



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Kusini Unguja Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Kusini Unguja Region
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report**

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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

KUSINI UNGUJA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



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Executive Summary

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

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It 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 Kusini Unguja Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Kusini Unguja Region has a population of 195,873 persons, out of those, 97,506 are females and 98,367 are males. Population grew at an average annual growth rate of 5.3 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 3.3 percent point over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 13 years. Kusini Unguja Region population

remains predominantly rural, with 79.7 percent of its total population living in rural and 20.3 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Kusini Unguja Region. The chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 21.4 years. About thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of the population is below 15 years. The working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 53.4 percent in 1988 Census to 59.7 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is almost similar between rural (59.4%) and urban areas (60.7%). Furthermore, the age dependency ratio for Kusini Unguja Region is 67.6. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above decreased from 4.0 in 2002 to 3.7 in 2012 and 2.9 in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Kusini Unguja Region has 46,003 private households, out of which 36,860 households (80.1%) are in rural areas. This is a decrease from 93.3 percent in 2012 PHC indicating net movement of private households out of rural areas in Kusini Region overtime. Female-headed households increased from 27.5 percent in 2012 to 29.2 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (31.2%) than in rural areas (28.7%). The average household size decreased from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 4.0 persons in 2022

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja. Slightly more than half (55.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (56.9%) to be married than males (53.7%). About three percent (2.5%) percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (4.6%) than that of males (0.5%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Kusini Unguja Region is 25.3 years, it is 27.3 years for males and 23.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females slightly increased from 2012 to 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. Almost three quarters of the population in Kusini Unguja (74.0%) have birth certificate. Percentage of

population with birth certificate is the highest among person aged 5 – 14 years. About 58,653 persons (56.8%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 4,089 persons (4.0%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that about five percent (4.5%) of persons in the private households in Kusini Unguja have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

About 99.4 percent (194,602 persons) of the enumerated population in Kusini Unguja Region in 2022 are Tanzanians, the majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries outside African (1081 persons) followed by Other African Countries (125 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (93.1%) children under 18 years in Kusini Unguja Region have both parents alive. Almost seven percent (6.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percentage in urban areas (7.2%) than rural areas (6.9%). About five percent (5.1%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while almost two percent (1.8%) are orphan with both parent dead. Kusini District Council has the highest percentage (7.7%) of orphans than Kati Town Council (6.6%).

Chapter Eight Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region is 93.9 percent. It is higher in urban areas (95.4%) than in rural areas (93.5%) and it is slightly higher among males (95.1%) than females (92.7%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 89.5 percent, and it is the same among males than females (89.5% each). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 97.2 percent. It is almost similar between females (97.6%) and males (96.8%). More than a quarter (31.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 60.6 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education and 5.6 percent attained university and other related education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. Total of 89,208 persons (78.6%) are in employment. Unemployment rate in Kusini Unguja Region using International relaxed definition is 12.6 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (17.7%) than males (7.4%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Kusini Unguja Region is 89.9 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Kusini Unguja Region. Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. Nearly Twelve percent (11.6%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.4%) and hearing (1.8%) are the most common type of disabilities in Kusini Unguja Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Kusini Unguja Region. Approximately (22.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of males owning land is higher (32.7%) than that of females (13.6%). Slightly more than a half (55.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja region own land without legal documents. Three out of ten (31.6%) persons aged 15 years and above own land alone with legal documents in Kusini Unguja region, followed by those owning land jointly (10.6%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Kusini Unguja Region. Seven out of ten (68.9%) households in the Region live in their own houses. About half (71.4%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. Almost nine out of ten (87.4%) households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Eighty-five percent (85.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water and 92.2 percent of households use improved toilet facilities.

More than two thirds of households (68.8%) in Kusini Unguja Region use firewood as main sources of energy for cooking while 15.2 percent use charcoal. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (ZECO) which is used by 54.0 percent of the households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 25.2 percent in 2012 to 54.0 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (42.5%) households use burning solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 61.2 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Kusini Unguja Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 91.8 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones and 56.6 percent of them owning only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 90.6 percent of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilized by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after primary education (100.0%). About five percent (5.0%) of person aged 15 and above in Kusini Unguja Region use laptops and about three percent (2.6%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kusini Unguja Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. Finding further indicates that, 63.5 percent of all buildings/Units in Kusini Unguja Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 16.0 percent are occupied by people who live in without paying rent. Eight out of ten (75.6%) individually owned buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are owned by male, 17.5 percent are owned by female and 3.2 percent are jointly owned. About two-thirds (67.1%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, ceramic tiles, marble, PVC and Terrazzo). More than half (53.1%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are built on un-surveyed land. Sixty percent (47.4%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. Almost four out of ten (36.3%) buildings/Units in Kusini Unguja Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 7.6 percent are powered by other sources. About three out of ten (36.4%) percent of all buildings/Units have water services. About four percent (3.6%) of buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have an infrastructure for the persons with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	195,873	100.0	156,103	100.0	39,770	100.0
Male	98,367	50.2	78,974	50.6	19,393	48.8
Female	97,506	49.8	77,129	49.4	20,377	51.2
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	5.3	-	3.6	-	17.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	26,961	13.8	21,357	13.7	5,604	14.1
Male	13,565	13.8	10,721	13.6	2,844	14.7
Female	13,396	13.7	10,636	13.8	2,760	13.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	73,326	37.4	58,669	37.6	14,657	36.9
Male	37,185	37.8	29,815	37.8	7,370	38.0
Female	36,141	37.1	28,854	37.4	7,287	35.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	83,826	42.8	67,150	43.0	16,676	41.9
Male	42,462	43.2	34,171	43.3	8,291	42.8
Female	41,364	42.4	32,979	42.8	8,385	41.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	38,533	19.7	30,673	19.6	7,860	19.8
Male	19,625	20.0	16,000	20.3	3,625	18.7
Female	18,908	19.4	14,673	19.0	4,235	20.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	76,241	38.9	60,360	38.7	15,881	39.9
Male	38,486	39.1	31,028	39.3	7,458	38.5
Female	37,755	38.7	29,332	38.0	8,423	41.3
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	102,417	52.3	80,783	51.5	21,634	55.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	116,895	59.7	92,754	59.4	24,141	60.7
Male	58,532	59.5	46,955	59.5	11,577	59.7
Female	58,363	59.9	45,799	59.4	12,564	61.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	9,022	4.6	7,460	4.8	1,562	3.9
Male	4,330	4.4	3,634	4.6	696	3.6
Female	4,692	4.8	3,826	5.0	866	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	5,652	2.9	4,680	3.0	972	2.4
Male	2,650	2.7	2,204	2.8	446	2.3
Female	3,002	3.1	2,476	3.2	526	2.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	46,003	100.0	36,860	80.1	9,143	19.9
Male Headed Households	32,562	70.8	26,269	71.3	6,293	68.8
Female Headed Households	13,441	29.2	10,591	28.7	2,850	31.2
Average Household Size^[1]	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.1	-	4.1	-	4.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.0
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	40,728	33.2	32,289	33.1	8,439	33.6
Married	67,759	55.3	53,958	55.4	13,801	55.0
Living Together	1,613	1.3	1,318	1.4	295	1.2
Divorced	8,565	7.0	6,726	6.9	1,839	7.3
Separated	774	0.6	598	0.6	176	0.7
Widowed	3,108	2.5	2,545	2.6	563	2.2
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	137,799	74.0	70,852	73.4	28,692	76.6
Population with Birth Notification	6,486	3.5	4,026	3.4	1,387	3.7
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	8,390	4.5	5,185	3.5	3,205	8.6
Other Health Insurance	7,162	3.8	5,652	3.8	1,510	4.0
National Identification Card	58,653	56.8	46,723	56.8	11,930	56.9
National Identification Number	4,089	4.0	3,185	3.9	904	4.3
Zanzibar Identification Card	63,020	61.0	50,814	61.8	12,206	58.3
Driving License	9,656	9.4	6,777	8.2	2,879	13.7
Voter's Identification Card	66,535	64.4	53,609	65.2	12,926	61.7
Travel Passport	4,411	2.4	2,765	1.9	1,646	4.4
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	194,602	99.4	155,088	99.3	39,514	99.4
Non-Tanzanians	1,271	0.6	1,015	0.7	256	0.6
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	5,809	6.9	4,608	6.9	1,201	7.2
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	115,097	93.9	91,139	93.5	23,958	95.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	73,670	96.6	58,222	96.5	15,448	97.3
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	105,807	93.2	84,227	93.0	21,580	94.1
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (6 – 13 years)	32,607	97.2	26,231	97.2	6,376	97.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	47,293	145.0	38,108	145.3	9,185	144.1
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	104,456	100.0	82,932	100.0	21,524	100.0
Pre-Primary	224	0.2	203	0.2	21.0	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	32,833	31.4	26,659	32.1	6,174	28.7
Training After Primary	41	0.0	33	0.0	8.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	617	0.6	570	0.7	47.0	0.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	63,304	60.6	50,514	60.9	12,790	59.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,269	1.2	953	1.1	316	1.5
Training After Secondary Education	320	0.3	220	0.3	100	0.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
University and Other Related	5,845	5.6	3,778	4.6	2,067	9.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,245	1.4	821	1.1	424	2.8
Professionals	2,340	2.6	1,591	2.2	749	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	4,494	5.0	3,178	4.3	1,316	8.5
Clerks	827	0.9	615	0.8	212	1.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	8,851	9.9	6,645	9.0	2,206	14.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	27,114	30.4	24,882	33.7	2,232	14.5
Craft and related workers	16,920	19.0	14,308	19.4	2,612	17.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,133	1.3	850	1.2	283	1.8
Elementary occupations	26,284	29.5	20,924	28.3	5,360	34.8
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	17,316	11.6	14,050	11.7	3,266	10.9
Type of Disability						
Albinism	258	0.1	202	0.1	56	0.1
Seeing	3,657	2.4	2,919	2.4	738	2.5
Hearing	2,762	1.8	2,206	1.8	556	1.9
Walking	2,297	1.5	1,852	1.5	445	1.5
Remembering	884	0.6	699	0.6	185	0.6
Self-Care	313	0.2	261	0.2	52	0.2
Communication	506	0.3	406	0.3	100	0.3
Other Disability	6,897	4.6	5,707	4.8	1,190	4.0
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	26,027	22.9	21,186	23.4	4,841	21.1
Male	18,126	32.7	14,857	33.1	3,269	30.9
Female	7,901	13.6	6,329	13.8	1,572	12.7
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	31,717	68.9	26,018	70.6	5,699	62.3
Living without Paying any Rent	7,039	15.3	5,457	14.8	1,582	17.3
Rented Privately	3,842	8.4	2,727	7.4	1,115	12.2
Rented by Employer	824	1.8	632	1.7	192	2.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	978	2.1	731	2.0	247	2.7
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,157	2.5	962	2.6	195	2.1
Owned by Employer (Rent)	446	1.0	333	0.9	113	1.2
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	41,230	89.6	32,738	88.8	8,492	92.9
Grass/Leaves	3,348	7.3	3,026	8.2	322	3.5
Mud and Leaves	82	0.2	64	0.2	18	0.2
Others	1,343	2.9	1,032	2.8	311	3.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	36,805	80	29,751	80.7	7,054	77.2
Earth/Sand	5,580	12.1	4,892	13.3	688	7.5
Ceramic tiles	3,073	6.7	1,778	4.8	1,295	14.2
Other	545	1.2	439	1.2	106	1.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	29,229	63.5	22,287	60.5	6,942	75.9
Baked Bricks	255	0.6	238	0.6	17	0.2
Sundried Bricks	532	1.2	474	1.3	58	0.6
Poles and Mud	3,001	6.5	2,752	7.5	249	2.7
Stones	11,873	25.8	10,076	27.3	1,797	19.7
Others	1,113	2.4	1,033	2.8	80	0.9
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (ZECO)	24,833	54.0	18,465	50.1	6,368	69.6
Solar	5,689	12.4	4,961	13.5	728	8.0
Kerosene	7,703	16.7	6,785	18.4	918	10.0
Others	7,778	16.9	6,649	18.0	1,129	12.3
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	31,662	68.8	27,262	74.0	4,400	48.1
Charcoal	6,998	15.2	4,733	12.8	2,265	24.8
Kerosene	455	1.0	384	1.0	71	0.8
Electricity	1,868	4.1	1,210	3.3	658	7.2
Gas	3,690	8.0	2,239	6.1	1,451	15.9
Others	1,305	2.8	1,010	2.7	295	3.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	30,968	67.3	25,172	68.3	5,796	63.4
Other Protected Sources	8,267	18.0	5,862	15.9	2,405	26.3
Unprotected Sources	6,768	14.7	5,826	15.8	942	10.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	19,224	41.8	14,369	39	4,855	53.1
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	3,364	7.3	2,288	6.2	1,076	11.8
Pit Latrine	20,877	45.4	17,830	48.4	3,047	33.3
Others	19	0.0	15	0.0	4	0.0
No Facility	2,519	5.5	2,358	6.4	161	1.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	4,924	10.7	3,380	9.2	1,544	16.9
Burnt	19,558	42.5	14,947	40.6	4,611	50.4
Roadside Dumping	100	0.2	81	0.2	19	0.2
Burying/Pit	3,755	8.2	2,804	7.6	951	10.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	17,666	38.4	15,648	42.5	2,018	22.1
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	19,426	42.2	15,801	42.9	3,625	39.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Farm Land	24,676	53.6	20,198	54.8	4,478	49.0
House	32,457	70.6	26,548	72.0	5,909	64.6
Bicycle	16,581	36.0	14,053	38.1	2,528	27.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	5,295	11.5	3,960	10.7	1,335	14.6
Power Tiller	103	0.2	68	0.2	35	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	19,842	43.1	16,736	45.4	3,106	34.0
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	104,199	91.8	82,761	91.4	21,438	93.5
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	44,212	96.1	35,302	95.8	8,910	97.5
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	102,778	90.6	81,655	90.2	21,123	92.1
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	1,285	1.1	777	0.9	508	2.2
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	3,445	3.0	2,099	2.3	1,346	5.9
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	49,243	76.4	39,375	78.0	9,868	70.5
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	23,953	36.3	17,832	34.6	6,121	42.3
Water	24,062	36.4	18,457	35.8	5,605	38.7
Toilet	44,841	67.9	35,618	69.1	9,223	63.8
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	2,328	3.6	1,858	3.7	470	3.4
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	14,812	23.0	9,818	19.5	4,994	35.7
Not Surveyed	34,254	53.1	30,108	59.7	4,146	29.6
Regularised	5,132	8.0	3,710	7.4	1,422	10.2

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NA	Not Applicable
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Authority
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations

TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latin
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

Household refers to a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head except for collective household.

Private Household is defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, having the same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head.

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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. By combining population and housing data, policy makers and researchers are provided with valuable insights about demographic trends, social conditions and housing patterns, enabling them to make informed decisions and develop appropriate policies to address the needs of the population.

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

includes data processing, analysis and dissemination is based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
- c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in the 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 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 schedule 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 overall operations of the 2022 PHC. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners respectively were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their areas of jurisdiction.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

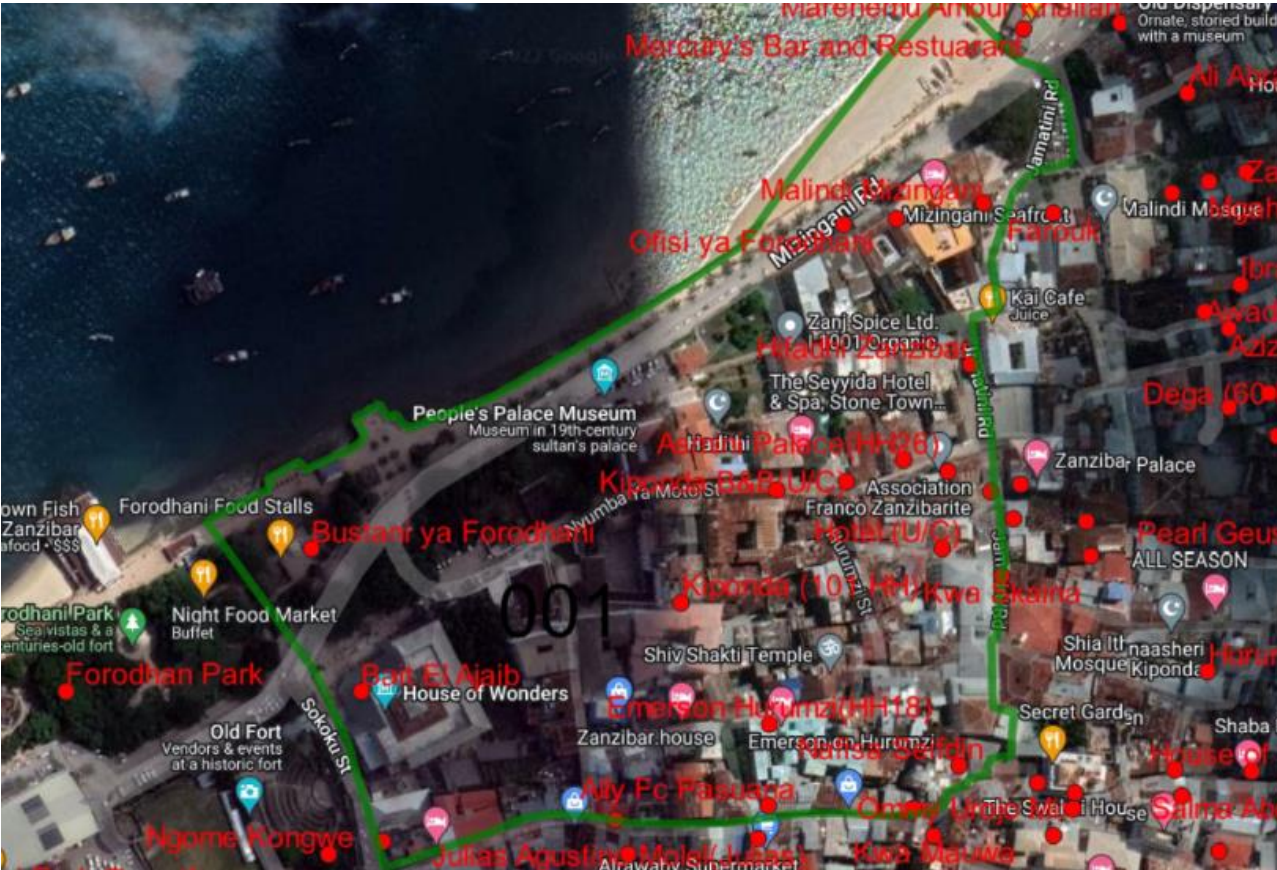
The 2022 PHC had three main digital tools for data collection. The first one was a community questionnaire, which collected information on all social amenities; land use patterns and environmental or natural features and available community infrastructure. The second tool was the main census questionnaire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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue-based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries 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, 388 EAs were delineated in Kusini Unguja Region (78 EAs in urban areas and 310 in rural areas).

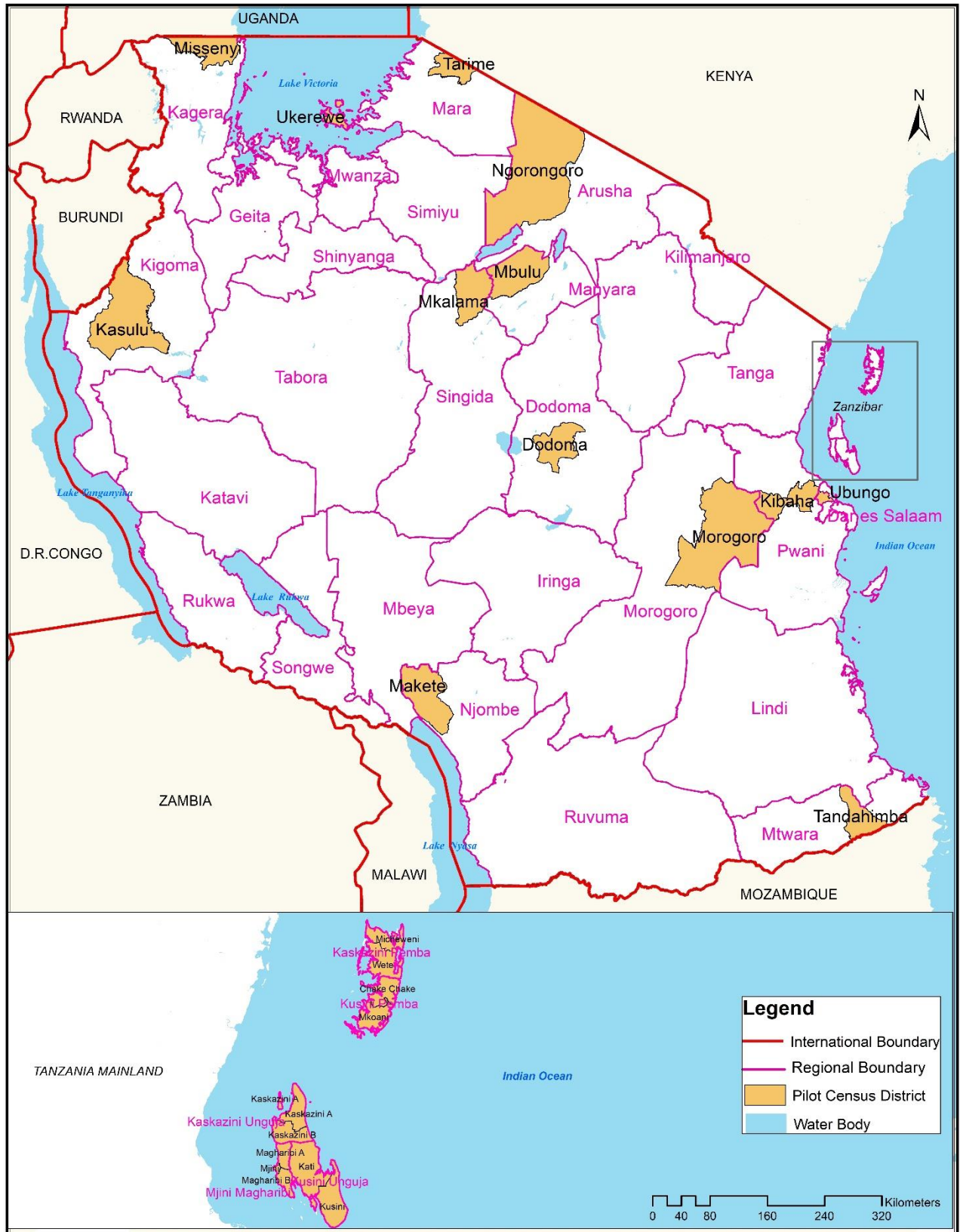
Map 1.1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS/OCGS conducted a Pilot Census in September, 2021; one year before the actual census. The main purpose of the Pilot Census was to test the effectiveness of the entire Census mechanism that would be used during implementation of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Pilot census was conducted in 18 purposively selected regions, of which 13 were in Tanzania Mainland and five in Tanzania Zanzibar (Map 1.2). The field experience and 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 include 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 205,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained.

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



Image:1.2 H.E. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of the Government of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council with the 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 and OCGS headquarters for further logistics.

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Kusini Unguja Region has a population of 195,873 persons (98,367 males and 97,506 females).
- Kusini Unguja Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 5.3 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 13 years (2035).
- Percentage of regional population living in rural areas is (79.7%) which is higher than 20.3 living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Kusini Unguja Region has a population of 195,873 persons and is the least populous Region in Tanzania Zanzibar. Total of 98,367 males (50.2%) and 97,506 females (49.8%) were enumerated during the 2022 PHC. The percentage of males and females are almost similar (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

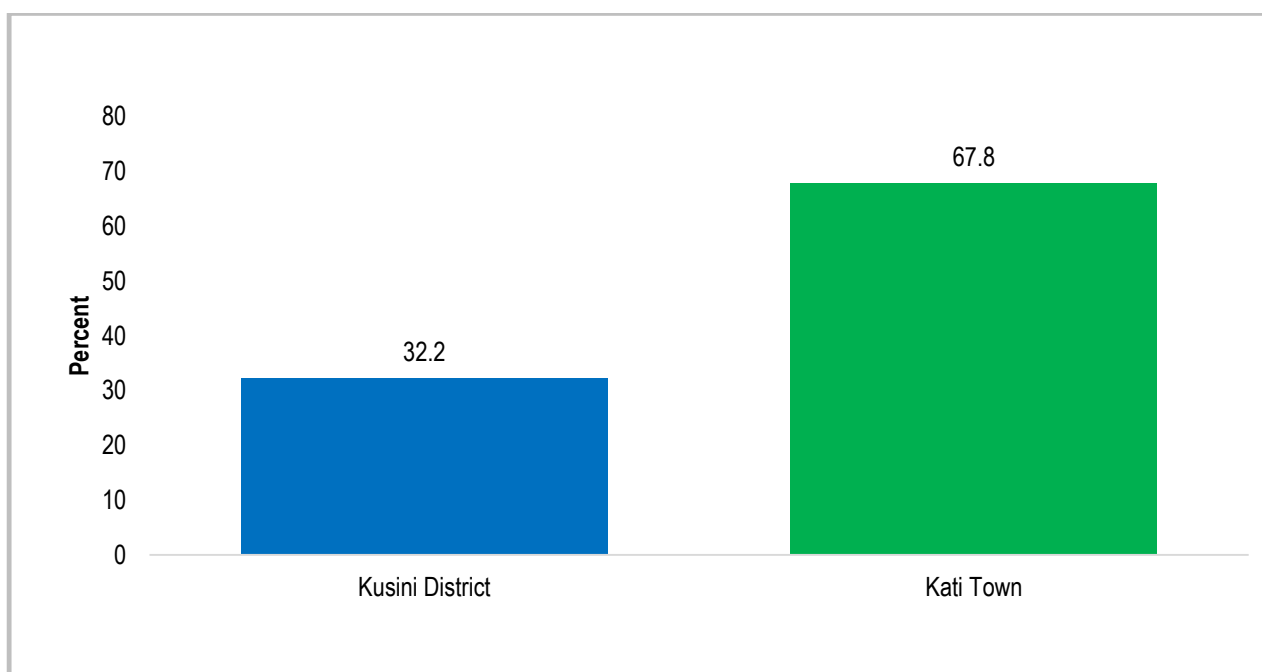
Administratively, Kusini Unguja Region has 2 councils, Kati Town and Kusini District Councils. Kati Town Council has higher (132,717 persons) population than Kusini District Council (63,156). About two third (67.8%) of the total population of Kusini Unguja Region live in Kati Town Council.

Further result shows the proportion of males is slightly higher than female in both councils (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	195,873	98,367	50.2	97,506	49.8
Kati Town	132,717	66,569	50.2	66,148	49.8
Kusini District	63,156	31,798	50.3	31,358	49.7

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

The population of Kusini Unguja Region is predominantly in rural, with 79.7 percent of its population living in rural areas and 20.3 percent living in urban areas. It is observed that, in

both Councils people are more populated in rural areas than urban areas. The data further show that Kusini District has higher percentage of persons living in rural areas (83.4%) than Kati Town (77.9%) (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

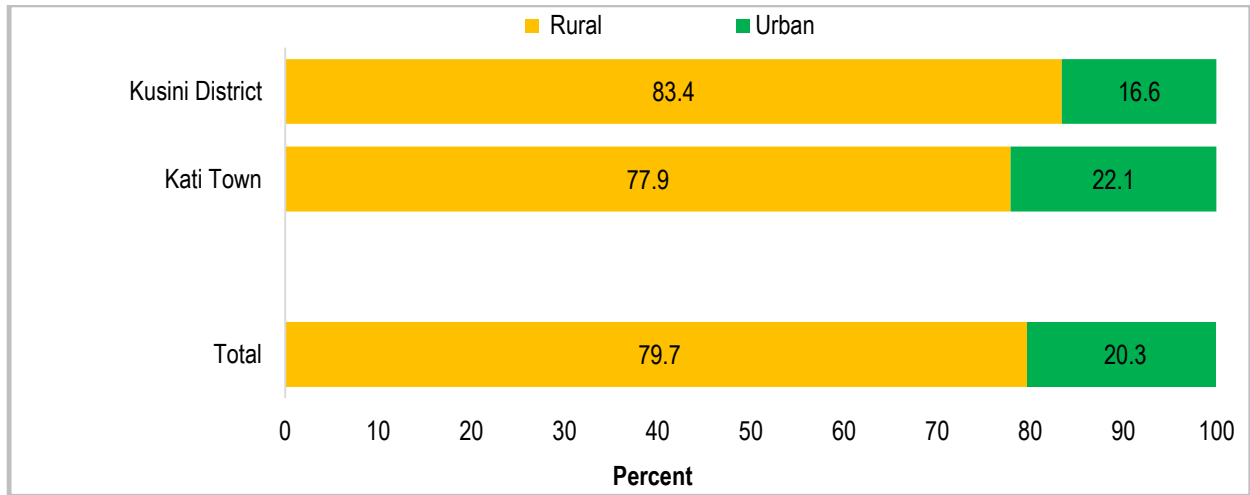


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	195,873	98,367	97,506	156,103	79.7	78,974	77,129	39,770	20.3	19,393	20,377
Kati Town	132,717	66,569	66,148	103,412	77.9	52,320	51,092	29,305	22.1	14,249	15,056
Kusini District	63,156	31,798	31,358	52,691	83.4	26,654	26,037	10,465	16.6	5,144	5,321

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Kusini Unguja Region has increased by 69.5 percent from 115,588 persons in 2012 to 195,873 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rates over the one decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Kusini Unguja Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 5.3 percent between 2012 and 2022. This rate is slightly above the Tanzania Zanzibar average which stands at an average of 3.7 percent annually. At this rate, the population is expected to double

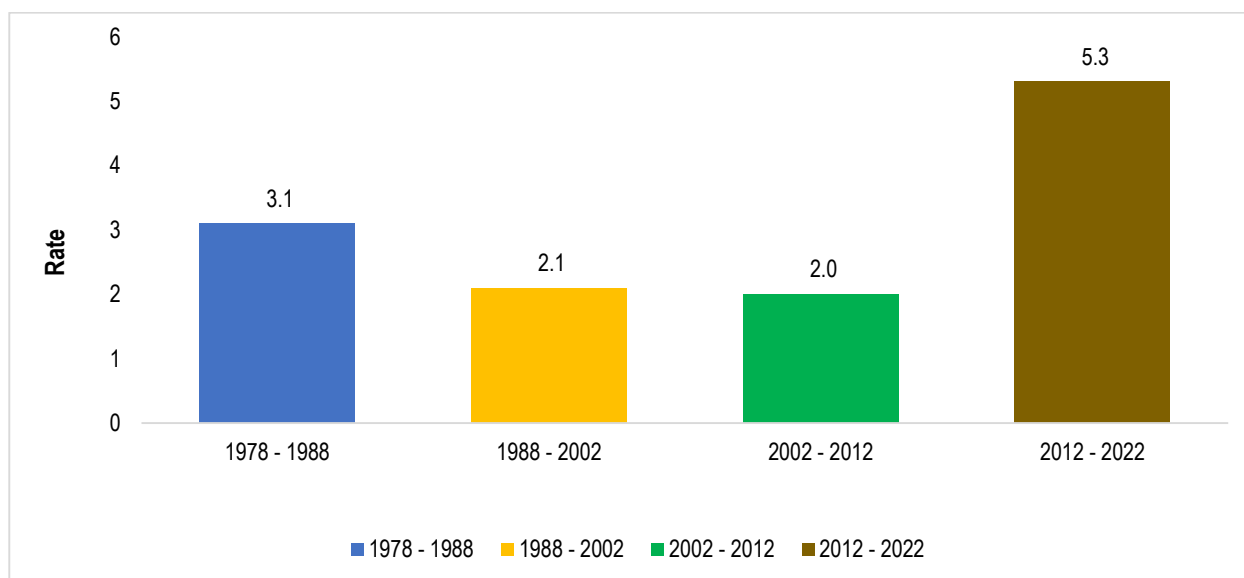
in the next 13 years; that is in year 2035. The growth rate is slightly higher for males (5.3%) than females (5.2%) (Table 2.3).

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

Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002-2012	2012-2022
Total	94,244	115,588	195,873	22.6	69.5	2.0	5.3	34.0	13.1
Male	47,667	57,880	98,367	21.4	69.9	1.9	5.3	35.7	13.1
Female	46,577	57,708	97,506	23.9	69.0	2.1	5.2	32.3	13.2

The average annual inter-censal population growth rate decreased for two census and reach it minimum point of 2.0 percent in 2002-2012 from 3.1 percent recorded in 1978-1988, it then increased to maintain the maximum point of 5.3 percent in 2012-2022 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Kusini Unguja Region, 1967–2022 PHCs



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About thirty seven percent (37.4%) of the population in Kusini Unguja Region is aged below 15 years and 2.9 percent is 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the population in Kusini Unguja Region is 21.4 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 31.9 percent in 1988 Census to 59.7 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population 60 years and above is 4.6.
- The Age dependency ratio for Kusini Unguja Region is 67.6.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes in Kusini Unguja Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities 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, education, food security and energy. However, despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information are affected by misreporting.

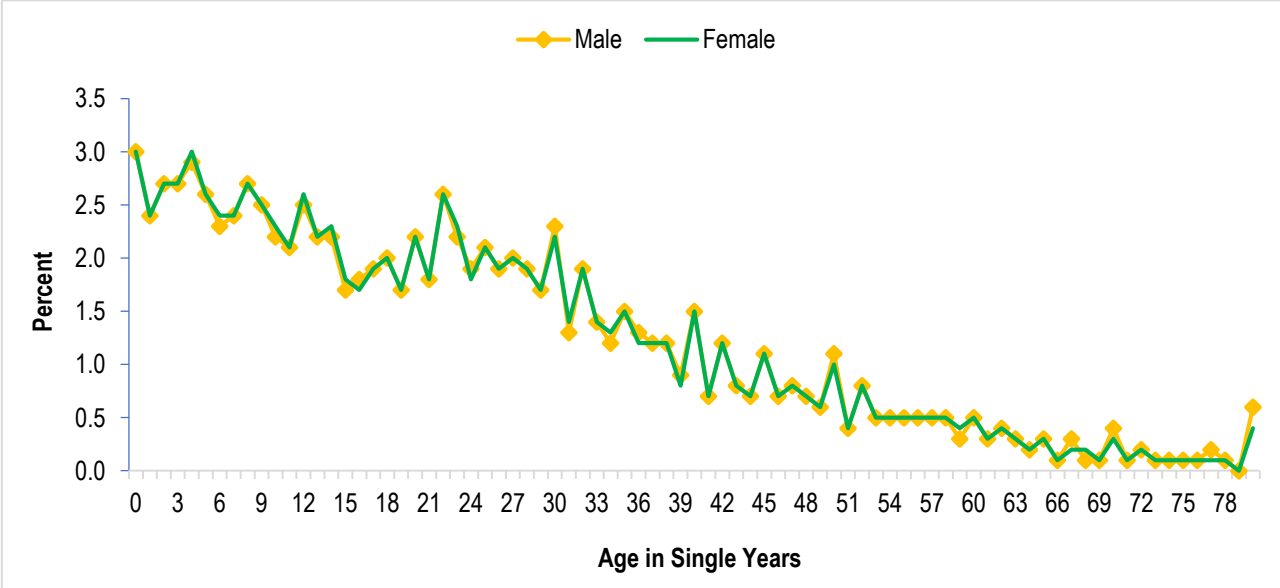
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from

previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits “0”, “5” and “8” and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” or “9”. The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Kusini Unguja Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Kusini Unguja Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 37.3 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 1.0 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of Kusini Unguja Region is 21.4 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 reveals that the overall sex ratio for Kusini Unguja Region is 101 males for every 100 females (102 for rural areas and 95 for urban) indicating more males than females.

The sex ratio of the population aged 0 - 34 years and 60 -64 years in rural areas is relatively high. A similar trend in urban areas was observed in the population aged (10-14) and 40-49 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	195,873	100.0	98,367	100.0	97,506	100.0	101
0-4	26,961	13.8	13,565	13.8	13,396	13.7	101
5-9	24,523	12.5	12,398	12.6	12,125	12.4	102
10-14	21,842	11.2	11,222	11.4	10,620	10.9	106
15-19	17,774	9.1	8,998	9.1	8,776	9.0	103
20-24	20,759	10.6	10,627	10.8	10,132	10.4	105
25-29	18,798	9.6	9,404	9.6	9,394	9.6	100
30-34	15,991	8.2	7,989	8.1	8,002	8.2	100
35-39	11,892	6.1	5,887	6	6,005	6.2	98
40-44	9,533	4.9	4,730	4.8	4,803	4.9	98
45-49	7,670	3.9	3,793	3.9	3,877	4.0	98
50-54	6,401	3.3	3,126	3.2	3,275	3.4	95
55-59	4,707	2.4	2,298	2.3	2,409	2.5	95
60-64	3,370	1.7	1,680	1.7	1,690	1.7	99
65-69	1,920	1.0	954	1	966	1.0	99
70-74	1,685	0.9	828	0.8	857	0.9	97
75-79	960	0.5	432	0.4	528	0.5	82
80-84	524	0.3	230	0.2	294	0.3	78
85+	563	0.3	206	0.2	357	0.4	58
	21.4		21.2		21.4		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	156,103	100.0	78,974	100.0	77,129	100.0	102
0-4	21,357	13.7	10,721	13.6	10,636	13.8	101
5-9	19,620	12.6	9,952	12.6	9,668	12.5	103
10-14	17,692	11.3	9,142	11.6	8,550	11.1	107
15-19	14,255	9.1	7,409	9.4	6,846	8.9	108
20-24	16,418	10.5	8,591	10.9	7,827	10.1	110
25-29	14,773	9.5	7,502	9.5	7,271	9.4	103
30-34	12,599	8.1	6,360	8.1	6,239	8.1	102
35-39	9,269	5.9	4,606	5.8	4,663	6.0	99
40-44	7,406	4.7	3,617	4.6	3,789	4.9	95
45-49	6,063	3.9	2,949	3.7	3,114	4.0	95
50-54	5,267	3.4	2,568	3.3	2,699	3.5	95
55-59	3,924	2.5	1,923	2.4	2,001	2.6	96
60-64	2,780	1.8	1,430	1.8	1,350	1.8	106
65-69	1,585	1	791	1	794	1.0	100
70-74	1,408	0.9	695	0.9	713	0.9	97
75-79	788	0.5	357	0.5	431	0.6	83
80-84	449	0.3	194	0.2	255	0.3	76
85+	450	0.3	167	0.2	283	0.4	59
	21.3		21.0		21.3		

Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Kusini Unguja Region Urban, 2022 PHC

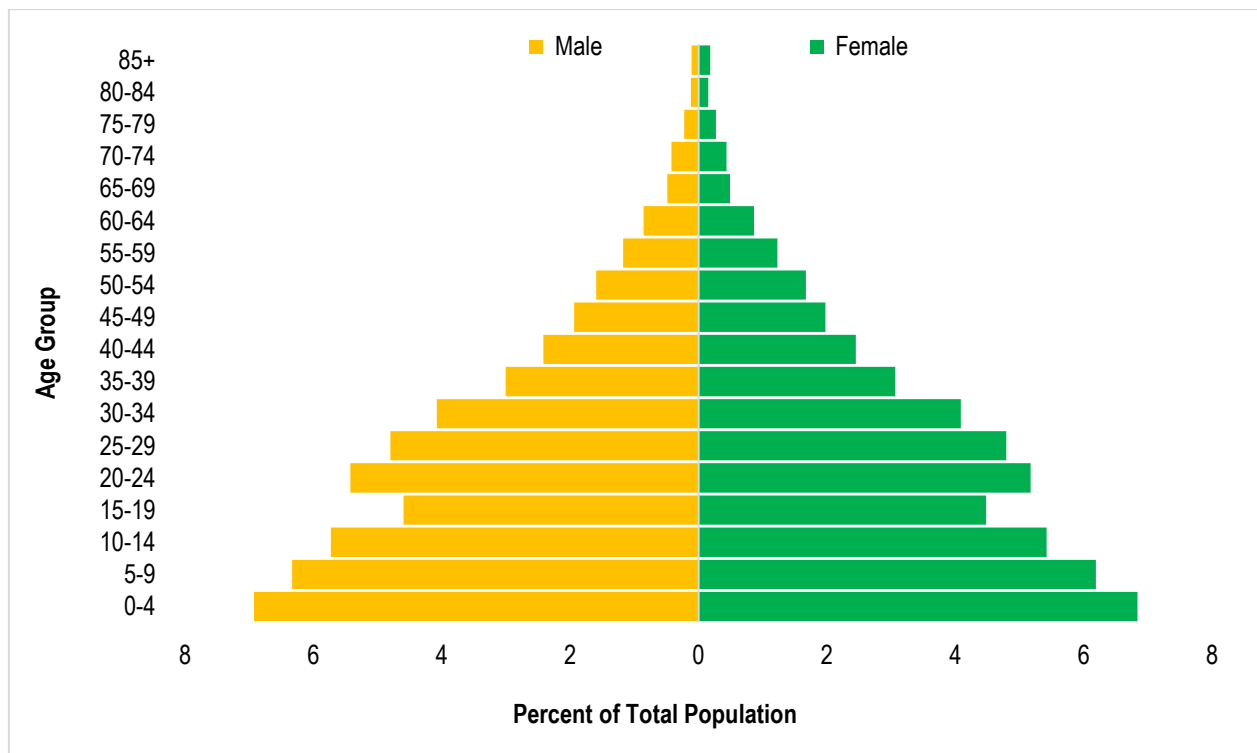
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	39,770	100.0	19,393	100.0	20,377	100.0	95
0-4	5,604	14.1	2,844	14.7	2,760	13.5	103
5-9	4,903	12.3	2,446	12.6	2,457	12.1	100
10-14	4,150	10.4	2,080	10.7	2,070	10.2	100
15-19	3,519	8.8	1,589	8.2	1,930	9.5	82
20-24	4,341	10.9	2,036	10.5	2,305	11.3	88
25-29	4,025	10.1	1,902	9.8	2,123	10.4	90
30-34	3,392	8.5	1,629	8.4	1,763	8.7	92
35-39	2,623	6.6	1,281	6.6	1,342	6.6	95
40-44	2,127	5.3	1,113	5.7	1,014	5.0	110
45-49	1,607	4	844	4.4	763	3.7	111
50-54	1,134	2.9	558	2.9	576	2.8	97
55-59	783	2	375	1.9	408	2.0	92
60-64	590	1.5	250	1.3	340	1.7	74
65-69	335	0.8	163	0.8	172	0.8	95
70-74	277	0.7	133	0.7	144	0.7	92
75-79	172	0.4	75	0.4	97	0.5	77
80-84	75	0.2	36	0.2	39	0.2	92
85+	113	0.3	39	0.2	74	0.4	53
	21.5		21.3		21.6		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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 population pyramid of Kusini Unguja Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad a base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Kusini Unguja Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, population pyramids for rural may have a different structure. For example, the population pyramid for Kusini District (Figure 3.5), the headquarters of Kusini Unguja Region shows a bulge in age group 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

**Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022
PHC**



**Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kusini Unguja Rural, 2022
PHC**

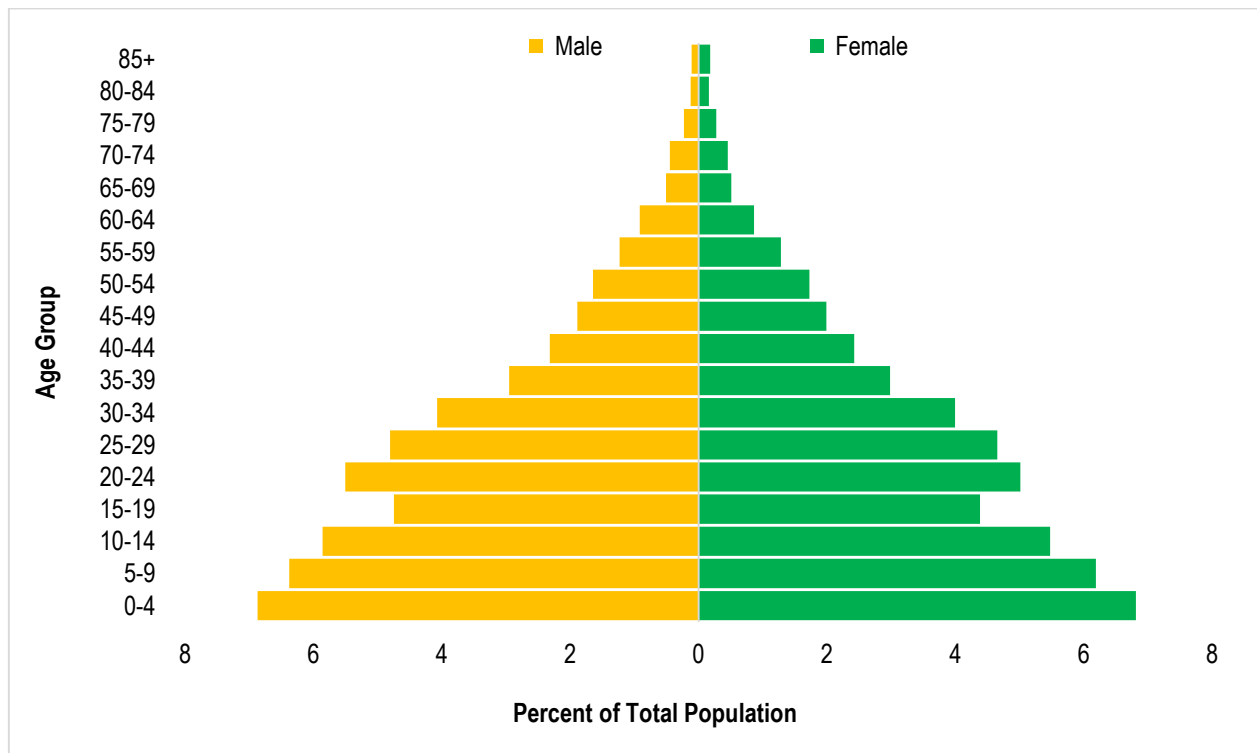


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC

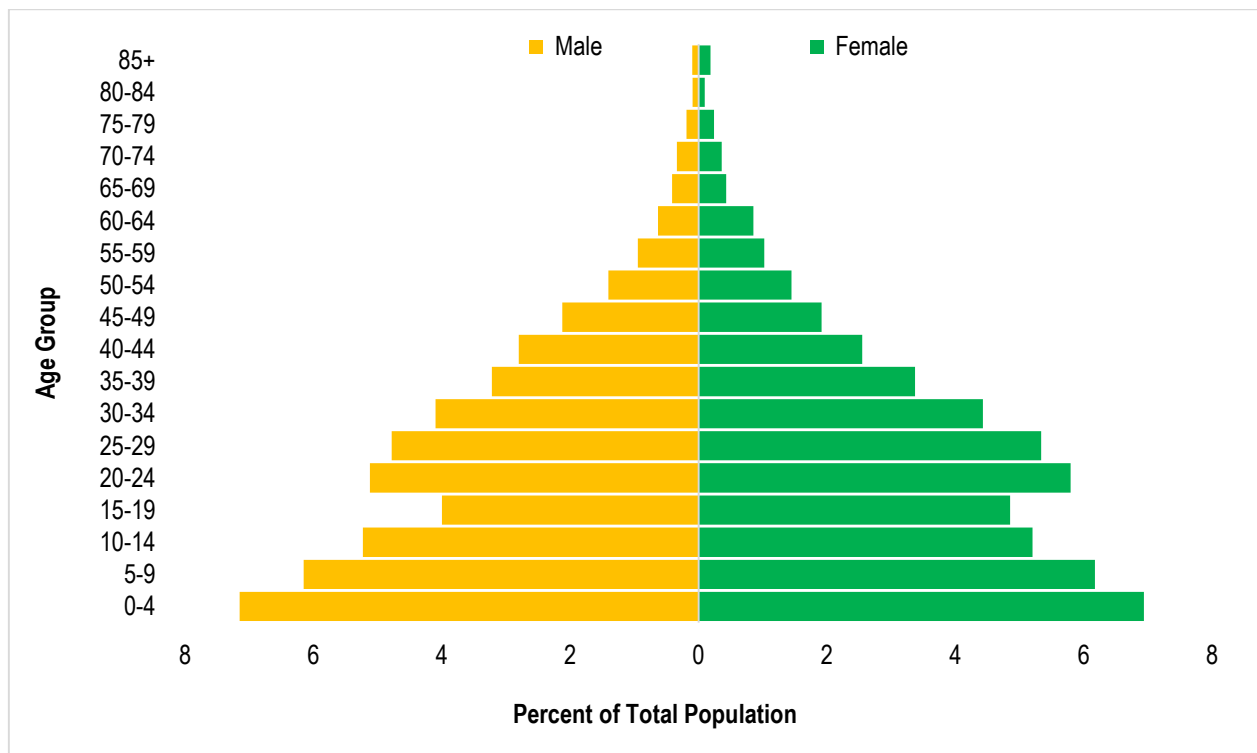
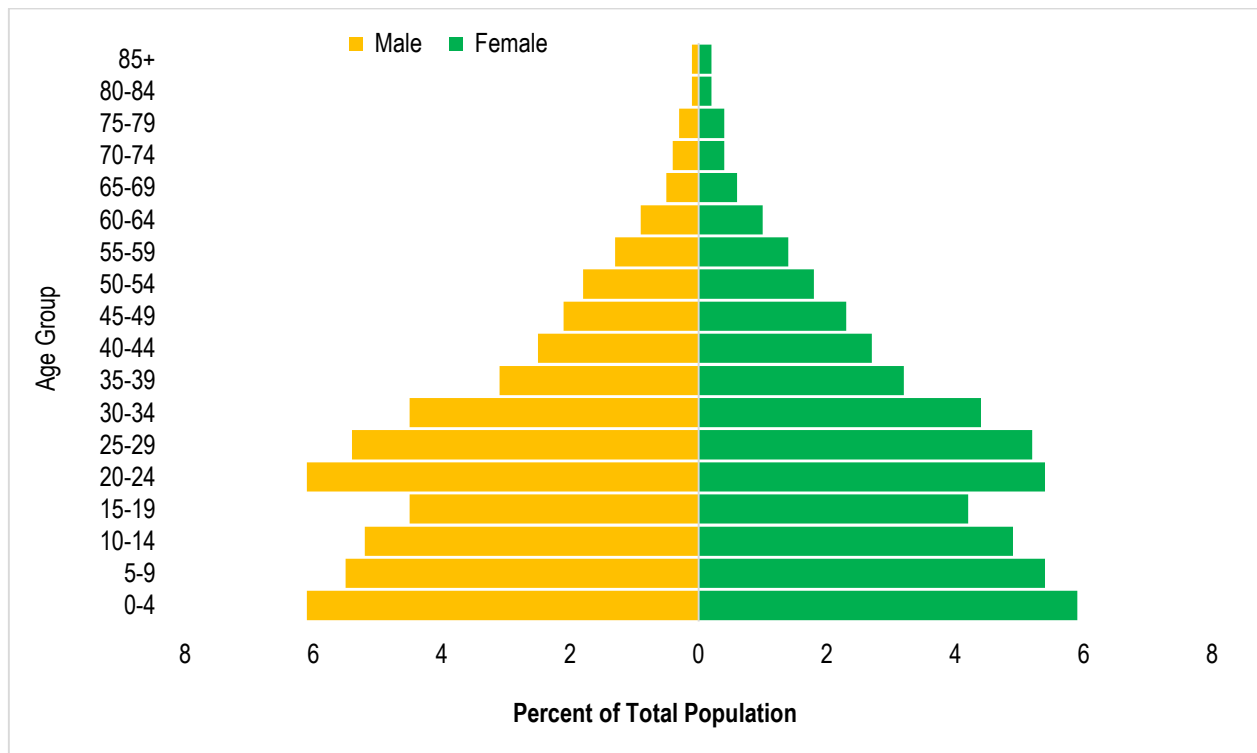


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini District, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Kusini Unguja Region has a young population with 37.4 percent of the total population below 15 years and 2.9 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Group and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

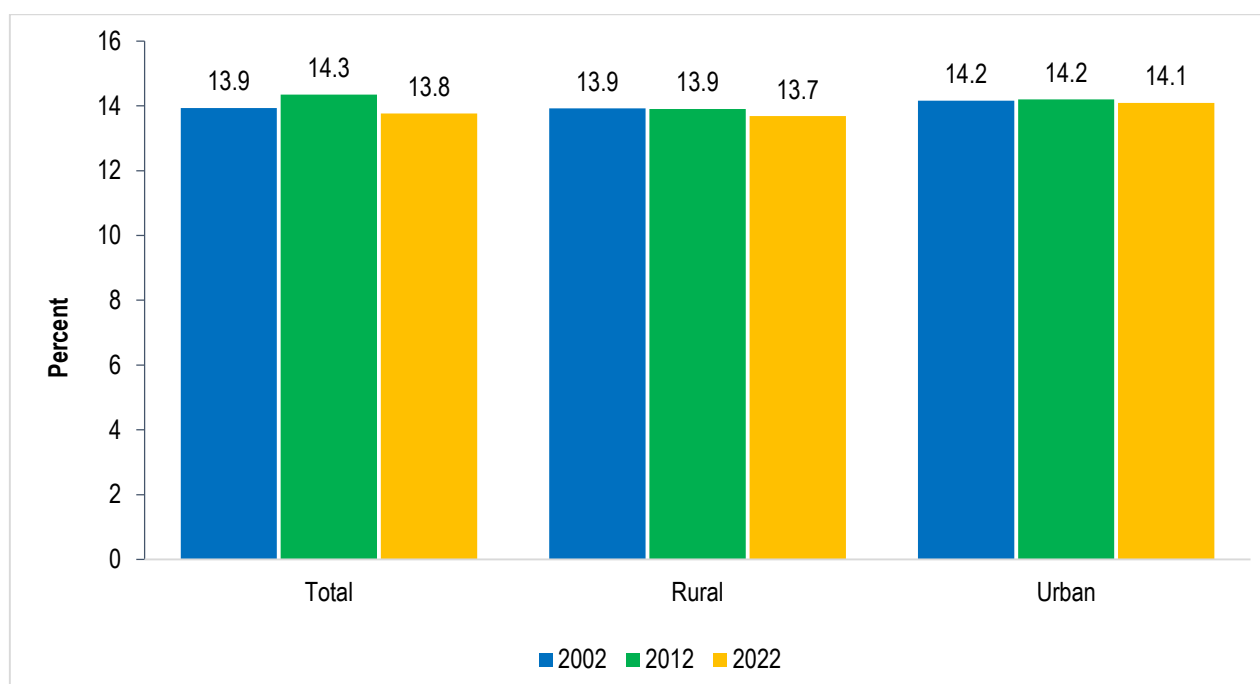
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	195,873	100.0	156,103	100.0	39,770	100.0
Male	98,367	50.2	78,974	50.6	19,393	48.8
Female	97,506	49.8	77,129	49.4	20,377	51.2
Children (Under 1 year)	5,814	3.0	4,635	3.0	1,179	3.0
Male	2,956	3.0	2,357	3.0	599	3.1
Female	2,858	2.9	2,278	3.0	580	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	26,961	13.8	21,357	13.7	5,604	14.1
Male	13,565	13.8	10,721	13.6	2,844	14.7
Female	13,396	13.7	10,636	13.8	2,760	13.5
Children (0–8 years)	46,652	23.8	37,098	23.8	9,554	24.0
Male	23,514	23.9	18,697	23.7	4,817	24.8
Female	23,138	23.7	18,401	23.9	4,737	23.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	73,326	37.4	58,669	37.6	14,657	36.9
Male	37,185	37.8	29,815	37.8	7,370	38.0
Female	36,141	37.1	28,854	37.4	7,287	35.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	83,826	42.8	67,150	43.0	16,676	41.9
Male	42,462	43.2	34,171	43.3	8,291	42.8
Female	41,364	42.4	32,979	42.8	8,385	41.1
Teenagers (13–19 years)	26,408	13.5	21,247	13.6	5,161	13.0
Male	13,402	13.6	11,007	13.9	2,395	12.3
Female	13,006	13.3	10,240	13.3	2,766	13.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	38,533	19.7	30,673	19.6	7,860	19.8
Male	19,625	20.0	16,000	20.3	3,625	18.7
Female	18,908	19.4	14,673	19.0	4,235	20.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	76,241	38.9	60,360	38.7	15,881	39.9
Male	38,486	39.1	31,028	39.3	7,458	38.5
Female	37,755	38.7	29,332	38.0	8,423	41.3
Primary School (6–12 years)	32,607	16.6	26,231	16.8	6,376	16.0
Male	16,612	16.9	13,401	17.0	3,211	16.6
Female	15,995	16.4	12,830	16.6	3,165	15.5
Primary School (7–13 years)	32,316	16.5	26,056	16.7	6,260	15.7
Male	16,450	16.7	13,317	16.9	3,133	16.2
Female	15,866	16.3	12,739	16.5	3,127	15.3

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Secondary School (13-16 years)	15,428	7.9	12,476	8.0	2,952	7.4
Male	7,843	8.0	6,418	8.1	1,425	7.3
Female	7,585	7.8	6,058	7.9	1,527	7.5
Secondary School (14-17 years)	14,834	7.6	11,963	7.7	2,871	7.2
Male	7,494	7.6	6,149	7.8	1,345	6.9
Female	7,340	7.5	5,814	7.5	1,526	7.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	102,417	52.3	80,783	51.5	21,634	55.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	116,895	59.7	92,754	59.4	24,141	60.7
Male	58,532	59.5	46,955	59.5	11,577	59.7
Female	58,363	59.9	45,799	59.4	12,564	61.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	9,022	4.6	7,460	4.8	1,562	3.9
Male	4,330	4.4	3,634	4.6	696	3.6
Female	4,692	4.8	3,826	5.0	866	4.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	5,652	2.9	4,680	3.0	972	2.4
Male	2,650	2.7	2,204	2.8	446	2.3
Female	3,002	3.1	2,476	3.2	526	2.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	3,732	1.9	3,095	2.0	637	1.6
Male	1,696	1.7	1,413	1.8	283	1.5
Female	2,036	2.1	1,682	2.2	354	1.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		68		68		65

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, 13.8 percent of the population in Kusini Unguja Region is under five years. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years has fluctuated for three censuses. It increased to 14.3 percent in 2012 from 13.9 percent in 2002 which then decreased to 13.8 percent in 2022.

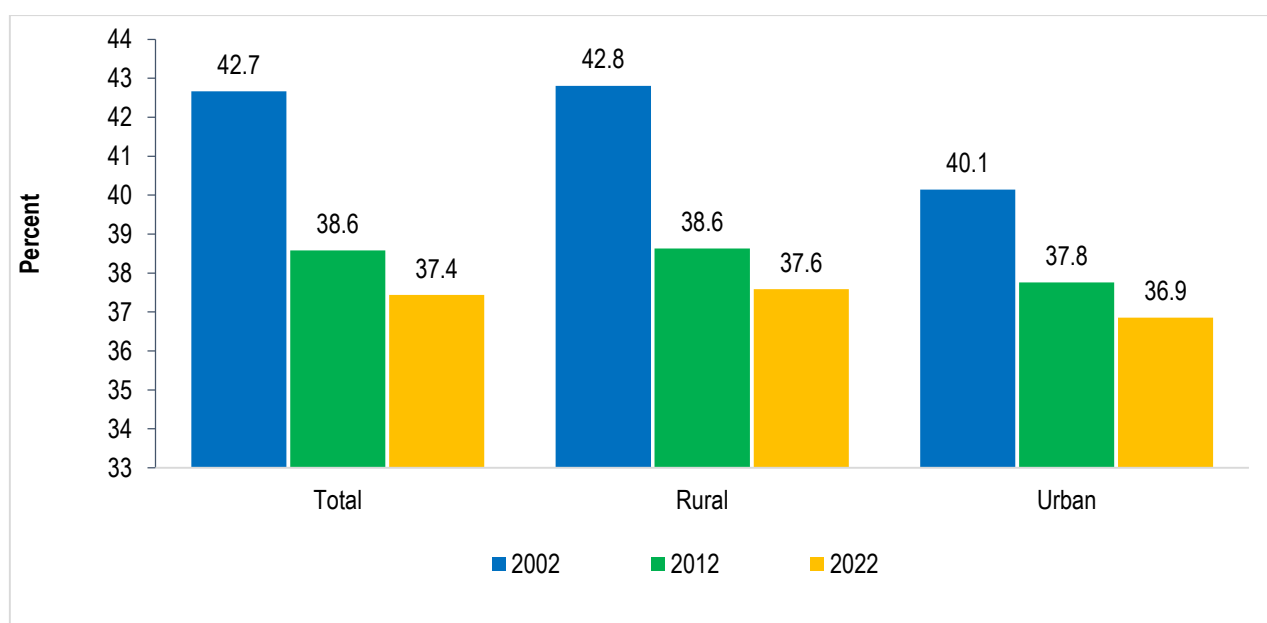
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Kusini Unguja Regional population is characterized by a young age structure, with 37.4 percent of the total regional population below 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years has been declining for three censuses. It declined from 42.7 percent in 2002 to 37.4 percent in 2022.

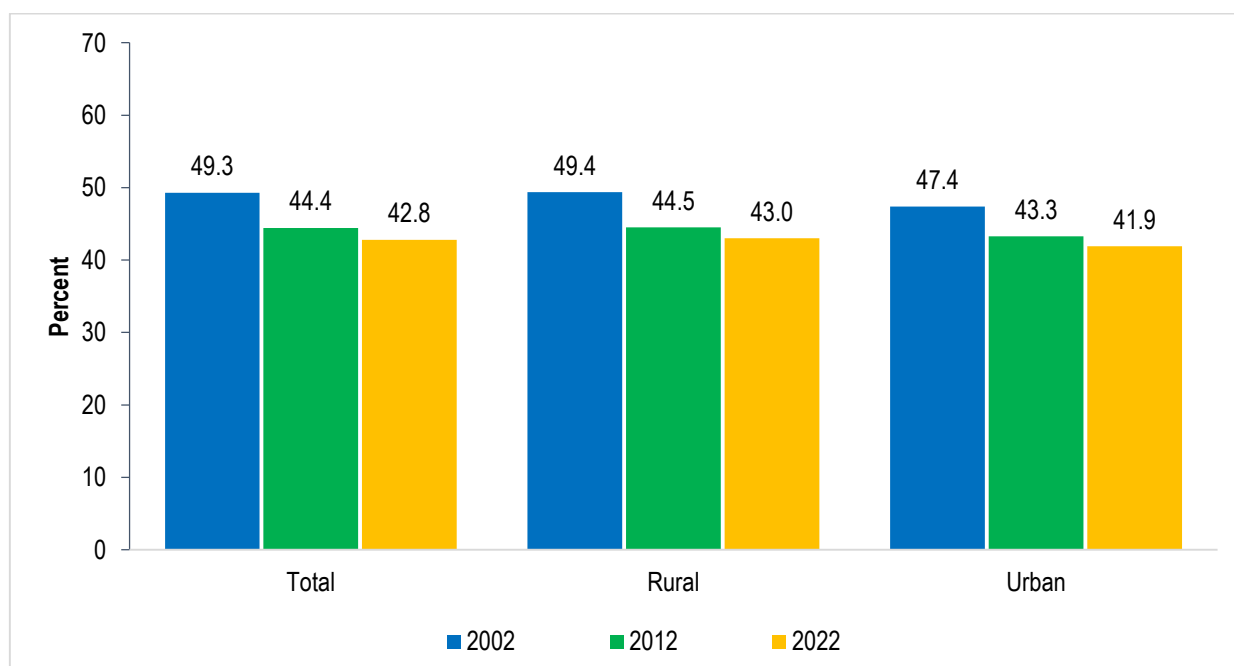
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 42.8 percent of the population in Kusini Unguja Region is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has declined from 49.3 percent in 2002 to 42.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

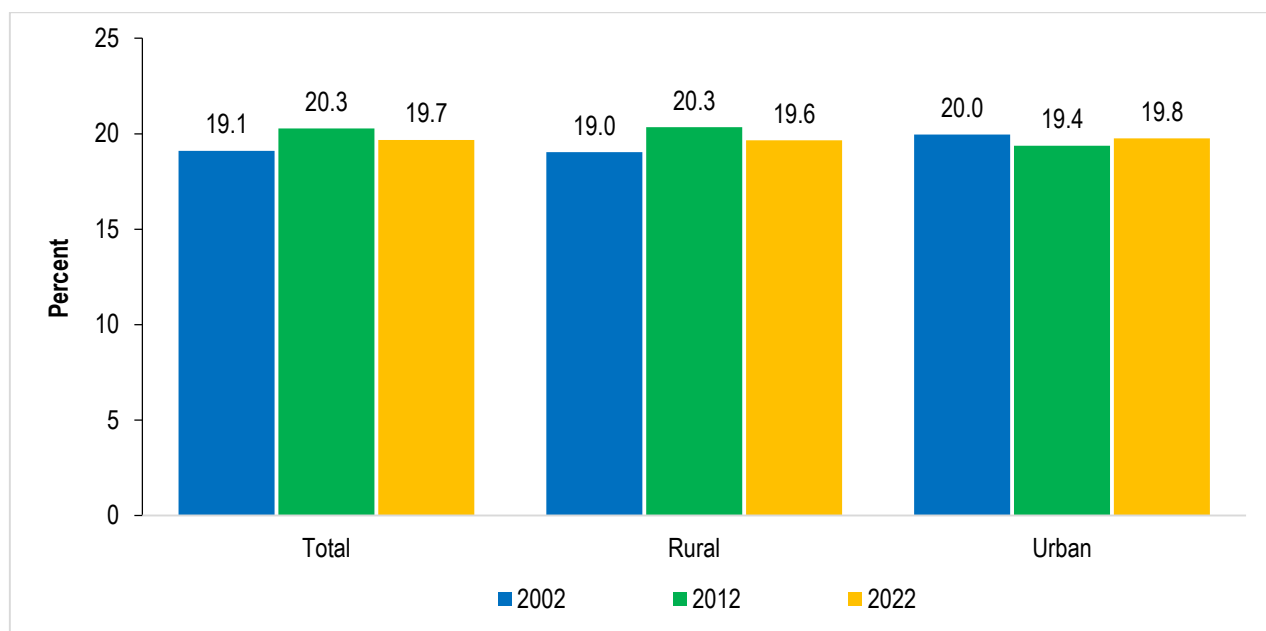


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 presents the youth population (age 15 - 24) for Kusini Unguja Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) account for 19.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) is nearly the same during the 2002- 2022 period (19.1 in 2002, 20.3 in 2012, and 19.7 in 2022).

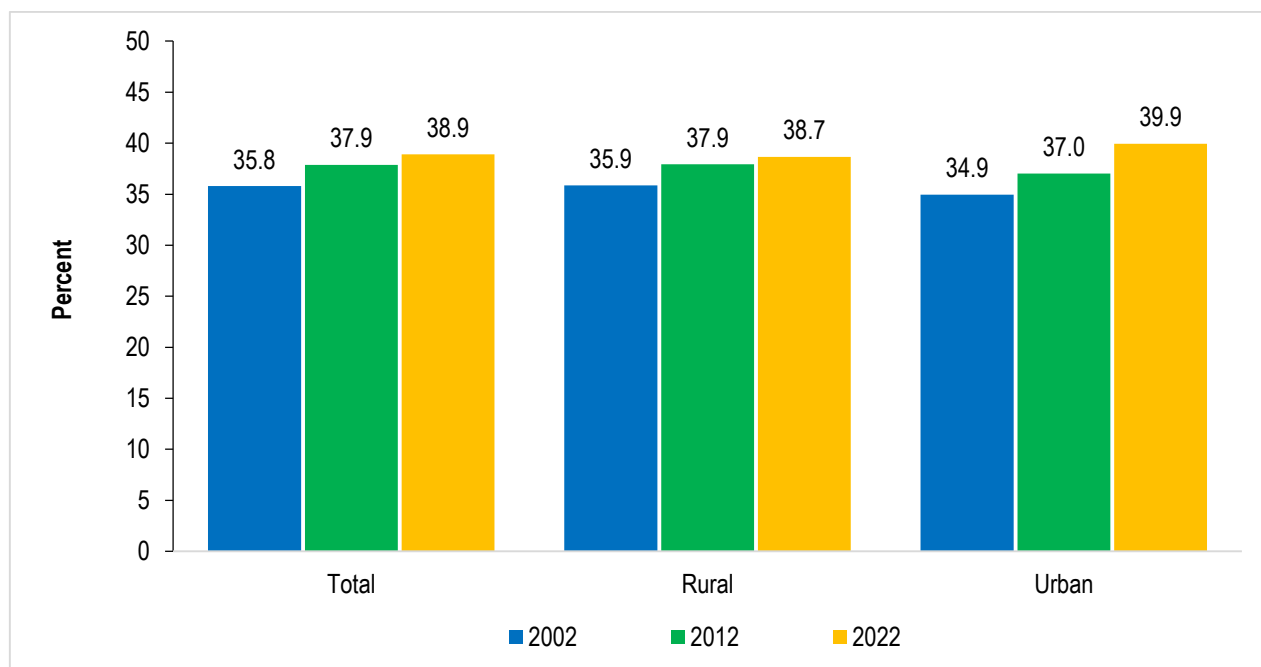
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population (15 - 35 years) accounts for 38.9 percent of the Kusini Unguja regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15 - 35 years has increased from 35.8 in 2002 to 38.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

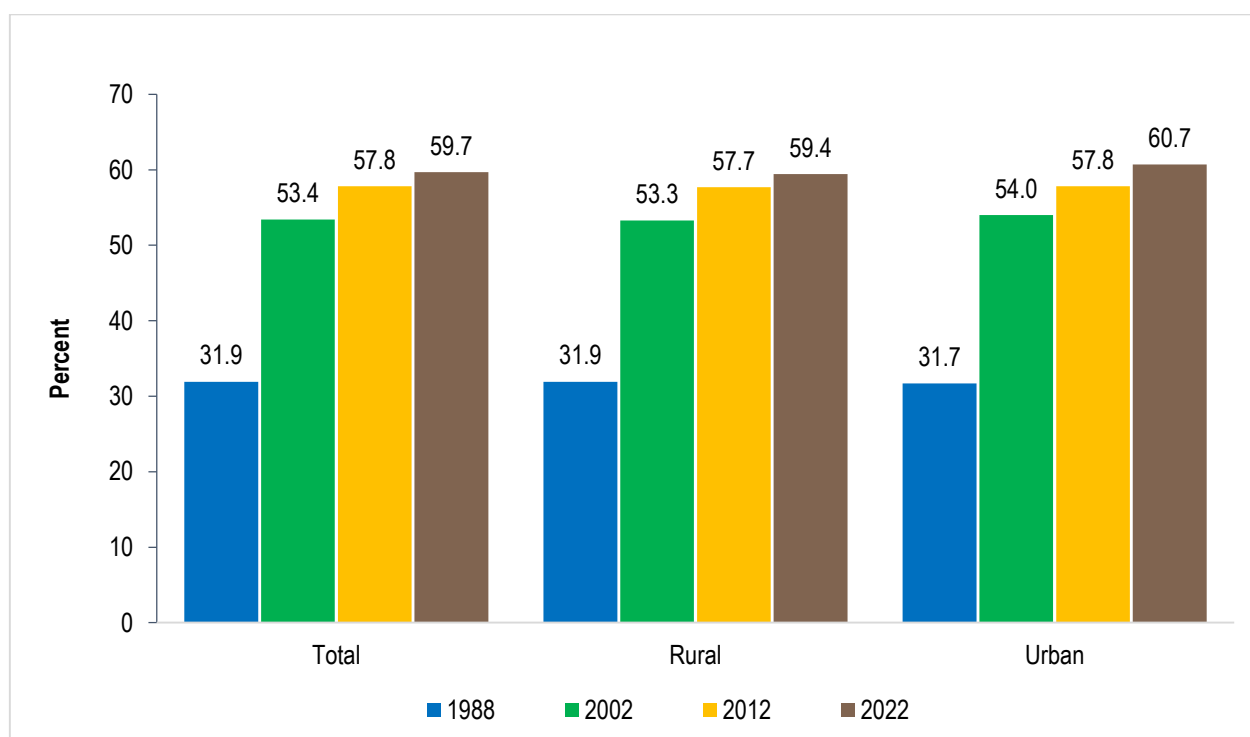
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the working age population (15 – 64 years) in Kusini Unguja Region is 59.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has been increasing for the period of four censuses. The percentage increased from 31.9 in 1988 Census to 59.7 in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



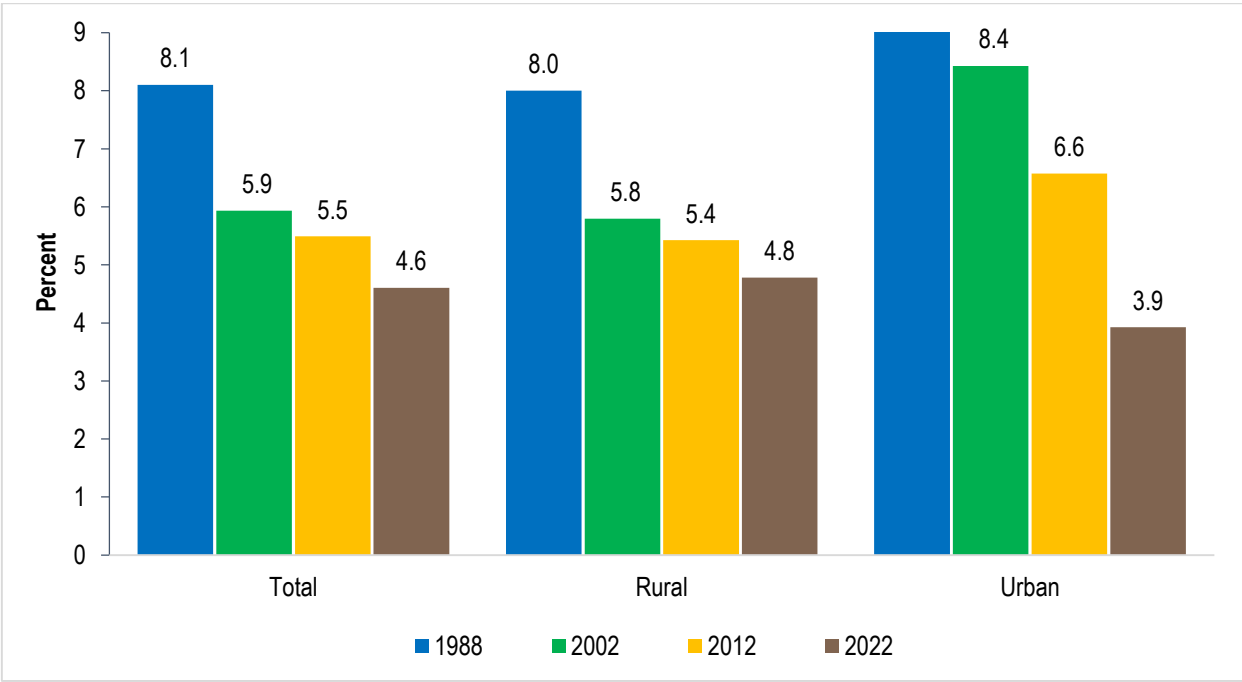
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Kusini Unguja regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 4.6 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has been consecutively decreasing for four censuses. It decreased from 8.1 in 1988 to 5.5 in 2012 and 4.6 in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

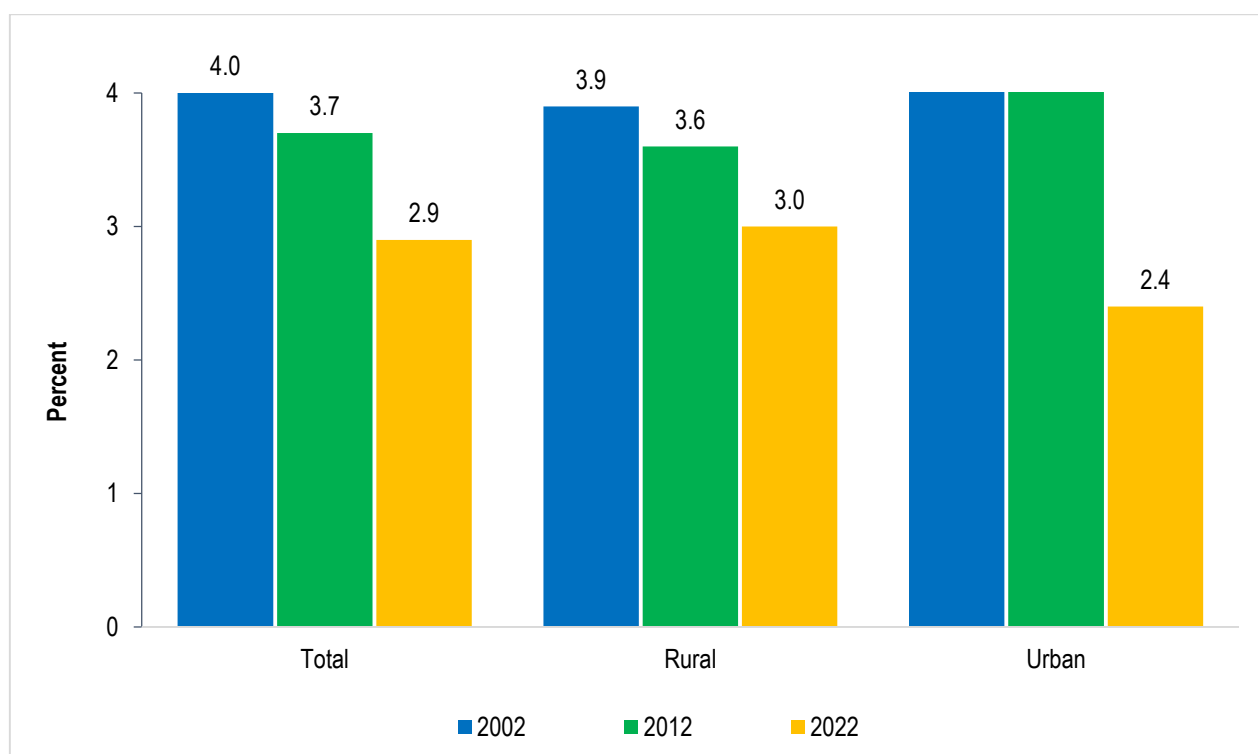
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (2.9%) of Kusini Unguja regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region decreased from 4.0 in 2002 to 3.7 in 2012 and 2.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

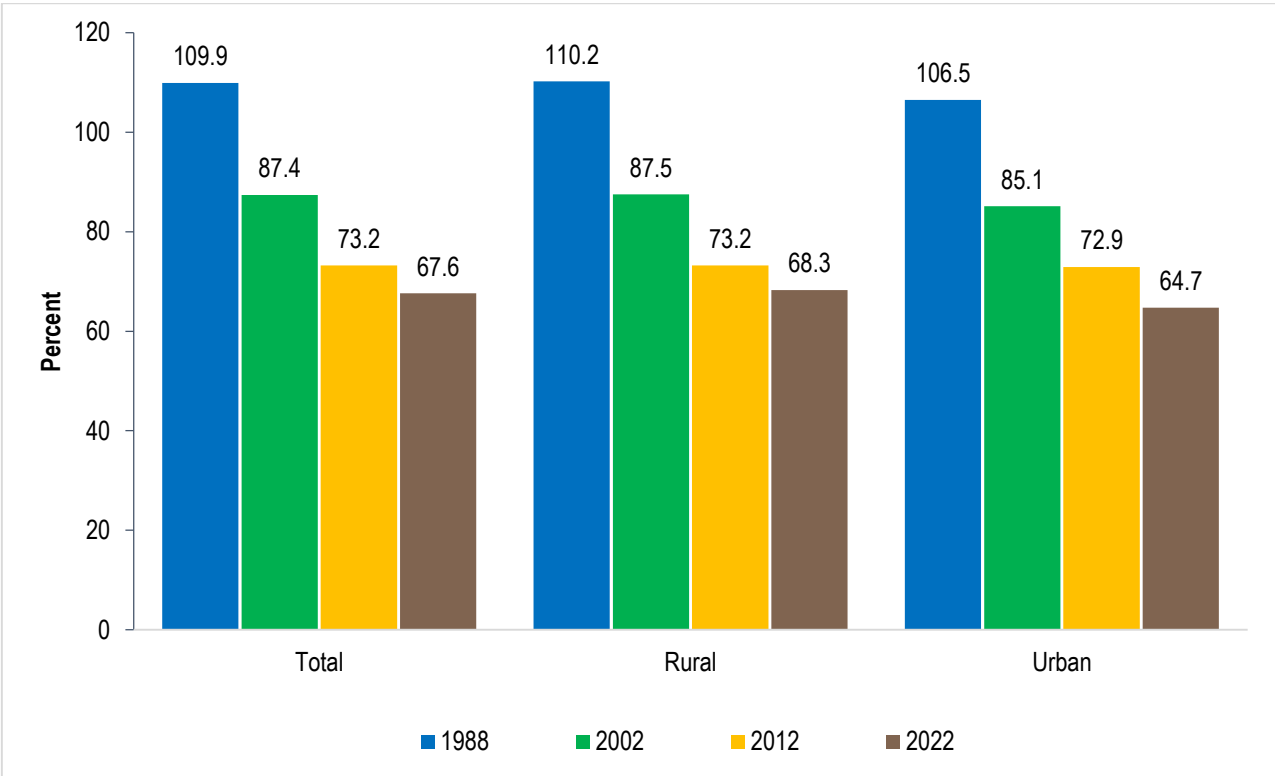


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Kusini Unguja Region is 67.6 implying that there are 68 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Kusini Unguja Region has declined substantially in three decades from 109.9 in the 1988 census to 67.6 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- The percentage of private households in Kusini Unguja Region is higher in rural (80.1%) than in urban areas (19.9%).
- The average household size is 4.0 persons.
- The average household size in rural areas has decreased from 4.4 persons in the 2012 to 4.0 persons 2022 persons, while in urban areas remained the unchanged at 4.1 persons.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.1 and 4.0 in female-headed households.

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 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected information from private and collective households, this analysis is based on private households only.

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

4.2 Number of Households

Results reveal that Kusini Unguja Region has a total of 46,003 private households with 36,860 (80.1%) in rural areas and 9,143 (19.9%) in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 29.2 percent; the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (31.2%) than in rural areas (28.7%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2).

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

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	46,003	32,562	70.8	13,441	29.2	36,860	26,269	71.3	10,591	28.7	9,143	6,293	68.8	2,850	31.2
< 10 ¹	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	13	7	53.8	6	46.2	9	6	66.7	3	33.3	4	1	25.0	3	75.0
15 - 19	414	302	72.9	112	27.1	330	252	76.4	78	23.6	84	50	59.5	34	40.5
20 - 24	3,173	2,381	75.0	792	25.0	2,547	1,964	77.1	583	22.9	626	417	66.6	209	33.4
25 - 29	6,124	4,740	77.4	1,384	22.6	4,812	3,771	78.4	1,041	21.6	1,312	969	73.9	343	26.1
30 - 34	7,239	5,545	76.6	1,694	23.4	5,703	4,397	77.1	1,306	22.9	1,536	1,148	74.7	388	25.3
35 - 39	6,127	4,531	74.0	1,596	26.0	4,775	3,559	74.5	1,216	25.5	1,352	972	71.9	380	28.1
40 - 44	5,210	3,647	70.0	1,563	30.0	4,113	2,891	70.3	1,222	29.7	1,097	756	68.9	341	31.1
45 - 49	4,433	3,048	68.8	1,385	31.2	3,511	2,431	69.2	1,080	30.8	922	617	66.9	305	33.1
50 - 54	3,866	2,585	66.9	1,281	33.1	3,181	2,134	67.1	1,047	32.9	685	451	65.8	234	34.2
55 - 59	3,092	1,986	64.2	1,106	35.8	2,588	1,674	64.7	914	35.3	504	312	61.9	192	38.1
60 - 64	2,365	1,492	63.1	873	36.9	1,971	1,269	64.4	702	35.6	394	223	56.6	171	43.4
65 - 69	1,404	852	60.7	552	39.3	1,176	712	60.5	464	39.5	228	140	61.4	88	38.6
70 - 74	1,234	742	60.1	492	39.9	1,049	622	59.3	427	40.7	185	120	64.9	65	35.1
75 - 79	672	374	55.7	298	44.3	555	310	55.9	245	44.1	117	64	54.7	53	45.3
80+	637	330	51.8	307	48.2	540	277	51.3	263	48.7	97	53	54.6	44	45.4

¹ Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

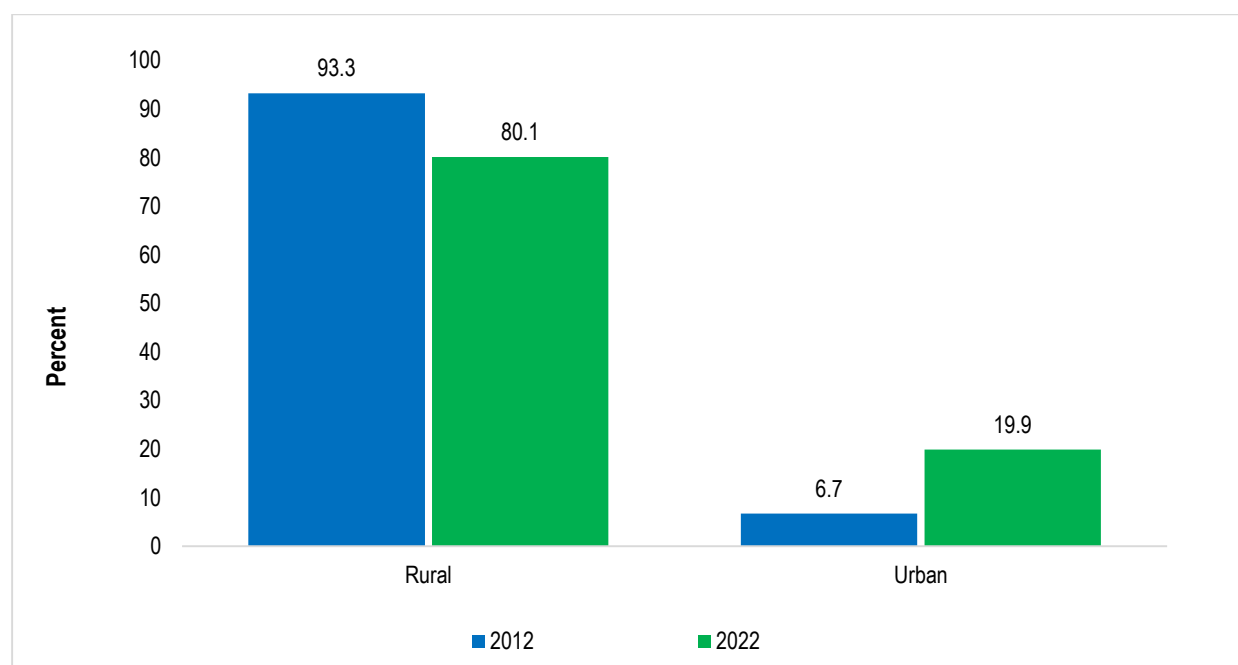
Results further reveal that, Kati Town has the higher proportion (65.9%) of private households than Kusini District Council (34.1%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,003	100.0	36,860	80.1	9,143	19.9
Kati Town	30,297	65.9	23,643	64.1	6,654	72.8
Kusini District	15,706	34.1	13,217	35.9	2,489	27.2

Results show an increase of 13.2 percent points in urban households from 6.7 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2022 PHC while in rural areas the percentage of households decreased (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 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 4.4 persons in the 2012 to 4.0 persons in 2022. A similar pattern is observed in rural areas, while in urban areas the average household size has remained unchanged at 4.1 persons in both 2012 and 2022 censuses. Across councils the average household size has generally declined from 2012 to 2022 (4.5 to 4.3 in Kati Town and 4.2 to 3.6 in Kusini District) (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

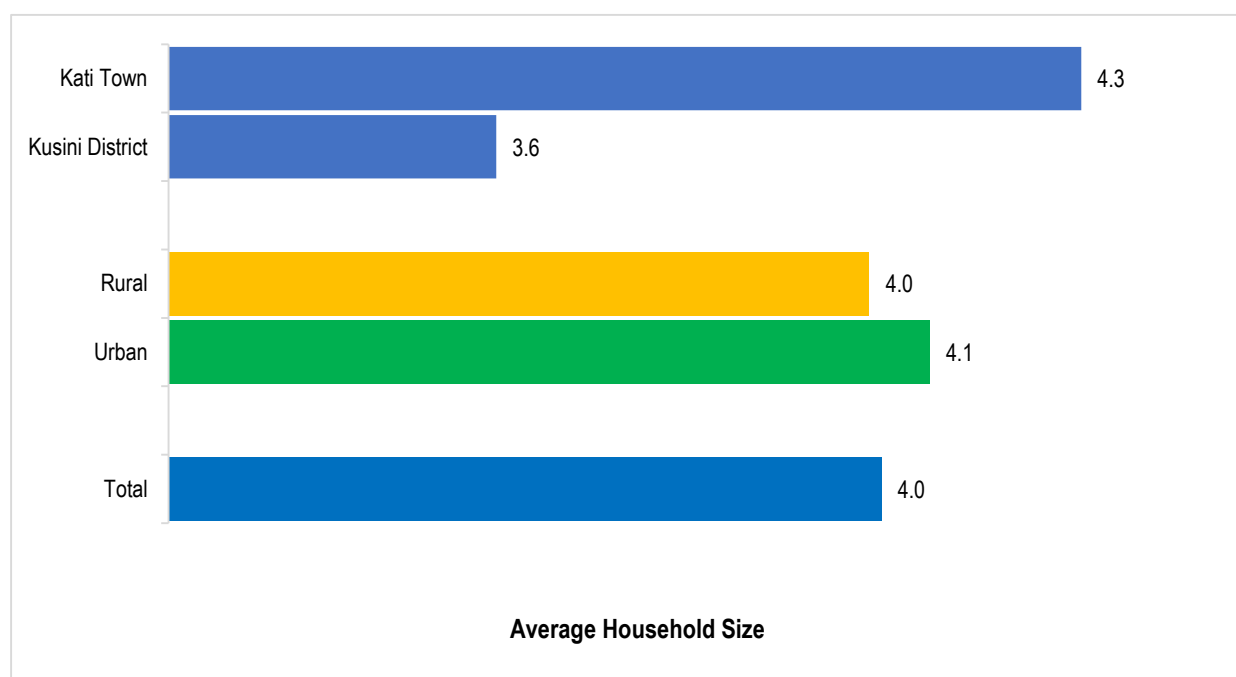


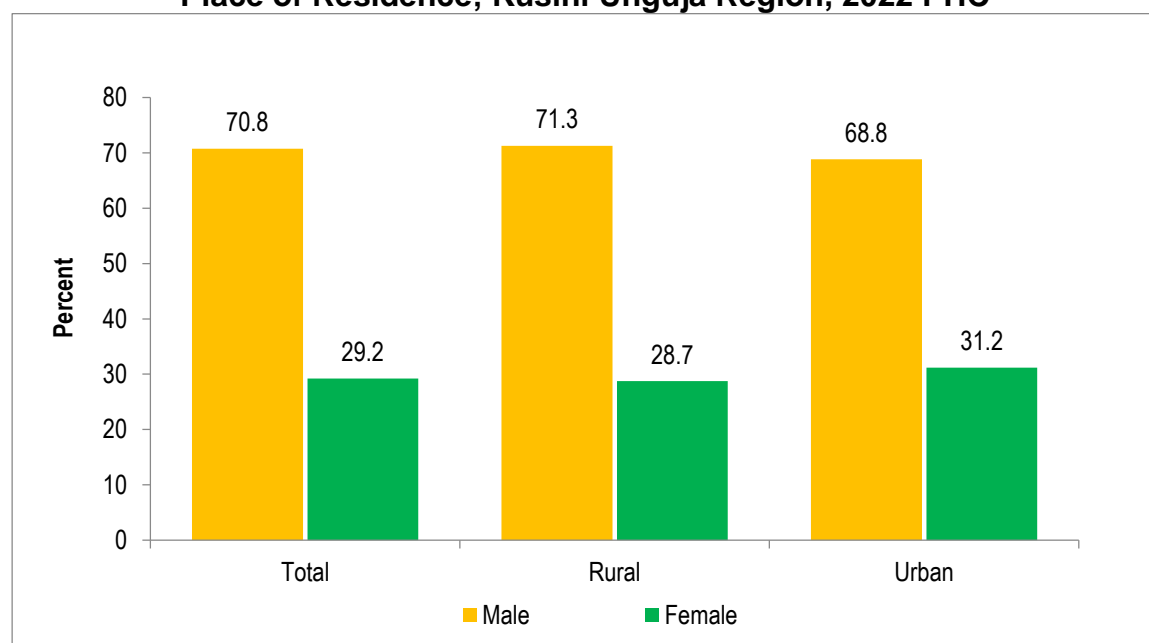
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	112,359	186,162	25,734	46,003	4.4	4.0
Rural	105,321	148,701	24,008	36,860	4.4	4.0
Urban	7,038	37,461	1,726	9,143	4.1	4.1
Council						
Kati Town	74,834	128,942	16,707	30,297	4.5	4.3
Kusini District	37,525	57,220	9,027	15,706	4.2	3.6

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as leader by other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that out of the total private households, 70.8 percent are headed by males and 29.2 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Heads and Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 72.5 percent in 2012 to 70.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households slightly increased from 27.5 percent in 2012 to 29.2 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	72.5	27.5	70.8	29.2
Rural	72.9	27.1	71.3	28.7
Urban	66.7	33.3	68.8	31.2
Council				
Kati Town	74.0	26.0	72.3	27.7
Kusini District	69.7	30.3	67.9	32.1

The average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (4.1 persons) than in female headed households (4.0 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size is higher in Kati Town (4.3 persons) than Kusini District (3.6 persons) (Table 4.5).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	186,162	132,555	53,607	46,003	32,562	13,441	4.0	4.1	4.0
Rural	148,701	106,473	42,228	36,860	26,269	10,591	4.0	4.1	4.0
Urban	37,461	26,082	11,379	9,143	6,293	2,850	4.1	4.1	4.0
Council									
Kati Town	128,942	92,898	36,044	30,297	21,898	8,399	4.3	4.2	4.3
Kusini District	57,220	39,657	17,563	15,706	10,664	5,042	3.6	3.7	3.5

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 refers to 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 91.4 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (95.9%) than in rural areas (90.2%). Difference by sex of head of household are not significant; 91.2 percent of male headed household are living in improved houses compared with 91.9 percent of those female headed. However, with regards to residence, the percentage of both male and female headed households living in improved houses is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Male headed households living in improved houses in urban areas is 96.0 percent compared with rural areas (90.0%) while for female headed households in urban areas is 95.5 percent compared to rural areas (90.9%). Kusini District council has higher percentage of improved houses (93.9%) than Kati Town (90.1%) (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	46,003	91.4	8.6	32,562	91.2	8.8	13,441	91.9	8.1
Rural	36,860	90.2	9.8	26,269	90.0	10.0	10,591	90.9	9.1
Urban	9,143	95.9	4.1	6,293	96.0	4.0	2,850	95.7	4.3
Council									
Kati Town	30,297	90.1	9.9	21,898	90.1	9.9	8,399	90.1	9.9
Kusini Distict	15,706	93.9	6.1	10,664	93.4	6.6	5,042	95.0	5.0

The findings show that households living in improved houses is directly proportional with as the age of head household. The proportion of households living in improved houses increases as the household head becomes old. For example, 93.6 percent of households are living in improved houses that are headed by persons aged 60-64 years while 68.6 percent for household are living in improved houses that are headed by persons aged below 18 years (Table 4.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	46,003	91.4	8.6	32,562	91.2	8.8	13,441	91.9	8.1
Below 18	105	68.6	31.4	78	64.1	35.9	27	81.5	18.5
18 - 24	3,495	84.0	16.0	2,612	80.6	19.4	883	93.9	6.1
25 - 29	6,124	89.9	10.1	4,740	89.0	11.0	1,384	93.3	6.7
30 - 34	7,239	92.0	8.0	5,545	91.8	8.2	1,694	92.6	7.4
35 - 39	6,127	92.0	8.0	4,531	92.6	7.4	1,596	90.5	9.5
40 - 44	5,210	92.4	7.6	3,647	93.2	6.8	1,563	90.5	9.5
45 - 49	4,433	92.3	7.7	3,048	92.6	7.4	1,385	91.5	8.5
50 - 54	3,866	92.4	7.6	2,585	93.3	6.7	1,281	90.8	9.2
55 - 59	3,092	93.4	6.6	1,986	94.2	5.8	1,106	92.0	8.0
60 - 64	2,365	93.6	6.4	1,492	94.0	6.0	873	92.8	7.2
65 - 69	1,404	92.6	7.4	852	92.5	7.5	552	92.8	7.2
70 - 74	1,234	91.4	8.6	742	91.5	8.5	492	91.3	8.7
75 - 79	672	92.9	7.1	374	91.2	8.8	298	95.0	5.0
80+	637	92.5	7.5	330	93.3	6.7	307	91.5	8.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Kusini Unguja Region, majority (21,170 persons or 31.7%) of male heads of households regardless of their marital status are agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those in elementary occupations (19,183 persons 28.7%) and those engaged as crafts and related workers (12,321 persons 18.4%). Among the 515 widowed males, 243 (47.2%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers; 152 workers (29.5%) are in elementary occupations and 77 workers (15.0%) are engaged as crafts and related workers (Tables 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	66,802	17,441	45,307	704	2,559	276	515
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,027	101	891	7	23	2	3
Professionals.	1,759	236	1,469	11	36	3	4
Technicians and associate professionals.	3,652	846	2,625	36	116	16	13
Clerks.	630	141	457	6	21	2	3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6,118	1,731	4,021	112	218	17	19
Agricultural and fishery workers.	21,170	4,767	14,969	168	915	108	243
Craft and related workers.	12,321	3,530	8,078	142	448	46	77
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	942	271	607	17	40	6	1
Elementary occupations.	19,183	5,818	12,190	205	742	76	152

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	66,802	17,441	45,307	704	2,559	276	515
Legislators administrators and managers.	1.5	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
Professionals.	2.6	1.4	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.5	4.9	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.8	2.5
Clerks.	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9.2	9.9	8.9	15.9	8.5	6.2	3.7
Agricultural and fishery workers.	31.7	27.3	33.0	23.9	35.8	39.1	47.2
Craft and related workers.	18.4	20.2	17.8	20.2	17.5	16.7	15.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.2	0.2
Elementary occupations.	28.7	33.4	26.9	29.1	29.0	27.5	29.5

Results reveal that 7,223 (31.8%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are in elementary occupations, followed by agricultural and fishery workers 6,071 (26.7%). Among the 1,754 widowed female heads of households, 790 (45.0%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers; 512 (29.2%) are elementary occupations workers and 310 (17.7%) are craft and Service workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	22,712	8,542	7,933	196	3,993	294	1,754
Legislators administrators and managers.	218	60	124	1	25	1	7
Professionals.	581	145	340	5	64	3	24
Technicians and associate professionals.	845	372	353	5	95	5	15
Clerks.	197	80	85	1	24	1	6
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2,747	1,154	930	39	502	36	86
Agricultural and fishery workers.	6,071	1,747	2,110	39	1,279	106	790
Craft and related workers.	4,639	1,924	1,570	29	763	43	310
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	191	92	74	1	20	0	4
Elementary occupations.	7,223	2,968	2,347	76	1,221	99	512

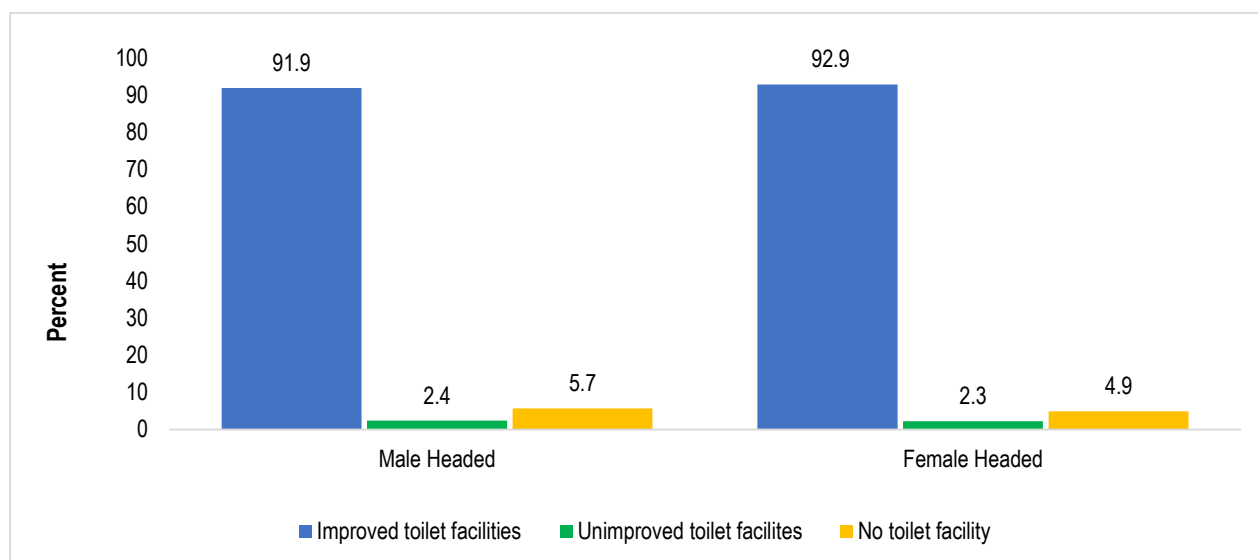
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	22,712	8,542	7,933	196	3,993	294	1,754
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Professionals.	2.6	1.7	4.3	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.7	4.4	4.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.9
Clerks.	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	12.1	13.5	11.7	19.9	12.6	12.2	4.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	26.7	20.5	26.6	19.9	32.0	36.1	45.0
Craft and related workers.	20.4	22.5	19.8	14.8	19.1	14.6	17.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Elementary occupations.	31.8	34.7	29.6	38.8	30.6	33.7	29.2

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

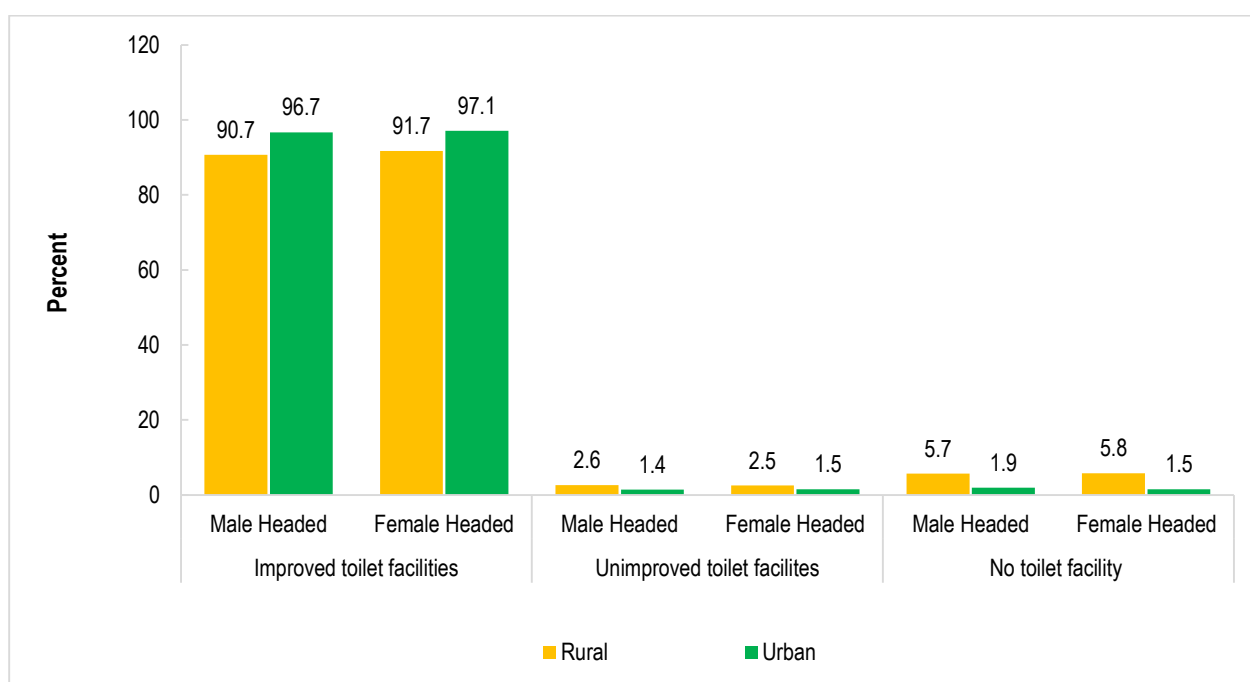
Proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is almost the same as for female headed households (91.9% and 92.9% respectively). On other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, the percentage of households with no toilet facility is slightly higher among those headed by males 5.7 percent than 4.9 percent of households headed by females (Figure 4.4).

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



Results reveal that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than rural areas for both males headed and females headed households. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.12),

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



Across councils, results reveal that very little difference is observed for households that use improved toilet facilities between Kusini District (93.4%) and Kati Town (91.5%).

Kusini District has higher percentage (95.1%) of households that are headed by females with improved toilet facilities than Kati Town (91.5%). Both Kusini District council (92.6%) and Kati Town council (91.5%) have almost similar percentage of households that are headed by males with improved toilet facilities (Table 4.12).

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

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	46,003	92.2	2.4	5.5	32,562	91.9	2.4	5.7	13,441	92.9	2.3	4.9
Rural	36,860	91.0	2.6	6.4	26,269	90.7	2.6	6.7	10,591	91.7	2.5	5.8
Urban	9,143	96.8	1.5	1.8	6,293	96.7	1.4	1.9	2,850	97.1	1.5	1.5
Council												
Kati Town	30,298	91.5	3.1	5.4	21,898	91.5	3.1	5.3	8,399	91.5	3.1	5.4
Kusini District	15,706	93.4	0.9	5.7	10,664	92.6	0.91	6.5	5,042	95.1	0.9	4.0

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that percentage of households that use improved source of drinking water is higher among females headed households than males headed household in both urban and rural areas.

Both males and females headed households that are using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher among males headed households (16.9%, and 11.5% respectively) than female headed households (13.0%, and 7.6% respectively) for both urban and rural areas (Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7).

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

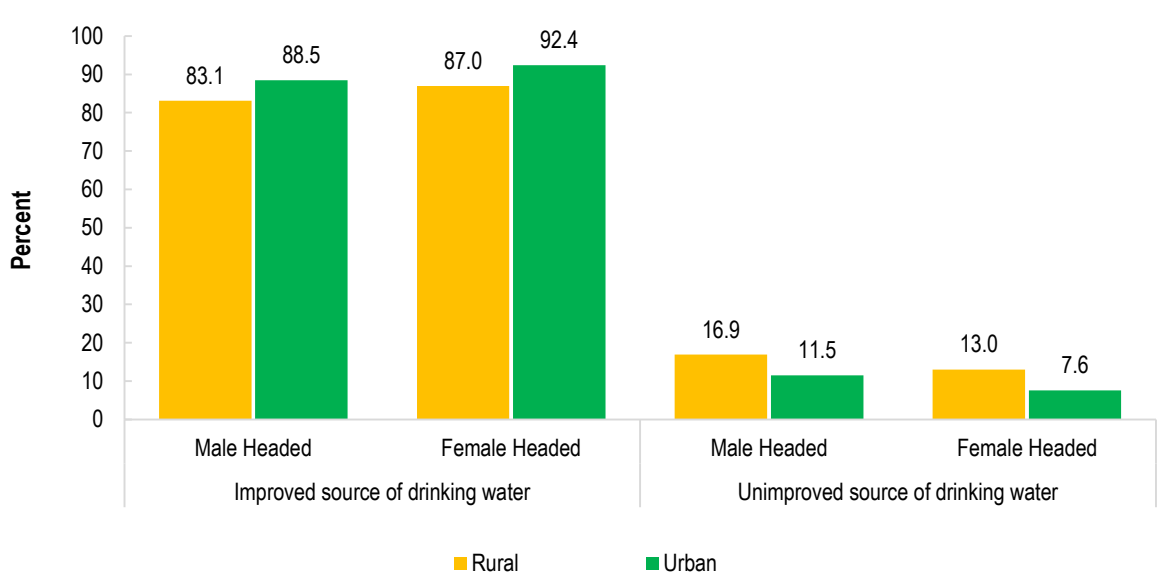
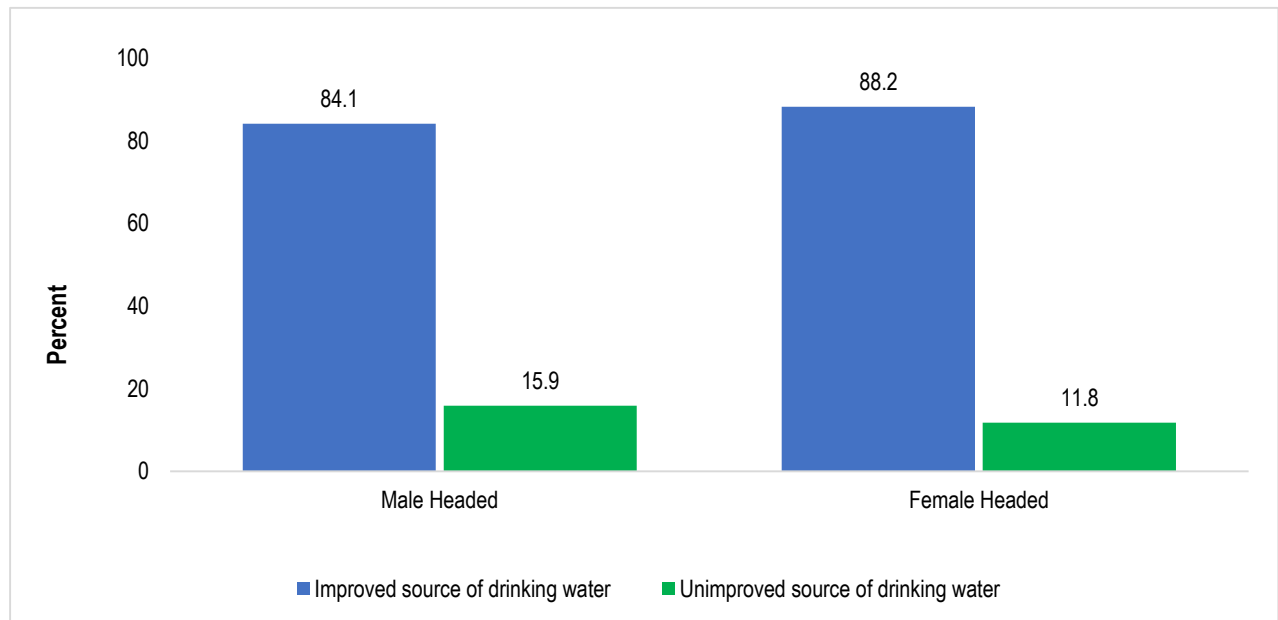


Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



Kusini unguja Region recorded 85.3 percent of households that use improved source of drinking water. Across Councils, Kusini District has higher percentage of both males and females headed households (90.8% and 94.9% respectively) that use improved sources of drinking water than Kati Town (80.9% and 84.1% respectively).

On the other hand, percentage of households that are using improved sources of drinking water is higher among female headed households than males headed households in both two councils. In contrast, the percentage of households that are using unimproved sources of drinking water in both two councils are higher among males headed households (19.1% and 9.2% respectively) than females headed household (15.9% and 5.1% respectively). (Table 4.13).

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

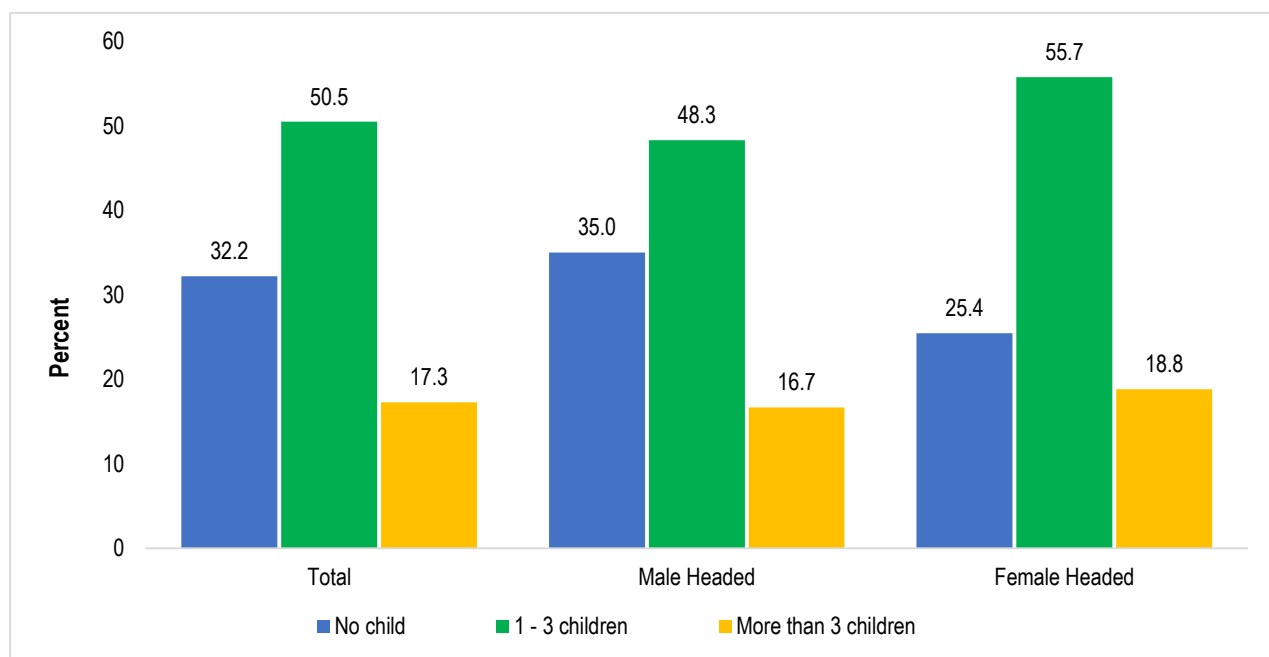
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	46,003	85.3	14.7	32,562	84.1	15.9	13,441	88.2	11.8
Rural	36,860	84.2	15.8	26,269	83.1	16.9	10,591	87.0	13.0
Urban	9,143	89.7	10.3	6,293	88.5	11.5	2,850	92.4	7.6
Council									
Kati Town	30,297	81.8	18.2	21,898	80.9	19.1	8,399	84.1	15.9
Kusini District	15,706	92.1	7.9	10,664	90.8	9.2	5,042	94.9	5.1

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three children. More than half of households (50.5%) with children under 18 years have one to three children, almost one-third of households (32.2%) have no child and 17.3 percent have more than three children.

The percentage of households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (55.7%) among female headed households than male headed households (48.3%). The percentage of households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher among female headed households than male headed households (18.8% versus 16.7% respectively). On the other hand, the percentage of households with no children under 18 years is higher among male headed (35.0%) than female headed households (25.4%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results indicate that 56.2 percent of female headed households that are in rural areas have one to three children who are under 18 years compared with 48.4 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. The percentage of household with no child in rural areas is higher among male headed households (35.0%) than 24.8 percent of female headed households (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

On the other hand, the proportion of households with no children under 18 years in urban areas is higher among male headed (35.0%) than female headed households (27.8%). Across councils Kusini District has higher percentage of households (12.4%) with one to three children than Kati Town with 19.9 percent (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

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

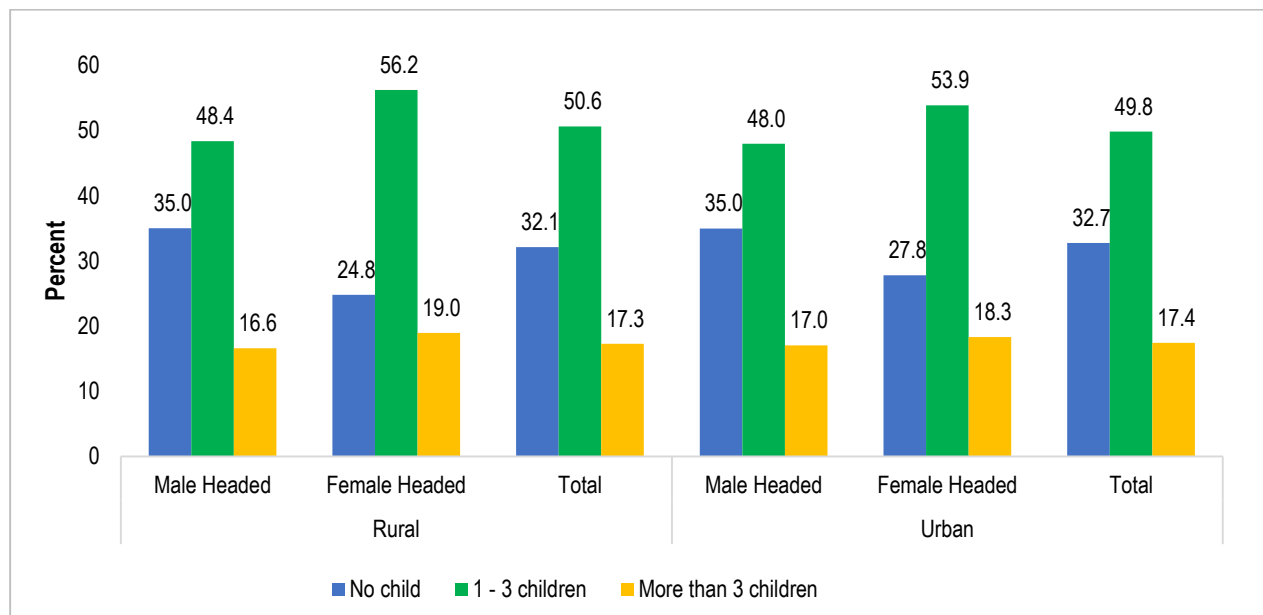


Table 4.124: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	46,003	32.2	50.5	17.3	32,562	35.0	48.3	16.7	13,441	25.4	55.7	18.8
Rural	36,860	32.1	50.6	17.3	26,269	35.0	48.4	16.6	10,591	24.8	56.2	19.0
Urban	9,143	32.7	49.8	17.4	6,293	35.0	48.0	17.0	2,850	27.8	53.9	18.3
Council												
Kati Town	30,297	29.6	50.6	19.9	21,898	32.7	48.4	18.9	8,399	21.4	56.4	22.2
Kusini District	15,706	37.4	50.3	12.4	10,664	39.8	48.2	12.0	5,042	32.2	54.7	13.1

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (55.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region are married.
- About three percent (2.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed (4.6%) is higher than males (0.5%).
- Seven percent (7.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced with more females (10.2 %) than males (3.8%).

5.1 Introduction

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

The 2022 PHC questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, the analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by residence, age, sex and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

Results show that 55.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above Kusini Unguja are married. One third (33.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married. The

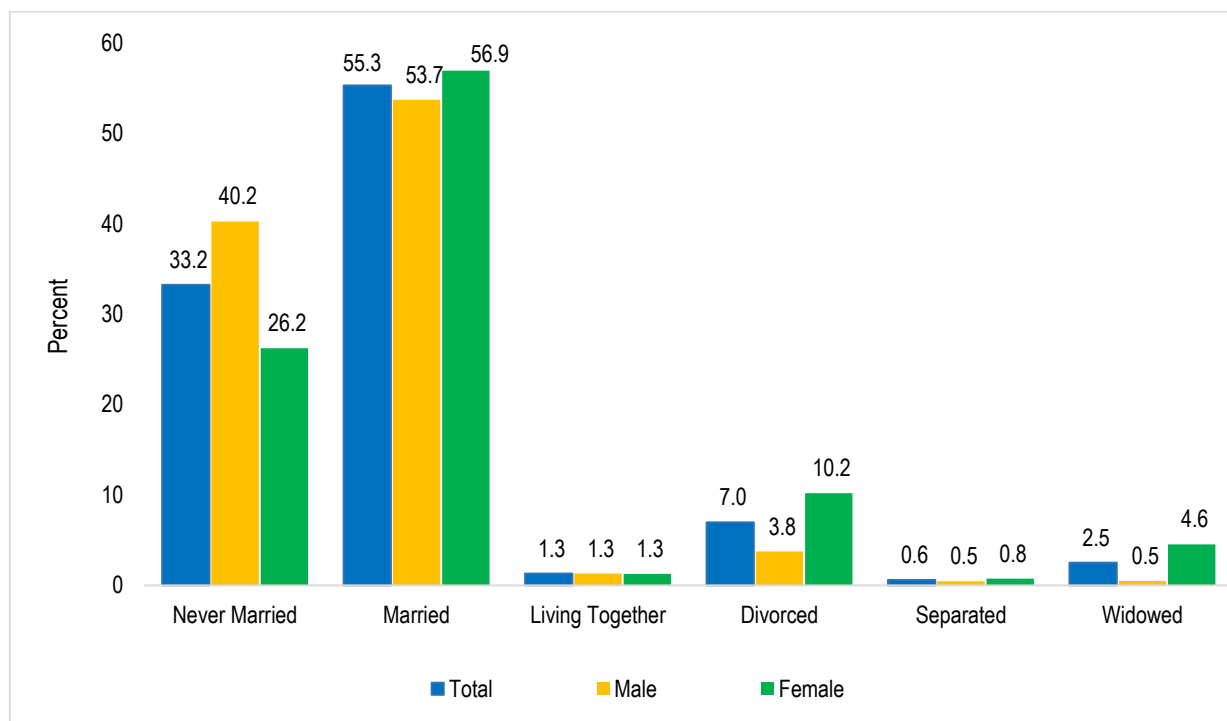
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results also shows that there is no significant differences across all marital status between rural and urban areas (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	122,547	100.0	100.0	100.0	97,434	100.0	100.0	100.0	25,113	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	40,728	33.2	40.2	26.2	32,289	33.1	40.8	25.4	8,439	33.6	38.1	29.4
Married	67,759	55.3	53.7	56.9	53,958	55.4	53.1	57.7	13,801	55.0	56.1	53.9
Living Together	1,613	1.3	1.3	1.3	1,318	1.4	1.4	1.3	295	1.2	1.2	1.1
Divorced	8,565	7.0	3.8	10.2	6,726	6.9	3.8	10.1	1,839	7.3	3.7	10.7
Separated	774	0.6	0.5	0.8	598	0.6	0.5	0.7	176	0.7	0.5	0.9
Widowed	3,108	2.5	0.5	4.6	2,545	2.6	0.5	4.7	563	2.2	0.5	3.9

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



The percentage of married persons increases with age from persons aged 15-19 years (4.9%) and maintained the maximum point of 82 percent for persons aged 44 - 49 years. It then declined to 32.7 percent for persons aged 80 years and above. Percentage of the divorced category ranges between less than one percent (0.3%) for those aged 15-19 years

and 20.0 percent for those aged 80 years and above. The widowed category increases steadily from persons aged 25-29 years and attained maximum point for persons aged 80 years and above (42.9%) (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	122,547	33.2	55.3	1.3	7.0	0.6	2.5
15 - 19	17,774	94.5	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	20,759	62.0	29.2	1.2	2.5	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	18,798	28.0	50.6	2.0	4.9	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	15,991	14.0	75.2	1.9	7.8	0.8	0.4
35 - 39	11,892	7.3	81.1	1.6	8.6	0.9	0.5
40 - 44	9,533	4.9	82.0	1.3	9.8	0.8	1.2
45 - 49	7,670	3.5	82.0	1.2	10.2	0.9	2.3
50 - 54	6,401	2.7	79.5	1.1	11.3	1.0	4.5
55 - 59	4,707	2.2	73.6	0.7	13.3	1.2	8.9
60 - 64	3,370	1.8	67.3	0.6	15.8	1.5	13.0
65 - 69	1,920	1.7	61.4	0.5	16.5	1.7	18.2
70 - 74	1,685	1.4	54.3	0.5	18.7	1.7	23.4
75 - 79	960	1.5	44.1	1.3	19.7	1.4	32.2
80+	1,087	2.2	32.7	0.5	20.0	1.8	42.9

Results show that the percentage of males who are never married is the highest among males aged 10-19 years who are considered as children. The results also show that the percentage of males who are never married decreases as the age increases. Conversely, the percentage of males persons who are married is lower for young ages but increases as the age increases. The highest percentage for married males is recorded for persons aged 40 - 74 years (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	72,404	49.5	45.4	1.1	3.2	0.4	0.4
10 – 14	11,222	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	8,998	98.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	10,627	82.4	15.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0

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Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
25 – 29	9,404	44.8	49.5	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.1
30 – 34	7,989	18.5	73.6	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.2
35 – 39	5,887	9.5	82.7	1.8	5.1	0.7	0.2
40 – 44	4,730	6.0	85.6	1.7	5.9	0.6	0.2
45 – 49	3,793	4.9	86.1	1.4	6.1	0.8	0.7
50 – 54	3,126	3.6	87.4	1.2	6.6	0.5	0.7
55 – 59	2,298	3.0	87.8	0.8	6.4	0.9	1.1
60 – 64	1,680	2.0	87.1	0.6	7.4	1.1	1.8
65 – 69	954	2.4	85.6	0.8	7.4	1.3	2.4
70 – 74	828	2.3	84.4	0.4	7.7	1.7	3.5
75 – 79	432	2.5	75.2	1.4	10.9	1.4	8.6
80+	436	3.7	67.0	0.2	11.2	1.1	16.7

The situation that was observed for males is also observed for females. Majority of young persons aged 10 -19 years are never married. The results also show that the percentage of females who are never married decreases as age increases while the percentage of married females increases as ages increases and attained a maximum point for persons aged 35-49 years before decreasing to ten percent (9.7%) for persons 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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	71,985	37.1	48.5	1.1	8.7	0.7	3.9
10 – 14	10,620	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	8,776	90.3	8.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	10,132	47.3	46.5	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.1
25 – 29	9,394	20.3	68.1	2.5	8.3	0.6	0.2
30 – 34	8,002	9.5	76.7	1.6	10.7	0.8	0.6
35 – 39	6,005	5.1	79.5	1.5	12.0	1.0	0.9
40 – 44	4,803	3.9	78.5	0.9	13.6	1.1	2.1
45 – 49	3,877	2.1	78.1	1.0	14.2	0.9	3.8
50 – 54	3,275	1.9	71.9	1.0	15.8	1.4	8.1
55 – 59	2,409	1.4	60.1	0.6	19.8	1.5	16.4
60 – 64	1,690	1.7	47.6	0.6	24.2	1.8	24.0
65 – 69	966	1.0	37.5	0.2	25.5	2.1	33.7
70 – 74	857	0.6	25.2	0.6	29.3	1.8	42.6

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
75 – 79	528	0.6	18.6	1.1	26.9	1.3	51.5
80+	651	1.2	9.7	0.6	25.8	2.3	60.4

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Results reveal that the highest percentage of never married persons is recorded in the age group 10-14 and 10-17 while persons in the age groups 65 years and above and 70 years and above recorded the least percentages. The results further show that the highest percentage of widowed is observed among persons aged 65 years and above and 70 years and above (26.9 and 31.3 percent respectively), (Table 5.5).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	144,389	43.3	46.9	1.1	5.9	0.5	2.2
10 - 14	21,842	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	32,342	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	38,533	78.7	18.8	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.0
15 - 35	76,241	51.1	42.8	1.4	4.1	0.4	0.1
15 - 64	116,895	34.8	55.5	1.3	6.4	0.6	1.4
65+	5,652	1.7	50.8	0.6	18.4	1.7	26.9
70+	3,732	1.7	45.4	0.7	19.3	1.7	31.3

Results reveal that, the percentage of persons who are never married is high among males and females aged 15 – 24 years. The percentage of never married males and females decreases as the age increases. In contrast, the percentage of married persons increase as the age increase. The percentage of males who are divorced in Kusini Unguja Region is high among males aged 75 years and above while it is high for females aged 64 years and above. Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (4.6%) than males (0.5%) (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; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	61,182	40.2	53.7	1.3	3.8	0.5	0.5

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Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
15 – 19	8,998	98.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	10,627	82.4	15.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	9,404	44.8	49.5	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.1
30 – 34	7,989	18.5	73.6	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.2
35 – 39	5,887	9.5	82.7	1.8	5.1	0.7	0.2
40 – 44	4,730	6.0	85.6	1.7	5.9	0.6	0.2
45 – 49	3,793	4.9	86.1	1.4	6.1	0.8	0.7
50 – 54	3,126	3.6	87.4	1.2	6.6	0.5	0.7
55 – 59	2,298	3.0	87.8	0.8	6.4	0.9	1.1
60 – 64	1,680	2.0	87.1	0.6	7.4	1.1	1.8
65 – 69	954	2.4	85.6	0.8	7.4	1.3	2.4
70 – 74	828	2.3	84.4	0.4	7.7	1.7	3.5
75 – 79	432	2.5	75.2	1.4	10.9	1.4	8.6
80+	436	3.7	67.0	0.2	11.2	1.1	16.7

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	61,365	26.2	56.9	1.3	10.2	0.8	4.6
15 – 19	8,776	90.3	8.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	10,132	47.3	46.5	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.1
25 – 29	9,394	20.3	68.1	2.5	8.3	0.6	0.2
30 – 34	8,002	9.5	76.7	1.6	10.7	0.8	0.6
35 – 39	6,005	5.1	79.5	1.5	12.0	1.0	0.9
40 – 44	4,803	3.9	78.5	0.9	13.6	1.1	2.1
45 – 49	3,877	2.1	78.1	1.0	14.2	0.9	3.8
50 – 54	3,275	1.9	71.9	1.0	15.8	1.4	8.1
55 – 59	2,409	1.4	60.1	0.6	19.8	1.5	16.4
60 – 64	1,690	1.7	47.6	0.6	24.2	1.8	24.0
65 – 69	966	1.0	37.5	0.2	25.5	2.1	33.7
70 – 74	857	0.6	25.2	0.6	29.3	1.8	42.6
75 – 79	528	0.6	18.6	1.1	26.9	1.3	51.5
80+	651	1.2	9.7	0.6	25.8	2.3	60.4

The results show that married population in Kusini Region is higher in Kati Town Council (56.5%) than in Kusini District Council (53.1%). While the percentage of persons who are never married category is slightly higher in Kusini District (34.3%) than Kati Town Council (32.7%). There is no significant difference between percentage of persons who are

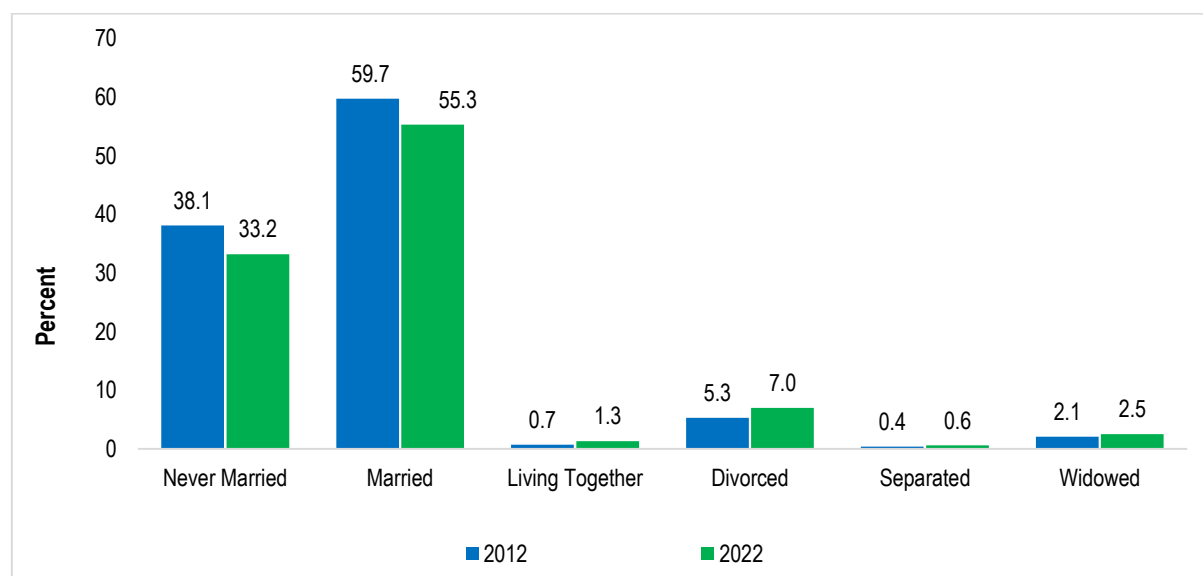
widowed between Kati Town Council and Kusini District Council (2.5% and 2.6% respectively) (Table 5.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	122,547	33.2	55.3	1.3	7.0	0.6	2.5
Rural	97,434	33.1	55.4	1.4	6.9	0.6	2.6
Urban	25,113	33.6	55.0	1.2	7.3	0.7	2.2
Council							
Kati Town	80,292	32.7	56.5	0.8	6.8	0.7	2.5
Kusini District	42,255	34.3	53.1	2.2	7.3	0.4	2.6

Figure 5.2 shows that the proportion of persons who are never married and married decreased from 38.1 and 59.7 percent respectively in 2012 to 33.2 and 55.3 percent respectively in 2022. The results also shows that the proportion of persons who are divorced and widowed increased from 5.3 and 2.1 percents respectively to 7.0 and 2.5 percents respectively.

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



5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

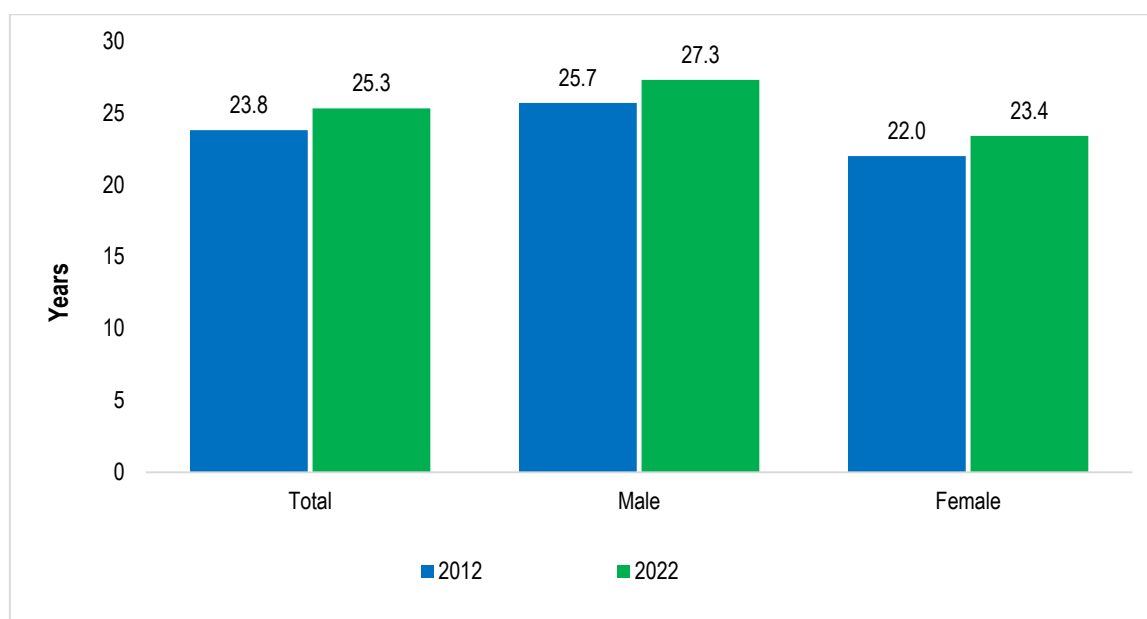
The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) which is defined as the average length of single life (before marriage) expressed in years among those who marry before age 50, is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. The mean age at first marriage is estimated using the

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singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). A population with a low age at first marriage tends to have early childbearing and high fertility.

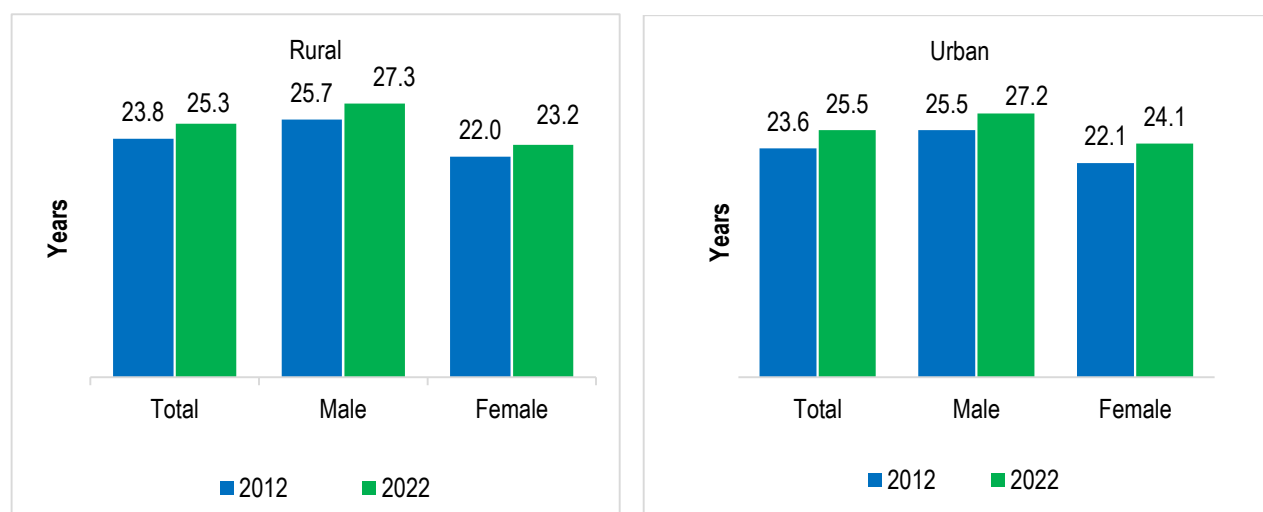
Results show that, in 2022 Census MAFM in Kusini Region is 25.3 years; females are getting married at a younger age (23.4 years) than males (27.3 years). Results also show a slight increase in the MAFM for females from 22.0 years in 2012 to 23.4 years in 2022 censuses. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.7 years in 2012 to 27.3 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



There is no significant different for MAFM between urban areas and rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



The result show that the MAFM for Kusini District is 26 years which is slightly higher than 25 years recorded in Kati Town. The MAFM is higher among males than females across both councils. The MAFM for both councils is slightly higher in 2022 than in 2012. The results further show that the MAFM for males and females are higher in 2022 than 2012 across both councils.

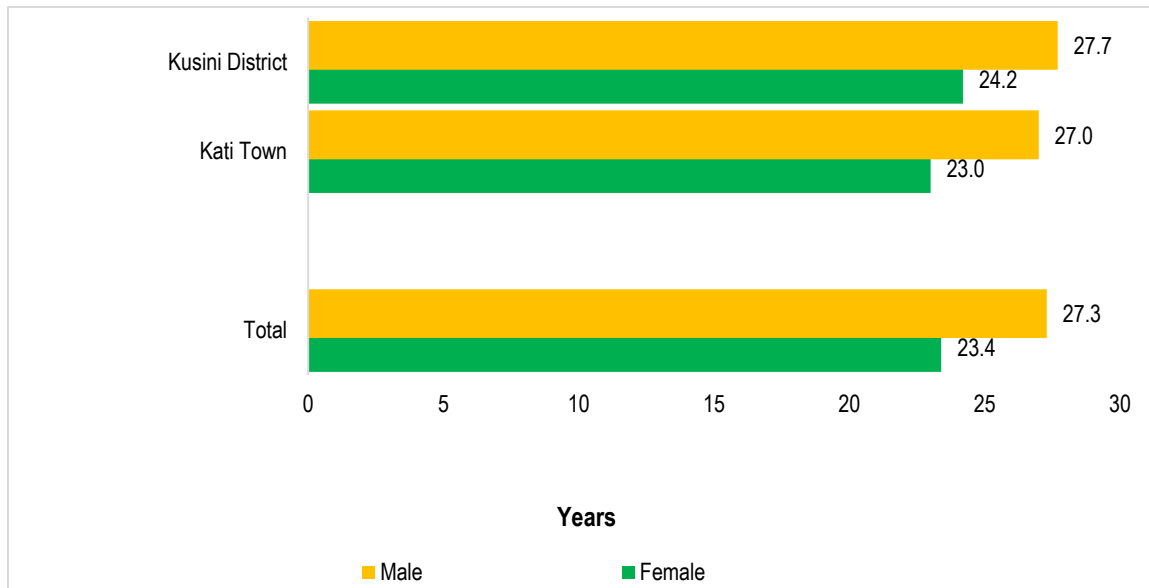
In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to an increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools among girls and boys (Table 5.9).

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.8	25.7	22.0	25.3	27.3	23.4
Rural	23.8	25.7	22.0	25.3	27.3	23.2
Urban	23.6	25.5	22.1	25.5	27.2	24.1
Council						
Kati Town	23.8	25.7	22.0	25.0	27.0	23.0
Kusini District	23.8	25.6	22.0	26.0	27.7	24.2

Across the councils, results show that Kusini District Male has slightly higher MAFM (27.7 years) than Kati Town (27.0 years). The results also indicate that MAFM in Kusini District and Kati Town are higher among males than females (Table 5.9 and Figure 5.5).

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Almost two out of ten persons (21.8%) in Kusini Unguja Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Eighty out ten children (80.5%) who are under-five years have birth certificate.
- Four percent (4.0%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 56.8 percent have national identification cards.
- A total of 8,390 persons out of 186,162 persons in Kusini Region 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 include birth certificate and notification, National Identification Card (NIDA), Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID), Driving License, Voter's ID, Travel Passport and Small Entrepreneur ID. The chapter also presents citizenship status. The objective of national identification documents is to help eligible citizens to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

A national identification document is any official document that may be used to prove a person's identity such as the bearer's full name, birth date, address, an identification number, card number, sex, citizenship and the like. If issued in a small, standard smart card size, it is usually called an identity card or 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 is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that 74.0 percent of persons in Kusini Unguja Region have birth certificates while two out of ten persons (21.8%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Population with birth certificates is the highest for persons aged 5 - 14 years (Table 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is slightly higher in urban (76.6%) than in rural areas (73.4%). There is no significant difference between the percentage of persons with birth certificate between males (74.9%) and females (73.1%). Further results show, 77.6 percent of males and 75.6 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (74.3% and 72.5 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that about four percent (3.5%) of population in Kusini Unguja Region have birth notification. The percentage of persons who own birth notifications is almost similar between persons living in urban area (3.7%) and 3.4 percent of persons living in rural areas. The percentage of persons who have neither birth certificates nor notification is higher among persons living in Kati Town Council than Kusini District Council (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 and Figure 6.1).

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

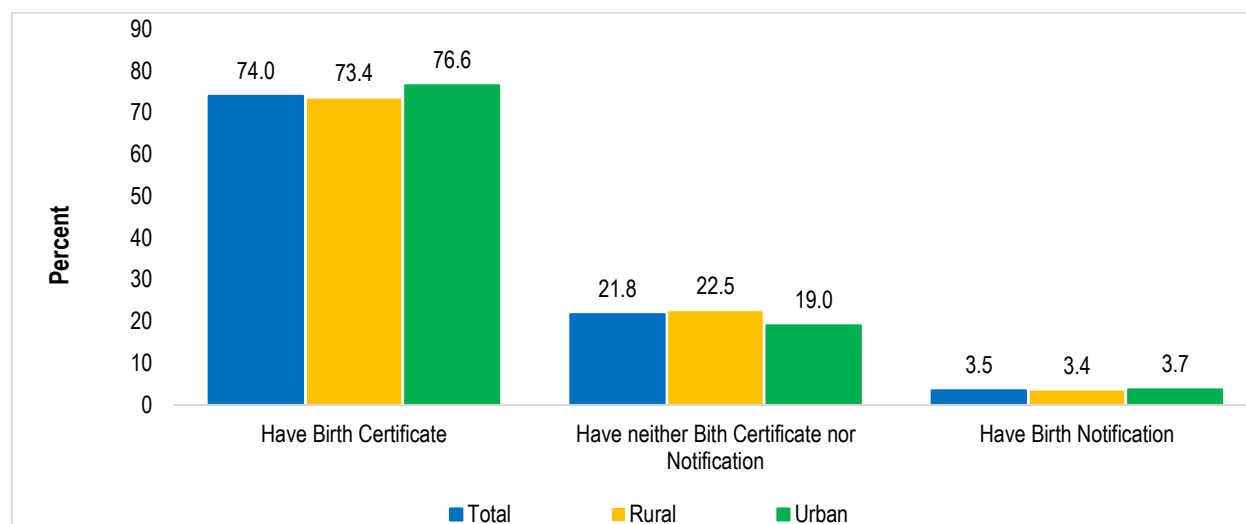


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	74.0	74.9	73.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	21.8	20.8	22.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
0 – 4	80.5	80.5	80.6	10.5	10.4	10.6	8.6	8.9	8.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
5 – 9	88.1	88.5	87.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
10 – 14	88.0	88.0	87.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
15 – 19	83.4	82.8	83.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	13.6	14.1	13.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
20 – 24	75.3	74.4	76.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	21.6	22.3	20.9	0.9	1.2	0.6
25 – 29	73.8	72.4	75.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	23.4	24.6	22.3	1.0	1.3	0.7
30 – 34	74.8	75.2	74.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	22.9	22.6	23.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
35 – 39	64.6	67.5	61.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	32.3	29.4	35.0	1.1	1.2	0.9
40 – 44	58.5	60.7	56.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	38.8	36.2	41.2	1.0	1.5	0.6
45 – 49	56.7	58.5	55.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	40.5	38.5	42.4	1.0	1.3	0.7
50 – 54	51.6	54.0	49.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	46.2	43.4	48.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
55 – 59	47.9	53.1	43.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	49.7	44.2	54.9	1.1	1.6	0.6
60 – 64	41.8	46.2	37.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	56.2	52.0	60.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 – 69	29.1	35.1	23.2	1.8	2.1	1.5	68.7	62.3	74.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
70 – 74	21.9	28.5	15.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	75.7	69.0	82.1	0.9	1.1	0.7
75 – 79	17.5	26.2	10.5	1.7	2.4	1.2	79.7	70.7	86.9	1.1	0.7	1.4
80+	13.9	18.4	11.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	83.0	77.9	86.2	1.3	1.7	1.1

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

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	73.4	74.3	72.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	22.5	21.6	23.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
0 – 4	80.9	81.0	80.8	10.0	9.9	10.0	8.7	8.8	8.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
5 – 9	88.1	88.6	87.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
10 – 14	87.5	87.6	87.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
15 – 19	83.0	82.0	84.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	13.8	14.8	12.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
20 – 24	74.9	73.7	76.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	22.1	23.1	21.1	0.9	1.2	0.5
25 – 29	73.4	71.9	74.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	23.9	25.2	22.5	0.9	1.2	0.7
30 – 34	74.5	74.7	74.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	23.1	22.9	23.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
35 – 39	62.9	66.3	59.7	2.2	1.8	2.5	33.8	30.6	36.9	1.1	1.4	0.9
40 – 44	56.8	58.8	54.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	40.3	37.8	42.7	1.1	1.5	0.7
45 – 49	54.1	56.1	52.3	1.9	1.7	2.1	42.9	40.8	44.8	1.1	1.4	0.7
50 – 54	49.7	52.1	47.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	48.1	45.4	50.5	0.9	1.1	0.7
55 – 59	46.6	51.7	41.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	50.9	45.4	56.2	1.1	1.6	0.6
60 – 64	40.0	44.2	35.5	1.3	0.9	1.7	57.9	54.0	62.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
65 – 69	28.6	34.2	23.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	69.1	63.2	75.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
70 – 74	20.6	27.5	13.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	76.8	69.9	83.5	1.0	1.3	0.7
75 – 79	17.1	25.5	10.1	2.0	2.9	1.2	79.7	70.7	87.1	1.3	0.9	1.7
80+	13.4	16.8	11.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	83.4	79.8	85.8	1.1	1.4	0.9

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	76.6	77.6	75.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	19.0	17.9	20.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
0 – 4	79.0	78.3	79.7	12.5	12.2	12.9	8.1	9.1	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
5 – 9	88.4	88.2	88.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
10 – 14	89.7	89.6	89.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
15 – 19	84.6	86.5	83.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	12.6	11.0	13.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
20 – 24	77.0	77.4	76.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	19.9	19.1	20.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
25 – 29	75.1	74.4	75.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	21.8	22.2	21.4	1.2	1.6	0.9
30 – 34	75.7	76.8	74.7	1.6	1.0	2.0	22.0	21.3	22.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
35 – 39	70.5	71.8	69.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	26.8	25.2	28.3	0.9	0.7	1.1
40 – 44	65.4	67.8	63.1	1.1	0.6	1.5	32.7	30.1	35.1	0.8	1.5	0.2
45 – 49	67.0	68.3	65.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	31.0	29.4	32.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
50 – 54	60.6	63.2	58.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	37.2	34.2	40.1	1.1	1.6	0.6

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Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
55 – 59	54.5	60.2	49.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	43.4	37.6	48.6	0.8	1.1	0.5
60 – 64	50.4	57.6	45.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	48.4	40.7	53.9	0.5	0.8	0.3
65 – 69	31.1	39.4	23.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	66.5	58.1	74.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
70 – 74	28.6	34.1	23.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	70.0	64.4	75.2	0.4	0.0	0.7
75 – 79	19.8	29.6	12.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	79.6	70.4	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	16.5	27.3	10.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	80.7	68.2	88.2	2.3	3.0	1.8

The results indicates that, in Kusini Unguja Region the council with the high percentage of population with birth certificates was Kusini District (79.8%) compared by Kati Town Council (71.5%).

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

Place of Residence	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	74.0	74.9	73.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	21.8	20.8	22.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Councils												
Kati Town	71.5	72.4	70.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	23.7	22.8	24.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
Kusini District	79.8	80.7	78.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	17.5	16.5	18.5	0.6	0.4	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.

6.2.4 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 58,653 persons (56.8%) aged 18 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region have national identification cards while 4,089 persons (4.0%) have

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only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show that the percentage of persons with national identification cards is almost similar between urban areas (56.9%) and rural areas (56.8%). Additionally, results reveal that, 66,535 persons (64.4%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that 1.71 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 18 Years and Above Possessing National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

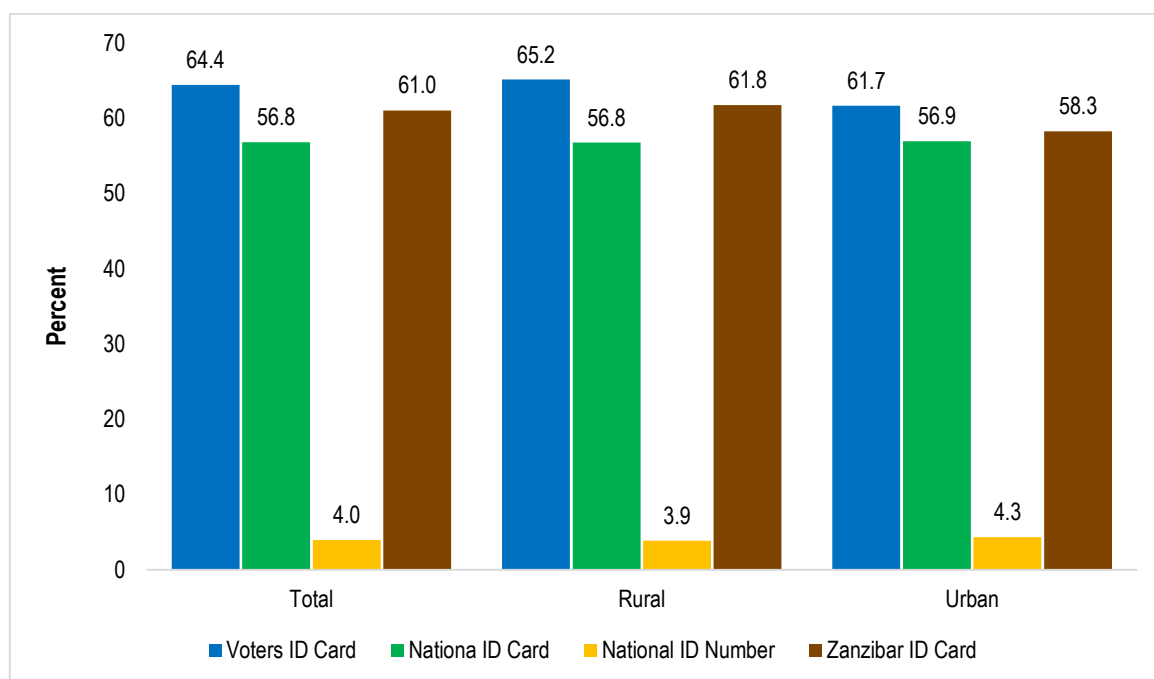


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Aged 18 Years and Above Possessing National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	56.8	4.0	61.0	9.4	64.4	0.1	1.71
Rural	56.8	3.9	61.8	8.2	65.2	0.1	1.62
Urban	56.9	4.3	58.3	13.7	61.7	0.3	2.04
Council							
Kati Town	54.6	3.8	58.7	9.6	61.9	2.6	1.84
Kusini District	61.4	4.2	65.8	8.8	69.7	0.2	1.44

6.2.5 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.5 percent of persons in Kusini Unguja Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Kati Town has higher percentage (4.7%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance than Kusini District (4.0%). In addition, about four percent (3.8%) of persons have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that the percentage of persons in urban areas (8.6%) who have NHIF/CHIF is twice than rural areas (3.5%). On the other hand, the percentage of persons who have other health insurance scheme is almost similar between rural areas (3.8%) and urban areas (4.0%).

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Type of Health Insurance Identification Cards by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	186,162	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	9.6	9.1	10.0
Rural	148,701	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	9.6	9.2	10.0
Urban	37,461	8.6	8.6	8.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	9.4	8.5	10.2
Council										
Kati Town	128,942	4.7	4.7	4.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	9.1	8.8	9.3
Kusini District	57,220	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.9	5.6	6.2	10.6	9.8	11.3

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 194,602 persons (99.4) out of 195,873 of the persons enumerated in Kusini Unguja Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries outside African (1081 persons) and the least is the one with no citizenship (1 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of citizenship?	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	195,873	98,367	97,506	156,103	78,974	77,129	39,770	19,393	20,377
Tanzania	194,602	97,752	96,850	155,088	78,498	76,590	39,514	19,254	20,260
Other East African Countries	65	35	30	43	21	22	22	14	8
Other African Countries	125	62	63	100	50	50	25	12	13
Countries Outside Africa	1,081	518	563	872	405	467	209	113	96
Dual Citizenship	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
No Citizenship	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (93.1%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Seven out of ten (6.9%) children under 18 years are orphans with almost similar proportion between urban areas (7.2%) and rural areas (6.9%).
- Almost five percent (5.1%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About two percent (1.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Kusini District Council recorded 7.7 percent of orphans compared with Kati Town Council (6.6%).

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents². This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind³. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings.

² The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

³ Hani K. Atrash, (2011)

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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.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 93.1 percent of all children under 18 years in Kusini Unguja Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 98.1 percent for children under one year to 83.4 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with “fathers dead and mothers alive” is higher (3.8%) than “fathers alive and mothers dead” (1.3%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are almost similar between male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,826	78,017	93.1	1,108	1.3	3,181	3.8	1,520	1.8
0	5,814	5,701	98.1	21	0.4	28	0.5	64	1.1
1	4,766	4,667	97.9	14	0.3	45	0.9	40	0.8
2	5,346	5,222	97.7	19	0.4	64	1.2	41	0.8
3	5,283	5,112	96.8	16	0.3	91	1.7	64	1.2
4	5,752	5,519	95.9	45	0.8	109	1.9	79	1.4
5	5,124	4,916	95.9	35	0.7	118	2.3	55	1.1
6	4,591	4,374	95.3	45	1.0	106	2.3	66	1.4
7	4,717	4,420	93.7	60	1.3	156	3.3	81	1.7
8	5,259	4,938	93.9	50	1.0	195	3.7	76	1.4
9	4,832	4,479	92.7	76	1.6	196	4.1	81	1.7
10	4,363	4,023	92.2	63	1.4	188	4.3	89	2.0
11	4,017	3,630	90.4	83	2.1	226	5.6	78	1.9
12	4,828	4,373	90.6	95	2.0	265	5.5	95	2.0
13	4,300	3,868	90.0	70	1.6	258	6.0	104	2.4
14	4,334	3,812	88.0	118	2.7	297	6.9	107	2.5
15	3,320	2,898	87.3	95	2.9	223	6.7	104	3.1
16	3,474	2,976	85.7	112	3.2	267	7.7	119	3.4
17	3,706	3,089	83.4	91	2.5	349	9.4	177	4.8

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kusini Unguja, 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	42,462	39,533	93.1	540	1.3	1,589	3.7	800	1.9
0	2,956	2,898	98.0	11	0.4	14	0.5	33	1.1
1	2,375	2,320	97.7	10	0.4	23	1.0	22	0.9
2	2,665	2,610	97.9	10	0.4	28	1.1	17	0.6
3	2,631	2,548	96.8	11	0.4	46	1.7	26	1.0
4	2,938	2,816	95.8	21	0.7	56	1.9	45	1.5
5	2,604	2,498	95.9	19	0.7	58	2.2	29	1.1
6	2,349	2,243	95.5	19	0.8	50	2.1	37	1.6
7	2,336	2,177	93.2	32	1.4	85	3.6	42	1.8
8	2,660	2,509	94.3	16	0.6	97	3.6	38	1.4
9	2,449	2,276	92.9	36	1.5	98	4.0	39	1.6
10	2,239	2,065	92.2	31	1.4	97	4.3	46	2.1
11	2,035	1,844	90.6	31	1.5	117	5.7	43	2.1
12	2,544	2,303	90.5	47	1.8	139	5.5	55	2.2
13	2,187	1,977	90.4	36	1.6	121	5.5	53	2.4
14	2,217	1,938	87.4	70	3.2	149	6.7	60	2.7
15	1,730	1,520	87.9	45	2.6	108	6.2	57	3.3
16	1,709	1,471	86.1	51	3.0	129	7.5	58	3.4
17	1,838	1,520	82.7	44	2.4	174	9.5	100	5.4

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,364	38,484	93.0	568	1.4	1,592	3.8	720	1.7
0	2,858	2,803	98.1	10	0.3	14	0.5	31	1.1
1	2,391	2,347	98.2	4	0.2	22	0.9	18	0.8
2	2,681	2,612	97.4	9	0.3	36	1.3	24	0.9
3	2,652	2,564	96.7	5	0.2	45	1.7	38	1.4
4	2,814	2,703	96.1	24	0.9	53	1.9	34	1.2
5	2,520	2,418	96.0	16	0.6	60	2.4	26	1.0
6	2,242	2,131	95.0	26	1.2	56	2.5	29	1.3
7	2,381	2,243	94.2	28	1.2	71	3.0	39	1.6
8	2,599	2,429	93.5	34	1.3	98	3.8	38	1.5
9	2,383	2,203	92.4	40	1.7	98	4.1	42	1.8
10	2,124	1,958	92.2	32	1.5	91	4.3	43	2.0
11	1,982	1,786	90.1	52	2.6	109	5.5	35	1.8
12	2,284	2,070	90.6	48	2.1	126	5.5	40	1.8
13	2,113	1,891	89.5	34	1.6	137	6.5	51	2.4
14	2,117	1,874	88.5	48	2.3	148	7.0	47	2.2

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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
15	1,590	1,378	86.7	50	3.1	115	7.2	47	3.0
16	1,765	1,505	85.3	61	3.5	138	7.8	61	3.5
17	1,868	1,569	84.0	47	2.5	175	9.4	77	4.1

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results show that about nine out ten (93.1%) children under 18 years in Kusini Unguja Region have both parents alive. The results further show that the percentage of children whose father dead mother alive is almost similar between Kati Town Council (3.9%) and Kusini District (3.5) council while the percentage of children whose father dead mother dead is slightly higher in Kusini District council (2.9%) than Kati Town (1.4%). The data further show that percentage of children whose father alive mother dead is similar between Kusini District and Kati Town councils (1.3% each) (Table 7.4).

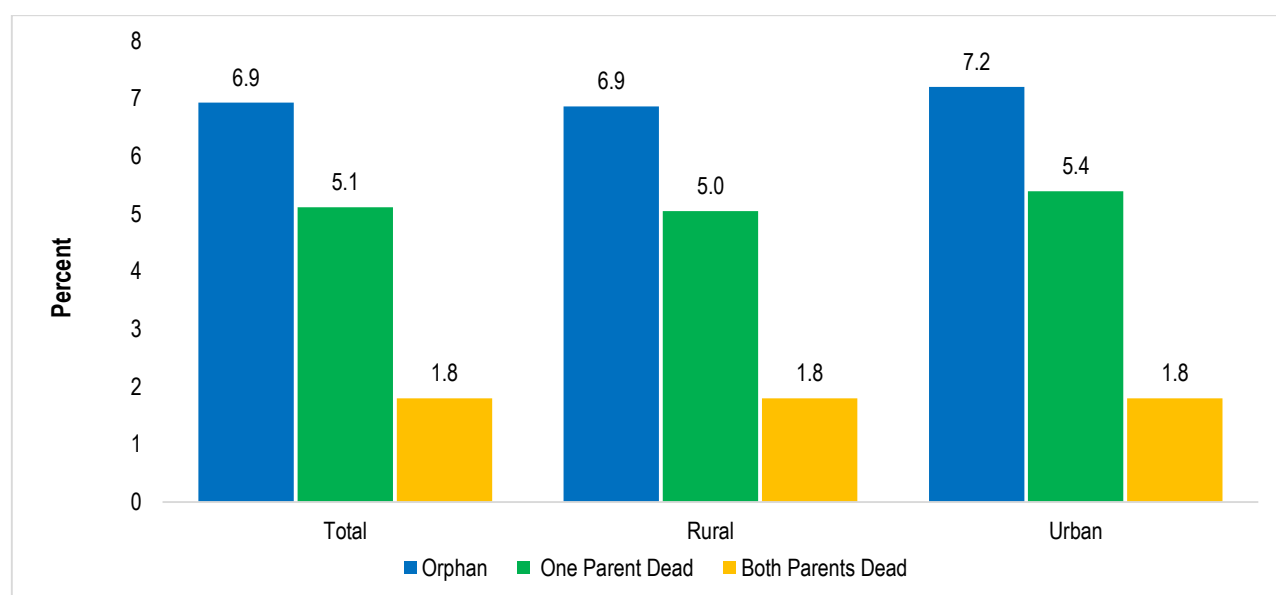
Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,826	78,017	93.1	1,108	1.3	3,181	3.8	1,520	1.8
Rural	67,150	62,542	93.1	884	1.3	2,506	3.7	1,218	1.8
Urban	16,676	15,475	92.8	224	1.3	675	4.0	302	1.8
Council									
Kati Town	59,716	55,752	93.4	797	1.3	2,339	3.9	828	1.4
Kusini District	24,110	22,265	92.3	311	1.3	842	3.5	692	2.9

7.3 Orphanhood

The results reveal that Kusini Unguja Region has 6.9 percent of children under 18 years who are orphans. The results further show that five percent (5.1%) of children lost either father or mother and almost two percent (1.8%) lost both parents. There is significant difference between percentage of children who are orphans in urban areas (7.2%) and rural areas (6.9%). The percentage of orphans is slightly higher in Kusini District Council (7.7%) than Kati Town Council (6.6%) (Table 7.5 and Figure 7.1).

**Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022
PHC**



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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,826	78,017	93.1	4,289	5.1	1,520	1.8	5,809	6.9
Rural	67,150	62,542	93.1	3,390	5.0	1,218	1.8	4,608	6.9
Urban	16,676	15,475	92.8	899	5.4	302	1.8	1,201	7.2
Council									
Kati Town	59,716	55,752	93.4	3,136	5.3	828	1.4	3,964	6.6
Kusini District	24,110	22,265	92.3	1,153	4.8	692	2.9	1,845	7.7

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region is 93.9 percent. It is slightly higher in urban areas (95.4%) than in rural areas (93.5%).
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 89.5 percent, and It is the same for males and females (89.5% each)
- About ninety-seven percent (97.2%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 2.2 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 97.2 percent. It is almost similar between females (97.6%) and males (96.8%).
- Three out of ten (31.4%) persons aged four years and above have attained primary level and 60.6 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About six percent (5.6%) of the population attained university and other related education.

8.1 Introduction

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

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 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 168,912 persons aged five years and above in Kusini Unguja Region, 154,952 persons (91.7%) are literate. The literacy rate is almost similar between males (92.1%) and females (91.4%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young

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population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate is observed for persons aged 10-34 years. Literacy rates below 80 percent are observed among persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is slightly higher (93.2%) than in rural areas (91.4%). Males are more literate than females in most of age groups for both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	168,912	84,802	84,110	154,952	78,091	76,861	91.7	92.1	91.4
5 - 9	24,523	12,398	12,125	18,775	9,182	9,593	76.6	74.1	79.1
10-14	21,842	11,222	10,620	21,080	10,711	10,369	96.5	95.4	97.6
15 - 19	17,774	8,998	8,776	17,286	8,679	8,607	97.3	96.5	98.1
20 - 24	20,759	10,627	10,132	20,140	10,240	9,900	97.0	96.4	97.7
25 - 29	18,798	9,404	9,394	18,155	9,047	9,108	96.6	96.2	97.0
30 - 34	15,991	7,989	8,002	15,358	7,703	7,655	96.0	96.4	95.7
35 - 39	11,892	5,887	6,005	11,166	5,592	5,574	93.9	95.0	92.8
40 - 44	9,533	4,730	4,803	8,881	4,465	4,416	93.2	94.4	91.9
45 - 49	7,670	3,793	3,877	7,067	3,552	3,515	92.1	93.6	90.7
50 - 54	6,401	3,126	3,275	5,882	2,929	2,953	91.9	93.7	90.2
55 - 59	4,707	2,298	2,409	4,247	2,162	2,085	90.2	94.1	86.6
60 - 64	3,370	1,680	1,690	2,935	1,576	1,359	87.1	93.8	80.4
65 - 69	1,920	954	966	1,540	876	664	80.2	91.8	68.7
70 - 74	1,685	828	857	1,200	702	498	71.2	84.8	58.1
75 - 79	960	432	528	626	350	276	65.2	81.0	52.3
80+	1,087	436	651	614	325	289	56.5	74.5	44.4

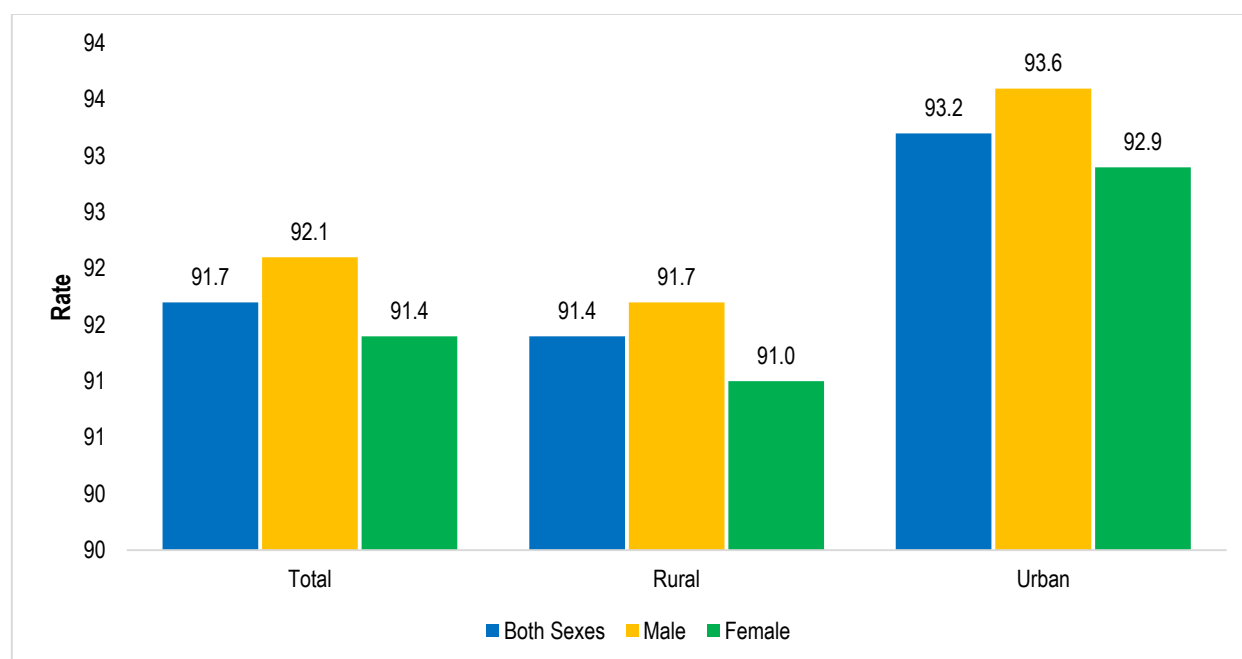
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	134,746	68,253	66,493	123,097	62,606	60,491	91.4	91.7	91.0
5 – 9	19,620	9,952	9,668	14,902	7,306	7,596	76.0	73.4	78.6
10-14	17,692	9,142	8,550	17,056	8,708	8,348	96.4	95.3	97.6
15 – 19	14,255	7,409	6,846	13,849	7,134	6,715	97.2	96.3	98.1
20 – 24	16,418	8,591	7,827	15,914	8,267	7,647	96.9	96.2	97.7
25 – 29	14,773	7,502	7,271	14,229	7,195	7,034	96.3	95.9	96.7
30 – 34	12,599	6,360	6,239	12,073	6,105	5,968	95.8	96.0	95.7
35 – 39	9,269	4,606	4,663	8,667	4,359	4,308	93.5	94.6	92.4
40 – 44	7,406	3,617	3,789	6,867	3,406	3,461	92.7	94.2	91.3
45 – 49	6,063	2,949	3,114	5,544	2,737	2,807	91.4	92.8	90.1
50 – 54	5,267	2,568	2,699	4,826	2,398	2,428	91.6	93.4	90.0
55 – 59	3,924	1,923	2,001	3,519	1,804	1,715	89.7	93.8	85.7
60 – 64	2,780	1,430	1,350	2,406	1,336	1,070	86.5	93.4	79.3
65 – 69	1,585	791	794	1,253	720	533	79.1	91.0	67.1
70 – 74	1,408	695	713	992	584	408	70.5	84.0	57.2
75 – 79	788	357	431	501	282	219	63.6	79.0	50.8
80+	899	361	538	499	265	234	55.5	73.4	43.5

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	34,166	16,549	17,617	31,855	15,485	16,370	93.2	93.6	92.9
5 – 9	4,903	2,446	2,457	3,873	1,876	1,997	79.0	76.7	81.3
10-14	4,150	2,080	2,070	4,024	2,003	2,021	97.0	96.3	97.6
15 – 19	3,519	1,589	1,930	3,437	1,545	1,892	97.7	97.2	98.0
20 – 24	4,341	2,036	2,305	4,226	1,973	2,253	97.4	96.9	97.7
25 – 29	4,025	1,902	2,123	3,926	1,852	2,074	97.5	97.4	97.7
30 – 34	3,392	1,629	1,763	3,285	1,598	1,687	96.8	98.1	95.7
35 – 39	2,623	1,281	1,342	2,499	1,233	1,266	95.3	96.3	94.3
40 – 44	2,127	1,113	1,014	2,014	1,059	955	94.7	95.1	94.2
45 – 49	1,607	844	763	1,523	815	708	94.8	96.6	92.8
50 – 54	1,134	558	576	1,056	531	525	93.1	95.2	91.1
55 – 59	783	375	408	728	358	370	93.0	95.5	90.7
60 – 64	590	250	340	529	240	289	89.7	96.0	85.0
65 – 69	335	163	172	287	156	131	85.7	95.7	76.2
70 – 74	277	133	144	208	118	90	75.1	88.7	62.5
75 – 79	172	75	97	125	68	57	72.7	90.7	58.8
80+	188	75	113	115	60	55	61.2	80.0	48.7

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youths (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 96 percent and the rate is the highest among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 and 15-24 years (97.2% and 97.1%). Literacy rates is almost similar between urban and rural areas. There is no significant difference in literacy rate between males and females among youth population group while for school age population groups, females are slightly more literate than males in both rural and urban areas. Males are slightly more literate than females in most other Population Groups. Literacy rate among population in primary school age is 88.2 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 97.4 percent (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	97.2	96.4	98.1	97.1	96.2	98.1	97.7	97.2	98.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	97.1	96.4	97.9	97.0	96.3	97.9	97.5	97.0	97.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	96.6	96.3	97.0	96.5	96.0	96.9	97.3	97.3	97.3
School Age Population									

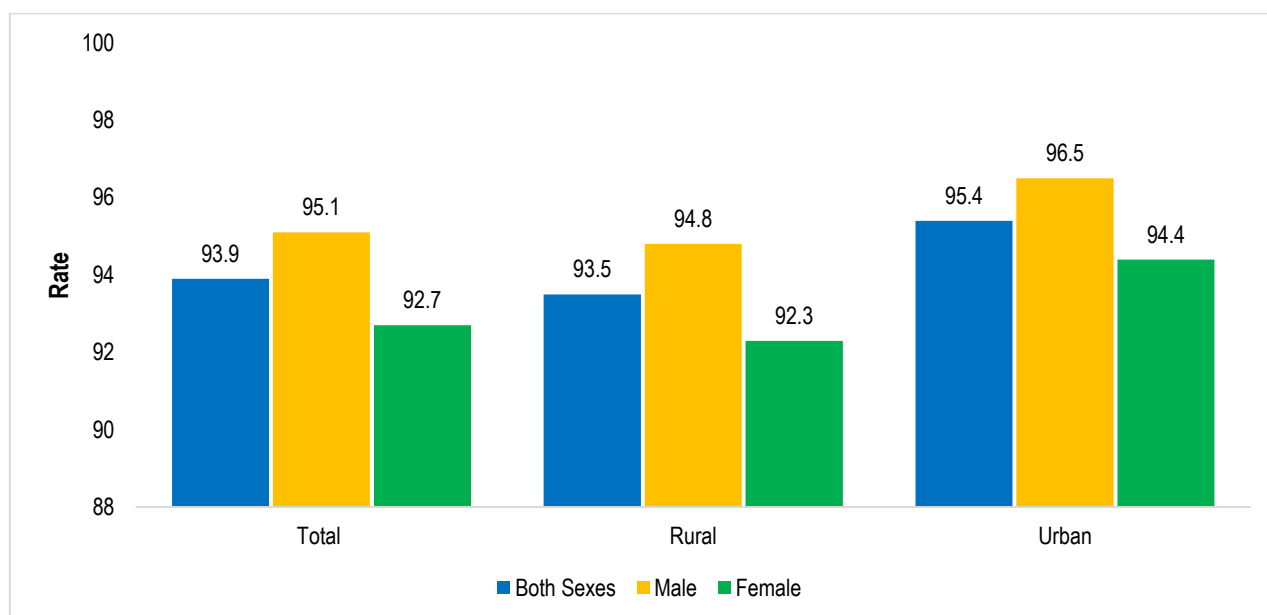
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Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Primary School (6–12 years)	88.2	86.1	90.3	87.8	85.7	90.0	89.6	87.8	91.4
Secondary School (13-16 years)	97.4	96.5	98.3	97.3	96.3	98.3	97.9	97.4	98.4
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	95.1	95.6	94.5	94.8	95.3	94.2	96.2	96.8	95.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	76.6	88.4	65.8	75.8	87.7	64.4	80.9	92.2	71.8
Population Aged 4 years and above	89.9	90.1	89.6	89.5	89.8	89.1	91.4	91.7	91.2
Population Aged 14+ years and above	94.0	95.2	92.9	93.7	94.8	92.5	95.5	96.6	94.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and	93.6	95.0	92.2	93.2	94.6	91.7	95.2	96.5	94.0

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

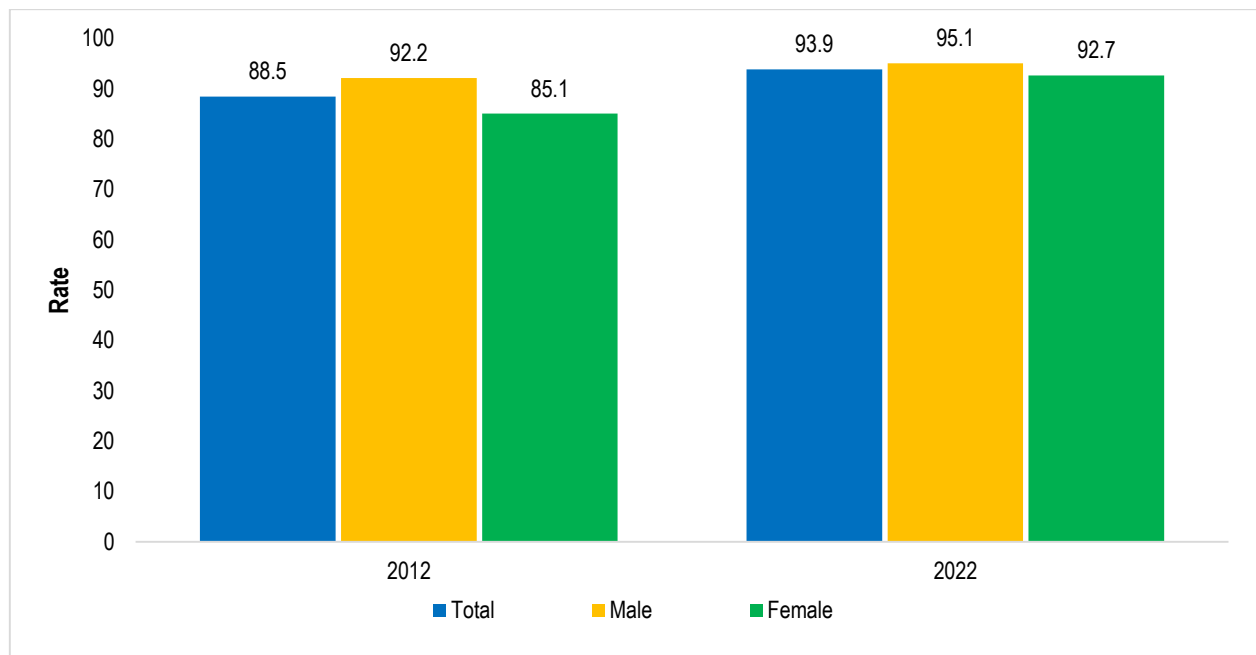
Results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 93.9 percent and it is higher among males (95.1%) than females (92.7%). Adult Literacy rate is higher in urban areas (95.4%) than in rural areas (93.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates for Person Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



Literacy rates among adults increased from 88.5 percent in 2012 to 93.9 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 85.1% in 2012 to 92.7% in 2022) than males (from 92.2% in 2012 to 95.1% in 2022) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Person Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The results reveal that Adult literacy rates is higher in Kusini District (96.1%) than Kati Town Councils (92.8%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results further reveal substantial increases of 5.4 percentage points in adult literacy rates between 2012 to 2022 censuses. Kati Town Council has slightly higher percentage point (5.5%) increase in literacy rate than Kusini District Council (5.2%) (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	88.5	92.2	85.1	93.9	95.1	92.7	5.4	2.9	7.6
Rural	84.4	92.0	85.0	93.5	94.8	92.3	9.1	2.8	7.3
Urban	90.5	94.9	86.7	95.4	96.5	94.4	4.9	1.6	7.7
Council									
Kati Town	87.3	91.0	83.7	92.8	94.2	91.4	5.5	3.2	7.7
Kusini District	90.9	94.5	87.8	96.1	97.0	95.3	5.2	2.5	7.5

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

Results also show that literacy rate is highest in Kiswahili only (60.3%), followed by both Kiswahili and English (31.5%) and is lower for English Only (1.3%). The results further show the highest literacy rate is recorded among persons aged 15 – 35 who are regarded as youth. Then literacy rate slightly decreases (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4).

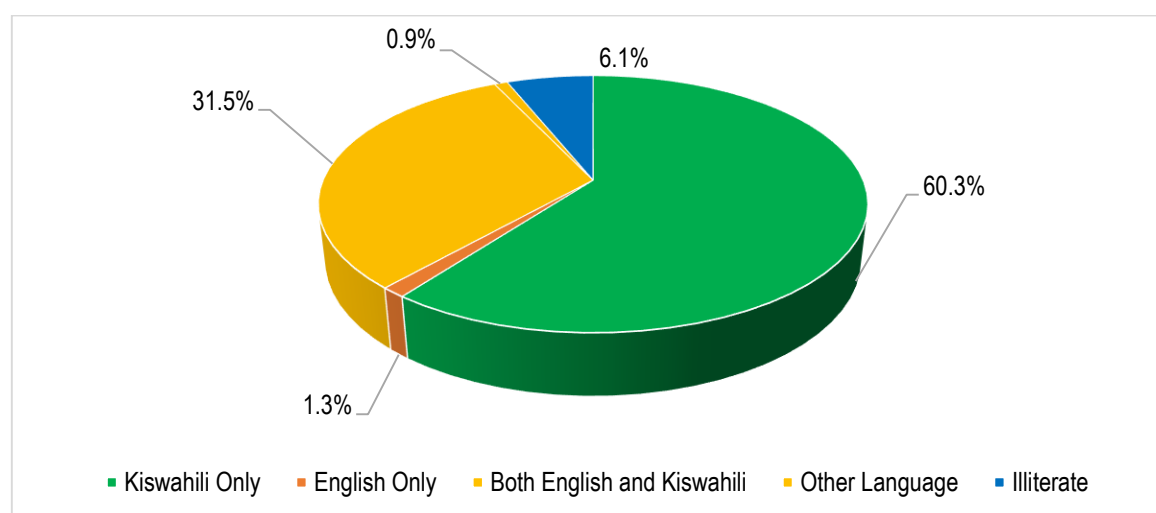
Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	60.3	1.3	31.5	0.9	93.9	6.1	122,547
15 – 19	53.8	1.0	42.0	0.5	97.3	2.7	17,774
20 – 24	56.7	1.2	38.4	0.7	97.0	3.0	20,759
25 – 29	58.7	1.5	35.5	0.9	96.6	3.4	18,798
30 – 34	60.2	1.2	33.6	0.9	96.0	4.0	15,991
35 – 39	62.7	1.1	29.1	1.1	93.9	6.1	11,892
40 – 44	64.7	1.8	25.5	1.2	93.2	6.8	9,533
45 – 49	67.6	1.3	22.0	1.2	92.1	7.9	7,670
50 – 54	70.5	1.9	18.2	1.3	91.9	8.1	6,401
55 – 59	69.8	1.1	18.1	1.2	90.2	9.8	4,707
60 – 64	63.2	1.5	21.1	1.2	87.1	12.9	3,370

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Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
65 – 69	60.6	1.0	17.5	1.1	80.2	19.8	1,920
70 – 74	55.4	0.2	14.4	1.2	71.2	28.8	1,685
75 – 79	52.7	0.4	10.5	1.6	65.2	34.8	960
80+	48.2	0.5	6.4	1.4	56.5	43.5	1,087

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



Results show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher (63.1%) in rural than in urban areas (56.0%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban areas (33.5%) than in rural areas (24.6%). In urban areas, literacy rate in Kiswahili Only is almost similar between females (56.5%) and males (55.4%). There is no significance difference between percentage of males and females who are literate between urban and rural areas (Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6).

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	61.7	1.1	26.4	0.7	89.9	10.1	174,664
Male	61.6	1.0	26.8	0.8	90.1	9.9	87,740

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Sex/ Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Female	61.8	1.1	26.0	0.6	89.6	10.4	86,924
Rural	63.1	1.1	24.6	0.6	89.5	10.5	139,303
Male	63.1	1.0	25.0	0.7	89.8	10.2	70,594
Female	63.2	1.2	24.2	0.5	89.1	10.9	68,709
Urban	56.0	0.8	33.5	1.1	91.4	8.6	35,361
Male	55.4	0.9	34.1	1.3	91.7	8.3	17,146
Female	56.5	0.8	32.9	1.0	91.2	8.8	18,215

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

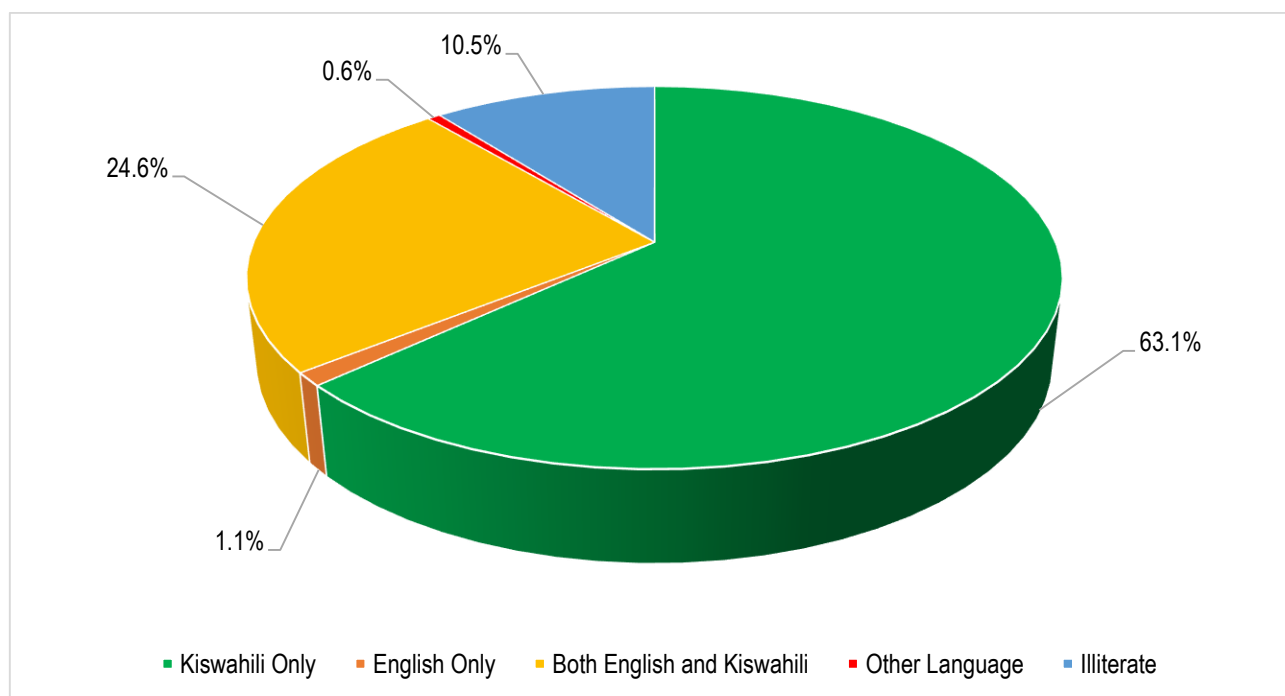
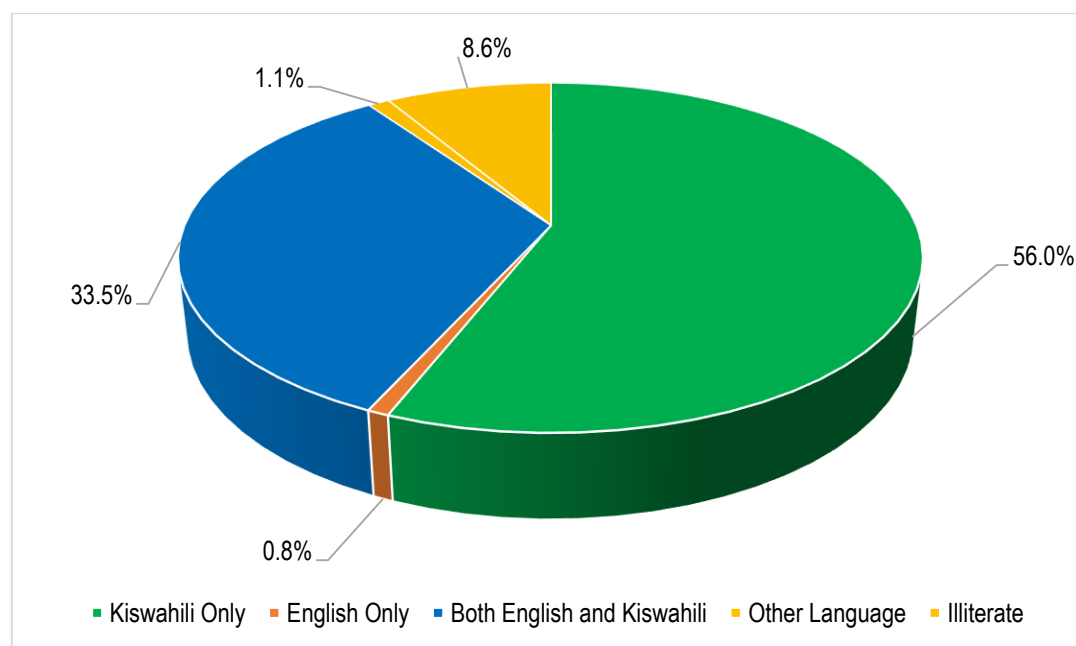


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC



Further results show that adult illiteracy is higher in Kati Town (11.8%) than in Kusini District Council (6.7%). The results further reveal that adult illiteracy is higher in rural than urban areas (Table 8.8).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language			
Total	61.7	1.1	26.4	0.7	89.9	10.1	174,664
Rural	63.1	1.1	24.6	0.6	89.5	10.5	139,303
Urban	56.0	0.8	33.5	1.1	91.4	8.6	35,361
Council							
Kati Town	62.2	0.7	24.7	0.5	88.2	11.8	117,497
Kusini District	60.6	1.8	29.8	1.2	93.3	6.7	57,167

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.

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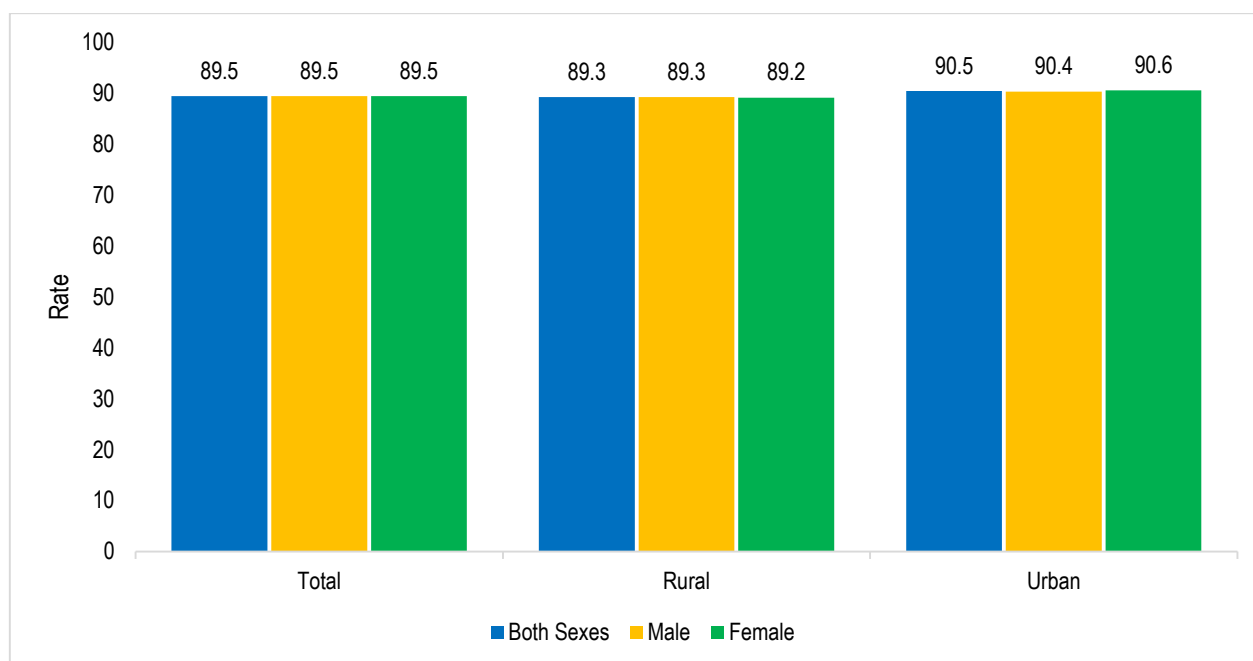
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Nine out of ten persons (89.5%) in Kusini Unguja Region aged 5 years and above, are numerate. The numeracy rate in Kusini Region is the same among males and females (89.5% each). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher for persons aged 10 to 60 years and is relatively low for young population aged 5 - 9 years and 80 years and above. Numeracy rate is almost similar between urban areas (90.5%) and rural areas (89.3%). Further results show that, there is no significance difference in numeracy rate among males and females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8.9: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.3	89.3	89.2	90.5	90.4	90.6
5 – 9	69.7	67.4	72.0	69.2	66.8	71.6	71.8	69.8	73.7
10 – 14	92.4	91.4	93.4	92.3	91.4	93.3	92.5	91.6	93.4
15 – 19	93.9	92.8	95.1	93.9	92.8	95.0	94.3	92.8	95.5
20 – 24	94.4	94.0	94.7	94.3	94.0	94.7	94.7	94.4	95.0
25 – 29	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.2	94.3	94.1	95.3	95.4	95.2
30 – 34	95.0	95.0	94.9	94.7	94.7	94.8	95.8	96.6	95.1
35 – 39	94.1	95.1	93.1	94.0	95.0	93.1	94.3	95.5	93.3
40 – 44	94.2	95.4	93.1	94.2	95.4	93.0	94.3	95.5	93.1
45 – 49	93.7	94.7	92.8	93.3	94.5	92.1	95.4	95.5	95.3
50 – 54	93.4	94.9	92.0	93.4	94.9	92.0	93.6	95.1	92.2
55 – 59	91.7	94.9	88.8	91.4	94.6	88.4	93.3	96.6	90.4
60 – 64	89.8	93.6	86.0	89.4	93.3	85.1	92.0	95.5	89.5
65 – 69	86.9	93.4	80.6	86.7	93.1	80.4	87.9	95.0	81.3
70 – 74	79.7	88.8	70.9	79.1	88.3	70.3	82.4	91.7	73.8
75–79	75.6	84.9	68.0	75.1	84.3	67.4	77.8	87.3	70.8
80+	63.1	74.5	55.7	62.7	75.1	54.7	64.8	71.2	60.9

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



The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15- 24 years (93.8%) and youth aged 15–35 years (94.2%) is almost similar. Numeracy rate for teenagers aged 13–19 years (87.3%) is lower than national and international defined youths. A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. The numeracy rate for youth aged 15- 24 years and youth aged 15–35 years is slightly higher among females than males. For the teenage, the rate is almost the same between females and males. Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is almost similar between urban (94.7%) and rural areas (93.8%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Results also reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the primary school age (6–12 years) is 82.7 percent. It is higher among females (84.5%) than males (80.9%). Numeracy rate person in the secondary school age (13-16 years) is 94.0 percent, it is higher among females (95.1%) than males (92.9%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	87.3	87.2	87.4	87.0	86.9	87.0	88.3	88.1	88.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	93.8	92.8	94.9	93.7	92.7	94.9	94.2	93.0	95.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	94.2	93.4	94.9	94.1	93.4	94.9	94.5	93.6	95.2
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	82.7	80.9	84.5	82.5	80.7	84.3	83.4	81.7	85.1
Secondary School (13-16 years)	94.0	92.9	95.1	93.9	92.7	95.1	94.4	93.5	95.1
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	94.0	94.4	93.7	93.8	94.2	93.5	94.7	95.1	94.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	82.6	89.9	75.8	82.1	89.6	75.0	84.7	91.4	79.5
Population Aged 14+ years and above	93.3	94.0	92.5	93.1	93.9	92.3	94.1	94.8	93.5
Population Aged 4 years and above	87.3	87.2	87.4	87.0	86.9	87.0	88.3	88.1	88.6

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 93.2 percent. It is higher (94.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (93.0%). Adult numeracy rate is higher (94.1%) for males than females (92.5%). Similar pattern is observed between councils. (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	113,469	55,420	58,049	105,807	52,130	53,677	93.2	94.1	92.5
Rural	90,537	44,832	45,705	84,227	42,090	42,137	93.0	93.9	92.2
Urban	22,932	10,588	12,344	21,580	10,040	11,540	94.1	94.8	93.5
Council									
Kati Town	76,782	37,541	39,241	71,293	35,198	36,095	92.9	93.8	92.0
Kusini District	36,687	17,879	18,808	34,514	16,932	17,582	95.4	95.7	95.0

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



8.4 Education

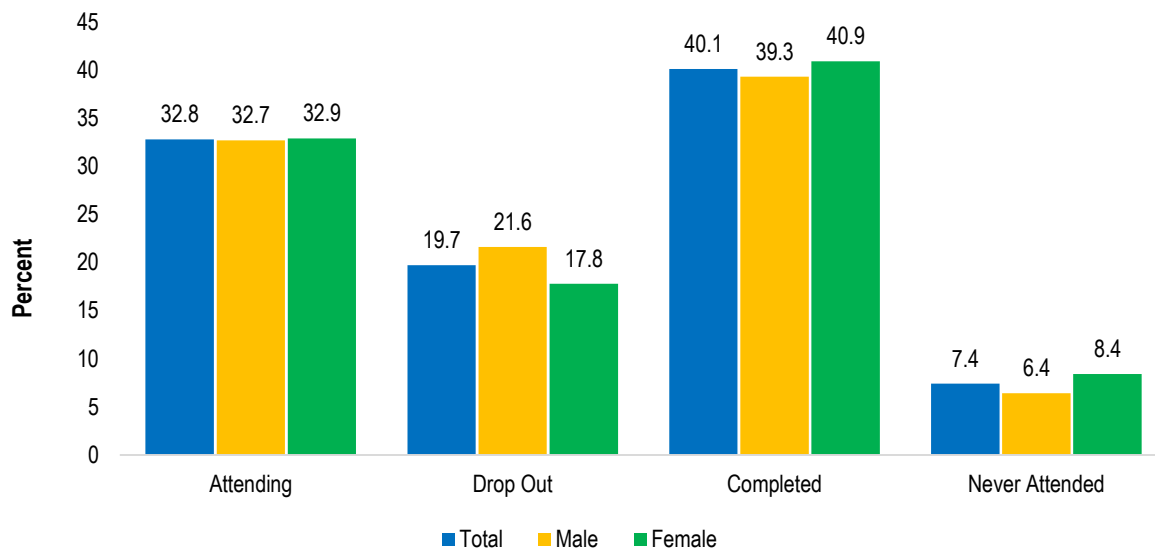
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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 in Kusini Unguja Region, at least 4 out of ten persons aged four years and above, 40.1 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, two thirds (32.8%) are attending school, 19.7 percent have dropped out from school and 7.4 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is slightly higher (8.4%) than males (6.4%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (21.6%) among males than females (17.8%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



About ninety-seven percent (97.2%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 2.2 percent had never been to school. The drop out is less one percent (0.4%). Among secondary school population aged 13-16 years, nine out of ten (88.9%) are attending school, less than one percent (0.8%) had never been to school, while 3.7 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is less than one percent for primary school (0.4%) and almost seven for secondary school age population (6.7%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	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
4	5,752	41.4	0.1	0.0	58.6	2,938	40.1	0.1	0.0	59.8	2,814	42.7	0.0	0.0	57.2
5	5,124	80.9	0.1	0.1	18.9	2,604	79.3	0.1	0.0	20.5	2,520	82.5	0.1	0.2	17.2
4-5	10,876	60.0	0.1	0.0	39.9	5,542	58.5	0.1	0.0	41.4	5,334	61.5	0.1	0.1	38.3
6	4,591	92.8	0.2	0.0	7.0	2,349	92.2	0.2	0.0	7.5	2,242	93.4	0.1	0.0	6.5
7	4,717	96.5	0.3	0.1	3.1	2,336	96.3	0.3	0.1	3.3	2,381	96.6	0.3	0.1	2.9
8	5,259	98.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	2,660	97.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	2,599	98.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
9	4,832	98.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	2,449	98.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	2,383	98.7	0.2	0.0	1.1
10	4,363	98.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	2,239	97.7	0.9	0.1	1.3	2,124	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.9
11	4,017	98.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	2,035	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	1,982	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
12	4,828	97.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	2,544	97.2	1.8	0.3	0.7	2,284	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.5
6-12	32,607	97.2	0.4	0.1	2.2	16,612	96.8	0.6	0.1	2.5	15,995	97.6	0.3	0.1	2.0
13	4,300	96.6	2.3	0.4	0.6	2,187	96.0	3.2	0.3	0.5	2,113	97.3	1.5	0.5	0.8
14	4,334	94.2	4.0	1.0	0.7	2,217	92.8	5.6	0.8	0.8	2,117	95.7	2.3	1.3	0.7
15	3,320	87.4	8.3	3.5	0.9	1,730	83.9	11.5	3.5	1.1	1,590	91.1	4.7	3.5	0.6
16	3,474	74.0	13.9	11.3	0.8	1,709	67.1	20.0	11.6	1.2	1,765	80.6	7.9	11.0	0.5
13 - 16	15,428	88.9	6.7	3.7	0.8	7,843	86.2	9.4	3.6	0.9	7,585	91.7	3.9	3.8	0.6
17	3,706	50.8	19.8	28.4	1.0	1,838	46.9	26.3	25.7	1.1	1,868	54.6	13.4	31.1	1.0
18	3,860	26.5	24.0	47.5	2.0	2,005	25.7	31.4	40.3	2.5	1,855	27.4	16.1	55.2	1.3
19	3,414	13.9	24.1	59.7	2.3	1,716	13.5	31.5	51.7	3.2	1,698	14.4	16.5	67.8	1.3
18 - 19	10,980	30.8	22.6	44.9	1.7	5,559	29.0	29.7	39.0	2.3	5,421	32.7	15.3	50.8	1.2
20	4,250	8.3	24.2	64.8	2.7	2,183	7.3	31.2	58.1	3.4	2,067	9.4	16.8	71.8	1.9
21	3,464	6.8	22.0	68.9	2.3	1,760	6.0	27.2	63.5	3.2	1,704	7.5	16.5	74.5	1.4
22	5,002	5.3	26.0	65.7	3.0	2,594	4.9	31.2	60.3	3.5	2,408	5.7	20.5	71.5	2.3
23	4,404	4.1	23.2	70.1	2.6	2,278	4.3	29.1	63.2	3.5	2,126	3.9	16.9	77.5	1.7
24	3,639	2.9	23.0	71.8	2.4	1,812	3.1	28.5	65.4	3.0	1,827	2.6	17.6	78.1	1.8
20 - 24	20,759	5.5	23.8	68.0	2.6	10,627	5.1	29.6	61.9	3.4	10,132	5.8	17.8	74.5	1.9
25+	84,014	1.0	30.7	59.9	8.4	41,557	1.0	32.0	61.3	5.7	42,457	0.9	29.5	58.6	11.0

In Kusini Unguja Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school is almost similar between rural areas (7.6%) and urban areas (6.6%). Dropouts are more common in rural (20.2%) than in urban areas (17.7%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (43.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (39.3%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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

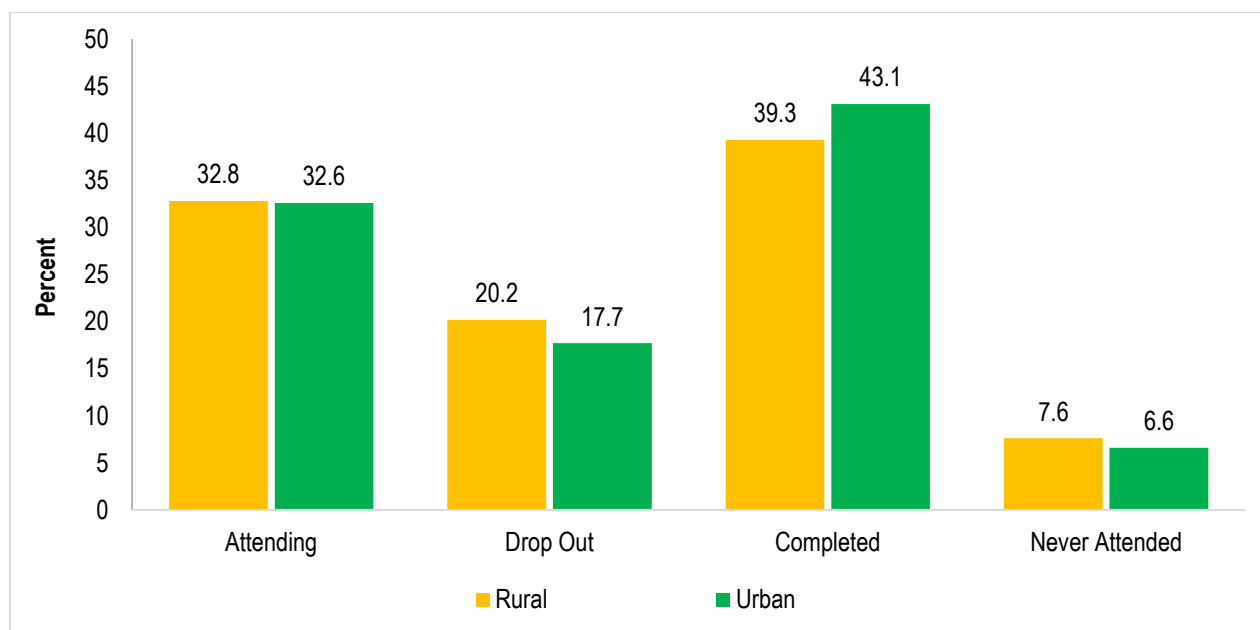


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kusini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC

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	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
4	4,557	40.1	0.0	0.0	59.8	2,341	38.6	0.1	0.0	61.3	2,216	41.7	0.0	0.0	58.2
5	4,089	81.1	0.1	0.1	18.8	2,095	79.5	0.1	0.0	20.4	1,994	82.8	0.0	0.2	17.1
4-5	8,646	59.5	0.1	0.0	40.4	4,436	57.9	0.1	0.0	42.0	4,210	61.2	0.0	0.1	38.7
6	3,685	92.9	0.1	0.0	7.0	1,889	92.3	0.2	0.0	7.6	1,796	93.6	0.1	0.0	6.3
7	3,736	96.4	0.3	0.2	3.1	1,843	96.5	0.3	0.2	3.0	1,893	96.3	0.3	0.2	3.3
8	4,231	97.9	0.2	0.1	1.8	2,149	97.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	2,082	98.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
9	3,879	98.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	1,976	98.1	0.3	0.2	1.5	1,903	98.4	0.2	0.1	1.4
10	3,531	98.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	1,819	97.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	1,712	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.9
11	3,219	99.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	1,634	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	1,585	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
12	3,950	98.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	2,091	97.3	1.8	0.2	0.7	1,859	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.4
6-12	26,231	97.2	0.4	0.1	2.2	13,401	96.9	0.6	0.1	2.4	12,830	97.6	0.2	0.1	2.0
13	3,510	96.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	1,805	95.7	3.5	0.2	0.6	1,705	97.4	1.5	0.4	0.8
14	3,482	94.4	4.0	0.9	0.7	1,793	92.7	5.7	0.7	0.8	1,689	96.2	2.2	1.0	0.5
15	2,673	87.5	8.3	3.4	0.7	1,419	83.7	11.8	3.5	1.1	1,254	91.9	4.5	3.3	0.3
16	2,811	74.3	13.9	10.9	0.9	1,401	67.0	20.1	11.6	1.4	1,410	81.6	7.7	10.3	0.4
13 - 16	12,476	89.0	6.8	3.5	0.7	6,418	86.0	9.6	3.6	0.9	6,058	92.2	3.8	3.4	0.5
17	2,997	50.0	20.4	28.6	1.0	1,536	45.5	26.9	26.5	1.1	1,461	54.7	13.6	30.7	1.0
18	3,066	25.3	24.4	48.3	2.0	1,638	24.1	32.5	40.7	2.7	1,428	26.8	15.1	57.0	1.1
19	2,708	13.1	24.6	60.0	2.3	1,415	12.4	32.4	51.9	3.3	1,293	13.8	15.9	69.0	1.2
18 - 19	8,771	12.9	16.1	35.4	1.4	3,053	18.6	32.5	45.9	3.0	2,721	20.7	15.5	62.7	1.2
20	3,388	7.8	24.6	64.7	2.9	1,803	7.0	31.3	57.8	3.8	1,585	8.6	17.0	72.5	1.9
21	2,724	5.8	23.1	68.7	2.3	1,426	5.3	28.3	63.2	3.2	1,298	6.4	17.3	74.8	1.5
22	3,964	4.4	26.1	66.4	3.1	2,088	4.3	31.0	61.0	3.7	1,876	4.6	20.6	72.3	2.5
23	3,484	3.4	23.9	70.1	2.6	1,825	4.1	30.0	62.4	3.5	1,659	2.7	17.1	78.5	1.7
24	2,858	2.3	23.4	71.7	2.6	1,449	2.8	29.8	64.3	3.2	1,409	1.9	16.8	79.3	2.0
20 - 24	16,418	4.8	24.4	68.1	2.7	8,591	4.7	30.2	61.6	3.5	7,827	4.8	17.9	75.3	1.9
25+	66,761	0.9	31.7	58.6	8.8	33,159	0.9	33.0	60.0	6.1	33,602	0.8	30.5	57.3	11.4

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kusini Unguja 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	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
4	1,195	46.1	0.1	0.0	53.8	597	45.9	0.2	0.0	53.9	598	46.3	0.0	0.0	53.7
5	1,035	80.1	0.3	0.1	19.5	509	78.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	526	81.4	0.6	0.2	17.9
4-5	2,230	61.9	0.2	0.0	37.9	1,106	61.0	0.1	0.0	38.9	1,124	62.7	0.3	0.1	36.9
6	3,136	70.6	0.2	0.1	29.0	1,566	70.1	0.2	0.1	29.6	1,570	71.1	0.3	0.1	28.5
7	981	96.6	0.2	0.0	3.2	493	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	488	98.0	0.4	0.0	1.6
8	1,028	98.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	511	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	517	98.5	0.2	0.2	1.2
9	953	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	473	98.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	480	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
10	832	98.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	420	98.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	412	98.5	0.2	0.0	1.2
11	798	98.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	401	97.8	1.0	0.0	1.2	397	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
12	878	97.3	1.5	0.2	1.0	453	96.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	425	97.9	0.9	0.0	1.2
6-12	8,606	88.0	0.4	0.1	11.5	4,317	87.5	0.5	0.1	11.9	4,289	88.6	0.3	0.1	11.0
13	6,260	97.9	0.6	0.2	1.3	3,133	97.4	0.7	0.2	1.7	3,127	98.4	0.5	0.2	0.9
14	852	93.4	3.8	1.8	1.1	424	93.2	5.0	1.2	0.7	428	93.7	2.6	2.3	1.4
15	647	86.7	7.9	4.0	1.4	311	85.2	10.3	3.5	1.0	336	88.1	5.7	4.5	1.8
16	663	72.5	13.9	13.0	0.6	308	67.5	19.8	12.0	0.6	355	76.9	8.7	13.8	0.6
13 - 16	8,422	94.6	2.5	1.7	1.2	4,176	93.9	3.3	1.4	1.4	4,246	95.3	1.8	1.9	1.0
17	709	54.0	17.1	27.9	1.0	302	54.0	23.2	21.9	1.0	407	54.1	12.5	32.4	1.0
18	794	31.1	22.5	44.3	2.0	367	33.2	26.2	38.7	1.9	427	29.3	19.4	49.2	2.1
19	706	17.3	22.2	58.5	2.0	301	18.9	27.2	51.2	2.7	405	16.0	18.5	64.0	1.5
17- 19	2,209	34.0	20.7	43.6	1.7	970	35.3	25.6	37.3	1.9	1,239	33.1	16.9	48.5	1.5
20	862	10.6	22.5	65.1	1.9	380	8.4	30.5	59.5	1.6	482	12.2	16.2	69.5	2.1
21	740	10.1	17.8	69.7	2.3	334	9.0	22.5	65.0	3.6	406	11.1	14.0	73.6	1.2
22	1,038	8.6	25.9	63.1	2.4	506	7.5	32.2	57.3	3.0	532	9.6	19.9	68.6	1.9
23	920	6.7	20.5	70.1	2.6	453	5.1	25.2	66.2	3.5	467	8.4	16.1	73.9	1.7
24	781	4.9	21.5	72.1	1.5	363	4.7	23.1	70.0	2.2	418	5.0	20.1	73.9	1.0
20 - 24	4,341	8.2	21.9	67.7	2.2	2,036	6.9	27.1	63.2	2.8	2,305	9.3	17.4	71.7	1.6
25+	17,253	1.3	26.9	65.0	6.9	8,398	1.5	27.8	66.2	4.5	8,855	1.1	26.0	63.7	9.1

Kati Town Council has higher percentage (8.3%) of persons who had never attended school than Kusini District Council (5.5) (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is slightly higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

The dropout rate is almost similar between Kati Town Council (20.0%) and Kusini District Council (19.1%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is slightly higher among males than females. Similar situation is observed in both councils (Figure 8.10, Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

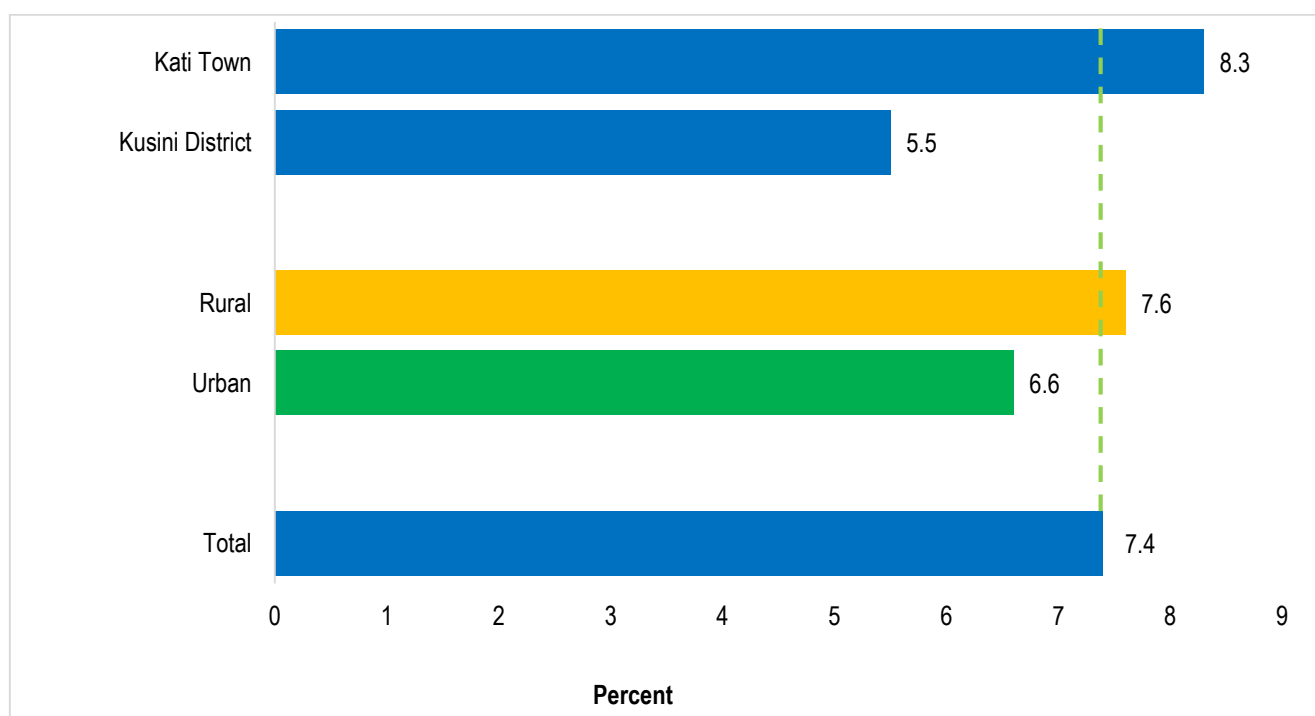


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	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
Rural	139,303	32.8	20.2	39.3	7.6	70,594	26.3	22.2	38.6	6.6	68,709	33.0	18.2	40.1	8.7
Urban	35,361	32.6	17.7	43.1	6.6	17,146	6.4	19.1	42.4	5.7	18,215	32.3	16.4	43.8	7.4
Council															
Kati Town	117,497	34.5	20.0	37.2	8.3	58,960	23.0	22.3	36.2	7.2	58,537	34.6	17.6	38.2	9.5
Kusini District	57,167	29.3	19.1	46.0	5.5	28,780	9.6	20.0	45.7	4.9	28,387	29.2	18.3	46.3	6.2

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	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
Kati Town	91,714	34.5	20.7	36.2	8.7	46,517	18.2	23.1	35.2	7.5	45,197	34.8	18.2	37.1	9.9
Kusini Region	47,589	29.6	19.4	45.4	5.6	24,077	8.1	20.4	45.0	5.0	23,512	29.6	18.3	45.8	6.3

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	35,361	32.6	17.7	43.1	6.6	17,146	6.4	19.1	42.4	5.7	18,215	32.3	16.4	43.8	7.4
Kati Town	25,783	34.3	17.7	40.9	7.1	12,443	4.9	19.6	39.8	6.1	13,340	34.1	15.9	41.9	8.1
Kusini District	9,578	27.8	17.9	49.2	5.1	4,703	1.5	17.9	49.4	4.5	4,875	27.4	17.9	49.0	5.6

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 15.4 percent completed, 51.4 percent are still attending and 33.2 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 70.5 percent completed, 14.1 percent are still attending and 15.4 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 76.1 percent completed, 23.1 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, dropout is almost similar between males (1.0%) and females (0.8%) at university level. The percentage of persons who completed secondary education advanced level is higher (62.3%) for persons living in rural areas than 58.7 percent in urban areas while urban areas has higher percentage (79.3%) of persons who completed University and other related than 74.4 percent in rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	9,762	97.7	1.5	0.8	4,950	97.2	1.9	1.0	4,812	98.3	1.1	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	67,512	51.4	33.2	15.4	36,174	49.8	34.7	15.5	31,338	53.2	31.4	15.4
Training After Primary	41	0.0	19.5	80.5	19	0.0	15.8	84.2	22	0.0	22.7	77.3
Pre-Form One	617	0.0	55.9	44.1	270	0.0	56.3	43.7	347	0.0	55.6	44.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	73,687	14.1	15.4	70.5	35,644	12.8	16.9	70.3	38,043	15.3	14.1	70.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,902	33.3	5.4	61.4	1,052	28.0	6.3	65.7	850	39.8	4.2	56.0
Training After Secondary Education	320	0.0	1.6	98.4	159	0.0	1.3	98.7	161	0.0	1.9	98.1
University and Other Related	7,598	23.1	0.8	76.1	3,703	23.5	1.0	75.5	3,895	22.7	0.7	76.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3	0.0	66.7	33.3	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kusini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	7,814	97.4	1.7	0.9	3,968	96.7	2.1	1.2	3,846	98.1	1.2	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	54,644	51.2	33.9	14.9	29,576	49.4	35.5	15.2	25,068	53.4	32.0	14.6
Training After Primary	33	0.0	18.2	81.8	15	0.0	13.3	86.7	18	0.0	22.2	77.8
Pre-Form One	570	0.0	56.7	43.3	254	0.0	57.9	42.1	316	0.0	55.7	44.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	58,794	14.1	15.4	70.5	28,635	12.8	16.9	70.3	30,159	15.3	14.0	70.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,398	31.8	5.9	62.3	805	27.3	6.8	65.8	593	37.9	4.6	57.5
Training After Secondary Education	220	0.0	1.4	98.6	116	0.0	0.9	99.1	104	0.0	1.9	98.1
University and Other Related	5,022	24.8	0.8	74.4	2,468	25.7	1.0	73.3	2,554	23.8	0.6	75.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kusini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	1,948	98.9	0.8	0.3	982	98.8	1.0	0.2	966	99.1	0.5	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	12,868	52.0	30.3	17.7	6,598	51.6	31.4	17.0	6,270	52.5	29.2	18.4
Training After Primary	8	0.0	25.0	75.0	4	0.0	25.0	75.0	4	0.0	25.0	75.0
Pre-Form One	47	0.0	46.8	53.2	16	0.0	31.3	68.8	31	0.0	54.8	45.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	14,893	14.1	15.4	70.5	7,009	12.9	16.6	70.5	7,884	15.2	14.2	70.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	504	37.3	4.0	58.7	247	30.4	4.5	65.2	257	44.0	3.5	52.5
Training After Secondary Education	100	0.0	2.0	98.0	43	0.0	2.3	97.7	57	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	2,576	19.8	0.9	79.3	1,235	18.9	1.1	80.0	1,341	20.5	0.7	78.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	NA	NA	NA

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important indicator in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 6-12 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 6-12 years age group is the official primary school age in Tanzania Zanzibar. 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 6-12 years.

Net Enrolment Rate

Results show that, for primary schools NER is 97.2 percent; the NER is the same for rural and urban areas. Furthermore, results show that NER is almost similar between males (96.8%) and female (97.6%) in both urban and rural areas

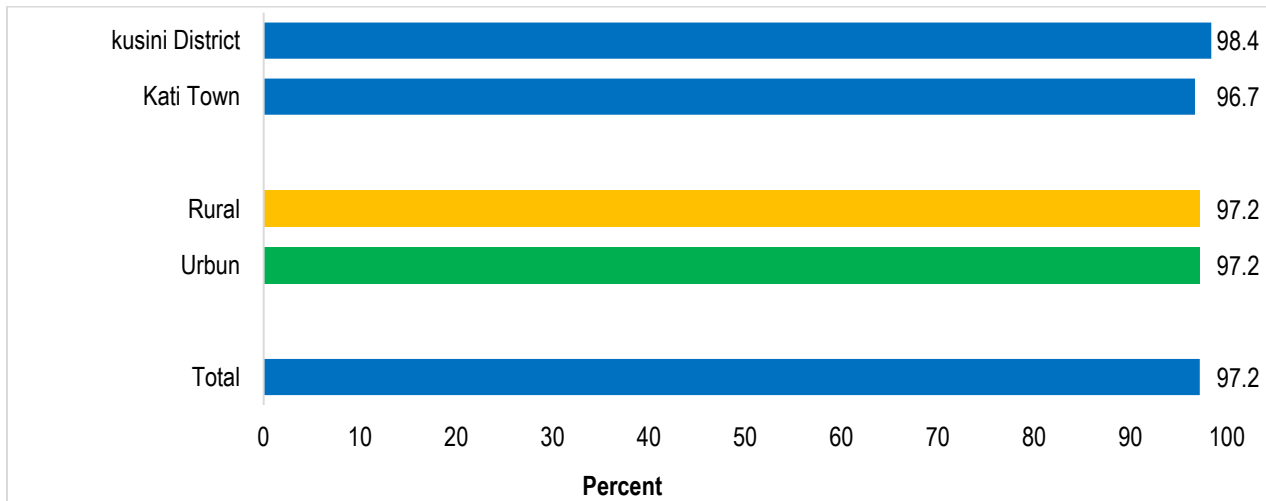
There is no significant difference for NER between Kati Town (96.7%) and Kusini District (98.4%) councils. Similar situation is observed for urban and rural between councils (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	97.2	96.8	97.6	97.2	96.9	97.6	97.2	96.6	97.8
Kati Town	96.7	96.3	97.2	96.7	96.3	97.2	96.8	96.2	97.4
Kusini District	98.4	98.2	98.7	98.4	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.1	99.2

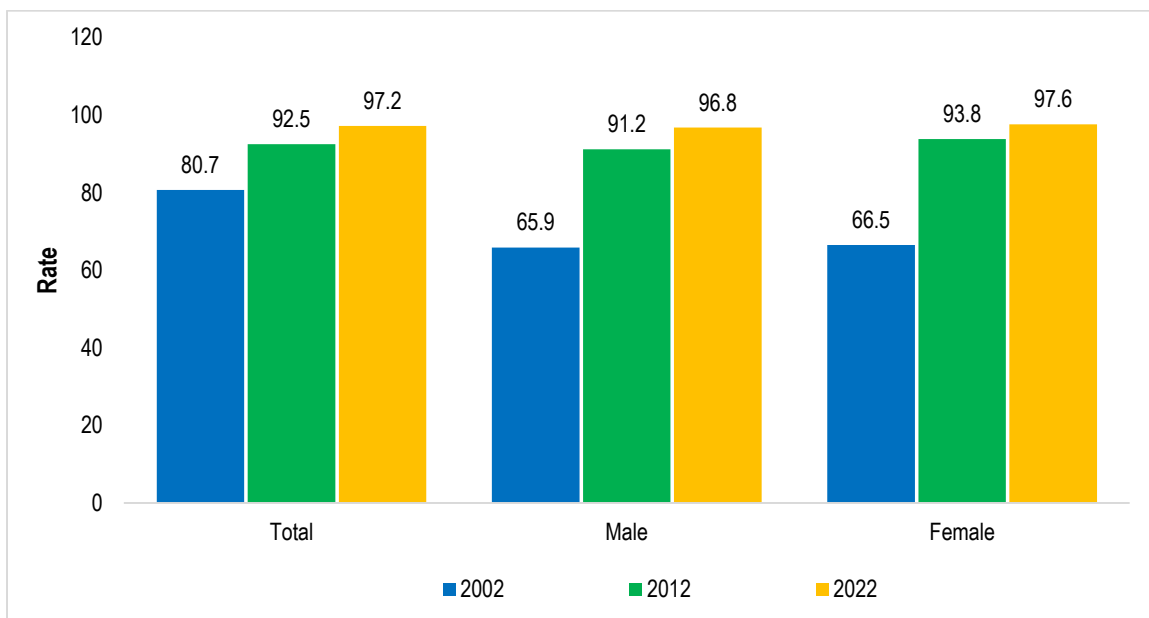
NER in primary schools is slightly higher in Kusini District (98.4%) than Kati Town Council (96.7%). Kusini District Councils have NER above the regional average of 97.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



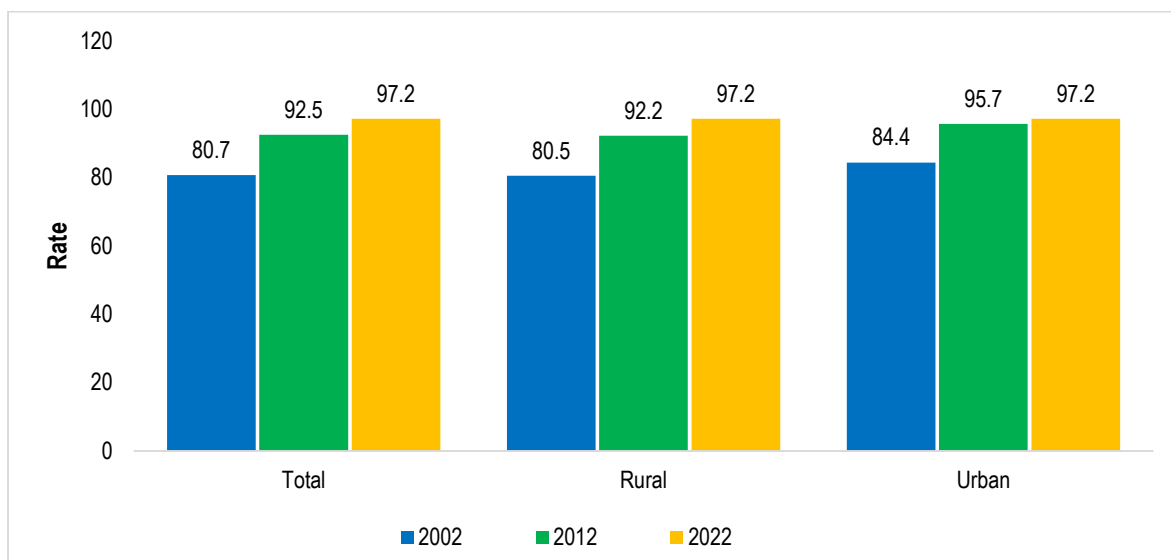
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 80.7 percent in 2002 to 97.2 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is almost similar among males (from 65.9% to 96.8%) and females (from 66.5% to 97.6%) (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 80.5 percent in 2002 to 97.2 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 84.4 percent in 2002 to 97.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

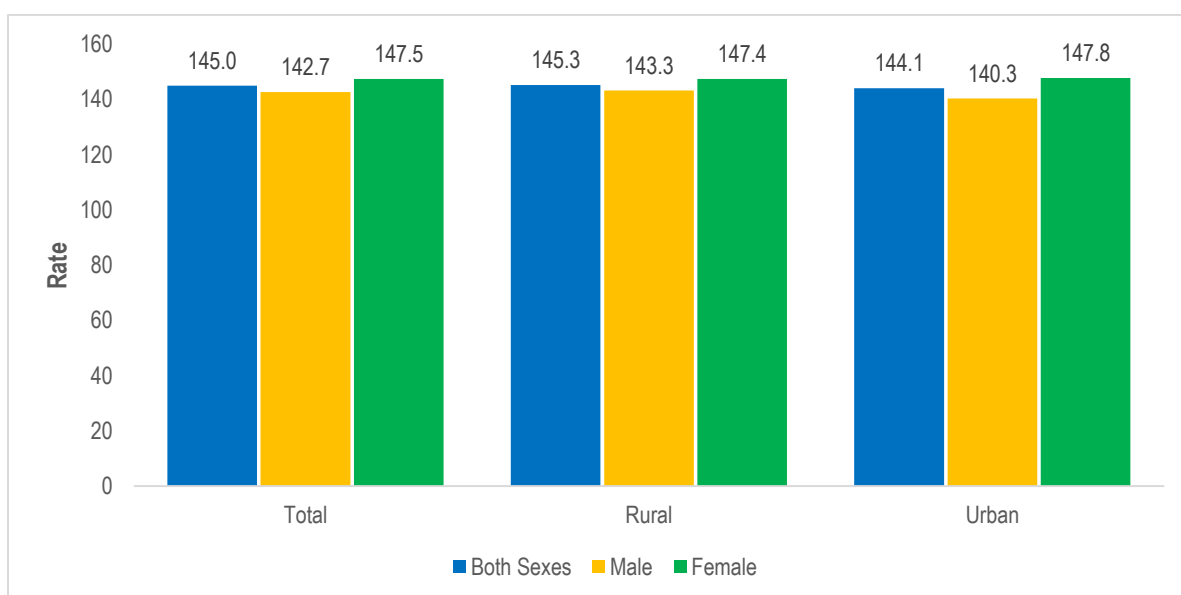
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

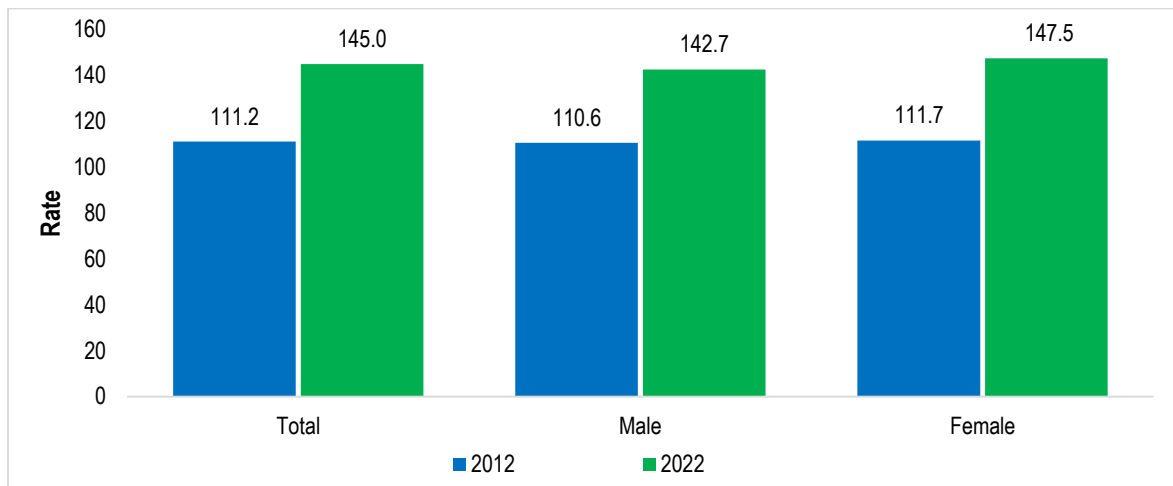
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 145.0 percent. GER is almost similar between rural areas (145.3%) and urban areas (144.1%) and it is slightly higher for females (147.5%) than males (142.7%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 111.2 percent in the 2012 to 145.0 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 111.7% to 147.5%) compared with males (from 110.6% to 142.7%) as shown in figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, almost one third (31.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 60.6 percent attained ordinary secondary school education. The percentage of persons who attained ordinary secondary school education is higher (63.1%) among females than males (58.2%). The similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that about six percent (5.6%) of persons aged four years and above in Kusini Unguja Region attained university and other related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	104,456	53,430	51,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	224	141	83	0.2	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	32,833	18,164	14,669	31.4	34.0	28.7
Training After Primary	41	19	22	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	617	270	347	0.6	0.5	0.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	63,304	31,084	32,220	60.6	58.2	63.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,269	757	512	1.2	1.4	1.0
Training After Secondary Education	320	159	161	0.3	0.3	0.3
University and Other Related	5,845	2,834	3,011	5.6	5.3	5.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	82,932	42,881	40,051	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	203	129	74	0.2	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	26,659	14,971	11,688	32.1	34.9	29.2
Training After Primary	33	15	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	570	254	316	0.7	0.6	0.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	50,514	24,977	25,537	60.9	58.2	63.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	953	585	368	1.1	1.4	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	220	116	104	0.3	0.3	0.3
University and Other Related	3,778	1,833	1,945	4.6	4.3	4.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	21,524	10,549	10,975	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	21	12	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	6,174	3,193	2,981	28.7	30.3	27.2
Training After Primary	8	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	47	16	31	0.2	0.2	0.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	12,790	6,107	6,683	59.4	57.9	60.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	316	172	144	1.5	1.6	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	100	43	57	0.5	0.4	0.5
University and Other Related	2,067	1,001	1,066	9.6	9.5	9.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Kusini Unguja Region is 12.6 percent, the rate is higher for female (17.7%) than males (7.4%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Kusini Unguja Region is 89.9 percent; the rate is higher in rural (92.1%) compared with urban areas (81.1%).
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (48.5%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons in Kusini Unguja Region are in private sectors (37.9%).
- Six out of ten (62.5%) persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities are aged 15-35 years.
- Private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (60.2%).

9.1 Introduction

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 113,469 persons aged 15 years and above, 89,208 persons are in employment, 12,805 are unemployed and 11,456 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 73,814 employed persons are in rural areas while 15,394 are in urban areas.

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

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	89,208	12,805	11,456	113,469
Male	47,563	3,822	4,035	55,420
Female	41,645	8,983	7,421	58,049
Place of Residence				
Rural	73,814	9,602	7,121	90,537
Urban	15,394	3,203	4,335	22,932

Furthermore, the result shows that Kusini Unguja Region has 78.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed. Kusini District has slightly higher percentage (80.8%) of employed persons than Kati Town Council (77.6%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

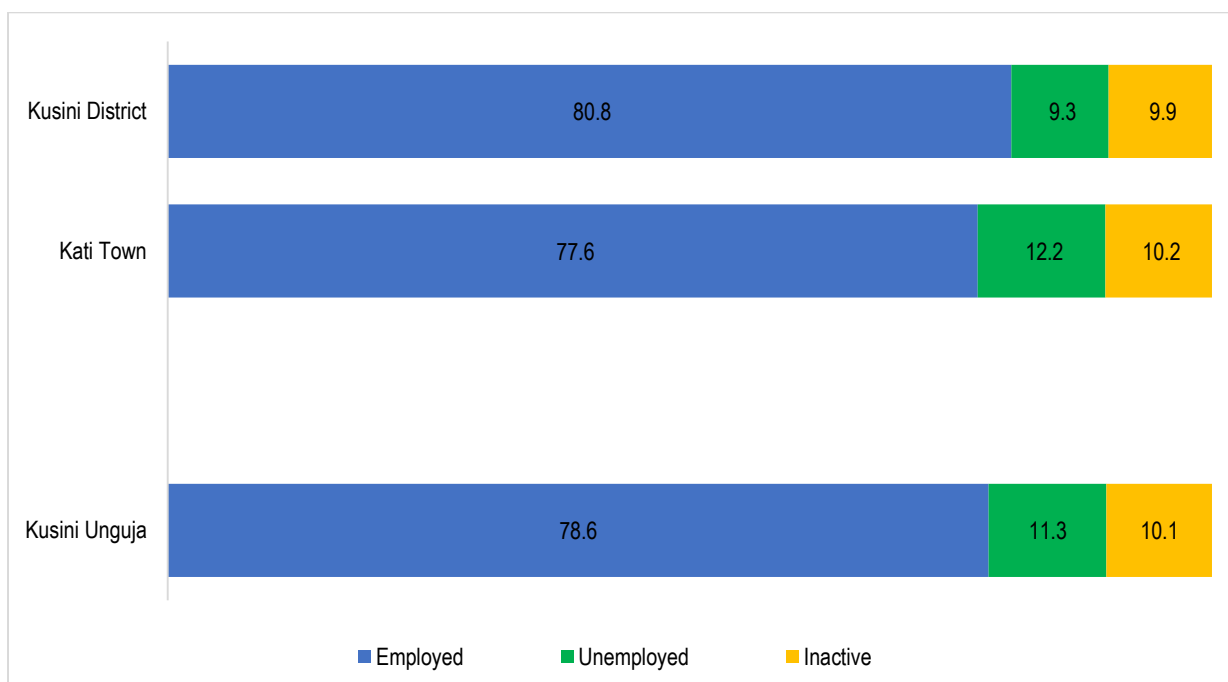


Table 9.2 show that Kati Town has 59,569 of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed, 9,381 persons are unemployed and 7,832 persons are inactive while Kusini District council has 29,639 persons who are employed, 3,424 persons are unemployed and 3,624 persons are inactive.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Kusini Unguja	Total	89,208	12,805	11,456	113,469
	Rural	73,814	9,602	7,121	90,537
	Urban	15,394	3,203	4,335	22,932
Councils					
Kati Town	Total	59,569	9,381	7,832	76,782
	Rural	48,140	6,788	4,817	59,745
	Urban	11,429	2,593	3,015	17,037
Kusini District	Total	29,639	3,424	3,624	36,687
	Rural	25,674	2,814	2,304	30,792
	Urban	3,965	610	1,320	5,895

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, youth aged 15-35 years recorded 52,444 persons while persons aged 65 years and above recorded 4,153 persons.

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

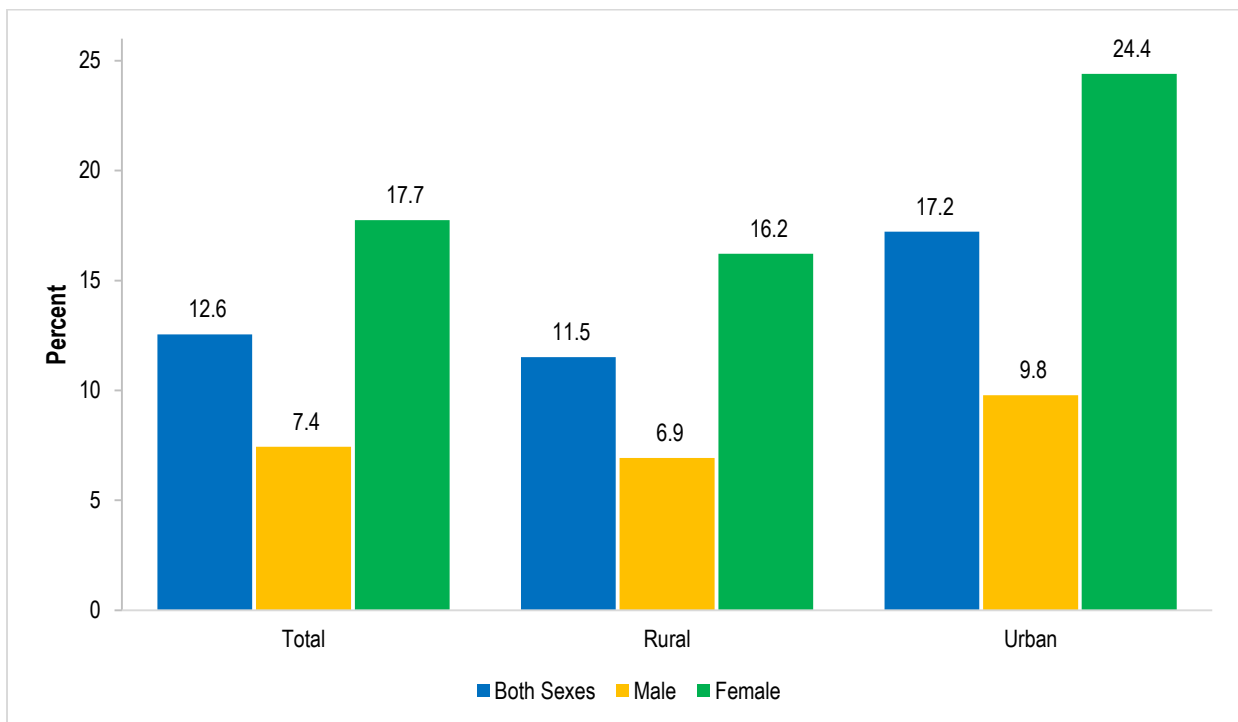
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	89,208	12,805	11,456	113,469
15-35	52,444	9,637	7,837	69,918
36-64	32,611	2,996	2,434	38,041
65 years and above	4,153	172	1,185	5,510

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Kusini Unguja Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Kusini Unguja Region is 12.6 percent. The rate is higher (17.2%) in urban than in rural areas (11.5%). Unemployment rate is higher (17.7%) among females than males (7.4%) which is also observed in both urban and rural areas.

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

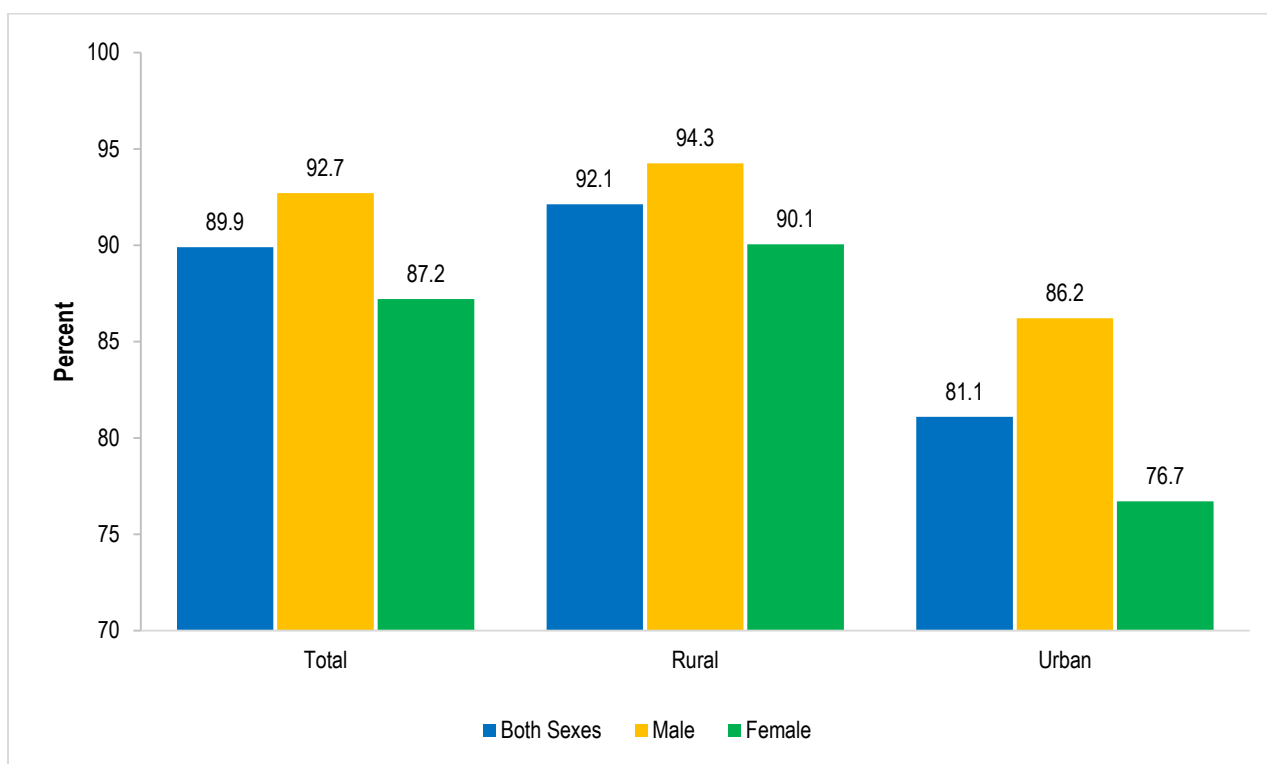


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Results shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kusini Unguja Region is 89.9 percent; it is 92.1 percent in rural areas and 81.1 percent in urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males than for females (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 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) Revision 4.

Results indicates that almost half (48.5%) of the employed population are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with higher percentage (51.9%) in rural areas than urban areas (32.4%). The engagement of persons across remaining industries is less than ten percent of the employed population.

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	89,208	47,563	41,645	73,814	39,327	34,487	15,394	8,236	7,158
Agriculture forestry and fishing	48.5	54.4	41.8	51.9	58.4	44.4	32.4	35.0	29.4
Mining and quarrying	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	5.0	5.6	4.4
Manufacturing	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.4	3.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	3.4	6.2	0.3	3.0	5.4	0.2	5.7	10.1	0.7
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.5	4.2	9.1	6.2	3.6	9.3	7.7	7.0	8.5
Transportation and storage	1.7	3.0	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.1	2.0	3.6	0.1
Accommodation and food services activities	7.4	4.2	11.0	7.0	4.1	10.3	9.3	4.8	14.6
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.2
Administrative and support services activities	6.8	5.8	8.0	6.6	5.6	7.7	7.9	6.8	9.1
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.3	0.8	3.0	3.6	2.3
Education	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.4	2.9	1.8	4.1
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.6
Other services activities	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.2	5.0	5.5	7.8	6.6	9.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	4.4	2.6	6.4	4.3	2.5	6.4	4.8	3.2	6.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Kusini Unguja Region are agricultural and fishery workers and elementary occupation (30.4% and 29.5% respectively) while clerks recorded about one percent (0.9%) that is the least (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, place of residence and Occupation; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	89,208	47,563	41,645	73,814	39,327	34,487	15,394	8,236	7,158
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.8	3.0	2.5
Professionals	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	4.9	4.0	5.9
Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	6.5	3.4	4.3	5.4	3.0	8.5	11.5	5.2
Clerks	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	9.9	7.6	12.6	9.0	6.7	11.7	14.3	11.9	17.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	30.4	35.9	24.1	33.7	39.9	26.7	14.5	17.2	11.4
Craft and related workers	19.0	16.3	22.0	19.4	16.1	23.1	17.0	17.4	16.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.8	3.2	0.3
Elementary occupations	29.5	27.0	32.3	28.3	26.2	30.8	34.8	30.7	39.6

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Results reveal that private sector accounts for the highest (37.9%) share of employed persons followed by household activities (28.4 %) and agriculture sector (21.5%). Public sector recorded 12.2 percent which is the lowest (Tab 9.6).

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	89,208	47,563	41,645	73,814	39,327	34,487	15,394	8,236	7,158
Public	12.2	14.5	9.5	11.1	13.4	8.6	17.1	19.7	14.1
Private	37.9	38.8	37.0	35.9	36.5	35.2	47.9	49.8	45.9
Agriculture	21.5	24.2	18.3	24.1	27.1	20.7	8.7	10.4	6.6
Household activities	28.4	22.5	35.2	28.9	23.0	35.6	26.3	20.1	33.4

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that there are 30,947 persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, whereby females are 16,757 and males are 14,190. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons who engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35; accounting for 62.5 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 33.7 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 3.7 percent. There is

no significance differences for persons engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities between rural and urban areas across all age groups (62.5, 62.8% respectively).

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 and above	
Total	Both Sexes	62.5	33.7	3.7	30,947
	Male	64.9	31.7	3.4	14,190
	Female	60.6	35.5	4.0	16,757
Rural	Both Sexes	62.5	33.6	3.9	24,671
	Male	65.5	31.0	3.5	11,374
	Female	59.9	35.9	4.2	13,297
Urban	Both Sexes	62.8	34.1	3.1	6,276
	Male	62.4	34.6	3.1	2,816
	Female	63.1	33.8	3.2	3,460

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 17,316 persons (11.6%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.4%) followed by Hearing (1.8%).
- More than half of Person With Disabilities (54.3%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- About six percent (6.3%) of PWDs reported accident as cause of disability.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

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 normal life in the community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All the 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 storiiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on type of disability was obtained from relevant authority⁴

⁴ -Shirika la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania – (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

Note that, 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

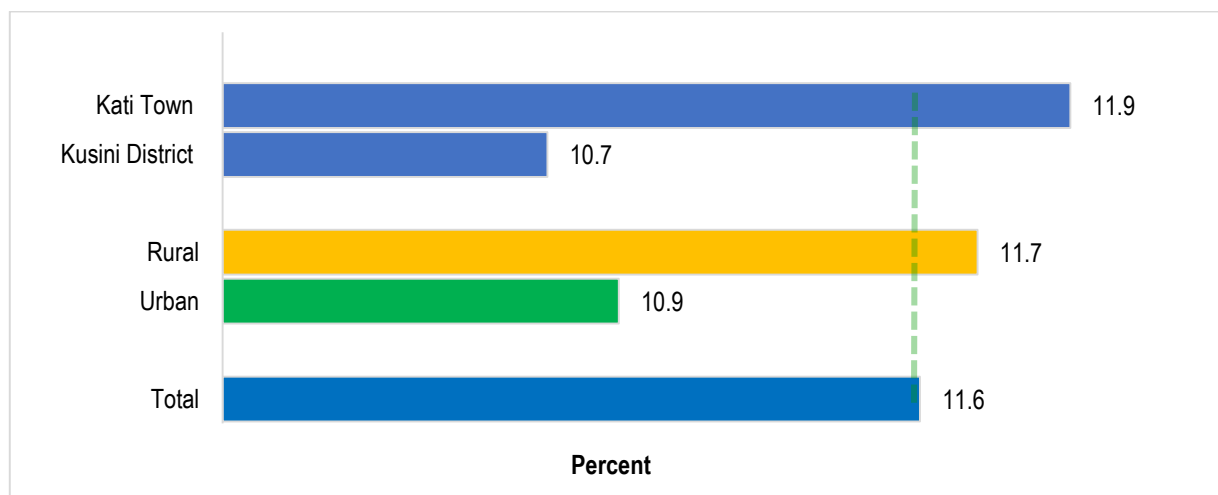
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Council

The 2022 PHC results show that 17,316 persons (11.6%) of the total population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability. In Kusini Unguja Region there is a slight difference of disability prevalence rates for rural 14,050 (11.7%) and urban areas 3,266 (10.9%). The most common form of disability among the six major domains are seeing 3,657 (2.4%) and hearing 2,762 (1.8%) while self-care is the least common 313 (0.2%) of the total population reporting this difficulty. In addition, over four percent of the population (4.6%) have reported other types of disabilities. The proportion of people with seeing, hearing and walking disabilities is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1). Moreover, the prevalence of disability across councils, is slightly higher among persons living in Kati Town (11.9%) than 10.7 percent recorded in Kusini District (Figure 10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	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
Rural	11.7	14,050	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	4.8	4.5	5.1
Urban	10.9	3,266	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.0	3.6	4.3
Council																							
Kati Town	11.9	12,255	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.8	4.5	5.1
Kusini District	10.7	5,061	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.2	3.9	4.5

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for female than males across both councils. The similar pattern is also observed among rural and urban areas in the Region (Table 10.2).

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

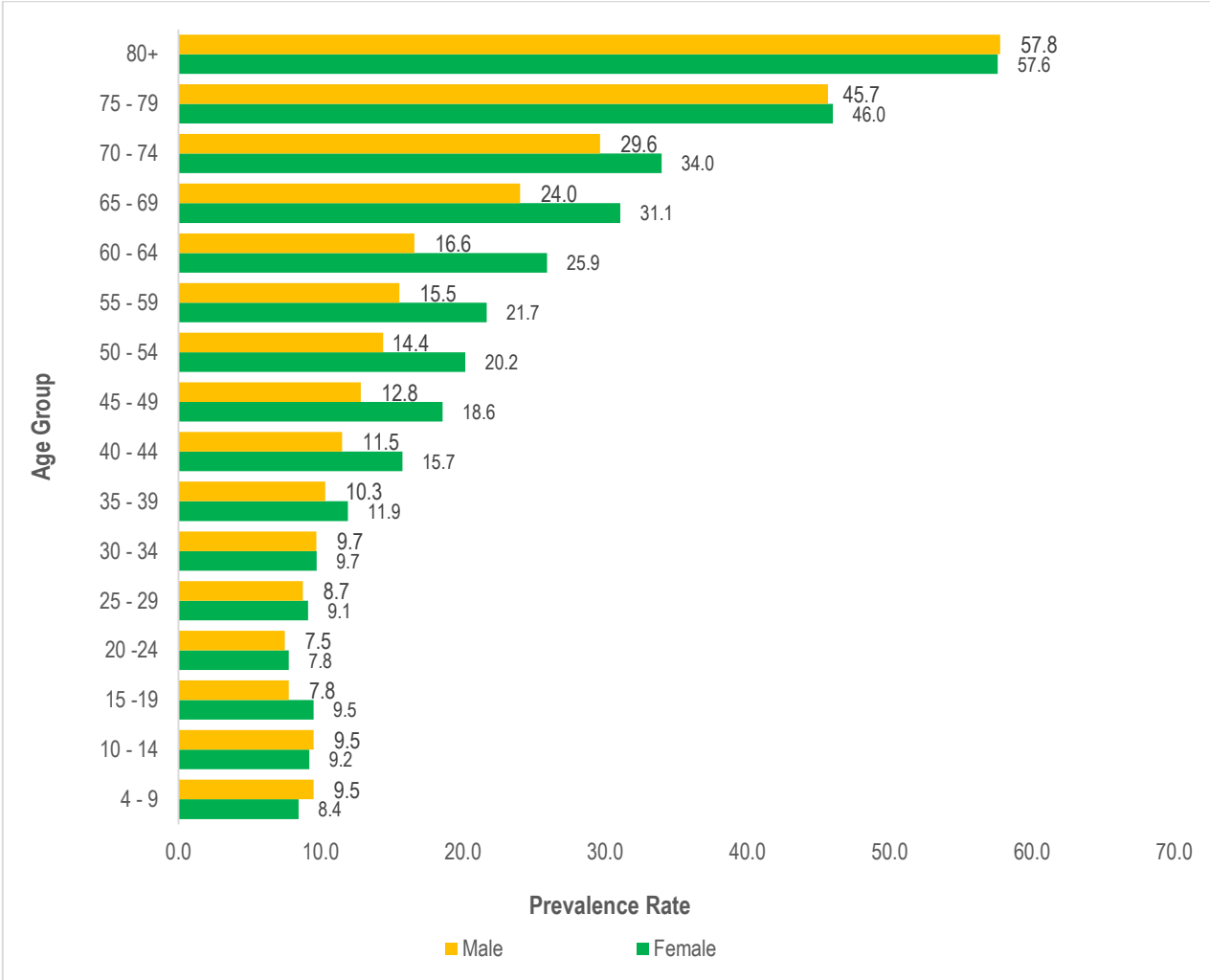
Place of Residence	Prevalence of Disability by Sex					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	17,316	7,879	9,437	11.6	10.7	12.4
Rural	14,050	6,491	7,559	11.7	10.9	12.6
Urban	3,266	1,388	1,878	10.9	9.9	11.8
Council						
Kati Town	12,255	5,609	6,646	11.9	11.1	12.8
Kusini District	5,061	2,270	2,791	10.7	9.8	11.7

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The 2022 PHC results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence is almost similar between males and females from age group 5 -9 years to 35 -39 years. The prevalence is higher for female than males from age group 40-44 years to 70 -74 years while it is almost similar from age group 75 – 79 years and 80 years and above.

The prevalence increased gradually from 8.4 percent and 9.5 percent for females and males respectively at age group 4-9 to 15.5 percent for males and 21.7 percent for female at age group 55-59 and then rises sharply to 57.6 percent for females and 57.8 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

The 2022 PHC results show that, Kusini Unguja Region has a total of 258 persons with albinism which is 0.14 percent of the total population in the Region. Out of the total person with albinism, 155 persons are males and 103 are females. Large number of people with

albinism (202 persons) are living in rural areas. Kati Town has 201 persons with albinism while Kusini District has 57 persons with albinism (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Household			Person with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	186,162	92,275	93,887	258	0.14	155	0.17	103	0.11
Rural	148,701	74,388	74,313	202	0.14	123	0.17	79	0.11
Urban	37,461	17,887	19,574	56	0.15	32	0.18	24	0.12
Council									
Kati Town	128,942	63,972	64,970	201	0.16	120	0.19	81	0.12
Kusini District	57,220	28,303	28,917	57	0.10	35	0.12	22	0.08

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Household		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	258	0.14	155	0.17	103	0.11	186,162	92,275	93,887
0 – 4	23	0.09	11	0.08	12	0.09	26,805	13,491	13,314
5 – 9	23	0.09	10	0.08	13	0.11	24,339	12,306	12,033
10 – 14	19	0.09	11	0.10	8	0.08	21,549	11,058	10,491
15 – 19	16	0.09	7	0.08	9	0.11	17,034	8,560	8,474
20 – 24	27	0.15	18	0.20	9	0.10	18,304	9,022	9,282
25 – 29	24	0.14	17	0.21	7	0.08	16,965	8,246	8,719
30 – 34	26	0.17	18	0.25	8	0.10	14,881	7,245	7,636
35 – 39	24	0.22	18	0.33	6	0.10	11,153	5,409	5,744
40 – 44	25	0.28	13	0.31	12	0.27	8,774	4,252	4,522
45 – 49	16	0.23	8	0.23	8	0.22	7,100	3,424	3,676
50 – 54	6	0.10	4	0.14	2	0.06	5,979	2,885	3,094
55 – 59	8	0.18	5	0.23	3	0.13	4,515	2,190	2,325
60 – 64	8	0.25	6	0.37	2	0.12	3,254	1,622	1,632
65 – 69	3	0.16	3	0.32	-	0.00	1,867	924	943
70 – 74	2	0.12	2	0.25	-	0.00	1,658	813	845
75 – 79	5	0.54	4	0.96	1	0.19	929	416	513
80+	3	0.28	-	0.00	3	0.47	1,056	412	644

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 6,536 persons which is 4.37 percent of persons aged seven years and above has Other Types of disabilities. Out of those, 3,365 are males and 3,171 are females. The most common other type of disability is the Psoriasis with 1,868 persons followed by Mental Health 707 persons (Table 10.5).

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

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percentage								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	6,536	3,365	3,171	4.37	4.56	4.18	124.17	124.45	123.88	125.12	126.98	123.48
Cleft Palate	573	293	280	0.38	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.37	0.28
Hydrocephalus	34	21	13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Spinal bifida	34	20	14	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Spinal cord injuries	266	120	146	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.25
Epilepsy or seizures	532	270	262	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.30	0.31	0.28
Psoriasis	1,868	889	979	1.25	1.20	1.29	1.31	1.28	1.33	1.01	0.87	1.14
Storiasis	639	307	332	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.32	0.31	0.33
Autism	116	73	43	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.04
Mental Health	707	394	313	0.47	0.53	0.41	0.52	0.59	0.44	0.29	0.29	0.30
Mental Disorder	507	284	223	0.34	0.38	0.29	0.36	0.41	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.23
Dwarfism	62	31	31	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06
Leprosy	36	21	15	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01
Hunch Back	46	21	25	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01
Other	1,116	621	495	0.75	0.84	0.65	0.75	0.86	0.64	0.73	0.76	0.71

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

Results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities. More than half (54.3%) of PWDs reported disease as the cause of their disability while 24.1 percent reported congenital are cases of disability. Other notable cause of disabilities is accidents (6.3%). More than half of PWDs (54.7%) who are living in rural areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 52.5 percent in urban areas. PWDs who reported other as the major causes is higher in urban areas (16.0%) than rural areas (13.1%). Almost ten percent (9.9%) of males with disabilities reported accidents as the cause compared with 3.5 percent for females (Tables 10.6).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Population	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	2,991	100.0	24.1	54.3	6.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	13.7
Rural	2,416	80.8	24.1	54.7	6.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	13.1
Urban	575	19.2	24.2	52.5	5.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	16.0
Sex									
Male	1,288	43.1	29.0	48.6	9.9	1.3	0.2	NA	10.9
Female	1,703	56.9	20.4	58.6	3.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	15.7

Results further reveal that for almost all six major domains of disabilities, disease was mentioned as the major cause of disability with exception of communication disability where inborn reported as major cause. Similar situation is also observed among males and females. Percentage of disease as the major cause of disability is higher among females than males for almost all types of disabilities. There are some variations for reported causes of disabilities between males and females across all types of disabilities (Table 10.7).

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

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	1,122	14.0	59.4	6.6	1.5	0.1	1.0	17.4	463	16.0	53.8	10.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	16.8	659	12.6	63.4	4.1	0.5	0.0	1.7	17.8
Hearing	698	34.2	52.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	8.9	256	43.0	45.3	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	442	29.2	57.2	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	10.0
Walking	1,096	15.3	51.0	9.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	23.5	472	20.6	47.7	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.5	624	11.4	53.5	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	28.8
Remembering	358	29.1	44.7	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	23.2	155	34.2	47.1	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	15.5	203	25.1	42.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	29.1
Self-care	434	28.1	52.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.1	206	33.0	51.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	228	23.7	53.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	21.1
Communication	364	62.9	33.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	210	65.2	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	154	59.7	33.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8

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, generally the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low (3.3%). With exception of persons with self-care disability (17.6%) and person with albinism (14.0%), the uses of assistive devices for other type of disability are below 10 percent. The uses of assistive devices among PWDs are almost similar between males and between urban and rural areas (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	14.0	15.5	11.7	13.4	14.6	11.4	16.1	18.8	12.5
Seeing	6.5	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.0	6.8	7.0	5.8	8.0
Hearing	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Walking	9.8	12.9	7.1	9.4	12.6	6.7	11.0	14.2	8.6
Self-care	17.6	16.9	18.2	16.1	14.8	17.5	25.0	31.6	21.2
Communication	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.4

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Three quarters (75.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region do not own land.
- Almost 26 percent (26.3%) of males in Kusini Unguja Region own land alone compared with 8.8 Percent of females.
- The proportion of males owning land is higher (32.7%) than that of females (13.6%).
- About 55 percent (55.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Kusini Region own land without legal-land ownership documents.
- Three out of ten (31.6%) persons with land legal-land ownership documents, own land alone.
- One out ten (10.6%) persons aged 15 years and above are jointly own land.

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which include information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal-land ownership 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 United Republic of Tanzania is categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land. Respondents were asked about possession of any legal documents pertaining to land ownership. Legal documents for land ownership in this chapter comprise Certificate of Right of Occupancy (title deed), residential licence, letter of offer/acknowledgment of payment, customary ownership, contract, land registration card (Tanzania 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 nearly a quarter (22.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above among those own land in Kusini Region. The proportion of males owning land is more than double (32.7%) than that of females (13.6%). Similar pattern of ownership of land among males and females is also observed in urban and rural areas (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	113,469	26,027	22.9
	Male	55,420	18,126	32.7
	Female	58,049	7,901	13.6
Rural	Both Sexes	90,537	21,186	23.4
	Male	44,832	14,857	33.1
	Female	45,705	6,329	13.8
Urban	Both Sexes	22,932	4,841	21.1
	Male	10,588	3,269	30.9
	Female	12,344	1,572	12.7

Table 11.2 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above. The results shows that three quarters (75.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region do not own land, 17.3 percent own land alone and 4.9 percent own land jointly. The percentage of males owning land alone is significantly higher (26.3%) than that of females (8.8%). However, there is no significant difference between males (0.9%) and females (0.5%) owning land both alone and jointly.

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	113,469	17.3	4.9	0.7	75.9	1.2
	Male	55,420	26.3	5.6	0.9	66.2	1.1
	Female	58,049	8.8	4.3	0.5	85.2	1.2
Rural	Both Sexes	90,537	17.6	5.1	0.7	75.4	1.2
	Male	44,832	26.6	5.6	1.0	65.7	1.1
	Female	45,705	8.8	4.6	0.5	84.9	1.2
Urban	Both Sexes	22,932	16.4	4.3	0.4	77.8	1.1
	Male	10,588	25.0	5.4	0.5	68.1	1.0
	Female	12,344	9.0	3.4	0.3	86.1	1.2

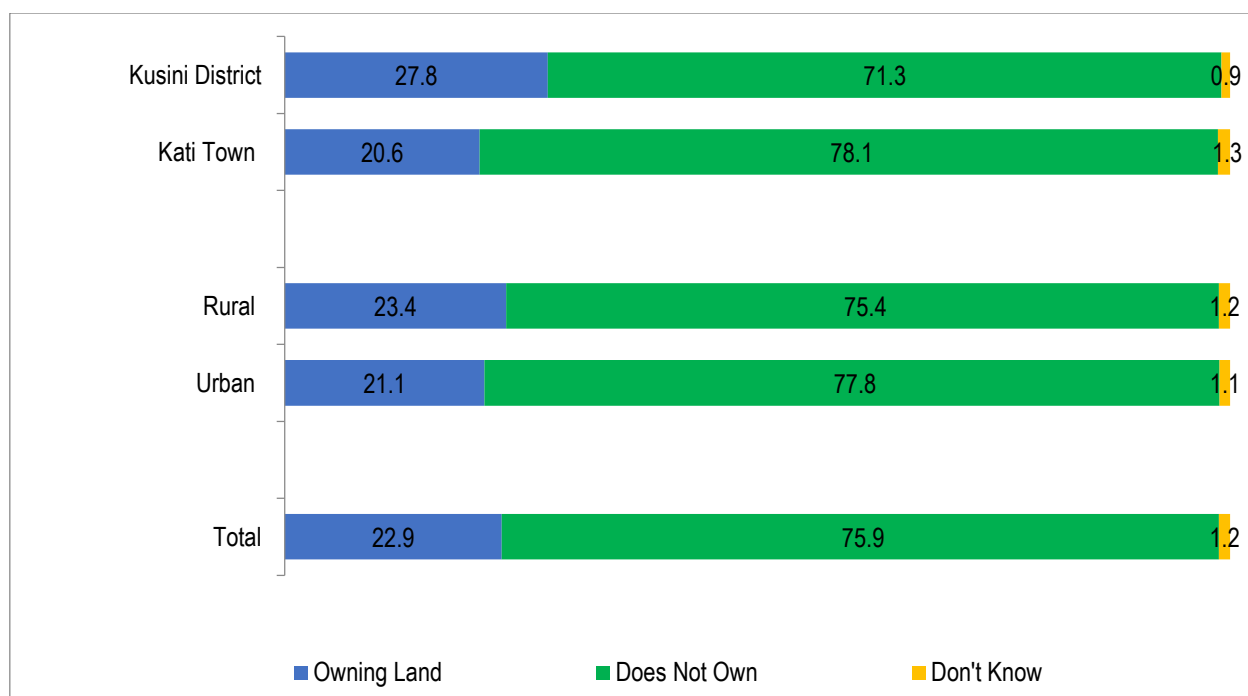
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is owned mostly among persons aged 20-64 years (88.9%) followed by those aged 65 and above years (8.6%). Similar ownership patterns by age is observed in rural and urban areas. Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	26,027	2.5	88.9	8.6	21,186	2.6	88.4	9.0	4,841	2.2	91.0	6.8
Male	18,126	2.7	89.2	8.0	14,857	2.9	88.8	8.3	3,342	2.0	89.3	6.5
Female	7,901	2.1	88.1	9.8	6,329	2.0	87.5	10.5	1,629	2.3	87.2	7.0
Owning land												
Total	11,239	2.3	89.0	8.7	8,351	2.4	88.1	9.5	2,964	1.8	89.4	6.3
Male	7,709	2.3	89.1	8.6	5,773	2.5	88.2	9.4	1,972	1.7	90.4	6.1
Female	3,530	2.2	88.8	9.0	2,578	2.3	88.0	9.7	992	1.9	87.4	6.7
Does not own												
Total	14,348	2.7	88.7	8.6	12,476	2.7	88.5	8.8	1,920	2.6	87.7	7.2
Male	10,039	3.0	89.2	7.7	8,774	3.1	89.1	7.8	1,298	2.5	87.8	7.1
Female	4,309	1.8	87.6	10.6	3,702	1.7	87.2	11.1	622	2.6	87.5	7.6
Don't Know												
Total	440	4.5	90.7	4.8	359	4.5	91.4	4.2	87	4.6	81.6	6.9
Male	378	4.0	91.5	4.5	310	4.2	91.9	3.9	72	2.8	84.7	6.9
Female	62	8.1	85.5	6.5	49	6.1	87.8	6.1	15	13.3	66.7	6.7

Results further portray that Kusini District Council has higher proportion (27.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land than Kati Town Council (20.6%). The results also shows that, persons living in rural areas have slightly higher proportion (23.4%) of owing land than those in urban areas (21.1%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

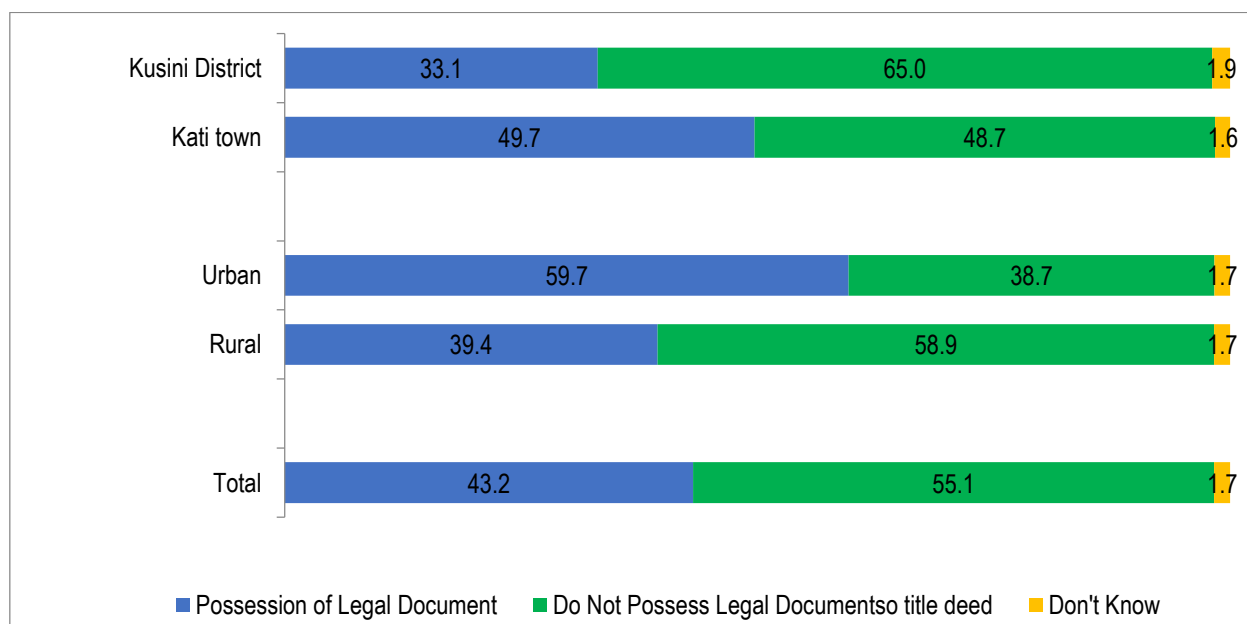
Table 11.3 indicates that 55.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, majority of them own land alone (31.6%) followed by those owning land jointly (10.6%). Results also reveal that percentage of persons with legal land documents and owning land jointly is higher among females (15.1%) than males (8.6%).

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Legal Documents Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	26,027	18,126	7,901	21,186	14,857	6,329	4,841	3,269	1,572
Alone	31.6	33.0	28.4	28.1	29.7	24.4	46.7	47.9	44.3
Jointly	10.6	8.6	15.1	10.2	8.2	15.0	12.0	10.3	15.5
Both alone and jointly	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
No legal document	55.1	55.4	54.5	58.9	59.1	58.5	38.7	38.7	38.6
Don't Know	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.1	0.8

The results show that Kati Town Council has higher proportion (49.7) of land owners with legal documents than in Kusini District Council (33.1). The results also reveal that person living in urban areas have higher proportion (59.7) of land owners who have legal documents than those living in rural areas (39.4) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Almost seven out of ten (68.9%) households own houses where they live.
- About 85 percent (85.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About ninety-two percent (92.2%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- Approximately sixty-nine percent of households in urban (68.9%) and rural areas (68.8%) use firewood for cooking.
- More than half (54.0%) of household use electricity for lighting from national grid (ZECO).
- About nine percent (9.4%) 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; as well as ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control were asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house was built. Approximately seven out of ten (68.9%) households own houses where they live followed by living without paying any rent (15.3%) and households rented privately (8.4%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (70.6%) in rural than urban areas (62.3%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is higher (69.9%) than female (66.6%).

The results also reveal that, Kati Town Council has higher percentage (70.3%) of households living in their own houses than Kusini District (66.4%) (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, Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

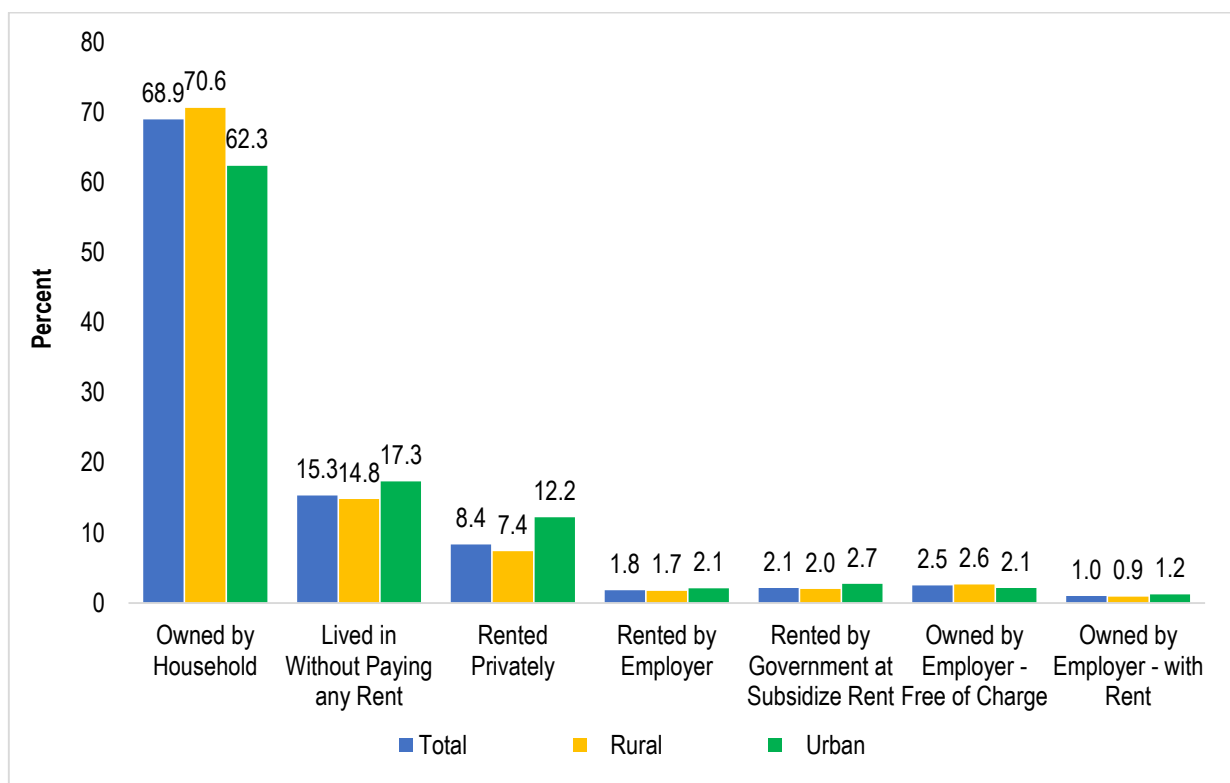


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	46,003	68.9	15.3	8.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.0
Rural	36,860	70.6	14.8	7.4	1.7	2.0	2.6	0.9
Urban	9,143	62.3	17.3	12.2	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.2
Male Headed Households	32,562	69.9	15.4	7.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	0.9
Female Headed Households	13,441	66.6	15.1	11.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.1
Council								
Kati Town	30,297	70.3	15.3	6.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.0
Kusini District	15,706	66.4	15.2	11.4	1.5	2.1	2.5	0.8

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

Seven out of ten households (71.4%) had no legal documents for land where their houses are built while (16.7%) have title deed. Households with title deed documents are common in urban areas (28.6%) compared with rural areas (14.1%). The percentage of households with title deeds as legal right to the land of main dwelling significant difference is higher (17.6%) among female headed households than for male headed households (16.3%).

At the council level, percentage of households with title deeds is higher in Kati Town (18.7%) than Kusini District Council (12.5%). More than half of the households in Kusini District and Kati Town have no legal document of their land (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Document Possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/ Household Headship/ Council	Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledge ment of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/She hia	No Legal Right
Total	31,717	16.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.8	6.7	71.4
Rural	26,018	14.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	6.0	75.9
Urban	5,699	28.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.9	1.0	9.9	51.1
Male Headed	22,763	16.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	6.7	71.8
Female Headed	8,954	17.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.5	1.0	6.7	70.4
Council									
Kati Town	21,284	18.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.4	0.6	7.9	66.8
Kusini District	10,433	12.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.2	80.9

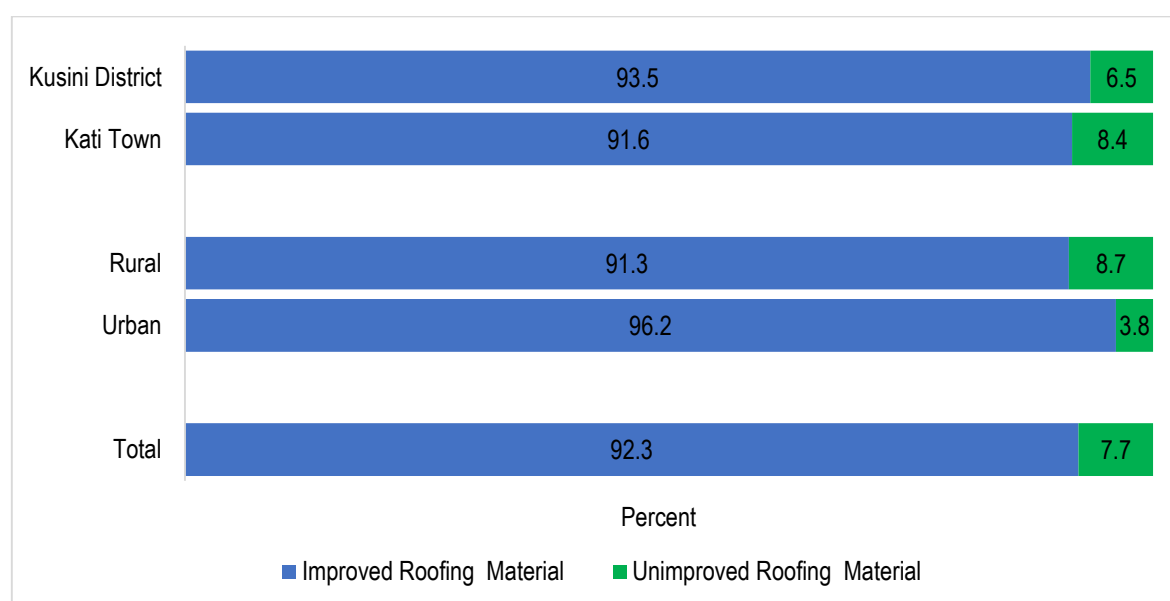
12.3 Household Characteristics

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 92.3 percent. Households that are living in houses roofed with improved roofing materials is more prevalent in urban areas (96.2%) than in rural areas (91.3%). Further, more than 90 percent of households in both councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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



Nine out of ten households (89.6%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets with higher percentage (92.9%) for households that are in urban areas than 88.8 percent of households in rural areas. Percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets is almost similar between Kati Town Council and Kusini District (89.7% and 89.5% respectively). Kusini District Councils has higher percentage (2.9%) of households living in houses roofed with tiles than Kusini District (0.6%). There is no significant difference for households living in houses roofed different roofing materials between urban and rural areas except for those with grass/leaves with 8.2 percent in rural areas and 3.5 percent in urban areas (Table 12.3).

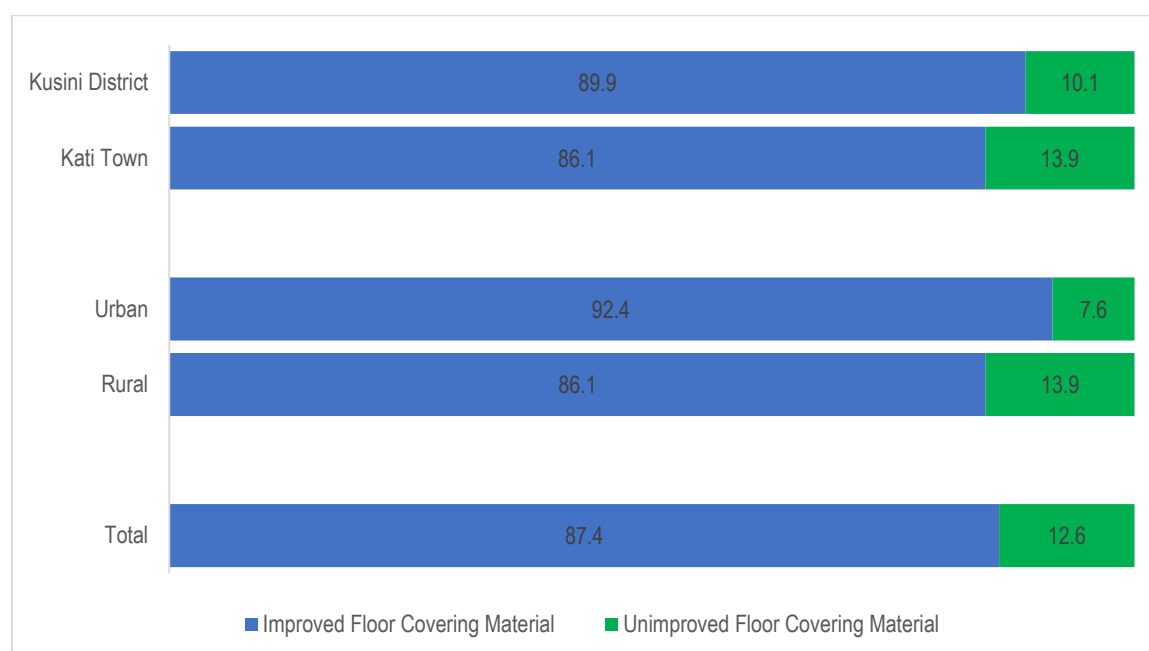
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	46,003	89.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rural	36,860	88.8	1.4	0.3	0.8	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	9,143	92.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Council									
Kati Town	30,297	89.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kusini District	15,706	89.5	2.9	0.8	0.3	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

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 87.4 percent while 12.6 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Kusini District Council has higher percentage (89.9%) of households with improved floor covering materials than 86.1 percent for Kati Town Council (Figure 12.3).

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



Cement is the most common floor covering material used by households (80.0%), with higher percentage (80.7%) in rural areas than urban areas (77.2%). Urban areas (14.2%) have higher percentage of households that are living in houses covered by ceramic tiles as floor covering material than rural areas (4.8%). Results also show that, more than 70 percent of households in both councils are living in houses covered with cement floor. Kusini District Council has higher percentage (82.6%) than 78.6 percent recorded in Kati Town Council (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁵
Total	46,003	80.0	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	12.1	0.0	0.2
Rural	36,860	80.7	4.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.2
Urban	9,143	77.2	14.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Council											
Kati Town	30,297	78.6	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	13.5	0.0	0.1
Kusini District	15,706	82.6	6.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.2

⁵ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Results show that almost two thirds (63.5%) of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks followed by stones (25.8%). Three quarters of households (75.9%) in urban areas have wall of their main dwelling `built with cement bricks or rock bricks while the percentage in rural areas is 60.5 (Table 12.5). Kati Town Council has higher percentage (71.5%) of households that are living in dwelling built up with cement bricks as a walling material than Kusini District (48.2%). Kati Town has higher percentage (8.4%) of households of their main dwelling built with poles and mud walls materials. About four out of ten (43.6%) household in Kusini District use stones as main wall materials in their main dwelling.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/Aluminium	Tent/Containers
Total	46,003	25.8	63.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	6.5	1.4	0.0	0.2
Rural	36,860	27.3	60.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	7.5	1.6	0.0	0.3
Urban	9,143	19.7	75.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kati Town	30,297	16.6	71.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	8.4	0.9	0.0	0.2
Kusini District	15,706	43.6	48.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.3

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 room meant to serve as store were included if they were used for sleeping.

About one out of four (26.0%) households have one room for sleeping, 32.1 percent have two rooms and 27.0 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 14.8 percent of households have four or more rooms for sleeping. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4 reveal that the proportion of households with two or three rooms for sleeping is higher in rural areas (33.1% and 27.1% respectively). The percentage of households with average number of rooms for sleeping is almost similar between female and male headed households. The percentage of households with one room for sleeping is slightly higher in Kusini District Council (28.5%) than Kati Town Council (24.7%), in contrast the percentage is slightly higher in Kati Town Council (11.4) than Kusini District Council (9.4%) for the households with four rooms. The percentage of households with number of rooms is almost similar between rural and urban in most of number of rooms except with room one and four (Table 12.6).

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

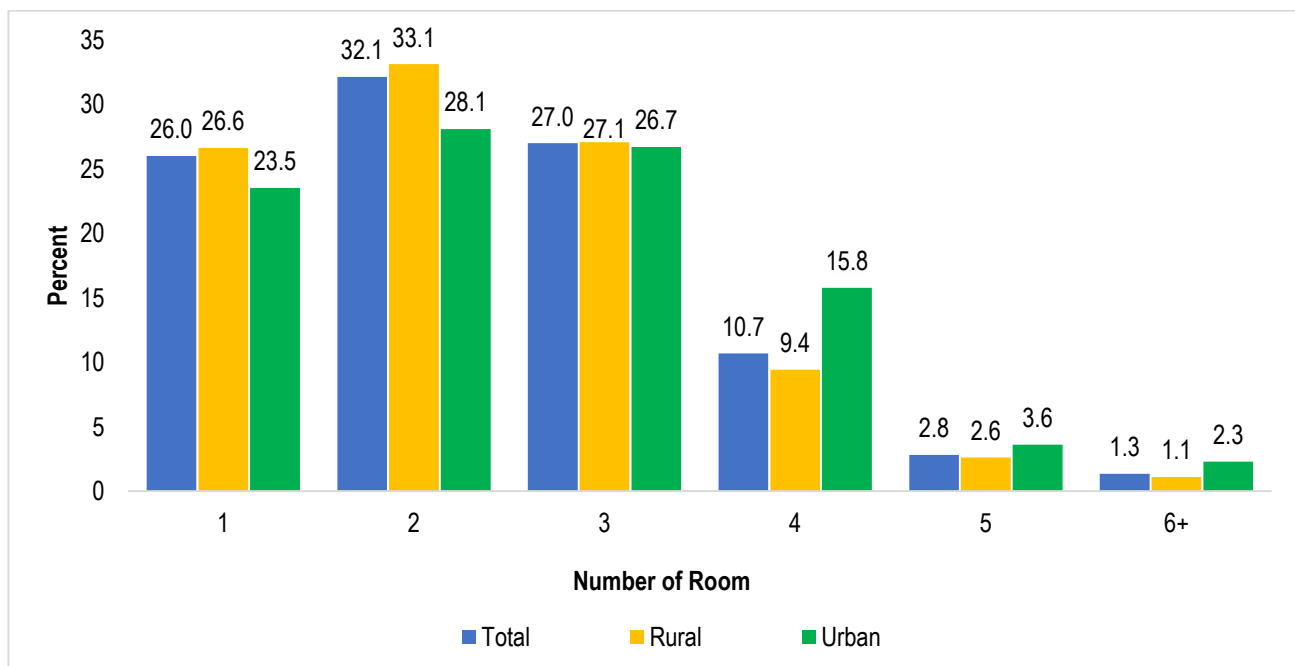


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship/	Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	46,003	4.0	26.0	32.1	27.0	10.7	2.8	1.3	2.4
Rural	36,860	4.0	26.6	33.1	27.1	9.4	2.6	1.1	2.3
Urban	9,143	4.1	23.5	28.1	26.7	15.8	3.6	2.3	2.6
Male Headed Households	32,562	4.1	26.3	31.7	27.0	10.8	2.8	1.4	2.4
Female Headed Households	13,441	4.0	25.4	33.2	26.9	10.3	2.8	1.3	2.4
Council									
Kati Town	30,297	4.3	24.7	32.7	27.0	11.4	2.8	1.4	2.4
Kusini District	15,706	3.6	28.5	31.0	26.9	9.4	2.9	1.3	2.3

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.

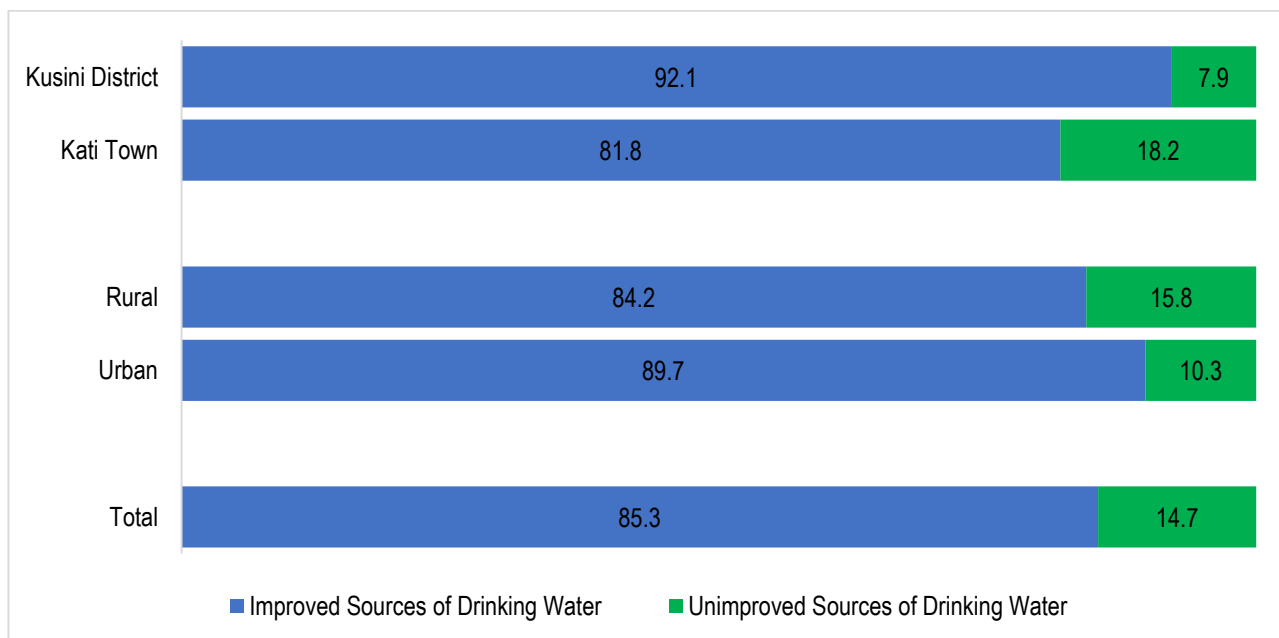
12.4.1 Sources of Drinking Water

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 85.3 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Kusini District has higher percentage (92.1%) of households using improved sources of drinking water than Kati Town (81.8%) (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbors' tap or standpipe. Overall, more than half of households (67.3%) in Kusini Unguja Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

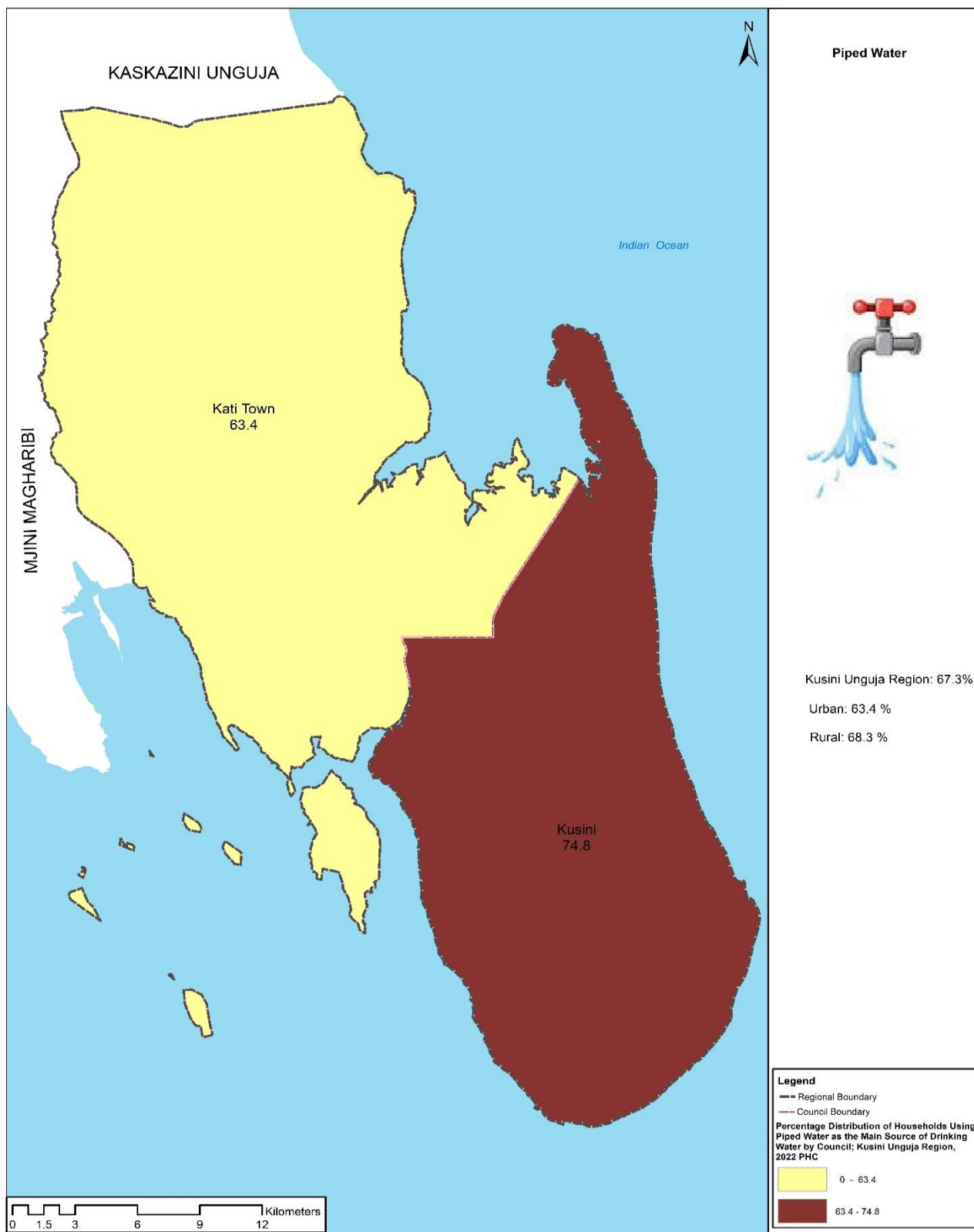


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Headship/Council	Main source														
	Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	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
Rural	36,860	25.1	10.9	20.5	11.7	6.1	8.3	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0
Urban	9,143	29.1	11.7	9.8	12.8	11.2	13.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male Headed Households	32,562	25.2	11.0	17.6	11.4	7.4	10.0	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
Female Headed Household	13,441	27.6	11.4	20.1	13.2	6.3	8.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
Council															
Kati Town	30,297	23.0	10.6	18.2	11.6	7.7	10.0	18.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Kusini District	15,706	31.5	12.0	18.7	12.6	5.8	8.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.0

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

The 2022 PHC collected information on toilet facilities used by households. Toilet facilities are categorised into two groups of improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes water and waste to a piped sewer system, a septic tank, a covered pit or an 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.

Figure 12.6 show that 92.2 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region use improved toilet facilities. Table 12.8 reveal that the most common toilet facilities used by households are flush/pour flush to covered pit (29.7% in Kusini Unguja Region, 36.9% in urban areas and 27.9% in rural areas). Further, the second commonly used toilet facility is Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid (27.3%). There is no significant difference between male and female headed household in most of toilet facility types except for Pour Flush to Covered Pit and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid.

Kusini District has the higher percentage (93.4%) of improved toilet facilities than Kati Town (91.5%). Both Kati Town and Kusini District have almost similar percentages of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) (5.4% and 5.7% respectively).

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

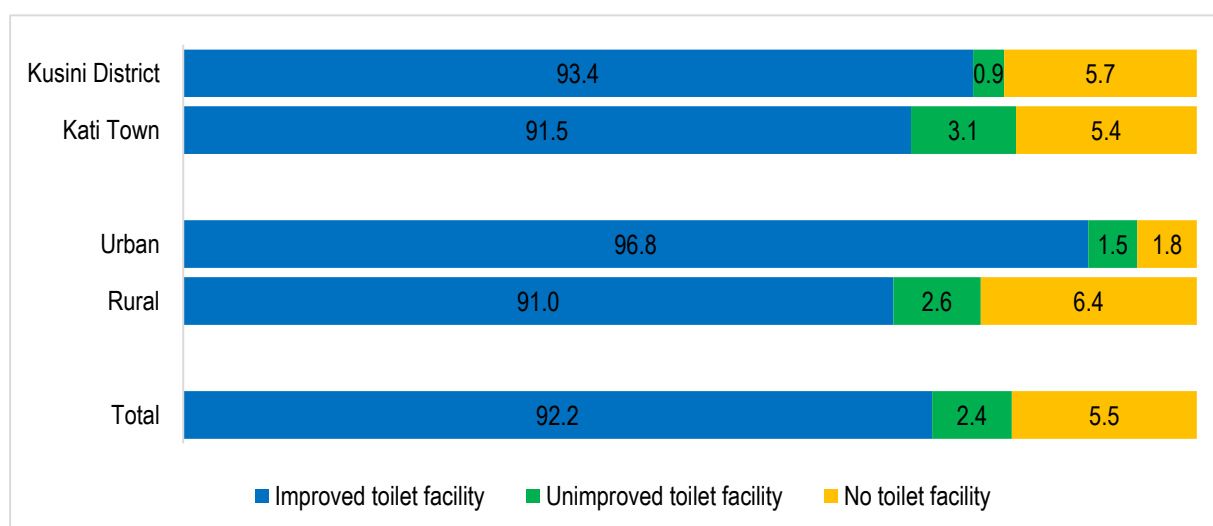


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Headship/Council	Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	46,003	7.2	1.3	29.7	3.6	7.3	27.3	11.7	4.1	2.3	0.0	5.5
Rural	36,860	6.4	1.1	27.9	3.6	6.2	28.6	12.8	4.4	2.5	0.0	6.4
Urban	9,143	10.4	2.3	36.9	3.6	11.8	22.1	7.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	1.8
Male Headed Households	32,562	7.3	1.3	30.5	3.5	7.2	26.4	11.6	4.1	2.4	0.0	5.7
Female Headed Households	13,441	6.9	1.4	27.7	3.7	7.5	29.7	11.9	4.1	2.2	0.0	4.9
Council												
Kati District	30,297	8.2	1.1	32.3	3.7	7.8	22.0	12.2	4.3	3.1	0.0	5.4
Kusini District	15,706	5.2	1.9	24.7	3.2	6.4	37.7	10.6	3.6	0.9	0.1	5.7

12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected enable 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 seven out of ten (68.8%) households use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (15.2%). Almost seven out of ten (68.9% and 68.8%) households in both urban and rural areas use firewood for cooking. More than seventy percent (74.0%) of male headed household and 48.1 percent of female headed household use firewood for cooking. About seven out of ten households (71.4%) in Kati Town and six out of ten (63.9%) households in Kusini District use firewood (Table 12.9).

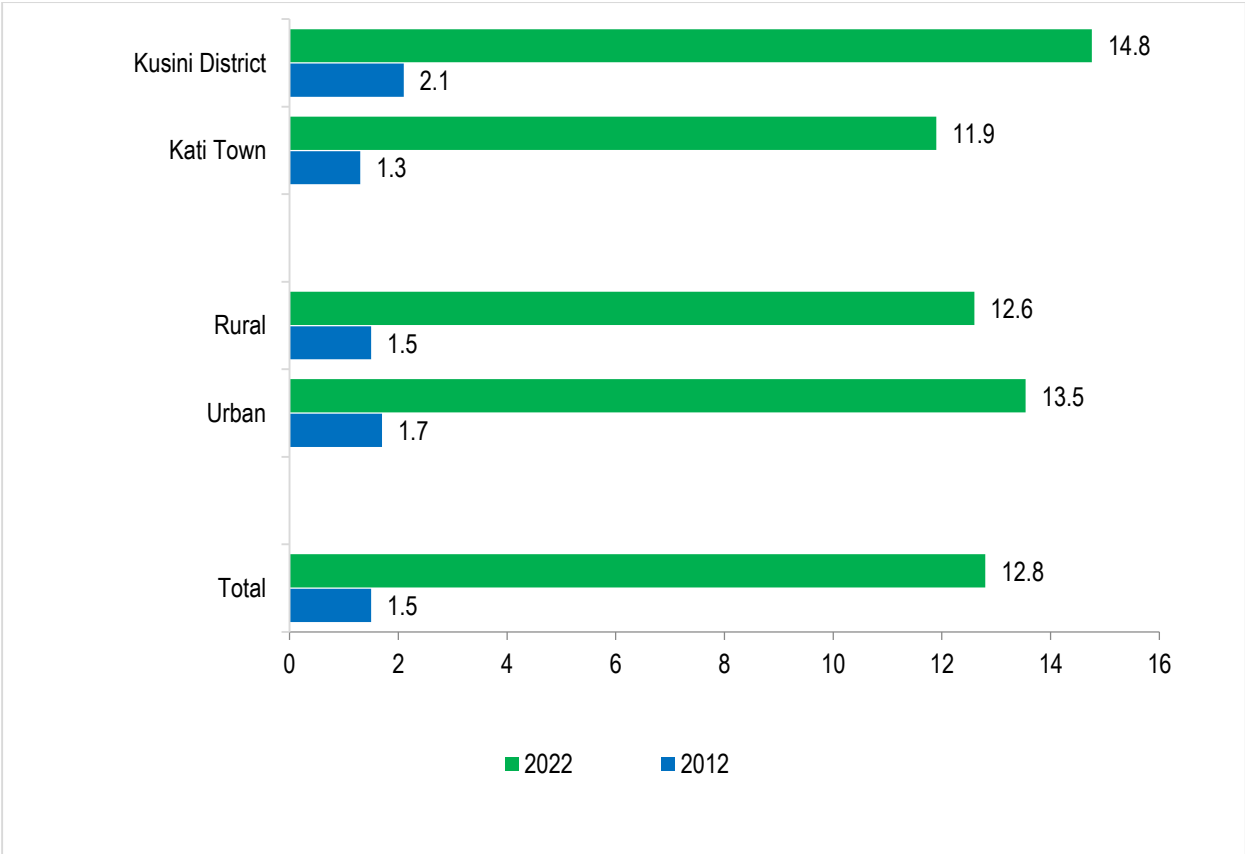
Results show that the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is 15.2 percent in Kusini Unguja Region; the percentage of households using charcoal is almost the same between rural areas (15.1%) and urban areas (15.4%). Across councils, proportion of households using charcoal for cooking is slightly higher in Kusini District (16.9%) than 14.3 percent in Kati Town (Table 12.9).

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

Residence/Headship/Council	Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	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
Rural	36,860	4.1	0.7	0.0	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	15.1	68.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
Urban	9,143	4.0	0.7	0.0	8.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.4	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Male Headed Households	32,562	3.3	0.8	0.0	5.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	12.8	74.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Female Headed Households	13,441	7.2	0.5	0.0	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	24.8	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Council															
Kati Town	30,297	4.2	0.7	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	14.3	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Kusini District	15,706	3.7	0.8	0.0	9.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	16.9	63.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator as well private sources and wind generated electricity. Results indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.5 percent in 2012 to 12.8 percent in 2022. Further that, Households has been shifting to clean energy in all councils, whereby high increase is observed in Kusini District (from 2.1% in 2012 to 14.8 percent in 2022) than Kati Town (from 1.3% to 11.9 percent) (Figure 12.7).

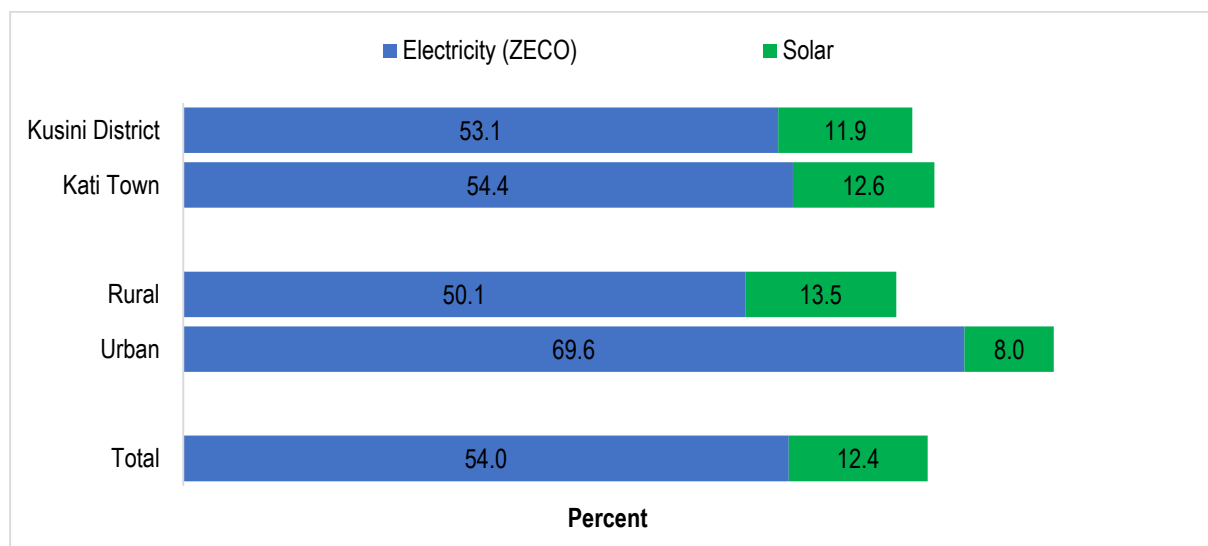
Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

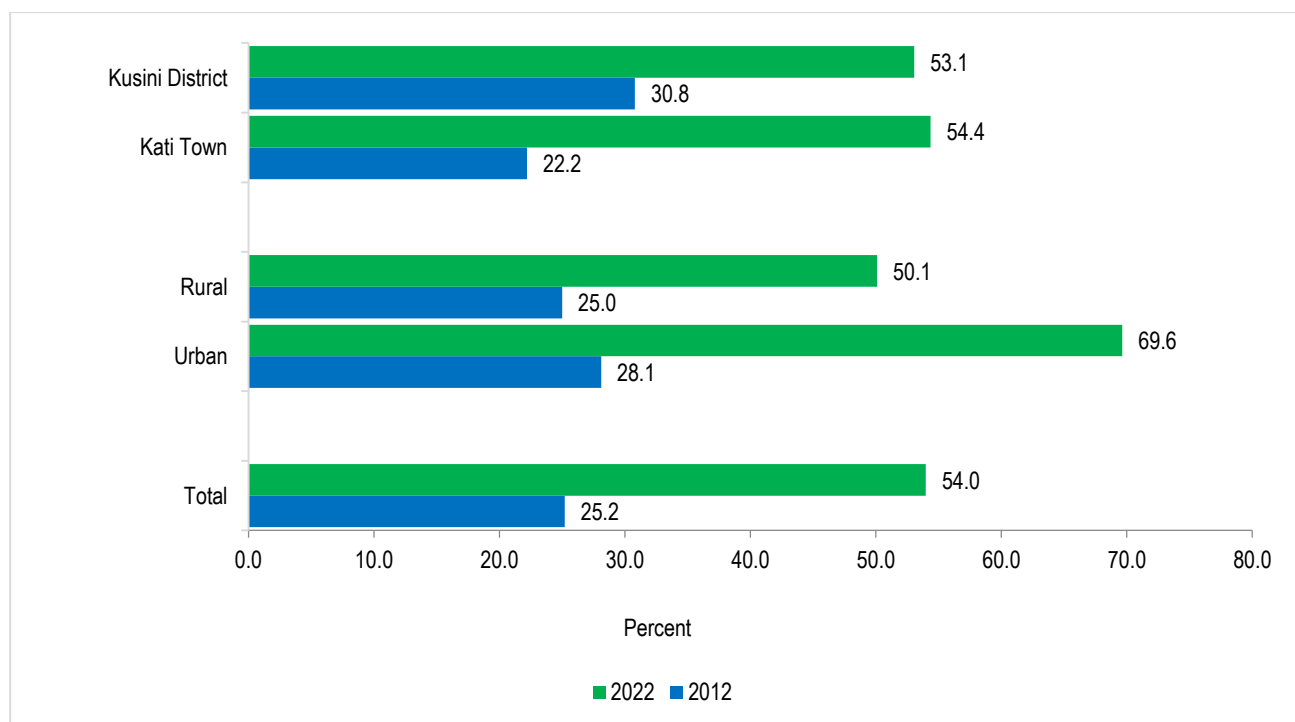
The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid distributed by ZECO. More than half (54.0%) of households use electricity as the main source of lighting. The percentage of household that using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting is almost similar between Kati Town (54.4%) and Kusini District council (53.1%) (Figure 12.8).

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



Results shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting, with the percentage of households using electricity for lighting from the national grid increasing from 25.2 percent in 2012 to 54.0 percent in 2022. Similar situation is also observed in both councils (Figure 12.9).

Figure 12.9 Grid for Lighting by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



About sixteen percent (15.7%) of household in Kusini Unguja Region uses Kerosene (Wick Lamps) for lighting with higher percentage in rural than urban areas. Kati Town has higher percentage (18.7%) of household uses Kerosene (Wick Lamps) as main source of lightening than 9.9 percent recorded in Kusini District Council (Table 12.10).

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

Residence/ Headship/ Council	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)
Total	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
Rural	36,860	50.1	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	17.4	0.7	1.1	14.7	0.0
Urban	9,143	69.6	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	9.2	1.1	0.6	10.0	0.0
Male Headed Households	32,562	54.4	13.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	13.8	0.8	1.0	14.9	0.0
Female Headed Households	13,441	53.1	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	20.4	0.7	1.0	11.0	0.0
Council														
Kati Town	30,297	51.3	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	18.7	0.9	1.2	13.0	0.0
Kusini District	15,706	59.1	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	9.9	0.7	0.8	15.3	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is collection, processing and recycling or deposition 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 about four out ten (42.5%) households burn solid disposal followed by those dispose solid waste in open space (15.5%). Half (50.4%) of households in urban areas burn waste disposal compared with 40.6 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, 17.5 percent of households in rural areas and about eight percent (7.5%) in urban areas dispose solid waste in open space (Table 12.11).

Kati Town Council has higher percentage (18.0%) of households which dispose their solid waste in open space than 10.7 percent in Kusini District Council (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/Lake/River/Shore	In the Farm/Manure	Bush/Ravine
Total	46,003	9.4	1.3	42.5	0.2	8.2	15.5	1.3	15.4	6.2
Rural	36,860	8.0	1.2	40.6	0.2	7.6	17.5	1.6	16.6	6.7
Urban	9,143	15.2	1.7	50.4	0.2	10.4	7.5	0.1	10.3	4.2
Male Headed Households	32,562	9.0	1.3	41.9	0.2	8.3	15.6	1.2	16.1	6.4
Female Headed Households	13,441	10.3	1.4	44.1	0.2	7.8	15.3	1.5	13.6	5.7
Council										
Kati Town	30,297	7.6	1.3	40.1	0.3	9.5	18.0	1.5	15.5	6.1
Kusini District	15,706	12.8	1.4	47.1	0.1	5.6	10.7	0.8	15.1	6.4

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

Results indicate that 86.8 percent of private household use private individuals as major waste collection. About eight percent (8.2%) of household use council as waste collection authority (Table 12.12 and Figure 12.10).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

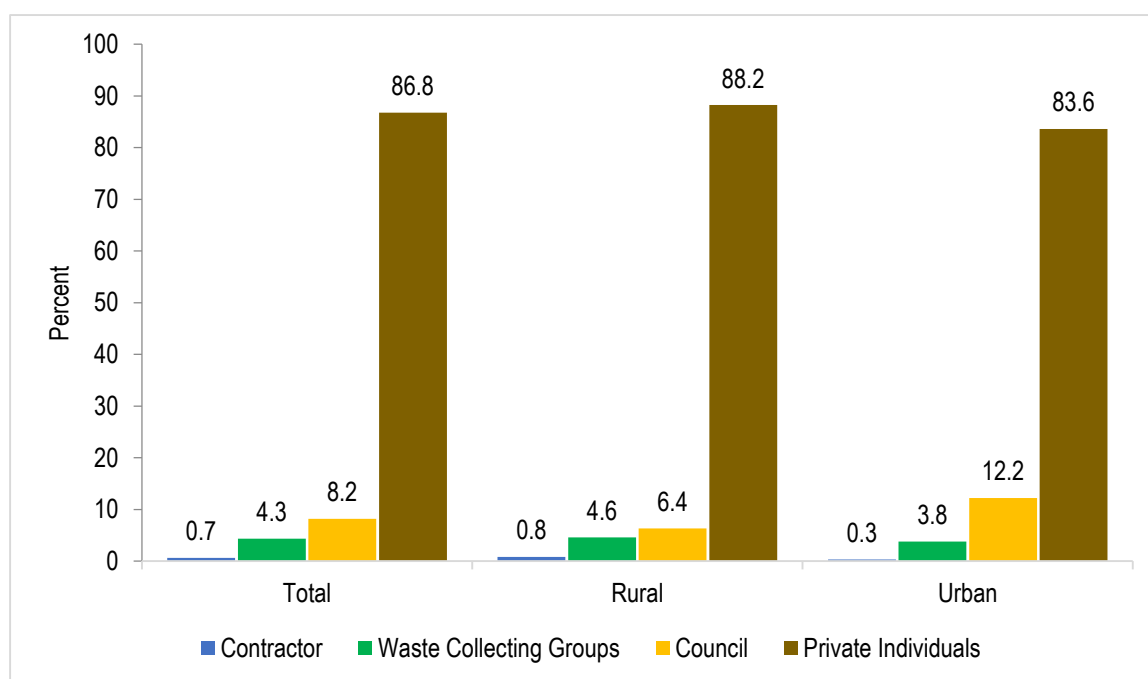


Table 12.102: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	4,924	0.7	4.3	8.2	86.8
Rural	3,380	0.8	4.6	6.4	88.2
Urban	1,544	0.3	3.8	12.2	83.6
Male Headed Households	3,352	0.7	4.1	8.0	87.3
Female Headed Households	1,572	0.7	4.9	8.7	85.8
Council					
Kati Town	2,695	0.7	2.5	5.6	91.1
Kusini District	2,229	0.6	6.6	11.3	81.6

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 61.2 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse, while methods of burn in open/kit and dumped in the Compound/Street account for 13.8 and 9.2 percent respectively. Kati Town has a higher percentage (62.4%) of households which mix electronic waste with other refuse than 58.8 percent in Kusini District (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	46,003	61.2	0.4	0.4	9.2	0.3	13.8	8.6	3.6	2.6
Rural	36,860	60.0	0.3	0.4	10.2	0.3	14.4	7.9	3.8	2.7
Urban	9,143	65.6	0.7	0.3	5.2	0.4	11.6	11.4	2.6	2.3
Male Headed Households	32,562	61.1	0.4	0.4	9.3	0.3	13.7	8.6	3.6	2.6
Female Headed Households	13,441	61.3	0.4	0.3	9.0	0.4	13.9	8.6	3.5	2.5
Council										
Kati Town	30,297	62.4	0.3	0.2	10.8	0.4	12.2	8.0	4.2	1.5
Kusini District	15,706	58.8	0.5	0.9	6.2	0.1	16.8	9.7	2.3	4.7

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). A household may own more than one type of asset. In Kusini Unguja Region bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (36.0%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (11.5%) and motor vehicles (6.0%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (40.4%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (25.5%). The proportion household owning bicycle is higher (38.1%) in rural than in urban areas (27.6%). Proportion of household that own bicycle in Kusini District is higher (44.1%) than Kati Town (31.8%). The proportion of households that own motor vehicles is almost the same (11.6% and 11.5%) in Kusini District and Kati Town (Table 12.15).

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 (36.0%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (11.5%) and motor vehicles (6.0%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (40.4%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (25.5%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher (38.1%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (27.6%). Proportion of household that own bicycle is higher (44.1%) in Kusini District than Kati Town (31.8%). The proportion of households that own motor vehicles is almost the same between Kusini District and Kati Town Councils (11.6% and 11.5%) (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Council/Headship	Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	46,003	36.0	6.0	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Rural	36,860	38.1	5.2	10.7	0.1	0.2	0.5
Urban	9,143	27.6	9.3	14.6	0.2	0.3	0.6
Male Headed Households	32,562	40.4	6.8	13.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
Female Headed Households	13,441	25.5	4.2	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
Council							
Kati Town	30,297	31.8	6.0	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
Kusini District	15,706	44.1	6.1	11.6	0.1	0.1	0.2

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 70.6 percent of households own a house. Proportion of households owning houses is higher (72.0%) in rural than in urban areas (64.6%). The proportion of households owning house is higher (72.3%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (66.3%). There is no significant difference between Kusini District and Kati Town Councils for household owning houses (Table 12.15)

Other assets owned by households are refrigerator or freezer (24.0%), electric iron (23.8%), and electric or gas cooker (16.8%). Households living in urban areas (37.3%) are more likely to own electric iron than those in rural areas (20.5%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship/	Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	46,003	70.6	23.8	4.0	16.8	24.0
Rural	36,860	72.0	20.5	3.9	13.9	21.3
Urban	9,143	64.6	37.3	4.5	28.8	34.7
Male Headed Households	32,562	72.3	24.6	4.1	17.3	24.9
Female Headed Households	13,441	66.3	21.8	3.6	15.7	21.6
Council						
Kati Town	30,297	70.5	23.9	4.1	17.5	23.0
Kusini District	15,706	70.7	23.5	3.8	15.5	25.8

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. Results show that 53.6 percent of households own land or farm. Ownership of land or farm is almost similar between households living in rural areas (54.8%) than in urban (49.0%). Kusini District has higher percentage (57.4%) of households which own land or farm than Kati Town Council (51.7%) (Table 12.16).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	46,003	0.1	0.2	42.2	2.7	0.2	53.6	0.1
Rural	36,860	0.1	0.2	42.9	2.4	0.2	54.8	0.1
Urban	9,143	0.2	0.4	39.6	4.2	0.2	49.0	0.1
Male Headed Households	32,562	0.2	0.3	45.6	3.2	0.3	57.3	0.1
Female Headed Households	13,441	0.1	0.1	34.1	1.5	0.1	44.9	0.1
Council								
Kati Town	30,297	0.1	0.3	49.3	2.9	0.3	51.7	0.1
Kusini District	15,706	0.3	0.1	28.5	2.4	0.1	57.4	0.1

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (91.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- One third (33.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Almost one percent (1.4%) of person aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- Almost six out of ten (56.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Majority of households (96.1%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phones in Kusini Unguja Region.
- Almost one percent (1.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and about three percent (3.0%) own laptop computers.
- Nine out of ten (90.6%) persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after primary education (100.0%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (86.7%).

13.1 Introduction

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

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and related tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 43.1 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region have a radio⁶. The percentage of persons owning radio is higher in rural than urban areas (45.4% and 34.0% respectively). The results also reveal that the percentage of households owning radio is almost similar between Kati Town council (43.4%) and Kusini District (42.5%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 37.5 percent of the households in Kusini Unguja Region owns television. Analysis by place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (39.7%) of households with television sets than rural areas (36.9%). Kati Town

⁶ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

has higher proportion of households owning television (39.1%), than Kusini District (34.2%) (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that about one percent (1.3%) of households in Kusini Unguja Region have land-line telephones. There is a slight difference for the households with land-line telephone between urban areas (0.4%) and rural areas (1.5%). There is significant difference for the households with landline-telephone between Kati Town (1.8%) and less than one percent (0.4%) in Kusini District Council (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.6%) of households in Kusini Unguja Region have Internet⁷ facilities. Urban areas have slightly higher proportion (1.3%) of households with Internet facilities than rural areas (0.4%). Both council Kati Town and Kusini District have the same percentage (0.6% each) of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

⁷ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line Telephone	Has internet facility
Total	46,003	43.1	29.2	14.0	37.5	28.1	9.3	1.3	0.6
Rural	36,860	45.4	30.8	14.7	36.9	27.6	9.3	1.5	0.4
Urban	9,143	34.0	22.8	11.2	39.7	30.1	9.7	0.4	1.3
Council									
Kati Town	30,297	43.4	29.8	13.6	39.1	29.7	9.5	1.8	0.6
Kusini District	15,706	42.5	27.9	14.6	34.2	25.1	9.1	0.4	0.6

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual is considered owning 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 phone devices.

Results reveal that 91.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported the higher percentage (93.5%) of mobile phone ownership than rural areas (91.4%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (94.7%) among males than females (89.1%) (Figure 13.1, Table 13.2 and Maps 13.1 to 13.4).

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

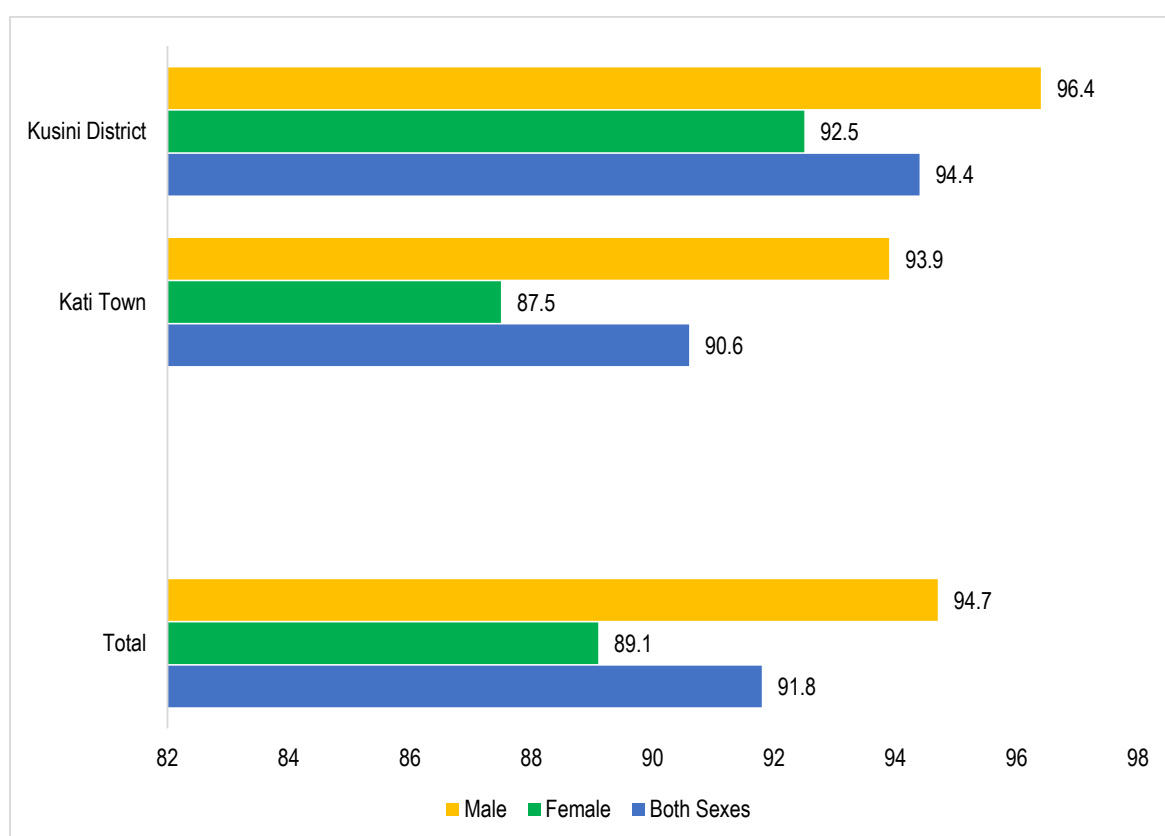


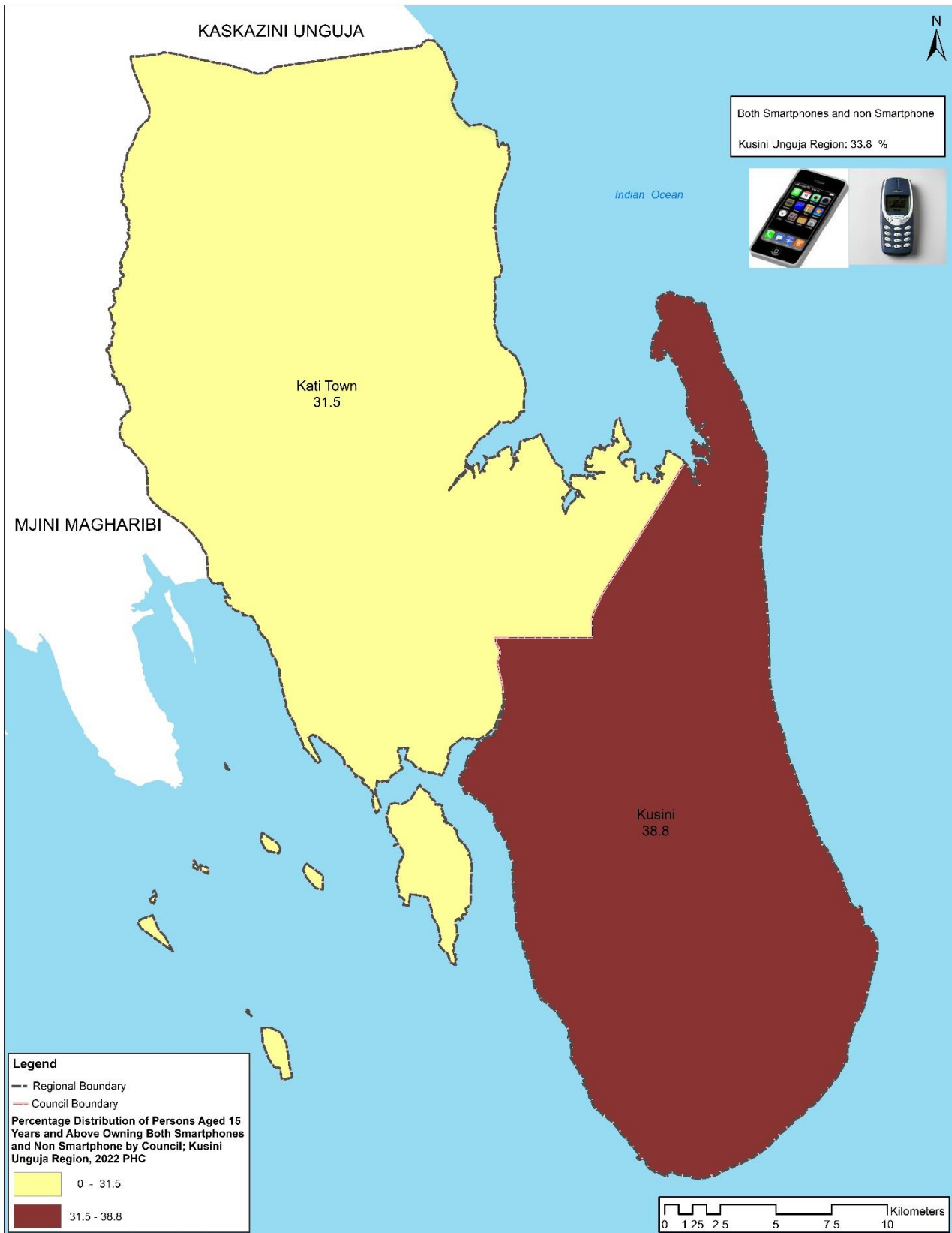
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Place of Residence; Kusini UngujaRegion, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	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
Rural	90,537	44,832	45,705	91.4	94.5	88.4	31.2	34.2	28.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	58.8	59.1	58.5
Urban	22,932	10,588	12,344	93.5	95.5	91.8	44.4	46.9	42.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	47.8	47.6	47.9
Council															
Kati Town	76,782	37,541	39,241	90.6	93.9	87.5	31.5	33.5	29.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	57.7	59.1	56.3
Kusini District	36,687	17,879	18,808	94.4	96.4	92.5	38.8	43.0	34.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	54.3	52.2	56.2

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



Map 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Kusini Unguja Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type shows that 96.1 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region have at least one member aged four years and above who owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phone is slightly higher (97.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (95.8%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart phone is 61.6 percent which is higher than in rural areas (46.9%). However, ownership of non-smart phones is slightly higher in rural (86.5%) than in urban areas (83.8%).

Results also show that in Kusini Unguja Region almost fifty percent (49.8%) of households with at least one member aged four years and above owning smart phone. Kusini District Council has higher percentage (54.4%) of households that own smart mobile phones than Kati Town (47.5%) (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	46,003	96.1	49.8	85.9
Rural	36,860	95.8	46.9	86.5
Urban	9,143	97.5	61.6	83.8
Council				
Kati Town	30,297	95.7	47.5	86.8
Kusini District	15,706	96.8	54.4	84.3

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Kusini Unguja Region; it is owned by 62.5 percent of all individuals, where 63.8 percent for males and 61.2 percentage for females. When the data is disaggregated by locality, 64.3 percent of individuals in urban areas own a non-smartphone compared with 62.0 percent in rural areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (50.6%) for individuals in the age group 20-24 years while for non-smartphone ownership is highest (95.9%) for persons aged

30-64 years. The results also show that the proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point for persons aged 30- 64 years, thereafter declines steadily to 81.3 percent for persons of aged 80 years and above. Ownership of smartphone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum point (50.6%) for persons aged 20 -24 years and then steadily declines to 3.5 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

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

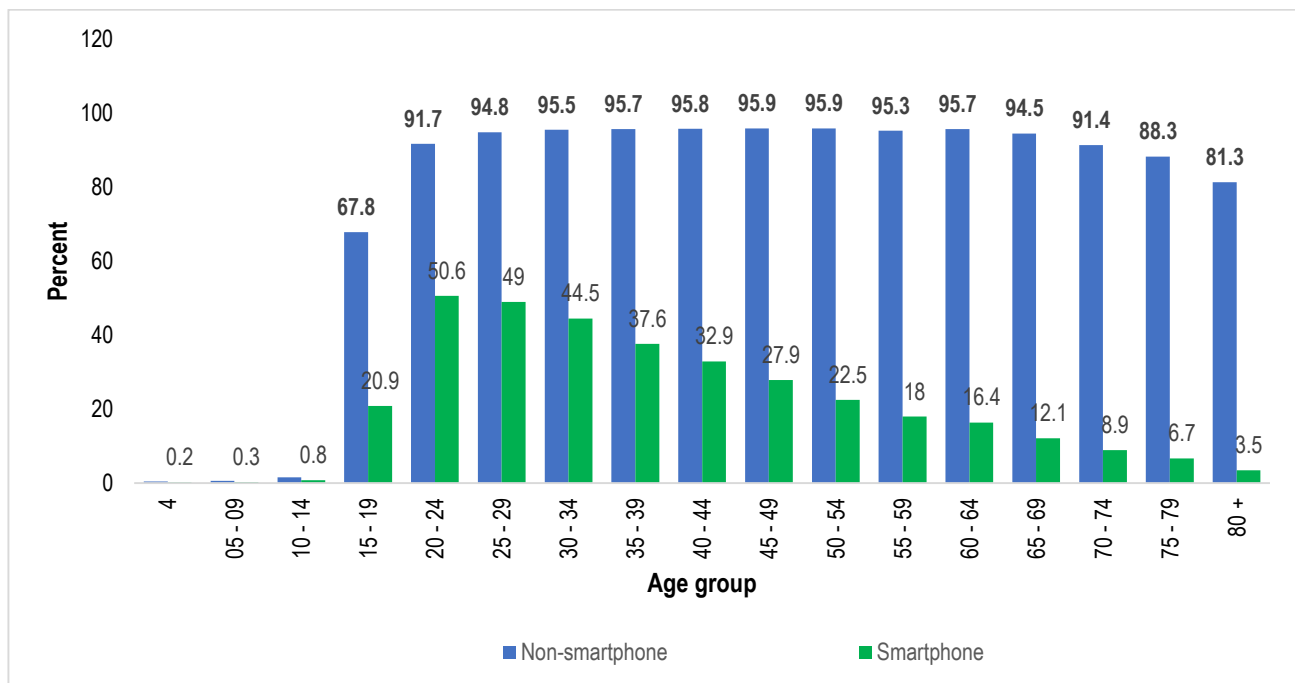


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group-	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	62.5	63.8	61.2	62.0	63.6	60.4	64.3	64.3	64.2	24.4	25.8	23.0	22.5	24.1	20.8	32.0	32.8	31.3
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
5 - 9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
10- 14	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
15 - 19	67.8	72.4	63.2	67.2	72.0	61.9	70.6	74.1	67.7	20.9	25.6	16.2	20.0	24.9	14.7	24.5	28.6	21.3
20 - 24	91.7	94.6	88.9	91.3	94.6	88.0	93.3	94.8	92.1	50.6	51.6	49.6	48.4	49.6	47.3	58.7	60.3	57.4
25 - 29	94.8	97.5	92.3	94.3	97.3	91.5	96.5	98.1	95.0	49.0	49.7	48.4	46.4	48.0	44.9	58.7	56.6	60.5
30 - 34	95.5	97.9	93.2	95.0	97.6	92.4	97.2	98.8	95.9	44.5	46.1	43.0	41.4	43.4	39.4	56.3	56.8	55.9
35 - 39	95.7	98.7	92.9	95.3	98.5	92.2	97.2	99.4	95.3	37.6	40.5	34.8	33.6	36.5	30.8	51.7	55.1	48.7
40 - 44	95.8	98.3	93.5	95.4	98.1	92.9	97.2	98.9	95.5	32.9	36.5	29.5	29.1	32.7	25.8	47.4	50.8	44.1
45 - 49	95.9	98.2	93.7	95.6	98.2	93.2	97.1	98.3	96.0	27.9	29.8	26.2	24.4	25.8	23.2	42.0	45.9	38.4
50 - 54	95.9	98.8	93.1	95.6	98.6	92.7	97.3	99.6	95.2	22.5	25.8	19.5	20.0	23.2	17.0	34.4	37.9	31.1
55 - 59	95.3	98.2	92.5	95.0	98.3	91.8	96.9	98.0	96.0	18.0	22.8	13.5	16.3	20.7	12.0	26.6	33.6	20.4
60 - 64	95.7	99.1	92.3	95.6	99.1	91.9	96.0	99.2	93.7	16.4	20.3	12.6	14.5	19.1	9.7	25.3	27.2	24.0
65 - 69	94.5	98.4	90.7	94.5	98.4	90.7	94.3	98.1	90.6	12.1	16.0	8.2	10.9	14.4	7.4	17.5	23.8	11.7
70 - 74	91.4	96.8	86.2	91.0	96.6	85.7	93.0	97.7	88.7	8.9	12.2	5.8	8.5	11.5	5.7	11.0	15.9	6.4
75 - 79	88.3	97.1	81.1	87.9	96.8	80.6	89.8	98.6	83.3	6.7	10.6	3.5	6.6	9.6	4.1	7.2	15.5	1.0
80 +	81.3	90.8	75.2	81.9	91.0	76.0	77.8	89.4	70.9	3.5	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.2	6.8	7.6	6.4

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kusini Unguja Region, individuals aged 15 years and above with training after Primary education has the highest percent (100.0%) of non-smartphones ownership compared with other levels of education. The percentage persons with secondary O - level education (89.6%) recorded the lowest. Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males

than females in most education levels except for last three education categories whereby male and female almost portrays a similar percentage (Table 13.5).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	96.5	100.0	93.5	97.0	100.0	94.4	93.3	100.0	87.5	111	53	58	97	46	51	14	7	7
Primary School (1 - 8)	91.7	94.1	89.0	91.5	94.0	88.5	92.6	94.4	90.8	28,228	15,663	12,565	22,957	12,975	9,982	5,271	2,688	2,583
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	89.6	92.9	86.6	89.2	92.6	86.0	91.3	93.8	89.2	59,451	29,574	29,877	47,499	23,927	23,572	11,952	5,647	6,305
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	91.1	94.0	87.9	90.0	93.1	86.2	93.9	96.4	91.7	1,531	839	692	1,083	622	461	448	217	231
University and Other Related	97.1	97.8	96.4	96.7	97.4	96.0	97.7	98.5	96.9	5,861	2,824	3,037	3,702	1,808	1,894	2,159	1,016	1,143
Training After Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	34	14	20	27	11	16	7	3	4
Training After Secondary Education	98.8	99.2	98.5	98.2	98.8	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	252	118	134	160	79	81	92	39	53

The 2022 PHC results further reveal that, smartphones in Kusini Unguja Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (79.7%) followed by training after secondary education (74.1%) and least owned by those who attained primary education and pre-primary level (23.6% and 24.3% respectively). With the exception of the first four levels of education where the percentage of males is higher than females, the remaining three levels of education categories have higher percentages of females than males who owned smartphones.

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

Education Level	Percentage									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	24.3	26.4	22.6	24.0	26.1	22.2	26.7	28.6	25.0	28	14	14	24	12	12	4	2	2
Primary School (1 - 8)	23.6	24.8	22.0	22.0	23.4	20.3	30.5	32.0	29.0	7,249	4,138	3,111	5,512	3,227	2,285	1,737	911	826
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	38.5	41.9	35.5	36.5	40.1	33.1	46.8	49.4	44.6	25,570	13,336	12,234	19,444	10,362	9,082	6,126	2,974	3,152
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	63.0	65.8	59.8	59.9	63.3	55.7	70.9	73.3	68.7	1,059	588	471	721	423	298	338	165	173
University and Other Related	79.7	78.1	81.2	74.8	73.2	76.3	88.3	86.9	89.5	4,815	2,256	2,559	2,864	1,360	1,504	1,951	896	1,055
Training After Primary	58.8	57.1	60.0	63.0	63.6	62.5	42.9	33.3	50.0	20	8	12	17	7	10	3	1	2
Training After Secondary Education	74.1	67.2	80.1	74.2	70.0	78.3	73.9	61.5	83.0	189	80	109	121	56	65	68	24	44

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 92.3 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region are using non-smartphones and 36.2 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individual who are using smartphone or non-smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, the proportion of person who are using mobile phones is slightly higher among males than females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Kusini District Council has a higher percentage (94.4% non-smartphone and 41.0% smartphone) of individuals who are using mobile phone than Kati Town Council (91.3% non-smartphone and 33.8% smartphone) (Table 13.7).

Table 13.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Sex, Type of Mobile Phone, Place of Residence and Council, Kusini Unguja Region; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of People Using ICT Equipments			Percentage					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	113,469	55,420	58,049	36.2	38.6	33.8	92.3	94.5	90.2
Rural	90,537	44,832	45,705	33.4	36.1	30.7	91.9	94.3	89.6
Urban	22,932	10,588	12,344	47.1	49.1	45.4	93.7	95.4	92.2
Council									
Kati Town	76,782	37,541	39,241	33.8	35.6	32.1	91.3	93.8	88.9
Kusini District	36,687	17,879	18,808	41.0	44.9	37.3	94.4	96.0	92.8

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

Almost two-thirds (65.1%) of persons aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphone during the last three months' period prior the to the 2022 PHC in Kusini Unguja Region. The percentage of persons who are using non-smart phone is nearly the same between males and females. However, the percentage of individuals who are using non-smartphones is higher among individuals living in urban areas (66.8%) than 64.6 percent in rural areas (Table 13.8).

Results also show that about a quarter (26.2%) of persons aged four years and above used smartphones during the reference period. Further, the proportion is higher among males (27.6%) than females (24.9%). The proportion of population that used smart phone is higher among individuals living in urban areas (35.2%) than 24.0 percent in rural areas (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 69 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age groups 20 – 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily among persons aged 10 -14 years before peaking at the age group 25-69 years, thereafter declines to 82.6 percent for persons aged 80 and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.

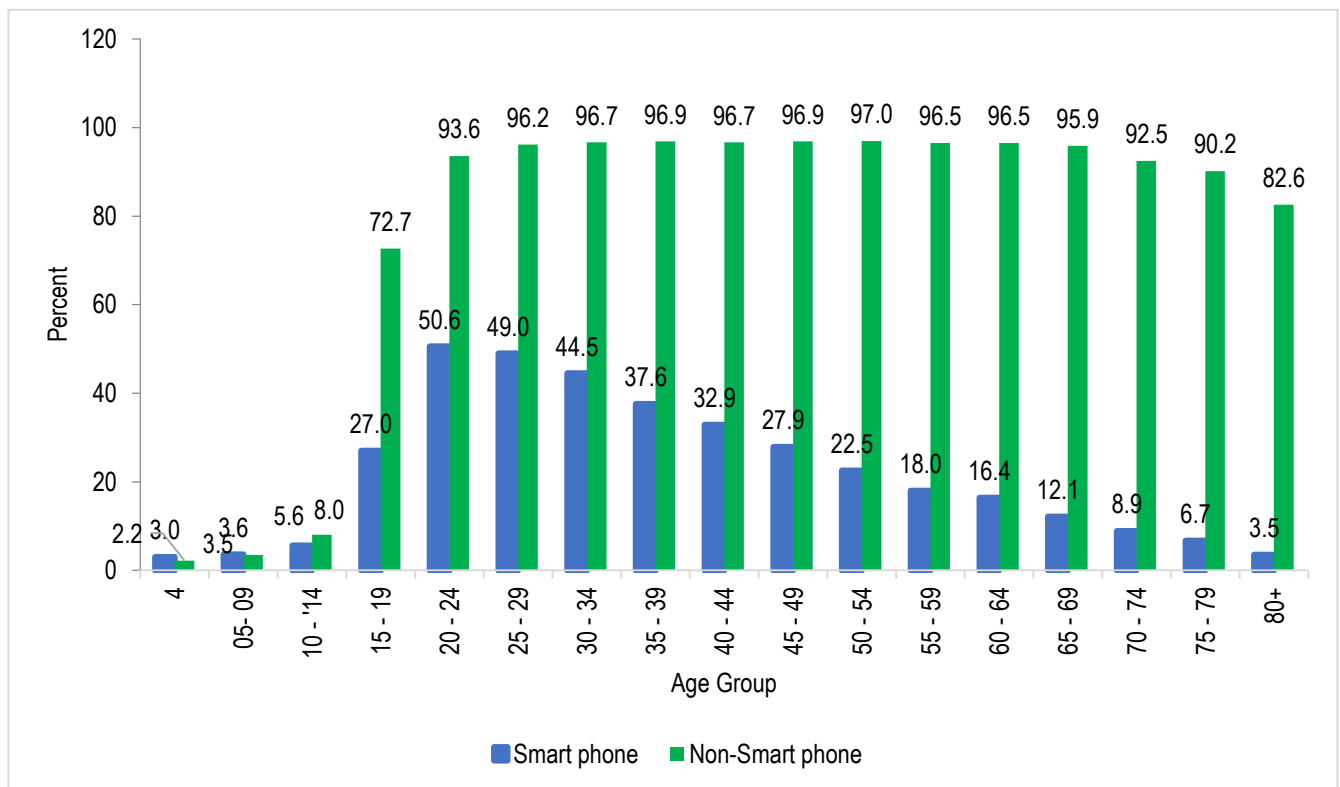


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence, and Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Users									Percentage of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	65.1	65.8	64.4	64.6	65.6	63.7	66.8	66.4	67.1	26.2	27.6	24.9	24.0	25.6	22.3	35.2	36.0	34.6
4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	5.3	5.7	4.9
05-09	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	7.4	7.3	7.4
10-14	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.5	9.5	9.2	9.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	10.5	10.7	10.3
15 - 19	72.7	76.5	68.8	72.1	76.1	67.7	75.2	78.3	72.7	27.0	31.1	22.8	25.3	30.0	20.4	33.7	36.5	31.4
20 - 24	93.6	95.6	91.6	93.2	95.5	90.9	94.8	95.7	94.1	50.6	51.6	49.6	48.4	49.6	47.3	58.7	60.3	57.4
25 - 29	96.2	97.9	94.5	95.8	97.7	93.9	97.5	98.4	96.7	49.0	49.7	48.4	46.4	48.0	44.9	58.7	56.6	60.5
30 - 34	96.7	98.3	95.2	96.4	98.0	94.8	98.0	99.2	96.9	44.5	46.1	43.0	41.4	43.4	39.4	56.3	56.8	55.9
35 - 39	96.9	98.8	95.1	96.7	98.7	94.8	97.7	99.4	96.3	37.6	40.5	34.8	33.6	36.5	30.8	51.7	55.1	48.7
40 - 44	96.7	98.4	95.0	96.4	98.3	94.7	97.7	99.0	96.5	32.9	36.5	29.5	29.1	32.7	25.8	47.4	50.8	44.1
45 - 49	96.9	98.5	95.3	96.6	98.5	94.8	98.1	98.7	97.5	27.9	29.8	26.2	24.4	25.8	23.2	42.0	45.9	38.4
50 - 54	97.0	99.1	95.2	96.8	98.9	94.8	98.1	99.6	96.7	22.5	25.8	19.5	20.0	23.2	17.0	34.4	37.9	31.1
55 - 59	96.5	98.4	94.7	96.2	98.4	94.2	97.9	98.6	97.2	18.0	22.8	13.5	16.3	20.7	12.0	26.6	33.6	20.4
60 - 64	96.5	99.2	93.9	96.4	99.2	93.5	97.1	99.2	95.5	16.4	20.3	12.6	14.5	19.1	9.7	25.3	27.2	24.0
65 - 69	95.9	98.6	93.3	95.8	98.4	93.1	96.7	99.4	94.2	12.1	16.0	8.2	10.9	14.4	7.4	17.5	23.8	11.7
70 - 74	92.5	96.8	88.4	92.3	96.6	88.1	93.8	97.7	90.1	8.9	12.2	5.8	8.5	11.5	5.7	11.0	15.9	6.4
75 - 79	90.2	97.4	84.4	90.2	97.1	84.4	90.4	98.6	84.4	6.7	10.6	3.5	6.6	9.6	4.1	7.2	15.5	1.0
80 +	82.6	91.0	77.2	83.2	91.3	77.9	79.5	89.4	73.6	3.5	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.2	6.8	7.6	6.4

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (90.6%), followed by sending and receiving money (49.7%), while online businesses is the least (4.6%) (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (90.2% for rural and 92.1% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (47.8% for rural and 57.4% for urban) as well as searching or receiving information (45.6% for rural and 54.9% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. The most common use of ICT equipment for both councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment for both councils (Table 13.9).

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

Council	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	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
Rural	90.2	92.4	88.0	45.6	48.6	42.7	4.2	4.9	3.4	12.5	13.3	11.8	22.5	25.4	19.7	47.8	52.0	43.6	90,537	44,832	45,705
Urban	92.1	93.4	91.0	54.9	57.4	52.7	6.4	7.3	5.6	21.0	21.2	20.8	29.2	31.2	27.5	57.4	61.6	53.8	22,932	10,588	12,344
Council																					
Kati Town	89.4	91.6	87.2	47.6	50.1	45.2	4.7	5.2	4.1	13.6	13.5	13.6	22.4	24.6	20.3	48.4	52.3	44.7	76,782	37,541	39,241
Kusini District	93.1	94.7	91.6	47.3	50.6	44.1	4.5	5.7	3.4	15.7	17.5	13.9	26.9	30.5	23.6	52.5	57.1	48.2	36,687	17,879	18,808

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Kusini Unguja Region, non-smartphones mostly used by individuals who attained training after primary education (100%), followed by Training After Secondary Education (98.8%) and least used by Secondary School O level (89.6%). The result also shows that the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males in most education level except for those attained Training After Primary level where the percentage between male and female are similar. There is no significant difference in the proportion of persons using non-smartphones between urban areas and rural areas for majority of levels of education except for pre-primary and secondary school A-level (5 – 6). (Table 13.10).

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	96.5	100.0	93.5	97.0	100.0	94.4	93.3	100.0	87.5	111	53	58	97	46	51	14	7	7
Primary School (1 - 8)	91.7	94.1	89.0	91.5	94.0	88.5	92.6	94.4	90.8	28,228	15,663	12,565	22,957	12,975	9,982	5,271	2,688	2,583
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	89.6	92.9	86.6	89.2	92.6	86.0	91.3	93.8	89.2	59,451	29,574	29,877	47,499	23,927	23,572	11,952	5,647	6,305
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	91.1	94.0	87.9	90.0	93.1	86.2	93.9	96.4	91.7	1,531	839	692	1,083	622	461	448	217	231
University and Other Related	97.1	97.8	96.4	96.7	97.4	96.0	97.7	98.5	96.9	5,861	2,824	3,037	3,702	1,808	1,894	2,159	1,016	1,143
Training After Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	34	14	20	27	11	16	7	3	4
Training After Secondary Education	98.8	99.2	98.5	98.2	98.8	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	252	118	134	160	79	81	92	39	53

Smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (79.7%) compared with other levels of education followed by Training After Secondary Education (74.1%) and the least used by those who attained primary level (23.6) and pre-primary (24.3%). Percentage of persons who use smartphone is higher among males than females from pre-primary to secondary school A level but the percentage is higher for females than males from university and other related levels to training after secondary education. Usage of smartphone in Kusini Unguja Region is higher in urban areas in most level of education except Training After Primary and Training After Secondary Education (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	24.3	26.4	22.6	24.0	26.1	22.2	26.7	28.6	25.0	28	14	14	24	12	12	4	2	2
Primary School (1 - 8)	23.6	24.8	22.0	22.0	23.4	20.3	30.5	32.0	29.0	7,249	4,138	3,111	5,512	3,227	2,285	1,737	911	826
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	38.5	41.9	35.5	36.5	40.1	33.1	46.8	49.4	44.6	25,570	13,336	12,234	19,444	10,362	9,082	6,126	2,974	3,152
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	63.0	65.8	59.8	59.9	63.3	55.7	70.9	73.3	68.7	1,059	588	471	721	423	298	338	165	173
University and Other Related	79.7	78.1	81.2	74.8	73.2	76.3	88.3	86.9	89.5	4,815	2,256	2,559	2,864	1,360	1,504	1,951	896	1,055
Training After Primary	58.8	57.1	60.0	63.0	63.6	62.5	42.9	33.3	50.0	20	8	12	17	7	10	3	1	2
Training After Secondary Education	74.1	67.2	80.1	74.2	70.0	78.3	73.9	61.5	83.0	189	80	109	121	56	65	68	24	44

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Kusini Unguja Region usage of non-smartphones range from 96.4 percent among workers not classified by status to 99.1 percent for casual labourers. The proportion of male using non-smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that there is no significant difference for mobile phone usage between urban and rural areas for majority of employment status categories, except for in self-employed without employees and workers not classified by status where the percentage is slightly higher in urban than rural (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percentage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	97.0	98.8	93.8	96.6	98.8	92.7	98.6	98.8	98.1	739	484	255	601	399	202	138	85	53
Self-employed with employees	97.1	98.3	94.7	96.8	98.3	94.1	98.3	98.6	97.7	3,390	2,235	1,155	2,813	1,871	942	577	364	213
Self-employed without employees	97.9	100.0	93.5	97.3	100.0	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	236	164	72	182	115	67	54	49	5
Casual labourers	99.1	99.3	98.2	99.5	99.7	98.7	98.2	98.5	97.2	528	416	112	365	288	77	163	128	35
Workers not classified by status	96.4	99.0	93.1	95.6	98.7	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	163	96	67	131	75	56	32	21	11

Further results reveal that, the percentage of persons who are using smart phones in Kusini Unguja Region ranges between 34.7 percent for self-employed with employees and 45.0 percent for casual labourers. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status categories by sex, the results show that the proportion of males is higher than females for paid employees, self-employed without employees and casual labourers while the percentage of females is higher than males for self-employed with employees and workers not classified by status. Furthermore, results show that mobile phone usage is higher for persons living in urban than rural areas for all employment status categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	43.6	49.2	33.5	40.2	46.5	28.4	58.6	61.6	53.7	332	241	91	250	188	62	82	53	29
Self-employed with employees	34.7	34.0	36.0	33.5	33.3	34.0	40.4	37.4	45.4	1,211	772	439	974	634	340	237	138	99
Self-employed without employees	39.4	39.6	39.0	35.8	34.8	37.5	51.9	51.0	60.0	95	65	30	67	40	27	28	25	3
Casual labourers	45.0	46.3	40.4	42.5	43.6	38.5	50.6	52.3	44.4	240	194	46	156	126	30	84	68	16
Workers not classified by status	36.7	35.1	38.9	35.0	31.6	39.3	43.8	47.6	36.4	62	34	28	48	24	24	14	10	4

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kusini Unguja Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among ‘legislators’ administrators and managers’ (98.2%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (98.0%) and the least is elementary occupations (92.2%). Analysis by sex shows that the percentage of persons who are using non-smartphones is higher among males than females across all occupations categories. Result further show that the percentage of persons who are using non-smartphones is higher among persons living in urban areas than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percentage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.2	99.1	96.5	97.7	98.9	95.4	99.1	99.6	98.3	1,222	776	446	802	533	269	420	243	177
Professionals.	97.6	98.2	97.2	96.9	97.5	96.4	99.2	99.7	98.8	2,285	1,031	1,254	1,542	705	837	743	326	417
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.6	97.5	94.5	95.7	96.9	93.2	98.7	98.9	98.1	4,339	3,000	1,339	3,040	2,065	975	1,299	935	364
Clerks	96.6	98.6	95.0	95.9	98.9	93.8	98.6	98.1	99.0	799	365	434	590	259	331	209	106	103
Service workers and shop sales workers	95.2	97.2	93.9	94.3	96.5	92.9	97.9	99.0	97.1	8,428	3,493	4,935	6,268	2,525	3,743	2,160	968	1,192
Agricultural and fishery workers	93.9	96.0	90.3	93.6	95.8	89.9	97.3	98.4	95.5	25,470	16,419	9,051	23,298	15,025	8,273	2,172	1,394	778
Craft and related workers	92.8	96.2	90.0	92.0	95.8	89.1	97.3	98.3	96.0	15,710	7,467	8,243	13,169	6,059	7,110	2,541	1,408	1,133
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	98.0	98.5	93.5	97.5	98.1	93.0	99.3	99.6	95.7	1,110	995	115	829	736	93	281	259	22
Elementary occupations	92.2	94.1	90.3	91.5	93.4	89.7	94.7	96.9	92.8	24,226	12,071	12,155	19,149	9,624	9,525	5,077	2,447	2,630

Smartphones in Kusini Unguja Region are mostly used among professionals (72.1%) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (24.1%). Analysis by sex shows that, the percentage of persons who are using smart phones is higher among males than females across most of occupation categories except for technicians and associate professionals as well as clerks. The data further show that usage of smartphones is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas (Table 13.15).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	67.7	68.7	66.0	59.4	62.0	54.6	83.7	83.6	83.9	843	538	305	488	334	154	355	204	151
Professionals.	72.1	74.0	70.6	66.2	68.7	64.2	84.6	85.6	83.9	1,688	777	911	1,054	497	557	634	280	354
Technicians and associate professionals.	54.7	52.8	58.6	50.7	49.2	53.6	64.3	61.0	72.8	2,457	1,626	831	1,611	1,050	561	846	576	270
Clerks	58.3	55.4	60.6	50.7	46.2	54.1	80.2	77.8	82.7	482	205	277	312	121	191	170	84	86
Service workers and shop sales workers	53.2	59.9	48.6	50.1	57.5	45.3	62.5	66.3	59.5	4,709	2,152	2,557	3,330	1,504	1,826	1,379	648	731
Agricultural and fishery workers	24.1	27.4	18.3	23.5	26.8	17.8	30.9	34.7	24.3	6,529	4,692	1,837	5,839	4,200	1,639	690	492	198
Craft and related workers	37.2	41.6	33.5	35.6	40.3	31.9	45.9	47.2	44.4	6,297	3,225	3,072	5,097	2,549	2,548	1,200	676	524
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	48.5	49.9	36.6	45.2	46.8	33.0	58.3	58.8	52.2	549	504	45	384	351	33	165	153	12
Elementary occupations	36.5	39.7	33.4	34.4	38.1	30.8	44.6	46.4	43.0	9,592	5,097	4,495	7,202	3,925	3,277	2,390	1,172	1,218

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and council. Results show that three percent (3.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own ICT equipment in Kusini Unguja Region own laptops and 1.1 percent own desktop computers. There are no significant differences in persons Aged 15 and above owning computers (laptop and desktop) between Kati Town and Kusini District. The data shows that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who own computers (desktop and laptop) is higher for those who are living in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.0	3.7	2.4
Rural	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.3	2.8	1.9
Urban	2.2	2.9	1.6	5.9	7.6	4.4
Council						
Kati Town	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.2	3.7	2.6
Kusini District	1.0	1.4	0.5	2.8	3.7	1.9

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about five percent (5.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region used laptops and almost three percent (2.6%) used desktop computers in three months period before the Census date. Generally, the proportion of males that used laptops and/or desktop computers was slightly higher than for females.

Uses of computers by individual slightly differs within the two councils, Kati Town the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are using desktops and laptops is (2.8% and 5.2% respectively) and in Kusini District Council (2.1%) for Desktop and (4.6%) for laptop (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	113,469	55,420	58,049	2.6	3.0	2.2	5.0	5.8	4.2
Rural	90,537	44,832	45,705	2.0	2.3	1.6	3.9	4.6	3.3
Urban	22,932	10,588	12,344	5.0	5.8	4.3	9.2	11.1	7.6
Council									
Kati Town	76,782	37,541	39,241	2.8	3.2	2.5	5.2	5.9	4.6
Kusini District	36,687	17,879	18,808	2.1	2.7	1.5	4.6	5.8	3.4

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of persons that use computers during three months period prior to the census date are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that the percentage of individuals aged 4 years and above who are using desktop and laptop computers in Kusini Unguja Region is 2.0% and 4.0% respectively. The proportion of persons that use desktop computers is slightly increasing from age 5-9 and reaches the maximum usage for persons aged 30-39 years and then decreases as the age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above who reported having used a laptop computer within the three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those who reported using desktops. Further, the percentage of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is almost similar for majority of age groups while some few age group show variation (Table 13.18).

Table 13.18: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Desktop (%)			Laptop (%)			Number of persons Using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.0	4.5	3.5	165,078	81,708	83,370
4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	5,721	2,924	2,797
5-9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	24,339	12,306	12,033
10-14	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	21,549	11,058	10,491
15 - 19	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	17,034	8,560	8,474
20 - 24	2.7	2.9	2.4	6.0	6.7	5.3	18,304	9,022	9,282
25 - 29	3.0	3.6	2.3	6.1	7.2	5.1	16,965	8,246	8,719
30 - 34	3.3	4.0	2.7	6.1	7.3	4.9	14,881	7,245	7,636
35 - 39	3.3	4.0	2.8	5.7	7.0	4.5	11,153	5,409	5,744
40 - 44	2.9	3.7	2.2	5.2	6.5	4.0	8,774	4,252	4,522
45 - 49	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.3	4.9	3.7	7,100	3,424	3,676
50 - 54	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.7	4.3	3.1	5,979	2,885	3,094
55 - 59	2.3	2.8	1.8	3.7	4.8	2.8	4,515	2,190	2,325
60 - 64	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.1	4.3	1.9	3,254	1,622	1,632
65 - 69	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.2	4.4	1.9	1,867	924	943
70 - 74	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.8	1.2	1,658	813	845
75 - 79	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	929	416	513
80 +	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.2	3.4	1.4	1,056	412	644

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Kusini Unguja Region attained university and other related education levels (34.1%) with proportionately higher for males (40.0%) than females (28.7%). The results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers between males and females varies across all education level categories. Furthermore, the results show that the percentage of persons who were using desktop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than rural areas across all level of education (Table 13.19).

Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.3	1.9	6.5	4.0	2.2	5.6	6.7	0.0	12.5	115	53	62	100	46	54	15	7	8
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.9	3.5	2.4	30,777	16,652	14,125	25,083	13,804	11,279	5,694	2,848	2,846
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	3.7	2.5	5.4	6.9	4.1	66,339	31,846	34,493	53,247	25,826	27,421	13,092	6,020	7,072
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	16.2	16.8	15.5	14.3	15.4	12.9	21.0	20.9	21.0	1,680	893	787	1,203	668	535	477	225	252
University and Other Related	34.1	40.0	28.7	26.0	30.4	21.9	48.0	57.1	39.9	6,039	2,888	3,151	3,829	1,857	1,972	2,210	1,031	1,179
Training After Primary	20.6	21.4	20.0	18.5	18.2	18.8	28.6	33.3	25.0	34	14	20	27	11	16	7	3	4
Training After Secondary Education	20.4	16.0	24.3	18.4	18.8	18.1	23.9	10.3	34.0	255	119	136	163	80	83	92	39	53

The highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Kusini Unguja Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.9%) with proportionately higher percentage for males (19.6 %) than for females (14.5%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who attained primary school level to university and other related levels, who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attained the maximum position at university and another related level. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than rural areas for most levels of education except pre-primary and training after primary (Table 13.20).

Table 13.20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.7	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	115	53	62	100	46	54	15	7	8
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	30,777	16,652	14,125	25,083	13,804	11,279	5,694	2,848	2,846
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	2.6	66,339	31,846	34,493	53,247	25,826	27,421	13,092	6,020	7,072
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.5	6.4	9.6	8.9	10.3	1,680	893	787	1,203	668	535	477	225	252

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
University and Other Related	16.9	19.6	14.5	12.1	14.4	10.0	25.2	28.9	22.1	6,039	2,888	3,151	3,829	1,857	1,972	2,210	1,031	1,179
Training After Primary	14.7	21.4	10.0	18.5	27.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	14	20	27	11	16	7	3	4
Training After Secondary Education	7.5	8.4	6.6	6.1	8.8	3.6	9.8	7.7	11.3	255	119	136	163	80	83	92	39	53

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census' date ranges from 2.4 percent for Workers not classified by status to 3.9 percent for the casual labourers category. Results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among females than males across most of employment status categories except for self-employee without employee's category.

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

Table 13.21: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.8	3.3	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.7	6.4	4.7	9.3	762	490	272	622	404	218	140	86	54
Self-employed with employees	2.8	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.7	5.5	3.8	8.3	3,492	2,273	1,219	2,905	1,904	1,001	587	369	218
Self-employed without employees	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	5.6	6.1	0.0	241	164	77	187	115	72	54	49	5
Casual labourers	3.9	3.8	4.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	9.0	9.2	8.3	533	419	114	367	289	78	166	130	36
Workers not classified by status	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.3	3.3	3.1	4.8	0.0	169	97	72	137	76	61	32	21	11

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date range from five percent (5.3%) for Workers not classified by status and Self-employed with employees to eight percent (8.0%) for paid employees. Results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among females than males for self-employed with employees and workers not classified by status but it is higher among males than female for the remaining employment status. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons who live in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	8.0	9.6	5.1	6.9	8.7	3.7	12.9	14	11.1	762	490	272	622	404	218	140	86	54
Self-employed with employees	5.3	4.9	6.2	4.4	4.3	4.8	9.7	8.1	12.4	3,492	2,273	1,219	2,905	1,904	1,001	587	369	218
Self-employed without employees	7.1	9.1	2.6	4.8	6.1	2.8	14.8	16.3	0	241	164	77	187	115	72	54	49	5
Casual labourers	6.9	7.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	10.8	12.3	5.6	533	419	114	367	289	78	166	130	36
Workers not classified by status	5.3	4.1	6.9	5.1	5.3	4.9	6.3	0	18.2	169	97	72	137	76	61	32	21	11

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that legislators' administrators and managers as well as professionals have highest percentage (6.3% and 5.7% respectively) among persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Kusini Unguja Region. On the other hand, agricultural and fishery workers have the lowest percentage (0.7%). Further, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across all occupations. The percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	6.3	6.4	6.3	3.8	3.7	3.9	11.3	12.3	10.0	1,245	783	462	821	539	282	424	244	180
Professionals.	5.7	8.4	3.5	4.0	6.1	2.3	9.2	13.5	5.9	2,340	1,050	1,290	1,591	723	868	749	327	422
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	4.0	4.4	2.7	4,494	3,077	1,417	3,178	2,132	1,046	1,316	945	371
Clerks.	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	6.1	8.3	3.8	827	370	457	615	262	353	212	108	104
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.7	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.4	0.7	2.5	3.2	2.0	8,851	3,594	5,257	6,645	2,616	4,029	2,206	978	1,228

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	27,114	17,096	10,018	24,882	15,679	9,203	2,232	1,417	815
Craft and related workers.	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	16,920	7,758	9,162	14,308	6,326	7,982	2,612	1,432	1,180
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.0	1,133	1,010	123	850	750	100	283	260	23
Elementary occupations.	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.6	2.3	1.1	26,284	12,825	13,459	20,924	10,300	10,624	5,360	2,525	2,835

Professionals have the highest percentage (28.2%) among person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Kusini Unguja Region. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupations except for technicians and associate professionals where the percentage is slight high for females. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13.24: Percentage of Persons Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	23.1	23.2	22.9	14.7	15.2	13.8	39.4	41.0	37.2	1,245	783	462	821	539	282	424	244	180
Professionals.	28.2	34.2	23.4	21.0	25.7	17.1	43.7	52.9	36.5	2,340	1,050	1,290	1,591	723	868	749	327	422
Technicians and associate professionals.	10.5	10.4	10.8	7.4	7.2	7.8	18.1	17.7	19.1	4,494	3,077	1,417	3,178	2,132	1,046	1,316	945	371
Clerks.	14.1	17.0	11.8	9.8	13.7	6.8	26.9	25.0	28.8	827	370	457	615	262	353	212	108	104
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.3	8.8	4.7	5.3	7.5	3.9	9.5	12.2	7.3	8,851	3,594	5,257	6,645	2,616	4,029	2,206	978	1,228
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.1	3.9	4.5	2.9	27,114	17,096	10,018	24,882	15,679	9,203	2,232	1,417	815
Craft and related workers.	3.7	4.6	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.7	5.2	5.9	4.4	16,920	7,758	9,162	14,308	6,326	7,982	2,612	1,432	1,180
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	6.5	6.9	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.0	11.7	12.3	4.3	1,133	1,010	123	850	750	100	283	260	23
Elementary occupations.	4.1	4.8	3.4	3.4	4.0	2.8	6.6	8.1	5.3	26,284	12,825	13,459	20,924	10,300	10,624	5,360	2,525	2,835

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About two thirds (67.1%) of all buildings/units have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles(ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo).
- Almost four out of ten (36.3%) buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while eight percent (7.6%) are powered by other sources.
- About four out of ten (36.4%) buildings/units have water services.
- About four percent (3.6%) of buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have infrastructure for the Person With disabilities.
- Eight out of ten (75.6%) individually owned buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region are owned by men, 17.5 percent owned by females and almost two percent (3.2%) are jointly owned.
- Seven out of ten (63.5%) buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region are used by the owners themselves, and 16.0 percent are used by people who live in without paying rent.
- More than half (53.1%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are built in un-surveyed land.
- Almost half (47.4%) of buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kusini Unguja Region and councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. It also presents findings on

buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and infrastructure for people with disabilities. Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Kusini Unguja Region has a total of 64,453 buildings whereby 14,004 buildings are in urban and 50,449 are in rural areas. The number of buildings in Kati Town Council (43,856 buildings) is more than twice than Kusini District Council (20,597). Further results show that Kusini District has 471 multi-storey buildings, while Kati Town Council has 379 (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	64,453	850	54,117	9,486	50,449	565	43,077	6,807	14,004	285	11,040	2,679
Council												
Kati Town	43,856	379	37,133	6,344	32,868	202	28,682	3,984	10,988	177	8,451	2,360
Kusini District	20,597	471	16,984	3,142	17,581	363	14,395	2,823	3,016	108	2,589	319

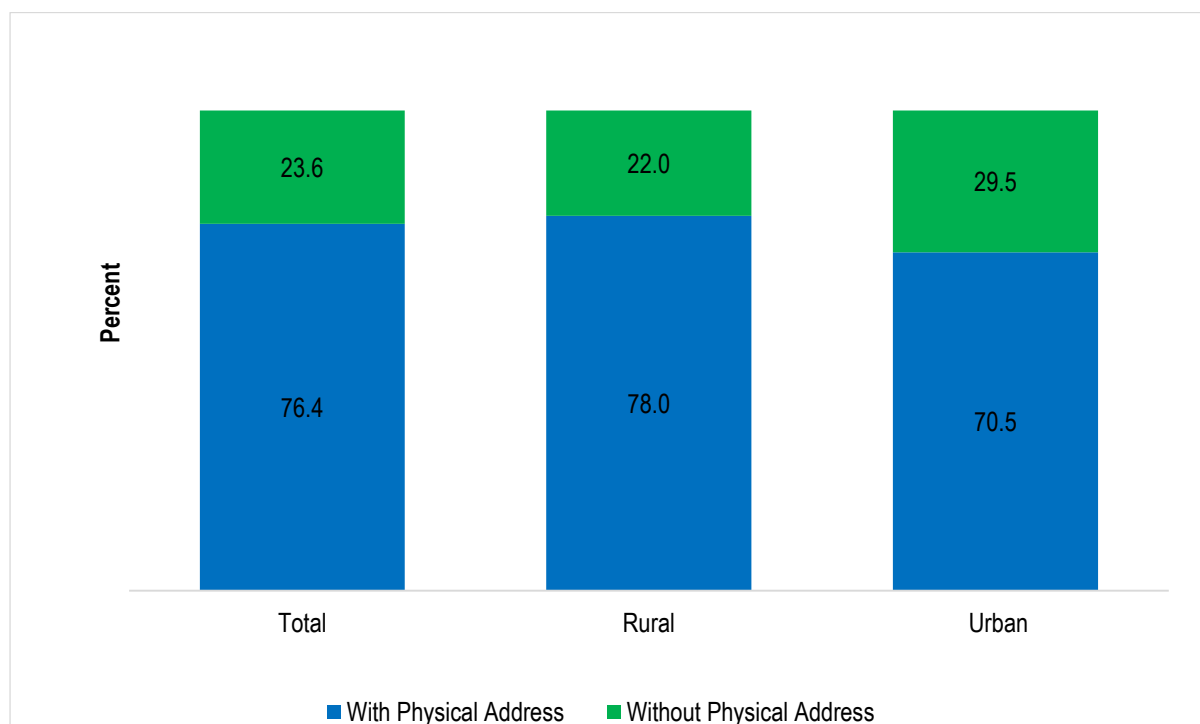
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 76.4 percent of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical address is higher in Rural (78.1%) than 70.5 percent in Urban areas (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

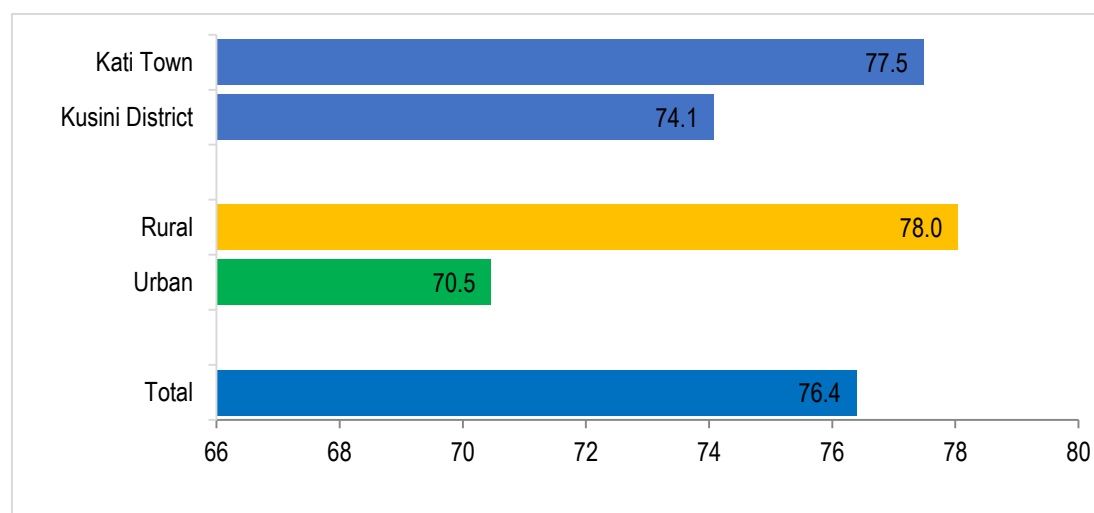


The results reveal that Kati Town Council has 33,984 buildings with physical address which is equivalent to 77.5 percent of total buildings in Kati Town compared with 15,259 buildings with physical addresses in Kusini District Council (74.1%) (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	64,453	49,243	15,210	50,449	39,375	11,074	14,004	9,868	4,136
Council									
Kati Town	43,856	33,984	9,872	32,868	26,683	6,185	10,988	7,301	3,687
Kusini District	20,597	15,259	5,338	17,581	12,692	4,889	3,016	2,567	449

Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

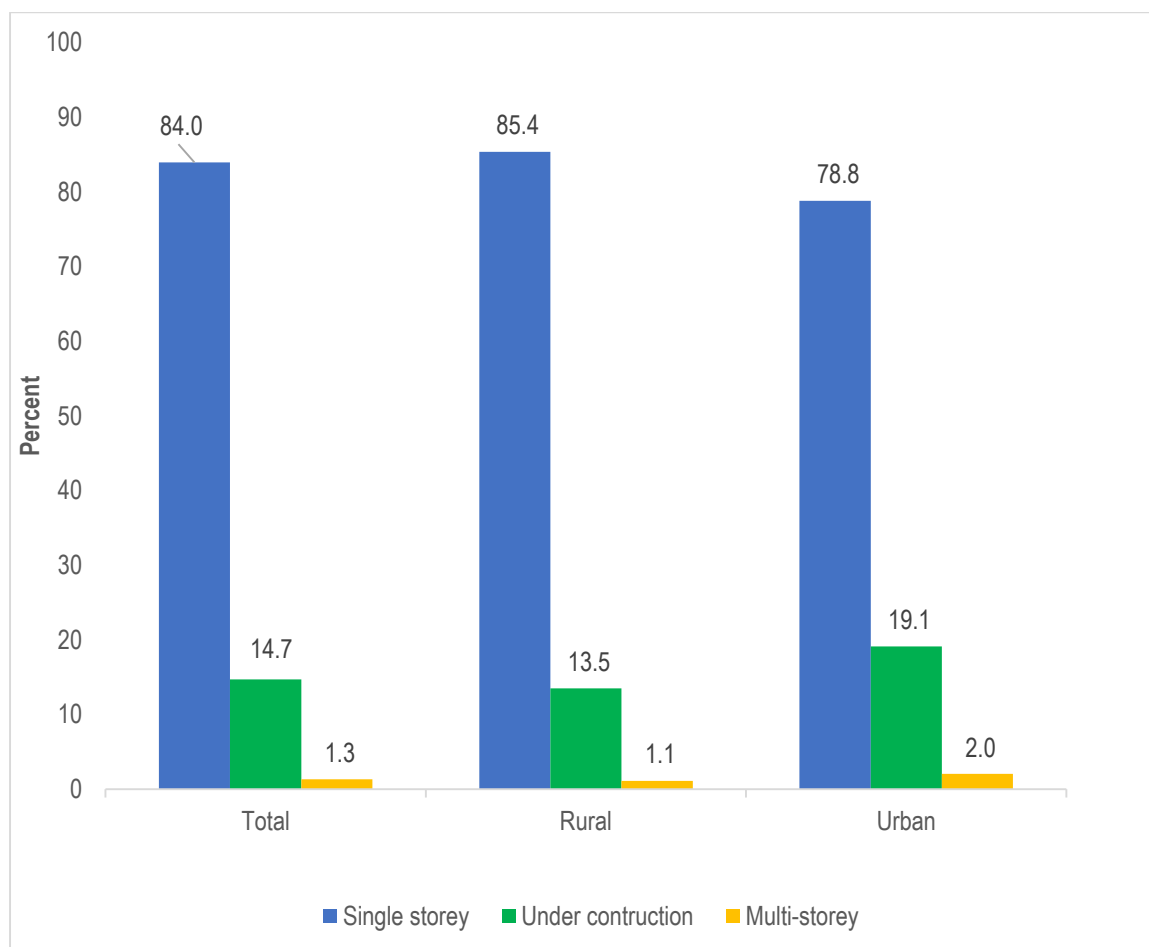


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 84.0 percent of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are single storey while percent (1.3%) percent are multi-storey. The percentage of single storey buildings is higher (85.4%) in rural than in urban areas (78.8%). Results further reveal that about fifteen percent (14.7%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. The percentage of buildings undergoing construction in urban areas (19.1%) is higher than in rural areas (13.5%) (Figure 14.3).

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



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that nine out of ten (90.1%) buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are residential, commercial-residential (4.1%) and non-residential (5.8%). The percentage of residential building is almost similar between rural (90.2%) and urban areas (89.9%) (Figure 14.4).

At the Council level, the percentage of residential buildings in Kati Town is high (90.7%) than in Kusini District (89.0 %), further for non-residential use, there is slight difference between Kusini District (6.1%) and Kati Town (5.6%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	64,453	90.1	4.1	5.8
	Rural	50,449	90.2	3.8	5.9
	Urban	14,004	89.9	4.8	5.3
Kati Town	Total	43,856	90.7	3.7	5.6
	Rural	32,868	90.7	3.5	5.9
	Urban	10,988	90.6	4.5	4.9
Kusini District	Total	20,597	89.0	4.8	6.1
	Rural	17,581	89.4	4.6	6.0
	Urban	3,016	87.0	6.2	6.8

One-third (33.1%;1237) of non-residential buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are used for commercial purposes while a quarter (24.7%; 924) of the buildings are used as places of worship and (13.9%; 520) are used as institutional.

Kati Town Council has higher percentage of non-residential buildings (34.2%; 846) used for commercial purposes than Kusini District Council (30.9%;391). In addition, Kati Town Council has slightly higher percentage (2.8%; 68) of non-residential buildings used for industrial purposes than one percent (1.3%) in Kusini District Council (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Go down/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	3,738	8.1	33.1	1.8	2.1	5.6	7.2	4.3	13.9	0.6	24.7	2.2
Council												
Kati Town	2,472	7.7	34.2	2.2	0.4	2.8	2.9	4.3	15.4	0.7	28.6	2.8
Kusini District	1,266	8.8	30.9	0.9	5.2	11.1	15.6	4.2	11.0	0.2	17.1	1.3

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. In Kusini Unguja Region, most of buildings (92.2%) have one unit followed by those with two units (2.7%). There is low difference between urban and rural areas for buildings with one or two units (Figure).

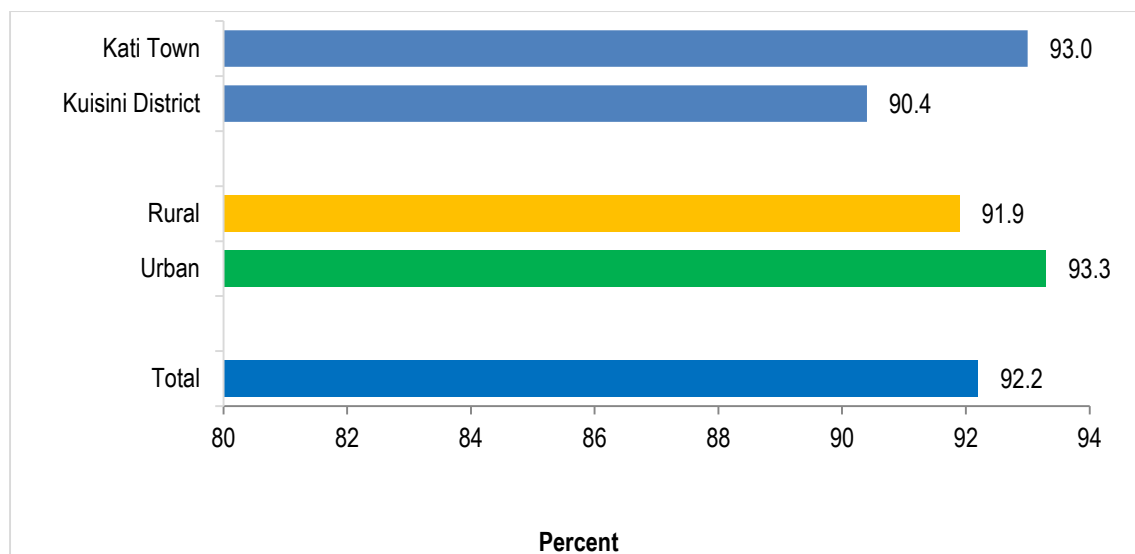
At the council level, there is a difference between Kati Town and Kusini District of buildings with single unit (93.0% and 90.4% respectively) and two units (2.4% and 3.2% respectively) (Figure14.4 and Table14.5).

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	60,715	92.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	47,454	91.9	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	13,261	93.3	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Council																					
Kati Town	41,384	93.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	30,933	92.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	10,451	93.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1
Kusini District	19,331	90.4	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	16,521	90.0	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	2,810	92.9	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0

Note: The value "0.0" means that the number of rooms in buildings is non-existent.

Figure 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial- Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building' Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (97.4%) of the buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are detached or stand-alone, while less than two percent (1.8%) are terrace buildings and about one percent (0.8%) are semi- detached.

Moreover, 97.5 percent of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 97.0 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings in urban and rural areas account for about one percent (0.9% and 0.8% respectively). Kati Town Councils has slightly higher percentage (97.9%) of detached or stand-alone buildings than 96.3 percent in Kuisini District Council (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	64,453	531	0.8	1,132	1.8	62,790	97.4
Rural	50,449	400	0.8	848	1.7	49,201	97.5
Urban	14,004	131	0.9	284	2.0	13,589	97.0
Council							
Kati Town	43,856	292	0.7	618	1.4	42,946	97.9
Kusini District	20,597	239	1.2	514	2.5	19,844	96.3

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

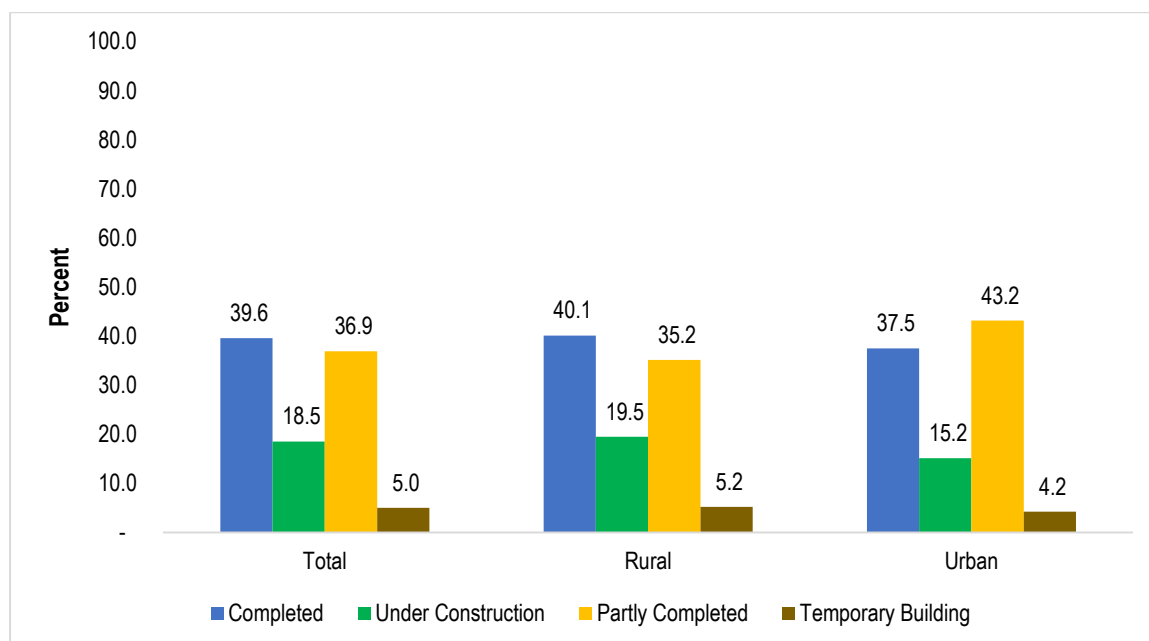
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that four out of ten (39.6%) buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are completed and 18.5 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction accounted for 36.9 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 5.0 percent. The results also indicate that, 40.1 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 37.5 percent in urban.

Kusini District Council has higher percentage (45.1%) of completed buildings than Kati Town Council (37.0%). Furthermore, Kati Town Council has slightly higher percentage (5.7%) of temporary buildings than four percent (3.5%) in Kusini District Council (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Region/Council	Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	64,453	39.6	18.5	36.9	5.0
Rural	50,449	40.1	19.5	35.2	5.2
Urban	14,004	37.5	15.2	43.2	4.2
Council					
Kati Town	43,856	37.0	20.6	36.8	5.7
Kusini District	20,597	45.1	14.2	37.2	3.5

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



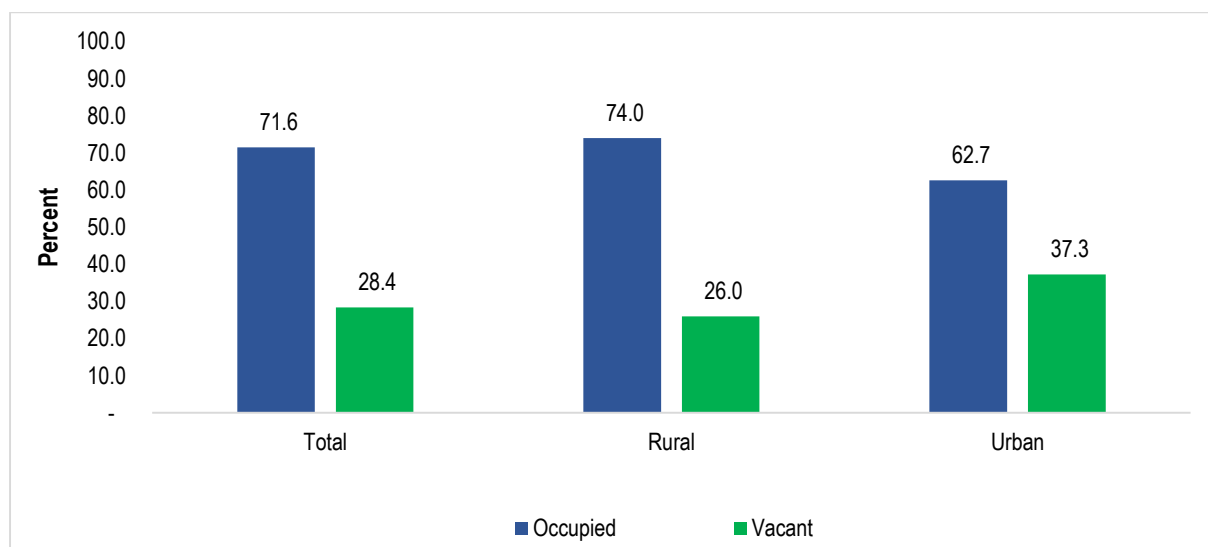
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 71.6 percent of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are in use, while 28.4 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings that is in use (74.0%) than urban areas (62.7%). The percentage of buildings in use is almost similar between Kati Town Council (71.9 %) and 70.8 percent in Kusini District Council (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	64,453	71.6	28.4
Rural	50,449	74.0	26.0
Urban	14,004	62.7	37.3
Council			
Kati Town	43,856	71.9	28.1
Kusini District	20,597	70.8	29.2

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



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. In Kusini Unguja Region, 62.0 percent of all buildings have Sand-cement floors while almost ten percent (8.6%) are floored with Earth/sand/Soil.

Furthermore, about sixty-four (64.4%) percent of buildings in rural areas and above half (53.2%) of buildings in urban areas are with sand cement floor. Kusini District Council has a higher percentage (64.6%) of buildings with sand and cement floor than 60.7 percent in Kati Town Council (Table 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	64,453	62.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	8.6	0.0	24.1
Rural	50,449	64.4	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	9.6	0.0	22.0
Urban	14,004	53.2	9.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.1	31.7
Council										
Kati Town	43,856	60.7	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	9.6	0.0	24.5
Kusini District	20,597	64.6	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.5	0.0	23.3

Note: Other Flooring materials are PVC tiles, parquet or polished wood, wood planks, terrazzo or cow dung

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stone, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have cement blocks or Stone block walls (63.4 %), followed by stones (20.7 %). About seventy-three (72.8%) percent of all buildings in urban areas have cement blocks or Stone blocks walls, followed by stones (14.1 %). Six out of ten (60.8%) buildings in rural areas have cement blocks or Stone block walls, followed by stones (22.5 %). Kati Town Council has a higher percentage (69.8%) of buildings that are built with cement blocks or Stone block walls than 49.9 percent in Kusini District Council (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Sto	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	64,453	20.7	63.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.7	0.1	7.2
Rural	50,449	22.5	60.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.7	0.8	0.1	6.5
Urban	14,004	14.1	72.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	9.8
Council											
Kati Town	43,856	13.0	69.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.2	0.7	0.1	7.1
Kusini District	20,597	37.1	49.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	7.5

Note: "No walls" refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

Construction materials used for roofing can be permanent or temporary. Permanent construction materials include corrugated iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos, while temporary roofing materials are grass (leaves or palm leaves), mud/grass and poles, plastics, tarpaulin and straw.

The results show that, the highest percentage (71.2 %) of buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets, followed by Grass/ leaves (6.2%). The percentage of buildings that are roofed with corrugated Iron sheets is higher in rural areas (72.2%) than in urban areas (67.8 percent). Kati Town Council has a higher percentage (71.7 %) of buildings roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets than 70.3 percent in Kusini Town Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	64,452	71.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	20.7
Rural	50,449	72.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.8
Urban	14,003	67.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	27.5
Council										
Kati Town	43,856	71.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	20.2
Kusini District	20,596	70.3	1.7	0.6	0.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.7

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

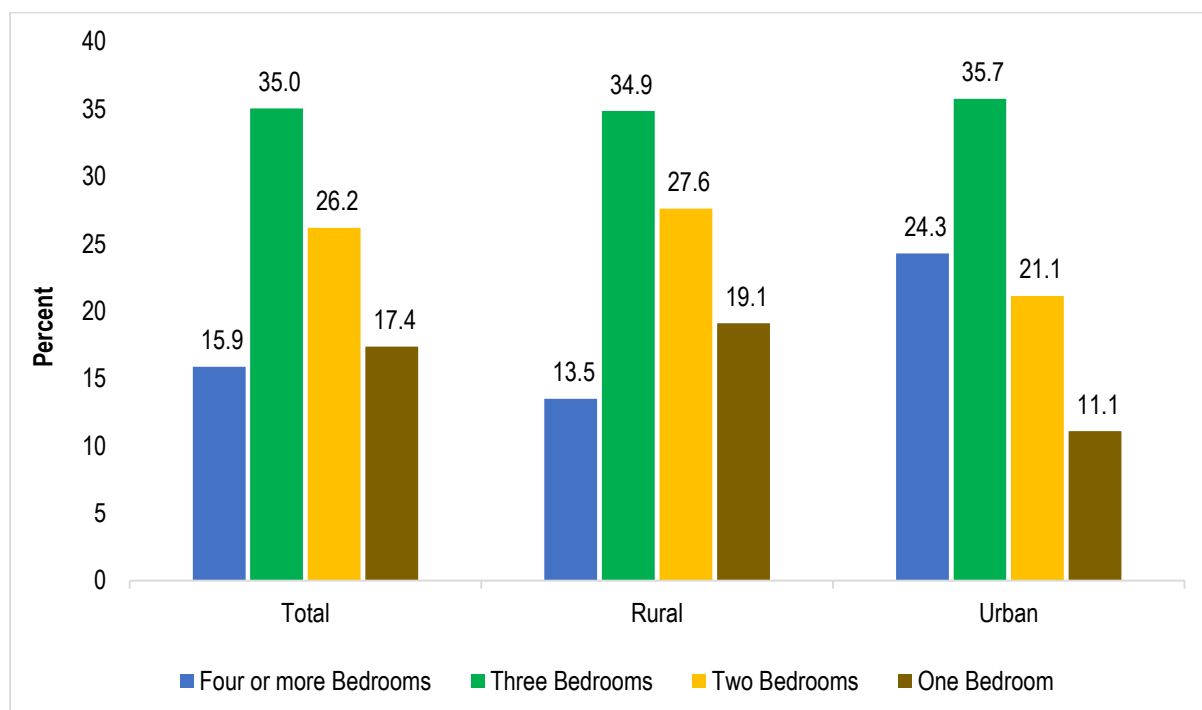
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 35.0 percent of residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have three bedrooms while about a quarter (26.2%) have two bedrooms and 15.9 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, the proportion of residential and commercial-residential buildings with three bedrooms is higher (35.7%) than with two bedrooms (21.1%) in urban areas. The similar pattern was observed in rural areas (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	66,030	17.4	26.2	35.0	15.9	3.7	1.2	0.6
Rural	51,563	19.1	27.6	34.9	13.5	3.3	1.1	0.5
Urban	14,467	11.1	21.1	35.7	24.3	5.0	1.7	1.1
Council								
Kati Town	44,785	17.5	25.8	34.4	17.2	3.5	1.1	0.5
Kusini District	21,245	17.0	27.1	36.4	13.0	4.1	1.5	0.9

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

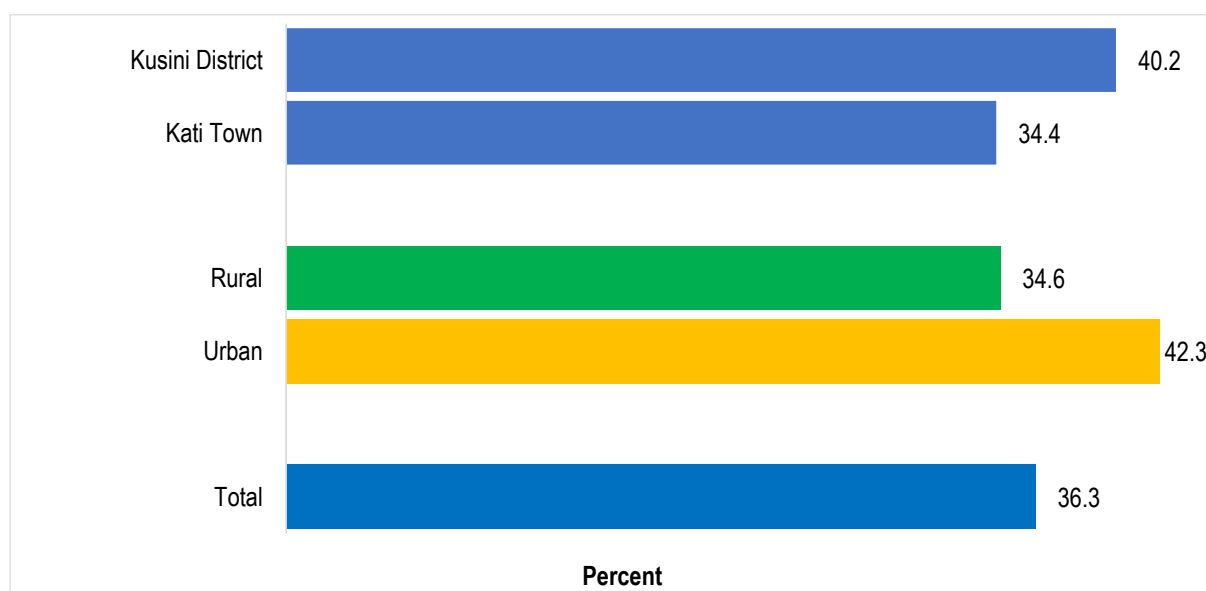
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water, toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that almost four out of ten (36.3%) buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region are connected to the national grid. About forty-three percent (42.3%) of buildings/units in urban areas is connected to the national grid compared with 36.3 percent in rural areas. Across councils, results show that Kusini District has higher proportion (40.2 %) of buildings/units connected to the national grid than 34.4 percent in Kati Town (Figure 14.8).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (ZECO) by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



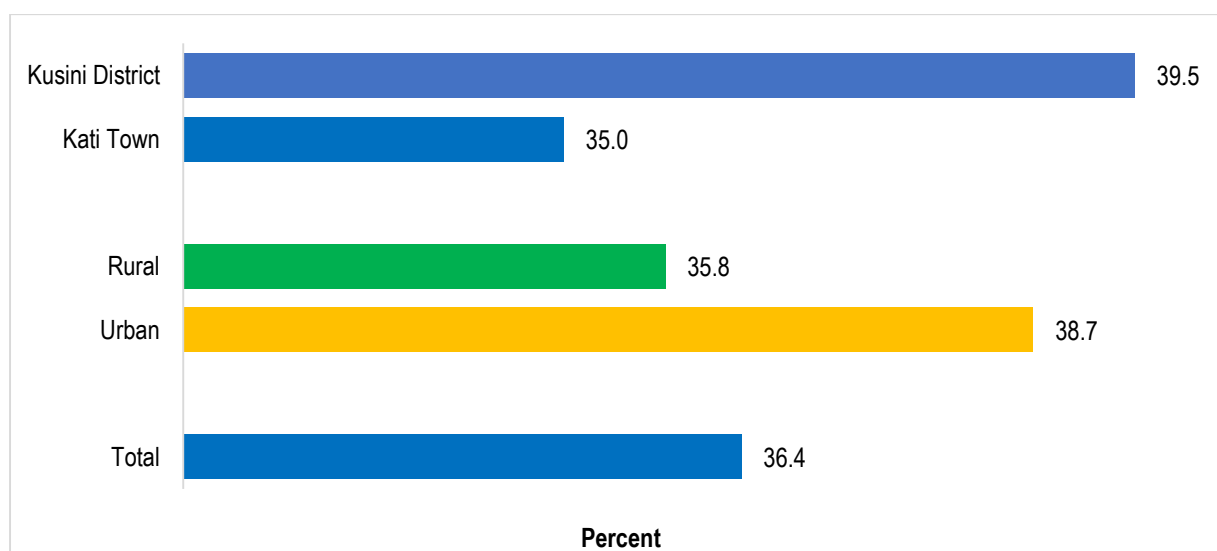
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 7.6 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region have alternative sources of electricity. In rural areas, 8.2 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 5.3 percent.

In Kusini Unguja Region, Kusini District Council has the highest percentage (8.2%) of buildings/units using alternative sources of electricity while Kati Town Council has the lowest percentage (7.2 %) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that almost four out of ten (36.4%) of buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have water service. The percentage of buildings with water service in urban areas is (38.7%) while in rural areas it is (35.8%). Additionally, Kusini District Council has higher percentage (39.5%) of buildings with water service than 35.0 percent in Kati Town Council (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 67.9 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in rural areas is higher (69.1%) than in urban areas (68.3%). In addition, Kusini District Council has the highest percentage (69.9%) of buildings/units with toilet facility while Kati Town Council has the lowest percentage (67.0 %) (Figure 14.13 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.40: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

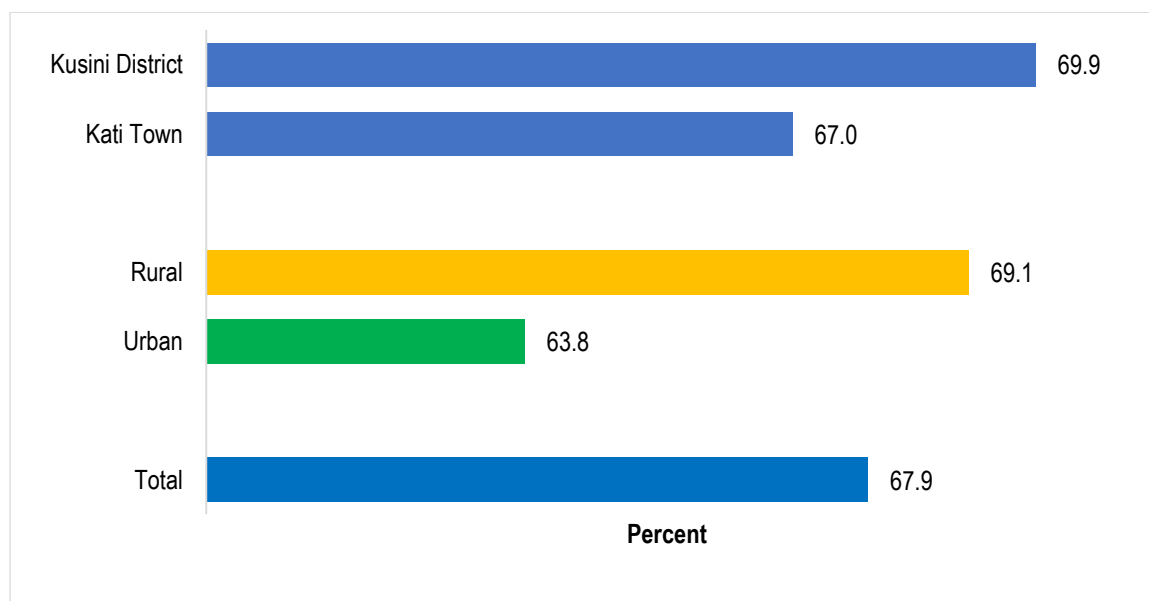


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	66,030	36.3	7.6	36.4	67.9
Rural	51,563	34.6	8.2	35.8	69.1
Urban	14,467	42.3	5.3	38.7	63.8
Council					
Kati Town	44,785	34.4	7.2	35.0	67.0
Kusini District	21,245	40.2	8.2	39.5	69.9

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

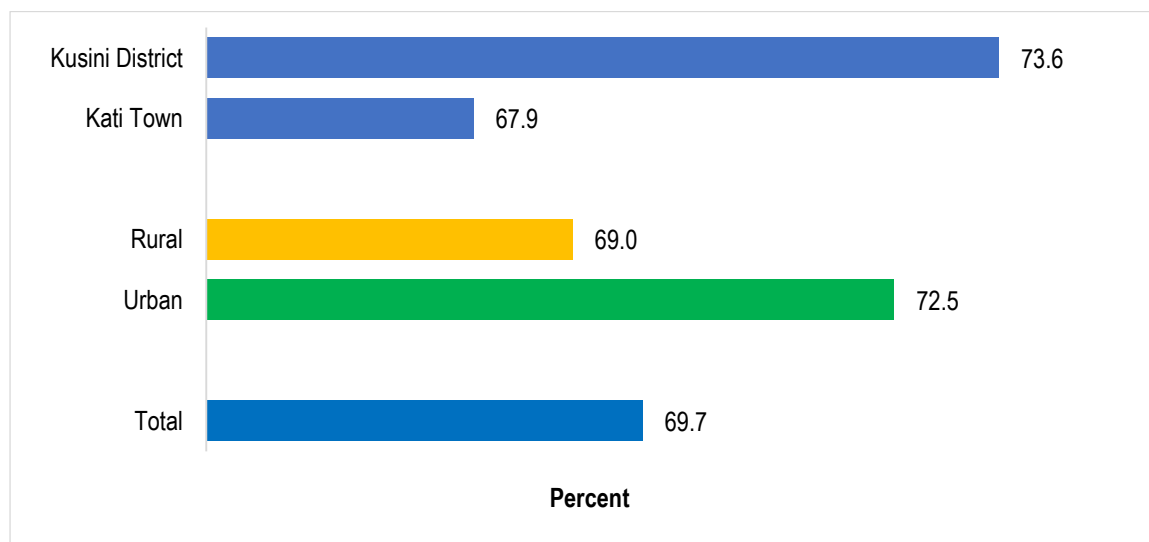
This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for people with disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 69.0 percent of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (72.5 %) in urban areas are accessible by road, while in rural areas 69.0 percent of buildings are accessible. Kusini

District Council has the highest percentage (73.6%) of buildings accessible by road while Kati Town Council has the lowest percentage (67.9 %) (Figure 14.11).

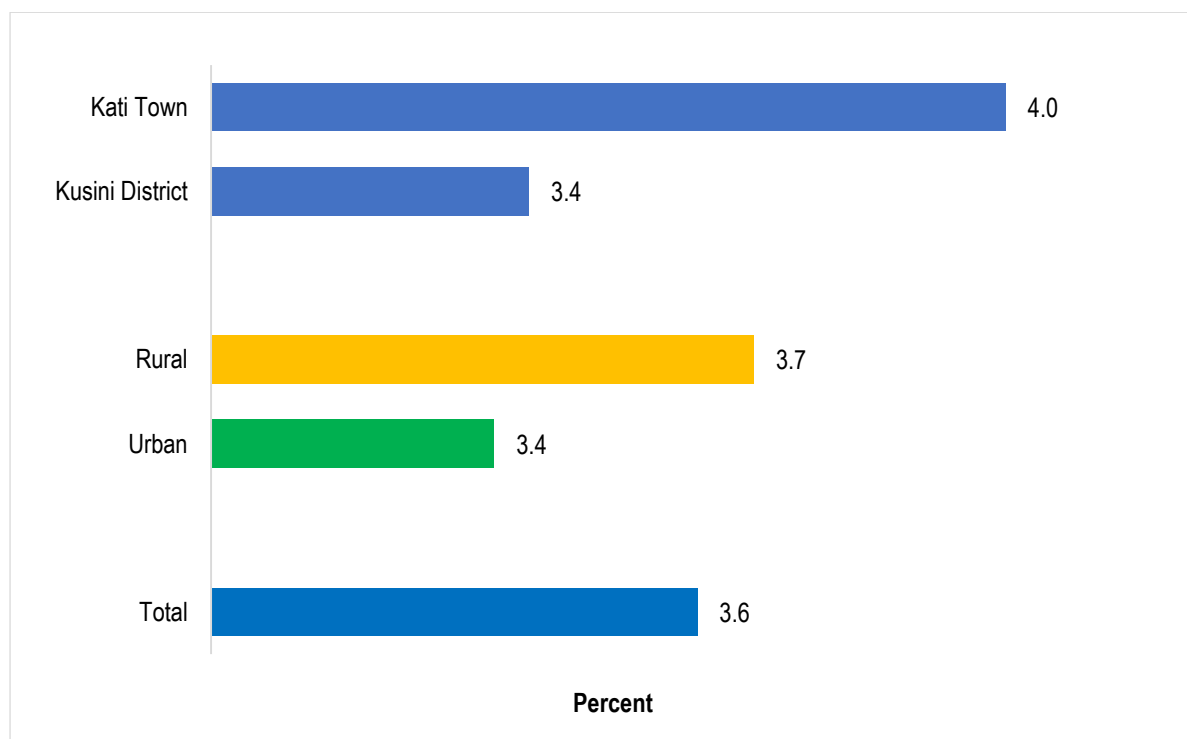
Figure 14.51: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.6 percent of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). In rural areas, buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 3.7 percent and 3.4 percent in urban areas. Kati Town Council has the highest percentage (4.0 %) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Kusini District Council has the lowest percentage (3.4 %) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.62: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure of People With Disability by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

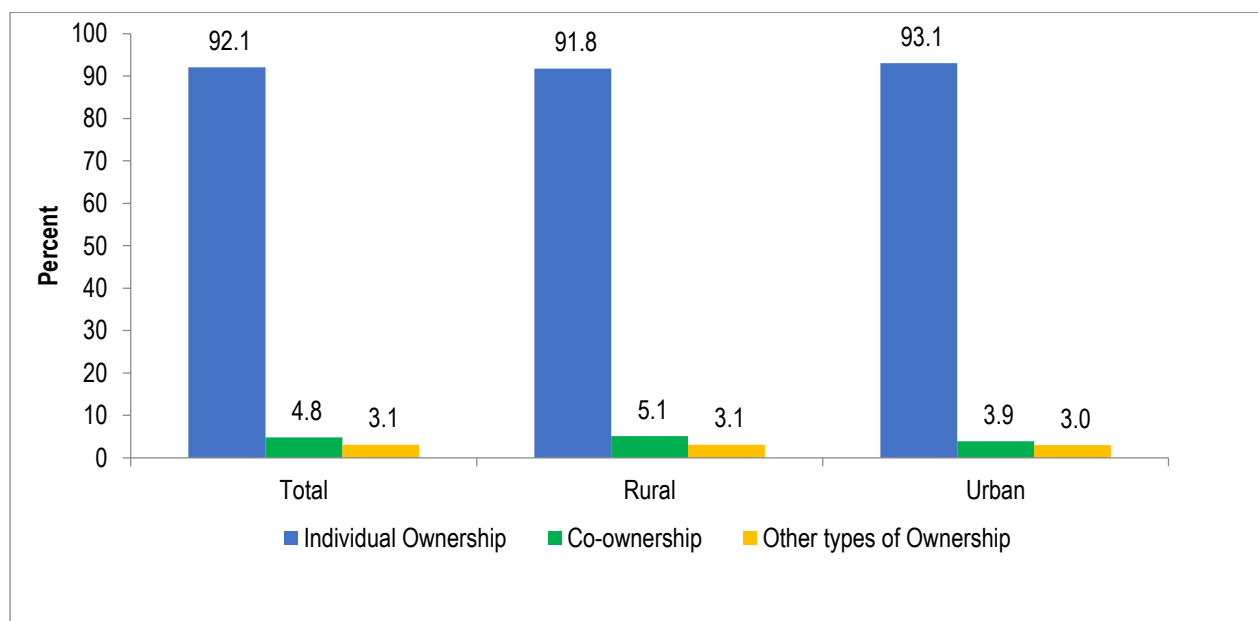
This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that about nine out of ten (92.1 %) buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are individually owned followed by co-owned buildings (4.8%). Percentage of buildings that are individually owned in both urban areas (93.1%) and rural areas (91.8%) .

More than 90 percent of all buildings across all councils are individually owned while jointly owned buildings is less than six percent (Figure 14.13 and Table 14.14).

Figure 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that seven out of ten (75.6%) individual buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are owned by males only, followed by females only (17.5%) and 3.2 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly.

In rural areas, 75.4 percent of buildings are owned by males only, 17.5 percent by female only and 3.3 percent by both males and females. On the other hand, in urban areas 76.5 percent of buildings are owned by male only, 17.8 percent by female only and 3.0 percent by both male and female. The percentage of individually owned buildings among males is very high in Kati Town Council than in Kusini District Council (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of individually owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex owner and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total						Rural						Urban						
	Number of Buildings/ Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/ Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/ Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	
Total	66,030	75.6	17.5	3.2	1.9	1.7	51563	75.4	17.5	3.3	2.0	1.8	14,467	76.5	17.8	3.0	1.3	1.3	
Council																			
Kati Town	44,785	77.1	17.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	33,560	76.4	17.3	3.0	1.8	1.6	11,225	79.3	17.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	
Kusini District	21,245	72.5	18.0	4.5	2.6	2.4	18,003	73.6	17.8	3.9	2.5	2.3	3,242	66.8	19.1	7.8	3.3	3.0	

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 63.5 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Unguja Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by live-in without paying rent (16.0%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 66.0 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by Live in without paying rent (15.2%). Conversely, in urban areas, 54.3 percent of buildings/units are occupied by owners alone while 18.8 percent are occupied by Live in without paying rent.

In Kusini Unguja Region, Kati Town Council has higher percentage (64.5%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone than Kusini District Council (61.4%). The results further reveals that there is a difference for the percentage of buildings/units that are occupied by households without rent between Kati Town Council (12.4%) and 15.3 percent in Kusini District Council (Table 14.15).

Table 14. 15: Percentage Distribution of Building/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/ Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/ Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/ Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	66,030	63.5	16.0	8.9	11.6	51,563	66.0	15.2	8.3	10.5	14,467	54.3	18.8	11.4	15.5
Council															
Kati Town	44,785	64.5	12.4	0.9	4.4	33,560	68.0	15.2	7.5	9.3	11,225	53.8	19.5	11.6	15.2
Kusini District	21,245	61.4	15.3	9.9	13.4	18,003	62.3	15.2	9.7	12.8	3,242	56.3	16.2	10.7	16.8

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that almost a quarter of buildings (23.0%) in Kusini Unguja Region are built on surveyed land, with 53.1 percent on unsurveyed land and 8.0 percent on regularized land. Moreover, more than one third (35.7%) of buildings in urban areas are built on surveyed land compared with 19.5 percent in rural buildings. Kusini District Council has higher percentage (56.9%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land than 51.4 percent in Kati Town Council (Table 14.16).

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

Place of Residence	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	surveyed Not	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	surveyed Not	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	surveyed Not	Regularized	Don't know
Total	64,453	23.0	53.1	8.0	15.9	50,449	19.5	59.7	7.4	13.5	14,004	35.7	29.6	10.2	24.6
Kati Town	43,856	22.2	51.4	9.2	17.2	32,868	17.7	59.3	8.7	14.2	10,988	35.7	27.6	10.5	26.2
Kusini District	20,597	24.6	56.9	5.4	13.1	17,581	22.7	60.4	4.8	12.2	3,016	35.7	36.8	8.8	18.8

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, Land registration card (Zanzibar) and local government documents.

Results show that 47.4 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents. Only one out of ten (10.6%) buildings is built on land with title deeds while about six percent (5.5%) are built on land with local Government Documents (Table 14.17).

Table 14. 17: Number of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mraa/Miliani)	No Document	Unknown
Total	66,030	10.6	NA	2.0	NA	2.2	0.6	5.5	47.4	31.6
Council										
Kati Town	44,785	11.9	NA	2.7	NA	2.5	0.7	6.6	44.2	31.3
Kusini District	21,245	7.7	NA	0.5	NA	1.6	0.6	3.2	54.2	32.2

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results with the aim of informing Regional, Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders on the key findings, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Kusini Unguja Region.

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. Population of Kusini Unguja Region has increased from 115,588 in 2012 to 195,873 in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Kusini Unguja Region has been growing by 5.3 percent during the 2012 - 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 5.3 percent (which is above Tanzania Zanzibar average of 3.7 percent), the population of Kusini Unguja Region is expected to double in the next 13.1 years;
- ii. On the positive side, population growth may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when the corresponding investments are made in educations, skills development and health; and

- iii. On the negative side, High population growth may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure...

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to supervise and implement effectively respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth, and economic development in line with the national population and related policies;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning and strengthen supervision and implementation mechanism to ensure compliance;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanism (through by-laws) to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2021) and other sector policies on environment. This is to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of high population growth on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About fourteen percent (13.8%) of Kusini Unguja regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. Almost Forty- three percent (42.8%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About one thirty nine percent (38.9%) of Kusini Unguja Region population are youth aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. About five percent (4.6%) of the Kusini Unguja Regional population are aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare;
- ii. High proportion of the population under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain on resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates which can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, a high proportion of the population under 18 years of age (young people) means a potential labour force that can actively contribute economic growth, especially when the youth are educated and skilled; and
- iii. The increased proportion of elderly persons indicates an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise and implementation of policies and on enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protections;
- ii. Regional and local government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies and programs that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in the related national and sectoral policies on the plight of the people in Kusini Unguja Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

- i. About 5 percent (4.9%) of female population age 15 - 19 years of age in Kusini Unguja Region is married; and
- ii. About three percent (2.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed,

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as increased early pregnancies, health challenges leading to increased child and maternal mortality. Girls who marry at a younger age also suffer from domestic violence, are denied education and economic opportunity and can experience psychological consequences.
- ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as to change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to continue to enforce measures and regulations that prohibit early marriage; and
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities, religious leaders and stakeholders should consider providing public awareness with regard to marital ethics, as well as to design supportive programs for widows including cash transfer and public works programs such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About 22 percent (21.8%) of children aged below 15 years have neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification in Kusini Unguja Region;
- ii. Nearly six out of ten (56.8%) and about 61.0 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have National Identification Cards and Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID respectively
- iii. About five percent (4.5%) of persons in Kusini Unguja Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to not having these 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 Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and identification to issue corresponding documents; and
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to effectively undertake public awareness and education campaign on the Zanzibar Health Service Fund Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- I. About seven percent (6.9%) of children under 18 years in Kusini Unguja are orphans (5.1% one parent dead and 1.8% both parents dead),
- II. Kusini District Council has slightly higher proportion of children under 18 who are orphans (7.7%) than Kati Town Councils (6.6%) in Kusini Unguja Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

- ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support programmes on orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About (93.9%) percent of population aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja Region is literate. Literacy rate is higher in urban (%) than rural (%) areas;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Kusini Unguja Region has increased from 92.5 percent in 2012 to 97.2 percent in 2022 census;
- iii. About 67 percent (66.7%) of Persons with Disabilities dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges;
- iv. About fifteen percent (15.4%) dropped out of secondary school age group (13 – 16); and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio is increased from 111.2 percent in 2012 to 145.0 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. The NER for Kusini Unguja Region 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 in Kusini Unguja Region, which also translate into better education outcomes for Kusini Unguja Region's children and in a long term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

- ii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools has an implication to the region and councils with regards to resources required to finance education resulting from increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources in education sector;
- iii. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education exacerbates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty; and
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from implies that Kusini Unguja Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system and thereby reaching the likelihood of achieving the national and global (SDGs) target to eliminate illiteracy.
- v. **School dropouts** have significant implications. It leads to a cycle of poverty and **increased risk of crime, and may** also imply inefficiency of education system;

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should sustain efforts on education achievements 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);
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to guarantee effective financing and implementation of provision of skills training and investing in Vocational and Technical Training as emphasised in the Zanzibar Education Policy (2006); and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rate among PWD, and in secondary school levels; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of their education.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Kusini Unguja Region is 12.6 percent;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (48.5%) of the total employment in Kusini Unguja region; and
- iii. About sixty three percent (62.5%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Kusini Unguja Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 19.2 percent unemployment for Kusini Unguja Region is above the national average of 7.8 percent. However, unemployment is a potential source vices such as increase in crime, and social unrest;
- ii. Unemployment can also have an adverse impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Employments is the main source of household's income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in region. There interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustainability of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Kusini Unguja. It generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve working environment for the sector it can become insecure and lacks social protection; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;

- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth;
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit; and
- iv. Region and Local Government Authorities to promote and strengthen Regional and District Youth Groups to promote dialogue among youth and stakeholders on employment issues;

15.2.8 People with Disability

Key Findings

- i. About twelve percent (11.6%) of the persons in Kusini Unguja Region aged 7 years and above have some form of disability.
- ii. Most persons with disabilities (54.3%) reported diseases as major cause.
- iii. Over six percent (6.3%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accident; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low in rural areas compared with urban.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Existence of people with disabilities implies additional costs of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces negative effects of disabilities; and
- iii. Poor people with disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government 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 region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programmes on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About Fifty five percent (55.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal document in Kusini Unguja Region with no significant difference between councils;
- ii. Slightly more than a quarter (26.3%) of male's person aged 15 years and above in Kusini Unguja region own land alone compared with females (8.8%)

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the Zanzibar Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage land use planning to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Kusini Unguja and Tanzania Zanzibar generally;
- iii. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.

- iv. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen capacities of responsible institutions to enable implementation and monitoring of the Zanzibar Land Policy in order to accelerate land ownership process;
- ii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should affectively conduct education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate effectively issuance of land ownership of the legal documents.

15.2.10 Source of Drinking water

Key Findings

- i. About ninety five percent (85.3%) of private households use drinking water from improved sources;
- ii. About ninety percent (89.7%) of private households in urban Kusini Unguja Region use drinking water from improved sources; and
- iii. About eighty four percent (84.2%) of private households in rural Kusini Unguja Region use drinking water from improved sources.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

Kusini Unguja Region and its councils needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About ninety two percent (92.2%) of households in Kusini Unguja Region use improved toilet facility;
- ii. Almost six percent (5.5%) of households in Kusini Unguja Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 5.4 percent (Kati Town) to 5.7 percent in Kusini District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- 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.
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

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

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About seven out of ten (68.8%) and 15.2 percent of households in Kusini Unguja Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. Almost thirteen percent (12.9%) of households in Kusini Unguja Region use clean energy for cooking;

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

Continued use of firewood and charcoal 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.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are the main causes of climate change;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with the non-Governmental Organisation and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with ZECO to put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

- i. About ninety six percent (96.1%) of households in Kusini Unguja Region have at least one member who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. About one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;

- iii. About one percent (1.2%) of males own smartphones or tablets compared to females with almost two percent (1.6%);
- iv. About one percent (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above living in urban areas own smartphones or tablets while in rural areas the proportion is nearly the same one percent (1.4%);
- v. Only one percent (1.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and three percent (3.0%) own laptop; and
- vi. Almost four out of ten households (43.1%) own radio while 37.5 percent own Television in Kusini Unguja Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre primary, primary and secondary education levels and the use for online business; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider raising awareness/sensitizing communities to establish community networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About forty four percent (43.9%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have electricity services, of which 36.3 percent are connected to the national grid and (7.6%) percent are powered by other sources with significant disparity between the councils ranging from 41.6 percent in Kati Town Council to 48.4 percent in Kusini District
- ii. About thirty six percent (36.4%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have water services;
- iii. About four percent (3.6%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region have infrastructure for the Persons with Disabilities;
- iv. More than fifty three percent (53.1%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- v. Almost five out of ten (47.4%) of all buildings in Kusini Unguja Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also, useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The absence of electricity and water services in buildings, negatively affects the implementation of economic activities for individuals and communities in accessing opportunities for income generation to enhance their development;

- iii. High percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders and increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure; The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise implementation of Programmes of land use planning, surveying and titling and programmes aimed at improving land tenure; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male
Total	195,873	156,103	39,770	97,506	98,367
Kati Town	132,717	103,412	29,305	66,148	66,569
Kusini District	63,156	52,691	10,465	31,358	31,798

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male
Total	186,162	148,701	37,461	93,887	92,275
Kati Town	128,942	100,506	28,436	64,970	63,972
Kusini District	57,220	48,195	9,025	28,917	28,303

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male
Total	9,711	7,402	2,309	3,619	6,092
Kati Town	3,775	2,906	869	11,178	2,597
Kusini District	5,936	4,496	1,440	2,441	3,495

**Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022
PHC**

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	26,408	13,402	13,006	21,247	11,007	10,240	5,161	2,395	2,766
Youth Population (15–24 years)	38,533	19,625	18,908	30,673	16,000	14,673	7,860	3,625	4,235
Youth Population (15–35 years)	76,241	38,486	37,755	60,360	31,028	29,332	15,881	7,458	8,423
Primary School (6–12 years)	32,607	16,612	15,995	26,231	13,401	12,830	6,376	3,211	3,165
Primary School (7–13 years)	32,316	16,450	15,866	26,056	13,317	12,739	6,260	3,133	3,127
Secondary School (13-16 years)	15,428	7,843	7,585	12,476	6,418	6,058	2,952	1,425	1,527
Secondary School (14-17 years)	14,834	7,494	7,340	11,963	6,149	5,814	2,871	1,345	1,526
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	116,895	58,532	58,363	92,754	46,955	45,799	24,141	11,577	12,564
Elderly population (60+ years)	9,022	4,330	4,692	7,460	3,634	3,826	1,562	696	866
Population Aged 4 years and above	174,664	87,740	86,924	139,303	70,594	68,709	35,361	17,146	18,215
Population Aged 14+ years and above	126,881	63,399	63,482	100,916	50,952	49,964	25,965	12,447	13,518
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	112,047	55,905	56,142	88,953	44,803	44,150	23,094	11,102	11,992

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

Place of Residence	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	122,547	61,182	61,365	115,097	58,198	56,899
Rural	97,434	49,159	48,275	91,139	46,592	44,547
Urban	25,113	12,023	13,090	23,958	11,606	12,352
Council						
Kati Town	80,292	39,997	40,295	74,481	37,659	36,822
Kusini District	42,255	21,185	21,070	40,616	20,539	20,077

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	142,669	70,531	72,138	113,826	56,930	56,896	28,843	13,601	15,242
5-9	16,961	8,294	8,667	13,473	6,602	6,871	3,488	1,692	1,796
10-14	19,901	10,107	9,794	16,126	8,238	7,888	3,775	1,869	1,906
15 - 19	16,003	7,941	8,062	12,800	6,534	6,266	3,203	1,407	1,796
20 - 24	17,277	8,483	8,794	13,689	6,895	6,794	3,588	1,588	2,000
25 - 29	16,023	7,796	8,227	12,552	6,209	6,343	3,471	1,587	1,884
30 - 34	14,130	6,886	7,244	11,136	5,472	5,664	2,994	1,414	1,580
35 - 39	10,493	5,144	5,349	8,191	4,043	4,148	2,302	1,101	1,201
40 - 44	8,265	4,057	4,208	6,563	3,211	3,352	1,702	846	856
45 - 49	6,653	3,243	3,410	5,305	2,583	2,722	1,348	660	688
50 - 54	5,586	2,738	2,848	4,606	2,257	2,349	980	481	499
55 - 59	4,142	2,078	2,064	3,441	1,736	1,705	701	342	359
60 - 64	2,923	1,519	1,404	2,392	1,287	1,105	531	232	299
65 - 69	1,623	863	760	1,332	711	621	291	152	139
70 - 74	1,321	722	599	1,096	601	495	225	121	104
75 - 79	702	353	349	572	291	281	130	62	68
80+	666	307	359	552	260	292	114	47	67

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	144,053	71,218	72,835	114,848	57,438	57,410	29,205	13,780	15,425
Youth Population (15–24 years)	23,967	11,957	12,010	19,244	9,811	9,433	4,723	2,146	2,577
Youth Population (15–35 years)	33,280	16,424	16,856	26,489	13,429	13,060	6,791	2,995	3,796
Primary School (6–12 years)	66,004	32,389	33,615	52,226	26,135	26,091	13,778	6,254	7,524
Primary School (7–13 years)	26,678	13,300	13,378	21,430	10,712	10,718	5,248	2,588	2,660
Secondary School (13-16 years)	27,900	13,952	13,948	22,495	11,300	11,195	5,405	2,652	2,753
Secondary School (14-17 years)	14,235	7,141	7,094	11,495	5,836	5,659	2,740	1,305	1,435
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	13,668	6,812	6,856	11,006	5,580	5,426	2,662	1,232	1,430
Elderly population (60+ years)	101,495	49,885	51,610	80,675	40,227	40,448	20,820	9,658	11,162
Population Aged 4 years and above	7,235	3,764	3,471	5,944	3,150	2,794	1,291	614	677
Population Aged 14+ years and above	144,053	71,218	72,835	114,848	57,438	57,410	29,205	13,780	15,425
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	109,826	54,166	55,660	87,450	43,734	43,716	22,376	10,432	11,944

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (6 - 12 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (6-12)								
	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	32,607	16,612	15,995	26,231	13,401	12,830	6,376	3,211	3,165	31,702	16,084	15,618	25,505	12,981	12,524	6,197	3,103	3,094
Kati Town	23,207	11,824	11,383	18,283	9,358	8,925	4,924	2,466	2,458	22,448	11,383	11,065	17,683	9,011	8,672	4,765	2,372	2,393
Kusini District	9,400	4,788	4,612	7,948	4,043	3,905	1,452	745	707	9,254	4,701	4,553	7,822	3,970	3,852	1,432	731	701

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Unguja

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	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	32,607	16,612	15,995	26,231	13,401	12,830	6,376	3,211	3,165	47,293	23,703	23,590	38,108	19,197	18,911	38,108	19,197	18,911
Kati Town	23,207	11,824	11,383	18,283	9,358	8,925	4,924	2,466	2,458	33,466	16,757	16,709	26,481	13,354	13,127	26,481	13,354	13,127
Kusini District	9,400	4,788	4,612	7,948	4,043	3,905	1,452	745	707	13,827	6,946	6,881	11,627	5,843	5,784	11,627	5,843	5,784

Table A14:1: Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown/Warehouse	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	3,738	302	1,237	66	77	209	269	160	520	21	924	84
Council												
Kati Town	2,472	190	846	54	11	69	71	107	381	18	707	68
Kusini District	1,266	112	391	12	66	140	198	53	139	3	217	16

Table A14. 2: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	64,453	59,347	3,125	80	113	34	148	470	189	422	16	14	126	369
Rural	50,449	46,312	2,577	74	98	28	128	379	121	339	13	13	107	260
Urban	14,004	13,035	548	6	15	6	20	91	68	83	3	1	19	109
Council														
Kati Town	43,856	40,705	1,772	47	86	30	87	331	134	334	7	6	75	242
Kusini District	20,597	18,642	1,353	33	27	4	61	139	55	88	9	8	51	127

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