1.9
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	7,631	2.0	1,882	1.0	5,749	3.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	4,127	1.1	2,204	1.2	1,923	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	3,485	0.9	1,472	0.8	2,013	1.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	347,604	92.5	169,436	88.6	178168	96.6
Grass/Leaves	21,528	5.7	19,542	10.2	1986	1.1
Mud and Leaves	601	0.2	514	0.3	87	0.0
Others	6,095.0	1.6	1,849	1.0	4246	2.3
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	285,532	76.0	143,177	74.8	142,355	77.2
Earth/Sand	43,804	11.7	38,156	19.9	5,648	3.1
Ceramic tiles	43,122	11.5	8,581	4.5	34,541	18.7
Other	3,370	0.8	1,427	0.7	1,943	1.1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	288,946	76.9	120,987	63.2	167,959	91.0
Baked Bricks	1,563	0.4	1,131	0.6	432	0.2
Sundried Bricks	5,791	1.5	3,993	2.1	1,798	1.0
Poles and Mud	42,784	11.4	39,255	20.5	3,529	1.9
Stones	34,083	9.1	23,741	12.4	10,342	5.6
Others	2,661	0.7	2,234	1.2	427	0.2
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	251,611	66.9	89,915	47.0	161,696	87.6
Solar	18,775	5.0	15,570	8.1	3,205	1.7
Kerosene	77,356.0	20.6	62,466	32.6	11,023	6.0
Others	28,086	7.5	23,390	12.2	8,563	4.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						

Indicator	Tanzania Zanzibar		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Firewood	176,084	46.9	137,044	71.6	39,040	21.2
Charcoal	108,659	28.9	29,327	15.3	79,332	43.0
Kerosene	6,193	1.6	4,125	2.2	2,068	1.1
Electricity	28,069	7.5	8,266	4.3	19,803	10.7
Gas	48,193	12.8	8,979	4.7	38,292	20.8
Others	8,630	2.3	3,600	1.9	5,952	3.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	280,754	74.7	90,401	74.2	130,852	75.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	221,253	58.9	90,401	47.2	130,852	70.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	38,779	10.3	16,981	8.9	21,798	11.8
Pit Latrine	83,120.0	22.1	53,737	28.1	29,383	15.9
Others	673	0.2	337	2.0	336	2.0
No Facility	32,003	8.5	29,885	15.6	2,118	1.1
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	153,269	40.8	80,555	14.6	18,936	68.0
Burnt	97,110	25.8	67,794	35.4	29,316	15.9
Roadside Dumping	1,791.0	0.5	830	0.4	961	0.5
Burying/Pit	24,167	6.4	14,305	7.5	9,862	5.3
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	99,491	26.5	80,555	42.1	18,936	10.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	152,878.0	40.7	101,932	53.3	50,946	27.6
Land or Farm	167,798	44.6	96,545	50.5	71,253	38.6
House	267,778	71.3	149,093	77.9	118,685	64.3
Bicycle	113,845	30.3	62,740	32.8	51,105	27.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	53,420.0	14.2	20,165	10.5	33,255	18.0
Power Tiller	757	0.2	342	0.2	415	0.2
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	104,980	5.7	32,052	3.4	72,928	8.0
Other Health Insurance	44,113	2.4	29,215	3.1	14,898	1.6
National Identification Card	559,407	57.9	257,651	55.6	301,756	60.0
National Identification Number	37,792	3.9	17,958	3.9	19,835	3.9
Zanzibar Identification Card	564,957	58.5	268,083	57.8	296,875	59.1
Driving License	101,386	5.5	32,344	7.0	69,042	13.7
Voter's Identification Card	540,870	56.0	256,273	55.3	284,597	56.6
Travel Passport	88,649	4.8	20,573	4.4	68,076	13.5

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Abbreviation/Acronym

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification
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 Enrollment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
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
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WB	World Bank
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card

Concept and Definition

Population and Housing Census

Census Night is a reference point for Census enumeration and all questions in the census related to that night. According to the Tanzania 2022 Population and Housing Census, the Census night was the night of 22th /23th 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 50 to 150 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, analysing, evaluating, 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 (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" (15-64 years).

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

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

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

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 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 a customary, civil or religious marriage.

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

Never Married means persons who have remained single all their lives excluding persons who have lived with another person and are now living alone.

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

Widowed is the act of persons whose marriages were terminated by death of one partner and the remaining one has 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 the 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 the 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 Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents.

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

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 is a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market during this period. This refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed populations. 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 working age population.

Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities refers as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions that normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and system.

Unemployed persons comprise of persons 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 defines as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in their 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.

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 in based on customary practices and traditional land rights.

Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure 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 legal documents 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 sheet, 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 and dung.

Room for sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by the household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by 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 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 and pit latrine with washable slab. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without washable slab (soil slab); pit latrine without slab (open pit); bucket and no facility (bush, field, beach).

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

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

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

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

Landline Telephone: A 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: A mobile phone, also known as a cellphone, 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 how we communicate, access information and interact with the world around us.

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

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

Computer: A 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: A 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: A 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: A 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.

CHAPTER ONE

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 such as private households, institutions, the homeless and migrants for all geographic and/or administrative units in a country.

Additionally, the term "Housing Census" is used to imply the collection of information related to housing conditions such as the number of households, access to basic household amenities and living conditions and hence the title "Population and Housing Census". By combining population and housing data, policy makers and researchers gain valuable insights into 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 six 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.

Data collected in these censuses show that the population of Tanzania Zanzibar has increased about five times since 1967 from 354,360 to 1,889,773 persons in 2022. The 2022 PHC enumerated 1,889,773 million persons representing an average annual population growth rate of 3.4 percent during the 2012 - 2022 intercensal period compared with a growth rate of 2.8 percent recorded in the 2002 – 2012 period.

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census conducted 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/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 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 the 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 was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 4,302, EAs were delineatedin Tanzania Zanzibar.

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 and 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 all five regions 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
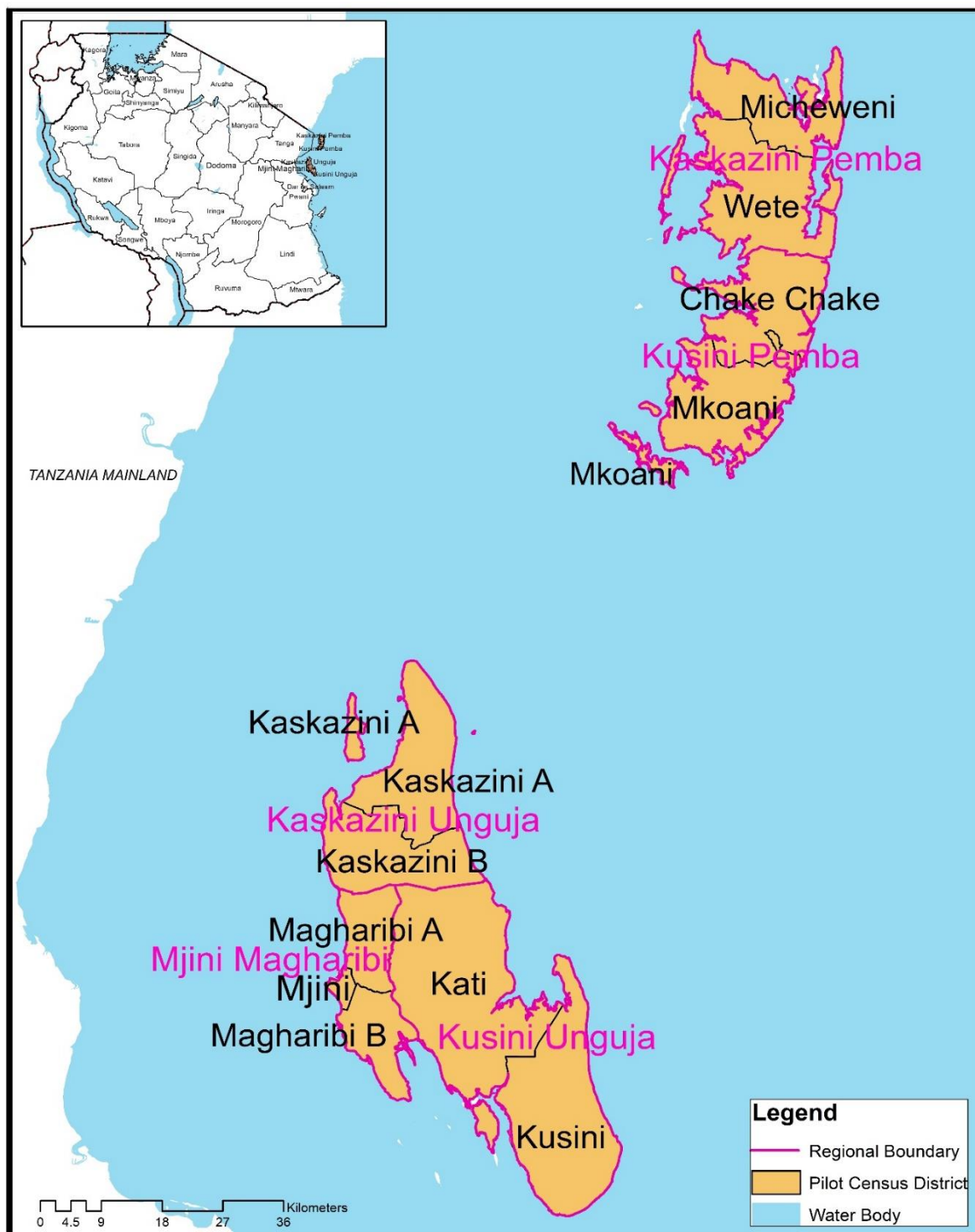
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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. Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza, Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar speaking to Michungwani Shehia Census Committee during the 2021 pilot census publicity campaign on 15th September, 2021.

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 6,303 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained in Zanzibar.

Training for census enumeration was conducted at three levels namely: - Training of Trainers (TOT) at the level of United Republic of Tanzania; 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 weeks 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, airport 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.

Image:1.2 H.E. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of the Government of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council with his First Lady Maryam Hussein Mwinyi being enumerated at the State House, Migombani Zanzibar 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/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 TWO

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key point

- Tanzania Zanzibar has a population of 1,889,773 persons (males 915,492 and females 974,281).

- Tanzania Zanzibar population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Tanzanian population is expected to double in the next 19 years (2041).

- The annual growth rate varies across regions, ranging from 2.5 percent in Kusini Pemba to 5.3 percent in Kusini Unguja for the 2012-2022 period.

- Percentage of population living in urban areas (49%) is almost the same as that living in rural areas (51%).

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 Tanzania Zanzibar. Population size is the first demographic fact that any population census intends to obtain. Determining population size is important for planning, monitoring and establishing required resources for socio-economic development of any country. The demand for and location of basic social services, including education, health, water, transport and housing, will be determined by population growth and distribution. Therefore, understanding population size, growth and distribution is important for decision makers, planners, researchers, implementers of development programmes and the public in general. These statistics facilitate making evidence-based decisions, optimal resources allocation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks.

2.2   Population Size and Growth

Tanzania Zanzibar has a population of 1,889,773 persons and is the second most populous Island in Eastern Africa after Madagascar[3]. Slightly above fifty percent (51.6%) of this population are females (974,281 persons) and 48.4 percent (915,492 persons) are males, (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Change

The population of Tanzania Zanzibar has increased by 45.0 percent from 1,303,569 persons in 2012 to 1,889,773 persons in 2022 compared with 32.8 percent increase for the period of 2002 to 2012, this is an indication of increasing population growth rates.

2.2.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Tanzania Zanzibar population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.7 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). This rate is slightly above the Tanzania national average which stand at an average of 3.2 [4]percent annually. At this rate, population is expected to double in the next 19 years (2041) which is 9 years before the expected doubling time for African countries.

The average annual population growth rate increased from 2.8 percent during the 2002-2012 intercensal period to 3.7 percent during the 2012-2022 periods.

Table 2. 1: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sexes	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Changes 2012-2022 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2012-2022 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022					
Both Sexes	1,303,569	1,889,773	32.8	45.0	2.8	3.7	19
Male	630,677	915,492	31.2	45.2			
Female	672,892	974,281	34.3	44.8			

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[3]Population Reference Bureau. 2022 World Population Data Sheet

[4] Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Administrative Units Population Distribution Report. Tanzania, December 2022

Tanzania Zanzibar population average annual inter-censal growth rate increased from 2.7 percent in 1967 - 1978 to 3.7 percent in during 2012 – 2022 period (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Tanzania Zanzibar, 1967–2022 Censuses
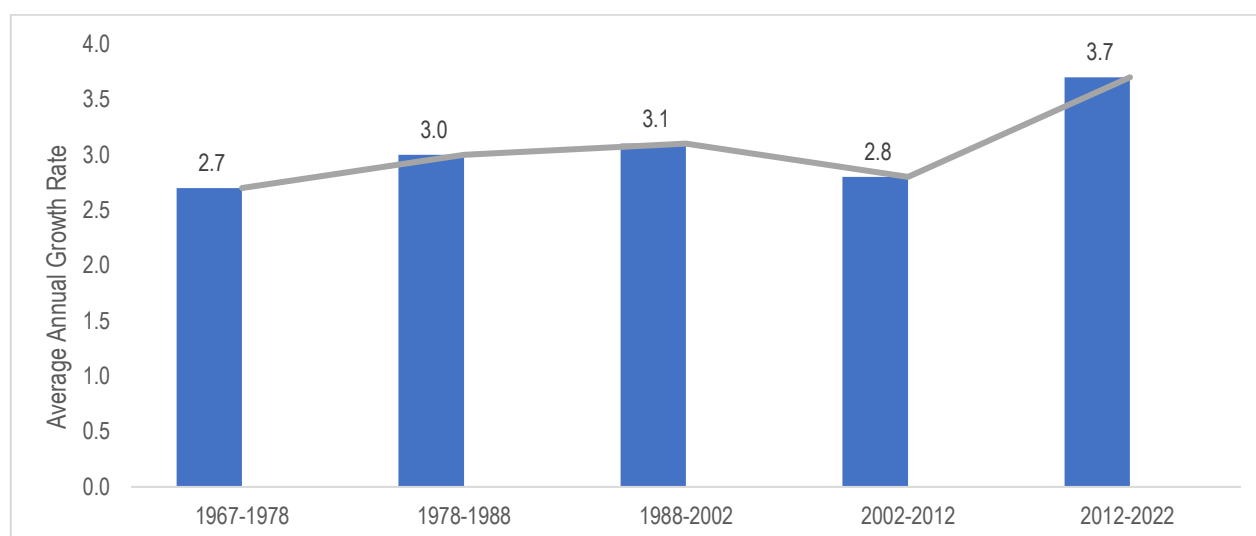
2.3   Regional Population Size and Growth

Administratively, Tanzania Zanzibar has five (5) regions. Table 2.2 presents regional population sizes from 2002 to 2022 Censuses, annual growth rates and doubling time by area of residence in 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 intercensal periods.

2.3.1 Regional Population Change

Four regions in Tanzania Zanzibar recorded population increase for the periods of 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 although at different rates. The highest population increase between 2012 – 2022 was recorded in Kusini Unguja Region with its population increased by 69.5 percent from 115,588 in 2012 to 195,873 persons in 2022. On the other hand, Kaskazini Pemba Region has the lowest population increase of 28.5 percent for the same period (Table 2.2).

2.3.2 Regional Population Annual Growth Rates

Regional average annual intercensal population growth rates for the period 2012-2022 varies across regions, ranging from 2.5 percent for Kaskazini Pemba to 5.3 percent for Kusini Unguja. Kusini Unguja Region is in close proximity to Mjini Magharibi which is the most densely populated region and a major commercial city in Tanzania Zanzibar. The high increase of population in Kusini Unguja, might be due to the fast-growing tourism industry in East-Coast which likely attract people from Mjini Magharibi and other areas. Kaskazini Pemba is another region with relatively high increase of growth rates for the period of 2012 - 2022 (from 1.1 in 2012 to 3.3 % in 2022) (Table 2.2).

Mjini Magharibi recorded a decrease in annual average population growth rate between 2012 – 2022; the rate slightly dropped from 4.2 to 4.1 percent over the period. The slight decline of growth rate for Mjini Magharibi may be explained by the high growth rate of 5.3 percent for Kusini Unguja Region.

Table 2. 2: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per Annum		Doubling Time
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2012-2022
Tanzania Zanzibar	**981,754**	**1,303,569**	**1,889,773**	**32.8**	**45.0**	**2.8**	**3.7**	**19**
Rural	593,031	699,803	963,498	18.0	37.7	1.7	3.2	22
Urban	388,723	603,766	926,275	55.3	53.4	4.4	4.3	16
Kaskazini Unguja	136,639	187,455	257,290	37.2	37.3	3.2	3.2	22
Kusini Unguja	94,244	115,588	195,873	22.6	69.5	2.0	5.3	13
Mjini Magharibi	390,074	593,678	893,169	52.2	50.4	4.2	4.1	17
Kaskazini Pemba	185,326	211,732	272,091	14.2	28.5	1.3	2.5	28
Kusini Pemba	175,471	195,116	271,350	11.2	39.1	1.1	3.3	21

Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi are the only regions with average annual intercensal population growth rates above the Tanzania Zanzibar average of 3.7 for the 2012 - 2022 period (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2. 2: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates by Region, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002–2012 PHCs
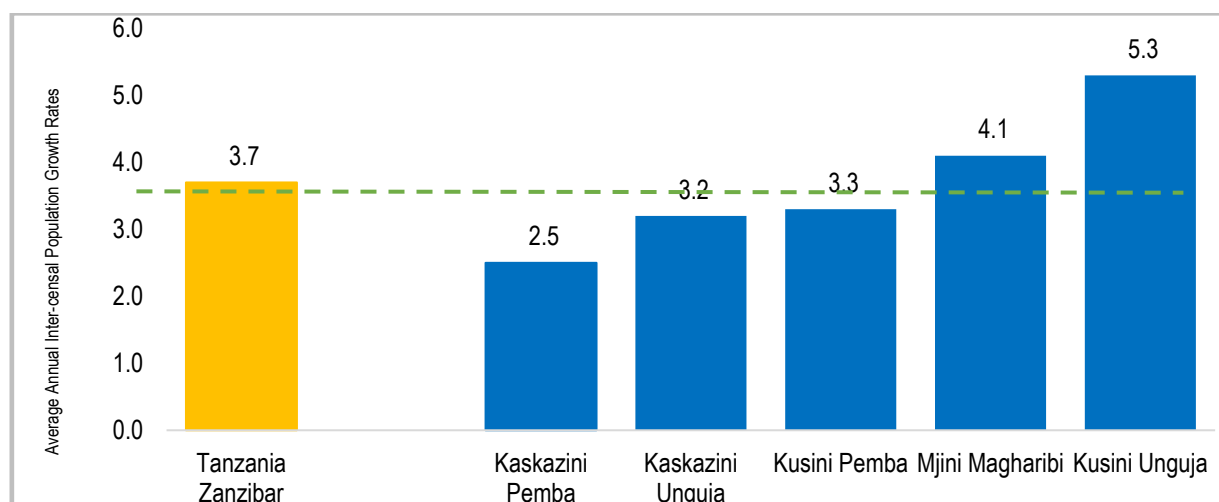
2.4: Population Distribution by Region

Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest (893,169 persons) population compared with other regions, almost half (47.3%) of the total population of Tanzania Zanzibar live in this region. Other two most populated regions are Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba. Three quarters (76.0 %) of the total population of Tanzania Zanzibar live in these three regions. Kusini Unguja Region with a population of 195,873 persons was the least populated (Table 2.3).

2.4.1 Rural and Urban Population

Percentage of population living in rural areas (51.0%) is slightly higher than in urban areas (49.0%). Population living in urban areas has increased from 39.6[5] percent in 2002 to 49.0 percent in 2022. This increase is mainly caused by rural-urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban. Mjini Magharibi Region is the most urbanised region whereby eight out of ten persons (79.5 %) live in urban areas. Kaskazini Unguja Region is the least urbanised region with only 16.7 percent of its population living in urban areas (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Percent	Male	Female	Population	Percent	Male	Female	Population	Percent	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,889,773**	**100**	**915,492**	**974,281**	**963,498**	**51.0**	**472,031**	**491,467**	**926,275**	**49.0**	**443,461**	**482,814**
Kaskazini Unguja	257,290	13.6	126,341	130,949	214,221	83.3	105,188	109,033	43,069	16.7	21,153	21,916
Kusini Unguja	195,873	10.4	98,367	97,506	156,103	79.7	78,974	77,129	39,770	20.3	19,393	20,377
Mjini Magharibi	893,169	47.3	427,927	465,242	183,360	20.5	88,701	94,659	709,809	79.5	339,226	370,583
Kaskazini Pemba	272,091	14.4	131,484	140,607	214,230	78.7	103,845	110,385	57,861	21.3	27,639	30,222
Kusini Pemba	271,350	14.4	131,373	139,977	195,584	72.1	95,323	100,261	75,766	27.9	36,050	39,716

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[5] Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Age and Sex Distribution Report. Tanzania, December 2022

CHAPTER THREE

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 41 percent of the Tanzania Zanzibar population is aged below 15 years and 2.9 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus Tanzania Zanzibar has a youthful age structure.

- The median age of the Tanzania Zanzibar population is 19 years.

- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) increased from 52.2 percent in 1988 Census to 56.3 percent in 2022.

- Almost five percent (4.5%) of population are 60 years and above.

- The age dependency ratio for is 78.

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. The 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities and 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 important input in population projections and for planning of social economic development including provision of health care, education, food security and energy. However, despite its importance, results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information can be 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 system or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "8", and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "9". There is 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 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: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age in Single Years and Sex – Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

3.3.1   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. The data depict a young population age structure with 40.8 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 2.9 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Tanzanian Zanzibar population is 19 years. The results also portray a higher number of females than males in almost all age groups.

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 Tanzania Zanzibar is 94 males for every 100 females (96 for Rural and 92 for Urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5-19 years in rural areas is relatively high (101 to 100 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (98 to 87 boys per 100 girl

Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,889,773	100.0	915,492	100.0	974,281	100.0	94
0–4	276,739	14.6	138,387	15.1	138,352	14.2	100
5–9	263,843	14.0	131,629	14.4	132,214	13.6	100
10 -14	231,026	12.2	115,976	12.7	115,050	11.8	101
15-19	198,894	10.5	96,034	10.5	102,860	10.6	93
20-24	185,751	9.8	86,546	9.5	99,205	10.2	87
25-29	158,152	8.4	74,503	8.1	83,649	8.6	89
30-34	131,041	6.9	62,295	6.8	68,746	7.1	91
35-39	104,818	5.5	48,910	5.3	55,908	5.7	87
40-44	84,571	4.5	40,102	4.4	44,469	4.6	90
45-49	68,549	3.6	32,530	3.6	36,019	3.7	90
50-54	57,883	3.1	27,485	3.0	30,398	3.1	90
55-59	42,988	2.3	20,559	2.2	22,429	2.3	92
60-64	30,922	1.6	15,624	1.7	15,298	1.6	102
65-69	19,646	1.0	9,383	1.0	10,263	1.1	91
70-74	16,112	0.9	7,839	0.9	8,273	0.8	95
75-79	8,819	0.5	3,820	0.4	4,999	0.5	76
80-84	4,802	0.3	2,111	0.2	2,691	0.3	78
85+	5,217	0.3	1,759	0.2	3,458	0.4	51
Median Age	19		19		20		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	**963,498**	**100.0**	**472,031**	**100.0**	**491,467**	**100.0**	**96**
0–4	150,071	15.6	75,097	15.9	74,974	15.3	100
5–9	144,050	15.0	72,407	15.3	71,643	14.6	101
10 -14	126,925	13.2	64,969	13.8	61,956	12.6	105
15-19	100,397	10.4	50,161	10.6	50,236	10.2	100
20-24	85,533	8.9	40,328	8.5	45,205	9.2	89
25-29	72,627	7.5	34,333	7.3	38,294	7.8	90
30-34	63,078	6.5	30,316	6.4	32,762	6.7	93
35-39	52,100	5.4	24,539	5.2	27,561	5.6	89
40-44	40,601	4.2	19,481	4.1	21,120	4.3	92
45-49	32,688	3.4	15,320	3.2	17,368	3.5	88
50-54	27,993	2.9	13,017	2.8	14,976	3.0	87
55-59	21,773	2.3	10,275	2.2	11,498	2.3	89
60-64	15,492	1.6	8,001	1.7	7,491	1.5	107
65-69	10,552	1.1	4,884	1.0	5,668	1.2	86
70-74	8,652	0.9	4,328	0.9	4,324	0.9	100
75-79	5,119	0.5	2,222	0.5	2,897	0.6	77
80-84	2,669	0.3	1,238	0.3	1,431	0.3	87
85+	3,178	0.3	1,115	0.2	2,063	0.4	54
Median Age	18		17		19		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	926,275	100.0	443,461	100.0	482,814	100.0	92
0–4	126,668	13.7	63,290	14.3	63,378	13.1	100
5–9	119,793	12.9	59,222	13.4	60,571	12.5	98
10 -14	104,101	11.2	51,007	11.5	53,094	11.0	96
15-19	98,497	10.6	45,873	10.3	52,624	10.9	87
20-24	100,218	10.8	46,218	10.4	54,000	11.2	86
25-29	85,525	9.2	40,170	9.1	45,355	9.4	89
30-34	67,963	7.3	31,979	7.2	35,984	7.5	89
35-39	52,718	5.7	24,371	5.5	28,347	5.9	86
40-44	43,970	4.7	20,621	4.7	23,349	4.8	88
45-49	35,861	3.9	17,210	3.9	18,651	3.9	92
50-54	29,890	3.2	14,468	3.3	15,422	3.2	94
55-59	21,215	2.3	10,284	2.3	10,931	2.3	94
60-64	15,430	1.7	7,623	1.7	7,807	1.6	98
65-69	9,094	1.0	4,499	1.0	4,595	1.0	98
70-74	7,460	0.8	3,511	0.8	3,949	0.8	89
75-79	3,700	0.4	1,598	0.4	2,102	0.4	76
80-84	2,133	0.2	873	0.2	1,260	0.3	69
85+	2,039	0.2	644	0.1	1,395	0.3	46
Median Age	21		20		21		

3.3.2 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 Tanzania Zanzibar as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure, with a large proportion of its population in the young and/or youthful ages (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). This is a typical population structure of many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

However, a typical pyramid for a major urban centre has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Mjini Magharibi (Figure 3.5) which is a major commercial city in Tanzania Zanzibar shows a bulge in age group 20–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions.

Figure 3. 2: **Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**
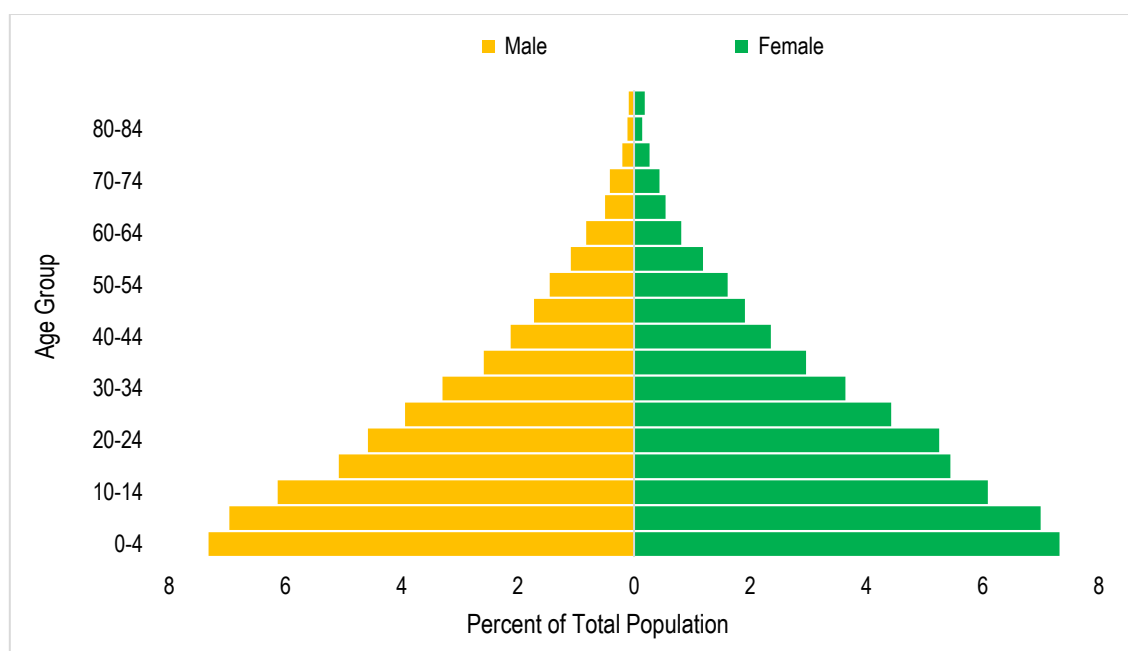
Figure 3. 3:   Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar Rural, 2022 PHC
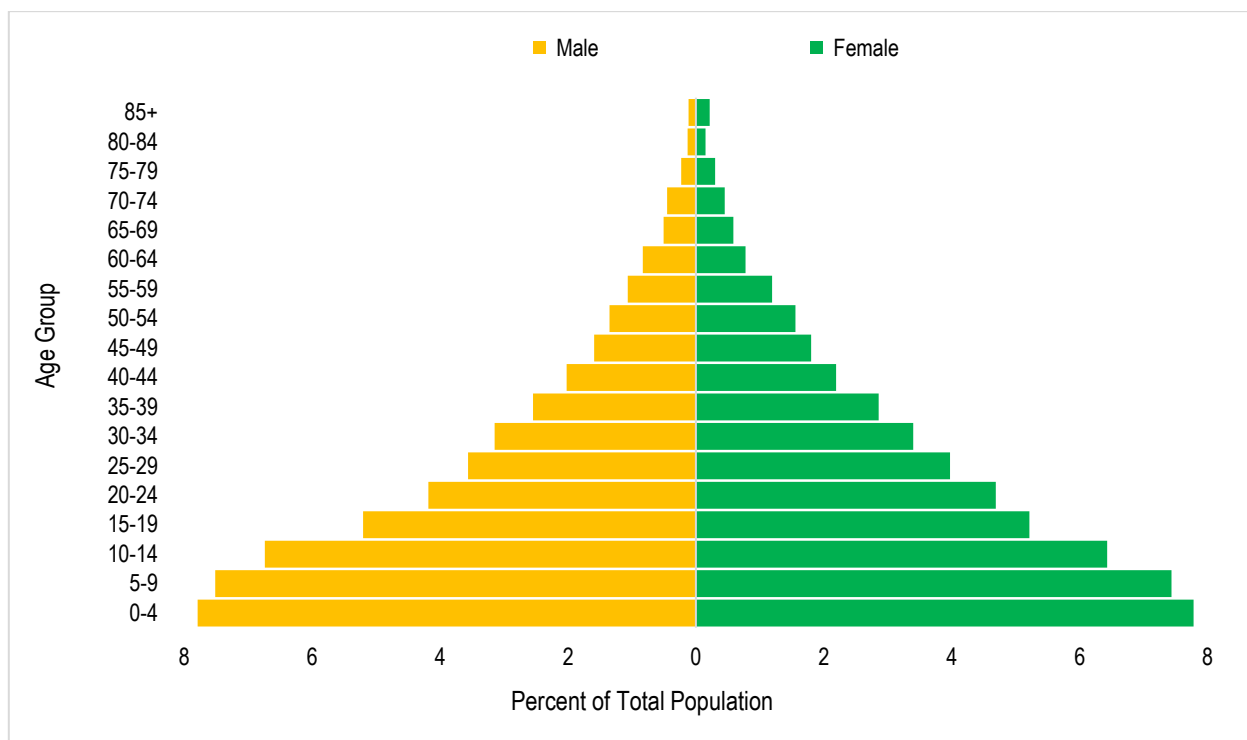
Figure 3. 4:   Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar Urban, 2022 PHC
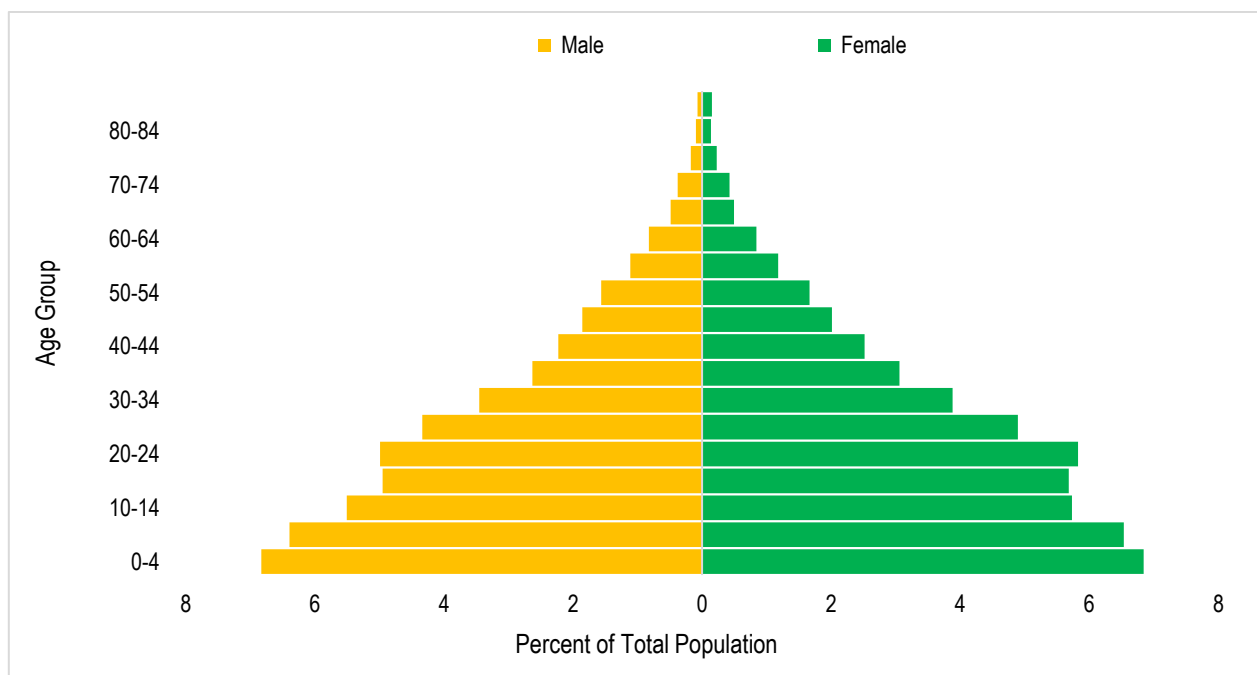
Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi, 2022 PHC
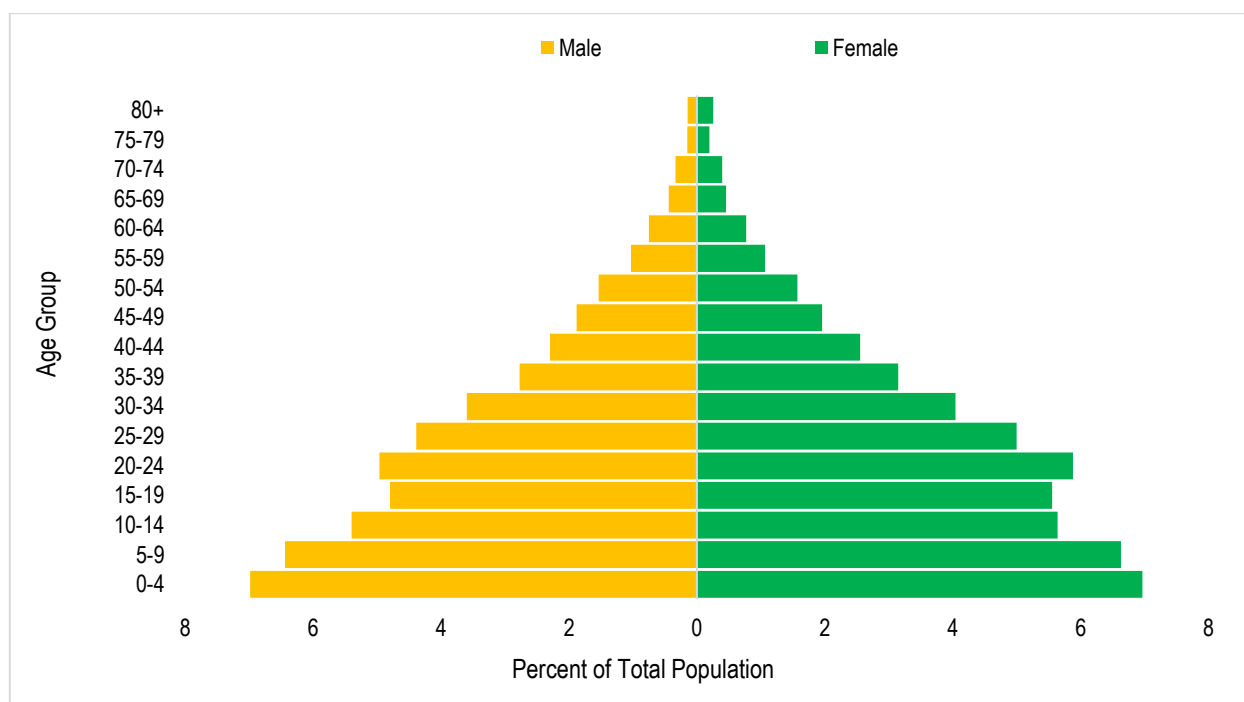
3.4 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 Census revealed a young population with 40.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 2.9 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure of the population is a common phenomenon in many developing countries. It 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 of Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**1,889,773**	**100**	**963,498**	**100**	**926,275**	**100**
Male	915,492	48.4	472,031	49.0	443,461	47.9
Female	974,281	51.6	491,467	50.9	482,814	52.1
Children (Under 1 year)	**57,364**	**3.0**	**30,404**	**3.2**	**26,960**	**2.9**
Male	28,602	3.1	15,075	3.2	13,527	3.1
Female	28,762	3.0	15,329	3.1	13,433	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	**276,739**	**14.6**	**150,071**	**15.6**	**126,668**	**13.7**
Male	138,387	15.1	75,097	15.9	63,290	14.3
Female	138,352	14.2	74,974	15.3	63,378	13.1

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Children (0–8 years)	**489,843**	**25.9**	**266,577**	**27.7**	**223,266**	**24.1**
Male	245,041	26.8	133,893	28.4	111,148	25.1
Female	244,802	25.1	132,684	27.0	112,118	23.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	**771,608**	**40.8**	**421,046**	**43.7**	**350,562**	**37.8**
Male	385,992	42.2	212,473	45.0	173,519	39.1
Female	385,616	39.6	208,573	42.4	177,043	36.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	**891,962**	**47.2**	**483,362**	**50.2**	**408,600**	**44.1**
Male	444,636	48.6	243,710	51.6	200,926	45.3
Female	447,326	45.9	239,652	48.8	207,674	43.0
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**289,932**	**15.3**	**150,284**	**15.6**	**139,648**	**15.1**
Male	141,194	15.4	75,374	16.0	65,820	14.8
Female	148,738	15.3	74,910	15.2	73,828	15.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**384,647**	**20.4**	**185,931**	**19.3**	**198,716**	**21.5**
Male	182,580	19.9	90,489	19.2	92,091	20.8
Female	202,067	20.7	95,442	19.4	106,625	22.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**699,845**	**37.0**	**335,106**	**34.8**	**364,739**	**39.4**
Male	331,779	36.2	161,553	34.2	170,226	38.4
Female	368,066	37.8	173,553	35.3	194,513	40.3
Primary School (6–12 years)	**348,279**	**18.4**	**190,600**	**19.8**	**157,679**	**17.0**
Male	174,395	19.0	96,687	20.5	77,708	17.5
Female	173,884	17.8	93,913	19.1	79,971	16.6
Primary School (7–13 years)	**342,977**	**18.1**	**187,693**	**19.5**	**155,284**	**16.8**
Male	171,688	18.8	95,326	20.2	76,362	17.2
Female	171,289	17.6	92,367	18.8	78,922	16.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**166,636**	**8.8**	**87,513**	**9.1**	**79,123**	**8.5**
Male	81,546	8.9	43,905	9.3	37,641	8.5
Female	85,090	8.7	43,608	8.9	41,482	8.6
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**490,857**	**50.4**	**232,547**	**47.3**	**258,310**	**53.5**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,063,571**	**56.3**	**512,284**	**53.2**	**551,287**	**59.5**
Male	504,588	55.1	245,771	52.1	258,817	58.4
Female	558,983	57.4	266,513	54.2	292,470	60.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	**85,518**	**4.5**	**45,662**	**4.7**	**39,856**	**4.3**
Male	40,537	4.4	21,789	4.6	18,748	4.2
Female	44,981	4.6	23,873	4.9	21,108	4.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**54,594**	**2.9**	**30,168**	**3.1**	**24,426**	**2.6**
Male	24,912	2.7	13,787	2.9	11,125	2.5
Female	29,682	3.0	16,381	3.3	13,301	2.8
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**34,948**	**1.8**	**19,616**	**2.0**	**15,332**	**1.7**

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	15,529	1.7	8,903	1.9	6,626	1.5
Female	19,419	2.0	10,713	2.2	8,706	1.8
Age-Dependency Ratio		77.7		88.1		68.0

3.4.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Tanzania Zanzibar is 14.6 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in Tanzania Zanzibar has slightly declined from 15.7 percent in 2002 to 14.6 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the country during the specified period.

Figure 3. 6:   Percentage of Children Under Five Years; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
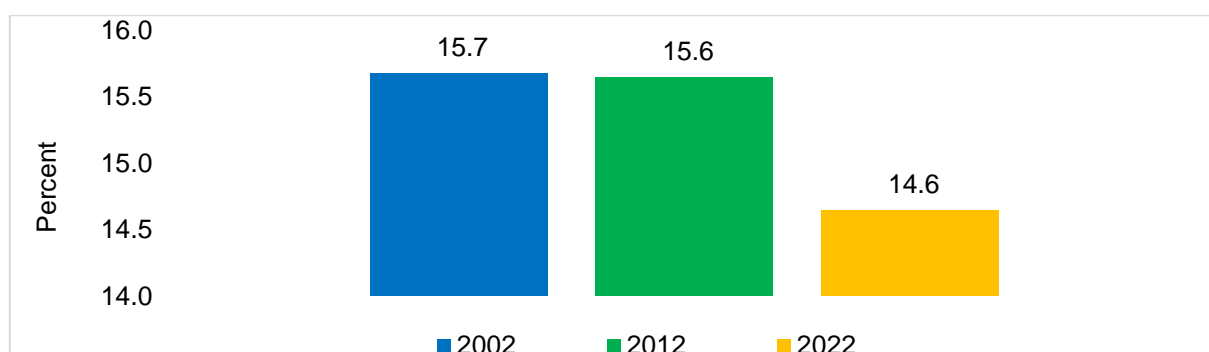
3.4.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Tanzania's Zanzibar population is characterised by a young age structure, with 40.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 44.3 percent in 2002 to 40.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
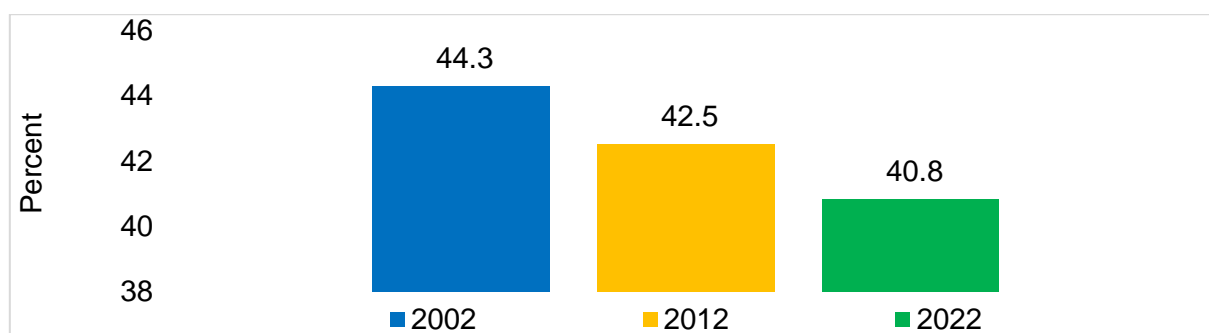
3.4.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Results show that in Tanzania Zanzibar, 47.2 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has declined from 50.8 percent in 2002 to 47.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3. 8:   **Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**
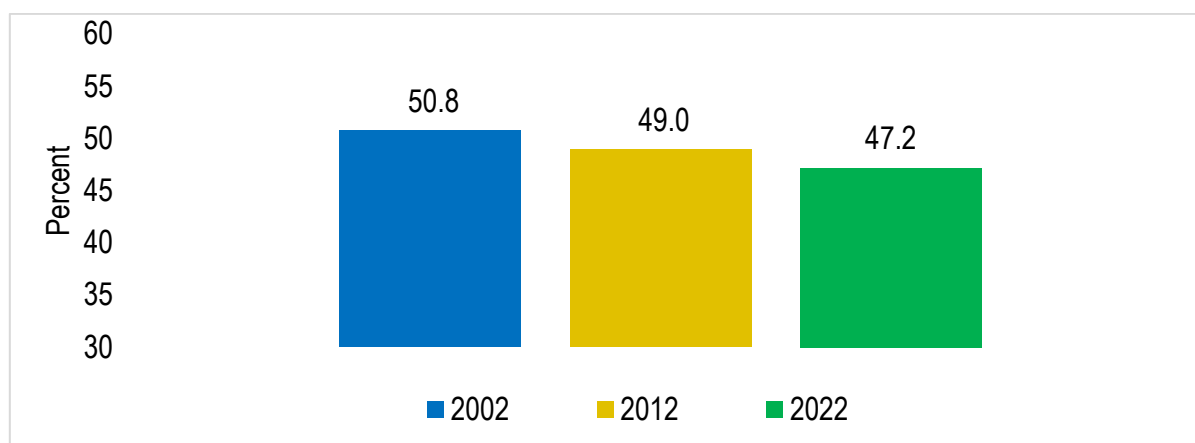
3.4.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The 2007 National Youth Development Policy of Tanzania, defines youth as a person aged 15 – 35 years. However, according to the United Nations, a youth is defined as a person aged 15 - 24 years.

Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population aged (15 - 24years) is 20.4 percent, it has remained almost the same during the 1988 - 2022 period (19.4% in 1988, 20.0% in 2002, 20.3% in 2012 and 20.4% in 2022) (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3. 9:   **Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Tanzania Zanzibar, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**
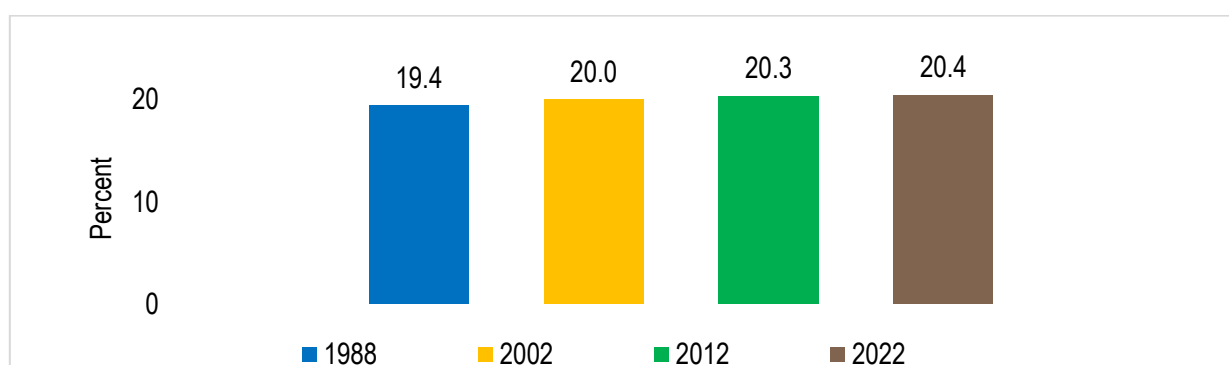
3.4.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained almost the same, increasing from 36.2 in 2002 to 37.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
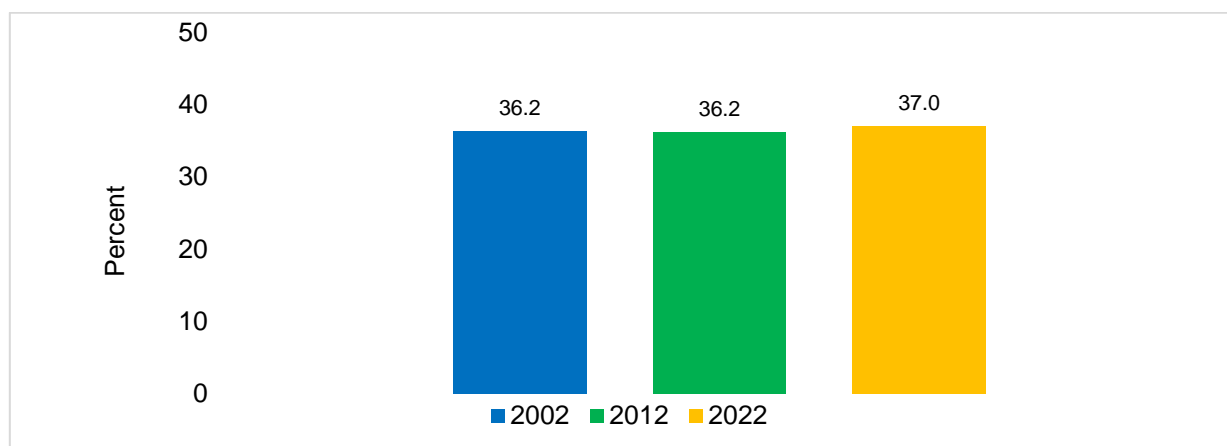
3.4.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

Percentage of working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 52.2 percent in 1988 Census to 56.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3. 11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tanzania Zanzibar, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
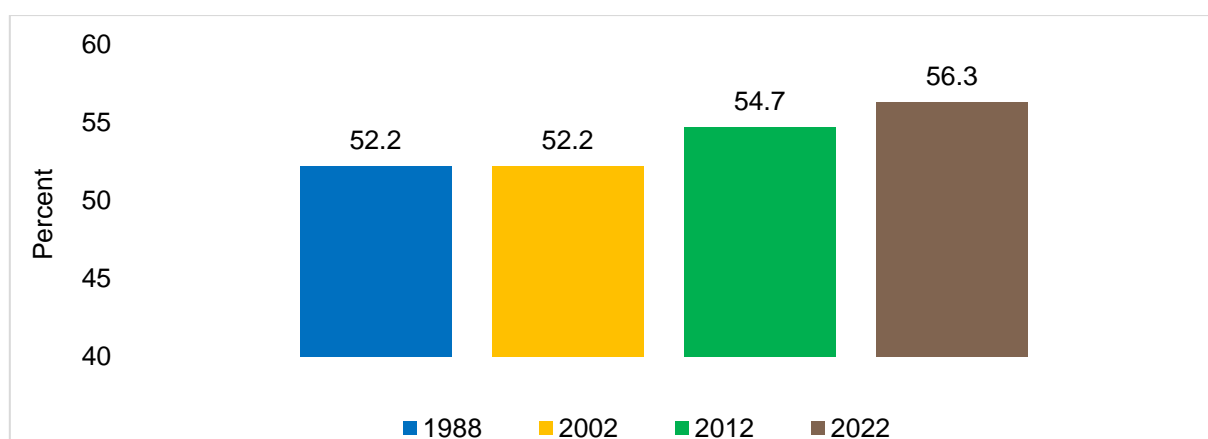
3.4.7 Elderly Population

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. The analysis has taken into account both definitions.

3.4.7.1 Population Aged 60 Years and Above

The elderly constitute a small segment of Tanzania Zanzibar population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tanzania Zanzibar is 4.5 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has declined from 6.4 percent in 1988 to 4.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years or Above; Tanzania Zanzibar, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
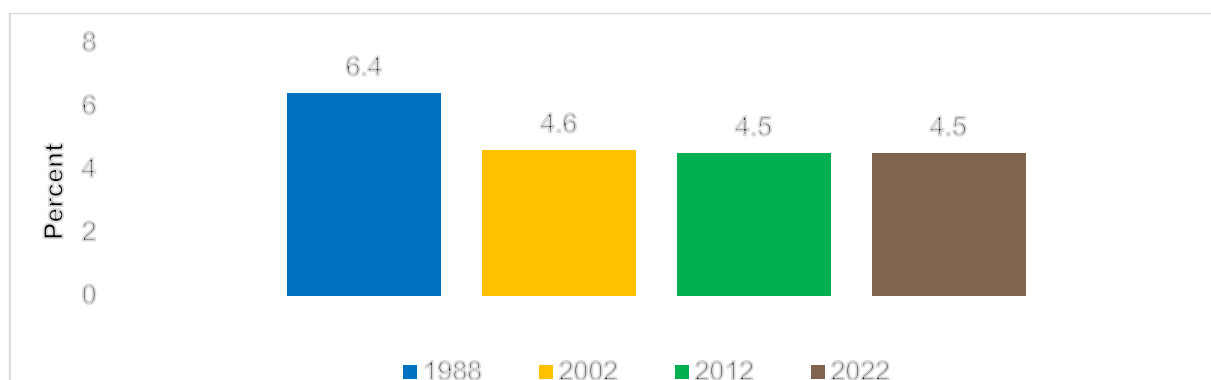
3.4.7.2 Population Aged 65 Years and Above

The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above is 2.9 percent. Results show the percentage of elderly population has shown an indication of declining from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3. 13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years or Above; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
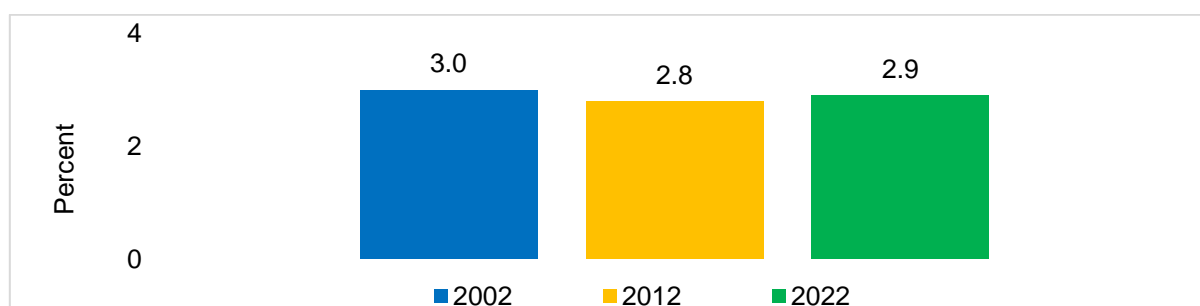
3.4.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the "dependant" 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 dependants per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than 100 are undesirable. The age-dependency ratio is a proxy indicator of the economic burden and responsibility borne by the working age population.

According to the 2022 PHC results, the age dependency ratio is 77.7, implying that there are 78 dependents per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio has declined in two decades from 104.3 in the 2002 census to 77.7 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3. 14:   **Age Dependency Ratio; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**
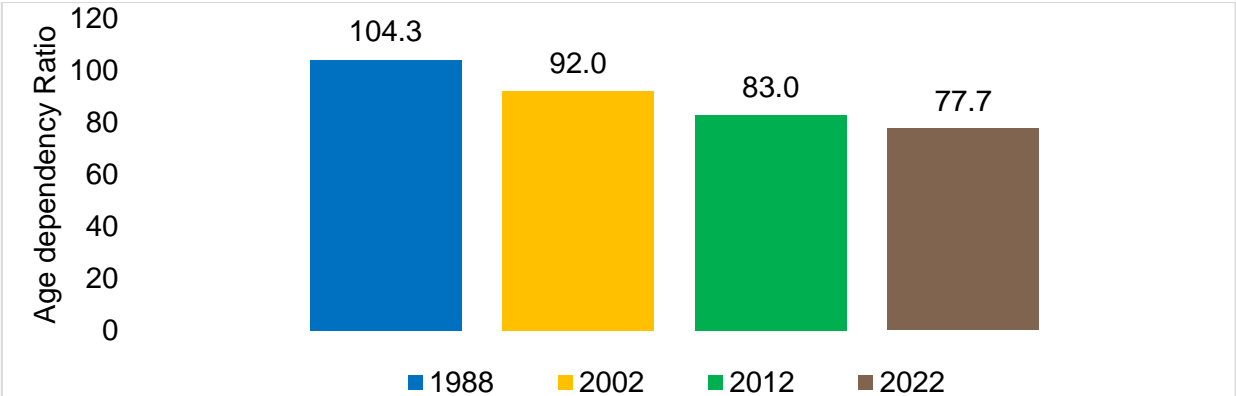
CHAPTER FOUR

Household Composition

Key points

- The percentage of private households is higher in rural (50.9%) than in urban areas (49.1%).
- The average household size is 4.9 persons
- There is a decline in average household size from 5.0 to 4.9 persons in rural areas and from 5.3 to 4.9 persons in urban areas between 2012 and 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.0 and 4.8 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households decreased from 31.1 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2   Number of Households

Results reveals that Tanzania Zanzibar had a total of 375,828 private households with 191,341 (50.9%) in rural areas and 184,487 (49.1%) in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 30.7 percent; the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (31.4%) than in rural areas (30.0%) (Table 4.1).

Table 4. 1:   **Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	375,828	260,526	69.3	115,302	30.7	191,341	133,882	70.0	57,459	30.0	184,487	126,644	68.6	57,843	31.4
<10[6]	21	9	42.9	12	57.1	10	4	40.0	6	60.0	11	5	45.5	6	54.5
10-14	143	78	54.5	65	45.5	76	42	55.3	34	44.7	67	36	53.7	31	46.3
15 - 19	2,243	1,364	60.8	879	39.2	1,179	734	62.3	445	37.7	1,064	630	59.2	434	40.8
20 - 24	18,147	12,207	67.3	5,940	32.7	9,061	6,324	69.8	2,737	30.2	9,086	5,883	64.7	3,203	35.3
25 - 29	42,837	32,253	75.3	10,584	24.7	20,979	16,277	77.6	4,702	22.4	21,858	15,976	73.1	5,882	26.9
30 - 34	53,864	41,091	76.3	12,773	23.7	27,390	21,420	78.2	5,970	21.8	26,474	19,671	74.3	6,803	25.7
35 - 39	50,851	37,226	73.2	13,625	26.8	26,442	19,722	74.6	6,720	25.4	24,409	17,504	71.7	6,905	28.3
40 - 44	45,729	32,360	70.8	13,369	29.2	22,968	16,480	71.8	6,488	28.2	22,761	15,880	69.8	6,881	30.2
45 - 49	39,496	27,035	68.4	12,461	31.6	19,217	13,161	68.5	6,056	31.5	20,279	13,874	68.4	6,405	31.6
50 - 54	35,402	23,421	66.2	11,981	33.8	17,219	11,281	65.5	5,938	34.5	18,183	12,140	66.8	6,043	33.2
55 - 59	28,425	18,039	63.5	10,386	36.5	14,505	9,136	63.0	5,369	37.0	13,920	8,903	64.0	5,017	36.0
60 - 64	21,655	13,928	64.3	7,727	35.7	10,971	7,162	65.3	3,809	34.7	10,684	6,766	63.3	3,918	36.7
65 - 69	13,921	8,338	59.9	5,583	40.1	7,588	4,376	57.7	3,212	42.3	6,333	3,962	62.6	2,371	37.4
70 - 74	11,372	6,903	60.7	4,469	39.3	6,318	3,863	61.1	2,455	38.9	5,054	3,040	60.2	2,014	39.8
75 - 79	5,910	3,268	55.3	2,642	44.7	3,632	1,961	54.0	1,671	46.0	2,278	1,307	57.4	971	42.6
80+	5,812	3,006	51.7	2,806	48.3	3,786	1,939	51.2	1,847	48.8	2,026	1,067	52.7	959	47.3

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

Results further reveal that, Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest (48.1%) percentage of households followed by Kaskazini Unguja (14.3%) while Kusini Unguja has the lowest percentage of households (12.2%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**100**	**191,341**	**50.9**	**184,487**	**49.1**
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	14.3	44,401	23.2	9,369	5.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	12.2	36,860	19.3	9,143	5
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	48.1	38,518	20.1	142,371	77.2
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	12.8	37,953	19.8	10,225	5.5
Kusini Pemba	46,988	12.5	33,609	17.6	13,379	7.3

Results show an increase of about four percentage points in urban households from 45.0 percent in 2012 to 49.1 percent in 2022 PHC. Rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban status in recent years may have increased level of urbanization (Figure 4.1)

Figure 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
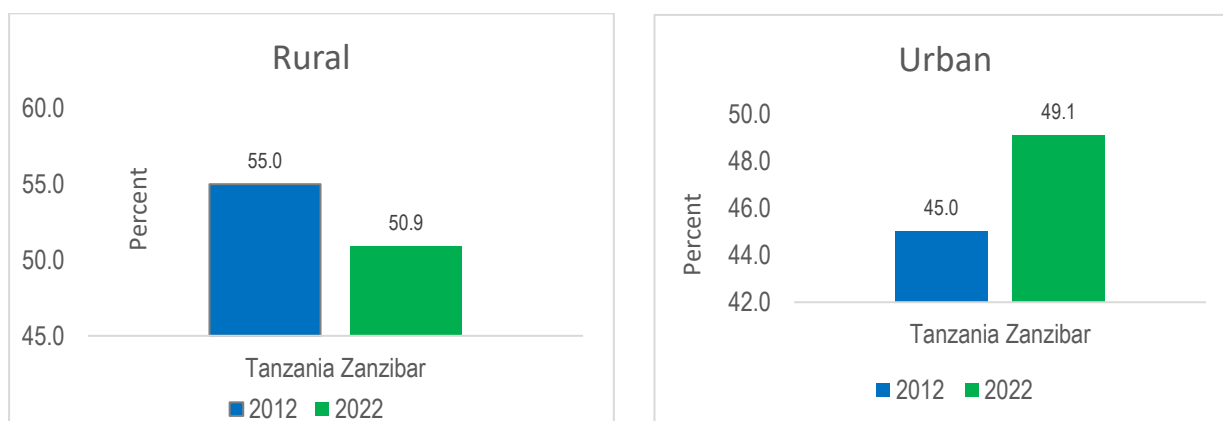
4.3   Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons in a private household. The average household size slightly decreased from 5.1 persons in the 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022 (Table 4. 3). While both rural and urban areas had the same average of 4.9 persons per household in 2022 census, the average persons per household was 5.0 persons for rural and 5.3 persons for urban areas in 2012. Moreover, the average household size varies across regions, ranging from 4.0 persons in Kusini Unguja Region to 5.7 persons in Kusini Pemba (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4. 2:   Average Household Size by Regions; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 Census
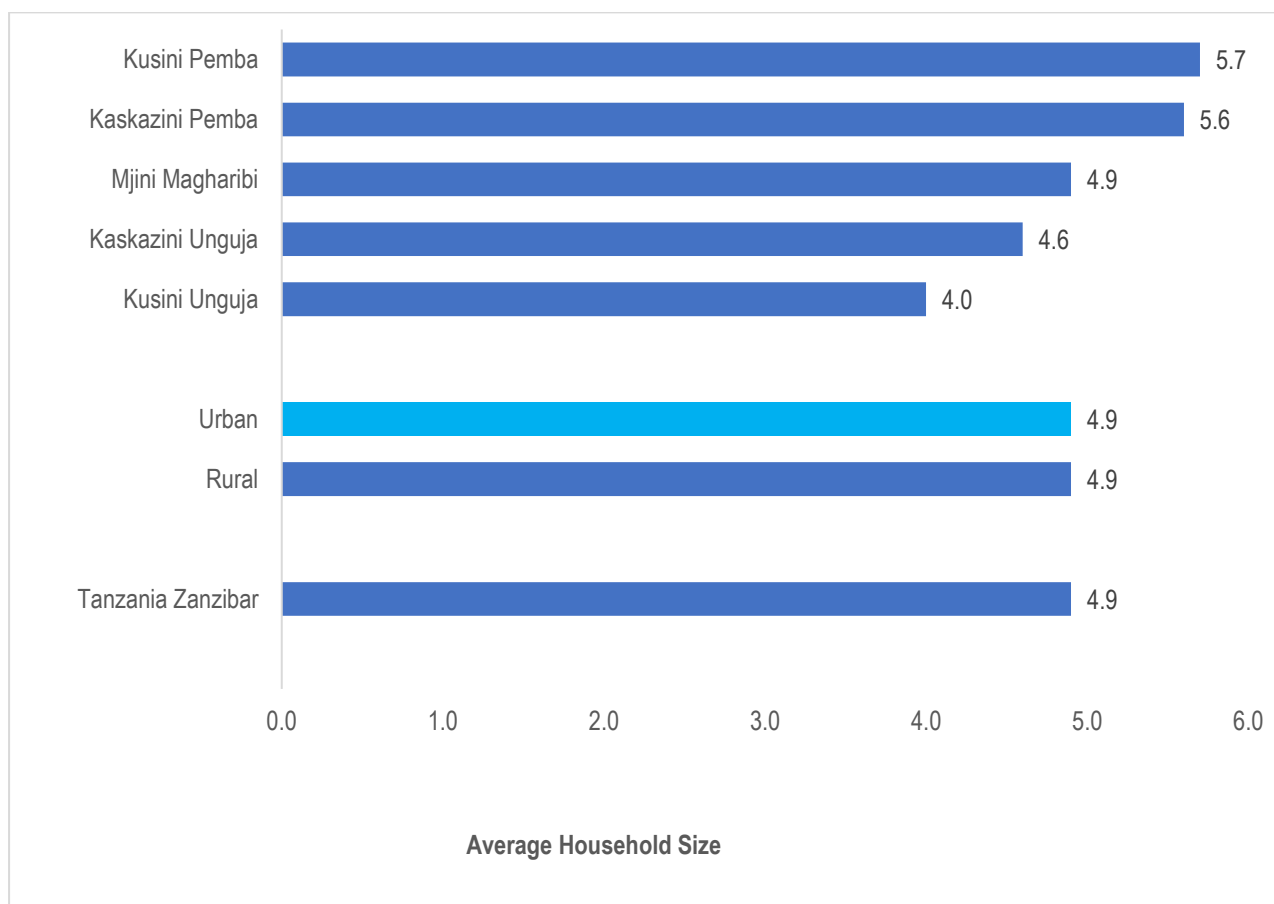
Table 4. 3:   Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,303,569**	**1,853,382**	**250,212**	**375,828**	**5.1**	**4.9**
Rural	699,803	944,881	137,662	191,341	5.0	4.9
Urban	603,766	908,501	112,550	184,487	5.3	4.9
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	247,863	36,736	53,770	5.0	4.6
Kusini Unguja	115,588	186,162	25,734	46,003	4.4	4.0
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	884,061	112,716	180,889	5.2	4.9
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	269,548	39,408	48,178	5.3	5.6
Kusini Pemba	195,116	265,748	35,618	46,988	5.4	5.7

4.4   Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as leader by the other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that out of the total private households, 69.3 percent are headed by males and 30.7 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4. 3: **Percent of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**
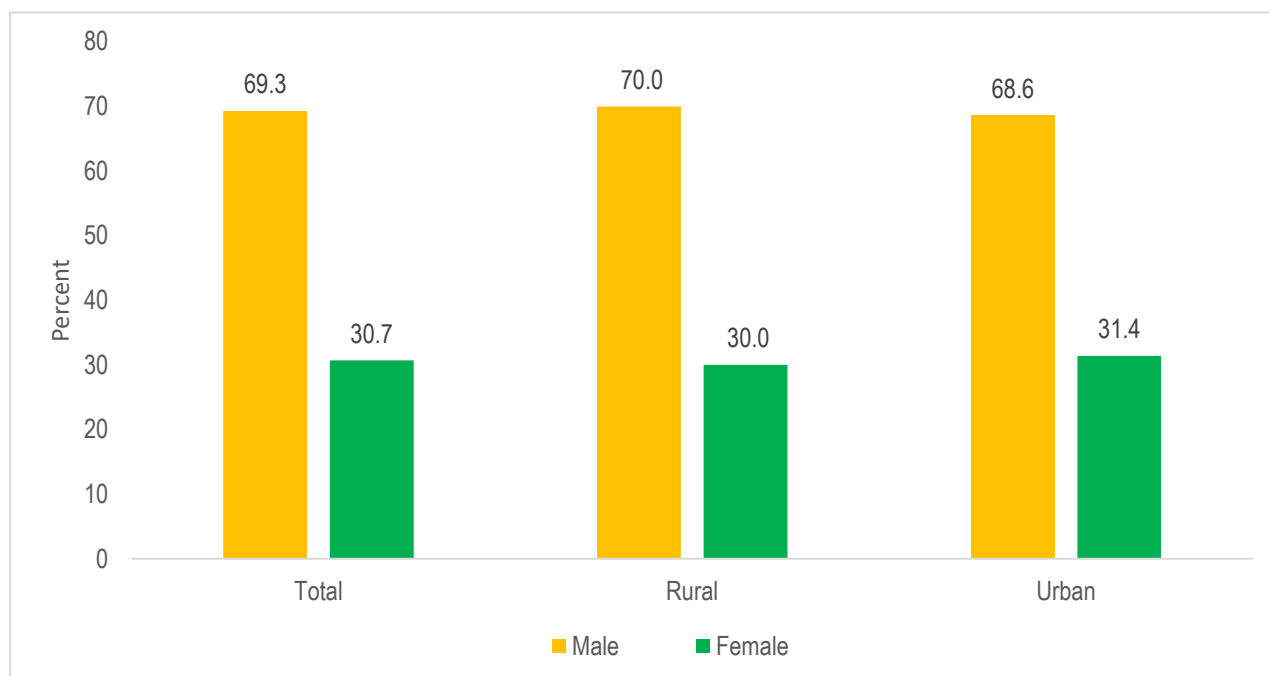
The percentage of male-headed households increased from 68.9 percent in 2012 to 69.3 percent in 2022 while female-headed households decreased from 31.1 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

Table 4. 4: **Percentage Distribution of Male and Female-Headed Households by Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Tanzania Zanzibar	**68.9**	**31.1**	**69.3**	**30.7**
Rural	69.5	30.5	70.0	30.0
Urban	68.2	31.8	68.6	31.4
Kaskazini Unguja	66.4	33.6	71	29
Kusini Unguja	72.5	27.5	70.8	29.2
Mjini Magharibi	69.3	30.7	70.2	29.8
Kaskazini Pemba	67.6	32.4	66.2	33.8
Kusini Pemba	68.8	31.2	65.8	34.2

The average number of persons in male headed households is higher (5.0 persons) than in female headed households (4.8 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size is highest in Kusini Pemba (5.7 persons) followed Kaskazini Pemba Region (5.6 persons) while the lowest is Kusini Unguja Region (4.0 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4. 5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Head of Household, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Regions; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,853,382	1,303,888	549,494	375,828	260,526	115,302	4.9	5.0	4.8
Rural	944,881	674,137	270,744	191,341	133,882	57,459	4.9	5.0	4.7
Urban	908,501	629,751	278,750	184,487	126,644	57,843	4.9	5.0	4.8
Kaskazini Unguja	247,863	180,154	67,709	53,770	38,191	15,579	4.6	4.7	4.3
Kusini Unguja	186,162	132,555	53,607	46,003	32,562	13,441	4.0	4.1	4.0
Mjini Magharibi	884,061	625,012	259,049	180,889	126,970	53,919	4.9	4.9	4.8
Kaskazini Pemba	269,548	185,761	83,787	48,178	31,889	16,289	5.6	5.8	5.1
Kusini Pemba	265,748	180,406	85,342	46,988	30,914	16,074	5.7	5.8	5.3

4.4. 1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

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

The findings show that 91.6 percent of households live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (98.5%) than in rural areas (84.9%). Difference by sex of head of household are not significant; 92.2 percent of male headed household are living in improved houses compared with 90.3 percent female headed. However, regarding to residence, both male and female headed households living in improved houses is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Male headed households in urban areas is 98.6 percent compared with rural areas (86.0%) while female headed households in urban areas is 98.3 percent compared to rural areas (82.2%). The leading region in this aspect is Mjini Magharibi (99.1%) and the least is Kaskazini Pemba (74.2%) (Table 4.6).

Table 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**91.6**	**8.4**	**260,526**	**92.2**	**7.8**	**115,302**	**90.3**	**9.7**
Rural	191,341	84.9	15.1	133,882	86.0	14.0	57,459	82.2	17.8
Urban	184,487	98.5	1.5	126,644	98.6	1.4	57,843	98.3	1.7
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	93.5	6.5	38,191	93.8	6.2	15,579	92.8	7.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	91.4	8.6	32,562	91.2	8.8	13,441	91.9	8.1
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	99.1	0.9	126,970	99.1	0.9	53,919	99.2	0.8
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	74.2	25.8	31,889	75.9	24.1	16,289	70.7	29.3
Kusini Pemba	46,988	78.3	21.7	30,914	79.3	20.7	16,074	76.4	23.6

The findings tend to show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house slightly decreases. For example, while 93.5 percent of household heads in the age group 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 86.3 percent for those household heads in the age group 80 years and above. This observation holds for both male and female headed households. These results may reflect some concern about lack of care for the elderly population (Table 4.7).

Table 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex and Age of Household Head; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	**375,828**	**91.6**	**8.4**	**260,526**	**92.2**	**7.8**	**115,302**	**90.3**	**9.7**
Below 18	729	83.8	16.2	445	82.5	17.5	284	85.9	14.1
18- 24	19,825	89.8	10.2	13,213	88.2	11.8	6,612	93.0	7.0
25 - 29	42,837	92.9	7.1	32,253	92.8	7.2	10,584	93.0	7.0
30 - 34	53,864	93.5	6.5	41,091	93.9	6.1	12,773	92.2	7.8
35 - 39	50,851	92.2	7.8	37,226	92.8	7.2	13,625	90.3	9.7
40 - 44	45,729	92.1	7.9	32,360	92.8	7.2	13,369	90.5	9.5
45 - 49	39,496	91.7	8.3	27,035	92.5	7.5	12,461	90.0	10.0
50 - 54	35,402	91.3	8.7	23,421	92.0	8.0	11,981	90.2	9.8
55 - 59	28,425	90.9	9.1	18,039	91.7	8.3	10,386	89.4	10.6
60 - 64	21,655	90.9	9.1	13,928	91.3	8.7	7,727	90.3	9.7
65 - 69	13,921	88.9	11.1	8,338	90.6	9.4	5,583	86.5	13.5
70 - 74	11,372	88.1	11.9	6,903	88.3	11.7	4,469	87.8	12.2
75 - 79	5,910	86.4	13.6	3,268	87.1	12.9	2,642	85.7	14.3
80+	5,812	86.3	13.7	3,006	87.5	12.5	2,806	85.1	14.9

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results present data on marital status of male and female headed households by different occupations. It is clear that most widowed males (40.3%) and most widowed females (43.0%) are engaged in Agriculture and fishery sector followed by elementary occupations for males (27.2%) and 31.5 percent for females. (Tables 4.8 and 4.9).

Percentage of widowed head of households engaged in agriculture and fishery sector is higher for females (43.0%) than Males. For the married female heads of household, 25.8 percent are in agriculture and fishery sector, 30.8 percent are engaged in elementary occupations and 15.7 percent are craft and related workers. An occupation which has the least percentage of never married female heads of household are the plant and machine operators and assemblers (0.3%) followed by clerks (2.1%). Moreover, the majority of divorced female heads of household are in Elementary occupations (33.9%) followed by agricultural and fishery workers (25.0%) and craft and related workers (17.2%).

Table 4. 8: Percentage Distribution of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Occupations	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	227,500	14,914	201,700	2,057	6,528	700	1,601
Legislator's administrators and managers	3.2	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.0
Professionals	4.6	3.7	4.8	3.7	2.8	2.6	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.4	7.7	5.5
Clerks	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	11.4	13.4	11.4	12.8	10.5	9.6	8.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	26.4	17.7	26.9	21.1	27.1	30.9	40.3
Craft and related workers	15.7	20.0	15.3	22.1	17.3	16.3	13.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.7	0.7
Elementary occupations	26.7	31.4	26.3	25.7	29.2	27.4	27.2

Table 4. 9: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Occupations	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	82,395	6,030	43,958	580	16,318	1,346	14,163
Legislator's administrators and managers	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.8
Professionals	5.3	5.5	7.0	4.5	3.6	3.3	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.0	3.3	3.1	1.7
Clerks.	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	12.1	27.7	11.0	18.4	13.6	14.6	6.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	27.0	5.4	25.8	16.7	25.0	25.4	43.0
Craft and related workers	16.1	20.4	15.7	17.2	17.2	17.3	13.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Elementary occupations	31.7	32.2	30.8	34.5	33.9	33.5	31.5

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

Proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is higher (90.5%) than for female headed households (88.4%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4. 4: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by sex of Household Head; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
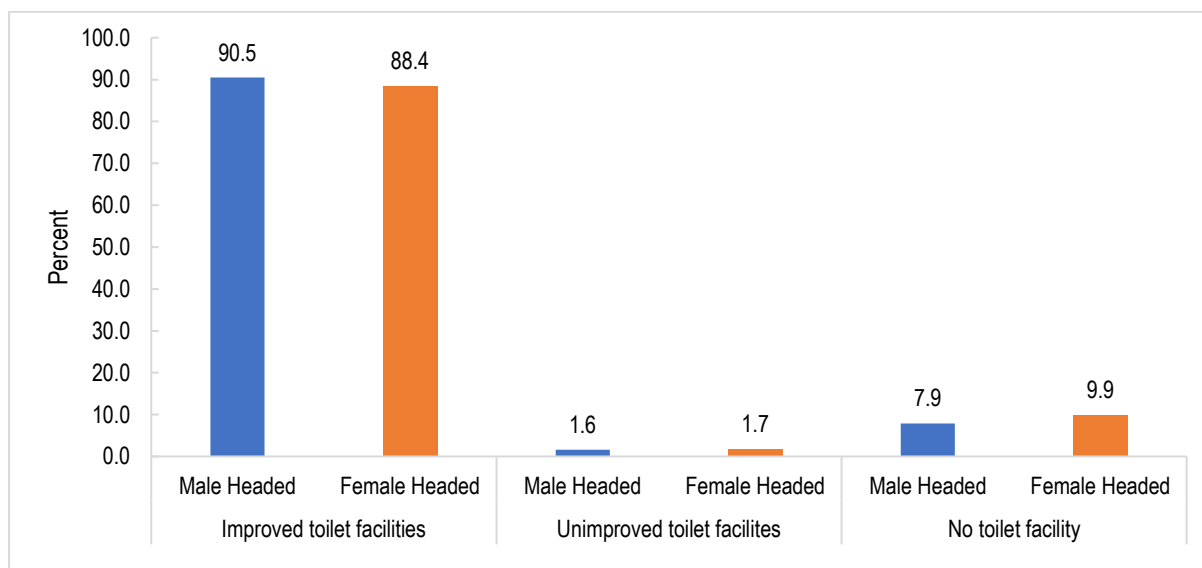
There is a slight difference between male headed households (83.3%) and female headed households (79.0%) that use improved toilet facilities in rural areas. In urban areas the percentage of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is almost the same to female headed households (98.1% and 97.9% respectively).

Percentage of female headed households without toilet facilities is slightly higher (18.5%) than male headed household (14.4%) in rural areas. The pattern is the same in urban areas. No significant difference between male and female headed households that use un-improved toilet facilities compared with in urban areas. (Figure 4.5)

Figure 4. 5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
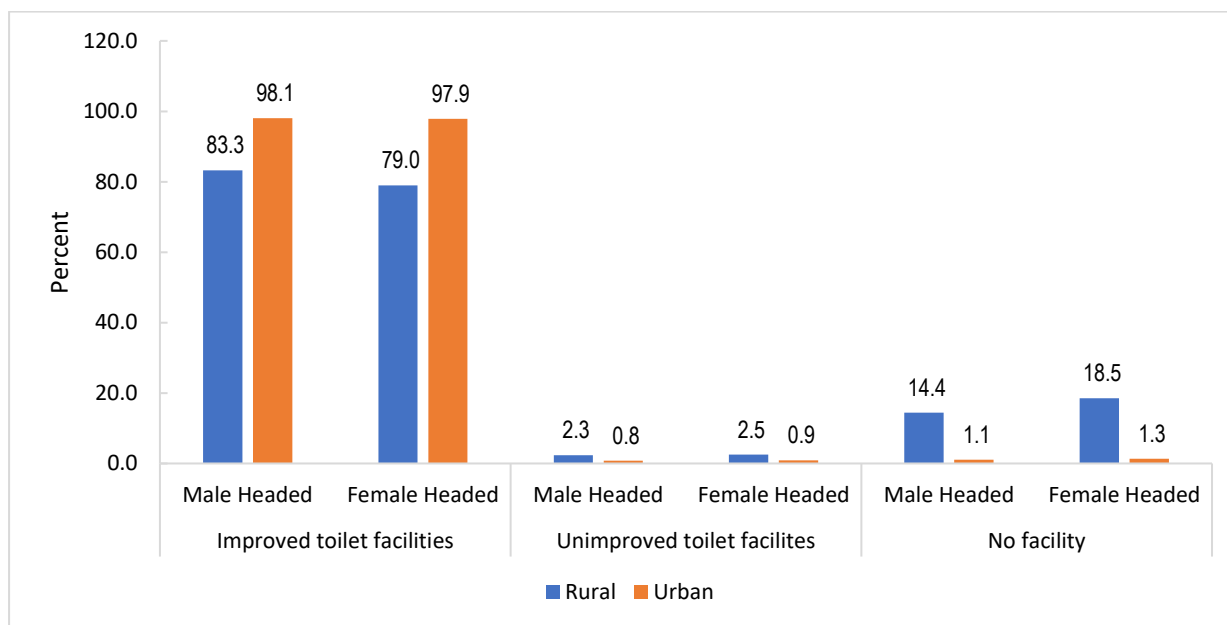
Table 4. 10: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**89.9**	**1.6**	**8.5**	**260,526**	**90.5**	**1.6**	**7.9**	**115,302**	**88.4**	**1.7**	**9.9**
Rural	191,341	82.0	2.4	15.6	133,882	83.3	2.3	14.4	57,459	79.0	2.5	18.5
Urban	184,487	98.0	0.8	1.1	126,644	98.1	0.8	1.1	57,843	97.9	0.9	1.3
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	88.3	2.9	8.7	38,191	89.0	2.9	8.2	15,579	86.7	3.1	10.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	92.2	2.4	5.5	32,562	91.9	2.4	5.7	13,441	92.9	2.3	4.9
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	99.0	0.7	0.3	126,970	98.9	0.7	0.3	53,919	99.0	0.7	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	66.8	2.3	30.9	31,889	68.2	2.2	29.5	16,289	64.1	2.4	33.5
Kusini Pemba	46,988	77.9	2.3	19.8	30,914	79.1	2.2	18.7	16,074	75.6	2.3	22.1

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is no significance difference between male headed households (97.0%) and female headed households (97.3%) that use improved source of drinking water in urban areas. The same situation is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 87.9 percent and female headed households is 89.0 percent. Both male and female headed households that use improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas.

Figure 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
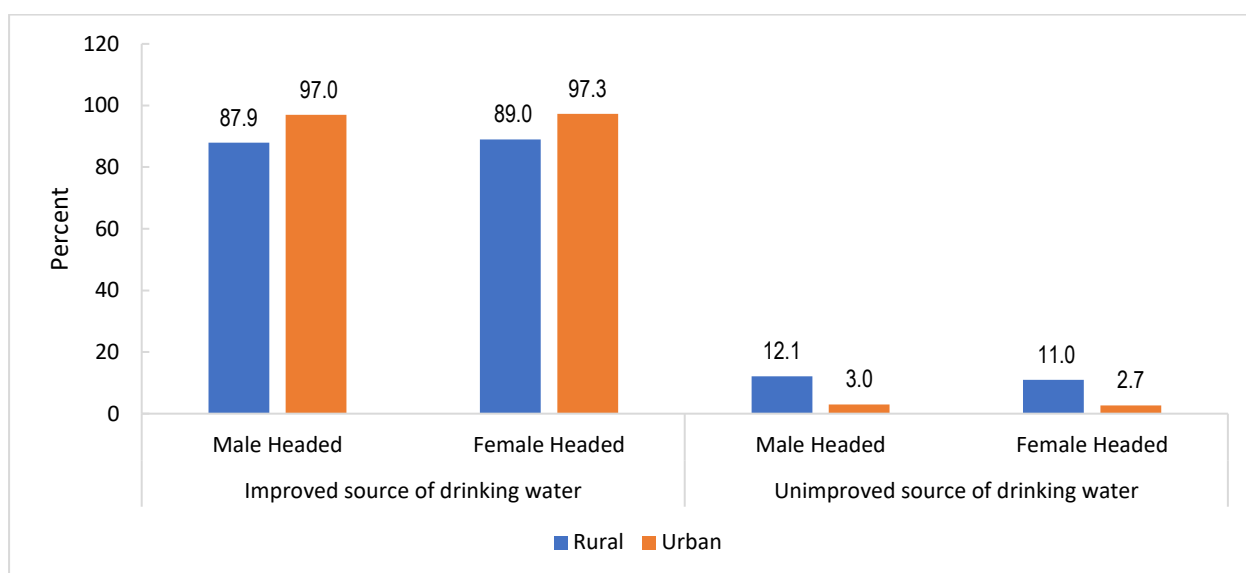
Percentage of female headed households (93.2%) that use improved source of drinking water is higher than male headed households (92.3%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
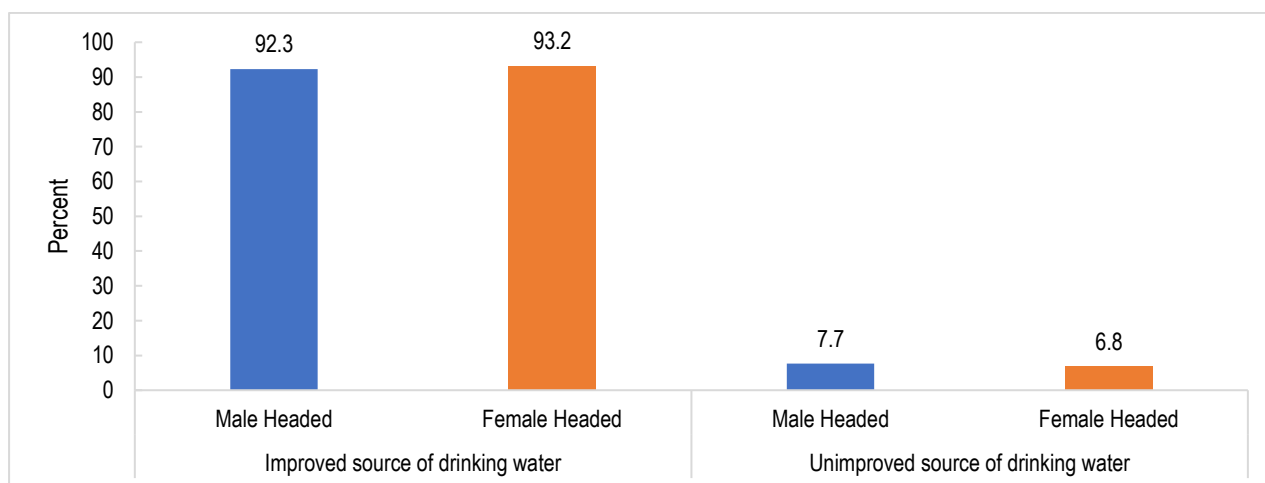
Table 4. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**92.6**	**7.4**	**260,526**	**92.3**	**7.7**	**115,302**	**93.2**	**6.8**
Rural	191,341	88.2	11.8	133,882	87.9	12.1	57,459	89.0	11.0
Urban	184,487	97.1	2.9	126,644	97.0	3.0	57,843	97.3	2.7
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	93.1	6.9	38,191	92.8	7.2	15,579	93.8	6.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	85.3	14.7	32,562	84.1	15.9	13,441	88.2	11.8
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	97.3	2.7	126,970	97.2	2.8	53,919	97.6	2.4
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	81.5	18.5	31,889	81.1	18.9	16,289	82.2	17.8
Kusini Pemba	46,988	92.2	7.8	30,914	91.9	8.1	16,074	92.8	7.2

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children under 18 years

Results show that, 47.2 percent of households have 1 to 3 children, 27.5 percent have more than three children while 25.3 percent have no child. The female headed households have higher percent (50.9%) of one to three children than male headed households (45.6%), while 26.8 percent of male headed households have of no child (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4. 8: Percentage of Households with Children under 18 years by Sex of Household Head; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
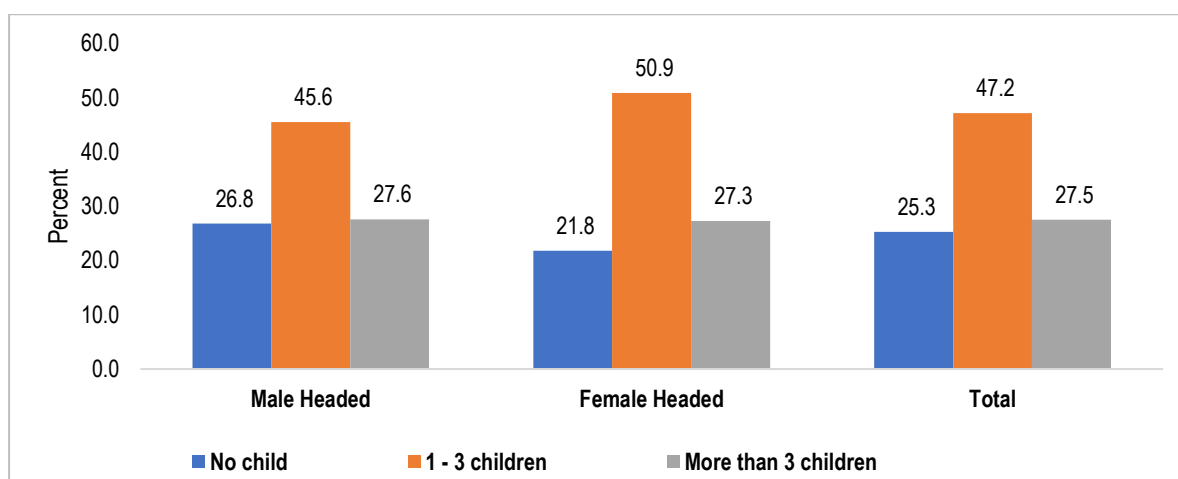
The results reveal that almost half (46.8%) of households in rural areas have one to three children whereby the same situation is observed in urban areas (47.6%). The households that have more than three children are more common (30.1%) in rural areas than in urban areas (24.8%).

The results further show that, in rural areas, female headed households have higher (50.6%) of one to three children than male headed households (45.1%). This situation is also observed in urban areas.

Figure 4. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
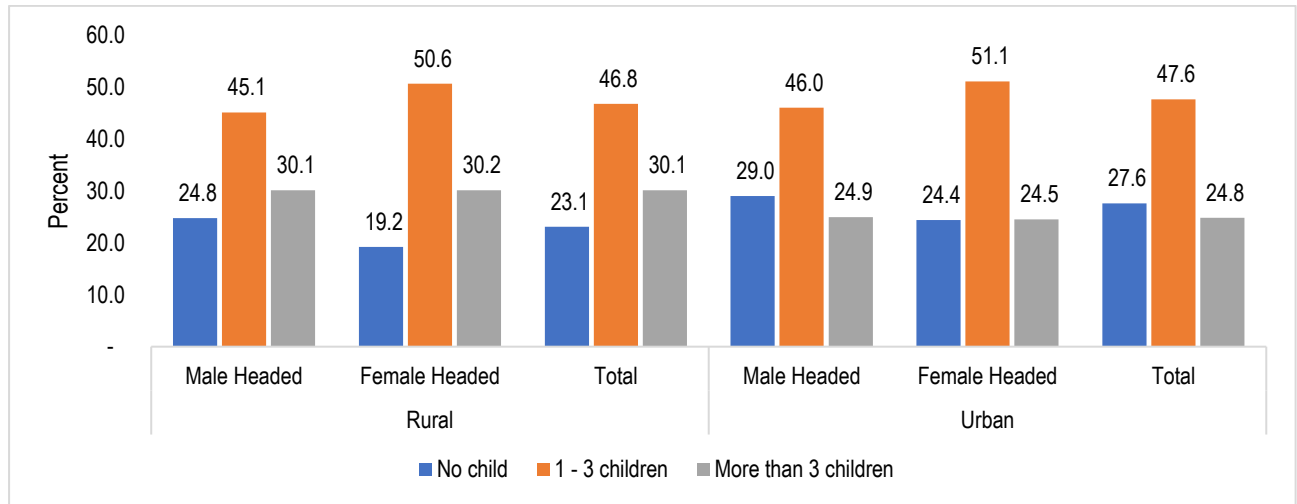
Table 4. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**25.3**	**47.2**	**27.5**	**260,526**	**26.8**	**45.6**	**27.6**	**115,302**	**21.8**	**50.9**	**27.3**
Rural	191341	23.1	46.8	30.1	133,882	24.8	45.1	30.1	57,459	19.2	50.6	30.2
Urban	184487	27.6	47.6	24.8	126,644	29.0	46.0	24.9	57,843	24.4	51.1	24.5
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	27.2	48.4	24.5	38,191	27.9	47.4	24.8	15,579	25.5	50.9	23.7
Kusini Unguja	46,003	32.2	50.5	17.3	32,562	35.0	48.3	16.7	13,441	25.4	55.7	18.8
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	27.4	48.4	24.1	126,970	28.9	46.9	24.2	53,919	23.9	52.1	23.9
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	15.6	43.5	40.9	31,889	16.3	41.2	42.5	16,289	14.2	48.1	37.7
Kusini Pemba	46,988	18.0	41.5	40.4	30,914	19.3	39.5	41.3	16,074	15.6	45.5	38.9

CHAPTER FIVE

Marital Status

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Key Points

- Slightly more than half (54.1%) of the population aged 15 years and above are married.

- Three percent (3.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is significantly higher (5.1%) than males (0.6%).

- Nearly six percent (5.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (8.1%) than males (2.8 %).

- Mean Age at First Marriage is 25.6 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (23.7 years) than males (27.8 years).

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5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC the marital status questions 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, the analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status of persons which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by residence, age, sex and region.

5.2 Marital Status

Results show that slightly more than half (54.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married. One third (36.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (33.6 % in rural and 38.7% in urban areas); for the married (57.2% in rural and 51.1% in urban areas) and widowed (3.1% in rural and 2.8% in urban areas) Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes (Number)	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes (Number)	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,118,165	100.0	100.0	100.0	542,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	575,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	405,135	36.2	43.3	29.9	182,295	33.6	41.5	26.4	222,840	38.7	45.1	33.1
Married	604,787	54.1	52.4	55.6	310,448	57.2	54.6	59.6	294,339	51.1	50.2	51.9
Living Together	7,606	0.7	0.7	0.7	3,550	0.7	0.7	0.6	4,056	0.7	0.7	0.7
Divorced	62,569	5.6	2.8	8.1	26,958	5.0	2.4	7.3	35,611	6.2	3.2	8.9
Separated	4,759	0.4	0.3	0.6	2,208	0.4	0.3	0.5	2,551	0.4	0.3	0.6
Widowed	33,309	3.0	0.6	5.1	16,993	3.1	0.6	5.5	16,316	2.8	0.6	4.8

Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
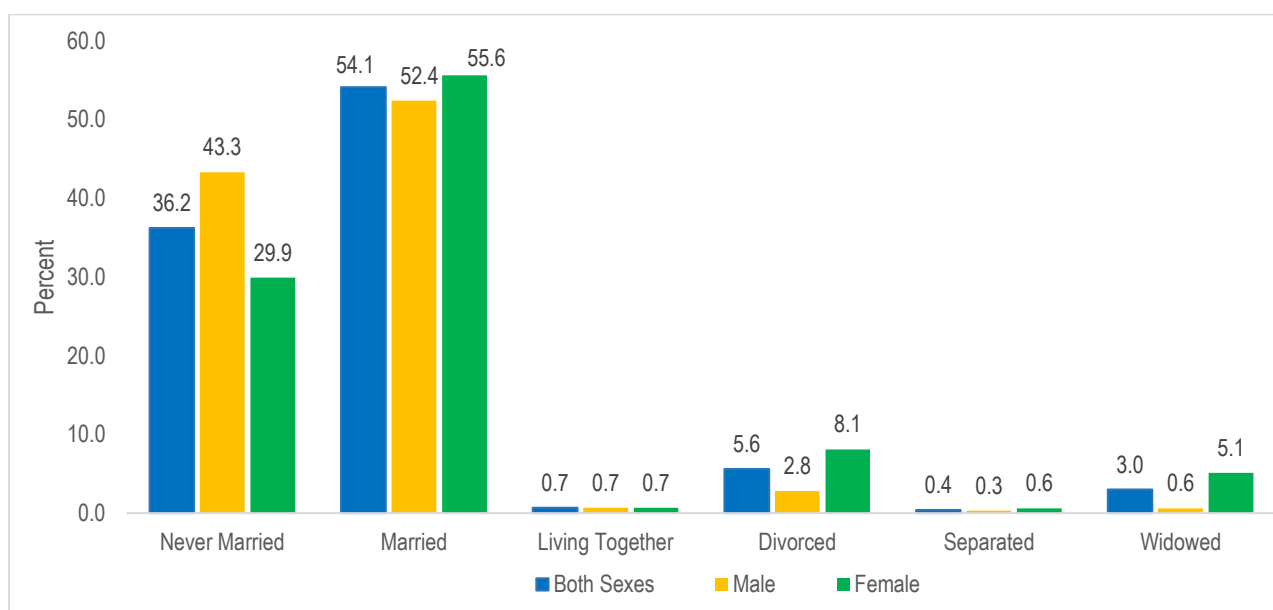
Table 5.2 shows that, percentage of married persons increases with age from 3.9 percent for persons aged 15-19 years and rising sharply thereafter to 85.1 percent for those aged 40-44 years. Percentage of the divorced category ranges from 0.2 percent for those aged 15–19 years to 11.8 percent for those aged 60–64 years. The widowed category increases steadily as age increases and then sharply increases from age group 55–59 years and above.

Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,118,165	36.2	54.1	0.7	5.6	0.4	3.0
15 - 19	198,894	95.7	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	185,751	67.7	29.3	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	158,152	34.6	58.7	1.1	5.1	0.3	0.2
30 - 34	131,041	14.0	77.5	1.1	6.6	0.5	0.4
35 - 39	104,818	6.9	83.7	0.9	7.2	0.6	0.7
40 - 44	84,571	4.1	85.1	0.7	8.0	0.6	1.4
45 - 49	68,549	3.1	84.4	0.7	8.4	0.6	2.8
50 - 54	57,883	2.4	81.5	0.7	9.3	0.7	5.4
55 - 59	42,988	1.8	76.0	0.6	10.4	0.9	10.3
60 - 64	30,922	1.5	70.4	0.6	11.8	1.0	14.8
65 - 69	19,646	1.2	62.8	0.4	12.9	0.9	21.7
70 - 74	16,112	1.3	55.9	0.5	14.1	1.3	27.0
75 - 79	8,819	1.0	47.1	0.5	15.2	1.3	34.9
80+	10,019	1.3	35.4	0.5	15.5	1.6	45.7

Results show that more than half (53.48%) of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 42.97 percent are married and 0.57 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.90%) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.98 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; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Marital Status						
	Total Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	645,476	53.48	42.97	0.57	2.29	0.22	0.47
10-14	115,976	99.90	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	96,034	98.98	0.93	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00
20 - 24	86,546	86.56	12.34	0.38	0.64	0.06	0.02
25 - 29	74,503	49.34	46.94	1.11	2.35	0.20	0.06
30 - 34	62,295	19.58	75.16	1.17	3.64	0.35	0.09
35 - 39	48,910	9.36	84.83	0.99	4.22	0.40	0.20
40 - 44	40,102	5.59	88.11	0.93	4.69	0.41	0.28
45 - 49	32,530	4.33	89.19	0.75	4.83	0.43	0.47
50 - 54	27,485	3.41	89.59	0.77	4.96	0.44	0.82
55 - 59	20,559	2.61	90.36	0.64	4.62	0.46	1.32
60 - 64	15,624	1.91	89.92	0.72	4.74	0.53	2.18
65 - 69	9,383	1.74	87.86	0.56	5.85	0.60	3.39
70 - 74	7,839	1.84	85.39	0.64	6.15	0.75	5.23
75 - 79	3,820	1.41	80.68	0.71	7.46	0.81	8.93
80+	3870	2.09	71.99	0.57	7.98	1.19	16.18

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 46.56 are married, 41.30 percent are never married and 0.57 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.87%) aged 10 - 14 years and 92.70 percent of those aged 15 -19 have never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases from 99.87 percent for those aged 10 – 14 years to 0.83 for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.4).

Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**703,715**	**41.30**	**46.56**	**0.57**	**6.79**	**0.48**	**4.31**
10-14	115,050	99.87	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	102,860	92.70	6.74	0.14	0.38	0.02	0.01
20 - 24	99,205	51.22	44.04	0.76	3.65	0.22	0.11
25 - 29	83,649	21.37	69.15	1.17	7.54	0.47	0.30
30 - 34	68,746	8.87	79.62	0.96	9.30	0.59	0.66
35 - 39	55,908	4.73	82.70	0.80	9.90	0.69	1.19
40 - 44	44,469	2.78	82.42	0.59	10.90	0.81	2.50
45 - 49	36,019	1.94	80.08	0.69	11.60	0.81	4.89
50 - 54	30,398	1.42	74.17	0.64	13.17	1.01	9.59
55 - 59	22,429	0.99	62.91	0.51	15.74	1.22	18.62
60 - 64	15,298	1.08	50.37	0.41	18.96	1.43	27.76
65 - 69	10,263	0.80	39.79	0.31	19.29	1.27	38.54
70 - 74	8,273	0.70	27.93	0.33	21.54	1.78	47.72
75 - 79	4,999	0.64	21.52	0.32	21.16	1.64	54.71
80+	6149	0.83	12.36	0.52	20.20	1.82	64.27

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Results reveal that the percentage of never married persons decreases as the age increases. Percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years is 54.1 while for age group 65 years and above it is 53.2 percent. The percentage of widowed for the age group 65 and above is 29.8. In age 10 to 14 only 0.1 percent are married (Table 5.5).

Table 5. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,349,191	47.13	44.84	0.57	4.64	0.35	2.47
10 - 14	231,026	99.88	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 - 17	351,380	99.48	0.45	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00
15 - 24	384,645	82.19	16.17	0.33	1.20	0.08	0.04
15 - 35	699,843	55.92	39.71	0.67	3.31	0.23	0.16
15 - 64	1,063,569	38.03	54.13	0.69	5.16	0.39	1.60
65+	54,596	1.22	53.19	0.47	14.08	1.21	29.83
70+	34,950	1.20	47.80	0.50	14.80	1.40	34.40

Results reveal that 43.3 percent of male population aged 15 years and above are never married while the percentage for females is 29.9. The proportion of divorced category is higher for females (8.1%) than males (2.8%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (5.1%) than males (0.6 %) (Tables 5.6 and 5.7).

Table 5. 6: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	529,500	43.3	52.4	0.7	2.8	0.3	0.6
15 - 19	96,034	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	86,546	86.6	12.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	74,503	49.3	46.9	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.1
30 - 34	62,295	19.6	75.2	1.2	3.6	0.4	0.1
35 - 39	48,910	9.4	84.8	1.0	4.2	0.4	0.2
40 - 44	40,102	5.6	88.1	0.9	4.7	0.4	0.3
45 - 49	32,530	4.3	89.2	0.8	4.8	0.4	0.5
50 - 54	27,485	3.4	89.6	0.8	5.0	0.4	0.8
55 - 59	20,559	2.6	90.4	0.6	4.6	0.5	1.3
60 - 64	15,624	1.9	89.9	0.7	4.7	0.5	2.2
65 - 69	9,383	1.7	87.9	0.6	5.9	0.6	3.4
70 - 74	7,839	1.8	85.4	0.6	6.1	0.8	5.2
75 - 79	3,820	1.4	80.7	0.7	7.5	0.8	8.9
80+	3,870	2.1	72.0	0.6	8.0	1.2	16.2

Table 5. 7: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	588,665	29.9	55.6	0.7	8.1	0.6	5.1
15 - 19	102,860	92.7	6.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	99,205	51.2	44.0	0.8	3.7	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	83,649	21.4	69.1	1.2	7.5	0.5	0.3
30 - 34	68,746	8.9	79.6	1.0	9.3	0.6	0.7
35 - 39	55,908	4.7	82.7	0.8	9.9	0.7	1.2
40 - 44	44,469	2.8	82.4	0.6	10.9	0.8	2.5
45 - 49	36,019	1.9	80.1	0.7	11.6	0.8	4.9
50 - 54	30,398	1.4	74.2	0.6	13.2	1.0	9.6
55 - 59	22,429	1.0	62.9	0.5	15.7	1.2	18.6
60 - 64	15,298	1.1	50.4	0.4	19.0	1.4	27.8
65 - 69	10,263	0.8	39.8	0.3	19.3	1.3	38.5
70 - 74	8,273	0.7	27.9	0.3	21.5	1.8	47.7
75 - 79	4,999	0.6	21.5	0.3	21.2	1.6	54.7
80+	6,149	0.8	12.4	0.5	20.2	1.8	64.3

The results show that never married category ranges from 33.2 percent in Kusini Unguja Region to38.1 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region. For the married category the range is from 51.9 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region to57.4 percent in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 2.5 percent in Kusini Unguja Region to 3.9 percent in Kaskazini Pemba Region (Table 5.8).

Table 5. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,118,165	36.2	54.1	0.7	5.6	0.4	3.0
Kaskazini Unguja	154,819	34.3	56.5	1.0	4.6	0.4	3.2
Kusini Unguja	122,547	33.2	55.3	1.3	7.0	0.6	2.5
Mjini Magharibi	553,188	38.1	51.9	0.6	6.2	0.5	2.7
Kaskazini Pemba	142,447	34.3	57.4	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.9
Kusini Pemba	145,164	35.5	55.5	0.6	4.7	0.3	3.4

The results show an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married from 35.5 to 36.2 percent; in the category of living together the results show a decrease

from 6.4 to 0.7 percent and in the separated category from 2.9 to 0.4 percent. On the other hand, a tremendous increasing proportion is revealed for the divorced category from 0.9 percent in 2012 census to 5.6 percent in 2022 Census (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5. 2: Percent of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.
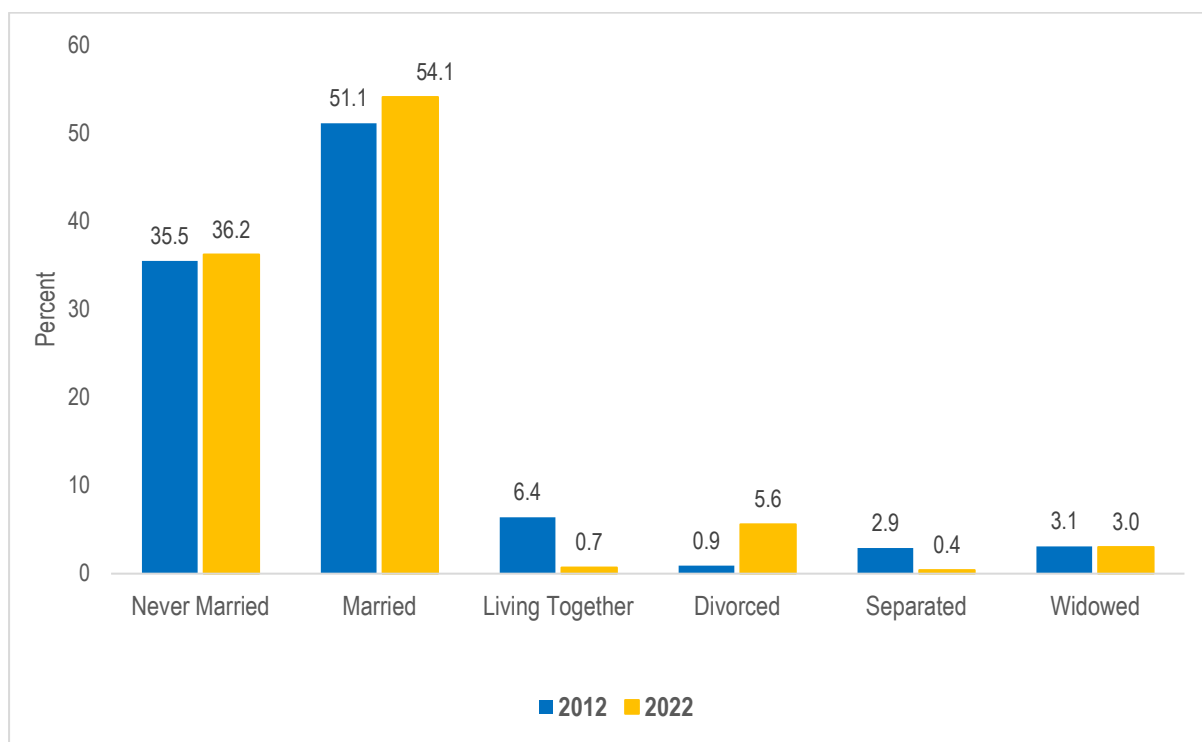
5.3   Mean Age at First Marriage

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

Results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 25.6 years; females are getting married at a younger age (23.7 years) than males (27.8 years). It also shows that there is a slight increase in the MAFM for females from 22.3 years in 2012 to 23.7 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.8 years in 2012 to 27.8 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHC
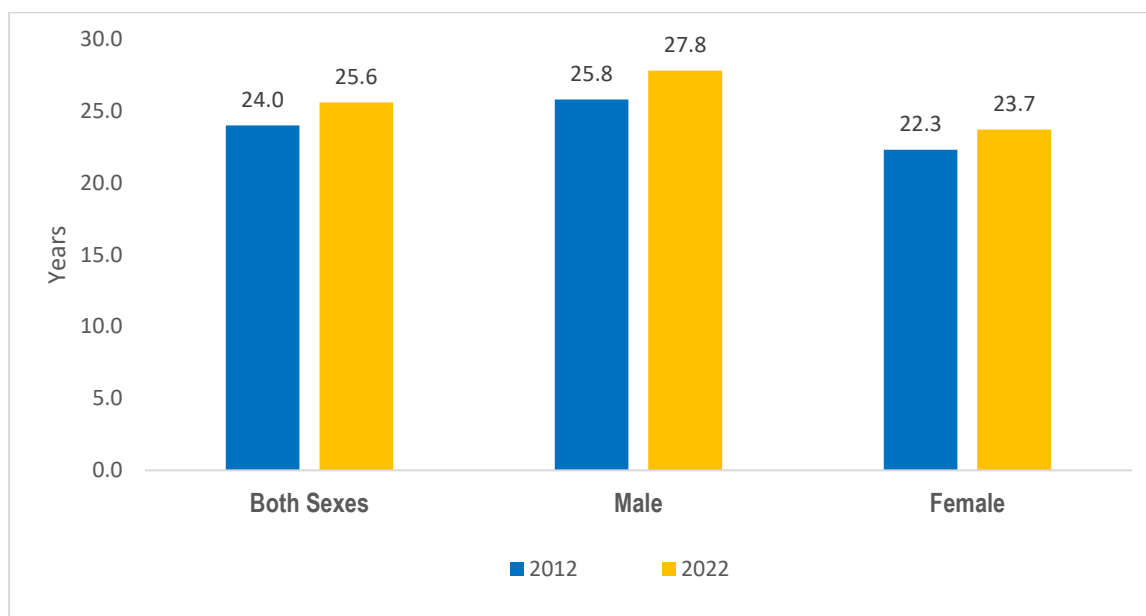
Results show that in Tanzania Zanzibar, the MAFM for females slightly increased from 24.7 years in 2012 to 25.6 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 26.3 years in 2012 to 27.8 years in 2022. In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to an increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools among girls and boys (Table 5.9).

Table 5. 9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Both Sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
Tanzania Zanzibar	**24.7**	**26.3**	**23.3**	**25.6**	**27.8**	**23.7**
Kaskazini Unguja	24.6	26.0	23.3	25.5	27.8	23.3
Kusini Unguja	23.8	25.7	22.0	25.3	27.3	23.4
Mjini Magharibi	25.3	26.8	23.9	26.1	28.1	24.5
Kaskazini Pemba	23.7	25.4	22.3	24.5	27.4	22.2
Kusini Pemba	23.9	25.5	22.5	24.9	27.5	22.7

Results show regional variations whereby Mjini Magharibi has the highest MAFM for both males (28.1 years) and females (24.5 years), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (27.8 years for males and 23.3 years for females). The region with the lowest (22.2 years) MAFM for females is Kaskazini Pemba and for males it is Kusini Unguja (27.3 years) (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5. 4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
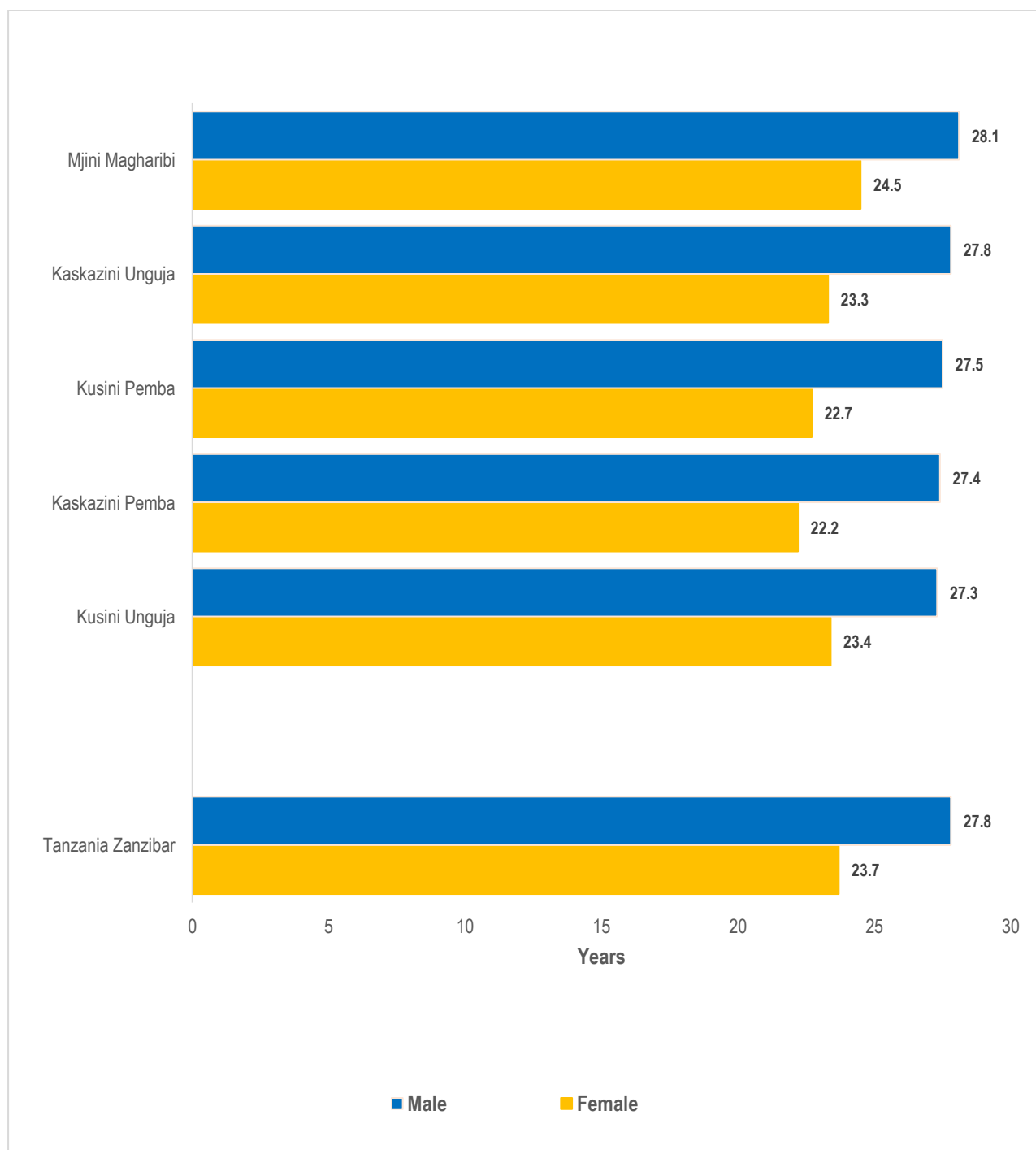
CHAPTER SIX

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Most of the population (75.5%) have birth certificate.

- Eight out of ten (81.4 %) of under-five population have birth certificate

- More than half (57.1 %) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 3.9 percent have national identification numbers.

- More than half (58.5 percent) of persons aged 18 years and above have Zanzibar Identification cards.

- Total of 104,980 persons equivalent to 5.7 percent have health insurance from national health insurance fund (NHIF) or community health insurance fund (CHIF).

6.1   Introduction

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

6.2   National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a vital record that 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 75.1 percent of the population has birth certificates while 4.3 percent have not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. One out of five persons (20.0%) has neither birth certificates nor birth notification (Figure 6.1). The percentage of population with birth certificates is larger in urban (80.9%) than in rural areas (69.5%). On the other hand, 83.0 percent of males and 79.0 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with 71.6 percent and 67.5 percent of males and females respectively living in rural areas (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

There is a declining trend in percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age groups 0 - 4 years, 5 – 9 and 10 -14 years with 81.2 percent, 88.9 and 87.8 percent respectively. This indicates that there is significant improvement in birth registration in recent years. Results further show that, there are proportionately more males with birth certificates than their female counterparts (77.1% and 73.2% respective) (Table 6.1).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by health facilities 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. Results show that, 4.3 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar population have birth notifications (Table 6.1)

Figure 6. 1: Percentage of Population by Birth Certificate Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
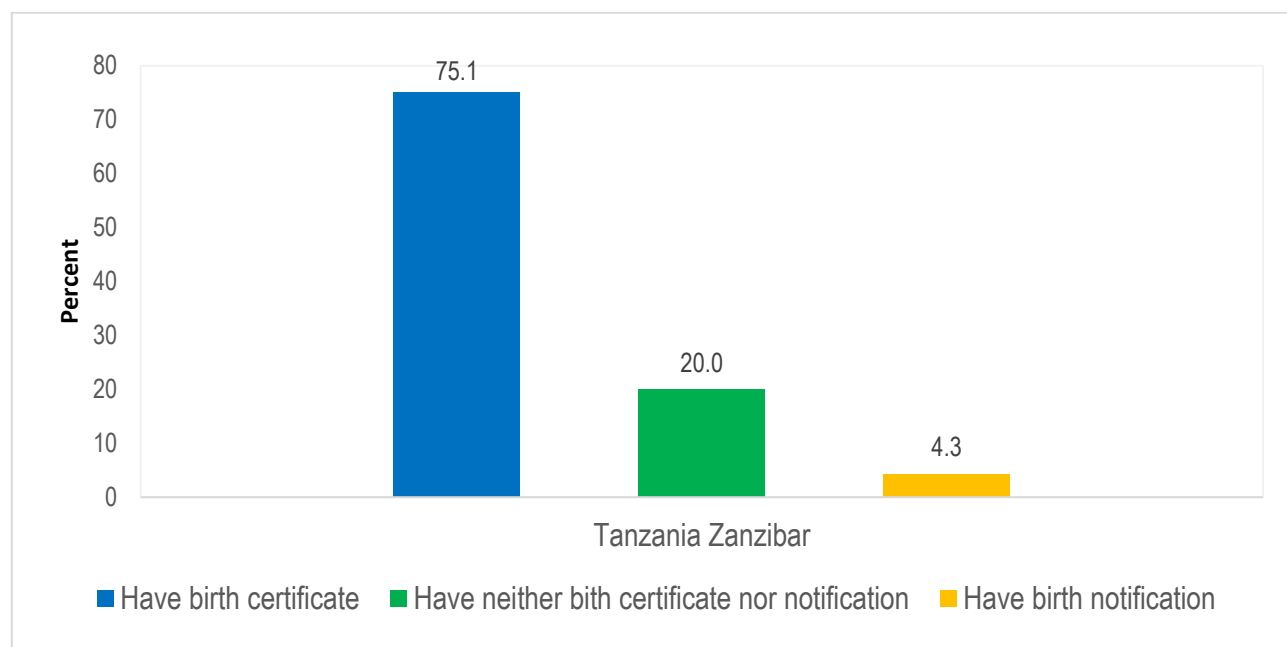
Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	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	75.1	77.1	73.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	20.0	18.0	21.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
0 – 4	81.2	81.4	80.9	11.4	11.2	11.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 – 9	88.9	88.9	88.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 – 14	87.8	87.8	87.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	84.0	84.7	83.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	11.9	11.2	12.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
20 – 24	79.0	80.6	77.7	2.8	2.6	3.1	17.4	15.9	18.7	0.7	0.9	0.5
25 – 29	76.9	78.5	75.5	2.4	2.1	2.6	20.0	18.3	21.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
30 – 34	73.9	76.7	71.4	2.3	1.9	2.7	23.1	20.4	25.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
35 – 39	62.1	66.6	58.3	2.7	2.1	3.2	34.3	30.0	37.9	0.9	1.2	0.6
40 – 44	57.3	61.5	53.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	39.8	35.4	43.7	0.9	1.2	0.5
45 – 49	53.8	58.6	49.5	1.9	1.6	2.2	43.5	38.6	47.8	0.8	1.1	0.5
50 – 54	49.2	54.4	44.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	48.0	42.6	52.8	0.8	1.2	0.5
55 – 59	44.6	51.4	38.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	52.7	45.8	59.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
60 – 64	41.2	46.3	35.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	55.9	50.7	61.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
65 – 69	30.4	37.7	23.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	66.9	58.9	74.2	0.7	1.0	0.5
70 – 74	24.0	28.5	19.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	73.4	68.7	77.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
75 – 79	20.1	26.4	15.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	77.4	70.8	82.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
80+	15.2	20.9	11.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	82.1	76.6	85.5	1.0	0.7	1.2

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	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	69.5	71.6	67.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	24.7	22.5	26.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
0 – 4	79.6	79.8	79.5	11.4	11.2	11.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
5 – 9	85.9	86.0	85.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
10 – 14	83.4	83.5	83.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	10.7	10.6	10.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
15 – 19	79.1	79.1	79.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	0.5	0.7	0.4
20 – 24	73.4	74.5	72.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	22.0	21.0	22.9	0.7	0.9	0.5
25 – 29	70.8	72.0	69.8	3.2	2.9	3.4	25.2	23.9	26.4	0.7	1.1	0.4
30 – 34	66.9	69.9	64.2	3.2	2.7	3.6	29.2	26.4	31.6	0.8	1.0	0.5
35 – 39	52.3	57.7	47.6	3.3	2.6	3.9	43.5	38.4	47.9	0.9	1.2	0.6
40 – 44	45.1	50.4	40.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	51.6	46.1	56.6	0.9	1.2	0.6
45 – 49	40.0	45.9	34.9	2.4	2.0	2.7	56.8	51.0	61.9	0.8	1.1	0.5
50 – 54	35.1	40.1	30.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	61.7	56.4	66.2	0.8	1.1	0.6
55 – 59	30.8	37.2	25.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	66.3	59.5	72.3	0.7	1.0	0.5
60 – 64	28.1	33.3	22.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	68.9	63.7	74.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 – 69	18.3	25.7	12.0	2.0	2.6	1.5	79.0	70.7	86.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
70 – 74	14.5	18.9	10.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	83.0	78.5	87.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
75 – 79	11.5	16.5	7.6	1.8	2.1	1.5	86.0	80.6	90.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
80+	9.3	12.8	6.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	88.4	84.7	90.8	0.7	0.7	0.7

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

Age Group	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	80.9	83.0	79.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	15.2	13.1	17.1	0.5	0.7	0.4
0 – 4	83.0	83.3	82.6	11.5	11.2	11.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 – 9	92.4	92.4	92.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
10 – 14	93.1	93.3	92.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	4.5	4.4	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	88.9	90.8	87.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	8.5	6.9	9.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
20 – 24	83.8	85.8	82.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	13.5	11.5	15.2	0.7	1.0	0.6
25 – 29	82.0	84.0	80.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	15.5	13.5	17.3	0.8	1.1	0.5
30 – 34	80.3	83.1	77.9	1.6	1.2	1.8	17.5	14.8	19.9	0.6	0.8	0.4
35 – 39	71.8	75.6	68.7	2.1	1.6	2.5	25.2	21.6	28.2	0.9	1.2	0.5
40 – 44	68.6	71.9	65.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	28.9	25.2	32.0	0.8	1.3	0.5
45 – 49	66.3	69.9	63.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	31.4	27.7	34.8	0.7	1.1	0.4
50 – 54	62.3	67.2	57.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	35.2	30.2	39.8	0.8	1.2	0.5
55 – 59	58.7	65.5	52.5	1.8	1.5	2.0	38.8	32.1	45.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
60 – 64	54.3	60.0	48.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	42.9	37.2	48.5	0.8	1.1	0.6
65 – 69	44.4	50.6	38.3	1.9	2.2	1.6	52.9	46.1	59.5	0.8	1.1	0.6

Age Group	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
70 – 74	35.0	40.4	30.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	62.2	56.6	67.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
75 – 79	32.1	40.4	25.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	65.5	57.0	71.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
80+	23.5	33.9	17.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	73.2	63.6	78.5	1.3	0.5	1.8

Results indicate that, there are significant differences in possession of birth certificate between regions. Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage (81.1%) of population with birth certificates while Kaskazini Pemba has the lowest (64.6%) (Table 6.4).

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

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**75.1**	**77.1**	**73.2**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**20.0**	**18.0**	**21.9**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.4**
Kaskazini Unguja	70.9	73.0	68.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	24.1	21.9	26.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Kusini Unguja	74.0	74.9	73.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	21.8	20.8	22.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Mjini Magharibi	81.1	83.0	79.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	14.8	13.0	16.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Kaskazini Pemba	64.6	67.6	61.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	28.3	25.2	31.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kusini Pemba	70.6	73.1	68.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	23.9	21.3	26.3	0.4	0.5	0.4

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 553,399 persons (57.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards while 38,709 persons (4.0%) have national identification numbers. Furthermore, 556,991 persons (57.6%) have Zanzibar national identification Cards.

Further, results show that there are 298,567 persons (59.4%) in urban areas with national identification cards and 254,832 persons (55.0%) in rural areas. With respect to national identification numbers, results show the similar proportion (4.0 % each) between urban and rural areas, with urban areas having 20,330 persons and rural areas 18,379 persons. Results also reveal that, 536,768 persons (55.5%) have voters' identification cards.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
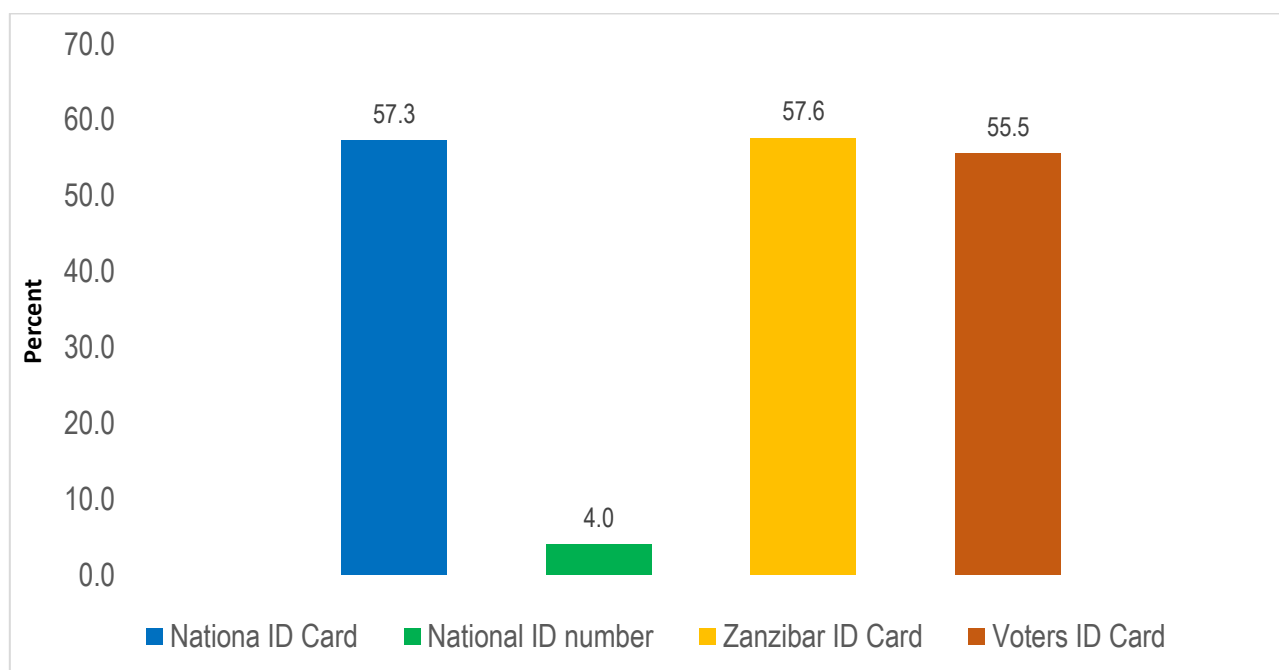
Table 6. 5: Distribution of Population Aged 18 years and Above Possessing by Type of National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total Population (18+ years)	Type of National Identification Documents					Person of All Ages	Person aged 15 and above
		Person aged 18 and above					Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
		National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card		
Tanzania Zanzibar	**966,374**	**553,399**	**38,709**	**556,991**	**101,386**	**536,768**	**75,267**	**3,130**
Rural	463,646	254,832	18,379	264,237	32,344	254,445	16,481	1,126
Urban	502,728	298,567	20,330	292,754	69,042	282,323	58,786	2,004
Kaskazini Unguja	130,926	71,992	5,527	76,798	6,132	74,876	3,273	240
Kusini Unguja	103,236	58,653	4,089	63,020	9,656	66,535	4,411	334
Mjini Magharibi	491,686	286,874	20,312	283,985	70,016	274,000	59,531	2,049
Kaskazini Pemba	119,959	67,328	4,042	63,156	7,334	60,635	4,066	298
Kusini Pemba	120,567	68,552	4,739	70,032	8,248	60,722	3,986	209

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Results indicate that 104,585 (5.6%) out of 1,853,382 persons in Tanzania Zanzibar have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). In addition, there are 44,113 (2.4%) persons with health insurance from other health Insurance Companies (Table 6.6).

Results show that 31,927 (3.4%) persons in rural areas have NHIF/CHIF insurance while in urban areas the service covers 72,658 (8.0%) persons. On the other hand, 29,215 (3.1%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance compared with 14,898 (1.6%) persons in urban areas.

Mjini Magharibi Region has 74,030 persons (8.4%) with NHIF/CHIF followed by Kusini Pemba with 9,448 persons. The results further indicate that, 3,874 persons (4.6%) aged 60 years and above have Elderly Exempted Treatment Cards.

Table 6. 6: Distribution of Population Possessing Health Insurance Cards by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

| Region | Total 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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,853,382**	**104,585**	**49,748**	**54,837**	**44,113**	**21,299**	**22,814**	**3,874**	**1,799**	**2,075**
Rural	944,881	31,927	15,658	16,269	29,215	13,976	15,239	2,573	1,234	1,339
Urban	908,501	72,658	34,090	38,568	14,898	7,323	7,575	1,301	565	736
Kaskazini Unguja	247,863	6,460	3,242	3,218	6,085	2,925	3,160	918	424	494
Kusini Unguja	186,162	8,390	4,091	4,299	7,162	3,473	3,689	841	382	459
Mjini Magharibi	884,061	74,030	34,738	39,292	10,830	5,494	5,336	988	425	563
Kaskazini Pemba	269,548	6,257	3,059	3,198	7,847	3,696	4,151	497	266	231
Kusini Pemba	265,748	9,448	4,618	4,830	12,189	5,711	6,478	630	302	328

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 Population and Housing Census collected information on citizenship status.

Results show that 99.6 percent of the enumerated population in Tanzania Zanzibar is Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Kenya (432 persons) and South Africa (100 persons) while other African Countries counted 196 persons.

India and Oman in the Middle East and other Asian countries have a relatively large number (over 230 persons each) of their citizens in Tanzania Zanzibar. The United Kingdom and United States of America from Western countries have more than 160 persons each of their citizens in Tanzania Zanzibar during the 2022 PHC (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,889,773**	**915,492**	**974,281**	**963,498**	**472,031**	**491,467**	**926,275**	**443,461**	**482,814**
Tanzania	1,882,492	911,768	970,724	960,469	470,526	489,943	922,023	441,242	480,781
Angola	57	24	33	14	6	8	43	18	25
Botswana	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
Burundi	98	43	55	52	22	30	46	21	25
Comoro	85	50	35	21	12	9	64	38	26
Kenya	432	201	231	147	72	75	285	129	156
Lesotho	34	19	15	14	7	7	20	12	8
Malawi	54	23	31	33	13	20	21	10	11
Mauritius	26	12	14	14	5	9	12	7	5
Mozambique	97	40	57	39	15	24	58	25	33
Namibia	39	15	24	30	12	18	9	3	6
Rwanda	47	21	26	15	8	7	32	13	19
Seychelles	19	10	9	11	7	4	8	3	5
Somalia	24	14	10	7	4	3	17	10	7
Eswatin (Swaziland)	39	19	20	16	9	7	23	10	13
South Africa	100	49	51	60	27	33	40	22	18
Uganda	56	28	28	7	3	4	49	25	24
Democratic Republic of Congo	59	33	26	6	4	2	53	29	24
Zimbabwe	41	16	25	12	6	6	29	10	19
Zambia	6	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	3
South Sudan	28	13	15	5	3	2	23	10	13
Madagascar	7	3	4	5	2	3	2	1	1
Other African Countries	196	101	95	69	41	28	127	60	67

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden	116	61	55	57	29	28	59	32	27
Germany	453	201	252	215	103	112	238	98	140
Italy	582	305	277	315	155	160	267	150	117
United Kingdom (UK)	592	273	319	183	81	102	409	192	217
Other European Countries	2,200	1,081	1,119	1,202	597	605	998	484	514
China	122	95	27	41	30	11	81	65	16
India	426	308	118	72	63	9	354	245	109
Oman	299	154	145	54	27	27	245	127	118
Saudi Arabia	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
Pakistan	51	28	23	2	1	1	49	27	22
Qatar	6	4	2	5	3	2	1	1	0
Turkey	104	73	31	8	4	4	96	69	27
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	82	39	43	25	12	13	57	27	30
Other Asian Countries	236	136	100	74	27	47	162	109	53
Canada	113	59	54	49	30	19	64	29	35
United States of America (USA)	163	72	91	61	23	38	102	49	53
Other American Countries	94	45	49	36	15	21	58	30	28
Australia	73	37	36	41	20	21	32	17	15
Dual Citizenship	15	10	5	7	3	4	8	7	1
No Citizenship	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0

CHAPTER SEVEN

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- The percentage of children under 18 years whose parents are both alive account for 93.7.
- The percentage of children under 18 years orphaned is 6.4.
- The percentage of Children under 18 years whose both parents are dead is 1.4 percent.
- Children under 18 years who reported to have their father's dead are almost thrice (3.7%) of those who reported to have their mothers dead (1.3%).

7.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents information on survival of parents at national and regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and for making evidence-based decisions. An orphan is defined as a child under age 18 years who has lost one or both parents[7]. This definition is consistent with the United Nation 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 much more significant impact and is associated with a 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind[8]. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: - having no social network of families; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of households 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.

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[7] The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019
[8] Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 93.7 percent of all children under 18 years have both parents alive. The percentage of children whose both parents are alive decreases with increasing age from 93.7 percent for children under one year to 87.1 percent for children aged 17 years. Results further show that, children with father dead and mother alive is 3.7 percent, whereas, 1.3 percent have mother dead and father alive and 1.4 percent are with both parents' dead. In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7. 1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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	891,962	835,396	93.7	11,813	1.3	32,690	3.7	12,063	1.4
0	891,962	835,396	93.7	11,813	1.3	32,690	3.7	12,063	1.4
1	57,364	55,939	97.5	180	0.3	460	0.8	785	1.4
2	49,612	48,418	97.6	193	0.4	502	1.0	499	1.0
3	54,637	53,148	97.3	243	0.4	662	1.2	584	1.1
4	56,707	54,930	96.9	286	0.5	895	1.6	596	1.1
5	58,419	56,299	96.4	459	0.8	1,063	1.8	598	1.0
6	55,552	53,336	96.0	445	0.8	1,174	2.1	597	1.1
7	50,058	47,878	95.6	439	0.9	1,196	2.4	545	1.1
8	51,064	48,400	94.8	552	1.1	1,487	2.9	625	1.2
9	56,430	53,274	94.4	634	1.1	1,878	3.3	644	1.1
10	50,739	47,545	93.7	712	1.4	1,852	3.7	630	1.2
11	47,612	44,321	93.1	709	1.5	1,996	4.2	586	1.2
12	42,598	39,344	92.4	713	1.7	1,977	4.6	564	1.3
13	49,778	45,549	91.5	904	1.8	2,644	5.3	681	1.4
14	44,756	40,524	90.5	940	2.1	2,597	5.8	695	1.6
15	46,282	41,504	89.7	1,082	2.3	2,943	6.4	753	1.6
16	39,241	34,747	88.5	1,010	2.6	2,767	7.1	717	1.8
17	39,681	34,574	87.1	1,085	2.7	3,157	8.0	865	2.2

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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	444,636	416,451	93.7	5,813	1.3	16,156	3.6	6,216	1.4
0	28,602	27,882	97.5	91	0.3	231	0.8	398	1.4
1	24,910	24,282	97.5	111	0.4	254	1.0	263	1.1
2	27,418	26,712	97.4	122	0.4	322	1.2	262	1.0
3	28,187	27,302	96.9	153	0.5	432	1.5	300	1.1
4	29,270	28,226	96.4	241	0.8	520	1.8	283	1.0
5	28,050	26,899	95.9	232	0.8	612	2.2	307	1.1
6	24,965	23,889	95.7	239	1.0	573	2.3	264	1.1
7	25,651	24,286	94.7	281	1.1	748	2.9	336	1.3
8	27,988	26,444	94.5	309	1.1	928	3.3	307	1.1
9	24,975	23,367	93.6	350	1.4	931	3.7	327	1.3
10	24,244	22,579	93.1	347	1.4	1,012	4.2	306	1.3
11	21,355	19,683	92.2	348	1.6	1,032	4.8	292	1.4
12	25,217	23,085	91.5	457	1.8	1,322	5.2	353	1.4
13	22,258	20,192	90.7	436	2.0	1,278	5.7	352	1.6
14	22,902	20,578	89.9	531	2.3	1,406	6.1	387	1.7
15	19,690	17,418	88.5	500	2.5	1,381	7.0	391	2.0
16	19,133	16,668	87.1	494	2.6	1,513	7.9	458	2.4
17	19,821	16,959	85.6	571	2.9	1,661	8.4	630	3.2

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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	447,326	418,945	93.7	6,000	1.3	16,534	3.7	5,847	1.3
0	28,762	28,057	97.5	89	0.3	229	0.8	387	1.3
1	24,702	24,136	97.7	82	0.3	248	1.0	236	1.0
2	27,219	26,436	97.1	121	0.4	340	1.2	322	1.2
3	28,520	27,628	96.9	133	0.5	463	1.6	296	1.0
4	29,149	28,073	96.3	218	0.7	543	1.9	315	1.1
5	27,502	26,437	96.1	213	0.8	562	2.0	290	1.1
6	25,093	23,989	95.6	200	0.8	623	2.5	281	1.1
7	25,413	24,114	94.9	271	1.1	739	2.9	289	1.1
8	28,442	26,830	94.3	325	1.1	950	3.3	337	1.2
9	25,764	24,178	93.8	362	1.4	921	3.6	303	1.2
10	23,368	21,742	93.0	362	1.5	984	4.2	280	1.2
11	21,243	19,661	92.6	365	1.7	945	4.4	272	1.3
12	24,561	22,464	91.5	447	1.8	1,322	5.4	328	1.3
13	22,498	20,332	90.4	504	2.2	1,319	5.9	343	1.5
14	23,380	20,926	89.5	551	2.4	1,537	6.6	366	1.6
15	19,551	17,329	88.6	510	2.6	1,386	7.1	326	1.7
16	20,548	17,906	87.1	591	2.9	1,644	8.0	407	2.0
17	21,611	18,707	86.6	656	3.0	1,779	8.2	469	2.2

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Region

Results show that Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja Regions have the highest proportion (93.8% and 93.7% respectively) of children under 18 years with both parents alive while Kusini Unguja Region has the lowest (93.1%) (Table 7.4).

Kusini Unguja Region has the highest proportion (1.8%) of children under 18 years with both parents' dead while Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba Regions recorded the lowest (1.2% each). Furthermore, results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years is almost the same in rural and urban areas (93.9% and 93.3% respectively). Results further show that, the percentage of children who have one or both parents dead is slightly higher in urban (1,5%) than in rural (1.2%) areas (Table 7.4 and Figure 7.1).

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

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**891,962**	**835,396**	**93.7**	**11,813**	**1.3**	**32,690**	**3.7**	**12,063**	**1.4**
Rural	483,362	454,039	93.9	6,113	1.3	17,176	3.6	6,034	1.2
Urban	408,600	381,357	93.3	5,700	1.4	15,514	3.8	6,029	1.5
Kaskazini Unguja	117,766	110,388	93.7	1,388	1.2	4,217	3.6	1,773	1.5
Kusini Unguja	83,826	78,017	93.1	1,108	1.3	3,181	3.8	1,520	1.8
Mjini Magharibi	394,024	369,567	93.8	5,301	1.3	14,481	3.7	4,675	1.2
Kaskazini Pemba	149,990	140,452	93.6	2,183	1.5	5,575	3.7	1,780	1.2
Kusini Pemba	146,356	136,972	93.6	1,833	1.3	5,236	3.6	2,315	1.6

Figure 7. 1: Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
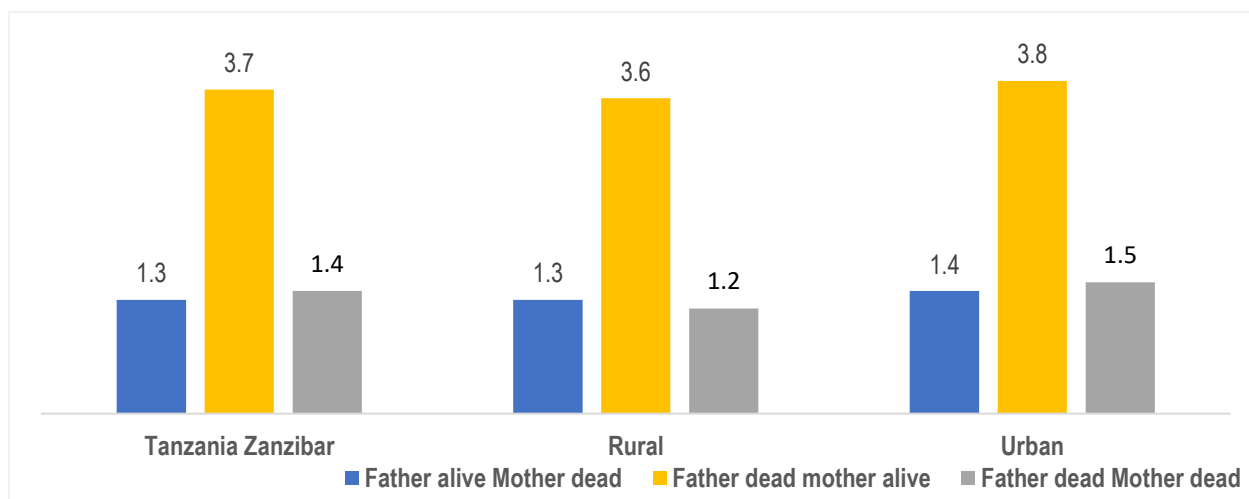
7.3 Orphanhood

Results show that, the proportion of father dead mother alive is slightly high (3.7%) compared with father alive mother dead (3.4%) while it is low (1.3%) for father alive mother dead. Also, 6.4 percent of all children had at least one parent dead, while 1.4 percent had both parents' dead. The proportion of children with at least one parent dead is higher in urban areas (6.7%) than rural areas (6.1%). Kusini Unguja Region has the highest

proportion (6.9 %) of single orphanhood while Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja Regions recorded the lowest with 6.2 percent each (Figure 7.2 and Table 7.5).

Figure 7. 2: Percentage of Orphanhood by Place of Residence, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
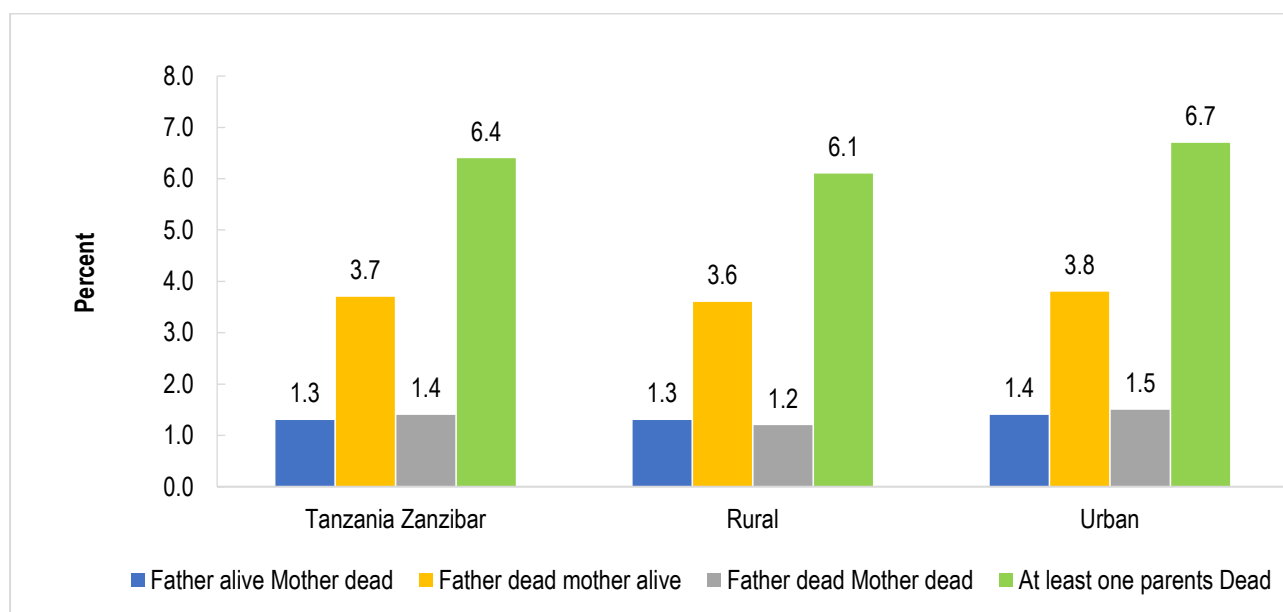
Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population under 18 years and below by Orphanhood, and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total Population	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Alive		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Zanzibar	**891,962**	**835,396**	**93.7**	**44,503**	**5.0**	**12,063**	**1.4**	**56,566**	**6.4**
Kaskazini Unguja	117,766	110,388	93.7	5,605	4.8	1,773	1.5	7,378	6.3
Kusini Unguja	83,826	78,017	93.1	4,289	5.1	1,520	1.8	5,809	6.9
Mjini Magharibi	394,024	369,567	93.8	19,782	5.0	4,675	1.2	24,457	6.2
Kaskazini Pemba	149,990	140,452	93.6	7,758	5.2	1,780	1.2	9,538	6.4
Kusini Pemba	146,356	136,972	93.6	7,069	4.8	2,315	1.6	9,384	6.4

Map 7.1 Percentage distribution of Orphans Below Age 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
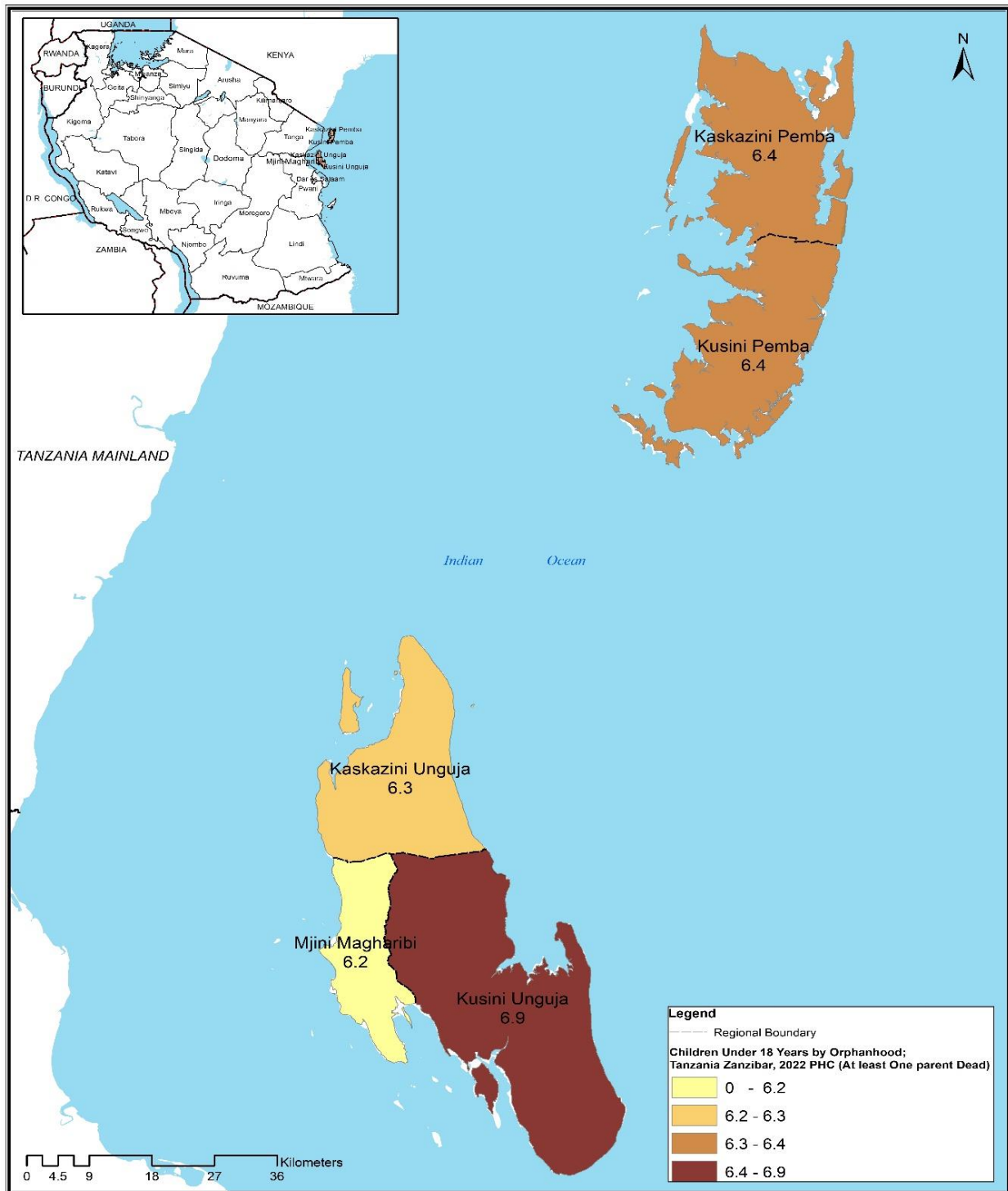
CHAPTER EIGHT

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 90.6 percent. It is higher in urban areas (95.4%) than in rural areas (85.6%).

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 85.6 percent. It is slightly higher among males (85.9%) than females (85.4%).

- About ninety six percent (95.8%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 3.5 percent had never been to school.

- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools (age 6-12) is 95.8 percent. It is higher (97.4%) in urban than in rural areas (94.5%).

- Majority (59.0%) of population aged four years and above attained ordinary level secondary education and 29.9 percent completed primary school education.

- Eight (8.3) percent of the population aged four years and above attained university education.

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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. It provides information on school attendance, and education attainment for the persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorizes 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.

Results show that out of 1.6 million persons aged five years and above, 1.4 million (88.1%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (88.9%) than females (87.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 96.1 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 70 percent are observed among 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).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (93.0%) than in rural areas (83.2%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,613,034	777,105	835,929	1,420,311	691,087	729,224	88.1	88.9	87.2
5 - 9	263,843	131,629	132,214	186,815	90,260	96,555	70.8	68.6	73.0
10-14	231,026	115,976	115,050	220,141	108,719	111,422	95.3	93.7	96.8
15 - 19	198,894	96,034	102,860	192,130	91,889	100,241	96.6	95.7	97.5
20 - 24	185,751	86,546	99,205	178,592	83,010	95,582	96.1	95.9	96.3
25 - 29	158,152	74,503	83,649	151,017	71,304	79,713	95.5	95.7	95.3
30 - 34	131,041	62,295	68,746	123,157	59,194	63,963	94.0	95.0	93.0
35 - 39	104,818	48,910	55,908	94,915	45,536	49,379	90.6	93.1	88.3
40 - 44	84,571	40,102	44,469	74,114	36,632	37,482	87.6	91.3	84.3
45 - 49	68,549	32,530	36,019	58,330	29,326	29,004	85.1	90.2	80.5
50 - 54	57,883	27,485	30,398	48,406	24,421	23,985	83.6	88.9	78.9
55 - 59	42,988	20,559	22,429	34,535	18,200	16,335	80.3	88.5	72.8
60 - 64	30,922	15,624	15,298	24,214	13,557	10,657	78.3	86.8	69.7
65 - 69	19,646	9,383	10,263	13,667	7,819	5,848	69.6	83.3	57.0
70 - 74	16,112	7,839	8,273	10,440	6,025	4,415	64.8	76.9	53.4
75 - 79	8,819	3,820	4,999	4,947	2,726	2,221	56.1	71.4	44.4
80+	10,019	3,870	6,149	4,891	2,469	2,422	48.8	63.8	39.4

Table 8. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	813,427	396,934	416,493	676,406	335,619	340,787	83.2	84.6	81.8
5 - 9	144,050	72,407	71,643	93,265	44,963	48,302	64.7	62.1	67.4
10-14	126,925	64,969	61,956	118,949	59,583	59,366	93.7	91.7	95.8
15 - 19	100,397	50,161	50,236	95,473	47,141	48,332	95.1	94.0	96.2
20 - 24	85,533	40,328	45,205	80,275	37,791	42,484	93.9	93.7	94.0
25 - 29	72,627	34,333	38,294	67,310	31,970	35,340	92.7	93.1	92.3
30 - 34	63,078	30,316	32,762	57,202	27,964	29,238	90.7	92.2	89.2
35 - 39	52,100	24,539	27,561	44,594	21,972	22,622	85.6	89.5	82.1
40 - 44	40,601	19,481	21,120	32,604	16,805	15,799	80.3	86.3	74.8
45 - 49	32,688	15,320	17,368	24,891	12,864	12,027	76.1	84.0	69.2
50 - 54	27,993	13,017	14,976	20,868	10,652	10,216	74.5	81.8	68.2
55 - 59	21,773	10,275	11,498	15,326	8,393	6,933	70.4	81.7	60.3
60 - 64	15,492	8,001	7,491	10,531	6,357	4,174	68.0	79.5	55.7
65 - 69	10,552	4,884	5,668	5,984	3,640	2,344	56.7	74.5	41.4
70 - 74	8,652	4,328	4,324	4,613	2,911	1,702	53.3	67.3	39.4
75 - 79	5,119	2,222	2,897	2,266	1,346	920	44.3	60.6	31.8
80+	5,847	2,353	3,494	2,255	1,267	988	38.6	53.8	28.3

Table 8. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	799,607	380,171	419,436	743,905	355,468	388,437	93.0	93.5	92.6
5 - 9	119,793	59,222	60,571	93,550	45,297	48,253	78.1	76.5	79.7
10-14	104,101	51,007	53,094	101,192	49,136	52,056	97.2	96.3	98.0
15 - 19	98,497	45,873	52,624	96,657	44,748	51,909	98.1	97.5	98.6
20 - 24	100,218	46,218	54,000	98,317	45,219	53,098	98.1	97.8	98.3
25 - 29	85,525	40,170	45,355	83,707	39,334	44,373	97.9	97.9	97.8
30 - 34	67,963	31,979	35,984	65,955	31,230	34,725	97.0	97.7	96.5
35 - 39	52,718	24,371	28,347	50,321	23,564	26,757	95.5	96.7	94.4
40 - 44	43,970	20,621	23,349	41,510	19,827	21,683	94.4	96.1	92.9
45 - 49	35,861	17,210	18,651	33,439	16,462	16,977	93.2	95.7	91.0
50 - 54	29,890	14,468	15,422	27,538	13,769	13,769	92.1	95.2	89.3
55 - 59	21,215	10,284	10,931	19,209	9,807	9,402	90.5	95.4	86.0
60 - 64	15,430	7,623	7,807	13,683	7,200	6,483	88.7	94.5	83.0
65 - 69	9,094	4,499	4,595	7,683	4,179	3,504	84.5	92.9	76.3
70 - 74	7,460	3,511	3,949	5,827	3,114	2,713	78.1	88.7	68.7
75 - 79	3,700	1,598	2,102	2,681	1,380	1,301	72.5	86.4	61.9
80+	4,172	1,517	2,655	2,636	1,202	1,434	63.2	79.2	54.0

Figure 8. 1: **Literacy Rate for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**
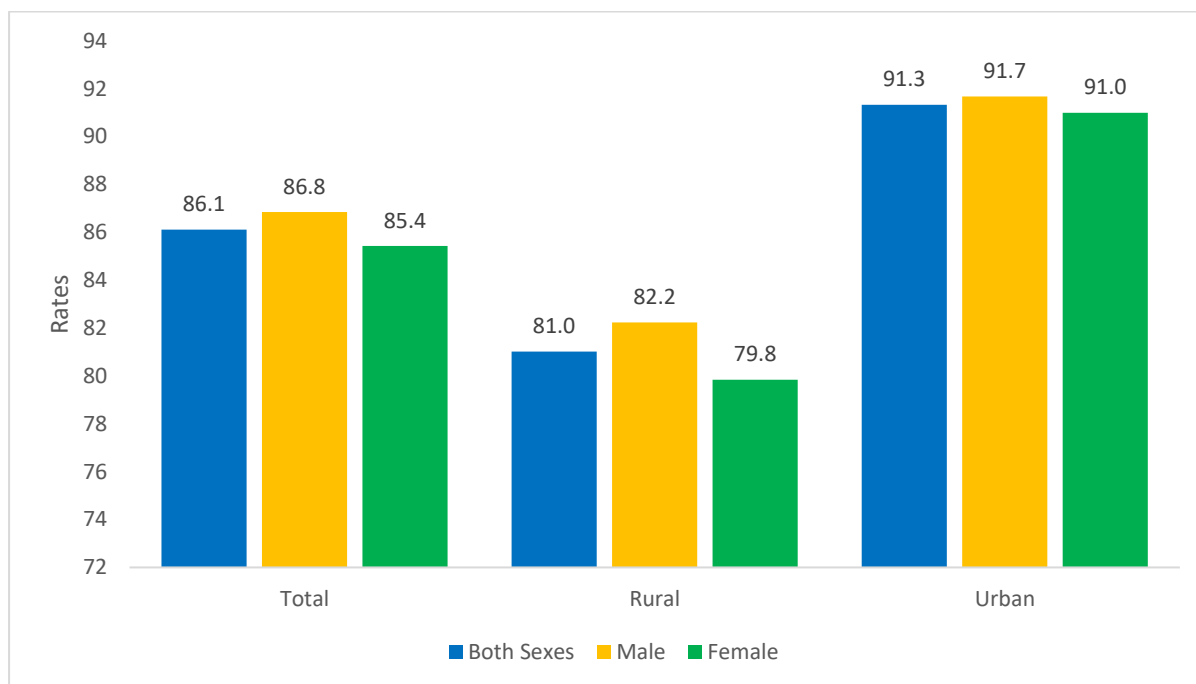
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 95 percent and the rate is highest among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 years (96.6%). 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 except for the teenagers where females are more literate than males (Table 8.4).

Literacy rate among population in primary school age is 84.3 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 96.6 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 Rate by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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)	96.6	95.5	97.5	95.2	93.9	96.5	98.1	97.4	98.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	96.4	95.8	96.9	94.5	93.9	95.2	98.1	97.7	98.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	95.5	95.5	95.5	93.1	93.2	92.9	97.8	97.7	97.8
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	84.3	82.2	86.3	80.2	77.7	82.7	89.2	87.8	90.6
Secondary School (13-16 years)	96.6	95.4	97.7	95.3	93.7	96.9	98.0	97.4	98.7
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	92.1	93.8	90.6	87.7	90.3	85.2	96.2	97.0	95.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	68.0	80.4	56.8	56.2	71.2	42.4	81.6	91.1	73.1
Population Aged 4 years and above	86.1	86.8	85.4	81.0	82.2	79.8	91.3	91.7	91.0
Population Aged 14+ years and above	90.9	93.0	88.9	86.0	89.2	83.0	95.5	96.7	94.4
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	89.9	92.6	87.5	84.3	88.3	80.7	95.1	96.6	93.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

Results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 90.6 percent and it is higher among males (92.9%) than females (88.5%). Adult Literacy rate is higher in urban areas (95.4%) than in rural areas (85.6%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
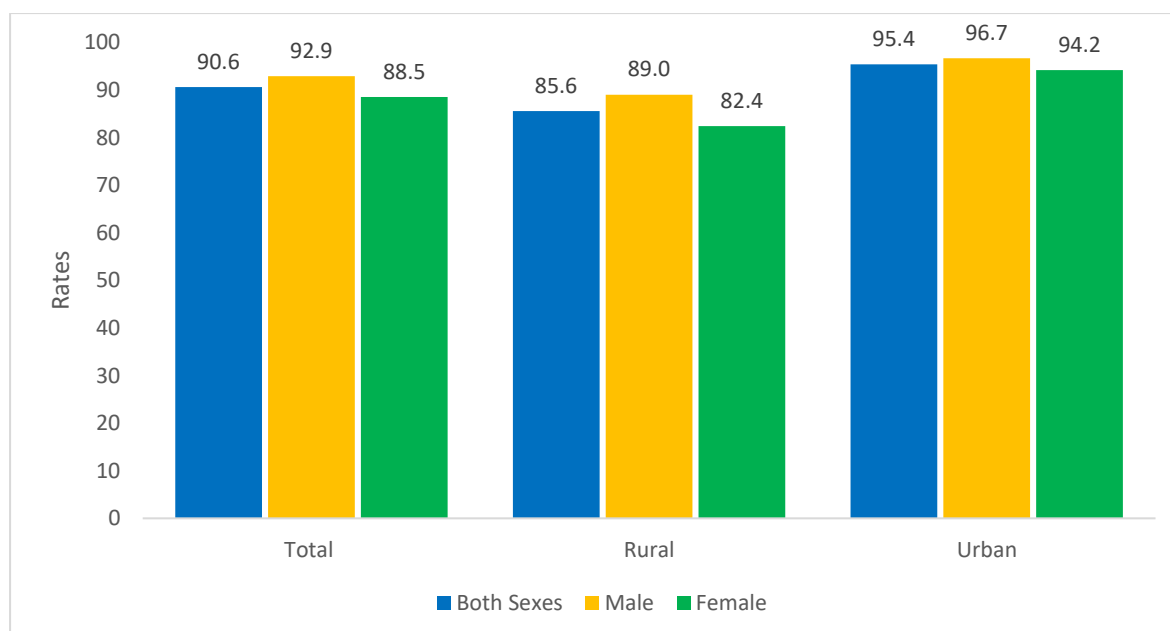
Literacy rates among adults increased from 84.2 percent in 2012 to 90.6 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (7.8 percentage point difference) than males (4.6 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3:   Adult Literacy Rates by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
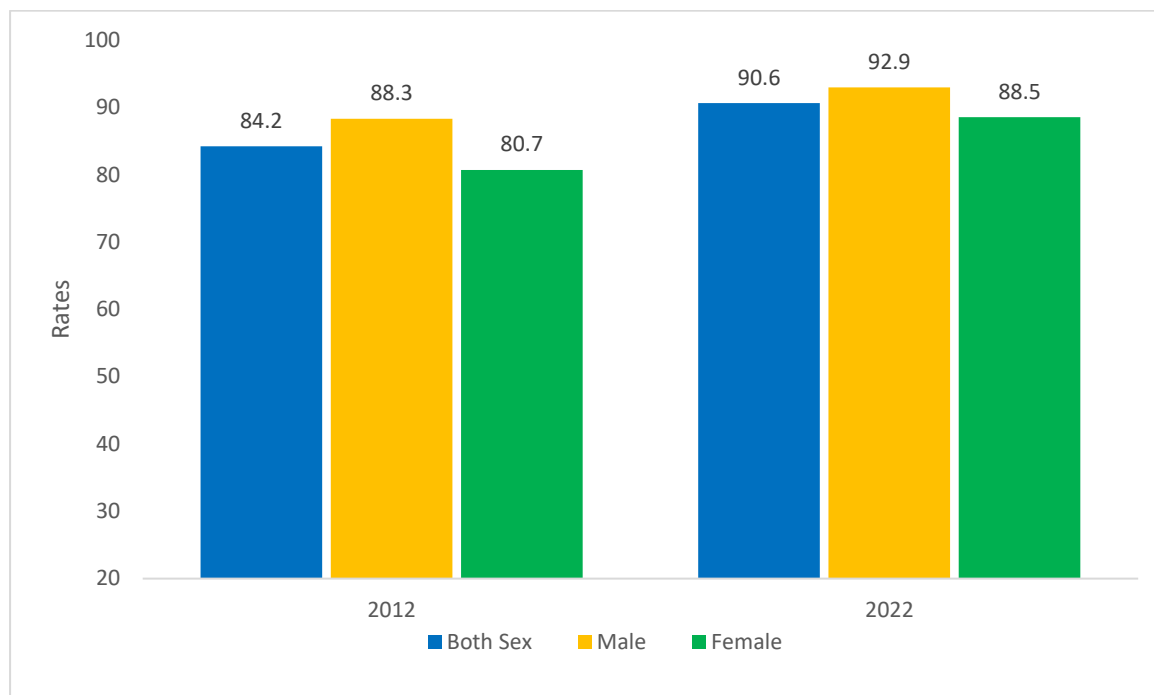
Adult literacy rates vary across regions ranging from 77.2 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 96.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi. In addition to Mjini Magharibi Region another region with adult literacy rates above 90 percent is Kusini Unguja (93.9%) as shown in Map 8.1.

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
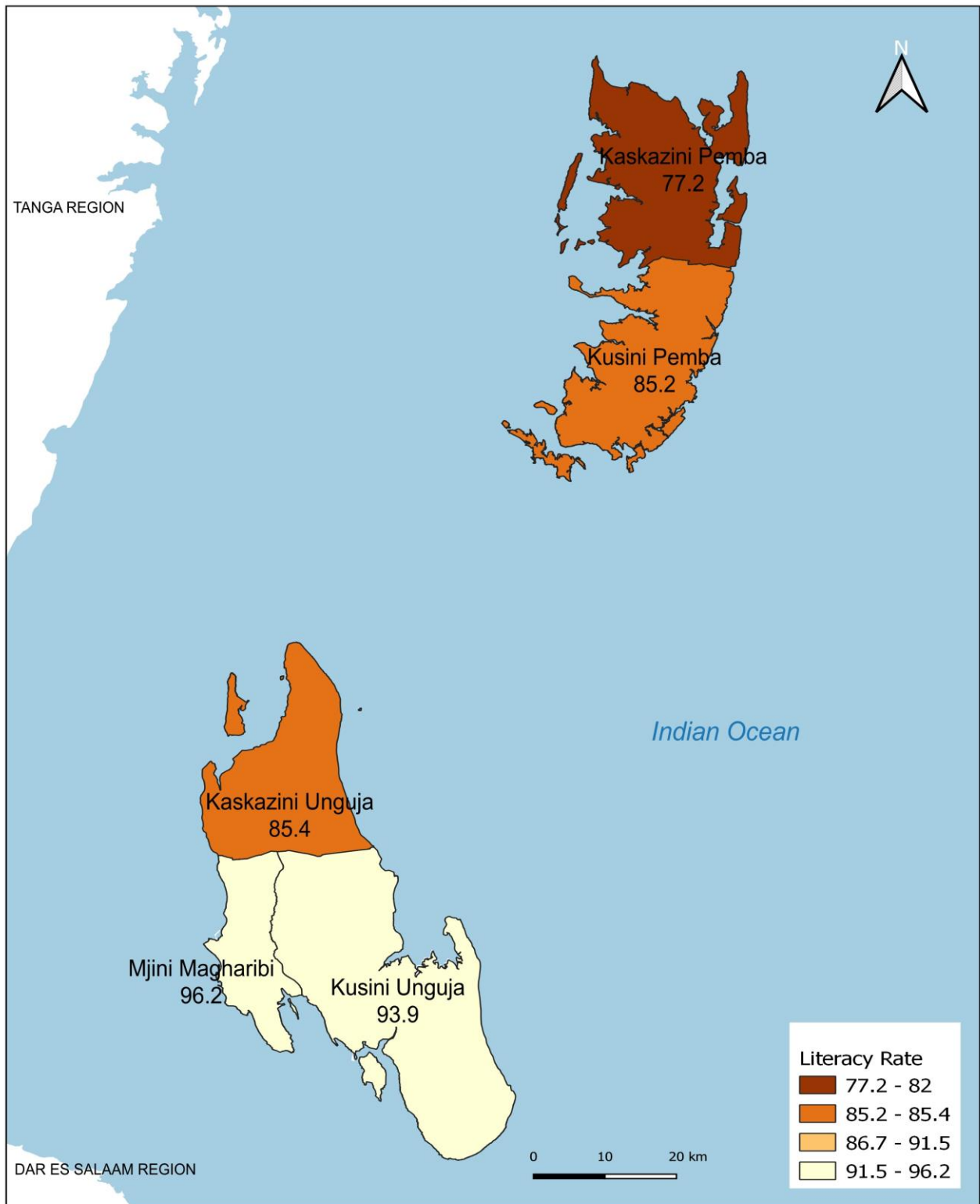
Results reveal substantial increases of 6.4 percentage points in adult literacy rates between 2012 to 2022 censuses. Kusini Pemba Region has the highest percentage point (11.9), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (9.6). Mjini Magharibi region has the lowest percentage points (Table 8.5).

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

| Region | Literacy Rate | | | | | | Percentage Points Difference | | |
| | 2012 Census | | | 2022 Census | | | | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**84.2**	**88.3**	**80.7**	**90.6**	**92.9**	**88.5**	**6.4**	**4.6**	**7.8**
Rural	72.4	75.1	69.1	85.6	89.0	82.4	13.2	13.9	13.3
Urban	88.6	90.1	87.3	95.4	96.7	94.2	6.8	6.6	6.9
Kaskazini Unguja	79.7	84.2	75.5	85.4	88.5	82.4	5.7	4.3	6.9
Kusini Unguja	88.5	92.2	85.1	93.9	95.1	92.7	5.4	2.9	7.6
Mjini Magharibi	93.1	95.6	90.9	96.2	97.3	95.3	3.1	1.7	4.4
Kaskazini Pemba	67.6	74.6	61.6	77.2	83.2	72.2	9.6	8.6	10.6
Kusini Pemba	73.3	79.5	68.1	85.2	88.8	82.0	11.9	9.3	13.9

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

Results show that literacy rate is higher in Kiswahili only (52.8%), followed by both Kiswahili and English (36.2%) and is lower for English only and other languages (0.8% each) as shown in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4.

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

| Age Group | Literacy Status | | | | | | Total |
| | Literacy In | | | | Total Literate | Illiterate | |
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**52.8**	**0.8**	**36.2**	**0.8**	**90.6**	**9.4**	**1,118,165**
15 - 19	49.2	0.8	46.2	0.4	96.6	3.4	198,894
20 - 24	51.1	0.9	43.4	0.6	96.1	3.9	185,751
25 - 29	53.0	0.9	40.7	0.9	95.5	4.5	158,152
30 - 34	54.3	0.9	37.8	1.0	94.0	6.0	131,041
35 - 39	55.8	0.8	33.0	1.0	90.6	9.4	104,818
40 - 44	56.0	0.8	29.9	0.9	87.6	12.4	84,571
45 - 49	56.2	0.9	27.0	1.0	85.1	14.9	68,549
50 - 54	57.6	1.0	24.0	1.0	83.6	16.4	57,883
55 - 59	55.0	0.8	23.5	1.0	80.3	19.7	42,988
60 - 64	51.7	0.8	24.8	1.0	78.3	21.7	30,922
65 - 69	48.3	0.5	19.8	0.9	69.6	30.4	19,646
70 - 74	47.5	0.4	16.1	0.9	64.8	35.2	16,112
75 - 79	43.4	0.4	11.1	1.2	56.1	43.9	8,819
80+	40.5	0.6	6.5	1.1	48.8	51.2	10,019

Figure 8. 4: **Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**
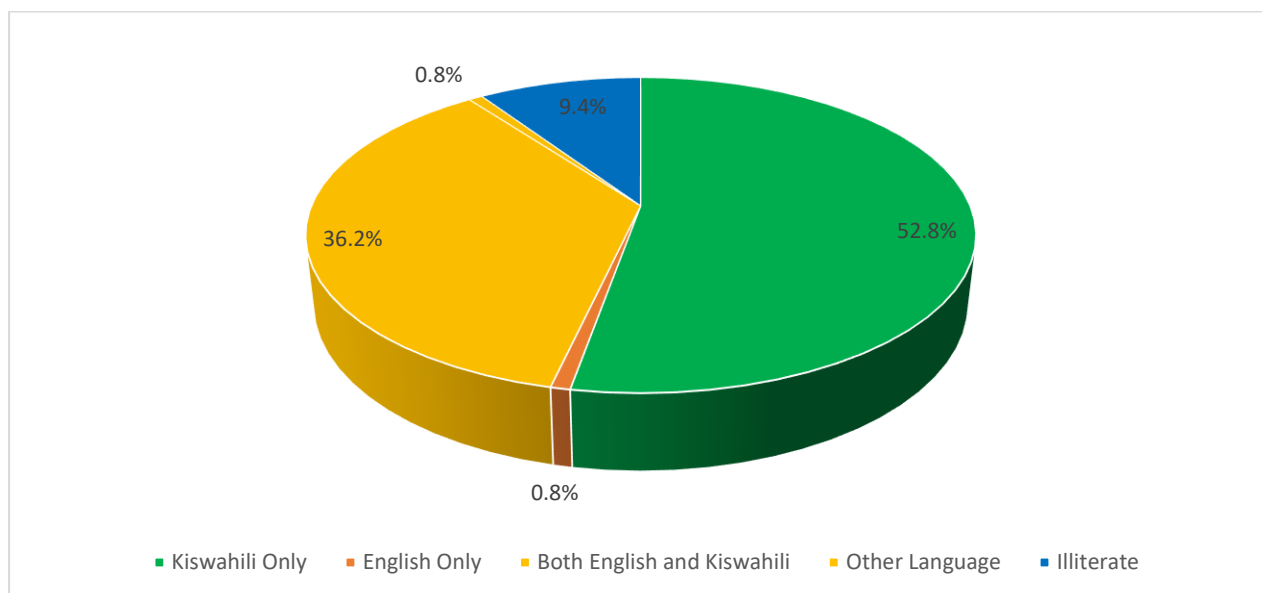
Results show that literacy rate is 90.6 percent. Further results show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (58.2%) than in urban areas (47.7%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban areas (46.0%) than in rural areas (25.7%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (49.1%) than males (46.1%) as shown in Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6

Table 8. 7: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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)			
Tanzania Zanzibar	**52.8**	**0.8**	**36.2**	**0.8**	**90.6**	**9.4**	**1,118,165**
Male	52.9	0.9	38.1	1.0	92.9	7.1	529,500
Female	52.7	0.8	34.5	0.6	88.5	11.5	588,665
Tanzania Zanzibar Rural	**58.2**	**0.9**	**25.7**	**0.7**	**85.6**	**14.4**	**542,452**
Male	60.0	1.0	27.2	0.9	89.0	11.0	259,558
Female	56.5	0.9	24.4	0.5	82.4	17.6	282,894
Tanzania Zanzibar Urban	**47.7**	**0.7**	**46.0**	**0.9**	**95.4**	**4.6**	**575,713**
Male	46.1	0.8	48.6	1.2	96.7	3.3	269,942
Female	49.1	0.7	43.8	0.7	94.2	5.8	305,771

Figure 8. 5: **Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tanzania Zanzibar Rural, 2022 PHC**
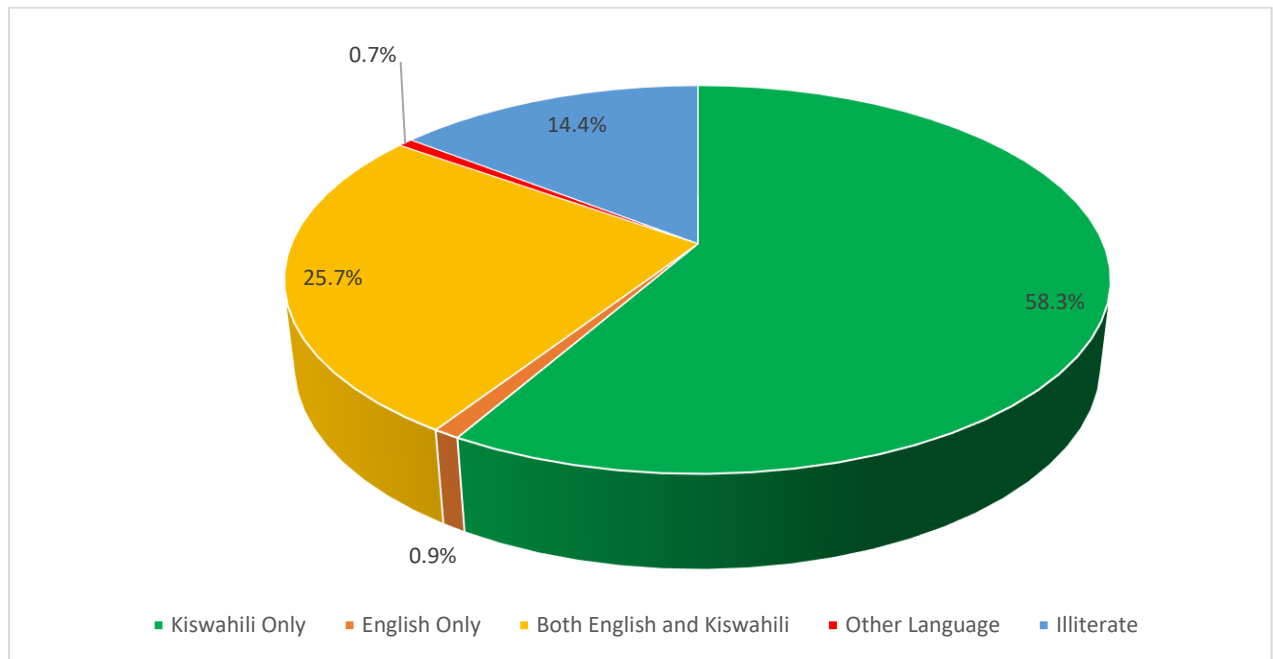
Figure 8. 6: **Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tanzania Zanzibar Urban, 2022 PHC**
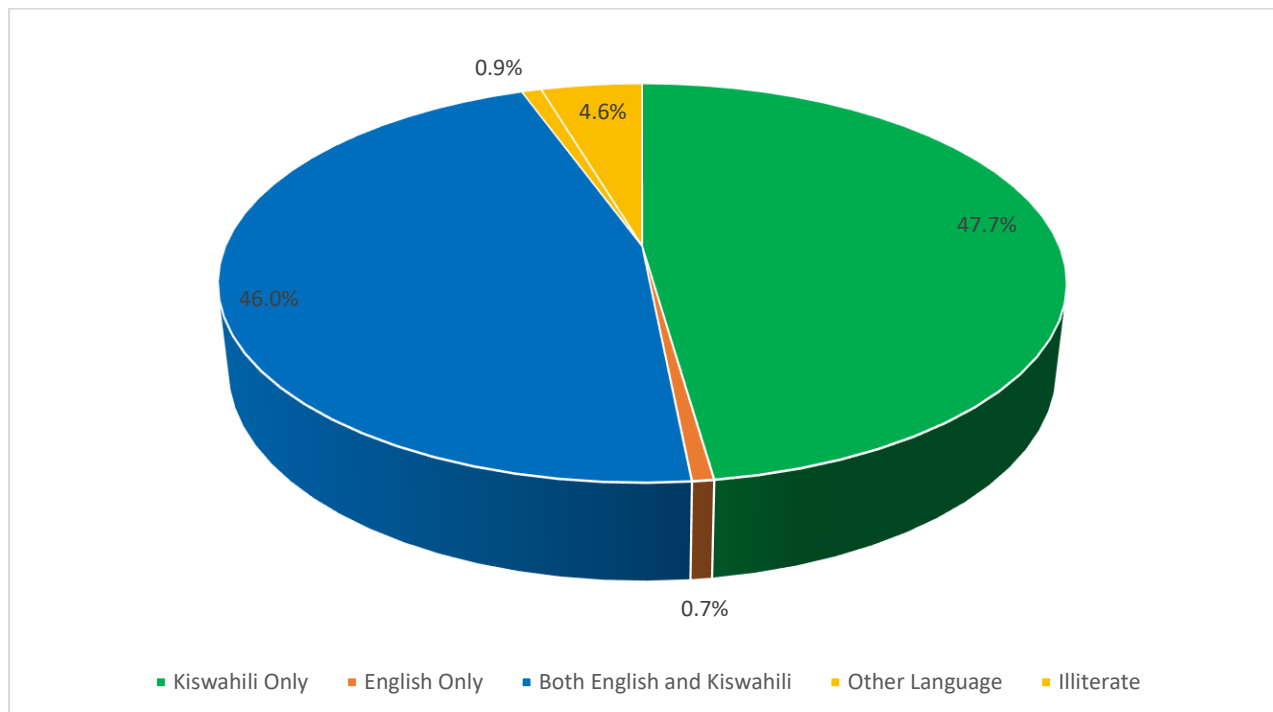
Results show that adult illiteracy levels differ across regions with Kaskazini Pemba having the highest illiteracy rate (22.8%), followed by Kusini Pemba (18.4%). The region with lowest illiteracy rate is Mjini Magharibi (3.8%), followed by Kusini Unguja (6.1%) (Table 8.8).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tanzania Zanzibar	**52.8**	**0.8**	**36.2**	**0.8**	**90.6**	**9.4**	**1,118,165**
Rural	61.1	0.8	20.8	0.5	83.2	16.8	813,427
Urban	51.8	0.6	39.9	0.7	93.0	7.0	799,607
Kaskazini Unguja	58.8	1.7	23.4	1.4	85.4	14.6	154,819
Kusini Unguja	60.3	1.3	31.5	0.9	93.9	6.1	122,547
Mjini Magharibi	48.8	0.5	46.1	0.8	96.2	3.8	553,188
Kaskazini Pemba	50.4	0.8	25.5	0.5	77.2	22.8	142,447
Kusini Pemba	57.4	0.7	26.5	0.6	85.2	14.8	145,164

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.

Results show that out of 1.6 million persons aged 5 years and above, 1.4 million (85.6%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is slightly higher among males (85.9%) than females (85.4%). Numeracy rate vary across age groups ranging from 55.5 percent (age group 80 and above) to 93.1 percent (age group 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 each). Numeracy rate in urban areas (89.7%) is higher than in rural areas (81.7%). Furthermore, in most of age groups the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas except in age groups 5-9 to 20 - 24 (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; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	85.6	85.9	85.4	81.7	82.2	81.2	89.7	89.8	89.5
5-9	61.9	59.8	63.9	56.5	54.2	58.8	68.3	66.8	69.8
10-14	89.5	88.0	91.0	87.5	85.7	89.3	92.0	91.0	92.9
15 - 19	92.5	91.5	93.4	90.7	89.5	91.8	94.2	93.6	94.8
20 - 24	92.8	92.7	93.0	90.8	90.4	91.1	94.6	94.6	94.5
25 - 29	93.1	93.5	92.8	90.9	91.4	90.5	95.0	95.3	94.8
30 - 34	93.1	94.1	92.1	90.8	92.2	89.5	95.2	95.9	94.5
35 - 39	91.7	93.5	90.1	88.8	91.5	86.4	94.6	95.5	93.8
40 - 44	90.7	93.1	88.5	86.5	90.4	83.0	94.6	95.7	93.6
45 - 49	89.6	92.7	86.9	84.4	89.4	80.1	94.3	95.6	93.2
50 - 54	88.6	92.2	85.5	83.4	88.5	79.1	93.5	95.6	91.6
55 - 59	86.6	91.7	81.9	80.7	87.9	74.3	92.6	95.6	89.9
60 - 64	85.0	90.9	79.1	79.1	87.0	70.7	90.9	94.9	87.1
65 - 69	78.4	88.0	69.8	70.7	83.1	60.2	87.4	93.3	81.6
70 - 74	73.3	82.9	64.2	65.7	76.8	54.6	82.1	90.4	74.8
75–79	65.6	77.7	56.3	58.3	71.9	47.9	75.7	86.0	68.0
80+	55.5	69.7	46.7	49.2	62.8	40.1	64.5	80.6	55.5

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rate for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
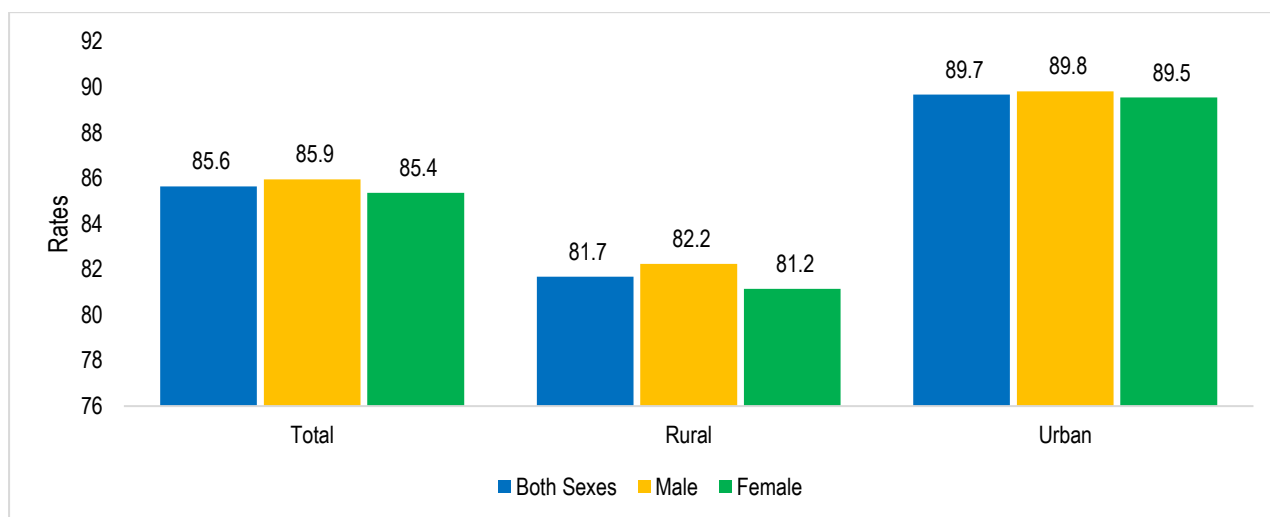
The results reveal that numeracy rate (92.8%) for the youth aged 15–35 years percent is slightly higher than for teenagers aged 13–19 years (92.2%). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. The rate among youth aged 15–35 years for males and females is 92.8 percent each. For the teenager age, the rate is higher for females (93.2%) than for males (91.1%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (94.4%) in urban than in rural areas (88.6%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Results reveal that numeracy rate for primary school age (6–12 years) is 67.4 percent. It is higher among females (69.4%) than males (65.3%). Numeracy rate for secondary school age (13-16 years) is 92.0 percent, it is higher among females (93.2%) than males (90.8%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rate for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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)	92.2	91.1	93.2	90.4	89.1	91.7	94.0	93.3	94.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	92.6	92.0	93.2	90.7	89.9	91.5	94.4	94.1	94.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	92.8	92.8	92.8	90.7	90.7	90.7	94.7	94.7	94.6
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	67.4	65.3	69.4	61.7	59.5	63.9	92.9	93.2	92.6
Secondary School (13-16 years)	92.0	90.8	93.2	90.4	88.8	91.9	94.0	93.2	94.7
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	91.6	92.7	90.7	88.6	90.3	87.1	94.4	95.0	93.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	75.8	85.4	67.3	68.4	79.9	58.0	84.3	91.8	77.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	83.3	83.5	83.2	79.2	79.6	78.8	87.6	87.6	87.6
Population Aged 4 years and above	90.6	92.1	89.3	87.3	89.5	85.4	93.8	94.7	92.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	90.3	92.3	88.6	86.7	89.5	84.2	93.7	94.9	92.6

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 90.6 percent. It is higher in urban areas (93.8%) than in rural areas (87.2%). Adult numeracy rate is higher for males (92.2%) than females (89.2%). Similar pattern is observed across all regions. The rates vary across regions ranging from 84.0 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 94.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi (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 Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,085,482**	**507,574**	**577,908**	**983,279**	**468,068**	**515,211**	**90.6**	**92.2**	**89.2**
Rural	525,339	247,950	277,389	457,985	221,942	236,043	87.2	89.5	85.1
Urban	560,143	259,624	300,519	525,294	246,126	279,168	93.8	94.8	92.9
Kaskazini Unguja	146,000	69,728	76,272	124,285	60,996	63,289	85.1	87.5	83.0
Kusini Unguja	113,469	55,420	58,049	105,807	52,130	53,677	93.2	94.1	92.5
Mjini Magharibi	545,327	254,467	290,860	512,827	241,573	271,254	94.0	94.9	93.3
Kaskazini Pemba	140,219	63,972	76,247	117,769	55,985	61,784	84.0	87.5	81.0
Kusini Pemba	140,467	63,987	76,480	122,591	57,384	65,207	87.3	89.7	85.3

Map 8. 2: Numeracy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
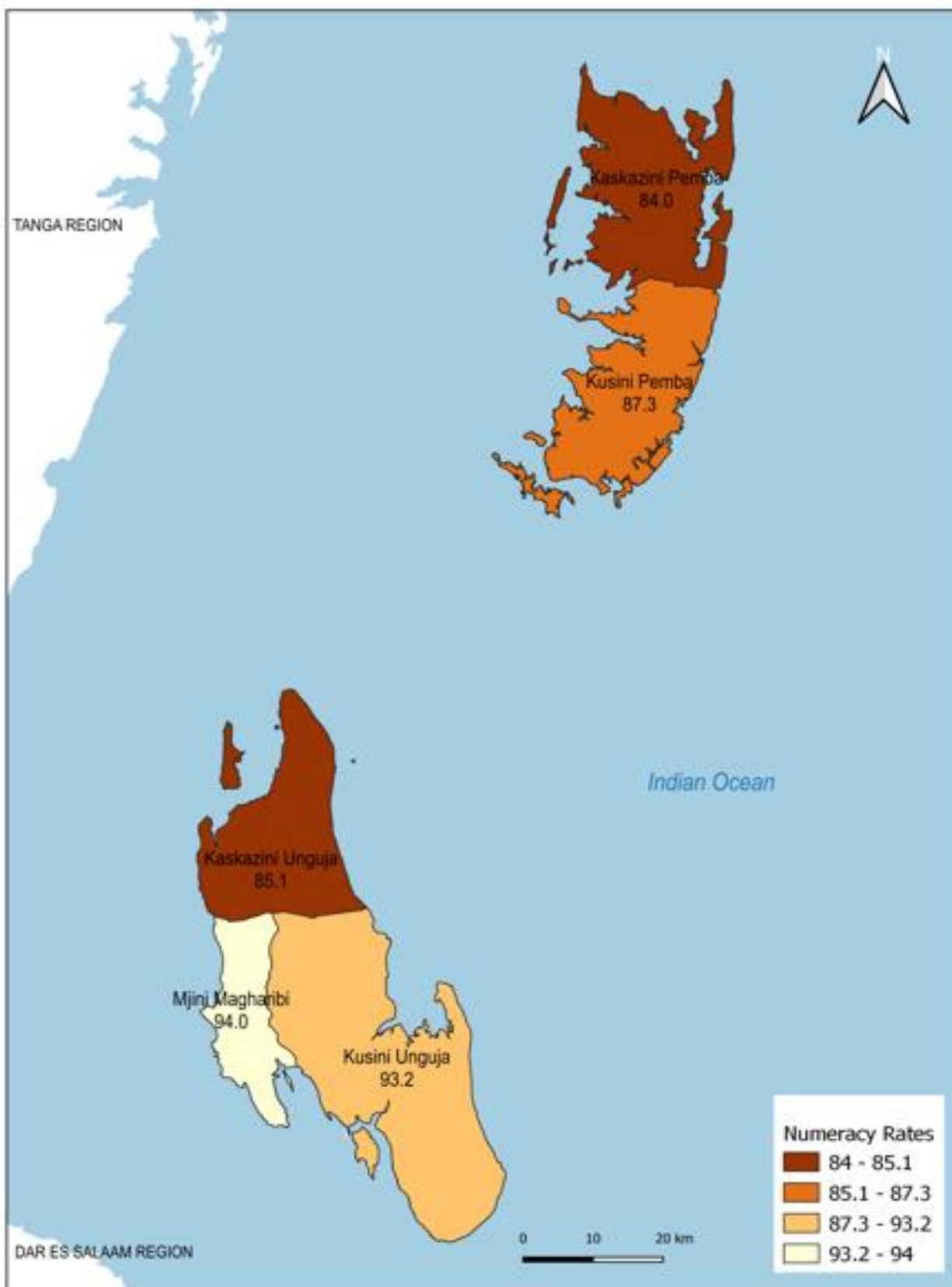
8.4   Education

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

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 1.7 million persons aged four years and above, 34.3 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 38.0 percent are attending school, 16.6 percent have dropped out and 11.2 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (12.8%) compared with males (9.4%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (18.9%) among males than females (14.5%) (Figure 8.8).

About ninety seven percent (95.8%) of the primary school population (age 6 -12) are attending school and 3.5 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 13 -16 years, 89.5 percent are attending, 1.3 percent had never been to school, while 2.2 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (7.0%) than primary school (0.6%) (Table 8.12).

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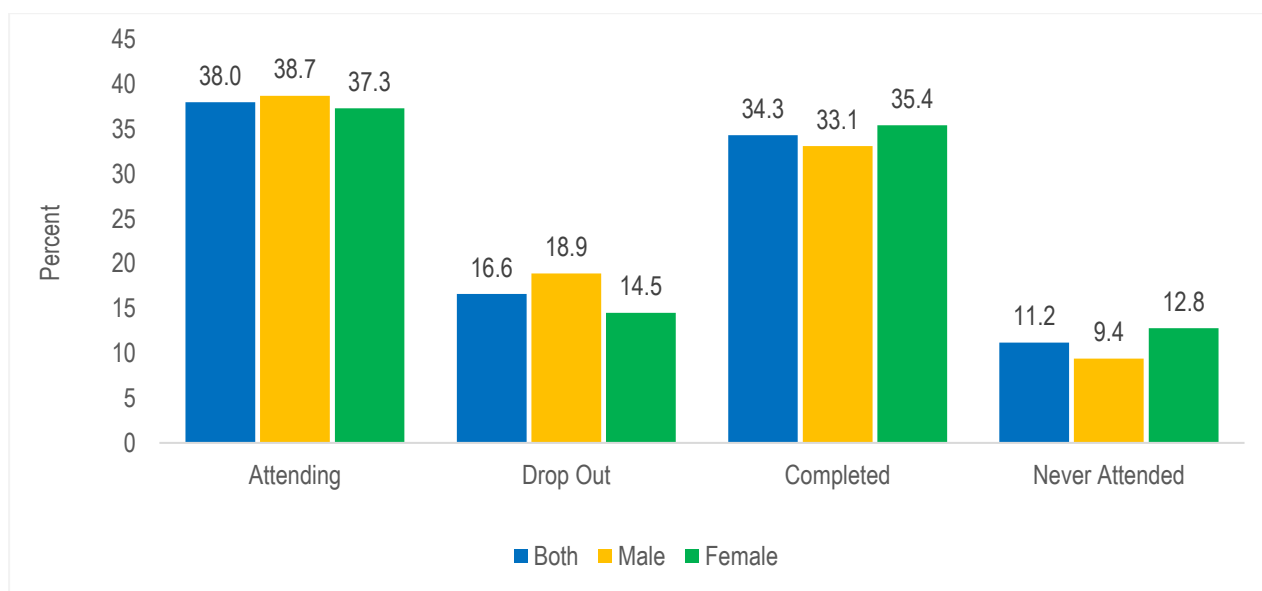
Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

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	1,671,453	38.0	16.6	34.3	11.2	806,375	38.7	18.9	33.1	9.4	865,078	37.3	14.5	35.4	12.8
4	58,419	38.3	0.1	0.0	61.5	29,270	36.8	0.1	0.0	63.1	29,149	39.9	0.0	0.0	60.0
5	55,552	74.0	0.1	0.1	25.8	28,050	72.0	0.1	0.0	27.8	27,502	75.9	0.1	0.1	23.9
4-5	**113,971**	**55.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**44.1**	**57,320**	**54.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**45.8**	**56,651**	**57.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**42.4**
6	50,058	88.5	0.2	0.1	11.3	24,965	87.2	0.2	0.1	12.4	25,093	89.7	0.1	0.1	10.1
7	51,064	94.2	0.3	0.1	5.4	25,651	93.5	0.3	0.1	6.1	25,413	95.0	0.2	0.1	4.7
8	56,430	97.0	0.3	0.1	2.6	27,988	96.4	0.4	0.1	3.1	28,442	97.6	0.2	0.1	2.1
9	50,739	97.9	0.4	0.1	1.5	24,975	97.4	0.6	0.1	1.9	25,764	98.5	0.3	0.1	1.1
10	47,612	98.1	0.7	0.1	1.2	24,244	97.5	1.0	0.1	1.4	23,368	98.7	0.3	0.1	0.9
11	42,598	98.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	21,355	97.6	1.2	0.2	1.1	21,243	98.6	0.5	0.1	0.8
12	49,778	97.2	1.5	0.2	1.0	25,217	96.3	2.1	0.2	1.3	24,561	98.1	0.9	0.2	0.8
6-12	**348,279**	**95.8**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**3.5**	**174,395**	**95.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**4.0**	**173,884**	**96.6**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**3.0**
13	44,756	96.1	2.6	0.3	1.0	22,258	94.8	3.8	0.3	1.2	22,498	97.4	1.4	0.4	0.8
14	46,282	93.0	4.8	0.9	1.3	22,902	91.3	6.4	0.6	1.6	23,380	94.7	3.1	1.2	1.0
15	39,241	87.6	8.7	2.3	1.5	19,690	84.8	11.9	1.6	1.7	19,551	90.4	5.5	2.9	1.3
16	39,681	79.7	12.9	5.8	1.6	19,133	76.2	17.6	4.5	1.7	20,548	82.9	8.5	7.0	1.5
13 - 16	**169,960**	**89.5**	**7.0**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**83,983**	**87.3**	**9.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**85,977**	**91.6**	**4.5**	**2.8**	**1.1**
17	41,432	64.0	17.5	16.6	1.9	19,821	62.0	23.2	12.8	2.0	21,611	65.8	12.3	20.0	1.8
18	42,758	41.9	21.9	33.6	2.5	20,643	42.9	28.4	26.0	2.7	22,115	41.1	15.9	40.8	2.3
19	35,782	26.8	23.1	47.4	2.7	16,747	28.9	30.0	38.5	2.6	19,035	25.0	17.1	55.2	2.7
18 - 19	**78,540**	**35.1**	**22.5**	**39.9**	**2.6**	**37,390**	**36.6**	**29.1**	**31.6**	**2.6**	**41,150**	**33.6**	**16.4**	**47.5**	**2.5**
20	42,634	16.5	26.1	53.7	3.8	20,065	17.6	32.5	46.1	3.8	22,569	15.5	20.3	60.4	3.7
21	31,655	15.0	23.4	58.8	2.7	14,898	15.3	29.0	53.0	2.7	16,757	14.8	18.4	64.0	2.8
22	43,030	10.5	25.2	60.7	3.6	19,986	11.1	30.6	54.8	3.5	23,044	10.0	20.6	65.8	3.6
23	37,086	8.8	24.2	63.7	3.2	17,029	9.2	29.7	57.9	3.3	20,057	8.5	19.6	68.7	3.1
24	31,346	6.7	23.6	66.6	3.1	14,568	7.7	29.4	59.7	3.2	16,778	5.8	18.6	72.6	3.1
20 - 24	**185,751**	**11.7**	**24.6**	**60.4**	**3.3**	**86,546**	**12.4**	**30.4**	**53.9**	**3.3**	**99,205**	**11.1**	**19.6**	**66.0**	**3.3**
25+	**733,520**	**1.3**	**26.3**	**57.0**	**15.4**	**346,920**	**1.5**	**29.0**	**58.8**	**10.7**	**386,600**	**1.1**	**23.9**	**55.4**	**19.6**

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is more than twice (15.2%) than urban areas (7.1%). Likewise, dropouts are more in rural (18.8%) than in urban areas (14.4%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher in urban areas (41.6%) than in rural areas (27.1%). (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: **Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**
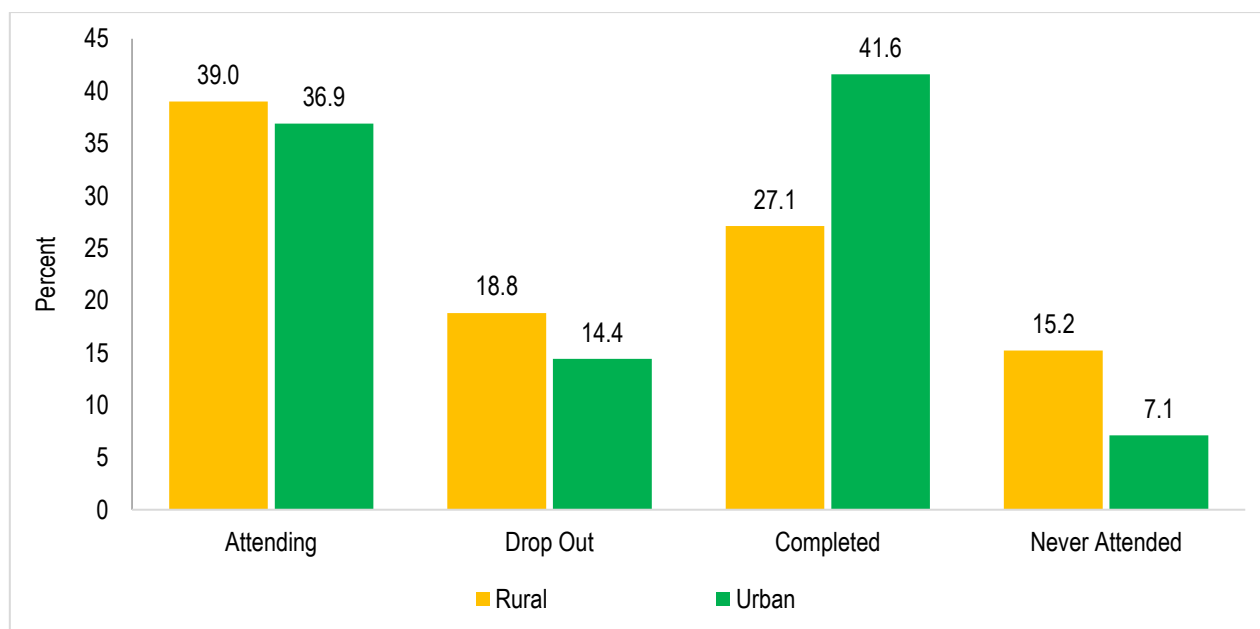
Table 8. 13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Zanzibar Rural, 2022 PHC

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	845,262	39.0	18.8	27.1	15.2	413,087	39.6	21.6	26.0	12.7	432,175	38.4	16.0	28.1	17.5
4	31,835	33.4	0.1	0.0	66.5	16,153	31.7	0.1	0.0	68.2	15,682	35.1	0.1	0.1	64.7
5	30,488	69.0	0.1	0.0	30.8	15,476	66.5	0.1	0.0	33.3	15,012	71.6	0.1	0.1	28.2
4-5	62,323	50.8	0.1	0.0	49.0	31,629	48.7	0.1	0.0	51.1	30,694	53.0	0.1	0.1	46.9
6	27,597	85.4	0.2	0.0	14.3	13,906	83.8	0.2	0.1	15.9	13,691	87.0	0.2	0.0	12.8
7	27,841	92.4	0.3	0.1	7.2	14,047	91.4	0.4	0.1	8.1	13,794	93.3	0.2	0.1	6.4
8	30,580	95.9	0.4	0.1	3.6	15,367	95.1	0.6	0.1	4.3	15,213	96.8	0.3	0.1	2.9
9	27,544	97.3	0.6	0.1	2.0	13,611	96.5	0.8	0.1	2.5	13,933	98.1	0.4	0.1	1.5
10	26,280	97.3	1.0	0.1	1.6	13,639	96.5	1.4	0.1	2.0	12,641	98.3	0.5	0.1	1.2
11	23,102	97.4	1.2	0.1	1.2	11,755	96.7	1.8	0.1	1.5	11,347	98.2	0.7	0.1	1.0
12	27,656	96.3	2.1	0.1	1.5	14,362	95.0	3.0	0.1	1.9	13,294	97.7	1.1	0.2	1.1
6-12	190,600	94.5	0.8	0.1	4.6	96,687	93.5	1.2	0.1	5.2	93,913	95.5	0.5	0.1	3.9
13	24,690	95.0	3.4	0.3	1.3	12,545	93.1	5.0	0.3	1.7	12,145	97.0	1.7	0.3	1.0
14	25,197	91.5	6.0	0.7	1.9	12,668	89.0	8.2	0.5	2.3	12,529	94.0	3.7	0.8	1.4
15	20,943	85.4	10.8	1.6	2.1	10,732	81.1	15.0	1.5	2.4	10,211	90.0	6.4	1.8	1.7
16	20,650	77.5	15.6	4.7	2.2	10,224	71.9	21.6	4.1	2.4	10,426	83.0	9.7	5.2	2.0
13 - 16	91,480	87.9	8.6	1.7	1.8	46,169	84.5	11.9	1.5	2.2	45,311	91.4	5.2	1.9	1.5
17	20,723	62.7	20.8	13.9	2.6	10,281	58.6	27.7	11.1	2.6	10,442	66.8	13.9	16.6	2.7
18	21,087	40.7	26.5	29.2	3.5	10,688	40.4	34.2	21.8	3.6	10,399	41.1	18.7	36.9	3.4
19	16,994	24.8	28.7	42.7	3.8	8,236	27.3	36.4	32.7	3.6	8,758	22.5	21.4	52.1	3.9
18 - 19	38,081	33.6	27.5	35.3	3.6	18,924	34.7	35.1	26.5	3.6	19,157	32.6	19.9	43.9	3.6
20	20,571	13.6	32.3	48.4	5.7	9,839	15.7	40.0	39.2	5.2	10,732	11.8	25.3	56.8	6.2
21	14,398	11.0	29.9	54.7	4.3	6,845	12.1	36.5	47.2	4.2	7,553	10.0	24.0	61.5	4.5
22	19,888	7.1	31.4	55.9	5.6	9,344	8.3	37.9	48.6	5.2	10,544	6.0	25.7	62.4	5.9
23	16,781	5.7	30.9	58.3	5.0	7,756	7.0	37.3	50.7	5.0	9,025	4.7	25.4	64.9	5.1
24	13,895	4.5	30.6	59.9	5.0	6,544	5.9	37.8	51.4	4.8	7,351	3.2	24.2	67.5	5.1
20 - 24	85,533	8.6	31.1	55.0	5.2	40,328	10.1	38.0	46.9	4.9	45,205	7.3	25.0	62.3	5.4
25+	356,522	1.1	30.2	46.0	22.7	169,069	1.3	34.2	48.3	16.2	187,453	1.0	26.6	44.0	28.4

Table 8. 14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Zanzibar 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	826,191	36.9	14.4	41.6	7.1	393,288	37.7	16.0	40.5	5.9	432,903	36.2	13.0	42.6	8.1
4	26,584	44.3	0.1	0.0	55.6	13,117	43.0	0.1	0.1	56.9	13,467	45.5	0.0	0.0	54.5
5	25,064	80.0	0.2	0.1	19.8	12,574	78.8	0.1	0.1	21.0	12,490	81.1	0.2	0.1	18.6
4-5	51,648	61.6	0.1	0.1	38.2	25,691	60.5	0.1	0.1	39.3	25,957	62.6	0.1	0.1	37.2
6	22,461	92.2	0.2	0.1	7.5	11,059	91.5	0.2	0.1	8.1	11,402	92.9	0.1	0.1	6.9
7	23,223	96.5	0.2	0.1	3.2	11,604	96.0	0.2	0.1	3.6	11,619	96.9	0.2	0.1	2.8
8	25,850	98.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	12,621	98.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	13,229	98.7	0.1	0.1	1.1
9	23,195	98.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	11,364	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	11,831	99.0	0.2	0.1	0.7
10	21,332	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	10,605	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	10,727	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
11	19,496	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	9,600	98.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	9,896	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
12	22,122	98.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	10,855	98.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	11,267	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
6-12	157,679	97.4	0.3	0.1	2.1	77,708	97.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	79,971	97.8	0.2	0.1	1.9
13	20,066	97.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	9,713	97.0	2.2	0.2	0.6	10,353	97.7	1.1	0.6	0.6
14	21,085	94.9	3.3	1.2	0.6	10,234	94.1	4.3	0.8	0.9	10,851	95.6	2.5	1.5	0.4
15	18,298	90.0	6.2	3.0	0.8	8,958	89.2	8.0	1.8	0.9	9,340	90.7	4.4	4.1	0.7
16	19,031	82.0	10.0	7.1	1.0	8,909	81.1	13.0	4.9	1.0	10,122	82.7	7.3	8.9	1.0
13 - 16	78,480	91.2	5.2	2.8	0.8	37,814	90.6	6.7	1.9	0.8	40,666	91.8	3.8	3.7	0.7
17	20,709	65.3	14.2	19.3	1.2	9,540	65.7	18.3	14.7	1.3	11,169	65.0	10.8	23.2	1.0
18	21,671	43.1	17.5	37.9	1.5	9,955	45.6	22.3	30.5	1.6	11,716	41.0	13.4	44.2	1.3
19	18,788	28.7	18.1	51.6	1.6	8,511	30.5	23.8	44.1	1.7	10,277	27.2	13.3	57.9	1.6
18 - 19	40,459	36.4	17.8	44.3	1.5	18,466	38.6	23.0	36.8	1.6	21,993	34.5	13.4	50.6	1.5
20	22,063	19.2	20.3	58.6	1.9	10,226	19.5	25.4	52.7	2.4	11,837	18.9	15.9	63.6	1.6
21	17,257	18.4	17.9	62.3	1.4	8,053	18.0	22.7	57.9	1.4	9,204	18.7	13.8	66.1	1.4
22	23,142	13.5	19.9	64.8	1.8	10,642	13.5	24.3	60.3	2.0	12,500	13.4	16.2	68.6	1.8
23	20,305	11.4	18.7	68.2	1.7	9,273	11.0	23.3	63.9	1.8	11,032	11.7	14.9	71.8	1.6
24	17,451	8.4	18.0	71.9	1.7	8,024	9.2	22.5	66.5	1.9	9,427	7.8	14.2	76.5	1.5
20 - 24	100,218	14.3	19.1	64.9	1.7	46,218	14.4	23.7	60.0	1.9	54,000	14.2	15.1	69.1	1.6
25+	376,998	1.5	22.6	67.4	8.5	177,851	1.7	24.1	68.8	5.4	199,147	1.3	21.3	66.2	11.2

Kusini Unguja Region has the highest (19.7%) dropout rate while Mjini Magharibi has the lowest (14.3%) Further, results show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all regions (Tables 8.17, 8.18 and 8.19).

Among all regions, Kaskazini Pemba has the highest percentage (21.8%) of persons who had never attended school while Mjini Magharibi has the lowest with 6.5 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all regions in both rural and urban areas (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 Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
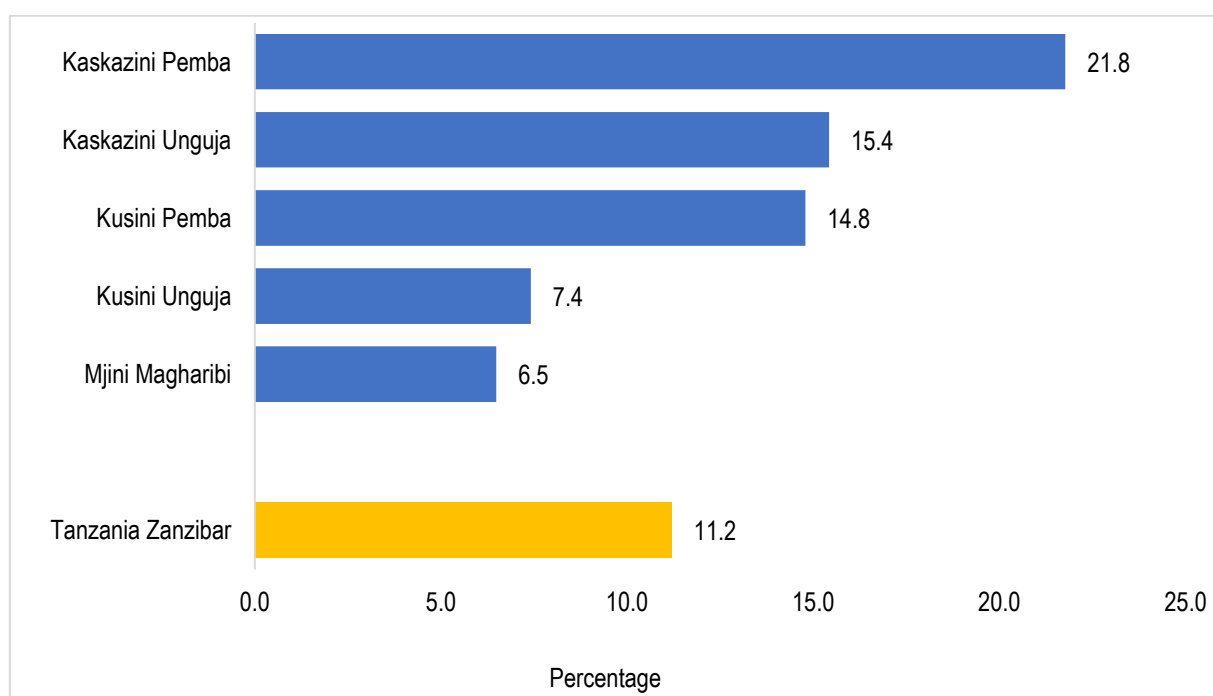
Table 8. 15: **Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC**

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,671,453**	**38.0**	**16.6**	**34.3**	**11.2**	**806,375**	**38.7**	**18.9**	**33.1**	**9.4**	**865,078**	**37.3**	**14.5**	**35.4**	**12.8**
Rural	845,262	39.0	18.8	27.1	15.2	413,087	39.6	21.6	26.0	12.7	432,175	38.4	16.0	28.1	17.5
Urban	826,191	36.9	14.4	41.6	7.1	393,288	37.7	16.0	40.5	5.9	432,903	36.2	13.0	42.6	8.1
Kaskazini Unguja	227,704	35.3	19.2	30.0	15.4	111,750	35.0	23.9	28.4	12.7	115,954	35.6	14.7	31.6	18.1
Kusini Unguja	174,664	32.8	19.7	40.1	7.4	87,740	32.7	21.6	39.3	6.4	86,924	32.9	17.8	40.9	8.4
Mjini Magharibi	794,689	36.7	14.3	42.6	6.5	378,417	37.4	15.8	41.3	5.5	416,272	36.0	12.9	43.7	7.4
Kaskazini Pemba	237,574	42.9	17.5	17.8	21.8	114,315	44.5	19.7	17.4	18.4	123,259	41.4	15.5	18.2	24.9
Kusini Pemba	236,822	43.8	18.8	22.6	14.8	114,153	45.4	21.2	21.2	12.3	122,669	42.3	16.6	24.0	17.1

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

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**845,262**	**39.0**	**18.8**	**27.1**	**15.2**	**413,087**	**39.6**	**21.6**	**26.0**	**12.7**	**432,175**	**38.4**	**16.0**	**28.1**	**17.5**
Kaskazini Unguja	189,258	36.1	19.3	28.1	16.5	92,885	35.8	24.3	26.4	13.4	96,373	36.4	14.4	29.7	19.5
Kusini Unguja	139,303	32.8	20.2	39.3	7.6	70,594	32.7	22.2	38.6	6.6	68,709	33.0	18.2	40.1	8.7
Mjini Magharibi	159,922	37.6	16.5	38.1	7.8	76,880	38.1	18.3	36.6	7.0	83,042	37.2	14.8	39.4	8.6
Kaskazini Pemba	186,497	42.9	18.1	14.8	24.2	90,014	44.5	20.5	14.3	20.7	96,483	41.4	15.9	15.3	27.5
Kusini Pemba	170,282	44.2	19.8	19.2	16.7	82,714	46.0	22.4	17.7	13.9	87,568	42.5	17.4	20.7	19.4

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

Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**826,191**	**36.9**	**14.4**	**41.6**	**7.1**	**393,288**	**37.7**	**16.0**	**40.5**	**5.9**	**432,903**	**36.2**	**13.0**	**42.6**	**8.1**
Kaskazini Unguja	38,446	31.3	19.1	39.6	10.0	18,865	31.0	22.0	38.1	8.8	19,581	31.5	16.3	41.1	11.1
Kusini Unguja	35,361	32.6	17.7	43.1	6.6	17,146	32.8	19.1	42.4	5.7	18,215	32.3	16.4	43.8	7.4
Mjini Magharibi	634,767	36.4	13.7	43.7	6.1	301,537	37.2	15.1	42.5	5.2	333,230	35.7	12.4	44.8	7.0
Kaskazini Pemba	51,077	42.9	15.4	28.8	12.9	24,301	44.5	16.7	28.7	10.1	26,776	41.5	14.2	28.9	15.4
Kusini Pemba	66,540	42.7	16.1	31.4	9.8	31,439	43.8	17.9	30.2	8.1	35,101	41.7	14.6	32.4	11.3

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 11.6 percent completed, 59.4 percent are still attending and 29.1 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 65.4 percent completed, 20.2 percent are still attending and 14.3 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted to university education, 71.4 percent completed, 27.5 percent are still attending and 1.1 percent dropped out. Moreover, males drop out at university level is slightly higher (1.2%) than females (1.1%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, Training After Primary, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18).

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Tanzania Zanzibar												
Pre Primary	94,756	98.5	1.0	0.5	46,775	98.4	1.1	0.5	47,981	98.6	0.9	0.5
Primary School	624,767	59.4	29.1	11.6	324,232	57.9	31.5	10.6	300,535	61.0	26.4	12.6
Training After Primary	585	-	11.3	88.7	284	-	12.3	87.7	301	-	10.3	89.7
Pre-Form One	4,588	-	57.8	42.2	2,168	-	59.3	40.7	2,420	-	56.5	43.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	629,343	20.2	14.3	65.4	292,981	19.7	15.9	64.4	336,362	20.7	12.9	66.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	25,219	46.4	4.1	49.5	13,544	43.1	4.6	52.3	11,675	50.2	3.5	46.3
Training After Secondary Education	3,845	-	2.9	97.1	1,932	-	3.2	96.8	1,913	-	2.6	97.4
University and Other Related	97,343	27.5	1.1	71.4	46,376	27.3	1.2	71.5	50,967	27.6	1.1	71.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	34	-	73.5	26.5	20	-	70.0	30.0	14	-	78.6	21.4
Rural												
Pre Primary	49,060	98.3	1.2	0.4	24,226	98.1	1.4	0.5	24,834	98.5	1.1	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	342,680	59.5	32.4	8.1	183,389	56.7	35.3	8.0	159,291	62.7	29.0	8.3
Training After Primary	219	-	13.2	86.8	105	-	15.2	84.8	114	-	11.4	88.6
Pre-Form One	3,080	-	60.6	39.4	1,451	-	62.4	37.6	1,629	-	59.1	40.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	280,883	22.2	15.8	62.0	129,773	21.6	17.6	60.8	151,110	22.7	14.2	63.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,607	46.7	5.4	48.0	5,077	46.3	5.7	48.0	3,530	47.2	4.9	47.9
Training After Secondary Education	1,510	-	2.4	97.6	769	-	2.2	97.8	741	-	2.6	97.4
University and Other Related	29,674	32.1	1.1	66.8	14,871	31.9	1.2	66.9	14,803	32.3	0.9	66.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	-	87.5	12.5	5	-	100.0	-	3	-	66.7	33.3
Urban												
Pre Primary	45,696	98.7	0.7	0.6	22,549	98.7	0.8	0.5	23,147	98.7	0.7	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	282,087	59.2	25.1	15.7	140,843	59.3	26.6	14.0	141,244	59.0	23.5	17.4
Training After Primary	366	-	10.1	89.9	179	-	10.6	89.4	187	-	9.6	90.4
Pre-Form One	1,508	-	52.1	47.9	717	-	53.0	47.0	791	-	51.2	48.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	348,460	18.7	13.1	68.2	163,208	18.1	14.6	67.2	185,252	19.1	11.8	69.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16,612	46.3	3.4	50.3	8,467	41.2	3.9	54.9	8,145	51.5	2.9	45.6
Training After Secondary Education	2,335	-	3.2	96.8	1,163	-	3.8	96.2	1,172	-	2.6	97.4
University and Other Related	67,669	25.4	1.1	73.4	31,505	25.2	1.2	73.7	36,164	25.6	1.1	73.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	-	69.2	30.8	15	-	60.0	40.0	11	-	81.8	18.2

Note:

"-" Not Available

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 7-13 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 NER is 96.9 percent. It is higher (98.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (95.9%) and it is higher for females (97.7%) than males (96.2%) (Table 8.19). NER varies across regions ranging from 93.9 percent in Kaskazini Pemba Region to 98.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region (Figure 8.11).

Table 8. 19: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools (7-13 years) by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**96.9**	**96.2**	**97.7**	**95.9**	**94.9**	**97.0**	**98.1**	**97.8**	**98.5**
Kaskazini Unguja	96.2	95.2	97.2	96.1	95.1	97.1	97.0	96.2	97.7
Kusini Unguja	97.8	97.4	98.2	97.7	97.4	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.4
Mjini Magharibi	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.7	97.3	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.6
Kaskazini Pemba	93.9	92.3	95.7	93.2	91.3	95.2	97.1	96.4	97.9
Kusini Pemba	96.7	95.8	97.7	96.4	95.4	97.4	97.6	96.8	98.5

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
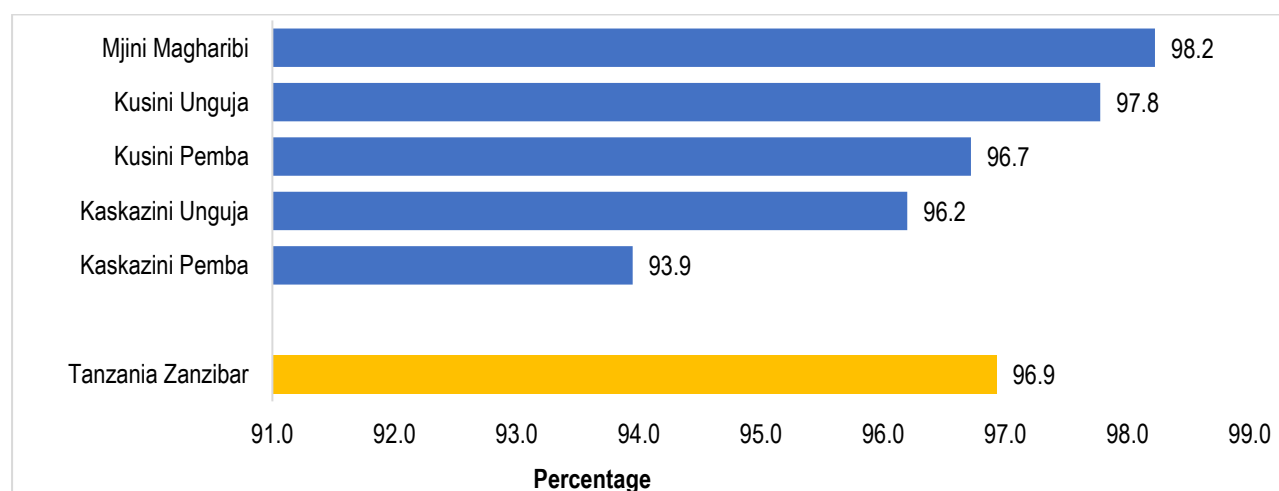
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 Censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 71.4 percent in 2002 to 96.9 percent in 2022 Census. Improvement is more pronounced among males (from 69.5 to 96.2%) compared with females (from 73.4% to 97.7%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8. 12:   **Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**
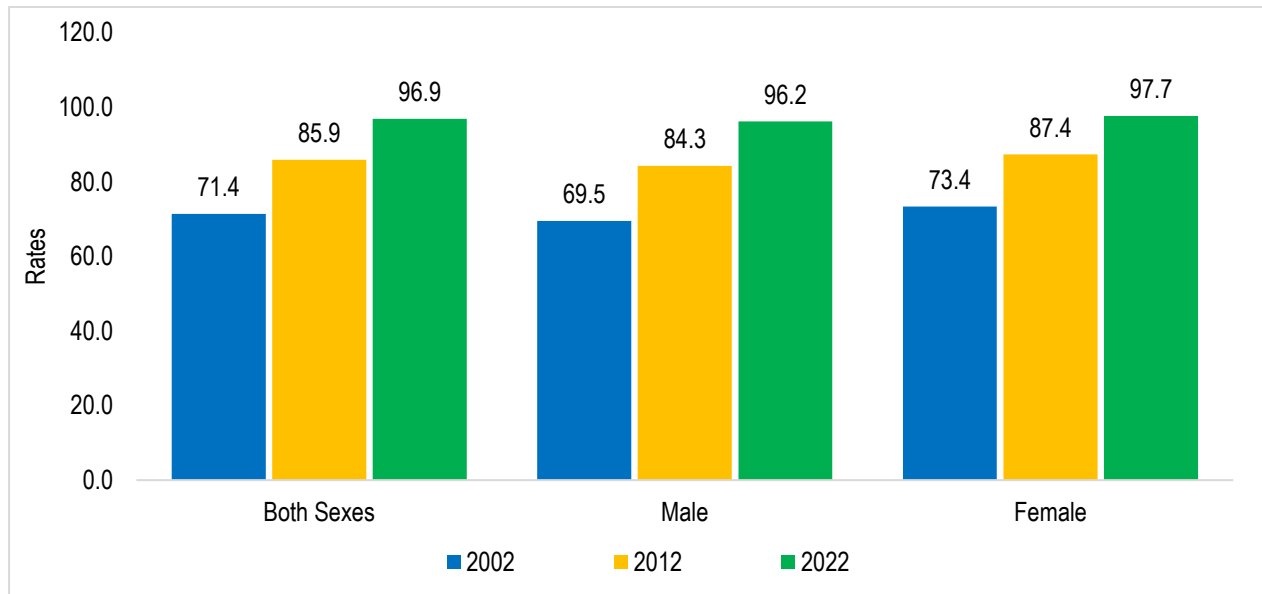
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 65.4 percent in 2002 to 95.9 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 83.7 percent in 2002 to 98.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8. 13:   **Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**
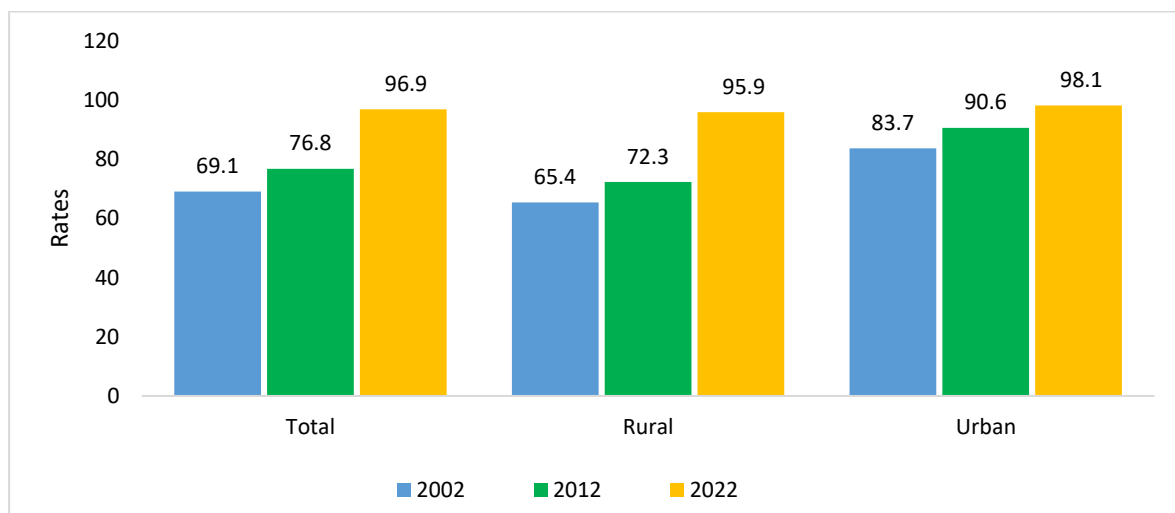
Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 149.4 percent. It is higher (153.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (145.8%). GER is higher for females (152.3%) than males (146.4%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14:   Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
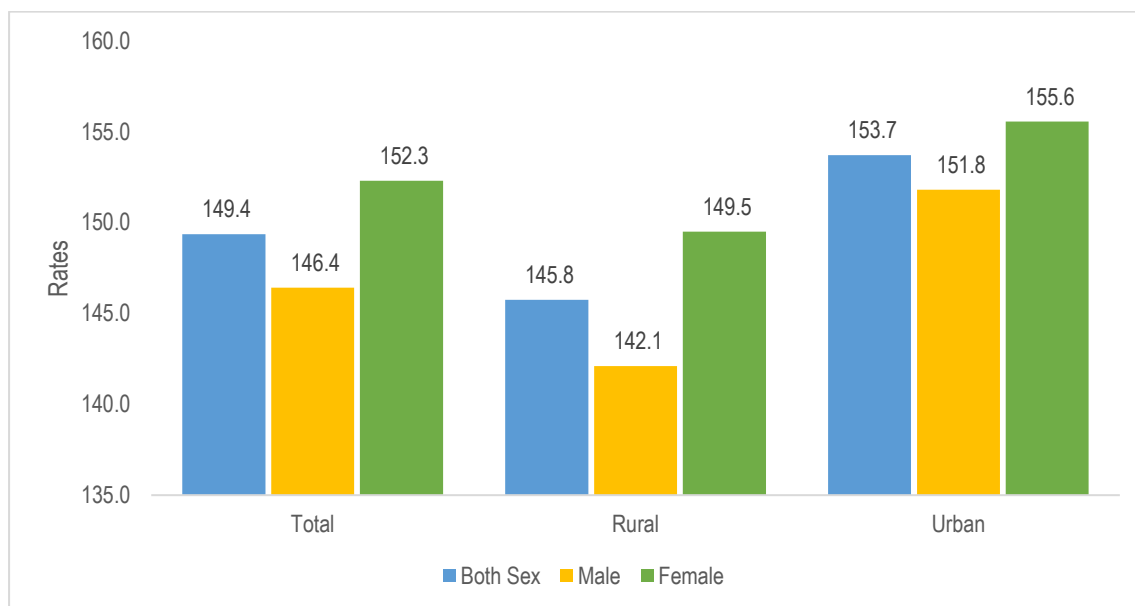
Results show GER increased from 106.3 percent in the 2012 to 149.4 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 106.2% to 152.3%) compared with males (from 106.5% to 146.3%) as shown in figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15:   Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
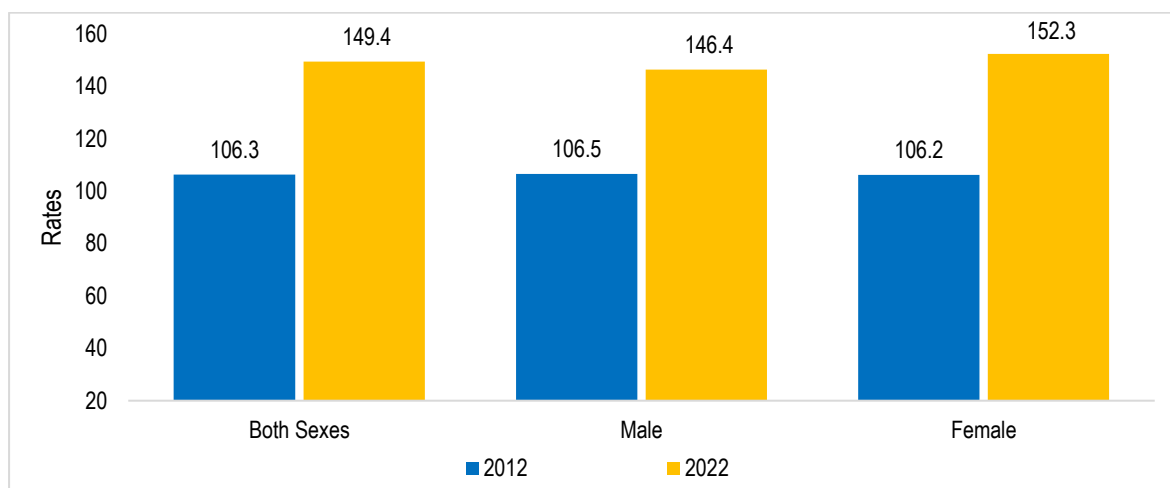
In Tanzania Zanzibar, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary education is defined as the number of children aged 6-12 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the number of children attending primary school regardless of age divided by the total number of children aged 6-12 years.

Results show that, for primary schools (Age 6-12) NER is 95.8 percent. It is higher (97.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (94.5%) and it is higher for females (96.6%) than males (95.1%). NER varies across regions ranging from 92.0 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 97.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Table 8.20).

Table 8. 20:   Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools (Age 6-12) by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**95.8**	**95.1**	**96.6**	**94.5**	**93.5**	**95.5**	**97.4**	**97.0**	**97.8**
Kaskazini Unguja	94.7	93.8	95.6	94.4	93.5	95.4	96.1	95.5	96.8
Kusini Unguja	97.2	96.8	97.6	97.2	96.9	97.6	97.2	96.6	97.8
Mjini Magharibi	97.5	97.2	97.7	96.7	96.3	97.1	97.7	97.5	97.9
Kaskazini Pemba	92.0	90.4	93.7	91.1	89.3	92.9	95.8	94.7	96.9
Kusini Pemba	95.6	94.7	96.5	95.1	94.1	96.1	97.0	96.3	97.8

The primary school (Age 6 -12) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 147.1 percent. It is higher (151.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (143.5%). GER is higher for females (150.0%) than males (144.2%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8. 21:   Primary School (Age 6-12) Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Rural			urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**147.1**	**144.2**	**150.0**	**143.5**	**140.1**	**147.0**	**151.4**	**149.2**	**153.5**
Kaskazini Unguja	144.3	140.2	148.4	144.2	140.1	148.3	144.7	140.7	148.7
Kusini Unguja	145.0	142.7	147.5	145.3	143.3	147.4	144.1	140.3	147.8
Mjini Magharibi	149.6	147.8	151.3	140.9	138.7	143.1	152.1	150.5	153.7
Kaskazini Pemba	142.4	138.2	146.9	140.2	135.8	144.7	151.8	148.0	155.7
Kusini Pemba	148.6	145.0	152.5	147.7	144.0	151.6	151.4	147.8	154.9

8.4.3 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed within the country's education system. Results show that, majority (59.0%) of population aged four years and above attained ordinary level secondary education followed by primary education (29.9%). Results also show that 8.3 percent attained university education. More females had attained ordinary level secondary education (61.7%) compared with males (56.2%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 8.22).

Table 8. 22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and Level of Educational Attainment; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**850,458**	**418,596**	**431,862**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,407	748	659	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	253,893	136,663	117,230	29.9	32.6	27.1
Training After Primary	585	284	301	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	4,588	2,168	2,420	0.5	0.5	0.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	501,972	235,374	266,598	59.0	56.2	61.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,517	7,703	5,814	1.6	1.8	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	3,845	1,932	1,913	0.5	0.5	0.4
University and Other Related	70,617	33,704	36,913	8.3	8.1	8.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	34	20	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	**387,690**	**196,744**	**190,946**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	815	450	365	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	138,753	79,365	59,388	35.8	40.3	31.1
Training After Primary	219	105	114	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	3,080	1,451	1,629	0.8	0.7	0.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	218,567	101,748	116,819	56.4	51.7	61.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,590	2,726	1,864	1.2	1.4	1.0
Training After Secondary Education	1,510	769	741	0.4	0.4	0.4
University and Other Related	20,148	10,125	10,023	5.2	5.1	5.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	8	5	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	**462,768**	**221,852**	**240,916**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	592	298	294	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	115,140	57,298	57,842	24.9	25.8	24.0
Training After Primary	366	179	187	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	1,508	717	791	0.3	0.3	0.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	283,405	133,626	149,779	61.2	60.2	62.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,927	4,977	3,950	1.9	2.2	1.6
Training After Secondary Education	2,335	1,163	1,172	0.5	0.5	0.5
University and Other Related	50,469	23,579	26,890	10.9	10.6	11.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	15	11	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHAPTER NINE

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate is 19.5 percent whereas females have higher rates (25.7%) than males (13.1%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 81.1 percent.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (36.1%) of the total employment.

- Majority of employed persons (27.3%) are in elementary occupation.

- Private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (39.2%).

- There are 228,283 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (114,739 persons) than males

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9.1 Introduction

This chapter present findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal non-agricultural economic activities is also presented. Analysis in this chapter does not include institutional population.

Statistics on employment and economic activities are important inputs for planning labour related policies and programme, 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 populations. It also includes inactive population covering all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Results indicate that, there are 1.1 million persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Zanzibar, with more females (577,908 persons) than males (507,574 persons). Out of these, 709,112 persons are in employment, 171,721 persons are unemployed and 204,649 persons are economically inactive (Table 9.1).

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

Economic Activity Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,085,482	507,574	577,908
Employed	709,112	376,355	332,757
Unemployed	171,721	56,609	115,112
Inactive	204,649	74,610	130,039

Results show that there are more employed persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas (397,817 persons) than in urban areas (311,295 persons). To the contrary, there are many unemployed persons in urban (104,016 persons) than rural (67,705 persons) areas (Table 9.2).

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

Economic Activity Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	525,339	560,143	1,085,482
Employed	397,817	311,295	709,112
Unemployed	67,705	104,016	171,721
Inactive	59,817	144,832	204,649

Results show that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, there are more employed youth age group15-35 followed by adult in the age category of 36-64. The distribution is similar for the unemployed and inactive population (Table 9.3).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	709,112	171,721	204,649	1,085,482
15 - 35	411,113	125,477	141,028	677,618
36 - 64	265,114	43,773	45,027	353,914
65 years and above	32,885	2,471	18,594	53,950

9.3 Current Unemployment

Unemployment is an indicator of labour underutilization 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.

Results present current unemployment rates based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. It reveals that the overall unemployment rate is 19.5 percent. Unemployment rate is higher among females (25.7%) than males (13.1%) (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9. 1: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
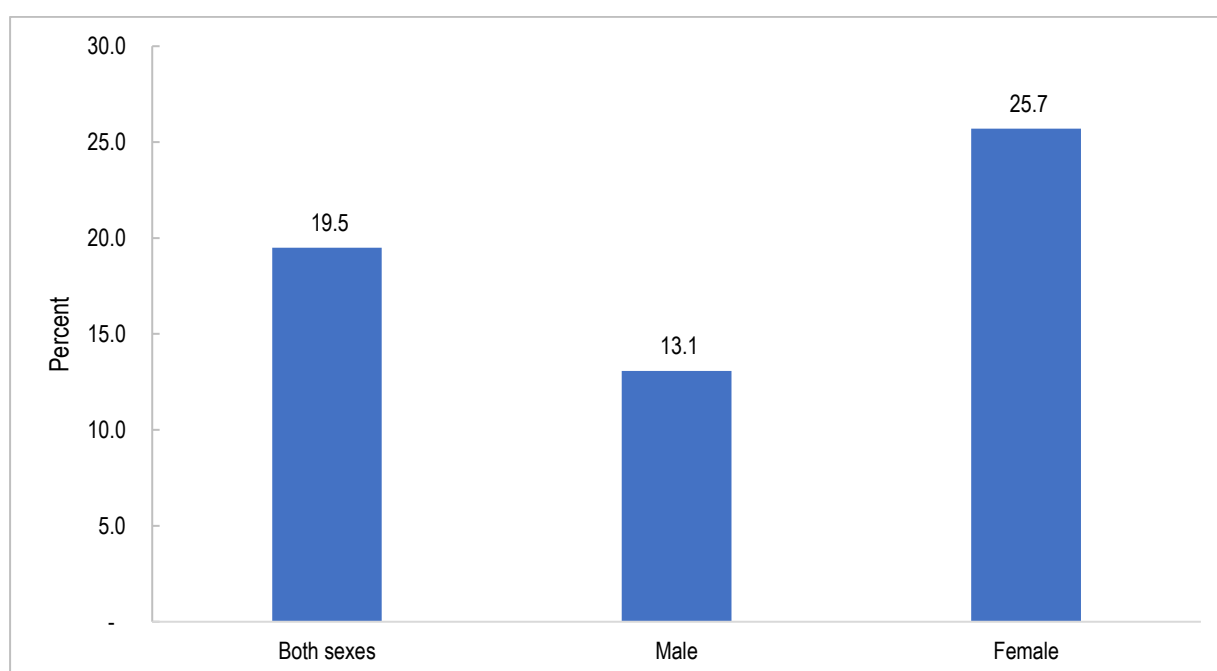
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market. Results show that, overall, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 81.1 percent whereas the rate is higher for males (85.3 %) than females (77.5 %) (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9. 2: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
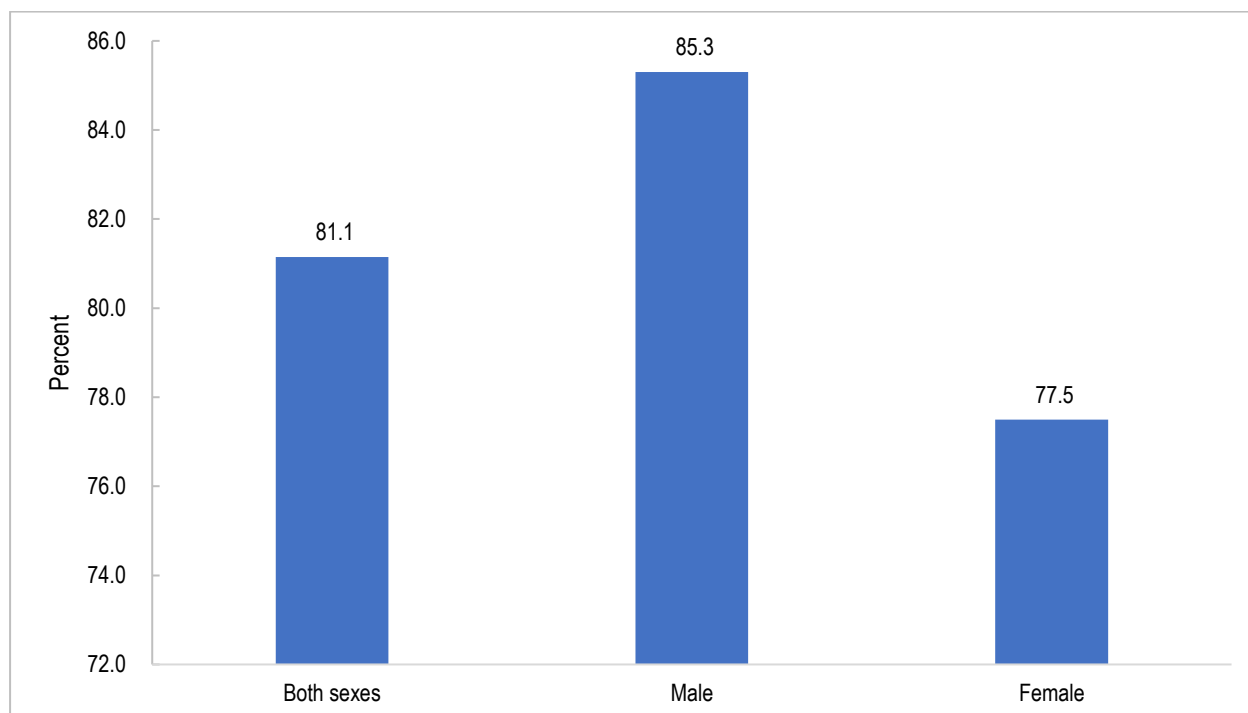
9.5 Employment by Industry

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

Results show that, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (36.1%) of the total employment followed by other services activities (14.4%). On the other hand, the industry of water supply sewage waste management and remediation has the lowest proportion (0.2%) of the total employment (in Table 9.4).

Table 9. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Industry of Employment; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**709,112**	**376,355**	**332,757**
Agriculture forestry and fishing	36.1	38.2	33.7
Mining and quarrying	2.1	1.8	2.4
Manufacturing	5.2	5.9	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.5	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	3.5	6.3	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.1	8.3	7.8
Transportation and storage	2.1	3.7	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	6.7	4.3	9.3
Information and communication	0.7	0.8	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	2.0	1.7	2.3
Administrative and support services activities	9.2	8.8	9.6
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	2.8	3.5	1.9
Education	3.3	1.8	5.1
Human health and social work activities	1.3	0.9	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.1	0.6	1.7
Other services activities	14.4	11.7	17.5

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. This 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 and facilitate effective manpower planning.

The occupations are classified according to Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). It is revealed that majority of employed persons (27.3%) are in elementary occupation followed by agricultural and fishery workers (24.2%) as well as craft and related workers (19.0%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	709,112	376,355	332,757
Legislators, administrators and managers	2.2	2.5	2.0
Professionals	5.0	3.8	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	7.5	8.9	5.8
Clerks	1.5	1.2	1.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	12.1	11.7	12.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	24.2	26.4	21.7
Craft and related workers	19.0	16.8	21.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	1.9	0.2
Elementary occupations	27.3	26.7	28.0

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons age 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. This information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions.

Results reveal that private sector constitutes to the highest share of employed persons (39.2%) followed by household activities with 23.1 percent and public sector with 19.6 percent (in Table 9.6).

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

Sector	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	709,112	376,355	332,757
Public	19.6	19.4	19.8
Private	39.2	43.4	34.4
Agriculture	18.0	18.2	17.9
Household activities	23.1	19.0	27.9

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions. It normally occurs outside the framework of formal business regulations and system. 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.

Activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contributes to informal sector's overall economic performance.

Results show that, there are 228,283 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (114,739 persons) than males (113,544 persons). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth in the age group 15-35; accounting for 59.9 percent of total employment, followed by adult in the age group 36-64 with 36.2 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed for adults in the age group 65 years and above with 3.9 percent. (Table 9.7)

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

Sex	Age Group			Total Number
	15 - 35	36 - 64	65 years and above	
Both Sexes	59.9	36.2	3.9	228,283
Male	60.9	35.4	3.7	113,544
Female	58.9	36.9	4.1	114,739

CHAPTER TEN

Disability

Key Points

- There are 167,302 (11.4%) persons of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The prevalence of disability for persons aged 7 years and above has increased from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 11.4 percent in 2022.
- Most common type of disability is 'seeing' (3.6%) followed by 'hearing' (1.4%).
- Tanzania Zanzibar has 2,642 persons with albinism.
- Most Person With Disabilities (53.6%%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and region, 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 their 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 to include questions on disability in 2002 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and the definition of disability used was based on impairment rather than activity limitation. The 2012 and 2022 PHC used the broad definition of disability that is based on activity limitation rather than impairment to collect disability statistics. More

specifically, the 2022 PHC defined 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 disability main domains 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 pictures illustrate some types of disabilities. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on type of disability was obtained from relevant authority[9]

Albinism	Cleft Palate	Hydrocephalus	Spinal bifida
Spinal cord injuries	Psoriasis	Storiasis	Autism
Mental health	Persons with short stature	Leprosy	Persons with hunchback

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[9] -Shirika la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania – (SHIVYAWATA)

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Regions

Results show that 167,302 (11.4%) persons of the total population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability. There is a slight difference of disability prevalence rates in rural (11.5%) and urban areas (11.2%). The most common form of disability among the six major domains are seeing (3.6%) and hearing (1.4%) while self-care is the least common with 0.2 percent of the population aged 7 years and above reporting this difficulty. In addition, about four percent of the population (3.9%) have other types of disabilities. The proportion of people with seeing, hearing and walking disabilities is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

The prevalence of disability varies across regions, ranging from 10.3 percent in Kaskazini Unguja to 13.2 percent in Kaskazini Pemba. Results show that three regions have proportion of PWDs above the Zanzibar average (11.4%) (Figure 10.1).

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

Region	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**11.4**	**167,302**	**3.6**	**2.9**	**4.3**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**4.2**
Rural	11.5	84,992	4.6	3.7	5.4	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
Urban	11.2	82,310	5.2	3.9	6.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.3
Kaskazini Unguja	10.3	20,367	3.1	2.6	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.4	3.9
Kusini Unguja	11.6	17,316	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.6	4.3	4.9
Mjini Magharibi	10.8	77,371	4.0	3.1	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.1	3.6
Kaskazini Pemba	13.2	27,394	3.7	3.1	4.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	5.1	4.7	5.4
Kusini Pemba	12.1	24,854	3.6	2.9	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.5	4.2	4.8

Figure 10. 1: Prevalence of Disabilities for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
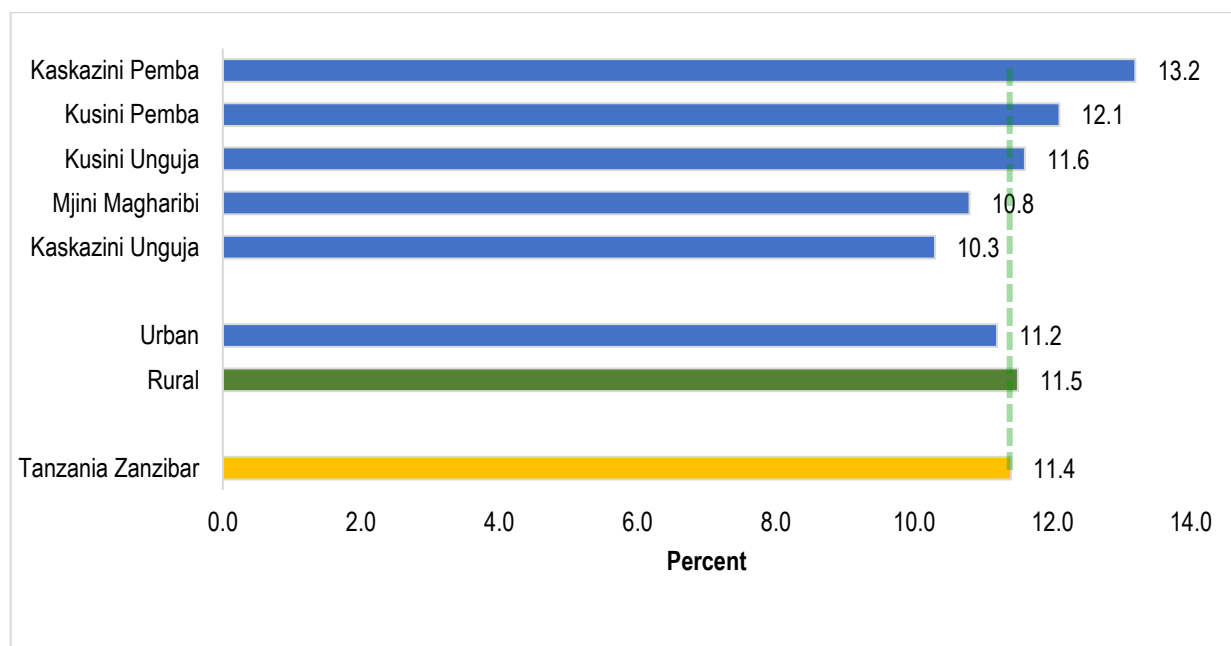
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Region

Results show that, regions portray the general pattern observed at the Zanzibar, that proportion of females with disabilities is slightly higher among females than males in all five regions (Table 10.2).

Table 10. 2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**11.4**	**10.3**	**12.3**
Rural	11.5	10.7	12.3
Urban	10.6	9.9	12.3
Kaskazini Unguja	10.3	9.5	11.2
Kusini Unguja	11.6	10.7	12.4
Mjini Magharibi	10.8	9.6	12.0
Kaskazini Pemba	13.2	12.2	14.1
Kusini Pemba	12.1	11.3	12.8

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disability in 2012 and 2022 Censuses

Results show that the prevalence of disabilities among population aged 7 years and above has increased from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 11.4 percent in 2022. This is an increase of 3.9 percentage points in the last 10 years (Table 10.3). The increase in the proportion of PWDs can be explained by many factors including, increased general public awareness and improved social services among the group and the public at large, leading to parents and guardians stopping hiding PWDs.

Table 10. 3: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Prevalence	
	2012	2022
Tanzania Zanzibar	**7.5**	**11.4**
Kaskazini Unguja	7.2	10.3
Kusini Unguja	7.6	11.6
Mjini Magharibi	5.9	10.8
Kaskazini Pemba	8.3	13.2
Kusini Pemba	10.5	12.1

10.2.4 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 is about the same for females and males, increasing gradually from age group 4-9 to 34-35 then rises sharply to 51.94 percent for females and 48.74 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2)

Figure 10. 2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
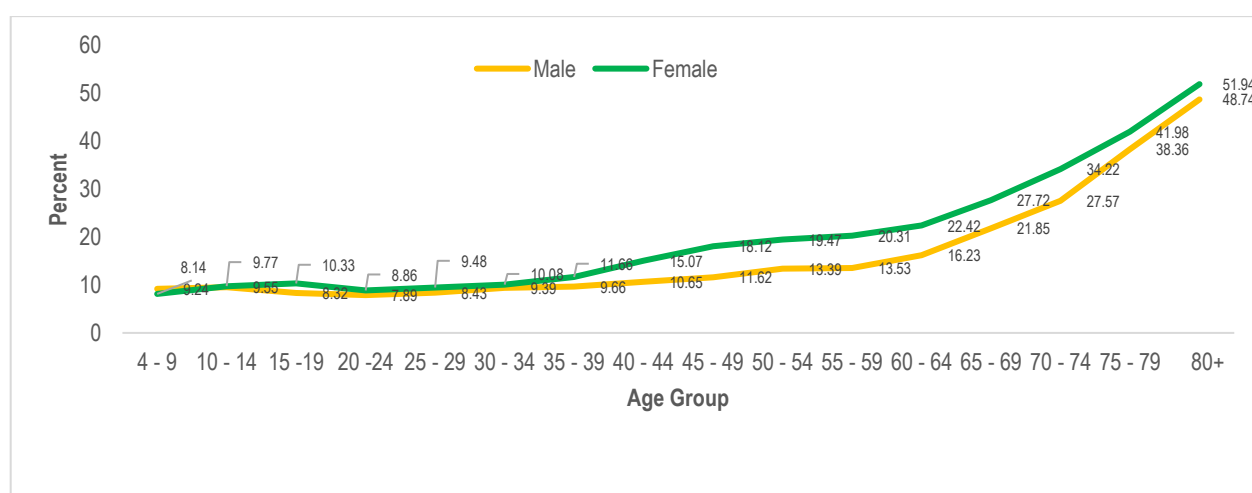
10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Tanzania Zanzibar has a total of 2,642 persons with albinism which is equivalent to 0.14 percent of the total population, out of those, 1,483 (56.1%) are males and 1,159 (43.8%) are females. Over fifty percent (52.4 %) of people with albinism are living in rural areas (Table 10.4). Mjini Magharibi Regions has the largest number (1,311 persons) of persons with albinism while Kusini Unguja Region has the smallest number (258 persons) (Table 10.4).

Table 10. 4: Numbers and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Albinism					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Zanzibar	**2,642**	**0.14**	**1,483**	**0.17**	**1,159**	**0.12**
Rural	1,384	0.15	792	0.17	592	0.12
Urban	1,258	0.14	691	0.16	567	0.12
Kaskazini Unguja	422	0.17	242	0.20	180	0.14
Kusini Unguja	258	0.14	155	0.17	103	0.11
Mjini Magharibi	1,311	0.15	737	0.17	574	0.12
Kaskazini Pemba	325	0.12	171	0.13	154	0.11
Kusini Pemba	326	0.12	178	0.14	148	0.11

Albinism is "a born with" type of disability and therefore their number is expected to decrease as age increases. This is in line with the general population. Results show the number of persons with albinism gradually decreases from 258 persons for those aged below 5 years to 19 persons for those aged 75-79 (Table 10.5).

Table 10. 5: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,642	0.14	1,483	0.17	1,159	0.12	1,853,382	891,602	961,780
0 - 4	258	0.09	140	0.10	118	0.09	275,416	137,738	137,678
5 - 9	228	0.09	119	0.09	109	0.08	262,780	131,071	131,709
10 - 14	207	0.09	103	0.09	104	0.09	229,704	115,219	114,485
15 - 19	172	0.09	70	0.07	102	0.10	195,645	93,932	101,713
20 - 24	230	0.13	124	0.15	106	0.11	178,213	81,410	96,803
25 - 29	272	0.18	166	0.24	106	0.13	151,977	70,440	81,537
30 - 34	253	0.20	144	0.24	109	0.16	126,592	59,204	67,388
35 - 39	229	0.22	148	0.32	81	0.15	101,842	46,863	54,979
40 - 44	181	0.22	110	0.29	71	0.16	82,000	38,343	43,657
45 - 49	139	0.21	79	0.25	60	0.17	66,491	31,152	35,339
50 - 54	135	0.24	78	0.30	57	0.19	56,272	26,436	29,836
55 - 59	119	0.28	69	0.35	50	0.23	42,091	19,979	22,112
60 - 64	75	0.25	54	0.35	21	0.14	30,409	15,304	15,105
65 - 69	54	0.28	31	0.34	23	0.23	19,404	9,233	10,171
70 - 74	45	0.28	28	0.36	17	0.21	15,941	7,730	8,211
75 - 79	19	0.22	11	0.29	8	0.16	8,726	3,767	4,959
80+	26	0.26	9	0.24	17	0.28	9,879	3,781	6,098

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disabilities

Results reveal that 50,639 persons which is less than one percent of the total population has 'other' types of disabilities, out of that, 25,790 (50.9%) are males and 24,849 (49.1%) are females. Among these Psoriasis is the common with 0.55 percent, followed by Mental Health (0.37%) (Table 10.6)

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Other Types of Disabilities by Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	50,639	25,790	24,849
Cleft Palate	0.31	0.31	0.31
Hydrocephalus	0.03	0.03	0.02
Spinal bifida	0.02	0.02	0.02
Spinal cord injuries	0.13	0.11	0.15
Epilepsy or seizures	0.23	0.26	0.21
Psoriasis	0.55	0.54	0.55
Storiasis	0.17	0.17	0.17
Autism	0.05	0.06	0.05
Mental Health	0.37	0.43	0.32
Mental Disorder	0.29	0.33	0.24
Dwarfism	0.05	0.05	0.05
Leprosy	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	0.02	0.02	0.01
Other	0.50	0.54	0.46

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

Results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities. More than half (53.6%) of PWDs reported disease as a cause of their disability while 25.8 percent of disability cases are congenital. Other notable cause of disabilities is accidents (5.6%). Most of PWDs (55.0%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 52.0 percent in rural areas.

Reported causes of disabilities are almost the same among males and females in both rural and urban areas. However, relatively large variations are observed with accidents and "other causes". Almost eight percent (8.4%) of males with disabilities reported accidents as the cause compared with 3.6 percent for females (Tables 10.7).

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Tanzania Zanzibar	**100**	25.8	53.6	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	13.6
Rural	100	27.9	52.2	5.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	13.2
Urban	100	23.6	55.0	5.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	14.0
Male	100	31.2	49.1	8.4	0.9	0.2	-	10.2
Female	100	21.8	56.9	3.6	0.5	0.1	1.0	16.1

Results further reveal that for almost all five major domains of disabilities, disease was mentioned as a major cause of disability for both males and females. Percentage of disease as a major cause of disability is higher among females than males for almost all types of disabilities. However, accident is a major cause of disability for males, almost twice than that of females for all types of disabilities (Table 10.8).

Table 10. 8: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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	5,027	14.5	63.3	5.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	15.1	1,915	17.2	58.5	8.7	1.4	0.2	-	14.0	3,112	12.9	66.2	3.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	15.8
Hearing	2,453	38.6	48.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.6	9.5	953	45.9	42.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	-	7.7	1,500	33.9	51.7	1.6	1.1	-	1.0	10.7
Walking	5,280	14.1	52.1	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	23.9	2,032	19.8	50.1	13.5	0.2	0.1	-	16.2	3,248	10.5	53.3	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	28.8
Remembering	1,770	29.5	46.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	21.1	827	35.3	49.6	2.3	-	0.5	-	12.3	943	24.5	44.2	1.4	0.2	-	1.0	28.7
Self-care	2,212	24.2	53.2	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	18.5	1,008	30.9	53.3	4.7	0.4	-	-	10.8	1,204	18.6	53.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	25.0
Communication	1,866	57.2	37.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.4	1,014	62.9	34.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	2.2	852	50.4	41.1	0.7	0.1	-	0.6	7.2

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low, expect for the persons with albinism (15.7%) and person with Spinal bifida disability (12.3%), for other type of disabilities the use is very low. For example, only 0.7 percent of person with communication disability are using assistive devices. The use of assistive devices in male albinism is relatively higher than in female (Table 10.10).

Table 10. 9: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	15.7	16.9	14.2
Seeing	3.5	3.1	3.7
Hearing	1.5	0.5	0.3
Walking	4.6	5.6	3.8
Self-care	3.7	3.7	3.7
Communication	0.7	0.7	0.7
Spinal bifida	12.3	10.2	14.5
Spinal cord injuries	9.4	10.2	8.8

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (82.8%) of population aged 15 years and above do not own land.

- The proportion of males owning land is double (22.4%) that of females (10.8%).

- One third (33.6%) of people aged 15 years and above own land without legal documents.

- Almost half (46.3%) of persons with Title deeds, own land alone.

- Females possess more of jointly owned land title deeds (22.7%) than males (14%).

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which include information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal document possession. 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 (tittle deed), residential licence, 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

Land ownership status is categorised based on the population in the private households owning land alone; jointly; both alone and jointly; or do not own land. In this report land ownership is irrespective of type of use.

Results reveal that 16.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own land. The proportion of males owning land is double (22.4%) that of females (10.8%). Similar pattern is also observed in both rural and urban areas (Figure 11.1 and Table 11.1).

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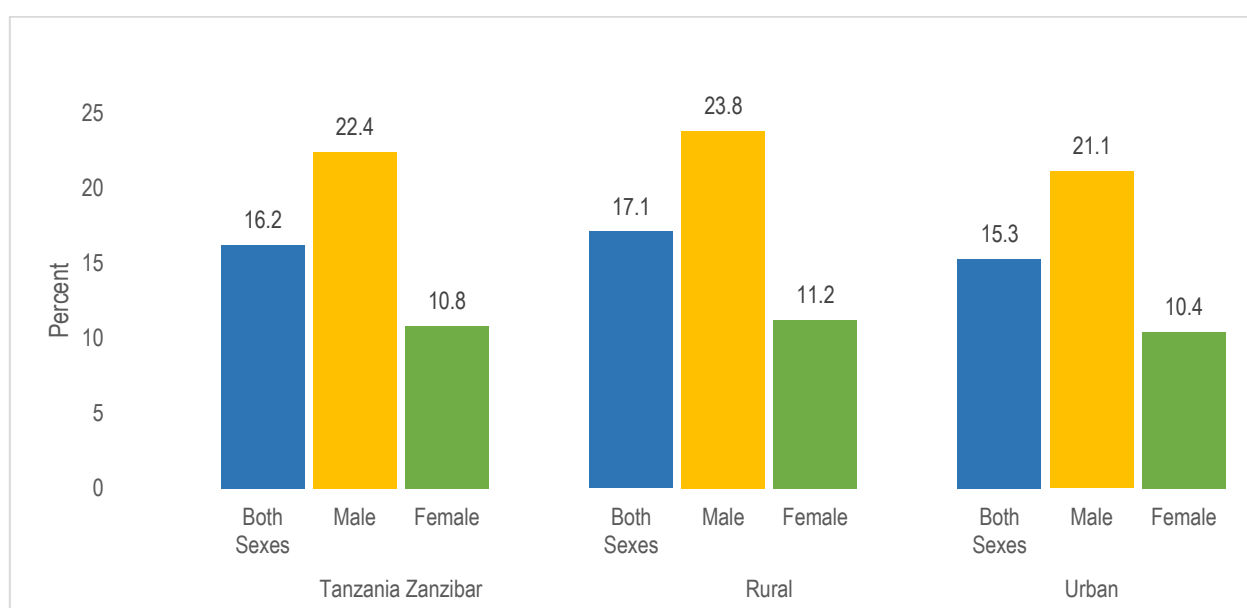
Table 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	1,085,482	175,757	16.2
	Male	507,574	113,581	22.4
	Female	577,908	62,176	10.8
Rural	Both Sexes	525,339	89,890	17.1
	Male	247,950	58,904	23.8
	Female	277,389	30,986	11.2
Urban	Both Sexes	560,143	85,867	15.3
	Male	259,624	54,677	21.1
	Female	300,519	31,190	10.4

Results show that proportion of persons owning land alone is 46.3 percent. Out of all males who own land, 49.8 percent own it alone compared with female's 39.9 percent. The proportion of persons owning land jointly is 17.1 percent. Further, results show that the proportion of females reporting owning land jointly is higher (22.7%) than males (14.0%) (Figure 11. 2).

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.
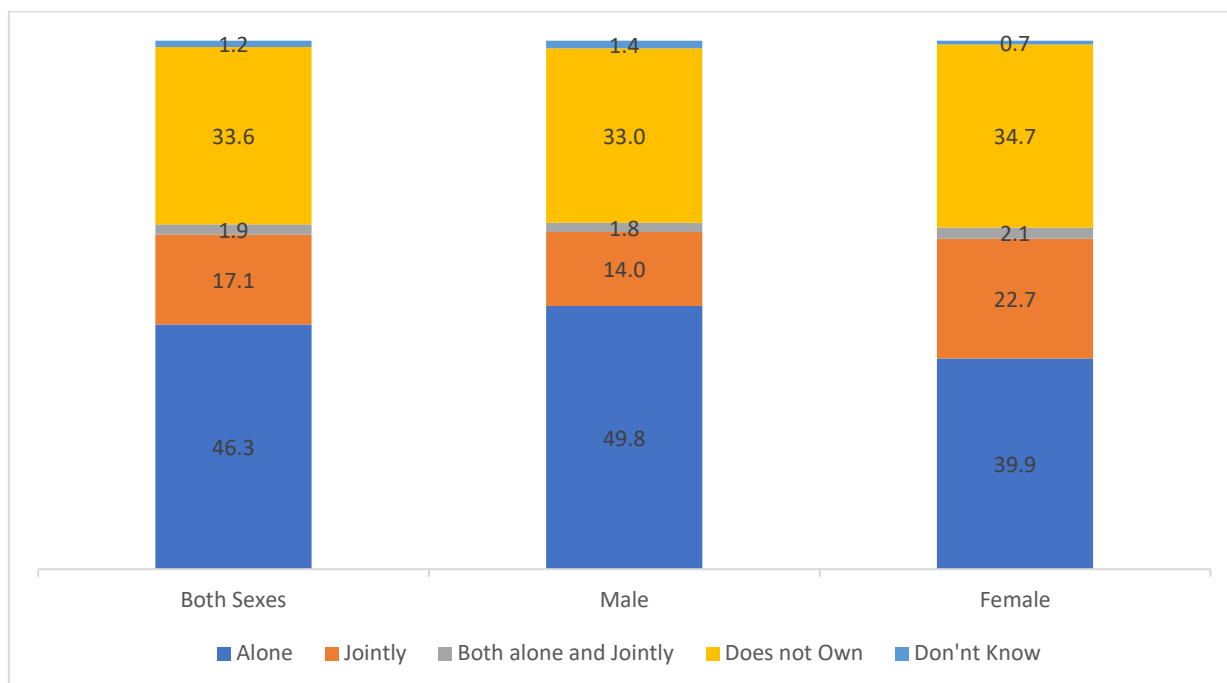
Results show that proportion of persons who do not own land is 82.8 percent, while those own land is 16.2 percent and those who do not know is one percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher for males (22.4%) than females (10.3%). Proportion of land ownership in rural areas is higher (17.1%) than in urban areas (15.3%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban area, both males and females of age group 65 and above own more land than any other age group. Furthermore, results show that, more than one third (35.5%) of persons aged 65 and above years own land. It is observed that proportion of persons aged 65 and above years who own land in rural areas is higher (37.8 %) than those living in urban areas (32.6%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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+
Both Sexes	100.0	18.0	77.0	5.0	100.0	18.8	75.5	5.7	100.0	17.3	78.4	4.3
Male	100.0	18.5	76.7	4.8	100.0	19.8	74.8	5.5	100.0	17.3	78.5	4.2
Female	100.0	17.6	77.3	5.1	100.0	17.9	76.2	5.9	100.0	17.3	78.3	4.4
Owning land												
Both Sexes	16.2	1.8	18.3	35.5	17.1	2.1	19.3	37.8	15.3	1.6	17.4	32.6
Male	22.4	2.3	25.6	47.4	23.8	2.7	27.4	50.3	21.1	1.9	24.1	43.8
Female	10.8	1.4	11.9	25.5	11.2	1.4	12.2	27.3	10.4	1.4	11.6	23.3
Does not own												
Both Sexes	82.8	96.4	80.9	63.5	81.9	96.0	79.9	61.3	83.7	96.8	81.8	66.4
Male	76.6	96.0	73.5	51.9	75.3	95.5	71.8	49.1	78.0	96.6	75.1	55.5
Female	88.3	96.8	87.3	73.2	87.8	96.6	87.0	71.4	88.7	97.0	87.6	75.4
Don't Know												
Both Sexes	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.0
Male	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7
Female	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.3

Results show that proportion of persons who own land alone is 69.9 percent, while those owning land jointly is 26.5 percent and those who own both alone and jointly is 3.5 percent. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Among those who own land alone, the proportion of persons who live in urban areas is higher (75.2%) than in rural areas (64.9%). The proportion of males who own land alone is higher (74.6%) than females (61.4%). In contrast, the proportion of females who jointly own land is higher (34.7%) than males (22.1%) (Table 11.3).

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Own land by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups, type of ownerships and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.

Type of Ownership	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Alone												
Total	69.9	36.4	70.5	71.3	64.9	36.7	65.0	68.9	75.2	36.2	76.1	74.8
Male	74.6	42.2	75.2	75.4	70.0	42.5	70.3	72.7	79.6	41.6	80.3	79.2
Female	61.4	27.9	61.8	64.9	55.1	26.0	54.6	63.0	67.5	29.7	68.5	67.7
Jointly												
Total	26.5	53.9	26.1	25.0	31.1	55.2	31.1	27.0	21.7	52.2	21.0	22.1
Male	22.1	48.6	21.6	20.7	26.2	49.7	26.0	22.9	17.6	47.0	17.1	17.5
Female	34.7	61.8	34.4	31.7	40.5	65.4	41.1	33.4	28.9	58.4	28.1	29.3
Both alone and jointly												
Total	3.5	9.7	3.4	3.7	4.0	8.1	3.9	4.1	3.1	11.6	2.9	3.2
Male	3.3	9.2	3.1	3.9	3.8	7.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	11.4	2.6	3.3
Female	3.9	10.3	3.8	3.4	4.3	8.6	4.3	3.6	3.5	11.9	3.4	3.0

Findings portray that, Kusini Unguja Region has the highest proportion (22.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land, followed by Kaskazini Pemba (17.8%). On the other hand, Kaskazini Unguja Region has the lowest proportion (12.9%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
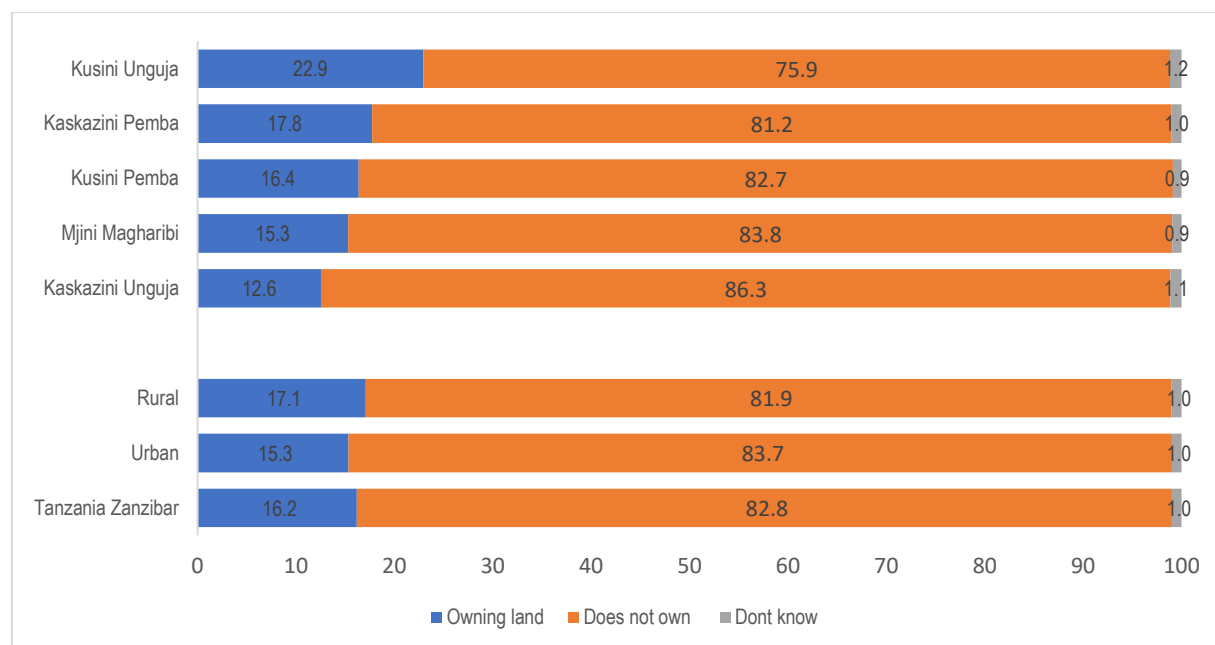
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Documents

Results indicate that 33.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents, majority of them own land alone (46.3%) while those owning both alone and jointly has the lowest (1.9%). Results further show that, land legal documents for joint ownership is higher among females (22.7%) than males (14.0%) (Table 11.4).

Table 11. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and legal documents Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.

Legal documents Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**175,757**	**113,581**	**62,176**
Alone	46.3	49.8	39.9
Jointly	17.1	14.0	22.7
Both alone and jointly	1.9	1.8	2.1
No legal document	33.6	33.0	34.7
Don't Know	1.1	1.4	0.7

Results show that 33.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who own land do not have legal documents. Furthermore, results show that, majority (65.3%) of persons who own land have legal documents, among them 46.5 percent own legal document alone, 17.1 percent own jointly and 1.9 percent own both jointly and alone. Proportion of persons who own land in rural areas and have no legal document is higher (43.5%) than those in urban areas (23.2%). With regard to type of legal document ownership, the most practised ownership is owning alone (46.3%) followed by owning jointly (17.1%). Moreover, male land owners who own alone legal document is higher (49.8%) than that of females (39.9%). For jointly legal documents ownership, female own more (22.7%) than males (14.0%). Similar pattern is observed for rural and urban areas (Table 11.5).

Table 11. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and legal document Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.

Legal document Status	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	175,757	113,581	62,176	89,890	58,904	30,986	85,867	54,677	31,190
Owning legal document	65.3	65.6	64.7	55.4	56.4	53.7	75.5	75.5	75.5
Alone	46.3	49.8	39.9	35.7	39.5	28.6	57.3	60.9	51.1
Jointly	17.1	14.0	22.7	17.9	15.1	23.2	16.2	12.8	22.1
Both alone and jointly	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3
No legal document	33.6	33.0	34.7	43.5	42.3	45.7	23.2	22.9	23.7
Don't know	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8

CHAPTER TWELVE

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seven in ten households own houses where they live (71.4%).
- Nine out of ten (92.6%) households use improved sources of drinking water.
- Nine out of ten (89.9%) households use improved toilet facilities.
- Seven out of ten (71.6%) households in rural areas and two out of ten (21.2 %) households in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Two third (66.9%) of household use electricity for lighting from national grid (ZECO)
- More than one third (37.5%) of households use regularly collected solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure status 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, asset ownership and environmental control was 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 was built. Seven out of ten (71.4%) of household's own houses where they live followed by households living without paying any rent renting (11.8%) and rented privately (11.4%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (80.9%) in rural than urban areas (61.5%). The percentage of male and female headed households owning houses is almost the same (71.4% and 71.3% respectively).

Across regions, Kaskazini Pemba has the largest percentage (84.1%) of households living in their own houses followed by Kaskazini Unguja (82.9%) while Mjini Magharibi has the smallest percentage (62.5%) (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, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

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

Residence/Region/ 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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**71.4**	**11.8**	**11.4**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Rural	191,341	80.9	11.2	4.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
Urban	184,487	61.5	12.4	18.9	1.9	3.1	1.0	1.1
Male Headed Households	260,526	71.4	12.3	10.8	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.9
Female Headed Households	115,302	71.3	10.6	12.8	1.3	2.3	0.7	1.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	82.9	7.3	6.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
Kusini Unguja	46,003	68.9	15.3	8.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	62.5	12.2	18.4	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	84.1	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kusini Pemba	46,988	81.8	12.3	3.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

More than one-third (35.1%) of the households had no legal documents for land where their houses were built while one-third (33.3%) have title deed. Few households have customary type of ownership (16.5%). Households with Title deed documents are common in urban areas (50.0%) compared with rural areas (21.1%). The female-headed households with title deeds as legal right to the land of main dwelling is 34.3 percent, which is more than 32.8 percent for male-headed households.

Regionally, percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 15.9 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja to 50.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi. More than half (52.6%) of the household in Kusini Unguja had no legal document (Table 12.2).

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

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Tanzania Zanzibar	**268,229**	**33.3**	**0.0**	**3.3**	**16.5**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**8.0**	**35.1**
Rural	154,739	21.1	0.0	2.0	24.3	2.1	0.5	7.4	42.6
Urban	113,490	50.0	0.0	5.0	5.9	4.4	1.0	8.8	24.9
Male Headed Households	185,994	32.8	0.0	3.4	16.4	3.2	0.8	8.3	35.1
Female Headed Households	82,235	34.3	0.0	3.0	16.7	2.7	0.7	7.3	35.2
Kaskazini Unguja	44,568	15.9	0.0	0.9	27.2	0.8	0.4	7.5	47.2
Kusini Unguja	31,717	16.7	0.0	1.9	18.8	2.5	0.8	6.7	52.6
Mjini Magharibi	112,992	50.0	0.0	5.9	3.7	5.5	1.0	11.6	22.2
Kaskazini Pemba	40,503	23.9	0.0	1.3	26.4	0.7	0.8	4.2	42.7
Kusini Pemba	38,449	28.0	0.0	1.3	29.4	1.2	0.3	3.1	36.7

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

Percentage of households living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos) is 94.0 while six percent are living in houses with non-improved materials. On the other hand, more than 90 percent of households in all regions are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Kaskazini Pemba (76.9%) (Figure 12.2).

Majority of households in urban areas (96.6%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 88.6 percent of households in rural areas. Percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 76.1 in Kaskazini Pemba to 97.5 in Mjini Magharibi Region. Kaskazini Pemba Region has the highest percentage (22.7%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (Table 12.3).

Figure 12. 2:Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Materials; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
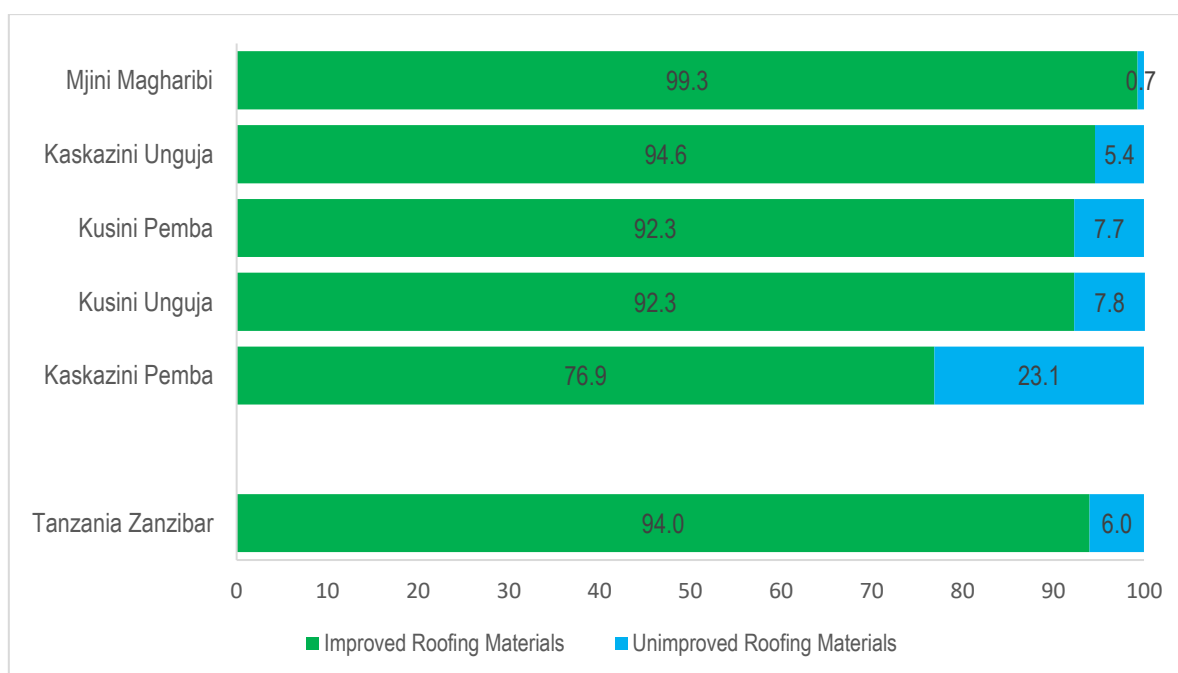
Table 12. 3:   Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**92.5**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**5.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Rural	191,341	88.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Urban	184,487	96.6	0.5	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	93.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	89.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	97.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	76.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	91.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

Percentage of households, living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 88.1 while 11.9 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across the regions, households with improved floor covering materials range from 68.9 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 97.8 in Mjini Magharibi (Figure 12.3).

Cement is the most common floor covering material used by households in urban (77.2%) and rural (74.8%) areas. In addition, more than 65.0 percent of households in all regions are living in houses covered with cement floor. Kaskazini Unguja Region has the highest percentage (82.8%) of households living in houses covered with cement floor compared with other regions (Table 12.4) while Kaskazini Pemba has the lowest (65.7%) (Table 12.4).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
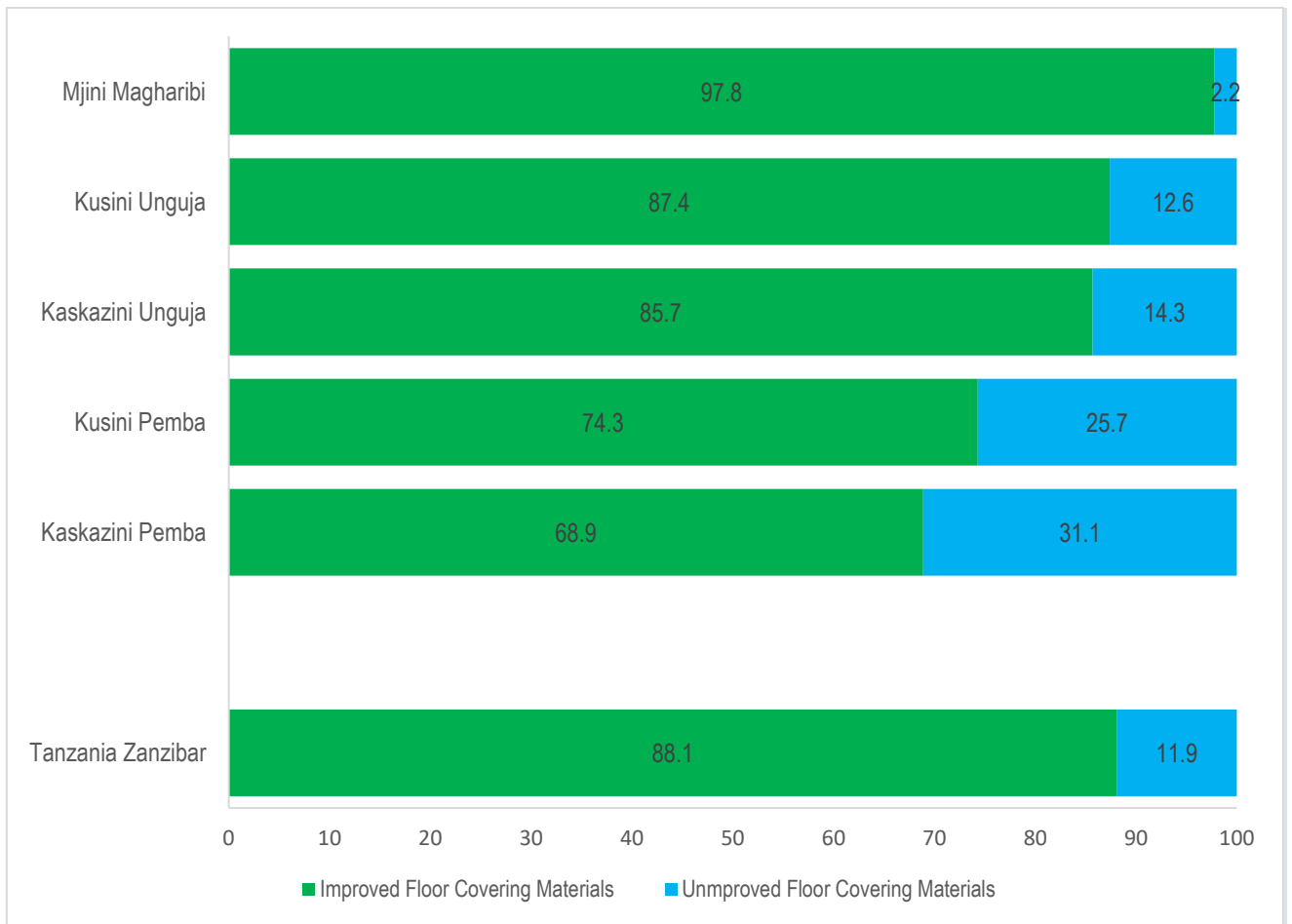
Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	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[10]
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**76.0**	**11.5**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**11.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Rural	191,341	74.8	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.9	0.0	0.1
Urban	184,487	77.2	18.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	82.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.0	0.0	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	80.0	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	12.1	0.0	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	77.3	19.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	65.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	69.7	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	25.4	0.0	0.0

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[10] Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Results depict that more than three quarter (76.9%) of households have their house walls built with cement bricks or rock bricks followed by poles and mud (11.1%). In rural areas around two-third (63.2%) of the households have their house walls built with cement bricks while the percentage in urban areas is 91.0 (Table 12.5).

Mjini Magharibi Region has 94.7 percent of households with house walls built with cement bricks/rock bricks, followed by Kaskazini Unguja (81.6%)., Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba regions have more than 30 percent of the houses built with poles and mud walls materials (43.7% and 31.1% respectively). More than one quarter (25.8%) of household in Kusini Unguja Region use stones as main wall materials.

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

Residence/Region	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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**9.1**	**76.9**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**11.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Rural	191,341	12.4	63.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	20.5	0.7	0.0	0.1
Urban	184,487	5.6	91.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	9.9	81.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Kusini Unguja	46,003	25.8	63.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	6.5	1.4	0.0	0.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	3.7	94.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	15.5	49.2	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	31.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	5.9	44.3	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	43.7	0.3	0.0	0.0

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of overcrowding 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.

One in five (19.8%) households have one room for sleeping, 25.7 percent have two rooms and 29.8 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 24.8 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (22.2%) than in rural areas (17.5%). Kusini Unguja Region has the highest percentage (26%) of households with one room for sleeping while Kusini Pemba. has the lowest percentage (9.4%). (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4:   Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
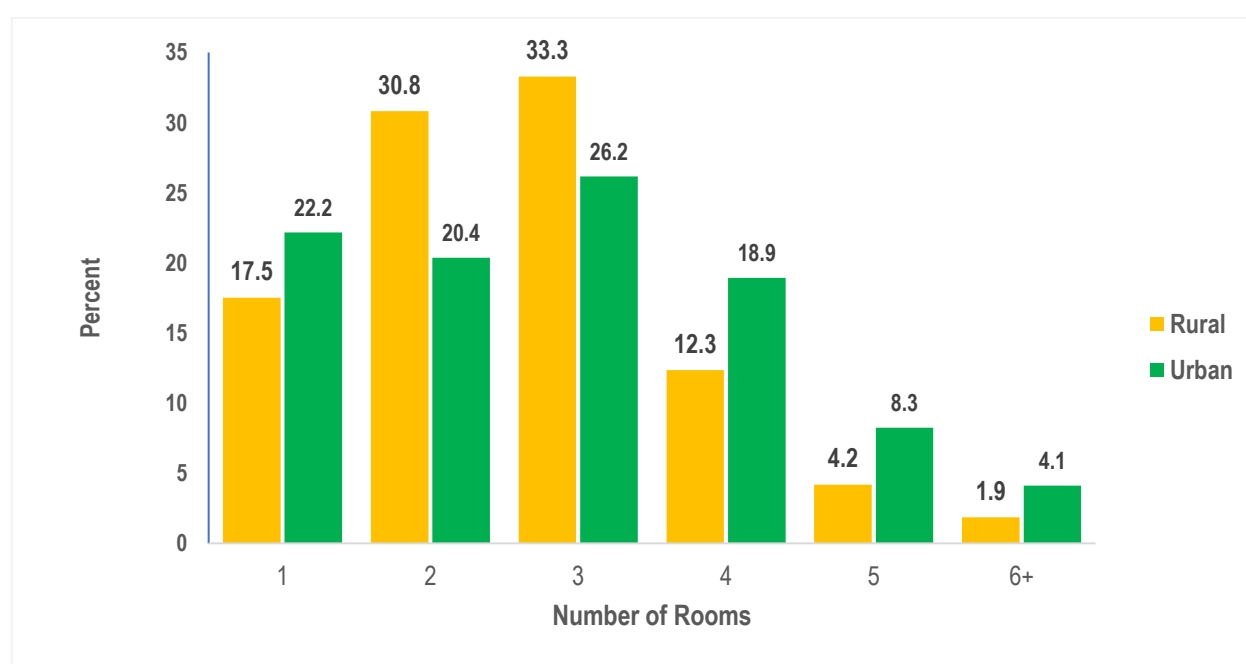
Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**4.9**	**19.8**	**25.7**	**29.8**	**15.6**	**6.2**	**3.0**	**2.7**
Rural	191,341	5.0	17.5	30.8	33.3	12.3	4.2	1.9	2.6
Urban	184,487	5.0	22.2	20.4	26.2	18.9	8.3	4.1	2.9
Male Headed Households	260,526	5.0	20.1	25.8	29.8	15.5	6.0	2.9	2.7
Female Headed Households	115,302	4.8	19.1	25.4	29.8	15.9	6.6	3.1	2.8
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	4.6	22.3	34.4	28.9	9.6	3.2	1.6	2.4
Kusini Unguja	46,003	4.0	26.0	32.1	27.0	10.7	2.8	1.3	2.4
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	4.9	22.7	21.2	26.4	18.6	7.4	3.7	2.8
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	5.6	10.1	29.3	36.5	14.9	6.2	3.0	2.9
Kusini Pemba	46,988	5.7	9.4	23.2	39.6	16.4	8.1	3.3	3.0

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 Sources 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 92.6 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water while 7.4 percent use unimproved sources of drinking water. Across regions, three regions Mjini Magharibi, Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba have high percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water (97.3%, 93.1% and 92.2% respectively) while Kaskazini Pemba region has low proportion (81.5%) of household using improved sources (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
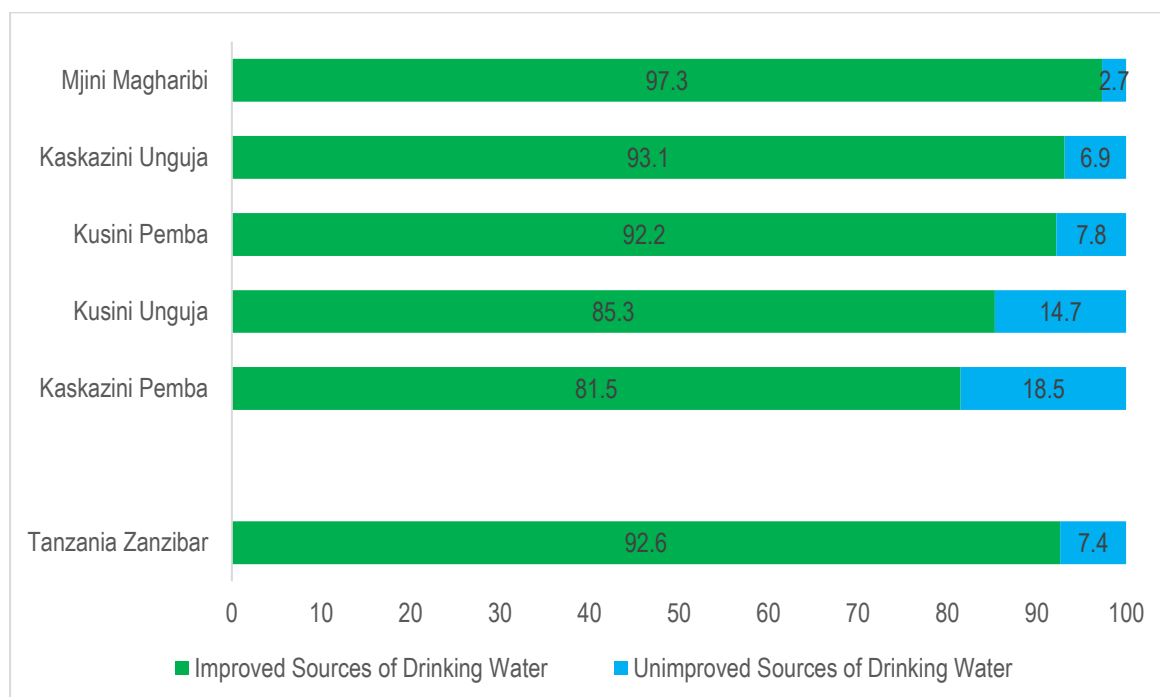
The use of improved sources of drinking water by households increased from 85.3 percent in 2012 to 92.6 percent in 2022. The increase in households using improved sources of drinking water is observed in all regions (Figure 12.6).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
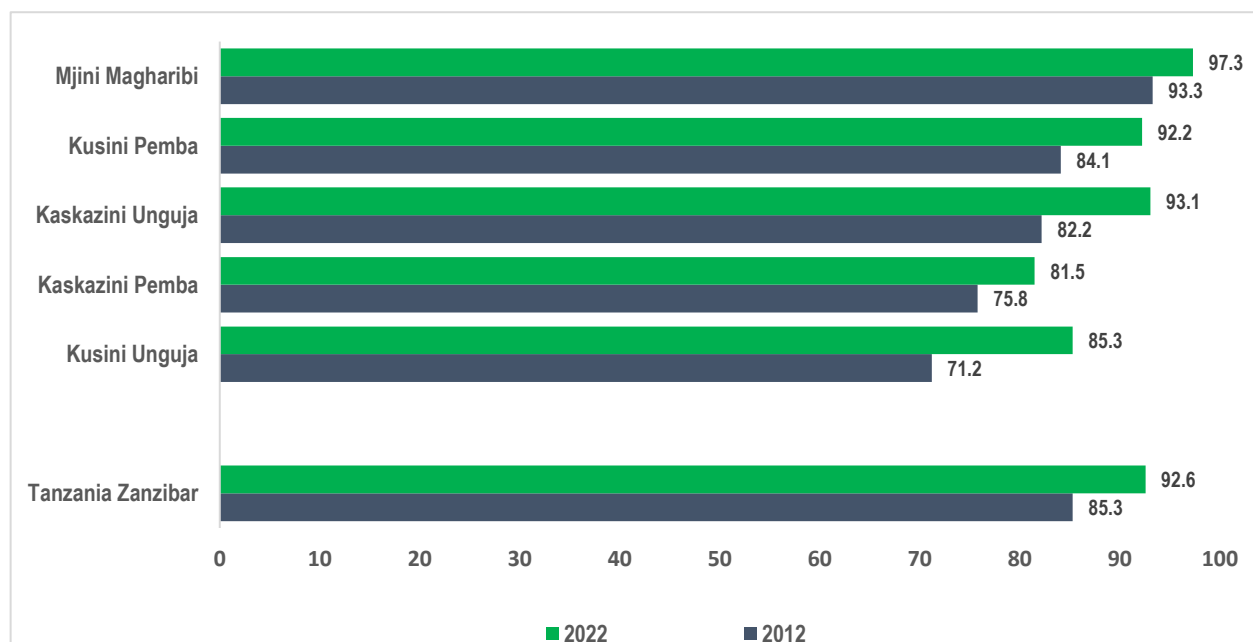
Results show that about three quarters (74.7%) of households have piped water as the main source of drinking water. There is slight difference of the household using improved sources of water in rural (75.3%) and urban (74.1%) areas. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 67.3 percent in Kusini Unguja Region to 85.5 in Kusini Pemba Region (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Map 12. 1: Percentage of Households Using Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
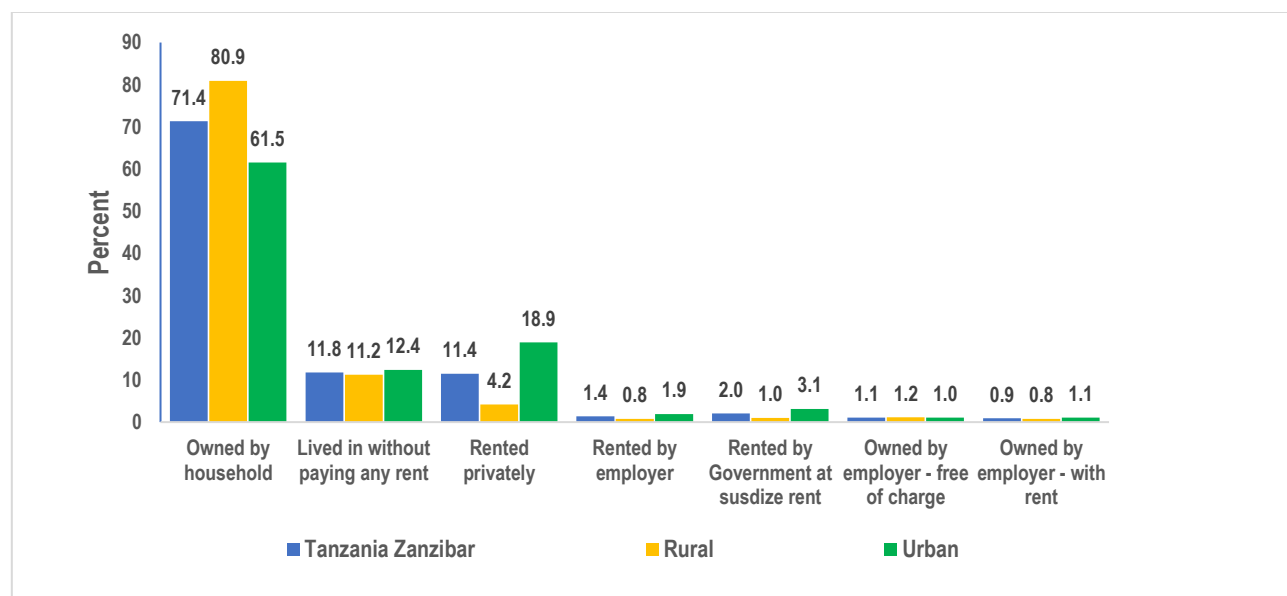
Table 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water													
		Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**35.1**	**8.7**	**18.2**	**12.7**	**7.6**	**8.3**	**7.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**
Rural	191,341	26.8	10.1	24.4	12.8	5.4	7.5	11.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Urban	184,487	43.7	7.2	11.8	12.6	10.0	9.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.0
Male Headed Households	260,526	34.8	8.6	17.9	12.5	7.9	8.6	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0
Female Headed Household	115,302	35.7	8.9	18.8	13.2	7.1	7.5	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	26.2	10.9	27.1	11.2	6.3	6.6	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.5	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	25.9	11.1	18.4	11.9	7.1	9.4	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	40.4	6.6	12.4	14.1	11.1	10.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	31.7	8.8	22.7	11.7	1.8	3.9	18.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	37.4	11.7	25.7	10.7	2.3	4.0	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco, 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 of improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes 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 nine out of ten (89.9%) of households use improved toilet facilities. The most common toilet facilities used by households are flush/pour flush to covered pit (39%). A higher proportion of households using flush/pour flush to covered pit are in urban (44.8%) than rural areas (33.4%). Another common toilet facility is pit latrine with Washable Slab and with lid (12.5%). There is no much difference between Male and female headed household in all types of toilet facility.

Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage (98.0%) of improved toilet facilities. Kaskazini Pemba Region has the highest percentage (30.9%) of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) followed by Kusini Pemba (19.8%), whereas only 0.3 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Figure 12.7 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
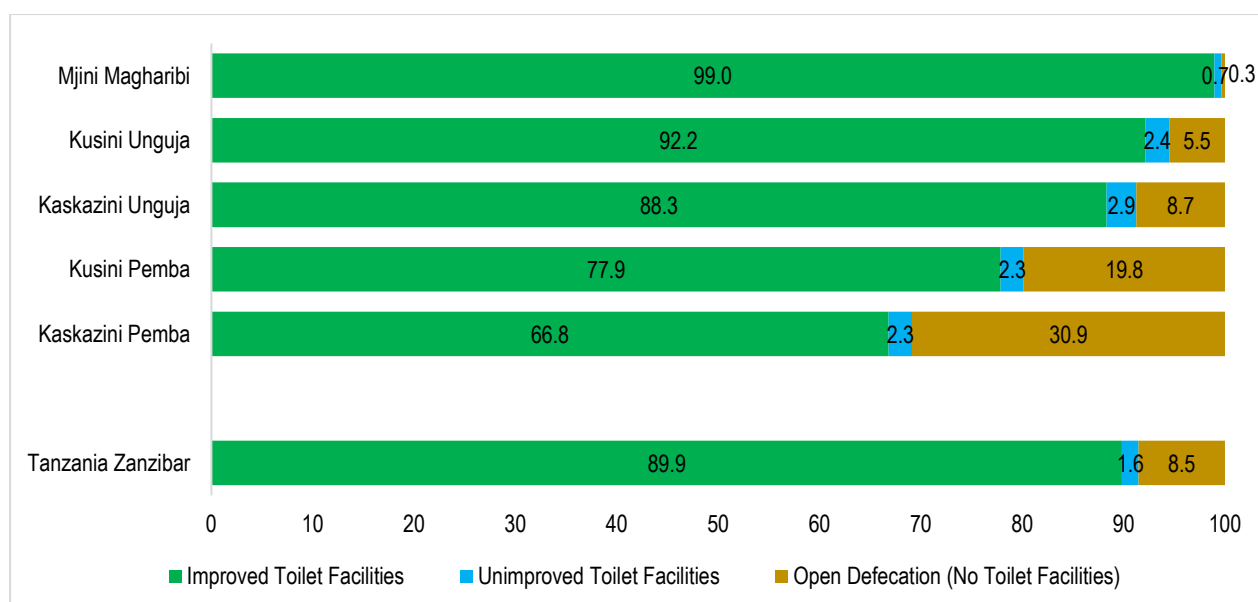
Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ 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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**12.2**	**3.9**	**39.0**	**3.8**	**10.3**	**12.5**	**6.4**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**8.5**
Rural	191,341	8.0	2.3	33.4	3.5	8.9	14.8	8.4	2.6	2.2	0.2	15.6
Urban	184,487	16.6	5.4	44.8	4.1	11.8	10.0	4.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.1
Male Headed Households	260,526	12.2	3.9	39.7	3.9	10.4	12.3	6.4	1.7	1.4	0.2	7.9
Female Headed Households	115,302	12.3	3.8	37.3	3.6	10.2	12.9	6.6	1.8	1.5	0.2	9.9
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	11.0	2.0	33.1	3.9	6.8	18.8	9.6	3.1	2.6	0.4	8.7
Kusini Unguja	46,003	7.2	1.3	29.7	3.6	7.3	27.3	11.7	4.1	2.3	0.0	5.5
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	16.6	5.8	45.5	4.5	12.4	9.4	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	5.1	3.0	33.8	2.5	8.0	6.8	6.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	30.9
Kusini Pemba	46,988	9.0	1.7	35.1	2.5	11.8	8.5	7.6	1.7	2.1	0.2	19.8

12.4.3 Trends on the Main Type of Toilet Facilities

Results portray that over time, the percentage of households with no toilet facilities has decreased from 34.4 percent to 19.3 percent and 8.5 percent in 2002 to 2012 and 2022 respectively. The percentage of households with improved facilities has significantly improved from 15.1 percent in 2002 to 79.2 percent in 2012 and 89.9 percent in 2022 Censuses. On the other hand, the percentage of households with unimproved facilities has been dropped from 50.4 percent in 2002 to 6.7 percent and 1.6 percent in 2012 and 2022 respectively. (Figure 12.8).

Mjini Magharibi Region has maintained a good record in terms of households using improved toilet facilities (from 93.0% to 99.0% in 2012 and 2022 respectively). Comparatively Kaskazini Pemba Region has the lowest percentage (66.8) of households with improved toilet facilities according to 2022 PHC followed by Kusini Pemba (77.9%) and Kaskazini Unguja (88.3%) (Table 12.9).

Kaskazini Pemba Region has the highest percentage of households that do not have toilet facilities (52.6% in 2012 and 30.9% in 2022), whereas in Kusini Pemba Region, households without toilet facilities increased from 4.5 percent to 19.8 percent in 2012 and 2022 respectively (Table 12.9 and Figure12.9).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
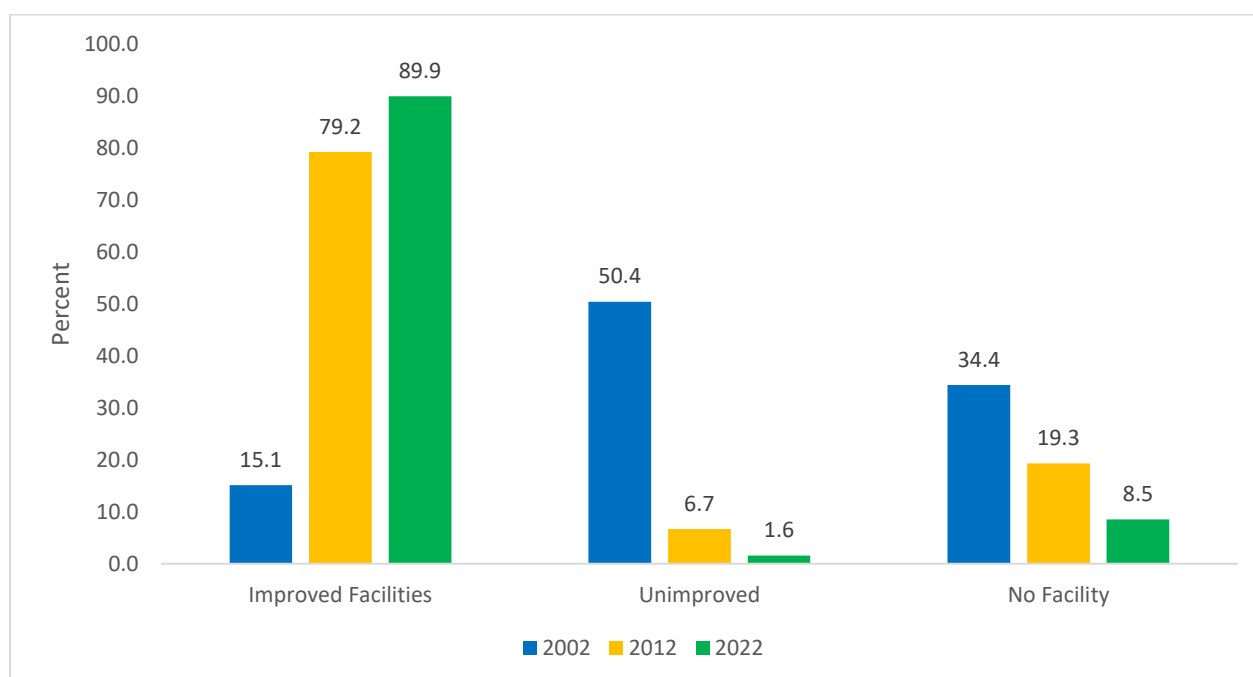
Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Residence/Region	2012			2022		
	Total Improved	Total Unimproved	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Improved	Total Unimproved	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach
Tanzania Zanzibar	**74.1**	**6.7**	**19.3**	**89.9**	**1.6**	**8.5**
Kaskazini Unguja	62.5	13.2	24.2	88.3	3.0	8.7
Kusini Unguja	80.1	9.2	10.7	92.2	2.3	5.5
Mjini Magharibi	93.0	6.1	0.8	99.0	0.7	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	44.6	3.0	52.6	66.8	2.3	30.9
Kusini Pemba	53.4	42.1	4.5	77.9	2.3	19.8

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households without Toilet Facility by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
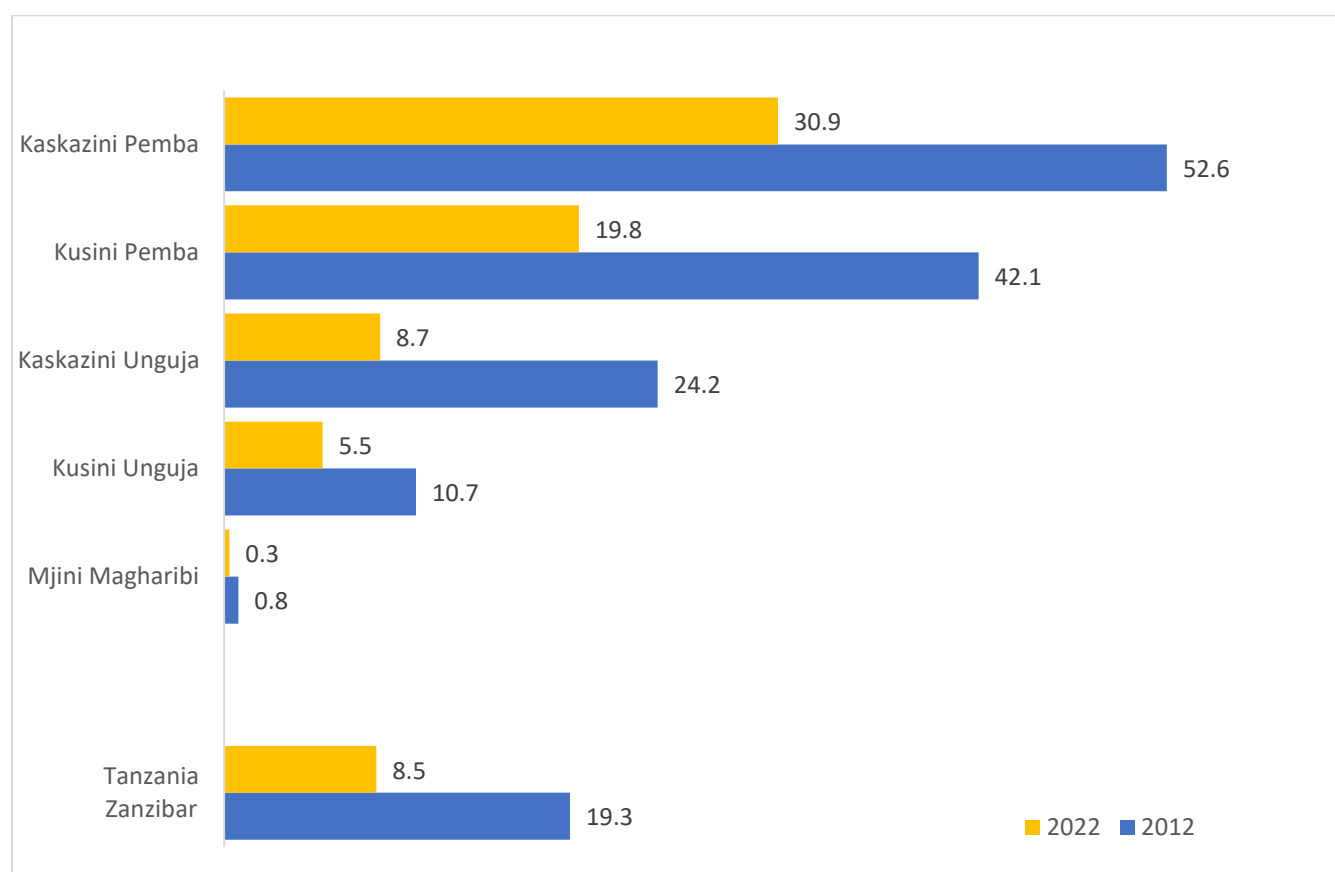
12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Results show that the majority (46.9%) of households use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (28.9%). Seven out of ten (71.6%) of households in rural areas and 21.2 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking. About half (49.5%) of female headed household and 45.7 percent of male headed household use firewood for cooking. Three quarters of households in Kaskazini Pemba, Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba Regions use firewood for cooking (76.7%, 73.9% and 72.6% respectively). One household out of five (18.9) use firewood in Mjini Magharibi Region (Table 12.10).

Results show that the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is 28.9. It is higher in urban areas (43.0%) than in rural areas (15.3%) Across regions, households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 11.5 percent in Kaskazini Unguja to 44.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Table 12.10).

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. Results indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased 4.7 percent in 2012 to 20.7 percent in 2022. Further that, there is a shift to use clean energy in all regions, whereby high increase is observed in Mjini Magharibi (from 8.6% in 2012 to 33.8% 2022), Kusini Unguja (from 1.5 to 12.8 percent), and Kaskazini Unguja (from 1.4 to 9.9 percent) (Figure 12.10).

Figure 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
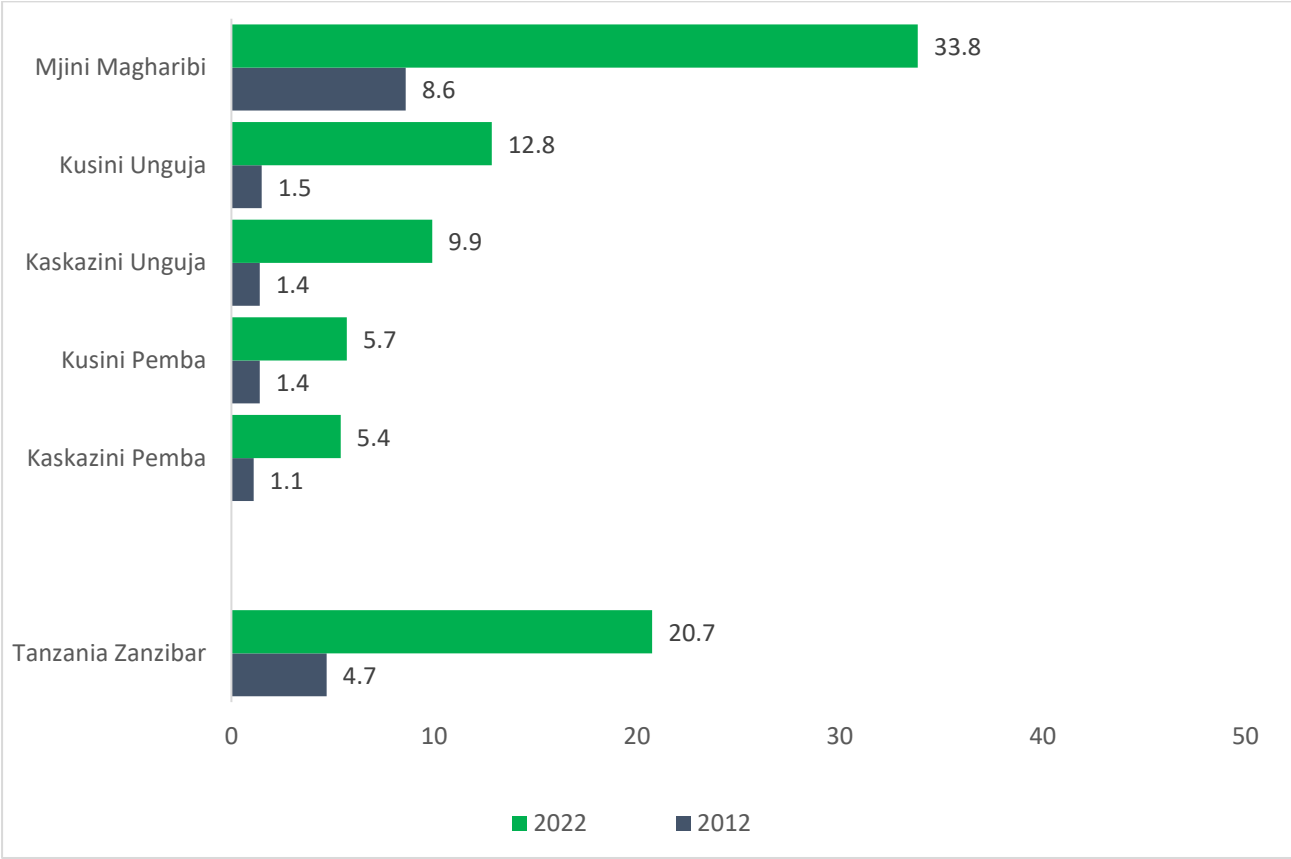
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Char coal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**7.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**12.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**28.9**	**46.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.6**
Rural	191,341	4.3	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	15.3	71.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Urban	184,487	10.7	0.2	0.1	20.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	43.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Male Headed Households	260,526	7.6	0.4	0.1	12.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	29.6	45.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Female Headed Households	115,302	7.3	0.3	0.0	12.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	27.4	49.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	4.4	0.7	0.1	4.6	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.1	11.5	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	4.1	0.7	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	15.2	68.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	11.3	0.1	0.0	22.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	44.0	18.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	3.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	15.2	76.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kusini Pemba	46,988	3.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	18.3	72.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7

12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid distributed by ZECO. Two third (66.9%) of households use electricity as the main source of lighting. Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage (88.9%) of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by Kusini Unguja (54.0%) whereas Kaskazini Pemba has the lowest (39.8%).

About one-third (32.6%) of the household in rural areas use kerosene as main source of energy for lighting. Kaskazini Pemba Region has the highest percentage (44.4%) followed by Kusini Pemba (36.1%) while Mjini Magharibi has the lowest (4.8%) (Figure 12.11 and Table 12.11).

Figure 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
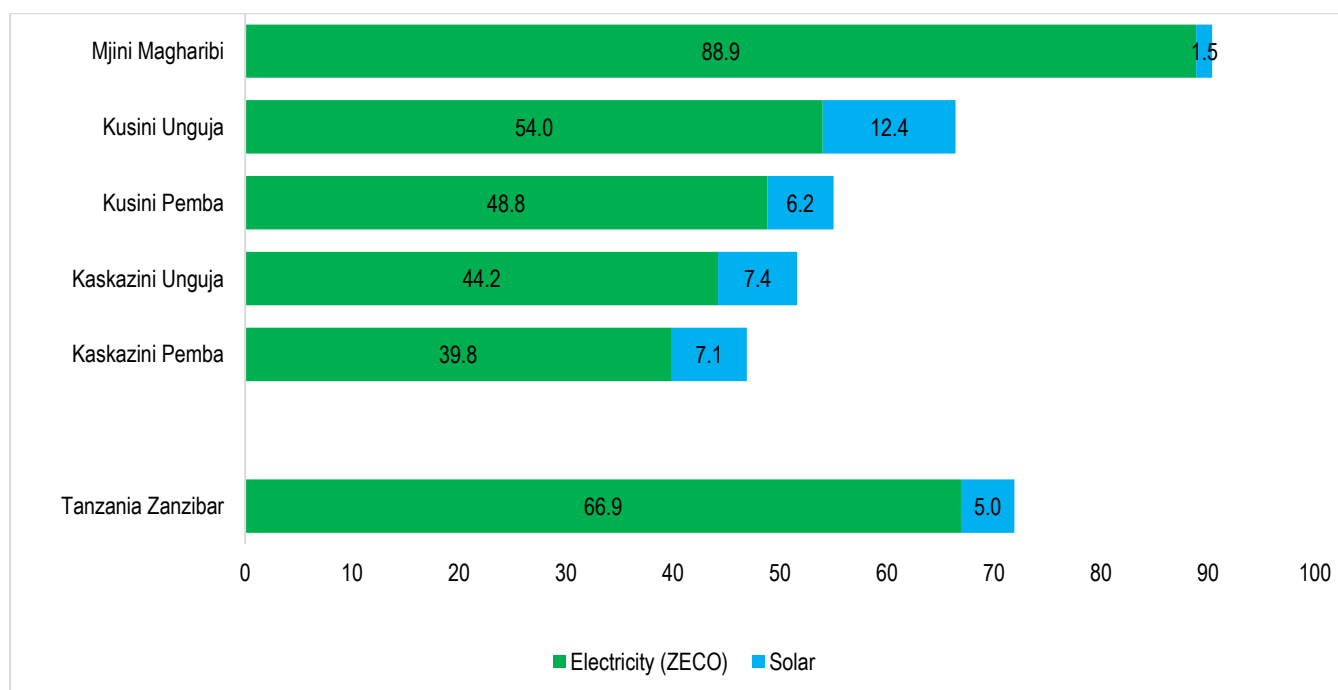
Results shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting, with the percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increasing from 42.9 percent in 2012 to 66.9 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all regions (Figure 12.12).

Figure 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	2012	2022
Mjini Magharibi	71.3	88.9
Kusini Unguja	24.2	54.0
Kusini Pemba	22.7	48.8
Kaskazini Pemba	17.2	39.8
Kaskazini Unguja	14.3	44.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	42.9	66.9
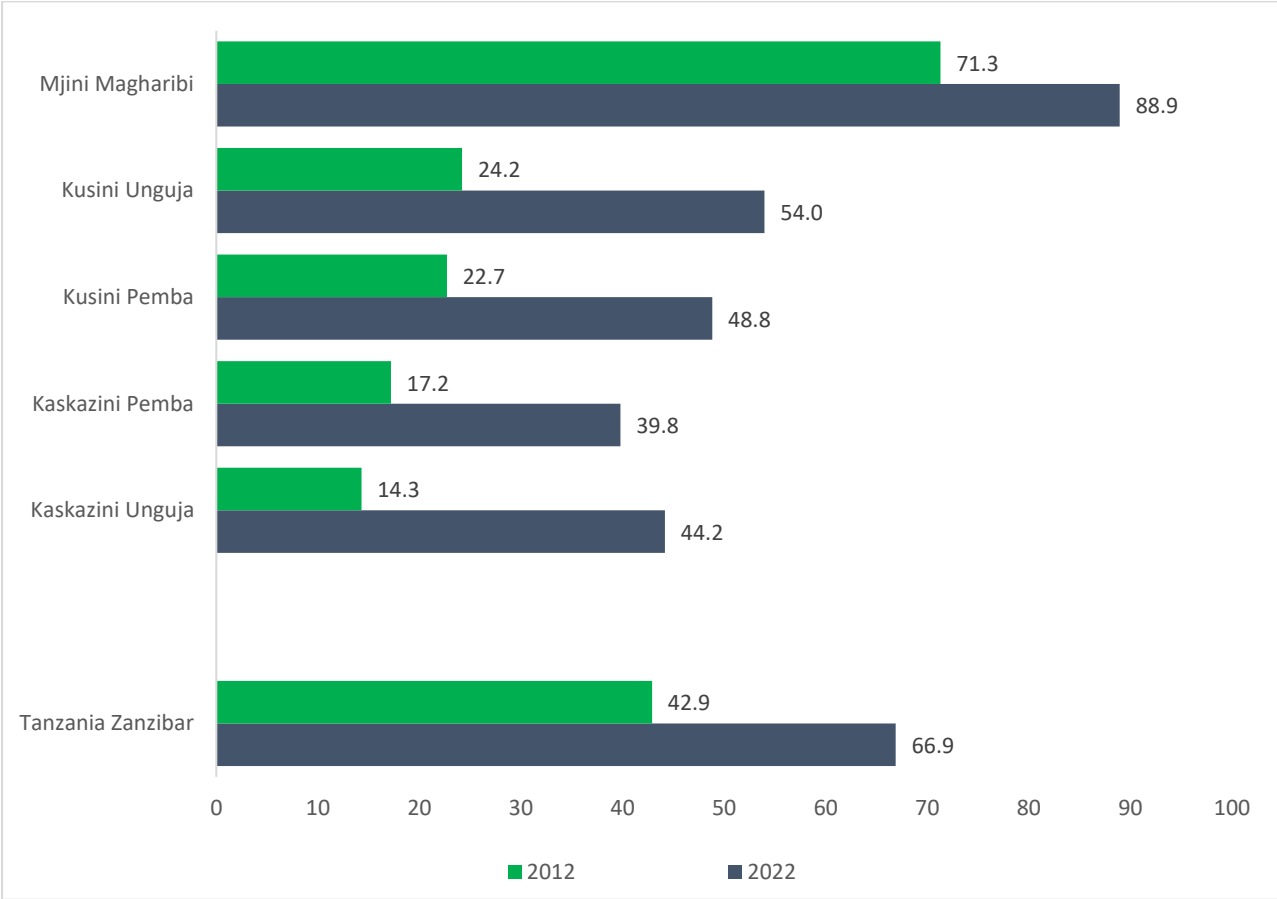
Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (ZECO)	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)
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**66.9**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**19.6**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**4.0**	**0.0**
Rural	191,341	47.0	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	32.6	0.6	1.6	5.7	0.0
Urban	184,487	87.6	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	6.0	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.0
Male Headed Households	260,526	67.8	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	18.1	0.6	0.9	4.4	0.0
Female Headed Households	115,302	65.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	22.8	0.5	1.0	3.0	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	44.2	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	35.5	0.6	2.4	4.5	0.0
Kusini Unguja	46,003	54.0	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	15.7	0.8	1.0	13.8	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	88.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	39.8	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.8	44.4	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.0
Kusini Pemba	46,988	48.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.1	36.1	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is collection, processing and recycling or decomposition of waste materials of human society. Waste materials are either in form of liquid or solid and the 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 solid and electronics waste disposal means used by households.

Results indicate that more than one-third (37.5%) of households use regular collection methods of solid disposal followed by burning (25.8%). About two third (62.7%) of households in urban areas use regular collectors compared with 13.2 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, 35.4 percent of households in rural areas and 15.9 percent in urban use to burning of their solid waste (Table 12.12).

Kusini Pemba Region has the highest percentage (30.7%) of households which dispose their solid waste in open space, followed by Kaskazini Unguja (28.9%) while Mjini Magharibi has the lowest percentage (3.7%) (Table 12.12).
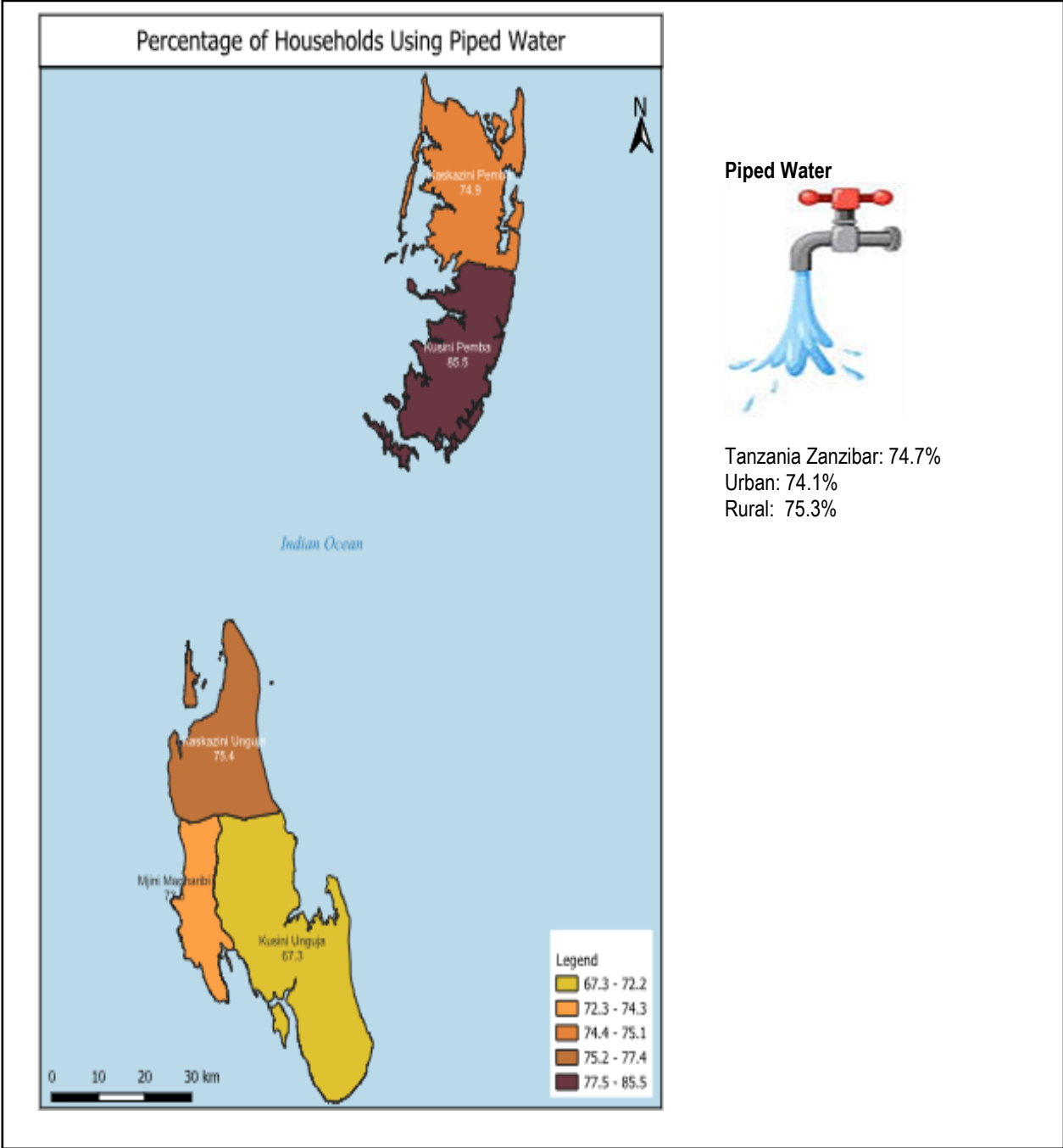
Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/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
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**37.5**	**3.3**	**25.8**	**0.5**	**6.4**	**14.4**	**0.7**	**3.6**	**7.8**
Rural	191,341	13.2	1.4	35.4	0.4	7.5	22.7	1.0	6.1	12.3
Urban	184,487	62.7	5.3	15.9	0.5	5.3	5.7	0.3	1.1	3.2
Male Headed Households	260,526	37.2	3.3	26.0	0.5	6.7	14.3	0.7	3.8	7.5
Female Headed Households	115,302	38.2	3.2	25.4	0.5	5.8	14.5	0.8	3.3	8.4
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	16.7	1.3	34.4	0.5	6.0	28.9	1.1	5.6	5.7
Kusini Unguja	46,003	9.4	1.3	42.5	0.2	8.2	15.5	1.3	15.4	6.2
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	64.2	5.4	18.5	0.3	5.4	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.9
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	12.3	1.5	33.6	0.8	8.3	21.3	1.6	1.0	19.7
Kusini Pemba	46,988	11.9	1.2	20.2	1.0	7.2	30.7	0.6	1.2	26.1

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

Results indicate that waste collecting groups (43.6 %) and Private individuals (35.5 %) are commonly used by households. About one percent (0.9%) of household use contractors for waste collection (Table 12.13 and Figure 12.13).

Figure 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
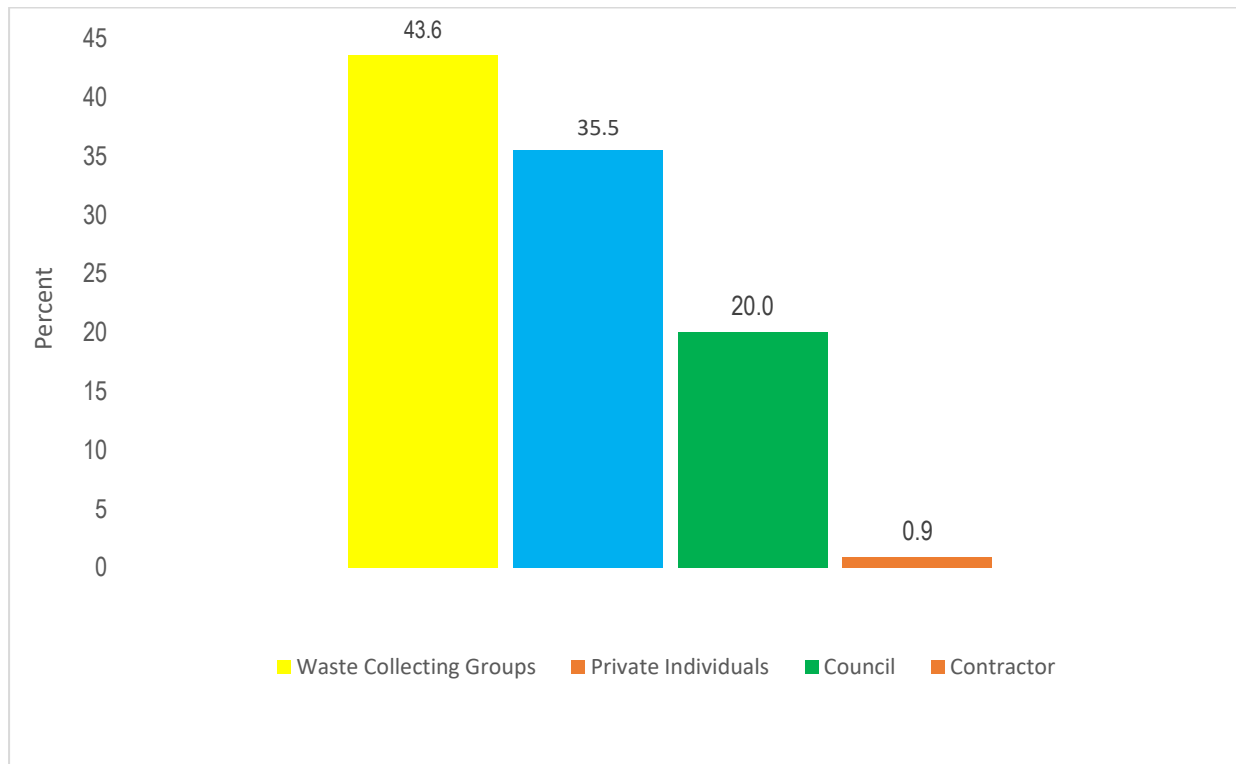
Table 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Tanzania Zanzibar	**153,269**	**0.9**	**43.6**	**20.0**	**35.5**
Rural	105,500	1.0	43.7	20.1	35.1
Urban	47,769	0.8	43.2	19.8	36.2
Male Headed Households	105,500	1.0	43.7	20.1	35.1
Female Headed Households	47,769	0.8	43.2	19.8	36.2
Kaskazini Unguja	9,640	1.9	10.4	20.4	67.3
Kusini Unguja	4,924	0.7	4.3	8.2	86.8
Mjini Magharibi	125,906	0.7	51.5	20.6	27.1
Kaskazini Pemba	6,658	2.0	5.0	14.4	78.6
Kusini Pemba	6,141	2.2	5.3	23.5	69.0

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that, 75.0 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse, while burn (8.4%) and bury (5.8%). Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage (86.7%) of households which mix electronic waste with other refuse, followed by Kusini Pemba (66,2%) while Kusini Unguja has the lowest percentage (61.2%) (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/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)
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**75.0**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**4.8**	**0.2**	**8.4**	**5.8**	**2.3**	**2.0**
Rural	191,341	64.3	0.5	0.3	7.6	0.3	13.2	8.8	2.6	2.4
Urban	184,487	86.1	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.5
Male Headed Households	260,526	74.8	1.2	0.3	4.8	0.2	8.4	5.9	2.3	2.0
Female Headed Households	115,302	75.5	1.2	0.3	4.6	0.2	8.5	5.5	2.2	2.0
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	63.9	0.5	0.3	8.3	0.2	15.0	8.1	2.3	1.4
Kusini Unguja	46,003	61.2	0.4	0.4	9.2	0.3	13.8	8.6	3.6	2.6
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	86.7	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	65.3	0.2	0.4	6.2	0.3	11.5	10.1	2.4	3.8
Kusini Pemba	46,988	66.2	0.4	0.1	7.6	0.4	13.6	7.7	1.9	2.0

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 assets asked under this section are in four groups: communication, transport, housing and agricultural equipment. However, the communication assets are discussed in chapter 13 of this report (Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology by Individual and Households). The questions on ownership of specific assets aims at establishing non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). Results show bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (30.3%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (14.2%) and motor vehicles (8.0%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (34.0%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (22.0%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher (32.8%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (27.7%). Proportion of household that own bicycle in Kaskazini Pemba Region is higher (37.4%) than other regions. The proportion of households that own motor vehicles ranges from 2.8 percent in Kaskazini Unguja Region to 12.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi (Table 12.15).

Table 12. 15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**30.3**	**8.0**	**14.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Rural	191,341	32.8	4.5	10.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Urban	184,487	27.7	11.6	18.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Male Headed Households	260,526	34.0	8.8	16.7	0.1	0.3	0.4
Female Headed Households	115,302	22.0	6.1	8.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	32.5	2.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Kusini Unguja	46,003	36.0	6.0	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	28.5	12.2	19.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	37.4	3.2	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kusini Pemba	46,988	21.6	4.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.4

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. Results show that 71.3 percent of households own a house. Proportion of households owning houses is higher (77.9%) in rural than in urban areas (64.3%). There is no significant different between male and female headed households owning a house. Proportion of households owning houses is higher in Kaskazini Pemba Region (79.8%) followed by Kusini Pemba (78.8%) and Kaskazini Unguja (76.8%) (Table 12.16)

Other assets owned by households are refrigerator or freezer (30.4%), electric iron (37.6%), and electric or gas cooker (24.8%). Households living in urban areas (55.8%) are likely to own electric iron than rural areas (20.0%) (Table 12.17).

Table 12. 16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**71.3**	**37.6**	**3.4**	**24.8**	**30.4**
Rural	191,341	77.9	20.0	3.5	11.7	17.1
Urban	184,487	64.3	55.8	3.4	38.4	44.1
Male Headed Households	260,526	71.9	38.4	3.6	25.1	30.8
Female Headed Households	115,302	69.8	35.7	3.1	24.1	29.5
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	76.8	13.5	2.3	7.7	12.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	70.6	23.8	4.0	16.8	24.0
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	65.5	58.0	3.5	41.1	46.1
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	79.8	16.5	3.4	5.9	11.6
Kusini Pemba	46,988	78.8	21.9	4.0	9.0	16.1

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. Results shows that 44.6 percent of households own land or farm. Ownership of land or farm is higher (50.5%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (38.6%). Kaskazini Pemba Region has the highest percentage (60.7%) of households which own land or farm, followed by Kusini Pemba (58.4%) while Kaskazini Unguja has the lowest percentage (35.6%) (Table 12.17).

Table 12. 17: Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**40.7**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**44.6**	**0.1**
Rural	191,341	0.1	0.2	53.3	1.5	0.2	50.5	0.1
Urban	184,487	0.2	0.2	27.6	2.2	0.2	38.6	0.1
Male Headed Households	260,526	0.2	0.2	42.1	2.1	0.2	46.7	0.1
Female Headed Households	115,302	0.1	0.2	37.4	1.2	0.1	40.0	0.1
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	0.1	0.1	43.8	0.7	0.2	35.6	0.1
Kusini Unguja	46,003	0.1	0.2	42.2	2.7	0.2	53.6	0.1
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	0.2	0.2	27.2	2.5	0.1	37.2	0.1
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	0.2	0.2	62.9	0.6	0.3	60.7	0.1
Kusini Pemba	46,988	0.1	0.2	64.6	0.9	0.2	58.4	0.1

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

Key Points

- More than nine out of ten households (95.5%) with at least one person aged 4 years and above own a mobile phone.
- More than half (51.4%) persons aged 15 years or above own non-smartphones.
- Less than 5 out of 100 (4.2%) of all persons aged 15 years and above own laptops and 1.4 per cent own desktop computers.
- Communication is the most common purpose for which ICT equipment is used (88.3%).
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (96.7%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (81.8%).
- Usage of non-smartphone is highest within the causal labourer and paid employees (97.5% each) and lowest within the self-employed without employees (95.4%).

13.1 Introduction

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 role of ICT in facilitating and accelerating overall development.

ICT statistics have been an agenda in the International statistical community for many years, and it has been receiving increasing attention due to its impact on the economy

and society in general. The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and many 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 and private sector decisions.

This chapter describes the status of access and use of ICT by individuals and households, which includes "Ownership of ICT equipment" and "Type of Use of ICT equipment" in Tanzania Zanzibar. Although the information on ICT access and use by households and individuals was collected from all persons aged four years and above, for the purpose of this report, some indicators are analysed based on persons aged 15 years and above to facilitate national, regional and international comparisons of ICT Indicators. In addition, ICT indicators in this report comply with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) guidelines for measuring ICT Access and Usage by Individuals and Households.

Information collected during 2022 PHC, includes access and usage of radios, televisions, computers, mobile phones, fixed-line telephones and internet facilities for all individuals aged 15 years and above. Access, usage and ownership of ICT equipment are key in linking communities, facilitating businesses and empowering communities socially and economically.

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 42.0 percent of households have a radio[11]. A high proportion of households with radio is in urban areas (46.2 %) compared with rural areas (37.9%). Regionally, Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage of households with radio (47.8%), and Kusini Pemba has the smallest percentage of households with radio (27.6%) (Table 13.1).

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

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 45.8 percent of the households owns a television. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion of households with television sets (62.5%) than rural areas (29.8%). Regionally, Mjini Magharibi has the highest proportion of households owning television (63.6%) and least owned in Kaskazini Pemba (24.6%). (Table 13.1).

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, and subscriptions have been decreasing drastically from 176,367 fixed telephone lines in 2012 to 85,976 in 2022 due to high absorption of mobile phone technology in communication sector.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 1.2 percent of households have landline telephones. Kusini Pemba Regions 1.5 percent highest percentage of households with landline telephone, Kaskazini Pemba and kaskazini Unguja 1.4 percent each. Mjini Magharibi has the smallest at 1.0 percent (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

Results reveal that 0.7 percent of households have Internet facilities. Urban areas have a higher proportion (1.2%) of households with Internet facilities than rural areas (0.3%). Mjini Magharibi Region has the highest percentage of households with Internet facilities (1.2%) while Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba have the smallest at 0.2 percent each (Table 13.1).

Table 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership of Selected ICT Equipment, Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Households Owning Radio	Owning Radio with Children under 15	Owning Radio without Children under 15	Households Owning Television	Households Owning Television with Children under 15	Households Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-Line Telephone	Has Internet Facility
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**42.0**	**30.0**	**12.0**	**45.8**	**34.5**	**11.3**	**1.2**	**0.7**
Rural	191,341	37.9	27.9	10.0	29.8	23.7	6.1	1.2	0.3
Urban	184,487	46.2	32.1	14.1	62.5	45.8	16.7	1.2	1.2
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	45.8	32.7	13.1	25.5	19.3	6.2	1.4	0.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	43.1	29.2	14.0	37.5	28.1	9.3	1.3	0.6
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	47.8	33.5	14.3	63.6	46.9	16.6	1.0	1.2
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	28.8	23.0	5.9	24.6	20.6	4.0	1.4	0.2
Kusini Pemba	46,988	27.6	21.3	6.3	30.8	24.9	6.0	1.5	0.3

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual owns 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.

Results reveal that more than four-fifths (88.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported the highest mobile phone ownership at 91.6 percent than rural areas at 85.8 percent. Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (91.9%) than females (86.0%) (Figure 13.1).

Results reveal that 37.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and above own smartphone/tablet. Individuals in urban areas reported the highest ownership at 48.8 percent than rural areas at 25.4 percent. Ownership of smartphone/tablet is higher among females (49.1%) than males (40.6%) (Table 13.2).

Results reveal that more than half (51.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above own non-smartphone. Individuals in rural areas reported the highest ownership at 60.4 percent than urban areas at 42.9 percent. Ownership of non-smartphone is the same among males and females 51.4 percent (Table 13.2).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above owning Mobile Phones by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC
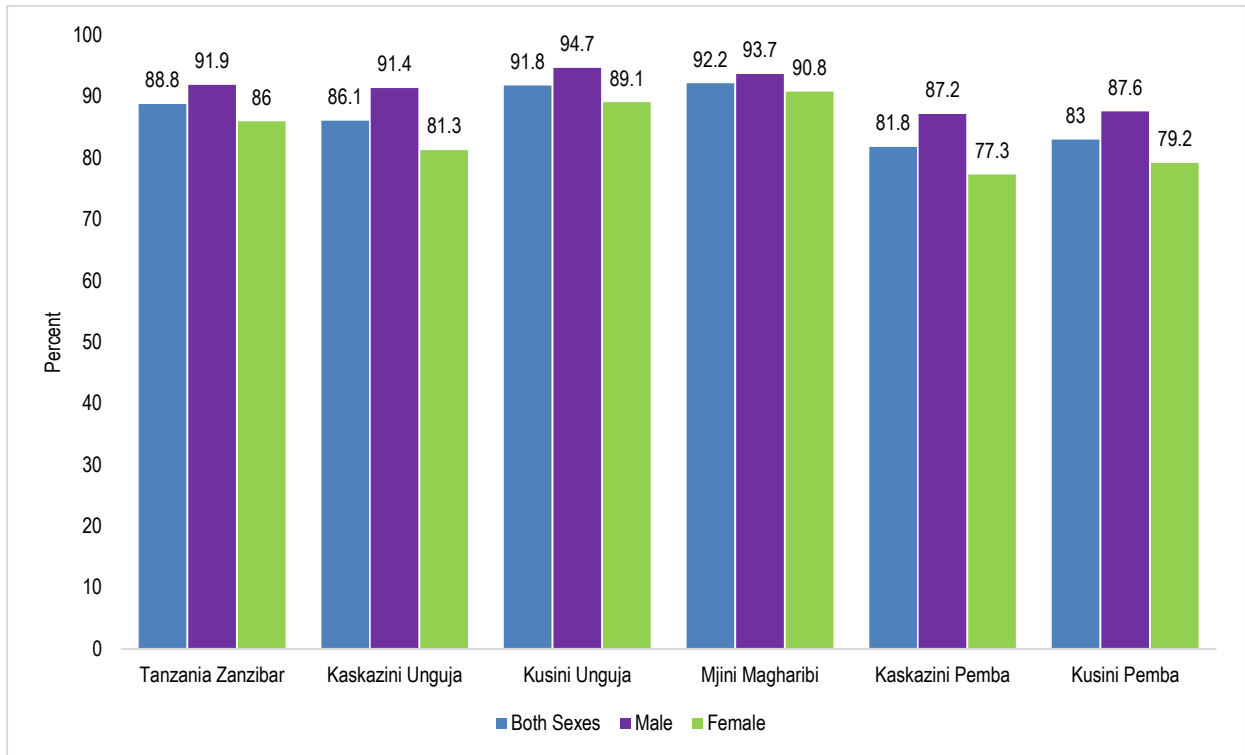
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Equipment Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population			Ownership of Mobile Phone											
				Mobile Phone			Smart and Non-Smart Mobile Phone			Smartphone or Tablet			Non-Smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,085,482**	**507,574**	**577,908**	**88.8**	**91.9**	**86.0**	**36.0**	**39.2**	**33.1**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**51.4**	**51.4**	**51.4**
Rural	525,339	247,950	277,389	85.8	90.5	81.6	24.0	27.9	20.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	60.4	61.3	59.6
Urban	560,143	259,624	300,519	91.6	93.3	90.2	47.2	50.1	44.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	42.9	41.8	43.8
Kaskazini Unguja	146,000	69,728	76,272	86.1	91.4	81.3	19.1	22.8	15.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	65.9	67.5	64.5
Kusini Unguja	113,469	55,420	58,049	91.8	94.7	89.1	33.8	36.6	31.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	56.6	56.9	56.3
Mjini Magharibi	545,327	254,467	290,860	92.2	93.7	90.8	48.3	50.8	46.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	42.3	41.5	42.9
Kaskazini Pemba	140,219	63,972	76,247	81.8	87.2	77.3	20.4	25.7	16.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	59.9	60.0	59.9
Kusini Pemba	140,467	63,987	76,480	83.0	87.6	79.2	22.9	26.8	19.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	58.8	59.4	58.3

Map 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Any Mobile Phones
Tanzania Zanzibar: 88.8 %

TANZANIA MAINLAND

Indian   Ocean

Kaskazini Pemba
81.8

Kusini Pemba
83

Kaskazini Unguja
86.1

Mjini Magharibi
92.2

Kusini Unguja
91.8

Kilometers
0   4.5   9   18   27   36

Legend

⎯⎯ International Boundary
- - - Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Region;
Tanzania Zanzibar 2022, PHC

	0 - 81.8
	81.9 - 83.0
	83.1 - 86.1
	86.2 - 91.8
	91.9 - 92.2

Map 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 and Above Owning Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Both Smartphone and Non Smartphone

Tanzania Zanzibar: 36.0 %

TANZANIA MAINLAND

Indian   Ocean

Kaskazini Pemba
20.4

Kusini Pemba
22.9

Kaskazini Unguja
19.1

Mjini Magharibi
48.3

Kusini Unguja
33.8

Legend

— International Boundary

-·- Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non Smartphone by Region;
Tanzania Zanzibar 2022, PHC

	0 - 19.1
	19.2 - 20.4
	20.5 - 22.9
	23.0 - 33.8
	33.9 - 48.3

Kilometers
0   4.5   9   18   27   36

Map 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 and Above Owning Smartphones by Region, Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Only Smartphones or Tablet

Tanzania Zanzibar: 1.5 %

Kaskazini Pemba
1.5

Kusini Pemba
1.3

TANZANIA MAINLAND

Indian   Ocean

Kaskazini Unguja
1.1

Mjini Magharibi
1.6

Kusini Unguja
1.4

Kilometers
0   4.5   9   18   27   36

Legend

— International Boundary
-·- Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Only Smartphones or Tablet by Region;
Tanzania Zanzibar 2022, PHC

- 1.1
- 1.2 - 1.3
- 1.4
- 1.5
- 1.6

Map 13.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 and Above Owning Non-Smartphone by Region, Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Non Smartphones Only

Tanzania Zanzibar: 51.4 %

Kaskazini Pemba
59.9

Kusini Pemba
58.8

TANZANIA MAINLAND

Indian   Ocean

Kaskazini Unguja
65.9

Mjini Magharibi
42.3

Kusini Unguja
56.6

Legend

━━━ International Boundary
- ‒ ‒ Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years
and Above Owning Only Non Smartphones by Region;
Tanzania Zanzibar 2022, PHC

	0 - 42.3
	42.4 - 56.6
	56.7 - 58.8
	58.9 - 59.9
	60.0 - 65.9

Kilometers
0   4.5   9   18   27   36

13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Results indicate that in Zanzibar, 95.5 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above own any type of mobile phone. About 80 percent (83.8%) of households own a non-smartphone and 54.2 percent of households own smartphones.

The results indicate that the proportion of households with at least one member aged four years and above owning a mobile phone is higher (97.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (93.4%). The proportion of households that own smartphones in urban areas is 69.4 percent, which is higher than in rural areas (39.6%). In rural areas, the proportion of households owning non-smartphones is 86.1 percent, which is higher than in urban areas at 81.3 percent.

Across all regions, Mjini Magharibi has the highest number of individuals with mobile phones (97.9%) and households with Smartphones (70.4%). In contrast, Kusini Pemba has the highest number of households owning non-smartphones at 87.2 percent (Table 13.3).

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

Place of Residence	Private Household	Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smartphone	Households with Non-Smartphone
Tanzania Zanzibar	**375,828**	**95.5**	**54.2**	**83.8**
Rural	191,341	93.4	39.6	86.1
Urban	184,487	97.7	69.4	81.3
Kaskazini Unguja	53,770	92.1	33.0	86.2
Kusini Unguja	46,003	96.1	49.8	85.9
Mjini Magharibi	180,889	97.9	70.4	80.9
Kaskazini Pemba	48,178	91.9	35.5	86.2
Kusini Pemba	46,988	93.2	39.4	87.2

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, owned 58.3 percent by individuals; 59.1 percent males and 57.5 percent females. When the data is disaggregated by locality, (54.1%) of individuals in the rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with (62.6%) in urban areas. (Table 13.4).

Ownership of mobile phones (both smartphone and non-smartphone) is highest for individuals in the age group 45-49 years 95.0 percent for non-smartphone, followed by those aged 25-29 years 38.7 percent for smartphone. The results also show ownership of both non smart phones and smart mobile phone increases steadily from age group 15-19 years before peaking in the age group 20-24 thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 year and above (Figure 13.2).

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

Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged Four Years and Above Owning Non-Smartphone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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	58.3	59.1	57.5	54.1	55.7	52.6	62.6	62.7	62.5	25.0	26.5	23.6	16.2	18.2	14.4	34.0	35.2	32.9
4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
5 - 9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
10 -14	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.1
15 - 19	61.3	64.7	58.0	57.0	61.9	52.2	65.5	67.8	63.6	17.3	21.3	13.7	11.8	15.7	8.0	23.0	27.4	19.2
20 - 24	89.2	92.2	86.7	85.3	90.1	81.3	92.5	94.1	91.2	50.8	53.8	48.3	37.8	42.1	34.0	61.8	63.7	60.2
25 - 29	93.5	96.3	91.2	90.9	95.4	87.0	95.8	97.0	94.7	52.5	55.0	50.3	38.7	42.5	35.5	64.0	65.6	62.7
30 - 34	94.3	97.4	91.7	92.3	97.1	88.1	96.2	97.7	95.0	47.9	50.9	45.3	35.2	39.2	31.7	59.7	61.8	57.8
35 - 39	94.4	98.0	91.3	92.4	98.0	87.6	96.3	97.9	94.9	42.5	45.9	39.6	29.9	34.6	25.8	54.9	57.2	52.9
40 - 44	94.8	98.0	92.0	92.8	98.0	88.1	96.6	98.0	95.4	38.7	41.8	35.9	25.0	29.7	20.8	51.3	53.4	49.5
45 - 49	95.0	98.3	92.2	93.2	98.3	88.8	96.7	98.3	95.3	35.4	38.9	32.2	20.8	25.2	16.9	48.6	51.1	46.4
50 - 54	95.2	98.4	92.3	93.5	98.4	89.4	96.7	98.3	95.2	30.6	34.8	26.8	16.3	20.5	12.7	43.9	47.6	40.5
55 - 59	95.0	98.4	91.9	93.4	98.4	89.1	96.6	98.5	94.8	26.4	30.8	22.4	13.5	17.2	10.2	39.6	44.2	35.2
60 - 64	94.9	98.5	91.4	93.5	98.3	88.4	96.4	98.7	94.2	24.3	27.8	20.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	35.8	40.2	31.6
65 - 69	93.0	97.7	88.7	91.3	97.7	85.9	95.0	97.8	92.2	18.2	22.2	14.6	8.4	11.3	5.9	29.6	33.9	25.4
70 - 74	90.8	96.6	85.3	89.9	96.7	83.2	91.7	96.4	87.6	13.0	15.3	10.8	6.0	7.8	4.3	21.1	24.5	18.1
75 - 79	88.1	95.6	82.4	87.1	96.0	80.2	89.5	95.1	85.3	10.2	12.3	8.7	4.8	6.0	3.8	17.8	21.1	15.4
80 +	79.7	90.6	72.9	81.5	92.2	74.4	77.2	88.2	71.0	6.3	7.9	5.2	3.3	4.1	2.7	10.5	13.9	8.6

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education Attained and Sex

Results reveal that, non-smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with training after secondary education (98.1%) and least owned among those with pre-primary [12] education (85.9%). The percentage of non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels, Ownership of non-smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels except for those with pre-primary (Table 13.5).

Table 13. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Ownership									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning 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	85.9	88.4	83.8	84.7	90.1	80.2	87.3	86.5	88.0	779	366	413	415	200	215	364	166	198
Primary School (1 - 8)	88.2	90.6	85.5	86.1	89.7	81.6	90.8	91.9	89.7	219,202	119,675	99,527	116,782	68,525	48,257	102,420	51,150	51,270
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86.0	89.2	83.2	82.7	87.4	78.7	88.7	90.7	86.9	504,914	243,330	261,584	216,322	105,108	111,214	288,592	138,222	150,370
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	87.9	91.1	84.4	85.2	88.2	81.0	89.3	92.7	85.8	21,441	11,796	9,645	6,990	4,232	2,758	14,451	7,564	6,887
University and Other Related	96.7	97.5	96.1	94.8	96.1	93.6	97.5	98.1	97.0	88,166	41,758	46,408	25,429	12,821	12,608	62,737	28,937	33,800
Training After Primary	95.9	97.2	94.7	96.5	96.6	96.4	95.5	97.6	93.6	512	245	267	191	85	106	321	160	161
Training After Secondary Education	98.1	98.5	97.7	97.8	98.5	97.1	98.3	98.5	98.1	3,513	1,753	1,760	1,315	656	659	2,198	1,097	1,101

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[12] Pre-Primary attainment means the highest level of education attained regardless of current age

Results reveal that, in Zanzibar smartphones is mostly owned by individuals with university and other related (81.8%) and least owned among those with pre-primary education level (27.3%). Analysis by sex shows that, smartphone ownership is higher among females in all education levels except those with primary school, ordinary secondary school level and advanced secondary school level. Ownership of smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Ownership									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning 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	27.3	30.0	25.2	17.8	19.4	16.4	38.6	42.2	35.6	248	124	124	87	43	44	161	81	80
Primary School (1 - 8)	24.9	26.0	23.7	18.0	19.9	15.5	33.2	34.3	32.1	61,814	34,290	27,524	24,369	15,225	9,144	37,445	19,065	18,380
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	40.3	44.0	37.2	29.8	34.2	26.0	48.8	51.8	46.3	236,876	120,004	116,872	77,914	41,095	36,819	158,962	78,909	80,053
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	61.0	63.9	57.6	50.0	52.7	46.3	66.5	70.6	62.4	14,862	8,282	6,580	4,102	2,527	1,575	10,760	5,755	5,005
University and Other Related	81.8	81.7	81.9	70.4	71.2	69.7	86.5	86.4	86.6	74,549	34,983	39,566	18,878	9,490	9,388	55,671	25,493	30,178
Training After Primary	61.2	60.7	61.7	52.0	50.0	53.6	66.7	66.5	66.9	327	153	174	103	44	59	224	109	115
Training After Secondary Education	74.8	73.8	75.7	65.2	65.3	65.1	80.5	78.9	82.2	2,678	1,314	1,364	877	435	442	1,801	879	922

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Result reveal that, the most used mobile phone devices among persons aged 15 years and above is non-smartphones 89.8 percent followed by smartphone 38.6 percent. The proportion of persons using non-smartphones is more than twice those using smartphones. Higher proportion of male are using ICT equipment compared with female regardless of place of residence and type of ICT equipment (Table 13.7).

Table 13. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Mobile Phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone			Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage					
				Smartphone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,085,482**	**507,574**	**577,908**	**38.6**	**41.7**	**35.9**	**89.8**	**92.1**	**87.9**
Rural	**1,085,482**	**507,574**	**577,908**	**38.6**	**41.7**	**35.9**	**89.8**	**92.1**	**87.9**
Urban	**525,339**	**247,950**	**277,389**	**26.2**	**30.0**	**22.7**	**87.8**	**91.0**	**84.9**
Kaskazini Unguja	146,000	69,728	76,272	20.6	24.2	17.2	87.5	91.6	83.7
Kusini Unguja	113,469	55,420	58,049	36.2	38.6	33.8	92.3	94.5	90.2
Mjini Magharibi	545,327	254,467	290,860	51.4	53.5	49.5	92.1	93.4	90.9
Kaskazini Pemba	140,219	63,972	76,247	23.0	28.4	18.4	85.2	88.4	82.5
Kusini Pemba	140,467	63,987	76,480	25.2	29.3	21.8	86.1	88.7	83.9

13.6.6 Usage of mobile phone by Type, Age Group and Sex

Type of mobile phone that was mostly used in the last three months before Census among persons aged four years and above is non-smartphone, used 61.5 percent by individuals. Sex disparity in the use of non-smartphone is small, with 61.7 percent for male and 61.3 for female users. Non-smartphone usage among individuals in urban areas is high with 65.2 percent users compared with individuals in rural areas 57.9 percent. On the other hand, number of smartphone users is high in urban areas 37.1 percent compared to rural areas 17.5 percent (Table 13.8).

Mobile phones (both smartphone and non-smartphone) are mostly used by individuals in the age group 20-24 years (91.6 percent for non-smartphone, 37.8 percent for smartphone) followed by individuals in the age group 35-39 years (95.9 percent for non-smartphone, 29.9

percent for smartphone). The use of mobile phones increases steadily from age 15-19 before peaking at age group 20-24, thereafter declines to those individuals aged 80 and above. (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC.
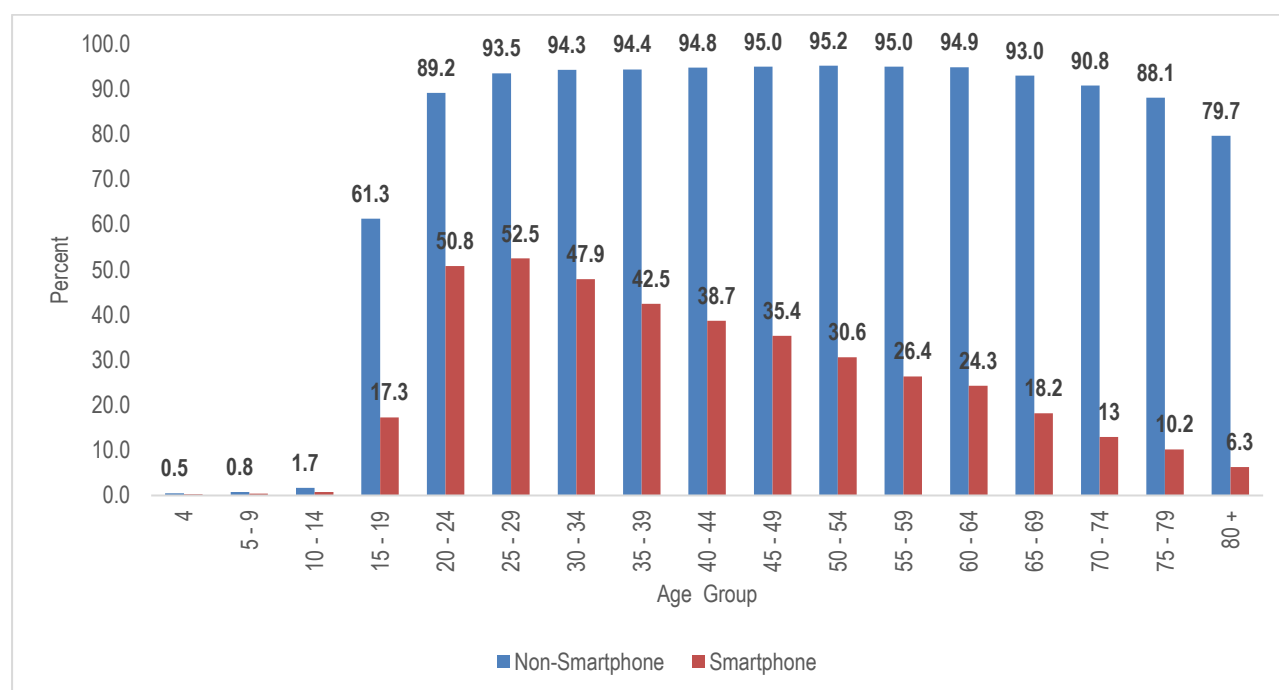
Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Percentage of Smartphone Usage								
	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	61.5	61.7	61.3	57.9	58.5	57.3	65.2	65.0	65.3	27.2	28.6	25.8	17.5	19.5	15.6	37.1	38.2	36.0
4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	5.3	5.5	5.2
5 - 9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	6.4	6.4	6.5
10 -14	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	5.8	5.6	5.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	9.1	8.9	9.2
15 - 19	67.6	70.2	65.2	64.4	68.1	60.7	70.8	72.4	69.5	23.8	27.2	20.6	16.0	19.8	12.2	31.7	35.2	28.6
20 - 24	91.6	93.7	89.9	88.9	92.0	86.2	94.0	95.1	93.0	50.8	53.8	48.3	37.8	42.1	34.0	61.8	63.7	60.2
25 - 29	95.2	96.9	93.7	93.4	96.2	90.9	96.6	97.5	96.0	52.5	55.0	50.3	38.7	42.5	35.5	64.0	65.6	62.7
30 - 34	95.8	97.8	94.1	94.5	97.6	91.8	97.0	98.0	96.2	47.9	50.9	45.3	35.2	39.2	31.7	59.7	61.8	57.8
35 - 39	95.9	98.2	93.8	94.6	98.3	91.4	97.1	98.2	96.2	42.5	45.9	39.6	29.9	34.6	25.8	54.9	57.2	52.9
40 - 44	96.1	98.3	94.2	94.8	98.3	91.7	97.3	98.3	96.4	38.7	41.8	35.9	25.0	29.7	20.8	51.3	53.4	49.5
45 - 49	96.3	98.5	94.3	95.1	98.5	92.2	97.4	98.6	96.3	35.4	38.9	32.2	20.8	25.2	16.9	48.6	51.1	46.4
50 - 54	96.5	98.6	94.6	95.5	98.8	92.7	97.4	98.5	96.4	30.6	34.8	26.8	16.3	20.5	12.7	43.9	47.6	40.5
55 - 59	96.3	98.7	94.1	95.3	98.7	92.2	97.3	98.7	96.0	26.4	30.8	22.4	13.5	17.2	10.2	39.6	44.2	35.2
60 - 64	96.0	98.6	93.3	95.0	98.5	91.2	97.1	98.8	95.4	24.3	27.8	20.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	35.8	40.2	31.6
65 - 69	94.6	98.0	91.4	93.5	98.0	89.7	95.8	98.0	93.6	18.2	22.2	14.6	8.4	11.3	5.9	29.6	33.9	25.4
70 - 74	92.4	97.2	87.9	91.8	97.3	86.4	93.1	97.0	89.6	13.0	15.3	10.8	6.0	7.8	4.3	21.1	24.5	18.1
75 - 79	90.2	96.1	85.7	89.5	96.6	84.1	91.1	95.5	87.9	10.2	12.3	8.7	4.8	6.0	3.8	17.8	21.1	15.4
80 +	82.4	91.9	76.5	84.1	93.3	78.0	79.9	89.5	74.5	6.3	7.9	5.2	3.3	4.1	2.7	10.5	13.9	8.6

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the purposes for which ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) are used among all persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the most common type of use of ICT equipment is communication (88.3%) while the least used is online businesses (5.0%). In all types of uses, males have slightly higher percentages in usage than females (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons living in both rural and urban areas commonly use ICT equipment for communication (85.3 percent for rural and 91.2 percent for urban), sending and receiving money (39.9% for rural and 59.3% for urban) and searching or receiving information (38.9% for rural and 56.3% for urban). However, the likelihood of use for any purpose is higher in urban areas than rural areas. (Table 13.9)

Table 13. 9: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Population Aged 15 Years and Above 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
Tanzania Zanzibar	88.3	90.6	86.4	47.8	50.9	45.1	5.0	5.9	4.3	16.1	17.0	15.3	22.1	24.9	19.6	49.9	53.8	46.5	1,085,482	507,574	577,908
Rural	85.3	88.6	82.4	38.9	42.6	35.5	3.2	4.0	2.6	10.4	11.6	9.3	16.4	19.5	13.7	39.9	44.4	35.9	525,339	247,950	277,389
Urban	91.2	92.4	90.1	56.3	58.9	54.0	6.7	7.7	5.9	21.4	22.1	20.8	27.4	30.1	25.0	59.3	62.8	56.3	560,143	259,624	300,519
Kaskazini Unguja	83.0	87.0	79.2	38.8	42.4	35.5	2.6	3.3	2.1	8.1	9.1	7.2	11.4	13.7	9.3	30.9	34.7	27.4	146,000	69,728	76,272
Kusini Unguja	90.6	92.6	88.6	47.5	50.3	44.9	4.6	5.4	3.9	14.3	14.8	13.7	23.9	26.5	21.4	49.7	53.9	45.8	113,469	55,420	58,049
Mjini Magharibi	91.4	92.7	90.3	57.9	60.4	55.8	7.1	8.1	6.2	21.9	22.6	21.4	28.1	30.5	25.9	60.7	64.0	57.8	545,327	254,467	290,860
Kaskazini Pemba	83.8	87.2	80.8	29.9	34.4	26.1	2.1	2.8	1.6	8.9	10.7	7.5	14.2	18.2	10.9	38.1	43.2	33.8	140,219	63,972	76,247
Kusini Pemba	84.7	87.5	82.4	36.2	39.8	33.3	2.7	3.5	2.1	10.1	11.5	9.0	16.4	20.2	13.2	39.8	44.4	35.9	140,467	63,987	76,480

13.6.8 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Highest Level of Education attained and Sex

Results reveal that, non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals with training after secondary education level (98.6%) compared with other levels of education and least used among pre-primary level individuals (87.2%). Analysis by sex shows almost similar pattern of usage among males and females. Ownership of non-smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education except for those with pre-primary education level (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Non-Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	87.2	88.6	86.0	86.1	90.1	82.8	88.5	87.0	89.8	791	367	424	422	200	222	369	167	202
Primary School (1 - 8)	90.8	92.1	89.2	89.3	91.4	86.6	92.5	93.2	91.9	225,480	121,698	103,782	121,122	69,861	51,261	104,358	51,837	52,521
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	88.7	91.0	86.6	86.3	89.6	83.4	90.6	92.0	89.3	520,548	248,099	272,449	225,700	107,794	117,906	294,848	140,305	154,543
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	90.1	92.6	87.2	88.1	90.6	84.6	91.1	93.8	88.3	21,963	11,992	9,971	7,226	4,344	2,882	14,737	7,648	7,089
University and Other Related	97.3	97.9	96.7	95.8	96.8	94.8	97.9	98.4	97.4	88,632	41,922	46,710	25,680	12,907	12,773	62,952	29,015	33,937
Training After Primary	96.4	97.6	95.4	97.5	97.7	97.3	95.8	97.6	94.2	515	246	269	193	86	107	322	160	162
Training After Secondary Education	98.6	98.9	98.3	98.4	99.1	97.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	3,531	1,760	1,771	1,324	660	664	2,207	1,100	1,107

Results reveal that, smartphone is mostly used among individuals with university and other related level (81.8%) and least used among pre-primary (27.3%). Analysis by sex shows almost similar pattern of usage among males and females. Usage of smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).
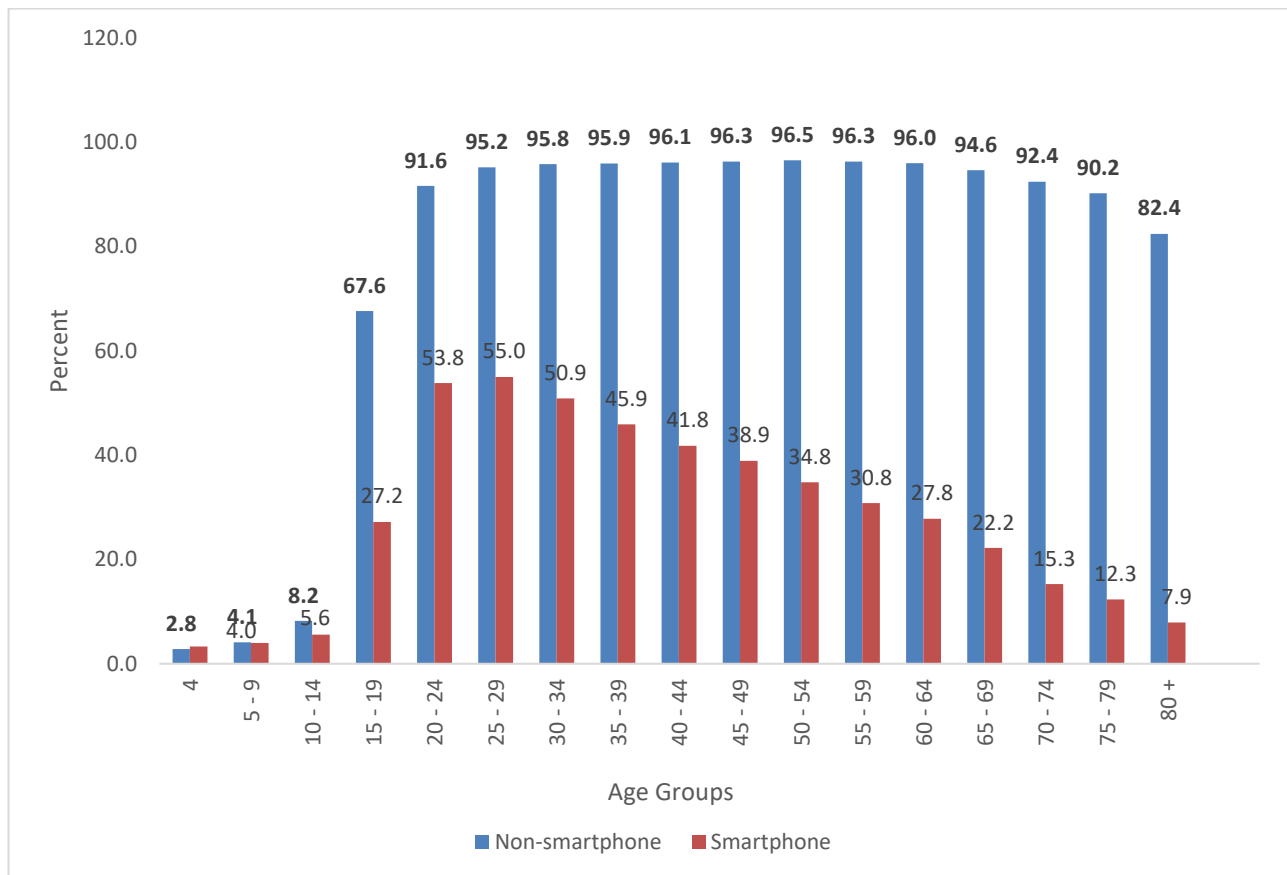
Table 13. 11: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using 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	27.3	30.0	25.2	17.8	19.4	16.4	38.6	42.2	35.6	248	124	124	87	43	44	161	81	80
Primary School (1 - 8)	25.4	26.5	24.2	18.4	20.4	15.9	33.9	34.9	32.9	63,211	35,030	28,181	24,968	15,586	9,382	38,243	19,444	18,799
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	42.1	45.7	39.0	31.0	35.5	27.3	51.0	53.7	48.6	247,237	124,558	122,679	81,195	42,655	38,540	166,042	81,903	84,139
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	64.0	65.7	62.0	52.4	54.3	49.8	69.8	72.4	67.2	15,593	8,507	7,086	4,299	2,605	1,694	11,294	5,902	5,392
University and Other Related	81.8	81.7	81.9	70.4	71.2	69.7	86.5	86.4	86.6	74,549	34,983	39,566	18,878	9,490	9,388	55,671	25,493	30,178
Training After Primary	61.2	60.7	61.7	52.0	50.0	53.6	66.7	66.5	66.9	327	153	174	103	44	59	224	109	115
Training After Secondary Education	74.8	73.8	75.7	65.2	65.3	65.1	80.5	78.9	82.2	2,678	1,314	1,364	877	435	442	1,801	879	922

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, 97.5 percent of paid employee and have the highest usage of non-smartphone and least used by self-employee without employees (95.4%). Usage of mobile phones for males is higher than females across all employment status . Also, the usage of mobile phones is higher in urban area than in rural areas for all employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and above 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 employees	97.5	98.4	94.9	97.5	98.7	93.8	97.7	98.1	96.2	2,468	1,873	595	1,300	984	316	1,168	889	279
Self-employee with employees	96.1	97.9	93.4	95.6	97.8	91.5	97.3	98.2	96.4	7,457	4,661	2,796	5,232	3,521	1,711	2,225	1,140	1,085
Self-employee without employees	95.4	98.1	83.6	93.1	97.3	82.7	98.3	98.9	88.9	993	830	163	538	399	139	455	431	24
Casual laborer's	97.5	98.0	95.6	96.8	97.4	93.9	98.3	98.7	97.2	2,225	1,770	455	1,164	948	216	1,061	822	239
Workers not classified by status	97.3	97.9	96.3	95.8	97.2	93.2	98.9	98.6	99.3	726	463	263	367	244	123	359	219	140

Results reveal that, smartphone is mostly used by paid employees (49.1%) and least used by self-employee with employees (33.3%). Analysis by sex shows usage of smartphone for males is higher than females across all employment status except in casual labourers and workers not classified by status. Also, the usage of smartphones is higher in urban area than in rural areas for all employment status (Table 13.13).

Table 13. 13: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above 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	49.1	50.3	45.1	39.5	43.1	28.8	59.7	58.3	64.1	1,241	958	283	527	430	97	714	528	186
Self-employee with employees	33.3	31.4	36.3	27.1	27.4	26.5	48.1	43.8	52.4	2,580	1,494	1,086	1,481	985	496	1,099	509	590
Self-employee without employees	42.1	46.6	22.6	30.1	33.9	20.8	57.0	58.5	33.3	438	394	44	174	139	35	264	255	9
Casual laborer's	45.2	45.0	46.2	32.4	33.7	27.0	59.5	58.1	64.2	1,032	812	220	390	328	62	642	484	158
Workers not classified by status	42.4	40.8	45.1	27.2	26.3	28.8	58.4	57.2	60.3	316	193	123	104	66	38	212	127	85

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

Results reveal that, mobile phones are mostly used among legislators, administrators and managers (97.9%) and least used among those in agricultural and fishery workers (89.2%). Usage of mobile phones among males is higher than females across all occupations with exception of clerk. Usage of mobile phone is higher in urban than in rural areas across all categories of occupation (Table 13.14).

Table 13. 14: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Mobile Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smart								
	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.	97.9	99.0	96.4	96.2	98.2	93.3	98.9	99.4	98.1	15,424	9,167	6,257	5,356	3,248	2,108	10,068	5,919	4,149
Professionals	96.8	98.4	95.7	94.5	97.7	92.3	98.2	98.9	97.8	34,242	14,057	20,185	12,397	5,167	7,230	21,845	8,890	12,955
Technicians and associate professionals	95.2	96.7	92.6	92.6	95.1	88.6	97.2	97.8	95.9	49,532	32,345	17,187	20,309	12,867	7,442	29,223	19,478	9,745
Clerks	94.2	92.7	95.4	89.9	87.2	92.5	97.1	97.3	97.0	9,860	4,260	5,600	3,788	1,822	1,966	6,072	2,438	3,634
Service workers and shop sales workers	94.3	96.4	92.1	91.5	95.0	88.4	95.9	97.1	94.6	81,069	42,326	38,743	29,169	14,393	14,776	51,900	27,933	23,967
Agricultural and fishery workers	89.2	92.1	85.1	88.1	91.2	84.2	94.8	95.7	92.5	154,421	92,225	62,196	128,060	73,248	54,812	26,361	18,977	7,384
Craft and related workers	90.4	94.7	86.6	86.6	92.5	82.5	94.7	96.6	92.6	121,719	59,796	61,923	62,228	27,529	34,699	59,491	32,267	27,224
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.3	96.8	92.4	94.2	95.0	88.6	98.1	98.2	96.3	7,518	6,754	764	3,311	2,938	373	4,207	3,816	391
Elementary occupations	90.7	92.9	88.6	87.9	90.8	85.2	93.2	94.8	91.7	219,325	108,686	110,639	102,167	50,687	51,480	117,158	57,999	59,159

Results further reveal that, smartphone is mostly used by professionals (72.4%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (18.3%). Analysis by sex shows that, usage of smartphones by males is higher than females across all occupations with exception of technicians and associate and clerk. Usage of smartphones is higher in urban area than rural areas across all categories of occupation (Table 13.15).

Table 13. 15: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used of Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation, Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using 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
Legislators' administrators and managers.	70.5	71.4	69.3	56.4	59.0	52.5	78.3	78.3	78.3	11,107	6,610	4,497	3,138	1,952	1,186	7,969	4,658	3,311
Professionals.	72.4	77.3	69.1	57.2	65.4	51.6	81.4	84.3	79.4	25,611	11,041	14,570	7,504	3,459	4,045	18,107	7,582	10,525
Technicians and associate professionals.	55.4	55.2	55.9	42.7	44.3	40.0	64.7	62.5	69.1	28,833	18,452	10,381	9,363	6,002	3,361	19,470	12,450	7,020
Clerks	64.7	60.7	67.8	48.4	44.5	52.3	75.7	74.3	76.6	6,774	2,792	3,982	2,041	930	1,111	4,733	1,862	2,871
Service workers and shop sales workers	53.4	57.6	49.0	40.2	46.1	34.9	61.2	63.7	58.3	45,914	25,303	20,611	12,816	6,983	5,833	33,098	18,320	14,778
Agricultural and fishery workers	18.3	23.1	11.7	15.5	19.9	10.2	32.5	36.0	23.9	31,637	23,116	8,521	22,593	15,981	6,612	9,044	7,135	1,909
Craft and related workers	38.3	43.4	33.8	26.8	32.5	22.8	51.4	53.1	49.5	51,553	27,405	24,148	19,246	9,661	9,585	32,307	17,744	14,563
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	52.7	53.7	44.4	42.4	44.0	30.6	61.2	61.4	58.6	4,112	3,745	367	1,488	1,359	129	2,624	2,386	238
Elementary occupations	38.6	42.4	35.0	26.7	31.1	22.5	49.6	52.7	46.7	93,329	49,596	43,733	30,991	17,388	13,603	62,338	32,208	30,130

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Results reveal that 4.2 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above own laptops while 1.4 percent own desktop computers. Ownership of Laptop is higher for males (5.3%) than females (3.3%) and for Desktop computers is also higher for males (2.0%) than females (0.9%) (Table 13.16).

Regionally, Mjini Magharibi has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (2.0%) and Kusini Pemba has the lowest percentage (0.6%). Mjini Magharibi also has the highest percentage of persons owning Laptop (6.3%) while Kaskazini ungja and Kaskazini Pemba has the lowest percentage (1.8% each). Ownership of both laptop and desktop computers is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.16).

Table 13. 16: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type Owned, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Own desktop			Own laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1.4**	**2.0**	**0.9**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**3.3**
Rural	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.2	2.7	1.7
Urban	2.0	2.9	1.2	6.1	7.7	4.7
Kaskazini Unguja	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.1	1.5
Kusini Unguja	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.0	3.7	2.4
Mjini Magharibi	2.0	2.9	1.2	6.3	7.9	4.9
Kaskazini Pemba	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.3
Kusini Pemba	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.5

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by individuals

Usage of computers, regardless of ownership, reveals that the most used computer devices among persons aged 15 years and above is laptop (6.7%) while desktop (3.4%) among all persons in Tanzania Zanzibar. Generally, a slightly higher proportion of males are using computer device compared with females regardless of place of residence and type of computer devices (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Computer by Type Owned, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population Aged 15 Years and Above using Computer			Percentage of Computer Usage					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,085,482	507,574	577,908	3.4	4.1	2.7	6.7	8.0	5.6
Rural	525,339	247,950	277,389	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.1
Urban	560,143	259,624	300,519	4.7	5.8	3.7	9.5	11.3	7.9
Kaskazini Unguja	146,000	69,728	76,272	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.5	2.7
Kusini Unguja	113,469	55,420	58,049	2.6	3.0	2.2	5.0	5.8	4.2
Mjini Magharibi	545,327	254,467	290,860	4.8	5.9	3.8	9.7	11.6	8.2
Kaskazini Pemba	140,219	63,972	76,247	1.8	2.4	1.4	3.2	3.9	2.5
Kusini Pemba	140,467	63,987	76,480	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.6	4.4	2.9

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 result shows that, 5.0 percent individuals used laptops and 2.4 percent use desktops computers. For urban population, 7.2 percent individuals use laptop computer within 3 months preceding the Census night while for rural, 2.8 percent persons use laptop computers. Percentage of individuals who use desktop computers in urban areas is higher (3.5%) than in rural areas (1.4%). Percentage of users of both laptop and desktop is higher among males than females across all age groups. (Table 13.18).

Table 13. 18: Number of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above Who Used Computers by Type Used, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	2.4	2.9	2.0	5.0	5.7	4.3	1,636,186	783,040	853,146
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	58,220	29,176	29,044
5 - 9	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	262,780	131,071	131,709
10 -14	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	229,704	115,219	114,485
15 - 19	1.8	1.9	1.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	195,645	93,932	101,713
20 - 24	3.5	4.2	3.0	8.5	9.3	7.9	178,213	81,410	96,803
25 - 29	4.3	5.5	3.2	9.0	10.9	7.4	151,977	70,440	81,537
30 - 34	4.5	5.8	3.3	8.3	10.6	6.4	126,592	59,204	67,388
35 - 39	4.3	5.5	3.3	7.6	9.7	5.8	101,842	46,863	54,979
40 - 44	3.9	5.0	3.0	6.9	8.8	5.3	82,000	38,343	43,657
45 - 49	3.7	4.4	3.1	6.3	7.9	4.8	66,491	31,152	35,339
50 - 54	3.2	3.9	2.5	5.4	6.8	4.1	56,272	26,436	29,836
55 - 59	3.2	4.2	2.3	5.0	6.4	3.8	42,091	19,979	22,112
60 - 64	2.0	2.7	1.2	3.8	5.1	2.6	30,409	15,304	15,105
65 - 69	1.6	2.2	1.0	3.2	4.2	2.3	19,404	9,233	10,171
70 - 74	1.2	1.6	0.8	2.4	3.0	1.8	15,941	7,730	8,211
75 - 79	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	8,726	3,767	4,959
80 +	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.5	9,879	3,781	6,098
Tanzania Zanzibar Rural	**1.4**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**827,032**	**400,858**	**426,174**
4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	31,754	16,118	15,636
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	143,624	72,184	71,440
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	126,315	64,606	61,709
15 - 19	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	98,637	48,978	49,659
20 - 24	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.5	5.0	4.1	81,329	37,391	43,938
25 - 29	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.8	5.6	4.0	69,370	32,153	37,217
30 - 34	2.7	3.5	2.1	5.0	6.3	3.8	60,830	28,715	32,115
35 - 39	2.8	3.6	2.1	4.8	6.1	3.6	50,566	23,483	27,083
40 - 44	2.5	3.2	1.9	4.1	5.3	3.1	39,433	18,696	20,737

Age Group	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
45 - 49	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.4	4.3	2.6	31,643	14,654	16,989
50 - 54	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.8	3.5	2.1	27,137	12,489	14,648
55 - 59	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.2	1.9	21,306	9,976	11,330
60 - 64	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	15,215	7,822	7,393
65 - 69	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	10,422	4,795	5,627
70 - 74	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	8,577	4,274	4,303
75 - 79	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	5,081	2,205	2,876
80 +	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	5,793	2,319	3,474
Tanzania Zanzibar Urban	**3.5**	**4.2**	**2.8**	**7.2**	**8.4**	**6.1**	**809,154**	**382,182**	**426,972**
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	26,466	13,058	13,408
5 - 9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	119,156	58,887	60,269
10 -14	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	103,389	50,613	52,776
15 - 19	2.5	2.6	2.4	5.9	6.1	5.7	97,008	44,954	52,054
20 - 24	4.7	5.7	3.9	11.9	12.9	11.1	96,884	44,019	52,865
25 - 29	5.9	7.6	4.4	12.6	15.3	10.2	82,607	38,287	44,320
30 - 34	6.1	7.9	4.5	11.5	14.6	8.8	65,762	30,489	35,273
35 - 39	5.8	7.4	4.4	10.3	13.2	7.9	51,276	23,380	27,896
40 - 44	5.3	6.7	4.1	9.5	12.2	7.3	42,567	19,647	22,920
45 - 49	5.3	6.2	4.5	8.9	11.1	6.9	34,848	16,498	18,350
50 - 54	4.6	5.5	3.8	7.8	9.7	6.1	29,135	13,947	15,188
55 - 59	4.8	6.1	3.7	7.6	9.6	5.8	20,785	10,003	10,782
60 - 64	2.8	4.0	1.6	5.5	7.6	3.4	15,194	7,482	7,712
65 - 69	2.4	3.5	1.3	4.9	6.6	3.2	8,982	4,438	4,544
70 - 74	1.5	2.2	0.9	3.2	4.0	2.4	7,364	3,456	3,908
75 - 79	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.8	4.0	1.9	3,645	1,562	2,083
80 +	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	4,086	1,462	2,624

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

Results reveal that, in the three months prior to the census date, desktop computer is mostly used device among individuals with university and other related education levels (16.7%) and least used among those with primary education (1.1%). The percentage of usage of desktop computers is higher among males in all levels of education. Usage of desktop computer is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels except those with after primary education (Table 13.19).

Table 13. 19: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop in the Last Three Month Prior to Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level, Tanzania Zanzibar; 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Percentage of Desktop Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Aged 15 years and above | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	5.0	5.7	4.4	907	414	493	490	222	268	417	192	225
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	248,426	132,081	116,345	135,604	76,435	59,169	112,822	55,646	57,176
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.5	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.2	4.2	2.4	587,164	272,738	314,426	261,638	120,292	141,346	325,526	152,446	173,080
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.1	7.8	6.2	5.3	5.7	4.7	8.0	9.0	6.9	24,383	12,953	11,430	8,202	4,797	3,405	16,181	8,156	8,025
University and Other Related	16.7	20.2	13.7	13.3	16.1	10.7	18.1	22.0	14.9	91,137	42,831	48,306	26,813	13,336	13,477	64,324	29,495	34,829
Training After Primary	6.4	7.5	5.3	6.6	5.7	7.3	6.3	8.5	4.1	534	252	282	198	88	110	336	164	172
Training After Secondary Education	9.7	11.0	8.4	8.3	9.8	6.8	10.6	11.8	9.4	3,581	1,780	1,801	1,345	666	679	2,236	1,114	1,122

Results reveal that, laptop is mostly used among individuals with university and other related education levels (35.9%) and least used among those with primary education (2.2%). The percentage of usage of laptops is higher among males with all levels of education than females except pre- primary. Usage of laptop is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Used Laptop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Percentage of Laptop Computer Usage | | | | | | | | | Number of People Aged 15 years and Above | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.4	3.9	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	6.5	5.2	7.6	907	414	493	490	222	268	417	192	225
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.2	248,426	132,081	116,345	135,604	76,435	59,169	112,822	55,646	57,176
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	4.5	5.6	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.4	5.8	7.3	4.5	587,164	272,738	314,426	261,638	120,292	141,346	325,526	152,446	173,080
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16.0	16.8	15.2	10.3	10.8	9.6	18.9	20.2	17.6	24,383	12,953	11,430	8,202	4,797	3,405	16,181	8,156	8,025
University and Other Related	35.9	41.9	30.6	25.4	30.2	20.7	40.3	47.3	34.4	91,137	42,831	48,306	26,813	13,336	13,477	64,324	29,495	34,829
Training After Primary	12.0	14.7	9.6	8.1	9.1	7.3	14.3	17.7	11.0	534	252	282	198	88	110	336	164	172
Training After Secondary Education	18.6	19.7	17.5	14.0	15.3	12.7	21.4	22.4	20.5	3,581	1,780	1,801	1,345	666	679	2,236	1,114	1,122

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, desktop computer is mostly used by paid employees (9.3%) and Self-employee without employees (5.3%). The percentage usage of desktop is higher for females across all employment status except for self-employee without employees. Usage of desktop is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.21).

Table 13. 21: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Used Desktop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence, and Employment Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Computer Usage									Total Number of People 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	9.3	9.3	9.4	6.1	6.9	3.6	13.0	11.9	16.2	2,530	1,903	627	1,334	997	337	1,196	906	290
Self-employee with employees	5.3	4.7	6.2	3.6	3.4	4.0	9.2	8.4	10.0	7,757	4,762	2,995	5,471	3,601	1,870	2,286	1,161	1,125
Self-employee without employees	9.1	10.8	2.1	5.7	7.3	1.8	13.4	14.0	3.7	1,041	846	195	578	410	168	463	436	27
Casual laborers	8.1	7.8	9.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	12.6	12.4	13.4	2,282	1,806	476	1,203	973	230	1,079	833	246
Workers not classified by status	9.0	7.2	12.1	4.4	4.8	3.8	13.8	9.9	19.9	746	473	273	383	251	132	363	222	141

Results further reveal that, laptop is mostly used by Self-employee without employees (5.4%) and least used by self-employed with employees (2.9%). The percentage usage of laptop is higher for females across all Employment Status except for self-employed without employees. Usage of Laptop is higher in urban areas than in rural areas across all Employment Status (Table 13.22).

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Laptop Computer Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.2	3.4	2.7	5.9	5.5	7.2	2,530	1,903	627	1,334	997	337	1,196	906	290
Self-employee with employees	2.9	2.4	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.7	4.7	4.1	5.3	7,757	4,762	2,995	5,471	3,601	1,870	2,286	1,161	1,125
Self-employee without employees	5.4	6.3	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.2	8.9	9.2	3.7	1,041	846	195	578	410	168	463	436	27
Casual labourers	4.7	4.6	5.0	1.6	1.3	2.6	8.2	8.4	7.3	2,282	1,806	476	1,203	973	230	1,079	833	246
Workers not classified by status	4.8	3.8	6.6	2.9	2.4	3.8	6.9	5.4	9.2	746	473	273	383	251	132	363	222	141

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

Results reveal that, desktop computer is mostly used by Professionals. (30.0%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (2.4%). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of desktop computer is higher than females in all occupations with exception of Plant and machine operators and assemblers and Clerks. Usage of desktop computers is higher in urban area than in rural areas (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Number and Percentage Distribution Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Desktop Computer Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers	25.2	27.6	21.9	15.9	18.4	12.2	30.3	32.6	27.1	15,748	9,259	6,489	5,566	3,307	2,259	10,182	5,952	4,230
Professionals.	30.0	40.6	22.8	18.4	27.3	12.4	36.8	48.4	28.9	35,363	14,279	21,084	13,120	5,288	7,832	22,243	8,991	13,252
Technicians and associate professionals	12.3	12.6	11.7	7.8	8.2	7.0	15.6	15.7	15.6	52,017	33,455	18,562	21,939	13,537	8,402	30,078	19,918	10,160
Clerks.	18.0	18.0	18.0	9.7	10.1	9.3	23.6	24.6	22.9	10,467	4,596	5,871	4,215	2,090	2,125	6,252	2,506	3,746
Service workers and shop sales workers	7.9	9.9	5.8	4.7	6.0	3.6	9.7	11.9	7.2	85,973	43,924	42,049	31,863	15,152	16,711	54,110	28,772	25,338
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	4.4	4.8	3.4	173,204	100,108	73,096	145,402	80,286	65,116	27,802	19,822	7,980
Craft and related workers.	4.8	5.8	3.9	3.0	3.6	2.6	6.8	7.8	5.7	134,645	63,174	71,471	71,844	29,771	42,073	62,801	33,403	29,398
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.2	8.1	8.8	5.0	5.1	4.5	10.8	10.5	13.3	7,803	6,976	827	3,513	3,092	421	4,290	3,884	406
Elementary occupations	5.4	6.4	4.3	3.1	3.7	2.6	7.4	8.9	5.9	241,912	116,993	124,919	116,236	55,840	60,396	125,676	61,153	64,523

Results reveal that, laptop is mostly used by professionals (16.4%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (1.2%). Analysis by sex shows that, male usage of laptop is higher in all occupations with exception of Plant and machine operators and assemblers and Clerks. Usage of laptop is high in urban area than in rural areas (Table 13.24).

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

Occupation	Percentage of Laptop Computer Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers	15.7	16.6	14.4	10.4	11.8	8.4	18.6	19.4	17.6	15,748	9,259	6,489	5,566	3,307	2,259	10,182	5,952	4,230
Professionals.	16.4	22.7	12.1	10.9	16.7	6.9	19.7	26.3	15.2	35,363	14,279	21,084	13,120	5,288	7,832	22,243	8,991	13,252
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.0	7.1	6.7	4.4	4.7	4.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	52,017	33,455	18,562	21,939	13,537	8,402	30,078	19,918	10,160
Clerks.	11.6	10.8	12.3	6.8	5.9	7.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	10,467	4,596	5,871	4,215	2,090	2,125	6,252	2,506	3,746
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.2	5.3	3.0	2.7	3.5	1.9	5.1	6.3	3.7	85,973	43,924	42,049	31,863	15,152	16,711	54,110	28,772	25,338
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.9	173,204	100,108	73,096	145,402	80,286	65,116	27,802	19,822	7,980
Craft and related workers.	2.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.5	4.3	2.6	134,645	63,174	71,471	71,844	29,771	42,073	62,801	33,403	29,398
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.8	4.8	5.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	6.6	6.4	8.4	7,803	6,976	827	3,513	3,092	421	4,290	3,884	406
Elementary occupations	2.6	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.5	4.5	2.6	241,912	116,993	124,919	116,236	55,840	60,396	125,676	61,153	64,523

Summary of Key Findings, Policy Implication and Recommendations

14.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results, their policy implications and recommendations with the aim of informing the government and stakeholders on the policy options to realise socio-economic development of the country.

The 2022 PHC provides baseline information on the Tanzania Zanzibar's population for policy formulation and review, development planning, informed decision making, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of development programmes at national, regional and international levels.

14.2 Key Findings

The key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of the Tanzania Zanzibar Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for development policy and planning. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics and full references can be found in respective chapters of this report.

14.2.1 Population Size and Growth

a) Population of Zanzibar is growing at a rate of 3.7 percent annually.

b) The average annual population growth rate increased from 2.8 percent during the 2002-2012 to 3.7 percent during the 2012-2022 intercensal periods.

c) The rate has remained high for the past 50 years increasing from 2.7 percent in 1967 to the present level of 3.2 percent which is above average Tanzanian population growth rate.

d) The population of Tanzania Zanzibar has increased by more than five times from 1.3 million in 1967 to 1.9 million in 2022.

Policy Implications

i. With the current annual growth rate, the population of Tanzania Zanzibar is expected to double in the next 22 years (2041);

ii. High Population growth may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, lead to competitive businesses, increased per capita income and market shares, and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale;

iii. High population growth may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution and health hazards;and.

iv. May also put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructures as well as on education and health facilities. It may also worsen urban unemployment situation.

Recommendations

i. Government to have broad views in designing population related policies, ranging from economic growth, human resource capabilities and environmental management;

ii. The Government and stakeholders may need to sustain investment in social services as well as economic services to absorb the fast-growing population while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth, economic growth and development;

iii. The Government needs to consider scaling up land use planning, urban planning and investment in urban social and economic services;

iv. The Government to put in place enforcement mechanism of existing environmental and natural resources Policies, to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of high population growth on environment is minimized;and.

v. The Government needs to address issues of population growth by formulating broad based and inclusive development policies as stipulated in national medium to long term development framework as well as sectoral policies and strategies. These should target sectors with majority/high participation such as agriculture and entrepreneurship.

14.2.2 Young population and Age dependency ratio

a) About 41 percent of the population is aged below 15 years.

b) forty-nine (49.0%) of total population is below 18 years of age.

c) About three percent of the population is aged 60 years or above.

d) Age dependency ratio is 78 dependants per 100 working age group.

Policy Implications

i. High proportion of under 18 years of age implies to increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. It may lead to higher unemployment rates (in future) which can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, high under 18 years of age (young people) means of potential labour force who can actively contribute economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled;

ii. Increased number of elderly persons indicate an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing;

iii. High age dependency ratio in Tanzania Zanzibar is a result of high fertility rate and small proportion of over 65 years of age; and.

iv. A high dependency ratio (under 15 and over 65 years) increase demand for social services and long-term care services; high burden of public finances to cover the associated cost of providing social services; and reduce productivity growth.

Recommendations

i. The government may consider reviewing its policies (Child Development Policy of 2008 and its associated legal frameworks) to accommodate findings of 2022 PHC, while ensuring allocation of enough resources to education, health, social security and protection as stipulated;

ii. The Government may consider reviewing its instruments to reflect the finding of 2022 PHC which indicate the increase of the elderly population (60 years and above), to provide services to the elderly population as indicated in the Zanzibar Elderly Service Act of 2020

iii. The Zanzibar Social Protection Policy of 2014 should be reviewed to take into account the role of non-contributory social protection mechanisms to cater for the need of elderly population.

iv. The Government and partners need to review and implement Zanzibar Population Policy (2008) to strengthen implementation of family planning initiatives.

14.2.3 Marital Status and Early marriage

a) Less than one percent (0.1%) of the population are married at a younger age (10 - 14 years).

b) About six percent (5.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced.

c) Three percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Policy Implications

i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as increased early pregnancies, Child and Maternal health and domestic violence. These leads to denied education, economic opportunity as well as resulting to psychological consequences.

ii. The increase of divorce and widowhood may lead to change of family formation; unbalanced child upbringing and poor access to basic needs, including quality education, health and psychological wellbeing.

iii. Divorce has the ability of diminishing a child's future competence in all areas of life (relations, education and emotional wellbeing).

iv. Divorce and widowhood have economic implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty, leading to long term lower mobility rates between generations.

Recommendations

i. The Government needs to put in place favourable policies that reduce child marriage and work with stakeholders to implement programmes that focus on girl's education, economic incentives and community mobilization.

ii.   The Government to enforce laws and regulations that prohibits the incidence of early marriage.

iii.   All stakeholders and social institutions should provide public awareness regarding marital ethics and life

iv.   Government and stakeholders have to enforce legal provisions that restrict sources of divorce and family breakups, such as infidelity, inheritance issues and property rights.

v.   The Government and stakeholders need to strengthen guidance and counselling that may help to reduce conflicts in the family that may lead to separation and divorce.

14.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

a)   About 20 percent of Population had neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification.

b)   About 57 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have Zanzibar Identification Cards and about four percent have National Identification Cards (NIDA)

c)   About six percent of persons have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Policy Implications

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 proportional of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Zanzibar Civil Status Registration Act of 2017 that stipulates a birth is required to be registered immediately after the occurrence; and

ii.   Health Insurance 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. The Government may consider strengthening capacity of institutions responsible for vital events and issue corresponding documents as stipulated by laws;

ii. The Government needs to undertake deliberate efforts to ensure that all eligible persons (Age 18 years and above) have National and Zanzibar Identification Cards; and.

iii. The Government to undertake public awareness and education campaign to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

14.2.5 Survival of Parents and Orphan hood

Approximately six percent (6.3%) of children in Tanzania Zanzibar are orphan (4.9% one parent dead and 1.4% both parents dead).

Policy Implications

i. Orphan children are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking, and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges.

ii. Orphanhood may lead to increased burden to family, household and governments in term of costs of care.

Recommendations

i. The Government and stakeholders need to put in place/strengthen measures to address the plight of orphans;

ii. The Government and respective authorities may consider strengthening the role of oversight institutions to ensure that private orphanage centres are also administered in accordance with stipulated laws, regulations and guideline; and.

iii. Government and stakeholders to continue to mobilise and allocate adequate resources to support plans and strategies regarding to orphanage services including education subsides and running cost of care centres.

14.2.6 Education

a) Net Enrolment Rate in primary school in Tanzania Zanzibar has increased from 85.9 percent in 2012 to 95.8 percent in 2022; and

b) Primary education Gross Enrolment Rate is 147.1 percent

Policy Implications

i. The NER indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education, which also translate into better education outcomes for children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality'

ii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools may imply increase in government resources required to finance education such as increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources in education sector; and.

iii. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 106.3 percent in 2012 to 147.1 percent in 2022 implies that Tanzania Zanzibar is able to accommodate most out of the school age population in its education system and thereby reaching the likelihood of achieving its national and global (SDGs) target to eliminate illiteracy.

Recommendations

i. Government may consider increasing effort on implementation of education policy priorities including the free education policy and improve education system in order to achieve national, regional and global goals including the SDG goal 4 and 5, Education 2030 agenda and Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA); and

ii. The Government to guarantee effective financing and implementation of provision of skills training and investing in Vocational and Technical Training as emphasised.

14.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

a) The overall unemployment rate is 19.5 percent

b) The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 81.1 percent

Policy Implications

i. Unemployment rates 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 19.5 percent unemployment is considered high, indicate negative impact on economic growth;

ii. High unemployment rates also imply possibility of social vices such as increase in crime, and social unrest;

iii. Unemployment rates can also have a significant impact on individuals and families. Unemployed individuals may experience financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. They may also experience negative health outcomes, such as depression, anxiety, and stress; and.

iv. Labour force Participation rate measures the amount of labour available (working or looking for work) in the economy. The 81 percent participation rate is on the higher side which implies high consumer spending (healthy job market with strong demand) leading to relatively high economic growth over the past ten (10) years.

Recommendations

i. The Government needs to sustain implementation of demand-side policies to reduce demand-deficient unemployment, such as monetary policy and fiscal policy, or supply-side policies to reduce structural unemployment, such as education and training programs to help individuals acquire new skills and find new jobs;

ii. Government in collaboration with other stakeholders may consider developing programs for youth on prevention, care, support and implementation of the rights of youth (education, equality, to live anywhere, employment, wages and the right to privacy and security). Moreover, guidelines that facilitate proper youth upbringing and development of youth talents should be used together with promotion of equitable access to resource allocation;

iii.   The Government to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, by putting in place policies that enhance access to education and vocational training, addressing gender-specific barriers specifically targeting the unique challenges faced by women, youth and men; and

iv.   Government to continue fostering a conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, reducing taxes and regulations, and providing access to affordable credit. This would encourage private sector growth, job creation, and ultimately reduce unemployment rates among youth and women.

14.2.8 People with Disability

a) About 11 percent of population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

b) Most person with disabilities (53.6%) reported diseases as major cause; and

c) About six percent (5.6%) of People with Disabilities (PWDs) reported their disability were caused by accident.

Policy Implications

i.   An increase proportion of (PWDs) in the country signals the Government to spend more resources to make sure their welfare is taken into account, given the fact that, PWDs are among the most vulnerable groups in society.

ii.   High proportion of people with Disabilities implies high costs of care for the household and the society at large.

iii.   People With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism.

iv.   Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being a cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

i.   The government needs to ensure that all policies and programs in the country integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the country;

ii.   Government and stakeholders to continue strengthening health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the country;

iii.   Government organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places should strive to enforce laws and regulations.

14.2.9 Drinking water

About 93 percent of private households use drinking water from improved sources

Policy Implications

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using improved sources generally and in both urban and rural households, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage. This may also imply, in the long term, good ecosystem leading to economic growth and development.

Recommendations

The Government needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources in urban and rural water supply.

14.2.10. Sanitation

i.   About 90 percent (89.9.%) of households in Tanzania Zanzibar use improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between regions, ranging from 66.8. percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 99.0 percent in Mjini Magharibi; and

ii.   About nine percent (8.5%) of households in Tanzania Zanzibar have no toilet facilities with notable disparity between regions ranging from less than one percent in Mjini Magharibi to 30.9 percent in Kaskazini Pemba.

Policy Implications

i.   Use of unimproved or none 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 and even death; and

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environmental natural resources.

Recommendations

The Government need to strengthen policies and laws to enforce sanitation and hygiene measures to avoid adverse effect of poor sanitation;

14.2.10 Energy

a) Less than half of households (46.9%) use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (28.9%).

b) About 21 percent of households use clean energy for cooking with notable disparities between regions, ranging from 5.4 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 33.8. percent in Mjini Magharibi;

c) About 67 percent of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting, with notable disparity between regions ranging from 39.8 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 88.9 percent in Mjini Magharibi;

d) Less than one percent (0.4%) of households use solar energy for lighting.

Policy Implications

i.   Continued use of firewood and charcoal will 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. Results of use of clean energy signals the potential (though low) for addressing environment and natural resources. The results generally indicate that there is a need for Government and other stakeholders to put strategic action towards environment conservation.

Recommendations

i.   The government in collaboration with stakeholders need to continue with efforts to improve policies and plans to promote alternative energy sources;

ii. Government to continue to motivate population on the importance of using clean energy and educate the public about negative effects of unclean energy including respiratory system diseases and deforestation which is main sources of climate change; and

iii. Government in collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders to continue to provide awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower price.

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

a) More than nine out of ten households (95.5%) have at least one member who owns a mobile phone;

b) More than half (51.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above own non-smartphone;

c) Thirty eight percent (37.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;

d) Forty one percent (40.6%) of male's own smartphones or tablets compared to female's (34.7%);

e) Twenty five percent (25.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above living in urban areas own smartphones or tablets while in rural areas the respective figure is 48.8 percent;

f) The ownership of computers (5.6%) is higher than that of smartphones or tablets (37.41.5%); and

g) More than 45 percent (45.8%) of households own Television while 42.0 percent own radio.

Policy Implications

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.

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 low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

i. To bridge the digital divide gap, the Government needs to improve the availability of low-priced smart devices by reducing taxes and introducing digital literacy programmes in the education curriculum.

ii. The Government and private companies continue promoting usage of ICT smart devices through digital literacy, affordability of services, availability of online content and incentive packages.

iii. The Government strengthen access and skills in digital technology and establish financing schemes to address the low access to and use of ICT services among women and marginalized groups (persons with disability, youth, children, elderly and people living in remote areas).

iv. The Government to consider conducting a stand-alone ICT household survey in order to capture ICT indicators such as expenditure on ICT, purchases online and digital literacy level which were not covered in the 2022 PHC.

Annexes

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

Region	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,889,773**	**963,498**	**926,275**	**915,492**	**974,281**
Kaskazini Unguja	257,290	214,221	43,069	126,341	130,949
Kusini Unguja	195,873	156,103	39,770	98,367	97,506
Mjini Magharibi	893,169	183,360	709,809	427,927	465,242
Kaskazini Pemba	272,091	214,230	57,861	131,484	140,607
Kusini Pemba	271,350	195,584	75,766	131,373	139,977

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

Region	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,853,382**	**944,881**	**908,501**	**891,602**	**961,780**
Kaskazini Unguja	247,863	208,641	39,222	120,480	127,383
Kusini Unguja	186,162	148,701	37,461	92,275	93,887
Mjini Magharibi	884,061	181,932	702,129	421,924	462,137
Kaskazini Pemba	269,548	212,933	56,615	129,605	139,943
Kusini Pemba	265,748	192,674	73,074	127,318	138,430

Table A.2.3 Total Population in Collective Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania Zanzibar	**36,391**	**18,617**	**17,774**	**23,890**	**12,501**
Kaskazini Unguja	9,427	5,580	3,847	5,861	3,566
Kusini Unguja	9,711	7,402	2,309	6,092	3,619
Mjini Magharibi	9,108	1,428	7,680	6,003	3,105
Kaskazini Pemba	2,543	1,297	1,246	1,879	664
Kusini Pemba	5,602	2,910	2,692	4,055	1,547

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